

# **Minutes of the 215<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Monetary Policy Committee (Copom) \* of the Central Bank of Brazil \*\***

June 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>, 2018



**BANCO CENTRAL DO BRASIL**

\* The Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Brazil is herein referred to as the “Copom” and the “Committee”.

\*\* These minutes represent Copom's best effort to provide an English version of the minutes of its policy meeting. In case of any inconsistency, the original version in Portuguese prevails.

**Date:** June 19th and 20th, 2018

**Place:** BCB Headquarters' meeting rooms on the 8<sup>th</sup> floor (June 19<sup>th</sup>) and 20<sup>th</sup> floor (June 20<sup>th</sup>) – Brazil – Brasília – DF

**Starting and ending time:** June 19<sup>th</sup>: 10:05 am – 11:41 am; 2:03 pm - 4:47 pm  
June 20<sup>th</sup>: 2:00 pm – 6:00 pm

**In attendance:**

**Members of the Copom**

Ilan Goldfajn – Governor  
Carlos Viana de Carvalho  
Carolina de Assis Barros  
Maurício Costa de Moura  
Otávio Ribeiro Damaso  
Paulo Sérgio Neves de Souza  
Reinaldo Le Grazie  
Sidnei Corrêa Marques  
Tiago Couto Berriel

**Department Heads in charge of technical presentations (present on June 19<sup>th</sup>)**

Alan da Silva Andrade Mendes - Department of Foreign Reserves  
André Minella - Research Department (*also present on June 20<sup>th</sup>*)  
Flávio Túlio Vilela – Department of Banking Operations and Payments System  
João Barata Ribeiro Blanco Barroso – Department of International Affairs  
João Henrique de Paula Freitas Simão – Department of Open Market Operations  
Tulio José Lenti Maciel – Department of Economics

**Other participants (present on June 19<sup>th</sup>)**

Adalberto Felinto da Cruz Júnior – Executive Secretary  
Daniela Pires Ramos de Alcântara – Head of the Deputy Governor for International Affairs and Corporate Risk Management's office (*present only in the morning session*)  
Edson Broxado de Franca Teixeira – Deputy Head of the Financial System Monitoring Department (*present only in the afternoon session*)  
Enrico Bezerra Ximenes de Vasconcelos – Secretary of the Financial Stability Committee and Advisor to the Board (*present only in the morning session*)  
Eugênio Pacceli Ribeiro – Head of the Deputy Governor for Economic Policy's Office  
Fábia Aparecida de Carvalho – Deputy Head the Research Department  
Fábio Araújo – Economic Advisory to the President  
Fernando Alberto Sampaio Rocha – Head of the Department of Statistics  
Gilneu Francisco Astolfi Vivan – Head of the Financial System Monitoring Department (*present only in the morning session*)  
Gustavo Paul Kurrle – Press Officer  
Leonardo Martins Nogueira – Head of the Governor's Office  
Rogério Antônio Lucca – Head of the Deputy Governor for Monetary Policy's Office  
Sílvia Marques de Brito e Silva – Head of the Deputy Governor for Regulation's Office

The members of Copom analyzed the recent performance and prospects for the Brazilian and international economies, under the monetary policy framework, whose objective is to comply with the inflation targets established by the National Monetary Council.

## A) Update of economic outlook and Copom's baseline scenario<sup>1</sup>

1. The temporary halt in the transportation sector in May makes it more difficult to assess the recent evolution of economic activity. April data suggest more consistent activity relative to previous months. Indicators for May – and possibly June –, however, are likely to reflect the effects of the aforementioned halt. The baseline scenario entertains continuation of recovery of economic activity in the Brazilian economy, at a more gradual pace.

2. The economy continues to operate with a high level of economic slack, as reflected in the low industrial capacity utilization indexes and, mainly, in the unemployment rate.

3. The global outlook remained more challenging and showed volatility. The evolution of risks associated, to a large extent, with normalization of interest rates in some advanced economies led to adjustments in international financial markets. As a result, risk appetite towards emerging economies has diminished.

4. In the short run, inflation should reflect significant temporary upward pressures stemming from the halt in the transportation sector and from other relative price changes. Measures of underlying inflation are still running at low levels. This includes the components that are most sensitive to the business cycle and monetary policy.

5. Inflation expectations for 2018 and 2019 collected by the Focus survey are around 3.9% and 4.1%, respectively. Expectations for 2020 are around 4.0%.

6. The Copom's inflation projections in the scenario with interest rate and exchange rate paths extracted from the Focus survey stand around 4.2% for 2018 and 3.7% for 2019. This scenario assumes, among other hypothesis, a path for the policy interest rate that ends 2018 at 6.50% p.a., and 2019 at 8.0% p.a., and a path for the exchange rate that ends 2018 at R\$3.63/US\$, and 2019 at R\$3.60/US\$. In this scenario, the inflation projections for administered prices are 7.2% for 2018 and 4.6% for 2019.

7. In the scenario with a constant interest rate at 6.50% p.a., and a constant exchange rate at R\$3.70/US\$<sup>2</sup>, Copom's inflation projections stand around 4.2% for 2018 and 4.1% for 2019. In this scenario, the inflation

projections for administered prices are 7.4% for 2018 and 4.8% for 2019.

## B) Risks around baseline inflation scenario

8. The Copom's baseline scenario for inflation encompasses risks factors in both directions.

9. On the one hand, (i) the possible propagation, through inertial mechanisms, of low inflation levels in the past may lead to a lower-than-expected prospective inflation trajectory.

10. On the other hand, (ii) frustration of expectations regarding the continuation of reforms and necessary adjustments in the Brazilian economy may affect *risk premia* and increase the path for inflation over the relevant horizon for the conduct of monetary policy. This risk intensifies in the case of (iii) further changes in the global outlook for emerging economies. The latter risk has intensified since the previous Copom meeting, whereas the risk that inflation would remain significantly below target over the relevant horizon has diminished.

## C) Discussion about the conduct of monetary policy

11. The Committee members discussed the evolution of economic activity in light of available data. April data suggest more consistent activity relative to previous months. The temporary halt in the transportation sector in May, however, makes it more difficult to assess the recent evolution of economic activity. Indicators for May – and possibly June –, are likely to reflect the effects of the aforementioned halt. Economic developments over July and August should indicate more clearly the pace of recovery, which may be more or less intense. The baseline scenario entertains the continuation of recovery of economic activity in the Brazilian economy, albeit at a more gradual pace than estimated prior to the halt.

12. Regarding the global outlook, the Committee considered that the scenario remains more challenging. The baseline scenario comprises gradual normalization of monetary policy in central economies. There is risk of larger impacts on emerging economies

<sup>1</sup> Unless explicitly stated otherwise, this update takes into account changes occurred since the May Copom meeting (214<sup>th</sup> meeting).

<sup>2</sup> Value obtained according to the usual procedure of rounding the average R\$/US\$ exchange rate observed on the five business days ending on the Friday prior to the Copom meeting.



owing to this process, which may reinforce changes in asset prices and volatility of financial conditions in international markets. The Committee members also mentioned the growing risks to the continued expansion of international trade, with possible impacts on global growth. In this context, the Copom members once again highlighted the Brazilian's economy capacity to withstand a setback in the international scenario, given its robust balance of payments, low inflation environment, anchored expectations and prospects of economic recovery. Nevertheless, the Copom pondered the risks stemming from a possible additional deterioration in the outlook for emerging economies, in a context of frustration of expectations regarding the necessary reforms and adjustments in the Brazilian economy.

13. The Copom analyzed the inflation trajectory throughout the current and subsequent years. All members agreed that in the short-term inflation should reflect significant upward pressures stemming from the halt in the transportation sector and from other relative price changes. The baseline scenario anticipates that those effects should be temporary, resulting from relative prices changes related to the aforementioned shocks.

14. The Committee pointed out that several measures of underlying inflation were running at low levels in the recent past and that relative prices changes in a context of anchored inflation expectations may accelerate the convergence of inflation to target, without posing risks to its favorable dynamics once these price changes are over. Nevertheless, the members considered that the evolution of the prospective inflation path in the medium and long terms – along with the anchoring of inflation expectations – should be followed.

15. The Committee reaffirmed the understanding that, with anchored inflation expectations, in the face of occasional shocks that lead to changes in relative prices, monetary policy should focus on their second-round effects only. The Copom also highlighted that its reaction to possible changes in relative prices will be symmetrical, i.e., monetary policy will follow the same principles, whether in the face of inflationary shocks (as in the case of an external shock leading to a depreciation of the exchange rate), or in the face of disinflationary shocks (as in the case of a favorable food price shock). The Committee emphasizes that this prescription requires an environment with anchored expectations.

16. Having established how monetary policy should react to shocks that induce changes in relative prices, Copom members discussed the extent of the exchange-rate pass-through in the Brazilian economy. They concluded that the intensity of pass-through depends on several factors, such as the level of slack

in the economy and the degree of anchoring of inflation expectations. The Committee will monitor the different measures of exchange-rate pass-through to both inflation and underlying inflation.

17. The Copom members reaffirmed their understanding that economic conditions with anchored inflation expectations, underlying inflation measures at low levels, inflation projections slightly below target for 2018 and 2019, and high level of slack in the economy prescribe accommodative monetary policy, i.e., interest rates below the structural interest level. Although estimates of this rate involve a high degree of uncertainty, Committee members expressed the view that current ex-ante real interest rates provide stimulus to the economy.

18. The Copom stresses that the process of reforms and necessary adjustments in the Brazilian economy is essential to the reduction of its structural interest rate. The Committee will continue to reassess estimates of this rate over time.

19. The Committee members then discussed the evolution of the baseline scenario and the balance of risks since its May meeting (214<sup>th</sup> meeting) and the appropriate monetary policy decision in light of such evolution.

20. The effects of the halt in the transportation sector over the scenario were assessed by the Committee. It was agreed that the baseline scenario encompasses significant temporary effects of this shock on inflation and economic activity and that the assessment of incoming data will be contaminated by these effects.

21. The Committee discussed possible enduring effects of the shocks faced by the Brazilian economy. The members agreed that in the short term it will be more difficult to evaluate if the developments of the economy are in line with its baseline scenario for the medium and long terms. This context reinforces the importance of monitoring over time the evolution of the baseline scenario and its risks and of evaluating the duration of the effects of shocks on inflation (i.e., its second-round effects) in order to ensure that the achievement of low inflation persists, even in the face of adverse shocks.

22. Regarding the balance of risks, on the one hand, the Committee judged that downward risks for the prospective inflation path, due to the low level of inflation in the recent past, have decreased. On the other hand, it discussed the importance of the continuation of the process of adjustments and reforms in the Brazilian economy for mitigating the risks associated with the deterioration of the scenario for emerging economies, in a context of frustration of the expectations about these reforms and adjustments.

23. Based on all assessments, the Copom members agreed to maintain the Selic rate at 6.50% p.a. As for the next meetings, considering the high level of uncertainty of the current scenario, the Committee deems it appropriate to refrain from signaling the next steps in the conduct of the monetary policy.

24. The Copom members reiterated the importance of reaffirming the conduct of monetary policy with exclusive focus on the evolution of inflation projections and expectations, the balance of risks, and economic activity. Relative price shocks should be tackled only in the secondary impact they may have on prospective inflation. In particular, they reiterated the importance of insisting on communicating that there is no mechanical relationship between recent shocks and the conduct of monetary policy.

25. The Committee members reiterated once again their preference for communicating conditionalities on the evolution of monetary policy, which better transmits the economic rationality guiding their decisions. This contributes to increase transparency and enhance Copom's communications. In this context, they reasserted that the next steps in the conduct of monetary policy will continue to depend on the evolution of economic activity, the balance of risks, and on inflation projections and expectations.

26. All Committee members once again emphasized that the approval and implementation of reforms – notably those of fiscal nature – and adjustments in the Brazilian economy are crucial for the sustainability of the environment of low and stable inflation, for the full operation of monetary policy, and for the reduction of the structural interest rate of the economy, with widespread benefits for society.

27. Finally, the Copom stressed the importance of other initiatives aimed at productivity increases, efficiency gains, greater flexibility of the economy, and improvements in the business environment. These efforts are fundamental for the resumption of economic activity and for the development of the Brazilian economy.

29. The Committee reiterates that economic conditions prescribe accommodative monetary policy, i.e., interest rates below the structural level.

30. The Copom emphasizes that the evolution of reforms and necessary adjustments in the Brazilian economy is essential to maintain low inflation in the medium and long run, for the reduction of its structural interest rate, and for sustainable recovery of the economy.

31. The Copom judges that it should base its decisions on the evolution of inflation projections and expectations, of the balance of risks, and of economic activity. Shocks that produce relative price changes should only lead to a monetary policy response to their possible second-round effects (i.e., to the propagation to prices in the economy that are not directly affected by the shock). It is through such second-round effects that these shocks may affect inflation projections and expectations, and change the balance of risks. These effects may be mitigated by the level of economic slack and by inflation expectations anchored around the targets. Therefore, there is no mechanical relationship between recent shocks and the conduct of monetary policy.

32. In the Copom's assessment, the evolution of the baseline scenario and of the balance of risks prescribes keeping the Selic rate at its current level. The Copom emphasizes that the next steps in the conduct of monetary policy will continue to depend on the evolution of economic activity, the balance of risks, and on inflation projections and expectations.

33. The following members of the Committee voted for this decision: Ilan Goldfajn (Governor), Carlos Viana de Carvalho, Carolina de Assis Barros, Maurício Costa de Moura, Otávio Ribeiro Damaso, Paulo Sérgio Neves de Souza, Reinaldo Le Grazie, Sidnei Corrêa Marques, and Tiago Couto Berriel.

## D) Monetary Policy Decision

28. Taking into account the baseline scenario, the balance of risks, and the wide array of available information, the Copom unanimously decided to maintain the Selic rate at 6.50% p.a. The Committee judges that this decision reflects its baseline scenario for prospective inflation and the associated balance of risks and is consistent with convergence of inflation to target over the relevant horizon for the conduct of monetary policy, which includes 2018 and, mainly, 2019.