

FUNDACION DE NVESTIGACIONES ECONOMICAS LATINOAMERICANAS

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Economic agents fly from pesos (even with high interest rates)



February-April: "high season" of tariff adjustments combined with devaluation and falling demand for AR\$ led to a hike in inflation (4% average February-April)



Impact of peso devaluation on inflation in goods (*see change of slope*)

Very high YoY inflation (over 50%) will persist until 3rd quarter



Private formal employment sinks over 2% Yoy (high elasticity to the cycle) while (quite a rare event) public employment was stable



The wage bill fell 10% in recent months: <u>total</u> employment (formal/informal) fell 1% *cushioned by a larger reduction (9%) in real wages*



7

High real interest rates + major fall in real incomes + labor market uncertainty has led to the largest consumption decline in private Consumption since 1995



The "perception" of recession is stronger than in previous episodes, in spite of a lower GDP decline.

Apart from expected recovery in primary sector (Agriculture, Cattle breeding, Mining), signs of a (modest) rebound under way in private construction



projects and small works

Two/three positive readings of indexes of inputs used in cost of construction in USD relative to property prices **Construction** (sa) plus a rise in **total permits** of (Tobin's Q) prompted an acceleration in construction construction plus **stabilization in the total payroll**

The <u>current account</u> is converging to equilibrium (Trade surplus in Goods >14 BUSD) -at least during recession in 2019-



Still *a long recession*: GDP may not recover previous peak (Q1 2018) until late-2021

