

March 19, 2025

Copom: one and done?

- ▶ The Copom delivered the final 100-bp rate hike that was announced in December, in a widely expected decision. The pre-meeting debate was very focused on communication. As we had anticipated, the committee indicated in the statement that it will implement another hike at its next meeting, albeit of a smaller magnitude. Beyond that, the extent of the cycle will be data-dependent. The Copom also signaled it still envisages asymmetric (upward) risks to the inflation scenario – qualification of the balance of risks was also a theme of discussion amongst market participants. Their inflation forecast for the relevant policy horizon stands at 3.9%, which the committee deems to be “elevated”.
- ▶ The statement included a couple of somewhat dovish nuances. The authorities stated that activity is slowing, however in an incipient way. Possibly more important, policymakers note that future policy moves will take into account the lagged effects of previous policy decisions. Historically, reference to policy lags has come a few meetings before the end of policy cycles. But the precedent is not that the Copom stands put in the meeting immediately after it mentions lags. In May 2022, for instance, the Copom mentioned policy lags in meeting minutes... and still delivered two 50-bp hikes after that. So, the view that this is necessarily a “one and done” communiqué may be somewhat hasty.
- ▶ We expect the Copom to deliver two additional hikes in its next meetings, taking the Selic to its resting level of 15.25% by mid-year. Of course, we’ll learn more about the committee’s thinking with the release of the minutes on Tuesday, March 25.

Main changes in inflation forecasts and balance of risks

Inflation forecasts presented in the latest meetings by the Copom				
Period	November	December	January	March
IPCA 2025	3.9%	4.5%	5.2%	5.1%
Relevant Horizon (RH)**	3.6% (2Q26)	4.0% (2Q26)	4.0% (3Q26)	3.9% (3Q26)
Market-set prices 2025	3.8%	4.5%	5.2%	5.4%
Market-set prices RH**	3.4% (2Q26)	3.8% (2Q26)	3.8% (3Q26)	3.8% (3Q26)
Regulated prices 2025	4.2%	4.5%	5.2%	4.3%
Regulated prices RH**	4.3% (2Q26)	4.6% (2Q26)	4.6% (3Q26)	4.2% (3Q26)
Exogenous variables				
Exchange rate* (BRL/USD)	5.75	5.95	6.00	5.80
Selic rate (Focus) 2025	11.50%	13.50%	15.00%	15.00%
Selic rate (Focus) 2026	9.75%	11.00%	12.50%	12.50%
Inflation expectations (Focus) 2025	4.03%	4.59%	5.50%	5.66%
Inflation expectations (Focus) 2026	3.61%	4.00%	4.22%	4.48%

*Average observed on the ten business days ending on the last day of the week before the Copom meeting. Additionally, the exchange rate starts at the mentioned values and evolves according to the purchasing power parity (PPP) afterwards.

**Projection for six quarters ahead, the current relevant horizon for monetary policy, according to the new continuous inflation target system, effective from January 1, 2025 onwards.

Source: Central Bank, Itaú.

Factors mentioned in the balance of risks by the Copom in the latest meetings

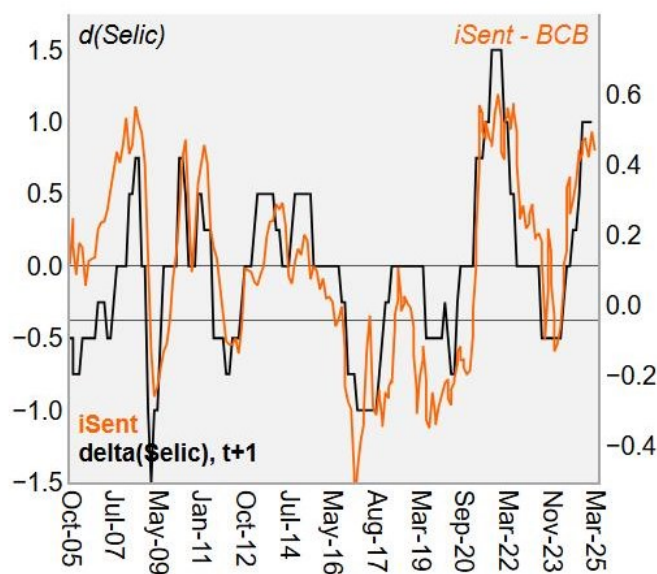
(orange = change compared to the previous meeting)

December		January		March	
Upside risks	Downside risks	Upside risks	Downside risks	Upside risks	Downside risks
(i) a more prolonged period of unanchoring of inflation expectations (ii) a stronger-than-expected resilience of services inflation due to a more positive output gap (iii) a conjunction of internal and external economic policies with an inflationary impact, for example, through a persistently more depreciated currency	(i) greater deceleration of the global economic activity (ii) an impact on global inflation larger than expected from synchronized monetary policy tightening	(i) a more prolonged period of unanchoring of inflation expectations (ii) a stronger-than-expected resilience of services inflation due to a more positive output gap (iii) a conjunction of internal and external economic policies with a greater-than-expected inflationary impact, for example, through a persistently more depreciated currency	(i) impacts on the inflation outlook from a potential domestic economic slowdown that is more pronounced than projected; (ii) a less inflationary scenario for emerging economies resulting from shocks to international trade and global financial conditions	(i) a more prolonged period of unanchoring of inflation expectations (ii) a stronger-than-expected resilience of services inflation due to a more positive output gap (iii) a conjunction of internal and external economic policies with a greater-than-expected inflationary impact, for example, through a persistently more depreciated currency	(i) impacts on the inflation outlook from a potential domestic economic slowdown that is more pronounced than projected; (ii) a less inflationary scenario for emerging economies resulting from shocks to international trade and global financial conditions

iSent, Itaú's Central Bank Sentiment Classifier

Our [iSent Central Bank Classifier](#)¹ remains in positive territory (0.47).

Classifier in positive territory



Source: BCB, Itaú

¹ Based on GPT-4, developed by our data science team using sentences published in central bank's official documents labeled by our economists. Our labeled dataset consists of approximately 1,000 sentences extracted from official documents published by the Brazilian Central Bank. Each sentence was classified as dovish, neutral, hawkish, or out of context. The index is constructed on the relative presence of each class. The index ranges from -1 to 1, getting higher as the tone is perceived as more hawkish. iSent-BCB shows good adherence to current and future moves in interest rates in Brazil (correlation around 0.8).

Macro Research – Itaú

Mario Mesquita – Chief Economist

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