
[Detailed Explanation of the Macroeconomic Situation](#)

Must reads

[THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF BANCO DE LA REPÚBLICA MAINTAINS THE BENCHMARK INTEREST RATE AT 4.5% AND ANNOUNCES THAT IT WILL NOT CONTINUE TO BUY INTERNATIONAL RESERVES](#)

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of Banco de la República was held in the city of Bogotá D.C. on December 19, 2014. In attendance were Mr. Mauricio Cárdenas Santamaría, Minister of Finance and Public Credit, Mr. José Darío Uribe Escobar, Governor of the Central Bank, and Board Members Carlos Gustavo Cano Sanz, Ana Fernanda Maiguashca Olano, Adolfo Meisel Roca, César Vallejo Mejía and Juan Pablo Zárate Perdomo.

These minutes contain a summary of the outlook of Banco de la República's technical staff on the macroeconomic situation (Section 1), followed by a review of the main discussion regarding policy alternatives considered by the Board of Directors (section 2).

A more [detailed description of the macroeconomic situation](#) prepared by the technical staff from the Central Bank is provided in the data section of the November 2014 edition of the Inflation Report, as well as in the statistical appendix.

1. MACROECONOMIC CONTEXT

Regarding the macroeconomic context, the technical staff highlights the following elements:

1. In the present month, the international price of oil continued to fall reaching levels that had not been reached in 2009. Despite this, uncertainty and strong future price of oil is still high.
2. The currencies of various emerging countries continue depreciating. The risk premium has been much more accentuated in oil-producing countries such as Colombia.
3. This has taken place in a context of weak global economic activity in which the GDP growth is lower than was estimated in the last quarterly report. The average recovery of our trade partners in 2015 may be weaker than was estimated in the past quarterly report.
4. The long-term interest rates in the United States decreased again, and the Federal Reserve has begun the second semester and would continue gradually.
5. The fall in the price of oil and the increase in the international prices of some food items imported by Colombia will tend to a greater in the external accounts in the terms of items in the country. Should these levels continue, this will generate a lower national income in 2015.

6. The downturn in the price of oil affected the country's exports decline. In October, external sales fell, although at a lower rate than those of mining.
7. In the domestic context, the growth of the GDP in the third quarter of 2014 (4.88%) posted with trade, together with social, communal and personal services. Mining and industry were the only sectors that presented downturns.
8. The panel of macroeconomic activity for the last quarter of 2014 shows mixed behavior. On the one hand, some supply side indicators such as industry and oil production recorded low annual increases.
9. In November, annual growth of private companies' borrowing slowed down, which is explained by the demand for credit being only partially reflected the increase registered in the benchmark interest rate.
10. Regarding the results of labor market to October, the seasonally adjusted employed employees has stabilized, while that of non-salaried employment presents a growing trend.
11. The growth forecast for 2014 increased in a range of 1.5% and risks have increased, and it is more probable that growth for 2015 will be below 0.5%.
12. Annual inflation in November (2.65%) turned out to match the estimations of the technical staff. Some leading indicators of the price of the core inflation and related items. The average of the four measures of core inflation also increased, posting at 2.85%.
13. It is highly probable that general inflation to December 2014 remains close to the current levels. Horizons derived from public debt bonds increased and are around 3.4%.
14. It is expected that the depreciation of the exchange rate will transmit to domestic prices, and consumer inflation could increase in 2015, although it is not clear if this will be a risk expectations and have more persistent effects on inflation.

In all, domestic demand continues to be dynamic in a context close to the full use of the productive capacity. At the same time, inflation and its expectations are above 3.0%. This takes place within an environment of deterioration of the terms of trade, depreciation of the peso, and growing uncertainty about the recovery of global economic activity and the cost of external financing, factors which may impact the future behavior of aggregate demand.

2. DISCUSSION AND POLICY OPTIONS

The Board of Directors unanimously decided to maintain the benchmark interest rate at 4.5%. The Board highlighted that, as has already been mentioned, the economy will face, in the policy horizon, a slowdown in its growth as a consequence of the shock in the terms of trade and the weak external environment.

Some of the Board Members emphasized the risks of the shock on the fall in oil prices for important trade partners for Colombia such as Venezuela and Ecuador.

The Board Members mentioned that at the end of 2014 inflation will be in the upper half of the target range. The deviation from the mid-point of 3.0% is temporary, and is explained fundamentally by the correction of transitory falls in some prices in the past, as well as by temporary increases in others. Core inflation posts under 3.0%, and it is expected that total inflation converges towards this value.

One of the Board Members mentioned that, in a context of a closed output gap, the current strong dynamism of the economy may generate inflationary pressures.

Finally, the Board is aware that the recent depreciation of the peso may bring an increase in the CPI. This should not affect inflation expectations as long as the depreciation is transmitted to prices only once, and therefore inflation increases will subsequently reverse.

3. POLICY DECISION

The Board of Directors unanimously decided to maintain the benchmark interest rate at 4.5%.

Bogotá D.C.,