

GFI on a downward path in February, with some early impact from COVID-19

- **Gross fixed investment (February): -8.6% y/y (nsa); Banorte: -8.7%; consensus: -8.3% (range: -10.2% to -3.2%); previous: -8.7%**
- **We note that the annual print is biased to the upside due to the leap year. Adjusting for this effect with seasonally adjusted figures, GFI fell 10.2%**
- **In the monthly comparison we observed a 1.7% decline, more than reversing the +1.5% of the previous month**
- **Construction was relatively stronger at -1.0% m/m, dragged by the 4.4% decline in the non-residential sector. On the other hand, residential edged-down by 0.1%**
- **Moreover, machinery and equipment fell 3.2%, with the plunge in the imported component (-6.8%) more than compensating for the advance 1.5% advance in the domestic sector**
- **Available information points to an additional and strong contraction in investment this year, with sentiment and economic activity severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic**

GFI declines 8.6% y/y in February. This was slightly higher than consensus (-8.3%) but closer to our -8.7% forecast. It was also similar to the previous month, which was dragged by a challenging base effect. Nevertheless, we should mention that this month's figure was biased to the upside because of the additional day added due to the leap year. Correcting for this, using seasonally adjusted figures, GFI fell 10.2% ([Table 1](#), below). In this regard, investment was already weak even before concerns about the Coronavirus picked up, which makes us believe that the contraction will be steeper in coming months. Inside, and using seasonally adjusted figures, the fall was broadly-based, albeit with construction showing a slightly better performance at -8.7%. Meanwhile, machinery and equipment (M&Eq.) declined 11.5%.

Deterioration in monthly terms, despite some strength in domestic M&Eq. GFI declined 1.7% m/m (sa), which we see as very negative as it more than erased the 1.5% expansion seen in January ([Chart 3](#)). By sector, construction was relatively better at -1.0%. Inside, dynamics were mostly explained by the 4.4% contraction in the non-residential sector. This contrasts with other figures such as physical investment by the Federal Government, which expanded 4.5% y/y in real terms. Meanwhile, the residential sector edged down 0.1%, adding two consecutive months of declines. Machinery and equipment fell by 3.2%. In particular, the performance of the domestic sector was surprising, at +1.5%. This was boosted by the 2.8% advance in transportation equipment, which was favorable after last month's gains (2.3%). Meanwhile, the imported component was considerably weaker at -6.8%, worst since last June. Inside, dynamics were highly mixed, as transportation climbed 18.3% but the rest of M&Eq. fell 10.1%.

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Juan Carlos Alderete, CFA
Director of Economic Research
juan.alderete.macal@banorte.com

Francisco Flores
Senior Economist, Mexico
francisco.flores.serrano@banorte.com

Winners of the award for best economic forecasters for Mexico in 2019, granted by *Refinitiv*



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Nevertheless, the rebound in the former, is explained by a base effect, as imports decreased 16.9% in January. Overall, we believe the contraction in imported M&Eq. is likely related to supply chain disruptions, starting to be impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. In this context, activity declined 1.0% on a 3m/3m basis, improving relative to the -1.1% in the previous period ([Table 2](#)). Nevertheless, absolute investment levels continued to fall, now standing close to 2013 lows ([Chart 4](#)), situation we expect to sharply deteriorate in coming months.

We expect a steep fall in investment in 2020. We continue to anticipate an 18.5% contraction in investment this year, explained by both external and domestic factors. In particular, and as mentioned previously, the main shock comes from the COVID-19 pandemic. Although in February its effect was mainly external –impacting supply chains due to factories closing in China and other trade partners–, it has turned domestic, with social distancing measures strongly impacting the economy since late March and exacerbating in April. One indicator that has captured this is the [Banxico’s expectations survey](#), especially the question about headwinds for growth, in which although external factors remain in the lead, domestic conditions significantly closed the gap in April. Moreover, sentiment indicators such as business confidence have fallen sharply, especially in the ‘adequate moment to invest’ component, plunging to new historical lows for three out of the four largest sectors (construction, commerce and non-financial services). Besides, the increase in risk premiums on the back of higher volatility and risk aversion in global markets has pushed long-term interest rates higher relative to the levels observed before the pandemic hit, which in addition to economic weakness, is an additional challenge for investment.

In the very short term, data for March already points to a steeper contraction. In particular, capital goods imports –highly related to imported machinery and equipment–, fell 18.1% y/y (-9.8% m/m). Meanwhile, signals in construction are also negative, at least in the private sector, with [IMEF’s non-manufacturing PMI](#) –where construction is included–, falling to a new historical low. On the contrary, some support could come from government investment, with public finance figures pointing showing that physical investment surged 34.2% y/y in real terms in the same period.

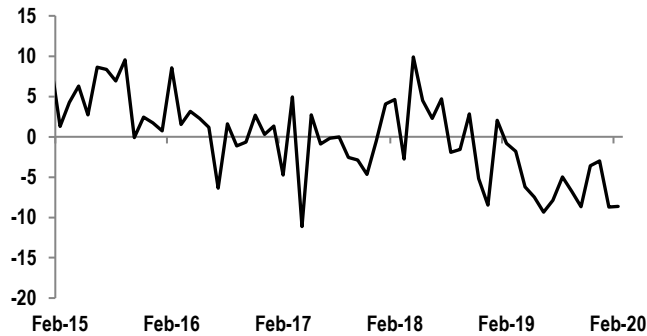
All in all, we recognize that considerable risks remain in terms of investment, as its final magnitude still depends on the duration and ultimate effect of the pandemic, which remains uncertain. On the other hand, we will need to see if loan programs implemented by both the Federal Government and Banxico can smooth at least part of its adverse effect, which would lay the groundwork for a faster recovery once economic activities can normalize.

Table 1: Gross fixed investment
% y/y nsa

	nsa				sa	
	Feb-20	Jan-20	Jan-Feb '20	Jan-Feb '19	Feb-20	Jan-20
Total	-8.6	-8.7	-8.7	0.6	-10.2	-9.3
Construction	-8.1	-7.0	-7.6	2.1	-8.7	-7.6
Residential	-7.6	-8.8	-8.2	4.3	-8.2	-9.9
Non-residential	-8.7	-5.3	-6.9	-0.1	-9.3	-5.3
Machinery and equipment	-9.5	-11.2	-10.4	-1.5	-11.5	-10.9
Domestic	-4.7	-7.9	-6.3	-2.9	-4.6	-7.4
Transportation Equipment	-5.6	-9.0	-7.3	2.1	-6.0	-7.6
Other machinery and equipment	-3.4	-6.3	-4.9	-9.6	-3.0	-7.0
Imported	-12.5	-13.0	-12.8	-0.6	-15.9	-13.0
Transportation Equipment	-2.6	-22.0	-12.6	8.8	-7.3	-21.0
Other machinery and equipment	-14.3	-11.6	-12.8	-2.0	-16.3	-11.6

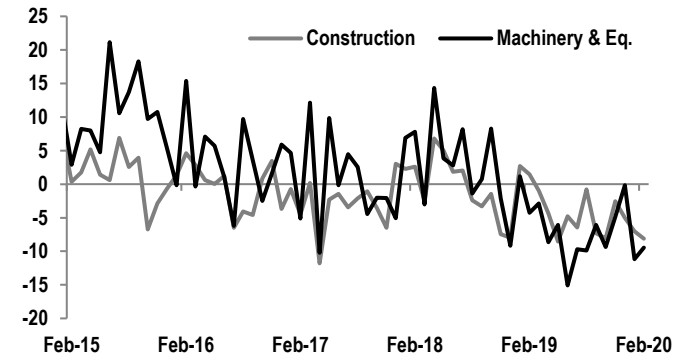
Source: INEGI

Chart 1: Gross fixed investment
% y/y



Source: INEGI

Chart 2: Gross fixed investment by sector
% y/y



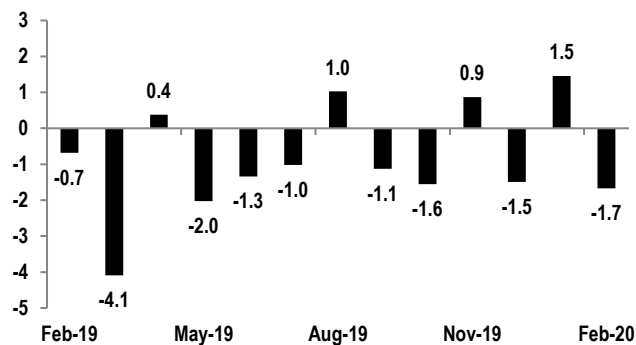
Source: INEGI

Table 2: Gross fixed investment
% m/m sa; % 3m/3m sa

	% m/m			% 3m/3m	
	Feb-20	Jan-20	Dec-19	Dec'19-Feb'20	Nov'19-Jan'20
Total	-1.7	1.5	-1.5	-1.0	-1.1
Construction	-1.0	1.3	0.3	1.3	-0.6
Residential	-0.1	-0.7	0.5	1.6	1.9
Non-residential	-4.4	5.6	-0.4	1.0	-1.6
Machinery and equipment	-3.2	0.4	-3.5	-3.6	-1.2
Domestic	1.5	1.1	-3.4	-2.8	-2.6
Transportation Equipment	2.8	2.3	-5.1	-2.2	-1.6
Other machinery and equipment	0.0	0.9	-3.2	-4.1	-3.7
Imported	-6.8	-0.3	-2.9	-4.5	-1.4
Transportation Equipment	18.3	-16.9	1.1	-2.6	-3.8
Other machinery and equipment	-10.1	1.2	-2.0	-4.4	-0.8

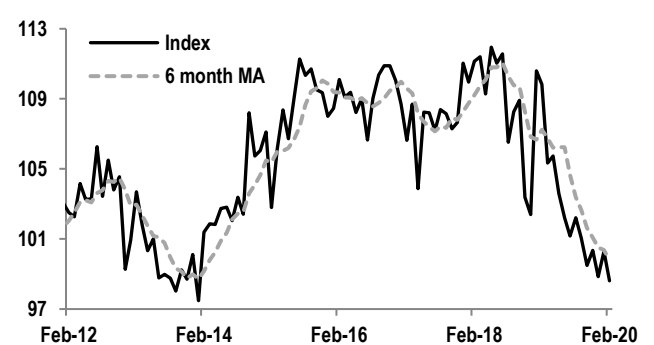
Source: INEGI

Chart 3: Gross fixed investment
% m/m sa



Source: INEGI

Chart 4: Gross fixed investment
Index sa



Source: INEGI

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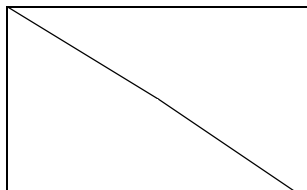
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GRUPO FINANCIERO BANORTE S.A.B. de C.V.
Research and Strategy

Gabriel Casillas Olvera	IRO and Chief Economist	gabriel.casillas@banorte.com	(55) 4433 - 4695
Raquel Vázquez Godínez	Assistant	raquel.vazquez@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2967
Lourdes Calvo Fernández	Analyst (Edition)	lourdes.calvo@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4000 x 2611

Economic Research and Financial Market Strategy

Alejandro Padilla Santana	Executive Director of Economic Research and Financial Markets Strategy	alejandro.padilla@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4043
Itzel Martínez Rojas	Analyst	itzel.martinez.rojas@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2251

Economic Research

Juan Carlos Alderete Macal, CFA	Director of Economic Research	juan.alderete.macal@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4046
Francisco José Flores Serrano	Senior Economist, Mexico	francisco.flores.serrano@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2957
Katia Celina Goya Ostos	Senior Economist, Global	katia.goya@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 1821
Luis Leopoldo López Salinas	Economist, Global	luis.lopez.salinas@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4000 x 2707

Market Strategy

Manuel Jiménez Zaldívar	Director of Market Strategy	manuel.jimenez@banorte.com	(55) 5268 - 1671
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Fixed income and FX Strategy

Santiago Leal Singer	Senior Strategist, Fixed Income and FX	santiago.leal@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2144
Leslie Thalía Orozco Vélez	Strategist, Fixed Income and FX	leslie.orozco.velez@banorte.com	(55) 5268 - 1698

Equity Strategy

Marissa Garza Ostos	Director of Equity Strategy	marissa.garza@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 1719
José Itzamna Espitia Hernández	Senior Strategist, Equity	jose.espitia@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2249
Valentín III Mendoza Balderas	Senior Strategist, Equity	valentin.mendoza@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2250
Víctor Hugo Cortes Castro	Senior Strategist, Technical	victorh.cortes@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 1800
Eridani Ruibal Ortega	Analyst	eridani.ruibal.ortega@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4000 x 2755

Corporate Debt

Tania Abdul Massih Jacobo	Director of Corporate Debt	tania.abdul@banorte.com	(55) 5268 - 1672
Hugo Armando Gómez Solís	Senior Analyst, Corporate Debt	hugoa.gomez@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2247
Gerardo Daniel Valle Trujillo	Analyst, Corporate Debt	gerardo.valle.trujillo@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2248

Economic Studies

Delia María Paredes Mier	Executive Director of Economic Studies	delia.paredes@banorte.com	(55) 5268 - 1694
Miguel Alejandro Calvo Domínguez	Senior Analyst, Economic Studies	miguel.calvo@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2220

Wholesale Banking

Armando Rodal Espinosa	Head of Wholesale Banking	armando.rodal@banorte.com	(81) 8319 - 6895
Alejandro Eric Faesi Puente	Head of Global Markets and Institutional Sales	alejandro.faesi@banorte.com	(55) 5268 - 1640
Alejandro Aguilar Ceballos	Head of Asset Management	alejandro.aguilar.cebillos@banorte.com	(55) 5268 - 9996
Arturo Monroy Ballesteros	Head of Investment Banking and Structured Finance	arturo.monroy.ballesteros@banorte.com	(55) 5004 - 1002
Gerardo Zamora Nanez	Head of Transactional Banking, Leasing and Factoring	gerardo.zamora@banorte.com	(81) 8318 - 5071
Jorge de la Vega Grajales	Head of Government Banking	jorge.delavega@banorte.com	(55) 5004 - 5121
Luis Pietrini Sheridan	Head of Private Banking	luis.pietrini@banorte.com	(55) 5004 - 1453
René Gerardo Pimentel Ibarrola	Head of Corporate Banking	pimentelr@banorte.com	(55) 5268 - 9004
Ricardo Velázquez Rodríguez	Head of International Banking	rvelazquez@banorte.com	(55) 5004 - 5279
Víctor Antonio Roldan Ferrer	Head of Commercial Banking	victor.rolan.ferrer@banorte.com	(55) 5004 - 1454