# Weekly Watch

#### July 1, 2011 Economic Analysis

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# Growth: signs of moderation

Growth figures in Mexico and Chile show that these economies are slowing; in the case of Mexico mainly due to external factors, but also because of contraction in public investment. In Peru public investment has fallen to cut public expenditure, while in Brazil the strength of the labor market, credit and greater concern over inflationary risk all suggest an increase of 25 bps in the SELIC.

#### A positive week for risk assets: currencies and stock market indices close up in Latin America

The moderation in risk premiums in the EU following the approval of the budget adjustments in Greece has led to greater appetite for risk in global markets. Latin American currencies gained, with the BRL performing particularly well due to local factors. Stock markets ended with gains, but volatility remains in Peru as key government positions are announced following the recent election.





Source: BBVA Research

## Highlights

The economy slows in Mexico and Peru, grows in Chile Economic performance conditions labour figures in May Extended monetary adjustment in Brazil Argentina: gas supply restrictions begin due to the severe cold spell

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#### **Economic Analysis**

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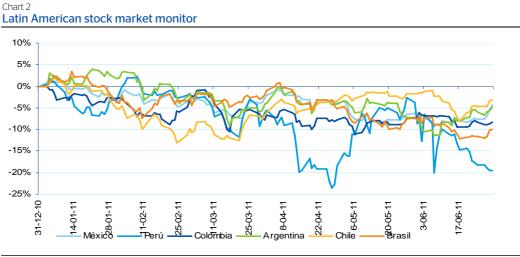
### Markets

# Markets are optimistic about the approval of budget measures in Greece and favourable economic figures in the U.S.

Currency market was positive last week in response to two factors. First, expectations (later proved correct) of the approval of austerity measures in Greece resulted in a moderation in risk premiums and greater appetite for emerging currencies. Markets also expected German banks to agree to roll over their holdings of Greek debt. Second, after the vote in Greece, markets focused on economic data from the U.S., where the positive surprise in the Chicago Purchasing Manager Index led to extended risk asset gains. Against this background Latin American currencies appreciated in general. The BRL posted the biggest gains, as it was strengthened by the inflation report showing a slightly more hawkish bias, which favoured short-term upward pressure. In contrast, the appreciation of the COP was more restricted than on other occasions, as the market continued to await more foreign-exchange interventions on the domestic front. In all, we consider that the determinant over the next few weeks will continue to be the level of aversion/appetite for global risk. Given the lower risks in the EU, this will respond to global economic data, which continue to give no clear signs of strong activity. Thus we do not rule out that volatility may continue over the coming weeks.

# With the exception of Peru, the Latin American stock markets ended the week up as a result of the greater appetite for risk in global markets.

Over the week, stock markets were positive in response to the voting process on the Greek austerity plan. All the regions posted gains, particularly (of course) Europe and to a lesser extent, the U.S. In Latin America, Mexico stood out with a rise of 3.5%. The only stock market that fell back in Latin America was Peru, where the announcements of key government positions following the recent elections continued to be set against a volatile background. In the coming weeks, markets will continue to be driven by the process of EU and IMF authorization of rescue funds for Greece. This backdrop could maintain the positive difference of European stock markets against Latin America.



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Source: Bloomberg and BBVA Research



**Economic Analysis** 

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## Highlights

#### The economy slows in Mexico and Peru, grows in Chile

Economic activity in Mexico slowed in April as a result of the fall for the third month in a row in industrial output (due to the earthquake and tsunami in Japan, and to a drop in foreign demand), while the service sector continues to grow. In Chile, the May figures show that industrial output grew by 9.7% y/y, mainly due to a low basis of comparison, as monthly growth was negative (-0.5%). Both in Mexico and Peru, figures on public investment suggest moderation: the national accounts in Mexico in the first quarter showed the biggest fall in the public investment series in recent years (-21.1% y/y). Similarly, public investment in Peru fell 21% in May and 41.8% in April, reflecting the measures implemented by the government to reduce public spending in the second quarter.

#### Economic performance conditions labor results in May

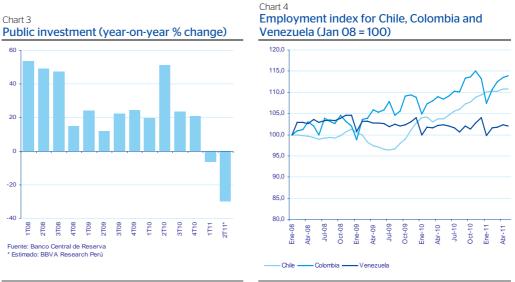
In Chile and Colombia the improved economic performance reduced the unemployment rate on the same period in 2010 to 11.8% and 7.2% respectively, although in Chile the seasonal factor accounted for 0.2 pp of the increase on April, due to a zero growth in employment. In Venezuela, unemployment increased 30 bps y/y to 8.4%, as the growth in the labor force (240,000 more people) was greater than the number of jobs created (180,000).

#### Extended monetary adjustment in Brazil

The Inflation Report issued by the Central Bank suggests that the SELIC will increase by 25 bps in July. There is a growing possibility that the monetary adjustment will extend beyond July, particularly due to the strength of the labor and credit market (figures this week show that the stock of credit increased by 20.4% y/y in May, far above the target of 15% y/y for the end of the year). The focus on inflation has for the moment pushed the concern about exchange-rate appreciation in the background. The recent stability of the current-account deficit (which was 2.29% of GDP in May, within its range of 2.20% to 2.30% since August 2010) supports this strategy.

#### Argentina: gas supply restrictions begin due to the severe cold spell

They aim to control the strong upturn in gas needs in homes, which affects companies in a number of sectors (citrus fruit, mining, steel and automotive). These measures will slow industrial output growth in 2Q11, but will not have a significant effect over the year as a whole, as they are offset by increased output when the climate improves.



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Source: BBVA Research

Source: BBVA Research

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## Calendar: indicators

Next Week: 4 - 8 July 2011						
Argentina	Data	Period	Forecast	Consensus	Previous	Comment
Tax Collection	4-Jul	Jun 2011	\$47,8MM	\$50,6MM	\$48,20MM	
Brazil	Data	Period	Forecast	Consensus	Previous	Comment
IBGE Inflation IPCA	7-Jul	Jun 2011	0.10%m/m	0.06% m/m	0.47% m/m	
Chile	Data	Period	Forecast	Consensus	Previous	Comment
Monthly index of economic activity	5-Jul	May 2011	6.5% a/a		6.3% a/a	
Consumer price index	8-Jul	Jun 2011	0.3% m/m	0.3% m/m	0.4% m/m	
Colombia	Data	Period	Forecast	Consensus	Previous	Comment
Inflation	5-Jul	Jun 2011	3.14 y/y, 0.23 m/m	3.3 y/y, 0.22 m/m	3.0 y/y, 0.28 m/m	
Exports	8-Jul	May 2011	30.0 y/y		34.6 y/y	Better balance of industrial exports can sustain high growth rates of total shipments.
Mexico	Data	Period	Forecast	Consensus	Previous	Comment
Producer Confidence	7-Apr	Jun 2011	1.9 mom (57.1 level)	NA	1.7 mom (56.1 level)	Optimism returns to manufacture producers related to better external demand aimed at recovery from temporary blip related to commodity prices and Japan's tsunami.
Consumer Confidence	7-May	Jun 2011	1.1 mom (90.8 level)	NA	0.8 mom (89.9 level)	After the break in March and April, we expect an improvement in consumer confidence, bolstered by continued improvement in employment and in real wages.
Inflation	7-Jul	Jun 2011	-0.09 m/m (3.19% y/y)	0.04% m/m	-0.75% m/m (3.25% y/y)	During June's first fortnight inflation surprised downwards again, this new surprise is due to a lower than expected reduction in the prices of fruits and vegetables and the stability of the core component.
Venezuela	Data	Period	Forecast	Consensus	Previous	Comment
Inflation	8-Jul	Jun 2011	2,2%	2,2%	2,5%	
Source: BBVA Research						

Source: BBVA Research

## Calendar of events

#### Mexico and Peru: Monetary Policy Rate (July 8 and 7, respectively)

Forecast: Mexico 4.5%, Peru 4.25% Consensus: Mexico 4.5%, Peru 4.25% Previous: Mexico: 4.5%, Peru: 4.25%

Output figures below expectations in Mexico and the downward surprise in inflation strengthen the improvement in Banxico's balance of inflationary risks. There are renewed prospects of a monetary pause at least until the summer of 2012. In Peru, the year-on-year inflation rate is once more within the target range (1% - 3%) in June, and with the economy gradually slowing, the Central Bank will maintain its policy rate unchanged.

## Calendar of holidays

Colombia: July 4.

Venezuela: July 4 and 5.

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## Market Data

			Cierre	Cambio semanal	Cambio mensual	Cambio anua
S)	2	3-meses Libor	0,25	0	-1	-29
Tipo de interés (cambio en pbs)	EE.UU	Tipo 2 años	0,46	13	3	-1
		Tipo 10 años	3,17	31	23	1
bio		3-meses Euribor	1,56	3	12	7
Tipo (caml	UEM	Tipo 2 años	1,63	27	2	9
		Tipo 10 años	3,02	19	3	4
	ອ	Dólar-Euro	1,452	2,3	0,9	15,
	op	Libra-Euro	0,91	1,9	3,0	9,
	Europa	Franco Suizo-Euro	1,23	3,7	1,3	-8,
-		Argentina (peso-dólar)	4,11	0,2	0,6	4,
UIVISAS (cambios en %)		Brasil (real-dólar)	1,56	-2,6	-1,9	-11,
UIVISAS nbios en	América	Colombia (peso-dólar)	1771	-1,3	-1,1	-6,
	nér	·	467	-1,4	-0,2	-13,
	Ar	Chile (peso-dólar)	11,69	-1,8	0,4	-10,
ů Č		México (peso-dólar) Perú (Nuevo sol-dólar)	2,75	-0,4	-1,O	-2,
			80,72	0,4	-0,2	-8,
	Asia	Japón (Yen-dólar)	1066,65	-1,1	-0,7	-13,
	Ä	Corea (KRW-dólar)	1,072	2,2	0,3	27,
		Australia (AUD-dólar)	111,4	6,0	-2,7	55
r%		Brent de petróleo (\$/b)	1490,5	-0,8	-3,5	23
MMPP (Var %)		Oro (\$/onza)	600,6	0,6	-1,8	26,
-0	0	Metales	10416	6,1	0,7	12,
	Euro	Ibex 35	2855	5,1	1,0	13,
	-	EuroStoxx 50	1321	4,1	0,5	29
		EE.UU. (S&P 500)	3361	2,2	5,8	51,
Renta Variable (cambios en %)		Argentina (Merval)	62404	2,2	-1,6	1,
en	g	Brasil (Bovespa)	14068	-0,5	-2,7	14,
ios	América	Colombia (IGBC)	22642	2,0	-1,2	20
an dm	Arr	Chile (IGPA)	36558	3,4	3,2	16
Kel (ca		México (CPI)	18879	-0,6	-6,9	36
		Perú (General Lima)	80398	-0,8	-0,3	23,
		Venezuela (IBC)	9868	2,0	-0,5	
	Asia	Nikkei225				7,
		HSI	22398	-9	-5,2	-2
	Ind.	Itraxx Main		_		
	-	Itraxx Xover	395	-35	23	-17
		CDS Alemania	43	-2	5	
(sq		CDS Portugal	745	-97	55	45
o u b	0	CDS España	270	-28	17	2
	an	CDS EE.UU	50	-3	2	
bio	ber	CDS Emergentes	212	-22	-5	-6
creato (cambios en pbs)	SO	CDS Argentina	589	-56	-36	-4C
S	Riesgo soberano	CDS Brasil	110	-8	4	-3
		CDS Colombia	108	-7	8	-4
		CDS Chile	76	-3	7	-3
		CDS México	107	-8	3	-3
		CDS Perú	131	-18	-15	-(

Fuente: Bloomberg y Datastream

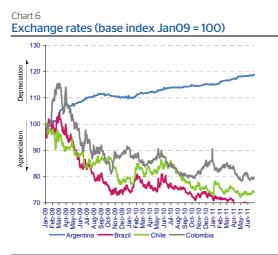
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## Charts

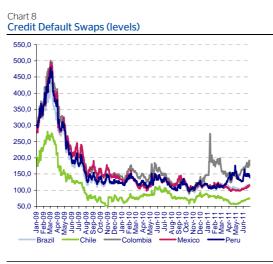
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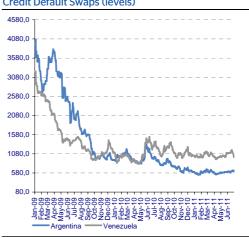
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Chart 7 Exchange rates (base index Jan09 = 100)



Source: Datastream and BBVA Research

#### Chart 9 Credit Default Swaps (levels)



Source: Datastream and BBVA Research



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