

Latin America Macroeconomic Update: Challenging Growth Outlook, Despite Q222's Overperformance

Thursday, 20th October 2022

Disclaimer

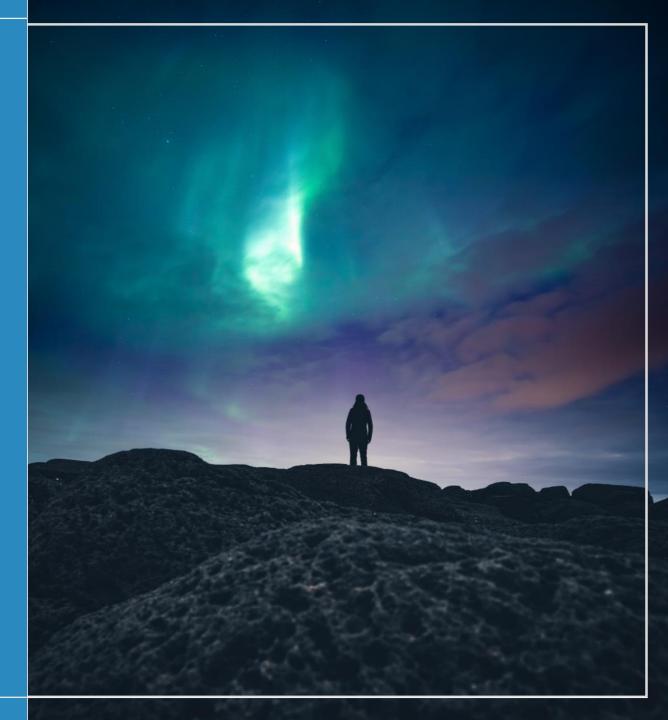
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Global Outlook



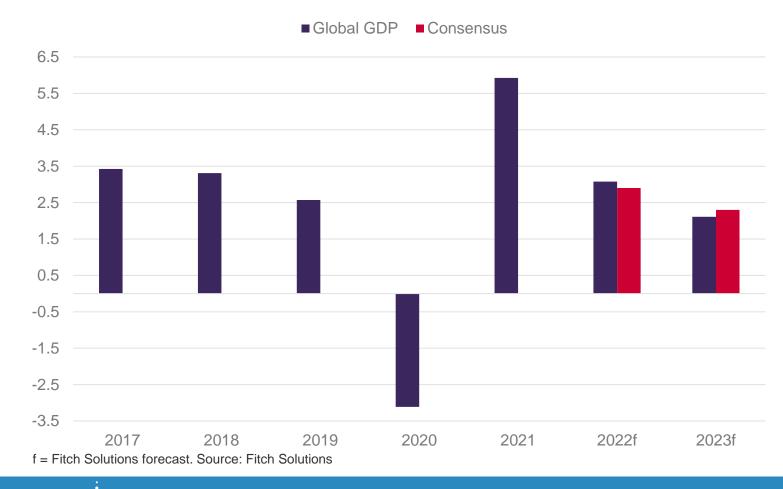
Global Growth To Slow Sharply In 2023

Slightly Better In 2022, But Worse In 2023

Real GDP Growth, %

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- We forecast a reasonably sharp slowdown in global growth from 3.1% in 2022 to 2.1% in 2023.
- Higher inflation is leading to a loss of purchasing power for households and weakening profit margins for businesses.
- Central banks will tighten monetary policy for longer, which will be felt through 2023.
- We expect the US will grow only 0.3% in 2023, falling into a minor recession late in the year, while the eurozone will contract 0.3%.
- Risks remain skewed to the downside given the multiple headwinds.

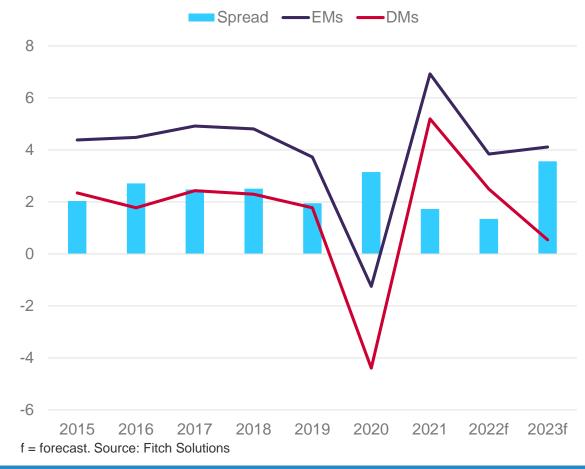
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Diverging Trends In 2023

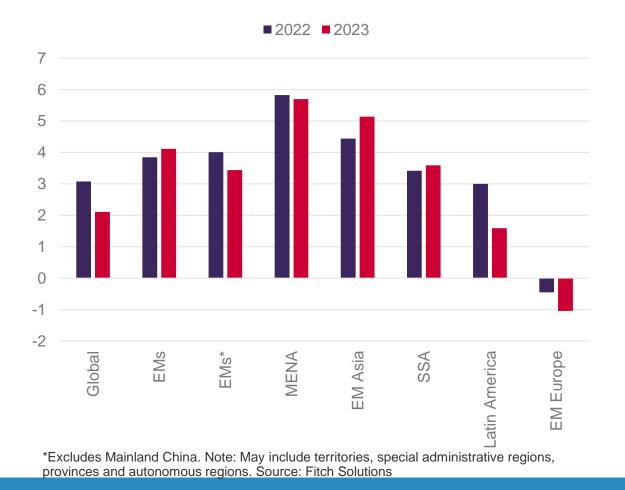
EM Growth Spread To Pick Up

Real GDP Growth, %

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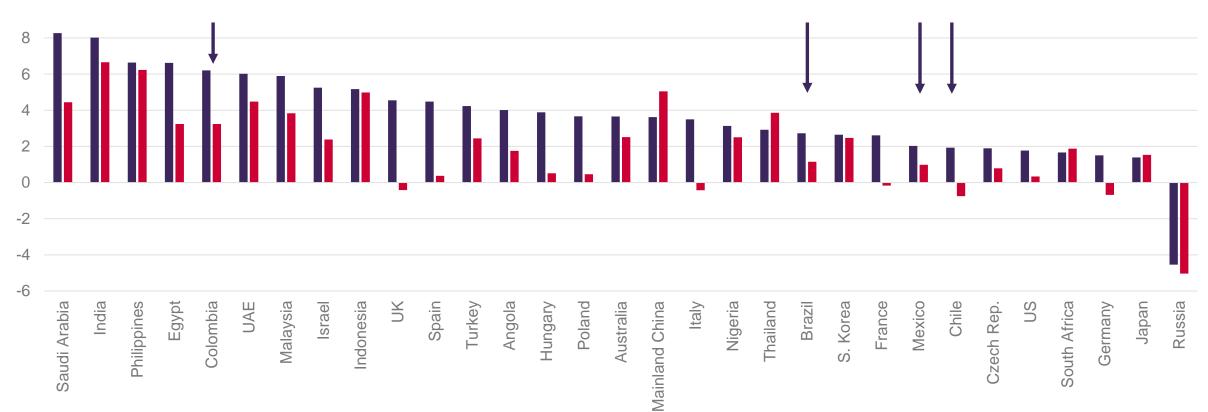
LatAm And EM Europe To Slow, While EM Asia Accelerates Real GDP Growth, %



Significant Variation In Growth In 2023

Relative Growth Performance

Real GDP Growth, %



■ 2022f ■ 2023f

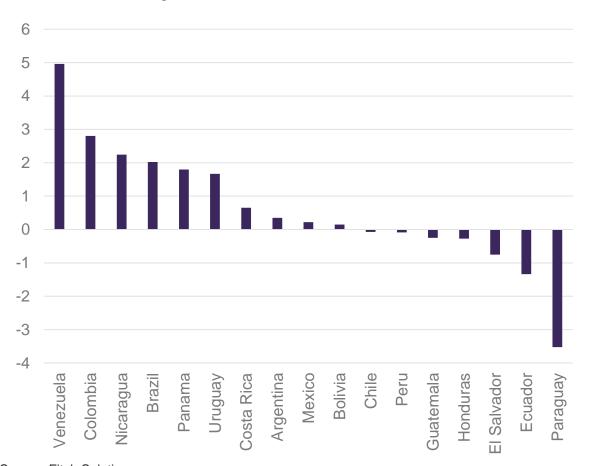
f = Fitch Solutions forecast. Source: Fitch Solutions



Latin America Outlook



2022 Growth Forecast Has Been Revised Up In Most Major Markets



2022 Growth Looking Better Than In March...

Latin America – Change In 2022 Real GDP Growth Forecast Since March, PP

... Due In Part To Stronger Q222 GDP Prints

Latin America (Selected) – Q222 Real GDP Growth, %, Against Consensus

Country	Q2 Real GDP Growth, % y-o-y	Bloomberg Consensus	Difference	FS 2022 Growth Forecast Revision
Argentina	6.9%	6.5%	+0.4%	Held at 3.2%
Brazil	3.2%	2.8%	+0.4%	0.8% to 2.7%
Chile	5.4%	5.7%	-0.3%	1.4% to 1.9%
Colombia	12.6%	12.1%	+0.5%	5.8% to 6.2%
Mexico	2.0%	1.5%	+0.5%	1.5% to 2.0%
Peru	3.1%	3.0%	0.1%	2.4% to 2.7%

Note: Peru is average of monthly GDP prints. Source: Bloomberg, Fitch Solutions

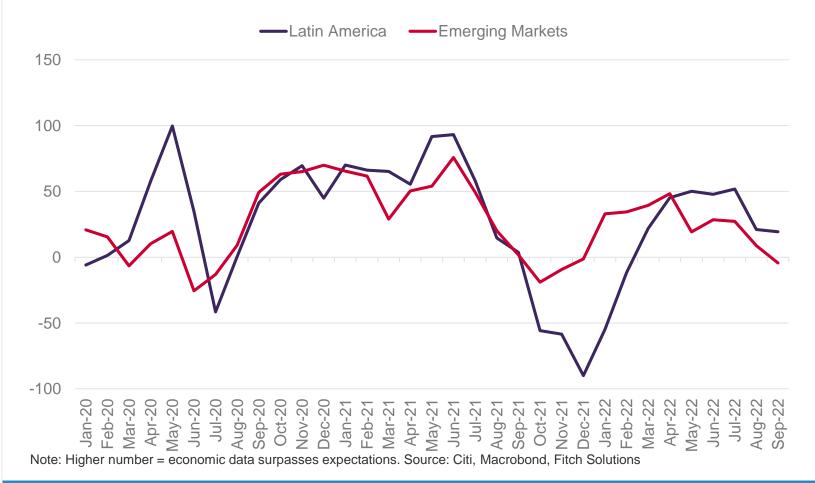




Resilient Private Consumption, External Demand Fueling Growth

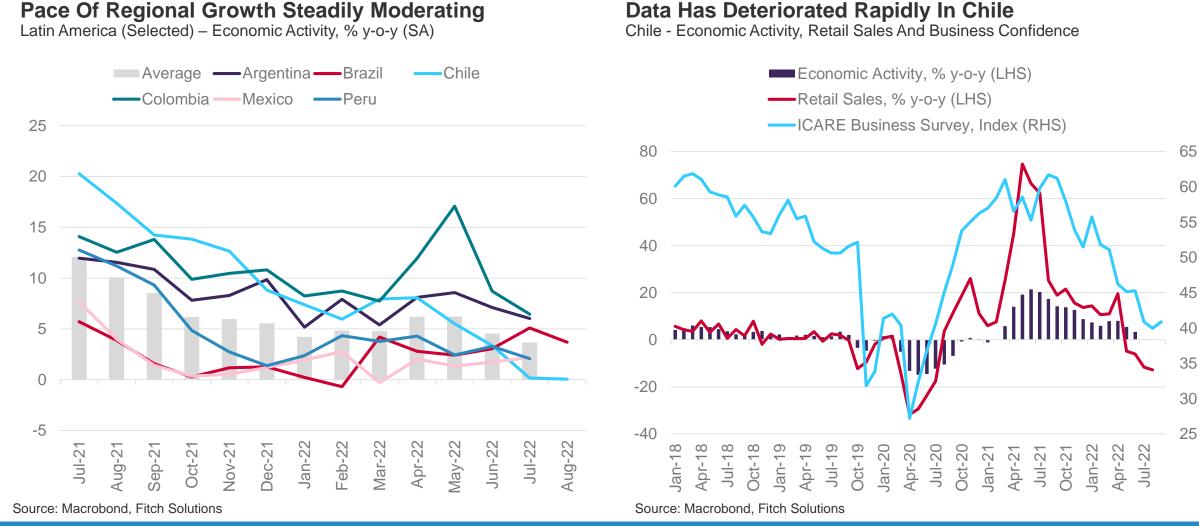
Economic Data Consistently Surprised To The Upside Through H122

Emerging Markets - Citi Economic Surprise Index



- Two major factors have driven the overperformance in economic growth in the year thus far.
- First, private demand held up well, despite high inflation and rising interest rates, due to strength in the labour market, government transfers and remittances, among other factors.
- Second, elevated global commodity prices benefited the region's major exporters, while the tourism sector also recovered.
- Mexico and Central America particularly benefited from strong US consumer demand, boosting exports.

Slowdown Underway In Some Markets

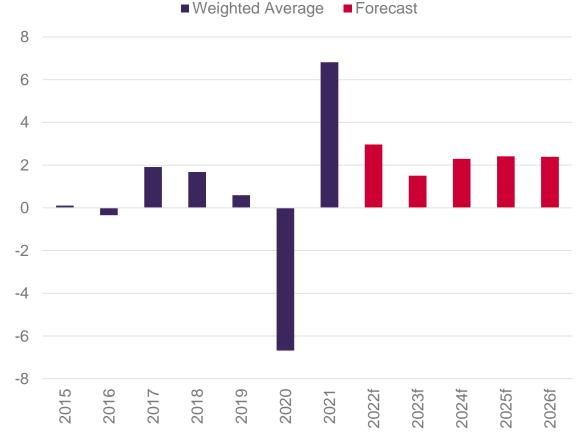


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Growth To Slow Sharply In 2023

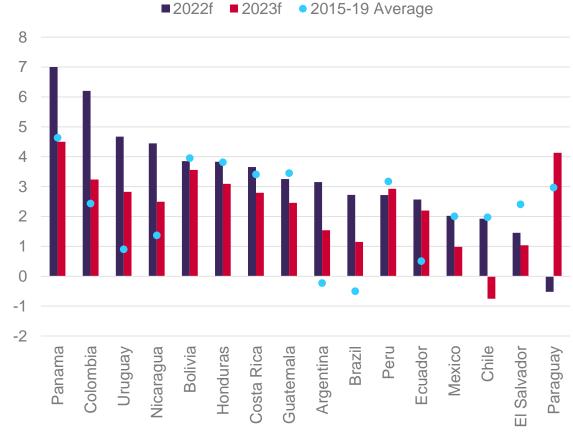
Regional Growth To Be Cut In Half, From 3.0% To 1.6%

Latin America – Real GDP Growth, % y-o-y



Slowdowns Across Almost Every Market

Latin America (Selected) – Real GDP Growth, % y-o-y

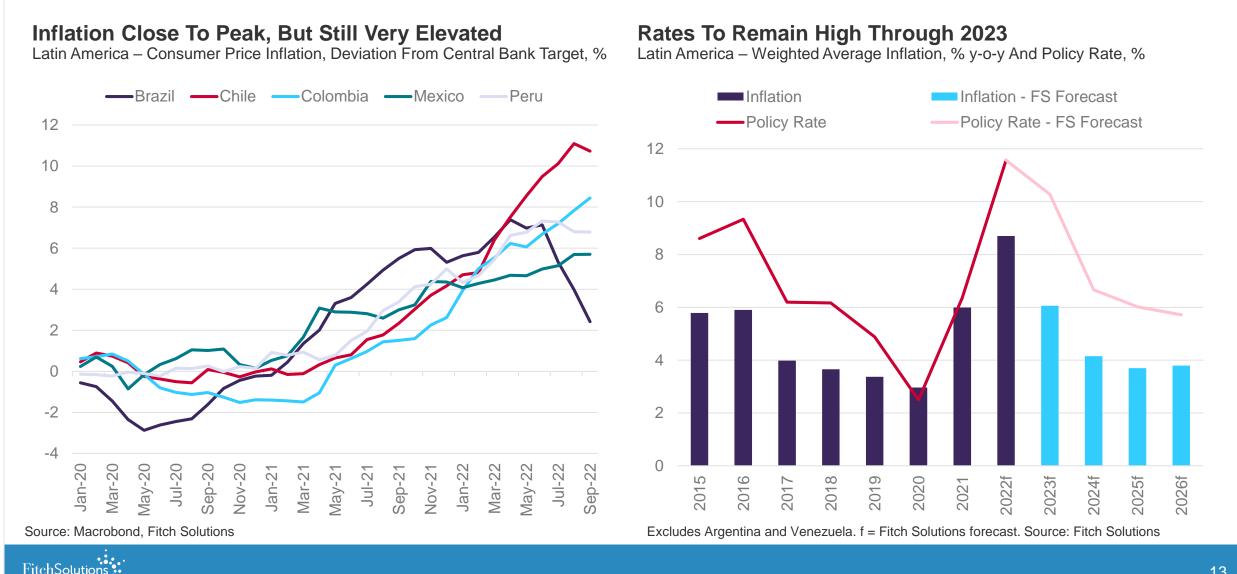


f = Fitch Solutions forecast. Source: Fitch Solutions

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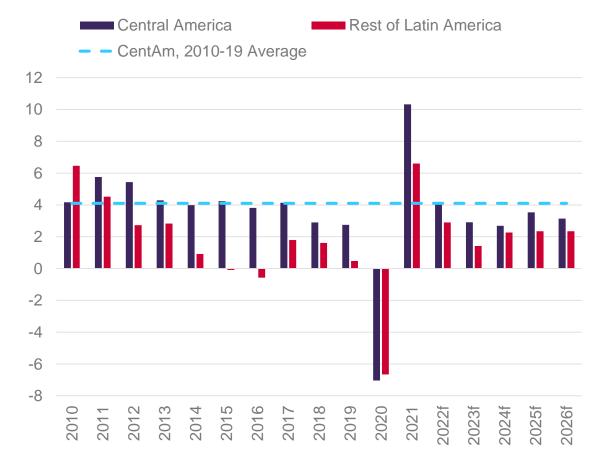
Restrictive Interest Rates Will Contribute To Growth Slowdown



Weaker US Growth To Hit Mexico, Central America Particularly Hard

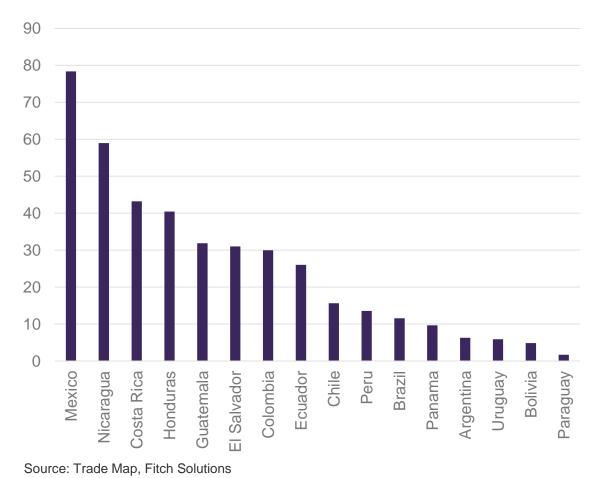
CentAm To Lead Peers, But Lag 2010-19 Average...

Latin America - Weighted Real GDP Growth, % y-o-y, By Sub-Region



... Due To Significant US Exposure

Latin America – Goods Exports To The US, % Of Total, 2019-2021

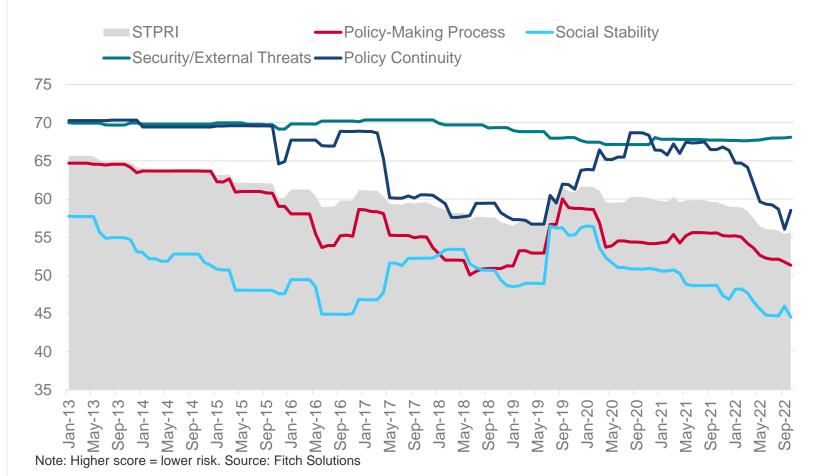


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Political Outlook Remains Cloudy

STPRI Score Near An All-Time Low

Latin America – Regional Weighted Average Short-Term Political Risk Index (STPRI), Out Of 100

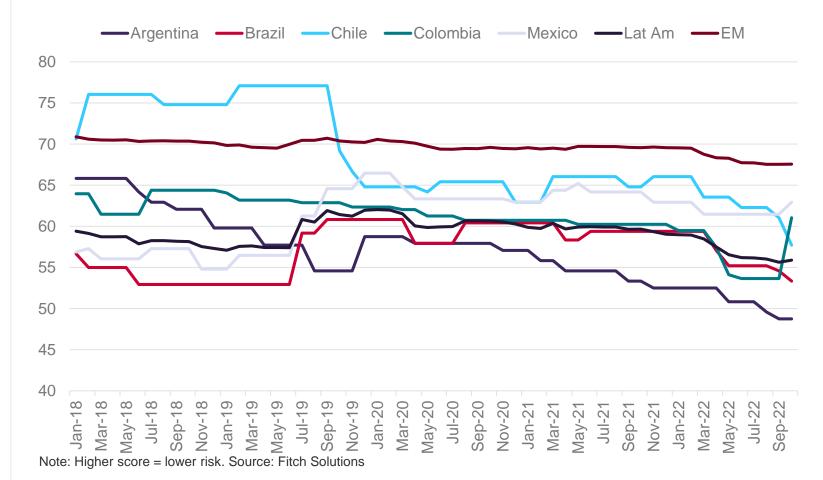


- Latin America is firmly in a period of intense political risk, on both the street-level and policy fronts.
- The region's score in our Short-Term
 Political Risk Index is near the lowest
 level on record.
- At the street level, inflation remains elevated, which has contributed to protests across the region this year.
- At the policy level, looming elections and a broad shift towards left-wing governments have increased uncertainty.

Inflation, Elections, Reform Efforts Driving Political Risk

Significant Political Risk In Most Major Markets

Latin America – Short-Term Political Risk Index, Out Of 100



• We see notable political risk in most major markets in Latin America.

- Most immediately, Brazil's tight election and Chile's constitutional rewrite have introduced uncertainty, and Argentina faces competitive elections next year.
- Colombia is an exception, as President Gustavo Petro has governed more pragmatically than expected thus far.
- Political uncertainty should ease in the next 3-6 months, as we get more clarity on policy in major markets such as Brazil, Chile and Colombia and inflation cools.

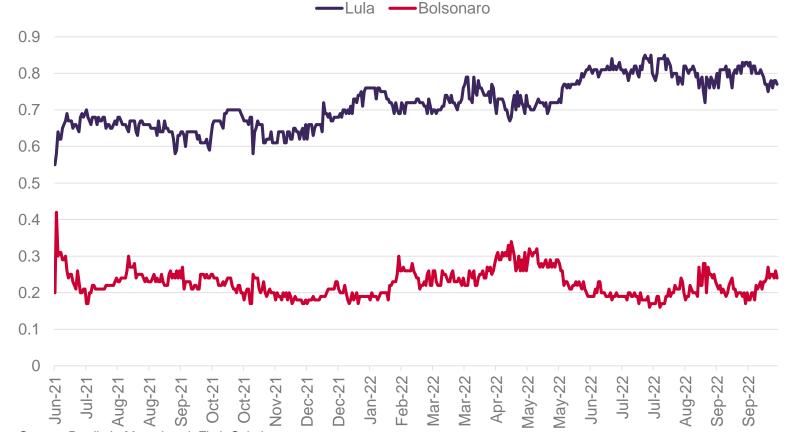
Country Outlooks



Brazil: Lula Remains The Favourite To Win The Presidency



PredictIt – "Who will be elected president of Brazil in 2022?", USD, Daily



Source: Predictlt, Macrobond, Fitch Solutions

- Given the competitive race and the loyalty of their respective bases, both Lula and Bolsonaro have adopted a more moderate tone to appeal to undecided centrists.
- While Bolsonaro can still win, the math is difficult. The third- and fourth-placed finishers, Simone Tebet and Ciro Gomes (who won 7.2% combined), have already endorsed Lula.
- Bolsonaro will have to win over some of Lula's voters or hope that turnout shifts in his favour to help close the gap.

Despite Bolsonaro's surprisingly strong performance, Lula won the most votes in the first round by a 48.4% to 43.2% margin.

Brazil: Closer Runoff Increases Risk Of A Contested Election

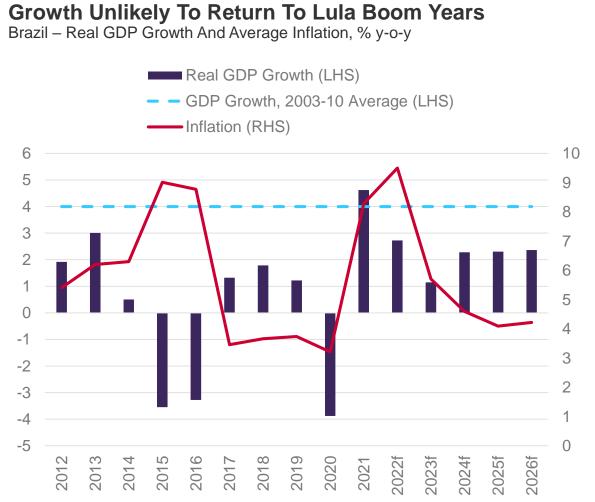
Brazil – Scenarios For The Days Following A Lula Victory

Scenario	Description	Impact	Likelihood
Peaceful Transition	Bolsonaro accepts election result relatively quickly, possibly encourages supporters to do the same. Risk of sporadic protests that would quickly fade. Lula is inaugurated on January 1, 2023.	Rally in financial markets and business and consumer confidence. Increased governability early in Lula's term.	Low Probability
Bolsonaro Contests The Resul But Lula Still Takes Office	Bolsonaro refuses to accept defeat, launches legal challenges and It, calls his supporters to the streets for disruptive protests. Security forces and political institutions broadly do not back Bolsonaro, his legal challenges are rejected, and Lula is inaugurated.	Financial market selloff and a notable hit to business investment, though likely a rally when Lula takes office. A more challenging environment for Lula, as Bolsonaro's supporters reject his legitimacy.	Medium-To-High Probability
Attempted Self-Coup	With the backing of at least some element of the armed forces Bolsonaro attempts to remain in office by force. Risk of direct physical confrontations in Brasilia, and clashes between supporters of the two candidates. Result could be parallel governments claiming legitimacy, and possible fractures between Lula- and Bolsonaro-supporting states.	Severe financial market selloff, capital flight and collapse in confidence. High risk of sanctions from foreign governments. Brazilian economy likely falls into recession.	Low-To-Medium Probability

Note: Scenarios are intended to be indicative, rather than comprehensive. Source: Fitch Solutions

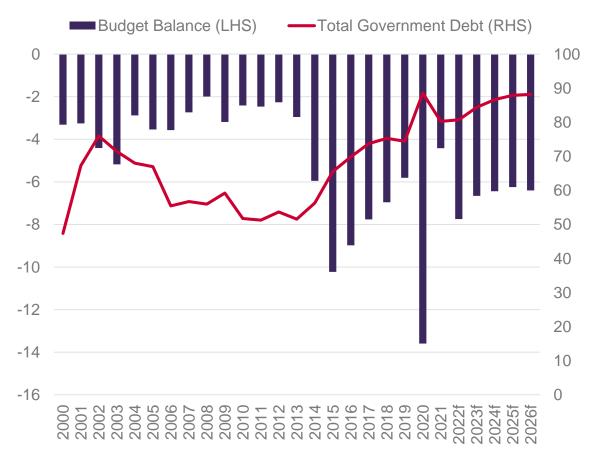


Brazil: Challenging Economic Backdrop Would Await Lula



Fiscal Constraints Will Begin To Bite

Brazil – Budget Balance And Total Government Debt, % of GDP



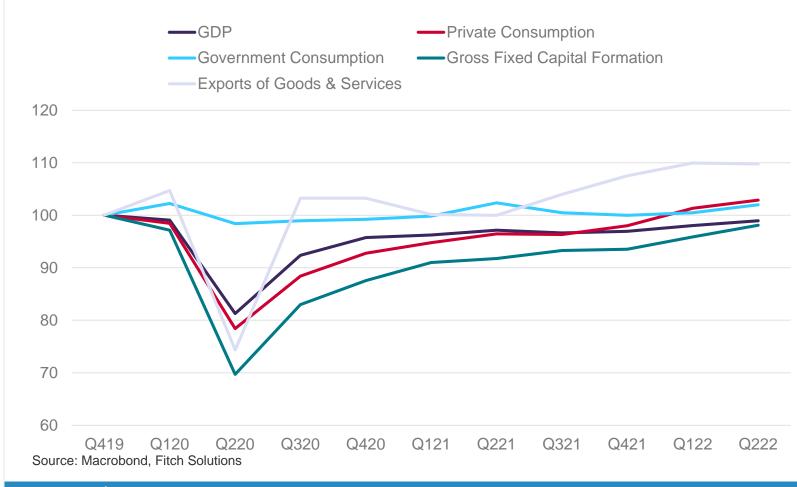
f = Fitch Solutions forecast. Source: Macrobond, Fitch Solutions

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Mexico: Growth To Slow In 2023 Alongside US

Private Consumption, Exports Drove H122 Growth

Mexico - Quarterly Real GDP Index, SA, Q419 = 100

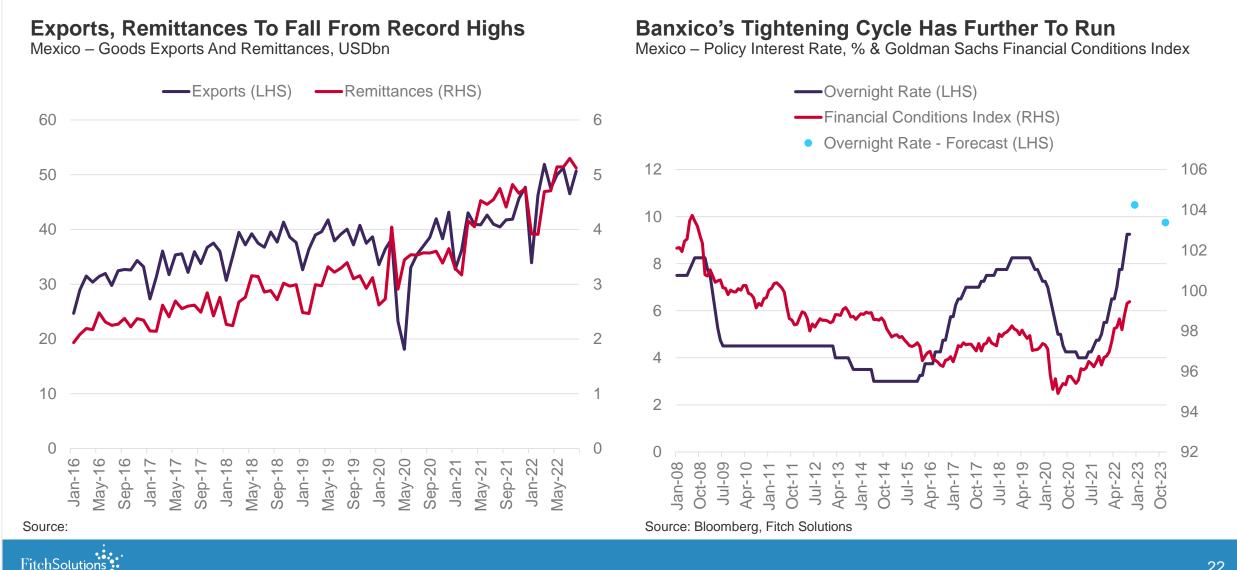


- We forecast 2.0% growth in Mexico in 2022, as the strength of US private consumption and labour market has propped up Mexican exports and remittance inflows.
- This has offset weak investment growth and high inflation, which has in turn sparked a rate hiking cycle by the Banco de México (Banxico).
- However, growth will slow to only 1.0% in 2023, as the US economy falls into a mild recession in H223. This will reduce exports and remittances.
- Additionally, Banxico will keep rates elevated through 2023, reducing borrowing and business investment.



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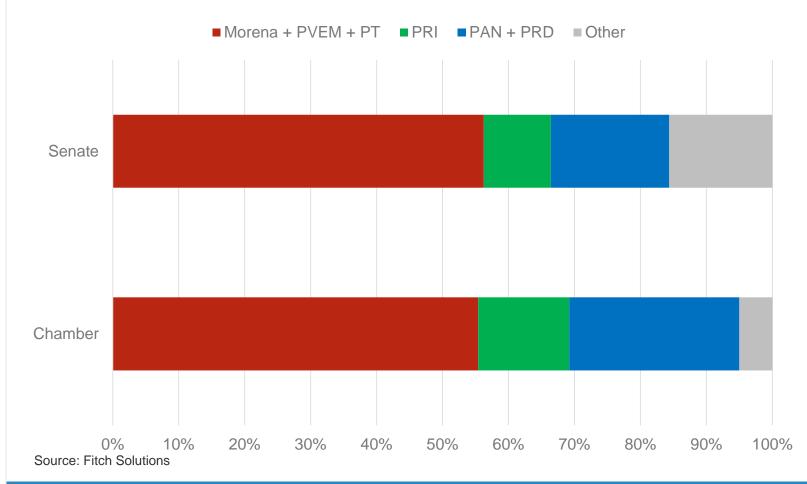
Mexico: Weaker External Environment, Higher Rates Ahead



Mexico: Fractured Opposition Reinforces Morena's Dominance

Support From PRI Gives Morena's Alliance Huge Advantage

Mexico – Seats In Congress By Grouping, % Of Total



- The opposition PRI has voted with the governing Morena-PVEM-PT alliance on two recent bills focused on the role of the military in Mexico's public security.
- This is a major blow to the opposition, as the PRI had been set to work with the PAN and PRD to block AMLO's agenda and win back seats in the 2024 elections.
- Consistent support from the PRI would greatly ease policymaking in Mexico, and would ensure Morena remains the dominant political force after 2024.
- That said, a recent series of leaks from the Mexican military have put AMLO on the defensive, and will continue to shape the national dialogue.

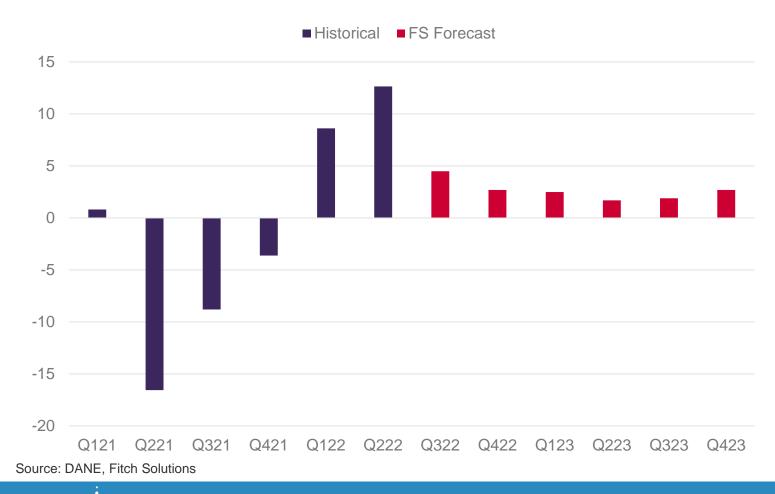
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Colombia: From Regional Outperformer To Below-Trend Growth

Easing Private Consumption And Investment Underpin 2023 Slowdown

Colombia – Real GDP Growth, % y-o-y

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- Resilient private consumption and strong agricultural and industrial export growth underpin our forecast of 6.9% growth in 2022.
- In 2023, we expect that inflationary pressures will have a more pronounced impact on household purchasing power, substantially weakening private consumption growth.
- Additionally, elevated interest rates through the first half of next year, coupled with higher tax burdens on businesses, particularly on the Oil & Gas sector, will weaken investment growth.
- We expect growth will slow substantially to 2.2% in 2023, below the pre-pandemic trend of 2.4% between 2015 and 2019.

Colombia: Inflation Expectations Climb While Business Confidence Fall

Colombia – 12-Month Inflation Expectations & Headline Inflation, % y-o-y Inflation Expectations Inflation 12 10 8 6 Mar-22 Feb-22 Apr-22 May-22 Jun-22 Jan-22 Jul-22 Aug-22 Sep-22 Apr-21 Jun-21 Jul-21 Aug-21 Sep-21 Oct-21 Nov-21 Dec-21 Oct-22 May-21

Inflation To Dampen 2023 Consumption

Source: BanRep, Fitch Solutions

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Business Confidence Sours As Hiking Cycle Continues

Colombia – 6-Month Business Sentiment Expectations & Policy Interest Rate

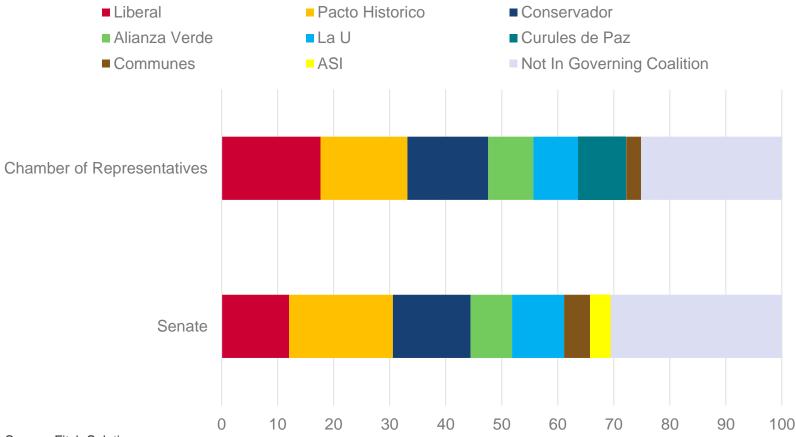


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Large, Diverse Coalition A Double-Edged Sword For Petro's Policy Agenda

Large Governing Coalition Will Facilitate Policymaking Through Early 2023

Colombia – Governing Coalition Breakdown, % of Total Seats In Each Chamber



- With the inclusion of centre-right parties in his governing coalition, President Gustavo Petro will have wider latitude to pass his policy agenda.
- That said, consensus-building and compromise will be key to passing legislation.
- While we expect the Petro administration's flagship tax reform bill will pass in November, more leftleaning bills will face greater obstacles.
- In the year ahead, persistent inflationary pressures and rising public unrest pose the greatest risk to policymaking in Colombia.

Source: Fitch Solutions

Argentina: Economic Growth To Slow in 2023

Economic Growth Set To Weaken In 2023 After A Strong Performance In 2022

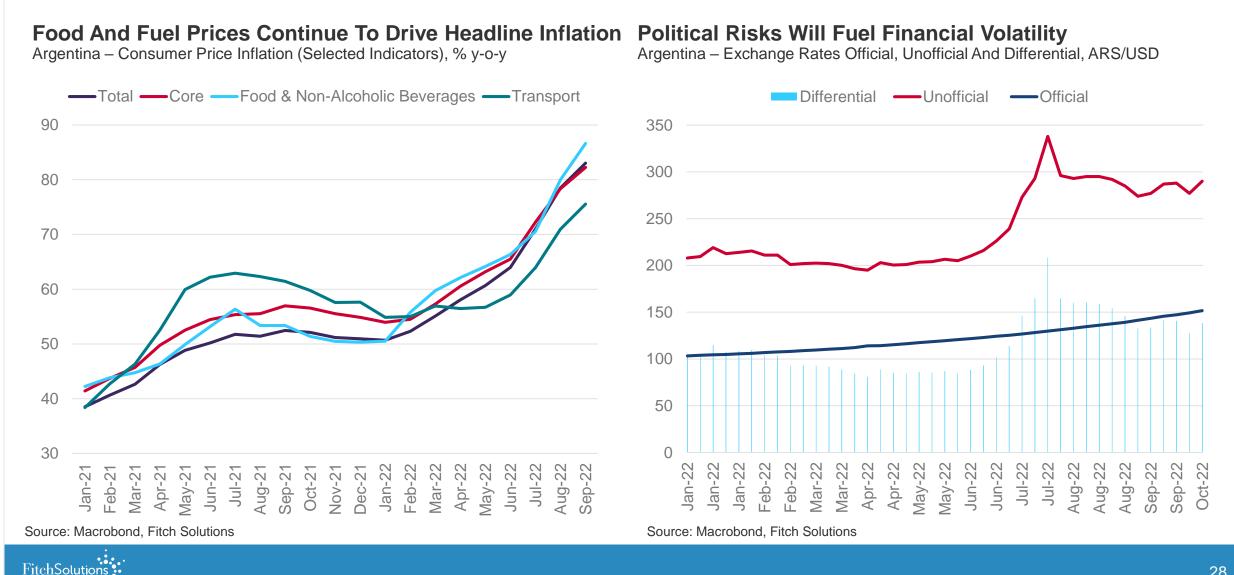
Argentina – Monthly Economic Activity Growth & Quarterly Real GDP Growth, % y-o-y

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- We expect Argentina will see 3.2% growth in 2022 due to robust agricultural commodity exports and resilient private consumption.
- While we expect stronger agricultural yields in 2023, elevated inflationary pressures and subsidy cuts will substantially weigh on private consumption growth.
- Additionally, a hawkish monetary policy by the BCRA and lingering political risks will also weigh on investment growth.
- We forecast Argentine growth will fall to 1.5% next year, still higher than its pre-pandemic average of -0.2%.

Argentina: Inflationary Pressures & Financial Volatility To Persist In 2023

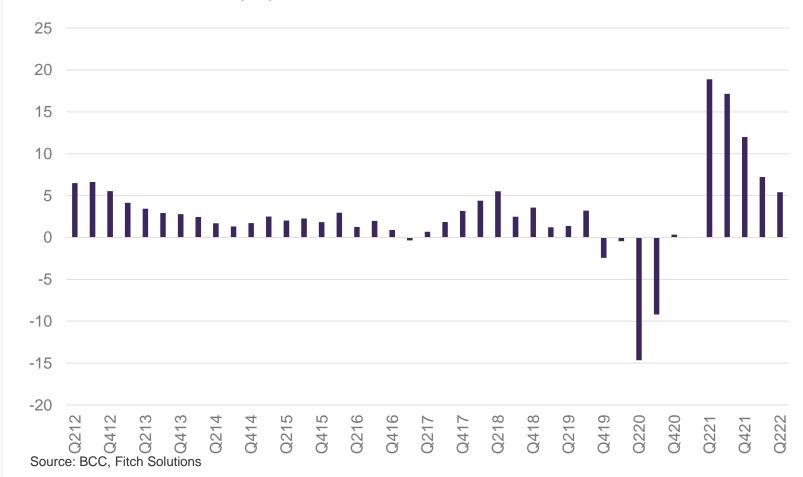


Chile: Growth Will Contract In 2023 As Private Consumption, Investment Weaken

Growth Will Slow Rapidly As Various Headwinds Mount

Chile - Real GDP Growth, % y-o-y

FitchSolution



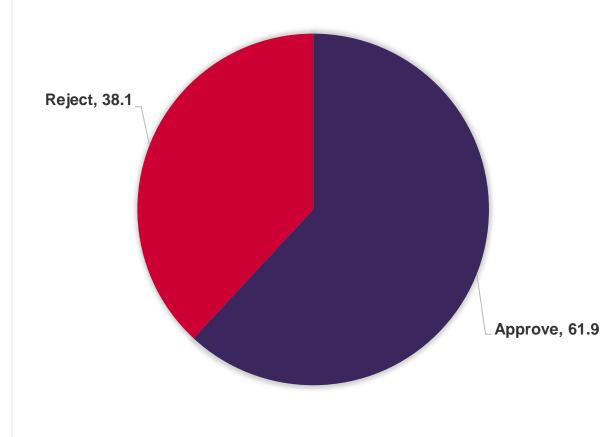
- We expect the Chilean economy will grow 1.9% in 2021 before contracting 0.8% in 2023, as elevated inflation and reduced fiscal stimulus limits consumer spending.
- The Banco Central de Chile will keep interest rates at 11.25% through H123 after finishing its hiking cycle in October, weighing on consumption and investment.
- Uncertainty surrounding President Gabriel Boric and the ongoing constitutional reform will drag on investment.
- That said, rebounding demand from China will support copper exports, supporting a relatively upbeat external outlook.

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Chile: Constitutional Reform Will Continue

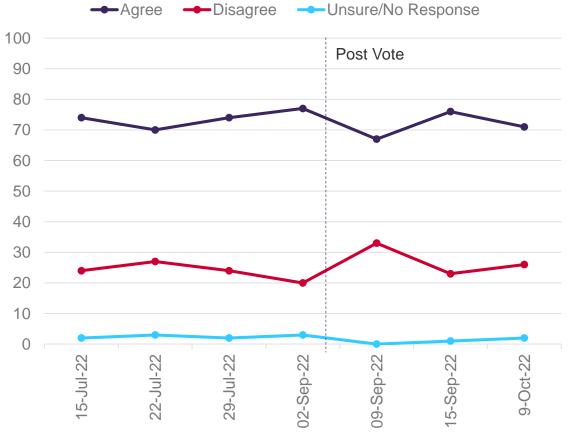
Draft Constitution Decisively Voted Down...

Chile – Share Of Constitutional Vote, %



... Though Change Is Still Desired

Poll - 'Do you agree or disagree with starting a new process so that Chile has a new constitution?', %



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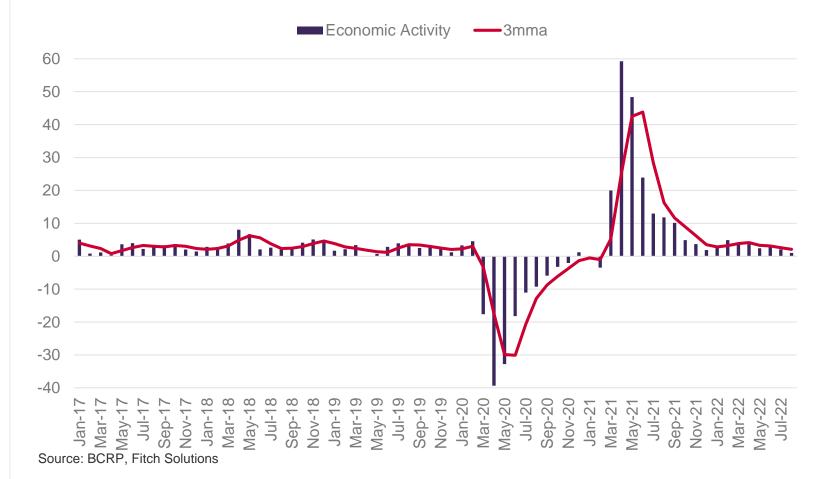
Source: Cadem, Fitch Solutions

Peru: Growth Will Slow Modestly In 2023 As Consumption & Investment Weaken

Economic Activity Will Moderate Further In 2023

Peru – Economic Activity, % y-o-y

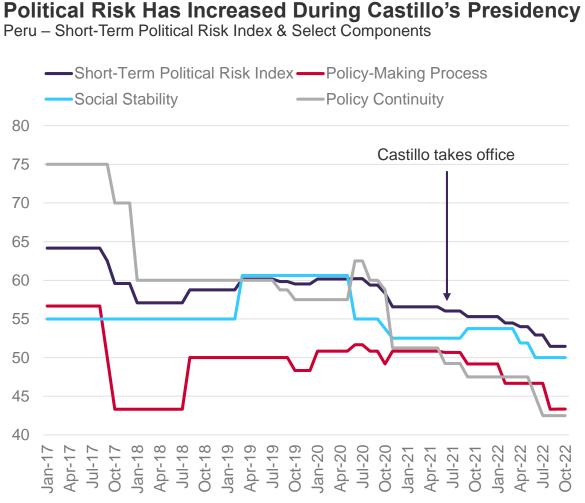
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- We forecast that real GDP growth in Peru will slow from 2.7% in 2022 to 2.5% in 2023 as expiring income support measures and persistent inflation caps growth.
- The Banco Central de Reserva del Perú will hike to 7.25% before easing rates in H223, undermining spending and investment.
- Nevertheless, robust energy demand will support natural gas exports and rebounding demand for Peruvian copper from China will sustain export growth.

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Peru: Political Uncertainty Will Linger As Impeachment Risk Looms



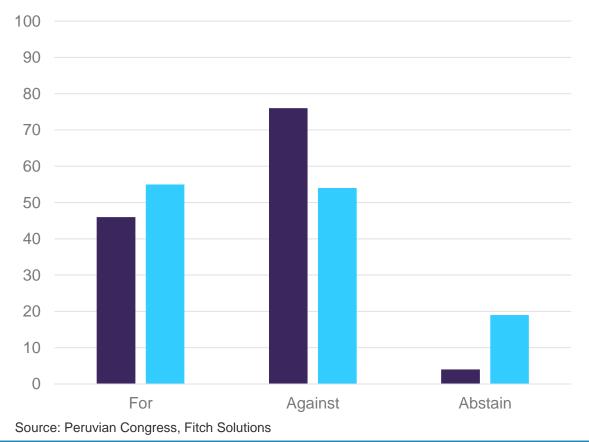
Note: Lower score denotes higher risk. Scores out of 100. Source: Fitch Solutions

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Congressional Support For Castillo's Removal Has Increased

Peru – Votes On Impeachment, Number Of Legislators

■ 7-Dec-21 ■ 28-Mar-22



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