
FEBRUARY/2023

SOUTHERN CONE ECONOMIC NOTES



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February 2023

CSC Economic Outlook



Global and Regional
Developments



ARGENTINA



BRAZIL



CHILE



PARAGUAY



URUGUAY



Annex: Economic
and Social Data



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The Southern Cone region is expected to grow 1.2% in 2023.

The IMF January 2023 World Economic Outlook Update forecasts a global GDP growth of 2.9% in 2023, lower than the estimated 3.4% for 2022. Compared with the October forecast, the estimate for 2023 is higher by about 0.2 p.p., mainly attributable to upgrades in China, the US, and the European Union. In the Southern Cone, growth is projected to decline from 3.3% in 2022 to 1.2% in 2023, with an upward revision of 0.1 p.p. since October. The forecast revision for 2023 reflects upgrades of 0.2 p.p. for Brazil and a downward revision of -0.5 p.p. for Chile. For 2024, the IMF expects growth in the Southern Cone region to rise to 1.7%, although with a downward revision since October (-0.3 p.p.). The revision reflects tighter financial conditions, lower prices of exported commodities, and lower trading partners' growth.

Downside risks remain in the Southern Cone.

Risks related to domestic imbalances and less favorable external conditions such as lower global growth, lower commodity prices, and tighter-than-anticipated financial conditions would weigh on the outlook. With an unexpected surge in US job growth in the past several months and a decline in the unemployment rate to the lowest level since 1969, the Fed could extend its campaign to cool the economy. This scenario would introduce more uncertainty and financial restrictions to the Southern Cone region. In addition, a drought affecting Argentina, Uruguay, and southern Brazil poses a risk to economic growth and inflation in the short-term.

Inflationary pressures continue receding.

Inflation in the region closed 2022 at its highest level in twenty years. Average inflation excluding Argentina increased from 8% in 2021 to 8.7% in 2022. Food and energy prices have increased at a faster rate than headline inflation,

hurting vulnerable and low-income populations the most. However, annual inflation cooled down in the second semester (from a peak of 11.3% in June excluding Argentina) due to lower pressures on global food and fuel prices and the contractionary stance of monetary policy. The inflation moderation led Central Banks to bring to an end the rate-hike cycle in most countries. Still, inflation in most countries in the region is expected to be above their target range in 2023. According to the IMF, bringing inflation back down to Central Banks' targets is likely to be a protracted process subject to risks. Average inflation expectations, excluding Argentina, stand at 5.6% for 2023 and 4.3% for 2024 (LatinFocus January 2023).

Leaders in the region aim to strengthen regional integration and advance in the EU-Mercosur agreement.

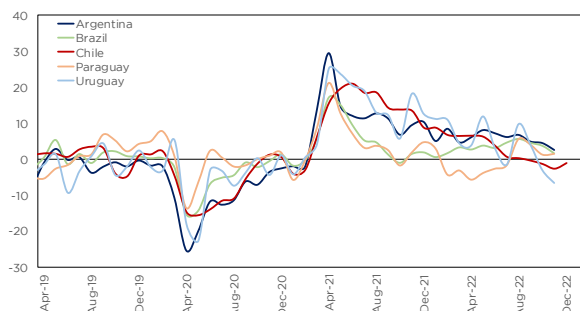
Brazilian President Lula da Silva visited Argentina and Uruguay to boost regional integration on his first foreign trip since being elected. The tour included the 7th Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) where the five presidents of the Southern Cone were together. President Lula and Argentina's President Fernández announced that the two countries would study financial mechanisms to foster bilateral trade in local currency and to reduce operational costs and external vulnerability. Mercosur already has an institutional forerunner, the 'Local Currency Payment System' (Sistema de Pagos en Moneda Local, SML), which was established in 2008 and includes bilateral agreements between Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Small-scale and little-known, the SML was the first cooperation by Central Banks in Mercosur, although it is seldom used. The current proposal seeks to move towards a similar solution to the SML, adding guarantees and longer-term contracts. Moreover, various declarations after German Chancellor Olaf Scholz's recent visit to Brazil and Argentina highlighted the wish of all parties to advance in the EU-Mercosur agreement in 2023. Finally, during his visit to Uruguay, President Lula proposed talks on modernizing Mercosur and exploring new agreements with China.



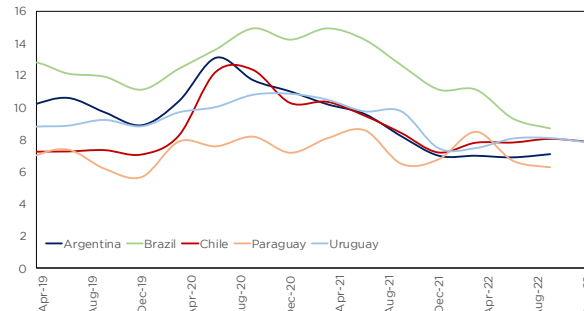
MAIN MACROECONOMIC VARIABLES



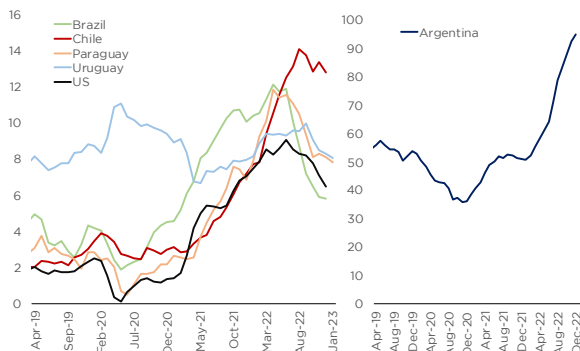
Monthly Economic Activity
(Annual variation, %)



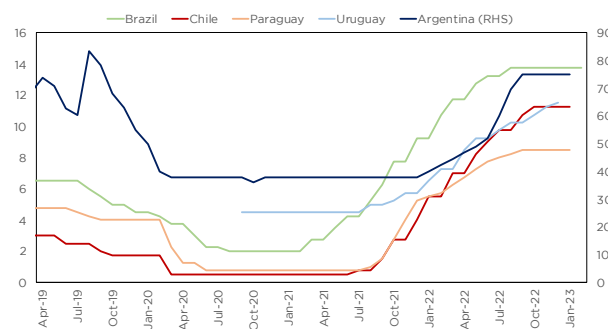
Unemployment rate
(Percentage, %)



Inflation rate
(Annual variation, %)



Monetary policy rate
(Percentage, %)



Economic Growth Projections

Annual variation, %

	Observed		IMF 1/		World Bank 2/		Latin Focus 3/	
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
World	-3,0	6,2	3,4	2,9	2,9	1,7	2,9	1,8
Advanced Economies	-4,4	5,4	2,7	1,2	2,5	0,5	...	...
United States	-3,4	5,9	2,0	1,4	1,9	0,5	1,8	0,3
Euro Area	-6,1	5,3	3,5	0,7	3,3	0,0	3,2	0,0
Emerging Economies	-1,9	6,7	3,9	4,0	3,4	3,4	...	...
China	2,2	8,4	3,0	5,2	2,7	4,3	3,0	4,6
India	-6,6	8,7	6,8	6,1	6,9	6,6	...	...
Latin America & Caribbean	-7,0	7,0	3,9	1,8	3,6	1,3	3,5	1,1
Southern Cone 4/	-5,3	6,7	3,3	1,2	3,3	1,0	3,3	0,6
Argentina	-9,9	10,4	4,6	2,0	5,2	2,0	5,1	0,1
Brazil	-3,9	5,0	3,1	1,2	3,0	0,8	2,9	0,8
Chile	-6,1	11,7	2,7	-1,5	2,1	-0,9	2,4	-0,9
Paraguay	-0,8	4,2	0,2	4,3	-0,3	5,2	-0,2	4,2
Uruguay	-6,1	4,4	5,3	3,6	5,0	2,7	5,2	2,4

Source: 1/IMF WEO January 2023. 2/ World Bank's Global Economic Prospects - January 2023. 3/ LatinFocus Consensus Forecasts - January 2023. 4/ Weighted average based on each country's nominal GDP (PPP adjusted).



ARGENTINA



The IMF approved the third revision of the program disbursing USD 6 billion. Fiscal outcomes have been consistent with annual IMF targets. The second edition of the soy dollar scheme allowed the country to meet the net reserves target at last year's end, yet challenges remain for the next quarter. Inflation decelerated in December but still shows 5% monthly inertia despite price controls, reflecting the lack of nominal anchors and money printing by the Central Bank. After three consecutive months of decline in economic activity, Argentina faces the prospect of stagnation associated with the impact of the drought, tightening of current account controls that hinder imports, declines in real incomes, and the uncertainty brought forth by the electoral cycle.

Inflation reached 94.8% in 2022, a 30-year high.

Despite the deceleration from 7% monthly in July to 5.1% in December, price increases in 2022 almost doubled 2021's inflation. The recent deceleration will be hard to sustain due to the persistence of monetary expansion of fiscal and quasi-fiscal origin; the lack of nominal anchors with a passive crawling peg for the exchange rate and barely positive real interest rates; the effect of current account restrictions on import prices; and increasing

foreign exchange spreads. Following a weekly 2.5% increase in food prices the last week of January, the price control scheme was extended until June 2023 and uncertainty about its extension will probably hit the second semester's inflation expectations. Market expectations for 2023 are anchored at a similar rate to that of 2022, making it harder for the government to achieve its 60% target.

Economic activity fell for a third straight month in November.

Activity decreased 0.7% m/m in November and has fallen 1.4% relative to August's peak. This outcome reflects the impact of foreign exchange market restrictions, increasing inflation, and global economic slowdown. The market's growth expectations are set at 5.3% for 2022. Difficulties in growth for the current year include restrictions to import goods; the fiscal and monetary contraction impact on consumption; the decline in real incomes in the context of growing labor informality; and the drought that threatens to dampen agricultural production. According to the latest Central Bank poll, GDP is projected to grow 0.5% in 2023, below the 2% projected by the IMF WEO of January 2023.

The country complied with the IMF primary deficit target in 2022.

The annual primary fiscal deficit reached 2.4% of GDP, just below the IMF's 2.5% goal. With tax revenues falling in real terms, extraordinary revenue from the soy dollar schemes and non-cash rents from primary debt issuance¹ allowed the Treasury to reach the target. Additionally, primary spending contracted in the second

¹Extraordinary rents are computed by the difference between the face and market value of local currency debt (mostly inflation-linked debt).



ARGENTINA



half of the year (-1.5% Y/Y), led by real terms drop in subsidies (-10.5% Y/Y) and transfers to provinces (-10.9% Y/Y). Fiscal and financing challenges remain in place in 2023, when a significant spending reduction will be needed to meet the 1.9% of GDP target. Compliance with the IMF recommendations of targeting energy subsidies and social spending, and lowering the reliance on ad-hoc FX incentives and restrictions will have to be closely monitored.

The second implementation of the temporary soy dollar program allowed the Central Bank to boost net international reserves up to the fourth revision's targets.

According to media reports, fiscal, monetary financing, and international reserve targets have reached the fourth revision's targets. The temporary program offered soy producers an improved exchange rate for operations in the month of December. It allowed the Central Bank to increase reserves by more than USD 1.35 billion, helped by a USD 3 billion increase in export operations. This program allowed the Central Bank to meet the net reserves target after acquiring more than USD 5 billion in 2022. Despite the increased flow of commercial dollars, the parallel spread jumped back to 100% from an 86% average in November. The Ministry of Economy announced a new trade credit line with Brazil to postpone the demand for commercial dollars, and has also hinted at potential repos with external creditors of the current buyback of USD 1 billion of external debt, with the goal of strengthening international reserves in line with the next target in the agreement with the IMF.





ARGENTINA



Country Snapshot

	Latest Avl.			Latest Avl.	
Population (millions)	45,8	2021	Adult literacy rate	99,0	2018
GDP (US\$, Bn.) 1/	487,2	2021	Human development rank 5/	47/191	2021
GDP per capita (US\$)	10.636	2021	Competitiveness Index 6/	83/141	2019
GDP per capita, PPP (US\$)	23.650	2021	Global innovation index 7/	69/132	2022
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75,9	2020			
Infant mortality rate (per thous.)	7,6	2020	Sovereign Credit Ratings 8/		
Poverty 2/	36,5	2022	- S&P	CCC+, stable	12/5/22
Poverty headcount ratio (% pop.) 3/	1,1	2020	- Moody's	Ca, stable	7/4/22
Gini coefficient 4/	42,3	2020	- Fitch	CCC-	26/10/22



Economic Indicators

	Authorities				IMF Estimates 9/				Consensus Forecast 10/			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025
Real GDP growth (%)	-2,0	-9,9	10,4	...	4,6	2,0	2,0	2,0	5,1	0,1	0,8	2,5
Inflation (CPI, %, EOP)	53,8	36,1	50,9	94,8	95,9	60,0	44,0	40,0	94,8	95,3	71,5	45,6
Unemployment (% , AVG) 11/	9,8	11,6	8,8	...	6,9	6,5	6,5	6,5	7,2	7,9	8,1	8,1
Current account (as % GDP)	-0,8	0,8	1,4	...	-0,3	1,2	0,8	0,5	-0,4	-0,4	-0,3	-0,6
Public sector, overall balance (as % GDP)	-3,8	-8,4	-3,6	...	-4,0	-4,1	-3,5	-2,7	-4,0	-3,6	-3,1	-2,6
International reserves (US\$, bn.)	44,8	39,4	39,7	44,6	42,7	45,9	50,8	55,8	44,6	40,8	43,9	40,0



High-frequency indicators

(Percentage change, unless otherwise specified)

	Level 12/				Percent change, Y/Y					
	Month		2021	2022	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	
Economic activity index (2004=100, SA)	150,4	Nov	10,4	...	4,7	4,7	2,5	...	...
CPI (12/2016=100, NSA)	1134,6	Dec	48,4	72,4	83,0	88,0	92,4	94,8	...	
Exchange rate (LC/US\$)	182,2	Jan	34,6	37,5	46,1	53,7	61,6	69,7	75,3	
Real exchange rate index 13/	95,2	Jan	-3,5	-16,6	-19,3	-16,9	-13,6	-9,0	-6,6	
MERVAL Index (6/30/86= 0.01\$ARS)	234.986	Jan	54,0	77,0	86,1	71,9	74,5	110,4	176,4	
EMBI (bps, change)	1.822	Feb	320	508	1194	912	334	508	99	

Sources: National authorities, Bloomberg, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, UNDP, World Economic Forum, Cornell INSEAD WIPO, Trading Economics and Haver Analytics.
1/ Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INDEC) and Haver Analytics. 2/ Percentage of people below the poverty line, INDEC. 3/ at \$2.15 a day (2017 PPP). 4/ World bank estimate. 5/ 2021 Human Development Ranking; United Nations Development Programme. 6/ The Global Competitiveness Report 2019; World Economic Forum. 7/ Global Innovation Index 2022; Cornell INSEAD WIPO. 8/ Last update February 09, 2023. 9/ Latest World Economic Outlook, January 2023 and IMF Country Report No. 22/388, December 2022. 10/ Refers to Jan. 2023. 11/ Provincial Urban Centers; Statistical series published after January 2007 and until December 2015 should be considered with reserves. 12/ Daily if available; as of Feb 09, 2023. 13/ Multilateral real exchange rate index (ITCRM), December 17, 2015=100.

Selected Indicators



Click on the link
to see detailed graphs



BRAZIL



The Brazilian economy showed signs of a slowdown in the last quarter of 2022. The Central Bank is maintaining tight monetary policy due to inflation concerns and international and domestic uncertainties, especially related to the new fiscal framework. Inflation expectations for 2023 and 2024 are deteriorating. The government has announced revenue-side fiscal measures, but the fiscal framework is still under discussion. Congress is planning to discuss a tax reform during the first semester.

High-frequency indicators suggest a slowdown in economic activity in the last quarter of 2022.

The Central Bank Activity Index (IBC-BR), a monthly GDP indicator, recorded a 0.55% M/M decrease and a 1.65% Y/Y increase in November. Meanwhile, the services sector experienced growth of 0.95% M/M in November, following two months of negative numbers. In December, industrial production remained stable at 0.0% M/M, while retail sales declined by 2.6% M/M. By the end of the year, business confidence increased by 2.7 points to reach 88 points after two months of decline. Labor market data also indicates an initial slowdown: while the unemployment rate (PNADC), measured as the three-month moving average up to August, was 8.1% (the lowest since 2015), there was a net loss of 431,000 jobs in December, bringing the total number of formal jobs created in 2022 to 2 million. The market expects GDP growth for 2023 and 2024 to be 0.79% and

1.50%, respectively, while the International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasts 1.2% and 1.5%, respectively.

The Central Bank has maintained tight monetary conditions due to a deterioration in inflation expectations.

The Consumer Price Index rose by 0.53% in January, following a 0.62% increase in December, ending 2022 above the target limit with growth of 5.79%. Over the last 12 months up to January, inflation reached 5.77%. The main contributors to these inflation figures were food and beverages; transportation; and fuel prices. Market inflation expectations for 2023 stand at 5.78%, with projections of 3.93% for 2024. Given the persistent inflation, and fiscal and international uncertainties, the Central Bank decided to maintain the Selic rate at 13.75%. According to the FOCUS expectations survey, market analysts predict that the policy rate will decrease to 12.50% by the end of 2023. In the COPOM minutes, the Brazilian Central Bank expressed concerns about the increase in inflation expectations, due to the uncertain fiscal situation resulting from the absence of a well-defined fiscal framework, and international uncertainties including the conflict in Ukraine and other military tensions in the West. The Central Bank reaffirmed its intention to bring inflation inside the target band and asserted that they will be vigilant about responding if expectations continue to rise. This has started certain criticism from President Lula about overly-high interest rates in Brazil.



BRAZIL



The government has announced fiscal measures that will impact revenues, and a new fiscal framework is under discussion.

The consolidated public sector recorded a primary surplus equivalent to 1.28% of GDP in 2022, compared to the 0.73% of GDP primary annual surplus in 2021. To address fiscal risks, the new administration is engaging with market participants, civil society, and international institutions to establish a new fiscal framework. The only measures announced so far are a series of revenue-side fiscal measures aimed at enhancing the government's fiscal capabilities. The proposed package amounts to R\$ 241.7 billion, with 82% of the funds derived from the revenue side.

The fiscal package presented in January 2023 aims to reduce the projected primary deficit in 2023 to less than 1% of GDP. At the end of 2022, the gross public debt stood at 73.5% of GDP, while the net public debt was 57.5% of GDP.

The re-election of the House President, Arthur Lira, and the Senate President, Rodrigo Pacheco, paves the way for discussions on economic policies. Although they are supported by President Lula, it is not guaranteed that the government's agendas will be easily passed. Despite these challenges, the House of Representatives is indicating a political leaning toward a tax reform that has been in the planning stages since 2019. The new tax reform is expected to be similar to the proposals presented in the constitutional amendment already in discussion in Congress (PEC 45).





BRAZIL



Country Snapshot

	Latest Avl.			Latest Avl.	
Population (millions)	214	2021	Adult literacy rate	94,3	2021
GDP (US\$, Bn.) 1/	1.609	2021	Human development rank 5/	87/191	2021
GDP per capita (US\$)	7.507	2021	Competitiveness Index 6/	83/141	2019
GDP per capita, PPP (US\$)	16.031	2021	Global innovation index 7/	54/132	2022
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74,0	2020			
Infant mortality rate (per thous.)	13,1	2020	Sovereign Credit Ratings 8/		
Poverty 2/	29,6	2021	- S&P	BB-, stable	14/6/22
Poverty headcount ratio (% pop.) 3/	1,9	2020	- Moody's	Ba2, stable	12/4/22
Gini coefficient 4/	48,9	2020	- Fitch	BB-, stable	20/12/22



Economic Indicators

	Authorities				IMF Estimates 9/				Consensus Forecast 10/			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025
Real GDP growth (%)	1,2	-3,3	5,0	...	3,1	1,2	1,5	2,0	2,9	0,8	1,7	2,1
Inflation (CPI, %, EOP)	4,3	4,5	10,1	5,8	5,8	5,7	3,5	3,0	5,8	5,1	3,8	3,5
Unemployment (% , EOP)	11,1	14,2	11,1	...	9,8	9,5	9,5	9,5	9,5	9,1	9,2	9,3
Current account (as % GDP)	-3,6	-1,9	-2,8	...	-1,5	-1,6	-1,7	-1,8	-2,4	-2,0	-2,2	-2,3
Public sector, overall balance (as % of GDP) 11/	-5,9	-13,3	-4,4	...	-5,8	-7,5	-6,8	-5,9	-5,4	-7,8	-7,0	-6,6
International reserves (US\$, bn.)	356,9	355,6	362,2	324,7	339,7	339,7	339,7	339,7	324,7	346,1	349,4	350,5



High-frequency indicators

(Percentage change, unless otherwise specified)

	Level 12/		Percent change, Y/Y							
	Month		2021	2022	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	
Economic activity index (IBC-Br, 2002=100, SA)	143,1	Nov.	4,9	...	4,3	3,9	1,7	...	...
CPI, Extended IPCA (2015=100, NSA)	150,2	Dec.	8,3	9,3	7,2	6,5	5,9	5,8	...	
Interest rate (Overnight/Selic, change)	13,7	Jan.	1,6	8,0	8,2	7,4	6,0	4,9	4,5	
Exchange rate (LC/US\$)	5,2	Jan.	4,6	-4,3	-0,8	-5,2	-5,1	-7,2	-6,0	
BOVESPA (Index, 12/29/83= 100)	110.763	Jan.	18,3	-6,1	-2,8	5,0	7,5	1,6	3,8	
EMBI (bps, change)	257	Feb.	56	-48	-9	-69	-95	-48	-59	

(*) Latest daily/quarter/monthly available

Sources: National authorities, Bloomberg, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, UNDP, World Economic Forum, Cornell INSEAD WIPO, Trading Economics and Haver Analytics.
1/ Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE) and Haver Analytics. 2/ Obtained from Mapa da Nova Pobreza, Marcelo Neri (2022). 3/ at \$215 a day (2017 PPP). 4/ World bank estimate. 5/ 2021 Human Developing Ranking; United Nations Development Programme. 6/ The Global Competitiveness Report 2019; World Economic Forum. 7/ Global Innovation Index 2022; Cornell INSEAD WIPO. 8/ Last update February 09, 2023. 9/ Latest World Economic Outlook, October 2022 and January 2023. 10/ Refers to Jan. 2023. 11/ For National Authorities, data refers to consolidated public sector. For IMF estimates, General Government data refers to the non-financial public sector, which includes the federal, state and local governments as well as public enterprises (excluding Petrobras and Eletrobras), and is consolidated with the Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF). 12/ Daily if available; as of Feb 09, 2023

Selected Indicators



Click on the link
to see detailed graphs



CHILE



The upward inflationary pressures seen over the past year are beginning to ease, with lower inflation expected during 2023. Economic activity has cooled with declines in consumption; investment surprised on the upside in the third quarter, concentrated in specific sectors such as renewable energies. The unemployment rate is expected to remain stable in the coming months but is not yet back to pre-pandemic levels. Tax and social security reforms are being discussed in Congress, and there is agreement on how to draft a new constitution for Chile.

Economic activity completes four consecutive months of contraction.

The monthly GDP growth proxy IMACEC registered a -1.0% Y/Y decrease in December. Services (2.3% Y/Y) and mining (1.2% Y/Y) expanded, while production of other goods (-0.4% Y/Y), retail (-6.4% Y/Y), and manufacturing (-5.0% Y/Y) declined. Informality increased 0.1 pp in a year standing at 27.4%, and labor participation increased to 60.3% in December from 59.8% in October. The unemployment rate was 7.9% in the moving quarter to December, while the employment level increased by 3.3% Y/Y, mainly explained by the transport (11.6%), households as employers (15.2%), and education (5.4%) sectors.

2022 closed with the highest inflation since 1991.

The inflation rate reached 12.8% in 2022 (core at 11%), and all the divisions showed increases, led by food, non-alcoholic beverages, and

transport. The monthly change in December (0.3%) was the lowest since February 2022. At the January meeting, the Central Bank maintained the monetary policy rate at 11.25% for a second consecutive meeting, stating that it will remain at that level until inflation shows signs of convergence to the 3% target. The Committee highlighted the fact that the exchange rate had appreciated around 8% since the last meeting, and the macroeconomic implications would be evaluated in the next IPOM.

Inflation will converge to the target by the end of 2024.

According to the IMF Article IV, growth projections are -1.5% for 2023 and 1.9% in 2024, while inflation is expected to be 5% by the end of 2023 and 3% by the end of 2024. The current account deficit is expected to gradually return to the historical average (3% of GDP), thanks to the government's fiscal consolidation plan and the flexible exchange rate.

Congress approved a new process for drafting a new Constitution.

The second constitutional process will have three bodies: the Constitutional Council, the Expert Commission, and the Technical Committee on Admissibility. The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies recently appointed members of the Expert Commission and arbitrators for drafting the new Constitution, and approved regulations for the process. The constituent itinerary begins on March 6 with the 24 members of the Expert Commission having three months to carry out their work. On May 7, the 50 members of the Constitutional Council will be elected, and will be installed on June 7. The Expert Commission will deliver the preliminary draft to the Council on June 6 and will join the Council on June 7 (with the right to speak only). The Constitutional Council will



CHILE



have five months to draft the proposal for the new Constitution, which must be delivered on November 7. The referendum is scheduled for December 17.

Legislative progress has been made on the tax and pension reforms.

The Chamber of Deputies' Finance Committee agreed with establishing a wealth tax (between 1% and 1.8%) to be levied on individuals residing in Chile with wealth above US\$ 5 million. Regarding the pension reform, the Chamber of Deputies moved on to the discussion of its articles.

The Government presented the principal pillars of the Productivity Agenda.

Productivity in Chile has stayed at the same level for 15 years, and President Boric has placed this problem at the center of the economic agenda. The Government's commitment is to return productivity to 1.5% annual growth. The nine pillars of the agenda are: i) improvement of investment processes; ii) trade facilitation; iii) development of capital markets; iv) reduction of labor informality; v) labor training and retraining; vi) innovation and productive transformation; vii) more productive MSMEs; viii) higher competition; and ix) deregulation and digitalization.

Government approval declined in January.

According to the CADEM poll, President Boric's support has decreased to 25%, the lowest level of his term in office. The opinion poll also showed that 64% of respondents disagreed with the President's decision to pardon 12 people convicted of crimes associated with social unrest.





CHILE



Country Snapshot

		Latest Avl.			Latest Avl.
Population (millions)	19,5	2021	Adult literacy rate	97,0	2021
GDP (US\$, Bn.) 1/	317	2021	Human development rank 5/	42/191	2021
GDP per capita (US\$)	16.265	2021	Competitiveness Index 6/	33/141	2019
GDP per capita, PPP (US\$)	28.685	2021	Global innovation index 7/	50/132	2022
Life expectancy at birth (years)	79,4	2020			
Infant mortality rate (per thous.)	5,8	2020	Sovereign Credit Ratings 8/		
Poverty 2/	10,8	2020	- S&P	A, stable	21/10/22
Poverty headcount ratio (% pop.) 3/	0,7	2020	- Moody's	A2, stable	15/9/22
Gini coefficient 4/	44,9	2020	- Fitch	A-, stable	8/12/22



Economic Indicators

	Authorities				IMF Estimates 9/				Consensus Forecast 10/			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025
Real GDP growth (%)	0,8	-6,0	11,7	...	2,7	-1,5	1,9	2,3	2,4	-0,9	2,1	2,3
Inflation (CPI, %, EOP)	2,9	2,9	7,1	12,8	12,5	5,0	3,0	3,0	12,8	5,1	3,3	2,9
Unemployment (% , EOP)	7,1	10,3	7,2	7,9	7,9	8,3	8,2	7,8	7,9	8,2	7,7	7,5
Current account (as % GDP)	-5,2	-1,7	-6,4	...	-8,7	-4,9	-4,1	-3,5	-8,5	-4,9	-4,0	-3,5
Public sector, overall balance (as % of GDP)	-2,9	-7,3	-7,7	...	0,9	-1,2	-0,9	-0,4	0,7	-2,6	-2,1	-1,8
International reserves (US\$, bn.)	40,7	39,2	51,3	39,2	39,6	39,6	39,6	39,6	39,1	40,0	42,0	43,7



High-frequency indicators

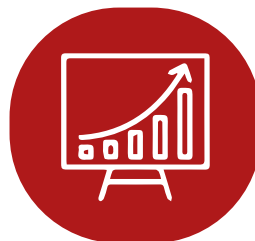
(Percentage change, unless otherwise specified)

	Level 11/				Percent change, Y/Y					
	Month		2021	2022	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	
Economic activity index (IMACEC, 2013=100, SA)	108,3	Dec.	11,8	2,8	-0,3	-0,8	-2,1	-1,0	...	
CPI (2013=100, NSA)	129,0	Dec.	4,5	11,6	13,7	12,8	13,3	12,8	...	
Exchange rate (Avg., LC/US\$)	826,3	Jan.	-4,2	15,0	17,5	17,4	12,9	3,1	0,5	
Real exchange rate (TCR, Avg., 1986=100)	104,8	Dec.	0,2	7,4	4,9	3,4	-1,0	-7,5	...	
EMBI (bps, change)	146	Feb.	9	-13	58	32	-9	-13	-21	

(*) Latest daily/quarter/monthly available

Sources: National authorities, Bloomberg, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, UNDP, World Economic Forum, Cornell INSEAD WIPO, Trading Economics and Haver Analytics.
1/ Banco Central de Chile and, Haver analytics. 2/ Encuesta Casen 2020, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social. 3/ at \$215 a day (2017 PPP). 4/ World bank estimate. 5/ 2021 Human Developing Ranking; United Nations Development Programme. 6/ The Global Competitiveness Report 2019; World Economic Forum. 7/ Global Innovation Index 2022; Cornell INSEAD WIPO. 8/ Last update February 09, 2023. 9/ Latest World Economic Outlook, October 2022 and IMF Country Report No. 23/36 (2022 Article IV), January 2023. 10/ Refers to Jan, 2023. 11/ Daily if available; as of Feb 09, 2023

Selected Indicators



Click on the link to see detailed graphs



PARAGUAY



Paraguay's economic activity recovered in the second half of 2022 thanks to improved results in the sectors affected by the drought. Inflationary pressures show a downward trend, and the Central Bank maintained the monetary policy rate. After 35 years of surplus in the trade balance, 2022 closed with a deficit. US sanctions against Paraguayan ruling-party politicians bring uncertainty to the presidential elections to be held in April.

Economic activity recovered in the second half of 2022 and the near-term growth outlook remains positive.

The monthly economic activity indicator (IMAEP) grew 1.6% Y/Y in November, explained by better performance in agriculture, livestock, electricity generation, manufacturing, and services. Conversely, the sales index (ECN) contracted 3.6% Y/Y due to lower sales in manufacturing and trade. The IMF estimates that economic growth was 0.2% in 2022 due to a severe drought in the summer that affected agriculture production, hydroelectric energy generation, and rivers' navigability. IMF expects that real GDP will grow 4.3% in 2023 amid better weather and economic conditions, supported by important private investments in the forest sector, leading the Southern Cone region.

The fiscal deficit narrowed according to the fiscal consolidation plan.

The fiscal deficit of the Central Administration reached 3.0% of GDP in 2022, down from 3.6% of GDP in 2021. Tax revenues increased by 13.5% Y/Y while current spending grew

by 5.9% Y/Y, below the average of previous years (7.7%). Public investment increased 6.4% Y/Y and reached 2.9% of GDP, in line with the historical average. In November 2022, the total public debt stood at 36.3% of GDP, 2.4 p.p. above the level of the previous year.

Inflation pressures moderate and the Central Bank maintained the policy rate.

Annual inflation continued to decline and stood at 7.8% in January (8.1% in December), its lowest level in ten months. This was mainly explained by reduced prices of volatile items (fruits and vegetables) and fuels. However, these decreases were mitigated by moderate prices of services and durable goods. Consequently, the Central Bank unanimously decided to keep its monetary policy rate unchanged at 8.5% in January and pointed out that inflation expectations are expected to adjust gradually to the 4±2% target in the coming months. Central Bank had interrupted policy interest rate increases in October 2022 after 14 consecutive months of hikes.

The trade balance registered its first deficit in 35 years because of the drought.

In 2022, imports grew faster than exports, generating a trade deficit of USD 1.3 billion. This result was driven by a decline of 1.5% in total exports due to the lower export of soybean, soybean oils, and meal, which registered a decline of 58.8%, 23.3%, and 14%, respectively. Total imports increased 16.1%, mainly due to the nominal increase in the purchase of intermediate goods, especially fuels. The trade balance is expected to recover in the coming months due to better weather and soybean production outlook.



PARAGUAY



The primary elections were held in December in anticipation of the general elections in April.

The running mates Santiago Peña-Pedro Alliana for the National Republican Association (ANR-Partido Colorado) and Efraín Alegre-Soledad Núñez for the National Concertation were elected to compete on April 30th. Opinion polls suggest that Santiago Peña has a more likely vote. Additionally, ex-president Horacio Cartes was elected as president of the Colorado Party, defeating current President Mario Abdo.

The United States imposed further financial sanctions on former President Horacio Cartes and the current Vice President Hugo Velazquez for alleged corruption and ties with Hezbollah. Sanctions impede them from engaging in business with U.S. companies and accessing U.S. banks. The sanctions also apply to four Cartes-owned businesses. As a result, the Cartes Business Group (comprised of 31 companies) announced that Horacio Cartes will withdraw from all shareholdings because the sanctions make international business relations difficult. Members of the Colorado Party are concerned about the impact of this situation on the electoral campaign.





PARAGUAY



Country Snapshot

		Latest Avl.			Latest Avl.
Population (millions)	6,7	2021	Adult literacy rate	94,5	2020
GDP (US\$, Bn.) 1/	39	2021	Human development rank 5/	105/191	2021
GDP per capita (US\$)	5.892	2021	Competitiveness Index 6/	33/141	2019
GDP per capita, PPP (US\$)	15.037	2021	Global innovation index 7/	91/132	2022
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73,2	2020			
Infant mortality rate (per thous.)	16,2	2020	Sovereign Credit Ratings 8/		
Poverty 2/	26,9	2021	- S&P	BB, stable	18/5/22
Poverty headcount ratio (% pop.) 3/	0,8	2020	- Moody's	Ba1, positive	22/7/22
Gini coefficient 4/	43,5	2020	- Fitch	BB+, stable	22/11/22



Economic Indicators

	Authorities				IMF Estimates 9/				Consensus Forecast 10/			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025
Real GDP growth (%)	-0,4	-0,8	4,0	...	0,2	4,3	3,5	3,5	-0,2	4,2	4,3	3,7
Inflation (CPI, %, EOP)	2,8	2,2	6,8	8,1	8,2	4,2	4,0	4,0	8,1	4,7	3,6	3,5
Unemployment (% , AVG) 11/	6,6	7,7	7,5	...	7,2	6,4	6,1	6,1	6,6	6,6	7,0	7,0
Current account (as % GDP)	-0,6	2,0	-0,8	...	-3,8	-0,1	-1,2	0,2	-3,9	-0,5	-0,6	-0,3
Public sector, overall balance (as % of GDP) 12/	-1,3	-2,8	-6,1	-3,6	-4,9	-3,5	-2,4	-2,4	-3,0	-2,4	-1,7	-1,7
International reserves (US\$, bn.)	7,7	9,5	9,9	9,8	9,4	10,1	10,7	11,2	9,7	10,2	10,7	...



High-frequency indicators

(Percentage change, unless otherwise specified)

	Level 13/				Percent change, Y/Y				
	Month	2021	2022		Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23
Economic activity index (IMAEP, 2014=100, SA)	121,2 Nov.	4,6	...		3,9	1,5	1,5	...	...
CPI (Dec. 2017=100, NSA)	126,7 Jan.	4,8	9,8		9,3	8,1	8,3	8,1	7,8
Interest rate (Overnight Policy Rate EOP %, change)	8,5 Jan.	4,5	3,3		7,0	5,8	4,5	3,3	3,0
Exchange rate (LC/US\$)	7.306 Jan.	-0,2	6,7		2,6	5,3	5,6	6,7	3,7
EMBI (bps, change)	220 Feb.	16,0	-29,0		100	23	-34	-29	-22

(*) Latest daily/quarter/monthly available

Sources: National authorities, Bloomberg, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, UNDP, World Economic Forum, Cornell INSEAD WIPO, Trading Economics and Haver Analytics.
1/ Banco Central de Paraguay and Haver analytics. 2/ Principales Resultados de Pobreza Monetaria, Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos. 3/ at \$2.15 a day (2017 PPP). 4/ World bank estimate. 5 / 2021 Human Development Ranking; United Nations Development Programme. 6/ The Global Competitiveness Report 2019; World Economic Forum. 7/ Global Innovation Index 2022 ; Cornell INSEAD WIPO. 8/ Last update February 09, 2023. 9/ Latest World Economic Outlook, October 2022. 10/ Refers to Jan, 2023. 11/ National statistics data. Refers to average results. 12/ For National Authorities, data refers to central government sector. For IMF estimates refer to General Government. 13/ Daily if available; as of Feb 09, 2023.

Selected Indicators



Click on the link to see detailed graphs



After a strong performance in the first semester, growth stalled in the third quarter of 2022. A drought is affecting most of the country and the government extended the agricultural state of emergency. After peaking in September 2022, inflation has been decreasing for the past several months and reached a 12-month low in January. Public finances improved on a yearly basis but deteriorated in the last four months of 2022. The Senate passed the Social Security Reform bill on to the Lower House, which is expected to discuss it in March 2023.

Growth stalled in the third quarter of 2022.

After growing 8.2% Y/Y in the first semester of 2022, the economy grew 3.7% Y/Y in the third quarter and stagnated relative to the second quarter (-0.1% seasonally adjusted). On the supply side, Trade, accommodation and food and beverage supply was the fastest growing sector in Q3 (10.8% Y/Y), while Agriculture, fishing, and mining; Manufacturing industry; and Public administration contracted (-7.4%, -2.8% and -1.3%, respectively). On the demand side, growth was mostly explained by Exports (18.9% Y/Y) and Investment (10.1% Y/Y). Final consumption increased 4.7% Y/Y with an increase in household spending (7.0%) and a decrease in government spending (-3.5%). After a marked improvement in the second half of 2021 when unemployment fell below pre-pandemic levels, the labor market lost dynamism in 2022 with unemployment standing at 7.8% in December 2022 (0.4 p.p. higher than in December 2021) but still below

its pre-pandemic level (8.8% in December 2019).¹ Private analysts surveyed by the Central Bank expect GDP to grow 5.4% in 2022 and 2.5% in 2023.

A drought affecting most of the country poses a risk to economic growth.

More than 60% of the Uruguayan territory has been under extreme or severe drought in the past three months. In January 2023, the government extended the state of agricultural emergency—which was in place since October 2022 and consists of financial support to farmers—until the end of April and widened its scope to include more products. The government estimates the losses to agricultural production resulting from the drought at 1.9% of GDP.

Public finances improved in 2022 on a yearly basis, but have deteriorated since September.

The Non-Monetary Public Sector posted a deficit of 2.8% of GDP at the end of 2022, below the 2021-year end (3.1% of GDP), but up from 1.9% of GDP in the rolling year to September 2022. The Y/Y improvement is explained by lower expenditures: primary expenditures represented 27.5% of GDP, 1.3 p.p. lower than in 2021, and interest payments fell by 0.1 p.p. Expenditures associated with the withdrawal of COVID-19-related fiscal measures stood at 0.5% of GDP in 2022 (1.1 p.p. lower than in 2021).² At the end of January, the EMBI spread stood at 111 basis points (20 basis points higher than the end of December), the lowest level in the Southern Cone region.

¹ All unemployment figures are 3-month moving averages.

² Fiscal values do not include the temporary effect of advanced salary and pension payments and the impact of a large transaction related to pension asset transfers.



Annual inflation reaches a 12-month low.

After peaking in September at its highest level in two years (9.9%), annual inflation cooled down over the past four months reaching 8.0% in January 2023, its lowest value since January 2022. At its meeting in December, the Central Bank delivered an interest hike of 25 bps bringing the monetary policy rate to 11.5% and the rate-hike cycle to an end. According to the latest Central Bank survey, median inflation expectations stand at 7.1% for 2023 and 6.6% for 2024, respectively, still above the ceiling of the target range (6%).

The Senate passed the Social Security Reform bill on to the Lower House.

The Senate passed the bill with 18 yes votes out of 30 total. The bill unifies most of the country's pension schemes under an equal common system while also raising the retirement age from 60 to 65 years old. Unions and the Frente Amplio opposition coalition have sternly criticized it. Approval in the House is still pending, with a debate scheduled for March 2023.





URUGUAY



Country Snapshot

	Latest Avl.			Latest Avl.	
Population (millions)	3,4	2021	Adult literacy rate	98,8	2019
GDP (US\$, Bn.) 1/	59,3	2021	Human development rank 5/	58/191	2021
GDP per capita (US\$)	17.313	2021	Competitiveness Index 6/	33/141	2019
GDP per capita, PPP (US\$)	25.049	2021	Global innovation index 7/	64/132	2022
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78,4	2020			
Infant mortality rate (per thous.)	5,3	2020	Sovereign Credit Ratings 8/		
Poverty 2/	10,7	2022	- S&P	BBB, stable	21/4/22
Poverty headcount ratio (% pop.) 3/	0,2	2020	- Moody's	Baa2, stable	10/8/21
Gini coefficient 4/	40,2	2020	- Fitch	BBB-, stable	29/6/22



Economic Indicators

	Authorities				IMF Estimates 9/				Consensus Forecast 10/			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025
Real GDP growth (%)	0,4	-6,1	4,4	...	5,3	3,6	2,7	2,5	5,2	2,4	2,5	2,5
Inflation (CPI, %, EOP)	8,8	9,4	8,0	8,3	8,9	7,2	5,8	5,0	8,3	7,4	6,6	6,0
Unemployment (% , AVG)	8,9	10,4	9,4	7,9	7,9	7,9	7,9	7,9	7,9	7,9	7,7	7,7
Current account (as % GDP)	1,5	-0,9	-2,7	...	-1,2	-1,9	-2,0	-2,0	-1,6	-1,3	-1,1	-1,3
Public sector, overall balance (as % of GDP) 11/	-2,8	-4,7	-2,7	-2,6	-2,9	-2,0	-2,3	-1,8	-2,7	-2,1	-1,8	-1,4
International reserves (US\$, bn.)	14,5	16,2	17,0	15,1	16,6	16,8	17,0	17,2	15,1	16,1	16,6	17,4



High-frequency indicators

(Percentage change, unless otherwise specified)

	Level 12/		Percent change, Y/Y									
	Month		2021	2022	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23			
Economic activity index (2006=100, NSA) 13/	111,0	Nov.	12,3	...	4,1	-2,9	-6,5	...	...	
CPI, Extended IPCA (2015=100, NSA, AVG)	101,0	Jan.	7,7	9,1	9,9	9,1	8,5	8,3	8,0			
Exchange rate (LC/US\$)	39,4	Jan.	3,7	-5,5	-4,1	-5,9	-9,6	-11,8	-11,5			
Real effective exchange rate 14/	89,1	Dec.	2,7	-5,5	-7,0	-8,7	-12,3	-13,7	...			
EMBI (bps, change)	111	Feb.	-8,0	-36,0	18	3	-44	-36	-29			

(*) Latest daily/quarter/monthly available

Sources: National authorities, Bloomberg, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, UNDP, World Economic Forum, Cornell INSEAD WIPO, Trading Economics and Haver Analytics.
1/ Banco Central del Uruguay and Haver analytics. 2/ Percentage of people below the poverty line; Estimación de la pobreza por el método de ingreso, Instituto Nacional de Estadística. 3/ at \$215 a day (2017 PPP). 4/ World bank estimate. 5/ 2021 Human Development Ranking; United Nations Development Programme. 6/ The Global Competitiveness Report 2019; World Economic Forum. 7/ Global Innovation Index 2022; Cornell INSEAD WIPO. 8/ Last update February 09, 2023. 9/ Latest World Economic Outlook, October 2022. 10/ Refers to Jan. 2023. 11/ Starting from October 2018, the public pension system has been receiving transfers in the context of a new law that compensates persons affected by the creation of the mixed pension system. These funds are recorded as revenues, consistent with IMF's methodology. Therefore, data and projections for 2018-2022 are affected by these transfers, which amounted to 0.2 percent of GDP in 2022. Please see IMF country report No. 19/64 for further details and WEO notes. 12/ Daily if available; as of Feb 09, 2023. 13/ Manufacturing Industry Production Index excluding refinery. 14/ Real Effective Exchange Rate Index: Global, Average, 2017=100.

Selected Indicators



Click on the link to see detailed graphs

ANNEX: Economic and Social Data

Evolution of Selected Indicators

Last update: February 14, 2023 at 10:19 PM

					Change		
	L.T.D 1/	1M-L.T.D	6M-L.T.D	12M-L.T.D	M/M	6M	12M
	13/2/23	13/1/23	13/8/22	13/2/22			
Commodities					(percentage change)		
All Commodities Price Index	556	559	591	600	-0,6	-5,9	-7,4
Commodity Food Price Index	534	531	561	537	0,7	-4,8	-0,5
Commodity Metals Price Index	1089	1109	1074	1280	-1,8	1,4	-14,9
Gold (\$/troy ounce)	1853	1920	1802	1859	-3,5	2,8	-0,3
Xetra-Gold ETC	55,6	56,8	56,4	51,8	-2,2	-1,3	7,5
Soybeans (\$/ton)	15,5	15,1	15,4	15,7	2,7	0,6	-1,5
Iron Ore (\$/mt)	116	117	104	136	-1,0	12,2	-14,4
Copper (\$/lb)	4,0	4,1	3,7	4,6	-2,1	10,5	-11,2
Beef (\$/cwt)	270	277	263	275	-2,4	2,5	-1,7
Oil WTI (\$/bbl)	80	80	92	93	0,4	-13,0	-13,9
Volatility							
VIX (index)	20,3	18,4	19,5	27,4	10,8	4,1	-25,7
MOVE (index)	110,7	113,6	106,3	94,0	-2,5	4,1	17,7
					(absolute change)		
US Generic Govt 10 Year Yield	3,7	3,5	2,8	1,9	0,2	0,9	1,8
Euro Generic Govt Bond 10 Year	2,4	2,2	1,0	0,3	0,2	1,4	2,1
Currencies (LCU/USD\$)					(percentage change)		
Arg\$	192	181	135	106	5,7	42,4	80,5
Bra\$	5,17	5,103	5,075	5,249	1,3	1,9	-1,5
Chi\$	793	820	876	809	-3,3	-9,5	-1,9
Par\$	7.283	7.404	6.878	6.952	-1,6	5,9	4,8
Uru\$	39,0	39,7	40,1	43,0	-1,7	-2,7	-9,2
US Dollar Index (USD\$)	103	102	106	96	1,1	-2,2	7,6
EMBI Spread (Basis points)					(absolute change)		
Argentina	1.973	1.991	2.467	1.814	-18	-494	159
Brazil	246	256	288	319	-10	-42	-73
Chile	140	153	174	176	-13	-34	-36
Paraguay	215	227	259	259	-12	-44	-44
Uruguay	102	104	128	148	-2	-26	-46
Mexico	363	368	404	374	-5	-41	-11
EMBI Global	373	379	403	349	-6	-31	23
CDS Spread US 5Y (Basis points)							
Brazil	231,9	241,2	244,8	231,2	-9,4	-12,9	0,6
Chile	98,9	114,3	122,0	83,3	-15,4	-23,1	15,6
Stock Exchange (Index)					(percentage change)		
US S&P 500	4.137	3.999	4.280	4.419	3,5	-3,3	-6,4
Arg Merval	257.626	242.155	125.980	88.185	6,4	104,5	192,1
Bra Bovespa	108.836	110.916	112.764	113.572	-1,9	-3,5	-4,2
Chi IPSA	5.366	5.157	5.395	4.652	4,1	-0,5	15,3

Sources: Bloomberg

1/ Refers to Last Trading Day

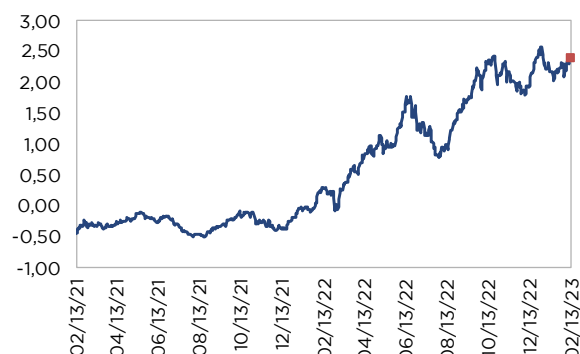
Selected International Indicators: Financial Markets

(As Last Trading Day, Closing Price February 13, 2023)

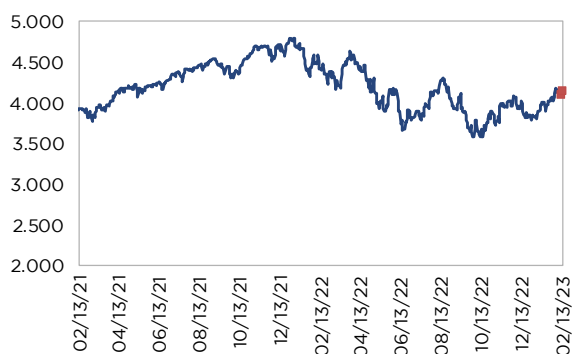
Government 10Y Yield - Estados Unidos
(In percent)



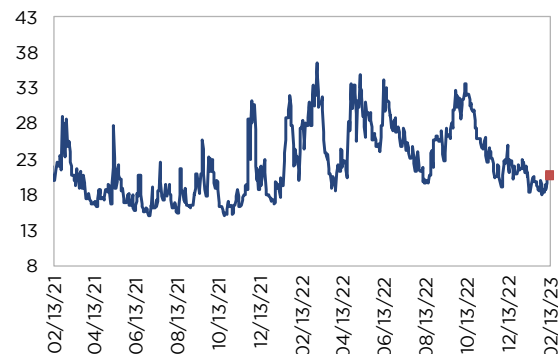
Euro Government 10Y Yield
(In percent)



S&P500



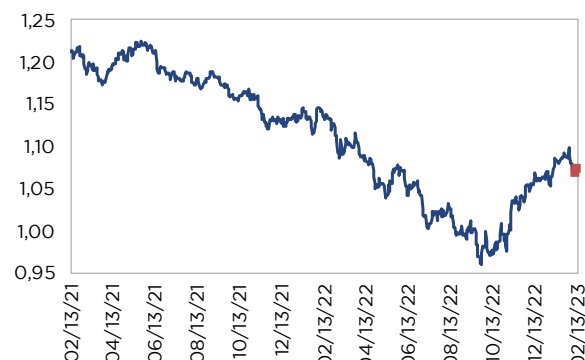
Stock Prices Volatility, VIX
(Index)



US Dollar Index
(Index)



Euro
(EUR/USD)

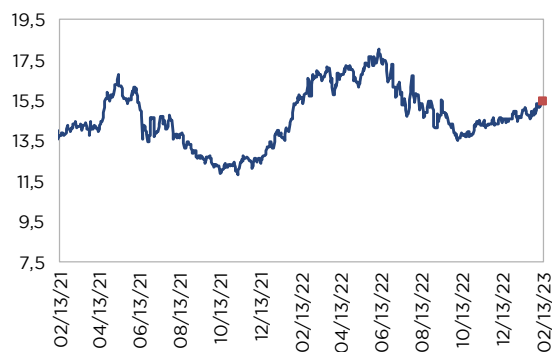


Sources: Bloomberg

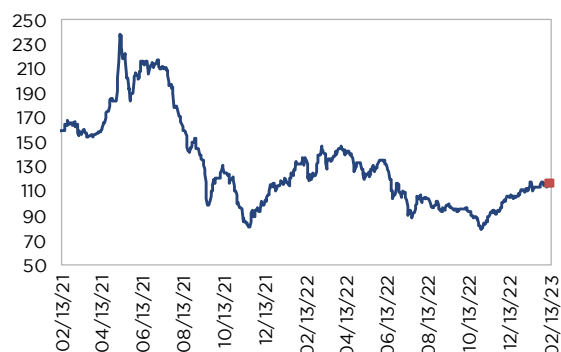
Selected International Indicators: Commodity Prices

(As Last Trading Day, Closing Price February 13, 2023)

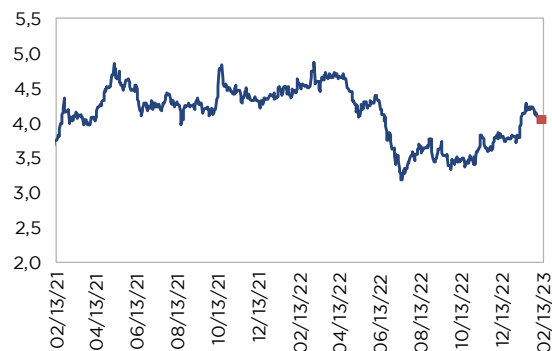
Soybeans
(USD/bushel)



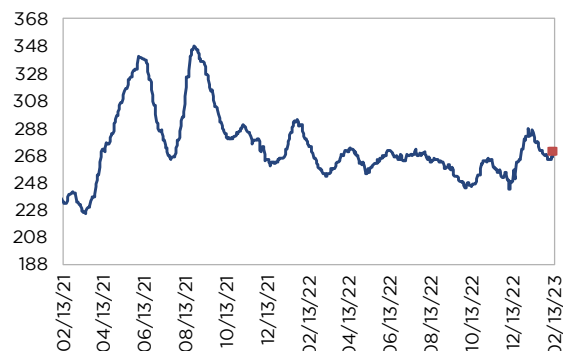
Iron Ore
(USD/mt)



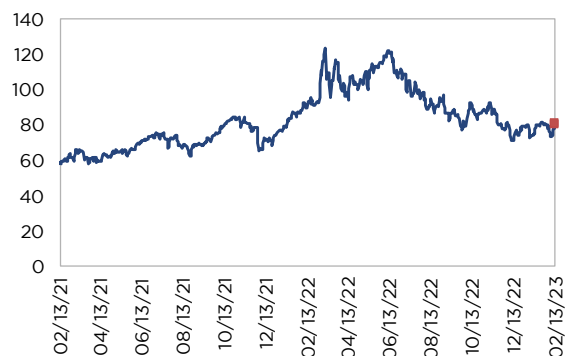
Copper
(\$/lb)



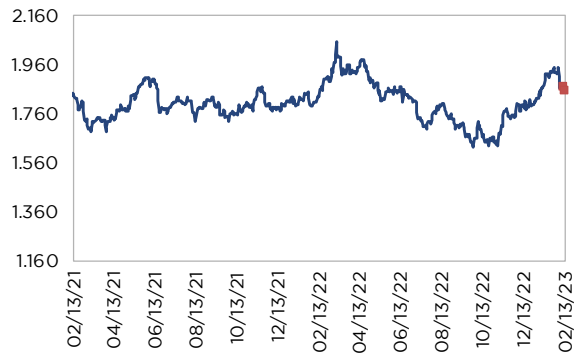
Beef
(USD/cwt)



Oil WTI
(USD/bbl)



Gold
(USD/troy ounce)



Sources: Bloomberg

All Commodities Price
(Index)



Commodity Food Price
(Index)



Commodity Metals Price
(Index)

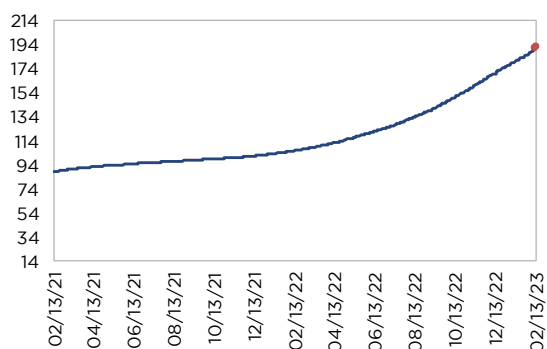


Sources: Bloomberg

Selected International Indicators: Exchange Rates

(As Last Trading Day, Closing Price February 13, 2023)

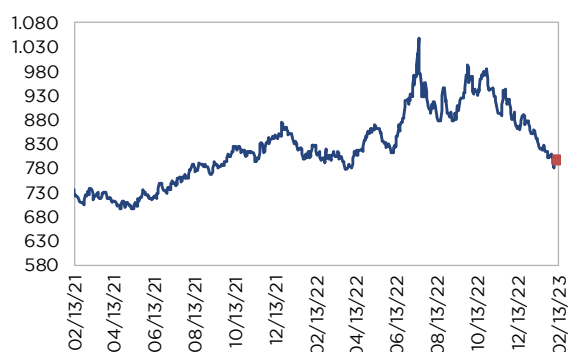
Argentina
(ARS/USD)



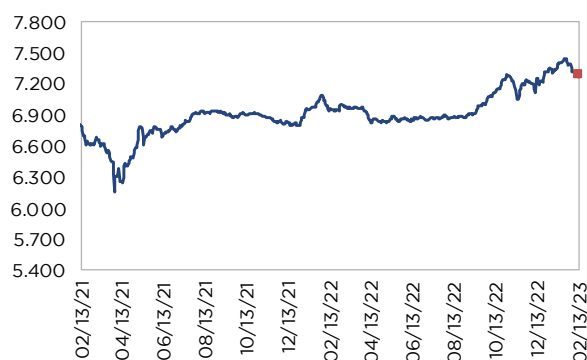
Brazil
(BRL/USD)



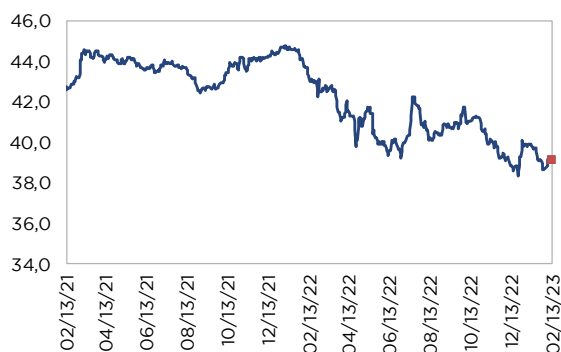
Chile
(CLP/USD)



Paraguay
(PYG/USD)



Uruguay
(UYU/USD)



Sources: Bloomberg

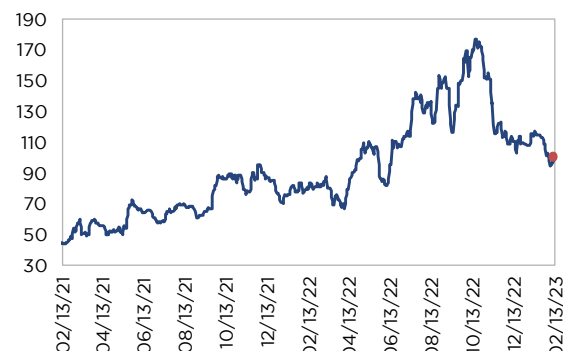
Selected International Indicators: Risk Evolution

(As Last Trading Day, Closing Price February 13, 2023)

CDS Spread: Brasil
(Basis Points)



CDS Spread: Chile
(Basis Points)



EMBI Spread: Global Sovereign
(Basis Points)



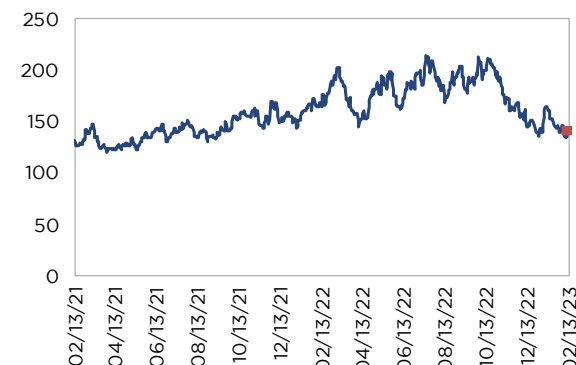
EMBI Spread: Argentina
(Basis Points)



EMBI Spread: Brasil
(Basis Points)

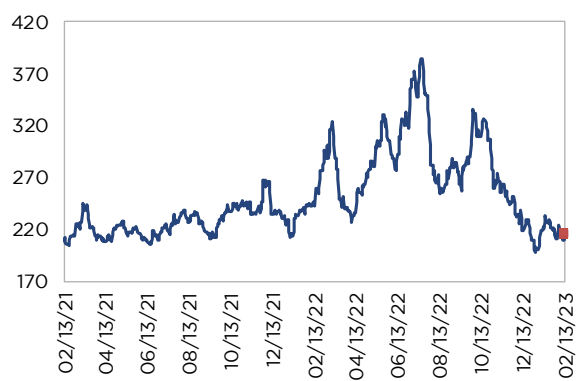


EMBI Spread: Chile
(Basis Points)



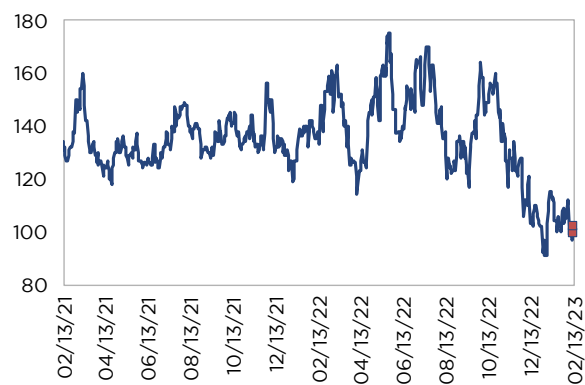
Sources: Bloomberg

EMBI Spread: Paraguay
(Basis Points)



Sources: Bloomberg

EMBI Spread: Uruguay
(Basis Points)

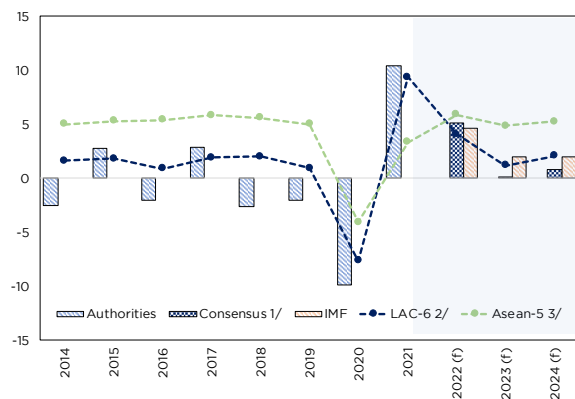




Selected Indicators

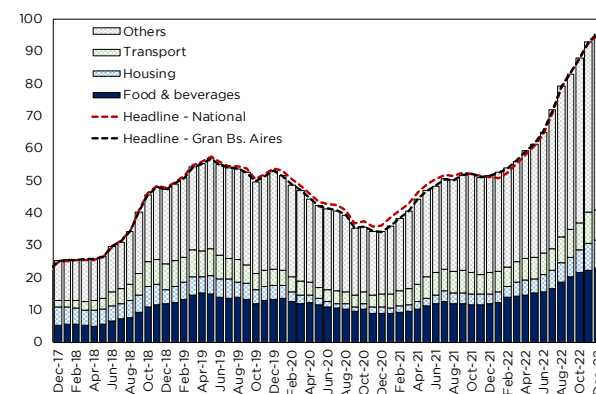
GDP Growth

(%, annual variation)



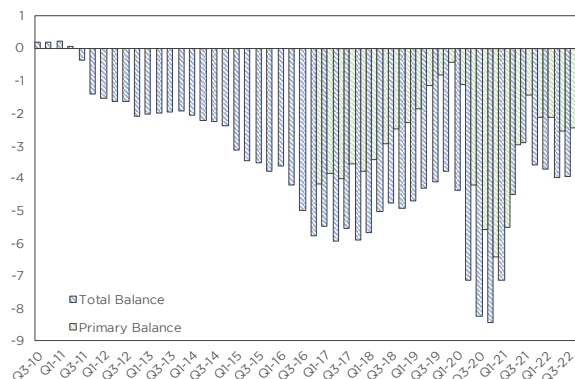
Inflation rate and Contributions

(Y/Y%)



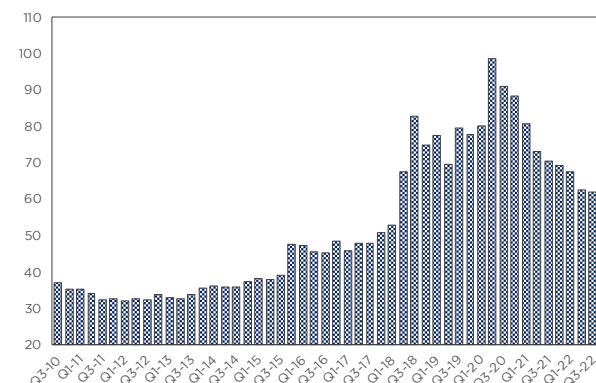
Fiscal Balance

(% of GDP, 4Q accumulated)



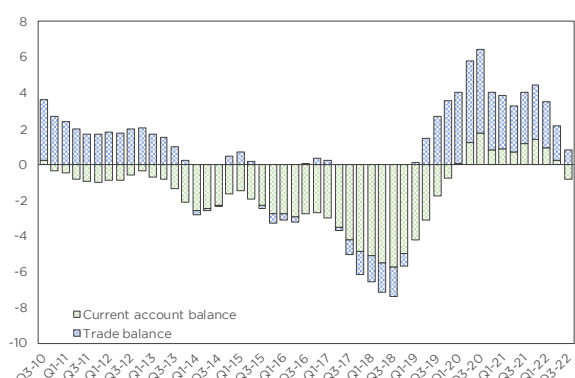
Gross Public Debt

(% of GDP)



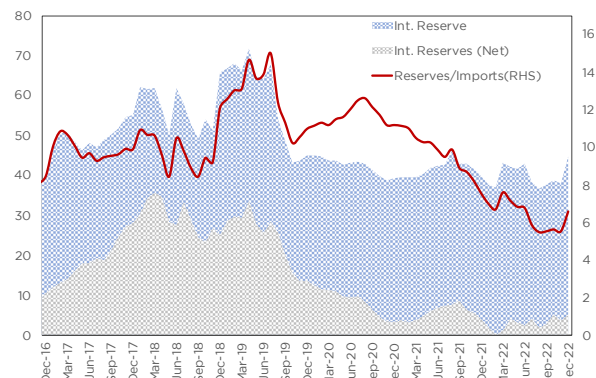
Trade and Current Account Balance

(% of GDP, 4Q accumulated)



International Reserves

(US\$ Billions)



Sources: Haver Analytics, IMF WEO January 2023. CSC econ team estimates.

1/ Refers to January 2023

2/ LAC-6 is conformed by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico & Peru

3/ ASEAN-5 is conformed by Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand & Vietnam



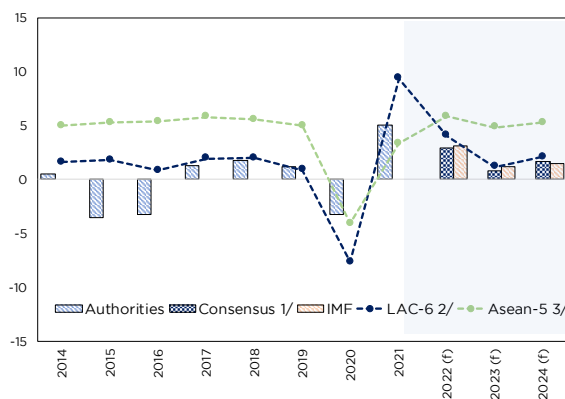
BRAZIL



Selected Indicators

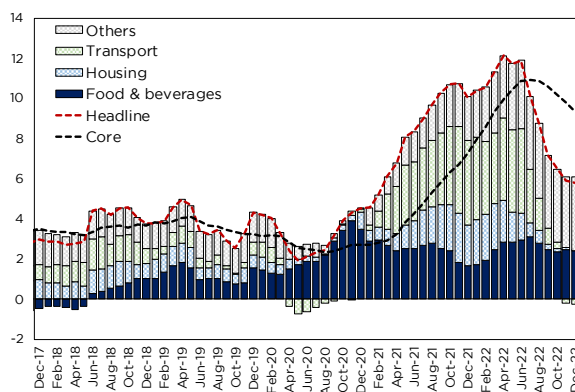
GDP Growth

(%, annual variation)



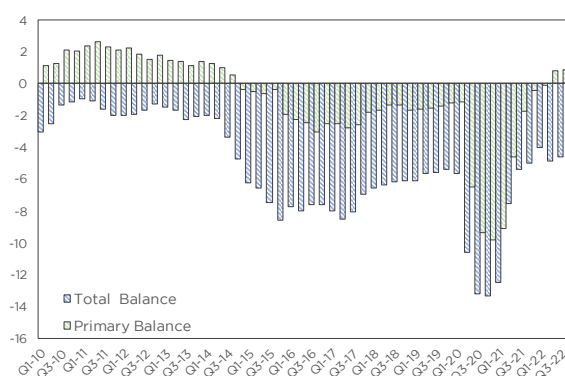
Inflation rate and Contributions

(Y/Y%)



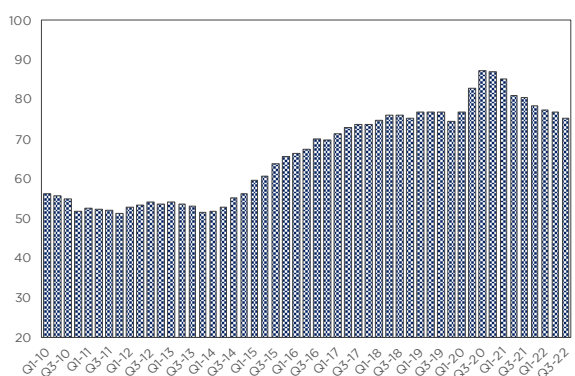
Fiscal Balance

(% of GDP, 4Q accumulated)



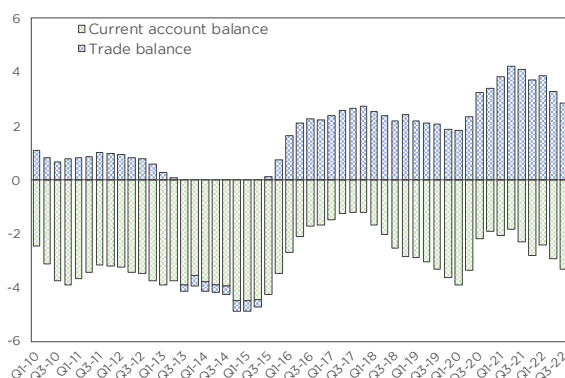
Gross Public Debt

(% of GDP)



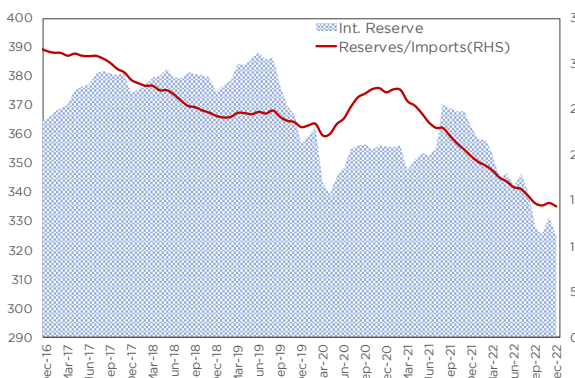
Trade and Current Account Balance

(% of GDP, 4Q accumulated)



International Reserves

(US\$ Billions)



Sources: Haver Analytics, IMF WEO January 2023. CSC econ team estimates.

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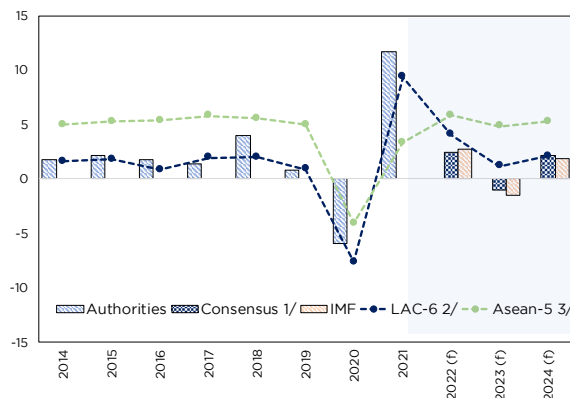
CHILE



Selected Indicators

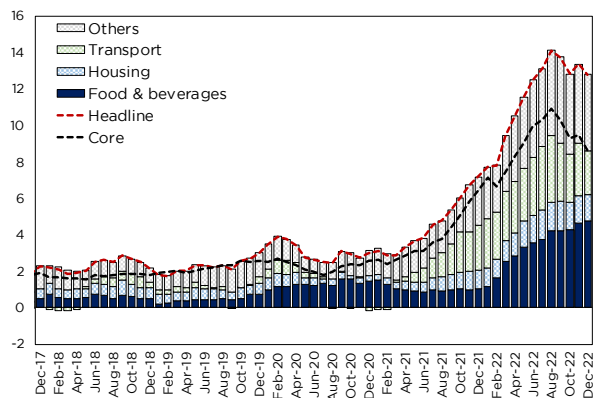
GDP Growth

(%, annual variation)



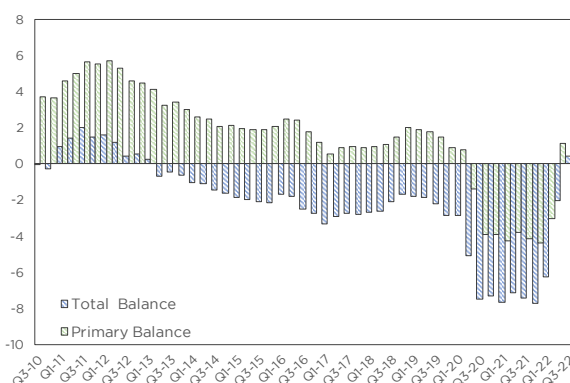
Inflation rate and Contributions

(Y/Y%)



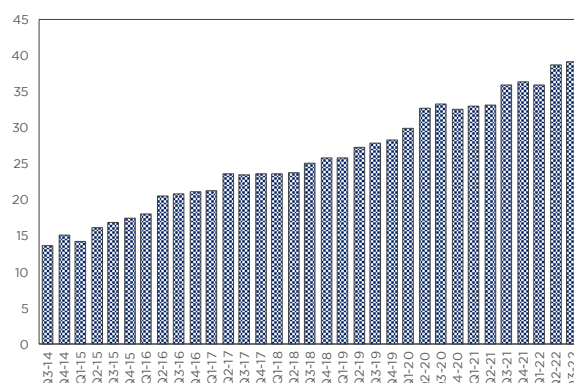
Fiscal Balance

(% of GDP, 4Q accumulated)



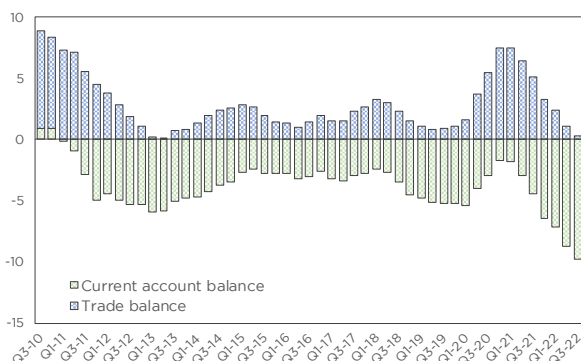
Gross Public Debt

(% of GDP)



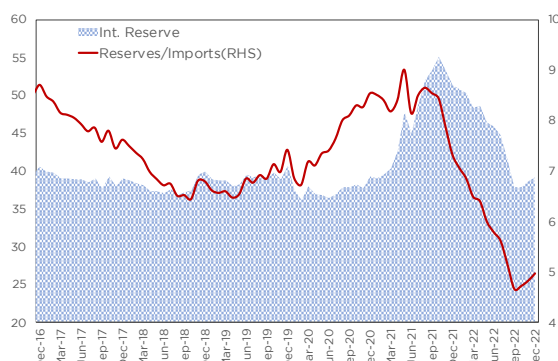
Trade and Current Account Balance

(% of GDP, 4Q accumulated)



International Reserves

(US\$ Billions)



Sources: Haver Analytics, IMF WEO January 2023. CSC econ team estimates.

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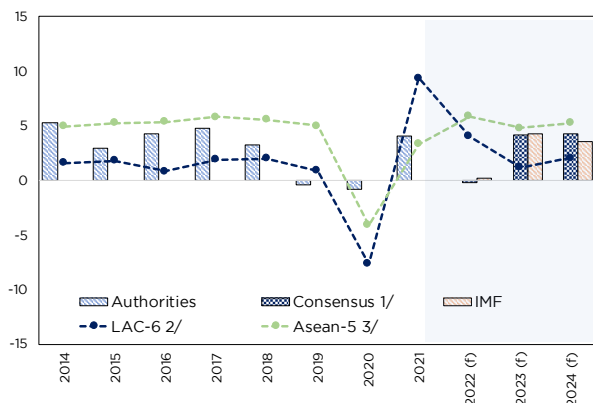
3/ ASEAN-5 is conformed by Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand & Vietnam



Selected Indicators

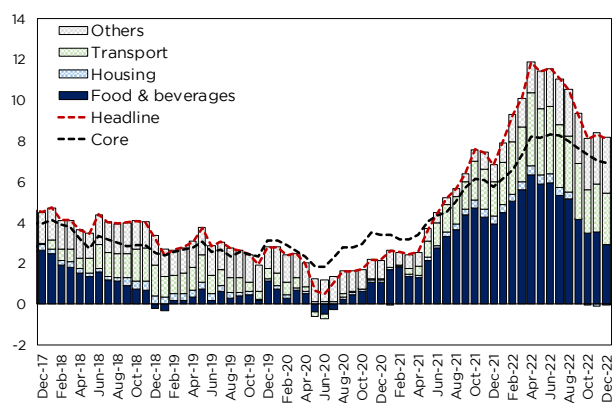
GDP Growth

(%, annual variation)



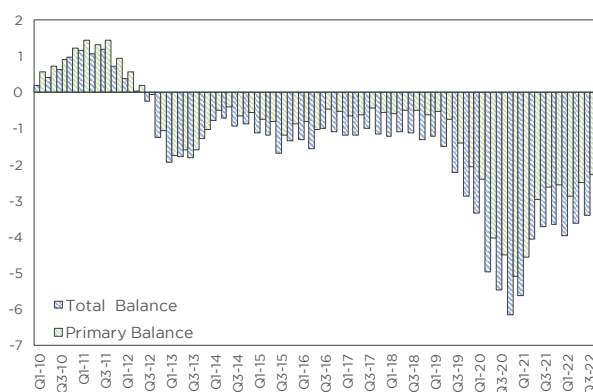
Inflation rate and Contributions

(Y/Y%)



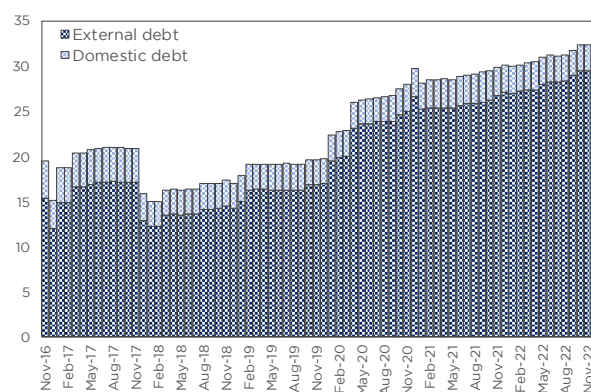
Fiscal Balance

(% of GDP, 4Q accumulated)



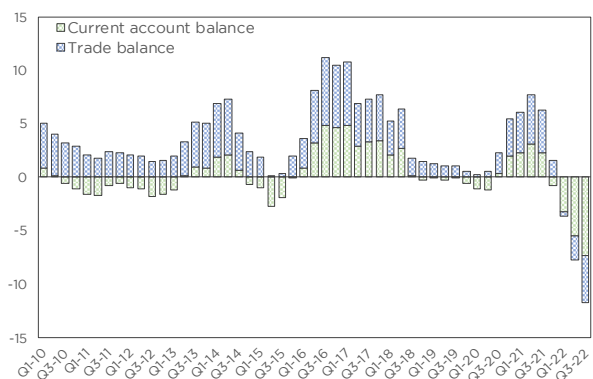
Gross Public Debt

(% of GDP)



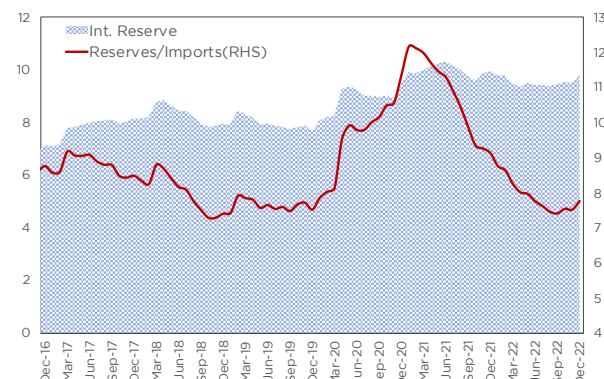
Trade and Current Account Balance

(% of GDP, 4Q accumulated)



International Reserves

(US\$ Billions)



Sources: Haver Analytics, IMF WEO October 2022 and January 2023. CSC econ team estimates.

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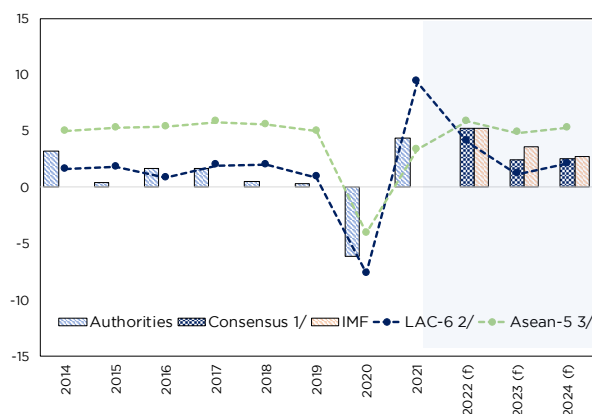
3/ ASEAN-5 is conformed by Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand & Vietnam



Selected Indicators

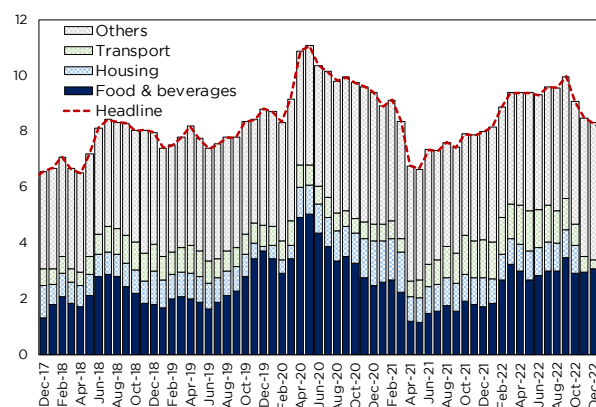
GDP Growth

(%, annual variation)



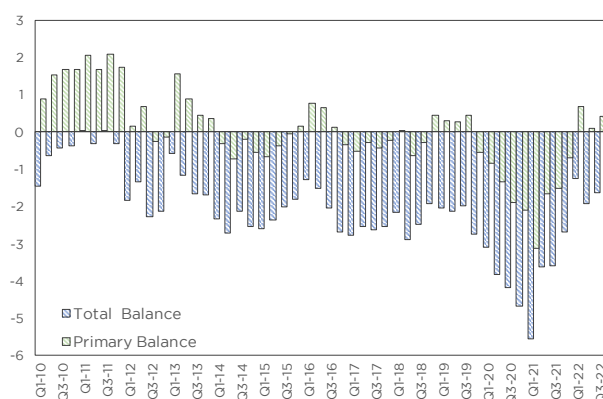
Inflation rate and Contributions

(Y/Y%)



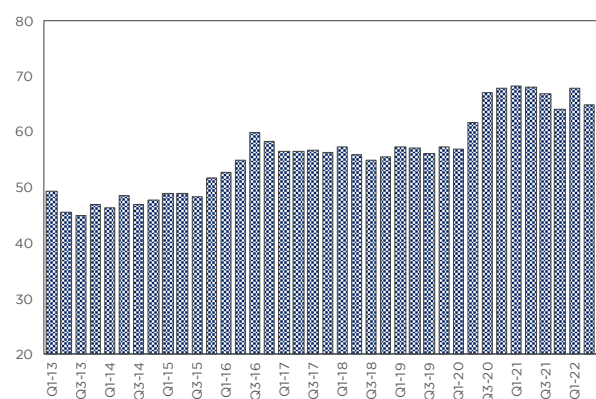
Fiscal Balance

(% of GDP, 4Q accumulated)



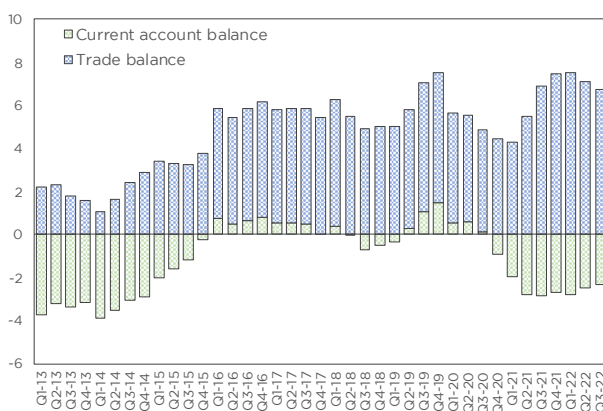
Gross Public Debt

(% of GDP)



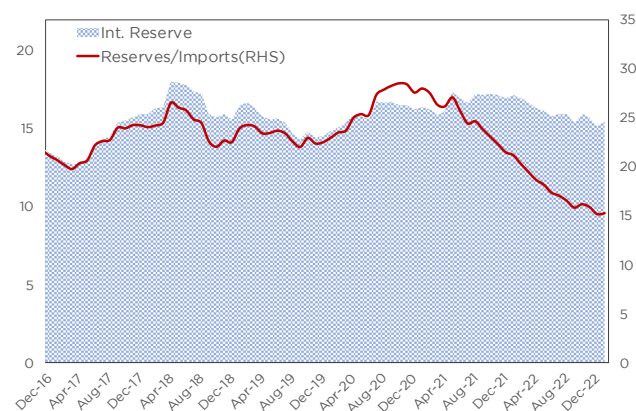
Trade and Current Account Balance

(% of GDP, 4Q accumulated)



International Reserves

(US\$ Billions)



Sources: Haver Analytics, IMF WEO October 2022 and January 2023. CSC econ team estimates.

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