

GLOBAL ECONOMICS LATAM DAILY

June 27, 2019

LATAM Market Update

- Mexico: Unemployment rate steady in May, amid decelerating job creation and rapid wage growth
- Peru: Dichotomy between investment and consumption reflected in loans growth; Moody's sees little wrong with Peru

MEXICO: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE STEADY IN MAY, AMID DECELERATING JOB CREATION AND RAPID WAGE GROWTH

In May, the unemployment rate printed at 3.51%, close to the level reported in April (3.50%) and below the market consensus (3.60%). In spite of representing the second lowest rate for a similar month since 2008, the unemployment level was higher than that registered during the same month in the previous year (3.22%), which is consistent with the deceleration observed in formal job creation. In this respect, the growth of new insured workers softened in May for a 10th month in a row (+2.4% over the last 12 months), recording its lowest gain in more than 9 years. On the other hand, the labour force participation reached 60.2% of the economically active population, up from 59.69% in April and 60.07% a year ago.

Broadly, the report suggests that the labour market remains robust and supportive; nonetheless, it seems to be cooling down amid a less buoyant economic outlook, a deceleration in formal job creation and an acceleration in wage growth.

PERU: DICHOTOMY BETWEEN INVESTMENT AND CONSUMPTION REFLECTED IN LOANS GROWTH; MOODY'S SEES LITTLE WRONG WITH PERU

This week's release of May loans growth data saw a strengthening in the divorce between weakish business loans growth, 4.6%, y/y, and the much stronger 11.2% growth in household loans (see graph). Aggregate loans growth was 7.1%. Loans growth is clearly aligned with what we are seeing in the economy, namely weak investment growth (business loans) on one hand, and robust consumption (household loans) on the other. The trend patterns are different, however. Whereas household loans growth has begun stabilizing, with some likelihood that it will start to decline from the admittedly unsustainably high current levels, there is no clear indication that the downtrend in business loans is ending.

Moody's maintained its "A3" rating and "stable" Outlook for Peru debt. This was not a surprise. If anything, with fiscal accounts much stronger than expected at this time in the year (a 1.5% fiscal surplus in the year-to-June), one might wonder if there isn't perhaps room to improve the rating a notch. Moody's stated that they were concerned about the challenges of weak institutions and high levels of corruption. Uncertainty surrounding the approaching 2021 presidential elections probably did not help either. Of interest, Moody's expects Peru GDP growth to average 3.7% from here until 2022.

CONTACTS

Eduardo Suárez, VP, Latin America Economics 52.55.9179.5174 (Mexico) Scotiabank Economics

eduardo.suarez@scotiabank.com

Guillermo Arbe

511.211.6052 (Peru) Scotiabank Peru guillermo.arbe@scotiabank.com.pe

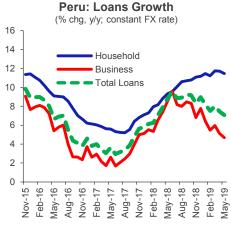
Mario Correa

52.55.5123.2683 (Mexico) Scotiabank Mexico mcorrea@scotiacb.com.mx

Sergio Olarte

57.1.745.6300 (Colombia) Scotiabank Colombia sergio.olarte@co.scotiabank.com

Jorge Selaive 56.2.2939.1092 (Chile) Scotiabank Chile jorge.selaive@scotiabank.cl



Sources: ASbanc, Estudios Económicos - Scotiabank Peru



GLOBAL ECONOMICS LATAM DAILY

June 27, 2019

This report has been prepared by Scotiabank Economics as a resource for the clients of Scotiabank. Opinions, estimates and projections contained herein are our own as of the date hereof and are subject to change without notice. The information and opinions contained herein have been compiled or arrived at from sources believed reliable but no representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to their accuracy or completeness. Neither Scotiabank nor any of its officers, directors, partners, employees or affiliates accepts any liability whatsoever for any direct or consequential loss arising from any use of this report or its contents.

These reports are provided to you for informational purposes only. This report is not, and is not constructed as, an offer to sell or solicitation of any offer to buy any financial instrument, nor shall this report be construed as an opinion as to whether you should enter into any swap or trading strategy involving a swap or any other transaction. The information contained in this report is not intended to be, and does not constitute, a recommendation of a swap or trading strategy involving a swap within the meaning of U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission Regulation 23.434 and Appendix A thereto. This material is not intended to be individually tailored to your needs or characteristics and should not be viewed as a "call to action" or suggestion that you enter into a swap or trading strategy involving a swap or any other transaction. Scotiabank may engage in transactions in a manner inconsistent with the views discussed this report and may have positions, or be in the process of acquiring or disposing of positions, referred to in this report.

Scotiabank, its affiliates and any of their respective officers, directors and employees may from time to time take positions in currencies, act as managers, co-managers or underwriters of a public offering or act as principals or agents, deal in, own or act as market makers or advisors, brokers or commercial and/or investment bankers in relation to securities or related derivatives. As a result of these actions, Scotiabank may receive remuneration. All Scotiabank products and services are subject to the terms of applicable agreements and local regulations. Officers, directors and employees of Scotiabank and its affiliates may serve as directors of corporations.

Any securities discussed in this report may not be suitable for all investors. Scotiabank recommends that investors independently evaluate any issuer and security discussed in this report, and consult with any advisors they deem necessary prior to making any investment.

This report and all information, opinions and conclusions contained in it are protected by copyright. This information may not be reproduced without the prior express written consent of Scotiabank.

™ Trademark of The Bank of Nova Scotia. Used under license, where applicable.

Scotiabank, together with "Global Banking and Markets", is a marketing name for the global corporate and investment banking and capital markets businesses of The Bank of Nova Scotia and certain of its affiliates in the countries where they operate, including, Scotiabanc Inc.; Citadel Hill Advisors L.L.C.; The Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Company of New York; Scotiabank Europe plc; Scotiabank (Ireland) Limited; Scotiabank Inverlat S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Scotia Inverlat Casa de Bolsa S.A. de C.V., Scotia Inverlat Derivados S.A. de C.V. – all members of the Scotiabank group and authorized users of the Scotiabank mark. The Bank of Nova Scotia is incorporated in Canada with limited liability and is authorised and regulated by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada. The Bank of Nova Scotia is authorised by the UK Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the UK Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the UK Prudential Regulation Authority. Details about the extent of The Bank of Nova Scotia's regulation by the UK Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the UK Financial Conduct Authority and regulated by the UK Financial Conduct Authority and the UK Prudential Regulation Authority.

Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., Scotia Inverlat Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V., and Scotia Derivados, S.A. de C.V., are each authorized and regulated by the Mexican financial authorities.

Not all products and services are offered in all jurisdictions. Services described are available in jurisdictions where permitted by law.