Scotiabank.

GLOBAL ECONOMICS

LATAM DAILY

March 18, 2022

Contributors

Guillermo Arbe, Head Economist, Peru +51.1.211.6052 (Peru) guillermo.arbe@scotiabank.com.pe

Sergio Olarte, Head Economist, Colombia +57.1.745.6300 Ext. 9166 (Colombia) sergio.olarte@scotiabankcolpatria.com

Jorge Selaive, Head Economist, Chile +56.2.2619.5435 (Chile) jorge.selaive@scotiabank.cl

Eduardo Suárez, VP, Latin America Economics +52.55.9179.5174 (Mexico) esuarezm@scotiabank.com.mx

TODAY'S CONTRIBUTORS:

Anibal Alarcón, Senior Economist +56.2.2619.5465 (Chile) anibal.alarcon@scotiabank.cl

Waldo Riveras, Senior Economist +56.2.2619.5465 (Chile) waldo.riveras@scotiabank.cl

Table 1: Chile—GDP and Current Account 2021 % change **Gross Domestic Product** 11.7 Domestic demand 21.6 Consumption 18.2 Investment 17.6 **Exports** -1.5**Imports** 31.3 Current Account (% of GDP) -6.6 Sources: Scotiabank Economics, BCCh.

Latam Daily: Chile's 2021 GDP Growth Tees Up 2022

Chile: GDP expanded 11.7% in 2021; January's GDP growth revised upward

CHILE: GDP EXPANDED 11.7% IN 2021; JANUARY'S GDP GROWTH REVISED UPWARD

On Friday, March 18, the central bank (BCCh) released its final estimate of 2021 GDP, which grew 11.7%, down slightly from the preliminary estimate of 12%. According to the BCCh, private consumption expanded 20.3% last year, fueled by the relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions, pension fund withdrawals, and direct fiscal transfers. At the same time, government consumption grew 10.3%, in line with the fiscal budget. Total consumption increased 18.2%.

GDP growth was also driven by a strong recovery in investment in addition to consumption. Investment expanded 17.6%, led by a 26.4% increase in the machinery component, which was explained by a higher investment in vehicles for industrial use. In addition, the BCCh reported an expansion of 12.3% in construction investment owing to the development of mining projects (table 1).

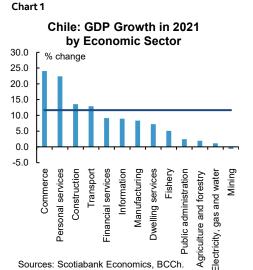
Consistent with strong consumption and investment, the commerce sector grew 24.1% in 2021. Activity in services increased as a consequence of lower mobility restrictions (chart 1), highlighted by the performance of personal services (22.4%), mainly health and education, and transport (12.9%).

The current account deficit widened to -6.6% of GDP, up from -1.7% in 2020, which is worrisome in terms of sustainability. Higher private consumption pushed up imports of durable goods. Based on the increase in the current account deficit, we should not expect a strong real appreciation of the Chilean peso over the next several quarters.

January's economic activity was revised upward from -1.0% m/m to 0% due to improved performance by non-mining sectors, which expanded 0.8% m/m (up from the previous estimate of -0.5% m/m). On average, non-mining economic activity has stabilized in the last three months (chart 2).

Our takeaway from the final 2021 national accounts estimates and the economic activity numbers for January is positive for 2022 GDP growth and we anticipate an upward correction in consensus forecast, currently at 2%.

—Jorge Selaive, Anibal Alarcón, & Waldo Riveras





Visit our website at scotiabank.com/economics | Follow us on Twitter at scotiabank.com | Follow us on Twitter at scoti

March 18, 2022

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; Scotiabank Europe plc; Scotiabank (Ireland) Designated Activity Company; Scotiabank Inverlat S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, 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 authorized 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 are available from us on request. Scotiabank Europe plc is authorized by the UK Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the UK Financial Conduct Authority and Regulation Authority.

Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., Scotia Inverlat Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V., Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, and Scotia Inverlat 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.

Global Economics 2