

Growth projections for the global economy improve

Despite the outbreaks of the pandemic in some countries, the global economy continues to show signs of recovery and a somewhat less pessimistic outlook is looming for this year.

This week, the OECD revised upwards its activity expectations for 2020, from a contraction of 6% estimated in June to a contraction of 4.5%. For next year it foresees an expansion of 5%. For the US, the Fed did the same, revising its projection up from -6.5% to -3.7% for this year.

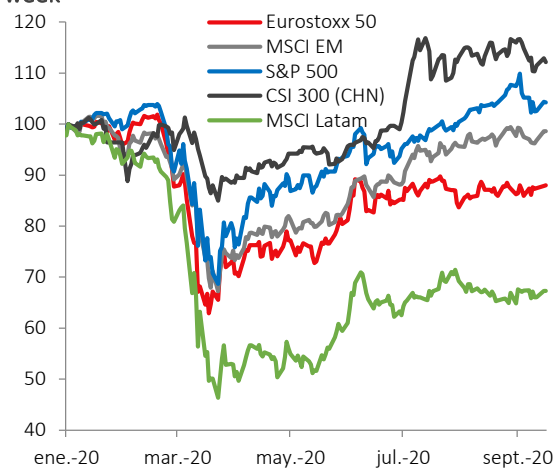
These revisions reflect positive activity data in recent weeks. In China, the industrial sector expanded 5.6% y / y in August and sales had their first annual increase in several months (0.5% y / y). In both Europe and the US, industrial production fell less sharply than expected (-7.7% y / y in both). For its part, retail sales in the latter country registered positive growth figures (2.6% y / y).

The business climate has also been helped by news of vaccine advances. Astra Zeneca resumed its trials this week and China could begin mass vaccinating its population by the end of the year. Elsewhere, markets reacted positively to announcements of a deal between Tik Tok and Oracle and the possible merger between Credit Suisse and UBS.

This week oil recovered a part of what it lost in the previous week (+ 7.8% WTI). While the International Energy Agency cut its demand outlook for the fourth quarter by 600 thousand barrels a day and OPEC reduced its projection for 2021 by 1.1 million, Hurricane Sally in the Gulf of Mexico and a sharp drop in inventories estimated by the North American Petroleum Institute dominated market sentiment. For its part, copper had a quiet week and at the end of this report it was trading at US \$ 3.07 per pound.

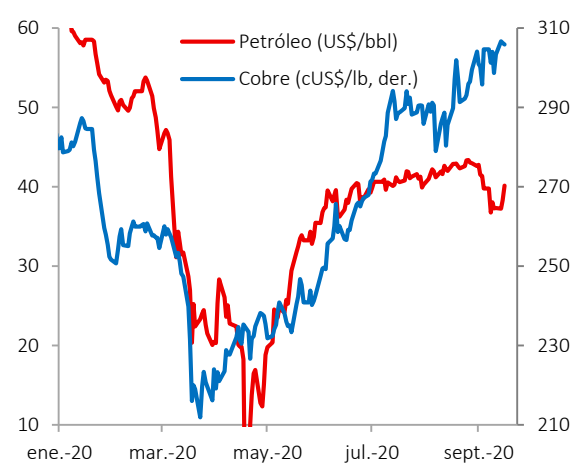
In Latin America, activity data in Brazil showed a 4.9% y / y drop in July - less than anticipated - while in Peru the contraction was 11.7% y / y, less than in the previous months. Thus, gradually the region begins a recovery process.

The markets partially recover the losses from the previous week



Fuente: Reuters y Santander

Oil stopped falling and gained ground



Fuente: Reuters y Santander

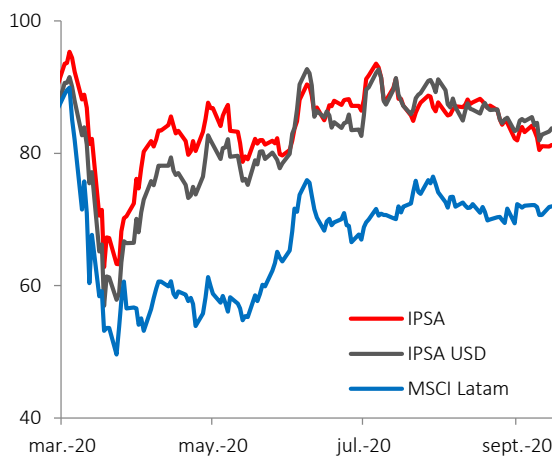
The Fed revised upwards the growth projections for the US.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	Largo plazo
Var. PIB	-3,7	4,0	3,0	2,5	1,9
Proy. junio	-6,5	5,0	3,5	1,8	
Tasa desocupación	7,6	5,5	4,6	4,0	4,1
Proy. junio	9,3	6,5	5,5	4,1	
Inflación PCE	1,2	1,7	1,8	2,0	2,0
Proy. junio	0,8	1,6	1,7	2,0	
Infl. subyacente PCE	1,5	1,7	1,8	2,0	
Proy. junio	1,0	1,5	1,7		
Tasa Fondos Federales	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	2,5
Proy. junio	0,1	0,1	0,1	2,5	

Activos locales se estabilizan y el tipo de cambio sigue apreciándose

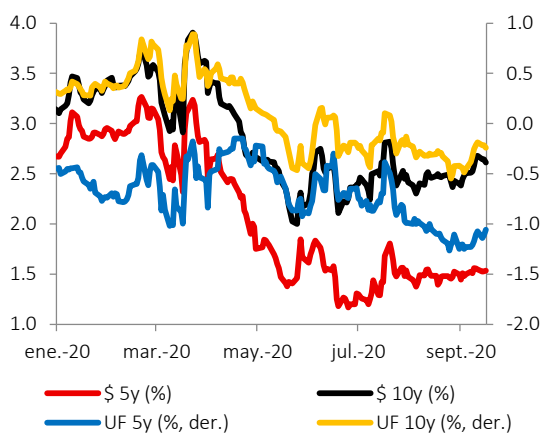
La semana pasada el IPSA tuvo una tendencia negativa, pero en los últimos días se estabilizó en torno a los 3.700 puntos. Por su parte, las tasas de renta fija mostraron poco movimiento, luego de haber repuntado en la primera parte de la semana previa.

El IPSA se estabilizó en los últimos días, tras la caída de la semana pasada



Fuente: Bloomberg y Santander

Tasas en UF muestran un tímido repunte luego de alcanzar mínimos históricos

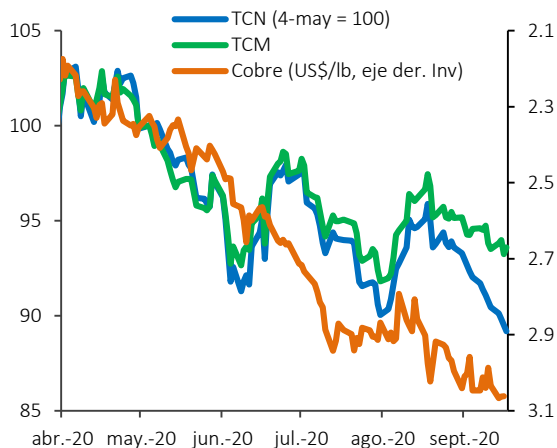


Fuente: Bloomberg y Santander

Por su parte, el tipo de cambio ha continuado su tendencia apreciativa y al cierre de este informe se cotizaba en torno a \$760. La fortaleza de la moneda local viene de la mano del elevado precio del cobre, que se reafirma algo por sobre los US\$ 3 la libra en los últimos días, la debilidad global

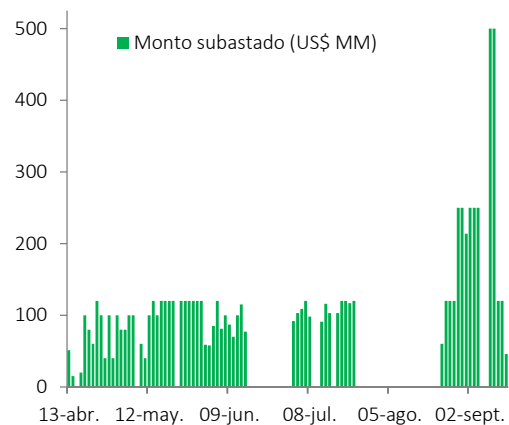
del dólar y las subastas de divisa que ha efectuado el Ministerio de Hacienda, con inyecciones de hasta US\$ 500 millones diarios.

Tendencia apreciativa del peso se mantiene, en línea con fortaleza del cobre



Fuente: BCCh, Bloomberg y Santander

Ministerio de Hacienda realizó subasta por hasta US\$ 500 millones diarios la semana pasada



Fuente: Ministerio de Hacienda y Santander

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