# **Scotiabank**

### **GLOBAL ECONOMICS**

#### **LATAM DAILY**

September 19, 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

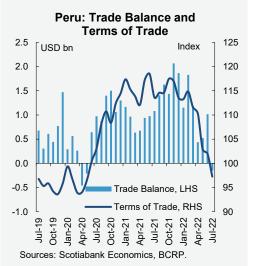
**Jorge Selaive,** Head Economist, Chile +56.2.2619.5435 (Chile) jorge.selaive@scotiabank.cl

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

#### **TODAY'S CONTRIBUTORS:**

**Pablo Nano,** Deputy Head Economist +51.1.211.6000 Ext. 16556 (Peru) pablo.nano@scotiabank.com.pe

#### Chart 1



## Latam Daily: Peru's Trade Balance Slides into Deficit

· Peru: Trade balance surprises with deficit in July

#### PERU: TRADE BALANCE SURPRISES WITH DEFICIT IN JULY

The trade balance registered a deficit of USD 149 mn in July, the first negative monthly figure since May 2020, according to the BCRP (chart 1). The lower-than-expected result was below the monthly average surplus of USD 1.0 bn for the first half of the year. The main reason for the weak figure was the deterioration of the terms of trade (-14% y/y), as metal prices declined more than soft commodity prices.

The accumulated surplus in the year-to-July stood at USD 6.0 bn. We recently reduced our trade balance surplus forecast for full-year 2022 from USD 15.6 bn to USD 11.3 bn, owing to the decline in export prices, particularly copper and gold. Despite the fact that the July surplus was lower than expected, we believe that our forecast is still in play.

In July, exports totalled USD 4.8 bn (-8% y/y), reflecting lower mining sales. Although we had anticipated the impact of falling prices, especially copper, there was also a drop in export volumes, which can be attributed, in part, to abnormal weather conditions that forced the closure of ports for a few days in July. The good news to note is that industrial exports continued to grow at a double-digit pace in July, led by agro-exports and textiles.

Meanwhile, imports (+20%) were driven mainly by the year over year rise in import prices, particularly oil and foods such as wheat, corn and soybeans. Imports of capital goods fell for the third consecutive month in line with the stagnation of private investment, a trend that we expect to continue during the second half of the year.

-Pablo Nano



September 19, 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