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Chile | Economía se contrae 0,7% m/m en sus componentes no mineros

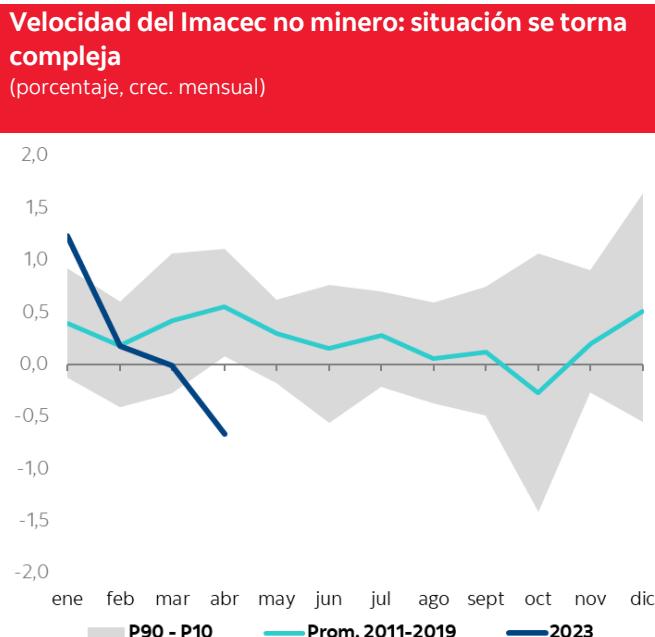
Sorpresa en PIB no minero sesgaría a la baja la proyección de PIB 2023 en IPoM de junio. Economía iría camino a un sobre-ajuste de no mediar pronta política monetaria contracíclica

El Imacec de abril se contrajo 1,1% a/a, sorprendiendo negativamente las expectativas del mercado (consenso: -0,5%; EEE: -1%). Esta contracción fue superior a la esperada por el mercado a pesar de una favorable incidencia del sector minero. En comparación con el mes previo, el Imacec total no experimentó variación gracias a la contribución de minería, mientras que el Imacec no minero se contrajo 0,7% debido a la contribución negativa de comercio, servicios y construcción (Fig. 1). Cabe destacar que, dentro de servicios, el BC señala la incidencia negativa de Servicios Empresariales que son aquellos más ligados a inversión.

El BC tiene en su escenario base una contracción interanual de 0,5% el 2T23, que se aleja luego de este negativo registro a nivel de PIB no minero. En efecto, para lograr una contracción como la del escenario base del BC, la economía tendría que tener expansiones consecutivas desestacionalizadas de 0,3% m/m en mayo y junio, lo que estaría lejos de ocurrir luego de conocidas las cifras en el margen a nivel sectorial donde todos los sectores no mineros muestran descensos desestacionalizados a excepción de Industria. **En Scotiabank reafirmamos nuestra proyección de contracción del PIB 2023 de 0,8%, superior a la contemplada por consenso y BC.**

Comercio continúa haciendo el ajuste y éste se torna consecutivo y agresivo en el margen. Servicios se desacelera más lento por su componente de Servicios Personales (Salud y Educación), en tanto Servicios Empresariales parece haber revertido completamente su aumento de marzo. El Imacec de comercio se contrajo 2,4% m/m, retrocediendo a niveles de hace dos años (abril de 2021, Fig. 2). Si bien el proceso de ajuste se aceleró en abril, no representa una sorpresa para nuestro escenario dado el actual momento de debilidad del mercado laboral y nuestros indicadores de transacciones. Esta fuerte desaceleración de comercio y consumo privado ocurren a pesar del aporte que se encuentra realizando el pago de la Pensión Garantizada Universal (PGU). En efecto, esta inyección de liquidez ha permitido que el consumo y comercio no se desplomen de manera más agresiva y han compensado parcialmente la debilidad del mercado laboral.

Figura 1



Fuente: Scotiabank Economics, Banco Central.

Figura 2



Fuente: Scotiabank Economics, Banco Central.

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