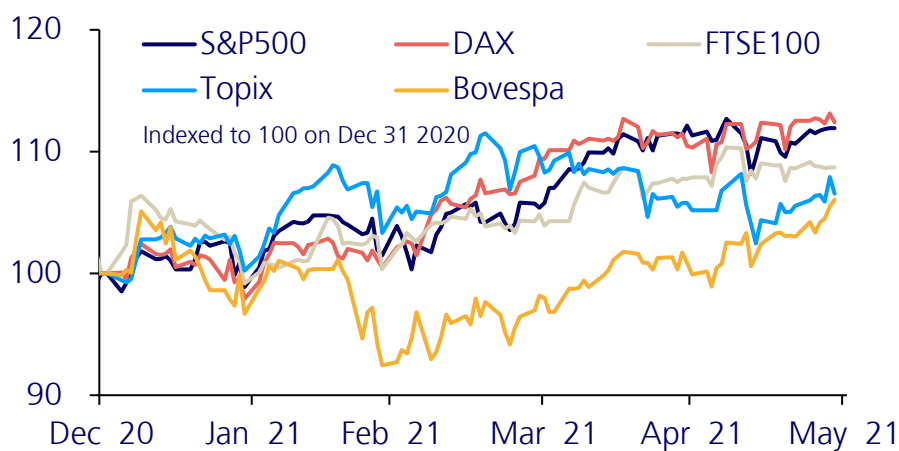


Monthly Investment Insights

After consolidation, equity market should resume upward trend



Source: Bloomberg

The economic recovery has continued with the services sector now also participating, although supply chain bottlenecks have intensified due to solid demand for goods. The rise in inflation, particularly in the US, negatively surprised investors, increasing volatility and fears that central banks may have to withdraw monetary stimulus early. However, the negative effect on the markets was short-lived as the Fed still sees no urgency to tighten. Most of the increase in prices was due to transitory pressures from the base effect caused by the pandemic, short-term bottlenecks, and the economy's reopening that has affected the value of some goods and services. We expect increases in inflation to continue for some time yet, but ultimately drivers will prove transitory as base effects roll off and spending broadens towards services, allowing central banks to maintain their dovish statements for the time being.

Despite higher inflation, US Treasury yields have stabilised. The sideways movement of the past several weeks implies that investors also believe that current inflationary pressures will be temporary. In Europe, the reduction in the trend of new Covid cases and the acceleration in the vaccination rate have increased expectations of faster economic recovery and a reopening of the economy for summer. This has put some upward pressure on yields, though we suspect that further gains will be modest as the ECB continues to intervene to provide support and contain funding costs.

In LatAm, economic conditions have been more resilient than during Q1, but remain severely challenged. Financial conditions have improved in Brazil and currencies in most of the region have appreciated, but fiscal uncertainty remains. Mexico continues to benefit from the recovery in the US, but the congressional election in June may add volatility to financial markets. While asset prices in EMs have remained under pressure, stocks in LatAm, notably in Brazil and Mexico, have held up better, helped by global growth prospects and surging commodity prices, which could continue for some time yet. More broadly, stocks have experienced higher volatility and churning amongst sectors as investors reposition portfolios. However, equity markets have weathered this period of consolidation well, and we believe they can resume their up-track based on strong economic fundamentals, high liquidity, and low-interest rates. We also remain constructive on cyclical sectors and see more potential on offer in both Europe and Japan. After a significant underperformance, the latter is now stabilising versus global equities. Credit spreads should continue to tighten, but credit is likely to lag equity in the current environment.

Market Assessment

Key developments

- The US equity market pauses its rally as the technology sector comes under pressure. The S&P as well as the MSCI World moderate in May.
- European equity markets continue to perform well. The German DAX hits a new record high, and the UK FTSE100 the highest level since February 2020.
- Despite the increase in inflation in the US, Treasury yields fall. Yields rise in Europe and peripheral spreads widen.

Zurich's view

Economic conditions remain robust with improvements in the service sector. We expect strong reopenings in Europe and the US over the summer months. While inflation pressures will continue in the coming months, their drivers are in good part temporal. We expect bonds yield to keep rising, but with limited space as central banks continue with monetary easing and dovish statements for the time being. Credit spreads should continue to tighten but will probably not perform better than equities.

The ongoing reduction in Covid cases and the increase in vaccination rates are improving economic activity in Europe. We expect the upward trend in the equity market to remain and benefit from the sector rotation.

The equity market has gone through a period of consolidation and further sector rotation. Revenues and earnings have surprised to the upside, reaching multiyear highs and underpinning high valuations. We believe the equity market remains well supported, and the upward trend will resume following the recent period of consolidation. In addition, we are more constructive on cyclical and value sectors rather than growth, preferring Europe and Japan to the US.

Key developments

Zurich's view

Global

- Global growth picks up further momentum, boosted by a strong acceleration in services activity as economies continue to open up
- Price pressures intensify as bottlenecks and supply chain pressures build, but conditions should start to normalise as reopening continues and growth shifts to services
- Emerging markets continue to see challenging conditions as infection rates rise and the policy environment is less favourable

The economic recovery has gained further momentum, boosted by brisk goods demand and a broadening out towards services. Sentiment indicators have normalised, indicating that health risks are perceived to be diminishing given the rapid pace of vaccinations. This should support positive developments in the months ahead. These hinge on services improving, as supply chain pressures and bottlenecks will likely cap further gains in the industrial sector. Price pressures are intensifying but this reflects transitory factors to a large extent and upward pressure on prices should start to moderate in coming months. With supportive policy and strong financial conditions, helped by the stabilisation in global bond yields, the global recovery has further to run.

US

- The economic environment remains strong though growth rates are expected to level off
- Household spending and consumer expectations soften as price rises weigh on sentiment
- The Fed reiterates its stance that the surge in inflation is transitory and sees no urgency to tighten its policy

The S&P 500 briefly touched a new record high before falling back and ending the month at roughly the same level. Activity remains strong though some economic data were weaker and point at growth rates levelling off in the months ahead. Retail sales were flat in April following the surge in March while consumer sentiment receded in May as reduced expectations weigh on the outlook. A surge in inflation is negatively affecting households' purchasing plans. Headline CPI rates jumped to 4.2% YoY in April from 2.6% the month before as strong demand faced some supply bottlenecks and base effects kicked in. While inflation rates are expected to remain high in the coming months, we expect price pressures to recede later this year. Crucially, the Fed still sees no urgency to tighten its policy, providing ongoing support to financial markets.

UK

- UK business activity rises to the highest in decades
- Retail sales soar as the economy reopens and consumer spending accelerates
- Employment picks up as the labour market situation improves

Growth is accelerating significantly as the economy reopens and pent-up demand fuels consumer spending. The Composite PMI rose to 62 in May, the highest level since the start of the series in 1998, indicating a very strong expansion of business activity lifted by both manufacturing and services. At the same time, business expectations for the next 12 months also edged up to a new record high. Retail sales grew by more than 9% MoM in April, lifting them more than 42% above the level one year ago. The strong pickup in growth has led to substantial price pressure in a number of sectors, which is only partially reflected in the headline CPI's rise to 1.5% YoY in April. Supported by the improving economic environment, the FTSE 100 reached the highest level since February last year.

Eurozone

- Business confidence in the manufacturing sector is already close to record highs while service sector confidence is surging
- An economic boom is likely coming soon in the Eurozone as lockdown restrictions are eased and travel resumes
- Corporate earnings were strong in Q1 and should pick up further in Q2, supporting risk assets in the region

News flow from the region continues to improve. The pace of vaccination has picked up substantially in Q2, and the European Commission is now planning an "EU digital Covid certificate" that would allow travel throughout the EU in time for the crucial July/August holiday season. Business confidence continues to improve, and as lockdown restrictions are gradually eased, we are likely to see boom-like economic conditions over the next few months. Meanwhile, the ECB continues to provide monetary support through its various asset purchase programmes. Corporate earnings are also rebounding. Around three-quarters of reporting Euro Stoxx companies beat earnings estimates in Q1, the highest percentage since late 2009, with earnings growth up around 39% YoY.

Switzerland

- The pace of expansion rises to an historical high as services activity picks up while the manufacturing boom remains in place
- Consumer sentiment recovers rapidly as reopening appears to be on track and vaccinations proceed at a rapid pace
- The breakdown in talks with the EU on a new framework agreement creates uncertainty around longer-term prospects, but should be manageable over the near term

Growth rose further in May, boosted by strong exports and the reopening of services. The Manufacturing PMI and the broader KOF leading indicator marked new highs, helped by improving dynamics in exposed services and ongoing strength in the rest of the economy. Trade data are firm with exports now overshooting pre-COVID levels. Watch exports, which suffered badly last year, have recovered strongly and further gains are expected. Consumer sentiment has normalised and should rise further given how well-placed Switzerland is to benefit from the global recovery and as vaccinations proceed at a rapid pace. The breakdown in talks with the EU over the framework agreement creates unnecessary uncertainty over medium-term prospects, but the near-term outlook is bright.

Japan

- The fourth wave of COVID-19 has negatively impacted the services sector
- GDP contracted in Q1, but the outlook is improving, driven by manufacturing industries
- Japanese equities seem to be bottoming out relative to global peers, following significant underperformance

The fourth wave of COVID-19 seems to be topping out but has had a severe impact on ICU hospitalisation capacity. A state-of-emergency has been imposed on ten prefectures, including Tokyo and Osaka, hitting services-oriented segments of the economy. Vaccination has started late compared to other G7 nations. With less than two months to go before the Olympics, most of the population would prefer the event be cancelled or postponed again, which seems unlikely. The economy contracted 5.1% on a sequential annualised basis in Q1, hit by weak consumption. The manufacturing sector is in good shape, even though some segments are suffering from chip supply constraints. After a phase of significant underperformance, Japanese equities are stabilising versus global equities.

China

- Export growth remains strong, but private consumption is lacklustre
- COVID-19 vaccination is steadily progressing
- China's equity markets have corrected from their bull phase early this year

China's export activity remains strong. Demand for Chinese machinery remains solid, particularly in the US and Asia, which also benefits industrial production. Fixed asset investments have proven to be resilient. However, retail sales growth weakened in April and during the 'Golden Week' holidays in early May. Regulatory measures targeted at major internet related companies as well as the property sector continue. Though tourist traffic has surpassed pre-Covid levels, spending per tourist has contracted. Vaccinations against COVID-19 continue at a steady pace, with about 40% of China's population already inoculated. Meanwhile, the MSCI China has not only given up its 20% gain, which was driven by strong retail investor activity, but fell back into negative performance territory before recovering.

Australia

- The labour market has held up well so far, despite fiscal tapering
- The surprising budget windfall allows the government to add more long-term stimulus
- The stock market experiences a volatile episode amid global inflation concerns

While part-time job losses spiked due to the expiration of the wage subsidy program in April, the jobless rate hardly moved, supported by moderate full-time job growth and a lower participation rate. Although it is early to conclude that the labour market is already out of the woods, initial signs of a rebound are reassuring. The swift recovery of Australia's economy has underpinned a stronger than expected fiscal position. The government estimated that there would be a fiscal windfall of around 5% of GDP in the next five years, allowing the state to top up its long-term fiscal stimulus. The equity market experienced a volatile episode, but quickly recovered. Over the medium term, we expect equities to further benefit from encouraging economic prospects and rising global commodity prices.

ASEAN

- Additional lockdown measures have had limited impact on the manufacturing sector so far
- Q1 GDP data show a divergence in growth among ASEAN members
- Investor appetite for ASEAN's bonds and equities remains lacklustre

While lockdowns helped to curb the virus spread in the Philippines and Thailand, Malaysia continues to experience a sharp spike in the number of new cases. April Manufacturing PMIs for most countries, except for the Philippines and Myanmar, implied an ongoing expansion. However, the negative impact of lockdowns on the services and consumer sectors seems quite evident. Meanwhile, Q1 GDP data clearly showed a divergence in growth among countries. Vietnam and Singapore, almost Covid free in Q1, saw a decent expansion, while the rest of ASEAN except for Malaysia hardly grew at all. Despite additional lockdowns, Malaysia's GDP was up by 2.7% QoQ, bolstered by electronics exports. ASEAN's stocks remain unloved, with Vietnam's and Singapore's equities notable exceptions.

LatAm

- Brazil continues with monetary policy normalisation, hiking the Selic rate by another 75bps, while Mexico and Chile remain on hold
- The pandemic situation and vaccination process are improving in Brazil, supporting equity and FX markets while inflation expectations remain above the target
- The results of Chile's constituent assembly election have negatively affected asset prices and increased political uncertainty

The economic recovery has been more resilient than expected in 1Q, supporting asset prices. However, some countries' political risks have not allowed equity markets to benefit from the economic outlook. Financial conditions are improving in Brazil, with the Bovespa reaching the highest level since January, and the real appreciating the most in the region during May. However, fiscal uncertainty remains and could lead to higher volatility. In Chile, economic conditions continue to improve. However, the IPSA was one of the worst-performing indices of the month, the peso depreciated, and the yield curve showed high volatility, all as a consequence of the uncertainty that the new constitution could create in the institutional framework and the new political outlook after the last election.

Valuation snapshot (MSCI Indices)

Current trailing valuations

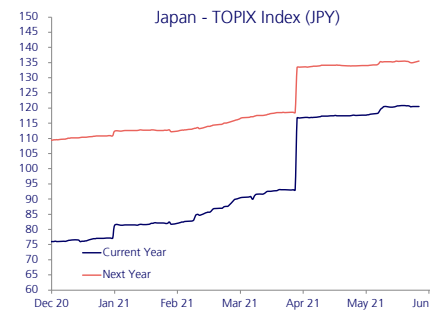
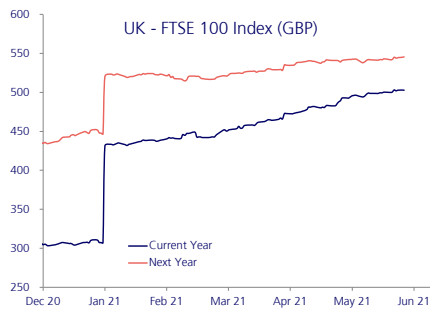
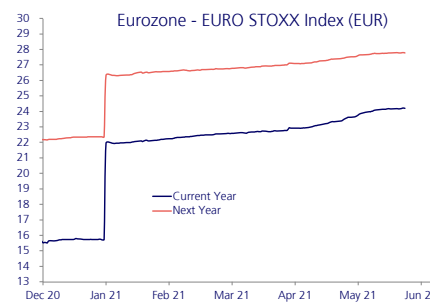
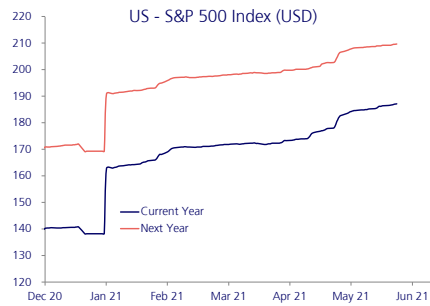
	US	Europe ex UK	UK	Switzerland	Japan	APAC ex. Japan	China	Brazil	Mexico
12m Trailing P/E	33.99	26.60	19.83	21.94	24.90	23.41	19.42	18.91	24.75
12m Trailing P/B	4.56	2.19	1.71	3.31	1.56	2.10	2.32	2.23	2.19
12m Trailing P/CF	19.67	8.41	5.34	11.45	9.90	10.71	9.26	5.11	7.24
Dividend Yield	1.42	2.06	3.26	2.76	1.89	1.85	1.33	3.12	1.92
ROE	13.41	8.24	8.60	15.07	6.27	8.98	11.97	11.80	8.84

Current trailing valuations relative to MSCI world

	US	Europe ex UK	UK	Switzerland	Japan	APAC ex. Japan	China	Brazil	Mexico
12m Trailing P/E	1.18	0.92	0.69	0.76	0.86	0.81	0.67	0.66	0.86
12m Trailing P/B	1.56	0.75	0.58	1.13	0.53	0.72	0.80	0.76	0.75
12m Trailing P/CF	1.65	0.70	0.45	0.96	0.83	0.90	0.77	0.43	0.61
Dividend Yield	0.82	1.19	1.88	1.59	1.09	1.07	0.77	1.80	1.10
ROE	1.33	0.81	0.85	1.49	0.62	0.89	1.18	1.17	0.87

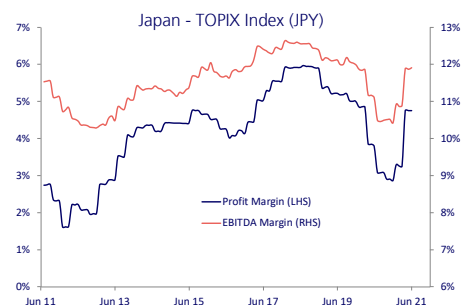
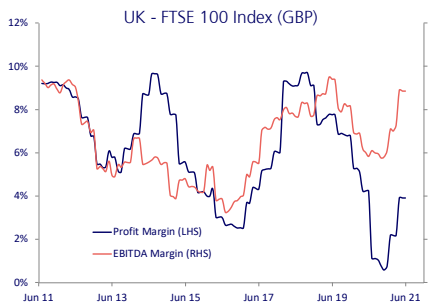
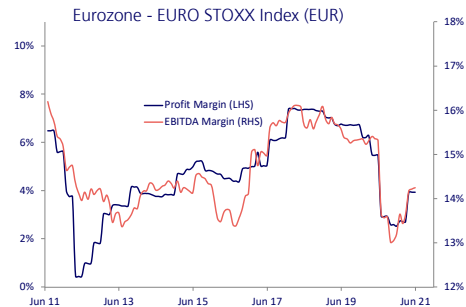
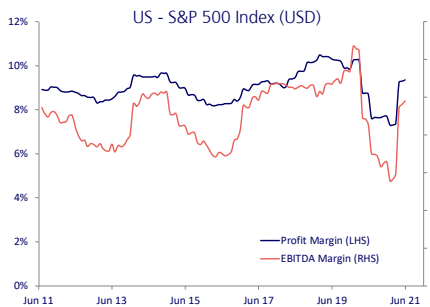
Source: Datastream

Earnings estimates - Full fiscal years



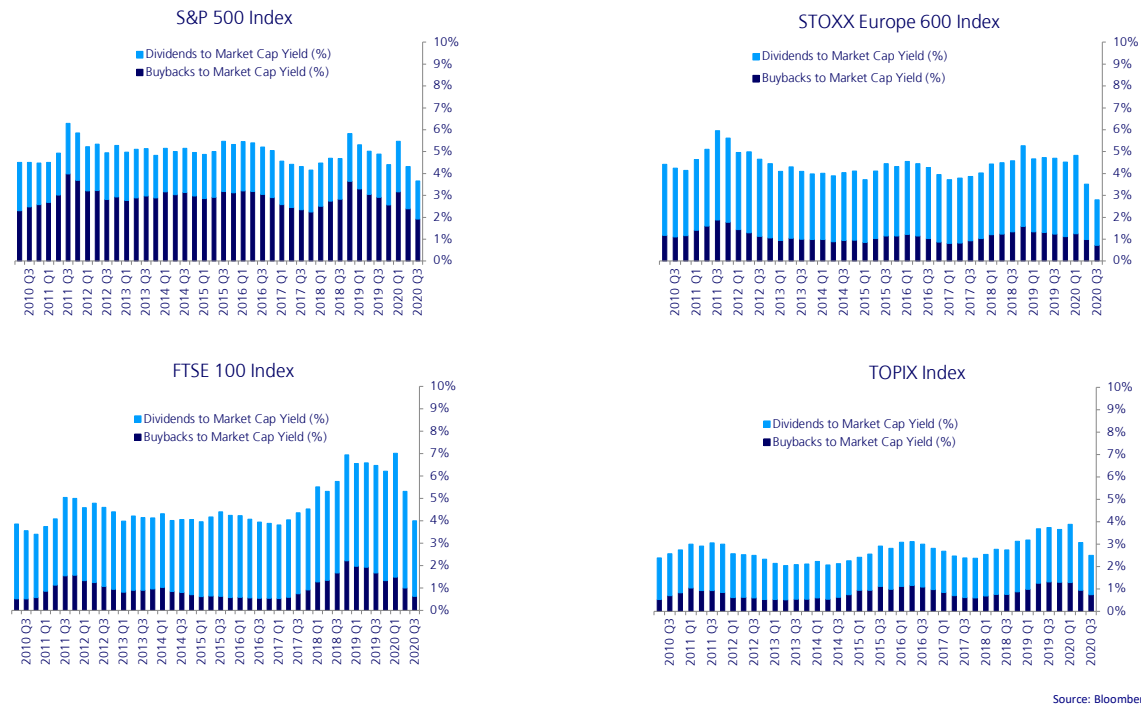
Source: Bloomberg

Historical margins

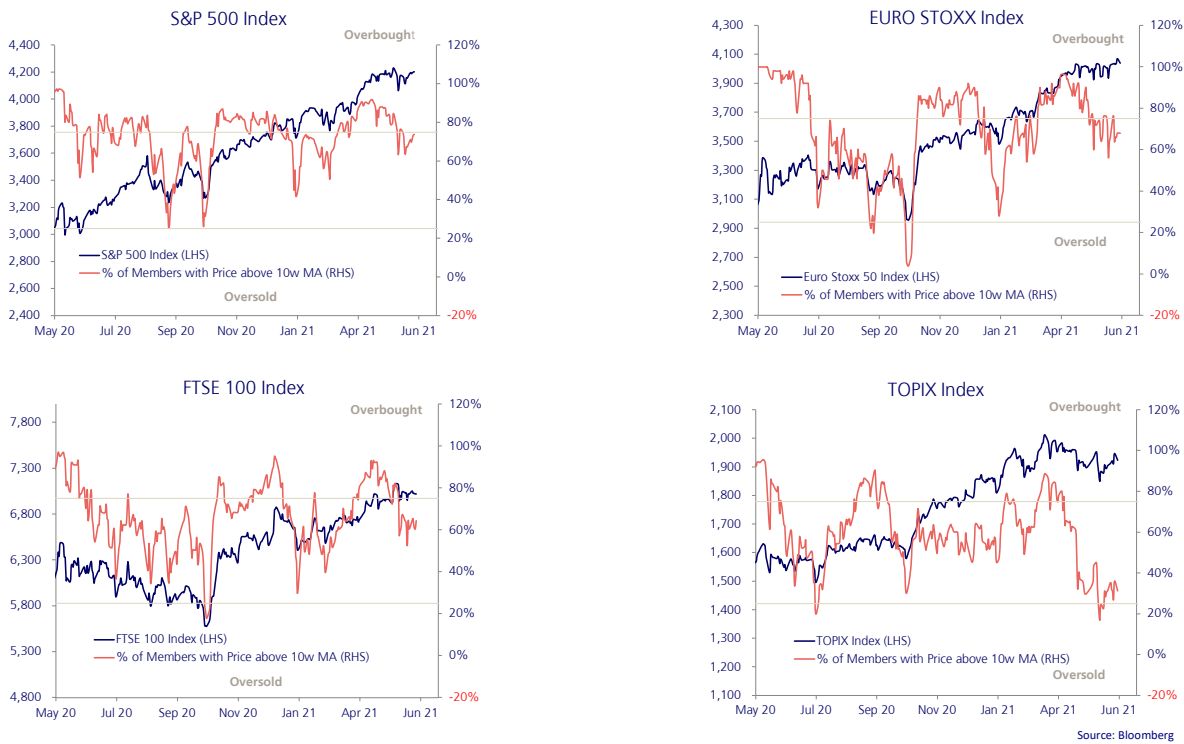


Source: Bloomberg

Dividends and shares buybacks

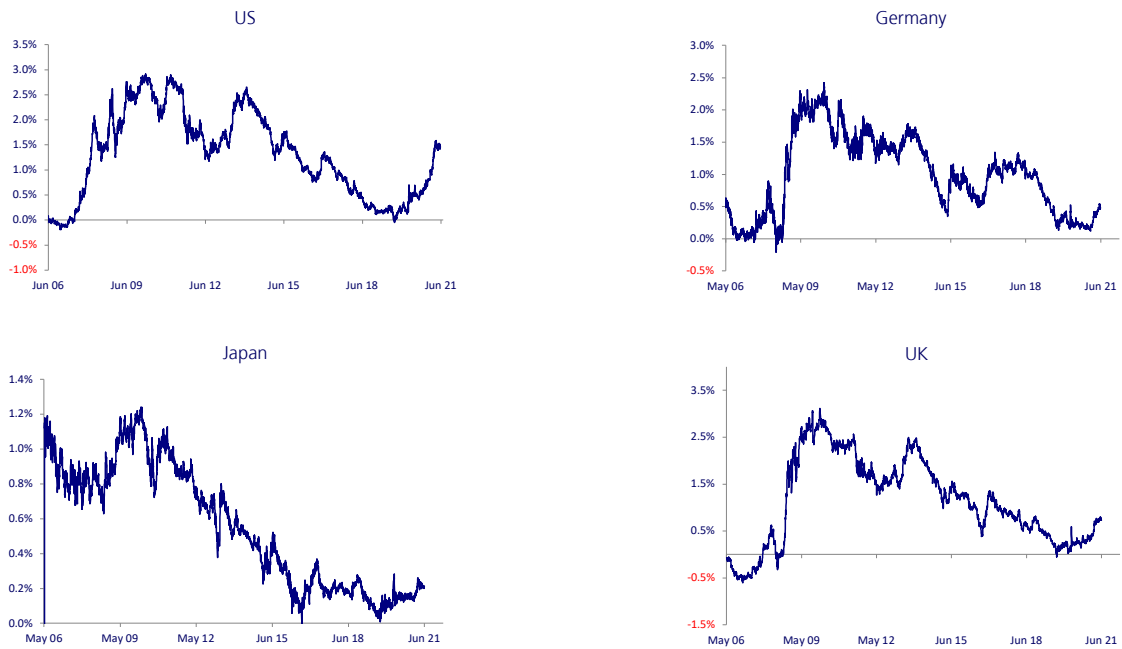


Overbought / Oversold



Appendix 3

Yield Curve Steepness (2yr-10yr)



Source: Bloomberg

Spread Snapshot

Generic Government Yields (10yr)

Country	Spread over US Treasury (bps)			
	Jun-21	1m ago	3m ago	1yr ago
UK	-80	-78	-70	-43
Germany	-178	-183	-177	-106
Switzerland	-175	-183	-173	-112
Japan	-151	-153	-136	-65
Australia	12	12	20	24
China	148	153	177	208
South Korea	59	50	47	74
Malaysia	164	152	159	216
Indonesia	483	484	505	669
Thailand	24		39	50
Philippines	247	n/a	n/a	n/a
Brazil	753	n/a	710	n/a
Mexico	500	528	464	550
Colombia	507	504	475	538
Peru	323	375	309	323

Generic Government Yields (10yr)

Country	Spread over German Bund (bps)			
	Jun-21	1m ago	3m ago	1yr ago
France	36	36	25	38
Netherlands	15	15	13	21
Belgium	32	34	19	44
Austria	24	23	23	33
Ireland	39	38	35	53
Italy	110	111	104	189
Spain	65	68	68	98
Portugal	65	68	57	92

Source: Bloomberg, ZIG

Economic data

US	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Trend*
ISM Manufacturing (Index)	43.1	52.2	53.7	55.6	55.7	58.8	57.7	60.5	58.7	60.8	64.7	60.7		up
ISM Non-Manufacturing (Index)	45.4	56.5	56.6	57.2	57.2	56.2	56.8	57.7	58.7	55.3	63.7	62.7		up
Durable Goods (% MoM)	10.6	11.3	9.8	2.0	1.6	1.0	2.2	1.5	2.4	1.3	1.3	-1.3		down
Consumer Confidence (Index)	85.9	98.3	91.7	86.3	101.3	101.4	92.9	87.1	87.1	95.2	114.9	117.5	117.2	up
Retail Sales (% MoM)	-5.7	2.1	2.9	3.2	6.0	5.6	3.8	2.3	9.4	6.5	29.0	51.2		up
Unemployment Rate (%)	13.3	11.1	10.2	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.1		down
Avg Hourly Earnings YoY (% YoY)	6.8	5.5	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.6	1.2		down
Change in Payrolls ('000, MoM)	2833.0	4846.0	1726.0	1583.0	716.0	680.0	264.0	-306.0	233.0	536.0	770.0	266.0		up
PCE (% YoY)	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	3.1		up
GDP (% YoY, QoQ, Annualized)		-31.4			33.4			4.3			6.4			
UK	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Trend*
PMI Services (Index)	29.0	47.1	56.5	58.8	56.1	51.4	47.6	49.4	39.5	49.5	56.3	61.0	61.8	up
Consumer Confidence (Index)	-34.0	-30.0	-27.0	-27.0	-25.0	-31.0	-33.0	-26.0	-28.0	-23.0	-16.0	-15.0	-9.0	up
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8			down
CPI (% YoY)	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.5		up
GDP (% YoY)		-21.4			-8.5			-7.3			-6.1			
Eurozone	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Trend*
PMI Manufacturing (Index)	39.4	47.4	51.8	51.7	53.7	54.8	53.8	55.2	54.8	57.9	62.5	62.9	62.8	up
PMI Services (Index)	30.5	48.3	54.7	50.5	48.0	46.9	41.7	46.4	45.4	45.7	49.6	50.5	55.1	up
IFO Business Climate (Index)	80.4	86.3	90.0	91.9	92.9	92.6	91.1	92.3	90.2	92.7	96.7	96.6	99.2	up
Industrial Production (% MoM)	13.3	9.4	4.8	0.6	0.2	2.5	2.2	-0.1	0.9	-1.2	0.1			down
Factory Orders GE (% MoM)	12.9	28.0	5.0	4.3	2.0	3.4	2.7	-1.9	0.8	1.4	3.0			up
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.5	8.0	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1			down
M3 Growth (% YoY, 3 months MA)	9.0	9.3	10.1	9.5	10.4	10.5	11.0	12.4	12.5	12.3	10.0	9.2		down
CPI (% YoY)	0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.6		up
Core CPI (% YoY)	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7		up
GDP (% QoQ)		-11.6			12.5			-0.7			-0.6			
Switzerland	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Trend*
KOF Leading Indicator (Index)	51.6	64.8	86.6	107.0	110.0	106.4	103.8	104.3	96.6	102.5	117.8	136.4	143.2	up
PMI Manufacturing (Index)	42.5	41.4	49.6	51.0	52.8	52.9	54.5	57.3	59.4	61.3	66.3	69.5		up
Real Retail Sales (% YoY)	7.9	3.8	4.2	4.5	2.3	5.5	2.8	5.7	-1.1	-6.6	22.6			up
Trade Balance (Billion, CHF)	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.9	4.5	2.8	5.0	3.7	5.7	3.8		up
CPI (% YoY)	-1.3	-1.3	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	0.3		up
Japan	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Trend*
Nomura Manufacturing PMI (Index)	38.4	40.1	45.2	47.2	47.7	48.7	49.0	50.0	49.8	51.4	52.7	53.6	52.5	up
Machine Orders (% YoY)	-16.3	-22.5	-16.2	-15.2	-11.5	2.8	-11.3	11.8	1.5	-7.1	-2.0			down
Industrial Production (% YoY)	-27.0	-18.4	-15.9	-14.0	-9.1	-3.4	-4.1	-2.9	-5.3	-2.0	3.4	15.4		up
ECO Watchers Survey (Index)	15.4	38.0	41.3	43.3	48.7	53.6	46.1	36.5	30.1	40.7	49.5	39.4		up
Jobs to Applicants Ratio (Index)	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1		up
Labour Cash Earnings (% YoY)	-2.3	-2.0	-1.5	-1.3	-0.9	-0.7	-1.8	-3.0	-1.3	-0.4	0.6			up
Department Store Sales (% YoY)	-65.6	-19.1	-20.3	-22.0	-33.6	-1.7	-14.3	-13.7	-29.7	-10.7	21.8	167.0		up
Money Supply M2 (% YoY)	5.1	7.2	7.9	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.6	9.4	9.2		up
CPI Ex Food & Energy (% YoY)	0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	-0.2		up
Exports (% YoY)	-28.3	-26.2	-19.2	-14.8	-4.9	-0.2	-4.2	2.0	6.4	-4.5	16.1	38.0		up
China	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Trend*
PMI Manufacturing (Index)	50.6	50.9	51.1	51.0	51.5	51.4	52.1	51.9	51.3	50.6	51.9	51.1	51.0	up
Industrial Production (% YoY)	4.4	4.8	4.8	5.6	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.3			14.1	9.8		up
Retail Sales (% YoY)	-2.8	-1.8	-1.1	0.5	3.3	4.3	5.0	4.6			34.2	17.7		up
PPI (% YoY)	-3.7	-3.0	-2.4	-2.0	-2.1	-2.1	-1.5	-0.4	0.3	1.7	4.4	6.8		up
Exports (% YoY)	-3.5	0.2	6.8	9.1	9.4	10.9	20.6	18.1	24.7	154.8	30.6	32.3		up
CPI (% YoY)	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.4	1.7	0.5	-0.5	0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.4	0.9		up
RRR (%)	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	neutral
GDP (% YoY)		3.2			4.9			6.5			18.3			up
PMI Non Manufacturing (Index)	50.6	50.9	51.1	51.0	51.5	51.4	52.1	51.9	51.3	50.6	51.9	51.1	51.0	up
Aggregate Financing (Billions, CNY)														neutral

Datasource: Bloomberg

*Trend = Last 3m - Previous 3m

Appendix 5

Economic data

Australia	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Trend*
AIG Manufacturing (Index)	41.6	51.5	53.5	49.3	46.7	56.3	52.1	55.3	55.3	58.8	59.9	61.7		up
AiG Service (Index)	31.6	31.5	44.0	42.5	36.2	51.4	52.9	54.3	54.3	55.8	58.7	61.0		up
Westpac Consumer Confidence (% MoM)	16.4	6.3	-6.1	-9.5	18.0	11.9	2.5	4.1	-4.5	1.9	2.6	6.2	-4.8	up
Building Approvals (% YoY)	-9.6	-14.1	8.2	2.4	12.4	19.2	18.0	22.6	22.7	22.1	47.4			up
Employment Change ('000, MoM)	-264.6	238.7	104.7	149.1	-44.3	162.1	89.4	39.1	33.4	84.1	77.0	-30.6		down

Brazil	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Trend*
CPI (% YoY)	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.6	5.2	6.1	6.8		up
Industrial Production (% YoY)	-27.7	-21.9	-8.7	-2.7	-2.4	3.8	0.3	2.6	8.3	2.4	0.3	10.5		up
Retail Sales (% YoY)	-17.1	-7.4	0.5	5.5	6.2	7.3	8.4	3.6	1.3	-0.4	-3.9	2.4		down
Trade Balance (Millions, USD)	6837.9	6501.9	7601.2	5818.6	5083.4	4404.0	2488.3	2703.1	-414.1	1793.5	6528.5	10349.0		up
Budget Balance Primary (Billions, BRL)	-140.4	-210.2	-86.9	-121.9	-103.4	-30.9	-20.1	-75.8	17.9	-41.0	-44.5	30.0		up

Chile	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Trend*
IMACEC Economic Activity Index (% YoY)	-15.31	-13.58	-11.25	-10.90	-4.76	-0.92	0.98	-0.07	-2.84	-2.23	6.40			up
CPI (% YoY)	2.75	2.63	2.50	2.45	3.09	2.95	2.73	2.97	3.12	2.85	2.88	3.32		up
Retail Sales (% YoY)	-24.34	-17.41	3.36	10.41	19.79	24.80	9.67	5.87	3.67	23.46	43.95			up
Industrial Production (% YoY)	-6.02	-2.62	-3.38	-4.88	1.95	3.54	-0.42	-3.61	-2.40	-3.40	2.90	5.10		up
Unemployment (%)	11.20	12.20	13.10	12.90	12.30	11.60	10.80	10.30	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.20		down

Mexico	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Trend*
PMI (Index)	37.9	43.1	48.0	45.7	46.8	49.8	49.1	48.9	49.8	49.8	51.0	50.3		up
CPI (% YoY)	2.8	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.7	6.1		up
Retail Sales (% YoY)	-23.8	-16.7	-12.6	-10.8	-7.1	-7.1	-5.1	-5.9	-7.6	-6.3	2.5			up
Industrial Production (% YoY)	-36.8	-16.0	-8.7	-9.3	-3.1	-1.3	-2.2	2.5	-3.4	-4.7	6.2			up
Remittances (Millions, USD)	3445.4	3537.0	3531.9	3574.2	3570.4	3598.3	3381.2	3661.0	3297.9	3173.5	4151.9			down

Datasource: Bloomberg

*Trend = Last 3m - Previous 3m

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