

### Economic Report March 2021

São Paulo Av. Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 2277 / 12th floor Jd. Paulistano - São Paulo, SP – 01452-000 + 55 11 3071-3329 turimsp@turimbr.com Rio de Janeiro Rua Major Rubens Vaz, 236, Gávea Rio de Janeiro RJ - 22470-070 + 55 21 2259-8015 turimrj@turimbr.com Londres 111 Park Street London – W1K 7JF +44 (0) 20 3585-2436 turimuk@turimuk.com



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## Covid-19: US continues to power ahead with vaccinations, European Union lags *Global Economy*

**Vaccination** *Cumulatives doses administered per 100 habitantes* 



Among the economically heavyweight countries, the US (pink line in the

accompanying graph) and the UK (dark blue line) continued to stand out positively with their rate of vaccination. On the other hand, the European Union (green line) continues to lag well behind although with some sequential improvement. This divergence should impact in their reopening

speed and therefore in economic performance in the upcoming months.

# Global: Economic activity remains strong Global Economy

66 --Global PMI -US PMI 64 -Eurozone —Japão 62 -China - Caixin PMI 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 -And the the the the the the the the

**Global Manufacturing PMI** Purchasing Managers' Index in the manufacturing sector

The global manufacturing numbers remained strong in March as shown

in data from the Global Manufacturing PMI index which measures the pace of activity in the manufacturing industry (chart opposite). A combination of strong demand for goods (change in consumption caused by the pandemic, with fewer services and more goods being purchased) and a rush to rebuild inventories has boosted this expansion..

## **FED: Indications remain consistent with new outlook** *Global Economy*

3,5 3,5 3,0 3,0 C,2 Rate 2,5 Target I 0'7 .... 2,0 Latest US Fed Funds Effective Rate Implied Fed Funds 1'2' 1,5 ... 1,0 ... • . 0,5 0,5 ... .... 0,0 0.0 2021 2023 2022 Longer run Projection Year End marco 2021 🔥 Median

**Projections Fed Fund Rate** Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC)

The U.S. monetary policy committee kept interest rates stable at 0% at its latest meeting and continued to indicate this would be the case until the end of 2023. This was based on a change of outlook announced last year when the Fed pledged to pursue a moderately higher inflation rate than the 2% target in periods of economic expansion in order to offset the lower results seen during recessions, thereby increasing the employment level. Even with strong economic results, the message continues to be one of strong monetary stimulus.

## Activity: Impact of the pandemic's new wave Brazilian Economy

Selected sectors, nominal values, mm7d, %YoY 105 85 65 45 25 5 -15 Markets and supermarkets -35 **Building stores** -55 Hotels, restaurants and beauty salons -75 Jan-20 Apr-20 Jul-20 Jan-21 Mar-21 Oct-20

**Debit Card Sales** 

The restrictions announced in response to the sharp rise in Covid-19-

related deaths have already appeared in the high-frequency economic data

(chart opposite), a move that had already been anticipated by sector

confidence indicators. The second quarter should get off to a challenging

start in terms of economic activity as the signs in April are still causing

concern and restrictive measures are being extended in several states.



# Labor Market: Which is the right sign? *Brazilian Economy*



The signs from the formal labor market in Brazil have been confusing. While the official employment survey (local acronym CAGED) shows strong results in the creation of formally-registered jobs, with around 686,000 posts registered since the beginning of the pandemic, the continuous national household sample (PNAD), released by the IBGE statistics office, shows a much worse scenario. The dichotomy in the latest data is more important than the difference in the variation of the stock of jobs. It is one of the most crucial questions in terms of projections for economic recovery in Brazil. There is still no clear answer and the evidence is inconclusive.



# Interest rates: Market already pricing in hikes by the FED in 2023 *Markets*

6,0 5,5 Juros de 5 anos 5,0 Juros de 5 anos daqui a 5 anos 4,5 --- Juro equilíbrio do FED 4,0 3,5 3,0 2,5 2,0 1,5 1,0 0,5 0,0 jul/13 . jan/13 . jan/14 . jan/15 . jul/15 . jul/16 . jul/17 . jul/18 . jul/18 . jul/18 . jul/18 . jul/18 . /19 - 1/lu( an/20 - 1/lu( ju/20 - 1/lu( an/21 - 1/lu( an/10 jul/10 an/11 jul/11 an/12

**US: Interest Rates** 

Despite the message confirmed at the last meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) that interest rates should remain stable until the end of 2023, according to the majority view of the members, the market continues to have doubts about this and prices about 3 hikes. The accompanying graph shows the rise in the 5-year interest rates, as well as the 5-year rates in 5 years, which are currently around 2.5%, the level the FED regards as the equilibrium rate.



# Equity: Growth stocks recovers from the drawdown while Value stocks holds firm *Markets*

132,0 130,0 128,0 126,0 124,0 122,0 120,0 118,0 116,0 114,0 112,0 110,0 108,0 106,0 —Growth -Value 104,0 102,0 100,0 jan/21 jan/21 jan/21 jan/21 fev/21 fev/21 fev/21 mar/21 mar/21 mar/21 mar/21 abr/21 nov/20 nov/20 nov/20 nov/20 nov/20 dez/20 dez/20 dez/20 dez/20 Base 100 = 01.11.2020

Russell 1000: Value vs Growth

Growth stocks, which are generally more sensitive to long-term interest rate

hikes, managed to recover from the declines seen in February. However,

with the ongoing rise in value stocks (e.g. banks, retail and utilities), the

performance gap for the year remains significant.



#### **Brazil: Interest rate curve continues to factor in the fiscal risk** *Markets*



Selic Rate: Market vs Focus Survey

The political fallout from Brazil's fiscal trajectory intensified recently with the impasse over the 2021 budget - approved by Congress with mandatory spending grossly underestimated - has been reflected in the risk premiums factored into the yield curve. While the Central Bank insists on a partial normalization of interest rates which recent signs point to the Selic rate (Brazil's basic interest rate) at around 4.5%, the pricing in the yield curve is for a rate of 6.5% at the end of the year, with an ongoing rise up to nearly 10.0% in the coming years.







#### Values and Results presented in the local currency

	% MARCH	VALUE ON 31.03.2021	% <b>202</b> 1	% 12 MONTHS
	70 111/2011	COMMODITIES		
OIL WTI	-3,8%	59,16	21,9%	188,9%
GOLD	-1,5%	1.707,71	-10,0%	8,3%
		CURRENCIES (IN RELATION TO US\$)		
EURO	-2,9%	1,173	-4,0%	6,3%
GBP	-1,1%	1,3783	0,8%	11,0%
YEN	-3,7%	110,72	-6,7%	-2,9%
REAL	-0,5%	5,6337	-7,7%	-7,6%
		INDEXES		
S&P500	4,2%	3.972,89	5,8%	53,7%
FTSE100	3,6%	6.713,63	3,9%	18,4%
CAC	6,4%	6.067,23	9,3%	38,0%
DAX	8,9%	15.008,34	9,4%	51,1%
NIKKEI	0,7%	29.178,80	6,3%	54,2%
SHANGHAI COMP	-1,9%	3.441,91	-0,9%	25,1%
BOVESPA	6,0%	116.633,70	-2,0%	59,7%



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