

# **OUTLOOK 2017**

WE PRESENT OUR VISION ABOUT THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONTEXT FOR 2017 AND FOR THE LONG TERM.

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# **POLITICAL OVERVIEW**

The challenge of midterm elections.



# 02 **ECONOMIC OUTLOOK**

The economy in an electoral year and perspectives for the long term.



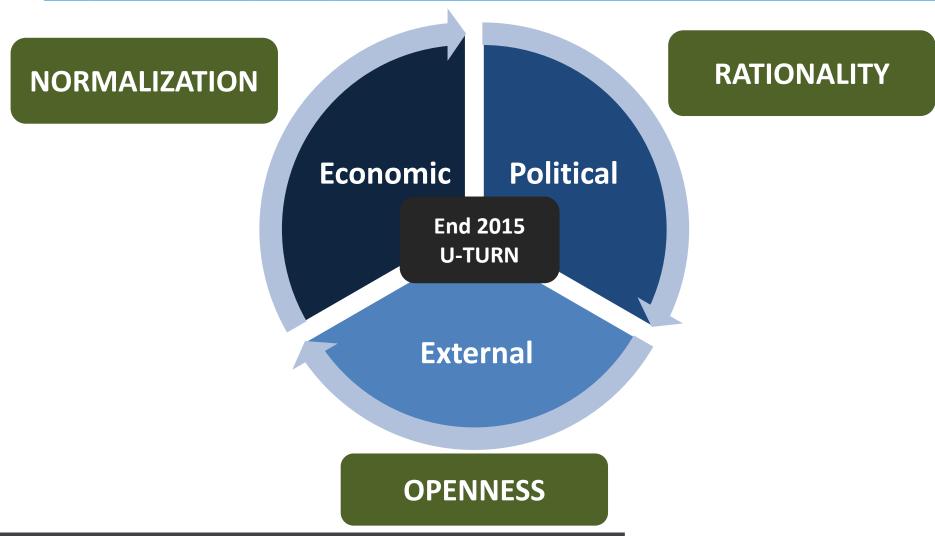
# **POLITICAL OVERVIEW**

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# **Argentina Is Going Through A U-Turn**



#### **Cambiemos Challenge**



» Argentina elected a new President in 2015: Macri (Cambiemos)

Former businessman and former mayor of Buenos Aires City (2007-2015)

- » Main opposition to kirchnerist government
- » Allied with Radicals (traditional party) & Civic Coalition
- » Believes in efficient public sector management & market friendly

#### The Challenge of governability:

- » Management experience
- » Controls 80% of consolidated public budget
- » Disorganized opposition (Peronist party)
- » Good relationship with firms and foreign governments
- » Positive image: 36% (Jul. 2017)

- » Dispersed electoral base
- » Legislative weakness
  - » 35% of Chamber of Deputies
  - » 20% of Senate
- » 19 provinces governed by opposition
- » Costly economic measures in 2016
- » Negative image: 40% (Jul. 2017)



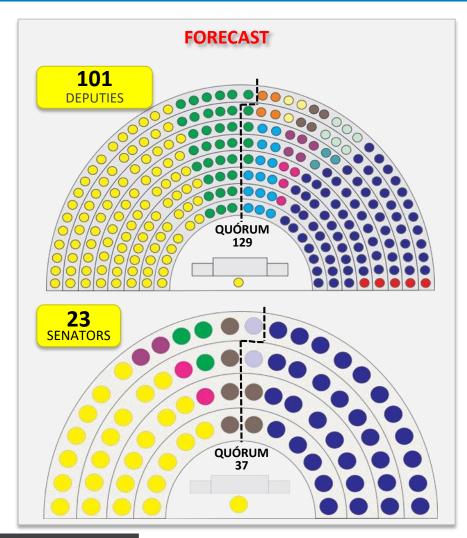
## The Election Challenge Of Cambiemos In 2017

**OBJECTIVE 1:** WIN AT NATIONAL LEVEL (BE THE MOST VOTED FORCE OF ARGENTINA)

**OBJECTIVE 2:** ACHIEVE AS MANY AS POSSIBLE SEATS AT THE CONGRESS

OBJECTIVE 3: GOOD PERFORMANCE IN IMPORTANT DISTRICTS (BUENOS AIRES CITY, SANTA FE, CÓRDOBA AND MENDOZA)

MOST IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE: WIN THE BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE ELECTIONS



# The Election Challenge Of Cambiemos In 2017

#### MOST IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE: WIN THE BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE ELECTIONS

ELECTORAL WEIGHT

2. THE OPOSITION CANDIDATES



**SUBURBS** = **25%** 







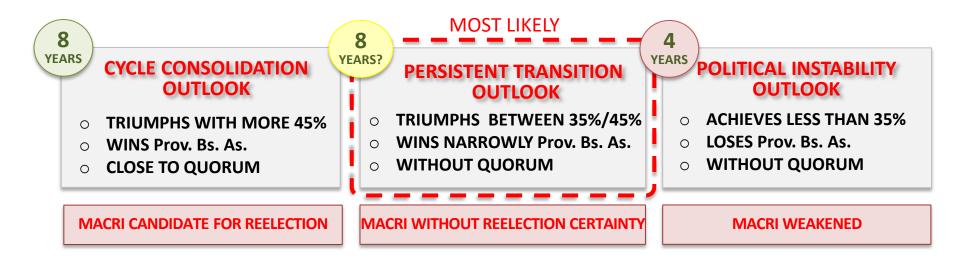




Cristina Fernández de Kirchner | Florencio Randazzo | Sergio Massa (They all have presidential intentions towards 2019)

#### What Can We Expect About The Election?

#### **POLITICAL OUTLOOKS AFTER-2017**





# **ECONOMIC OUTLOOK**

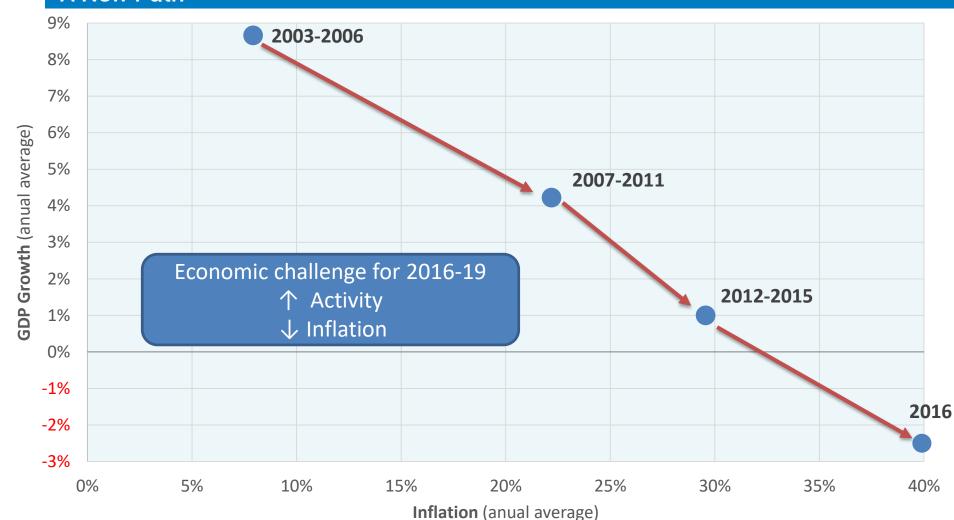
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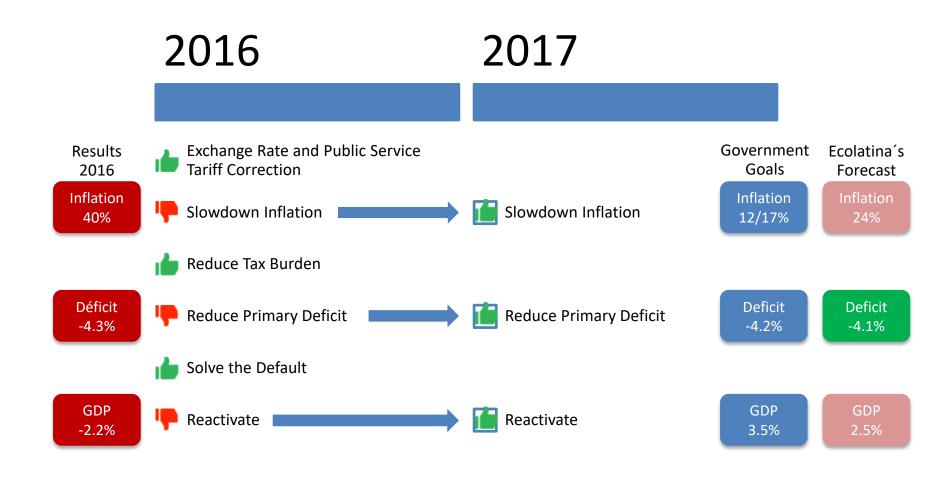
## A New Path

Source: Ecolatina

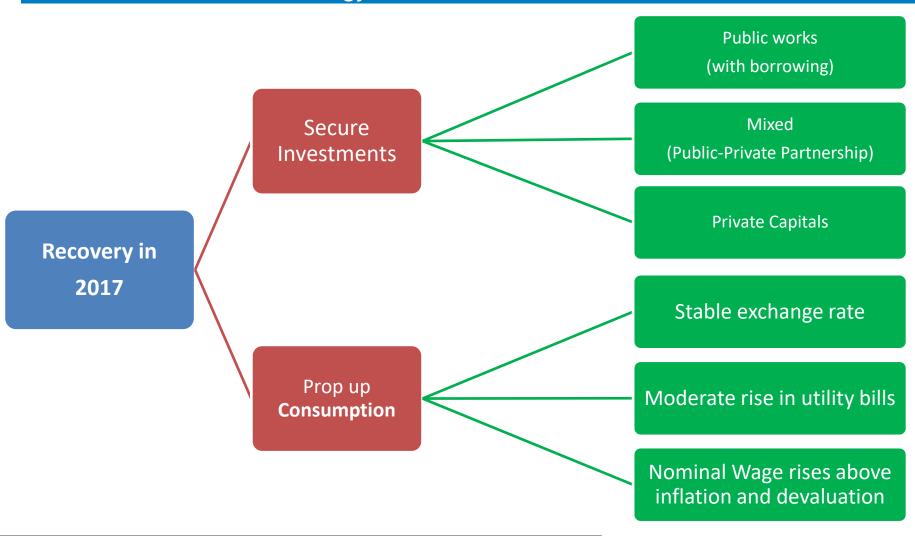


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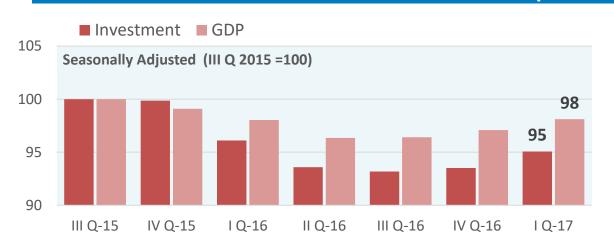
#### **Economic Goals For An Electoral Year**



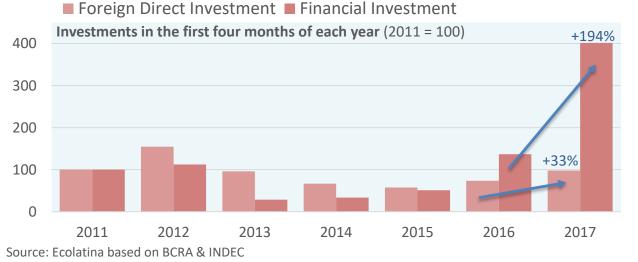
# The Official Economic Strategy For Mid Term Elections



#### **Investment Performance: Far From Official Expectations**

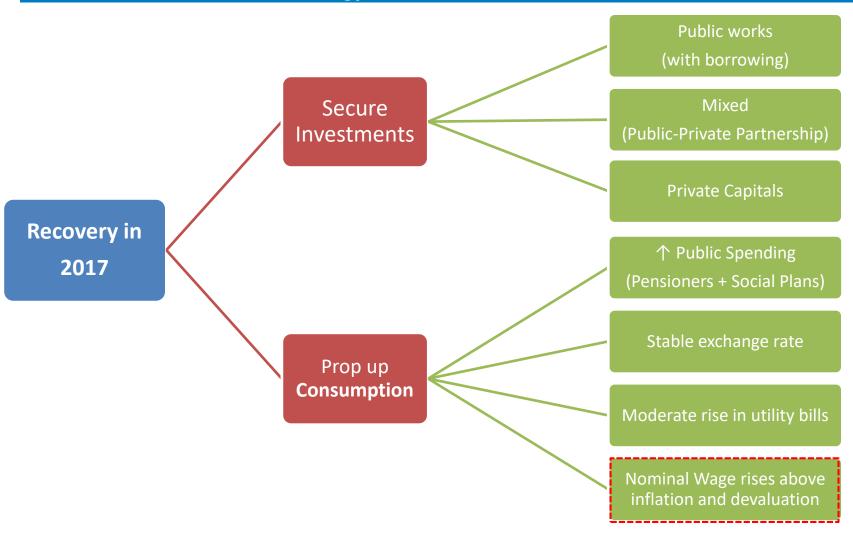


- ✓ Investment GDP and recover at the end of 2016.
- ✓ Investment is 5% below III Q 2015 levels & GDP is 2% below III Q 2015

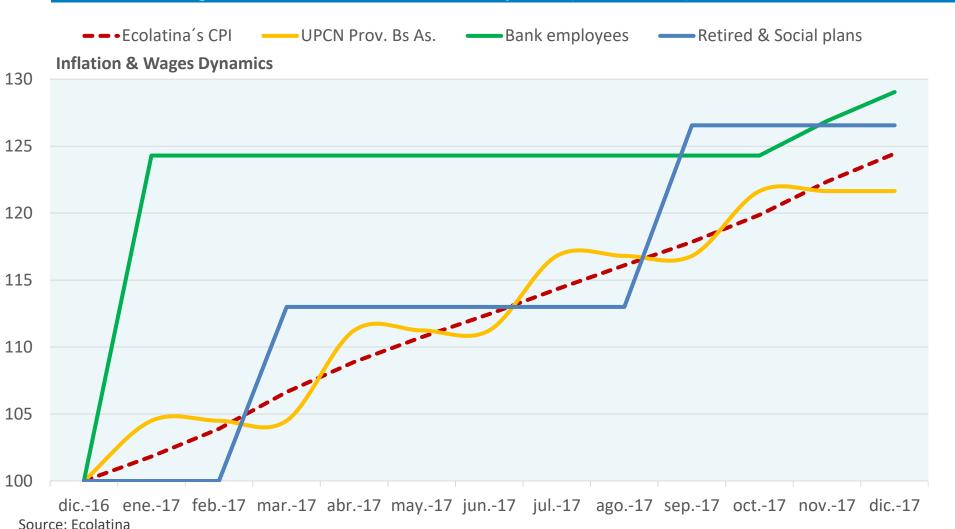


- ✓ Significant Financial inflows
- ✓ In the first four months of 2017 FDI reached USD 1 bn. but financial investment surpassed USD 10 bn.
- ✓ Investment boom?: Wait & see attitude: mid term election result.

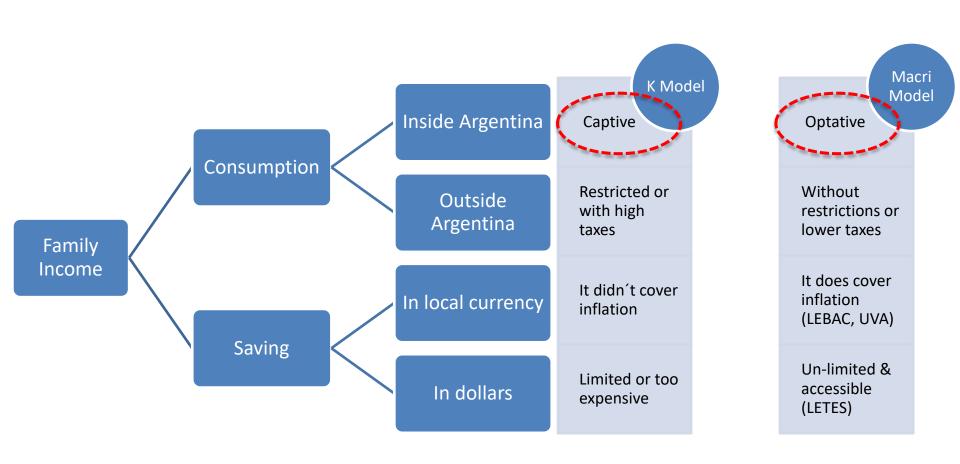
# The Official Economic Strategy For Elecctions



# Nominal Wage Rises Crucial For Consumption (& Inflation)



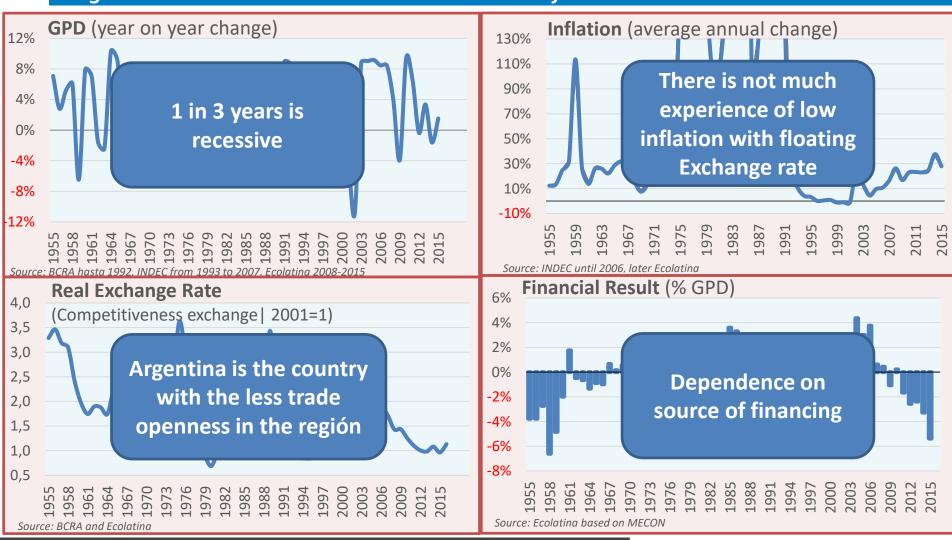
# **New Alternatives For Using Family Income**



# **Projections 2017**

	2016	Ecolatina 2017	National Budget 2017
GDP (year-on-year change)	-2.2%	2.5%	3.5%
Consumption (year-on-year change)	-1.2%	2.1%	3.5%
Investment (year-on-year change)	-5.1%	7.5%	14.4%
Inflation (year-on-year change)	40.1%	24%	17%
Salaries (Dec/Dec change)	35%	25-26%	17%
Exchange Rate(ARS/USD Dec. average)	15.85	18.0-18.5	Aprox. +20%
Exports (USD billion)	57.7	59.1	64.3
Imports (USD billion)	55.6	61.6	66.1
Balance of Trade (USD billion)	2.1	-2.5	-1.8
International Reserves (USD billion; EoP)	43.0	50.5	N/A
Primary Fiscal Deficit (as % of GDP)	-4.3%	-4.1%	-4.2%

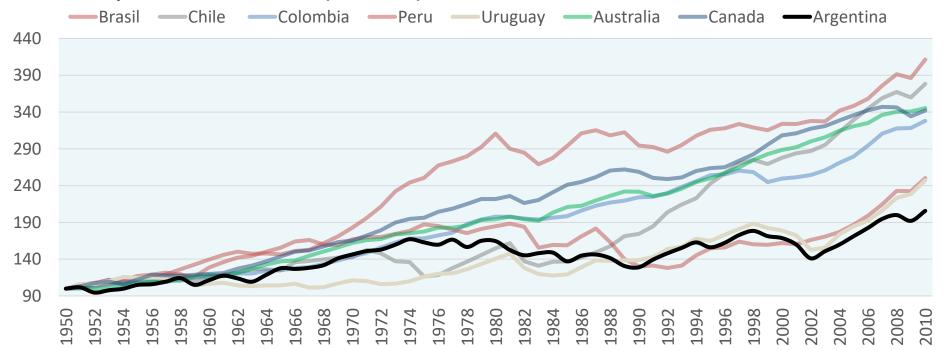
# Argentina 2016-2019: A Normalized Economy?



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# Key #1: Reduce Volatility & Increase Growth Rate

#### Per Cápita GPD in PPP dollars (1950=100)



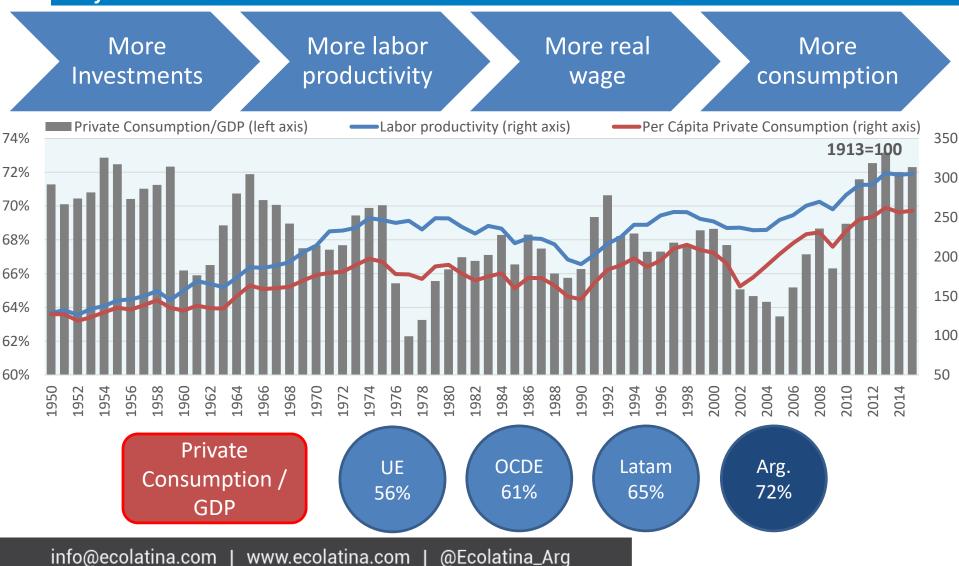
Argentina is the country that grew less of sample (loses weight in the region)

	1350 2010								
	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Perú	Uruguay	Australia	Canada	
Average growth	1.2%	2.4%	2.2%	2.0%	1.5%	1.5%	2.1%	2.1%	
Multiplied its GPD	2.1	4.1	3.8	3.3	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.4	
Recessive years	22	15	13	7	18	17	8	9	
% Recessive years	36%	25%	21%	11%	30%	28%	13%	15%	

1950-2010

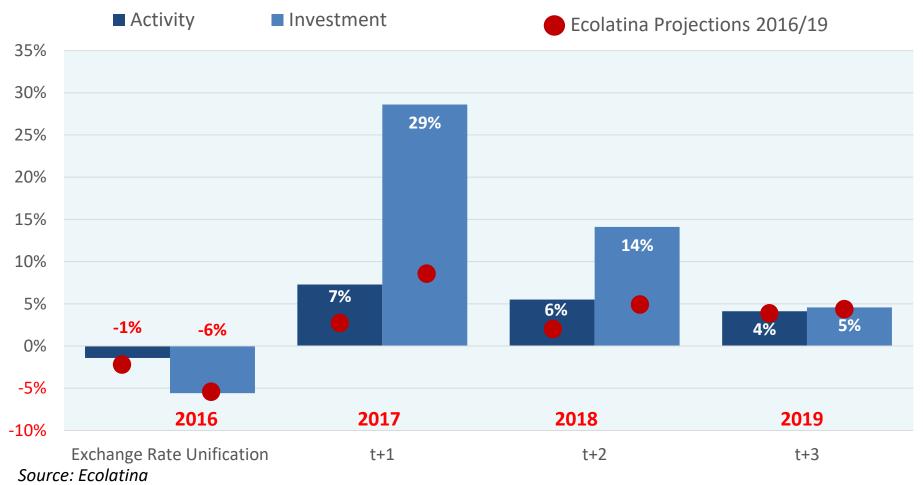
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## Key #2: Investment Is Crutial For a Sustainable Growth Path



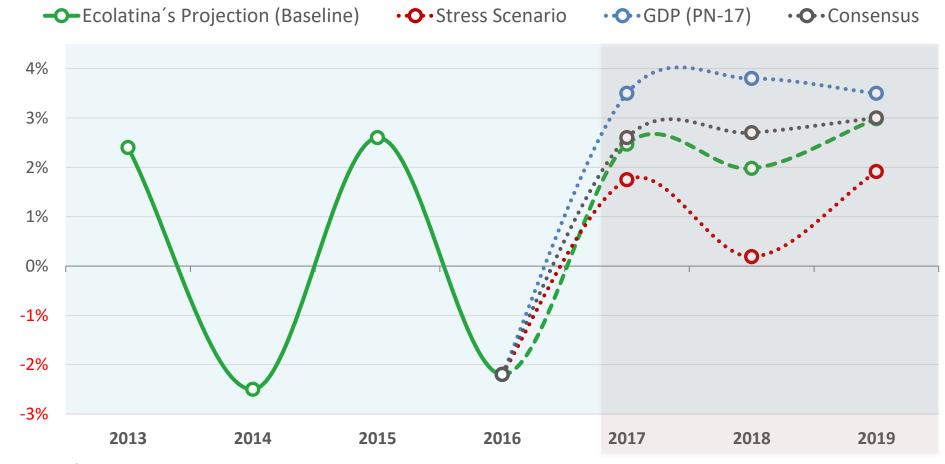
# Key #3: What Does Post-Exchange Rate Unification History

#### Average from five past experiences



# **Long Term Forecast**

**GDP Growth** (annual variation)



Source: Ecolatina

# **Towards A Normalized Economy**



Source: Ecolatina

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## Argentina 2018-2019: Economic Facts and Recommendations

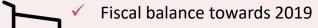
- ✓ GDP growth (≈ 3% per year)
  - ✓ Main propeller: Investment
  - Drivers:
    - ✓ Fiscal incentives
    - ✓ Productivity plans
    - Access to financing
    - Infrastructure works

Identifying sectors with postponed investment
Selecting sectors whose performance exceeds GDP
growth

Taking advantage of financial and fiscal stimuli

- Decreasing, yet high inflation
- Nominal Exchange rate stability
  - → Less external competitiveness for Argentine products

Investing in exportable sectors with comparative advantages (agricultural)



Moderate domestic consumption

Ruling out sectors depending on the domestic market

- ✓ Favorable foreign front
- Institutional strengthening



Taking advantage of the upside of undervalued Argentine assets



## **Argentina 2016-2019: Winning Sectors**

Agricultural Machinery



Agrochemicals and Petrochemicals



Agro-industry



Infrastructure



Electricity



Mining



**Banks** 



**Telecommunications** 



Shale Oil & Gas



#### Criteria for Sector Selection

- ✓ Growth potential
- ✓ They improve GDP performance
- Exportability
- High domestic and external demand
- Resistant to drops in selling price
- Undervalued or with postponed investment compared to Lat. Am.
- Benefited from public policies
- Belonging to developed clusters
- ✓ Positive returns throughout time



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