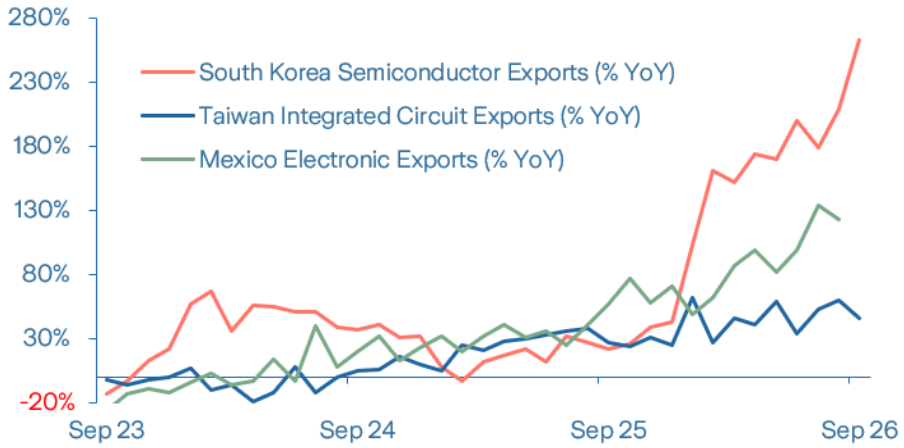
ZURICH

Monthly Investment Insights

3 November 2026



Rotation amid resilient fundamentals



Source: Bloomberg, Banxico

Global equities experienced renewed volatility in October, led by a sharp technology correction as investors questioned the sustainability of AI-related investment. However, the weakness appears more consistent with a rotation out of technology than a broad retreat from equities. While the S&P 500 declined 3.4% from its early-October peak, the Nasdaq 100 fell 9.5%. Meanwhile, the equal-weighted S&P 500 gained approximately 4.5% during the month as previously lagging sectors cushioned technology weakness.

With three-quarters of S&P 500 companies having reported, fundamentals remain supportive. Amongst the reporting companies thus far, roughly three-quarters have exceeding revenue expectations and roughly three-fifths have delivered positive earnings surprises. Yet strong earnings alone have not satisfied demanding investors. The market approved of Microsoft's robust cloud growth and improving AI monetization while the performance of Alphabet, Amazon and Meta disappointed. Although company-specific factors contributed to some disappointments, concerns over capital expenditure and free cash flow amplified selling pressure. The correction appears to reflect greater scrutiny of investment returns rather than weakening technology demand.

Indeed, the investment cycle remains strong. US GDP expanded by 3.4% QoQ SAAR in Q3, up from 2.2% in Q2, supported by resilient consumption and a 19.4% surge in private investment. Particularly striking was the 66.7% expansion in computers and peripheral equipment, contributing to over one-fifth of Q3 GDP growth. These figures confirm technology-related capex as a key growth driver while elevated rates weigh on traditional sectors. This dynamic is increasingly visible in global trade. Electronics exports across major Asian manufacturing economies continue to benefit from strong demand for semiconductors and computing equipment. Mexico is also benefiting, with electronics exports outpacing traditional manufacturing shipments, despite lingering USMCA-related uncertainty.

Nevertheless, the macroeconomic backdrop warrants caution. Higher energy prices and persistent inflation risks should keep central banks restrictive. Credit spreads have widened toward levels seen during Q2, particularly among lower-rated borrowers, with leveraged AI infrastructure providers facing mounting financing pressures. Conversely, Microsoft's recent heavily oversubscribed USD 25bn bond issuance highlights strong demand for financially resilient borrowers. Against this backdrop, we maintain our preference for equities over credit and cash. Despite recent widening, credit spreads remain relatively unattractive given the underlying risks, while equities benefit from resilient earnings and sustained investment demand. The recent tech-stock correction improved valuations across the sector, and stabilising government bond yields have also provided some relief, leaving room for sentiment to recover.

Market Assessment

Key developments

- Tech stocks correct sharply while sector rotation supports the broader equity markets
- Global growth remains resilient as strong capex supports manufacturing and trade
- Credit spreads widen amid elevated energy prices and AI financing concerns

Zurich's view

The recent technology correction has been accompanied by a rotation into previously lagging sectors, helping cushion broader equity markets. While investors are increasingly scrutinizing AI investment returns and financing requirements, the underlying investment cycle continues to show little sign of slowing.

Economic growth and corporate earnings remain supportive of risk assets. Strong technology-related capex continues to benefit manufacturing and global trade, providing an important source of support for equities, although greater differentiation between companies is likely to persist.

We maintain our preference for equities over credit and cash. Credit spreads remain relatively unattractive despite recent widening, while weaker borrowers face increasing financing pressures. Elevated energy prices and restrictive monetary policy remain key risks, but the recent stabilisation in government bond yields and improved valuations in selected tech segments offer some relief. Overall, we continue to see scope for further equity appreciation, supported by resilient fundamentals and the potential for improving sentiment.

	Key developments	Zurich's view
Global	• Global growth is set to remain robust as the capex cycle continues to broaden out while consumer spending is holding up • Inflation rebounds on higher energy prices, but core measures are moving largely sideways • Government bonds rally on the back of AI related concerns as the global rate hiking cycle broadens out	Global growth is robust, supported by strong capex spending and resilient consumer spending. Inflation has rebounded as a result of higher energy prices, but there is little evidence of broader pass-through to non-energy prices. The global rate hiking cycle is gaining traction, with roughly one half of global central banks hiking rates over the past quarter, though the pace of tightening remains gradual. Government bond yields have fallen sharply from oversold levels, partly reflecting AI related concerns. Notably, the bonds rally has coincided with sharply rising oil prices, leading real yields lower. Unless oil prices fall materially from current levels, this is likely to limit the prospect of a further decline in yields, particularly as global growth remains resilient.
US	• The economy grew at a solid pace in the third quarter • The Fed remains on hold but has signalled further tightening • Technology stocks are under pressure, but fundamentals still look good	The economy grew by 3.4% QoQ in the third quarter, up from 2.2% QoQ in Q2, as consumer spending remained robust and investment soared. Meanwhile, price pressure is still elevated with headline CPI inflation accelerating to 3.7% YoY, driven by energy prices. As expected, the Fed remained on hold at its meeting in October but indicated another rate hike in December. Market expectations for three more rate hikes look too aggressive, however. While the broader market held up, technology stocks have been under pressure, with the Philadelphia Semiconductor Index losing 20% in two weeks. Investors have become more cautious on the AI outlook, but fundamentals remain supportive with earnings growth and profit margins still exceptionally strong.
UK	• The UK economy picks up momentum in October • Sticky inflation rates are likely to lead to tighter monetary policy • The overall impact of budget measures is expected to be marginal	The UK economy has picked up momentum in October according to the latest set of PMI data, with the Composite PMI rising to 53.1, the highest since February, supported by both services and manufacturing. Meanwhile, headline inflation picked up to 3.5% YoY in September from 3.1% the month before despite a slowdown in the monthly rate. Core CPI rose from 2.6% YoY to 2.8%. Elevated inflation rates and a robust economy are likely to lead to tighter policy in the months ahead. Gilt yields receded from their recent multi-year highs, helped by a relatively uneventful Autumn Budget with the overall impact of policy measures expected to be marginal. Equities were holding up with modest gains for both large and small cap stocks.
Eurozone	• Activity data slows as energy prices continue to break higher • The spread between French and German 10yr bonds rises significantly • Equity markets stall, with banks under pressure	After a period of economic resilience, Q4 is proving more difficult. Activity data is slowing, and unemployment is broadly rising. Inflationary pressure is rising as energy prices hit new highs, with natural gas over 100 EUR/mwh. We now expect inflation to average over 3% in 2027. The ECB is in a difficult spot, and a December hike looks likely. Yet, financial conditions are tightening, and the economic outlook is darkening. Interest rate levels are clearly weighing on activity. French bond yields have surged, and France's economy shrank in Q3. We still see risks skewed negatively for French asset prices and weakness spreading into Italy. European equities have stalled, and we continue to expect cross-market underperformance.
Switzerland	• Growth momentum remains strong as Switzerland benefits from the solid global capex cycle • Headline CPI inflation rises to 1%, but underlying price pressures remain relatively subdued • The Swiss franc sees renewed strength as political risk rises in the Eurozone	The Swiss economy entered the fourth quarter on a strong footing. PMI data for October point to above-trend growth in both manufacturing and services, while consumer sentiment and spending are holding up. Swiss exporters are benefitting from the strong global capex cycle, given their focus on niche technologies and specialized goods that feed into global supply chains, including on the AI side. Inflation has picked up further, largely reflecting higher energy prices, with core CPI remaining relatively subdued. Recent currency strength, on the back of rising political risk in the Eurozone, should help to cap domestic price pressures, and the SNB is set to remain relatively dovish. That said, we continue to expect some modest policy tightening over the coming year.

	Key developments	Zurich's view
Japan	• The BoJ is increasingly confident that inflation is sustainably around target, paving the way for further policy normalisation • Equities corrected notably amid rotation out of technology, although resilient earnings remain supportive • JGB yields have eased, supported by strong institutional inflows into long-dated bonds	Japan's stocks corrected notably in October, with the tech-heavy Nikkei underperforming the broader TOPIX as investors rotated out of tech. On the macro front, inflation is edging higher, partly reflecting higher energy prices, while the BoJ is increasingly confident that inflation is sustainably around target. We expect the next rate hike in December. Higher rates should support bank earnings while strong nominal growth will keep broader corporate profitability solid. Industrial and technology sectors are likely to benefit from strong global capex investment, keeping us constructive on Japan's stocks. Meanwhile, JGB yields have eased from last month's elevated levels, notably at the long end of the curve, where 30yr and 40yr bonds have attracted stronger institutional demand.
China	• China's activity picks up in September, reflecting the impact of recent policy support • Policymakers step up infrastructure investment, targeting RMB 25tn in headline spending over five years • Equities under heavy pressure in October, but the market appears to be approaching a trough	Chinese equities came under pressure in October, with the MSCI China, CSI 300 and the tech-heavy STAR 50 correcting sharply, prompting 'National Team' buying. We think the market may be nearing a trough, although a sustained recovery requires stronger earnings and domestic demand. Policymakers are stepping up support through the 'six network' infrastructure programme, targeting RMB 25tn over the next five years. We expect fresh spending to be considerably smaller and insufficient to reflate the economy, but it should help offset the property investment slump, absorb excess capacity, and contain China's widening trade surplus. We remain neutral on Chinese equities but see scope for a near-term recovery as policy support strengthens.
Australia	• Data centre investment remains a growth tailwind, but housing weakness and tighter financial conditions raise downside risks • Four rate hikes this year are beginning to weigh on sentiment, exacerbated by rising energy prices • The cancelled Firmus IPO reflects increased selectivity in AI names, with investors becoming more cautious about ambitious valuations	Equities proved resilient amid recent risk-off sentiment and rotation away from tech. The market's heavy weighting towards non-tech sectors, particularly financials and materials, helped cushion volatility. On the macro front, the economy continues to face higher energy prices, higher interest rates, weak productivity, and a deepening housing correction. The bright spot remains record investments in AI infrastructure, helping to support growth, but this leaves the economy sensitive to slowing capex. Meanwhile, the withdrawal of data centre operator Firmus's planned IPO highlights investor caution towards stretched AI valuations. While recent rotation provided near-term support, we expect Australian stocks to remain rangebound as higher rates and a weaker housing market weigh on earnings and sentiment.
EM Asia	• Regional exports are being lifted by tech manufacturing, with rapid YoY growth continuing into Q4 • The MSCI consultation on reclassifying Indonesia from an Emerging to a Standalone Market triggered a steep slide in equities • Q3 earnings for SK Hynix beat estimates while Samsung's earnings miss slightly	Equity markets declined broadly in October. Rising oil prices, risk-off sentiment, and a rotation out of tech were key headwinds. Indonesian stocks took a hard hit after MSCI announced a consultation on reclassifying the index from an Emerging to a Standalone Market. The decision will not be announced until June 2027, and uncertainty is high. Fundamentals remain strong for economies integrated into the AI supply chain. Exports in Taiwan, Korea, Malaysia, and Singapore were robust. Samsung's and SK Hynix's earnings reaffirmed the strength of the semiconductor cycle, but growing AI scepticism punished stocks such as Samsung following a slight earnings miss and delayed capital returns. We remain positive on tech, however, as infrastructure needs expand to support growing AI implementation.
LatAm	• Lula's surprise runoff victory reverses Brazil's post-first-round rally, triggering a sharp repricing of local assets • Inflation pressures re-emerge in Brazil; renewed fiscal uncertainty clouds the outlook for further easing • Mexico's economic recovery continues, while Chile's central bank holds rates amid weak activity and rising inflation concerns	LatAm equities fell 7.7% in October, weighed down by Brazil's 12.1% decline as Lula's surprise runoff victory weakened expectations of fiscal consolidation and triggered a sharp market repricing. Higher bond yields and reduced scope for BCB easing have also made equities less attractive relative to fixed income. While valuations have improved, we favour a neutral stance on Brazilian equities as foreign positioning remains vulnerable to further unwinding, and a sustained recovery will likely require stronger fiscal commitments. Mexico held up better, gaining 4.4% amid improving economic momentum and stronger demand for exports linked to the US AI capex cycle. Chile fell 9.9% as rising energy costs and weak activity continued to weigh on sentiment despite progress on pro-investment reforms.

Valuation snapshot (MSCI Indices)

Current trailing valuations

	US	Europe ex UK	UK	Switzerland	Japan	APAC ex Japan	China	Brazil	Mexico
12m Trailing P/E	26.4	17.8	15.0	22.3	17.3	16.5	11.9	8.9	13.8
12m Trailing P/B	5.6	2.5	2.4	4.8	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.6	2.3
12m Trailing P/CF	20.2	10.3	6.8	13.8	13.7	10.0	3.8	5.1	8.5
Dividend Yield	1.1	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.6	5.7	3.7
ROE	21.4	13.4	14.5	21.3	10.7	14.4	11.0	17.6	17.1

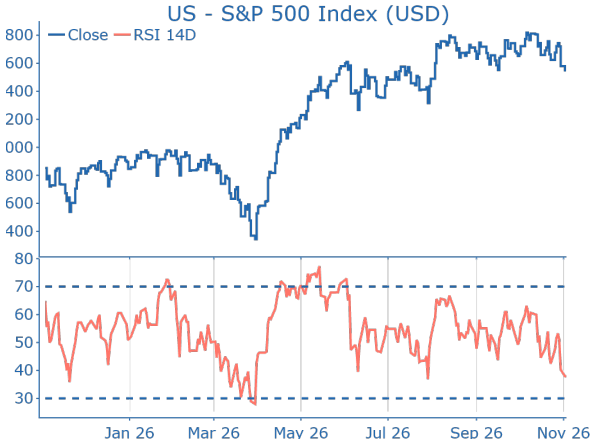
Current trailing valuations relative to MSCI world

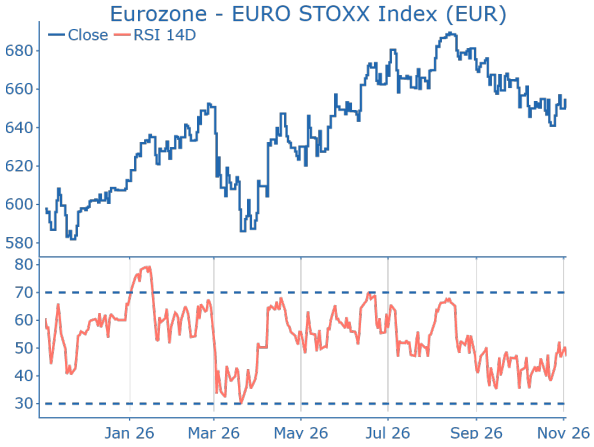
	US	Europe ex UK	UK	Switzerland	Japan	APAC ex Japan	China	Brazil	Mexico
12m Trailing P/E	3.09	-5.5	-8.23	-0.96	-6.0	-6.77	-11.42	-14.34	-9.49
12m Trailing P/B	1.53	-1.57	-1.7	0.75	-2.12	-1.8	-2.78	-2.45	-1.77
12m Trailing P/CF	3.44	-6.44	-9.88	-2.87	-3.04	-6.72	-12.93	-11.61	-8.18
Dividend Yield	-0.43	1.32	1.7	1.09	0.47	0.7	1.11	4.18	2.17
ROE	4.11	-3.95	-2.77	3.95	-6.6	-2.94	-6.31	0.26	-0.16

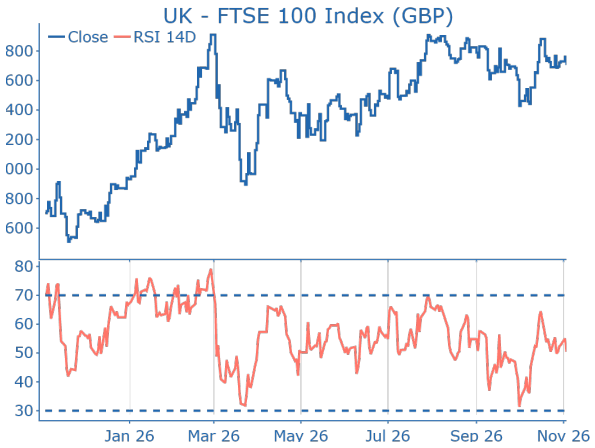
Source: Bloomberg

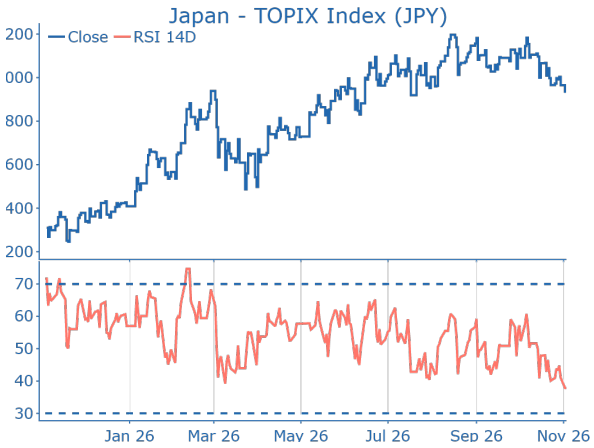
Overbought / Oversold*

* Overbought / Oversold = 14D RSI is above 70 / below 30



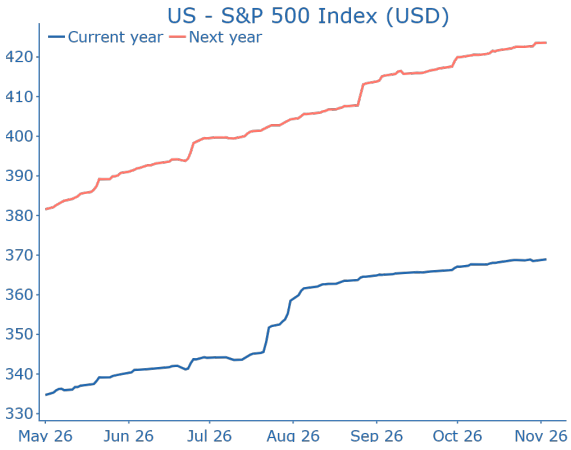


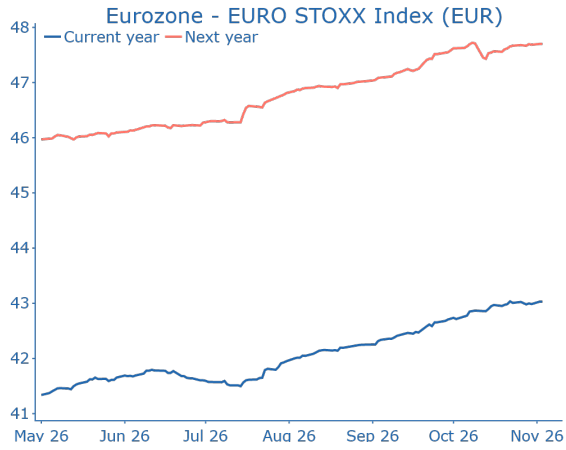


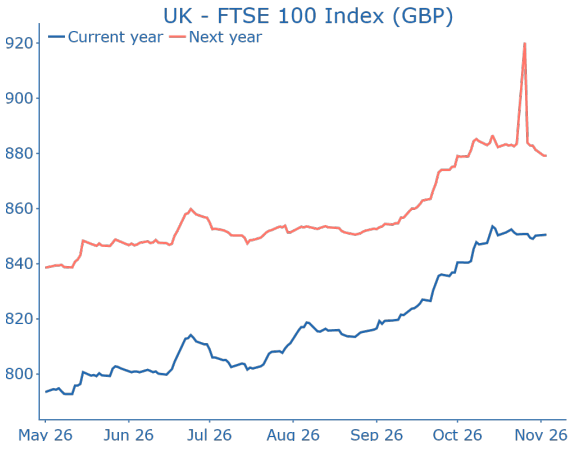


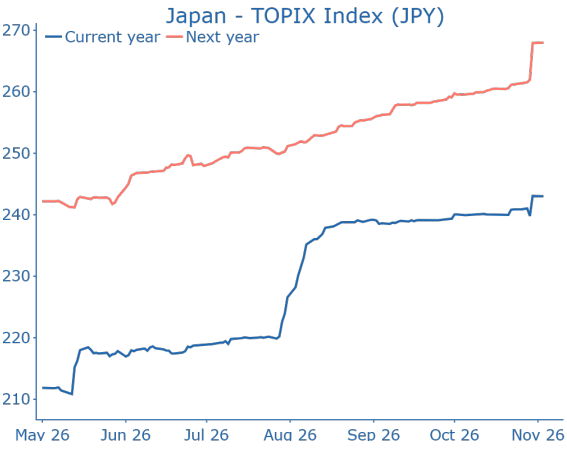
Source: Bloomberg

Earnings estimates - Full fiscal year



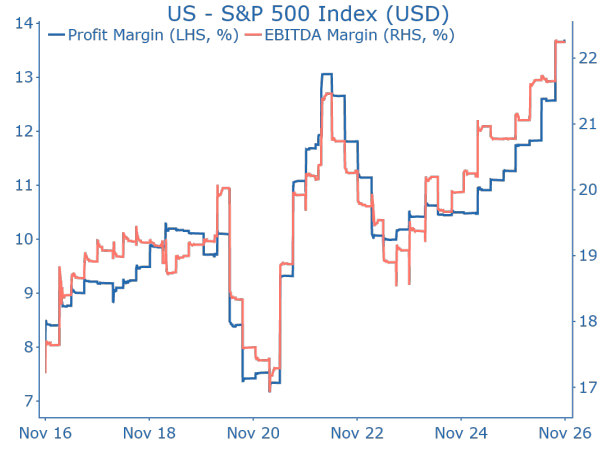


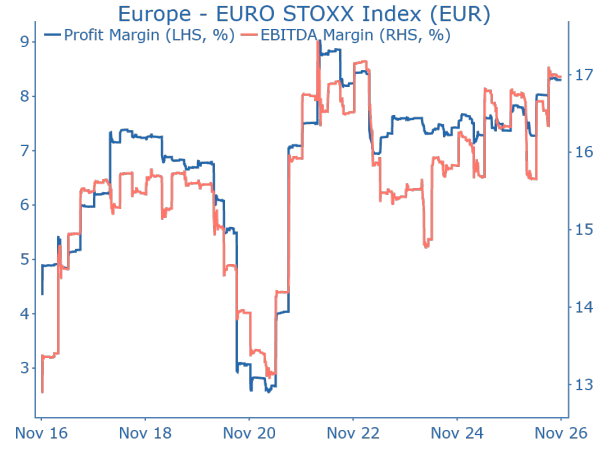


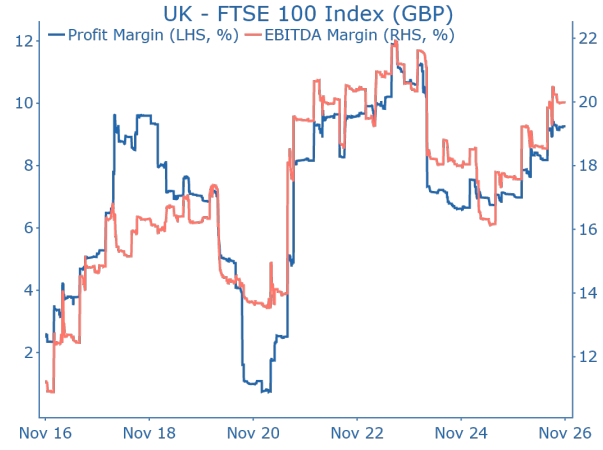


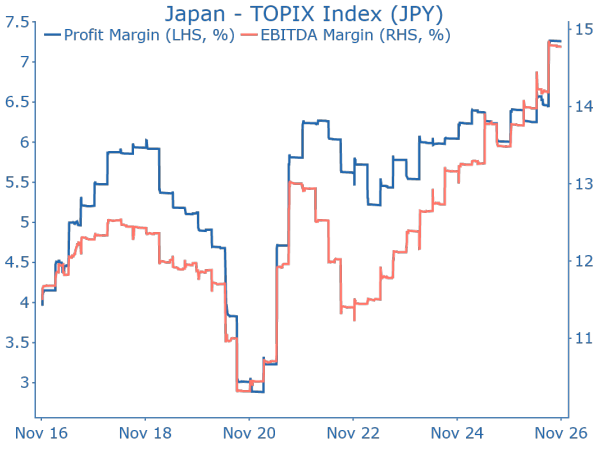
Source: Bloomberg

Historical margins









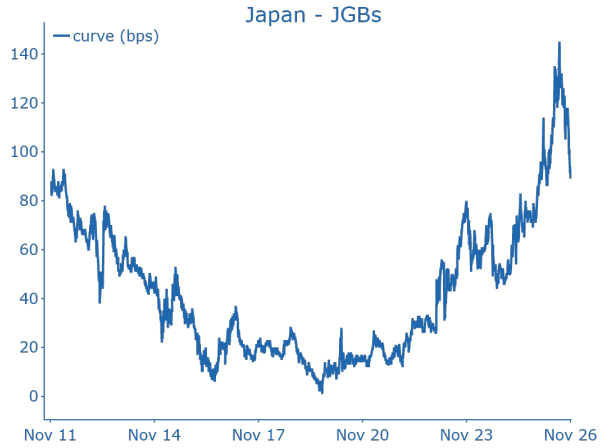
Source: Bloomberg

Yield Curve Steepness (10yr - 2yr)



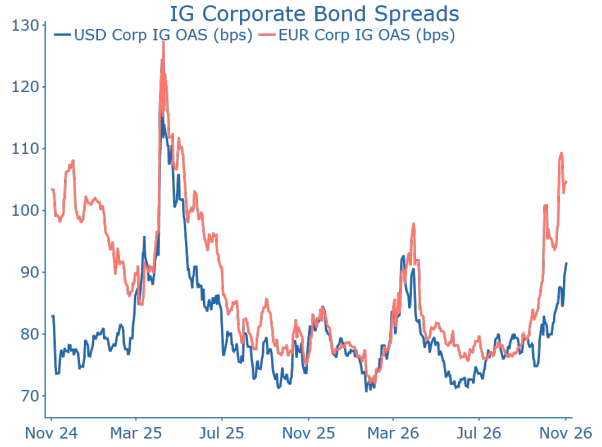


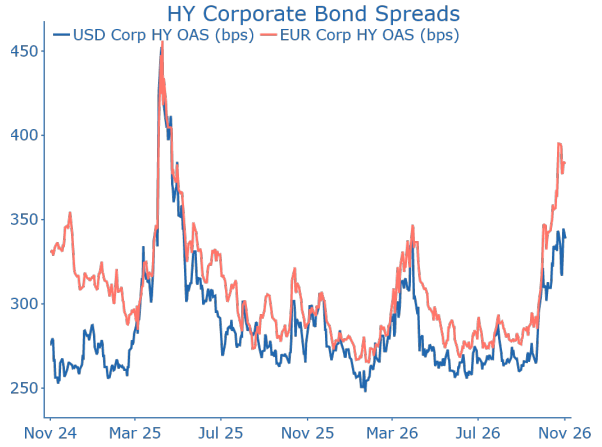


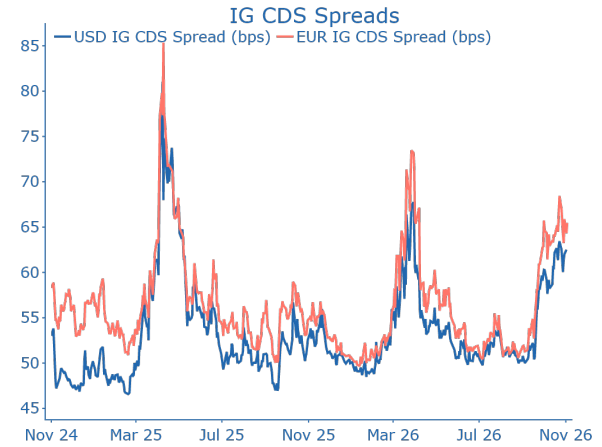


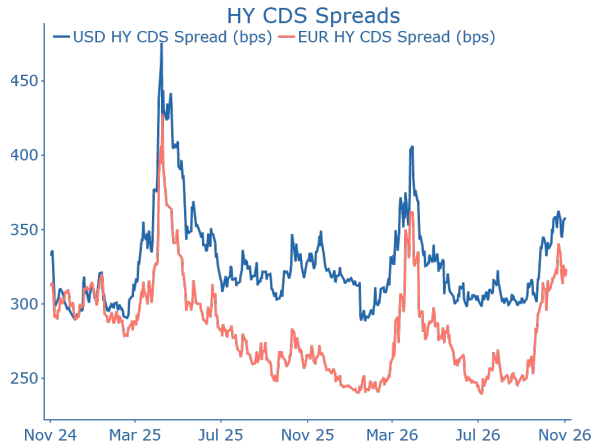
Source: Bloomberg

Credit Markets (US & Europe)









Source: Bloomberg

Economic Data

US	Dec-2025	Jan-2026	Feb-2026	Mar-2026	Apr-2026	May-2026	Jun-2026	Jul-2026	Aug-2026	Sep-2026	Oct-2026	Trend*
ISM Manufacturing (Index)	47.9	52.6	52.4	52.7	52.7	54.0	53.3	55.6	54.6	54.5	55.5	up
ISM Non-Manufacturing (Index)	53.8	53.8	56.1	54.0	53.6	54.5	54.0	54.1	55.4	54.9	-	up
Durable Goods (% MoM)	-0.9	-0.4	-1.2	1.3	8.5	-4.0	0.6	0.9	0.1	1.8	-	up
Consumer Confidence (Index)	94.2	89.0	91.0	92.2	93.8	90.6	92.2	90.2	88.6	84.2	91.7	down
Retail Sales (% MoM)	2.1	2.2	3.5	3.6	4.1	6.7	5.9	4.5	5.6	6.3	-	up
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	-	down
Avg Hourly Earnings YoY (% YoY)	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	-	down
Change in Payrolls (000, MoM)	-17.0	160.0	-156.0	214.0	148.0	63.0	31.0	-10.0	133.0	29.0	-	up
PCE (% YoY)	2.87	2.94	2.96	3.11	3.08	3.16	3.04	3.0	3.03	3.12	-	up
GDP (%, QoQ, Annualized)	0.2	-	-	2.5	-	-	2.2	-	-	3.4	-	up

Eurozone	Dec-2025	Jan-2026	Feb-2026	Mar-2026	Apr-2026	May-2026	Jun-2026	Jul-2026	Aug-2026	Sep-2026	Oct-2026	Trend*
PMI Manufacturing (Index)	48.8	49.5	50.8	51.6	52.2	51.6	51.4	51.9	52.7	52.9	52.7	up
PMI Services (Index)	52.4	51.6	51.9	50.2	47.6	47.7	49.4	51.7	51.6	53.0	51.7	up
IFO Business Climate (Index)	87.6	87.5	88.4	86.4	84.7	85.0	85.6	86.6	88.8	89.9	90.2	up
Industrial Production (% YoY)	2.2	-1.3	-1.2	-3.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-1.1	-	-	down
Indeed 3m average wage growth (% YoY)	2.33	2.38	2.46	2.35	2.23	2.34	2.61	2.95	3.12	-	-	up
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	-	up
Euro-Area Credit Impulse (%, SA)	1.65	1.31	0.61	1.33	0.17	0.63	1.11	0.91	1.23	0.92	-	up
EUR HICP 5y5y Inflation Swaps	2.07	2.14	2.08	2.13	2.17	2.14	2.09	2.13	2.15	2.13	2.11	up
CPI (% YoY)	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.6	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.8	-	up
Core CPI (% YoY)	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	-	down
GDP (% QoQ)	0.2	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.4	-	down

UK	Dec-2025	Jan-2026	Feb-2026	Mar-2026	Apr-2026	May-2026	Jun-2026	Jul-2026	Aug-2026	Sep-2026	Oct-2026	Trend*
PMI Manufacturing (Index)	50.6	51.8	51.7	51.0	53.7	53.9	52.5	51.9	51.7	51.9	52.8	down
PMI Services (Index)	51.4	54.0	53.9	50.5	52.7	49.3	48.8	52.1	52.5	52.1	53.1	up
Consumer Confidence (Index)	-17.0	-16.0	-19.0	-21.0	-25.0	-23.0	-23.0	-17.0	-14.0	-13.0	-24.0	up
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	-	-	down
CPI (% YoY)	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.5	-	up
House Prices (% YoY)	0.6	1.0	1.0	2.2	3.0	1.7	2.2	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.5	down
Mortgage Approvals (SA, Thousands)	61.48	60.29	62.45	63.03	65.05	56.29	57.98	55.87	54.81	53.44	-	down
GDP (% YoY)	0.8	-	-	0.8	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	down

Switzerland	Dec-2025	Jan-2026	Feb-2026	Mar-2026	Apr-2026	May-2026	Jun-2026	Jul-2026	Aug-2026	Sep-2026	Oct-2026	Trend*
KOF Leading Indicator (Index)	107.3	103.8	105.9	99.0	98.9	100.0	103.1	104.2	107.5	109.1	107.6	up
PMI Manufacturing (Index)	46.4	48.8	47.4	53.3	54.5	57.3	54.3	53.2	57.1	55.3	56.7	up
Real Retail Sales (% YoY)	2.5	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.7	3.5	2.1	2.8	3.9	1.6	-	down
Trade Balance (Billion, CHF)	0.98	3.61	4.07	3.09	2.99	5.75	5.33	8.36	4.19	1.31	-	down
CPI (% YoY)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.5	up

Japan	Dec-2025	Jan-2026	Feb-2026	Mar-2026	Apr-2026	May-2026	Jun-2026	Jul-2026	Aug-2026	Sep-2026	Oct-2026	Trend*
PMI Manufacturing (Index)	50.0	51.5	53.0	51.6	55.1	54.5	54.8	54.5	54.9	54.1	53.3	down
Machinery Orders (% YoY)	16.8	13.7	24.7	5.9	15.6	-1.9	16.9	11.2	18.6	-	-	up
Industrial Production (% YoY)	0.9	0.7	0.4	2.4	2.0	-2.1	4.9	3.9	2.7	1.9	-	up
ECO Watchers Survey (Index)	48.5	45.4	48.2	44.7	41.6	43.1	43.5	45.8	46.2	46.4	-	up
Jobs to Applicants Ratio (Index)	1.2	1.18	1.19	1.18	1.18	1.17	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.19	-	up
Labour Cash Earnings (% YoY)	2.4	2.5	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.3	4.0	4.3	3.9	-	-	up
Retail Sales (% YoY)	-1.1	2.3	1.6	3.2	5.2	8.3	2.3	5.1	2.6	4.2	-	down
Exports (% YoY)	5.1	16.8	4.0	11.5	14.8	16.8	19.3	23.2	19.3	16.5	-	down
Money Supply M2 (% YoY)	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	-	down
CPI Ex Food & Energy (% YoY)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.2	-	up

China	Dec-2025	Jan-2026	Feb-2026	Mar-2026	Apr-2026	May-2026	Jun-2026	Jul-2026	Aug-2026	Sep-2026	Oct-2026	Trend*
NBS PMI Manufacturing (Index)	50.1	49.3	49.0	50.4	50.3	50.0	50.3	49.2	49.8	50.1	49.3	down
NBS PMI Non Manufacturing (Index)	50.2	49.4	49.5	50.1	49.4	50.1	50.2	49.0	49.0	50.2	49.7	down
Industrial Production (% YoY)	5.2	-	-	5.7	4.1	4.5	5.3	4.5	5.2	5.5	-	up
Retail Sales (% YoY)	0.9	-	-	1.7	0.2	-0.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.1	-	up
Exports (% YoY)	6.6	10.0	39.6	2.5	13.9	19.2	26.8	23.9	24.9	36.3	-	up
CPI (% YoY)	-0.9	1.8	-0.1	1.4	2.8	5.0	0.6	3.7	2.9	2.3	-	down
PPI (% YoY)	-1.9	-1.4	-0.9	0.5	2.8	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.8	5.0	-	up
RRR (%)	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	down
GDP (% YoY)	4.5	-	-	5.0	-	-	4.3	-	-	4.5	-	up

* Trend = Mean last 3m - Mean previous 3m

Source: Bloomberg

Economic Data

India	Dec-2025	Jan-2026	Feb-2026	Mar-2026	Apr-2026	May-2026	Jun-2026	Jul-2026	Aug-2026	Sep-2026	Oct-2026	Trend*
PMI Manufacturing (Index)	55.0	55.4	56.9	53.9	54.7	55.0	54.2	53.5	52.8	55.1	54.7	down
PMI Services (Index)	58.0	58.5	58.1	57.5	58.8	59.8	57.4	53.3	54.1	55.2	56.2	down
Industrial Production (% YoY)	6.7	4.1	4.4	3.0	4.9	5.0	8.8	7.4	7.8	6.7	-	up
CPI (% YoY)	1.17	2.74	3.21	3.4	3.48	3.93	4.38	4.45	4.83	5.54	-	up
GDP (% YoY)	7.7	-	-	8.6	-	-	7.8	-	-	-	-	down

Australia	Nov-2025	Dec-2025	Jan-2026	Feb-2026	Mar-2026	Apr-2026	May-2026	Jun-2026	Jul-2026	Aug-2026	Sep-2026	Trend*
Westpac Leading Indicator	97.12	97.21	97.15	97.08	97.02	97.08	96.99	97.05	97.08	97.06	97.0	up
Retail Sales (% YoY)	5.9	4.9	4.6	4.7	6.3	5.1	5.4	6.1	7.0	6.8	-	up
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	up
Housing Prices (% YoY)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
CPI (% MoM)	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.6	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.3	down

Brazil	Nov-2025	Dec-2025	Jan-2026	Feb-2026	Mar-2026	Apr-2026	May-2026	Jun-2026	Jul-2026	Aug-2026	Sep-2026	Trend*
CPI (% YoY)	4.46	4.26	4.44	3.81	4.14	4.39	4.72	4.64	4.44	4.22	4.58	down
Industrial Production (% YoY)	-1.4	-0.1	0.2	-0.7	4.5	2.8	0.2	1.7	-0.5	-1.2	-	down
Retail Sales (% YoY)	1.5	2.4	2.7	0.3	3.9	1.2	0.7	2.8	1.3	0.4	-	down
Trade Balance (Millions, USD)	5760.56	9324.87	3769.53	4052.48	6456.85	10635.99	7409.49	9004.43	6418.01	6908.52	7740.56	down
Budget Balance (Billions, BRL)	-101.64	-115.5	40.06	-100.59	-199.54	-60.14	-163.68	-165.97	-97.6	-115.95	-113.02	up

Chile	Nov-2025	Dec-2025	Jan-2026	Feb-2026	Mar-2026	Apr-2026	May-2026	Jun-2026	Jul-2026	Aug-2026	Sep-2026	Trend*
Economic Activity Index (% YoY)	1.37	1.27	-0.87	-0.22	0.09	-1.07	-1.39	2.02	-1.49	-1.01	0.19	down
CPI (% YoY)	3.44	3.45	2.78	2.37	2.83	3.96	3.93	4.34	3.53	4.13	4.08	down
Retail Sales (% YoY)	5.86	4.17	3.6	5.43	4.44	3.85	4.72	4.99	2.24	3.6	4.4	down
Industrial Production (% YoY)	-0.68	-1.99	-1.57	-1.36	-3.33	-4.69	-7.51	1.37	-5.07	-5.6	-2.66	down
Unemployment (%)	8.4	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.8	up

Mexico	Nov-2025	Dec-2025	Jan-2026	Feb-2026	Mar-2026	Apr-2026	May-2026	Jun-2026	Jul-2026	Aug-2026	Sep-2026	Trend*
PMI (Index)	45.95	46.63	46.74	47.28	47.71	49.13	48.56	48.26	49.8	49.86	49.96	up
CPI (% YoY)	3.8	3.69	3.79	4.02	4.59	4.45	3.94	3.37	3.12	3.26	3.45	down
Retail Sales (% YoY)	4.7	3.6	4.1	2.0	2.9	3.3	2.3	2.9	1.8	3.3	-	down
Industrial Production (% YoY)	-2.02	1.34	-2.77	-2.03	-0.79	0.02	-1.4	0.11	1.52	3.19	-	up
Remittances (Millions, USD)	5124.9	5308.8	4594.1	4468.2	5499.8	4978.1	5611.0	5472.3	5570.6	5452.3	-	up

* Trend = Mean last 3m - Mean previous 3m

Source: Bloomberg

Spread Snapshot (Generic Government Yield 10yr, bps)

Spread over US Treasuries (bps)

Country	Nov-2026	1M ago	3M ago	12M ago
UK	32	9	27	32
Germany	-159	-180	-152	-144
Switzerland	-440	-473	-425	-397
Japan	-212	-217	-184	-244
China	-330	-359	-296	-231
India	242	194	215	242
Australia	18	6	25	22
South Korea	-86	-91	-41	-101
Malaysia	-101	-123	-95	-61
Indonesia	281	189	265	204
Thailand	-282	-293	-262	-240
Philippines	317	238	271	183
Brazil	1034	893	987	967
Mexico	435	426	447	474
Chile	133	74	121	143
Colombia	814	796	737	751
Peru	180	133	142	193

Spread over German Bund (bps)

Country	Nov-2026	1M ago	3M ago	12M ago
France	163	140	78	77
Netherlands	9	12	9	14
Belgium	111	87	53	53
Austria	29	26	21	29
Irland	13	13	15	22
Italy	115	114	78	74
Spain	61	62	43	50
Portugal	45	51	33	35

Source: Bloomberg

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