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SUMMARY

SOCIAL TENSIONS CONTINUE WHILE VACCINATION PLANS MOVE FORWARD GIVING HOPE TO THE ECONOMY

These last few weeks have been marked by the final stretch of the second electoral round in **Peru** between the leftist candidate with ties to Grupo Puebla, Pedro Castillo, and the right-wing candidate, Keiko Fujimori. Based on the results and a pending 0.4% of electoral reports to be counted, Peruvian society appears to be highly polarized.

In **Ecuador,** President Guillermo Lasso begins his term in the midst of an economic crisis, with the health emergency as a pressing matter. For this reason, the president has decided to implement an economic liberalism policy. Meanwhile, he is implementing a widespread vaccination plan to fulfill his campaign proposal of vaccinating 9 million Ecuadorians in his first 100 days in office. So far, one million have been vaccinated in 20 days.

Colombia got through the month-long protests, with the national strike beginning on April 28th. Social mobilization is creating an unprecedented crisis that leaves an impact almost everywhere and has no sign of stopping anytime soon. However, it is important to shine positive light upon the increase in vaccination rates.

The Argentinean context continues to be marked by the economic crisis. Despite easing some of the CO-VID-19 restrictive measures, inflation continues to affect the economic system and Argentina's social fabric, sending more people into poverty. Decreased living standards will be decisive in the November legislative elections.

Chile has been marked by the electoral processes and an increase of COVID-19 cases. On May 15th and 16th, Chile held four simultaneous elections in which 16,730 candidates participated: municipal and regional elections, in which mayors, councilors, and governors were

chosen, and the constituent elections. These elections designated the 155 elected candidates who will draft the new Constitution for the future.

The Brazilian population has taken to the streets to demand the impeachment of President Jair Bolsonaro, greater access to the COVID-19 vaccine, and insist on the return of emergency aid. The demonstration drew large crowds of people. Brazil's vaccination process remains slow, with only *CoronaVac*, *AstraZeneca*, and *Pfizer* vaccines available. In addition, the President is considering eliminating the obligatory use of masks for vaccinated people.

The Government of **Mexico** has announced that the coronavirus epidemic is plateauing, with rates decreasing throughout 2021. According to Mexico's COVID-19 Traffic Light Monitoring System, 19 states are in green status, including the capital city and the State of Mexico, 9 are in yellow status, including Nuevo León and Baja California. Finally, 4 are in orange status, such as Quintana Roo and Yucatan, and none are in red status.

The Dominican Republic has vaccinated over four million people against coronavirus. According to the University of Oxford's data platform, the Caribbean country is fifth among Latin American countries regarding the number of fully vaccinated individuals.



Latin American Keys presents a monthly report about the political, economic, and social situation of Latin America. Through this report, ATREVIA's Analysis and Research team provides companies with a first-hand perspective regarding the evolution of the political-institutional scene in the region.

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