

EXTERNAL SECTOR

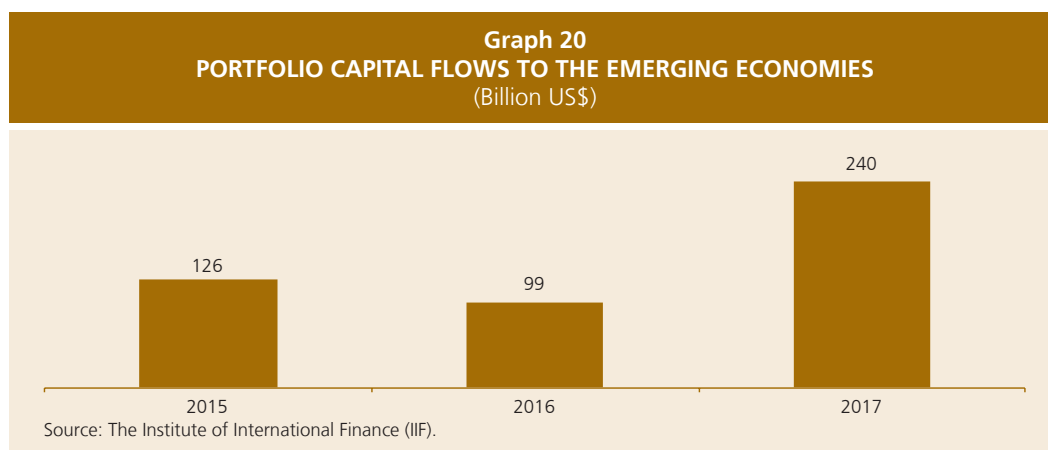
1. International Environment

In 2017 the world economy grew 3.7 percent, recording the highest growth rate since 2011, in a context of economic recovery in almost all of the largest economies. Growth in the developed countries increased from 1.7 percent in 2016 to 2.3 percent in 2017. Moreover, United States, the Eurozone, and Japan showed higher-than-initially expected growth rates in a context of moderate inflationary pressures.

Table 15 GLOBAL GROWTH (Annual % change)						
	% PPP 2016	Commerce Peru % 2016	2015	2016	2017	Average 2008-2017
Developed countries	41.9	47.3	2.3	1.7	2.3	1.2
<i>Of which:</i>						
1. USA	15.5	18.0	2.9	1.5	2.3	1.4
2. Eurozone	11.8	11.2	2.1	1.8	2.5	0.6
<i>Germany</i>	3.3	2.7	1.5	1.9	2.5	1.2
<i>France</i>	2.3	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.9	0.7
<i>Italy</i>	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.9	1.6	-0.5
<i>Spain</i>	1.4	2.6	3.4	3.2	3.1	0.3
3. Japan	4.4	3.1	1.4	1.0	1.7	0.5
4. United Kingdom	2.3	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.1
5. Canada	1.4	3.2	1.0	1.5	2.8	1.7
Developing countries	58.1	52.7	4.3	4.3	4.7	5.1
<i>Of which:</i>						
1. Developing Asia	31.6	28.0	6.8	6.4	6.5	7.3
<i>China</i>	17.8	22.9	6.9	6.7	6.9	8.2
<i>India</i>	7.2	2.4	8.2	7.1	6.7	7.1
2. Common wealth of Independent States	4.5	0.6	-2.0	0.4	2.2	1.7
<i>Russia</i>	3.2	0.5	-2.5	-0.2	1.8	1.2
3. Latin America and the Caribbean	7.9	21.9	0.3	-0.9	1.4	2.1
<i>Brazil</i>	2.6	4.5	-3.6	-3.6	1.0	1.6
<i>Chile</i>	0.4	3.0	2.3	1.6	1.5	3.0
<i>Colombia</i>	0.6	2.6	3.1	2.0	1.8	3.6
<i>Mexico</i>	1.9	2.9	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.1
<i>Peru</i>	0.3	-	3.3	4.0	2.5	4.9
World Economy	100.0	100.0	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.4
Memo:						
Trading partners 1/	64.8		3.1	2.9	3.5	3.5

1/ Peru's 20 main trading partners.
Source: Bloomberg, IMF, and Consensus Forecast.

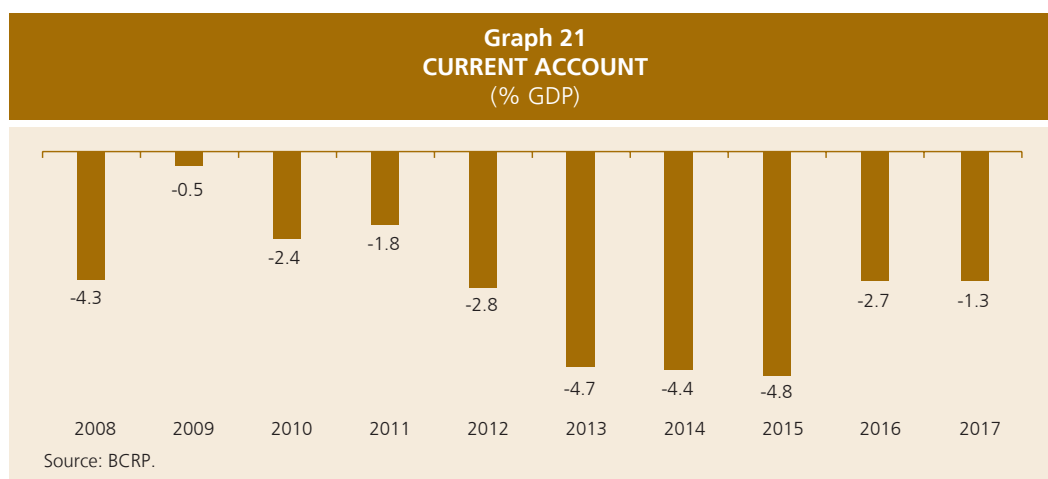
Growth rates in the emerging economies also increased from 4.3 to 4.7 percent. The dynamism of growth in China was particularly noteworthy (6.9 percent) and higher than the official target announced by the government (6.5 percent). Moreover, growth in the Latin American economies, which had recorded a contraction in 2016, was favored by the recovery of the prices of the main commodities as well as by favorable financial conditions in international markets. It is worth pointing out that during 2017, capital flows to the emerging economies amounted to US\$ 240 billion, of which US\$ 53 billion went to Latin America. Among other factors, this is explained by expectation of a gradual adjustment of monetary policy in the developed economies and by the low returns in the fixed income markets of these countries, in a context of greater appetite for risk and solid macroeconomic fundamentals in the emerging countries.



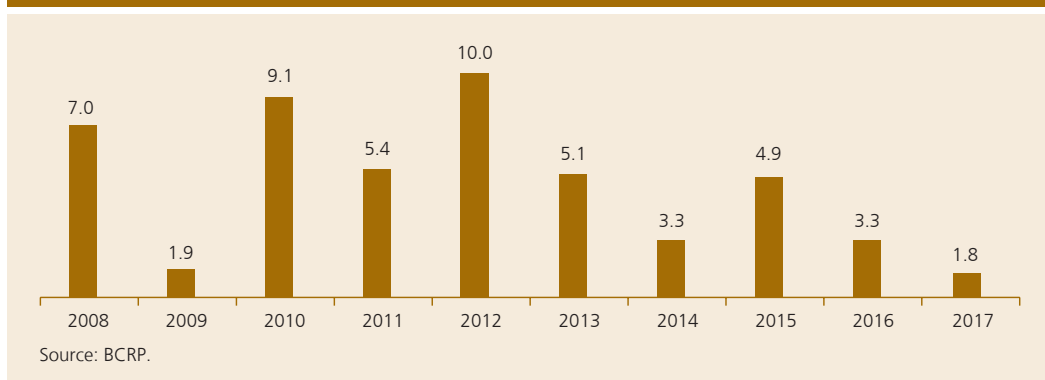
2. Balance of Payments

In 2017, Peru's external accounts were favored by the international environment. The recovery of commodity prices and the recovery of global economic growth (particularly in our trading partners) translated into an increase in both our terms of trade (7.3 percent) and the volume of our exports (7.3 percent), especially exports of mining and hydrocarbons, fishing, and agro-industrial products. As a result of this, the current account deficit of the balance of payments fell from 2.7 percent of GDP in 2016 to 1.3 percent in 2017.

On the other hand, the financial account recorded a flow of US\$ 3.95 billion, a sum equivalent to 1.8 percent of GDP and 1.4 percentage points of GDP lower than the flow of the previous year. This result mainly reflected the higher amortizations of long-term loans and investments in external assets by the private sector.



Graph 22
FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
(% GDP)



The inflow of long-term capital of the private sector increased significantly compared to 2016, from 4.6 to 5.6 percent of GDP, basically due to non-resident investors' acquisition of debt securities placed in external markets by resident companies of the energy sector and to the disbursements received in the form of long-term loans by companies from various sectors.

Table 16
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Million US\$)

	Million US\$			% GDP	
	2015	2016	2017	2016	2017
I. CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	-9,169	-5,304	-2,720	-2.7	-1.3
1. Trade Balance	-2,916	1,888	6,266	1.0	2.9
a. FOB Exports	34,414	37,020	44,918	18.9	20.9
b. FOB Imports	-37,331	-35,132	-38,652	-18.0	-17.9
2. Services	-2,040	-1,974	-1,434	-1.0	-0.7
a. Exports	6,236	6,312	7,394	3.2	3.4
b. Imports	-8,276	-8,287	-8,828	-4.2	-4.1
3. Investment Income	-7,544	-9,184	-11,263	-4.7	-5.2
a. Private	-6,813	-8,322	-10,311	-4.3	-4.8
b. Public	-731	-862	-953	-0.4	-0.4
4. Current transfers	3,331	3,967	3,712	2.0	1.7
of which: Remittances	2,725	2,884	3,051	1.5	1.4
II. FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	9,454	6,412	3,948	3.3	1.8
1. Private sector	8,792	3,709	1,653	1.9	0.8
a. Assets	-247	-966	-2,929	-0.5	-1.4
b. Liabilities	9,039	4,675	4,582	2.4	2.1
2. Public sector	3,110	2,650	3,249	1.4	1.5
a. Assets	-473	-189	601	-0.1	0.3
b. Liabilities 1/	3,583	2,839	2,648	1.5	1.2
3. Short-term capital	-2,448	52	-954	0.0	-0.4
a. Assets	-2,887	-305	-1,773	-0.2	-0.8
b. Liabilities	439	357	819	0.2	0.4
III. EXCEPTIONAL FINANCING	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
IV. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-212	-940	400	-0.5	0.2
V. BALANCE OF PAYMENT RESULT	73	168	1,629	0.1	0.8
(V = I + II + III + IV) = (1-2)					
1. Change in the balance of NIRs	-823	201	1,936	0.1	0.9
2. Valuation effect	-896	32	307	0.0	0.1

1/ Government bonds issued abroad and held by residents are excluded from the external liabilities of the public sector, and government bonds issued in the domestic market and held by non-residents are included in the external liabilities of the public sector.

Source: BCRP, MEF, SBS, SUNAT, MINCETUR, PROMPERU, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, COFIDE, ONP, FCR, Tacna Free Trade Zone, Banco de la Nación, Cavali S.A. ICLV, Proinversión, Bank for International Settlements (BIS), and businesses.

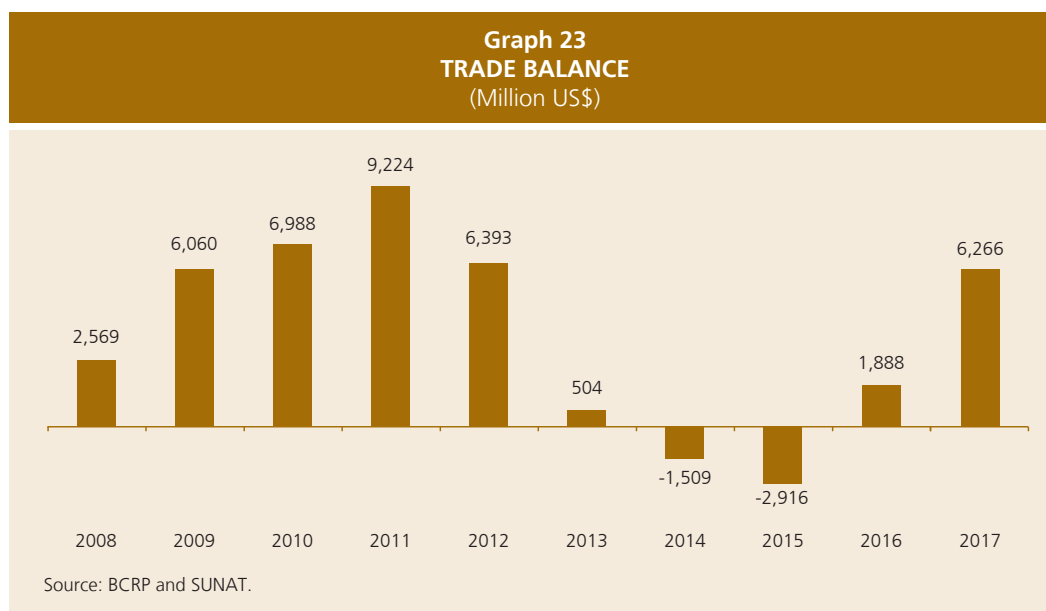
On the other hand, there was an increase in the amortization and portfolio investment of the AFPs abroad (after the successive increases approved for the limit of their investments abroad) and mutual funds, in a context of rising international interest rates. As a result, the private financial account amounted to US\$ 1.65 billion (sum equivalent to 0.8 percentage points of GDP).

2.1 Trade Balance

The trade balance showed, for the second consecutive year, a surplus of US\$ 6.27 billion –a balance higher by US\$ 4.38 billion than that recorded in 2016– mainly as a result of the increase in the prices of our exports (13.1 percent) and the highest volume of exports (7.3 percent). On the other hand, the recovery in domestic demand observed in the year was reflected in the higher volume of imports (4.4 percent).

Exports totaled US\$ 44.92 billion, a balance 21.3 percent higher than that recorded in the previous year due to an increase in the average volumes of traditional exports (7.4 percent), especially zinc, crude oil derivatives, and fishmeal. In addition, the volume of non-traditional exports grew 7.0 percent due to increased exports of agricultural, textile, and fishing products.

Imports amounted to US\$ 38.65 billion, a figure 10.0 percent higher than in 2016. The volume of imports of inputs increased 9.5 percent while the volume of imports of consumer goods increased 5.0 percent. On the other hand, imports of capital goods, excluding construction materials, declined, but less than in the previous year (1.5 percent versus 7.2 percent in 2016). It is worth mentioning that the price of imports increased 5.4 percent, influenced mostly by the higher international prices of crude and iron, which increased the price of imported inputs.



Peru's two major trading partners continued to be China and the United States, the transactions with these countries accounting for 41.5 percent of the total trade carried out in 2017 (versus 40.7 percent in 2016).

Table 17
TRADE BY MAIN COUNTRIES AND REGIONS 1/
(Million US\$)

	Exports 2/			Imports 3/			X + M		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
China	7,391	8,487	11,586	8,346	7,950	8,553	15,738	16,437	20,139
USA	5,012	6,233	6,861	7,433	6,689	7,685	12,445	12,922	14,546
Brazil	1,073	1,205	1,580	1,851	2,031	2,341	2,923	3,236	3,921
South Korea	1,087	1,393	2,086	1,205	1,210	972	2,293	2,603	3,058
Japan	1,117	1,264	1,876	1,010	983	984	2,127	2,247	2,860
Spain	1,092	1,220	1,849	670	608	1,010	1,762	1,828	2,859
Switzerland	2,677	2,572	2,345	154	150	141	2,831	2,721	2,487
Chile	1,077	1,010	1,033	1,210	1,155	1,329	2,287	2,166	2,362
Ecuador	710	652	808	947	1,046	1,518	1,657	1,698	2,326
Mexico	547	465	415	1,831	1,647	1,725	2,378	2,113	2,140
Colombia	879	711	672	1,252	1,139	1,439	2,131	1,850	2,111
Germany	927	891	933	1,069	1,075	1,030	1,996	1,965	1,963
Canada	2,409	1,686	1,226	698	622	651	3,107	2,307	1,877
Bolivia	1,342	1,337	1,485	364	385	365	1,706	1,722	1,851
Rest	7,075	7,894	10,161	9,290	8,442	8,908	16,365	16,336	19,070
TOTAL	34,414	37,020	44,918	37,331	35,132	38,652	71,745	72,151	83,569
Asia	11,115	13,534	19,460	13,897	13,307	13,663	25,012	26,841	33,123
North America	7,968	8,384	8,502	9,961	8,958	10,062	17,929	17,342	18,564
European Union	5,480	5,577	6,471	4,300	4,177	4,709	9,780	9,754	11,180
Andean Countries 4/	4,180	3,792	4,047	3,799	3,736	4,671	7,979	7,528	8,718
Mercosur 5/	1,250	1,375	1,789	3,001	3,164	3,761	4,251	4,538	5,550
Rest	4,422	4,358	4,649	2,372	1,790	1,786	6,794	6,148	6,435

X: Exports M: Imports

1/ Imports were grouped by country of origin.

2/ Exports exclude goods sold and repairs of foreign ships and aircrafts.

3/ Imports exclude defense material, other purchased goods, and ships and aircrafts abroad.

4/ Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela.

5/ Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay.

Source: SUNAT.

Classification of Exports by Groups of Economic Activity

Peru's exports of agricultural products amounted to US\$ 4.09 billion in 2017, while fishing exports totaled US\$ 2.53 billion, mining and hydrocarbons exports amounted to US\$ 31.46 billion, and manufacturing exports amounted to US\$ 6.27 billion.

Exports of coffee (US\$ 706 million) and fruits (US\$ 2.15 billion) stand out in the group of agricultural products, while exports of fishmeal and canned fish and sea food (US\$ 2.46 billion) stand out in the group of fisheries. In addition, exports of copper concentrate (US\$ 12.02 billion), gold (US\$ 7.98 billion), and oil derivatives (US\$ 2.56 billion) were noteworthy in the sector of mining and hydrocarbons, and exports of textiles –fabrics, yarn, garments, and synthetic fibers–, which amounted to US\$ 1.27 billion, stand out in the group of manufacturing exports.

Table 18
EXPORTS BY GROUP OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY 1/
(Million US\$)

Sector	2015	2016	2017	Share (%) 2017
1. Agricultural Products 2/	3,371	3,765	4,089	9.1
Coffee	609	759	706	1.6
Grapes	709	661	651	1.5
Avocados	306	397	580	1.3
Fresh asparagus	421	422	409	0.9
Blueberry	97	243	361	0.8
Mangoes	196	201	192	0.4
Organic banana	145	152	149	0.3
Quinoa	145	104	122	0.3
Rest	742	827	920	2.1
2. Fishing	2,108	1,923	2,533	5.7
Fishmeal a	1,158	999	1,458	3.3
Crustacean and mollusc	629	590	671	1.5
Canned or frozen products	296	306	334	0.7
Rest	26	28	69	0.2
3. Mining and Hydrocarbons	22,267	24,957	31,459	70.2
Copper concentrated	6,638	8,768	12,023	26.8
Gold	6,651	7,386	7,979	17.8
Oil refining products	1,732	1,659	2,551	5.7
Zinc concentrated	1,203	1,195	2,006	4.5
Copper refined	1,514	1,398	1,745	3.9
Natural gas	449	523	772	1.7
Iron	350	344	427	1.0
Zinc refined	305	271	370	0.8
Rest	3,426	3,413	3,585	8.0
4. Manufacturing	6,187	5,911	6,274	14.0
Textiles (yarn, tissues, garments and fibers)	1,335	1,202	1,272	2.8
Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	825	820	824	1.8
Basic chemicals	418	458	475	1.1
Oils and fats of vegetable and animal origin	348	322	397	0.9
Plastic products	410	369	361	0.8
Prepared animal food	147	182	244	0.5
Cocoa and chocolate and confectionery products	273	300	242	0.5
Smelting of non-ferrous metals	182	151	234	0.5
Milling and Bakery	178	189	189	0.4
Iron and steel industry	147	147	156	0.3
Miscellaneous articles	115	121	153	0.3
Paper and cardboard items	127	112	138	0.3
Toiletries and cleaning products	159	128	119	0.3
Rest	1,523	1,411	1,471	3.3
5. Unclassified	394	364	432	1.0
6. Total	34,327	36,919	44,787	100.0

1/ Only considers an definitive export regime.
2/ Includes forestry.

Traditional Exports

Traditional exports amounted to US\$ 33.12 billion, a sum 26.7 percent higher than in 2016, reflecting mainly the increase recorded in exports of fishmeal, copper, gold, zinc, and oil derivatives.

Table 19						
EXPORTS						
(% change)						
	Volume			Price		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Traditional exports	6.5	16.6	7.4	-20.5	-4.3	17.9
<i>Of which:</i>						
Fish meal	-17.9	-4.8	64.9	5.7	-9.4	-11.5
Coffee	-10.2	44.0	-1.8	-6.9	-14.0	-5.3
Copper	22.8	43.7	4.4	-25.0	-13.3	29.8
Gold	7.9	3.2	7.2	-8.4	7.6	0.7
Zinc	4.0	-6.8	9.7	-3.6	4.3	47.8
Crude oil	-48.3	-70.7	-32.9	-53.2	-31.8	59.3
Derivatives	-3.3	15.9	24.4	-45.3	-17.1	23.5
Non-Traditional exports	-4.9	0.9	7.0	-1.9	-1.9	1.1
<i>Of which:</i>						
Agriculture	5.2	5.7	9.9	-1.0	0.9	-1.1
Textiles	-24.0	-7.2	4.2	-2.7	-3.2	1.8
Fishing	-23.5	-7.6	5.4	5.5	5.5	9.1
Chemicals	-4.5	1.9	0.7	-2.8	-6.4	2.2
Iron & steel, and jewelry	8.7	7.1	2.7	-13.4	-6.3	14.0
TOTAL	2.4	11.6	7.3	-15.0	-3.6	13.1

Source: BCRP and SUNAT.

Mining exports accumulated a total of US\$ 27.16 billion, a figure 24.7 percent higher than the one recorded in 2016, due both to higher volumes of exports and to the higher prices of minerals. It is worth mentioning that the volume of exports of copper, our main export product, was 2,609 thousand fine metric tons, 4.4 percent higher than in 2016. Furthermore, the volume of gold exports was 6,336 thousand ounces, 7.2 percent higher than in 2016. In addition to this, the volume of exports of reached 1,240 thousand metric tons, a level 9.7 percent higher than that observed in 2016. This greater volume of mining exports reflects Peru's leading position in global mining production, especially in the case of copper and zinc.

Table 20
MINING PRODUCTION 2017

Product	World ranking
Copper	2
Silver	2
Zinc	2
Lead	4
Molibdenum	4
Tin	6
Gold	6

Source: Mineral Commodity Summaries 2018 - US Geological Survey.

Sales of crude oil and natural gas to other countries amounted to US\$ 3.36 billion, which represents an increase of 51.7 percent compared to 2016. This result reflects the higher prices for crude and oil derivatives (59.3 and 23.5 percent, respectively) and natural gas (53.4 percent), as well as the larger volumes of oil derivatives (22.1 percent).

Fishing exports in 2017 amounted to US\$ 1.79 billion, a sum 40.9 percent higher than in the previous year, mainly as a result of the higher volumes of fishmeal exported.

Non-Traditional Exports

Non-traditional exports amounted to US\$ 11.66 billion, a sum 8.2 percent higher than in 2016. The recovery of these exports was observed in all of the different destination markets and sectors. The volume of non-traditional exports increased by 7.0 percent due to larger shipments of agricultural, textile, and fishing products, while the average price of total non-traditional exports increased by 1.1 percent.

Table 21
NON-TRADITIONAL EXPORTS

	Million US\$			% Change		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Agriculture products	4,409	4,702	5,114	4.2	6.6	8.8
Fishing products	933	909	1,045	-19.3	-2.6	15.0
Textiles	1,331	1,196	1,268	-26.1	-10.2	6.0
Wood and paper	353	322	340	-15.2	-8.8	5.4
Chemicals	1,406	1,342	1,380	-7.2	-4.6	2.8
Non-metallic minerals	698	640	586	5.3	-8.3	-8.5
Iron & steel, and jewelry	1,081	1,084	1,270	-5.9	0.3	17.2
Metal mechanic products	533	445	511	-8.3	-16.5	14.8
Others 1/	151	143	150	-8.5	-5.4	4.9
TOTAL	10,895	10,782	11,663	-6.7	-1.0	8.2

1/ Includes furs, leather, and handcrafts, mainly.
Source: BCRP and SUNAT.

The main markets of destination of our non-traditional products were the United States, with US\$ 3.35 billion, followed by the Netherlands and Chile, with US\$ 875 million and US\$ 646 million, respectively. By economic blocs, exports to Asian countries increased 21.6 percent in a context marked by China's higher demand. Exports of agricultural products also increased, especially farming exports to the United States and the Netherlands. Moreover, exports of fishing products to China and the United States increased as well, these markets accounting for 32 percent of Peru's total exports of fishing products.

Exports of agricultural products and textiles continued to be the most important exports to the United States, accounting for 69 percent of total non-traditional exports to the US market in 2017. Top sellers included fresh grapes (US\$ 275 million), knit T-shirts (US\$ 263 million), fresh asparagus (US\$ 260 million), fresh avocados (US\$ 175 million), and blueberries (US\$ 160 million).

Table 22				
MAIN DESTINATION: NON-TRADITIONAL EXPORTS				
(Million US\$)				
	2015	2016	2017	% chg. 2017/2016
USA	3,005	3,087	3,349	8.5
Netherlands	718	820	875	6.7
Chile	690	622	646	4.0
Colombia	649	606	587	-3.0
Ecuador	606	581	709	22.0
Bolivia	550	515	550	6.7
Spain	439	539	585	8.6
Brazil	376	359	356	-0.8
China	344	264	402	52.5
United Kingdom	290	312	332	6.4
Mexico	266	240	262	9.1
Germany	221	225	227	1.0
France	191	186	178	-4.5
Italy	184	151	183	21.2
Venezuela	166	77	46	-41.2
Rest	2,199	2,200	2,377	8.0
Total	10,895	10,782	11,663	8.2
Memo:				
Asia	1,069	999	1,215	21.6
North America	3,477	3,523	3,781	7.3
European Union	2,345	2,549	2,724	6.9
Andean countries 1/	2,661	2,401	2,538	5.7
Mercosur 2/	508	486	504	3.7
1/ Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela. 2/ Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Source: SUNAT and BCRP.				

Exports of **agricultural products** amounted to US\$ 5.11 billion, with shipments of fresh grapes, asparagus, fresh avocados, and blueberries standing out. It is worth mentioning that these products were among the most important exports in the 2016 world ranking of exports. Greater dynamism was observed in the demand of different countries of destination of Peru's export products, i.e. the United States, Spain, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

Table 23
AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS 2016

Product	World ranking
Asparagus	1
Blueberries	3
Fresh avocados	3
Mangoes	5
Paprika	5
Fresh grapes	6
Fresh tangerines	7
Cocoa	10

Source: UN Comtrade Database.

At the bloc level, the main destinations of our products were North America (grapes, asparagus, blackberries, avocados, and paprika), the European Union (avocados, asparagus, cocoa, mangos, grapes, blackberries, and organic bananas), and the Andean countries (food for shrimps, noodles, and biscuits).

In the last ten years, exports of agricultural products have grown at an average annual rate of 13.0 percent. Thus, the value exported in 2017 was approximately nearly three times the value of exports in 2008.

Table 24
MAIN NON-TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
(Million US\$)

Most popular products	2008	2017	Average % chg. 2008-2017
Fresh grapes	83	651	26.8
Fresh avocados	73	580	28.6
Fresh asparagus	228	409	5.7
Blueberries	0	361	n.a.
Shrimp and prawn feed	55	225	17.3
Fresh mangoes	63	192	11.7
Fresh tangerines	25	151	24.6
Organic bananas	46	149	16.9
Cocoa	18	132	28.3
Quinoa	5	122	50.6
Canned artichokes	83	109	3.3
Asparagus prepared	185	98	-4.5
Evaporated milk	89	95	3.8
Paprika	136	75	-2.4
Fresh onions	21	69	12.2
Subtotal	1,110	3,417	13.9
Total	1,913	5,114	13.0

Source: BCRP and SUNAT.

Exports of **fisheries** totaled US\$ 1.05 billion, a sum 15.0 percent higher than that recorded in 2016, which reflected increased exports of frozen and canned squid and prawn tails. The main markets of destination for these products were the United States, Spain, South Korea, and China. In the last ten years, fishing exports have grown at an average annual rate of 7.7 percent.

Textile exports amounted to US\$ 1.27 billion, a sum 6.0 percent higher than in the previous year. The volume and price of these exports increased by 4.2 and 1.8 percent, respectively, the increase of textile exports in terms of volume being associated with higher sales to China and the United States.

Finally, exports of **chemical products** totaled US\$ 1.38 billion in 2017, 2.8 percent more than in 2016. Higher market prices were observed for these products in the year (up 2.2 percent), while the volumes remained relatively stable (0.7 percent). The main markets of destination for Peru's exports of chemical products were Bolivia, Ecuador, Chile, and Colombia.

Imports

In 2017 imports amounted to US\$ 38.65 billion, which represents an increase of 10.0 percent compared to 2016. This increase resulted mainly from the reversal of the decline of imports of inputs: imports grew 18.6 percent in 2017 after having fallen 4.8 percent in 2016. It is worth highlighting the recovery of imports of raw materials for agriculture and industry.

Table 25
FOB IMPORTS BY USE OR ECONOMIC DESTINATION
(FOB Value: Million US\$)

	Million US\$			% Change		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
1. CONSUMER GOODS	8,754	8,614	9,334	-1.6	-1.6	8.4
Non-durable goods	4,731	4,638	5,153	1.6	-2.0	11.1
Main food products	474	480	676	-1.1	1.5	40.7
Rest	4,258	4,158	4,476	1.9	-2.3	7.7
Durable goods	4,023	3,976	4,182	-5.2	-1.2	5.2
2. INPUTS	15,911	15,140	17,950	-15.4	-4.8	18.6
Fuel, oils, and related	3,671	3,819	5,357	-36.2	4.0	40.3
Raw materials for agriculture	1,236	1,213	1,466	-7.6	-1.9	20.9
Raw materials for industry	11,003	10,108	11,126	-6.0	-8.1	10.1
3. CAPITAL GOODS	12,002	11,113	11,207	-7.0	-7.4	0.8
Construction materials	1,421	1,112	1,062	-0.1	-21.7	-4.5
For agriculture	160	144	143	14.0	-10.1	-1.1
For industry	7,842	7,268	7,284	-9.7	-7.3	0.2
Transportation equipment	2,579	2,588	2,719	-3.0	0.3	5.0
4. OTHERS GOODS	664	264	161	52.7	-60.2	-39.2
5. TOTAL IMPORTS	37,331	35,132	38,652	-9.0	-5.9	10.0
Memo:						
Main food products	2,236	2,166	2,553	-9.1	-3.1	14.2
Wheat	486	391	479	-12.4	-19.6	-1.6
Maize and/or sorghum	485	524	553	1.4	7.9	13.9
Rice	134	152	211	5.2	13.7	58.2
Sugar	141	163	258	75.7	15.8	82.8
Dairy products	124	108	141	-38.8	-13.6	13.2
Soybean	791	771	845	-16.4	-2.5	6.9
Meat	74	58	66	9.1	-22.3	-11.1

Memo: Classification used in CUODE.

Source: SUNAT, Tacna Free Trade Zone, and Banco de la Nación.



The volume of imports grew 4.4 percent in 2017, while the volume of imports of consumer goods and inputs grew 5.0 and 9.5 percent, respectively.

The average price of imports in 2017 increased 5.4 percent compared to the previous year, the higher prices of oil and derivatives (21.0 percent) and iron and steel (25.7 percent) standing out in terms of products.

In 2017, the value of imports of **consumer goods** was US\$ 9.33 billion, US\$ 720 million higher than the level recorded in 2016 due to increases in both imports of **durable and non-durable consumer goods**. The growth of imports of automobiles stands out in the category of durable consumer goods, while the increase in imports of footwear and clothing stands out in the category of non-durable consumer goods.

Moreover, imports of **inputs** amounted to US\$ 17.95 billion in 2017, which represented an increase of US\$ 2.81 billion compared to 2016 as a result of increases in both the volume and the prices of inputs. With this increase, imports of inputs represent 46 percent of our total imports.

The volume of imports of **industrial inputs** grew 7.0 percent in the year, with imports of textiles, chemical products, and organic chemicals accounting mostly for this growth rate. However, this was in part offset by the contraction of imports of iron, steel, paper, and plastics.

The value of imports of **capital goods** grew 0.8 percent due mainly to higher volumes of transport equipment. By economic sectors, the higher increases were observed in the sectors of mining (US\$ 139 million) and transports (US\$ 110 million), whereas, on the other hand, the higher drops were observed in the sectors of hydrocarbons (US\$ 193 million) and telecommunications (US\$ 120 million).

Table 26
IMPORTS OF CAPITAL GOODS BY ECONOMIC SECTORS

Sector	FOB Value: Million US\$			% Change		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Agriculture	45	49	27	-4.4	8.8	-44.5
Fishing	31	3	4	351.1	-89.4	22.4
Hydrocarbons	402	546	353	40.4	35.6	-35.4
Mining	1,121	727	866	-34.9	-35.1	19.2
Manufacturing	1,061	1,020	935	-14.3	-3.9	-8.3
Construction	536	422	377	-4.0	-21.3	-10.7
Electricity	625	309	258	134.6	-50.6	-16.3
Transportation	1,400	1,615	1,725	-12.8	15.3	6.8
Telecommunications	1,048	879	759	-11.6	-16.1	-13.6
Traders of Capital Goods	3,227	3,188	3,320	-2.7	-1.2	4.1
IT Equipment	903	1,028	1,002	2.0	13.9	-2.6
Machinery and diverse equipments	697	675	795	-7.7	-3.2	17.8
Medicine and surgery instruments	114	106	116	-0.9	-7.0	9.2
Office equipments	119	111	135	-17.3	-6.5	21.4
Financial services	289	325	246	-13.9	12.4	-24.3
Other traders	1,105	943	1,026	2.3	-14.7	8.9
Rest	2,506	2,356	2,583	-6.6	-6.0	9.6
Memo:						
Mobile phones	762	559	448	-14.4	-26.7	-19.8
Total	12,002	11,113	11,207	-7.0	-7.4	0.8

Source: Sunat, ZofraTacna, and Banco de la Nación.

2.2 Terms of Trade

After registering negative growth rates in our terms of trade for five years, in 2017 the favorable international environment translated into an improvement in the prices of our exports and our terms of trade increased 7.3 percent. The prices of our exports recorded an increase of 13.1 percent, supported by the higher prices of zinc, copper and oil derivatives. On the other hand, the prices of imports increased 5.4 percent in the year.

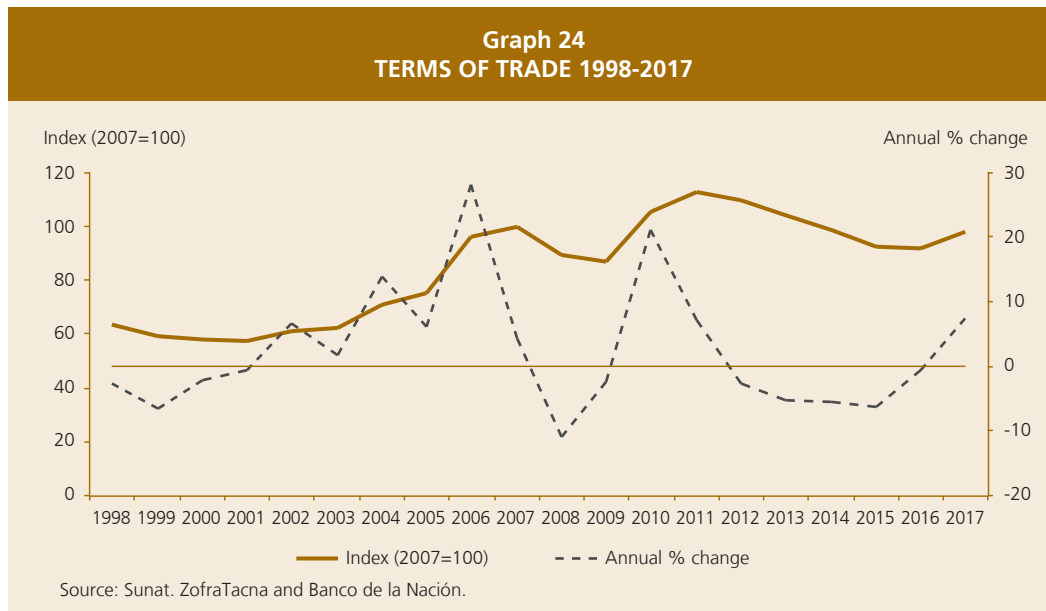


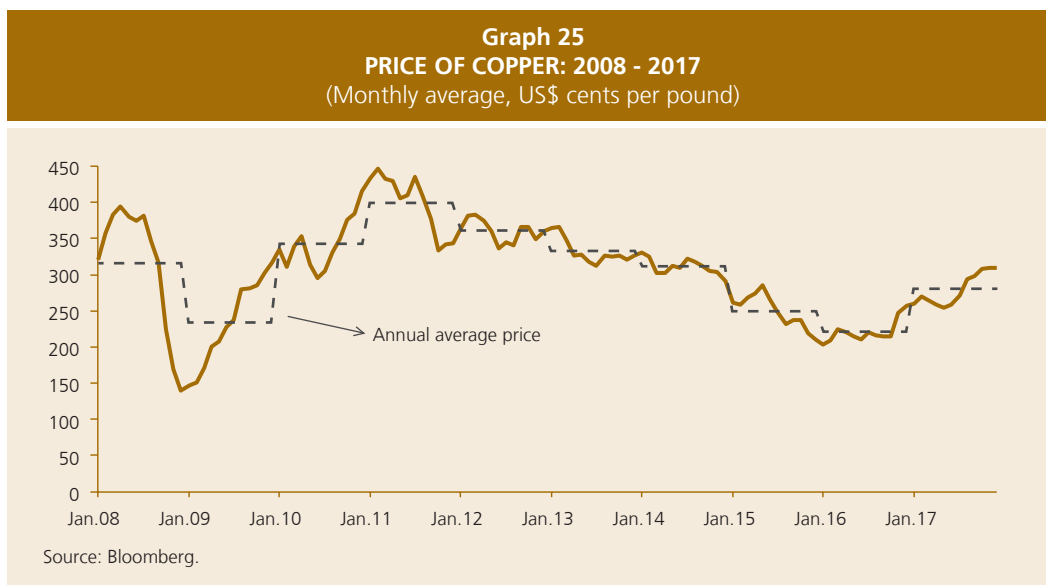
Table 27
TERMS OF TRADE 1998-2017
(Annual % change)

Years	Index			Annual % change		
	Price of Exports	Price of Imports	Terms of Trade	Price of Exports	Price of Imports	Terms of Trade
2008	103.8	116.5	89.1	3.8	16.5	-10.9
2009	90.6	104.2	86.9	-12.7	-10.6	-2.4
2010	118.2	112.3	105.2	30.4	7.8	21.0
2011	143.7	127.3	112.8	21.5	13.3	7.2
2012	140.5	127.8	109.9	-2.2	0.4	-2.6
2013	132.5	127.2	104.2	-5.7	-0.5	-5.2
2014	123.4	125.2	98.5	-6.9	-1.5	-5.4
2015	104.9	113.7	92.2	-15.0	-9.2	-6.4
2016	101.0	110.3	91.6	-3.6	-3.0	-0.7
2017	114.2	116.3	98.3	13.1	5.4	7.3
Average 2008-2017	117.3	118.1	98.9			

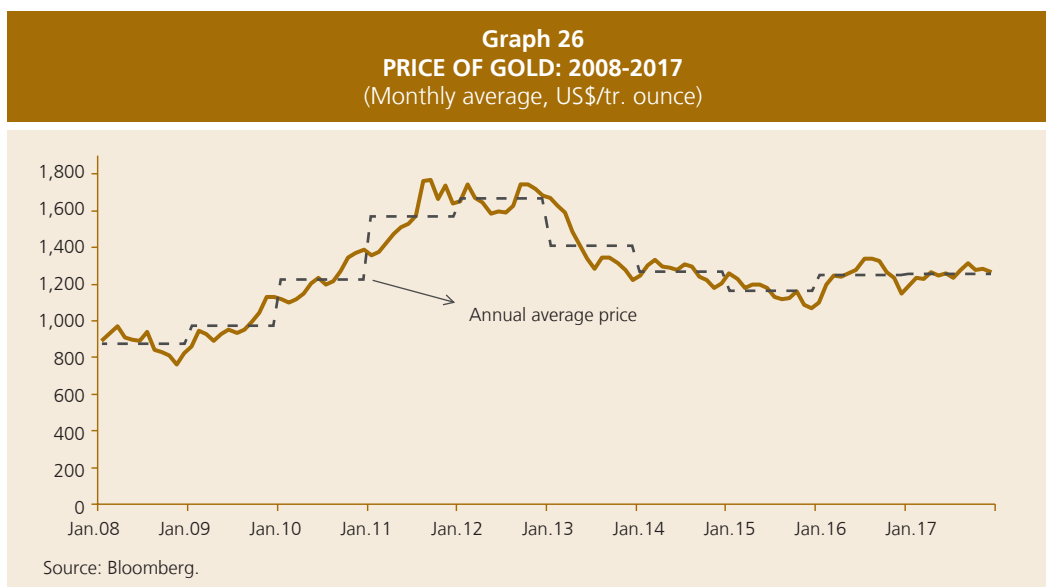
Source: Sunat, ZofraTacna, and Banco de la Nación.

The average price of **copper** increased by 27 percent in 2017 and showed an annual average price of US\$ 0.280 per pound. After recording a minimum level of US\$ 0.254 per pound in May, the price increased in the second half of the year and reached US\$ 0.309 per pound in December.

The increase in copper price was supported by synchronized global growth and by China's higher-than-expected demand, as well as by the depreciation of the dollar and the return of investment funds, the latter factor being reflected in the record level observed in long non-commercial positions. On the supply side, global mining production grew less than expected due to production cuts in Chile, Indonesia, Peru, Congo, and Zambia that exceeded the average level of production cuts in recent years.



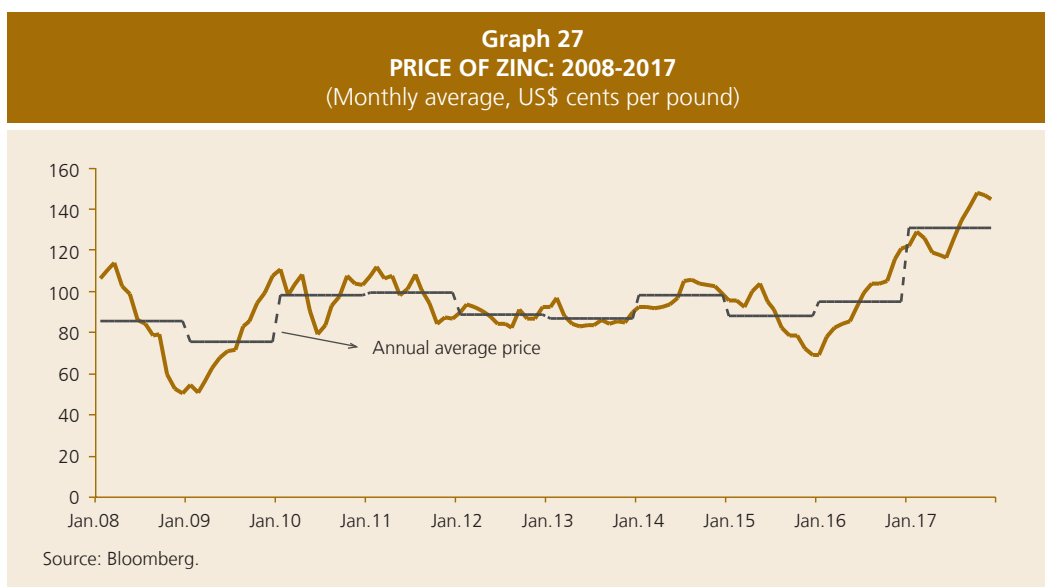
The average price of **gold** increased 1 percent, closing 2017 at an average annual level of US\$ 1,257 per troy ounce. This price increase was supported by the depreciation of the dollar, the rise in oil prices, geopolitical instability during the year, and by India and China's higher physical demand. On the other hand, these factors were offset by the Exchange Trade Funds' reduction of their gold positions after the increase of the previous year, as well as by investors' low risk aversion during most of the year.



The average price of **zinc** increased by 38 percent and reached an annual average of US\$ 0.131 per pound. After reaching a minimum price of US\$ 0.117 per pound in June, the price of zinc increased in the second half of the year to a maximum of US\$ 0.148 a pound in October. (OJO CB: ver la forma de poner cifras en la versión en español. Uniformar criterios)

This price increase was supported by signals indicating a global market with structural deficits of zinc during 2016 and 2017 as a result of the closure of mines due to the exhaustion of the mineral or due

to the fall in prices. In addition, the production of refined zinc was constrained by the shortage of concentrates and by the environmental restrictions imposed by China to curb pollution. On the demand side, the growth in zinc consumption was supported by higher global growth and by the U.S. demand (reconstruction spending after the impact of hurricanes).



The average price of **WTI oil** increased 18 percent and registered an average price of US\$ 51 per barrel in 2017. Showing a marked volatility, this price followed a downward trend in the first half of the year that led the price to a minimum of US\$ 45 per barrel in June, after which the price of oil began a rise and reached a maximum level of US\$ 58 per barrel in December.

The price of oil increased steadily in a global tight market that translated into a sharp drop in OECD inventories of crude in the fourth quarter of 2017 and in the depletion of floating inventories (stored in ships). Some of the factors that contributed to tighten the market included a higher-than-expected growth in global oil demand –the upward trend of global economic growth surprised markets, exceeding expectations in 2017– and the OPEC and Russia’s strict compliance with their production cuts, the sharp fall in Venezuela’s production of crude being noteworthy within the OPEC members. However, the rise in the price of oil was offset by a sharp increase in U.S. crude production resulting from higher oil prices and productivity improvements.

2.3 Services

The trade deficit in services amounted to US\$ 1.43 billion, a figure US\$ 540 million lower than that recorded in 2016. This lower deficit reflected mainly increased external revenues received for claims due to the damage observed in several regions of the country by the rains and floods caused by El Niño Costero as well as higher revenues for receptive tourism travel.

The deficit for transportation services (US\$ 1.28 billion) was US\$ 40 million higher than in 2016. Revenues increased by US\$ 148 million (11.1 percent) as a result of higher revenues from services acquired by non-resident international transport companies (12.6 percent) and the increase of domestic airlines’ sale of airfares abroad (7.6 percent). Likewise, expenditures increased by US\$ 188 million due to the increase of payments for freight services (6.8 percent) and due to higher sales of international airfares by foreign airlines operating in the country (6.6 percent).

Table 28
SERVICES
(Million US\$)

	Million US\$			% change	
	2015	2016	2017	2016	2017
I. TRANSPORTATION 1/	-1,404	-1,240	-1,280	-11.7	3.2
1. Credit	1,376	1,335	1,483	-3.0	11.1
2. Debit	-2,780	-2,575	-2,763	-7.4	7.3
II. TRAVEL	1,442	1,472	1,496	2.1	1.6
1. Credit	3,309	3,501	3,710	5.8	6.0
2. Debit	-1,867	-2,029	-2,214	8.7	9.2
III. COMMUNICATIONS	-246	-249	-225	1.2	-9.9
1. Credit	101	92	103	-9.4	12.4
2. Debit	-348	-341	-328	-1.9	-3.9
IV. INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE	-392	-406	210	3.7	-151.6
1. Credit	636	568	1,201	-10.7	111.4
2. Debit	-1,028	-975	-991	-5.2	1.7
V. OTHERS 2/	-1,440	-1,551	-1,634	7.7	5.4
1. Credit	814	816	897	0.3	9.9
2. Debit	-2,254	-2,367	-2,532	5.0	7.0
VI. TOTAL SERVICES	-2,040	-1,974	-1,434	-3.2	-27.4
1. Credit	6,236	6,312	7,394	1.2	17.1
2. Debit	-8,276	-8,287	-8,828	0.1	6.5

1/ Includes port spending in aircrafts and commissions, mainly.
2/ Includes government, financial, and information technology services, royalties, leasing of equipment, and business services.
Source: BCRP, SUNAT, SBS, Mincetur, PROMPERÚ, Ministry of of Trade Affairs and businesses.

Revenues for travel increased 6.0 percent due to the higher number of non-resident travelers who came to the country (5.8 percent), while expenditures grew by 9.2 percent due to the greater number of travelers who visited other countries, particularly traveling by air (9.6 percent). As a result, the travel surplus increased by 1.6 percent (from US\$ 1.47 billion to US\$ 1.49 billion).

Insurance and reinsurance services registered a surplus of US\$ 210 million. Revenues increased temporarily by US\$ 633 million due to the insurance payments associated with El Niño Costero (coverage for damage caused by rain and floods in several regions of the country) and the enforcement of the performance bond of the concession of Gasoducto Sur Peruano. On the other hand, expenses increased by US\$ 16 million due to the higher premiums paid for risk reinsurance abroad.

Services included under the heading Other Services showed a deficit of US\$ 1.63 billion. Revenues increased 9.9 percent, while expenses increased 7.0 percent due mainly to other business services.

2.4 Factor Income

Factor income showed a deficit of US\$ 11.26 billion in 2017, a deficit US\$ 2.08 billion higher than the one recorded in the previous year due to increased outflows for direct investment profits and higher debt interests. The increase in the former resulted mainly from the higher prices of copper, zinc, gold, and crude oil, as well as from the volume of exports of these products. On the other hand, the increase in the latter was associated with the greater participation of foreign investors in the domestic market of sovereign bonds and, in the case of the private sector, this was associated mainly with the increase in the international interest rates.

On the other hand, income amounted to US\$ 1.57 billion, which includes interests on deposits and the yields of the investments made by the public and private sector abroad.

Table 29 FACTOR INCOME					
	Million US\$			% Change	
	2015	2016	2017	2016	2017
I. REVENUE	1,013	1,084	1,571	7.0	45.0
1. Privates	542	621	888	14.5	43.0
2. Publics	471	463	684	-1.6	47.6
II. EXPENDITURE	8,557	10,268	12,835	20.0	25.0
1. Privates	7,355	8,943	11,198	21.6	25.2
Profits 1/	5,813	7,267	9,297	25.0	27.9
Interests	1,542	1,675	1,902	8.6	13.5
- Long-term loans	741	858	1,039	15.8	21.1
- Bonds	679	654	681	-3.7	4.1
- Short-term loans 2/	122	163	182	33.5	11.8
2. Publics	1,202	1,325	1,636	10.3	23.4
Interests on long-term loans	200	224	239	11.9	6.6
Interests on bonds	1,002	1,101	1,397	9.9	26.8
III. BALANCE (I-II)	-7,544	-9,184	-11,263	21.7	22.6
1. Privates	-6,813	-8,322	-10,311	22.1	23.9
2. Publics	-731	-862	-953	17.9	10.5

1/ Profits or losses accrued in the period. Includes profits and dividends sent abroad plus undistributed profits.
2/ Includes interests of non-financial public enterprises and liabilities in domestic currency with non-residents.
Source: BCRP, MEF, Cofide, ONP and businesses.

2.5 Current Transfers

During 2017, current transfers amounted to US\$ 3.71 billion, which represented a decline of US\$ 255 million with respect to 2016 due to lower extraordinary income from the sale of assets among non-residents. In 2017, this extraordinary income totaled US\$ 47 million whereas in 2016, extraordinary income from the sale of Edelnor and Edegel shares (US\$ 189 million), Repsol (US\$ 54 million) and Línea Amarilla (US\$ 289 million) totaled US\$ 532 million.

This decline was offset by higher remittances and by a transfer of funds to cover the performance bond provided to the Peruvian State as guarantee for the Gasoducto Sur project.

Revenue from remittances from other countries amounted to US\$ 3.05 billion, which represented an increase of US\$ 167 million (5.8 percent) in comparison to the amount of remittances in the previous year. This increase is explained by higher remittances from the United States (5.3 percent), Chile (13.1 percent), Spain (10.0 percent), and Argentina (14.3 percent), and offset by lower remittances from Italy (6.4 percent). Moreover, remittances from the United States, Chile, and Spain accounted for 55.6 percent of total remittances to the country in 2017, while in 2016 they accounted for 54.7 percent of total remittances. Furthermore, in 2017 remittances represented 1.4 percent of GDP.

Table 30
REMITTANCES FROM ABROAD

Year	Million US\$	% change	% GDP
2015	2,725	3.4	1.4
2016	2,884	5.8	1.5
2017	3,051	5.8	1.4

Source: SBS, banks and businesses.

Table 31
REMITTANCES BY COUNTRIES

	Annual remittances (% share)			Annual average remittances (US\$)			Number of remittances 2/ (Thousand)		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
USA	36.2	35.9	35.8	264	266	263	3,740	3,895	4,147
Chile	10.0	10.4	11.1	208	197	199	1,310	1,524	1,705
Spain	8.8	8.4	8.7	304	300	298	787	809	896
Italy	8.4	8.8	7.8	271	269	260	843	947	915
Japan	7.4	7.6	7.3	506	536	516	400	409	434
Argentina	4.5	5.3	5.8	226	221	222	538	699	795
Other countries 1/	24.8	23.5	23.5	339	334	324	1,028	1,001	1,076
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	277	274	269	8,645	9,283	9,969

1/ Includes estimated remittances not classified by country (informal channels).

2/ Excludes estimated remittances not classified by country (informal channels).

Source: SBS, banks, and businesses.

2.6 Financial Account of the Private Sector

In 2017 the balance of the private sector financial account was US\$ 1.65 billion, lower than in 2016, due mainly to higher investments abroad. On the side of assets, the largest flow of investments abroad was made by administrators of pension funds (Administradoras Privadas de Fondos de Pensiones – AFP), followed by the investments made by administrators of mutual funds. On the other hand, on the side of liabilities, the re-composition of the several types of external financing stood out, although a slight decline was recorded in terms of total liabilities.

Table 32
PRIVATE SECTOR FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

	Million US\$			% Change	
	2015	2016	2017	2016	2017
1. ASSETS	-247	-966	-2,929	290.3	203.3
Direct investment abroad	-127	-303	-262	138.1	-13.5
Portfolio investment 1/	-120	-662	-2,667	451.9	302.6
2. LIABILITIES	9,039	4,675	4,582	-48.3	-2.0
Foreign direct investment	8,272	6,863	6,769	-17.0	-1.4
a. <i>Reinvestment</i>	2,997	4,172	5,513	39.2	32.1
b. <i>Equity capital</i>	4,170	2,213	1,984	-46.9	-10.4
c. <i>Net liabilities to affiliated enterprises</i>	1,105	477	-727	-56.8	-252.4
Portfolio investment	-596	-495	1,719	-16.9	-447.0
a. <i>Equity securities</i> 2/	-60	-307	-172	413.6	-43.8
b. <i>Fixed-rate income</i> 3/	-536	-188	1,891	-64.8	-1,103.4
Long-term loans	1,363	-1,693	-3,906	-224.2	130.7
a. <i>Disbursements</i>	5,066	2,881	3,922	-43.1	36.1
b. <i>Amortization</i>	-3,703	-4,574	-7,828	23.5	71.1
3. TOTAL	8,792	3,709	1,653	-57.8	-55.4
Memo:					
Net direct investment	8,144	6,560	6,507	-19.5	-0.8

1/ Includes stocks and other foreign assets of the financial and non-financial sector. The negative sign indicates an increase.
2/ Considers the net purchase of shares by non-residents through the LSE, recorded by CAVALI SA ICLV. Also, includes ADRs.
3/ Includes bonds, credit notes and securitization, among others, in net terms (issuance less redemption).
Source: BCRP, Cavali S.A. ICLV, Proinversion, and businesses.

External assets increased by US\$ 2.93 billion due mainly to the portfolio investments of the administrators of private pension funds (Administradoras Privadas de Fondos de Pensiones – AFP) and mutual funds.

As for liabilities, external financing amounted to US\$ 4.58 billion during 2017, a slightly lower amount than that observed in the previous year, due mostly to the greater amortizations of long-term loans. Foreign direct investment was concentrated mainly in the sectors of mining (US\$ 2.11 billion) and services (US\$ 2.04 billion), while portfolio investment (US\$ 1.72 billion) was favored with the placement of bonds in foreign markets. The bond in domestic currency issued by a local bank and acquired by foreign investors for a total equivalent to US\$ 455 million is worth highlighting among the placements made during the year.

Table 33
FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN COUNTRY BY DESTINATION SECTOR *
(Million US\$)

	2015	2016	2017
Hydrocarbons	-140	123	452
Mining	1,962	461	2,113
Financial sector	1,058	979	872
Non-financial services	3,787	4,243	2,040
Manufacturing	1,409	716	679
Energy and others	195	341	613
TOTAL	8,272	6,863	6,769

* Includes contributes and other net capital operations, net loans to affiliated enterprises and reinvestment (current profits).
Source: Empresas.

2.7 Short-Term Capital Flows

In 2017, the net flow of short-term capital showed a negative flow of US\$ 954 million. This balance was mostly due to the increase in external assets (US\$ 1.77 billion) related to capital transactions in the mining sector, offset in part by the capital repatriation measure established by the government.

2.8 Public Sector Financial Account

In 2017 the financial account of the public sector showed a positive balance of US\$ 3.25 billion, increasing by US\$ 599 million the balance recorded in the previous year. This reflected mainly the bonds issued by Petroperú (US\$ 2.00 billion), the liquidation of external assets, and non-residents' higher holdings of sovereign bonds.

Table 34					
PUBLIC SECTOR FINANCIAL ACCOUNT 1/					
	Million US\$			% change	
	2015	2016	2017	2016	2017
I. DISBURSEMENTS	5,190	2,108	3,045	-3,082	937
Investment projects	349	958	435	609	-523
Central government	289	805	366	516	-439
Public enterprises	60	153	69	93	-83
- <i>Financial</i>	36	109	1	73	-108
- <i>Non-financial</i>	23	44	68	20	25
Free disposable loans	985	0	0	-985	0
Global bonds	3,856	1,150	2,610	-2,706	1,460
- <i>Global 2/</i>	3,056	1,150	0	-1,906	-1,150
- <i>Financial public enterprises</i>	800	0	610	-800	610
- <i>Non-financial public enterprises</i>	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
II. AMORTIZATION	-1,233	-1,957	-4,505	-724	-2,548
III. NET EXTERNAL ASSETS	-473	-189	601	284	790
IV. OTHER OPERATIONS WITH DEBT SECURITIES (a-b)	-374	2,688	4,108	3,062	1,420
a. Securities in the domestic market purchased by non-residents	216	1,959	4,554	1,743	2,594
b. Securities in the foreign market purchased by residents	591	-728	446	-1,319	1,174
V. TOTAL	3,110	2,650	3,249	-460	599

1/ Medium- and long-term accounts; excludes loans to BCRP to support the balance of payments.
2/ Bonds are classified according to the market where they are issued. Global and Brady bonds, issued in foreign markets, are part of external debt including those purchased by non-residents.
Source: BCRP, MEF, COFIDE, and FCR.

2.9 International Investment Position

The country's international assets in December 2017 amounted to US\$ 120.47 billion, a higher figure than that recorded at end 2016. The BCRP international reserves reached a balance equivalent to 29.6 percent of GDP. This amount covers nearly 5 times short term external liabilities (including the amortization of medium and long term loans in a year) as well as private banks' total obligations. These indicators reflect the soundness of the Peruvian economy.

On the side of liabilities, in GDP terms, foreign direct investment remained as the main source of external financing, while the medium- and long-term debt decreased to 32 percent as a result of the debt of the private sector given that the public debt showed almost no variation.

Table 35
NET INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION
(End-of-period levels)

	Million US\$			% GDP	
	2015	2016	2017	2016	2017
I. ASSETS	105,594	109,508	120,469	56.0	55.9
1. BCRP reserve assets	61,537	61,746	63,731	31.6	29.6
2. Assets of financial sector (excluding BCRP) 1/	27,159	28,257	34,417	14.4	16.0
3. Others assets	16,898	19,505	22,320	10.0	10.4
II. LIABILITIES	170,832	184,767	199,073	94.4	92.4
1. Bonds and total private and public external debt 2/	73,274	74,645	76,894	38.1	35.7
a. Medium and long term debt	66,444	67,450	68,830	34.5	32.0
Private sector 3/	39,734	37,833	35,877	19.3	16.7
Public sector (i - ii + iii) 4/	26,710	29,617	32,953	15.1	15.3
<i>i. External public debt</i>	23,630	23,762	22,710	12.1	10.5
<i>ii. Public debt issued abroad</i>					
<i>purchased by residents</i>	1,951	1,223	1,668	0.6	0.8
<i>iii. Public debt issued locally</i>					
<i>purchased by non-residents</i>	5,031	7,078	11,911	3.6	5.5
b. Short-term debt	6,829	7,195	8,064	3.7	3.7
Financial sector (excluding BCRP)	2,955	2,495	3,430	1.3	1.6
BCRP	52	60	110	0.0	0.1
Others 5/	3,823	4,639	4,523	2.4	2.1
2. Direct investment	84,618	91,480	98,243	46.7	45.6
3. Capital participation	12,940	18,642	23,936	9.5	11.1

1/ Includes assets in domestic currency against non-residents.

2/ External public debt includes the debt of the Central Government and public enterprises.

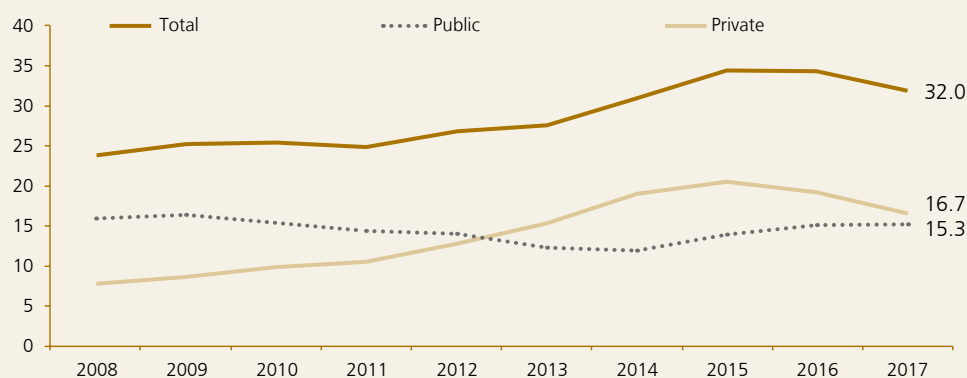
3/ Includes bonds.

4/ Government bonds issued abroad and in the hands of residents are excluded from foreign liabilities of the public sector. Government bonds issued locally, in the hands of non-residents, are included foreign liabilities of this sector.

5/ Includes mainly short-term debt of the non-financial private sector.

Source: BCRP, MEF, Cavali SA ICLV, Proinversión, BIS, and businesses.

Graph 28
MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM EXTERNAL DEBT
(% GDP)



Source: BCRP, MEF, Cavali S.A. ICLV, Proinversión, BIS, and businesses.



Table 36
NIR INDICATORS

As a % of:	2007	2012	2017
a. GDP	27.0	33.8	29.5
b. Short-term external debt 1/	291	428	488
c. Short-term external debt plus Current account deficit	347	315	404

1/ Includes short-term debt balance plus redemption (1-year) from private and public sector.
Source: BCRP.

Graph 29
NET INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(% GDP)

