## Banco Central de

## Reserva del Perú

## Indicators



NIR's at US $\$ 21,745$ million as of June 26
Exchange rate as of June 2 at S/. 3.172
Interbank interest rate at 4.53 percent as of Jun 26

- Economic surplus of S/. 1,033 million in May 2007
C Country risk: 110 bps as of June 26
Lima Stock Exchange grew 10.4 percent as of June 26


## Content

Average interbank interest rate on June 26: 4.53 percent
Corporate Prime Rate in Soles Remains at 5.20 percent x
International reserves amounted to US\$ 21,745 million as of Jun 26
Exchange rate: $\mathrm{S} / .3 .172$ per dollar
Monetary base as of Jun 22, 2007
Liquidity and credit to the private sector as of May 31 xii

Evolution of credit to the private sector in May
Economic surplus of $\mathrm{S} / .1,033$ million in May 2007
Country risk at 110 basis points xiii

Lima Stock Exchange Grew 10.4 Percent as of June 26


## resumen informativo

## Average interbank interest rate on June 26: 4.53 percent

The average interbank interest rate in domestic currency as of June 26 was 4.53 percent, a level higher than the one posted in May (4.49 percent). Between June 20 and 26, this rate remained at 4.52 percent.

| Interbank Interest Rate Average (percent) |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average | Standard Deviation |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| December 2004 | 3.00 | 0.05 |  |
| December 2005 | 3.34 | 0.08 |  |
| March 2006 | 4.12 | 0.17 |  |
| September | 4.51 | 0.04 |  |
| October | 4.50 | 0.04 |  |
| November | 4.48 | 0.04 |  |
| December | 4.51 | 0.04 |  |
| January 2007 | 4.47 | 0.06 |  |
| February | 4.48 | 0.02 |  |
| March | 4.50 | 0.01 |  |
| April | 4.51 | 0.03 |  |
| May | 4.49 | 0.06 |  |
| Jun 26 | 4.53 | 0.03 |  |



## Corporate Prime Rate in Soles Remains at 5.20 percent

In June 20-26, the daily average of the 90-day corporate prime rate in domestic currency remained unchanged at 5.20 percent, while this rate in dollars remained at 6.18 percent.



## Monetary Operations

In June 21|- 26, 2007, the Central Bank made the following monetary operations:
i) auctions of BCRP Certificates of Deposit with 1-day, 3-days, 1-week, and 3-month maturities for a daily average of $S / .471,8$ million, with average interest rate on these operations ranging between 4.47 and 4.49 percent; ii) sales of foreign currency to the Public Treasury for a total of US\$ 50 million; and iii) overnight deposits in domestic currency for a total of S/. 168 million.

## International reserves amounted to US\$ 21,745 million as of Jun 26

Net international reserves (NIRs) as of June 26 increased US\$ 474 million relative to end May and amounted to US\$ 21,745 million. This increase in the balance of NIRs was mainly due to higher of BCRP exchange operations (US\$ 206 million), higher deposits from the financial sector (US\$ 184 million), public sector's higher deposits (US\$ 59 million), and to higher investment yield (US\$ 41 million).This result was partially offset by public by lower prices for other securities (US\$ 14 million).


Furthermore, the international position of the BCRP as of June 26 (US\$ 15,262 million) increased by US\$ 194 million relative to end May.

## Exchange rate: SI. 3.172 per dollar

Between Jun 20 and 26, the average ask price of the interbank exchange rate fell from S/. 3.167 to S/. 3.172 per dollar, as a result of which the Nuevo Sol has appreciated 0.1 percent so far this month. Between June 20 and 26, the Central Bank didn't intervene in the exchange market purchasing at the Central Bank's Foreign Exchange Desk.

Interbank Ask- Exchange Rate and Net Purchases of Foreign Currency
(March - June 2007)
S/. per US\$ Millions of US\$

$\frac{1579131519212327292410121618202426303}{\text { March }} \frac{791115172123252931468121418202226}{\text { April }} \frac{\text { May }}{\text { June }}$

## Monetary base as of Jun 22, 2007

The balance of the monetary base as of Jun 22 (S/.13,826 million) increased 1.6 percent (S/. 216 million) relative to end May. On average, the monetary base grew at an annual rate of 27.0 percent in this period ( 24.7 percent in May).

By sources, operations contributing to the expansion of the monetary base included purchases of dollars at the Central Bank's Front Office (US\$ 371 million, or S/. 1,176 million), net maturities of BCRP Certificates of Deposits (S/. 119 million), and banks' lower overnight deposits (S/. 92 million). Conversely, the monetary base contracted due to higher public sector deposits (S/. 762 million), and net sales of dollars to the public sector (US\$ 168 million, or S/. 532 million).

## Liquidity and credit to the private sector as of May 31

In May, liquidity in domestic currency increased 2.9 percent (S/.1,073 million), reaching a balance of $\mathrm{S} / .37,949$ million (annual growth of 36.2 percent). Credit to the private sector in domestic currency grew 2.8 percent (S/. 787 million), thus reaching a balance of $\mathrm{S} / .29,375$ million (annual growth of 41.8 percent).

Moreover, liquidity in foreign currency increased 2.1 percent (US\$ 293 million), thus reaching a balance of US\$ 14,172 million (annual growth of 19.2 percent). Credit to the private sector in foreign currency grew 1.5 percent (US\$ 191 million), reaching a balance of US\$ 12,601 million (annual growth of 8.4 percent).

| EVOLUTION OF LIQUIDITY AND CREDIT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MONETARY BASE |  | LIQUIDITY IN D/C |  | CREDIT IN D/C |  | LIQUIDITY IN F/C |  | CREDIT IN F/C |  |
|  | VAR.(\%) MONTH | VAR.(\%) YEAR | VAR.(\%) MONTH | VAR.(\%) YEAR | VAR.(\%) MONTH | VAR.(\%) YEAR | VAR.(\%) MONTH | VAR.(\%) YEAR | VAR.(\%) MONTH | VAR.(\%) YEAR |
| $\underline{2005}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. | -0.2\% | 25.7\% | 4.2\% | 35.5\% | 2.8\% | 15.5\% | -1.3\% | 3.8\% | 0.4\% | 3.2\% |
| Jun. | 1.9\% | 28.1\% | 1.8\% | 34.1\% | 1.2\% | 19.0\% | 0.4\% | 5.0\% | 1.5\% | 5.5\% |
| Sep. | -0.1\% | 31.8\% | 0.6\% | 39.5\% | 2.5\% | 24.6\% | 0.5\% | 4.8\% | -1.2\% | 4.9\% |
| Dec. | 13.1\% | 25.7\% | 8.0\% | 33.7\% | 5.8\% | 35.4\% | 2.9\% | 10.5\% | 0.2\% | 5.9\% |
| $\underline{2006}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. | -7.2\% | 25.0\% | -4.4\% | 29.1\% | 1.1\% | 38.0\% | 3.3\% | 14.5\% | -3.4\% | 2.4\% |
| Feb. | 0.3\% | 22.9\% | 0.9\% | 25.1\% | 2.8\% | 40.4\% | 1.7\% | 17.1\% | 0.0\% | 2.5\% |
| Mar. | 0.8\% | 24.2\% | 2.4\% | 22.9\% | 2.3\% | 39.7\% | 1.7\% | 20.7\% | 1.7\% | 3.7\% |
| Apr. | 0.3\% | 18.3\% | -4.0\% | 19.0\% | 1.2\% | 39.5\% | -1.0\% | 16.1\% | 0.5\% | 2.3\% |
| May. | -1.6\% | 15.5\% | -0.2\% | 18.2\% | 1.0\% | 38.1\% | -1.1\% | 12.8\% | 3.3\% | 3.6\% |
| Jun. | 2.3\% | 16.0\% | 1.6\% | 18.0\% | 1.9\% | 39.0\% | 0.4\% | 12.9\% | 2.0\% | 4.1\% |
| Jul. | 8.0\% | 11.7\% | 2.6\% | 12.1\% | 1.6\% | 38.7\% | 1.0\% | 14.9\% | 0.5\% | 3.9\% |
| Aug. | -4.2\% | 12.8\% | 1.2\% | 13.3\% | 2.0\% | 36.7\% | 0.9\% | 14.4\% | -0.6\% | 5.2\% |
| Sep. | 0.9\% | 13.9\% | 1.1\% | 14.0\% | 2.5\% | 36.7\% | 0.8\% | 14.7\% | 0.9\% | 7.4\% |
| Oct. | 0.8\% | 13.5\% | 2.6\% | 15.2\% | 3.4\% | 35.7\% | 1.8\% | 15.9\% | 0.4\% | 7.6\% |
| Nov. | 2.6\% | 15.6\% | 4.2\% | 16.2\% | 3.1\% | 33.6\% | 2.4\% | 15.6\% | 1.3\% | 6.7\% |
| Dec. | 15.7\% | 18.3\% | 10.2\% | 19.0\% | 3.2\% | 29.5\% | 2.0\% | 14.6\% | -1.8\% | 4.7\% |
| $\underline{2007}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. | -6.8\% | 18.8\% | 0.7\% | 25.4\% | 1.4\% | 29.9\% | -0.1\% | 10.9\% | 0.0\% | 8.4\% |
| Feb. | 1.5\% | 20.2\% | 0.6\% | 25.1\% | 3.2\% | 30.4\% | 0.5\% | 9.6\% | 0.8\% | 9.2\% |
| Mar. | 1.3\% | 20.7\% | 3.8\% | 26.7\% | 4.4\% | 33.0\% | 1.9\% | 9.8\% | 1.7\% | 9.2\% |
| Apr. | 1.9\% | 22.7\% | 0.1\% | 32.1\% | 6.1\% | 39.4\% | 4.0\% | 15.4\% | 1.5\% | 10.3\% |
| May. | 0.4\% | 25.3\% | 2.9\% | 36.2\% | 2.8\% | 41.8\% | 2.1\% | 19.2\% | 1.5\% | 8.4\% |
| Memo: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance as of Apr. 30 (Mill.S/.or Mill.US\$) | 13,5 |  | 36,87 |  | 28,5 |  | 13,8 |  | 12,4 |  |
| Balance as of May. 31 (Mill.S/.or Mill.US\$) | 13,6 |  | 37,9 |  | 29,3 |  | 14,1 |  | 12,60 |  |

## Evolution of credit to the private sector in May

In May credit to the private sector increased 2.1 percent (S/. 1,393 million), as a consequence the annual growth of credit to the private sector relative to May 2006 was 17.5 percent (20.4 percent if a constant exchange rate is considered).

## CREDIT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR <br> (Annual growth)



1/ The total calculates to constante exchange rate

Credit to the private sector in Nuevos Soles grew at a 2.8 percent rate (S/. 787 million) on May. By type of institution, this growth was mainly driven by banks (1.9 percent, or S/. 382 million), investment mutual funds ( 8.0 percent, or S/. 139 million), and state banks ( 7.2 percent, or S/. 140 million). The growth on credit by banks on May ( 1.9 percent) was mainly driven by credit to consumption ( 3.9 percent or S/. 263 million), mortgage ( 6.5 percent or S/. 68 millions) and commercial credits ( 0.7 percent or $\mathrm{S} / .66$ million)

The last-12 month rate of growth was 41.8 percent ( $\mathrm{S} / .8,655$ million), with banks accounting mostly for this result (S/. 5,579 million).

CREDIT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN DOMESTIC CURRENCY

|  | Balance of million in Nuevos Soles |  |  | Growth rates |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May06 | Apr07 | May07 | $\begin{gathered} \text { May. } 071 \\ \text { May. } 06 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { May. } 071 \\ \text { Apr. } 07 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Commercial banks | 14,487 | 19,684 | 20,066 | 38.5 | 1.9 |
| State bank | 1,600 | 1,951 | 2,091 | 30.7 | 7.2 |
| Microfinance institutions | 3,062 | 3,782 | 3,843 | 25.5 | 1.6 |
| Financial companies | 1,218 | 1,436 | 1,501 | 23.2 | 4.5 |
| Mutual funds | 353 | 1,736 | 1,875 | 431.4 | 8.0 |
| TOTAL | 20,720 | 28,588 | 29,375 | 41.8 | 2.8 |
| Memo: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Financial system credit to the private sector $1 /$ | 24,481 | 31,953 | 32,597 | 33.2 | 2.0 |

1/ Excluding shares fromAFP and insurance companies.
Credit to the private sector in dollars grew 1.5 percent (US\$ 192 million) in May. This outcome is explained mainly by an increase in the loans granted by banks (US\$ 177 million) due to an increase in commercial credits in 1.9 percent (US\$ 131 millions)

Over the last 12 months, credit in foreign currency grew at a rate of 8.4 percent (US\$ 971 millions). Banks and mutual funds accounted for this growth with loans granted for a total of US\$ 682 million and US\$ 178 million respectively.

CREDIT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

|  | Balance of million in dollars |  |  | Growth rates |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May06 | Apr07 | May07 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { May. } 071 \\ & \text { May. } 06 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May. } 071 \\ \text { Apr. } 07 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Commercial banks | 10,213 | 10,718 | 10,895 | 6.7 | 1.6 |
| State bank | 184 | 175 | 176 | -4.5 | 0.1 |
| Microfinance institutions | 540 | 654 | 660 | 22.2 | 0.9 |
| Financial companies | 42 | 43 | 42 | -1.2 | -1.6 |
| Mutual funds | 650 | 819 | 828 | 27.4 | 1.1 |
| TOTAL | 11,630 | 12,409 | 12,601 | 8.4 | 1.5 |
| Memo: <br> Financial system credit to the private sector $1 /$ | 13,095 | 14,290 | 14,572 | 11.3 | 2.0 |

1/ Excluding shares from AFP and insurance companies.

## Economic surplus of SI. 1,033 million in May 2007

In May, the operations of the central government posted an economic surplus of SI. 1,033 million, a sum SI. 691 million higher than the one observed in the same month in 2006. This result was associated with a higher growth of current revenues (which increased 23 percent in real terms) relative to the evolution of non-financial expenditure ( 5 percent), It should be pointed out that the increase observed in non-tax revenues (113 percent) was associated with the transfers of mining companies to regional governments ( $\mathrm{S} / .690$ million). Without considering this effect, the overall balance was S/. 326 million, same as the same month of previous year.

| CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS <br> (Million of Nuevos Soles) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MAY |  |  | JAN - MAY |  |  |
|  | 2006 | 2007 | Var Real \% | 2006 | 2007 | \% Chg Real |
| 1. CURRENT REVENUES | 4,118 | 5,124 | 23.2 | 22,814 | 26,240 | 14.6 |
| A. TAX REVENUE | 3,545 | 3,888 | 8.7 | 19,936 | 22,728 | 13.6 |
| B. NON TAX REVENUE | 574 | 1,236 | 113.4 | 2,878 | 3,512 | 21.4 |
| 2. NON-FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE | 3,380 | 3,584 | 5.0 | 14,987 | 16,560 | 10.0 |
| A. CURRENT EXPENDITURE | 2,981 | 3,180 | 5.6 | 13,766 | 15,255 | 10.4 |
| B. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE | 399 | 405 | 0.6 | 1,221 | 1,305 | 6.4 |
| 3. CAPITAL REVENUES | 10 | 9 | -17.0 | 158 | 119 | -24.9 |
| 4. PRIMARY BALANCE | 749 | 1,548 |  | 7,984 | 9,799 |  |
| 5. INTEREST PAYMENTS | 407 | 515 | 25.6 | 2,140 | 2,232 | 3.7 |
| 6. OVERALL BALANCE | 342 | 1,033 |  | 5,844 | 7,567 |  |
| 7. NET FINANCING | - 342 | -1,033 |  | -5,844 | -7,567 |  |
| 1. External | -447 | - 165 |  | -1,259 | -1,669 |  |
| A. Disbursements | 70 | 52 |  | 371 | 7,647 |  |
| B. Amortizations | - 517 | - 218 |  | -1,630 | -9,316 |  |
| 2. Domestic | 82 | -869 |  | -4,624 | -5,972 |  |
| 3. Privatization | 22 | 2 |  | 39 | 75 |  |
| Memo: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net non-finacial expenditures of tra to other public entities | 2,676 | 2,730 | 1.1 | 11,584 | 12,192 | 4.8 |

This economic surplus allowed to reduce both domestic financing (S/. 869 million) and external financing (S/. 165 million, or US\$ 52 million).

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
(Million of Nuevos Soles, accummulated 12 month) *

|  | Periods of 12 month |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jun } 2005 \\ \text { May } 2006 \\ \text { A } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 2006 \\ \text { Apr } 2007 \\ \text { B } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jun } 2006 \\ \text { May } 2007 \\ \text { C } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | \% Chg Real |  |
|  |  |  |  | CIA | C/B |
| 1. CURRENT REVENUES | 46,452 | 55,136 | 56,141 | 19.6 | 1.7 |
| A. TAX REVENUE | 40,166 | 47,934 | 48,278 | 19.0 | 0.6 |
| B. NON TAX REVENUE | 6,285 | 7,201 | 7,864 | 23.7 | 9.0 |
| 2. NON-FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE | 40,149 | 44,629 | 44,833 | 10.4 | 0.4 |
| A. CURRENT EXPENDITURE | 35,058 | 38,542 | 38,741 | 9.2 | 0.4 |
| B. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE | 5,091 | 6,086 | 6,092 | 18.2 | 0.0 |
| 3. CAPITAL REVENUES | 427 | 324 | 322 | -25.4 | -0.5 |
| 4. PRIMARY BALANCE | 6,730 | 10,831 | 11,630 |  |  |
| 5. INTEREST PAYMENTS | 5248 | 5396 | 5505 | 3.6 | 1.9 |
| 6. OVERALL BALANCE | 1,481 | 5,435 | 6,125 |  |  |
| 7. FINANCING | -1,481 | -5,435 | -6,125 |  |  |
| 1. External | -5,127 | -2,524 | -2,242 |  |  |
| A. Disbursements | 6,995 | 9,250 | 9,232 |  |  |
| B. Amortizations | -12,122 | -11,773 | -11,474 |  |  |
| 2. Domestic | 3,519 | -3,272 | -4,224 |  |  |
| 3. Privatization | 126 | 361 | 340 |  |  |
| Memo: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net non-finacial expenditures of transfers to other public entities | 31,598 | 33,658 | 33,712 | 5.4 | 0.1 |

* To avoid the volatility of monthly series, this chart presents the annual accumulated result. This series are in the chart of Weekly Report

In May, the current revenues of the central government (S/. 5,124 million) increased by 23 percent in real terms relative to May 2006. This evolution was mainly due to the increase observed in non-tax revenues as a result of transfers of residuary profits of mining companies to regional governments (S/. 707 million). Without considering the impact of the latter, current revenues grew 6 percent, a result explained by the evolution of tax revenues (S/. 3888 million), which increased by 9 percent. The growth of tax revenues was mainly associated with the evolution of the income tax (up 16 percent) and the value-added tax -IGV- (up 10 percent).

In May, non-financial expenditure (SI. 3,584 million) increased 5 percent in real terms relative to the same month in 2006. By group of expenditure, this outcome was explained by the increase seen in non-financial current expenditure (S/. 198 million) and capital expenditure ( $\mathrm{S} / .6$ million). By line of expenditure, current transfers increased 19 percent and salaries and wages increased 6 percent in real terms, while goods and services decreased by 9 percent.

## International Markets

## Country risk at 110 basis points

From Jun 20 to 26 , the country risk indicator, measured by the EMBI+ Peru spread, increased from 101 to 110 basis points following the trend of spreads in the region. This indicator increased due to a technical correction (taking profit) by investors before lower levels in previous weeks and higher demand of the 10 year US Treasury Bonds after higher concerns among investors in the housing market of higher risk (subprime).

Country risk indicators
(July 2006 - June 2007)


| Level |  | Variation in basis points |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jun 26,07 |  | Weekly | Monthly | Annual |
| 110 | 9 | 8 | -77 |  |

## Oil quotation decreased to US\$ 67.8 per barrel

Between Jun 20 and 26, the price of WTI oil decreased 0.6 percent to US\$ 67.8 per barrel due to the end of a labor strike in Nigeria, to the expectations for a rise in the US oil supply, to the higher refinery activities, and to a report of an Energy of Department which showed that inventories of crude and fuel in the US, in the week ended Jun 22. However, this fall in the price of crude was offset by confirmation of OPEC of not increasing its quota of production of crude.


In the same week of analysis, the price of gold decreased 1.8 percent to US\$ 644.8 per troy ounce, due to the fall in the price of energy which decreases the demand for gold as hedging instrument against inflation, and when investors sold the precious metal to cover against potential losses related to the collapse of two main hedge funds that specialized in mortgage bonds. On the other hand, the weakening of the dollar against the euro last week reduced the appeal of gold as an alternative investment.

In the same period, the price of copper decreased 1.4 percent to US\$ 3.41 per pound due to the reduction of inventories at the London Metal Exchange, the expectation on lower demand from China -Inventories in Shanghai Stock Exchange have tripled since the start of the year, indicating that the country may be oversupplied-, and the fall of Japanese shipments of cable and wire. However, the higher expectations about possible mining strikes in Peru and Chile limited copper's losses.

Between Jun 20 and 26, the price of zinc decreased 5.9 percent to US\$ 1.55 per pound in the week of analysis, due to a taking profits by investors amid speculation the reduction of demand from China probable rise of interest rates to cool its actual economic growthand US -new-home purchases dropped in may-. On the other hand, the inventories dropped at the London Metal Exchange by 1,5 percent to $73,100 \mathrm{MT}$.

Gold prices


## Copper prices

(January 2006 - June 2007)


Zinc prices
(July 2006 - June 2007)


## Dollar depreciates against the euro

In the period of analysis, the dollar depreciated 0.4 percent against the euro and 0.2 percent against the yen. The dollar weakened against the main currencies due to the increase in initial jobless claims, to the fall in purchases of existing homes in May to the lowest since June 2003, and to nervousness generated among investors before the possibility of more bankruptcies in the hedge Funds after the fall of two of them.

Yen and Euro


On the other hand, the slightly strength of yen due to the decline of speculative operations carry trade, after commentaries of Japanese officials about weakness of its currency, and the higher caution by investors before the fear on the impact of the US real estate sector.

Yield on 10-year US Treasuries decreased by 5.08 percent

Between June 20 and 26, the 3month Libor remained at 5.36 percent and the yield on the 10 year US Treasury bond decreased from 5.13 to 5.08 percent due to negative indicators of housing sector -the fall in purchases of existing homes in May- and employment sector -increase in initial jobless claims- In US, and to the higher demand of savehaven assets, flight-to-quality effect, before the concerns generated by the housing market of higher risk (subprime).

3-month Libor and yield on 10-year US Treasury bonds (July 2006-June 2007)


## Lima Stock Exchange Grew 10.4 Percent as of June 26

As of June 26, the General and Blue Chip indices of the Lima Stock Exchange (LSE) grew 10.4 and 11.8 percent respectively, driven by positive expectations about the corporative results of the second quarter of this year in companies and by the rise in the agriculture and industrial stocks before the higher expectation of the next Free Trade Agreement between Peru and US. However, the fall in the prices of basic and precious metals in the international market affected the mining stocks and avoided a further increase in the indices of the LSE.


So far this year, the General and Blue Chip indices of the Lima Stock Exchange have grown 72.4 and 76.5 percent respectively.


