## Banco Central de

## Reserva del Perú

## Weekly Economic Report ${ }^{\circ} 4$

## Indicators



NIRs: US\$ 30,602 million on January 22
Interbank interest rate at 4.65 percent on January 23


Exchange rate: S/. 2.952 per dollar on January 23Economic deficit of S/. 3,064 million in December 2007
\ Country risk at 223 bps on January 23
y Lima Stock Exchange fell 24.4 percent by January 23

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Country risk at 223 basis points

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\text { Lima Stock Exchange has fallen } 24.2 \text { percent }
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## Interbank interest rate on January 23: 4.65 percent

The average interbank interest rate in domestic currency on January 23 was 4.65 percent, lower than the average rate seen in December 2007 (4.99 percent). Between January 16 and 23 , this rate fell from 5.04 to 4.65 percent.

| Interbank Interest Rate Average (percent) |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Average |  |
| December 2005 | S.D |  |
| December 2006 | 3.34 | 0.08 |
| March 2007 | 4.51 | 0.04 |
| June | 4.50 | 0.01 |
| July | 4.69 | 0.03 |
| August | 4.77 | 0.09 |
| September | 4.97 | 0.04 |
| October | 4.98 | 0.10 |
| November | 4.99 | 0.05 |
| December | 4.99 | 0.03 |
| January 2008, 23 | 4.65 | 0.02 |
|  |  | 0.43 |



## Corporate prime rate in nuevos soles fell to 5.42 percent

Between January 16 and 23, the daily average of the 90-day corporate prime rate in domestic currency fell from 5.62 to 5.42 percent, while this rate in dollars fell from 6.04 to 5.78 percent.


## Monetary operations

Between January 17 and 23, the Central Bank made the following monetary operations: i) auctions of 1 -day BCRP Certificates of Deposit for a total of S/. 1,500 million on January 17. The average interest rate on these operations was 4.65 percent; ii) auctions of 1-day term deposits in domestic currency for a daily average of $\mathrm{S} / .1,800$ million and with an average interest rate of 4.56 percent; iii) purchases of foreign currency for a total of US\$ 32 million, and iv) overnight deposits in domestic currency for a total of S/. 5,497.2 million.

NIRs reach new historical record of US\$ 30,602 million on January 22
Net international reserves (NIRs) increased by US\$2,913 million compared to end December and amounted to US\$ 30,602 million on January 22. This increase in the balance of NIRs is mainly explained by BCRP exchange operations (US\$ 2,374 million), by banks' higher deposits (US\$ 768 million), and by the higher valuation of other securities (US\$ 375 million). This increase was offset by public sector's lower deposits (US\$ 380 million), by sales of foreign currency to the Treasury for the repayment of the public debt (US\$ 200 million), by lower deposits at the Deposit Insurance Fund (US\$ 27 million), and by lower investment yield (US\$ 14 million).


Moreover, the international position of the BCRP on January 22 (US\$ 22,174 million) increased by US\$ 2,552 million compared to end December.

## Exchange rate: SI. 2.952 per dollar

Between January 16 and 23, the average ask price of the interbank exchange rate increased from S/. 2.944 to S/. 2.952 per dollar, as a result of which the nuevo sol appreciated by 1.5 percent compared to end December. Between January 16 and 23, the Central Bank intervened in the exchange market buying US\$ 32 million.


## Monetary base on January 22, 2008

On January 22, the monetary base ( $\mathrm{S} / .16,616$ million) showed a decrease of 6.5 percent (S/. 1,163 million) compared to end December. On average, the annual growth rate of the monetary base in this period was 33.7 percent (26.4 percent in December).

By sources, the operations that contributed most heavily to the contraction of the monetary base included banks' higher term deposits (S/. 4,259 million) and public sector's higher term deposits (S/. 1,195 million), net placements of BCRP Certificates of Deposit (S/. 2,513 million), and sales of dollars to the public sector (US\$ 200 million, or S/. 585 million). Conversely, the monetary base grew due to purchases of foreign currency at the Central Bank's front desk (US\$ 2,363 million, or S/. 6,965 million).

## Liquidity and credit to the private sector by December 31

In December, liquidity in domestic currency grew 4.8 percent (S/. 2,061 million) and reached a balance of $S / .44,648$ million (annual growth of 33.0 percent). Credit to the private sector in domestic currency grew 2.3 percent ( $\mathrm{S} / .760$ million), reaching a balance of $\mathrm{S} / .33,198$ million (annual growth of 37.3 percent).

Liquidity in foreign currency increased by 2.4 percent (US\$ 307 million), thus amounting to US $\$ 13,212$ million (annual growth of 19.6 percent in 2007). Credit to the private sector in foreign currency grew 3.0 percent (US\$ 422 million) and totaled US\$ 14,540 million (annual growth of 29.6 percent in 2007).

| EVOLUTION OF LIQUIDITY AND CREDIT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

## Evolution of credit to the private sector

In December, credit to the private sector grew 2.7 percent (S/. 2,025 million). Thus, credit grew 27.9 percent over 2007 (8.1 percent in 2006).

## CREDIT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR: 1998-2007

(Annual growth)


Credit to the private sector in soles grew at a monthly rate of 2.3 percent ( $\mathrm{S} / .760$ million), a rate lower than the one seen in November ( 4.0 percent). The credit provided by banks grew 2.2 percent (S/. 547 million) due to the increase seen in consumer and corporate loans (the former grew 3.5 percent and involved a monthly flow of $\mathrm{S} / .319$ million, while the latter grew 1.0 percent and involved a monthly flow of $\mathrm{S} / .117$ million).

Credit to the private sector in soles over the last 12 months grew 37.3 percent (annual flow of S/. 9,012 million), mainly due to the credit provided by banks (up 42.8 percent, with an annual flow of $\mathrm{S} / .7,558$ million). The segments that grew the most in terms of banks included consumer loans (up 56.0 percent, with an annual flow of $\mathrm{S} / .3,405$ million), corporate loans (up 27.7 percent, with an annual flow of $\mathrm{S} / .2,450$ million), and mortgage loans (up 105.2 percent, with an annual flow of S/. 834 million).

CREDIT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN DOMESTIC CURRENCY

|  | Balance in million of Nuevos Soles |  |  |  | Growth rates |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Dec.06 | Nov.07 | Dec.07 |  | Dec.07/ <br> Dec.06 | Dec.07/ <br> Nov.07 |
| Commercial banks |  |  |  |  | 42.8 | 2.2 |
| State bank | 1,460 | 2,298 | 2,408 |  | 64.9 | 4.8 |
| Microfinance institutions | 3,620 | 4,618 | 4,618 |  | 27.6 | .-- |
| Financial companies | 1,437 | 843 | 945 |  | -34.2 | 12.1 |
| TOTAL | $\mathbf{2 4 , 1 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 , 4 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 , 1 9 8}$ |  | $\mathbf{3 7 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 3}$ |

On the other hand, credit to the private sector in dollars grew 3.0 percent (US\$ 422 million) in December. This growth was mainly driven by banks, where credit increased by 3.1 percent (US\$ 417 million), particularly due to the growth of corporate loans (up 4.3 percent, with a monthly flow of US\$ 428 million).

Credit to the private sector in dollars over the last 12 months grew 29.6 percent (US $\$ 3,324$ million), mainly due to the credit provided by banks (up 31.8 percent, with an annual flow of US $\$ 3,300$ million). It is worth pointing out the higher growth shown by corporate loans (up 36.9 percent, with an annual flow of US\$ 2,768 million).

CREDIT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

|  | Balance in million of US Dollars |  |  | Growth rates |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. 06 | Nov. 07 | Dec. 07 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Dec. } 07 / \\ \text { Dec. } 06 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Dec. } 07 / \\ \text { Nov. } 07 \end{gathered}$ |
| Commercial banks | 10,370 | 13,253 | 13,670 | 31.8 | 3.1 |
| State bank | 173 | 169 | 170 | -1.7 | 0.6 |
| Microfinance institutions | 627 | 672 | 672 | 7.2 | -.- |
| Financial companies | 46 | 24 | 28 | -39.1 | 16.7 |
| TOTAL | 11,216 | 14,118 | 14,540 | 29.6 | 3.0 |

## Economic deficit of SI. 3,064 million in December 2007

The operations of the central government posted an economic deficit of S/. 3,064 million in December since non-financial expenditure showed a higher growth rate ( 17.4 percent in real terms) than current revenues ( 7.6 percent). Excluding transfers to other public entities, nonfinancial expenditure grew 18.0 percent in real terms, as a result of which a surplus of $\mathrm{S} / .5,812$ million ( 1.7 percent of GDP) was observed in 2007. This sum was higher than the one seen in 2006 ( 1.4 percent of GDP) due to the surpluses generated in the previous months.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
(Million of Nuevos Soles)

|  | December |  |  | Year |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2006 | 2007 | \% Chg Real | 2006 | 2007 | \% Chg Real |
| 1. CURRENT REVENUES | 4,409 | 4,929 | 7.6 | 52,715 | 61,031 | 13.8 |
| A. Tax revenue | 3,860 | 4,168 | 3.9 | 45,485 | 52,485 | 13.4 |
| B. Non tax revenue | 549 | 761 | 33.5 | 7,229 | 8,546 | 16.1 |
| 2. NON-FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE | 6,289 | 7,674 | 17.4 | 43,260 | 50,048 | 13.4 |
| A. Non financial expenditure net of transfers | 5,143 | 6,307 | 18.0 | 32,975 | 35,840 | 6.5 |
| - Non financial current expenditure | 3,708 | 4,215 | 9.4 | 28,099 | 29,841 | 4.2 |
| - Capital expenditure | 1,435 | 2,092 | 40.2 | 4,877 | 5,999 | 19.9 |
| - Gross capital formation | 1,441 | 2,088 | 39.4 | 4,779 | 5,926 | 20.8 |
| - Other | -6 | 3 | n.a | 97 | 73 | -27.3 |
| B. Transfers to other public entities | 1,145 | 1,367 | 14.8 | 10,285 | 14,209 | 35.7 |
| - Nonfinancial current expenditure | 953 | 1,023 | 3.3 | 9,153 | 12,857 | 38.1 |
| - Capital expenditure | 192 | 344 | 71.8 | 1,131 | 1,352 | 16.4 |
| 3. CAPITAL REVENUES | 40 | 19 | -53.1 | 361 | 361 | -1.7 |
| 4. PRIMARY BALANCE | $\underline{-1,840}$ | -2,725 |  | 9,816 | 11,343 |  |
| 5. INTEREST PAYMENTS | 449 | 339 | -27.4 | 5,413 | 5,531 | 0.4 |
| 6. OVERALL BALANCE | -2,289 | -3,064 |  | 4,403 | 5,812 |  |
| 7. FINANCING | 2,289 | 3,064 |  | -4,403 | -5,812 |  |
| 1. External | 761 | 354 |  | -1,832 | -6,840 |  |
| A. Disbursements | 1,178 | 1,465 |  | 1,955 | 10,676 |  |
| B. Amortizations | -417 | -1,110 |  | -3,787 | -17,515 |  |
| 2. Domestic | 1,472 | 2,703 |  | -2,875 | 579 |  |
| 3. Privatization | 57 | 6 |  | 304 | 449 |  |

Memo:
Expenditure from the Fund to stabilise the price
Of fuel (January-December) *
Certificate of Recognition of the Annual Rights
$80 \quad 770$
Payment by Works - CRPAO (US\$) ** 696

* As of December due to the PETROPERU amounted to $\mathrm{S} / .389$ million.
** Source: MTC - value to the progress of work for issuing CRPAOs (non interests).
The economic surplus of the central government -trend indicator- fell from S/. 6,587 million ( 2.0 percent of GDP) to $\mathrm{S} / .5,812$ million (1.7 percent of GDP) between November and December 2007. This evolution of the trend indicator on the central government's economic surplus was
reflected both in the slow down of current revenues and in the faster pace of non-financial expenditure in December 2007.

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

|  | Periods of 12 months |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Year 2006 <br> A | Dec 2006 <br> Nov 2007 <br> B | Year 2007 <br> C | \% Chg Real |  |
|  |  |  |  | CIA | C/B |
| 1. CURRENT REVENUES | 52,715 | 60,510 | 61,031 | 13.8 | 0.6 |
| A. Tax revenue | 45,485 | 52,177 | 52,485 | 13.4 | 0.3 |
| B. Non tax revenue | 7,229 | 8,334 | 8,546 | 16.1 | 2.2 |
| 2. NON-FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE | 43,260 | 48,664 | 50,049 | 13.4 | 2.3 |
| A. Current expenditure | 37,252 | 42,121 | 42,699 | 12.5 | 0.9 |
| B. Capital expenditure | 6,008 | 6,542 | 7,350 | 19.2 | 11.1 |
| 3. CAPITAL REVENUES | 361 | 381 | 361 | -1.7 | -5.6 |
| 4. PRIMARY BALANCE | 9,816 | 12,228 | 11,343 |  |  |
| 5. INTEREST PAYMENTS | 5,413 | 5,641 | 5,531 | 0.4 | -2.2 |
| 6. OVERALL BALANCE | 4,403 | 6,587 | 5,812 |  |  |
| 7. NET FINANCING | -4,403 | -6,587 | -5,812 |  |  |
| 1. External | -1,832 | -6,433 | -6,840 |  |  |
| A. Disbursements | 1,955 | 10,388 | 10,676 |  |  |
| B. Amortizations | -3,787 | -16,822 | -17,515 |  |  |
| 2. Domestic | -2,875 | -653 | 579 |  |  |
| 3. Privatization | 304 | 500 | 449 |  |  |

Memo:
Net non-finacial expenditures of transfers

| to other public entities | 32,975 | 34,676 | 35,840 | 6.5 | 2.7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

* To avoid the volatility of monthly series, this chart presents the annual accumulated result.

The current revenues of the central government (SI. 4,929 million) in December 2007 grew 7.6 percent in real terms compared to December 2006, reflecting the sustained growth of economic activity and a favorable international context for our exports. Tax revenues (S/. 4,168 million) increased by 3.9 percent in real terms, mainly due to the increase seen in income tax (25.1 percent), value added tax ( 2.1 percent), and other tax revenues ( 1.4 percent).

Non-financial expenditure net of transfers to other public entities (SI. 6,307 million) grew a real 18.0 percent, due to the 9.4 percent growth ( $\mathrm{S} / .4,215$ million) observed in current revenues. By group of expenditure, spending in goods and services increased 22.7 percent and transfers to the private sector increased 7.4 percent. Moreover, capital expenditure increased 40.2 percent, mainly due to the real growth seen in gross capital formation (39.4 percent).

## International Markets

## Country risk at 223 basis points

Between January 16 and 23, the country risk indicator, measured by the EMBI+ Peru spread, rose from 193 to 223 basis points, following the evolution of spreads in the region (the EMBI+ Latin America rose from 283 to 322 basis points). This rise in the country risk indicator was due to increased risk aversion given fears of a recession in the United States as there is skepticism about the effectiveness of the measures implemented by the U.S. government to stimulate the economy. Moreover, a higher flight to quality effect -or migration to safer assets- was seen due to the higher losses observed in global stocks.

Country risk indicators
(January 2007-January 2008)


## Oil price fell to US\$ 87.6 per barrel

The price of WTI oil fell 3.5 percent to US\$ 87.6 per barrel between January 16 and 23. The fall in the price of oil this week was associated with the increase of inventories in the United States, with the collapse of stock markets, and with persistent fears of a recession in the United States, the world's largest consumer of energy. The price of oil fell despite interruptions of production in Mexico and despite rumors that the OPEC will not increase its production quota in its next month's meeting.

## WTI oil prices



Between January 16 and 23, the price of gold rose 1.6 percent to US\$ 889.3 per ounce troy. This price rise was associated with expectations that the FED will reduce its rates even further in its ordinary meeting -which would contribute to an additional depreciation of the dollar-, and with the favorable prospects for gold in 2008. However, part of the gains of gold were reduced due to the drop seen in the price of oil, which undermined the attraction of gold as a hedge against inflation.

In the same period of analysis, the price of copper dropped 0.3 percent to US\$ 3.18 per pound, despite the reduction of copper inventories at the London Metal Exchange (inventories decreased 7.8 percent to $176,175 \mathrm{MT}$ ). This price fall was associated with investors' persistent fears of a potential recession in the United States -the world's second major consumer of copper-, despite the FED's strong cut of interest rates. Another factor contributing to this price drop was the expectations generated by the restart of operations at the Mexican mine Cananea.

Between January 16 and 23, the price of zinc fell 2.0 percent to US\$ 1.01 per pound, due mainly to the strong increase of zinc inventories seen at the London Metal Exchange (LME) -inventories grew 9.8 percent to $108,925 \mathrm{MT}$ - and to investors' profit taking due to fears that a slowdown in the world's major economy might affect the demand for basic metals.

## Cotización del Oro



Copper prices
(January 2007 - January 2008)


Zinc prices
(January 2006-January 2008)


## Dollar depreciated against the yen

Between January 16 and 23, the dollar appreciated 0.1 percent against the euro and depreciated 0.8 percent against the yen. The dollar strengthened slightly against the euro due to increased risk aversion and to fears that the slow down of the U.S. economy might affect growth in the Eurozone.

Flight to quality toward assets in dollars (U.S. Treasury securities) also contributed to this result.


On the other hand, the dollar lost ground against the yen due to higher risk aversion (reversal of carry trade operations) given deepening losses in global stock markets.

## Yield on 10-year US Treasuries fell to 3.54 percent

Between January 16 and 23, the 3month Libor fell from 3.95 to 3.33 percent, and the yield on the 10 year Treasury bond fell from 3.74 to 3.54 percent. The fall seen in the case of the Treasury bond was due to the higher demand for safer assets (flight to quality effect) given fears of a possible recession in the United States, as specialized analysts were not convinced by the plan proposed by president Bush.

3-month Libor and yield on 10-year US Treasury bonds
(January 2007 - January 2008)
\%


## Lima Stock Exchange has fallen 24.2 percent

So far this month (up to January 23), the General and Blue Chip indices of the Lima Stock Exchange (LSE) have fallen 24.3 and 23.1 percent respectively, following the trend of the main international stock markets.

Moreover, between January 16 and 23, the General and the Blue Chip indices showed a negative evolution and dropped 10.6 and 12.5 percent respectively. This was due to the collapse of global markets given fears of a recession in the United States (Bush's package of measures to stimulate the economy was considered disappointing) and to the downturn of the prices of industrial metals.

Lima Stock Exchange Indicators
(January 2007 - January 2008)



| Rendimiento de los U.S. Treasuries (10 años) / U.S. Treasuries yield (10 years) |
| :--- |
| Stripped spread del EMBI+ PERÚ (pbs) / EMBI+ PERU stripped spread (basis |

* Incluye depósitos de Promcepri, Fondo de Estabilización Fiscal (FEF), Cofide, fondos administrados por la ONP; y otros depósitos del MEF. El detalle se presenta en el cuadro No. 24 de la Nota Semanal.
** A partir del 10 de enero de 2008, esta tasa se elevó a 6,00\%.
*** Las tasas de interés para los créditos de regulación monetaria en dólares serán a la tasa Libor a un mes más un punto porcentual
**** A partir del 21 de enero, el BCRP utiliza los depósitos a plazo en moneda nacional como instrumento monetario.
***** Desde el 29 de setiembre de 2006, el JP Morgan, de acuerdo a sus criterios de liquidez de mercado, ha incluído dentro de su EMBI+ PERÚ los bonos globales Peru 2025 y 2033 . Al ser los spreads de dichos b a los 200 pbs, ello explica el aumento de cerca de 40 pbs en el EMBI+ PERÚ a partir del 29 de setiembre.
Fuente: BCRP, INEI, Banco de la Nación, BVL, Sunat, SBS, Reuters y Bloomberg.
Elaboración: Departamento de Publicaciones Económicas.

