



Indicators

	Corporate prime rate in dollars rose to 6.27 percent
	Interbank interest rate in soles at 4.24 percent
	Exchange rate: S/. 2.595 per US dollar
	Inflación in February 2013: -0.09 percent
	Trade déficit of US\$ 484 million in January 2013
	Country risk at March 5: 132 basis points

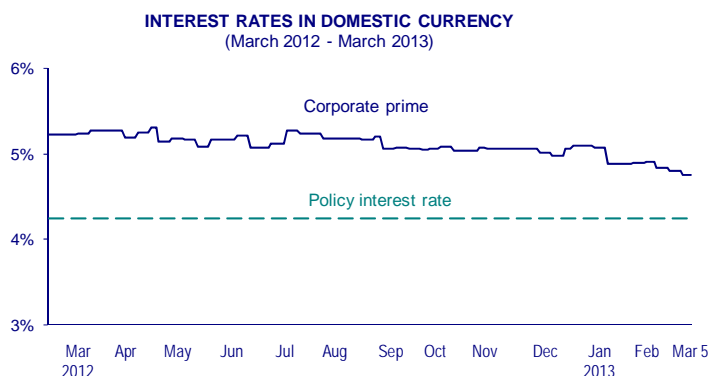
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Corporate prime rate in nuevos soles at 4.76 percent

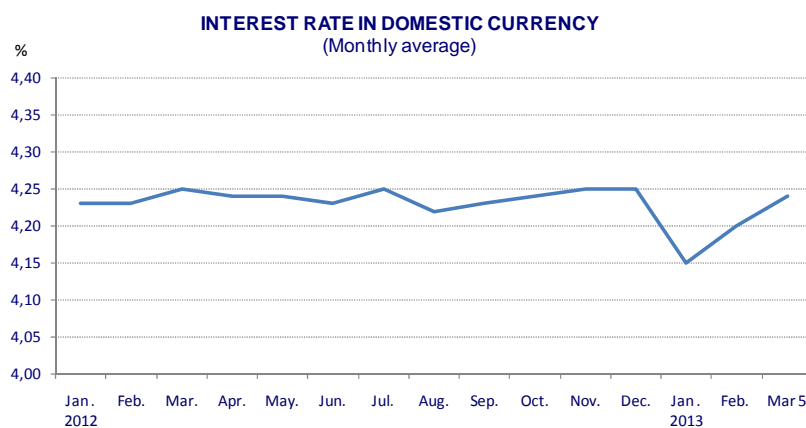
Between February 26 and March 5, 2013, the average **corporate prime rate** in domestic currency declined from 4.80 to 4.76 percent.

On the other hand, the average corporate interest rate in foreign currency rose from 5.59 to 6.27 percent in this period.



Average interbank interest rate at 4.24 percent

The average **interbank interest rate** in domestic currency at March 5, 2013, was 4.24 percent.



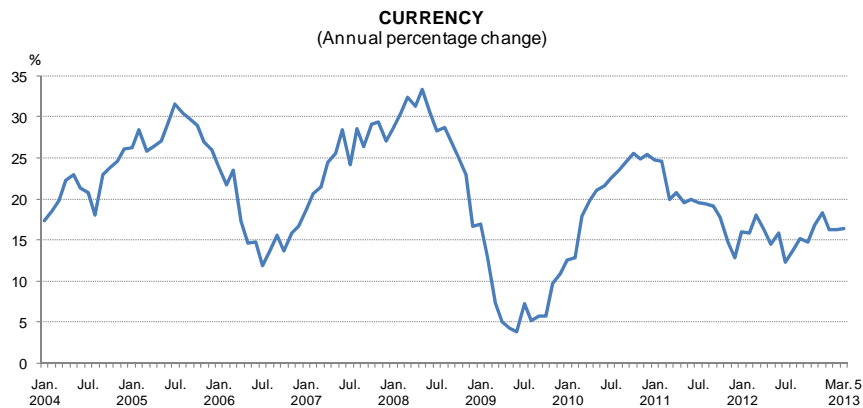
Average interbank rate		
	Average	S.D
March 2011	3.68%	0.12
June 2011	4.28%	0.05
September	4.27%	0.05
December	4.24%	0.03
January 2012	4.23%	0.02
February	4.23%	0.02
March	4.25%	0.00
April	4.24%	0.02
May	4.24%	0.01
June	4.23%	0.02
July	4.25%	0.02
August	4.22%	0.03
September	4.23%	0.02
October	4.24%	0.01
November	4.25%	0.00
December	4.25%	0.02
January 2013	4.15%	0.13
February	4.20%	0.05
March 5	4.24%	0.01

Monetary operations

Between February 27 and March 5, 2013, the Central Bank made the following **monetary operations**: i) Auctions of 189-day to 374-day BCRP Certificates of Deposit for a daily average of S/. 123 million. The average rate on these operations, which reached a balance of S/. 24.21 billion, was 3.79 percent; ii) auctions of 1-day and 3-day term deposits in soles for a daily average of S/. 8.51 billion at an average rate of 4.19 percent, which reached a balance of S/. 5.90 billion; iii) purchases of foreign currency for a total of US\$ 10 million, iv) sales of foreign currency to the Treasury for a total of US\$ 50 million, and v) overnight deposits in domestic currency of S/. 128 million.

Currency in circulation: S/. 31.38 billion at March 5, 2013

Between February 26 and March 5, **currency in circulation** rose by S/. 440 million to S/. 31.38 billion, registering a growth rate of 16.4 percent in the last 12 months.



BCRP OPERATIONS

(Millions of nuevos soles)

	BALANCE			FLOWS		
	Dec 31, 2011	Feb 28, 2013	Mar 5, 2013	2013*	Mar-13 *	From 02/26 to 03/05
I. NET INTERNATIONAL POSITION	117,462	124,001	123,991	4,609	-10	-383
(Millions of US\$)	46,063	47,877	47,873	1,810	-4	-148
1. Exchange Operations				2,031	18	-132
a. Over the counter operations				3,370	10	10
b. Public sector				-1,342	8	-142
c. CDLD BCRP				0	0	0
d. Other exchange operations				3	0	0
2. Rest				-221	-22	-16
II. NET DOMESTIC ASSET	-85,217	-93,048	-92,614	-5,476	433	822
1. Monetary Sterilization	-51,567	-62,266	-61,570	-10,003	696	-583
a. Certificates and Term deposits	-30,053	-36,200	-30,105	-52	6,096	9,855
BCRP Certificates of Deposit (CDBCRP)	-20,805	-23,865	-24,205	-3,400	-340	-640
Term Deposits	-9,248	-12,336	-5,900	3,348	6,436	10,495
b. Reserve requirements in Domestic Currency	-20,491	-25,351	-30,857	-10,366	-5,505	-10,381
c. Other monetary operations	-1,024	-715	-609	415	106	-58
2. Fiscal Sterilization	-39,939	-36,242	-36,604	3,334	-362	1,304
3. Other	6,289	5,460	5,560	1,193	100	101
III. CURRENCY ** (I+II)	32,244	30,953	31,377	-867	424	440
(Monthly percentage change)	10.6%	0.6%	1.4%			
(Accumulated percentage change)	33.6%	-4.0%	-2.7%			
(YoY)	18.3%	16.3%	16.4%			

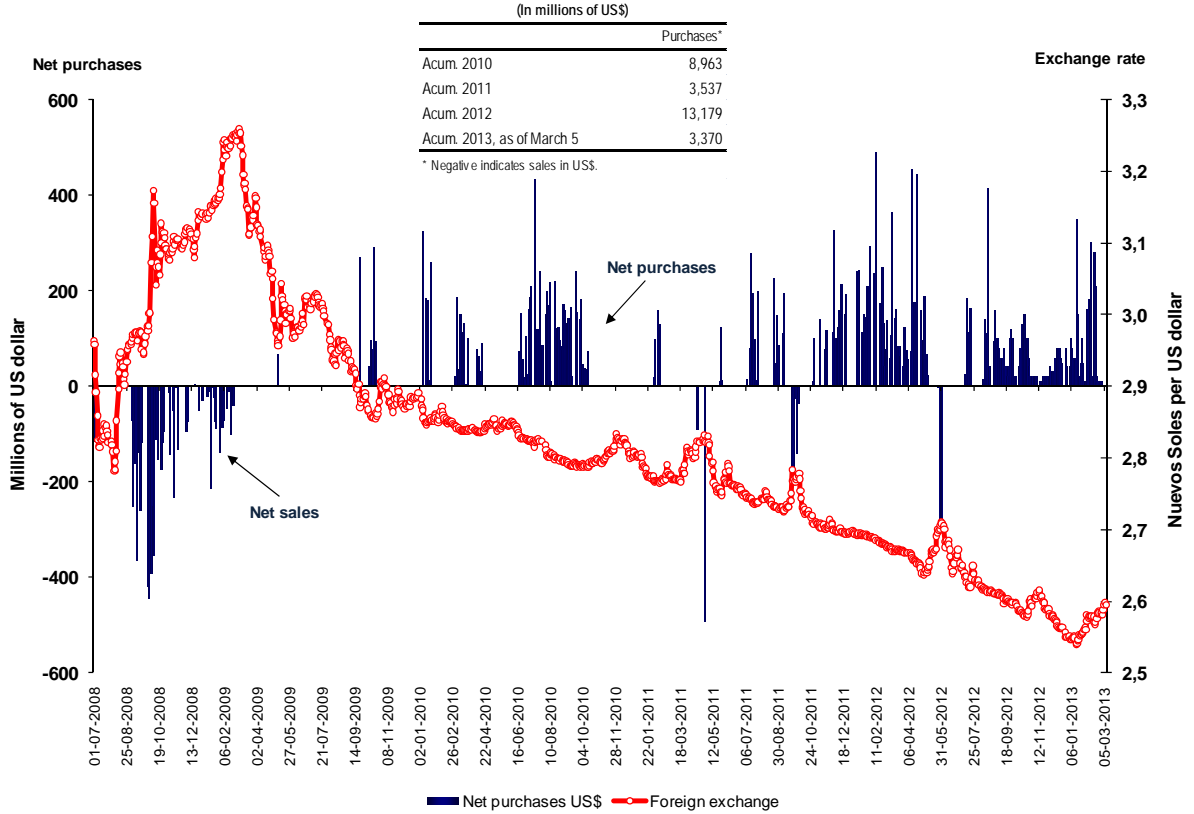
* As of March 5, 2013.

** Preliminary data.

Foreign exchange rate: S/. 2.595 per US dollar

Between February 26 and March 5, the average **selling price of the dollar** in the interbank market rose from S/. 2.585 to S/. 2.595 per dollar, which represented a depreciation of the nuevo sol of 0.39 percent. In this period, the Central Bank intervened in the foreign exchange market buying foreign currency for a total of US\$ 10 million.

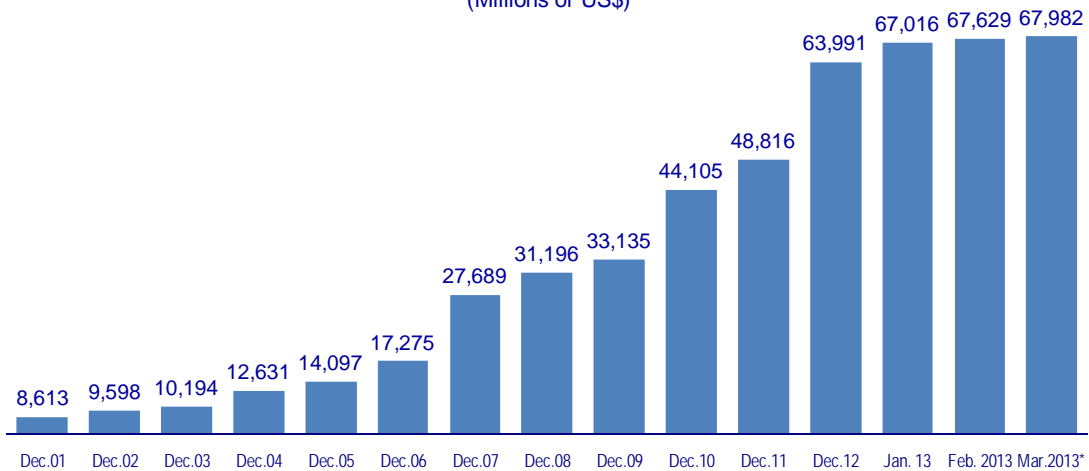
EXCHANGE RATE AND NET DOLLAR PURCHASE



Net international reserves amount to US\$ 67.98 billion

Net international reserves (NIRs) at March 5, 2013, amounted to US\$ 67.98 billion. This amount of reserves is higher by US\$ 353 million than the one recorded at the end of February 2013.

NET INTERNATIONAL RESERVES (Millions of US\$)



* As of 5.

The increase in NIRs registered so far this month is explained mainly by the increase of commercial banks' deposits (US\$ 340 million), by higher deposits of the public sector at the Central Bank (US\$ 19 million), and the Central Bank's net purchases of foreign currency (US\$ 10 million). This increase was in part offset by lower valuation of investments (US\$ 50 million).

The **foreign exchange position** of the BCRP at March 5, 2013, was US\$ 47.87 billion. This amount is US\$ 4 million higher than the one registered at the end of February 2013.

Inflation in Metropolitan Lima: -0.09 percent in February

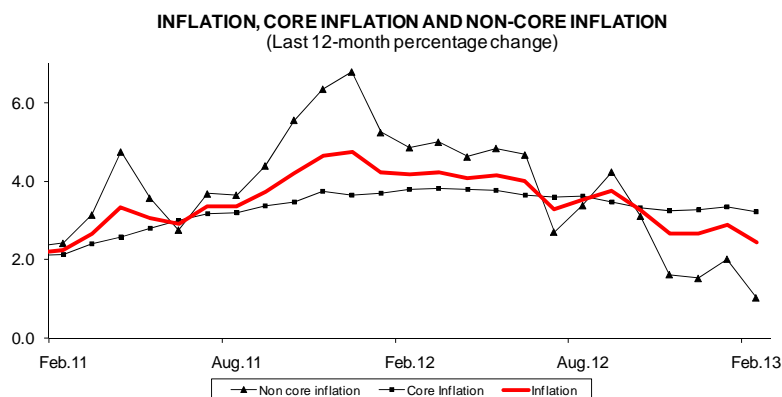
The consumer price index in Metropolitan Lima showed a variation of -0.09 percent in February, a lower rate to the one registered in January (0.12 percent). With this result, inflation in the last 12 months shows a rate of 2.45 percent.

INFLATION (Annual percentage change)

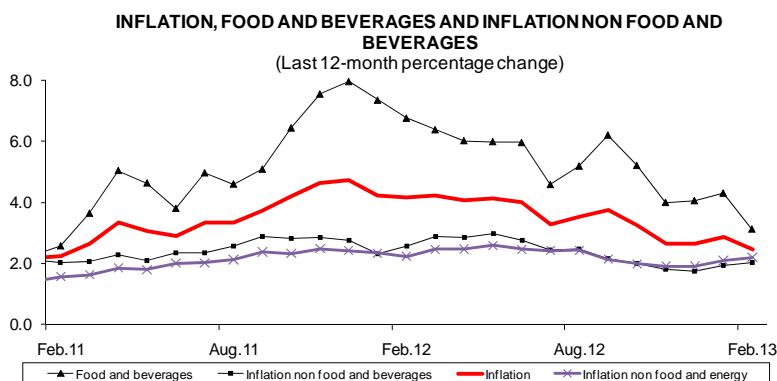
	Weight 2009=100	Monthly		12-month indicator		
		Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	Feb. 2012	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013
CPI	100.0	0.12	-0.09	4.17	2.87	2.45
Core index	65.2	0.29	0.21	3.79	3.34	3.22
Goods	32.9	0.09	0.22	3.36	2.45	2.41
Services	32.2	0.49	0.19	4.23	4.22	4.04
Non core index	34.8	-0.21	-0.63	4.86	2.01	1.02
Food	14.8	-0.40	-2.32	7.82	2.77	0.23
Fuel	2.8	0.30	1.23	3.91	-0.06	0.72
Transporting	8.9	-0.31	0.43	3.44	2.40	3.08
Utilities	8.4	0.10	0.82	1.31	0.90	0.41
Note.-						
Food and beverages	37.8	0.19	-0.71	6.77	4.30	3.12
CPI without food and beverages	62.2	0.07	0.32	2.55	1.95	2.02
CPI without food and energy	56.4	0.04	0.18	2.23	2.09	2.20

Source: INEI.

Core inflation registered a monthly rate of 0.21 percent and a rate of 3.22 percent in the last twelve months. **Non-core inflation** showed a rate of -0.63 percent in the month and a rate of 1.02 percent in the last twelve months.



Food and beverage inflation showed a rate of -0.71 percent in February and a rate of 3.12 percent in the last 12 months. On the other hand, **inflation without food and beverages** registered a rate of 0.32 percent in the month and a rate of 2.02 percent in the last 12 months. Furthermore, **inflation without food and energy** registered a rate 0.18 percent in February and a rate of 2.20 in the last 12 months.



Three items contributed with 0.13 basis points to increase inflation in February: electricity rate (0.06 percentage points), meals outside the home (0.04 percentage points), and gasoline (0.03 percentage points). On the other hand, three items contributed with 0.24 percentage points to reduce the inflation rate: poultry meat (-0.17 percentage points), potato (-0.04 percentage points), and sugar (-0.03 percentage points).

National inflation rate

In compliance with the provisions of article 1 of Law 29438 approved by Congress, as from January 2012 the National Institute of Statistics (INEI) publishes the national consumer price index in addition to the consumer price index of Metropolitan Lima. This index provides information on the prices of a basket of 758 goods and services based on the data collected each month using a sample of 117 food markets and 21,200 commercial and services establishments in the country. Approximately 115,790 price data are collected each month.

The index provides information on consumer prices in the urban areas of 26 of the country's major cities, including 24 departmental capital cities and 2 non-capital cities (Chimbote and Tarapoto).

The base period for the new national consumer price index is December 2011 = 100. The weights reflect the importance of households' expenditure in goods and services relative to their total consumption based on data collected in the 2008-09 consumption survey (ENAPREF 2008-2009).

In February, the national CPI index registered a variation of -0.04 percent and thus accumulated a variation of 2.42 percent in the year. It is worth pointing out that several prices dropped in February, including the prices of some perishable agricultural products such as sugar (-4.3 percent), eviscerated poultry (-5.3 percent), yellow potato (-9.5 percent), white potato (-3.2 percent), lemon (-15.8 percent), and eggs (-4.7 percent). Other items whose prices increased included electricity rate (2.2 percent) and interprovincial bus fares (2.9 percent).

Liquidity and credit to the private sector at February 15

In the past four weeks, **total credit to the private sector** grew 0.4 percent (S/. 700 million) and thus accumulated a growth rate of 14.2 percent in the last 12 months. By currencies, credit in soles grew 0.7 percent (S/. 680 million), while credit in dollars had a null variation (US\$ 8 million).

Total liquidity grew 1.2 percent (S/. 2.07 billion) and thus accumulated an annual growth rate of 14.8 percent. By currencies, liquidity in soles grew 2.0 percent (S/. 2.44 billion), while liquidity in dollars decreased 0.7 percent (negative flow of US\$ 144 million).

BCRP Survey on Macroeconomic Expectations: February 2013

The results of the BCRP Survey on Macroeconomic Expectations carried out in February show that economic analysts and financial entities expect levels of inflation within the Central Bank's to the next 2 years.

SURVEY OF MACROECONOMIC EXPECTATIONS: INFLATION (%)

	<u>Survey date</u>		
	Dec. 31	Jan. 31	Feb. 28
ECONOMIC ANALYSTS 1/			
2012	2.5	2.5	2.5
2013	2.4	2.5	2.4
2014	-	-	2.4
FINANCIAL ENTITIES 2/			
2012	2.6	2.7	2.7
2013	2.5	2.5	2.5
2014	-	-	2.5
NON FINANCIAL FIRMS 3/			
2013	3.0	3.0	3.0
2014	3.0	3.0	3.0
2015	-	-	3.0

^{1/} 20 analysts in December 2012, 20 in January 2013 and 21 in February.

^{2/} 19 financial entities in December 2012, 20 in January 2013, and 20 in February .

^{3/} Sample of firms of various economic sectors.

Moreover, economic agents have kept their estimates of the GDP growth rate at end of 2013

SURVEY OF MACROECONOMIC EXPECTATIONS: GDP (%)

	<u>Survey date</u>		
	Dec. 31	Jan. 31	Feb. 28
ECONOMIC ANALYSTS 1/			
2012	6.1	6.3	6.3
2013	6.3	6.3	6.5
2014	-	-	6.0
FINANCIAL ENTITIES 2/			
2012	6.1	6.3	6.3
2013	6.0	6.2	6.1
2014	-	-	6.0
NON FINANCIAL FIRMS 3/			
2013	6.0	6.2	6.1
2014	6.0	6.1	6.0
2015	-	-	6.0

^{1/} 20 analysts in December 2012, 20 in January 2013 and 21 in February.

^{2/} 19 financial entities in December 2012, 20 in January 2013, and 20 in February .

^{3/} Sample of firms of various economic sectors.

As regards the foreign exchange rate, all the economic agents estimate a higher foreign exchange rate at end 2013.

SURVEY OF MACROECONOMIC EXPECTATIONS: EXCHANGE RATE*

	Survey date		
	Dec. 31	Jan. 31	Feb. 28
ECONOMIC ANALYSTS 1/			
2012	2.50	2.47	2.50
2013	2.50	2.45	2.45
2014	-	-	2.47
FINANCIAL ENTITIES 2/			
2012	2.51	2.50	2.50
2013	2.50	2.45	2.45
2014	-	-	2.45
NON FINANCIAL FIRMS 3/			
2013	2.55	2.50	2.55
2014	2.60	2.53	2.55
2015	-	-	2.59

1/ 20 analysts in December 2012, 20 in January 2013 and 21 in February.

2/ 19 financial entities in December 2012, 20 in January 2013, and 20 in February.

3/ Sample of firms of various economic sectors.

* Exchange rate at end of year.

Trade balance: Deficit of US\$ 484 million in January 2013

In January the trade balance registered a deficit of US\$ 484 million in contrast than surplus trade observed in January 2012 (US\$ 684 million). It was affected by the dynamism that keep imports added the effect of the fall in exports, mainly to the traditional products.

TRADE BALANCE

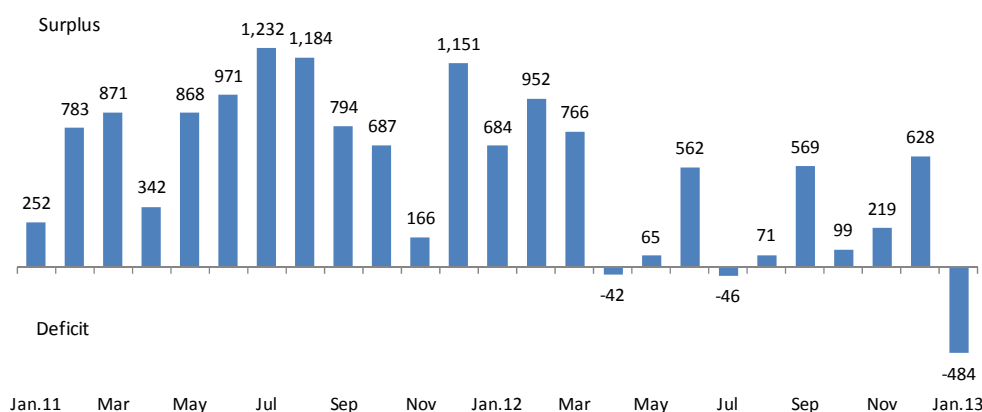
(Millions of US\$)

	January		
	2012	2013	% chg.
EXPORTS	3,988	3,264	-18.2
Traditional products	3,107	2,414	-22.3
Non-traditional products	859	821	-4.3
Other	23	28	24.8
IMPORTS	3,305	3,748	13.4
Consumption goods	609	682	12.0
Raw materials	1,674	1,838	9.8
Capital goods	992	1,218	22.9
Other goods	30	9	-69.2
TRADE BALANCE	684	-484	

Source: BCRP, SUNAT, Zofratatna, Banco de la Nación and companies.

Trade Balance

(Millions of US\$)



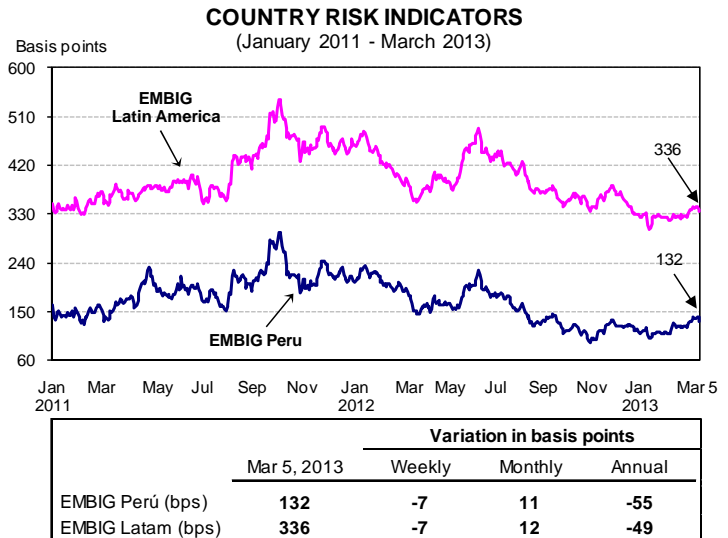
International Markets

Average country risk in February was 127 basis points

In **February**, the average country risk indicator, measured by the **EMBIG Peru** spread, rose from 110 in January to 127 basis points.

Likewise, the EMBIG Latin America spread rose 10 basis points amid the increased risk aversion by fears over tightening measures in China, the political uncertainty in Italy, and fiscal problem in United States.

On **March 5**, the **EMBIG Peru** registered 132 basis points.

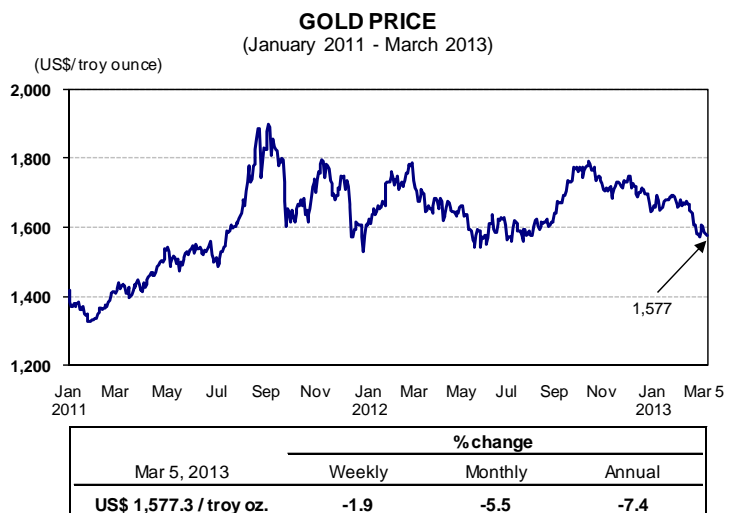


Average price of gold: US\$ 1,627.4 per troy ounce in February

In **February**, the price of **gold** decreased 2.7 percent to an average level of US\$ 1,627.4/troy ounce.

This conduct was mainly associated with hedge fund liquidations and with the publication of Indian imports whose have fallen about 50 percent in February. It was offset by increased demand by Russia and Kazakhstan.

On **March 5**, the price of **gold** was US\$ 1,577.3 per troy ounce.



In **February**, the price of **copper** rose 0.3 percent and recorded a monthly average of US\$ 3.66 per pound.

The price of copper was influenced by expectations of higher demand after the publication of manufacturing data in China to the beginning of month. This rise was offset by the mining production growth of 9 percent per year (tenth consecutive month of growth in supply).

The price of **copper** on **March 5** was US\$ 3.50/pound.



In **February**, the price of **zinc** increased 4.7 percent and recorded a monthly average of US\$ 0.97 per pound.

This price rise was influenced by investors' purchases of zinc stocks prior to the long holiday celebrated in China and by lower inventories in London Metal Exchange.

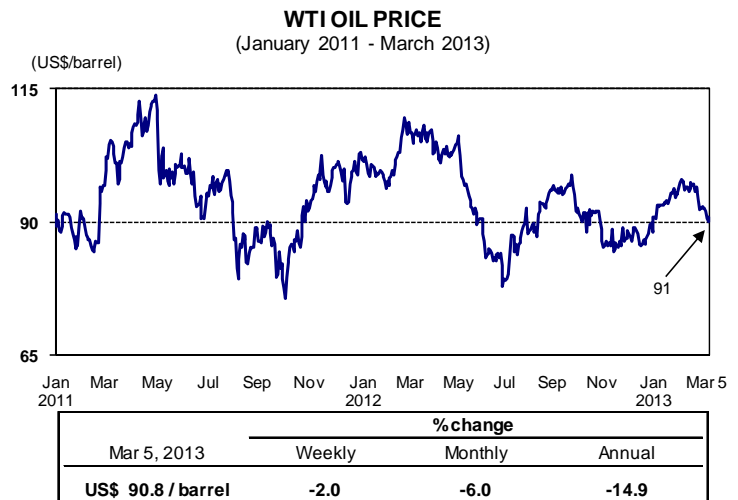
On **March 5** the price of **zinc** registered US\$ 0.90 per pound.



The price of **WTI oil** increased 0.6 percent in **February** and recorded an average price of US\$ 95.3 per barrel.

This upward behavior in the price of oil was explained by recovery of oil demand in China and by ongoing tensions in the Middle East. More than expected increase of crude inventories in the United States partially offset the rise.

On **March 5**, the price of **WTI oil** registered US\$ 90.8/barrel.

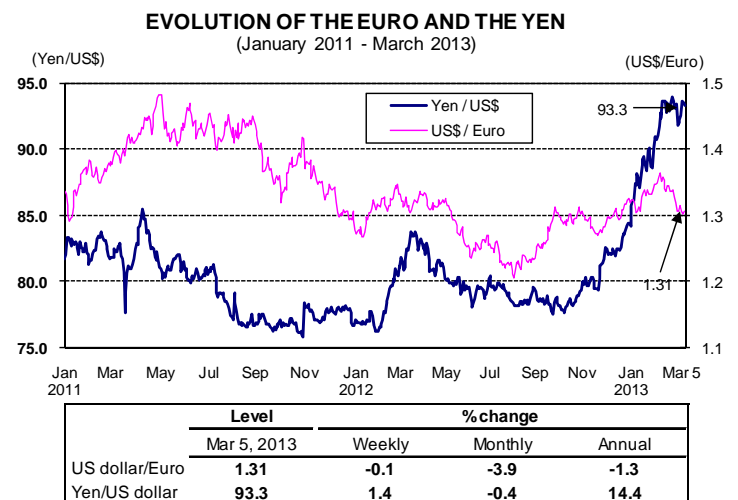


On average the dollar depreciated against the euro in February

In **February** the **dollar** depreciated on average 0.3 percent against the **euro**.

The depreciation of the dollar against the euro is explained by expectations about maintaining monetary stimulus from the Fed after Bernanke's statements.

On the other hand, the dollar appreciated 4.5 percent against the **yen**.



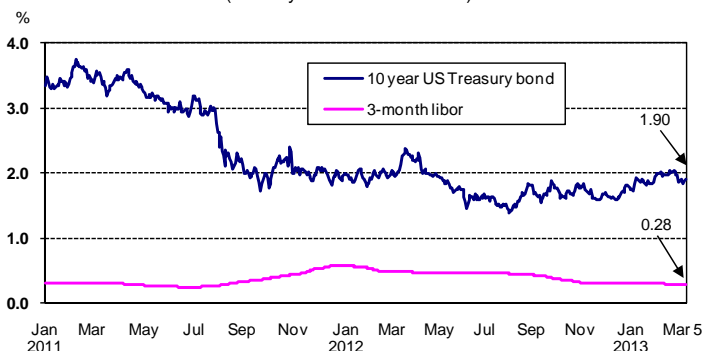
On **March 5**, the exchange rate was US\$ 1.31 per euro and 93.3 yens per US dollar.

Average yield on 10-year US Treasuries at 1.96 percent in February

On average the **3-month Libor** fell 1 basis points to 0.29 percent in **February**, while the yield on the **10-year US Treasury bonds** rose 8 basis points to 1.96 percent.

Expectations about maintaining monetary stimulus from the Fed after Bernanke's statement led to a lower preference for US Treasury bonds during the month.

3-MONTH LIBOR AND 10-YEAR US TREASURIES
(January 2011 - March 2013)



	Variation in basis points			
	Mar 5, 2013	Weekly	Monthly	Annual
3 months Libor (%)	0.28	-1	-1	-19
US Treasuries (%)	1.90	2	-10	-11

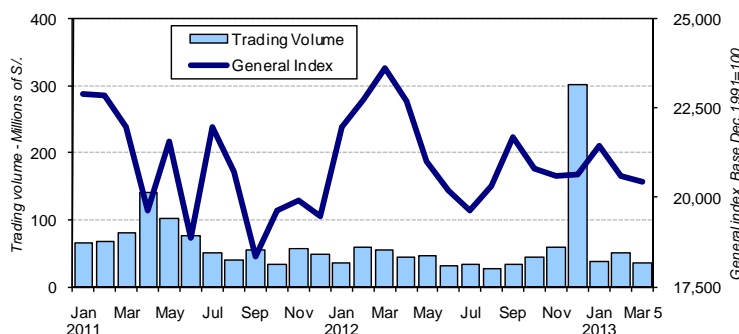
On **March 5**, the **3-month Libor** registered 0.28 percent and the yield on the 10-year US Treasury bonds registered 1.90 percent.

Lima Stock Exchange

In **January**, the **General** and the **Selective Indices** of the Lima Stock Exchange (LSE) fell 3.8 and 3.1 percent, respectively.

The negative results of the LSE indices were associated with the negative evolution of the stock markets in the region, the decline of precious commodity prices, and also due to the weak corporate results of local enterprises.

LIMA STOCK EXCHANGE INDICATORS
(January 2011 - March 2013)



	As of:	% change compared to:		
	Mar 5, 2013	Feb 26, 2013	Feb 28, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
General Index	20,446	-1.1	-0.8	-0.9
Selective Index	30,991	-1.6	-0.8	0.0

Year-to-date (at **March 5**), the General index of the LSE registered losses of 0.9 percent and Selective index registered a nil variation

