








### Indicadores

-  Credit to the private sector grew 9.2 percent in annual terms in December
-  Credit dollarization ratio: 30.5 percent in December
-  GDP grew 4.0 percent in November 2015
-  Price of gold at US\$ 1,086.3 per troy ounce
-  Price of crude at US\$ 28.5 per barrel

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## Monetary operations and interest rate

On January 19, the **interbank interest rate** in soles registered an average monthly rate of 4.0 percent. So far this month (at January 19), the BCRP has made the following monetary operations:

- **BCRP-CDs:** The balance of BCRP-CDs at January 19 was S/. 15.63 billion, with an average rate of 3.91 percent, while this balance at end-December was S/. 15.38 billion, with an average interest rate of 3.79 percent.
- **Term deposits:** The balance of term deposits at January 19 was S/. 2.80 billion, with an average interest rate of 3.97 percent. At the end of December, this balance was S/. 840 million at a rate of 3.74 percent.
- **Overnight deposits:** At January 19, overnight deposits showed a balance of S/. 345 million, with an average interest rate of 2.75 percent. At end-December, this balance was S/. 275 million with an average interest rate of 2.50 percent.
- **Auctions of Treasury funds:** On January 19, the balance of Treasury deposits placed through auctions was S/ 3.05 billion with an average interest rate of 5.53 percent. At the end of December, Treasury funds auctioned showed a balance of S/ 2.55 billion at an average rate of 5.47 percent.
- **Regular repos:** The balance of repos at January 19 was S/ 300 million, with an average interest rate of 5.21 percent. At the end of December, regular repos showed a balance of S/ 600 million at an average rate of 4.72 percent.

In January, the Central Bank has also made the following operations in the foreign exchange market.

- **Interventions in the foreign exchange market:** Between January 1 and January 19, the BCRP sold US\$ 133 million in the spot market.
- **FX Swaps:** The balance of these instruments at January 19 was S/. 27.90 billion, with an average rate of 0.65 percent. At end-December, this balance was S/. 26.35 billion, with an average interest rate of 0.60 percent.
- **CDR-BCRP:** At January 19, these CDs showed a balance of S/. 8.60 billion (US\$ 2.56 billion), with an interest rate of 0.61 percent. Of this balance, CDR-BCRP placed through special repo operations amount to S/. 1.90 billion (US\$ 567 million). At end-December, CDR BCRP showed a balance of S/. 7.06 billion (US\$ 2.12 billion) and an average interest rate of 0.58 percent.

## Monetary and foreign exchange operations: From December 31, 2015 to January 19, 2016

(Million S/)

			Balance (Interest rate)		Placement (Interest rate)					
			Dec 31. 2015	Jan 19. 2016	Overnight	2-month	3-month	6-month	12-month	18-month
Monetary operations	Sterilization	CD BCRP	15,380 (3.79%)	15,634 (3.91%)			2,094 (4.19%)	690 (4.43%)	660 (4.84%)	60 (5.09%)
		Term deposits	840 (3.74%)	2,800 (3.97%)	28,837 (3.77%)					
		Overnight deposits	275 (2.50%)	345 (2.75%)	4,124 (2.57%)					
	Injection	Funds of Treasury	2,550 (5.47%)	3,050 (5.53%)				500 (5.84%)		
		Repos	600 (4.72%)	300 (5.21%)	750 (4.04%)					
Foreign exchange operations		FX-Swaps	26,352 (0.60%)	27,890 (0.65%)		984 (0.75%)	2,973 (0.74%)	1,579 (0.68%)		
		CDR BCRP	5,157 (0.57%)	6,699 (0.61%)			1,765 (0.62%)	340 (0.67%)		
		CDR BCRP - Special	1,903	1,903						
		repos	1,903 (0.60%)	1,903 (0.60%)						

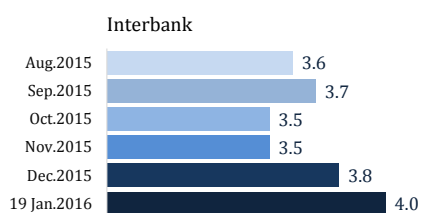
### Interbank interest rate in soles at 4.0 percent

On January 19, the **interbank interest rate** in soles registered an average monthly rate of 4.0 percent and the rate in dollars showed an annual rate of 0.4 percent. On the same date, the **corporate prime rate** –the interest rate charged by commercial banks to lower risk businesses– in soles recorded a rate of 5.0 percent, while the rate in dollars registered 1.0 percent.

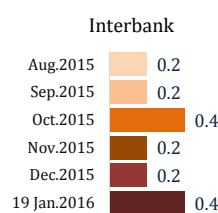
#### Interest rates

(%)

##### Domestic currency



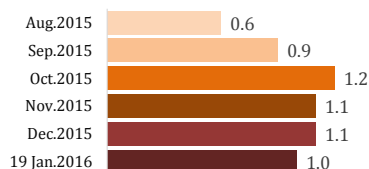
##### Foreign currency



##### 90-days corporate prime



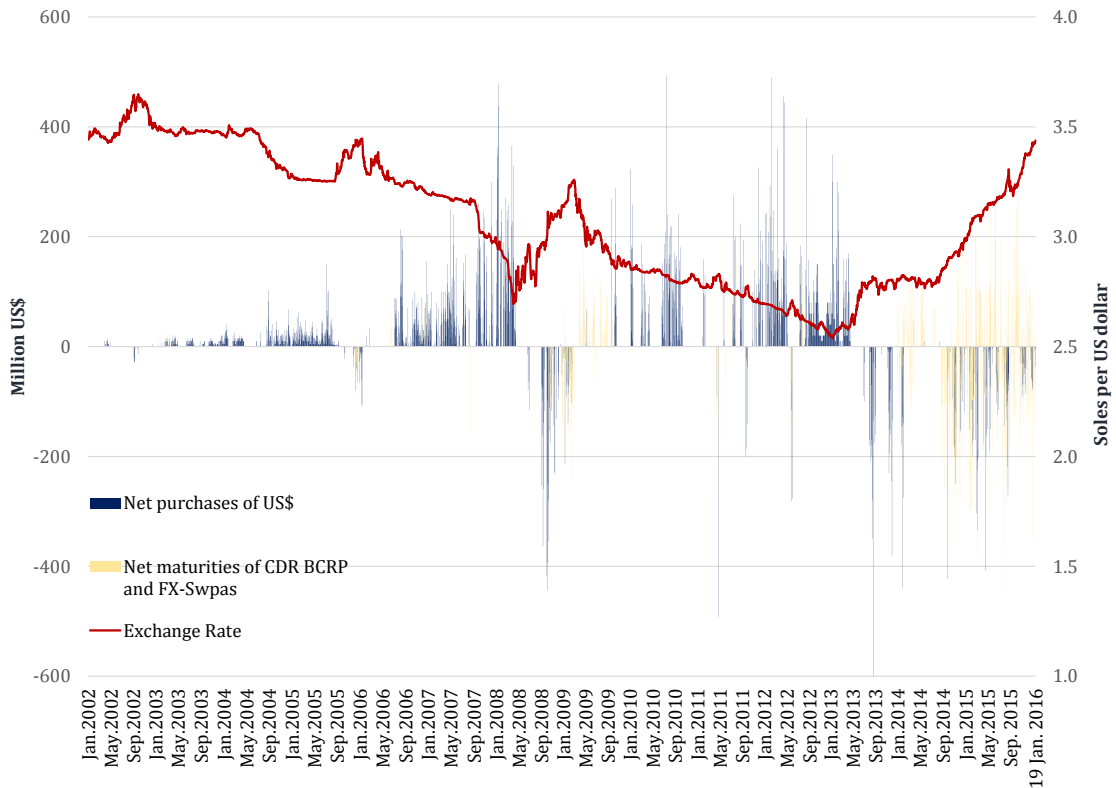
##### 90-days corporate prime



**Foreign exchange rate**

On January 19, the US dollar in the interbank market closed with a selling price of S/. 3.44 per dollar.

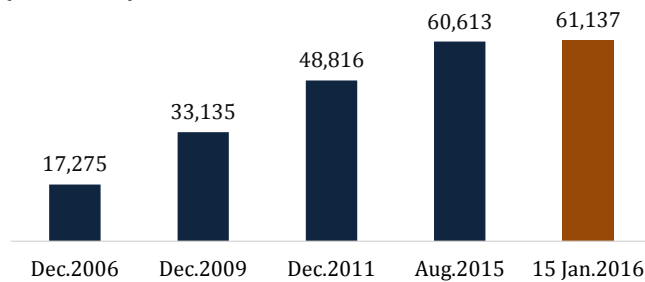
**Exchange rate and foreign exchange intervention**



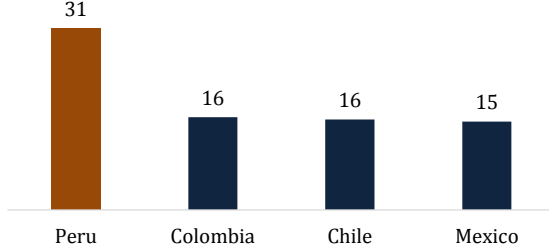
**International reserves amount to US\$ 61.14 billion at January 15, 2016**

On January 15, 2016, Peru’s net international reserves –made up mainly by liquid international assets– amounted to US\$ 61.14 billion. This level of reserves is equivalent to 31 percent of GDP and to 20 months of imports.

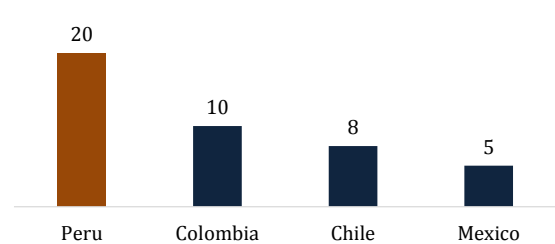
**Perú: Net International Reserves**  
(Million US\$)



**Ratio NIR/GDP: January 2016**  
(%)



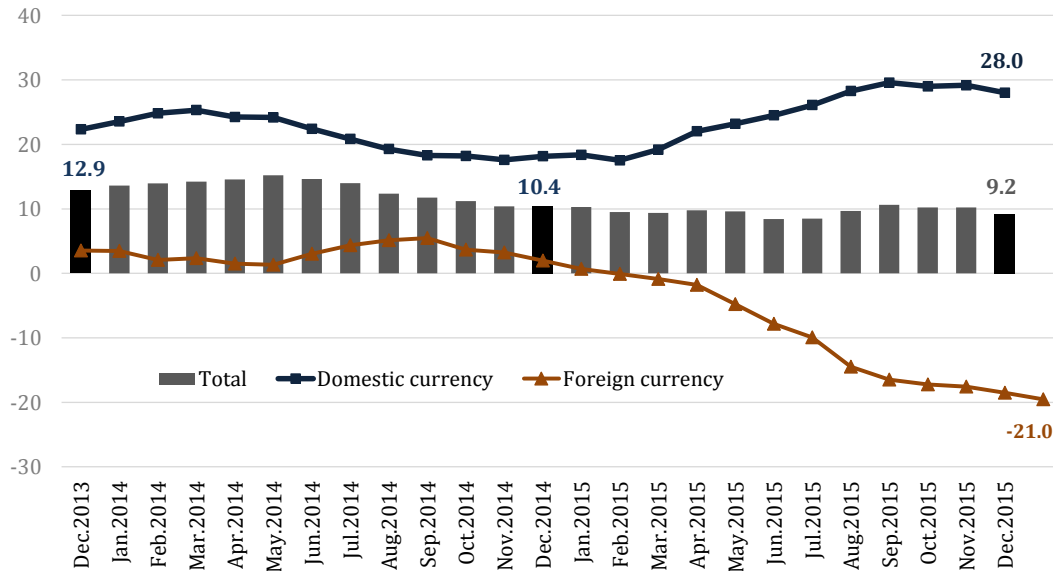
**Ratio NIR/Imports: January 2016**  
(N° months)



**Credit to the private sector: December 2015**

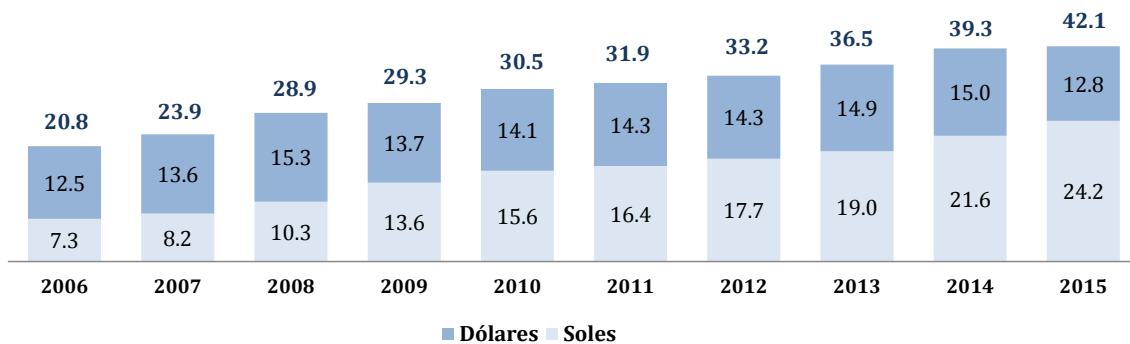
**Total credit** of depository institutions to the non-financial private sector –including the loans placed by local banks’ branch offices in other countries– fell 0.3 percent in December 2015 (negative flow of S/ 695 million) and thus registered an annual growth rate of 9.2 percent.

**Credit to the Private Sector**  
(Annual % change)



Credit to the private sector represented 42.1 percent of GDP in 2015.

**Credit to the Private Sector**  
(% of GDP)



Credit in soles grew 0.7 percent in the month (S/ 1.18 billion) and 28.0 percent compared to December 2014. On the other hand, credit in dollars fell 2.7 percent in December (negative flow of US\$ 631 million) and 21.0 percent in the last 12 months.

Corporate loans fell 0.9 percent in December due mainly to lower lending to the segment of corporations, large and medium-sized businesses (down 1.3 percent), while credit to individuals grew 0.9 percent in the month. In the latter segment, consumer loans grew 0.9 percent, while mortgage loans grew 0.8 percent.

## Credit to the private sector by type of loan

	MoM % chg.		YoY % chg.	
	November 2015	December 2015	November 2015	December 2015
Loans to companies 1/	1.2	-0.9	9.2	7.8
Corporate, large, and Medium-sized companies	1.2	-1.3	11.5	9.4
Small businesses	1.0	0.3	1.9	2.4
Loans to individuals 2/	1.0	0.9	12.0	11.8
Consumer loans	1.2	0.9	14.6	14.1
Mortgage	0.8	0.8	8.5	8.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>

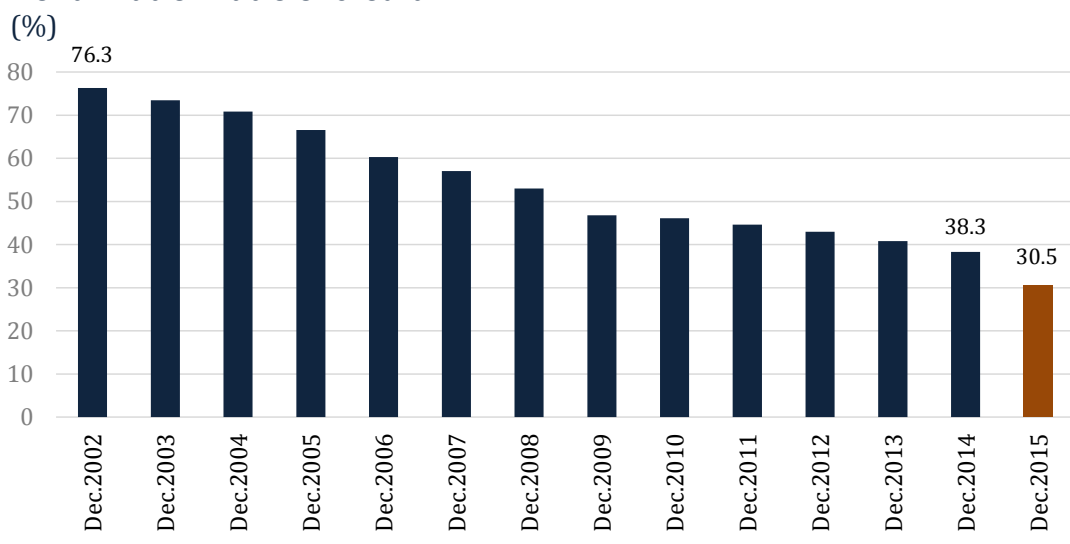
1 / Includes loans to legal persons and holdings of corporate bonds, including loans from foreign branches of banks.

2 / Includes non-profit organizations.

## The dollarization of credit decreased to 30.5 percent at end- 2015

The **ratio of dollarization** of credit to the private sector at end-2015 was 30.5 percent, 7.8 percentage points lower than in December 2014.

### Dollarization ratio of credit



## Liquidity in the private sector: December 2015

**Total liquidity** in the private sector grew 3.1 percent in December (S/ 7.14 billion) and thus recorded an annual growth rate of 6.9 percent. This increase of liquidity was mainly associated with an increased seasonal demand for currency (3.8 percent) and with increased total deposits (up 7.1 percent). It is worth mentioning that term deposits grew 9.7 percent while savings deposits grew 6.6 percent.

Liquidity in soles increased 5.5 percent in the month (S/ 8.06 billion) and thus recorded an annual growth rate of 4.1 percent, while liquidity in dollars declined 1.1 percent in December (negative flow of US\$ 309 million) and thus recorded a growth rate of 12.7 percent in the last twelve months.

## Liquidity by type of liability

	MoM % chg.		YoY % chg.	
	November 2015	December 2015	November 2015	December 2015
Currency	-0.8	6.8	5.6	3.8
Deposits	0.9	2.5	7.6	7.1
Demand deposits	-2.0	5.0	4.6	4.5
Saving deposits	-0.3	4.4	9.9	6.6
Term deposits	4.3	-0.9	8.1	9.7
CTS	12.3	-2.0	3.5	6.4
Securities and others 1/	-2.6	-0.5	16.6	28.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>

1/ Includes debt securities and other obligations issued by the depository corporations and by non-financial private sector.

## GDP grew 4.0 percent in November 2015

GDP recorded a **growth rate of 4.0 percent** in November. The output in the primary sectors grew 10.0 percent, driven by metal mining (11.3 percent) and by increased fishing (49.0 percent), while the output in the non-primary sectors grew 2.5 percent as a result of the growth of trade (4.1 percent) and increased activity in the sectors of electricity and water supply and services. In January-November, GDP accumulated a growth rate of 2.7 percent.

### Gross Domestic Product

(Real % change respect to the same period of previous year)

	% structure of GDP 2014 1/	2015		
		October	November	January - November
<b>Primary GDP</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Agriculture and Livestock	5.3	3.8	0.7	2.2
Agriculture	3.2	2.0	-1.8	0.2
Livestock	1.4	6.0	4.1	5.5
Fishing	0.4	-8.7	49.0	10.6
Mining and Fuel	11.7	9.5	11.3	7.3
Metallic mining	7.4	15.8	17.6	13.1
Hydrocarbons	2.0	-11.5	-10.5	-12.0
Manufacturing based on raw materials	3.0	3.7	17.8	0.0
<b>Non-primary GDP</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Non-primary manufacturing	11.2	-5.1	-3.0	-3.0
Electricity and water	1.8	7.2	7.4	5.8
Construction	6.8	-1.3	-6.6	-6.9
Commerce	11.2	4.0	4.1	3.9
Services	48.7	3.5	4.4	4.0
<b>GDP Global</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>

1/ At 2007 prices.

Source: INEI.

The **agriculture sector** grew 0.7 percent in November as a result of a greater production in the livestock subsector (poultry and eggs) and a greater production of hard yellow maize and tomatoes. This was offset by a lower production of potatoes, rice, and quinoa –due to the reduction of sown areas– and to a lower production of grapes due to earlier harvests in previous months. The agriculture sector accumulated a growth rate of 2.2 percent in the period of January-November.

Output in the **fishing sector** grew 49.0 percent due to the opening of the second anchovy fishing season in the North and Central Coast areas. In January-November, the sector accumulates a growth rate of 10.6 percent.

Production in the **mining and hydrocarbons sector** grew 11.3 percent in November due to a higher production of copper, which for nine consecutive months has been the main driver of this sector's growth. In the period of January-November, this sector accumulated a growth rate of 7.3 percent.

**Manufacturing** registered a growth rate of 1.5 percent. Production in non-primary manufacturing fell 3.0 percent, whereas output in primary manufacturing grew 17.8 percent. The fall in the former reflected a lower production of metal products, machinery and equipment, materials for transportation and construction, printing activities, and plastic products, while growth in the latter was associated with increased activity in the refining of non-ferrous metals and with a greater production of fishmeal and fish oil. In the period of January-November, output in this sector accumulated a decline of 2.2 percent.

Growth in the construction sector dropped 6.6 percent as a result of the decline observed in public and private investment. Output in this sector accumulates a decline of 6.9 percent in January-November.

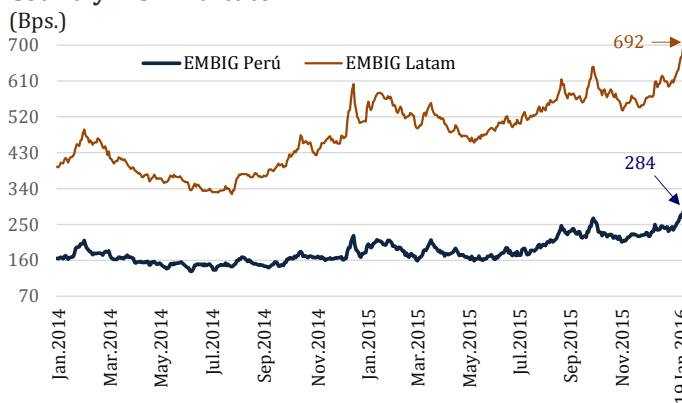
## International Markets

### Country risk at 284 basis points

In January 12-19, the country risk indicator –measured by the EMBIG Peru spread– rose from 265 to 284 basis points.

Similarly, the **EMBIG LatAm** spread rose 38 basis points amid increased uncertainty in stock exchange markets and low oil prices.

Country Risk Indicator



	Variation in basis points			
	19 Jan.2016	Weekly	Monthly	Annual
EMBIG Perú (bps)	284	19	38	75
EMBIG Latam (bps)	692	38	74	112

### Price of gold at US\$ 1,086.3 per troy ounce

In the same period, the price of **gold** rose 0.1 percent to US\$ 1,086.3 per troy ounce.

This price rise was supported by the depreciation of the dollar against its major counterparts, by increased uncertainty in stock exchange markets, and by the drop of the oil price.

Gold Price



	% change			
	19 Jan.2016	Weekly	Monthly	Annual
US\$ 1,086.3 / troy oz.		0.1	2.2	-14.7

In January 12-19, the price of **copper** rose 2.0 percent to US\$ 2.01 per pound.

This rise is explained by the increase observed in China's imports of copper as well as by lower global inventories.

**Copper Price**  
(cUS\$/pound)

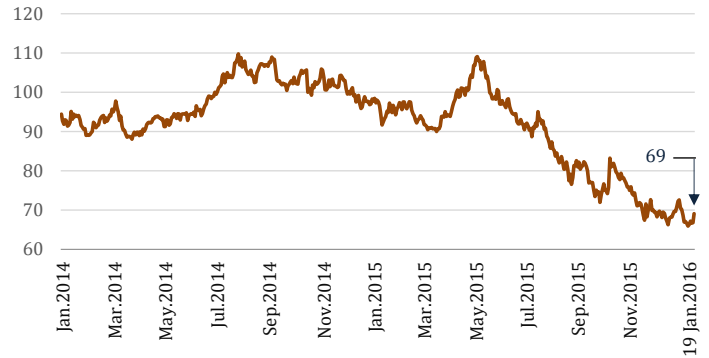


19 Jan.2016	% change		
	Weekly	Monthly	Annual
<b>US\$ 2.01 / pound</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-21.7</b>

In January 12-19, the price of **zinc** rose 4.8 percent to US\$ 0.69 a pound.

This rise was supported by expectations of stimulus actions in China and by supply disruptions due to the problems observed in some mines.

**Zinc Price**  
(cUS\$/pound)

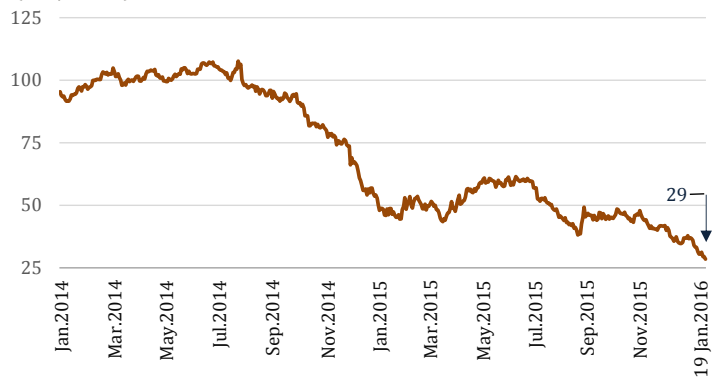


19 Jan.2016	% change		
	Weekly	Monthly	Annual
<b>US\$ 0.69 / pound</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-26.4</b>

In the same period, the price of **WTI oil** dropped 6.5 percent to US\$ 28.5 per barrel, the lowest level of crude observed since late 2003.

This price drop is associated with expectations of an increased global supply of crude following the lifting of sanctions to Iran.

**WTI Oil Price**  
(US\$/barrel)



19 Jan.2016	% change		
	Weekly	Monthly	Annual
<b>US\$ 28.5 / barrel</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>-18.1</b>	<b>-41.5</b>



## US dollar depreciated against the euro

Between January 12 and January 19, the **dollar** depreciated 0.5 percent against the **euro** amid mostly negative data of activity in the United States (industrial production and retail sales).

### Evolution of US\$ per Euro

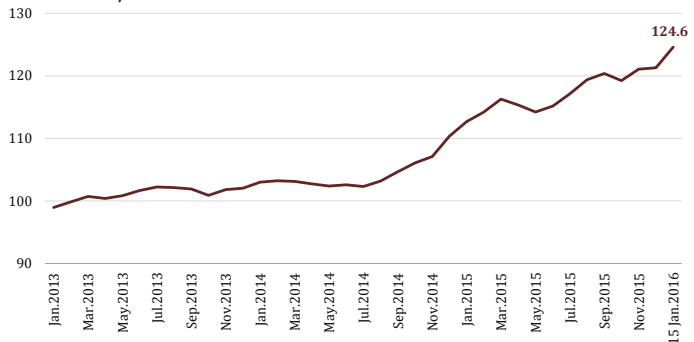
(US\$/Euro)



	Level	% change		
	19 Jan.2016	Weekly	Monthly	Annual
US dollar/Euro	<b>1.09</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-6.0</b>

The US dollar has been appreciating against most other currencies in recent months, as reflected in the evolution of the FED index since January 2013. This appreciation of the dollar is associated with expectations that the Federal Reserve (FED) will start normalizing its interest rates.

### Fed index 1/



1/ Calculated taking into account currencies of US trading partners weighted by contributions. A rise in the index represents an appreciation of the US dollar.  
Source: FED.

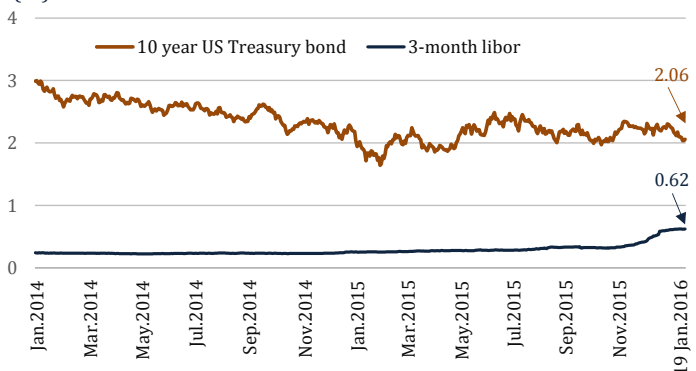
## Yield on 10-year US Treasuries at 2.10 percent

In January 12-19, the **3-month Libor** remained at 0.62 percent.

On the other hand, the yield on the **10-year US Treasury bonds** fell 5 basis points to 2.06 percent amid increased uncertainty in stock exchange markets and a decline in global crude prices.

### 3-Month Libor and 10-Year US Treasuries

(%)



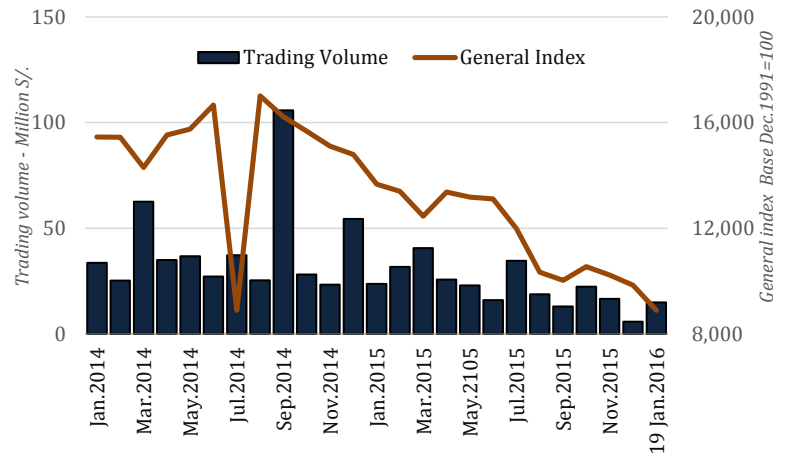
	Variation in basis points			
	19 Jan.2016	Weekly	Monthly	Annual
3 months Libor (%)	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>37</b>
US Treasuries (%)	<b>2.06</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>22</b>

## Lima Stock Exchange

Between January 12 and January 19, the **General Index** of the Lima Stock Exchange (LSE) fell 2.9 percent and the **Selective Index** fell 2.3 percent.

The decline in the LSE indices was influenced by the negative performance of other stock exchanges and by volatility in commodity prices.

### Lima Stock Exchange Indicators



	As of:	% change compared to:		
	19 Jan. 2016	12 Jan. 2016	29 Dec. 2015	31 Dec. 14
General Index	<b>8,892</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-9.7</b>	<b>-39.9</b>
Selective Index	<b>11,662</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>-42.5</b>

