



## Summary

# Inflation Report

June 2024

This **Inflation Report** has been prepared with information as of the first quarter of 2024 on the Balance of Payments and Gross Domestic Product; as of April 2024 on monthly GDP; and as of May 2024 on Non-Financial Public Sector operations, monetary accounts, inflation, financial markets and exchange rate.

The lagged impact of rising global interest rates and the dissipation of time lags on aggregate demand from cyclical factors like the fiscal impulse and the use of private sector savings surpluses, primarily in the US, are expected to determine the global outlook in 2024. **Global growth** may decelerate from 3.2 percent in 2023 to 3.0 percent in 2024. This estimate is an increase above the March forecast (2.8 percent) because of China's and the United States' better-than-expected performance thus far this year. The growth rate estimate of 3.1 percent for 2025 remains unchanged, in accordance with reduced international interest rates and already controlled global inflation.

The favorable **terms of trade** for the Peruvian economy persisted; in the first quarter of 2024, they grew by 5.0 percent year over year as a result of the decline in import prices. This outcome can be explained by improved circumstances and promising future developments in the food supply, including maize and soybeans, as well as a more balanced oil market. In contrast to the decline predicted in the March Report (-1.7 percent), an 8.8 percent growth in terms of trade is expected in 2024. This revision

## GLOBAL GDP GROWTH

(Annual % change)

	PPP*	2023	2024		2025	
			IR Mar.	IR Jun.	IR Mar.	IR Jun.
<b>Developed economies</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Of which</b>						
1. USA	15.4	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.8
2. Eurozone	11.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.6
3. Japan	3.7	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.1
4. United Kingdom	2.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.2
5. Canada	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.9	2.0	2.0
<b>Emerging economies</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Of which</b>						
1. China	18.8	5.2	4.6	5.0	4.3	4.4
2. India	7.5	7.8	6.2	6.8	6.2	6.5
3. Russia	2.9	3.6	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0
4. Latin America and the Caribbean	7.3	2.3	1.5	1.7	2.5	2.5
Argentina	0.7	-1.6	-2.5	-3.0	3.5	3.5
Brazil	2.3	2.9	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.0
Chile	0.3	0.2	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.0
Colombia	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.2	3.0	2.7
Mexico	1.9	3.2	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.0
Peru	0.3	-0.6	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0
<b>World Economy</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>

\* Base 2022.

Source: IMF and Consensus Forecast.

## TERMS OF TRADE: 2023 - 2025

	2023	2024*			2025*	
		Q1.24	IR Mar.24	IR Jun.24	IR Mar.24	IR Jun.24
<b>Terms of Trade</b>						
Annual % chg. (average)	<u>4.8</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>-1.7</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.4</u>
<b>Price of exports</b>						
Annual % chg. (average)	<u>-2.4</u>	<u>-0.1</u>	<u>-2.2</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.6</u>
Copper (USD cents per pound)	385	383	377	446	386	468
Zinc (USD cents per pound)	120	111	112	127	113	134
Lead (USD cents per pound)	97	94	96	100	98	104
Gold (USD per troy ounce)	1,943	2,075	2,068	2,304	2,159	2,489
<b>Price of imports</b>						
Annual % chg. (average)	<u>-6.9</u>	<u>-4.8</u>	<u>-0.5</u>	<u>-0.5</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Oil (USD per barrel)	78	78	74	78	70	74
Wheat (USD per ton)	303	234	224	241	233	254
Maize (USD per ton)	226	164	179	177	192	195
Soybean Oil (USD per ton)	1,336	1,048	1,040	1,003	1,014	1,006

\* Forecast.  
Source: BCRP.

reflects increased demand for the energy transition and is a reaction to rising prices for main export metals. In 2025, the terms of trade are expected to contract by 1.4 percent.

Because of decreased imports as a result of weak domestic demand and higher terms of trade, the balance of payments continued to reflect a surplus position in its current account. In the first quarter of 2024, the annualized **current account** surplus increased from 0.8 percent of GDP in 2023 to 1.4 percent. This performance was indicative of the following: (i) reduced profits for foreign-owned businesses; (ii) a decline in the services deficit as a result of increased travel arrivals and decreased freight costs; and (iii) an increase in remittance flows as a result of positive job trends in the US.

The current account surplus is projected to remain at 0.8 percent of output in 2024 and narrow to 0.3 percent in 2025, in line with the recovery in domestic demand and the outlook for the terms of trade.

After four consecutive quarters of year-over-year reductions, **domestic economic activity** increased by 1.4 percent in the first quarter of 2024. Agents' confidence in the economy was bolstered by better weather and increased real incomes after inflation declined, which encouraged private spending. Additionally, public investment at all levels of government saw a notable rebound.

The GDP is estimated to grow by 3.1 percent in 2024, which is the greatest growth rate since 2021 and more than the 3.0 percent growth predicted in March. Due to the normalization of the weather after the anomalies recorded the previous

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (Million USD)

	2023	2024*			2025*	
		Q1.24 3/	IR Mar.24	IR Jun.24	IR Mar.24	IR Jun.24
<b>I. CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>3,748</b>	<b>-1,385</b>	<b>2,299</b>	<b>-2,440</b>	<b>891</b>
% GDP	0.8	1.4	-0.5	0.8	-0.9	0.3
1. Trade Balance	17,678	17,866	15,527	22,611	16,643	24,189
a. Exports	67,518	67,668	66,720	74,550	70,254	78,479
Of which:						
i) Traditional	48,853	49,233	47,316	55,966	48,944	58,785
ii) Non-Traditional	18,448	18,225	19,203	18,368	21,140	19,511
b. Imports	49,840	49,802	51,193	51,939	53,611	54,290
2. Services	-7,341	-7,146	-6,876	-6,607	-6,149	-6,089
3. Primary income (factor income)	-14,902	-14,037	-16,921	-21,037	-19,745	-24,665
4. Secondary income (transfers)	6,785	7,065	6,884	7,333	6,812	7,455
Of which: Remittances	4,446	4,645	4,580	4,748	4,717	4,891
<b>II. FINANCIAL ACCOUNT 1/</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>-4,085</b>	<b>-2,816</b>	<b>-4,980</b>	<b>-1,770</b>
% GDP	0.5	0.6	-1.5	-1.0	-1.8	-0.6
1. Private Sector	593	1,492	-1,937	-838	-3,863	-152
a. Long-term	821	120	-1,937	-1,733	-3,863	-989
b. Short-term	-227	1,372	0	895	0	837
2. Public Sector 2/	716	5	-2,148	-1,978	-1,117	-1,618
<b>III. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS</b>	<b>-3,671</b>	<b>-2,410</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>IV. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS</b>	<b>-2,760</b>	<b>-160</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>5,114</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>2,660</b>
IV= (I+III) - II = (1-2)						
1. Change in NIR balance	-850	1,094	2,700	5,220	2,540	2,660
2. Valuation effect	1,910	1,253	0	106	0	0

1/ The financial account and its components (private and public sector) are expressed as assets net of liabilities. Therefore, a negative sign means an inflow of external capital.

2/ Considers the purchase and sale between residents and non-residents of government bonds issued abroad or in the local market.

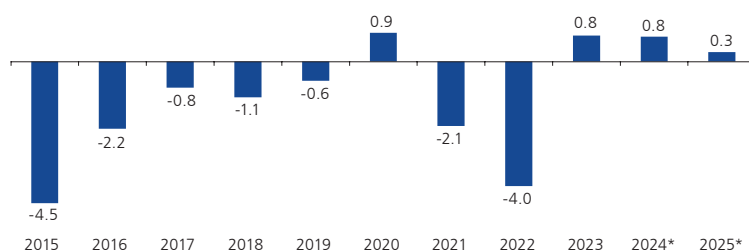
3/ Shows the accumulated last four quarters to the third quarter of 2023.

IR: Inflation Report.

\* Forecast.

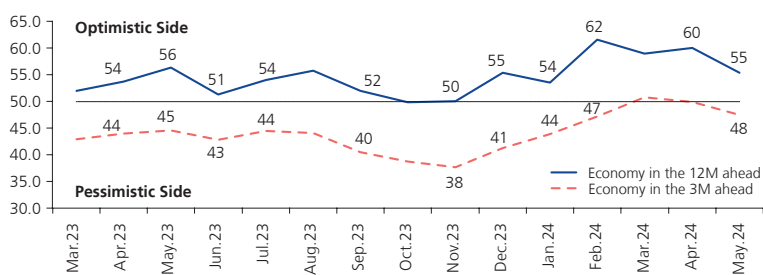
Source: BCRP.

## CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE: 2015-2025 (% GDP)



\* Forecast.  
Source: BCRP.

## EXPECTATIONS ABOUT THE ECONOMY IN 3 AND 12 MONTHS AHEAD (Index)



Source: BCRP.

## GDP BY PRODUCTION SECTOR (Real % change)

	2023	2024*			2025*	
		Q1	IR Mar.24	IR Jun.24	IR Mar.24	IR Jun.24
<b>Primary GDP</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Agriculture and livestock	-2.4	-0.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Fishing	-19.7	-29.5	10.5	20.2	14.4	4.9
Metallic mining	9.2	8.8	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2
Hydrocarbons	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.5	4.2	4.2
Based on raw materials	-2.4	-17.7	3.9	4.5	4.1	3.4
<b>Non-Primary GDP</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Non-primary industries	-7.9	-1.8	3.1	2.7	3.0	3.0
Electricity and water	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0
Construction	-7.9	5.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4
Commerce	2.4	2.4	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.7
Services	-0.4	1.6	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>

IR: Inflation Report.

\* Forecast.

Source: BCRP.

year, the agriculture sector, and fishing, and the manufacturing related with it, will help the recovery relative to the previous year. The recovery of agents' confidence and the rise in real income will help non-primary industries including manufacturing, commerce, and services, while increased public investment will prop up the building industry. The current projections assume that there will be price, sociopolitical, and employment stability, which will increase private investment and domestic demand. It is predicted that the improvement in terms of trade will have a limited effect on private investment due to the persistently low business confidence.

According to projections, output will increase by 3.0 percent in 2025, considering typical weather, the start of some mining operations, and an environment that supports the ongoing recovery of private spending.

Between December 2023 and May 2024, the cumulative **fiscal deficit** increased from 2.8 to 3.9 percent of GDP. This increase was mostly caused by a decline in current revenues because of a reduction in yearly income tax (IR) regularization. It is anticipated that fiscal revenues will rebound in tandem with the anticipated trajectory of the GDP, elevated metal prices, and exceptional income revenues in 2025, linked to the sales of electricity-related businesses. To reduce the budget deficit to 1.6 percent of production by 2025 and 2.8 percent of GDP in 2024—a level comparable to that of 2023—strict expenditure control is also assumed. This forecast assumes that the fiscal rule trajectory will change in accordance with the executive power's request for legislative authority.

**Debt net** of non-financial Public Sector deposits is expected to increase from 22.5

### DOMESTIC DEMAND AND GDP (Real % change)

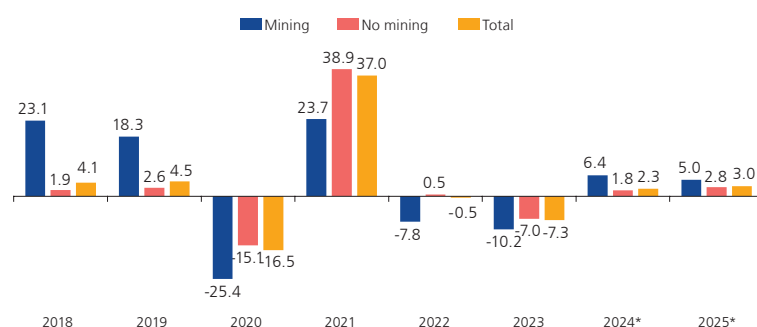
	2023	2024*			2025*	
		Q1	IR Mar.24	IR Jun.24	IR Mar.24	IR Jun.24
<b>Domestic demand</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Private consumption	0.1	1.2	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
Public consumption	4.6	3.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Private investment	-7.3	0.3	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.0
Public investment	2.8	39.9	4.0	12.0	4.5	4.5
Change on inventories (contribution)	-1.5	-0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
<b>Exports</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Imports</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>

IR: Inflation Report.

\* Forecast.

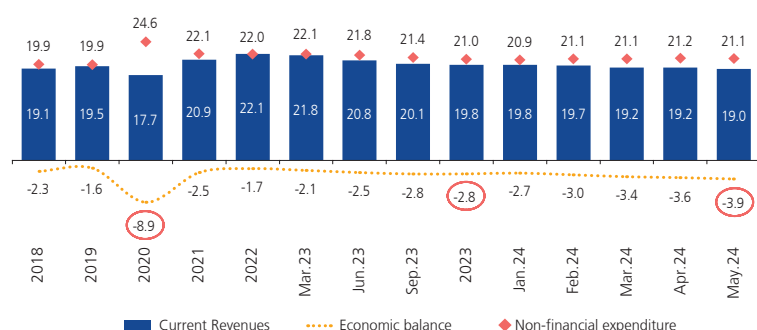
Source: BCRP.

### PRIVATE INVESTMENT (Real % change)



\* Forecast.  
Source: BCRP.

### ECONOMIC BALANCE OF THE NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR: 2018-2024 (Accumulated last 12 months - % GDP)



Memo: The economic balance is calculated as current income - non-financial expenses + others (capital income and primary result of public companies) - debt service payment.  
Source: MEF, SUNAT, and BCRP.

### NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR (% GDP)

	2023	2024*			2025*	
		May 1 <sup>1</sup>	IR Mar.24	IR Jun.24	IR Mar.24	IR Jun.24
<b>1. General government current revenues</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>20.7</b>
Real % change	-10.2%	-7.2%	4.9%	4.4%	6.5%	9.4%
<b>2. General government non-financial expenditure</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>20.7</b>
Real % change	-4.1%	-0.4%	1.0%	3.5%	4.0%	4.0%
Of which:						
Current expenditure	15.7	15.6	15.3	15.1	15.2	15.0
Real % change	-1.4%	1.8%	1.1%	1.5%	2.8%	3.2%
Gross capital formation	4.6	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.0
Real % change	0.2%	10.9%	4.5%	13.0%	4.9%	5.5%
<b>3. Other <sup>2/</sup></b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>4. Primary balance (1-2+3)</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>5. Interests</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>6. Overall Balance</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-1.6</b>

1/ Ratios on % of GDP and real % changes represent accumulated in the last 12 months as of May.  
2/ Includes capital income of the general government and primary balance from state-owned companies.

\* Forecast.

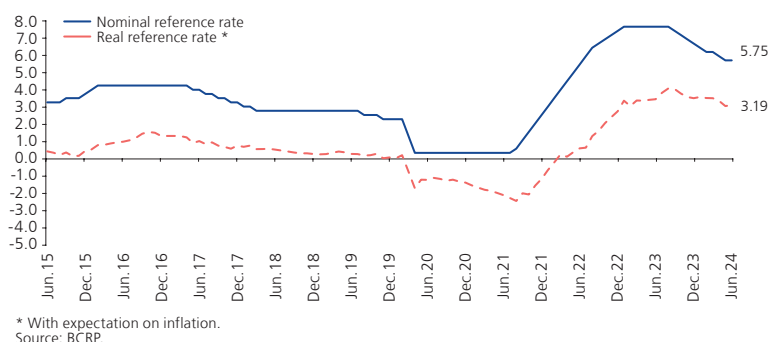
IR: Inflation Report.

to 24.8 percent of GDP between 2023 and 2025. Meanwhile, **gross debt** is projected to remain at 32.9 percent of GDP during the same period, implying a greater use of Public Sector deposits to finance the deficit.

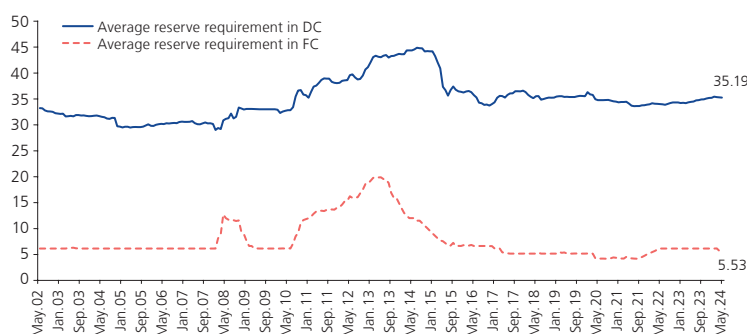
The BCRP kept lowering the monetary policy interest rate gradually. The BCRP Board of Directors voted in April and May of 2024 to lower the **benchmark rate** by 25 basis points, resulting in a rate of 5.75 percent in June. To supplement the monetary easing that was started in September of last year, a move to lower the reserve requirement rate in domestic currency from 6.0 to 5.5 percent was authorized in March and will take effect in April. It was also mentioned that any changes to the benchmark rate in the future will depend on fresh data regarding inflation and its causes, namely the development of core inflation, inflation expectations, and economic activity.

Interest rates in local currency, especially in the lending rates of lower credit risk categories, kept changing in step with the evolution of the benchmark rate. The domestic currency liquidity, which includes both deposits and currency in circulation, started to show indications of improvement. From December 2023 to April 2024, its annual growth rate increased from 3.9 percent to 5.2 percent. In April 2024, **credit to the private sector as a whole** increased by 0.4 percent compared to the same a year earlier (1.3 percent in 2023). This change is a reaction to the Reactiva Perú program's advancement in loan repayments as well as the decline in credit demand brought about by changes in the financial and economic landscape. In line with expected domestic demand and production, private sector loan growth will rebound to 3.5 and 5.0 percent in 2024 and 2025, respectively.

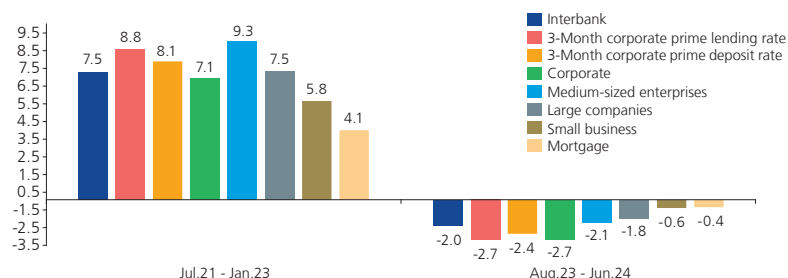
**REFERENCE INTEREST RATE**  
(%)



**AVERAGE RESERVE REQUIREMENT RATES IN DOMESTIC CURRENCY (DC) AND FOREIGN CURRENCY (FC)**  
(%)



**VARIATION IN INTEREST RATES IN SOLES**  
(In basis points)



As of June 14.  
Source: BCRP and SBS.

**CREDIT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR 1/**  
(Annual growth rate)

	Dec.19	Dec.20	Dec.21	Dec.22	Dec.23	Mar.24	Apr.24
<b>Businesses</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-2.3</b>
Corporate and large companies	4.3	6.6	8.1	0.9	-0.3	-1.7	-1.1
Medium-sized enterprises	0.3	47.9	0.1	-13.8	-11.7	-10.2	-9.1
Small and micro business	8.4	24.1	-1.0	7.7	2.2	1.5	1.3
<b>Individuals</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Consumer	13.3	-7.1	3.1	21.8	8.3	4.2	4.1
Car loans	12.0	-2.2	7.5	16.0	11.4	6.9	6.2
Credit cards	13.4	-20.3	-41.1	32.7	10.4	3.1	1.7
Rest	13.4	-0.5	21.5	19.8	7.7	4.3	4.6
Mortgage	8.7	3.0	7.2	8.0	5.4	5.3	5.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Memo:</b>							
<b>BUSINESSES WITHOUT REACTIVA PERU</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>TOTAL WITHOUT REACTIVA PERU</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>

Memo: The criteria for classifying loans by segment are carried out in accordance with the definition of the SBS valid until June 2023. In July 2023, through SBS Resolution No. 02368-2023, a change is made in the classification of the loans.

**Corporate:** Annual sales greater than S/ 200 million (idem).

**Large companies:** Annual sales between S/ 20 million and S/ 200 million (Annual sales between S/ 20 million and S/ 200 million; or maintain issues in the capital market the last year).

**Medium-sized companies:** Annual sales between S/ 5 million and S/ 20 million (Total debt greater than S/ 300 thousand or annual sales no greater than S/ 20 million).

**Small businesses:** Annual sales less than S/ 5 million and total debt greater than S/ 20 thousand (Total debt between S/ 20 thousand and S/ 300 thousand).

**Microenterprises:** Annual sales less than S/ 5 million and total debt less than S/ 20 thousand (Total debt not greater than S/ 20 thousand).

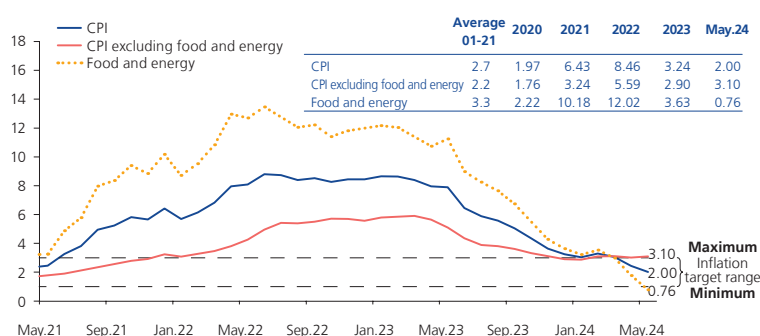
1/ The constant exchange rate of December 2023.

Source: BCRP.

The inflation rate decreased year over year as well; from 3.29 percent in February to 2.00 percent in May, reaching the mid-point of the target range. The primary causes of the year-over-year inflation slowdown that occurred between February and May were lower prices of fish, chicken, fish dinners away from home, leaves or stems, and other fresh fruits. After being at the upper end of the target range in December 2023 and January 2024, inflation excluding food and energy exceeded the target range for the fourth consecutive month, averaging 3.10 percent.

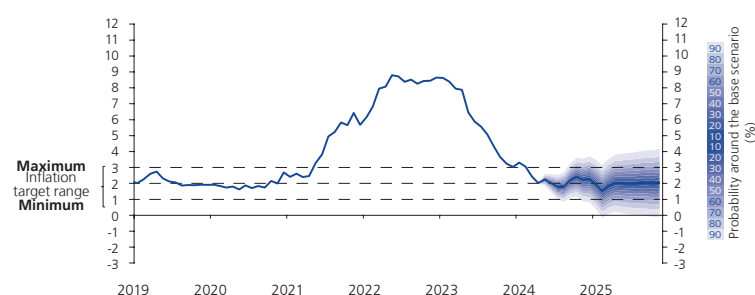
The 2.2 percent inflation estimate for 2024 is still in place, and its decrease from 2023 will be a result of the recent decrease in the frequency of weather-related events that drive food prices up. In this situation, it is anticipated that inflation will start to decline again, excluding food and energy, and therefore, at 2.0 percent, overall inflation in 2025 will be in the middle point of the target range.

**INFLATION**  
(Last 12-month % change)



Source: BCRP.

**INFLATION FORECAST: 2024-2025**  
(Last 12-month % change)



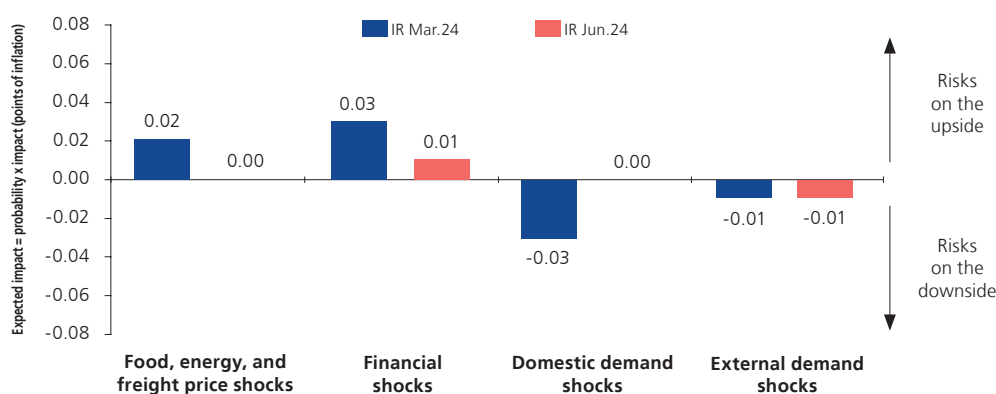
Memo: This Fanchart presents the distribution of the possible values of the inflation forecasts along the horizon projection. Its central line is the mode of the distribution and shows the forecast of the baseline scenario presented in this Inflation Report. Each pair of bands in the fan (each tone or shade) accumulates a 10% probability, and indicates the possible values for the evolution of inflation in the horizon projection associated with this confidence level.

Source: BCRP.

## Balance of Risks

The **inflation projection's risk balance** in this report changes from an upward bias to a neutral bias. The following events pose the greatest risks to the forecast: (i) financial shocks brought on by exchange rate pressure rising, capital outflows, and increased market volatility as a result of periods of increased political unpredictability or increased market volatility as a result of geopolitical tensions; and (ii) external demand shocks brought on by a slowdown in global growth, which would imply lower demand for our export products.

**BALANCE OF RISKS AGAINST THE BASE SCENARIO**



Source: BCRP.

## SUMMARY OF INFLATION REPORT FORECAST

		2023	2024*		2025*	
			IR Mar.24	IR Jun.24	IR Mar.24	IR Jun.24
Real % chg.						
1.	Gross Domestic Product	-0.6	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0
2.	Domestic demand	-2.1	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.0
	a. Private consumption	0.1	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
	b. Public consumption	4.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	c. Fixed private investment	-7.3	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.0
	d. Public investment	2.8	4.0	12.0	4.5	4.5
3.	Exports of goods and services	4.9	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.3
4.	Imports of goods and services	-1.4	3.0	4.6	3.1	3.3
5.	World GDP growth	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1
Memo:						
	Output gap <sup>1/</sup> (%)	-1.5	-1.3 ; -0.3	-1.0 ; 0.0	-0.7 ; 0.3	-0.5 ; 0.5
% chg.						
6.	Inflation (end of period)	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0
7.	Expected inflation <sup>2/</sup>	4.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
8.	Expected depreciation <sup>2/</sup>	-2.5	1.0	0.3	-0.5	0.7
9.	Terms of trade	4.8	-1.7	8.8	1.0	1.4
	a. Export prices	-2.4	-2.2	8.2	2.2	2.6
	b. Import prices	-6.9	-0.5	-0.5	1.2	1.1
Nominal % change						
10.	Currency	-5.6	-1.7	-1.2	0.0	0.0
11.	Credit to the private sector	1.3	3.5	3.5	5.0	5.0
% GDP						
12.	Gross fixed investment	22.9	23.0	22.6	23.0	22.7
13.	Current account of the balance of payments	0.8	-0.5	0.8	-0.9	0.3
14.	Trade Balance	6.6	5.6	7.9	5.9	8.2
15.	Long-term external financing of the private sector <sup>3/</sup>	-0.3	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.3
16.	Current revenue of the general government	19.8	20.2	19.6	20.7	20.7
17.	Non-financial expenditure of the general government	21.0	20.5	20.6	20.5	20.7
18.	Overall balance of the non-financial public sector	-2.8	-2.0	-2.8	-1.5	-1.6
19.	Balance of total public debt	32.9	33.8	32.5	33.5	32.9
20.	Balance of net public debt	22.5	24.4	24.0	24.7	24.8

IR: Inflation Report

\* Forecast.

1/ Differential between GDP and potential GDP (as a percentage of potential GDP).

2/ Expectations survey to analysts and financial entities carried out at the time of publication of the respective Report on Inflation. For 2023, the information observed in the case of depreciation and the average of the expectations to throughout the year in the case of inflation.

3/ Includes net foreign direct investment, investment of residents' foreign assets (AFP), net foreign portfolio investment, and private sector net long-term disbursements and net long-term private sector disbursements. Positive sign indicates net inflow of foreign capital.