



# Banco Central de Reserva del Perú

Weekly Economic Report N° 50

December 17, 2010

## Indicators

- ➡ Corporate interest rate at 3.61 percent
- ➡ Interbank interest rate: 2.96 percent
- ➡ Exchange rate: S/. 2.822 per dollar
- ➡ GDP grew 8.3 percent in October
- ➡ Annual profitability of the LSE: 55.5 percent

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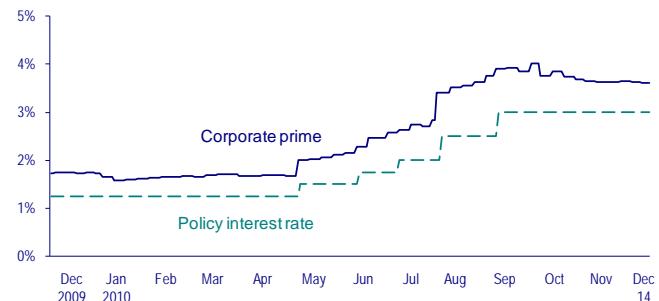
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## Corporate interest rate in nuevos soles at 3.61 percent

Between **December 7 and 14**, the average corporate interest rate in domestic currency fell from 3.62 to 3.61 percent.

On the other hand, the average corporate interest rate in foreign currency rose from 2.08 to 2.11 percent.

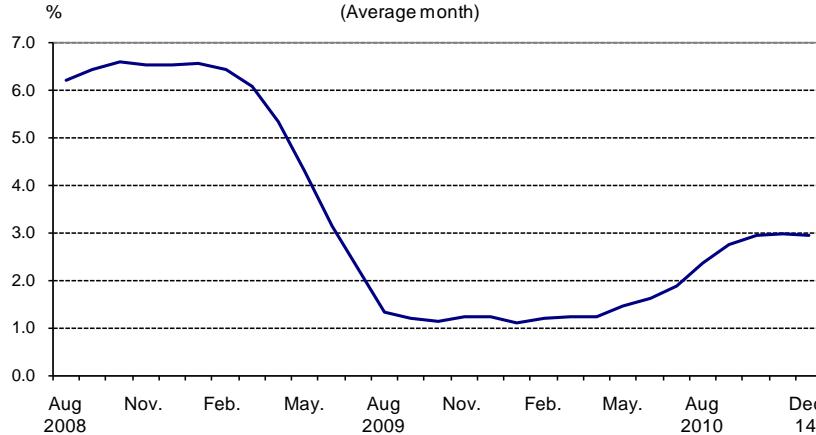
INTEREST RATES IN DOMESTIC CURRENCY  
(December 2009 - December 2010)



## Average interbank interest rate in December: 2.96 percent

On December 14, the average interest rate in domestic currency recorded 2.96 percent.

INTEREST RATE IN DOMESTIC CURRENCY  
(Average month)



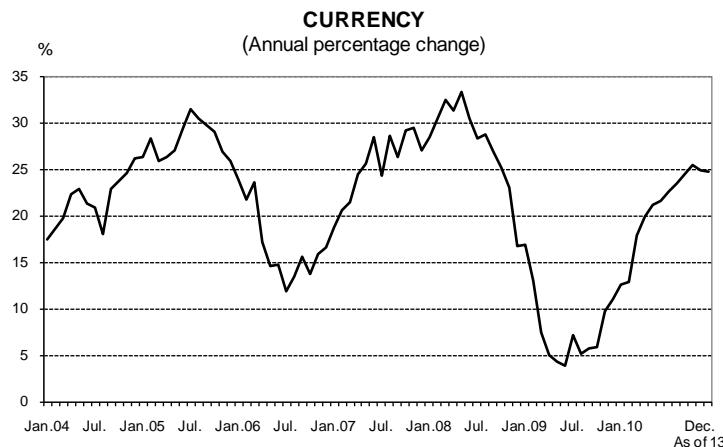
	Average	S.D.
December 2008	6.54%	0.03
March 2009	6.08%	0.13
June	3.13%	0.40
September	1.20%	0.07
December	1.24%	0.02
January 2010	1.09%	0.16
February	1.21%	0.03
March	1.23%	0.02
April	1.22%	0.02
May	1.45%	0.12
June	1.62%	0.11
July	1.90%	0.12
August	2.38%	0.18
September	2.74%	0.23
October	2.94%	0.15
November	2.97%	0.05
December 14	2.96%	0.02

## Monetary operations

Between **December 9 and 14**, the Central Bank made the following monetary operations: i) Auctions of 179-day to up to 181-day BCRP Variable Rate Certificates of Deposit for a daily average of S/. 124 million. The average interest rate on these operations, which reached a balance of S/. 2,817 million, was 0.09 percent; ii) Auctions of 1-day to up to 91-day Term Deposits in domestic currency for a daily average of S/. 5,067 million at an average rate of 2.97 percent, reaching a balance of S/. 20,429 million, and iii) Overnight deposits in domestic currency for a total of S/. 2 million.

## Currency in circulation: S/. 22,126 million on December 13

Between December 7 and 13, **currency in circulation** shrank by S/. 34 million and amounted to S/. 22,126 million. Thus, so far this year currency in circulation accumulates an increase of S/. 2,885 million and registers a growth rate of 24.7 percent in the last 12 months.



### BCRP OPERATIONS

(Millions of nuevos soles)

	FLOWS			BALANCE		
	Nov-10	From 12/07 to 12/13	Accumulated	Dec 31, 2009	Nov 30, 2010	Dec 13, 2010
			Monthly*	Annual*		
<b>I. EXCHANGE OPERATIONS</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,367</b>		
(Millions of US\$)						
1. Over the counter operations	113	0	0	9,012		
2. Public Sector	0	0	0	-50		
3. Other exchange operations 1/	113	0	0	98		
<b>II. MONETARY OPERATIONS</b>	<b>-190</b>	<b>-276</b>	<b>5,072</b>	<b>-17,217</b>	<b>-36,323</b>	<b>-58,612</b>
1. Sterilization	-190	-276	5,072	-17,217	-36,323	-58,612
a. BCRP instruments	619	-378	4,158	-9,531	-14,121	-27,810
BCRP Certificates of Deposit (CDBCRP)	1,141	650	650	13,601	-14,121	-1,170
BCRP Certificates of Deposit Variable in soles (CDV BCRP)	-973	-400	-500	-2,623	0	-2,123
BCRP Certificate of Deposits Payable in Dollars (CDLD BCRP)	-320	0	0	-450	0	-450
Term Deposits	771	628	4,008	-20,059	0	-24,067
b. Public Sector Deposits in soles	-826	108	825	-8,187	-21,006	-30,019
c. Other monetary operations 2/	18	-6	89	502	-1,196	-783
2. Injection (Repos)	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>III. RESERVE REQUIREMENTS IN DC</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>-4,813</b>	<b>-6,744</b>	<b>-4,307</b>	<b>-6,238</b>
<b>IV. OTHER 3/</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1,478</b>		<b>-11,051</b>
<b>V. CURRENCY **</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>19,241</b>	<b>21,767</b>
(Monthly percentage change)					10.3%	1.5%
(Accumulated percentage change)					29.5%	13.1%
(YoY)					11.0%	24.8%
						24.7%

\* As of December 13, 2010.

\*\* Preliminary data.

1/ Includes Swaps auctions in FC and operations outside the counter.

2/ Includes overnight deposits and Deposit Insurance Funds.

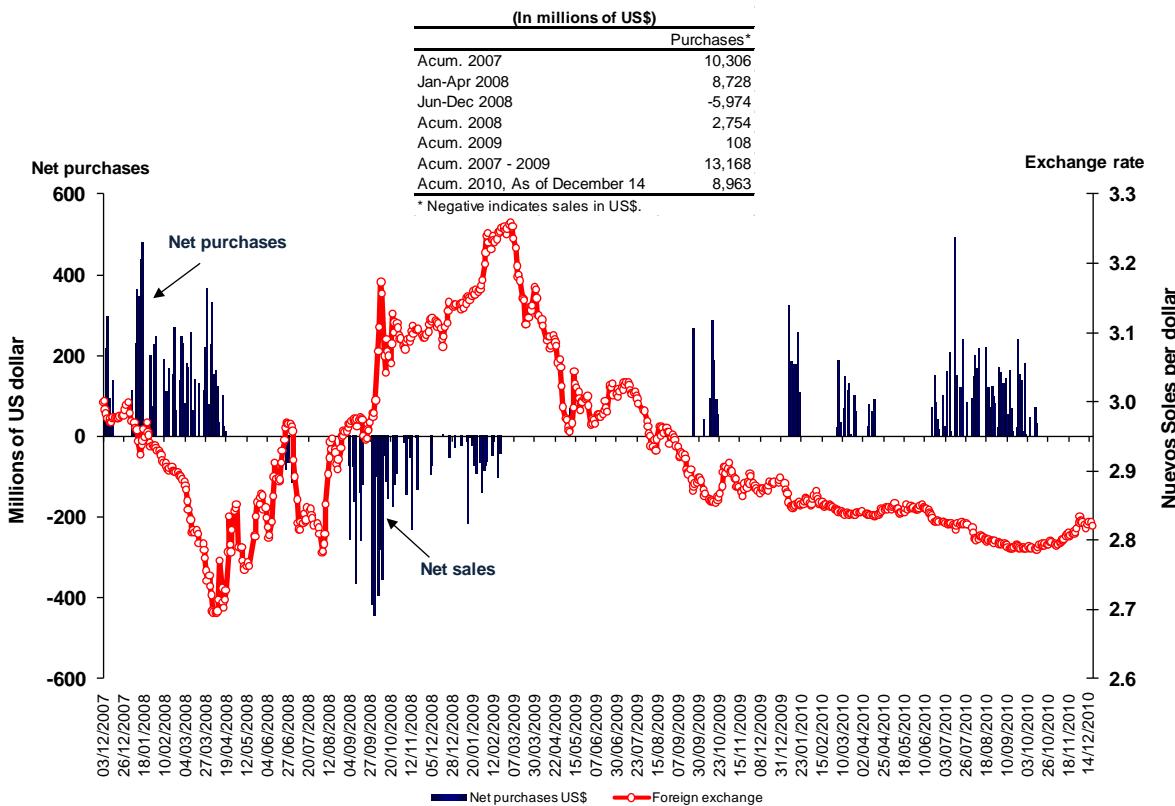
3/ Includes BCRP operative expenses, interest by deposits in the BCRP (overnight, terms and specials), net interest by CDBCRP placements and Central Bank profit transfers to the public sector.

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## Exchange rate: S/. 2.822 per dollar

**Between December 7 and 14,** the average interbank ask price of the dollar rose from S/. 2.818 to S/. 2.822, which represented a depreciation of the nuevo sol of 0.12 percent. The BCRP did not intervene in the foreign exchange market in this period.

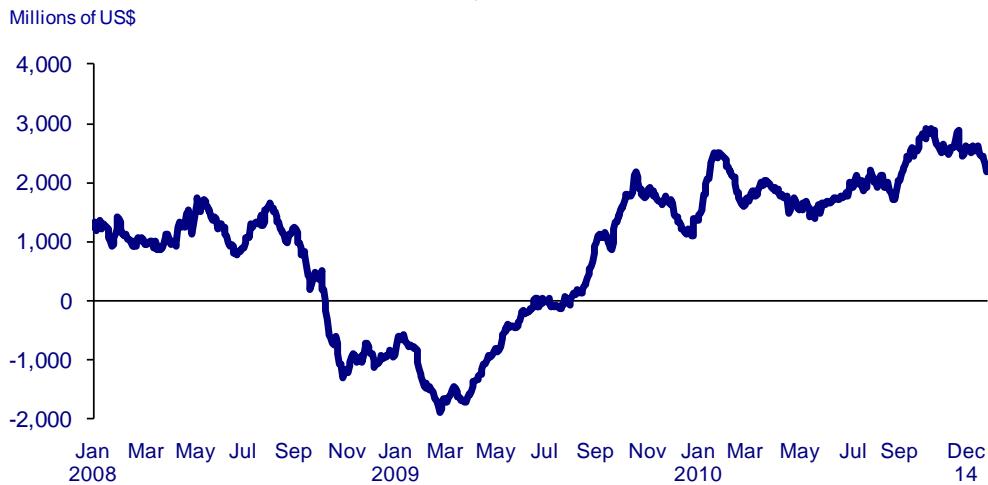
### EXCHANGE RATE AND NET DOLLAR PURCHASE



**Between December 7 and 14,** banks' balance of net forward purchases of foreign currency declined by US\$ 273 million. So far this month, the balance of net forward purchases of FC has accumulated a decline of US\$ 409 million.

### BALANCE OF NET FORWARD PURCHASES OF FOREIGN CURRENCY

(January 2008 - December 2010)



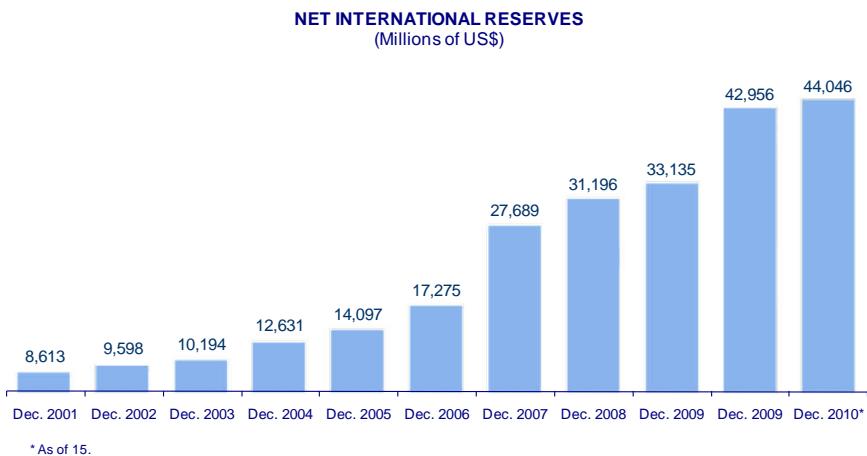
# resumen informativo

## International reserves amount to US\$ 44,046 million

On December 15, net international reserves (NIRs) amounted to US\$ 44,046 million. This level of reserves is US\$ 58 million lower than the one recorded at end November.

The decline of NIRs observed so far this month resulted mainly from public sector's lower deposits at the Central Bank (down US\$ 916 million) associated with the issuance of bonds in the international market and payment of external debt, and from the lower valuation of investments (down US\$ 57 million). This was offset by banks' higher deposits (up US\$ 916 million).

The exchange rate position of the BCRP at December 15 was US\$ 32,293 million, a sum US\$ 57 million lower than the one registered at the close of November.

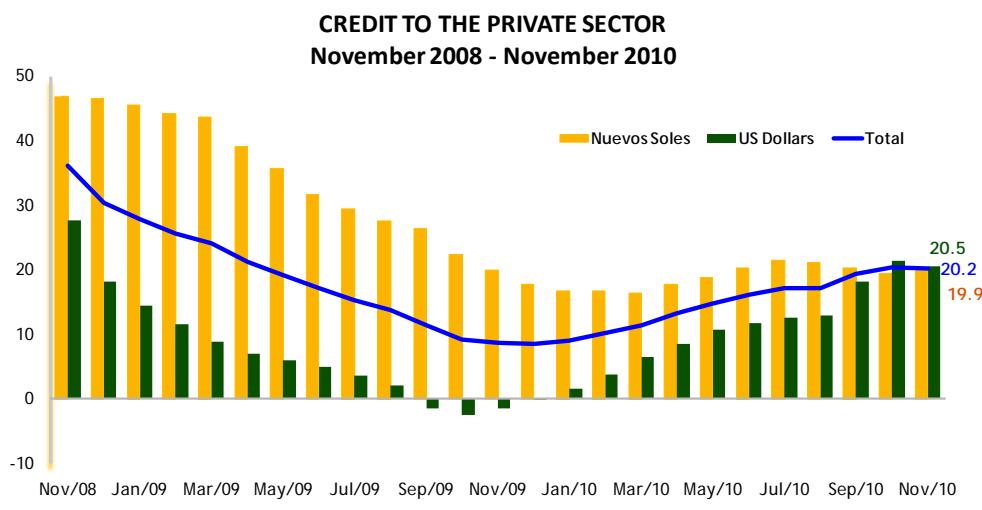


## Liquidity and credit to the private sector at November

**Total credit to the private sector** grew 2.3 percent in November (up S/. 2,965 million), showing a dynamism in line with the higher expansion of economic activity. In recent months there has been an extraordinary increase in loans of foreign branches by banks. With this, total credit records a growth rate of 20.2 percent in the last 12-months

By type of currency, credit in soles rose 2.9 percent in November (S/. 1,903 million) and 19.9 percent in the last 12 months, while credit in dollars grew 1.7 percent (US\$ 368 million) and 20.5 percent respect to November 2009.

**Total liquidity in the private sector** grew 2.5 percent (S/. 3,265 million) in November and thus accumulated an annual growth of 21.0 percent. Liquidity in soles increased 4.5 percent (S/. 3,474 million), while liquidity in dollars declined 0.4 percent (down US\$ 72 million).



## GDP grew 8.3 percent in October

GDP grew 8.3 percent in October and thus recorded a growth rate of 8.7 percent year-to-date. The growth of GDP in October reflects mainly the dynamism of non primary sectors, particularly non primary manufacturing (up 15.5 percent), construction (up 10.7 percent), and financial services (up 10.5 percent).

### GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(Percentage change compared with the same period of the previous year)

	Weight 2009 1/	2010			
		October		January-October	
		Chg.%	Contribution	Chg.%	Contribution
<b>Agriculture and Livestock</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Agriculture	4.7	3.3	0.1	3.6	0.2
Livestock	2.4	5.9	0.1	5.1	0.1
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-16.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-14.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Mining and Fuel</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Metallic mining	4.7	-6.8	-0.3	-4.1	-0.2
Natural gas and oil	0.6	43.6	0.3	26.1	0.1
<b>Manufacture</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Based on raw materials	2.8	9.3	0.2	-0.7	0.0
Non-primary industries	11.4	15.5	1.9	17.4	2.0
<b>Electricity and water</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Commerce</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Other services</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Transport and communications	8.1	6.0	0.5	5.3	0.4
Finance and insurance	2.6	10.5	0.2	11.4	0.3
Business services	7.2	9.1	0.6	7.8	0.5
Restaurants and hotels	4.1	8.5	0.3	6.9	0.3
Government Services	5.8	1.3	0.1	3.3	0.2
Rest	10.9	8.1	0.9	8.5	0.9
Import duties and other taxes	9.9	11.2	1.1	11.1	1.0
<b>GDP Global</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>
<b>Primary</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Non-primary</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>

1/ At 1994 prices.

In October production in the **agriculture sector** grew 4.6 percent favored by the higher production of potatoes, garlic, onions, and yellow maize, as well as by the higher production of poultry and beef, which offset the lower production of sugar and rice due to the delay of the rain cycle. So far this year the agriculture sector accumulates an expansion of 4.2 percent, which reflects higher production in the agriculture sub sector (3.6 percent) and in the livestock sub sector (5.1 percent).

The **fishing sector**, whose production showed a decline in all the items except fish conserves, registered a drop of 16.8 percent. Continuous lower-than-normal sea surface temperatures since the month of August account for this outcome, as a result of which production in this sector accumulates a drop of 14.5 percent so far this year.

The **sector of mining and hydrocarbons** showed a contraction of 0.6 percent. This result was mainly associated with Barrick and Yanacocha's lower production of gold –due to the low mineral content of the metal obtained– and with Antamina's lower production of zinc, but offset by a higher production of iron ore and natural gas. Year-to-date the sector accumulates a slight decline of 0.5 percent.

In October **non primary manufacturing** grew 15.5 percent. With this, non primary manufacturing, which shows the highest growth rates together with construction, has accumulated an expansion of 17.4 percent between January and October.

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**Construction** grew 10.7 percent in October and accumulated a growth rate of 17.3 percent so far this year. The month's outcome reflects the implementation of construction projects for the sectors of retail –seven new malls will start operating by the end of the year-, real estate, and hotels, as well as public and private construction projects.

## Indicators – November 2010

Preliminary data available to date of indicators on the sectors of fishing, mining and hydrocarbons, construction, electricity and water, relevant for economic activity include the following:

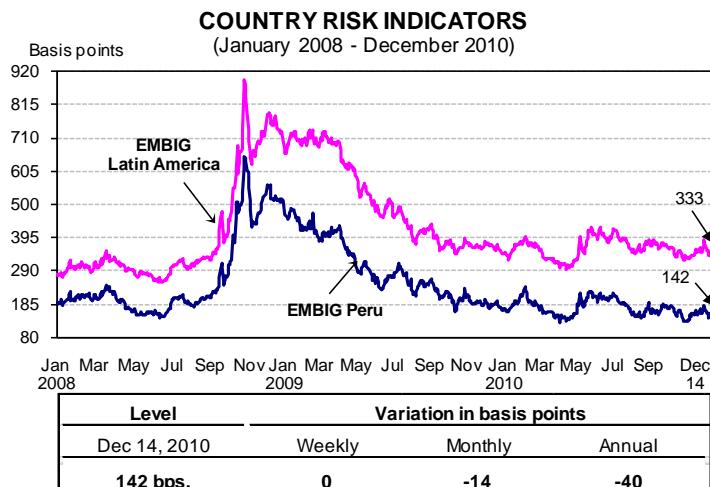
- According to IMARPE, 246 thousand tons of anchovy were caught in November. This volume of anchovy catch is 78.4 percent lower than the one recorded in November 2009.
- The production of hydrocarbons grew 45.1 percent, according to Perupetro.
- According to ASOCEM, local dispatches of cement increased from 642.9 to 754.4 thousand tons between November 2009 and November 2010.
- The production of electricity grew 9.0 percent in November according to the Comité de Operación Económica del Sistema Interconectado Nacional (COES). Moreover, this indicator shows an increase of 7.7 percent in the first 15 days of December.

## International Markets

### Country risk at 142 basis points

Between December 7 and 14, the country risk indicator, measured by the **EMBIG Peru** spread, remained unchanged at 142 basis points.

The spread of the Latin American debt fell 5 basis points due (from 338 to 333 basis points) in a context of lower risk aversion in financial markets.



### Price of gold registered US\$ 1,398.0/troy ounce

In the same period, the price of **gold** fell 1.6 percent to US\$ 1,398.0 per troy ounce.

The main factors accounting for the downward correction observed in the price of gold included lower risk aversion in financial markets and investors' profit taking.



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Between December 7 and 14, the price of **copper** rose 2.6 percent to US\$ 4.20 a pound.

The price of copper was boosted by favorable data of activity in the US and China, as well as by the decline of inventories in the major metal exchange markets. Moreover, preliminary data of China's trade would be indicating that imports of refined copper continued growing in November at an annual rate of 20 percent.



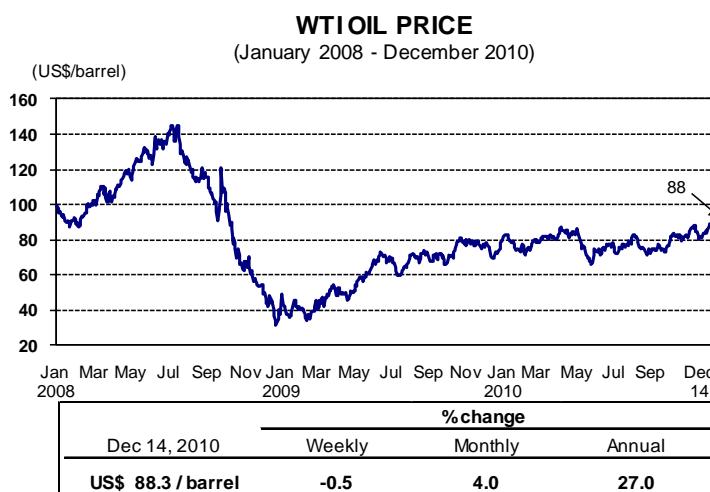
Between December 7 and 14, the price of **zinc** rose slightly (0.2 percent) to US\$ 1.05 per pound.

The price of zinc rose due to better indicators of activity in the United States and China, despite the increase of inventories at the London Metal Exchange (LME).



The price of **WTI oil** fell 0.5 percent to US\$ 88.3 per barrel between December 7 and 14.

Factors explaining this price fall included investors' profit taking given the high prices reported and expectations that an increase in gasoline inventories would reduce the demand for crude.



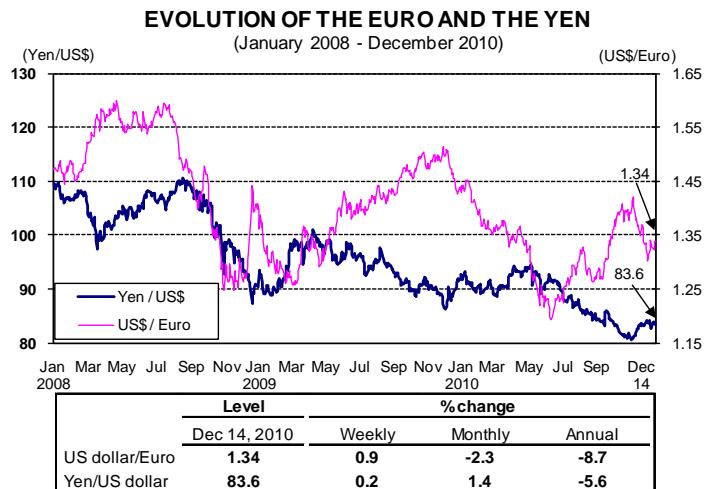
# resumen informativo

## US dollar depreciated against the euro and the yen

Between December 7 and 14, the **dollar** depreciated 0.9 percent against the **euro**.

The US dollar retreated against the euro basically as a result of lower risk aversion due to increased probabilities that the extension of tax incentives will be approved in the United States.

Moreover, the dollar depreciated 0.2 percent against the **yen**.



## The yield on the 10-year US Treasury bonds rose to 3.48 percent

In the same period of analysis, the **3-month Libor** remained at 0.30 percent, while the yield on the 10-year US **Treasury bonds** rose from 3.13 percent to 3.48 percent.

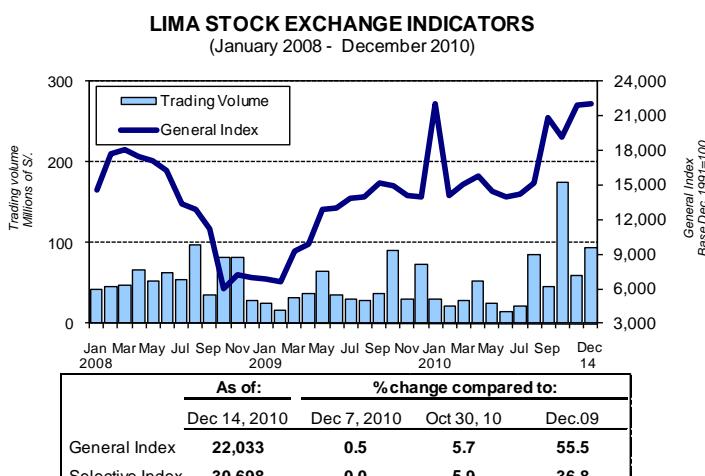
The yield on the US Treasury bond showed an upward trend during the week as a result of positive indicators of activity in the United States and higher probabilities that tax incentives will be extended in that country.



## Annual profitability of the Lima Stock Exchange reached 55.5 percent

So far this month (at November 14), the **General Index** and the **Selective Index** of the Lima Stock Exchange (LSE) have grown 5.7 and 5.9 percent, respectively.

During the week (December 7-14), the General Index rose 0.5 percent while the Selective Index showed no change (growth of 0.0 percent), in a context of gains in mining shares, in line with the rise observed in the international price of basic metals.



Year-to-date, the General and the Selective Indices of the LSE have accumulated gains of 55.5 percent and 36.8 percent, respectively.

