



### Indicators

- ➡ Corporate prime rate in soles at 5.19 percent
- ➡ Interbank interest rate at 4.25 percent
- ➡ Exchange rate: S/. 2.656 per dollar
- ➡ GDP grew 7.2 percent in February
- ➡ Country risk at 163 basis points

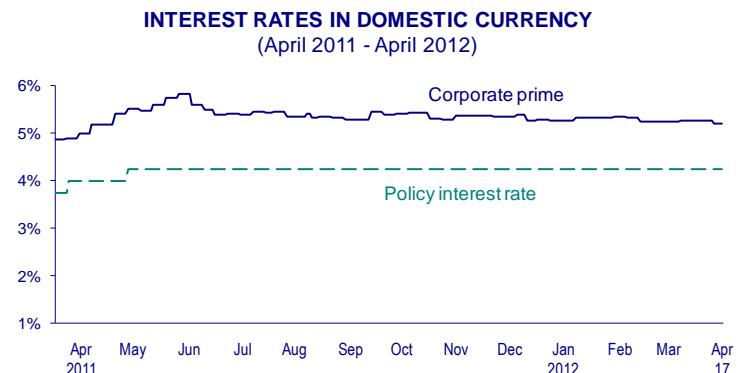
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### Corporate prime rate in nuevos soles at 5.19 percent

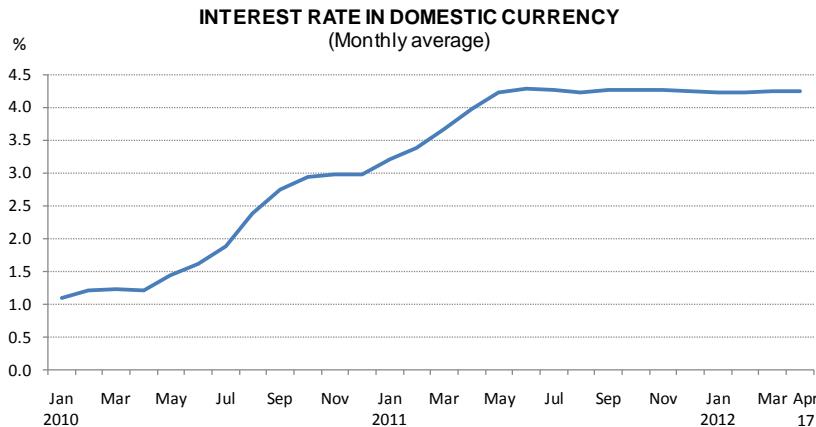
Between April 10 and 17, 2012, the daily average **corporate prime interest rate** dropped from 5.27 to 5.19 percent.

On the other hand, the average corporate interest rate in foreign currency rose from 3.28 to 3.30 percent in this period.



### Average interbank interest rate at 4.25 percent

The average **interbank interest rate** in domestic currency at April 17 was 4.25 percent.



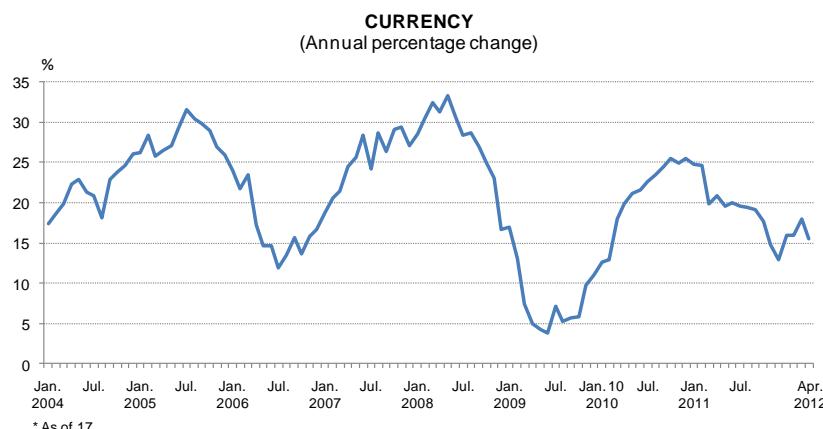
	Average interbank rate	
	Average	S.D.
January 2011	3.21%	0.10
February	3.37%	0.13
March	3.68%	0.12
April	3.97%	0.10
May	4.23%	0.15
June	4.28%	0.05
July	4.26%	0.02
August	4.23%	0.03
September	4.27%	0.05
October	4.27%	0.03
November	4.26%	0.02
December	4.24%	0.03
January 2012	4.23%	0.02
February	4.23%	0.02
March	4.25%	0.00
April 17	4.25%	0.01

### Monetary operations

Between April 11 and 17, 2012, the Central Bank made the following **operations**: i) Auctions of 93-day to 357-day BCRP Certificates of Deposit for a daily average of S/. 302 million. The average rate on these operations, which reached a balance of S/. 20.96 billion, was 4.17 percent; ii) Auctions of 1-day to 3-day term deposits in soles for a daily average of S/. 6.0 billion at an average rate of 4.19 percent, reaching a balance of S/. 6.90 billion; iii) purchases of foreign currency for a total of US\$ 989 million; and iv) overnight deposits in national currency of S/. 6 million.

## Currency in circulation: S/. 26.35 billion at April 17

Between April 10 and 17, **currency in circulation** decreased by S/. 344 million and amounted to S/. 26.35 billion, thus accumulating a decrease of S/. 342 million so far this month. Moreover, currency in circulation registered a growth rate of 15.5 percent in the last twelve months.



\* As of 17.

### BCRP OPERATIONS

(Millions of nuevos soles)

	BALANCE			FLOWS		
	Dec 31, 2011	Mar 30, 2012	Apr 17, 2012	2012*	Apr-12 *	From 04/10 to 04/17
<b>I. NET INTERNATIONAL POSITION</b> (Millions of US\$)	<b>89,910</b>	<b>105,015</b>	<b>107,942</b>	<b>19,500</b>	<b>3,322</b>	<b>2,997</b>
1. Exchange Operations	33,300	39,331	40,580	7,280	1,249	1,127
a. Over the counter operations				6,879	1,316	1,060
b. Public Sector				6,877	1,316	1,060
c. BCRP Certificate of Deposits Payable in Dollars (CDLD BCRP)				0	0	0
d. Other exchange operations				0	0	0
2. Rest				3	0	0
				401	-68	67
<b>II. NET DOMESTIC ASSET</b>	<b>-62,669</b>	<b>-78,323</b>	<b>-81,593</b>	<b>-20,392</b>	<b>-3,664</b>	<b>-3,342</b>
1. Monetary Sterilization	-30,598	-42,314	-42,960	-12,362	-647	-1,012
a. Certificates and Term deposits	-17,217	-27,692	-27,860	-10,643	-169	-3,769
BCRP Certificates of Deposit (CDBCRP)	-13,580	-21,092	-20,961	-7,380	131	231
BCRP Certificates of Deposit Variable in soles (CDV BCRP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Readjustable CDBCRP (CDR BCRP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
BCRP Certificate of Deposits Payable in Dollars (CDLD BCRP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Term Deposits	-3,637	-6,600	-6,900	-3,263	-300	-4,000
b. Reserve requirements in Domestic Currency	-12,726	-13,199	-14,406	-1,680	-1,207	2,382
c. Other monetary operations	-655	-1,423	-694	-39	729	375
2. Fiscal Sterilization	-31,940	-36,507	-39,820	-7,880	-3,313	-2,191
3. Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-130	498	1,188	-150	296	-138
<b>III. CURRENCY ** (I+II)</b>	<b>27,241</b>	<b>26,691</b>	<b>26,349</b>	<b>-892</b>	<b>-342</b>	<b>-344</b>
(Monthly percentage change)	9.1%	0.4%	-1.3%			
(Accumulated percentage change)	12.9%	-2.0%	-3.3%			
(YoY)	12.9%	18.0%	15.5%			

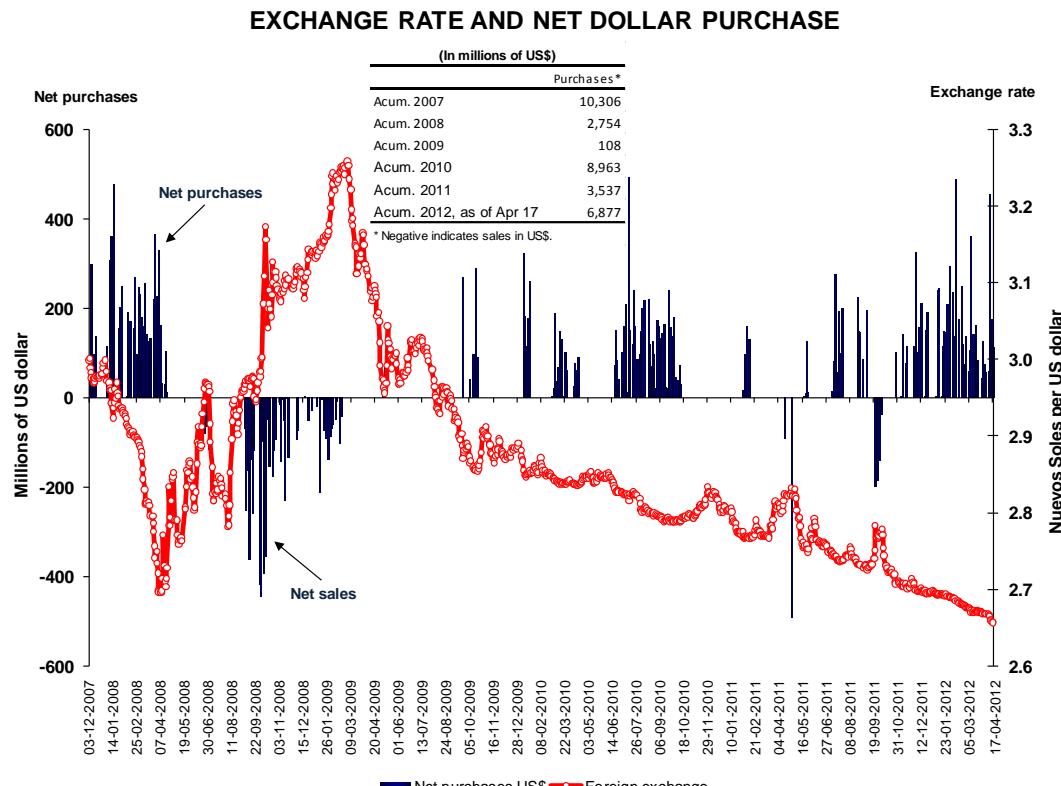
\* As of April 17, 2012.

\*\* Preliminary data.

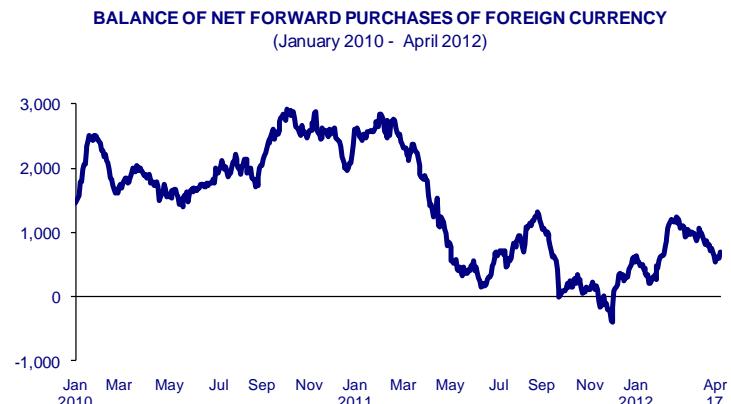
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## Exchange rate: S/. 2.656 per dollar

Between April 10 and 17, the average **selling price of the dollar** in the interbank market dropped from S/. 2.666 to S/. 2.656 per dollar, which represented an appreciation of the nuevo sol of 0.38 percent. In this period, the Central Bank intervened in the foreign exchange market purchasing foreign currency for a total of US\$ 1,060 million.



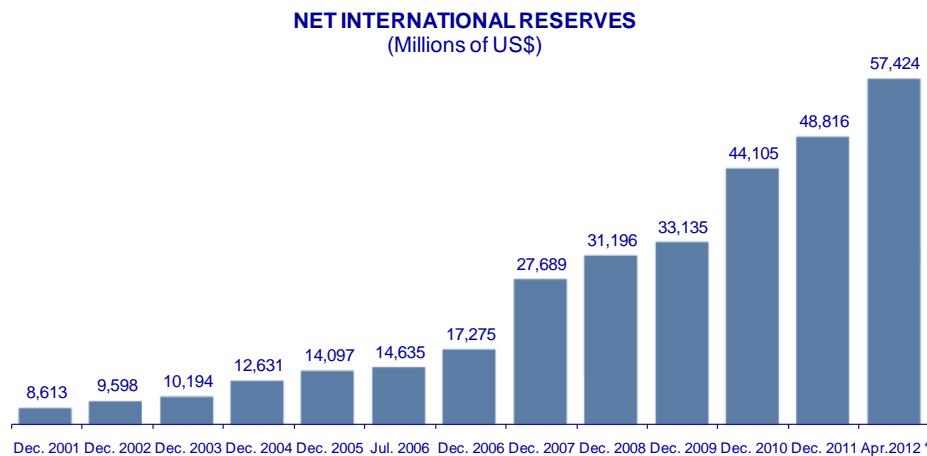
Between April 10 and 17, banks' balance of **net forward purchases of foreign currency** increased by US\$ 75 million. So far this month, the balance of net forward purchases of foreign currency has accumulated a decrease of US\$ 92 million.



## Net international reserves amount to US\$ 57.42 billion

**Net international reserves (NIRs)** at April 17 amounted to US\$ 57.42 billion. This level of reserves is higher by US\$ 1,635 million than the one recorded at the end of March 2012.

The increase in NIRs recorded so far this month resulted mainly from net purchases of foreign currency by the Central Bank (US\$ 1.3 billion) and higher banks' deposits (US\$ 425 million). This increase was partially offset by the lower valuation of investments (US\$ 88 million) and lower public sector's deposits (US\$ 4 million).



The **foreign exchange position** of the BCRP at April 17 was US\$ 40.57 billion, US\$ 1.24 billion higher than the one recorded at the close of March.

### GDP grew 7.2 percent in February 2012

In February, the GDP grew 7.2 percent, highlighting the increased activity of trade, services and construction, the last boosted by higher private expenditure.

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT**  
(Real percentage change respect to the same period of previous year)

	Weight GDP 2010 1/	2001		2012	
		Year %Chg.	February % Chg. Contribution	January-February % Chg. Contribution	2012
<b>Agriculture and Livestock</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Agriculture	4.3	2.8	1.6	0.1	1.3
Livestock	2.3	5.2	5.0	0.1	4.3
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-4.6</b>
<b>Mining and Fuel</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Metallic mining	3.7	-3.6	2.0	0.1	0.5
Hydrocarbons	0.7	18.1	5.0	0.0	-1.8
<b>Manufacture</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Based on raw materials	2.6	12.3	1.0	0.0	6.4
Non-primary industries	12.0	4.4	1.3	0.2	0.7
<b>Electricity and water</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>
<b>Commerce</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Other services</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Transportation and communica	8.3	11.0	9.9	0.8	9.3
Financial and insurance	2.7	10.5	13.7	0.4	11.6
Given to companies	7.3	8.7	7.7	0.5	7.4
Restaurants and hotels	4.1	9.6	10.1	0.4	9.7
Government Services	5.5	5.0	4.9	0.2	4.7
Rest of other services	10.9	7.0	7.7	0.8	6.8
Indirect taxes	10.1	7.2	8.7	0.9	7.8
<b>GDP Global</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Primary</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Non-primary</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>

1/ At 1994 prices.

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In February, the **agricultural sector** increased its activity by 3.2 percent. The livestock subsector grew 5.0 percent due to greater supply of poultry and beef and the agricultural sub-sector increased by 1.6 per cent highlighting the crops oriented to the domestic market (2.3 percent) such as rice, garlic, banana and tomato, as well as the production for foreign markets such as coffee, hard yellow corn and asparagus.

The **Fishing sector** decrease slightly by 1.1 percent mainly explained by the lower extraction of anchovy for industrial use that was partially offset by higher fish catch for human consumption.

The **mining and hydrocarbon sector** grew 2.5 percent, associated with the increased production of metal mining (2.0 percent), primarily gold and copper, as well as hydrocarbons (5.0 per percent) mainly natural gas.

The **manufacturing based on raw materials** recorded an increase of 1.0 percent, due to larger meat production and refining of nonferrous metals, which was partially offset by lower production of the fishing industry. The **non-primary manufacturing** grew 1.3 percent, accumulating a slight expansion of 0.7 percent in the first two months of the year. It is noteworthy the increases in food and beverage industries, and mechanical products, machinery and equipment, that were partially offset by declines in the fields of chemicals, rubber and plastics, textiles and paper and printing.

The **construction sector** grew 14.0 percent, after registering an average growth of 2.5 percent in the last 12 months. This result is explained mainly by a recovery in public investment and major category private works in real estate, hotels and commercial buildings.

## Indicators – March 2012

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

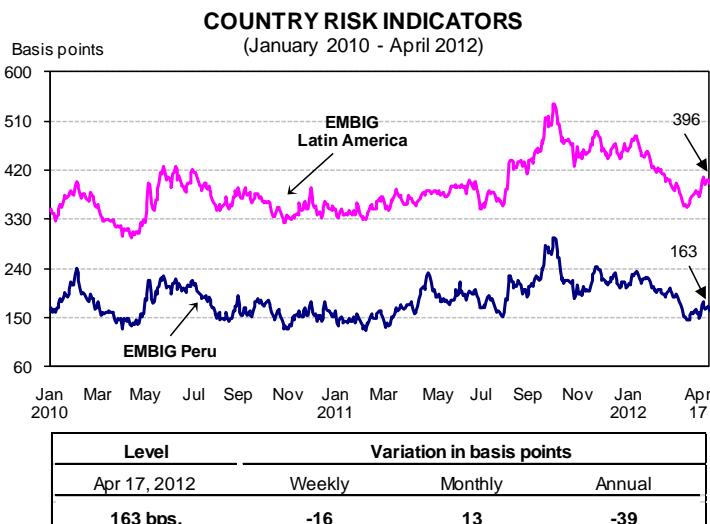
- According to IMARPE, in March fishing tasks were performed only on the south coast as the Northern region major fishing area (90 percent of the total) is in closure. 29,100 tons of anchovy has been captured, as part of the 400 thousand tons quota for the period February-June in this region.
- The production of hydrocarbons rose 15.3 percent, according to Perupetro.
- According to ASOCEM, local dispatches of cement increased from 675 to 776 thousand tons between March 2011 and March 2012.
- The production of electricity grew 6.7 percent in March according to the Comité de Operación Económica del Sistema Interconectado Nacional (COES).

## International Markets

### Country risk at 163 basis points

Between April 10 and 107, the country risk indicator, measured by the **EMBIG** Peru spread, dropped from 179 basis points to 163 basis points.

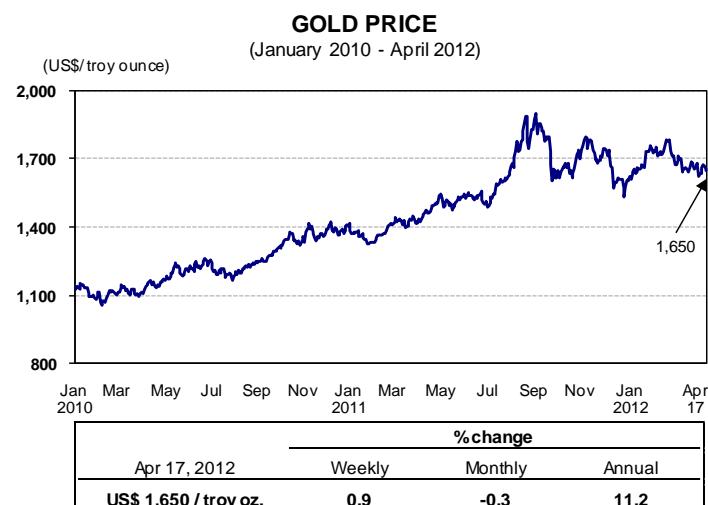
On the other hand, the spread of debt in the region corrected downward by 11 basis points, mainly due to renewed expectations of further stimulus from the Federal Reserve (Fed) and the Bank of Japan (BoJ).



### Price of gold rose to US\$ 1,650.3 per troy ounce

In the same period, the price of **gold** rose 0.9 percent to US\$ 1,650.3 per troy ounce.

This increase was mainly due to the depreciation of the US dollar against the euro on expectations of a monetary stimulus from the Fed. Optimism about the situation of Europe prevented a larger increase in the price of the metal.



Between April 10 and 17, the price of **copper** decreased 1.9 percent to US\$ 3.67 a pound.

The copper was affected by concerns of lower demand after China reported a GDP growth lower than expected for the first quarter and rising inventories in London Metal Exchange. Supply concerns, limited the losses.



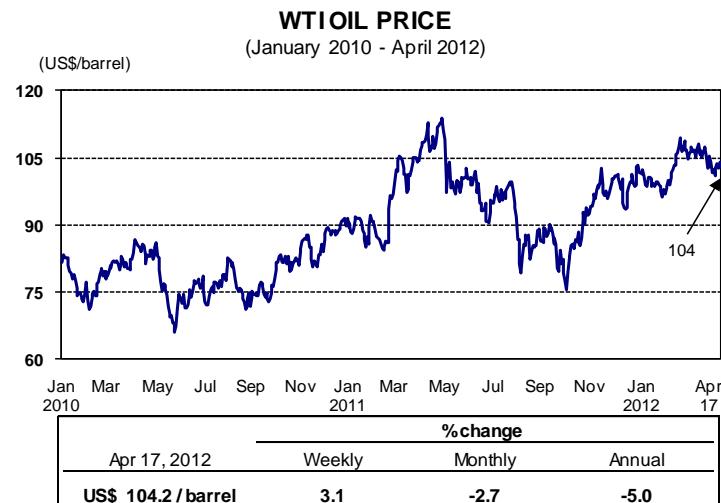
Between April 10 and 17, the price of **zinc** fell 0.5 percent to US\$ 0.90 a pound.

Zinc prices also corrected downwards in a context of weak data of China's economic growth that increase the worries about demand for metals.



Between April 10 and 17, the price of **WTI oil** rose 3.1 percent and recorded US\$ 104.2 per barrel.

This rise was aided by a larger than expected drop in gasoline inventories in the US and a positive date of retail sales in the US. This was partially offset by optimism about the talks between Iran and Europeans countries over its nuclear program.

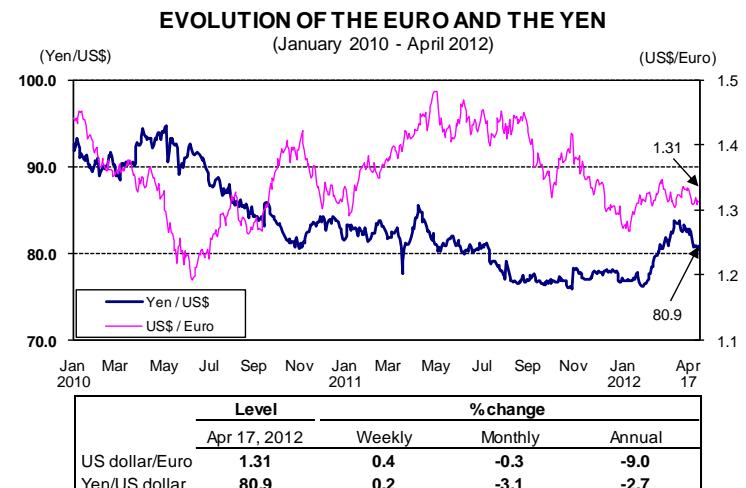


### Dollar depreciated against the euro

In April 10-17, the **dollar** depreciated 0.4 percent against the **euro**.

This evolution of the euro against the dollar happened in a context of lower concerns about the debt crisis in the Eurozone and the confirmation that the Fed will keep stimulating the economy (Yellen and Rosengren).

Against the **yen**, the dollar appreciated 0.2 percent.



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## Yield on 10-year US Treasuries located at 2.00 percent

Between April 10 and 17, the **3-month Libor** remained at 0.47 percent, while the **yield on the 10 year-US Treasuries** rose from 1.98 to 2.00 percent.

The increased yield on US Treasury was due to better than expected corporate earnings during the first quarter.

**3-MONTH LIBOR AND 10-YEAR US TREASURIES**  
(January 2010 - April 2012)

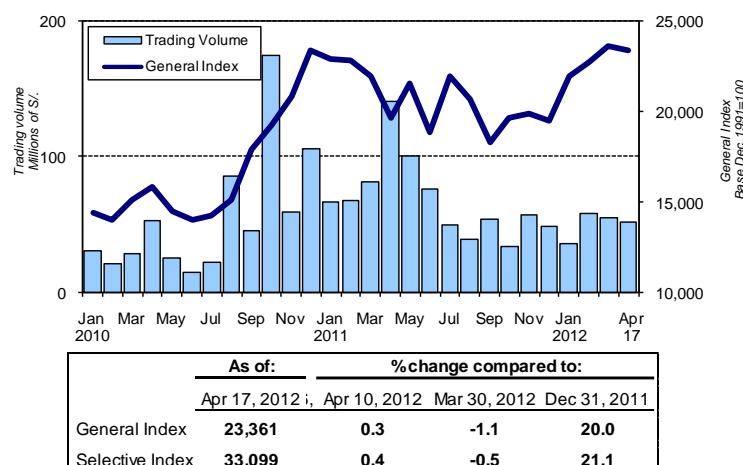


## Annual profitability at the Lima Stock Exchange reached 20.0 percent

So far this month, at April 17, the **General** and the **Selective Indices** of the Lima Stock Exchange (LSE) dropped 1.1 and 0.5 percent, respectively.

During the week of analysis (April 10-17), both indices, the General Index and the Selective Index, rose 0.3 and 0.4 percent, respectively, amid lower volatility in financial markets and mixed evolution of commodity prices.

**LIMA STOCK EXCHANGE INDICATORS**  
(January 2010 - April 2012)



So far this year, the General and Selective indices of the LSE have risen 20.0 and 21.1 percent, respectively.

