



Indicators

- ↗ Domestic demand grew 7.5 percent in Q2-2012
- ↗ Remittances of Peruvians living abroad grew 5 percent in Q2
- ↗ Economic surplus of NFPS in Q2
- ↗ Domestic investment: 27.5 percent of GDP in Q2
- ↗ Corporate prime rate in soles at 5.18 percent
- ↖ Interbank interest rate at 4.21 percent

Content

MACROECONOMIC REPORT: Q2-2012	ix
Domestic demand grew 7.5 percent in the second quarter of 2012	ix
Remittances of Peruvians living abroad grew 5 percent in Q2	ix
Economic surplus in Q2-2012	x
Domestic investment reached 27.5 percent of GDP in Q2-2012	xi
WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT	xii
Corporate prime rate in nuevos soles at 5.18 percent	xii
Average interbank interest rate at 4.21 percent	xii
Currency in circulation: S/. 27.91 billion at August 21	xiii
Exchange rate: S/. 2.612 per dollar	xiv
Net international reserves at US\$ 59.40 billion	xiv
Liquidity and credit to the private sector at July 31	xv

MACROECONOMIC REPORT: Q2-2012

Domestic demand grew 7.5 percent in the second quarter of 2012

In Q2 domestic demand recorded an expansion of 7.5 percent and accumulated a growth rate of 6.4 percent in the first half of the year. Both public and private investment stand out in terms of expenditure components. Thus, private investment registered a growth rate of 13.5 percent in the April-June period.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE
(Annual growth rates)

	Percentage structure of GDP 2011 1/	2011				2012		
		Q1	Q2	Jan-Jun	Year	Q1	Q2	Jan-Jun
Domestic Demand	104.2	10.5	7.9	9.1	7.2	5.2	7.5	6.4
a. Private Consumption	66.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.9
b. Public Consumption	9.3	5.2	0.8	2.9	4.8	-0.7	10.6	5.0
c. Private investment	22.4	15.4	16.0	15.7	11.7	13.7	13.5	13.6
d. Public investment	4.8	-5.8	-35.8	-24.7	-17.8	37.2	30.3	33.5
e. Change on inventories	1.5	175.4	148.6	1372.0	742.4	-274.5	-21.1	-70.1
Exports	18.0	4.2	14.1	9.1	8.8	17.9	-2.5	7.2
Minus:								
Imports	22.2	13.3	18.5	15.9	9.8	11.3	5.7	8.4
GDP	100.0	8.8	6.9	7.8	6.9	6.1	6.1	6.1
Note:								
Public expenditure	14.1	2.1	-13.4	-6.5	-4.2	9.3	16.2	12.9

Remittances of Peruvians living abroad grew 5 percent in Q2

The deficit in the current account of the balance of payments amounted to US\$ 2.16 billion (4.3 percent of GDP). On the other hand, the trade balance showed a surplus of US\$ 310 million by lower exported product that affected profits in companies with foreign shareholding, which declined by US\$ 1.06 billion. Moreover, in Q2 remittances from Peruvians living abroad amounted to US\$ 709 million, up 5 percent compared to Q2 in 2011.

The financial account, which amounted to US\$ 3.76 billion, consisted mainly of medium- and long-term capital flows to the private sector. Increased loans with parent companies as well as increased long term disbursement to the private sector were observed.

BALANCE OF PAYMENT
(Millions of US\$)

	2011				2012		
	Q1	Q2	Jan-Jun	Year	Q1	Q2	Jan-Jun
I. CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	-1,235	-1,361	-2,596	-3,341	-865	-2,159	-3,024
(Percentage of GDP)	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-1.9	-1.9	-4.3	-3.1
1. Trade balance	1,906	2,181	4,088	9,302	2,237	310	2,547
a. Exports FOB	10,106	11,752	21,858	46,268	11,808	10,302	22,111
b. Imports FOB	-8,200	-9,570	-17,770	-36,967	-9,571	-9,992	-19,563
2. Services	-532	-563	-1,095	-2,132	-436	-550	-985
a. Exports	996	1,039	2,034	4,364	1,263	1,214	2,476
b. Imports	-1,527	-1,602	-3,129	-6,497	-1,699	-1,763	-3,462
3. Investment income	-3,372	-3,781	-7,153	-13,710	-3,466	-2,754	-6,219
a. Private sector	-3,200	-3,721	-6,921	-13,173	-3,196	-2,628	-5,824
b. Public sector	-172	-59	-231	-537	-269	-126	-395
4. Current transfers	762	801	1,563	3,200	800	834	1,634
of which: Workers' remittances	634	675	1,309	2,697	669	709	1,378
II. FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	2,660	2,608	5,267	9,161	6,507	3,765	10,272
1. Private sector	3,270	1,740	5,010	9,620	5,229	2,568	7,797
a. Assets	62	-588	-526	-1,298	-421	-293	-714
b. Liabilities	3,207	2,328	5,536	10,918	5,650	2,861	8,511
2. Public sector	211	-110	101	848	1,581	289	1,870
a. Assets	-18	-21	-39	-273	-158	-47	-205
b. Liabilities 1/	229	-88	140	1,121	1,739	336	2,075
3. Short-term capital 2/	-821	977	157	-1,307	-303	908	605
a. Assets	-893	281	-613	-1,319	-1,205	779	-426
b. Liabilities	72	697	769	12	901	129	1,031
III. EXCEPTIONAL FINANCING	12	2	14	33	1	10	11
IV. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	272	-564	-292	-1,129	1,028	435	1,463
V. TOTAL	1,708	685	2,393	4,724	6,671	2,051	8,722
(V = I + II + III + IV) = (1-2)							
1. Change in Central Bank reserves	2,022	1,025	3,047	4,711	6,973	1,436	8,409
2. Valuation changes 3/	313	340	654	-13	302	-615	-313

1/ Bonds issued abroad and held by residents are excluded from the public sector foreign liabilities

Bonds issued locally, held by nonresidents are included in external liabilities of the same.

2 / In Q2-2006 there was an increase of deposits abroad by non-financial resident companies.

3 / Includes SDR allocation of US\$ 822 million in Q3-2009.

Source: BCRP, MEF, SBS, SUNAT, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cofide, ONP, FCR, Tacna Free Trade Zone, Banco de la Nación, Cavali S.A. ICLV, Proinversión, Bank for International Settlements (BIS), and companies.

Economic surplus in Q2-2012

In Q2-2012 the operations of the non-financial public sector generated an **economic surplus of 6.9 percent of GDP** with higher current revenues of the general government, lower non-financial expenditure, and the surplus of public enterprises.

OPERATIONS OF THE NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR 1/
(Percentage of GDP)

	2011				2012		
	Q1	Q2	Jan-Jun	Year	Q1	Q2	Jan-Jun
1. General government current revenues	22.0	22.1	22.1	21.0	22.5	22.5	22.5
a. Tax revenue	16.8	16.8	16.8	15.9	17.2	16.9	17.1
b. Non-tax revenue	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.4
2. General government non-financial expenditure	14.5	16.0	15.3	18.1	14.2	15.8	15.0
a. Current	12.1	11.8	11.9	13.0	11.1	11.6	11.3
b. Capital	2.4	4.3	3.4	5.0	3.1	4.2	3.7
<i>which: Gross Capital Formation</i>	2.2	4.0	3.1	4.7	2.9	4.0	3.5
3. Others^{2/}	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.6
4. Primary Balance	7.6	6.2	6.9	3.0	8.6	7.6	8.1
5. Interest	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.1
Foreign	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Domestic	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.5
6. Overall Balance	6.0	5.5	5.7	1.9	7.2	6.9	7.0
7. Financing	-6.0	-5.5	-5.7	-1.9	-7.2	-6.9	-7.0
Foreign	0.4	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.6	-0.3
Domestic	-6.4	-5.1	-5.7	-2.0	-7.2	-6.2	-6.7

1/ Preliminary.

2 / Includes capital revenues of the General Government and state enterprises primary result.

Source: MEF, BN, Sunat, EsSalud, public charities, state enterprises and public institutions.

Domestic investment reached 27.5 percent of GDP in Q2-2012

Increasing by 1.9 percentage points compared to the level it registered in Q2-2011, domestic saving reached 27.5 percent of GDP in Q2-2012. This increase is mainly explained by the growth of private fixed gross investment and, to a lesser extent, by the growth of government investment.

The increase in investment was financed with an increase in saving, whose domestic component rose from 22.5 percent of GDP in Q2-2011 to 23.2 percent of GDP in the same period of 2012.

SAVING - INVESTMENT GAP

(As percentage of Nominal GDP)

	2011				2012		
	Q1	Q2	Jan-Jun	Year	Q1	Q2	Jan-Jun
Total investment	26.5	25.6	26.1	25.5	26.2	27.5	26.8
Gross Fixed Investment	25.5	21.8	23.7	24.1	27.9	24.6	26.2
Change on inventories	1.0	3.8	2.4	1.4	-1.7	2.9	0.6
Total saving	26.5	25.6	26.1	25.5	26.2	27.5	26.8
External saving	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.9	1.9	4.3	3.1
Domestic saving	23.5	22.5	23.0	23.6	24.4	23.2	23.8

1 / Positive sign indicates surplus in the current account of Balance of Payments.

2 / positive sign indicates Surplus in NFPS

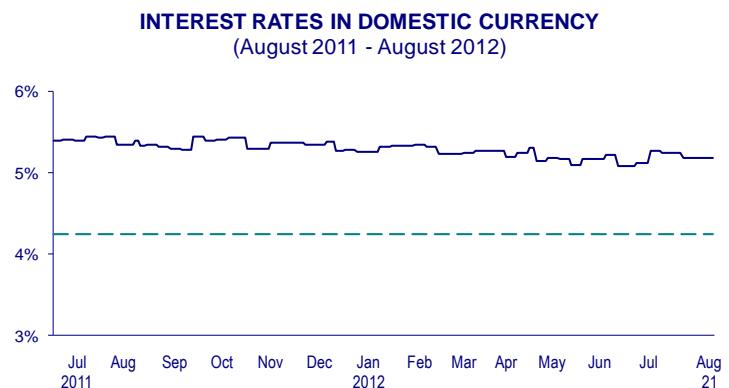
Source: BCRP.

WEEKLY ECONOMIC REPORT

Corporate prime rate in nuevos soles at 5.18 percent

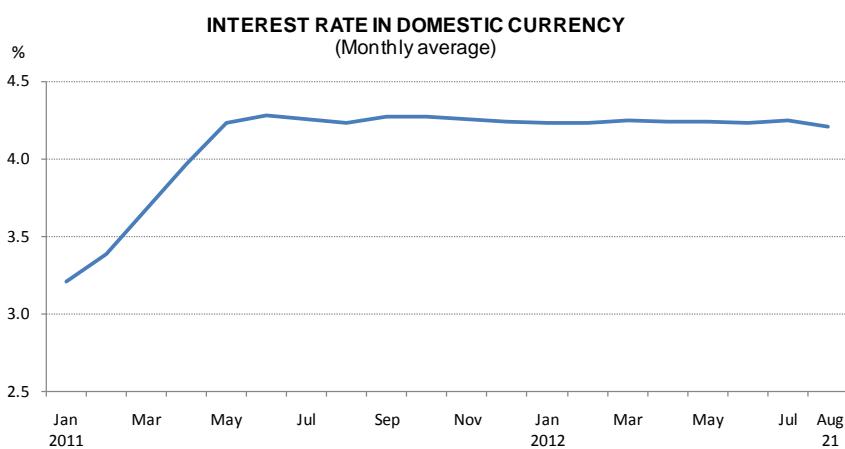
Between August 14 and 21, 2012, the average **corporate prime rate** in domestic currency remained at 5.18 percent.

Likewise, the average corporate interest rate in foreign currency remained at 2.68 percent in the same period.



Average interbank interest rate at 4.21 percent

The average **interbank interest rate** in domestic currency at August 21 was 4.21 percent.



	<u>Average interbank rate</u>	
	<u>Average</u>	<u>S.D.</u>
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	4.24%	0.02
May	4.24%	0.01
June	4.23%	0.02
July	4.25%	0.02
August 21	4.21%	0.03

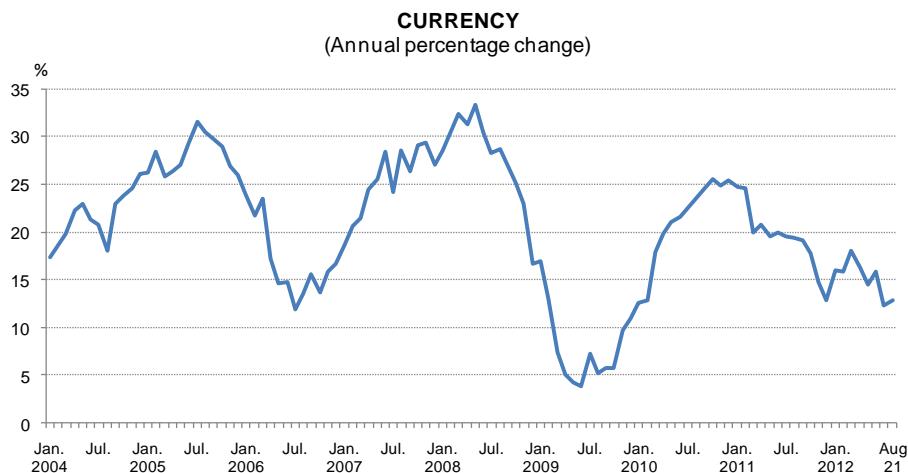
Monetary operations

Between August 15 and 21, the Central Bank made the following **monetary operations**: i) Auctions of 175-day and 12-month BCRP Certificates of Deposit for a daily average of S/. 160 million. The average rate on these operations, which reached a balance of S/. 19.03 billion, was 4.04 percent; ii) Auctions of 1-day and 3-day term deposits in domestic currency for a daily average of S/. 5.96 billion at an average rate of 4.11 percent, reaching a balance of 6.8 billion, and iii) purchases of foreign currency for a total of US\$ 566 million.

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Currency in circulation: S/. 27.91 billion at August 21

Between August 14 and 21, **currency in circulation** shrank by S/. 104 million to S/. 27.91 billion, thus accumulating a decline of S/. 421 million so far this month. Currency recorded a rate of growth of 12.9 percent in the last twelve months.



BCRP OPERATIONS

(Millions of nuevos soles)

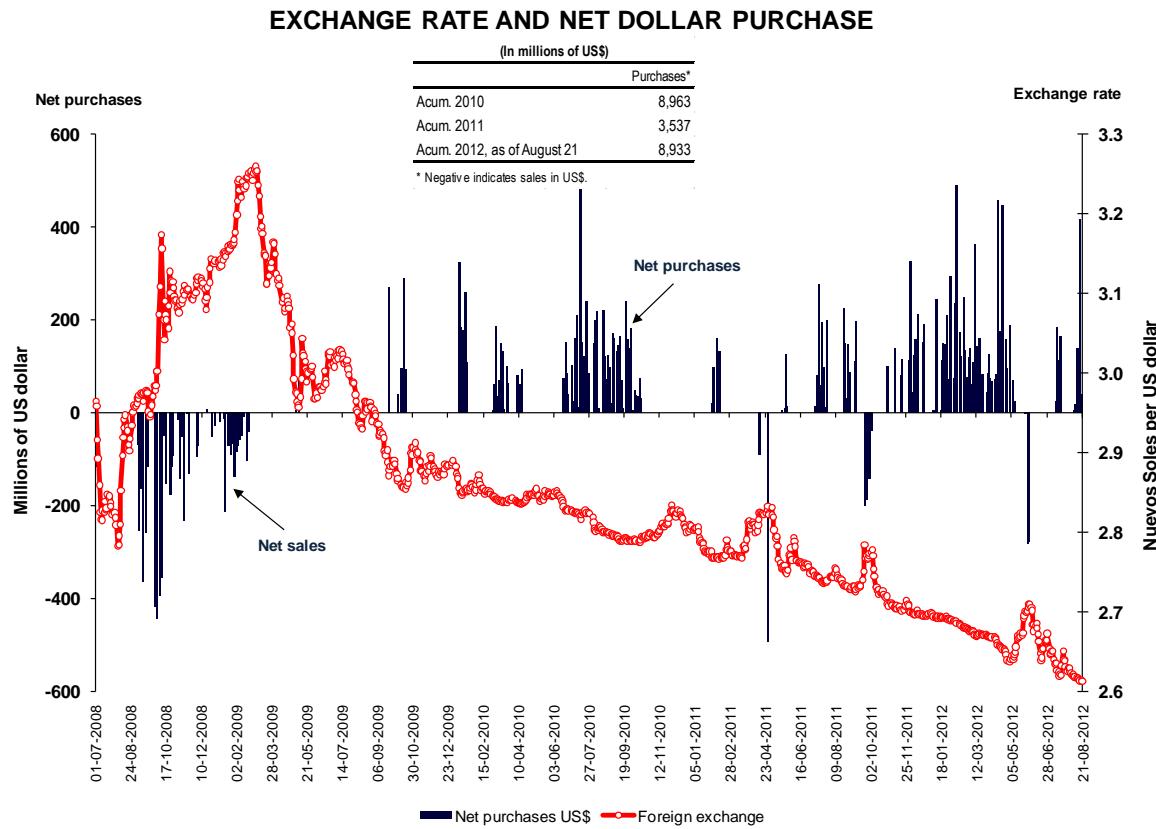
	BALANCE			FLOWS		
	Dec 31, 2011	Jul 31, 2012	Aug 21, 2012	2012*	Aug-12 *	From 08/14 to 08/21
I. NET INTERNATIONAL POSITION (Millions of US\$)**	89,910	106,088	107,333	20,819	2,055	1,668
1. Exchange Operations	33,300	40,338	41,124	7,824	786	638
a. Over the counter operations				7,579	786	611
b. Public Sector				8,933	785	610
c. BCRP Certificate of Deposits Payable in Dollars (CDLD BCRP)				-1,361	0	0
d. Other exchange operations				0	0	0
2. Rest				6	1	1
				245	0	27
II. NET DOMESTIC ASSET	-62,663	-77,760	-79,426	-20,159	-2,476	-1,772
1. Monetary Sterilization	-30,592	-39,956	-42,040	-11,432	-2,084	-905
a. Certificates and Term deposits	-17,217	-25,551	-25,831	-8,614	-280	-3,150
BCRP Certificates of Deposit (CDBCRP)	-13,580	-19,051	-19,031	-5,451	20	-950
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	-6,500	-6,800	-3,163	-300	-2,200
b. Reserve requirements in Domestic Currency	-12,720	-12,686	-15,729	-3,009	-3,044	2,221
c. Otras operaciones monetarias	-655	-1,720	-480	191	1,240	24
2. Fiscal Sterilization	-31,940	-41,213	-41,765	-9,825	-552	-856
3. Other	-130	3,410	4,379	1,098	160	-11
III. CURRENCY ** (I+II)	27,247	28,328	27,907	660	-421	-104
(Monthly percentage change)	9.2%	4.6%	-1.5%			
(Accumulated percentage change)	12.9%	4.0%	2.4%			
(YoY)	12.9%	12.3%	12.9%			

* As of August 21, 2012.

** Preliminary data.

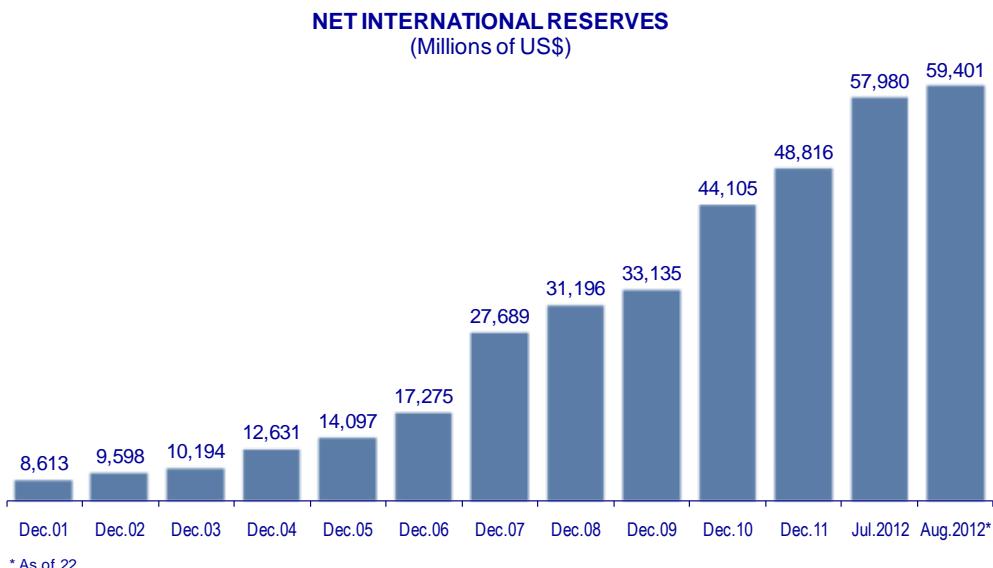
Exchange rate: S/. 2.612 per dollar

Between August 14 and 21, the average **selling price of the dollar** in the interbank market fell from S/. 2.616 to S/. 2.612 per dollar, which represents an appreciation of the nuevo sol of 0.16 percent. In this period, the Central Bank intervened in the foreign exchange market purchasing foreign currency for a total of US\$ 610 million.



Net international reserves at US\$ 59.40 billion

Net international reserves (NIRs) at August 22 amounted to US\$ 59.40 billion. This amount of reserves is higher by US\$ 1.42 billion than the one recorded at the close of July 2012.



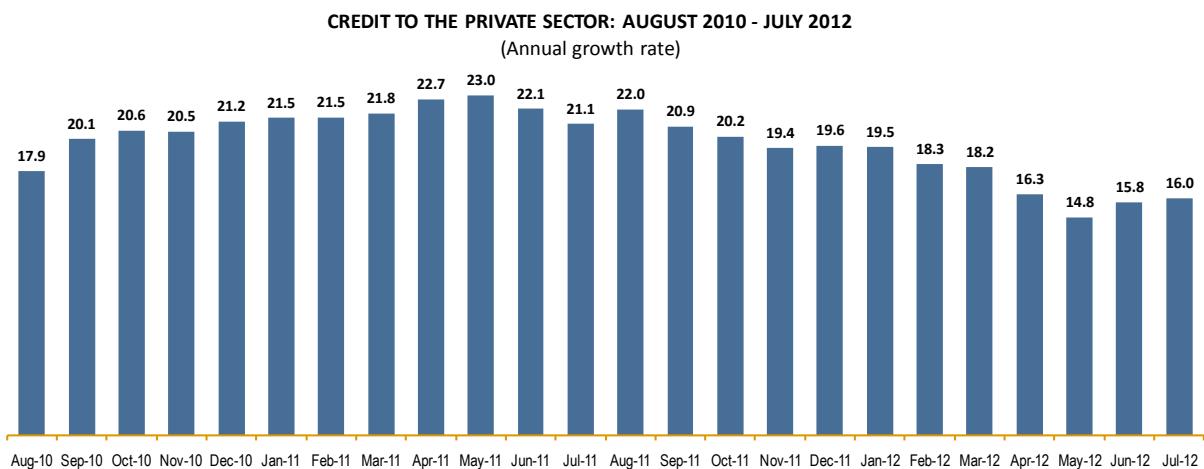
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The increase in NIRs registered so far this month is mainly explained by the Central Bank's net purchases of foreign currency (US\$ 785 million), by the higher deposits of both banks (US\$ 570 million) and the public sector (US\$ 17 million), by the higher valuation of investment (US\$ 113 million), and by investment yield (US\$ 2 million). This was offset by the decline of deposits in the Deposit Insurance Fund (US\$ 20 million).

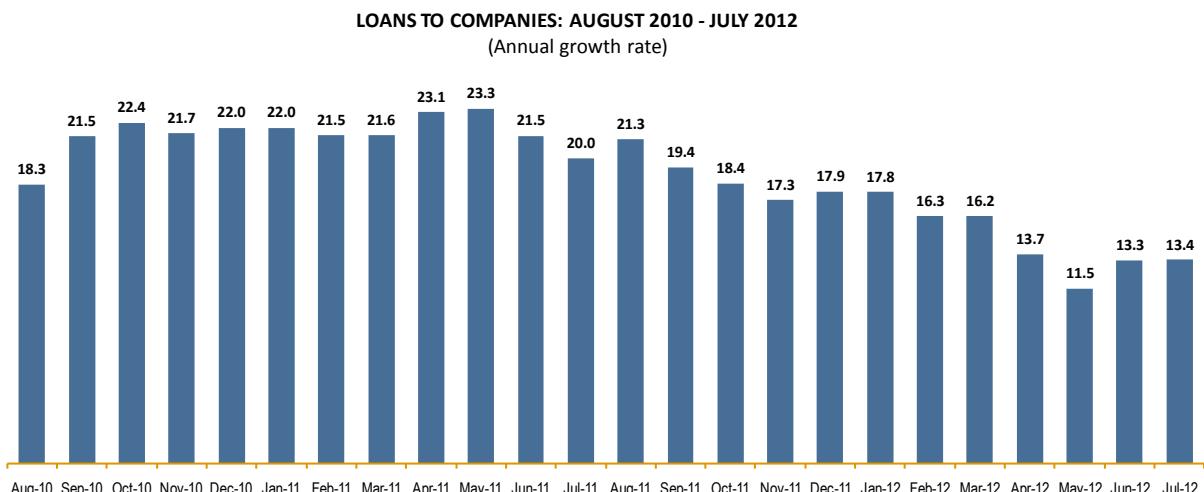
The **foreign exchange position** of the BCRP at August 22 was US\$ 41.23 billion. This amount is US\$ 895 million higher than the one recorded at the close of July 2012.

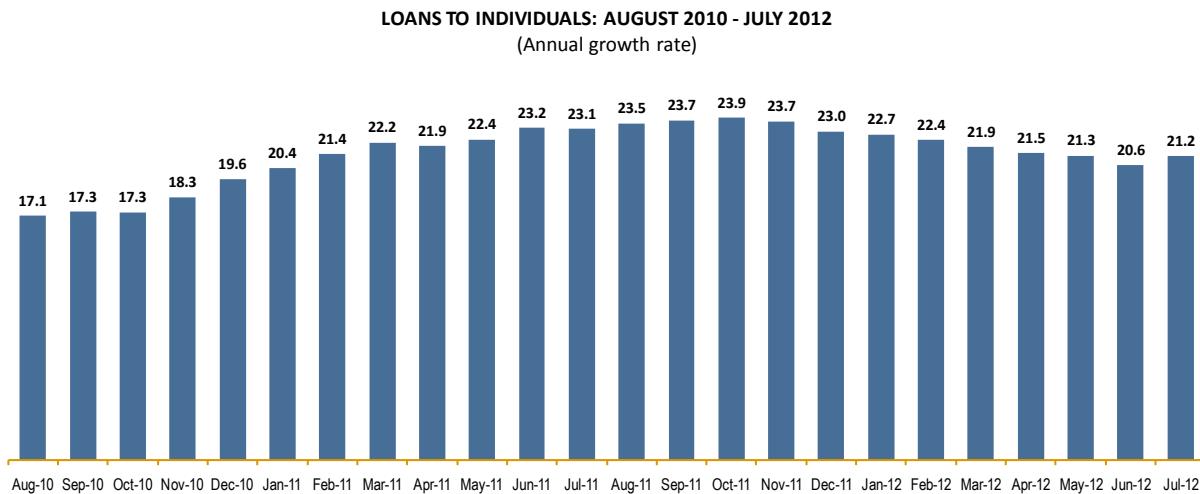
Liquidity and credit to the private sector at July 31

Total credit to the private sector grew 1.4 percent (S/. 2.22 billion) and accumulated a growth rate of 16.0 percent in the last 12 months



Credit to enterprises grew 1.6 percent in July (2.1 percent in June), while credit to individuals grew 1.0 percent. Within the latter segment, consumer loans grew 0.4 percent in the month (1.3 percent in June) and mortgages grew 2.0 percent (2.0 percent in June).





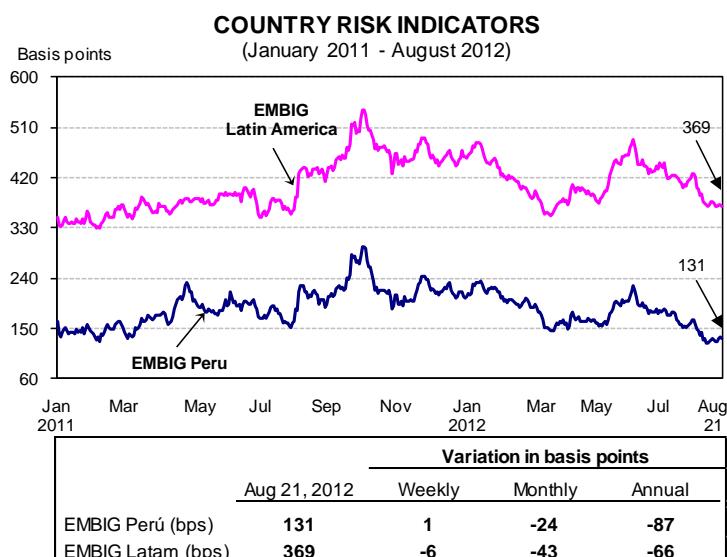
In July **total liquidity in the private sector** increased 1.2 percent (S/. 2.03 billion) and thus accumulated a growth rate of 13.8 percent in the last twelve months. Liquidity in soles grew 2.0 percent in the month (S/. 2.12 billion) and a rate of 21.4 percent in the last 12 months. The increase of liquidity in soles was associated with a higher seasonal demand for currency in *Fiestas Patrias* –the national holidays– (4.6 percent or S/. 1.24 billion) and to increased saving deposits due to workers' July bonuses (5.3 percent or S/. 1.22 billion). On the other hand, in July liquidity in dollars declined by 0.2 percent (down US\$ 34 million), registering a growth rate of 1.4 percent compared to July 2011.

International Markets

Country risk at 131 basis points

Between August 14 and 21, the country risk indicator, measured by the **EMBIG Peru** spread, rose from 130 to 131 basis points.

Conversely, the EMBIG Latin America spread dropped 6 basis points because tensions in financial markets have declined slightly even though uncertainty regarding the Eurozone crisis remains.

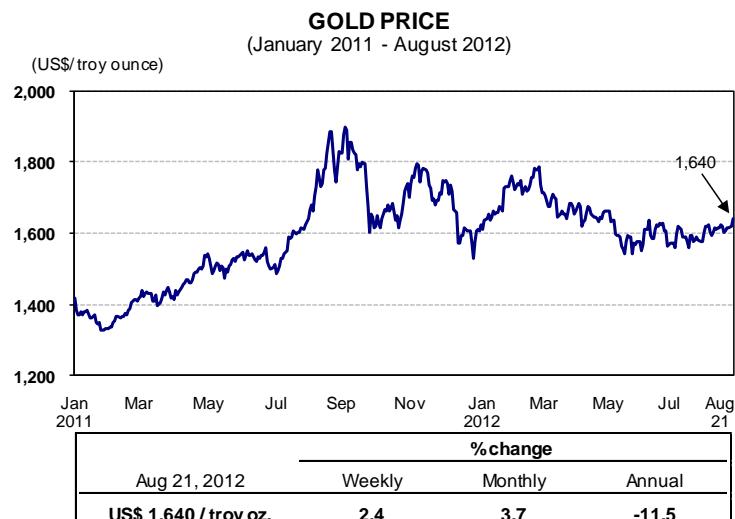


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Price of gold rose to US\$ 1,639.9 per troy ounce

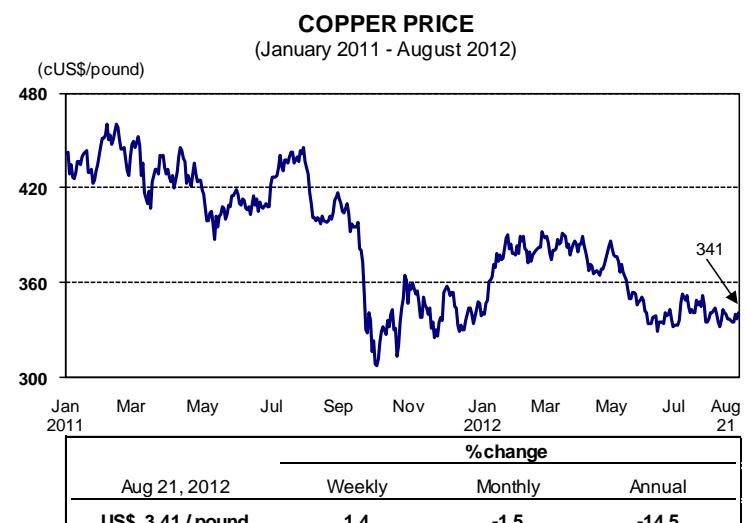
In the same period, the price of **gold** rose 2.4 percent to US\$ 1,639.9 per troy ounce.

The price of gold showed an upward behavior in a week marked by the depreciation of the dollar against the euro, which increased investors' interest in the precious metal, and the resurgence of inflation concerns in some countries.



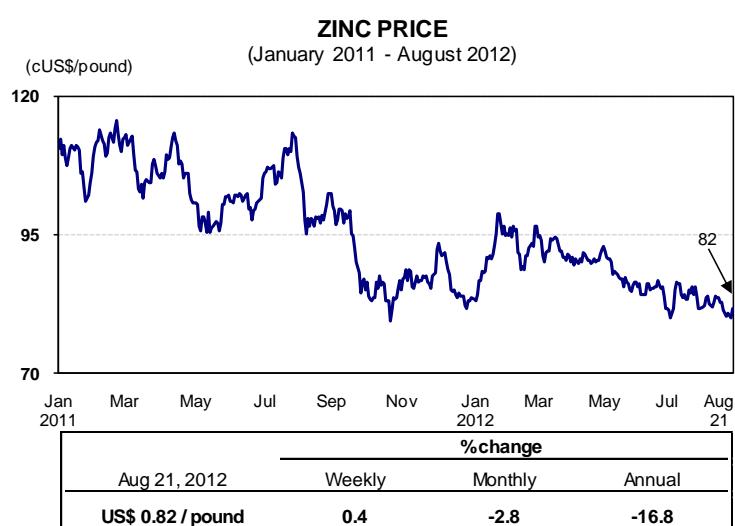
In August 14-21, the price of **copper** rose to US\$ 3.41 per pound (1.4 percent).

This price rise was associated with the decline of copper inventories in LME-monitored warehouses. However, lower-than-expected forecasts of growth in China in Q3 constrained this rise given that China is the world's major buyer of this metal.



Between August 14 and 21, the price of **zinc** rose 0.4 percent to US\$ 0.82/pound.

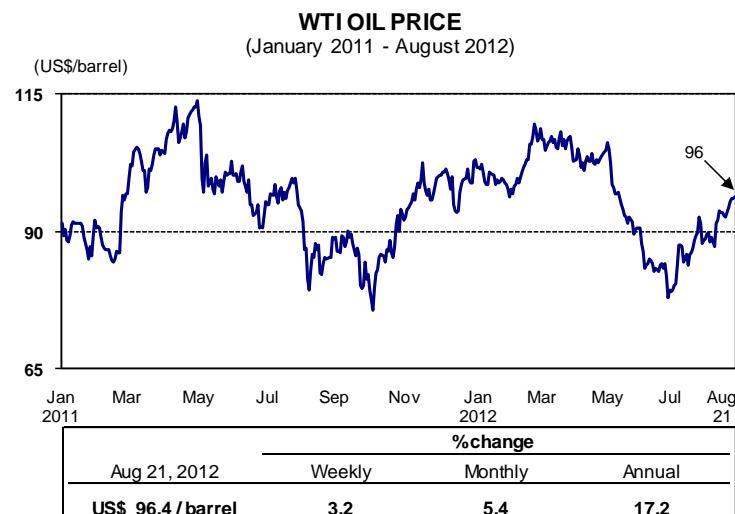
The price of zinc was favored by the publication of better-than-expected economic indicators both in the United States and in Europe. The increase of inventories at the London Metal Exchange (LME) offset in part this price rise.



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In the same period of analysis, the price of **WTI oil** registered an increase of 3.2 percent and reached US\$ 96.4 per barrel.

Growing geopolitical concerns in the Middle East, a higher than expected drop of crude and gasoline inventories in the United States, and the reduction of crude supplies from the North Sea accounted for this increase in the price of WTI oil.

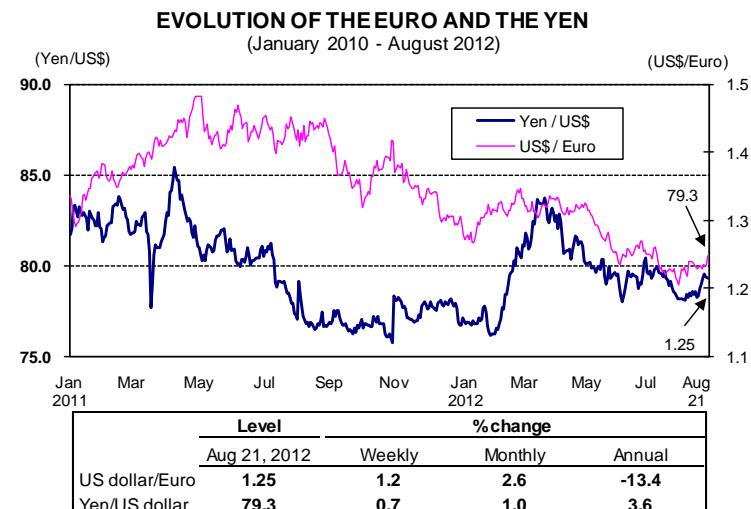


US dollar depreciated against the euro

Between August 14 and 21, the dollar depreciated 1.2 percent against the **euro**.

This evolution of the dollar against the euro coincided with lower risk aversion associated with the publication of favorable economic indicators in the United States and with better than expected growth data in Germany and France.

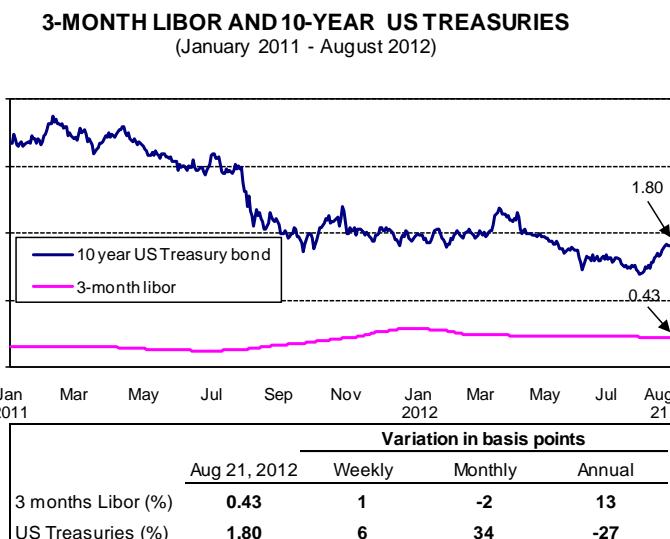
On the other hand, the dollar appreciated 0.7 percent against the **yen**.



Yield on 10-year US Treasuries rose to 1.80 percent

In August 14-21, the **3-month Libor** declined 1 basis point to 0.43 percent, while the yield on the **10-year US Treasury bonds** rose from 1.74 to 1.80 percent.

The rise in the yield on the US Treasury bonds was associated with the decline of demand for safe assets after the publication of mostly favorable economic indicators in the United States during the week.



Accumulated profitability at the Lima Stock Exchange: 4.3 percent

So far this month (at August 21), the **General Index** and the **Selective Index** of the LSE have increased 3.5 and 2.3 percent, respectively.

In the week of August 14-21, the **General Index** and the **Selective Index** of the LSE increased 2.4 and 1.9 percent, respectively.

The positive performance of the LSE indices is mostly explained by greater optimism in external markets and by the favorable evolution of the prices of metals.

So far this year, the indices of the LSE accumulate gains of 4.3 and 7.9 percent, respectively.

