



Indicators

- ↗ Corporate prime interest rate in soles at 5.09 percent
 - ↗ Interbank interest rate at 4.24 percent
 - ↘ Exchange rate: S/. 2.582 per US dollar
 - ↗ GDP grew 6.3 percent in August
 - ↘ Country risk at 101 basis points

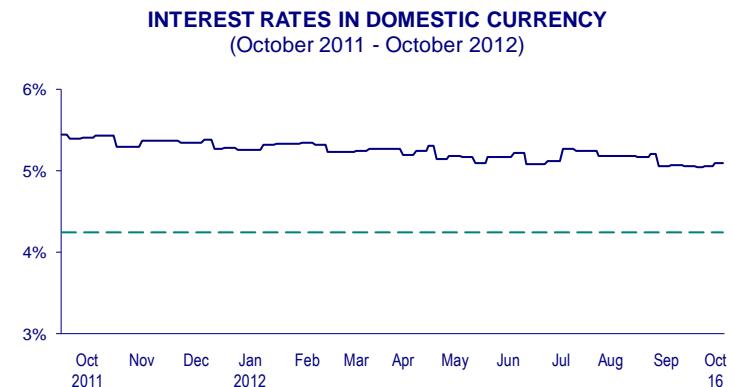
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Corporate prime rate in nuevos soles at 5.09 percent

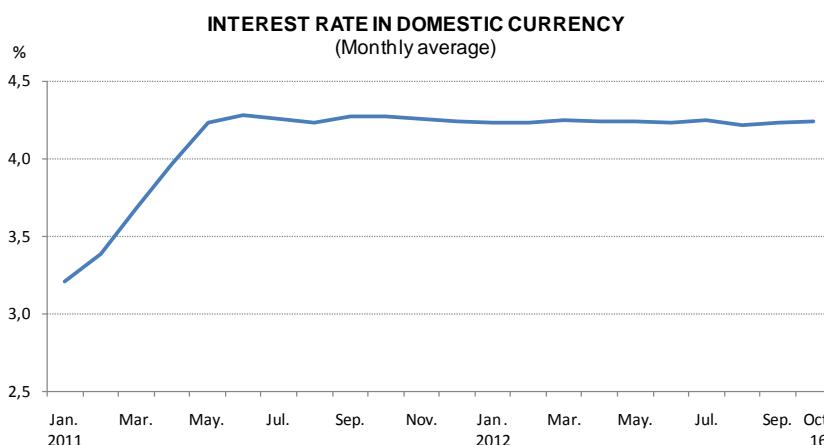
Between October 9 and 16, 2012, the average **corporate prime rate** in domestic currency rose from 5.06 to 5.09 percent.

On its side, the average corporate interest rate in foreign currency rose from 2.72 to 2.80 percent in the same period.



Average interbank interest rate at 4.24 percent

The average **interbank interest rate** in domestic currency at October 16 was 4.24 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	4.22%	0.03
September	4.23%	0.02
October 16	4.24%	0.01

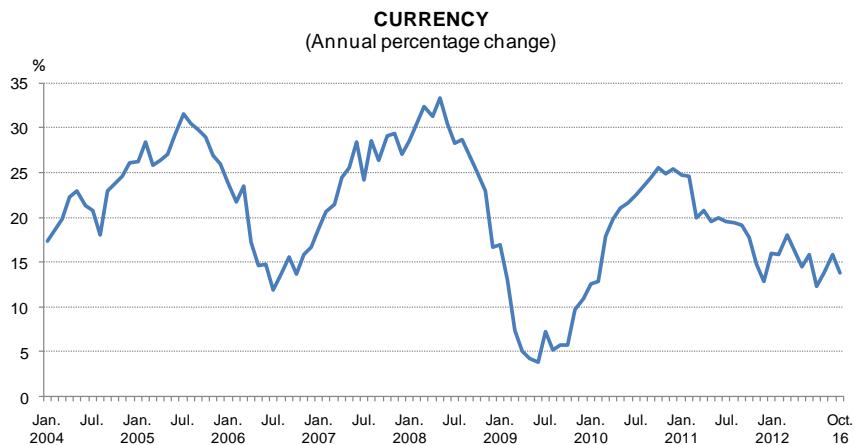
Monetary operations

Between October 10 and 16, the Central Bank made the following **monetary operations**: i) Auctions of 175 to 547-day BCRP Certificates of Deposit for a daily average of S/. 480 million. The average rate on these operations, which reached a balance of S/. 20.86 billion, was 3.92 percent; ii) Auctions of 1 to 3-day term deposits in domestic currency for a daily average of S/. 7.58 billion at an average rate of 4.09 percent, reaching a balance of 9.2 billion; iii) Purchases of foreign currency for a total of US\$ 470 million, and iv) Overnight deposits in domestic currency for a total of S/. 1.0 billion.

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Currency in circulation: S/. 28.20 billion at October 16

Between October 9 and 16, **currency in circulation** decreased by S/. 349 million to S/. 28.20 billion, thus accumulating a decline of S/. 272 million so far this month. Currency recorded a rate of growth of 13.8 percent in the last twelve months.



BCRP OPERATIONS

(Millions of nuevos soles)

	BALANCE			FLOWS		
	Dec 31, 2011	Sep 30, 2012	Oct 17, 2012	2012*	Oct-12 *	From 10/09 to 10/16
I. NET INTERNATIONAL POSITION (Millions of US\$)**	89,910	112,002	113,206	27,978	2,069	1,393
1. Exchange Operations	33,300	43,078	43,878	10,578	800	539
a. Over the counter operations				9,795	720	510
b. Public Sector				11,139	720	510
c. BCRP Certificate of Deposits Payable in Dollars (CDLD BCRP)				-1,353	0	0
d. Other exchange operations				0	0	0
2. Rest				9	0	0
				783	80	29
II. NET DOMESTIC ASSET	-62,663	-83,534	-85,010	-27,029	-2,341	-1,742
1. Monetary Sterilization	-30,592	-45,666	-47,855	-17,247	-2,189	-2,068
a. Certificates and Term deposits	-17,217	-25,459	-30,670	-13,453	-5,211	-8,920
BCRP Certificates of Deposit (CDBCRRP)	-13,580	-19,690	-21,300	-7,720	-1,610	-720
BCRP Certificates of Deposit Variable in soles (CDV BCRP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Readjustable CDBCRRP (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	-5,769	-9,370	-5,733	-3,601	-8,200
b. Reserve requirements in Domestic Currency	-12,720	-19,025	-16,681	-3,961	2,343	6,816
c. Otras operaciones monetarias	-655	-1,183	-504	168	679	35
2. Fiscal Sterilization	-31,940	-41,751	-41,912	-9,972	-161	270
3. Other	-130	3,883	4,757	189	9	57
III. CURRENCY ** (I+II)	27,247	28,468	28,196	948	-272	-349
(Monthly percentage change)	9.2%	1.0%	-1.0%			
(Accumulated percentage change)	12.9%	4.5%	3.5%			
(YoY)	12.9%	15.8%	13.8%			

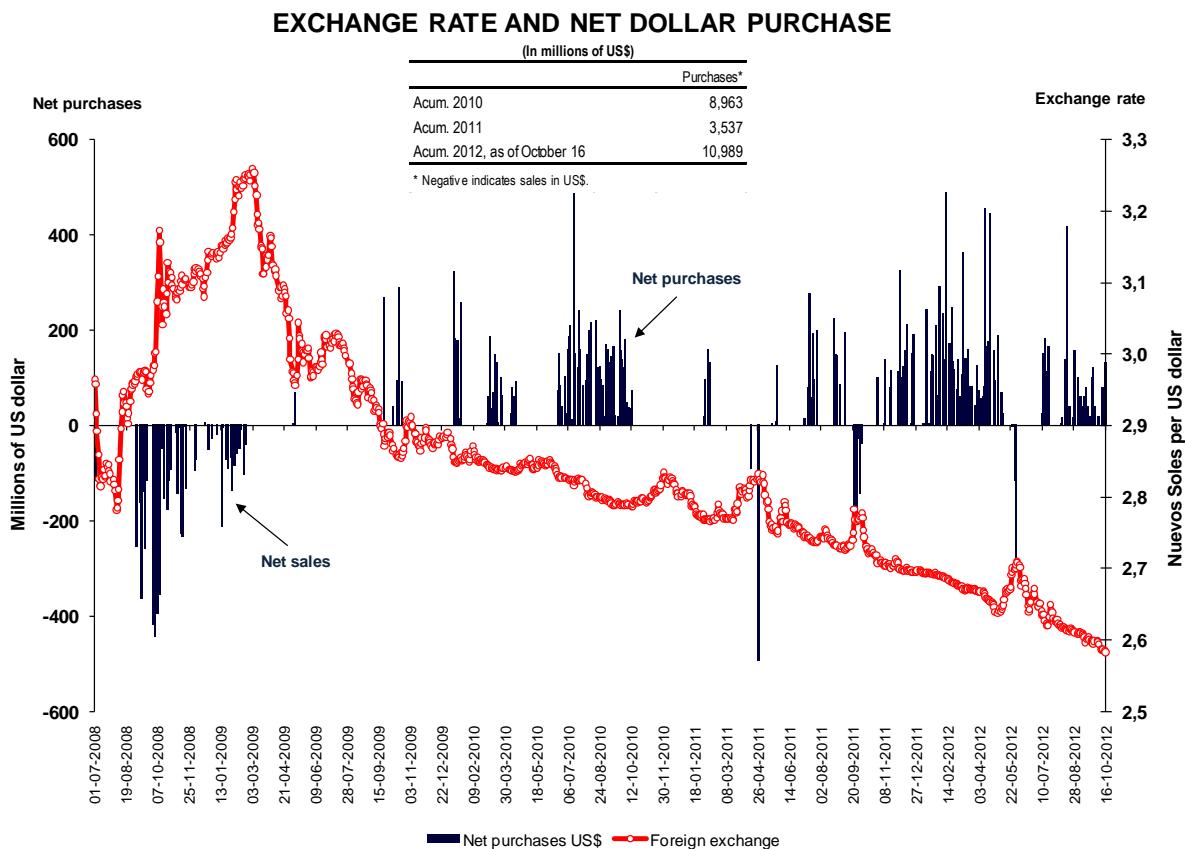
* As of October 16, 2012.

** Preliminary data.

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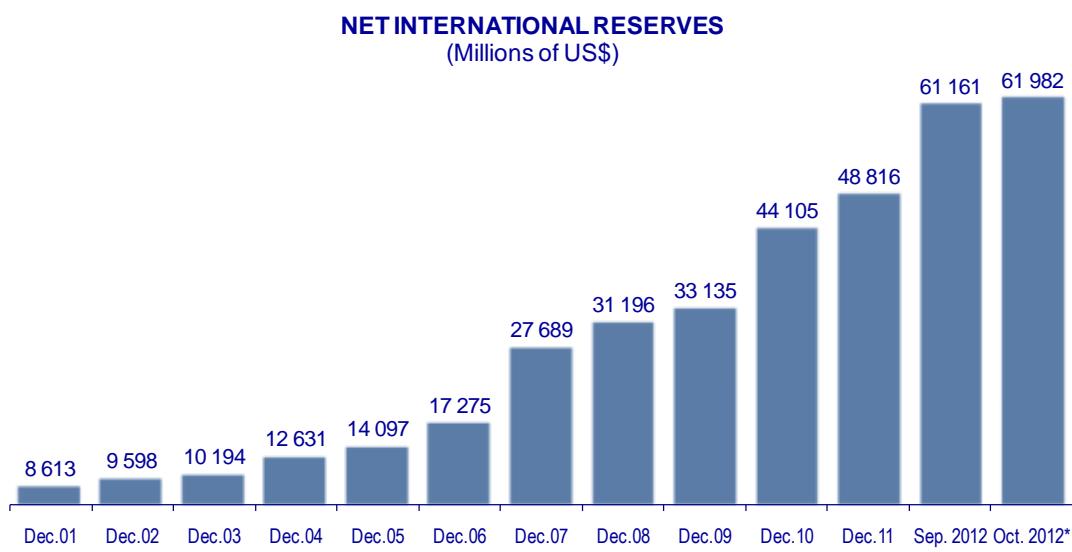
Exchange rate: S/. 2.582 per dollar

Between October 9 and 16, the average **selling price of the dollar** in the interbank market fell from S/. 2.587 to S/. 2.582 per dollar, which represented an appreciation of the nuevo sol of 0.19 percent. In this period, the Central Bank intervened in the foreign exchange market buying foreign currency for a total of US\$ 510 million.



Net international reserves at US\$ 61.98 billion

Net international reserves (NIRs) at October 16 amounted to US\$ 61.98 billion. This amount of reserves is higher by US\$ 822 million than the one recorded at the close of September 2012.



The increase in NIRs registered so far this month is mainly explained by the Central Bank's net purchases of foreign currency (US\$ 570 million), by the higher deposits of banks (US\$ 226 million) and by the increase of deposits in the Deposit Insurance Fund (US\$ 6 million), as well as by the higher valuation of investments (US\$ 25 million). This was partially offset by the lower deposits in the public sector (US\$ 5 million),

The **foreign exchange position** of the BCRP at October 16 was US\$ 43.68 billion. This amount is US\$ 602 million higher than the one recorded at the end of September 2012.

GDP grew 6.3 percent in August

GDP recorded a growth rate of 6.3 percent in August and accumulated an expansion of 6.3 percent in the first eight months of the year. Growth in August continued to be driven by the dynamism of construction, commerce, non-primary manufacturing and services.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

Weight GDP 2011 1/	2012			
	August		January-August	
	% Chg.	Contribution	% Chg.	Contribution
Agriculture and Livestock	7.2	4.0	0.3	3.9
Agriculture	4.3	1.5	0.1	2.9
Livestock	2.3	7.1	0.2	5.0
Fishing	0.4	-13.7	-0.1	-11.3
Mining and Fuel	4.9	0.6	0.0	3.4
Metallic mining	3.7	0.1	0.0	3.6
Hydrocarbons	0.7	2.7	0.0	2.6
Manufacture	14.8	4.1	0.6	0.8
Based on raw materials	2.6	-5.6	-0.1	-6.6
Non-primary industries	12.0	5.8	0.7	2.3
Electricity and water	2.0	5.6	0.1	5.6
Construction	6.5	17.6	1.2	15.9
Commerce	15.2	6.5	0.9	7.0
Other services	48.9	6.5	3.2	7.4
Transportation and communications	8.3	5.7	0.5	7.9
Financial and insurance	2.7	9.5	0.3	10.7
Given to companies	7.3	7.0	0.5	7.5
Restaurants and hotels	4.1	7.5	0.3	9.2
Government Services	5.5	4.9	0.3	4.9
Rest of other services	10.9	6.7	0.7	6.8
Indirect taxes	10.1	5.7	0.6	6.5
GDP Global	100.0	6.3	6.3	6.3
Primary	15.2	0.7	0.1	1.5
Non-primary	84.8	7.3	6.2	7.2

1/ At 1994 prices.

Source: MINAG, MINEM, Ministry of Production, and INEI.

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In August **agriculture** grew 4.0 percent. This rate reflects an increase in the growth rate of the livestock and agricultural sub sector (7.1 and 1.5 percent, respectively), this latter registered an different behavior according to a destiny market. Products oriented to the external market and agroindustry grew 7.2 percent, while this oriented to the domestic market fell 0.9 percent. With this, production in the sector of agriculture accumulated an expansion of 3.9 percent in the eight months of 2012. It should be pointed out the increased production of poultry meat, rice, potato, hard yellow maize and olive.

Fishing activity registered a growth rate of 13.7 percent in the month due mainly to a decreased catch of species such as yellow mackerel, Pacific chub mackerel and giant squid for the production of frozen seafood products, even though this was in part offset by higher capture of fresh species for human consumption, such as bonito, mackerel, merluza and others. This sector recorded a contraction of 11.3 percent in the first eight months.

The production of the **mining and hydrocarbon sector** grew slightly 0.6 percent. This increase results from the greater production of copper and hydrocarbons and was offset by lower production of gold in handicraft mining. With this, the sector accumulates an expansion of 3.4 percent in the first eight months of the year.

The **manufacturing sector** grew 4.1 percent in the month. This rate reflects an increased production in non-primary manufacturing (up 5.8 percent) as a result of greater activity in the branches of explosives, natural and chemical essences, glasses, cement, construction materials, woods, furnitures, and other papers and cardboards products. On the other hand, manufacturing based on raw materials contracted 5.6 percent due to the lower production of canned and frozen fish products and to the lower refining of non-ferrous metals and oil, even though this was in part offset by a higher production of sugar and fishmeal, fish oil and meat products

The **construction sector** grew 17.6 percent in August and accumulated an expansion of 15.9 percent in the first eight months. The growth in this sector reflects the continued construction activity observed in housing residential projects and malls, both in Lima and in other cities in the country, and as well as the onset of important public infrastructure projects, such as Vía Parque Rímac and section 2 of Line 1 of Lima's Metro.

Indicators – September 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, the anchovy has not been captured in the Northern-center region. The first fishing season ended in July and 2,500 thousand tons quota for the second fishing season will start in November.
- The production of hydrocarbons rose 7.1 percent, according to Perupetro.
- According to ASOCEM, local dispatches of cement increased from 749 to 862 thousand tons between September 2011 and September 2012.
- The production of electricity grew 5.1 percent in July according to the Comité de Operación Económica del Sistema Interconectado Nacional (COES).

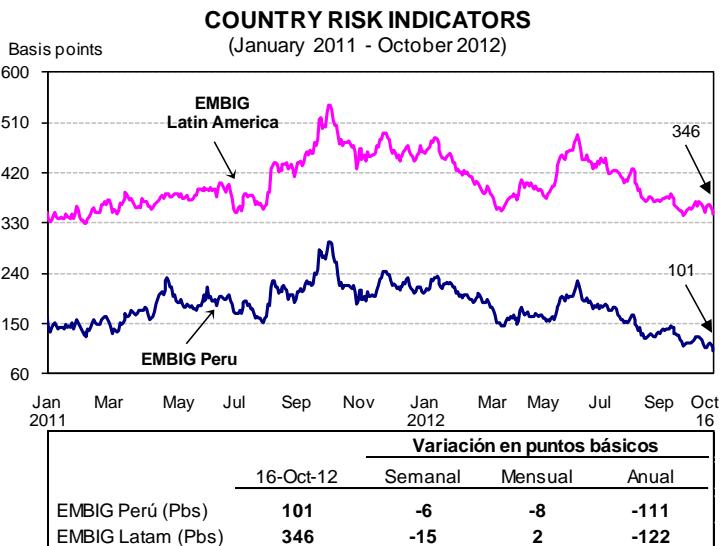
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International Markets

Country risk fell to 101 basis points

Between October 9 and 16, the country risk indicator, measured by the **EMBIG** Peru spread, fell from 107 to 101 basis points.

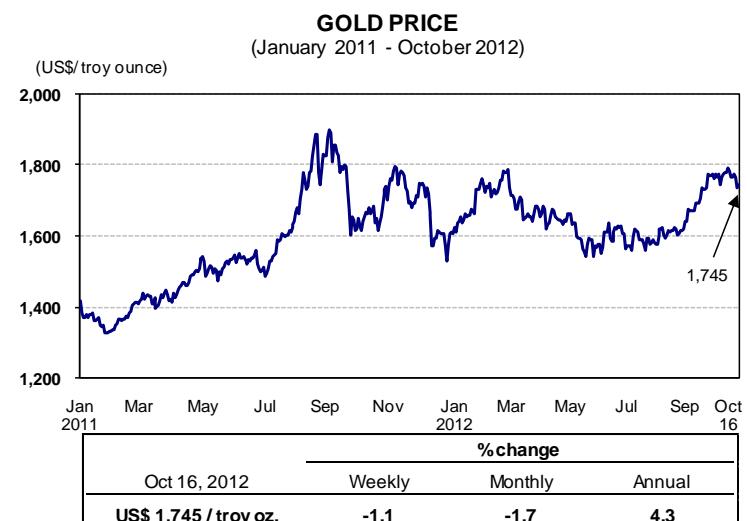
Moreover, the EMBIG Latin America spread decreased by 15 basis points due to the optimism in financial markets after Moody's maintained the credit rating of Spain.



Price of gold fell to US\$ 1,744.7 per troy ounce

Between October 9 and 16, the price of **gold** fell 1.1 percent to US\$ 1,744.7 per troy ounce.

The price of gold continued to show a downward path due to the appreciation of the dollar against the euro and to a loss of metal's appeal as a traditional hedge.



In the period of analysis, the price of **copper** dropped 0.5 percent to US\$ 3.69 per pound.

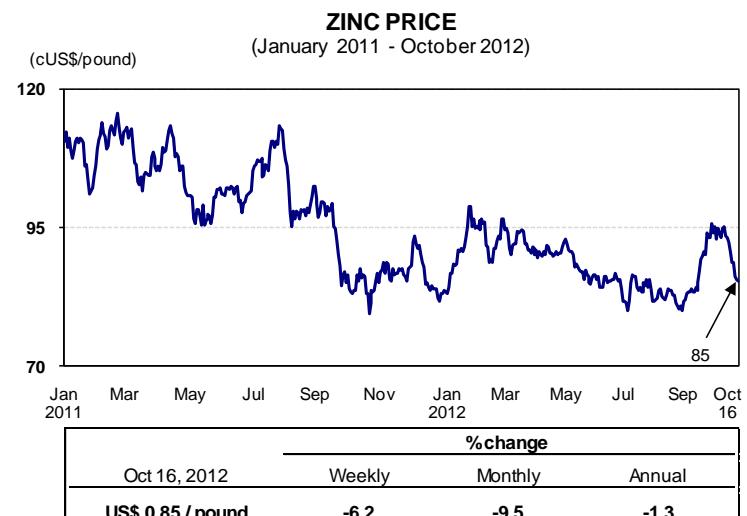
The price of zinc was affected mainly by the increased inventories in the major stock exchange markets and renewed fears of global economy slowdown, after the IMF cut its activity growth forecast.



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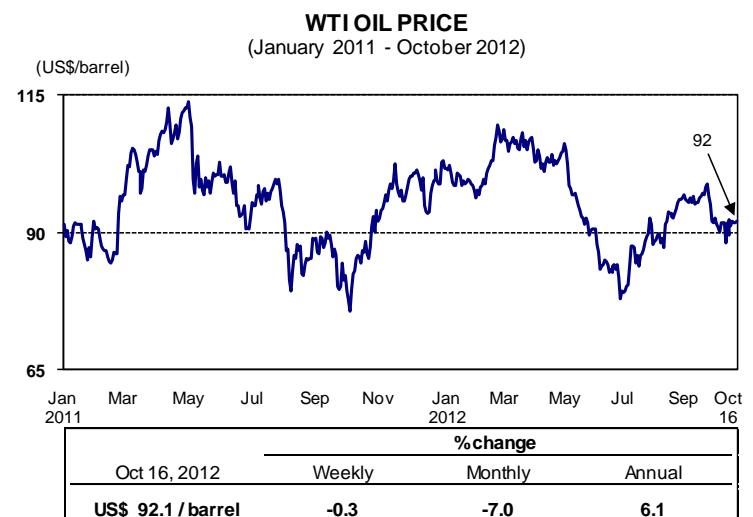
In the same period, the price of **zinc** declined 6.2 percent to US\$ 0.85/pound.

Growing fears of global economy slowdown and China, especially after the IMF cut its growth forecasts and the increase of copper inventories in LME-monitored warehouses, continued pushing down the price of this metal.



Between October 9 and 16, the price of **WTI oil** fell 0.3 percent to US\$ 92.1 per barrel.

The fall in the price of crude was in line with a higher than expected increase of crude inventories in the United States accounted for this decrease in the price of WTI oil. Growing geopolitical concerns in the Middle East in part offset the decline in the price.

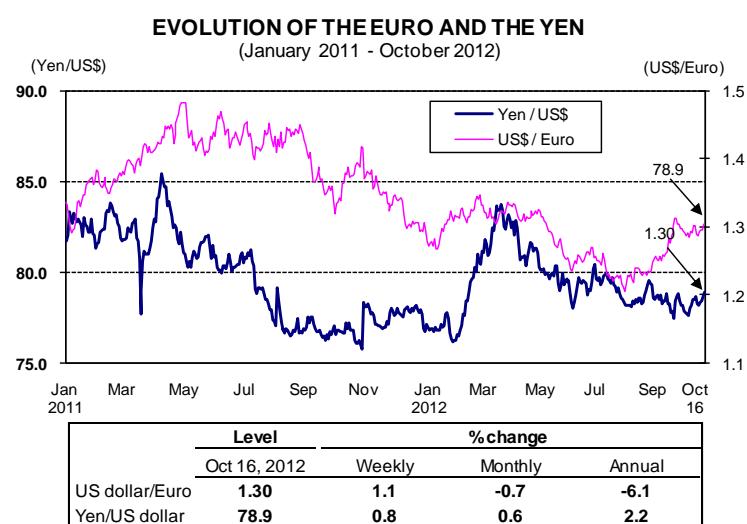


US dollar depreciated against the euro

Between October 9 and 16, the **dollar** depreciated 1.1 percent against the **euro**.

The euro gained ground against the dollar favored by positive indicators in Europe and after Moody's maintained the credit rating of Spain.

The dollar appreciated 0.8 percent against the **yen**.



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Yield on 10-year US Treasuries rose to 1.72 percent

In October 9-16, the **3-month Libor** reduced 2 basis points at 0.32 percent, while the yield on the **10-year US Treasury bonds** rose from 1.71 to 1.72 percent.

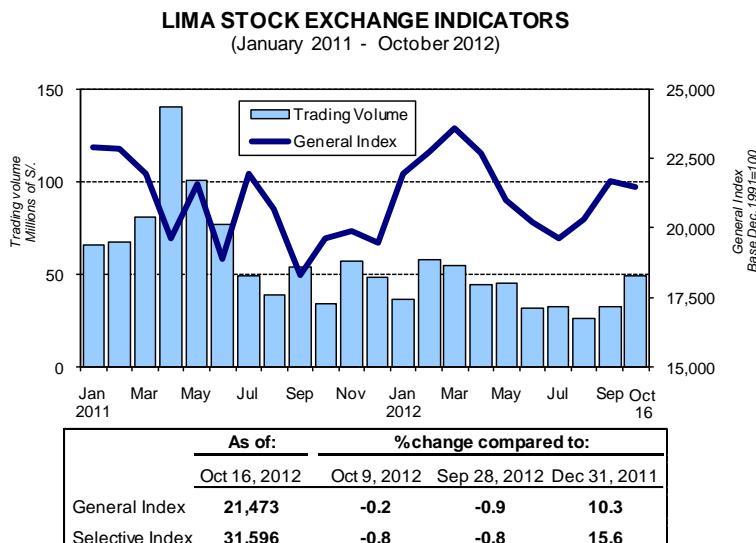
The slightly rise in the yield on the US Treasury bonds due to the publication of some favorable economic indicators in the United States during the week.



Accumulated profitability at the Lima Stock Exchange: 10.3 percent

So far this month (at October 16), the **General Index** and the **Selective Index** of the LSE have decreased 0.9 and 0.8 percent, respectively.

In the week of analysis (October 9 and 16), both indices declined 0.2 and 0.8 percent, respectively, due to the unfavorable evolution of foreign markets and the decline in commodities.



Year-to-date, the indices of the LSE accumulate gains of 10.4 and 15.6 percent, respectively.

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Resumen de Indicadores Económicos / Summary of Economic Indicators

* Incluye depósitos de Promapec, Fondo de Estabilización Fiscal (FEF), Cofide, fondos administrados por la ONP; y otros depósitos del MEF. El detalle se presenta en el cuadro Nro.24 de la Nota Semanal.

*** A partir del 18 de enero de 2008, el BCRP utiliza los depósitos a plazo en moneda nacional como instrumento monetario.

*** A partir del 6 de octubre de 2010, el BCRP utiliza Certificado de Depósito en Moneda Nacional con Tasa de Interés Variable.

**** Las empresas reportan a la SBS información más segmentada de las tasas de interés. Estos cambios fueron introducidos por la SBS al reporte de tasas activas (Res. SBS N° 11356-2008; Oficio Múltiple N° 24719-2010-SBS) son a partir de julio de 2010.

**** La cifra se reporta a la SBS información que no es nominal de las tasas de interés. Estos cambios introducidos por la SBS al reporte de tasas activas (Res. SBS N° 11550-2008, Circular Multiples N° 24719-2010 SBS) son a partir de junio de 2010.

***** Las tasas de interés para los créditos de regulación monetaria se refieren a las tasas de interés que se aplican a los préstamos de regulación monetaria.

Fuente: BCRP, INEI, Banco de la Nación, BVL, Sunat, SBS, FMI.
Elaboración: Departamento de Publicaciones Económicas.