



Indicators

- ↗ Corporate prime rate in soles at 4.51 percent
- ↗ Interbank interest rate in soles at 4.26 percent
- ↗ Exchange rate: S/. 2.750 per US dollar
- ↗ GDP grew 7.7 percent in April
- ↗ Government surplus in May: S/. 820 million

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Corporate prime rate in nuevos soles at 4.51 percent

Between June 11 and 18, 2013, the average **corporate prime rate** in soles rose from 4.50 to 4.51 percent.

On the other hand, the average corporate prime rate in dollars fell from 2.49 to 2.48 percent in this period.

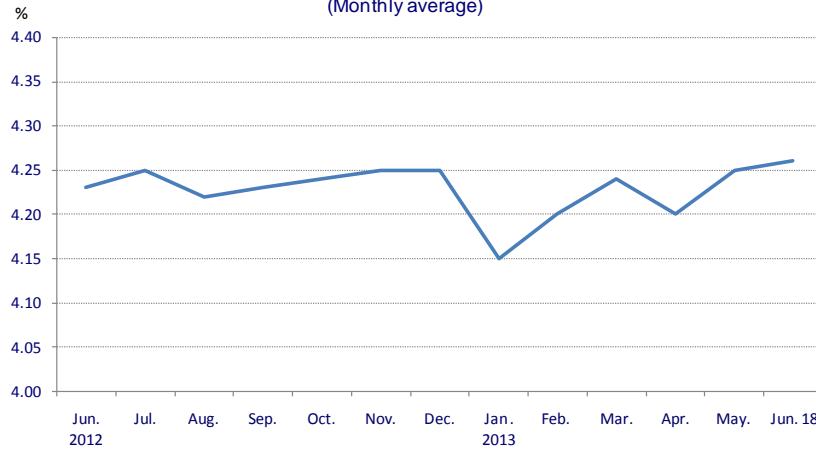
INTEREST RATES IN DOMESTIC CURRENCY
(June 2012 - June 2013)



Average interbank rate at 4.26 percent

The average **interbank interest rate** in domestic currency at June 18 registered 4.26 percent.

INTEREST RATE IN DOMESTIC CURRENCY
(Monthly average)



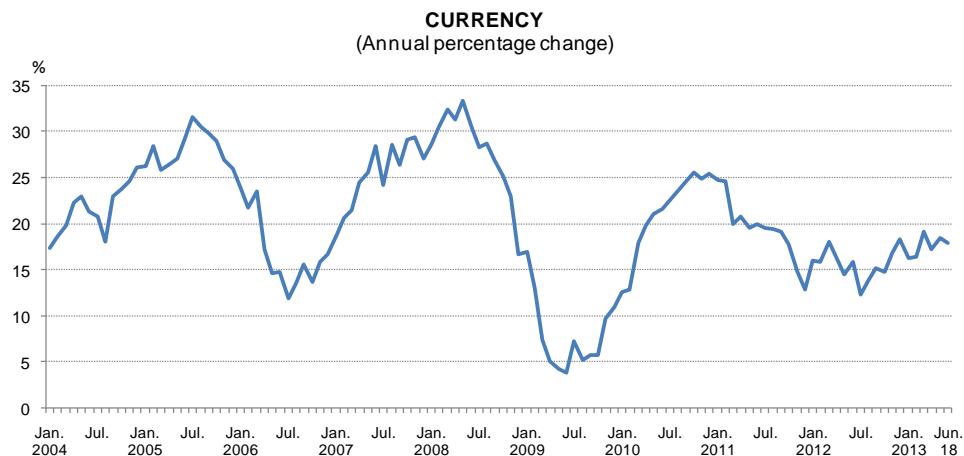
	Average	SD
December 2011	4,24%	0,03
January 2012	4,23%	0,02
February	4,23%	0,02
March	4,25%	0,00
April	4,24%	0,02
May	4,24%	0,01
June	4,23%	0,02
July	4,25%	0,02
August	4,22%	0,03
September	4,23%	0,02
October	4,24%	0,01
November	4,25%	0,00
December	4,25%	0,02
January 2013	4,15%	0,13
February	4,20%	0,05
March	4,24%	0,01
April	4,24%	0,01
May	4,25%	0,01
June 18	4,26%	0,01

Monetary operations

Between June 12 and 18, 2013, the Central Bank made the following **monetary operations**: i) auctions of 177-day to 364-day CDBCRP for a daily average of S/. 75 million. The average rate on these operations, which reached a balance of S/. 26.81 billion, was 3.99 percent; ii) auctions of 1-day term deposits in soles for a daily average of S/. 6.30 billion at an average rate of 4.01 percent, which reached a balance of S/. 7.2 billion; iii) sales of foreign currency (US\$ 400 million) to the Treasury, and iv) overnight deposits in soles for a daily average of S/. 17 million.

Currency in circulation: S/. 31.49 billion at June 18, 2013

Between June 11 and 18, **currency in circulation** increased by S/. 189 million to S/. 31.49 billion, registering a growth rate of 17.9 percent in the last 12 months.



BCRP OPERATIONS

(Millions of nuevos soles)

	BALANCE			FLOWS		
	Dec 31, 2012	May 31, 2013	Jun 18, 2013	2013*	Jun-13 *	From 06/11 to 06/18
I. NET INTERNATIONAL POSITION (Millions of US\$)	<u>117,462</u> 46,063	<u>132,148</u> 48,406	<u>132,806</u> 48,293	<u>5,646</u> 2,230	<u>-314</u> -112	<u>-556</u> -201
1. Exchange Operations				<u>2,632</u>	<u>-400</u>	<u>-399</u>
a. Over the counter operations				5,210	0	0
b. Public sector				-2,592	-400	-400
2. Rest				<u>-402</u>	<u>288</u>	<u>199</u>
II. NET DOMESTIC ASSET	<u>-85,217</u>	<u>-100,622</u>	<u>-101,314</u>	<u>-6,399</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>745</u>
1. Monetary Sterilization	<u>-51,567</u>	<u>-58,109</u>	<u>-57,574</u>	<u>-6,006</u>	<u>535</u>	<u>1,472</u>
a. Certificates and Term deposits	-30,053	-34,033	-34,641	-4,588	-609	-2,874
BCRP Certificates of Deposit (CDBCRP)	-20,805	-27,337	-26,811	-6,006	526	626
CDR BCRP	0	-540	-630	-630	-90	0
Term Deposits	-9,248	-6,156	-7,200	2,048	-1,045	-3,500
b. Reserve requirements in Domestic Currency	-20,491	-23,499	-22,302	-1,811	1,197	4,291
c. Other monetary operations	-1,024	-577	-631	393	-54	55
2. Fiscal Sterilization	<u>-39,939</u>	<u>-42,994</u>	<u>-42,598</u>	<u>-2,659</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>-231</u>
3. Other	<u>6,289</u>	<u>480</u>	<u>-1,143</u>	<u>2,267</u>	<u>-651</u>	<u>-497</u>
III. CURRENCY **	<u>32,244</u> (Monthly percentage change)	<u>31,525</u> (Accumulated percentage change)	<u>31,492</u> (YoY)	<u>-752</u>	<u>-33</u>	<u>189</u>
	10.6%	-0.5%	-0.1%			
	33.6%	-2.2%	-2.3%			
	18.3%	18.5%	17.9%			

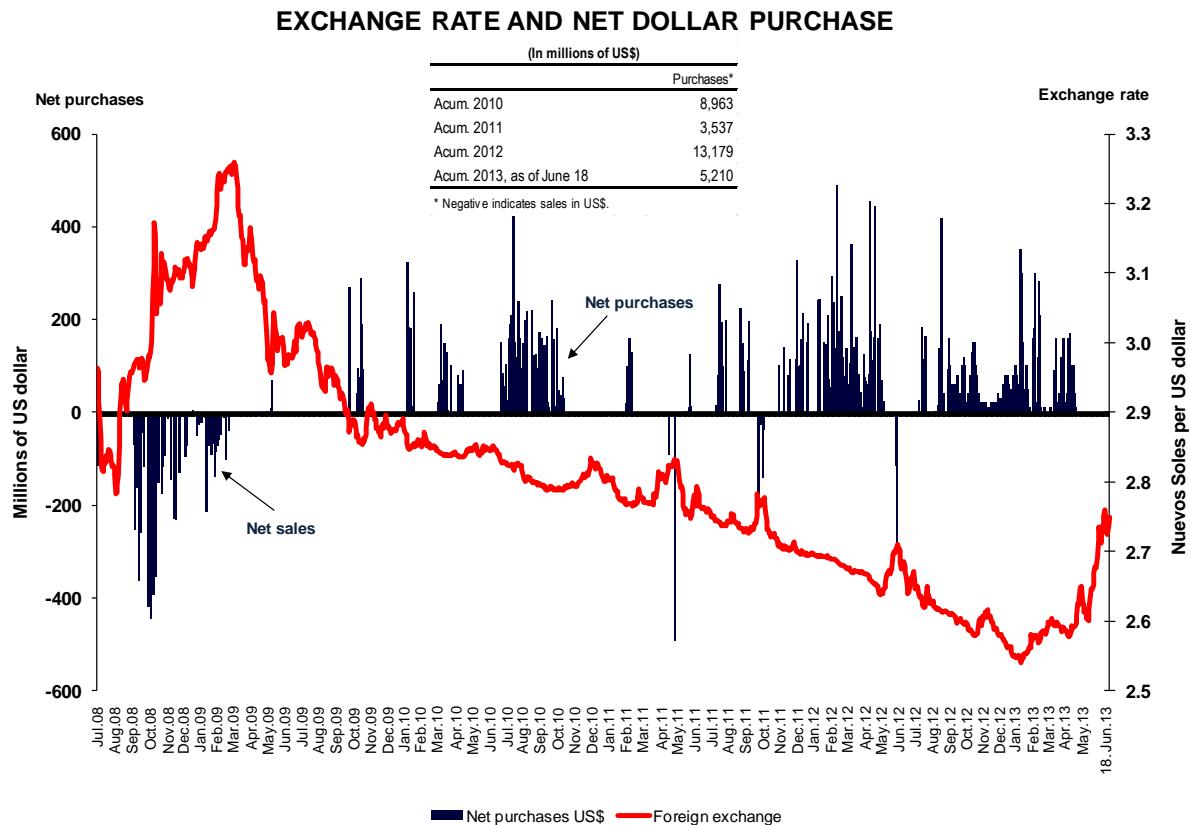
* As of June 18, 2013.

** Preliminary data.

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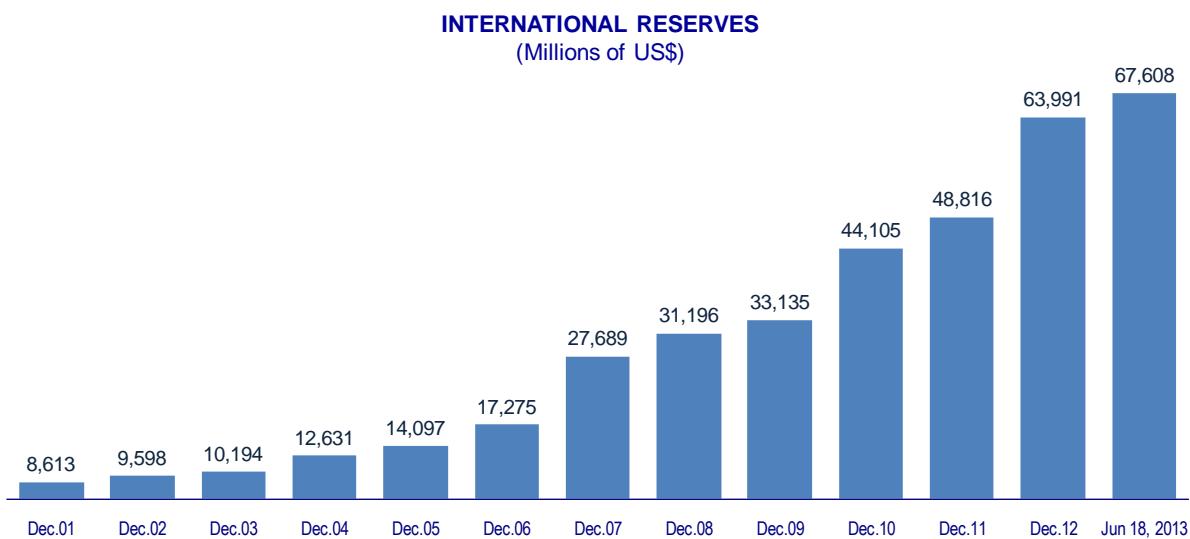
Foreign exchange rate: S/. 2.750 per US dollar

Between June 11 and 18, the average **selling price of the dollar** in the interbank market fell from S/. 2.759 to S/. 2.750 per dollar, which represents an appreciation of the nuevo sol of 0.33 percent. In this period, the BCRP did not intervene in the foreign exchange market.



Net international reserves amount to US\$ 67.61 billion

Net international reserves (NIRs) at June 18, 2013, totaled US\$ 67.61 billion. This amount of reserves is higher by US\$ 3.62 billion than the one recorded at end 2012. Moreover, the **foreign exchange position** of BCRP on June 18 was US\$ 48.29 billion, US\$ 2.23 billion higher than at end-2012.



Gross domestic product grew 7.7 percent in April

Reflecting increased activity in the non-primary sector, particularly in construction, commerce, services, and non-primary manufacturing, the GDP recorded a growth rate of 7.7 percent in April.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

	2013			
	April		January-April	
	% Chg.	Contribution	% Chg.	Contribution
Agriculture and Livestock	3.1	0.3	5.5	0.4
Agriculture	3.0	0.2	7.2	0.3
Livestock	3.5	0.1	3.2	0.1
Fishing	-9.7	0.0	-5.9	0.0
Mining and Fuel	7.8	0.3	1.3	0.1
Metallic mining	6.9	0.2	-0.4	0.0
Hydrocarbons	12.1	0.1	9.0	0.1
Manufacture	4.4	0.6	1.0	0.1
Based on raw materials	-9.6	-0.2	-4.4	-0.1
Non-primary industries	6.9	0.8	1.9	0.2
Electricity and water	6.4	0.1	5.2	0.1
Construction	26.5	1.6	15.5	1.0
Commerce	7.5	1.2	5.7	0.9
Other services	7.2	3.5	6.0	2.9
Transportation and communications	8.1	0.7	7.0	0.6
Financial and insurance	9.9	0.3	7.3	0.2
Given to companies	6.6	0.5	6.4	0.5
Restaurants and hotels	7.1	0.3	6.7	0.3
Government Services	4.9	0.2	4.8	0.2
Rest of other services	7.3	0.7	5.6	0.6
Indirect taxes	6.9	0.6	4.9	0.5
GDP Global	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.5
Primary	2.3	0.4	2.2	0.3
Non-primary	8.7	7.3	6.1	5.2

1/ At 1994 prices.

Source: INEI.

Agriculture grew 3.1 percent in April due to the positive performance of potato and sugar cane crops, which were favored by better climate conditions, as well as due to the higher supply of poultry and eggs obtained in the livestock sub-sector. With this, the sector of agriculture accumulates a growth rate of 5.5 percent at April.

Activity in the fishing sector dropped 9.7 percent. This result is explained by a lower catch of fish for human consumption, especially yellow mackerel, for consumption both as fresh fish and frozen fish. There was no catch of anchovy in April.

Production in the **mining and hydrocarbons sector** registered an increase of 7.8 percent due mainly to the higher extraction of gold in Madre de Dios, to the higher production of copper at mine Antapaccay, and to Pluspetrol's increased extraction of liquid hydrocarbons.

Production in the **manufacturing sector** grew 4.4 percent. Non-primary manufacturing grew 6.9 percent, with increased production standing out in the branches associated with construction materials (ceramics and cement) and capital goods (metallic products and electric machinery). In

contrast, production in the branches based on the processing of raw materials dropped 9.6 percent due to the lower output obtained in the fishing industry and in the refining of non-ferrous metals.

The **construction sector** grew 26.5 percent due to the dynamism observed in the real estate sector and in the construction of commercial and hotel facilities in Lima and in other cities of the country, as well as due to the continued implementation of public infrastructure, such as stretch 2 of Lima Metro's Line 1.

Indicators – May 2013

Preliminary data available to date of indicators on the sectors of fishing, hydrocarbons, electricity, and local dispatches of cement include the following:

- The first fishing season started in May, with a fish catch quota of 2.1 million tons established for the period ended July 2013. A total of 769.7 thousand tons of fish has been caught in May as part of this fishing quota.
- The production of hydrocarbons grew 10.7 percent, according to Perupetro.
- The production of electricity increased 7.6 percent, according to the Comité de Operación Económica del Sistema Interconectado Nacional (COES).
- Local dispatches of cement increased from 752 thousand tons to 833 thousand tons between May 2012 and May 2013, according to Asociación de Productores de Cemento (Asocem).

Non-financial public sector registered a surplus of S/. 820 million in May

The non-financial public sector recorded an economic surplus of S/.820 million in May and thus accumulated a surplus of S/. 11.26 billion in the period of January to May.

The non-financial expenditure of the general government (S/. 8.32 billion) registered a real growth of 12.0 percent, driven by spending in the three government levels: the national government recorded an expenditure rate of 12.2 percent; regional governments showed an expenditure rate of 8.2 percent, and local governments registered an expenditure rate of 14.9 percent. The increase in spending was observed in both current expenditure (13.8 percent) and in capital expenditure (6.9 percent).

OPERATIONS OF THE NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR 1/
(Millions of nuevos soles)

	May			January - May		
	2012	2013 Real % Chg.		2012	2013 Real % Chg.	
1. General government current revenues	9,769	9,645	-3.6	49,490	51,645	1.8
a. Tax revenue	6,863	7,206	2.5	37,796	38,824	0.2
National	6,677	7,000	2.3	36,835	37,713	-0.1
Local	186	206	8.3	961	1,111	12.7
b. Non-tax revenue	2,906	2,438	-18.1	11,694	12,821	6.9
National	2,436	2,128	-14.7	9,964	11,195	9.6
Regional	234	49	-79.7	535	283	-48.2
Local	237	262	7.9	1,194	1,343	9.7
2. General government non-financial expenditure	7,255	8,324	12.0	31,776	36,831	13.0
a. Current	5,360	6,249	13.8	24,313	27,598	10.7
b. Capital	1,896	2,075	6.9	7,463	9,233	20.7
<i>Of which: Gross Capital Formation</i>	1,818	2,023	8.6	7,123	8,820	20.8
3. Others 2/	259	64		873	-525	
4. Primary Balance	2,773	1,385		18,586	14,289	
5. Interests	573	565	-3.8	2,590	3,030	14.0
6. Overall Balance	2,200	820		15,996	11,259	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes capital revenues from the General government and primary result of public companies.

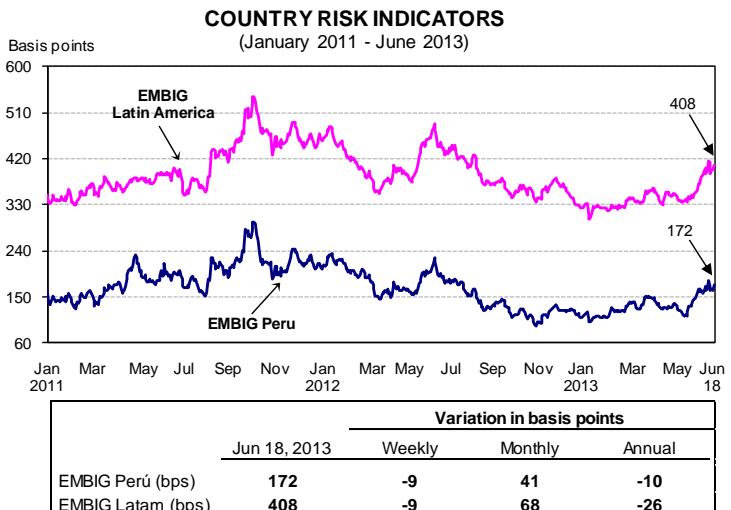
Source: MEF, SUNAT, Banco de la Nación, public charities, public institutions and companies.

International Markets

Country risk declined to 172 basis points

In June 11-18, the country risk indicator, measured by the **EMBIG Peru** spread, declined from 181 to 172 basis points.

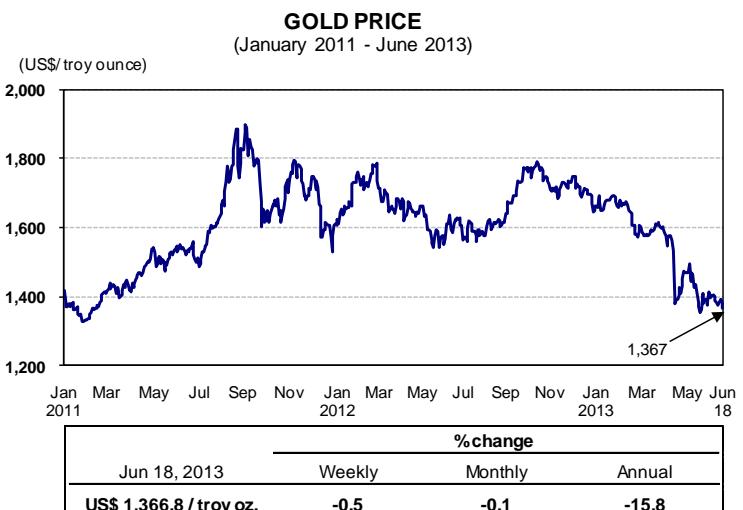
Likewise, the EMBIG Latin America spread fell 9 basis points in a context in which some indicators in the USA registered a positive evolution amid expectations that the Fed's will reduce its monetary stimulus program.



Price of gold: US\$ 1,366.8 per troy ounce

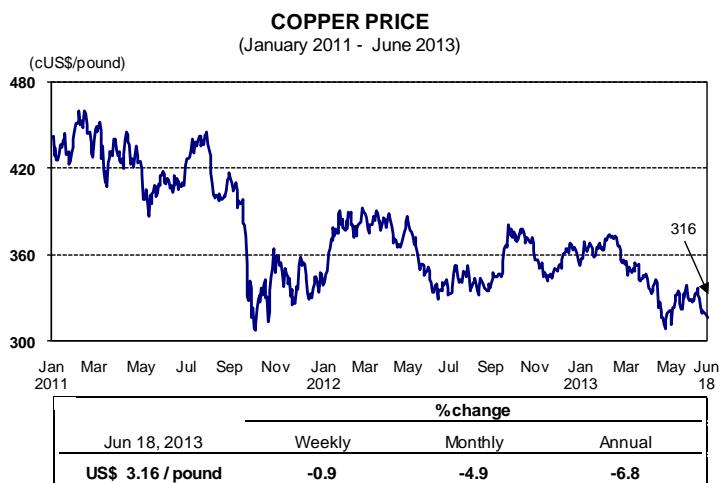
In the same period, the price of **gold** fell 0.5 percent to US\$ 1,366.8 per troy ounce.

The price of gold declined due to expectations that the Fed will reduce its monetary stimulus and due to the lower physical demand registered especially in India and China. In addition to this, it is worth pointing out that a slowdown was observed during the week in the liquidation of gold balances of Exchange Traded Funds (ETF).



Between June 11 and 18, the price of **copper** fell 0.9 percent to US\$ 3.16/pound.

The price of copper dropped due to the lower demand of China as a result of a three-day holiday period in this country. Another factor that contributed to this price drop was the announcement that Rio Tinto would start exporting copper from its new mine Oyu Tolgoi in Mongolia, which would offset in part the lower exports of this metal of Grasberg mine in Indonesia.



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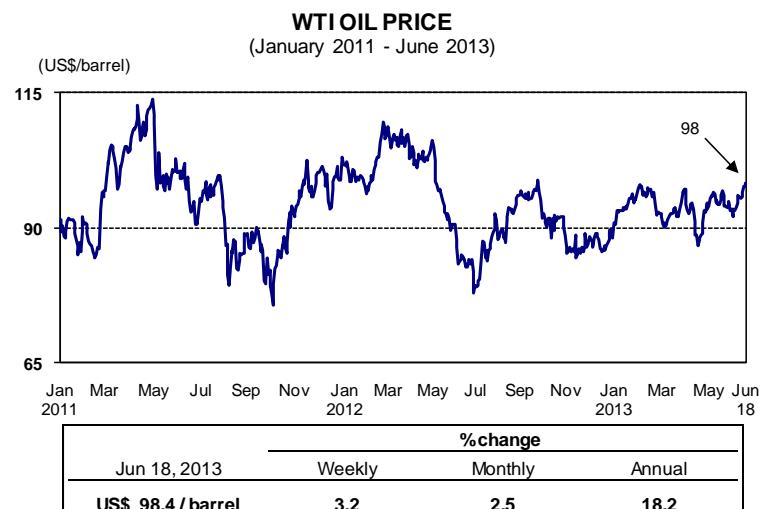
In June 11-18, the price of **zinc** dropped 0.9 percent to US\$ 0.82 per pound.

This price drop was influenced by the increase of inventories at the London Metal Exchange and by expectations of a lower demand of Asian countries.



In the period of June 11-June 18, the price of **WTI crude oil** rose 3.2 percent to US\$ 98.4 per barrel.

This rise in the price of crude, which reached levels unheard of since September 2012, is explained by the announcement of the American Petroleum Institute (API) reporting a drop in the U.S. weekly inventories of crude and by geopolitical fears due to tensions in the Middle East, especially in Syria and Iran.

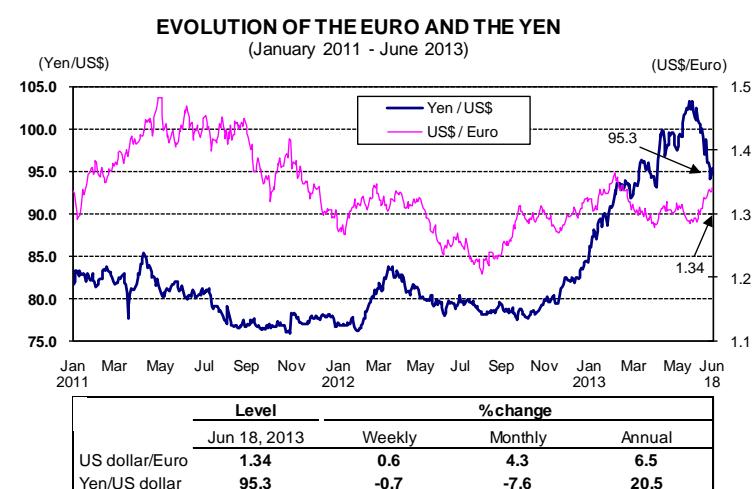


Dollar depreciated against the euro and the yen

In the week of June 11-18, the **dollar** depreciated 0.6 percent against the **euro**.

The dollar depreciated against the euro in a context of uncertainty about whether the Fed's stimulus program will continue or not, and in a context of favorable indicators in the Eurozone.

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



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Yield on 10-year US Treasuries rose to 2.19 percent

In the same period, the **3-month Libor** remained at 0.27 percent.

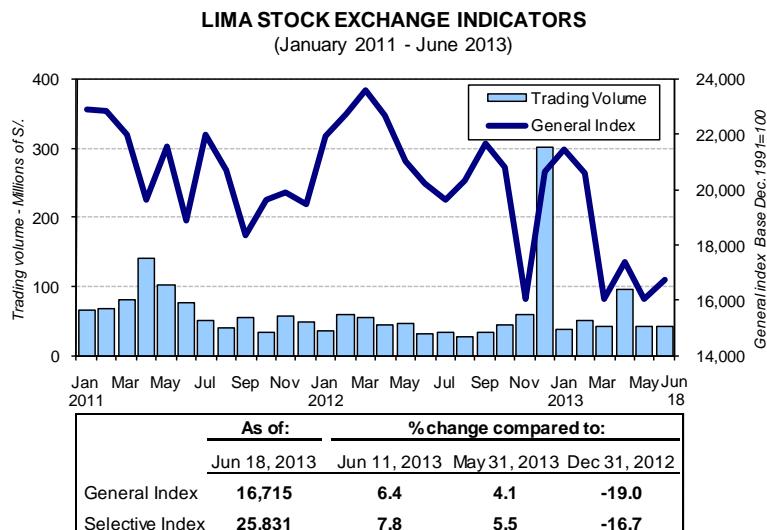
Moreover, the yield on the **10-year US Treasuries** remained at 2.19 percent due to uncertainty about whether the Fed will maintain its asset purchase program or not, as well as due to the publication of some positive indicators of economic activity in the USA.



Lima Stock Exchange

So far this month (at June 18), the **General Index** and the **Selective Index** of the Lima Stock Exchange (LSE) have risen 4.1 and 5.5 percent, respectively.

During the week of June 11 to June 18, the General Index rose 6.4 percent and the Selective Index rose 7.8 percent, driven by industrial shares given the positive GDP growth rate recorded in April and given the positive performance of Wall Street stocks.



So far this year, the indices of the LSE accumulate losses of 19.0 and 16.7 percent, respectively.

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Resumen de Indicadores Económicos / Summary of Economic Indicators

* Incluye depósitos de Promcepri, Fondo de Estabilización Fiscal (FEF), Cofide, fondos administrados por la ONP; y otros depósitos del MEF. El detalle se presenta en el cuadro No.12 de la Nota Semanal.

⁸⁸ 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 (CDV-BCRP) y CD Liquidables en Dólares (CDLD-BCRP) como instrumentos monetarios principales.

*** Las empresas reportan a la SRS información más comentada de las tasas de interés. Estos cambios introducidos por la SRS al reporte de tasas activas (Res. SRS N° 11.356-2004 Oficio Miltíplo N° 2.4719-2010-SRS) son para adaptarlos.

***** Las empresas reportan a la SBS información más segmentada de las tasas de interés. Estos cambios 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.
***** A partir del 13 de mayo de 2011, esta tasa subió a 5,05%.

***** Las tasas de interés para los créditos de regulación mo

Fuente: BCRP, INEI, Banco de la Nación, BVL, Sunat, SBS, Reuters y Bloomberg.

Elaboración: Departamento de Publicaciones Económicas