



### Indicators

- ↗ Credit transfers grew 13 percent in January-July
- ↘ Corporate prime rate in dollars declines to 1.42 percent due to slack in liquidity conditions
- ↗ International reserves increased by US\$ 2.51 billion relative to end-2012
- Exchange rate remains at S/. 2.81 per US dollar

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### **Corporate prime rate in dollars declines to 1.42 percent**

Between August 28 and September 4, the **corporate prime rate** –the interest rate banks charge to lower risk businesses– in US dollars declined from 1.72 percent to 1.42 percent. On the other hand, the corporate prime rate in soles declined from 4.73 percent to 4.70 percent.



The conduct of this rate reflects slack in liquidity conditions in foreign currency and adequate liquidity levels in domestic currency.

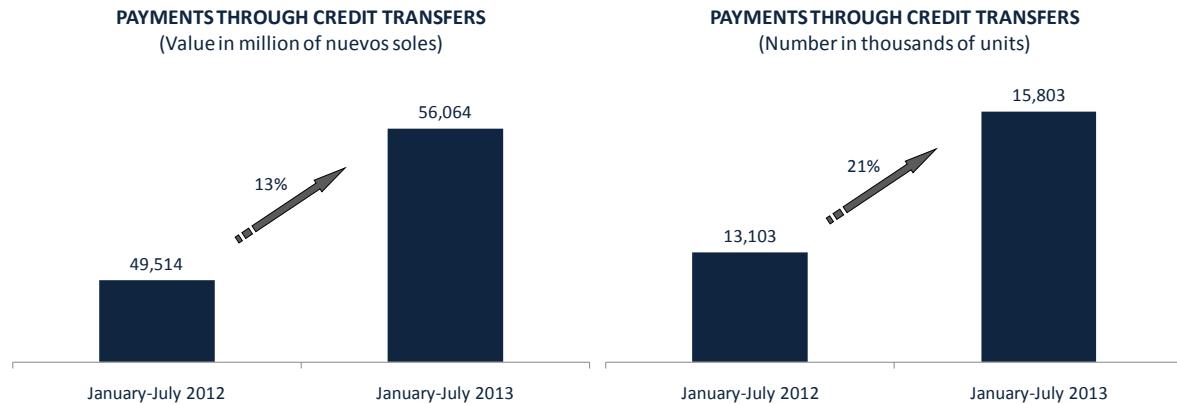
The corporate prime rate in soles is the closest in level to the rate of the Central Bank's reference interest rate and tends to be the first to respond to the movements of and expectations about the monetary policy rate.

### **Payments through credit transfers increased 13 percent in January - July**

The monthly average of electronic payments made through credit transfers increased 13 percent in January-July 2013 compared to the same period in 2012 and amounted to S/. 56.06 billion.

It is worth pointing out that the number of credit transfers grew 21 percent, this instrument being the most important of electronic instruments in the country.

These payments –which have the advantage of being more efficient and safer than payments using cash– are made either through transfers within a financial institution (intra-bank transfers, which account for 91 percent of these operations) or through the electronic clearing house (Cámara de Compensación Electrónica).

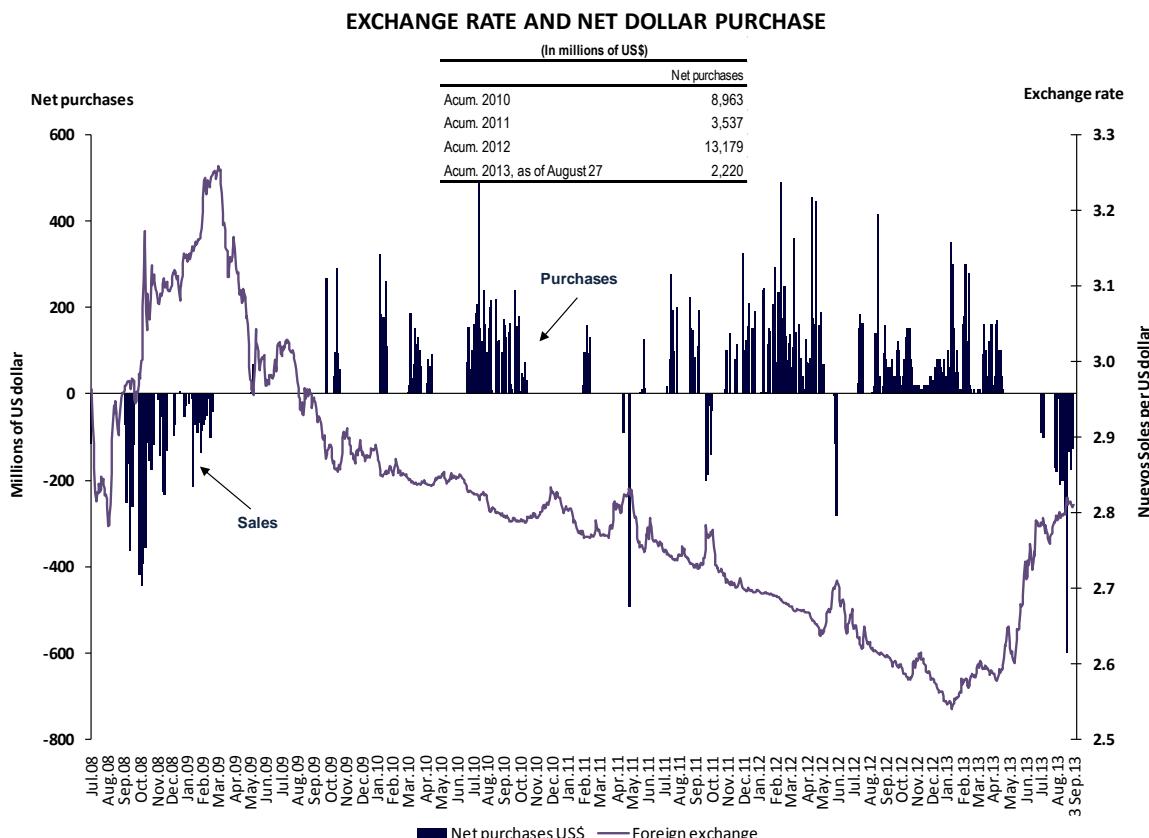


Credit transfers allow bank customers to make payments or transfer funds from an account to the account of another customer. Among other operations, the following transactions may be carried out through credit transfers: pay a credit card bill, pay an obligation to a creditor in the creditor's bank account, pay the company suppliers with transfers to various bank accounts, pay the salaries of the company employees in their bank accounts, and to deposit money in their relatives' bank accounts in different banks.

### Exchange rate: S/. 2.81 per US dollar

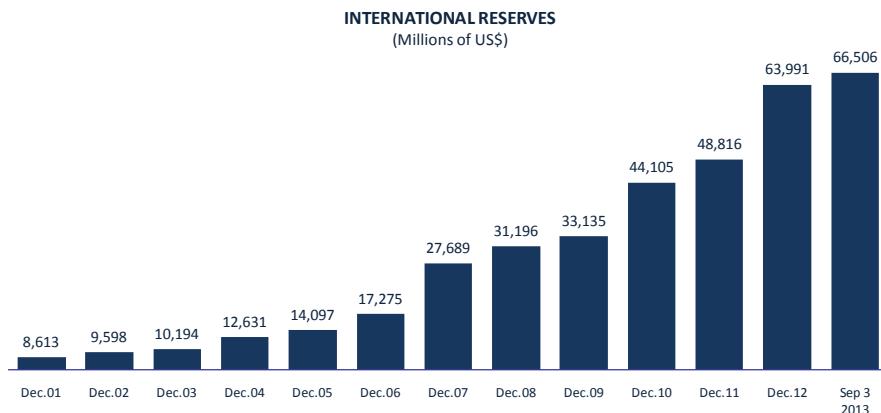
On September 3, the average **selling price of the dollar** in the interbank market was S/. 2.81.

Between 2012 and 2013, the Central Bank has purchased foreign currency for a total of US\$ 19.07 billion and has sold foreign currency for a total of US\$ 3.79 billion. In net terms, purchases of foreign currency exceed sales of foreign currency by US\$ 15.27 billion.



## International reserves amount to US\$ 66.51 billion

**International reserves (NIRs)** at September 3, 2013, totaled US\$ 66.51 billion. This amount of reserves is US\$ 2.51 billion higher than the one recorded at end 2012.



## Monetary and exchange operations

So far this month (at September 3), the Central Bank has sold foreign currency for a total of US\$ 125 million and year-to-date has accumulated sales of FC for a total of US\$ 3.12 billion. Since the BCRP purchases of FC in the same period amount to US\$ 5.21 billion, the BCRP net purchases of FC amount to US\$ 2.10 billion. In order to offset the contractive effect of the sale of FC on liquidity, so far this year the balance of BCRP certificates and term deposits has been reduced by S/. 4.38 billion.

### BCRP OPERATIONS

(Millions of nuevos soles)

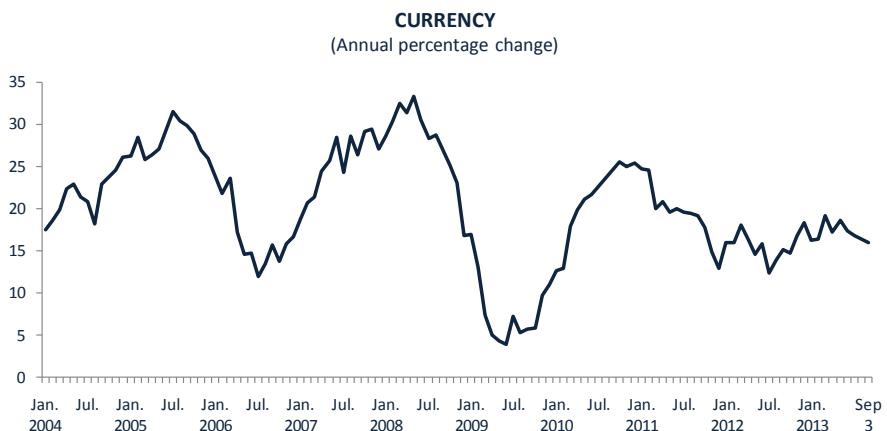
	BALANCE			FLOWS	
	Dec 31, 2012	Aug 31, 2013	Sep 3, 2013	2013*	sep-13 *
I. <b>NET INTERNATIONAL POSITION</b> (Millions of US\$)	<b>117,462</b>	<b>122,937</b>	<b>122,513</b>	<b>-7,496</b>	<b>-424</b>
1. Exchange Operations					
a. Over the counter operations				2,095	-125
b. Public sector				-3,548	0
2. Rest				<b>-1,027</b>	<b>-26</b>
II. <b>NET DOMESTIC ASSET</b>	<b>-85,217</b>	<b>-90,197</b>	<b>-89,582</b>	<b>8,182</b>	<b>615</b>
1. Monetary Sterilization	<b>-51,567</b>	<b>-49,657</b>	<b>-50,227</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>-570</b>
a. Certificates and Term deposits	-30,053	-25,633	-25,673	4,379	-40
BCRP Certificates of Deposit (CDBCRRP)	-20,805	-23,021	-23,071	-2,266	-50
CDR BCRP	0	-2,612	-2,602	-2,602	10
Term Deposits	-9,248	0	0	9,248	0
b. Reserve requirements in Domestic Currency	-20,491	-21,499	-23,291	-2,801	-1,793
c. Other monetary operations	-1,024	-2,526	-1,263	-238	1,263
2. Fiscal Sterilization	<b>-39,939</b>	<b>-39,366</b>	<b>-39,572</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>-205</b>
3. Other	<b>6,289</b>	<b>-1,174</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>6,475</b>	<b>1,391</b>
III. <b>CURRENCY **</b> (Monthly percentage change)	<b>32,244</b>	<b>32,739</b>	<b>32,931</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>191</b>
(Accumulated percentage change)	10.6%	-0.6%	0.6%		
(YoY)	33.6%	1.5%	2.1%		
	18.3%	16.4%	15.9%		

\* As of September 3, 2013.

\*\* Preliminary data.

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**Currency in circulation** at September 3 recorded a balance of S/. 32.93 billion and a growth rate of 15.9 percent in the last 12 months.



## Inflation in Metropolitan Lima: 0.54 percent in August

Showing a similar rate to the one recorded in July (0.55 percent), the consumer price index in Metropolitan Lima registered a variation of 0.54 percent in August and thus registered a variation of 3.28 in the last 12 months. In the same period, core inflation recorded a rate of 3.56 percent, while inflation without food and energy showed an annual variation of 2.46 percent.

**INFLATION**  
(Percentage change)

Weight 2009=100	Monthly		12-month indicator		
	Jul. 2013	Aug. 2013	Aug. 2012	Jul. 2013	Aug. 2013
<b>CPI</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>3.24</b>
CPI without food and energy	56.4	0.28	0.14	2.44	2.48
<b>Core inflation</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.52</b>
Goods	32.9	0.28	0.38	2.94	2.85
Services	32.2	0.37	0.23	4.26	4.17
<b>Non core inflation</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>2.73</b>
Food	14.8	1.41	1.36	4.86	3.22
Fuel	2.8	1.37	1.91	1.00	2.58
Transporting	8.9	0.51	0.04	3.15	3.13
Utilities	8.4	0.42	0.95	1.67	1.34

Source: INEI.

Three items contributed with 0.26 percentage points to increase inflation in August: fish (0.10 percentage points), potatoes (0.09 percentage points), and electricity rates (0.07 percentage points). On the other hand, three items contributed with -0.10 percentage points to reduce the inflation rate: fresh legumes, carrots (-0.04 percentage points each), and corn (-0.02 percentage points).

## National inflation rate

In August inflation at the national level registered a rate of 0.55 percent (3.11 percent in the last 12 months). Price rises worth pointing out included the rise in the prices of yellow potatoes (17.7

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percent), white potatoes (8.4 percent), bonito (27.0 percent), lemon (25.1 percent), residential electricity rates (2.7 percent), and gasoline (4.8 percent).

## Exports amounted to US\$ 3.20 billion in July

The value of exports in July totaled US\$ 3.20 billion, while the value of imports amounted to 3.75 billion. Thus, the value of imports exceeded exports by US\$ 550 million. In the period of January-July, exports amounted to US\$ 23.27 billion and imports amounted to US\$ 24.50 billion, as a result of which the latter exceeded the former by US\$ 1.23 billion.

### TRADE BALANCE

(Millions of US\$)

	2012		2013		% chg. July		January - July		
	Jul.	Jun.	Jul.		Previous month	12 months	2012	2013	% chg.
<b>EXPORTS</b>	<b>3,683</b>		<b>3,212</b>	<b>3,202</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-13.1</b>	<b>26,244</b>	<b>23,268</b>	<b>-11.3</b>
Traditional products	2,712		2,316	2,328	0.5	-14.1	19,793	17,157	-13.3
Non-traditional products	946		874	855	-2.2	-9.6	6,244	5,947	-4.8
Other	26		22	18	-15.3	-30.0	207	164	-20.8
<b>IMPORTS</b>	<b>3,730</b>		<b>3,205</b>	<b>3,752</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>23,303</b>	<b>24,502</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Consumption goods	717		691	779	12.7	8.7	4,500	4,943	9.8
Raw materials	1,794		1,386	1,725	24.5	-3.8	10,940	11,322	3.5
Capital goods	1,197		1,114	1,233	10.7	3.0	7,716	8,140	5.5
Other goods	22		13	15	10.0	-33.2	147	96	-34.6
<b>TRADE BALANCE</b>	<b>-46</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>-550</b>			<b>2,940</b>	<b>-1,234</b>	

Source: SUNAT.

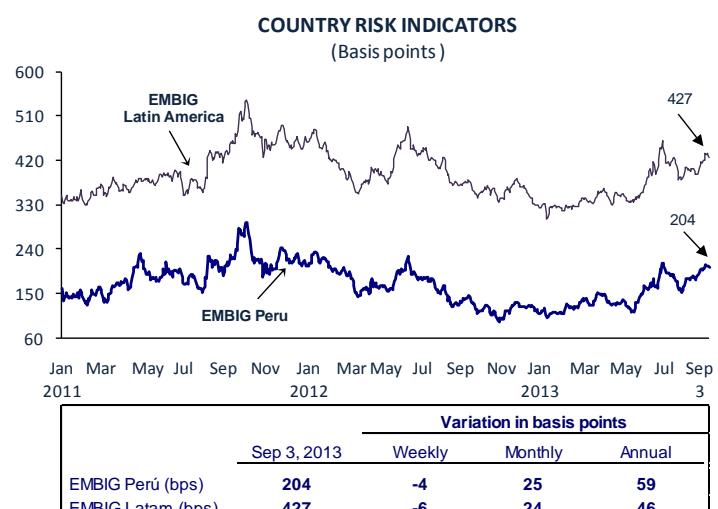
## International Markets

### Country risk at 204 basis points

On **September 3**, the **EMBIG Peru** indicator registered 204 bps and the **EMBIG Latin America** registered 427 bps.

In **August**, the average country risk indicator, measured by the **EMBIG Peru** spread, rose from 175 bps in July to 191 basis points.

Moreover, the average Latin America spread rose 4 bps to 408 bps in **August** in a context of uncertainty associated with the withdrawal of monetary stimulus by the Federal Reserve and with geopolitical tensions in Syria.



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## Price of gold reached US\$ 1,399.5 per troy ounce

On **September 3**, the price of **gold** registered US\$ 1,399.5 per troy ounce.

In **August**, the average price of **gold** was US\$ 1,347.1 per troy ounce, 4.7 percent higher than in the previous month.

This rise in the price of gold is explained by the weakness of the dollar and by expectations of a higher seasonal demand in India. The increase of ETFs' holdings of gold contributed also to this price rise.



On **September 3**, the price of **copper** was US\$. 3.26/pound.

In **August**, the price of **copper** showed an average level of US\$ 3.26 per pound, 4.2 percent higher than in July.

Factors influencing this price rise included China's increased demand associated with the lower production of Chinese refineries and lower inventories at the London Metal Exchange. This price rise was offset by higher production at Glencore Xtrata mines.



On **September 3**, the price of **zinc** posted US\$ 0.85 per pound.

The average price of **zinc** in **August** was US\$ 0.86 per pound, 3.2 percent higher than in the previous month.

The price of zinc increased due to the reduction of inventories in the major metal exchange markets as well as due to China's greater demand.

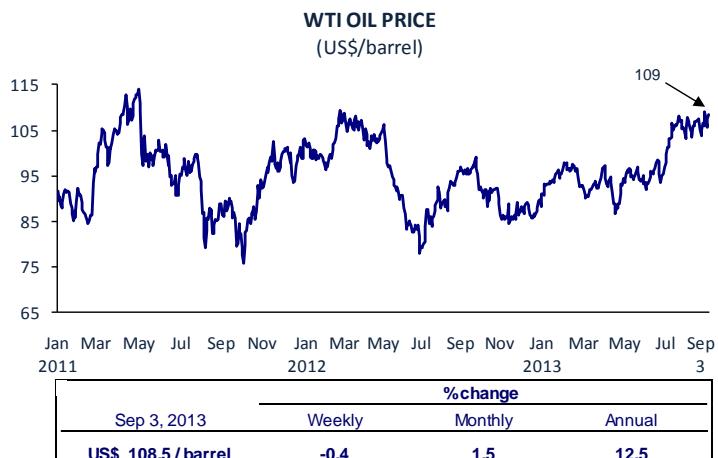


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On **September 3**, the price of **WTI oil** recorded US\$ 108.5 per barrel.

The average price of **WTI crude oil** in **August** was US\$ 106.6 per barrel, 1.8 percent higher than in July.

This price rise was supported by fears of supply cuts due to greater political tensions in the Middle East and by expectations of a higher demand for crude associated with signals of a recovery of manufacturing in China and in the Eurozone.



## US dollar-euro exchange rate: 1.32 dollars per euro

On **September 3**, the **euro** was traded at 1.32 dollars.

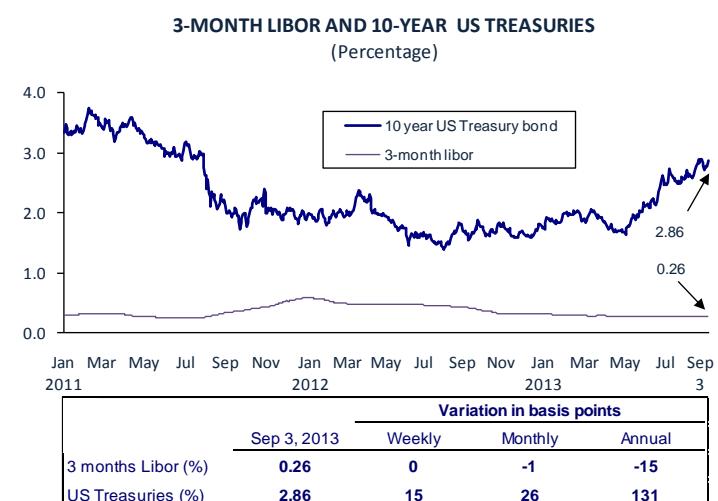
In **August**, the **dollar** depreciated 1.8 percent on average against the **euro** in a context marked by uncertainty associated with the withdrawal of monetary stimulus by the FED and by better economic indicators in Germany.



## Yield on 10-year US Treasuries at 2.86 percent

On **September 3**, the **3-month Libor** registered 0.26 percent and the yield on the **10-year US Treasuries** registered 2.86 percent.

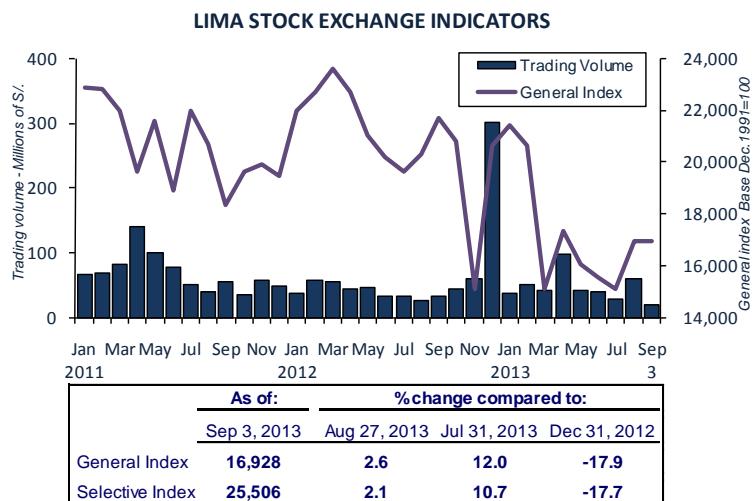
In **August**, the **3-month Libor** fell on average by one basis point to 0.26 percent, while the yield on the **10-year US Treasuries** recorded a rate of 2.73 percent, 17 basis points higher than in the previous month. This rise was associated with favorable economic indicators in the USA and with concerns about the likelihood of the Fed's withdrawal of monetary stimulus.



## Lima Stock Exchange

In August, the **General Index** and the **Selective Index** of the Lima Stock Exchange (LSE) rose 10.1 and 9.0 percent, respectively.

The positive results recorded by the stock exchange indices are associated with the rise observed in the international prices of metals and with the fact that investors took positions in stocks lagging behind, such as mining and junior shares, in a context in which better credit ratings are being assigned to the country.



Year-to-date (at **September 3**), the General Index and the Selective Index of the Lima Stock Exchange accumulate losses of 17.9 and 17.7 percent, respectively.

