



### Indicators

- ↗ Currency grew 11.4 percent in the last twelve months
- ↘ Corporate prime rate fell to 4.2 percent
- ↗ GDP grew 0.5 percent in December
- ↗ Domestic demand grew 1.7 percent in Q4-2014
- ↘ Country risk at 173 bps

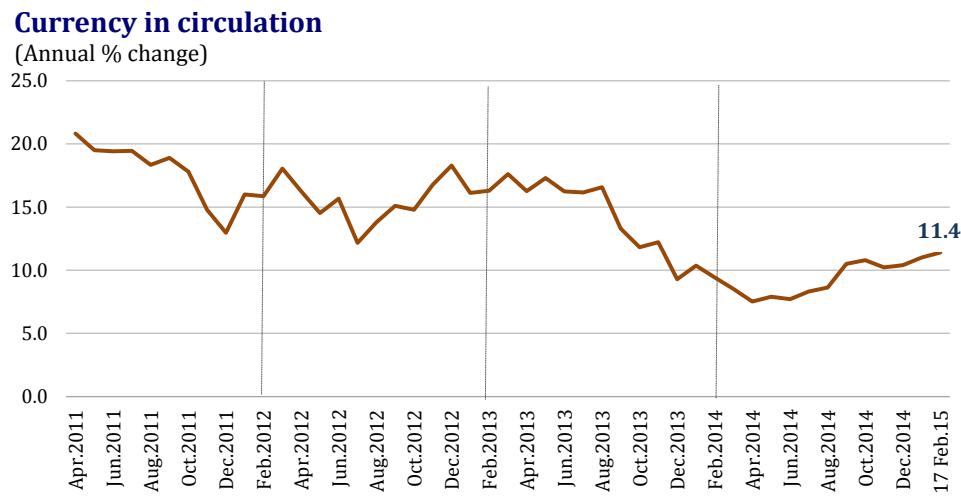
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## WEEKLY REPORT

### Currency

On February 17, 2015, **currency in circulation** –that is, banknotes and coins held by the public– recorded a growth rate of 11.4 percent in the last 12 months.



### Corporate prime rate in soles at 4.2 percent

On February 17, the **corporate prime rate** –the interest rate charged by commercial banks to lower risk businesses– in soles showed a daily average rate of 4.2 percent (4.3 percent in the previous month). In the same period, the corporate prime rate in dollars was 1.1 percent.

Average interest rate  
(%)

#### Domestic currency

##### Interbank

Sep.2014	3.7
Oct.2014	3.5
Nov.2014	3.6
Dec.2014	3.8
Jan.2015	3.4
17 Feb.2015	3.3

#### Foreign currency

##### Interbank

Sep.2014	0.2
Oct.2014	0.3
Nov.2014	0.2
Dec.2014	0.2
Jan.2015	0.2
17 Feb.2015	0.3

#### 90-days corporate prime

Sep.2014	4.5
Oct.2014	4.4
Nov.2014	4.4
Dec.2014	4.7
Jan.2015	4.3
17 Feb.2015	4.2

#### 90-days corporate prime

Sep.2014	0.8
Oct.2014	0.9
Nov.2014	0.8
Dec.2014	0.7
Jan.2015	1.0
17 Feb.2015	1.1

## Interest rates and monetary operations

On February 17, the interbank interest rate in soles was 3.29 percent.

The monetary operations carried out by the Central Bank so far this month have been aimed at withdrawing excess liquidity (due to lower reserve requirements) from the market in the short-term. The Central Bank has also continued with its regular placements of BCRP-CDs with the purpose of contributing to increase liquidity in the secondary market of these instruments.

- **Repos:** The balance of repos at February 17 was S/. 600 million, with an average rate of 4.07 percent. At the end of January, the balance was S/. 300 million, with an average interest rate of 4.62 percent.
- **Currency repos:** The balance of currency repos at February 17 was S/. 10.2 billion, with an average rate of 4.21 percent. The balance of these instruments at the close of January was S/. 9.7 billion, with an average interest rate of 4.25 percent.
- **BCRP-CDs:** The balance of BCRP-CDs at February 17 was S/. 17.78 billion, with an average rate of 3.25 percent. At the end of January, the balance was S/. 17.75 billion, with an average interest rate of 3.61 percent.
- **Term deposits:** Term deposits showed a zero balance on February 17. At the end of January, this balance was S/. 1.36 billion, with an interest rate of 3.06 percent.
- **Overnight deposits:** At February 17, overnight deposits showed a balance of S/. 207 million, with a rate of 2.05 percent. The balance of overnight deposits at end-January was S/. 360 million at a rate of 2.05 percent.

At February 17 the Central Bank has also made operations in the spot foreign exchange market to reduce volatility in the foreign exchange rate.

- **Interventions in the FX market:** In the period of analysis, the BCRP sold FC for a total of US\$ 750 million in the spot market at an average exchange rate of S/. 3.084 per dollar.
- **FX Swaps:** The balance of these instruments at February 17 was S/. 21.10 billion, with an average rate of -0.84 percent. At the close of January, this balance was S/. 20.20 billion, with an average interest rate of -0.81 percent.
- **CDR BCRP:** At February 17 these certificates showed a balance of S/. 3.01 billion (US\$ 998 million), with a rate of 0.019 percent. At the end of January, this balance was S/. 2.32 billion (US\$ 776 million), with an average rate of 0.02 percent.

### Monetary and foreign exchange operations

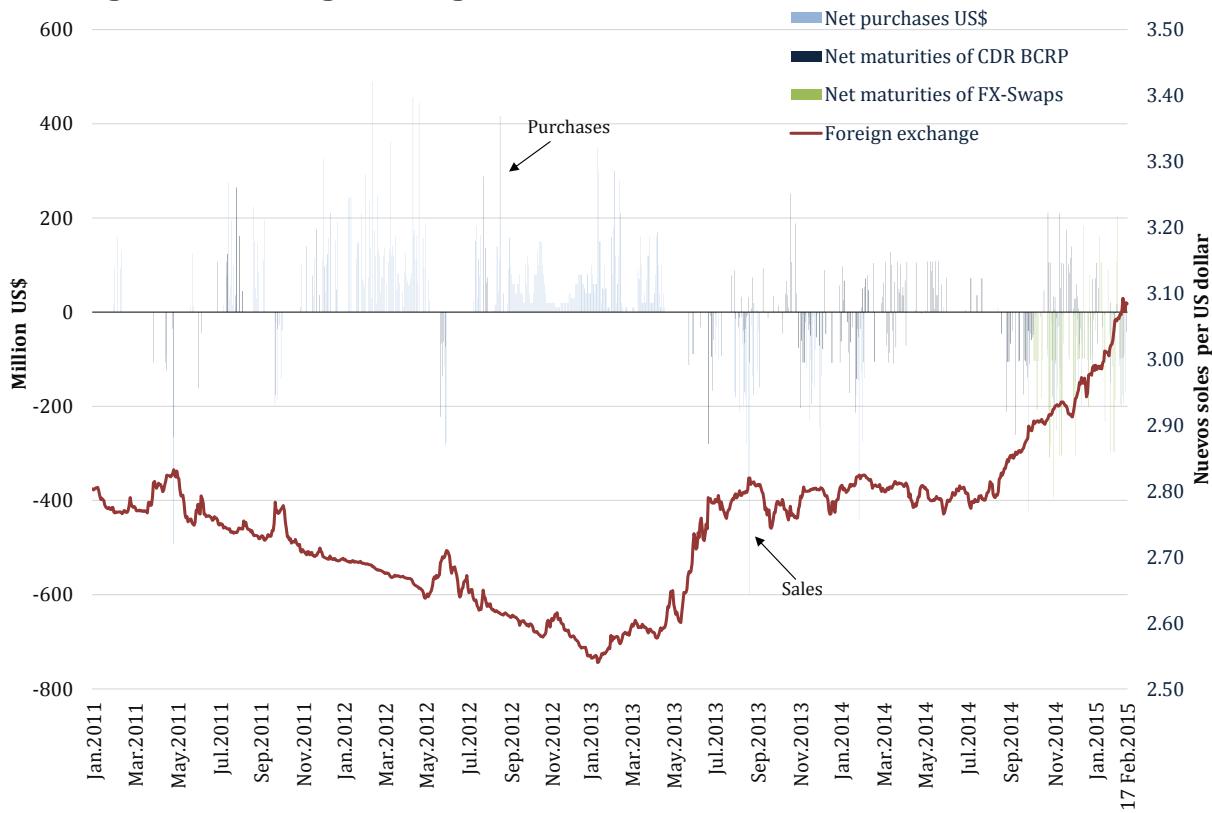
(Million S/.)

			Balance (Interest rate)		Placement (Interest rate)						Maturity	
			Jan 31, 2015	Feb 17, 2015	Overnight	2-month	3-month	6-month	12-month	18-month	24-month	
Monetary operations	Injection	<b>Repos</b>	300	600	1,550		300					1,550
			(4.62%)	(4.07%)	(3.27%)		(3.51%)					
		<b>Currency repos</b>	9,700	10,200					300	200		
	Sterilization		(4.25%)	(4.21%)					(3.83%)	(3.50%)		
		<b>CD BCRP</b>	17,755	17,785		600	200	200				1,070
Foreign exchange operations	Sterilization	<b>Term deposits</b>	1,362		8,524							8,524
			(3.06%)		(3.11%)							
	Foreign exchange operations	<b>Overnight deposits</b>	360	207	1,644							1,437
			(2.05%)	(2.05%)	(2.05%)							
		<b>CDR BCRP</b>	2,320	3,015	985							290
			(0.02%)	(0.02%)	(0.025%)							
		<b>FX-Swaps</b>	20,198	21,099	1,500	600						1,200
			(-0.81%)	(-0.84%)	(-1.00%)	(0.56%)						

## Exchange rate

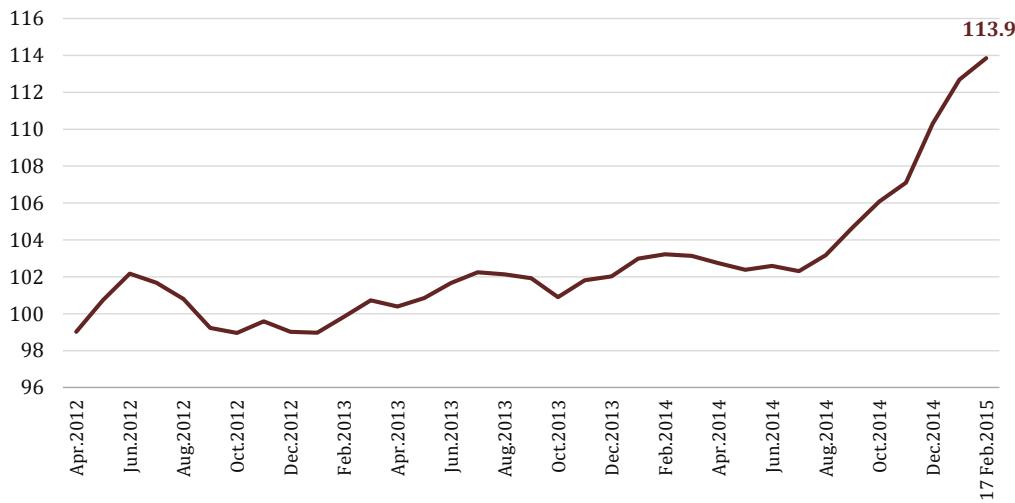
On February 17, the average selling price of the US dollar in the interbank market was S/. 3.084 per dollar.

### Exchange rate and foreign exchange intervention



The dollar has been showing an appreciatory trend against most other currencies in recent months, as reflected in the evolution of the FED index since January 2013. This appreciation of the dollar is associated with expectations that the Federal Reserve (Fed) will start normalizing its interest rates.

### Fed index 1/



1/ Calculated taking into account currencies of US trading partners weighted by contributions. A rise in the index represents an appreciation of the US dollar.  
Source: FED.

# resumen informativo

So far this year, most of the Latin American currencies –including the Peruvian nuevo sol– and the major currencies have depreciated against the US dollar.

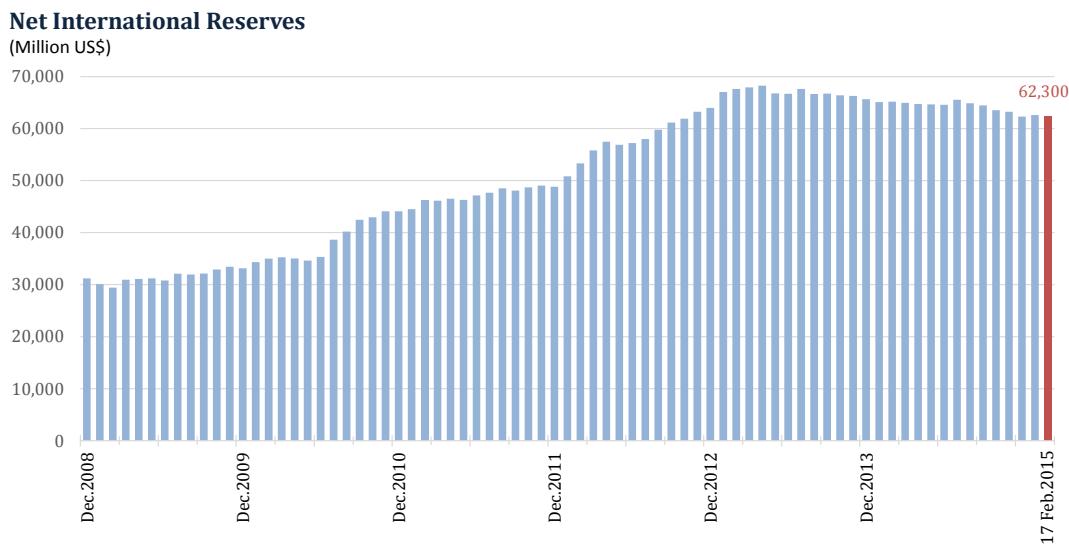
Year-to-date, these currencies have depreciated 4.2 percent on average against the US dollar.

Exchange rate	
(Accumulated variation 2015)	
Brazil	6.4%
Colombia	1.6%
Chile	2.3%
Mexico	1.0%
Peru	3.5%

Exchange rate	
(Accumulated variation 2015)	
Canada	6.6%
United Kingdom	1.4%
Yen	-0.4%
Euro	6.0%
Dollar index	4.2%

## International reserves amount to US\$ 62.30 billion on February 17

On February 17, international reserves amounted to US\$ 62.30 billion, which is equivalent to 30 percent of GDP and 18 months of imports.

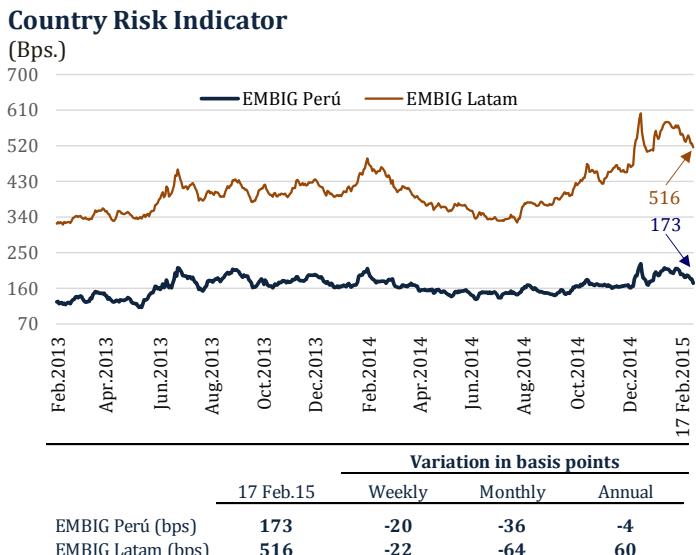


## International markets

### Country risk at 173 basis points

In February 10-17, the country risk indicator, measured by the **EMBIG Peru** spread, fell from 193 bps to 173 bps.

Similarly, the **EMBIG Latin America** spread fell 22 bps in a context marked by the cease-fire agreed in Ukraine and by hopes that an agreement will be reached in debt negotiations with Greece.



## Price of gold: US\$ 1,209.5 per troy ounce

In the same period, the price of **gold** decreased 2.0 percent to US\$ 1,209.5 per troy ounce.

The price of gold fell due to lower risk aversion associated with expectation that an agreement will be reached in Greece and due to lower physical demand in China prior to the beginning of the New Year.



In February 10 - 17, the price of **copper** rose 1.3 percent to US\$ 2.57 per pound.

The rise in the price of copper was influenced by supply disruptions due to strikes in some mines, although this rise was offset by the decline of activity in China.



In the same period, the price of **zinc** fell 0.8 percent to US\$ 0.95 per pound.

This fall in the price of zinc was supported by concerns about China's demand and the increase of inventories, which has evidenced an oversupply.



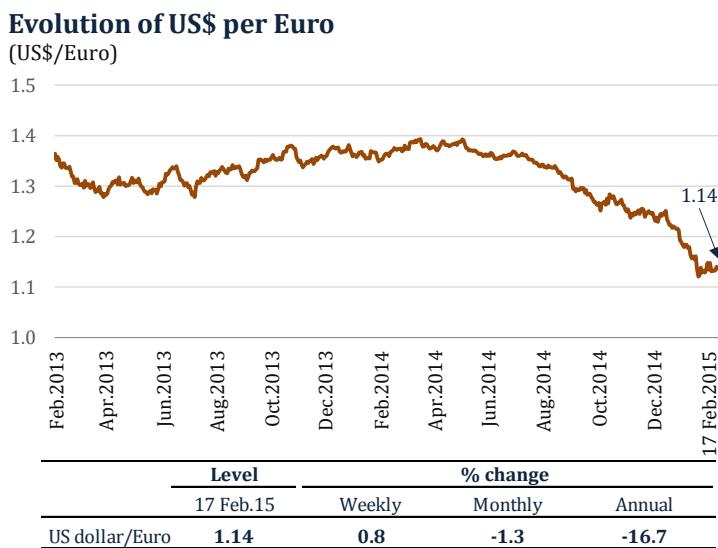
Between February 10 and February 17, the price of **WTI oil** rose 7.0 percent to US\$ 53.5 per barrel.

The rise in the price of crude oil was driven by concerns about the supply of crude from Libya and Kurdistan, as well as by the reduction in the number of U.S oil drilling platforms.



### US dollar depreciated against the euro

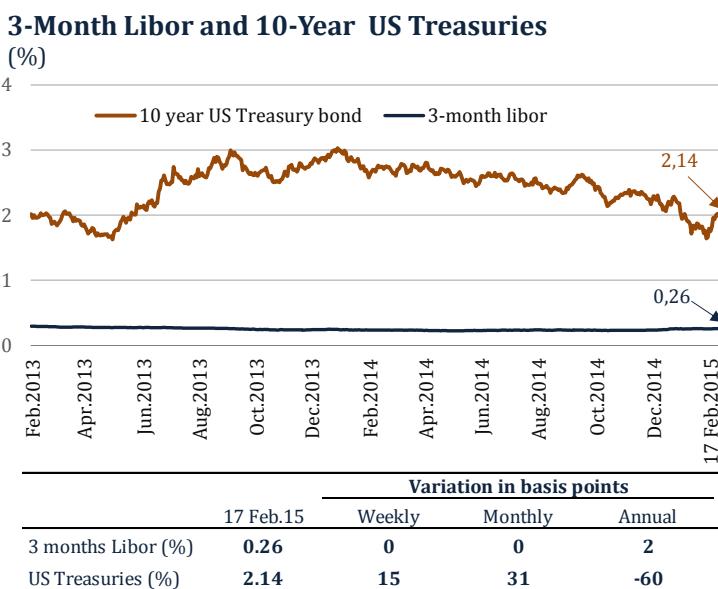
In February 10 - 17, the **dollar** depreciated 0.8 percent against the **euro** amid a higher-than-expected pace of growth in Germany and the debt negotiations with Greece.



### Yield on 10-year US Treasuries: 1.79 percent

In February 10 - 17, the **3-month Libor** remained at 0.26 percent.

On the other hand, the yield on the **10-year US Treasuries** rose 15 basis points to 2.14 percent due to a lower demand for hedge assets associated with increased optimism regarding the debt negotiations between the EU leaders and Greek officials while awaiting for signals of an interest rate rise in the minutes of the Federal Reserve.



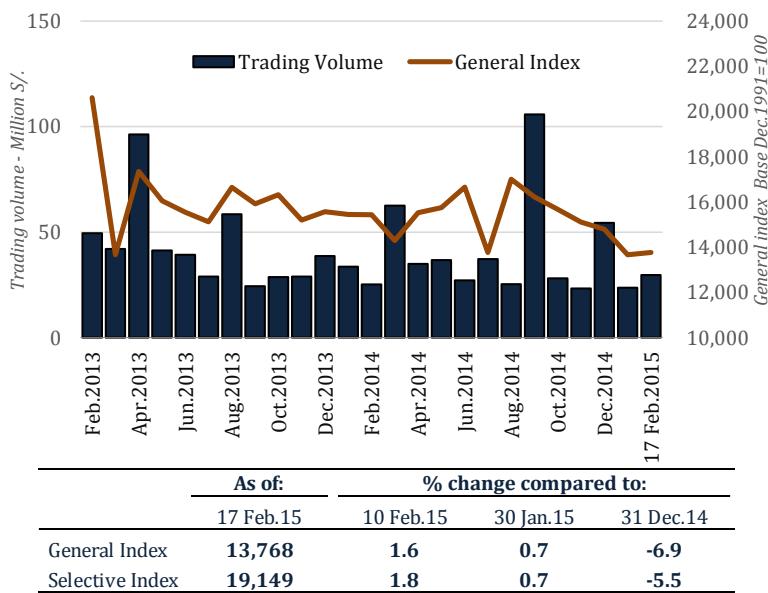
## Lima Stock Exchange

In the same period, the **General Index** of the Lima Stock Exchange (LSE) rose 1.6 percent and the **Selective Index** rose 1.8 percent.

The rise in the LSE indices was favored by purchases of leading stocks and by the recovery observed in the international price of copper.

Year-to-date, the LSE indices have fallen 6.9 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively.

### Lima Stock Exchange Indicators



	As of:		% change compared to:	
	17 Feb.15	10 Feb.15	30 Jan.15	31 Dec.14
General Index	<b>13,768</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-6.9</b>
Selective Index	<b>19,149</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-5.5</b>

## MONTHLY REPORT

**Gross Domestic Product: December 2014**

In December **GDP showed a growth rate of 0.5 percent** and thus accumulated a growth rate of 2.4 percent in the year. During this month, activity in the primary sectors dropped 11.9 percent, whereas activity in the non-primary sectors grew 3.8 percent and showed a recovery.

**Gross Domestic Product**

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

	% structure of GDP 2013 1/	2013		2014	
		Year	November	December	Year
<b>Agriculture and Livestock 2/</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Agriculture	3.6	1.0	6.6	-2.3	0.2
Livestock	1.6	2.5	3.5	5.2	3.3
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>-70.8</b>	<b>-65.8</b>	<b>-27.9</b>
<b>Mining and Fuel 3/</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
Metallic mining	7.8	4.3	-0.9	-7.7	-2.1
Hydrocarbons	2.0	7.2	5.7	4.6	4.0
<b>Manufacture</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>-13.8</b>	<b>-12.4</b>	<b>-3.3</b>
Based on raw materials	3.3	8.6	-41.3	-34.6	-9.7
Non-primary industries 4/	11.6	3.7	-1.6	-1.9	-1.0
<b>Electricity and water</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Commerce</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Other services</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Transportation	5.3	7.0	2.3	1.7	2.7
Restaurants and hotels	3.1	6.4	3.2	3.9	4.5
Communications	4.0	9.3	6.1	8.0	6.5
Financial and insurance	4.8	10.3	11.4	12.8	12.6
Given to companies	4.5	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.6
Government Services	4.4	5.2	3.6	4.2	4.0
Other services	13.3	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6
<b>Import duties and other taxes</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>GDP Global</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Primary</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>-11.9</b>	<b>-2.3</b>
<b>Non-primary</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>

1/ At 2007 prices.

2/ Includes silviculture.

3/ Includes non-metallic mining.

4/ Excluding rice.

Source: INEL.

The **agriculture sector** grew 0.8 percent in December, which reflected the recovery observed in the production of rice, onions for exports, and poultry. This rate was offset by earlier harvests of grapes to meet anticipated shipments to China and the USA, and, to a lesser extent, by lower outputs of hard yellow maize and potatoes.

Activity in the **fishing sector** dropped 65.8 percent given that there was no fishing of anchovy for industrial consumption in this period.

Output in the **mining and hydrocarbons sector** fell 5.2 percent due to a lower extraction of copper, molybdenum, and silver.

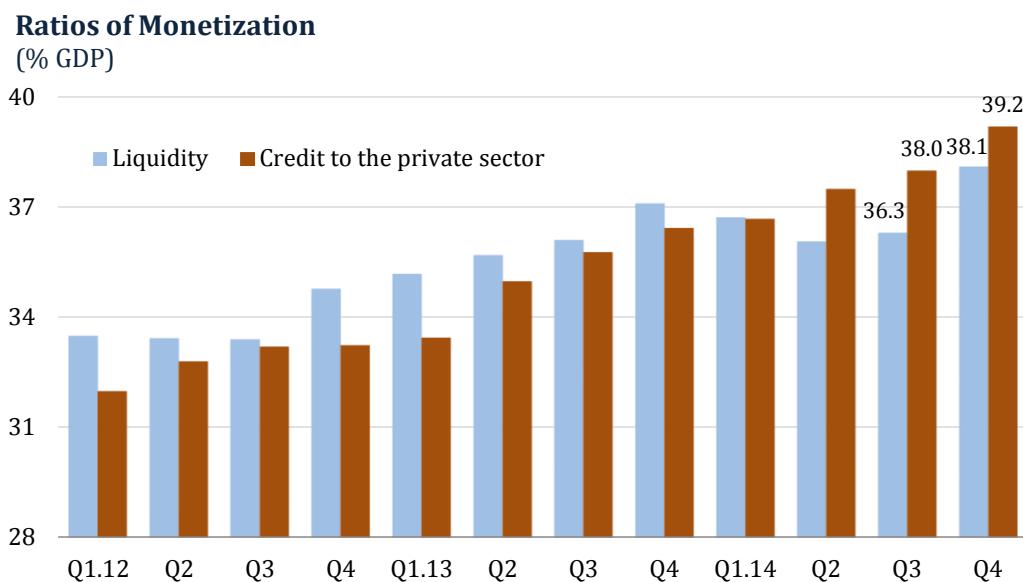
The **manufacturing output** dropped 12.4 percent. This decline reflected low levels of activity in primary sectors such as anchovy fishing and refining of non-ferrous metals, as well as lower output rates in non-primary manufacturing branches such as printing activities, export-oriented garments, machinery and equipment, and transportation material.

The **construction sector** grew 5.0 percent due to the increase observed in the domestic consumption of cement and the progress made in the implementation of public works.

## MACROECONOMIC REPORT: Q4-2014

### Ratios of Monetization

The ratios of monetization, which measure the ratio of liquidity-to-GDP and the ratio of credit to the private sector-to-GDP, showed a similar conduct during Q4-2014. The monetization ratio of credit maintained its upward trend with a level equivalent to 39.2 percent of GDP, while the monetization ratio of liquidity increased to 38.1 percent of GDP in Q4-2014.



### Domestic Demand

Showing a slowdown compared to the same periods in 2013, domestic demand recorded a growth rate of 1.7 percent in Q4-2014 and a growth rate of 2.0 percent in 2014 (vs. 7.1 percent and 7.4 percent in Q4-2013 and 2013, respectively). This result was associated with the deterioration observed in the terms of trade since 2012 (13.2 percent), which affected consumption and private investment, as well as with lower actual spending in subnational governments, which affected public investment.

### Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure

(Annual growth rates )

	% structure of GDP 2013 1/	2013		2014				
		Q4	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year
<b>I. Domestic Demand</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>
1. Private expenditure	85.2	7.9	7.2	2.5	1.0	1.2	2.6	1.8
Consumption	60.8	5.9	5.3	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.6	4.1
Fixed private investment	22.8	1.5	6.5	0.7	-1.7	-3.9	-1.4	-1.6
2. Public expenditure	16.9	3.9	8.4	8.8	1.9	5.4	-1.7	3.0
Consumption	11.1	5.2	6.7	9.1	4.8	9.2	3.0	6.4
Investment	5.7	2.1	12.1	8.1	-4.5	-2.2	-8.4	-3.6
<b>II. Exports</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>III. Imports</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
<b>GDP (I+II-III)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>

1/ At 2007 prices.

In Q4-2014, GDP grew 1.0 percent, with **non-primary sectors** showing a growth rate of 3.2 percent. The sectors that recorded the higher growth rates were the sectors of services (4.7 percent) and trade (4.2 percent). With the growth rare observed in Q4, GDP accumulates an annual growth rate of 2.4 percent in 2014.

On the other hand, affected by supply shocks, output in **primary sectors** showed a decline of 7.3 percent relative to the same period in 2013. This result is associated mainly with the lower output observed in the sectors of fishing (down 60.8 percent), primary manufacturing (down 30.7 percent), and metal mining (down 2.9 percent).

## Balance of Payments

In Q4-2014, the **current account of the balance of payments** showed a deficit of US\$ 1.46 billion (2.8 percent of GDP). This deficit, which is US\$ 394 million higher than the one recorded in the same period in 2013, was associated mainly with the drop of exports (down by US\$ 1.04 billion between Q4-2013 and Q4-2014). The decline in exports was offset by a decline in imports (due to economic slowdown), by lower factor income (due to lower terms of trade), and by increased external current transfers. Thus, the current account continued to be financed by long term private capital flows.

### Balanza de Pagos

(Millones de US\$)

	2013		2014				
	Q4	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year
<b>I. Current account of Balance of Payments</b>	<b>-1,069</b>	<b>-8,829</b>	<b>-2,207</b>	<b>-2,937</b>	<b>-1,628</b>	<b>-1,463</b>	<b>-8,234</b>
(% GDP)	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-4.1</b>
1. Trade balance	447	257	-188	-908	-213	-172	-1,480
a. Exports FOB	10,778	42,474	9,770	9,484	10,333	9,739	39,326
b. Imports FOB	-10,331	-42,217	-9,959	-10,391	-10,546	-9,911	-40,807
2. Services	-447	-1,801	-474	-369	-466	-491	-1,800
3. Investment income	-2,014	-10,631	-2,435	-2,531	-2,309	-2,052	-9,328
4. Current transfers	945	3,346	891	871	1,360	1,252	4,374
of which: Workers' remittances	708	2,707	633	660	660	687	2,639
<b>II. Financial account</b>	<b>-105</b>	<b>11,407</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>2,013</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>6,391</b>
1. Private sector	373	14,881	2,500	164	1,207	2,142	6,013
2. Public sector	-650	-1,350	-681	691	-227	200	-17
3. Short-term capital	172	-2,125	-862	1,158	1,047	-947	395
<b>III. Exceptional financing</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>IV. Net errors and omissions</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>-1,558</b>	<b>-345</b>
<b>V. Total</b>	<b>-787</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>-850</b>	<b>-485</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>-1,626</b>	<b>-2,178</b>
<b>(V = I + II + III + IV)</b>							

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.

## Non-Financial Public Sector

In Q4-2014, the operations of the **non-financial public sector** (NFPS) showed an **economic deficit** of 7.1 percent of GDP, a deficit 1.3 percentage points higher than that of Q4-2013. This result is explained mainly by the increased non-financial expenditure (1.5 percentage points of GDP) recorded between these two periods.

### Operations of the Non-Financial Public Sector <sup>1/</sup> (% GDP)

	2013		2014				
	Q4	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year
<b>1. General government current revenues</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>22.3</b>
a. Tax revenue	16.0	16.8	18.6	17.2	15.8	16.4	17.0
b. Non-tax revenue	4.8	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.1	4.8	5.3
<b>2. General government non-financial expenditure</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>21.4</b>
a. Current	17.5	14.3	13.2	13.8	15.8	18.9	15.5
b. Capital	9.0	6.1	3.7	5.0	6.1	8.6	5.9
which: Gross Capital Formation	8.2	5.6	3.5	4.7	5.2	8.2	5.5
<b>3. Others 2/</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>4. Primary Balance</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>5. Interest</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Foreign	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5
Domestic	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.6
<b>6. Overall Balance</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>7. Financing</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Foreign	0.1	-0.8	0.2	0.4	-0.5	-1.2	-0.3
Domestic	5.7	-0.1	-6.3	-3.5	2.2	8.3	0.4

1/ Preliminar.

2/ Incluye ingresos de capital del gobierno general y resultado primario de empresas estatales.

Fuente: MEF, BN, Sunat, EsSalud, sociedades de beneficencia pública, empresas estatales e instituciones públicas.

### Savings-Investment Gap

In Q4-2014, **domestic investment** was equivalent to 28.9 percent of GDP, which represents a decline of 0.1 percentage points compared to the level recorded in Q4-2013. This decline is explained by the fall of private investment and in part offset by an increase of private investment.

On the other hand, domestic savings declined from 27.0 percent of GDP in Q4-2013 to 26.1 percent of GDP in the same period of 2014, with the decrease in public savings accounting mainly for this decline.

### Savings - Investment Gap

(As % nominal GDP)

	2013		2014				
	Q4	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year
<b>Domestic investment</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>26.8</b>
Gross fixed investment	28.3	26.6	24.8	25.0	25.5	27.9	25.8
Private investment	19.9	20.8	21.0	20.2	20.0	20.1	20.3
Public investment	8.4	5.8	3.7	4.7	5.5	7.8	5.5
Change on inventories	0.7	1.5	0.4	1.8	0.6	1.0	1.0
<b>Total savings</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>26.8</b>
External savings 1/	2.0	4.4	4.6	5.7	3.1	2.8	4.1
Domestic savings	27.0	23.8	20.6	21.0	23.0	26.1	22.7
Private savings	23.7	16.8	10.6	12.1	18.8	24.3	16.7
Public savings	3.3	7.0	10.0	8.9	4.2	1.8	6.1

1/ Positive sign indicates current account deficit of Balance of Payments.

Source: BCRP.

