



Indicators

- ↗ Credit to the private sector grew 10.4 percent in September
- ↗ GDP grew 2.6 percent in August
- ↗ Price of gold at US\$ 1,178.8 per troy ounce
- ↗ Country risk at 225 bps

Content

- Monetary operations and interest rate
- Interbank interest rate in soles at 3.5 percent
- Foreign exchange rate
- International reserves amount to US\$ 62.38 billion on October 15
- Credit in soles grew at an annual rate of 29.3 percent in September
- Gross domestic product grew 2.6 percent in August 2015
- Country risk at 225 basis points

ix
xi
xi
xii
xiii
xiv
xvi

Monetary operations and interest rate

In October, the BCRP continued carrying out its regular placements of BCRP-CDs with the aim of contributing to increase liquidity in the secondary market of these instruments. It also continued injecting short-term and long-term liquidity in DC to maintain the interbank interest rate close to the policy interest rate.

- Regular repos: The balance of regular repos at October 20 was S/. 450 million, with an average interest rate of 4.33 percent. At end-September, these repos showed a balance of S/. 750 million, with an average rate of 4.37 percent.
- Currency repos: The balance of currency repos declined from S/. 28.76 billion at end-September to S/. 28.66 billion at October 20, the average rate of these repos remaining at 4.54 percent. Of this balance, regular currency repos amount to S/. 15.95 billion, repos for credit expansion amount to S/. 7.90 billion, and repos for credit substitution amount to S/. 4.81 billion. The maturities of these repos range from 12 to 60 months to facilitate the conversion of credit in dollars to credit in soles.
- BCRP-CDs: The balance of BCRP-CDs at October 20 was S/. 17.17 billion, with an average rate of 3.61 percent. At end-September, this balance was S/. 16.60 billion, with an average interest rate of 3.54 percent.
- Term deposits: The balance of term deposits at October 20 was S/. 3.28 billion, with an average interest rate of 3.48 percent. At the end of September, this balance was S/. 2.68 billion at a rate of 3.44 percent.
- Overnight deposits: At October 20, overnight deposits showed a balance of S/. 347 million, while at the end of September, this balance was S/. 304 million. The average interest rate remained at 2.25 percent between September 30 and October 20.

At October 20, the Central Bank has also made the following operations in the foreign exchange market.

- CDR-BCRP: At October 20, these CDs showed a balance of S/. 6.37 billion (US\$ 2.32 billion), with an interest rate of 0.46 percent. Of this balance, CDR-BCRP placed through special repo operations amount to S/. 2.29 billion (US\$ 704 million). At end-September, CDR BCRP showed a balance of S/. 8.21 billion (US\$ 2.51 billion) and an average interest rate of 0.48 percent.
- FX Swaps: The balance of these instruments at October 20 was S/. 23.09 billion, with an average rate of 0.41 percent. At end-September, this balance was S/. 25.69 billion, with an average interest rate of 0.47 percent.
- Foreign exchange interventions: The BCRP has not intervened in the spot market since August 28.

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Monetary and foreign exchange operations (Million S./.)

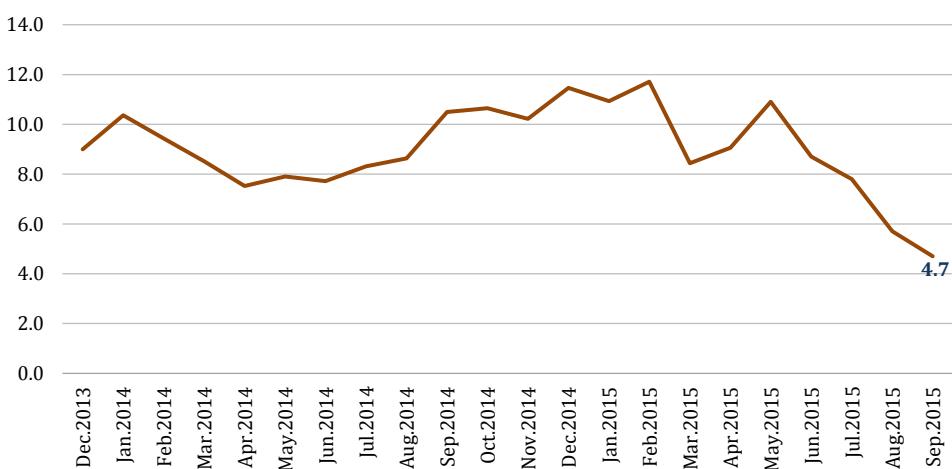
		Balance (Interest rate)		Placement (Interest rate)						Maturity
		Sep 30. 2015	Oct 20. 2015	Overnight	1 week	3-month	6-month	12-month	18-month	
Monetary operations	Injection	Repos	750 (4.37%)	450 (4.33%)	700 (3.78%)					1,000
		Special repos	2 284 (4.12%)	2 284 (4.12%)						
		Currency repos (Ordinary)	16,050 (4.67%)	15,950 (4.67%)			300 (4.31%)	200 (4.91%)	600	
		Currency repos (Expansion)	7,900 (4.84%)	7,900 (4.84%)						
		Currency repos (Substitution)	4,805 (3.61%)	4,805 (3.61%)						
		Funds of Treasury	3,050 (4.88%)	3,050 (4.88%)						
		Funds of Banco de la Nación	600 (4.54%)	600 (4.54%)						
		CD BCRP	16,597 (3.54%)	17,168 (3.61%)		1,300 (4.19%)	150 (3.91%)	100 (4.32%)	26 (4.57%)	1,005
Foreign exchange operations	Sterilization	Term deposits	2,676 (3.44%)	3,277 (3.48%)	24,562 (3.37%)	889 (3.49%)				24,850
		Overnight deposits	304 (2.25%)	347 (2.25%)	5,226 (2.25%)					5,183
		CDR BCRP	5,925 (0.49%)	4,079 (0.45%)		563 (0.32%)				2,409
		CDR BCRP - Special repos	2,287 (0.49%)	2,287 (0.49%)						
		FX-Swaps	25,687 (0.47%)	23,086 (0.41%)		5,644 (0.34%)				8,245

Currency

In September 2015, **currency in circulation** –that is, banknotes and coins held by the public– recorded a growth rate of 4.7 percent in the last 12 months.

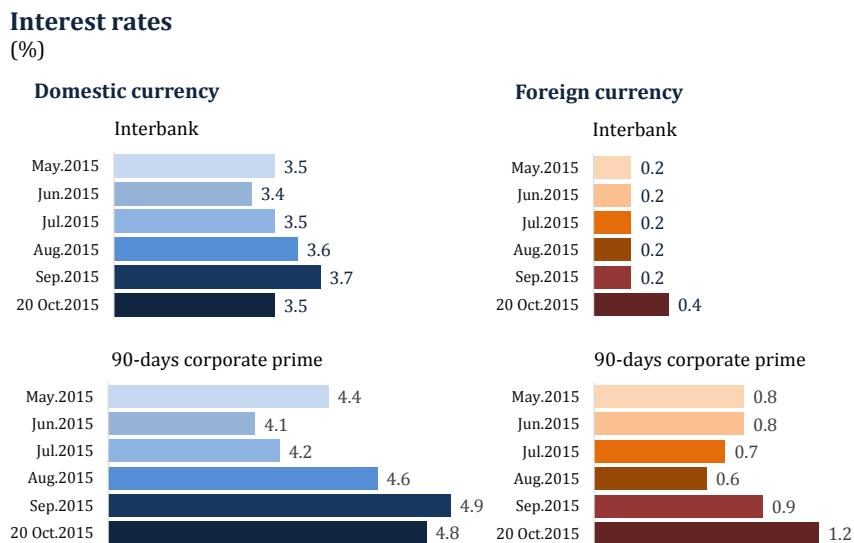
Currency in circulation

(Annual % change)



Interbank interest rate in soles at 3.5 percent

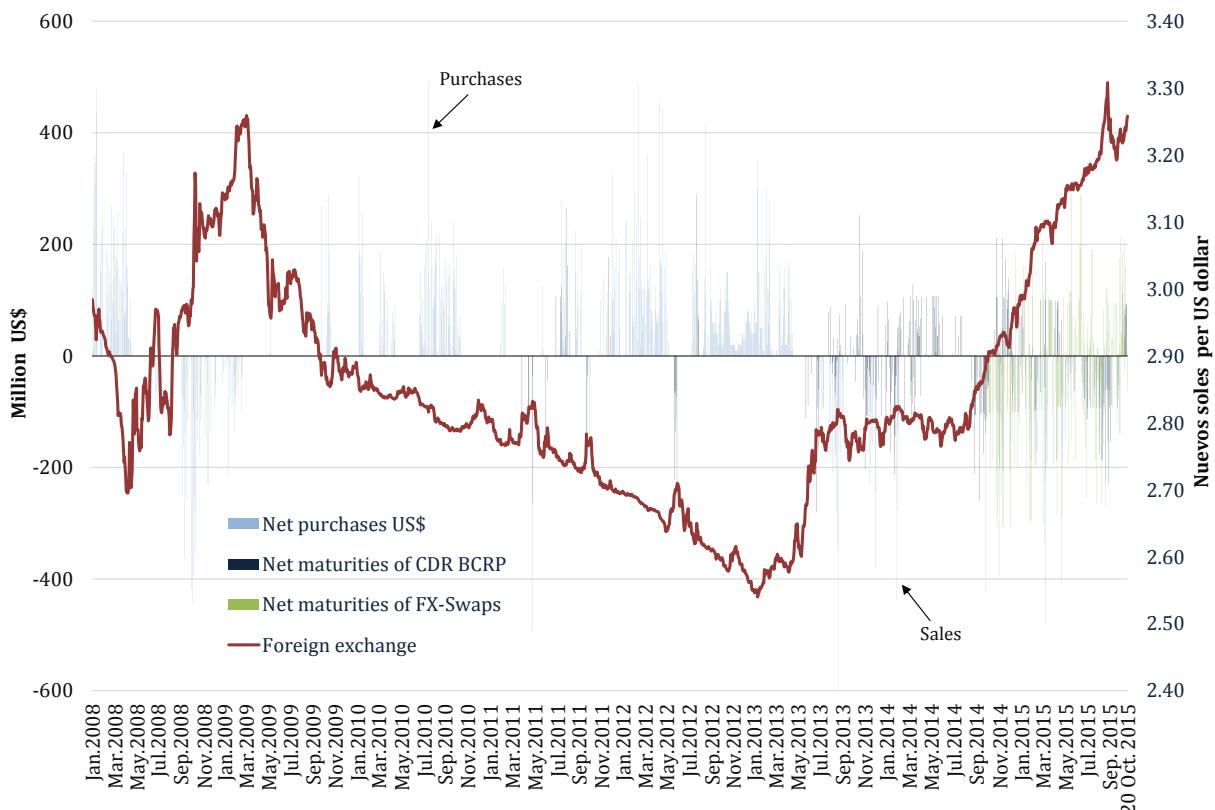
On October 20, the **interbank interest rate** in soles registered 3.5 percent and the rate in dollars registered 0.4 percent. On the same date, the **corporate prime rate** –the interest rate charged by commercial banks to lower risk businesses– in soles recorded a rate of 4.8 percent, while the rate in dollars recorded 1.2 percent.



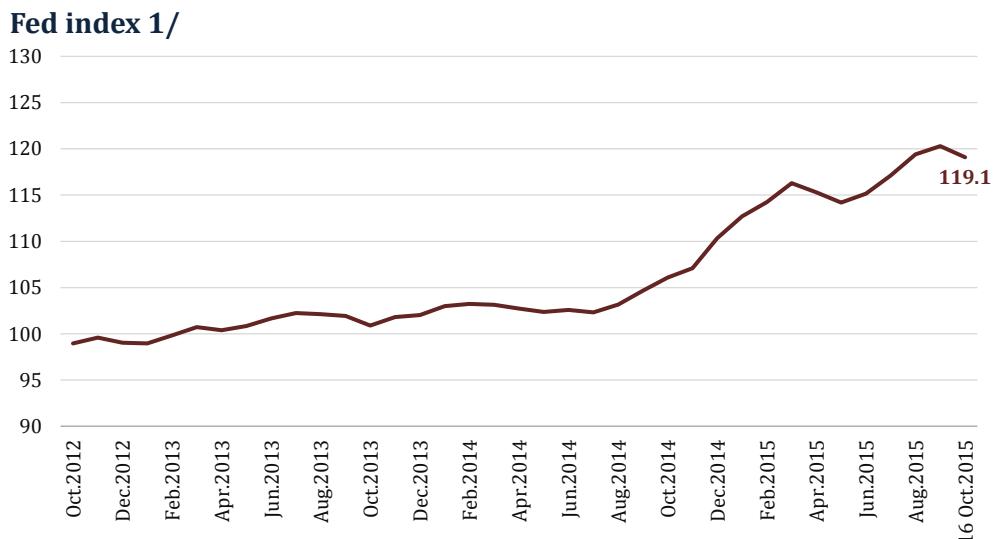
Foreign exchange rate

On October 20, the dollar in the interbank market closed with a selling price of S/. 3.26 per dollar.

Exchange rate and foreign exchange intervention



The US dollar has been appreciating 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.

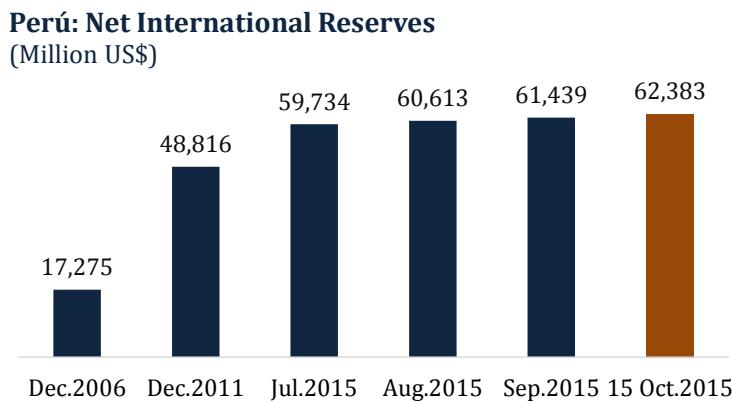


1/ Calculated taking into account currencies of US trading partners weighted by contributions. A rise in the index represents an appreciation of the US dollar.

Source: FED.

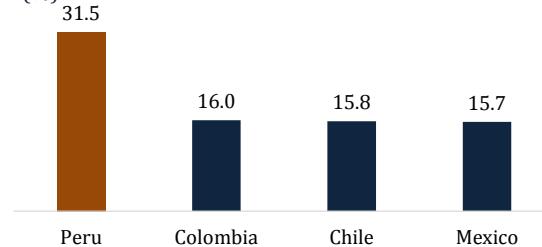
International reserves amount to US\$ 62.38 billion on October 15

Peru's net international reserves –made up mainly by liquid international assets– amounted to US\$ 62.38 billion on October 15. This level of reserves is equivalent to 31 percent of GDP and to 20 months of imports.



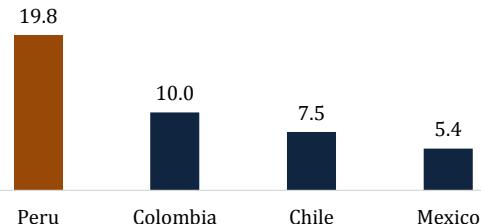
Ratio NIR/GDP: October 2015

(%)



Ratio NIR/Imports: October 2015

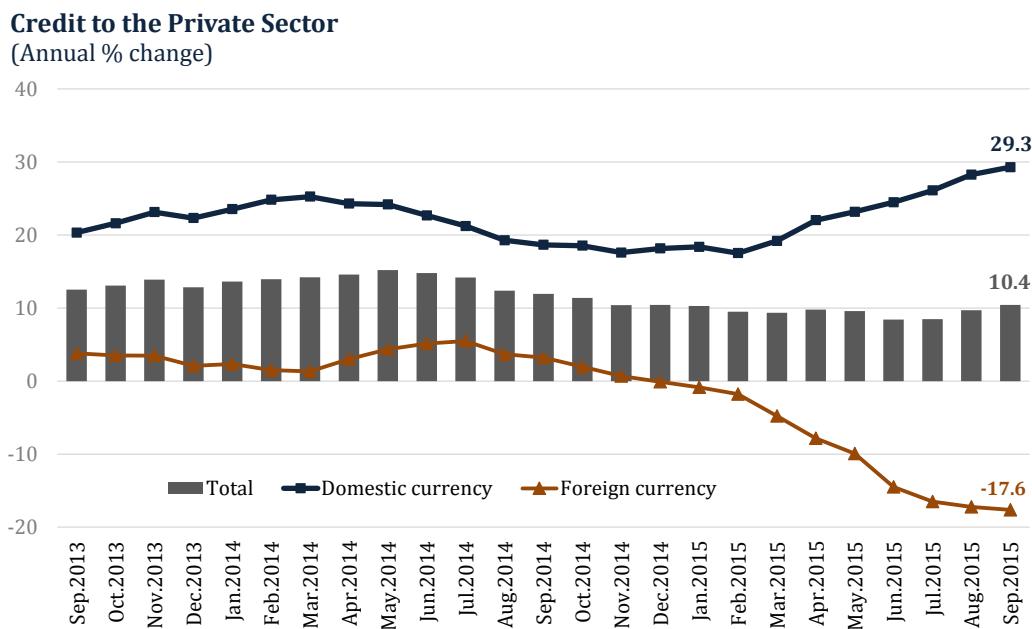
(Nº meses)



Credit in soles grew at an annual rate of 29.3 percent in September

Total credit of depository institutions to the non-financial private sector –which includes the loans placed by local banks' branch offices in other countries– showed a monthly growth rate of 1.2 percent in September 2015 (S/. 2.89 billion) and a growth rate of 10.4 percent in the last 12 months.

Credit in soles grew 2.4 percent in the month (S/. 4.04 billion) and 29.3 percent in the last twelve months. On the other hand, credit in dollars fell 1.6 percent (negative flow of US\$ 387 million) and 17.6 percent in the last 12 months.



Credit to business grew 1.3 percent in September, due mainly to the increase observed in credit to corporations, and large and medium-sized companies (1.4 percent), while in the segment of credit to individuals, consumer loans grew 1.1 percent in the month and mortgage loans grew 1.0 percent.

Credit to the private sector by type of loan

	Monthly % change		12-month % change	
	Aug.15	Sep.15	Aug.15	Sep.15
Loans to companies 1/	1.4	1.3	8.2	9.4
Corporate, large, and Medium-sized companies	1.7	1.4	10.7	12.1
Small businesses	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.8
Loans to individuals 2/	1.1	1.1	12.4	12.3
Consumer loans	1.2	1.1	14.5	14.5
Mortgage	0.9	1.0	9.6	9.4
TOTAL	1.3	1.2	9.7	10.4

1 / Includes loans to legal persons and holdings of corporate bonds, including loans from foreign branches of banks.

2 / Includes non-profit organizations.

Total liquidity in the private sector grew 1.1 percent in September (S/. 2.52 billion) and thus recorded an annual growth rate of 7.2 percent. This increase in liquidity was associated with higher placements of deposits (1.4 percent), especially in the segment of term deposits (3.0 percent). On the other hand, a decrease was observed in demand deposits (-0.6 percent) and in currency (-1.2 percent) in September.

Liquidity in soles declined 0.9 percent in September (negative flow of S/. 1.25 billion) and thus recorded an annual growth rate of 2.2 percent, while liquidity in dollars increased 4.8 percent in the month (US\$ 1.27 billion) and thus recorded a growth rate of 17.3 percent in the last twelve months.

Liquidity by type of liability

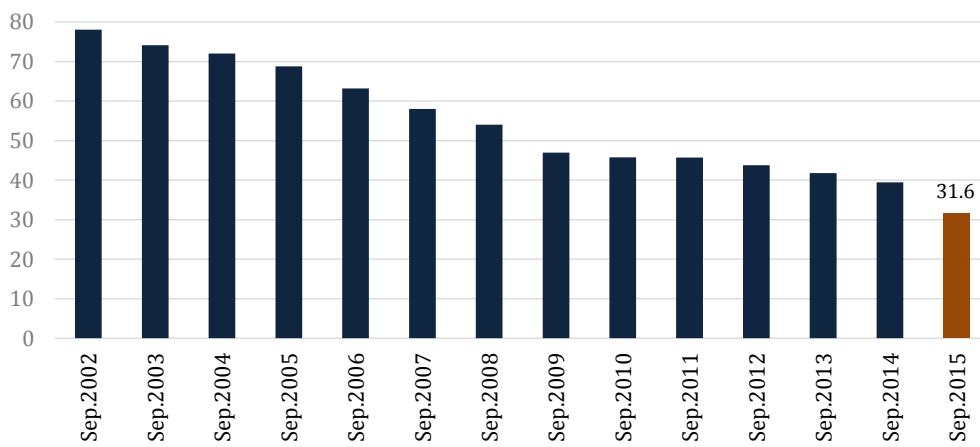
	Monthly % change		12-month % change	
	Aug.15	Sep.15	Aug.15	Sep.15
Currency	-1.6	-1.2	5.7	4.7
Deposits	0.6	1.4	5.9	7.1
Demand deposits	3.9	-0.6	9.0	8.2
Saving deposits	-1.9	1.3	9.1	10.3
Term deposits	0.1	3.0	1.1	3.7
CTS	-2.3	-1.6	0.7	1.8
Securities and others 1/	4.3	11.2	19.3	38.7
TOTAL	0.3	1.1	6.1	7.2

1/ Includes debt securities and other obligations issued by the depository corporations and by non-financial private sector.

In September, the **dollarization ratio** of credit to the private sector registered 31.6 percent (down 7.8 percentage points compared to September 2014).

Dollarization ratio of credit

(%)



Gross domestic product grew 2.6 percent in August 2015

Showing a higher growth rate than in the period of January- August (2.5 percent), **GDP recorded a rate of 2.6 percent** in August. The output in the primary sectors grew 3.3 percent, driven by the sectors of metal mining (13.3 percent) and agriculture (1.2 percent), while the output in the non-primary sectors grew 2.4 percent, driven by the sectors of services (4.7 percent) and trade (4.0 percent), whereas a decline was observed in non-primary manufacturing (-1.4 percent) and construction (-8.1 percent).

Gross Domestic Product

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

	% structure of GDP 2014 1/	August	January - August
Agriculture and Livestock 2/	5.3	1.2	2.2
Agriculture	3.2	-2.1	0.4
Livestock	1.4	5.3	5.5
Fishing	0.4	-10.3	9.4
Mining and Fuel 3/	11.7	6.1	6.1
Metallic mining	7.4	13	11.3
Hydrocarbons	2.0	-19.9	-11.4
Manufacture	14.1	-2.2	-2.3
Based on raw materials	3.0	-4.3	-0.9
Non-primary industries 4/	11.3	-1.4	-2.7
Electricity and water	1.8	6.7	5.3
Construction	6.8	-8.1	-7.8
Commerce	11.2	4.0	3.8
Other services	40.1	4.7	5.0
Taxes 5/	8.6	1.9	-0.3
GDP Global	100.0	2.6	2.5
Primary	20.3	3.3	4.1
Non-primary	79.7	2.4	2.1

1/ At 2007 prices.

2/ Includes the forestry sector.

3/ Includes non-metallic mining.

4/ Excluding rice.

5/ Includes Import duties and other taxes.

Source: INEI.

The **agriculture sector** grew 1.2 percent in August as a result of a greater production of coffee, grapes, cocoa, hard yellow maize, poultry, and eggs. This was offset by a lower production of olives and rice.

Activity in the fishing sector fell 10.3 percent in August due to the lower catch of anchovy for industrial consumption and the lower catch of squid and scallops for direct human consumption.

Output in the **mining and hydrocarbons sector** grew 6.1 percent in August, reflecting a greater production of copper. The latter has led growth in this sector for six straight months.

The **manufacturing output** dropped 2.2 percent due to lower activity in both primary and non-primary manufacturing. The decline in the former was associated with a lower output in fishing and in oil refining, while the decline in the latter was associated with a lower output in the industrial branches oriented to investment –i.e. cement, metal products, and industrial services- and exports (textile industries).

Growth in the **construction sector** fell 8.1 percent due to a slower pace of progress in the implementation of public works and to a lower domestic consumption of cement.

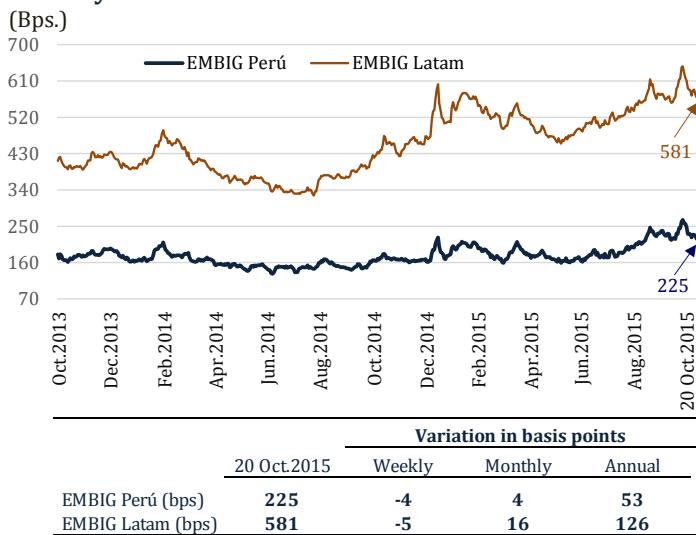
International Markets

Country risk at 225 basis points

In October 13-20, the country risk indicator –measured by the **EMBIG Perú** spread– fell from 229 to 225 basis points.

Similarly, the **EMBIG LatAm** spread fell 5 basis points amid greater optimism about the performance of the U.S. economy.

Country Risk Indicator



Price of gold at US\$ 1,177.8 per troy ounce

In the same period, the price of **gold** rose 4.1 percent to US\$ 1,165.2 per troy ounce.

The rise in the price of gold was supported by lower expectation that the Federal Reserve increases its interest rate this year.

Gold Price



Copper Price



In October 13-20, the price of **copper** declined 1.4 percent to US\$ 2.35 per pound.

The price of copper fell, influenced by fears of a lower demand from China and by the increase of global inventories.

In the same period, the price of **zinc** fell 2.2 percent to US\$ 0.79 per pound.

The fall in the price of zinc was supported mainly by concerns of a lower demand following the publication of negative data of economic activity in China.



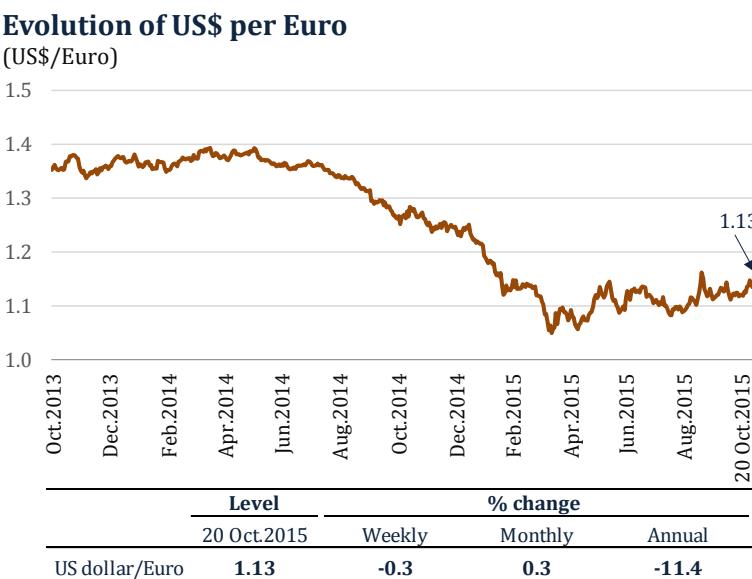
In October 13-20, the price of **WTI oil** dropped 2.4 percent to US\$ 45.6 per barrel.

The drop in the price of crude is associated with signals indicating that the global market will continue showing an oversupply after the weekly inventories of crude registered higher-than-expected levels in the United States.



US dollar appreciated against the euro

Between October 13 and October 20, the **dollar** appreciated 0.3 percent against the **euro** amid the publication of positive economic data in the United States.



Yield on 10-year US Treasuries at 2.07 percent

In October 13-20, the **3-month Libor** fell 1 basis point to 0.32 percent.

In the same period, the yield on the **10-year US Treasury bonds** rose 2 basis point to 2.07 percent following the publication of reports with better-than-expected data in the U.S. labor market.



Lima Stock Exchange

Between October 13 and October 20, the **General Index** of the Lima Stock Exchange (LSE) fell 0.2 percent and the **Selective Index** fell 0.6 percent.

The fall in the LSE indices was influenced by the prices of basic metals after data showed lower growth in China the third quarter.

Lima Stock Exchange Indicators

