## Banco Central de

## Reserva del Perú

## Indicators

Average interbank interest rate at 4.55\%. NIRs at US\$ 16,531 million as of December 4.
Average exchange rate: $\mathrm{S} / .3 .215$ per dollar.
Trade Surplus of US\$ 613 million
Country risk at 146 basis points.
Lima Stock Exchange grew 2.0 per cent.

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## Our Website http://www.bcrp.gob.pe

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## resumen informativo

## Average interbank interest rate as of December 5: 4.55 percent

The average interbank interest rate in domestic currency decreased from 4.49 percent to 4.48 percent between November 29 and December 5. In this period, the daily average interbank interest rate fluctuated between 4.48 and 4.61 per cent. As of December 5, the monthly average interbank interest rate is 4.55 per cent, a level higher than that of November (4.48 per cent).

Interest Rates in Domestic Currency
(December 2005 - December 2006)


Interbank Interest Rate in Domestic Currency
(December 2005 - December 2006)


## Corporate prime rate in soles remains at 5.26 percent

In the November 29-December 5 period, the 90 -day corporate prime rate in soles remained at 5.26 percent. Similarly, the rate in dollars remained at 6.11 percent.


## Monetary operations

From November 30 to December 5, the Central Bank made the following monetary operations:
i) Auctions of BCRP Certificates of Deposits with 1-day maturity for a daily average of S/. 190 million on November 30 and December 5. The average interest rate on these operations ranged between 4.23 and 5.49 percent;
ii) Auctions of temporary purchases of securities with 1-day maturity for a daily average of S/. 112.5 million. The average interest rate on these operations, recorded every day in the period, ranged between 4.50 and 4.67 percent;
iii) Purchases of foreign currency at the Central Bank's Front Office for a total of US\$ 85 million, at an average exchange rate of S/. 3.214 per dollar; and
iv) Overnight deposits in domestic currency for S/. 207.4 million.

## International Reserves reach historical record of US\$ $\mathbf{1 6 , 5 3 1}$ million

As of December 4, net international reserves (NIRs) reached US\$ 16,531 million, a sum US\$ 58 million higher than that of end-November. This new historical record of NIRs -associated with the strengthening of external accounts- was mainly due to BCRP higher net purchases of foreign currency (US\$ 45 million), increased deposits from the financial system (US\$ 19 million) and better prices for gold (US\$ 16 million). This result was offset by lower deposits of the public sector (US\$ 19 million) and decreased investment yield (US\$ 5 million).

International Reserve and International Position of the BCRP January 2005 - December 2006 (Millions of US\$)


So far this year, NIRs have increased US\$ 2,434 million. As of December 4, the international position of the BCRP (US\$ 10,487 million) has increased US\$ 3,037 million with respect to the close of last year.

## Nominal average exchange rate: SI. 3.215 per dollar

Between November 29 and December 5, the average interbank exchange rate decreased from S/. 3.223 to $\mathrm{S} / .3 .213$ per dollar, which represented a 0.3 percent appreciation of the nuevo sol. The average exchange rate as of December 5 ( $\mathrm{S} / .3 .215$ per dollar) was 0.2 percent lower than the average rate in November (S/. 3.223 per dollar). As of December 5, the Central Bank intervened in the exchange market purchasing a total of US\$ 75 million at its Front Office.

Interbank Ask- Exchange Rate and Net Purchases of Foreign Currency


As of December 4, the balance of net forward sales has increased by US\$ 60 million, while banks' exchange position has decreased by US\$ 95 million with respect to the close of November.

| BANK'S EXCHANGE POSITION (Millions of US\$) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { December } \\ 2005 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | March | Jun | September | October | November | December |
| a. Net sales to the public (i-ii) | 1,027 | 1,579 | 1,706 | 860 | 339 | 206 | 266 |
| i. Forward sales to the public | 1,813 | 2,426 | 2,387 | 2,020 | 1,939 | 1,654 | 1,710 |
| ii. Forward purchases to the public | 785 | 847 | 681 | 1,160 | 1,600 | 1,448 | 1,445 |
| b. Bank's exchange position | 480 | 581 | 450 | 383 | 370 | 418 | 323 |

## Real exchange rate increase 0.9 percent

In real terms, the exchange rate increased 0.9 percent in the month. It explained because the Nuevo Sol appreciated 0.5 percent in nominal terms, while external and domestic inflation recorded 1.1 and 0.3 percent respectively.

In annual terms, the multilateral real exchange rate decreased in November 0.4 percent because of nominal appreciation of the Nuevo Sol was 4.6 percent, while external inflation was 5.7 percent and domestic inflation was 1.5 percent.


## Inflation at $\mathbf{- 0 . 2 8}$ percent in November

Inflation posted a rate of -0.28 percent in November, and accumulated a last-12 month rate of 1.5 percent. Three products contributed with -0.40 percentage points to inflation this month: onion ( -0.20 points), chicken meat ( -0.13 points), and potato ( -0.07 points). Conversely, three other products contributed with 0.07 percentage points to November's inflation: chilli ( 0.03 points), tomato ( 0.02 points) and eggs ( 0.02 points).

INFLATION RATE
(Annual percentage change)

|  | Weighting | Monthly | 12-month indicator |  |  | Average annual indicator |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Nov. 2006 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Nov. } \\ & 2005 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { Oct. } \\ 2006 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Nov. } \\ & 2006 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Nov. } \\ & 2005 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { Oct. } \\ 2006 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Nov. } \\ & 2006 \end{aligned}$ |
| I. CORE INFLATION | 60.6 | 0.13 | 1.01 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1.14 | 1.32 | 1.36 |
| Goods | 34.0 | 0.18 | 0.57 | 0.95 | 1.02 | 0.89 | 0.81 | 0.85 |
| Food | 13.0 | 0.27 | 0.23 | 1.69 | 1.84 | 1.86 | 0.91 | 1.05 |
| Textile and footwear | 7.6 | 0.24 | 1.54 | 1.47 | 1.62 | 1.50 | 1.40 | 1.41 |
| Electrical appliances | 1.0 | -0.33 | -1.99 | -0.33 | -0.93 | -3.07 | -0.22 | -0.13 |
| Other industrial goods | 12.5 | 0.07 | 0.52 | -0.05 | -0.07 | -0.19 | 0.41 | 0.36 |
| Services | 26.6 | 0.08 | 1.55 | 2.06 | 1.99 | 1.46 | 1.95 | 1.99 |
| Restaurants | 12.0 | 0.02 | 0.90 | 1.32 | 1.34 | 1.27 | 1.13 | 1.16 |
| Education | 5.1 | 0.09 | 2.44 | 3.62 | 3.62 | 3.42 | 3.15 | 3.25 |
| Health | 1.3 | 0.20 | 1.91 | 0.39 | 0.59 | 1.84 | 0.86 | 0.75 |
| Renting | 2.3 | 0.00 | 0.79 | -0.30 | -0.20 | -1.31 | 1.30 | 1.22 |
| Other services | 5.9 | 0.19 | 2.30 | 3.38 | 2.91 | 1.01 | 3.04 | 3.09 |
| II. NON CORE INFLATION | 39.4 | $\underline{-0.85}$ | 1.16 | 2.49 | 1.65 | 2.68 | 2.92 | $\underline{2.96}$ |
| Food | 22.5 | -1.26 | 0.37 | 4.28 | 3.27 | 0.75 | 3.48 | 3.72 |
| Fuel | 3.9 | -0.48 | 6.85 | 0.26 | -0.88 | 10.63 | 6.42 | 5.74 |
| Transportation | 8.4 | 0.20 | 1.60 | 0.91 | 0.90 | 3.47 | 1.30 | 1.24 |
| Utilities | 4.6 | -1.22 | -2.49 | -0.75 | -2.02 | 2.32 | -1.04 | -1.00 |
| III. CPI | 100.0 | -0.28 | 1.06 | 1.89 | 1.54 | 1.78 | 1.99 | 2.03 |
| Note.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imported inflation | 12.1 | -0.22 | 2.22 | 0.79 | 0.29 | 4.22 | 2.64 | 2.48 |
| Core inflation excluding food | 47.6 | 0.09 | 1.22 | 1.39 | 1.35 | 0.95 | 1.43 | 1.44 |
| Total food | 33.2 | -0.79 | 0.54 | 3.14 | 2.49 | 1.17 | 2.63 | 2.79 |

Core inflation was 0.13 percent, and accumulated 1.5 percent over the last 12 months. Noncore inflation was -0.85 percent in November, and accumulated 1.6 percent over the last 12 months.Core inflation (excluding food and beverage products) was 0.09 percent (1.3 percent in the last 12 months). On the other hand, imported inflation in the month was -0.22 percent ( 0.3 percent in the last 12 months).

INFLATION AND IMPORTED INFLATION
(Last 12-month cumulative variation)


INFLATION AND CORE INFLATION (Last 12-month cumulative variation)


## Macroeconomic Expectations

Between November 13 and 30, the Central Reserve Bank of Peru conducted the monthly Macroeconomic Expectations survey among 27 financial organizations, 22 economic analysts and 394 non-financial companies. The results of the surveys are presented below:

FINANCIAL SYSTEM INSTITUTIONS
(Median ${ }^{1 /}$ of the sample)

|  | Date of the survey |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sep 29 2/ | Oct 31 2/ | Nov $303 /$ |
| Inflation (\%) |  |  |  |
| Monthly: Dec | 0.25 | 0.22 | 0.22 |
| Annual: 2006 | 2.10 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| 2007 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.30 |
| GDP growth (\%) |  |  |  |
| Monthly: Oct | 6.00 | 6.80 | 7.00 |
| Nov | 5.90 | 6.20 | 6.50 |
| Annual: 2006 | 6.45 | 7.00 | 7.10 |
| 2007 | 5.70 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Exchange rate (S/. per US\$) |  |  |  |
| Monthly: Dec | 3.25 | 3.24 | 3.22 |
| December 2006 | 3.25 | 3.23 | 3.23 |
| December 2007 | 3.30 | 3.25 | 3.25 |
| Interbank interest rate (\%) |  |  |  |
| In nuevos soles |  |  |  |
| Monthly: Dec | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 |
| December 2006 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 |
| December 2007 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.55 |

1/ The median indicates the sample central value which reduces any bias caused by extreme values.
2/ 28 financial institutions.
3/ 27 financial institutions.

NON-FINANCIAL SYSTEM FIRMS
(Median ${ }^{1 /}$ of the sample)

|  | Date of the survey |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sep $312 /$ | Oct $313 /$ | Nov $303 /$ |
| Inflation (\%) |  |  |  |
| Annual: 2006 | 2.00 | 1.90 | 1.60 |
| 2007 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.80 |
| GDP growth (\%) |  |  |  |
| Annual: 2006 | 6.20 | 6.50 | 6.50 |
| 2007 | 6.00 | 6.20 | 6.50 |
| Exchange rate (S/. per US\$) |  |  |  |
| December 2006 | 3.28 | 3.27 | 3.24 |
| December 2007 | 3.32 | 3.30 | 3.28 |

[^0]3/ 394 non-financial institutions.

ANALYSTS
(Median ${ }^{1 /}$ of the sample)

|  | Date of the survey |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Sep 29 2/ | Oct 31 3/ | Nov 30 3/ |
| Inflation (\%) |  |  |  |
| Monthly: Dec |  |  |  |
| Annual: 2006 | 0.27 | 0.30 | 0.25 |
| 2007 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 1.90 |
|  | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.40 |
| GDP growth (\%) |  |  |  |
| Monthly: Oct |  |  |  |
| Nov | 6.35 | 6.50 | 7.00 |
| Annual: 2006 | 6.00 | 6.50 | 6.80 |
| 2007 | 6.50 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
|  | 5.50 | 5.80 | 5.90 |
| Exchange rate (S/. per US\$) |  |  |  |
| Monthly: Dec | 3.25 | 3.23 | 3.23 |
| December 2006 | 3.25 | 3.24 | 3.24 |
| December 2007 | 3.30 | 3.29 | 3.26 |
| Interbank interest rate (\%) |  |  |  |
| In nuevos soles |  |  |  |
| Monthly: Dec | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 |
| December 2006 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 |
| December 2007 | 4.50 |  | 4.50 |

## Trade surplus of US\$ 613 million in October and favorable prospects for November

In October 2006, the trade balance recorded a surplus of US\$ 613 million, a sum US\$ 229 million (60 percent) higher than the one recorded in October 2005. In this way, the trade balance has posted a positive result over 42 consecutive months. A surplus of US $\$ 8,190$ million was achieved in the last 12 months (November 2005 through October 2006). This figure is 80 percent higher than the one posted in the same period last year.

ANNUAL TRADE BALANCE: OCTOBER 2003-OCTOBER 2006
(Thousand of millions of US\$ accumulated in the last 12 months)


Exports in October amounted to 2,012 million, increasing by US\$ 538 million ( 37 percent) with respect to exports in October last year. Exports in the November 2005-October 2006 period totaled US\$ 22,452 million, a sum 38 percent higher than the one posted in the same period last year.

Traditional exports amounted to US\$ 1,462 million, increasing by 37 percent (US\$ 391million) with respect to October 2005. Traditional exports contributing most heavily to this evolution included copper (US\$ 194 million, or 64 percent), zinc (US\$ 114 million, or 149 percent), lead (US\$ 65 million, or 207 percent), and coffee (US\$ 52 million, or 148 percent).

Non-traditional exports reached a record level similar to US\$ 540 million, increasing by US\$ 148 million (38 percent) with respect to non-traditional exports in October 2005. Although all non-traditional exports posted some growth, it is worth highlighting the particularly positive evolution of exports in the sectors of basic metal industries, agriculture and livestock, and textiles.

Imports amounted to US\$ 1,399 million in October, which represented a 28 percent increase with respect to October 2005. This result is explained by higher purchases of raw materials for industrial uses ( 55 percent) and of capital goods for industry (38 percent). Last-12 months imports totaled US\$ 14,262 million, a sum 21 percent higher than the one recorded in the same period last year.

TRADE BALANCE
(Millions of US\$)

|  | Monthly data |  |  | Annual data |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { October } \\ 2005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { October } \\ 2006 \end{gathered}$ | \% chg. | Nov. 2004 <br> Oct. 2005 <br> A | Oct. 2005 Sep. 2006 B | Nov. 2005 Oct. 2006 C | \% chg. <br> CIA | \% chg. <br> C/B |
| EXPORTS | 1,475 | 2,012 | 36.5 | 16,334 | 21,914 | 22,452 | 37.5 | 2.5 |
| Traditional products | 1,070 | 1,462 | 36.6 | 12,015 | 16,883 | 17,274 | 43.8 | 2.3 |
| Non-traditional products | 392 | 540 | 37.9 | 4,180 | 4,873 | 5,021 | 20.1 | 3.0 |
| Other products | 12 | 10 | - 14.9 | 140 | 158 | 156 | 11.9 | - 1.2 |
| IMPORTS | 1,091 | 1,399 | 28.3 | 11,787 | 13,953 | 14,262 | 21.0 | 2.2 |
| Consumer goods | 204 | 260 | 27.7 | 2,298 | 2,474 | 2,530 | 10.1 | 2.3 |
| Raw materials and intermediate goods | 628 | 770 | 22.5 | 6,491 | 7,599 | 7,741 | 19.3 | 1.9 |
| Capital goods | 253 | 363 | 43.5 | 2,901 | 3,762 | 3,872 | 33.5 | 2.9 |
| Other goods | 6 | 7 | 13.4 | 97 | 117 | 118 | 21.8 | 0.7 |
| TRADE BALANCE | 384 | 613 | 59.7 | 4,547 | 7,961 | 8,190 | 80.1 | 2.9 |

The terms of trade in October grew 34 percent with respect to October 2005. This growth is due to an increase in the average prices of exports ( 35 percent) based on better international prices for the main commodities. The prices of imports, on the other hand, increased by 1 percent, and exported volumes increased by 1 percent.

## TERMS OF TRADE <br> (1994=100)



## Monetary base as of November 30, 2006

The monetary base as of November 30 (S/.11,983 million) increased 2.6 percent (S/. 302 million) with respect to the close of October. In average terms, the annual growth of the monetary base in this period was 14.5 percent ( 13.3 percent in October).

By sources, the operations that contributed most heavily to the expansion of the monetary base were purchases of foreign curency at the Front Desk of the Central Bank (US\$ 610 million, or $\mathrm{S} / .1,964$ million) and higher temporary purchases of securities ( $\mathrm{S} / .40$ million). Conversely, the primary base contracted as a result of net placements of BCRP Certificates of Deposits (S/. 678 million), sales of foreing currency to the public sector (US\$ 150 million, or $\mathrm{S} / .484$ million) and higher deposits from the public sector (S/. 597 million) as well as overnight deposits from the financial system ( $\mathrm{S} / .67$ million).

## Monetary Accounts of the Banking System as of November 15, 2006

In the last 4 weeks, liquidity in domestic currency increased 3.7 per cent ( $\mathrm{S} / .1,143$ million), thus totaling $\mathrm{S} / .31,917$ million (annual growth of 10.4 per cent). Credit to the private sector in domestic currency increased by 3.5 per cent ( $\mathrm{S} / .633$ million), thus totaling $\mathrm{S} / .18,758$ million (annual growth of 36.0 per cent).

Liquidity in foreign currency increased 1.5 per cent (US\$ 166 million), totaling US\$ 11,352 million (annual growth of 10.8 per cent). Credit to the private sector in foreign currency increased 0.5 per cent (US\$ 55 million), thus totaling US\$ 10,846 million (annual growth of 6.5 per cent).

| END OF PERIOD MONETARY AGGREGATES OF THE BANKING SYSTEM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BASE MONETARY |  | LIQUIDITY IN D/C |  | CREDIT IN D/C |  | LIQUIDITY IN F/C |  | LIABILITIES $1 /$ |  | CREDIT IN F/C |  |
|  | VAR.(\%) MONTH | VAR.(\%) YEAR | VAR.(\%) MONTH | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { VAR.(\%) } \\ \text { YEAR } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | VAR.(\%) MONTH | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { VAR.(\%) } \\ \text { YEAR } \end{gathered}$ | VAR.(\%) MONTH | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { VAR.(\%) } \\ \text { YEAR } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | VAR.(\%) MONTH | VAR.(\%) YEAR | VAR.(\%) MONTH | VAR.(\%) YEAR |
| $\underline{2004}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. | 0.7\% | 16.6\% | 1.5\% | 12.9\% | 3.6\% | 6.3\% | 0.0\% | -5.2\% | -4.7\% | 8.8\% | 0.5\% | -3.7\% |
| Jun. | 0.7\% | 19.2\% | -0.1\% | 14.1\% | 0.8\% | 3.9\% | 3.0\% | -1.5\% | 3.4\% | 28.4\% | 0.7\% | -0.3\% |
| Sep. | -1.0\% | 20.5\% | 2.8\% | 17.0\% | 1.6\% | 8.0\% | -0.1\% | 1.3\% | 6.5\% | 30.6\% | -1.2\% | -0.6\% |
| Dec. | 14.9\% | 25.3\% | 5.7\% | 28.1\% | 1.0\% | 11.9\% | 0.8\% | 1.4\% | 1.6\% | 4.5\% | 1.1\% | 1.3\% |
| $\underline{2005}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. | -0.2\% | 25.7\% | 3.7\% | 33.6\% | 2.8\% | 12.1\% | -2.0\% | 2.2\% | 6.0\% | 27.0\% | 0.4\% | 3.4\% |
| Jun. | 1.9\% | 28.1\% | 2.2\% | 35.4\% | 0.8\% | 16.2\% | -0.7\% | 4.9\% | -4.0\% | 4.7\% | 1.5\% | 5.7\% |
| Sep. | -0.1\% | 31.8\% | -0.6\% | 27.9\% | 2.0\% | 21.0\% | 1.5\% | 5.5\% | -9.8\% | -0.9\% | -1.4\% | 4.6\% |
| Oct. | 1.2\% | 27.6\% | 1.1\% | 21.2\% | 3.6\% | 21.2\% | 0.2\% | 6.6\% | -11.1\% | 6.3\% | 0.1\% | 5.4\% |
| Nov. | 0.7\% | 27.7\% | 1.6\% | 19.7\% | 5.4\% | 27.2\% | 2.8\% | 9.1\% | 9.9\% | 12.1\% | 1.9\% | 6.3\% |
| Dec. | 13.1\% | 25.7\% | 5.3\% | 19.5\% | 7.0\% | 34.8\% | 3.8\% | 12.4\% | 33.9\% | 48.0\% | -0.2\% | 5.0\% |
| $\underline{2006}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. | -7.2\% | 25.0\% | -4.8\% | 13.4\% | 2.5\% | 38.3\% | 2.7\% | 14.8\% | -28.8\% | -15.5\% | -4.1\% | 0.4\% |
| Feb. | 0.3\% | 22.9\% | 1.1\% | 10.5\% | 2.5\% | 41.2\% | 1.4\% | 17.0\% | 8.1\% | 0.8\% | -0.7\% | -0.2\% |
| Mar. | 0.8\% | 24.2\% | 2.1\% | 8.8\% | 1.3\% | 39.2\% | 2.4\% | 22.3\% | -5.5\% | -10.1\% | 2.5\% | 1.9\% |
| Apr. | 0.3\% | 18.3\% | -4.4\% | 5.2\% | 1.3\% | 38.6\% | -2.3\% | 14.8\% | -13.7\% | -29.8\% | 0.6\% | 0.3\% |
| May. | -1.6\% | 15.5\% | -1.2\% | 3.9\% | 0.5\% | 37.0\% | -2.1\% | 9.4\% | 1.1\% | -27.7\% | 3.7\% | 2.1\% |
| Jun. | 2.3\% | 16.0\% | 0.9\% | 2.5\% | 2.1\% | 38.8\% | -0.2\% | 10.0\% | -0.6\% | -25.1\% | 2.0\% | 2.6\% |
| Jul. | 8.0\% | 11.7\% | 2.8\% | 1.8\% | 1.4\% | 38.0\% | 1.4\% | 12.1\% | -15.3\% | -40.1\% | 0.4\% | 2.4\% |
| Aug. | -4.2\% | 12.8\% | 2.6\% | 6.4\% | 1.5\% | 35.5\% | -0.3\% | 11.6\% | -0.2\% | -37.1\% | -0.9\% | 3.7\% |
| Sep. | 0.9\% | 13.9\% | 0.7\% | 7.8\% | 2.4\% | 36.0\% | -0.1\% | 9.9\% | -10.4\% | -37.5\% | 0.8\% | 6.0\% |
| Oct. | 0.8\% | 13.5\% | 1.9\% | 8.6\% | 3.4\% | 35.8\% | 1.2\% | 11.0\% | 26.4\% | -11.1\% | 0.3\% | 6.2\% |
| Nov. 15 | 1.5\% | 15.1\% | 3.7\% | 10.4\% | 3.5\% | 36.0\% | 1.5\% | 10.8\% | 24.9\% | -2.5\% | 0.5\% | 6.5\% |
| Memo: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance as of Oct. 15 (Mill.S/. or Mill.US\$) | 11,756 |  | 30,774 |  | 18,125 |  | 11,186 |  | 549 |  | 10,792 |  |
| Balance as of Nov. 15 <br> (Mill.S/. or Mill.US\$) | 11,934 |  | 31,917 |  | 18,758 |  | 11,352 |  | 686 |  | 10,846 |  |

## International Markets

## Country risk at 146 basis points

On average, the country risk indicator -measured by the EMBI+ Peru spread- decreased from 149 basis points in October to 147 basis points in November, following the evolution of the spread of the rest of emerging economies and of the region. It is also worth mentioning that the rating agency Standard \& Poor's upgraded the rating of Peruvian sovereign bonds and raised its outlook to stable, as a result of the continuous growth of economic activity, of more robust external accounts, and of expectations that the positive policies implemented will continue to be applied in the future.

## Metal quotations

In November, the average price of gold increased from US\$ 586.8 to US\$ 628.9 per troy ounce (7.2 percent) due to a greater physical demand for this metal -given the season of religious festivities in India-, the weakness of the dollar and the rise in oil prices. All of these factors contributed to increase the appeal of gold both as a hedging instrument and as an investment asset.

Country risk indicators
(July 2006 - December 2006)

Basis points


In November, the average quotation of copper decreased from US\$ 3.40 to US\$ 3.18 per pound ( 6.4 percent) due to a 19 percent increase of inventories in the London Metal Exchange, as a result of which inventories amounted to 155 thousand MT at the close of the month. Another factor contributing to the price fall was the decline of China's imports of copper concentrates observed in October.

Copper prices
(cUS\$/lb)
(January 2006 - December 2006)


As of December 5, the copper quotation reached US\$ 3.20 per pound, given expectations of a sound demand in China and of a higher demand in Europe -a sign reflecting economic acceleration in Europe, following reports that the service industry had grown in November at its fastest pace over the past four months.

In November, the average price of zinc increased 14.8 percent when it rose from US\$ 1.73 to US\$ 1.99 per pound. Factors contributing to this result included a 20 percent decrease of zinc inventories at the London Metal Exchange (LME), which lowered them to a level of 86 thousand MT. However, investors' profit-take during the month partly offset the price rise. A maximum historical record price of US\$ 2.10 per pound was reached on November 24.

Zinc prices
(cUS\$/lb)


The price of zinc rose to US\$ 2.09 per pound as of December 5 due to the continuous reduction of inventories at the LME.

In November, the average quotation of WTI oil increased 0.5 percent from US\$ 58.9 to US\$ 59.2 per barrel. This evolution was due to a drop of inventories of gasoline and distilled products (including heating oil and diesel), which decreased by 1.7 and 6 percent respectively, as well as to expectations that lower-than-usual temperatures will occur this winter in the United States. However, during the month, the International Energy Agency reduced its demand forecast for 2006 from 1.2 to 1.1 percent.

As of December 5, the price of WTI oil rose to US\$ 62.4 per barrel due to expectations that inventories of heating oil would continue to decrease given lower temperatures in the United States. Another factor contributing to this evolution is persistent expectations that the OPEC countries will consider cutting off their production quotas for the second time this year in their next meeting of December 14.

## Dollar depreciates against the euro and the yen

During November, the dollar depreciated 2.2 percent in average terms against the euro and 1.1 percent against the yen. The dollar lost ground against these currencies due to an expected lower differential between interest rates in the US and in the Eurozone, as a result of greater speculations that the Federal Reserve would reduce its reference rate for 2007, of the weakening of the real estate and manufacturing sectors, and of a decrease in consumers' confidence. On the other hand, higher expectations that the European Central Bank will adjust its rates given inflationary pressures and positive indicators of economic activity supported the euro even further.

So far in December, the dollar has depreciated 0.6 percent against the euro and 0.8 percent against the yen. This depreciation of the dollar is explained by recent negative indicators of economic activity in the US: the ISM manufacturing index fell for the first time in three years in November and industrial orders in October fell more than expected. In the Eurozone, on the other hand, the Euro strengthened against the dollar given that the manufacturing index grew for seventeen consecutive months and that the rate of unemployment dropped to its lowest level in 8 months.


Yield of 10-year US Treasuries decreased by 4.59 percent on average in November

In average terms, the 3-month Libor remained at 5.37 percent in November, while the yield on the 10-year US Treasurries decreased from 4.72 to 4.59 percent. This evolution is explained by fears of a greater slowdown in the US economy following reports of negative indicators of economic activity.

As of 5 de diciembre, the 3-month Libor decreased to 5.35 percent, and the yield on the 10 year US Treasuries decreased to 4.44 percent amidst expectations that the US economy will show a slow pace of growth in the coming months.

3-month Libor and yield on 10-year US Treasury bonds (January 2006 - December 2006)
\%


## Lima Stock Exchange grew 2.0 percent in December

In November, the General and Blue Chip indices of the Lima Stock Exchange (LSE) increased 7.4 and 7.1 percent respectively, boosted by the greater dynamism of mining and bank stocks. The greater interest of investors in agriculture businesses also had a positive effect in the LSE, given expectations of future investments in the field of ethanol -a type of fuel with great potential in the country.

It should also be pointed out that the stocks of the mining company Volcan also increased significantly in this month following positive reports, including the partial prepayment of a loan granted by the Credit Suisse Bank.

So far this month, the General and Blue Chip Indices at the Lima Stock Exchange have grown 2.0 and 2.6 percent respectively, boosted by mining stocks as a result of higher prices of metals in the international market -the prices of copper and zinc pushed mining stocks upwards at the LSE. Year-to-date, the General and Blue Chip Indices at the Lima Stock Exchange have accumulated gains for 144.0 and 164.2 percent respectively.


Dow Jones (Var \%) / (\% change)
Rendimiento de los U.S. Treasuri
Stripped spread del EMBI + PERÚ (pbs) /EMBI + PERU stripsed yield ( 10 years)

* 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. 22 de la Nota Semanal.
** A partir del 5 de mayo de 2006, esta tasa se elevó a $5,25 \%$.
${ }^{* * * * *}$ Las tasas de interés para los créditos de regulación monetaria en dólares serán a la tasa Libor a un mes más un punto porcentual.
**** Desde el 29 de setiembre de 2006, el JP Morgan, de acuerdo a sus criterios de liquidez de mercado, ha incluído dentro de su EMBI + PERÚ los bonos globales Peru 2025 y 2033 . Al ser los spreads de dichos bonos cercanos a los 200 pbs, ello explica el aumento de cerca de 40 pbs en el EMBI + PERÚ a partir del 29 de setiembre.
Fuente: BCRP, INEI, Banco de la Nación, BVL, Sunat, SBS, Reuters y Bloomberg.
Elaboración: Departamento de Publicaciones Económicas.


[^0]:    by extreme values
    2) 345 non-financial institutions

