



Indicators

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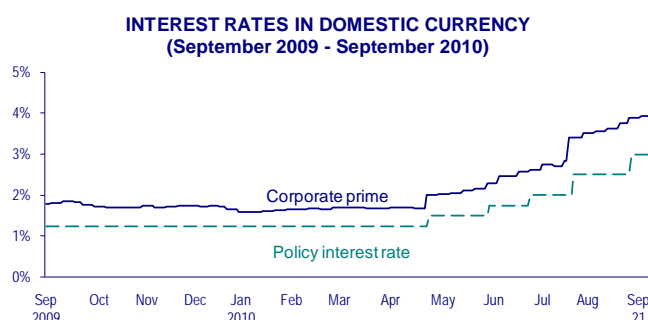
- Corporate interest rate at 3.93 percent
- Interbank interest rate: 2.71 percent
- Exchange rate: S/. 2.793 per US dollar
- GDP grew 9.0 percent in July
- Non-financial public sector deficit in August: S/. 284 million
- Annual profitability of the LSE: 21.1 percent

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Corporate interest rate in nuevos soles at 3.93 percent

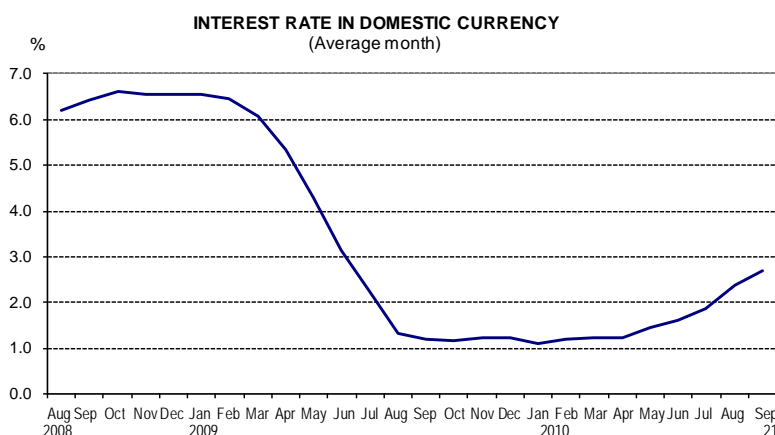
Between **September 14 and 21**, the average corporate interest rate in domestic currency rose from 3.90 to 3.93 percent.

The average corporate interest rate in foreign currency fell from 2.63 percent to 2.41 percent.



Average interbank interest rate: 2.71 percent

On September 21 the interbank rate in domestic currency recorded 2.95 percent, as a result of which the daily average rate so far this month is 2.71 percent.



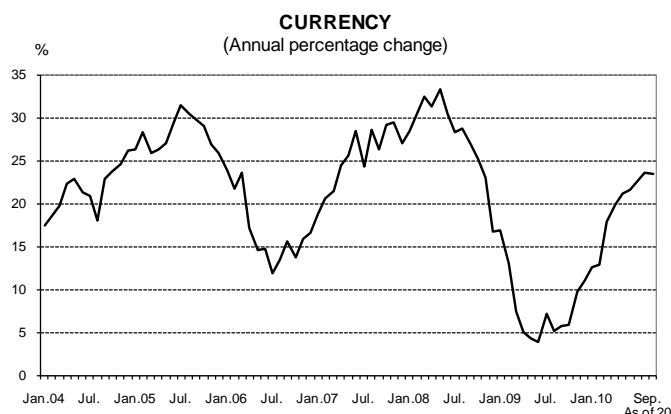
	Average interbank rate	
	Average	S.D
December 2008	6.54%	0.03
March 2009	6.08%	0.13
June	3.13%	0.40
September	1.20%	0.07
December	1.24%	0.02
January 2010	1.09%	0.16
February	1.21%	0.03
March	1.23%	0.02
April	1.22%	0.02
May	1.45%	0.12
June	1.62%	0.11
July	1.90%	0.12
August	2.38%	0.18
September 21	2.71%	0.25

Monetary operations

Between **September 15 and 21**, the Central Bank made the following monetary operations: i) Auctions of 1-day to up to 31-day CDBCRP for a daily average of S/. 5,255 million. The average interest rate on these operations, which reached a balance of S/. 27,231 million, was 2.97 percent; ii) repurchase agreements for a total of US\$ 2 million; iii) purchases of foreign currency for a total of US\$ 51 million, and iv) overnight deposits in domestic currency for a total of S/. 166 million.

Currency in circulation: S/. 20,475 million on September 13

Between September 14 and 20, currency in circulation shrank by S/. 0.3 million and amounted to S/. 20,485 million. With this, currency in circulation accumulates an increase of S/. 1,244 million so far this year and records a growth rate of 23.5 percent in the last 12 months.



BCRP OPERATIONS

(Millions of nuevos soles)

	FLOWS				BALANCE		
	Aug-10	From 09/14 to 09/20	Accumulated		Dec 31, 2009	Aug 31, 2010	Sep 20, 2010
			Monthly*	Annual*			
I. EXCHANGE OPERATIONS	4,914	274	2,537	21,584			
(Millions of US\$)	1,757	99	910	7,654			
1. Over the counter operations	1,784	100	924	7,746			
2. Public Sector	0	0	0	-50			
3. Other exchange operations 1/	-27	-1	-15	-42			
II. MONETARY OPERATIONS	-5,400	-2,115	-3,047	-21,012	-36,323	-54,288	-57,335
1. Sterilization	-5,400	-2,115	-3,047	-21,012	-36,323	-54,288	-57,335
a. BCRP Certificates of Deposit (CDBCRP)	-5,675	-784	-1,783	-12,914	-14,121	-25,252	-27,034
b. Public Sector Deposits in soles	-86	-1,251	-1,133	-8,468	-21,006	-28,341	-29,475
c. Other monetary operations 2/	360	-80	-131	370	-1,196	-695	-826
2. Injection (Repos)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
III. RESERVE REQUIREMENTS IN DC	212	1,821	-56	-453	-4,307	-4,705	-4,760
IV. OTHER 3/	110	20	103	1,125			
V. CURRENCY**	-164	0	-462	1,244	19,241	20,946	20,485
(Monthly percentage change)					10.3%	-0.8%	-2.2%
(Accumulated percentage change)					29.5%	8.9%	6.5%
(YoY)					11.0%	23.6%	23.5%

* As of September 20, 2010.

** Preliminary data.

1/ Includes Swaps auctions in FC and operations outside the counter.

2/ Includes overnight deposits and Deposit Insurance Funds.

3/ Includes BCRP operative expenses, interest by deposits in the BCRP (overnight, terms and specials), net interest by CDBCRP placements and Central Bank profit transfers to the public sector.

Exchange rate: S/. 2.793 per USD

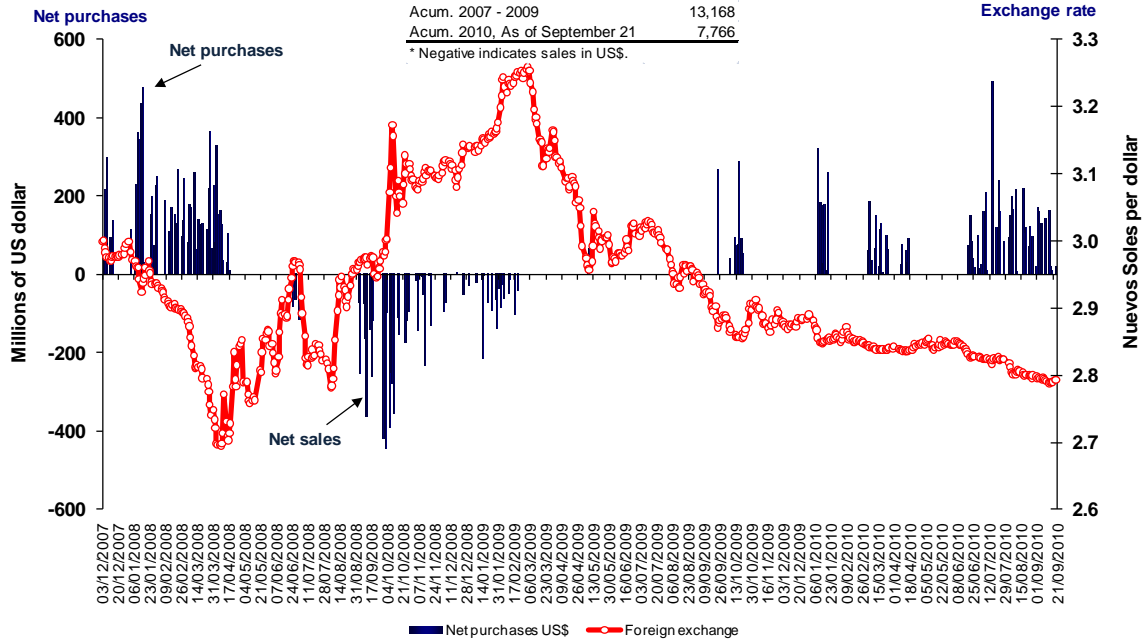
Between September 14 and 21, the average interbank ask price of the dollar increased from S/. 2.788 to S/. 2.793, which means a depreciation 0.16 percent. In this period the BCRP intervened in the foreign exchange market buying FC for a total of US\$ 120 million.

EXCHANGE RATE AND NET DOLLAR PURCHASE

(In millions of US\$)

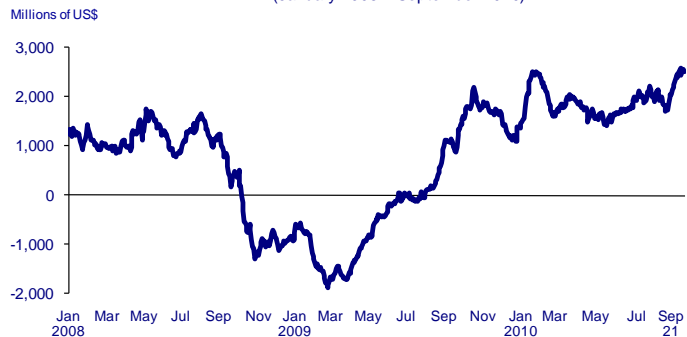
	Purchases*
Acum. 2007	10,306
Jan-Apr 2008	8,728
Jun-Dec 2008	-5,974
Acum. 2008	2,754
Acum. 2009	108
Acum. 2007 - 2009	13,168
Acum. 2010, As of September 21	7,766

* Negative indicates sales in US\$.



BALANCE OF NET FORWARD PURCHASES OF FOREIGN CURRENCY
(January 2008 - September 2010)

Between September 14 and 21, banks' balance of net forward purchases of foreign currency increased by US\$ 22 million. So far this month the balance of net forward purchases of FC has accumulated an increase of US\$ 483 million.



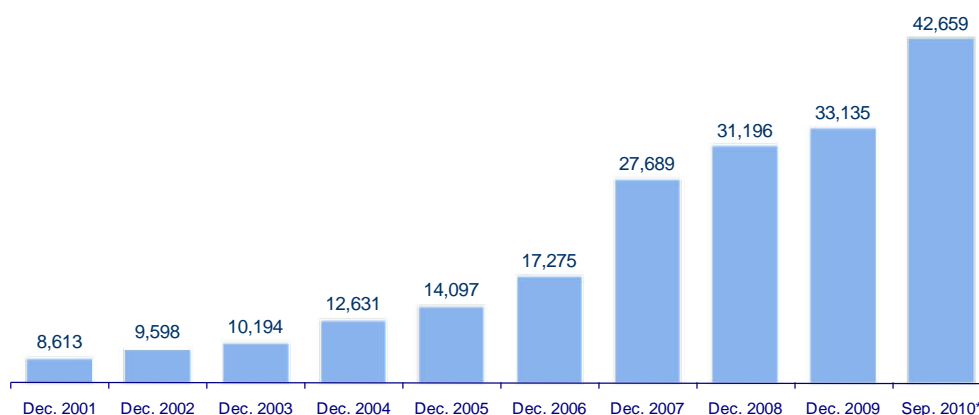
International reserves amounted to US\$ 42,659 million

On September 22, net international reserves (NIRs) amounted to US\$ 42,659 million. This amount of reserves is higher by US\$ 2,455 million than the one recorded at the close of August.

The increase of NIRs observed so far this month was mainly due to the Central Bank's purchases of FC (US\$ 1,185 million), banks' increased deposits at the Central Bank (up US\$ 939 million), and the higher valuation of investments (US\$ 355 million).

The foreign exchange position of the BCRP on September 22 was US\$ 31,307 million, higher by US\$ 1,528 million than the one recorded at the close of August.

NET INTERNATIONAL RESERVES (Millions of US\$)



* As of 22.

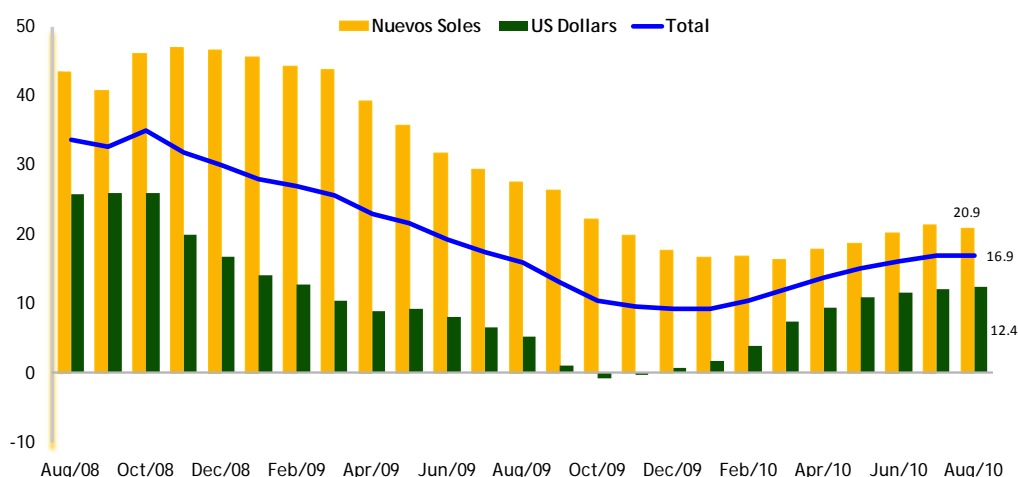
Credit to the private sector recorded an annual growth of 16.9 percent

Total credit to the private sector, which includes loans, granted by banks and other financial institutions, such as financial companies, state banks, municipal banks and rural S&L, grew 16.9 percent in the last 12-months.

This rate is similar to the one recorded in July and consistent with the dynamism presented by diverse economic sector and the higher demand for loans from these sectors.

The total credit has been recovering sustainably since the end of 2009, not only due the higher banking and other financial institutions activities.

CREDIT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR



In August, total liquidity to the private sector, which includes loans, granted by banks and other financial institutions, such as financial companies, state banks, municipal banks and rural S&L, grew 18.1 percent in the last 12-months.

This growth rate was higher than the 16.2 percent reached in July, reflecting the general increase in all varieties of financial system deposits.

GDP grew 9.0 percent in July

In July, the GDP grew by 9.0 percent, which accumulates an expansion of 8.3 percent in the first seven months of the year. The month's result mainly reflects the dynamism recorded by non-primary sectors, within which highlights the expansion of non-primary manufacturing (17.7 percent), construction (12.3 percent) and trade (8.9 percent).

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(Percentage change compared with the same period of the previous year)

	Weight 2009 1/	2009		2010			
		Year		July		January-July	
		Chg.%	Contribution	Chg.%	Contribution	Chg.%	Contribution
Agriculture and Livestock	7.8	2.3	0.2	3.58	0.3	4.47	0.4
Agriculture	4.7	0.9	0.0	2.97	0.1	4.44	0.2
Livestock	2.4	4.4	0.1	4.46	0.1	4.48	0.1
Fishing	0.4	-7.9	0.0	-14.57	-0.1	-11.49	-0.1
Mining and Fuel	5.7	0.6	0.0	0.64	0.0	0.60	0.0
Metallic mining	4.7	-1.4	-0.1	-3.66	-0.2	-1.80	-0.1
Natural gas and oil	0.6	16.1	0.1	30.62	0.2	18.64	0.1
Manufacture	14.3	-7.2	-1.1	17.24	2.3	12.91	1.8
Based on raw materials	2.8	0.0	0.0	14.72	0.4	-1.64	0.0
Non-primary industries	11.4	-8.5	-1.1	17.69	2.0	16.09	1.8
Electricity and water	2.0	1.2	0.0	10.65	0.2	7.98	0.2
Construction	6.2	6.1	0.4	12.33	0.8	18.10	1.0
Commerce	14.9	-0.4	-0.1	8.86	1.3	9.53	1.5
Other services	48.6	3.1	1.5	8.41	4.1	7.20	3.4
Transport and communications	8.1	0.3	0.0	6.65	0.5	4.76	0.4
Finance and insurance	2.6	13.9	0.3	12.08	0.3	10.69	0.3
Business services	7.2	1.4	0.1	8.82	0.6	7.38	0.5
Restaurants and hotels	4.1	2.3	0.1	9.11	0.4	6.41	0.3
Government Services	5.8	10.6	0.5	2.42	0.2	2.71	0.1
Other services	10.9	4.2	0.4	8.71	0.9	8.08	0.8
Import duties and other taxes	9.9	-1.1	-0.1	12.40	1.1	10.17	0.9
GDP Global	100.0	0.9	0.9	9.05	9.0	8.31	8.3
Primary	16.8	1.0	0.2	3.8	0.6	1.8	0.3
Non-primary	83.2	0.8	0.7	10.1	8.4	9.7	8.0

1/ At 1994 prices.

In July, the agricultural sector output grew 3.6 percent, accumulating a 4.5 percent expansion in the first seven months of the year. The month's result was explained by the recovery in production of coffee, onion, olives, sweet potatoes and beans, to which was added the increased production of poultry, thus compensating for the reduced supply of potatoes and rice.

The fishing sector fell by 14.6 percent, mainly reflecting the reduced extraction of species for frozen food item, which was attenuated with increased anchovy catch for industrial use. So far this year, the sector has accumulated an 11.5 percent drop.

The mining and hydrocarbons sector rose by 0.6 percent, recording a growth of equal magnitude in the first seven months of the year. The month's result reflected the increased activity in the extraction of hydrocarbons (30.6 percent), which offset the negative contribution of metal mining, mainly affected by the lower extraction of gold in Yanacocha and Barrick.

Non-primary manufacturing increased 17.7 percent, which accumulated growth of 16.1 percent so far this year. In July, 31 of the 38 branches of non-primary manufacturing increased compared with the same period of last year. On the other hand, the ratio of installed capacity in July was 79.6 percent, an increase of 1 percentage point over June and 12 points compared to July of the previous year.

The construction sector grew 12.3 percent in July, thus accumulating a 18.1 percent growth in the first seven months of the year versus the same period last year. Continuity in the sector's

dynamism is based on the most performed works real estate, commercial, public and private infrastructure.

Indicators

Preliminary data available to date of indicators on the sectors of fishing, mining and hydrocarbons, construction, electricity and water, relevant for economic activity include the following:

- According to IMARPE, anchovy was caught reached only 598 tons in August, compared with 13.1 thousand tons recorded in August 2009.
- The production of hydrocarbons grew 43.9 percent in July, according to Perupetro.
- According to ASOCEM, local dispatches of cement increased from 628.6 to 698.4 thousand tons between August 2009 and August 2010.
- The production of electricity increased 9.2 percent in August, according to the Comité de Operación Económica del Sistema Interconectado Nacional (COES). It should be pointed out that this indicator shows an increase of 7.8 percent in the first 21 days of September.

Operations of the non financial public sector in August 2010

In August 2010, the operations of the non-financial public sector registered an economic deficit of S/. 284 million given the tax revenue growth of the general government. This was lower than one observed in August 2009 by S/. 402 million

The growth rate of current revenues of the national government was positive (21.2 percent in the last 12-months). The increase was presented in the main taxes, particularly the Income Tax and the Value Added Tax.

General government non financial expenditure (S/. 6,433 million) recorded a real growth of 4.5 percent, due to higher investments (15.2 percent). So far this year, non-financial expenditure recorded a real growth of 11.0 percent respect to the same period of 2009.

NON FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR OPERATIONS (NFPS) 1/

(Millions of nuevos soles)

	August			January-August		
	2009	2010	Real % chg.	2009	2010	Real % chg.
1. General Government Revenue	5,961	7,030	15.3	47,609	57,240	18.8
a. Tax revenue	4,411	5,449	20.7	35,639	44,150	22.4
National	4,305	5,339	21.2	34,758	43,143	22.7
Local	106	110	1.3	881	1,007	12.9
b. Non tax revenue	1,549	1,580	- 0.3	11,970	13,090	8.1
National	1,350	1,395	1.0	9,767	11,120	12.5
Local	170	155	- 10.8	1,512	1,401	- 8.5
Regional	30	30	0.1	691	569	- 18.6
2. General Non Financial Expenditure	6,028	6,443	4.5	43,688	49,075	11.0
a. Current	4,205	4,379	1.8	33,391	35,574	5.3
of which: FEPC	0	0		1,000	475	- 82.6
b. Capital	1,823	2,064	10.7	10,297	13,501	29.6
Of which: Gross Capital Formation	1,605	1,891	15.2	9,352	12,366	30.7
3. Other 2/	266	98	- 63.8	1,385	-169	- 112.1
4. Primary Balance	199	685		5,307	7,996	
5. Interests	885	969	7.1	3,669	3,938	6.1
External	235	107	-55.3	1,970	1,880	-5.7
Domestic	650	862	29.6	1,699	2,058	19.7
6. NFPS Overall Balance	-686	-284		1,638	4,058	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes Capital revenue of General Government and state companies primary balance.

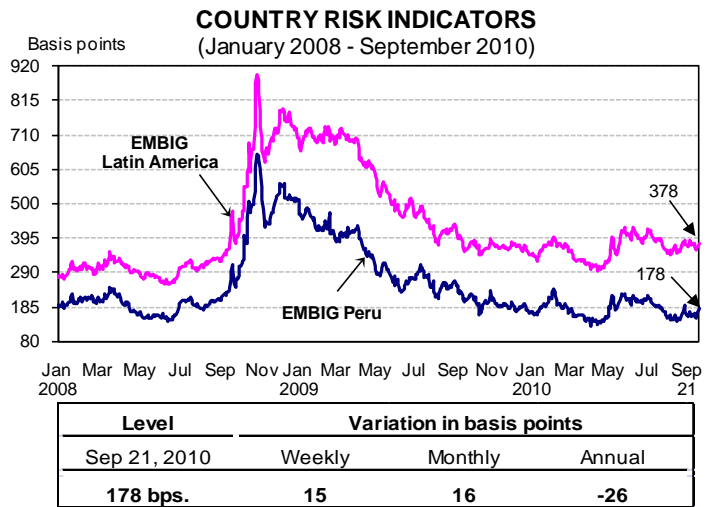
Source: MEF, BN, Sunat, EsSalud, public welfare agencies, state companies and public institutions.

International Markets

Country risk at 178 basis points

Between September 14 and 21, the country risk indicator –measured by the **EMBIG Peru** spread– rose from 163 to 178 basis points.

However, the Latin American spread has reduced 1 basis point.



Price of gold rose to US\$ 1,276 per troy ounce

In the same period, the price of **gold** rose slightly 0.5 percent to US\$ 1,275.9 per troy ounce, recording a new historical high at US\$ 1,282.7 per troy ounce on September 20.

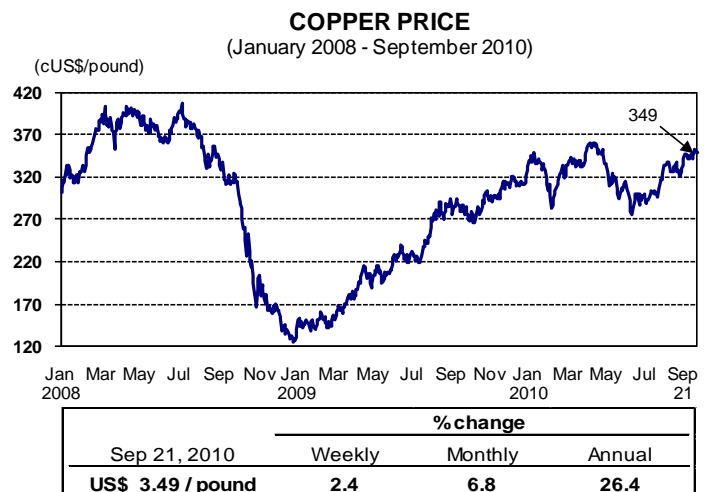
This increase was associated with a depreciation of the dollar against the euro and the higher demand from investors.



Between, September 14 and 21 the price of **copper** increased 2.4 percent to US\$ 3.49 per pound.

The base metal price was driven by demand from emerging countries and falling inventories in the major metal exchanges.

Thus, in the copper market, inventories fell 1.2 percent to 568 thousand metric tons, equivalent to 1.7 weeks of consumption



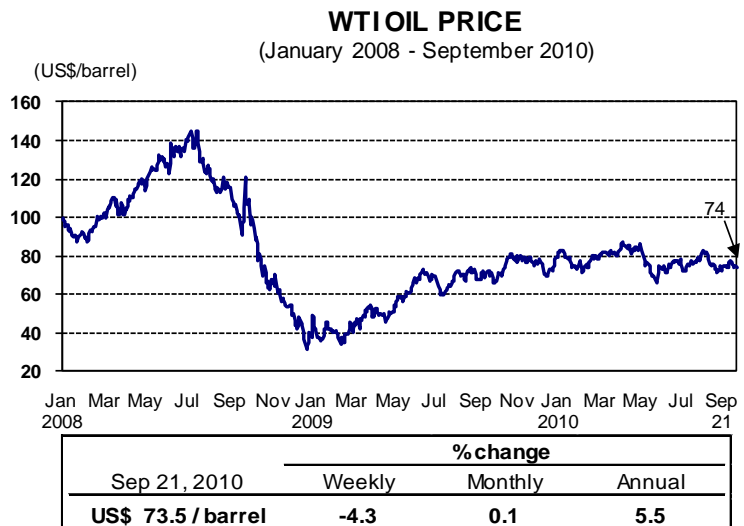
From September 14 to 21, the price of **zinc** remained at US\$ 0.97 per pound, however showed some volatility during the week.

The dissemination of information by ILZSG (International Lead and Zinc Study Group) which reported a surplus in the production of zinc during the first 7 months of the year and increased demand from emerging countries had balancing effects on the weekly evolution of the base metal.



WTI oil prices fell by 4.3 percent between September 14 and 21, reaching US\$ 73.5 per barrel.

The fall in oil prices was due to the increased availability of inventories in the United States, the resumption of operations of Enbridge pipeline that carries crude oil from Canada to refineries in the Midwest and declining consumer confidence in the US.

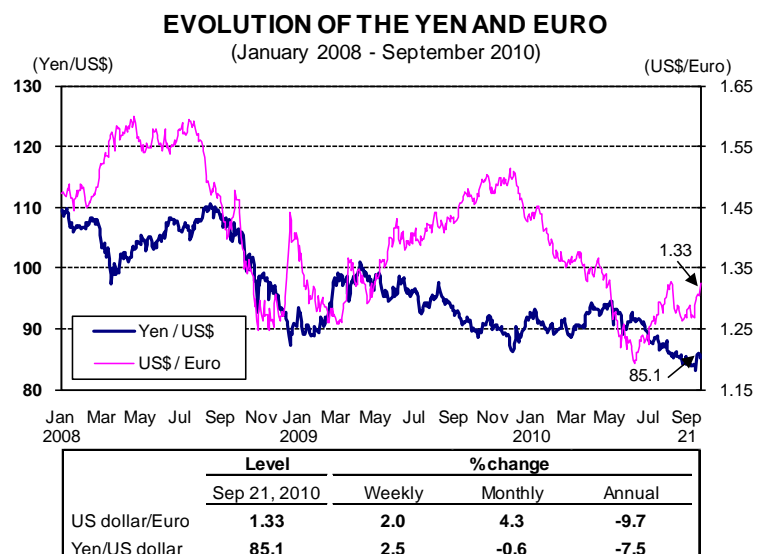


Dollar depreciated against the euro

Between September 14 and 21, the **dollar** depreciated 2.0 percent against the **euro**.

The evolution of the dollar was caused by the lower risk aversion and speculations on extension of the quantitative easing program of the Fed.

Against the **yen**, the dollar appreciated 2.5 percent, amid Japanese government intervention in the foreign exchange market on September 15 (for the first time since March 2004).



Yield on 10-year US Treasuries decreased to 2.57 percent

Between September 14 and 21, the 3-month Libor remained at 0.29 percent, while the yield on the **10-year Treasury bond** decreased from 2.68 to 2.57 percent.

During the week, US Treasuries yields fell after the dissemination of unfavorable indicators (manufacturing and consumer confidence) and speculation that the Fed will extend its Treasuries purchasing program.

3-MONTH LIBOR AND 10-YEARS US TREASURIES

(January 2008 - September 2010)



	% change			
	Sep 21, 2010	Weekly	Monthly	Annual
3 months Libor	0.29	0	-4	0
US Treasuries	2.57	-11	-4	-91

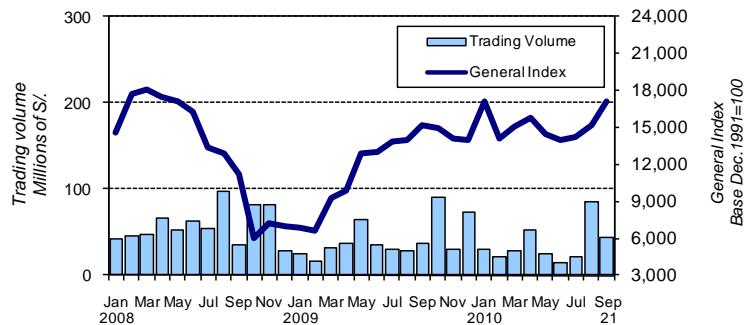
Annual profitability of the Lima Stock Exchange: 21.1 percent

So far this month (at September 21), the **General Index** and the **Selective Index** of the LSE have grown 13.3 and 9.6 percent, respectively.

During the week of analysis (September 14-21), both indices showed positive results and grew 3.9 and 1.4 percent, respectively, influenced by the higher international prices of metals and sound fundamentals of companies related to domestic demand.

LIMA STOCK EXCHANGE INDICATORS

(January 2008 - September 2010)



	As of:	% change compared to:		
	Sep 21, 2010	Sep 14, 10	Aug 31, 10	As of Dec.09
General Index	17,163	3.9	13.3	21.1
Selective Index	24,996	1.4	9.6	11.4

Year-to-date, the General Index and the Selective Index of the LSE have accumulated gains of 21.1 percent and 11.4 percent, respectively.

