



### Indicators

	Corporate interest rate in soles at 5.29 percent
	Interbank interest rate at 4.26 percent
	Exchange rate: S/. 2.707 per dollar
	GDP grew 5.8 percent in September
	Country risk at 199 bps

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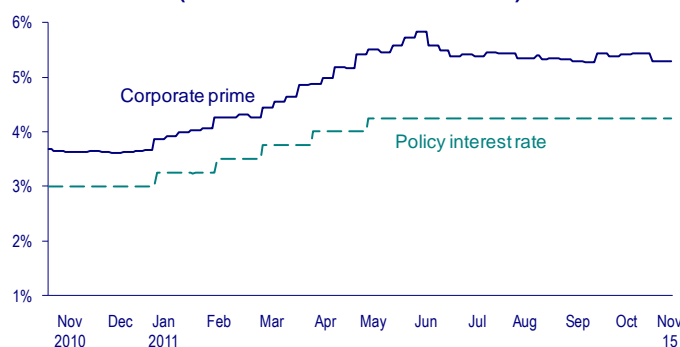
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## Corporate interest rate in nuevos soles at 5.29 percent

Between November 8 and 15, the average **corporate interest rate** in domestic currency fell from 5.30 to 5.29 percent.

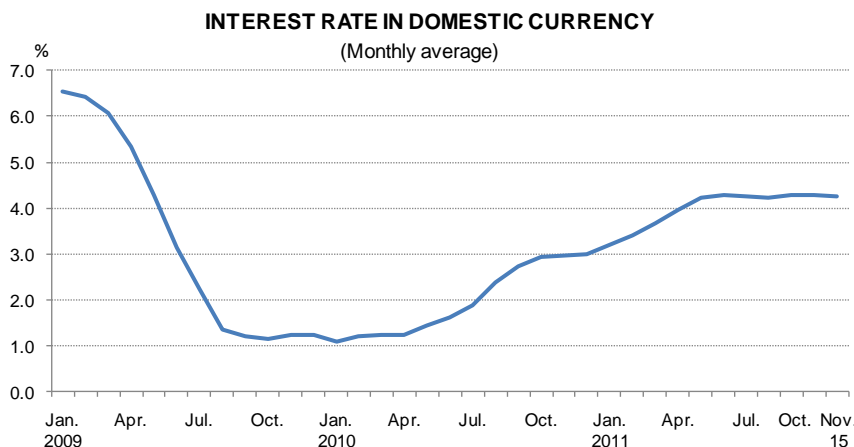
On the other hand, the average corporate interest rate in foreign currency rose from 2.15 to 2.25 percent.

**INTEREST RATES IN DOMESTIC CURRENCY  
(November 2010 - November 2011)**



## Average interbank interest rate at 4.26 percent

The average **interbank interest rate** in domestic currency at November 15 was 4.26 percent.



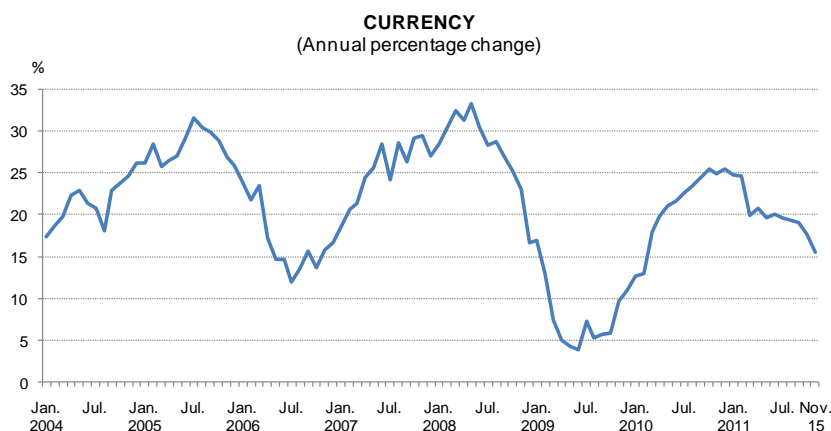
Average interbank rate		
	Average	S.D
January 2010	1.09%	0.16
February	1.21%	0.03
March	1.23%	0.02
April	1.22%	0.02
May	1.45%	0.12
June	1.62%	0.11
July	1.90%	0.12
August	2.38%	0.18
September	2.74%	0.23
October	2.94%	0.15
November	2.97%	0.05
December	2.98%	0.02
January 2011	3.21%	0.10
February	3.37%	0.13
March	3.68%	0.12
April	3.97%	0.10
May	4.23%	0.15
June	4.28%	0.05
July	4.26%	0.02
August	4.23%	0.03
September	4.27%	0.05
October	4.27%	0.03
November 15	4.26%	0.03

## Monetary operations

Between November 9 and 15, the Central Bank made the following **monetary operations**:  
 i) Auctions of 31-day to 364-day BCRP Certificates of Deposit for a daily average of S/. 412 million. The average rate on these operations, which reached a balance of S/. 9.05 billion, was 4.03 percent; ii) auctions of 1-day to 3-day term deposits in soles for a total of S/. 2.12 billion at an average rate of 4.08 percent, reaching a balance of S/. 3.6 billion, and iii) overnight deposits in domestic currency for a daily average of US\$ 64 million.

## Currency in circulation: S/. 24.6 billion at November 15

Between November 8 and 15, 2011, **currency in circulation** declined by S/. 380 million and amounted to S/. 24.6 billion, thus accumulating a decline of S/. 671 million so far this month. Moreover, currency in circulation registered a growth rate of 15.5 percent in the last twelve months.



### BCRP OPERATIONS

(Millions of nuevos soles)

	BALANCE			FLOWS	
	Dec 31, 2010	Oct 31, 2011	Nov 15, 2011	Nov-11 *	From 11/08 to 11/15
<b>I. NET INTERNATIONAL POSITION</b>	<b>91,106</b>	<b>87,393</b>	<b>86,467</b>	<b>-608</b>	<b>-267</b>
(Millions of US\$)	32,422	32,248	32,025	-224	-98
<b>1. Exchange Operations</b>				<b>221</b>	<b>141</b>
a. Over the counter operations				220	140
b. Public Sector				0	0
c. BCRP Certificate of Deposits Payable in Dollars (CDLD BCRP)				0	0
d. Other exchange operations				1	1
<b>2. Rest</b>				<b>-445</b>	<b>-239</b>
<b>II. NET DOMESTIC ASSET</b>	<b>-66,975</b>	<b>-62,124</b>	<b>-61,869</b>	<b>-63</b>	<b>-113</b>
<b>1. Monetary Sterilization</b>	<b>-35,915</b>	<b>-26,561</b>	<b>-27,221</b>	<b>-659</b>	<b>1,359</b>
a. Certificates and Term deposits	-24,463	-15,130	-15,490	-360	-3,000
BCRP Certificates of Deposit (CDBCRP)	-30	-8,180	-9,550	-1,370	-810
BCRP Certificates of Deposit Variable in soles (CDV BCRP)	-3,196	-4,610	-1,800	2,810	1,410
Readjustable CDBCRP (CDR BCRP)	0	-590	-590	0	0
BCRP Certificate of Deposits Payable in Dollars (CDLD BCRP)	-450	-50	-50	0	0
Term Deposits	-20,788	-1,700	-3,500	-1,800	-3,600
b. Reserve requirements in Domestic Currency	-10,077	-10,295	-11,002	-707	4,211
c. Other monetary operations	-1,375	-1,136	-728	408	148
<b>2. Fiscal Sterilization</b>	<b>-26,726</b>	<b>-32,199</b>	<b>-33,034</b>	<b>-834</b>	<b>-494</b>
<b>3. Injection (Repos)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,700</b>
<b>4. Other</b>	<b>-4,334</b>	<b>-3,363</b>	<b>-1,614</b>	<b>1,431</b>	<b>723</b>
<b>III. CURRENCY ** (I+II)</b>	<b>24,131</b>	<b>25,269</b>	<b>24,599</b>	<b>-671</b>	<b>-380</b>
(Monthly percentage change)	11.0%	2.2%	-2.7%		
(Accumulated percentage change)	25.4%	4.7%	1.9%		
(YoY)	25.4%	17.7%	15.5%		

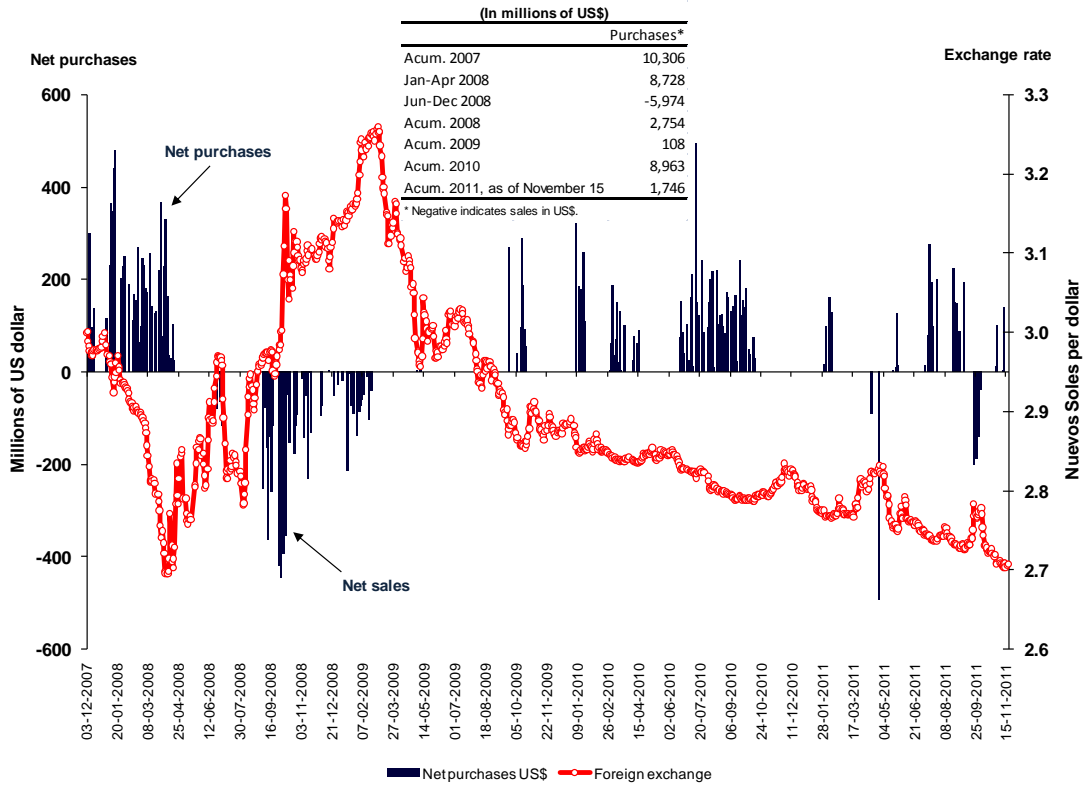
\* As of November 15, 2011.

\*\* Preliminary data.

**Exchange rate: S/. 2.707 per dollar**

Between November 8 and 15, the average **selling price of the dollar** in the interbank market rose from S/. 2.703 to S/. 2.707, which represented a depreciation of the nuevo sol of 0.13 percent. In this period, the Central Bank intervened in the foreign exchange market purchasing FC for a total of US\$ 140 million.

**EXCHANGE RATE AND NET DOLLAR PURCHASE**



Between November 8 and 15, banks' balance of **net forward purchases in foreign currency** declined by US\$ 257 million. So far in November, the balance of net forward purchases has accumulated a decline of US\$ 245 million.

**BALANCE OF NET FORWARD PURCHASES OF FOREIGN CURRENCY**  
(January 2009 - November 2011)



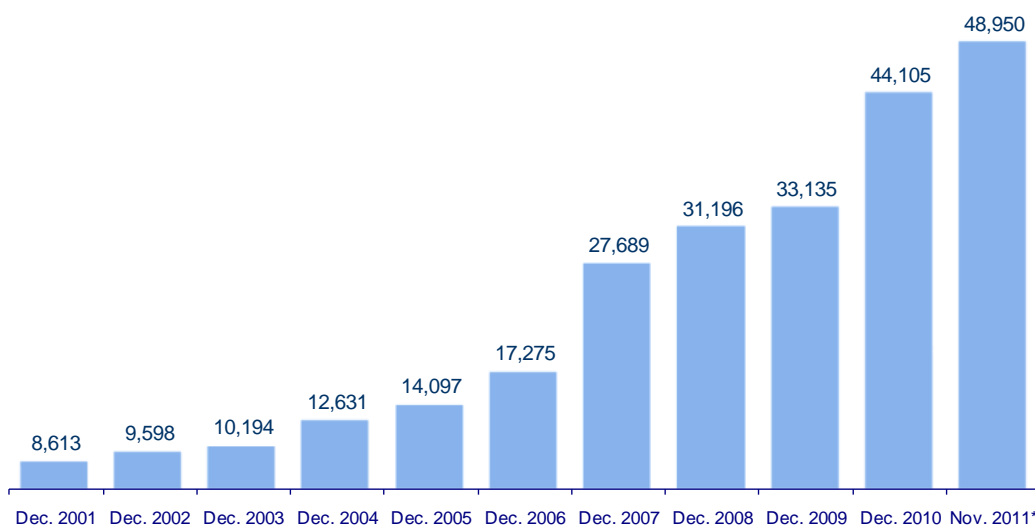
**International reserves amount to US\$ 48.95 billion**

**Net international reserves (NIRs)** at November 15 amounted to US\$ 48.95 billion. This level of reserves is US\$ 253 million higher than the one recorded at the close of October.

The increase in NIRs registered so far this month resulted mainly from banks' increased deposits at the Central Bank (US\$ 556 million), BCRP net purchases of foreign currency (US\$ 142 million), and investment yield (US\$ 2 million). This was partially offset by the lower valuation of investments (US\$ 412 million) and by public sector's lower deposits at the Central Bank (US\$ 35 million).

The **foreign exchange position** of the BCRP at November 15 was US\$ 31.98 billion. This amount is US\$ 265 million lower than the one recorded at end October.

**NET INTERNATIONAL RESERVES**  
(Millions of US\$)



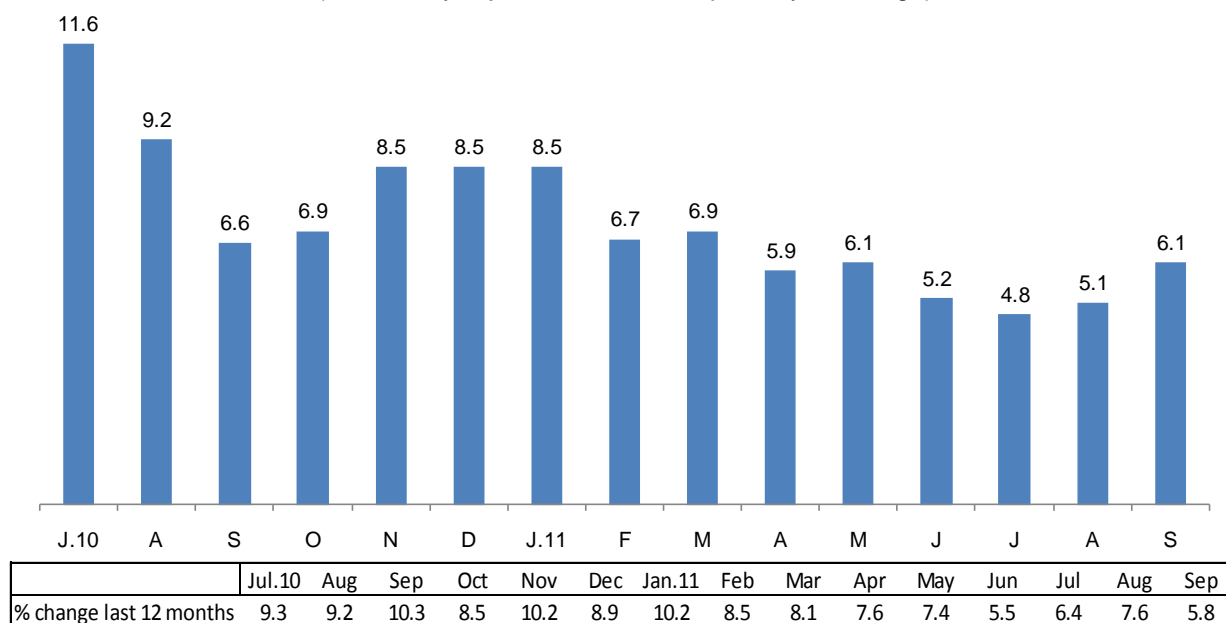
\* As of 15.

**Seasonally adjusted GDP: Faster pace of growth for two straight months**

In September, GDP grew 5.8 percent compared to the same period in 2010 and accumulated a rate of 7.4 percent in the January-September period. The lower growth rate recorded in September relative to the one registered in previous months reflects in part a statistical effect since the growth rate of GDP in September 2010 was the second highest rate recorded last year.

Seasonally adjusted GDP, which measures the recent evolution of economic activity comparing the growth of GDP in annualized quarterly terms, showed a rate of 6.1 percent, which indicates a faster pace of economic growth for the second consecutive month.

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT**  
(Seasonally adjusted annualized quarterly % change)



In September, non-primary sectors contributed with 5.3 percentage points to the monthly growth rate, the contribution of the sectors of services and commerce being noteworthy. The contribution of these two sectors also stands out in terms of the variation accumulated so far this year (5.6 percent).

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT**  
(Real percentage change respect to the same period of previous year)

	Weight GDP 2010 1/	September		Q3.		January - September	
		% Chg.	Contribution	% Chg.	Contribution	% Chg.	Contribution
<b>Agriculture and Livestock</b>	7.5	1.6	0.1	6.2	0.4	3.9	0.3
Agriculture	4.5	0.8	0.0	8.1	0.3	2.7	0.1
Livestock	2.3	2.3	0.1	3.9	0.1	5.8	0.1
<b>Fishing</b>	0.3	32.5	0.1	65.5	0.2	27.8	0.1
<b>Mining and Fuel</b>	5.2	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	-0.6	0.0
Metallic mining	4.1	-0.9	0.0	-1.1	0.0	-4.9	-0.2
Hydrocarbons	0.7	8.3	0.1	10.4	0.1	24.1	0.2
<b>Manufacture</b>	15.0	1.8	0.3	3.7	0.6	7.2	1.1
Based on raw materials	2.5	11.0	0.2	14.5	0.3	12.6	0.3
Non-primary industries	12.3	0.4	0.1	2.0	0.3	6.2	0.8
<b>Electricity and water</b>	2.0	7.6	0.2	7.7	0.2	7.5	0.2
<b>Construction</b>	6.7	1.6	0.1	1.8	0.1	3.3	0.2
<b>Commerce</b>	15.0	8.8	1.3	8.6	1.3	9.2	1.4
<b>Other services</b>	48.3	7.7	3.7	7.9	3.9	8.7	4.2
Transportation and communications	8.0	10.8	0.8	10.4	0.8	11.5	0.9
Financial and insurance	2.6	9.7	0.3	11.0	0.3	10.5	0.3
Given to companies	7.2	7.5	0.5	7.9	0.5	9.3	0.6
Restaurants and hotels	4.0	10.4	0.4	9.8	0.4	9.6	0.4
Government Services	5.6	5.8	0.3	5.2	0.3	4.8	0.2
Rest of other services	10.9	5.9	0.7	6.6	0.7	7.3	0.8
Indirect taxes	10.0	5.5	0.6	6.6	0.6	8.0	0.8
<b>GDP Global</b>	100.0	5.8	5.8	6.6	6.6	7.4	7.4
<b>Primary</b>	15.6	3.2	0.4	6.5	1.0	4.4	0.7
<b>Non-primary</b>	84.4	6.2	5.3	6.6	5.6	8.0	6.7

1/ At 1994 prices.

Showing a growth rate of 1.6 percent in September, the **agricultural sector** accumulated an expansion of 3.9 percent in the first nine months of the year. The monthly result registered in the agricultural sub-sector is explained mostly by the higher production for the domestic market –onion, garlic, sweet potato, and dry beans– since the production oriented to the external market showed no variation given that the impact of the higher production of cotton and coffee was offset by a lower production of hard yellow corn and sugar cane. On the other hand, production in the livestock sub-sector grew 2.3 percent due mainly to a higher production of beef and eggs.

**Fishery** registered a growth rate of 32.5 percent due mainly to the higher catch of species used to manufacture frozen fish products (81.0 percent), as well as to the higher catch of species consumed as fresh fish (20.4 percent). With this, the sector accumulates a growth rate of 27.8 percent so far this year.

The **mining and hydrocarbons sector** grew 0.7 percent in September, favored by an increased production of natural gas (8.3 percent) and of copper and gold at Antamina and Barrick Misquichilca, respectively. Despite Barrick's higher production of copper and gold, metallic mining contracted 0.9 percent in the month, mainly as a result of lower extraction of zinc at Antamina. Year-to-date, the sector accumulates a contraction of 0.6 percent.

In September, **manufacturing** based on the processing of raw materials grew 11.0 percent. This growth rate was associated with an increased processing of fish to produce preserves and frozen fish products and with a higher refining of non-ferrous metals, but offset by lower activity in oil refining and sugar refining. With the growth rate recorded in September, this sub-sector accumulates a growth rate of 12.6 percent so far this year. In the sub-sector of non primary manufacturing, offsetting lower activity in the industrial groups of knitted garments, glass, electric machinery –due to lower exports, lower demand from the beer industry, and lower demand for transformers and electric wires and cables, respectively–, 23 of the 38 industrial groups showed increased activity in September and recorded a monthly growth rate of 0.4 percent and a rate of 6.2 percent in the first nine months of the year.

With a rate of 1.6 percent, **construction** continued showing a positive result for the second consecutive month. Growth in this sector continued to be driven by the dynamism of private investment, especially in the northern and central areas of the country. Year-to-date, construction has accumulated an expansion of 3.3 percent.

## Indicators

Preliminary indicators on fishing, mining and hydrocarbons, construction, electricity and water available to-date include the following:

- According to IMARPE, 10 tons of anchovy were caught in October. Thus, the volume of anchovy catch in the first ten months of 2011 was 4.8 million tons, higher than the one recorded in 2010 (3.3 million tons).
- Perupetro reported that the production of hydrocarbons grew 6.2 percent in October.
- According to ASOCEM, local dispatches of cement grew from 739.2 to 785.5 thousand tons between October 2010 and October 2011.
- The production of electricity grew 8.3 percent in October according to the Comité de Operación Económica del Sistema Interconectado Nacional (COES).

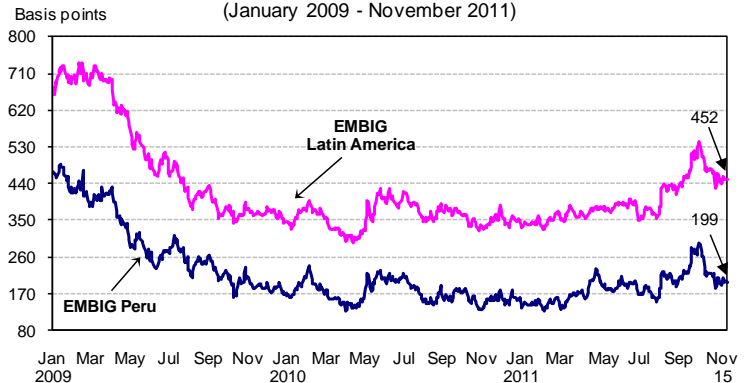
## International Markets

### Country risk at 199 basis points

In November 8-15, the country risk, measured by the **EMBIG Peru** spread, rose from 190 to 199 basis points.

The spread of the Latin American debt rose 12 basis points due to higher global risk aversion as a result of uncertainty associated with the debt crisis in the Eurozone.

**COUNTRY RISK INDICATORS**  
(January 2009 - November 2011)



Level	Variation in basis points		
	Weekly	Monthly	Annual
Nov 15, 2011	9	-13	47
<b>199 bps.</b>			

### Price of gold at US\$ 1,780.1 per troy ounce

In the same period, the price of **gold** fell 0.9 percent to US\$ 1,780.1 per troy ounce.

During the week, the price of gold was affected by the appreciation of the dollar against the euro, which reduced the appeal of gold as an investment asset, even though the price of gold still remains at high levels sustained by global risk aversion.

**GOLD PRICE**  
(January 2009 - November 2011)



Nov 15, 2011	% change		
	Weekly	Monthly	Annual
<b>US\$ 1,780 / troy oz.</b>	-0.9	6.5	29.7

Between November 8 and 15, the price of **copper** fell 2.4 percent to US\$ 3.46 a pound.

The fall in the price of copper was in line with investors' liquidation of non commercial positions and with the increase of inventories in the major stock exchange markets. This fall was offset by fears of a lower supply due to the continuous strikes affecting mines in Indonesia, Chile, and Peru.

**COPPER PRICE**  
(January 2009 - November 2011)



Nov 15, 2011	% change		
	Weekly	Monthly	Annual
<b>US\$ 3.46 / pound</b>	-2.4	1.8	-11.2

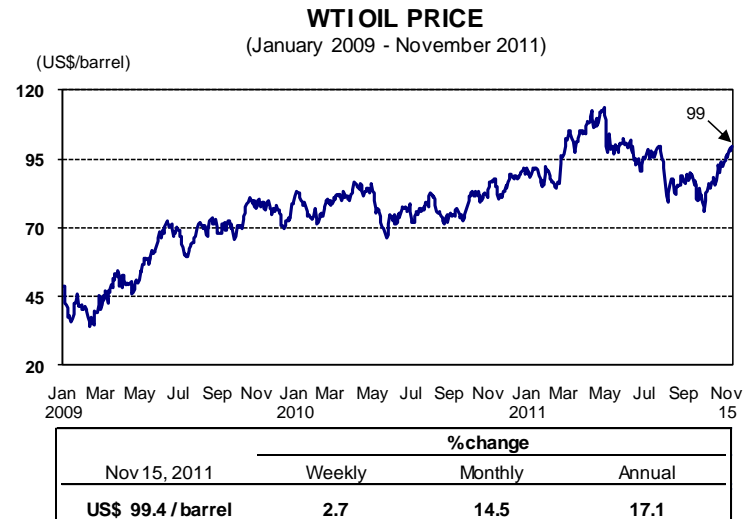
Between November 8 and 15, the price of **zinc** dropped 2.4 percent to US\$ 0.86/pound.

The price of zinc was affected by a pessimistic outlook for demand amidst concerns about the Eurozone, as well as by the liquidation of non commercial positions.



Between November 8 and 15, the price of **WTI oil** recorded an increase of 2.7 percent and reached US\$ 99.4 per barrel.

The price of crude continued showing rises associated with lower inventories in the United States and with the recovery of non commercial positions in crude oil, which registered a significant increase.

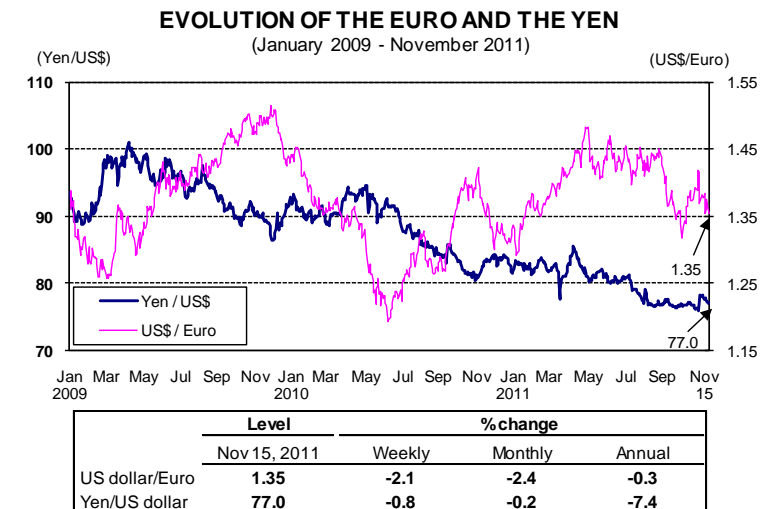


**Dollar appreciated against the euro**

Between November 8 and 15, the dollar appreciated 2.1 percent against the **euro**.

The dollar gained ground against Europe's common currency due basically to uncertainty regarding the evolution of the debt crisis in the Eurozone and to the worsening of global growth prospects.

Moreover, the dollar depreciated 0.8 percent against the **yen**.





**Yield on 10-year US Treasuries fell to 2.05 percent**

In November 8-15, the **3-month Libor** rose 3 basis points to 0.47 percent, while the yield on the **10-year US Treasury bond** fell from 2.08 to 2.05 percent.

The yields on US Treasuries showed declines as a result of increased demand for safer assets.

**3-MONTH LIBOR AND 10-YEARS US TREASURIES**  
(January 2009 - November 2011)



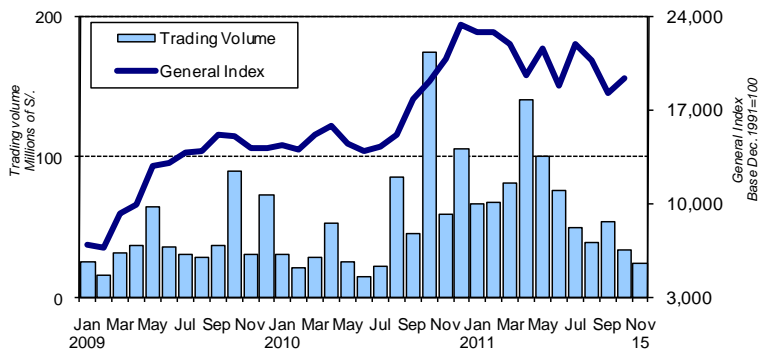
	Variation in basis points			
	Nov 15, 2011	Weekly	Monthly	Annual
3 months Libor	0.47	2	6	18
US Treasuries	2.05	-3	-20	-92

**Lima Stock Exchange**

So far this month, at November 15, the **General Index** and the **Selective Index** of the Lima Stock Exchange (LSE) have fallen 1.4 and 1.1 percent, respectively.

In the week of analysis (November 8 to 15), the General Index fell 0.8 percent and the Selective Index fell 0.6 percent. This was in line with the decline of the major stock markets in the region, which fell affected by the drop of the international prices of metals and by the Eurozone debt problems.

**LIMA STOCK EXCHANGE INDICATORS**  
(January 2009 - November 2011)



	As of:	% change compared to:		
	Nov 15, 2011	Nov 8, 2011	Sep 30, 2011	Dec 31.10
General Index	19,359	-0.8	-1.4	-17.2
Selective Index	27,042	-0.6	-1.1	-15.6

So far this year, the indices of the LSE accumulate declines of 17.2 and 15.6 percent, respectively.

