



**INTERNATIONAL RESERVES: COMPOSITION AND
PERFORMANCE AS OF NOVEMBER 2003**

At the end of November 2003, the gross international reserves (GIR) amounted to USD 10 308 million, a rise of USD 491 millions compared to the previous month. Its composition by asset class was as follows:

GROSS INTERNATIONAL RESERVES (millions of US\$)				
Asset	31.12.2001	31.12.2002	31.10.2003	28.11.2003
Deposits abroad	5167,0	3130,8	2865,9	3184,9
Securities	3073,4	5787,1	6167,5	6324,8
Gold	261,6	386,7	428,0	443,0
Others ^{1/}	336,0	385,9	355,8	355,5
TOTAL	8838,0	9690,5	9817,2	10308,2

^{1/} Includes subscriptions of capital to FLAR and credit balances from ALADI.

The book value of liquid international assets (see glossary) reached USD 9 733 million, showing the following composition in terms of currencies, term to maturity and credit risk:

Currencies	%	Term to maturity	%	Long term rating ^{2/}	%
US\$	95,1	0-3 months	52,8	AAA	56,7
Other currencies ^{1/}	2,7	3-12 months	18,7	AA+ / AA / AA-	43,3
Gold	2,2	1-5 years	28,5	A+ / A	0,1

^{1/} Euros, sterling pounds y canadian dolars.

^{2/} Average rating from Fitch, Standard & Poor's and Moody's.

The total return based on actual book entries (see glossary) was 2,13% for the period December 2002– November 2003, and excluding gold holdings was 2,22%. The average duration of the portfolio was 0,65 years at the end of November.

ANNEX 1: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Gross International Reserves (GIR).- Central Bank's GIR¹ are composed mainly of deposits in foreign banks, foreign securities and bonds, gold holdings and any other internationally recognized means of payments such as coins and bills. It also includes subscriptions to international organizations, and the credit balance from the financial agreement signed with other Latinoamerican central banks as part of the Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración, ALADI².

Liquid International Assets.- The international assets which are under management and can be rapidly converted into cash. They are the result of excluding from the GIR subscriptions of capital to international financial organizations, such as Fondo Latinoamericano de Reservas (FLAR), credit balances from ALADI, and holdings of gold in Central Bank of Peru's vaults.

Total return based on actual book entries.- It is calculated as a quotient, in which the numerator considers interest earnings and profit/loss from securities sales; and the denominator, the average daily balances of deposits, securities and gold (abroad and in vaults), excluding the valuation effect from changes in exchange rates and the prices of gold and securities.

¹ The concept used by the Central Bank is consistent with the paragraph 424 of the Manual of the Balance of Payments, IMF, 5th Edition.

² For historic series, see in this web page Home/Statistics/Charts/Weekly Report Charts/ 23 "Concepts of international liquidity of the Central Bank of Peru".