



**INTERNATIONAL RESERVES: COMPOSITION AND
PERFORMANCE AS OF DECEMBER 2010**

At the end of December 2010, gross international reserves (GIR) amounted to USD 44 150 million, USD 5,8 million higher than the previous month. Its composition by asset class was as follows:

GROSS INTERNATIONAL RESERVES (millions of US\$)				
Asset	31.12.2009	30.09.2010	30.11.2010	30.12.2010
Deposits abroad	5,795.4	10,982.3	10,299.9	10,777.2
Securities	24,750.4	28,629.3	30,893.3	30,391.7
Gold	1,217.7	1,457.5	1,541.4	1,564.9
Others ^{1/}	1,411.8	1,433.3	1,410.0	1,416.6
TOTAL	33,175.3	42,502.4	44,144.6	44,150.4

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

The value of liquid international assets (see glossary) reached USD 42 766 million, showing the following composition in terms of currency denomination, term to maturity and credit risk:

Currencies	Dec-30-2010	Term to maturity	Dec-30-2010	Long term rating ^{2/}	Dec-30-2010
US\$	81.7	0-3 months	42.8	AAA	76.0
Other currencies ^{1/}	16.5	3-12 months	9.3	AA+ / AA / AA-	16.9
Gold	1.9	>1 year	47.8	A+	7.1

^{1/} Mostly euros.

^{2/} Average rating from Fitch, Standard & Poor's and Moody's. The minimum long term credit rating required by the BCRP for its correspondents banks is A+ and for securities held in its portfolio is AA-.

The Net International Position at the end of December 2010 reached US\$ 32 422 million.

The duration of the portfolio was 1,22 years at the end of December.

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 Latin-American central banks as part of the Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración, ALADI².

Net International Position.- Central Bank's Net International Position is the difference of assets and liabilities in foreign exchange, both internationally and with residents. These assets could be diversified by currencies and gold.

Liquid International Assets.- Assets which can be easily negotiated in the international financial markets. They are the result of excluding from the GIR subscriptions of capital to international financial organizations, such as Fondo Latinoamericano de Reservas (FLAR), IMF's Reserve Tranche Position and fiduciary funds, credit balances from ALADI, and holdings of gold in Central Bank of Peru's vaults.

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 historical series, see in this Webpage Home/Statistics/Weekly Report Charts/ 25 "Concepts of international liquidity of the Central Bank of Peru".