



Indicators

- ↗ Corporate interest rate at 1.65 percent
- ↗ Interbank interest rate: 1.20 percent
- ↘ Exchange rate: US dollar traded at S/. 2.850
- ↗ GDP grew 1.1 percent in 2009
- ↗ Country risk at 192 bps.
- ↗ LSE grew 0.6 percent

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Corporate interest rate in nuevos soles at 1.65 percent

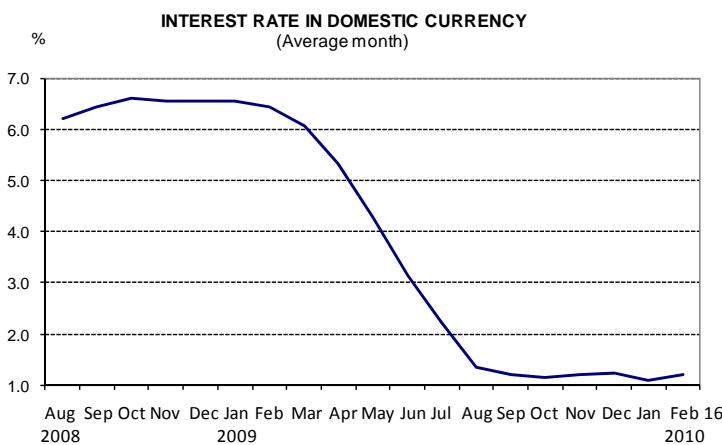
Between **February 9 and 16**, the average 90-day corporate rate in domestic currency rose from 1.64 to 1.65 percent, while this rate in dollars fell from 1.32 to 1.30 percent.

INTEREST RATES IN DOMESTIC CURRENCY
(February 2009 - February 2010)



Average interbank interest rate: 1.20 percent

The daily average of the interbank interest rate in domestic currency so far this month is 1.20 percent. On February 16, this rate was 1.23 percent.



	Average interbank rate	S.D.
December 2008	6.54%	0.03
January 2009	6.55%	0.15
February	6.44%	0.32
March	6.08%	0.13
April	5.33%	0.47
May	4.29%	0.42
June	3.13%	0.40
July	2.23%	0.49
August	1.34%	0.27
September	1.20%	0.07
October	1.15%	0.07
November	1.22%	0.07
December	1.24%	0.02
January 2010	1.09%	0.16
February 16	1.20%	0.04

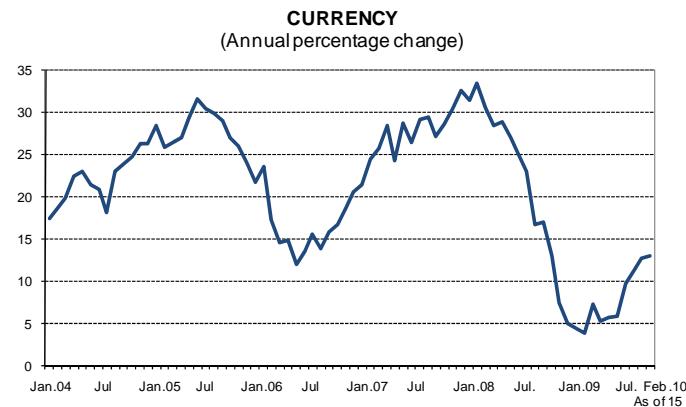
Monetary operations

Between **February 10 and 16**, the BCRP made the following monetary operations: i) Auctions of 1-day to up to 59-day CDBCRRP for a daily average of S/. 2,445.1 million. The average interest rate on these operations, which reached a balance of S/. 20,264.9 million, was 1.21 percent, and ii) Overnight deposits in domestic currency for a total of S/. 310 million.

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Currency in circulation amounted to S/. 18,339 million on February 15

Between February 9 and 15, **currency in circulation** shrank by S/. 180 million to S/. 18,225 million, thus recording a reduction of S/. 1,056 million so far this year. Currency in circulation has grown 13.0 percent in the last 12 months (higher than the 12.6 percent rate observed at end January).



BCRP OPERATIONS

(Millions of nuevos soles)

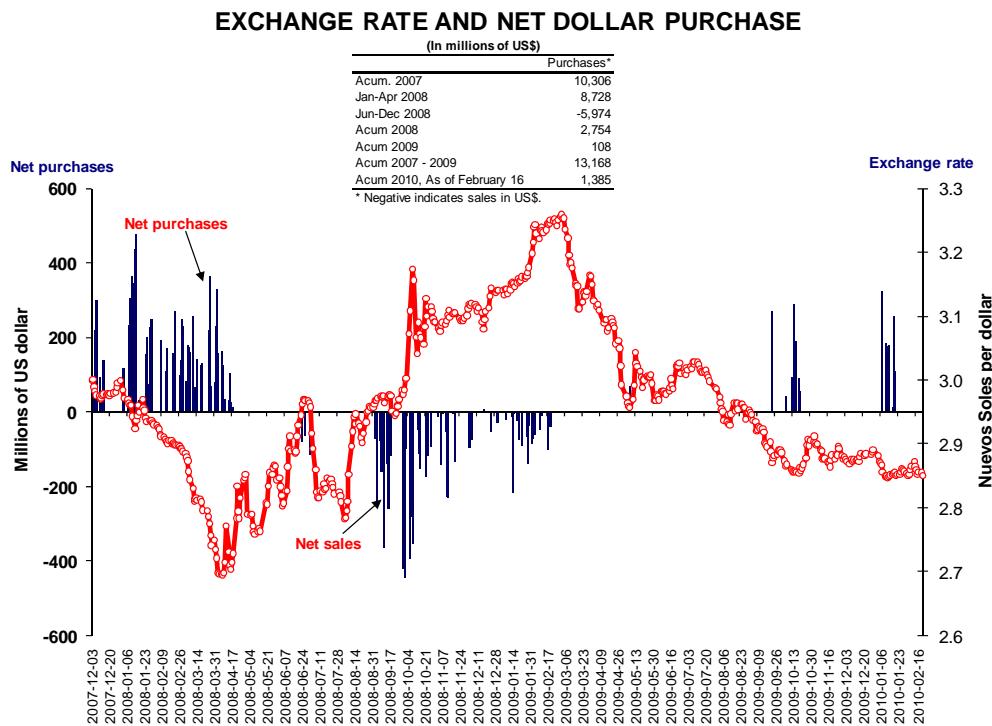
	FLOWS				SALDOS		
	Jan-10	From 02/09 to 02/15	Cumulated:		31-Dec-09	31-Jan-10	15-Feb-10
			Monthly *	Annual *			
I. NET INTERNATIONAL POSITION (Millions of US\$)	3,701	69	-182	3,519	66,436	69,457	69,033
A. Foreign Exchange Operations	1,297	24	-64	1,234	22,988	24,286	24,222
1. Over the counter operations	1,372	0	0	1,372			
2. Net swap auctions in FC	1,385	0	0	1,385			
3. Public Sector	-13	0	0	-13	102	89	89
4. Other operations	0	0	0	0			
B. Rest of operations	-75	24	-64	-139			
II. NET INTERNAL ASSETS	-4,565	-249	-10	-4,575	-47,155	-51,040	-50,808
A. Monetary operations	-5,500	-134	348	-5,151	-36,323	-41,823	-41,474
1. Sterilization	-5,500	-134	348	-5,151	-36,323	-41,823	-41,474
a. BCRP Certificates of Deposit (CDBCRP)	-5,232	-631	-1,150	-6,381	-14,121	-19,352	-20,502
b. Overnight Deposits	493	-40	179	672	-842	-349	-170
c. Public Sector Deposits in soles	-711	543	1,325	615	-21,006	-21,717	-20,392
d. Other operations	-51	-5	-6	-57	-354	-404	-410
2. Injection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. Reserve Requirements in DC **	639	-54	-573	66	-4,267	-3,628	-4,201
C. Rest	295	-61	215	510			
III. CURRENCY ** (Monthly percentage change) (Acummulated percentage change) (YoY)	-865	-180	-192	-1,056	19,281	18,416	18,225
					10.4%	-4.5%	-1.0%
					11.2%	-4.5%	-5.5%
					11.2%	12.6%	13.0%

* As of February 15, 2010.

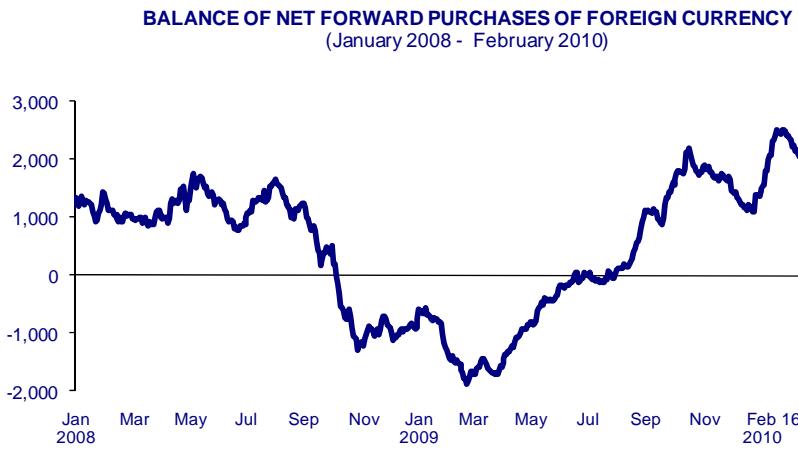
** Preliminary data.

Exchange rate: US dollar traded at 2.850 nuevos soles

Between February 9 and 16, the average interbank ask price of the dollar went from S/. 2.864 to S/. 2.850, which represented an appreciation of the nuevo sol of 0.49 percent. The BCRP did not intervene in the foreign exchange market in this period.



Between February 9 and 16, banks' balance of net forward purchases of foreign currency fell by US\$ 324 million. The balance of net forward purchases accumulates a decline of US\$ 569 million relative to end January.

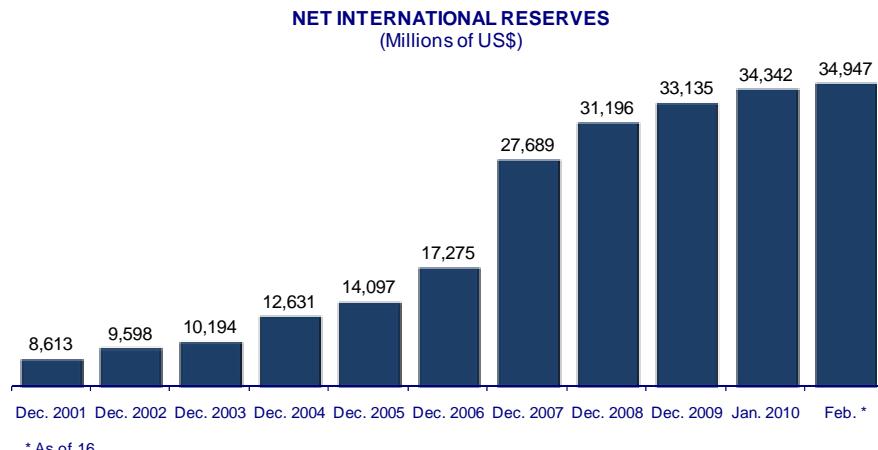


International reserves amounted to US\$ 34,947 million

On February 16, net international reserves (NIRs) amounted to US\$ 34,947 million. This amount of reserves is US\$ 604 million higher than the one observed at end January. Year-to-date, the Central Bank has accumulated reserves for a total of US\$ 1,812 million.

This higher level of NIRs is due to banks' higher deposits (US\$ 589 million), public sector's higher deposits (US\$ 14 million), and to higher investment yield (US\$ 2 million). This result was in part offset by the lower valuation of investments (US\$ 14 million).

The international investment position of the BCRP on February 16 was US\$ 24,274 million, an amount US\$ 12 million lower than the one observed at end January.



GDP grew 6.4 percent in December

GDP grew 6.4 percent in December and accumulated a growth rate of 1.1 percent in the year. This result was influenced by the sectors of construction, commerce, and non-primary manufacturing, as well as by government services.

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

	Weight 2008	2009	
		Dec.	Year
Agriculture and Livestock	7.6	2.2	2.3
Agriculture	4.7	0.8	0.9
Livestock	2.3	3.6	4.4
Fishing	0.5	-21.7	-7.7
Mining and Fuel	5.7	-5.7	0.4
Metallic mining	4.8	-6.8	-1.4
Natural gas and oil	0.5	2.7	16.1
Manufacture	15.5	1.6	-7.2
Based on raw materials	2.9	-4.4	0.0
Non-primary industries	12.5	3.0	-8.5
Electricity and water	2.0	6.2	1.2
Construction	5.9	19.7	6.1
Commerce	15.0	4.3	-0.4
Other services	38.0	10.2	4.9
Other services	47.7	8.9	3.7
Transport and communications	9.3	2.4	0.3
Finance and insurance	2.6	10.4	11.4
Business services	7.9	4.8	1.4
Restaurants and hotels	4.6	5.3	2.3
Government Services	6.0	29.3	15.6
Other services	13.2	6.3	3.8
Taxes	9.7	3.2	-1.2
GDP Global	100.0	6.4	1.1
Primary	16.8	-2.8	1.0
Non-primary	83.2	8.1	1.1

Source: INEI.

Production in the **agricultural sector** grew 2.2 percent in December and accumulated a growth of 2.3 percent in the year. Production in the sub-sector of agriculture grew 0.8 percent in this month, due mainly to higher production for the external market (mango, grapes, avocado, and asparagus).

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On the other hand, production in the livestock sub-sector grew 3.6 percent, due to the higher production of poultry, beef, and milk.

Activity in the **fishing sector** dropped 21.7 percent in December and 7.7 percent in the year. The lower catch of giant squid to produce frozen fish products and the lower catch of anchovy for industrial consumption accounted for the former result.

Production in the **mining and hydrocarbon sector** fell 5.7 percent in December, but recorded a growth rate of 0.4 percent in the year. The monthly result is explained by the lower production of zinc due to the interruption of operations at Los Quenuales' unit of Iscaycruz since February 2009 and to the lower production of gold due to lower output at Barrick's unit of Alto Chicama.

Non primary manufacturing grew 3.0 percent in December and thus accumulated a decline of 8.5 percent in the year. A clear recovery was observed in both the branches associated with the production of inputs and capital goods and in the use of installed capacity which increased from 70.2 percent in December 2008 to 73.4 percent in December 2009.

The **construction sector** grew 19.7 percent in December and accumulated a growth rate of 6.1 percent in the year. The monthly result reflected greater dynamism in local dispatches of cement (11.7 percent) and an increase in terms of public works (157.1 percent).

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:

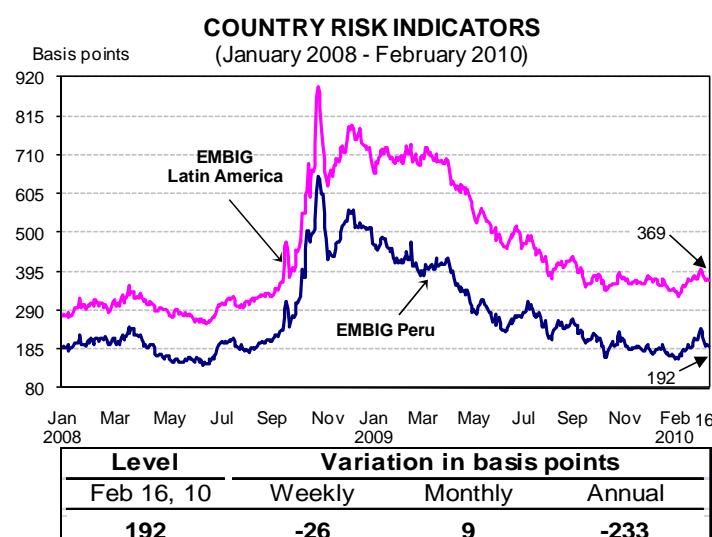
- According to IMARPE, 205 thousand tons of anchovy was caught in January 2010. This volume is 123.5 percent higher than the one caught in January 2009.
- The production of hydrocarbons increased 6.2 percent in January, according to the Ministry of Energy and Mining.
- According to ASOCEM, local dispatches of cement increased from 560 to 609 thousand tons between January 2009 and January 2010 (up 8.8 percent).
- The production of electricity at February 15 had increased 6.1 percent, according to the Comité de Operación Económica del Sistema Interconectado Nacional (COES).

International Markets

Country risk at 192 basis points

Between February 9 and 16, the country risk indicator, measured by the **EMBIG Peru** spread, fell from 218 to 192 basis points.

Lower market risk aversion resulting from the European Union's decision to support Greece reflected in the spread of the Latin American debt spread, which declined 18 basis points.

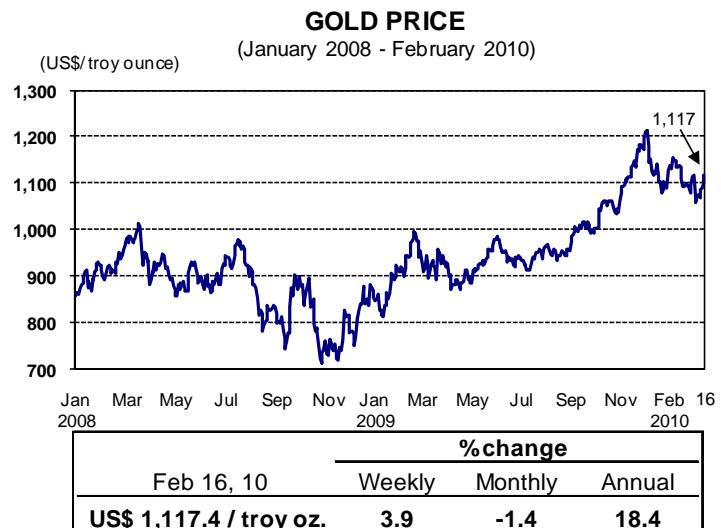


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Price of gold rose to US\$ 1,117.4/troy ounce

The price of **gold** rose 3.9 percent to US\$ 1,117.4 a troy ounce in the same period.

The price of this metal was favored by the lower appreciation of the dollar in financial markets and by reports of a lower supply of gold in South Africa. This country reported a drop of 9 percent in its mining production of gold in 2009.



Between February 9 and 16, the price of **copper** increased 7.0 percent to US\$ 3.15/pound.

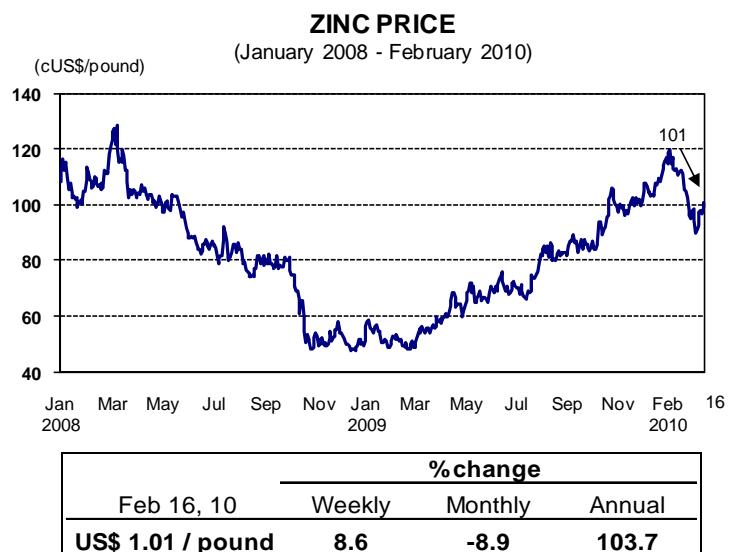
The price of copper recovered in the week due to the lower availability of inventories in metal exchange markets, to investors' increased demand, and to supply constraints (mining strikes in Zambia).

Copper inventories in metal exchange markets reached 760 thousand tons (equivalent to 2.2 weeks of consumption).



Between February 9 and 16, the price of **zinc** increased 8.6 percent to US\$ 1.01 per pound.

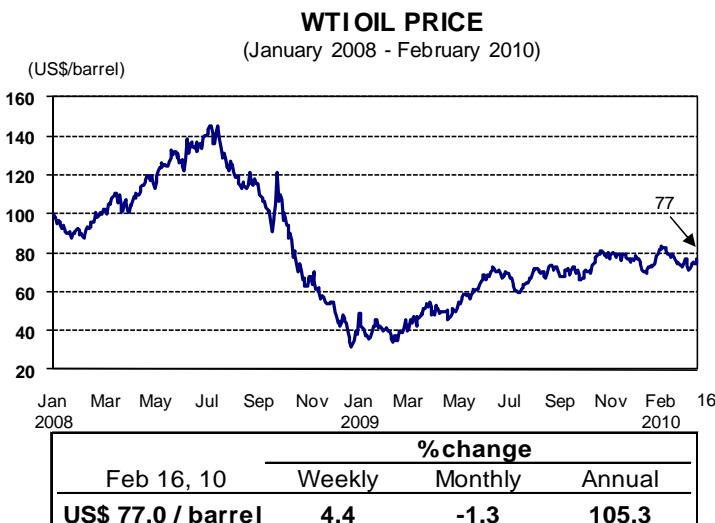
The price of zinc recorded a strong upward correction as a result of investment funds' increased purchases and of some improvement in the outlook of the demand for metals.



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The price of **WTI oil** increased 4.4 percent to US\$ 77.0/barrel between February 9 and 16.

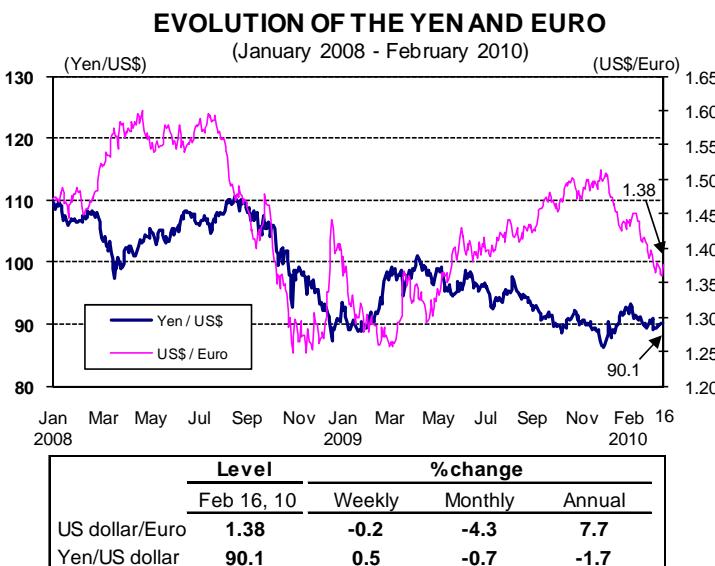
Higher demand in the United States due to adverse climatic conditions and the US Department of Energy and the OPEC's upward revision of projections of the demand for crude in 2010 and 2011 contributed to increase this price.



Dollar appreciated against the euro and the yen

In the same period, the **dollar** appreciated 0.2 percent against the **euro** and 0.5 percent against the **yen**.

The strengthening of the dollar against the European currency was influenced by the situation of Greece, and the yen by the re-initiation of carry trade operations.



Yield on 10-year US Treasuries increased to 3.66 percent

Between February 9 and 16, the **3-month Libor** remained at 0.25 percent, while the yield on the 10-year **US Treasury** bond increased from 3.65 to 3.66 percent.

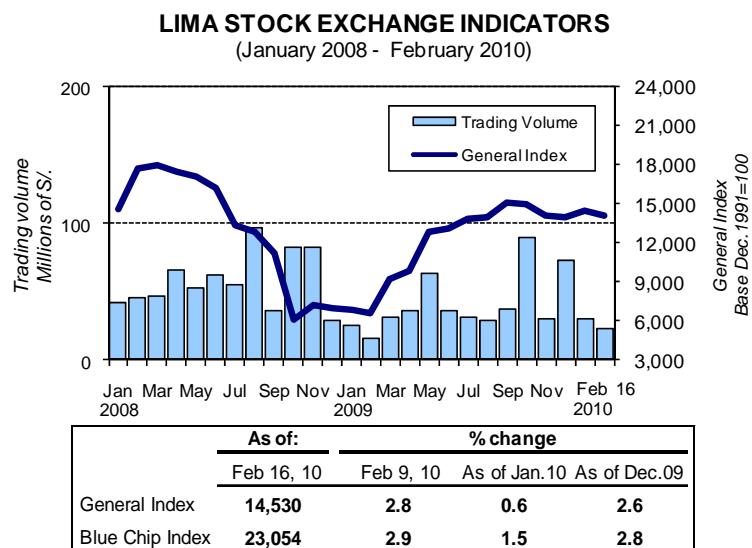
Placements of Treasury bonds and lower risk aversion (following the support provided to Greece) reflected in the increase of the yield on Treasuries.



Lima Stock Exchange has grown 0.6 percent

So far this month (at February 16), the **General** and the **Selective** indices of the Lima Stock Exchange (LSE) have grown 0.6 and 1.5 percent, respectively.

During the week of analysis (February 9 to 16), both the General index and the Selective index increased (2.8 and 2.9 percent, respectively), influenced by the higher indices observed in the major stock markets as uncertainty about the fiscal situation in Greece and commodity prices recovered.



So far this year, the General and the Selective indices of the LSE have accumulated gains of 2.6 and 2.8 percent, respectively.

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Resumen de Indicadores Económicos / Summary of Economic Indicators

* 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.24 de la Nota Semanal.

*** A partir del 18 de enero, el BCRP utiliza los depósitos a plazo en moneda nacional como instrumento monetario.
**** A partir del 7 de agosto de 2009, este tipo se redujo a 2,05%.

***** Las tasas de interés para los créditos de regulación monetaria.

***** 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 incluido

Desde el 23 de setiembre de 2006, el J.P. Morgan de acuerdo a sus criterios de liquidez de mercado, ha incluido dentro de su EMBIG PERU los bonos globales Peru 2025 y 2053. Así sea los spreads de dichos bonos cercanos a los 200 pbs, ello explica el aumento de cerca de 40 pbs en el EMBIG PERU a partir del 29 de setiembre.

Fuente: BCRP, INEI, Banco de la Nación, BVL, Sunat, SBS, Reuters y Bloomberg.

Elaboración: Departamento de Publicaciones Económicas.