



Indicators

- ➡ Corporate interest rate at 3.65 percent
- ➡ Interbank interest rate: 2.98 percent
- ➡ Exchange rate: S/. 2.798 per US dollar
- ➡ Trade surplus of US\$ 584 million in September
- ➡ Annual profitability of the LSE: 45.5 percent

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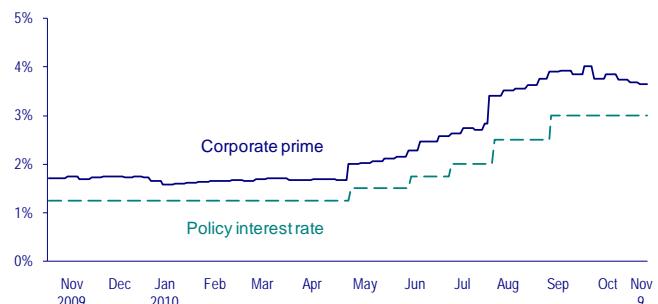
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Corporate interest rate in nuevos soles at 3.65 percent

Between **November 2 and 9**, the average corporate interest rate in domestic currency fell from 3.69 to 3.65 percent.

Moreover, the average corporate interest rate in foreign currency rose from 2.29 to 2.31 percent.

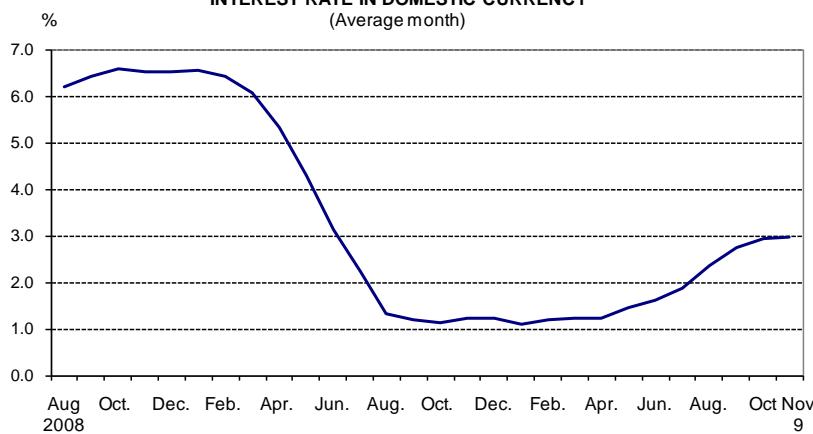
INTEREST RATES IN DOMESTIC CURRENCY
(November 2009 - November 2010)



Average interbank interest rate: 2.98 percent

On November 9, the average interest rate in domestic currency recorded 2.98 percent.

INTEREST RATE IN DOMESTIC CURRENCY
(Average month)



	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	2.74%	0.23
October	2.94%	0.15
November 9	2.98%	0.05

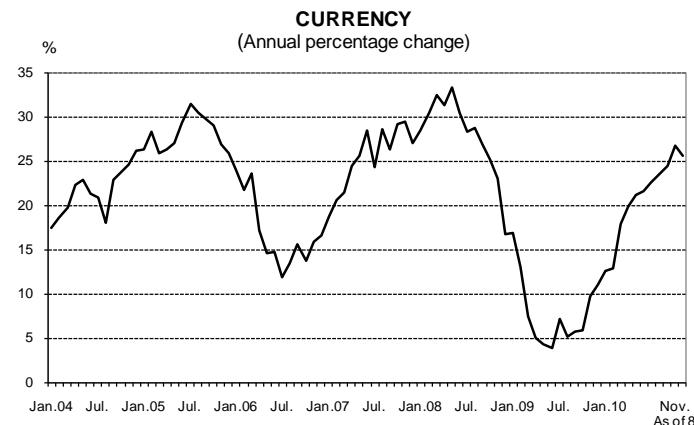
Monetary operations

Between **November 3 and 9**, the Central Bank made the following monetary operations: i) auctions of 1-day to up to 92-day CDBCRP for a daily average of S/. 1,115 million. The average interest rate on these operations, which reached a balance of S/. 21,167 million, was 2.87 percent; ii) auctions of 91- to 94-day BCRP Certificates of Deposit Payable in Dollars for a daily average of S/. 107 million at an average rate of 3.15 percent, reaching a balance of S/. 450 million; iii) repurchase agreements for a total of S/. 4 million, reaching a balance of S/. 6 million, and iv) overnight deposits in domestic currency for a total of S/. 2,045 million.

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Currency in circulation: S/. 21,488 million on November 8

Between November 2 and 8, **currency in circulation** shrank by S/. 115 million and amounted to S/. 21,488 million. Thus, so far this year currency in circulation accumulates an increase of S/. 2,247 million and registers a growth rate of 25.6 percent in the last 12 months.



BCRP OPERATIONS

(Millions of nuevos soles)

	FLOWS				BALANCE		
	Oct-10	From 11/02 to 11/08	Accumulated		Dec 31, 2009	Oct 31, 2010	Nov 8, 2010
			Monthly*	Annual*			
I. EXCHANGE OPERATIONS	744	313	313	25,365			
(Millions of US\$)	267	112	112	9,011			
1. Over the counter operations	227	0	0	8,963			
2. Public Sector	0	0	0	-50			
3. Other exchange operations 1/	40	112	112	98			
II. MONETARY OPERATIONS	1,209	4,258	4,258	-17,842	-36,323	-58,422	-54,165
1. Sterilization	1,209	4,258	4,258	-17,842	-36,323	-58,422	-54,165
a. BCRP instruments	1,338	4,172	4,172	-10,136	-14,121	-28,429	-24,257
BCRP Certificates of Deposit (CDBCRP)	27,457	0	0	11,810	-14,121	-2,311	-2,311
BCRP Certificates of Deposit Variable in soles (CDV BCRP)	-1,150	0	0	-1,150	0	-1,150	-1,150
BCRP Certificate of Deposits Payable in Dollars (CDLD BCRP)	-130	-320	-320	-450	0	-130	-450
Term Deposits	-24,838	4,492	4,492	-20,346	0	-24,838	-20,346
b. Public Sector Deposits in soles	-305	433	433	-7,753	-21,006	-29,193	-28,760
c. Other monetary operations 2/	175	-347	-347	48	-1,196	-800	-1,148
2. Injection (Repos)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
III. RESERVE REQUIREMENTS IN DC	-1,246	-4,766	-4,766	-6,598	-4,307	-6,139	-10,906
IV. OTHER 3/	100	80	80	1,322			
V. CURRENCY**	807	-115	-115	2,247	19,241	21,603	21,488
(Monthly percentage change)					10.3%	3.9%	-0.5%
(Accumulated percentage change)					29.5%	12.3%	11.7%
(YoY)					11.0%	26.7%	25.6%

* As of November 8, 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

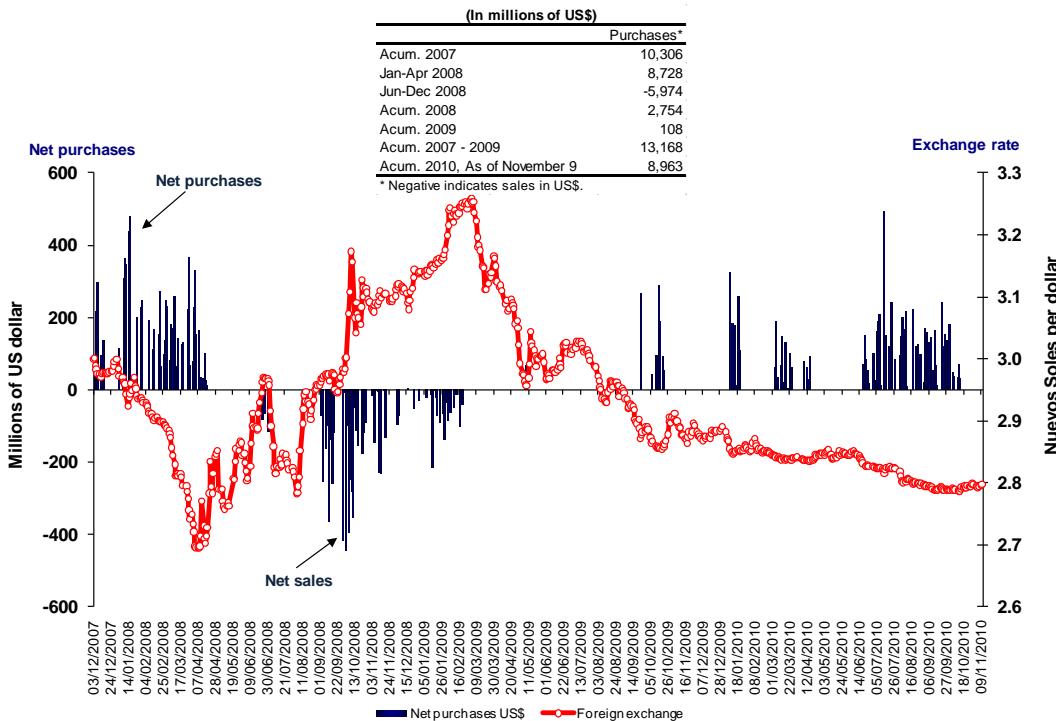
and Central Bank profit transfers to the public sector.

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Exchange rate: S/. 2.798 per dollar

Between November 2 and 9, the average interbank ask price of the dollar rose from S/. 2.795 to S/. 2.798, which represented a depreciation of the nuevo sol of 0.11 percent. The BCRP did not intervene in the foreign exchange market in this period.

EXCHANGE RATE AND NET DOLLAR PURCHASE



Between November 2 and 9, banks' balance of net forward purchases of foreign currency increased by US\$ 290 million. So far this month, the balance of net forward purchases of FC has accumulated an increase of US\$ 338 million.

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

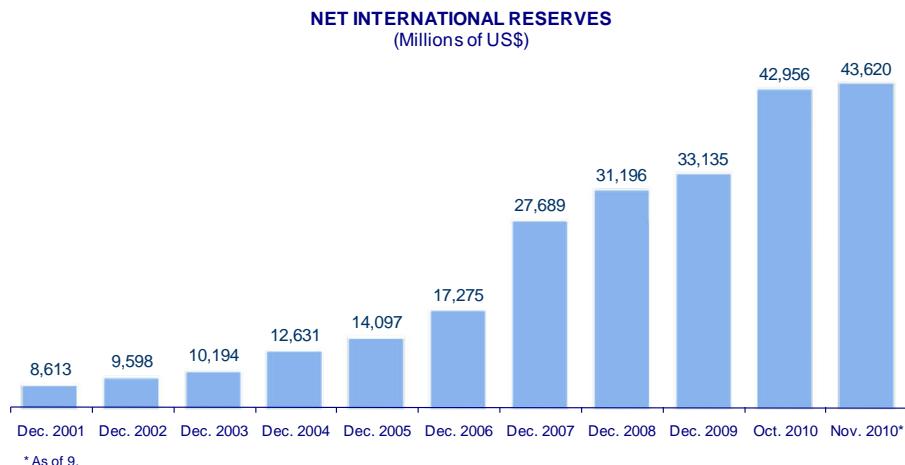


International reserves amounted to US\$ 43,620 million

On November 9, net international reserves (NIRs) amounted to US\$ 43,620 million. This level of reserves is US\$ 664 million higher than the one recorded at the close of October.

The increase of NIRs observed so far this month was mainly due to banks' higher deposits at the Central Bank (US\$ 577 million) and swap operations (US\$ 112 million). This was offset by the lower valuation of investments (US\$ 23 million) and by lower public sector deposits at the Central Bank (US\$ 2 million).

The international exchange position of the BCRP at November 9 was US\$ 32,796 million, a sum higher by US\$ 88 million than the one recorded at the close of October.



Trade surplus between January and September reached US\$ 4,565 million

The **trade balance**, which showed a positive result of US\$ 584 million in September, recorded a surplus of US\$ 4,565 million in the January-September period.

Reaching their highest level in the year, exports in September amounted to US\$ 3,281 million, a figure 31.6 percent higher than the one registered in September 2009. The average prices of exports increased by 21.4 percent and the volume of exports increased by 8.4 percent. Moreover, traditional exports grew 6.1 percent, mainly as a result of higher exports of copper (18.0 percent), crude (28.5 percent), and fishmeal (171.7 percent), while volume of non traditional products exports grew 9.9 percent, mainly as a result of increased shipments of farming and chemical products (16.0 percent and 21.5 percent, respectively).

TRADE BALANCE
(Value FOB in millions of US\$)

	2009		2010				% chg. September		January-September		
	Monthly Average	Sep.	IQ Average	IIQ Average	Aug.	Sep.	Previous months	Last 12 months	2009	2010	% Chg.
1. EXPORTS	2,240	2,493	2,636	2,719	2,971	3,281	10.4	31.6	18,726	25,327	35.3
Traditional products	1,714	1,941	2,081	2,097	2,354	2,620	11.3	35.0	14,214	19,845	39.6
Non-traditional products	513	540	534	601	602	641	6.6	18.8	4,413	5,303	20.2
Other products	13	12	21	21	16	20	25.7	61.7	100	179	80.1
2. IMPORTS	1,751	1,843	2,111	2,203	2,584	2,696	4.4	46.3	15,040	20,762	38.0
Consumption goods	330	369	375	417	502	532	6.0	44.2	2,843	3,876	36.4
Raw materials	840	941	1,057	1,086	1,230	1,229	- 0.2	30.6	7,029	10,168	44.6
Capital goods	571	522	657	686	831	922	10.9	76.6	5,074	6,561	29.3
Other goods	10	10	22	15	20	14	- 30.2	31.3	95	158	66.7
3. TRADE BALANCE	489	650	525	516	388	584			3,686	4,565	

On the other hand, in September imports amounted to US\$ 2,696 million, a sum 46.3 percent higher than the one recorded in September 2009. The total volume of imports was 37.3 percent higher due to higher imports of capital goods (72.6 percent) for the mining, hydrocarbon, transports, and construction sectors. The growth of imports was also associated with imports of durable consumer goods (up 49.3 percent), such as automobiles, television sets, motorcycles and electrical appliances, as well as with imports of industrial inputs (36.8 percent). Moreover, the average price of imports grew 6.6 percent compared to September 2009 due to the higher prices of crude.

The terms of trade in September were 13.9 percent higher than in September 2009. The average price of exports grew 21.4 percent, while the average price of imports grew 6.6 percent. With this, the terms of trade in the January-September 2010 period have increased by 21.0 percent compared with the same period in the previous year as a result of the growth of export prices (33.2 percent).

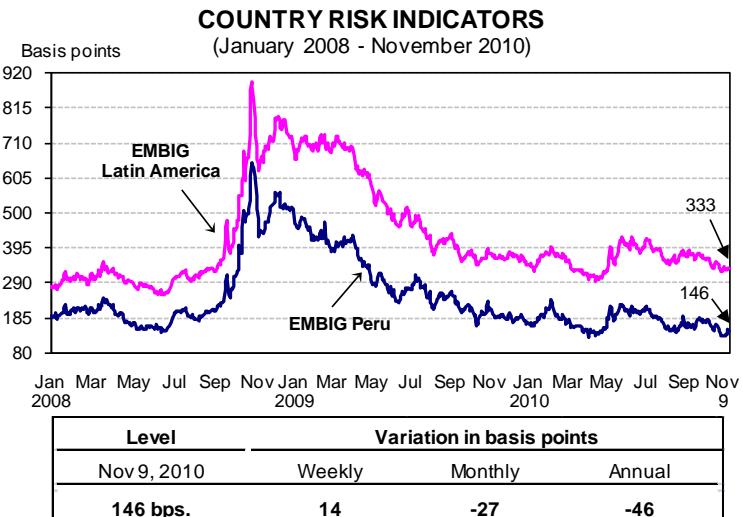
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International Markets

Country risk at 146 basis points

Between November 2 and 9, the country risk indicator, measured by the **EMBIG** Peru spread, rose from 132 to 146 basis points.

The spread of the Latin American debt declined by 2 basis points in this period (from 335 to 333 basis points). A factor that contributed significantly to this was the reduction of Ecuador's spread after Fitch upgraded this country's issuer default rating to B- from CCC with a stable outlook.



Price of gold rose to US\$ 1,417.1 per troy ounce

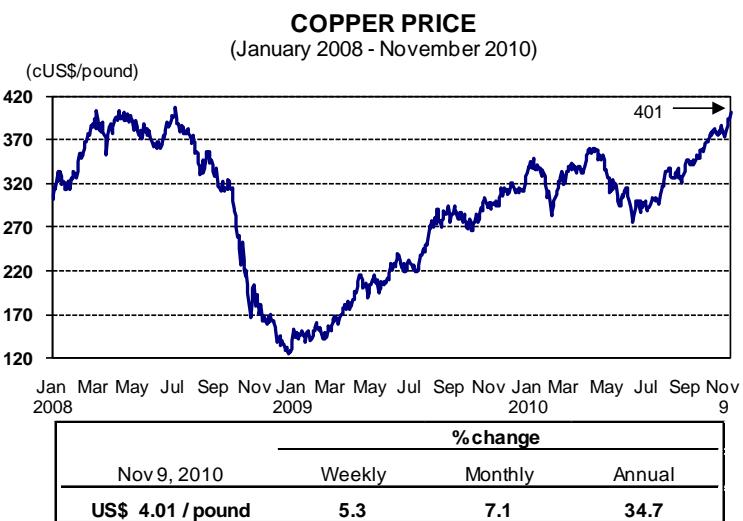
In the same period, the price of **gold** rose 4.6 percent to US\$ 1,417.1/troy ounce.

The international price of gold rose due to increased demand for gold as an investment asset and due to the Fed's announcement of the implementation of the monetary easing program. The higher demand for gold for jewelry in India and Turkey associated with the beginning of the wedding season also contributed to this rise.



Between November 2 and 9, the price of **copper** rose 5.3 percent to US\$ 4.01 a pound.

The price of copper is showing an upward trend, boosted by supply constraints in Chile due to workers' strikes in the Collahuasi mine (the third largest mine in the world). Moreover, copper inventories in metal exchange markets also fell 1 percent to 541 thousand tons (amount equivalent to 1.6 weeks of demand) during the week of analysis.



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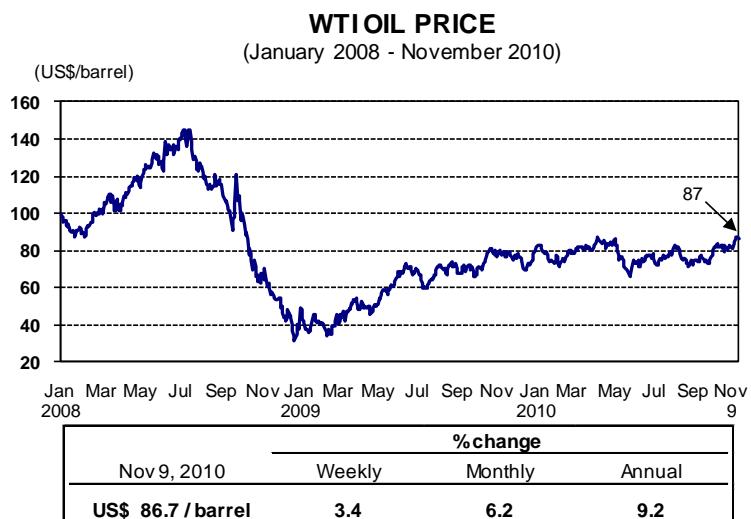
Between November 2 and 9, the price of **zinc** increased 3.3 percent to US\$ 1.14 per pound.

The higher price of this basic metal was associated with a better outlook for demand and with expectations of increased liquidity after the US Federal Reserve announced the second round of monetary easing.



The price of **WTI** oil climbed to US\$ 86.7 per barrel (3.4 percent) between November 2 and 9.

The price of crude was favored during the week by the IEA's better outlook for demand in both this and next year, by lower operation rates in US refineries as a result of the decline of inputs, and with the Fed's announcement of the extension of the quantitative easing program.

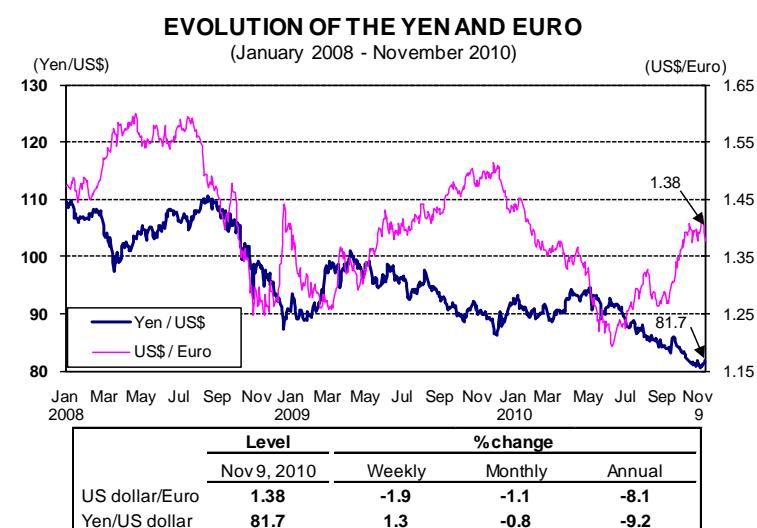


Dollar appreciated against the euro

Between November 2 and 9, the **dollar** appreciated 1.9 percent against the **euro**.

This appreciation of the US currency against the euro reflected the favorable evolution of employment in the United States, as well as increased risk aversion associated with fears about sovereign debt restructuring in some countries of the Eurozone.

The dollar appreciated 1.3 percent against the **yen**.



Yield on 10-year US Treasuries rose to 2.66 percent

Between November 2 and 9, the **3-month Libor** remained at 0.29 percent, while the yield on the 10-year **US Treasury bond** rose from 2.59 to 2.66 percent.

The yield on longer term US Treasury bonds was favored by the Fed's announcement of monetary easing given the lower participation of purchases of this type of bonds in the new program.

3-MONTH LIBOR AND 10-YEARS US TREASURIES
(January 2008 - November 2010)

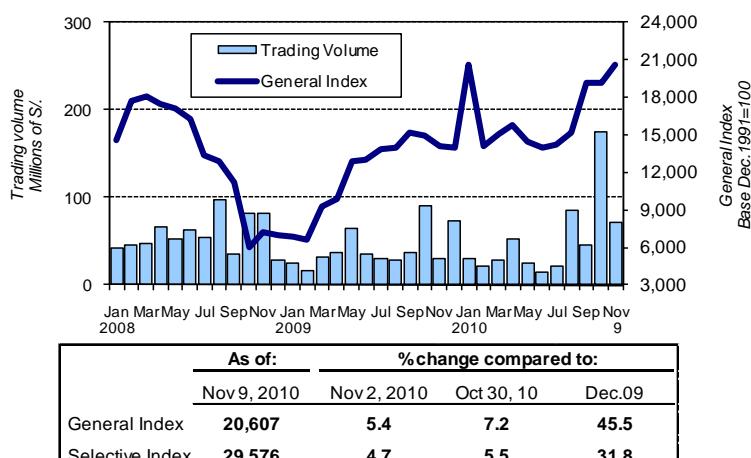


Annual profitability of the Lima Stock Exchange reached 45.5 percent

So far this month, at November 9, the **General Index** and the **Selective Index** of the LSE have grown 7.2 and 5.5 percent, respectively.

During the week of analysis (November 2-9), the General Index and the Selective Index grew 5.4 and 4.7 percent, respectively, in line with the positive performance of external markets and boosted mainly by mining stocks, which rose due to a rebound in the prices of metals.

LIMA STOCK EXCHANGE INDICATORS
(January 2008 - November 2010)



So far this year, the General and the Selective Indices have accumulated gains of 45.5 percent and 31.8 percent, respectively.

resumen informativo

Resumen de Indicadores Económicos / Summary of Economic Indicators

* Incluye depósitos de Promecapi, 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 de 2008, el BCRP utiliza los depósitos a plazo en moneda nacional como instrumento monetario.

*** A partir del 6 de octubre de 2010, el BCRP utiliza Certificado de Depósito en Moneda Nacional con Tasa de Interés Variable (CDV BCRP) y CD Liquidables en Dólares (CDLDBCRP) como instrumentos monetarios.

**** A partir del 9 de setiembre de 2010, esta tasa subió a 3,80%.

***** Las tasas de interés para los créditos de regulación monetaria en dólares serán
Fuente: BCRR, INEI, Banco de la Nación, BVI, Sunat, SBS, Reuters y Bloomberg.

Fuente: BCRP, INEI, Banco de la Nación, BVL, Sunat, SBS, Elaboración: Departamento de Publicaciones y Estadística