



BANCO CENTRAL DE RESERVA DEL PERÚ

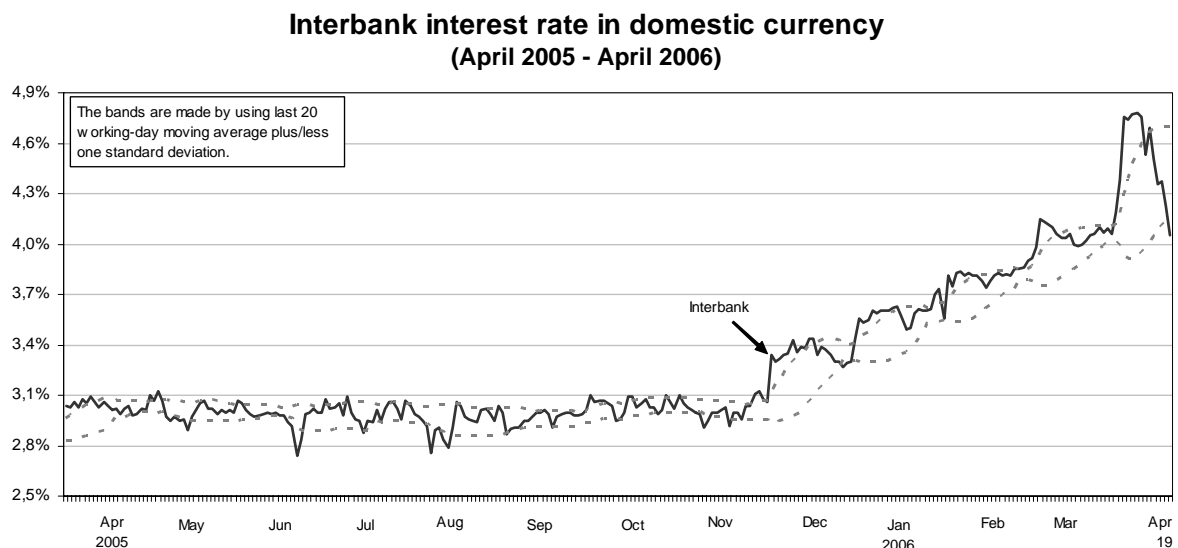
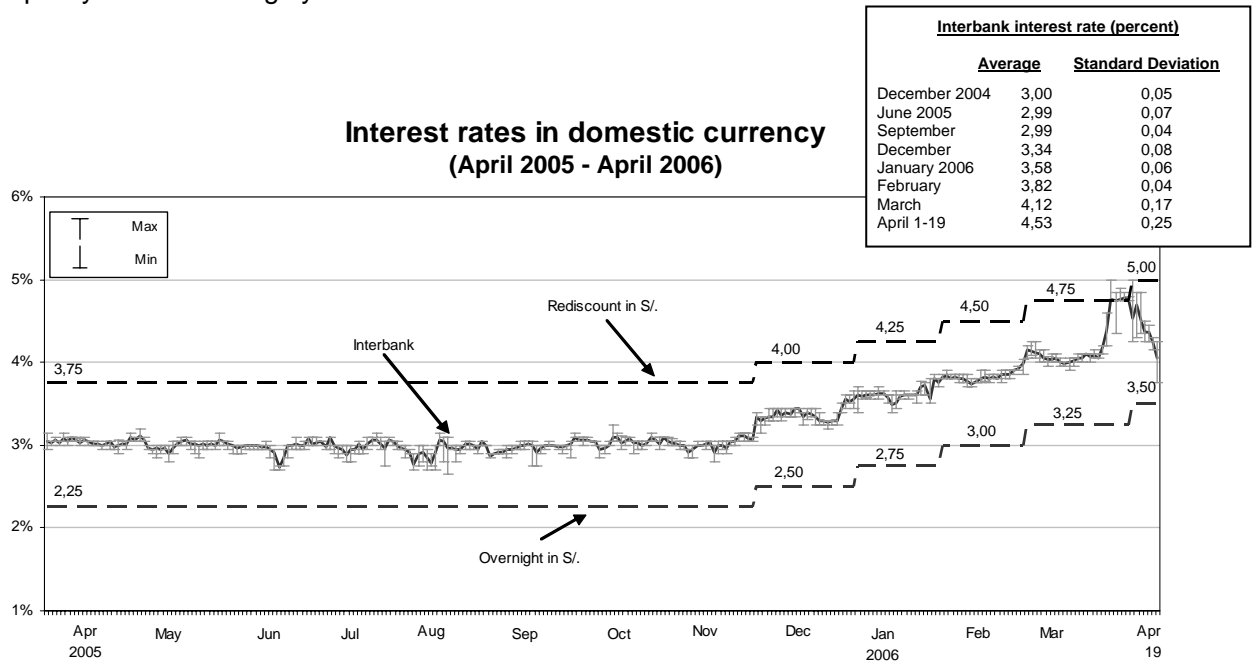
WEEKLY REPORT

Nº 16 – April 21, 2006

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Interbank Interest Rate: 4.05 percent on April 19

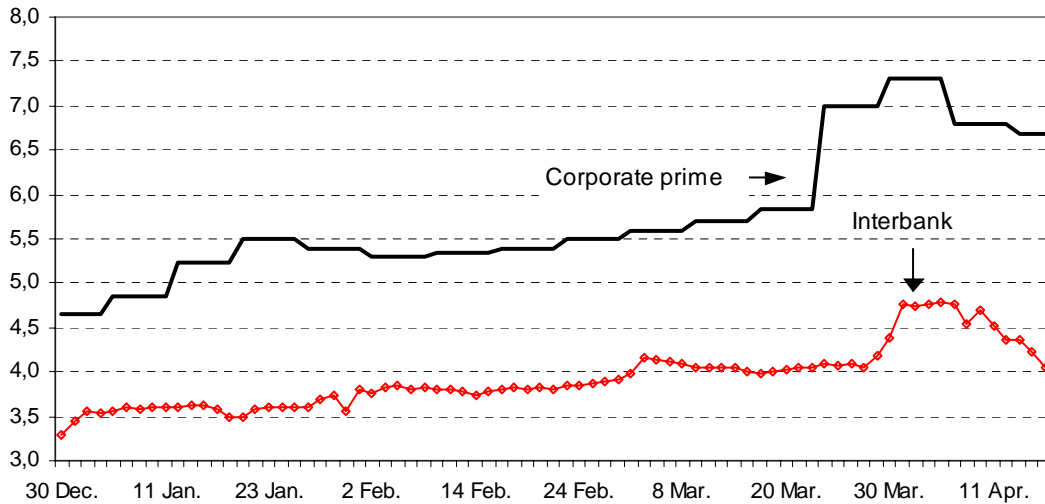
The interbank interest rate in domestic currency has showed a decreasing tendency throughout April, after reaching a maximum of 4.78 per cent on April 5 due to lower liquidity of the banking system associated with income tax payments. Thus, on 18 and April 19, the interbank interest rate decreased to 4.23 and 4.05 per cent, respectively; between other factors because of the flexibilization of the monetary instruments of the Central Bank that granted major possibilities of liquidity to the banking system.



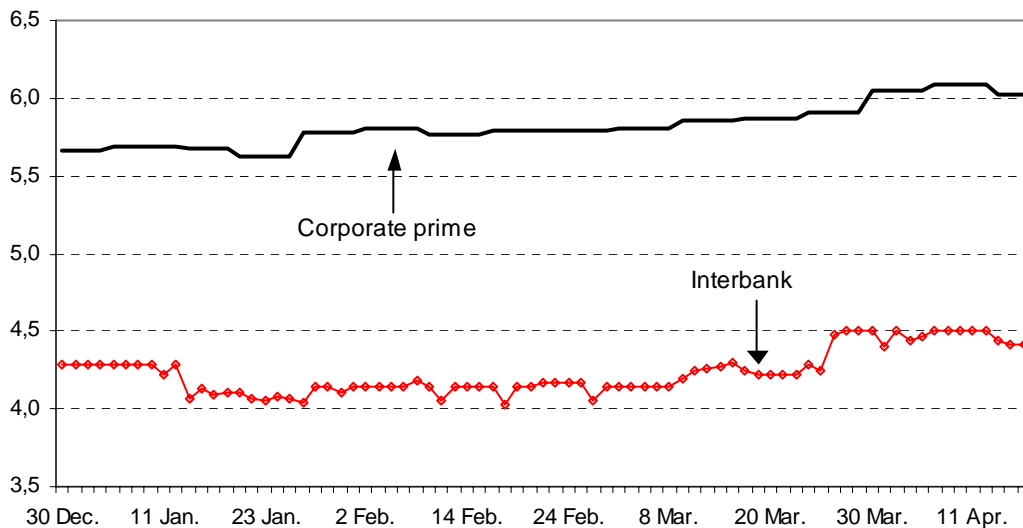
Domestic Currency Corporate Prime Interest Rate: 6,69 percent on April 19

Showing a similar behavior to the interbank interest rate, the 90-day corporate prime rate in soles diminished from a maximum level of 7.30 percent in the first week of April to 6.69 percent on April 19. On the other hand, the corporate prime rate in dollars has fluctuated in April between 6.02 and 6.09 percent in April, slightly higher than the level recorded in March.

Domestic currency interest rate: 2006



Foreign currency interest rate: 2006



Monetary Operations

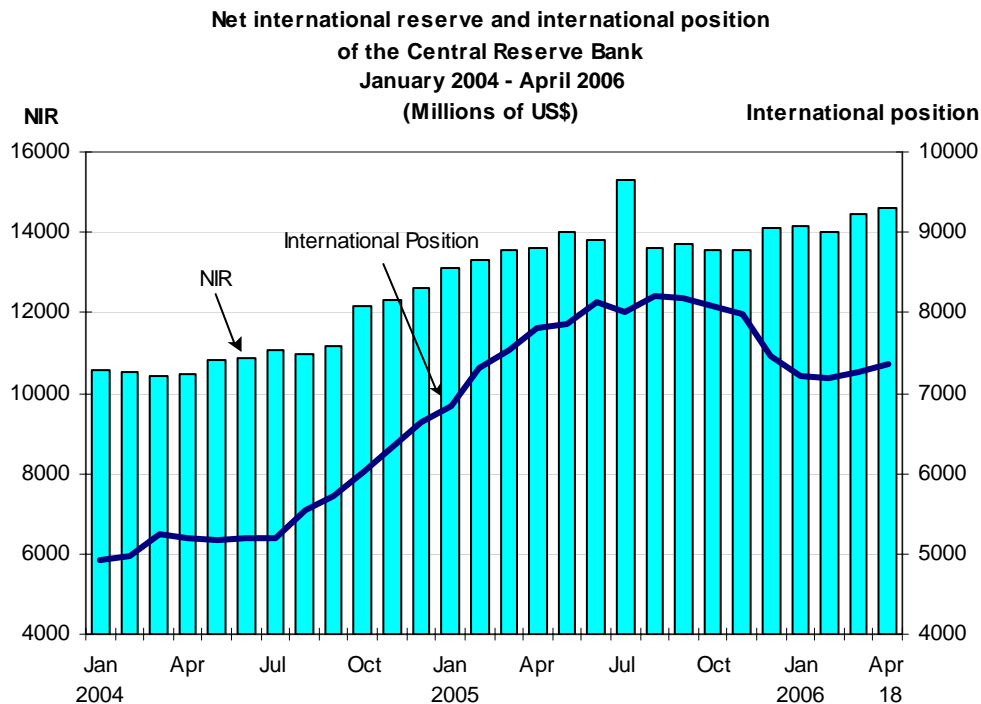
Between **April 12 and 19**, the Central Reserve Bank made the following operations:

- Auctions of temporary purchases of BCRP and BTP Certificates of Deposits for a daily average of S/. 271 million involving 1 day, 3 day, 1 week, 2 weeks and 1 month. The average interest rate ranged between 4.25 and 4.55 percent.
- Overnight deposits on April 12, 17, 18 and 19 for S/. 145.8, S/. 122, S/. 72 and S/. 171 million, respectively.

Growing Net International Reserves Reached US\$ 14 603 million

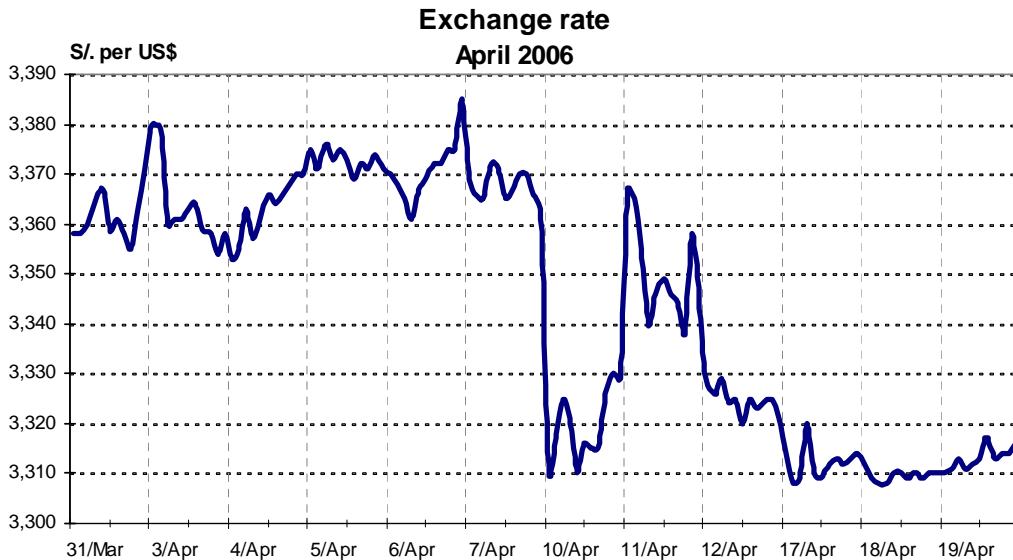
As of **April 18**, **net international reserves (NIR)** reached US\$ 14 603 million, increasing by US\$ 130 million the level recorded as of March 31, 2006. This is explained by variations in the price of gold and currencies (US\$ 90 million), investment yield by US\$ 14 million, higher financial system deposits in US\$ 12 million, the capitalization of profits from the FLAR (US\$ 9 million), higher deposits of the Insurance Fund's Deposit by US\$ 5 million and operations with ALADI by US\$ 2 million. This evolution was partially offset by lower public sector deposits in the Central Bank which decreased by US\$ 3 million.

Year-to-date, NIRs have increased by US\$ 506 million. On the other hand, the Central Bank's **international position** (US\$ 7 358 million) dropped by US\$ 92 million.



Exchange rate falls: S/. 3.316 per dollar

As of **April 19**, the interbank exchange rate appreciated 1,6 percent with respect to March 31, falling from S/. 3.371 to S/. 3.316 per dollar. After experiencing an increase in his volatility due to the uncertainty of the results of the electoral process, the exchange rate in the last 3 days has fluctuated between S/. 3.31 – S/. 3.32 per dollar. The last thing is because of a higher calmness of the economic agents.



From late March to April 18, the balance of net forward sales grew in US\$ 18 million, whereas the banks foreign exchange position decreased in US\$ 22 million.

BANK'S EXCHANGE POSITION
(Millions of US\$)

	December 2004	December 2005	January 2006	February	March	April 18
a. Net sales to the public (i-ii)	699	1 027	1 229	1 109	1 579	1 597
i. Forward sales to the public	1 163	1 813	2 092	1 880	2 426	2 340
ii. Forward purchases to the public	464	785	863	771	847	742
b. Bank's exchange position	340	480	411	485	581	559

Monetary Base as of April 15, 2006

The **monetary base** balance as of April 15 (S/. 11 610 million) increased in 5,4 percent (S/. 600 million) from end-March. In average terms, the annual growth rate of the monetary base in this period was 24,5 percent (21,9 percent in March).

By sources, the operations that contributed to the expansion of the monetary base included the higher temporary purchases of securities (S/. 677 million) and the lower public sector deposits (S/. 49 million). Conversely, the monetary base was reduced by higher financial system overnight deposits (S/. 126 million).

Banking System Monetary Accounts as of March 22, 2006

During the past 4 weeks, liquidity in **domestic currency** increased 1.1 percent (S/. 333 million), reaching a balance of S/. 29 453 million (an annual growth of 5.6 percent). Credit to the private sector in the same currency rose 0.8 percent (S/. 131 million) totaling S/. 16 227 million (an annual growth rate of 39.5 percent).

Liquidity in **foreign currency** decreased 0.1 percent (US\$ 10 million), thus showing a balance of US\$ 11 342 million (an annual growth rate of 17.5 percent). Credit to the private sector in the same currency grew 1.4 percent (US\$ 142 million) totaling US\$ 10 064 million (an annual growth rate of 1.5 percent).

END OF PERIOD MONETARY AGGREGATES OF THE BANKING SYSTEM												
	BASE MONETARY		LIQUIDITY IN D/C		CREDIT IN D/C		LIQUIDITY IN F/C		LIABILITIES 1/		CREDIT IN F/C	
	VAR.(%) MONTH	VAR.(%) YEAR	VAR.(%) MONTH	VAR.(%) YEAR	VAR.(%) MONTH	VAR.(%) YEAR	VAR.(%) MONTH	VAR.(%) YEAR	VAR.(%) MONTH	VAR.(%) YEAR	VAR.(%) MONTH	VAR.(%) YEAR
2003												
Dec.	11,5%	10,1%	3,6%	10,5%	-1,2%	5,1%	0,5%	-2,6%	-0,1%	-8,0%	-0,6%	-5,8%
2004												
Mar.	0,7%	16,6%	1,5%	12,9%	3,6%	6,3%	0,0%	-5,2%	-4,7%	8,8%	0,5%	-3,7%
Jun.	0,7%	19,2%	-0,1%	14,1%	0,8%	3,9%	3,0%	-1,5%	3,4%	28,4%	0,7%	-0,3%
Sep.	-1,0%	20,5%	2,8%	17,0%	1,6%	8,0%	-0,1%	1,3%	6,5%	30,6%	-1,2%	-0,6%
Dec.	14,9%	25,3%	5,7%	28,1%	1,0%	11,9%	0,8%	1,4%	1,6%	4,5%	1,1%	1,3%
2005												
Mar.	-0,2%	25,7%	3,7%	33,6%	2,8%	12,1%	-2,0%	2,2%	6,0%	27,0%	0,4%	3,4%
Jun.	1,9%	28,1%	2,2%	35,4%	0,8%	16,2%	-0,7%	4,9%	-4,0%	4,7%	1,5%	5,7%
Jul.	12,1%	30,6%	3,4%	36,4%	2,0%	17,1%	-0,6%	1,8%	5,9%	16,8%	0,6%	5,8%
Aug.	-5,1%	30,7%	-1,8%	32,3%	3,3%	20,5%	0,2%	3,9%	-5,0%	17,1%	-2,2%	4,8%
Sep.	-0,1%	31,8%	-0,6%	27,9%	2,0%	21,0%	1,5%	5,5%	-9,8%	-0,9%	-1,4%	4,6%
Oct.	1,2%	27,6%	1,1%	21,2%	3,6%	21,2%	0,2%	6,6%	-11,1%	6,3%	0,1%	5,4%
Nov.	0,7%	27,7%	1,6%	19,7%	5,4%	27,2%	2,8%	9,1%	9,9%	12,1%	2,0%	6,4%
Dec.	13,1%	25,7%	5,3%	19,2%	6,8%	34,6%	4,0%	12,4%	31,2%	44,8%	-0,5%	4,7%
2006												
Jan.	-7,2%	25,0%	-4,7%	13,3%	2,7%	38,3%	2,7%	14,8%	-27,2%	-15,5%	-3,9%	0,4%
Feb.	0,3%	22,9%	1,1%	10,3%	2,5%	41,2%	1,4%	17,0%	8,1%	0,8%	0,7%	1,3%
Mar.22	-0,2%	20,4%	1,1%	5,6%	0,8%	39,5%	-0,1%	17,5%	8,6%	-8,7%	1,4%	1,5%
Memo:												
Saldos al 22 de feb. (Mill.S/. ó Mill.US\$)	10 868		29 119		16 096		11 352		742		9 922	
Saldos al 22 de mar. (Mill.S/. ó Mill.US\$)	10 849		29 453		16 227		11 342		805		10 064	
1/ Pasivos externos de corto plazo de las empresas bancarias.												

Gross Domestic Product Grew 4.9 Percent in February

In **February**, the country's **GDP** grew 4.9 percent, accumulating as a result 56 months of consecutive growth. GDP growth in the first two months of the year logged a 4.7 percent rate, whereas domestic demand increased at a quicker pace than GDP showing an average growth of 7.2 percent.

Non-primary sectors contributed the most to February's outcome, particularly given the significant growth observed in construction (14.8 percent), energy and water (6.8 percent), trade (6.7 percent), services (4.9 percent), and non-primary manufacturing (3.8 percent).

Primary sectors experienced moderate growth rates. In the mining sector, the lower production of zinc and copper contrasted with a 11.4 percent increase in gold production. Primary manufacturing showed a higher output of sugar, canned and frozen fish products, and refined oil, but a lower production of non-ferrous metals and of fish meal due to the prohibition period. The higher production of poultry meat contributed to the growth of the agricultural sector, although this growth was tempered by a decrease in farming production resulting from crop delays in the case of some products and from insufficient rainfall in the case of other crops. In the fishing sector, the prohibition period undermined the growth experienced by fish preserves.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (Annual growth rates)

	February		January - February	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
Agriculture and Livestock	3,0	1,7	1,8	0,9
Agriculture	2,0	-1,0	0,1	-2,5
Livestock	4,2	4,9	3,9	4,8
Fishing	21,7	1,4	16,1	1,8
Mining and Fuel	-0,2	1,7	-0,1	3,7
Metallic mining	-2,8	1,5	-2,5	3,6
Natural gas and oil	36,3	4,4	33,0	5,6
Manufacturing	10,5	3,6	9,0	3,9
Based on raw materials	9,5	2,8	5,4	2,6
Non-primary	10,7	3,8	9,8	4,2
Electricity and water	1,8	6,8	3,7	6,7
Construction	3,9	14,8	4,3	14,4
Commerce	8,9	6,7	9,0	4,2
Other services	10,6	4,9	9,1	4,2
<u>GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA)</u>	<u>8,2</u>	<u>5,0</u>	<u>7,3</u>	<u>4,4</u>
Taxes on products and import duties	2,7	3,8	5,5	6,9
<u>GDP</u>	<u>7,7</u>	<u>4,9</u>	<u>7,1</u>	<u>4,7</u>
Primary sector GVA	3,1	1,9	2,0	2,3
Non-primary sector GVA	9,5	5,8	8,7	5,0
Domestic demand indicator	7,3	7,5	6,1	7,2

Agriculture and livestock grew 1.7 percent due to a higher production of poultry meat –as a result of a sustained local demand- and of agro export products, such as grapes and mango whose usual harvest period (November – January) was delayed due to lower temperatures in the northern coastal areas of the country. This evolution was partially offset by a lower production of potato and hard yellow corn –due to lower farm yield given the delay of the rainy season- and of rice, due to lower sowing in San Martin.

Fishing recorded a 1.4 percent growth given a greater extraction of both fresh fish and fish for conserves, thus counterbalancing the drop of extraction for fish meal and oil caused by the prohibition on fishing for anchovy. It is worth mentioning that fish meal quotations continued with their upward trend, rising from US\$ 829,5 per MT in February to US\$ 871,7 per MT in March given expectations of a lower global supply.

Mining and oil posted a 1.7 percent growth due to a higher production of gold, explained by the beginning of operations at the Alto Chicama mine in June 2005, and of iron, given higher levels of extraction achieved by Shougang in Ica. This outcome was counterbalanced by a lesser extraction of copper, mainly in the Antamina mine.

Manufacturing recorded a 2.8 percent increase in the manufacturing of raw material branches as a result of a higher production of several products including meat products, sugar, canned and frozen fish products, and refined oil. However, this outcome was tempered by a lower refining of non ferrous metals and, to a lesser degree, by a lower production of fish meal and oil.

Non-primary manufacturing increased 3.8 percent over the period, particularly due the following activities: publishing and printing services, thanks to the larger demand for commercial publicity pamphlets and political advertisement during the electoral campaign; metallic products for structural uses and explosives in the mining sector; beer and malt, given the participation of an important beer company in the market since May 2005; and majolica and steelmaking, given the dynamic expansion of construction.

Industries with higher increases February 2006

CIIU	February	
	Var. %	Contrib. % 1/
Printing	17,2	0,8
Manufacture of structural metal products	39,2	0,7
Explosives and natural and chemical essences	26,1	0,7
Beer & Malta	32,2	0,6
Ceramics	31,8	0,5
Basic chemicals	21,4	0,5
Pharmacy products	38,8	0,4
Other paper and paperboard products	16,1	0,3
Cement	8,8	0,3
Subtotal	22,3	4,8
Total	3,8	

1/ Percent contribution to non primary manufacturing

Source: Ministerio de la Producción.

The branches contributing the least to December's growth included: basic chemical substances, due to a lower production of natural colorants and chemicals; other garments, as the commercial strategy in this branch was reoriented to address markets demanding products of higher quality and price; and knit garments, due to lower exports.

Industries with higher decreases February 2005

CIIU	February	
	Var. %	Contrib. % 1/
Basic chemicals	-28,4	-0,8
Miscellaneous manufacturing products	-8,0	-0,6
Knitted fabrics	-9,6	-0,4
Manufacture of footwear	-69,5	-0,3
Furniture	-9,4	-0,2
Paper and cardboard	-12,2	-0,2
Subtotal	-13,1	-2,5

1/ Percent contribution to non primary manufacturing

Source: Ministerio de la Producción.

Construction grew 14.8 percent propelled by greater self-construction activities which are explained by the higher purchasing capacity resulting from a context of growing employment and low inflation rates. This was reflected by a 16.2 percent increase in domestic sale of cement, and by an increase in mortgage loans. In the public sector, important works continued to be carried out particularly by local and regional governments thanks to funds provided to said governments on account of mining and other royalties.

Employment in enterprises with 10 or more workers continued to grow nationwide at a rate of 6.3 percent in February, according to the Ministry of Labor. The higher increases were recorded in the provinces (7.6 percent), whereas employment in Lima grew by 5.9 percent.

The highest rates of employment growth were recorded in Chincha (23.2 percent), due to agro export activities (asparagus and grapes); Paita (13.9 percent), due to fish meal and canned fish production; Tarapoto (13.5 percent), due to aviculture; and Trujillo (10.6 percent) due to the higher production of asparagus.

Outlook for March 2006

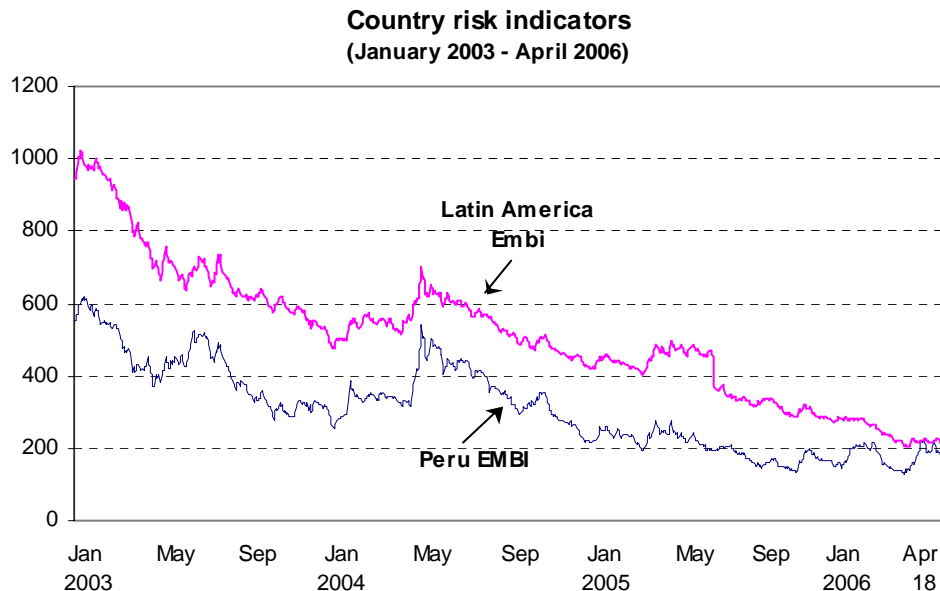
Currently available preliminary data on the sectors of oil, construction and electricity, relevant to the economic activity of February, is included below:

- Anchovy's extraction increased by 153 percent according to IMARPE.
- A 19.8 percent increase in domestic sales of cement, excluding the Yanacocha project, according to Asocem.
- An 8.7 percent increase was recorded in energy production, according to the COES.

International markets

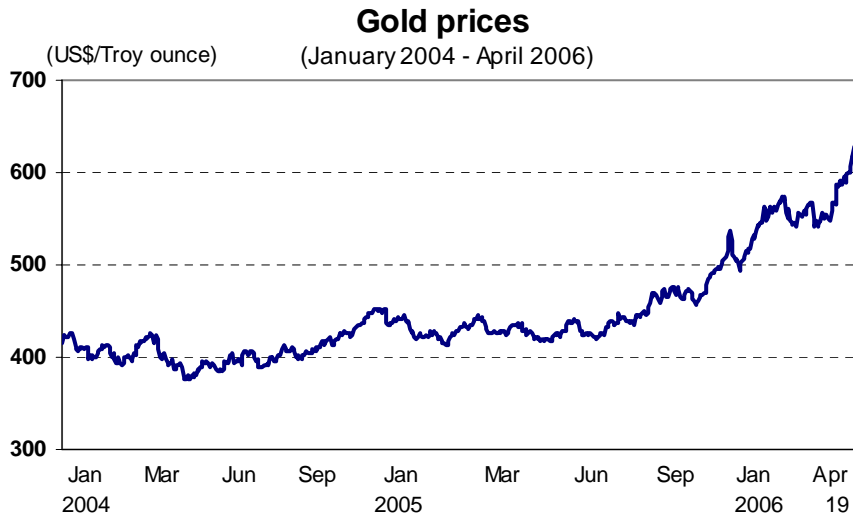
Country Risk decreases to 179 basic points

As of **April 19**, the country risk measured by the **EMBI+ Peru** spread declined from 187 basic points in late March to 179 basic points, although it showed some volatility (ups and downs) due to the electoral process. This evolution was influenced by some investment banks' better qualification of Peruvian sovereign bonds, which were somewhat lagging with respect to those of other countries in the region.

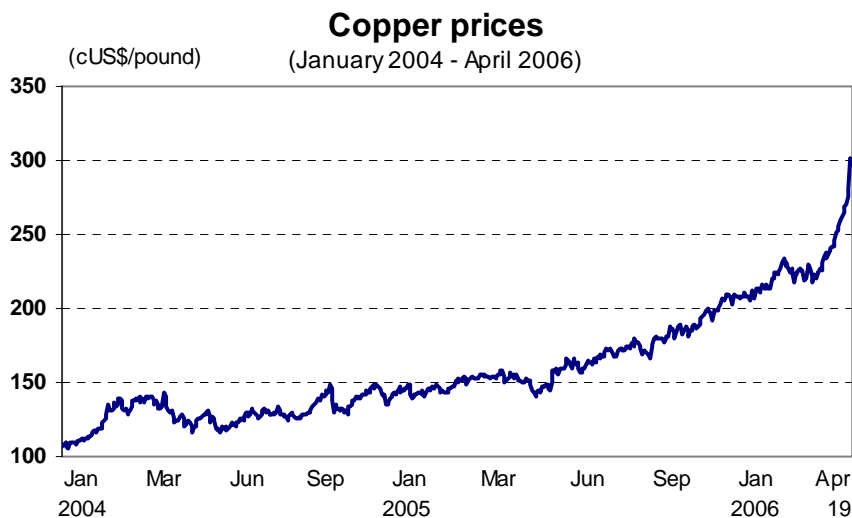


Commodities reach new maximum levels

From **April 12 to 19**, the **gold** quotation increased 4.9 percent, thus producing a new record for the past 25 years as the price rose from US\$ 600 to US\$ 629 per troy ounce. The price of **silver**, on the other hand, increased 13.2 percent (from US\$ 12.7 to US\$ 14.3 per troy ounce), and also represented a new maximum price in the last 23 years. This rise in commodity prices has been favored by a higher demand for investment funds which are sought as refuge for assets given the geopolitical tensions between the United States and Iran, the weakening of US dollar, and inflationary fears due to oil price rises.



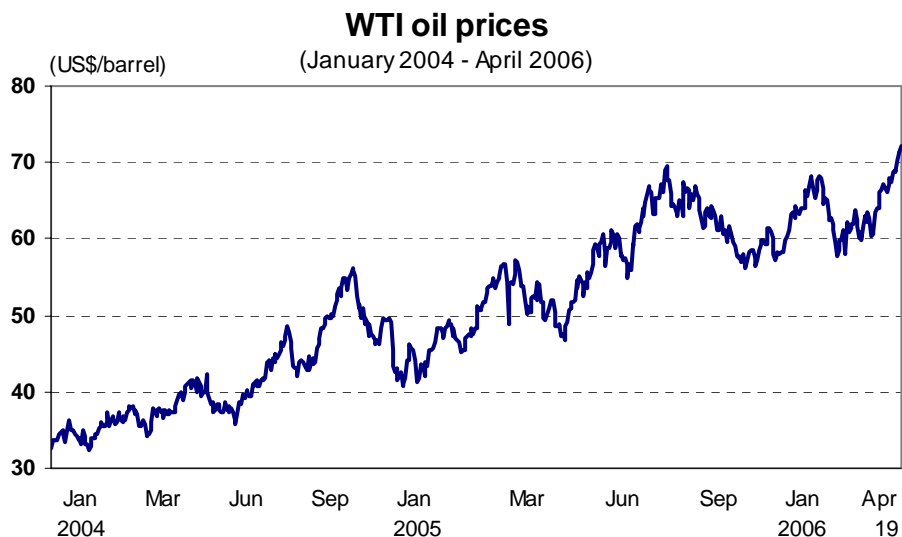
In the same period, the **copper** quotation increased 7.9 percent (to US\$ 2.98 per pound), having previously reached a new historic maximum of US \$ 3,01 per pound on April 18. Copper prices benefited from a physical demand for 2006 that was higher than the one originally estimated, especially after China, the first world consumer, posted a economic growth of 10.2 percent during the first quarter. In addition, the mine La Caridad, owned by Grupo Mexico, initiated its fourth week on strike. This prolonged strike is very likely to affect the company's compliance with copper shipments in May.



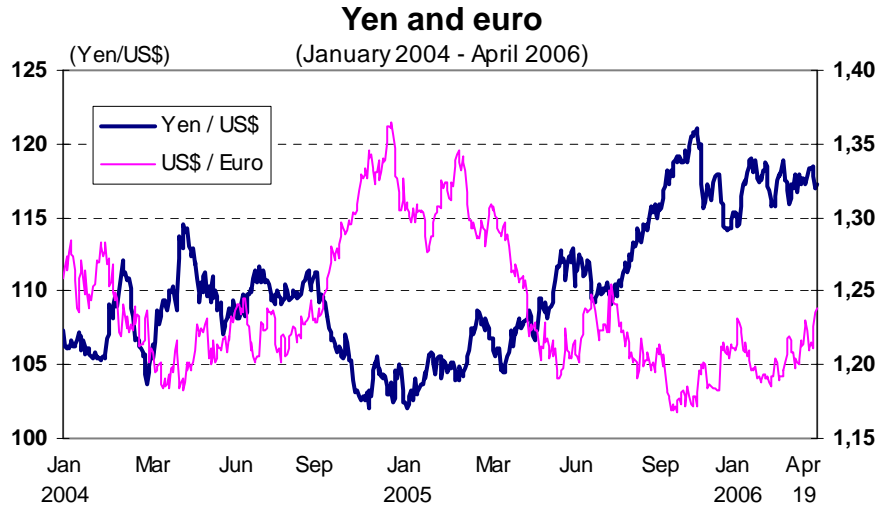
Likewise, the **zinc** quotation increased 5.4 percent, from US\$ 1.38 to US\$ 1.46 per pound (new historic maximum). In addition to the greater entry of investment funds to the commodity market, other factors affecting this evolution included the growth of China's economy, the strike at the Grupo Mexico-owned San Martin mine, and expectations that the zinc global market will continue to show a deficit in the following years. In this sense, the International Lead and Zinc Study Group reported that the global demand for zinc grew 9.6 percent in January and recorded a deficit of 42 thousand MT.



From **April 12 to 19**, the **WTI oil** price increased 5.2 percent, rising from US\$ 68.6 to US\$ 72.2 per barrel due to the geopolitical stresses generated by Iran' nuclear program and constant attacks to Nigeria's oil production. Moreover, the OPEC informed that member countries are not capable of increasing production in the event of a conflict with Iran. Additionally, concerns on whether US oil inventories will be adequate to respond to the higher demand for this product during the summer period in the northern hemisphere were also expressed.

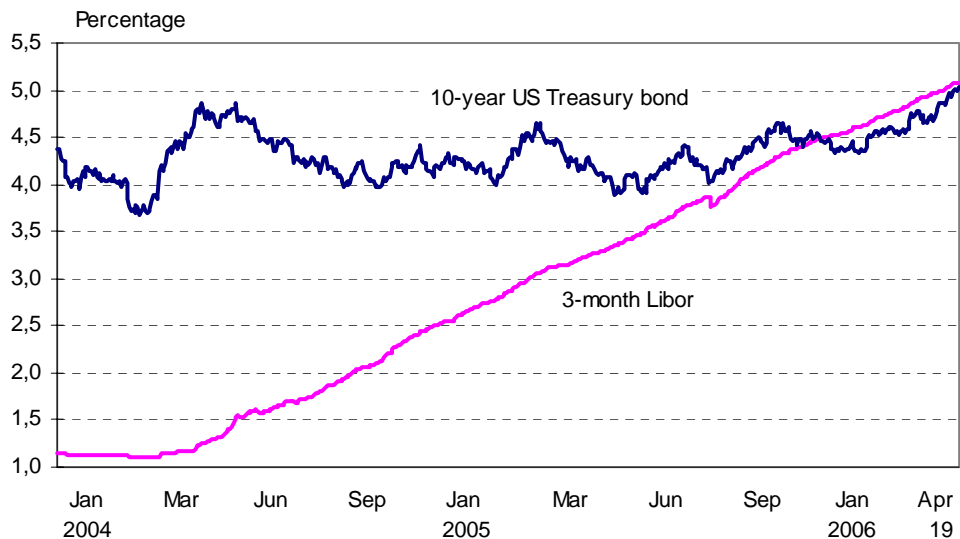


Under the period of analysis, the **US dollar** depreciated 2.3 percent with regard to the **euro** and 1,1 percent opposite to the **yen**. This evolution is explained because of the market expects that the Federal Reserve will soon stop raising interest rates, meanwhile the European Central Bank will increase its benchmark three more times this year to 3.25 percent.



Between **April 12 and 19**, the **3-month Libor** increased from 5,07 to 5,08 percent whereas the **yield of the US Treasuries with a 10-year maturity** did it from 4,98 to 5,02 percent. The price of the US Treasuries was affected by the increase of the US Consumer Price Index in 0,4 percent in March and a core inflation of 0,3 percent (the biggest increase since March 2005).

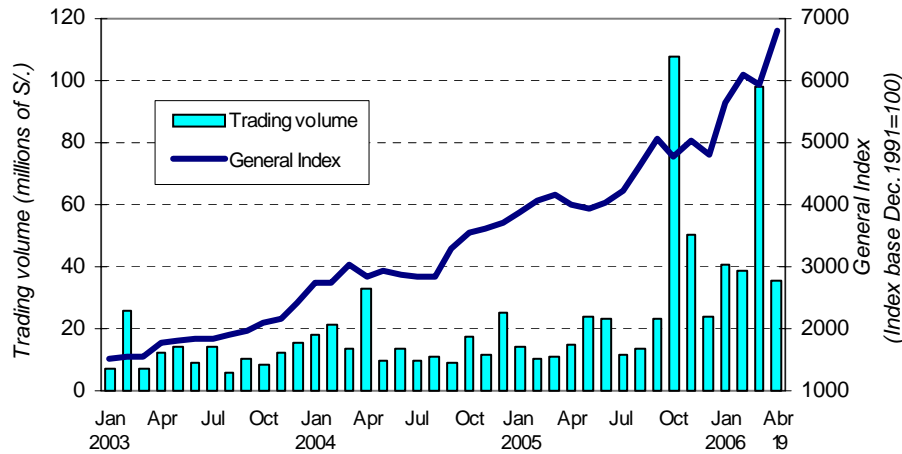
Libor and yield of 10-year matured US Treasury bond
(January 2004 - April 2006)



Lima Stock Exchange

As of **April 19**, the **General** and **Blue Chip** indices of Lima Stock Exchange augmented 14.9 and 17.1 percent, respectively. The rise of the stock exchange indexes in the last weeks owed to the upturn of the mining companies stocks, which were lagging with respect to the prices of the main metals (gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead and tin). Also, exists in the market a great expectation for the publication of the financial statements of the first quarter of 2006 which deadline is April 28. So far this year, these indices have increased 41.7 and 49.9 percent, respectively.

Lima Stock Exchange indicators
(January 2003 - April 2006)



Resumen de Indicadores Económicos / Summary of Economic Indicators

	2005						2006											
	MAR.	JUN.	SET.	OCT.	NOV.	DIC.	Ene.	Feb	31 Mar.	Mar	10 Abr.	11 Abr.	12 Abr.	17 Abr.	18 Abr.	19 Abr.	Abr.	
RESERVAS INTERNACIONALES (Mills. US\$) / INTERNATIONAL RESERVES																		
Posición de cambio / <i>Net international position</i>	7 545	8 127	8 192	8 077	7 976	7 450	7 220	7 180	7 257	75	7 286	7 292	7 289	7 336	7 358		101	
Reservas internacionales netas / <i>Net international reserves</i>	13 555	13 818	13 695	13 547	13 543	14 097	14 139	13 989	14 472	491	14 572	14 618	14 542	14 559	14 603		130	
Depósitos del sistema financiero en el BCRP / <i>Financial system deposits at BCRP</i>	2 854	2 836	2 984	3 040	3 234	4 165	4 543	4 630	5 129	508	5 202	5 247	5 143	5 151	5 142		12	
Empresas bancarias / <i>Banks</i>	2 748	2 684	2 876	2 922	3 155	4 076	4 446	4 452	4 964	494	5 029	5 040	4 933	4 938	4 926		-38	
Banco de la Nación / <i>Banco de la Nación</i>	46	96	56	58	18	33	31	117	99	5	95	130	135	133	136		37	
Resto de instituciones financieras / <i>Other financial institutions</i>	60	56	52	59	61	57	66	61	67	9	78	77	75	80	79		12	
Depósitos del sector público en el BCRP / <i>Public sector deposits at BCRP *</i>	3 199	2 913	2 572	2 498	2 407	2 533	2 433	2 246	2 129	-138	2 125	2 120	2 150	2 109	2 126		-3	
OPERACIONES CAMBIARIAS BCR (MILL. US\$) / BCRP FOREIGN OPERATIONS																		
Compras netas en Mesa de Negociación / <i>Net purchases of foreign currency</i>	260	265	-25	-125	-109	-581	-377	-2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Operaciones swaps netas / <i>Net swap operations</i>	360	365	33	-34	-53	-345	-355	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Operaciones con el Sector Público / <i>Public sector</i>	-100	-100	-58	-91	-56	-237	-22	-60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TIPO DE CAMBIO (S/. por US\$) / EXCHANGE RATE																		
Compra interbancario / <i>Interbank</i>	Promedio / <i>Average</i>	3.258	3.252	3.206	3.379	3.376	3.423	3.391	3.287	3.356	3.338	3.310	3.344	3.315	3.309	3.308	3.311	3.337
Venta Interbancario / <i>Interbank Ask</i>	Apertura / <i>Opening</i>	3.260	3.253	3.308	3.381	3.377	3.427	3.397	3.291	3.350	3.343	3.315	3.368	3.360	3.319	3.315	3.311	3.350
	Mediodía / <i>Midday</i>	3.260	3.254	3.309	3.382	3.378	3.425	3.394	3.289	3.361	3.343	3.315	3.346	3.325	3.312	3.309	3.317	3.342
	Cierre / <i>Close</i>	3.260	3.253	3.309	3.382	3.378	3.424	3.392	3.289	3.371	3.342	3.329	3.345	3.321	3.314	3.310	3.316	3.344
	Promedio / <i>Average</i>	3.260	3.253	3.309	3.382	3.378	3.426	3.395	3.289	3.360	3.344	3.319	3.352	3.328	3.313	3.310	3.313	3.343
Sistema Bancario (SBS) / <i>Banking System</i>	Compra / <i>Bid</i>	3.258	3.252	3.307	3.380	3.375	3.423	3.392	3.288	3.356	3.338	3.323	3.344	3.327	3.314	3.308	3.310	3.341
	Venta / <i>Ask</i>	3.260	3.253	3.308	3.382	3.377	3.425	3.394	3.290	3.358	3.340	3.323	3.351	3.329	3.315	3.309	3.312	3.342
Índice de tipo de cambio real (1994=100) / <i>Real exchange rate Index (1994=100)</i>		104.9	103.2	107.3	108.8	107.8	109.1	108.9	105.0		106.5							
INDICADORES MONETARIOS / MONETARY INDICATORS																		
Moneda nacional / Domestic currency																		
Emisión Primaria / <i>Monetary base</i>	(Var. % mensual) / (% monthly change)	-0.2	1.9	-0.1	1.2	0.7	13.1	-7.2	0.3	0.8	0.8							
	(Var. % últimos 12 meses) / (% 12-month change)	25.7	28.1	31.8	27.6	27.7	25.7	25.0	22.9	24.2	24.2							
Oferta monetaria / <i>Money supply</i>	(Var. % mensual) / (% monthly change)	3.7	2.2	-0.6	1.1	1.8	5.2	-4.8	1.1									
	(Var. % últimos 12 meses) / (% 12-month change)	33.6	35.4	27.9	21.2	19.9	19.4	13.3	10.3									
Crédito sector privado / <i>Crédit to the private sector</i>	(Var. % mensual) / (% monthly change)	2.8	0.8	2.0	3.6	5.4	6.8	2.7	2.5									
	(Var. % últimos 12 meses) / (% 12-month change)	12.1	16.2	21.0	21.2	27.2	34.5	38.3	41.2									
TOSE saldo fin de período (Var. % acum. en el mes) / <i>TOSE balance (% change)</i>		8.7	3.2	0.5	0.0	2.3	-0.7	-0.4	1.7	5.9	5.9	-5.4	-5.1	-5.4	-6.3			
Superávit de encaje promedio (% respecto al TOSE) / <i>Average reserve surplus (% of TOSE)</i>		0.5	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.4			
Cuenta corriente de los bancos (saldo mill. S/) / <i>Banks' current account (balance)</i>		271	278	286	294	295	312	315	257	170	275	655	774	400	84	244	103	
Créditos por regulación monetaria (millones de S/) / <i>Rediscounts (Millions of S/)</i>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Depósitos públicos en el BCRP (millones S/) / <i>Public sector deposits at the BCRP (Mills.S/)</i>		2 619	4 985	5 169	5 180	5 484	4 738	5 190	5 115	6 685	6 685	7 554	6 974	6 933	7 222	6 952	n.d.	
Certificados de Depósitos BCRP (saldo Mill.S/) / <i>CDBCRP balance (Millions of S/)</i>		11 261	10 465	9 738	9 045	8 616	7 676	6 991	6 321	5 491	5 491	5 491	5 491	5 491	5 491	5 491	5 276	
CD Reajustables BCRP (saldo Mill.S/) / <i>CDBCRP repos</i>		0	0	0	170	170	1 202	1 232	1 232	1 197	1 197	1 197	1 197	1 197	1 197	1 197	1 197	
Operaciones de reporte (saldo Mill. S/) / <i>repos (Balance millions of S/)</i>		0	0	0	65	180	2 850	3 035	2 304	3 050	3 050	4 527	4 202	4 024	3 828	3 567	3 547	
TAMN / <i>Average lending rates in domestic currency</i>		26.24	25.99	25.59	24.61	24.49	23.63	24.14	24.08	24.10	24.28	24.07	24.25	24.02	24.96	24.10	24.06	24.30
Préstamos y descuentos hasta 360 días / <i>Loans & discount</i>		15.54	15.51	14.67	14.42	14.43	13.93	14.04	14.33	14.53	14.60	14.36	14.38	14.41	14.42	14.48	14.42	14.41
Interbancaria / <i>Interbank</i>		2.93	2.99	2.99	3.04	3.02	3.34	3.58	3.82	4.76	4.12	4.69	4.51	4.36	4.37	4.23	4.05	4.53
Preferencial corporativa a 90 días / <i>Corporate Prime</i>		3.98	3.92	3.80	3.96	4.00	4.37	5.13	5.38	7.30	5.92	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.69	6.69	6.69	6.91
Operaciones de reporte con CDBCRP / <i>CDBCRP repos</i>		s.m.	s.m.	s.m.	3.18	3.19	3.25	3.71	3.91	4.56	4.56	4.73	4.78	4.80	4.74	4.77	4.77	
Créditos por regulación monetaria / <i>Rediscounts **</i>		3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	4.75	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
Del saldo de CDBCRP / <i>CDBCRP balance</i>		4.48	4.59	4.64	4.68	4.68	4.72	4.80	4.83	4.86	4.86	4.86	4.86	4.86	4.86	4.86	4.86	
Moneda extranjera / foreign currency																		
Crédito sector privado / <i>Crédit to the private sector</i>	(Var. % mensual) / (% monthly change)	0.4	1.5	-1.4	0.1	1.9	-0.4	-3.9	0.7									
	(Var. % últimos 12 meses) / (% 12-month change)	3.4	5.7	4.6	5.4	6.3	4.8	0.4	1.3									
TOSE saldo fin de período (Var. % acum. en el mes) / <i>TOSE balance (% change)</i>		1.1	-0.5	1.1	-0.1	2.8	7.5	-1.6	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.8			
Superávit de encaje promedio (% respecto al TOSE) / <i>Average reserve surplus (% of TOSE)</i>		0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	13.1	13.3	6.0	6.3			
Créditos por regulación monetaria (millones de US dólares) / <i>Rediscounts</i>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TAMEX / <i>Average lending rates in foreign currency</i>		9.62	9.67	10.01	10.14	10.28	10.41	10.60	10.63	10.53	10.62	10.49	10.56	10.48	10.48	10.56	10.52	10.54
Préstamos y descuentos hasta 360 días / <i>Loans & discount</i>		8.30	8.31	8.90	9.01	9.23	9.37	9.66	9.82	9.67	9.73	9.68	9.68	9.66	9.67	9.65	9.66	9.67
Interbancaria / <i>Interbank</i>		2.60	2.87	3.52	3.59	4.04	4.19	4.14	4.12	4.40	4.25	4.50	4.51	4.50	4.44	4.42	4.42	4.47
Preferencial corporativa a 90 días / <i>Corporate Prime</i>		3.30	3.94	4.39	4.79	5.07	5.51	5.69	5.79	6.05	5.85	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.02	6.02	6.02	6.06
Créditos por regulación monetaria / <i>Rediscounts ***</i>		s.m.	s.m.	s.m.	s.m.	s.m.	s.m.	s.m.	s.m.	s.m.	s.m.	s.m.	s.m.	s.m.	s.m.	s.m.	s.m.	
INDICADORES BURSÁTILES / STOCK MARKET INDICES																		
Índice General Bursátil (Var. %) / <i>General Index (% change)</i>		2.0	2.9	10.0	-6.0	5.7	-4.6	17.3	7.9	-0.5	-2.6	2.3	-1.8	4.1	2.6	2.7	-0.1	14.9
Índice Selectivo Bursátil (Var. %) / <i>Blue Chip Index (% change)</i>		1.9	1.6	9.6	-5.6	6.8	-4.9	22.0	7.6	-0.7	-2.4	2.2	-1.7	4.6	3.1	2.6	-0.2	17.1
Monto negociado en acciones (Mill. S/) - Prom. diario		10.9	23.4	23.2	107.6	51.3	23.7	40.7	38.6	20.1	98.1	53.5	24.0	79.1	27.5	41.9	29.2	35.6
INFLACION (%) / INFLATION (%)																		
Inflación mensual / <i>Monthly</i>		0.65	0.26	-0.09	0.14	0.07	0.42	0.50	0.55		0.46							
Inflación últimos 12 meses / <i>% 12 months change</i>		1.88	1.48	1.11	1.28	1.06	1.49	1.90	2.70		2.50							
GOBIERNO CENTRAL (MILL. S/) / CENTRAL GOVERNMENT (Mills. of S/)																		
Resultado primario / <i>Primary balance</i>		811	480	179	158	330	-2 437	1 916	486									
Ingresos corrientes / <i>Current revenue</i>		3 494	3 223	3 446	3 420	3 554	3 641	4 279	3 339									
Gastos no financieros / <i>Non-financial expenditure</i>		2 687	2 751	3 281	3 280	3 240	6 120	2 436	2 855									
COMERCIO EXTERIOR (Mills. US\$) / FOREIGN TRADE (Mills. of US\$)																		
Balanza Comercial / <i>Trade balance</i>		416	474	461	379	418	879	337	384									
Exportaciones / <i>Exports</i>		1 351	1 432	1 484	1 466	1 525	1 932	1 419	1 418									
Importaciones / <i>Imports</i>		936	958	1 023	1 088	1 107	1 053	1 082	1 034									
PRODUCTO BRUTO INTERNO (Índice 1994=100) / GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT																		
Variac. %, respecto al mismo mes del año anterior / <i>Annual rate of growth (12 months)</i>		5.0	5.4	6.2	7.6	8.0	7.4	4.4	4.9									
COTIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES / INTERNATIONAL QUOTATIONS																		
LIBOR a tres meses (%) / <i>LIBOR 3-month (%)</i>		3.02	3.42	3.90	4.16	4.34	4.49	4.60	4.76	5.00	4.92	5.05	5.05	5.07	5.08	5.08	5.08	5.04
Dow Jones (Var %) / <i>(% change)</i>		-2.44	-1.84	1.44	-0.94	3.21	-0.82	1.37	1.18	-0.37	1.07	0.19	-0.46	0.36	-0.57			