










**Indicators**

-  NIRs: US\$ 34,853 million on September 23
-  Interbank interest rate at 6.41 percent on September 23
-  Exchange rate: S/. 2.970 per US\$ 1 on September 26
-  Credit to the private sector grew 3.6 percent in August
-  Economic deficit of S/. 1,273 million in August
-  Country risk at 262 bps on September 23
-  LSE fell 12.5 percent as of September 23

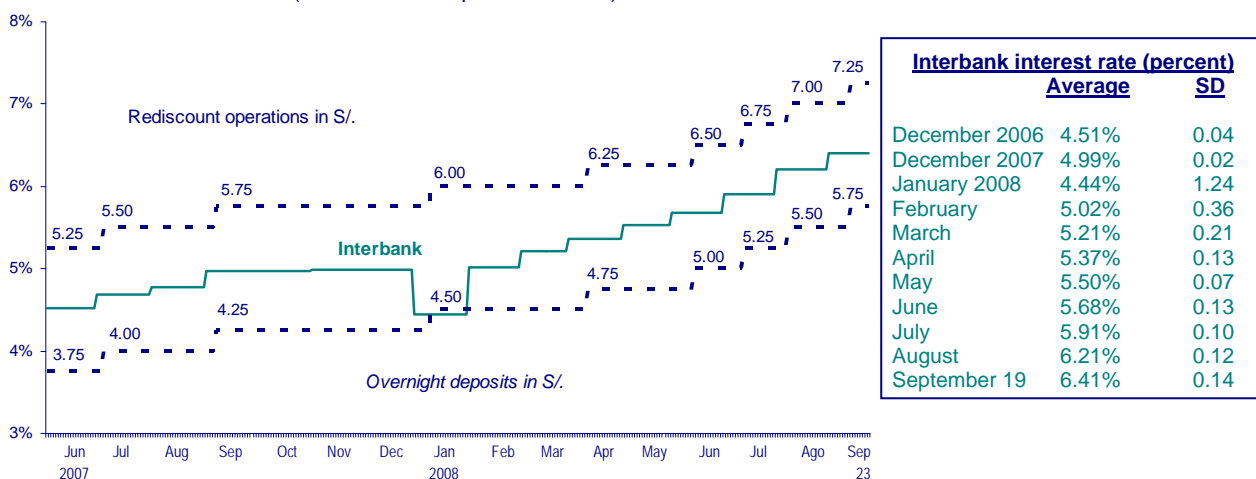
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**Interbank interest rate: 6.41 percent on September 23**

The average daily interbank interest rate in domestic currency between September 1 and 23 was 6.41 percent –higher than the average rate of August (6.21 percent).

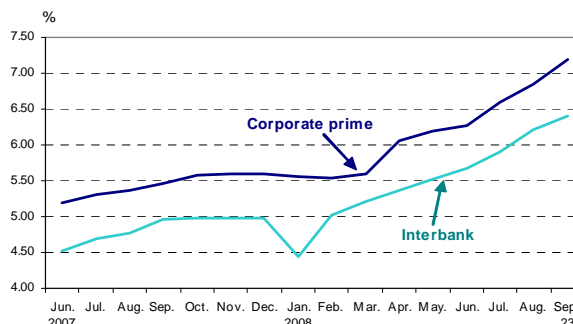
**INTEREST RATES IN DOMESTIC CURRENCY**  
(June 2007 - September 2008)



**Corporate prime rate in soles fell to 7.27 percent**

Between **September 17 and 23**, the daily average of the 90-day corporate prime rate in domestic currency fell from 7.29 to 7.27 percent, while this rate in dollars rose from 6.14 to 6.16 percent.

**INTEREST RATE IN DOMESTIC CURRENCY**



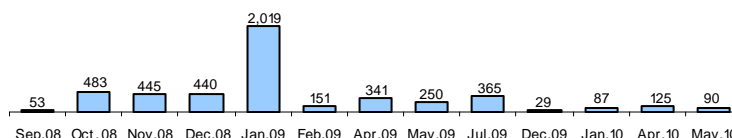
## Monetary operations

Between **September 17 and 23**, the Central Bank made the following operations: i) auctions of temporary purchases of securities for a total of S/. 800 million; ii) auctions of 1-day BCRP Certificates of Deposit with Restricted Negotiation (CDBCRP-NR) for a total of S/. 400 million on September 18. The interest rate on these operations, which amounted to S/. 14,740 million, was 6.24 percent; iii) sales of foreign currency (US\$ 159 million), and iv) overnight deposits in domestic currency for a total of S/. 921 million.

The total balance of BCRP CDs amounts to S/. 11,917 million, of which S/. 4,877 million (41 percent) are held by non-residents. Most of the former are due by January 2009.

**SCHEDULE OF MATURITIES OF CDBCRPS HELD BY NON-RESIDENTS**

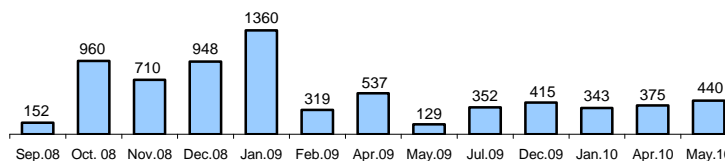
(Balances in millions of nuevos soles)



On the other hand, S/. 7,040 million (59 percent) are held by residents.

**SCHEDULE OF MATURITIES OF BCRPCDs HELD BY RESIDENTS**

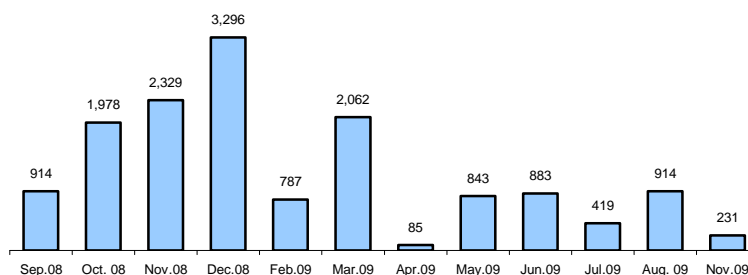
(Balances in millions of nuevos soles)



The total balance of BCRP Certificates of Deposit of Restricted Negotiation (CDBCRP-NR) amounted to S/. 14,740 million. Moreover, 58 percent of these CDs are due by December 2008.

**SCHEDULE OF MATURITIES OF BCRP CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT WITH RESTRICTED NEGOCIATION**

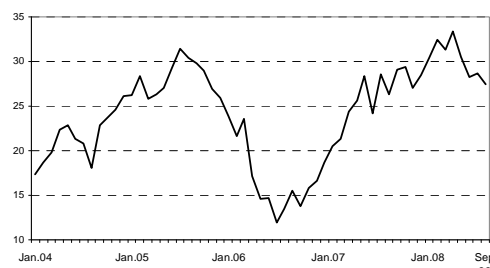
(Balances in millions of nuevos soles)



## Demand for currency

Between September 16 and 22, the **demand for currency** declined by S/. 140 million and net maturities of CDBCRP-NR amounted to S/. 300 million. In this context, the BCRP withdrew liquidity from the interbank market by selling US\$ 418 million (S/. 1,236 million). Moreover, the public sector accumulated deposits for a total of S/. 658 million, while banks' reserve requirements at the BCRP declined by S/. 1,679 million.

**CURRENCY**  
(Annual percentage change)



BCRP OPERATIONS (Millions of nuevos soles)	FLOWS				STOCKS		
	From 09/16 to 09/22	Aug-08	Sep-08 *	Annual Cumulated	Dec-31-07	Aug-31-08	Sep-08-22
<b>I. NET INTERNATIONAL POSITION</b> (Millions of US\$)	<b>-1,063</b>	<b>-1,138</b>	<b>-4,477</b>	<b>16,048</b>	<b>58,865</b>	<b>78,904</b>	<b>74,212</b>
<b>A. Foreign Exchange Operations</b>	<b>-468</b>	<b>-117</b>	<b>-1,630</b>	<b>4,850</b>	<b>19,622</b>	<b>26,747</b>	<b>25,242</b>
1. Over the Counter Operations	-418	0	-1,580	6,869			
2. Swaps	0	0	0	0			
3. Public Sector	-50	-117	-50	-2,060			
4. Other operations	0	0	0	41			
<b>B. Rest of Operations</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>-280</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>771</b>			
<b>II. NET INTERNAL ASSETS</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>3,967</b>	<b>-15,311</b>	<b>-44,008</b>	<b>-62,800</b>	<b>-58,617</b>
<b>A. Monetary operations</b>	<b>-437</b>	<b>-198</b>	<b>5,413</b>	<b>-12,573</b>	<b>-38,714</b>	<b>-56,693</b>	<b>-51,281</b>
1. Sterilization	-437	-198	5,413	-12,573	-38,714	-56,693	-51,281
a. Public Sector Deposits in soles	-658	-1,014	-1,943	-6,901	-16,924	-21,882	-23,824
b. BCRP Certificates of Deposit (CDBCRP)	0	960	0	9,541	-21,458	-11,917	-11,917
d. BCRP Certificates of Deposit with restricted negotiation	300	-635	7,366	-14,740	0	-22,107	-14,740
e. Term Deposits	0	0	0	-283	0	-283	-283
f. Overnight Deposits	-78	491	-11	-94	-20	-104	-114
g. Other operations	0	0	0	-96	-312	-401	-401
2. Injection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. Reserve Requirements in DC **	1,679	403	-1,225	-2,917	-2,922	-4,614	-5,839
C. Rest	-319	967	-221	180			
<b>III. CURRENCY **</b>	<b>-140</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-510</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>14,857</b>	<b>16,104</b>	<b>15,594</b>
(Monthly percentage change)					13.0%	0.2%	-3.2%
(Accumulated percentage change)					27.1%	8.4%	5.0%
(YoY)					27.1%	28.9%	27.4%

\* As of September 22, 2008

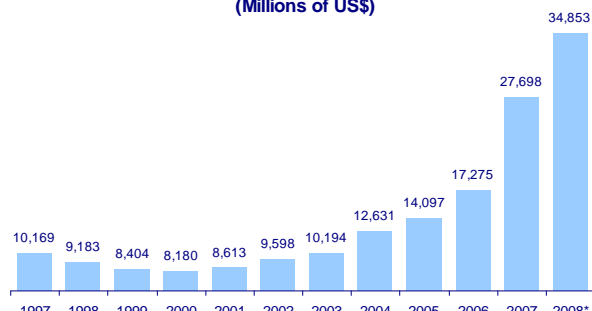
\*\* Preliminary data

A total of S/. 51,281 million, equivalent to 329 percent of currency in circulation, was sterilized. This amount is broken down as follows: public sector deposits (S/. 23,824 million), BCRP Certificates of Deposit (S/. 11,917 million), BCRP Certificates of Deposit of restricted negotiation (S/. 14,740 million), and BCRP term deposits (S/. 283 million). The average remaining maturity term for CDBCRP-NR and for total sterilization instruments as of September 22 is 124 days and 147 days respectively.

## International reserves amounted to US\$ 34,853 million on September 23

In the current international context of high financial volatility, Peru maintains a sound international reserve position. Net international reserves (NIRs) at **September 23** amounted to US\$ 34,853 million. This amount is US\$ 7,164 million higher than the one recorded at end 2007 and 65 million lower than that of end August. The international position of the BCRP on **September 23** was US\$ 25,217 million, a figure US\$ 5,596 million higher than the one registered at end 2007.

NET INTERNATIONAL RESERVES ACCUMULATED  
(Millions of US\$)

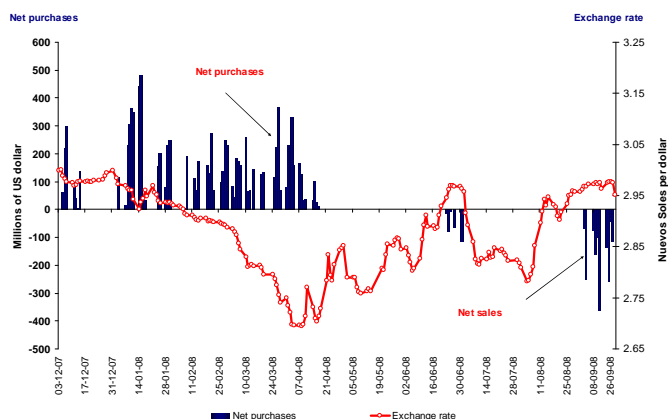


\* As of September 23

## Exchange rate: S/. 2.970 per US dollar

**So far this month**, the nuevo sol has appreciated 0.5 percent, reaching an average interbank ask price of S/. 2.970 per dollar. Sales of foreign currency carried out by the BCRP during this month amount to US\$ 1,580 million. It should be pointed out that the Central Bank did not intervene in the exchange market on September 1, 5, 12 and between September 19 and 26.

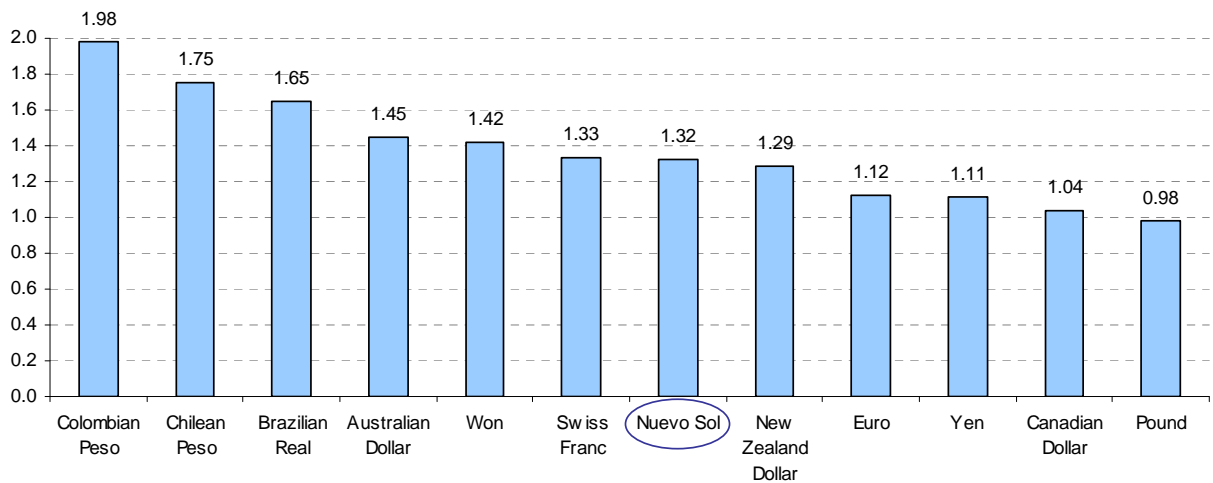
EXCHANGE RATE AND NET DOLLAR PURCHASE



The BCRP interventions in the exchange market this year have been aimed at reducing the volatility of exchange, both in the period when strong appreciatory pressures were observed (i.e. the first quarter) and in the period when these pressures reversed. As a result of this, exchange variability in Peru has been lower not only than in the rest of countries in the region, but also lower than in other developed countries.

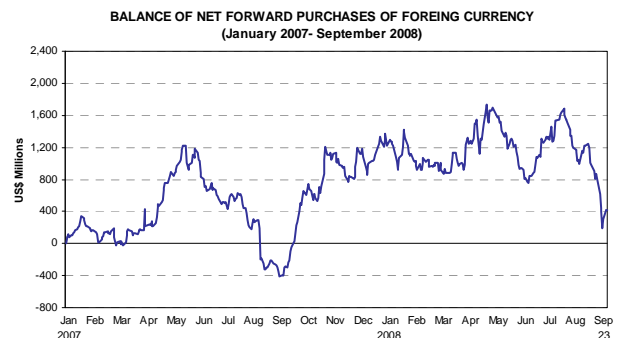
So far this year, the Peruvian currency has shown a rate of variability of 1.32, reflecting a lower variability of exchange than the one observed in other countries in the region, such as Chile (1.98), Colombia (1.75), and Brazil (1.65), for example. Moreover, the nuevo sol showed a lower variability of exchange than other developed countries such as Australia (1.45), Korea (1.42), and Switzerland (1.33).

**VARIABILITY COEFFICIENT OF EXCHANGE RATE\*: 2008**  
(January 2008 - September 16, 2008)



(\*). Defined by the standard deviation ratio of exchange rate daily data respect to its monthly average.

**Between September 16 and 23**, banks' balance of net forward purchases of foreign currency declined by US\$ 28.9 million. During the month of September, the balance of net forward purchases accumulated a reduction of US\$ 808.2 million.



**MATURITIES OF BANKS' FORWARD WITH THE PUBLIC**  
(In thousands of US Dollars)

Mes	Purchased (P)	Sold (S)	Net Purchases (P) - (S)
From 24 to 30 Setiembre	788	734	54
October	1,885	1,853	32
November	822	547	275
December	596	379	216
January 2009	644	631	12
From February 2009 to October 2010	1,040	1,229	-189
<b>Balance as of september 23, 2008</b>	<b>5,774</b>	<b>5,374</b>	<b>400</b>

The balance of net forward purchases at **September 23** amounted to US\$ 400 million, of which US\$ 361 million (90 percent) are operations with maturities due in September, October, and November 2008.

## Liquidity and credit to the private sector at August 31

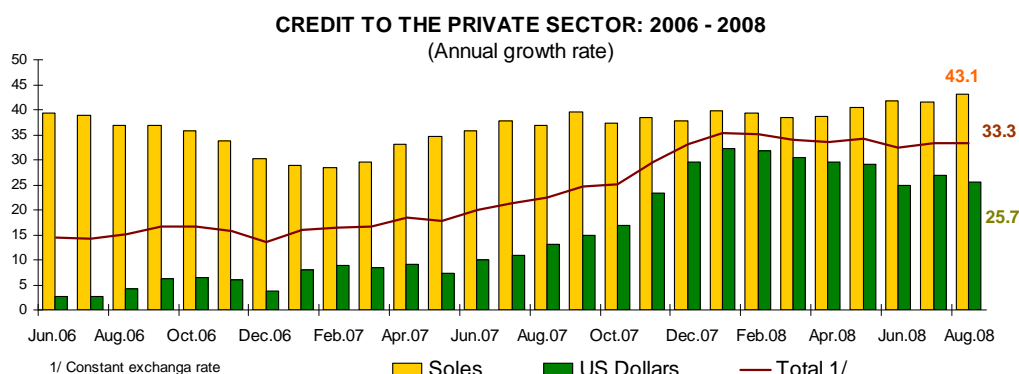
In August, liquidity in **domestic currency** increased 1.1 percent (S/. 593 million) and amounted to S/. 55,744 million (last 12-month growth of 45.2 percent). Credit to the private sector in domestic currency grew 2.3 percent (S/. 960 million) and amounted to S/. 42,086 million (last 12-month growth of 43.1 percent).

Liquidity in **foreign currency** grew 2.2 percent (US\$ 293 million), thus amounting to US\$ 13,479 million (last 12-month growth of 11.2 percent). Credit to the private sector in foreign currency increased 0.2 percent (US\$ 30 million) and amounted to US\$ 13,479 million (last 12-month growth of 25.7 percent).

EVOLUTION OF LIQUIDITY AND CREDIT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR										
	MONETARY BASE		LIQUIDITY IN D/C		CREDIT IN D/C		LIQUIDITY IN F/C		CREDIT IN F/C	
	VAR.(%) MONTH	VAR.(%) YEAR	VAR.(%) MONTH	VAR.(%) YEAR	VAR.(%) MONTH	VAR.(%) YEAR	VAR.(%) MONTH	VAR.(%) YEAR	VAR.(%) MONTH	VAR.(%) YEAR
<b>2006</b>										
Dec.	15.7%	18.3%	10.6%	17.9%	3.3%	30.2%	1.8%	12.7%	-2.1%	3.9%
<b>2007</b>										
Mar.	1.3%	20.7%	2.9%	24.6%	3.1%	29.5%	1.2%	5.5%	1.7%	8.3%
Apr.	1.9%	22.7%	-1.7%	27.5%	4.1%	33.1%	3.0%	9.9%	1.3%	9.2%
May.	0.4%	25.3%	1.9%	30.3%	2.2%	34.8%	2.6%	14.0%	1.6%	7.3%
Jun.	3.0%	26.2%	2.9%	32.1%	2.8%	35.8%	-1.0%	12.6%	4.7%	10.0%
Jul.	5.3%	23.0%	4.5%	34.4%	2.9%	37.7%	2.1%	14.3%	1.3%	10.9%
Aug.	0.8%	29.5%	2.2%	36.0%	1.3%	37.0%	2.6%	16.5%	1.2%	13.1%
Sep.	-1.8%	26.1%	-0.4%	34.0%	4.2%	39.6%	1.7%	17.9%	2.6%	14.9%
Oct.	4.1%	30.3%	5.8%	38.3%	1.8%	37.3%	1.7%	18.1%	2.1%	17.0%
Nov.	2.3%	29.9%	5.4%	40.4%	4.0%	38.5%	1.6%	17.2%	6.8%	23.2%
Dec.	14.3%	28.2%	5.6%	34.1%	2.9%	37.9%	2.7%	18.3%	2.9%	29.5%
<b>2008</b>										
Jan.	-5.9%	29.4%	1.8%	35.1%	2.2%	39.7%	-1.4%	18.1%	1.7%	32.1%
Feb.	7.2%	36.6%	6.9%	44.3%	2.4%	39.4%	-4.5%	12.6%	0.3%	31.9%
Mar.	1.6%	36.9%	5.2%	47.5%	2.4%	38.5%	0.0%	11.3%	0.7%	30.5%
Apr.	9.2%	46.7%	3.4%	55.3%	4.3%	38.7%	1.1%	9.2%	0.7%	29.6%
May.	4.0%	51.8%	1.1%	53.9%	3.6%	40.5%	-0.6%	5.8%	1.2%	29.1%
Jun.	1.8%	50.1%	1.6%	52.1%	3.8%	41.9%	0.7%	7.7%	1.3%	25.0%
Jul.	0.2%	42.9%	0.8%	46.8%	2.8%	41.7%	5.8%	11.6%	2.8%	26.9%
Aug.	-1.8%	39.3%	1.1%	45.2%	2.3%	43.1%	2.2%	11.2%	0.2%	25.7%
Memo:										
Balance as of July 31. (Mill.S/.or Mill.US\$)	21,088		55,150		41,127		13,185		15,844	
Balance as of August 31 (Mill.S/.or Mill.US\$)	20,718		55,744		42,086		13,479		15,874	

## Evolution of credit to the private sector: August 2008

Total credit to the private sector showed a monthly growth rate of 3.6 percent and an annual growth rate of 28.2 percent in August. Isolating the effect of exchange, credit to the private sector grew 1.2 percent relative to July and 33.3 percent relative to August 2007.



**Credit in soles** increased 2.3 percent in August and 43.1 percent in the last 12 months (annual flow of S/. 12,668 million). By type of financial institutions, it should be pointed out that credit in institutions specialized in micro finances grew 3.3 percent during this month.

#### CREDIT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN DOMESTIC CURRENCY, BY INSTITUTION

	Balance in million of Nuevos Soles			Growth rates		
	Aug 07	Jul 08	Aug 08	Jul.08/ Jul.07	Aug.08/ Aug.07	Aug.08/ Jul.08
Commercial banks 1/	23,020	32,213	32,993	41.7	43.3	2.4
State bank	2,209	2,314	2,277	5.8	3.1	-1.6
Microfinance institutions 1/	4,189	6,600	6,817	60.4	62.7	3.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,418</b>	<b>41,127</b>	<b>42,086</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>

1/ For July and August 2007, includes as bank to Cordillera financial entitie.

Moreover, by type of placement, the more dynamic segments were mortgages, which showed a monthly growth rate of 5.7 percent (6.2 percent in July), and credit to micro enterprises, which grew 3.9 percent (4.1 percent in July). Compared to August 2007, the most dynamic segments were mortgages in soles and credit to micro enterprises, which grew 90.1 and 67.7 percent, respectively.

#### CREDIT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN DOMESTIC CURRENCY, BY LOANS 1/

	Balance in million of Nuevos Soles			Growth rates		
	Aug 07	Jul 08	Aug 08	Jul.08/ Jul.07	Aug.08/ Aug.07	Aug.08/ Jul.08
Corporate loans 2/	11,111	15,358	15,485	37.0	39.4	0.8
Microbusiness	4,347	7,015	7,288	64.2	67.7	3.9
Consumer	12,517	16,160	16,570	32.7	32.4	2.5
Mortgage	1,443	2,594	2,743	89.5	90.1	5.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,418</b>	<b>41,127</b>	<b>42,086</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>

1/ Includes the financing granted by banks, Banco de la Nacion, financial companies, Cajas municipales, rural entities, and cooperatives of savings and credit.

2/ Includes commercial credits to non-financial companies and investment in shares.

In August, **credit to the private sector in dollars** grew 0.2 percent (2.8 percent in July) and accumulated an increase of 25.7 percent in the last 12 months (flow of US\$ 3,242 million). By type of credit, mortgages showed the highest rate of growth (0.8 percent), while corporate loans showed the highest growth in the last 12 months (32.2 percent).

#### CREDIT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN FOREIGN CURRENCY, BY INSTITUTION

	Balance in million of US Dollars			Growth rates		
	Aug 07	Jul 08	Aug 08	Jul.08/ Jul.07	Aug.08/ Aug.07	Aug.08/ Jul.08
Commercial banks 1/	11,768	15,037	15,069	29.4	28.1	0.2
State bank	174	170	171	-2.3	-2.0	0.2
Microfinance institutions 1/	690	637	634	-7.0	-8.1	-0.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,632</b>	<b>15,844</b>	<b>15,874</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>

1/ For July and August 2007, includes as bank to Cordillera financial entitie.

#### CREDIT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN FOREIGN CURRENCY, BY LOANS 1/

	Balance in million of US Dollars			Growth rates		
	Aug 07	Jul 08	Aug 08	Jul.08/ Jul.07	Aug.08/ Aug.07	Aug.08/ Jul.08
Corporate loans 2/	8,964	11,843	11,854	33.3	32.2	0.1
Microbusiness	456	441	434	-1.3	-4.8	-1.6
Consumer	989	1,151	1,157	19.9	17.0	0.5
Mortgage	2,223	2,409	2,429	9.7	9.3	0.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,632</b>	<b>15,844</b>	<b>15,874</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>

1/ Includes the financing granted by banks, Banco de la Nacion, financial companies, Cajas municipales, rural entities and cooperatives of savings and credit.

2/ Includes commercial credits to non-financial companies and investment in shares.

## Operations of central government in August 2008

The operations of the central government recorded an economic deficit of S/. 1,273 million in August. This deficit is mainly explained by transfers of mining royalties (S/. 1 663 million) to local governments. It is worth pointing out that transfers to local governments, which amounted to S/. 3,327 million, were carried out in the months of July and August this year, in contrast with last year when they were carried out in June. Excluding this effect, the operations of the central government showed a positive economic outcome of S/. 390 million.

### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (Million of Nuevos Soles)

	August			Accumulated as of August		
	2007	2008	% Chg Real	2007	2008	% Chg Real
1. CURRENT REVENUES	5,000	5,435	2.3	40,930	46,675	8.2
A. Tax revenue	4,299	4,578	0.2	35,319	39,282	5.5
B. Non tax revenue	701	857	15.1	5,611	7,393	25.1
2. NON-FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE	3,690	5,845	49.1	30,543	35,123	8.9
A. Non financial expenditure net to the Transfers	2,697	3,216	12.2	20,217	24,329	14.1
- Non financial current expenditure	2,295	2,542	4.2	17,870	20,881	10.8
- Capital expenditure	402	675	57.9	2,346	3,449	39.2
B. Transfers to other public entities	994	2,629	149.0	10,326	10,793	-1.4
3. CAPITAL REVENUES	10	41	284.9	292	305	-1.0
4. PRIMARY BALANCE	1,319	-370		10,680	11,858	
5. INTEREST PAYMENTS	723	904		3,899	3,789	
<b>6. OVERALL BALANCE</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>-1,273</b>		<b>6,781</b>	<b>8,069</b>	
7. NET FINANCING	-597	1,273		-6,781	-8,069	
1. External	348	-201		-1,756	-4,714	
A. Disbursements	684	101		8,443	1,262	
B. Amortizations	-335	-302		-10,199	-5,976	
2. Domestic	-1,142	1,474		-5,303	-3,379	
3. Privatization	197	0		278	24	

Source: MEF and SUNAT.

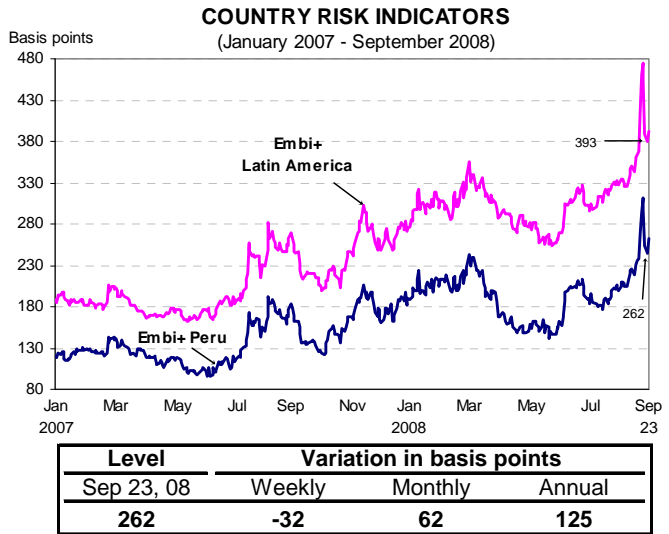
The current revenue of the central government increased by a real 2.3 percent in August and accumulated an increase of 8.2 percent between January and August. Tax revenue grew 0.2 percent in August, a result explained by the lower growth of income tax from legal entities (1.0 percent) and by lower revenue from both the excise tax on fuels (75.1 percent) and import duties (21.6 percent). It should be pointed out that extraordinary revenues (S/. 100 million) were recorded in August 2007 due to the regularization of income tax, tax penalties, and split payment of taxes. Non-tax revenue increased 15.1 percent due to higher revenue directly collected, royalties and mining royalties.

Non-financial expenditure net of transfers to other public entities (S/. 3,216 million) increased 12.2 percent in real terms, with current expenditure (S/. 2,542 million) accounting for a growth rate of 4.2 percent. By type of expenditure, transfers to the private sector increased 10.6 percent due to transfers to social programs aimed at combating poverty, including particularly the programs aimed at reducing child malnutrition (food and nutrition program for children under 3 years of age), the Wawa Wasi National Program (comprehensive care of children under 3 years of age), Support to Private Institutions, Peasant Communities and Social Organizations. Purchases of expenditure in goods and services increased 6.6 percent, while capital expenditure (S/. 675 million) grew 57.9 percent, mainly due to higher gross capital formation (46.3 percent).

## International Markets

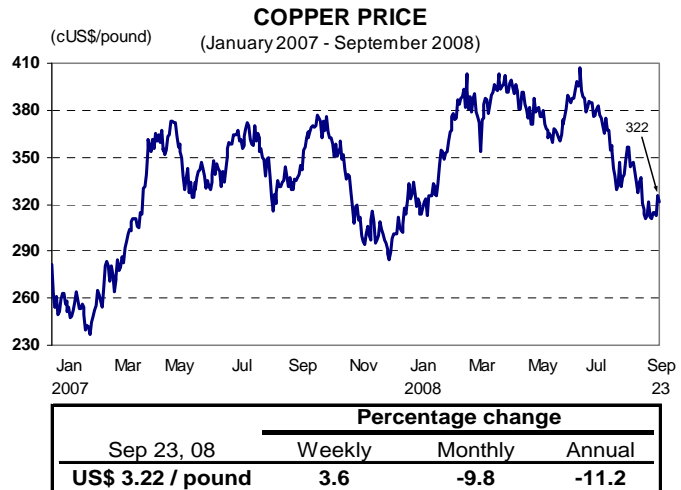
### Country risk at 262 basis points

Between September 16 and 23, the country risk indicator, measured by the **EMBI+ Peru** spread, declined from 294 to 262 basis points, showing a similar trend to that of the region (the EMBI+ Latin America fell 67 basis points). The spreads of the sovereign bonds of emerging markets decreased due to the recovery of some commodities and to increased easiness in markets after the US Treasury presented a plan to bail out financial markets.



### Price of copper rose to US\$ 3.22 per pound

Between September 16 and 23, the price of **copper** rose 3.6 percent to US\$ 3.22 per pound. The price of this metal rose due to the depreciation of the dollar and to the reduction of inventories in Asia –as a result of the recovery of demand in China–, although gains were offset by turbulence in financial markets. Moreover, temporary supply constraints resulting from problems at Codelco (Chile), Grasberg (Indonesia), and Southern Copper (Mexico) pressured the price of copper upwards.



In the same period of analysis, the price of **gold** rose 16.0 percent to US\$ 902.2 per troy ounce. This rise in the price of gold is explained by a wave of acquisitions of hedge assets given concerns about the problems of the financial sector. The recovery of losses observed in the previous weeks was also influenced by a strong decline of the dollar against the euro and by the increase seen in the price of oil (up over US\$ 16 per barrel) during this week.

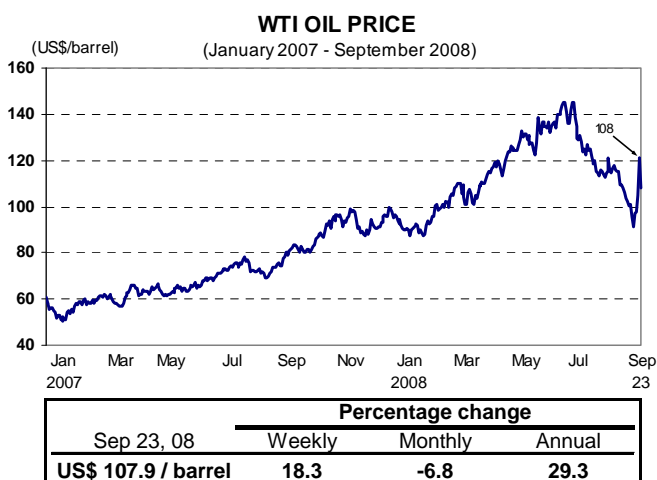




Between September 16 and 23, the price of **zinc** rose 3.6 percent to US\$ 0.80 per pound. The price of zinc showed an upward correction due to the drop of the dollar and to the fact that the US Government' plan to stabilize financial markets restored optimism regarding demand, although the price rise was partially offset by a strong increase of inventories at the London Metal Exchange.



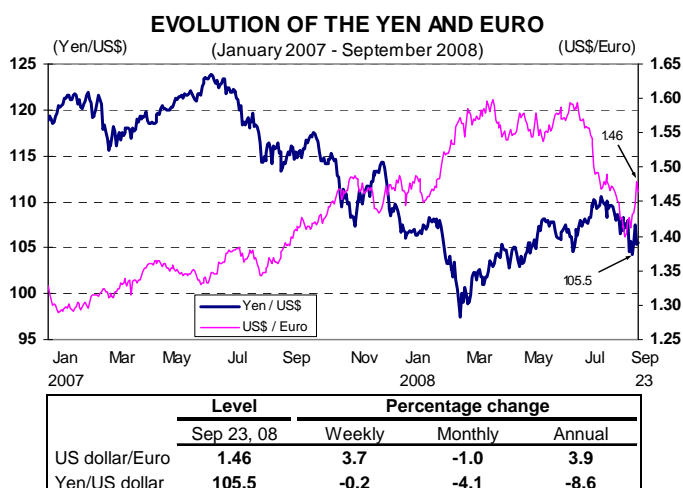
The price of **WTI oil** rose 18.3 percent to US\$ 107.9 per barrel between September 16 and 23. This evolution was influenced by the strong decline of oil inventories as a result of the effects caused by recent hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico and by the depreciation of the dollar against the euro. Other factors contributing to this included supply interruptions associated with attacks in Nigeria, after turbulence in financial markets caused prices to drop early this week.



### Dollar depreciated against the euro and the yen

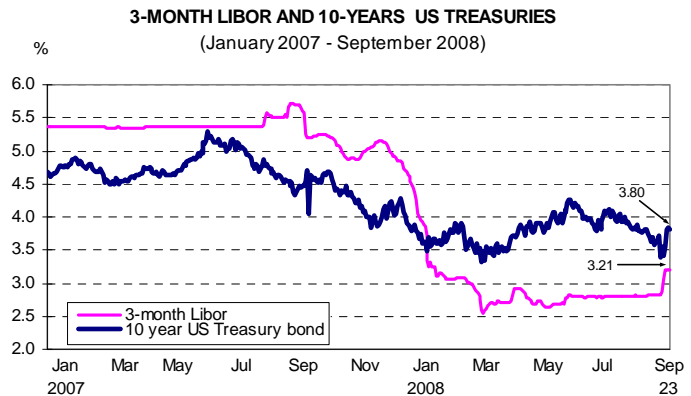
Between September 16 and 23, the **dollar** depreciated 3.7 percent against the **euro** and 0.2 percent against the **yen**. The weakness of the US currency was explained by uncertainty regarding the effect that the rescue plan intended to ease the global credit crisis will have on the fiscal deficit of the United States.

On the other hand, the appreciation of the yen against the dollar was offset by lower risk aversion, which encouraged carry trade operations, by the Bank of Japan's decision to maintain its reference rate at 0.5 percent.



**Yield on 10-year US Treasuries rose to 3.80 percent**

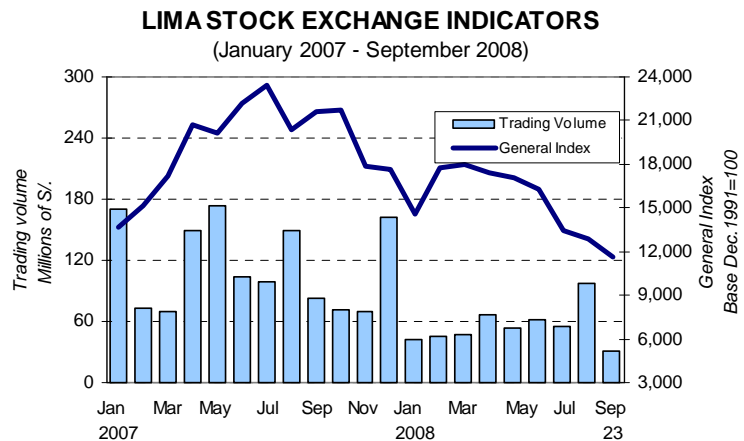
Between September 16 and 23, the **3-month Libor** increased from 2.88 to 3.21 percent, while the yield on the **10-year Treasury bond** rose from 3.44 to 3.80 percent. The rise in the yield of the Treasury bond was due to the optimism generated by the plan elaborated to rescue the financial system in the United States. However, doubts remain about the impact that this financial bailout might have in terms of the solvency and financing of the US government.



	Sep 23, 08	Variation in percentage points		
		Weekly	Monthly	Annual
Libor 3 months	3.21	34	40	-199
Treasuries EUA	3.80	36	-7	-82

**Lima Stock Exchange fell 12.4 percent as of September 23**

As of September 23, the **General** and **Blue Chip** indices of the Lima Stock Exchange (LSE) have fallen 12.4 and 13.5 percent, respectively. However, during the week (September 2 to 9), both the General and the Blue Chip indices showed increases of 0.4 and 1.0 percent, respectively, due to the higher prices of metals and to the relief seen in the main global markets as a result of the injection of liquidity. However, uncertainty about the rescue plan for the financial sector negatively affected the yield at the LSE.



	As of:	Percentage change		
		Sep 23, 08	Weekly	To Aug 08
General Index	11,641	0.4	-12.4	-33.6
Blue Chip Index	19,491	1.0	-13.5	-32.9

So far this year, the General and the Blue Chip indices have accumulated losses of 33.6 and 32.9 percent, respectively.

