



**INTERNATIONAL RESERVES: COMPOSITION AND
PERFORMANCE AS OF MARCH 2005**

At the end of March 2005, the gross international reserves (GIR) amounted to USD 13 576 million, USD 235 millions higher than the level of the previous month. Its composition by asset class was as follows:

GROSS INTERNATIONAL RESERVES (millions of US\$)				
Asset	31.12.2003	31.12.2004	28.02.2005	31.03.2005
Deposits abroad	3502,9	4304,9	4098,4	4692,5
Securities	5883,9	7487,8	8393,6	8042,0
Gold	462,7	488,7	486,1	477,6
Others ^{1/}	356,5	367,5	362,4	363,4
TOTAL	10206,0	12648,9	13340,5	13575,5

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

The book value of liquid international assets (see glossary) reached USD 12 975 millions, showing the following composition in terms of currencies, term to maturity and credit risk:

Currencies	%	Term to maturity	%	Long term rating ^{2/}	%
US\$	86,6	0-3 months	45,6	AAA	60,0
Other currencies ^{1/}	11,6	3-12 months	30,9	AA+ / AA / AA-	40,0
Gold	1,8	1-5 years	23,5	A+ / A	0,0

^{1/} Euros, sterling pounds and canadian dollars.

^{2/} Average rating from Fitch, Standard & Poor's and Moody's.

The total return based on actual book entries (see glossary) was 1,93% for the period April 2004 – March 2005, and excluding gold holdings was 2,01%. The average duration of the portfolio was 0,55 years at the end of March.

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 Latinoamerican central banks as part of the Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración, ALADI².

Liquid International Assets.- The international assets which are under management and can be rapidly converted into cash. They are the result of excluding from the GIR subscriptions of capital to international financial organizations, such as Fondo Latinoamericano de Reservas (FLAR), credit balances from ALADI, and holdings of gold in Central Bank of Peru's vaults.

Total return based on actual book entries.- It is calculated as a quotient, in which the numerator considers interest earnings and profit/loss from securities sales; and the denominator, the average daily balances of deposits, securities and gold (abroad and in vaults), excluding the valuation effect from changes in exchange rates and the prices of gold and securities.

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 historic series, see in this web page Home/Statistics/Charts/Weekly Report Charts/ 23 "Concepts of international liquidity of the Central Bank of Peru".