

Monetary contraction can be of two types: transitory or permanent. Transitory contraction is made through remunerated deposits (where deposits are not part of monetary reserves) or reverse repos (reverse repurchase agreements). These latter ones are short-term operations by which the Central Bank gives a collateral (e.g. bonds) and receives money in exchange. Upon maturity of the term agreed by the two negotiating parties, the bond must be returned, once the commitments have been full filled. The Central Bank makes permanent contraction by selling sovereign bonds in the secondary market.

**File Format**

**Reverse Repos**



For a given date  
(information available from January 2002 to December 2004)



Historical data series  
(information available from January 2002 to December 2004)