



**INTERNATIONAL RESERVES: COMPOSITION AND
PERFORMANCE AS OF FEBRUARY 2014**

At the end of February 2014, gross international reserves (GIR) amounted to USD 65 229 million, USD 66 million larger than the previous month. Its composition by asset class was as follows:

GROSS INTERNATIONAL RESERVES (millions of US\$)		
Asset	31.01.2014	28.02.2014
Deposits abroad	11,345.0	12,298.7
Securities	50,564.0	49,556.3
Gold	1,383.0	1,476.6
Others ^{1/}	1,871.5	1,897.6
TOTAL	65,163.5	65,229.2

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

The value of liquid international assets (see glossary) reached USD 63 423 million, showing the following composition in terms of maturity and credit risk:

Term to maturity	Feb.28-2014	Long term rating	Feb.28-2014
0-3 months	36%	AAA	57%
3-12 months	21%	AA+ / AA / AA-	28%
>1 year	42%	A+ / A / A-	15%

The Net International Position at the end of February 2014 reached US\$ 39 953 million.

Currencies	Feb.28 - 2014
US\$	66%
Other Currencies	30%
Gold	4%

The effective exposure to U.S. dollars in the Net International Position reached 66%, while other currencies and gold accounted for 30% and 4% respectively.

The duration of the portfolio was 0,98 years at the end of February.

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 Latin-American central banks as part of the Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración, ALADI².

Net International Position.- Central Bank's Net International Position is the difference of assets and liabilities in foreign exchange, both internationally and with residents. These assets could be diversified by currencies and gold.

Liquid International Assets.- Assets which can be easily negotiated in the international financial markets. They are the result of excluding from the GIR subscriptions of capital to international financial organizations, such as Fondo Latinoamericano de Reservas (FLAR), IMF's Reserve Tranche Position and fiduciary funds, credit balances from ALADI, and holdings of gold in Central Bank of Peru's vaults.

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 historical series, see [http://www.bcrp.gob.pe/Statistics/Weekly Report Charts/ 25 "Concepts of international liquidity of the Central Bank of Peru"](http://www.bcrp.gob.pe/Statistics/Weekly%20Report%20Charts/25%20Concepts%20of%20international%20liquidity%20of%20the%20Central%20Bank%20of%20Peru).