## INTERNATIONAL RESERVES: COMPOSITION AND PERFORMANCE AS OF FEBRUARY 2003

At the end of February 2003, the gross international reserves (GIR) totalled USD 10 362 millions, up USD 447 millions as of the previous month. Its composition by asset class was as follows:

GROSS INTERNATIONAL RESERVES (millions of US\$)						
Asset	31.12.2001	31.12.2002	31.01.2003	28.02.2003		
Deposits abroad Securities Gold Others <u>1</u> /	5167,0 3073,4 261,6 336,0	3130,8 5787,1 386,7 385,9	3126,4 5991,4 410,2 386,6	3697,4 5890,3 389,8 384,6		
TOTAL	8838,0	9690,5	9914,6	10362,1		

<sup>1/</sup> Includes subscriptions of capital to FLAR and credit balances from ALADI.

The book value of liquid international assets (see glossary) amounted to USD 9 784 millions, showing the following composition in terms of currencies, term to maturity and credit risk:

Currencies	%
US\$	95,3
Other currencies 1/	2,7
Gold	2,0

Term to maturity	%
0-3 months	45,4
3-12 months	32,7
1-5 years	21,9

Long term rating 2/	%
AAA	58,8
AA+ / AA / AA-	33,7
A+ / A	7,5

<sup>1/</sup> Euros, japanese yens, sterling pounds y canadian dolars.

The total return based on actual book entries (see glossary) was 2,63% for the period March 2002–February 2003, and excluding gold 2,70%. The average duration of the portfolio was 0,6 years at the end of February.

## **ANNEX 1: GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

**Gross International Reserves (GIR).** Central Bank's GIR<sup>1</sup> 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, ALADI<sup>2</sup>.

**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 price of gold.

<sup>2/</sup> Average rating from Fitch, Standard & Poor's and Moody's.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The concept used by the Central Bank is consistent with the paragraph 424 of the Manual of the Balance of Payments, IMF, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For a historic series, see in this web page Home/Statistics/Charts/Weekly Report Charts/ 22 Concepts of international liquidity of the Central Bank of Peru.