Monthly Monetary Report

November 2020

BANCO CENTRAL
DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA

Contents

The closing date for statistics in this report was November 9, 2020. All figures are provisional and subject to review.

About inclusive language in the Spanish version of this report

The Central Bank of Argentina is committed to encouraging the use of a non-discriminatory language that promotes the acceptance of all gender identities. It should be noted that all those who have contributed to this report acknowledge that language influences ideas, feelings, ways of thinking, as well as principles and core values.

Therefore, efforts have been made to avoid sexist and binary language in this report.

1. Summary

In November, the seasonally-adjusted private M3 broad monetary aggregate recorded a 2.4%[1] fall in real terms, slightly higher than the fall observed in October. While time deposits and cash held by the public went on contributing negatively to its growth, sight deposits contributed positively, unlike the previous months.

The average fall in private sector time deposits in pesos in real terms was explained by October´s negative statistical carryforward, the stock of these deposits recording a.0.7% increase ($13.80 billion) between October 31 and November 30, with an improvement of over $20 million.

Within the framework of gradually harmonizing the interest rates on monetary policy instruments, the BCRA raised, as of November 13, the interest rate on 7-day reverse repos by 2 p.p. to 36.5% (43.87 % EAR). In the same vein, it increased overnight reverse repos by 1 p.p. to 32% (37.69 % EAR), and the interest rate on LELIQs by 2 p.p., which stood at 38% (45.44% EAR) once again, thus reversing October´s falls.

Likewise, with the aim of ensuring positive yields in real terms, the BCRA raised the guaranteed minimum interest rate on time deposits in pesos. As a consequence, the interest rate on natural persons' deposits not exceeding $1 million reached 37% (43.98% EAR), while the rate for all other private sector deposits rose to 34% (39.84% EAR). In addition, the BCRA increased to 30.50% the coefficient to determine the fixed interest rate on UVA deposits with early-payment option.

Loans in pesos to the private sector recorded a monthly expansion of 2.9% in nominal and seasonally-adjusted terms. Like in October, credit cards and financing through notes explained most of the increase. In real terms, loans to the private sector remained virtually stable against October.

It is worth noting that the new scheme of financing for MSMEs' productive investment became effective in November. It comprises a credit line to finance capital investment at a maximum 30% APR, and a line channeled to working capital at a maximum 35% APR. Moreover, it includes a credit line for non-MSME bank clients, available for health service providers that offer hospitalization for COVID-19 reasons, and for other companies for the purchase of machines and equipment manufactured by MSMEs at a maximum 35% APR.

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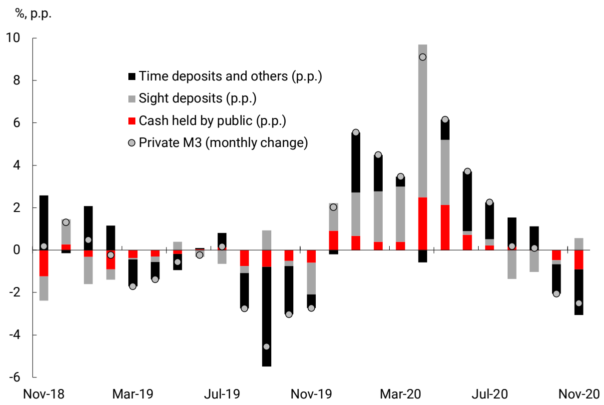
1 The National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) will publish November's inflation data on December 15.

2. Monetary Aggregates

In November, the seasonally-adjusted private M3 broad monetary aggregate[2] recorded a 2.4%[3] fall in real terms, slightly higher than the fall observed in October. While time deposits and cash held by the public went on contributing negatively to its growth, sight deposits contributed positively, unlike the previous months (see Chart 2.1).

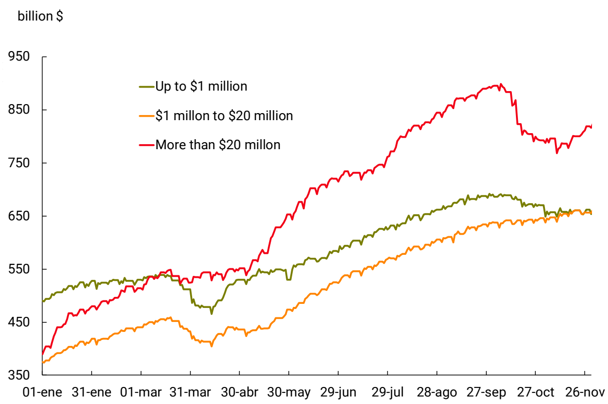
In nominal terms, the stock of private sector time deposits in pesos recorded a 2.6% fall on average, about 5.7% fall in real terms. This was explained by October´s negative statistical carryforward. Indeed, it recorded a.0.7% increase ($13.80 billion) between October 31 and November 30. Within these deposits, those over $20 million improved once again as of the second half of the month, reversing part of the fall recorded over October (see Chart 2.2). It is worth mentioning that, in October, time deposits in the wholesale segment exhibited a fall, in particular, in early-payment option investments. This took place due to the performance of money market funds which, on the one hand, made dollar-linked deposits as a result of a redemption of securities by the National Government and, on the other hand, restructured their fund portfolios, with a transfer of funds to interest-bearing sight deposits. In November, the equity of money market funds went up, contributing to an improvement of early-payment option time investments.

Chart 2.1 | Private M3. Real, Seasonally Adjusted
(monthly change and components' contribution to growth)



Source: BCRA

Chart 2.2 | Private Sector Time Deposits
(daily stock grouped by amount)

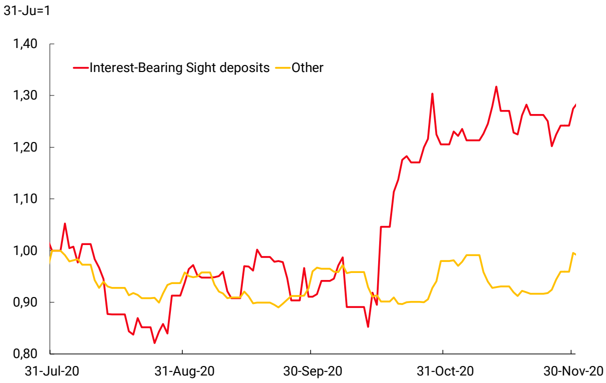


Source: BCRA

In real and seasonally-adjusted terms, total sight deposits recorded a 1.6% growth, mainly explained by October's positive statistical carryforward, which proved to be the highest since June. As already mentioned, the performance of money market funds also had an impact on the performance of sight deposits; in October, they had evidenced a preference for interest-bearing sight deposits over time deposits. In this sense, after the significant growth observed in October, interest-bearing sight deposits remained virtually stable over November (see Chart 2.3). In turn, cash held by the public fell for the second month in a row (-3.5%), exhibiting a sustained falling trend. Consequently, the decreasing pace of private M2 slackened to record a 0.4% decrease (see Chart 2.4).

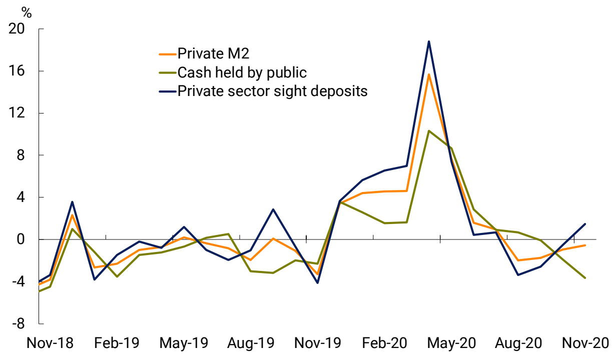
2 It includes cash held by the public and deposits in pesos from the non-financial private sector.
3 The National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) will publish November's inflation data on December 15.

Chart 2.3 | Private Sector Sight Deposits
(daily stock)



Source: BCRA

Chart 2.4 | Private M2 and Components. Real
(chg. of s.a. average monthly stock)

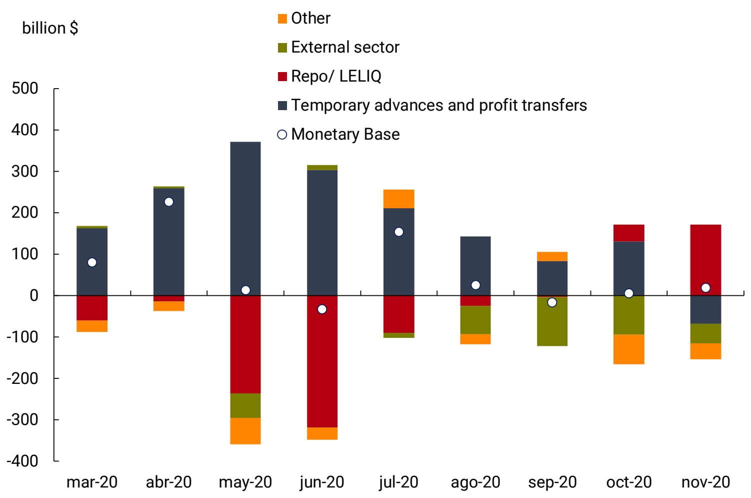


Source: BCRA

Private sector deposits in foreign currency stopped falling and remained virtually stable over November at around U$S14.66 billion.

Last, the monetary base went on evidencing subtle changes (see Chart 2.5). In November, it grew by 0.8% ($18.84 billion) on average and at current prices. As announced by the Ministry of Economy, no further assistance through temporary advances was requested to the BCRA in November[4]. This fact, together with the reimbursement of part of the debt with the BCRA made in October, resulted in a contraction of financing to the National Treasury, and of net sales of foreign currency to service external debts. This performance was counteracted by the expansion associated mainly to a fall of the average monthly stock of reverse repos and LELIQs.

Chart 2.5 | Monetary Base and Explanatory Factors
(chg. of average monthly stock)



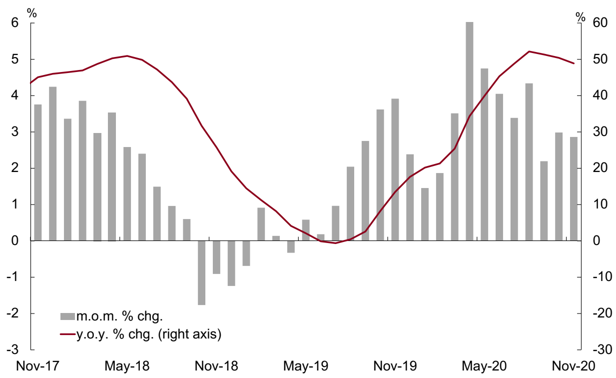
Source: BCRA

4 https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/gestion-de-la-politica-fiscal-en-el-ultimo-bimestre-de-2020.

3. Loans to the Private Sector

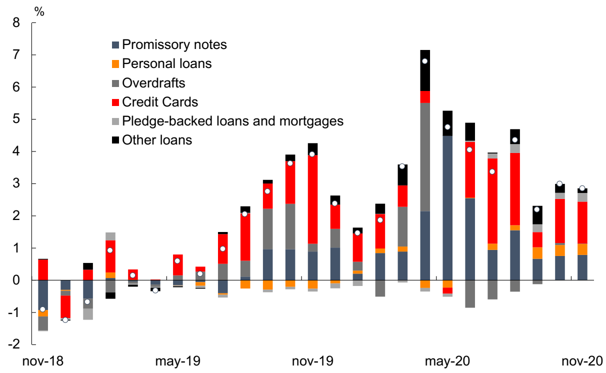
In November, loans in pesos to the private sector recorded a monthly expansion of 2.9% in nominal and seasonally-adjusted terms (see Chart 3.1). Like in October, credit cards and financing through notes explained most of the increase (see Chart 3.2). In real terms, loans to the private sector remained stable against October (real -0.4%). Thus, loans in pesos have accumulated since March a seasonally-adjusted nominal growth of 34.9% (real 11.3%), and 48.9% (real 8.7%) against the same period of the previous year.

Chart 3.1 | Loans to Private Sector in Pesos
(seasonally-adjusted; change of average monthly stock)



Source: BCRA

Chart 3.2 | Loans to Private Sector in Pesos
(seasonally-adjusted; contribution to monthly growth)



Source: BCRA

Credit lines mainly channeled to business purposes recorded a 2.1% s.a. monthly expansion in nominal terms, standing 96.8% above the figure recorded in the same month of the previous year (43.8% at constant prices). Within this type of financing, discounted notes were still the main credit channel, exhibiting an average monthly rise of 11.6% s.a. In turn, unsecured promissory notes and overdrafts remained stable over November (see Chart 3.3).

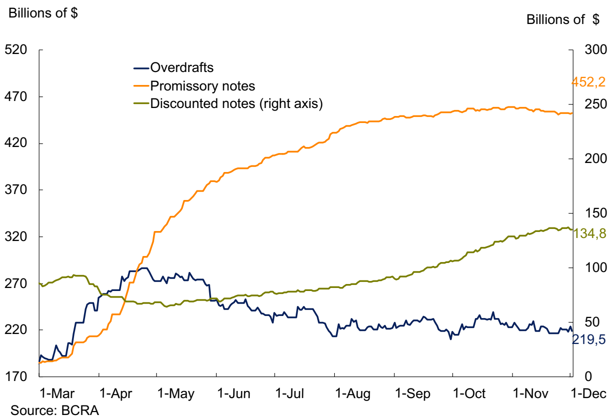
It is worth noting that the new credit line scheme for MSMEs' productive investment became effective in November[5]. By the end of the month, the loans granted reached $88.31 billion, out of which about $8 billion were channeled to finance investment projects at a maximum 30% APR (see Chart 3.4). The number of companies with access to this credit line totaled 26,100.

In addition, the loans launched at subsidized interest rates under the Emergency Assistance for Work and Production program (ATP, in Spanish) totaled $6.07 billion at the end of November, reaching 303,337 workers. These credit lines are available for companies with up to 35% y.o.y. turnover growth and a payroll of up to 800 employees. Companies with a negative y.o.y. nominal turnover that perform non-critical activities have now been included in this benefit, regardless of their number of employees[6]. It is worth noting that the ATP established under Decree No. 332/20, as amended, was extended until December 31, 2020[7].

In turn, the BCRA removed the obligation to grant loans for the payment of wages up to 120% of the minimum wage.

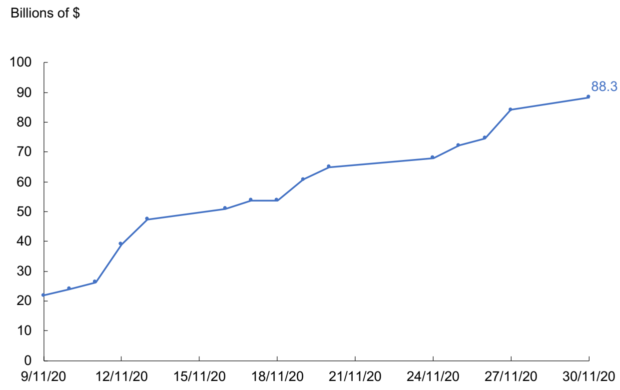
5 See Monthly Monetary Report, October 2020. Communication "A" 7140.
6 The interest rate for non-critical sectors with a nominal turnover contraction is 27% APR, but for all other sectors it is 33% APR.
7 Decree No. 823/2020

Chart 3.3 | Business Loans to Private Sector in Pesos
(daily stock per credit line)



Source: BCRA

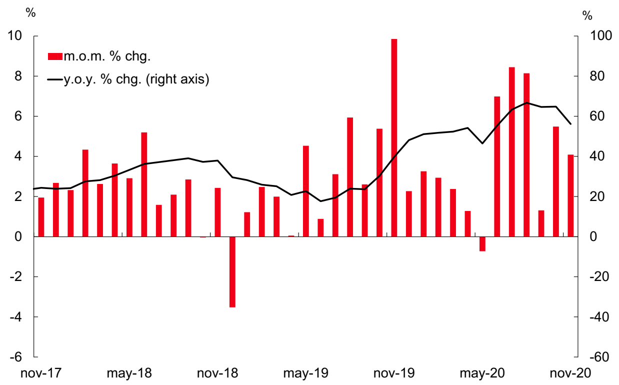
Chart 3.4 | Credit Line for Productive Investment
(disbursed amounts - accrued as of Nov-20)



Source: BCRA

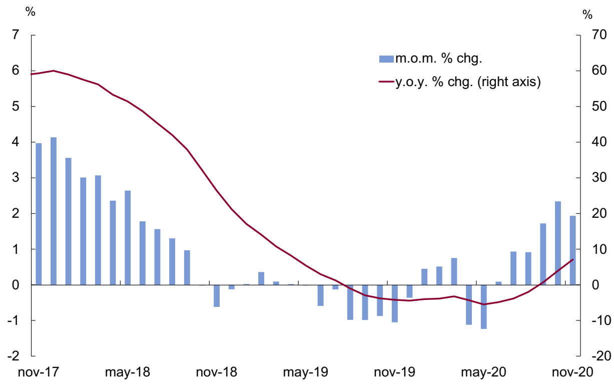
Loans channeled to consumption went on increasing in line with the general improvement of household consumption. Financing on credit cards exhibited a 4.1% s.a. growth over November, partly explained by the reopening of shops as health restrictions were made flexible in different parts of the country (see Chart 3.5). Financing through the *Ahora 12 Plan* also had a positive impact on credit card performance, in particular on the first days of November, when payments with credit cards rose during the *Cyber Monday* sales. As for personal loans, they grew by 1.9% s.a. in nominal terms over November. However, in real terms, the monthly change still showed a negative result (see Chart 3.6).

Chart 3.5 | Cards in Pesos, Seasonally Adjusted



Source: BCRA

Chart 3.6 | Personal Loans in Pesos, Seasonally Adjusted



Source: BCRA

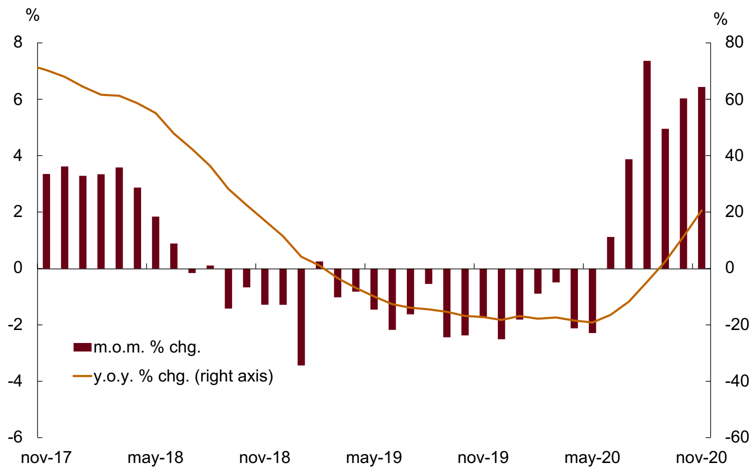
Regarding loans with real property collateral, pledge-backed loans posted—in November—a monthly rise of 6.4% in nominal and seasonally-adjusted terms, with positive changes for six months in a row both in real and nominal terms (see Chart 3.7). The increasing performance of pledge-backed loans can be explained by the recovery of vehicle sales observed in November (33.9% y.o.y.)[8]. In turn, mortgage-backed loans virtually recorded a nominal zero growth year-on- year.

With the aim of relieving families of their financial burden, the National Government established a freeze on monthly installments paid for UVA-pledge-backed loans and mortgage-backed loans from March 2020 to

8 https://siomaa.com:8082/Documents/Reports/718516e7-5920-48a7-81e2-1074c071267b.pdf?name=Informe patentamientos autos&date=30-11-2020.

January 31, 2021[9]. Debts resulting from the difference between the contractual installments and those frozen as well as debts arising from unpaid installments or payments in arrears until January 31, 2021 must be deferred to the months following the credit termination date, in which case compensatory interest rates may not exceed the interest rate originally agreed.

Chart 3.7 | Pledge-Backed Loans in Pesos, Seasonally Adjusted



Source: BCRA

Finally, credit to the private sector in foreign currency went on decreasing. It fell 3.7% (US$216 million), with an aggregate 51.3% contraction against November 2019.

4. Liquidity of Financial Institutions

During November, broad liquidity in domestic currency[10] recorded a slight decrease to average 61.2% of deposits, remaining at historically high levels (see Chart 4.1).

The fall was mainly due to the decrease of BCRA's stock of remunerated liabilities (reverse repos and LELIQs not used to fulfill minimum cash requirements, which recorded drops of 0.5 p.p. and 1.6 p.p., respectively). On the contrary, there was an increase in financial institutions´ minimum cash (0.3 p.p. on current accounts with the BCRA and 0.2 p.p. on LELIQs used to fulfill minimum cash requirements). In turn, cash in banks recorded a 0.3 p.p. increase, with a share in the total comparable to that of July. Last, it is worth mentioning that, by the end of November, BOTE 2020 (TN20) bonds eligible to comply with the minimum cash requirement fell due, and the Treasury held an auction for BOTE 2022 (TY22), which caused holdings to increase by 0.2 p.p. of deposits.

As for regulatory changes with an impact on bank liquidity, the BCRA established the portion of financing that financial institutions may deduct from minimum cash within the framework of the subsidized credit lines to companies. The amount to be deducted is calculated on the basis of the interest rate paid on financing. In

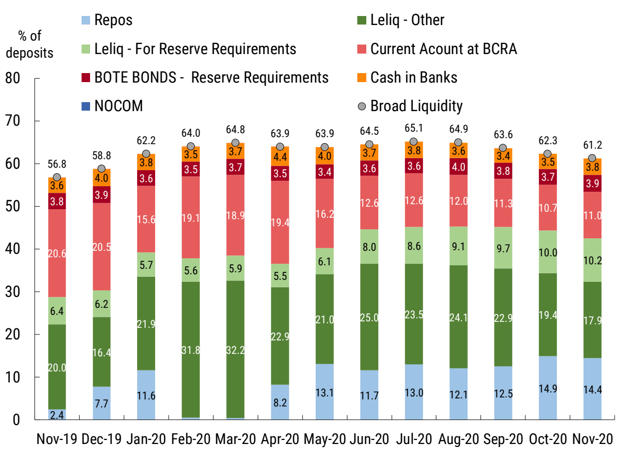
9 Decree No. 767/2020.
10 It includes current accounts with the BCRA, cash holdings in banks, arranged repo stocks with the BCRA, holdings of LELIQs, holdings of bonds admitted to comply with the minimum reserve requirements, and holdings of NOCOMs (from October 2018 to April 2020).

addition, financing to MSMEs for the payment of wages up to 120% of the minimum wage included in the ATP can no longer be deducted from minimum cash requirements[11].

Also, effective since November, the minimum cash requirement was reduced by 14% of the financing of capital investment agreed in the framework of the credit line for productive investment at a maximum 30% APR[12].

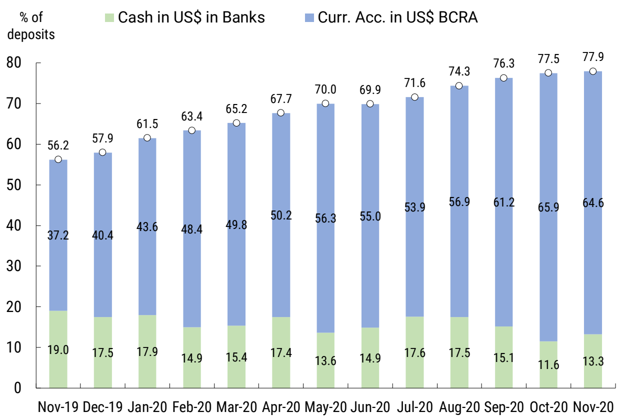
In turn, bank liquidity in foreign currency remained stable, and averaged 77.9% of deposits in November. The increase of cash in banks in terms of deposits offset the lower share of current accounts with the BCRA (see Chart 4.2).

Chart 4.1 | Financial Institutions' Liquidity in Pesos



Source: BCRA

Chart 4.2 | Financial Institutions' Liquidity in US Dollars



Source: BCRA

5. Interest Rates[13]

Within the framework of gradually harmonizing the interest rates on monetary policy instruments, the BCRA decided to raise, as of November 13, the interest rate on 7-day reverse repos by 2 p.p. to 36.5% (43.87 % EAR). In the same vein, it increased overnight reverse repos by 1 p.p. to 32% (37.69 % EAR) and, in addition, it raised the interest rate on LELIQs by 2 p.p., which stood at 38% (45.44% EAR), thus reversing October´s falls.

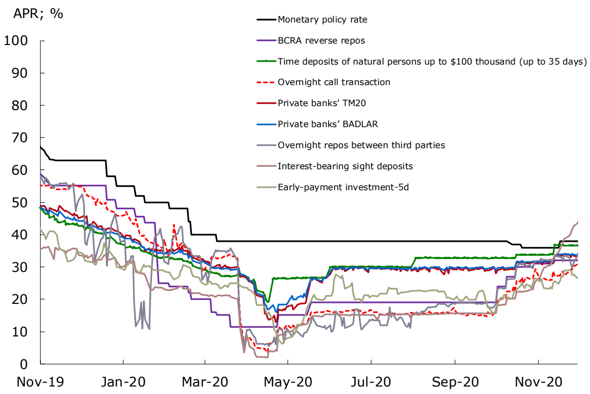
Likewise, with the aim of ensuring positive yields in real terms, the BCRA raised the guaranteed minimum interest rate on time deposits in pesos[14]. As a consequence, the interest rate on natural persons' deposits not exceeding $1 million reached 37% (43.98% EAR), while the rate for all other private sector deposits rose to 34% (39.84% EAR). In addition, the BCRA increased to 30.50% the coefficient to determine the fixed interest rate on UVA deposits with early-payment option. Interbank interest rates evidenced a rise of money market interest rates. Thus, the rate on overnight call transactions averaged 27.5%, and on transactions among third parties, 32.5%, up 3.8 p.p. and 4.7 p.p., respectively (see Chart 5.1).

Lending interest rates on business credit lines evidenced a heterogeneous performance. On the one hand, the interest rate on overdrafts went on exhibiting an upward trend—which had started in October—until mid-November, and remained virtually stable in the second half of the month. This way, it stood at 36.9% at the end

11 Communication "A" 7157
12 Communication "A" 7161
13 Interest rates are expressed as annual percentage rates (APR), unless otherwise specified.
14 Communication "A" 7160

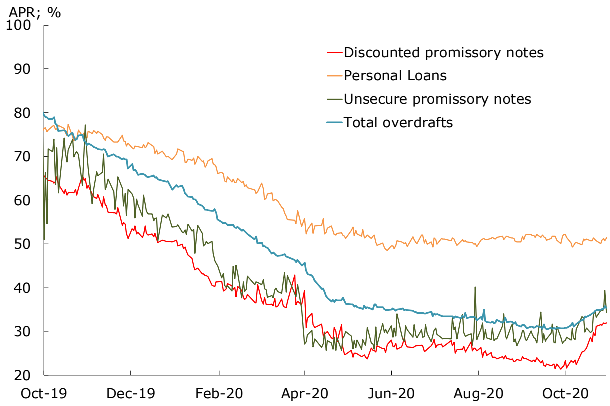
of November. On the other hand, the interest rate on discounted documents remained stable over November, just like the rate on unsecured promissory notes. The first one ended November at 32.5%, while the second one—marked by high volatility—averaged 36.3%. It is worth pointing out that financing granted within the framework of the credit line for productive investment at up to 35% interest rate had an impact on that granted through documents. Last, interest rates on personal loans grew by 2 p.p. on average, reaching 52.8% (see Chart 5.2).

Chart 5.1 | Monetary Policy Instruments Interest Rates, Borrowing and Interbank



Source BCRA

Chart 5.2 | Lending Interest Rates



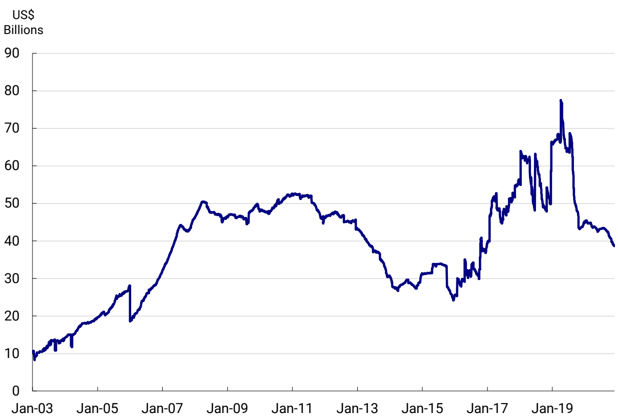
Source: BCRA

6. International Reserves

International reserves at the BCRA ended November with a stock of US$38.65 billion (see Chart 6.1). This involved a decrease of US$1.20 billion against the end of October, which was explained by net payments to international organizations (US$480 million), a decrease of financial institutions' current accounts in foreign currency held with the BCRA (US$ 323 million), and net sales of foreign currency to the private sector (US$327 million).

Between the end of October and end of November, the $/US$ nominal exchange rate increased 3.8%, ending the month at $81.3/US$1. In turn, the multilateral real exchange rate also depreciated and stood at 121.5 by the end of November. Thus, the multilateral real exchange rate stood at a competitive level, with similar figures to those observed at the beginning of this year (see Chart 6.2).

Chart 6.1 | International Reserves
(daily data)



Source: BCRA

Chart 6.2 | Multilateral Real Exchange Rate Index

Source: BCRA based on data from INDEC, DPECSL, DEGCBA and Datastream

7. Monetary and Financial Indicators

Figures in millions, expressed in their original currency.

Main monetary and financial system figures	Montlhy average				Average change in percentage	
	Nov-20	Oct-20	Sep-20	Nov-19	Monthly	Last 12 months
Monetary base	**2,337,726**	**2,318,890**	**2,313,178**	**1,569,671**	**0.8%**	**48.9%**
Currency in circulation	1,693,174	1,691,993	1,673,118	937,688	0.1%	80.6%
Held by public	1,468,168	1,487,065	1,481,074	826,164	-1.3%	77.7%
Held by financial entities	225,005	204,928	192,044	111,524	9.8%	101.8%
Settlement check	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0%	0.0%
BCRA current account	644,553	626,898	640,059	631,983	2.8%	2.0%
BCRA Repos stock						
Reverse repos	846,954	871,990	710,509	232,982	-2.9%	263.5%
Repos	0	0	3	0	0.0%	0.0%
LELIQ stock (in face value)	1,644,410	1,719,976	1,855,325	807,638	-4.4%	1
International Reserves	**39,164**	**40,739**	**42,350**	**43,488**	**-3.9%**	**-9.9%**
Private and public sector deposits in pesos [1]	**5,781,902**	**5,711,736**	**5,582,952**	**3,013,303**	**1.2%**	**91.9%**
Private sector deposits	4,623,830	4,577,511	4,520,115	2,419,119	1.0%	91.1%
Current account [2]	1,193,940	1,129,897	1,082,562	606,121	5.7%	97.0%
Savings account	1,224,231	1,185,362	1,168,111	550,510	3.3%	122.4%
Not CER-adjustable time deposits	2,068,460	2,125,317	2,139,996	1,171,009	-2.7%	76.6%
CER-adjustable time deposits	37,200	37,548	34,603	16,785	-0.9%	121.6%
Other deposits [3]	99,999	99,388	94,842	74,695	0.6%	33.9%
Public sector deposits	1,158,073	1,134,225	1,062,837	594,185	2.1%	94.9%
Private and public sector deposits in dollars [1]	**16,988**	**17,631**	**19,412**	**20,935**	**-3.6%**	**-18.9%**
Loans to private and public sector in pesos [1]	**2,661,014**	**2,567,883**	**2,468,968**	**1,814,166**	**3.6%**	**46.7%**
Loans to private sector	2,616,446	2,526,181	2,433,926	1,757,455	3.6%	48.9%
Overdrafts	275,833	276,808	272,503	218,049	-0.4%	26.5%
Promissory bills	634,135	618,803	590,210	272,824	2.5%	132.4%
Mortgages	212,849	212,099	212,016	213,943	0.4%	-0.5%
Pledge-backed loans	98,374	92,651	87,119	81,577	6.2%	20.6%
Personal loans	433,079	421,641	411,127	404,571	2.7%	7.0%
Credit cards	796,376	743,287	699,823	509,270	7.1%	56.4%
Other loans	165,799	160,892	161,126	57,221	3.0%	189.8%
Loans to public sector	44,568	41,702	35,043	56,710	6.9%	-21.4%
Loans to private and public sector in dollars [1]	**5,694**	**5,913**	**6,234**	**11,538**	**-3.7%**	**-50.6%**
Total monetary aggregates [1]						
M1 (currency held by public + settlement check in pesos+ current account in pesos)	3,061,608	2,998,317	2,924,201	1,613,618	2.1%	89.7%
M2 (M1 + savings account in pesos)	4,331,631	4,234,331	4,130,132	2,198,823	2.3%	97.0%
M3 (currency held by public + settlement check in pesos + total deposits in pesos)	7,250,071	7,198,800	7,064,026	3,839,467	0.7%	88.8%
M3* (M3 + total deposits in dollars + settlemente check in foreign currency)	8,610,109	8,568,355	8,525,868	5,092,344	0.5%	69.1%
Private monetary aggregates						
M1 (currency held by public + settlement check in pesos + priv.current account in pesos)	2,662,108	2,616,962	2,563,637	1,432,284	1.7%	85.9%
M2 (M1 + private savings account in pesos)	3,886,339	3,802,324	3,731,748	1,982,794	2.2%	96.0%
M3 (currency held by public + settlement check in pesos + priv. total deposits in pesos)	6,091,998	6,064,576	6,001,189	3,245,283	0.5%	87.7%
M3* (M3 + private total deposits in dollars + settlemente check in foreign currency)	7,266,176	7,254,982	7,289,945	4,362,336	0.2%	66.6%

Explanatory factors	Average Change							
	Monthly		Quarterly		YTD 2020		Last 12 months	
	Nominal	Contribution(4)	Nominal	Contribution(4)	Nominal	Contribution(4)	Nominal	Contribution(4)
Monetary base	**18,836**	**0.8%**	**8,498**	**0.4%**	**603,653**	**34.8%**	**768,055**	**48.9%**
Foreign exchange purchases with the private sector	-46,850	-2.0%	-258,824	-11.1%	-315,254	-18.2%	-226,661	-14.4%
Foreign exchange purchases with the NT	-41,760	-1.8%	-86,551	-3.7%	-136,590	-7.9%	-161,236	-10.3%
Temporary Advances and Profit Transfers	-67,815	-2.9%	146,462	6.3%	1,774,268	102.3%	1,989,387	126.7%
Other public sector operations	30,378	1.3%	29,466	1.3%	-33,430	-1.9%	-69,463	-4.4%
Sterilization (Repos and LELIQ)	171,945	7.4%	209,450	9.0%	-653,982	-37.7%	-732,483	-46.7%
Others	-27,061	-1.2%	-31,506	-1.4%	-31,360	-1.8%	-31,490	-2.0%
International Reserves	**-1,575**	**-3.9%**	**-3,988**	**-9.2%**	**-5,189**	**-11.7%**	**-4,324**	**-9.9%**
Foreign exchange market intervention	-596	-1.5%	-3,416	-7.9%	-4,051	-9.1%	-2,568	-5.9%
International financial institutions	-436	-1.1%	-912	-2.1%	-2,432	-5.5%	-2,639	-6.1%
Other public sector operations	-80	-0.2%	-223	-0.5%	453	1.0%	-763	-1.8%
Dollar liquidity requirements	-655	-1.6%	-95	-0.2%	2,668	6.0%	3,290	7.6%
Others (incl. change in US$ market value of nondollar assets)	192	0.5%	657	1.5%	-1,827	-4.1%	-1,645	-3.8%

Minimum Cash Requirement and Compliance

	Nov-20	Oct-20	Sep-20
Domestic Currency	*% of total deposits in pesos*		
Requirement	24.9	24.1	24.4
Compliance in current account	11.0	10.7	11.3
Compliance in Leliq	23.3	22.7	23.1
Compliance in BOTE	3.9	3.7	3.8
Residual time structure of term deposits used for the calculation of the requirement (1)	%		
Up to 29 days	76.1	76.1	76.1
30 to 59 days	17.3	17.3	17.3
60 to 89 days	3.8	3.8	3.8
90 to 179 days	2.4	2.4	2.4
more than 180 days	0.4	0.4	0.4
Foreign Currency	*% of total deposits in foreign currency*		
Requirement	24.0	24.0	24.0
Compliance (includes default application resource)	13.3	11.6	15.1
Residual time structure of term deposits used for the calculation of the requirement (1)	%		
Up to 29 days	61.3	61.3	61.3
30 to 59 days	19.9	19.9	19.9
60 to 89 days	8.4	8.4	8.4
90 to 179 days	8.0	8.0	8.0
180 to 365 days	2.3	2.3	2.3
more than 365 days	0.1	0.1	0.1

(1) Excludes judicial time deposits.

** Estimates data of September for Requirements and residual time structures.

Source: BCRA

Interest rates in annual nominal percentage and traded amounts in million. Monthly averages.

Reference Interest Rates	Nov-20	Oct-20	Sep-20	Dec-19	Nov-19
BCRA Repo Interest Rates					
Overnight reverse repo	31.58	27.57	19.00	53.70	55.60
Total Repo Interest Rates					
Overnight	32.46	27.80	18.70	42.02	54.26
Repo traded volumen (daily average)	8,715	7,297	7,689	3,792	20,786
LELIQ interest rate	36.95	36.90	38.00	61.37	63.5
Foreign Exchange Market	**Nov-20**	**Oct-20**	**Sep-20**	**Dec-19**	**Nov-19**
Dollar Spot					
Exchange agencies	79.94	77.58	75.20	59.87	59.73
BCRA Reference	82.36	79.95	76.94	60.53	60.51
Future dollar					
NDF 1 month	85.13	84.67	80.43	64.26	64.17
ROFEX 1 month	83.51	80.90	77.53	63.75	63.87
Traded volume (all maturities, million pesos)	42,317	59,146	54,208	15,870	19,807
Real (Pesos/Real)	14.71	13.80	13.94	14.57	14.36
Euro (Pesos/Euro)	94.58	91.29	88.65	66.51	65.98
Capital Market	**Nov-20**	**Oct-20**	**Sep-20**	**Dec-19**	**Nov-19**
MERVAL					
Index	51,200	46,908	43,478	37,141	33,840
Traded volume (million pesos)	904	904	904	885	924
Governement Bonds (parity)					
DISCOUNT (US$ - NY legislation)	36.63	37.62	42.85	-	-
BONAR X (US$)	37.84	38.74	43.04	-	-
DISCOUNT ($)	76.01	74.53	83.19	-	-
Country risk					
Spread BONAR 24 vs. US Treasury Bond	0	0	0	7,017	7,070
EMBI+ Argentina	1,376	1,409	1,533	2,073	2,330
EMBI+ Latinoamérica	447	481	473	431	508

1 Corresponds to average results of each month primary auctions.

Interest rates in annual nominal percentage and traded amounts in million. Monthly averages.

Borrowing Interest Rates	Nov-20	Oct-20	Sep-20	Dec-19	Nov-19
Interbank Loans (overnight)					
Interest rate	27.45	23.60	15.36	50.09	54.64
Traded volume (million pesos)	13,148	13,429	10,258	7,385	7,670
Time Deposits					
In pesos					
30-44 days	32.18	30.09	29.30	40.89	45.33
60 days or more	33.19	30.36	29.88	41.26	45.15
Total TM20 (more than $20 million, 30-35 days)					
Private Banks TM20 (more than $20 million, 30-35 days)					
Total BADLAR (more than $1 million, 30-35 days)	31.95	29.53	28.53	41.10	45.61
Private Banks BADLAR (more than $1 million, 30-35 days)	33.02	30.68	29.73	41.75	46.19
In dollars					
30-44 days	0.46	0.45	0.52	1.56	1.79
60 days or more	0.68	0.62	0.75	2.34	2.53
Total BADLAR (more than $1 million, 30-35 days)	0.50	0.54	0.61	1.89	2.04
Private Banks BADLAR (more than $1 million, 30-35 days)	0.55	0.51	0.68	1.42	1.80
Lending Interest Rates	**Nov-20**	**Oct-20**	**Sep-20**	**Dec-19**	**Nov-19**
Stock Repos					
Gross interest rates 30 days	32.38	31.16	25.99	41.10	44.36
Traded volume (all maturities, million pesos)	57,313	52,595	50,130	18,780	16,787
Loans in Pesos (1)					
Overdrafts	37.88	33.41	30.44	66.44	72.02
Promissory Notes	36.33	32.16	29.14	56.99	62.30
Mortgages	32.79	31.63	27.96	47.51	44.83
Pledge-backed Loans	26.58	26.85	25.78	30.54	33.24
Personal Loans	52.83	50.61	51.59	71.63	74.24
Credit Cards	42.10	41.91	41.29	81.77	81.73
Overdrafts - 1 to 7 days - more than $10 million	32.25	27.34	20.69	58.79	64.00
International Interest Rates	**Nov-20**	**Oct-20**	**Sep-20**	**Dec-19**	**Nov-19**
LIBOR					
1 month	0.14	0.15	0.15	1.75	1.73
6 months	0.25	0.25	0.28	1.90	1.91
US Treasury Bonds					
2 years	0.17	0.15	0.14	1.61	1.62
10 years	0.87	0.78	0.68	1.85	1.82
FED Funds Rate	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.75	1.75
SELIC (1 year)	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.68	5.00

(1) Observed data from Monthly Informative Regime SISCEN 08 up to April and estimated data based on Daily Informative Regime SISCEN 18 for May and June.

Glossary

ANSES: Argentine Social Security Administration
APR: Annual Percentage Rate
B.P.: Basis Points
BADLAR: Interest rate on time deposits of $1 million and over for 30-35 days.
BCRA: Central Bank of Argentina
CER: Reference Stabilization Coefficient
CNV: National Securities Commission
CPI: Consumer Price Index
EAR: Effective Annual Rate
EM: Minimum Cash Requirements
FCI: Mutual Funds
GDP: Gross Domestic Product
IAMC: Argentine Institute for Capital Markets
IRR: Internal Rate of Return
LEBAC: BCRA Bills
LELIQ: BCRA Liquidity Bills
M2: Notes and Coins + Current Accounts and Savings Accounts in $
M3*: Notes and Coins + Total Deposits in $ and US$.
M3: Notes and Coins + Total Deposits in $.
MB: Monetary Base; total amount of money in circulation plus money deposited in current accounts in pesos of financial institutions held with the BCRA.
MERVAL: Buenos Aires Stock Exchange Index
NBFI: Non-Bank Financial Institution
NDF: Non Deliverable Forward
NOCOM: Cash Compensation Notes issued by BCRA
ON: Negotiable Obligation
p.p.: Percentage Points
ROFEX: Rosario Futures Exchange
s.a.: Seasonally-Adjusted
SDR: Special Drawing Right
SISCEN: BCRA Centralized Reporting Requirement System
SMEs: Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
TM20: Interest rate on time deposits of $20 million and over for 30-35 days.
TNA: Tasa Nominal Anual.
UVA: Units of Purchasing Power
y.o.y.: Year-on-year