

Monthly Monetary Report

November 2023



BANCO CENTRAL
DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA

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The closing date for statistics in this report was December 7, 2023. All figures are provisional and subject to review.

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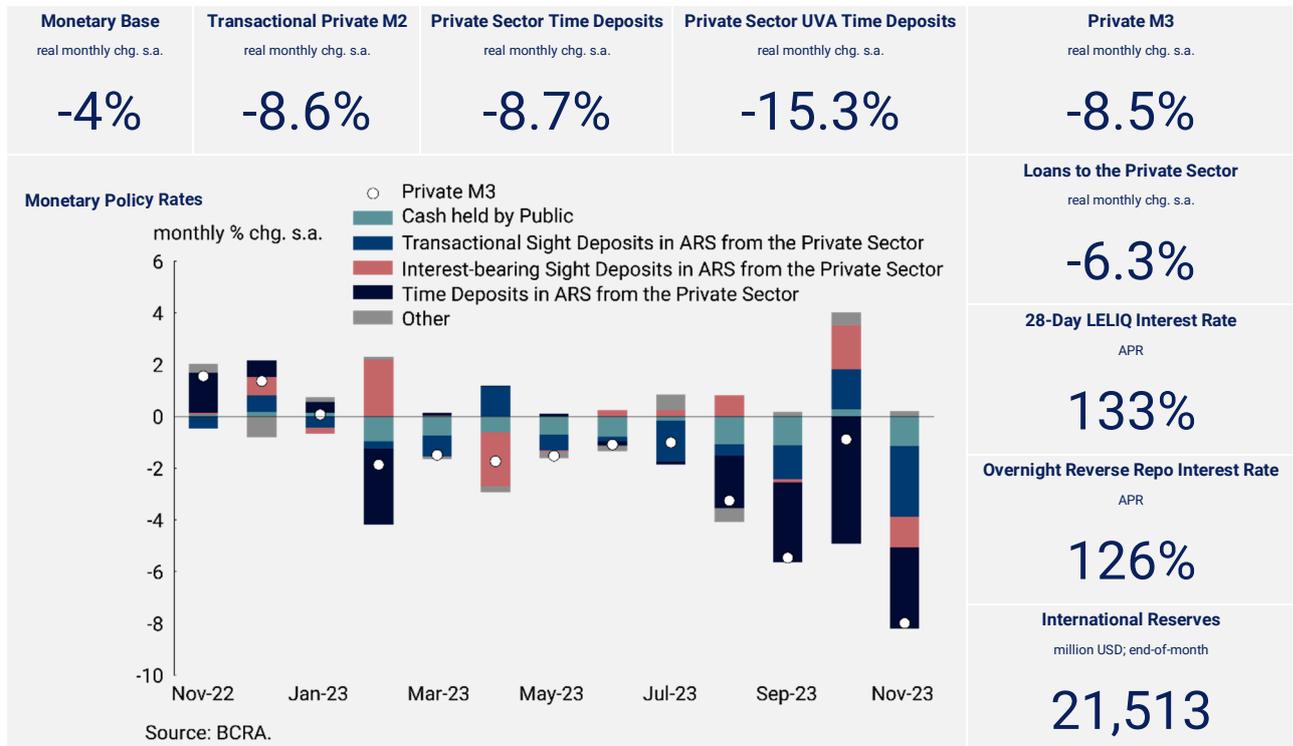
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About inclusive language in the Spanish version of this report

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. Executive Summary



The second round of the presidential election was held on November 19, which continued to bring volatility to the markets. The BCRA decided to keep the interest rates on monetary policy instruments and the minimum interest rates on time deposits unchanged, after having increased them by 15 p.p. in October.

In November, the broad monetary aggregate (private M3) showed a sharp contraction at constant prices and in seasonally-adjusted terms, explained by a reduction both in means of payment and in interest-bearing instruments in pesos. In particular, private sector time deposits in pesos in real and seasonally-adjusted terms recorded a smaller contraction than in October, although still remaining among the highest of the past decades. Companies and financial services providers recorded the highest drops per depositor. Interest-bearing sight deposits showed a marked contraction over the month, explained by a decline in holdings of money market funds (MMFs), one of the main players in this segment. These funds restructured their portfolios in favor of reverse repos with the BCRA, in a context in which equity at constant prices remained unchanged over November.

On the other hand, loans in pesos to the private sector shrank at constant prices and in seasonally-adjusted terms, which proved to be widespread across large credit lines. Thus, credit to GDP ratio remained around the lowest figures of the past 20 years.

2. Means of Payment

In real and seasonally-adjusted terms, means of payment (transactional private M2¹) posted an 8.6% fall in November, exhibiting the deepest monthly contraction of the past 20 years. This was driven by the performance of cash held by the public as well as by non-interest-bearing sight deposits (see Chart 2.1). Thus, transactional private M2 accrued a decline of about 25.5% over the year. In year-on-year terms and at constant prices, it stood 24.2% below the level observed in November 2022. In terms of GDP, means of payment reached a new historic low and stood at 6.4%, down 0.4 p.p. against October (see Chart 2.2). As for its components, cash held by the public reached 2.2% in terms of GDP, whereas sight deposits accounted for 4.2%, being comparable to the levels observed by mid-2019. In both cases, these are the lowest records of the past 20 years.

Chart 2.1 | Transactional Private M2 at Constant Prices
Contribution to s.a. monthly change by component

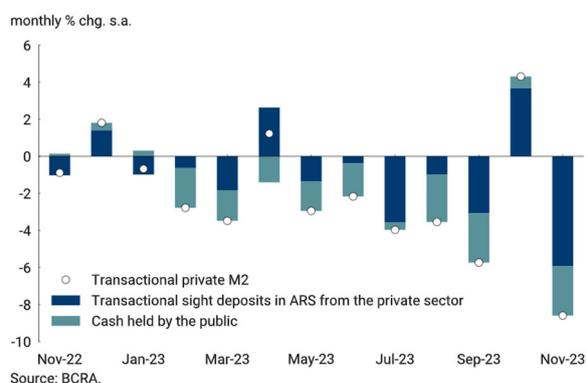
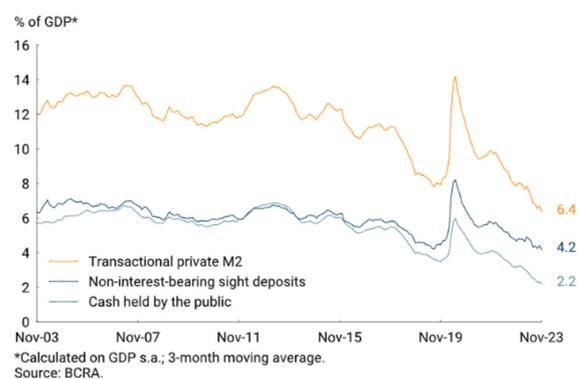


Chart 2.2 | Transactional Private M2 as GDP %



3. Savings Instruments in Pesos

In November, the Board of the BCRA decided to keep unchanged the minimum interest rates on time deposits.² Thus, the minimum interest rate on natural persons' deposits remained at 133% APR, which means an 11% EMR. In turn, for the other depositors of the financial system, the minimum interest rate stood at 126% APR, i.e., 10.9% EMR.³

In this scenario, private sector time deposits in pesos fell once again in real terms during November, although to a lesser extent than in October. In November these deposits experienced a monthly contraction of 8.7% s.a. at constant prices, accumulating a fall of about 32.5% over the year. This way, the stock of time deposits at constant prices declined, standing at a figure comparable to the average observed in the 2010-2019 period. Along the same lines, time deposits stood at 5.5% of GDP in November, falling 0.3 p.p. against October.

The analysis of time deposits by amount at constant prices shows a general decrease in all segments throughout November (see Chart 3.1). Deposits under ARS1 million went down at a similar rate to that of

¹ Private M2 excluding interest-bearing sight deposits held by companies and financial service providers since they are more similar to a savings instrument than to a means of payment.

² The current interest rates have been set out in Communication "A" 7862.

³ The other depositors are natural persons who hold deposits over ARS30 million and legal persons.

October, posting a fall close to 15.8% s.a. in real terms. Meanwhile, deposits over ARS1 million slowed down their pace of decline against October. It is to note that the segment from ARS1 to ARS20 million, and that over ARS20 million recorded changes at constant prices and in seasonally-adjusted terms (-9.1% and -6.5%, respectively).

Not only did Financial Services Providers (FSPs) unwind time deposit positions (over ARS20 million) but also interest-bearing sight deposit positions. Thus, in November, FSPs' holdings of interest-bearing sight deposits exhibited an -8% s.a. fall in real terms (see Chart 3.2). This performance took place against the backdrop of a nominal increase in the equity of MMFs, which are the main players within FSPs. Funds coming from such positions were mainly channeled to reverse repos with the BCRA, reaching a record of ARS4.5 trillion by the end of November. The dynamics was affected by a decrease in interest rates of interest-bearing sight deposits, which showed a negative spread compared to reverse repos for mutual funds of the BCRA.

Chart 3.1 | Private Sector Time Deposits in Pesos
Contribution to real monthly change by amount

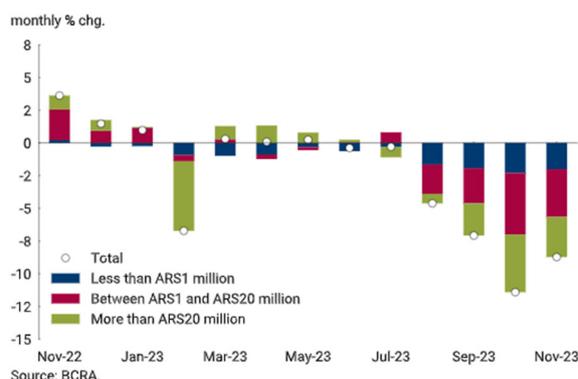
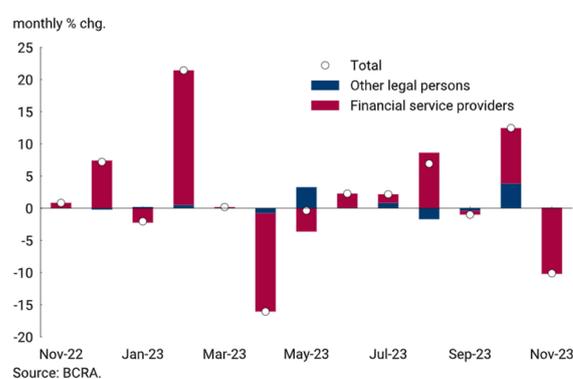


Chart 3.2 | Interest-Bearing Sight Deposits
Contribution to real monthly change by holder



Time deposits adjusted by the reference stabilization coefficient (*Coficiente de Estabilización de Referencia, CER*) contracted once again in real terms, accruing 16 months of falls in a row. The decrease was observed in both traditional and early-payment deposits adjusted by units of purchasing power (*Unidad de Valor Adquisitivo, UVA*), whose monthly change rates were -18.8% s.a. and -12% s.a., respectively (see Chart 3.3). The analysis of deposits by type of holder showed that the decline was mainly due to natural persons' holdings, which accounted for nearly 69% of the total. All in all, the stock of UVA deposits reached ARS248.33 billion at the end of November, which amounted to 1.9% of total time deposits in domestic currency.

In turn, deposits adjusted by the benchmark exchange rate recorded a rise in November. Sorted out by type of deposit, sight deposits remained stable in the first half of the month, experiencing a strong growth in the second one. Thus, they exhibited an average monthly expansion of 9% at constant prices, and a 32% rise in real terms in month-on-month end-of-period (MoM eop) stocks. **In turn, the stock of time deposits adjusted by the exchange rate recorded a smaller average expansion (1.6% at constant prices; see Chart 3.4), accounting for only 0.6% of time deposits.** Since the last day of the month, financial institutions will no longer be required to offer new US dollar-pegged interest-bearing sight or time deposits. This measure complements another decision whereby LEDIV at zero interest rate (bills in dollars payable in pesos at the benchmark exchange rate) were no longer offered to financial institutions or to the rest of eligible underwriters.⁴

⁴ Communication "A" 7898.

Chart 3.3 | Private Sector UVA Time Deposits Stock at constant prices by type of instrument

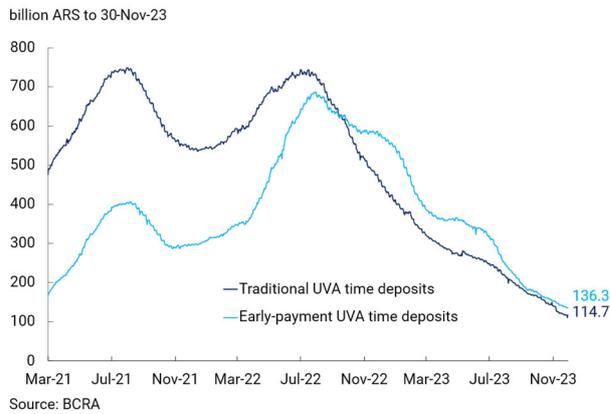
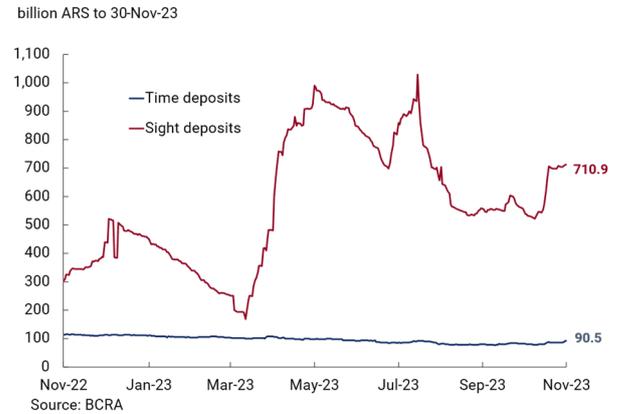


Chart 3.4 | Exchange Rate-Adjusted Deposits Stock at constant prices



All in all, the broad monetary aggregate (private M3⁵) at constant prices posted a monthly reduction of **8.5% s.a. in November**. In year-on-year terms, private M3 posted a 23% fall with a share of 14.3% in GDP, down 0.8 p.p. against October.

4. Monetary Base

In November, the average stock of the monetary base was **ARS7,798 billion**, which meant a monthly expansion of **8.3% (ARS595 billion) at current prices**. However, the monetary base contracted by 4% s.a. at constant prices, down around 34.6% over the past 12 months. In terms of GDP, the monetary base stood at 3.2%, remaining virtually stable against October and at its historic low since the exit from the convertibility system (see Chart 4.1).

Chart 4.1 | Monetary Base

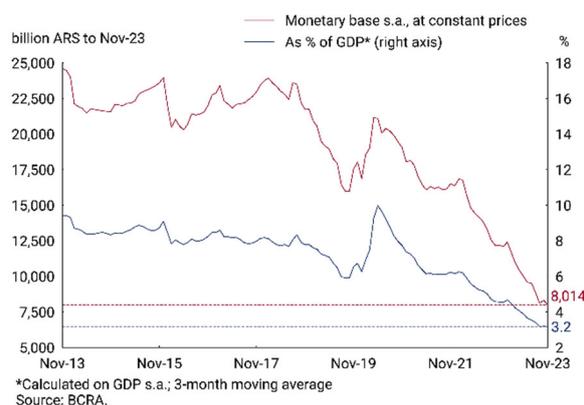
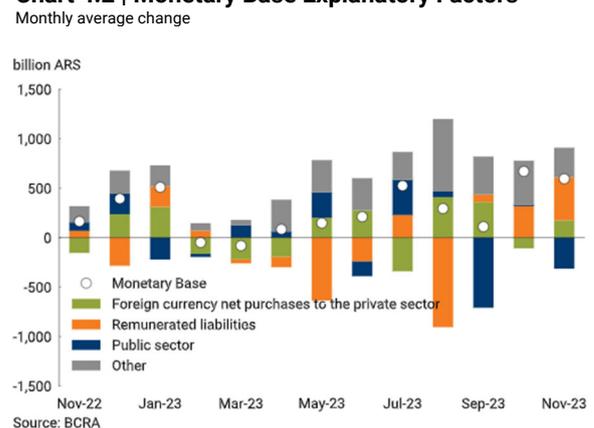


Chart 4.2 | Monetary Base Explanatory Factors



On the supply side of the monetary base, most of the explanatory factors were expansion factors. The BCRA's remunerated liabilities gave way to expanded liquidity. In addition, the monetary expansion was also triggered by transactions with sovereign bonds in the secondary market, put option contracts on Argentine sovereign

⁵ Private M3 includes cash held by the public and deposits in pesos from the non-financial private sector (sight deposits, time deposits and others).

bonds exercised by financial institutions, and the net purchase of foreign currency to the private sector. Meanwhile, public sector transactions had a contractive performance on average in November (see Chart 4.2).

Last, it is to note that the **BCRA decided to keep the benchmark interest rates unchanged in November, after raising them by 15 p.p. in October.** In turn, the 28-day-term liquidity bill (LELIQ) interest rate remained at 133% APR (254.8% EAR), while the 180-day-term LELIQ interest rate stood at 135.5% APR (182.3% EAR). As for short-term instruments, the interest rate on overnight reverse repos reached 126% APR (251.8% EAR), whereas the rate on overnight repos was 160% APR (393.6% EAR). Finally, the spread of liquidity notes (NOTALIQs) remained at 2.5 p.p.

5. Loans to the Private Sector in Pesos

Loans in pesos to the private sector posted a deep contraction in real and seasonally-adjusted terms after the recovery observed in October. Indeed, they exhibited a 6.3% s.a. reduction at constant prices in November, accruing a fall of around 16.5% over the past 12 months. In terms of large credit lines, the fall included all financings (see Chart 5.1). In terms of GDP, loans in pesos to the private sector stood at 5.6%, the lowest level over the past 20 years (see Chart 5.2).

Chart 5.1 | Loans to Private Sector in Pesos
Real, s.a.; contribution to monthly growth

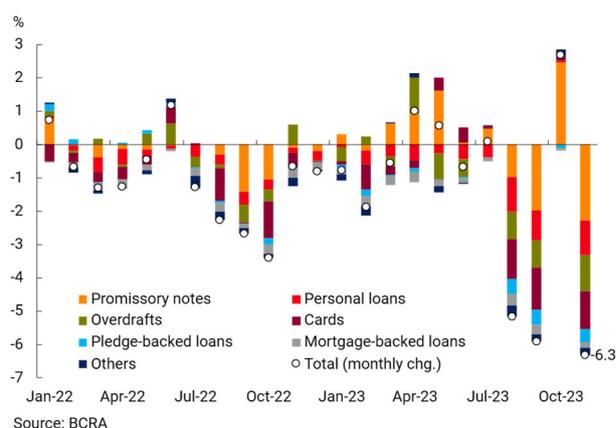
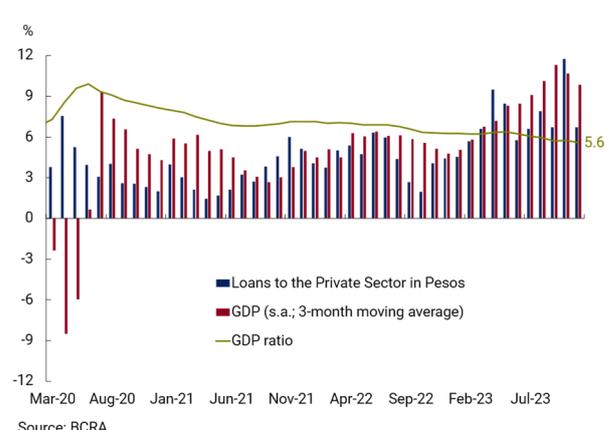


Chart 5.2 | Loans to Private Sector in Pesos
In terms of GDP



Business credit lines exhibited the deepest decline. They fell 7.7% s.a. in real terms in the month, and stood 8.3% below the record observed a year ago. Loans granted through promissory notes contracted 7.2% s.a. in November, up 3.7% against the level recorded a year ago. Unsecured promissory notes—which are granted at longer average terms—decreased 6.5% s.a. Discounted notes fell by 7.7% s.a. in November. In turn, overdrafts exhibited a contraction of 10.5% s.a., down 28% vis-à-vis November 2022.

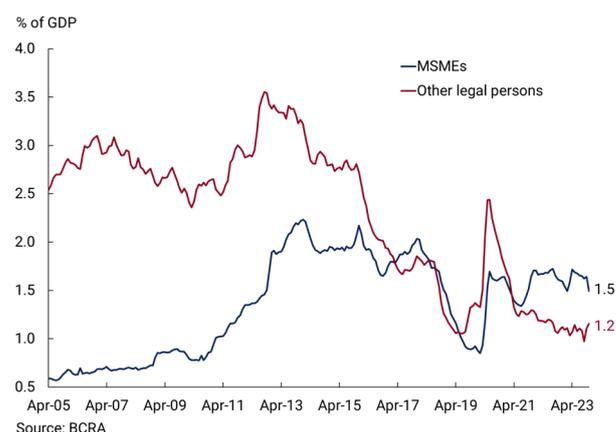
Loans to micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) were still mainly granted through the Credit Line for Productive Investment (*Línea de Financiamiento para la Inversión Productiva, LFIP*). At the end of November, the loans granted under the LFIP accrued disbursements for ARS9,306 billion from its implementation, up 6.9% vis-à-vis October (see Chart 5.3). Out of the total financings granted through the LFIP, 14.6% was channeled to investment projects and the rest, to working capital. The average stock of loans granted through the LFIP reached around ARS2,527 billion in October (latest available data), accounting for nearly 19% of total loans and 40.1% of total business loans.

Indeed, the analysis of business loans by type of debtor shows that lending to MSMEs stood at around 1.3% of GDP, slightly beyond the record observed before the pandemic and also above its historic average. As regards big companies, the ratio of credit in terms of GDP stood at a similar level to that of MSMEs, remaining unchanged vis-à-vis October (see Chart 5.4).

Chart 5.3 | Financing Granted through the LFIP
Cumulative disbursements as to end-of-month



Chart 5.4 | Business Loans by Type of Debtor
As % of GDP



In turn, loans to consumption decreased 5% s.a. at constant prices in November, falling 19.7% over the past year. In November, financings on credit cards posted a decline of 3.8% s.a. in real terms, whereas personal loans fell by 7.8% s.a. In year-on-year terms, these loans recorded changes of -12.5% and -32.7% at constant prices, respectively.

With respect to secured credit lines in real terms, pledge-backed loans contracted 6.5% s.a., that is, 25.7% y.o.y. The stock of mortgage-backed loans recorded a monthly fall of 4.2% s.a. (-42.8% y.o.y.).

6. Financial Institutions' Liquidity in Pesos

In November, broad liquidity in domestic currency⁶ decreased 0.3 p.p. vis-à-vis October, averaging 83.1% of deposits and remaining at historically high levels (see Charts 6.1 and 6.2). This fall was mainly explained by financial institution's holdings of BCRA's remunerated liabilities, partially offset by an increase in current accounts held at the Central Bank. The latter is associated both to an increase in the minimum cash requirement, as a result of a growth of sight deposits in October, and to financial institutions' surplus position.

As regards remunerated liabilities, funds from 28-day LELIQs were channeled to overnight reverse repos, which increased their share in the total stock of instruments to 52%, hitting a high record by the end of November. On the contrary, 28-day LELIQs stood at 38% of the total by the end of the month, reducing their relative share. LEDIVs and LEGARs ended November with a rise, reaching 10% of the total stock of remunerated liabilities. The other components were longer-term instruments, exclusively NOTALIQs, which accounted for only 0.1% of the stock.

⁶ It includes current accounts with the BCRA, cash holdings in banks, arranged net repo stocks with the BCRA, holdings of LELIQs and NOTALIQs, and holdings of sovereign bonds eligible to comply with the minimum reserve requirements.

Chart 6.1 | Financial Institutions' Levels of Liquidity in Pesos

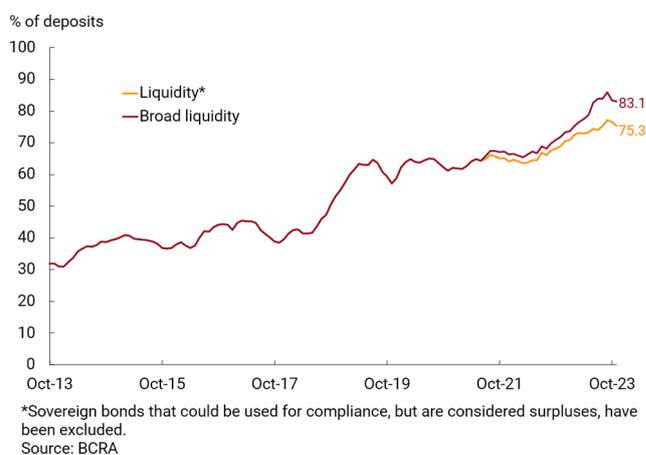
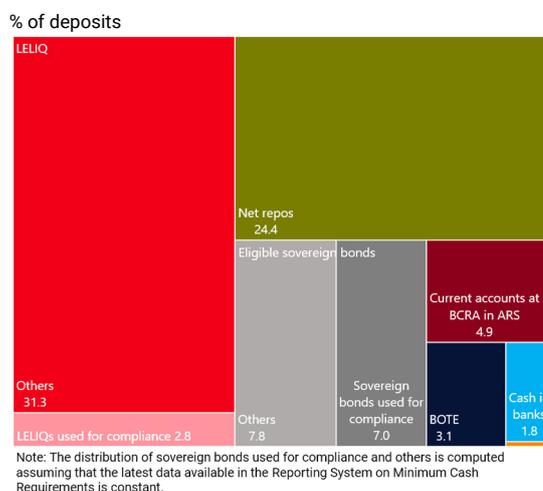


Chart 6.2 | Financial Institutions' Components of Broad Liquidity



7. Foreign Currency

As regards foreign currency, **financial institutions' main assets and liabilities posted negative changes**. On the one hand, deposits from the private sector fell USD181 million in November and ended the month with a stock of USD14.14 billion. This fall was mostly recorded in natural persons' deposits. On the other hand, the stock of loans to the private sector decreased by USD96 million, reaching USD3.77 billion at the end of November (see Chart 7.1).

Chart 7.1 | Stock of Private Sector Deposits and Loans in Foreign Currency

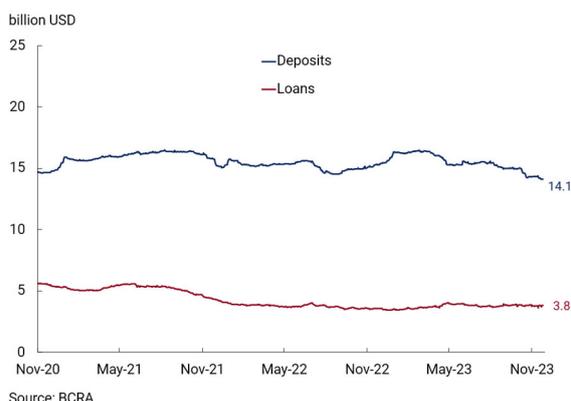
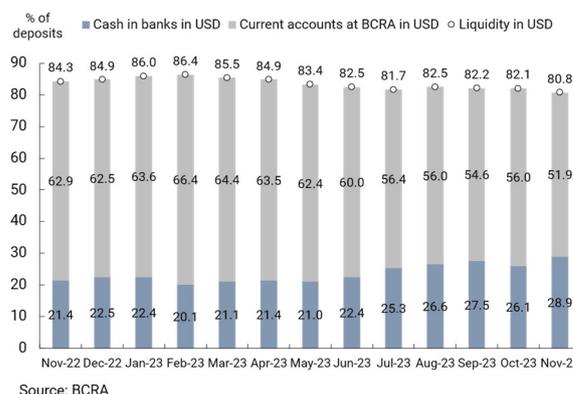


Chart 7.2 | Financial Institutions' Liquidity in Foreign Currency



Financial institutions' liquidity in foreign currency stood at 80.8% of deposits, remaining at historically high levels. In terms of components, cash in banks rose to the detriment of current accounts at the BCRA (see Chart 7.2).

During November, there were some foreign exchange regulatory changes such as the easing of the requirements for clients who access the forex market to pay services rendered by non-residents, provided that they meet certain conditions mentioned in the regulation.⁷ Regulatory changes also involved inflows

⁷ Communication "A" 7893.

from the sale of non-financial assets recorded in the forex market.⁸ On the other hand, the **Federal Administration of Public Revenue (*Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos, AFIP*)** increased from 45% to 100% the income tax collection that applies to transactions subject to the “PAIS” tax. As from November 22, the total amount added to the exchange rate for purchases and expenses incurred abroad amounted to 155% (30% PAIS tax, 25% personal property tax, and 100% income tax collections).⁹

At the end of November, the BCRA’s international reserves reached USD21.51 billion, down USD1.05 billion against the end of October. This dynamics was explained by the payment of the debt servicing owed to the International Monetary Fund in the first days of November. These payments totaled USD1,663 million. The decline was partially offset by a net purchase of foreign currency and by exchange rate spreads (see Chart 7.3).

Finally, since mid-November, the BCRA has adjusted the ARS/USD nominal exchange rate (NER). Thus, the NER recorded an average increase of 0.98% compared to October, ending November at ARS360.53/USD (see Chart 7.4).

Chart 7.3 | Stock of International Reserves

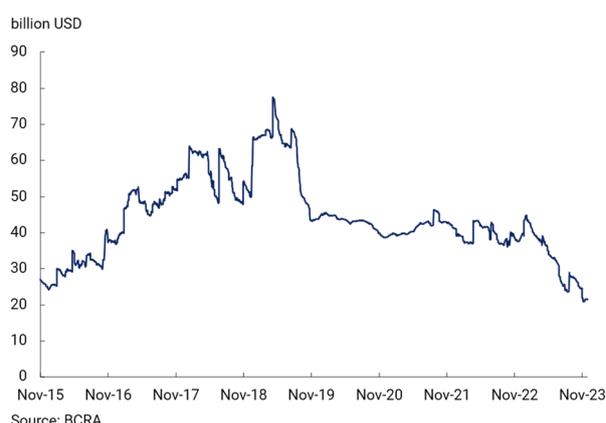
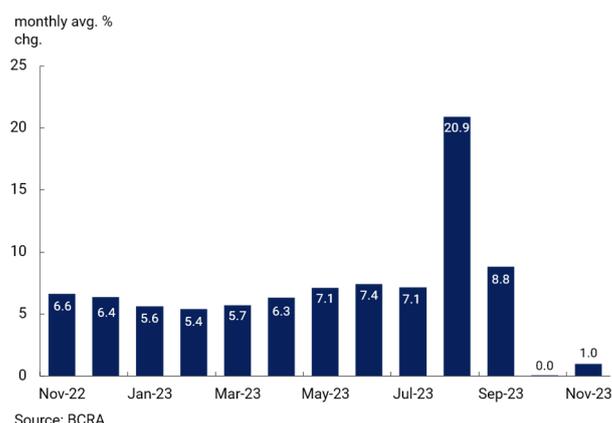


Chart 7.4 | ARS/USD Nominal Exchange Rate



8 Communication “A” 7894.

9 General Resolution No. 5450/2023, AFIP.

8. Regulatory Overview

Date of Issue	Regulation	Description
9-Nov-23	Comm. "A" 7885	Certain conditions for offering "Central Bank Bills in US dollars payable in pesos at the benchmark exchange rate (LEDIV) at zero rate" have been detailed. In this case, financial institutions may underwrite LEDIVs on behalf of clients that, as informed by the Undersecretariat of Internal Market Policies, are consumer goods companies participating in the "Fair Prices Program" (<i>Programa Precios Justos</i>) for an amount equal to new deliveries pending payment as of July 1, 2023—as provided by the Undersecretariat of Internal Market Policies, stating the corresponding taxpayer identification numbers and amounts.
23-Nov-23	Comm. "A" 7891	The provisions included in Communications "A" 7863 and 7872 have been extended until December 31, 2023. Thus, financial institutions will require the prior consent of the BCRA to increase their daily cash position in foreign currency—as set forth in paragraph 2.2.2. of the regulations on "Foreign Currency Net Global Position"—recorded at the end of the day preceding that in which the current regulation became effective.
23-Nov-23	Comm. "A" 7892	The BCRA adjusted the requirement for underwriting LEDIVs, allowing the following actors to have access to this instrument: a) financial institutions having deposits with floating interest rates—calculated at the wholesale rate of the dollar; b) financial institutions on behalf of clients belonging to the energy sector, provided that they have financed imports under certain conditions; c) financial institutions on behalf of clients having a "Certification under Regimes to Access Foreign Currency for the Incremental Production of Oil and/or Gas" (Executive Order No. 277/22); d) financial institutions on behalf of clients who are consumer goods companies participating in the Fair Prices Program (<i>Programa Precios Justos</i>), for an amount equal to the new deliveries pending payment as of July 1, 2023; e) MSMEs—as defined in the regulations on "Determination of the Condition of MSMEs"—importing goods that draw on 180-day-term LEDIVs for up to the equivalent amount in pesos.
23-Oct-23	Comm. "A" 7893	Clients who access the forex market to pay services rendered by non-residents will be exempted from validating the transaction in the "Foreign Trade Unique Current Account" (<i>Cuenta Corriente Única de Comercio Exterior</i>) computer system implemented by the Federal Administration of Public Revenue (<i>Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos, AFIP</i>) and from complying with the deadlines provided in paragraphs 1. and 2. of Communication "A" 7746 on condition that: 1) they have an "APPROVED" Argentine Imports System and Foreign Service Payments (<i>Sistema de Importaciones de la República Argentina y Pagos de Servicios al Exterior, SIRASE</i>) affidavit; 2) the payment is made simultaneously with the settlement of the inflows from a financial debt held abroad with an average life of not less than six (6) months; and 3) principal falls due, at least, three (3) months after settlement in the forex market.
23-Oct-23	Comm. "A" 7894	Regulatory changes to Communication "A" 7893 involve: The third subparagraph of paragraph 2.3. of the regulations on "Foreign Trade and Exchange" included by Communication "A" 7873, was replaced as follows: "In the case of proceeds settled in the forex market between November 24, 2023 and December 10, 2023 (included), the requirement will be considered fully met on condition that the client settles in the forex market, at least, 50% of the amount collected; and the other 50% is used to purchase and sale marketable securities acquired in foreign currency and sold in domestic currency. Both conditions shall be met before the above deadline." The fourth subparagraph of paragraph 2.3. of the regulations on "Foreign Trade and Exchange" included by Communication "A" 7873 was repealed.
23-Nov-23	Comm. "A" 7895	As from November 24, 2023, the provisions set forth in paragraph 3.9. of the regulations on "Foreign Trade and Exchange" regarding access by resident natural persons to the forex market to purchase foreign currency and use it simultaneously for purchasing real estate with mortgage loans granted by local financial institutions were repealed.

27-Nov-23 Comm. "A" 7897

The underwriting of LEDIVs was limited to financial institutions having deposits with floating interest rates—calculated at the wholesale rate of the dollar; financial institutions on behalf of clients having a "Certification under Regimes to Access Foreign Currency for the Incremental Production of Oil and/or Gas" (Executive Order No. 277/22), as provided in paragraph 3 of Communication "A" 7626; and financial institutions on behalf MSMEs—as defined in the regulations on "Determination of the Condition of MSMEs"—importing goods.

30-Nov-23 Comm. "A" 7898

Communication "A" 7897 was repealed. Therefore, the provisions included in Communications "A" 7557, "A" 7774, "A" 7788, "A" 7803, "A" 7829, "A" 7842, "A" 7885, "A" 7892 and "A" 7897 were also repealed.

Moreover, financial institutions will no longer be required to offer new US dollar-pegged interest-bearing sight or time deposits.

Finally, as from December 7, consumer goods companies participating in the Fair Prices Program (*Programa Precios Justos*) that hold LEDIVs shall be required to submit before the financial institution underwriting the instrument a certificate of compliance issued by the Secretariat of Trade specifying the termination date of the agreements to which such companies were parties under the Fair Prices Program.

9. Monetary and Financial Indicators

The figures below are stated in millions, and original currency. Figures are provisional and subject to review.

Main monetary variables associated with BCRA	Monthly average					Average percentage changes as to Nov-23						% of GDP	
	Nov-23	Oct-23	Sep-23	Dec-22	Nov-22	Monthly		Accrued in 2023		Year-on-year		Nov-23	Dec-22
						Nominal n.s.a.	Real s.a.	Nominal n.s.a.	Real s.a.	Nominal	Real		
Monetary Base	7,797,578	7,202,528	6,532,999	4,781,929	4,388,339	8.3%	-4.0%	63.1%	-34.0%	77.7%	-34.6%	3.2%	4.5%
Currency in circulation	5,971,866	5,782,596	5,267,570	3,767,917	3,348,968	3.3%	-8.3%	58.5%	-35.9%	78.3%	-34.3%	2.4%	3.6%
Cash held by the public	5,317,433	5,128,457	4,737,624	3,361,661	3,020,048	3.7%	-7.8%	58.2%	-35.8%	76.1%	-35.1%	2.2%	3.2%
Cash in financial institutions	654,381	654,145	529,946	406,256	328,919	0.0%	-12.2%	61.1%	-37.6%	98.9%	-26.7%	0.3%	0.4%
Current accounts at BCRA	1,825,712	1,419,933	1,265,429	1,014,012	1,039,372	28.6%	12.9%	80.0%	-30.2%	75.7%	-35.3%	0.7%	1.0%
BCRA's remunerated liabilities (NV ARS)	24,758,559	22,969,458	21,346,130	10,076,065	9,233,396	7.8%	-5.4%	145.7%	-4.7%	168.1%	-1.2%	9.8%	9.7%
Reverse repos	10,492,068	7,893,728	5,778,101	2,004,090	1,636,090	32.9%	16.7%	423.5%	103.0%	541.3%	136.2%	4.2%	1.9%
Stock of LELIQs	12,717,565	14,040,287	14,772,232	6,831,822	6,336,682	-9.4%	-20.5%	86.2%	-27.8%	100.7%	-26.1%	5.1%	6.6%
Stock of 28-day LELIQs	12,717,565	14,040,287	14,772,232	6,820,934	6,332,127	-9.4%	-20.5%	86.4%	-27.7%	100.8%	-26.0%	5.1%	6.6%
Stock of 180-day LELIQs	0	0	0	10,888	4,555	-	-	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stock of NOTALIQs	27,670	30,006	37,283	1,110,688	1,137,983	-7.8%	-19.0%	-97.5%	-99.0%	-97.6%	-99.1%	0.0%	1.1%
Stock of LEDIVs	1,409,030	900,127	676,680	76,058	74,651	56.5%	37.4%	1752.6%	618.2%	1787.5%	595.2%	0.6%	0.1%
Stock of LEGARs	112,225	105,310	81,834	53,408	47,991	6.6%	-6.4%	110.1%	-18.5%	133.8%	-13.9%	0.0%	0.1%
BCRA's international reserves in dollars	21,435	25,265	27,490	40,650	37,897	-15.2%	-	-47.3%	-	-43.4%	-	3.0%	6.8%

Monthly average explanatory factors	Monthly		Quarterly		Accrued in 2023		Year-on-year	
	Nominal	Contribution	Nominal	Contribution	Nominal	Contribution	Nominal	Contribution
Monetary Base	595,050	8.3%	1,374,872	21.4%	3,015,649	63.1%	3,409,239	77.7%
Foreign exchange purchases to private sector and others	175,405	2.4%	426,998	6.6%	705,290	14.7%	942,212	21.5%
Foreign exchange purchase to the NT	-243,389	-3.4%	-278,997	-4.3%	-1,816,262	-38.0%	-1,648,327	-37.6%
Temporary advances and profit transfers to National Government	0	0.0%	-330,645	-5.1%	1,698,000	35.5%	1,698,000	38.7%
Other public sector operations	-70,609	-1.0%	-400,486	-6.2%	-437,598	-9.2%	-398,415	-9.1%
Monetary policy instruments	435,315	6.0%	829,077	12.9%	-591,316	-12.4%	-875,865	-20.0%
Others	298,328	4.1%	1,128,924	17.6%	3,457,534	72.3%	3,691,635	84.1%
BCRA's International Reserves	-3,830	-15.2%	-3,696	-14.7%	-19,215	-47.3%	-16,462	-43.4%
Purchases of foreign currency	532	2.1%	1,215	4.8%	-430	-1.1%	314	0.8%
International organizations ⁵	-3,404	-13.5%	-506	-2.0%	-6,669	-16.4%	-5,497	-14.5%
Other public-sector transactions	-173	-0.7%	-1,045	-4.2%	-1,762	-4.3%	-1,899	-5.0%
Minimum cash requirements	-782	-3.1%	-1,211	-4.8%	-3,130	-7.7%	-2,774	-7.3%
Others (incl. forex valuation)	-3	0.0%	-2,150	-8.6%	-7,225	-17.8%	-6,605	-17.4%

Note: "Contribution" field: The sum up of each factor's change to the main variable for the same month.

⁵ The Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE) are excluded.

Minimum Cash Requirement and Compliance	Nov-23	Oct-23	Sep-23
Domestic currency	% of total deposits in pesos		
Net requirement of deductions	17.9	17.3	17.1
Compliance in current accounts	4.9	3.9	3.8
Compliance in LELIQs	26.5	30.3	31.2
Compliance in BOTE 2027	3.1	3.2	3.4
Compliance in sovereign bonds/other	14.8	14.1	16.1
Foreign currency	% of total deposits in foreign currency		
Minimum capital requirements	24.0	24.0	24.0
Compliance (includes funds available for financing but not y	51.9	56.0	54.6
Position ⁽¹⁾	27.9	32.0	30.6

(1) Position = Compliance - Requirement

The figures below are stated in millions, and original currency. Figures are provisional and subject to review.

Main monetary and financial system variables	Monthly average					Average percentage changes as to Nov-23						% of GDP ⁴	
	Nov-23	Oct-23	Sep-23	Dec-22	Nov-22	Monthly		Accrued in 2023		Year-on-year		Nov-23	Dec-22
						Nominal n.s.a.	Real s.a.	Nominal n.s.a.	Real s.a.	Nominal	Real		
Domestic currency													
Total deposits from the non-financial sector in pesos¹	36,983,982	35,647,218	33,368,202	18,248,093	16,961,715	3.7%	-8.4%	102.7%	-20.2%	118.0%	-19.7%	14.8%	17.5%
Private sector deposits	29,869,959	29,051,438	27,287,755	15,170,433	13,802,226	2.8%	-9.1%	96.9%	-22.2%	116.4%	-20.3%	12.0%	14.6%
Private Sector Sight Deposits	15,824,539	15,290,385	13,025,519	7,305,127	6,268,713	3.5%	-9.4%	116.6%	-10.2%	152.4%	-7.0%	6.4%	6.7%
Non-interest bearing (transactional)	10,274,540	9,873,553	8,598,819	5,375,545	4,558,480	4.1%	-9.1%	91.1%	-18.6%	125.4%	-17.0%	4.2%	4.8%
Interest-bearing	5,549,999	5,416,833	4,426,700	1,929,583	1,710,234	2.5%	-10.0%	187.6%	11.5%	224.5%	19.5%	2.2%	1.9%
Sight deposits adjusted by NER	591	476	433	132	109	24.1%	9.0%	347.5%	73.5%	442.5%	99.8%	0.0%	
Private Sector Time Deposits and Others	14,045,419	13,761,052	14,262,236	7,865,306	7,533,513	2.1%	-8.9%	78.6%	-32.4%	86.4%	-31.3%	5.7%	7.9%
Time Deposits	13,638,439	13,349,546	13,924,861	7,642,488	7,324,593	2.2%	-8.7%	78.5%	-32.5%	86.2%	-31.4%	5.5%	7.7%
CER/UVA/exchange rate-non-adjustable	13,310,841	13,019,047	13,595,534	7,241,212	6,913,328	2.2%	-8.7%	83.8%	-30.5%	92.5%	-29.1%	5.4%	7.3%
CER / UVA-adjustable	248,718	262,334	268,883	359,936	369,089	-5.2%	-15.3%	-30.9%	-73.9%	-32.6%	-75.2%	0.1%	0.4%
Traditional	115,464	126,988	130,549	156,519	168,224	-9.1%	-18.8%	-26.2%	-72.1%	-31.4%	-74.7%	0.0%	0.2%
Early-payment	133,254	135,345	138,334	203,417	200,865	-1.5%	-12.0%	-34.5%	-75.2%	-33.7%	-75.6%	0.1%	0.2%
DIVA	78,880	68,165	60,444	41,340	42,176	15.7%	1.6%	90.8%	-26.0%	87.0%	-31.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Other deposits	406,980	411,507	337,375	222,818	208,920	-1.1%	-13.2%	82.7%	-29.2%	94.8%	-28.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Public sector deposits²	7,114,024	6,595,781	6,080,447	3,077,661	3,159,489	7.9%	-5.3%	131.2%	-10.4%	125.2%	-17.1%	2.8%	3.0%
Monetary Aggregates													
Total M2	24,344,220	23,102,374	19,990,326	11,869,258	10,402,322	5.4%	-7.5%	105.1%	-16.1%	134.0%	-13.8%	9.8%	11.0%
Total M3	42,609,321	41,072,686	38,326,198	21,738,608	20,102,966	3.7%	-8.7%	96.0%	-21.9%	112.0%	-21.9%	17.1%	20.6%
Private sector monetary aggregates													
Private M2	21,141,972	20,418,843	17,763,144	10,666,788	9,288,762	3.5%	-9.4%	98.2%	-19.4%	127.6%	-16.2%	8.5%	9.9%
Transactional private M2 ³	15,591,973	15,002,010	13,336,443	8,737,205	7,578,528	3.9%	-8.6%	78.5%	-25.5%	105.7%	-24.2%	6.4%	8.0%
Private M3	35,187,391	34,179,895	32,025,379	18,532,094	16,822,275	2.9%	-8.5%	89.9%	-24.0%	109.2%	-23.0%	14.3%	17.7%
Total loans to the non-financial sector in pesos	14,529,026	13,465,720	11,882,884	6,765,413	6,412,967	7.9%	-6.5%	114.8%	-16.1%	126.6%	-16.6%	5.6%	6.3%
Loans to the non-financial private sector	14,383,953	13,309,162	11,734,791	6,694,117	6,348,501	8.1%	-6.3%	114.9%	-16.1%	126.6%	-16.5%	5.6%	6.3%
Overdrafts	1,442,121	1,397,689	1,240,048	775,219	737,306	3.2%	-10.5%	86.0%	-28.0%	95.6%	-28.0%	0.6%	0.7%
Promissory notes	4,577,298	4,298,086	3,610,344	1,708,519	1,626,526	6.5%	-7.2%	167.9%	4.4%	181.4%	3.7%	1.8%	1.6%
Mortgage-backed loans	568,799	521,213	483,639	371,698	366,274	9.1%	-4.2%	53.0%	-40.5%	55.3%	-42.8%	0.2%	0.4%
Pledge-backed loans	885,979	830,865	771,140	458,904	439,305	6.6%	-6.5%	93.1%	-25.6%	101.7%	-25.7%	0.3%	0.4%
Personal loans	1,851,802	1,753,273	1,595,665	1,050,186	1,014,111	5.6%	-7.8%	76.3%	-31.6%	82.6%	-32.7%	0.7%	1.0%
Credit cards	4,408,617	3,909,620	3,509,546	1,999,883	1,856,200	12.8%	-3.8%	120.4%	-12.4%	137.5%	-12.5%	1.7%	1.8%
Others	649,337	598,415	524,409	329,708	308,779	8.5%	-4.8%	96.9%	-21.9%	110.3%	-22.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Loans to the non-financial public sector	145,072	156,558	148,093	71,296	64,466	-7.3%	-18.6%	103.5%	-21.1%	125.0%	-17.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Foreign currency¹													
Deposits from the non-financial sector in dollars	16,675	16,820	17,110	18,787	18,093	-0.9%	-	-11.2%	-	-7.8%	-	2.4%	3.2%
Deposits from the non-financial private sector in dollars	14,243	14,598	14,993	15,687	15,210	-2.4%	-	-9.2%	-	-6.4%	-	2.0%	2.6%
sight deposits	11,261	11,481	11,705	11,938	11,470	-1.9%	-	-5.7%	-	-1.8%	-	1.6%	2.0%
time deposits and others	2,982	3,118	3,287	3,749	3,741	-4.3%	-	-20.5%	-	-20.3%	-	0.4%	0.6%
Deposits from the non-financial public sector in dollars	2,432	2,222	2,118	3,100	2,882	9.5%	-	-21.5%	-	-15.6%	-	0.4%	0.6%
Loans to the non-financial sector in dollars	3,978	4,036	4,046	3,645	3,705	-1.4%	-	9.2%	-	7.4%	-	0.6%	0.6%
Loans to the non-financial private sector in dollars	3,779	3,832	3,848	3,491	3,562	-1.4%	-	8.2%	-	6.1%	-	0.5%	0.6%
Promissory notes	2,391	2,477	2,535	2,273	2,296	-3.5%	-	5.2%	-	4.1%	-	0.3%	0.4%
Credit cards	349	315	298	179	199	11.0%	-	95.2%	-	75.2%	-	0.0%	0.0%
Others	1,039	1,041	1,015	1,039	1,067	-0.2%	-	0.0%	-	-2.6%	-	0.1%	0.2%
Loans to the non-financial public sector in dollars	199	204	198	153	143	-2.2%	-	29.8%	-	39.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%

1 Financial sector and non-resident depositors are excluded. The figures on loans have been taken from statistical data, not being adjusted by financial trusts.

2 Net of the use of unified funds.

3 It excludes interest-bearing sight deposits from private M2.

4 Calculated on the basis of the seasonally adjusted series of the month, and of the estimation of the 3-month moving average s.a. GDP.

Note: See definitions for the monetary aggregates in the Glossary.

Annual percentage rates (unless otherwise specified) and amounts in millions. Monthly averages.

Monetary policy interest rates	Nov-23	EAR Nov-23	Oct-23	Sep-23	Dec-22	Nov-22
BCRA repo interest rates						
Overnight reverse repo	126.00	251.78	118.26	111.00	70.00	70.00
Overnight reverse repo (MF)	107.10	188.68	100.52	94.35	52.50	52.50
Overnight repo	160.00	393.57	149.68	140.00	95.00	95.00
28-day LELIQ interest rate	133.00	254.82	125.26	118.00	75.00	75.00
180-day LELIQ interest rate	135.50	182.28	127.76	120.50	83.50	83.50
Interbank market interest rates	Nov-23	EAR Nov-23	Oct-23	Sep-23	Dec-22	Nov-22
Repo rates among third parties on overnight REPO round	96.20	161.37	99.36	90.47	66.63	69.25
Volume of repos traded among third parties (daily average)	36,404		21,102	26,958	7,500	9,942
Calls in pesos (overnight)						
Interest rate	116.93	221.36	111.63	105.68	67.38	65.64
Traded amount	26,028		23,446	20,650	22,471	25,400
Borrowing interest rates	Nov-23	EAR Nov-23	Oct-23	Sep-23	Dec-22	Nov-22
Sight deposits						
Interest-bearing	100.56	162.78	96.97	93.31	57.46	56.58
Time deposits						
Natural persons up to ARS1 million (30-35 days)	132.48	251.65	125.74	117.55	74.67	74.66
Total TM20 (more than ARS20 million, 30-35 days)	125.59	230.42	119.97	109.92	65.91	65.80
Private banks' TM20 (more than ARS20 million, 30-35 days)	126.21	232.29	119.72	110.90	66.48	66.49
Total BADLAR (more than ARS1 million, 30-35 days)	128.17	238.25	121.68	112.43	68.58	68.52
Private banks' BADLAR (more than ARS1 million, 30-35 days)	129.47	242.22	122.57	113.84	69.45	69.31
Interest rate on UVA deposits' early-payment option	122.80	222.17	115.64	108.93	71.00	71.00
Lending interest rates	Nov-23	EAR Nov-23	Oct-23	Sep-23	Dec-22	Nov-22
Loans to the non-financial private sector in pesos						
Overdrafts	134.26	281.94	125.32	117.01	75.64	74.73
1 to 7 days—in accordance with companies—more than ARS10 million	128.71	256.61	121.66	113.52	73.27	73.92
Unsecured promissory notes	117.41	206.73	110.44	104.70	61.64	61.28
Mortgage-backed loans	101.47	165.00	95.41	90.43	62.71	61.42
Pledge-backed loans	77.39	111.75	78.31	78.82	51.52	51.84
Personal loans	135.43	261.14	115.48	97.67	81.26	79.10
Credit cards	100.89	163.60	96.46	92.76	77.10	76.84
Interest rate in foreign currency	Nov-23	EAR Nov-23	Oct-23	Sep-23	Dec-22	Nov-22
Time deposits in dollars (30 to 44 days)	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.33
Unsecured promissory notes in dollars	9.25	9.66	5.85	6.94	5.44	4.26
Exchange rate	Nov-23	Monthly chg. (%)	Oct-23	Sep-23	Dec-22	Nov-22
NER peso/dollar						
Wholesale rate (Comm. "A" 3500)	353.47	0.98	350.02	350.00	172.45	162.10
Retail rate ¹	361.63	1.07	357.78	357.25	175.20	164.85
NER peso/real	72.15	4.30	69.18	70.85	32.92	30.74
NER peso/euro	382.26	3.37	369.82	373.72	182.58	161.68
ITCNM	2,348.80	2.88	2,283.15	2,315.10	1,116.28	1,032.03
ITCRM	84.46	-5.56	89.43	101.80	93.21	90.13

¹ The benchmark retail interest rate posted by the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires is calculated on the basis of adhered entities' purchaser and seller exchange rates, weighted according to their share in the retail market (Communication "B" 9791).

Glossary

AFIP: Federal Administration of Public Revenue

ANSES: Argentine Social Security Administration

APR: Annual Percentage Rate

B.P.: Basis Points

BADLAR: Interest rate on time deposits over ARS1 million for 30-35 days.

BCRA: Central Bank of Argentina

CC BCRA: Current accounts at BCRA

CER: Reference Stabilization Coefficient

CNV: National Securities Commission

CPI: Consumer Price Index

EAR: Effective Annual Rate

EM: Minimum Cash Requirements

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

IAMC: Instituto Argentino de Mercado de Capitales

IRR: Internal Rate of Return

ITCNM: Multilateral Nominal Exchange Rate Index

ITCRM: Multilateral Real Exchange Rate Index

LEBAC: BCRA Bills

LELIQ: BCRA Liquidity Bills

LFIP: Credit Line for Productive Investment

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

MF: Mutual Funds

MM: Money Market

MSMEs: Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises

NBFI: Non-Bank Financial Institution

NER: Nominal Exchange Rate

NOCOM: Cash Compensation Notes issued by the BCRA

ON: Negotiable Obligation

p.p.: Percentage Points

Private M2: Means of payment; it includes currency held by the public, settlement checks in pesos, and sight deposits in pesos from the non-financial private sector.

Private M3: Broad aggregate in pesos; it includes currency held by the public, settlement checks in pesos, and total deposits in pesos from the non-financial private sector.

PSP: Payment Service Providers

ROFEX: Rosario Futures Exchange

s.a.: Seasonally-Adjusted

SDR: Special Drawing Right

SIMPES: Comprehensive System for Monitoring Payments of Services Abroad

SISCEN: BCRA Centralized Reporting Requirement System

TM20: Interest rate on time deposits over ARS20 million for 30-35 days.

Total M2: Means of payment; it includes currency held by the public, settlement checks in pesos, and sight deposits in pesos from the non-financial private sector and public sector.

Total M3: Broad aggregate in pesos; it includes currency held by the public, settlement checks in pesos, and total deposits in pesos from the non-financial private sector and public sector.

Transactional private M2: Means of payment, it includes currency held by the public, settlement checks in pesos, and non-interest-bearing sight deposits in pesos from the non-financial private sector.

UVA: Units of Purchasing Power

Y.o.y.: Year-on-year