Uruguay

in focus



A quarterly bulletin issued by the Debt Management Unit

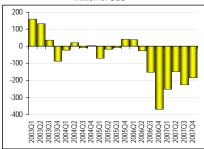
April 2008

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Balanced increase in external trade, sustained capital inflows and reserves accumulation.

In spite of the nominal and real currency appreciation, the current account of the Balance of Payments closed 2007 with only a deficit of USD 186m, equivalent to less than 1% of GDP.

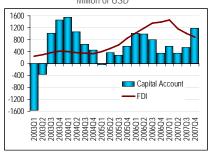
Current Account Million of USD



Source: Central Bank of Uruguay

In general terms, private sector capital inflows remained sustained at estimated levels of USD 1.226m, most of them stemming from FDI movements. The Government and the Central Bank took advantage of these favorable conditions to strengthen their joint international investment position, mainly through an increase in their external reserve assets.

Capital Account and FDI
Million of USD



Source: Central Bank of Uruguay

Exports and imports continued to grow on a steady basis. Exports of goods and services increased approximately 18% during 2007, reaching a record high of USD 6.825m, while imports increased 16%. According to Uruguay XXI -a Uruguayan foundation devoted to promote external trade and foreign investment-, merchandise exports increased 37% in the first quarter, as compared to the same period of 2007.

While FOB merchandise exports had increased 12.8% in 2007, also a key role was played by exports of services. Tourism, in particular, increased 35% after a 13% extension in the average length of stay and a significant 20% increase in the average per capita expenditure, following a shift in the composition of visitors. The nationality of incoming tourists is in a process of healthy diversification. This fact is expected to increase the resilience of this variable to external adverse conditions.

Central Bank External Reserve Assets
Million of USD



Source: Central Bank of Uruguay

The reduction of the current account deficit during last year, however, is mainly related to the decrease in the amount of net interest payments. In particular, the decrease in debt service as well as the increase in the net



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revenue derived of a higher stock of reserve assets- reduced in USD 100m the contribution of this item to the current account deficit.

The net capital inflows, in turn, allowed the monetary authority to increase the stock of international reserves, financed either by the sustained level of seigniorage or through issuances of DX denominated debt. As a result, the FX position of the monetary authority and the overall Public Sector has been consistently improving. As of March 2008, the reserve assets of the monetary authority had already surpassed USD 5bn.

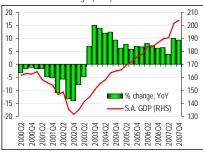
REAL SECTOR Economic activity grew 7.4% in 2007.

Real GDP growth exceeded public and most private estimations in 2007, posting a strong 7.4% when compared to levels of 2006. On a seasonally adjusted basis, growth was 1.1% during the fourth quarter.

Behind this overall 7.4%, growth has been generalized across every sector in the economy. The leadership corresponds to *Transports and Communications* (12.3%), mostly

related to the expansion of mobile technologies and the increased activity generated by higher volumes of merchandise, as well as passenger transportation. Water transportation and ports activity are amongst the top performers.

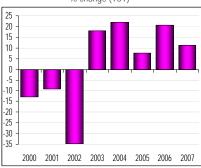
Real GDP % change (YoY) and S.A.



Source: Central Bank of Uruguay

Also *Electricity, Gas and Water* grew 11.4%. -after a disappointing 2006 in terms of weather conditions- and Commerce, Restaurants and Hotels recorded a significant 10.9% in response of a higher demand from the corporate and the household sectors, also boosted by a higher tourist expenditure. Manufacturing grew 8%, while the only two sectors evolving below average were Construction and Agriculture and Livestock. In this particular sector, the lower rate of growth corresponds to a contraction in the beef and milk sub sectors, not because of a bad performance but rather because extraordinary conditions in the previous year impose a higher point of comparison.

Gross Capital Formation % change (YoY)



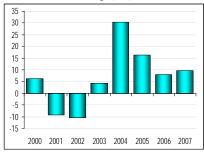
Source: Central Bank of Uruguay

On the expenditure side, growth continued to be led by a combination of exports of goods and services (9.7%)

and domestic demand (7.8%). In particular, private consumption (7.8%) and gross capital formation (11.2%) were the most dynamic components of domestic expenditure. Government consumption only grew 2.9%.

Merchandise exports increased as well as the service sectors. Foodstuffs, dairy products, rice and agricultural products were still among the top exporters.

Exports of Good and Services % change (YoY)



Source: Central Bank of Uruguay

Fixed capital formation is mainly attributable to private investment in machinery and equipment.

Market analysts, surveyed by the Central Bank in March, expect on average a rate of growth of 5.8% in 2008, converging to 4% in 2009.

PUBLIC SECTOR

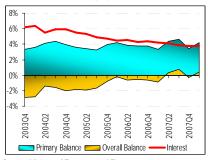
MEF reported overall surplus of 0.4% as of February 2008.

After closing 2007 with an overall deficit in line with projections (0.3% of GDP) and a primary surplus of 3.4%, the Global Public Sector recorded an overall surplus of 0.4% in the year ended February, 2008.

This overall surplus includes a primary surplus of 4.2% of GDP, improving 0.1% with respect to January. This result reflects an increase of 0.4% of GDP in tax collection, as well as in the current performance of public enterprises.

Primary expenditures, in turn, increased 0.3% of GDP due to adjustments in pensions and higher current transfers, mostly related to the reform of the health and family allocations systems.

Public Sector Balance and Interest % of GDP



Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance

PUBLIC DEBT Public debt weight and FX exposure continue to decrease.

By the end of 2007, the overall gross Public Sector debt had declined to 71% of GDP, from 73% in the third quarter of the year. Netting the international reserve assets, total debt declined to 42.7% of GDP as of the fourth quarter of 2007, from 51.2% one year before.

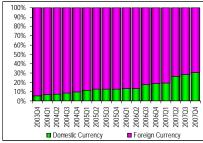
Gross Public Sector Debt Million of USD and % of GDP



Source: Central Bank of Uruguay

After three international issuances in the first half of 2007 -one in JPY for the equivalent of USD260m and two other DX denominated, for an equivalent of USD500m each- and the continuous weekly issuance program in the domestic market, the share of DX denominated obligations increased to 25%, at the same time that the average maturity of public obligations increased to 13 years. In this way, the government has not only succeeded in reducing the overall foreign currency exposure of public debt, but also the refinancing risks stemming from concentration of maturities in the short term.

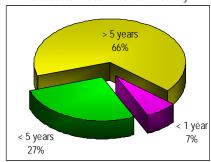
Public Sector Debt - Currency Composition



Source: Central Bank of Uruguay

As of today, two thirds of public debt has a residual maturity over 5 years while only a mere 7% is due within one year.

Public Sector Debt - Residual Maturity



Source: Central Bank of Uruguay

As announced, the Government has not tapped international capital markets since the first half of 2007, when the sub prime crisis developed. Moreover, the Government has followed a proactive debt management policy by proceeding to a debt buyback operation which was finally executed last December for a total amount of USD240 million, maturing in or prior to 2012. This operation was intended to make use of the country's high level of liquidity by repurchasing shorter term obligations, setting an explicit preference by foreign currency instruments during the tender process.

INFLATION AND MONETARY INDICATORS

Annual inflation: 8.03% in March

Inflation is still above the Central Bank's target range, in spite of the fact that the monetary authority refrained from reducing the domestic reference interest rate as a response to Fed's actions.

Inflation, CPI Last 12 months

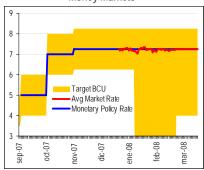


Source: Central Bank of Uruguay and National Institute of Statistics

The economy is still suffering the consequences of a series of supply side shocks, including the domestic impact of international oil prices and the rise in prices of food.

The Monetary Policy Committee decided in April to keep its conservative monetary policy stance, maintaining the target money market interest rate at 7.25% since early November. The Government had supported this stance with a number of heterodox fiscal measures aimed at reducing the prices of a series of strategic items in the CPI basket and thus breaking the feedback on inflationary pressures.

Money Markets



Source: Central Bank of Uruguay

After these measures, CPI inflation had started to decline, reaching levels of 7.4% in January, before March's shock in foodstuff prices brought the annual rate back to 8%.

The Central Bank continues to reaffirm its commitment on a low inflation and is actively working to bring it back to the annual target of 5%. At the same time, it increased the width of the tolerance range to 4%, setting the boundaries at 3%-7%, as to reflect the increasing

difficulties to fine tune this annual rate in presence of this kind of shocks. Market expectations surveyed by the Central Bank in April expect a rate of inflation of 7.2% in 2008 –as defined by the median-, decreasing to 6.3% in 2009.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Minister Astori presents the main guidelines for the 2009 Budget.



The Minister of Finance, Danilo Astori, introduced the main guidelines for the 2009 Budget to the Council of Ministers. Stressing the importance of fiscal sustainability as a precondition for economic growth and after having systematically outperformed the fiscal targets in the first three years of this Administration, the overall deficit is projected at levels of 0.4% of GDP in 2008 and 2009. Even when a higher level of economic activity, more efficient tax collection and less interest payments have made room for a USD 319m increase in social expenditures mainly health and education-, the current objective in 2009 is tighter than the one projected in the original Budget Law of 2005. The primary surplus is expected at levels of 3% in 2008 and 2009.

AFE: new public association with private investors

The Executive issued a decree in February allowing for the association of AFE -the public railway transportation company- with the private sector. In order to set up this association, AFE is calling for proposals from domestic and international investors.

The private partner will hold 51% of the stock and manage the new company. AFE is also expecting to receive 180

coaches from Italy that will improve the amount and quality of services.

New Investment Promotion System

The new investment promotion scheme, created in November 2007, contributed to the development of new projects for a total amount of USD108 million in the first quarter of 2008. These projects are mainly concentrated in the primary and manufacturing sectors, with a particular focus in the livestock industry.

Important investment in Uruguayan dairy sector

New Zealand's PGG Wrightson has embarked in a major farm expansion in Uruguay. For this purpose, the company has celebrated management contract with NZ Farming Systems Uruquay (NZFSU) to provide expertise in production development. NZFSU recently started to build up a dairy farm in eastern zone of Uruguay, employing a labor force of 800 workers. The overall size of the investment is estimated in USD200 million. This farm is estimated to deliver a total production equivalent to 50% of the total domestic dairy products consumption.

Two Spanish mega-projects to be developed in Colonia

The District of Colonia, located in the south-west coast of Uruguay, is preparing to host two important projects from Spanish companies. Empresa Nacional de Celulosa en España (ENCE) is prepared to start the construction of a new pulp mill during the current year. The company recently announced that it had covered its funding needs until 2011 with the support of a pool of Spanish financial institutions. The overall funding plan totals USD1.920m, out of which USD1.090m corresponds to the construction of the pulp mill.

Simultaneously, Ferroman –a Spanish investment group-, is preparing to develop a tourist resort (Arenas Blancas), estimated to require an investment of USD800 million. This project will employ 2,500 workers and the construction period will extend over 8 years.

Portucel evaluates to establish in Uruguay

High executives of Portucel Soporcel Group (Portugal) visited Uruguay in April. The company evaluates the possibility of settling a factory in the easter zone of the country. Portucel reported to be planning an initial investment of USD1.9 billion through the construction of a paper pulp mill facility. In a second stage, an investment of USD1.1 in a paper factory is also under consideration. The Group has a production capacity of 1 million tonnes of paper and 1.3 million tonnes of pulp, exporting over EUR900m to 82 countries.

JR&II Upgrades Uruguay to BB-

On April 18, the Japan Rating and Investment Information agency upgraded to "BB-" the foreign currency issuer sovereign rating of Uruguay, with a stable outlook. According to JR&II, the upgrade was supported by strong economic growth, an improvement in the balance of payment structure and a significant increase in foreign reserves. The agency affirmed that the Uruguayan government has achieved greater stability in fiscal management and an improvement in public debt structure.

DEBT MANAGEMENT UNIT

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Uruguay Economic Indicators (1)

Uruguay									Economic Indicators (1)		
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	last available	as of:	
Economic structure and performance											
Population (mn, as of June 30th)	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	2007	
Nominal GDP (local currency, \$bn)	243	247	261	316	379	407	465	542	542	2007Q4	
Nominal GDP (USDmn)	20080	18562	12295	11206	13241	16653	19357	23143	23143	2007Q4	
GDP per Capita (USD) Unemployment (% of labor force, eop)	6083 13,6	5611 15,3	3716 17,0	3392 16,9	4010 13,1	5038 12,2	5840 10,9	6983 9,2	6983 8,2	2007Q4 2008M02	
Real GDP (% change)	-1,4	-3,4	-11,0	2,2	11,8	6,6	7,0	7,4	7,4	2007Q4	
									1,1	2007Q4/2007Q3 (sadj)	
o/w Agricultural & Livestock Manufacturing	-3,2 -2,1	-7,1 -7,6	5,1 -13,9	10,5 4,7	10,7 20,8	4,7 10,1	8,3 8,4	2,8 8,0	2,8 8,0	2007Q4 2007Q4	
Electricity, gas & water	5,0	1,7	-0,6	-7,4	1,8	5,8	-1,5	11,4	11,4	2007Q4 2007Q4	
Construction	-11,1	-8,7	-22,0	-7,1	7,5	4,2	14,0	2,5	2,5	2007Q4	
Commerce, restaurants & hotels	-5 1.5	-3	-24	-1	21	10	8,4	10,9	10,9	2007Q4	
Transportation & communications Gross domestic investment (% volume change)	1,5 -13,0	0,3 -9,1	-9,1 -34,5	3,1 17,9	11,5 22,0	11,1 12,7	12,0 24,7	12,3 11,2	12,3 11,2	2007Q4 2007Q4	
Gross domestic investment/GDP (%)	14,0	13,8	11,5	12,6	13,1	13,1	15,0	15,1	15,1	2007Q4	
Consumption (% volume change)	-1,4	-2,1	-15,9	1,1	9,5	2,8	8,6	7,2	7,2	2007Q4	
Consumption/GDP (%) Exports (goods & services, % volume change)	87,7 6	87,9 -9	86,5 -10	85,9 4	83,8 30	84,3 16	85,7 8	85,6 10	85,6 10	2007Q4 2007Q4	
Exports (goods & services)/GDP (%)	19,3	18,3	22,0	26,1	31,8	31,1	30,0	29,2	29,2	2007Q4	
Imports (goods & services, % volume change)	0,1	-7,1	-27,9	5,8	26,8	10,1	16,0	10,3	10,3	2007Q4	
Imports (goods & services)/GDP (%)	21,0 40	20,0 38	20,0 42	24,6	28,7 61	28,5 60	30,8	29,9 59	29,9	2007Q4	
Openness of the economy (%)	40	30	42	51	01	60	61	39	59	2007Q4	
Inflation and Monetary Indicators											
Inflation (CPI, % change, 12m)	5,05	3,59	25,94	10,19	7,59	4,90	6,38	8,50	8,03	2008M03	
Inflation (WPI, % change, 12m)	9,5	3,8	64,6	20,5	5,1	-2,2	8,2	16,1	17,3	2008M03	
Nominal exchange rate (UYU per USD, dec) Nominal exchange rate (UYU per USD, average)	12,45 12,10	14,06 13,32	27,20 21,22	29,19 28,17	26,51 28,65	23,58 24,42	24,38 24,01	21,63 23,41	20,35 20,62	2008M03 2008M03	
REER (CPI, 2000=100)	99,3	105,3	119,8	145,8	134,8	122,8	128,3	119,6	116,6	2008M02	
REER (% change, 12m, +=depreciation)		6,0	13,8	21,7	-7,5	-8,9	4,5	-6,8	-7,0	2008M02	
Real Wages (% change)	-1,9	0,0	-19,5	-3,4	2,9	4,5	3,7	4,1	4,6	2008M02	
Monetary Base (% change, 12m) M1 (% change, 12m)	-4,2	-3,2	4,7	24,9 34,0	11,1 13,0	34,1 33,4	5,0 20,0	45,5 31,8	36,2 24,5	2008M03 2008M02	
M2 (% change, 12m)	4,1	-0,8	-7,9	29,4	13,5	27,2	22,1	31,0	26,2	2008M02	
Overnight interbank interest rate (%, dec avg)	17,5	42,7	51,3	1,4	1,0	0,8	1,0	7,2	7,2	2008M03	
Short-term deposit interest rate (%, 60-90 days, dec avg)	16,2 66,5	22,4	61,8	8,7 68,5	5,0 61,9	2,3 51,8	2,0	2,5 45,9	3,5 42,4	2008M02 2008M02	
Total private NFS banking deposits/GDP (%, eop) Local currency private NFS deposits (USDmn equiv, eop)	1577	80,4 1339	55,3 605	692	862	1178	48,6 1421	2125	2210	2008M02	
Foreign currency private NFS deposits (USDmn, eop)	11766	13590	6194	6981	7330	7456	7993	8489	8874	2008M02	
o/w non-resident deposits (USDmn, eop)	4852	6194	1336	1382	1527	1553	1607	1739	1819	2008M02	
Dollarization ratio (% of foreign currency deposits) Foreign currency deposits/Total reserve assets	88,2	91,0	91,1	91,0 3,3	89,5 2,9	86,4 2,4	84,9 2,6	80,0 2,1	80,1 1,8	2008M02 2008M03	
Domestic credit to private NFS/GDP	48,7	48,3	50,9	35,1	27,2	22,3	21,5	23,6	21,5	2008M02	
Domestic credit to private NFS (USDm, eop)	9781	8957	6257	3930	3598	3717	4165	5460	5625	2008M02	
Balance of payments and external trade											
(USDmn)	F//	400	202	F/	40	40	2/0	10/	10/	200704	
Current account balance Current external receipts	-566 4489	-498 4143	382 3230	-56 3421	43 4796	42 5810	-369 6683	-186 7863	-186 7863	2007Q4 2007Q4	
Current external payments	5055	4641	2848	3477	4753	5767	7053	8048	8048	2007Q4	
Trade balance (goods & services)	-533	-460	202	350	518	393	-54	22	22	2007Q4	
Merchandise balance	-927 2660	-775	48 2693	183	153 4296	21 5085	-460 5799	-491 4925	-491 4925	2007Q4 2007Q4	
Exports of goods and services o/w Merchandise exports, FOB	3660 2384	3262 2140	1922	3084 2281	3145	3774	4407	6825 5063	6825 5063	2007Q4 2007Q4	
Tourism	713	611	351	345	493	594	598	809	809	2007Q4	
Imports of goods and services	4193	3722	2492	2734	3778	4693	5854	6803	6803	2007Q4	
o/w Merchandise imports, FOB Income	3311 -61	2915 -68	1874 109	2098 -488	2992 -588	3753 -494	4867 -441	5554 -342	5554 -342	2007Q4 2007Q4	
Income, credit	782	833	453	242	373	563	734	879	879	2007Q4 2007Q4	
o/w Interest receipts	780	833	453	242	367	560	724	869	869	2007Q4	
Income, debit o/w Interest payments	842 753	901 798	344 660	730 622	960 742	1057 839	1175 916	1220 878	1220 878	2007Q4 2007Q4	
Own interest payments Current transfers, net	753 28	798 30	72	83	113	839 144	126	134	134	2007Q4 2007Q4	
Current transfers, credit	48	48	84	95	127	161	150	159	159	2007Q4	
Current transfers, debit	21	18	12	12	14	17	24	25	25	2007Q4	
Capital & financial account Direct investment, net	772 274	490 291	-280 180	426 401	67 315	748 811	426 1400	1221 876	1221 876	2007Q4 2007Q4	
o/w Foreign direct investment	274	297	194	416	332	847	1399	879	879	2007Q4 2007Q4	
Portfolio equity and debt investment, net	191	508	329	-311	-422	806	1686	1172	1172	2007Q4	
Other capital flows	306	-308	-789	336	174	-869	-2660	-826	-826	2007Q4	
Net errors and omissions Overall balance (increase in Central Bank intl reserve assets)	17 222	285 277	-2430 -2328	1010 1380	345 455	-174 617	-79 -22	-34 1002	-34 1002	2007Q4 2007Q4	
memo items: Central Bank international reserve assets (eop)	2905	3100	772	2087	2512	3078	3091	4121	4993	2008M03	
International investment position (eop, +=creditor)	20	205=	-1694	-1256	-1520	-1221	-2197	1017	-2197	2006	
Total external debt (eop) Net external debt (eop)	88 9 5 5800	8937 5489	10548 8857	11013 8255	11593 8624	11418 7531	10560 6959	12145 6379	12145 6379	2007Q4 2007Q4	
(%, current USD values, unless otherwise indicated)											
Current external receipts/GDP	22,4	22,3	26,3	30,5	36,2	34,9	34,5	34,0	34,0	2007Q4	
Current external payments/GDP	25,2	25,0	23,2	31,0	35,9	34,6	36,4	34,8	34,8	2007Q4	
Current account balance/GDP	-2,8	-2,7	3,1	-0,5 1.6	0,3	0,3	-1,9	-0,8	-0,8	2007Q4 2007Q4	
Current account balance/Current external receipts Trade balance/GDP	-12,6 -2,7	-12,0 -2,5	11,8 1,6	-1,6 3,1	0,9 3,9	0,7 2,4	-5,5 -0,3	-2,4 0,1	-2,4 0,1	2007Q4 2007Q4	
Exports (goods & services, % change, 12 rolling months)		-10,9	-17,4	14,5	39,3	18,4	14,0	17,7	17,7	2007Q4	

Uruguay									Economic Indicators (1		
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	last available	as of:	
Merchandise exports, FOB/GDP	11,9	11,5	15,6	20,4	23,8	22,7	22,8	21,9	17,9	2008M01	
Merchandise exports, FOB (% change, 12 rolling months)		-10,2	-10,2	18,7	37,9	20,0	16,8	14,9	14,4	2008M01	
Tourism exports/GDP	3,5	3,3	2,9	3,1	3,7	3,6	3,1	3,5	3,5	2007Q4	
Tourism exports (% change, 12 rolling months)		-14,4	-42,5	-1,8	43,1	20,5	0,6	0,6	0,6	2007Q4	
Imports (goods & services, % change, 12 rolling months)		-11,2	-33,0	9,7	38,2	24,2	24,7	16,2	16,2	2007Q4	
Merchandise imports, FOB/GDP	16,5	15,7	15,2	18,7	22,6	22,5	25,1	24,0	21,4	2008M01	
Merchandise imports, FOB (% change, 12 rolling months)		-12,0	-35,7	12,0	42,6	25,4	29,7	14,1	20,7	2008M01	
Net interest payments/Current external receipts	-0,6	-0,8	6,4	11,1	7,8	4,8	2,9	0,1	0,1	2007Q4	
Foreign direct investment/GDP	1,4	1,6	1,6	3,7	2,5	5,1	7,2	3,8	3,8	2007Q4	
Net foreign direct investment/GDP	1,4	1,6	1,5	3,6	2,4	4,9	7,2	3,8	3,8	2007Q4	
Total external debt/Current external receipts	198,1	215,7	326,5	321,9	241,7	196,5	158,0	154,5	154,5	2007Q4	
Net external debt/Current external recepts	129,2	132,5	274,2	241,3	179,8	129,6	104,1	81,1	81,1	2007Q4	
International investment position/GDP (+=Creditor)			-8,4	-6,8	-12,4	-10,9	-16,6	0,0	0,0	2007Q4	
Share of merchandise trade w/MERCOSUR partners	44,1	42,7	40,6	39,1	35,5	33,1	35,8	37,5	37,5	2007Q4	
Public Finances (%) Non Financial Public Sector	-										
Overall balance/GDP	-3,4	-3,7	-4,0	-2,5	-1,1	-0,7	-0,9	-0,4	0,4	2008M02	
Revenue/GDP	29,6	30,6	29,5	30,0	29,0	29,2	28,8	29,2	29,6	2008M02	
Expenditure/GDP	33,0	34,3	33,4	32,5	30,1	29,9	29,7	25,9	29,2	2008M02	
o/w non-interest	30,6	31,5	29,0	26,5	24,9	25,3	25,2	22,1	25,5	2008M02	
interest	2,4	2,8	4,4	6,0	5,2	4,6	4,5	3,8	3,7	2008M02	
Primary balance/GDP	-1,0	-0,9	0,4	3,5	4,1	3,9	3,5	3,4	4,1	2008M02	
Gross debt/GDP	34,8	42,1	82,7	96,5	85,8	71,3	61,7	58,8	58,8	2007Q4	
Gross debt/Revenue	117,4	137,8	280,7	321,9	296,3	243,9	214,4	202,9	202,9	2007Q4	
External debt/GDP	26,4	28,1	62,9	78,4	69,3	56,1	47,8	47,3	47,3	2007Q4	
External debt/Gross debt	76,0	66,6	76,1	81,2	80,8	78,6	77,6	80,4	80,4	2007Q4	
Foreign currency debt/Gross debt	76,0	66,6	76,1	79,6	76,9	75,2	73,1	68,0	68,0	2007Q4	
Interest Payments/Revenue	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	2007Q4	
Public Sector											
Overall balance/GDP	-3,8	-4,0	-4,1	-2,9	-2,0	-0,8	-0,6	-0,3	0,4	2008M02	
Primary balance/GDP	-1,2	-1,1	0,3	3,3	4,0	3,9	3,8	3,4	4,1	2008M02	
Gross debt/GDP	45,5	54,3	92,6	108,5	100,6	83,7	70,9	70,5	70,5	2007Q4	
Net Debt/GDP	30,0	35,5	65,5	73,6	68,8	53,6	47,3	41,7	41,7	2007Q4	
Gross External Debt/GDP	30,3	31,4	67,5	85,3	77,3	61,2	48,2	47,6	47,6	2007Q4	
External Debt Service/International Reserve Assets			119,2	66,7	52,2	55,2	152,5	na	152,2	2006Q4	

⁽¹⁾ Data since 2006 are preliminary and may be subject to revision.