Uruguay
Sovereign Debt Report

A quarterly report issued by the Debt Management Unit (DMU) of the Ministry of Economy and Finance *October 2020*

Summary

- **The Budget Law submitted to Congress includes a new legal framework for Central Government indebtedness and lays out the medium-term debt management strategy.**
- **Strong rally of Uruguay's sovereign bond prices during 2020Q3; global dollar bonds post highest total return within JPM's Emerging Market Bond Index, year-to-date.**
- **During 2020, almost 90% of total government bond market issuance (both domestic and abroad) has been denominated in local currency; yet debt dollarization remains relatively high due to exchange rate depreciation effects.**
- **Fitch Ratings affirmed the BBB- credit rating and maintained the negative outlook.**
- **Uruguay remains in the top tier in IIF`s ranking on Investor Relations and Data Dissemination Transparency.**
- ***Global Markets* magazine names Uruguay's DMU as best Debt Management Office in Latin America in 2020.**

I. New legal framework on Central Government indebtedness included in the 2020 – 2024 Budget Law submitted to Congress

On August 31st, 2020, the Government submitted to Congress the five-year Budget Law draft bill. The proposed budget lays the foundations for significant changes on fiscal policy decision-making and execution, in order to stabilize the debt burden and foster sustainable finances over the medium term. It includes a new fiscal framework targeting structural fiscal balances that account for business cycle fluctuations, as well as extraordinary spending and revenue items. The rule establishes a cap on real growth in primary expenditure, in line with potential real economic growth (currently estimated at 2.3% annually). In addition, a committee of experts on a new Fiscal Council is to provide estimates for potential GDP growth and structurally adjusted fiscal outturns.

To underpin this new fiscal rule, the bill introduces a new debt authorization framework by Congress, establishing a binding level for the Central Government's annual net indebtedness. Net indebtedness is defined as the gross debt issuance (bonds and loans) net of amortizations and accumulation of financial assets. The limit is set at USD 3.5 billion for the current year.[1] As of September, 2020, accumulated net indebtedness year-to-date was USD 2.231 million (see Table 4 in the Central Government's Debt and Financing Statistics appendix). By construction, this measure of net borrowing is almost equivalent to the observed fiscal deficit. The new borrowing framework also includes a safeguard escape clause— only applicable under restrictive circumstances and overseen by the Fiscal Council— that allows for up to an additional 30% increase of the baseline indebtedness amount authorized for the year.

The Budget law draft bill also sets out a medium-term debt management strategy and debt sustainability analysis (the document, available in Spanish, can be found here). A cornerstone of the debt management policy will be to continue mitigating refinancing risks through proactive liability management operations

[1] For 2021, the limit is reduced to USD 2.3 billion.

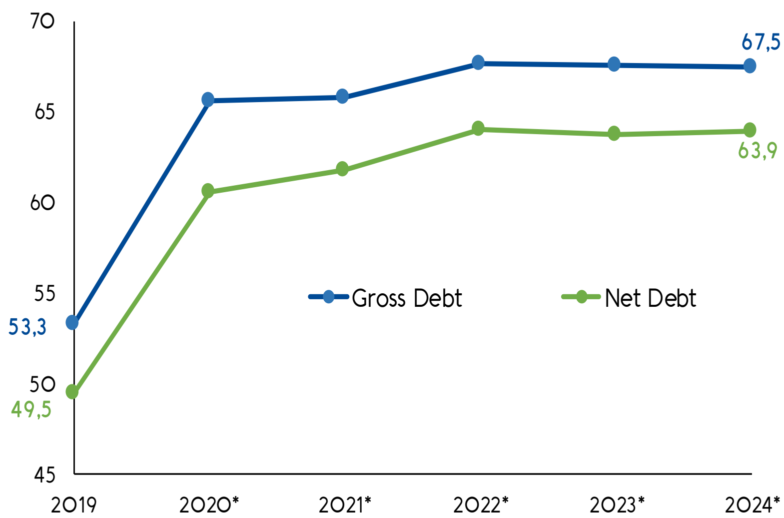
both in domestic and international markets, while maintaining a conservative pre-funding approach and contingency credit lines from multilateral institutions. The government also reinforced its commitment to keep reducing the foreign currency risk of its debt portfolio, by targeting a share of 50% of the total debt denominated in local currency by 2024. To achieve this goal, the government will aim to continue:

(i) developing robust and liquid yield curves in local currency and promote derivatives markets to hedge currency exposure. In this sense, by end-October, the government converted a USD 40 million dollar-denominated loan from the World Bank into fixed-rate nominal pesos at a 11-year horizon, locking in an annual all-in rate of 7.85%.
(ii) deepening the internationalization of domestic sovereign bond markets in an effort to diversify the investor base, and broaden access to domestic currency financing.

The Budget Law draft bill also presents the projected path of the Central Government's gross and net debt-to-GDP ratios, consistent with: (i) the new fiscal framework and fiscal consolidation path; (ii) the baseline macroeconomic and financial scenario, (iii) funding strategies across markets and currencies and the amortization profile; (iv) debt composition targets, and (v) the analytical model governing debt dynamics (presented in the document).

Central Government's gross debt to GDP is projected to increase to 65.6% by end-2020, from 53.3% in 2019 (Figure 1). The net debt is estimated to reach 60.6%, increasing 11 percentage points of GDP compared to end-2019. The main driver of the increasing debt burden is the deterioration in public finances, in the wake of the pandemic outbreak. The change in relative prices will also contribute significantly to the increase in the debt-to-GDP ratios, given the still relatively high share of the debt stock denominated in foreign currency. Over the forecast horizon, the model projects a stable debt trajectory based on the fiscal consolidation effort, higher economic growth and a smoother exchange rate path.

Figure 1: Projected Central Government Gross and Net Debt Ratios
(in % of GDP)



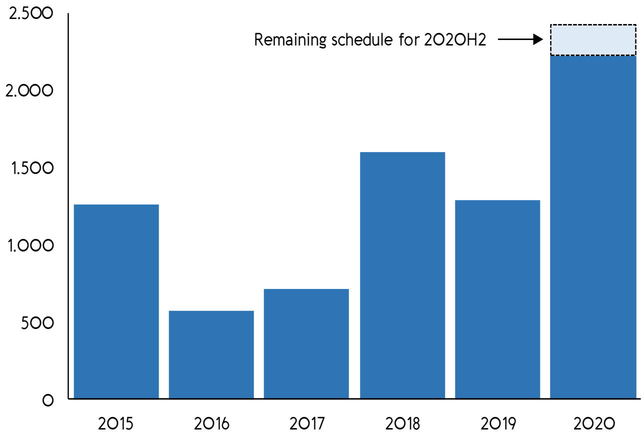
II. Domestic bond markets becoming an increasingly important source of overall government financing

Domestic debt markets in Uruguay have been functioning in an orderly fashion since the global market inflection point on February 19th, and the government has been able to complete all scheduled auctions of both CPI-linked (UI) and wage-linked (UP) Treasury Notes.

Year-to-date, issuance in the domestic market has amounted to more than USD 2 billion equivalent (Figure 2) — well above previous years — accounting for more than half of total debt issuance so far during the year (Figure 3). Through the ongoing regular auction calendar for the second semester, the government has placed an equivalent of USD 595 million (1.8x of the base amount initially announced) in local currency UI and UP Treasury Notes. Table 6 in the Central Government's Debt and Financing Statistics appendix provides further details on the auction outcomes.

In mid-September, the Electronic Securities Exchange of Uruguay (BEVSA) started publishing a new yield curve for Treasury Notes linked to nominal wages (UP). Since the first issuance of UP-denominated Treasury Notes in July 2018, the government has carried out 37 auctions (new issuances and re-taps) and established four benchmarks bonds at medium and long-term maturities. Treasury notes linked to nominal wages currently represent approximately 8% of the total outstanding debt, and account for approximately 25% of the government total domestic capital markets instruments. These state-contingent instruments provide insurance companies in the annuity business with a better balance sheet currency match, and also provide the government a better hedge against output shocks that affect tax revenues, given the pro-cyclicality of wages.

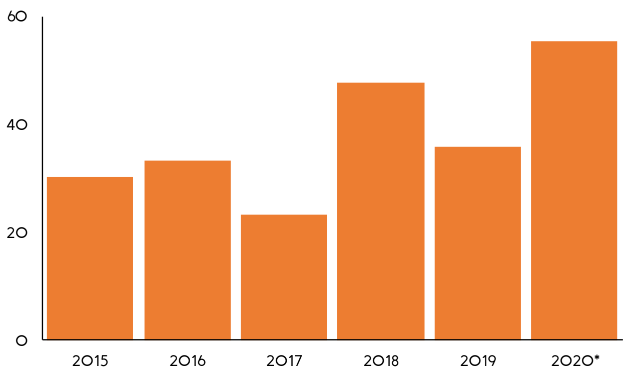
Figure 2: Government's Bond Issuance in Domestic Market
(in USD million-equivalent)



The increasing importance of domestic bond market as a source of funding is key to achieve the government's goal to reduce foreign currency risk, and reaching a share of 50% of the total debt denominated in local currency by 2024 (Figure 4).

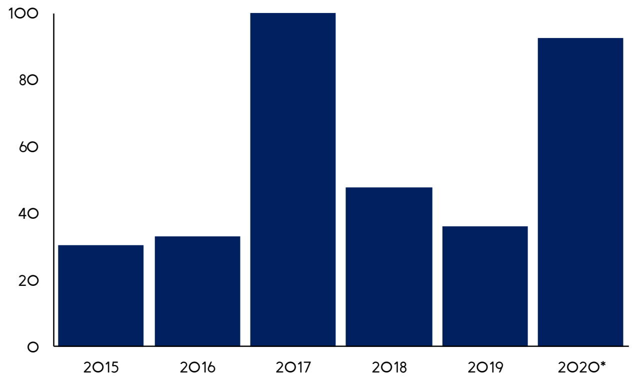
Figure 3: Share of Domestic Bond Market Issuance

(in % of total bond issuance)



* Taking into account the remaining schedule for 2020H2.

Figure 4: Share of Local Currency-Denominated Bond Issuance
(in % of total bond issuance)



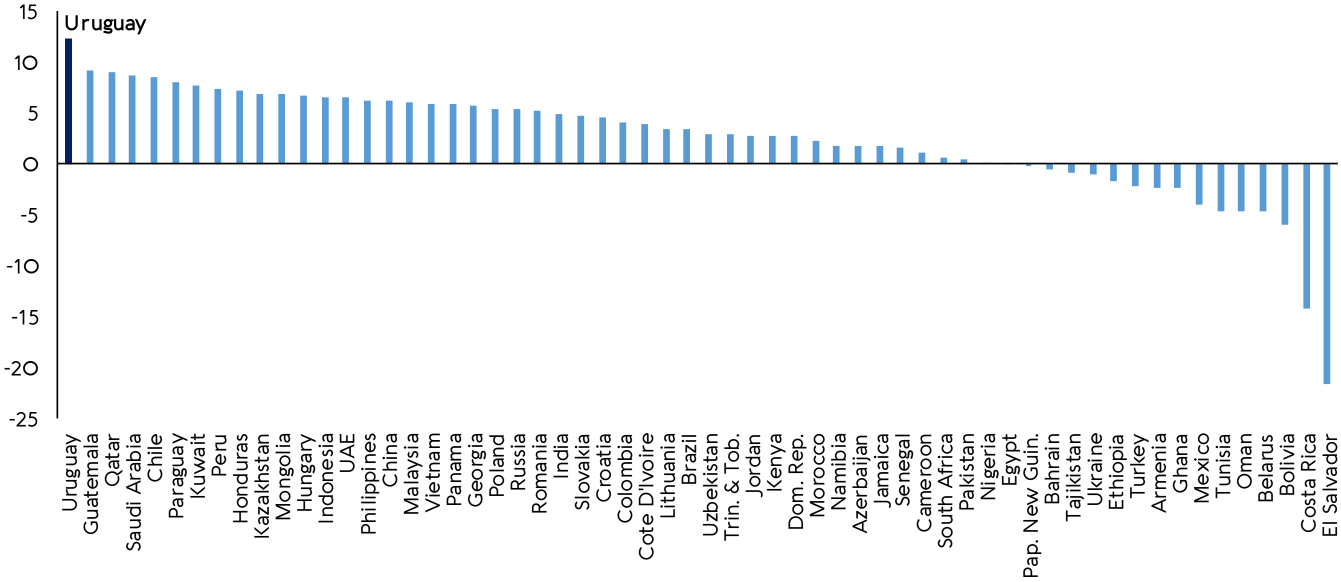
III. Strong rally of Uruguay bonds during 2020Q3

Excess global liquidity and stimulus measures have driven investors seeking for yield into external debt in emerging markets, contributing to appreciation in these bond markets. Emerging market flows have shown signs of a slow recovery in the past months, amidst the important outflows registered during March-April.

Uruguay has been no exception to this trend and its curves, both in foreign and in local currency, experienced an impressive rally, with yields currently standing below historical averages. In the case of global dollar market, Uruguay's sovereign bonds have shown the highest total return performance in emerging markets year to date (Figure 5), showing strong momentum on the credit due to the country´s institutional stability and general support to the new administration for its handling of the pandemia and its policy agenda.

With the improvement in global market tone and overall risk-on sentiment towards local currency assets, both nominal peso and CPI-linked global bonds yields have also tightened from pandemic highs and currently trade at year-to-date lows (particularly on-the-run benchmarks). The issuance, by end of June, of CPI-linked global bonds maturing in 2040 was key to refresh the long-end of the real rate curve, which has tightened by more than 100 bps on average since then (Figure 6). Furthermore, nominal peso yields also underwent a significant adjustment (Figure 7), underpinned by the new Central Bank's disinflation focus and new monetary policy framework introduced in September.[2] While yields on nominal fixed rates sovereign bonds have compressed to historical lows, they remain among the highest in the GBI-EM benchmark index.

Figure 5: Total Return in JPM's Emerging Markets Dollar Bond Index[1/]
(in %, year-to-date, as of Oct. 30, 2020)



[1/] Countries with C sub-credit rating were excluded.

Figure 6: Performance of Uruguay's global CPI-linked bond due in 2040
(yield, in %)

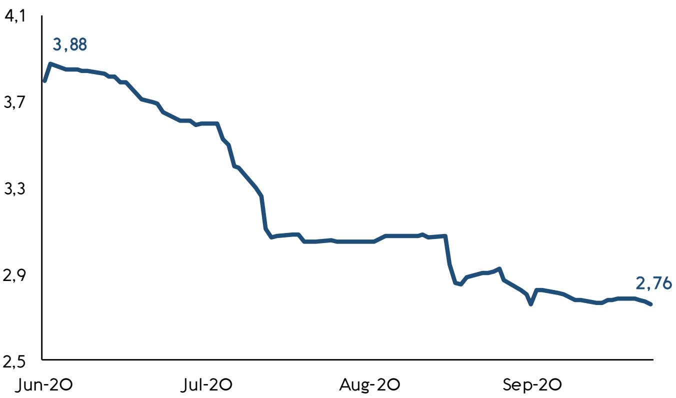
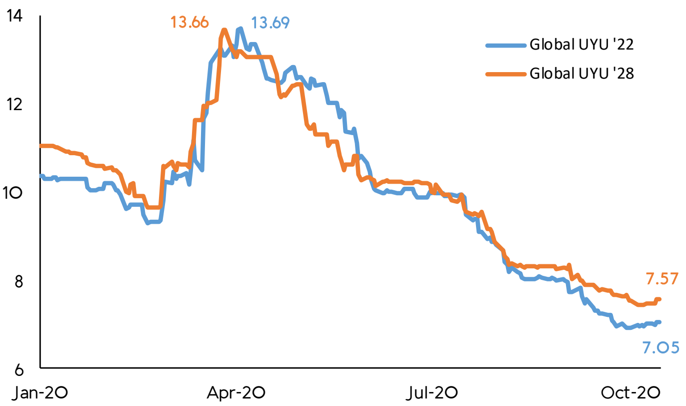


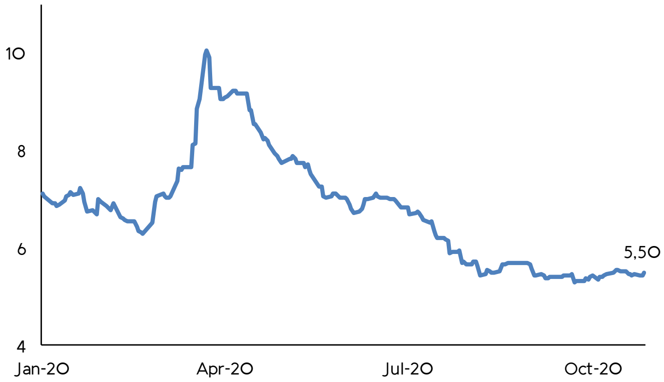
Figure 7: Performance of Uruguay's global nominal UYU bonds
(yield, in %)



[2] The new framework adopts the short-term interest rate as the policy instrument under the Inflation Targeting regime, setting the benchmark rate at 4.5%.

Break-even inflation compensation estimates embedded in the difference between nominal and CPI-linked instruments at 5-year maturities, show a descending path in inflation expectations since the start of the year. This market-based measure of inflation expectations is aligned with the announced reduction of the inflation target range starting September 2022 (3%-6%) and the disinflation dynamics included in the medium term budget projections.

Figure 8: Break-even inflation compensation at 5 year maturities
(in %)



IV. Fitch Ratings affirmed Uruguay's credit rating at BBB- and maintained the negative outlook.

On October 8th, Fitch affirmed Uruguay's investment grade status at BBB- and maintained the negative outlook. According to the agency's rating action commentary, Uruguay's institutional strengths have contributed in faring better than peers in the management of the Covid-19. Prudent debt management and a robust external liquidity position also support the country's credit strength, according to Fitch. However, Fitch also highlights structural issues Uruguay needs to tackle: low levels of economic growth, high inflation and dollarization. The agency's focus will be on the recovery pace of the economy, and the implementation of fiscal austerity measures that stabilize debt burdens. Access the rating action commentary here.

On September 4th, DBRS Morningstar released its commentary on the Budget Law recently submitted to Parliament. Despite the difficult circumstances, DBRS Morningstar continues to view the risks to Uruguay's BBB (low) ratings as broadly balanced. According to DBRS, post-pandemic growth prospects look better than the last five years. In the agency´s view, the Lacalle Pou administration is putting in place a fiscal strategy that aims to stabilize public finances over the medium term. Access DBRS Morningstar' commentary here.

On August 12th, Moody's released its annual credit analysis on Uruguay's Baa2 rating with stable outlook. According to the credit rating agency, Uruguay's credit strength is underscored by a strong institutional framework that contributes to reinforce political and social stability. Large fiscal reserves and very strong asset-liability management practices also support the country's creditworthiness. However, the agency highlights structural rigidities in public expenditure composition and the still high (albeit reduced) foreign-currency share debt, as the main credit challenges. Access the annual credit analysis here.

V. Government launched a program of loan guarantees to foster bank credit to micro and small businesses strained by the Covid-19 shock; fiscal contingent liabilities warrant close monitoring

As private sector firms have scrambled to bridge liquidity gaps due to the sharp fall in revenues from the COVID-19 outbreak, the Uruguayan government launched a broad program of public loan guarantees (SiGA Emergency, for its acronym in Spanish). The goal was to ensure access to bank loans for micro and small businesses hit by the pandemic, alleviating liquidity bottlenecks and supporting refinancing. Public loan guarantees have also contributed to preserving favourable financing conditions for viable firms, as reflected in lower lending rates. Since the implementation of the program, firms have drawn down around USD 493 million in bank loans, representing approximately USD 373 million in guarantees from the government as of end-September. Monthly reports on SiGa Emergency are available here (in Spanish).

While this countercyclical policy support has no immediate upfront fiscal cost, it does accumulate public contingent liabilities, with the government exposed to future cash calls on some of these guarantees. For this reason, the government is closely monitoring and disclosing these fiscal contingent liabilities. In coordination with bank supervisory authorities, the government is regularly reviewing the potential for risk realization as new information becomes available (such that adequate budget provisions are made against expected losses). Authorities will re-calibrate the specific design of the guarantee scheme as needed, to avoid unwanted side effects (such as incentives for excessive indebtedness or imprudent risk allocation) and limit fiscal and financial stability risks.

VI. Uruguay remains in the top tier among EM on Investor Relations and Data Transparency

Uruguay sees strategic value in diversifying its sources of funding, as it helps improve its financing terms and ensure ready access to international capital markets and multilateral funding. A cornerstone of this strategy has been a transparent, predictable and proactive engagement with investors and other stakeholders in the financial community, including retail and institutional investors (both domestic and foreign), investment banks, other financial institutions, multilateral organizations, credit rating agencies, ESG data and Index providers, analysts and global custody and settlement companies.

As part of this IR work-program, on September 15th, the Minister and the Governor of the Central Bank covered recent macroeconomic, monetary and financial developments in a joint webcast carried out and titled "Uruguay's 2020-2024 Budget Law and the New Monetary Policy Framework" (access the presentation here and the video recording here).

Uruguay's IR program continues to rank among the top countries in the latest assessment of investor relations and data transparency practices of the Institute of International Finance (access the 2020 IIF Assessment on Sovereign Investor Relations Programs here).

VII. *Global Markets* recognized Uruguay's DMU as Debt Management Office of the year for Latin America.

On September 8th, the *Global Markets* magazine recognized Uruguay's DMU as the best Public Credit Office in Latin America in 2020. The distinction praised Uruguay's sequential financing strategy in the wake of the Covid-19 global pandemic shock. As market conditions in March-April 2020 became extremely volatile, sovereign bond markets remained off-limits for emerging markets. As a first response, the government relied on multilateral financing to shore up liquidity buffers— by rapidly disbursing pre-arranged credit lines. This access to contingency financing provided large-scale resources with lower borrowing costs and no execution risk, allowing for biding time before returning to the market.

As international markets stabilized, the government spotted a chance in late June 2020 and issued global bonds in both dollars and local currency (CPI-linked), at favourable terms. Uruguay thus became the first EM sovereign to issue in its own currency in international markets, since the Covid-19 pandemic hit global markets. Access *Global Markets*' press release here.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S DEBT, ASSETS AND FINANCING STATISTICS

The DMU of the Ministry of Economy and Finance compiles Central Government's statistics to monitor debt portfolio indicators and support the design and execution of debt management strategies. Debt figures include all loans and financial market securities contracted/issued by the Central Government in domestic and foreign currency, in both local and international markets, and held or disbursed by private, multilateral, and/or other domestic or foreign public sector entities. Debt figures include Central Government securities held by the public Social Security Trust Fund, and exclude non-market Central Government securities issued to capitalize the Central Bank in previous years.[3]

Government´s financial assets includes liquid assets, in both local and foreign currency, held by the National Treasury at the Central Bank and the state-owned *Banco de la República* (BROU), including the credit balances of governmental agencies considered in the National Budget. It also includes other financial assets held by the Central Government as a result of loan disbursements contracted by the Republic on behalf of other public sector entities (but through an agreement between both parties, does not service repayment), as well as assets under management in the SiGa Emergency Trust Fund, underpinning loan guarantees.

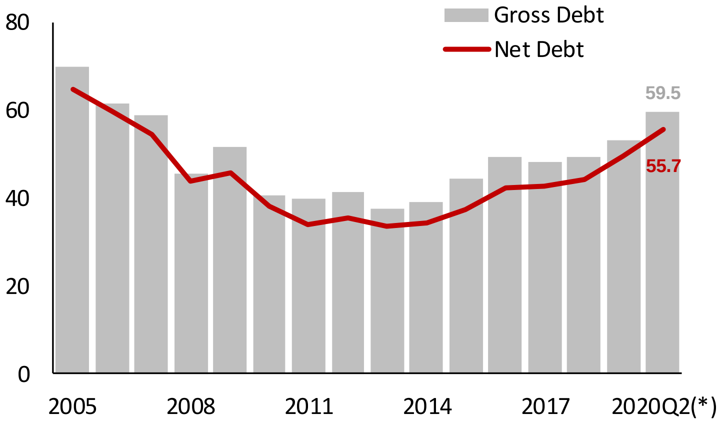
Table 1. Debt, Assets and Multilateral Credit Lines
(in USD million, end-period)

	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020Q3(*)
Gross Debt	12,121	16,375	23,581	26,098	28,664	29,383	29,838	32,250
Financial Assets	858	1,046	3,583	3,733	3,324	3,097	2,136	3,216
Liquid Assets	*858*	*663*	*3,001*	*2,515*	*2,230*	*2,132*	*1,213*	*2,285*
Other Assets	*0*	*383*	*582*	*1,218*	*1,094*	*965*	*923*	*931*
Net Debt	11,263	15,329	19,998	22,366	25,341	26,285	27,702	29,034
Multilateral Credit Lines (1)	0	120	2,167	2,418	2,418	2,434	2,191	1,406

(*) Preliminary.
(1) As of end-September 2020, these include contingent credit lines with Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF) and Fondo Latinoamericano de Reservas (FLAR), The figure does not include rapid-disbursement policy-based loans already approved with the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank for a total USD 750 million.

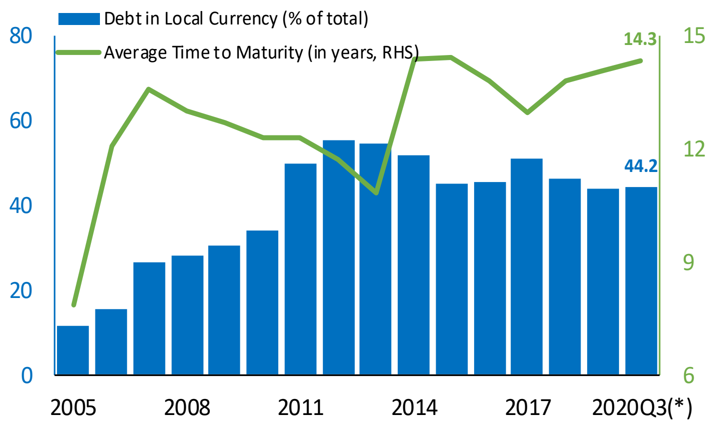
Figure 1. Debt Indicators

Gross and net debt
(in % of GDP, as of end-period) 1/



(1) Debt-to-GDP ratios figures are calculated by taking the ratio between total debt measured in dollars at the end of each period (using the end-of-period nominal exchange rate to express local currency and other foreign-denominated debt into dollars) and nominal GDP measured in dollars (using the period average nominal exchange rate to convert the local currency GDP numbers into dollars). Figures are reported through 2020Q2. Official GDP figures for 2020Q3 will be released by the Central Bank in December 2020.

Currency and maturity composition of debt
(as of end-period)



[3] The first capitalization bond was issued in 2008 and further issuances were made in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013. At end 2018, all debt was consolidated into a single 30-year inflation-linked bond. This debt is not market-based. Data on outstanding stock of government bonds issued to capitalize the Central Bank, can be found at: www.bcu.gub.uy/Estadisticas-e-Indicadores/EndeudamientoPublicoSPNM/dpspnm.pdf

Table 2. Structure of Debt
(in % of total, end-period)

	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020Q3(*)
By Currency (1)								
Foreign Currency (FX)	88.5	65.9	53.4	55.1	49.2	56.1	56.1	55.8
Dollars	67.8	59.1	51.7	52.0	47.6	51.4	53.9	50.4
Yens	1.9	3.3	1.0	2.8	1.2	2.5	2.1	3.7
Swiss francs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Other	18.9	3.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	2.2	0.1	0.1
Local Currency	11.5	34.1	45.2	45.3	50.8	46.2	43.9	44.2
Nominal Fixed-Rate	0.0	0.0	6.0	5.0	12.8	10.1	8.6	5.5
CPI-Indexed (UI)	11.5	34.1	35.3	36.4	34.0	30.7	28.1	30.5
Wage-Indexed	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	5.3	7.3	8.2
By Residual Maturity								
Short-Term (less than one year)	16.0	5.5	2.6	5.1	5.5	3.9	5.6	3.0
Medium and Long Term	84.0	94.5	97.4	94.9	94.5	96.1	94.4	97.0
By Rate								
Fixed (2)	78.4	87.9	94.3	93.7	94.4	94.4	94.3	95.9
Floating	21.6	12.1	5.7	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.7	4.1
By Instrument								
Bonds	60.4	81.0	91.5	91.2	91.2	90.6	90.8	88.2
Loans	39.6	19.0	8.5	8.8	8.8	9.4	9.2	11.8
By Residency of Creditors (3)								
Residents	27.3	34.9	35.1	43.1	44.9	43.3	41.2	39.7
Non-Residents	72.7	65.1	64.9	56.9	55.1	56.7	58.8	60.3
Bond Holders	36.3	46.1	56.4	48.1	46.2	47.3	49.6	47.9
Loans from Financial Institutions	36.4	19.0	8.5	8.8	8.8	9.4	9.2	12.4
By Contractual Jurisdiction								
Domestic	21.9	17.6	25.9	25.9	24.1	22.9	21.6	20.9
International	78.1	82.4	74.1	74.1	75.9	77.1	78.4	79.1

(*) Preliminary.
(1) Foreign currency composition is defined on a contractual basis. It reflects currency conversions of multilateral debt, but does not reflect adjustments for FX cross-currency swap operations.
(2) Includes local currency securities issued at a fixed real rate, both CPI-indexed and wage-indexed.
(3) Information reflects the latest data available as of 2020Q2.

Table 3. Cost of Debt and Risk Indicators
(in %, except where noted; end-period)

	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020Q3(*)
Average Interest Rate on Outstanding Debt (1)								
Dollars	7.8	6.5	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9
Euros	6.9	6.9	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.3	0.2
Yens	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.9
Swiss francs	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	0.3
Nominal Pesos	·	·	12.8	13.5	10.9	10.6	10.6	9.7
CPI-Indexed (UI)	5.4	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7
Wage-Indexed	·	·	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3
Exchange Rate Risk								
Share of Total Debt in FX	88.5	65.9	53.4	55.1	49.2	56.1	56.1	55.8
Share of Short Term Debt in FX	·	3.4	0.8	1.7	0.9	2.2	1.1	2.3
Interest Rate Risk								
Duration (in years)	8.0	10.4	10.6	10.3	11.6	12.3	12.5	12.9
Share of Floating Rate	21.6	12.1	5.7	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.7	4.1
Share of Total Debt that Resets in One Year	33.7	15.1	8.1	11.2	10.7	9.2	11.1	6.8
Roll-Over and Liquidity Risk								
Average Time to Maturity (in years)	7.9	12.3	14.4	13.8	13.0	13.8	14.0	14.3
Share of Short-Term Debt	16.0	5.5	2.6	5.1	5.5	3.9	5.6	3.0
(Liquid Assets + Credit Lines) / Short Term Debt Service (2)	·	39.0	289.2	188.2	154.0	172.8	108.0	148.4
Liquid Assets / Amortization Due in One Year	32.4	65.0	480.4	186.2	140.7	185.6	71.6	235.1

(*) Preliminary.
(1) Weighted average by currency.
(2) Debt service includes amortization plus interest payments.

Figure 2. Amortization Profile by Currency
(in USD million, as of end-September, 2020)

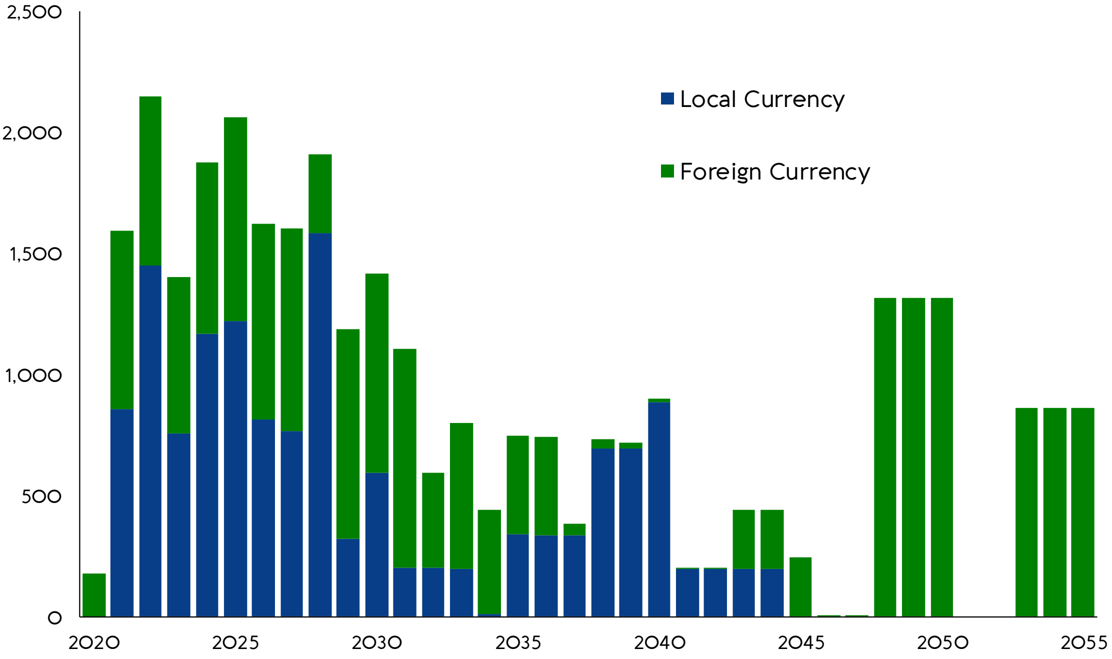


Figure 3. Total Debt Service Profile for 2020 - 2021
(in USD million, as of end-September, 2020)

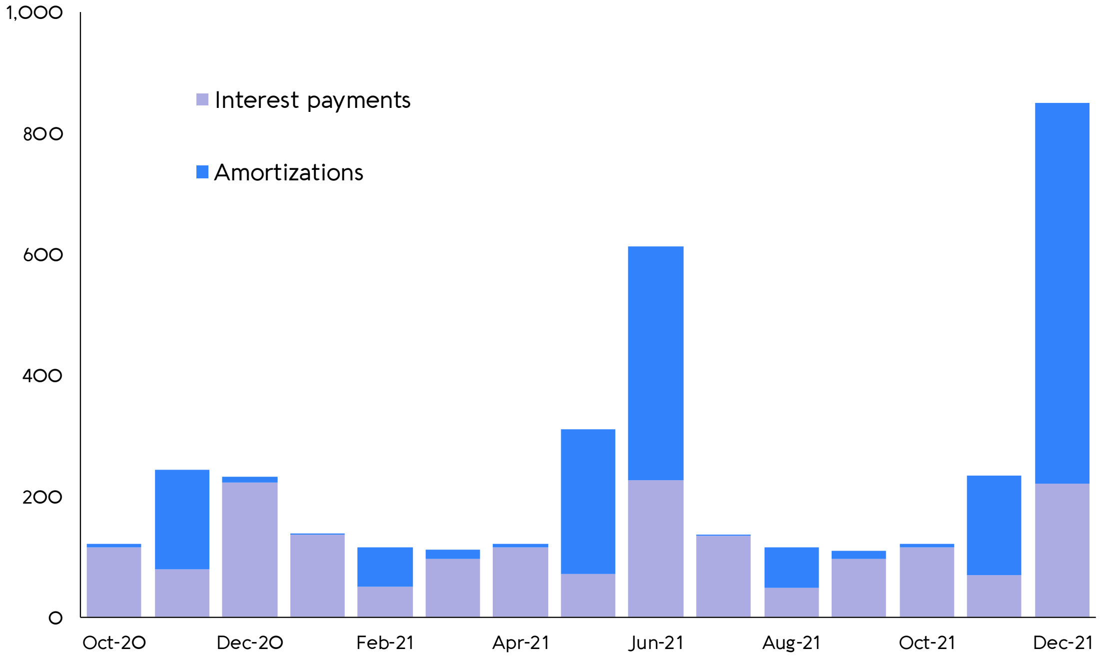


Table 4. Central Government's Net Indebtedness year-to-date
(in USD million, cumulated January – September, 2020)

(1) Gross Indebtedness	**5,297**
Disbursements from Multilaterals and Financial Institutions	1,157
Total Issuance of Market Debt	4,140
Local Market Issuances	*2,140*
International Market Issuances	*2,000*
(2) Amortizations of Bonds and Loans	**1,955**
Market Debt	1,887
Coming due through September 30th, 2020	*1,257*
Early redemptions	*474*
Loans	67
(3) Change in Financial Assets	**1,111**
Liquid Assets	1,072
Other Financial Assets	39
Net Indebtedness = (1) - (2) - (3)	**2,231**

Table 5. Central Government's Financing Needs and Funding Sources
(in USD million)

	2020	2021(*)
FINANCING NEEDS	5,948	3,798
Primary Deficit 1/	1,757	429
Interest Payments 2/	1,497	1,555
Amortizations of Bonds and Loans 3/	2,168	1,546
Accumulation of Financial Assets	525	268
Liquid Assets	406	118
Other Financial Assets	119	150
FUNDING SOURCES	5,948	3,798
Disbursement from Multilaterals and Fin. Instit.	1,450	450
Total Issuance of Market Debt 4/	4,410	3,209
Others (net) 5/	88	139

Notes:
1/ Excludes extraordinary transfers to the public Social Security Trust Fund (SSTF).
2/ Includes interest payments to the SSTF on its holdings of Central Government debt.
3/ For 2020, includes the obligations coming due on a contractual basis and bonds repurchased and early redeemed through October 31st.
4/ Includes bonds issued domestically and in international markets.
5/ Includes exchange rate and market price valuation effects.

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Table 6. Domestic Issuance Calendar of Treasury Notes (July – December 2020)

Find below the results of the auctions held through October 30th, 2020 and the remaining schedule for 2020H2 (highlighted in grey):

Security	Maturity[1/]	Coupon (%)	Currency[2/]	Auction Date	Amount auctioned (in millions)		Amount issued (in millions)		Auction Rate (%)
					Original Currency	USD equiv.	Original Currency	USD equiv.	
Series 3	05-13-2040	2.20	UP	07-21-2020	850.0	23.2	1,700.0	46.4	2.82
Series 27	06-09-2024	2.975	UI	07-27-2020	750.0	82.8	1,500.0	165.5	2.83
Series 25	07-24-2030	2.90	UI	08-11-2020	175.0	19.2	178.2	19.6	2.69
Series 4	01-27-2037	2.45	UP	08-18-2020	500.0	13.8	450.0	12.4	2.44
Series 27	06-09-2024	2.975	UI	08-26-2020	375.0	41.2	750.0	82.3	1.59
Series 3	05-13-2040	2.20	UP	09-22-2020	850.0	24.1	1,700.0	48.1	2.10
Series 27	06-09-2024	2.975	UI	09-29-2020	375.0	41.6	750.0	83.2	1.51
Series 25	07-24-2030	2.90	UI	10-13-2020	245.0	27.1	333.5	36.9	2.48
Series 4	01-27-2037	2.45	UP	10-20-2020	750.0	21.0	1,500.0	42.0	2.02
Series 27	06-09-2024	2.975	UI	10-27-2020	400.0	44.4	528.8	58.7	1.27
Series 3	05-13-2040	2.20	UP	11-17-2020	850.0				
Series 27	06-09-2024	2.975	UI	11-24-2020	375.0				
Series 25	07-24-2030	2.90	UI	12-08-2020	175.0				
Series 4	01-27-2037	2.45	UP	12-15-2020	500.0				
Series 27	06-09-2024	2.975	UI	12-22-2020	375.0				

1/ All Treasury Notes, except for Series 25, have principal repaid in the last three years to maturity, in annual and equal installments.
2/ UI: Unidad Indexada (CPI-indexed); UP: Unidad Previsional (Wage-indexed).

Table 7. Outstanding Government Debt Securities
(as of end-October 2020)

International markets

In FOREIGN CURRENCY

Security	Issue Date	Maturity	Coupon (%)	Duration (years)	Avg. Life (years)	Amount Issued (USD mm) 1/	Outstanding Amount (USD mm) 1/	Amortizer 2/	Next Coupon Date	Bloomberg Identifier
US Dollars										
Global USD '22	11-18-2005	11-18-2022	8.000	1.0	1.0	1,805	466	Yes	11-18-2020	EF173885 Corp
Global USD '24	08-14-2013	08-14-2024	4.500	2.6	2.8	2,000	1,010	Yes	02-14-2021	EJ783737 Corp
Global USD '25	09-28-2009	09-28-2025	6.875	3.5	3.9	500	175	Yes	03-28-2021	EH983569 Corp
Global USD July '27	07-15-1997	07-15-2027	7.875	5.5	6.7	510	22	No	01-15-2021	TT334611 Corp
Global USD October '27	10-27-2015	10-27-2027	4.375	5.4	6.0	2,100	1,527	Yes	04-27-2021	QJ2218924 Corp
Global USD '31	01-23-2019	01-23-2031	4.375	7.7	9.2	1,867	1,867	Yes	01-23-2021	AW7271116 Corp
Global USD '33	05-29-2003	01-15-2033	7.875	8.8	12.2	1,056	841	No	01-15-2021	EC939210 Corp
Global USD '36	03-21-2006	03-21-2036	7.625	10.1	14.4	1,421	1,057	Yes	03-21-2021	EF330974 Corp
Global USD '45	11-20-2012	11-20-2045	4.125	16.0	24.0	854	731	Yes	11-20-2020	EJ442676 Corp
Global USD '50	06-18-2014	06-18-2050	5.100	17.0	28.6	3,947	3,947	Yes	12-18-2020	EK3264687 Corp
Global USD '55	04-20-2018	04-20-2055	4.975	18.8	33.5	2,588	2,588	Yes	04-20-2021	AS2148789 Corp
Yens										
Samurai '21	06-03-2011	06-03-2021	1.640	0.6	0.6	382	382	No	12-03-2020	EI6818500 Corp

In LOCAL CURRENCY

Security	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Coupon (%)	Duration (years)	Avg. Life (years)	Amount Issued (USD mm) 1/	Outstanding Amount (USD mm) 1/	Amortizer 2/	Next Coupon Date	Bloomberg Identifier
Nominal Fixed-Rate (UYU)										
Global UYU '22	06-20-2017	06-20-2022	9.875	1.5	1.6	820	820	No	12-20-2020	AN9574152 Corp
Global UYU '28	09-15-2017	03-15-2028	8.500	5.6	7.4	735	735	No	03-15-2021	AP0760557 Corp
Linked to CPI (UI)										
Global UI '27	04-03-2007	04-05-2027	4.250	4.9	5.3	1,093	666	Yes	04-05-2021	EG3199437 Corp
Global UI '28	12-15-2011	12-15-2028	4.375	6.2	7.0	3,621	1,566	Yes	12-15-2020	EI8993764 Corp
Global UI '30	07-10-2008	07-10-2030	4.000	7.4	8.6	1,615	891	Yes	01-10-2021	EH4525315 Corp
Global UI '37	06-26-2007	06-26-2037	3.700	12.1	15.4	781	781	Yes	12-26-2020	EG5893227 Corp
Global UI '40	07-02-2020	07-02-2040	3.875	13.7	18.4	1,620	1,620	Yes	01-02-2021	BK2453227 Corp

Domestic market

In LOCAL CURRENCY

Security	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Coupon (%)	Duration (years)	Avg. Life (years)	Amount Issued (USD mm) 1/	Outstanding Amount (USD mm) 1/	Amortizer 2/	Next Coupon Date	Bloomberg Identifier
Linked to CPI (UI)										
Treasury Notes 13	05-25-2010	05-25-2025	4.000	3.3	3.6	1,061	1,061	Yes	11-25-2020	EI3977911 Corp
Treasury Notes 19	09-27-2012	09-27-2022	2.500	1.9	1.9	388	388	No	03-27-2021	EJ3951237 Corp
Treasury Notes 21	11-26-2014	11-26-2025	4.000	4.6	5.1	422	422	Yes	11-26-2020	EK9574097 Corp
Treasury Notes 24	06-29-2016	12-29-2021	5.250	1.1	1.2	771	585	No	12-29-2020	QZ8096005 Corp
Treasury Notes 25	01-24-2018	07-24-2030	2.900	8.5	9.7	312	312	Yes	01-24-2021	AR4175741 Corp
Treasury Notes 26	05-13-2019	05-13-2023	2.450	1.5	1.5	682	682	Yes	11-13-2020	ZS6930243 Corp
Treasury Notes 27	06-09-2020	06-09-2024	2.975	2.5	2.6	678	678	Yes	12-09-2020	BJ9985414 Corp
Linked to Nominal Wage Index (UP)										
Treasury Notes 1	07-25-2018	07-25-2025	1.500	3.6	3.7	491	491	Yes	01-25-2021	AT7277862 Corp
Treasury Notes 2	08-29-2018	08-29-2033	1.800	11.4	11.8	540	540	Yes	02-28-2021	AU7040093 Corp
Treasury Notes 3	05-13-2019	05-13-2040	2.200	15.4	19.5	436	436	Yes	11-13-2020	ZS6932199 Corp
Treasury Notes 4	01-27-2020	01-27-2037	2.450	12.6	15.2	237	237	Yes	01-27-2021	ZP7855163 Corp
Linked to After-tax Wage Index (UR)										
Treasury Notes 1	03-31-2014	03-31-2044	2.250	17.5	24.0	969	969	Yes	03-31-2021	•

1/ Dollar-equivalent as of October 30th, 2020.
2/ Amortizer bonds have principal repaid in the last three years to maturity, in annual and equal installments.
3/ The value of the UP varies daily to reflect, at the end of the month, the monthly variation of the Nominal Average Wage Index. While the UR resets every month based on the Average Salary Index.
4/ Given that this Treasury Note does not have currently a market price; duration is calculated assuming a price of 100.

Source: Debt Management Unit and Bloomberg.

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