A quarterly report issued by the Debt Management Unit of the Ministry of Economy and Finance

January 2016

Highlights

Central Government's debt service obligations in 2016 are estimated at around USD2.0 billion (3.3% of GDP), while liquid assets stand at 5.5% of GDP. The government still intends to issue in international markets in 2016 to meet its prefunding policy for 2017.

During 2015 the Central Government undertook liability management operations (in both local and external markets) to further improve its debt profile and buttress its liquidity position. As of end-December 2015, cash reserves of the Central Government stood at around 5.5% of GDP (USD3.0 billion approx.)1, while total gross financing needs for this year are estimated at 3.8% of GDP (USD2.2 billion approx., of which USD2.0 billion is debt service). See table below for details.

Central Government Flow of Funds 2016 (*)

(in USD million)

USES	2.072
Interests Payments	1.400
Amortizations	623
Others	49
SOURCES	2.072
Primary Balance (1)	-100
Multilaterals Disbursements	500
Bond Issuance	1.500
Others	134
Use of Assets (**)	38

Projected

(**) Positive indicates a reduction in reserves
(1) Source: Macroeconomic and Financial Advisory Unit

While the government can amply cover its debt obligations during the calendar year, it still intends to issue in international markets in 2016 in line with its prefunding policy for 2017. A pillar of the debt management strategy is to keep a healthy currency mix, including by diversifying across hard-currencies the sovereign debt portfolio.

Subject to market conditions, overall bond issuance is estimated at around UD1.5bn for this year. Compared with previous years, the government is planning to rely relatively more on loans from multilateral organizations.

New domestic market issuance calendar

On December 1st, the Central Government announced its issuance calendar in the domestic market for the period December 2015-May 2016. The Government continues reopening the CPI-linked (UI) Treasury Notes issued on April 2014 and due on April 2020 (Series 20). In addition, it started the issuance of a new CPI-linked (UI) Treasury Notes due 2018 (Series 22) that works as a benchmark in the middle-to-short section of the curve. Notes will continue to be auctioned every month until May 2016. The estimated nominal issuance amounts on each auction are UI 150 million (USD 15.5 million) and UI 100 million (USD 10.5 million) for the 2018 and 2020 Notes respectively.

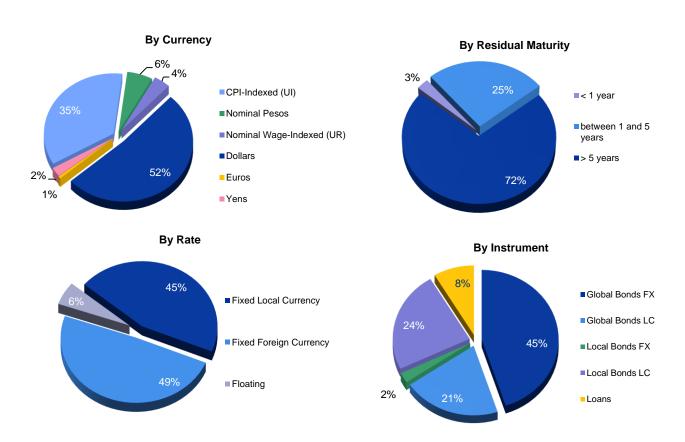
For the first two months of the auction program, overall issuance amounted to UI 729 million, 1.5 times the amount originally targeted— despite a significantly more challenging environment for local currency deals. For more information please access the Press Release or visit the DMU's website.

¹ The government's reserve buffers are underpinned by an additional **4.0% of GDP** in precautionary credit lines with multilateral institutions.

Table 1. Composition of Central Government Debt (in % of total, year-end)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014(*)	2015(*)
By Currency											
Foreign Curreny (FX)	88	85	74	72	69	66	51	45	46	48	55
Dollars	68	77	65	64	63	59	44	40	42	45	52
Other	21	8	9	8	7	7	6	5	4	3	3
Local Currency (LC)	12	15	26	28	31	34	50	55	54	52	45
Nominal Pesos	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	8	5	6
CPI-Indexed (UI)	12	15	26	28	31	34	43	46	47	42	35
Nominal Wage-Indexed (UR)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4
By Residual Maturity											
Short-Term (less than one year)	16	5	3	2	4	6	3	3	3	4	3
Medium and Long Term	84	95	97	98	96	94	97	97	97	96	97
By Rate											
Fixed (1)	78	82	83	81	91	88	94	95	95	94	94
Floating	22	18	17	19	9	12	6	5	5	6	6
By Instrument											
Bonds	60	82	83	81	79	81	85	87	90	91	91
Loans	40	18	17	19	21	19	15	13	10	9	9
By Jurisdiction Issued											
Local Market	22	23	21	16	16	18	25	30	29	29	26
Foreign Market	78	77	79	84	84	82	75	70	71	71	74

Figure 1. Breakdown of Central Government Debt (As of December 2015)



Source: Debt Management Unit

^(*) Preliminary
(1) Includes local currency securities issued at fixed real rate

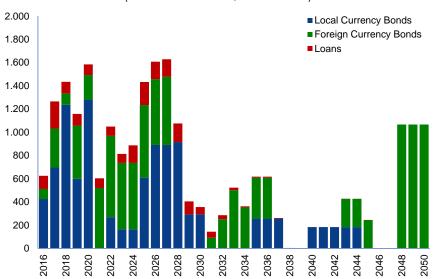
Table 2. Central Government Debt Indicators

(in %, except where noted; year-end)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014(*)	2015(*)
Roll-Over and Liquidity Risk											
Average Time to Maturity (in years)	7,9	12,1	13,6	13,0	12,7	12,3	12,3	11,7	10,8	14,4	14,4
Share of debt due in one year	16,0	4,8	2,9	2,3	3,6	5,5	2,6	2,8	3,3	4,1	2,6
Liquid Assets /Amortization due in one year	0,3	0,4	0,7	1,6	1,4	0,7	4,0	3,7	2,7	1,9	4,8
Interest Rate Risk											
Duration (in years)	8,0	8,9	10,5	9,9	10,3	10,4	10,2	9,8	8,8	11,3	10,6
Share of debt that refixes in one year	33,7	21,9	18,1	20,0	10,6	15,1	6,6	6,6	8,3	7,3	6,3
Average Interest Rate											
Dollars	7,8	7,0	7,1	7,0	6,5	6,5	6,5	6,1	5,6	5,3	5,1
Euros	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	5,8	5,9	5,9	5,9
Yens	2,5	2,5	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9
Nominal Pesos							10,6	9,7	9,4	9,6	12,8
CPI-Indexed (UI)	5,4	5,3	4,4	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,2	4,0	4,0	3,9	4,0
Nominal Wage-Indexed (UR)										2,3	2,3

(*) preliminary

Figure 2. Central Government Redemption Profile, by Instrument (As of December 2015, in USD Million)



Source: Debt Management Unit

Table 3. Central Government Flow of Funds (in USD Million)

	2015 (*)	2016 (*)
USES	3.254	2.072
Interests Payments	1.271	1.400
Amortizations	1.640	623
Loans	115	113
Bonds	1.525	510
o/w Prepayments	605	0
Others	344	49
SOURCES	3.254	2.072
Primary Balance (1)	-250	-100
Multilaterals Disbursements	136	500
Bond Issuance	4.157	1.500
Others	227	134
Use of Assets (**)	-1.017	38

^(*) Preliminary data (**) Positive indicates a reduction in reserves

⁽¹⁾ Source: Projection from the Macroeconomic and Financial Advisory Unit at the Ministry of Economy and Finance

DEBT MANAGEMENT UNIT

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