

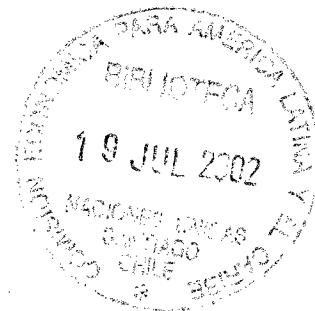
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CAPITAL FLOWS TO LATIN AMERICA
THIRD QUARTER 2000

CAPITAL FLOWS TO LATIN AMERICA 3rd Quarter of 2000

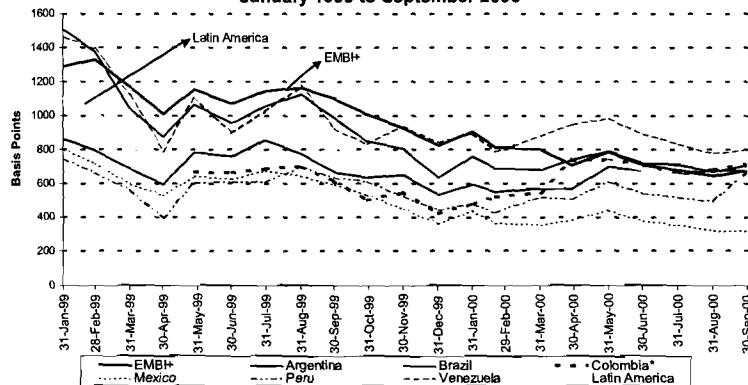
The recovery in Latin American debt initiated at the end of the second quarter of 2000 continued in the beginning of the third quarter, with Latin American debt issuance reaching its highest level for the year in July. Conditions in Latin American markets began to deteriorate shortly after that, and debt issuance fell in August and September. In September, spreads widened across the board due to global and local conditions. The external environment was marked by a surge in oil prices, a change in focus from an overheated U.S. market to a global economic slowdown, and the slide of the euro. In the region, Peru's crisis following its non-payment of US\$80 million in Brady interest and its legal wrangling with one of its U.S. creditors, hedge fund Elliot Associates, was worsened by a subsequent political crisis. Argentina faced a political crisis as well, causing investors to be wary of Argentina, and its woes to spill over to Brazil, depressing Brazilian equity, bond and currency markets.

Argentina, Latin America's biggest borrower, became the focus of the emerging markets towards the end of the third quarter, reflecting growing worries that even heavier political and economic hurdles would lie ahead. In comparative terms, only Ecuador has now a higher risk premium than Argentina reflected in its interest rates.

I. Bond Markets and Debt Management

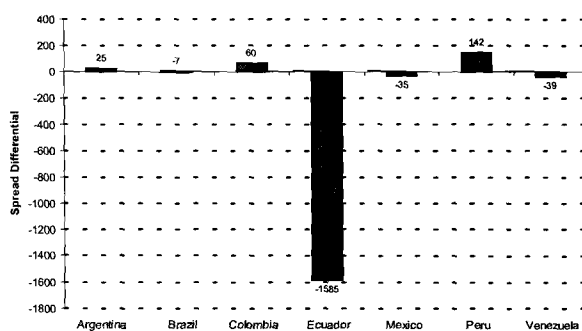
Average emerging market spreads, as measured by the benchmark JP Morgan's EMBI+, closed the third quarter tighter by 35 basis points, falling from 712 basis points at end-June to 677 basis points at end-September (Chart 1 and appendix, table 1). The EMBI+ Latin component tightened

Chart 1:
Spreads on JP Morgan EMBI+ and Latin American Composites
January 1999 to September 2000



* The Colombia 7 5/8% due 07 and the Colombia 8 5/8% due 08 were added at the end of May 99.
Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data from "Emerging Markets Bond Index Monitor", JP Morgan.

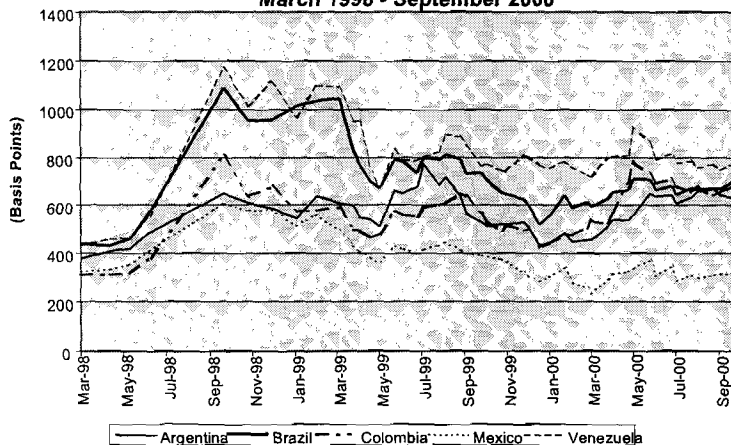
Chart 2
Spread Differentials Q3 2000



Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data from JP Morgan.

by 45 basis points during the same period, with spreads narrowing for Brazil, due to improving fundamentals, Ecuador, due to its successful debt restructuring and rescheduling of the Paris Club debt, Mexico, due to strong fundamentals, and Venezuela, due the surge in oil prices. Spreads widened for Argentina, Colombia and Peru (Chart 2).

Chart 3
Spreads on 30-year Benchmark Sovereign Latin Eurobonds
March 1998 - September 2000



Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data from "Emerging Markets Debt Monthly", Merrill Lynch.

September. While spreads are not back yet to the levels that prevailed before the Russia's default in August 1998, they are well below the spreads that prevailed at the beginning of 1999 (Chart 3). The larger number of credit rating upgrades relative to downgrades in the first half of the year for a number of Latin American economies, including Mexico and Brazil, contributed to the tightening of spreads. Prospective credit rating upgrades continue to be a positive factor on the level of spreads in the region.

New bond issuance in Latin America gained momentum in July, reaching a total of US\$7 billion, but losing momentum in August and September. New bond issuance amounted to a total of US\$13.46 billion in the third quarter, a jump of more than 50% from last quarter. Latin America continued to dominate emerging markets issuance, with a share of 66% of the total in the first three quarters of the year.

The Emerging Markets Traders Association (EMTA)¹ reported that emerging markets debt trading rose to US\$ 712 billion in the third quarter of 2000, a 5% increase over the second quarter volume of US\$681 billion (and a 33% increase over reported trading in the third quarter of 1999). Reported trading for the first three quarters of 2000 reached US\$2.1 trillion (compared to US\$1.7 trillion in the same period last year). Local markets instruments trading accounted for the largest share of reported emerging markets debt trading (39%). Eurobonds were second in terms of market share, at 35% of all reported emerging markets debt transactions.

Eurobond trading rose 17% to US\$247 billion compared to US\$210 billion in the second quarter, as the outstanding Eurobond universe expanded by new issuances and exchange offers from Brazil, Ecuador and Russia. Eurobonds issued in exchange to previously outstanding debt added significant Eurobond volume. For example, the

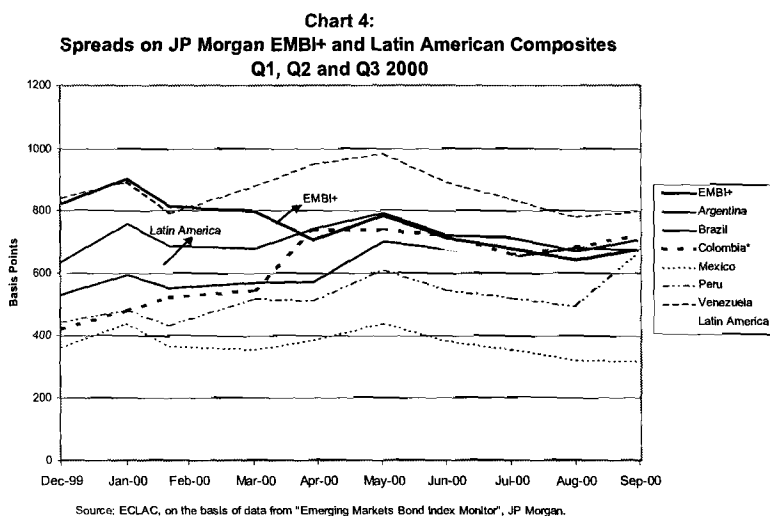
¹ <http://www/emta.org>.

Brazilian 40-year Eurobond issued in August in exchange to previously outstanding debt accounted for US\$13 billion in trading volume according to reports from market participants. The two new issues resulting from Ecuador's exchange offer accounted for nearly US\$3 billion in turnover.

As a result of reduced supply, Brady bond trading volume continued to decline, accounting for only 22% of the total. Brady trading totaled US\$160 billion in the third quarter, compared to US\$184 billion and US\$214 billion in the two previous quarters. Ecuador, Brazil and Mexico are among those countries that have retired some of their Brady debt in recent months through exchange and buyback offers.

Brazilian debt instruments were the most frequently traded debt assets with a share of 27% of all volume, followed by Mexican instruments, with 24%, which achieved its highest share since EMTA began collecting quarterly trading statistics in 1997, and Argentina, with 10% of the total reported trading.

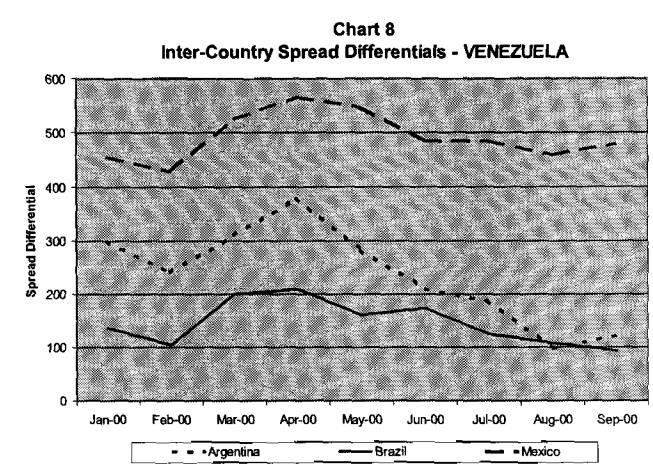
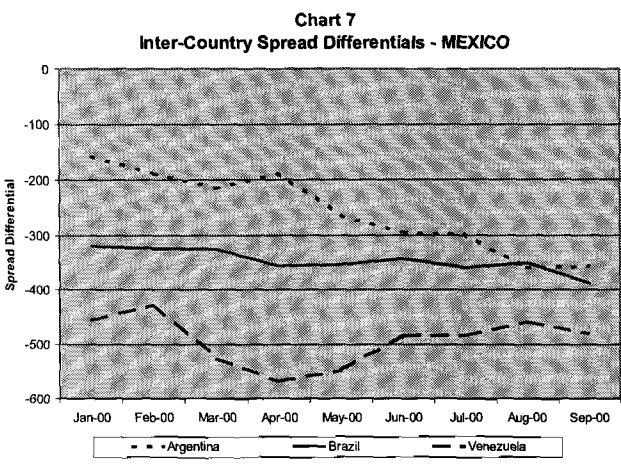
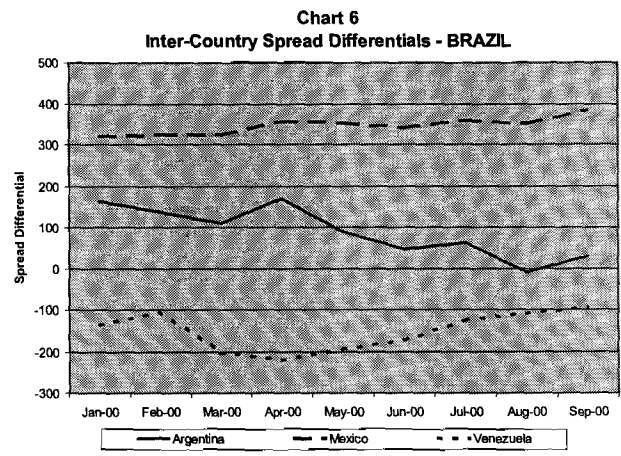
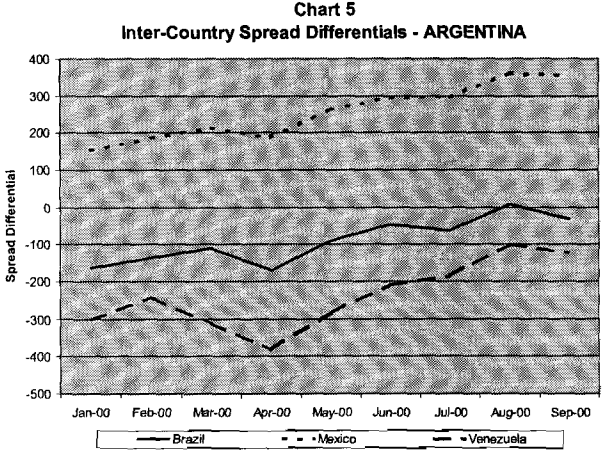
A. Spreads



Latin American spreads tightened in July and August, as interest rate concerns in the U.S. continued to subside. The EMBI+ spread tightened 69 basis points in July and August, but spreads widened again in September, with the EMBI+ jumping from 643 basis points at the end of August to 677 basis points at the end of September (Chart 4). Spreads widened in September as perceptions of a slowing U.S. economy, added by higher oil

prices and the slide of the euro, supported fears of lower corporate profits. Factors specific to Latin American markets also influenced the behavior of spreads towards the end of the quarter. The political situation in Peru and Argentina pressured spreads wider, while Ecuador's successful debt restructuring contributed to a tightening of spreads.

There has been a significant change in relative spreads on Latin American bonds this year (see Charts 5 to 8). Spreads on Argentine bonds have increased significantly relative to those on Brazilian bonds in face of growing concerns about Argentina's fiscal position, the slow pace of economic recovery and increasing political difficulties, alongside growing confidence in Brazil's economic performance, which led to a credit-



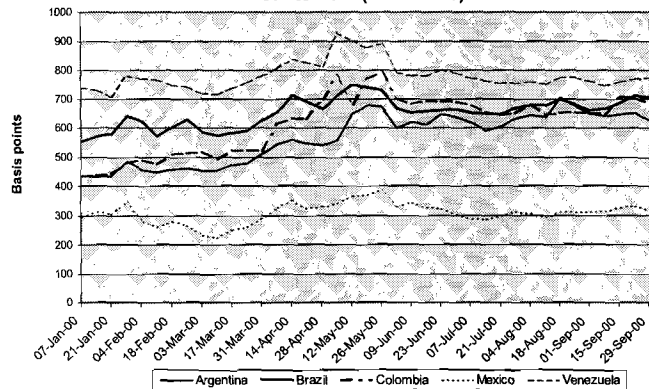
Note: EMBI+ country composite spreads at the end of the month.

-rating upgrade by Moody's on October 17² and an announcement by Standard & Poor's on November 1, that Argentina was under credit watch for a possible downgrade. As recently as May 8, the spread on the Brazilian global bond maturing in 2027 exceeded that of Argentina's bond of similar maturity by almost 170 basis points. By the end of August, however, the difference in spreads was as low as 15 basis points (Chart 9).

Risks in Brazil have been dramatically reduced since the devaluation of January 1999. Clever economic management has led to good economic performance, and the two larger credit rating agencies, Standard & Poor's and Moody's, signaled their intention to upgrade Brazil's sovereign debt. Brazilian spreads tightened in the third quarter as a result.

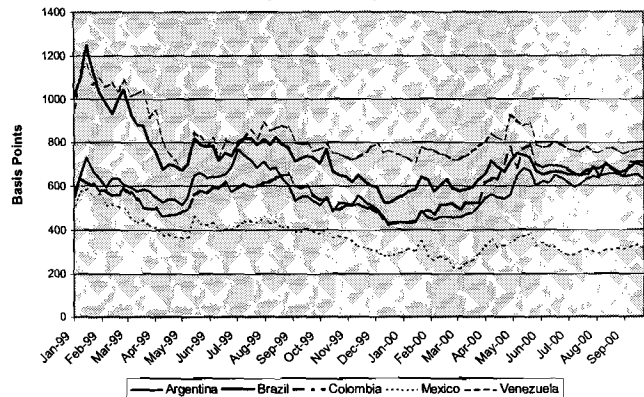
² The upgrade restored Brazil to the rating it had before the turbulent 1999 devaluation.

Chart 9
Weekly Spreads on 30-year* Benchmark Latin Eurobonds
Year-to-Date (09/29/2000)



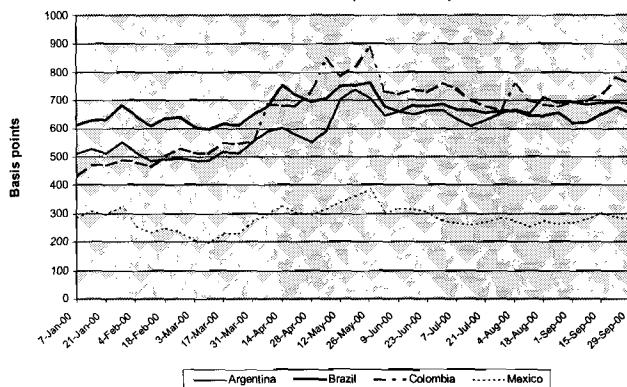
*Maturing in 2026 and 2027
 Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data from "Emerging Markets Daily", Merrill Lynch.

Chart 10
Weekly Spreads on 30-year Benchmark Latin Eurobonds
January 1999 to September 2000



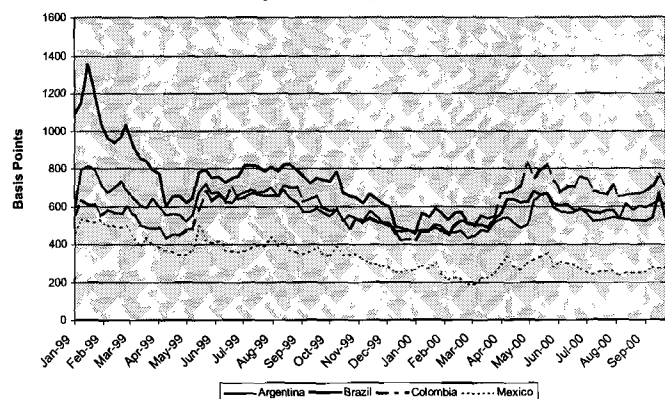
Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data from "Emerging Markets Daily", Merrill Lynch.

Chart 11
Weekly Spreads on 10-year* Benchmark Latin Eurobonds
Year-to-Date (09/29/2000)



* Maturing in 2009
 Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data from "Emerging Markets Daily", Merrill Lynch.

Chart 12
Weekly Spreads on 10-year Benchmark Latin Eurobonds
January 1999 to September 2000



Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data from "Emerging Markets Daily", Merrill Lynch.

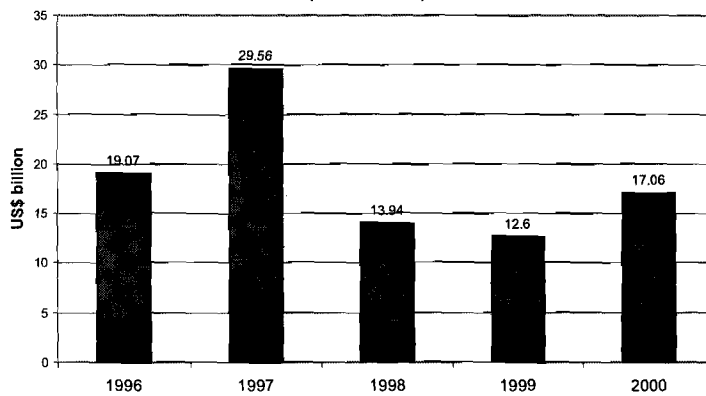
Oil prices, an incipient recovery and some congressional support for reforms supported Colombia's debt in the third quarter of 2000. Nonetheless, Colombia's international bonds still traded at levels more associated to the riskiest emerging markets debtors, and Colombian spreads still widened in the third quarter. New financing costs have soared for Colombia since last year, when Moody's and Standard & Poor's stripped the country of its prized investment grade status. Both agencies now have Colombia's long-term foreign currency ceiling at two notches below investment grade.

High oil prices also benefited Mexico and Venezuela. Mexico continued to benefit from strong fundamentals and the still good performance of the U.S. economy. Mexican spreads remained the lowest in the region. Venezuela, because of the surge in oil prices, improved its capacity to repay its debt and spreads narrowed during the quarter (Charts 9 to 12).

Ecuador also benefited from high oil prices, and from the successful restructuring of its debt and rescheduling of Paris Club debt in the third quarter, with spreads tightening significantly. In relative terms, Peruvian spreads widened the most in the region. Peru's non-payment of US\$80 million in Brady interest and its legal wrangling with one of its U.S. creditors, hedge fund Elliot Associates, and the political instability surrounding the country caused Peruvian spreads to widen considerably (see Chart 4).

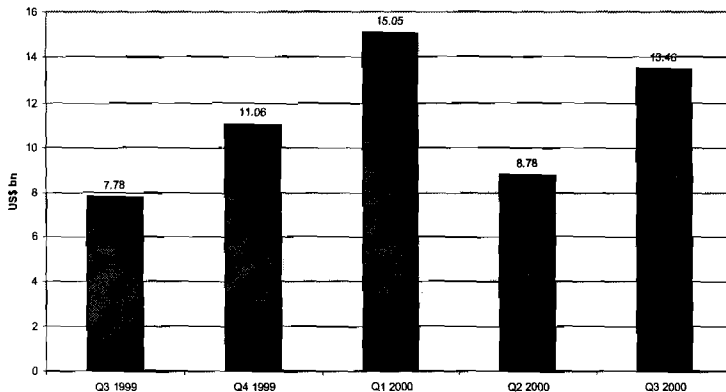
B. Issuance

Chart 13
Q3 Emerging Markets Issuance
(US\$ billion)



Source: Merrill Lynch.

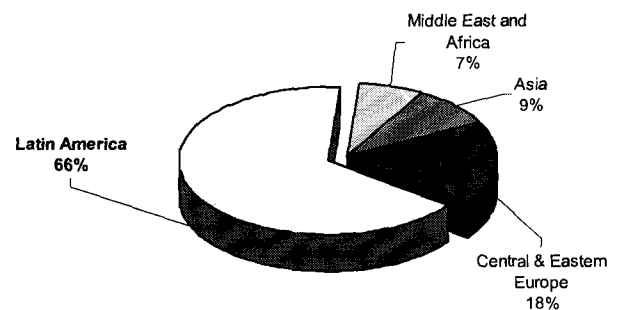
Chart 14
Latin American Issuance by Quarter



Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data from Merrill Lynch.

Emerging markets placed US\$17.1 billion in the international capital markets in the third quarter of 2000. Issuance was strong, but below record-breaking levels (Chart 13). Latin America accounted for nearly 80% of total emerging market debt issuance in the third quarter, having placed US\$13.5 billion of new issues in global capital markets (Chart 14). Latin America placed US\$37.3 billion of new issues in the first three quarters of the year, or 66% of the total (Chart 15).

Chart 15
Emerging Markets Debt Issuance:
Regional Breakdown
Q1, Q2 and Q3 2000



Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data from Merrill Lynch.

Argentina's debt continued to dominate emerging markets issuance with US\$13.4 billion or 24% of the total in the first quarters of the year. Brazil placed second with US\$10.3 billion in new debt. Unlike in Argentina and Mexico, Brazilian corporate issuers represented a significant portion of the country's total, accounting for US\$4.2

Table 1
Top 5 Issuers
in Emerging Markets*
Q1, Q2 and Q3 2000

Country	Amount (US\$bn)
Argentina	13.4
Brazil	10.3
Mexico	9.3
Turkey	7.2
South Korea	2.4

Source: Merrill Lynch.

* Sovereign and Corporate Combined

billion, or 41%. Mexico completes the list of top country issuers, having placed US\$9.3 billion, 74% of which was sovereign (Table 1).

While Argentina completed 90% of its financing program in the third quarter of the year, Brazil completed its external funding requirements early in the third quarter, focusing since then on opportunities for liability management. The sovereign retired US\$5.3 billion in Bradys in one single transaction in the third quarter. While having already completed its external funding requirements this year, Mexico issued a JPY50

billion (US\$468 million) bond in September. Mexico continued to buy back outstanding Brady debt in the third quarter.

Besides Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, issuers from Chile, Colombia, Panama, Jamaica and Uruguay have also accessed the market in the third quarter (appendix, tables 6,7 and 8). Colombia met its external bond funding needs for 2000 in the beginning of October, with the issuance of a 5-year EUR300 million bond. Panama issued a 20-year US\$350 million bond in the third quarter, which covered half of its borrowing requirements and the total amount to be financed in international capital markets. In the case of Ecuador, due to the successful completion of the external bond restructuring and the Paris Club rescheduling in the third quarter, its financing needs became manageable

The U.S. dollar remained the favored currency for Latin American debt issuers, with its third-quarter share increasing to 67% from less than 60% in the second quarter. Euro-denominated new issuance accounted for 23%, roughly in line with last quarter's share, while the share of new issues denominated in Japanese yen fell to 10%, from 18% in the second quarter (Table 2).

Table 2

Currency Breakdown		
(% of Latin America's Total)		
Currency	Q2	Q3
Dollar	57	67
Euro	25	23
Yen	18	10

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data from Merrill Lynch.

Table 3

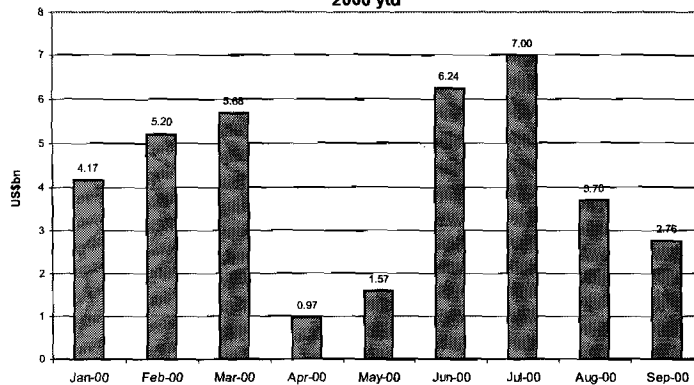
Issuer Type Breakdown		
(% of Latin America's Total)		
Issuer Type	Q2	Q3
Sovereign	78	71
Corporate*	22	29

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data from Merrill Lynch.

*Also includes bank issuance.

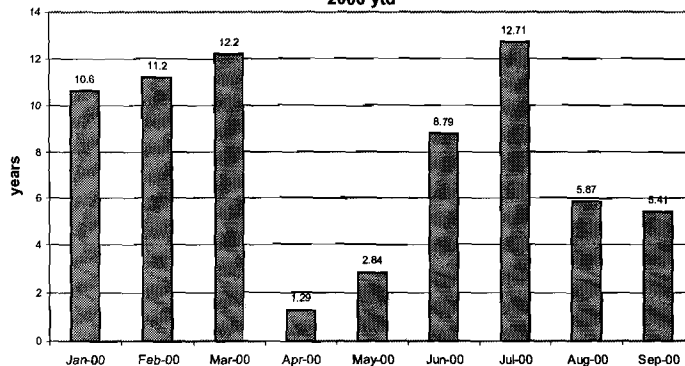
New Latin American issuance continued to be dominated by sovereign bonds, which accounted for 71% of total issuance in the region. However, corporate issuance increased in the third quarter, from a share of 22% in the second quarter to almost 30% in the third quarter (Table 3).

Chart 16
New Latin American Debt Issuance
2000 ytd



Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data from Merrill Lynch.

Chart 17
New Latin American Debt Issuance: Average Maturity
2000 ytd



Source: ECLAC, on the basis of information from Merrill Lynch.

By month, new debt issuance in Latin America reached its highest level year-to-date in July and slowed significantly in August and September (Chart 16), as a result of deterioration in global and local conditions. Average maturity also reached its highest level year-to-date in July, but deteriorated in August and September, remaining below the average maturity levels of the first quarter, but above the average maturity levels in the second quarter (Chart 17).

II. Portfolio Equity Flows into Latin America

There was an inflow of US\$3.6 billion in Latin America in the third quarter of 2000 (Table 4). Brazil was the major recipient of these inflows, through a large issuance of US\$2.5 billion by Petrobras, Brazil's largest Oil and Gas Company. Year-to-date both Brazil and Mexico have been major recipients of the equity inflows to the region, with each receiving almost US\$4 billion.

Latin American equity markets enjoyed a brief rally in August along with U.S. markets, but continued to suffer outflows in September, in concert with mature markets.

Table 4

	Portfolio equity flows into Latin America (millions of US dollars)			
	Total	Brazil	Chile	Mexico
1998	2,198	1,861	629	-665
1999	8,385	2,826	471	4,508
2000	7,586	3,829	-165	3,922
Q1 2000	2,000	624	-352	1,728
January	1,854	320	-60	1,594
February	246	34	-110	322
March	-100	270	-182	-188
Q2 2000	2,061	320	-142	1,883
April	2,086	-854	-77	3,017
May	-409	132	-32	-509
June	384	1,042	-33	-625
Q3 2000	3,634	2,996	329	311
July	-28	793	95	-915
August	3,926	2,467	306	1,154
September	-264	-264	-72	72

Source: Goldman Sachs, "Portfolio Strategy, Global Emerging Markets", August 8, 2000, based on data from Local Stock Exchanges and Central Banks.

III. Bank Lending

The Bank of International Settlement's consolidated international bank statistics for end-June 2000, the latest data available, shows that consolidated claims on Latin American countries increased by 2% in the first half of the year. While Argentina was the only major borrower to receive new credits in 1999, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Venezuela received new credits as well in the first half of 2000. Overall exposure to Argentina increased by 2.4% in the first half of 2000, to Brazil by 5.3%, to Chile by 8.3%, to Peru by 28.4% and to Venezuela by 4.4%. Compared to one year ago, with the exception of Peru, all countries in our sample show a reduction in their average maturities' length. However, it seems that this trend was reversed in the first half of 2000, given that there were no major changes in the average maturities' length of Latin American borrowers as a group during this period, and in the case of Chile, Peru and Venezuela, their short-term claims increased significantly. There were no striking changes in the sectoral distribution, although it reveals a slight reduction in inter-bank transactions, and a mild increasing share of credit to the non-bank private sector (Table 5).

Table 5
Consolidated International Claims of BIS Reporting Banks
on Latin America & Caribbean

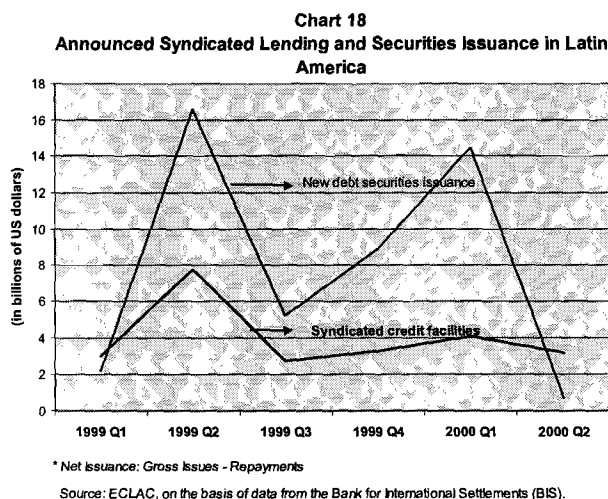
Positions at end of period	Claims on contractual basis* (US\$bn)	Distribution by maturity**		Distribution by sector		
		Up to and including one year	Over one year	Banks	Public sector	Non-bank private sector
		As percentage of total contractual claims				
Latin America & Caribbean						
1999 H1	283.5	51.4	41.2	19.4	22.0	58.2
1999 H2	277.1	48.3	43.4	18.6	20.6	60.4
2000 Q1	278.7	48.3	42.8	18.1	20.6	61.0
2000 Q2	282.4	49.0	42.1	18.4	20.4	60.9
Argentina						
1999 H1	66.6	56.7	36.6	18.4	22.0	59.6
1999 H2	66.9	52.5	38.4	17.5	22.0	60.5
2000 Q1	65.4	52.9	38.2	16.4	23.8	59.7
2000 Q2	68.5	52.6	37.5	15.4	24.2	60.4
Brazil						
1999 H1	62.2	56.8	36.3	26.6	21.0	52.1
1999 H2	63.6	54.1	38.2	26.8	19.2	53.8
2000 Q1	64.9	51.3	37.9	25.8	19.1	54.9
2000 Q2	67.0	53.7	36.0	26.8	19.4	53.7
Chile						
1999 H1	23.4	39.7	56.9	12.7	7.7	79.5
1999 H2	20.6	32.8	65.0	9.0	6.8	84.1
2000 Q1	22.4	37.0	61.1	8.8	7.4	83.7
2000 Q2	22.3	38.3	60.0	8.9	7.0	83.7
Mexico						
1999 H1	63.6	41.5	46.4	15.5	29.5	54.7
1999 H2	61.0	38.2	47.9	14.6	26.6	58.7
2000 Q1	59.4	38.1	49.0	14.1	25.4	60.5
2000 Q2	59.4	38.1	50.1	15.5	24.5	59.9
Peru						
1999 H1	10.9	63.4	32.5	23.9	8.8	67.3
1999 H2	10.2	62.5	34.4	26.5	8.9	64.6
2000 Q1	12.4	67.6	27.7	30.6	7.4	62.0
2000 Q2	13.1	67.3	27.7	31.2	7.4	61.3
Venezuela						
1999 H1	13.1	41.5	51.7	6.6	36.3	56.3
1999 H2	13.6	33.4	59.2	5.6	30.9	63.1
2000 Q1	13.7	32.4	59.6	5.2	30.6	63.7
2000 Q2	14.2	38.2	54.7	5.4	27.5	66.6
Other						
1999 H1	43.7	56.4	38.4	22.4	19.0	56.5
1999 H2	41.2	56.3	38.7	20.5	18.2	59.1
2000 Q1	40.5	56.9	38.2	20.0	19.1	59.5
2000 Q2	38.0	55.7	38.5	19.2	18.5	60.1

Source: BIS

* On-balance sheet financial claims, also known as lending to the "immediate borrower".

** Owing to the omission of the unallocated item, the percentage shares do not total 100.

Syndicated loan commitments to Latin America increased in the first quarter of 2000 but decreased slightly in the second quarter. While Latin American countries have relied on debt securities for their financing needs since the third quarter of 1999, in the second quarter new debt securities issuance decreased sharply, and the announced syndicated lending amount exceeded that of new debt issuance according to the latest data by the Bank of International Settlements (Chart 18).



IV. Prospects

In the third quarter of 2000 investors switched their focus from an overheated U.S. economy and interest rate hikes to an economic slowdown, oil prices rose and the euro fell to new lows. Latin American debt performed well in the third quarter, with new debt issuance reaching its highest level for the year in July, while spreads narrowed. Conditions in Latin American markets, however, began to deteriorate shortly after that, and debt issuance fell in August and September. In September spreads widened across the board, and local events contributed to the deterioration of borrowing conditions and increasing volatility in bond markets. Peru faced a debt payment crisis followed by a political crisis, and Argentina confronted a political crisis as well and an increase in investors risk aversion.

The external threats to Latin American debt markets are still the developments in the U.S. and mature financial markets, and the escalation of oil prices. Locally, the situation in some Latin American countries, especially Argentina, which has been causing investors to be wary and whose woes started to spill over to Brazil, are a cause of concern. Argentina, Latin America's biggest borrower, is now the focus of the emerging markets, reflecting growing worries that even heavier political and economic hurdles will lie ahead. Latin American asset's performance in the fourth quarter will be influenced by the uncertainty and volatility surrounding Argentina, developments in U.S. markets and the behavior of oil prices.

APPENDIX

- A. Latin American Spreads**
- B. New Latin American Debt Issuance**

A. Latin American Spreads

Table 1:

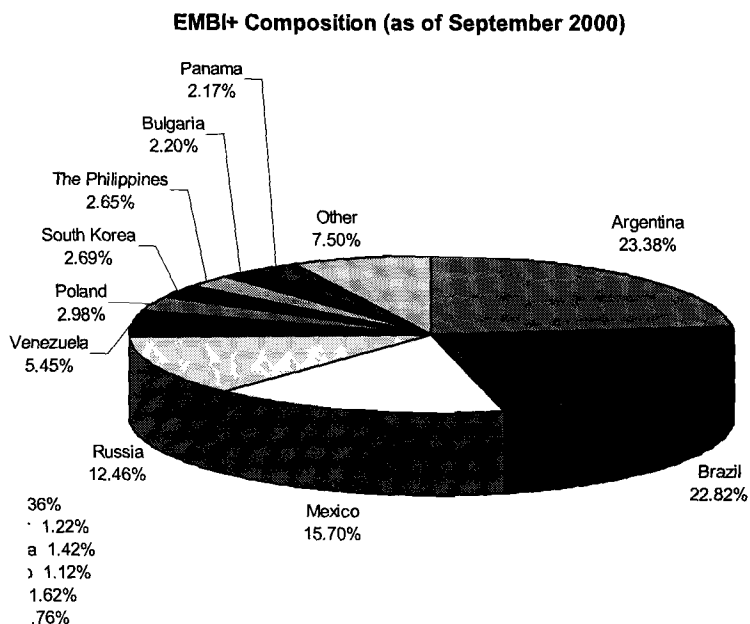
	Sovereign Spreads on JP Morgan EMBI+ and Latin American Composites								
	EMBI+	Argentina	Brazil	Colombia*	Ecuador	Mexico	Peru	Venezuela	Latin America
31-Jul-98	633	454	608	n.a.	1371	461	515	829	554
31-Aug-98	1524	1278	1421	n.a.	2077	941	941	2575	1328
30-Sep-98	1330	904	1326	n.a.	1903	911	911	1558	1111
31-Oct-98	1190	779	1192	n.a.	1484	819	755	1372	980
30-Nov-98	1070	664	975	n.a.	1221	737	610	1612	858
31-Dec-98	1151	707	1231	n.a.	1631	741	612	1283	941
31-Jan-99	1288	858	1507	n.a.	2055	801	743	1463	1106
28-Feb-99	1330	794	1376	n.a.	2405	722	663	1393	1028
31-Mar-99	1171	683	1041	n.a.	1973	600	562	1121	839
30-Apr-99	1010	596	873	n.a.	1553	532	396	789	709
28-May-99	1157	786	1066	671	1862	647	603	1108	880
30-Jun-99	1070	758	957	667	2113	623	609	896	832
30-Jul-99	1147	853	1053	691	2473	677	610	1024	919
31-Aug-99	1166	776	1124	700	3402	644	700	1174	931
30-Sep-99	1098	663	984	613	4764	596	635	925	823
29-Oct-99	1010	635	851	505	3705	535	613	836	743
30-Nov-99	927	650	806	549	3093	449	526	940	715
31-Dec-99	824	533	636	423	3353	363	443	844	597
31-Jan-00	904	594	758	482	4033	438	482	894	682
20-Feb-00	816	551	688	524	3227	364	432	792	616
31-Mar-00	798	568	679	547	3111	354	518	879	623
28-Apr-00	708	572	742	740	3350	385	512	952	654
31-May-00	784	702	792	739	4499	438	611	985	737
30-Jun-00	712	676	722	722	3926	381	546	895	679
31-Jul-00	680	650	712	662	2846	353	522	837	654
31-Aug-00	643	681	672	686	1340	321	496	780	618
29-Sep-00	677	675	705	722	1261	318	664	798	634

Source: "Emerging Markets Bond Index Monitors"; JP Morgan

* The Colombia 7 5/8% due 07 and the Colombia 8 5/8% due 08 were added at the end of May 99.

EMBI+ composition by market sector (end-Sept. 2000): Brady, 44.29%; Benchmark Eurobonds, 47.84%; Argentine Domestic, 6.75%; Loans, 1.12%.

by country: Argentina, Brazil and Mexico account for 61% of the total weighting.
by region: Latin: 73.51%; Non-Latin: 26.49%.



**Tables 2, 3,4 and 5:
Benchmark Sovereign Eurobonds for selected Latin American Countries**

Table 2:

Spreads on 30-year Benchmark Latin Eurobonds March 1998 - September 2000					
Country	Argentina	Brazil	Colombia	Mexico	Venezuela
Coupon	9.750	10.125	8.375	11.500	9.250
Maturity	9/19/27	5/15/27	2/15/27	5/15/26	9/15/27
	(Basis points)				
6-Mar-98	379	442	310	326	437
17-Apr-98	409	434	310	333	462
15-May-98	422	462	317	354	466
12-Jun-98	487	573	383	412	555
25-Sep-98	649	1089	803	611	1172
30-Oct-98	608	953	638	579	1011
4-Dec-98	584	954	676	583	1114
8-Jan-99	546	1015	575	514	963
5-Feb-99	637	1036	579	563	1096
4-Mar-99	608	1047	589	495	1092
31-Mar-99	597	826	497	434	949
8-Apr-99	551	768	496	410	951
23-Apr-99	541	701	466	380	752
7-May-99	512	674	478	362	670
28-May-99	660	790	580	429	828
9-Jun-99	648	783	560	422	786
30-Jun-99	675	737	553	403	786
9-Jul-99	771	799	591	417	802
30-Jul-99	685	789	600	434	821
9-Aug-99	719	810	608	450	896
30-Aug-99	638	792	648	413	884
8-Sep-99	566	734	638	400	848
30-Sep-99	531	737	564	394	763
8-Oct-99	511	705	534	384	770
29-Oct-99	524	651	494	377	749
5-Nov-99	519	644	514	367	741
30-Nov-99	529	625	495	321	811
6-Dec-99	510	601	501	308	803
22-Dec-99	431	521	423	282	766
6-Jan-00	444	560	440	304	756
28-Jan-00	483	640	477	344	782
7-Feb-00	450	591	477	279	763
29-Feb-00	458	613	509	254	729
6-Mar-00	456	595	533	233	721
30-Mar-00	510	631	525	292	796
6-Apr-00	538	651	568	316	804
28-Apr-00	540	665	700	327	812
5-May-00	558	713	783	340	929
30-May-00	650	706	733	373	860
6-Jun-00	639	665	692	306	792
30-Jun-00	641	680	706	350	813
6-Jul-00	611	645	681	286	778
28-Jul-00	634	673	655	311	784
7-Aug-00	658	666	679	300	756
30-Aug-00	668	673	642	310	772
8-Sep-00	641	668	651	313	749
29-Sep-00	629	707	688	318	774

Source: "Emerging Markets Debt Monthly", Merrill Lynch.

Table 3:

Weekly Spreads on 30-year Benchmark Latin Eurobonds: September 1999 to September 2000					
Country	Argentina	Brazil	Colombia	Mexico	Venezuela
Coupon	9.750	10.125	8.375	11.500	9.250
Maturity	9/19/27	5/15/27	2/15/27	5/15/26	9/15/27
	(Basis points)				
3-Sep-99	608	777	653	413	871
10-Sep-99	532	714	603	391	802
17-Sep-99	549	727	585	390	794
24-Sep-99	553	739	597	412	792
30-Sep-99	531	737	564	394	763
8-Oct-99	511	705	534	384	770
15-Oct-99	547	772	534	403	790
22-Oct-99	480	663	490	363	754
29-Oct-99	524	651	494	377	749
5-Nov-99	519	644	514	367	741
12-Nov-99	512	616	509	351	725
19-Nov-99	557	650	515	328	732
29-Nov-99	516	610	492	315	757
3-Dec-99	511	603	501	314	781
10-Dec-99	494	594	482	306	799
17-Dec-99	457	523	440	283	756
22-Dec-99	431	521	423	282	766
7-Jan-00	435	555	435	297	743
14-Jan-00	432	573	436	315	732
21-Jan-00	433	582	443	305	709
28-Jan-00	483	641	478	344	782
4-Feb-00	455	624	490	282	771
11-Feb-00	445	573	475	262	767
18-Feb-00	458	603	511	281	750
25-Feb-00	459	630	514	267	744
3-Mar-00	453	586	520	232	722
10-Mar-00	454	576	494	223	718
17-Mar-00	471	584	521	252	740
24-Mar-00	477	593	521	261	760
31-Mar-00	510	628	521	290	784
7-Apr-00	545	656	615	325	806
14-Apr-00	560	715	633	352	839
20-Apr-00	547	694	634	324	831
28-Apr-00	540	665	700	327	812
5-May-00	558	713	783	340	929
12-May-00	648	752	682	364	903
19-May-00	680	742	770	370	880
26-May-00	674	734	793	383	892
2-Jun-00	601	669	704	329	794
9-Jun-00	623	655	683	343	783
16-Jun-00	614	659	695	326	782
23-Jun-00	648	663	693	324	804
30-Jun-00	639	665	692	306	792
7-Jul-00	618	654	679	287	773
14-Jul-00	593	652	658	287	766
21-Jul-00	606	649	644	300	758
28-Jul-00	634	673	655	311	784
4-Aug-00	646	680	685	306	762
11-Aug-00	639	679	647	293	753
18-Aug-00	707	701	654	310	776
25-Aug-00	676	683	657	310	778
1-Sep-00	651	662	652	311	764
8-Sep-00	641	668	651	313	749
15-Sep-00	649	690	711	325	763
22-Sep-00	655	713	704	331	770
29-Sep-00	629	707	688	318	774

Source: "Emerging Markets Debt Daily", Merrill Lynch.

Table 4:

Weekly Spreads on 10-year Benchmark Latin Eurobonds: September 1999 to September 2000				
Country	Argentina	Brazil	Colombia	Mexico
Coupon	11.000	9.375	7.625	9.875
Maturity	10/9/06	4/7/08	2/15/07	1/15/07
	(Basis Points)			
3-Sep-99	622	791	701	361
10-Sep-99	573	758	623	352
17-Sep-99	571	725	640	359
24-Sep-99	589	750	653	384
30-Sep-99	569	743	597	357
8-Oct-99	549	734	576	343
15-Oct-99	584	782	585	380
22-Oct-99	522	671	519	343
29-Oct-99	553	658	487	348
5-Nov-99	537	649	535	351
12-Nov-99	528	617	513	326
19-Nov-99	576	665	543	301
29-Nov-99	535	631	513	292
3-Dec-99	518	614	519	289
10-Dec-99	511	597	494	285
17-Dec-99	473	496	454	254
22-Dec-99	466	487	424	256
7-Jan-00	474	458	425	268
14-Jan-00	477	567	466	294
21-Jan-00	477	546	467	273
28-Jan-00	504	588	492	303
4-Feb-00	493	568	472	245
11-Feb-00	462	529	452	217
18-Feb-00	463	567	499	223
25-Feb-00	470	573	526	221
3-Mar-00	430	508	512	190
10-Mar-00	445	499	508	191
17-Mar-00	478	504	553	226
24-Mar-00	467	491	536	223
31-Mar-00	511	532	549	251
7-Apr-00	535	567	663	292
14-Apr-00	543	636	672	333
20-Apr-00	517	636	677	289
28-Apr-00	484	618	715	268
5-May-00	502	623	828	301
12-May-00	627	678	751	319
19-May-00	661	663	790	337
26-May-00	665	669	824	354
2-Jun-00	592	615	727	283
9-Jun-00	569	601	674	309
16-Jun-00	568	611	706	300
23-Jun-00	571	579	707	298
30-Jun-00	589	586	761	276
7-Jul-00	561	579	741	256
14-Jul-00	523	565	682	244
21-Jul-00	524	567	673	259
28-Jul-00	535	581	665	260
4-Aug-00	545	580	711	263
11-Aug-00	536	534	653	236
18-Aug-00	614	531	656	252
25-Aug-00	579	527	664	252
1-Sep-00	603	524	667	250
8-Sep-00	595	520	677	256
15-Sep-00	609	538	711	282
22-Sep-00	627	670	761	272
29-Sep-00	610	545	712	279

Source: "Emerging Markets Debt Daily", Merrill Lynch.

Table 5:

Weekly Spreads on 3-year Benchmark Latin September 1999 to September 2000			
Country	Argentina	Brazil	Mexico
Coupon	9.250	8.875	9.750
Maturity	2/23/01	11/5/01	2/6/01
	(Basis Points)		
3-Sep-99	348	437	60
10-Sep-99	364	393	73
17-Sep-99	392	413	77
24-Sep-99	413	420	83
30-Sep-99	426	408	64
8-Oct-99	401	400	59
15-Oct-99	456	386	134
25-Oct-99	384	338	91
29-Oct-99	407	304	100
5-Nov-99	401	311	94
12-Nov-99	394	307	86
19-Nov-99	451	324	107
29-Nov-99	424	340	75
3-Dec-99	401	347	69
10-Dec-99	404	352	34
17-Dec-99	402	318	12
22-Dec-99	402	282	53
7-Jan-00	351	242	83
14-Jan-00	288	232	90
21-Jan-00	326	262	85
28-Jan-00	330	254	117
4-Feb-00	308	219	4
11-Feb-00	309	213	50
18-Feb-00	244	229	42
25-Feb-00	235	244	45
3-Mar-00	232	204	37
10-Mar-00	253	199	51
17-Mar-00	257	203	44
24-Mar-00	152	187	26
31-Mar-00	129	186	17
7-Apr-00	163	202	85
14-Apr-00	217	222	64
20-Apr-00	207	196	39
28-Apr-00	169	169	9
5-May-00	213	186	51
12-May-00	304	196	34
19-May-00	236	161	29
26-May-00	156	178	35
2-Jun-00	220	187	-17
9-Jun-00	242	182	32
16-Jun-00	217	198	-22
23-Jun-00	248	166	-39
30-Jun-00	252	177	-45
7-Jul-00	234	181	-50
14-Jul-00	206	175	-69
21-Jul-00	211	180	-52
28-Jul-00	207	179	-68
4-Aug-00	206	163	-82
11-Aug-00	125	156	-103
18-Aug-00	200	155	-122
25-Aug-00	199	155	-109
1-Sep-00	171	166	-123
8-Sep-00	195	144	-135
15-Sep-00	235	145	-163
25-Sep-00	209	192	-205
29-Sep-00	205	163	-231

Source: "Emerging Markets Debt Daily", Merrill Lynch.

B. New Latin American Debt Issuance:

Table 6:

New Latin American Debt Issuance Third Quarter of 2000 July 2000			
Country	Issuer	Amount (million)	Maturity
Argentina	Province of Buenos Aires	EUR100	7/5/04
Argentina	City of Buenos Aires	EUR100	7/7/03
Argentina	Republic of Argentina	EUR500	7/20/04
Argentina	Republic of Argentina	US\$1250	6/21/30
Argentina	TGN	US\$175	7/25/12
Argentina	Province of Buenos Aires	US\$100	8/1/03
Brazil	Republic of Brazil	EUR750	7/5/04
Brazil	Republic of Brazil	US\$1000	7/26/07
Chile	ENDESA	EUR400	7/24/03
Colombia	Republic of Colombia	EUR150	6/30/03
Costa Rica	Republic of Costa Rica	US\$250	8/1/20
Mexico	Cemex	US\$500	7/18/03
Mexico	United Mexican States	US\$1500	1/31/06
Panama	Republic of Panama	US\$350	5/15/20
Total		US\$7.0 bn	

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data from Merrill Lynch, "Emerging Markets Daily".

*Rate of exchange between U.S. Dollars and Euros - average for July 2000:

US\$/Euro=0.940 (Source: ECB Monthly Bulletin).

Table 7:

New Latin American Debt Issuance Third Quarter of 2000 August 2000			
Country	Issuer	Amount (million)	Maturity
Brazil	CSN	US\$350	8/2/02
Brazil	BNDES	JPY40,000	8/10/04
Brazil	Unibanco	US\$150	8/30/07
Brazil	Acesita	US\$150	8/31/05
Chile	Celulosa	US\$300	8/15/10
Jamaica	Government of Jamaica	US\$225	9/1/07
Mexico	United Mexican States	US\$1,500	2/1/06
Mexico	PEMEX	EUR500	8/2/07
Mexico	Grupo Televisa	US\$200	8/8/05
Total		US\$3.70bn	

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data from Merrill Lynch, "Emerging Markets Daily".

*Rate of exchange between U.S. Dollars and Euros - average for August 2000:

US\$/Euro=0.904 (Source: ECB Monthly Bulletin).

**Rate of exchange between U.S. Dollars and Yens - average for August 2000:

JPY/US\$=108.02 (source: Bank of Japan).

Table 8:

New Latin American Debt Issuance Third Quarter of 2000 September 2000			
Country	Issuer	Amount (million)	Maturity
Argentina	Province of Buenos Aires	US\$150	9/5/07
Argentina	Province of Buenos Aires	EUR100	9/6/02
Argentina	Republic of Argentina	EUR500	9/7/07
Argentina	Republic of Argentina	JPY61500	9/26/05
Brazil	Light Serviços de Eletricidade	US\$150	9/6/07
Brazil	BNDES	US\$400	9/20/05
Brazil	Banco Safra	US\$100	11/10/03
Brazil	Companhia Petrolifera Marlim	US\$200	9/26/08
Mexico	United Mexican States	JPY50000	9/29/04
Uruguay	Republic of Uruguay	EUR225	9/26/05
Total		US\$ 2.76bn	

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data from Merrill Lynch, "Emerging Markets Daily".

*Rate of exchange between U.S. Dollars and Euros - average for September 2000:

US\$/Euro=0.872 (Source: ECB Monthly Bulletin).

**Rate of exchange between U.S. Dollars and Yens - average for September 2000:

JPY/US\$=106.76 (source: Bank of Japan).