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**CAPITAL FLOWS TO LATIN AMERICA  
SECOND QUARTER 2001**

## CAPITAL FLOWS TO LATIN AMERICA 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter of 2001

Developments in Argentina and Brazil dominated the second quarter of 2001, overshadowing the potential benefits associated with further cuts in U.S. interest rates. Argentina continued to struggle with a financing crisis and growing negative market sentiment, while in Brazil increasing concerns over the political environment and an energy crisis added to spillovers from Argentina. The spread on the Latin composite of the benchmark EMBI+ finished the quarter at 803 basis points, 40 basis points wider than in the first quarter.

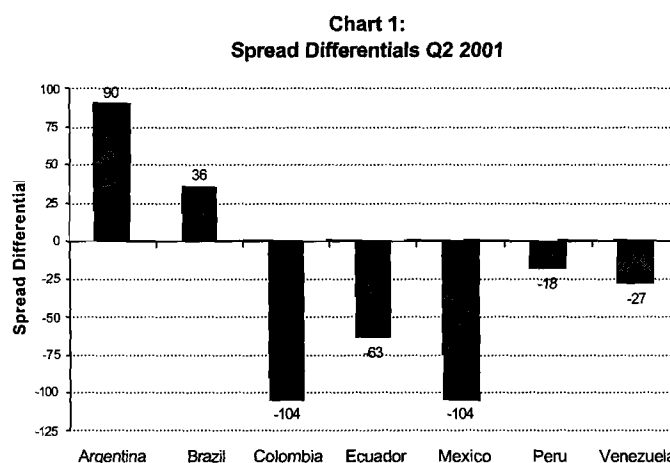
Argentine authorities succeeded in swapping nearly US\$30 billion of debt coming due for longer-term securities at the end of June, what seemed to improve Argentina's prospects. However, pressures resumed in July, as Argentina's bond auction at the beginning of the month was poorly received, forcing the government to shorten the maturity of the new debt and to pay rates as high as those during the Russian crisis in 1998. Selling pressure hit a surprising number of emerging markets, with spillover effects more evident in July than earlier in the year.

In the second quarter of 2001, Latin American countries issued US\$11.2 billion in bonds, following US\$13.2 billion in the first quarter, which was a jump from only US\$2.9 billion in the last quarter of 2000. At first, it seemed less likely that this pace would continue after the turmoil in July. By August, however, both Mexico and Brazil had successfully launched large issues. International markets displayed considerable flexibility as investors gave Mexico's US\$1.5 billion 30-year bond and Brazil's JPY200 billion two-year samurai issue a warm reception.

### I. Bond Markets and Debt Management

Average emerging market spreads, as measured by the benchmark JP Morgan's EMBI+, closed the second quarter tighter by 18 basis points, while the Latin component finished the quarter wider by 40 basis points. Buoyed by U.S. interest rate cuts in April and May, bond spreads tightened for most Latin American countries in the second quarter of the year, excluding Argentina and Brazil (Chart 1). Since these two sovereigns account for a substantial 44% of the EMBI+ index, market concerns about Argentina's

vulnerability and the impact of Brazil's energy crisis (aggravated by the high correlation between the movements in their spreads) took a toll on the behavior of the EMBI+ and

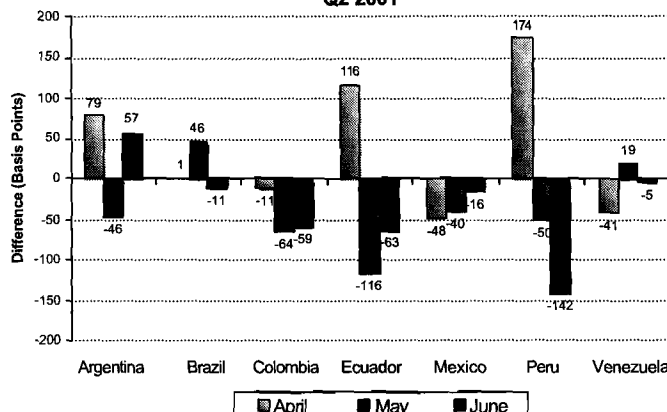


Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data from JP Morgan.

its Latin American composite.

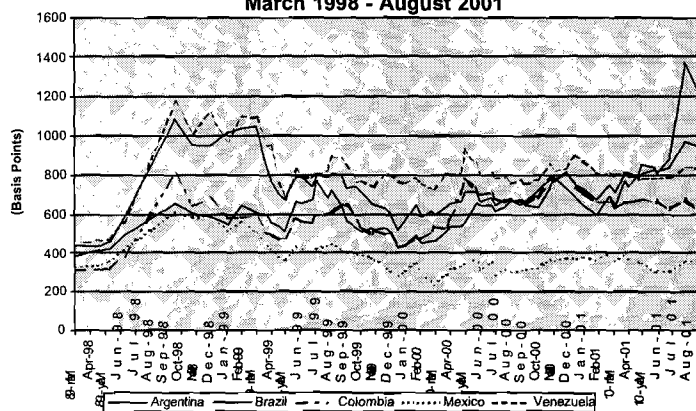
Spreads in April tightened for all Latin American countries in the composite, with the exception of Argentina, Ecuador and Peru (Chart 2). Peruvian spreads widened as a result of the presidential elections, tightening once political concerns surrounding the elections dissipated. In May, only Brazilian spreads widened significantly, mostly as a result of its energy crisis. In June, Argentine spreads widened due to renewed market concerns, which were aggravated in July, when spreads in Argentina skyrocketed by 549 basis points.

**Chart 2:  
Monthly Spread Differentials  
Q2 2001**



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

**Chart 3:  
Spreads on 30-year Benchmark Sovereign Latin Eurobonds  
March 1998 - August 2001**



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

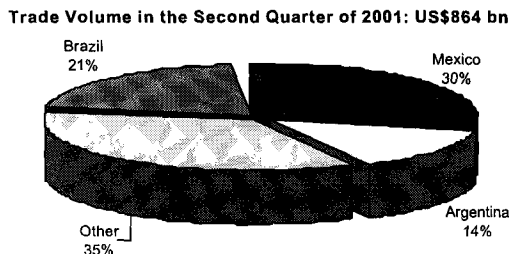
Towards the end of the quarter there was a growing consensus on the global slowdown. Latin American fundamentals and credit quality continued to weaken, with spreads moving further towards post-Russian crisis levels (Chart 3).

Despite the heightened credit concerns, Latin American bond issuers placed US\$11.2 billion in international capital markets in the second quarter, US\$2 billion less

than in the first quarter, but US\$8 billion more than the US\$3 billion placed in the fourth quarter of 2000.

The Emerging Market Traders Association (EMTA) reported that emerging markets debt trading stood at US\$864 billion in the second quarter of 2001, a 5% decrease from the US\$913 billion reported in the first quarter of 2001. However, this was a 27% increase from the US\$681 billion reported in the second quarter of 2000. In this regard, the predominant view is that the high level of trading volumes in the first half of 2001 is related to recent market turbulence, rather than to any new appetite for emerging markets paper.

**Chart 4:  
Emerging Markets Debt Trading Volume:  
Country Shares**



Source: EMTA

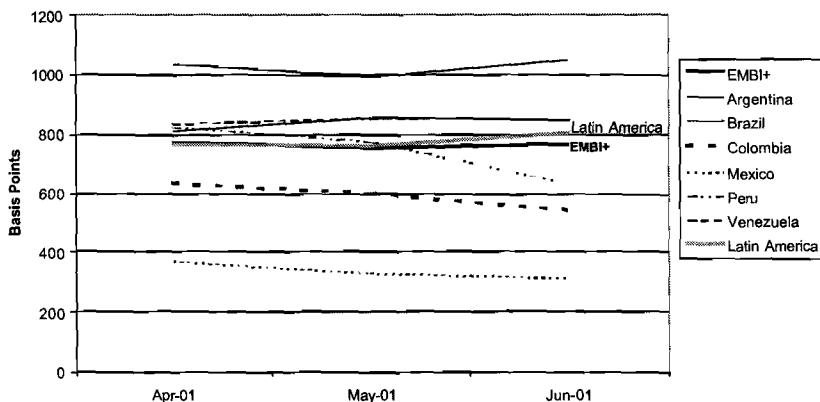
17% share in the first quarter, as actual and potential debt exchanges, including Argentina's mega-swap, led to increased volumes in the Bradys. The pace of bond exchanges by emerging markets, especially Latin American sovereigns, has accelerated in 2001, following a record number of exchanges in 2000. Options accounted for 3% of volume and loans for less than 1% of the total.

Mexican debt instruments were the most traded for the third consecutive quarter, as investors perceived it as a safe haven, even in a period of slowing growth in the United States. They accounted for 30% of total volume. Brazilian debt instruments were the second most frequently traded assets, followed by Argentine assets, which reached their highest quarterly levels in three years. In general, local markets instruments accounted for 39% of all trading, Eurobond volumes accounted for 38% of trading, and the Brady bond share stood at 19%, slightly higher than its

### A. Spreads

The spread of Argentina's composite in the EMBI+ rose 90 basis points in the second quarter of 2001, from 960 basis points at the end of March 2001 to 1050 basis points at the end of June 2001, while Brazilian spreads widened by 36 basis points in the same period, rising from 811 bps in March 2001, to 847 bps at the end of June (appendix, table 1). Spreads widened only for those two sovereigns, tightening for the remaining countries in the sample (Chart 5). With the exception of Argentine spreads, Latin American spreads are still below the high peaks of January 1999 (Chart 6).

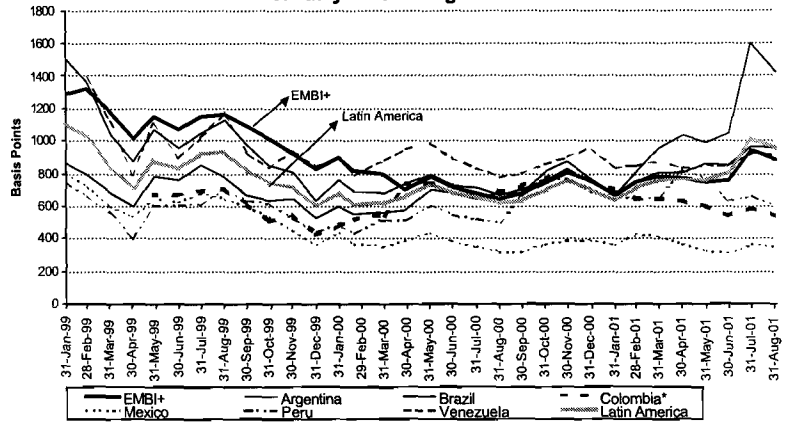
**Chart 5:  
Spreads on JP Morgan EMBI+ and Latin American Composites  
Q2 2001**



Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data from "Emerging Markets Bond Index Monitor", JP Morgan.

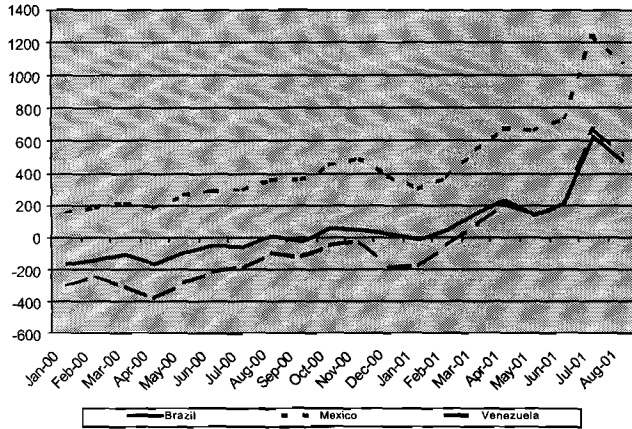
In the second quarter, spreads on Argentine bonds increased significantly relative to those on Brazilian, Mexican and Venezuelan bonds, in face of growing concerns about Argentina's fiscal and debt position, the slow pace of economic recovery and increasing political difficulties. They increased even more dramatically in July, tightening a little in August (Charts 7 to 10).

**Chart 6:**  
Spreads on JP Morgan EMBI+ and Latin American Composites  
January 1999 to Aug 2001



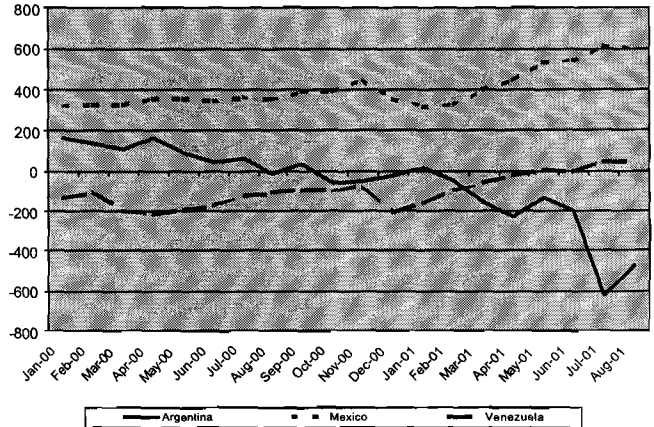
\* The Colombia 7 5/8% due 07 and the Colombia 8 5/8% due 08 were added at the end of May 99.  
Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data from "Emerging Markets Bond Index Monitor", JP Morgan.

**Chart 7:**  
Inter-Country Spread Differentials - ARGENTINA



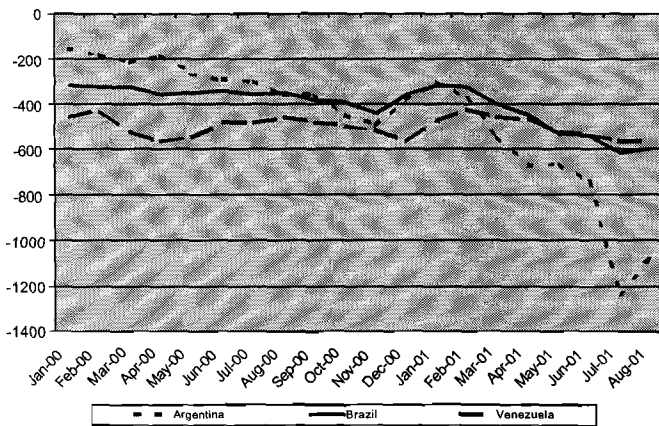
Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data from JP Morgan.  
Note: EMBI+ country composite spreads at the end of the month.

**Chart 8:**  
Inter-Country Spread Differentials - BRAZIL



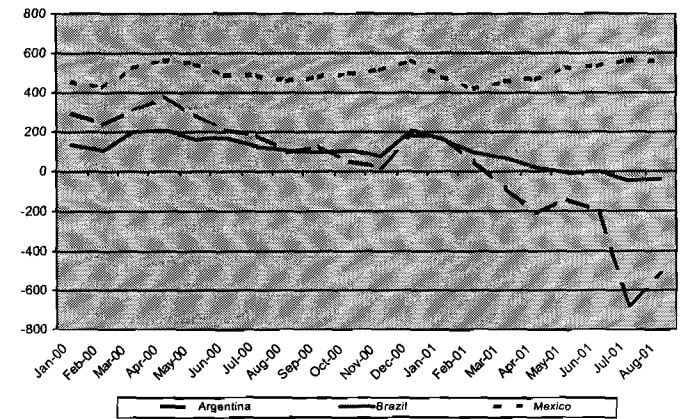
Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data from JP Morgan.  
Note: EMBI+ country composite spreads at the end of the month.

**Chart 9:**  
Inter-Country Spread Differentials - MEXICO



Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data from JP Morgan.  
Note: EMBI+ country composite spreads at the end of the month.

**Chart 10:**  
Inter-Country Spread Differentials - VENEZUELA

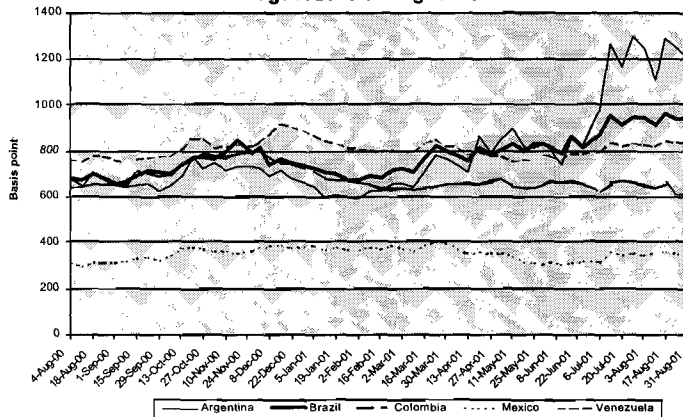


Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data from JP Morgan.  
Note: EMBI+ country composite spreads at the end of the month.

Argentina's spreads, as measured by the EMBI+ composite, widened from 960 basis points at the end of March 2001 to 1599 basis points at the end of July. Discussions of a possible default came in the beginning of July, only a month after Argentina gained some temporary debt relief by persuading investors to swap about US\$30 billion in bonds for longer-dated debt. Moody's Investors Service cut Argentina's credit ratings to Caa1 from B3 on July 26. According to the agency, "the downgrade reflected a significant increase in Argentina's default risk, associated with the deterioration in the government's financial position, uncertain near-term growth prospects, and concerns about the willingness of the political class to support on an on-going basis various economic measures incorporated in the broad-based fiscal adjustment package advanced by the government". By the end of August, however, the spread on Argentina's EMBI+ composite fell back to 1430 basis points, after the International Monetary Fund's announcement of an US\$8 billion loan to Argentina on August 21.

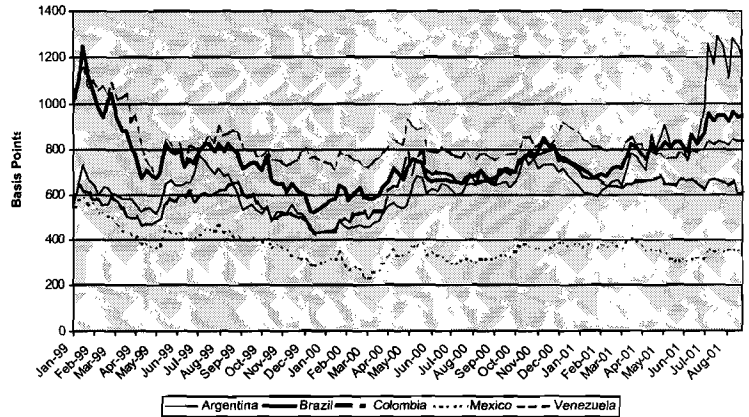
Spreads on Argentina's global bonds and Eurobonds widened for all maturities in the second quarter of 2001. After reaching in March the highest levels since the Brazilian devaluation crisis in January 1999, Argentine spreads continued to widen during the second quarter (Charts 11, 12, 13 and 14).

**Chart 11:**  
Weekly Spreads on 30-year\* Benchmark Latin Eurobonds  
August 2000 to August 2001



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

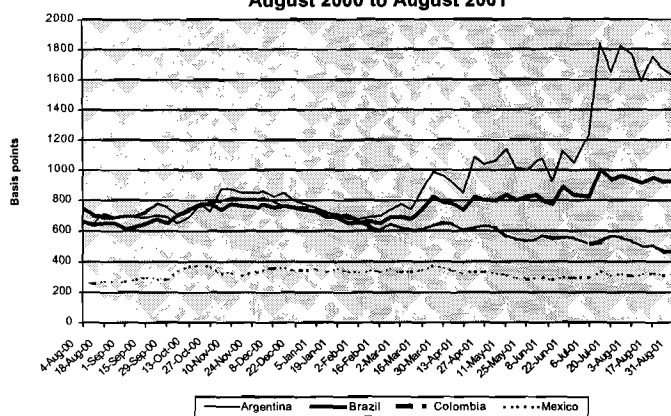
**Chart 12:**  
Weekly Spreads on 30-year Benchmark Latin Eurobonds  
January 1999 to August 2001



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

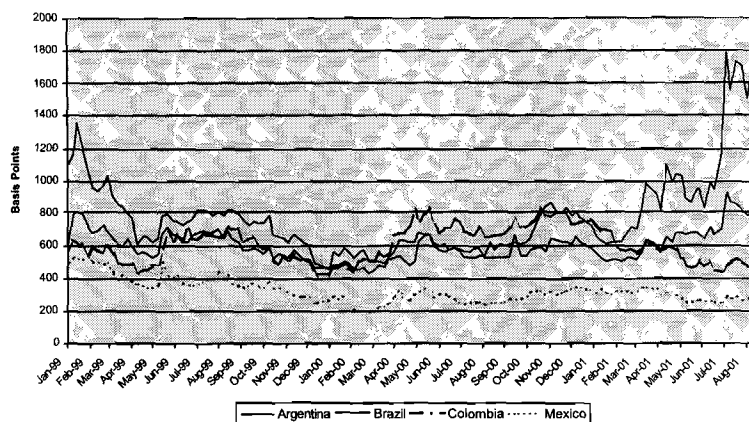
In the case of Brazil, the Brazilian EMBI+ component widened from 811 basis points at the end of the first quarter, to 847 basis points at the end of the second quarter, widening further in July, reaching a high of 972 basis points on July 31. It later tightened slightly to 954 basis points on August 31. Spreads on Brazil's global bonds and Eurobonds widened for all maturities in the second quarter of 2001 (but not as much as Argentine spreads) and remain far lower than the levels reached during Brazil's devaluation crisis in January 1999. However, Standard & Poor's downgraded Brazilian debt outlook from stable to negative on August 10. According to the agency, "the negative outlook reflects the risk of fiscal pressures persisting in 2002, in the face of reduced economic growth both in Brazil and globally, and continued financial volatility in emerging markets".

**Chart 13:**  
Weekly Spreads on 10-year \* Benchmark Latin Eurobonds  
August 2000 to August 2001



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

**Chart 14:**  
Weekly Spreads on 10-year Benchmark Latin Eurobonds  
January 1999 to August 2001



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

Mexico's EMBI+ component declined in the second quarter of 2001, from 414 basis points at the end of March, to 310 basis points at the end of June. However, as the situation in Argentina deteriorated in July, Mexico's EMBI+ component widened to 360 basis points in July, falling to 354 basis points in August. The Mexican government issued US\$1.5 billion in the beginning of August, and the sale gained a warm reception from investors, as the issue was priced at just 335 basis points above the equivalent U.S. Treasury bond, compared to 374 basis points for a similar sale in January. The lower spread indicates that investors have been increasingly differentiating between Mexico and other countries in the region. Mexican country risk may fall further if Standard & Poor's raises its assessment of Mexico's sovereign debt to investment grade.

Bond spreads in Colombia, after tightening in the first quarter of 2001, continued to tighten in the second quarter, as the government continued to work on reducing its reliance on domestic debt financing, which has been sustaining high interest rates to other potential borrowers. Having secured external financing for this year and part of the next is helping to insulate Colombia's asset from the recent market volatility.

In Ecuador, analysts expect the IMF program to remain on track and the medium-term prospect of higher oil exports to support creditworthiness. Ecuador's EMBI+ component tightened during the second quarter, from 1366 basis points at the end of March, to 1303 basis points at the end of June. However, it increased in July as the situation in Argentina deteriorated, and as the government had to deal with the Filanbanco's crisis, the largest bank in state hands. The risk of contagion from Filanbanco to other private banks seems to have diminished now, after Filanbanco's liquidation.

Peru outperformed the market in June and July, due to the positive political momentum, as investors expect the new economic team to follow through with market-friendly policies. In the case of Venezuela, spreads tightened in the second quarter, only to widen again in July. However, Venezuela's financing needs rely more on the energy

sector than on capital inflows, what to some extent insulates the country against movements in international capital flows and changes in the degree of risk aversion by international investors.

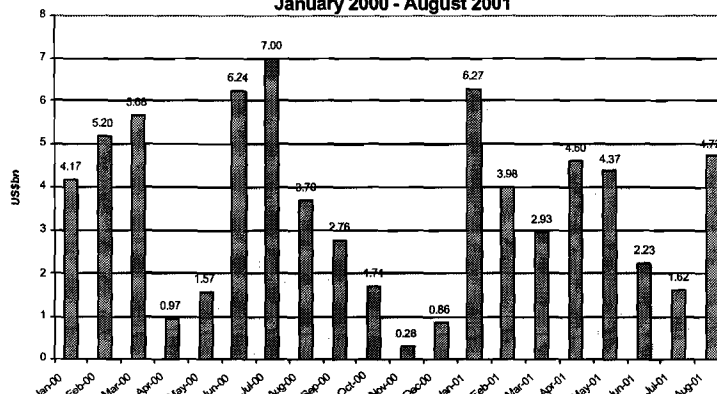
## B. Issuance

Emerging markets placed, according to Merrill Lynch, US\$35.8 billion in the international capital markets in the first half of 2001, the lowest first half debt issuance level since 1996. The overall amount of issuance was below average, but there were eight issues of US\$ 1 billion or larger, compared to an average of seven in the first half of the past five years.

There was strong liability management activity in the first half of 2001. Mexico exchanged US\$3.3 billion of 20-year global bonds for Pars and Discounts in March, and Brazil exchanged US\$2.2 billion of new bonds. In June, Argentina successfully retired US\$29.5 billion of external and local bonds, by swapping the debt for four new external bonds, one peso-denominated and the others dollar-denominated. This followed a more modest US\$2.1 billion exchange earlier in the year and marked the second time in six months that Argentina executed a maneuver to stave off a default on its external debt load. (The first time was in December 2000, when the International Monetary Fund led a nearly US\$40 billion aid package to help Argentina pay its debts).

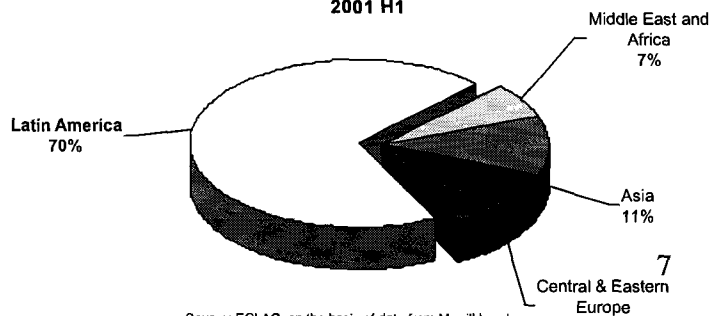
Issuance picked up in the final days of March, as Argentina's situation showed some signs of stabilization, accelerated in April and May, and moderated somewhat in June and July. Issuance picked up again in August. Total Latin American bond issuance amounted to US\$31 billion in the first eight months of the year (Chart 15).

Chart 15:  
New Latin American Debt Issuance  
January 2000 - August 2001



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

Chart 16:  
Emerging Markets Debt Issuance:  
Regional Breakdown  
2001 H1



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

Over the past several years Latin America had seen a steady decline in its dominance in emerging markets bond issuance. This trend has been reversed in the first half of 2001, with Latin America reaching its highest share since 1996, at 70% of the total, even with the absence of Argentina from the market for most of the year



(Chart 16).

Brazil, Mexico, Colombia and Argentina are among the top five issuers in emerging markets from January to August 2001 (Table 1). The major Latin American sovereign borrowers have for the most part completed their 2001 financing needs. Brazil and Colombia, with presidential elections scheduled for next year, already began to raise money ahead of further potential market volatility. Brazil fully covered its 2001 financing needs with a 2-year issue in Japanese yens at the end of August (appendix, table 17). The issue was successful as the size was large and it came at a very tight spread, despite market volatility.

| Country   | Amount (US\$mn) |
|-----------|-----------------|
| Brazil    | \$12,360        |
| Mexico    | \$8,966         |
| Colombia  | \$3,329         |
| Argentina | \$2,637         |
| Lebanon   | \$2,580         |

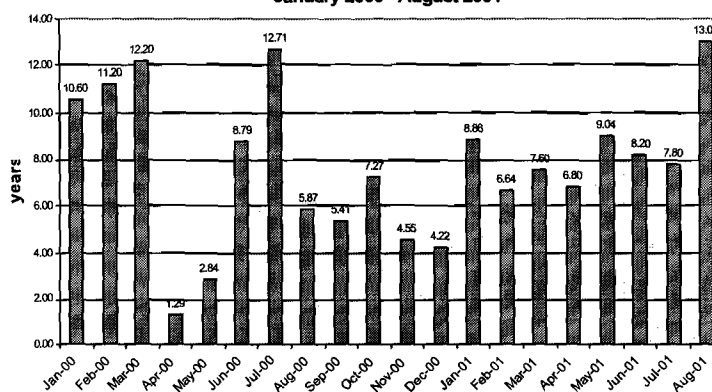
Source: Merrill Lynch.

\* Sovereign and Corporate Combined

The dollar-denominated debt, however, continued to dominate Latin American issuance in the first eight months of the year, while the euro has consolidated its position as the second favorite currency. Sovereign issuance continued to represent the majority of Latin American new debt issuance from January to August 2001, with sovereign bonds accounting for 67% of total Latin American issuance in the period (appendix, tables 5 to 19).

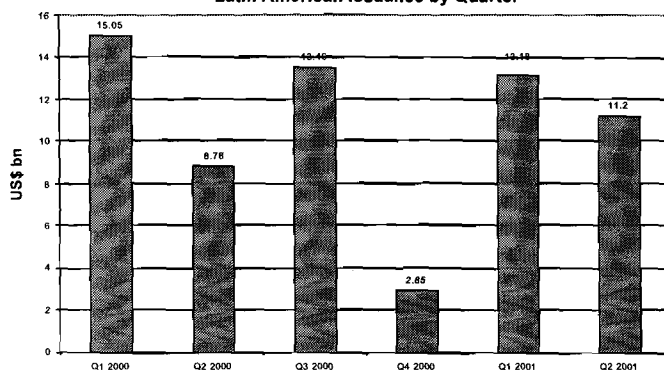
Long-term issuance recovered in the first eight months of 2001. Average maturity jumped to almost 9 years in January, and jumped again to 13 years in August (Chart 17). If the global environment does not deteriorate further, the high average maturity in August could be a sign of good borrowing conditions for Latin American issuers in the months to follow.

Chart 17:  
New Latin American Debt Issuance: Average Maturity  
January 2000 - August 2001



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

Chart 18:  
Latin American Issuance by Quarter



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

Finally, a quarterly analysis shows that Latin America's overall amount of issuance in the second quarter was 15% lower than in the first quarter of the year. However, compared to a year ago, bond issuance was stronger, showing an increase of 28% over the second quarter of 2000 (Chart 18).

## II. Portfolio Equity Flows into Latin America

In Latin America, equity investors remained focused on developments in Argentina, one of the key drivers of Brazilian stocks. Argentina's sovereign risk strongly influenced the movements of the *real* and the Brazilian sovereign risk, which in turn affected the behavior of the Brazilian stocks in the period. Strong energy prices supported the performance of Mexico (Table 2).

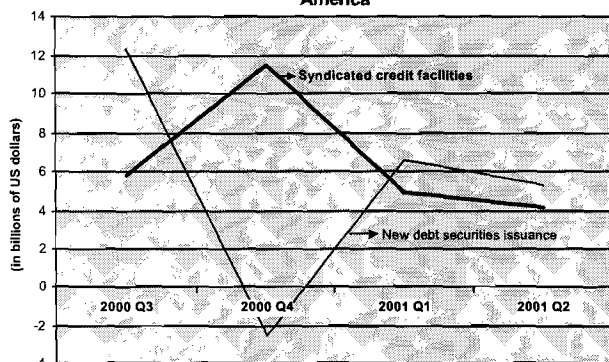
**Table 2**

| Portfolio equity flows into Latin America<br>(millions of US dollars) |            |             |             |            |
|---|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
|   | Total      | Brazil      | Chile       | Mexico     |
| <b>Q1 2001</b>  | <b>142</b> | <b>889</b>  | <b>-959</b> | <b>211</b> |
| January   | 203        | 595         | -393        |            |
| February  | 140        | 238         | -98         |            |
| March   | -201       | 56          | -468        | 211        |
| <b>Q2 2001</b>  | <b>312</b> | <b>-158</b> | <b>185</b>  | <b>285</b> |
| April   | 320        | -150        | 185         | 285        |
| May   | -8         | -8          |             |            |
| June  | -0.3       | -0.3        |             |            |

Source: Goldman Sachs, "Portfolio Strategy, Global Emerging Markets", August 29, 2001, based on data from Local Stock Exchanges and Central Banks.

## III. Bank Lending

Chart 19:  
Announced Syndicated Lending and Securities Issuance in Latin America



\* Net Issuance: Gross Issues - Repayments

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of data from the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

Syndicated lending to Latin America continued to fall in the second quarter of 2001, although not as dramatically as in the first quarter. The overall volume of announced syndicated lending fell from almost US\$5 billion in the first quarter of 2001 to US\$4.2 billion in the second quarter of 2001 (Chart 19). Despite its problems, Argentina managed to raise US\$200 million of new funding in the international syndicated loan market in the second quarter, although this is Argentina's smallest amount raised since 1995. The funding for Argentina was raised by a gas company to

finance a maturing bond (it carried insurance against political risks such as the imposition of capital controls).

While reducing their exposure to Argentina in the second quarter of the year, banks in the Bank of International Settlements' reporting area put new money into Mexico and Brazil. Cross-border claims on Mexico increased by US\$4 billion. Brazilian borrowers, who had been active in the samurai market in the first quarter of 2001, also tapped banks for yen funding. Yen lending to banks accounted for approximately one third of the US\$2.8 billion increase in cross-border claims on Brazil.

#### **IV. Prospects**

Latin American markets continued to show two contrasting pictures in the second quarter of the year. On one hand, Argentina and Brazil continued to be a source of concern, but on the other, the outlook for Mexico continued to be bright, and the Andean region economies, due to their status as oil suppliers and their low need as a whole for market funding, seemed to be in a favorable position.

From an investor's standpoint, the main external risk to Latin American markets remains the economic developments in the United States and mature markets in the near future. Mexico's future prospects are deeply tied to what direction the U.S. economy will take in the months to follow. Argentina and Brazil rely heavily on access to international capital markets, thus a recession in the U.S. and a global slowdown would hit these economies hard, as capital inflows would diminish. A U.S. recession would also affect oil prices, impacting the oil exporters in the region, such as Venezuela, Ecuador, Mexico and Colombia.

A lack of growth in Argentina continues to be the main internal risk to Latin American markets in the months ahead. However, there may also be risks of a political nature. Both Brazil and Colombia will have presidential elections next year. In the case of Brazil, if the government relaxes its stance on fiscal policy because of the elections, the potential medium term effects of current financial and economic problems are likely to be a significant concern regarding Brazil's credit prospects.

## **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       | 554           |
| 31-Aug-98  | 1524      | 1278   | 1421      | n.a.    | 2077   | 941  | 941       | 1328          |
| 30-Sep-98  | 1330      | 904    | 1326      | n.a.    | 1903   | 911  | 911       | 1111          |
| 31-Oct-98  | 1190      | 779    | 1192      | n.a.    | 1484   | 819  | 755       | 980           |
| 30-Nov-98  | 1070      | 664    | 975       | n.a.    | 1221   | 737  | 610       | 858           |
| 31-Dec-98  | 1151      | 707    | 1231      | n.a.    | 1631   | 741  | 612       | 941           |
| 31-Jan-99  | 1288      | 858    | 1507      | n.a.    | 2055   | 801  | 743       | 1106          |
| 28-Feb-99  | 1330      | 794    | 1376      | n.a.    | 2405   | 722  | 663       | 1028          |
| 31-Mar-99  | 1171      | 683    | 1041      | n.a.    | 1973   | 600  | 562       | 839           |
| 30-Apr-99  | 1010      | 596    | 873       | n.a.    | 1553   | 532  | 396       | 709           |
| 28-May-99  | 1157      | 786    | 1066      | 671     | 1862   | 647  | 603       | 880           |
| 30-Jun-99  | 1070      | 758    | 957       | 667     | 2113   | 623  | 609       | 832           |
| 30-Jul-99  | 1147      | 853    | 1053      | 691     | 2473   | 677  | 610       | 919           |
| 31-Aug-99  | 1166      | 776    | 1124      | 700     | 3402   | 644  | 700       | 931           |
| 30-Sep-99  | 1098      | 663    | 984       | 613     | 4764   | 596  | 635       | 823           |
| 29-Oct-99  | 1010      | 635    | 851       | 505     | 3705   | 535  | 613       | 743           |
| 30-Nov-99  | 927       | 650    | 806       | 549     | 3093   | 449  | 526       | 715           |
| 31-Dec-99  | 824       | 533    | 636       | 423     | 3353   | 363  | 443       | 597           |
| 31-Jan-00  | 904       | 594    | 758       | 482     | 4033   | 438  | 482       | 682           |
| 20-Feb-00  | 816       | 551    | 688       | 524     | 3227   | 364  | 432       | 616           |
| 31-Mar-00  | 798       | 568    | 679       | 547     | 3111   | 354  | 518       | 623           |
| 28-Apr-00  | 708       | 572    | 742       | 740     | 3350   | 385  | 512       | 654           |
| 31-May-00  | 784       | 702    | 792       | 739     | 4499   | 438  | 611       | 737           |
| 30-Jun-00  | 712       | 676    | 722       | 722     | 3926   | 381  | 546       | 679           |
| 31-Jul-00  | 680       | 650    | 712       | 662     | 2846   | 353  | 522       | 654           |
| 31-Aug-00  | 643       | 681    | 672       | 686     | 1340   | 321  | 496       | 618           |
| 29-Sep-00  | 677       | 675    | 705       | 722     | 1261   | 318  | 664       | 634           |
| 31-Oct-00  | 745       | 815    | 758       | 768     | 1331   | 365  | 759       | 707           |
| 30-Nov-00  | 805       | 879    | 829       | 818     | 1441   | 385  | 772       | 759           |
| 29-Dec-00  | 756       | 773    | 749       | 755     | 1415   | 392  | 687       | 706           |
| 31-Jan-01  | 674       | 663    | 677       | 697     | 1230   | 363  | 674       | 631           |
| 28-Feb-01  | 748       | 803    | 753       | 646     | 1268   | 428  | 637       | 710           |
| 30-Mar-01  | 784       | 960    | 811       | 645     | 1366   | 414  | 650       | 763           |
| 30-Apr-01  | 773       | 1039   | 812       | 634     | 1482   | 366  | 824       | 766           |
| 31-May-01  | 751       | 993    | 858       | 600     | 1366   | 326  | 774       | 761           |
| 29-Jun-01  | 766       | 1050   | 847       | 541     | 1303   | 310  | 632       | 803           |
| 31-Jul-01  | 940       | 1599   | 972       | 585     | 1454   | 360  | 661       | 1016          |
| 31-Aug-01  | 885       | 1430   | 954       | 540     | 1411   | 354  | 601       | 959           |

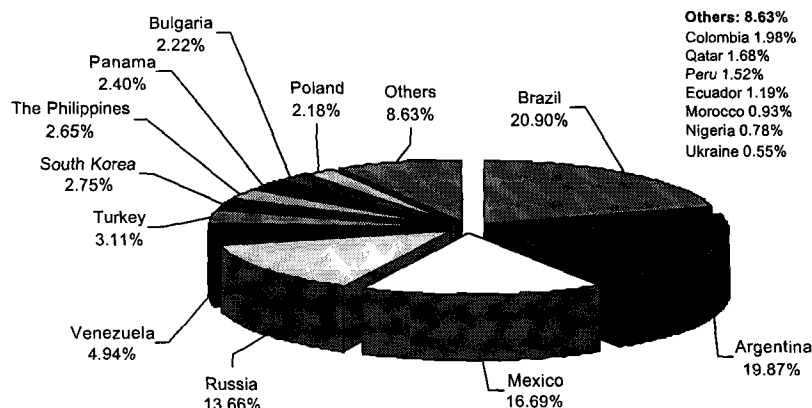
Source: "Emerging Markets Bond Index Monitors"; JP Morgan

\* 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-August 2001): Brady, 35.07%; Benchmark Eurobonds, 61.34%; Argentine Domestic, 2.66%; Loans, 0.93%.

by country: Argentina, Brazil and Mexico account for 57.5% of the total weighting.  
by region: Latin: 69.48%; Non-Latin: 30.52%.

**EMBI+ Composition (as of August 2001)**



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

**Table 2:**

| Weekly Spreads on 30-year Benchmark Latin Eurobonds:<br>August 2000 to August 2001 |                |         |          |         |           |
|--|----------------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|
| 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) |         |          |         |           |
| 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       |
| 6-Oct-00   | 652            | 700     | 699      | 339     | 773       |
| 13-Oct-00  | 690            | 743     | 737      | 370     | 805       |
| 20-Oct-00  | 771            | 773     | 760      | 377     | 853       |
| 27-Oct-00  | 726            | 775     | 789      | 368     | 850       |
| 3-Nov-00   | 751            | 765     | 774      | 356     | 810       |
| 10-Nov-00  | 713            | 794     | 774      | 362     | 819       |
| 17-Nov-00  | 730            | 846     | 786      | 348     | 825       |
| 27-Nov-00  | 730            | 792     | 794      | 360     | 817       |
| 1-Dec-00   | 728            | 812     | 800      | 371     | 833       |
| 8-Dec-00   | 693            | 742     | 768      | 380     | 877       |
| 15-Dec-00  | 714            | 766     | 742      | 388     | 918       |
| 21-Dec-00  | 681            | 748     | 742      | 371     | 904       |
| 5-Jan-01   | 639            | 724     | 710      | 382     | 870       |
| 12-Jan-01  | 604            | 706     | 681      | 363     | 842       |
| 19-Jan-01  | 609            | 699     | 668      | 379     | 830       |
| 26-Jan-01  | 598            | 672     | 671      | 364     | 810       |
| 2-Feb-01   | 592            | 679     | 664      | 362     | 807       |
| 9-Feb-01   | 624            | 688     | 653      | 375     | 800       |
| 16-Feb-01  | 627            | 681     | 634      | 366     | 789       |
| 23-Feb-01  | 657            | 716     | 634      | 383     | 802       |
| 2-Mar-01   | 661            | 723     | 637      | 370     | 797       |
| 9-Mar-01   | 642            | 711     | 628      | 359     | 794       |
| 16-Mar-01  | 710            | 767     | 639      | 382     | 829       |
| 23-Mar-01  | 780            | 821     | 645      | 402     | 850       |
| 30-Mar-01  | 765            | 802     | 654      | 393     | 819       |
| 6-Apr-01   | 739            | 782     | 656      | 372     | 815       |
| 12-Apr-01  | 705            | 757     | 658      | 348     | 781       |
| 20-Apr-01  | 860            | 817     | 657      | 355     | 793       |
| 27-Apr-01  | 793            | 785     | 666      | 347     | 775       |
| 4-May-01   | 858            | 805     | 678      | 350     | 778       |
| 11-May-01  | 900            | 828     | 647      | 336     | 753       |
| 18-May-01  | 814            | 801     | 639      | 313     | 760       |
| 25-May-01  | 818            | 831     | 638      | 303     | 758       |
| 31-May-01  | 833            | 828     | 657      | 300     | 780       |
| 4-Jun-01   | 808            | 816     | 667      | 308     | 779       |
| 11-Jun-01  | 745            | 787     | 660      | 302     | 758       |
| 18-Jun-01  | 859            | 866     | 667      | 307     | 787       |
| 25-Jun-01  | 826            | 818     | 653      | 313     | 785       |
| 6-Jul-01   | 976            | 872     | 621      | 312     | 798       |
| 13-Jul-01  | 1265           | 953     | 659      | 357     | 836       |
| 20-Jul-01  | 1172           | 916     | 668      | 341     | 819       |
| 27-Jul-01  | 1298           | 949     | 659      | 349     | 832       |
| 3-Aug-01   | 1250           | 942     | 650      | 343     | 824       |
| 10-Aug-01  | 1113           | 916     | 639      | 353     | 819       |
| 17-Aug-01  | 1288           | 959     | 657      | 357     | 842       |
| 24-Aug-01  | 1251           | 937     | 602      | 346     | 835       |
| 31-Aug-01  | 1207           | 942     | 611      | 356     | 835       |

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

Table 3:

| Weekly Spreads on 10-year Benchmark Latin Eurobonds:<br>August 2000 to August 2001 |                |          |          |         |
|--|----------------|----------|----------|---------|
| Country  | Argentina      | Brazil   | Colombia | Mexico  |
| Coupon   | 11.750         | 14.500   | 9.750    | 10.375  |
| Maturity   | 4/7/09         | 10/15/09 | 4/23/09  | 2/17/09 |
|  | (Basis Points) |          |          |         |
| 4-Aug-00   | 667            | 666      | 754      | 275     |
| 11-Aug-00  | 652            | 644      | 702      | 254     |
| 18-Aug-00  | 712            | 647      | 687      | 275     |
| 25-Aug-00  | 693            | 657      | 678      | 262     |
| 1-Sep-00   | 696            | 619      | 695      | 270     |
| 8-Sep-00   | 685            | 622      | 699      | 281     |
| 15-Sep-00  | 692            | 653      | 727      | 301     |
| 22-Sep-00  | 695            | 677      | 781      | 287     |
| 29-Sep-00  | 686            | 652      | 760      | 281     |
| 6-Oct-00   | 694            | 651      | 732      | 309     |
| 13-Oct-00  | 742            | 697      | 785      | 344     |
| 20-Oct-00  | 771            | 732      | 792      | 353     |
| 27-Oct-00  | 855            | 753      | 831      | 342     |
| 3-Nov-00   | 881            | 734      | 800      | 323     |
| 10-Nov-00  | 880            | 777      | 818      | 328     |
| 17-Nov-00  | 848            | 763      | 809      | 308     |
| 27-Nov-00  | 856            | 752      | 810      | 335     |
| 1-Dec-00   | 859            | 780      | 825      | 349     |
| 8-Dec-00   | 822            | 749      | 791      | 359     |
| 15-Dec-00  | 848            | 766      | 753      | 363     |
| 21-Dec-00  | 801            | 750      | 760      | 340     |
| 5-Jan-01   | 751            | 722      | 748      | 353     |
| 12-Jan-01  | 718            | 693      | 725      | 333     |
| 19-Jan-01  | 715            | 686      | 700      | 356     |
| 26-Jan-01  | 682            | 651      | 702      | 337     |
| 2-Feb-01   | 681            | 657      | 664      | 328     |
| 9-Feb-01   | 693            | 663      | 627      | 341     |
| 16-Feb-01  | 698            | 651      | 604      | 336     |
| 23-Feb-01  | 740            | 689      | 642      | 354     |
| 2-Mar-01   | 782            | 685      | 620      | 330     |
| 9-Mar-01   | 735            | 673      | 606      | 331     |
| 16-Mar-01  | 862            | 741      | 607      | 348     |
| 23-Mar-01  | 988            | 826      | 631      | 369     |
| 30-Mar-01  | 959            | 792      | 651      | 364     |
| 6-Apr-01   | 917            | 775      | 642      | 342     |
| 12-Apr-01  | 858            | 740      | 608      | 324     |
| 20-Apr-01  | 1089           | 821      | 618      | 334     |
| 27-Apr-01  | 1035           | 797      | 636      | 330     |
| 4-May-01   | 1067           | 804      | 623      | 325     |
| 11-May-01  | 1139           | 835      | 566      | 315     |
| 18-May-01  | 1020           | 795      | 541      | 291     |
| 25-May-01  | 1008           | 831      | 533      | 286     |
| 31-May-01  | 1066           | 837      | 548      | 288     |
| 4-Jun-01   | 1074           | 808      | 568      | 295     |
| 11-Jun-01  | 928            | 778      | 551      | 282     |
| 18-Jun-01  | 1131           | 885      | 559      | 293     |
| 25-Jun-01  | 1056           | 844      | 558      | 295     |
| 6-Jul-01   | 1242           | 821      | 514      | 294     |
| 13-Jul-01  | 1841           | 997      | 527      | 333     |
| 20-Jul-01  | 1646           | 943      | 567      | 310     |
| 27-Jul-01  | 1822           | 966      | 559      | 318     |
| 3-Aug-01   | 1765           | 941      | 531      | 307     |
| 10-Aug-01  | 1583           | 910      | 493      | 314     |
| 17-Aug-01  | 1756           | 958      | 506      | 325     |
| 24-Aug-01  | 1672           | 926      | 465      | 309     |
| 31-Aug-01  | 1621           | 928      | 467      | 322     |

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

Table 4:

| Weekly Spreads on 3-year Benchmark Latin Eurobonds: August 2000 to August 2001 |                |         |        |
|--|----------------|---------|--------|
| Country  | Argentina      | Brazil  | Mexico |
| Coupon   | 9.250          | 8.875   | 9.750  |
| Maturity   | 2/23/01        | 11/5/01 | 2/6/01 |
|  | (Basis Points) |         |        |
| 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   |
| 22-Sep-00  | 209            | 192     | -205   |
| 29-Sep-00  | 205            | 163     | -231   |
| 6-Oct-00   | 229            | 159     | -266   |
| 13-Oct-00  | 203            | 170     | -97    |
| 20-Oct-00  | 549            | 167     | n.a    |
| 27-Oct-00  | 468            | 151     | n.a    |
| 3-Nov-00   | 651            | 158     | n.a    |
| 10-Nov-00  | 559            | 167     | n.a    |
| 17-Nov-00  | 501            | 128     | n.a    |
| 27-Nov-00  | 525            | 126     | n.a    |
| 1-Dec-00   | 536            | 137     | n.a    |
| 8-Dec-00   | 431            | 122     | n.a    |
| 15-Dec-00  | 379            | 124     | n.a    |
| 21-Dec-00  | 189            | 139     | n.a    |
| 5-Jan-01   | 153            | 179     | n.a    |
| 12-Jan-01  | 180            | 143     | n.a    |
| 19-Jan-01  | 165            | 151     | n.a    |
| 26-Jan-01  | 26             | 121     | n.a    |
| 2-Feb-01   | -66            | 126     | n.a    |
| 9-Feb-01   | n.a.           | 117     | n.a    |
| 16-Feb-01  | n.a.           | 105     | n.a    |
| 23-Feb-01  | n.a.           | 120     | n.a    |
| 2-Mar-01   | n.a.           | 105     | n.a    |
| 9-Mar-01   | n.a.           | 99      | n.a    |
| 16-Mar-01  | n.a.           | 117     | n.a    |
| 23-Mar-01  | n.a.           | 319     | n.a    |
| 30-Mar-01  | n.a.           | 283     | n.a    |
| 6-Apr-01   | n.a.           | 258     | n.a    |
| 12-Apr-01  | n.a.           | 182     | n.a    |
| 20-Apr-01  | n.a.           | 690     | n.a    |
| 27-Apr-01  | n.a.           | 288     | n.a    |
| 4-May-01   | n.a.           | 187     | n.a    |
| 11-May-01  | n.a.           | 167     | n.a    |
| 18-May-01  | n.a.           | 163     | n.a    |
| 25-May-01  | n.a.           | 211     | n.a    |
| 31-May-01  | n.a.           | 147     | n.a    |
| 4-Jun-01   | n.a.           | 119     | n.a    |
| 11-Jun-01  | n.a.           | 71      | n.a    |
| 18-Jun-01  | n.a.           | 185     | n.a    |
| 25-Jun-01  | n.a.           | 80      | n.a    |
| 6-Jul-01   | n.a.           | 25      | n.a    |
| 13-Jul-01  | n.a.           | 329     | n.a    |
| 20-Jul-01  | n.a.           | 230     | n.a    |
| 27-Jul-01  | n.a.           | 316     | n.a    |
| 3-Aug-01   | n.a.           | 191     | n.a    |
| 10-Aug-01  | n.a.           | 49      | n.a    |
| 17-Aug-01  | n.a.           | 24      | n.a    |
| 24-Aug-01  | n.a.           | -31     | n.a    |
| 31-Aug-01  | n.a.           | -91     | n.a    |

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

## B. New Latin American Debt Issuance:

**Table 5:**

| <b>New Latin American Debt Issuance</b> |                       |                             |                 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Second Quarter of 2001</b>           |                       |                             |                 |
| <b>April 2001</b>                       |                       |                             |                 |
| <b>Country</b>                          | <b>Issuer</b>         | <b>Amount<br/>(million)</b> | <b>Maturity</b> |
| Argentina                               | Republic of Argentina | US\$200                     | 1/31/31         |
| Brazil                                  | Banco Bradesco        | US\$100                     | 10/25/02        |
| Brazil                                  | Banco Itaú            | US\$100                     | 10/30/02        |
| Brazil                                  | Banco Lloyds Brasil   | US\$50                      | 4/11/02         |
| Brazil                                  | BBA Creditanstalt     | US\$100                     | 10/25/02        |
| Brazil                                  | BEAL Brazil           | EUR750                      | 4/9/03          |
| Brazil                                  | Republic of Brazil    | JPY80,000                   | 4/10/07         |
| Brazil                                  | Republic of Brazil    | US\$500                     | 7/26/07         |
| Brazil                                  | Republic of Brazil    | EUR500                      | 7/5/05          |
| Brazil                                  | Unibanco              | US\$150                     | 10/18/02        |
| Chile                                   | Transelec             | US\$465                     | 4/15/01         |
| Colombia                                | Republic of Colombia  | US\$750                     | 04/009/11       |
| Colombia                                | Republic of Colombia  | JPY30,000                   | 422/2005        |
| Venezuela                               | Republic of Venezuela | EUR200                      | 3/5/08          |
| <b>Total</b>                            |                       | <b>US\$4.6bn</b>            |                 |

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

\*Rate of exchange between U.S. Dollars and Euros (EUR) - average for April 2001:

US\$/EUR=0.892 (Source: ECB Monthly Bulletin).

\*Rate of exchange between U.S. Dollars and Yens (JPY) - average for April 2001:

Yens/US\$=123.781 (Source: Bank of Japan).

**Table 6:**

| <b>Currency Breakdown</b>    |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| (% of Latin America's Total) |               |
| <b>Currency</b>              | <b>Apr-01</b> |
| Dollar                       | 53            |
| EUR                          | 28            |
| Yen                          | 19            |

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

**Table 7:**

| <b>Issuer Type Breakdown</b> |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| (% of Latin America's Total) |               |
| <b>Issuer Type</b>           | <b>Apr-01</b> |
| Sovereign*                   | 64            |
| Corporate**                  | 36            |

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

\*Includes local governments.

\*\*Includes bank issuance.



**Table 8:**

| <b>New Latin American Debt Issuance</b> |                            |                             |                 |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Second Quarter of 2001</b>           |                            |                             |                 |
| <b>May 2001</b>                         |                            |                             |                 |
| <b>Country</b>                          | <b>Issuer</b>              | <b>Amount<br/>(million)</b> | <b>Maturity</b> |
| Brazil                                  | AES Tiete                  | US\$300                     | 5/15/15         |
| Brazil                                  | Petrobras                  | US\$450                     | 5/9/08          |
| Brazil                                  | Federal Republic of Brazil | US\$1,000                   | 7/15/05         |
| Colombia                                | Republic of Colombia       | US\$250                     | 4/9/11          |
| Colombia                                | Republic of Colombia       | EUR400                      | 5/31/11         |
| Jamaica                                 | Government of Jamaica      | US\$400                     | 5/15/11         |
| Mexico                                  | United Mexican States      | US\$1,000                   | 1/14/11         |
| Mexico                                  | Pemex                      | US\$500                     | 10/13/10        |
| Uruguay                                 | Republic of Uruguay        | US\$125                     | 7/15/27         |
| <b>Total</b>                            |                            | <b>US\$4.4bn</b>            |                 |

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

\*Rate of exchange between U.S. Dollars and Euros (EUR) - average for May 2001:

US\$/EUR=0.874 (Source: ECB Monthly Bulletin).

**Table 9:**

| <b>Currency Breakdown</b>           |               |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>(% of Latin America's Total)</b> |               |
| <b>Currency</b>                     | <b>May-01</b> |
| Dollar                              | 92            |
| EUR                                 | 8             |
| Yen                                 | 0             |

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

**Table 10:**

| <b>Issuer Type Breakdown</b>        |               |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>(% of Latin America's Total)</b> |               |
| <b>Issuer Type</b>                  | <b>May-01</b> |
| Sovereign*                          | 71            |
| Corporate**                         | 29            |

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

\*Includes local governments.

\*\*Includes bank issuance.

**Table 11:**

| <b>New Latin American Debt Issuance</b> |                       |                             |                 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Second Quarter of 2001</b>           |                       |                             |                 |
| <b>June 2001</b>                        |                       |                             |                 |
| <b>Country</b>                          | <b>Issuer</b>         | <b>Amount<br/>(million)</b> | <b>Maturity</b> |
| Argentina                               | Republic of Argentina | US\$250                     | 1/31/31         |
| Brazil                                  | Banco Bradesco        | US\$100                     | 6/18/03         |
| Brazil                                  | BNDES                 | JPY90,000                   | 6/22/06         |
| Brazil                                  | Globopar              | EUR100                      | 6/7/04          |
| Brazil                                  | OPP Petroquimica      | EUR25                       | 6/11/02         |
| Brazil                                  | OPP Petroquimica      | US\$25                      | 6/11/02         |
| Colombia                                | Republic of Colombia  | EUR200                      | 1/31/08         |
| Colombia                                | Republic of Colombia  | US\$500                     | 6/13/06         |
| Colombia                                | Republic of Colombia  | EUR200                      | 1/31/08         |
| Uruguay                                 | Republic of Uruguay   | EUR200                      | 6/28/11         |
| <b>Total</b>                            |                       | <b>US\$2.2bn</b>            |                 |

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

\*Rate of exchange between U.S. Dollars and Euros (EUR) - average for June 2001:

US\$/EUR=0.853 (Source: ECB Monthly Bulletin).

\*Rate of exchange between U.S. Dollars and Yen (JPY) - average for June 2001:

Yen/US\$=122.19 (Source: Bank of Japan)

**Table 12:**

| <b>Currency Breakdown</b>           |               |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>(% of Latin America's Total)</b> |               |
| <b>Currency</b>                     | <b>Jun-01</b> |
| Dollar                              | 39            |
| EUR                                 | 28            |
| Yen                                 | 33            |

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

**Table 13:**

| <b>Issuer Type Breakdown</b>        |               |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>(% of Latin America's Total)</b> |               |
| <b>Issuer Type</b>                  | <b>Jun-01</b> |
| Sovereign*                          | 57            |
| Corporate**                         | 43            |

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

\*Includes local governments.

\*\*Includes bank issuance.

**Table 14:**

| <b>New Latin American Debt Issuance</b> |                         |                             |                 |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Third Quarter of 2001</b>            |                         |                             |                 |
| <b>July 2001</b>                        |                         |                             |                 |
| <b>Country</b>                          | <b>Issuer</b>           | <b>Amount<br/>(million)</b> | <b>Maturity</b> |
| Argentina                               | Telecom Argentina       | EUR150                      | 7/2/04          |
| Brazil                                  | Petrobras               | US\$600                     | 7/6/11          |
| Brazil                                  | Banco Safra             | EUR80                       | 7/10/03         |
| Brazil                                  | Banco Bradesco          | US\$100                     | 7/24/02         |
| Brazil                                  | Unibanco                | US \$150                    | 7/26/03         |
| El Salvador                             | Republic of El Salvador | US \$354                    | 7/25/11         |
| Venezuela                               | Republic of Venezuela   | EUR250                      | 7/25/11         |
| <b>Total</b>                            |                         | <b>US\$1.6bn</b>            |                 |

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

\*Rate of exchange between U.S. Dollars and Euros (EUR) - average for July 2001:

US\$/EUR=0.861 (Source: ECB Monthly Bulletin).

\*Rate of exchange between U.S. Dollars and Yen (JPY) - average for July 2001:

Yen/US\$=124.63 (Source: Bank of Japan)

**Table 15:**

| <b>Currency Breakdown</b>           |               |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>(% of Latin America's Total)</b> |               |
| <b>Currency</b>                     | <b>Jul-01</b> |
| Dollar                              | 74            |
| EUR                                 | 26            |
| Yen                                 | 0             |

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

**Table 16:**

| <b>Issuer Type Breakdown</b>        |               |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>(% of Latin America's Total)</b> |               |
| <b>Issuer Type</b>                  | <b>Jul-01</b> |
| Sovereign*                          | 65            |
| Corporate**                         | 35            |

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

\*Includes local governments.

\*\*Includes bank issuance.

**Table 17:**

| <b>New Latin American Debt Issuance</b> |                       |                             |                 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Third Quarter of 2001</b>            |                       |                             |                 |
| <b>Aug-01</b>                           |                       |                             |                 |
| <b>Country</b>                          | <b>Issuer</b>         | <b>Amount<br/>(million)</b> | <b>Maturity</b> |
| Brazil                                  | Republic of Brazil    | JPY200000                   | 8/28/03         |
| Mexico                                  | Pemex                 | US\$600                     | 2/1/05          |
| Colombia                                | Republic of Colombia  | US\$325                     | 2/25/20         |
| Mexico                                  | United Mexican States | US\$1500                    | 8/15/31         |
| Brazil                                  | Banco Itau            | US\$100                     | 8/15/11         |
| Brazil                                  | Banco Itau            | JPY30000                    | 8/15/11         |
| Brazil                                  | Banco do Brazil       | US\$300                     | 8/5/06          |
| <b>Total</b>                            |                       | <b>US\$4.72bn</b>           |                 |

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

\*Rate of exchange between U.S. Dollars and Yen (JPY) - average for August 2001:

Yen/US\$=121.61 (Source: Bank of Japan)

**Table 18:**

| <b>Currency Breakdown</b>           |               |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>(% of Latin America's Total)</b> |               |
| <b>Currency</b>                     | <b>Aug-01</b> |
| Dollar                              | 60            |
| Euro                                | 0             |
| Yen                                 | 40            |

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

**Table 19:**

| <b>Issuer Type Breakdown</b>        |               |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>(% of Latin America's Total)</b> |               |
| <b>Issuer Type</b>                  | <b>Aug-01</b> |
| Sovereign*                          | 74            |
| Corporate**                         | 26            |

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

\*Includes local governments.

\*\*Includes bank issuance.