

Tenth Annual

OECD/World Bank/IMF Bond Market Forum

Secondary Market Liquidity in Domestic Debt Markets

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Brazilian Federal Government Debt





Brazilian Federal Government Debt

Investor Base

Secondary Market

Market Perspective

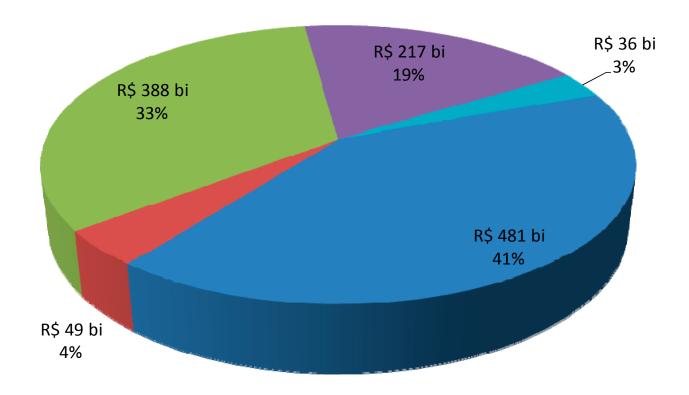
Challenges Ahead





Debt Holders December, 2007

Domestic Debt Holders

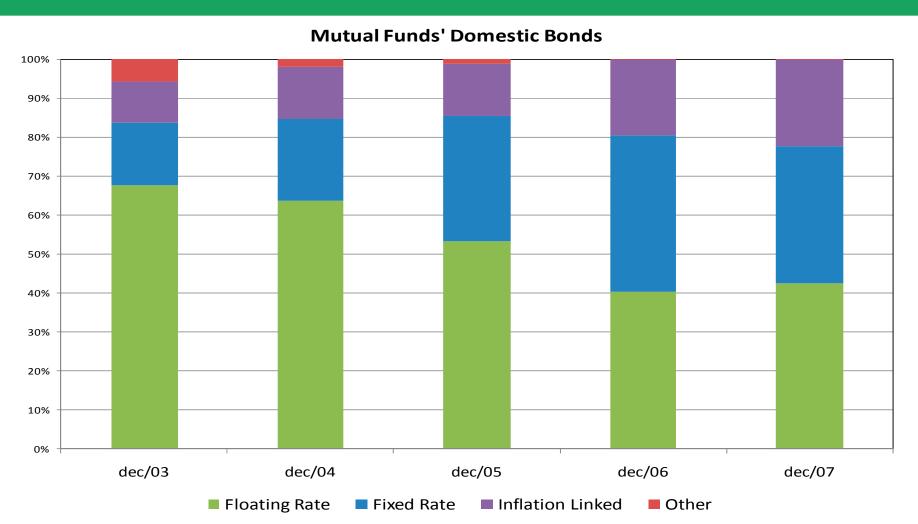


- Financial Institutions Foreign Investors Mutual Funds Pension Funds Other
- In a short period of time (less than 2 years) foreign investors became an important player in domestic debt market, helping to build liquidity to long term bonds.





Mutual Funds

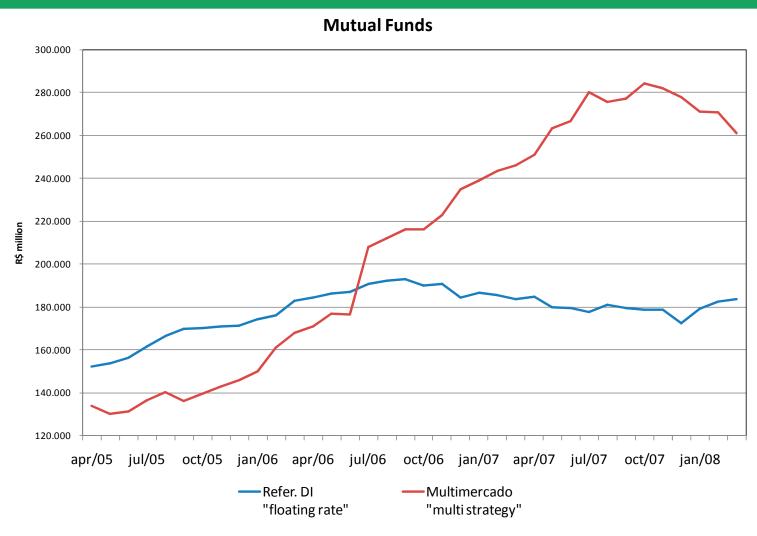


■ During the last few years, mutual funds have considerably diversified their portifolio





Mutual Funds



■ Multi strategy funds have gained relevance, as an evidence that investors are gradually accepting types of risks other than the floating rate.

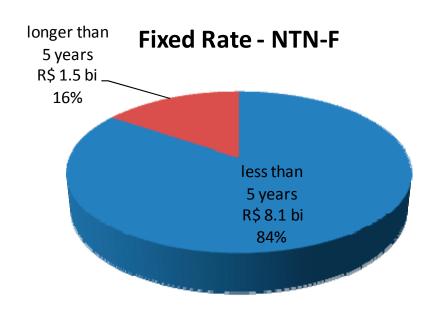


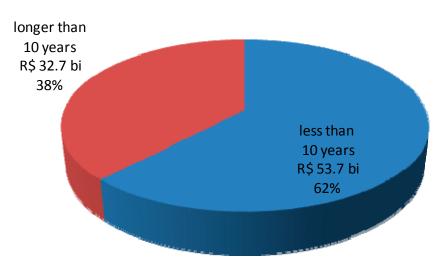


Pension Funds December, 2007

Inflation Linked - NTN-B

- A great deal of the demand for inflation linked bonds come from Pension Funds.
- Specially for long term bonds.

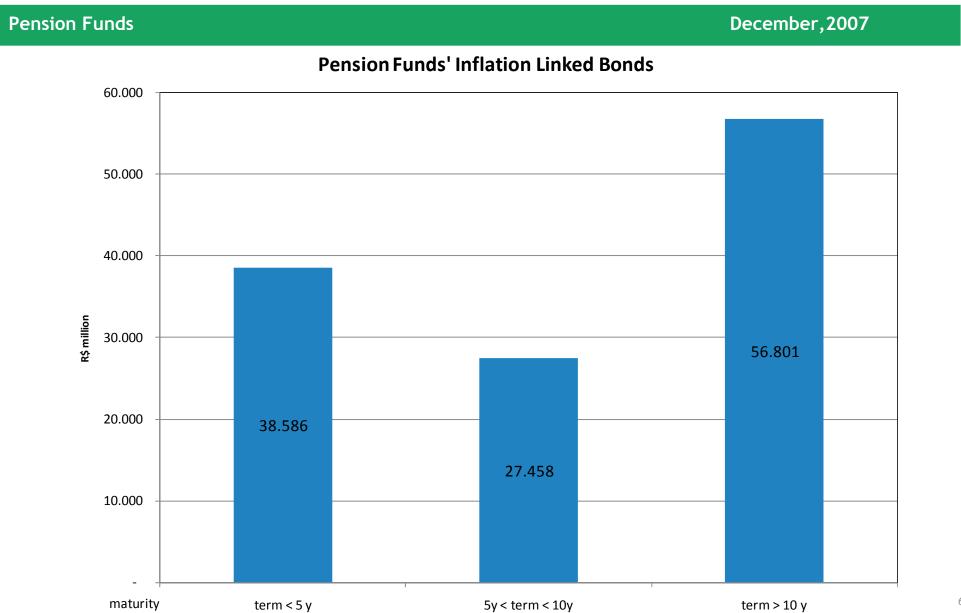




■But, the greater part of fixed rate bonds holded by pension funds have a relatively short maturity.



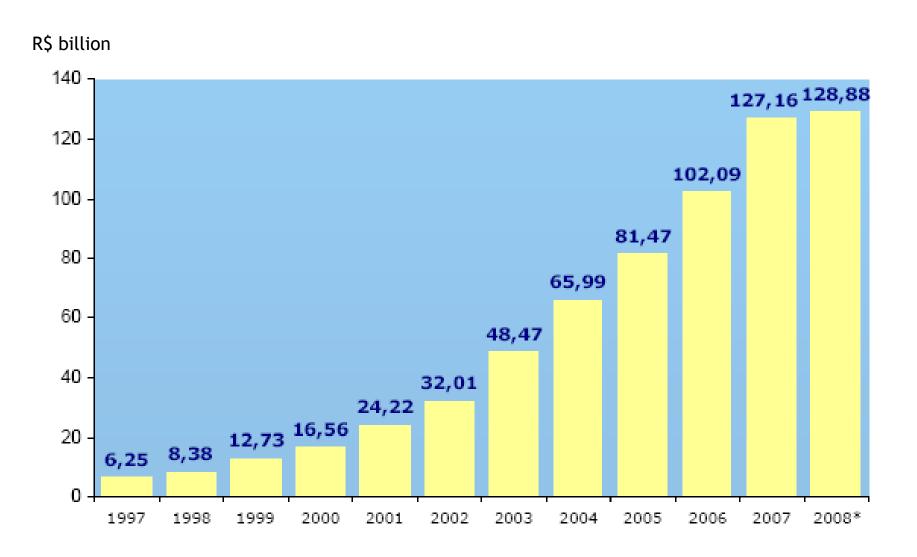








Private Retirement Plan

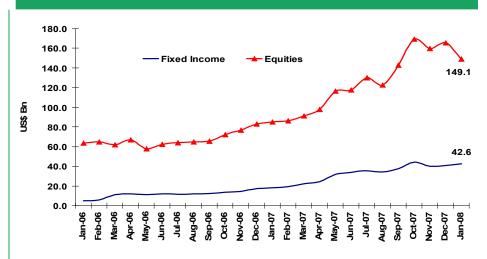






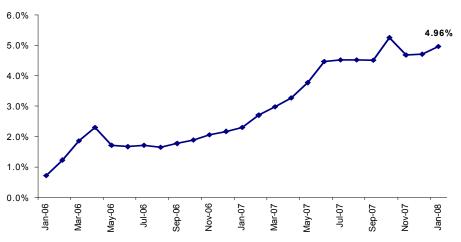
Foreign investors stance in domestic market

Foreigner's Investors: Portfolio level (US\$ bn)



Source: CVM

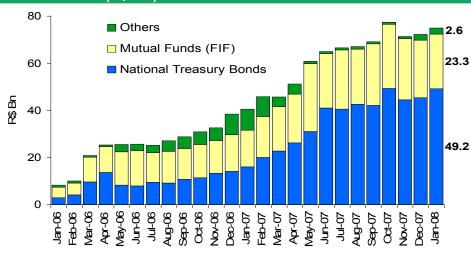
Foreigner's Investors: Domestic Debt Participation



Source: CVM and SELIC

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Foreigner's Investors: Distribution among Fixed Income instruments (R\$ bn)



Source: CVM

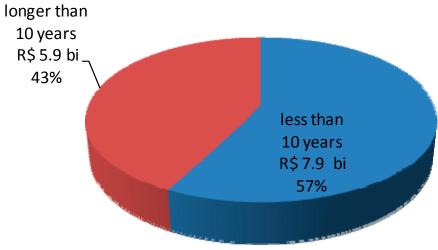




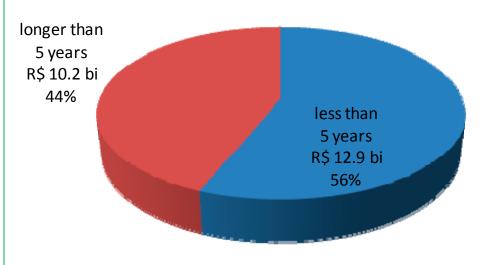
Foreign Investors December, 2007

Foreign investors are more interested in long term inflation linked and long fixed rate bonds.

Inflation Linked - NTN-B



Fixed Rate - NTN-F



■ Foreign investors and Pension Funds are important groups of investors. They increasingly add liquidity to the market.





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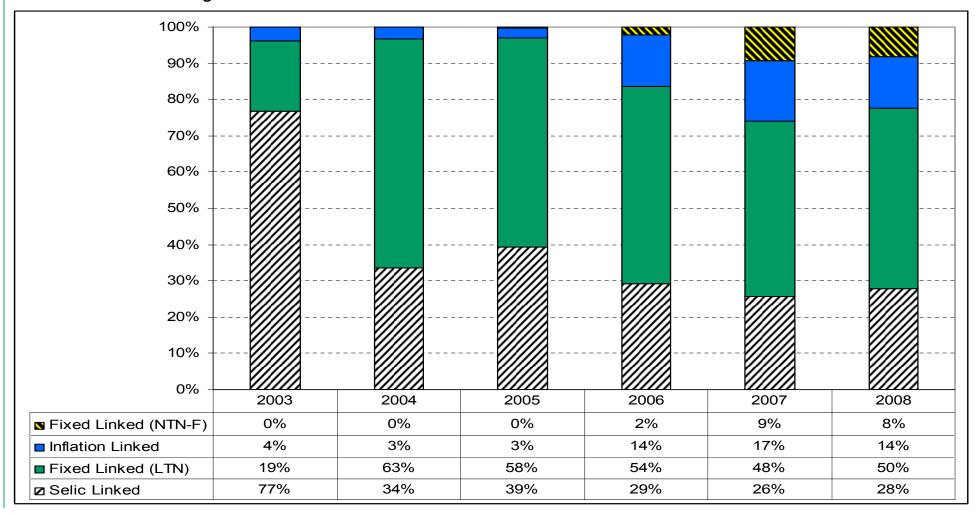
Challenges Ahead





Secondary Market P

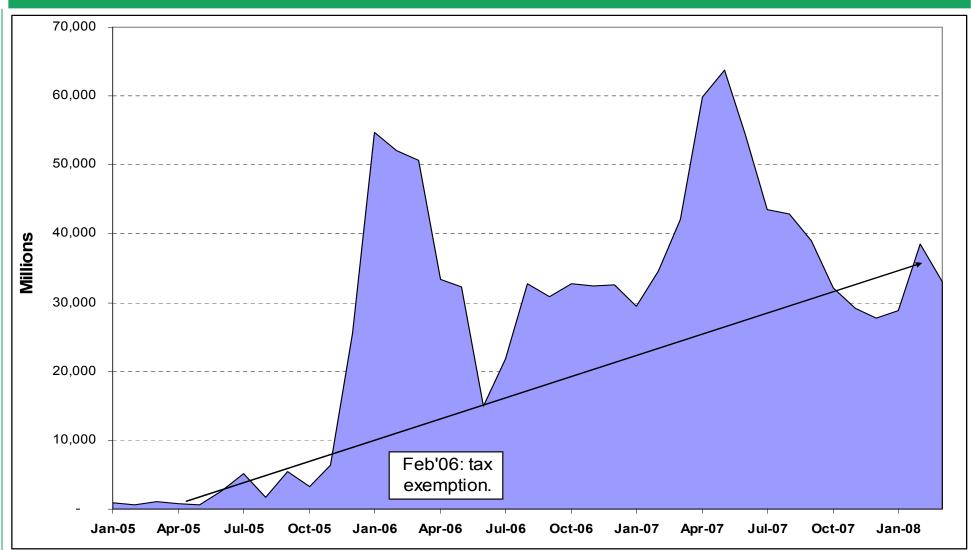
- Increse in NTN-B and Fixed Rate Bonds
- Decrease in Floating Rate Bonds







NTN-B Secondary Market



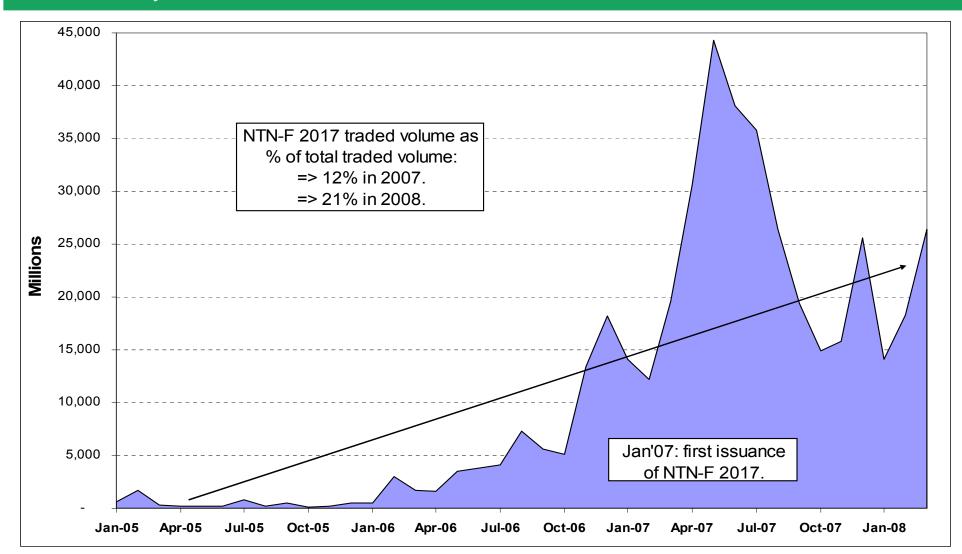
Source: National Treasury





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NTN-F Secondary Market



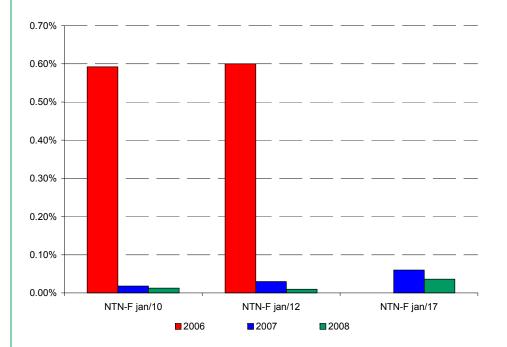
Source: National Treasury



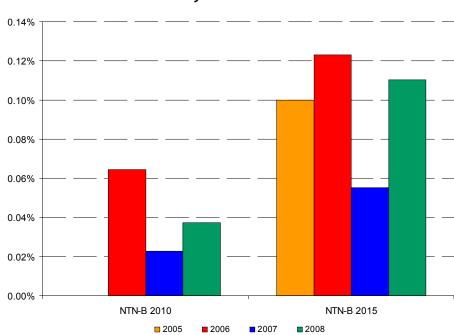


Bid-Ask Spreads in the Markets of NTN-F (fixed rate) and NTN-B (inflation linked)

• Fixed rate bonds bid-ask spreads were significantly tightened.



•Inflation linked bonds bid-ask spreads are fairly priced, in spite of increased market volatility in 2008.







Brazilian Federal Government Debt

Investor Base

Secondary Market

Investor Base and Liquidity

Challenges Ahead





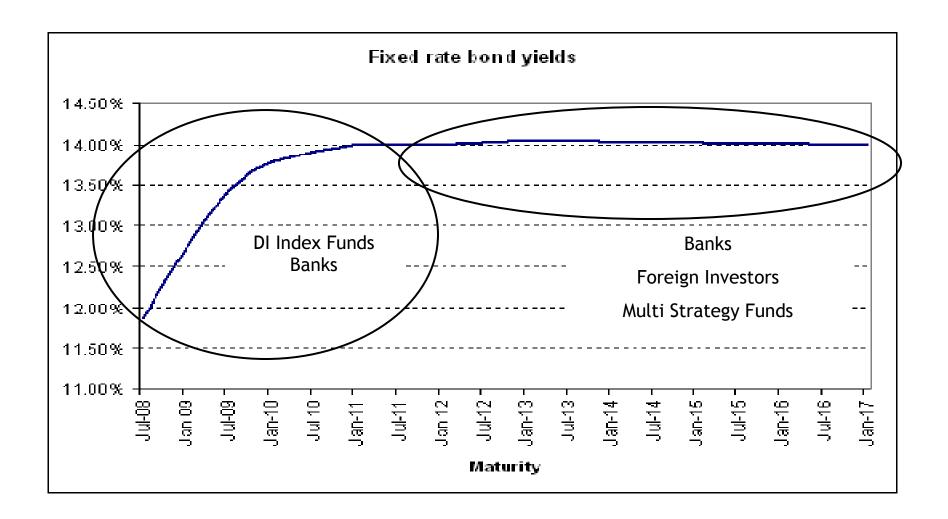
Secondary Market and Investor Base

- Pension funds, foreign investors, mutual funds and banks constitute a diversified group of investors.
- Growing interest for inflation linked and long term fixed rate bonds.
- Heterogeneous objectives and perspectives regarding federal bonds trading, what,
 in general, provides balanced number of buyers and sellers.





Fixed Rate Bond Secondary Market

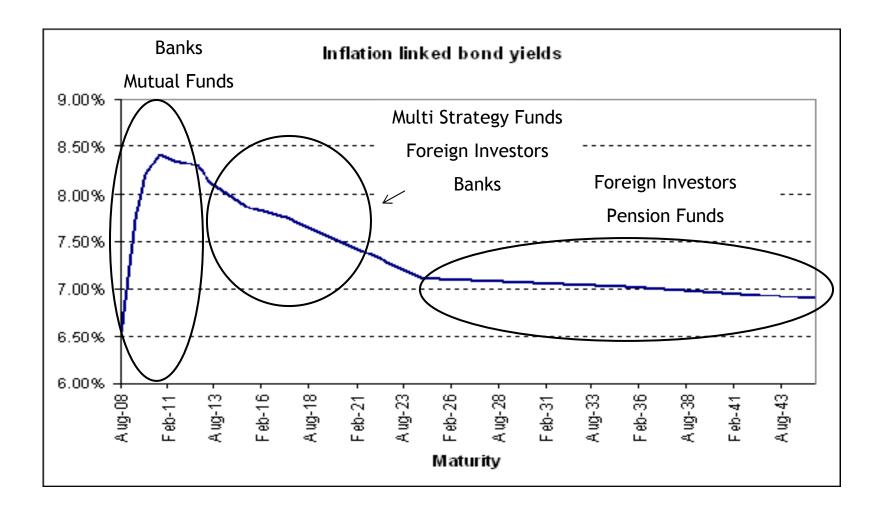


Source: National Treasury





Inflation Linked Bond Secondary Market



Source: National Treasury





Changes in the secondary market 2006/2007

- •In May 2006, following increased fears of US interest rate hikes, liquidity in the local secondary market decreased. Inflation linked notes were more negatively affected.
- Investors, specially foreign ones, tried to reduce their exposure by selling bonds. However there were not enough buyers of these assets.
- •Pension funds, under investigation by authorities at that time, had limited access to the secondary market because of compliance issues. Even though bond ask prices were very attractive in the secondary market, these funds limited themselves to Treasury auctions.
- •Noticing the lack of linkage between potential buyers and sellers, the National Treasury decided to conduct auctions in which it simultaneously issued and redeemed the same bonds (bid-ask auctions). As a result, after the third auction, the anxieties of sellers vanished.



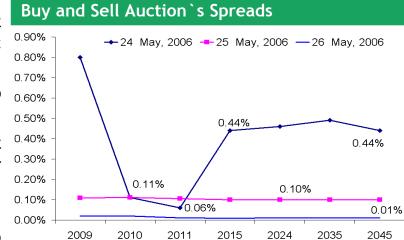


National Treasury intervenes in unstable market

The Brazilian National Treasury carried through, on may 24, 25 and 26, simultaneous auctions to buy and sell NTN-Bs:

- National Treasury considers the foreign investor an important partner to the improvement and lengthening of the public debt's composition;
- The interventions' guideline was providing prices' parameters to the market in a very unstable scenario;
- Historically, when facing strong fluctuation on market indicators, the National Treasury acts as a market stabilizer agent;
- The auctions' results, in terms of amounts bought and sold, _{0.00%} confirm that the Treasury managed to bring the market back to calm levels.

	24 May, 2006	25 May, 2006	26 May, 2006	
	Treasury's Financial	Treasury's Financial	Treasury's Financial	Total
	Result R\$ mn	Result R\$ mn	Result R\$ mn	
2006			(144.67)	(144.67)
2007		(23.03)	, , ,	(23.03)
2008	0.67		44.44	45.10
2009	48.33	(315.42)	42.54	(224.54)
2010	(303.65)	75.34	(656.78)	(885.09)
2011	207.79	(26.44)	185.62	366.97
2015	(24.20)	191.32	(256.89)	(89.77)
2024	(283.93)	(227.43)	19.41	(491.95)
2035	(168.44)	22.00	116.82	(29.61)
2045	(542.93)	(121.88)	489.97	(174.83)
Total	(1,066.35)	(425.54)	(159.53)	(1,651.42)



NTN-B Auctions			
	2005	2006 ¹	
Issuance	23.47	31.47	
Redemption	(2.08)	(4.53)	
Early Redemption*	(8.70)	(8.97)	
Exchange	27.28	46.23	
Buy and Sell Auction	-	(1.65)	
Issuance		2.33	
Early Redemption	-	(3.98)	
Net Issuance	39.96	62.56	
1 Until May 2006			

Until May 2006

^{*} It includes the NTN-B received as payment on the Exchange auctions



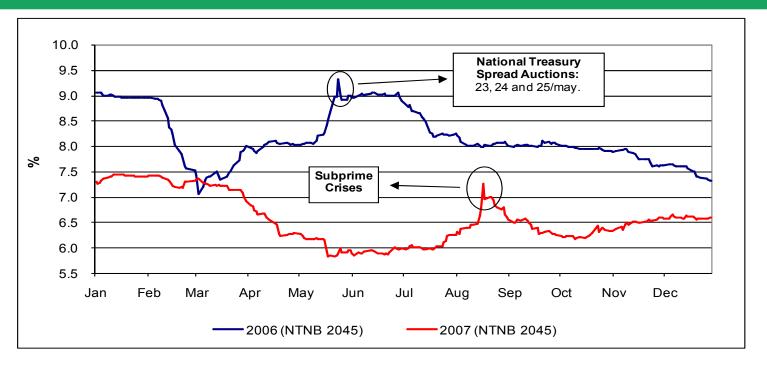


The National Treasury intervenes to stabilize markets

In August 2007, during the days of spiking volatility caused by the subprime crisis, the National Treasury did not intervene

- In 2006 there was need for an intervention to fix the linkage between buyers and sellers of public bonds. In 2007 such an intervention was not needed, given the greater development of the secondary market.
- Market was supported by the extension and diversification of the investor base. While foreign investors sold their assets in order to face losses in other countries, local pension funds and banks were able to provide fair bids. The banks that were short were specially willing to buy bonds and square their positions.

NTN-B 2045 in 2006 and 2007







Developing Regulatory Structure in Line with Debt Management Objectives

- Federal bonds held by pension funds and investment institutions can be classified as:
 - ■I Trading
 - II Hold to Maturity
- Pension funds regulator created incentives to the electronic dealing, in accordance with National Treasury efforts to promote it.
- Such assets can be also used for lending. Though, detailed regualtion is still needed.

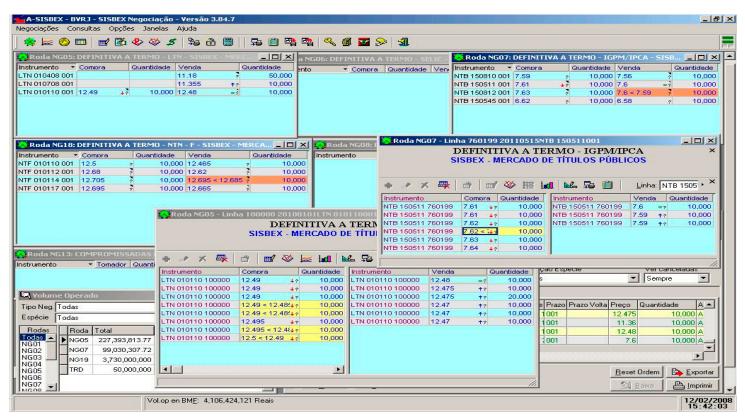
 National Treasury is working with market participants towards that.





Trading on Electronic Plataforms

- New rules for dealers:
 - Incentives for providing bid-ask spreads in specific intervals at market opening and close in electronic trading systems.







Electronic Trading of Public Bonds



- •Real time effective prices from electronic platform are available on Bloomberg...
- Soon on Reuters

			ces may no	ot update	every day	Index	BGVC	
200 <go> to view in Launchpad 18:49 NTN-B CASH RATES</go>						PAGE	1 / 2	
NTN-B DESCRIPTION	BID	ASK	LAST	OPEN	HIGH	LOW	TIME	
1) BNTNB 6 08/08								
2) BNTNB 6 05/09		7.02					12:49	
3) BNTNB 6 11/09	7.30						2/26	
4) BNTNB 6 08/10	7.60 7.59	7.55 7.53					15:48 15:45	
5) BNTNB 6 05/11 6) BNTNB 6 08/12	7.39	7.30	7.38	7.34	7.38	7.34	15:59	
7) BNTNB 6 11/13	7.30	7.50	7.50	7.54	7.50	7.54	2/28	
8) BNTNB 6 05/15	7.15	7.05					3/05	
9) BNTNB 6 05/17	7.12	7.00					3/03	
10) BNTNB 6 03/23								
11) BNTNB 6 08/24	6.95	6.80					16:41	
12) BNTNB 6 11/33								
13) BNTNB 6 05/35		(43					10.54	
14) BNTNB 6 05/45		6.42					10:54	
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Measures for the secondary market

Government measures to develop the secondary market

- Concentration of maturities;
- Meetings with market participants such as pension funds and asset managers;
- Income tax exemption for foreign investors;
- •Implementation of mechanisms that permit short selling of government bonds (under development; market currently makes use of Central Bank's longer term repos)
- •Incentives for transparency: bond price information systems and electronic trading systems.





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Challenges Ahead





Challenges Ahead

- •Market structure still strongly driven by the floating rate "heritage" (immediate liquidity perspective)
- Market potential
 - Market size
 - Heterogeneous perspectives of investors already existent
 - Balanced composition of portfolios still to be reached
 - Economic stability