

















## Footnotes

1. In principle, only instruments denominated and settled in foreign currency (or those whose valuation is directly dependent on the exchange rate and that are settled in foreign currency) are to be included in categories I, II, and III of the template. Financial instruments denominated in foreign currency and settled in other ways (e.g., in domestic currency or commodities) are included as memo items under Section IV.
2. Netting of positions is allowed only if they have the same maturity, are against the same counterparty, and a master netting agreement is in place. Positions on organized exchanges could also be netted.
3. Monetary authorities defined according to the *IMF Balance of Payments Manual*, Fifth Edition.
4. In cases of large positions vis-à-vis institutions headquartered in the reporting country, in instruments other than deposits or securities, they should be reported as separate items.
5. The valuation basis for gold assets should be disclosed; ideally this would be done by showing the volume and price.
6. Including interest payments due within the corresponding time horizons. Foreign currency deposits held by nonresidents with central banks should also be included here. Securities referred to are those issued by the monetary authorities and the central government (excluding social security).
7. In the event that there are forward or futures positions with a residual maturity greater than one year, which could be subject to margin calls, these should be reported separately under Section IV.
8. Only bonds with a residual maturity greater than one year should be reported under this item, as those with shorter maturities will already be included in Section II, above.
9. Reporters should distinguish potential inflows and potential outflows resulting from contingent lines of credit and report them separately, in the specified format.
10. In the event that there are options positions with a residual maturity greater than one year, which could be subject to margin calls, these should be reported separately under Section IV.
11. These "stress-tests" are encouraged, rather than a prescribed, category of information in the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS). Could be disclosed in the form of a graph. As a rule, notional value should be reported. However, in the case of cash-settled options, the estimated future inflow/outflow should be disclosed. Positions are "in the money" or would be, under the assumed values.
12. Distinguish between assets and liabilities where applicable.
13. Identify types of instrument; the valuation principles should be the same as in Sections I-III. The notional value of derivatives should be shown in the same format as for the nominal/notional values of forwards/futures in Section II and options in Section III.
14. Only assets included in Section I that are pledged should be reported here.
15. Assets that are lent or repoed should be reported here, whether or not they have been included in Section I of the template, along with any associated liabilities (in Section II). However, these should be reported in two separate categories, depending on whether or not they have been included in Section I. Similarly, securities that are borrowed or acquired under repo agreements should be reported as a separate item and treated symmetrically. Market values should be reported and the accounting treatment disclosed.
16. Identify types of instrument. The main characteristics of internal models used to calculate the market value should be disclosed.

## Country Notes:

### September 2009

/1 All figures are related to the Central Government - Central Bank consolidate.

In November 2006 the Government carried out some liability management operations aimed to extend the average maturity of the outstanding debt. The operations were, in one hand, the advanced redemption for the full amount of the outstanding debt with the IMF, and in the other hand the time reprofilement of the sovereign external debt. As a result, both the asset stock and the amount of debt service for the period 2008-2015 have fall considerably. While the first one is fully captured, the effect of the management operations is not reflected in the predetermined short-term net drains published here, because it only considers a time period of one year.

/2 Referred to Central Bank reserve assets.

/3 Include foreign currency deposits held at the public bank BROU by the Central Government and Central Bank's other assets in foreing currency.

/4 Predetermined short term net drains (Outflow (-) Inflow (+) ) from contractual obligations or rights of the Authorities - Central Government - Central Bank consolidate - are reported in this section. The horizon covered is one year.

/5 These inflows are referred to rights of the Central Bank respect to the financial system derived by loans provided by international agencies to the private sector and a credit of the Central Bank respect to public enterprises related to the 1991 external debt renegotiation.

/6 Short position forward in US dollars.

/7 Long position forward in US dollars.

/8 The figures are referred to foreign currency deposits held at the monetary authorities by commercial banks in respect of the regulatory reserves/liquidity requirements.

9/ Undraw credit line with Fondo Latinoamericano de Reservas (FLAR), is 2.5 times de contributed capital

/10 The currency composition of the foreign reserves is:

( in US\$ millions)

Euros	724
Canadian Dollars	0
British Pounds	0
Japanese Yens	180
Swiss Francs	0
U.S. Dollars	6.765

Total 7.670

#### **August 2009**

Section I.A. All figures are related to the Central Government - Central Bank consolidate.

In November 2006 the Government carried out some liability management operations aimed to extend the average maturity of the outstanding debt. The operations were, in one hand, the advanced redemption for the full amount of the outstanding debt with the IMF, and in the other hand the time reprofiling of the sovereign external debt. As a result, both the asset stock and the amount of debt service for the period 2008-2015 have fall considerably. While the first one is fully captured, the effect of the management operations is not reflected in the predetermined short-term net drains published here, because it only considers a time period of one year.

Section I.A. Referred to Central Bank reserve assets.

Section I.B. Include foreign currency deposits held at the public bank BROU by the Central Government and Central Bank's other assets in foreing currency.

Section II. Predetermined short term net drains (Outflow (-) Inflow (+)) from contractual obligations or rights of the Authorities - Central Government - Central Bank consolidate - are reported in this section. The horizon covered is one year.

Section II.1. These inflows are referred to rights of the Central Bank respect to the financial system derived by loans provided by international agencies to the private sector and a credit of the Central Bank respect to public enterprises related to the 1991 external debt renegotiation.

Section II.2. Short position forward in US dollars.

Section II.2. Long position forward in US dollars.

Section II.3.1 The figures are referred to foreign currency deposits held at the monetary authorities by commercial banks in respect of the regulatory reserves/liquidity requirements.

Section III.3.3.a Undraw credit line with Fondo Latinoamericano de Reservas (FLAR), is 2.5 times de contributed capital.

Section IV. The currency composition of the foreign reserves is:

( in US\$ millions)

Euros	708
Canadian Dollars	0,0
British Pounds	0,3
Japanese Yens	179
Swiss Francs	0,2
U.S. Dollars	6449
Total	7337

#### **July 2009**

Section I.A. All figures are related to the Central Government - Central Bank consolidate.

In November 2006 the Government carried out some liability management operations aimed to extend the average maturity of the outstanding debt. The operations were, in one hand, the advanced redemption for the full amount of the outstanding debt with the IMF, and in the other hand the time reprofiling of the sovereign external debt. As a result, both the asset stock and the amount of debt service for the period 2008-2015 have fall considerably. While the first one is fully captured, the effect of the management operations is not reflected in the predetermined short-term net drains published here, because it only considers a time period of one year.

Section I.A. Referred to Central Bank reserve assets.

Section I.B. Include foreign currency deposits held at the public bank BROU by the Central Government and Central Bank's other assets in foreing currency.

Section II. Predetermined short term net drains (Outflow (-) Inflow (+)) from contractual obligations or rights of the Authorities - Central Government - Central Bank consolidate - are reported in this section. The horizon covered is one year.

Section II.1. These inflows are referred to rights of the Central Bank respect to the financial system derived by loans provided by international agencies to the private sector and a credit of the Central Bank respect to public enterprises related to the 1991 external debt renegotiation.

Section II.2. Short position forward in US dollars.

Section II.2. Long position forward in US dollars.

Section II.3.1 The figures are referred to foreign currency deposits held at the monetary authorities by commercial banks in respect of the regulatory reserves/liquidity requirements.

Section III.3.3.a Undraw credit line with Fondo Latinoamericano de Reservas (FLAR), is 2.5 times de contributed capital.

Section IV. The currency composition of the foreign reserves is:

( in US\$ millions)

Euros	697
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Canadian Dollars	0,0
British Pounds	0,2
Japanese Yens	176
Swiss Francs	0,0
U.S. Dollars	6522

Total	7396
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#### **June 2009**

Section I.A. All figures are related to the Central Government - Central Bank consolidate.

In November 2006 the Government carried out some liability management operations aimed to extend the average maturity of the outstanding debt. The operations were, in one hand, the advanced redemption for the full amount of the outstanding debt with the IMF, and in the other hand the time reprofiling of the sovereign external debt. As a result, both the asset stock and the amount of debt service for the period 2008-2015 have fall considerably. While the first one is fully captured, the effect of the management operations is not reflected in the predetermined short-term net drains published here, because it only considers a time period of one year.

Section I.A. Referred to Central Bank reserve assets.

Section I.B. Include foreign currency deposits held at the public bank BROU by the Central Government and Central Bank's other assets in foreing currency.

Section II. Predetermined short term net drains (Outflow (-) Inflow (+)) from contractual obligations or rights of the Authorities - Central Government - Central Bank consolidate - are reported in this section. The horizon covered is one year.

Section II.1. These inflows are referred to rights of the Central Bank respect to the financial system derived by loans provided by international agencies to the private sector and a credit of the Central Bank respect to public enterprises related to the 1991 external debt renegotiation.

Section II.2. Short position forward in US dollars.

Section II.2. Long position forward in US dollars.

Section II.3.1 The figures are referred to foreign currency deposits held at the monetary authorities by commercial banks in respect of the regulatory reserves/liquidity requirements.

Section III.3.3.a Undraw credit line with Fondo Latinoamericano de Reservas (FLAR), is 2.5 times de contributed capital.

Section IV. The currency composition of the foreign reserves is:

( in US\$ millions)

Euros	673
Canadian Dollars	0,0
British Pounds	0,2
Japanese Yens	174
Swiss Francs	0,0
U.S. Dollars	6579
Total	7427

#### **May 2009**

Section I.A. All figures are related to the Central Government - Central Bank consolidate.

In November 2006 the Government carried out some liability management operations aimed to extend the average maturity of the outstanding debt. The operations were, in one hand, the advanced redemption for the full amount of the outstanding debt with the IMF, and in the other hand the time reprofiling of the sovereign external debt. As a result, both the asset stock and the amount of debt service for the period 2008-2015 have fall considerably. While the first one is fully captured, the effect of the management operations is not reflected in the predetermined short-term net drains published here, because it only considers a time period of one year.

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Section II.1. These inflows are referred to rights of the Central Bank respect to the financial system derived by loans provided by international agencies to the private sector and a credit of the Central Bank respect to public enterprises related to the 1991 external debt renegotiation.

Section II.2. Short position forward in US dollars.

Section II.2. Long position forward in US dollars.

Section II.3.1 The figures are referred to foreign currency deposits held at the monetary authorities by commercial banks in respect of the regulatory reserves/liquidity requirements.

Section III.3.3.a Undraw credit line with Fondo Latinoamericano de Reservas (FLAR), is 2.5 times de contributed capital.

Section IV. The currency composition of the foreign reserves is:

( in US\$ millions)

Euros	683
Canadian Dollars	0,0
British Pounds	0,2
Japanese Yens	180
Swiss Francs	0,0
U.S. Dollars	6225
Total	7088

#### **April 2009**

Section I.A. All figures are related to the Central Government - Central Bank consolidate.

In November 2006 the Government carried out some liability management operations aimed to extend the average maturity of the outstanding debt. The operations were, in one hand, the advanced redemption for the full amount of the outstanding debt with the IMF, and in the other hand the time reprofiling of the sovereign external debt. As a result, both the asset stock and the amount of debt service for the period 2008-2015 have fall considerably. While the first one is fully captured, the effect of the management operations is not reflected in the predetermined short-term net drains published here, because it only considers a time period of one year.

Section I.A. Referred to Central Bank reserve assets.

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Section II. Predetermined short term net drains (Outflow (-) Inflow (+) ) from contractual obligations or rights of the Authorities - Central Government - Central Bank consolidate - are reported in this section. The horizon covered is one year.

Section II.1. These inflows are referred to rights of the Central Bank respect to the financial system derived by loans provided by international agencies to the private sector and a credit of the Central Bank respect to public enterprises related to the 1991 external debt renegotiation. Section II.2. Short position forward in US dollars.

Section II.2. Long position forward in US dollars.

Section II.3.1 The figures are referred to foreign currency deposits held at the monetary authorities by commercial banks in respect of the regulatory reserves/liquidity requirements.

Section III.3.3.a Undraw credit line with Fondo Latinoamericano de Reservas (FLAR), is 2.5 times de contributed capital.

Section IV. The currency composition of the foreign reserves is:

( in US\$ millions)

Euros	640
Canadian Dollars	0,0
British Pounds	0,0
Japanese Yens	173
Swiss Francs	0,0
U.S. Dollars	6042
Total	6856

#### **March 2009**

Section I.A. All figures are related to the Central Government - Central Bank consolidate. In November 2006 the Government carried out some liability management operations aimed to extend the average maturity of the outstanding debt. The operations were, in one hand, the advanced redemption for the full amount of the outstanding debt with the IMF, and in the other hand the time reprofiling of the sovereign external debt. As a result, both the asset stock and the amount of debt service for the period 2008-2015 have fall considerably. While the first one is fully captured, the effect of the management operations is not reflected in the predetermined short-term net drains published here, because it only considers a time period of one year.

Section I.A. Referred to Central Bank reserve assets.

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Section II.1. These inflows are referred to rights of the Central Bank respect to the financial system derived by loans provided by international agencies to the private sector and a credit of the Central Bank respect to public enterprises related to the 1991 external debt renegotiation. Section II.2. Short position forward in US dollars.

Section II.2. Long position forward in US dollars.

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Section IV. The currency composition of the foreign reserves is:

( in US\$ millions)

Euros	644
Canadian Dollars	0,0
British Pounds	0,2
Japanese Yens	177
Swiss Francs	0,0
U.S. Dollars	6132
Total	6953

#### **February 2009**

Section I.A. All figures are related to the Central Government - Central Bank consolidate. In November 2006 the Government carried out some liability management operations aimed to extend the average maturity of the outstanding debt. The operations were, in one hand, the advanced redemption for the full amount of the outstanding debt with the IMF, and in the other hand the time reprofiling of the sovereign external debt. As a result, both the asset stock and the amount of debt service for the period 2008-2015 have fall considerably. While the first one is fully captured, the effect of the management operations is not reflected in the predetermined short-term net drains published here, because it only considers a time period of one year.

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Section II.2. Long position forward in US dollars.

Section II.3.1 The figures are referred to foreign currency deposits held at the monetary authorities by commercial banks in respect of the regulatory reserves/liquidity requirements. Section III.3.3.a Undraw credit line with Fondo Latinoamericano de Reservas (FLAR), is 2.5 times de contributed capital.

Section IV. The currency composition of the foreign reserves is:

( in US\$ millions)

Euros 615,9

Canadian Dollars 0,0

British Pounds 0,2

Japanese Yens 208,1

Swiss Francs 0,5

U.S. Dollars 5835,7

Total 6.660,4

#### **January 2009**

Section I.A. All figures are related to the Central Government - Central Bank consolidate.

In November 2006 the Government carried out some liability management operations aimed to extend the average maturity of the outstanding debt. The operations were, in one hand, the advanced redemption for the full amount of the outstanding debt with the IMF, and in the other hand the time reprofiling of the sovereign external debt. As a result, both the asset stock and the amount of debt service for the period 2008-2015 have fall considerably. While the first one is fully captured, the effect of the management operations is not reflected in the predetermined short-term net drains published here, because it only considers a time period of one year.

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Section II.2. Short position forward in US dollars.

Section II.2. Long position forward in US dollars.

Section II.3.1 The figures are referred to foreign currency deposits held at the monetary authorities by commercial banks in respect of the regulatory reserves/liquidity requirements.

Section III.3.3.a Undraw credit line with Fondo Latinoamericano de Reservas (FLAR), is 2.5 times de contributed capital.

Section IV. The currency composition of the foreign reserves is:

( in US\$ millions)

Euros 615

Canadian Dollars 0

British Pounds 0

Japanese Yens 227

Swiss Francs 0

U.S. Dollars 5358

Total 6.202

#### **December 2008**

Section I.A. All figures are related to the Central Government - Central Bank consolidate. In November 2006 the Government carried out some liability management operations aimed to extend the average maturity of the outstanding debt. The operations were, in one hand, the advanced redemption for the full amount of the outstanding debt with the IMF, and in the other hand the time reprofiling of the sovereign external debt. As a result, both the asset stock and the amount of debt service for the period 2008-2015 have fall considerably. While the first one is fully captured, the effect of the management operations is not reflected in the predetermined short-term net drains published here, because it only considers a time period of one year.

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Section II.2. Long position forward in US dollars.

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Section IV. The currency composition of the foreign reserves is:

( in US\$ millions)

Euros 631

Canadian Dollars 0

British Pounds 0

Japanese Yens 226

Swiss Francs 205  
U.S. Dollars 5256  
Total 6.317

#### November 2008

Section I.A. All figures are related to the Central Government - Central Bank consolidate.

In November 2006 the Government carried out some liability management operations aimed to extend the average maturity of the outstanding debt. The operations were, in one hand, the advanced redemption for the full amount of the outstanding debt with the IMF, and in the other hand the time reprofilement of the sovereign external debt. As a result, both the asset stock and the amount of debt service for the period 2008-2015 have fall considerably. While the first one is fully captured, the effect of the management operations is not reflected in the predetermined short-term net drains published here, because it only considers a time period of one year.

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Section II.2. Short position forward in US dollars.

Section II.2. Long position forward in US dollars.

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Section III.3.3.a Undraw credit line with Fondo Latinoamericano de Reservas (FLAR), is 2.5 times de contributed capital.

Section IV. The currency composition of the foreign reserves is:

( in US\$ millions)

Euros	753
Canadian Dollars	0
British Pounds	0
Japanese Yens	215
Swiss Francs	664
U.S. Dollars	4.169
Total	5.801

#### October 2008

Notes:

Section I.A. All figures are related to the Central Government - Central Bank consolidate.

In November 2006 the Government carried out some liability management operations aimed to extend the average maturity of the outstanding debt. The operations were, in one hand, the advanced redemption for the full amount of the outstanding debt with the IMF, and in the other hand the time reprofilement of the sovereign external debt. As a result, both the asset stock and the amount of debt service for the period 2008-2015 have fall considerably. While the first one is fully captured, the effect of the management operations is not reflected in the predetermined short-term net drains published here, because it only considers a time period of one year.

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Section II.2. Short position forward in US dollars.

Section II.2. Long position forward in US dollars.

Section II.3.1 The figures are referred to foreign currency deposits held at the monetary authorities by commercial banks in respect of the regulatory reserves/liquidity requirements.

Section III.3.3.a Undraw credit line with Fondo Latinoamericano de Reservas (FLAR), is 2.5 times de contributed capital.

Section IV. The currency composition of the foreign reserves is:

( in US\$ millions)

Euros	884
Canadian Dollars	0
British Pounds	3
Japanese Yens	210
Swiss Francs	822
U.S. Dollars	4.069
Total	5.988

#### September 2008

Notes:

Section I.A. All figures are related to the Central Government - Central Bank consolidate.

In November 2006 the Government carried out some liability management operations aimed to extend the average maturity of the outstanding debt. The operations were, in one hand, the advanced redemption for the full amount of the outstanding debt with the IMF, and in the other hand the time reprofiling of the sovereign external debt. As a result, both the asset stock and the amount of debt service for the period 2008-2015 have fall considerably. While the first one is fully captured, the effect of the management operations is not reflected in the predetermined short-term net drains published here, because it only considers a time period of one year.

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Section II.2. Short position forward in US dollars.

Section II.2. Long position forward in US dollars.

Section II.3.1 The figures are referred to foreign currency deposits held at the monetary authorities by commercial banks in respect of the regulatory reserves/liquidity requirements.

Section III.3.3.a Undraw credit line with Fondo Latinoamericano de Reservas (FLAR), is 2.5 times de contributed capital.

Section IV. The currency composition of the foreign reserves is:

( in US\$ millions)

Euros	961
Canadian Dollars	0
British Pounds	4
Japanese Yens	196
Swiss Francs	842
U.S. Dollars	4.329
Total	6.332

#### **August 2008**

Section I.A. All figures are related to the Central Government - Central Bank consolidate.

In November 2006 the Government carried out some liability management operations aimed to extend the average maturity of the outstanding debt. The operations were, in one hand, the advanced redemption for the full amount of the outstanding debt with the IMF, and in the other hand the time reprofiling of the sovereign external debt. As a result, both the asset stock and the amount of debt service for the period 2008-2015 have fall considerably. While the first one is fully captured, the effect of the management operations is not reflected in the predetermined short-term net drains published here, because it only considers a time period of one year.

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Section IV. The currency composition of the foreign reserves is:

( in US\$ millions)

Euros	967
Canadian Dollars	0
British Pounds	0
Japanese Yens	197
Swiss Francs	849
U.S. Dollars	4.205
Total	6.218