



Public Debt: Annual Borrowing Plan 2002

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Brazil's ability to weather the severe shocks that hit the global economy in 2001 shows how local and foreign economic agents perceive the country's economic policies as solid. Indeed, considering the magnitude and duration of these negative events, the Brazilian economic performance in 2001 was outstanding. The country finished the year with positive growth and managed to keep inflation under control, even though the key consumer price index rose slightly above official targets. A firm fiscal stance, consistent with macroeconomic goals, also helped the country to overcome 2001 shocks and distinguish itself from emerging economies.

Having clear goals and following guidelines for the public debt management are key steps in Brazil's efforts to reduce its perceived risks among investors. The 2002 Annual Borrowing Plan is part of this process.

In its second edition, this publication provides a critical evaluation of the results obtained last year and presents the guidelines for public debt management in 2002.

Among improvements made relative to the first edition is the new format to present the targeted indicators. We are now using a system of intervals for maximum expected deviation from our central targets.

We would also like to stress that debt management is strictly based on technical criteria that are consistent with the most advanced public debt management practices currently available worldwide. The release of new financial indicators and the integrated management of the Central Government's assets and liabilities are examples of our continued pursuit of improved management tools.

Finally, we view the Annual Borrowing Plan as an instrument to divulge the National Treasury's institutional culture. As for debt management, in particular, we will continue to increase transparency while also emphasizing the need to respect contracts and consolidate the Federal Government's credibility in its role as issuer.

Fabio de Oliveira Barbosa
Secretary of the National Treasury
Ministry of Finance

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Summary

Despite the series of shocks that hit the global economy in 2001, Brazil's solid fiscal policy and improved macroeconomic fundamentals at the end of last year helped the economy maintain healthy economic indicators, corroborating our economic policy choices.

Gross domestic product growth in 2001 was 1.5%. On the external accounts front, Brazil posted a US\$ 2.6 billion trade surplus while foreign direct investments continued to stream in at sizable amounts. Total direct investment in 2001 was US\$ 22.6 billion, enough to finance the country's current account deficit.

Nonetheless, the slowdown in the U.S. economy and the deepening of the Argentine financial crisis had a direct impact on Brazil's domestic financial markets, preventing the National Treasury from fully implementing its 2001 borrowing plan.

The priority in 2001 debt management was to extend the average term to maturity of the public debt and reduce the volume of securities maturing in 12 months, in an effort to lower rollover risk (perceived or effective).

As a result, the average term to maturity of the Domestic Federal Bond Debt (DPMFi) hit a historic high in late 2001 before finishing the year at 35 months, compared with 29.8 months a year earlier. The volume of federal securities held by the public maturing in 12 months fell substantially to 25.6% in December of 2001 from 42.4% a year earlier, confirming the downward trend in the Treasury's exposure to short-term maturities and paving the way for better financing conditions in 2002.

Public debt management in 2001 also made significant progress with respect to the term structure of interest rates, as well as the process of standardizing financing instruments. The Treasury accepted LFT-A, LFT-B, CFT-E and other public debt securities as payment for new inflation-indexed NTN-C issues, also expanding and consolidating the yield curve of fixed-rate LTN and NTN-C.

The main goal of Brazil's public debt management is **to minimize long-term costs while maintaining prudent levels of risk**. In this sense, the debt management plan for 2002 focuses on refinancing and market risks. As was done in 2001, the Treasury's actions will look to achieve the following goals:

- Extend the average term to maturity of securities in public offerings (LTN, LFT and NTN-C);
- Keep the share of debt due in 12 months at prudent levels;
- Gradually replace floating-rate securities (linked to the SELIC rate) for fixed-rate securities;
- Further develop the term structure of interest rates (fixed-rate and inflation-indexed securities); and
- Pursue a smooth maturity profile for the public debt.

A new aspect of the public debt borrowing strategy for 2002 relative to last year is the introduction of an Asset and Liability Management (ALM) analysis. ALM aims to set parameters for the optimal public debt structure, monitor and minimize market risks such as those associated with changes in foreign exchange and interest rates.

The ALM analysis used in the National Treasury's borrowing strategy takes into account the mismatch between the central government's assets and liabilities and their respective cash flows, with the monitoring of refinancing and market risks among its main guidelines. The major imbalance between the Central Government's assets and liabilities at the end of 2001 stems from net assets indexed to inflation and net debt linked to the U.S. dollar and to floating interest rates. Despite the efforts to balance these gaps, total asset volume is still considerably smaller than overall liabilities, with the present value of future fiscal surpluses covering the total gap.

The asset and liability management analysis therefore recommends the 2002 strategy should focus on replacing floating-rate and dollar-linked securities with fixed-rate and inflation-indexed securities carrying longer maturities, observing the timing of the cash flows, in an attempt to homogenize the volumes of mismatch. Such analysis provides the basis for the setting of debt management guidelines for 2002.

Based on the established guidelines, we have used a prospective approach that considers issuance options under different scenarios to develop the borrowing strategy for 2002. The building of explanatory prospective scenarios allowed for the simulation of different pathways regarding external and domestic indicators for 2002. The figures presented here were generated by a base scenario that assumes modest world growth, the maintenance of an expansionist policy stance in the U.S., and a long-term solution for the Argentine crisis, even though economic growth is not expected to resume in the near term. As for domestic conditions, we are assuming a favorable result in current accounts, that existing economic policy guidelines will be maintained, inflation targets will be met, the local currency will remain stable, and that domestic factors will prevail in determining Brazil's risk premium.

One key factor taken into account during the effective construction of the 2002 debt borrowing strategy was that the National Treasury finds itself in a comfortable position regarding its financing needs. The Central Government borrowing requirement in 2002 is smaller than in previous years, as maturities total about R\$ 192.5 billion. Given that as much as R\$ 60 billion have been budgeted for the settlement of public debt this year (of which R\$ 53.4 billion will be destined for the domestic share of the debt), the Central Government's borrowing requirements in 2002 corresponds to approximately R\$ 138.8 billion, excluding short-term securities which will be issued and will mature in the current year.

To present the expected results upon which the National Treasury based its 2002 refinancing strategy, we have opted to use intervals showing maximum expected deviation from our central debt targets. These intervals were based on simulations that take into account small, occasional volatility in the scenarios and/or strategies, and they are consistent with premisses and guidelines presented in this Plan. The intervals refer to each individual item, i.e., the achievement of a minimum result in one item does not mean other items should also post a minimum result.

As for the portion of the domestic federal debt that is linked to the exchange rate, we are assuming the full refinancing of the principal amount of all NTN-D and NBC-E securities by issuing new National Treasury securities (NTN-D). However, this percentage is simply a reference, as the refinancing process and the issuance of such securities will be strictly coordinated with the Central Bank.

Net issuance of fixed-rate securities (LTN) is projected at up to R\$ 14 billion, with maturities of up to 18 months. As for securities linked to the SELIC rate (LFT), we plan a net redemption of between R\$ 2.0 billion and R\$ 3.5 billion, and expect to offer maturities ranging from 24 to 36 months. We plan to reopen NTN-C issues offered in

2001 as well as to add new NTN-C maturities to consolidate the longer end of the yield curve. A significant part of the NTN-C offerings will be for debt exchanges, whereby other existing Treasury bonds currently held by the public will be accepted as payment for the new NTN-C securities.

We expect the debt's profile by the end of 2002 to be as follows:

Indicators	2001	2002	
		Minimum	Maximum
Domestic Debt held by the Public (R\$ billion)	624.1	700.0	760.0
Average Term to Maturity (months)	35.0	34.0	38.0
Duration (months)	12.4	13.0	15.0
% due in 12 months	25.6	26.0	29.0
Composition of Outstanding Debt (%)			
Fixed Rate	7.8	7.0	10.0
Selic Rate	52.8	51.0	56.0
Price Indices	7.0	6.0	8.0
Dollar-linked	28.6	25.0	30.0
TR and Others	3.8	3.0	4.0

From the standpoint of asset and liability management, the implementation of the proposed strategy for 2002 will result in a proportional reduction in the imbalance of floating-rate debt, except for the portion that is linked to the exchange rate. This decline will largely stem from an increase in net fixed-rate liabilities, which is positive from the perspective of reducing the market risk of the Central Government's public debt.

To sum up, the year 2002 reflects relatively comfortable financing requirements, due to the reduced share of securities maturing due this year in the overall outstanding debt held by the public, as well as to the amount of budget funds available for debt payments. The expected achievements show the refinancing strategy for 2002 aims at increasing the share of fixed-rate debt in the overall domestic federal debt, while also keeping at comfortable levels the average term to maturity and the share of securities due in 12 months. It is important to note that the mix of relatively reduced amounts maturing this year and the assumption that all dollar-linked securities maturing in the period will be fully rolled over leaves little room for a strategy aimed at a deeper change in the debt profile towards the reduction of market risk.

The results presented here are merely indicative and entirely sensitive to the assumptions used in each scenario, excluding fluctuations of and/or shocks on the economy. If any of the assumptions fail to materialize, the Treasury may make tactical adjustments to its borrowing strategy, which would likely alter the expected pathway for key variables and results in 2002. For this reason, the Treasury may announce new projections over the course of the year if need be.

Introduction

In line with the guidelines for public debt management, in particular with respect to efforts to improve disclosure and predictability, the National Treasury presents, for the second consecutive year, its Annual Borrowing Plan.

Though this document was based on last year's borrowing plan, we have made important changes to this edition in an effort to make our goals even clearer. In this sense, we would like to call your attention to the introduction of two subsections addressing the integrated management of the central government's assets and liabilities, one for the current position (December 2001) and the other including forecasts for the end of 2002. To track our progress, we have also decided to unveil expected results based upon a single borrowing strategy, in order to compare actual indicators with pre-set goals.

After this introduction, Section 1 of Part 1 brings a brief summary of economic conditions in 2001, in which we address the main domestic and external factors that had an impact on debt management last year.

Section 2 of Part 1 provides a retrospective analysis of the public debt performance in 2001. We present the premises for the 2001 strategy and the main debt management results obtained. We also describe the structure of the Central Government's assets and liabilities and their main characteristics.

The 2002 plan is presented in Part 2. It addresses assumptions and guidelines, as well as the risk characteristics of the borrowing instruments we plan to use this year. We provide forecasts for the end of 2002 – including the outstanding amount, term to maturity, duration, and composition of the federal public debt - that are based on a target borrowing strategy for the year. Finally, we evaluate the proposed plan in terms of the expected structure of the Central Government's assets and liabilities.

Part 1: Public Debt Management in 2001

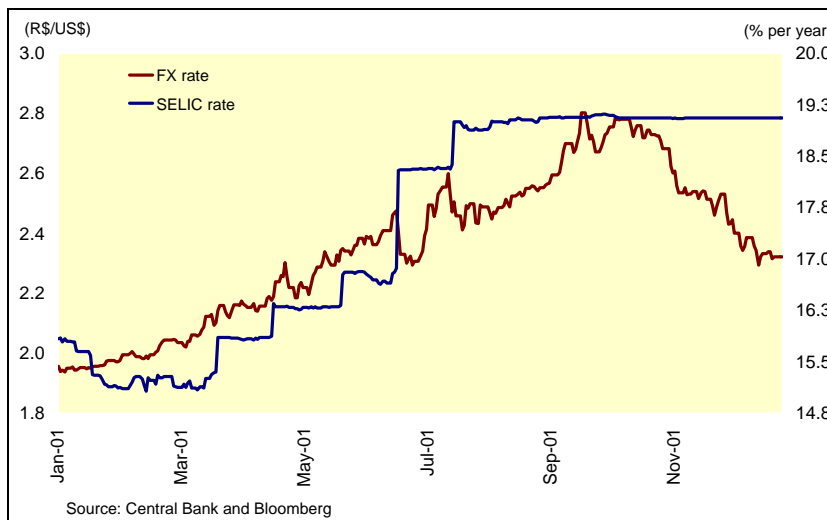
1. The 2001 Scenario

The string of shocks that hit the domestic and global economies in 2001 - in particular the global economic slowdown, the Argentine crisis, an electricity-rationing program in Brazil and the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks on the U.S. - had a negative impact on Brazil's main economic indicators.

**Adverse conditions
in 2001**

On the international front, the economic slowdown in the U.S., European Union and Japan triggered growth-stimulus measures to help boost income and economic activity, and monetary policy was loosened in industrialized nations of the Western Hemisphere. Argentina's economic difficulties too had a major impact on the Brazilian economy. Concern about the neighboring nation's financial health put pressure on the Brazilian currency and sent interest rates higher, while also generating volatility in capital inflows and equity markets amid heightened risk aversion in relation to emerging economies.

In response to currency volatility and resulting pressure on prices, the Central Bank of Brazil tightened monetary policy to keep inflation rates within the government's target band for the year. The country's key lending rate was gradually raised to 19% from 15.25% between February and July. The monetary authority relied on active policies in the foreign-exchange market and other measures to restrict liquidity in order to minimize adverse effects on economic activity. Gross domestic product ended 2001 with a 1.8% expansion, according to preliminary figures by the government's statistics institute.

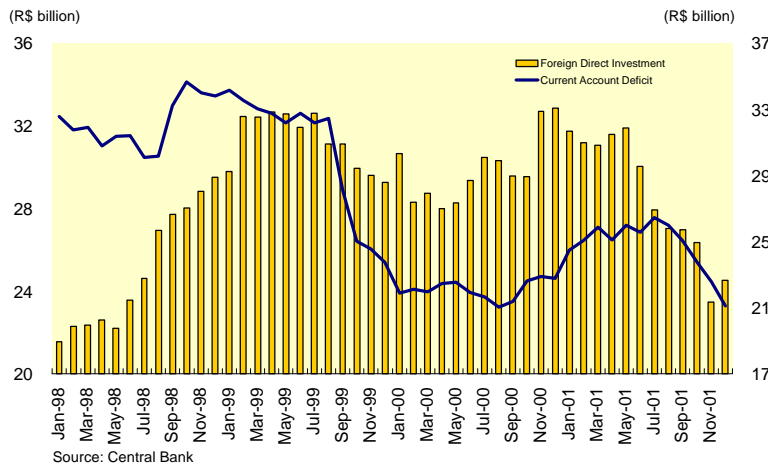


Graph 1
**Foreign Exchange and
Interest Rate Market
(2001)**

The 2001 inflation rate reflected the impact of rising food prices and administered prices, as well as the pass-through, albeit limited, of the currency depreciation into prices. The economic slowdown and the deceleration in domestic demand growth partially offset the impact of supply shocks on the inflation rate caused by the

electricity-rationing program. The IPCA Broad Consumer Price Index rose 7.67%, surpassing the government's inflation target (2% to 6%). The result was fairly reasonable, however, given the diversity and magnitude of the shocks that took place in 2001.

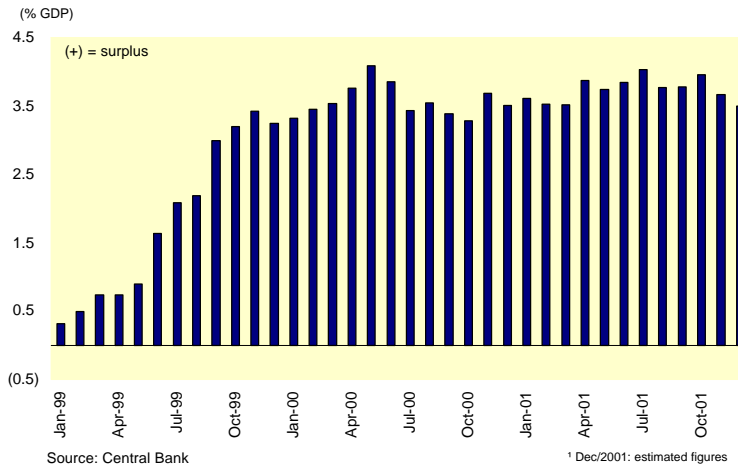
With regard to external accounts, the balance of payments showed positive results. The country posted a US\$ 2.6 billion trade surplus, aided by a 5.7% rise in exports and a 0.5% drop in imports. The modest expansion in domestic demand helped contain imports, while Brazilian exports of unprocessed and manufactured products led to the positive trade performance. The country finished the year with a US\$ 23.2 billion current account deficit, smaller than the previous year's gap of US\$ 24.6 billion and well below initial 2001 forecasts. There was no interruption in the inflow of foreign direct investments, which totaled US\$ 22.6 billion, exceeding all expectations in the face of the adverse scenario that prevailed in 2001. To sum up, as was the case in previous years, the current account deficit was financed by foreign direct investment.

Performance of External Accounts

Graph 2
Foreign Accounts - 12-month basis (1998 through 2001)

In wake of the energy crisis and the external shocks, Brazil, in August of 2001, negotiated with the International Monetary Fund the extension of a preventive aid program. Fiscal efforts were deepened to strengthen domestic fundamentals. The primary budget surplus goal for the consolidated public sector was raised to 3.25% from 3.00% of GDP in 2001, and to 3.50% from 3.35% of GDP in 2002.

New Fiscal Efforts

The government has been achieving primary surpluses since 1998, outperforming its fiscal surplus targets.



Graph 3
Primary Accounts - 12-month basis (1999 through 2001)

Tight fiscal policy along with a significant improvement in the country's macroeconomic fundamentals toward the end of 2001 helped minimize the adverse impact of external instability on the public debt, showing that economic policy response was adequate. The strengthening of the local currency, the falling sovereign risk spreads, the positive foreign-account results and the outperformance of IMF-mandated fiscal targets allowed for an improved perception of the Brazilian economy. These factors also had an impact on the main public debt indicators, as we will show in the next section of this Plan.

Perceived improvement in the country's economic fundamentals



Graph 4
Brazil's Risk Premium (1999 through 2001)

2. Performance of the Public Debt in 2001

To build the National Treasury's borrowing strategy for 2001, we initially considered a base scenario in which the economy grows, inflation targets are met and domestic interest rates trend down.

The main debt management goal of the 2001 Borrowing Plan was to minimize long-

term funding costs while keeping risk at prudent levels. Based on this goal, we set the main guidelines: (i) lengthen the average term to maturity of securities offered at public auctions; (ii) gradually replace floating-rate debt for fixed-rate securities; (iii) further develop the term structure of interest rates; and (iv) standardize financing instruments and make floating-rate securities fungible.

The base strategy displayed in the 2001 Annual Borrowing Plan considered a net issuance of LTN (fixed-rate) totaling R\$ 29 billion, and a net redemption of LFT (floating-rate) of R\$ 52 billion, assuming: (i) issuance of fixed-rate securities carrying maturities of up to 36 months (LTN and NTN-F); (ii) sales of longer floating-rate securities (LFT); and (iii) regular offerings of NTN-C (inflation indexed) with maturities of up to 10 years and occasional issuance of 20- and 30-year bonds.

However, as mentioned before, debt management in 2001 was strongly affected by the adverse shocks that hit the global economy that year. In particular, the slowdown of the U.S. economy and the potential impact of a deepening crisis in Argentina on emerging economies had a direct impact on domestic financial markets, making it hard to fully implement the planned strategy.

Indeed, we adjusted the strategy to focus on lengthening the average term to maturity and on reducing the volume of securities due within 12 months, in an effort to further lower refinancing risks, be they the actual or perceived risks. The pursuit of the new alternatives in a scenario of rupture can be analyzed in the following comparative chart.

Indicators	Dec/1999	Dec/2000	Dec/2001 Goal ¹	Results Dec/2001
Domestic Debt held by the Public (R\$ billion)	441.4	510.7	548.4	624.1
Average Term to maturity (months)	27.1	29.8	42.9	35.0
Duration (months)	9.4	10.7	20.3	12.4
% due in 12 months	53.0	42.4	27.1	25.6
% Composition of Outstanding Debt (%)				
Fixed Rate	9.0	14.8	22.0	7.8
Selic Rate	57.0	52.2	42.0	52.8
Price Indices	5.6	5.9	8.0	7.0
Dollar-linked	22.8	22.3	22.0	28.6
TR and Others	5.6	4.8	6.0	3.8

Source: National Treasury

¹ Figures disclosed in the 2001 Annual Borrowing Plan (Base Strategy)

The average term to maturity of the domestic federal debt rose to 35.0 months in 2001, from 29.8 months in 2000, reaching in the second half of last year its highest level ever in the country's public debt history. The rise can be mainly attributed to a significant increase in the average term of floating-rate and inflation-indexed , which jointly account for more than 50% of the domestic federal debt.

Goals and Guidelines of the 2001 Borrowing Plan Annual

Results fall short of expectations

Table 1

Comparative Chart: The 2001 Debt Borrowing Plan and Results

Average Term



Graph 5
Average Term to Maturity of the Domestic Federal Debt (1999 through 2001)

With regard to LFT, the average term to maturity rose to 60 months in the third week of January from 48 months at the end of 2000. As of October, however, the demand for long-term LFT has dropped due to the reduced volume of LFT maturities in late 2001 and the increased demand for dollar-linked and fixed-rate securities. In order to avoid putting pressure on debt's servicing costs and given the absence of LFT maturities in the period, the Treasury suspended the public offerings of LFT in mid-October.

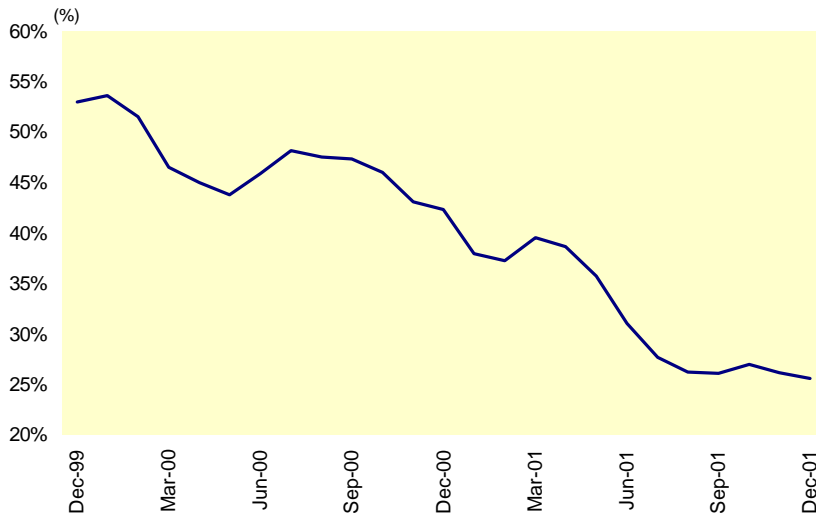
The NTN-C securities were important instruments in the process of lengthening the average term to maturity of the domestic debt due to sales of maturities ranging from 2005 to 2031. In the first two months of 2001, the average term of NTN-C issues was 30 years. In March, April, August and November, the government placed 20-year NTN-C bonds. Of total NTN-C issuance last year, R\$ 5.9 billion, or 43.1%, was sold for cash while the remainder was exchanged for other Treasury securities such as LFT-A, LFT-B, CFT-E, in line with our efforts to standardize public debt instruments.

The sale of longer fixed-rate securities was suspended due to market conditions. In early 2001, the National Treasury sold LTN with maturities of 6 to 12 months and began offering LTN of 12 to 18 months on a regular basis. Additionally, on Jan 24, the National Treasury placed 24-month LTN at a firm-bid auction. In March, the Treasury resumed selling 6-month LTN. The sale of LTN had to be discontinued during certain weeks in March, July and September, due to intense market volatility. By the end of November, the National Treasury resumed offering 18-month LTN, reflecting an improved perception of the Brazilian economy and the quality of its fundamentals.

With regard to dollar-linked debt, the Treasury and the Central Bank began in September a transition process designed to help the two institutions adjust to the fact that the Monetary Authority would soon no longer be allowed to issue securities, as is required by the Fiscal Responsibility Law. In this same context, the two institutions are also undergoing a process to adjust the Central Bank's portfolio of securities with the purpose to guarantee the perfect conduction of exchange-rate and monetary policies.

The volume of public securities held by the public due in 12 months fell significantly to 25.6% in December 2001 from 42.4% a year earlier, confirming the downward trend in short-term liabilities and further improving the already-favorable conditions for the refinancing of the debt in 2002.

Debt Maturing in 12 months: Reduction of Refinancing Risk



**Graph 6
Debt Maturing in 12 months
(1999 through 2001)**

Source: National Treasury

The high degree of volatility observed in domestic financial markets in 2001 was the main reason why the share of fixed-rate bills in the overall federal domestic debt fell last year. Uncertainty sent premiums higher, forced the Treasury to shorten LTN terms and drained demand for LTN securities. The National Treasury had to choose between pressing ahead with the process of replacing floating-rate debt for fixed-rate bills at the expense of increasing refinancing risk, or accepting a reduction in fixed-rate debt offerings but lengthening the average term to maturity of the public debt.

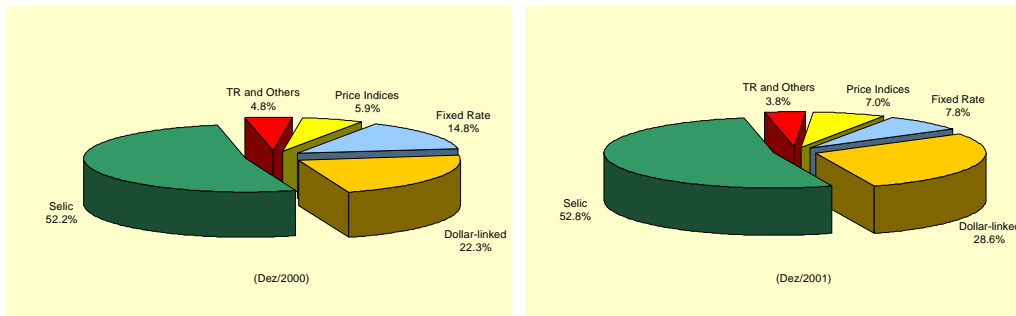
Composition

The National Treasury opted to scale back offerings of short-term fixed-rate securities and avoid a rise in refinancing risk. Although the decision caused debt duration to fall, it was validated by the fact that the interest rates in the short term were at levels far above those expected in the long run.

The priority given to lower refinancing risk resulted in a decline in the share of fixed-rate debt, to 7.8% in December 2001 from 14.8% a year earlier.

As one can see in the graphs below, the share of securities linked to the Selic rate in the total outstanding debt remained practically unchanged, reaching 52.8% by the end of 2001, compared to 52.2% a year ago. The share of floating-rate securities linked to the TR reference rate and other indices fell to 3.8% from 4.8% in the same comparison period. In contrast, the share of dollar-linked debt grew to 28.6% from 22.3%. Inflation-indexed securities accounted for 7% of the overall debt, up from 5.9%

at the end of 2000.



Source: National Treasury. Press Release – Domestic Federal Debt (Dec/2000 and Dec/2001)

Graph 7

Composition of the Domestic Federal Debt (2000 through 2001)

The overall domestic outstanding debt held by the public grew 22.2% in nominal terms in 2001 to R\$ 624.1 billion, from R\$ 510.7 billion in December 2000, surpassing initial projections (R\$ 548.4 billion).

The R\$ 75.7 billion difference between the estimated outstanding debt presented in the 2001 Annual Borrowing Plan and the actual figure can be largely explained by three factors that had not been contemplated in our projections: (i) the Strengthening Program for Federal Financial Institutions; (ii) the path of the exchange rate; and (iii) the rise in domestic interest rates.

Reasons for discrepancy between projections and actual figures in 2001

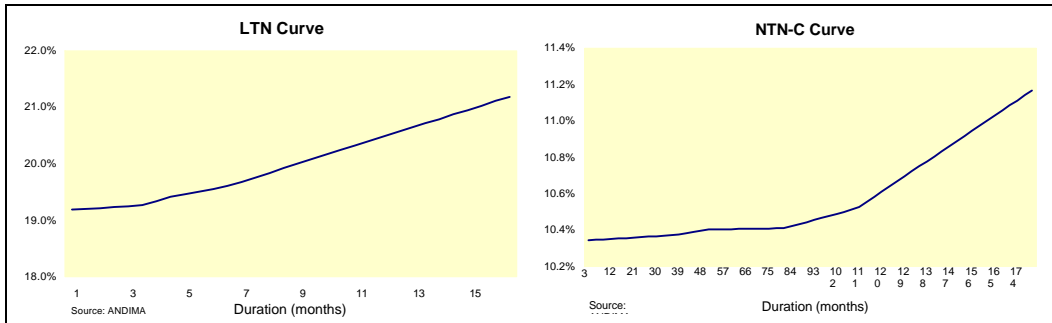
The Strengthening Program for Federal Financial Institutions was designed to increase transparency and efficiency in federal banks so that they could better execute their development and market-competition functions. Debt issuance associated with the program led to an unexpected nominal increase in total public debt of R\$ 33.5 billion at the time, or R\$ 36.2 billion at the end of the year.

Treasury debt issuance associated with the Strengthening Program for Federal Financial Institutions led to an increase in public debt, causing the debt load to grow above the levels forecast in the 2001 Borrowing Plan. However, the impact on the Net Public Sector Debt was about 1% of GDP, since most of the debt issues also involved the transfer of assets to the National Treasury.

The remaining discrepancy can be largely attributed to changes in interest rates and in the foreign-exchange rate in 2001. As for dollar-linked debt, in particular, the initial expectation was its full refinancing. But increased market demand for currency hedging and the Central Bank's policy strategy led to an increase in offerings of dollar-linked securities (NBC-E and NTN-D), resulting in a net issuance of approximately R\$ 28.7 billion.

Public debt management in 2001 made significant progress with respect to the term structure of domestic interest rates, expanding and consolidating benchmarks along the LTN and NTN-C curves. The latter bond type, in particular, benefited from issues of 10, 20 and 30 years – unprecedented facts in Brazil's recent public debt history.

Term Structure of Domestic Interest Rates



Graph 8
Term Structure of Interest Rates

Reference date: 12/31/2001

The National Treasury also made progress in standardizing debt instruments, a process that commenced in the previous year. We highlight three initiatives designed to reduce the complexity of securities and boost their liquidity.

Standardization of instruments

First, the Treasury relied on market mechanisms to redeem LFT-A, LFT-B, CFT-E securities by accepting them as payment for new NTN-C (inflation-indexed securities). These debt exchanges accounted for 56.9% of total 2001 issuance of NTN-C, helping to retire about R\$ 7.8 billion of less liquid securities.

In addition, measures were taken to reduce the number of series of the NTN-I securities held by the public – securities that were designed to finance the equalization of interest rates in export finance transactions within the scope of the Program for Export Financing (PROEX). In June 2001, these securities had as many as 8,608 series. Holders of NTN-I were given the option to exchange their securities for new series of NTN-I (180 maturities) or NTN-D (6 different maturities), and the new series of NTN-I notes were made fungible. The results obtained show the effectiveness of the measure as the number of NTN-I series fell to 340.

Finally, the Treasury created two additional series for CFT in mid-2001, one indexed to the IPCA inflation rate and another linked to the TJLP (Long-Term Interest Rate). These CFT securities are part of the effort to standardize Treasury instruments. The creation of these additional series provides greater flexibility when choosing instruments destined for private offerings.

3. Foreign Debt Management

The Central Bank of Brazil, on behalf of the National Treasury, carried out eight bond sales on the international capital market in 2001. About US\$ 6.8 billion in foreign debt was issued, of which US\$ 2.1 billion referred to debt exchanges designed to retire restructured sovereign debt (Brady bonds).

The borrowing plan for 2002 contemplates issues of up to US\$ 5 billion in the international markets, given external debt maturities in the period. But a late-2001 deal with Poland, in which the Polish government settled debt owed to Brazil originated in agreements within the scope of the Paris Club, resulted in an inflow of US\$ 2.5 billion,

covering a large portion of the country's 2002 borrowing needs.

Brazil's first sovereign bond issue in 2002 took place on Jan. 8. The country raised US\$ 1.25 billion in 10-year bonds that were sold at a spread of 754 basis points over the comparable U.S. Treasury note. Demand for the Brazilian bonds was strong, indicating positive expectations regarding the economy's performance in 2002.

Considering this context, the government finds itself in a comfortable position in the current year and will be able to choose the most favorable moments for new foreign bond deals.

Issues	Issuance Date	Currency	Values (upon issuance)			Term	Spread ²
			In respective currency (million)	In USD million ¹			
				Cash	Exchange		
Global 2006	01.11.01	USD	1,500	1,500	-	6 years	570
Euro 2011	01.24.01	EUR	1,000	952	-	10 years	650
Global 2024	03.22.01	USD	2,150	-	2,150	23 years	737
Samurai 2007	04.10.01	JPY	80,000	654	-	6 years	394
Global 2007 ³	04.17.01	USD	500	500	-	7 years	615
Euro 2005 ³	05.09.01	EUR	500	564	-	5 years	405
Global 2005	05.17.01	USD	1,000	1,000	-	4 years	648
Samurai 08/2003	08.30.01	JPY	200,000	1,675	-	2 years	362
Total				6,844	2,150		

Table 2

Characteristics of Foreign Issues (2001)

Source: National Treasury

¹ Converted at the rate of the issuance date

² In basis points (in USD) upon date of launch.

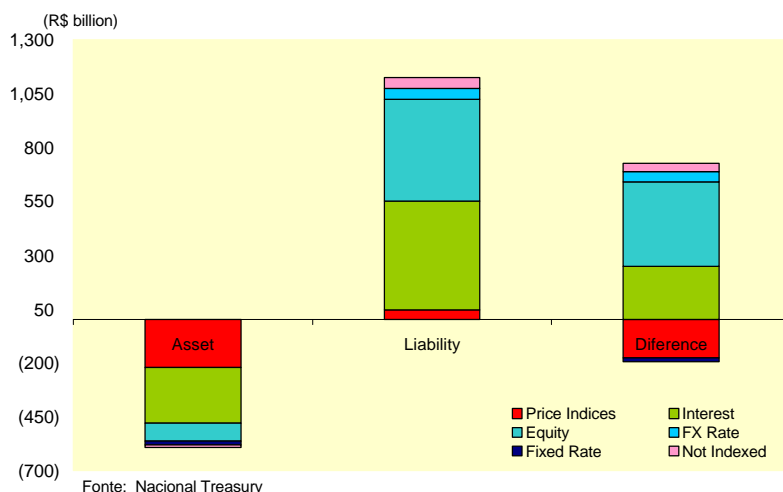
³ Reopening.

4. Assets and Liabilities Management

The National Treasury has been trying to enhance public debt management over the past few years and has invested in the improvement of better risk-management tools. Following the experience of other countries with strong reputation in this field, the Brazilian Treasury now requires debt managers to have a broader view of the central government's assets and liabilities as well as the risks associated to them.

The Asset and Liability Management analysis aims to set parameters (benchmarks) for optimal public debt structure with regards to, for example, its composition and cash flows. In addition, this tool allows for the monitoring and dynamic minimization of risks derived from market factors, such as those associated with foreign-exchange and interest-rate changes.

When setting guidelines for the 2002 borrowing plan, the Treasury started to analyze financial assets and liabilities of the National Treasury and the Central Bank of Brazil, so as to evaluate the existing structure and propose new strategies to reduce the risks associated with the integrated balance sheet of both entities. The mismatch in the type of assets and liabilities can be found in the following table.



Graph 9
Distribution of Assets and Liabilities (Dec/2001)

	R\$ billion		
	Asset	Liability	Difference Liability/Asset ¹
Price Indices	222.90	45.65	(177.25)
FX Rate	258.50	505.86	247.36
Floating Rate	81.20	473.13	391.93
Fixed Rate	-	48.79	48.79
Equities	18.50	-	(18.50)
Not Indexed ²	12.50	51.80	39.30
TOTAL	593.60	1,125.23	531.63

Table 3
Mismatch between Central Government Assets and Liabilities (Dec/2001)

Source: National Treasury and Central Bank.

¹ Net assets in parentheses.

² Liabilities include monetary base and own funds.

³ INSS not included

The main imbalances stem from net assets linked to inflation (specially those originating from the refinancing of state debt, issued on September 11, 1997 – Law 9,496) and net liabilities pegged to the exchange rate and interest rates.

The basic premise for outstanding debt immunization is the balancing between the characteristics of assets and liabilities. Given the lack of sufficient assets needed to balance the equation, one must consider that the corresponding asset will be represented by the present value of future central government surpluses. Likewise, to keep net liabilities from adding volatility to the new maturity stream, they must have characteristics similar to those of federal taxes, which are the basis of the budget surplus.

The main characteristic of taxes is that they are denominated in domestic currency and are spread out over time, moving in tandem with GDP growth with a certain lag. So a strategy based on the issuance of medium- and long-term inflation-indexed securities and long-term fixed-rate bonds would be efficient to balance financial

revenue and outlays.

	Price Indices	Dollar			Fixed Rate (*)	Total
	(6.70)	92.00	34.36	(4.78)	24.62	139.50
Up to 6	(3.21)	49.73	31.79	-	29.14	107.44
6 to 12 months	(3.49)	42.27	2.58	(4.78)	(4.52)	32.06
1 to 2 years	(11.84)	60.55	102.38	-	1.63	152.73
2 to 3 years	(10.27)	46.56	44.37	-	-	80.66
3 to 4 years	(7.56)	22.17	32.99	-	-	47.60
4 to 5 years	(9.05)	22.28	99.65	-	-	112.88
5 to 10 years	(36.09)	31.83	35.98	-	-	31.72
More than 10 s	(95.76)	17.80	50.36	-	-	(27.60)
	(177.26)	293.19	400.08	(4.78)	26.26	537.49

Source: National Treasury

(*) Includes the expected 2002 central government primary surplus, which is used to retire debt.

(1) Net revenue flows in parentheses.

(2) INSS not included.

Relatively to the cash flows, only 26% of the mismatch is concentrated in the first year, representing a major improvement when compared with figures from the previous years, when more than 50% of the federal domestic debt was due in the short term. Also, the most relevant liability payments in 2002 are linked to the foreign-exchange rate, as opposed to those directly pegged to floating interest rates.

In this context, the strategy for 2002 is geared to replacing floating-rate (pegged to the SELIC rate) and exchange rate securities for fixed-rate securities and inflation-indexed bonds. The plan aims to help reduce the mismatch between assets and liabilities linked to the SELIC rate and pegged to the U.S. dollar. This substitution should ideally take into account the timing of cash flows, i.e., aim at replacing SELIC- and dollar-linked with longer-term fixed-rate and inflation-indexed securities.

This replacement process must be gradual so as not to increase the refinancing risks. We also recognize that there is a limit to volume of such securities that can be absorbed by the market in the short run. Our aim is to have a smooth debt maturity profile in global terms.

Table 4

**Mismatch between
Central Government
Revenues and
Expenditures
(Dec/2001)**

Part 2: Planning for 2002

1. Assumptions and Guidelines

The 2002 borrowing strategy was based upon a prospective approach including a number of alternative actions under multiple scenarios. The base scenario was built following the analysis of different future possibilities.

New Methodology to Build Strategies for 2002

The construction of exploratory prospective scenarios allowed for the simulation of different pathways and assumptions regarding key domestic and external variables in 2002. The diverse effects of the distinct pathways on the public debt suggest alternative borrowing actions over the course of the year if need be, in line with changes in the outlook.

The scenarios were not simply based on the statistical extrapolation of past and present variables, as is the case of a deterministic approach in classic forecasting. Considerations about the past have not been entirely eliminated but are just one in a myriad of possibilities.

The figures presented in this document were based on a scenario where the world economy posts small growth, the U.S. maintains an expansionist monetary policy and Argentina sees a long-term solution to its crisis, though the country is not expected to resume growth this year. We are assuming a favorable performance of Brazil's external accounts in 2002, that the current macroeconomic policies will be maintained, inflation targets will be met, the exchange rate will remain relatively stable, and the domestic factors will be more relevant in determining Brazil's sovereign risk premium.

Assumptions for the Construction of Scenarios

The release of a plan based upon a base scenario does not rule out the possibility of changes. The monitoring of key indicators and variables during the construction of exploratory scenarios will allow for the recognition of possible signs of change in the base scenario, and subsequent adoption of financing alternatives that are viable.

Despite the different financing possibilities considered for 2002, the debt management guidelines will remain unchanged, regardless of scenario changes. These changes may only affect the degree with which the guidelines will be implemented.

The basic goal of public debt management is to **minimize long-term funding costs while maintaining prudent levels of risk**. So the broad guideline for the 2002 borrowing strategy concerns the monitoring of market and refinancing risks. Mirroring the 2001 strategy, the Treasury's actions will prioritize the following aspects, respecting market conditions:

Goals and Guidelines for the Management of the Domestic Federal Debt in 2002

- Lengthening of the average term to maturity of securities offered at public auctions (LTN, LFT and NTN-C);

- keeping the share of debt due in 12 months at prudent levels;
- gradual replacement of securities linked to the SELIC rate for fixed-rate securities;
- further development of the term structure of interest rates (fixed-rate and inflation-indexed curves); and
- seek a smoother public debt maturity profile .

The 2002 projected results being presented here take into account not only the financing strategy under a base scenario but also the planned securitization of contingent liabilities, as well as budget resources that have been earmarked for debt payments. By including projections for such variables, we aim to make 2002 forecasts as accurate as possible. Obviously, events that could not be anticipated may cause the outstanding debt to deviate from estimates, as was the case in 2001.

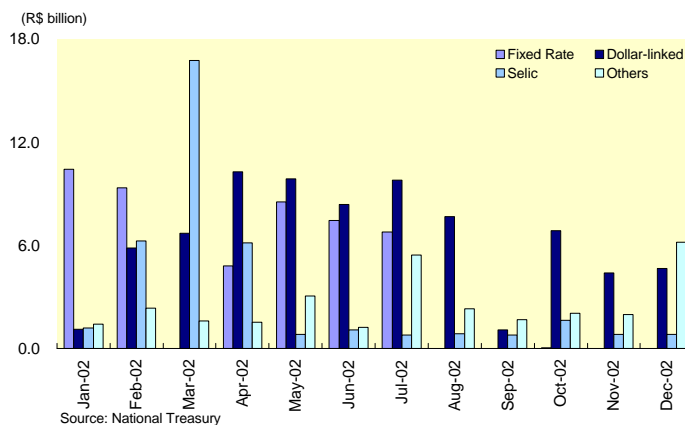
The results are indicative and sensitive to changes in the base scenario

The results presented here are merely indicative and entirely sensitive to the assumptions used in each scenario, excluding fluctuations of and/or shocks on the economy. If any of the assumptions fail to materialize, the Treasury may make tactical adjustments to its borrowing strategy, which will likely alter the expected pathway of key variables and final 2002 results. For this reason, the Treasury may unveil new projections over the course of the year if need be.

2. Borrowing Plan for 2002

The first factor we considered when effectively formulating the strategy for 2002, in particular with regard to public offers, is the government's smaller borrowing needs compared to the previous years. The National Treasury debt maturities projected for this year total R\$ 138.8 billion, one-third smaller than in 2001. Added to the Central Bank's debt maturities of R\$ 53.7 billion, total federal debt expected to come due in 2002 amounts to R\$ 192.5 billion, with monthly cash flows as follows:

2002 Borrowing Requirements



Graph 10

Domestic Federal Debt Maturities (2002)

On 12.31.2001						R\$ million
	Fixed Rate	FX Rate ²	Price Indices	Selic	Others ²	Total
Jan-02	10,428.09	1,098.90	879.46	1,179.34	535.82	14,121.61
Feb-02	9,357.11	5,842.56	136.84	6,262.73	2,191.12	23,790.36
Mar-02	0.28	6,705.50	383.27	16,754.80	1,210.26	25,054.10
Apr-02	4,790.80	10,284.90	285.46	6,128.53	1,227.12	22,716.81
May-02	8,504.99	9,856.52	159.90	807.32	2,881.96	22,210.69
Jun-02	7,448.82	8,376.48	305.19	1,062.71	923.93	18,117.13
Jul-02	6,768.10	9,774.23	766.99	792.90	4,672.31	22,774.51
Aug-02	0.26	7,660.40	130.59	856.01	2,171.33	10,818.59
Sep-02	0.26	1,072.74	535.20	792.37	1,140.80	3,541.38
Oct-02	20.58	6,854.98	300.54	1,643.47	1,727.47	10,547.05
Nov-02	0.08	4,402.77	153.13	822.51	1,826.64	7,205.13
Dec-02	0.08	4,646.80	4,034.48	824.86	2,125.88	11,632.10
	47,319.44	76,576.78	8,071.05	37,927.55	22,634.64	192,529.46

Source: National Treasury

¹ Includes securities issued by the Central Bank (NBCE and NBCF)

² Includes domestic securities linked to the TR and TJLP and external bonds (budget funds earmarked for debt payments and originating from new foreign sovereign issues have been deducted) as well as coupon payments of maturing Treasury securities that are in the Central Bank's portfolio.

Table 5
Domestic Federal Debt Maturities (2002)

Another key factor is that the National Treasury counts on approximately R\$ 60 billion in budget funds destined for the settlement of public debt this year, of which R\$ 53.4 billion earmarked for domestic liabilities. Considering federal debt maturities, the Central Government's borrowing requirements in 2002 total around R\$ 139.1 billion, excluding the securities to be redeemed by the end of the current year.

These two factors put the National Treasury in a very comfortable position in relation to its financing needs in 2002.

In addition, there are assumptions for sovereign issues on the international capital market and for the management of dollar-linked domestic debt. In the first case, the plan is to issue between US\$ 4 billion and US\$ 5 billion in debt, given the amount of external debt maturing in 2002.

As for dollar-linked debt, we are assuming the full refinancing of the principal value of NTN-D and NBCE maturities by issuing new National Treasury securities (NTN-D). However, this is just a reference, and issuance of NTN-D securities will be jointly coordinated with the Central Bank.

With regard to fixed-rate securities, we expect net issuance of LTN will total up to R\$ 14 billion. We plan maturities of 6, 12 and 18 months.

As for securities linked to the Selic rate, we plan a net redemption of between R\$ 2.0 billion and R\$ 3.5 billion. Maturities will be 24 and 36 months.

The plan for NTN-C is to reopen issues offered in 2001 and create new benchmarks designed to consolidate the long-term yield curve. A significant portion of the offerings will involve debt exchanges aimed at retiring other National Treasury securities, following the successful examples of 2001. Also as part of the efforts to consolidate the average term to maturity of the public debt, the National Treasury plans to issue

The R\$53.4 billion that have been budgeted for payment of domestic debt include resources originating from primary surplus, privatizations, yield on funds deposited in the government account and returns on the refinancing of state and municipalities among other revenues.

Dollar-Linked Securities
Fixed-Rate Securities
Floating-Rate Securities
Inflation-linked Securities

securities pegged to the IPCA consumer price index (NTN-B) in 2002, as soon as market conditions allow.

To display the expected results upon which the National Treasury based its 2002 borrowing strategy, we have set intervals showing maximum expected deviation from our central targets. These intervals were based upon simulations that take into account small, occasional volatilities in the scenarios and/or strategies and are consistent with the premisses and guidelines presented in this Plan.

We expect the debt profile to be as follows by the end of December 2002:

Indicators	2001	2002	
		Minimum	Maximum
Domestic Debt held by the Public (R\$ billion)	624.1	700.0	760.0
Average term maturity (months)	35.0	34.0	38.0
Duration (months)	12.4	13.0	15.0
% due in 12 months	25.6	26.0	29.0
Composition of Outstanding Debt (%)			
Fixed Rate	7.8	7.0	10.0
Selic	52.8	51.0	56.0
Price Indices	7.0	6.0	8.0
Dollar-linked	28.6	25.0	30.0
TR and Others	3.8	3.0	4.0

We hope to consolidate the process of lengthening the profile of the domestic public debt and expect an average term to maturity of total debt between 34 and 38 months by the end of the year. As for debt exposure to short-term fluctuations in macroeconomic variables, the intervals also point to an increase in debt duration.

The Treasury also expects the volume of securities due in 12 months to remain between 26% and 29% of total debt, which would represent an indisputable advance compared with the recent past and also in light of the international experience.

To sum up, the year 2002 reflects relatively comfortable financing requirements, thanks to the reduced volume of maturities relative to the outstanding debt held by the public and to the amount of budget funds available for debt payments. The expected results show that the borrowing strategy for 2002 aims at increasing the share of fixed-rate debt in the overall domestic debt, while also keeping the average term and short-term debt at comfortable levels. One must also realize that the mix of relatively reduced maturities over the course of the year and the assumption that dollar-linked securities will be fully refinanced leaves little room for a strategy aiming at a deeper change in debt composition in the short run.

Expected Results

The intervals adopted do not indicate two extreme scenarios, i.e., the values refer to each item exclusively. Therefore, if a maximum value does not materialize, it does not mean the same applies to the other indicators.

Table 6

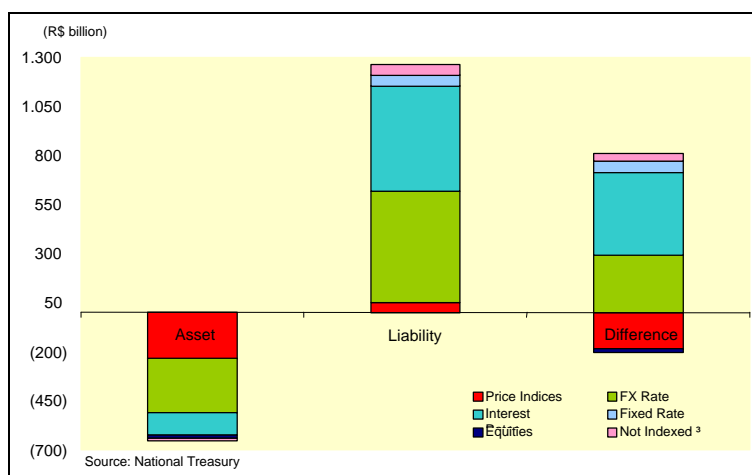
Results and Forecasts (2001 and 2002)

Lengthening of the Public Debt

3. Assets and Liabilities Management

The financing strategy described in the previous section takes into account the mismatch between the Central Government's assets and liabilities and their respective cash flows, having as its main guideline the monitoring of market and refinancing risks. Though the expected results from the strategy have been presented using a system of intervals, the numbers being analyzed here contemplate a strategy which is consistent with the base scenario for the period. The map of imbalances between assets and liabilities is expected to look like the following by the end of December 2002:

The results projected for 2002 consider not only the strategy based on the scenario but also the expected securitization of contingent liabilities, Budgetary funds to redeem debt as well as returns on financial assets



Graph 11

Distribution of Assets and Liabilities (Dec/2002)

	Asset	Liability	Difference Liability/Asset ¹	
			R\$ billion	
			2002	2001 ²
Price Indices	234.79	49.81	(184.97)	(177.25)
FX Rate	274.79	568.68	293.89	247.36
Floating Rates	114.67	535.29	420.62	391.93
Fixed Rates	-	56.33	56.33	48.79
Equities	16.46	-	(16.46)	(18.50)
Not Indexed ³	12.50	51.80	39.30	39.30
TOTAL	653.21	1,261.91	608.70	531.63

Table 7

Mismatch between the Central Government Assets and Liabilities (Dec/2002)

Source: National Treasury and Central Bank.

¹ Net assets in parentheses.

² For further details, please see table of mismatches in 2001.

³ Liabilities include the monetary base and own funds.

* INSS not included

Taking into account that the remunerating factor of most assets is inferior to the cost of liabilities, one would expect that, in nominal terms, the total value of mismatch will grow, as is the case of 2001 and 2002. However, there is a proportional increase in net fixed-rate liabilities, which is very positive from a standpoint of refinancing risks, as it prevents the impact of interest rate and exchange rate changes on the

outstanding debt. Also in relative terms, except for a small increase in dollar-linked net liabilities, the remaining mismatches will be reduced.

The rise in fixed-rate debt issuance will take place at the expense of reduced floating-rate debt sales, as was explained in the strategy presented here. This movement will not, however, be clearly visible in the distribution of cash flows to be presented in the upcoming graphs, as the volume of LFT maturing this year is small, limiting the room for their replacement.

Yet a scenario where interest rates decline, the existence of long-term floating-rate securities signals lower servicing costs for the public debt.

Another aspect considered in the strategy was the expected net issuance of inflation-indexed securities, which not only helps reduce imbalances in 2002 but also puts net liabilities in line with future tax revenue. As was mentioned before, public revenue tends to have a high correlation with nominal GDP, which in turn follows price indices.

	Price Indices	Dollar			Fixed Rate (*)	Total
Less than	(11.38)	69.40	102.38	-	19.22	179.62
Up to 6	(5.65)	41.42	45.66	-	5.18	86.61
6 to 12 months	(5.73)	27.98	56.72	-	14.05	93.01
1 to 2 years	(9.81)	55.29	66.32	-	12.50	124.31
2 to 3 years	(7.09)	72.19	39.88	-	-	104.98
3 to 4 years	(8.59)	26.32	99.65	-	-	117.38
4 to 5 years	(8.67)	56.35	13.92	-	(1.88)	59.71
5 to 10 years	(26.95)	20.63	36.14	-	-	29.82
More than 10 ys	(85.64)	14.26	46.29	-	-	(25.10)
	(158.14)	314.44	404.57	-	29.85	590.72

(*) Includes the central government's expected primary surplus for 2003.

Footnote:

(1) Net asset flows in parentheses.

(2) INSS not included.

Finally, an analysis of the mismatch on cash-flows modified by the strategy shows that, although the volume of imbalance grows in the first year – basically due to fixed-rate debt issuance – the distribution improves as of the second year, aided by the efforts to reduce debt refinancing risks.

Table 8

**Mismatch between
Central Government
Revenues and
Expenditures
(Dec/2002)**

Appendix I: Calendar of Events

In an attempt to increase disclosure regarding debt management events, the National Treasury announces its calendar of events for 2002:

(i) As part of the plan designed to improve the secondary market for Treasury securities, the National Treasury will continue to unveil, **during the last week of each month, the debt sale plan for the following month;**

(ii) In order to inform the characteristics of the securities to be offered as well as general terms for the regular auctions, the National Treasury will publish every **Friday**, after markets close, **the terms of the auction of public securities to take place in the following week;**

(iii) The **regular auctions** will continue to take place every **Tuesday**. The issuance date and financial settlement will be on Wednesday. **In case the issuance date falls on a national holiday**, settlement will take place on the first working day after the auction.;

(iv) The National Treasury may call **firm-bid auctions** in order to offer new instruments or introduce new, longer maturities for securities that are already offered on a regular basis. Such events should take place on **Thursday**, being the first part of the sale in the morning and the second and final part in the afternoon. The issuance and settlement dates will be on the following day (Friday);

(v) In an effort to smooth out debt payments, the National Treasury may call **repurchase auctions on Mondays**, with redemptions planned for Tuesday;

(vi) In light of the guidelines aimed at lengthening the average life of the public debt and developing the term structure of interest rates, the Treasury plans to carry out **auctions of inflation-indexed securities (NTN-C)**. Such events should preferably take place on the **last two working days of each month**. On the first day, the Treasury will accept cash as payment for the inflation-indexed securities; on the second day, it will take other existing Treasury securities as payment. The issuance date of the security will be the first day of the subsequent month and settlement will be on the first working day of the subsequent month;

(vii) To make available information on the federal public debt, the National Treasury and the Central Bank will jointly unveil, **during the second half of each month, a Press Release – Federal Domestic Public Debt;** and

(viii) The National Treasury will also release **Public Debt Bulletins**, containing information on the main factors that directly or indirectly affected debt management, using accessible language.

Appendix II: Sale of Securities through the Internet

On January 7 2002, the National Treasury, in a partnership with the Brazilian Chamber for Settlement and Custody – CBLC and the federal bank CAIXA, acting as the financial agent, launched the Treasury Direct. The initiative was primarily designed to increase access to National Treasury securities and boost medium- and long-term savings. Brazil is the first country in Latin America to allow individuals to buy public securities. Currently, only the U.S. and Spain sell Treasury securities directly to retail investors through the internet.

Investment amounts range from a minimum of only R\$200.00 (US\$82.7 as of 31/01/02) to R\$ 200,000.00(US\$82,700.00). Investors will be initially able to purchase fixed-rate LTN , floating-rate LFT and inflation-indexed NTN-C.

Investors will also be able to sell the securities they acquired by means of the Treasury Direct back to the government. The securities will be repurchased at prices to be announced every Wednesday by the National Treasury.

The public offerings of securities by means of the Treasury Direct will follow the main principles:

- Pre-qualification of investors;
- Daily sale;
- Calculation of the price of securities based on market rates;
- Easy and user-friendly (wide selection of securities, 20-hour access per day on working days – 9:00 am to 5:00 am and 24-hour access on weekends and national holidays, easy settlement); and
- Security.

The website for the sale of public securities has two types of access – one public and one restrict. In the public access, one can find varied information on how to register, how to buy and sell, public debt indicators, legislation, among other features. In the restrict access, after entering a login name and password, investors will be able to sell and buy securities and monitor his/her account.

Appendix III: Tables and Graphs¹

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¹ Further information, including historical data on the Public Debt, is available on the *home page* <http://www.tesouro.fazenda.gov.br>.

I - A – COMPOSITION OF THE DOMESTIC FEDERAL DEBT* - TYPES OF BONDS

Month	Fixed Rate		SELIC Rate		Inflation Indices		FX Rate		TR Rate		Others		Total	
	(R\$ bi)	(%)	(R\$ bi)	(%)	(R\$ bi)	(%)	(R\$ bi)	(%)	(R\$ bi)	(%)	(R\$ bi)	(%)	(R\$ bi)	(%)
December-99	39,75	9,00	251,68	57,02	24,63	5,58	100,71	22,82	23,97	5,43	0,67	0,15	441,41	100,00
December-00	75,40	14,76	266,81	52,24	30,32	5,94	113,74	22,27	24,07	4,71	0,36	0,07	510,70	100,00
January-01	74,08	14,44	263,50	51,37	35,50	6,92	115,34	22,49	24,18	4,71	0,31	0,06	512,92	100,00
February-01	71,88	13,86	265,20	51,12	37,52	7,23	119,72	23,08	24,18	4,66	0,28	0,05	518,79	100,00
March-01	75,47	14,07	268,99	50,14	38,32	7,14	129,11	24,07	24,34	4,54	0,25	0,05	536,48	100,00
April-01	68,00	12,39	278,49	50,76	38,94	7,10	135,97	24,78	26,98	4,92	0,21	0,04	548,59	100,00
May-01	63,17	11,39	274,09	49,42	40,94	7,38	149,10	26,89	27,09	4,88	0,18	0,03	554,56	100,00
June-01	62,90	10,83	291,79	50,24	41,54	7,15	155,66	26,80	28,75	4,95	0,18	0,03	580,83	100,00
July-01	60,66	10,16	307,78	51,53	40,01	6,70	165,80	27,76	22,86	3,83	0,17	0,03	597,28	100,00
August-01	58,13	9,59	309,23	51,01	41,31	6,82	174,74	28,83	22,59	3,73	0,17	0,03	606,18	100,00
September-01	57,20	9,09	310,20	49,31	41,78	6,64	197,33	31,37	22,40	3,56	0,17	0,03	629,09	100,00
October-01	52,90	8,30	310,65	48,76	42,70	6,70	209,29	32,85	21,44	3,37	0,10	0,02	637,08	100,00
November-01	51,19	8,17	315,62	50,34	43,68	6,97	194,82	31,07	21,52	3,43	0,10	0,02	626,93	100,00
December-01	48,79	7,82	329,46	52,79	43,63	6,99	178,58	28,61	23,52	3,77	0,10	0,02	624,08	100,00

Source: National Treasury and Central Bank

* It does not include the securities in Central's portfolio

I- B – COMPOSITION OF THE DOMESTIC FEDERAL DEBT* - MARKETABLE/NON-MARKETABLE

Month	National Treasury						Central Bank				Total							
	Marketable				Non-marketable		Marketable				Marketable				Non-marketable		Overall Position	
	Public Offerings		Private Placements				Public Offerings		Private Placements		Public Offerings		Private Placements					
(R\$ bi)	(%)	(R\$ bi)	(%)	(R\$ bi)	(%)	(R\$ bi)	(%)	(R\$ bi)	(%)	(R\$ bi)	(%)	(R\$ bi)	(%)	(R\$ bi)	(%)	(R\$ bi)	(%)	
December-99	249,81	56,59	114,15	25,86	14,75	3,34	62,05	14,06	0,65	0,15	311,87	70,65	114,8	26,01	14,75	3,34	441,41	100,00
December-00	284,15	55,64	125,79	24,63	15,07	2,95	85,69	16,78	-	0,00	369,84	72,42	125,79	24,63	15,07	2,95	510,70	100,00
January-01	288,29	56,21	120,95	23,58	15,20	2,96	88,48	17,25	-	0,00	376,77	73,46	120,95	23,58	15,2	2,96	512,92	100,00
February-01	289,53	55,81	119,34	23,00	15,32	2,95	94,59	18,23	-	0,00	384,13	74,04	119,34	23,00	15,32	2,95	518,79	100,00
March-01	297,15	55,39	120,44	22,45	15,52	2,89	103,36	19,27	-	0,00	400,51	74,66	120,44	22,45	15,52	2,89	536,48	100,00
April-01	300,77	54,83	121,83	22,21	15,58	2,84	110,41	20,13	-	0,00	411,18	74,95	121,83	22,21	15,58	2,84	548,59	100,00
May-01	293,78	52,98	122,47	22,08	16,00	2,89	122,3	22,05	-	0,00	416,09	75,03	122,47	22,08	16,00	2,89	554,56	100,00
June-01	295,42	50,86	140,62	24,21	16,00	2,76	128,78	22,17	-	0,00	424,21	73,03	140,62	24,21	16,00	2,76	580,83	100,00
July-01	287,89	48,20	156,49	26,20	16,52	2,77	136,37	22,83	-	0,00	424,27	71,03	156,49	26,20	16,52	2,77	597,28	100,00
August-01	286,16	47,21	158,74	26,19	16,70	2,75	144,58	23,85	-	0,00	430,74	71,06	158,74	26,19	16,70	2,75	606,18	100,00
September-01	296,2	47,08	158,94	25,27	16,99	2,70	156,96	24,95	-	0,00	453,16	72,03	158,94	25,27	16,99	2,70	629,09	100,00
October-01	307,55	48,27	157,77	24,76	17,00	2,67	154,76	24,29	-	0,00	462,3	72,57	157,77	24,76	17,00	2,67	637,08	100,00
November-01	311,54	49,69	158,84	25,34	16,87	2,69	139,69	22,28	-	0,00	451,23	71,97	158,84	25,34	16,87	2,69	626,93	100,00
December-01	311,55	49,92	169,51	27,16	16,83	2,70	126,2	20,22	-	0,00	437,75	70,14	169,51	27,16	16,83	2,70	624,08	100,00

Source: National Treasury and Central Bank

* It does not include the securities in Central's portfolio

II - A - AVERAGE TERM TO MATURITY OF THE DOMESTIC FEDERAL DEBT*

Month	<i>In months</i>						
	Fixed Rate	SELIC Rate	Price Indices	FX Rate	TR Rate	Others	Total
December-99	2,00	19,88	63,02	24,71	118,58	11,27	27,13
December-00	5,15	27,61	59,11	28,5	101,82	11,04	29,85
January-01	6,70	28,97	66,82	28,21	101,09	11,64	31,59
February-01	6,91	28,28	69,56	30,66	100,2	12,16	32,2
March-01	6,09	27,49	69,1	30,19	99,18	12,82	31,35
April-01	5,79	27,39	70,03	29,29	105,1	13,84	32,02
May-01	5,52	30,25	71,19	28,59	104,21	15,4	33,62
June-01	5,21	33,57	71,68	27,61	106,67	14,43	35,24
July-01	4,50	37,8	71,37	27,28	88,83	14,61	35,69
August-01	4,12	38,85	71,21	27,52	86,67	13,58	36,23
September-01	3,40	38,85	70,85	26,75	86,83	12,58	35,66
October-01	3,30	38,27	69,64	25,5	85,64	20,24	34,86
November-01	3,43	37,47	69,01	25,64	85,16	19,24	34,85
December-01	3,45	36,39	68,45	25,36	91,43	18,21	34,97

Source: National Treasury and Central Bank

* It does not include the securities in Central's portfolio

II - B - AVERAGE TERM TO MATURITY OF THE DOMESTIC FEDERAL DEBT* - MARKETABLE/NON-MARKETABLE

Month	<i>In months</i>								
	Tesouro Nacional			Banco Central		Total			
	Marketable		Non-marketable	Marketable		Marketable		Non-marketable	Total
	Public Offerings	Private Placements		Public Offerings	Private Placements	Public Offerings	Private Placements		
December-99	8,27	68,35	95,34	11,26	1,57	8,87	67,97	95,34	27,13
December-00	15,36	62,54	98,42	17,81	0	15,93	62,54	98,42	29,85
January-01	18,54	64,84	97,51	17,33	0	18,26	64,84	97,51	31,59
February-01	19,19	65,09	96,58	20,09	0	19,41	65,09	96,58	32,20
March-01	18,43	64,91	95,57	19,72	0	18,77	64,91	95,57	31,35
April-01	19,28	67,03	94,9	19,24	0	19,27	67,03	94,90	32,02
May-01	22,52	67,46	96,38	18,16	0	21,24	67,46	96,38	33,62
June-01	25,39	65,10	95,74	17,73	0	23,06	65,10	95,74	35,24
July-01	29,20	57,41	94,93	17,30	0	25,37	57,41	94,93	35,69
August-01	30,93	56,63	94,05	17,65	0	26,47	56,63	94,05	36,23
September-01	30,92	56,62	93,21	17,13	0	26,15	56,62	93,21	35,66
October-01	29,81	56,39	91,67	16,72	0	25,43	56,39	91,67	34,86
November-01	29,64	55,29	90,91	16,44	0	25,56	55,29	90,91	34,85
December-01	29,40	54,01	90,22	15,77	0	25,47	54,01	90,22	34,97

Source: National Treasury and Central Bank

* It does not include the securities in Central's portfolio

III - FEDERAL SECURITIES HELD BY THE PUBLIC DUE IN 12 MONTHS

Month	<i>In R\$ billion</i>													
	Fixed Rate		SELIC Rate		Price Indices		FX Rate		TR Rate		Others		Total	
	(R\$ bi)	(%)	(R\$ bi)	(%)	(R\$ bi)	(%)	(R\$ bi)	(%)	(R\$ bi)	(%)	(R\$ bi)	(%)	(R\$ bi)	(%)
December-99	39,75	100,00	146,04	58,02	0,36	1,47	46,91	46,58	0,91	3,78	0,02	3,34	234,00	53,01
December-00	72,95	96,75	95,12	35,65	1,53	5,04	45,12	39,67	1,31	5,45	0,24	66,47	216,27	42,35
January-01	64,57	87,16	84,05	31,90	1,55	4,35	43,08	37,35	1,32	5,47	0,21	65,83	194,77	37,97
February-01	65,10	90,57	88,93	33,53	1,56	4,15	36,04	30,10	1,30	5,40	0,17	61,20	193,10	37,22
March-01	67,74	89,76	104,14	38,72	1,57	4,10	37,15	28,77	1,34	5,49	0,14	56,42	212,08	39,53
April-01	61,05	89,79	109,95	39,48	1,35	3,45	38,35	28,21	1,34	4,95	0,11	49,00	212,14	38,67
May-01	56,13	88,86	89,85	32,78	1,37	3,34	49,51	33,20	1,34	4,96	0,07	39,48	198,27	35,75
June-01	55,78	88,68	73,33	25,13	0,02	0,05	49,67	31,91	1,35	4,70	0,07	39,48	180,22	31,03
July-01	59,88	98,71	49,23	16,00	0,03	0,08	54,66	32,97	1,36	5,96	0,07	42,85	165,24	27,66
August-01	57,34	98,64	39,25	12,69	0,02	0,05	60,66	34,71	1,37	6,06	0,07	42,86	158,71	26,18
September-01	56,40	98,60	34,34	11,07	0,13	0,32	71,77	36,37	1,37	6,13	0,07	42,87	164,10	26,08
October-01	52,08	98,47	34,52	11,11	0,13	0,31	84,02	40,14	0,97	4,54	0,02	24,02	171,75	26,96
November-01	50,06	97,79	34,85	11,04	0,14	0,31	77,79	39,93	0,97	4,51	0,02	23,82	163,83	26,13
December-01	47,20	96,73	35,22	10,69	3,85	8,82	72,45	40,57	0,97	4,13	0,02	23,62	159,71	25,59

Source: National Treasury and Central Bank

IV – SHARE OF SECURITIES PLACED IN PUBLIC OFFERINGS

	LTN				LFT				NBCE/NTN-D							NTN-C			
	6 months	12 months	18 months	24 months	24 months	36 months	48 months	60 months	6 months	12 months	18 months	24 months	36 months	48 months	60 months or more	60 months	120 months	240 months	360 months
January-01	13,32%	52,48%	29,01%	5,19%	-	-	66,51%	33,49%	-	-	-	100,00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,00%
February-01	16,89%	55,37%	27,74%	-	-	-	-	100,00%	-	-	-	-	-	31,00%	69,00%	-	-	-	100,00%
March-01	51,91%	48,09%	-	-	-	-	-	100,00%	45,69%	-	-	20,20%	34,11%	-	-	40,85%	59,15%	-	-
April-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,00%	47,59%	-	-	34,66%	-	-	17,75%	-	-	100,00%	-
May-01	100,00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,00%	-	100,00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,00%	-
June-01	100,00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,00%	-	80,83%	-	19,17%	-	-	-	44,59%	55,41%	-	-
July-01	100,00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,00%	-	84,62%	-	-	-	-	15,38%	49,72%	50,28%	-	-
August-01	100,00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,00%	-	44,16%	-	-	-	-	55,84%	-	-	100,00%	-
September-01	100,00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,00%	61,41%	7,60%	-	-	28,88%	-	2,11%	59,79%	40,21%	-	-
October-01	100,00%	-	-	-	100,00%	-	-	-	57,37%	27,40%	13,38%	-	-	-	1,85%	78,95%	21,05%	-	-
November-01	96,09%	-	3,91%	-	-	-	-	-	16,76%	-	-	-	42,46%	-	40,78%	-	-	100,00%	-
December-01	92,22%	-	7,78%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,52%	-	32,48%	57,07%	42,93%	-	-

Source: National Treasury and Central Bank

V - AVERAGE TERM OF MATURITY - SECURITIES PLACED IN PUBLIC OFFERINGS

Month	LTN	LFT	NBCE/NTN-D	NTN-C	<i>In months</i>
					Total
December-99	4,12	12,13	21,25	43,45	11,73
December-00	9,73	48,81	24,40	47,50	28,91
January-01	13,79	53,81	26,25	107,20	41,70
February-01	12,41	61,13	44,13	115,38	45,46
March-01	9,00	60,37	17,82	69,15	21,22
April-01	-	59,97	17,80	118,33	47,34
May-01	4,86	60,34	9,57	117,92	43,80
June-01	4,71	61,4	13,83	64,58	32,37
July-01	4,20	62,95	17,14	62,64	50,36
August-01	4,80	63,75	30,98	116,41	41,03
September-01	7,00	63,61	14,71	57,44	19,90
October-01	6,15	27,94	10,77	48,67	12,18
November-01	6,21	-	34,11	118,37	20,20
December-01	6,60	-	35,30	53,32	18,29

Source: National Treasury and Central Bank

VI – AUCTIONS - ISSUES

Terms	02/Jan	09/Jan	16/Jan	23/Jan	30/Jan	06/Fev	13/Fev	20/Fev	01/Mar	06/Mar	13/Mar
3-MONTH LTN											
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-MONTH LTN											
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	2.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.000	1.000	-	1.000
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	2.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.000	1.000	-	1.000
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	1.856	-	-	-	-	-	-	924	927	-	931
Average yield (annual)	16,16%	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,79%	15,84%	-	15,98%
Maximum yield (annual)	16,18%	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,80%	15,86%	-	15,99%
Term to Maturity (days)	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	187	-	175
12-MONTH LTN											
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	2.000	1.500	1.000	1.000	3.000	1.500	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	2.000	1.500	1.000	1.000	3.000	1.500	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	1.711	1.293	854	860	2.595	1.297	885	867	869	852	-
Average yield (annual)	16,68%	16,20%	16,23%	15,77%	15,45%	15,86%	15,76%	16,25%	16,36%	16,25%	-
Maximum yield (annual)	16,72%	16,21%	16,24%	15,78%	15,49%	15,87%	15,78%	16,27%	16,38%	16,26%	-
Term to Maturity (days)	371	364	385	378	371	364	357	350	341	392	-
18-MONTH LTN											
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	1.000	1.000	1.000	2.000	1.000	1.000	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	1.000	1.000	1.000	2.000	1.000	865	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	800	803	810	1.631	813	706	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	-	16,47%	16,40%	15,92%	15,61%	16,11%	16,07%	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	-	16,48%	16,42%	15,95%	15,62%	16,16%	16,15%	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	-	539	532	525	518	511	504	-	-	-	-
24-MONTH LTN											
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	1.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	1.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	-	724	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	-	-	-	16,04%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	-	16,06%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	-	797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LFT											
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	1.000	1.000	-	-	1.000	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	1.000	1.000	-	-	1.000	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	2.150	2.150	2.164	2.169	1.086	1.093	-	-	1.102	-	-
Average yield (annual)	0,10%	0,10%	0,09%	0,08%	0,05%	0,04%	-	-	0,03%	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	0,11%	0,10%	0,09%	0,08%	0,05%	0,04%	-	-	0,04%	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	48	48	48	60	60	60	-	-	60	-	-

Source: National Treasury and Central Bank

AUCTIONS - ISSUES

Terms	03/Abr	10/Abr	17/Abr	24/Abr	30/Abr	08/Mai	15/Mai	22/Mai	29/Mai	05/Jun	12/Jun	19/Jun	26/Jun
3-MONTH LTN													
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-MONTH LTN													
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	500	500	1.000	1.000	1.000	2.000	2.000	2.500
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	500	500	1.000	1.000	1.000	2.000	2.000	2.500
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	-	-	-	463	463	935	921	926	1.863	1.853	2.334
Average yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	20,39%	21,65%	20,13%	20,57%	19,97%	19,34%	22,02%	20,70%
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	20,41%	21,68%	20,16%	20,59%	19,99%	19,37%	22,14%	20,79%
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	-	-	-	147	140	133	161	154	147	140	133
12-MONTH LTN													
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-MONTH LTN													
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24-MONTH LTN													
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LFT													
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	3.000	1.500	1.000	1.000	3.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	3.000	3.500	3.000	4.000	3.500
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	3.000	1.500	1.000	1.000	1.909	2.500	2.500	2.500	3.000	3.500	3.000	4.000	3.500
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	3.350	1.683	1.122	2.379	2.151	2.823	2.824	2.829	3.407	3.988	3.429	4.573	4.004
Average yield (annual)	0,02%	0,04%	0,05%	0,05%	0,07%	0,09%	0,14%	0,16%	0,16%	0,15%	0,15%	0,14%	0,18%
Maximum yield (annual)	0,05%	0,05%	0,05%	0,06%	0,08%	0,15%	0,18%	0,19%	0,17%	0,16%	0,15%	0,16%	0,19%
Term to Maturity (days)	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60

Source: National Treasury and Central Bank

AUCTIONS - ISSUES

Terms	03/Jul	10/Jul	17/Jul	24/Jul	31/Jul	07/Ago	14/Ago	21/Ago	28/Ago	04/Set	11/Set	18/Set	25/Set
3-MONTH LTN													
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-MONTH LTN													
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	1.500	-	-	-	-	500	1.500	1.500	1.000	1.500			
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	1.500	-	-	-	-	500	1.500	1.500	1.000	1.500			
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	1.401	-	-	-	-	459	1.379	1.386	931	1.337			
Average yield (annual)	21,88%	-	-	-	-	23,35%	23,95%	23,51%	22,60%	22,86%			
Maximum yield (annual)	21,99%	-	-	-	-	23,35%	24,06%	23,57%	22,61%	22,90%			
Term to Maturity (days)	126	-	-	-	-	154	147	140	133	210			
12-MONTH LTN													
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-MONTH LTN													
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24-MONTH LTN													
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LFT													
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	3.500	4.500	3.000	3.500	3.000	2.000	2.000	1.000	-	1.000	-	1.000	500
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	3.500	4.500	3.000	3.500	3.000	1.550	1.321	1.000	-	1.000	-	1.000	500
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	4.020	5.174	3.463	4.060	3.475	1.798	1.536	1.166	-	1.177	-	1.185	594
Average yield (annual)	0,23%	0,29%	0,31%	0,30%	0,32%	0,36%	0,38%	0,40%	-	0,34%	-	0,33%	0,35%
Maximum yield (annual)	0,29%	0,36%	0,36%	0,34%	0,37%	0,38%	0,42%	0,42%	-	0,36%	-	0,36%	0,35%
Term to Maturity (days)	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	-	60	-	60	60

Source: National Treasury and Central Bank

AUCTIONS - ISSUES

Terms	02/Out	09/Out	16/Out	23/Out	30/Out	06/Nov	13/Nov	20/Nov	27/Nov	04/Dez	11/Dez	18/Dez
3-MONTH LTN												
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-MONTH LTN												
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	1.500	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	2.500	2.000	1.500	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	1.500	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	2.500	2.000	1.500	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	1.350	904	894	900	903	2.281	1.838	1.385	1.820	1.823	1.835	1.841
Average yield (annual)	24,28%	24,19%	23,71%	23,04%	23,18%	21,40%	20,42%	20,02%	20,41%	20,89%	20,18%	20,35%
Maximum yield (annual)	24,31%	24,24%	23,80%	23,10%	23,23%	21,43%	20,45%	20,05%	20,48%	20,93%	20,22%	20,37%
Term to Maturity (days)	182	175	196	189	182	175	168	161	189	182	175	168
12-MONTH LTN												
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-MONTH LTN												
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	232
Average yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,87%	22,23%
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,92%	22,40%
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	476	469
24-MONTH LTN												
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LFT												
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	1.500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	1.036	391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	1.253	473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	0,16%	0,24%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	0,24%	0,30%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: National Treasury and Central Bank

AUCTIONS - ISSUES

Term	31/Ago	03/Set	04/Set	12/Set	13/Set	21/Set	28/Set	03/Out	03/Out	04/Out	04/Out	08/Out	08/Out	10/Out	11/Out
6-MONTH NTN-D															
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	650	-	500	-	-	-	1.000	500	1.000	1.000	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	650	-	500	-	-	-	1.000	500	1.000	1.000	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	-	-	1.068	-	800	-	-	-	1.528	827	1.644	1.641	-
Average yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	5,81%	-	6,39%	-	-	-	7,03%	7,34%	8,32%	8,04%	-
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	5,98%	-	6,75%	-	-	-	7,44%	7,59%	8,68%	8,30%	-
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	-	-	233	-	219	-	-	-	215	253	253	251	-
12-MONTH NTN-D															
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	1.300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	1.300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	1.972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	-	-	5,54%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	5,60%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-MONTH NTN-D															
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	386	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.292	616	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,84%	11,77%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,90%	11,99%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	580	580	-	-	-	-	-	-
24-MONTH NTN-D															
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.000	-	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,83%	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,00%	-	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	957	-	-	-	-	-
36-MONTH NTN-D															
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	1.000	1.000	500	1.100	500	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	1.000	1.000	500	1.100	438	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	1.531	1.531	775	1.709	682	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	10,87%	10,87%	10,38%	11,50%	11,95%	12,49%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	10,87%	10,87%	10,38%	11,50%	13,00%	13,88%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	1.133	1.133	1.133	1.185	1.185	1.177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60-MONTH NTN-D															
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
84-MONTH NTN-D															
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: National Treasury and Central Bank

AUCTIONS - ISSUES

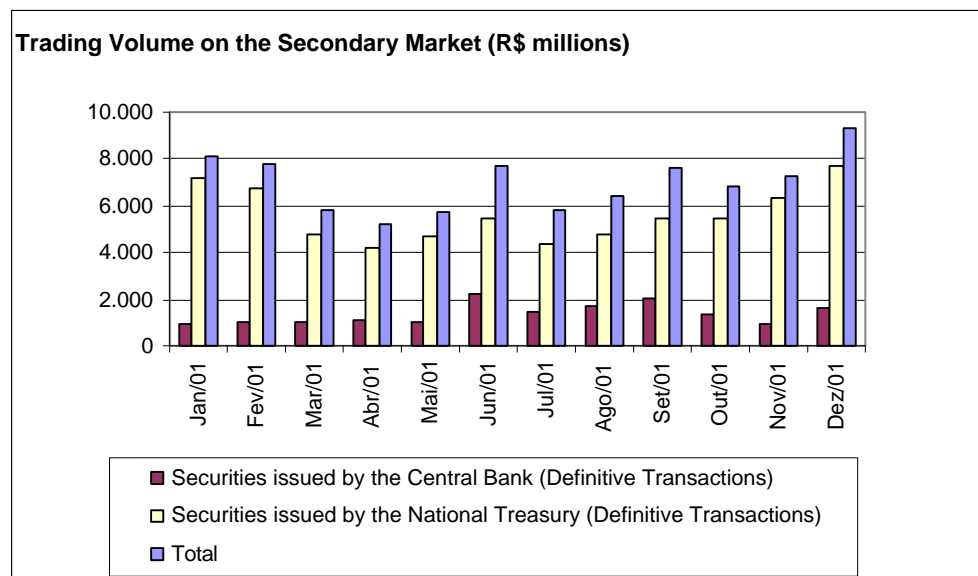
Term	15/Out	25/Out	26/Out	09/Nov	12/Nov	13/Nov	13/Nov	19/Nov	28/Nov	29/Nov	10/Dez	14/Dez
6-MONTH NTN-D												
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	1.000	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	1.000	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	1.637	-	-	-	916	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	-	7,27%	-	-	-	4,86%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	-	7,49%	-	-	-	4,91%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	-	236	-	-	-	215	-	-	-	-	-	-
12-MONTH NTN-D												
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	2.500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	2.500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	3.983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	8,51%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	8,93%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-MONTH NTN-D												
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24-MONTH NTN-D												
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36-MONTH NTN-D												
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	500	350	750	350	200	500	1.100
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	-	-	-	500	350	750	350	200	500	506
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	-	-	-	725	508	1.084	517	296	702	707
Average yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	10,84%	10,64%	10,80%	11,48%	11,42%	11,10%	11,60%
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	10,84%	10,64%	10,80%	11,48%	11,42%	11,10%	12,80%
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	-	-	-	1.090	1.090	1.084	1.108	1.108	1.134	1.127
60-MONTH NTN-D												
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	400	400	550	-	-	350	200	-	300	400
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	259	400	134	-	-	350	200	-	300	301
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	347	558	188	-	-	492	276	-	398	398
Average yield (annual)	-	-	14,20%	12,75%	12,75%	-	-	12,40%	12,69%	-	12,45%	12,70%
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	16,00%	12,75%	15,00%	-	-	12,40%	12,69%	-	12,45%	12,97%
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	1.784	1.769	1.769	-	-	1.763	1.752	-	1.742	1.735
84-MONTH NTN-D												
Size of Offering (1,000 securities)	-	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volume Placed (1,000 securities)	-	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Raised (R\$ millions)	-	-	639	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average yield (annual)	-	-	14,43%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum yield (annual)	-	-	14,43%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term to Maturity (days)	-	-	2.449	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: National Treasury and Central Bank

VII - TRADING VOLUME ON THE SECONDARY MARKET

			<i>R\$ million</i>
	Securities issued by the Central Bank (Definitive Transactions)	Securities issued by the National Treasury (Definitive Transactions)	Total
Jan/01	902	7.188	8.091
Fev/01	1.062	6.748	7.811
Mar/01	1.037	4.817	5.854
Abr/01	1.073	4.169	5.243
Mai/01	1.016	4.698	5.713
Jun/01	2.232	5.462	7.694
Jul/01	1.436	4.377	5.813
Ago/01	1.673	4.762	6.435
Set/01	2.091	5.481	7.572
Out/01	1.339	5.473	6.812
Nov/01	955	6.346	7.301
Dez/01	1.609	7.711	9.320

Source: National Treasury and Central Bank



VIII – NATIONAL TREASURY'S EXTERNAL DEBT

	<i>R\$ million</i>						
	Dec/2000	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
I. SECURITIES DEBT	105.519,3	109.393,3	113.217,2	118.261,8	121.236,8	133.682,3	124.119,7
I.1. RESTRUCTURED DEBT	51.776,8	50.562,2	52.374,7	50.674,6	50.355,9	54.396,4	46.781,6
Brazil Investment Bond (BIB)	98,0	793,6	823,4	836,8	845,7	913,6	892,3
Interest Due and Unpaid (IDU)	1.615,7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Par Bond (PB)	5.820,2	5.866,9	5.999,2	4.866,6	4.918,7	5.313,3	4.943,0
Discount Bond (DB)	6.700,0	6.753,8	7.007,7	4.899,6	4.952,0	5.349,4	5.147,3
Front-Loaded Interest Reduction Bond (FLIRB)	1.247,6	1.257,6	1.304,9	1.379,2	1.393,9	1.505,7	1.427,8
Front-Loaded Interest Reduction Bond with Capitalization (C-Bond)	13.428,9	13.536,7	14.045,6	14.280,3	14.432,9	15.591,0	15.227,0
Debt Conversion Bond (DCB)	12.469,5	12.568,0	13.040,5	13.680,7	13.826,9	14.936,4	9.309,7
New Money Bond (NMB)	3.508,5	3.536,7	3.669,6	3.878,5	3.689,3	3.985,4	3.876,0
Eligible Interest (EI)	6.199,1	6.248,9	6.483,8	6.852,8	6.296,4	6.801,6	5.958,4
I.2. FINANCING BONDS	53.742,5	58.831,1	60.842,5	67.587,2	70.880,9	79.285,8	77.338,1
Deutch Mark Bond (DM Bond)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samurai Bond	511,5	507,0	522,0	-	-	-	-
Bônus Caravella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bônus Eurosterling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Bond	1.466,6	1.478,3	1.533,9	1.621,2	1.638,5	1.770,0	1.728,7
Deutsche Mark Bond 2007	939,7	940,7	965,1	976,3	990,6	1.021,0	1.001,8
Parallel Franc Bond	280,2	280,5	287,8	291,1	295,4	304,4	298,7
Parallel Florin Bond	333,6	334,0	342,6	346,6	351,7	362,5	355,6
Parallel Shilling Bond	267,1	267,4	274,4	277,5	281,6	290,3	284,8
Global Bond 2027	6.843,9	6.898,9	7.158,2	7.565,6	7.646,5	260,0	8.067,2
Euroaira Bond	711,9	712,6	731,1	739,6	750,4	773,5	758,9
Eurosterling Bond 2007	438,7	433,1	443,6	463,5	469,8	502,7	490,0
Eurobond 2003	920,9	921,9	945,8	956,8	970,8	1.000,7	981,8
Global Bond 2008	704,8	705,5	723,8	732,2	743,0	765,8	751,3
Deutsche Mark Bond 2008	2.444,3	2.463,9	2.556,5	2.702,0	2.730,9	2.950,0	2.881,1
Global Bond 2004	5.866,2	5.913,3	6.135,6	6.484,8	6.554,1	7.080,0	6.914,7
Eurobond 2002	1.473,4	1.475,0	1.513,2	1.530,8	1.553,3	1.601,1	1.570,9
Eurobond 2004	920,9	921,9	945,8	956,8	970,8	1.000,7	981,8
Global Bond 2009	3.910,8	3.942,2	4.090,4	4.323,2	4.369,4	4.720,0	4.609,8
Eurobond 2006	1.289,2	1.290,6	1.324,1	1.339,5	1.359,1	1.400,9	1.374,5
Eurobond 2001	1.105,0	1.106,2	1.134,9	1.148,1	1.165,0	1.200,8	1.178,2

Obs.: Data subject to revision.

Source: National Treasury and Central Bank

VIII – NATIONAL TREASURY'S EXTERNAL DEBT

	<i>R\$ million</i>					
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec/2001
I. SECURITIES DEBT	130.704,7	142.495,9	148.999,9	149.586,4	135.980,2	124.482,9
I.1. RESTRUCTURED DEBT	48.602,1	51.008,9	53.314,3	53.067,8	49.570,6	45.487,3
Brazil Investment Bond (BIB)	941,2	987,8	992,7	1.006,0	939,7	862,3
Interest Due and Unpaid (IDU)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Par Bond (PB)	5.214,1	5.472,3	5.685,2	5.761,4	5.381,8	4.938,4
Discount Bond (DB)	5.429,6	5.698,5	5.965,6	6.045,5	5.647,1	5.182,0
Front-Loaded Interest Reduction Bond (FLIRB)	1.506,1	1.580,7	1.654,8	1.676,9	1.566,4	1.437,4
Front-Loaded Interest Reduction Bond with Capitalization (C-Bond)	16.062,1	16.857,5	17.647,6	17.884,1	16.705,5	15.329,4
Debt Conversion Bond (DCB)	9.285,4	9.745,2	10.201,4	10.338,1	9.656,8	8.861,4
New Money Bond (NMB)	4.088,5	4.291,0	4.492,1	4.267,8	3.986,6	3.658,2
Eligible Interest (EI)	6.075,1	6.376,0	6.674,8	6.087,8	5.686,7	5.218,2
I.2. FINANCING BONDS	82.102,6	91.487,0	95.685,6	96.518,6	86.409,5	78.995,6
Deutch Mark Bond (DM Bond)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samurai Bond	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bônus Caravella	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bônus Eurosterling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Bond	1.823,5	1.913,8	2.003,5	2.030,3	-	-
Deutsche Mark Bond 2007	1.088,2	1.189,1	1.242,8	1.245,8	1.137,7	1.052,9
Parallel Franc Bond	324,5	354,6	370,6	371,4	339,2	313,9
Parallel Florin Bond	386,3	422,1	441,2	442,3	403,9	373,8
Parallel Shilling Bond	309,3	338,0	353,3	354,1	323,4	299,3
Global Bond 2027	8.509,6	8.931,0	9.349,6	9.474,9	8.850,5	8.121,4
Euroaira Bond	824,2	900,8	941,4	943,7	861,8	797,6
Eurosterling Bond 2007	520,7	557,6	591,3	591,9	537,1	506,1
Eurobond 2003	1.066,4	1.170,4	1.217,9	1.220,8	1.115,0	1.031,8
Global Bond 2008	816,1	891,8	932,1	934,3	853,3	789,7
Deutsche Mark Bond 2008	3.039,1	3.189,6	3.339,1	3.383,9	3.160,9	2.900,5
Global Bond 2004	7.293,9	7.655,1	8.013,9	8.121,3	7.586,1	6.961,2
Eurobond 2002	1.706,3	1.864,5	1.948,7	1.953,3	1.783,9	1.650,9
Eurobond 2004	1.066,4	1.165,3	1.217,9	1.220,8	1.115,0	1.031,8
Global Bond 2009	4.862,6	5.103,4	5.342,6	5.414,2	5.057,4	4.640,8
Eurobond 2006	1.493,0	1.631,4	1.705,1	1.709,2	1.560,9	1.444,5
Eurobond 2001	1.279,7	1.398,4	1.461,5	1.465,0	-	-

Obs.: Data subject to revision.

Source: National Treasury and Central Bank

VIII – NATIONAL TREASURY'S EXTERNAL DEBT

	<i>R\$ million</i>						
	Dec/2000	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
I.2. FINANCING BONDS	53.742,5	58.831,1	60.842,5	67.587,2	70.880,9	79.285,8	77.338,1
Global Bond 2020	1.955,4	1.971,1	2.045,2	2.161,6	2.184,7	2.360,0	2.304,9
Eurobond 2010	1.381,3	1.382,8	1.418,6	1.435,2	1.456,2	1.501,0	1.472,7
Global Bond 2030	3.128,6	3.153,8	3.272,3	3.458,6	3.495,5	3.776,0	3.687,8
Samurai Bond 2003	1.023,0	1.014,0	1.044,0	1.046,5	1.059,3	1.186,6	1.106,9
Eurobond 2005	1.381,3	1.382,8	1.418,6	1.435,2	1.456,2	2.501,7	2.454,5
Global Bond 2007	1.955,4	1.971,1	2.045,2	2.161,6	3.277,1	3.540,0	3.457,4
Global Bond 2040	10.084,6	10.165,6	10.547,7	11.148,0	11.267,2	12.171,3	11.887,1
Eurobond 2007	1.381,3	1.382,8	1.418,6	1.435,2	1.456,2	1.501,0	1.472,7
Samurai Bond 2006	1.023,0	1.014,0	1.044,0	1.046,5	1.059,3	1.186,5	1.106,9
Global Bond 2006	-	2.956,7	3.067,8	3.242,4	3.277,1	3.540,0	3.457,4
Eurobond 2011	-	1.843,7	1.891,5	1.913,5	1.941,6	2.001,3	1.963,6
Global Bond 2024	-	-	-	4.647,4	4.697,1	5.074,0	4.955,5
Samurai Bond 2007	-	-	-	-	1.412,4	1.582,0	1.475,9
Global Bond 2005	-	-	-	-	-	2.360,0	2.304,9
II. SECURITIES DEPOSITED AS COLLATERAL	-4.674,9	-4.686,8	-4.953,6	-5.140,5	-3.416,7	-3.795,4	-3.716,3
III. CONTRACTUAL DEBT	37.274,7	38.482,2	39.811,3	41.284,3	41.695,1	44.865,0	45.428,7
IV. AVAILABLES FROM DECENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	-938,2	-911,4	-926,9	-988,0	-986,2	-1.002,3	-987,2
V. TOTAL (I+II+III+IV)	137.180,9	142.277,3	147.147,9	153.417,7	158.528,9	173.749,6	164.844,9
TOTAL FOREIGN DEBT/GDP	0,13	0,13	0,13	0,14	0,14	0,15	0,14

Obs.: Data subject to revision.

Source: National Treasury and Central Bank

VIII – NATIONAL TREASURY'S EXTERNAL DEBT

	<i>R\$ million</i>					
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec/2001
I.2. FINANCING BONDS	82.102,6	91.487,0	95.685,6	96.518,6	86.409,5	78.995,6
Global Bond 2020	2.431,3	2.551,7	2.671,3	2.707,1	2.528,7	2.320,4
Eurobond 2010	1.599,6	1.748,0	1.826,9	1.831,3	1.672,4	1.547,7
Global Bond 2030	3.890,1	4.082,7	4.274,1	4.331,4	4.045,9	3.712,6
Samurai Bond 2003	1.164,6	5.574,7	5.803,3	5.743,7	5.326,0	4.595,7
Eurobond 2005	2.666,0	2.913,3	3.044,8	3.052,1	2.787,4	2.579,5
Global Bond 2007	3.647,0	3.833,9	4.007,0	4.060,7	3.793,1	3.480,6
Global Bond 2040	12.539,0	13.159,9	13.776,7	13.961,4	13.041,3	11.967,0
Eurobond 2007	1.599,6	1.748,0	1.826,9	1.831,3	1.672,4	1.547,7
Samurai Bond 2006	1.164,6	1.286,5	1.339,2	1.325,5	1.229,1	1.060,5
Global Bond 2006	3.647,0	3.827,6	4.007,0	4.060,7	3.793,1	3.480,6
Eurobond 2011	2.132,8	2.330,6	2.435,8	2.441,7	2.229,9	2.063,6
Global Bond 2024	5.227,3	5.486,2	5.743,3	5.820,3	5.436,7	4.988,9
Samurai Bond 2007	1.552,8	1.715,3	1.785,6	1.767,3	1.638,8	1.414,1
Global Bond 2005	2.431,3	2.551,7	2.671,3	2.707,1	2.528,7	2.320,4
II. SECURITIES DEPOSITED AS COLLATERAL	-4.101,3	-4.305,2	-4.456,8	-4.858,2	-4.209,9	-3.768,8
III. CONTRACTUAL DEBT	48.268,8	51.287,7	53.655,2	53.964,9	50.177,7	44.900,8
IV. AVAILABLES FROM DECENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	-1.064,8	-1.065,0	-1.162,0	-1.140,3	-1.119,7	-983,7
V. TOTAL (I+II+III+IV)	173.807,4	188.413,4	197.036,3	197.552,8	180.828,4	164.631,2
TOTAL FOREIGN DEBT/GDP	0,15	0,16	0,17	0,17	0,15	0,14

Obs.: Data subject to revision.

Source: National Treasury and Central Bank

IX – PRIMARY ACCOUNTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

	R\$ million												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec/2001	Total
I. TOTAL REVENUE	22.692,7	18.478,0	21.645,2	24.671,8	23.407,9	20.937,7	21.973,1	22.579,2	21.205,8	23.496,3	22.309,3	28.868,6	272.265,5
I.1. Treasury Revenue	18.073,2	13.698,3	16.997,8	19.889,4	18.489,5	15.895,3	16.989,3	17.527,0	16.294,3	18.423,9	17.223,1	20.272,6	209.773,6
I.1.1 Gross Revenue	18.440,0	14.040,5	17.277,6	20.079,7	18.607,3	16.866,2	18.065,1	18.658,8	16.699,2	19.042,8	17.718,9	20.604,5	216.100,7
- Taxes	8.718,7	6.378,4	7.607,4	8.454,6	7.956,2	7.810,6	8.436,4	8.192,8	7.673,3	8.903,3	7.686,5	9.522,6	97.340,8
- Contributions	8.069,5	6.514,6	7.116,4	7.660,5	7.614,2	7.577,3	7.881,4	7.922,3	7.510,6	8.349,9	8.105,9	8.423,6	92.746,3
- Others	1.651,9	1.147,6	2.553,8	3.964,6	3.036,9	1.478,3	1.747,3	2.543,7	1.515,3	1.789,5	1.926,5	2.658,3	26.013,7
I.1.2. (-) Tax Deductions	-314,1	-285,8	-250,6	-126,8	-100,7	-971,0	-1.075,8	-1.131,8	-404,9	-618,8	-495,8	-320,4	-6.096,6
I.1.3. (-) Tax Exemptions	-52,8	-56,4	-29,2	-63,5	-17,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-11,5	-230,5
I.2. Social Security Revenue	4.619,6	4.779,7	4.647,4	4.782,3	4.918,4	5.042,4	4.983,8	5.052,2	4.911,5	5.072,3	5.086,2	8.595,9	62.491,9
II. TRANSFERS TO STATES AND MUNICIPALITIES	4.357,6	3.820,3	3.319,4	3.632,5	4.305,2	3.606,1	3.538,5	3.668,3	3.858,7	3.561,5	4.136,9	4.219,6	46.024,8
II.1. Constitutional Transfers	3.541,4	2.909,5	2.562,5	3.008,6	3.363,1	2.968,4	2.680,9	2.817,3	3.028,6	2.903,5	3.009,6	3.622,0	36.415,4
II.2. Complementary Law 87/96	298,7	298,7	298,7	298,5	298,5	298,5	298,5	298,5	298,5	298,5	298,5	298,5	3.582,2
II.3. Others	517,5	612,1	458,3	325,5	643,6	339,3	559,2	552,5	531,7	359,6	828,9	299,2	6.027,2
III. TOTAL NET REVENUE (I-II)	18.335,1	14.657,7	18.325,8	21.039,3	19.102,8	17.331,5	18.434,6	18.910,9	17.347,0	19.934,8	18.172,4	24.648,9	226.240,7
IV. TOTAL EXPENDITURES	15.741,6	14.001,2	14.674,8	14.353,4	15.542,2	15.702,3	17.126,1	16.398,0	15.687,5	17.513,4	17.247,6	29.179,6	203.167,9
IV.1. Payroll and Social Security Benefits	5.953,1	4.913,3	4.782,2	4.863,6	4.752,8	5.304,5	6.261,6	4.787,3	4.806,0	4.785,4	5.223,1	7.761,6	64.194,4
IV.1.1. INSS	310,6	243,0	242,9	236,3	235,2	284,7	351,4	253,9	238,4	223,8	277,5	355,7	3.253,5
IV.1.2. Others	5.642,5	4.670,3	4.539,2	4.627,3	4.517,6	5.019,9	5.910,1	4.533,4	4.567,6	4.561,5	4.945,5	7.405,9	60.940,9
IV.2. Pension Benefits	5.260,0	5.301,8	5.448,1	5.464,8	5.798,1	5.835,7	6.120,6	6.092,5	6.019,1	6.026,7	6.676,9	11.283,8	75.328,1
IV.3. Capital and Current Expenditures	4.528,5	3.786,1	4.444,6	4.025,1	4.991,4	4.562,0	4.743,9	5.518,2	4.862,4	6.701,3	5.347,7	10.134,1	63.645,4
IV.3.1. FAT-related Expenditures	424,2	322,8	604,9	312,2	637,2	312,4	698,6	942,2	563,1	604,9	621,5	571,4	6.615,4
- Abono e Seguro Desemprego	380,7	269,8	473,3	178,9	583,7	280,9	650,8	760,8	483,4	540,7	556,6	475,3	5.634,8
- Remaning FAT Outlays	43,5	53,0	131,6	133,3	53,5	31,5	47,8	181,4	79,7	64,3	64,9	96,1	980,6
IV.3.2. Subsidies and Economic Subventions	200,1	335,6	346,5	205,1	327,9	326,1	101,5	532,1	138,1	1.240,6	91,1	652,6	4.497,5
- Official Credit Operations	100,7	235,5	271,0	118,8	278,2	102,4	87,5	534,1	65,1	1.188,5	5,5	559,2	3.546,5
- Subventions for Regional Funds	99,5	100,1	75,5	86,3	49,8	223,7	14,0	-2,0	72,9	52,1	85,7	93,4	951,0
IV.3.3. Other Maintenance and Capital Expenditures	3.904,2	3.127,8	3.493,2	3.507,7	4.026,2	3.923,5	3.943,8	4.043,8	4.161,3	4.855,8	4.635,0	8.910,2	52.532,5
V. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PRIMARY RESULT (III - IV)	2.593,5	656,5	3.650,9	6.685,8	3.560,5	1.629,2	1.308,5	2.512,9	1.659,5	2.421,3	924,8	-4.530,7	23.072,7
V.1. National Treasury	3.233,9	1.178,6	4.451,6	7.368,3	4.440,2	2.422,5	2.445,2	3.553,2	2.767,1	3.375,7	2.515,4	-1.842,8	35.909,0
V.2. Social Security (RGPS) (1)	-640,5	-522,1	-800,6	-682,4	-879,7	-793,3	-1.136,7	-1.040,3	-1.107,7	-954,4	-1.590,7	-2.687,9	-12.836,2
VI. CENTRAL BANK PRIMARY BALANCE (2)	-30,3	-73,5	-43,3	-76,5	-57,0	-28,0	-33,8	-42,0	-76,8	-50,8	-58,9	-119,9	-690,8
VII. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PRIMARY BALANCE (V + VI)	2.563,2	583,0	3.607,6	6.609,4	3.503,5	1.601,2	1.274,7	2.470,9	1.582,6	2.370,6	865,9	-4.650,6	22.382,0
VIII. STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY	66,4	473,4	273,8	-108,5	508,2	-193,7	-13,3	0,2	369,7	-479,7	-20,1	nd	876,4
IX. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PRIMARY RESULT (3)	2.629,6	1.056,4	3.881,5	6.500,8	4.011,7	1.407,6	1.261,4	2.471,0	1.952,4	1.890,9	845,8	nd	27.908,9
X. NOMINAL INTEREST PAYMENTS (3)	-6.769,1	-6.446,2	-8.201,4	-6.867,5	-10.895,3	-1.432,9	-12.233,9	-11.645,1	-9.396,1	-7.628,0	7.443,3	nd	-74.072,1
XI. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT NOMINAL BALANCE (3)	-4.139,5	-5.389,8	-4.320,0	-366,6	-6.883,7	-25,3	-10.972,5	-9.174,1	-7.443,7	-5.737,2	8.289,1	nd	-46.163,2

Data available on 01/24/2002

Source: National Treasury and Central Bank

(*) Revised data, subject to changes.

(1) Social Contributions Revenues minus Social Security Benefits

(2) Administrative Expenditure Net of Own Revenues

(3) According to the "below-the-line" criterion, including foreign-exchange fluctuations. Source: Central Bank of Brazil

X – NATIONAL TREASURY DOMESTIC SECURITIES

Issue	Public Offering¹ Type of Yield	Issue	Private Offering Type of Yield
LTN	Fixed rate	CFT-A	IGP-DI + fixed coupon
LFT	SELIC	CFT-B	TR + fixed coupon
NTN-C	IGP-M + fixed coupon	CFT-C	SELIC + fixed coupon
NTN-D	FX rate + fixed coupon	CFT-D	US\$ + fixed coupon
NTN-F	Fixed rate	CFT-E	IGP-M + fixed coupon
NTN-H	TR + 6% annually	CFT-F	Fixed rate
CDP	Fixed rate + TR	CFT-G	IPCA + fixed coupon
		CFT-H	TJLP + fixed coupon
		CTN	IGP-M + 12% annually
		LFT-A	SELIC + 0,0245% per month
		LFT-B	SELIC
		NTN-A	several series (1 to 10) ²
		NTN-B	Fixed rate + IPCA
		NTN-I	US\$ + fixed coupon
		NTN-M	US\$ + LIBOR
		NTN-P	TR + 6% annually
		NTN-R2	US\$ + 12% annually

Source: National Treasury

¹ Securities offered at public auctions are designed to raise resources needed to cover budget deficits or to carry out credit transactions backed by receivables or to meet legal requirements. The CDP securities differ from this group as they are exclusively designed to amortize or settle pension liabilities.