

Institute of
International
Finance, Inc.



*The Global Association
of Financial Institutions*

**Investor Relations: An Approach to
Effective Communication and Enhanced Transparency**

Update of Key Borrowing Countries

September 2006

CONTENTS

Section I: Introduction and Overview	1
Section II: Country Innovations	9
Morocco	9
Indonesia	12
Korea	12
Hungary	16
Belize	20
Brazil	21
Dominican Republic	22
Peru	22
Section III: Other Related News	26
Brazil	26
Mexico	26
Peru	27
Colombia	27
Uruguay	27
Joint External Debt Website	27
Appendix A: Investor Relations and Data Transparency Criteria by Priority	28

The cutoff date for data used in this report is August 18, 2006.

ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

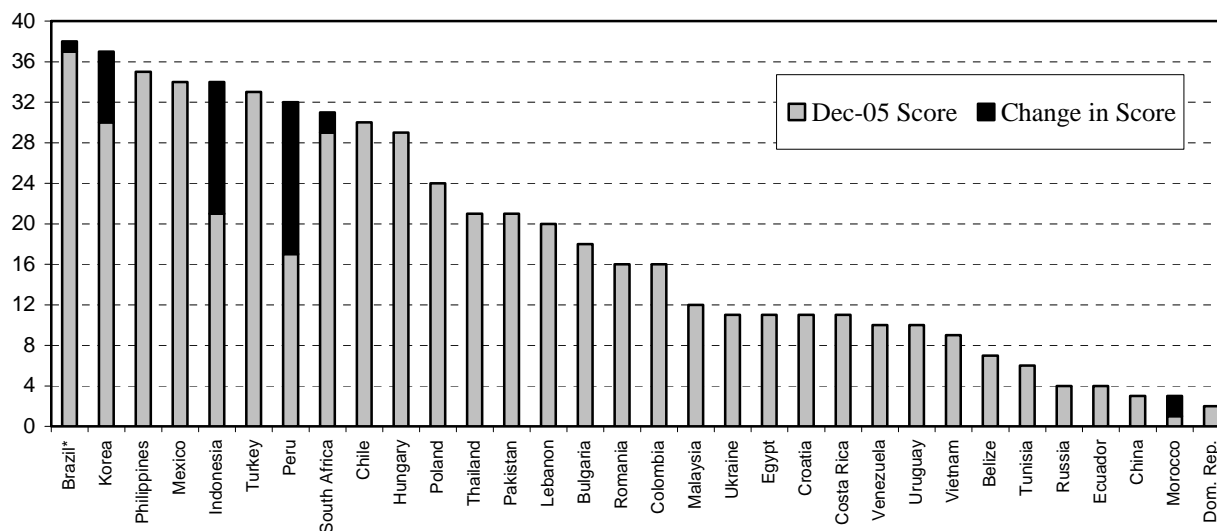
GFSM 1986	<i>Manual of Government Finance Statistics, 1986</i>
GFSM 2001	<i>Government Finance Statistics Manual, 2001</i>
GDDS	General Data Dissemination System
IIF	Institute of International Finance
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IR	investor relations
IRO	investor relations office
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standard

Section I: Introduction and Overview

In December 2005, the IIF released a report *Investor Relations: An Approach to Effective Communication and Enhanced Transparency* that provides detailed analysis of investor relations and data transparency practices by the 30 most active emerging market borrowing countries. The report is provided in its entirety on the CD-ROM included with this update. The report aims to help authorities identify those aspects of their investor relations and data transparency practices that could benefit from strengthening. It offers investors a comprehensive comparative evaluation of communication and data dissemination practices for the countries that were assessed. The IIF's investor relations and data practice assessments support broader initiatives on crisis prevention and crisis resolution, most notably the Principles for Stable Capital Flows and Fair Debt Restructuring in Emerging Markets.

This document is designed to provide an update of the practices analyzed in the December 2005 report. It reviews changes made in the practices of individual countries so far this year and provides a current comparative analysis. In addition, assessments were made on the availability, timeliness, and periodicity of data in key areas related to central government operations, central government debt, and external debt. (See Appendix A, Tables 1 and 2). Two new countries, Belize and Hungary, have been added based on investor interest in these countries. Relevant “news” has also been provided, such as changes in investor relations staff or the creation of a debt management office.

Graph 1: Overall Assessments of Investor Relations and Data Transparency Practices (prioritized with score changes indicated)



*Reflects a combined score of the Gerin office at the Central Bank of Brazil and the IRO at the National Treasury.

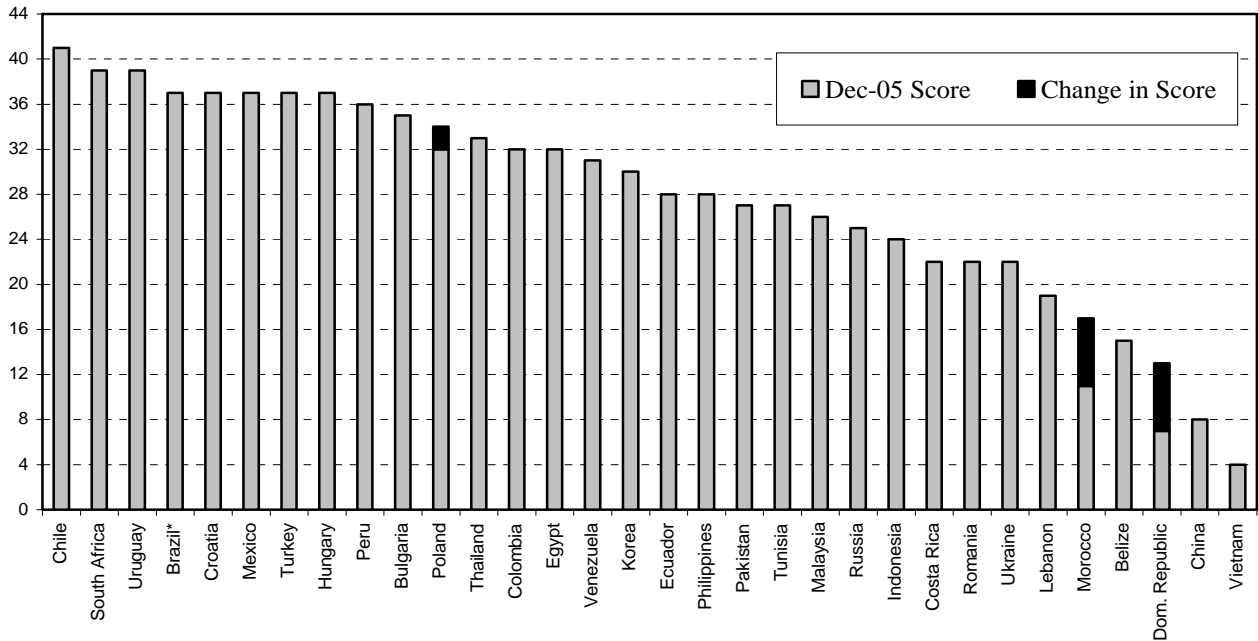
Four countries have made notable remarkable efforts to enhance their investor relation practices. (See Graph 1). Indonesia and Peru launched formal investor relations programs in February and April 2006 respectively. As these investor relations programs evolve, we expect that authorities

and investors will benefit from more effective and regular communication with each other. Furthermore, the investor relations offices in Korea and the Brazilian National Treasury have significantly refined their investor relations practices, making these countries the top 2 performers among the 32 countries assessed. In addition, improvements by the investor relations office in the Brazilian Central Bank makes Brazil the only country that satisfies all the investor relations best practice criteria, both on a prioritized and non-prioritized basis.

From a regional perspective, the most significant improvements in investor relations practices over the past year have occurred in the Asia-Pacific region, namely in Korea and Indonesia. However, with the establishment of the investor relations program in Peru, four Latin American countries now emerge among the top performers in the group of countries assessed.

For the most part, improvements in investor relations practices have been made by well-performing countries and a wide gap still remains between these high performers and the vast majority of countries. With the exception of Morocco, none of the countries scoring 16 or below (out of a total score of 38) on a prioritized basis in the December 2005 report have improved their investor relations practices.¹

Graph 2: Overall Assessment of Data Dissemination Practices (prioritized with score changes indicated)



*Reflects a combined score of the Gerin office at the Central Bank of Brazil and the IRO at the National Treasury.

In general, countries continue to focus primarily on data dissemination, scoring lower with respect to criteria relating to feedback and communication channels, such as active use of investor contact lists, investor conference calls, non-deal roadshows, and investor feedback for use in policy decisions.

¹ Morocco's increase in the investor relations score is consequence of the country's subscription to SDDS in December 2005.

Since December 2005, the Dominican Republic and Morocco have accomplished the most significant improvements in data transparency. (See Graph 2). With the subscription to SDDS, Morocco is now publishing central government operations and external debt statistics according to an advance release calendar prepared by authorities. By subscribing to the GDDS, the Dominican Republic provides data for central government operations and external debt meeting the timeliness and periodicity criteria established by the IIF data standards. However, significant work remains in both countries to bring data practices in line with market standards.

The IIF intends to provide updates to its assessments of investor relations and data practices on a semiannual basis. In addition, particular innovations in terms of investor relations or data transparency practices will be posted to the IIF website in real time. Through the periodic updates of the report, key borrowing countries are being provided a unique opportunity to convey to market participants the efforts they are making to strengthen dialogue with investors relative to other countries. At the same time, investors will be able to assess if the debtor's practices meet their expectations and needs.

Building on the classification of priorities used in the December 2005 report, the IIF is introducing with this report an index to serve as a comprehensive measure of investor relations and data transparency efforts. The index is the summation of the investor relations and data release practices scores on a prioritized basis. (See Table 1).

Table 1: Improvements in Investor Relations and Data Transparency Scores*

COUNTRY	Investor Relations and Data Transparency Index			Investor Relations			Data Transparency		
	(Best Practice = 80)			(Best Practice = 38)			(Best Practice = 42)		
	Dec-05 Score	Aug-06 Score	Score Increase	Dec-05 Score	Aug-06 Score	Score Increase	Dec-05 Score	Aug-06 Score	Score Increase
Belize	n/a	21	n/a	n/a	6	n/a	n/a	15	n/a
Brazil**	74	75	1	37	38	1	37	37	0
Gerin	70	71	1	33	34	1	37	37	0
Treasury IRO	66	73	7	29	36	7	37	37	0
Bulgaria	53	53	0	18	18	0	35	35	0
Chile	71	71	0	30	30	0	41	41	0
China	11	11	0	3	3	0	8	8	0
Colombia	48	48	0	16	16	0	32	32	0
Costa Rica	33	33	0	11	11	0	22	22	0
Croatia	48	48	0	11	11	0	37	37	0
Dom. Republic	9	15	6	2	2	0	7	13	6
Ecuador	32	32	0	4	4	0	28	28	0
Egypt	43	43	0	11	11	0	32	32	0
Hungary	n/a	66	n/a	n/a	29	n/a	n/a	37	n/a
Indonesia	45	58	13	21	34	13	24	24	0
Korea	60	67	7	30	37	7	30	30	0
Lebanon	39	39	0	20	20	0	19	19	0
Malaysia	38	38	0	12	12	0	26	26	0
Mexico	71	71	0	34	34	0	37	37	0
Morocco	12	20	8	1	3	2	11	17	6
Pakistan	48	48	0	21	21	0	27	27	0
Peru	53	68	15	17	32	15	36	36	0
Philippines	63	63	0	35	35	0	28	28	0
Poland	56	58	2	24	24	0	32	34	2***
Romania	38	38	0	16	16	0	22	22	0
Russia	29	29	0	4	4	0	25	25	0
South Africa	68	70	2	29	31	2****	39	39	0
Thailand	54	54	0	21	21	0	33	33	0
Tunisia	33	33	0	6	6	0	27	27	0
Turkey	70	70	0	33	33	0	37	37	0
Ukraine	33	33	0	11	11	0	22	22	0
Uruguay	49	49	0	10	10	0	39	39	0
Venezuela	41	41	0	10	10	0	31	31	0
Vietnam	13	13	0	9	9	0	4	4	0

* A more detailed version of this table featuring countries' scoring in March 2006 is included in the attached CD-ROM.

** Reflects a combined score of investor relations practices as conducted by either the Gerin office at the Central Bank of Brazil or the IRO at the National Treasury. Individual scores for both investor relations offices are also presented.

*** Reflects additional points regarding Poland's efforts to provide amortization schedule for external debt. The schedule is not published in public documents but available upon request from authorities.

**** Reflects additional points based on a change in the criteria. "Presence of formalized investor relations program" has been replaced with "presence of institutionalized investor relations activities" in order to include countries which have institutionalized investor relations activities but not necessarily formal investor relations programs. This change grants points to both Hungary and South Africa.

TABLE 2: OVERALL ASSESSMENTS OF INVESTOR RELATIONS AND DATA TRANSPARENCY PRACTICES (PRIORITIZED)

		Investor Relations Office/Staff		Investor Relations Website			Dissemination of Macroeconomic Data and Policy Information						Investor Relations Contact List	Feedback and Communication Channels						Regular Self-Assessment	
INVESTOR RELATIONS PRACTICES CRITERIA		Presence of institutionalized investor relations activities	Investor relations staff identifiable and reachable through website(s)	Central bank and government agency website(s) available in English	Reciprocal links to Central Bank, Ministry of Finance, and other government agency websites	Investors able to register for website subscription	Country subscribes to SDDS	Effective data transparency of market relevant data	Macro-economic data presented in market-friendly format	Historic policy information available	Forward-looking policy information available	Structural (legal, regulatory) information available	Active investor contact list	Web-based communication with investors	Bilateral meetings with investors	Non-deal roadshow(s)	Investor conference call(s)	Archives of investor presentations and conference call materials available on website(s)	Investor feedback reflected in policy decisions, *per country	Senior policymakers accessible to investors	Regular self-assessment of investor relations activities
COUNTRY	WEIGHT SCORE	2	3	3	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	1
Belize	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil*	38	2	3	3	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	1
Brazil (Banco Central do Brasil Gerin,	34	2	3	3	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	0	3	2	1	0	1	0	3	2	1
Brazil (National Treasury IRO)	36	2	3	3	1	1	1	3	0	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	
Bulgaria	18	0	0	3	1	0	1	3	2	2	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	30	2	0	3	1	1	1	3	0	2	3	0	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	0	0
China	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	16	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	3	2	1	1
Costa Rica	11	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	2	1
Croatia	11	0	0	3	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	11	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	29	2	3	3	0	1	1	3	2	2	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	2	0
Indonesia	34	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1
Korea	37	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1
Lebanon	20	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	0
Malaysia	12	0	0	3	1	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	34	2	3	3	0	1	1	3	2	2	3	0	3	2	1	0	1	3	2	1	1
Morocco	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	21	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	0
Peru	32	2	3	3	1	1	1	3	2	2	0	2	3	2	1	1	0	3	2	0	0
Philippines	35	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	0	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1
Poland	24	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	2	2	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	0
Romania	16	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
Russia	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	31	2	0	3	0	1	1	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	0	3	2	0	0
Thailand	21	0	0	3	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	0
Tunisia	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	33	2	0	3	0	1	1	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	0	3	2	1	1
Ukraine	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
Uruguay	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
Venezuela	10	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0

*Reflects a combined score of the Gerin office at the Banco Central do Brasil and the IRU office at the National Treasury

TABLE 3: ASSESSMENT OF DATA DISSEMINATION PRACTICES (PRIORITIZED)

		Central Government Operations (CGO) **							Central Government Debt (CGD) ***							External Debt****								
ELEMENTS IN DATA PRACTICES		SDDS Subscriber *	CGO Periodicity	CGO Timeliness	Time series availability	Domestic and External financing availability	MGFS 1986 (Cash accounting)	MGFS 2001 or Transition towards MGFS 2001 (accrual accounting)	CGD Timeliness	CGD Debt Periodicity	Time series availability	Domestic and External debt breakdown availability	Contingent Liabilities availability	Term breakdown done by original maturity	Amortization Schedule disseminated at least every 3 months	Amortization Schedule presents contingent liabilities	External Debt Timeliness	External Debt Periodicity	Time series availability	Resident holdings of public debt issued internationally	Non resident holdings of public debt issued domestically	Non resident holdings of private debt issued domestically	Amortization schedule disseminated at least every 6 months	Amortization Schedule presents private and public sector separation
COUNTRY	PRIORITY	SCORE	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	2
Belize	15	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	37	2	1	2	3	1	1	0	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	0	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	2
Bulgaria	35	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	0	2	1	3	1	1	1	0	0
Chile	41	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	0	1	3	2
China	8	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	32	2	1	2	3	1	1	0	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	0	2	1	3	1	1	1	0	0
Costa Rica	22	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	37	2	1	0	3	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	0	2	1	3	0	1	1	3	2
Dominican Republic	13	1	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	28	2	1	2	3	1	1	0	2	1	3	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	1	0	0
Egypt	32	2	1	0	0	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	3	2
Hungary	37	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	0	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	0
Indonesia	24	2	1	2	0	1	1	3	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
Korea	30	2	1	2	3	1	1	0	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
Lebanon	19	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	26	2	1	2	3	1	1	0	2	1	3	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	37	2	1	2	3	1	1	0	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	0	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	2
Morocco	17	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	27	1	1	0	3	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	0
Peru	36	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	0	1	3	0	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	0
Philippines	28	2	1	2	3	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	2	1	3	1	1	1	0	0
Poland	34	2	1	2	3	1	1	0	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	0	2	1	3	1	1	1	0	0
Romania	22	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Russia	25	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	3	0
South Africa	39	2	1	2	0	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	2
Thailand	33	2	1	2	3	1	0	3	2	1	3	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	3	2
Tunisia	27	2	1	2	3	1	1	0	2	1	3	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
Turkey	37	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	0	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	2
Ukraine	22	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	3	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Uruguay	39	2	1	2	3	1	1	0	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	2
Venezuela	31	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	3	1	2	1	3	0	1	2	1	3	1	1	3	0
Vietnam	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Countries subscribing to the IMF Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS).

**** Central Government Operations (CGO).**

Timeliness: 1 month after the end of the reference period

Periodicity: Monthly

MGFS 1986: Identifies countries that use classification of fiscal statistics according to the IMF's *A Manual of Government Finance Statistics, 1986* (MGFS 1986)

MGFS 2001: Identifies if government accounting follows the definition and classification of the IMF's *Government Finance Statistics Manual, 2001* (MGFS 2001).

***** Central Government Debt (CGD).**

Timeliness: 1 quarter after the end of the reference period

Periodicity: Quarterly

Amortization Schedule for CGD.

Preferably, dissemination of government debt service presented at least annually for a period of at least five years from the effective date of the debt data.

It is desirable that the annual data should be supplemented with quarterly data at least for the year immediately ahead.

Timeliness: 1 quarter after the end of the reference period

Periodicity: Quarterly

****** External Debt.**

Timeliness: 1 quarter after the end of the reference period

Periodicity: Quarterly

Amortization Schedule for External Debt.

It is important that data cover both public and private sector debt.

Preferably, amortization payments presented at least annually for a period of at least five years from the effective date of the debt data.

It is desirable that the annual data should be supplemented with quarterly data at least for the year immediately ahead.

Timeliness: 1 quarter after the end of the reference period

Periodicity: Quarterly

TABLE 4: SUMMARY OF INVESTOR RELATIONS BEST PRACTICES

		Investor Relations Office/Staff		Investor Relations Website			Dissemination of Macroeconomic Data and Policy Information						Investor Relations Contact List	Feedback and Communication Channels						Regular Self-Assessment	
INVESTOR RELATIONS PRACTICES CRITERIA		Presence of institutionalized investor relations activities	Investor relations staff identifiable and reachable through website(s)	Central bank and government agency website(s) available in English	Reciprocal links to Central Bank, Ministry of Finance, and other government agency websites	Investors able to register for website subscription	Country subscribes to SDDS	Effective data transparency of market relevant data	Macro-economic data presented in market-friendly format	Historic policy information available	Forward-looking policy information available	Structural (legal, regulatory) information available	Active investor contact list	Web-based communication with investors	Bilateral meetings with investors	Non-deal roadshow(s)	Investor conference call(s)	Archives of investor presentations and conference call materials available on website(s)	Investor feedback reflected in policy decisions, *per country	Senior policymakers accessible to investors	Regular self-assessment of investor relations activities
COUNTRY	SCORE																				
Belize	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil*	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brazil (Banco Central do Brasil Gerin)	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Brazil (National Treasury IRO)	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	9	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	16	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
China	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	10	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Costa Rica	8	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Croatia	6	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	6	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	14	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
Indonesia	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Korea	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lebanon	11	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Malaysia	7	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	17	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Morocco	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	11	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Peru	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Philippines	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poland	12	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Romania	8	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Russia	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	15	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Thailand	11	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Tunisia	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	17	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Uruguay	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Venezuela	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Reflects a combined score of the Gerin office at the Banco Central do Brasil and the IRU office at the National Treasury

TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF DATA DISSEMINATION PRACTICES

		Central Government Operations**							Central Government Debt***							External Debt****								
ELEMENTS IN DATA PRACTICES		SDDS Subscriber*	CGO Periodicity	CGO Timeliness	Time series availability	Domestic and External financing availability	MGFS 1986 (Cash accounting)	MGFS 2001 or Transition towards MGFS 2001 (accrual accounting)	CG Debt Timeliness	CG Debt Periodicity	Time series availability	Domestic and External debt breakdown availability	Contingent Liabilities availability	Term breakdown done by original maturity	Amortization Schedule disseminated at least every 3 months	Amortization Schedule presents contingent liabilities	External Debt Timeliness	External Debt Periodicity	Time series availability	Resident holdings of public debt issued internationally	Non resident holdings of public debt issued domestically	Non resident holdings of private debt issued domestically	Amortization schedule disseminated at least every 6 months	Amortization Schedule presents private and public sector separation
COUNTRY	SCORE																							
Belize	8	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Chile	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
China	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Costa Rica	14	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	20	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Dominican Republic	6	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Egypt	17	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Hungary	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Indonesia	15	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Korea	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Lebanon	11	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Morocco	11	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	15	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Peru	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Philippines	17	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Poland	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Romania	13	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Russia	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
South Africa	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thailand	17	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tunisia	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Turkey	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	15	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Uruguay	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Venezuela	17	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Vietnam	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Countries subscribing to the IMF Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS).

**** Central Government Operations (CGO).**

Timeliness: 1 month after the end of the reference period

Periodicity: Monthly

MGFS 1986: Identifies countries that use classification of fiscal statistics according to the IMF's *A Manual of Government Finance Statistics, 1986* (MGFS 1986)

MGFS 2001: Identifies if government accounting follows the definition and classification of the IMF's *Government Finance Statistics Manual, 2001* (MGFS 2001).

***** Central Government Debt (CGD).**

Timeliness: 1 quarter after the end of the reference period

Periodicity: Quarterly

Amortization Schedule for CGD.

Preferably, dissemination of government debt service presented at least annually for a period of at least five years from the effective date of the debt data.

It is desirable that the annual data should be supplemented with quarterly data at least for the year immediately ahead.

Timeliness: 1 quarter after the end of the reference period

Periodicity: Quarterly

****** External Debt.**

Timeliness: 1 quarter after the end of the reference period

Periodicity: Quarterly

Amortization Schedule for External Debt.

It is important that data cover both public and private sector debt.

Preferably, amortization payments presented at least annually for a period of at least five years from the effective date of the debt data.

It is desirable that the annual data should be supplemented with quarterly data at least for the year immediately ahead.

Timeliness: 1 quarter after the end of the reference period

Periodicity: Quarterly

Section II: Country Innovations

This section presents specific country innovations on a region-by-region basis. It also provides an assessment of two countries which were not included in the December 2005 report but over the past year have become of interest to investors. Investor relations and data scores are provided at the end of each regional subsection.

Africa/Middle East

Morocco Subscribes to SDDS

On December 15, 2005, Morocco became the 62nd subscriber (Moldova and Luxembourg are the 63rd and 64th respectively) to the IMF's SDDS, marking a major step forward in the development of the country's statistical system. Morocco is the third country in the Middle East to subscribe to the SDDS after Tunisia and Egypt.

Morocco has been a frequent issuer of sovereign bonds. Total external debt amounted to just over \$15 billion at end-2005, equivalent to roughly 29 percent of GDP. Subscription to SDDS will provide investors with increased information on which to base macroeconomic assessments. In addition, subscription to SDDS will send a positive signal to investors that transparency is improving.

Currently, Morocco's investor relations practices are comparable to China, Russia, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic. Moroccan authorities will need to implement several changes; including providing more English language content on official websites and deepening communication channels in order to bring practices in line with other countries in the region, such as Egypt.

At the time of the release of the IIF investor relations and data transparency report in December 2005, Morocco satisfied 1 of the 20 investor relations criteria. With the subscription to SDDS, Morocco now meets 3 of the 20 investor relations criteria. In prioritized terms, Morocco gained 2 points, moving from a score of 1 to a score of 3. The SDDS subscription also resulted in an increase in the data transparency score by 6 points in prioritized terms from a score of 11 to a score of 17.

Table 6: Overall Assessments of Investor Relations and Data Transparency Practices						
Investor Relations Criteria	Africa/Middle East					
	Priority	Egypt	Lebanon	Morocco	South Africa	Tunisia
Presence of institutionalized IR activities	2	0	0	0	2	0
IR staff identifiable and reachable through website(s)	3	0	0	0	0	0
Central bank and government agency website(s) available in English	3	3	3	0	3	0
Reciprocal links to central bank, Ministry of Finance, and other government agency websites	1	0	1	0	0	0
Investors able to register for website subscription	1	0	1	0	1	0
Country subscribes to SDDS	1	1	0	1	1	1
Effective data transparency of market relevant data	3	2	1	1	3	2
Macroeconomic data are presented in market-friendly format	2	0	2	0	2	0
Historic policy information available	2	2	2	0	2	0
Forward-looking policy information available	3	0	0	0	3	0
Structural (legal, regulatory) information available	2	2	0	0	2	2
Active investor contact list	3	0	3	0	3	0
Web-based communication with investors	2	0	0	0	2	0
Bilateral meetings with investors	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nondeal roadshow(s)	1	0	1	0	1	0
Investor conference call(s)	1	0	0	0	0	0
Archives of investor presentations and conference call materials available on website(s)	1	0	0	0	0	0
Investor feedback factored into policy decisions	3	0	3	0	3	0
Senior policymakers participation in IR activities	2	0	2	0	2	0
Regular self-assessment of IR activities	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total Prioritized Points	38	11	20	3	31	6

Table 7: Assessment of Data Dissemination Practices							
Elements in Data Practices		Africa/Middle East					
		Priority	Egypt	Lebanon	Morocco	South Africa	Tunisia
Central Government Operations	SDDS subscriber	2	2	1	2	2	2
	CGO periodicity	1	1	1	1	1	1
	CGO timeliness	2	0	2	2	2	2
	Time series availability	3	0	0	0	0	3
	Domestic and external financing ability	1	1	0	1	1	1
	GFSM 1986 (cash accounting)	1	1	1	1	1	1
	GFSM 2001 or transition towards GFSM 2001 (accrual accounting)	3	3	0	0	3	0
Central Government Debt	CG debt timeliness	2	2	2	2	2	2
	CG debt periodicity	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Time series availability	3	3	3	0	3	3
	Domestic and external debt breakdown availability	1	1	1	0	1	1
	Contingent liabilities availability	2	2	0	0	2	2
	Term breakdown done by original maturity	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Amortization schedule disseminated at least every 3 months	3	3	0	3	3	0
	Amortization schedule presents contingent liabilities	2	0	0	0	2	0
External Debt	External debt timeliness	2	2	2	2	2	2
	External debt periodicity	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Time series availability	3	3	3	0	3	3
	Resident holdings of public debt issued internationally	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Nonresident holdings of public debt issued domestically	1	0	0	0	1	1
	Nonresident holdings of private debt issued domestically	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Amortization schedule disseminated at least every 6 months	3	3	0	0	3	0
	Amortization schedule presents private and public sector separation	2	2	0	0	2	0
	Total Prioritized Points	42	32	19	17	39	27

Asia/Pacific

Indonesia Launches Investor Relations Unit (IRU)

The government of Indonesia, in cooperation with the IIF's Sovereign Investor Relations Advisory Service (SIRAS), launched an IRU in February 2006. The IRU is a coordinated effort by relevant government agencies to foster communication with the market.

Since the crisis of 1998, Indonesian authorities have made a concerted effort to bolster market confidence in the face of challenging developments both domestically and globally. Furthermore, Indonesia's decision to exit the IMF program at the end of 2003 and authorities' goal to access international capital markets more regularly have necessitated a deeper and sustained relationship with the investor community.

The IRU has been established to serve as a single point of contact for investors, analysts, and other market participants that are interested in Indonesia. The IRU website can be found at www.bi.go.id/iru. The IRU website contains the core elements of an investor relations website in line with the IIF's best practices and comparable to the top performers in the region including Korea and the Philippines. Indonesian authorities disseminate regular emails providing economic data and policy information, as well as announcements of upcoming events such as investor roadshows and conference calls, to an investor contact list of over 1,000 investors. Investors interested in subscribing to the Indonesia investor contact list may send their contact details in an email to sirasinfo@iif.com.

Indonesian authorities have conducted two conference calls since May 2006 which have provided a new avenue for communication between senior policymakers and investors. The calls are expected to become a regular staple of the investor relations program and take place quarterly in line with best practices. Top performers Brazil, Chile, Mexico, the Philippines and just recently Korea also conduct conference calls with a broad group of investors. Both of Indonesia's conference calls were open to the public and announced via email dissemination to the investor contact list. Going forward, Indonesia could provide audio archives of quarterly conference calls on the web as has been done by Mexico and more recently Korea.

At the time of the release of the IIF investor relations and data transparency report in December 2005, Indonesia satisfied 12 of the 20 investor relations criteria. Currently Indonesia meets 19 of the 20 investor relations criteria by including presence of institutionalized investor relations activities, investor relations staff reachable through website(s), investors able to register for website subscription, forward-looking policy information available, web-based communication with investors, investor conference call(s), and archives of investor presentations and conference call materials available on website(s). Several of these innovations are very recent and we expect them to develop as the investor relations program evolves. In prioritized terms, Indonesia gained 13 points, moving from a score of 21 to a score of 34, equal to that of Mexico. Only Brazil, Korea, and the Philippines score higher than Indonesia in prioritized terms.

Korea Improves Investor Relations Functions

The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MOFE) has actively operated Korea's investor relations program since 2004. Investor relations is a priority for the government and part of its goal to attract foreign investment, as well as part of the broader strategy to become a financial center in Asia.

Like many other top performers with institutionalized investor relations programs such as Mexico and Brazil, Korea uses multiple communication channels to interact with investors. The MOFE “Catch in 24 hours” feature is a communication innovation. The feature allows investors to post questions on the web and receive a posted response within 24 hours. However, response by the MOFE can be selective or delayed.

To further enhance communication with investors, MOFE added conference calls as a new feature to its investor relations program in March 2006. The call was limited to a select group of investors. An audio archive of the call held is available on the MOFE website which can be accessed by a broader investor base. Audio archives of investor conference calls are recommended as a market best practice.

At the time of the release of the IIF investor relations and data transparency report in December 2005, Korea satisfied 16 of the 20 investor relations criteria. Now Korea meets all of the investor relations criteria by including investor relations staff reachable through website(s); reciprocal links to the central bank, Ministry of Finance, and other government agency websites; market-friendly macroeconomic data present; and investor conference calls. In prioritized terms, Korea gained 7 points, moving from a score of 30 to 37 out of a maximum score of 38, with the final point dependent on improvements to data transparency. The inclusion of these new features places Korea as a leader among its regional peers. As the program evolves, we expect the program to become more institutionalized and sophisticated.

Table 8: Overall Assessments of Investor Relations and Data Transparency Practices									
Investor Relations Criteria	Asia/Pacific								
	Priority	China	Indonesia	Korea	Malaysia	Pakistan	Philippines	Thailand	Vietnam
Presence of institutionalized IR activities	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
IR staff identifiable and reachable through website(s)	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	0
Central bank and government agency website(s) available in English	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	0
Reciprocal links to central bank, Ministry of Finance, and other government agency websites	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Investors able to register for website subscription	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Country subscribes to SDDS	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Effective data transparency of market relevant data	3	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	0
Macroeconomic data are presented in market-friendly format	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Historic policy information available	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
Forward-looking policy information available	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	0
Structural (legal, regulatory) information available	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2
Active investor contact list	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	3	3
Web-based communication with investors	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
Bilateral meetings with investors	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nondeal roadshow(s)	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Investor conference call(s)	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Archives of investor presentations and conference call materials available on website(s)	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Investor feedback factored into policy decisions	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	3	3
Senior policymakers participation in IR activities	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	0
Regular self-assessment of IR activities	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total Prioritized Points	38	3	34	37	12	21	35	21	9

Table 9: Assessment of Data Dissemination Practices										
Elements in Data Practices		Asia/Pacific								
		Priority	China	Indonesia	Korea	Malaysia	Pakistan	Philippines	Thailand	Vietnam
Central Government Operations	SDDS subscriber	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1
	CGO periodicity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	CGO timeliness	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	0
	Time series availability	3	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	0
	Domestic and external financing ability	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	GFSM 1986 (cash accounting)	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
	GFSM 2001 or transition towards GFSM 2001 (accrual accounting)	3	3	3	0	0	3	0	3	0
Central Government Debt	CG debt timeliness	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
	CG debt periodicity	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Time series availability	3	0	0	3	3	3	0	3	0
	Domestic and external debt breakdown availability	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Contingent liabilities availability	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
	Term breakdown done by original maturity	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Amortization schedule disseminated at least every 3 months	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
	Amortization schedule presents contingent liabilities	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
External Debt	External debt timeliness	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	External debt periodicity	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Time series availability	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	0
	Resident holdings of public debt issued internationally	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Nonresident holdings of public debt issued domestically	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Nonresident holdings of private debt issued domestically	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Amortization schedule disseminated at least every 6 months	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
	Amortization schedule presents private and public sector separation	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total Prioritized Points	42	8	24	30	26	27	28	33	4	

Central and Eastern Europe

First Assessment of Hungary's Investor Relations and Data Transparency Practices²

Hungary satisfies 14 of the 20 investor relations criteria. In prioritized terms, Hungary scores 29 out of a total of 38 points. Hungary's practices place it as leader in investor relations among its peers in Central and Eastern Europe.

Hungary satisfies 21 of the 23 data practices criteria. In prioritized terms, Hungary scores 37 out of a total of 42 points. Within Central and Eastern Europe, Hungary's data transparency is equal to that of Turkey and Croatia but slightly higher than Poland and Bulgaria.

Investor Relations Practices

The independent Government Debt Management Agency (ÁKK) is responsible for conducting several investor relations functions. However, Hungary differs from most countries in the scope of its investor outreach. While investor-friendly data and information are available to a broad group of investors through official websites and email subscription, ÁKK reaches out only to a select group of investors to provide policy information and seek feedback, and has a more narrow debt management focus, as opposed to a comprehensive macroeconomic focus.

The Ministry of Finance (MoF), National Bank of Hungary (MNB), and ÁKK maintain English websites which appear to be comparable in content to the corresponding Hungarian sites. These websites provide retrospective and forward-looking policy information on monetary policy and government borrowing plans for the upcoming year.

In addition, forward-looking monetary and fiscal policy information is presented in the *Convergence Programme* prepared for the EU and updated annually. Data are provided in investor-friendly Excel format, including tables of multiple time series that are useful for comparison and analysis. The ÁKK website provides links to the MNB and MoF websites; however, reciprocal links between the MNB and MoF websites are not provided.

Investors can find contact information of ÁKK agency staff on the ÁKK website, although their investor relations functions are not identified. The ÁKK website allows investors to register to receive data related to various government debt management operations. Investors can customize the e-newsletter to only receive information on the subject they are most interested in such as auctions, benchmark yields, or government securities prices at end of month. This ability is innovative; however, the ÁKK e-newsletter is only focused on debt management and debt data. Unlike more advanced countries with similar activities, none of the relevant Hungarian websites (i.e. of the MoF, MNB, and ÁKK) allow investors to submit inquiries via a web-based feedback mechanism.

The ÁKK systematically communicates with a select group of investors via conference calls and roadshows organized by investment banks or other Hungarian institutions such as the Budapest Stock Exchange. ÁKK maintains a list of these investors but does not actively disseminate macroeconomic policy information; nor is the list used for the purpose of inviting investors to participate in investor relations activities. Presentations on economic prospects are made to local press twice a year and released on the ÁKK website.

² An assessment of Hungary was not included in the IIF investor relations and data transparency report released in December 2005.

Data Release Practices

Hungary subscribed to SDDS in May 1996. Hungary's dissemination practices meet or exceed the standards prescribed by the IIF and the IMF for the periodicity and timeliness of central government operations, central government debt and external debt. The MoF is responsible for the collection of fiscal statistics and those statistics are released on the MoF and the ÁKK websites. External debt data are compiled by the MNB and released on their website. In addition, the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO) website also provides relevant statistics.

The MoF provides information on the general and central government operations. Hungary currently uses cash accounting for the reporting of monthly data, following the methodology established in Hungary's Budget Law. Annual data disseminated for SDDS purposes comply with *GFSM 1986*. Authorities have made progress toward adopting accrual accounting in fiscal statistics, in connection with the EU requirements for reporting fiscal data. General government operations are published on an annual basis broadly following the definitions of the European System of Accounts 1995 (*ESA95*), consistent with the IMF's *GFSM 2001*. However, differences remain regarding the reporting of fiscal data on a cash basis and accrual-based *ESA95*.³ Authorities are working with the European Commission to address these differences and expect to fully implement *ESA95*.

Data on central government debt are published by ÁKK, and its website is a rich source of government debt statistics. ÁKK provides a detailed breakdown of the stock and the transactions of central government debt, which enables market participants to better project domestic capital market developments. In addition, ÁKK provides annual time series dating from 1990 and monthly data from January 2004 to the present. Detailed data on the stock outstanding of government securities are available from 1998 onwards. An annual amortization calendar of both local and foreign currency debt is available on the ÁKK website with the *Quarterly Report* featuring information of the maturity profile of central government debt for the next 12 months.

The MNB provides timely data on external debt statistics following international standards. The data are complemented by the biannual presentation of the *Report on Financial Stability* which addresses the main vulnerabilities of the economy. A partial amortization schedule is available on the MNB website, presenting Hungary's medium- and long-term external debt by sectors on a quarterly basis (excluding private sector debt).⁴ Transparency could be enhanced by including private sector expected outlays in the amortization schedule as established by international standards.

Overall, Hungary's data dissemination practices are well developed. Authorities complement the availability of the rich data sets with methodological notes, reports on economic activity which enable risk analysis that enhances the understanding of economic policies by market participants. Authorities could improve transparency by publishing an amortization schedule for external debt following international standards and by fully adopting *ESA95*, as recommended by the European Commission.

³ A full explanation of the differences between the cash accounting and accrual accounting fiscal data are included on page 5 of the IIF country report dated December 14, 2005.

⁴ Private sector debt represents one-third of Hungary's external debt stocks.

Table 10: Overall Assessments of Investor Relations and Data Transparency Practices									
Investor Relations Criteria	Central and Eastern Europe								
	Priority	Bulgaria	Croatia	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Russia	Turkey	Ukraine
Presence of institutionalized IR activities	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
IR staff identifiable and reachable through website(s)	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Central bank and government agency website(s) available in English	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	0
Reciprocal links to central bank, Ministry of Finance, and other government agency websites	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investors able to register for website subscription	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Country subscribes to SDDS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Effective data transparency of market relevant data	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	3	1
Macroeconomic data are presented in market-friendly format	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	0
Historic policy information available	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	0
Forward-looking policy information available	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	0
Structural (legal, regulatory) information available	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	2
Active investor contact list	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3
Web-based communication with investors	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Bilateral meetings with investors	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nondeal roadshow(s)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Investor conference call(s)	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Archives of investor presentations and conference call materials available on website(s)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Investor feedback factored into policy decisions	3	0	0	3	3	3	0	3	3
Senior policymakers participation in IR activities	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0
Regular self-assessment of IR activities	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total Prioritized Points	38	18	11	29	24	16	4	33	11

Table 11: Assessment of Data Dissemination Practices										
Elements in Data Practices		Central and Eastern Europe								
		Priority	Bulgaria	Croatia	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Russia	Turkey	Ukraine
Central Government Operations	SDDS subscriber	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	CGO periodicity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	CGO timeliness	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Time series availability	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0
	Domestic and external financing ability	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
	GFSM 1986 (cash accounting)	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
	GFSM 2001 or transition towards GFSM 2001 (accrual accounting)	3	3	3	3	0	0	3	0	0
Central Government Debt	CG debt timeliness	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	CG debt periodicity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Time series availability	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3
	Domestic and external debt breakdown availability	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Contingent liabilities availability	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2
	Term breakdown done by original maturity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Amortization schedule disseminated at least every 3 months	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	3	0
Amortization schedule presents contingent liabilities	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
External Debt	External debt timeliness	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	External debt periodicity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Time series availability	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	3	0
	Resident holdings of public debt issued internationally	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
	Nonresident holdings of public debt issued domestically	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
	Nonresident holdings of private debt issued domestically	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
	Amortization schedule disseminated at least every 6 months	3	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	0
	Amortization schedule presents private and public sector separation	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0
Total Prioritized Points		42	35	37	37	34	22	25	37	22

Latin America

First Assessment of Belize's Investor Relations and Data Transparency Practices⁵

Belize satisfies 4 of the 20 investor relations criteria. In prioritized terms, Belize scores 7 out of a total of 38 points. Of the countries assessed in the report, Belize's investor relations practices are comparable to those of Tunisia.

Belize satisfies 8 of the 23 data practices criteria. In prioritized terms, Belize scores 15 out of a total of 42 points which puts its score similar to the Dominican Republic.

Investor Relations Practices

Belize does not have a formal investor relations program.⁶ Data and information relevant to investors are provided on the websites of the Government of Belize (GoB), the Central Bank of Belize (CBB), and the Central Statistics Office (CSO).⁷ Legal and regulatory information is available on the website of Print Belize Limited (PBL).

While a subscription-based email notification system is in place at the GoB, additional work is needed to bring Belize's investor relations efforts in line with market best practices. Data that are currently published in PDF format should be provided in investor-friendly Excel files. Belizean authorities currently communicate with investors through bilateral meetings. A more developed investor relations program, including email dissemination through a contact list, conference calls, and investor road shows, would lay the grounds for authorities to more effectively reach out to investors.

Data Release Practices

Belizean authorities have initiated efforts to enhance transparency in data dissemination; nonetheless there is room for improvement in its dissemination of statistics. As of August 2006, Belize has not yet subscribed to the IMF's SDDS; however, authorities are currently working with the IMF towards subscription to GDDS. Relevant information for investors is identified in the GoB and the CBB websites. These agencies collect and disseminate fiscal and external debt statistics. Areas of improvement include the dissemination of macroeconomic statistics according to a pre-established advance release calendar and regular publication of economic bulletins.

The GoB releases the results of government operations in the *Monthly Report on Fiscal Operations*, which is also published on the CBB website. The report features information of the GoB revenues and expenditures and overall performance; however, no information regarding financing is provided. In addition, the CBB also releases the *Monthly Economic Report* featuring information of the fiscal operations of the central government. Both publications make information available on a monthly basis with timeliness of more than three months after the end of the reference period. Internationally accepted standards require the publication of monthly statistics with timeliness of one month after the end of the reference period. Neither website provides time series of government operations.

⁵ An assessment of Belize was not included in the IIF investor relations and data transparency report released in December 2005.

⁶ Authorities referred to the BELTRAIDE (Belize Trade and Investment Development Service) as the relevant agency to provide information to potential investors; however, BELTRAIDE does not have the mandate to communicate with non-FDI investors.

⁷ The Prime Minister also holds the finance portfolio.

A quarterly report on Belize's public external debt is published by the GoB website; it features information on Belize's outstanding debt broken down by sector. A further breakdown of external debt by debtor and additional information on disbursements and payments transactions by creditor are provided. Even though the report is comprehensive, data are released with a nine month delay. Furthermore, the report itself is not released on a quarterly basis. The *Monthly Economic Report* and a *Quarterly Report* of the CBB are additional sources for external debt statistics. The *Monthly Economic Report* presents relevant statistics, including external debt. The *Quarterly Report* presents developments in the financial, external, real and public sectors as well as policies followed by the Bank. The report features external debt statistics with a timeliness of approximately six months after the end of the reference period. Public sector external debt is also available in the Statistical Digest section of the CBB's website featuring outstanding external debt broken down by creditor. Amortization schedules for external debt are not yet available. Time series for external debt are available on a monthly basis.

Belizean authorities have initiated efforts to enhance transparency in data dissemination; however, there is room for improvement. Efforts to enhance data transparency should extend to the core indicators necessary for economic analysis. Improvements in the quality and timeliness of statistical information would help authorities adequately monitor Belize's economic prospects as well as the government's plans towards economic stabilization.

Brazil: National Treasury IRO Improves Website and Implements Conference Calls

Brazil operates two investor relations programs. Gerin is managed by the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB) and the IRO is run by the Debt Management Office at the National Treasury. The existence of the two offices has evolved out of organizational changes. As noted in the original 2005 report, both programs were assessed separately but the overall assessment reflects a combined score of the Gerin office at the BCB and the IRO at the National Treasury.

At the time of the release of the December 2005 report, the National Treasury satisfied 14 of the 20 investor relations criteria. Currently the National Treasury meets 19 of the 20 investor relations criteria by adding to its website the following features: investor relations staff reachable through website(s), reciprocal links between government agencies, investors able to register for website subscription, investor conference call(s), and regular self-assessment of investor relations activities.

The National Treasury conducted its first conference call in May 2006 and has expressed its intention to hold quarterly conference calls in conjunction with selected investment banks. The May conference call was organized by an investment bank and participants were also invited by the Treasury.

In addition, the National Treasury participates in the Brazil: Excellence in Securities Transactions (BEST Brazil) activities. The BEST Brazil initiative is aimed at promoting the Brazilian capital markets to the international investor community involving various official agencies including, in addition to the Treasury, the Securities and Exchange Commission of Brazil, and the BCB. The main activities of BEST Brazil consist of roadshows, meetings and other projects in the main financial centers all around the world. More information regarding BEST Brazil is available at www.bestbrazil.org.

In prioritized terms, the National Treasury has gained 7 points, moving from a score of 29 to a score of 36. In addition, the BCB has added reciprocal links in English, which adds to Brazil's combined score. Based on the combined score, including positive elements from both investor relations efforts at the BCB and the National Treasury, Brazil has become the first country to score 38 out of 38 in prioritized terms.

The Dominican Republic Subscribes to GDDS

On November 28, 2005, the Dominican Republic subscribed to the IMF's GDDS. The subscription to the GDDS is an important step toward enhancing the country's data release practices and facilitating investors' assessment of economic conditions.

In connection with the country's debt restructuring in 2005, the authorities have embarked on a program of macroeconomic and structural reform supported by an IMF stand-by arrangement. In June 2005, S&P upgraded the Dominican Republic from default to B with a positive outlook. There are growing signs of macroeconomic stability, and progress has been made in bringing bank regulations in line with international standards. In March 2006, the country successfully returned to the international capital markets and issued \$300 million in bonds maturing in 2027.

Despite the progress that has been made to fulfill complete adherence to international standards, important weaknesses remain to be addressed. At the time of the release of the IIF investor relations and data transparency report in December 2005, the Dominican Republic satisfied 3 criteria in the data transparency assessment, scoring slightly higher than Vietnam.⁸ After subscription to the GDDS, the Dominican Republic gained 6 data points for improvements in data transparency practices, in prioritized terms, moving from a score of 7 to a score of 13. This change, however, did not impact the Dominican Republic's investor relations score.

Peru Launches an Investor Relations Office

In order to manage the numerous sovereign bonds currently trading on the domestic and international capital markets, the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) formalized its investor relations functions and announced its new investor relations team in April 2006.⁹ Name and contact information for the three investor relations team members, as well as a general investor relations team mailbox investor@mef.gob.pe, are available on the MEF website: www.mef.gob.pe.

The MEF compiles an innovative report circulated daily to the investor contact list which includes data on global bond spreads, the Peruvian yield curve, central bank foreign currency intervention, and the overnight interest rate. Work remains to be done in areas such as the implementation of regular conference calls, to bring Peru's program in line with Brazil and Mexico, the top performers in the region. The MEF has posted on their website the intention to implement investor conference calls; however, the investor relations program is still nascent and not all functions have been implemented.

At the time of the release of the IIF investor relations and data transparency report in December 2005, Peru satisfied 9 of the 20 investor relations criteria. Currently Peru meets 16 of the 20 criteria including institutionalized investor relations activities, investor relations staff reachable through website(s), government agencies relevant to investors available in English, reciprocal links among government agencies websites, investors able to register for website subscription, active investor contact list, and web-

⁸ The Investor Relations and Data Transparency report had gone to press at the time of the Dominican Republic's subscription to GDDS.

⁹ Peru has issued roughly \$1.75 billion in the international capital markets since the beginning of 2005 and has conducted active liability management to improve its debt profile. Also in 2005, the government prepaid \$1.6 billion to the Paris Club from resources raised by issuing long-term bonds in both domestic and external capital markets. Sovereign bond issues on the international markets are not expected in 2006.

based communication with investors. In prioritized terms, Peru gained 15 points moving from a score of 17 to 32.

Table 12: Overall Assessments of Investor Relations and Data Transparency Practices												
Investor Relations Criteria	Latin America											
	Priority	Belize	Brazil*	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Dom. Rep.	Ecuador	Mexico	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela
Presence of institutionalized IR activities	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
IR staff identifiable and reachable through website(s)	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Central bank and government agency website(s) available in English	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Reciprocal links to central bank, Ministry of Finance, and other government agency websites	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Investors able to register for website subscription	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Country subscribes to SDDS	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
Effective data transparency of market relevant data	3	0	3	3	2	1	0	2	3	3	3	2
Macroeconomic data are presented in market-friendly format	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Historic policy information available	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Forward-looking policy information available	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Structural (legal, regulatory) information available	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Active investor contact list	3	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	3
Web-based communication with investors	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
Bilateral meetings with investors	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nondeal roadshow(s)	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Investor conference call(s)	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Archives of investor presentations and conference call materials available on website(s)	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Investor feedback factored into policy decisions	3	0	3	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	3	0
Senior policymakers participation in IR activities	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
Regular self-assessment of IR activities	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total Prioritized Points	38	7	38	30	16	11	2	4	34	32	10	10

* Reflects a combined score of the Gerin office at the Central Bank of Brazil and the IRO at the National Treasury.

Table 13: Assessment of Data Dissemination Practices

Elements in Data Practices		Latin America											
		Priority	Belize	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Dom. Rep.	Ecuador	Mexico	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela
Central Government Operations	SDDS subscriber	2	0	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1
	CGO periodicity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	CGO timeliness	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
	Time series availability	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Domestic and external financing ability	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
	GFSM 1986 (cash accounting)	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	GFSM 2001 or transition towards GFSM 2001 (accrual accounting)	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Central Government Debt	CG debt timeliness	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2
	CG debt periodicity	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
	Time series availability	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	3	3	3
	Domestic and external debt breakdown availability	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
	Contingent liabilities availability	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2
	Term breakdown done by original maturity	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
	Amortization schedule disseminated at least every 3 months	3	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	3	3
	Amortization schedule presents contingent liabilities	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
External Debt	External debt timeliness	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	External debt periodicity	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
	Time series availability	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Resident holdings of public debt issued internationally	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	Nonresident holdings of public debt issued domestically	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
	Nonresident holdings of private debt issued domestically	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
	Amortization schedule disseminated at least every 6 months	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3
	Amortization schedule presents private and public sector separation	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Total Prioritized Points	42	15	37	41	32	22	13	28	37	36	39	31	

Section III: Other Related News

Central Bank of Brazil Names New Executive Director of Investor Relations August 1, 2006

Renato Jansson Rosek has replaced Pedro Fachada as the Executive Director of the Investor Relations Group (Gerin) at the Central Bank of Brazil. Mr. Jansson has been with the Central Bank for over ten years and has held various positions including Head of Domestic Foreign Exchange Desk, Head of International Fixed Income Desk in the area of international reserves investments, Head of the Investment Division, and Deputy Head of Domestic Foreign Exchange/Intervention and Investment of International Reserves Departments. Mr. Jansson has also been involved in coordinating the execution of liability management operations, particularly the buybacks of Brazilian sovereign debt implemented in 2002 and 2006.

Mexico Announces Changes in the Investor Relations Office and a New Feature on Their Website July 2006

In July 2006, the Mexican IRO website added a “Current Legislation” section to the IRO webpage that presents legislation on topics that might be of interest to the investor community. The information is well organized and divided by fiscal and financial issues. However, currently the text of the legislation is available in Spanish only. At the time of the release of the IIF investor relations and data transparency report in December 2005, Mexico satisfied 17 of the 20 investor relations criteria. If Mexico were to make the information available in English, their score would increase to 18 out of 20. In prioritized terms, Mexico would gain 2 points, moving from a score of 34 to 36.

In addition, there have been changes in leadership at the IRO. The following information was disseminated to the IRO contact list via email on April 7, 2006.

- Alexis Milo, former Director of Fiscal Policy at the Economic Planning Unit and Head of the IRO, assumed a position in the Public Debt Unit.
- The IRO is now headed by Marco Oviedo and Jerónimo Pastor, Acting Director of Financial Planning and Deputy Director of the IRO, respectively. In this regard, Mr. Pastor will be in charge of communications between the investor community and the IRO.

New IRO Contact Information:

Marco Oviedo
Tel. + (52) 55 91 58 1459
Fax. + (52) 55 91 58 1457
marco_oviedo@hacienda.gob.mx

Jerónimo Pastor
Tel. + (52) 55 91 58 1461
Tel. + (52) 55 91 58 1450
jeronimo_pastor@hacienda.gob.mx

Peru Names New Director of Public Credit

July 3, 2006

The National Bureau of the Public Debt has announced that Mr. Guillermo Garrido-Lecca, Director of The National Bureau of the Public Debt, has resigned to pursue his professional career in the private sector. The public debt office will be under the supervision of Mrs. Betty Sotelo, previously the joint director.

Colombia Names New Director of Public Credit

April 17, 2006

Julio Andres Torres has replaced Felipe Sardi Cruz as Director of Public Credit in Colombia. Sardi served as Public Credit Director at the Colombian Ministry of Finance from September 2004 to April 2006 and led an ambitious program to reduce the government's debt costs and exposure to external shocks with debt repurchases and prepayments. Felipe Sardi left to manage investments of the country's National Federation of Coffee Growers. Torres most recently headed the Diligo Advisory Group, a consultancy firm that helps finance infrastructure projects. Torres is also a Harvard-trained economist and previously worked at JPMorgan Chase in New York for nine years in various positions related to Investment Banking and Capital Markets for Latin America.

Uruguay Establishes a Debt Management Office

March 2006

To further support its improved debt dynamics since the 2002-03 debt restructuring and planned debt issuances in 2006, Uruguay has announced the establishment of a debt management office at the Ministry of Finance. The government plans to strengthen the country's institutions by granting full legal autonomy to the central bank which previously conducted debt management functions. Debt management will be further improved through the establishment of a specialized unit at the Ministry of Finance.

The IMF Executive Board completed the third review under Uruguay's stand-by arrangement and approved a \$123.6 million disbursement in March 2006. The related press release noted "The recent establishment of a debt management office is welcomed."

BIS, IMF, the OECD and the World Bank Launch Joint External Debt Web Site

March 30, 2006

The Joint External Debt Hub (JEDH)—jointly developed by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), the IMF, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the World Bank (WB)—brings together external debt data and selected foreign assets from international creditor/market and national debtor sources. The JEDH replaces the Joint BIS-IMF-OECD-WB Statistics on External Debt, a website that was launched in 1999 to provide international data, mainly from creditor sources, on the external debt of developing and transition countries and territories.

APPENDIX A

Investor Relations and Data Transparency Criteria by Priority

Table 1: Investor Relations Criteria	PRIORITY
	TOP
Investor relations staff identifiable and reachable through website(s)	3
Investor feedback factored into policy decisions	3
Forward-looking policy information available	3
Effective data transparency of market relevant data	3
Central bank and government agency website(s) available in English	3
Active investor contact list	3
	HIGH
Web-based communication with investors	2
Structural (legal, regulatory) information available	2
Senior policymakers participation in investor relations activities	2
Presence of institutionalized investor relations activities	2
Macroeconomic data are presented in market-friendly format	2
Historic policy information available	2
	MEDIUM
Reciprocal links to central bank, Ministry of Finance, and other government agency websites	1
Regular self-assessment of investor relations activities	1
Nondeal roadshow(s)	1
Investors able to register for website subscription	1
Investor conference call(s)	1
Country subscribes to SDDS	1
Bilateral meetings with investors	1
Archives of investor presentations and conference call materials available on website(s)	1

Table 2: Data Transparency Criteria	
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS	PRIORITY
Time series availability	3
GFSM 2001 or transition towards GFSM 2001 (accrual accounting)	3
SDSS subscriber	2
CGO timeliness	2
CGO periodicity	1
Domestic and external financing ability	1
GFSM 1986 (cash accounting)	1
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEBT	
Time series availability	3
Amortization schedule disseminated at least every 3 months	3
CG debt timeliness	2
Contingent liabilities availability	2
Amortization schedule presents contingent liabilities	2
CG debt periodicity	1
Domestic and external debt breakdown availability	1
Term breakdown done by original maturity	1
EXTERNAL DEBT	
Time series availability	3
Amortization schedule disseminated at least every 6 months	3
External debt timeliness	2
Amortization schedule presents private and public sector separation	2
External debt periodicity	1
Resident holdings of public debt issued internationally	1
Nonresident holdings of public debt issued domestically	1
Nonresident holdings of private debt issued domestically	1

Institute of
International
Finance, Inc.



*The Global Association
of Financial Institutions*

Institute of International Finance, Inc.
1333 H Street, NW, Suite 800 East
Washington, DC 20005

Phone: 202-857-3600

Fax: 202-775-1430

Website: www.iif.com