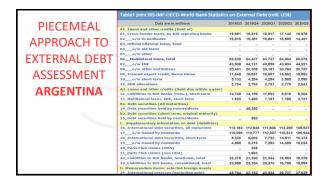
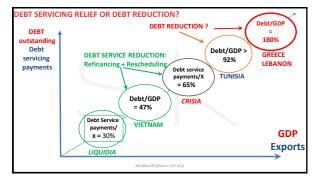


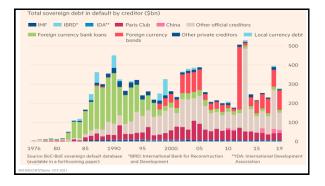




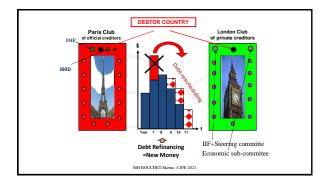
Table1 Joint BIS-IMF-OECD-World Bank Statisti	ics on Ext	ernal D	ebt (mil			raule i joint dis-inir-occurrond dank statistic			eut (IIIII		
Data are in millions		2019Q4				Data are in millions	2018Q1	2018Q2	2018Q3	2018Q4	20190
	201903	201904	202001	202002	202003	A1. Loans and other credits (Debt of)					
A1. Loans and other credits (Debt of)						01_Cross-border loans, by BIS reporting banks	264,010	235,827	230,066	238,536	239,4
01_Cross-border loans, by BIS reporting banks		73,356		71,249		02 o/w to nonbanks	66.427	62.294	66.982	77,781	74.53
12o/w to nonbanks	38,794	41,710	41,535	41,813	42,298	03. Official bilateral leans, total					
33_Official bilateral leans, total						04 n/w aid loans					
14o/w aid loans						05 p/w other	-			-	
05o/w other						06 Multilateral loans, total					
06_Multilateral loans, total AUSTRI	Λ 0	0	0	0	0	07o/w IMF SPAIN	0	0	0		
070/W IMF	۰ ۵	0	0	0	0	08 o/w other institutions					
18o/w other institutions						09 Insured export credit, Berne Union	68.939	61.790	61.790	68.879	68.87
09_Insured export credit, Berne Union	22,274	28,791	29,791	27,090	27,090	10 o/w short term	62,278		54.637	62,146	62,14
10o/w short term	21,951	28,351	28,351	26,802	26,802			54,637			
L1_SDR ellocations	2,367	2,401	2,370	2,389	2,444	11_SDR allocations	4,111	3,977	3,945	3,933	3,90
A2. Loans and other credits (Debt due within a year)						A2. Loans and other credits (Debt due within a year)					
12_Liabilities to BIS banks (cons.), short term	35,817	36,735	41,955	37,068	39,398	12_Liabilities to BIS banks (cons.), short term	136,142	127,167	124,859	127,061	134,3
13_Hultilateral loans, IHF, short term						13_Multilateral loans, IMF, short term					
B1. Debt securities (All maturities)						B1. Debt securities (All maturities)					
14_Debt securities held by nonresidents		313,785				14_Debt securities held by nonresidents		783,937			
B2. Debt securities (short term, original maturity)						B2. Debt securities (short term, original maturity)					
IS_Debt securities held by nonresidents		9,014				15_Debt securities held by nonresidents		49,684			
C. Supplementary information on debt (liabilities)						C. Supplementary information on debt (liabilities)					
16_International debt securities, all maturities	255,535	261,175	262,493	290,099	300,183	16_International debt securities, all maturities	561,901	525,192	520,780	518,825	519,3
17o/w issued by nonbanks	167,131	165,863	165,188	185,390	189,710		406,762	379,790		366,453	
IS_International debt securities, short term	37,086	36,915	34,806	42,084	39,166	18_International debt securities, short term	66,464	55,327	49,251	62,746	61,06
19o/w issued by nonbanks	23,959	20,890	18,772	27,530	24,081	19o/w issued by nonbanks	40,427	37,498	29,379	33,544	45,40
20_Paris Club claims (ODA)				_		20_Paris Club claims (ODA)	-		-		
21_Paris Club claims (non ODA)		-				21_Paris Club claims (non ODA)	-	-	-		
22 Liabilities to BIS banks, locational, total	169,279	172.021	179.653	177,752	184,568	22 Liabilities to BIS banks, locational, total	457.471	429.753	414.349	421.997	434.5
23 Liabilities to BIS banks, consolidated, total	132,168	133,991	140,901	137,858	142,224	23 Liabilities to BIS banks, consolidated, total	394.292	364,833	360,447	356,600	376.
D. Memorandum items: selected foreign assets						D. Memorandum items: selected foreign assets					
24 International reserves (excluding gold)	11,454	9,906	11.431	11,362	11,593	24 International reserves (excluding gold)	58,380	57,713	57.332	59,030	59.8
25 o/w SDR holdings	2,294	2,328	2,302	2,321	2,375	25 o/w SDR holdings	4.164	3,938	3,911	3,834	3,83
26 Portfolio investment assets		368 776				26. Restfelio investment assets	,104	749.304	-,*11	-,004	3,41











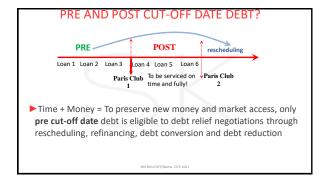


PARIS CLUB DEBT RESTRUCTURING

- ▶ Official bilateral debt (government to government) is renegotiated under the auspices of the Paris Club since 1956
- Since then, the 21 Paris Club creditors have reached 473 agreements concerning 90 debtor countries.
- Total amount of debt covered = \$589 billion
- Only official debt + officially-guaranteed credits (Coface, Hermes, ECGD, US Eximbank...)
 Total claims on EMCs: \$310 billion
- 10 times meetings/year, for negotiation sessions or to discuss the situation of the external debt of debtor countries or debt related methodological issues (sometimes with
- Russia joined in 1997 and Brazil in end-2016, as sizeable lender in African countries such as Nigeria, Angola and Mozambique. China??

PARIS CLUB 7 DEBT RESTRUCTURING GUIDELINES

- Consensus
- 2. Comparability of treatment
- 3. Solidarity among creditors with on-going information exchanges
 - 4. Case by case treatment of debt crisis
- 5. Conditionality based on IMF adjustment program and monitoring
- 6. No restructuring of « post-cut off date » debt so as to preserve access to new financing
 - 7. Secretariat provided by French Treasury

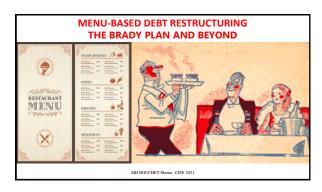


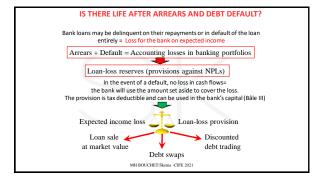




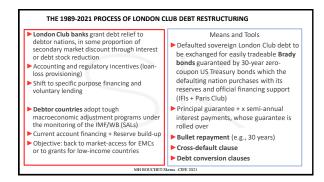


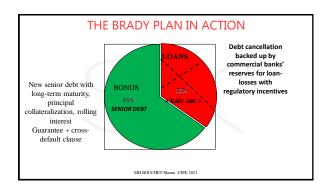


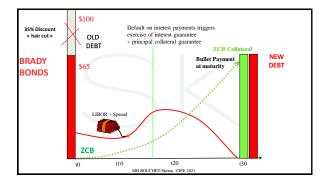














TYPES OF BRADY BONDS

- ▶ **Debt Conversion Bonds (DCB)** *Maturity:* Bearer bonds maturing between 15-20 years. Bonds issued at par. *Coupon:* Amortizing semi-annual LIBOR market rate. *Guarantee:* No collateral is provided.
- ▶ New Money Bonds (NMB) Maturity: Bearer bonds maturing 15-20 years. Coupon: Amortizing semi-annual LIBOR. No collateral
- ▶ Past Due Interest (PDI) Maturity: Bearer bonds maturing 10-20 years. Coupon: Amortizing semi-annual LIBOR. No collateral
- Capitalization Bonds (C-Bonds) Issued in 1994 by Brazil's Brady plan. Maturity: Registered 20 year amortizing bonds initially offered at par. Coupon: Fixed below market coupon rate stepping up to 8% during the first 6 years and holding until maturity. Both capitalized interest and principal payments are made after a 10 year grace period.

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VIETNAM = LONDON CLUB DEBT RESTRUCTURING Brady debt restructuring (12/97)= ▶ (P= 335 million) + (PDI= 515) interest arrears = \$850 million ▶ 30-year bonds with 50% discount + par bonds + buyback at 44% Paris Club Debt Restructuring 12/1993: LONDON Terms = 54% debt reduction

LEGAL CLAUSES AND CONVENANTS IN DEBT RESTRUCTURING NEGOTIATIONS

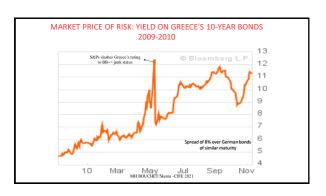
- ▶ Waiver on negative pledge clause: it prevents a borrower from pledging any assets if doing so would jeopardize the lender's security: risk of subordination with regard to a senior status lender!
- ► It ensures **financial equality** and democracy in a community of creditors
- ► In Brady deals, the Paris Club, the IMF and the World Bank waive the clause

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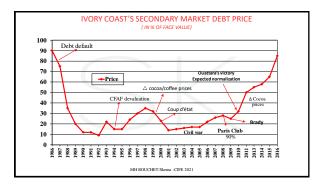
1. Pari passu: Private investors insist that government bail-out lenders would be treated the same way as the private sector, to lessen the risk of another cut in their payouts down the line
 2. New bonds issued to private investors as part of the hair cut to be governed by London rather than Greek law
 3. Threat of free riders and legal actions: VEGA Hedge Fund



IVORY COAST'S BANK DEBT RESTRUCTURING SAGA

- >03/1998 Ivory Coast issued six bonds totalling \$2.4 billion under the Brady scheme in a restructuring of outstanding external commercial debt.
- >09/2000 Default on the bonds, following a coup in 1999.
- > 03/2009 The IMF and the World Bank declared Ivory Coast eligible for debt relief under the HIPC (highly indebted poor countries) initiative.
- > 03/2009 Paris Club agreement leading to immediate cancellation of \$845 million in debt (80% debt relief)
- 04/2010 Debt exchange of the defaulted Brady bonds, replacing the old bonds with a \$2.3 billion bond due 2032, with semi-annual coupon payments and 6-year grace period (2016): discount of 20 percent on the exchangeable debt.
- >11/2010 Presidential run-off ballot : Gbagbo is declared winner = civil war
- >12/2010 World Bank freezes funding
- >12/2010 Ivory Coast does not make \$29 million coupon payment on \$2.3 billion bond. Failure to pay = "event of default"

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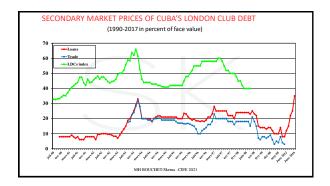


UKRAINE'S DEBT RESTRUCTURING 09/2015

- ▶ 20% write off on \$18 billion of bonds, condition for the IMF to press ahead with 4-year \$40 billion package
- ► Main creditors: PTG Pactual, T Rowe Price, TCW, Franklin Templeton...
- ►Inclusion of GDP-linked instrument
- ► Between 2021-40 investors will receive up to 40% of the value of economic growth > 4%

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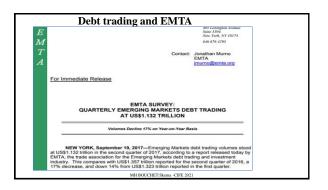
BRADY BONDS P	RICES AFTER RE	STRUCTURING NEGOTIATIONS
► Arg Par	48.000	50.000
► Arg FRB	41.000	42.000
► Arg '27	31.000	33.000
▶ Brz C	75.250	75.437
▶ Brz '27	72.750	73.000
► Bul IAB	85.000	85.500
► Mex Par	93.000	93.250
► Pol Par	75.250	76.250
► Rus '28	107.750	108.000
► Ven DCB	78.250	78.750
Vie Par	44.000	45.000

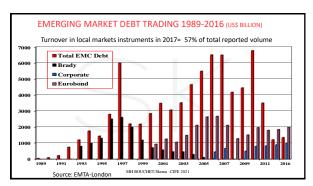












WHO'S WHO IN HIGHLY DISCOUNTED AND EXOTIC DEBT TRADING?

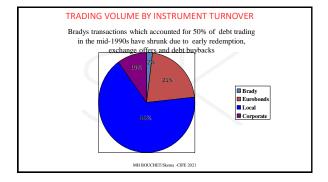
- Trading: FH International (Eric Herman), Omni Bridgeway (Amsterdam, Geneva, Singapore, London, Guernesey), MarketAxess, Société Générale, BNP, Lazard Brothers
- 2. Holdout creditors and « vulture funds »: hedge funds that seek to enforce contractual claims against distressed sovereign debtors through litigation: they buy defaulted government debts on the cheap and refuse to join in a restructuring, "holding out" for a better deal and sue for the full amount (pari passu clauses promise equal treatment of creditors preventing EMCs from paying its restructured bondholders but not hedge funds: i.e., borrower's promise to ensure that the obligations will always rank equally in right of payment)
- Key players: NML Capital (Argentina), Paul E. Singer's Elliott Capital Management (Argentina), Aurelius Capital Management (Argentina's 2001 \$132 billion default, Peru), Franklin Templeton, BlueMountain Capital, Stone Lion Capital, Monarch Alternative Capital, Canyon Capital, First Tree Partners, Marathon Asset Management (Puerto Rico, Greece), Dart (Brazill), Greylock Capital (Venezuela).

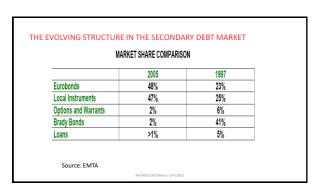
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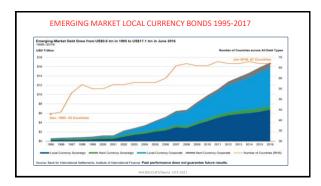




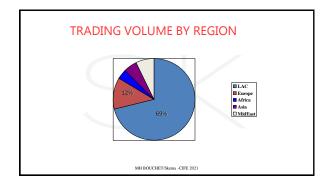


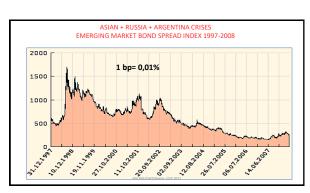


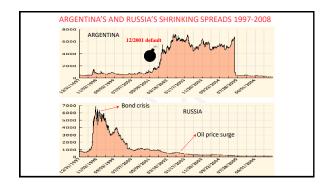






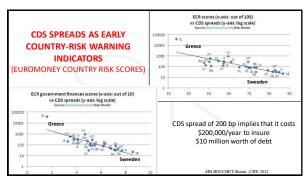




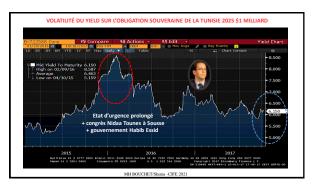


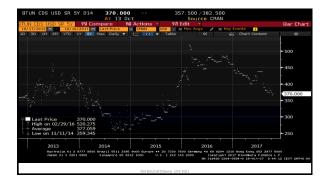


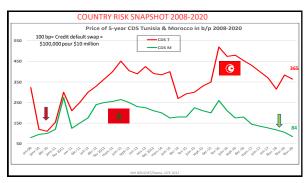


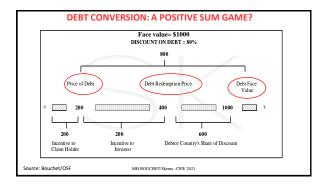


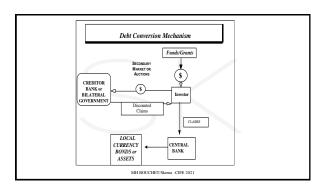


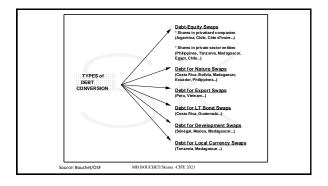












CORPORATE DEBT SWAP TRANSACTIONS

▶ 04/2001: South Korea's largest builder HEC (Hyundai Engineering & Constr.) makes a debt swap with its creditors to reduce debt ratios from 1240 % to 250%, by issuing new shares and bonds to creditors as a part of the rescue package after Hyundai reported losses >US\$2.2 billion that wiped out its equity capital!

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POSITIVE SUM GAME!

- ▶ Debtor: debt cancellation with local currency payments while stimulating foreign direct investment and enhancing the role of private sector activity in the local economy (privatization)
- ➤ Creditor: cleaning up of portfolio with upfront cash payment while accounting losses get absorbed by loan-loss reserves
- Investor: access to local currency at a discounted exchange rate that boils down to an investment subsidy, thereby mitigating the overall country risk and the specific project risk

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