



## PUBLIC DEBT BULLETIN

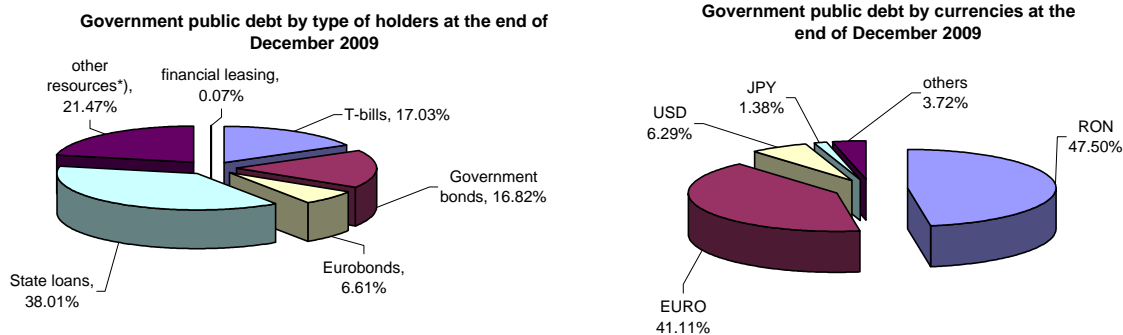
December 2009

A. Public Debt*			
Public debt composition (RON mln)			
		31 december 2008	31 December 2009**
<b>Outstanding public debt</b>		<b>109,752.0</b>	<b>148,055.1</b>
<b>% GDP</b>		<b>21.78%</b>	<b>30.14%</b>
out of which:			
A.	Government public debt	91.58%	92.94%
	Local public debt	8.42%	7.06%
B.	Negotiable	25.70%	40.50%
	Non-negotiable	74.30%	59.50%
C.	RON	59.60%	47.50%
	EURO	28.95%	41.11%
	other currencies	11.45%	11.39%

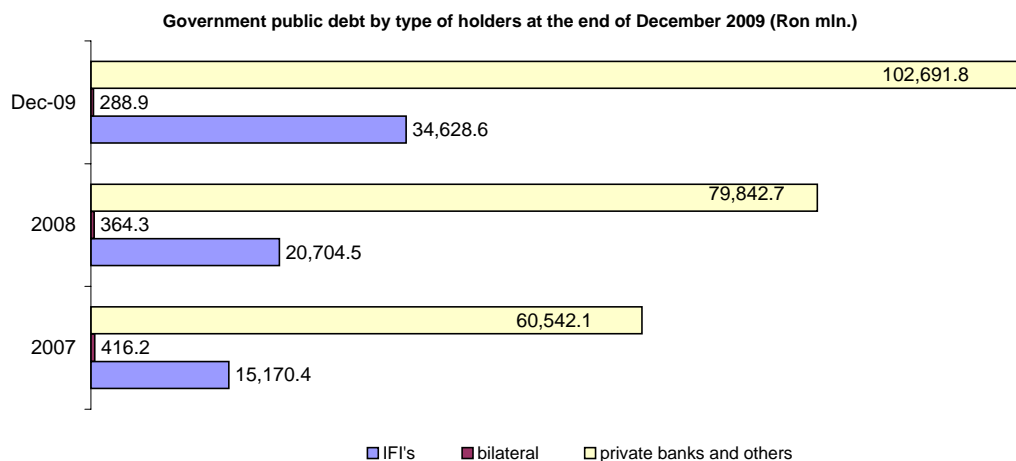
GDP: for 2008 RON 503.959,0 mln and for 2009 RON 491.273,7 mln

\* including the state and local authorities guaranteed debt according to EOG 64/2007

\*\* revisable data



\*) loans from the availabilities of the Treasury General Accounts



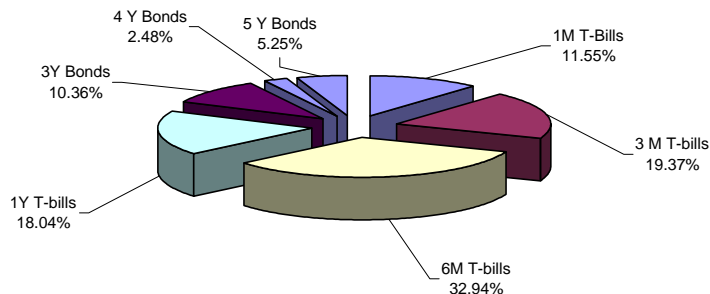
### B. New government loans between 1 January - 31 December 2009

RON mln

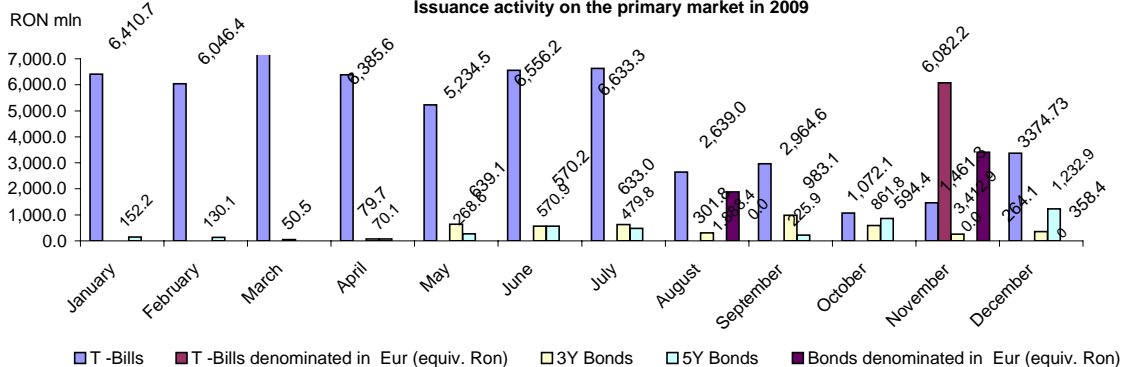
The structure of loans contracted between 1 January 2009 - 31 December 2009	
government securities issued on domestic market	76,109.5
cash management instruments*	0.0
state loans, out of which:	37,167.8
- contracted directly	35,096.2
- state guaranteed	2,071.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>113,277.3</b>

\*) cash management instruments contracted on short term, at 31 December 2009

#### Government securities by initial maturity issued between 1 January - 31 December 2009

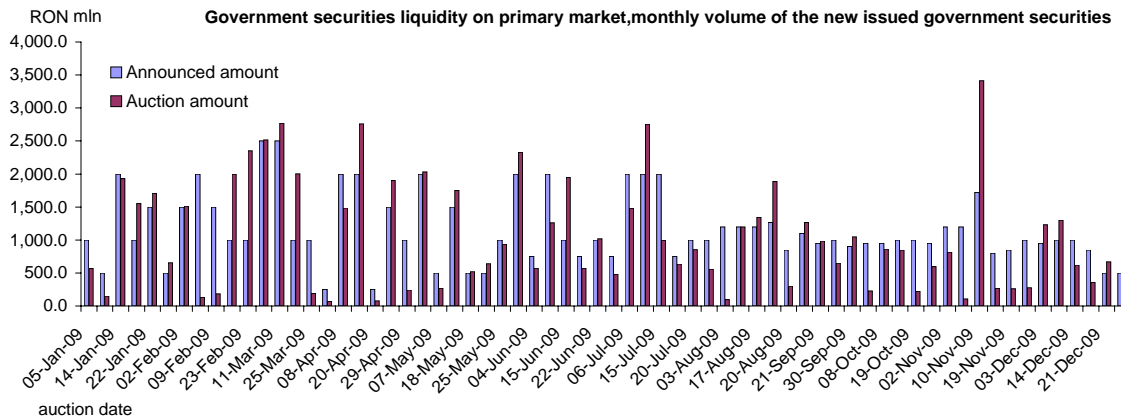


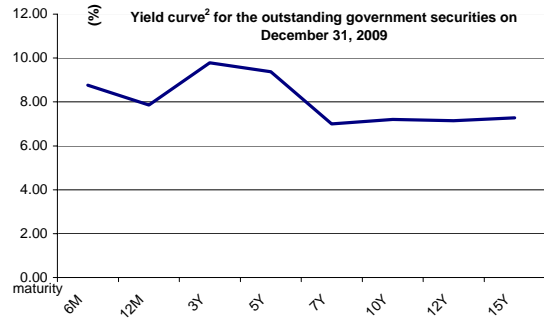
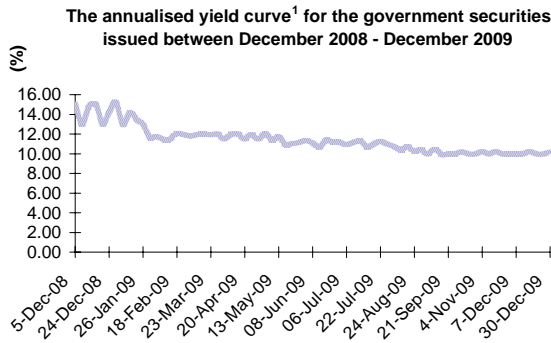
#### Issuance activity on the primary market in 2009



### C. Primary and secondary market

#### Government securities liquidity on primary market, monthly volume of the new issued government securities

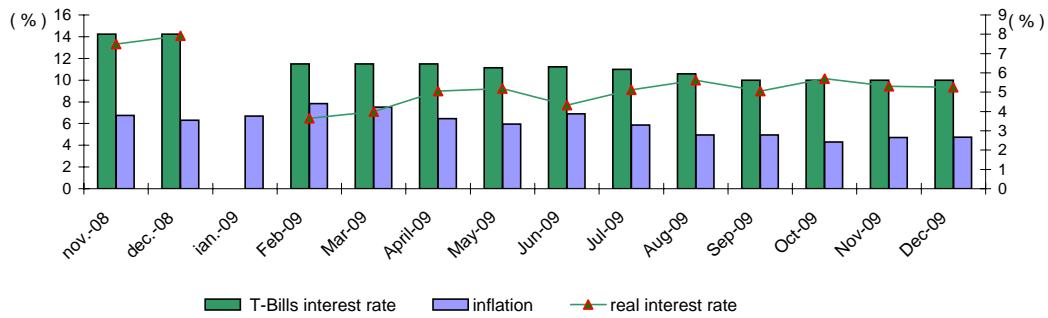




1. the Yield (nominal interest rate) is annualised based on the maturity for the government securities. Otherwise, if the government securities have 3M maturity, it is used the formula:  $Y = [(1+y/400)^4 - 1] * 100$ , where y is the yield

2. the yield curve is calculated based on the average yields for the outstanding government securities

**Inflation and interest rates for 12M T-bills for June 2008 - December 2009**



Note : The monthly real interest rate is calculated as the difference between 12 M T-bills interest rate and inflation rate.

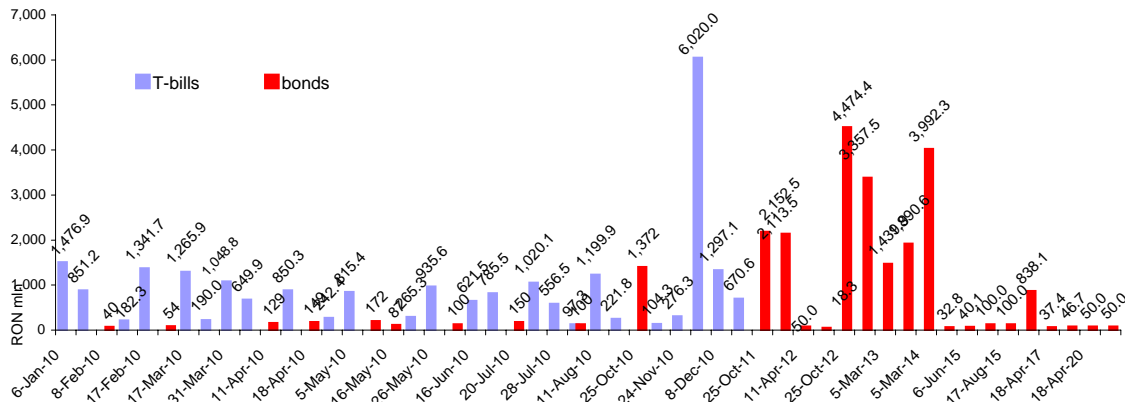
**Remaining maturity of the government securities \***

	31-Dec-08	%	31-Dec-09	% in total
<b>Total amount</b>	16,961.1	100.00%	46,134	100.00%
out of wich:				
short term (<1an)	7,529.7	44.39%	25,350	54.95%
medium term (1-5 Y)	8,136.2	47.97%	19,489	42.24%
long term (>5ani)	1,295.2	7.64%	1,295	2.81%

\* does not include eurobonds

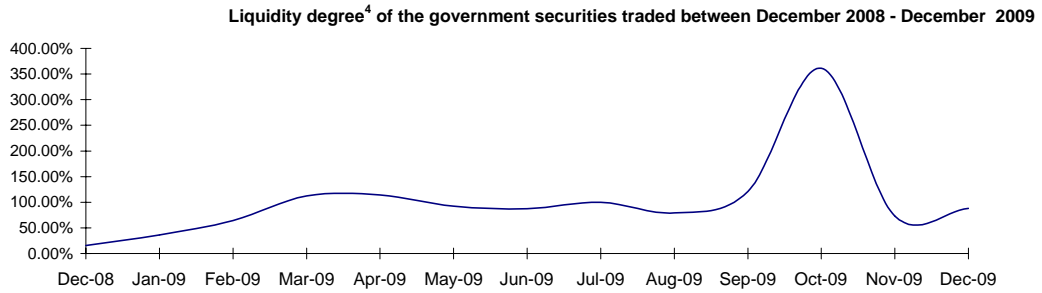
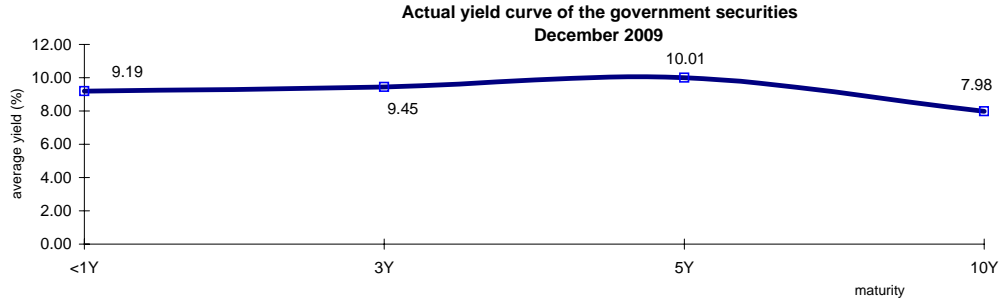
Weighted average value of the remaining maturity for T-bills and bonds is at the end of December 2009: 1,8 years

**Redemption schedule of the outstanding government securities at the end of December 2009**



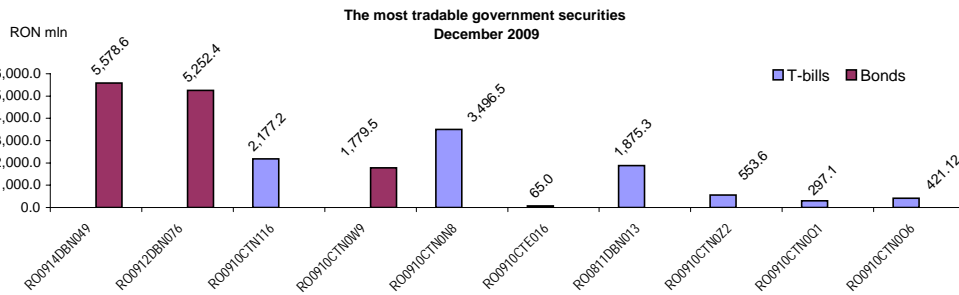
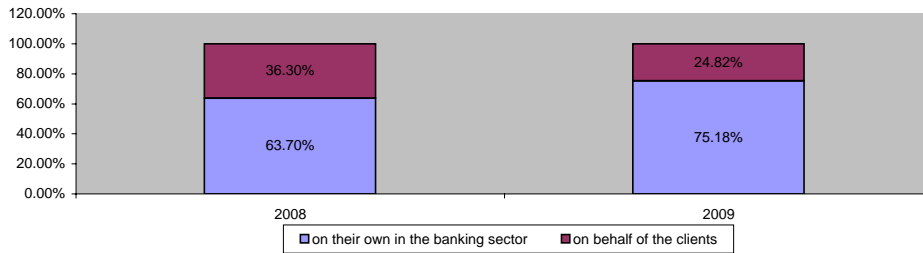
Note: does not include eurobonds  
Include the bonds and T-bills denominated in Eur (equiv. in Ron)

**II. Secondary market**

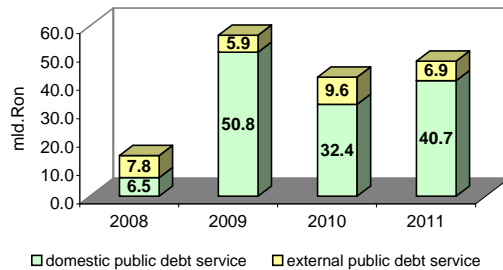
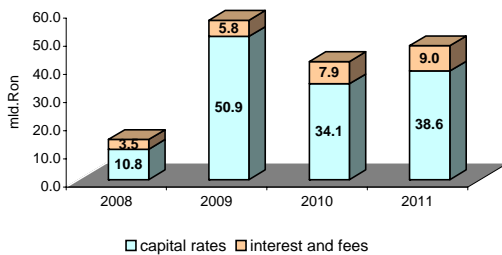


4. liquidity degree is calculated as report between the total volume of the monthly transactions and the total volume of the government securities

**Holders of government securities on domestic market**

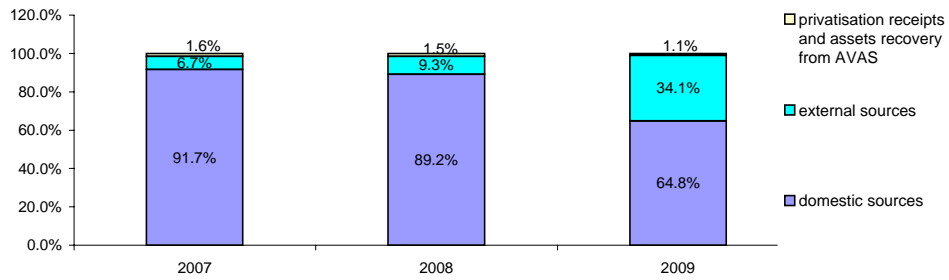


**D. Government debt service**

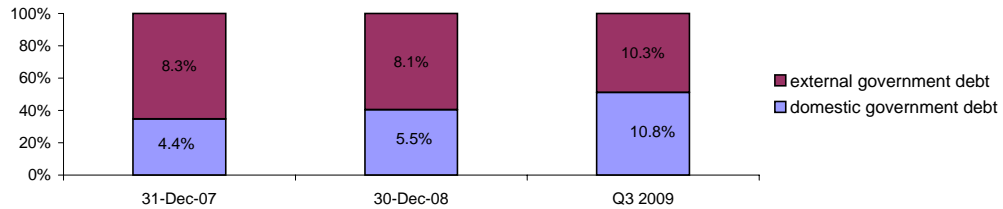


\* )Projection includes the debt service for new debt (domestic and external, includes external financing package with the IMF, EC and IBRD) to be issue for financing the deficits of next years and refinancing of public debt

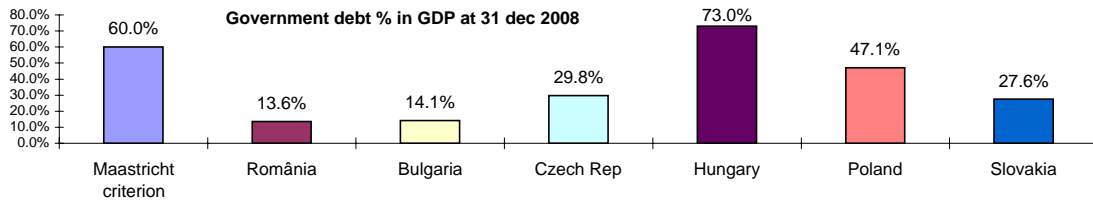
**E. Financing of the budget deficit**



**F. Government debt according EU methodology % in GDP**



**G. International comparisons\***



\* )according to the EU methodology (ESA 95)