

EUROPEAN MONETARY INSTITUTE

FOREIGN EXCHANGE POLICY SUB-COMMITTEE

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE USE OF THE PRIVATE ECU

STATISTICAL SURVEY

February 1994

The Statistical Survey has been prepared in compliance with Article 4.1 of the Statute of the EMI which stipulates that "The EMI shall:- facilitate the use of the ECU and oversee its development, including the smooth functioning of the ECU clearing system". It can be obtained from the EMI, provisional postal address: c/o Bank for International Settlements, Centralbahnplatz 2, CH-4002 Basle, Switzerland, tel: (0)61-280 89 28. Reproduction is permitted if the source is given.

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PART A. STATISTICAL SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

This survey describes developments in the use of the private ECU during the period from October 1992 to December 1993, unless otherwise indicated. Statistical data are currently available mainly in the financial area. However, developments in the non-financial uses of the ECU are also covered in this survey, which examines the following fields:

- ECU financial markets, consisting of international banking and securities (Chapter I);
- ECU interest rates and exchange rates (Chapter II);
- the use of the ECU in the non-financial area (Chapter III);
- European Union (EU) institutions' use of the private ECU (Chapter IV)¹.

From mid-1992, the development of the ECU has been negatively affected by the difficult ratification process of the Maastricht Treaty and the attendant turmoil in the Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM) of the European Monetary System (EMS). These negative factors persisted during most of the period under review, leading to a worsening of the unfavourable market trends which surfaced in September 1992, after the peak in activity reached in the first half of 1992. Following the sharp slowdown recorded in the second half of 1992, a rebound took place at the beginning of 1993. This upswing, however, proved short-lived as renewed tensions arose within the ERM in the second and third quarters, leading to the decision, effective on 2nd August 1993, to widen the ERM fluctuation margins. The ratification process was completed in October and after the Treaty entered into force on 1st November 1993, financial activity bounced back, in particular, in the bond market.

For the period under consideration, the main developments in the private ECU financial markets can be summarised as follows:

- a slight contraction in the ECU financial markets, the overall size of which can be estimated at ECU 189.9 billion at the end of the third quarter of 1993, compared with ECU 192.8 billion a year earlier. This development occurred after several years of continued expansion since the mid-1980's. Nevertheless, in September 1993 the overall size of the ECU market was still 12% larger than in 1991;
- a small decrease in the ECU positions of the international banking sector, whereas international banking activity recovered after the decline registered in the preceding period;
- a further fall in gross issues of ECU-denominated securities, which resulted in a negative net issuing activity and a declining stock of outstanding ECU-denominated securities;
- a lower turnover in securities primary and secondary markets and a subdued activity in most ECU derivatives markets;
- a continued smooth functioning of the ECU clearing system as settlement operations stabilised at the high level reached in 1992;

¹ This part has been prepared by the staff of the European Commission.

- less significant and lasting spreads between theoretical and market values of both short-term interest rates and exchange rates of the ECU, and a more volatile, although narrower, differential between theoretical and market yields on ECU bonds.

CHAPTER I - ECU FINANCIAL MARKETS

1. Positions in ECUs of the international banking sector

1.1. Changes in overall positions (see Tables 1.1 and 1.2)

According to the statistics compiled by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), banks' assets denominated in ECUs (mainly loans but also holdings of securities) amounted to ECU 194 billion at end-September 1993. This represents a 2% decline during the period under consideration, while a 7% growth was recorded in the preceding one-year period (after correcting for a statistical break). Overall, banks' assets declined steadily over the period considered, apart from a slight rebound which took place in the first quarter of 1993. Banks' assets vis-à-vis non-banks and vis-à-vis other entities which are not identified as non-banks contracted by the same relative amount (2%). Banks' positions vis-à-vis EU residents rose as a result of a statistical break in series².

Banks' ECU liabilities (mainly deposits but also securities issued by banks) amounted to ECU 192 billion at the end of the third quarter 1993 and were, thus, 4% lower than one year before. During the preceding one-year period banks' resources had grown by 4% (after correcting for a statistical break). After a sharp fall at the end of 1992, banks' liabilities returned to their previous level in the first quarter of 1993, before decreasing steadily during the rest of the period. These developments can be traced to the issuing activity in ECUs of sovereign borrowers, which recorded a pick-up at the beginning of 1993, in the context of an easing of tensions within the EMS. As a usual practice, part of the proceeds of these borrowings were then transferred to central banks, which, in turn, invested their ECU holdings with commercial banks. This provides some explanation for the fact that banks' liabilities vis-à-vis other entities declined less than vis-à-vis non-banks (2% compared with 13%). Within the non-banks sector, liquidation of ECU bank deposits seems to have been particularly important in countries which had formerly pegged their currency to the ECU (Sweden, and to a lesser extent Norway and Finland). This development occurred as the private sector in these countries cut back their liabilities in ECU (see 1.3 below).

The banking sector's aggregate net position was positive for most of the period, although a net liability position was registered at the end of March 1993, in connection with the upswing in the bonds market mentioned above. However, as banks' resources in ECUs declined even more than their corresponding assets, a net asset position was maintained until the end of September 1993 (ECU 2.6 billion).

² From December 1992, the United Kingdom's reporting banks have been providing a full geographical and sectoral breakdown for their ECU positions.

1.2. Share of the ECU in the international banking market (see Tables 2.1-2.4 and 3.1-3.4)

On the basis of outstanding amounts, converted into ECU at current exchange rates, the market share of the ECU in the international banking market was 3% for both assets and liabilities at the end of the reference period. This reflects a loss in market share compared with end-September 1992 (3.6%). Such a development stems both from the decline, in absolute terms, in the ECU market and the recovery in international banking activity recorded during this period.

As regards aggregate amounts of assets and liabilities, the ECU continues to rank sixth in the international banking market, behind the US dollar, the Deutsche Mark, the Japanese yen, the Swiss franc and the pound sterling. On the assets side, the ECU retained its fifth rank, slightly ahead of the pound sterling.

1.3. Structural features (see Tables 1.1, 1.2 and 2.1)

The share of the non-banks sector in total ECU bank intermediation is still below the average of the international banking market, in particular as far as the liabilities side is concerned. At the end of the third quarter 1993, banks' ECU claims on non-banks accounted for 30.8% of total outstanding ECU bank assets compared with an average of 32.4% for banks' total international assets. The share of liabilities vis-à-vis non-banks in banks' overall ECU resources was 15.8%, whereas on average, 24.1% of banks' international liabilities were vis-à-vis non-banks. This would suggest that the end-users market is less developed than for other internationally used currencies. It is also a reflection of the absence of a home money market, which implies that more inter-bank transactions are required to cover refinancing needs.

The geographical distribution³ of ECU bank intermediation vis-à-vis non-bank customers underwent some changes in the period under review, which are largely attributable to the break in the statistical series referred to above (see 1.1 above). At end-September 1993, EU residents accounted for an increased share of deposits held by non-banks (56% compared with 51% one year earlier) and of total ECU bank lending to non-banks (80% compared with 62%). The Italian non-banks sector remained by far the most important ECU borrower, accounting for 64% of total outstanding ECU lending to non-banks within the Union; most of the remainder being lent to Spanish (10%), French (8%) and British (6%) residents. Outside the EU, Swedish non-bank borrowers who ranked second at the end of September 1992 behind Italian non-banks, reduced significantly their ECU-denominated financing (5% of total net ECU lending compared with 12%). On the liabilities side, the bulk of ECU

³ It should be stressed that available data do not allow firm conclusions to be drawn on the ultimate location of sources and uses of ECU bank funds. For instance, no breakdown between EU institutions and other international institutions is available to the BIS. Regarding sources, the increasing use of securitisation for banks' liabilities makes it difficult to identify the origin of the suppliers of ECU funds. In addition, it is not clear to what extent the sizeable ECU transactions with banks outside the reporting area are associated with business with non-banks from outside the Community. Furthermore, no currency breakdown is available for foreign currency assets and liabilities of US banks. Last but not least, EU central banks' ECU bank deposits show up in banks' liabilities vis-à-vis EU residents only if they are directly invested by the central banks concerned with commercial banks, whereas they are included under non-EU residents if they are invested with the BIS.

deposits held by non-banks still originated from residents of Belgium/Luxembourg (30% of EU non-bank residents), Italy (19%), the United Kingdom (17%), France (9%) and the Netherlands (8%). Swiss non-bank residents are still holding substantial ECU deposits (13% of total non-bank deposits), being second only to residents of Belgium/Luxembourg.

The market share of national banking sectors in ECU bank intermediation witnessed some changes in the period under review. In particular, banks located outside EU countries lost ground, as their market share dropped from 15% to 11%. Within the EU, member countries' ranking was broadly unchanged with only a slightly higher market share for banks located in Belgium. At the end of September 1993, British banks held 24% of total assets, followed by banks in Italy (15%), France (13%), Belgium (13%) and Luxembourg (11%). Market shares on the liabilities side were roughly similar for these countries, except for Italy which still has a larger share in total resources (20%), the bulk of it being provided by non-resident other entities. With regard to net positions, banks located in Italy recorded the highest net liability position (ECU -10 billion or 35% of their assets) at end-September 1993, followed by banks in France (ECU -1.7 billion or 7% of their assets). In contrast, banks based in the United Kingdom and Belgium/Luxembourg continued to be relatively important net creditors (ECU 4.5 or 10% of their assets and ECU 6.7 billion or 15% of their assets, respectively).

Considering only ECU bank intermediation vis-à-vis non-banks, banks located in the United Kingdom accounted for 25% of total assets, followed by banks located in Belgium/Luxembourg (21%), Italy (20%) and France (12%). While in Italy the bulk of lending to non-banks was extended to residents, banks in the other four countries were active mainly in lending to non-residents. On the resources side, the bulk of deposits were held with banks located in Belgium/Luxembourg (32%) and the United Kingdom (14%). Less than half of these deposits were made by the respective countries' own residents.

2. ECU-denominated securities

2.1. ECU bond market⁴

2.1.1 Bond issues

(a) Total bond issues (see Tables 4.1 and 4.2)

Gross new issues of ECU bonds in both domestic and international markets fell from ECU 34 billion in the fifteen-month period up to December 1992 to ECU 22 billion in the five quarters ending in December 1993. After a sharp decline in the last quarter of 1992, issuing activity was more evenly spread over 1993, although borrowing levels were somewhat lower during the second and third quarters in connection with continuing tensions within the ERM. In the fourth quarter 1993, however, gross issues picked up in the context of more stable conditions, following

⁴ Includes Greek ECU-linked bonds.

completion of the Maastricht Treaty ratification process, while staying well below levels reached in the first half of 1992.

The fall in issuing activity is mainly attributable to a sharp decrease (-86%) in borrowing by the business sector, in particular, by entities located outside the EU area (-90%). The ECU bond market was also less resorted to by institutions (-38%). Also within this category of issuers the decline was even greater for non-EU institutions (-76%). By contrast, gross new issues by governments were stable (+2%), while the amount borrowed by EU governments rose by 8%. These diverging trends resulted in a substantial increase in the share of the government sector in total gross new issues (78% compared with 50%), a stabilisation of the relative position of international institutions (15%), whereas the business sector lost ground (7% compared with 35%).

Non-EU residents played a major role in the slowdown in issuing activity and their share in gross new ECU borrowing declined from 28% in the fifteen months ending in December 1992 to 12% in the period under review. Among EU countries, Italy regained its first position with 29% of total gross new issues in 1993 (13% in 1992) ahead of France (25% compared with 18%) and the UK (11% compared with 9%).

(b) International bond issues⁵ (see Tables 5.1 - 5.3)

Roughly one third (36%) of total gross new ECU bond issues were launched in the international bond market, while they accounted for two thirds of total borrowing in the preceding period. In the fifteen months up to end-1993, completed gross new international issues amounted to ECU 8 billion compared with ECU 22 billion in the corresponding 1991-1992 period. In contrast to past years, ECU bond issues were not concentrated in the first half of the 1993. After a recovery at the beginning of 1993 following the last quarter 1992 when no international issue was recorded, a new slowdown in activity was witnessed in the second and third quarters in the context of the ERM turmoil. However, an upturn in activity took place at the end of 1993 as market strains subsided.

All ECU-denominated securities were issued in the form of fixed-rate bonds, whereas this type of bonds accounted for 80% of gross new ECU borrowing in the five quarters ending December 1992. In the overall international bond market the share of fixed-rate bonds in total issues was stable around 80%.

(c) Domestic bond issues (see Table 4.4)

Almost two thirds (64%) of new ECU bonds were issued by governments in their respective domestic capital markets. These issues totalled ECU 14 billion in the fifteen-month period to end-1993, up from ECU 10 billion in the five quarters ending in December 1992. In gross terms, ECU 7.6 billion were borrowed by the Italian government. However, owing to substantial repayment obligations a negative net borrowing flow was recorded (ECU -0.5 billion). The French government

⁵ While the statistics on total bond issues in this report are based on information provided by the EU Commission, the disaggregated data for international and domestic issues are taken from the BIS data bank. Unfortunately, both sources are not fully compatible.

issued, both in gross and net terms, an amount roughly equivalent to the one raised in the preceding period (ECU 2.5 billion). At the beginning of 1993, 5 year ECU-denominated Bons du Trésor à Intérêts Annuels (BTANs) were issued for the first time. The Greek government continued its ECU-linked bonds programme and raised ECU 1.9 billion on a gross basis, which implied a negative net borrowing over the period (ECU -0.9 billion). The UK Treasury's three-year ECU notes programme, which was suspended in October 1992 due to difficult market conditions, resumed in 1993 as ECU 500 million tranches were issued on a quarterly basis. By the end of 1993, the three-year ECU outstanding stock in the UK reached ECU 4 billion compared with ECU 2 billion at end-September 1992.

The outstanding amount of domestic ECU bonds was about ECU 47 billion at the end of 1993, with Italy (ECU 26 billion), France (ECU 13.3 billion) and the UK (ECU 4 billion) being the biggest issuers.

2.1.2 Turnover in primary and secondary securities markets (see Table 5.4)

Statistics compiled on ECU-denominated Euro and domestic securities show a drop in transactions, as the average quarterly turnover in primary and secondary markets was 20% lower in the fifteen-months up to December 1993 than in the five-quarter period beginning October 1991. After a sharp fall in the last quarter of 1992 (-45%) trading activity picked up gradually in 1993; nonetheless the average turnover in the last quarter was still 9% lower than fifteen months before. In relative terms, the share of ECU securities in the aggregate primary and secondary markets turnover was halved from 13.8% to 6.3% between the two reference periods. Consequently, ECU securities ranked fifth instead of third on the basis of trading volume, behind those denominated in Deutsche Mark, US dollar, French franc and Dutch guilder.

2.1.3 Share of the ECU in international bond markets (see Tables 5.1, 5.3 and 5.4)

Data on completed gross issues of bonds in international markets show that the ECU's share in the international primary bond market dropped from an average of 7% in the fifteen months to end-December 1992 to an average of 2% over the following period. The ECU fell from the sixth to the seventh position in terms of gross new issues in the primary bond market, behind the US dollar, the Japanese yen, the Deutsche Mark, the French franc, the pound sterling and the Canadian dollar.

The share of the ECU in net issues (gross issues minus redemptions) became negative over the fifteen months to end-December 1993 (-4%), compared with a 9% share in the preceding 1992/1993 period. As a consequence, in relation to outstanding amounts, the share of the ECU fell from 7% by the end of the third quarter of 1992 to 5% by end-1993. It ranked seventh instead of sixth at end-1993, behind the US dollar, the Japanese yen, the Deutsche Mark, the Swiss franc, the pound sterling and the French franc.

2.2. Short-term ECU-denominated securities

2.2.1 Domestic short-term sovereign paper (see Table 4.5)

The Italian Treasury's issuance programme of ECU-denominated Treasury bills (BTEs) was continued during the period under review. Gross new issues aimed at matching repayments falling due and at end-1993 the outstanding stock was only slightly higher than at end-September 1992 (ECU 3.9 billion compared with 3.2 billion).

The British Government maintained its programme of regular monthly tenders for ECU Treasury bills, in an amount equivalent to ECU 1 billion (ECU 200 million one-month, ECU 500 million three-month and ECU 300 million six-month bills), which started in 1988. The total outstanding amount was kept unchanged at ECU 3.5 billion. With a view to enhancing secondary market liquidity one-month and three-month bills are fungible with six-month bills sold earlier.

2.2.2 Euro-notes (including Euro-commercial paper) (see Table 5.5)

The outstanding amount of ECU Euro-notes continued to decline to reach ECU 6.8 billion at end-1993, compared with ECU 8.6 billion fifteen months earlier. An increase in the stock of medium-term notes (ECU 0.8 billion) was not enough to make up for the contraction in outstanding short-term paper (ECU -2.6 billion). At the same time overall issuance of short and medium-term Euro-notes was very buoyant in the five-quarter period up to end-1993, which entailed a further fall in the share of ECU Euro-notes in total outstanding Euro-notes from 6.5% to 3% over the period considered.

2.3. Holders of ECU-denominated securities (see Table 4.3)

Partial data show in most reporting EU countries (Denmark, Germany, Italy, Netherlands and Portugal) both a decline in the amounts purchased and sold as well as net sales of ECU securities by EU residents. BLEU stands as an exception with stable volumes traded and a net purchase of ECU bonds in 1993. In France, residents bought and sold substantial amounts resulting in a significant net sale.

3. The overall size of the ECU financial markets

The total size of the ECU financial markets can be estimated by aggregating its various segments for which data are available.

At the end of the third quarter of 1993, the total stock of ECU bonds and Treasury bills amounted to ECU 136.1 billion (ECU 81.5 billion of international bonds and ECU 54.6 billion of short and long-term domestic securities). Net ECU bank lending⁶ is estimated at ECU 67.3 billion. In addition, outstanding Euro-notes totalled ECU 6.5 billion. There is an overlap between banking and securities aggregates owing to the role of banks as issuers and holders of ECU-denominated securities.

⁶ Final bank lending and lending to banks outside the reporting area.

In the absence of accurate data, this double counting can only be estimated. If one retains an amount of ECU 20 billion, the overall size of the ECU financial markets can be estimated at ECU 189.9 billion at the end of the third quarter of 1993 compared with ECU 192.8 billion one year earlier.

4. Derivatives markets (see Tables 6.1 and 6.2)

4.1. ECU swaps

According to the statistics compiled by the International Swaps Dealers Association (ISDA), the notional principal of new ECU currency swaps⁷ concluded in the second half of 1992 dropped compared with the two preceding half-years (by 50% and 33%, respectively). This is attributable to the significant decrease in ECU bond primary market activity recorded during this period. Overall, currency swaps activity was also less buoyant, but the decline in the notional amount of new swaps was smaller (by 7% and 13%, respectively). Thus, the share of the ECU in new swaps concluded fell from 2.2% in the second half of 1991 to 1.9% one year later.

In the second half of 1992, new ECU interest rate swaps were concluded for a notional principal amounting to ECU 29 billion, which was 24% lower than in the preceding six months but 54% higher than one year before. Against the background of an expanding market for interest rate swaps, the proportion of interest rate swaps denominated in ECU declined from 4.4% to 3.4% in one year.

4.2. ECU futures and options

The ECU long-term interest-rate futures contract, quoted on the French futures exchange MATIF, was less actively traded in the year up to end-1993. The average daily turnover shrank from 5,400 contracts in 1992 to 3,550 in 1993 (-34%). Declining issuance of ECU bonds contributed to this development as fewer new positions had to be hedged. Persisting ERM tensions did not generate increased activity to the extent that risks were already covered, as reflected in a stable average end-of-month open interest (12600 in 1993 compared with 13450 in 1992). The turnover and open interest of the MATIF option on the ECU long-term futures were even more affected by the subdued ECU bond issuing activity. Both the average daily turnover and end-of-month open interest shrank roughly by 90% between 1992 to 1993.

By contrast, turnover on the LIFFE short-term ECU interest rate contract recorded a new substantial rise for the second consecutive year. The average daily turnover stood at 2800 contracts in 1993 compared with 1250 in 1992 (125%). Likewise, the average end-of-month open interest rose by 157% from 1992 to 1993. Contracts were most actively traded during episodes of tension in the ERM and in July and September 1993 the average daily turnover exceeded 4000 contracts.

⁷ Please see Section 5 and Table 7 on some more information about currency swaps in different EU countries.

The FINEX ECU against US dollar exchange rate futures contract was suspended at the beginning of 1993 due to the lack of activity, as the average daily turnover came down to 10 contracts at the end of 1992.

5. ECU foreign exchange markets (see Table 7)

All EU central banks were not able to provide statistical data on the most recent developments in their respective foreign exchange market. Some statistics therefore referred to the survey conducted in April 1992, under the aegis of the BIS. Updated figures signal a decline in the share of the ECU in the average daily turnover in spot markets (Denmark, France, Spain, Greece and Portugal). In most countries, trading activity in ECU accounts for less than 5% of the overall turnover. This relative decrease occurred in the context of a reduced market liquidity in most EU countries, in connection with the ERM turmoil. A similar declining trend seems visible also in the forward market, on the basis of partial data. However, anecdotal evidence also suggests some improvement in the last quarter of 1993.

6. The ECU clearing and settlement system

The private ECU clearing and settlement system, which was set up in 1986, allows participating banks to settle their daily multilateral net positions through settlement accounts held with the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) acting as an agent. The number of participating clearing banks was unchanged at 44⁸. In the five quarters up to end-1993, average daily turnover increased slightly compared with the fifteen-month period up to end-1992, from ECU 45 billion to ECU 46.5 billion. A peak was recorded in July (ECU 51.8 billion) in connection with the ERM turmoil. However, this turnover remained lower than the record volume registered in September 1992, when the daily average volume reached ECU 56 billion. The average number of operations executed daily was stable at around 6,400.

CHAPTER II - ECU INTEREST RATES AND EXCHANGE RATES

1. ECU interest rates

1.1. Development in ECU yields (see Table 9.1, Chart 2.1)

Short-term interest rates stayed on a downward trend for most of the fifteen-month period starting in October 1992. This development reflected the policy of gradual monetary easing conducted by ERM central banks. However, recurring strains in the ERM prompted central banks whose currencies were under downward pressure to raise short-term interest rates to keep market exchange

⁸ From March 1994 a 45th bank, from Portugal, will participate in the ECU clearing system.

rates within the agreed fluctuation limits. As a result, short-term ECU interest rates moved temporarily upward in December 1992-January 1993 and again in the period July-September 1993. Overall, three-month ECU Euro-deposit rates fell by almost five percentage points between end-September 1992 and end-December 1993.

Developments at the long-end of the spectrum paralleled the same declining trend. Against a backdrop of slow economic activity and subdued inflationary pressure within the EU, long-term yields came down significantly over the period considered. As in the case of short-term rates the most severe episodes of ERM tension gave rise to temporary hikes in yields, stemming from speculative capital flows and associated securities portfolio shifts. Over the period, long-term rates dropped by more than three percentage points, which means that a flattening of the previously inverted yield curve took place.

1.2. The spread between the market rate and the theoretical rate (see Chart 2.2)

As in previous years, short and long-term ECU interest rates deviated from the weighted average of the component currencies' interest rates. However, in contrast with the preceding reference period, both short and long-term spreads between the market and theoretical interest rates tended to be smaller and to fluctuate in parallel.

At the short-end of the market (three-month Euro-deposit rate), market ECU rates stayed higher than theoretical interest rates, on average by 70 basis points but with a peak over 100 points, during the fourth quarter of 1992. Renewed ERM tensions after the September 1992 crisis were responsible for this development. In 1993, the spread was alternatively positive (higher market rates) or negative (lower market rates) within a range of +/- 50 basis points. Again the ERM turmoil played a major role. A negative spread was recorded at the end of the first and second quarters when market pressure abated. Conversely, at the beginning of the second quarter and from July to October market rates exceeded theoretical rates. At the end of the period, however, a negative spread prevailed again.

The positive spread (25 basis points) between the long-term market yield and the theoretical yield, which emerged in the second half of 1992 in the context of the ERM turmoil, persisted at the same level until the beginning of 1993. Then the spread was gradually reversed to become negative (-25 basis points), by the second quarter of 1993. The July 1993 ERM crisis, which led to the widening of the ERM fluctuation bands, was reflected in a re-absorption of the negative spread during the third quarter and part of the last quarter when market ECU yields even exceeded temporarily theoretical rates. However, by the end of the year the spread widened again to reach -25 basis points owing to a stronger demand for ECU bonds following the ratification of the Maastricht Treaty and its subsequent entry into force.

2. ECU exchange rates

2.1. Exchange rate developments vis-à-vis national currencies (see Charts 1.1-1.3)

The period under review witnessed significant movements in the ECU exchange rate vis-à-vis EMS currencies, as additional realignments took place and wider exchange rate fluctuations

were recorded after the decision to broaden the ERM fluctuation margins. However, compared with the preceding period the ECU was more stable vis-à-vis the group of currencies initially participating in the ERM narrow band. It appreciated by 5.4% against the Irish pound after the realignment of this currency and depreciated by less than 2% vis-à-vis the other currencies of this group. With the exception of the pound sterling which strengthened against the ECU during most of 1993, all the other EMS currencies were weaker, either following realignments (Spanish peseta and Portuguese escudo) or because they floated downward (Italian lira and Greek drachma).

Overall, the ECU declined against the major non-EMS currencies. This weaker trend prevailed for most of the period from October 1992 to end-December 1993 and resulted in depreciations of 25%, 20% and 4% against the Japanese yen, the US dollar and the Swiss franc, respectively.

2.2. The spread between the market exchange rate and the official exchange rate of the ECU

After the September 1992 ERM crisis the private ECU traded at a discount against the official ECU in the exchange market. This discount was closed by the end of 1992 and up to July 1993 the private ECU did not deviate from its basket value. Following the decision to widen the ERM fluctuation bands, the ECU market exchange rate showed again a discount, which temporarily exceeded 1%. However, from November 1993 the situation normalised as the spread disappeared.

3. Exchange-rate adjusted nominal interest rate differentials between the ECU and other currencies (see Table 9.2 and Charts 2.3.1 - 2.3.4)

As in the preceding period, the relative yield performance of the ECU vis-à-vis EMS-currencies between end-September 1992 and end-September 1993 was predominantly determined by exchange rate changes, which remained significant. At the same time, even if short-term interest-rate differentials widened within the EMS, this was not enough to offset exchange rate developments. Vis-à-vis non-EMS currencies the influence of exchange rate movements was even greater, while interest-rate differentials narrowed.

As regards the group of currencies originally participating in the ERM narrow band, the ECU's relative yield performance compared favourably only with the Irish pound, as a consequence of its realignment and the Belgian franc whose stable exchange rate did not make up for a negative interest rate differential. Investments in Deutsche Mark, Danish krone, French franc and Dutch guilder yielded a higher rate of return than comparable investments in ECU, owing to a further although limited depreciation of the ECU. Against the other EMS currencies, the ECU yield performance was better than the one of the Italian lira, the Spanish peseta and the Portuguese escudo, which either floated downward or were devalued. By contrast, the pound sterling, which appreciated slightly against the ECU, recorded a higher yield. Likewise the Greek drachma's positive interest-rate differential vis-à-vis the ECU continued to more than offset its exchange rate depreciation, which resulted in a higher overall yield.

The ECU's yield performance vis-à-vis non-EMS currencies deteriorated in the period under consideration, as the ECU was adversely affected by both a narrowing of its positive nominal interest-rate differential and a depreciation of its exchange rate vis-à-vis these currencies. Investments in Japanese yen, US dollar and Swiss franc yielded, therefore, higher returns than comparable ECU assets.

The volatility (see variation coefficients in Table 9.2) of exchange rate adjusted yields on ECU assets and liabilities vis-à-vis national currencies, inside and outside the EMS, remained high after the significant rise recorded in the preceding period.

CHAPTER III - THE USE OF THE ECU IN THE NON-FINANCIAL AREA

1. Use of the ECU in international transactions (see Table 8)

Table 8 shows the share of the ECU in external trade and current account transactions. The table should be dealt with even more cautiously than in previous years, owing to the change in reporting procedures which took place at the beginning of 1993, in connection with the advent of the single market. The insufficient coverage and reliability of statistical data on the use of the ECU for invoicing and settlement of balance of payments transactions have been compounded by this development.

In most EU countries, the role of the ECU as an invoicing currency for external trade remains very limited. The only country where the ECU's share significantly exceeded 1% is Portugal (around 3%). The ECU is also used mainly for intra-EU external transactions.

The proportion of current account transactions denominated in ECU is higher in most EU countries. This is due in part to transfer payments made in ECU by the EU in the framework of the Structural Funds and to private financial transfers (interest flows) linked to cross-border ECU-denominated assets and liabilities. The share of the ECU is highest in Portugal and Spain, particularly on the receipts side (14% and 5%, respectively). The ECU continued also to play some role in current account flows in Belgium/Luxembourg, with a share of 4%, owing to significant ECU assets held by BLEU's residents (see I.1.3 above).

2. Use of the ECU for other purposes

The use of the private ECU in domestic commercial transactions is even more limited. In the absence of any statistical data, its share may be estimated as being below 1%. As an internal unit of account for accounting, reporting or settlement purposes the ECU is used mainly by European-based multinational companies. The ECU is also resorted to in the framework of clearing or netting arrangements set up by trans-national entities (e.g. IATA, Eurocontrol, Tepar and European Railways) in order to facilitate cross-border settlements between national companies. Statistical coverage of the use of the ECU in domestic commercial transactions is still inadequate, and therefore there is no reliable evidence on recent developments in the use of the ECU in this area.

3. Measures by national and European Union authorities to further the use of the private ECU

As part of the ongoing work undertaken at the Union's level in order to facilitate the use of the ECU, a White Paper on "Removing the legal obstacles to the use of the ECU" was made public by the European Commission on 23rd December 1992. In this document the Commission provides an exhaustive stock-taking, at the end of July 1991, of regulatory obstacles to the various uses of the ECU in every member country. The White Paper also contains suggestions on the approach that might be followed by member countries' national authorities with a view to removing these impediments. In November 1993, the Committee of Governors also completed an internal study on this issue, which was in part intended to up-date the factual data included in the Commission's White Paper.

In accordance with the Treaty of Maastricht (Article 109g), which entered into force on 1st November 1993, the composition of the basket of the ECU was frozen from 1st November 1993, which barred a further review and potential revision of the ECU basket until the start of Stage Three of EMU. This step should contribute to stabilising the value of the ECU and, as such, is intended to facilitate the development of the ECU by reducing the uncertainties surrounding its use in financial and commercial transactions.

At the national level, the most significant steps taken to further the use of the ECU relate to the full liberalisation of all capital movements in Portugal and Ireland at the end of 1992 and in Greece, as far as long, medium-term and most of short-term capital flows are concerned, in May 1993. As a consequence, in these member countries discrimination against foreign currencies, including the ECU, in relation to the member countries' respective domestic currencies has been removed or greatly reduced.

In Luxembourg, a law, dated 29th July 1993, abrogated a former law, dated 20th December 1848, which prescribed that all amounts of money in public and administrative acts should be expressed in national currency. The main purpose of this law was to translate into Luxembourg's legal setting the Directive 90/604/EEC on annual accounts.

CHAPTER IV - THE USE OF THE ECU BY EU INSTITUTIONS

1. Lending and borrowing

1.1. The Commission

In 1993, the European Union launched ECU bond issues for a total amount of ECU 2,245 million which included: ECU 1,975 million borrowed within the framework of the medium-term assistance programme to the balance of payments of the Member States (Italy) and ECU 270 million in the context of the medium-term financial assistance programme to Eastern and Central European countries.

As a whole, 7 transactions have been carried out, 2 with a floating rate, the others at a fixed rate.

The loan to Italy included 3 issues:

- ECU 500 million: 7 7/8% 1993-1996
- ECU 1,000 million 6% 1993-2000
- ECU 475 million 5 1/2% 1993-2000 (swapped into floating rate debt)

The first one was the first sizeable transaction undertaken after the slowdown in market activity following the initial Danish Referendum. The ECU 1,000 million issue took place immediately after the positive decision of the German Constitutional Court on the ratification of the Maastricht Treaty and was highly successful, particularly in bringing institutional investors back to the ECU market.

The EU also concluded syndicated credits in ECUs for a total amount of ECU 404 million. This operation was designed to finance a food and medical aid programme, granted by the EU, to the Republics of the former Soviet Union. ECU 325 million had been disbursed at the end of 1993.

In 1993, no operation was carried out by the European Coal and Steel Community.

1.2. The European Investment Bank

In 1993, the lending activity of the EIB, particularly following the widening of the ERM fluctuation bands, declined in ECU terms (ECU 1,169 million compared with ECU 2,617 million in 1992).

However, despite this reduction, which was also reflected in its borrowing activity (ECU 650 million compared with ECU 1,630 million in 1992) - taking into account that the EIB received ECU payments from an increase in capital and a strongly positive cash-flow - the EIB sought to maintain a predominant role in the international ECU markets.

Accordingly, in 1993 it issued a 500 million ECU bond, which was increased to ECU 650 million by the addition of a fungible tranche.

On 31st December 1993, total outstanding loans in ECUs had increased to ECU 13,230 million, or 15.3% of the EIB's total lending (compared with 17.7% in 1992).

On the same date total borrowings in ECUs totalled ECU 10,612 million or 13.5% of the EIB's total indebtedness (compared with 15.5% in 1992).

Moreover, the EIB continued its commercial paper programme, including during the period when market conditions were difficult, by issuing notes with maturities ranging from 1 to 3 months. The outstanding amount remained at approximately ECU 1,150 million throughout 1993.

The EIB also raised ECU resources from foreign exchange transactions involving non-Union currencies.

In addition, the EIB, as a founder member of the ECU Banking Association, continued to play a very active role in terms of seeking to further improve policy and legal aspects of the ECU clearing and settlement system, thereby ensuring its continued development.

2. Use of the ECU in the EU budget

The current rules governing the implementation of the EU budget (the "Financial Regulation") cover the function of the ECU as a unit of account and do not grant it the functions of unit of denomination and means of settlement. In 1988 the Commission proposed that, in the context of the general revision of the Financial Regulation, explicit provision be made for expressing and settling the financial rights and obligations of the Communities in ECUs.

Although Parliament and the Court of Auditors expressed a favourable opinion, opposition from some Member States prevented the Council from following up on the Commission's proposal. The Council did, however, agree to a re-examination of the situation at a later date, particularly in the light of work on EMU.

Therefore, following the revision of the Treaties at Maastricht and because of the role that the ECU will play in the period leading to EMU, the Commission presented again in September 1992 its earlier proposal that the ECU should assume the functions of unit of denomination and means of settlement. The Parliament has approved the proposal, which will now be examined by the Council.

The ECU is being or is planned to be used in the following areas:

- In the framework of the regulation on the co-ordination of the Structural Funds, the Council accepted the principle of expressing and settling operations in ECUs. For this reason, the Commission adopted a Regulation in July 1990 laying down the arrangements for this use of the ECU. Since that time payments under the Structural Funds have been made in ECUs.
- The regulation for the European Development Fund (EDF) stipulates that Member States should pay their contributions in ECUs; temporary exemptions have, however, been granted to States that may still encounter certain difficulties in this respect. As regards expenditure relating to the activities of the EDF, the ECU is used almost exclusively.
- The Commission pays experts, consultants and most suppliers and funds external aid programmes, research and co-operation with third countries in ECUs. In October 1990 the Commission submitted a proposal for paying Community civil servants in ECUs, which the Parliament failed to approve in certain particulars. As part of its decision taken on 23rd December 1992 to retake the initiative on the ECU, the Commission will submit a revised proposal.

Accordingly, approximately 40% of the 1993 General Budget gave rise to payments in ECUs. If EAGGF (Guarantees Section) payments ("agri-monetary" system) are disregarded, the share of the ECU amounted to 85%.

PART B. TABLES AND GRAPHS

TABLES AND GRAPHS

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INTRODUCTION

EXCHANGE RATES

All exchange rates are based on the ECU rates calculated by the EU Commission on the basis of the US dollar rates at 2.15 p.m. (2.30 p.m. before October 1988).

GENERAL EXPLANATIONS FOR TABLES 1.1 TO 3.4

- International bank intermediation covers the whole BIS reporting area and is defined as:
- banks' external positions, i.e. positions in domestic and foreign currencies vis-à-vis non-residents;
 - banks' foreign currency positions vis-à-vis residents.

Customers are sub-divided into non-banks and other entities. Non-banks are defined as non-financial enterprises, households and non-monetary international and supranational organisations and institutions. Other entities are banks (inside and outside the reporting area) as well as other entities not explicitly defined as non-banks by the banks reporting to the BIS. Positions vis-à-vis other entities include banks' assets and liabilities vis-à-vis national and international monetary authorities. For statistical reasons, however, it is not possible to single out positions vis-à-vis monetary authorities.

The geographical breakdown has some limitations which stem from the following factors:

- there is no breakdown between EU institutions and other international and supranational institutions;
- part of banks' liabilities takes the form of securities, the holders of which cannot be classified according to their geographical origin;
- the geographical breakdown of the positions vis-à-vis monetary authorities is, to some extent, affected by the way in which monetary authorities maintain their ECU balances with banks. An accurate breakdown is only possible to the extent that balances have been directly invested by national authorities with their respective domestic banks or foreign banks. In contrast, if funds are, for instance, channelled through the BIS, this will show up in the position vis-à-vis non-EU residents independently from the nationality of the ultimate supplier of ECU funds.

A currency breakdown is provided by the banks located in Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Norway, Canada and Japan, but not banks from the United States or from the offshore centres. Greece and Portugal are not members of the BIS reporting area. This statistical short-fall, however, should not affect significantly the reliability of statistics on ECU bank intermediation as the volume of ECU bank business in the remaining BIS reporting area and outside this area is not believed to be substantial.

GENERAL EXPLANATIONS FOR TABLES 4.1 TO 5.5

Bond markets can be broken down into domestic and international markets and the latter can be sub-divided again into a Euro segment and a foreign segment. Conceptually, a bond belongs to the Euro segment if it was issued through an international syndicate of banks. Non-Euro issues belong to the domestic market if the country of residence of the issuer corresponds to the currency of denomination of the bond. Otherwise, it belongs to the foreign segment.

EXPLANATIONS BY TABLE/GRAPH

Table 1.1 details banks' ECU-denominated assets and liabilities vis-à-vis non-banks and other entities. Each of the two groups of customers is classified according to geographical origin, i.e. EU residents and non-EU residents.

Table 1.2 shows the size and role of the different banking centres in ECU bank intermediation. It details banks' ECU-denominated assets and liabilities according to the country in which banks are located. For each country or country group there is a breakdown between residents and non-residents in respect of total ECU assets and liabilities as well as positions vis-à-vis non-banks.

As already mentioned, no data on ECU-denominated positions are available for banks located in the United States and the offshore centres.

Table 1.1 and 1.2 can by definition be cross-checked in several ways, as shown in the following examples:

- the figures in the column "Total", line "Grand total", of Table 1.2 correspond to those relating to the second and third quarters respectively in the column "Grand Total" in Table 1.1;
- the sum of the data in the line "Grand total", columns "o/w: non-banks", in Table 1.2 corresponds to the figures for the second and third quarters respectively in the column "Positions vis-à-vis non-banks, total" in Table 1.1.

Tables 2.1 - 2.4 analyse banks' ECU-denominated assets and liabilities in comparison with banks' positions in other international lending and borrowing currencies and the overall size of international bank intermediation.

The substantial amount in the column "Other" is mainly due to the item "Unallocated" since, as already mentioned (see notes on Table 1.1), the currency breakdown which is provided by the banks reporting to the BIS is incomplete. Assets and liabilities of banks in the offshore centres are estimated to be mainly in US dollars and show up in the column "USD".

In Table 2.1, the figures in the column "ECU" correspond to those in Table 1.1, column "Grand Total" and "Total vis-à-vis non-banks".

Table 2.4 shows changes calculated on the basis of the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the fourth preceding quarter.

Tables 3.1 - 3.4 analyse banks' ECU-denominated assets and liabilities in comparison with banks' positions in other foreign currencies and the total amount of outstanding foreign currency assets and liabilities. This means that, in contrast to Tables 2.1 - 2.4, banks' assets and liabilities in domestic currency vis-à-vis non-residents are not included, whereas the figures in the column "ECU" correspond to those in Table 2.1.

Table 3.4 shows changes calculated on the basis of the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the fourth preceding quarter.

Table 4.1 and 4.2 show gross issues of ECU bonds both on domestic and international markets broken down by category of borrower and geographical origin of borrower, respectively.

Issues targeted to residents are included, issues of ECU-indexed bonds denominated in domestic currency are excluded, except for Greece and France.

Figures have been compiled by the EU Commission and are based on payment dates.

The categories of borrowers are defined as follows:

- business sector: financial and non-financial national enterprises;
- governments: national general governments;
- institutions: international and supranational institutions and organisations. EU institutions comprise the European Investment Bank and the Commission of the European Union (on behalf of the EU, ECSC, Euratom). Other institutions include the

specialised institutions of the United Nations, the World Bank, the Council of Europe, etc.

Table 4.3 shows purchases and sales by residents in EU countries. Detailed data are given for both domestic and non-domestic bonds and primary and secondary markets. Figures have been compiled by national central banks.

Table 4.4 provides a breakdown of developments in domestic ECU bonds by gross borrowing, repayments and outstanding stock. Figures have been compiled by the BIS and are slightly different from those in Table 4.2 which were calculated by the EU Commission.

Table 4.5 shows developments in issues and outstanding stocks of ECU Treasury Bills in Italy and the United Kingdom. Figures have been compiled by the BIS.

The geographical coverage of **Tables 5.1 - 5.5** corresponds to the BIS reporting area. The gross ECU figures are slightly different from those calculated by the EU Commission given in Table 4.2. In Table 5.3 discrepancies between stocks and flows are due to exchange rate conversions.

Table 6.1 provides data on markets for swaps. It gives for both interest-rate swaps and currency swaps the notional amounts of new swaps concluded and outstanding stocks, on the basis of the percentage share of the major currencies.

Table 6.2 shows market trading activity on ECU interest rate futures and options in Paris (MATIF) and London (LIFFE), both in terms of volume (average daily turnover) and position taking (open interest).

Table 7 provides turnover statistics about ECU foreign exchange transactions, on both spot and forward markets, in EU countries. Data relate both to volume amounts and market shares.

Table 8 seeks to assess the share of the ECU in foreign trade of goods and services. Data are based on balance-of-payments statistics which mainly reflect settlements in ECU, whereas they do not enable firm conclusions to be drawn about the extent to which the ECU is used for invoicing.

Charts 1.1 - 1.3 display the exchange rate changes of EMS and non-EMS currencies against the ECU (base year 1990).

Table 9.1 shows nominal market interest rates, (inter-bank rates and securities yields) and the weighted averages of component currencies representative rates at corresponding maturities. These data are used in Charts 2.1 and 2.2.

Interest rates relating to the ECU banking market are the bid rates for Euro-deposits at the opening of the market. These rates are collected by the BIS banking department.

The ECU bond yields shown in Table 9.1 are the yields to final maturity on the secondary market. They are calculated each Wednesday from a sample of fixed interest ECU bonds listed at the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Yields are weighted by amounts in circulation. The bonds are classified according to three types of term: under 5 years (short-term), from 5 to 7 years (medium-term) and more than 7 years (long-term). For long-term yields from July 1992 yields on the most recently issued French 10 year ECU-denominated OAT have been used. Source: Paris Stock Exchange.

The weighted averages of interest rates on the individual component currencies in the last two columns are a proxy for theoretical ECU yields. In the case of short-term rates, the three-month Euro-market rates have been used, whereas the long-term average rate is based on domestic bond yields reported by the central banks of the countries concerned.

Chart 2.1 shows short-term and long-term ECU interest rates. Euro-deposit rates are bid rates at the opening of the market. Source: BIS. Bond yields are yields to final maturity on the secondary market. Source: Luxembourg and Paris Stock Exchanges. Data can be found in Table 9.1.

Chart 2.2 compares actual ECU yields with the weighted average of yields on the component currencies ("theoretical ECU yields"). Data can be found in Table 9.1.

Actual short-term yields: three-month and twelve-month ECU deposit rates on the Euro-market. Source: BIS. Actual ECU long-term bond rate: long-term yield on the secondary market. Source: Luxembourg and Paris Stock Exchanges.

Theoretical short-term yields are defined as the average of yields on three-month and twelve-month Euro-deposits respectively in the currencies making up the ECU basket, weighted on the basis of their ECU weights. The latter have been calculated using ECU rates computed and published by the Commission. Source for Euro-deposit rates: BIS. Calculations by the EMI.

The theoretical long-term ECU bond rate is defined as the weighted average of bond yields on national secondary markets of those countries whose currencies make up the ECU basket. Weighting is carried out according to the method used for the theoretical ECU money market rates. Source for bond yields: EU central banks. Calculation by the EMI.

Table 9.2 compares the effective exchange-rate adjusted interest rate on the ECU with those on other international currencies, as well as the respective domestic currency for residents inside and outside the Community. The analysis covers both the level and the variability of effective market rates.

The effective interest rates have been calculated on the basis of three-month money market rates which have been adjusted ex-post for the appreciation or depreciation of the investor's (debtor's) national currency against the currency of investment (indebtedness) over the three-month period according to the following formula:

$$i.e. = ((e_3 \times (1 + i_0/4) - e_0) / e_0)^4$$

where: i.e. = effective interest rate

i_0 = nominal three-month interest rate at the beginning of the three-month period

e_0 = exchange rate at the beginning of the three-month period

e_3 = exchange rate at the end of the three-month period.

The figures shown in Table 9.2 are the average results recorded in the period concerned. The data in column b refer to the period which is currently examined, whereas column a shows the results recorded in the preceding twelve-month period.

The standard deviation and the variation coefficient measure the variability of effective interest rates over the periods under review. The standard deviation measures the variability during the period under review in absolute terms, whereas the variation coefficient (which is defined as the standard deviation divided by the average level) provides a relative measures of variability and thus makes the results comparable.

Charts 2.3.1 - 2.3.4 show the extent to which investment in short-term ECU assets yielded higher or lower returns than investments in alternative currencies, assuming that the investor has constantly reinvested the capital plus accrued interest at each maturity. Nominal returns have been calculated on the basis of one-month rates or, if not available, three-month rates and have been adjusted for exchange rate changes with a lag of one month. A positive value indicates that investment in ECU assets was more profitable than investment in the alternative currency and vice versa.

ABBREVIATIONS

(a) Countries and country groups

BE	Belgium
CH	Switzerland
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
ES	Spain
FR	France
GB	United Kingdom
GR	Greece
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
JP	Japan
LU	Luxembourg
NL	Netherlands
PT	Portugal
US	United States
BLEU	Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union
EU	European Union
EMS	Countries participating in the EMS exchange rate mechanism

(b) Currencies

BEF	Belgian franc
CHF	Swiss franc
CAD	Canadian Dollar
DKK	Danish krone
DEM	Deutsche Mark
ESP	Spanish peseta
FRF	French franc
GBP	Pound sterling
GRD	Greek drachma
IEP	Irish pound
ITL	Italian lira
JPY	Japanese yen
NLG	Dutch guilder
PTE	Portuguese escudo
USD	US dollar
XEU	Private ECU

(c) Other abbreviations

EMI	European Monetary Institute
BIS	Bank for International Settlements
EMCF	European Monetary Co-operation Fund
EMS	European Monetary System
ERM	Exchange Rate Mechanism of the EMS
GDP	Gross domestic product
GNP	Gross national product
SOEU	Statistical Office of the European Union

(d) Conventional signs

%		per cent.
..	}	not available
NA	}	
-		nil or insignificant
e		estimated
n.s.a.		not seasonally adjusted
p		provisional
s.a.		seasonally adjusted

STRUCTURE OF ECU BANK INTERMEDIATION BY CUSTOMER
(Outstanding amounts in ecu billion)

Table 1.1

End of Period	Positions vis-a-vis non-banks			Positions vis-a-vis other entities(1)			Grand Total				
	EC residents	Non-EC residents	Un-categorized(2)	EC residents	Non-EC residents	Un-categorized(2)					
	of which cross-border	of which cross-border	Total	of which cross-border	Total	Total					
Assets											
90 Q.3	21.8	11.9	3.2	9.1	34.1	91.6	67.4	15.2	10.6	117.4	151.5
91 Q.3	27.4	14.9	9.6	9.0	46.1	96.9	71.8	19.9	12.9	129.7	175.7
92 Q.3	38.3	17.9	13.3	9.6	61.2	114.8	86.0	19.9	2.0	136.6	197.8
92 Q.4	39.2	18.8	11.0	13.9	64.1	115.9	84.7	16.8	-1.8	130.8	195.0
93 Q.1	49.6	29.7	11.7	.6	61.9	115.5	84.4	18.5	.0	134.0	196.0
93 Q.2	49.1	30.1	11.7	.6	61.4	115.5	85.2	17.9	.2	133.6	195.0
93 Q.3	47.9	29.8	11.5	.6	60.0	115.9	86.9	18.6	-1.1	134.4	194.4
Liabilities											
90 Q.3	13.3	6.7	6.6	3.4	23.3	69.8	65.0	24.8	12.9	127.5	150.8
91 Q.3	16.8	8.1	8.5	3.4	28.7	99.1	71.8	33.0	20.2	152.2	180.9
92 Q.3	17.8	8.6	13.3	3.7	34.8	104.8	75.0	40.8	18.6	164.1	199.0
92 Q.4	17.0	8.3	11.8	3.8	32.6	102.4	74.4	38.1	19.3	159.8	192.4
93 Q.1	19.3	9.2	12.6	1.3	33.3	107.9	78.1	40.0	18.6	166.5	199.7
93 Q.2	18.3	9.0	12.2	1.5	31.9	103.6	74.3	39.1	17.3	160.0	192.0
93 Q.3	17.1	8.5	11.7	1.4	30.3	106.8	79.0	37.9	16.8	161.5	191.8
Net balances (3)											
90 Q.3	8.5	5.2	-3.4	5.7	10.8	1.7	2.3	-9.6	-2.3	-10.1	.7
91 Q.3	10.6	6.8	1.1	5.7	17.4	-2.2	.0	-13.0	-7.3	-22.6	-5.2
92 Q.3	20.5	9.3	.0	5.9	26.4	10.0	11.0	-21.0	-16.6	-27.5	-1.1
92 Q.4	22.2	10.5	-8	10.1	31.5	13.4	10.3	-21.3	-21.0	-28.9	2.6
93 Q.1	30.3	20.4	-1.0	-7	28.7	7.6	6.3	-21.5	-18.5	-32.4	-3.8
93 Q.2	30.8	21.1	-5	-8	29.5	12.0	10.9	-21.3	-17.2	-26.4	3.1
93 Q.3	30.8	21.3	-3	-8	29.8	9.1	7.9	-19.3	-16.9	-27.1	2.7

Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

(1) Includes banks as well as other entities (for instance central banks) not explicitly identified as non-banks by the banks reporting to the BIS. (2) Including short- and long-term securities. (3) = net liability position.

Source: BIS, Quarterly Statistics on International Banking and Financial Market Developments.

STRUCTURE OF ECU BANK INTERMEDIATION BY COUNTRY
(In ecu billion)

TABLE 1.2

Banks in the countries below	3rd qtr.	Positions vis-a-vis non-residents						Positions vis-a-vis residents (1)						Total		Of which: Non-banks		
		Total			o/w: non-banks			Total			o/w: non-banks			Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	
		Assets	Liab.	o/w: non-banks	Assets	Liab.	o/w: non-banks	Assets	Liab.	o/w: non-banks	Assets	Liab.	Assets					Liab.
BE	1991	15.8	17.0	5.3	1.7	3.2	3.5	.5	19.0	20.5	5.8	2.1	19.0	20.5	5.8	2.1	19.0	20.5
	1992	16.2	14.5	5.4	2.2	3.1	3.6	.4	19.3	18.1	5.8	2.8	19.3	18.1	5.8	2.8	19.3	18.1
	1993	19.3	15.1	6.2	2.4	5.0	5.6	.4	24.4	20.8	6.7	2.9	24.4	20.8	6.7	2.9	24.4	20.8
LU	1991	12.8	8.9	4.1	2.4	3.9	6.2	.5	16.7	15.0	4.6	5.6	16.7	15.0	4.6	5.6	16.7	15.0
	1992	16.4	10.1	4.3	2.8	4.5	7.9	.6	20.9	18.1	4.9	7.1	20.9	18.1	4.9	7.1	20.9	18.1
	1993	16.3	10.1	5.1	2.8	4.8	7.9	.6	21.1	18.0	5.7	6.7	21.1	18.0	5.7	6.7	21.1	18.0
DK	1991	.9	1.4	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.9	1.5	.0	.2	.9	1.5	.0	.2	.9	1.5
	1992	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	.0	.0	.0	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	1.1	1.2
	1993	.8	1.1	.1	.3	.0	.0	.0	.9	1.1	.1	.3	.9	1.1	.1	.3	.9	1.1
DE	1991	6.5	6.1	1.5	.8	.3	.1	.2	6.8	6.3	1.7	.8	6.8	6.3	1.7	.8	6.8	6.3
	1992	7.4	7.0	1.6	1.3	.3	.2	.2	7.7	7.2	1.8	1.4	7.7	7.2	1.8	1.4	7.7	7.2
	1993	8.7	8.2	1.4	1.4	.4	.2	.3	9.1	8.4	1.7	1.5	9.1	8.4	1.7	1.5	9.1	8.4
ES	1991	2.6	3.7	.7	.3	2.8	2.0	.8	5.5	5.7	2.3	1.2	5.5	5.7	2.3	1.2	5.5	5.7
	1992	2.2	5.8	.7	.5	4.2	1.2	.4	6.4	7.0	3.9	.8	6.4	7.0	3.9	.8	6.4	7.0
	1993	3.2	5.8	.8	.5	3.8	1.1	.3	6.9	6.9	3.6	.8	6.9	6.9	3.6	.8	6.9	6.9
FR	1991	18.4	25.4	1.4	1.0	6.4	5.6	1.1	24.9	31.1	2.5	1.6	24.9	31.1	2.5	1.6	24.9	31.1
	1992	18.8	23.3	5.0	1.1	5.8	5.0	.6	24.5	28.4	6.2	1.7	24.5	28.4	6.2	1.7	24.5	28.4
	1993	20.0	21.8	6.2	1.2	5.2	5.1	.9	25.2	26.9	7.1	1.7	25.2	26.9	7.1	1.7	25.2	26.9
IE	1991	.3	.4	.2	.0	.6	.6	.3	.9	1.0	.5	.3	.9	1.0	.5	.3	.9	1.0
	1992	.3	.3	.1	.0	.8	.7	.2	1.1	1.0	.4	.2	1.1	1.0	.4	.2	1.1	1.0
	1993	.3	.4	.2	.0	1.0	.8	.2	1.3	1.2	.4	.1	1.3	1.2	.4	.1	1.3	1.2
IT	1991	12.1	18.4	.2	.9	7.7	2.3	.3	19.8	20.7	5.4	1.2	19.8	20.7	5.4	1.2	19.8	20.7
	1992	11.3	35.0	.8	.5	17.7	4.2	.4	29.0	39.3	13.4	.9	29.0	39.3	13.4	.9	29.0	39.3
	1993	11.9	33.7	.7	.8	16.9	5.1	.6	28.8	38.8	11.9	1.3	28.8	38.8	11.9	1.3	28.8	38.8
NL	1991	5.9	5.9	1.0	.7	.6	1.2	.4	6.5	7.0	1.4	1.6	6.5	7.0	1.4	1.6	6.5	7.0
	1992	6.2	5.1	.9	.6	.6	1.1	.3	6.8	6.3	1.2	1.5	6.8	6.3	1.2	1.5	6.8	6.3
	1993	6.6	5.4	1.0	.5	.9	1.2	.3	7.5	6.6	1.3	1.1	7.5	6.6	1.3	1.1	7.5	6.6
GB	1991	35.8	32.3	8.9	3.0	12.1	14.5	2.6	47.9	46.8	11.5	5.0	47.9	46.8	11.5	5.0	47.9	46.8
	1992	36.6	29.5	9.4	2.8	12.3	14.9	1.6	48.9	44.4	10.9	4.6	48.9	44.4	10.9	4.6	48.9	44.4
	1993	38.2	33.5	13.8	2.3	9.1	9.3	1.4	47.2	42.7	15.1	4.3	47.2	42.7	15.1	4.3	47.2	42.7
Non-EC countries(2)	1991	19.7	19.9	4.1	6.5	7.3	5.5	6.1	27.0	25.3	10.2	9.1	27.0	25.3	10.2	9.1	27.0	25.3
	1992	22.1	21.0	4.5	8.3	10.0	7.3	7.9	32.1	28.3	12.4	13.6	32.1	28.3	12.4	13.6	32.1	28.3
	1993	19.3	15.8	4.7	6.6	2.8	4.6	1.8	22.1	20.4	6.5	9.5	22.1	20.4	6.5	9.5	22.1	20.4
Grand total	1991	130.8	139.5	27.4	17.4	44.9	41.5	18.6	175.7	180.9	46.1	28.7	175.7	180.9	46.1	28.7	175.7	180.9
	1992	138.6	152.8	32.9	20.4	59.2	46.2	28.3	197.8	199.0	61.2	34.8	197.8	199.0	61.2	34.8	197.8	199.0
	1993	144.6	150.8	40.1	18.8	49.8	40.9	19.9	194.4	191.8	60.0	30.3	194.4	191.8	60.0	30.3	194.4	191.8

Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

1) In the case of Belgium and Luxembourg, residents of the BLEU. (2) Austria, Canada, Finland, Japan, Norway Switzerland and Sweden.

Source: BIS, Quarterly Statistics on International Banking and Financial Market Developments.

Table 2.1

CURRENCY BREAKDOWN OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING MARKET(1)
(Outstanding amounts in ecu billion)

End of Period	USD		DEM		CHF		GBP		JPY		ECU		Other(2)		Total	
	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.
90 Q.3	3264.0	3289.2	632.1	587.2	264.2	248.4	194.0	253.5	501.6	408.8	151.5	150.8	519.7	557.9	5527.0	5495.8
91 Q.3	3455.3	3469.0	614.8	581.3	233.8	220.0	185.6	254.1	539.6	391.7	175.7	180.9	593.9	640.7	5798.7	5737.7
91 Q.4	3218.0	3202.6	626.8	591.2	228.4	213.5	173.5	240.7	526.8	363.4	188.3	187.4	588.4	659.8	5550.2	5458.6
92 Q.1	3419.6	3388.3	602.9	589.2	218.7	207.6	179.1	246.0	523.5	352.9	190.7	200.1	606.7	690.6	5741.0	5674.7
92 Q.2	3144.0	3126.2	593.9	584.8	221.3	208.8	187.6	250.9	478.0	301.6	192.6	204.2	634.9	707.1	5452.1	5383.6
92 Q.3	3082.8	3064.8	679.4	661.6	249.1	234.1	196.6	249.5	496.4	313.4	197.8	199.0	668.8	740.9	5570.8	5463.3
92 Q.4	3574.8	3557.6	683.9	685.8	234.3	217.1	185.6	235.5	526.4	320.5	195.0	192.4	678.3	732.8	6078.3	5941.6
93 Q.1	3528.2	3506.2	729.8	727.9	226.4	208.4	185.5	237.1	564.1	346.0	196.0	199.7	743.5	777.3	6173.5	6002.5
93 Q.2	3634.4	3590.8	740.9	732.9	221.1	205.1	184.2	237.5	576.2	317.9	195.0	192.0	765.2	818.7	6317.0	6094.9
93 Q.3	3664.0	3627.7	746.9	739.7	223.5	208.0	181.6	231.8	611.3	356.2	194.4	191.8	824.7	843.8	6446.5	6199.0
OVERALL																
90 Q.3	1000.6	743.2	201.7	149.4	77.0	56.0	53.9	90.2	70.3	46.6	34.1	23.3	165.8	176.3	1603.5	1285.0
91 Q.3	1126.8	797.9	210.1	180.0	77.9	52.3	60.3	97.0	80.0	40.9	46.1	28.7	193.5	192.6	1794.7	1389.4
91 Q.4	1068.2	712.4	209.6	179.2	73.8	46.4	56.3	95.6	75.0	34.4	59.2	28.5	189.7	177.9	1731.7	1274.5
92 Q.1	1155.0	762.1	201.8	191.0	68.8	45.4	56.3	95.6	75.7	32.8	56.0	33.1	196.9	190.1	1810.5	1350.1
92 Q.2	1078.7	694.3	200.4	196.1	68.8	45.3	58.5	98.1	77.8	28.8	60.6	35.5	205.6	195.5	1750.4	1293.5
92 Q.3	1061.1	687.5	231.0	214.2	77.2	50.1	57.2	88.4	80.8	28.0	61.2	34.8	203.3	200.9	1771.7	1304.1
92 Q.4	1222.7	779.6	228.8	238.5	76.6	49.3	57.1	85.3	89.2	29.2	64.1	32.6	208.8	192.4	1947.3	1406.9
93 Q.1	1245.0	789.4	239.1	254.6	75.5	48.0	58.9	86.2	97.0	31.7	61.9	33.3	224.9	206.9	2002.3	1450.0
93 Q.2	1312.0	789.7	244.2	254.3	75.9	48.6	59.5	87.0	108.5	37.4	61.4	31.9	235.6	219.7	2097.2	1468.7
93 Q.3	1301.2	814.1	246.9	265.2	77.6	50.5	59.1	85.9	104.5	33.7	60.0	30.3	241.4	214.7	2090.8	1494.4
OF WHICH: IDENTIFIED NON-BANKS																

Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

1) Banks external positions and foreign currency positions vis-a-vis residents.

2) Including unallocated other currencies.

Source : BIS, Quarterly Statistics on International Banking and Financial Market Developments.

Table 2.2

CURRENCY BREAKDOWN OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING MARKET(1)

(In percentage of total outstanding amounts)

End of Period	USD		DEM		CHF		GBP		JPY		ECU		Other(2)		Total	
	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.
OVERALL																
90 Q.3	59.1	59.8	11.4	10.7	4.8	4.5	3.5	4.6	9.1	7.4	2.7	2.7	9.4	10.2	100.0	100.0
91 Q.3	59.6	60.5	10.6	10.1	4.0	3.8	3.2	4.4	9.3	6.8	3.0	3.0	10.2	11.2	100.0	100.0
91 Q.4	58.0	58.7	11.3	10.8	4.1	3.9	3.1	4.4	9.5	6.7	3.4	3.4	10.6	12.1	100.0	100.0
92 Q.1	59.6	59.7	10.5	10.4	3.8	3.7	3.1	4.3	9.1	6.2	3.3	3.3	10.6	12.2	100.0	100.0
92 Q.2	57.7	58.1	10.9	10.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	4.7	8.8	5.6	3.5	3.5	11.6	13.1	100.0	100.0
92 Q.3	55.3	56.1	12.2	12.1	4.5	4.3	3.5	4.6	8.9	5.7	3.6	3.6	12.0	13.6	100.0	100.0
92 Q.4	58.8	59.9	11.3	11.5	3.9	3.7	3.1	4.0	8.7	5.4	3.2	3.2	11.2	12.3	100.0	100.0
93 Q.1	57.2	58.4	11.8	12.1	3.7	3.5	3.0	3.9	9.1	5.8	3.2	3.2	12.0	12.9	100.0	100.0
93 Q.2	57.5	58.9	11.7	12.0	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.9	9.1	5.2	3.1	3.1	12.1	13.4	100.0	100.0
93 Q.3	56.8	58.5	11.6	11.9	3.5	3.4	2.8	3.7	9.5	5.7	3.0	3.0	12.8	13.6	100.0	100.0
OF WHICH: IDENTIFIED NON-BANKS																
90 Q.3	62.4	57.8	12.6	11.6	4.8	4.4	3.4	7.0	4.4	3.6	2.1	2.1	10.3	13.7	100.0	100.0
91 Q.3	62.8	57.4	11.7	13.0	4.3	3.8	3.4	7.0	4.5	2.9	2.6	2.6	10.8	13.9	100.0	100.0
91 Q.4	61.7	55.9	12.1	14.1	4.3	3.6	3.2	7.5	4.3	2.7	3.4	2.2	11.0	14.0	100.0	100.0
92 Q.1	63.8	56.4	11.1	14.1	3.8	3.4	3.1	7.1	4.2	2.4	3.1	2.5	10.9	14.1	100.0	100.0
92 Q.2	61.6	53.7	11.5	15.2	3.9	3.5	3.3	7.6	4.4	2.2	3.5	2.7	11.7	15.1	100.0	100.0
92 Q.3	59.9	52.7	13.0	16.4	4.4	3.8	3.2	6.8	4.6	2.1	3.5	2.7	11.5	15.4	100.0	100.0
92 Q.4	62.8	55.4	11.7	17.0	3.9	3.5	2.9	6.1	4.6	2.1	3.3	2.3	10.7	13.7	100.0	100.0
93 Q.1	62.2	54.4	11.9	17.6	3.8	3.3	2.9	5.9	4.8	2.2	3.1	2.3	11.2	14.3	100.0	100.0
93 Q.2	62.6	53.8	11.6	17.3	3.6	3.3	2.8	5.9	5.2	2.5	2.9	2.2	11.2	15.0	100.0	100.0
93 Q.3	62.2	54.5	11.8	17.7	3.7	3.4	2.8	5.7	5.0	2.3	2.9	2.0	11.5	14.4	100.0	100.0

Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

1) Banks external positions and foreign currency positions vis-a-vis residents.

2) Including unallocated other currencies.

Source : BIS, Quarterly Statistics on International Banking and Financial Market Developments.

Table 2.3

CURRENCY BREAKDOWN OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING MARKET(1)
(Outstanding amounts in ecu: Growth rate over four quarters)

End of Period	USD		DEM		CHF		GBP		JPY		ECU		Other(2)		Total	
	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.
90 Q.3	-6.4	-5.7	21.2	20.5	28.3	38.1	28.0	23.0	-4.1	-4.2	25.0	38.9	25.6	30.3	1.9	3.2
91 Q.3	5.9	5.5	-2.7	-1.0	-11.5	-11.4	-4.3	.2	7.6	-4.2	16.0	20.0	14.3	14.9	4.9	4.4
91 Q.4	-2.5	-3.4	-2.7	-1.1	-7.1	-7.6	-13.0	-9.3	4.8	-9.2	26.9	27.4	15.5	22.7	.0	-7
92 Q.1	-6.1	-7.2	-6.6	-4.0	-10.6	-11.8	-12.5	-10.4	-2.2	-17.3	18.4	18.3	6.6	13.2	-4.3	-5.1
92 Q.2	-15.8	-16.1	-5.1	-9	-8.4	-9.9	-1.8	-3.2	-14.8	-29.4	10.9	13.7	7.7	10.4	-10.8	-11.1
92 Q.3	-10.8	-11.7	10.5	13.8	6.6	6.4	5.9	-1.8	-8.0	-20.0	12.6	10.0	12.6	15.6	-3.9	-4.8
92 Q.4	11.1	11.1	9.1	16.0	2.6	1.7	7.0	-2.2	-1	-11.8	3.5	2.6	15.3	11.1	9.5	8.8
93 Q.1	3.2	3.5	21.0	23.5	3.5	.4	3.5	-3.6	7.8	-2.0	2.8	-.2	22.6	12.5	7.5	5.8
93 Q.2	15.6	14.9	24.8	25.3	-1	-1.8	-1.8	-5.3	20.6	5.4	1.2	-6.0	20.5	15.8	15.9	13.2
93 Q.3	18.9	18.4	9.9	11.8	-10.3	-11.2	-7.6	-7.1	23.2	13.6	-1.7	-3.6	23.3	13.9	15.7	13.5
OVERALL																
90 Q.3	1.0	10.2	18.6	46.7	9.0	137.2	18.2	40.1	-24.5	62.1	12.5	110.1	17.0	55.7	4.0	26.3
91 Q.3	12.6	7.4	4.2	20.5	1.1	-6.7	11.9	7.6	13.7	-12.3	35.0	23.2	16.7	9.3	11.9	8.1
91 Q.4	6.8	-2.8	3.8	14.0	1.9	-11.6	1.2	3.8	8.6	-23.5	73.4	27.8	13.4	2.9	8.2	.0
92 Q.1	1.1	-8.4	-2.0	10.0	-12.9	-16.8	-6.1	-2.6	-4.3	-28.6	49.0	23.4	7.0	3.2	1.3	-4.6
92 Q.2	-11.6	-19.1	-3.6	7.9	-13.8	-18.6	-3.2	2.3	-9.4	-36.4	35.8	23.8	6.7	.6	-7.5	-11.4
92 Q.3	-5.8	-13.8	9.9	19.0	-9	-4.2	-5.3	-8.9	1.0	-31.5	32.9	21.4	5.1	4.3	-1.3	-6.1
92 Q.4	14.5	9.4	9.1	33.1	3.8	6.2	1.6	-10.8	18.9	-15.1	8.3	14.5	10.1	8.2	12.4	10.4
93 Q.1	7.8	3.6	18.5	33.3	9.7	5.6	4.7	-9.8	28.1	-3.4	10.6	.4	14.2	8.8	10.6	7.4
93 Q.2	21.6	13.7	21.9	29.7	10.4	7.3	1.7	-11.2	39.6	30.0	1.3	-10.0	14.6	12.4	19.8	13.5
93 Q.3	22.6	18.4	6.9	23.8	.5	.8	3.4	-2.9	29.3	20.4	-1.9	-13.1	18.7	6.9	18.0	14.6

OF WHICH: IDENTIFIED NON-BANKS

Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

1) Banks external positions and foreign currency positions vis-a-vis residents.

2) Including unallocated other currencies.

Source : BIS, Quarterly Statistics on International Banking and Financial Market Developments.

Table 2.4

CURRENCY BREAKDOWN OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING MARKET(1)
(Exchange rate adjusted changes over four quarters)

End of period	USD		DEM		CHF		GBP		JPY		ECU		Other(2)		Total	
	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.
IN ECU BILLION																
90 Q.3	256.6	275.8	85.8	75.8	20.4	37.3	31.8	38.3	55.5	44.0	30.3	42.2	43.6	73.6	576.0	634.0
91 Q.3	-58.9	-45.5	-26.1	-12.9	-19.1	-19.1	-9.3	-5	-17.8	-67.8	24.2	30.1	53.8	45.6	-44.5	-65.0
92 Q.3	44.6	23.5	48.1	60.8	9.3	9.2	29.6	19.7	-30.3	-68.3	22.1	18.0	74.1	83.1	203.4	144.1
93 Q.3	-7.0	-39.1	26.5	39.9	-30.7	-30.5	-16.0	-19.0	-50.3	-58.9	-3.4	-7.2	107.2	46.8	58.6	-32.6
Of which: identified non-banks																
90 Q.3	172.8	103.9	30.9	27.4	3.1	10.2	9.3	12.9	-8.7	18.9	3.8	12.2	-3.8	33.4	239.1	226.7
91 Q.3	54.1	6.9	3.0	27.7	-2.7	-1.3	5.9	6.4	1.7	-11.1	11.9	5.4	19.8	21.4	100.3	49.4
92 Q.3	59.2	-2.9	13.1	34.9	-1.1	.7	4.1	-7	4.8	-7.7	15.2	6.1	-9.6	23.3	97.7	49.9
93 Q.3	34.3	-2.5	2.5	40.8	-1.6	-9	1.5	-3.1	-3.9	-3.2	-1.2	-4.6	32.3	3.1	66.5	34.1
CHANGE IN MARKET SHARE (3)																
90 Q.3	-5.2	-5.6	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.1	.7	.7	-.6	-.6	.5	.7	1.8	2.1	.0	.0
91 Q.3	.5	.6	-.8	-.6	-.7	-.7	-.3	-.2	.2	-.6	.3	.4	.8	1.0	.0	.0
92 Q.3	-4.2	-4.4	1.6	2.0	.4	.5	.3	.1	-.4	-1.1	.5	.5	1.8	2.4	.0	.0
93 Q.3	1.5	2.4	-.6	-.2	-1.0	-.9	-.7	-.8	.6	.0	-.5	-.5	.8	.1	.0	.0
Of which: identified non-banks (3)																
90 Q.3	-1.8	-8.5	1.5	1.6	.2	2.0	.4	.7	-1.7	.8	.2	.7	1.2	2.6	.0	.0
91 Q.3	.4	-.4	-.9	1.3	-.5	-.6	.0	.0	.1	-.7	.4	.3	.4	.1	.0	.0
92 Q.3	-2.9	-4.7	1.3	3.5	.0	.1	-.1	-.2	.1	-.8	.9	.6	.7	1.5	.0	.0
93 Q.3	2.3	1.8	-1.2	1.3	-.6	-.5	-.4	-1.0	.4	.1	-.6	-.6	.1	-1.0	.0	.0

Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

For explanations, see notes.

1) Banks positions vis-a-vis non-residents and foreign currency positions vis-a-vis residents.

2) Including unallocated other currencies.

3) Per cent point changes over 4 quarters. Not exchange rate adjusted.

Source : BIS, Quarterly Statistics on International Banking and Financial Market Developments.

Table 3.1

CURRENCY BREAKDOWN OF BANKS' FOREIGN CURRENCY POSITIONS (1)

(Outstanding amounts in ecu billion)

End of Period	USD		DEM		CHF		GBP		JPY		ECU		Other(2)		Total	
	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.
OVERALL																
90 Q.3	2889.0	2849.7	461.4	496.6	198.1	169.0	123.8	133.9	173.2	189.1	151.5	150.8	396.2	392.5	4393.2	4381.7
91 Q.3	3049.3	3009.8	453.0	488.5	197.0	175.2	119.5	130.7	153.2	168.2	175.7	180.9	453.6	463.7	4601.4	4617.1
91 Q.4	2834.8	2769.7	451.7	494.9	177.4	161.6	111.7	123.8	150.7	161.7	188.3	187.4	444.6	462.6	4359.2	4361.6
92 Q.1	3007.3	2914.7	439.0	491.4	170.3	165.4	116.4	127.2	147.1	159.1	190.7	200.1	460.1	492.2	4530.8	4550.0
92 Q.2	2762.8	2683.8	440.0	485.4	150.0	152.0	118.8	129.2	149.0	159.7	192.6	204.2	469.7	498.5	4282.9	4312.8
92 Q.3	2735.7	2640.6	522.2	546.4	153.8	149.0	119.5	132.3	170.0	178.2	197.8	199.0	477.1	524.5	4376.0	4369.9
92 Q.4	3165.6	3049.8	514.3	566.4	162.4	159.4	114.4	125.4	161.6	165.4	195.0	192.4	488.4	517.7	4801.7	4776.6
93 Q.1	3134.1	3010.6	544.7	604.6	170.2	168.8	113.3	124.7	154.9	163.2	196.0	199.7	519.4	553.9	4832.6	4825.5
93 Q.2	3218.4	3066.3	541.9	607.9	162.4	163.8	111.2	124.7	149.8	157.6	195.0	192.0	525.5	583.1	4904.1	4895.4
93 Q.3	3257.9	3095.6	546.6	608.0	161.2	165.6	107.3	120.8	151.1	160.6	194.4	191.8	548.9	608.4	4967.5	4950.7
OF WHICH: IDENTIFIED NON-BANKS																
90 Q.3	932.8	680.3	172.4	125.4	25.8	40.9	26.4	42.2	60.0	23.9	34.1	23.3	112.8	128.9	1364.2	1065.0
91 Q.3	1060.6	735.3	176.8	154.0	26.9	35.3	28.9	45.4	55.9	23.8	46.1	28.7	144.6	145.7	1539.8	1168.2
91 Q.4	1009.7	655.5	176.8	151.4	24.8	29.5	29.2	45.6	52.2	19.5	59.2	28.5	140.2	129.8	1492.1	1059.7
92 Q.1	1090.1	703.0	169.2	161.6	25.9	27.5	29.1	43.6	48.8	20.4	56.0	33.1	147.1	142.0	1566.2	1131.2
92 Q.2	1015.8	642.0	167.7	166.4	28.6	23.9	30.4	44.2	49.2	20.4	60.6	35.5	154.5	145.6	1506.7	1078.0
92 Q.3	1002.4	636.8	197.8	181.7	30.5	22.9	30.4	39.5	56.8	23.3	61.2	34.8	149.7	148.9	1528.8	1087.9
92 Q.4	1151.7	719.0	194.7	201.4	35.3	23.3	31.2	37.2	57.2	23.8	64.1	32.6	156.9	140.8	1691.1	1178.0
93 Q.1	1173.5	731.3	203.9	212.1	38.5	25.5	32.2	37.9	56.7	23.3	61.9	33.3	170.4	151.4	1737.1	1214.8
93 Q.2	1234.4	728.9	208.1	210.3	42.0	29.1	32.1	37.9	56.6	23.1	61.4	31.9	179.9	158.9	1814.5	1220.1
93 Q.3	1220.9	751.8	207.9	217.3	40.1	26.7	31.8	37.3	57.7	24.2	60.0	30.3	182.8	155.4	1801.2	1242.9

Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

1) Banks' foreign currency positions vis-a-vis residents and non-residents.

2) Including unallocated other currencies.

Source : BIS, Quarterly Statistics on International Banking and Financial Market Developments.

Table 3.2

CURRENCY BREAKDOWN OF BANKS' FOREIGN CURRENCY POSITIONS (1)

(In per cent. of total outstanding amounts)

End of Period	USD		DEM		CHF		GBP		JPY		ECU		Other(2)		Total	
	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.
OVERALL																
90 Q.3	65.8	65.0	10.5	11.3	3.9	4.3	2.8	3.1	4.5	3.9	3.4	3.4	9.0	9.0	100.0	100.0
91 Q.3	66.3	65.2	9.8	10.6	3.3	3.6	2.6	2.8	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.9	9.9	10.0	100.0	100.0
91 Q.4	65.0	63.5	10.4	11.3	3.5	3.7	2.6	2.8	4.1	3.7	4.3	4.3	10.2	10.6	100.0	100.0
92 Q.1	66.4	64.1	9.7	10.8	3.2	3.5	2.6	2.8	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.4	10.2	10.8	100.0	100.0
92 Q.2	64.5	62.2	10.3	11.3	3.5	3.7	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.5	4.5	4.7	11.0	11.6	100.0	100.0
92 Q.3	62.5	60.4	11.9	12.5	3.9	4.1	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.4	4.5	4.6	10.9	12.0	100.0	100.0
92 Q.4	65.9	63.8	10.7	11.9	3.4	3.5	2.4	2.6	3.4	3.3	4.1	4.0	10.2	10.8	100.0	100.0
93 Q.1	64.9	62.4	11.3	12.5	3.2	3.4	2.3	2.6	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.1	10.7	11.5	100.0	100.0
93 Q.2	65.6	62.6	11.0	12.4	3.1	3.2	2.3	2.5	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.9	10.7	11.9	100.0	100.0
93 Q.3	65.6	62.5	11.0	12.3	3.0	3.2	2.2	2.4	3.2	3.3	3.9	3.9	11.1	12.3	100.0	100.0
OF WHICH: IDENTIFIED NON-BANKS																
90 Q.3	68.4	63.9	12.6	11.8	4.4	2.2	1.9	4.0	1.9	3.8	2.5	2.2	8.3	12.1	100.0	100.0
91 Q.3	68.9	62.9	11.5	13.2	3.6	2.0	1.9	3.9	1.7	3.0	3.0	2.5	9.4	12.5	100.0	100.0
91 Q.4	67.7	61.9	11.8	14.3	3.5	1.8	2.0	4.3	1.7	2.8	4.0	2.7	9.4	12.3	100.0	100.0
92 Q.1	69.6	62.1	10.8	14.3	3.1	1.8	1.9	3.9	1.7	2.4	3.6	2.9	9.4	12.5	100.0	100.0
92 Q.2	67.4	59.6	11.1	15.4	3.3	1.9	2.0	4.1	1.9	2.2	4.0	3.3	10.3	13.5	100.0	100.0
92 Q.3	65.6	58.5	12.9	16.7	3.7	2.1	2.0	3.6	2.0	2.1	4.0	3.2	9.8	13.7	100.0	100.0
92 Q.4	68.1	61.0	11.5	17.1	3.4	2.0	1.8	3.2	2.1	2.0	3.8	2.8	9.3	11.9	100.0	100.0
93 Q.1	67.6	60.2	11.7	17.5	3.3	1.9	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.1	3.6	2.7	9.8	12.5	100.0	100.0
93 Q.2	68.0	59.7	11.5	17.2	3.1	1.9	1.8	3.1	2.3	2.4	3.4	2.6	9.9	13.0	100.0	100.0
93 Q.3	67.8	60.5	11.5	17.5	3.2	1.9	1.8	3.0	2.2	2.1	3.3	2.4	10.1	12.5	100.0	100.0

Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

1) Banks' foreign currency positions vis-a-vis residents and non-residents.

2) Including unallocated other currencies.

Source: BIS, Quarterly Statistics on International Banking and Financial Market Developments.

Table 3.3

CURRENCY BREAKDOWN OF BANKS' FOREIGN CURRENCY POSITIONS (1)
(Outstanding amounts in ecu: Growth rate over four quarters)

End of Period	USD		DEM		CHF		GBP		JPY		ECU		Other(2)		Total	
	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.
90 Q.3	-4.7	-4.9	19.7	20.9	.1	-1.2	43.2	41.5	13.6	18.5	25.0	38.9	30.6	23.3	2.7	2.9
91 Q.3	5.5	5.6	-1.8	-1.6	-.5	3.7	-3.5	-2.4	-11.5	-11.1	16.0	20.0	14.5	18.1	4.7	5.4
91 Q.4	-3.0	-4.1	-2.9	-2.1	-9.6	-5.3	-12.2	-7.9	-5.7	-8.5	26.9	27.4	14.6	22.8	-1.1	-1.8
92 Q.1	-6.7	-8.0	-7.0	-4.7	-17.3	-7.8	-10.3	-9.0	-7.7	-10.3	18.4	18.3	5.2	11.1	-5.4	-5.1
92 Q.2	-15.9	-16.9	-4.8	-2.1	-30.5	-18.5	-2.8	-2.1	-6.1	-9.4	10.9	13.7	3.8	6.9	-12.1	-11.4
92 Q.3	-10.3	-12.3	15.3	11.9	-21.9	-15.0	2.5	1.2	10.9	5.9	12.6	10.0	5.2	13.1	-4.9	-5.4
92 Q.4	11.7	10.1	13.8	14.5	-8.5	-1.4	2.5	1.3	7.2	2.3	3.5	2.6	9.8	11.9	10.2	9.5
93 Q.1	4.2	3.3	24.1	23.1	.0	2.1	-2.6	-2.0	5.3	2.6	2.8	-.2	12.9	12.5	6.7	6.1
93 Q.2	16.5	14.3	23.2	25.2	8.3	7.8	-6.4	-3.5	.5	-1.3	1.2	-6.0	11.9	17.0	14.5	13.5
93 Q.3	19.1	17.2	4.7	11.3	4.9	11.2	-10.2	-8.7	-11.1	-9.9	-1.7	-3.6	15.1	16.0	13.5	13.3
OVERALL																
90 Q.3	3.9	13.3	18.8	54.7	-36.8	92.5	34.2	101.9	13.1	27.4	12.5	110.1	25.2	72.7	6.9	28.6
91 Q.3	13.7	8.1	2.6	22.8	4.4	-13.8	9.5	7.6	-6.7	-.4	35.0	23.2	28.2	13.0	12.9	9.7
91 Q.4	8.0	-2.7	3.2	14.6	.0	-25.1	12.1	7.6	-6.5	-9.3	73.4	27.8	21.1	4.1	9.5	.4
92 Q.1	2.1	-8.1	-2.7	8.9	-6.0	-28.0	3.9	-6.3	-12.6	-13.9	49.0	23.4	9.9	2.2	2.7	-4.7
92 Q.2	-11.3	-18.7	-4.4	6.5	-8.8	-39.5	4.5	-1.9	-14.2	-19.4	35.8	23.8	8.6	-1.0	-7.3	-12.4
92 Q.3	-5.5	-13.4	11.9	17.9	13.4	-35.0	5.2	-13.0	1.5	-2.1	32.9	21.4	3.5	2.2	-.7	-6.9
92 Q.4	14.1	9.7	10.1	33.1	42.3	-21.0	6.6	-18.5	9.6	22.3	8.3	14.5	11.9	8.4	13.3	11.2
93 Q.1	7.7	4.0	20.5	31.2	48.3	-7.3	10.8	-12.9	16.1	14.1	10.6	.4	15.9	6.7	10.9	7.4
93 Q.2	21.5	13.5	24.1	26.4	46.8	21.8	5.5	-14.2	15.1	13.1	1.3	-10.0	16.4	9.1	20.4	13.2
93 Q.3	21.8	18.1	5.1	19.6	31.4	16.4	4.7	-5.6	1.7	3.9	-1.9	-13.1	22.1	4.4	17.8	14.3

OF WHICH: IDENTIFIED NON-BANKS

Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

1) Banks' foreign currency positions vis-a-vis residents and non-residents.

2) Including unallocated other currencies.

Source : BIS, Quarterly Statistics on International Banking and Financial Market Developments.

Table 3.4

CURRENCY BREAKDOWN OF BANKS' FOREIGN CURRENCY POSITIONS (1)
(Exchange-rate adjusted changes over four quarters)

End of Period	USD		DEM		CHF		GBP		JPY		ECU		Other(2)		Total	
	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.
IN ECU BILLION																
90 Q.3	262.4	248.1	51.6	61.9	12.6	20.8	24.8	27.0	27.1	20.3	30.3	42.2	82.8	65.3	491.6	485.6
91 Q.3	-63.1	-33.4	-13.7	-14.6	-12.7	-14.1	-5.2	-4.3	-22.9	-18.3	24.2	30.1	46.0	39.7	-47.4	-14.9
92 Q.3	54.8	2.5	58.7	42.2	14.1	7.4	10.4	13.4	-36.7	-20.5	22.1	18.0	32.6	56.5	156.1	119.5
93 Q.3	-.8	-66.9	-10.2	27.6	-22.1	-20.9	-12.9	-12.2	-41.6	-32.1	-3.4	-7.2	56.0	64.1	-35.0	-47.5
Of which: Identified non-banks																
90 Q.3	183.9	102.9	26.7	24.3	4.5	4.3	7.1	7.2	-8.9	19.5	3.8	12.2	26.6	32.3	243.7	202.8
91 Q.3	60.6	11.5	1.0	25.8	-1.5	.9	1.9	2.8	-1.8	-10.3	11.9	5.4	30.6	12.1	102.8	48.2
92 Q.3	58.7	1.8	14.5	29.5	1.7	3.4	4.0	-2.3	6.6	-7.3	15.2	6.1	1.0	14.0	101.7	45.2
93 Q.3	23.7	-4.5	-2.0	26.8	-0.5	.4	1.1	-2.5	-0.8	-3.4	-1.2	-4.6	30.2	-0.2	50.5	12.0
CHANGE IN MARKET SHARE (3)																
90 Q.3	-5.1	-5.3	1.5	1.7	.4	.6	.8	.8	-0.1	-0.2	.6	.9	1.9	1.5	.0	.0
91 Q.3	.5	.2	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	.4	.5	.8	1.1	.0	.0
92 Q.3	-3.8	-4.8	2.1	1.9	.6	.4	.1	.2	-0.8	-0.4	.7	.6	1.0	2.0	.0	.0
93 Q.3	3.1	2.1	-0.9	-0.2	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1	-0.6	-0.7	.1	.3	.0	.0
Of which: Identified non-banks (3)																
90 Q.3	-1.9	-8.6	1.3	2.0	.2	.0	.4	1.4	-1.3	1.3	.1	.8	1.2	3.1	.0	.0
91 Q.3	.5	-0.9	-1.2	1.4	-0.8	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	.5	.3	1.1	.4	.0	.0
92 Q.3	-3.3	-4.4	1.5	3.5	.1	.1	.1	-0.3	.2	-0.9	1.0	.7	.4	1.2	.0	.0
93 Q.3	2.2	2.0	-1.4	.8	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	.2	.0	-0.7	-0.8	.4	-1.2	.0	.0

Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding. For explanations, see notes.

1) Banks' foreign currency positions vis-a-vis residents and non-residents.

2) Including unallocated other currencies.

3) Per cent point changes over 4 quarters. Not exchange rate adjusted.

Source: BIS, Quarterly Statistics on International Banking and Financial Market Developments.

TABLE 4.1: ECU BOND ISSUES BY CATEGORY OF BORROWERS (1)
(in ECU million)

Period	Business sector			Governments			Institutions			Grand Total
	EU	Other	Total	EU	Other	Total	EU	Other	Total	
1985	3,264	3,566	6,830	3,339	356	3,695	955	585	1,540	12,065
1986	2,188	2,314	4,502	2,323	381	2,704	1,285	115	1,400	8,606
1987	2,058	2,180	4,238	3,718	453	4,171	1,345	300	1,645	10,054
1988	3,390	3,138	6,528	7,350	575	7,925	1,845	200	2,045	16,498
1989	4,400	4,141	8,541	9,690	425	10,115	1,561	100	1,661	20,317
1990	4,170	3,565	7,735	13,786	550	14,336	1,535	500	2,035	24,106
1991	5,939	5,280	11,219	15,085	2,740	17,825	3,595	1,175	4,770	33,814
1992	5,252	4,375	9,627	10,865	2,050	12,915	3,280	1,850	5,130	27,672
1993	1,065	550	1,615	14,423	1,600	16,023	2,755	450	3,205	20,843
1991										
I	815	1,025	1,840	3,684	0	3,684	560	175	735	6,259
II	1,220	1,165	2,385	3,436	300	3,736	975	225	1,200	7,321
III	960	400	1,360	3,082	0	3,082	0	100	100	4,542
IV	1,175	975	2,150	3,584	250	3,834	0	0	0	5,984
1992										
I	3,432	2,055	5,487	3,854	1,750	5,604	1,530	1,200	2,730	13,821
II	1,645	1,850	3,495	4,692	300	4,992	1,200	600	1,800	10,287
III	175	470	645	1,181	0	1,181	550	50	600	2,426
IV	0	0	0	1,138	0	1,138	0	0	0	1,138
1993										
I	0	300	300	4,896	500	5,396	1,080	100	1,180	6,876
II	130	0	130	2,570	500	3,070	150	100	250	3,450
III	520	200	720	2,985	100	3,085	50	0	50	3,855
IV	415	50	465	3,972	500	4,472	1,475	250	1,725	6,662

Data are based on payment dates.

For explanations, see notes.

(1) Including issues targeted to residents, excluding ECU-linked bonds denominated in domestic currency, except for Greece.

SOURCE: EU Commission.

TABLE 4.2: GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN OF ECU BOND ISSUES (1)
(in ECU million)

Country of borrower or borrowing institution	1990	1991	1992	1993	1992		1993	
					Jan-Jun	Jul-Dec	Jan-Jun	Jul-Dec
Belgium/Luxembourg	400	1,300	75 (-)	40	75 (-)	-	-	40
Denmark	30	50	1,300 (1,300)	250	1,300 (-)	-	250	-
Germany	675	900	825 (-)	-	825 (-)	-	-	-
Greece .....(2)	2,379 (2,379)	2,051 (1,651)	2,164 (1,964)	1,565 (1,323)	1,095 (895)	1,069 (1,069)	906 (906)	659 (659)
Spain	550 (-)	1,080 (-)	250 (-)	- (-)	250 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
France	4,772 (2,352)	5,983 (3,134)	4,876 (526)	5,133 (1,798)	4,876 (526)	- (-)	2,840 (-)	2,293 (1,798)
Ireland	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Italy	8,750 (5,250)	6,235 (2,400)	3,577 (3,000)	6,100 (6,100)	2,652 (2,250)	925 (750)	2,600 (2,600)	3,500 (3,500)
Netherlands	-	225	410 (-)	150	410 (-)	-	0	150
Portugal .....(2)	-	-	140 (-)	-	140 (-)	-	0	-
United Kingdom	400 (-)	3,200 (-)	2,500 (2,000)	2,250 (2,000)	2,000 (1,500)	500 (500)	1,000 (1,000)	1,250 (1,000)
EU Institutions	1,535	3,595	3,280	2,755	2,730	550	1,230	1,525
TOTAL EU	19,491	24,619	19,397	18,243	16,353	3,044	8,826	9,417
Other European countries	1,460	4,392	3,975	1,600	3,675	300	1,000	600
European multi-nationals	320	400	0	300	0	-	300	-
Other European instit.	275	1,175	1,250	450	1,200	50	200	250
International institutions	225	-	600	-	600	-	-	-
Non-European countries (3)	2,335	3,228	2,450	250	2,280	170	-	250
TOTAL NON-EU	4,615	9,195	8,275	2,600	7,755	520	1,500	1,100
GRAND TOTAL	24,106	33,814	27,672	20,843	24,108	3,564	10,326	10,517
Total issues:								
- international	14,125	26,629	18,882	9,380	17,637	1,245	5,820	3,560
- domestic-targeted	9,981	7,185	8,790	11,463	6,471	2,319	4,506	6,957

(1) Including issues targeted to residents. The latter are given between parentheses.
Excluding ECU-linked bond issues denominated in domestic currency. For explanations
see notes.

(2) Including ECU-linked bonds.

(3) Mainly United States and Japan. Figures include loans raised by foreign branches and
subsidiaries of German enterprises with the guarantee of the parental company (ECU mio 440
in the period 1984-November 1988).

SOURCE : EU Commission. Data are based on payment dates.

TABLE 4.3: PURCHASES AND SALES OF ECU DENOMINATED BONDS,
BY RESIDENTS (1)

(in ECU million)

	Domestic ECU bonds (2)				Other ECU bonds		
	Primary market	Secondary market			Primary and secondary market		
		Purchases	Purchases	Sales	Net (3)	Purchases	Sales	Net (3)
BLEU 1989	N/A	163	53	110	5718	5190	528
(4) 1990	N/A	156	67	89	7130	5661	1469
1991	N/A	95	44	51	11289	7500	3789
1992	N/A	266	83	183	12773	9303	3470
01-11/1993	N/A	124	84	40	12547	10005	2542
DK 1989	-	3	1	2	11	20	-9
1990	-	37	7	30	405	299	106
1991	-	5	10	-5	224	217	7
1992	-	2476	3261	-785	584	606	-22
01-11/1993	-	286	302	-16	90	117	-27
DE 1989	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	2235	1996	239
(4) 1990	N/A	N/A	N/A	54	3656	2733	923
1991	N/A	N/A	N/A	432	13384	12637	747
1992	N/A	N/A	N/A	-17	14492	14126	366
1993	N/A	N/A	N/A	-39	7679	9035	-1356
GR 1989	1500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1990	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(5) 1991	1700	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1992	1500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1993	1200	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ES 1989	-	-	-	0	18.6	5.7	12.9
1990	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1991	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1992	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1993	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR 1989	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(6) 1990	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1991	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1992	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1993	1,663	7,362	7,542	-180	11,188	12,741	-853
IE 1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1993	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IT 1989	2326	N/A	N/A	N/A	2284	1769	515
(7) 1990	2070	N/A	N/A	N/A	10562	5942	4620
1991	457	N/A	N/A	N/A	6047	4525	1522
1992	3798	9592	9430	162	28870	26433	2437
01-09/1993	723	6059	5861	198	18174	18881	-707
NL 1989	-	-	-	-	406	328	78
1990	-	-	-	-	991	907	84
1991	-	-	-	-	3878	3373	505
1992	-	-	-	-	8218	7087	1131
01-12/1993	-	-	-	-	1621	2746	-1125
PT 1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
1990	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	2.1
1991	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	1.6
1992	-	-	-	-	17.9	-	17.9
1993	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.1
GB 1989	300	N/A	N/A	N/A	10900	10900	0
1990	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1991	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1992	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1993	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1) For 1993, up to the latest available month.

(2) Bonds issued by domestic entities in the domestic market.

(3) Net purchase (+) or net sale (-).

(4) Figures for domestic bonds cover both primary and secondary markets. Data for 1993 are provisional.

(5) For 1991 figure shows purchases and sales of ECU-linked bonds by residents and non-residents.

(6) Only figures for the outstanding stocks are available. They are:

	Domestic	Other
end 1989	1652	6330
end 1990	5508	10115
end 1991	7638	11573

(7) Primary market purchases: whole of 1993.

Source: EU central banks.

TABLE 4.4: EVOLUTION OF DOMESTIC ECU BOND ISSUES AND OUTSTANDING STOCK
(in millions of ECU)¹

		Denmark	Greece ²	Spain	France	Ireland	Italy	U.K.	Total
	Annual figures								
Gross new borrowing	1989	-	1,538	-	1,652	-	6,000	-	9,190
	1990	-	2,084	500	3,857	-	5,251	-	11,690
	1991	-	1,650	1,000	3,134	-	2,401	-	8,185
	1992	-	1,962	-	2,151	-	3,000	2,000	9,114
	1993	-	1,563	-	2,508	-	6,900	2,001	12,971
Total repayment	1989	-	166	-	-	-	1,200	-	1,366
	1990	100	218	-	-	-	600	-	918
	1991	-	1,673	-	-	-	1,400	-	3,073
	1992	-	2,909	-	-	-	2,851	-	5,760
	1993	-	1,955	-	-	100	7,501	-	9,555
Net new borrowing	1989	-	1,372	-	1,652	-	4,800	-	7,824
	1990	-100	1,864	500	3,857	-	4,651	-	10,773
	1991	-	-24	1,000	3,134	-	1,001	-	5,111
	1992	-	-948	-	2,151	-	150	2,000	3,354
	1993	-	-391	-	2,508	-100	-600	2,001	3,415
Outstanding stock (end of period)	1989	100	1,756	-	1,652	100	20,750	-	24,359
	1990	-	3,621	500	5,509	100	25,400	-	35,130
	1991	-	3,598	1,500	8,643	100	26,402	-	40,244
	1992	-	2,650	1,500	10,794	100	26,551	2,000	43,596
	1993	-	2,259	1,500	13,301	-	25,950	4,000	47,011
	Quarterly figures								
Gross new borrowing	1992 Q3	-	681	-	-	-	-	500	1,181
	1992 Q4	-	386	-	-	-	750	-	1,136
	1993 Q1	-	436	-	710	-	1,250	500	2,896
	1993 Q2	-	469	-	-	-	1,350	500	2,319
	1993 Q3	-	234	-	500	-	1,750	500	2,984
	1993 Q4	-	424	-	1,298	-	2,550	500	4,772
Total repayment	1992 Q3	-	322	-	-	-	-	-	322
	1992 Q4	-	914	-	-	-	600	-	1,515
	1993 Q1	-	820	-	-	-	600	-	1,420
	1993 Q2	-	294	-	-	-	600	-	894
	1993 Q3	-	521	-	-	100	2,600	-	3,221
	1993 Q4	-	320	-	-	-	3,700	-	4,020
Net new borrowing	1992 Q3	-	359	-	-	-	-	500	859
	1992 Q4	-	-529	-	-	-	150	-	-378
	1993 Q1	-	-384	-	710	-	650	500	1,476
	1993 Q2	-	176	-	-	-	750	500	1,425
	1993 Q3	-	-287	-	500	-100	-850	500	-237
	1993 Q4	-	104	-	1,298	-	-1,150	500	751
Outstanding stock (end of period)	1992 Q3	-	3,179	1,500	10,794	100	26,401	2,000	43,973
	1992 Q4	-	2,650	1,500	10,794	100	26,551	2,000	43,596
	1993 Q1	-	2,267	1,500	11,505	100	27,202	2,500	45,074
	1993 Q2	-	2,442	1,500	11,504	100	27,950	3,000	46,495
	1993 Q3	-	2,155	1,500	12,004	-	27,100	3,500	46,259
	1993 Q4	-	2,259	1,500	13,301	-	25,950	4,000	47,011

¹ Source: BIS, Quarterly Statistics on International Banking and Financial Market Developments. The source statistics is denominated in US dollars. Discrepancies are due to currency conversion and rounding. ² Including ECU-linked bonds.

TABLE 4.5: EVOLUTION OF ISSUES AND OUTSTANDING STOCK
OF DOMESTIC TREASURY BILLS
(in millions of ECU)¹

		Italy	U.K.	Total
		Annual figures		
Gross new borrowing	1989	7,475	10,001	17,476
	1990	4,001	11,701	15,701
	1991	3,250	12,001	15,251
	1992	4,302	10,508	14,810
	1993	3,901	11,545	15,445
Total repayment	1989	5,251	9,001	14,250
	1990	6,727	10,901	17,628
	1991	4,750	12,001	16,751
	1992	3,250	11,772	15,023
	1993	4,301	10,382	14,684
Net new borrowing	1989	2,226	1,000	3,227
	1990	-2,727	800	-1,926
	1991	-1,500	-	-1,500
	1992	1,051	-1,264	-213
	1993	-401	1,162	760
Outstanding stock (end of period)	1989	7,476	2,800	10,277
	1990	4,750	3,600	8,350
	1991	3,250	3,600	6,850
	1992	4,301	2,335	6,637
	1993	3,900	3,498	7,398
		Quarterly figures		
Gross new borrowing	1992 Q3	-	3,000	3,000
	1992 Q4	2,051	1,507	3,559
	1993 Q1	1,250	2,665	3,915
	1993 Q2	750	2,884	3,634
	1993 Q3	700	2,998	3,698
	1993 Q4	1,200	2,998	4,198
Total repayment	1992 Q3	-	3,000	3,000
	1992 Q4	1,000	2,771	3,772
	1993 Q1	1,500	2,790	4,290
	1993 Q2	750	1,677	2,426
	1993 Q3	-	2,863	2,863
	1993 Q4	2,051	3,053	5,105
Net new borrowing	1992 Q3	-	-	-
	1992 Q4	1,051	-1,264	-213
	1993 Q1	-250	-125	-375
	1993 Q2	-	1,207	1,207
	1993 Q3	700	135	835
	1993 Q4	-851	-55	-906
Outstanding stock (end of period)	1992 Q3	3,250	3,600	6,850
	1992 Q4	4,301	2,335	6,637
	1993 Q1	4,052	2,211	6,262
	1993 Q2	4,051	3,418	7,468
	1993 Q3	4,751	3,553	8,304
	1993 Q4	3,900	3,498	7,398

¹ Source: BIS, Quarterly Statistics on International Banking and Financial Market Developments. The source statistics is denominated in US dollars. Discrepancies are due to currency conversion and rounding.

Table 5.1

GROSS NEW ISSUES OF INTERNATIONAL BONDS, BY CURRENCY (1)

Period	USD	DEM	JPY	GBP	FRF	CAD	ECU	Other currencies	All currencies
ECU BILLION (2)									
1990	69.0	14.1	25.2	17.2	7.2	3.9	13.8	38.0	188.4
1991	85.1	15.5	32.0	22.5	14.5	19.4	26.3	42.4	257.7
1992	97.4	26.7	34.5	18.7	19.5	12.2	17.3	37.5	263.8
1993	147.8	43.8	47.5	36.0	33.7	24.0	8.1	57.0	397.8
91 Q.3	22.4	3.1	4.7	5.0	3.9	4.7	4.2	10.7	58.5
91 Q.4	19.8	5.5	11.6	4.1	5.3	6.3	4.2	11.0	67.8
92 Q.1	19.4	6.1	9.2	4.3	2.8	3.1	9.8	12.5	67.2
92 Q.2	21.2	6.0	8.4	5.7	6.0	4.3	7.1	8.9	67.7
92 Q.3	25.3	3.6	6.3	3.5	4.5	3.6	.7	6.4	53.9
92 Q.4	31.4	11.3	10.8	5.2	6.2	1.2	.0	10.0	76.1
93 Q.1	35.1	16.1	14.3	7.4	5.2	9.3	3.6	10.0	101.0
93 Q.2	35.5	8.0	8.0	10.8	10.4	4.1	1.1	14.0	92.1
93 Q.3	39.4	7.7	12.8	10.9	7.6	5.8	1.7	17.5	102.4
93 Q.4	37.9	11.7	12.4	7.0	10.5	4.8	2.6	15.7	102.7
PERCENTAGE SHARES									
1990	36.6	7.5	13.4	9.1	3.8	2.1	7.3	20.2	100.0
1991	33.0	6.0	12.4	8.7	5.6	7.5	10.2	16.5	100.0
1992	36.9	10.1	13.1	7.1	7.4	4.6	6.6	14.2	100.0
1993	37.1	11.0	11.9	9.1	8.5	6.0	2.0	14.3	100.0
91 Q.3	38.2	5.2	8.0	8.6	6.6	8.0	7.2	18.2	100.0
91 Q.4	29.2	8.1	17.2	6.0	7.7	9.3	6.2	16.2	100.0
92 Q.1	28.8	9.0	13.7	6.4	4.1	4.6	14.6	18.6	100.0
92 Q.2	31.3	8.9	12.4	8.4	8.9	6.4	10.5	13.1	100.0
92 Q.3	46.9	6.7	11.6	6.5	8.4	6.6	1.3	11.9	100.0
92 Q.4	41.3	14.9	14.1	6.9	8.1	1.5	.0	13.1	100.0
93 Q.1	34.8	15.9	14.2	7.3	5.2	9.2	3.6	9.9	100.0
93 Q.2	38.5	8.9	8.7	11.7	11.3	4.4	1.2	15.2	100.0
93 Q.3	38.5	7.5	12.5	10.6	7.4	5.7	1.7	17.1	100.0
93 Q.4	36.9	11.4	12.1	6.8	10.2	4.7	2.5	15.3	100.0

Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

For explanations, see notes.

(1) Primary market new borrowing completed.

(2) Conversion at annual and quarterly averages of exchange rates.

Source: BIS, Quarterly Statistics on International Banking and Financial Market Developments.

Table 5.2

GROSS NEW ISSUES OF INTERNATIONAL BONDS, BY TYPE OF BONDS (1)

Period	Floating rate		Fixed rate		Equity related		All types of bonds	
	ECU	All curr.	ECU	All curr.	ECU	All curr.	ECU	All curr.
ECU BILLION (2)								
1990	2.2	34.5	11.6	128.1	.0	25.8	13.8	188.4
1991	1.0	15.1	24.4	208.1	.9	34.6	26.3	257.7
1992	1.5	33.2	14.9	212.2	.9	18.4	17.3	263.8
1993	.0	55.0	8.0	309.6	.0	33.3	8.1	397.8
91 Q.3	.6	3.8	3.4	42.5	.1	12.2	4.2	58.5
91 Q.4	.2	3.3	3.6	60.2	.4	4.3	4.2	67.8
92 Q.1	.7	4.7	9.0	57.9	.1	4.6	9.8	67.2
92 Q.2	.6	7.8	5.8	56.4	.7	3.5	7.1	67.7
92 Q.3	.2	13.3	.4	38.3	.1	2.4	.7	53.9
92 Q.4	.0	7.0	.0	61.1	.0	8.1	.0	76.1
93 Q.1	.0	10.1	3.6	85.5	.0	5.4	3.6	101.0
93 Q.2	.0	12.8	1.1	71.2	.0	8.0	1.1	92.1
93 Q.3	.0	14.8	1.7	79.1	.0	8.6	1.7	102.4
93 Q.4	.1	17.4	2.6	73.8	.0	11.5	2.6	102.7
PERCENTAGE SHARES								
1990	15.9	18.3	84.1	68.0	.0	13.7	100.0	100.0
1991	3.9	5.9	92.7	80.7	3.3	13.4	100.0	100.0
1992	8.8	12.6	86.1	80.4	5.2	7.0	100.0	100.0
1993	.6	13.8	99.4	77.8	.0	8.4	100.0	100.0
91 Q.3	15.4	6.5	81.4	72.7	3.3	20.8	100.0	100.0
91 Q.4	3.7	4.9	85.9	88.7	10.5	6.4	100.0	100.0
92 Q.1	7.2	6.9	91.8	86.2	1.0	6.9	100.0	100.0
92 Q.2	8.2	11.5	81.5	83.3	10.3	5.2	100.0	100.0
92 Q.3	33.9	24.6	55.7	70.9	10.4	4.5	100.0	100.0
92 Q.4	.0	9.1	.0	80.2	.0	10.6	.0	100.0
93 Q.1	.0	10.0	100.0	84.6	.0	5.3	100.0	100.0
93 Q.2	.0	13.9	100.0	77.4	.0	8.7	100.0	100.0
93 Q.3	.0	14.4	100.0	77.2	.0	8.4	100.0	100.0
93 Q.4	1.9	17.0	98.1	71.8	.0	11.2	100.0	100.0

Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

For explanations, see notes.

(1) Primary market new borrowing completed.

(2) Conversion at annual and quarterly averages of exchange rates.

Source: BIS, Quarterly Statistics on International Banking and Financial Market Developments.

Table 5.3

SHARE OF ECU IN INTERNATIONAL BOND MARKET (1)
EVOLUTION OF ISSUES AND OUTSTANDING STOCKS

Period	Gross new borrowing announced	Gross new borrowing completed	Total repayment	Net new borrowing	Stock outstanding end period
ECU BILLION (2)					
1990	14.0	13.8	5.0	8.8	54.9
1991	26.2	26.3	5.2	21.1	75.1
1992	16.8	17.3	9.3	8.0	83.8
1993	8.0	8.1	11.5	-3.4	80.5
91 Q.3	6.1	4.2	1.0	3.2	72.3
91 Q.4	1.8	4.2	1.6	2.6	75.1
92 Q.1	11.7	9.8	2.0	7.8	82.8
92 Q.2	5.3	7.1	3.2	3.9	86.9
92 Q.3	.1	.7	.8	-.1	86.8
92 Q.4	.1	.0	3.3	-3.3	83.8
93 Q.1	3.6	3.6	2.5	1.2	85.1
93 Q.2	1.1	1.1	3.1	-2.0	83.0
93 Q.3	1.6	.7	2.2	-1.5	81.5
93 Q.4	1.7	2.6	3.7	-1.1	80.5
PERCENTAGE SHARES					
1990	7.4	7.3	5.9	8.5	5.1
1991	10.2	10.2	4.3	15.4	6.1
1992	6.3	6.6	5.4	8.7	6.0
1993	1.9	2.0	4.8	-2.2	4.9
91 Q.3	9.4	7.2	3.8	10.1	5.7
91 Q.4	3.3	6.2	4.3	8.5	6.1
92 Q.1	14.9	14.6	4.5	36.0	6.4
92 Q.2	8.1	10.5	7.4	16.2	6.8
92 Q.3	.2	1.3	2.0	-1.0	6.9
92 Q.4	.1	.0	8.1	-9.5	6.0
93 Q.1	2.9	3.6	3.9	3.2	5.9
93 Q.2	1.2	1.2	4.8	-7.5	5.4
93 Q.3	1.7	.7	3.7	-3.5	5.2
93 Q.4	1.7	2.5	7.0	-2.2	4.9

Discrepancies between stocks and flows and in totals are due to exchange rate conversion and rounding.

For explanations, see notes.

(1) Primary market.

(2) Conversion at annual and quarterly averages of exchange rates.

Source: BIS, Quarterly Statistics on International Banking and Financial Market Developments.

Table 5.4

TURNOVER OF EURO AND DOMESTIC SECURITIES (1)

Period	USD	DEM	JPY	GBP	FRF	NLG	ECU	Other currencies	All currencies
ECU BILLION (2)									
1990	1875.9	706.0	279.1	320.5	395.3	294.1	567.3	354.6	4944.2
1991	2245.1	1062.2	403.9	338.1	543.7	317.8	1143.7	1116.1	7170.5
1992	2606.8	2446.0	507.8	391.8	1228.2	688.5	1473.6	1729.7	11072.5
1993	3660.0	5996.0	798.1	552.9	2266.7	1327.1	1240.8	3629.6	19471.3
91 Q.3	602.5	255.7	99.9	84.9	116.5	76.5	287.9	269.8	1793.8
91 Q.4	584.9	356.6	116.1	80.9	173.2	94.8	353.8	367.2	2127.5
92 Q.1	590.8	466.9	120.0	89.4	210.6	157.2	441.0	384.5	2460.4
92 Q.2	627.8	394.7	123.0	97.4	232.5	119.6	439.1	391.0	2425.0
92 Q.3	685.4	602.0	115.0	102.7	324.5	172.3	383.4	448.7	2834.1
92 Q.4	699.6	983.4	150.9	101.8	458.8	239.5	208.7	503.8	3346.5
93 Q.1	784.5	1136.6	181.3	109.6	498.1	291.3	260.9	721.2	3983.5
93 Q.2	773.9	1267.4	179.7	129.9	561.2	281.5	299.7	844.2	4337.5
93 Q.3	938.2	1739.5	218.9	163.5	622.7	414.2	333.6	1078.9	5509.4
93 Q.4	1177.4	1880.2	220.0	151.4	587.7	344.1	349.3	995.8	5705.8
PERCENTAGE SHARES									
1990	37.9	14.3	5.6	6.5	8.0	5.9	11.5	7.2	100.0
1991	31.3	14.8	5.6	4.7	7.6	4.4	16.0	15.6	100.0
1992	23.5	22.1	4.6	3.5	11.1	6.2	13.3	15.6	100.0
1993	18.8	30.8	4.1	2.8	11.6	6.8	6.4	18.6	100.0
91 Q.3	33.6	14.3	5.6	4.7	6.5	4.3	16.0	15.0	100.0
91 Q.4	27.5	16.8	5.5	3.8	8.1	4.5	16.6	17.3	100.0
92 Q.1	24.0	19.0	4.9	3.6	8.6	6.4	17.9	15.6	100.0
92 Q.2	25.9	16.3	5.1	4.0	9.6	4.9	18.1	16.1	100.0
92 Q.3	24.2	21.2	4.1	3.6	11.5	6.1	13.5	15.8	100.0
92 Q.4	20.9	29.4	4.5	3.0	13.7	7.2	6.2	15.1	100.0
93 Q.1	19.7	28.5	4.6	2.8	12.5	7.3	6.5	18.1	100.0
93 Q.2	17.8	29.2	4.1	3.0	12.9	6.5	6.9	19.5	100.0
93 Q.3	17.0	31.6	4.0	3.0	11.3	7.5	6.1	19.6	100.0
93 Q.4	20.6	33.0	3.9	2.7	10.3	6.0	6.1	17.5	100.0

(1) Primary and secondary markets for bonds, floating rate notes and certificates of deposit.

(2) Conversion at annual and quarterly averages of exchange rates.

Source: EUROCLEAR and CEDEL.

TABLE 5.5: AMOUNTS OUTSTANDING OF EURO-NOTES
(in millions of ECU)¹

	Euro-commercial paper		Other short-term notes		Medium-term notes		All euro-notes	
	ECU	All currencies	ECU	All currencies	ECU	All currencies	ECU	All currencies
1989	..	48,881	..	9,285	..	9,759	..	67,925
1990	3,481	51,537	1,659	13,979	1,004	19,556	6,145	85,072
1991	4,334	59,389	2,762	19,976	2,090	34,248	9,185	113,614
1992	2,127	65,033	2,600	30,576	2,835	58,673	7,562	154,283
1993	933	71,365	2,088	26,519	3,783	131,427	6,804	229,312
9103	..	64,864	..	20,802	..	31,004	..	116,670
9104	4,334	59,389	2,762	19,976	2,090	34,248	9,185	113,614
9201	6,395	69,507	2,705	23,083	2,489	39,881	11,590	132,472
9202	4,683	63,918	3,252	24,753	2,769	41,756	10,704	130,427
9203	2,976	58,553	2,642	28,162	2,961	45,538	8,579	132,253
9204	2,127	65,033	2,600	30,576	2,835	58,673	7,562	154,283
9301	1,881	60,855	2,289	23,962	2,439	66,489	6,609	151,306
9302	1,823	65,516	2,431	24,497	2,443	90,441	6,697	180,454
9303	1,275	68,990	1,872	24,514	3,332	105,989	6,479	199,492
9304	933	71,365	2,088	26,519	3,783	131,427	6,804	229,312

¹ Source: BIS, Quarterly Statistics on International Banking and Financial Market Developments. The source statistics is denominated in US dollars. Discrepancies are due to currency conversion and rounding.

Table 6.1
ECU share in over-the-counter markets for swaps
(notional principal basis)

New swaps concluded (Over the period)	Interest rate swaps percentage share of					Currency swaps percentage share of				
	ECU	USD	JPY	DEM	Other	ECU	USD	JPY	DEM	Other
1990 H1	2.2	52.5	12.0	8.6	24.7	4.4	33.0	22.3	6.4	33.9
1990 H2	1.6	54.3	9.9	8.2	26.0	3.1	29.1	22.1	4.7	41.0
1991 H1	1.7	58.8	9.6	6.4	23.5	3.9	35.8	15.6	4.7	40.0
1991 H2	2.2	55.6	14.0	6.3	21.9	4.4	38.5	18.1	6.1	32.9
1992 H1	2.9	51.7	14.5	7.8	23.1	6.3	34.2	12.2	7.8	39.5
1992 H2	1.9	43.5	15.7	9.0	29.9	3.4	36.2	11.8	8.9	39.7
Outstanding amounts (end of period)										
1990	1.7	55.1	15.6	8.4	19.2	4.1	37.1	21.2	6.3	31.3
1991	2.4	49.1	15.6	8.6	24.3	3.8	36.2	22.3	5.9	31.8
1992	2.4	45.7	18.3	8.9	24.7	4.2	35.9	17.9	6.2	35.8

Source: BIS, Quarterly Statistics on International Banking and Financial Market Developments.

Table 6.2

Exchange-traded ECU interest rate futures and options (number of contracts)						
MATIF				LIFFE		
Long-term ECU bonds futures (1)				Options on long-term ECU bonds futures		Short-term ECU interest rate futures (2)
	Average daily turnover	Average end-of-month open interest	Average daily turnover	Average end-of-month open interest	Average daily turnover	Average end-of-month open interest
1990	1,149	1,075	-	-	254	-
1991	2,194	5,137	122	1,700	454	-
1992	5,387	13,446	307	6,420	1,247	10,329
1993	3,547	12,578	23	827	2,828	26,590

(1) Bonds with 6 to 10 years maturity

(2) Three-month maturity

Source: MATIF and LIFFE.

TABLE 7: AVERAGE DAILY TURNOVER IN ECU FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKETS (1)
(ECU millions)

Items	BE(3)	DK(4)	DE	GR	ES	FR	IE	IT	LU (3)	NL(3)	PT	GB(3)
1. Spot market												
1.1. Against domestic currency .	25	19	N/A	6	20	26	-	363	19	32	5	87
1.2. Against foreign currency ..	620	264	N/A	5	95	986	430	377	563	314	13	5446
TOTAL	645	283	1300	11	115	1012	430	740	582	346	18	5533
- in % of total turnover	12.1%	3.8%	1.3%	0.7%	0.5%	6.8%	N/A	N/A	11.0%	3.4%	2.0%	4.7%
2. Forward market (2)												
2.1. Outright	43	165	N/A	-	2	-	N/A	106	40	39	3	541
2.2. Swaps	2112	44	N/A	-	15	150	N/A	333	378	252	1	5738
TOTAL	2155	209	N/A	-	17	150	89	439	418	291	4	6279
- in % of total turnover	20.8%	1.1%	N/A	-	0.1%	5.0%	N/A	N/A	7.1%	2.9%	0.8%	5.5%
3. GRAND TOTAL												
- in % of total turnover	2800	492	1300	11	132	1162	519	1179	1000	637	22	11812
- in % of total turnover	17.8%	2.1%	N/A	0.7%	0.5%	5.9%	9.4%	N/A	9.0%	6.3%	1.7%	5.1%

(1) Data cover both the interbank market and transactions with non-bank customers, and refer to various months in the last quarter of 1993 unless indicated otherwise.

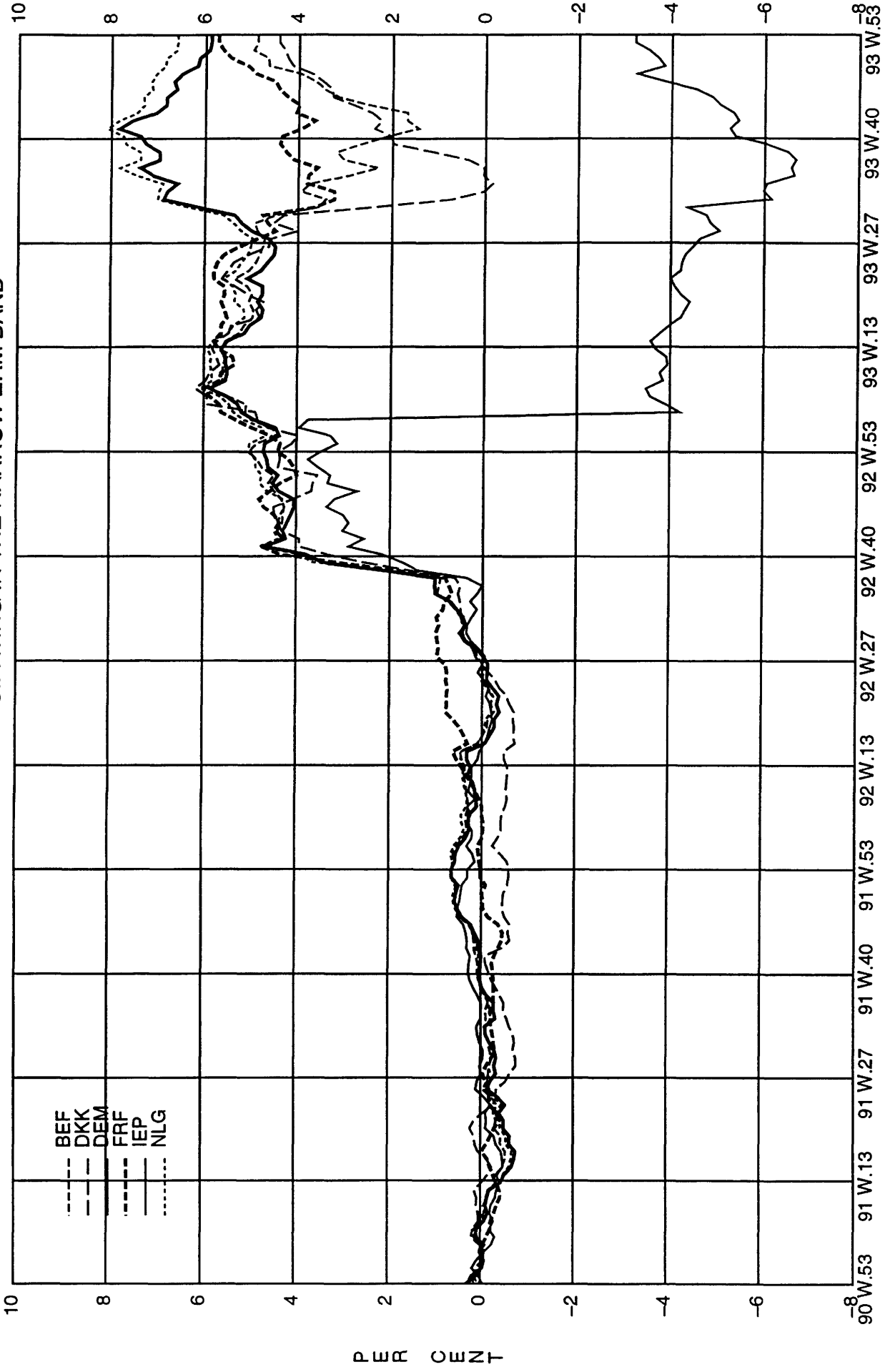
(2) Excluding options and futures

(3) Reference period: April 1992

(4) Reference period: January 1994

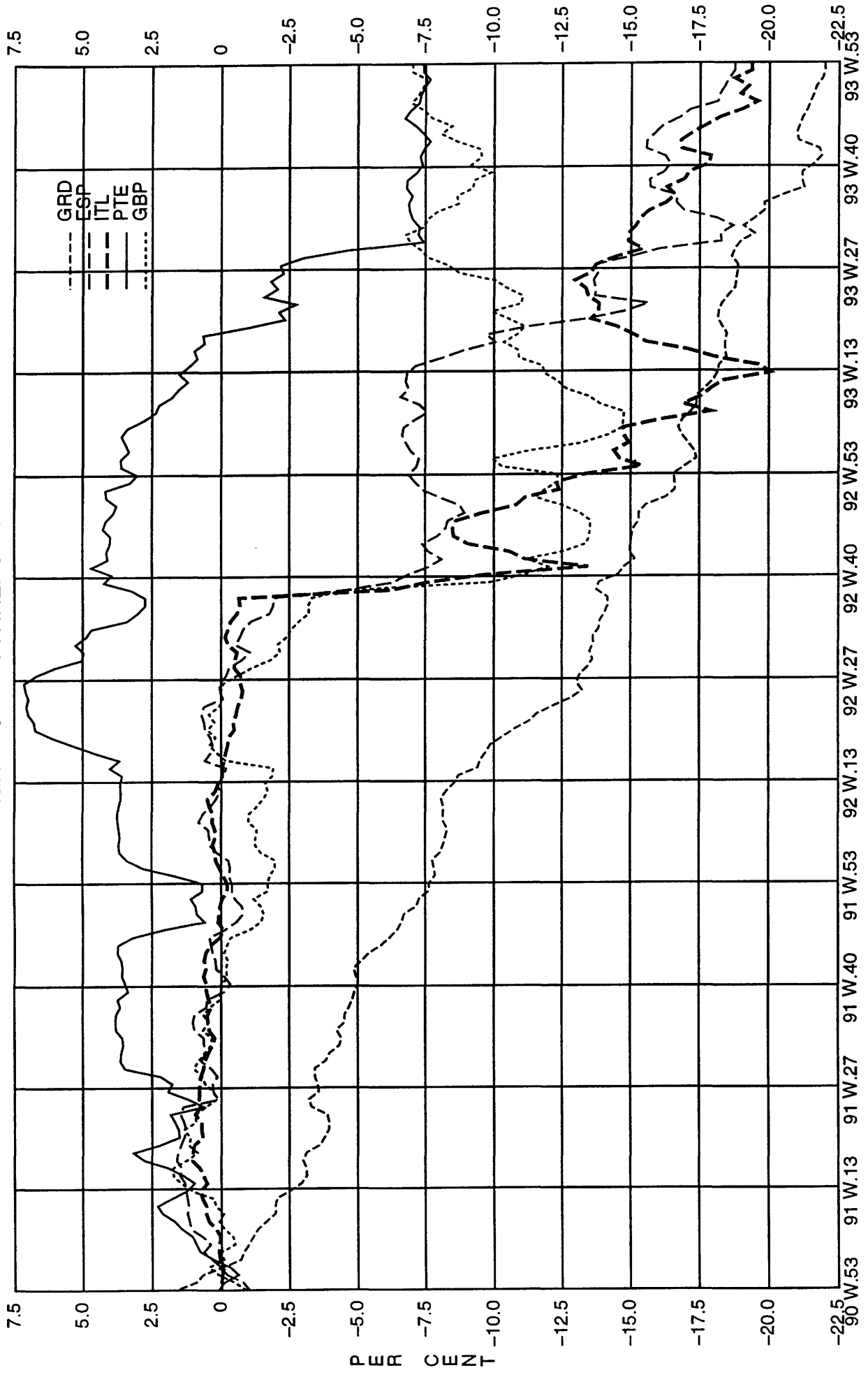
SOURCE: EU central banks

EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES VIS-A-VIS THE ECU *
CURRENCIES INITIALLY PARTICIPATING IN THE NARROW ERM BAND



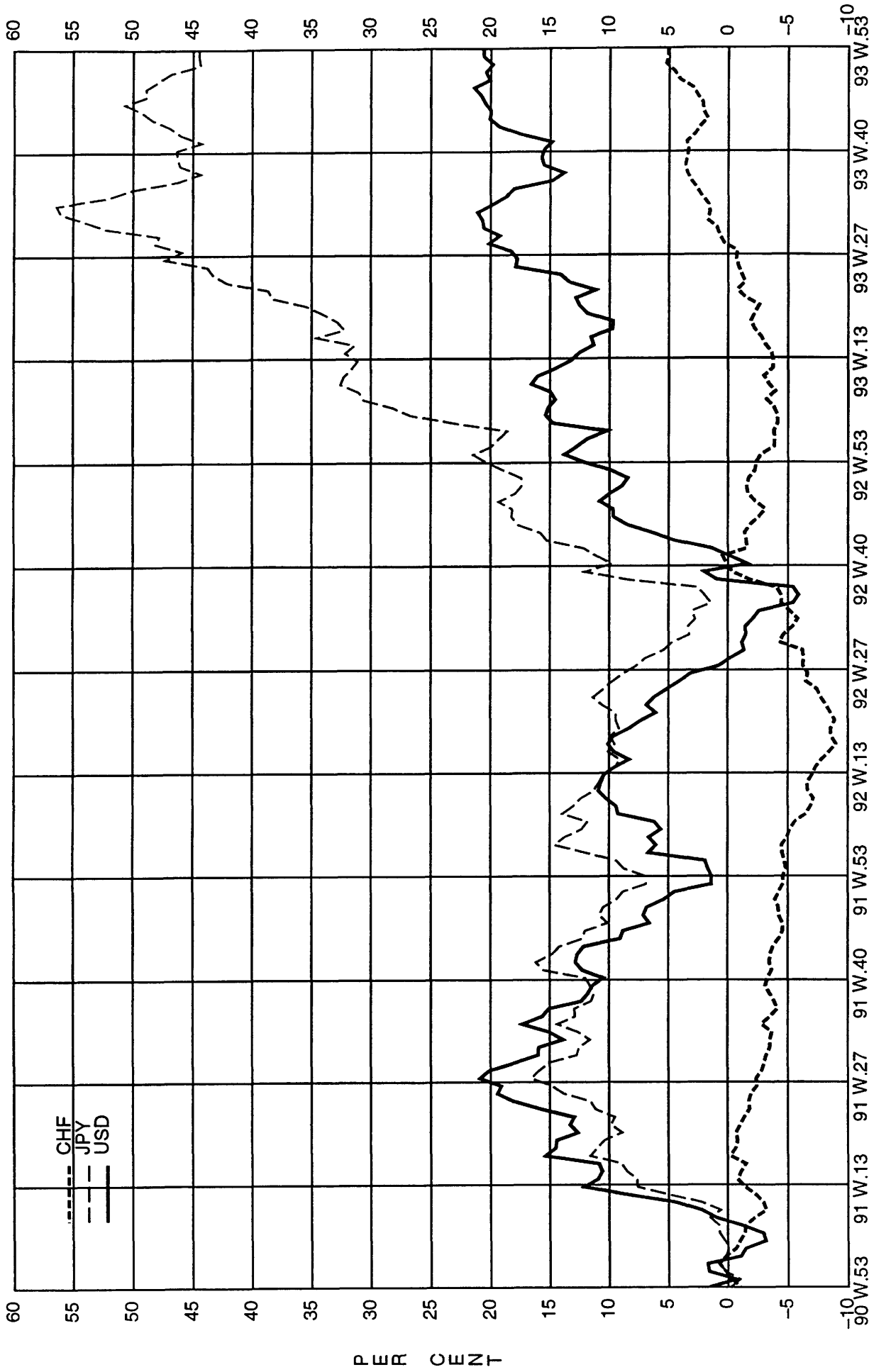
* FOR EXPLANATIONS SEE NOTES

EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES VIS-A-VIS THE ECU *
OTHER BASKET CURRENCIES



* FOR EXPLANATIONS SEE NOTES

EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES VIS-A-VIS THE ECU * NON-EEC CURRENCIES



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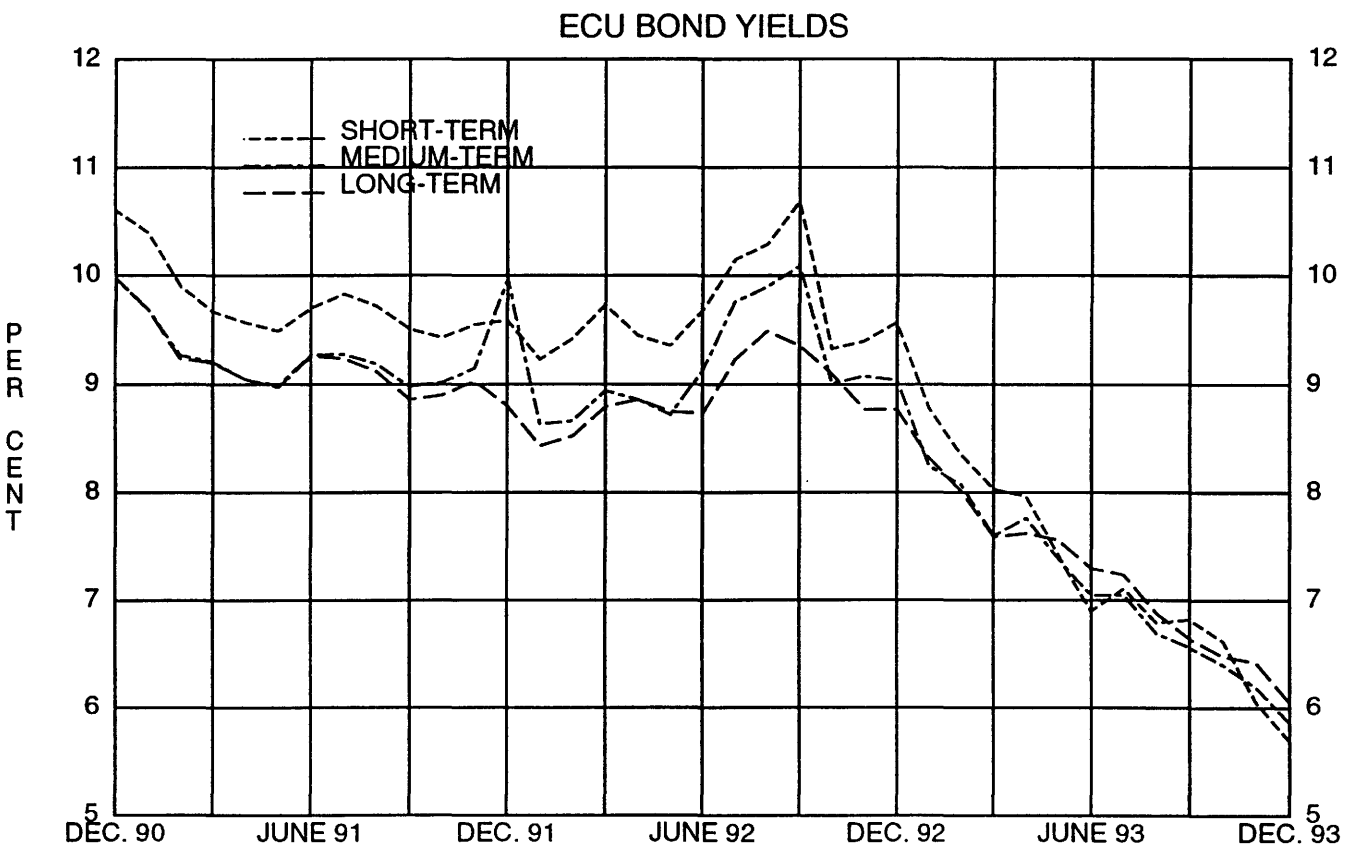
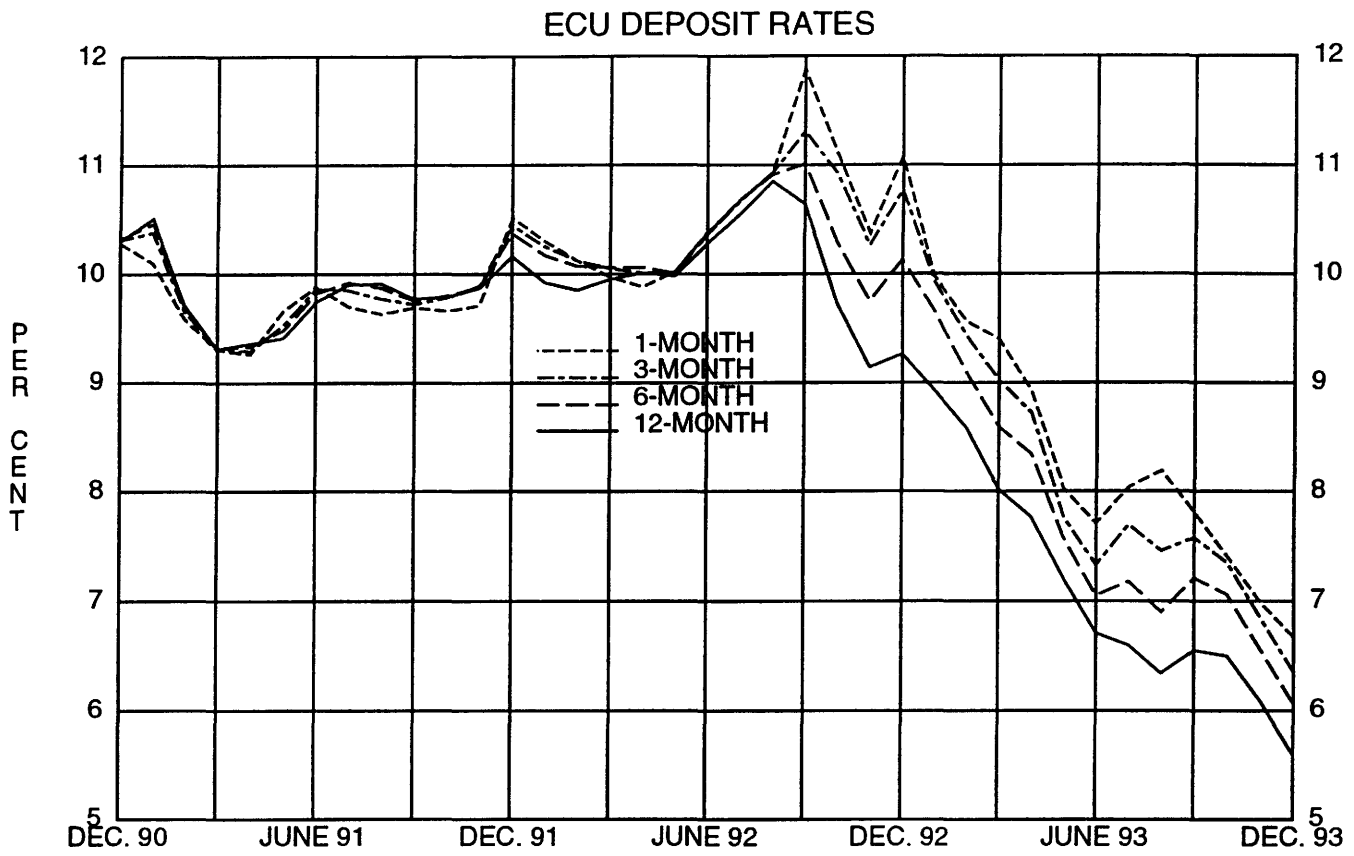
TABLE 8: SHARE OF THE ECU IN EXTERNAL TRADE AND CURRENT ACCOUNT
TRANSACTIONS

Country	Period	EXTERNAL TRADE				CURRENT ACCOUNT			
		Exports		Imports		Receipts		Expenditures	
		ECU mn.	%	ECU mn.	%	ECU mn.	%	ECU mn.	%
BLEU	1988	189	0.4	71	0.1	2699	2.0	1492	1.2
	1989	247	0.3	180	0.2	3422	2.4	2309	1.7
	1990	350	0.4	221	0.3	4891	3.3	3996	2.7
	1991	423	0.4	297	0.3	6979	4.4	5842	3.1
	1992	489	0.5	348	0.3	8666	4.2	8014	4.0
	01-11/93	600	0.7	379	0.5	7591	4.4	6450	4.0
DK	1988	18	0.1	12	0.1	134	0.3	338	1.0
	1989	23	0.1	11	0.1	154	0.4	401	1.0
	1990	49	0.2	16	0.1	227	0.6	502	1.3
	1991	46	0.2	18	0.1	272	0.6	545	1.3
	1992	79	0.3	29	0.1	653	1.3	835	1.7
	01-11/93	64	0.3	30	0.2	860	1.6	1006	2.0
DE	1988	N/A	N/A	133	0.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1989	N/A	N/A	216	0.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1990	1300	0.4	250	0.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1991	1300	0.3	600	0.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1992	1300	0.4	600	0.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1993	300	0.1	300	0.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
GR	1991	13	0.4	11	0.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1992	27	1.2	45	0.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1993	25	1.6	22	0.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ES	1988	115	0.3	43	0.1	226	0.4	203	0.3
	1989	367	1.0	345	0.6	1001	1.3	729	0.9
	1990	437	1.1	594	0.9	1487	2.8	1050	1.3
	1991	493	1.1	673	1.0	5058	5.5	2116	2.0
	1992	519	1.1	516	0.8	6021	6.0	2488	2.1
	1993	406	0.8	382	0.6	4709	4.7	2215	2.1
FR	1988	540	0.4	570	0.4	2110	0.9	2610	1.1
	1989	685	0.4	1190	0.6	2385	0.9	3287	1.2
	1990	811	0.5	1209	0.7	3924	1.3	4332	1.4
	1991	1002	0.6	1225	0.7	5542	1.7	5623	1.7
	1992	1245	0.7	1397	0.8	7423	2.4	6672	2.1
	01-09/93	1004	0.8	960	0.7	6458	2.5	6100	2.5
IE		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IT	1988	659	0.8	359	0.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1989	854	0.8	485	0.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1990	2390	1.6	753	0.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1991	1991	1.9	585	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1992	1963	1.8	672	0.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1993	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NL	1988	468	0.6	52	0.1	972	0.8	232	0.2
	1989	859	0.9	517	0.6	1687	1.2	902	0.7
	1990	743	0.7	679	0.7	1823	1.3	1264	0.9
	1991	736	0.7	690	0.7	1996	1.3	1434	1.0
	1992	720	0.7	229	0.2	2381	1.5	1051	0.7
	01-12/93	504	0.5	208	0.2	2316	1.6	1232	0.9
PT	1988	285	2.6	70	0.5	397	2.1	177	1.0
	1989	532	3.0	356	1.7	782	2.9	523	2.5
	1990	514	3.5	381	2.2	1221	4.9	544	2.6
	1991	517	3.6	557	3.2	2027	7.9	793	3.6
	1992	554	4.4	459	2.8	3520	13.8	683	3.3
	1993	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
GB		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

For explanations, see notes.

SOURCE: EU central banks.

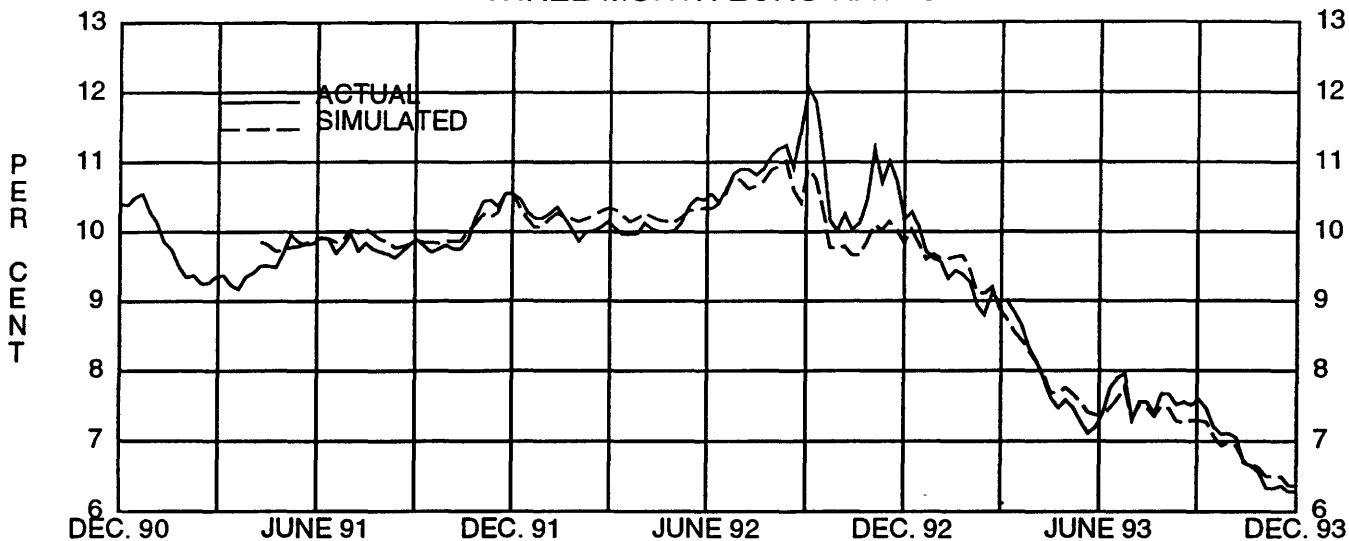
ECU INTEREST RATES *



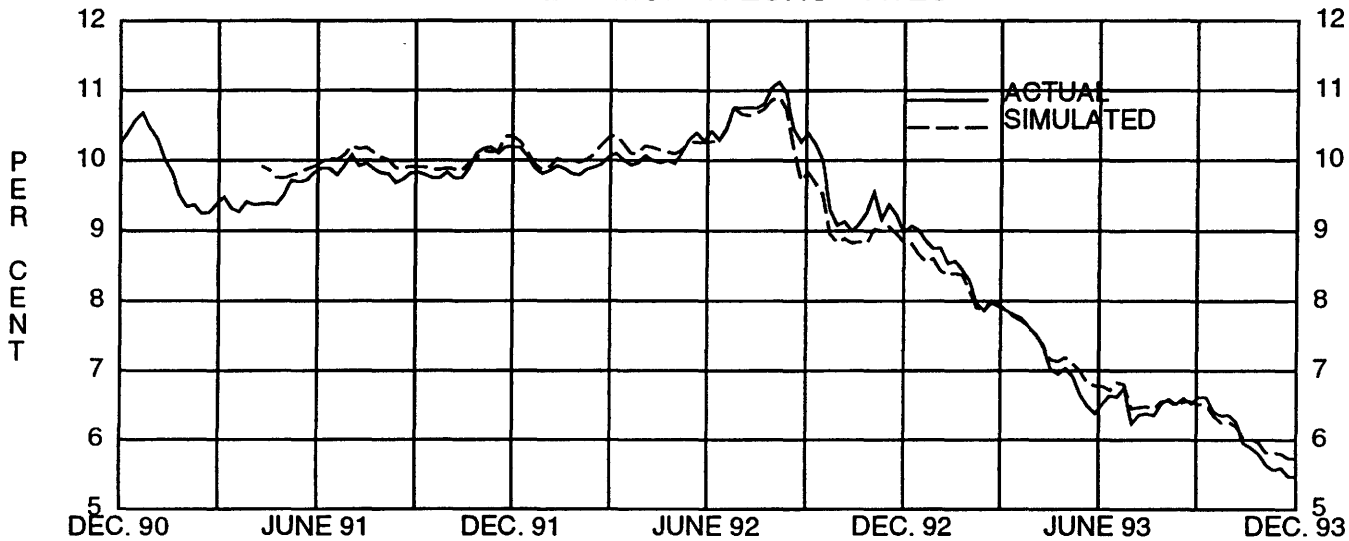
* FOR EXPLANATIONS SEE NOTES

ACTUAL AND SIMULATED ECU YIELDS *

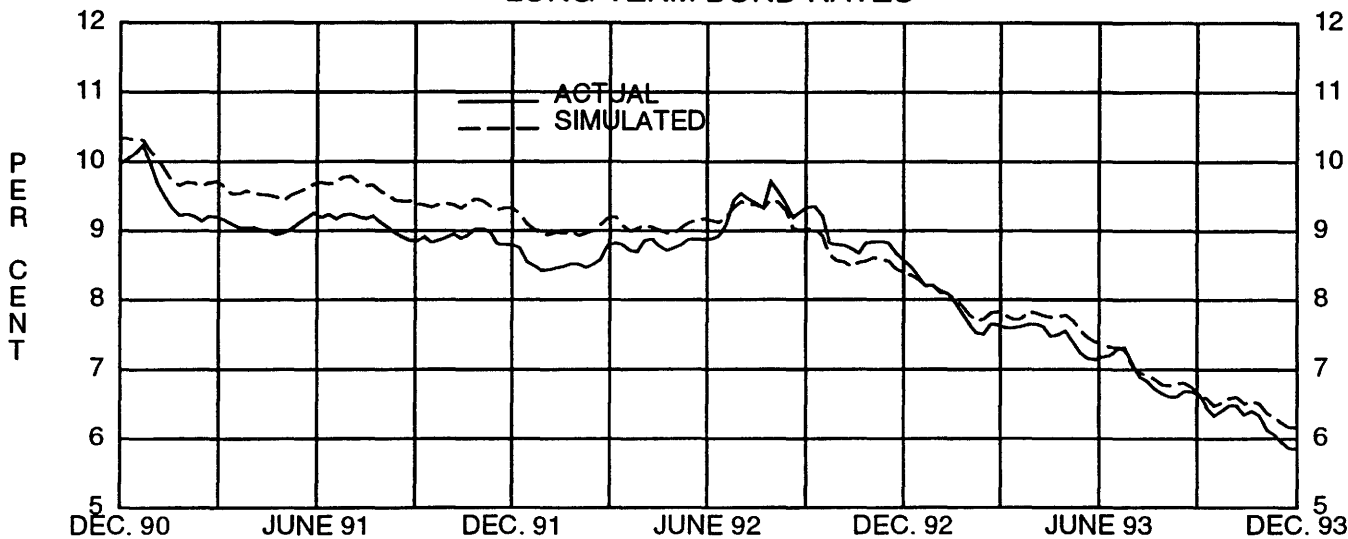
THREE-MONTH EURO-RATES



TWELVE-MONTH EURO-RATES



LONG-TERM BOND RATES



* FOR EXPLANATIONS SEE NOTES

ECU MARKET INTEREST RATES

Table 9.1

Period	Euro deposit rates (1)					Bond yields (2)			Avg. national rates (3)	
	2 days not.	1-month	3-month	6-month	12-month	short term	med. term	long term	Short term	Long term
ANNUAL AVERAGES										
1989	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.5	8.9	8.8	8.8	9.2	8.6
1990	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.3
1991	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.3	9.1	10.1	9.5
1992	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.2	8.9	10.3	8.9
1993	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.6	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.9	7.2
MONTHLY FIGURES										
92 Jun	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	9.7	9.1	8.7	10.3	9.0
92 Jul	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.2	9.8	9.2	10.6	9.2
92 Aug	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.3	9.9	9.5	10.7	9.3
92 Sep	11.8	11.9	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.7	10.1	9.4	10.8	9.1
92 Oct	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.3	9.7	9.3	9.0	9.1	10.2	8.7
92 Nov	10.3	10.4	10.3	9.8	9.1	9.4	9.1	8.8	9.8	8.5
92 Dec	10.1	11.1	10.8	10.1	9.3	9.6	9.0	8.8	10.0	8.5
93 Jan	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.7	8.9	8.8	8.2	8.3	9.8	8.2
93 Feb	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.1	8.0	9.6	8.0
93 Mar	9.0	9.4	8.7	8.6	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.6	9.2	7.7
93 Apr	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.3	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.6	8.5	7.7
93 May	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.9	7.7
93 Jun	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.1	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.6	7.5
93 Jul	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.2	6.6	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.3
93 Aug	8.5	8.2	7.5	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.4	6.9
93 Sep	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.2	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.6	7.4	6.7
93 Oct	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.1	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.5	7.1	6.5
93 Nov	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.8	6.5
93 Dec	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.2
94 Jan	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.1

(1) Bid rates; averages of daily observations at the opening of the market. Source: BIS.

(2) Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange, end-month observations.

(3) Paris Stock Exchange, monthly averages for long term yield from July 1992 onwards (10 year OAT).
 Weighted average of representative market rates of the currencies represented in the ECU basket; in the case of short term rates the 3-month euro market rates have been taken whereas in the case of long term rates domestic rates have been used; weights have been calculated on the basis of the respective currencies' ECU market rates.

EXCHANGE-RATE ADJUSTED YIELD/COST
OF THREE-MONTH INVESTMENT/INDEBTEDNESS*

(a) 10/1991 - 09/1992
(b) 10/1992 - 09/1993

	Euro-												
	Domestic currency		XEU		DEM		USD		JPY		CHF		
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	
Base country: BE/LU													
Average	9.6	8.4	6.2	10.2	9.4	11.4	.1	15.5	5.7	29.3	6.6	11.8	
Standard deviation .....	.1	.9	6.2	4.9	.6	9.2	28.2	15.5	21.3	22.8	9.8	13.3
Variation coefficient .....	.0	.1	1.0	.5	.1	.8	519.0	1.0	3.8	.8	1.5	1.1
Base country: DK													
Average	10.0	13.3	5.8	9.9	9.0	11.1	-.3	15.2	5.3	29.2	6.2	11.5	
Standard deviation .....	.7	4.7	5.5	9.8	1.6	13.7	28.5	19.2	21.7	27.6	9.7	17.9
Variation coefficient .....	.1	.4	.9	1.0	.2	1.2	-83.6	1.3	4.1	.9	1.6	1.6
Base country: DE													
Average	9.6	7.9	6.3	6.6	9.5	7.8	.2	11.9	5.8	25.7	6.7	8.1	
Standard deviation .....	.2	.9	6.1	5.1	.2	.8	28.7	17.2	21.7	23.5	9.5	9.0
Variation coefficient .....	.0	.1	1.0	.8	.0	.1	171.0	1.4	3.8	.9	1.4	1.1
Base country: FR													
Average	10.1	9.6	5.7	8.8	8.9	10.0	-.5	14.1	5.2	28.0	6.2	10.4	
Standard deviation .....	.4	1.9	4.7	4.1	3.0	8.0	27.6	17.4	21.4	24.5	11.7	12.9
Variation coefficient .....	.0	.2	.8	.5	.3	.8	-58.9	1.2	4.1	.9	1.9	1.2
Base country: IE													
Average	10.5	12.1	7.6	17.0	10.8	18.3	1.4	22.5	7.1	36.9	8.0	18.5	
Standard deviation .....	.6	5.9	4.6	15.6	2.3	17.8	28.1	22.5	21.8	34.3	11.0	15.0
Variation coefficient .....	.1	.5	.6	.9	.2	1.0	20.1	1.0	3.1	.9	1.4	.8
Base country: IT													
Average	13.6	12.1	22.6	18.4	26.3	19.7	17.1	24.0	23.1	37.8	23.5	19.7	
Standard deviation	2.6	2.0	18.3	17.3	24.8	19.9	45.4	26.6	43.6	26.9	28.0	13.7	
Variation coefficient .....	.2	.2	.8	.9	.9	1.0	2.6	1.1	1.9	.7	1.2	.7
Base country: NL													
Average	9.5	7.5	6.2	6.4	9.3	7.5	.0	11.7	5.6	25.4	6.5	7.8	
Standard deviation .....	.1	.9	6.4	4.6	.6	1.2	28.2	17.4	21.3	23.7	9.8	9.0
Variation coefficient .....	.0	.1	1.0	.7	.1	.2	-838.1	1.5	3.8	.9	1.5	1.1

*On the basis of monthly averages of daily interest rate observations adjusted for exchange rate changes occurred three months later. Source: BIS and EU central banks. Calculations by European Monetary Institute.

EXCHANGE-RATE ADJUSTED YIELD/COST
OF THREE-MONTH INVESTMENT/INDEBTEDNESS*(a) 10/1991 - 09/1992
(b) 10/1992 - 09/1993

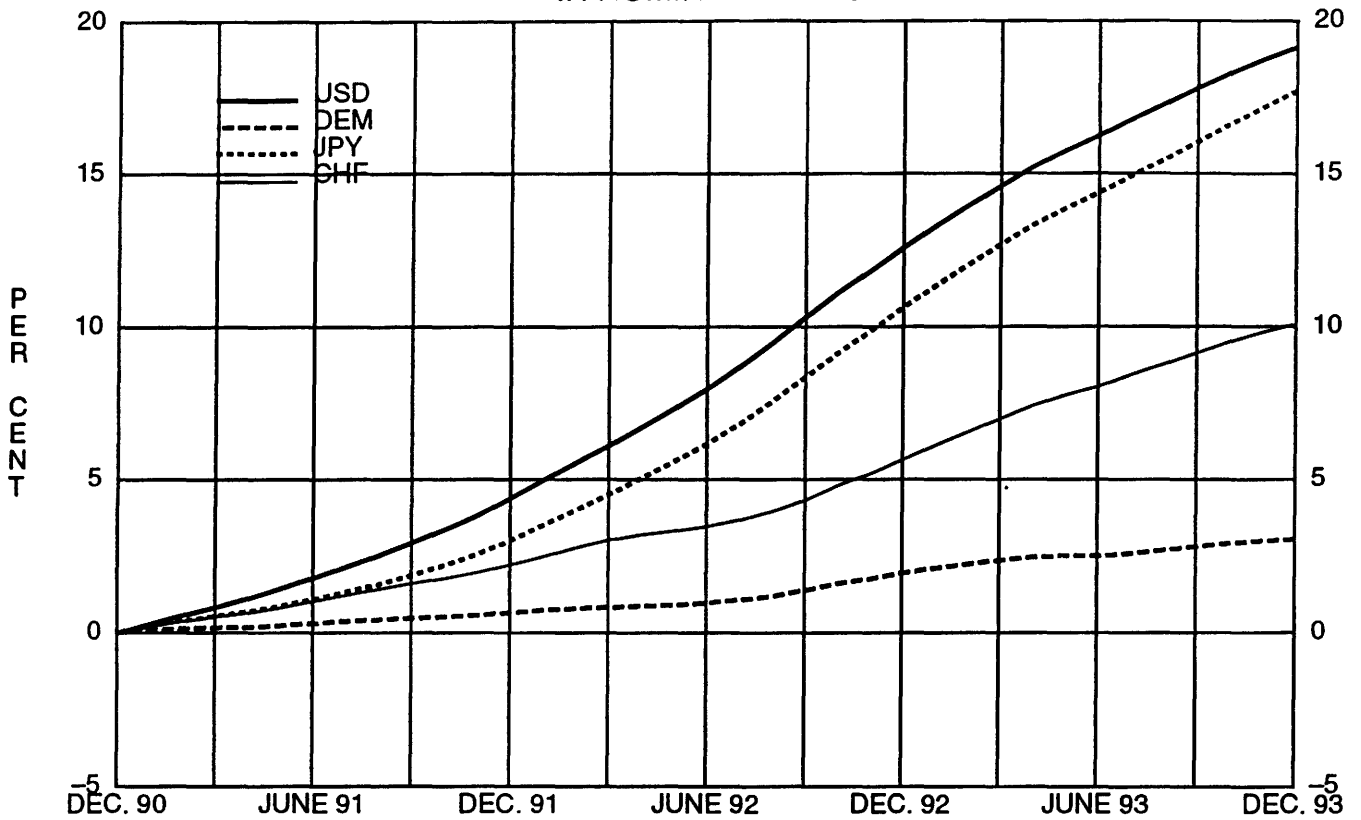
	Euro-												
	Domestic currency		XEU		DEM		USD		JPY		CHF		
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	
Base country: GB													
Average	10.4	6.4	23.9	4.0	27.6	5.2	18.3	9.2	24.4	22.7	24.9	5.4	
Standard deviation .....	.3	.8	20.7	8.9	27.6	11.8	45.9	17.8	45.2	21.4	31.8	8.7
Variation coefficient ...	.0	.1	.9	2.3	1.0	2.3	2.5	1.9	1.8	.9	1.3	1.6
Base country: ES													
Average	12.9	13.0	18.8	20.0	22.4	21.2	13.0	25.5	19.0	40.0	19.6	21.8	
Standard deviation .....	.5	1.8	13.1	15.2	19.8	14.5	39.3	22.9	37.4	34.3	24.7	22.9
Variation coefficient ...	.0	.1	.7	.8	.9	.7	3.0	.9	2.0	.9	1.3	1.1
Base country: PT													
Average	13.3	11.9	8.7	20.9	12.1	22.2	2.6	26.4	8.4	40.9	9.5	22.7	
Standard deviation	1.1	.7	8.6	8.4	13.8	11.4	30.2	18.7	26.9	29.3	20.5	17.2	
Variation coefficient ...	.1	.1	1.0	.4	1.1	.5	11.7	.7	3.2	.7	2.2	.8
Base country: GR													
Average	23.0	25.0	21.2	16.5	24.6	17.8	14.8	22.0	20.8	36.0	21.8	18.1	
Standard deviation	5.2	3.1	5.1	3.5	6.8	7.5	29.1	16.5	25.0	21.7	14.8	9.3	
Variation coefficient ...	.2	.1	.2	.2	.3	.4	2.0	.7	1.2	.6	.7	.5
Base country: US													
Average	4.0	3.2	12.3	-1.4	15.5	-3	4.1	3.2	10.4	16.9	13.1	.1	
Standard deviation .....	.6	.2	31.0	15.6	29.9	16.5	.7	.2	15.4	21.6	37.6	20.4
Variation coefficient ...	.2	.1	2.5	-10.9	1.9	-63.7	.2	.1	1.5	1.3	2.9	137.8
Base country: JP													
Average	4.8	3.0	6.7	-13.8	9.7	-12.6	-8	-9.0	4.9	3.3	7.1	-12.3	
Standard deviation .....	.9	.3	24.5	20.4	21.6	21.3	15.4	20.3	.8	.4	27.3	22.6
Variation coefficient ...	.2	.1	3.7	-1.5	2.2	-1.7	-18.9	-2.3	.2	.1	3.8	-1.8
Base country: CH													
Average	8.1	5.3	8.0	4.0	11.2	5.2	2.2	9.4	7.6	22.9	8.2	5.3	
Standard deviation .....	.6	.8	12.7	10.3	8.9	10.0	35.6	21.8	26.7	24.8	.6	.7
Variation coefficient ...	.1	.2	1.6	2.6	.8	2.0	15.9	2.3	3.5	1.1	.1	.1

*On the basis of monthly averages of daily interest rate observations adjusted for exchange rate changes occurred three months later. Source: BIS and EU central banks. Calculations by European Monetary Institute.

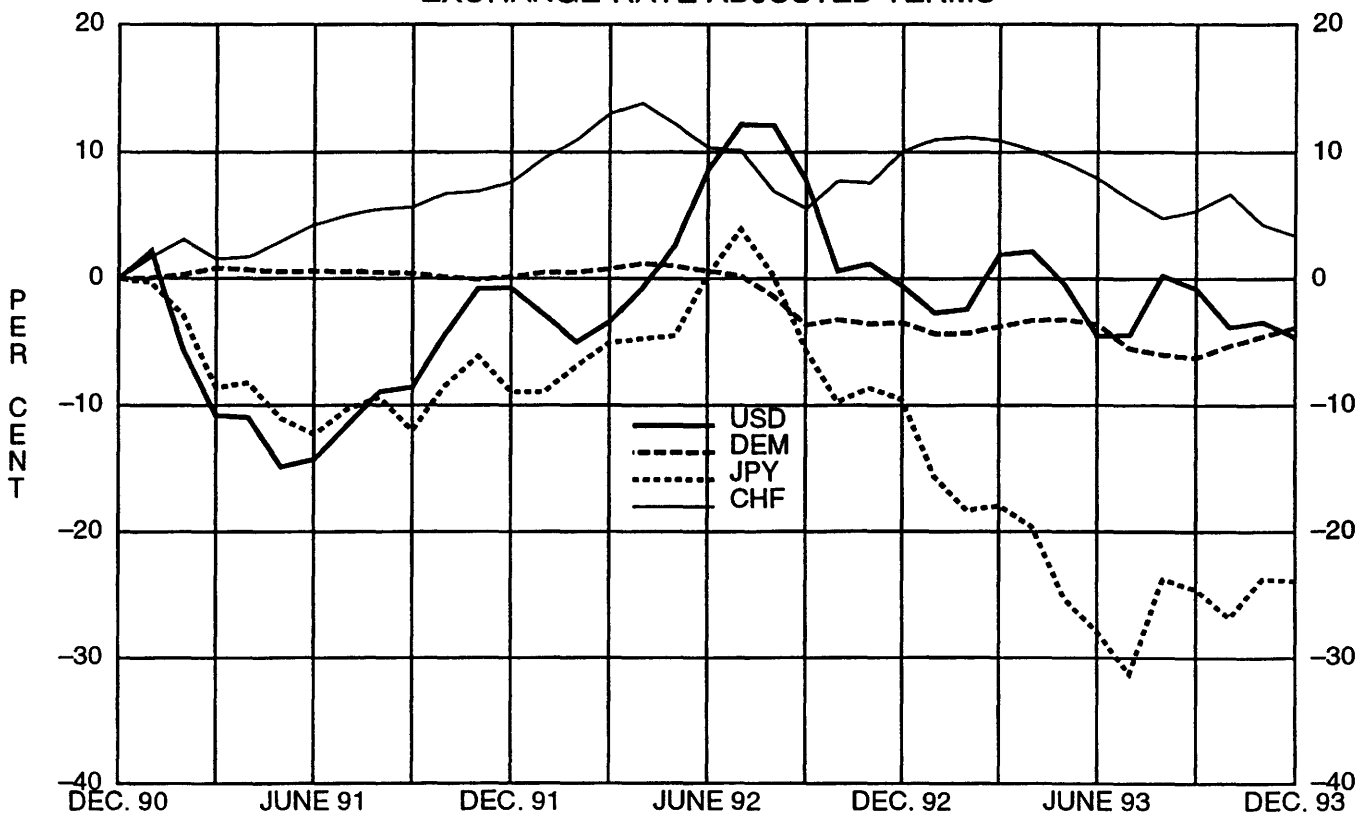
RELATIVE YIELD PERFORMANCE OF THE ECU *

(BASIS DECEMBER 1990)

IN NOMINAL TERMS



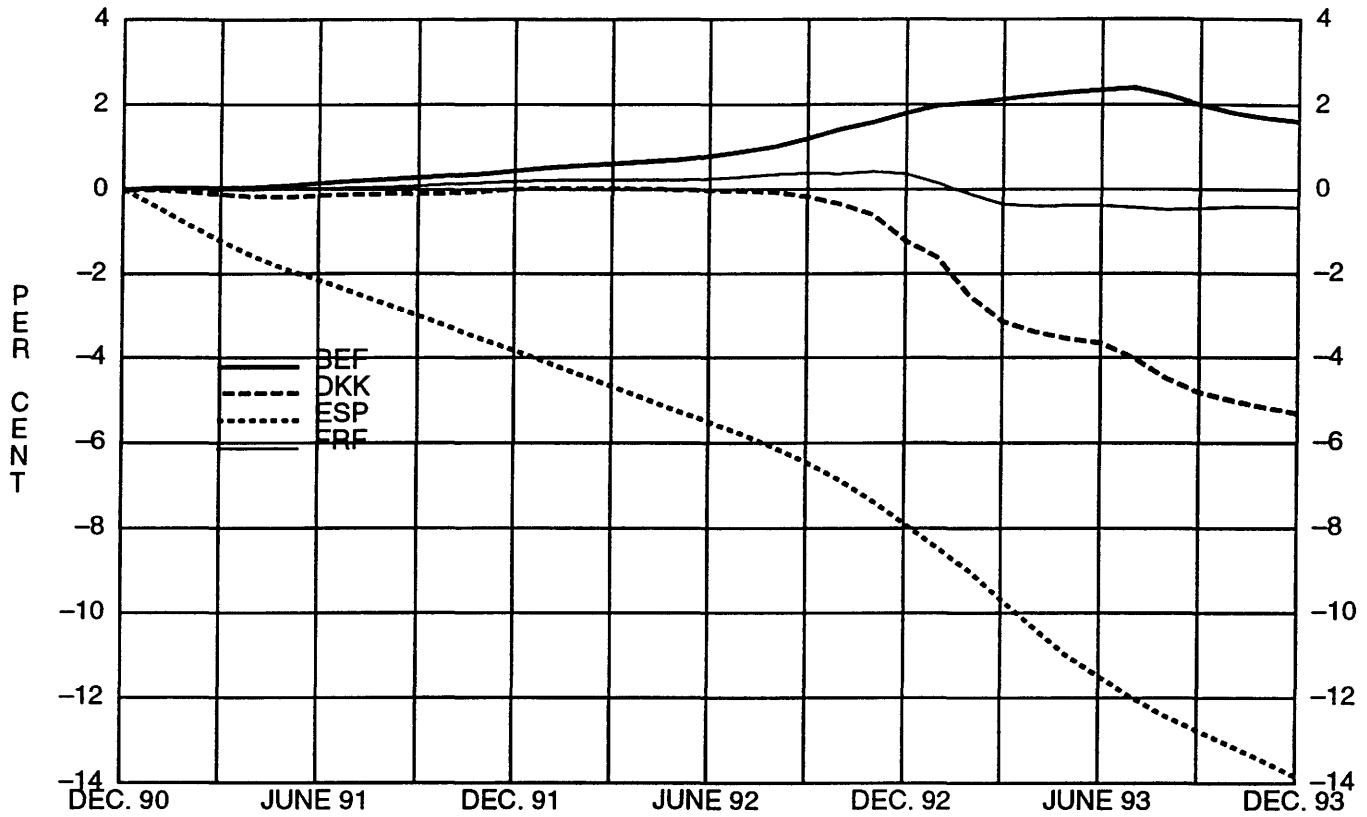
EXCHANGE-RATE ADJUSTED TERMS



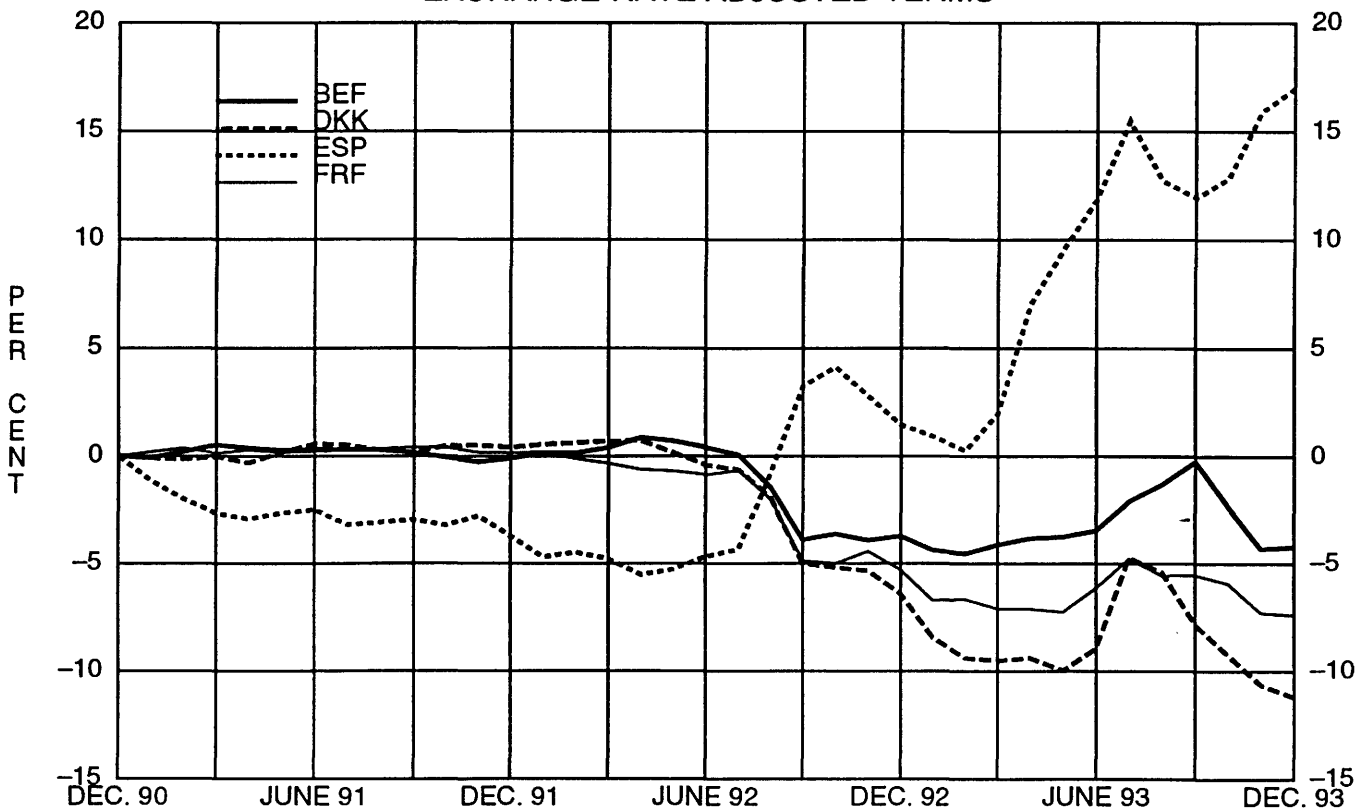
* COMPOUNDED SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATE DIFFERENTIALS VIS-A-VIS THE CURRENCIES MENTIONED ABOVE

RELATIVE YIELD PERFORMANCE OF THE ECU *
(BASIS DECEMBER 1990)

IN NOMINAL TERMS



EXCHANGE-RATE ADJUSTED TERMS

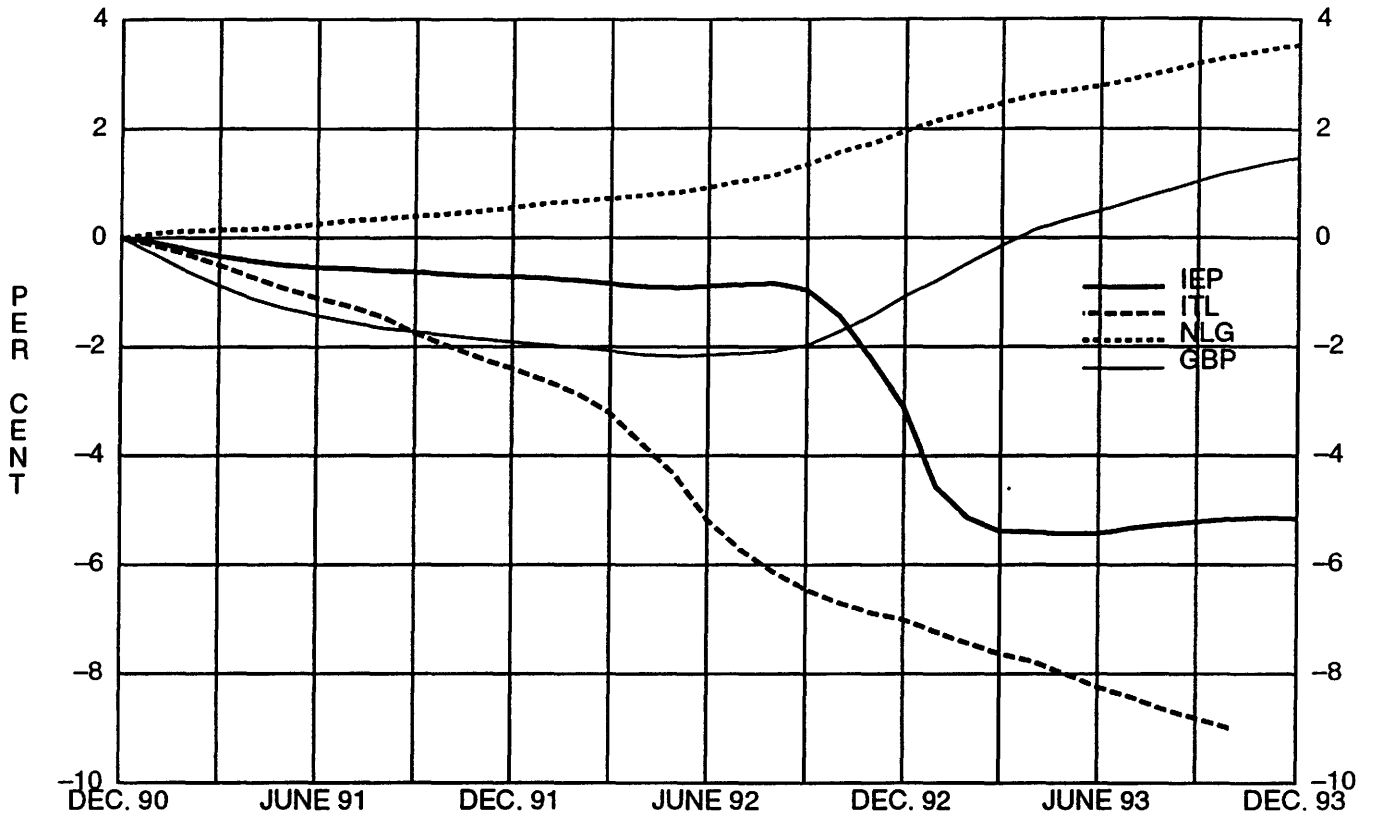


* COMPOUNDED SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATE DIFFERENTIALS VIS-A-VIS THE CURRENCIES MENTIONED ABOVE

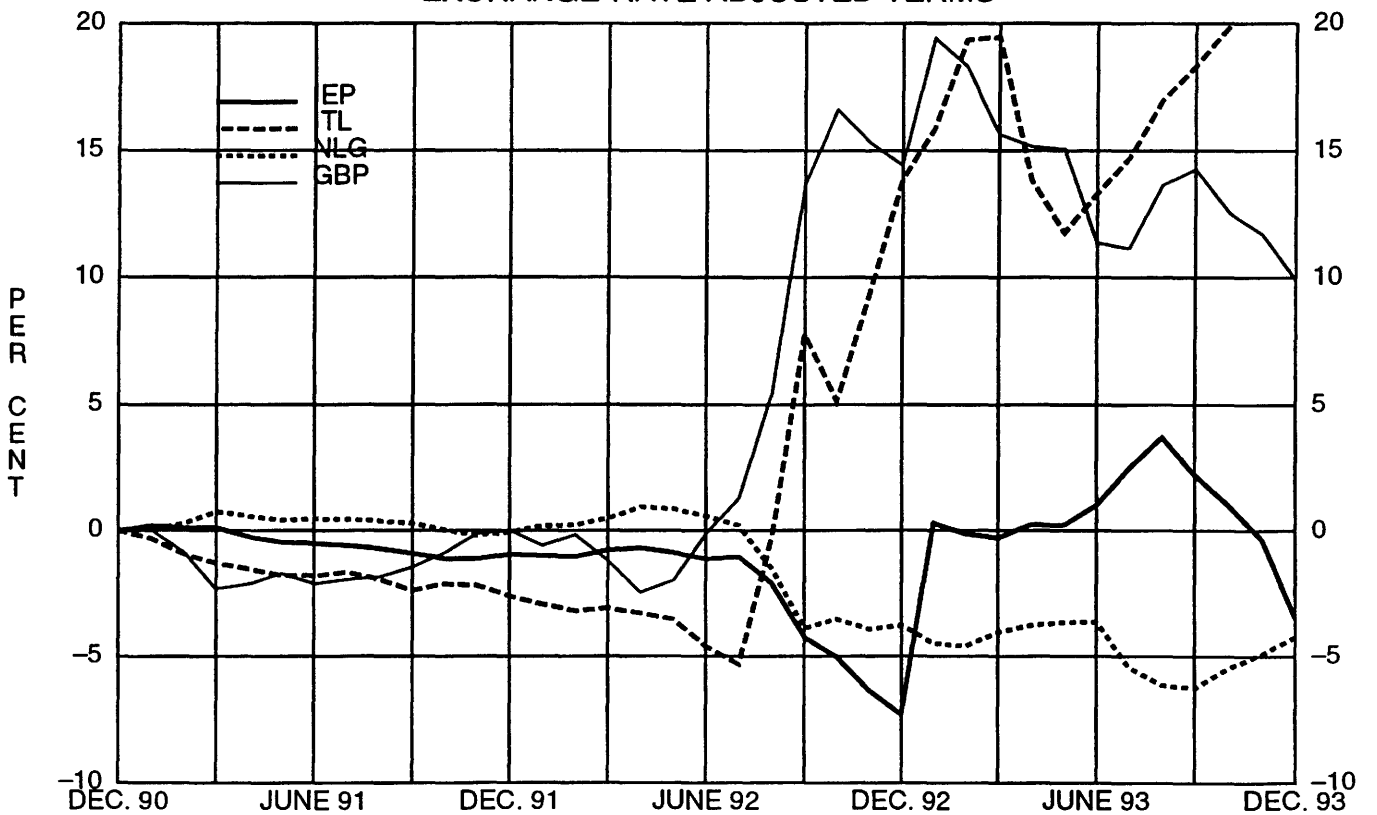
RELATIVE YIELD PERFORMANCE OF THE ECU *

(BASIS DECEMBER 1990)

IN NOMINAL TERMS



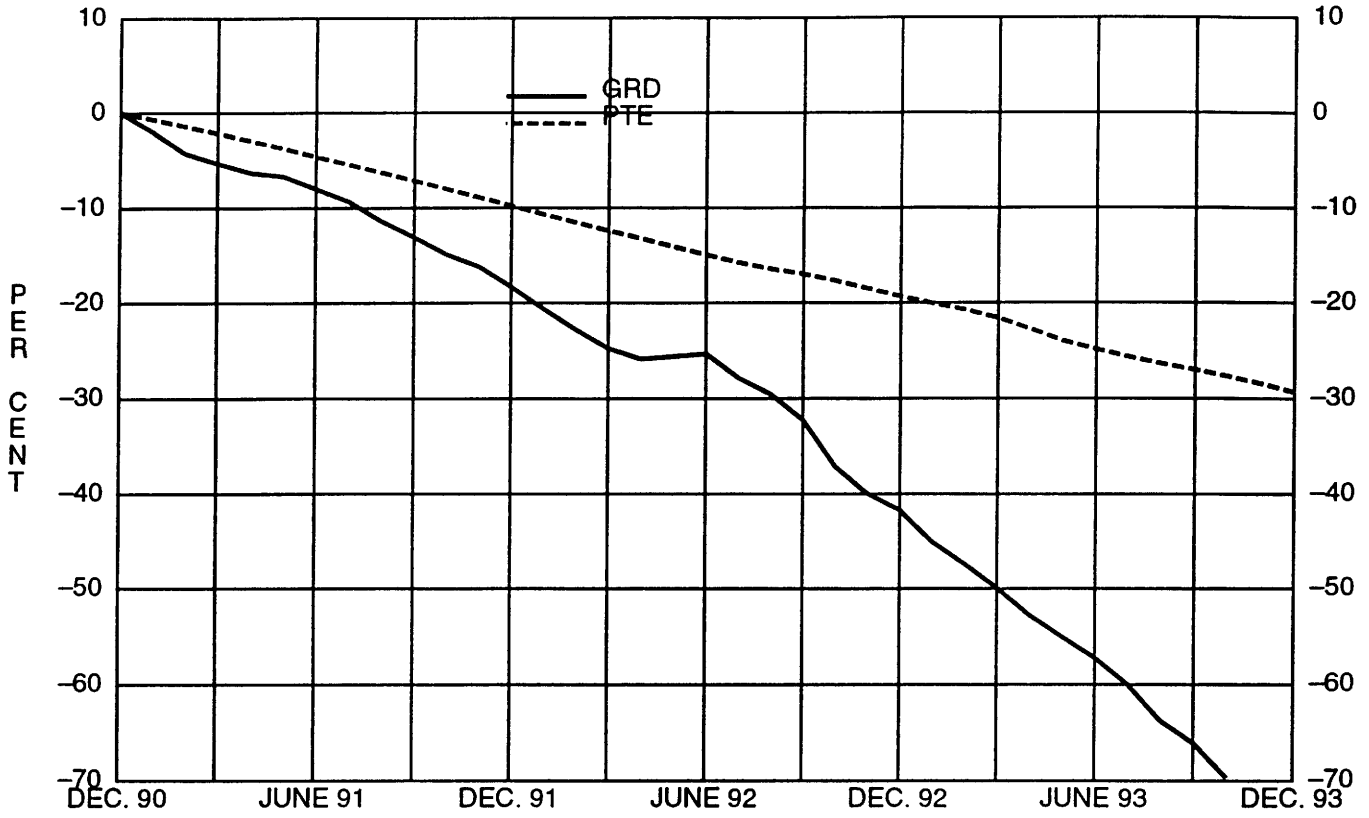
EXCHANGE-RATE ADJUSTED TERMS



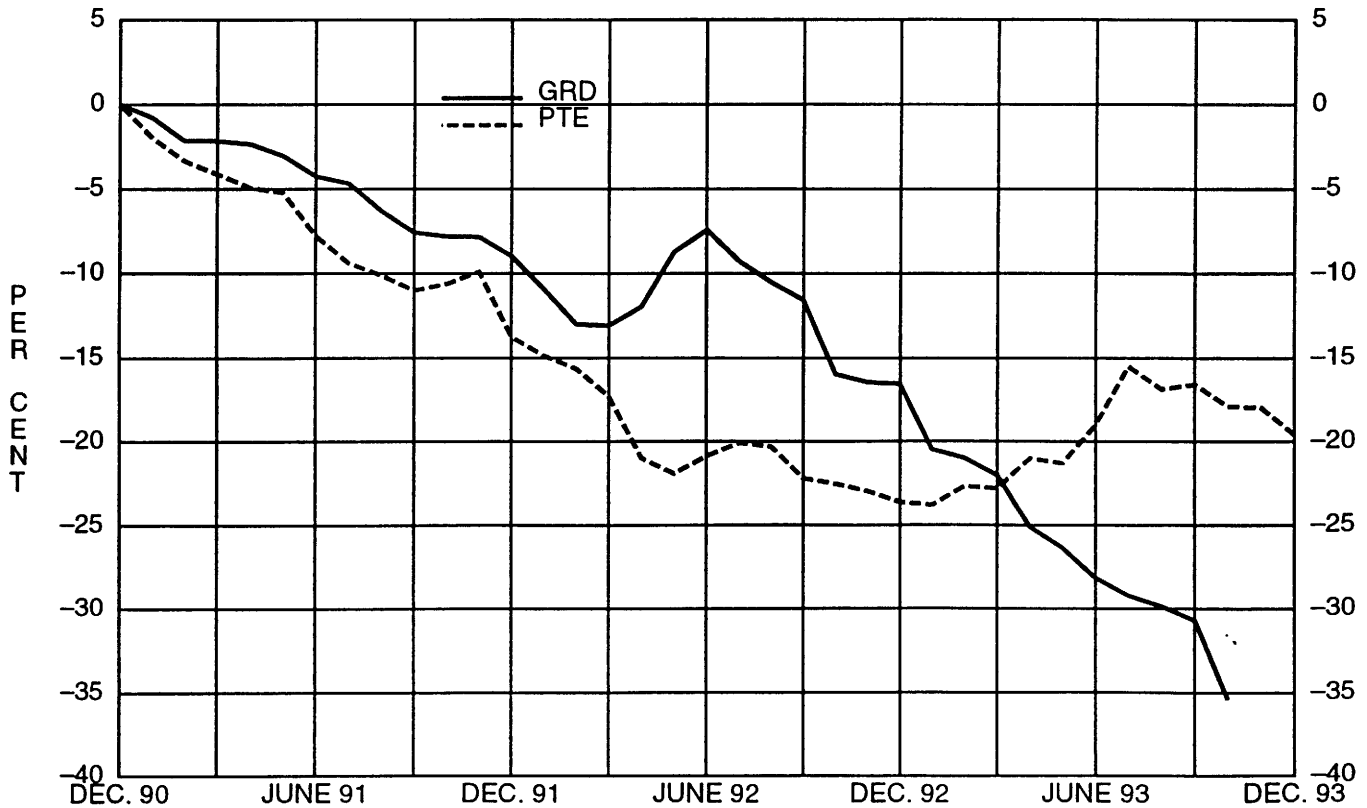
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RELATIVE YIELD PERFORMANCE OF THE ECU * (BASIS DECEMBER 1990)

IN NOMINAL TERMS



EXCHANGE-RATE ADJUSTED TERMS



* COMPOUNDED SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATE DIFFERENTIALS VIS-A-VIS THE CURRENCIES MENTIONED ABOVE