

EUROPEAN MONETARY INSTITUTE

FOREIGN EXCHANGE POLICY SUB-COMMITTEE

**RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE USE OF THE PRIVATE ECU
STATISTICAL SURVEY**

APRIL 1995

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, postal address: Eurotower, Kaiserstrasse 29, 60311 Frankfurt am Main, Germany. Reproduction is permitted if the source is given.

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PART A. STATISTICAL SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

This survey describes recent developments in the use of the private ECU. For most operations, it covers developments during 1994, while activity in the banking area has been reviewed for the twelve-month period up to end-September 1994 (the last date for which data is available). The report refers in the main to the European Union prior to the enlargement, which took place on 1st January 1995, with the membership of Austria, Finland and Sweden. Less information is therefore reported on recent developments in the new member countries. The survey is structured as follows:

- Chapter I describes the major trends in the financial use of the ECU;
- Chapter II analyses recent ECU exchange and interest rate developments;
- Chapter III summarises developments and initiatives with respect to the use of the ECU in non-financial transactions;
- Chapter IV deals with the use of the private ECU by European institutions.

The use of the private ECU in 1994 was strongly influenced by developments in the economic, legal and institutional environment. Following the widening of the ERM fluctuation bands to $\pm 15\%$ on 2nd August 1993 more orderly market conditions gradually set in. This contributed to reducing market uncertainties about future developments of interest and exchange rates of the basket component currencies and therefore about those of the ECU.

At the legal and institutional level, the end of the uncertainties surrounding the ratification of the Treaty on European Union, and its entry into force as of 1st November 1993, brought the prospects for EMU back to the fore. In accordance with Article 109g of the Maastricht Treaty, the composition of the ECU basket was frozen as from the coming into effect of the Treaty, reducing uncertainty about the future value of the ECU. In April 1994 the European Commission adopted three legal documents aimed at reassuring markets about the current and future legal status of the ECU in financial and other contracts.

Notwithstanding the progress made on the legal and institutional framework, remaining exchange and interest rate uncertainties, changing market perceptions regarding the timetable for EMU and adverse developments in bond markets world-wide for most of 1994 prevented a return to the more favourable conditions which had been enjoyed before the ERM turmoil in 1992-1993.

After the slight decline (-2.8%) recorded in the estimated overall size of the ECU financial markets between September 1992 (ECU 193.3 billion) and September 1993 (ECU 187.9 billion), a further contraction (-6.6%) took place between September 1993 and September 1994 (ECU 175.4 billion). From the peak of September 1992 this represents a decrease of 9.2%.

Nevertheless, the overall size of the market is still 3.5% greater than in September 1991 (ECU 169.5 billion).

CHAPTER I - ECU FINANCIAL MARKETS

1. 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 1994, the total stock of ECU bonds amounted to ECU 124.4 billion (ECU 71.6 billion of international bonds and ECU 52.8 billion of domestic securities). Outstanding short-term paper (Treasury bills and Euro-notes) totalled ECU 11.1 billion. Net ECU bank lending¹ is estimated to have reached ECU 59.9 billion at end-September 1994. There is an overlap between banking and securities aggregates owing to the role of banks as issuers and holders of ECU-denominated securities. In the absence of accurate data, this double counting can only be estimated. Assuming an amount of ECU 20 billion, the overall size of the ECU financial markets may be estimated at ECU 175.4 billion at the end of the third quarter of 1994, compared with ECU 187.9 billion one year earlier.

2 Positions in ECUs of the international banking sector

2.1 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 176.4 billion at end-September 1994. This represents a 10% decline during the period under consideration, after a 1% decline in the preceding one-year period. A continued decline in banks' assets was recorded over the period under review. Banks' assets vis-à-vis non-banks and vis-à-vis other entities not explicitly identified as non-banks contracted at the same rate (-10% each). The share of banks' ECU positions vis-à-vis EU residents was stable at around 85%.

Banks' ECU liabilities (mainly deposits but also securities issued by banks) amounted to ECU 173.1 billion at the end of the third quarter 1994 and were, thus, 9.8% lower than one year before. During the preceding one-year period banks' resources had dropped by 4.4%. After contracting slightly in the fourth quarter of 1993 and the first quarter of 1994, banks' liabilities fell sharply in the second and third quarters of 1994. These developments reflect a slowdown in issuing activity in the ECU bond market, which was adversely affected from the second quarter of 1994 by the world-wide rise in long-term yields and attendant depressed market conditions. As in the past,

¹ Final bank lending and lending to banks outside the reporting area.

part of the proceeds of these sovereign borrowings were transferred to central banks, which, in turn, invested their ECU holdings with commercial banks. As a result, banks' liabilities vis-à-vis other entities contracted less than vis-à-vis non-banks (9.2% compared with 12.9%).

The banking sector's aggregate net position was positive throughout the whole period. From an initial ECU 4.1 billion at end-September 1993, the net balance declined to ECU 1.9 billion by the end of the first quarter of 1994, following the slight pickup in bond issuing activity mentioned above. However, it rose again to ECU 3.3 billion by the end of the reporting period.

2.2. 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 2.7 and 2.6% for assets and liabilities, respectively, at the end of the reference period. This reflects a loss in market share compared with end-September 1993, when the ECU's market share was 3% for both assets and liabilities. This development stems mainly from the decline, in absolute terms, in the ECU market, while international banking activity remained broadly stable.

As regards aggregate amounts of assets and liabilities, the ECU continued to rank sixth in the international banking market, behind the US dollar, the Deutsche Mark, the Japanese yen, the Swiss franc and pound sterling. On the assets side, the ECU was overtaken by pound sterling and fell back to the sixth rank.

2.3. 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 1994, banks' ECU claims on non-banks accounted for 30.9% of total outstanding ECU bank assets compared with an average of 31.4% for banks' total international assets. The share of liabilities vis-à-vis non-banks in banks' overall ECU resources was 15.5%, whereas, on average, 24.2% of banks' international liabilities were vis-à-vis non-banks. This suggests that the end-users market is less developed than for other internationally used currencies. It also reflects the absence of a home-based money market, which implies that more inter-bank transactions are required to cover refinancing needs.

The geographical distribution of ECU bank intermediation vis-à-vis non-bank customers underwent little change in the period under review. At end-September 1994, EU residents accounted for 56.1% of deposits by non-banks (compared with 57% one year earlier) and 83% of total ECU bank lending to non-banks (compared with 79.8%). The Italian non-banks sector remained by far the most important ECU borrower, accounting for 63.2% of total outstanding ECU lending to non-banks within the Union; most of the remainder being lent to British (10.3%), Spanish (10%), French (6%) and Belgian/Luxembourg (3.9%) residents. Outside the EU, Swedish non-bank borrowers,

who ranked fourth at the end of September 1993, continued to significantly reduce their ECU-denominated financing (2.2% of total net ECU lending compared with 5.4% one year before). On the liabilities side, the bulk of ECU deposits held by EU non-banks continued to originate from residents of Belgium/Luxembourg (24.5% of EU non-bank residents), Italy (21.8%), the United Kingdom (18.6%), France (11.7%) and the Netherlands (8%). Swiss non-bank residents are still holding substantial ECU deposits (12.9% of total non-bank deposits), being second only to residents of Belgium/Luxembourg.²

Against the background of contracting ECU banking intermediation, the market share of national banking sectors in total ECU bank intermediation witnessed some changes in the period under review. The market share of banks located outside EU countries dropped further from 11% to 10%. Within the EU, member countries' ranking slightly changed with banks located in France increasing their market share. At end-September 1994, British banks held 24.4% of total ECU bank assets, followed by banks in France (16.8%), Italy (13.9%), Belgium (13.2%) and Luxembourg (9.3%). Market shares on the liabilities side were roughly similar for these countries, except for Italy which still has a larger share in total resources (19.1%), 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 -8.6 billion or 35.1% of their assets) at end-September 1994, followed by banks in France (ECU -0.9 billion or 3% of their assets). In contrast, banks based in Belgium/Luxembourg and the United Kingdom continued to be important net creditors (ECU 7.6 or 19.2% of their assets and ECU 3.2 billion or 7.4% of their assets, respectively).

Considering ECU bank intermediation vis-à-vis non-banks only, banks located in the United Kingdom accounted for 29.1% of total assets, followed by banks located in Belgium/Luxembourg (22%), Italy (17.4%) and France (11%). 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 non-banks deposits were held with banks located in Belgium/Luxembourg (24.9%) and the United Kingdom (17.8%). Less than half of these deposits were made by the respective countries' own residents.

3. ECU-denominated securities

3.1. ECU bond market³

3.1.1 Bond issues

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

² Percentages calculated on the basis of Bank for International Settlements, *International Banking and Financial Market Developments*, February 1995, Table 6D, p.61.

³ Includes Greek ECU-linked bonds.

Gross new issues of ECU bonds in both domestic and international markets were stable in 1994 (ECU 22 billion) as compared with 1993 (ECU 21.6 billion). Issuing activity was evenly spread over 1994, although borrowing levels were somewhat lower from the second to the fourth quarter, after a peak in the first quarter.

Issuing activity by the business sector recovered somewhat from the very low level of 1993; it doubled to ECU 3.5 billion but stayed well below the issuing volumes recorded up to 1992. By contrast, the ECU bond market was far less resorted to by EU institutions (-78%). Gross new issues by governments were stable (+2%): the further drop in non-EU governments borrowing (-75%) was, in absolute terms, more than offset by the increase in EU government's gross new issues (+10%). All in all, the market share of EU sovereign issuers and EU institutions committed to the development of the ECU market declined slightly, from 83% in 1993 to 79% in 1994.

The share of non-EU residents in total gross new ECU borrowing picked up slightly to 13% (against 12% in 1993). Among EU countries, Italy reinforced its leading position, with 48.4% of total gross new issues in 1994 (against 36.2% in 1993), ahead of France (22.3%, compared with 27%) and the UK (14.9%, compared with 11.8%).

(b) Domestic bond issues (see Table 4.4)

Over 70% of new ECU bonds were issued by governments in their respective domestic capital markets. These issues totalled ECU 15.7 billion in 1994, up from ECU 13 billion in 1993. In gross terms, ECU 9.2 billion were borrowed by the Italian government, resulting in a net borrowing flow of ECU 1.9 billion, due to large redemptions. The French government increased its issues, both in gross and net terms, to ECU 3.2 billion (against ECU 2.5 billion in 1993). The UK Treasury continued its ECU notes programme, with an ECU 1 billion tranche issued in the first quarter, and ECU 0.5 billion tranches in the subsequent quarters of 1994. The Greek government maintained its ECU-linked bonds programme and raised ECU 0.8 billion on a gross basis, which implied a negative net borrowing of ECU -0.6 billion, owing to larger repayments.

The outstanding amount of domestic ECU bonds was ECU 54 billion at end-1994, namely 14.2% higher than one year earlier (ECU 47.2 billion). Italy (ECU 27.8 billion), France (ECU 16.5 billion) and the UK (ECU 6.5 billion) were the main debtors.

(c) International bond issues⁴ (see Tables 5.1 - 5.3)

In 1994, under one third of total gross new ECU bond issues were launched in the international bond market, implying a further drop of the share of international issues in total ECU

⁴ 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. The two sources are not fully compatible.

bond borrowing (27.3% compared with 32.3% in 1993). Completed gross new international issues amounted to ECU 5.9 billion compared with ECU 7 billion in 1993. Issuing activity was concentrated in the first quarter of 1994 (46% of the whole year's issuing volume). From the second quarter onwards, activity slowed down markedly in the context of world-wide depressed bond market conditions. Despite this adverse environment the first global ECU bond issues were assembled in 1994, in favour of Portugal in February and the EBRD in May.

All ECU-denominated securities were issued in the form of fixed-rate bonds, whereas the market share of this type of bonds in all currencies fell to 71.2% of gross borrowing (against 78.5% in 1993).

3.1.2 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 remained below 2% on average in 1994, as it had been the case in 1993. Thus, the ECU retained its 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, pound sterling and the Canadian dollar.

As a result of falling gross new issuing and increased redemptions of international ECU bonds, net new borrowing was negative for the second year in a row (ECU -7.8 billion in 1994, compared with ECU -4.9 billion in 1993).

In terms of outstanding amounts, the share of the ECU fell from 4.9% at end-1993 to 4.2% at end-1994. As in 1993, it ranked seventh at end-1994, behind the US dollar, the Japanese yen, the Deutsche Mark, the Swiss franc, pound sterling and the French franc.

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

Statistics compiled by Cedel and Euroclear on internationally traded ECU-denominated securities show that the gradual pick-up in trading activity witnessed in 1993, following the sharp contraction recorded in the second half of 1992, continued in 1994. On average, the yearly turnover was 26% higher in 1994 than in 1993. However, primary and secondary market activity was still 9% lower in the second half of 1994 than in the first half of 1992, prior to the ERM crisis. In relative terms, the share of ECU securities' trading was stable around 6.5% of total turnover. ECU securities ranked fourth, behind those denominated in Deutsche Mark, US dollar and French franc, while being slightly ahead of Dutch guilder-denominated securities.

3.2. Short-term ECU-denominated securities

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

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.

The Italian Treasury discontinued its issuance programme of ECU-denominated Treasury bills (BTEs) in 1994. The outstanding stock dropped to zero by end-1994 (against ECU 3.9 billion at end-1993).

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

The outstanding amount of ECU Euro-notes declined slightly to ECU 6.7 billion by end-1994, compared with ECU 6.8 billion a year earlier. A further increase in the stock of medium-term notes (by ECU 0.9 billion) was not enough to make up for the contraction in outstanding short-term paper (ECU -1 billion). Since overall issuance of Euro-notes was very buoyant in 1994, the share of ECU Euro-notes in total outstanding Euro-notes fell further to 2%, against 3% one year earlier.

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

In contrast to developments recorded in 1993, partial data for 1994 show in several reporting EU countries (Denmark, Germany, France, and the Netherlands) net purchases of ECU securities by EU residents. Italy stands as an exception with net sales of ECU bonds in 1994, for the second year in a row. In Belgium and Luxembourg, residents were still net buyers of ECU-denominated securities.

4. Derivatives markets

4.1. ECU swaps (see Table 6.1)

The data reported below are derived from a regular survey conducted by the ISDA (International Swaps and Derivatives Association) and cover 1993. They are calculated on the basis of notional underlying amounts and should therefore be seen more as indicative of relative changes than of absolute levels.

The notional principal of ECU currency swaps concluded in 1993 was only half the volume of the preceding year (against a decline of 2% in the overall volume of new currency swaps in all currencies), leading to a fall in the ECU's market share to 2.6%, against 4.9% in 1992. This may be seen as a consequence of the fall in ECU bond gross issuing activity over the same period.

The market for ECU interest rate swaps continued to expand. The notional principal of new ECU interest rate swaps exceeded the comparable figure for 1992 by 17%, against an expansion by 45% in the overall market. As a result, the ECU's market share was further eroded to 1.9% (compared with 2.4% at end-1992).

4.2 ECU futures and options (see Table 6.2)

Turnover on the MATIF long-term interest-rate ECU bond futures contract, which had already declined in early-1993 from its peaks in 1992, fell further in 1994 towards levels seen before the ERM turmoil. For 1994 as a whole, average daily turnover stood 29% lower than one year earlier. The number of contracts at end-of-month (open interest), which had ranged between 12,000 and 16,000 for most of 1993, fell below 8,000 in March 1994 and remained around this level for the remainder of 1994. On average, end-of-month open interest contracted by 31.6% in 1994 compared with 1993. In November 1994, MATIF introduced a market-maker scheme on its 10-year ECU bond contract. The initiative has resulted in a better functioning of the market, greater liquidity and a pick-up in activity.

Turnover in the LIFFE three-month interest-rate futures contract, which had peaked during the months surrounding the widening of the ERM fluctuation bands, fell back thereafter. In 1994, average turnover stabilised at a level close to the one reached in 1993 (-12.8%) and well above those recorded before the ERM tensions. The number of contracts at end-of-month peaked in early-1994 and declined below 25,000 in the second half of 1994. On the whole, end-of-month open interest slightly increased (+3.9%) in 1994.

5. ECU foreign exchange markets (see Table 7)

Not all central banks were able to provide statistical data on the most recent developments in their respective foreign exchange market. Some statistics therefore refer to the survey conducted under the aegis of the BIS in April 1992. Updated figures point to a slight increase in the share of the ECU in average daily turnover in spot markets in Denmark, Spain and France. In most countries, trading activity in ECU still accounted for less than 5% of the overall turnover.

CHAPTER II - ECU INTEREST RATES AND EXCHANGE RATES

1. ECU interest rates

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

The fall in short-term market interest rates which had been recorded throughout 1993 slowed down from early-1994 and came to a halt in June, before hedging up slightly in the last quarter. This development reflected a continued gradual easing of monetary policy within the EMS up to mid-1994. From then on, monetary policy stance either stayed on hold or was tightened in a

few EU countries. Over this period, the ECU deposit rate yield curve tilted from a negatively to a positively-sloped pattern. While in early-January 1994 the ECU one-month deposit rate was still 1 percentage point higher than the 12-month rate, the two rates were practically at par by mid-June. This upward shift in the deposit rate yield curve continued in the second half of 1994, so that by end-December, the 12-month ECU deposit rate was almost 1 percentage point higher than the 1-month rate.

Change in the slope of the yield curve was even more marked when considering long-term interest rates. Against the background of the global rise in bond yields witnessed in 1994, developments at the long end of the maturity spectrum paralleled the fall in bond prices in EU member countries, from February onwards. Between January and December 1994, ECU long-term yields rose by 2.6 percentage points.

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

Short and long-term ECU interest rates deviated only slightly from the weighted average of the component currencies' interest rates. As in 1993, both short and long-term spreads between the market and theoretical interest rates fluctuated largely in parallel.

Short-term interest rates mirrored the discount of the market exchange rate against the theoretical basket rate only temporarily and to a very limited extent. During the summer months, a positive interest-rate differential (higher market rates) of up to 20 basis points could be observed for three-month money market against basket interest rates, while for the rest of the year, market and basket money market rates moved in line with one another.

At the beginning of the year, ECU bond market yields stood some 20 basis points below theoretical basket rates. The rise in international bond market interest rates from February 1994 onwards affected the ECU markets more severely than some other segments. This led to the re-absorption of the negative yield differential (lower market rates) vis-à-vis the theoretical basket rates and to the emergence of positive yield differentials, which, however, were of a small size.

2. ECU exchange rates

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

In the course of 1994, the ECU continued to depreciate against most of the former ERM narrow band currencies; in particular, against the Belgian franc (-2.8%), the Deutsche Mark (-1.6%) and the Dutch guilder (-1.4%). By contrast, it appreciated against the Greek drachma (+6.3%), the Italian lira (+4.6%), pound sterling (+4.2%) and the Spanish peseta (+2%). Exchange rates vis-à-vis the other EMS currencies remained within a margin of +/- 1%.

The ECU's exchange rate developments against the US dollar and the Japanese yen reflected the ECU's nature as a "weighted average" of exchange rate movements of the component currencies against third currencies. In 1994, the ECU posted a gain of 10.2% and a loss of 1.7% against the US dollar and the Japanese yen, respectively. Against the Swiss franc, it depreciated by 2.4%.

2.2 The spread between the market exchange rate and the basket rate of the ECU

During the first four months of 1994, the ECU market exchange rate stayed close to the theoretical basket rate. This confirmed the return to calmer exchange market conditions which had gradually re-asserted themselves in the second half of 1993, following the widening of ERM bands. From May 1994 onwards, however, a widening discount of the market rate against the basket emerged, which by late-October/early November exceeded 60 basis points. However, it was largely reabsorbed towards the end of the year.

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

As in the preceding year, the relative yield performance of the ECU vis-à-vis EMS-currencies in 1994 was largely influenced by exchange rate changes, which remained significant. With respect to most ERM currencies, positive short-term interest-rate differentials were more than offset by nominal exchange rate depreciations. Vis-à-vis non-EMS currencies the influence of exchange rate movements was even greater in most cases.

Three-month ECU deposits underperformed similar investments in currencies participating in the former ERM narrow band, with the exception of the Irish pound whose slight exchange rate depreciation against the ECU was not made up for by any positive interest-rate differential. Among the other ERM currencies, the Spanish peseta's rate of return was lower than the one of the ECU, since the positive interest-rate differential was not enough to offset nominal exchange depreciation against the ECU. By contrast, the Portuguese escudo outperformed the ECU owing to a significantly positive interest-rate differential combined with a slight nominal exchange rate appreciation against the ECU. As regards the other EMS currencies, the ECU performed better than the pound sterling and the Italian lira, which floated downward against the ECU. By contrast, the Greek drachma's sizeable positive interest-rate differential vis-à-vis the ECU continued to more than offset its exchange rate depreciation, resulting in a higher overall yield.

In 1994, the ECU's yield performance was better than the ones of the US dollar and the Japanese yen; in the former case, owing to both a positive interest-rate differential and an exchange rate appreciation and in the latter case, since the yen's exchange rate appreciation against the ECU did not make up for a negative interest-rate differential. In contrast, the Swiss franc continued to outperform the ECU's overall yield, as a result of nominal exchange rate appreciation.

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.

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 incomplete data on the share of the ECU in external trade and current account transactions. 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 exceeds 1% is Portugal. The ECU is 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 ECUs 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. The ECU continued also to play some role in current account flows in Belgium/Luxembourg, owing to significant ECU assets held by BLEU residents or with banks located in BLEU (see I.1.3 above).

In an attempt to improve statistics on the commercial use of the ECU, the EU Commission commissioned to an independent consultant, a survey of non-financial ECU transactions based on data derived from settlements processed in the ECU clearing system. On the basis of the findings of this study⁵, one may estimate commercial payments and those by the European institutions, in terms of value and number of transactions. The overall results are derived from an extrapolation of the sample period of 10 days out of a total of 252 clearing days in 1994

⁵ 14 clearing banks, located in 7 different countries (BE, NL, LU, FR, DE, GB, IT), participated in the survey which took place on 10 out of 20 working days between November 14 and December 12 1994, covering each day of the week twice and including the first and last day of a month. In terms of volume, the sample covered 52.8% of total payments in the ECU clearing system by number and 50.3% of total payments by value. Statistics of the ECU Banking Association indicate the number and value of payments netted per clearing day in November 1994 to be 6118 and ECU 47.5 billion respectively. In order to avoid double-counting, the study related only to payments which a clearing bank made by order of its own customers (non-bank customer). Consequently, commercial payments referred to payments by the clearing banks' own mainly corporate and other similar non-bank clients. It should be noted that financial companies such as Volvo Finance or Renault Finance are included among non-bank customers, i.e. payments to these organisations were included in the commercial payments. Commercial payments do not include payments by European Institutions (European Commission, European Council, European Parliament, European Investment Bank, Euratom) which were treated separately. For practical reasons, only payments above ECU 500 were included. Results were cross-checked with the results obtained from two non-clearing banks. Their commercial ECU payments were below the average reported by clearing banks, but higher than those of the least active clearing banks.

and the assumption that the coverage rate of the sample used for the study (52.8% and 50.3%, in terms of transactions and value, respectively) remained stable over the whole year. According to this estimate the overall use of the ECU for commercial operations amounted to around 70 billion in 1994, which accounted for 0.6% of the total amount of ECU clearing transactions (the number of commercial payments is estimated at 132,000, i.e. 8% of the total number of ECU clearing payments). However, due to remaining uncertainties regarding a potential seasonal pattern in commercial ECU payments, it appears prudent to assume that ECU settlements in 1994 were in the range of ECU 50 to 75 billion. Payments by European institutions may be estimated at approximately ECU 17 billion in 1994 (stemming from 13,000 payments).

2. Use of the ECU for other purposes

The use of the private ECU in domestic commercial transactions is limited. As an internal unit of account for accounting, reporting or settlement purposes the ECU is mainly used 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 EU national companies.

3. 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.

In 1994, the number of participating banks rose to 45 since a Portuguese bank, the Caixa Geral de Depósitos, joined the system as of 21st March 1994. Compared with 1993, the number and the overall amount of transactions changed only slightly. In particular, even if the number of transactions fell marginally, this small decrease was more than offset by the increase in the average amount per transaction (the average daily turnover rose from ECU 47.6 billion in 1993 to 50.8 in 1994). The continuous rise in the average amount over the last five years appears to reflect the large share of settlements related to financial transactions in the operations processed via the ECU clearing system.

In some Member States, measures were taken recently to improve national ECU clearing and settlement facilities. The Banca d'Italia is studying the introduction of a facility for delivery-versus-payment transfer of ECU securities which would also facilitate secured interbank funding operations. New arrangements have also been introduced in Germany, at the end of 1993, at the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, which involve the three major German banks participating in the

ECU clearing system, in order to facilitate the quotation, clearing and settlement in ECUs of ECU-denominated securities.

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

In some Member States actions were undertaken to foster the ECU markets. In Greece, where the ECU has the status of foreign currency, the lifting of all remaining restrictions on short-term capital movements in 1994 could contribute to a greater use of the ECU.

In France, as mentioned above, MATIF introduced, in November 1994, a market-maker scheme on its 10-year ECU bond contract. The French Treasury has carried on its policy of regular ECU-denominated OAT and BTAN issues. In order to increase liquidity in the secondary market, the Treasury offered market participants the possibility to switch from illiquid issues into new, more liquid paper, with a coupon in line with lower market yields.

In Italy, measures focused on improving liquidity, settlement procedures and the tax treatment for non-resident investors in the market for government ECU bonds (CTEs). CTEs were included among bonds eligible as collateral for central bank repurchase agreement operations. A delivery-versus-payment system for ECU bond settlement is currently being developed (see Section III.3). The withholding tax reimbursement procedure for non-residents is fully operational and the average delay for reimbursement is now equal to 3 months.

At the Union level, the uncertainty surrounding the use of the ECU was reduced by the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union, as of 1st November 1993, and more specifically by Article 109g, which provides that the composition of the ECU be frozen.

In April 1994, the EU Commission passed a package of three legal texts, aiming at allaying markets' uncertainties about the current and future legal status of the ECU. The package included a Proposal for a Council Regulation consolidating existing legislation on the currency composition of the ECU basket, which was adopted in December 1994; a Commission Recommendation on the legal treatment of the ECU and of contracts denominated in ECUs; and a Commission Explanatory Note on the new clauses inserted in its bond issue prospectuses, which ensure legal continuity between the basket ECU and the future single currency.

These initiatives were received positively by market participants who were feeling the need for guidance from the public authorities. A number of issuers have followed its lead in amending prospectus documentation and clarifying the repayment terms of ECU instruments after the start of the final phase of EMU.

CHAPTER IV - THE USE OF THE ECU BY EU INSTITUTIONS

1. Lending and borrowing

1.1 The Commission

In 1994, the European Union issued ECU bonds for a total amount of ECU 315 million, which included ECU 245 million borrowed in the context of the medium-term financial assistance programme for Central and Eastern European countries. As a whole, four transactions were carried out at a fixed rate, of which two were swapped into ECU floating rate debt.

The EU concluded syndicated credits in ECUs equivalent to an aggregate amount of ECU 167 million. These operations were designed to complete an ECU 1250 million food and medical aid programme, granted by the EU to the republics of the former Soviet Union.

In 1994, no operation was carried out by the European Coal and Steel Community, but an ECU 70 million issue was arranged to complete the financing of the NIC programme. In order to facilitate the funding of future loans granted either by the EC or the ECSC, two ECU 1 billion Euro-medium-term-note programmes were put in place.

1.2 The European Investment Bank

The European Investment Bank, after having registered a decline in its disbursements in ECUs during 1993, stepped up its ECU financing in 1994. The ECU remained one of the major currencies lent by the EIB - ranking fourth -, although relatively high interest rates and increased exchange rate volatility following the widening of the fluctuation bands of the ERM adversely affected borrowers' interest in the ECU.

On the borrowing side, the ECU accounted for only a small fraction (2.1%) of the EIB's total capital market activities - amounting to ECU 14.1 billion -, which represents a decline of 50% in comparison with 1993. The decline was much stronger than for total international ECU-denominated issues (approximately 30%). The EIB launched only one ECU 300 million fixed-rate issue, in September 1994, which was subsequently swapped into floating rate debt. This decline in issuing activity was due to significant ECU funds available to the bank, in particular from a positive cash flow and anticipated loan repayments in ECUs.

The EIB continued its ECU commercial paper and notes programmes, with regular issues, even when market conditions were difficult. Maturities ranged from one to three months, while total outstanding volume remained stable at ECU 1.1 billion throughout the year.

As at end-December 1994, outstanding loans denominated in ECUs had increased to reach ECU 12.9 billion, equivalent to 14.2% of the EIB's portfolio EIB (against 15.3% in 1993).

Outstanding ECU bonds had decreased to 11.8% of the total EIB's portfolio (against 15.3% in 1993).

In addition, the EIB, as a founding member of the ECU Banking Association, besides its traditional role as clearing bank, continued to play an active role in improving some of the legal and technical features of the ECU clearing and settlement system, therefore ensuring its continued development.

2. Use of the ECU in the EU budget

Since 1st January 1988, the ECU has been used not only as a unit of account but also as means of payment in the framework of the execution of the General Budget of the European Communities. The bulk of payments are transfers, which are effected mainly in national currencies. However, most transactions included in the item "transfers made through national public organisations" are denominated in ECUs. In this connection, although the payments to recipient organisations are settled or denominated in ECUs, actual expenses are paid out in national currencies. Only in the comparatively small budget items "other transfers", "study services" and "research" are transactions, for the most part, carried out in ECUs, such that final beneficiaries receive ECUs. Not taking into account the above-mentioned qualification, in total, around 41% of expenditures arising from the execution of the Community General Budget were effected in ECUs in 1993 (against 37% in 1992). Thus, the rising trend of the ECU's share since 1988 continued. If EAGGF (Guarantees Section) payments ("agri-monetary" system) are disregarded, the share of the ECU amounted to 89%.

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.

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

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.

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 9.1 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.

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:

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

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
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
GR	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
LU	Luxembourg
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PT	Portugal
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
GB	United Kingdom
JP	Japan
CH	Switzerland
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
DKK	Danish krone
DEM	Deutsche Mark
GRD	Greek drachma
ESP	Spanish peseta
FRF	French franc
IEP	Irish pound
ITL	Italian lira
NLG	Dutch guilder
ATS	Austrian schilling
PTE	Portuguese escudo
FIM	Finnish markka
SEK	Swedish krona
GBP	Pound sterling
CHF	Swiss franc
CAD	Canadian Dollar
JPY	Japanese yen
USD	US dollar
XEU	Private ECU

(c) Other abbreviations

EMI	European Monetary Institute
BIS	Bank for International Settlements
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	of which cross-border	Non-EC residents	Unallocated(2)	Total	EC residents	of which cross-border	Non-EC residents		Unallocated(2)
Assets										
91 Q.3	27.4	14.9	9.6	9.0	46.1	96.9	71.8	19.9	12.9	129.7
92 Q.3	38.7	17.9	13.3	9.6	61.6	115.7	87.1	19.9	.8	136.4
93 Q.3	48.7	30.6	11.9	.4	61.0	116.6	87.8	18.2	.2	135.0
93 Q.4	48.1	29.1	10.7	.6	59.3	114.3	84.4	18.2	.1	132.6
94 Q.1	48.4	30.3	10.0	.6	59.0	111.1	81.4	17.8	.2	129.2
94 Q.2	45.6	28.1	9.2	.6	55.4	109.6	80.8	17.1	.2	127.0
94 Q.3	45.3	28.6	8.6	.7	54.6	105.5	77.1	16.3	.0	121.9
Liabilities										
91 Q.3	16.8	8.1	8.5	3.4	28.7	99.1	71.8	33.0	20.2	152.2
92 Q.3	17.8	8.6	13.4	3.7	34.9	106.0	76.2	40.8	19.0	165.9
93 Q.3	17.6	8.6	11.8	1.4	30.9	107.4	79.7	36.2	17.4	161.0
93 Q.4	15.5	7.7	11.8	1.7	29.0	108.3	79.5	36.3	15.9	160.6
94 Q.1	16.1	7.1	11.1	1.1	28.4	105.4	75.0	36.4	16.1	157.9
94 Q.2	15.7	7.1	10.9	1.0	27.5	103.9	74.1	33.5	15.4	152.8
94 Q.3	15.1	6.8	11.0	.7	26.9	101.3	72.2	30.9	14.0	146.2
Net balances (3)										
91 Q.3	10.6	6.8	1.1	5.7	17.3	-2.2	.0	-13.0	-7.3	-22.6
92 Q.3	20.9	9.3	-.1	5.9	26.7	9.7	10.9	-21.0	-18.2	-29.5
93 Q.3	31.1	21.9	.0	-1.0	30.1	9.2	8.1	-18.0	-17.3	-26.0
93 Q.4	32.6	21.4	-1.1	-1.2	30.3	6.0	4.8	-18.1	-15.8	-26.0
94 Q.1	32.2	23.2	-1.1	-.5	30.6	5.7	6.4	-18.5	-15.9	-28.7
94 Q.2	30.0	21.0	-1.7	-.4	27.9	5.7	6.6	-16.4	-15.2	-25.8
94 Q.3	30.1	21.8	-2.4	-1.1	27.7	4.2	4.9	-14.6	-13.9	-24.4

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.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.	Assets	Liab.				
BE	1992	16.2	14.5	5.4	2.2	3.1	3.6	.4	.6	19.3	18.1	5.8	2.8
	1993	19.6	14.7	6.5	2.4	4.5	5.3	.4	.7	24.1	20.0	6.9	3.0
	1994	19.2	13.4	7.3	2.1	4.1	4.8	.5	.7	23.2	18.2	7.8	2.7
LU	1992	16.4	10.1	4.3	2.8	4.5	7.9	.6	4.3	20.9	18.1	4.9	7.1
	1993	17.4	9.9	5.4	3.0	5.1	8.5	.7	4.2	22.5	18.3	6.1	7.1
	1994	12.5	7.9	3.7	1.7	3.9	6.0	.5	2.3	16.4	13.8	4.2	4.0
DK	1992	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.1	1.2	.2	.2
	1993	.8	1.1	.1	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.9	1.1	.1	.3
	1994	.5	1.0	.1	.5	.0	.1	.0	.1	.5	1.1	.1	.6
DE	1992	7.4	7.0	1.6	1.3	.3	.2	.2	.1	7.7	7.2	1.8	1.4
	1993	8.7	8.2	1.4	1.4	.4	.2	.3	.1	9.1	8.4	1.7	1.5
	1994	8.5	8.2	2.3	1.9	.3	.2	.3	.1	8.8	8.3	2.5	2.0
ES	1992	2.2	5.8	.7	.5	4.2	1.2	3.1	.4	6.4	7.0	3.9	.8
	1993	3.2	5.8	.8	.5	3.8	1.1	2.8	.3	6.9	6.9	3.6	.8
	1994	2.6	5.2	.7	.5	3.6	1.2	2.5	.2	6.2	6.3	3.3	.7
FR	1992	18.8	23.3	5.0	1.1	5.8	5.0	1.2	.6	24.5	28.4	6.2	1.7
	1993	20.2	22.3	6.4	1.2	5.3	5.1	.9	.5	25.5	27.3	7.3	1.7
	1994	20.8	21.5	5.1	.8	8.9	9.2	.9	.6	29.7	30.6	6.0	1.4
IE	1992	.3	.3	.1	.0	.8	.7	.2	.1	1.1	1.0	.4	.2
	1993	.3	.4	.2	.0	1.0	.8	.2	.1	1.3	1.2	.4	.1
	1994	.4	.5	.2	.0	.1	.1	.1	.0	.6	.6	.3	.1
IT	1992	11.3	36.7	.8	.5	17.9	4.3	13.1	.4	29.2	41.0	13.8	.9
	1993	11.9	33.7	.7	.8	17.0	5.1	11.2	.4	28.8	38.8	12.0	1.3
	1994	10.5	26.5	.8	.4	14.0	6.6	8.7	1.8	24.5	33.1	9.5	2.2
NL	1992	6.2	5.1	.9	.6	.6	1.1	.3	.9	6.8	6.3	1.2	1.5
	1993	6.6	5.4	1.0	.5	.9	1.2	.3	.6	7.5	6.6	1.3	1.1
	1994	4.9	3.9	.7	.4	.7	.8	.4	.6	5.6	4.6	1.1	1.0
GB	1992	36.6	29.5	9.4	2.8	12.3	14.9	1.6	1.9	48.9	44.4	10.9	4.6
	1993	38.2	33.5	13.8	2.3	9.3	9.3	1.4	2.0	47.2	42.7	15.1	4.3
	1994	33.7	31.2	13.2	2.8	9.4	8.7	2.6	2.0	43.1	39.9	15.9	4.8
Non-EC countries(2)	1992	22.1	21.0	4.5	8.3	10.0	7.3	7.9	5.2	32.1	28.3	12.4	13.6
	1993	19.3	15.8	4.7	6.6	2.8	4.6	1.8	2.9	22.1	20.4	6.5	9.5
	1994	15.8	12.8	2.8	5.0	2.0	3.8	1.0	2.4	17.8	16.6	3.8	7.4
Grand total	1992	138.6	154.4	32.9	20.5	59.3	46.3	28.7	14.4	198.0	200.7	61.6	34.9
	1993	146.3	150.7	41.0	18.9	49.8	41.2	19.9	11.9	196.0	191.9	61.0	30.9
	1994	129.4	131.8	37.0	16.1	47.0	41.3	17.6	10.8	176.4	173.1	54.6	26.9

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.

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

Table 2.1

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																
91 Q.3	3479.3	3501.5	614.8	581.3	233.8	220.0	185.6	254.1	539.6	391.7	175.7	180.9	658.1	705.8	5886.9	5835.3
92 Q.3	3103.7	3109.0	679.4	661.9	249.3	234.4	196.6	249.5	497.3	314.4	198.0	200.7	715.2	797.3	5639.5	5567.3
92 Q.4	3598.0	3610.1	699.7	699.0	235.0	217.6	185.7	235.6	526.4	320.7	194.6	192.1	718.4	781.2	6157.9	6056.4
93 Q.1	3549.1	3557.6	733.2	731.7	225.2	207.2	185.5	237.2	564.5	346.2	196.8	199.9	802.6	841.1	6256.9	6121.0
93 Q.2	3650.2	3640.3	738.0	736.5	218.9	202.0	183.1	236.3	576.3	318.0	194.9	193.0	842.0	894.5	6403.5	6220.6
93 Q.3	3679.6	3669.7	757.3	746.1	221.4	205.2	181.2	230.2	613.7	359.0	196.0	191.9	903.2	928.9	6552.4	6331.1
93 Q.4	3909.6	3862.4	838.6	800.6	222.8	207.1	202.9	248.2	606.4	361.5	191.9	189.6	964.3	942.2	6936.4	6611.6
94 Q.1	3842.5	3894.9	794.3	786.3	221.9	210.3	186.0	229.2	647.2	368.4	188.2	186.3	964.9	967.6	6845.0	6643.0
94 Q.2	3731.1	3806.2	757.4	768.7	227.0	217.6	182.1	222.4	621.6	342.6	182.4	180.3	910.9	950.9	6612.5	6488.8
94 Q.3	3661.5	3789.4	766.0	781.3	232.6	223.4	193.9	241.9	644.3	382.2	176.4	173.1	904.9	973.8	6579.6	6565.0
OF WHICH: IDENTIFIED NON-BANKS																
91 Q.3	1112.4	780.2	210.1	180.0	77.9	52.2	60.3	97.0	80.0	40.9	46.1	28.7	206.0	207.1	1792.8	1386.1
92 Q.3	1043.9	699.7	231.1	214.2	77.4	50.1	57.2	88.4	80.8	29.0	61.6	34.9	215.1	213.7	1767.1	1330.0
92 Q.4	1202.8	795.6	233.5	240.3	76.9	49.3	57.1	85.2	89.3	29.2	63.7	32.7	217.5	206.0	1940.9	1438.4
93 Q.1	1223.2	805.5	239.8	261.0	75.7	48.2	58.9	86.2	97.0	31.7	61.8	33.6	239.3	222.9	1995.7	1489.2
93 Q.2	1285.7	812.3	241.4	261.4	76.1	48.9	59.5	87.3	108.1	37.7	61.7	32.7	247.4	237.6	2080.1	1517.9
93 Q.3	1278.7	831.1	249.9	275.9	78.0	51.0	59.6	86.3	103.8	33.8	61.0	30.9	261.2	233.7	2092.1	1542.7
93 Q.4	1352.9	851.5	278.5	284.8	79.1	49.0	63.1	86.6	103.2	34.0	59.3	29.0	298.2	229.1	2234.4	1564.0
94 Q.1	1321.4	861.0	271.5	293.2	78.9	51.6	61.3	85.0	114.3	39.0	59.0	28.4	290.0	248.0	2196.4	1606.1
94 Q.2	1273.2	838.9	256.8	285.7	78.4	52.2	58.8	81.8	109.2	41.7	55.4	27.5	281.5	244.6	2113.3	1572.3
94 Q.3	1240.1	853.5	255.0	284.5	77.7	52.2	57.0	82.2	109.5	41.7	54.6	26.9	270.0	246.7	2063.8	1587.7

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.

CURRENCY BREAKDOWN OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING MARKET(1)
(In percentage of total outstanding amounts)

Table 2.2

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.
91 Q.3	59.1	60.0	10.4	10.0	4.0	3.8	3.2	4.4	9.2	6.7	3.0	3.1	11.2	12.1	100.0	100.0
92 Q.3	55.0	55.8	12.0	11.9	4.4	4.2	3.5	4.5	8.8	5.6	3.5	3.6	12.7	14.3	100.0	100.0
92 Q.4	58.4	59.6	11.4	11.5	3.8	3.6	3.0	3.9	8.5	5.3	3.2	3.2	11.7	12.9	100.0	100.0
93 Q.1	56.7	58.1	11.7	12.0	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.9	9.0	5.7	3.1	3.3	12.8	13.7	100.0	100.0
93 Q.2	57.0	58.5	11.5	11.8	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.8	9.0	5.1	3.0	3.1	13.1	14.4	100.0	100.0
93 Q.3	56.2	58.0	11.6	11.8	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.6	9.4	5.7	3.0	3.0	13.8	14.7	100.0	100.0
93 Q.4	56.4	58.4	12.1	12.1	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.8	8.7	5.5	2.8	2.9	13.9	14.3	100.0	100.0
94 Q.1	56.1	58.6	11.6	11.8	3.2	3.2	2.7	3.4	9.5	5.5	2.7	2.8	14.1	14.6	100.0	100.0
94 Q.2	56.4	58.7	11.5	11.8	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.4	9.4	5.3	2.8	2.8	13.8	14.7	100.0	100.0
94 Q.3	55.6	57.7	11.6	11.9	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.7	9.8	5.8	2.7	2.6	13.8	14.8	100.0	100.0
OVERALL																
91 Q.3	62.0	56.3	11.7	13.0	4.3	3.8	3.4	7.0	4.5	3.0	2.8	2.1	11.5	14.9	100.0	100.0
92 Q.3	59.1	52.6	13.1	16.1	4.4	3.8	3.2	6.6	4.6	2.2	3.5	2.6	12.2	16.1	100.0	100.0
92 Q.4	62.0	55.3	12.0	16.7	4.0	3.4	2.9	5.9	4.6	2.0	3.3	2.3	11.2	14.3	100.0	100.0
93 Q.1	61.3	54.1	12.0	17.5	3.8	3.2	3.0	5.8	4.9	2.1	3.1	2.3	12.0	15.0	100.0	100.0
93 Q.2	61.8	53.5	11.6	17.2	3.7	3.2	2.9	5.7	5.2	2.5	3.0	2.2	11.9	15.7	100.0	100.0
93 Q.3	61.1	53.9	11.9	17.9	3.7	3.3	2.8	5.6	5.0	2.2	2.9	2.0	12.5	15.1	100.0	100.0
93 Q.4	60.6	54.4	12.5	18.2	3.5	3.1	2.8	5.5	4.6	2.2	2.7	1.8	13.3	14.7	100.0	100.0
94 Q.1	60.2	53.6	12.4	18.3	3.6	3.2	2.8	5.3	5.2	2.4	2.7	1.8	13.2	15.4	100.0	100.0
94 Q.2	60.2	53.4	12.2	18.2	3.7	3.3	2.8	5.2	5.2	2.6	2.6	1.7	13.3	15.6	100.0	100.0
94 Q.3	60.1	53.8	12.4	17.9	3.8	3.3	2.8	5.2	5.3	2.6	2.6	1.7	13.1	15.5	100.0	100.0

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.

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

Table 2.3

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.
91 Q.3	6.1	6.2	-2.7	-1.0	-11.5	-11.4	-4.3	.2	7.6	-4.2	16.0	20.0	14.7	13.9	5.2	4.8
92 Q.3	-10.8	-11.2	10.5	13.9	6.6	6.5	5.9	-1.8	-7.8	-19.7	12.7	10.9	8.7	13.0	-4.2	-4.6
92 Q.4	11.0	10.8	11.6	18.2	2.9	1.9	7.0	-2.1	-1.1	-11.7	3.3	2.5	10.7	8.2	9.3	8.6
93 Q.1	3.2	3.4	21.6	24.2	3.0	-2	3.5	-3.6	7.7	-2.1	3.2	-1.1	19.7	11.1	7.4	5.7
93 Q.2	15.9	15.4	24.3	25.9	-1.1	-3.3	-2.4	-5.8	20.3	5.1	1.0	-5.7	23.0	16.5	16.2	13.7
93 Q.3	18.6	18.0	11.5	12.7	-11.2	-12.5	-7.8	-7.7	23.4	14.2	-1.0	-4.4	26.3	16.5	16.2	13.7
93 Q.4	8.7	7.0	19.8	14.5	-5.2	-4.8	9.3	5.4	15.2	12.7	-1.4	-1.3	34.2	20.6	12.6	9.2
94 Q.1	8.3	9.5	8.3	7.5	-1.5	1.5	.3	-3.4	14.7	6.4	-4.4	-6.8	20.2	15.0	9.4	8.5
94 Q.2	2.2	4.6	2.6	4.4	3.7	7.7	-5.9	5.1	7.8	7.7	-6.4	-6.6	8.2	6.3	3.3	4.3
94 Q.3	-1.5	3.3	1.2	4.7	5.0	8.9	7.0	5.1	5.0	6.4	-10.0	-9.8	.2	4.8	.4	3.7
OVERALL																
91 Q.3	12.3	6.9	4.2	20.5	1.1	-6.7	11.9	7.6	13.7	-12.3	35.0	23.2	16.9	9.2	11.8	7.9
92 Q.3	-6.2	-10.3	10.0	19.0	-7	-4.1	-5.2	-8.9	1.0	-29.2	33.8	21.5	4.4	3.2	-1.4	-4.0
92 Q.4	14.1	10.6	11.4	34.1	4.3	6.2	1.6	-10.8	18.9	-15.1	7.6	15.0	7.4	8.3	12.1	11.2
93 Q.1	7.1	5.8	18.8	36.6	9.9	6.1	4.6	-9.8	28.1	-5.2	6.2	2.4	13.6	10.0	9.3	9.3
93 Q.2	21.1	15.9	20.4	33.3	10.3	8.0	1.7	-11.0	39.0	27.2	1.2	-7.7	13.5	14.2	19.1	15.6
93 Q.3	22.5	18.8	8.1	28.8	.8	1.9	4.3	-2.4	28.5	16.7	-1.0	-11.5	21.4	9.3	18.4	16.0
93 Q.4	12.5	7.0	19.3	18.5	2.8	-6	10.4	1.6	15.7	16.2	-6.9	-11.4	37.1	11.2	15.1	8.7
94 Q.1	8.0	6.9	13.2	12.3	4.2	7.1	4.0	-1.4	17.8	22.9	-4.6	-15.4	21.2	11.2	10.1	7.9
94 Q.2	-1.0	3.3	6.4	9.3	3.0	6.8	-1.3	-6.3	1.0	10.4	-10.2	-15.9	13.8	3.0	1.8	3.8
94 Q.3	-3.0	2.7	2.0	3.1	-4	2.3	-4.4	-4.8	5.4	23.5	-10.5	-12.9	3.4	5.5	-1.4	2.9

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.

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

Table 2.4

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																
91 Q.3	-51.8	-23.9	-26.1	-12.9	-19.1	-19.1	-9.3	-5	-17.8	-67.8	24.2	30.1	56.8	40.5	-33.2	-45.6
92 Q.3	43.2	15.5	48.1	61.0	9.4	9.4	29.6	19.7	-29.4	-67.4	22.3	19.8	47.2	63.6	192.9	138.6
93 Q.3	-15.7	-49.2	37.4	46.4	-34.4	-34.4	-16.5	-20.6	-51.1	-58.9	-2.0	-8.8	134.1	81.9	83.9	-21.7
94 Q.3	174.3	310.2	-5.5	19.8	7.8	13.1	15.6	15.1	23.0	17.1	-19.6	-18.8	-22.2	56.7	192.1	431.8
Of which: identified non-banks																
91 Q.3	50.0	3.8	3.0	27.7	-2.7	-1.4	5.9	6.4	1.7	-11.1	11.9	5.4	21.5	17.5	97.3	46.4
92 Q.3	54.8	2.5	13.2	34.9	-9	.8	4.1	-7	4.8	-6.8	15.6	6.2	-8.1	17.8	94.8	56.5
93 Q.3	32.2	.3	5.7	51.5	-1.9	-6	2.0	-2.7	-5.2	-4.6	-6	-4.0	36.0	15.4	73.6	52.4
94 Q.3	26.4	70.3	-6.5	4.4	-2.0	3.1	-2.6	-2.8	2.9	6.5	-6.4	-4.0	-6.8	8.2	2.8	96.4
CHANGE IN MARKET SHARE (3)																
91 Q.3	.5	.8	-.9	-.6	-.8	-.7	-.3	-.2	.2	-.6	.3	.4	.9	1.0	.0	.0
92 Q.3	-4.1	-4.2	1.6	1.9	.4	.4	.3	.1	-.3	-1.1	.5	.5	1.5	2.2	.0	.0
93 Q.3	1.1	2.1	-.5	-.1	-1.0	-1.0	-.7	-.8	.5	.0	-.5	-.6	1.1	.4	.0	.0
94 Q.3	-.5	-.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.0	.4	.2	-.3	-.4	.0	.2	.0	.0
Of which: identified non-banks (3)																
91 Q.3	.3	-.5	-.9	1.4	-.5	-.6	.0	.0	.1	-.7	.4	.3	.5	.2	.0	.0
92 Q.3	-3.0	-3.7	1.4	3.1	.0	.0	-.1	-.4	.1	-.8	.9	.6	.7	1.1	.0	.0
93 Q.3	2.0	1.3	-1.1	1.8	-.7	-.5	-.4	-1.1	.4	.0	-.6	-.6	.3	-.9	.0	.0
94 Q.3	-1.0	-.1	.4	.0	.0	.0	-.1	-.4	.3	.4	-.3	-.3	.6	.4	.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.

CURRENCY BREAKDOWN OF BANKS' FOREIGN CURRENCY POSITIONS (1)
(Outstanding amounts in ecu billion)

Table 3.1

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																
91 Q.3	3073.4	3042.3	453.0	488.5	197.0	175.2	119.5	130.7	153.2	168.2	175.7	180.9	517.7	528.7	4689.6	4714.6
92 Q.3	2756.7	2684.8	522.2	546.7	154.7	149.9	119.5	132.2	170.2	178.5	198.0	200.7	523.3	578.9	4444.6	4471.8
92 Q.4	3188.8	3102.3	530.0	579.7	162.5	159.7	114.5	125.5	162.3	165.9	194.6	192.1	528.1	564.0	4880.8	4889.1
93 Q.1	3155.0	3062.0	548.1	608.5	170.6	169.0	113.3	124.6	153.7	162.0	196.8	199.9	578.8	616.2	4916.4	4942.3
93 Q.2	3234.2	3115.8	538.9	611.6	162.5	163.9	110.1	123.0	147.6	154.5	194.9	193.0	602.8	657.7	4991.1	5019.5
93 Q.3	3273.6	3137.6	557.0	614.5	163.6	168.4	106.8	118.6	148.9	157.8	196.0	191.9	622.9	689.1	5068.8	5077.8
93 Q.4	3477.1	3290.6	600.8	662.8	170.3	176.2	114.0	128.8	145.5	158.5	191.9	189.6	633.7	692.2	5333.4	5298.6
94 Q.1	3431.8	3315.9	581.1	642.1	178.7	190.1	109.1	120.7	141.5	157.0	188.2	186.3	648.4	692.9	5278.7	5304.9
94 Q.2	3335.7	3215.1	561.4	620.5	167.9	183.6	105.6	115.4	145.6	160.8	182.4	180.3	625.9	675.9	5124.6	5151.6
94 Q.3	3279.2	3204.8	572.2	627.1	186.9	194.6	113.8	124.4	150.4	164.6	176.4	173.1	626.5	690.7	5105.4	5179.4
91 Q.3	1046.1	717.6	176.8	154.0	26.9	35.3	28.9	45.4	55.9	23.8	46.1	28.7	157.2	160.0	1537.9	1164.8
92 Q.3	985.3	649.0	197.8	181.6	30.5	23.9	30.4	39.5	57.0	23.3	61.6	34.9	161.5	160.0	1524.1	1112.2
92 Q.4	1131.8	735.0	199.5	203.2	35.3	23.3	31.2	37.2	57.5	23.8	63.7	32.7	165.7	152.6	1684.8	1207.7
93 Q.1	1151.6	747.4	204.6	218.5	38.5	25.6	32.3	38.0	56.9	23.5	61.8	33.6	185.1	165.8	1730.8	1252.3
93 Q.2	1208.2	751.4	205.3	217.4	41.6	29.5	32.2	38.1	56.8	23.4	61.7	32.7	191.7	174.5	1797.4	1267.1
93 Q.3	1198.3	768.8	210.9	227.9	39.4	26.8	32.3	37.6	58.1	24.7	61.0	30.9	201.1	171.3	1801.2	1288.0
93 Q.4	1264.8	782.3	219.5	234.5	42.2	26.8	34.8	37.6	56.8	22.1	59.3	29.0	220.4	160.7	1897.8	1293.1
94 Q.1	1235.4	791.2	210.0	237.6	49.6	31.2	33.0	38.2	55.3	21.7	59.0	28.4	215.2	174.8	1857.6	1323.1
94 Q.2	1202.5	770.3	198.3	229.0	45.2	32.9	32.0	37.3	54.5	22.0	55.4	27.5	212.1	172.5	1800.0	1291.5
94 Q.3	1166.9	780.5	197.5	228.7	46.6	33.5	31.7	38.1	53.6	22.0	54.6	26.9	202.0	173.6	1752.7	1303.2

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.

CURRENCY BREAKDOWN OF BANKS' FOREIGN CURRENCY POSITIONS (1)
(In per cent. of total outstanding amounts)

Table 3.2

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.
91 Q.3	65.5	64.5	9.7	10.4	3.3	3.6	2.5	2.8	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.8	11.0	11.2	100.0	100.0
92 Q.3	62.0	60.0	11.7	12.2	3.8	4.0	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.4	4.5	4.5	11.8	12.9	100.0	100.0
92 Q.4	65.3	63.5	10.9	11.9	3.3	3.4	2.3	2.6	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.9	10.8	11.5	100.0	100.0
93 Q.1	64.2	62.0	11.1	12.3	3.1	3.3	2.3	2.5	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.0	11.8	12.5	100.0	100.0
93 Q.2	64.8	62.1	10.8	12.2	3.0	3.1	2.2	2.5	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.8	12.1	13.1	100.0	100.0
93 Q.3	64.6	61.8	11.0	12.1	2.9	3.0	2.1	2.3	3.2	3.3	3.9	3.8	12.3	13.6	100.0	100.0
93 Q.4	65.2	62.1	11.3	12.5	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.4	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.6	11.9	13.1	100.0	100.0
94 Q.1	65.0	62.5	11.0	12.1	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	12.3	13.1	100.0	100.0
94 Q.2	65.1	62.4	11.0	12.0	2.8	3.1	2.1	2.2	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.5	12.2	13.1	100.0	100.0
94 Q.3	64.2	61.9	11.2	12.1	2.9	3.2	2.2	2.4	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.3	12.3	13.3	100.0	100.0
OVERALL																
91 Q.3	68.0	61.6	11.5	13.2	3.6	2.0	1.9	3.9	1.7	3.0	3.0	2.5	10.2	13.7	100.0	100.0
92 Q.3	64.6	58.4	13.0	16.3	3.7	2.1	2.0	3.6	2.0	2.1	4.0	3.1	10.6	14.4	100.0	100.0
92 Q.4	67.2	60.9	11.8	16.8	3.4	2.0	1.9	3.1	2.1	1.9	3.8	2.7	9.8	12.6	100.0	100.0
93 Q.1	66.5	59.7	11.8	17.4	3.3	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.2	2.0	3.6	2.7	10.7	13.2	100.0	100.0
93 Q.2	67.2	59.3	11.4	17.2	3.2	1.8	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.3	3.4	2.6	10.7	13.8	100.0	100.0
93 Q.3	66.5	59.7	11.7	17.7	3.2	1.9	1.8	2.9	2.2	2.1	3.4	2.4	11.2	13.3	100.0	100.0
93 Q.4	66.6	60.5	11.6	18.1	3.0	1.7	1.8	2.9	2.2	2.1	3.1	2.2	11.6	12.4	100.0	100.0
94 Q.1	66.5	59.8	11.3	18.0	3.0	1.6	1.8	2.9	2.7	2.4	3.2	2.1	11.6	13.2	100.0	100.0
94 Q.2	66.8	59.6	11.0	17.7	3.0	1.7	1.8	2.9	2.5	2.5	3.1	2.1	11.8	13.4	100.0	100.0
94 Q.3	66.6	59.9	11.3	17.6	3.1	1.7	1.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.1	11.5	13.3	100.0	100.0

OF WHICH: IDENTIFIED NON-BANKS

Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

1) Banks' foreign currency positions vis-à-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.
91 Q.3	5.9	6.4	-1.8	-1.6	-0.5	3.7	-3.5	-2.4	-11.5	-11.1	16.0	20.0	15.0	16.3	5.1	5.9
92 Q.3	-10.3	-11.8	15.3	11.9	-21.5	-14.4	0	1.2	11.1	6.1	12.7	10.9	1.1	9.5	-5.2	-5.2
92 Q.4	11.6	9.8	17.3	17.1	-8.4	-1.2	2.5	1.3	7.7	2.6	3.3	2.5	4.6	7.8	9.9	9.2
93 Q.1	4.3	3.2	24.8	23.8	-2	1.8	-2.6	-2.0	4.5	1.8	3.2	-1	10.5	10.6	6.6	5.9
93 Q.2	16.8	14.9	22.5	26.0	7.7	7.1	-7.4	-4.8	-1.0	-3.3	1.0	-5.7	16.1	18.0	15.0	14.1
93 Q.3	18.8	16.9	6.7	12.4	5.8	12.4	-10.6	-10.3	-12.5	-11.6	-1.0	-4.4	19.0	19.0	14.0	13.6
93 Q.4	9.0	6.1	13.4	14.3	4.8	10.3	-0.5	2.7	-10.4	-4.5	-1.4	-1.3	20.0	22.7	9.3	8.4
94 Q.1	8.8	8.3	6.0	5.5	4.8	12.5	-3.8	-3.2	-8.0	-3.1	-4.4	-6.8	12.0	12.4	7.4	7.3
94 Q.2	3.1	3.2	4.2	1.5	3.3	12.0	-4.0	-6.2	-1.4	4.0	-6.4	-6.6	3.8	2.8	2.7	2.6
94 Q.3	.2	2.1	2.7	2.0	14.2	15.5	6.5	4.9	1.0	4.4	-10.0	-9.8	.6	.2	.7	2.0
OVERALL																
91 Q.3	13.4	7.6	2.6	22.8	4.4	-13.8	9.5	7.6	-6.7	-0.5	35.0	23.2	27.5	12.5	12.7	9.4
92 Q.3	-5.8	-9.6	11.9	17.9	13.5	-32.3	5.2	-13.0	1.8	-2.0	33.8	21.5	2.7	0	-0.9	-4.5
92 Q.4	13.6	11.0	12.8	34.2	42.4	-20.9	6.7	-18.5	10.2	22.4	7.6	15.0	8.2	8.5	13.0	12.1
93 Q.1	6.9	6.4	20.9	35.2	48.5	-9.3	10.9	-12.8	16.5	15.0	6.2	2.4	15.1	8.3	10.3	9.7
93 Q.2	21.0	15.9	22.4	30.6	45.3	18.9	5.9	-13.7	15.1	14.6	1.2	-7.7	15.1	11.3	19.6	15.6
93 Q.3	21.6	18.5	6.6	25.5	29.2	12.1	6.5	-4.8	2.0	6.2	-1.0	-11.5	24.5	7.0	18.2	15.8
93 Q.4	11.7	6.4	10.0	15.4	19.4	15.2	11.4	1.2	-1.2	-7.3	-6.9	-11.4	33.0	5.3	12.6	7.1
94 Q.1	7.3	5.9	2.7	8.8	28.8	22.1	2.4	.4	-2.8	-7.6	-4.6	-15.4	16.3	5.5	7.3	5.7
94 Q.2	-0.5	2.5	-3.4	5.3	8.6	11.4	-0.6	-2.2	-3.9	-6.0	-10.2	-15.9	10.6	-1.1	-0.1	1.9
94 Q.3	-2.6	1.5	-6.3	.3	18.0	25.1	-2.0	1.3	-7.8	-11.1	-10.5	-12.9	.4	1.3	-2.7	1.2

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.

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

Table 3.4

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																
91 Q.3	-56.0	-11.8	-13.7	-14.6	-12.7	-14.1	-5.2	-4.3	-22.9	-18.3	24.2	30.1	50.2	37.5	-36.1	4.5
92 Q.3	53.5	-5.5	58.7	42.5	14.3	7.7	10.4	13.4	-35.7	-19.6	22.3	19.8	21.9	55.1	145.4	113.4
93 Q.3	-9.4	-77.0	.6	34.1	-25.8	-25.3	-13.4	-14.4	-42.4	-32.0	-2.0	-8.8	77.3	82.7	-15.1	-40.7
94 Q.3	177.1	226.1	-5	-3.8	1.7	4.1	9.0	8.5	20.1	22.9	-19.6	-18.8	36.3	39.1	224.2	278.1
Of which: Identified non-banks																
91 Q.3	56.5	8.4	1.0	25.8	-1.5	.9	1.9	2.8	-1.8	-10.3	11.9	5.4	31.6	12.2	99.8	45.1
92 Q.3	54.3	7.3	14.5	29.4	1.9	3.4	4.0	-2.3	6.7	-6.4	15.6	6.2	1.7	14.0	98.7	51.6
93 Q.3	21.6	-1.7	1.1	37.5	-8	.6	1.7	-2.1	-2.1	-4.8	-6	-4.0	35.1	3.0	55.9	28.5
94 Q.3	29.4	55.7	-10.2	-3.8	-5.3	.4	-9	1.6	4.9	5.3	-6.4	-4.0	.0	11.1	11.6	66.2
CHANGE IN MARKET SHARE (3)																
91 Q.3	.5	.3	-.7	-.8	-.6	-.7	-.2	-.2	-.2	-.1	.4	.4	1.0	1.0	.0	.0
92 Q.3	-3.5	-4.5	2.1	1.9	.6	.4	.1	.2	-.7	-.4	.7	.7	.7	1.7	.0	.0
93 Q.3	2.6	1.8	-.8	-.1	-.9	-.9	-.6	-.6	-.3	.0	-.6	-.7	.5	.6	.0	.0
94 Q.3	-.4	.1	.2	.0	.0	.1	.1	.1	.4	.4	-.4	-.4	.0	-.2	.0	.0
Of which: Identified non-banks (3)																
91 Q.3	.4	-1.0	-1.1	1.4	-.8	-.2	-.1	-.1	-.1	-.8	.5	.3	1.2	.4	.0	.0
92 Q.3	-3.4	-3.3	1.5	3.1	.1	.1	.1	-.3	.3	-.9	1.0	.7	.4	.7	.0	.0
93 Q.3	1.9	1.3	-1.3	1.4	-.5	-.2	-.2	-.6	.2	-.1	-.7	-.7	.6	-1.1	.0	.0
94 Q.3	.0	.2	-.4	-.1	-.2	-.2	.0	.0	.5	.5	-.3	-.3	.4	.0	.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.

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	3264	3566	6830	3339	356	3695	955	585	1540	12065
1986	2188	2314	4502	2323	381	2704	1285	115	1400	8606
1987	2058	2180	4238	3718	453	4171	1345	300	1645	10054
1988	3390	3138	6528	7350	575	7925	1845	200	2045	16498
1989	4400	4141	8541	9690	425	10115	1561	100	1661	20317
1990	4170	3565	7735	13786	550	14336	1535	500	2035	24106
1991	6611	4472	11083	15085	3789	18874	3685	1125	4810	34767
1992	4750	4909	9659	11591	2600	14191	2665	1665	4330	28180
1993	1065	650	1715	15222	1600	16822	2755	350	3105	21642
1994	1775	1695	3470	16723	400	17123	615	815	1430	22023

1992 I	3082	2210	5292	4255	2000	6255	1530	1000	2530	14077
II	1385	2214	3599	5017	600	5617	585	600	1185	10401
III	275	485	760	1181	-	1181	550	65	615	2556
IV	8	-	8	1138	-	1138	-	-	-	1146

1993 I	-	300	300	4895	500	5395	1080	100	1180	6875
II	130	100	230	2570	500	3070	150	-	150	3450
III	520	200	720	2985	100	3085	50	-	50	3855
IV	415	50	465	4772	500	5272	1475	250	1725	7462

1994 I	1010	350	1360	6589	-	6589	-	15	15	7964
II	415	200	615	3246	400	3646	-	800	800	5061
III	-	575	575	3458	-	3458	220	-	220	4253
IV	350	570	920	3430	-	3430	395	-	395	4745

Source EU Commission

Data are based on payment dates.
For explanations, see notes

(1) Including issues on national markets, excluding ECU-linked bonds denominated in domestic currency, except for Greece

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

	1991	1992	1993			1994		
			Jan-Jun	Jul-Dec	Total	Jan-Jun	Jul-Dec	Total
Belgium / Luxembourg	1500	125	-	40	40	100 (100)	-	100 (100)
Denmark	-	1300 (1300)	250	-	250	-	-	-
Germany	920	825	-	-	-	200	350	550
Greece	2050 (1650)	2165 (1965)	906 (906)	658 (639)	1564 (1565)	503 (503)	87 (87)	590 (590)
Spain	1161 (1011)	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	6223 (3134)	4884 (2151)	2840 (2710)	2293 (1798)	5133 (4508)	3107 (1932)	1151 (1151)	4268 (3083)
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	6100 (2400)	3677 (3000)	2600 (2600)	4300 (4300)	6900 (6900)	4750 (4750)	4500 (4500)	9250 (9250)
Netherlands	281 (29)	410	-	150	150	-	150	150
Portugal	-	140	-	-	-	750	-	750
United Kingdom	3480 (150)	2565 (2000)	1000 (1000)	1250 (1000)	2250 (2000)	1850 (1500)	1000 (1000)	2850 (2500)
EU Institutions	3685	2665	1230	1525	2755	-	615	615
TOTAL EU	25400	19006	8826	10216	19042	11260	7853	19113
Other European Countries	4884	4177	1000	600	1600	400	150	550
European Multi-nationals	175	815	100	-	100	225	245	470
Other European Institutions	600	1000	100	250	350	315	-	315
International institutions	500	665	-	-	-	500	-	500
Non-european Countries (3)	3208	2517	300	250	550	325	750	1075
TOTAL NON-EU	9367	9174	1500	1100	2600	1765	1145	2910
GRAND TOTAL	34767	28180	10326	11316	21642	13025	8998	22023
TOTAL ISSUES	(153)	(142)			(73)	(42)	(35)	(77)
International	26393	17765	3110	3560	6670	4240	2260	6500
Domestic-targeted	8374	10415	7216	7756	14972	8785	6738	15523

(1) Including issues on national markets. 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 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	Purchase	Sales	Net (3)	Purchase	Sales	Net (3)
BLEU 1989	N/A	163	53	110	5718	5190	528	
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	
1993	N/A	145	87	57	14509	11608	2902	
01-09/1994	N/A	45	62	-16	11520	10910	610	
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	
1993	-	286	302	-16	90	117	-27	
1993	-	306	313	-7	90	129	-39	
1994	-	233	99	134	47	26	21	
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	144	7679	9035	-1356	
1994	N/A	N/A	N/A	244	4748	4928	-180	
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	
1994	600	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	
1994	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	7362	7524	-180	11188	12741	-853	
1994	2125	11801	11608	195	18619	17500	1319	
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	
1994	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	182	28870	26433	2437	
1993	723	3321	3266	55	10428	14019	-3591	
01-09/1994	854	1644	2077	-433	4038	5471	-1434	
NL 1989	-	-	-	-	406	328	78	
1990	-	-	-	-	991	907	84	
1991	-	-	-	-	3878	3373	505	
1992	-	-	-	-	8218	7087	1131	
1993	-	-	-	-	1646	2814	-1168	
1994	-	-	-	-	2545	1766	779	
AT 1989	N/A	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	
1991	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1992	-	-	-	-	896	966	-70	
1993	-	-	-	-	1148	724	422	
1994	-	-	-	-	708	249	459	
PT 1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
1990	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	2.1	
1991	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	1.6	
1992	-	-	-	-	17.9	-	17.9	
1993	-	-	-	-	2.9	0.1	2.8	
01-11/1994	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.9	10.2	0.7	
FI 1989	N/A	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	
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	
(8) 1993	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1994	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SE 1989	N/A	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	
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	
(9) 1993	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1994	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
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	
1994	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 1994 are partly estimated

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 purchase whole of 1994

8) The state of Finland issued one ECU bond of ECU 500 mn in 1993.

9) Only purchases and sales between residents and non-residents "Bonds" covers bonds, medium-term notes, T-bills and CDs.

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	1990	-	2,082	500	3,857	-	5,250	-	11,690
	1991	-	1,650	1,000	3,134	-	2,401	-	8,184
	1992	-	1,962	-	2,151	-	3,000	2,000	9,114
	1993	-	1,565	-	2,512	-	6,910	2,002	12,989
	1994	-	789	-	3,159	-	9,249	2,500	15,699
Total repayment	1990	100	218	-	-	-	600	-	918
	1991	-	1,673	-	-	-	1,400	-	3,073
	1992	-	2,909	-	-	-	2,850	-	5,759
	1993	-	1,957	-	-	100	7,515	-	9,571
	1994	-	1,365	-	-	-	7,399	-	8,765
Net new borrowing	1990	-100	1,864	500	3,857	-	4,650	-	10,772
	1991	-	-24	1,000	3,134	-	1,000	-	5,111
	1992	-	-948	-	2,151	-	150	2,000	3,354
	1993	-	-391	-	2,512	-100	-604	2,002	3,418
	1994	-	-577	-	3,159	-	1,850	2,500	6,933
Outstanding stock (end of period)	1990	-	3,621	500	5,509	100	25,400	-	35,129
	1991	-	3,598	1,500	8,643	100	26,400	-	40,240
	1992	-	2,650	1,500	10,794	100	26,550	2,000	43,594
	1993	-	2,268	1,506	13,353	-	26,051	4,016	47,192
	1994	-	1,682	1,500	16,461	-	27,800	6,500	53,944
		Quarterly figures							
Gross new borrowing	1993 Q3	-	234	-	500	-	1,750	500	2,984
	1993 Q4	-	426	-	1,302	-	2,560	502	4,790
	1994 Q1	-	194	-	608	-	2,750	1,000	4,552
	1994 Q2	-	398	-	1,700	-	2,000	500	4,597
	1994 Q3	-	197	-	537	-	2,000	500	3,234
	1994 Q4	-	-	-	315	-	2,500	500	3,315
Total repayment	1993 Q3	-	521	-	-	100	2,600	-	3,221
	1993 Q4	-	322	-	-	-	3,714	-	4,036
	1994 Q1	-	416	-	-	-	1,600	-	2,016
	1994 Q2	-	455	-	-	-	1,800	-	2,255
	1994 Q3	-	280	-	-	-	2,000	-	2,280
	1994 Q4	-	215	-	-	-	2,000	-	2,215
Net new borrowing	1993 Q3	-	-287	-	500	-100	-850	500	-237
	1993 Q4	-	104	-	1,302	-	-1,154	502	754
	1994 Q1	-	-222	-	608	-	1,150	1,000	2,536
	1994 Q2	-	-57	-	1,700	-	200	500	2,343
	1994 Q3	-	-83	-	537	-	-	500	954
	1994 Q4	-	-215	-	315	-	500	500	1,101
Outstanding stock (end of period)	1993 Q3	-	2,155	1,500	12,004	-	27,099	3,500	46,257
	1993 Q4	-	2,268	1,506	13,353	-	26,051	4,016	47,192
	1994 Q1	-	2,036	1,500	13,909	-	27,098	5,000	49,544
	1994 Q2	-	1,979	1,500	15,609	-	27,299	5,500	51,886
	1994 Q3	-	1,897	1,500	16,147	-	27,300	6,000	52,842
	1994 Q4	-	1,682	1,500	16,461	-	27,800	6,500	53,944

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	1990	4,000	11,700	15,699
	1991	3,250	12,001	15,251
	1992	4,302	10,507	14,808
	1993	3,905	11,556	15,461
	1994	-	11,992	11,992
Total repayment	1990	6,726	10,901	17,626
	1991	4,750	12,001	16,750
	1992	3,250	11,771	15,021
	1993	4,309	10,395	14,703
	1994	3,900	11,991	15,891
Net new borrowing	1990	-2,726	800	-1,926
	1991	-1,500	-	-1,500
	1992	1,051	-1,264	-213
	1993	-404	1,161	757
	1994	-3,900	1	-3,899
Outstanding stock (end of period)	1990	4,750	3,600	8,350
	1991	3,250	3,600	6,850
	1992	4,301	2,335	6,636
	1993	3,915	3,512	7,427
	1994	-	3,499	3,499
		Quarterly figures		
Gross new borrowing	1993 Q3	700	2,998	3,698
	1993 Q4	1,205	3,010	4,215
	1994 Q1	-	2,999	2,999
	1994 Q2	-	2,996	2,996
	1994 Q3	-	2,998	2,998
	1994 Q4	-	2,999	2,999
Total repayment	1993 Q3	-	2,863	2,863
	1993 Q4	2,059	3,065	5,124
	1994 Q1	1,250	2,999	4,249
	1994 Q2	750	2,998	3,748
	1994 Q3	700	2,998	3,698
	1994 Q4	1,200	2,997	4,197
Net new borrowing	1993 Q3	700	135	835
	1993 Q4	-854	-56	-910
	1994 Q1	-1,250	-	-1,250
	1994 Q2	-750	-2	-752
	1994 Q3	-700	-	-700
	1994 Q4	-1,200	2	-1,198
Outstanding stock (end of period)	1993 Q3	4,751	3,553	8,303
	1993 Q4	3,915	3,512	7,427
	1994 Q1	2,650	3,498	6,148
	1994 Q2	1,900	3,496	5,396
	1994 Q3	1,200	3,496	4,696
	1994 Q4	-	3,499	3,499

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)									
1991	85.1	15.5	32.0	22.5	14.5	19.4	26.3	42.4	257.7
1992	93.7	26.3	34.5	17.3	18.6	11.7	17.0	37.3	256.4
1993	134.8	43.4	45.4	33.1	33.1	21.4	7.0	54.3	373.0
1994	107.5	35.4	62.5	24.0	24.4	10.9	5.9	62.6	333.4
92 Q.3	25.3	3.6	6.3	3.4	4.5	3.3	.7	6.4	53.4
92 Q.4	28.0	10.9	10.8	4.3	5.3	1.0	.0	10.0	70.2
93 Q.1	34.2	15.9	13.4	6.8	5.2	8.9	3.6	10.0	98.1
93 Q.2	31.3	8.2	7.6	10.8	10.0	3.3	.6	13.3	85.1
93 Q.3	35.7	7.6	12.2	10.0	7.6	5.1	.5	16.2	94.9
93 Q.4	33.6	11.6	12.3	6.1	10.3	4.0	2.2	15.0	95.1
94 Q.1	37.8	16.1	11.9	11.5	11.6	4.7	2.7	19.6	116.0
94 Q.2	15.7	5.1	10.9	4.4	7.6	2.0	1.2	11.6	58.4
94 Q.3	25.3	6.9	22.1	4.0	1.4	2.9	1.9	13.8	77.2
94 Q.4	29.0	7.8	17.1	4.5	4.4	1.5	1.1	17.8	83.2
PERCENTAGE SHARES									
1991	33.0	6.0	12.4	8.7	5.6	7.5	10.2	16.5	100.0
1992	36.5	10.3	13.4	6.8	7.3	4.6	6.6	14.6	100.0
1993	36.1	11.6	12.2	9.0	8.9	5.7	1.9	14.6	100.0
1994	32.3	10.6	18.8	7.2	7.3	3.3	1.8	18.8	100.0
92 Q.3	47.3	6.7	11.7	6.3	8.5	6.1	1.3	12.0	100.0
92 Q.4	39.8	15.6	15.3	6.1	7.5	1.5	.0	14.2	100.0
93 Q.1	34.9	16.2	13.7	6.9	5.3	9.0	3.7	10.2	100.0
93 Q.2	36.8	9.6	8.9	12.7	11.7	3.9	.7	15.6	100.0
93 Q.3	37.6	8.0	12.8	10.6	8.0	5.4	.5	17.1	100.0
93 Q.4	35.4	12.2	12.9	6.4	10.8	4.2	2.3	15.8	100.0
94 Q.1	32.6	13.9	10.3	9.9	10.0	4.1	2.3	16.9	100.0
94 Q.2	26.9	8.7	18.7	7.5	13.1	3.3	2.0	19.8	100.0
94 Q.3	32.8	8.9	28.6	5.2	1.8	3.8	1.2	17.8	100.0
94 Q.4	34.9	9.4	20.6	5.4	5.3	1.8	1.4	21.4	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)								
1991	1.0	15.1	24.4	208.0	.9	34.6	26.3	257.7
1992	1.5	32.3	14.6	205.7	.9	18.4	17.0	256.4
1993	.0	47.1	6.9	292.6	.0	33.3	7.0	373.0
1994	.0	67.3	5.9	237.3	.0	28.7	5.9	333.4
92 Q.3	.2	13.1	.4	37.9	.1	2.4	.7	53.4
92 Q.4	.0	6.4	.0	55.8	.0	8.1	.0	70.2
93 Q.1	.0	9.3	3.6	83.5	.0	5.4	3.6	98.1
93 Q.2	.0	10.2	.6	67.0	.0	8.0	.6	85.1
93 Q.3	.0	13.1	.5	73.2	.0	8.6	.5	94.9
93 Q.4	.1	14.7	2.2	68.9	.0	11.5	2.2	95.1
94 Q.1	.0	25.0	2.7	73.3	.0	17.7	2.7	116.0
94 Q.2	.0	11.4	1.2	41.0	.0	6.0	1.2	58.4
94 Q.3	.0	17.5	.9	56.1	.0	3.6	.9	77.2
94 Q.4	.0	13.9	1.1	67.0	.0	2.3	1.1	83.2
PERCENTAGE SHARES								
1991	3.9	5.9	92.7	80.7	3.3	13.4	100.0	100.0
1992	8.9	12.6	85.8	80.2	5.3	7.2	100.0	100.0
1993	.7	99.3	78.5	78.5	.0	8.9	100.0	100.0
1994	.0	20.2	100.0	71.2	.0	8.6	100.0	100.0
92 Q.3	33.9	24.5	55.7	71.0	10.4	4.5	100.0	100.0
92 Q.4	.0	9.0	.0	79.4	.0	11.5	.0	100.0
93 Q.1	.0	9.4	100.0	85.1	.0	5.5	100.0	100.0
93 Q.2	.0	12.0	100.0	78.6	.0	9.4	100.0	100.0
93 Q.3	.0	13.8	100.0	77.2	.0	9.0	100.0	100.0
93 Q.4	2.3	15.5	97.7	72.4	.0	12.1	100.0	100.0
94 Q.1	.0	21.6	100.0	63.2	.0	15.2	100.0	100.0
94 Q.2	.0	19.5	100.0	70.2	.0	10.3	100.0	100.0
94 Q.3	.0	22.6	100.0	72.7	.0	4.7	100.0	100.0
94 Q.4	.0	16.7	100.0	80.5	.0	2.7	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)					
1991	26.2	26.3	5.2	21.1	74.8
1992	16.4	17.0	9.3	7.6	83.2
1993	6.9	7.0	11.9	-4.9	78.8
1994	5.9	5.9	13.6	-7.8	70.6
92 Q.3	.1	.7	.8	-.1	86.3
92 Q.4	.1	.0	3.3	-3.3	83.2
93 Q.1	3.6	3.6	2.3	1.3	84.6
93 Q.2	.6	.6	3.1	-2.5	82.1
93 Q.3	1.2	1.2	2.4	-1.8	80.2
93 Q.4	1.5	2.2	4.0	-1.8	78.8
94 Q.1	2.9	2.7	5.5	-2.8	75.6
94 Q.2	1.1	1.2	3.3	-2.1	73.5
94 Q.3	1.2	1.9	2.8	-1.9	71.6
94 Q.4	.7	1.1	2.2	-1.1	70.6
PERCENTAGE SHARES					
1991	10.2	10.2	4.3	15.4	6.1
1992	6.4	6.6	5.4	9.1	6.0
1993	1.8	1.9	4.5	-4.4	4.9
1994	1.8	1.8	7.1	-5.5	4.2
92 Q.3	.2	1.3	2.0	-1.0	6.8
92 Q.4	.1	.0	8.1	-11.7	6.0
93 Q.1	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.8	5.9
93 Q.2	.7	.7	4.4	-19.3	5.5
93 Q.3	1.3	.5	3.7	-6.8	5.3
93 Q.4	1.7	2.3	6.8	-5.0	4.9
94 Q.1	2.8	2.3	8.8	-5.2	4.6
94 Q.2	1.6	2.0	7.2	-16.9	4.5
94 Q.3	1.6	1.2	6.9	-5.1	4.4
94 Q.4	.9	1.4	5.0	-2.7	4.2

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.

Turnover of internationally traded securities

Period	USD	DEM	JPY	GBP	FRF	NLG	ECU	Other Currencies	All Currencies
	ECU billion								
1991	2245	1062	404	338	544	318	1144	1116	7171
1992	2607	2446	508	392	1228	689	1474	1730	11073
1993	3660	5996	798	553	2267	1327	1241	3630	19471
1994	4760	9650	912	502	1671	1499	1564	3467	24024
92 Q.3	685	602	115	103	325	172	383	449	2834
92 Q.4	700	983	151	102	459	240	209	504	3347
93 Q.1	785	1137	181	110	498	291	261	721	3984
93 Q.2	774	1267	180	130	561	282	300	844	4338
93 Q.3	938	1740	219	164	623	414	334	1079	5509
93 Q.4	1177	1880	220	151	588	344	349	996	5706
94 Q.1	1275	2440	234	165	578	523	370	1181	6767
94 Q.2	1200	2321	197	120	458	381	395	873	5945
94 Q.3	1087	2528	253	109	368	287	402	767	5802
94 Q.4	1210	2369	227	113	285	323	397	677	5603
	Percentage Shares								
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
1994	19.8	40.2	3.8	2.1	7.0	6.2	6.5	14.4	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
94 Q.1	18.8	36.1	3.5	2.4	8.5	7.7	5.5	17.5	100.0
94 Q.2	20.2	39.0	3.3	2.0	7.7	6.4	6.6	14.7	100.0
94 Q.3	18.7	43.6	4.4	1.9	6.3	4.9	6.9	13.2	100.0
94 Q.4	21.6	42.3	4.1	2.0	5.1	5.8	7.1	12.1	100.0

1) Primary and secondary markets for bonds, floating rate notes, certificates of deposit and short and medium-term notes.

2) Conversion at annual and quarterly average exchange rates.

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
1990	..	51,537	..	13,979	..	19,556	..	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	71,151	2,113	25,988	3,782	131,674	6,827	228,813
1994	841	66,273	1,185	26,304	4,665	236,888	6,691	329,466
9203	..	58,553	..	28,162	..	45,538	..	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	71,151	2,113	25,988	3,782	131,674	6,827	228,813
9401	915	69,811	1,633	26,513	3,510	155,975	6,057	252,299
9402	961	72,105	1,570	24,015	3,643	181,003	6,174	277,123
9403	1,265	72,066	1,630	24,633	3,533	208,967	6,429	305,666
9404	841	66,273	1,185	26,304	4,665	236,888	6,691	329,466

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)									
	Interest rate swaps percentage share					Currency swaps percentage share				
	ECU	USD	JPY	DEM	Other	ECU	USD	JPY	DEM	Other
New swaps concluded (over the period)										
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	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
1993 H1	2.1	40.4	17.5	10.2	29.8	2.6	37.5	15.6	8.4	35.9
1993 H2	1.7	35.2	20.8	9.3	33	2.6	36.3	14.8	8.9	37.9
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
1993	2.1	39.8	20.2	10.2	27.7	4.1	35.6	17.7	7.7	34.9

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

Table 6.2

		Exchange traded ECU interest rate futures and options				LIFFE	
		MATIF					
		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	330	6,420	1,247	10,329
1993		3,477	12,553	27	630	2,858	26,590
1994		2,467	8,592	3 ⁽³⁾	20 ⁽³⁾	2,491	27,628

(1) Bonds with 6 to 10 years to maturity

(2) Three-month maturity

(3) Open interest and turnover 0 from January and February, respectively, onwards.

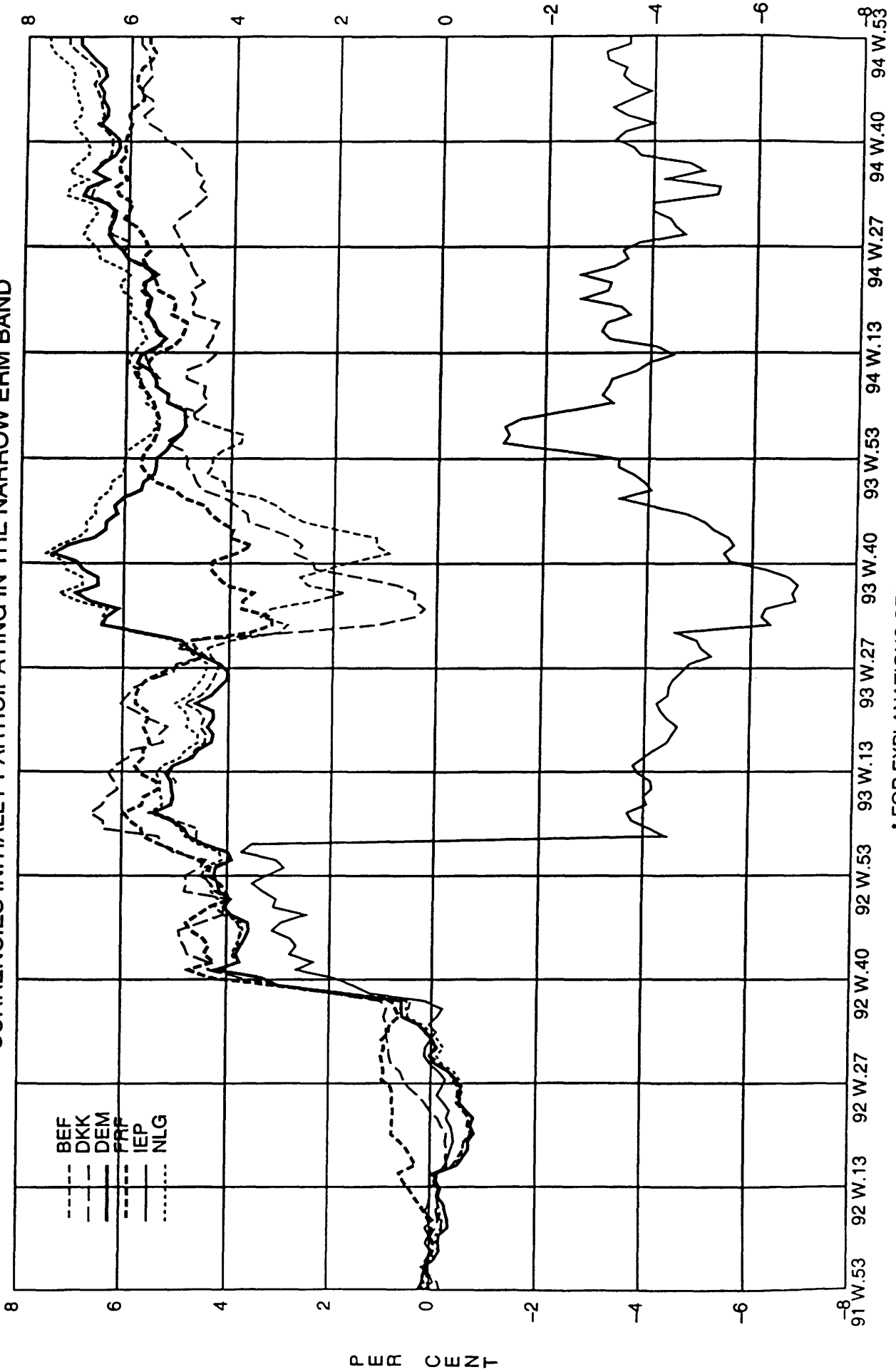
Source: Eurostat ECU Statistics

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

Items	BE (3)	DK (4)	DE	GR	ES (5)	FR	IE	IT	LU (3)	NL (3) (6)	AT	PT	FI	SE	GB (3)
1. Spot market															
1.1. Against domestic currency	25	8	N/A	3	21	27	-	183	19	32	2.9	6	N/A	N/A	87
1.2. Against foreign currency	620	184	N/A	4	57	1750	384	302	563	314	21	8	N/A	N/A	5446
TOTAL	645	192	1400	7	78	1797	384	482	582	346	23.9	14	N/A	N/A	5533
- in % of total turnover	12.1%	4.4%	1.2%	0.1%	0.9%	7.6%	N/A	N/A	11%	3.4%	0.3%	1.4%	N/A	N/A	4.7%
2. Forward market (2)															
2.1. Outright	43	14	N/A	-	4	96	-	60	40	39	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	541
2.2. Swaps	2112	221	N/A	-	52	386	-	239	378	252	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	5738
TOTAL	2155	235	N/A	-	56	482	110	299	418	291	192.9	6	N/A	N/A	6279
- in % of total turnover	20.8%	3.7%	N/A	-	0.6%	5.6%	N/A	N/A	7.1%	2.9%	3%	1.1%	N/A	N/A	5.5%
3. GRAND TOTAL	2800	427	1400	7	134	2279	494	781	1000	637	216.8	20	N/A	N/A	11812
- in % of total turnover	17.8%	4%	N/A	0.1%	0.9%	7%	8.7%	N/A	9%	6.3%	N/A	1.3%	N/A	N/A	5.1%

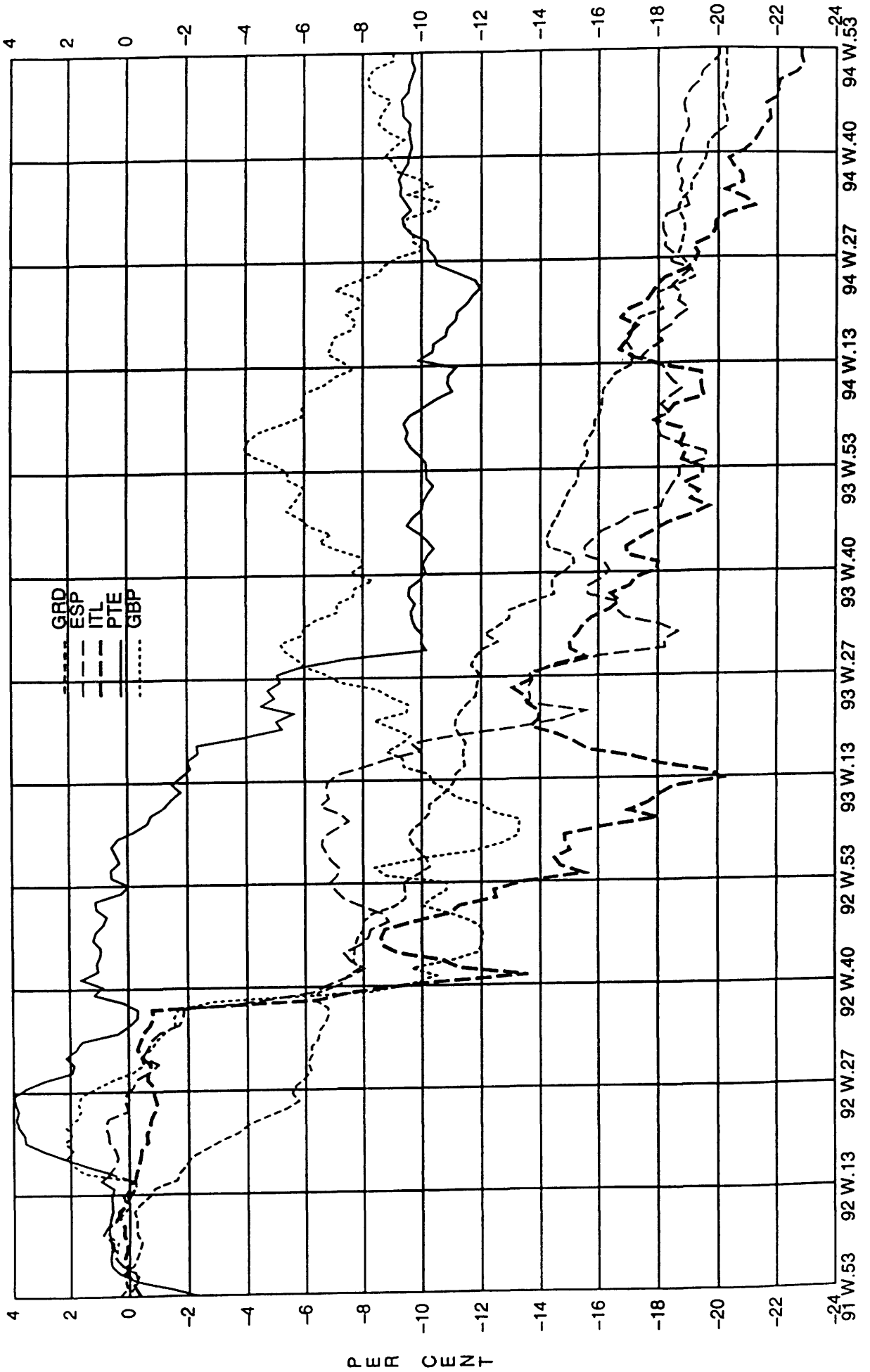
- 1) Data cover both the interbank market and transactions with non-bank customers, and refer to various months in the last quarter of 1994 unless indicated otherwise.
- 2) Excluding options and futures.
- 3) Reference period: April 1992.
- 4) Reference period: 1994.
- 5) Estimates based on September and October 1994 average daily turnover.
- 6) Market participants indicated that volume and liquidity have decreased in 1994 against 1993.

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



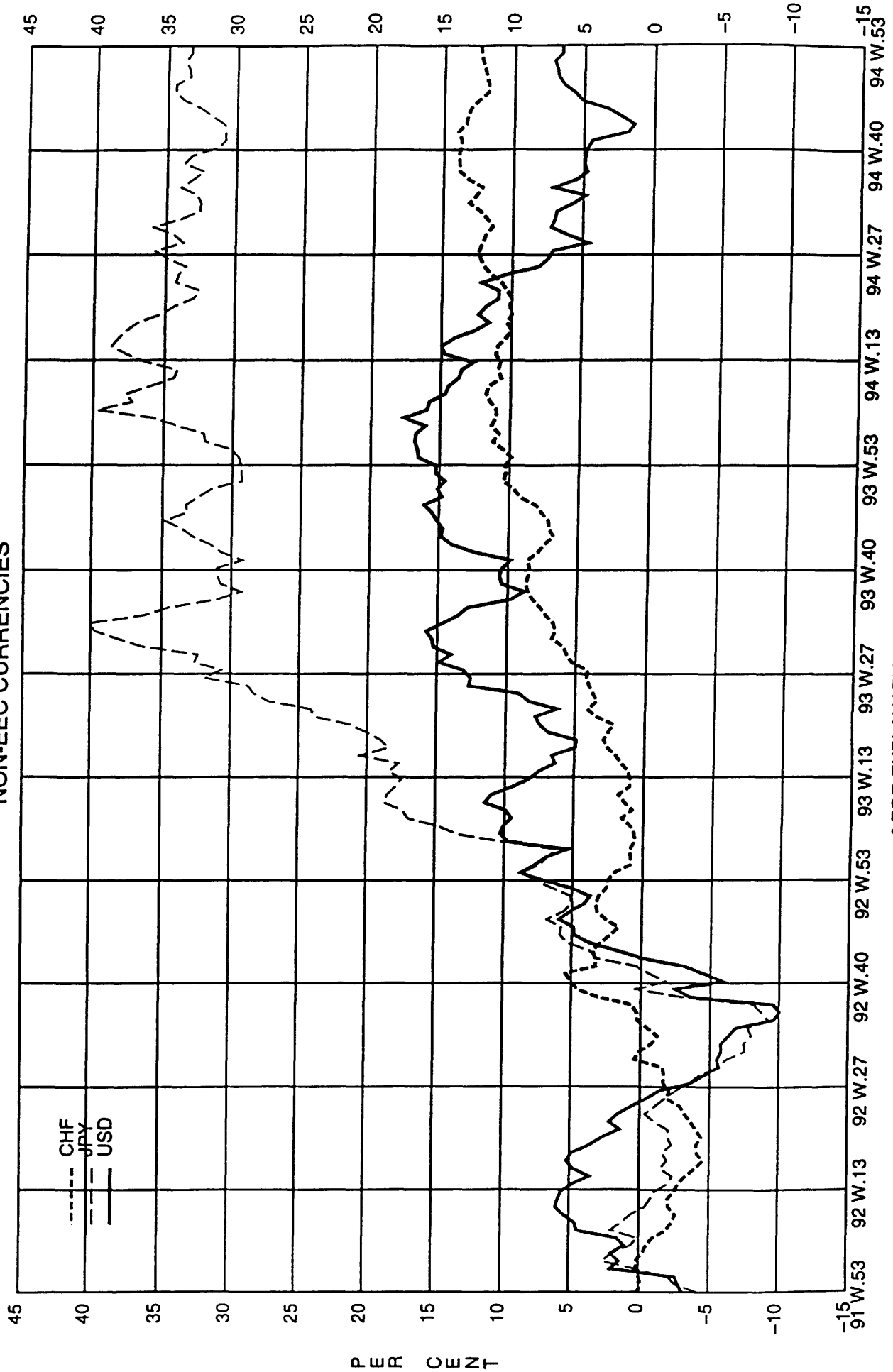
* FOR EXPLANATIONS SEE NOTES

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



* FOR EXPLANATIONS SEE NOTES

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

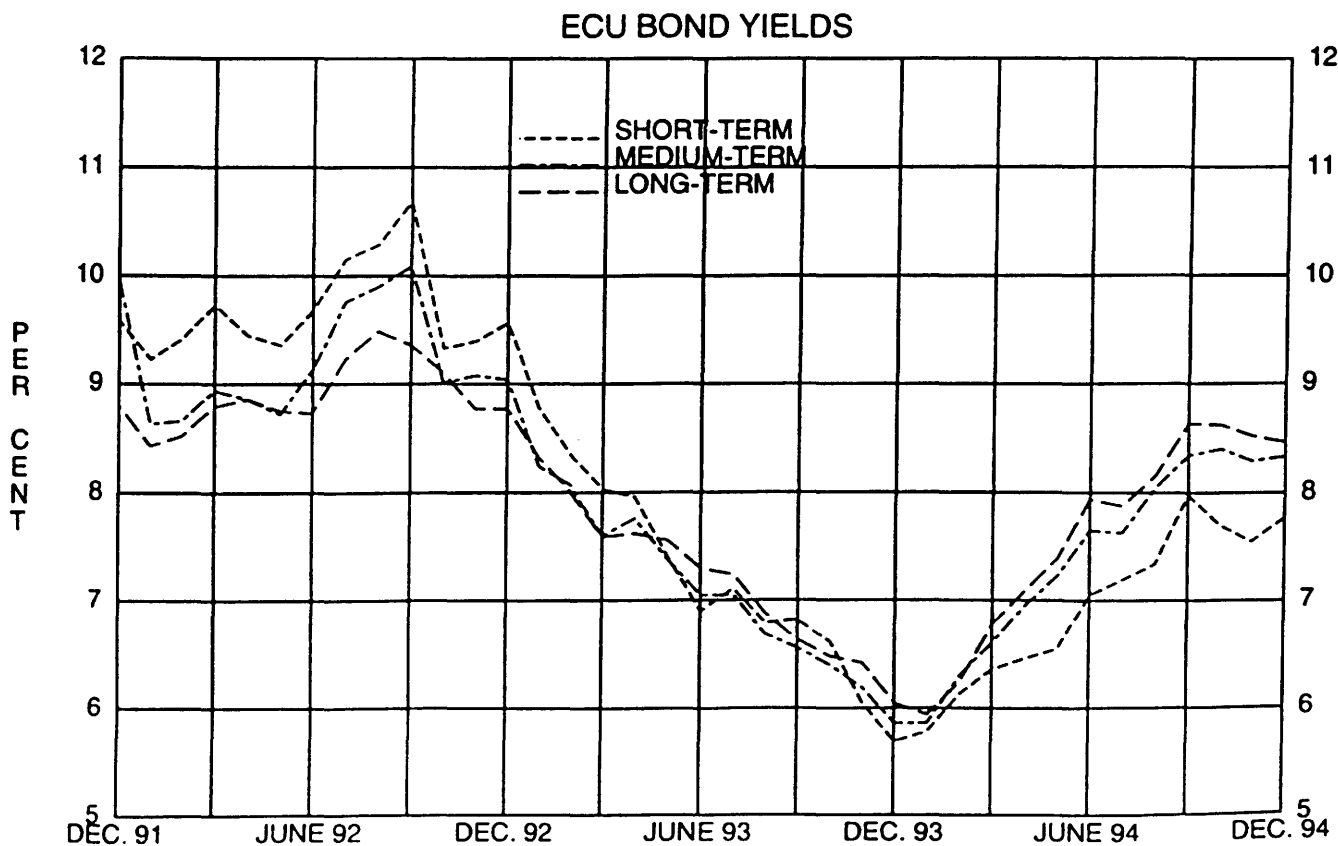
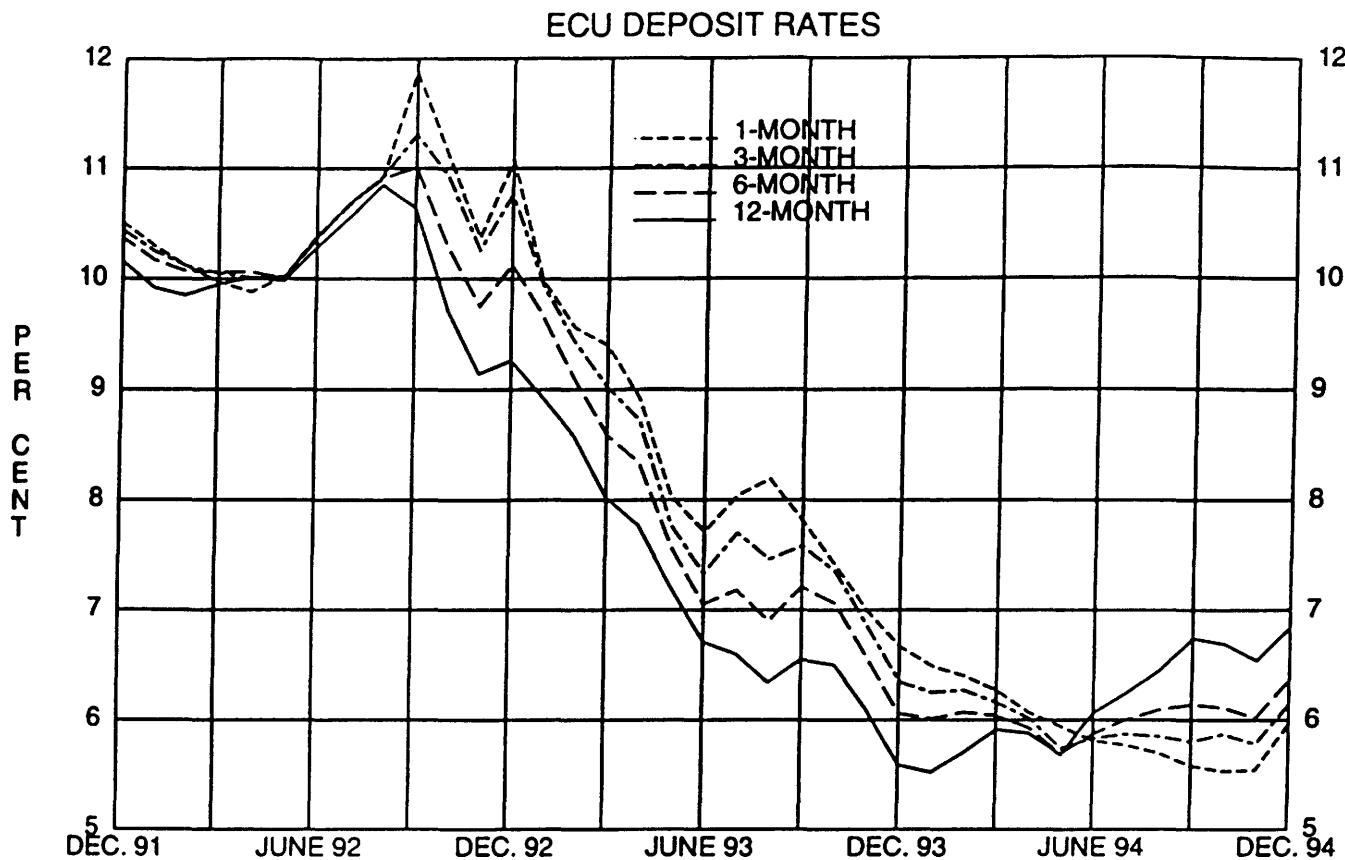
COUNTRY	PERIOD	EXTERNAL TRADE				CURRENT ACCOUNT			
		EXPORTS		IMPORTS		RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE	
		ECU mn.	%	ECU mn.	%	ECU mn.	%	ECU mn.	%
BLEU	1988	189	0.4	71	0.1	2699	2	1492	1.2
	1989	247	0.3	180	0.2	3422	2.4	2309	1.7
	1990	350	0.4	221	0.3	4891	3.3	3996	2.7
	1991	423	0.4	297	0.3	6979	4.4	5842	3.1
	1992	489	0.5	348	0.3	8666	4.2	8014	4
	1993	722	0.7	456	0.5	8966	4.3	7626	3.8
	01-09/1994	499	0.6	399	0.5	6155	3.7	5437	3.4
DK	1988	18	0.1	12	0.1	134	0.3	338	1
	1989	23	0.1	11	0.1	154	0.4	401	1
	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
	1993	64	0.3	30	0.2	860	1.6	1006	2
	1993	73	0.3	32	0.2	942	1.6	1096	1.9
	01-11/1994	77	0.3	34	0.2	771	1.3	759	1.4
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
	1994	350	0.1	600	0.2	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	30	1.4	31	0.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1994	25	1.2	45	0.8	135	3.9	20	1.6
ES	1988	115	0.3	43	0.1	226	0.4	203	0.3
	1989	367	1	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	5058	5.5	2116	2
	1992	519	1.1	516	0.8	6021	6	2488	2.1
	1993	406	0.8	382	0.6	4709	4.7	2215	2.1
	1994	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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
	1993	1004	0.8	960	0.7	6458	2.5	6100	2.5
	1994	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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	1193	1.1	668	0.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1994	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
	1992	720	0.7	229	0.2	2381	1.5	1051	0.7
	1993	574	0.5	234	0.2	2488	1.5	1286	0.8
	01-10/1994	416	0.4	170	0.2	1688	1.2	632	0.5
AT	1988	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1989	N/A	N/A	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	N/A
	1991	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1992	91	0.2	81	0.4	441	0.6	236	0.4
	1993	111	0.1	85	0.2	492	0.7	318	0.4
	01-10/1994	93	0.2	130	0.3	335	0.5	297	0.5
PT	1988	285	2.6	70	0.5	397	2.1	177	1
	1989	532	3	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	266	1.9	256	1.3	3495	11.7	707	2.4
	1994	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FI	1988	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1989	N/A	N/A	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	N/A
	1991	N/A	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	N/A
	1993	567	0.4	1744	1.8	1394	0.8	5888	3.4
	(Prel.) 1994	850	N/A	1500	N/A	1081	N/A	4724	N/A
SE	1988	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1989	N/A	N/A	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	N/A
	1991	N/A	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	N/A
	1993	61	0.1	99	0.3	145	0.2	160	0.3
	01-10/1994	99	0.2	42	0.1	151	0.3	124	0.2
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.

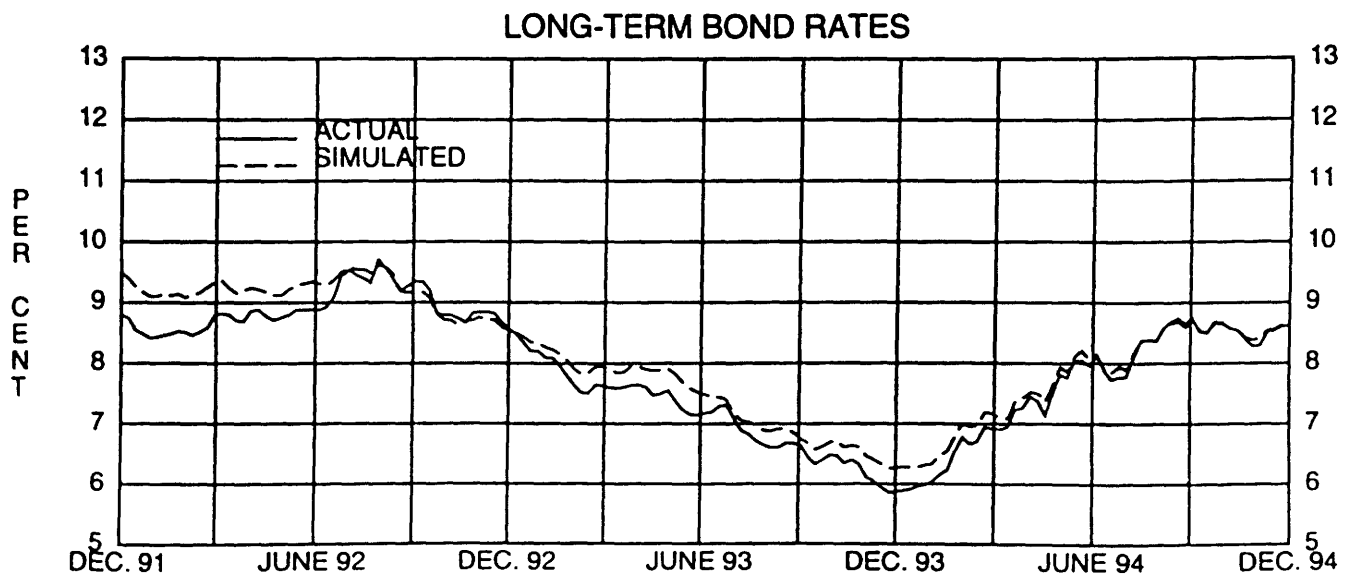
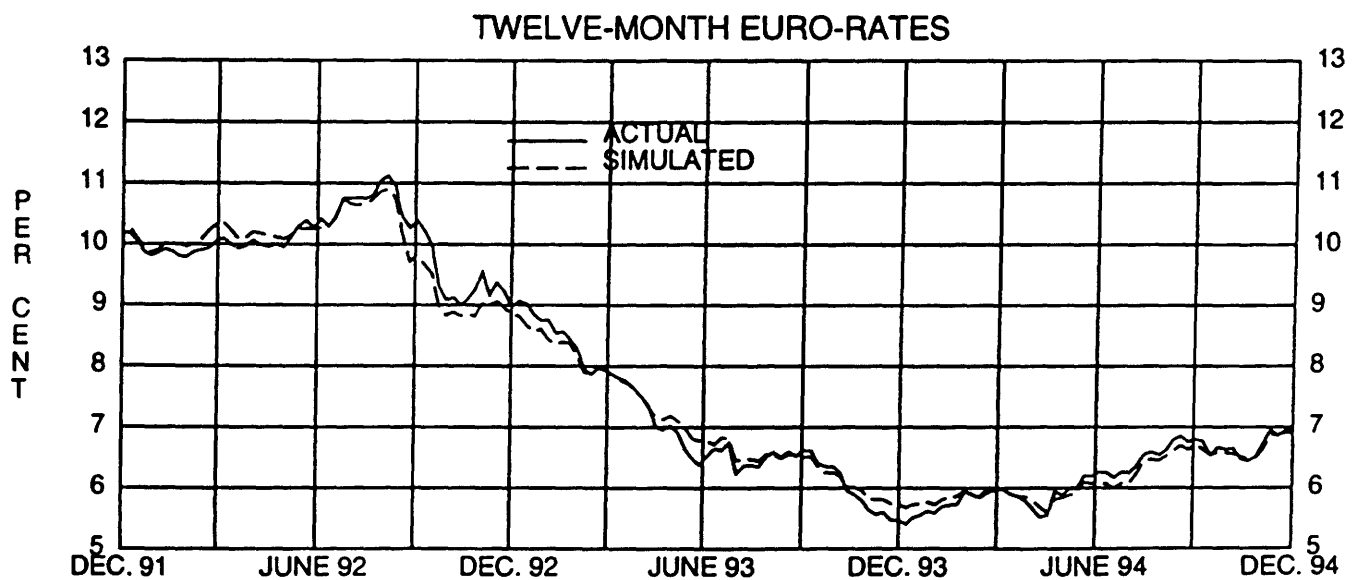
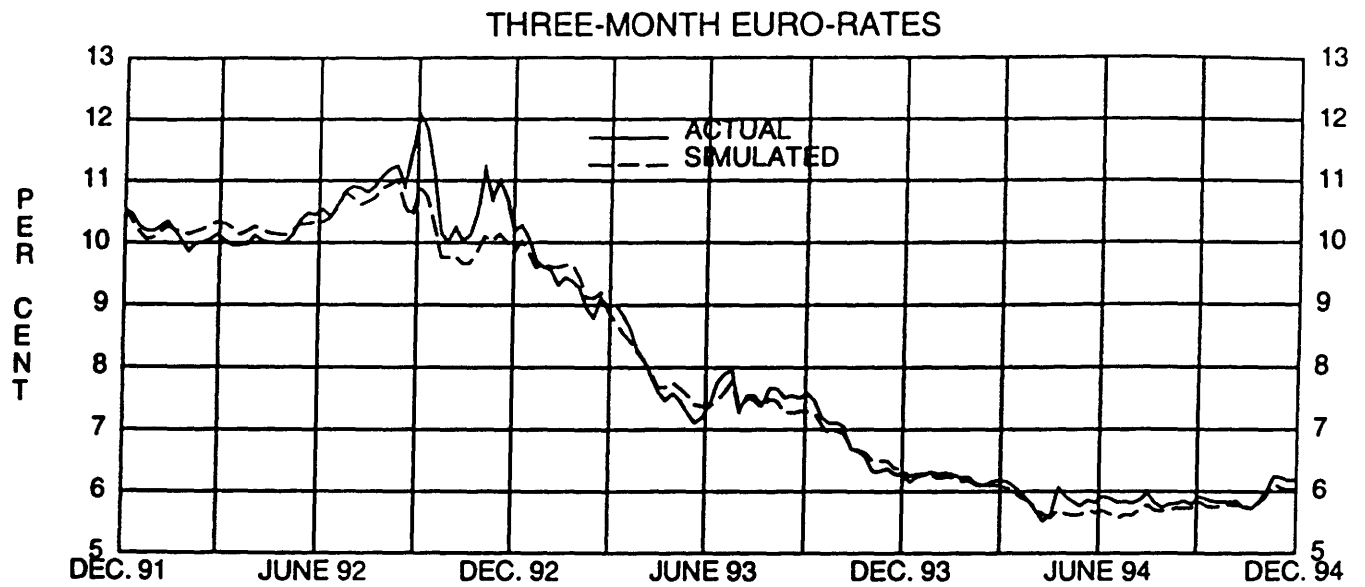
* Data are partly estimated

ECU INTEREST RATES *



* FOR EXPLANATIONS SEE NOTES

ACTUAL AND SIMULATED ECU YIELDS *



* 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										
1990	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.4
1991	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.3	9.1	10.1	9.7
1992	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.2	8.9	10.3	9.1
1993	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.6	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.9	7.4
1994	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.2	7.0	7.5	7.6	5.9	7.7
MONTHLY FIGURES										
93 Jun	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.1	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.6
93 Jul	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.2	6.6	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.4
93 Aug	8.5	8.2	7.5	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.4	7.0
93 Sep	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.2	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.6	7.4	6.8
93 Oct	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.1	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.5	7.1	6.6
93 Nov	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.6
93 Dec	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.3
94 Jan	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.2
94 Feb	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.5
94 Mar	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.1	7.0
94 Apr	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.5	7.0	7.1	5.9	7.2
94 May	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.6	7.2	7.4	5.7	7.5
94 Jun	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.1	7.1	7.7	7.4	5.6	8.0
94 Jul	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	7.2	7.6	7.9	5.6	7.9
94 Aug	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.5	7.3	8.1	8.2	5.7	8.1
94 Sep	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.7	8.0	8.3	8.6	5.7	8.5
94 Oct	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.7	7.7	8.4	8.6	5.8	8.5
94 Nov	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.5	7.6	8.3	8.5	5.8	8.5
94 Dec	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.8	7.8	8.3	8.5	6.0	8.5
95 Jan	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.4	7.0	7.8	8.4	8.7	5.9	8.6

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

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

(3) 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*

TABLE 9.2

(a) 10/1992 - 09/1993
(b) 10/1993 - 09/1994

	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	8.4	6.4	10.2	2.4	11.4	1.9	15.5	-8.0	29.3	-8	11.8	4.4	
Standard deviation .....	.9	1.2	4.9	2.8	9.2	5.6	15.5	10.7	22.8	8.6	13.3	4.7
Variation coefficient .....	.1	.2	.5	1.2	.8	2.9	1.0	-1.3	.8	-10.2	1.1	1.1
Base country: DK													
Average	13.3	6.5	9.9	4.3	11.1	3.8	15.2	-6.2	29.2	1.1	11.5	6.3	
Standard deviation	4.7	1.3	9.8	2.7	13.7	5.4	19.2	10.6	27.6	10.8	17.9	5.8	
Variation coefficient .....	.4	.2	1.0	.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	-1.7	.9	10.0	1.6	.9
Base country: DE													
Average	7.9	5.6	6.6	6.0	7.8	5.5	11.9	-4.4	25.7	2.8	8.1	8.0	
Standard deviation .....	.9	.6	5.1	3.7	.8	.6	17.2	15.3	23.5	11.2	9.0	8.1
Variation coefficient .....	.1	.1	.8	.6	.1	.1	1.4	-3.5	.9	4.1	1.1	1.0
Base country: FR													
Average	9.6	6.1	8.8	4.9	10.0	4.5	14.1	-5.5	28.0	1.7	10.4	7.0	
Standard deviation	1.9	.5	4.1	2.3	8.0	4.6	17.4	12.2	24.5	10.5	12.9	3.9	
Variation coefficient .....	.2	.1	.5	.5	.8	1.0	1.2	-2.2	.9	6.0	1.2	.6
Base country: IE													
Average	12.1	6.0	17.0	5.0	18.3	4.6	22.5	-5.6	36.9	1.8	18.5	7.0	
Standard deviation	5.9	.3	15.6	6.5	17.8	9.5	22.5	7.8	34.3	12.2	15.0	7.5	
Variation coefficient .....	.5	.1	.9	1.3	1.0	2.1	1.0	-1.4	.9	6.9	.8	1.1
Base country: IT													
Average	12.1	8.6	18.4	10.8	19.7	10.3	24.0	.2	37.8	7.4	19.7	12.9	
Standard deviation	2.0	.3	17.3	8.1	19.9	9.0	26.6	14.3	26.9	8.7	13.7	11.6	
Variation coefficient .....	.2	.0	.9	.7	1.0	.9	1.1	64.5	.7	1.2	.7	.9
Base country: NL													
Average	7.5	5.3	6.4	5.8	7.5	5.3	11.7	-4.6	25.4	2.6	7.8	7.9	
Standard deviation .....	.9	.4	4.6	3.4	1.2	1.0	17.4	15.0	23.7	11.5	9.0	7.9
Variation coefficient .....	.1	.1	.7	.6	.2	.2	1.5	-3.3	.9	4.4	1.1	1.0

*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.

TABLE 9.2
EXCHANGE-RATE ADJUSTED YIELD/COST
OF THREE-MONTH INVESTMENT/INDEBTEDNESS*

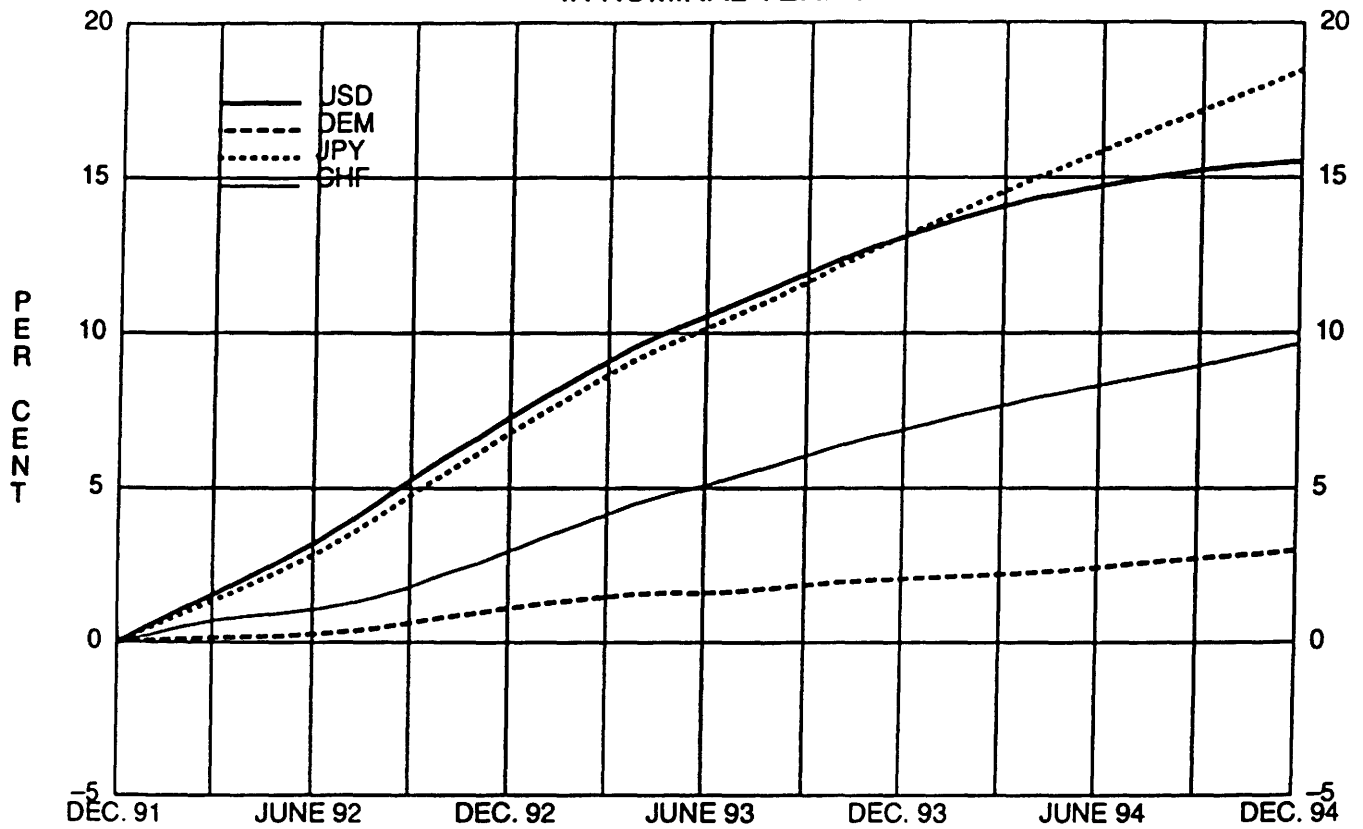
(a) 10/1992 - 09/1993
(b) 10/1993 - 09/1994

	Euro-												
	Domestic currency		XEU		DEM		USD		JPY		CHF		
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	
Base country: GB													
Average	6.4	5.4	4.0	8.6	5.2	8.2	9.2	-2.1	22.7	5.4	5.4	10.7	
Standard deviation .....	.8	.2	8.9	8.3	11.8	11.1	17.8	6.7	21.4	13.1	8.7	9.3
Variation coefficient .....	.1	.0	2.3	1.0	2.3	1.3	1.9	-3.3	.9	2.4	1.6	.9
Base country: ES													
Average	13.0	8.3	20.0	8.9	21.2	8.4	25.5	-1.5	40.0	5.7	21.8	11.0	
Standard deviation	1.8	.7	15.2	5.4	14.5	3.1	22.9	16.5	34.3	10.0	22.9	9.2	
Variation coefficient .....	.1	.1	.8	.6	.7	.4	.9	-11.1	.9	1.8	1.1	.8
Base country: PT													
Average	14.2	11.3	20.9	5.7	22.2	5.2	26.4	-4.7	40.9	2.5	22.7	7.7	
Standard deviation	2.0	.9	8.4	4.8	11.4	5.4	18.7	13.8	29.3	12.0	17.2	5.0	
Variation coefficient .....	.1	.1	.4	.8	.5	1.0	.7	-2.9	.7	4.8	.8	.6
Base country: GR													
Average	25.0	28.9	16.5	12.9	17.8	12.4	22.0	2.2	36.0	9.6	18.1	14.9	
Standard deviation	3.1	18.7	3.5	2.5	7.5	4.3	16.5	12.0	21.7	10.2	9.3	5.9	
Variation coefficient .....	.1	.6	.2	.2	.4	.3	.7	5.4	.6	1.1	.5	.4
Base country: US													
Average	3.2	3.9	-1.4	15.0	.3	14.6	3.2	4.0	16.9	11.6	.1	17.1	
Standard deviation .....	.2	.7	15.6	12.7	16.5	15.6	.2	.7	21.6	12.3	20.4	13.6
Variation coefficient .....	.1	.2	-10.9	.9	-63.7	1.1	.1	.2	1.3	1.1	137.8	.8
Base country: JP													
Average	3.0	1.9	-13.8	5.6	-12.6	5.2	-9.0	-4.9	3.3	2.2	-12.3	7.6	
Standard deviation .....	.3	.1	20.4	9.6	21.3	10.8	20.3	12.2	.4	.1	22.6	11.1
Variation coefficient .....	.1	.1	-1.5	1.7	-1.7	2.1	-2.3	-2.5	.1	.0	-1.8	1.5
Base country: CH													
Average	5.3	4.1	4.0	2.1	5.2	1.7	9.4	-8.2	22.9	-1.0	5.3	4.1	
Standard deviation .....	.8	.2	10.3	5.6	10.0	7.4	21.8	12.9	24.8	11.1	.7	.2
Variation coefficient .....	.2	.0	2.6	2.6	2.0	4.3	2.3	-1.6	1.1	-10.6	.1	.0

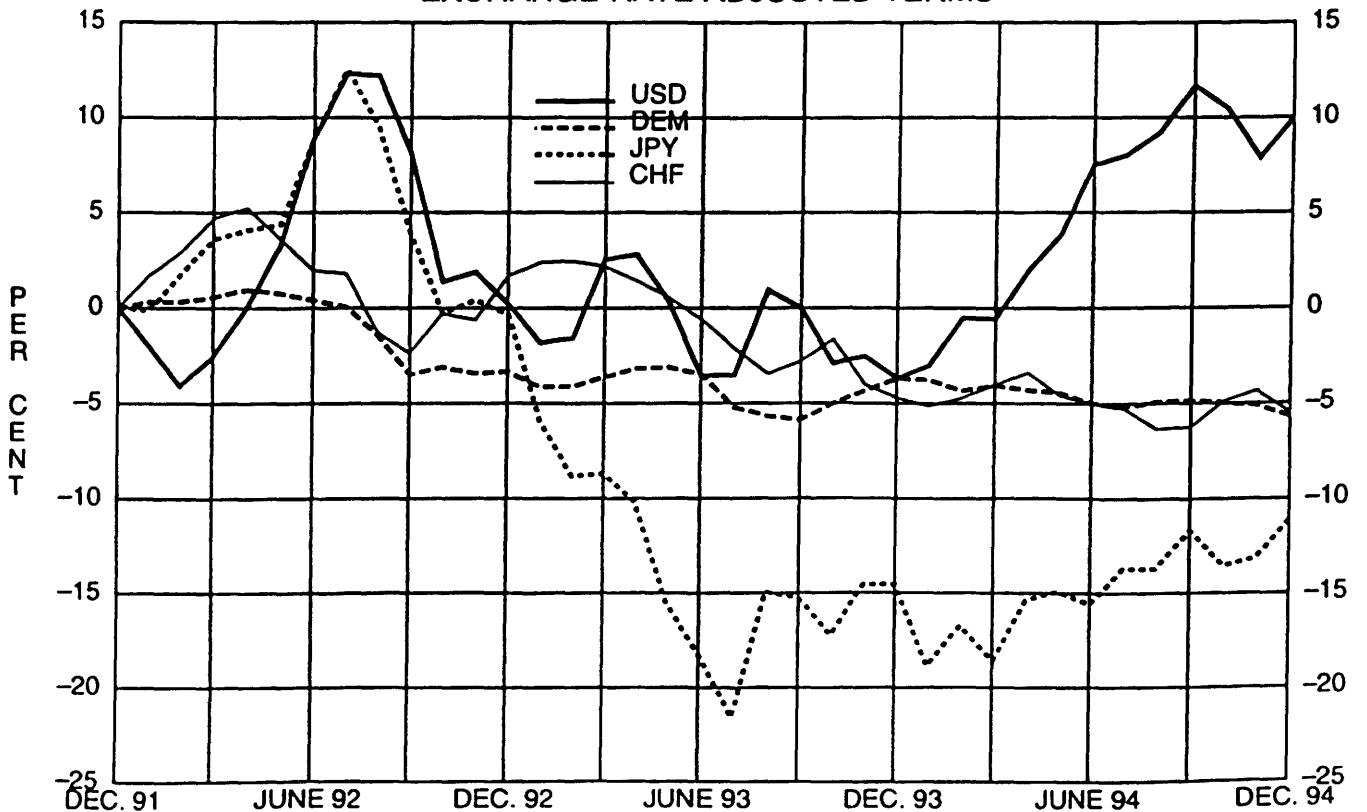
*On the basis of monthly averages of daily interest rate observations adjusted for exchange rate changes occurred three months later. Source: BIS and EU central banks. Calculations by European Monetary Institute.

RELATIVE YIELD PERFORMANCE OF THE ECU *
(BASIS DECEMBER 1991)

IN NOMINAL TERMS



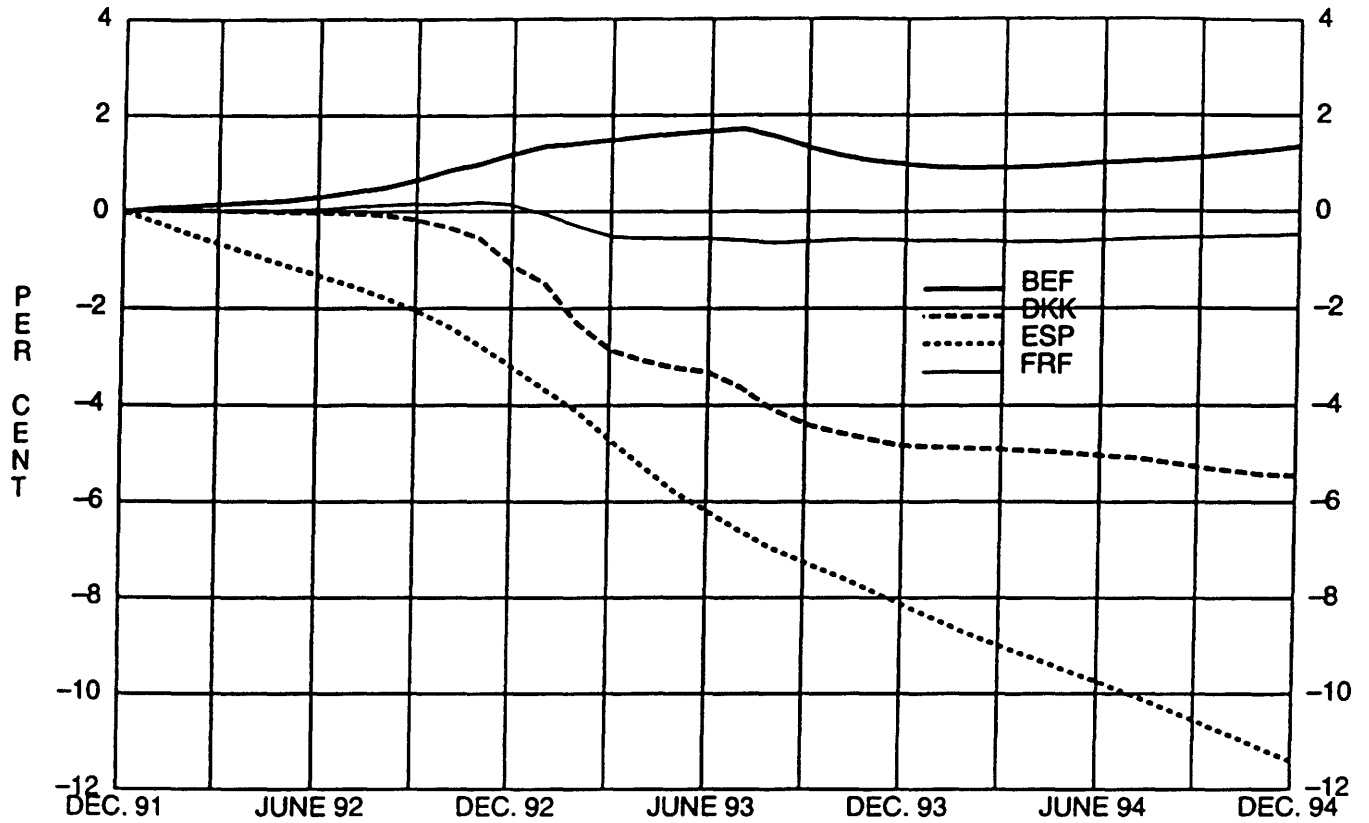
EXCHANGE-RATE ADJUSTED TERMS



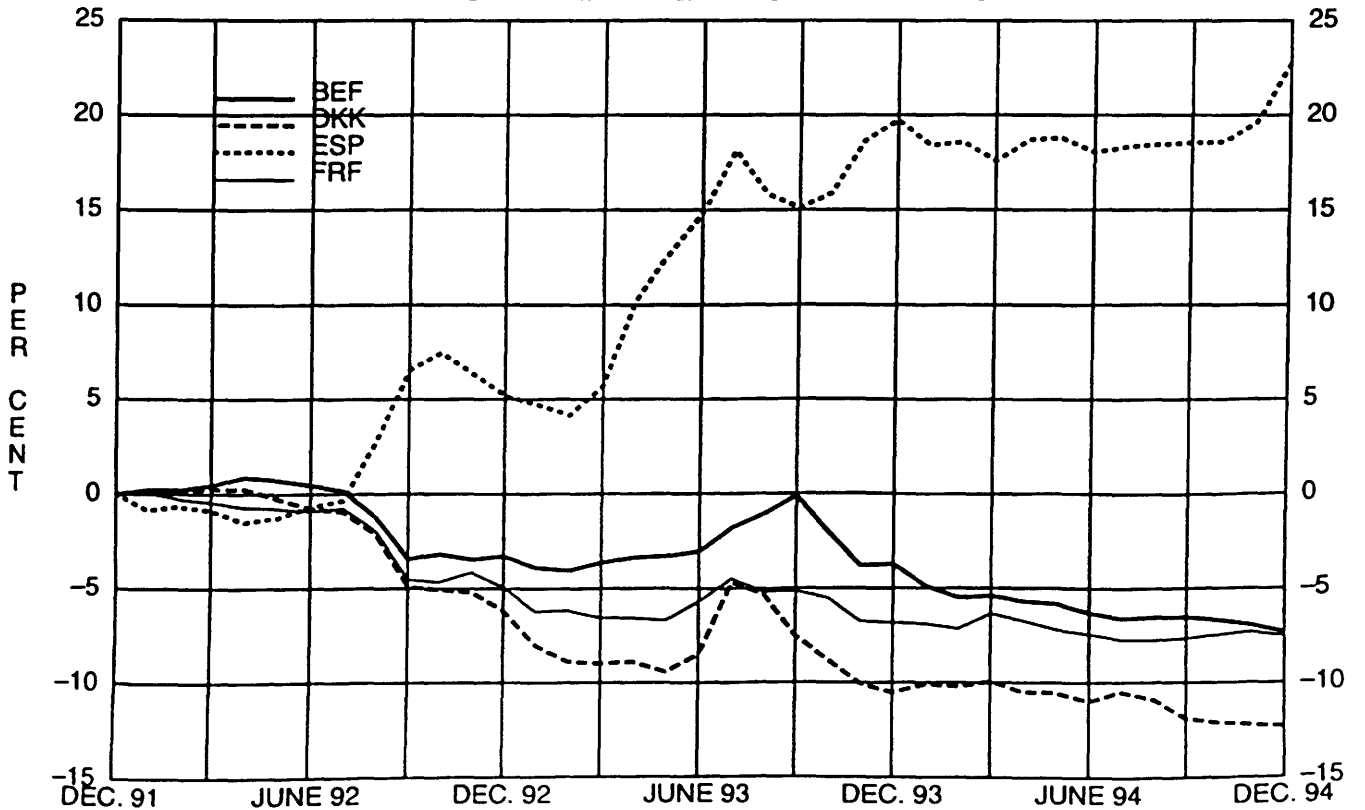
* COMPOUNDED SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATE DIFFERENTIALS VIS-A-VIS THE CURRENCIES MENTIONED ABOVE

RELATIVE YIELD PERFORMANCE OF THE ECU *
(BASIS DECEMBER 1991)

IN NOMINAL TERMS



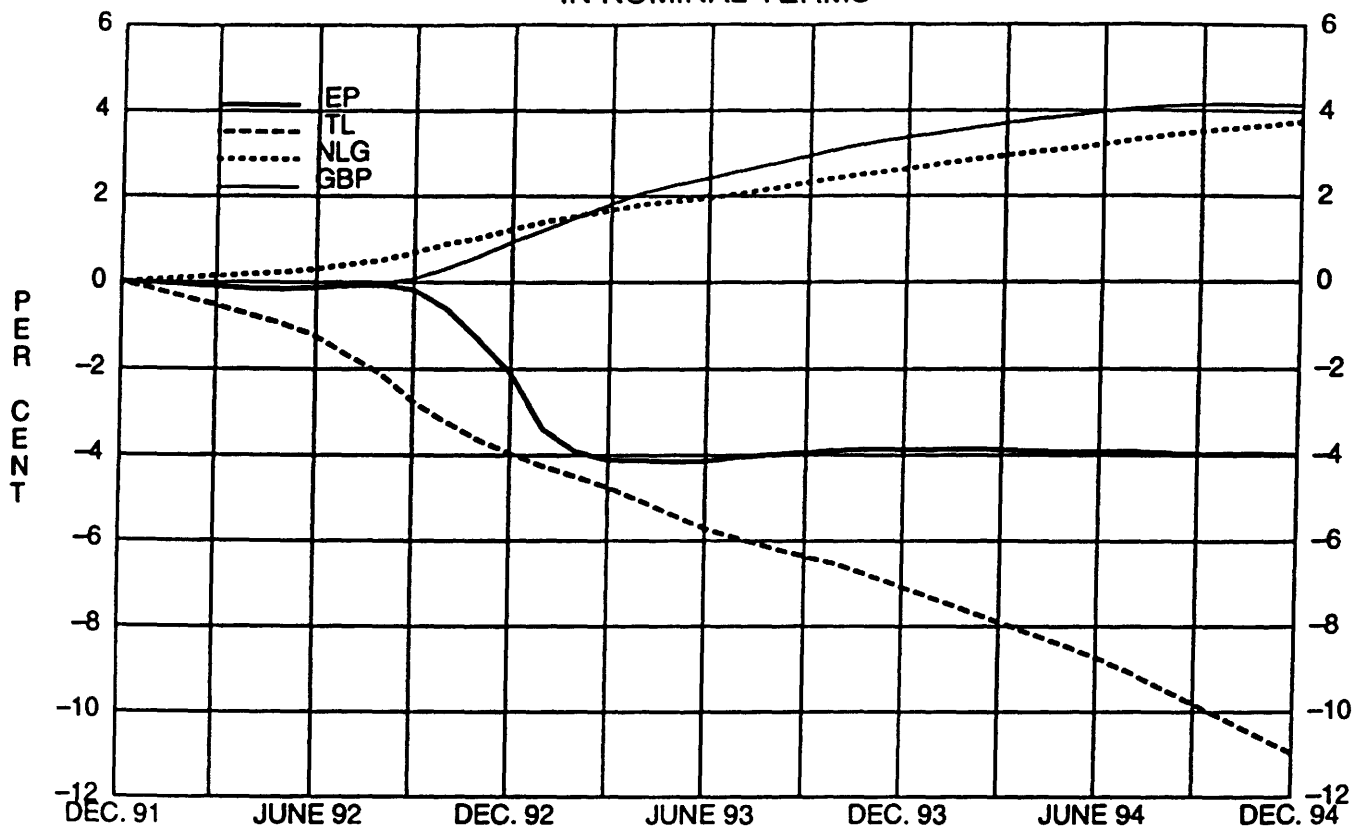
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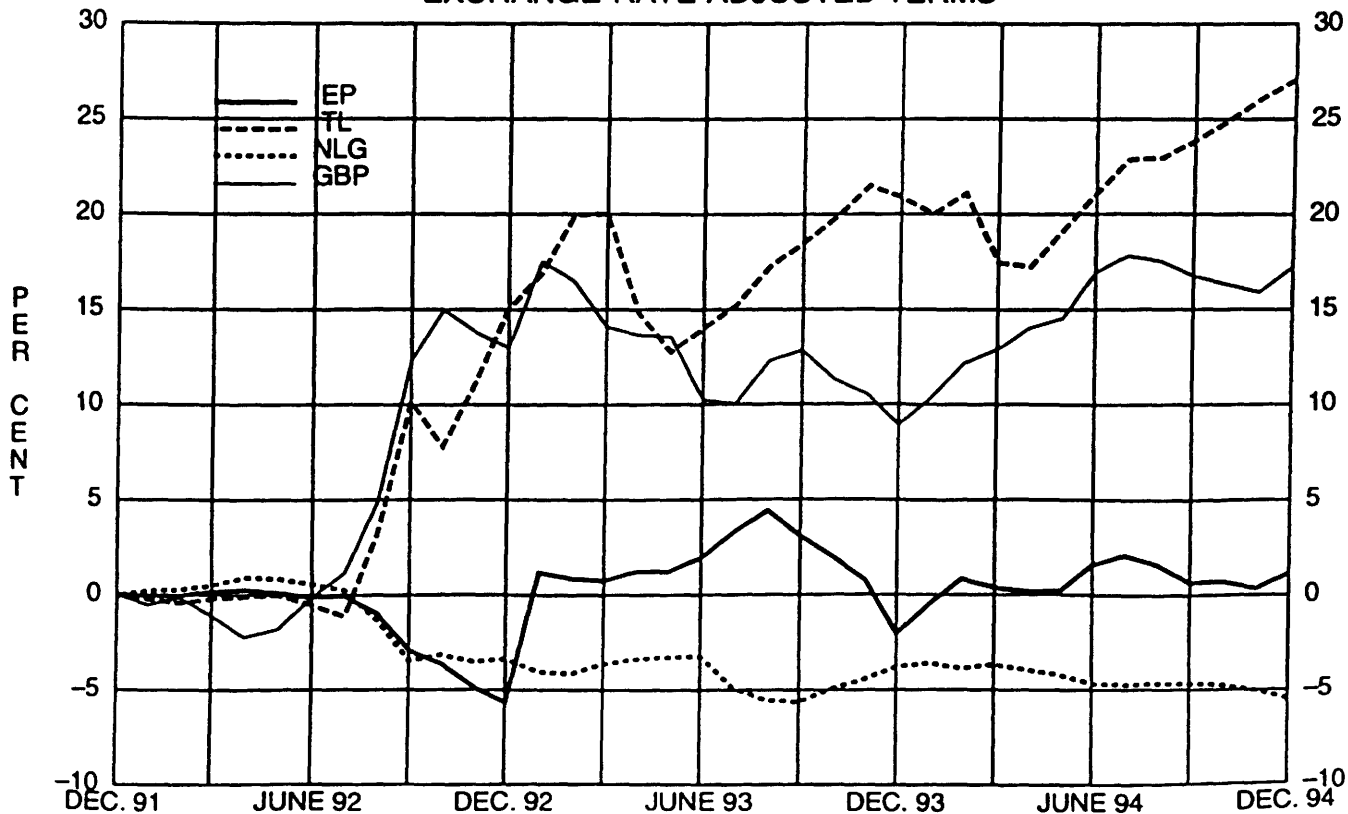
* COMPOUNDED SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATE DIFFERENTIALS VIS-A-VIS THE CURRENCIES MENTIONED ABOVE

RELATIVE YIELD PERFORMANCE OF THE ECU *
(BASIS DECEMBER 1991)

IN NOMINAL TERMS



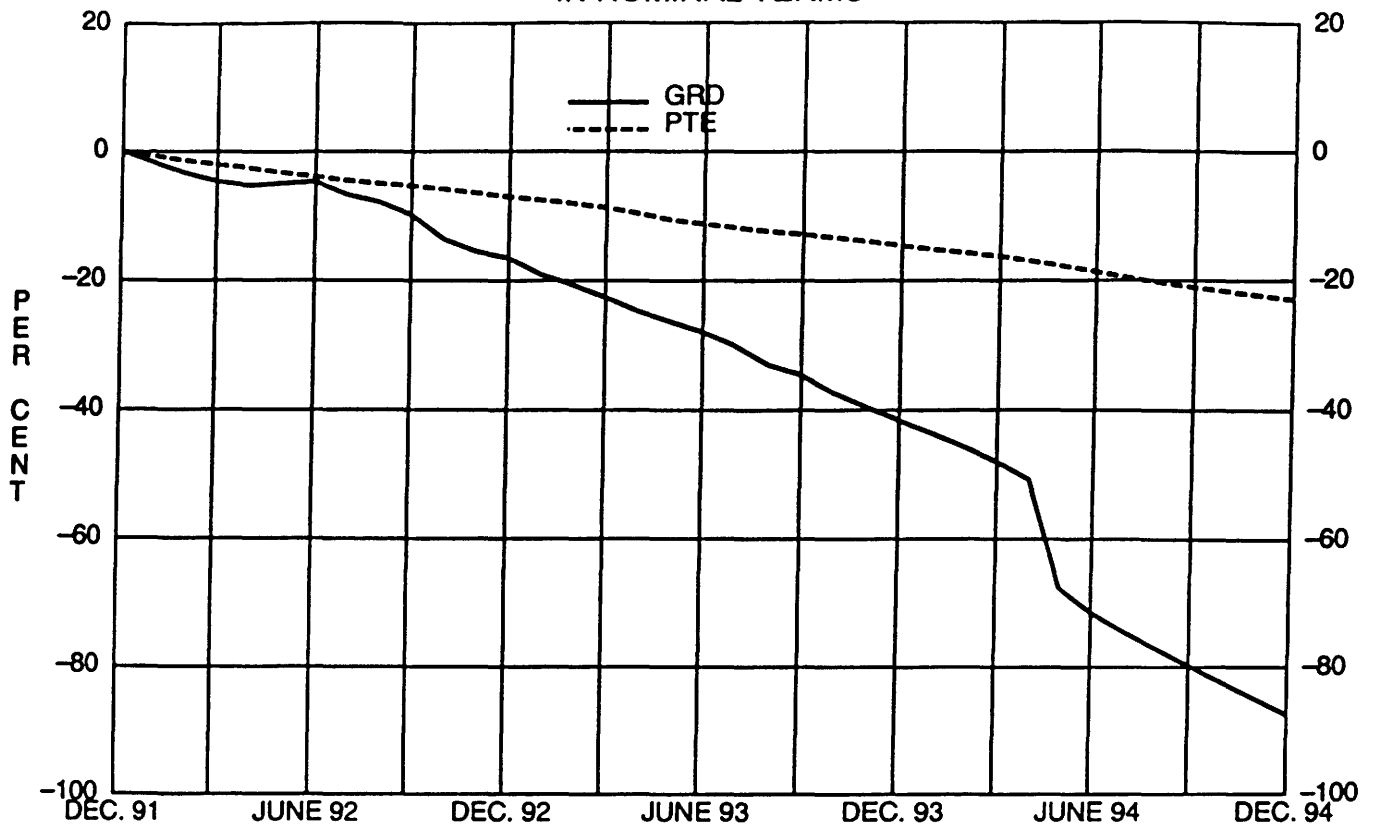
EXCHANGE-RATE ADJUSTED TERMS



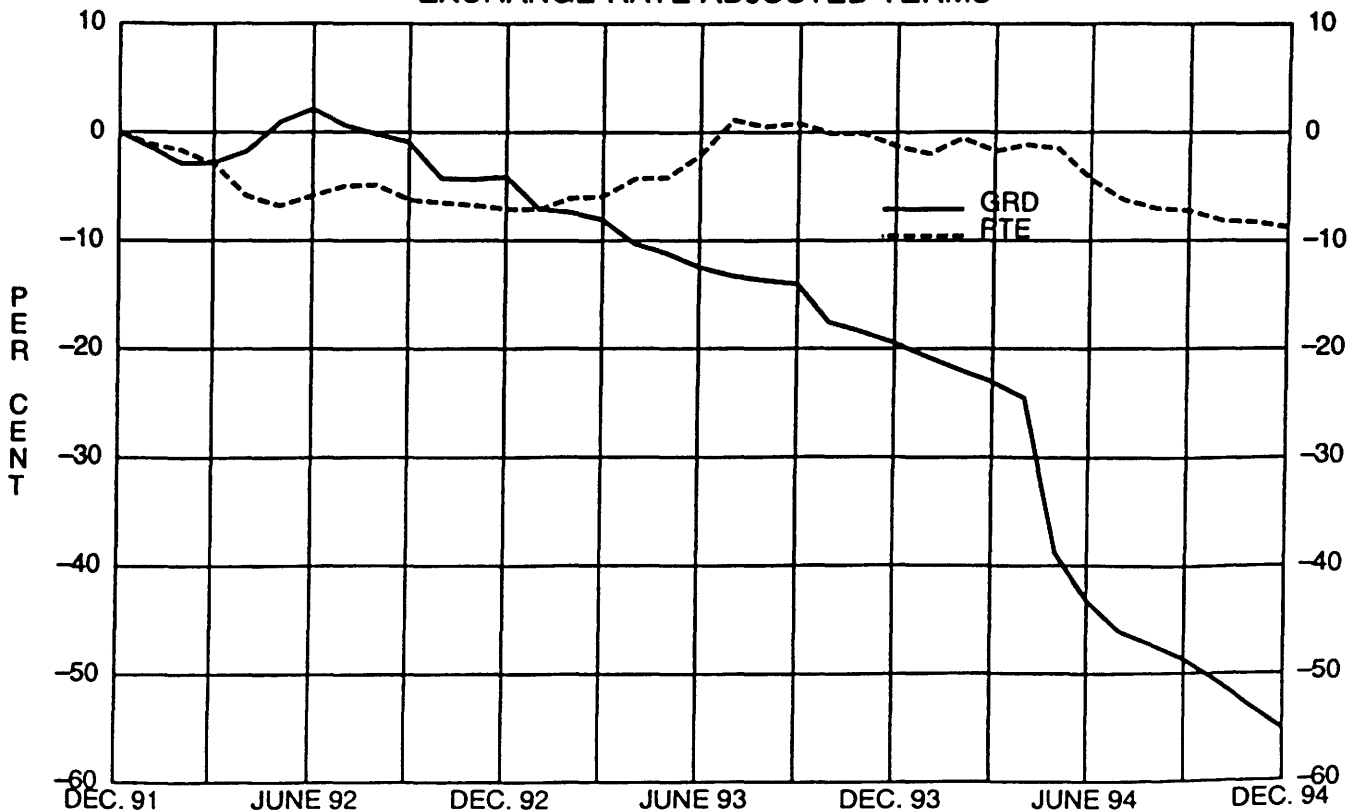
* COMPOUNDED SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATE DIFFERENTIALS VIS-A-VIS THE CURRENCIES MENTIONED ABOVE

RELATIVE YIELD PERFORMANCE OF THE ECU * (BASIS DECEMBER 1991)

IN NOMINAL TERMS



EXCHANGE-RATE ADJUSTED TERMS



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