



ECU-EMS information and central bank interest rates

8 □ 1996 Monthly

First half year of 1996: an overview

Bilateral fluctuations of the ERM currencies: first half year report

The graph on the back page shows the trends in the bilateral fluctuation of ERM currencies between 2 January 1996 and 28 June 1996, calculated on a daily basis.

The graph shows that during the period 2 January - 7 May 1996, the IRL was at a weak position against the other ERM currencies. Since 8 May 1996 the IRL, showing a similar trend to UKL, improved markedly its position against the other ERM currencies and by the end of the period had moved very near to its bilateral central rate vis-à-vis the DM, HFL, BFR, ÖS and ESC. During the period 8 May - 28 June 1996, the DKR, followed very closely by the FF, was the weakest ERM currency. The graph also illustrates that since 2 January 1996 (except for two short periods in March and in June 1996), the PTA has been the strongest currency in the ERM.

During the period under consideration, the ERM currencies fluctuated within a band which recorded a maximum width of 5.99% on 11 January 1996. It is worth noting that since 9 April the width of the band has started to become narrower. The band recorded its minimum width (1.77%) on 17 June 1996, which was the narrowest since 3 August 1993 when the permitted margins of fluctuation were increased to 15%.

Consumer price indices in ECU: first half year report

Comparing the year to May 1996 with January 1996, exchange rate movements against the ECU, for several EUR15 countries, caused a reversal in the long-run trend of annual growth of consumer price indices expressed in ECU.

The upward trend in the indices of Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, and Finland, was halted in March 1996 and began to reverse downward as the BFR, DM, LFR, HFL, ÖS, and FMK depreciated against the ECU at a rate larger than the growth of the CPI in the respective national currency. Also, the upward trend in the index of Denmark halted in April 1996 as the DKR began to depreciate against the ECU. Because of the sharp appreciation of the LIT against the ECU, the downward trend

of Italy's CPI in ECU in 1994-95 turned upward, and since March 1996 this trend has steepened. For the same reason the index of Sweden has been rising more steeply since March 1996. The indices of Ireland and the United Kingdom have also reversed upwards owing to the continuous improvement in the position of the IRL and UKL against the ECU, while growth of the CPI in national currency has been modest. For the same reason the indices of France and Spain continued on a rather strong upward trend. The index of Greece continued to climb sharply owing mainly to the growth of CPI in national currency which was only partly offset by the rate of depreciation of the DR against the ECU.

Primary market in ECU bonds: first half-year report

During the six months under review there were 30 issues at a nominal value of ECU 6 815 million. Taking all categories of issuer, French borrowers accounted for the greatest volume, at ECU 3 520 million, or 51% of the total, followed by Italian and British borrowers at ECU 1 000 million (15%) each, and the EIB at ECU 500 million (7.5%). It is interesting to note that, if sovereign domestic issues are excluded, German private borrowers emerge as the most active, with seven issues representing ECU 485 million, followed by Belgian and French borrowers at ECU 200 million each. The maturity distribution was as follows: 1 950 million (chiefly sovereign) up to three years, 2 516 million (primarily BTAN, CTE and one EIB) three years exclusive to five years inclusive, 395 million (seven 6-year step-up bonds) five to seven years and 1 954 million seven to ten years. Only one bond (the three-month Libor) was a floating-rate issue, but twelve of the 30 issued during the period were step-up bonds - a structure offered by the Kredietbank to its customers. These twelve step-up bonds, representing a total of ECU 695 million, also made the Kredietbank the most active lead manager. Domestic issues accounted for 78% of the volume issued, reflecting the preponderance of the government and institutional sectors, also demonstrated by the fact that 72% of the total were Triple A issues.

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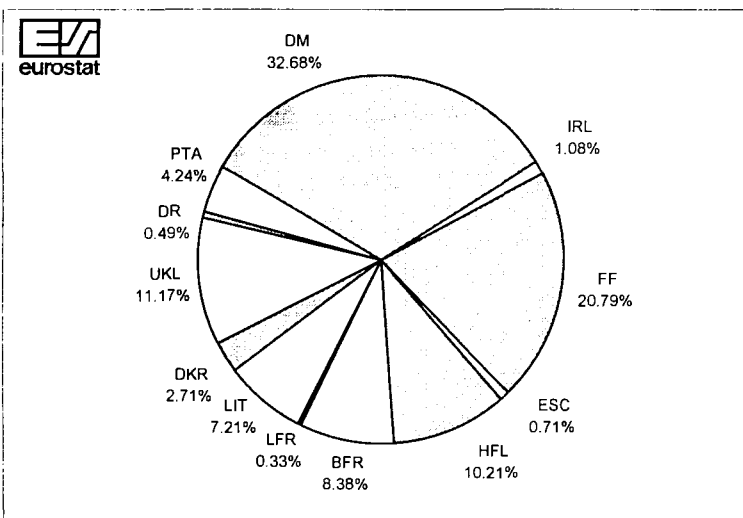
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TABLE I

CENTRAL RATES AND INTERVENTION LIMIT RATES, IN FORCE SINCE 6TH MARCH 1995, FOR THE CURRENCIES OF COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING IN THE EMS EXCHANGE RATE MECHANISM.

eurostat		1 ECU =	100 BLF =	100 DKR =	100 DM =	100 PTA =	100 FF =	1 IRL =	100 HFL =	100 ÖS =	100 ESC =
BLF	39.3960	+	-	627.880	2395.20	28.1525	714.030	57.7445	2125.60	340.420	23.3645
		=	-	540.723	2062.55	24.2447	614.977	49.7289	1830.54	293.163	20.1214
		-	-	465.665	1776.20	20.8795	529.660	42.8260	1576.45	252.470	17.3285
DKR	7.28580	+	21.4747	-	442.968	5.20640	132.066	10.6792	393.105	62.9561	4.32100
		=	18.4938	-	381.443	4.48376	113.732	9.19676	338.537	54.2170	3.72119
		-	15.9266	-	328.461	3.86140	97.9430	7.92014	291.544	46.6910	3.20460
DM	1.91007	+	5.63000	30.4450	-	1.36500	34.6250	2.80000	103.058 ¹	16.5050	1.13280
		=	4.84837	26.2162	-	1.17548	29.8164	2.41105	88.7526	14.2136	0.975561
		-	4.17500	22.5750	-	1.01230	25.6750	2.07600	76.4326 ¹	12.2410	0.840100
PTA	162.493	+	478.944	2589.80	9878.50	-	2945.40	238.175	8767.30	1404.10	96.3670
		=	412.461	2230.27	8507.18	-	2536.54	205.113	7550.30	1209.18	82.9927
		-	355.206	1920.70	7326.00	-	2184.40	176.641	6502.20	1041.30	71.4690
FF	6.40608	+	18.8800	102.100	389.480	4.57780	-	9.38950	345.650	55.3545	3.79920
		=	16.2608	87.9257	335.386	3.94237	-	8.08631	297.661	47.6706	3.27188
		-	14.0050	75.7200	288.810	3.39510	-	6.96400	256.350	41.0533	2.81770
IRL	0.792214	+	2.33503	12.6261	48.1696	0.566120	14.3599	-	42.7439	6.84544	0.469841
		=	2.01090	10.8734	41.4757	0.487537	12.3666	-	36.8105	5.89521	0.404620
		-	1.73176	9.36403	35.7143	0.419859	10.6500	-	31.7007	5.07688	0.348453
HFL	2.15214	+	6.34340	34.3002	130.834 ¹	1.53793	39.0091	3.15450	-	18.5963	1.27637
		=	5.46286	29.5389	112.673	1.32445	33.5953	2.71662	-	16.0149	1.09920
		-	4.70454	25.4385	97.0325 ¹	1.14060	28.9381	2.33952	-	13.7918	0.946611
ÖS	13.4383	+	39.6089	214.174	816.927	9.60338	243.586	19.6971	725.065	-	7.97000
		=	34.1107	184.444	703.550	8.27008	209.773	16.9629	624.417	-	6.86356
		-	29.3757	158.841	605.877	7.12200	180.654	14.6082	537.740	-	5.91086
ESC	195.792	+	577.090	3120.50	11903.3	139.920	3549.00	286.983	10564.0	1691.80	-
		=	496.984	2687.31	10250.5	120.493	3056.35	247.145	9097.55	1456.97	-
		-	428.000	2314.30	8827.70	103.770	2632.10	212.838	7834.70	1254.70	-
DR	292.867	(notional)	¹ These buying and selling rates will not be operational. Reflecting a bilateral agreement between the German and the Dutch monetary authorities, the following rates will continue to apply: selling rate Fl. 100 in Frankfurt: DM 90.7700; buying rate Fl. 100 in Frankfurt: DM 86.7800; selling rate DM 100 in Amsterdam: Fl. 115.235; buying rate DM 100 in Amsterdam: Fl. 110.1675.								
LIT	2106.15	(notional)									
UKL	0.786652	(notional)									

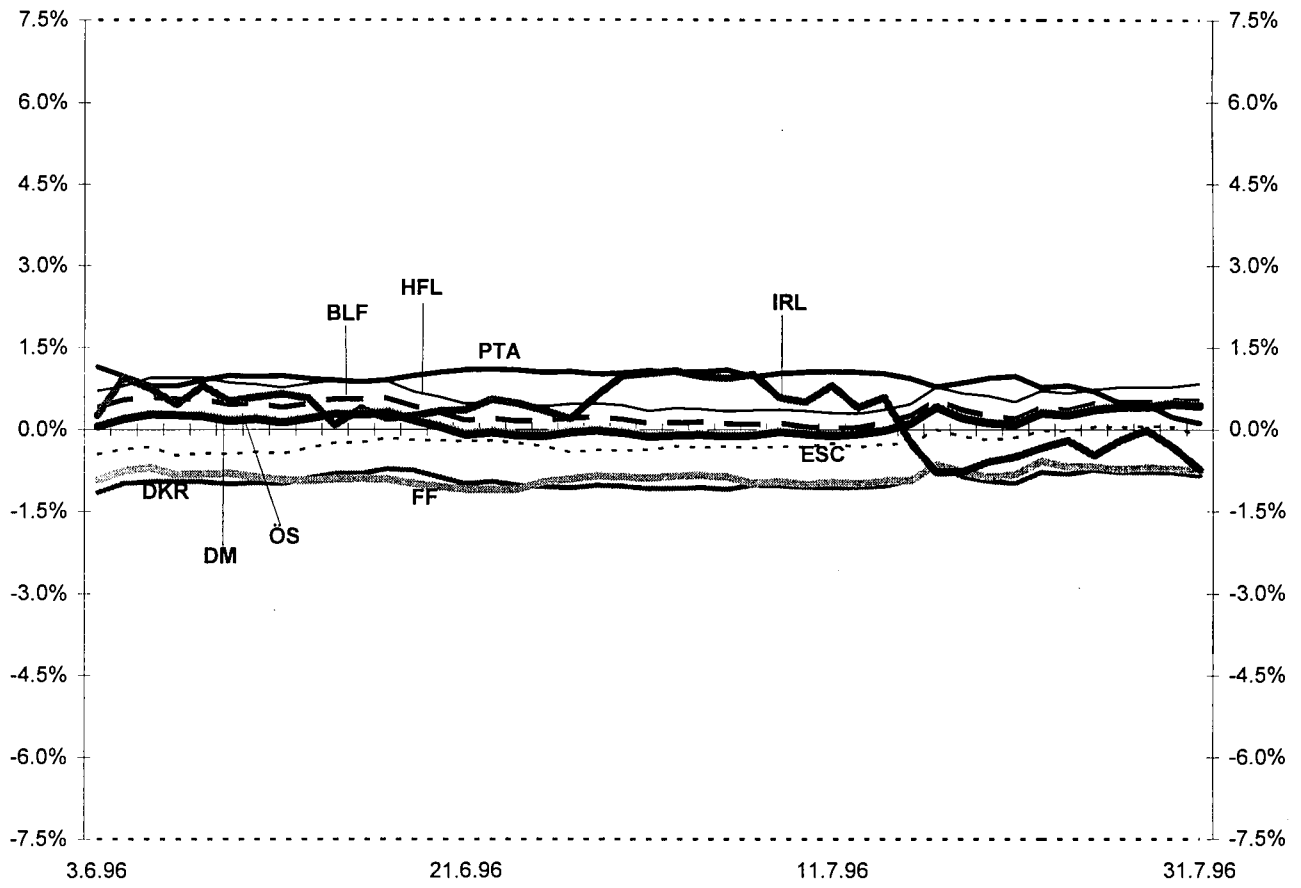
WEIGHTS OF COMPONENT CURRENCIES IN THE ECU, CALCULATED ON THE BASIS OF CENTRAL RATES IN FORCE SINCE 6/03/95



COMPOSITION OF THE ECU BASKET

Since 21/09/1989
0.6242 DM
1.332 FF
0.2198 HFL
3.301 BFR
0.13 LFR
151.8 LIT
0.1976 DKR
0.008552 IRL
0.08784 UKL
1.44 DR
6.885 PTA
1.393 ESC
= 1 ECU

GRAPH 1: BILATERAL FLUCTUATIONS OF THE ERM CURRENCIES



GRAPH 2: DIVERGENCE INDICATOR

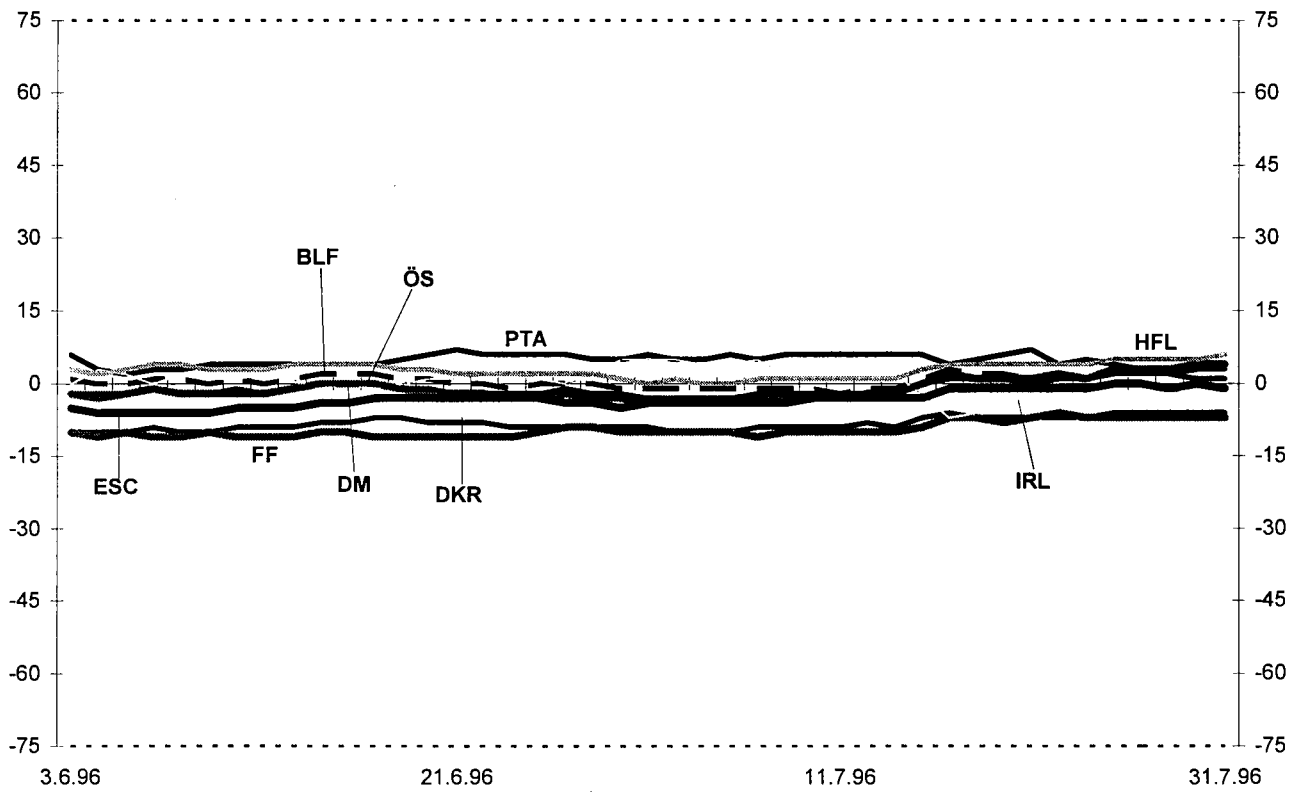


TABLE II

ECU EXCHANGE RATES


	B/LFR	DKR	DM	DR	PTA	FF	IRL	LIT	HFL	ÖS
Yearly averages										
1985	44.9137	8.01876	2.22632	105.739	129.135	6.79502	0.715167	1447.99	2.51101	15.6428
1986	43.7979	7.93565	2.12819	137.425	137.456	6.79976	0.733526	1461.88	2.40090	14.9643
1987	43.0410	7.88472	2.07153	156.268	142.165	6.92910	0.775448	1494.91	2.33418	14.5710
1988	43.4285	7.95152	2.07440	167.576	137.601	7.03644	0.775672	1537.33	2.33479	14.5861
1989	43.3806	8.04929	2.07015	178.840	130.406	7.02387	0.776818	1510.47	2.33526	14.5695
1990	42.4257	7.85652	2.05209	201.412	129.411	6.91412	0.767768	1521.98	2.31212	14.4399
1991	42.2233	7.90859	2.05076	225.216	128.469	6.97332	0.767809	1533.24	2.31098	14.4309
1992	41.5932	7.80925	2.02031	247.026	132.526	6.84839	0.760718	1595.51	2.27482	14.2169
1993	40.4713	7.59359	1.93639	268.568	149.124	6.63368	0.799952	1841.23	2.17521	13.6238
1994	39.6565	7.54328	1.92452	288.026	158.918	6.58261	0.793618	1915.06	2.15827	13.5395
1995	38.5519	7.32804	1.87375	302.989	163.000	6.52506	0.815525	2130.14	2.09891	13.1824
Monthly averages										
95/07	38.4076	7.27576	1.86783	303.116	161.013	6.49970	0.819810	2164.71	2.09247	13.1368
95/08	38.7364	7.30478	1.88409	302.670	160.739	6.48015	0.812657	2094.58	2.11006	13.2500
95/09	38.7613	7.30623	1.88423	303.989	161.759	6.49821	0.810529	2081.52	2.11072	13.2540
95/10	38.4768	7.26266	1.87029	307.488	162.012	6.53262	0.819444	2122.95	2.09482	13.1617
95/11	38.5585	7.26867	1.87561	309.630	161.177	6.46937	0.823729	2109.81	2.10063	13.1978
95/12	38.6335	7.28126	1.87967	310.527	159.880	6.47662	0.819635	2079.58	2.10468	13.2259
96/01	38.7976	7.30159	1.88745	310.628	159.108	6.46514	0.815783	2045.84	2.11373	13.2741
96/02	38.8389	7.30591	1.88865	312.084	159.159	6.49500	0.814528	2026.22	2.11488	13.2825
96/03	38.9145	7.31364	1.89331	309.481	159.387	6.48243	0.814749	2003.15	2.11927	13.3153
96/04	39.1033	7.34389	1.90332	305.900	158.731	6.45729	0.807566	1978.76	2.12844	13.3862
96/05	39.2952	7.37931	1.91165	303.239	159.558	6.46945	0.797219	1942.36	2.13730	13.4513
96/06	39.3649	7.37905	1.91356	302.636	161.414	6.48599	0.791060	1932.36	2.14355	13.4668
96/07	39.3623	7.36763	1.91083	302.052	161.392	6.47101	0.792324	1939.80	2.14448	13.4475
Daily rates:										
06-96										
01/07	39.4329	7.38275	1.91598	301.914	161.267	6.48011	0.786613	1930.53	2.14871	13.4848
02/07	39.4605	7.38626	1.91733	301.350	161.181	6.48188	0.786273	1926.93	2.15079	13.4947
03/07	39.4742	7.38875	1.91774	301.081	161.296	6.48193	0.786212	1928.73	2.15053	13.4969
04/07	39.4692	7.38768	1.91752	301.143	161.293	6.48124	0.787050	1924.01	2.15100	13.4958
05/07	39.4697	7.38800	1.91755	300.975	161.172	6.48107	0.787049	1923.95	2.15122	13.4951
08/07	39.4600	7.37917	1.91658	301.098	161.326	6.48639	0.786190	1928.07	2.15005	13.4881
09/07	39.4426	7.37946	1.91494	300.835	161.202	6.48327	0.789482	1928.04	2.14948	13.4769
10/07	39.4514	7.37761	1.91493	300.897	161.085	6.48361	0.789713	1928.12	2.14889	13.4761
11/07	39.4813	7.38088	1.91609	301.061	161.126	6.48323	0.787620	1928.42	2.15049	13.4850
12/07	39.4428	7.37487	1.91440	300.983	161.036	6.48051	0.790267	1929.42	2.14925	13.4715
15/07	39.4326	7.37838	1.91447	301.027	161.185	6.48144	0.789328	1931.24	2.14913	13.4717
16/07	39.3409	7.36275	1.90983	302.075	161.153	6.47459	0.794999	1943.13	2.14455	13.4400
17/07	39.2608	7.34957	1.90582	302.740	161.543	6.45980	0.800105	1953.39	2.13968	13.4106
18/07	39.2876	7.35565	1.90723	301.531	161.237	6.46174	0.799038	1943.73	2.13965	13.4228
19/07	39.3054	7.35741	1.90790	301.698	161.005	6.46386	0.797111	1939.48	2.13941	13.4263
22/07	39.3307	7.36033	1.90859	302.263	160.946	6.46142	0.796432	1933.94	2.14177	13.4312
23/07	39.3029	7.35551	1.90715	303.525	161.504	6.45399	0.796247	1942.67	2.14041	13.4207
24/07	39.3188	7.35747	1.90771	303.321	161.433	6.46041	0.795041	1940.63	2.14128	13.4252
25/07	39.2521	7.34823	1.90483	303.341	161.540	6.45746	0.796899	1954.07	2.13889	13.4055
26/07	39.2413	7.35173	1.90393	303.833	161.899	6.46078	0.794696	1961.49	2.13788	13.3995
29/07	39.2591	7.35398	1.90466	303.628	161.983	6.46043	0.793504	1961.47	2.13862	13.4039
30/07	39.2204	7.35032	1.90228	303.540	162.276	6.45808	0.795488	1968.35	2.13712	13.3874
31/07	39.1959	7.34875	1.90157	303.345	162.322	6.45588	0.798090	1965.70	2.13423	13.3828

TABLE II

ECU EXCHANGE RATES



ESC	FMK	SKR	UKL	IKR	NKR	CHF	USD	YEN	
Yearly averages									
130.251	4.69423	6.52133	0.588977	31.6485	6.51104	1.85572	0.76309	180.559	1985
147.088	4.97974	6.99567	0.671543	40.3813	7.27750	1.76086	0.98417	164.997	1986
162.616	5.06517	7.31001	0.704571	44.5548	7.76498	1.71780	1.15444	166.598	1987
170.059	4.94362	7.24192	0.664434	50.7794	7.70054	1.72822	1.18248	151.459	1988
173.413	4.72301	7.09939	0.673302	62.8909	7.60381	1.80010	1.10175	151.938	1989
181.109	4.85496	7.52051	0.713851	74.0013	7.94851	1.76218	1.27343	183.660	1990
178.614	5.00211	7.47926	0.701012	73.0052	8.01701	1.77245	1.23916	166.493	1991
174.714	5.80703	7.53295	0.737650	74.6584	8.04177	1.81776	1.29810	164.223	1992
188.370	6.69628	9.12151	0.779988	79.2528	8.30954	1.73019	1.17100	130.147	1993
196.896	6.19077	9.16307	0.775902	83.1063	8.37420	1.62128	1.18952	121.322	1994
196.105	5.70855	9.33192	0.828789	84.6853	8.28575	1.54574	1.30801	123.012	1995
Monthly averages									
196.275	5.70975	9.65233	0.843181	84.7263	8.30090	1.55475	1.34481	117.308	95/07
195.311	5.60976	9.43043	0.831674	84.6393	8.26733	1.55971	1.30441	123.325	95/08
196.348	5.63422	9.20062	0.827505	84.6669	8.25104	1.53324	1.28880	129.421	95/09
196.930	5.64122	9.03011	0.837881	85.4491	8.24762	1.51443	1.32217	133.184	95/10
196.722	5.61417	8.73139	0.846948	85.5991	8.27314	1.51288	1.32381	134.826	95/11
197.087	5.65231	8.64892	0.847268	85.3226	8.29254	1.51830	1.30430	132.763	95/12
195.831	5.73832	8.69018	0.844058	85.3993	8.28739	1.52352	1.29184	136.444	96/01
196.340	5.86509	8.86460	0.838898	85.3687	8.25045	1.53986	1.28860	136.091	96/02
195.961	5.89839	8.63156	0.839005	84.9858	8.23632	1.53246	1.28134	135.674	96/03
195.426	5.98340	8.49279	0.834013	84.4396	8.21015	1.54195	1.26391	135.515	96/04
196.450	5.93167	8.47882	0.822658	83.9541	8.20054	1.56415	1.24668	132.567	96/05
197.066	5.85009	8.37071	0.812532	84.1862	8.18508	1.57450	1.25292	136.393	96/06
196.501	5.82689	8.43833	0.817683	84.8056	8.19491	1.56644	1.27064	138.793	96/07
Daily rates:									
06-96									
197.121	5.85047	8.35835	0.809126	84.4767	8.17656	1.57279	1.25803	137.943	01/07
197.067	5.86683	8.38540	0.807102	84.3749	8.17578	1.57177	1.25521	138.135	02/07
197.042	5.87676	8.39678	0.805655	84.3730	8.17829	1.57470	1.25424	138.744	03/07
197.085	5.86098	8.36976	0.807362	84.5549	8.17435	1.57990	1.26070	139.080	04/07
196.971	5.85383	8.37285	0.807579	84.5204	8.17990	1.58319	1.25700	139.187	05/07
196.962	5.85380	8.40234	0.806881	84.5124	8.18730	1.58304	1.25389	139.157	08/07
196.874	5.85857	8.40449	0.810142	84.5414	8.19333	1.58437	1.25693	138.979	09/07
196.808	5.85409	8.38848	0.810392	84.5256	8.19309	1.58610	1.25651	138.342	10/07
196.744	5.85361	8.38965	0.807893	84.4552	8.18375	1.58390	1.25547	138.553	11/07
196.735	5.86032	8.44950	0.811533	84.5832	8.18478	1.58011	1.26055	138.850	12/07
196.774	5.82256	8.45621	0.810566	84.5056	8.17670	1.58195	1.25622	138.975	15/07
196.539	5.81467	8.51856	0.817594	84.8614	8.20894	1.56829	1.27152	139.422	16/07
196.185	5.80402	8.54769	0.825556	85.1050	8.21755	1.55517	1.28209	139.966	17/07
196.227	5.80407	8.49476	0.826445	84.9476	8.20743	1.55759	1.27702	138.685	18/07
196.223	5.79849	8.46444	0.826754	84.9832	8.20686	1.55956	1.27833	138.443	19/07
196.135	5.80388	8.45772	0.826931	85.0126	8.20290	1.55568	1.28050	138.077	22/07
196.164	5.80049	8.42411	0.827789	85.0250	8.20435	1.54744	1.28514	138.217	23/07
196.161	5.79756	8.40533	0.825734	84.9838	8.20192	1.55466	1.28336	138.384	24/07
195.918	5.80035	8.44492	0.828079	85.6433	8.19705	1.55304	1.29098	139.258	25/07
195.930	5.78246	8.47520	0.826071	84.9576	8.20156	1.55526	1.28471	139.480	26/07
195.965	5.79299	8.45181	0.824517	85.1284	8.20321	1.55328	1.28476	139.281	29/07
195.880	5.81176	8.49555	0.826749	85.1808	8.20908	1.54847	1.28750	138.857	30/07
196.019	5.79593	8.52761	0.830247	85.2761	8.21834	1.53795	1.29402	138.227	31/07


TABLE III

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES IN NATIONAL CURRENCY

1985=100

 eurostat	EUR 15**	ERM**	B	DK	D*	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL
1991	129.7	121.6	114.6	124.1	110.9	265.9	145.0	120.2	121.3	140.0	112.4	108.3
1992	135.1	126.4	117.3	126.7	115.3	308.1	153.5	123.0	125.1	147.3	115.9	111.7
1993	139.7	130.5	120.6	128.3	119.5	352.6	160.6	125.6	126.9	153.8	120.1	114.6
1994	144.0	134.0	123.4	130.8	122.7	391.1	168.1	127.8	129.8	160.0	122.7	117.8
1995	148.5	137.1	125.3	133.6	125.0	427.4	176.0	129.9	133.2	168.3	125.1	120.1
1995 06	148.7	137.1	125.0	133.8	125.2	431.9	176.0	129.8	:	168.7	125.1	119.8
07	148.6	137.2	125.7	133.2	125.4	421.8	176.0	129.6	:	169.0	125.2	119.8
08	149.1	137.5	126.0	133.4	125.5	422.1	176.4	130.2	133.8	169.5	125.1	120.0
09	149.5	137.7	125.7	134.2	125.4	434.8	177.2	130.7	:	169.9	125.3	121.0
10	149.5	137.7	125.4	134.2	125.3	439.7	177.5	130.8	:	170.5	125.5	120.9
11	149.7	137.8	125.7	134.5	125.3	440.7	178.0	130.9	133.9	171.6	125.5	120.9
12	150.0	138.0	125.8	134.4	125.6	445.2	178.4	131.0	:	171.9	125.6	120.5
1996 01	150.3p	138.4p	126.9	134.3	125.7	444.7	179.6	131.2	:	172.3p	125.9	121.1
02	150.8p	139.0p	127.2	135.0	126.4	443.3	180.1	131.7	134.4	172.8p	126.0	121.5
03	151.4p	139.5p	127.3	135.8	126.5	458.4	180.7	132.5	:	173.3p	126.3	122.5
04	152.0p	139.7p	127.5	136.1	126.6	464.2	181.8	132.8	:	174.2p	126.6	122.6
05	152.3p	140.0p	127.3	136.6	126.8	467.2	182.4	133.0	135.0	174.9p	126.7	122.4
06	152.4p	139.9p	127.3	136.5	126.9	469.9	182.2	132.9	:	175.3p	126.7	121.9

Annual rate of increase (%)

 eurostat	EUR 15**	ERM**	B	DK	D*	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL
1991	5.1	4.4	3.2	2.4	3.6	19.5	6.0	3.2	3.1	6.3	3.1	3.9
1992	4.2	3.9	2.4	2.1	4.0	15.9	5.9	2.4	3.1	5.2	3.2	3.2
1993	3.4	3.2	2.8	1.3	3.6	14.5	4.6	2.1	1.4	4.5	3.6	2.6
1994	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.7	10.9	4.7	1.7	2.3	4.0	2.2	2.8
1995	3.1	2.3	1.5	2.1	1.8	9.3	4.7	1.8	2.6	5.2	1.9	1.9
1995 06	3.2	2.3	1.3	2.1	1.9	9.7	5.1	1.6	:	5.6	2.3	2.1
07	3.1	2.2	1.2	1.8	1.8	8.9	4.7	1.5	:	5.5	1.9	1.8
08	3.1	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	8.7	4.2	1.9	2.5	5.7	1.8	1.5
09	3.2	2.2	1.2	2.1	1.8	8.4	4.4	2.0	:	5.6	1.6	1.5
10	3.0	2.2	1.2	1.9	1.8	8.3	4.4	1.8	:	5.5	1.6	1.3
11	3.0	2.2	1.5	1.9	1.7	8.2	4.5	1.9	2.4	5.7	1.3	1.6
12	3.0	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.8	8.1	4.3	2.1	:	5.6	1.3	1.7
1996 01	2.8p	2.0p	2.0	1.7	1.5	8.4	3.9	2.0	:	5.4p	1.1	1.9
02	2.7p	2.0p	1.9	1.8	1.6	8.5	3.7	2.0	2.0	4.9p	1.0	1.8
03	2.7p	2.2p	2.0	2.1	1.7	9.1	3.4	2.3	:	4.5p	1.2	2.1
04	2.7p	2.1p	2.0	2.0	1.5	9.2	3.5	2.4	:	4.6p	1.5	2.0
05	2.7p	2.2p	1.9	1.9	1.7	9.1	3.8	2.4	1.4	4.4p	1.4	2.0
06	2.5p	2.1p	1.8	2.0	1.4	8.8	3.6	2.3	:	3.9p	1.2	1.8

p=provisional

n.a. = not available


* New Consumer Price Indices series for Germany, backdated, taking into account German reunification on 3 October 1990.

** These aggregates are new series, backdated, taking into account the new German CPI and incorporating new weights for Germany.


TABLE III

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES IN NATIONAL CURRENCY

1985=100

A	P	FIN	S	UK	IS	N	CH	USA	JAP	CAN	
115.1	189.6	132.8	147.8	141.1	267.5	140.0	119.8	126.6	110.4	131.4	1991
119.7	206.7	136.7	151.1	146.4	278.1	143.3	124.6	130.5	112.3	133.4	1992
124.0	220.0	139.7	158.2	148.7	289.5	146.5	128.7	134.3	113.8	135.8	1993
127.7	231.5	141.2	161.6	152.4	294.0	148.6	129.8	137.8	114.6	136.1	1994
130.5	241.1	142.6	165.7	157.6	298.8	152.2	132.2	141.7	114.4	139.0	1995
130.7	240.4	143.1	165.9	158.3	297.6	152.6	132.2	141.8	114.8	139.2	1995 06
131.6	240.4	143.0	165.7	157.6	298.4	152.5	132.1	141.8	114.0	139.5	07
132.3	241.6	142.8	165.5	158.5	299.6	152.2	132.5	142.2	114.2	139.3	08
131.1	242.1	142.9	166.6	159.2	300.7	153.0	132.7	142.5	115.0	139.4	09
130.7	243.0	142.9	167.1	158.3	302.1	153.0	132.5	142.9	114.4	139.3	10
130.6	243.2	142.5	167.0	158.3	301.0	152.9	132.4	142.8	114.2	139.6	11
130.5	242.7	142.4	166.5	159.3	300.8	152.9	132.4	142.7	114.3	139.4	12
131.2	243.4	142.6	166.2	158.8	302.1	152.2	132.8	143.6	114.2	139.7	1996 01
131.8	245.1	143.1	166.4	159.5	302.6	152.3	133.1	144.0	114.0	140.0	02
132.4	246.1	143.3	167.2	160.1	303.1	153.0	133.3	144.8	114.2	140.5	03
132.3	248.3	143.5	167.5	161.3	303.6	153.5	133.4	145.3	114.9	140.9	04
132.1	249.5	143.8	167.3	161.6	305.5	153.7	132.9	145.6	115.1	141.3	05
132.8p	249.2	143.8	166.7	161.7	305.5	153.9	133.2	145.7	114.5	141.2	06

Annual rate of increase (%)

A	P	FIN	S	UK	IS	N	CH	USA	JAP	CAN	
3.3	10.9	4.3	9.6	5.9	6.8	3.4	5.8	4.2	3.3	5.6	1991
4.0	9.0	2.9	2.6	3.7	4.0	2.3	4.0	3.0	1.7	1.5	1992
3.6	6.4	2.2	4.7	1.6	4.1	2.3	3.3	3.0	1.3	1.8	1993
3.0	5.2	1.1	2.3	2.5	1.6	1.4	0.9	2.6	0.7	0.2	1994
2.2	4.1	1.0	2.9	3.4	1.7	2.5	1.8	2.8	-0.1	2.2	1995
2.6	3.8	1.0	3.0	3.5	1.3	2.7	2.1	3.0	0.3	2.7	1995 06
2.2	3.7	0.8	2.9	3.5	1.4	2.4	2.0	2.8	0.1	2.5	07
2.1	4.0	0.4	2.7	3.6	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.6	-0.2	2.3	08
2.0	4.0	0.4	2.5	3.9	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.5	0.2	2.3	09
1.9	4.0	0.3	2.7	3.2	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.8	-0.7	2.4	10
1.9	3.9	0.3	2.7	3.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.6	-0.7	2.1	11
1.8	3.4	0.3	2.6	3.2	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.5	-0.3	1.7	12
1.7	2.5	0.5	2.0	2.9	1.6	1.2	1.5	2.7	-0.4	1.6	1996 01
1.6	2.5	0.5	1.7	2.7	1.7	0.9	0.8	2.7	-0.2	1.3	02
1.8	2.4	0.6	1.7	2.7	2.0	0.7	0.9	2.8	0.1	1.4	03
1.6	2.9	0.7	1.3	2.4	2.3	1.0	0.9	2.9	0.3	1.4	04
1.5	3.5	0.8	1.0	2.2	2.8	1.0	0.7	2.9	0.2	1.5	05
1.6p	3.6	0.4	0.8	2.1	2.7	0.9	0.7	2.8	-0.2	1.4	06


n.a. = not available

p=provisional


TABLE IV

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES IN ECU

1985=100

 eurostat	EUR 15**	ERM**	ECU**	B	DK	D*	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L
1991	124.7	123.4	122.2	121.9	125.8	120.4	122.9	145.5	117.1	113.0	132.1	119.6
1992	128.2	128.1	126.8	126.7	130.1	127.1	129.9	149.6	122.1	117.6	133.9	125.2
1993	128.2	132.5	131.0	133.8	135.5	137.3	136.7	139.3	128.7	113.6	121.0	133.3
1994	131.1	135.6	134.6	139.8	139.1	142.0	141.3	136.4	131.8	117.0	120.9	139.0
1995	132.8	140.7	138.0	146.0	146.2	148.5	146.8	139.3	135.4	116.8	114.3	145.8
1995 06	132.5	141.1	138.1	146.6	147.4	149.5	149.2	140.2	134.8	116.6	111.8	146.7
07	132.5	141.4	138.2	147.0	146.8	149.5	144.8	140.9	135.5	116.7	112.9	146.4
08	133.6	141.2	138.5	146.1	146.4	148.3	145.1	141.5	136.5	117.8	117.1	145.1
09	134.2	141.2	138.8	145.6	147.2	148.2	148.9	141.3	136.6	118.1	118.1	145.2
10	133.7	141.5	138.8	146.4	148.2	149.1	148.8	141.3	136.0	116.9	116.2	146.5
11	134.0	141.9	138.9	146.5	148.4	148.7	148.1	142.4	137.5	116.3	117.6	146.2
12	134.6	142.0	139.2	146.2	148.0	148.8	149.2	143.9	137.4	116.8	119.5	146.0
1996 01	135.1p	142.3p	139.5p	146.9	147.5	148.3	149.0	145.6	137.9	117.8	121.8p	145.7
02	135.7p	142.6p	140.0p	147.1	148.2	149.0	147.8	145.9	137.8	118.0	123.4p	145.7
03	136.5p	143.0p	140.5p	146.9	148.9	148.7	154.1	146.2	138.9	118.0	125.2p	145.7
04	137.4p	143.1p	140.9p	146.4	148.6	148.1	157.9	147.7	139.7	119.6	127.4p	145.5
05	138.1p	142.8p	141.1p	145.4	148.4	147.7	160.3	147.4	139.7	121.1	130.2p	144.9
06	138.4p	142.4p	141.1p	145.2	148.3	147.7	161.6	145.6	139.2	122.0	131.2p	144.5

Annual rate of increase (%)

 eurostat	EUR 15**	ERM**	ECU**	B	DK	D*	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L
1991	5.0	4.0	4.4	3.7	1.7	3.7	6.9	6.7	2.3	3.1	5.5	3.6
1992	2.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.4	5.6	5.8	2.9	4.2	4.1	1.4	4.7
1993	0.0	3.4	3.3	5.7	4.2	8.1	5.3	-6.9	5.4	-3.4	-9.5	6.5
1994	2.3	2.3	2.8	4.5	2.7	3.4	3.4	-1.9	2.4	3.1	0.0	4.3
1995	1.2	3.8	2.5	4.4	5.1	4.6	3.9	2.1	2.7	-0.2	-5.4	4.9
1995 06	0.9	4.2	2.6	5.0	6.0	5.3	5.6	3.2	2.3	-0.4	-8.8	6.0
07	1.1	3.8	2.4	4.2	5.5	4.5	4.1	2.9	2.6	0.1	-6.8	4.9
08	1.9	3.3	2.5	3.1	5.2	3.3	4.0	3.0	3.1	1.3	-2.3	3.6
09	2.0	3.2	2.6	3.0	5.5	3.5	4.0	2.7	2.9	1.2	-1.8	3.3
10	1.4	3.4	2.4	3.8	5.3	4.3	3.4	2.7	2.3	-0.7	-3.0	4.1
11	1.6	3.6	2.5	3.6	5.0	3.8	3.0	3.4	3.5	-1.2	-1.4	3.5
12	2.0	3.7	2.5	3.2	4.8	3.5	2.8	4.9	3.8	-1.0	0.8	3.0
1996 01	2.4p	3.4p	2.4p	2.9	4.3	2.2	3.2	7.4	3.7	-0.4	3.0p	2.1
02	2.7p	2.9p	2.4p	2.1	4.0	1.6	3.3	7.0	3.2	0.8	5.4p	1.2
03	4.4p	2.2p	2.4p	0.3	3.5	-0.5	6.3	9.8	3.6	3.1	16.1p	-0.5
04	5.0p	1.5p	2.3p	-0.6	1.3	-1.2	7.7	8.6	3.1	3.4	21.4p	-1.1
05	4.6p	1.5p	2.3p	-0.7	0.6	-1.1	8.5	5.9	4.2	3.8	17.3p	-1.2
06	4.5p	0.9p	2.1p	-1.0	0.6	-1.2	8.3	3.9	3.3	4.7	17.4p	-1.5

p=provisional

n.a. = not available


* New Consumer Price Indices series for Germany, backdated, taking into account German reunification on 3 October 1990.

** These aggregates are new series, backdated, taking into account the new German CPI and incorporating new weights for Germany.


TABLE IV

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES IN ECU

1985=100

NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	IS	N	CH	USA	JAP	CAN	
117.7	124.7	137.9	124.8	128.8	118.5	n.a.	113.7	125.4	77.7	119.9	96.0	1991
123.3	131.7	153.8	110.9	131.0	117.2	n.a.	116.0	127.2	76.4	123.6	88.2	1992
132.3	142.4	152.1	98.0	113.2	112.2	n.a.	114.8	138.1	86.9	158.3	92.9	1993
137.1	147.5	152.8	107.2	115.1	115.6	n.a.	115.5	148.6	87.9	170.4	86.8	1994
143.7	154.9	159.7	117.3	116.0	111.9	n.a.	119.6	158.7	82.1	168.7	80.1	1995
144.2	155.9	159.0	117.4	111.9	111.6	n.a.	119.7	159.1	80.7	183.9	78.5	1995 06
143.8	156.7	159.2	117.6	111.9	110.0	n.a.	119.6	157.7	79.9	175.4	78.8	07
142.8	156.2	160.7	119.4	114.4	112.1	n.a.	119.8	157.6	82.6	167.1	81.5	08
143.9	154.7	160.2	119.0	118.1	113.2	n.a.	120.7	160.6	83.7	160.3	82.8	09
144.9	155.3	160.4	118.9	120.7	111.2	n.a.	120.8	162.3	81.9	155.0	80.9	10
144.5	154.8	160.7	119.1	124.7	110.0	n.a.	120.3	162.4	81.7	152.9	80.6	11
143.8	154.3	160.0	118.2	125.5	110.6	n.a.	120.0	161.8	82.9	155.4	80.7	12
143.8	154.6	161.5	116.7	124.7	110.7	n.a.	119.6	161.7	84.2	151.0	81.8	1996 01
144.2	155.2	162.2	114.6	122.4	111.9	n.a.	120.2	160.3	84.7	151.1	81.6	02
145.2	155.6	163.2	114.0	126.3	112.3	n.a.	120.9	161.3	85.6	151.9	83.0	03
144.7	154.6	165.1	112.6	128.6	113.8	n.a.	121.7	160.5	87.1	153.0	84.8	04
143.8	153.6	165.0	113.8	128.7	115.6	n.a.	122.0	157.6	88.5	156.6	85.5	05
142.8	154.3p	164.3	115.4	129.8	117.1	n.a.	122.4	156.9	88.1	151.5	85.3	06

Annual rate of increase (%)

NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	IS	N	CH	USA	JAP	CAN	
3.9	3.4	12.5	1.3	9.9	7.9	n.a.	2.5	5.3	7.4	14.2	10.9	1991
4.8	5.6	11.5	-11.1	1.8	-1.0	n.a.	2.0	1.5	-1.2	3.4	-7.6	1992
7.3	8.1	-1.0	-11.4	-13.5	-3.9	n.a.	-1.0	8.6	14.0	28.3	5.6	1993
3.6	3.6	0.6	9.4	1.7	3.1	n.a.	0.6	7.7	1.4	8.3	-6.5	1994
4.8	5.0	4.6	9.5	0.8	-3.2	n.a.	3.5	6.9	-6.6	-1.0	-7.5	1995
5.8	6.2	5.7	13.2	-1.8	-3.8	n.a.	3.6	7.7	-8.4	8.2	-8.3	1995 06
4.7	5.0	4.1	12.1	0.7	-2.9	n.a.	3.5	6.2	-6.6	2.8	-5.4	07
3.4	3.8	4.1	12.5	2.8	-1.2	n.a.	3.8	5.4	-3.7	-1.1	-2.4	08
3.3	3.8	3.5	9.3	3.4	-0.8	n.a.	4.3	6.2	-1.7	-5.5	-1.6	09
3.9	4.4	3.5	4.8	3.8	-3.3	n.a.	3.5	7.3	-2.0	-7.5	-2.0	10
3.8	4.0	3.3	4.8	7.2	-4.7	n.a.	3.3	8.5	-3.6	-10.2	-3.3	11
3.4	3.6	2.8	4.5	8.0	-5.0	n.a.	2.7	8.5	-4.4	-8.5	-3.8	12
2.8	2.4	2.6	3.0	8.5	-3.9	n.a.	1.5	6.5	-1.3	-9.6	0.9	1996 01
1.9	1.8	2.0	0.1	6.4	-1.9	n.a.	1.5	4.7	0.3	-9.3	0.7	02
0.1	-0.3	1.8	-1.6	12.6	0.7	n.a.	1.1	1.6	5.7	-12.0	7.4	03
-0.6	-1.0	3.1	-3.5	17.2	2.4	n.a.	2.3	-0.1	9.2	-16.8	9.1	04
-0.6	-1.3	3.2	-3.0	14.6	3.4	n.a.	2.4	-0.7	9.0	-15.2	6.9	05
-0.9	-1.0p	3.3	-1.8	16.0	4.9	n.a.	2.3	-1.4	9.2	-17.6	8.7	06

n.a. = not available

p=provisional

TABLE V

ECU BOND ISSUES (Mio ECU) *

eurostat	TOTAL EURO	European Union				Non-European Union				Domestic**	EURO + DOMESTIC
		Total	Business sector	Governments	Institutions	Total	Business sector	Governments	Organisations		
1989	11 127	6 461	4 400	500	1 561	4 666	4 141	425	100	1 652	12 779
1990	15 040	10 525	3 990	5 000	1 535	4 515	3 565	550	400	2 857	17 897
1991	27 163	19 266	6 581	7 900	4 785	7 897	3 932	3 790	175	3 134	30 297
1992	19 242	11 675	4 870	2 475	4 330	7 567	3 902	2 850	815	4 151	23 393
1993	6 870	5 020	1 565	250	3 205	1 850	250	1 600	0	6 508	13 378
1994	6 485	5 010	1 825	1 300	1 885	1 475	1 075	400	0	7 311	13 796
1995	5 596	5 046	956	3 075	1 015	550	550	0	0	6 784	12 380
1994 III	945	595	150	150	295	350	350	0	0	1 221	2 166
IV	1 315	915	350	0	565	400	400	0	0	1 033	2 348
1995 I	2 375	2 075	525	900	650	300	300	0	0	2 939	5 314
II	281	31	31	0	0	250	250	0	0	1 075	1 356
III	2 375	2 375	50	2 175	150	0	0	0	0	2 050	4 425
IV	565	565	350	0	215	0	0	0	0	720	1 285
1996 I	605	605	605	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 073	2 678
II	870	870	315	55	500	0	0	0	0	2 247	3 117
1996 5	55	55	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	771	826
6	155	155	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	410	565
7	155	155	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 032	1 187

(*) Recording based on the payment date

(**) Only domestic issues which can be assimilated with Eurobonds

TABLE VI

LAST MONTH'S ECU BOND ISSUES



Issue Payment Date	Borrower & country	Amount Issued (Mio Ecu)	Issue Price	Coupon	Term (years)	Maturity	Yield %	Lead Manager	Listing	Notice
01.07.1996 29.07.1996	Crédit Local de France	45	100.51	5.25	3+5m	29.12.1999	5.07	Morgan Stanley	LU	FG
01.07.1996 14.08.1996	Crédit Local de France	55	101.66	step up	6	14.8.2002	6.03	KB	LU	
02.07.1996 30.07.1996	Bayerische Vereinsbank	35	101.88	step up	6	30.7.2002		KB	LU	FG-CSIS
11.07.1996 25.07.1996	France OAT	532	99.48	7	9+9m	25.4.2006	7.07	Auct	PA	FG
11.07.1996 02.08.1996	EIB	150	100.28	6	4+8m	4.4.2001	5.92	Paribas / CDC	LU	FG
15.07.1996 08.08.1996	Österreichische Kontrollbank	250	101.805	5.75	5	8.8.2001	5.56	SBC Warburg	LN	SW-1/1 clause
15.07.1996 30.08.1996	Bayerische Hypo- und Wechselbank	60	101.375	6.25	5+2m	30.10.2001	5.93	BIL	LU	SW-1/1 clause
15.07.1996 30.08.1996	Norddeutsche Landesbank	55	101.90	step up	6	30.8.2002	6.12	KB	LN	
16.07.1996 19.07.1996	UK T-Note	500	98.98	5	2+6m	26.1.1999	5.43	Auct	LN	FG
26.07.1996 13.09.1996	EBRD	150	101.64	5.75	5	13.9.2001	5.37	Crédit Agricole	LU/LN	SW-1/1 clause

TABLE VII
OUTSTANDING AMOUNT OF ECU BONDS (IN MILLIONS OF ECU)

eurostat	Issuers	Residual maturity in years						Total
		< 1	1-3	3-5	5-7	7-10	> 10	
31/07/96	GOV	10 937	27 570	15 268	7 429	8 444	4 750	74 397
	SUPRA	3 349	4 740	5 535	3 465	700	600	18 389
	Others	7 019	7 872	6 086	2 777	1 866	1 025	26 645
	Total	21 305	40 182	26 889	13 671	11 010	6 375	119 431
28/06/96	GOV	12 642	25 868	16 470	7 429	7 912	4 750	75 071
	SUPRA	3 284	4 705	5 735	3 465	700	600	18 489
	Autres	7 769	7 682	6 362	2 646	1 766	1 125	27 350
	Total	23 695	38 255	28 567	13 540	10 378	6 475	120 910
31/05/96	GOV	12 560	26 199	16 270	7 429	7 702	4 750	74 910
	SUPRA	3 284	4 705	5 735	3 465	700	600	18 489
	Autres	7 339	8 217	6 288	2 915	1 766	1 125	27 650
	Total	23 183	39 121	28 293	13 809	10 168	6 475	121 049
31/12/95	GOV	12 526	25 589	19 483	10 746	7 468	4 750	80 562
	SUPRA	3 047	5 732	5 150	4 900	700	600	20 129
	Others	6 963	9 954	6 099	4 337	1 438	1 325	30 116
	Total	22 536	41 275	30 732	19 983	9 606	6 675	130 807
31/12/94	GOV	11 288	20 359	21 093	10 021	10 235	5 750	78 746
	SUPRA	2 610	6 359	4 900	5 170	2 200	600	21 839
	Others	9 315	12 235	7 654	5 134	2 177	1 325	37 840
	Total	23 213	38 953	33 647	20 325	14 612	7 675	138 425
31/12/93	GOV	9 942	22 316	15 040	6 263	9 781	7 048	70 390
	SUPRA	3 125	5 457	5 657	3 480	4 360	1 000	23 079
	Others	10 567	16 094	8 254	4 099	3 428	2 426	44 868
	Total	23 634	43 867	28 951	13 842	17 569	10 474	138 337

GOV = Central governments

SUPRA = Supranational institutions

TABLE VIII
TOTAL SECONDARY MARKET TURNOVER AND % OF MARKET TAKEN BY ECU SECURITIES

eurostat	Turnover in millions of USD			% of market held by ECU securities by instrument					
	All currencies	of which ECU	USD	Eurobonds straights	Others straights	Convertibles	Floating rate notes	Certificates of deposit	Short- & med. term notes
1991	7 543 435	1 299 480	2 024 440	25.69	11.71	1.26	2.49	4.52	19.30
1992	12 817 697	1 795 023	2 471 247	23.15	8.66	2.76	3.94	6.47	20.83
1993	21 147 243	1 396 407	3 381 535	11.14	3.76	1.78	1.96	6.70	17.22
1994	26 885 805	1 760 679	4 726 177	11.16	3.72	1.20	0.69	0.34	23.65
1995	32 410 622	2 281 559	5 718 454	8.45	4.52	0.77	1.48	0.37	26.95
1995 7	2 489 705	180 718	444 664	8.68	4.73	0.83	1.14	0.00	26.78
8	2 594 620	202 718	459 810	8.56	5.55	0.81	2.00	0.00	27.02
9	3 000 252	222 858	477 199	7.81	5.36	0.82	2.66	0.00	25.65
10	2 972 404	208 854	529 695	7.38	4.74	0.57	3.44	0.00	25.66
11	3 032 561	179 864	509 295	6.70	4.12	0.61	2.84	0.00	23.09
12	2 846 058	150 598	493 047	6.02	4.24	0.88	1.96	0.00	17.04
1996 1	3 412 617	197 548	646 640	5.97	4.04	1.66	1.70	0.00	23.92
2	3 694 223	192 959	668 635	5.72	3.69	1.03	1.04	0.00	21.37
3	3 801 201	183 988	675 964	6.27	3.33	1.87	0.76	0.00	21.03
4	3 326 466	170 801	594 006	6.77	3.42	1.02	1.21	0.00	21.04
5	3 547 163	174 424	700 521	5.85	3.55	1.59	1.49	0.00	18.04
6	3 528 860	158 378	626 095	6.03	3.24	0.88	1.17	0.00	16.72

TABLE IX

OPERATION RATES OF THE EMI (CALCULATION MONTH, APPLICABLE THE FOLLOWING MONTH) AND INTEREST RATES AND YIELDS OF ECU INVESTMENTS (%)

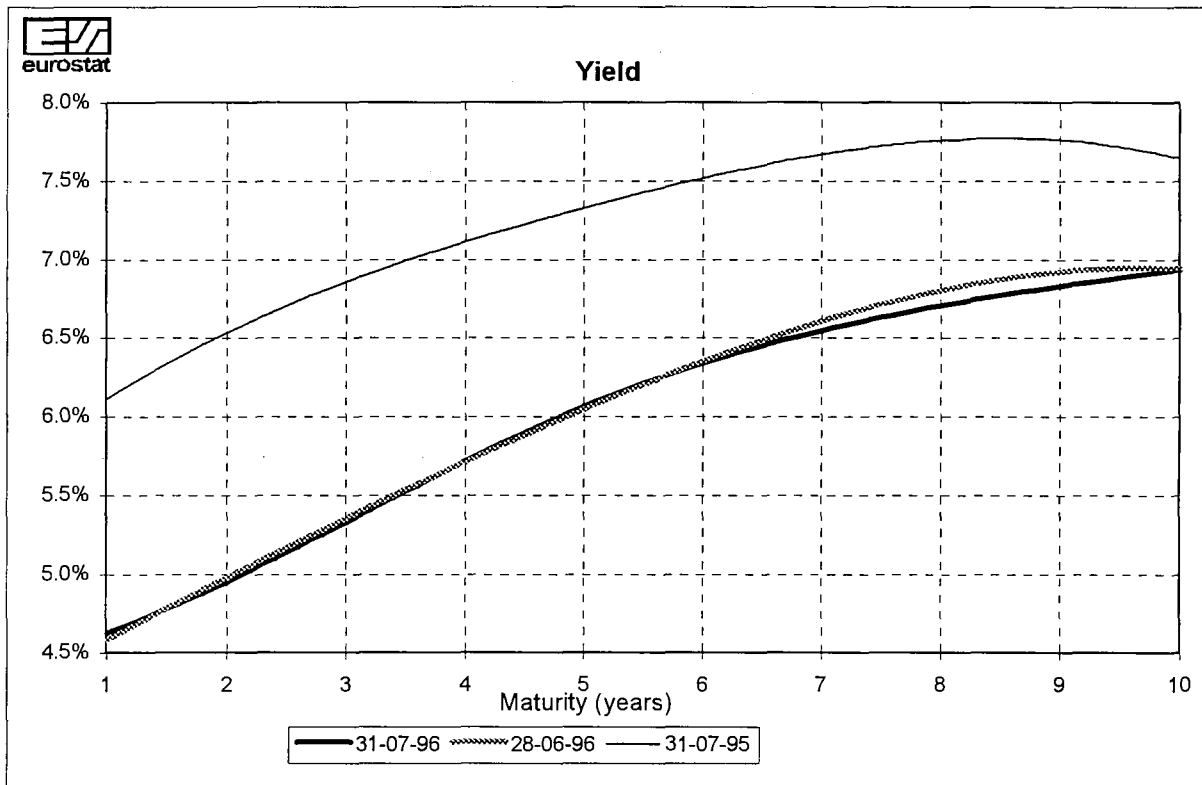
	EMI *	Deposits (maturity in months)				Yield on ECU bonds (maturity in years)										
		1	3	6	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1991	10.10	9.73	9.80	9.84	9.83											
1992	10.29	10.43	10.41	10.27	10.01											
1993	8.21	8.27	7.99	7.65	7.11	7.30	6.89	6.75	6.79	6.92	7.05	7.15	7.21	7.23	7.20	
1994	5.92	5.95	5.98	6.05	6.21	6.34	6.76	6.99	7.12	7.22	7.37	7.53	7.64	7.67	7.54	
1995	5.88	5.85	5.90	5.98	6.15	6.23	6.66	6.99	7.25	7.46	7.63	7.76	7.84	7.88	7.86	
1995 2	6.00	5.82	6.00	6.34	6.86	6.93	7.54	7.88	8.06	8.17	8.28	8.39	8.44	8.41	8.24	
3	6.00	6.70	6.75	6.84	7.09	7.23	7.69	7.97	8.13	8.24	8.35	8.45	8.50	8.48	8.36	
4	6.50	6.16	6.27	6.37	6.63	6.84	7.24	7.54	7.76	7.92	8.04	8.13	8.18	8.19	8.17	
5	6.25	6.13	6.16	6.23	6.38	6.52	6.88	7.17	7.39	7.56	7.68	7.76	7.83	7.88	7.94	
6	6.00	6.08	6.08	6.10	6.20	6.27	6.66	6.97	7.22	7.41	7.55	7.65	7.72	7.77	7.82	
7	6.00	5.96	5.96	5.99	6.12	6.18	6.60	6.93	7.19	7.41	7.60	7.74	7.82	7.83	7.74	
8	5.75	5.73	5.73	5.75	5.83	5.89	6.31	6.66	6.94	7.17	7.36	7.50	7.59	7.64	7.65	
9	5.50	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.52	5.59	5.97	6.35	6.69	6.99	7.22	7.39	7.51	7.59	7.63	
10	5.50	5.66	5.66	5.66	5.67	5.66	6.05	6.45	6.82	7.13	7.37	7.54	7.66	7.73	7.78	
11	5.75	5.43	5.42	5.41	5.40	5.39	5.76	6.13	6.46	6.75	6.99	7.16	7.29	7.37	7.41	
12	5.25	5.31	5.22	5.16	5.12	5.12	5.43	5.76	6.10	6.39	6.62	6.79	6.92	7.03	7.14	
1996 1	5.25	4.83	4.75	4.70	4.68	4.69	4.95	5.29	5.67	6.00	6.25	6.44	6.59	6.74	6.92	
2	4.75	4.62	4.57	4.53	4.54	4.54	4.98	5.41	5.81	6.15	6.42	6.65	6.83	7.00	7.16	
3	4.50	4.56	4.54	4.54	4.61	4.63	5.17	5.65	6.06	6.40	6.66	6.85	7.01	7.17	7.34	
4	4.50	4.38	4.35	4.34	4.41	4.50	4.93	5.37	5.78	6.14	6.41	6.61	6.77	6.91	7.05	
5	4.25	4.31	4.24	4.23	4.29	4.37	4.82	5.28	5.71	6.08	6.37	6.59	6.77	6.91	7.04	
6	4.25	4.35	4.34	4.35	4.49	4.58	5.03	5.44	5.82	6.15	6.45	6.70	6.89	7.01	7.07	
7	4.25	4.33	4.34	4.37	4.53	4.59	5.02	5.42	5.78	6.10	6.38	6.62	6.80	6.92	6.99	

(*) See explanatory notes

DAILY RATES

	EMI *	Deposits (maturity in months)				Yield on ECU bonds (maturity in years)									
		1	3	6	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.07.96		4.31	4.31	4.31	4.50	4.55	4.98	5.36	5.72	6.04	6.34	6.59	6.80	6.94	7.00
2.07.96		4.31	4.31	4.32	4.50	4.60	5.01	5.39	5.75	6.07	6.37	6.62	6.82	6.94	6.98
3.07.96		4.35	4.38	4.41	4.56	4.66	5.07	5.45	5.80	6.12	6.40	6.65	6.84	6.97	7.01
4.07.96		4.31	4.31	4.37	4.54	4.63	5.05	5.44	5.80	6.12	6.40	6.64	6.83	6.96	7.02
5.07.96		4.31	4.31	4.38	4.53	4.68	5.09	5.48	5.84	6.16	6.45	6.69	6.88	7.02	7.10
8.07.96		4.38	4.38	4.44	4.63	4.68	5.15	5.56	5.92	6.24	6.52	6.76	6.94	7.06	7.11
9.07.96		4.38	4.38	4.44	4.61	4.66	5.14	5.56	5.92	6.23	6.51	6.75	6.93	7.05	7.10
10.07.96		4.38	4.38	4.44	4.61	4.64	5.11	5.51	5.87	6.18	6.46	6.71	6.89	7.00	7.02
11.07.96		4.38	4.38	4.41	4.60	4.60	5.09	5.51	5.87	6.18	6.46	6.70	6.89	7.01	7.06
12.07.96		4.38	4.38	4.41	4.59	4.63	5.08	5.49	5.85	6.17	6.45	6.68	6.86	7.00	7.09
15.07.96		4.36	4.38	4.41	4.59	4.59	5.09	5.50	5.86	6.18	6.46	6.69	6.88	6.99	7.03
16.07.96		4.38	4.40	4.45	4.63	4.59	5.10	5.53	5.88	6.19	6.46	6.69	6.87	7.01	7.08
17.07.96		4.38	4.38	4.41	4.56	4.59	5.03	5.43	5.79	6.10	6.38	6.62	6.80	6.91	6.96
18.07.96		4.34	4.34	4.38	4.53	4.55	4.99	5.39	5.75	6.07	6.35	6.57	6.75	6.88	6.95
19.07.96		4.31	4.32	4.38	4.50	4.56	4.96	5.35	5.72	6.04	6.32	6.55	6.73	6.85	6.93
22.07.96		4.31	4.31	4.34	4.46	4.49	4.92	5.32	5.69	6.01	6.29	6.53	6.71	6.84	6.91
23.07.96		4.29	4.29	4.31	4.44	4.51	4.90	5.30	5.67	6.00	6.29	6.52	6.70	6.83	6.91
24.07.96		4.25	4.27	4.28	4.39	4.46	4.88	5.28	5.65	5.98	6.26	6.49	6.67	6.80	6.88
25.07.96		4.25	4.26	4.29	4.41	4.50	4.92	5.32	5.69	6.01	6.29	6.51	6.69	6.83	6.91
26.07.96		4.31	4.31	4.34	4.44	4.53	4.96	5.36	5.72	6.05	6.31	6.53	6.69	6.82	6.90
29.07.96		4.31	4.31	4.34	4.45	4.64	4.97	5.35	5.73	6.07	6.35	6.56	6.72	6.85	6.96
30.07.96		4.32	4.35	4.38	4.52	4.67	4.99	5.36	5.74	6.09	6.37	6.57	6.73	6.85	6.96
31.07.96		4.31	4.34	4.38	4.50	4.63	4.95	5.33	5.72	6.06	6.34	6.55	6.71	6.83	6.94

GRAPH 3: ECU YIELD CURVE



GRAPH 4: EVOLUTION OF ECU YIELDS

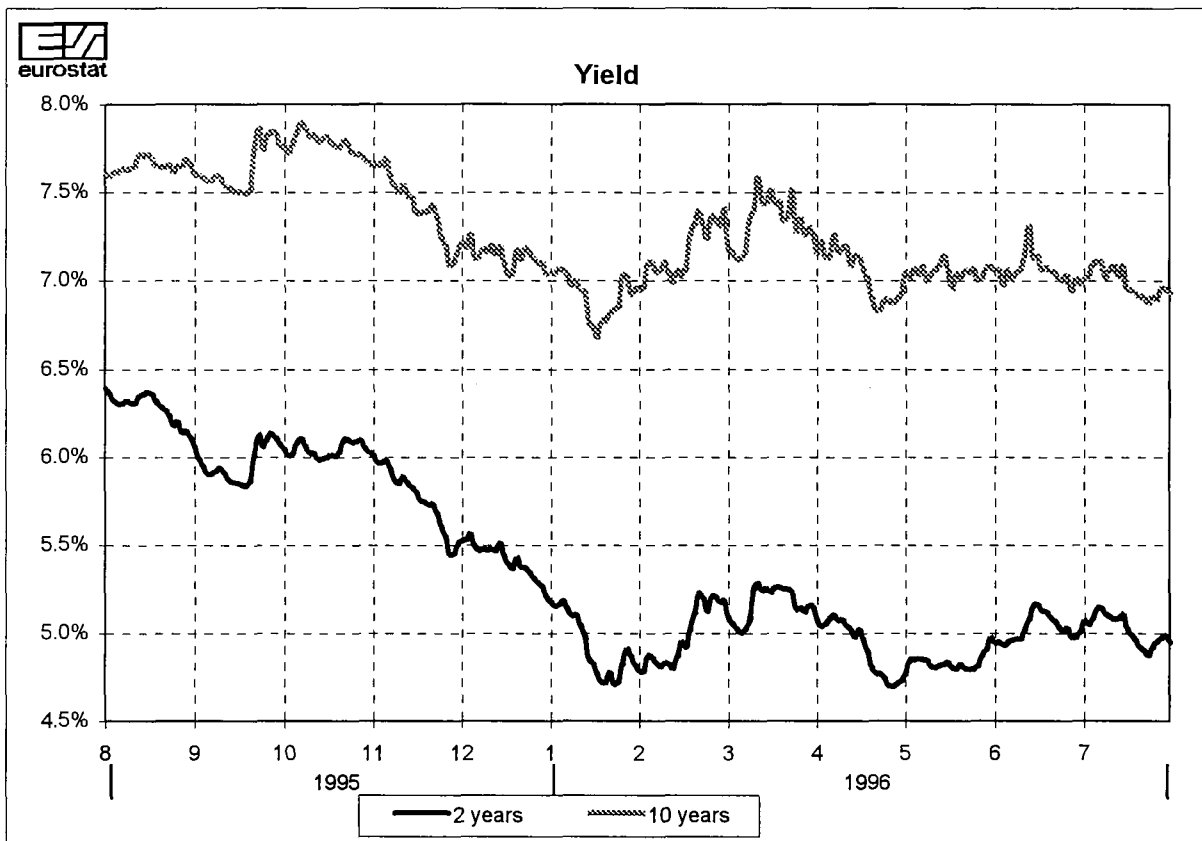



TABLE X

CENTRAL BANK INTEREST RATES

 eurostat	B				DK			D				GR			E	
	DR	AUCT	AR	CR	DR	REPO	CD	DR	LR	REPO	3D TB	DR	LR	OR	REPO	AR

RATES AT THE END OF:

07/95	4.00	4.50	5.75	4.50	5.75	6.05	6.05	4.00	6.00	4.50	4.50	19.50	23.00	27.00	9.25	9.30
08/95	3.50	4.40	5.55	4.30	5.00	5.65	5.65	3.50	5.50	4.39	4.50	18.50	22.00	27.00	9.25	9.30
09/95	3.50	4.10	5.35	4.10	5.00	5.40	5.40	3.50	5.50	4.08	4.50	18.50	22.00	27.00	9.25	9.30
10/95	3.50	4.05	5.30	4.05	5.00	5.30	5.30	3.50	5.50	4.03	4.50	18.50	22.00	27.00	9.25	9.30
11/95	3.50	3.95	5.20	3.95	4.75	5.00	5.00	3.50	5.50	3.98	4.50	18.50	22.00	27.00	9.25	9.30
12/95	3.00	3.75	5.00	3.75	4.25	4.60	4.60	3.00	5.00	3.75	4.50	18.00	21.50	27.00	9.00	9.05
01/96	3.00	3.55	4.65	3.40	4.00	4.35	4.35	3.00	5.00	3.40	4.50	18.00	21.50	27.00	8.75	8.80
02/96	3.00	3.30	4.55	3.30	4.00	4.25	4.25	3.00	5.00	3.30	4.50	18.00	21.50	27.00	8.75	8.80
03/96	3.00	3.30	4.55	3.30	3.75	4.00	4.00	3.00	5.00	3.30	4.50	18.00	21.50	27.00	8.25	8.35
04/96	2.50	3.30	4.55	3.30	3.25	3.80	3.80	2.50	4.50	3.30	3.10	17.50	21.00	26.00	7.75	7.85
05/96	2.50	3.20	4.45	3.20	3.25	3.80	3.80	2.50	4.50	3.30	3.10	17.50	21.00	26.00	7.50	7.60
06/96	2.50	3.20	4.45	3.20	3.25	3.70	3.70	2.50	4.50	3.30	3.10	17.50	21.00	26.00	7.25	7.35
07/96	2.50	3.20	4.45	3.20	3.25	3.70	3.70	2.50	4.50	3.30	3.10	:	:	:	7.25	7.35


RECENT ACTUAL CHANGES

03.06.96																
04.06.96																7.25
05.06.96																
06.06.96						3.70										
07.06.96							3.70									
10.06.96																
11.06.96																
12.06.96																7.66
13.06.96																
14.06.96																
17.06.96																
18.06.96																
19.06.96																
20.06.96																
21.06.96																
24.06.96																7.35
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26.06.96																
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26.07.96																
29.07.96																
30.07.96																
31.07.96																

Please see explanatory notes at the end of the publication for the key to the various rates. Data series with the same abbreviation are not necessarily internationally comparable.

TABLE X

CENTRAL BANK INTEREST RATES

F		IRL	I			NL		A			P					
AUCT	REPO	STF	DR	LR	REPO	SPR	AR	DR	LR	REPO	PR R	SFR	DR R	DRO	PRO	

RATES AT THE END OF:

5.00	7.00	7.25	9.00	10.50	10.30	4.10	3.75	4.00	5.25	4.45	8.883	11.50	8.50	8.500	8.887	07/95
5.00	6.15	7.00	9.00	10.50	10.02	3.90	3.50	3.50	5.25	4.35	8.750	11.00	8.25	8.250	8.750	08/95
5.00	6.15	7.00	9.00	10.50	10.29	3.80	3.50	3.50	5.25	4.05	8.750	11.00	8.25	8.250	8.750	09/95
5.00	susp	7.00	9.00	10.50	10.77	3.70	3.50	3.50	5.25	4.05	8.750	11.00	8.25	8.250	8.750	10/95
4.80	6.10	7.00	9.00	10.50	10.52	3.60	3.25	3.50	5.25	4.05	8.750	11.00	8.25	8.250	8.750	11/95
4.45	5.85	6.50	9.00	10.50	10.50	3.40	2.75	3.00	5.25	3.75	8.500	10.50	7.75	7.750	8.501	12/95
4.20	5.60	6.50	9.00	10.50	9.88	3.20	2.75	3.00	5.25	3.65	8.250	10.50	7.75	7.750	8.250	01/96
3.90	5.60	6.50	9.00	10.50	10.01	3.00	2.75	3.00	5.25	3.50	8.000	10.50	7.75	7.750	8.000	02/96
3.80	5.50	6.50	9.00	10.50	9.98	2.90	2.50	3.00	5.25	3.50	7.800	10.25	7.50	7.500	7.900	03/96
3.70	4.90	6.25	9.00	10.50	9.32	2.70	2.00	2.50	4.75	3.50	7.500	9.00	6.80	6.800	7.500	04/96
3.70	4.90	6.25	9.00	10.50	9.38	2.60	2.00	2.50	4.75	3.50	7.500	9.00	6.80	6.800	7.500	05/96
3.60	4.90	6.25	9.00	10.50	8.75	2.60	2.00	2.50	4.75	3.50	7.500	9.00	6.80	6.800	7.500	06/96
3.55	4.90	6.25	8.25	9.75	:	2.70	2.00	2.50	4.75	3.50	:	:	:	:	:	07/96

RECENT ACTUAL CHANGES

3.60					9.35												03.06.96	
																	04.06.96	
																	05.06.96	
																	06.06.96	
																	07.06.96	
																	10.06.96	
																	7.501	11.06.96
																	12.06.96	
																	13.06.96	
																	7.500	14.06.96
																	17.06.96	
																	18.06.96	
																	19.06.96	
20.06.96																		
21.06.96																		
24.06.96																		
9.12	25.06.96																	
8.75	26.06.96																	
27.06.96																		
28.06.96																		
3.55																	01.07.96	
																	02.07.96	
																	03.07.96	
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																	12.07.96	
																	2.70	15.07.96
																	16.07.96	
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29.07.96																		
30.07.96																		
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Please see explanatory notes at the end of the publication for the key to the various rates. Data series with the same abbreviation are not necessarily internationally comparable.

TABLE X
CENTRAL BANK INTEREST RATES

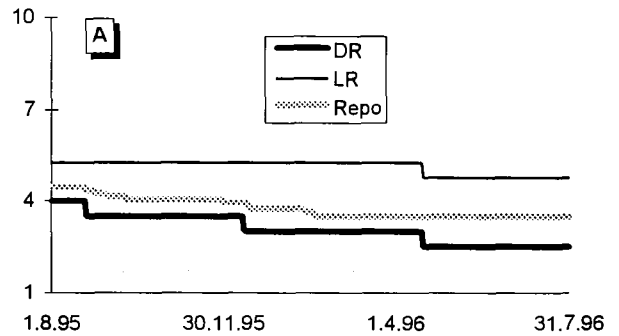
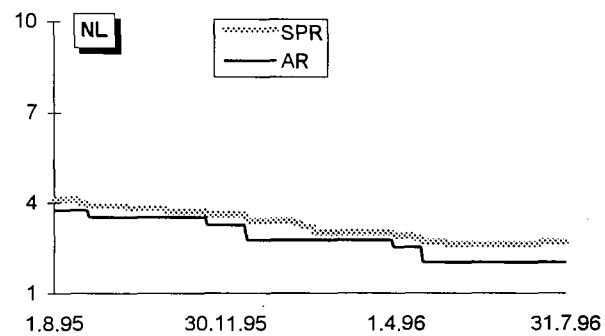
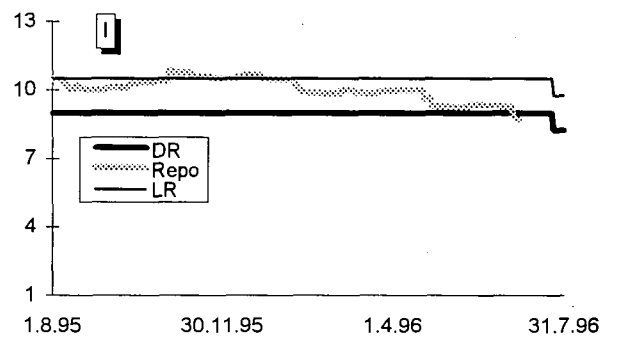
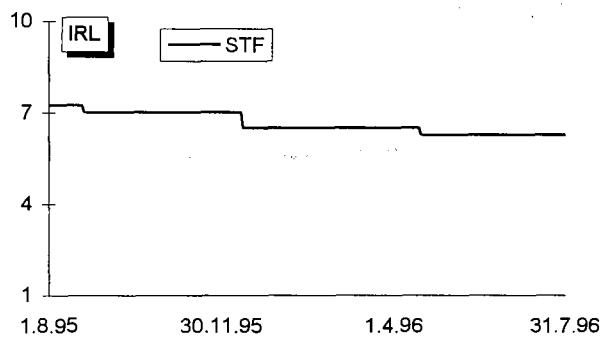
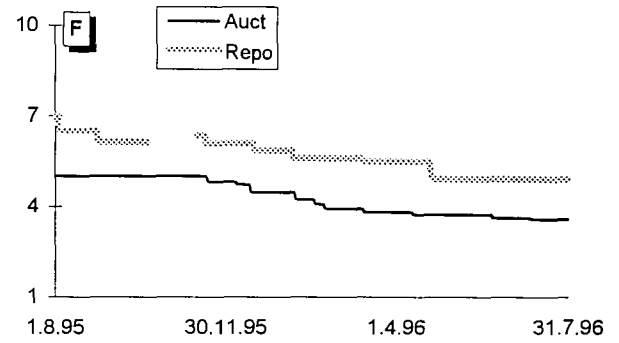
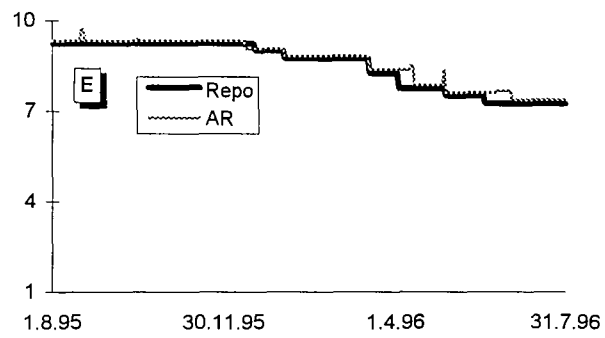
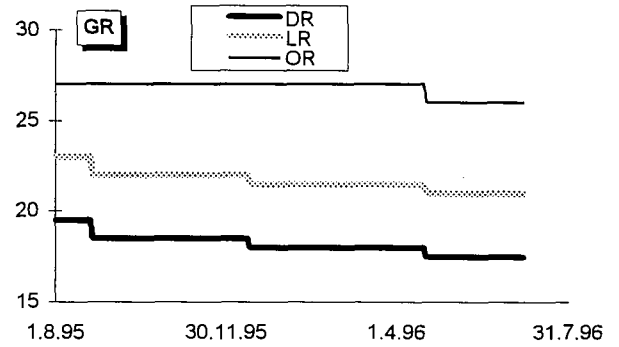
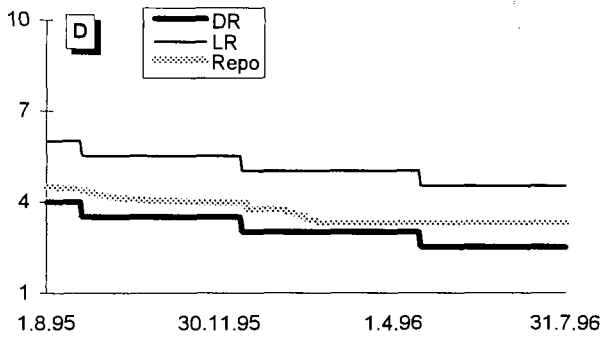
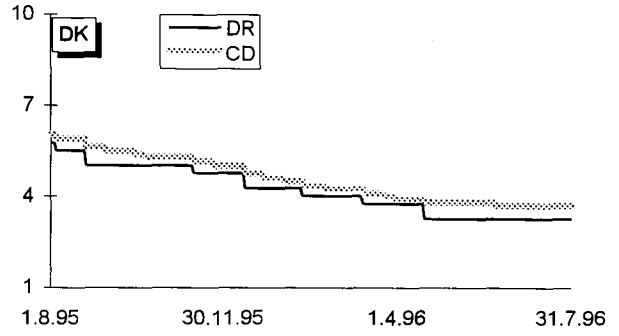
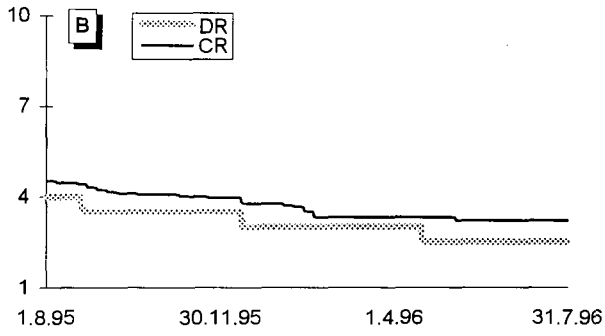
eurostat	FIN			S				UK	IS				N	CH		US		JAP
	BR	TR	AR	DR	AR	REPO	IBR	BR	DR	REPO	CD	AR	DR	LR	DR	FED	DR	
RATES AT THE END OF:																		
07/95	5.25	6.00	8.00	7.50	9.50	8.91	10.60	6.75	6.10	7.00	4.90	6.75	2.50	4.750	5.25	5.75	1.00	
08/95	5.25	6.00	8.00	7.50	9.50	8.91	10.30	6.75	6.10	7.00	4.90	6.75	2.50	5.125	5.25	5.75	1.00	
09/95	5.25	6.00	8.00	7.50	9.50	8.91	9.55	6.75	5.60	6.50	4.40	6.75	2.00	4.625	5.25	5.75	0.50	
10/95	5.25	5.50	7.50	7.00	9.50	8.91	9.65	6.75	5.60	6.50	4.40	6.75	2.00	4.250	5.25	5.75	0.50	
11/95	5.00	4.75	6.75	7.00	9.50	8.91	9.40	6.75	5.60	6.50	4.40	6.75	2.00	4.375	5.25	5.75	0.50	
12/95	4.75	4.25	6.75	7.00	9.50	8.91	9.40	6.50	5.60	6.50	4.40	6.75	1.50	5.375	5.25	5.50	0.50	
01/96	4.75	4.25	6.25	6.00	9.50	8.45	8.40	6.25	5.60	6.50	4.40	6.75	1.50	3.875	5.00	5.25	0.50	
02/96	4.50	4.25	6.25	6.00	9.00	8.05	8.30	6.25	5.60	6.50	4.40	6.75	1.50	3.500	5.00	5.25	0.50	
03/96	4.50	3.75	5.75	6.00	8.25	7.40	7.90	6.00	5.60	6.50	4.40	6.50	1.50	4.125	5.00	5.25	0.50	
04/96	4.50	3.75	5.75	5.50	8.25	6.90	7.75	6.00	5.60	6.50	4.40	6.50	1.50	3.750	5.00	5.25	0.50	
05/96	4.50	3.75	5.75	5.50	7.50	6.50	7.75	6.00	5.60	6.50	4.40	6.50	1.50	4.875	5.00	5.25	0.50	
06/96	4.50	3.60	5.60	5.50	6.75	6.10	7.25	5.75	5.60	6.50	4.40	6.50	1.50	5.125	5.00	5.25	0.50	
07/96	4.50	3.50	5.50	4.50	6.75	5.55	7.25	5.75	5.60	6.50	4.40	6.50	1.50	4.625	5.00	5.25	0.50	

RECENT ACTUAL CHANGES

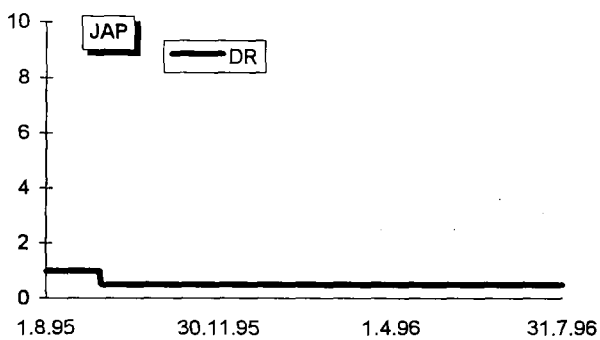
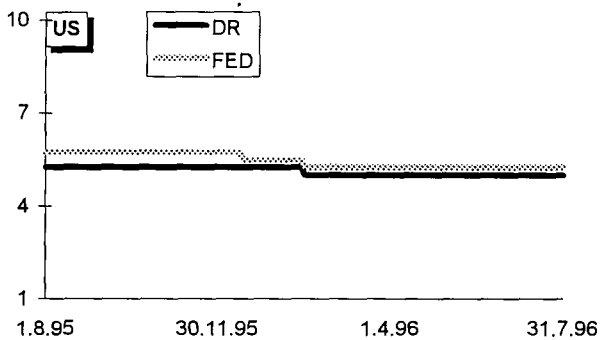
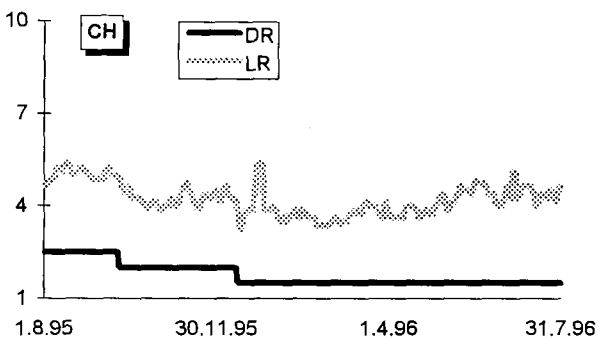
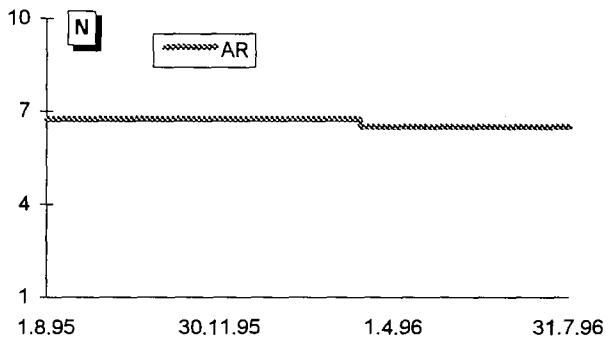
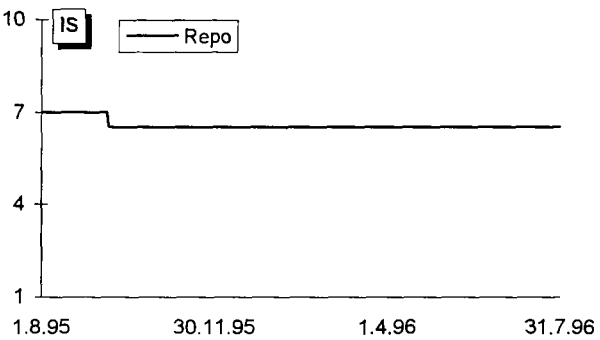
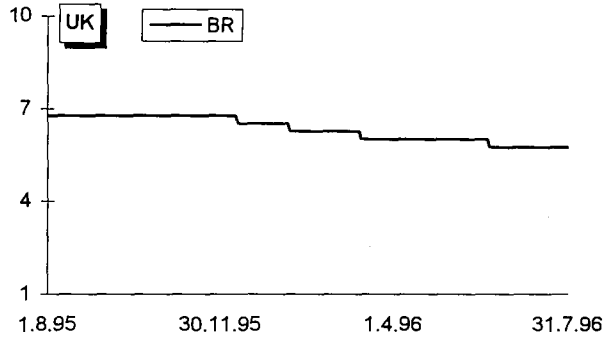
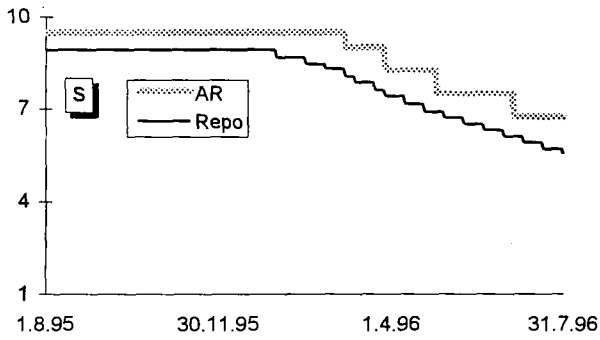
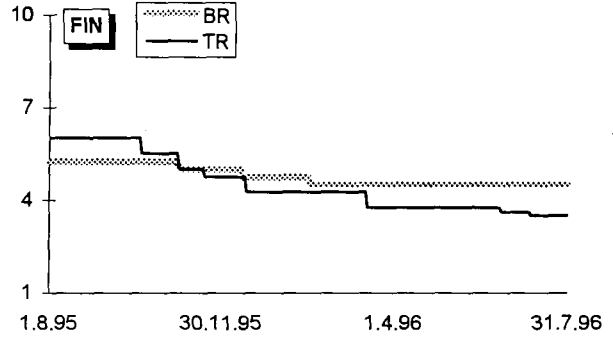
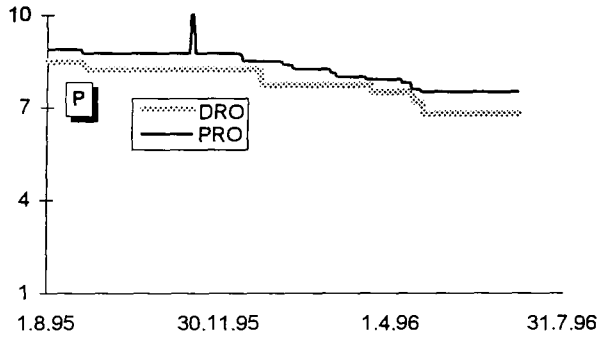
03.06.96														4.750			
04.06.96																	
05.06.96						6.30											
06.06.96								5.75									
07.06.96														4.625			
10.06.96							7.25							4.500			
11.06.96														4.375			
12.06.96																	
13.06.96																	
14.06.96	3.60	5.60												4.125			
17.06.96														4.000			
18.06.96																	
19.06.96						6.10											
20.06.96														4.125			
21.06.96														4.375			
24.06.96														4.625			
25.06.96														4.500			
26.06.96					6.75									4.250			
27.06.96														5.125			
28.06.96																	
01.07.96														4.250			
02.07.96				4.50													
03.07.96						5.90								4.500			
04.07.96														4.625			
05.07.96	3.50	5.50															
08.07.96																	
09.07.96																	
10.07.96																	
11.07.96														4.500			
12.07.96														4.250			
15.07.96														4.000			
16.07.96														4.125			
17.07.96						5.70								4.375			
18.07.96																	
19.07.96														4.250			
22.07.96																	
23.07.96														4.500			
24.07.96																	
25.07.96														4.375			
26.07.96														4.250			
29.07.96														4.125			
30.07.96														4.500			
31.07.96						5.55								4.625			

Please see explanatory notes at the end of the publication for the key to the various rates. Data series with the same abbreviation are not necessarily internationally comparable.

EVOLUTION OF CENTRAL BANK INTEREST RATES OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS



EVOLUTION OF CENTRAL BANK INTEREST RATES OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS



EXPLANATORY NOTES

Exchange rate grid (Table I)

The intervention limit rates fixed in the official grid do not always correspond exactly to + or - 15 % of the central rates, since for each currency pair (whose exchange rates are inversely proportional to one another) the lower limit of one corresponds to the upper limit of the other.

Bilateral fluctuations of the ERM currency (Graph 1 on page 5)

The daily market exchange rates of all currencies are compared with the relevant bilateral central rates and the differentials between the two calculated.

The graph is divided symmetrically by a horizontal axis along which the points would be plotted if all currencies were at their bilateral central rate and there were therefore no fluctuations.

The curves are drawn by linking the daily points showing the relative positions of each currency. These should be compared in pairs. To find the differential between two currencies, subtract the (positive or negative) values along the y-axis corresponding to each currency.

The graph is drawn with the curve of the stronger currency above that of the weaker. It shows therefore the relative position of each currency vis-à-vis the other currencies.

When two curves intersect or merge over a period of time there is no differential between the two currencies and their market exchange rate equals their bilateral central rate.

The maximum fluctuation between two currencies is shown within the band, symmetrical with the horizontal axis. The fluctuations of the other currencies in relation to either of the two currencies in question are shown within the maximum permissible fluctuation.

The divergence indicator (Graph 2 on page 5)

The divergence indicator (DI) measures the degree of movement of a specific EMS currency against its maximum divergence spread. In effect, the DI is a mechanism which detects the EMS currencies that deviate upwards or downwards from the Community average as represented by the ECU.

For a given currency the divergence indicator is obtained:

- (i) first by calculating the appreciation or depreciation of the market rate of the ECU in terms of that currency against its ECU-related central rate;
- (ii) and then by comparing the result obtained with the maximum divergence spread (MDS), which is the intervention limit, corrected by the weight of each currency in the basket in such a way that an increase in the weight of a currency reduces its maximum divergence spread.

In order to permit a comparison of movements in the divergence indicators for each of the EMS currencies, the MDS is expressed as an index number ranging between +/- 100. At an absolute index number of 75, a currency reaches its divergence threshold. When a currency crosses its "threshold of divergence", this results in a presumption that the authorities concerned will correct this situation by taking adequate measures.

ECU exchange rates (Table II)

The exchange rates for the ECU against the national currencies of the member states of the Community, the USD and yen are shown as annual averages, monthly averages (for the current year), and daily rates (for the latest available month).

Consumer price indices in national currency (Table III)

The consumer price indices in the national currency of each country measure changes in the purchasing power of one unit of national currency spent in the country concerned.

Two composite indices are calculated, covering all the member states of the Community (EUR 15) and the 10 member states with currencies participating in the European Monetary System exchange rate mechanism (ERM). (Although the peseta has been participating in the exchange rate mechanism since 19/06/89 and has been included in the calculation of the ECU since 21/09/89, it is only taken into account in the indices relating to the ERM which are included in this bulletin for data after 30/09/89.)

These indices are calculated as weighted arithmetic means (chain indices) of the national indices, the weighting for each member state being its relative share in the final consumption of households of the group of countries in question (EUR 15, ERM), expressed in purchasing power standards, at current prices and purchasing power parities.

Consumer price indices in ECUs (Table IV)

For each country the index of consumer prices in ECUs is calculated by multiplying the national consumer price index by the average movement of the national currency in relation to the ECU during the month. It measures the change in the purchasing power of one ECU in the country concerned.

Three composite indices are calculated, the first covering all the member states of the Community (EUR 15), the second covering 10 member states participating in the European Monetary System exchange rate mechanism (ERM), and the third covering the 12 member countries whose currencies go to make up the ECU. (Although the peseta has been participating in the exchange rate

mechanism since 19/06/89 and has been included in the calculation of the ECU since 21/09/89, it is only taken into account in the indices relating to the ERM which are included in this bulletin for data after 30/09/89).

These three indices are calculated as weighted arithmetic means (chain indices). The weightings are defined as follows: for the EUR 15 and ERM indices, the relative share of each member state in the final consumption of households for the group of countries in question (EUR 15 or ERM), expressed in ECUs at current prices and exchange rates (annual weighting). For the ECU index, the relative share of each member state's currency in the calculation of the ECU (monthly weighting).

ECU bond issues (Tables V & VI)

In table V, issues are recorded as at the payment date. This bulletin covers ECU issues in the Eurobond market, which includes international and foreign issues and domestic issues which can be assimilated with Eurobond issues. More specifically, the domestic issues should be free of withholding tax in the hands of non-residents and subject to similar clearing and settlement procedures. This includes ECU issues offering the option of conversion into other currencies. Main source: International Financing Review.

Table V shows, under the headings:

- Business sector and Governments: national issuers, both private and public.
- Institutions: the European Investment Bank and the Commission of the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, Euratom).
- Organizations: the specialist institutions of the United Nations, the World Bank, the Council of Europe, etc... .

Table VI shows detailed information on the latest known issues, irrespective of the payment date.

Outstanding amount of ECU bonds (Table VII)

This table shows the bonds in ECUs outstanding at the end of the last three months and at the end of the last three years. These statistics are taken from a particularly comprehensive database and measure the volume of ECU bonds in circulation. The overall figure is broken down in two ways - by residual maturity and by type of issuer.

Total of the secondary market turnover and % of market taken by ECU securities (Table VIII)

This table shows the volume of transactions on securities conducted by the international clearing houses Cedel and Euroclear. The market shares of the various types of instrument are calculated. These statistics do not cover all

transactions throughout the world, since internal movements are not included. They do, however, give a realistic idea of market developments.

Interest rates and yields on ECU investments (Table IX)

The interest rates for 1, 3, 6 and 12 months deposits are calculated on the basis of the London market rates LIBID as follows:

- until October 1993: source: Financial Times, Friday rate.
- from November 1993: source: Bank of England, British Banker's Association, daily rates.

The yields of ECU bonds at 1 - 10 years are those provided by Eurostat's yield curve. These are redemption yields. Eurostat's yield curve, which portrays the interest rate structure of maturities ranging from 1 to 10 years, is based on highest quality issues with a triple-A rating of at least ECU 500 million outstanding, with a very high liquidity (bid-offer spread less than 50 basis points). The curve is calculated daily by fitting a third order polynomial function by regression to the price/yield values of bonds provided by ISMA (International Securities Market Association, London). These values reflect the mean of bid and offer prices communicated by a comprehensive range of financial institutions. The monthly figures included in the table are the arithmetic average of daily figures and the yearly figures are the arithmetic average of daily figures.

Operation rates of the EMI (Table IX)

The interest rate for transactions of the EMI (European Monetary Institute) in ECUs is the weighted average of the most representative rates on the domestic money market of the countries whose currencies make up the ECU basket. It is based on the weighting of the currencies in the ECU basket as derived from the ECU central rates in force. The rate thus calculated for a given month applies to EMI transactions for the following month. In table VII, this rate relates to the month upon which the calculations are based and not to the (following) month during which it is used by the EMI.

ECU yield curve

These graphs show the trend in yields on ECU bonds. Graph 3 shows the ECU yield for bonds due at the end of the last month, at the end of the preceding month and one year previously. Graph 4 shows the development in yields for maturities of 2 and 10 years over the last 12 months. The difference between these two curves reflects the gradient of the rates curve.

Central Bank Interest Rates in the EEA countries, in the US, Japan and Switzerland (Table X)

BELGIUM

Official intervention rates:

Discount rate (DR): rate at which credit institutions can discount commercial paper at the BNB within the ceilings fixed individually according to balance sheet items.

1-week credit granted by tender (AUCT): rate at which the BNB grants cash by tender to credit institutions. The duration of these loans is generally 1 week but can be longer under particular circumstances.

Advances to meet daily deficits (AR): rate at which credit institutions receive money from the BNB within quotas which vary between credit institutions according to balance sheet items and to turnover in the secondary market for government debt-securities.

Central Bank rate (CR): rate at which Primary dealers¹ receive overnight money, up to a fixed maximum which is the same for each Primary dealer, from the BNB. This rate will be the next rate applied to the 1-week credit granted by tender.

DENMARK

Intervention rates:

Discount rate (DR): indicative rate which is not attached to any facility with the Danmarks Nationalbank. Within quotas based on the size of the individual bank, deposits on banks' current account with the Danmarks Nationalbank are remunerated by the folio rate. This rate has been equal to the discount rate since the introduction of the present liquidity instruments in April 1992.

Certificates of deposit (CD): rate on 14-day certificates of deposit issued on the last banking day of each week by the Nationalbank.

Repurchase agreements (REPO): rate at which the banks have access to enter into 14-day repurchase agreements in government paper with the Nationalbank. These transactions take place on the penultimate banking day of each week, affecting bank liquidity the following day. The interest rate on repos has equalled the rate on CDs since April 1992.

GERMANY

Intervention rates:

Discount rate (DR): rate at which the Bundesbank discounts eligible trade bills within the limits of the rediscount quotas.

Lombard rate (LR): rate at which the Bundesbank grants loans to banks against certain securities. These loans have

a maturity of up to 90 days and are granted against collateral of government and public sector securities.

Rate on repurchase agreements (REPO): rate applied to the Bundesbank's repurchase facility. The Bundesbank buys bonds eligible as collateral for Lombard loans and short-term Treasury discount paper from those banks subject to minimum reserve requirements. These transactions are usually offered by fixed-rate tender or by variable-rate tender for a period of 14, 28 or 35 days.

Other rate:

3-day Treasury bills (3D TB): rate on bills that can be bought or sold by a specific list of banks. This establishes a floor for the cost of short-term money in addition to the fixed amount provided by the discount window.

GREECE

Intervention rates:

Rediscount rate (DR): rate at which the Bank of Greece rediscounts commercial bills. This facility is subject to overall quotas which are allocated among credit institutions according to criteria relating to the size of certain balance sheet items.

Lombard rate (LR): rate at which the Bank of Greece grants liquidity to banks against collateral of government paper. As for the discount window, this facility is subject to overall quotas which are allocated among credit institutions according to criteria relating to the size of certain balance sheet items.

Rate on overdrafts on banks' current accounts with the Bank of Greece (OR): rate at which credit institutions can cover unexpected liquidity shortages by overdrawing their current accounts with the Bank of Greece.

SPAIN

Intervention rates:

Short-term credit to banks (REPO): marginal auction rate of 10-day repo purchases of Banco de España certificates. The Bank of Spain purchases the certificates (with a resale agreement at the maturity of the operation) from banks and savings banks according to the requirements accepted in the auction.

Rate on overnight loans granted by the Banco de España (AR): this rate is considered as being an unofficial intervention rate, but is often used by the Banco de España as an instrument of its monetary policy. It is the rate at which the Banco de España intervenes in the money market. Market makers are asked to make bids in terms of amounts and rates, and the Bank of Spain decides at which point operations should be closed.

The rate published here is the average weighted rate resulting from the intervention.

¹ Primary dealers are market makers for government linear bonds (OLO) and Treasury certificates.

FRANCE**Intervention rates:**

Auction (AUCTION): twice a week, the Central Bank invites tenders (against collateral) in order to assess credit institutions' demand for Central Bank money. After a centralisation of the requests, the Central Bank will only allocate a proportion of them. The rate is, in practice, known in advance and is intended as a floor for money market rates.

Sales with repurchase agreements (REPO): rate at which banks get liquidity from the Central Bank against Treasury bills or commercial paper. This emergency facility carries a penalty rate that is designed as a ceiling for market rates.

IRELAND**Intervention rate:**

Short-term facility rate (STF): rate at which the Central Bank grants short-term credits to banks for a period of between 1 day and 1 week.

ITALY**Intervention rates:**

Discount rate (DR): rate at which the Banca d'Italia discounts commercial bills.

Fixed-maturity advances rate (LR): rate charged by the Banca d'Italia for advances with a maximum maturity of 22 days against eligible securities for special short-term needs.

Other rate:

Repurchase agreements (REPO): the Bank of Italy intervenes when it perceives the need to add or drain liquidity, in view of its targets in terms of money rates and sales of government securities. The repo allocation is based on variable rates. Foreign currency repos are also conducted, in addition to the securities repos.

NETHERLANDS**Intervention rates:**

Discount rate (DR): rate at which the Central Bank discounts Treasury paper and approved bills of exchange with a remaining maturity not exceeding 3 months. From 1 January 1994, the Central Bank no longer accepts paper for discounting and thus this rate no longer exists. Data until 12/93 are available on request from Eurostat.

Rate on special advances (SPR): rate charged by the Central Bank to financial institutions for short-term advances.

Official advance rate (AR): rate at which advances on current account against collateral are mainly granted, within a certain limit, to registered credit institutions and a number of public and semi-public financial institutions. This rate establishes a floor for money market rates.

Rate on discount of promissory notes (PRNT): rate serving as a benchmark for commercial rates. From 1 January 1994, the discount rate on promissory notes is maintained as an interest rate, given its use as a reference rate for legal purposes, but it will no longer be published. It is equal to the prevailing rate on advances plus 0.5 percentage points. Data until 12/93 are available on request from Eurostat.

AUSTRIA**Intervention rates**

Discount rate (DR): rate at which the Central Bank rediscounts bills of exchange. To qualify for discounting, the paper presented must fulfil certain eligibility requirements. Refinancing ceilings for individual banks are determined on the basis of specified balance sheet items.

Lombard rate (LR): rate at which the Central Bank grants loans to banks against collateral. Since this rate is a penalty rate, it is higher than both the discount and the Gomex rate.

Gomex rate (REPO): rate applied to the Central Bank open market operations. Within each bank's refinancing quota, the Central Bank conducts open market transactions in fixed income securities issued by residents or supra-national organisations, denominated in Austrian shillings and listed on the Vienna stock exchange or in cash certificates issued by the central bank.

PORTUGAL**Intervention rates:**

Regular rate for liquidity provision (PR R): rate at which the Banco de Portugal supplies liquidity to the money market. The regular operations take place on the first working day of each regular maintenance period (1 week) and mature in the first working day of the subsequent period. When the regular rate for liquidity provision is suspended, the Banco de Portugal can also conduct operations at a variable rate, which take place on the first working day of the regular maintenance period. These data are not given here but are available from Eurostat.

Standing facility rate (SFR): the standing facility refers to liquidity provision operations which mature on the next working day following the day on which transaction takes place, and which take place at the pre-announced rate. The institutions' access to this facility is limited by way of a quota, established on the beginning of each month as a percentage of the total amount of the facility (currently 100 billions of escudos).

Regular liquidity draining rate (DR R): rate at which the Banco de Portugal withdraws liquidity from the money market by selling Treasury bills with repurchase agreement or Central Banks monetary certificates. The regular operations take place on the first working day of each regular maintenance period (1 week) and mature in the first working day of the subsequent period.

Other rates:**Occasional operations of liquidity draining**

(DR O): the Banco de Portugal also conducts occasional operations of liquidity draining with a view to stabilising the money market.

Occasional operations of liquidity provision

(PR O): the Banco de Portugal also conducts occasional operations of liquidity provision with a view to stabilising the money market.

FINLAND

Base rate (BR): the base rate is an administered interest rate set by the Parliamentary Supervisory Board. Its importance has diminished along with the developments of markets in Finland. Nonetheless, it is still of importance since a fairly large proportion of deposits and outstanding loans are tied to it, and these rates are adjusted whenever there is a change in the base rate.

Tender rate (TR): rate determined by tenders held by the Central Bank in which banks are asked to make bids or offers for money market instruments with a maturity of 1 month. The tender rate is a weighted average of accepted bids or offers.

Other rates:

Liquidity credit rate (AR): rate charged to banks by the Bank of Finland for loans with a maturity of 1 day, 7 days, 14 days, 21 days and 28 days. The rate is the sum of the tender rate and the interest rate margin for credit liquidity. The liquidity credit has replaced the overnight facility.

SWEDEN**Intervention rates:**

Lending rate (AR): rate at which the Riksbank supplies cash to banks. Each bank has a borrowing facility equivalent to 4% of its capital base; terms for any borrowing in excess of this amount are determined at the discretion of the Riksbank.

Other rates:

Repo rate (Repo): rate applied to the Riksbank's operations on repurchase agreement. These transactions are usually offered on Tuesdays for a period of 14 days. The repo rate fluctuates in a band between the lending and the deposit rates.

Discount rate (DR): from the second quarter of 1992, the discount rate should be regarded solely as a reference rate. It is determined at the beginning of each quarter solely on the basis of interest rates in the preceding quarter. It is computed as a weighted average of the daily market rates for 6-month Treasury discount notes and 5-year government bonds in the preceding quarter less two and a half percentage points, rounded to the nearest whole or half point.

Rate for industrial bonds (IBR): this is an administratively determined interest rate. It is the rate at which industrial bonds with an interest period of 2.5 years are adjusted.

The structure of Swedish central bank rates was changed from 1.6.94. Data on the marginal rate for the period 9.92 to 5.94 are available from Eurostat.

UNITED KINGDOM

Until 1981, the Bank of England used an official continuously posted rate to signal its interest rate intentions. This was called the Minimum Lending Rate and was the rate at which the Bank of England lent to the discount houses. Since then its intentions have been signalled on most days by the rate at which it purchases bills in bands 1 and 2 (ie up to one month in maturity); otherwise it has tended to announce interest rate changes by posting a Minimum Lending Rate, applying now for one day only.

These operations are used by the Bank of England to signal changes in the key rate in the UK financial market, the commercial banks' **base rate (BR)**. This is a good indicator of the broad level of short-term interest rates.

ICELAND

Discount rate (DR): Rate on loans within quota. Banks are able to obtain short-term credits within this quota.

Repurchase agreements (Repo) rates: rates on 10 day repos, when the Central Bank purchases Treasury bills with a repurchase condition.

Certificates of deposit (CD) rate: a fixed rate on 45 day CDs issued by the Central Bank.

NORWAY**Intervention rate:**

Overnight lending rate (AR): rate at which commercial and saving banks can borrow from the Norges Bank on a day to day basis. The ceiling on loans available for each half-month is set in percent of the banks' capital base, excluding subordinated loan capital.

SWITZERLAND

Lombard rate (LR): rate at which the Central Bank grants loans to banks against collateral. This rate is a penalty rate against banks which have underestimated their liquidity needs. It is calculated on the basis of the market rates of the two previous days plus 2 points.

Discount rate (DR): rate at which the Central Bank discounts bills of exchange, cheques, Treasury bills issued by the Confederation and bills issued by the Cantons and Communes. The maturity of discounted paper may not exceed 6 months.

UNITED STATES

Discount rate (DR): rate at which the Federal Reserve Banks discount eligible paper for, and make advances to, depository institutions.

Fed Funds rate (FED): Rate of interest charged on federal funds loaned by and to commercial banks. Owing to the large scale of fed funds borrowings, the rate is regarded by the Federal Reserve as an important determinant of bank liquidity, and is considered as a key rate for implementing monetary policy.

JAPAN

Discount rate (DR): rate at which the Bank of Japan discounts commercial bills.

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Central bank interest rates

A brief look at the figures for the period from the end of 1995 to the end of June 1996 shows that official interest rates fell in a great many countries both inside and outside the European Union.

If we look more closely at the changes in interest rates in the ERM, we see that the rates fell in every country without exception.

In Germany, the central bank lowered its repo rate by 45 base points to 3.3% between early January and mid-February before reducing its two official key rates - the discount rate and the Lombard rate - by 0.50% to 2.50% and 4.50% respectively. The last time the German discount rate was so low was at the end of 1987.

The Bundesbank uses two main indicators in implementing its monetary policy: the growth in the M3 money supply and the increase in the consumer price index.

Interest rates fell not just in Germany but in the other member countries of the ERM as well. Since January 1996, for example, the drop in rates has ranged from 25 base points in Ireland to 175 base points in Spain, where

the public offer rate, still at 9% at the end of 1995, is now 7.25%.

Still within the EMS, every country except Italy not in the ERM lowered its official interest rate. The most obvious drop was in Sweden, where the Riksbank lowered its repo rate 13 times, from 8.91% at the end of 1995 to 6.10% at the end of June 1996.

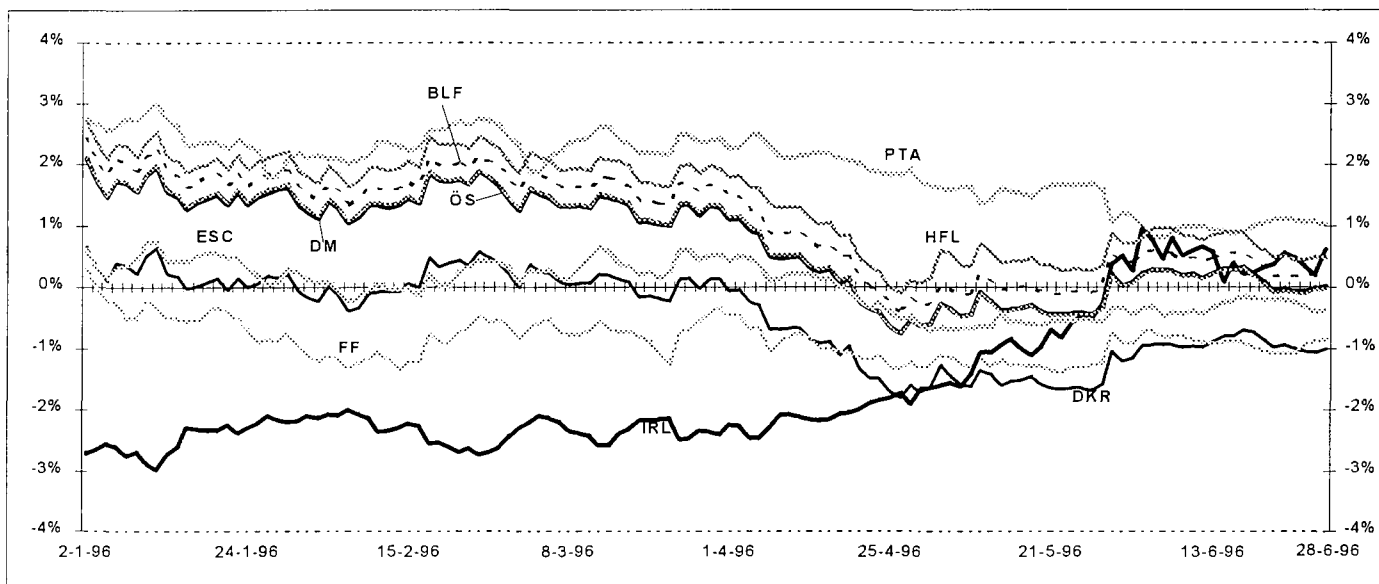
The reason for these interest rate reductions is that inflation figures in all Member States of the European Union are converging towards an all-time low.

Of the non-EU countries shown in our tables, only Norway and the USA have seen their rates fall over the past six months. The Norwegian central bank has lowered its broker loan rate for the first time since February 1994.

The Federal Reserve in the USA decided at the meeting of its monetary policy council at the end of January to reduce both the discount rate and its target federal funds rate. It has since left its rates unchanged at each of its monthly meetings.

Lastly, the discount rate in Japan has been at an all-time low of 0.50% since September 1995.

Bilateral fluctuations of the ERM currencies



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