



ECU-EMS Information & Central Bank Interest Rates

12 □ 1997 Monthly

Bilateral fluctuations of the ERM currencies

Graph 1 on page 5 shows the trends in the bilateral fluctuation of ERM currencies between 1 October 1997 and 28 November 1997 calculated on a daily basis.

This graph shows that during the whole period under consideration, there was relative stability in the ERM. The IEP was the strongest currency in the ERM grid for the fourteenth month in succession. The graph also shows that from 10 October the IEP improved its position against the DEM and the other ERM currencies resulting in the width of the band within which all ERM currencies moved to increase from 5.85% on 10 October to 8.21% on 20 October before narrowing again to 6.91% at the end of October. Again, from 3 November onwards the IEP has slightly improved its position against the DEM and the other ERM currencies resulting in the width of the band within which all ERM currencies moved to increase to 7.66% at the end of November. The graph shows that from 15 to 29 October the ATS was at the weak position against the other ERM currencies while during the last two days of October, the NLG moved to the bottom of the ERM grid. From 3 November onwards the ATS moved again to the bottom of the ERM grid followed very narrowly by the BEF, DEM and the NLG.

By the end of November, all ERM currencies but the IEP moved within a band of 1.07%, which is narrower than at the end of the previous month (1.28%, if the IEP is excluded).

Harmonised consumer price indices in ECU

Owing mainly to the sharp appreciation of GBP against the ECU, the harmonised consumer price indices (HCPI) expressed in ECU of the United Kingdom continued to climb, rising in the 12 months to October by 17.8%. For the same reason the HCPI in ECU of Ireland also continued on an upward trend. In the 12 months to October this index rose by 3.4%. Italy's HCPI in ECU rose by 1.4% owing mainly to the modest growth of the HCPI in national currency rather than to the slow appreciation of ITL against the ECU from October 1996 to October 1997.

The HCPI in ECU of Greece also continued on an upward trend. In the 12 months to October this index rose by 1.9% as the impact on the index of the HCPI growth rate in national currency exceeded that of the GRD's depreciation

against the ECU. For the same reason, the HCPI in ECU of Sweden continued on an upward trend. In the 12 months to October, Sweden's HCPI in ECU increased by 0.6%. Denmark's HCPI in ECU saw no change in the 12 months to October as the HCPI in national currency's modest annual growth rate was offset by the depreciation of DKK against the ECU from October 1996 to October 1997.

Because of the larger depreciation of the BEF, DEM, ESP, FRF, LUF, NLG, ATS, PTE and FIM against the ECU relative to the low rate of growth of the respective HCPIs in national currency from October 1996 to October 1997, the HCPI in ECU of Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland continued to fall by 1.3%, 0.9%, 0.8%, 0.4%, 0.8%, 0.4%, 1.2%, 1.5% and 0.9% respectively.

Central bank interest rates

Iceland, Portugal and the United Kingdom were the only countries where the central banks altered their official rates in November.

The Bank of Portugal cut its reference rates on 19 November, the first day of the period for constituting banks' statutory reserves. The repo rate was cut by 20 base points to 5.3%, while the rate for liquidity-absorption operations was reduced by 30 base points to 4.9%. The emergency lending rate was also trimmed by 30 base points, to stand at 6.9%. These rate cuts were possible thanks to moderate inflation in October and the parliament's adoption of the draft budget for 1998.

While the reference rates were down in Portugal, the opposite occurred in the United Kingdom, where the base rate again edged up 25 points to stand at 7.25%.

It was the fifth time this year that the Bank of England had raised its key rate. The previous occasion had been in August, when the rate had also gone up by 25 base points to 7.0%.

The official rates also went up in Iceland. The previous changes had been in January, when the central bank had put up the discount rate and the deposit certificate rate, without however altering the repo rate. High monetary growth and a substantial increase in domestic demand were given as the reasons prompting the central bank's decision.



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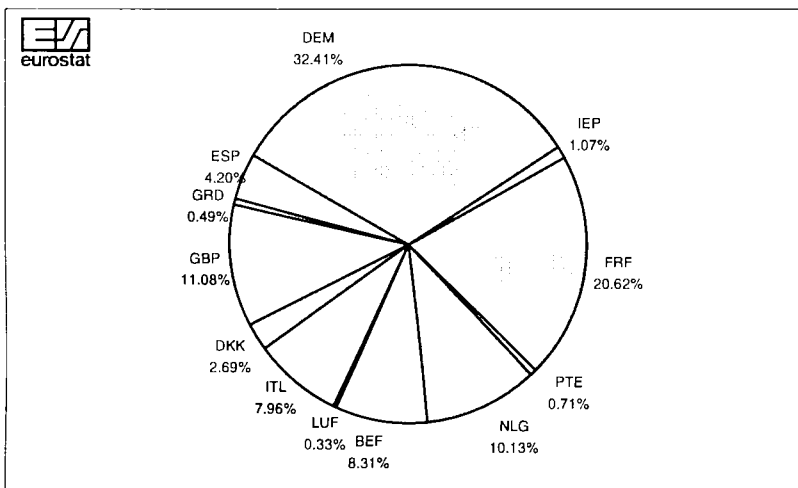
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TABLE I

Central rates and intervention limit rates, in force since 25th November 1996, for the currencies of countries participating in the EMS exchange rate mechanism.

	1 ECU =		100 BEF = 100 LUF =	100 DKK =	100 DEM =	100 ESP =	100 FRF =	1 IEP =	1000 ITL =	100 NLG =	100 ATS =	100 PTE =	100 FIM =
BEF	39.7191	+	-	627.880	2395.20	28.1525	714.030	57.7445	24.1920	2125.60	340.420	23.3645	787.830
LUF		=	-	540.723	2062.55	24.2447	614.977	49.7289	20.8337	1830.54	293.163	20.1214	678.468
		-	-	465.665	1776.20	20.8795	529.660	42.8260	17.9417	1576.45	252.470	17.3285	584.290
DKK	7.34555	+	21.4747	-	442.968	5.20640	132.066	10.6792	4.47400	393.105	62.9561	4.32100	145.699
		=	18.4938	-	381.443	4.48376	113.732	9.19676	3.85294	338.537	54.2170	3.72119	125.474
		-	15.9266	-	328.461	3.86140	97.9430	7.92014	3.31810	291.544	46.6910	3.20460	108.057
DEM	1.92573	+	5.63000	30.4450	-	1.36500	34.6250	2.80000	1.17290	(103.058)*	16.5050	1.13280	38.1970
		=	4.84837	26.2162	-	1.17548	29.8164	2.41105	1.01010	88.7526	14.2136	0.975561	32.8948
		-	4.17500	22.5750	-	1.01230	25.6750	2.07600	0.869900	(76.4326)*	12.2410	0.840100	28.3280
ESP	163.826	+	478.944	2589.80	9878.50	-	2945.40	238.175	99.7800	8767.30	1404.10	96.3670	3249.50
		=	412.461	2230.27	8507.18	-	2536.54	205.113	85.9311	7550.30	1209.18	82.9927	2798.41
		-	355.206	1920.70	7326.00	-	2184.40	176.641	74.0000	6502.20	1041.30	71.4690	2410.00
FRF	6.45863	+	18.8800	102.100	389.480	4.57780	-	9.38950	3.93379	345.650	55.3545	3.79920	128.107
		=	16.2608	87.9257	335.386	3.94237	-	8.08631	3.38773	297.661	47.6706	3.27188	110.324
		-	14.0050	75.7200	288.810	3.39510	-	6.96400	2.91750	256.350	41.0533	2.81770	95.0096
IEP	0.798709	+	2.33503	12.6261	48.1696	0.566120	14.3599	-	0.486472	42.7439	6.84544	0.469841	15.8424
		=	2.01090	10.8734	41.4757	0.487537	12.3666	-	0.418944	36.8105	5.89521	0.404620	13.6433
		-	1.73176	9.36403	35.7143	0.419859	10.6500	-	0.360789	31.7007	5.07688	0.348453	11.7494
ITL	1906.48	+	5573.60	30138.0	114956	1351.30	34276.0	2771.70	-	102027	16339.0	1121.50	37816.0
		=	4799.91	25954.2	99000.4	1163.72	29518.3	2386.95	-	87864.7	14071.5	965.805	32565.8
		-	4133.60	22351.0	85259.0	1002.20	25421.0	2055.61	-	75668.0	12118.8	831.700	28045.0
NLG	2.16979	+	6.34340	34.3002	(130.834)*	1.53793	39.0091	3.15450	1.32156	-	18.5963	1.27637	43.0378
		=	5.46286	29.5389	112.673	1.32445	33.5953	2.71662	1.13811	-	16.0149	1.09920	37.0636
		-	4.70454	25.4385	(97.0325)*	1.14060	28.9381	2.33952	0.980132	-	13.7918	0.946611	31.9187
ATS	13.5485	+	39.6089	214.174	816.927	9.60338	243.586	19.6971	8.25219	725.065	-	7.97000	268.735
		=	34.1107	184.444	703.550	8.27008	209.773	16.9629	7.10655	624.417	-	6.86356	231.431
		-	29.3757	158.841	605.877	7.12200	180.654	14.6082	6.12032	537.740	-	5.91086	199.305
PTE	197.398	+	577.090	3120.50	11903.3	139.920	3549.00	286.983	120.240	10564.0	1691.80	-	3915.40
		=	496.984	2687.31	10250.5	120.493	3056.35	247.145	103.541	9097.55	1456.97	-	3371.88
		-	428.000	2314.30	8827.70	103.770	2632.10	212.838	89.1700	7834.70	1254.70	-	2903.80
FIM	5.85424	+	17.1148	92.5438	353.008	4.14938	105.253	8.51107	3.56570	313.295	50.1744	3.44376	-
		=	14.7391	79.6976	304.000	3.57345	90.6422	7.32960	3.07071	269.806	43.2094	2.96570	-
		-	12.6931	68.6347	261.801	3.07740	78.0597	6.31217	2.64438	232.353	37.2114	2.55402	-
GRD	295.269 (notional)	Table prepared by the EMI following notification by the central banks concerned.											
GBP	0.793103 (notional)	* These buying and selling rates are not operational. Reflecting a bilateral agreement between the German and Dutch monetary authorities, the following rates continue to apply: selling rate HFL 100 in Frankfurt: DM 90.7700; buying rate HFL 100 in Frankfurt: DM 86.7800; selling rate DM 100 in Amsterdam: HFL 115.2350; buying rate DM 100 in Amsterdam: HFL 110.1675.											

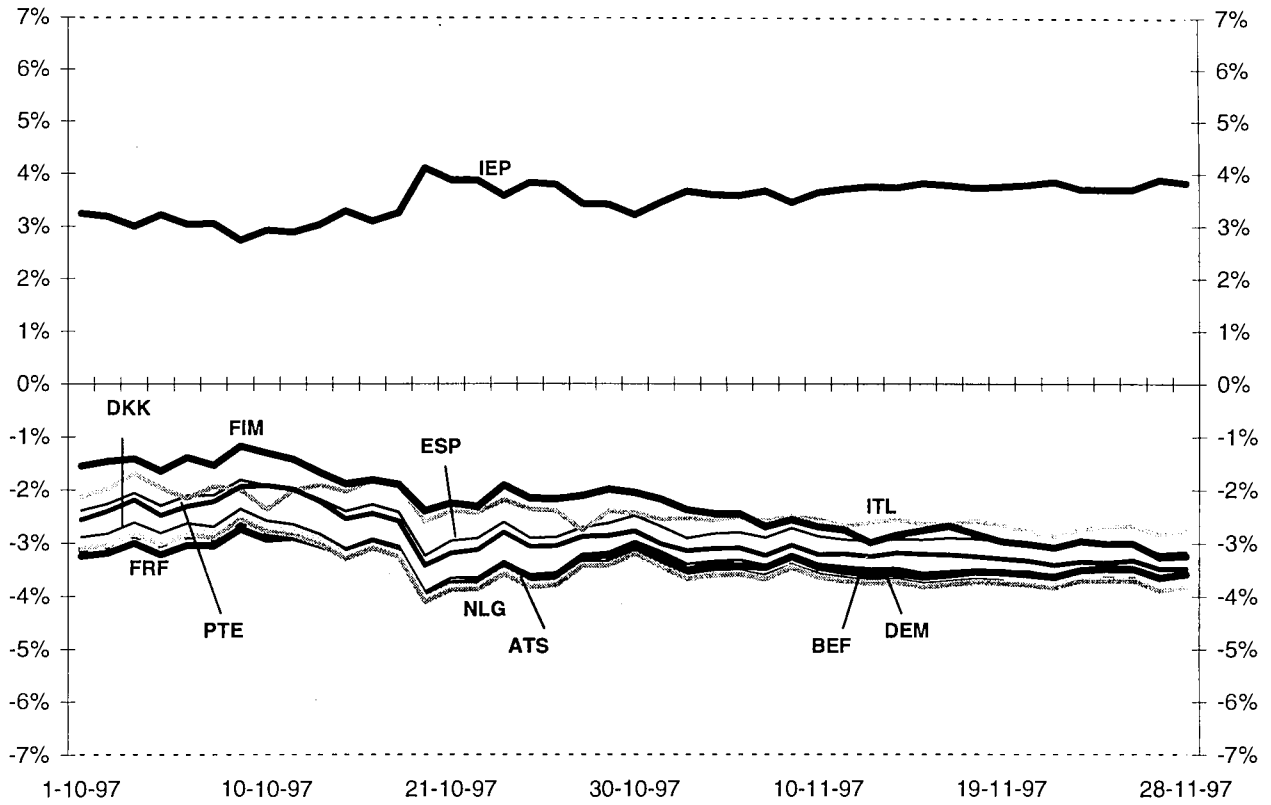
Weights of component currencies in the ECU, calculated on the basis of central rates in force since 25.11.1996



Composition of the ECU basket

Since 21/09/1989
0.6242 DEM
1.332 FRF
0.2198 NLG
3.301 BEF
0.13 LUF
151.8 ITL
0.1976 DKK
0.008552 IEP
0.08784 GBP
1.44 GRD
6.885 ESP
1.393 PTE
= 1 ECU

Graph 1: Bilateral fluctuations of the ERM currencies



Graph 2: Divergence indicator

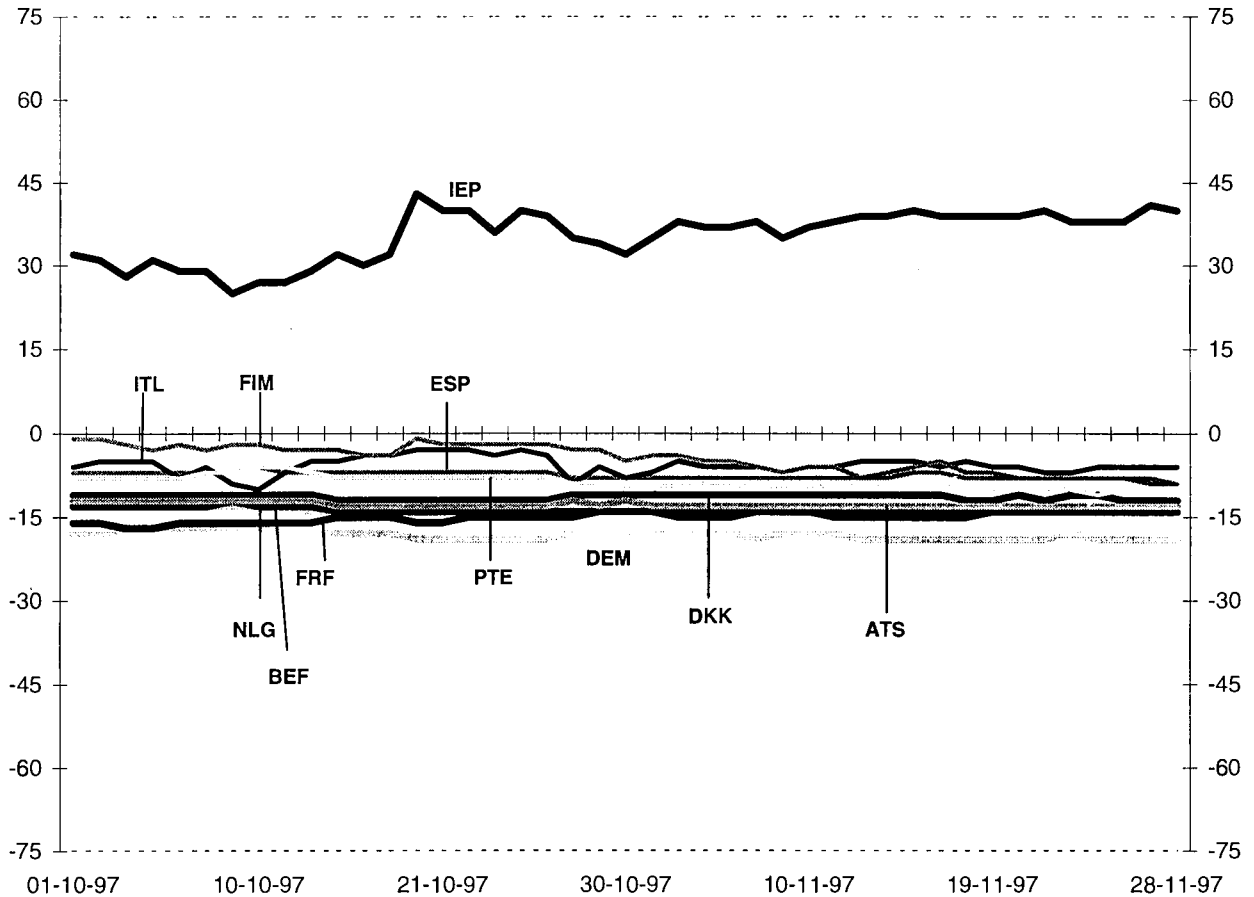


TABLE II
Ecu exchange rates

	BEF/LUF	DKK	DEM	GRD	ESP	FRF	IEP	ITL	NLG	ATS
Yearly averages										
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
1996	39.2986	7.35934	1.90954	305.546	160.748	6.49300	0.793448	1958.96	2.13973	13.4345
Monthly averages										
11/96	39.7803	7.41390	1.93039	304.419	162.498	6.53269	0.767118	1932.35	2.16519	13.5839
12/96	39.9852	7.42533	1.94008	306.810	163.358	6.55398	0.753196	1910.75	2.17691	13.6517
01/97	40.1916	7.43573	1.94959	305.515	163.687	6.57973	0.744611	1904.88	2.18931	13.7169
02/97	40.2865	7.44647	1.95240	305.971	165.370	6.59149	0.734539	1929.35	2.19305	13.7399
03/97	40.2446	7.44074	1.95065	306.940	165.472	6.58039	0.735243	1948.10	2.19515	13.7286
04/97	40.4130	7.46133	1.95870	309.698	165.347	6.59734	0.738064	1939.02	2.20278	13.7860
05/97	40.3978	7.45370	1.95723	312.134	165.229	6.60037	0.759171	1933.46	2.20127	13.7760
06/97	40.5117	7.47550	1.96313	311.129	165.867	6.62612	0.754412	1926.49	2.20878	13.8156
07/97	40.8486	7.53646	1.97881	310.426	166.903	6.67586	0.738280	1926.48	2.22805	13.9233
08/97	40.7705	7.52189	1.97449	309.469	166.818	6.65493	0.738566	1928.72	2.22395	13.8939
09/97	40.6206	7.49247	1.96784	310.321	166.035	6.61488	0.743120	1920.34	2.21629	13.8486
10/97	40.5894	7.49217	1.96767	309.904	166.076	6.60102	0.762570	1927.77	2.21689	13.8489
11/97	40.7101	7.51239	1.97368	309.754	166.681	6.60894	0.758037	1933.78	2.22450	13.8913
Daily rates:										
11-97										
03/11	40.6934	7.50762	1.97277	309.829	166.620	6.60895	0.758568	1931.80	2.22375	13.8850
04/11	40.6543	7.50144	1.97095	309.599	166.443	6.60170	0.759017	1931.90	2.22157	13.8723
05/11	40.6537	7.50101	1.97105	309.159	166.422	6.60308	0.759207	1931.06	2.22158	13.8736
06/11	40.6975	7.50937	1.97303	309.764	166.621	6.60571	0.758549	1932.89	2.22405	13.8877
07/11	40.6257	7.49640	1.96945	310.547	166.375	6.59512	0.760733	1931.95	2.22002	13.8624
10/11	40.6502	7.50055	1.97045	309.298	166.407	6.59874	0.758089	1930.34	2.22121	13.8694
11/11	40.6862	7.50637	1.97235	309.464	166.558	6.60616	0.757721	1933.49	2.22331	13.8827
12/11	40.7134	7.51167	1.97395	309.618	166.669	6.61154	0.757601	1932.59	2.22509	13.8938
13/11	40.7179	7.51262	1.97420	309.952	166.651	6.61244	0.757962	1932.26	2.22522	13.8950
14/11	40.7294	7.51541	1.97471	310.110	166.569	6.61324	0.756810	1932.50	2.22575	13.8977
17/11	40.7355	7.51643	1.97490	309.740	166.598	6.61351	0.757491	1933.78	2.22592	13.8998
18/11	40.7197	7.51485	1.97405	309.625	166.635	6.61015	0.757969	1932.65	2.22500	13.8937
19/11	40.7095	7.51380	1.97378	309.785	166.634	6.60802	0.757424	1933.22	2.22445	13.8911
20/11	40.7229	7.51416	1.97439	309.817	166.752	6.61080	0.757182	1935.65	2.22484	13.8954
21/11	40.7601	7.52316	1.97619	309.627	166.894	6.61631	0.756883	1937.97	2.22683	13.9084
24/11	40.7300	7.51727	1.97465	309.529	166.849	6.61190	0.758612	1936.86	2.22534	13.8978
25/11	40.7288	7.51702	1.97464	309.525	166.895	6.61049	0.758648	1935.66	2.22546	13.8979
26/11	40.7306	7.51985	1.97472	309.836	166.885	6.61000	0.758609	1935.39	2.22555	13.8977
27/11	40.7667	7.52371	1.97641	310.023	167.033	6.61500	0.756278	1936.78	2.22737	13.9103
28/11	40.7767	7.52516	1.97688	310.235	167.110	6.61588	0.757391	1936.91	2.22772	13.9133

TABLE II
Ecu exchange rates


PTE	FIM	SEK	GBP	ISK	NOK	CHF	USD	YEN	
Yearly averages									
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
195.761	5.82817	8.51472	0.813798	84.6558	8.19659	1.56790	1.26975	138.084	1996
Monthly averages									
195.164	5.81198	8.46235	0.768046	84.5893	8.11739	1.62727	1.27690	143.347	11/96
195.689	5.79696	8.53149	0.751642	83.8167	8.08792	1.65914	1.25025	142.369	12/96
194.906	5.80111	8.57942	0.732336	82.9998	7.84290	1.69061	1.21621	143.256	01/97
196.137	5.80357	8.63090	0.717022	82.0945	7.73421	1.69440	1.16576	143.305	02/97
196.038	5.82909	8.80670	0.716049	81.7817	7.83178	1.68433	1.14976	140.932	03/97
196.523	5.87300	8.79398	0.702754	81.4965	7.98969	1.67348	1.14501	143.749	04/97
197.210	5.90352	8.81908	0.703563	80.9024	8.12416	1.64348	1.14934	136.296	05/97
198.277	5.88253	8.80839	0.691261	80.0568	8.20433	1.63934	1.13663	129.899	06/97
199.781	5.86507	8.62871	0.660966	78.5153	8.22132	1.63583	1.10491	127.200	07/97
200.090	5.90347	8.56511	0.669228	77.8627	8.17797	1.62310	1.07273	126.456	08/97
199.897	5.89069	8.47261	0.687447	78.9789	8.04902	1.61936	1.09992	132.788	09/97
200.441	5.89698	8.47984	0.686745	80.1144	7.92649	1.62592	1.12032	135.511	10/97
201.461	5.94900	8.61943	0.674938	80.9838	8.04275	1.60288	1.13937	142.621	11/97
Daily rates:									
11-97									
201.253	5.92206	8.55466	0.676589	80.8408	8.00254	1.60821	1.13254	136.279	03/11
201.115	5.92475	8.58960	0.680550	81.3601	8.02490	1.60590	1.14543	139.388	04/11
201.129	5.92592	8.59179	0.680476	81.1650	8.03500	1.60711	1.13980	140.024	05/11
201.443	5.94174	8.61522	0.676479	81.4121	8.05487	1.60960	1.14359	140.879	06/11
201.129	5.93598	8.61519	0.683530	81.7831	8.00667	1.60249	1.15578	142.369	07/11
201.207	5.93600	8.61161	0.682059	81.1341	8.01881	1.60411	1.14661	142.214	10/11
201.233	5.94132	8.63583	0.677405	81.7249	8.06214	1.60781	1.15545	144.581	11/11
201.406	5.95747	8.61349	0.674433	81.5882	8.06546	1.60318	1.15254	144.897	12/11
201.325	5.95067	8.60565	0.674042	81.2813	8.08748	1.60433	1.14513	143.542	13/11
201.259	5.94181	8.59548	0.673346	81.2933	8.06258	1.59985	1.14112	144.294	14/11
201.384	5.93969	8.60238	0.672667	80.9943	8.05174	1.60706	1.13533	142.234	17/11
201.447	5.94897	8.61491	0.674461	81.1312	8.03948	1.60870	1.14173	143.378	18/11
201.459	5.95496	8.68336	0.675190	81.1967	8.02734	1.59931	1.13992	145.055	19/11
201.539	5.95811	8.61111	0.673343	80.8005	8.03266	1.60116	1.14206	144.744	20/11
201.766	5.96428	8.60968	0.669328	80.3110	8.04014	1.60577	1.13003	141.988	21/11
201.770	5.96074	8.60158	0.672203	80.6057	8.03095	1.59685	1.13898	144.616	24/11
201.807	5.96362	8.62425	0.672603	80.5845	8.03464	1.59650	1.13387	143.696	25/11
201.717	5.96324	8.65947	0.672587	80.3692	8.05774	1.59466	1.12578	142.884	26/11
201.842	5.97270	8.68271	0.669225	80.0490	8.06092	1.59650	1.12035	142.217	27/11
201.983	5.97606	8.67059	0.668246	80.0508	8.05891	1.59844	1.12132	143.147	28/11

TABLE III
Harmonised consumer price indices in ECU
(new contracts)

1996=100

	EUR 15	ERM	ECU	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L
1995	96.7¢	99.8	98.5¢	100.2	98.6	100.7	93.5	95.3	97.5	:	88.5	100.8
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996 04	99.6¢	100.4¢	100.0¢	100.5	100.1	100.1	99.8	101.0	100.7	97.7¢	98.7	100.3
05	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.1	99.8	99.9	101.5	100.8	100.7	99.2	100.9	99.9
06	100.3¢	99.9¢	100.1¢	99.8	99.8	99.9	101.9	99.6	100.3	100.1¢	101.6	99.7
07	100.1¢	100.1¢	100.1¢	99.7	99.8	100.3	100.2	99.7	100.3	99.8¢	101.1	99.8
08	100.1	100.2	100.1	100.2	100.2	100.7	99.5	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.9	100.4
09	100.5¢	100.1¢	100.3¢	100.0	100.6	100.0	101.9	100.5	99.9	101.4¢	101.9	100.0
10	101.0¢	99.9¢	100.5¢	99.8	100.6	99.5	103.4	100.1	100.3	102.1¢	102.6	99.5
11	101.1	99.6	100.5	99.4	100.1	99.0r	102.6	99.7	99.7	104.2	102.2	99.4
12	101.6¢	100.1¢	100.7¢	99.1	99.8	98.7	103.0	99.5	99.6	106.6¢	103.5	98.9
1997 01	102.0	100.2	101.0	99.0	99.9r	98.8	102.7	99.5	99.4	106.8	104.0	98.5
02	102.1	99.9	101.2	98.7	100.0r	99.0	102.1	98.4	99.5	108.9	102.8	98.5
03	102.1	99.9	101.3	98.4	100.4r	99.0r	104.2	98.4	99.8	108.9	102.0	98.5
04	102.4	99.7	101.4	98.1	100.4r	98.5	104.2	98.5	99.5	108.6	102.6	98.1
05	102.7	100.0	101.7	98.8	101.1r	98.9	103.8	98.6	99.6	105.6	103.1	98.2
06	102.9	99.9	101.8	98.5	101.0r	98.8	104.6	98.3	99.2	106.6	103.6	98.1
07	103.3	99.4	102.0	97.9	99.6	98.3	102.6	97.8	98.3	108.7	103.6	97.4
08	103.4	99.7	102.2	97.9	99.9r	98.6r	103.2	98.4	98.9	108.3	103.4	97.8
09	103.5	100.2	102.2	98.4	100.7r	98.7	104.7	99.3	99.7	108.2	104.0	98.5
10	103.5p	100.2p	102.3p	98.6	100.6r	98.6	105.3	99.3	99.8	105.6	104.0	98.7
Annual rate of increase (%)												
1996	3.5p	0.3	1.6p	-0.2	1.4	-0.7	7.0	5.0	2.6	:	13.2	-0.8
1996 04	4.3¢	0.3¢	1.4¢	-0.6	1.0	-1.5	7.0	8.6	3.2	3.9¢	21.4	-1.4
05	4.0¢	0.3¢	1.6¢	-0.6	0.3	-1.4	7.7	5.9	4.3	4.3¢	17.3	-1.4
06	4.0¢	-0.2¢	1.5¢	-0.8	0.4	-1.5	7.4	3.9	3.4	5.2	17.4	-1.6
07	3.8¢	-0.1¢	1.5¢	-0.9	1.0	-1.1	8.3	3.5	2.9	5.5¢	15.6	-1.2
08	3.0¢	0.2¢	1.4¢	0.0	1.6	0.2	7.3	3.3	1.5	4.1¢	11.4	0.1
09	3.1¢	0.0¢	1.4¢	0.0	1.4	-0.3	7.7	4.0	1.5	5.2	11.4	-0.4
10	3.9¢	-0.4¢	1.6¢	-0.7	0.8	-1.5	9.7	3.7	2.3	7.1¢	14.1	-1.7
11	3.8¢	-0.9¢	1.5¢	-1.0	0.1	-1.6r	9.2	2.4	0.6	9.7¢	12.3	-1.8
12	3.8¢	-0.5¢	1.6¢	-1.3	0.1	-1.9	8.2	1.1	0.5	11.5	11.9	-2.1
1997 01	4.0¢	0.4¢	2.1¢	-1.3	0.7r	-1.5	8.4	0.0	0.0	11.6¢	10.2	-2.2
02	3.7	-0.2	1.9	-1.6	0.3r	-1.8	8.6	-1.3	0.2	12.8	7.5	-2.1
03	3.1¢	-0.5¢	1.6¢	-2.0	0.2r	-1.7r	6.7	-1.5	-0.4	12.3¢	5.1	-2.0
04	2.8¢	-0.7¢	1.5¢	-2.4	0.3r	-1.7	4.4	-2.5	-1.1	11.2¢	4.0	-2.2
05	2.5	-0.2	1.6	-1.3	1.3r	-1.0	2.4	-2.2	-1.1	6.5	2.2	-1.7
06	2.6¢	0.0¢	1.7¢	-1.3	1.2r	-1.1	2.7	-1.3	-1.1	6.4¢	1.9	-1.7
07	3.1¢	-0.7¢	2.0¢	-1.8	-0.2	-2.0	2.4	-1.9	-2.0	8.9¢	2.4	-2.4
08	3.4	-0.5	2.1	-2.2	-0.3r	-2.0r	3.7	-1.7	-0.8	8.5	2.5	-2.5
09	2.9p	0.1p	2.0p	-1.6	0.1r	-1.3	2.7	-1.1	-0.1	6.7¢	2.1	-1.5
10	2.5p	0.3p	1.8p	-1.3	0.0r	-0.9	1.9	-0.8	-0.4	3.4¢	1.4	-0.8

p=provisional

n.a. = not available

r=revised

¢=estimated

TABLE III
Harmonised consumer price indices in ECU
(new contracts)

1996=100

NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	IS	N	CH *	US *	JP *	
100.5	100.2	97.0	101.0	90.7	95.7c	97.8	98.2	100.6	94.3	112.7	1995
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1996
101.0	100.3	100.0	97.4	100.6	97.4	99.9	99.4	101.7	100.0	102.1	1996 04
100.3	99.7	99.8	98.5	100.9	99.0	100.8	99.7	100.0	101.6	104.5	05
99.5	99.9	99.5	99.9	101.8	100.3	100.6	100.0	99.5	101.2	101.3	06
99.3	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.8	99.1	99.9	100.3	99.8	100.0	99.4	07
99.7	100.3	100.9	101.3	99.8	98.4	100.0	99.7	101.6	99.2	99.6	08
100.3	99.8	101.0	101.3	101.4	100.6	100.4	100.5	100.4	100.6	99.3	09
100.0	99.4	101.2	101.6	102.9	103.1	101.1	101.5	99.3	101.8	98.1	10
99.5	99.3	101.0	100.4	100.8	106.6	100.9	101.9	96.4	100.5	96.5	11
98.8	99.1	100.7	100.7	100.0	109.2	101.5	102.3	94.6	102.7	97.2	12
98.4	98.5	101.5	100.4	99.6	111.7	102.8	106.6	93.2	105.9	96.5	1997 01
98.4	98.8	101.0	100.6	99.0	114.4	104.0	108.4	93.1	110.9	96.3	02
99.0	99.0	101.2	100.6	97.6	114.8	104.4	107.4	93.6	112.6	97.9	03
98.8	98.5	101.0	100.1	98.4r	117.4	105.7	105.0	94.3	113.2	98.0	04
99.0	98.6	101.3	99.9	98.3r	117.6	106.2	103.5	95.7	112.8	103.7	05
98.2	98.3	100.5	100.4	98.4	119.9	107.4	102.7	96.1	114.1	108.7	06
97.6	97.5	99.8	100.5	100.2r	125.1	109.7	102.0	96.1	117.6	110.6	07
98.0	97.8	100.1	100.2	101.1r	124.1	110.9	102.4	97.1	121.3	111.4	08
99.4	98.1	100.1	100.6	103.5r	121.2	109.8	104.5	97.3	118.7	106.0	09
99.6	98.2p	99.7	100.7	103.5	121.4	108.7	106.4	97.0	116.7	104.9	10
Annual rate of increase (%)											
-0.5	-0.1	3.1	-1.0	10.5	4.6	2.2	1.8	-0.6	6.1	-10.9	1996
-1.2	-0.8	2.7	-3.2	17.2	2.4	2.5	1.7	-0.2	9.2	-16.8	1996 04
-1.3	-1.2	2.8	-2.5	14.9	3.5	3.1	1.8	-0.6	9.0	-15.2	05
-1.7	-1.0	3.1	-1.1	16.4	5.2	2.7	1.7	-1.3	9.2	-17.5	06
-0.9	-0.5	3.5	-1.1	15.4	5.6	2.3	2.1	-0.1	9.0	-15.2	07
0.2	0.5	3.5	-1.4	11.7	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.7	4.5	-10.7	08
-0.1	0.0	3.9	-1.2	9.7	4.1	2.1	1.5	-1.4	4.6	-7.2	09
-1.1	-1.0	4.1	-0.8	9.1	8.4	3.2	2.4	-3.5	8.2	-5.3	10
-1.3	-0.9	3.7	-2.2	3.4	13.3	3.3	3.2	-6.4	7.1	-5.5	11
-1.4	-0.9	3.6	-1.1	1.9	15.4	3.8	4.0	-7.7	7.7	-6.2	12
-1.7	-2.1	3.3	-0.4	2.6	17.7	5.0	9.1	-9.2	9.5	-4.2	1997 01
-2.0	-2.0	2.5	1.7	3.8	19.4	6.0	10.3	-8.4	13.9	-4.4	02
-2.2	-1.8	2.3	2.0	-1.0	19.3	5.7	8.8	-8.5	14.5	-3.3	03
-2.2	-1.7	1.0	2.8	-2.2r	20.6	5.9	5.6	-7.3	13.2	-4.0	04
-1.3	-1.1	1.5	1.4	-2.6r	18.8	5.3	3.8	-4.2	11.0	-0.8	05
-1.3	-1.6	1.0	0.5	-3.4	19.5	6.8	2.7	-3.5	12.8	7.3	06
-1.7	-2.6	-0.3	0.4	-0.5r	26.2	9.7	1.7	-3.8	17.5	11.2	07
-1.6	-2.4	-0.8	-1.1	1.3r	26.2	10.9	2.7	-4.4	22.3	11.8	08
-0.8	-1.7p	-0.9	-0.7	2.0r	20.5	9.3	4.0	-3.0	17.9	6.8	09
-0.4	-1.2p	-1.5	-0.9	0.6	17.8	7.5	4.9	-2.3	14.7	6.9	10

p=provisional

n.a. = not available

r=revised

* Important: This data refers to the non-harmonised consumer price indices expressed in ECU, base year 1996=100

TABLE IV
**Consumer price indices in ECU
(existing contracts)**

1985=100

	EUR 15	ERM	ECU	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL
1991	124.7	123.4	122.2	121.9	125.8	120.4	122.9	145.5	117.1	113.0
1992	128.2	128.1	126.8	126.7	130.1	127.1	129.9	149.6	122.1	117.6
1993	128.2	132.5	131.0	133.8	135.5	137.3	136.7	139.3	128.7	113.6
1994	131.1	135.6	134.6	139.8	139.1	142.0	141.3	136.4	131.8	117.0
1995	132.8	140.7	138.0	146.0	146.2	148.5	146.8	139.3	135.4	116.8
1996	138.0	142.6	141.1	146.1	148.6	147.9	158.0	146.2	138.8	122.1
1996 04	137.4	143.1	140.9	146.4	148.6	148.1	157.9	147.7	139.7	119.6
05	138.1	142.8	141.1	145.4	148.4	147.7	160.3	147.4	139.7	121.1
06	138.4	142.4	141.1	145.2	148.3	147.7	161.6	145.6	139.2	122.0
07	138.3	142.8	141.3	146.2	148.3	148.4	157.9	145.7	139.3	122.5
08	138.1	143.0	141.3	147.1	148.9	148.9	156.8	146.3	138.4	121.9
09	138.9	142.8	141.6	146.3	149.5	148.1	161.6	146.9	138.6	123.1
10	139.5	142.5	141.8	145.7	149.5	147.2	164.2	146.3	139.1	124.7
11	139.7	141.9	141.8	145.3	148.9	146.5	162.2	145.7	138.3	127.2
12	140.3	142.0	142.1	144.8	148.6	146.1	162.4	145.4	138.1	129.5
1997 01	141.0	142.1	142.6	145.1	148.7	146.2	161.8	145.5	137.9	130.3
02	141.2	141.8	143.0	144.6	148.6	146.6	160.6	144.0	137.9	133.0
03	141.2	141.6	143.0	144.1	148.8	146.5	164.7	143.9	138.3	133.0
04	141.6	141.4	143.2	143.4	148.8	145.9	165.1	144.2	137.9	132.6
05	142.0	141.9	143.6	143.7	150.0	146.6	164.2	144.4	138.1	129.2
06	142.4	141.7	143.7	143.5	149.9	146.4	165.8	143.8	137.6	130.4
07	143.0	141.2	144.1	143.5	148.3	146.0	161.9	143.3	136.3	133.1
08	143.3	141.7	144.5	144.1	149.2	146.4	162.7	143.9	137.1	132.8
09	143.4p	142.3p	144.7p	144.0	150.2	146.5	166.0	145.3	138.2	132.6
10	143.4p	142.3p	144.7p	144.1	150.3	146.4	167.6	145.3	138.5	129.5
Annual rate of increase (%)										
1991	5.0	4.0	4.4	3.7	1.7	3.7	6.9	6.7	2.3	3.1
1992	2.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.4	5.6	5.8	2.9	4.2	4.1
1993	0.0	3.4	3.3	5.7	4.2	8.1	5.3	-6.9	5.4	-3.4
1994	2.3	2.3	2.8	4.5	2.7	3.4	3.4	-1.9	2.4	3.1
1995	1.2	3.8	2.5	4.4	5.1	4.6	3.9	2.1	2.7	-0.2
1996	4.0	1.4	2.2	0.1	1.7	-0.4	7.6	5.0	2.5	4.6
1996 04	5.0	1.5	2.3	-0.6	1.3	-1.2	7.7	8.6	3.1	3.4
05	4.6	1.5	2.3	-0.7	0.6	-1.1	8.5	5.9	4.2	3.8
06	4.5	0.9	2.1	-1.0	0.6	-1.2	8.3	3.9	3.3	4.7
07	4.4	1.0	2.3	-0.6	1.0	-0.7	9.0	3.4	2.8	4.9
08	3.4	1.3	2.0	0.7	1.7	0.4	8.0	3.4	1.4	3.5
09	3.5	1.2	2.0	0.4	1.5	0.0	8.6	4.0	1.5	4.3
10	4.3	0.7	2.2	-0.5	0.9	-1.3	10.3	3.5	2.3	6.7
11	4.2	0.0	2.1	-0.8	0.4	-1.5	9.5	2.3	0.6	9.4
12	4.2	0.0	2.1	-0.9	0.4	-1.8	8.8	1.0	0.5	10.9
1997 01	4.3	-0.1	2.2	-1.2	0.8	-1.4	8.6	-0.1	0.0	10.6
02	4.0	-0.6	2.1	-1.7	0.2	-1.6	8.6	-1.3	0.1	12.7
03	3.3	-1.0	1.7	-1.9	-0.1	-1.5	6.9	-1.6	-0.4	12.7
04	3.0	-1.2	1.6	-2.0	0.1	-1.5	4.5	-2.4	-1.3	10.9
05	2.8	-0.6	1.8	-1.2	1.0	-0.7	2.4	-2.1	-1.1	6.6
06	2.9	-0.4	1.9	-1.2	1.1	-0.9	2.6	-1.2	-1.2	6.8
07	3.4	-1.1	2.0	-1.8	0.0	-1.6	2.6	-1.7	-2.1	8.6
08	3.7	-0.9	2.2	-2.1	0.2	-1.7	3.7	-1.6	-0.9	8.9
09	3.3p	-0.3p	2.2p	-1.5	0.5	-1.1	2.7	-1.0	-0.3	7.7
10	2.9p	-0.2p	2.0p	-1.1	0.5	-0.5	2.1	-0.7	-0.5	3.8

p=provisional

n.a. = not available

r=revised

TABLE IV
Consumer price indices in ECU
(existing contracts)

1985=100										
I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	IS	N	
132.1	119.6	117.7	124.7	137.9	124.8	128.8	118.5	n.a.	113.7	1991
133.9	125.2	123.3	131.7	153.8	110.9	131.0	117.2	117.2	116.0	1992
121.0	133.3	132.3	142.4	152.1	98.0	113.2	112.2	115.0	114.8	1993
120.9	139.0	137.1	147.5	152.8	107.2	115.1	115.6	111.2	115.5	1994
114.3	145.8	143.7	154.9	159.7	117.3	116.0	111.9	110.9	119.6	1995
129.3	145.0	143.9	154.8	165.1	115.5	127.5	116.9	113.5	122.4	1996
127.5	145.5	144.7	154.6	165.1	112.6	128.6	113.8	113.0	121.7	1996 04
130.2	144.9	143.8	153.6	165.0	113.8	128.7	115.6	114.4	122.0	05
131.3	144.5	142.8	154.3	164.3	115.4	129.8	117.1	114.0	122.4	06
130.7	144.7	143.3	155.9	165.2	115.7	128.5	115.9	113.3	122.7	07
130.4	145.4	143.9	157.5	166.6	117.1	127.0	115.0	113.6	122.1	08
131.7	144.9	144.6	155.6	166.7	117.1	128.8	117.5	114.3	123.2	09
132.6	144.4	144.1	154.3	167.3	117.4	130.6	120.5	114.9	124.2	10
132.2	144.5	143.4	153.8	166.9	115.9	127.9	124.6	114.6	124.8	11
133.7	143.6	142.5	153.0	166.5	116.2	126.7	127.8	115.2	125.3	12
134.6	142.6	142.1	152.4	167.7	116.0	125.8	131.1	116.7	130.2	1997 01
133.1	142.7	142.1	152.7	167.0	116.2	124.9	134.5	118.1	n.a.	02
131.8	142.7	142.8	153.2	167.2	116.1	122.9	135.0	118.4	n.a.	03
132.6	142.2	142.3	152.4	167.2	115.8	123.9	138.3	n.a.	n.a.	04
133.3	142.4	142.8	152.3	167.8	115.4	123.6	138.7	n.a.	n.a.	05
134.0	142.0	141.7	152.2	166.3	116.0	123.9	141.7	n.a.	n.a.	06
133.9	141.2	141.2	152.2	165.1	116.4	126.4	148.2	n.a.	n.a.	07
133.9	141.7	141.7	153.5	165.7	115.8	127.4	147.3	n.a.	n.a.	08
134.7	142.7	143.5p	152.6	165.7	116.3	130.0	144.1	n.a.	n.a.	09
134.3	143.4	143.5p	152.4	165.2	116.5	129.8	144.5	n.a.	n.a.	10
Annual rate of increase (%)										
5.5	3.6	3.9	3.4	12.5	1.3	9.9	7.9	n.a.	2.5	1991
1.4	4.7	4.8	5.6	11.5	-11.1	1.8	-1.0	n.a.	2.0	1992
-9.5	6.5	7.3	8.1	-1.0	-11.4	-13.5	-3.9	-2.0	-1.0	1993
0.0	4.3	3.6	3.6	0.6	9.4	1.7	3.1	-3.2	0.6	1994
-5.4	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.6	9.5	0.8	-3.2	-0.3	3.5	1995
13.2	-0.5	0.1	-0.1	3.3	-1.5	10.2	4.6	2.3	2.4	1996
21.5	-1.1	-0.6	-1.0	3.1	-3.5	17.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	1996 04
17.3	-1.2	-0.6	-1.3	3.2	-3.0	14.6	3.4	3.3	2.4	05
17.5	-1.5	-0.9	-1.0	3.3	-1.8	16.0	4.9	2.7	2.3	06
15.7	-1.2	-0.3	-0.5	3.8	-1.6	14.8	5.4	2.3	2.7	07
11.4	0.2	0.8	0.8	3.6	-2.0	11.0	2.6	2.1	1.9	08
11.5	-0.2	0.5	0.5	4.0	-1.7	9.1	3.8	2.4	2.0	09
14.1	-1.4	-0.5	-0.7	4.3	-1.2	8.3	8.4	3.3	2.8	10
12.4	-1.2	-0.7	-0.6	3.9	-2.7	2.6	13.3	3.7	3.8	11
11.9	-1.7	-0.9	-0.9	4.1	-1.7	0.9	15.5	3.9	4.3	12
10.3	-2.1	-1.2	-1.4	3.8	-0.6	0.9	18.5	5.0	8.9	1997 01
7.6	-2.1	-1.5	-1.6	3.0	1.4	2.1	20.2	5.9	n.a.	02
5.2	-2.1	-1.6	-1.5	2.5	1.8	-2.7	20.2	5.6	n.a.	03
4.0	-2.2	-1.6	-1.4	1.3	2.9	-3.6	21.6	n.a.	n.a.	04
2.4	-1.7	-0.7	-0.9	1.7	1.4	-4.0	20.0	n.a.	n.a.	05
2.0	-1.7	-0.8	-1.4	1.2	0.6	-4.6	21.0	n.a.	n.a.	06
2.5	-2.4	-1.5	-2.4	0.0	0.6	-1.6	27.9	n.a.	n.a.	07
2.7	-2.5	-1.6	-2.5	-0.5	-1.1	0.3	28.1	n.a.	n.a.	08
2.3	-1.5	-0.8p	-1.9	-0.6	-0.7	0.9	22.6	n.a.	n.a.	09
1.3	-0.7	-0.4p	-1.2	-1.3	-0.8	-0.6	19.9	n.a.	n.a.	10

p=provisional

n.a. = not available

r=revised

TABLE V
ECU bond issues (Mio ECU) *

	TOTAL EURO	European Union				Non-European Union				Domestic**	EURO + DOMESTIC
		Total	Business sector	Govern- ments	Institu- tions	Total	Business sector	Govern- ments	Organi- sations		
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
1996	3 180	3 180	2 215	115	850	0	0	0	0	8 216	11 396
1996 II	870	870	315	55	500	0	0	0	0	2 247	3 117
III	1 330	1 330	1 030	0	300	0	0	0	0	1 905	3 235
IV	375	375	265	60	50	0	0	0	0	1 991	2 366
1997 I	3 295	3 295	1 745	0	1 550	0	0	0	0	2 574	5 869
II	1 820	1 670	670	1 000	0	150	150	0	0	2 160	3 985
III	810	810	710	0	100	0	0	0	0	3 451	4 261
1997 8	400	400	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	326	726
9	200	200	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	365	565
10	1 150	300	300	0	0	850	450	400	0	1 303	2 453
11	200	200	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	313	513

(*) 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
06.11.1997 19.12.1997	Crédit Local de France	100	102.05	5.50	5	19.12.2002	5.03	BIL / CCB	LU	-
13.11.1997 23.12.1997	CERINVEST	50	101.875	5.625	6	23.12.2003	5.25	BCCE / CERABANK	LU	-
20.11.1997 27.11.1997	France BTAN	313	97.220	4.50		12.07.2002	5.18	Auct	PA	-

TABLE VII
Outstanding amount of ECU bonds (in millions of ECU)

	Issuers	Residual maturity in years						Total
		< 1	1-3	3-5	5-7	7-10	> 10	
30/11/97	GOV	15 344	23 189	14 568	6 592	11 190	4 000	74 882
	SUPRA	2 990	5 200	5 850	2 000	700	100	16 840
	Others	4 507	6 549	6 572	4 023	2 515	225	24 391
	Total	22 841	34 938	26 990	12 615	14 405	4 325	116 113
31/10/97	GOV	13 558	24 489	14 255	6 592	11 112	4 000	74 006
	SUPRA	2 665	4 575	6 950	2 000	700	100	16 990
	Others	4 188	6 868	6 572	3 783	2 470	225	24 106
	Total	20 411	35 933	27 777	12 375	14 282	4 325	115 102
30/09/97	GOV	12 308	25 739	13 985	6 192	10 601	4 000	72 825
	SUPRA	2 565	4 675	6 950	2 000	700	100	16 990
	Others	3 843	7 188	6 852	2 973	2 525	225	23 606
	Total	18 716	37 603	27 787	11 165	13 826	4 325	113 421
31/12/96	GOV	9 254	30 681	13 927	6 929	9 992	4 750	75 533
	SUPRA	3 512	4 950	6 620	1 500	700	600	17 882
	Others	5 437	8 864	6 474	1 632	2 436	625	25 468
	Total	18 203	44 495	27 021	10 061	13 128	5 975	118 883
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

GOV = Central governments

SUPRA = Supranational institutions

TABLE VIII
Total secondary market turnover and % of market taken by ECU securities

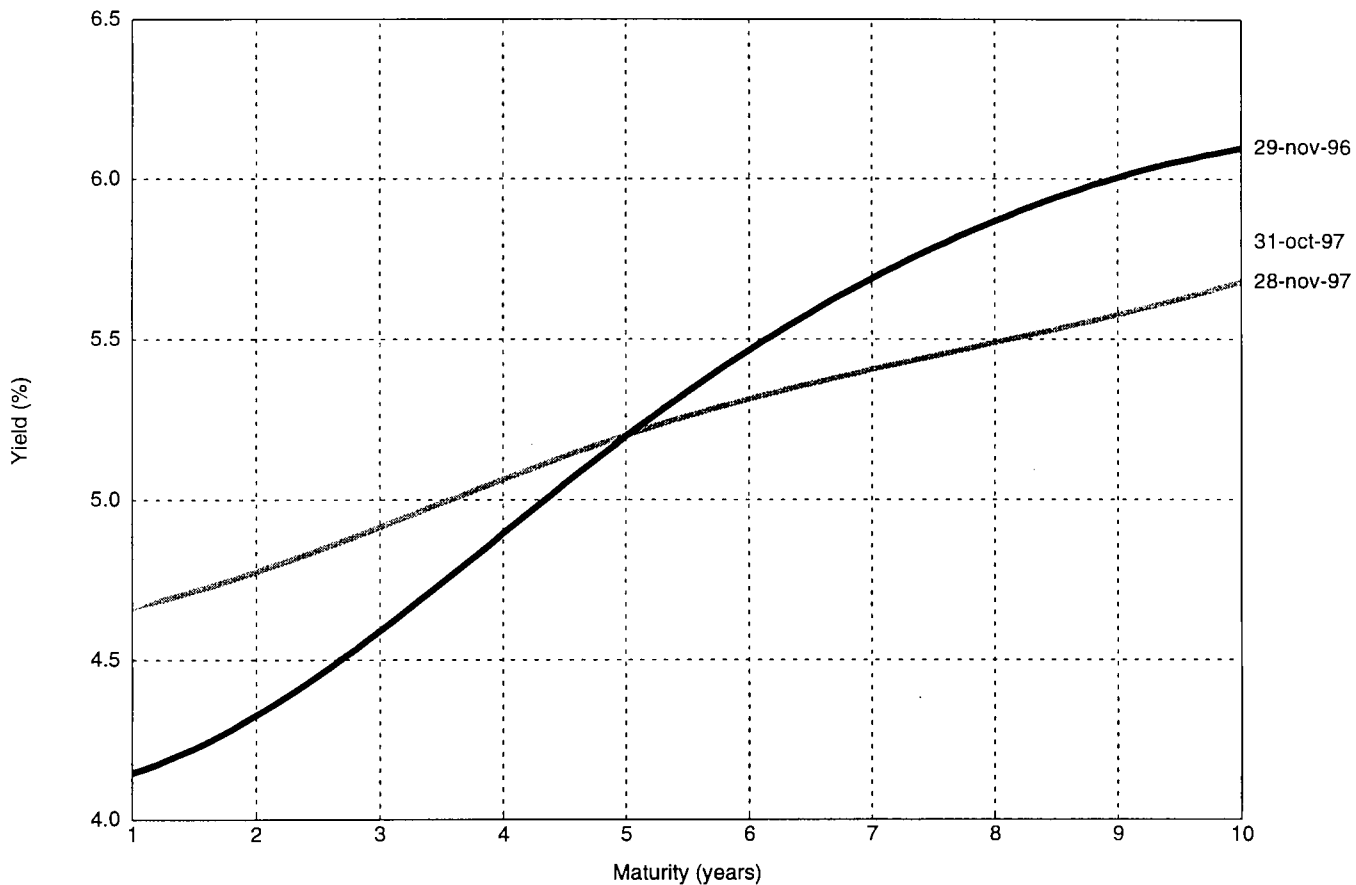
	Turnover in millions of USD			% of market held by ECU securities by instrument					Short- & med. term notes
	All currencies	of which ECU	USD	Eurobonds straights	Others straights	Convertibles	Floating rate notes	Certificates of deposit	
1991	7 543 435	1 299 480	2 024 440	25.69	11.71	1.26	2.49	4.52	19.30
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
1996	44 633 301	2 040 722	8 311 709	5.67	3.38	0.92	1.18	0.00	16.98
1996 9	4 002 420	140 360	699 757	5.12	2.82	0.93	0.74	0.00	11.46
10	4 358 228	188 569	856 512	5.13	3.47	0.59	0.98	0.00	14.06
11	3 791 050	167 963	725 669	4.56	3.82	0.44	1.18	0.00	12.50
12	3 608 927	137 257	686 296	4.64	3.39	0.13	1.05	0.00	9.54
1997 1	3 949 284	174 392	818 577	4.45	4.19	0.31	0.99	0.00	1 0.00
2	3 825 231	150 546	886 764	4.37	3.81	0.49	0.80	0.00	7.54
3	4 062 392	135 394	974 487	2.56	3.57	0.52	0.82	0.00	6.26
4	3 899 815	154 051	898 121	4.81	3.96	0.56	1.07	0.00	5.48
5	3 559 238	127 621	943 729	3.34	3.96	0.68	0.57	0.00	5.03
6	4 313 629	144 345	1 074 070	3.28	3.48	0.21	0.61	0.00	5.74
7	4 498 891	136 725	1 164 972	3.01	3.08	0.97	0.41	0.00	5.54
8	3 861 874	105 739	1 068 133	2.94	2.79	0.13	0.44	0.00	4.66
9	4 417 712	108 832	1 069 910	2.03	2.50	0.14	0.74	0.00	4.84
10	4 859 602	126 777	1 281 583	1.94	2.75	0.40	0.71	0.00	5.16

TABLE IX
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
1992	10.29	10.43	10.41	10.27	10.01										
1993	8.21	8.27	7.99	7.65	7.11	7.28	6.87	6.74	6.78	6.91	7.04	7.14	7.20	7.22	7.19
1994	5.92	5.95	5.98	6.05	6.21	6.35	6.77	7.01	7.13	7.24	7.39	7.55	7.66	7.69	7.56
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	7.85	7.88	7.86
1996	4.35	4.34	4.31	4.32	4.39	4.45	4.79	5.17	5.55	5.90	6.18	6.40	6.57	6.72	6.85
1996 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
8	4.25	4.28	4.29	4.32	4.44	4.56	4.90	5.28	5.67	6.02	6.30	6.51	6.68	6.81	6.92
9	4.25	4.14	4.15	4.17	4.28	4.38	4.66	5.03	5.42	5.78	6.07	6.30	6.47	6.61	6.72
10	4.00	4.06	4.06	4.07	4.12	4.20	4.36	4.66	5.03	5.39	5.69	5.93	6.12	6.27	6.39
11	4.00	4.07	4.07	4.09	4.15	4.23	4.41	4.70	5.03	5.36	5.63	5.86	6.04	6.19	6.32
12	4.00	4.11	4.06	4.07	4.09	4.13	4.27	4.54	4.87	5.20	5.49	5.72	5.91	6.07	6.22
1997 1	4.00	4.01	3.99	3.98	3.98	4.02	4.13	4.39	4.71	5.05	5.35	5.60	5.81	5.98	6.14
2	3.75	4.04	4.03	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.13	4.35	4.62	4.91	5.18	5.41	5.62	5.78	5.90
3	3.75	4.12	4.13	4.16	4.21	4.26	4.45	4.69	4.97	5.25	5.50	5.72	5.91	6.07	6.20
4	4.00	4.05	4.07	4.11	4.19	4.23	4.46	4.74	5.05	5.35	5.62	5.85	6.04	6.19	6.30
5	4.00	4.01	4.05	4.09	4.16	4.18	4.35	4.60	4.88	5.17	5.43	5.66	5.85	6.01	6.14
6	4.00	4.02	4.05	4.09	4.15	4.19	4.31	4.54	4.82	5.11	5.37	5.59	5.79	5.96	6.11
7	4.00	4.09	4.11	4.15	4.21	4.24	4.33	4.50	4.73	4.97	5.19	5.39	5.57	5.74	5.90
8	4.00	4.20	4.25	4.32	4.39	4.47	4.62	4.80	4.99	5.18	5.36	5.52	5.69	5.85	6.00
9	4.00	4.16	4.22	4.32	4.41	4.49	4.62	4.79	4.97	5.15	5.31	5.46	5.61	5.74	5.88
10	4.00	4.27	4.37	4.46	4.59	4.65	4.82	4.98	5.13	5.27	5.39	5.51	5.61	5.70	5.80
11	4.25	4.38	4.49	4.56	4.66	4.70	4.84	4.98	5.13	5.26	5.39	5.50	5.60	5.69	5.78
Daily rates															
3.11.97	.	4.48	4.51	4.57	4.68	4.65	4.84	5.00	5.14	5.27	5.42	5.56	5.69	5.78	5.82
4.11.97	.	4.41	4.49	4.54	4.68	4.69	4.83	4.98	5.13	5.27	5.40	5.52	5.63	5.73	5.82
5.11.97	.	4.42	4.50	4.55	4.69	4.68	4.86	5.02	5.16	5.29	5.42	5.54	5.66	5.75	5.83
6.11.97	.	4.44	4.50	4.57	4.69	4.79	4.89	5.03	5.18	5.33	5.46	5.57	5.67	5.76	5.86
7.11.97	.	4.44	4.51	4.58	4.69	4.72	4.87	5.02	5.16	5.30	5.43	5.55	5.65	5.74	5.81
10.11.97	.	4.44	4.50	4.56	4.69	4.71	4.85	5.00	5.14	5.28	5.42	5.55	5.66	5.74	5.81
11.11.97	.	4.44	4.50	4.57	4.69	4.72	4.86	5.01	5.15	5.29	5.42	5.54	5.65	5.74	5.82
12.11.97	.	4.44	4.54	4.61	4.72	4.81	4.93	5.05	5.18	5.30	5.43	5.56	5.67	5.76	5.82
13.11.97	.	4.40	4.53	4.61	4.69	4.77	4.90	5.05	5.20	5.34	5.47	5.58	5.68	5.77	5.86
14.11.97	.	4.38	4.51	4.59	4.68	4.70	4.84	4.99	5.14	5.29	5.41	5.53	5.63	5.73	5.82
17.11.97	.	4.36	4.50	4.57	4.66	4.67	4.82	4.98	5.13	5.28	5.40	5.52	5.62	5.71	5.80
18.11.97	.	4.34	4.49	4.55	4.66	4.69	4.82	4.97	5.13	5.27	5.40	5.51	5.61	5.70	5.79
19.11.97	.	4.32	4.50	4.56	4.64	4.67	4.81	4.96	5.11	5.24	5.37	5.47	5.57	5.66	5.75
20.11.97	.	4.31	4.48	4.55	4.64	4.66	4.79	4.94	5.10	5.24	5.35	5.45	5.54	5.64	5.76
21.11.97	.	4.31	4.48	4.55	4.63	4.67	4.81	4.96	5.11	5.24	5.35	5.45	5.54	5.64	5.75
24.11.97	.	4.28	4.47	4.53	4.63	4.68	4.81	4.94	5.06	5.18	5.30	5.41	5.52	5.62	5.71
25.11.97	.	4.27	4.48	4.53	4.63	4.69	4.78	4.91	5.07	5.21	5.32	5.41	5.49	5.59	5.73
26.11.97	.	4.25	4.45	4.52	4.61	4.71	4.80	4.93	5.08	5.21	5.32	5.41	5.50	5.59	5.71
27.11.97	.	4.41	4.45	4.52	4.62	4.71	4.80	4.93	5.09	5.23	5.34	5.42	5.50	5.60	5.73
28.11.97	.	4.41	4.44	4.51	4.60	4.66	4.77	4.91	5.06	5.20	5.31	5.41	5.49	5.58	5.68

* Operation rates of the EMI: see explanatory notes

Graph 3: ECU yield curve



Graph 4: Evolution of ECU yields over the last 18 months



TABLE X
Central bank interest rates

	B				DK			D				EL			E	
	DR	AUCT	AR	CR	DR	REPO	CD	DR	LR	REPO	3D TB	DR	LR	OR	REPO	AR
Rates at the end of:																
11/96	2.50	3.00	4.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.50	2.50	4.50	3.00	3.10	17.50	21.00	26.00	6.75	6.85
12/96	2.50	3.00	4.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.50	2.50	4.50	3.00	3.10	16.50	21.00	25.00	6.25	6.35
01/97	2.50	3.00	4.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.50	2.50	4.50	3.00	3.10	16.50	21.00	25.00	6.00	6.10
02/97	2.50	3.00	4.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.50	2.50	4.50	3.00	3.10	15.50	20.00	25.00	6.00	6.10
03/97	2.50	3.00	4.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.50	2.50	4.50	3.00	3.10	15.50	20.00	25.00	5.75	5.75
04/97	2.50	3.00	4.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.50	2.50	4.50	3.00	3.10	15.50	20.00	25.00	5.50	5.60
05/97	2.50	3.00	4.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.50	2.50	4.50	3.00	3.10	14.50	19.00	24.00	5.25	5.30
06/97	2.50	3.00	4.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.50	2.50	4.50	3.00	3.10	14.50	19.00	24.00	5.25	5.30
07/97	2.50	3.00	4.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.50	2.50	4.50	3.00	3.10	14.50	19.00	24.00	5.25	5.30
08/97	2.50	3.00	4.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.50	2.50	4.50	3.00	3.10	14.50	19.00	24.00	5.25	5.30
09/97	2.50	3.00	4.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.50	2.50	4.50	3.00	3.10	14.50	19.00	24.00	5.25	5.30
10/97	2.75	3.30	4.55	3.30	3.50	3.75	3.75	2.50	4.50	3.30	3.10	14.50	19.00	24.00*	5.00	5.05
11/97	2.75	3.30	4.55	3.30	3.50	3.75	3.75	2.50	4.50	3.30	3.10	14.50	19.00	24.00*	5.00	5.05
Recent actual changes																
01.10.97																
02.10.97																5.75
03.10.97															5.00	5.05
06.10.97																
07.10.97																
08.10.97																
09.10.97																
10.10.97	2.75		4.55	3.30	3.50	3.75										
13.10.97		3.30														
14.10.97																
15.10.97										3.30						
16.10.97																
17.10.97							3.75									
20.10.97																
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31.10.97																
03.11.97																
04.11.97																
05.11.97																
06.11.97																
07.11.97																
10.11.97																
11.11.97																
12.11.97																
13.11.97																
14.11.97																
17.11.97																
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20.11.97																
21.11.97																
24.11.97																
25.11.97																
26.11.97																
27.11.97																
28.11.97																

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.

* The rate of 24% is subject to a surcharge of 0.4% daily as from October 31, 1997 onwards.

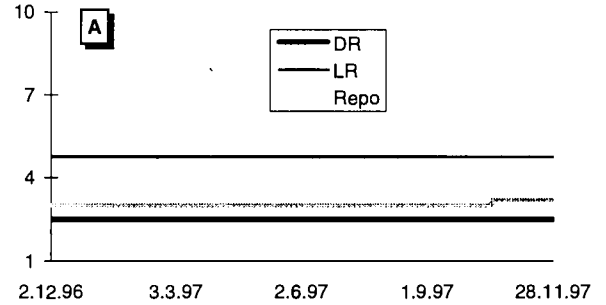
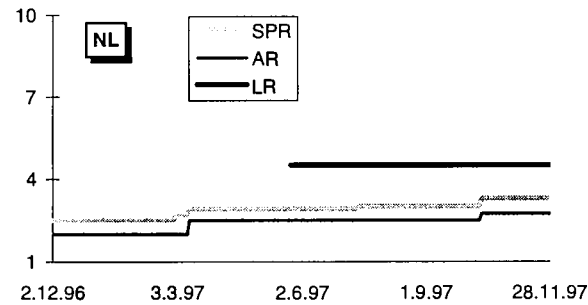
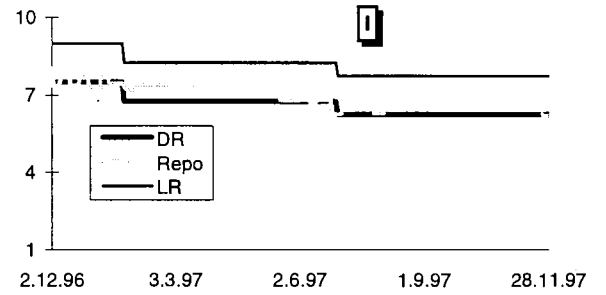
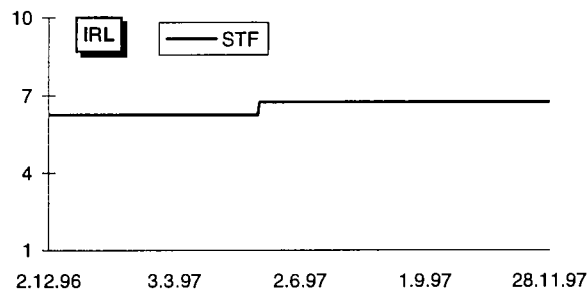
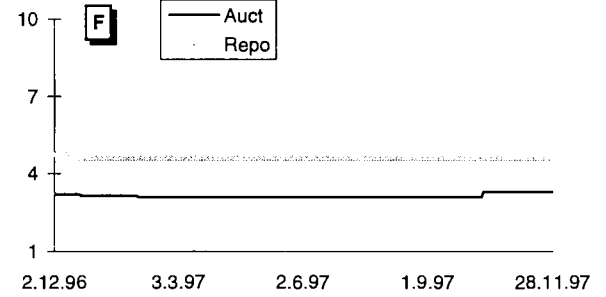
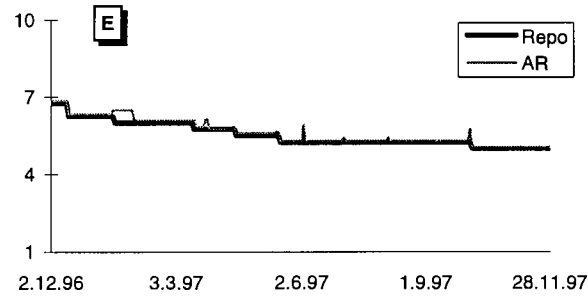
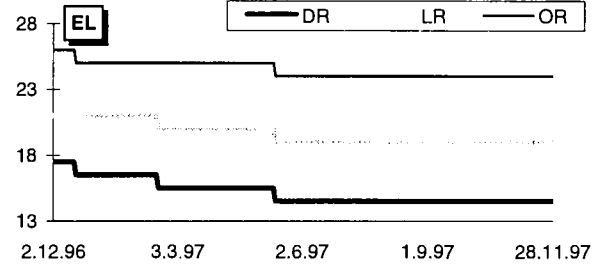
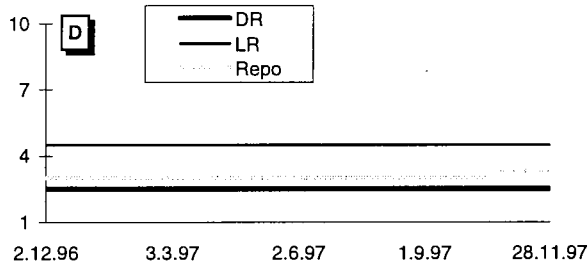
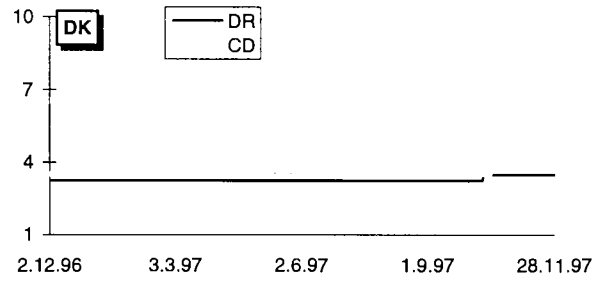
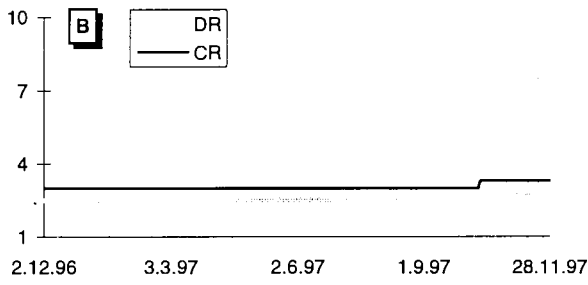
Central bank interest rates

F		IRL		I				NL			A			P					
AUCT	REPO	STF	DR	LR	REPO	R-REPO	AR	SPR	LR	DR	LR	REPO	PR R	SFR	DR R	DRO	PRO		
Rates at the end of:																			
3.20	4.75	6.25	7.50	9.00	8.01	8.08	2.00	2.50	-	2.50	4.75	3.00	6.900	8.50	6.40	6.400	6.900	11/96	
3.15	4.60	6.25	7.50	9.00	7.05	-	2.00	2.50	-	2.50	4.75	3.00	6.700	8.30	6.20	6.200	6.704	12/96	
3.10	4.60	6.25	6.75	8.25	7.21	-	2.00	2.50	-	2.50	4.75	3.00	6.500	8.30	6.20	6.200	6.500	01/97	
3.10	4.60	6.25	6.75	8.25	7.35	-	2.00	2.70	-	2.50	4.75	3.00	6.500	8.30	6.20	6.200	6.500	02/97	
3.10	4.60	6.25	6.75	8.25	7.34	-	2.50	2.90	-	2.50	4.75	3.00	6.520	8.30	6.20	6.200	6.500	03/97	
3.10	4.60	6.25	6.75	8.25	7.09	-	2.50	2.90	-	2.50	4.75	3.00	6.300	7.80	5.80	5.800	6.300	04/97	
3.10	4.60	6.75	6.75	8.25	6.77	-	2.50	2.90	4.50	2.50	4.75	3.00	6.000	7.70	5.70	5.700	6.000	05/97	
3.10	4.60	6.75	6.25	7.75	6.26	-	2.50	2.90	4.50	2.50	4.75	3.00	6.000	7.70	5.70	5.700	6.000	06/97	
3.10	4.60	6.75	6.25	7.75	6.27	-	2.50	3.00	4.50	2.50	4.75	3.00	5.703	7.40	5.40	5.400	5.702	07/97	
3.10	4.60	6.75	6.25	7.75	6.71	-	2.50	3.00	4.50	2.50	4.75	3.00	5.501	7.20	5.20	5.200	5.500	08/97	
3.10	4.60	6.75	6.25	7.75	6.61	-	2.50	3.00	4.50	2.50	4.75	3.00	5.501	7.20	5.20	5.200	5.500	09/97	
3.30	4.60	6.75	6.25	7.75	6.79	-	2.75	3.30	4.50	2.50	4.75	3.20	5.502	7.20	5.20	5.200	5.500	10/97	
3.30	4.60	6.75	6.25	7.75	6.21	-	2.75	3.30	4.50	2.50	4.75	3.20	5.300	6.90	4.90	4.900	5.300	11/97	
Recent actual changes																			
					6.83														01.10.97
																			02.10.97
													5.535					5.508	03.10.97
																			06.10.97
																		5.519	07.10.97
																		5.508	08.10.97
																			09.10.97
3.30					7.05		2.75	3.30											10.10.97
													5.500						13.10.97
																		5.500	14.10.97
					6.77														5.502
																			5.500
																			5.500
												3.20							5.502
													5.502						5.500
																			5.500
																			5.500
					6.79														5.502
																			5.500
																			5.500
																			5.503
																			5.500
																			03.11.97
					6.77								5.550						04.11.97
																			05.11.97
					6.51														06.11.97
																			07.11.97
																			10.11.97
																			11.11.97
																			12.11.97
																			13.11.97
																			14.11.97
																			17.11.97
																			18.11.97
													5.300	6.90	4.90				19.11.97
																4.900			20.11.97
																			21.11.97
																			24.11.97
					6.21														25.11.97
																			26.11.97
																			27.11.97
																		5.300	28.11.97

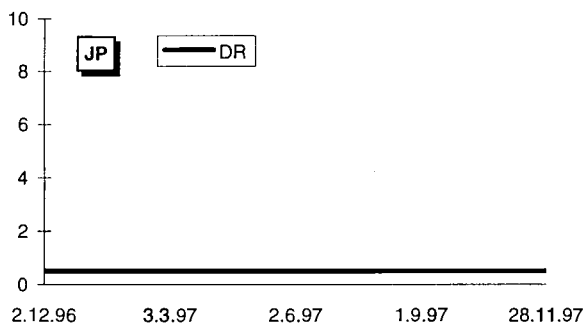
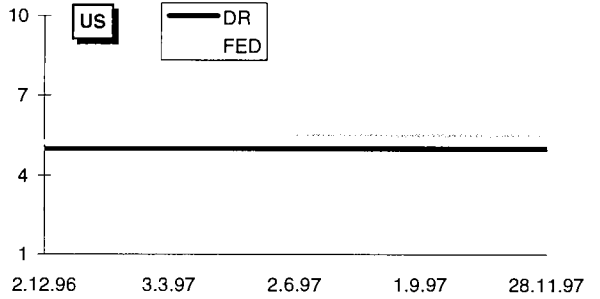
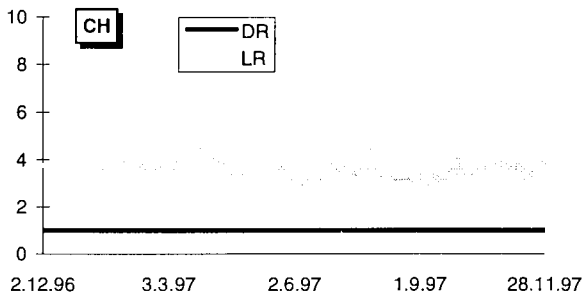
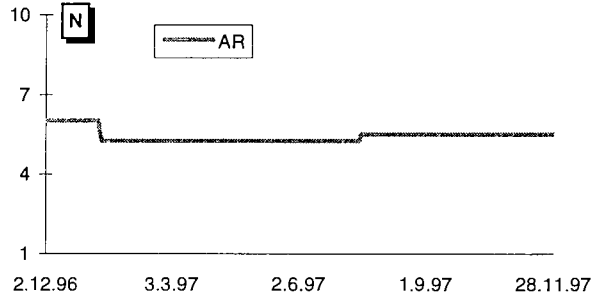
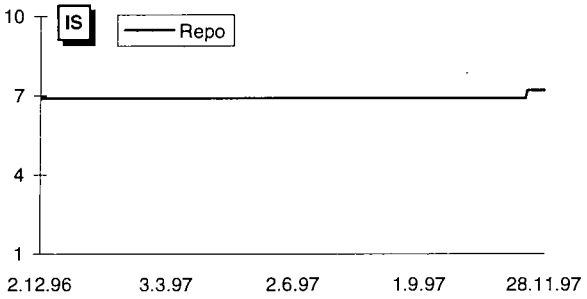
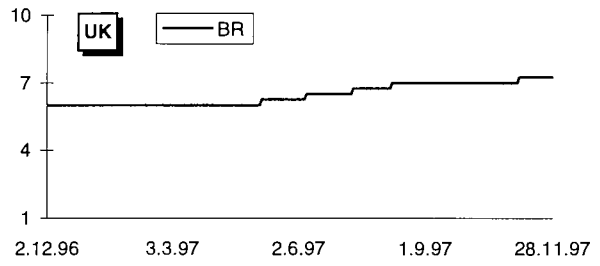
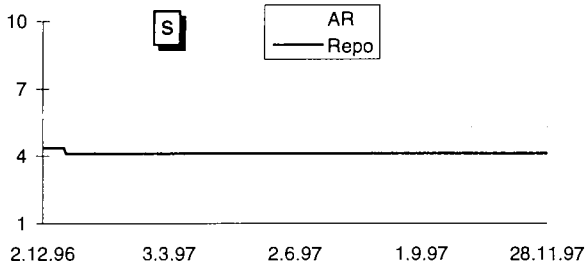
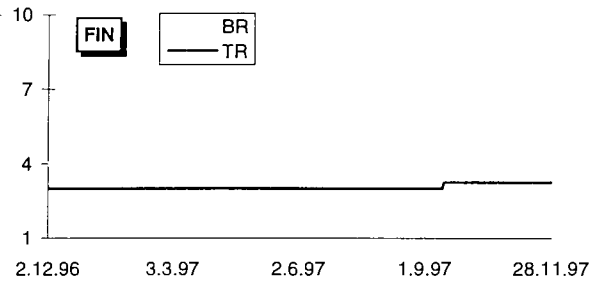
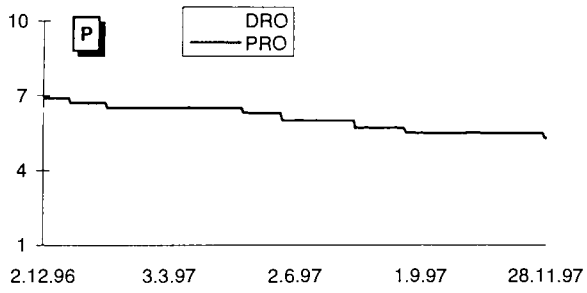
TABLE X
Central bank interest rates

	FIN			S				UK	IS				N	CH		US		JP
	BR	TR	AR	DR	AR	REPO	IBR	BR	DR	REPO	CD	AR	DR	LR	DR	FED	DR	
Rates at the end of:																		
11/96	4.00	3.00	5.00	3.50	5.75	4.35	6.05	6.00	6.00	6.90	5.70	6.00	1.00	4.000	5.00	5.25	0.50	
12/96	4.00	3.00	5.00	3.50	5.25	4.10	6.05	6.00	6.00	6.90	5.70	6.00	1.00	5.250	5.00	5.25	0.50	
01/97	4.00	3.00	5.00	2.50	5.25	4.10	5.26	6.00	6.50	6.90	6.60	5.25	1.00	3.875	5.00	5.25	0.50	
02/97	4.00	3.00	5.00	2.50	5.25	4.10	5.47	6.00	6.50	6.90	6.60	5.25	1.00	3.750	5.00	5.25	0.50	
03/97	4.00	3.00	5.00	2.50	5.25	4.10	5.58	6.00	6.50	6.90	6.60	5.25	1.00	4.375	5.00	5.50	0.50	
04/97	4.00	3.00	5.00	2.50	5.25	4.10	6.04	6.00	6.50	6.90	6.60	5.25	1.00	3.750	5.00	5.50	0.50	
05/97	4.00	3.00	5.00	2.50	5.25	4.10	6.04	6.25	6.50	6.90	6.60	5.25	1.00	2.875	5.00	5.50	0.50	
06/97	4.00	3.00	5.00	2.50	5.25	4.10	6.04	6.50	6.50	6.90	6.60	5.25	1.00	3.875	5.00	5.50	0.50	
07/97	4.00	3.00	5.00	2.50	5.25	4.10	5.58	6.75	6.50	6.90	6.60	5.50	1.00	3.625	5.00	5.50	0.50	
08/97	4.00	3.00	5.00	2.50	5.25	4.10	5.58	7.00	6.50	6.90	6.60	5.50	1.00	3.375	5.00	5.50	0.50	
09/97	4.00	3.25	5.25	2.50	5.25	4.10	5.88	7.00	6.50	6.90	6.60	5.50	1.00	3.875	5.00	5.50	0.50	
10/97	4.00	3.25	5.25	2.50	5.25	4.10	6.09	7.00	6.50	6.90	6.60	5.50	1.00	3.875	5.00	5.50	0.50	
11/97	4.00	3.25	5.25	2.50	5.25	4.10	6.09	7.25	6.80	7.20	6.90	5.50	1.00	3.750	5.00	5.50	0.50	
Recent actual changes																		
01.10.97														3.375				
02.10.97																		
03.10.97																		
06.10.97																		
07.10.97																		
08.10.97																		
09.10.97																		
10.10.97														3.500				
13.10.97																		
14.10.97														3.625				
15.10.97							6.09											
16.10.97																		
17.10.97																		
20.10.97																		
21.10.97																		
22.10.97																		
23.10.97														3.750				
24.10.97														3.875				
27.10.97																		
28.10.97																		
29.10.97																		
30.10.97														3.750				
31.10.97														3.875				
03.11.97																		
04.11.97														3.625				
05.11.97																		
06.11.97								7.25										
07.11.97																		
10.11.97																		
11.11.97														3.750				
12.11.97																		
13.11.97																		
14.11.97														3.625				
17.11.97														3.375				
18.11.97														3.250				
19.11.97									6.80	7.20	6.90			3.000				
20.11.97														3.125				
21.11.97														3.375				
24.11.97														3.500				
25.11.97																		
26.11.97																		
27.11.97														3.750				
28.11.97														3.875				
														3.750				

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 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 spread recorded between two currencies is signified by 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 spread.

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).

Harmonised consumer price indices in ECU (Table III)

For each country the index of harmonised consumer prices in ECUs is calculated by multiplying the national harmonised consumer price index (HICP) 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 (EUR15), the second covering 12 member states whose currencies participate 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 (EUR15 or ERM), 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).

The base year is 1996. These indices should be used for indexing new contracts in ECU.

The Harmonised Consumer Price Indices (HICPs) in national currencies are primarily designed to facilitate international comparisons of consumer price inflation across the European Union. The focus lies on comparability among the indices of the different Member States as well as the relative movements.

In contrast to the interim indices, the HICPs in national currencies are harmonised not only on coverage but also in several methodological aspects. The HICPs in national currencies provide the best statistical basis for international comparisons of consumer price inflation and very considerable progress has been made in harmonising methodologies.

The HICPs in national currencies are compiled using a version of the international classification COICOP (Classification of individual consumption by purpose) which has been specially adapted for the HICPs and is known as COICOP/HICP.

Non harmonised consumer price indices in ECUs (Table IV)

For each country the non harmonised index of consumer prices in ECUs is calculated by multiplying the national non harmonised 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 12 member states whose currencies participate 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).

The base year is 1985. These indices should be used for indexing existing contracts in ECU; for new contracts the new harmonised CPI in ECU should be used instead. The non harmonised price indices in ECU will be published until December 1998.

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).
- Organisations: 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 (AUCTION): 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.

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

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.

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 32 days against eligible securities for special short-term needs.

Other rate:

Repurchase agreements (Repo) and Reverse Repurchase Agreements (R-Repo): marginal auction rate. The Bank of Italy intervenes when it perceives the need to add or drain liquidity. The choice between repos (Repo) and reverse repos (R-Repo) depends on the structural (debtor or creditor) position of the banking system vis-à-vis the central bank. 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.

Marginal advance rate (LR): rate which allows banks to raise overnight credit from the central bank. Under normal conditions, this rate will set an upper limit to money market rates.

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.

Interest rates for open-market transactions (tendering procedure): Since 1988 it has been possible for short-term, temporary and - since October 1995 - regular extra liquidity to be made available to financial institutions on demand via open-market transactions outside normal refinancing arrangements. Funds are distributed on the basis of a tendering procedure.

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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In the other countries the reference rates remained at the same levels as at the end of October.

In Germany the money supply as measured by the M3 aggregate increased in October at an annualised rate of 5.1%, compared with the average for the last quarter of 1996. This followed a figure of 5.2% in September.

The October figure was thus within the bank's target for growth for the year as a whole (3.5-6.5%).

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