

Statistical annex

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Notes and definitions to the tables

List of institutions included within UK banks (formerly the monetary sector)

Symbols and conventions

.. not available.

— nil or less than half the final digit shown.

.... figures above and below are not strictly comparable

Because of rounding, the sum of the separate items may sometimes differ from the total shown.

Change in this issue

Retail Deposits and Cash in M4

Tables 6.1, 6.3

Consequent upon the redefinition of M2 with effect from December 1992 (see Notes and Definitions to Table 6 in this *Bulletin*), these tables now show, inter alia, the cash and retail deposit component of M4 throughout.

Longer series and data on magnetic tape

For those who prefer to have data in machine-readable form, a magnetic tape service is available covering the tables currently included in the annex. Longer runs of some series, as well as series of foreign exchange rates, international and UK interest rates and yields can also be supplied on tape, diskette or computer print-out in response to specific requests. Under certain circumstances, this service might attract a charge. Further information may be obtained by writing to the address given in the final paragraph below.

As mentioned in the February 1992 *Quarterly Bulletin*, the Financial Statistics Division has produced a two-part statistical abstract containing data published in the *Bulletin* prior to the February issue. We have taken advantage of the abstract to publish longer runs of data than can be accommodated in the annex to the *Bulletin*. Part 1 of the abstract contains a range of banking and other financial data, almost all of them collected and compiled by the Bank. The second part of the abstract is the 1992 edition of a long runs of monetary data booklet introduced in 1989, providing detailed statistics of monetary aggregates and related items. Readers and regular subscribers to the *Bulletin* who wish to receive a copy of the 1993 abstract should send requests in writing, together with full address details, including the name or position of recipients in companies or institutions, to the Bank at the following address: Bulletin Group, Economics Division, Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, London, EC2R 8AH. If possible, subscribers should also include a copy of the address label (which contains their subscriber number).

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The concessionary rates noted above in *italics* are available to **students in the United Kingdom** and also to **secondary schools in the United Kingdom**. Requests for concessionary copies of the *Statistical Abstract* should be accompanied by an explanatory letter: students should provide details of their course and the institution at which they are studying.

Part 2 of the abstract is also available on diskette. The diskettes are available at a cost of £25 plus VAT payable in advance, (cheques should be made payable to the Bank of England) from Monetary Aggregates Group, Financial Statistics Division HO-5, Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, London, EC2R 8AH; they are IBM compatible, in a high density format in both 3 1/2 and 5 1/4 inch sizes. The files contained on the diskettes are in flat ASCII and a format suitable for use with *Lotus* spreadsheets (*1-2-3*, *Symphony*).

Bank of England: balance sheet

£ millions

	Issue Department				Banking Department									
	Liabilities		Assets		Liabilities					Assets				
	Notes in circulation	Notes in Banking Department	Government securities	Other securities	Total	Public deposits	Special deposits	Bankers deposits	Reserves and other accounts	Government securities	Advances and other accounts	Premises, equipment and other securities	Notes and coin	
	ROWAEFA	ROWAEFB	ROWAEFC	ROWAEFD	ROWAEFE	ROWAEFF	ROWAEFG	ROWAEFH	ROWAEFI	ROWAEFJ	ROWAEFK	ROWAEFL	ROWAEFM	
Aug	5	16,406	4	11,322	5,026	141	-	1,454	3,416	1,294	2,156	1,572	4	
"	12	16,389	11	11,370	5,129	140	-	1,556	3,418	1,287	2,237	1,594	11	
"	19	16,327	3	11,900	5,145	129	-	1,489	3,513	1,327	1,995	1,820	3	
"	26	16,539	11	10,303	5,036	108	-	1,414	3,500	1,123	2,099	1,802	11	
Sep	2	16,655	5	10,418	4,915	103	-	1,437	3,360	1,195	2,287	1,427	5	
"	9	16,305	5	10,628	5,805	89	-	1,445	4,256	1,295	1,839	2,665	6	
"	16	16,204	6	9,014	6,219	89	-	1,611	4,505	1,501	2,831	1,881	6	
"	23	16,192	8	7,360	10,563	5,538	-	1,535	3,475	1,419	4,813	4,323	8	
"	30	16,223	7	6,194	6,663	1,701	-	1,466	3,482	1,379	2,868	2,410	7	
Oct	7	16,204	6	6,800	7,423	2,330	-	1,591	3,488	1,276	2,818	3,323	6	
"	14	16,132	8	7,019	6,974	2,072	-	1,414	3,474	1,116	3,464	2,386	8	
"	21	16,128	12	6,780	9,277	4,108	-	1,481	3,673	1,333	4,199	3,732	12	
"	28	16,165	5	6,194	7,484	2,198	-	1,598	3,674	1,277	3,165	3,038	4	
Nov	4	16,206	4	6,021	6,195	891	-	1,519	3,771	1,452	3,417	1,322	4	
"	11	16,240	10	6,417	7,248	1,897	-	1,558	3,779	1,048	3,712	2,479	9	
"	18	16,286	4	6,406	6,985	1,433	-	1,569	3,979	1,348	3,586	2,057	4	
"	25	16,432	8	6,748	5,902	352	-	1,625	3,911	1,537	3,558	798	9	
Dec	2	16,661	9	7,152	5,441	115	-	1,432	3,880	1,290	3,698	444	9	
"	9	16,963	7	7,178	5,312	112	-	1,462	3,724	1,087	3,776	442	7	
"	16	17,542	8	7,808	5,623	97	-	1,553	3,959	1,237	3,935	443	8	
"	23	18,558	12	9,520	5,762	99	-	1,844	3,805	1,295	3,411	1,044	12	
"	30	18,089	11	9,138	5,934	108	-	1,441	4,370	1,157	4,323	443	11	

M0, the wide monetary base

£ millions

	Monthly-average series					Percentage growth rates											
	Notes and coin in circulation outside the Bank of England		Bankers' operational deposits with the Banking Department	M0 (wide monetary base) (columns 1+2)		Notes and coin						M0					
	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted		Seasonally adjusted				Unadjusted		Seasonally adjusted			
	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LOMAVAF	LOMAVAG	LOMAVAH	LOMAVAI	LOMAVAJ	LOMVQVT	LOMVQUX	LOMVQVY	LOMVQVZ	LOMVQVW	LOMVQVU	LOMVONA	LOMVONB	LOMVONM	LOMVONY	LOMVOMZ	LOMVOMX	
1991 Dec.	1,219	-44	105	1,324	61	6.5	2.6	-0.2	1.7	1.8	2.7	7.1	3.0	0.3	3.6	2.8	3.1
1992 Jan.	-1,370	71	-105	-1,475	-34	-6.9	1.1	0.4	1.5	2.5	2.4	-7.3	0.8	-0.2	1.6	2.5	2.1
Feb.	-300	-17	32	-268	15	-1.6	2.1	-0.1	0.2	2.2	2.3	-1.4	2.0	0.1	0.9	2.9	2.2
Mar.	28	14	25	53	39	0.2	1.1	0.1	1.5	1.6	2.2	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.4	2.0	2.3
Apr.	485	24	45	530	69	2.7	3.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	2.4	2.9	3.0	0.4	2.7	2.1	2.3
May	164	30	18	182	48	0.9	2.4	0.2	1.5	0.8	2.1	1.0	2.8	0.3	3.4	2.1	2.5
June	-128	-35	-120	-248	-155	-0.7	1.5	-0.2	0.4	0.9	1.4	-1.3	1.4	-0.8	-0.8	-0.2	1.3
July	252	91	124	376	215	1.3	1.8	0.5	1.9	1.2	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.1	2.3	2.5	2.5
Aug.	219	95	-136	83	-41	1.2	2.0	0.5	3.3	2.4	2.3	0.4	2.1	-0.2	0.4	1.9	2.4
Sept.	-89	56	22	-67	78	-0.5	2.6	0.3	5.3	2.8	2.2	-0.3	2.6	0.4	5.5	2.3	2.1
Oct.	-124	97	17	-107	114	-0.6	2.2	0.5	5.4	3.6	2.3	-0.6	2.3	0.6	3.2	2.8	2.4
Nov.	127	132	31	158	163	0.7	2.6	0.7	6.1	4.7	2.8	0.8	2.9	0.8	7.7	4.0	3.0
Dec.	1,318	69	-22	1,296	47	6.9	2.9	0.4	6.4	5.8	3.4	6.7	2.6	0.2	6.9	6.2	3.0

Average amount outstanding

	LOMAVAA	LOMAVAB	LOMAVAC	LOMAVAD	LOMAVAE
1991 Dec.	19,868	18,662	205	20,073	18,867
1992 Jan.	18,498	18,733	100	18,598	18,833
Feb.	18,198	18,717	132	18,330	18,849
Mar.	18,226	18,731	157	18,383	18,888
Apr.	18,711	18,755	202	18,913	18,957
May	18,875	18,785	220	19,095	19,005
June	18,747	18,751	100	18,847	18,851
July	18,999	18,842	224	19,223	19,066
Aug.	19,218	18,936	88	19,306	19,024
Sept.	19,129	18,992	110	19,239	19,102
Oct.	19,005	19,089	127	19,132	19,216
Nov.	19,132	19,221	158	19,290	19,379
Dec.	20,450	19,290	136	20,586	19,426

Notes and definitions follow these tables

UK banks: analysis of bank lending to UK residents

£ millions

		Summary			Industrial detail										
		Loans, advances and acceptances			Energy and water supplies			Construction	Garages, distribution, hotels & catering				Transport and Communication (b)		
		Total lending	Of which overdrafts	Of which acceptances	Total	Oil & extraction of natural gas (b)	Other energy industries & water (b)		Total	Retail motor trades	Other retail distribution	Wholesale distribution (b)	Hotels and catering		
Amounts outstanding	In sterling	1991 End-Nov.	RQOAFB	RQOVSIQ	RQOVSIK	RQOVSIJ	RQOVSTW	RQOVSTX	RQOVSTY	RQOVSGN	RQOVSWB	RQOVSWC	RQOVSWA	RQOVSWD	RQOVSWE
		1992 End-Nov.	392,795	61,774	16,759	3,711	2,347	1,363	14,451	36,684	5,005	12,571	7,875	11,234	6,027
In other currencies	In sterling	1991 End-Nov.	RQOAFTC	RQOVCIQ	RQOVCIK	RQOVCIJ	RQOVCTW	RQOVCTX	RQOVCTY	RQOVCGN	RQOVVCB	RQOVVCW	RQOVVCA	RQOVVCD	RQOVVCE
		1992 End-Nov.	72,075	5,401	340	340	4,864	4,608	256	1,960	8,384	163	940	5,812	1,469
Changes	In sterling	1991 End-Nov.	RQOAFVA	RQOVSIW	RQOVSIK	RQOVSIJ	RQOAFVX	RQOAFVY	RQOAFVZ	RQOVAGN	RQOAFWB	RQOAFWC	RQOAFWA	RQOAFWD	RQOAFWE
		1992 End-Nov.	3776	-1264	2221	518	-18	536	-15	646	-272	86	518	315	-76
In other currencies	(adjusted for exchange rate effects)	1991 End-Nov.	RQOAFXA	RQOVCIW	RQOVCIK	RQOVCIJ	RQOAFXW	RQOAFXX	RQOAFXZ	RQOVAGR	RQOAFYB	RQOAFYC	RQOAFYA	RQOAFYD	RQOAFYE
		1992 End-Nov.	3824	1754	9	403	378	25	213	55	8	-213	257	2	241
Manufacturing industry															
		Total	Extractive industries & mineral products (b)	Metal manufacturing	Chemical industry	Mechanical engineering	Electrical engineering	Motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Other engineering & metal goods	Food, drink & tobacco (b)	Textiles, leather, clothing & footwear	Other manufacturing (b)	Agriculture Forestry & fishing	
Amounts outstanding	In sterling	1991 End-Nov.	RQOVSTG	RQOVSTH	RQOVSTI	RQOVSTJ	RQOVSTK	RQOVSTL	RQOVSTM	RQOVSTN	RQOVSTO	RQOVSTP	RQOVSTQ	RQOVSTR	RQOVSTV
		1992 End-Nov.	37,392	1,989	1,081	1,970	2,749	4,165	1,359	1,392	2,319	7,172	2,623	10,574	7,018
In other currencies	In sterling	1991 End-Nov.	RQOVCTG	RQOVCTH	RQOVCTI	RQOVCTJ	RQOVCTK	RQOVCTL	RQOVCTM	RQOVCTN	RQOVCTO	RQOVCTP	RQOVCTQ	RQOVCTR	RQOVCTV
		1992 End-Nov.	14,194	1,347	735	1,008	714	1,568	416	287	647	3,187	433	3,852	106
Changes	In sterling	1991 End-Nov.	RQOAFVG	RQOAFVH	RQOAFVI	RQOAFVJ	RQOAFVK	RQOAFVL	RQOAFVM	RQOAFVN	RQOAFVO	RQOAFVP	RQOAFVQ	RQOAFVR	RQOAFVV
		1992 End-Nov.	352	109	40	190	76	-228	61	-226	196	774	-324	-315	-280
In other currencies	(adjusted for exchange rate effects)	1991 End-Nov.	RQOAFXG	RQOAFXH	RQOAFXI	RQOAFXJ	RQOAFXK	RQOAFXL	RQOAFXM	RQOAFXN	RQOAFXO	RQOAFXP	RQOAFXQ	RQOAFXR	RQOAFXV
		1992 End-Nov.	-1201	-300	-27	-55	5	-133	18	-2	40	-442	-6	-299	-7
Financial															
		Total	Building Societies (b)	Investment and unit trusts etc (e)	Insurance companies & pension funds etc (b)	Leasing companies (f)	Other financial (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)	Securities dealers, stock-brokers, jobbers, etc (b)	Business and other services				Persons		
									Total	Central & local government services	Property companies (b)	Business and other services	Bridging finance for house purchase	Other house purchase	Other advances to persons (a)(f)
Amounts outstanding	In sterling	1991 End-Nov.	RQOVSIK	RQOVSWP	RQOVSWQ	RQOVSWR	RQOVSWS	RQOVSWU	RQOVSWT	RQOVSIG	RQOVSWI	RQOVSWJ	RQOVSWK	RQOVSWL	RQOVSWM
		1992 End-Nov.	83,148	10,945	5,378	2,172	24,306	35,043	5,305	69,254	2,566	36,398	30,290	1,002	94,816
In other currencies	In sterling	1991 End-Nov.	RQOVCIK	RQOVCIW	RQOVCIJ	RQOVCIK	RQOVCIW	RQOVCIY	RQOVCIZ	RQOVCIK	RQOVCIW	RQOVCIJ	RQOVCIK	RQOVCIW	RQOVCIY
		1992 End-Nov.	30,157	872	2,097	1,035	2,149	13,772	10,231	9,382	4,152	1,568	3,662	4	113
Changes	In sterling	1991 End-Nov.	RQOAFIF	RQOAFIP	RQOAFIQ	RQOAFIR	RQOAFIS	RQOAFIT	RQOAFIU	RQOAFIV	RQOAFIW	RQOAFIX	RQOAFIY	RQOAFIZ	RQOAFIY
		1992 End-Nov.	783	1226	243	-469	145	-954	593	163	592	-210	-219	-59	-139
In other currencies	(adjusted for exchange rate effects)	1991 End-Nov.	RQOAFIL	RQOAFIP	RQOAFIQ	RQOAFIR	RQOAFIS	RQOAFIT	RQOAFIU	RQOAFIV	RQOAFIW	RQOAFIX	RQOAFIY	RQOAFIZ	RQOAFIY
		1992 End-Nov.	895	6	12	-44	44	-263	1140	3213	3704	-185	-306	-1	-40

(a) In the quarter to end-November 1991, one bank group's restructuring increased 'other financial' (+£0.3 billion) and decreased 'other advances to persons' (-£0.3 billion). The change has been adjusted to exclude these amounts.

(b) Prior to December 1991, some banks were including notional principal amounts associated with cross-currency interest rate swaps on their reported balance sheet, whereas most banks were not. As a result of this change, there is a discontinuity between end-November 1991 and end-February 1992 of some series of amounts outstanding shown in this analysis. The changes to end-February 1992 have been adjusted to exclude the effects of this discontinuity.

(c) In the quarter to end-February 1992, reclassification of lending to six institutions which left the banking sector, inflated lending to 'other financial' (+£0.3 billion). The change has been adjusted to exclude this amount.

(d) In the quarter to end-May 1992, one bank group's restructuring decreased lending to 'other financial' (-£0.4 billion). The change has been adjusted to exclude this amount.

(e) In the quarter to end-August 1992 an intra-bank group restructuring inflated 'other financial' (+£0.5 billion) and deflated 'investment & unit trusts' (-£1.2 billion). The changes have been adjusted to exclude these amounts.

(f) In the quarter to end-November 1992, one bank group's restructuring decreased lending to 'leasing enterprises' (-£0.1 billion) and 'other financial' (-£0.2 billion), and increased 'other lending to persons' (+£0.3 billion). The changes have been adjusted to exclude these amounts.

Notes and definitions follow these tables

5.1 Banks in the United Kingdom: consolidated balance sheet

£ millions

		Liabilities											
		Total domestic liabilities		Liabilities to public sector			Private sector deposits				Overseas sector deposits		Non-deposit liabilities (net)
				Sterling (a)		Other currencies	Sterling		Other currencies		Sterling	Other currencies	
		Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted (b)	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted (b)	5	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted (b)	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted (b)	10	11	12
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		LOQAEAE	LOQAEAH	LOQAEAK	LOQAEAN	LOQAAHN	LOQAEAT	LOQAEAW	LOQAEAZ	LOQAEBC	LOQAEBE	LOQAARN	LOQAEBK
Changes													
1991	4th	1,561	3,634	-320	-850	-5	3,750	4,502	-1,864	-21	-2,402	921	-1,197
1992	1st	3,697	4,813	125	66	1	840	2,942	2,731	1,816	973	-13,771	5,041
	2nd	6,101	4,251	-601	-21	10	6,011	3,533	681	768	-81	-1,472	2,342
	3rd	4,345	3,159	518	493	-	1,523	1,142	2,304	1,483	5,818	12,004	9,667
	4th	-1,532	388	454	-42	86	-3,555	-2,798	1,483	3,131	-3,790	24,581	-4,308
		LOQAEAD	LOQAEAG	LOQAEAJ	LOQAEAM	LOQAEAP	LOQAEAS	LOQAEAV	LOQAGAK	LOQAEBC	LOQAEBD	LOQAEBG	LOQAEBJ
End-quarter amounts outstanding													
1992	4th	385,130	385,545	6,389	6,133	391	325,824	325,641	52,526	53,361	76,541	601,453	79,215

		Assets											
		Total liabilities/assets		Lending to public sector			Lending to private sector				Lending to overseas sector		
				Sterling		Other currencies	Sterling		Other currencies		Sterling	Other currencies	
				Total	Central government								
		Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted (b)	16	17	18	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted (b)	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted (b)	23	24	
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		LOQAEAB	LOQAEBO	LOQAEBT	LOQAEBW	LOQAEBS	LOQAECC	LOQAECE	LOQAECH	LOQAECK	LOQAECD	LOQAECP	LOQAECS
Changes													
1991	4th	-1,117	-55	-223	-31	-24	113	146	1,652	5,584	3,458	-570	-6,335
1992	1st	-4,062	-829	662	-905	76	-191	2,882	2,227	-2,283	-734	523	-4,164
	2nd	6,891	804	-727	673	131	-118	3,253	4,730	-178	564	3,185	-55
	3rd	31,834	-3,595	-3,531	-3,721	126	4,123	1,518	-1,070	1,212	1,159	9,220	19,356
	4th	14,951	3,672	3,648	2,897	775	643	1,215	2,981	-1,335	-3,573	-3,706	14,462
		LOQAEAA	LOQAEAB	LOQAEBS	LOQAEBV	LOQAEBY	LOQAECS	LOQAECE	LOQAECH	LOQAECK	LOQAECD	LOQAECP	LOQAECS
End-quarter amounts outstanding													
1992	4th	1,142,339	14,384	14,015	10,850	3,534	5,430	407,183	407,620	68,606	67,122	50,744	595,992

5.2 Building societies: balance sheet

£ millions

		Retail shares and deposits						Wholesale liabilities						Other liabilities and reserves
		Net retail deposits		of which, interest credited	Unadjusted	of which, TESSAs	Seasonally adjusted (b)	Total	of which, foreign currency	CDs	Deposits and commercial paper	Syndicated borrowing	Bonds	
				3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				LOQVOIK	LOQVSLZ	LOQVRBO	LOQVOIV	LOQVSTC	LOQALPR	LOQVOIT	LOQVOID	LOQVOIS	LOQVOIW	LOQVOIU
Changes														
1991	4th	6,746	385	2,335	2,720	459	3,076	3,192	712	10	2,754	18	410	834
1992	1st	4,974	181	4,469	4,650	2,471	3,720	1,572	447	50	1,304	-36	254	-1,248
	2nd	4,160	68	1,967	2,035	851	2,527	198	-325	-1,154	769	58	525	1,927
	3rd	5,575	-31	3,100	3,069	621	3,140	1,589	755	319	875	-39	434	917
	4th	3,399	235	1,908	2,143	778	2,509	-4	-608	-443	736	219	-516	1,260
		LOQVOHO			LOQVOHZ	LOQVSTD	LOQVSRH	LOQVOHX	LOQVOHH	LOQVOHW	LOQVOIA	LOQVOHY	LOQVOHV	LOQVOHL
End-quarter amounts outstanding														
1992	4th	266,126			190,831	9,859	191,438	47,558	7,921	7,640	22,521	2,128	15,269	27,737

		Liquid assets						Commercial assets					Other assets	
		Notes and coin	Sterling bank deposits including CDs and net transit items	Bank bills	Building society CDs	British government stocks	Other public sector debt	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Total			
				Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted (b)			Unadjusted	Unadjusted	Unadjusted	Individuals	Other	Seasonally adjusted (b)	
				14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		LOQVOIM	LOQVOIB	LOQVOJL	LOQVOIE	LOQVOIF	LOQVOIG	LOQVOIN	LOQVOIO	LOQVOIP	LOQVOIO	LOQVAHU	LOQVOII	
Changes														
1991	4th	85	1,475	303	-45	-66	-568	5,032	38	-5	427	5,233	70	
1992	1st	-101	-589	92	224	137	1,272	3,511	81	-21	193	4,520	175	
	2nd	12	179	-94	-379	695	-527	3,943	157	-25	234	4,386	-35	
	3rd	37	1,989	-323	-163	-847	183	4,080	178	-14	110	3,798	345	
	4th	173	-1,331	414	-7	1,007	582	2,092	152	-8	246	2,205	79	
		LOQVOHO	LOQVOHC	LOQVOHN	LOQVOHI	LOQVOHJ	LOQVOHK	LOQVOHR	LOQVOHS	LOQVOHT	LOQVOHU	LOQVSSV	LOQVOHM	
End-quarter amounts outstanding														
1992	4th	459	27,893	1,372	2,058	3,738	5,949	207,689	7,434	743	4,160	219,737	4,631	

Notes to Table 5.1 and Table 5.2

- (a) Includes Issue Department's holdings of commercial bills drawn by the banks.
 (b) Calendar year constrained.

Relationships between columns on Table 5.1: 1 = 3+5+6+8 13 = 1+10+11+12+14+18+19+21+23+24
 Relationships between columns on Table 5.2: 1 = 4+7+13 = 14+15+16+17+18+19+20+21+22+23+25

Notes and definitions follow these tables

6.1 Retail Deposits and Cash in M4 (a)(b)

£ millions

M4 private sector holdings of:											
Notes and coin		NIB bank deposits		Other bank retail deposits		Building society retail shares and deposits		Retail deposits and cash in M4 (1+2+3+4)		Seasonally adjusted (c)	
1		2		3		4		5		6	
LOOVOLU		LOGAUZA		LOQVPYE		LOQVRVP		LOQVOZA		LOQVOXK	
Changes											
1991	1st	461	-2,003	3,724	6,050	8,232	8,555				
	2nd	-35	309	2,842	4,671	7,787	7,292				
	3rd	-406	-116	2,046	3,937	5,461	5,476				
	4th	440	1,102	-51	2,702	4,193	4,749				
1992	1st	-553	-1,071	2,265	4,534	5,175	5,100				
	2nd	274	100	551	2,226	3,151	2,821				
	3rd	67	-644	282	2,774	2,479	2,270				
	4th	1,528	1,246	1,787	2,062	6,623	7,093				
LOQVOKT		LOGAUYA		LOQVOMO		LOQVRJY		LOQVOXV		LOQVOWU	
End-quarter amounts outstanding											
1992	4th	17,032	29,363	139,881	187,909	374,185	372,975				

6.2 Components of M4

£ millions

M4 private sector holdings of:																							
Notes and coin		Banks' retail deposits (a)		Building societies' shares and deposits		Retail deposits and cash (b) (1+2+3)		Retail deposits and cash seasonally adjusted(b)(c)		Other interest-bearing bank deposits (inc CDs)		Other building society deposits (inc CDs)		Wholesale deposits (6+7)		Wholesale deposits seasonally adjusted (c)		M4 (4+8)		M4 seasonally adjusted (c) (5+9)		M3H	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
LOOVOLU		LOQVOVS		LOQVRVP		LOQVOZA		LOQVOXK		LOQVOUY		LOQVOSD		LOQVRVO		LOQVRHZ		LOGAUZI		LOGAUZI		LOQVTHR	
Changes																							
1991	1st	461	1,721	6,050	8,232	8,555	-1,300	1,265	-35	-358	8,197	8,197	10,261										
	2nd	-35	3,151	4,671	7,787	7,292	2,083	421	2,504	509	10,291	7,801	12,323										
	3rd	-406	1,930	3,937	5,461	5,476	-1,356	477	-879	224	4,582	5,700	8,104										
	4th	440	1,051	2,702	4,193	4,749	1,224	990	2,214	3,129	6,407	7,878	4,332										
1992	1st	-553	1,194	4,534	5,175	5,100	235	1,234	1,469	1,449	6,644	6,549	9,490										
	2nd	274	651	2,226	3,151	2,821	5,181	79	5,260	2,973	8,411	5,794	8,771										
	3rd	67	-362	2,774	2,479	2,270	140	-476	-336	1,195	2,143	3,465	4,684										
	4th	1,528	3,033	2,062	6,623	7,093	-5,257	-116	-5,373	-4,433	1,250	2,660	2,604										
LOQVOKT		LOQVQVR		LOQVRJY		LOQVOXV		LOQVOWU		LOQVOGV		LOQVQRW		LOQVRJY		LOQVRGP		LOGAUYM		LOGAUYN		LOQVTHS	
End-quarter amounts outstanding																							
1992	4th	17,032	169,244	187,909	374,185	372,975	128,687	16,026	144,713	145,072	518,898	518,047	573,091										

6.3 Growth rates: M4 and M4 lending

3, 6 and 12 month percentage growth rates (3 and 6 month rates annualised)

Seasonally adjusted (calendar year constrained)	Retail deposits and cash in M4 (a)(b)(c)			M4			M4 sterling lending counterpart			
	3 month	6 month	12 month	3 month	6 month	12 month	3 month	6 month	12 month	
	LOQVRTJ	LOQVRTK	LOQVRTL	LOQVOOT	LOQVOOW	LOQVOOZ	LOQVOOS	LOQVOOV	LOQVOOY	
1989	1st	12.4	12.9	15.0	17.8	16.4	17.6	22.2	22.4	24.3
	2nd	11.0	11.7	13.6	17.1	17.5	17.9	21.2	21.7	22.7
	3rd	14.0	12.5	12.7	18.6	17.9	17.2	23.0	22.1	22.3
	4th	12.6	13.3	12.5	18.1	18.3	18.0	19.2	21.0	21.4
1990	1st	9.8	11.2	11.9	16.1	17.1	17.5	19.1	19.1	20.6
	2nd	12.3	11.0	12.2	14.8	15.4	16.9	14.9	17.0	19.0
	3rd	9.5	10.9	11.0	9.6	12.2	14.6	11.5	13.2	16.1
	4th	11.4	10.4	10.7	8.1	8.9	12.1	11.2	11.3	14.1
1991	1st	11.5	11.4	11.2	7.1	7.6	9.9	8.7	9.9	11.5
	2nd	9.5	10.5	10.5	6.7	6.9	7.9	5.5	7.1	9.2
	3rd	6.9	8.2	9.8	4.8	5.7	6.6	6.3	5.9	7.9
	4th	5.9	6.4	8.4	6.3	5.5	6.2	5.2	5.8	6.4
1992	1st	6.2	6.0	7.1	5.4	5.9	5.8	3.8	4.5	5.2
	2nd	3.4	4.8	5.6	4.8	5.1	5.3	6.6	5.2	5.4
	3rd	2.7	3.0	4.5	2.5	3.7	4.7	3.2	4.9	4.7
	4th	8.5	5.5	5.2	2.0	2.3	3.7	3.0	3.1	4.1

Notes to Table 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 (a) Includes all Tax Exempt Special Savings Accounts (which are distinguished in Tables 3 and 5.2).
(b) Equals M2 from December 1992.
(c) Financial year constrained.

6.4 Counterparts to changes in M4

£ millions

Unadjusted	PSBR		Purchases (-) of public sector net debt by M4 private sector		External and foreign currency finance of public sector (inc -)	Public sector contribution (1+2+3+4)	Banks' sterling lending to M4 private sector (a)	Building societies' sterling lending to M4 private sector	M4 sterling lending counterpart (6+7)	External and foreign currency transactions of banks and building societies	Total external and foreign currency transactions of M4 private sector (4+9)		Net non-deposit sterling liabilities (increase -)		M4 (5+8+9+11+12)
	Central government debt	Other public sector debt	Banks	Building societies											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Quarters	LOQABEN	LOQFCMD	LOQAVBV	LOQVPXJ	LOQAVBF	LOQVOVD	LOQAVBJ	LOQAVBS	LOQAVBW	LOQVQLP	LOQAGGG	LOQVOSA	LOQAUZI		
1991 1st	-2,581	-165	211	-725	-3,260	7,925	4,851	12,776	-1,688	-2,413	-1,549	1,918	8,197		
2nd	7,048	-187	-15	-1,812	5,034	-49	5,908	5,859	3,182	1,370	-1,553	-2,231	10,291		
3rd	3,707	-3,304	36	-491	-52	5,125	5,796	10,921	-2,863	-3,354	-2,746	-678	4,582		
4th	-471	-1,625	-268	-922	-3,286	1,434	5,795	7,229	2,964	2,042	40	-540	6,407		
1992 1st	3,472	-1,713	-234	-1,361	164	1,914	3,856	5,770	1,827	466	-3,575	2,458	6,644		
2nd	10,745	-8,390	-326	-1,515	514	4,075	4,215	8,290	4,803	3,288	-2,688	-2,508	8,411		
3rd	7,694	-6,541	367	-12,385	-10,865	2,819	4,031	6,850	7,966	-4,419	-2,951	1,143	2,143		
4th	7,386	-4,622	-442	3,679	6,001	991	2,896	3,887	-6,681	-3,002	-812	-1,145	1,250		
Seasonally adjusted	LOQVORR	LOQVOVP	LOQVORN	LOQVORQ	LOQVORO	LOQVOVI	LOQVOKG	LOQAVBR	LOQVORP	LOQVRPC	LOQVQUF	LOQVOVG	LOQAUZI		
Quarters (financial year constrained)															
1991 1st	28	-931	179	-807	-1,531	6,701	5,487	12,188	-1,526	-2,333	-714	-220	8,197		
2nd	1,917	604	4	-911	1,614	1,998	5,788	7,786	-60	-971	-1,189	-350	7,801		
3rd	3,031	-2,738	-107	-322	-136	3,060	5,548	8,608	397	75	-3,054	-115	5,700		
4th	2,866	-2,010	-106	-2,001	-1,251	2,496	5,404	7,900	2,811	810	-978	-604	7,878		
1992 1st	5,944	-2,686	-273	-1,351	1,634	870	4,614	5,484	1,968	617	-2,613	76	6,549		
2nd	5,251	-7,194	-270	-575	-2,788	5,628	4,288	9,916	1,517	942	-2,260	-591	5,794		
3rd	7,314	-6,122	212	-12,433	-11,029	999	3,604	4,603	11,452	-981	-3,303	1,742	3,465		
4th	10,572	-5,107	-309	2,801	7,957	2,331	2,528	4,859	-6,919	-4,118	-1,977	-1,260	2,660		

6.5 Supplementary details

£ millions: seasonally adjusted figures in italics (financial year constrained)

Unadjusted unless otherwise stated	Public sector domestic transactions									
	PSBR			Central government debt				Other public sector debt		
	CGBR own account	LABR	PCIII	Marketable debt		National savings	Tax instruments	Other	Purchases (-) of OPS debt	OPS purchases (+) of public sector debt
				Stocks	Sterling Treasury bills					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Quarters	LOQCGOA	LOQVOMU	LOQVOMV	LOQAVBY	LOQVOLK	LOQVOLJ	LOQVOLG	LOQVOLI	LOQVOMN	LOQVOLO
1991 1st	-3,411	1,358	-528	-248	160	-302	232	-7	170	41
2nd	6,506	269	273	-245	641	-573	-21	11	-147	132
3rd	3,643	256	-192	-2,513	81	-746	-126	-	32	4
4th	-150	-5	-316	-1,281	200	-594	39	11	34	-302
1992 1st	1,746	1,163	563	-667	48	-1,239	144	1	-119	-115
2nd	10,457	135	153	-6,884	-41	-1,482	9	8	-264	-62
3rd	9,106	-1,153	-259	-5,541	192	-1,244	51	1	460	-93
4th	12,450	-5,350	286	-3,931	164	-1,015	149	11	-129	-313

Unadjusted unless otherwise stated	External and foreign currency flows						M4 sterling lending counterpart			
	External and foreign currency finance of public sector			External and foreign currency transactions of UK banks and building societies			Total external and foreign currency transactions of M4 private sector (11 to 16)	Amounts outstanding		Changes
	Overseas holdings of BGS (-)	Overseas holdings of sterling Treasury bills (-)	Other	Banks' and building societies' net sterling deposits from overseas (-)	Banks' and building societies' net foreign currency deposits from the M4 private sector (-)	Banks' and building societies' other net foreign currency liabilities (-)		Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Quarters	LOQVQCZ	LOQVOOD	LOQVOOC	LOQVGSF	LOQVQUS	LOQVOSE	LOQVQLP	LOQVQKO	LOQVQJM	LOQAVBR
1991 1st	-1,773	635	413	449	230	-2,367	-2,413	586,460	584,933	12,188
2nd	-2,347	-252	787	977	-860	3,065	1,370	591,443	591,832	7,786
3rd	-813	473	-151	815	-2,333	-1,345	-3,354	601,039	599,279	8,608
4th	-1,340	339	79	2,058	7,448	-6,542	2,042	604,835	603,649	7,900
1992 1st	-1,839	542	-64	-583	-5,014	7,424	466	607,697	606,377	5,484
2nd	-1,532	-26	43	3,529	-859	2,133	3,288	614,359	614,573	9,916
3rd	1,257	-571	-13,071	5,364	-1,092	3,694	-4,419	621,113	619,223	4,603
4th	-241	1,250	2,670	-637	-2,818	-3,226	-3,002	623,083	621,928	4,859

Notes to table 6.4

(a) Including net purchases by the Issue Department of private sector commercial bills and of promissory notes relating to shipbuilding paper guaranteed by the Department of Trade and Industry.

Notes and definitions follow these tables

8.1 United Kingdom official reserves

\$ millions

	Total	Gold	Special drawing rights	Reserve position in the IMF	Convertible currencies
	PQAAIPI	PQAAIPI	PQAAIPK	PQAAIPL	PQAAIPM
At end of period					
1980	27,476	6,987	560	1,308	18,621
1981	23,347	7,334	1,043	1,513	13,457
1982	16,997	4,562	1,233	1,568	9,634
1983	17,817	5,914	695	2,168	9,040
1984	15,694	5,476	531	2,110	7,577
1985	15,543	4,310	996	1,751	8,486
1986	21,923	4,897	1,425	1,820	13,781
1987	44,326	5,792	1,229	1,579	35,726
1988	51,685	6,466	1,341	1,694	42,184
1989	38,645	5,457	1,125	1,610	30,453
1990	38,464	5,235	1,142	1,534	30,553
	PQMAIPI	PQMAIPI	PQMAIPK	PQMAIPL	PQMAIPM
1991 Apr.	43,591	5,043	1,310	1,705	35,533
May	43,711	5,043	1,235	1,634	35,799
June	44,264	5,043	1,310	1,735	36,176
July	44,631	5,042	1,303	1,675	36,611
Aug.	44,691	5,042	1,305	1,675	36,669
Sept.	44,593	5,041	1,244	1,694	36,614
Oct.	44,252	5,041	1,239	1,694	36,278
Nov.	43,915	5,040	1,121	1,676	36,078
Dec.	44,126	5,039	1,232	1,733	36,122
1992 Jan.	44,586	5,039	1,288	1,709	36,550
Feb.	44,755	5,039	1,289	1,695	36,732
Mar.	44,310	4,971	1,279	1,695	36,365
	45,027	4,777	1,309	1,735	37,206
Apr.	45,775	4,789	1,305	1,686	37,995
May	45,804	4,788	1,283	1,760	37,973
June	45,700	4,788	1,247	1,752	37,913
July	45,750	4,786	1,268	1,744	37,952
Aug.	44,450	4,786	1,251	1,733	36,680
Sept.	42,677	4,779	1,167	1,733	34,998
Oct.	42,138	4,774	1,148	1,710	34,506
Nov.	42,087				
Dec.	41,654				
1993 Jan.	42,556				

8.2 UK government and other public sector foreign currency debt^(a)

\$ millions

	Official debt					Total official debt	Other public sector commercial borrowing	Total public sector official and commercial foreign currency borrowing
	IMF	HMG short and medium-term debt	HMG long-term debt	Other public sector borrowing				
				Under exchange cover scheme	Uncovered borrowing			
	PQAAKXI	PQAAKXR	PQAAKXG	PQAAKXI	PQAAKXI	PQAAKXA	PQAAKXJ	PQAXAAA
At end of period								
1979	1,071	5,185	3,430	9,332	1,730	20,748	290	21,038
1980	717	3,652	3,282	8,445	1,294	17,390	501	17,891
1981	364	1,119	3,147	7,525	1,144	13,299	696	13,995
1982	57	879	2,985	7,486	739	12,146	698	12,844
1983	—	848	2,840	7,673	597	11,958	681	12,639
1984	—	728	2,688	7,561	306	11,283	618	11,901
1985	—	3,179	2,540	8,700	218	14,637	489	15,126
1986	—	7,077	2,419	9,647	182	19,325	375	19,700
1987	—	6,800	2,315	9,806	148	19,069	32	19,101
1988	—	6,094	2,220	7,418	19	15,751	26	15,777
1989	—	8,307	2,098	3,620	10	14,035	19	14,054
1990	—	9,155	2,094	3,456	7	14,699	13	14,712
	PQMAKXI	PQMAKXR	PQMAKXG	PQMAKXI	PQMAKXI	PQMAKXA	PQMAKXJ	PQMAKXA
1991 Apr.	—	11,540	1,963	3,106	3	16,612	6	16,618
May	—	11,487	1,965	3,076	3	16,531	6	16,537
June	—	11,175	1,966	2,967	3	16,111	6	16,117
July	—	11,426	1,962	2,962	3	16,353	6	16,359
Aug.	—	11,402	1,966	2,947	3	16,318	6	16,324
Sept.	—	11,660	1,969	3,019	3	16,651	6	16,657
Oct.	—	11,602	1,972	2,982	3	16,559	6	16,565
Nov.	—	11,835	1,969	3,011	3	16,818	6	16,824
Dec.	—	12,266	1,821	3,101	3	17,191	6	17,197
1992 Jan.	—	13,168	1,816	2,995	3	17,982	6	17,988
Feb.	—	13,008	1,814	2,949	3	17,774	—	17,774
Mar.	—	13,015	1,811	2,420	—	17,246	—	17,246
Apr.	—	13,611	1,810	2,213	—	17,634	—	17,634
May	—	13,925	1,807	2,205	—	17,937	—	17,937
June	—	14,353	1,809	2,232	—	18,394	—	18,394
July	—	15,298	1,813	2,176	—	19,287	—	19,287
Aug.	—	15,747	1,810	2,221	—	19,778	—	19,778
Sept.	—	37,376	1,795	2,065	—	41,536	—	41,536
Oct.	—	33,573	1,797	1,941	—	37,311	—	37,311

(a) The valuation of these public sector liabilities differs from that used for the official reserves. Total official debt outstanding at end-October 1992 valued on the same basis as the official reserves was \$36,244 million.

Notes and definitions to the tables

Sources

Statistics taken from government publications are reproduced by permission of the Controller of HM Stationery Office.

Acknowledgement is also made to the banks and other institutions which make material available to the Bank or which have allowed the Bank to reprint statistics compiled by them or have assisted the Bank in the collection of statistics from their members.

Series codes

Series codes have been shown on the tables. These codes have been created to identify uniquely each of the series on the relevant tables. Most of these codes have seven letters. The first letter of the code signifies the area in the Bank responsible for the data, the second denotes the publication status and the third the frequency of the series. The remaining four letters are series-identifying codes. Where these series are identical to those published by the CSO, the same series-identifying codes have been used.

Institutions included within UK banks (formerly the monetary sector)

A full list of institutions included within UK banks (formerly the monetary sector - see the August 1989 *Bulletin*, page 353) as at 31 December 1992 follows these notes.

Banking Statistics Review

Periodic reviews of banking statistics aim to ensure that users' current needs are being met and that the burden on the banks is not unnecessarily onerous. The last review, begun in 1987, was completed in 1992 and the final stages will be implemented in the course of 1993. (See the August 1992 *Bulletin*, pages 314-321.) The main changes to statistical returns arising from the review and which affect the tables in this bulletin (with effect from December 1992) concern retail deposits, sight deposits, the translation rate of foreign currency into sterling, maturity bands, holdings of silver, and acceptances. The changes are detailed in the relevant notes below.

1 Bank of England: balance sheet

This table provides in summary form the balance sheet of the Bank of England, which is divided, for accounting purposes, into two departments - the Issue Department and the Banking Department - in accordance with the Bank Charter Act 1844. The figures are taken from the Bank Return published each Thursday. In sector analysis, the Issue Department is included in central government, whereas the Banking Department is included with UK banks. The Exchange Equalisation Account, the government account which holds the official reserves of gold, convertible currencies and special drawing rights, is not included in the table.

Issue Department

Liabilities

The accounts of the Issue Department are concerned solely with the note issue. The department's only liabilities are Bank of England notes, including those held by the Banking Department (through which issues and withdrawals of notes are made).

Assets

Government securities include British government and government-guaranteed securities, Treasury bills, ways and means advances to the National Loans Fund, the historic liability of the Treasury of £11 million (see page 56 of the Bank's 1971 *Report and accounts*), and any special Treasury liability. A special liability arises when, at the quarterly revaluation of the department's assets, the total market value is less than the note issue; in such circumstances the Treasury assumes a non-interest-bearing liability to the department to be written-off in the course of the department's operations. If the market value of assets is greater than the note issue, the excess is paid over to the Treasury.

Other securities include commercial bills, local authority bills, and, on occasion, local authority deposits and bonds, acquired in the course of market operations; and company securities and other miscellaneous securities.

Banking Department

Through this department the Bank acts as banker to the government, to banks, to overseas central banks and international organisations and to a small number of other domestic institutions and private individuals including staff.

Liabilities

The total includes the Bank's capital of £14.6 million, held by the Treasury, which is not included in any of the sub-totals. Credit items in course of transmission are included in deposits, and debit items in course of collection are deducted.

Public deposits are balances held by the central government at the Bank, including the accounts of the Exchequer, the National Loans Fund, the National Debt Commissioners and the Paymaster General, together with dividend accounts, accounts connected with tax collection and various other government funds.

Deposits held by local authorities and public corporations are included under reserves and other accounts (in Tables 3 and 5, however, these deposits are included under public sector deposits).

Special deposits - see the notes to Table 3.

Bankers' deposits. These consist of operational deposits held mainly by the clearing banks, and non-operational cash ratio deposits for which institutions authorised under the Banking Act 1987 are liable under the arrangements for monetary control introduced in August 1981.

Reserves and other accounts include deposit liabilities to overseas central banks, the dividend accounts of stocks managed by the Bank other than the direct obligations of the British government, local authority and public corporation accounts, and some private sector accounts.

Assets

Government securities include government and government-guaranteed securities, valued at cost less provision for losses, and Treasury bills.

Advances and other accounts include market advances to the discount market, loans to customers and support loans to deposit-taking institutions. Provisions for losses are deducted.

Premises, equipment and other securities include equipment (at cost less accumulated depreciation) and premises (which have been valued professionally on the basis of an open-market value for existing use). Other securities include ordinary shares, local authority bills and bonds, and commercial bills. Both listed and unlisted securities are included at cost less provisions.

2 M0, the wide monetary base

M0 comprises notes and coin in circulation outside the Bank of England (including those held in banks' tills), plus bankers' operational deposits with the Bank. The published level for each month is the average of the levels for all the Wednesdays of the month (except for an adjustment to exclude Bank of England notes held by Scottish and Northern Irish banks as backing for their own note issues, for which the third Wednesday's observation is used throughout the month). When introduced, the average series related to banking months (see the article in the March 1984 *Bulletin*, page 78). Their conversion to calendar months is described in an article in the December 1986 *Bulletin* (pages 519-27).

The construction of the seasonally adjusted figures is described in an article in the February 1991 *Bulletin* (pages 93-98).

Data for most (but not all) of the components of M0 can be derived from the weekly Bank Return, published each Thursday afternoon. The full outturn for the month is first published in the *Monetary Statistics* press release issued around the end of the month.

Long runs of M0 data are available in the 'Long Runs of Monetary Data' section of Part 2 of the 'Bank of England Statistical Abstract 1992', published by the Bank in November 1992. The booklet is also available in diskette form from the Bank of England Financial Statistics Division.

3 Banks in the United Kingdom: balance sheet of monthly reporting institutions

This table aggregates the balance sheets of the banks within the United Kingdom. Banks within the UK comprise offices in Great Britain and Northern Ireland of authorised institutions under the Banking Act 1987, together with certain institutions in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man, and the Banking Department of the Bank of England, and from 1 January 1993, in accordance with the Second Banking Coordination Directive (2BCD), UK branches of "European Authorised Institutions" (see Press Notice of 4 January 1993), which report monthly (generally those with a total balance sheet of £100 million or more, or eligible liabilities of £10 million or more) other than the discount houses. From end-July 1989 onwards, Abbey National's data have been included. This table is not directly comparable with Table 5.1, which also includes the discount houses and those smaller institutions which are currently

providing statistics only at end-quarters. Also, the adjustments made in Table 5.1 to eliminate interbank transactions and transit items (see the notes to Table 5.1) are not made in this table.

The reporting day was changed in October 1986 from the third Wednesday to the last day in each month.

Liabilities and assets are reported at the value standing in the reporting institution's books. Liabilities and assets in currencies other than sterling are converted into sterling at the closing middle-market spot rate on reporting days. With effect from end-December 1992, the translation rate used is the middle market spot rate pertaining in the London market at 4pm London time on the last working day of the London market in the period covered by the report. Some figures are therefore affected by movements in exchange rates.

Liabilities

Notes outstanding

These comprise the sterling notes issued by the Scottish clearing banks and the Northern Ireland banks.

Deposits

These include all credit balances on customers' accounts, including deposits by other UK banks (except deposits in connection with syndicated lending), deposits by overseas offices of the reporting institution (except working capital provided by overseas offices, which is included in capital and other funds), overdrawn accounts with UK and overseas correspondents and shareholders' deposits. They also include certificates of deposit issued (which are shown separately) and all liabilities in gold bullion or gold coin (which are included in 'Other currency liabilities') except that deposited for safe custody.

Sight deposits comprise balances as defined above, whether interest-bearing or not, or withdrawable on demand without interest penalty (or interest indemnity). They include money at call (except where there is an agreement not to withdraw before a certain date or to call at a specific number of days' notice) and money placed overnight. With effect from end-December 1992 sight deposits comprise those deposits where the entire balance, whether interest bearing or not, is accessible without penalty, either on demand or by close of business on the day following that on which the deposit was made.

Time deposits comprise all other deposits (except certificates of deposits and other short-term paper, which are shown separately).

CDs etc and other short-term paper issued include promissory notes issued by the reporting institutions and instruments such as silver and other commodity deposit receipts (silver and other commodity deposit receipts are not included with effect from end-December 1992). Also included are unsubordinated capital market instruments (except debentures and secured loan stocks) of any maturity and subordinated loan stocks of less than five years' original maturity (a maturity of five years or less with effect from end-December 1992), other subordinated loan stocks and debentures are included in capital and other funds.

Items in suspense and transmission

These comprise credit balances not in customers' names but relating to customers' funds rather than to the reporting institution's internal funds or to shareholders' funds, together with standing orders and credit transfers debited to customers' accounts, and other items for which the corresponding payment has not yet been made by the reporting institution. Also included are credits in course of transmission to UK branches of the reporting institution, to other UK banks, and to banks overseas.

Capital and other funds

These include shareholders' funds, working capital provided by overseas offices, and all internal accounts (both liability and asset). Included here is loan capital such as debentures and subordinated loan stocks with an original maturity of five years or more. (Original maturity of more than five years with effect from December 1992.)

Assets

Balances with the Bank of England

Cash ratio deposits. Monthly reporting institutions with average eligible liabilities of £10 million or more are liable to lodge with the Bank of England non-operational, non-interest-bearing deposits of 0.35% (at 31 December 1992) of their eligible liabilities (0.25% for institutions for which Northern Ireland is the main place of business in the United Kingdom). Adjustments to the amount of cash ratio deposits that each institution is required to lodge with the Bank of England take place in October and April each year, based on average eligible liabilities in the six months to September and to March respectively.

Special deposits. With effect from 20 August 1981, only monthly reporting institutions with average eligible liabilities of £10 million or more are liable for calls to lodge special deposits with the Bank of England. Interest is paid on special deposits at a rate adjusted weekly to the nearest 1/16% per annum based on the average rate for Treasury bills issued at the latest weekly tender.

Other: These comprise balances with the Bank of England other than cash ratio and special deposits.

Market loans

Discount houses: secured comprise all secured money lent to, or placed with, money market dealing counterparties of the Bank of England which are authorised under the Banking Act 1987.

Discount houses: unsecured comprise all other money lent to, or placed with, money market dealing counterparties of the Bank of England which are authorised under the Banking Act 1987.

Other UK banks includes all money (including correspondent balances) lent to, or placed with, other UK banks. Overdrawn accounts are included under deposits.

UK bank's CDs include holdings of promissory notes and other short-term paper issued by other UK banks, and holdings of stocks and bonds having an original maturity of less than one year (up to and including one year's original maturity with effect from end-December 1992) which have been issued by other UK banks.

UK local authorities includes only funds lent through the local authority money market in the form of loans, mortgages and unlisted bonds; it does not include money lent directly in the normal course of business, which is included in advances.

Overseas includes all balances (including correspondent balances) with, and funds lent to, banks overseas (except trade and portfolio investments); bills drawn by banks overseas under acceptance credit facilities opened by the reporting institution which the reporting institution has itself discounted; and certificates of deposit, promissory notes, and other short-term paper issued by banks overseas and owned by the reporting institution.

Bills

Eligible local authority bills comprise UK local authority bills which are eligible for rediscount at the Bank of England.

Eligible bank bills comprise all sterling bills which are payable in the United Kingdom and have been accepted by a reporting institution whose bills are eligible for rediscount at the Bank of England. (See the September 1981 *Bulletin*, page 348).

Other bills include local authority and bank bills which are not eligible for rediscount at the Bank of England, together with holdings of overseas bills, UK commercial bills, sterling commercial paper issued by UK and overseas residents, and UK paper not included elsewhere. They exclude bills connected with lending under the special schemes for exports and domestic shipbuilding, and bills which the reporting institution has disposed of by rediscounting. Bills and notes are classified according to the currency in which they are drawn.

Advances

These include all balances with, and lending (whether against collateral or not) to, customers, not included elsewhere. They include the reporting institution's own acceptances which it has also discounted (except those drawn by banks overseas, which are included in market loans). Own acceptances discounted are shown as advances to the party who has asked for the acceptance credit to be opened. Banks can no longer issue bills in their own name. Provisions for bad and doubtful debts are not deducted. Where the reporting institution participates in (or acts as manager or co-manager of) a loan financed by more than one institution, only the reporting institution's participation for its own account is included, the loan being classified according to the ultimate borrower. See the note below on residential status for the definition of UK and overseas residents.

Advances to the UK private sector include all medium and long-term lending (ie with an original maturity of two years or over), at fixed rates under Department of Trade and Industry guarantee for shipbuilding in the United Kingdom for UK buyers, excluding any amounts refinanced. Also included is all money placed with Stock Exchange money brokers and gilt-edged market makers.

Advances to overseas include all lending for exports under ECGD bank guarantee (excluding any amounts refinanced).

Banking Department lending to central government (net) comprises holdings by the Banking Department of the Bank of England of all forms of central government debt (including bank notes) less its deposit liabilities to the National Loans Fund and the Paymaster General.

British government stocks and other investments

These include all securities beneficially owned by the reporting institution. They include securities which the reporting institution has lent (or pledged) but still beneficially owns, but exclude securities which the reporting institution has borrowed, and holds or has re-lent, but which it does not beneficially own. Securities are defined as marketable or potentially marketable income-yielding instruments with an original maturity of one year or more (over one year with effect from end-December 1992).

British government stocks include all stocks issued by the government.

Other public sector investments include local authority stocks and bonds which are listed on The Stock Exchange.

Investments in building societies include holdings of securities issued by building societies having an original maturity of one year or more (over one year with effect from end-December 1992).

Other investments include all investments in other UK banks, and deposits (including retained profits) with overseas offices which have been invested in fixed assets such as premises and equipment.

Miscellaneous assets

Items in suspense and collection include all debit balances not in customers' names but relating to customers' funds rather than to the reporting institution's own internal funds (eg debit balances awaiting transfer to customers' accounts). Collections comprise cheques etc drawn, and in course of collection, on other UK banks. They include cheques that have been credited to customers' accounts but are held overnight before being presented or paid into the reporting institution's account with another UK bank or a bank overseas; they exclude cheques already passed to other UK banks for collection (these are included in market loans to UK banks). They include all collections on banks overseas and items in transit to overseas offices of the reporting institution, where the reporting institution is acting as principal and not as an agent for collection and where it has already given credit or value for the items.

Assets leased comprise all plant and equipment beneficially owned by the reporting institution which has been leased under finance lease agreements.

Other includes holdings of gold bullion and gold coin (in 'Other currency liabilities'), other commodities, together with land, premises, plant and equipment and other physical assets owned, or recorded as such, including assets leased under operating leases.

Acceptances

These comprise all bills accepted by the reporting institution which are still outstanding, excluding those which the reporting institution has itself discounted, but including any such discounts which have subsequently been rediscounted. Acceptances are classified according to the customer who has asked for the acceptance facility to be opened.

Eligible liabilities

These comprise, in broad terms, sterling deposit liabilities, excluding deposits with an original maturity of over two years, plus any sterling resources obtained by switching foreign currencies into sterling. Interbank transactions (excluding cash ratio and special deposits with the Bank of England) are taken into the calculation of an individual institution's eligible liabilities on a net basis, irrespective of term, except for unsubordinated capital market instruments with a maturity of five years' or more (more than 5 years with effect from end-December 1992) which are not taken into account. Adjustments are also made in respect of transit items.

Residential status

For statistical purposes, the United Kingdom comprises Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

UK residents include: HM Government and other UK public authorities; enterprises which produce goods and services in the United Kingdom, including overseas enterprises' branches and subsidiaries located and operating in the United Kingdom; individuals permanently resident in the United Kingdom (including temporary residents who have stayed, or who intend to stay, for a year or more) together with individuals normally resident in the United Kingdom who are overseas for less than a year; and members of UK armed forces and officials of HM Government serving overseas, as well as their dependants.

Overseas residents include: overseas governments, together with their diplomatic and military offices and representatives in the United Kingdom; international organisations, including their branches or representatives in the United Kingdom; UK representative offices of overseas banks; overseas offices of the reporting institution; enterprises located and operating overseas, including branches and subsidiaries of businesses which are themselves UK residents; and persons (including those of UK origin) who are residing outside the United Kingdom for a year or more.

Breaks in series

Changes occur from time to time in the monthly reporting population, the following affecting the end-calendar quarter figures for 1992:

	<u>Number of institutions:</u>		<u>Net effect on:</u>	
	<u>Joining</u>	<u>Leaving</u>	<u>Sterling assets</u>	<u>Foreign currency assets</u>
			<u>£ millions</u>	<u>£ millions</u>
1992				
Mar.	5	8	-1640	1325
June	5	7	-355	-1633
Sept.	2	7	-1938	-818
Dec.	6	12	-459	1419

4 Banks in the United Kingdom: analysis of bank lending to UK residents

The introduction of a revised analysis on 16 November 1983 resulted in a break in the series, which was described on page 81 of the March 1984 *Bulletin*. Contributors to the figures shown in this table consist of the same monthly reporting institutions which contribute to Table 3. The reporting day is the last day in February, May, August and November. (Prior to November 1986 the reporting day was the third Wednesday in these months.)

As far as possible, the revised analysis is based on the CSO's Standard Industrial Classification of 1980. Reporting institutions complete Form Q3 which contains thirty-seven categories classified by industry, according to the main activity of the borrower, irrespective of ownership (ie private, local authority or government). Lending to unincorporated businesses etc is allocated according to the appropriate trade or profession. A number of categories have been amalgamated in Table 4; a more complete analysis showing a breakdown of amounts outstanding by group of banks is published in a quarterly press release.

The analysis, which is not seasonally adjusted, covers loans, advances and acceptances in both sterling and other currencies provided by reporting institutions to their customers. The figures for loans and advances also include, indistinguishably, the following: secured money placed with Stock Exchange money brokers and gilt-edged market makers; holdings of time deposits placed with, and certificates of deposit issued by, building societies; prior to May 1989 holdings of securities issued by building societies having an original maturity of one year or more, and with effect from May 1989, including securities of all maturities; amounts lent under the Department of Trade and Industry special scheme for domestic shipbuilding for UK buyers. It does not, however, include funds placed through the local authority money market or funds lent to UK banks or overseas residents, nor banks' holdings of sterling commercial paper. Sterling commercial paper has been incorporated within loans and advances since the May 1991 *Bulletin*. The figures for acceptances are for bills accepted by reporting institutions under facilities granted to UK residents (other than UK banks) which are still outstanding; those discounted by the reporting institution itself are included under advances but not under acceptances.

The institutions report their other currency advances and acceptances outstanding after conversion into sterling at the closing middle-market spot rate on the day of the report. With effect from end-December 1992 the translation rate used is the middle market spot rate pertaining in the London market at 4pm London time on the last working day of the London market in the period covered by the report. The changes are derived from the amounts outstanding with adjustments to remove the effects of exchange rate movements.

5.1 Banks in the United Kingdom: consolidated balance sheet

The figures in this table are designed to show the position of the UK banks as a whole in relation to third parties; transactions between UK banks are therefore excluded, and various adjustments are made to the figures on consolidation to avoid double-counting.

This table includes both monthly reporting institutions and those which report only quarterly.

Valuation of transactions

The figures for transactions in liabilities and assets in foreign currencies (including gold) have been adjusted, both in the calendar quarter series published here and in the monthly series published in the monthly *Monetary Statistics* release, to exclude the effect of movements in exchange rates. Up to and including the third quarter of 1981, transactions in investments etc were entered as far as possible on a cash receipts/payments basis in the calendar quarter series, and to the extent that these cash transactions differed from changes in book values, an adjustment was made to the reported change in non-deposit liabilities; thereafter, the figures have largely been based on reported changes in book value.

Seasonal adjustment

A small working party chaired by the head of the Government Statistical Service was set up in December 1986 to review the seasonality and method of seasonal adjustment of the monetary aggregates. A note summarising the working party's report and the Bank's response is included in the February 1989 *Bulletin* (pages 88-90). A note summarising the current method is included in the February 1991 *Bulletin* (pages 93-98).

Transit items etc

The banks' gross figures for deposits and advances are adjusted to allow for sterling transit items. These transit items appear in an individual bank's balance sheet both as credit items (eg standing orders) and debit items (eg cheques in course of collection). When banks' figures are aggregated these items may give rise to double-counting of deposits received from customers outside the banking system or, where overdrawn or loan accounts are concerned, to the under-recording of total lending made to such customers. It is assumed that 60% of the total value of debit items less credit items affects deposits. This proportion is therefore deducted from gross (non-interest-bearing) deposits and the remaining 40% is added to advances, the full adjustments being applied to deposits of, and lending to, the UK private sector. Some other sterling accounts on both sides of banks' balance sheets, which are unclassifiable by sector, are added to transit items and treated in the same way.

Liabilities

Overseas sector deposits

These include estimated overseas holdings of negotiable dollar and sterling certificates of deposit. The figures for overseas deposits also include some unclassified foreign currency accounts which are assumed to affect the total overseas liabilities of the UK banks.

Non-deposit liabilities (net)

These comprise the capital and other non-deposit liabilities of UK banks less their investments in UK banks and other non-financial assets. This item also includes some residual errors arising from the exclusion of transactions between UK banks, and, in the figures for transactions, the counterpart of certain valuation adjustments (see above).

Further analysis

A further analysis of the amounts outstanding is given in *Financial Statistics*: the public sector is there split into central government, local authorities and public corporations throughout, and the private sector into other financial institutions, industrial and commercial companies, and the personal sector; within the personal sector, a sub-sector comprising persons, households and individual trusts is identified.

Financial Statistics also shows monthly transactions for the items in Table 5.1; these figures are first published each month by the Bank of England in the *Monetary Statistics* press release, normally at the end of the following month.

Breaks in the series

Details of breaks in series up to December 1988 are described in a *Technical series* paper entitled 'Breaks in Monetary Series' published by the Bank in February 1989. This paper was updated in Part 2 of the 'Bank of England Statistical Abstract 1992' published by the Bank in November 1992.

Introduction of the monetary sector in 1981

The introduction of the Monetary sector on 18 November 1981 created a break in the banking statistics series (see the article on page 531 of the December 1981 *Bulletin*). Returns were provided by the banks on both the old banking sector basis and the new monetary sector basis for mid-November 1981. The information was used to construct split levels for end-December 1981. Changes in the series were calculated for the old banking sector up to and including 18 November 1981 for the monthly series and end-December 1981 for the quarterly series; after these dates, changes were produced for the new monetary sector. Before the introduction of the monetary sector, however, monthly figures for deposits with the Trustee Savings Banks and the larger finance houses, and those institutions' holdings of other money-market instruments, were obtained and included in Table 12, these were then incorporated into the monetary sector and their figures ceased to be shown separately. The term 'monetary sector' was replaced with 'UK banks' following Abbey National Building Society's conversion to a public limited company in July 1989 (see the August 1989 *Bulletin*, page 353, for further details).

Abbey National Building Society

Abbey National converted from a building society into a bank on 12 July 1989. For statistical purposes the change in classification is assumed to have occurred at end-June 1989. Returns were provided on both a building society and banking sector basis for end-June 1989. The information has been used to construct split levels at that date. As a consequence of the size of the break in M1, M3 and M3c, these aggregates ceased to be published from July 1989 (see the August 1989 *Bulletin* pages 352-53).

Changes in reporting population

The following changes occurred in the total reporting population in 1992:

At end-quarter	Number of institutions		Net effect on	
	Joining	Leaving	Sterling assets	Foreign Currency assets
			£ millions	£ millions
1992 March	6	10	- 1,658	1,325
June	3	7	- 481	-1,680
Sept	2	9	- 1,982	- 828
Dec	6	17	- 564	1,336

Details of similar changes occurring in 1991 are given in the February 1992 *Bulletin*.

Occasional distortions to reported figures.

Details of occasional distortions to reported figures are given in the notes to Tables 6.1 to 6.2.

5.2 Building societies: balance sheet

The table is based on returns from societies representing around 97% of the stock of total building society business outstanding; the returns are aggregated and grossed up.

Subsidiaries set up to take deposits in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man are classified as 'building societies'; thus their balance sheets are consolidated with those of their parents and included in this table. The table excludes the business of other subsidiaries (eg consumer credit subsidiaries, mortgage subsidiaries, estate agents) except to the extent that this business results in entries in the parent society's balance sheet.

Liabilities

Retail shares and deposits

These are shares and deposits that are defined as 'retail' by the 1986 Building Societies Act. Shares and deposits held by corporate bodies, trade unions, building societies, charities and administrators of approved retirement benefits schemes are excluded.

Other liabilities and reserves

Included are reserves, taxation, deferred taxation and other liabilities not shown elsewhere.

Assets

Sterling bank deposits

See 'Transit items etc', below.

Commercial assets

Building society lending, otherwise known as 'commercial assets', is divided into classes as defined by the 1986 Building Societies Act. The definitions are as follows:

Class 1 assets are advances to individuals, secured on land for the residential use of the borrower. In addition, a class 1 asset has to be the first charge on the property.

Class 2 assets are advances secured on land which do not fulfil all the conditions of a class 1 asset (eg a secured loan which is not a first charge on the property). Class 2 assets therefore include lending to individuals secured other than by first charge or for non-residential purposes, and secured lending to companies, unincorporated businesses and housing associations.

Class 3 assets include loans not secured on a first or second charge on land, investment in subsidiaries and investments in land.

Other assets

Included are other assets not shown elsewhere, such as fixed assets.

Transit items etc

Building societies' gross figures for holdings of sterling deposits with UK banks are adjusted to allow for net sterling transit items. Such items appear as credit and debit items on an individual society's balance sheet. Asset transits include cheques drawn in favour of the society which have not been presented to the bank for payment, or which have been presented to the bank but not yet credited to the society's account. Liability transits include cheques which have been drawn on the society's account but have not yet been debited by the bank and therefore do not yet appear on the society's bank statement. Since transit items represent 'uncleared cheque' business with banks, net transits are added into the column showing societies' sterling deposits with banks, ie this column comprises sterling deposits with banks plus asset transits less liability transits.

Availability of data, and breaks in the series

Before 1987 comprehensive monthly balance sheet data do not exist. Following the introduction of the 1986 Act, a new monthly return was introduced in January 1987. As a consequence, monthly data included in this table are available only from February 1987, apart from certain series that are used in the calculation of the broad monetary aggregate M4, for which long runs of figures are available based on data previously collected by the BSA. As a consequence of the change in the source of data there are breaks at January 1987 in some of the series used to compile the broad monetary aggregates. There are also breaks at June 1989 as a consequence of Abbey National Building Society's conversion to a public limited company (see the August 1989 *Bulletin* pages 352-53 for further details).

The monthly series shown in this table are first published by the Bank in the *Monetary Statistics* press release each month, about a month after the last observation. In addition, a quarterly balance sheet running back several years is shown in *Financial Statistics*.

6.1 to 6.2 Retail Deposits and Cash in M4, Components of M4 (M0 is shown in Table 2 above)

Tables 6.1 and 6.2 show levels of and changes in the following definitions of the money stock. Long runs of these data are available in the 'Long Runs of Monetary Data' section of Part 2 of the 'Bank of England Statistical Abstract 1992' published by the Bank in November 1992. The booklet is available in diskette form from the Bank's Financial Statistics Division.

Definitions

Retail Deposits and Cash in M4

As noted in the August 1992 *Bulletin* (page 317), the definition of the deposits which - along with notes and coin - comprise M2 has been altered with effect from the flow for December 1992. Henceforth, M2 comprises the UK non-bank non-building society (ie. M4) private sector's holdings of notes and coin together with its sterling denominated 'retail' deposits with UK banks and building societies. Building societies' 'retail' deposits include all shares held by, or sums deposited by, individuals. Also included are shares and deposits placed with societies in accordance with the terms of contractual savings schemes operated by banks and friendly societies acting as intermediaries for individuals and, where a building society has so elected, shares and deposits of under £50,000 from corporate bodies. However, retail issues of subscribed capital eg. Perpetual Interest Bearing Shares, are excluded. (M4 private sector holdings of building societies' 'retail' deposits on this definition were already shown within M4 in Table 6.2.) Banks' 'retail' deposits are defined as deposits which arise from a customer's acceptance of an advertised rate (including nil) for a particular product; typically 'retail' deposits are taken in the banks' branch networks. Table 6.1 in this issue has been compiled on the new basis throughout; consequently M2 becomes a subset of M4 (as M4's 'retail' component), from December 1992. The definition of M4 is unaffected.

For the previous definition of M2, see the February 1992 *Bulletin*.

M4

This aggregate comprises the M4 private sector's holdings of notes and coin and all sterling deposits (including certificates of deposit) at UK banks and building societies. The sectoral distribution of holdings of CDs cannot be fully identified; any errors may affect M4 itself, as well as its sectoral analysis.

For the treatment of transit items etc in these definitions, see notes to Tables 5.1 and 5.2.

M3H

This is the 'harmonised' broad monetary aggregate applicable to the UK, designed to facilitate comparisons among member states when analysing monetary developments in EC countries. M3H contains the same components as M4, with the additions of foreign currency deposits held by the M4 private sector with banks and building societies in the United Kingdom, and sterling and foreign currency deposits held by UK public corporations with banks and building societies in the United Kingdom. For a further explanation please see the August 1992 *Bulletin*, pages 332-334.

Notes and coin

Estimated overseas residents' holdings of notes and coin are excluded from notes and coin in circulation with the public in Tables 6.1 and 6.2 and are included in the external and foreign currency finance of the public sector in Table 6.4.

Seasonal adjustment

See notes to Table 5.1

Valuation adjustments

All foreign currency items in Tables 6.2, 6.4 and 6.5 have been adjusted to exclude the estimated effects of movements in exchange rates. Similarly, transactions in investments etc (eg government stocks) in Tables 6.4 and 6.5 have been entered as far as possible on a cash receipts/payments basis, but in some cases information on this basis is not available. (See also the notes to Table 5.1.)

Notes on interpretation of the statistics

Breaks in series

Details of breaks in monetary series and temporary distortions to the data up to December 1988 are described in Technical Series paper No 23 entitled 'Breaks in Monetary Series' published by the Bank in February 1989. This paper was updated in Part 2 of the 'Bank of England Statistical Abstract 1992', referred to above.

Differences between tables

The changes in the money stock given in Tables 6.1 and 6.2 may not equal the amounts outstanding because of changes in coverage of the statistical sources available eg changes in the reporting population or other changes of sector (such as privatisations of public sector companies). For a more detailed explanation of why breaks in series occur, see the *Technical series* paper 'Breaks in Monetary Series', pages 3-5.

Availability

Quarterly figures for M4 components and counterparts are available from the first quarter of 1963; M2 (measured using the previous definition) is available from end-June 1982 until end-September 1992. Calendar monthly figures are available from June 1982 but the earlier part of the series is of lower quality than from October 1986 onwards, after the introduction of end-calendar-month reporting by banks (see the article on pages 519-27 of the December 1986 *Bulletin*). Figures are first published each month in a press release, normally on the fourteenth working day after the reporting day, and in more detail in a second press release around the end of the month.

Further background

Further background to Table 6 is given in the *Financial Statistics Explanatory Handbook*. A list of *Bulletin* articles etc relevant to the monetary statistics was given in 'Breaks in monetary series' in February 1989 (pages 75-81), and updated in Part 2 of the 'Bank of England Statistical Abstract 1992', published by the Bank in November 1992.

6.4 to 6.6 Counterparts to changes in M4

Table 6.4 shows the statistical relationships between the counterparts to changes in M4. The presentation of the counterparts to M4 was detailed in the May 1987 *Bulletin* (page 212). Table 6.5 provides supplementary details of the counterparts to changes in M4. Table 6.6 gives a quarterly breakdown by sector of M4 together with its lending counterpart. Details of seasonal and valuation adjustments are given in the notes to Tables 6.1 to 6.2. Long runs of these data are available in the 'Long Runs of Monetary Data' section of Part 2 of the 'Bank of England Statistical Abstract 1992', published by the Bank in November 1992. This is available in diskette form from the Bank's Financial Statistics Division.

Purchases(-) of public sector net debt by M4 private sector

Details of this item (columns 2 and 3 of Table 6.4) analysed by type of instrument are shown separately in Table 6.5. The instruments shown are British government stocks, Treasury bills, national savings, tax instruments and 'other'. 'Other' includes other non-marketable debt and Northern Ireland government debt.

External and foreign currency flows

These are grouped together in Table 6.5. The impact of external and foreign currency factors on broad money was discussed in *Bulletin* articles in December 1978 (page 523) and December 1983 (page 525).

Net non-deposit sterling liabilities

This M4 counterpart comprises changes in the sterling component of capital and internal funds and reserves of all UK banks and building societies, less their sterling investments in UK banks and building societies and other non-financial sterling assets, together with residual errors arising from the exclusion of sterling transactions between UK banks and building societies.

6.7 Liquid assets outside M4

This table illustrates the development of certain liquid assets outside M4. These series can be used as building blocks from which users of the monetary statistics can create their own aggregates. Among assets not covered by these statistics are certificates of deposit issued by banks abroad (see *Banks in the BIS area* below) and foreign currency commercial paper, foreign currency medium-term notes and other foreign currency short-term paper issued in the United Kingdom or overseas.

When using the series as building blocks to create new aggregates, care should be taken over potential double-counting: see in particular the notes below on *UK offshore institutions* and the *overseas sector's sterling deposits*. Also, in assessing the liquidity of those assets which are outside M4, it should be remembered that M4 itself contains some comparatively illiquid elements (eg M4 contains deposits of any maturity with banks and building societies, and certain paper and other capital market instruments of not more than five years' original maturity - though in practice the great majority of M4 is of under three months' residual maturity).

Sterling bank bills

Sterling bank bills are commercial bills which are payable in sterling and have been accepted by a bank in the United Kingdom. They are thus very similar in status and liquidity to sterling certificates of deposit issued by UK banks (which are included in M4 if owned by the M4 private sector).

UK offshore institutions

At present about a quarter of the banking institutions in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man are treated as UK banks for statistical purposes, and the remainder are treated as 'other financial institutions' (OFIs; coverage of institutions in the Isle of Man and in Jersey is only partial.) The distinction between the two groups is made according to whether the offshore institutions have opted to comply with the Bank of England's monetary control arrangements, in which case they are treated as UK banks for statistical purposes. Deposits with OFI offshore institutions are not included in M4; but the deposits of these institutions with the UK banking sector and building societies are included in M4. Adding deposits placed with these institutions by the M4 private sector to M4 thus introduces an element of double counting. Moreover, because of the nature of financial activity in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man, the series for the M4 private sector's deposits (lines 2 and 5) probably include substantial amounts placed by local companies and trusts essentially on behalf of the overseas sector rather than on behalf of UK - or local - residents.

Banks in the BIS area

Statistics published by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) provide data on international banking business conducted in the centres in the BIS reporting area. The number of countries within this reporting area has increased over time; currently the statistics cover the positions of banks in 24 countries. The identification of the UK M4 private sector may not be precise (eg deposits from the UK offshore institutions which, as mentioned above, are part of the M4 private sector may be included in the BIS statistics as deposits from banks rather than from the M4 private sector). Holdings of certificates of deposit are generally not covered by these statistics.

M4 private sector's holdings of foreign currency deposits

Foreign currency deposits held by the M4 private sector at banks in the United Kingdom or at UK offshore institutions - and even those held at banks abroad - may be destined to be spent in the United Kingdom or may represent a store of wealth which is relevant to UK economic activity. But any significant conversion of these deposits into sterling for spending in the United Kingdom would tend to raise the sterling exchange rate (subject, when applicable, to the constraints imposed by membership of the ERM) which in turn might have an offsetting effect on spending in the United Kingdom (see pages 525-29 of the December 1983 *Quarterly Bulletin*).

Overseas sector's sterling deposits

Deposits by overseas banks with banks in the United Kingdom include deposits from central monetary institutions (ie part of other countries' official reserves) as well as deposits from commercial banks abroad. When combining series, users should be aware of potential double-counting: for example *sterling deposits at banks in the BIS area* may in turn be placed by those banks as sterling deposits in UK banks or UK offshore institutions (or indeed at other banks in the BIS area). The overseas sector's sterling deposits, particularly those held by non-banks at banks in the United Kingdom, may be destined to be spent in the United Kingdom; equally they may simply be part of the overseas sector's global liquid assets, held temporarily or for a longer term in the

United Kingdom as a store of value (but their conversion into foreign currency might nonetheless affect UK economic activity via an effect on the exchange rate; see pages 525-529 of the December 1983 *Quarterly Bulletin*).

Sterling Treasury bills, LA temporary debt, CTDs and gilts

Sterling Treasury bills, which are issued with an original maturity of six months or less, are marketable and are likely to be considered liquid by their holders. *LA temporary debt* covers a variety of instruments, all with an original maturity of up to one year; in general, it would probably be viewed as fairly liquid. *Certificates of tax deposit* are not marketable; the return is greater when used to pay tax, so that their holders may not consider them liquid for other purposes. All *gilts* are marketable and therefore may be considered liquid by their holders. The degree of liquidity may be affected by the degree of capital certainty - which will tend to lessen the longer the remaining maturity. The maturity split of total gilts is shown lower in the table.

National savings

National savings certificates During their initial 5-year term, interest (or indexation) on certificates is at a guaranteed rate but subject to a penalty in the case of early withdrawal. However, on maturity they normally go automatically onto general extension terms under which a variable rate of interest is paid and repayment is on demand (in practice, repayment takes about eight days). In principle, this could be said to make matured certificates liquid instruments. Whilst the figures for total *national savings certificates* are accurate, the split between *matured* and *unmatured* certificates has been partly estimated.

Yearly plan is a fixed-interest scheme involving monthly payments for one year, after which the investor receives a certificate which has a guaranteed rate of interest for the next four years provided it is not encashed during that time. At the end of this time the certificate goes onto the same general extension terms as other certificates (see above). The *Save As You Earn* scheme also has penalty for premature withdrawal.

Deposits in the National Savings ordinary account have a maximum balance of £10,000. Balances of £500 or more receive a higher rate of interest (provided the account remains open for a whole calendar year). The first £70 of interest is tax-free. Withdrawals of up to £100 may be made on demand at any Post Office.

Deposits in the National Savings investment account have a maximum balance of £25,000. Interest is taxable, calculated daily and credited gross to accounts once a year. Repayments require one month's notice.

Premium savings bonds have a minimum purchase of £100. Prizes are free of tax. The rate of interest forming the prize fund is currently around 5%. There are over 150,000 prizes per month. Premium bonds can be cashed in immediately.

Income bonds have a minimum initial purchase of £2,000. Additional purchases can be made in multiples of £1,000 up to a maximum of £50,000. The life of the bond is initially set at ten years. Interest is taxable, and paid gross each month. Repayments are at three months' notice. Half-rate interest is paid on withdrawals made within a year of purchase.

Deposit bonds had a minimum purchase of £100 and a maximum holding of £100,000. The life of the bond was initially set at ten years. Interest is calculated on a daily basis, starting from the date of purchase, and is added to the capital value on the anniversary of the purchase date. Interest is taxable but paid gross. Repayments are made at three months' notice. Deposit bonds were withdrawn from sale in November 1988.

Capital bonds have a minimum purchase of £100 and a maximum holding of £100,000. Additional purchases can be made in multiples of £100. The life of the bonds is five years. Interest at a guaranteed overall rate is added in graduated steps. Interest is taxable and is paid gross. Repayments are at two weeks' notice. Bonds repaid in the first year do not earn interest.

FIRST option bonds, introduced in July 1992, had a minimum initial purchase of £1,000 and a maximum holding of £250,000. Interest is paid net of tax, and buyers have the option to cash in on the anniversary dates of their purchase. If they cash in at other times, a lower rate of interest is payable for the period since the last anniversary date, and bonds repaid in the first year do not earn interest. *FIRST* option bonds were withdrawn from sale in November 1992.

Children's bonus bonds can be bought for any child under 16 by anyone over 16, in units of £25, up to a maximum holding of £1,000. Interest is added at each anniversary with an additional large bonus on the fifth anniversary; the same applies for the next five years, and so on, until the bond is cashed in or until the holder's 21st birthday. All returns are tax free. Bonds can be cashed in without notice (although eight working days should be allowed for repayment) at a five year bonus date, or when the holder is 21 or over. At other times one month's notice is required; no interest is earned on bonds cashed in before the first anniversary of purchase.

Sterling commercial paper

Sterling commercial paper is marketable paper issued with maturities of up to and including one year. This series excludes paper issued by banks and building societies (because these issues are included in M4 if owned by the M4 private sector, and in the overseas sector's sterling deposits if owned by the overseas sector). It also excludes paper owned by banks and building societies. The series may include a small element owned by the overseas sector but is likely to be owned predominantly by the M4 private sector.

Sterling medium-term notes

Sterling medium-term notes are marketable securities issued with original maturities of over one year and up to (and including) five years. They include both fixed and floating-rate notes; floating-rate assets are more capital-certain and therefore may be considered more liquid than fixed-rate assets. The series published here is the total of all issues except those by banks and building societies (which are included in M4 if owned by the M4 private sector and in the overseas sector's sterling deposits if identified as being owned by the overseas sector). There are no data distinguishing bank, building society, public or overseas sector holdings of this instrument; hence this series comprises all sectors' holdings.

Other sterling paper maturing within one year

This series comprises all holdings of sterling (including eurosterling) bonds issued by the UK private sector and the overseas sector of original maturity of more than five years, which are due to mature within one year. The majority are floating-rate issues; floating-rate assets are more capital-certain and therefore may be considered more liquid than fixed-rate assets. There are no data distinguishing bank, building society, public or overseas sector holdings of this instrument; hence this series comprises all sectors' holdings.

Residual maturity breakdown of gilts

The maturity breakdown cannot be allocated into sectors and hence both series cover all holders of gilts (the M4 private sector's total holdings of gilts are shown in line 14).

Sterling unused credit facilities

Coverage is incomplete - notably, the unused portion of credit card holders' limits is not included. Some banks report no unutilised facilities (although requests by borrowers to increase the credit limits are often met, and borrowers would probably expect them to be met). On the other hand, borrowers may have facilities with several institutions without ever intending to draw on them all simultaneously. Where a facility may be drawn in either sterling or foreign currency at the borrower's option, it is reported in foreign currency facilities - so that potential sterling facilities may be larger than the sterling facilities figures suggest. The series here covers all sterling unused credit facilities reported by UK banks (except to other UK banks). A quarterly (end-February etc) series is also available, which shows that at end-November 1992 £119 bn of the total was to the M4 private sector and virtually all of the remaining £14 bn to the overseas sector. At end-November 1992 foreign currency unused credit facilities were £118 billion, of which £43 billion were to the M4 private sector and virtually all the remaining £75 billion to the overseas sector.

7 Foreign exchange rates; international and UK interest rates and yields

Effective exchange rate indices

Each effective exchange rate is calculated as a weighted geometric average of exchange rates, expressed in the form of an index. Average 1985 rates = 100.

The weights are derived from disaggregated trade flows in manufactured goods in 1980 and for any individual country represent the relative importance of each of the other countries as a competitor to the manufacturing sector of that country.

The calculation is explained more fully in the November 1988 *Bulletin*, page 528 and in Chapter 13 of the Financial Statistics Explanatory Handbook published by the CSO.

Exchange rates against sterling

The rates shown are based on the averages of the mid-points between the spot buying and selling rates (ie the middle-market rate) for each currency as recorded by the Bank of England during the late afternoon each day. They are not 'official rates' but are telegraphic transfer rates for interbank transactions of £1 million and over, quoted by commercial banks. Spot rates are applicable to deals executed for settlement no more than two working days later.

The *European Currency Unit (ECU)* is a weighted sum of the currencies of EC member states.

Its current composition is:-

Deutschemark	0.6242
French franc	1.332
Dutch guilder	0.2198
Belgian franc	3.301
Luxembourg franc	0.13
Italian lira	151.8
Danish krone	0.1976
Irish pound	0.008552
Pound sterling	0.08784
Greek drachma	1.44
Spanish peseta	6.885
Portugese escudo	1.393

(See *ECU Statistics*, June/July 1992, published by the Statistical Office of the European Community.)

Forward premium/discount (3 months)

Foreign exchange deals may be executed for settlement no more than two working days later, in which case they are generally termed spot deals, or for settlement at some future date, in which case they are termed forward deals. The rate for a forward deal is generally expressed by showing the amount by which the forward rate diverges from the spot rate, either in units of the appropriate foreign currency or, as here, as a percentage per annum.

If the forward margin is negative the foreign currency is at a forward premium to sterling (ie. it is more expensive) and sterling is at a forward discount to the particular foreign currency (ie. it is cheaper). Conversely, if the forward margin is positive the foreign currency is at a discount to sterling and sterling is at a premium to the currency.

The rates (for US dollars) shown here are middle-market rates for interbank transactions of £1 million and over, quoted by commercial banks, as recorded by the Bank of England during the late afternoon. They are not 'official rates'. The outright three-month forward mid-rate is calculated by adding sterling's forward premium or subtracting its forward discount from the spot rate.

International money market interest rates and yields

The *interbank market* is the wholesale market in which banks and others lend and borrow money for predetermined periods. The rates shown are the mean of the bid and offer rates at about 10.30am for sterling deposits.

Eligible bank bills are bills which have been accepted by those banks whose acceptances are eligible for rediscount at the Bank of England. The rates shown are the mean of the bid and offer rates in the secondary market at about 10.30am.

Treasury bills gives the market rate of discount for 91-day bills expressed as a yield (per cent per annum of 365 days).

Eurodollar deposits in London are middle-market rates as recorded by the Bank of England during the late afternoon.

US Treasury bills (3 months) are market selling rates in New York for 91-day Treasury bills, expressed as a yield (per cent per annum of 360 days).

Dollar eurocommercial paper rates (3 months)

A median rate from the panel of seven dealers who give rates to the Bank of England at 11.30am each day. These rates are for US dollar denominated eurocommercial paper issued by companies, including bank holding companies but excluding banks, rated either P1 by Moody's or A1 by Standard and Poor's or paper regarded in the market as equivalent in quality. The rates are for those quoted in the primary markets and measure returns to investors on newly issued paper, rather than costs to borrowers (see the August 1987 *Bulletin*, page 413).

ECU Treasury bills

Middle-market rates as recorded at the start of business each day.

Deutschemark interbank offered rate (3 months)

FIBOR, *Dreimonatsgeld*, as defined in the *Monthly Report* of the Deutsche Bundesbank, Table VI.5.

UK and international security yields and prices

British Government Stocks

The flat yield on a security is the annual amount receivable in interest, expressed as a percentage of the net price (ie the price excluding gross accrued interest). The gross (ie tax-ignored) redemption yield comprises the flat yield together with the apportionment of the capital gain or loss on dated securities held to redemption; more precisely, it is the rate of interest which, if used to discount future dividends and the sum due at redemption, makes their present value equal to the present price of the stock. In calculating yields on stocks with alternative redemption dates, redemption is assumed at the latter date when the net price is below par (that is, when the flat yield is above the nominal rate) and at the earlier date when the net price is above par.

The *par yields* shown in this table are derived from a mathematical model which was described in an article in the February 1990 *Bulletin* (page 84); this replaced an earlier model which had been used, with modifications, since the early 1970s. Only conventional dated stocks with a significant amount in issue and having more than one year to maturity are used; index-linked stocks, irredeemable stocks and stocks with existing conversion options are not included.

Monday yields from two to twenty-five years maturity calculated using the model are made available on Tuesdays by the Financial Statistics Division of the Bank of England to market makers and dealers on request.

The Bank considers that a one-year yield cannot be derived directly from the model but may be estimated from the actual yields on high coupon stocks of maturity between six months and two years, corrected for the effect of coupon to bring them to a par basis. Before December 1989 the one-year yield was estimated as a weighted average of these yields. From December 1989 the line which fits the actual yields most closely is found, ensuring that it passes through the two-year par yield point from the model. The one-year year yield is found from this line. In both cases the stocks are weighted, and the weights vary with the passage of time to avoid any discontinuity in the one-year yield due to changes in the set of stocks used.

The *real gross redemption yields* shown for 2.5% Index-linked Treasury Stock 2016 are calculated by the method adopted by the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries which is described in the December 1983 *Bulletin* (page 484). The yields shown assume a constant annual rate of inflation from the date of the last published RPI of 5%.

Yield on 8 1/4% ECU Treasury Note 1995

Based on market observations taken at the start of business each day.

Overseas Government bond yields

US 10 year Government bond yield

Based on recently issued, actively traded securities as defined in the *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, Table 1.35.

German 10 year Government bond yield

As defined in the *Monthly Report* of the Deutsche Bundesbank, Capital Market Statistics Supplement, Table II.7c.

International stock indices

As published in the *Financial Times*.

8.1 United Kingdom official reserves

These comprise gold, convertible currencies and special drawing rights held in the Exchange Equalisation Account together with the United Kingdom's reserve position in the International Monetary Fund (IMF). A reserve position represents an automatic drawing right on the Fund and equals the amount by which the UK quota exceeds holdings of sterling by the IMF. Apart from UK drawings/repurchases, it will rise or fall as other countries draw sterling from, or repay sterling to, the IMF. (The financial structure and operations of the IMF are described in an article in the December 1983 *Bulletin* pages 546-56.)

Since 1979, the rates at which the reserves are valued have been revised annually. The basis of valuation announced in 1979 was modified in March 1980. In 1979, gold was valued at the average of the London fixing price for the three months up to end-March, less 25%; from end-March 1980 it is valued at that price or at 75% of its final fixing price on the last working day in March, whichever is the lower. Special drawing rights and convertible currencies are valued from end-March 1979 at the average of their exchange rates against the US dollar in the three months to end-March, with the alternative, from end-March 1980, of their actual US dollar values on the last working day of March, whichever is lower. Convertible currencies may be held in the form of financial instruments; securities are valued at historic cost but translated into US dollars as set out above.

From July 1979, the term convertible currencies also includes European currency units (ECUs) acquired from swaps with the European Monetary Co-operation Fund. These are valued at the average of the ECU/\$ exchange rate in the three months to end-March or (from end-March 1980) at the rate applicable on the last working day in March, whichever is lower. Until March 1980 this valuation differed from that used for monthly reserve announcements, where ECUs were valued at the market rate applicable for each swap.

8.2 UK government and other public sector foreign currency debt

These series are valued differently from the official reserves; non US dollar components are translated into US dollars at the closing market exchange rates on the last working day of each period to which figures relate.

IMF consists of net drawings from the IMF, less other countries' net purchase of sterling, but excluding transactions which affect the UK reserve position in the IMF.

HMG short and medium-term borrowing comprises: bonds denominated in US dollars, Deutschmarks, Swiss Francs and yen and sold to official holders of sterling in April 1977; an issue in New York in 1978 of \$350 million of HM Government 7 and 15 years' bonds; the proportion of other public sector debt assigned to HMG (these assignments involve

equal and offsetting reductions in other public sector borrowing under the exchange cover scheme); issues of \$2,500 million and \$4,000 million floating-rate notes in 1985 and 1986 respectively; from February 1991 an ECU 2,500 million issue of HM Government ten year bonds; an issue in October 1992 of DM 5,000 million of HM Government 5 year bonds; from October 1988, ECU Treasury bills, the bills being short-term instruments with a life date of between one and six months; from January 1992 3 year HM Government ECU Treasury notes; net drawings from UK banks and banks overseas on two Eurodollar facilities of \$2,500 million and \$1,500 million; net drawings on a 3 year ECU 5,000 million (equivalent) Multi-Currency Revolving Credit Facility with a group of international banks announced on 3rd September 1992; and the proportion of other public sector debt assigned to HMG which had been drawn from UK banks and overseas lenders (these assignments involve equal and offsetting reductions in other public sector borrowing under the Exchange Cover Scheme); and, any drawings made under the very short term financing facility of the European Monetary system.

HMG long-term debt consists of long-term government debt dating from the 1940s, mainly taken from North America and including the wartime lend-lease arrangements.

Other public sector borrowing is divided into two columns.

Under the exchange cover scheme consists of net borrowing, primarily by UK public corporations and local authorities, under the 1969 and subsequent exchange cover schemes (ECS). It includes any debt still owed under the scheme by privatised public corporations at the time of privatisation, together with certain debts incurred under the scheme by British Nuclear Fuels plc and the Northern Ireland central governments. Foreign currency borrowed through UK banks and from abroad, and the issue of foreign currency securities are included.

Uncovered borrowing comprises foreign currency borrowing by local authorities and public corporations outside the ECS and drawn down before end-March 1981. External sterling borrowings is included until 1979, when exchange controls were removed. Any debt still owed by a public corporation at the time of privatisation ceases to be a public liability at that point; thus a change in level does not reflect transactions only.

Other public sector commercial debt comprises debt drawn outside the exchange cover scheme after March 1981. Borrowing of this type has been permitted since that date only for the purpose of meeting specific commercial needs for foreign currency; it thus falls outside the definition of official debt. In addition, the column also includes financial leasing from overseas and transactions with overseas export credit agencies. The reduction in the level of borrowing at the end of February 1987 not only reflects transactions but also the privatisation on 6 February 1987 of British Airways, whose debt then ceased to be a public liability. The *Bulletin*, up to the November 1987 issue showed a fuller breakdown the debt covered.

Institutions included within United Kingdom banks (at 31 December 1992) (formerly the monetary sector)

Retail banks

Abbey National plc
Abbey National Treasury Services plc
Allied Irish Banks plc
The Bank of England, Banking Department
The Bank of Ireland
Bank of Scotland
Bank of Scotland Treasury Services plc
Barclays Bank plc
Clydesdale Bank plc
Co-operative Bank plc
Coutts & Co
First Trust Bank (AIB Group Northern Ireland plc)
Girobank plc
Lloyds Bank plc
Midland Bank plc
National Westminster Bank plc
Northern Bank Ltd
The Royal Bank of Scotland plc
TSB Bank plc
TSB Bank Scotland plc
Ulster Bank Ltd
Yorkshire Bank plc

British merchant banks

Henry Ansbacher & Co Ltd
Barclays de Zoete Wedd Ltd
Baring Brothers & Co Ltd
British & Commonwealth Merchant Bank plc (in administration)
The British Linen Bank Ltd
Brown, Shipley & Co Ltd
Chartered WestLB Ltd
Charterhouse Bank Ltd
Close Brothers Ltd
County NatWest Ltd
Robert Fleming & Co Ltd
Guinness Mahon & Co Ltd
Hambros Bank Ltd
Hill Samuel Bank Ltd
Kleinwort Benson Ltd
Lazard Brothers & Co Ltd
Leopold Joseph & Sons Ltd
Lloyds Merchant Bank Ltd
Samuel Montagu & Co Ltd
Morgan Grenfell & Co Ltd
Morgan Grenfell (CI) Ltd
Noble Grossart Ltd
Rea Brothers Ltd
N M Rothschild & Sons Ltd
J Henry Schroder Wagg & Co Ltd
Singer & Friedlander Ltd
S G Warburg & Co Ltd
S G Warburg & Co (Jersey) Ltd

Other British banks

Adam & Company plc
Airdrie Savings Bank
Aitken Hume Bank plc
Albaraka International Bank Ltd
Alliance Trust (Finance) Ltd
Assemblies of God Property Trust

The Bank of Edinburgh plc
Bank of Wales plc
The Baptist Union Corporation Ltd
Barclays Bank Finance Company (Jersey) Ltd
Barclays Bank Trust Company Ltd
Barclays Finance Company (Guernsey) Ltd
Barclays Finance Company (Isle of Man) Ltd
Belmont Bank Ltd
British Railways Savings Company Ltd
Bunge Finance Ltd

Caledonian Bank plc
Cater Allen Bank (Jersey) Ltd
Chancery plc
The Charities Aid Foundation Money Management Company Ltd
Chartered Trust plc
Chesterfield Street Trust Ltd
City Merchants Bank Ltd
City Trust Ltd
Combined Capital Ltd
Commercial Bank Trust plc
Confederation Bank Ltd
Consolidated Credits Bank Ltd

Dalbeattie Finance Co Ltd
Darlington Merchant Credits Ltd
Davenham Trust plc
The Dorset, Somerset & Wilts Investment Society Ltd
Dryfield Finance Ltd
Dunbar Bank plc
Duncan Lawrie Ltd

Eccles Savings and Loans Ltd
Edington plc (in administration)
Equatorial Bank plc
Exeter Bank Ltd

Fairmount Trust Ltd
Family Finance Ltd
Financial & General Bank plc
James Finlay Bank Ltd
First National Bank plc
First National Commercial Bank plc
The First Personal Bank plc
Foreign & Colonial Management Ltd
Forward Trust Ltd
Forward Trust Personal Finance Ltd
Frizzell Banking Services Ltd

Gartmore Money Management Ltd
Granville Trust Ltd
Gresham Trust plc

Hampshire Trust plc
The Hardware Federation Finance Co Ltd
Harrods Bank Ltd
Harton Securities Ltd
The Heritable & General Investment Bank Ltd
C Hoare & Co
Julian Hodge Bank Ltd
Holdenhurst Securities plc
Humberclyde Finance Group Ltd

3i plc
3i Group plc

Kleinwort Benson Investment Management Ltd

Lloyds Bank (BLSA) Ltd
Lloyds Bowmaker Ltd
Lloyds Private Banking Ltd
Lombard Bank Ltd
Lombard & Ulster Ltd
Lombard North Central plc
London Scottish Bank plc
London Trust Bank plc
Lordsvale Finance plc

McNeill Pearson Ltd
Manchester Exchange and Investment Bank Ltd
W M Mann & Co (Investments) Ltd
Marks and Spencer Financial Services Ltd
Matlock Bank Ltd
Meghraj Bank Ltd
Mercury Provident plc
The Methodist Chapel Aid Association Ltd
Midland Bank Trust Company Ltd
Minorities Finance Ltd
Minster Trust Ltd
Mount Banking Corporation Ltd (in administration)
Mutual Trust & Savings Ltd

NWS BANK plc
The National Mortgage Bank plc
Nykredit Mortgage Bank plc

Omega Trust Co Ltd

Peoples Bank Ltd
Pointon York Ltd
The Private Bank & Trust Company Ltd
Provincial Bank plc

Ralli Investment Company Ltd
R Raphael & Sons plc
Rathbone Bros & Co Ltd
Reliance Bank Ltd
Roxburgh Bank Ltd
RoyScot Trust plc

Schroder Leasing Ltd
Scottish Amicable Money Managers Ltd
Secure Homes Ltd
Smith & Williamson Securities
Southsea Mortgage & Investment Co Ltd
Standard Chartered Bank
Standard Chartered Bank Africa plc

Tyndall & Co Ltd

ULC Trust Ltd
Ulster Investment Bank Ltd
United Dominions Trust Ltd
Unity Trust Bank plc

Wagon Finance Ltd
Whiteaway Laidlaw Bank Ltd
Wimbledon & South West Finance plc
Wintrust Securities Ltd
Woodchester Bank UK plc

American banks

Bank of America International Ltd
Bank of America NT & SA
Bank of Boston Ltd
The Bank of New York

Bankers Trust Company
Bankers Trust International plc
Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company

Chase Bank & Trust Company (CI) Ltd
Chase Investment Bank Ltd
The Chase Manhattan Bank, NA
Chemical Bank
Chemical Investment Bank Ltd.
Citibank NA
Citibank Trust Ltd
Citicorp Investment Bank Ltd
Continental Bank, National Association
Corestates Bank NA

Fidelity Bank NA
First Interstate Bank of California
The First National Bank of Boston
The First National Bank of Chicago
Fleet Bank of Massachusetts, NA

Harris Trust and Savings Bank

Mellon Bank, NA
Mellon Europe Ltd
Merchants National Bank & Trust Company of Indianapolis
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

NBD Bank, NA
NationsBank Europe Ltd.
NationsBank of North Carolina, NA
The Northern Trust Company

Republic National Bank of New York
Riggs AP Bank Ltd
The Riggs National Bank of Washington, DC

Security Pacific Trust Ltd
Secure Homes Ltd
State Street Bank and Trust Company

Japanese banks

The Asahi Bank Ltd
The Ashikaga Bank Ltd
The Bank of Fukuoka Ltd
The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd
Bank of Tokyo International Ltd
The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd
The Chiba Bank Ltd
The Chuo Trust & Banking Co, Ltd
The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Ltd
The Daiwa Bank, Ltd
Daiwa Europe Bank plc
The Fuji Bank, Ltd
The Hiroshima Bank Ltd
The Hokkaido Takushoku Bank, Ltd
The Hokuriku Bank Ltd
IBJ International Ltd
The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd
The Joyo Bank Ltd
The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Ltd
LTCB International Ltd
The Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd
The Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation
The Mitsui Trust & Banking Co Ltd
The Nikko Bank (UK) plc
The Nippon Credit Bank, Ltd
Nomura Bank International plc
The Norinchukin Bank
The Sakura Bank Ltd
The Sanwa Bank, Ltd

Sanwa International plc
The Sumitomo Bank, Ltd
The Sumitomo Trust & Banking Co Ltd
The Tokai Bank, Ltd
Tokai Bank Europe Ltd.
The Toyo Trust & Banking Company, Ltd
Yamaichi Bank (UK) plc
The Yasuda Trust and Banking Co, Ltd

Other overseas banks

ABC International Bank plc
ABSA Bank Ltd
ABN Amro Bank NV
AIB Capital Markets plc
AIB (CI) Ltd
AIB Finance Ltd
AIB (Isle of Man) Ltd
ANZ Grindlays Bank plc
ANZ Merchant Bank Ltd
ASLK-CGER Bank
AY Bank Ltd
Afghan National Credit & Finance Ltd
Ak International Bank Ltd
Allied Bank of Pakistan Ltd
Allied Bank Philippines (UK) plc
Allied Trust Bank Ltd
American Express Bank Ltd
Anglo Irish Bank Corporation plc
Anglo-Romanian Bank Ltd
Arab African International Bank
Arab Bank plc
Arab Banking Corporation BSC
Arab National Bank
Associates Capital Corporation Ltd
Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd
Avco Trust plc

Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca CRT - Cassa di Risparmio di Torino SpA
BFG Bank AG
BSI-Banca della Svizzera Italiana
Banca Di Roma SpA
Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura SpA
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro SpA
Banca Popolare di Milano
Banca Popolare di Novara
Banca Serfin SA
Banco Ambrosiano Veneto SpA
Banco Bilbao-Vizcaya
Banco de la Nación Argentina
Banco de Sabadell
Banco di Napoli SpA
Banco di Sicilia SpA
Banco do Brasil SA
Banco do Estado de São Paulo SA
Banco Español de Crédito SA
Banco Espírito Santo e Comercial de Lisboa
Banco Exterior de España
Banco Central Hispanoamericano SA
Banco Mercantil de São Paulo SA
Banco Nacional de México SNC
Banco Nacional Ultramarino SA
Banco Português do Atlântico
Banco Real SA
Banco Santander
Banco Totta & Açores SA
Bancomer SA
Bangkok Bank Ltd
Bank Ekspor Impor Indonesia
Bank Julius Baer & Co Ltd
Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Berhad
Bank Handlowy w Warszawie SA
Bank Hapoalim BM
Bank Leumi (UK) plc

Bank Mees & Hope NV
Bank Mellat
Bank Melli Iran
Bank of Baroda
The Bank of NT Butterfield & Sons Ltd
Bank of Ceylon
Bank of China
Bank of Cyprus (London) Ltd
The Bank of East Asia Ltd
Bank of India
Bank of Ireland (Jersey) Ltd
Bank of Montreal
Bank of Montreal Europe Ltd
Bank of New Zealand
The Bank of Nova Scotia
Bank of Oman Ltd
Bank of Seoul
Bank Saderat Iran
Bank Sepah - Iran
Bank Tejarat
Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement
Banque Banorabe
Banque Bruxelles Lambert SA
Banque de la Méditerranée (UK) Ltd
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Française de l'Orient
Banque Indosuez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg SA
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque Nationale de Paris plc
Banque Paribas
Banque Worms
Bayerische Hypotheken-und Wechsel - Bank AG
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank AG
Beirut Riyadh Bank SAL
Belgolaise SA
Beneficial Bank plc
Berliner Bank AG
Berliner Handels-und Frankfurter Bank
BNL Investment Bank plc
The British Bank of the Middle East
Byblos Belgium Bank SAL

CARIPLO - Cassa di Risparmio delle Provincie Lombarde SpA
CBI-TDB Union Bancaire Privée SpA
CIBC Bank plc
CLF Municipal Mutual Bank plc
Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
Canara Bank
Cassa di Risparmio di Verona Vicenza Belluno e Ancona SpA
Central Hispano Bank (UK) Ltd
Chang Hwa Commercial Bank Ltd
Cho Hung Bank
Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse
Clydesdale Bank Finance Corporation Ltd
Commercial Bank of Korea Ltd
The Commercial Bank of London plc
Commerzbank AG
Commonwealth Bank of Australia
Compagnie Financière de CIC et de L'Union Européenne
Confederación Española de Cajas de Ahorros
Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit du Nord
Crédit Lyonnais
Crédit Lyonnais Bank Nederland NV
Crédit Suisse
Credit Suisse Financial Products
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Credito Italiano
Cyprus Credit Bank Ltd
The Cyprus Popular Bank

Dao Heng Bank (London) plc
 Den Danske Bank Aktieselskab
 Den norske Bank plc
 Den norske Bank A/S
 Deutsche Bank AG
 Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
 The Development Bank of Singapore Ltd
 Discount Bank and Trust Company
 Dresdner Bank AG

 Enskilda Securities-Skandinaviska Enskilda Ltd
 Ergobank SA

 Fennoscandia Bank Ltd
 FIBI Bank (UK) Ltd
 First Bank of Nigeria plc
 First Commercial Bank
 Ford Credit plc
 French Bank of Southern Africa Ltd

 Generale Bank
 Ghana Commercial Bank
 GiroCredit Bank Aktiegesellschaft der Sparkassen
 Goldman Sachs Ltd
 Gota Bank
 Greyhound Bank plc
 Gulf International Bank BSC

 HFC Bank plc
 Habib Bank AG Zurich
 Habib Bank Ltd
 Habibsons Bank Ltd
 Hamburgische Landesbank Girozentrale
 Hanil Bank
 Havana International Bank Ltd
 HongkongBank London Ltd
 The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd
 The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (CI) Ltd
 Hungarian International Bank Ltd

 International Mexican Bank Ltd
 Internationale Nederlanden Bank, NV
 Iran Overseas Investment Bank Ltd
 Irish Permanent Building Society
 Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino SpA
 Italian International Bank plc

 Jordan International Bank plc
 The Juyo Bank Ltd
 Jyske Bank

 Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
 KAS-Associate NV
 KDB Bank (UK) Ltd
 KEXIM Bank (UK) Ltd
 Korea Exchange Bank
 Korea First Bank
 Korea Long Term Credit Bank International Ltd
 Kredietbank NV

 Landesbank HessenThurigen Girozentrale

 McDonnell Douglas Bank Ltd
 Malayan Banking Berhad
 Mase Westpac Ltd
 Matheson Bank Ltd
 Merrill Lynch International Bank Ltd
 Middle East Bank Ltd
 Monte dei Paschi di Siena
 Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd
 Multibanco Comermex SNC

 NIIB Group Ltd
 National Australia Bank Ltd
 National Bank of Abu Dhabi
 National Bank of Canada
 National Bank of Dubai Ltd
 National Bank of Egypt
 National Bank of Greece SA
 The National Bank of Kuwait SAK
 National Bank of Kuwait (International) plc
 National Bank of Egypt International Ltd
 National Bank of Pakistan
 Nedcor Bank Ltd
 Nordbanken
 Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
 Northern Bank Executor & Trustee Company Ltd

 Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd
 Overseas Trust Bank Ltd
 Overseas Union Bank Ltd

 PaineWebber International Bank Ltd
 Philippine National Bank
 Postipankki Ltd
 PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero)

 Qatar National Bank SAQ

 Rabobank Nederland (Coöperatieve Centrale
 Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank BA)
 Rafidain Bank (provisional liquidator appointed)
 Raiffeisen Zentralbank Osterreich AG
 Reserve Bank of Australia
 Riyadh Bank
 Riyadh Bank Europe Ltd
 Royal Bank of Canada
 Royal Bank of Canada Europe Ltd
 Royal Trust Bank
 The R & I Bank of Western Australia Ltd

 SBI European Bank Ltd
 Saudi American Bank
 Saudi American Bank (UK) Ltd
 Saudi International Bank (Al-Bank Al-Saudi Al-Alami Ltd)
 Scotiabank (UK) Ltd
 Shanghai Commercial Bank Ltd
 Shinhan Bank
 The Siam Commercial Bank, Ltd
 Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
 Société Générale
 Société Générale Merchant Bank plc
 Sonali Bank
 Standard Bank London Ltd
 State Bank of India
 State Bank of New South Wales Ltd
 State Bank of South Australia
 Südwestdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
 Svenska Handelsbanken
 Svenska International plc
 Swedbank
 Swiss Bank Corporation
 Swiss Volksbank
 Syndicate Bank

 TC Ziraat Bankasi
 The Thai Farmers Bank Ltd
 The Toronto-Dominion Bank
 Toronto Dominion Bank Europe Ltd
 Turkish Bank (UK) Ltd
 Turkiye Is Bankasi AS

UBAF Bank Ltd
UCB Bank plc
Uco Bank
Unibank plc
Union Bank of Finland Ltd
Union Bank of Nigeria plc
Union Bank of Switzerland
United Bank Ltd
The United Bank of Kuwait plc
United Mizrahi Bank Ltd
United Overseas Bank Ltd

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Western Trust & Savings Ltd
Westpac Banking Corporation
Wirtschafts- Und Privatbank

Z-Landerbank Bank Austria AG
Zambia National Commercial Bank Ltd
Zivnostenská Banka

Discount houses

Alexanders Discount plc
Cater Allen Ltd
Clive Discount Company Ltd
Gerrard & National Ltd
King & Shaxson Ltd
Seccombe Marshall & Campion plc
Union Discount Company Ltd

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