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SOARD OF GOVERNORS

OF THE
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

July 31, 1961

# CAPITAL MARKET DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

- I. Japan
- II. Nine Charts on Financial Markets Abroad

# I. Japan: Money and Capital Markets During June

On July 22 the Bank of Japan raised its basic discount rate from 6.570 to 6.935 per cent per annum, thus restoring the rate to the level existing prior to January 26. This action was taken primarily to arrest the deterioration in the balance of payments, which has been evident for several months, and to curb the heavy capital investment in plant and equipment which reportedly has been running about 40 per cent above levels a year earlier. Commercial bank lending rates were increased in correspondence with the increase in the discount rate. Earlier in July banks and insurance companies agreed to a government request to reduce by 10 per cent during the current fiscal year proposed capital investment loans to major industries.

The deterioration in the balance of payments has been caused by rapidly rising imports, a leveling off in exports in the first half of the year, and a tapering off in the inflow of foreign capital. In the first half of the year the current account deficit was \$582 million compared to \$79 million in the same period last year.

On June 27 the government eased the restrictions on non-residents desiring to purchase various types of government bonds, notes and bank debentures. Previously foreigners were unable to invest in many of these securities. This step represents a further liberalization of Japan's overseas capital transactions.

Money Market. Several factors contributing to tighter money market conditions in June led the Bank of Japan to expand its loans and discounts to a new all-time high. A seasonal treasury surplus withdrew \( \frac{7}{8} \) billion from circulation and the balance of payments deficit an additional \( \frac{1}{8} \) 10 billion. Bank liquidity was reduced as note issue increased significantly by \( \frac{7}{8} \) billion reflecting mid-year bonus payments by business firms. Offsetting these tightening factors was a \( \frac{7}{8} \) 1011ion increase in Bank of Japan loans and discounts. At the end of June, the Bank's loans and discounts totaled \( \frac{7}{8} \) 68 billion, a new all-time high. Conditions are expected to ease somewhat in July, usually a month of net treasury outpayments to the public.

Bond Market. New issues of industrial debentures in April and May totaled  $\frac{x}{2}$  22 and  $\frac{x}{2}$  26 billion, respectively, compared to average monthly issues of  $\frac{x}{2}$  77 billion in the first quarter and  $\frac{x}{2}$  18 billion in the fourth

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quarter of 1960. Issues of bank debentures in May were  $\S$  50 billion, the same as in April, and down about  $\S$  7 billion from the first quarter average. New issues of public corporation debentures were  $\S$  15 billion in May, up  $\S$  4 billion from the April level. Sales of open-end bond investment trusts are reported to have eased since the reduction in debenture interest rates in April.

Interest Rates. In the week following the increase in the Bank of Japan discount rate on July 22, commercial banks raised their prime lending rates, thus reversing for the time being the government's drive to reduce the structure of interest rates which began last January. Bank deposit rates are not expected to change. In line with the increase in the basic discount rate, which is partly aimed at reducing the balance of payments deficits, the discount rate on export bills was lowered on July 22 from 4.75 to 4.38 per cent in order to stimulate Japan's generally stagnant exports. The average interest rate for all commercial banks on loans and discounts fell slightly in April to 7.91 per cent, thus continuing the decline which began last August.

Average Monthly Interest Rate on Bank Loans and Discounts

	1958	1959	1960	1961
March June September December	8.63 8.61 8.41 8.27	8.18 8.08 8.06 8.11	8.21 8.22 8.14 8.08	7.92 7.91 <u>1</u> /

1/ April 1961.

Bank Loans and Discounts. Bank credit expanded at a faster rate in April and May than a year earlier. Expansion of loans and bills discounted in the past year, as indicated below, has been at about the same rate as deposit expansion. The proportion of loans for the purpose of financing investment in capital equipment was about the same in April and May as earlier in the year, following a dip in March.

# Commercial Banks: Change in Deposits and Principal Assets (In billions of yen)

	riay							
	1957	<i>d</i>	1958	d	1959		1960	
	to 1958	%	to 1959	%	to 1960		to 1961	%
1. Deposits	+736	14.8	+954	16.8	+1,113	16.7	+1,746	22.5
2. Main Assets Loans	+718	25.0	+571	15.9	+ 676	16.2	+1,105	22.8
Bills Discounted	+156	11.1	+270	17.3	+ 431	23.5	+ 524	23.1
Securities Total	+170 1,014	24.7	+205 1,016	23.9	+ 271 1,378	25.5	+ 361 1,990	27.0
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Stock Market. Stock prices continued to move up in June and July, but dropped 2.5 per cent on July 21 in connection with the Bank of Japan increase in its basic discount rate. Thereafter some of the lost ground was recovered but by July 26 the average had slipped back to the July 21 level. After falling in the last half of May, the market began to rise on June 8, the day after the highly successful issue of 2 million shares of the Sony Corporation in New York under the American Depository Receipts system. On July 12 the Dow Jones average passed the ¥ 1,800 mark, a new postwar high and reached its latest peak of ¥ 1,830 million July 18.

### Dow Jones Average of 225 Stocks Tokyo Stock Exchange

May 31	¥ 1,679	July 5	₹ 1,778	1960	High	₩ 1,357
June 7	1,580	12	1,806		Low	₩ 869
14 21 28	1,619 1,677 1,735	19 26	1,804 1,774	1961	High Low	¥ 1,830 ¥ 1,367

Foreign Exchange. The substantial deficits in the balance of payments in June and July contributed to a continued weakening of the yen in the forward exchange market. During June and the first half of July the forward discount of the yen against the dollar increased steadily, rising from 0.89 per cent per annum early in June to 1.14 per cent by mid-July. Thoughout this period the spot selling rate of dollars for yen remained at the extreme official limit.

# Customer's T. T. Exchange Rates of Bank of Tokyo in Tokyo

Date	Yen-dollar spot middle rate	3-month forward middle rate	Forward discount in per cent per annum
June 2	361.10	361.90	0.89
9	361.10	361.90	0.89
16	361.10	361.95	0.94
23	361.10	362.10	1.11
30	361.10	362.10	1.11
July 7	361.10	362 <b>.</b> 20	1.22
14	361.10	362 <b>.</b> 40	1.կկ

Far Eastern Section.

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## II. Nine Charts on Financial Markets Abroad

Chart 1 - Interest Arbitrage U.S./Canada

Chart 2 - Interest Arbitrage New York/London

Chart 3 - Interest Arbitrage New York/Frankfurt

Chart 4 - Interest Arbitrage Frankfurt/London

Chart 5 - Short-term Bond Yields

Chart 6 - Long-term Bond Yields

Chart 7 - Industrial Stock Indices

Chart 8 - Major Currencies in Terms of

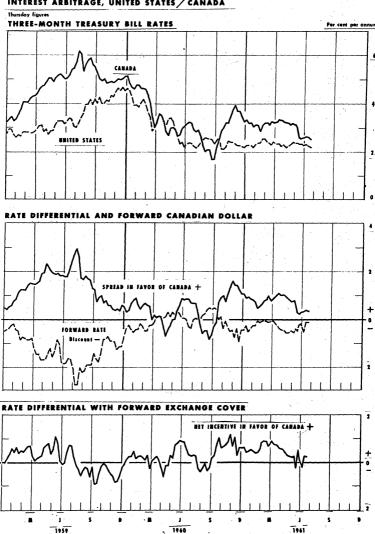
Spot United States Dollar

Chart 9 - 3-month Forward Rate--London Quotations

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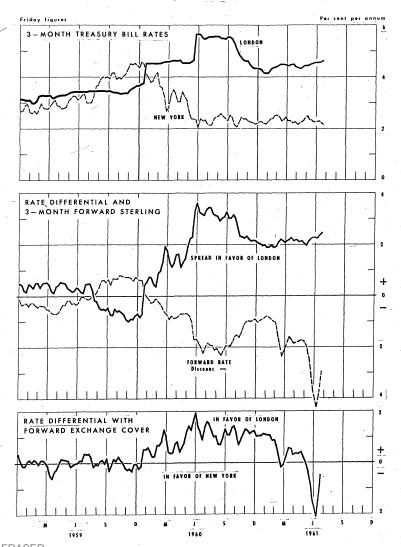




1960

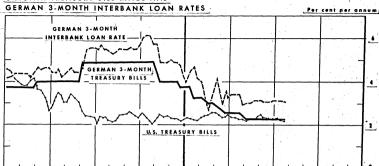
1959

Chart 2
INTEREST ARBITRAGE, NEW YORK / LONDON

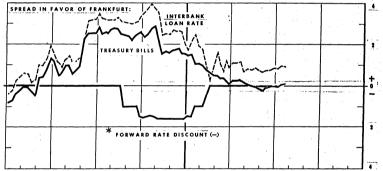


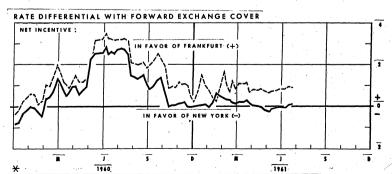
Friday figures





#### RATE DIFFERENTIAL AND FORWARD DEUTSCHE MARK



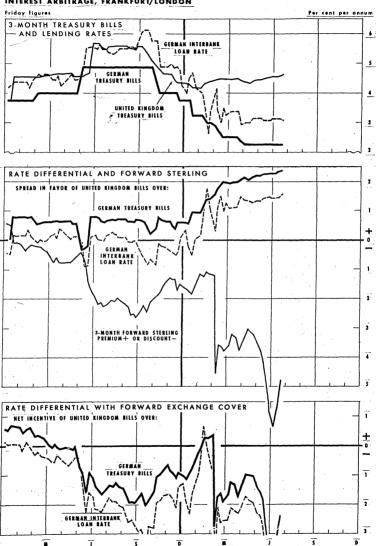


Note: Special forward dollar rate (either flat or premium on spot) available to German commercial banks.
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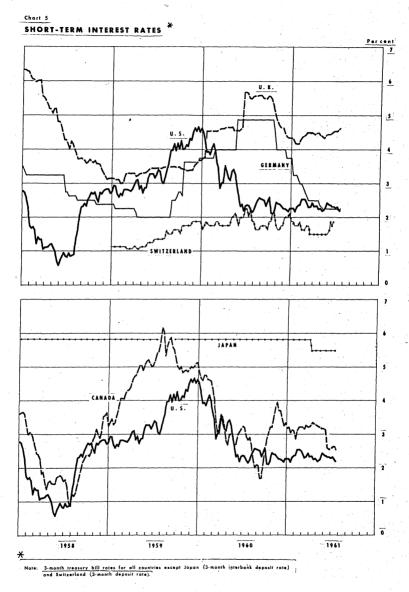


#### INTEREST ARBITRAGE, FRANKFURT/LONDON

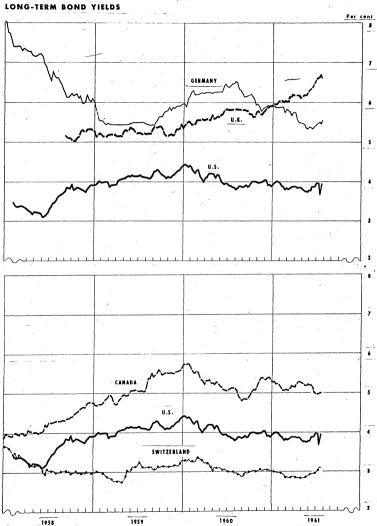


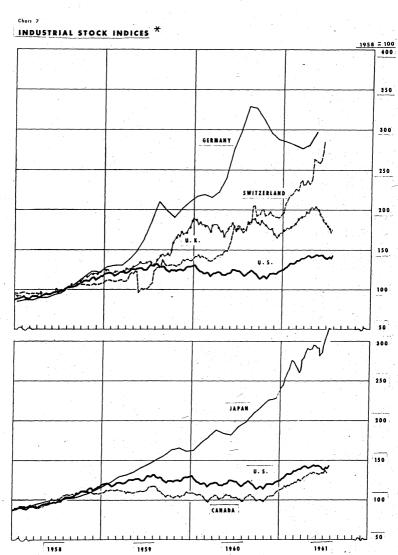
1961

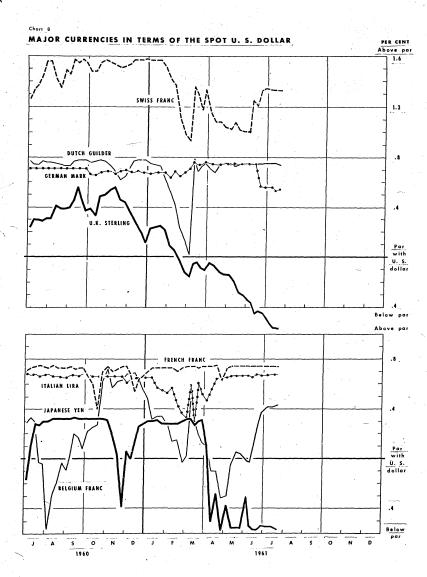
1960

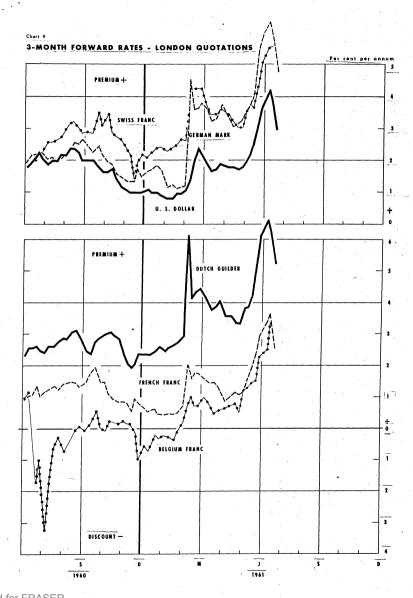












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