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FEDERAL PESSENVE BANK OF RICHMOND BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

March 30, 1962

# CAPITAL MARKET DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

I. Japan

II. Nine Charts on Financial Markets Abroad

## I. Japan: Money and Capital Markets in February

The money market continued to remain tight in February due primarily to a large Treasury cash surplus common at this time of the year. Call loan rates remained at about the same level as in January and the general level of interest rates continued to move up through January, though at a somewhat slower pace.

The balance of payments continued to improve as imports declined, though the trade gap remained large. International reserves rose \$\psi\$ million in February to \$1,51\psi\$ due to continued short-term borrowing abroad. In February, Japan drew the last \$50 million instalment of the \$200 million credit arranged with three American banks last November and also \$13 million of a \$125 million credit arranged with seven American banks in January.

Money Market. Seasonally high net Treasury receipts kept money market conditions relatively tight in February. Liquidity in the business and financial community was reduced due to net Treasury receipts of T131 billion and a T7 billion increase in bank notes in circulation in February. This was only partly offset by a T59 billion expansion in Bank of Japan loans and discounts, and a special purchase by the Bank of T70 billion in government—guaranteed securities in order to counter the large Treasury surplus. These securities are to be repurchased in April.

Interest Rates. The average interest rate for bank loans and discounts continued to rise through January 1962, but since last October the rate of increase has slowed. From a low of 7.88 per cent in June 1961, the rate rose steadily to 8.20 per cent in December and then moved up slightly to 8.21 per cent in January. This slower rate of increase apparently reflects a diminishing of the upward pressures on interest rates brought on by last summer's credit tightening measures.

Average Monthly Interest Rates on Bank Loans and Discounts

_	Bank	Loans	and	Discor	ints	
· .		1959		1960	1961	1962
March		8.18		8.21	7.92	8.21
June		8.08		8.22	7.88	
September	300 -	8.06		8.14	8.00	100
December		8.11		80.8	8.20	

1/ January.

Bank Loans and Discounts. Continuing the trend that began in mid-1961, bank credit in January rose less rapidly than a year earlier. Total holdings of loans, discounts and securities were up 0.4 per cent in January compared to a

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0.7 per cent rise in January 1961. Each looms alone, on the other hand, rose at a higher rate than a year earlier. Deposits fell 3.1 per cent in January, following a seasonal high in December, compared to a drop of 1.6 per cent in January of 1961. Details on bank deposits and assets are provided in the table below.

Commercial Banks: Quarterly Changes in Deposits and Principal Assets
(In billions of ven)

						MAIN	ASS	Tr Tr C	
		Deposits	Per cent change	Loans	Per cent change	Bills	Per cent	Securities	Per cent change
1959	IV III II	+201 - 22 +276 +475	3.1 -0.3 4.1 6.8	+143 + 83 +136 +207	3.6 2.0 3.2 4.7	+ 21 + 86 +149 +169	1.2 4.9 8.1 8.5	+ 51 + 62 + 58 + 66	5.2 6.1 5.3 5.8
1960	I II III V	+249 + 96 +506 +607	3.4 1.3 6.5 7.3	+176 +167 +244 +347	3.8 3.5 4.9 6.7	+ 54 + 87 +172 +185	2.5 3.9 7.5 7.5	+ 78 + 75 + 35 +127	6.5 5.8 2.6 9.1
1961	I Jan. II III IV	+502 -140 +169 +359 +430	5.7 -1.6 1.8 3.8 4.3	+326 + 68 +206 +216 +232	5.9 1.2 3.5 3.6 3.7	+ 48 - 23 +133 +206 +220	1.8 -0.9 4.9 7.3 7.2	+103 + 26 +104 + 43 +122	6.8 1.7 6.4 2.5 6.9
1962	Jan.	-321	-3.1	+ 85	1.3	- 62	-1.9	+ 26	1.4

Deposits of the 13 large city banks rose in February, but at a much slower rate than a year earlier. Their loans also increased, but at a somewhat slower pace than a year ago.

The proportion of bank loans and discounts extended for purchases of equipment rose to 17.2 per cent in January, thus returning to the October-November 1961 level after a seasonal dip in December.

Bond Market. The volume of new monthly issues of bonds and debentures fell to 193 billion in January following a December high of 1101 billion. New monthly issues of industrial debentures continued their decline from the March 1961 high of 189 billion and in January amounted to only 110 billion. The volume of new issues of other securities was also off in January, bank debenture issues declining from 166 billion in December to 163 billion in January and public corporate debentures dropping from 123 billion in December to 121 billion in January.

Japan also successfully placed a \$25 million (DM 100 million) bond issue in the German capital market in February. (See Capital Market Developments Abroad, March 2, 1962.)

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Stock Market. Stocks eased off from mid-February to mid-March following a 26 per cent advance from the December low. The Dow Jones average declined from \$1,590 on February 14 to \$1,455 on March 14 or by 9 per cent. During the last half of March stocks moved up slightly.

# Dow Jones Average of 225 Stocks Tokyo Stock Exchange

January 31 February 7	# 1,511 1,553	March 7	¥ 1,505 1,455	1961 High Low	₹ 1,830 ₹ 1,258
114	1,590	20	1,494		
21	1,525	28	1,477	1962 High	<b>¥</b> 1,590
28	1,503		* .	Low	¥ 1,403

On February 9 the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company successfully floated a \$9.3 million issue of 600,000 ADR (American Depository Receipts) shares in the New York market, the second successful issue of ADR shares in the United States since June 1961.

Foreign Trade and Capital Flows. The trade deficit, based on seasonally adjusted customs data, continued to narrow in February reaching \$93 million compared with a peak of \$223 million last October. Exports in February, also seasonally adjusted, rose to a new high, slightly above the December level, and imports continued their downward trend from the November 1961 high. Despite this improvement, however, the trade gap is still too large to be covered by net invisible receipts. The monthly averages of seasonally adjusted trade figures on a customs basis (in millions of dollars) are detailed below.

		Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
1960	Year	337	375	- 38
	IV	353	395	- 42
1961	Year	354	486	-132
	I	344	420	- 76
	II	351	466	-115
	III	359	511	-152
	IV	360	547	-187
Octobe	er	333	556	-223
Novemb		362	567	-205
Decemb		385	516	-131
	anuary	352	494	-142
	'ebruary	388	481	- 93

The current account deficit, as measured on an exchange transactions basis, narrowed in February to \$49 million, about the same level as in November and December last year. Imports were at lower levels than earlier

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and exports recovered from a seasonal dip in January. Long-term capital receipts were \$49 million and included \$25 million in proceeds from a bond issue in Germany and \$9 million from an ADR issue of Tokyo Shibaura Electric stock in New York. Long term capital outpayments at \$50 million were also large due to retirement of the \$39 million in British Sterling Bonds of 1905. Net short-term capital receipts at \$47 million reflected the additional borrowing from U.S. banks and the rise in Euro-dollar and free yen deposits offset by a substantial reduction in short-term claims on foreigners. The over-all balance of payments showed a surplus in February of \$4 million including unexplained receipts of \$6 million.

Total Japanese short-term liabilities to the United States as reported by U.S. banks rose \$66 million in January to a preliminary level of \$1,511 million. (See table below.) Following a downtrend from July through November, liabilities have now risen for a two month period.

Short-term Claims on Japan Reported by Banks in the United States (In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1959	<u>1960</u>	1961	1962		1959	1960	1961
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June	168 175 204 224 242 260	362 372 420 456 488 497	875 952 1,069 1,159 1,196 1,272	1,511 P	July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	256 269 262 262 275 324	586 628 660 693 711 806	1,341 1,335 1,288 1,281 1,292 1,445

P = preliminary.

Foreign Exchange. The strengthening of the yen in the forward market, which began last November, ended in mid-February. From a discount of 0.06 per cent per annum on February 15, the discount rose gradually to 0.28 per cent on March 15. Indications that industrial activity may not be slowing sufficiently to correct the balance of payments problem may account in part for the recent weakening of the yen in the forward market. The yen dollar spot rate continued to remain at the official support point, unchanged since April 26, 1961.

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

Date	Yen-dollar spot middle rate	Three-month forward middle rate	Forward discount in per cent per annum
January 26	361.10	361.20	•11
February 2 9 16 23	361.10 361.10 361.10 361.10	361.20 361.20 361.20 361.20	.11 .11 .11
March 2 9 15	361.10 361.10 361.10	361.20 361.35 361.35	•11 •28 •28

Asia, Africa, and Latin America Section.

# Nine Charts on Financial Markets Abroad

- Chart 1 Interest Arbitrage, United States/Canada Chart 2 Interest Arbitrage, New York/London
- Chart 3 Interest Arbitrage for German Commercial Banks
- Chart 4 Interest Arbitrage, Frankfurt/London
- Chart 5 Short-term Interest Rates
- Chart 6 Long-term Bond Yields
- Chart 7 Industrial Stock Indices
- Chart 8 Spot Exchange Rates -- Major Currencies
  - Against U.S. Dollar
- Chart 9 3-month Forward Exchange Rates

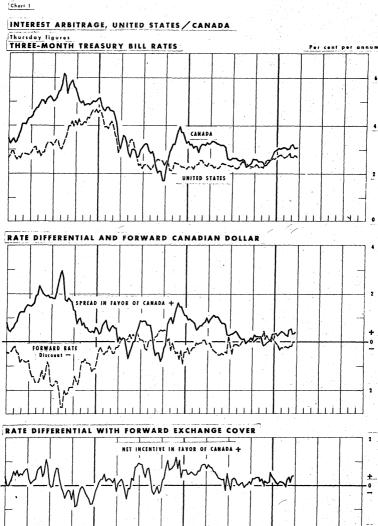
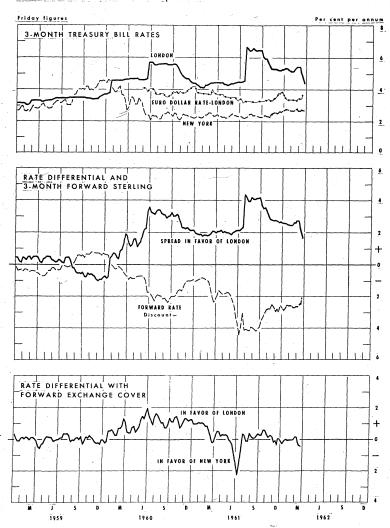
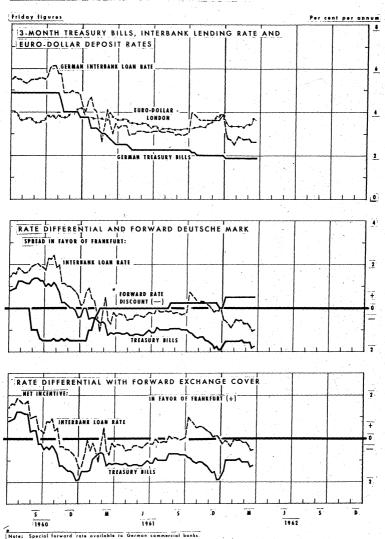


Chart. 2
INTEREST ARBITRAGE, NEW YORK/LONDON

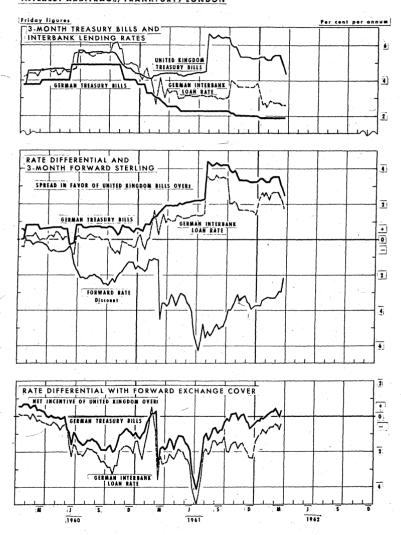


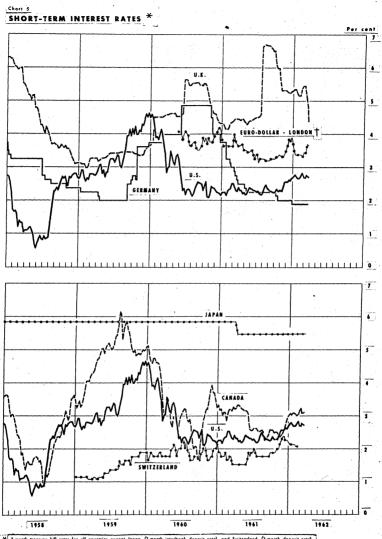




INTEREST ARBITRAGE, FRANKFURT/LONDON

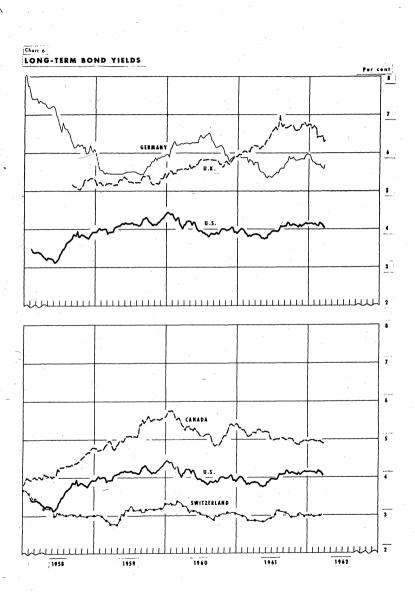
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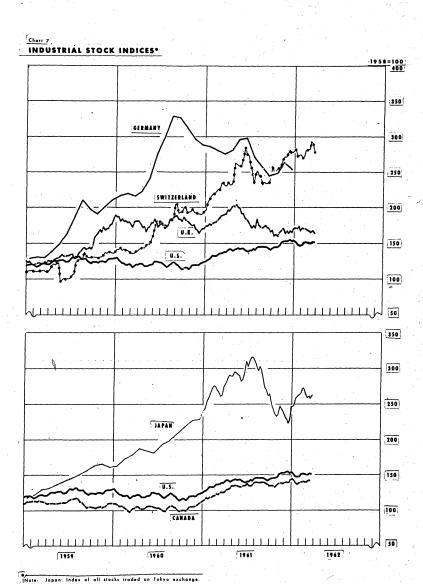


1 3-month treasury bill rates for all countries except Japan (3-month interbank deposit rate) and Switzerland (3-month deposit rate).

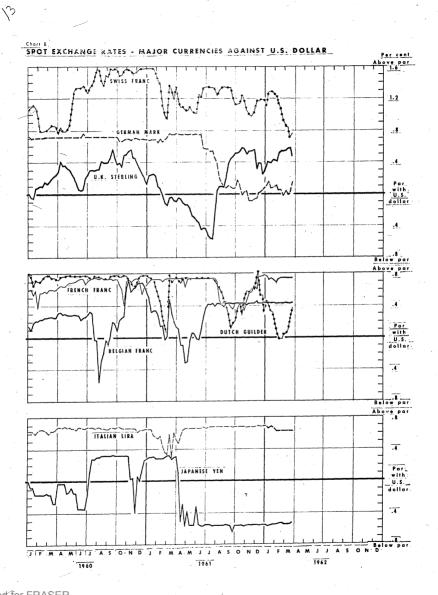
1 3-month rate for U. S. dollar deposits in Landon



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