

EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

First Release of New Interest Rate Statistics

Steven Keuning

Director General, Statistics

10 December 2003

The scope of the new interest rate statistics



- Sampling approach:
 - approximately 1800 credit institutions (25% of all institutions, > 80 % of total euro area business volume)
 - high quality, while minimising reporting obligations



Comparison of new and previous interest rate statistics

Advantage of the new MFI interest rates as compared to past statistics

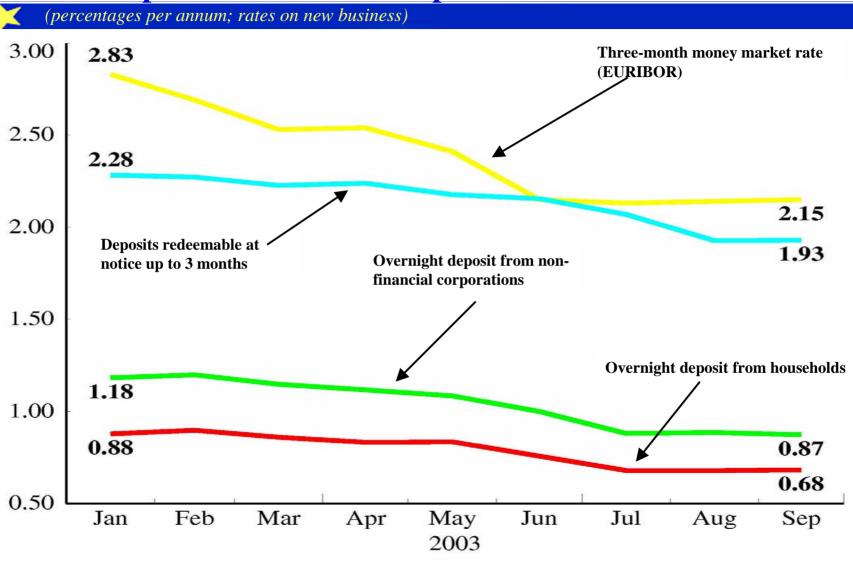
	MFI interest rates	Previous retail interest rates		
Business coverage				
- Statistics on new business	31 indicators	10 indicators mixed		
- Statistics on outstanding amounts	14 indicators			
Breakdown of financial rates	The same in all euro area Member States	Available national rates grouped into standard categories		
- Comparability of types of rates	Yes, comparable across euro area	No, not comparable between Member States		
Methodology	Same methodology applied	According to national practice		
- Detailed sector analysis	Yes	No		
- Business volume and size of loan analysis	Yes	No		

Core interest rates on deposits and loans

(percentages per annum)

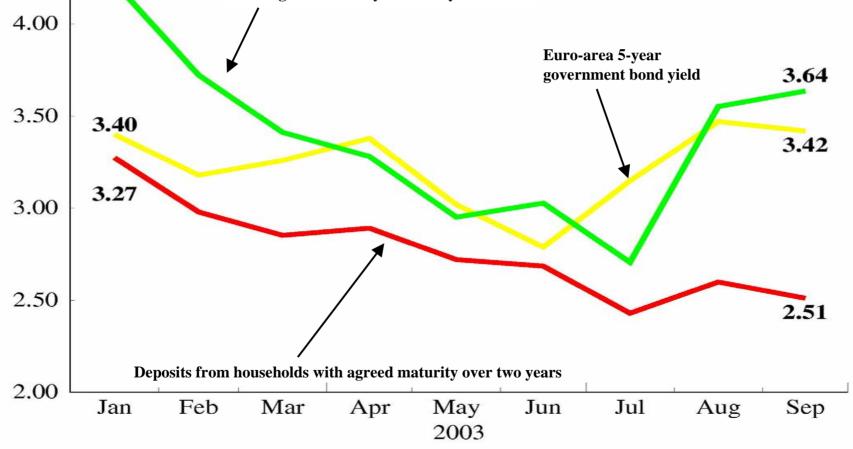
	Interest rates Sep. 2003	Standard deviation Sep. 2003
New business rates		
Deposits		
From households		
Overnight		0.36
Redeemable at notice up to 3 months' notice		0.75
With agreed maturity up to 1 year	1.87	0.24
From non-financial corporations		
Overnight	0.87	0.51
With agreed maturity up to 1 year	2.00	0.12
Loans		
To households		
Bank overdrafts		2.68
For consumption at floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	7.37	2.44
For house purchase over 5 and up to 10 years' initial rate fixation		1.67
To non-financial corporations		
Bank overdrafts		3.80
Loans over EUR 1 million at floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation		0.53
Loans over EUR 1 million over 5 years' initial rate fixation	4.28	0.57

Short-term deposit rates and a comparable market rate

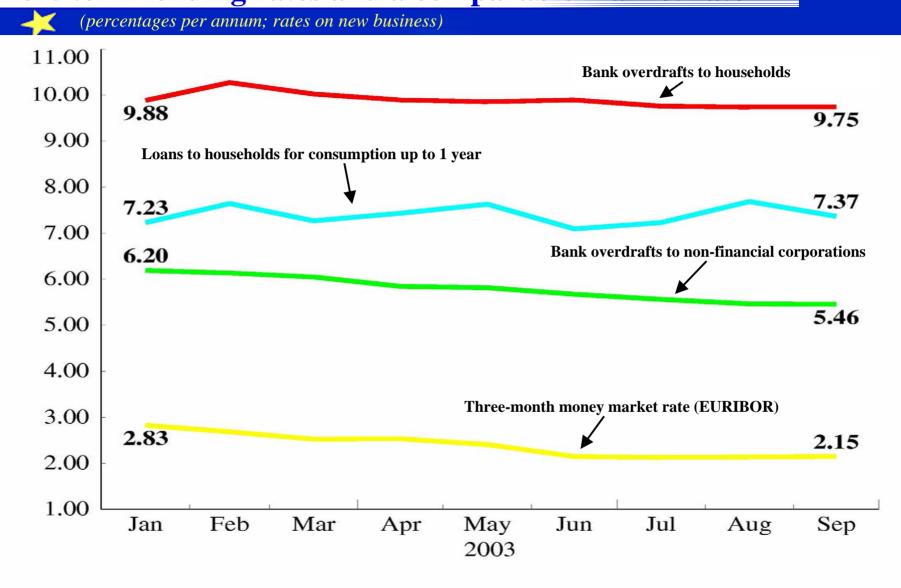


Long-term deposit rates and a comparable market rate



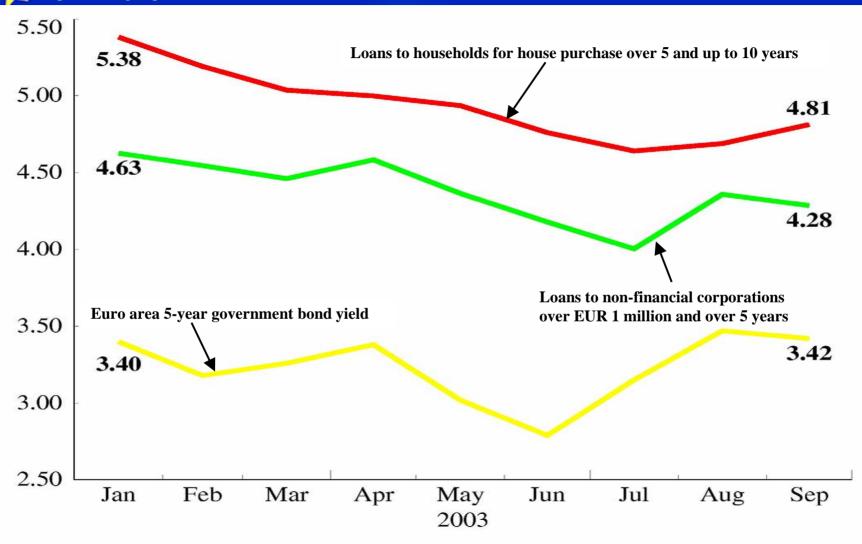


Short-term lending rates and a comparable market rate



Long-term lending rates and a comparable market rate







Average interest rates on outstanding amounts

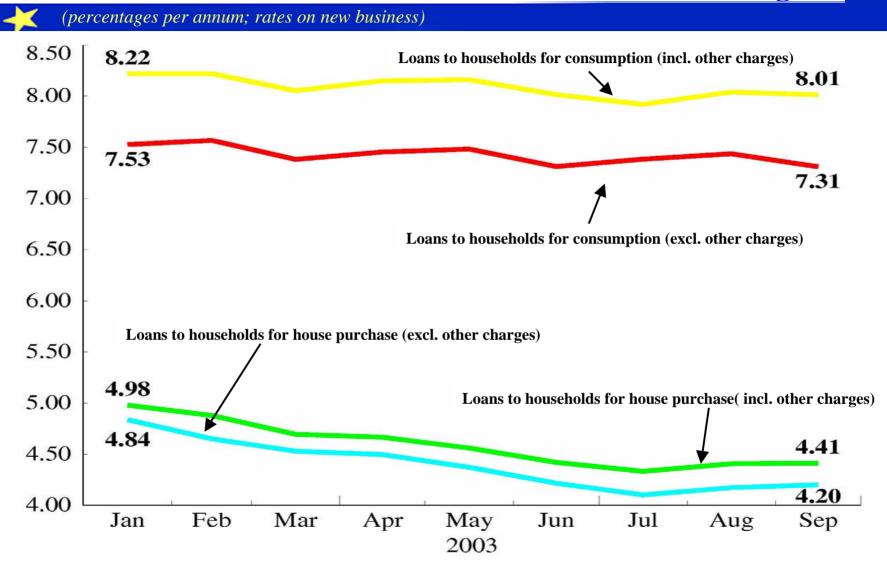
(percentages per annum; rates on outstanding business)

	Euro area interest rate Jan. 2003	Euro area interest rate Sep. 2003	Increase/decrease (Jan03 - Sep03) Absolute Percentage		Business volume (EUR billions)
Deposits			(basis points)	change	Sep. 2003
·					
From households	2.63				
With agreed maturity: up to 2 years		2.00	-0.63	-24%	528
over 2 years		3.44	-0.16	-4%	586
From non-financial corporations					
With agreed maturity: up to 2 years	2.81	2.23	-0.59	-21%	252
over 2 years	4.64	4.33	-0.31	-7%	58
Loans			<u>'</u>		
To households					
For house purchase over 5 years' maturity	5.58	5.24	-0.34	-6%	2,189
Consumer credit and other loans: up to 1 year maturity		8.33	-0.26	-3%	245
over 1 and up to 5 years' maturity	7.51	7.26	-0.24	-3%	270
over 5 years' maturity	6.24	6.00	-0.24	-4%	615
To non-financial corporations: up to 1 year maturity		4.55	-0.70	-13%	915
over 1 and up to 5 years' maturity	4.83	4.19	-0.64	-13%	497
over 5 years' maturity	5.20	4.75	-0.45	-9%	1,452



* *

Interest rates on loans to households with and without charges



Summary (I)



- 45 new, harmonised, monthly euro area interest rate statistics for deposits and loans vis-à-vis households and non-financial corporations.
- Compared with non-financial corporations, households typically receive a lower interest rate on deposits and pay a higher interest rate on loans.
- Other related rate of charge on consumption loans higher than on loans for house purchase.



Summary (II)



- Confirmed that average MFI interest rates have generally declined in the course of 2003.
- Interest rates on deposits and on loans appear to react to movements in market rates with some delay.
- Short-term lending rates seem to have been stickier for households than for non-financial corporations.
- Interest rates on outstanding amounts fluctuate less than rates on new business.



Conclusions



- From now on, better statistics for analysing monetary developments, the transmission of changes in monetary policy and financial stability.
- Contribution to the assessment of trends towards a single European market for deposits and loans.
- More transparency for banks and their customers thanks to the new, harmonised interest rate statistics.



