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May 11, 1983

To: Members of the Executive Board
From: The Secretary
Subject: Monthly Charts on Exchange Market Developments

There is attached for the information of the Executive Directors the monthly series of charts on exchange market developments.

Att: (1)

Other Distribution:
Department Heads

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Monthly Charts on Exchange Market Developments

Prepared by the Research Department

May 10, 1983

The attached charts present statistical data on exchange rates and on some of the variables that play an important role in exchange rate developments. The focus is on the seven largest industrial countries. These charts are issued monthly as a supplement to the Departmental Memorandum (DM) on "Selected Indicators of Exchange Rate Changes and Related Variables" issued from time to time in conjunction with the World Economic Outlook. (See DM/82/52, 8/13/82.)

The presentation comprises nine charts. The first three charts provide information on exchange rate developments. They show, respectively, indices of U.S. dollar exchange rates and nominal effective exchange rates on a monthly average basis (Chart 1), actual U.S. dollar exchange rates on a daily basis (Chart 2), and daily series of EMS divergence indicators (Chart 3). The last six charts provide information on some factors that may affect exchange rates, namely: net quarterly movements in net foreign assets (Chart 4), daily uncovered interest rate differentials in nominal terms (Chart 5), monthly uncovered interest rate differentials in nominal terms (Chart 6) and in real terms (Chart 7), relative costs and prices (Chart 8), and import cover ratios (Chart 9). Information on the statistical series depicted in these charts is presented in the appendix.

Many of the indicators presented in the attached charts must be interpreted with caution. See EBD/80/271 (10/10/81) for a discussion of some of the statistical and conceptual problems involved.



CHART 1
**INDICES OF MONTHLY AVERAGE U.S. DOLLAR AND
 EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATES**
 JANUARY 1980 - APRIL 1983

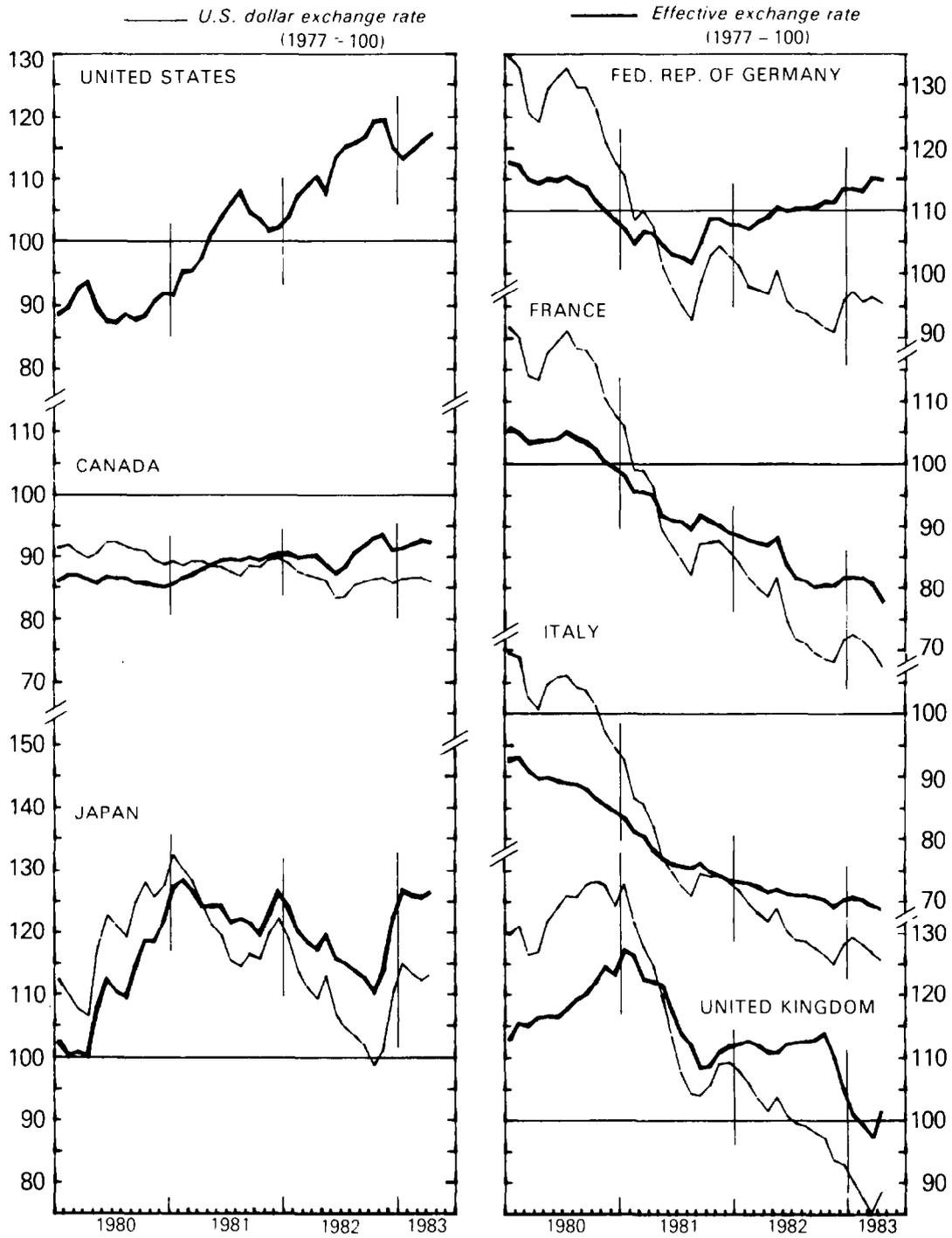




CHART 2
DAILY U.S. DOLLAR RATES
 FEBRUARY 1 - APRIL 30, 1983

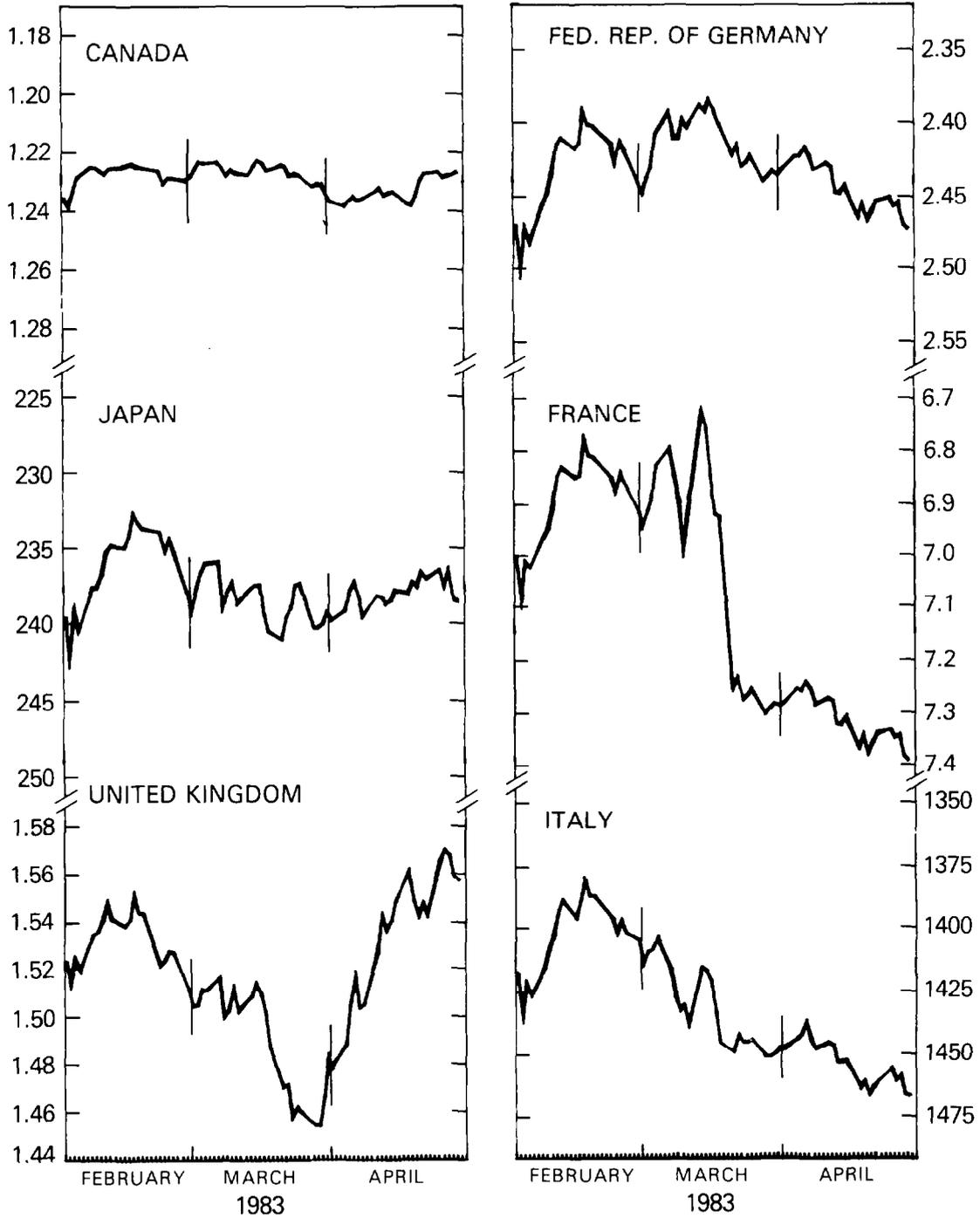


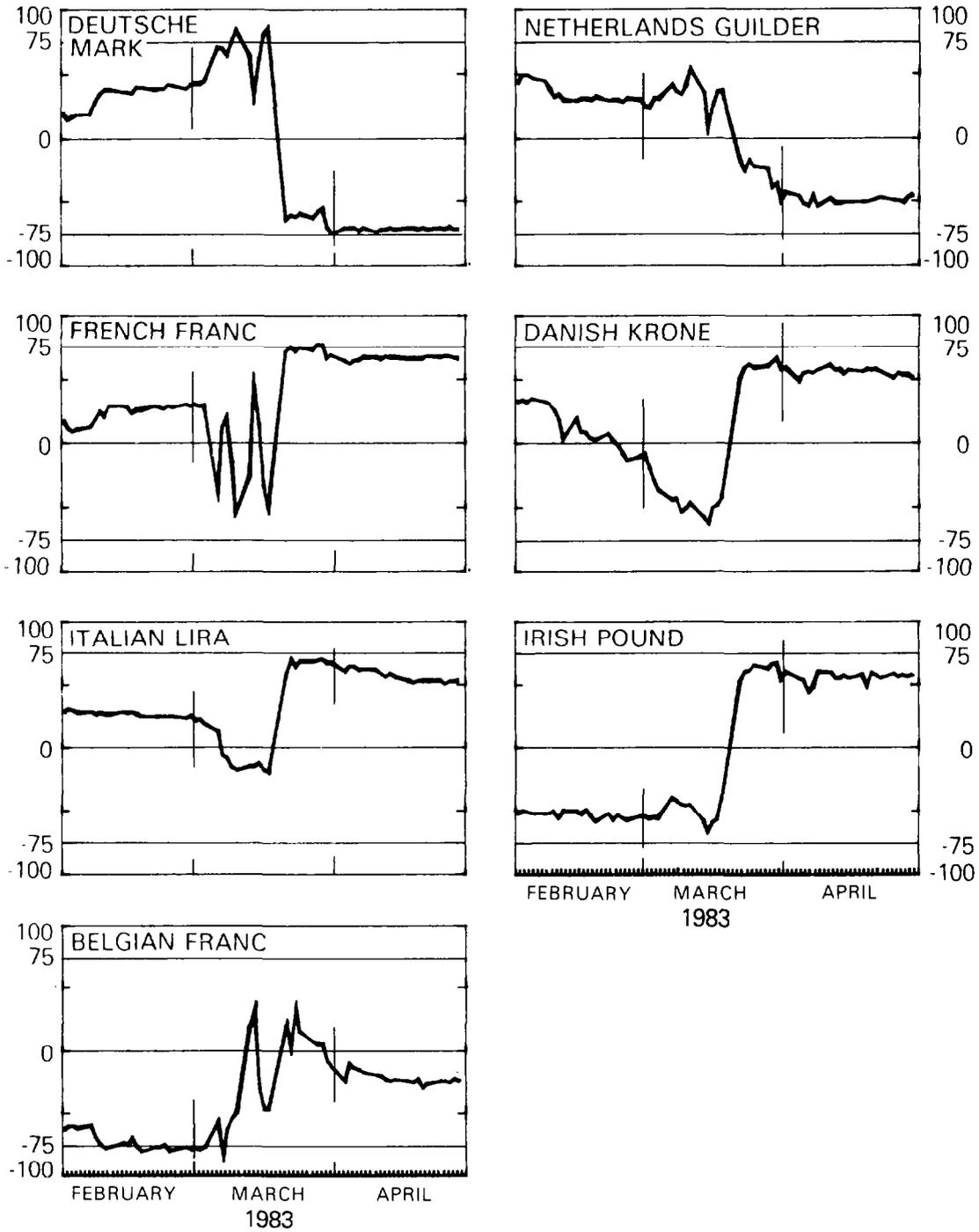


CHART 3

EUROPEAN MONETARY SYSTEM:
DAILY DIVERGENCE INDICATORS^{1,2}

FEBRUARY 1 - APRIL 30, 1983

(Based on noon quotations in London)

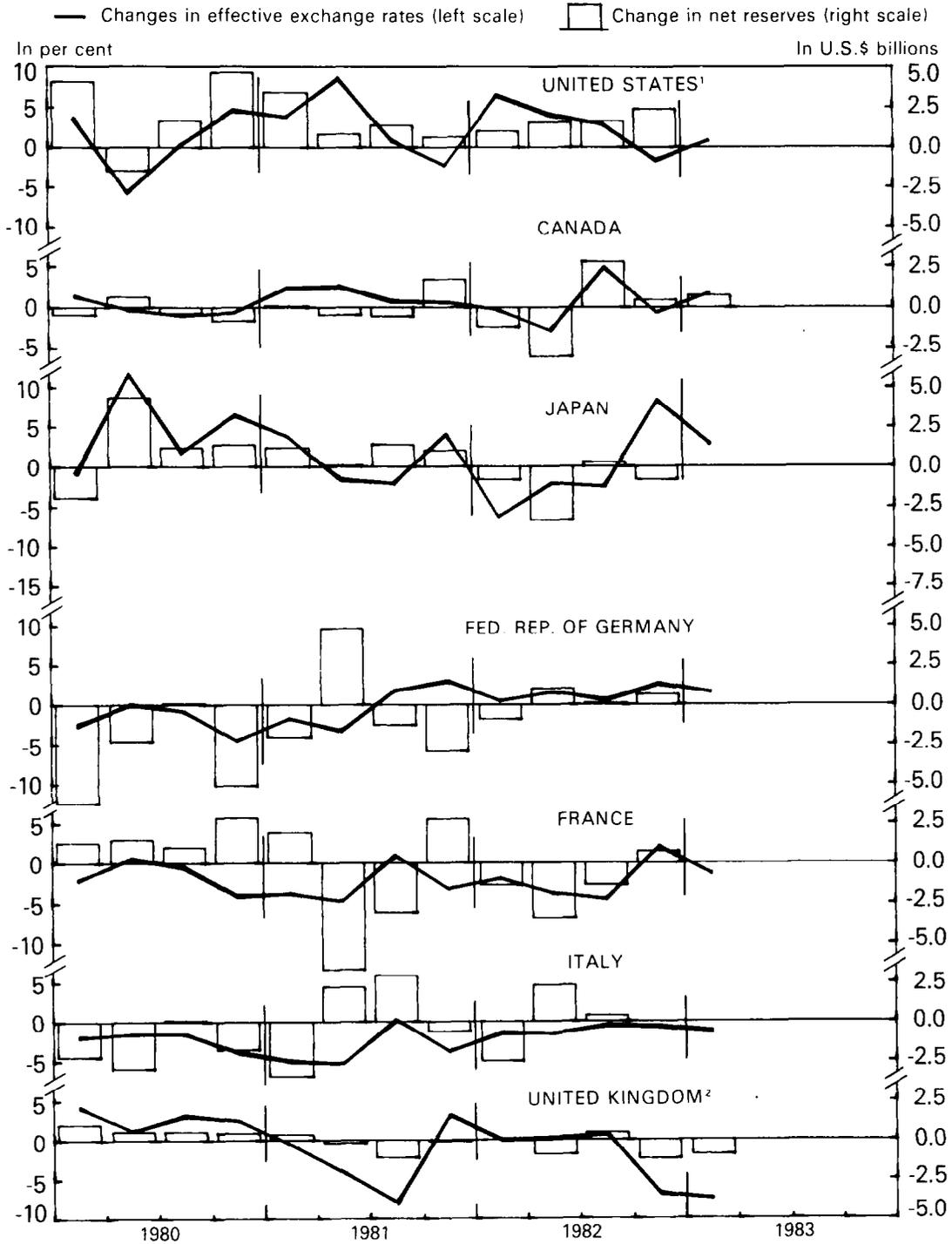


¹The Divergence Indicators at plus 75 per cent and minus 75 per cent are the upper and lower thresholds respectively.

²Divergence Indicator data for March 21, 1983, the day of the general realignment, have been omitted.



CHART 4
**QUARTERLY MOVEMENTS IN NET
 FOREIGN ASSETS AND QUARTERLY CHANGES IN
 EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATES**



Note: The quarterly change in effective exchange rates is calculated by taking the ratio between the last month of the quarter and the last month of the previous quarter.

¹Change in net reserves for 4th quarter 1982 is a provisional estimate.

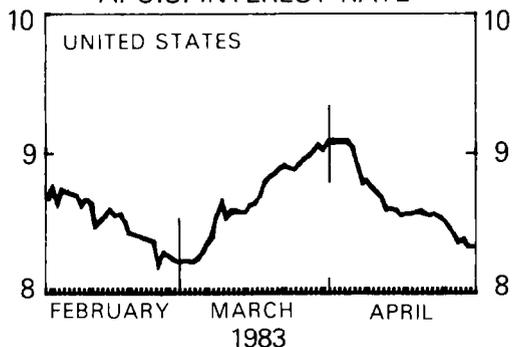
²Change in net reserves for 1st quarter 1983 is a staff estimate.



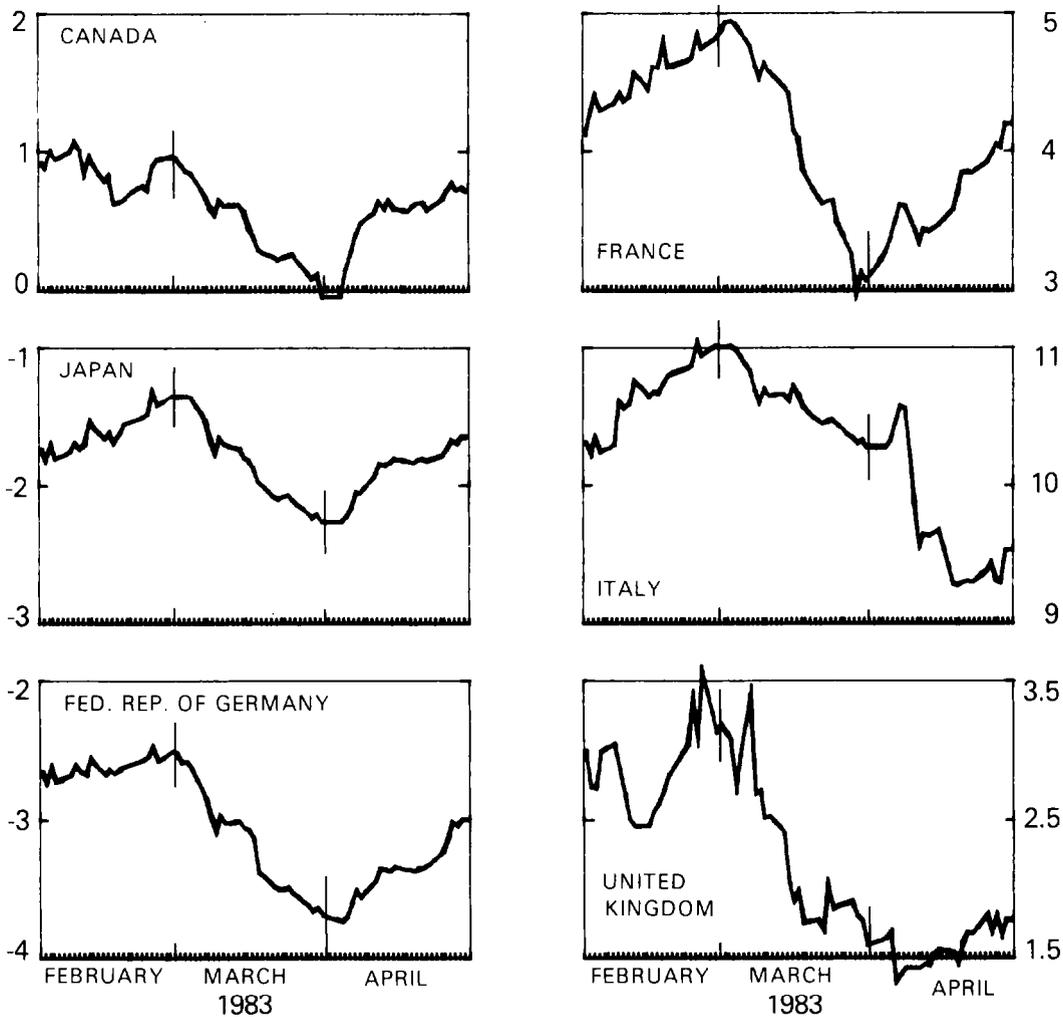
CHART 5
DAILY SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATES¹
 FEBRUARY 1 - APRIL 30, 1983

(In per cent per annum)

A. U.S. INTEREST RATE



B. DIFFERENTIALS: LOCAL MINUS U.S. INTEREST RATE



¹The rates shown are daily rates on money market instruments of about 90 days' maturity except for Japan, which is the discount rate on 2 month (private) bills.

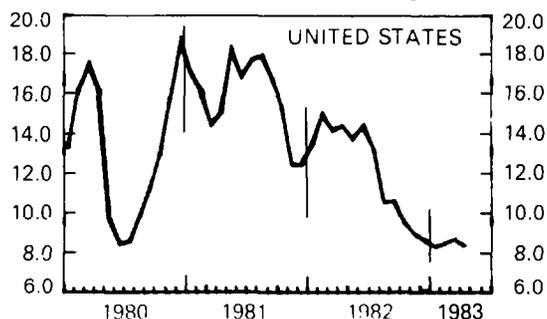
CHART 6

MONTHLY AVERAGE SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATES¹

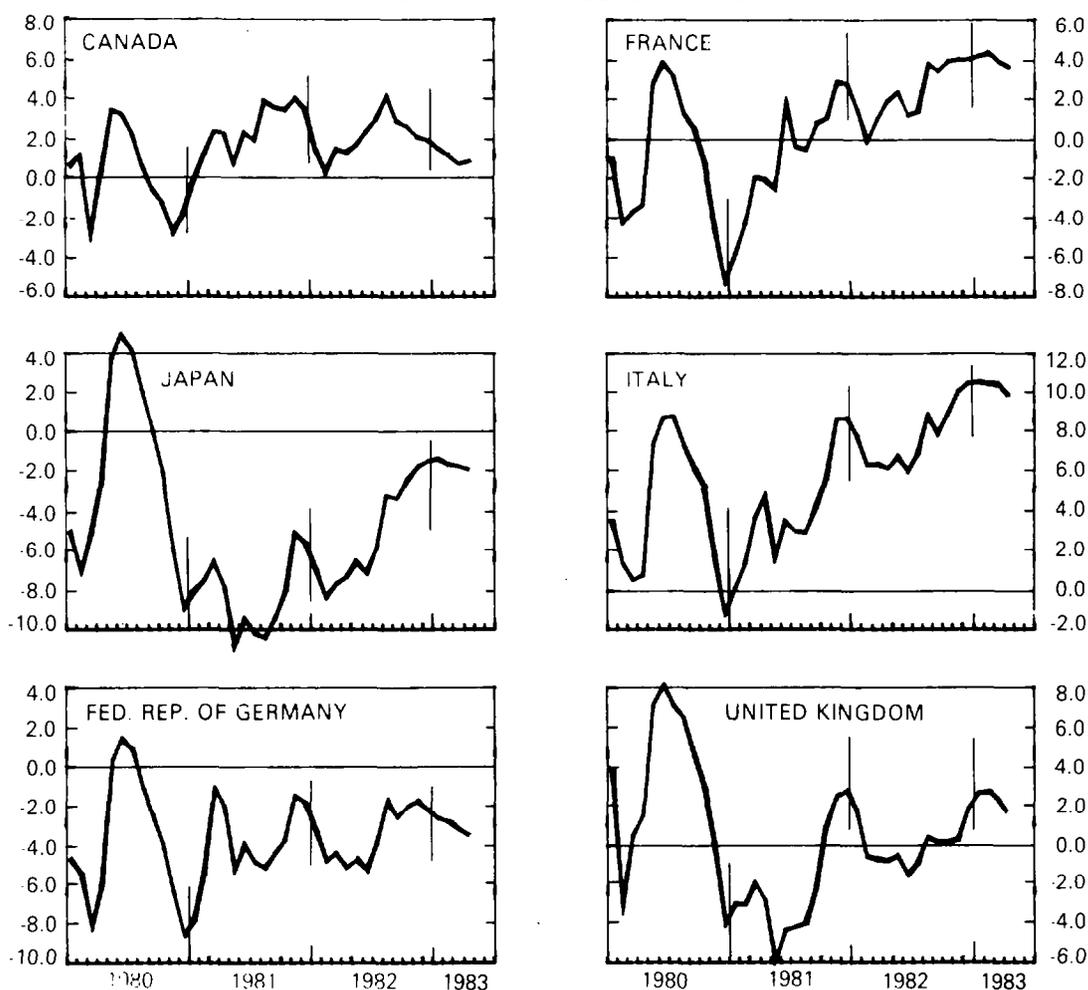
JANUARY 1980 - APRIL 1983

(In per cent per annum)

A. U.S. INTEREST RATE



B. DIFFERENTIALS: LOCAL MINUS U.S. INTEREST RATE



¹The rates shown are monthly averages of daily rates on money market instruments of about 90 days' maturity, except for Japan which is the discount rate on 2 month (private) bills



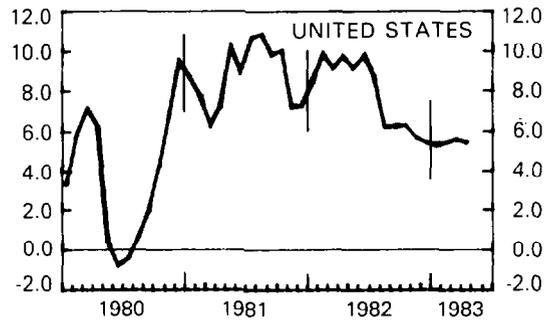
CHART 7

MONTHLY AVERAGE REAL SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATES¹

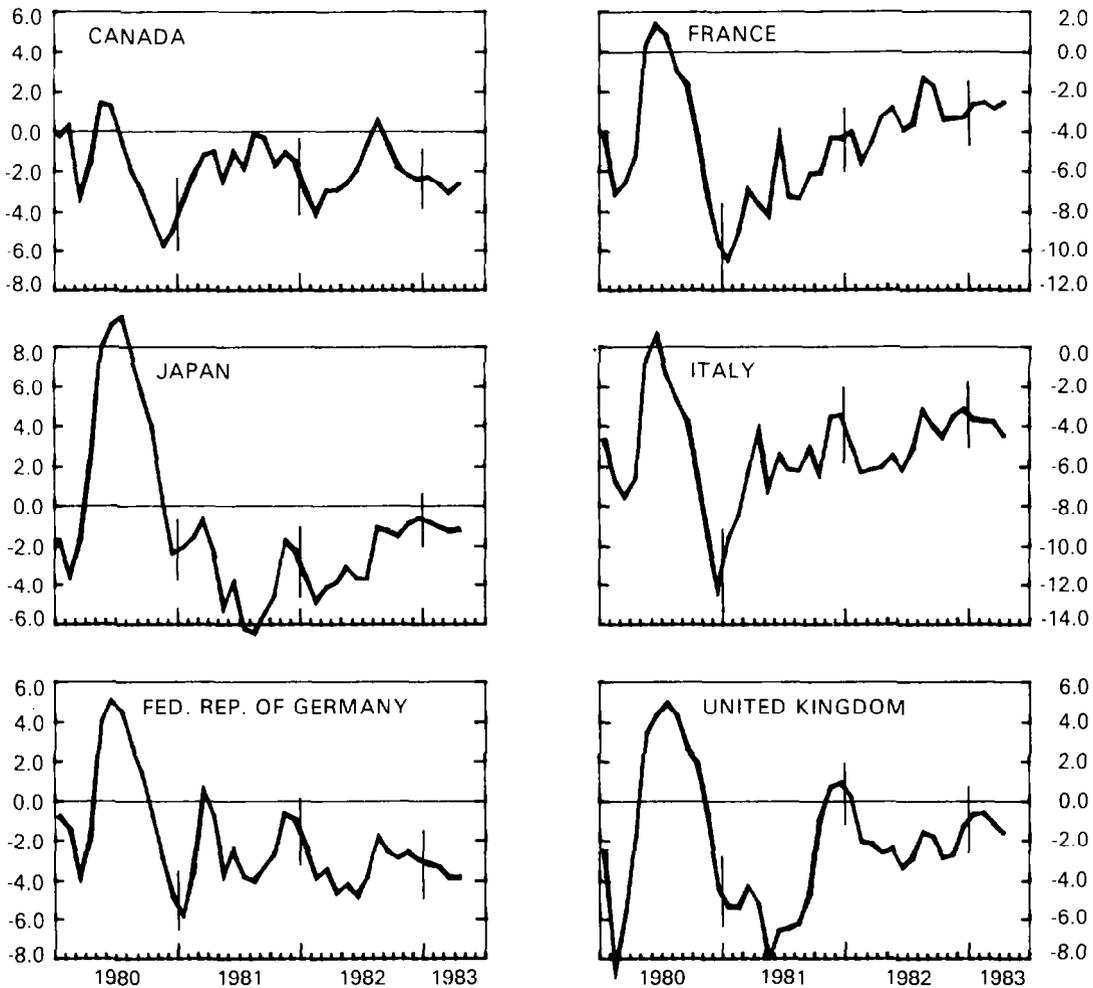
JANUARY 1980 - APRIL 1983

(In per cent per annum)

A. U.S. REAL INTEREST RATE



B. REAL DIFFERENTIALS: LOCAL MINUS U.S. INTEREST RATE



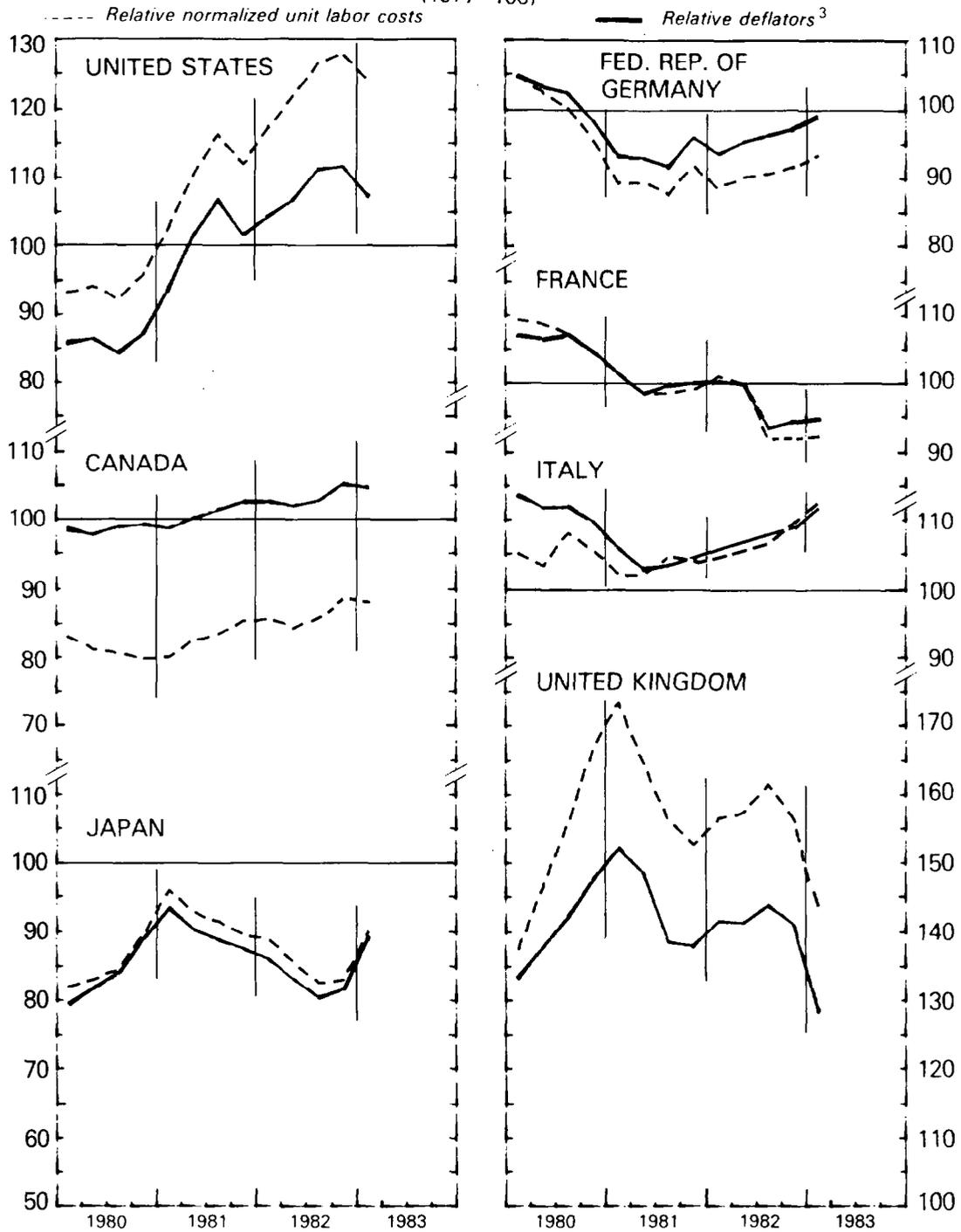
¹The rates shown are monthly averages of daily rates on money market instruments of about 90 days' maturity deflated by an estimate of the rate of inflation. The rate for Japan is the discount rate on 2 months (private) bills.



CHART 8

RELATIVE PRICES OF MANUFACTURES ADJUSTED FOR EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES

(1977=100)^{1,2}



Source: *International Financial Statistics*

¹Indices of the type shown here are frequently referred to as indices of real effective exchange rates.

²The data for Q1 1983 are based on preliminary staff estimates.

³Annual deflators for gross domestic product originating in manufacturing with quarterly interpolations and extrapolations (beyond the latest available annual data) based on wholesale price data for manufactures.

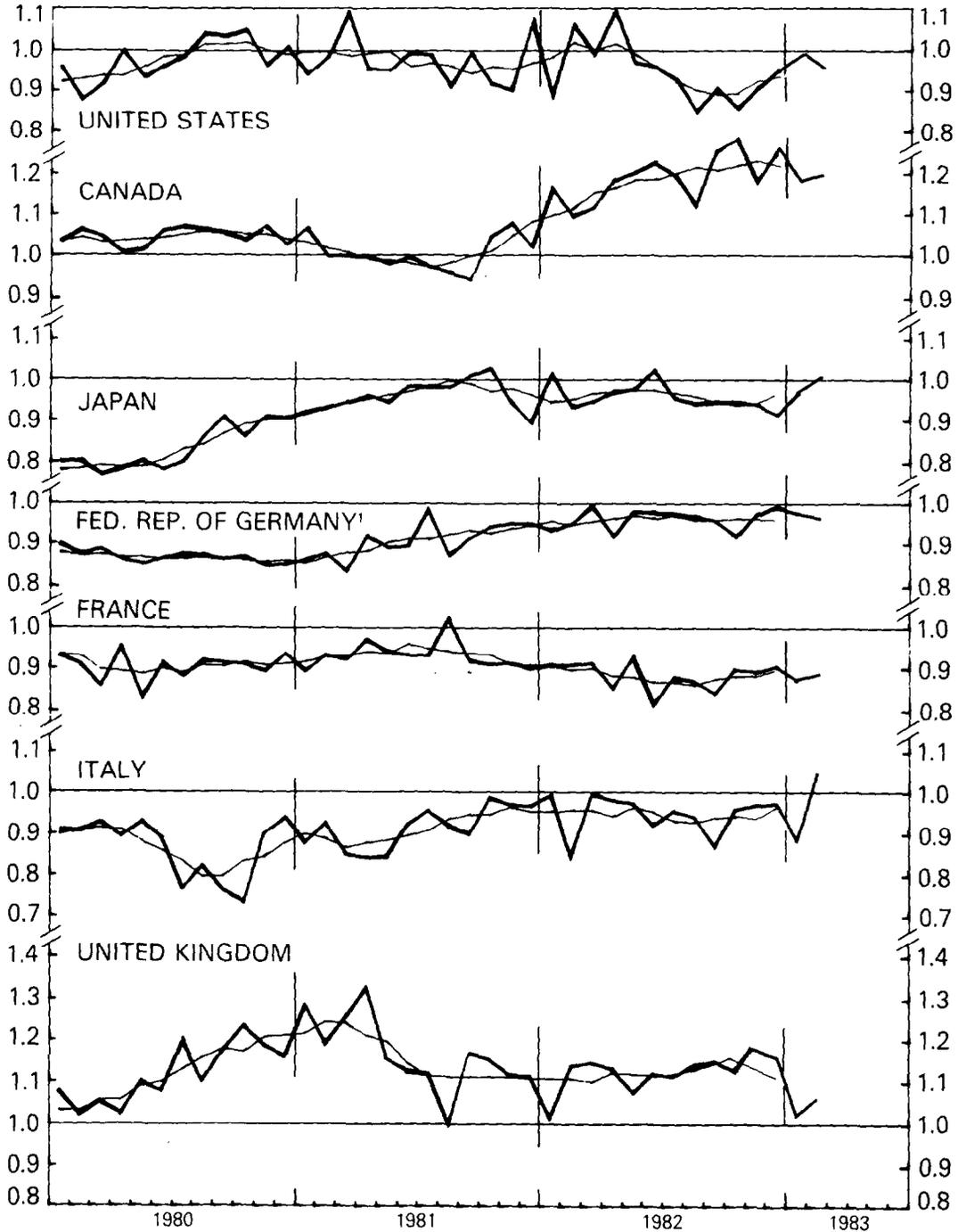


CHART 9

IMPORT COVER RATIOS

EXPORTS/IMPORTS F.O.B., SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(Average 1969 to 1978-1)

— Five month centered moving average of import cover ratios
— Import cover ratios



¹For the data on the Federal Republic of Germany exports are in a local currency while imports are in U.S. dollars.



Sources of Statistical Data

Monthly indices of U.S. dollar and effective exchange rates (Chart 1)

The exchange rates in terms of the U.S. dollar refer either to the average of the highest and the lowest spot rates quoted during the day or to the noon rate in the market of the country. Source: IFS data bank, IMF.

The effective exchange rate index combines the exchange rates between the currency in question and 20 other major currencies with weights derived from the Fund's Multilateral Exchange Rate Model (MERM). The calculations are based on the representative exchange rates. Each weight represents the model's estimate of the effect on the trade balance of the country in question of a change of 1 per cent in the domestic currency price of one of the other currencies. Source: IFS data bank, IMF.

Daily U.S. dollar rates (Chart 2)

The exchange rates in terms of the U.S. dollar refer to noon quotations in New York. Source: IMF Treasurer's Department.

Daily EMS divergence indicators (Chart 3)

The divergence indicator is measured as the divergence of the ECU market rate of each EMS currency from its ECU central rate. In calculating the divergence indicator, the market rates of the lira or sterling are adjusted for fluctuations in excess of 2.25 per cent (the indicator for the lira is only adjusted for bilateral fluctuations of sterling against the lira in excess of 6 per cent). The divergence indicator is shown as a per cent of the maximum permissible difference between the ECU market and central rates of each EMS currency (taking account of the different weights in the ECU basket). The divergence thresholds are set at 75 per cent of the maximum divergence. The thresholds are (in per cent): DM 1.13, Ff 1.36, Hfl 1.52, Bf 1.53, Dkr 1.64, £Ir 1.67, Lit 4.08, £1.46. When the adjusted divergence indicator crosses the threshold (i.e., when it exceeds 75), there is a presumption that the authorities concerned will correct the situation by adequate measures.

The calculations are based on London noon quotations. For this reason the results may differ slightly from the official calculations of the EC central banks, which are based on information obtained during their daily consultations on exchange market developments. Source: IMF Treasurer's Department.

Quarterly movements in net foreign assets and quarterly change in effective exchange rates (Chart 4)

The composition of the series on quarterly movements in net foreign assets is not consistent across countries. Specifically the composition and sources are: (1) United States - the series refers to the changes in U.S. official reserve assets (adjusted for valuation changes), less net issues abroad of U.S. Treasury securities denominated in foreign currencies and U.S. net drawings under official reciprocal currency arrangements. Sources are the survey of Current Business and the Federal Reserve Bulletin. (2) Canada - the series refers to the changes in net Canadian official reserve assets adjusted for valuation changes published in the Bank of Canada Review. (3) Japan - the series refers to changes in the value of net international reserves of monetary authorities published in the Bank of Japan, Monthly Economic Statistics. Valuation changes could not be netted out; such changes are, however, normally quite small. SDR allocations have been netted out. (4) The Federal Republic of Germany - the series refers to the net purchases or sales of foreign exchange by the Deutsche Bundesbank (excluding transactions under repurchase agreements and the use of foreign exchange swaps) published in the Monthly Report of the Deutsche Bundesbank. (5) France - the series refers to the changes in the external reserve positions of the Bank of France, the Fonds de Stabilisation des Changes, the Treasury, the fiscal agents of the Government abroad and the administration of Post and Telecommunications as recorded in the balance of payments tables published in the Bulletin Trimestriel of the Bank of France. (6) Italy - the series refers to the changes in foreign exchange reserves of the Banca d'Italia and the Ufficio Italiano Cambi, adjusted for valuation changes, net of long-term indebtedness and short-term indebtedness, published in the Supplemento al Bollettino of Banca d'Italia. (7) United Kingdom - the series refers to changes in net official reserves net of valuation changes, as published in Economic Trends, U.K. Central Statistical Office. The series for all countries exclude SDR allocations.

The quarterly changes in effective rates are based on the monthly indices of effective exchange rates described above.

Daily short-term uncovered interest rate differentials (Chart 5)

The rates used are daily rates on money market instruments of about 90 days' maturity. Specifically the interest rates are: (1) United States - 90-day certificates of deposit; (2) Canada - three-month Treasury Bills; (3) Japan - discount rate on two-month private bills; (4) the Federal Republic of Germany - three-month interbank deposit rate; (5) France - three-month money rate against private paper; (6) Italy - three-month money rate; (7) United Kingdom - three-month interbank sterling. Source: IMF Treasurer's Department.

Monthly average short-term uncovered interest rate differentials (Chart 6)

The rates used are monthly averages of daily rates on money market instruments of about 90 days' maturity. Specifically the interest rates are: (1) United States - 90-day certificates of deposit, secondary market; (2) Canada - Financial paper, three-month; (3) Japan - Discount rate on two-month private bills; (4) The Federal Republic of Germany - Frankfurt interbank loan rate; three-month; (5) France - Paris interbank loan rate, three-month; (6) Italy - Milan interbank loan rate, three-month; and (7) United Kingdom - interbank sterling, three-month. Source: for Japanese rate, IMF Treasurer's Department; for other rates, U.S. Federal Reserve Board.

Monthly average real short-term uncovered interest rate differential (Chart 7)

The real interest rates are calculated by deflating the nominal interest rates discussed above by a measure of the expected rate of inflation. This measure is proxied by a weighted average of the rate of inflation in the current quarter and the next two quarters, with the deflator of private final domestic demand being used as the price variable. Staff projections of this deflator are used for the end-of-period observations. The assumption is that market participants can project reasonably well the evolution of inflation over the near term. Too much should not be made of these calculations; their only purpose is to introduce some allowance for existing inflation rate differentials among countries.

Quarterly indices of relative costs and prices of manufactures (Chart 8)

The two indicators of relative costs and prices in manufacturing shown in this chart for each of the industrial countries represent the ratio (rebased to 1977 = 100) of the relevant indicator for the country to a weighted geometric average of corresponding indicators for 13 other industrial countries, after expression of all of the national indicators in terms of a common currency. The indicators thus take account of changes in exchange rates.

These indexes should be interpreted with considerable caution. While every effort is made to use national data that are as nearly internationally comparable as possible, the degree to which it is practicable to assure comparability is limited by the character of the available data. The national data underlying the normalized unit labor cost series and the value-added deflator series are calculated by benchmarking the best available monthly or quarterly series on reasonably comprehensive

and comparable, but periodically revised, annual data from the national accounts. The normalized unit labor costs are intended to abstract from the cyclical swings in conventionally-measured productivity that often distort the actual unit labor cost series (mainly because cyclical changes in reported employment do not correspond closely to those in effective inputs of labor). Each normalized series is calculated by dividing an index of actual hourly compensation per worker by an index of output per man-hour adjusted so as to eliminate estimated cyclical swings.

The value-added deflators represent the quotient of the current and constant price estimates of value added in manufacturing--adjusted, however, for changes in indirect taxes. Such indicators, which share the properties of the corresponding GNP deflator series for the overall economy, are best viewed in the present context as composite indicators of the cost (per unit of real value added) of all primary factors of production (including capital and 'entrepreneurship,' as well as labor). These indicators differ from final product prices in that they abstract from the costs of intermediate inputs obtained by the manufacturing sector from other sectors. The extrapolation beyond the most recent benchmark year is based on wholesale prices for manufactures adjusted to exclude the influence of changes in raw material prices. Source: Current Studies Division, IMF Research Department.

Monthly import cover ratios (Chart 9)

The data are based on customs data on a f.o.b. basis, except for the Federal Republic of Germany where exports are on a f.o.b. basis while imports are on a c.i.f. basis. Source: IFS data bank, IMF.