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Correction 1

November 8, 1985

To: Members of the Executive Board
From: The Secretary
Subject: International Banking Activity in the First Half of 1985

Adjustments were made to the statistics of the text tables (pages 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, and 12) on international banking activity (SM/85/294, 11/4/85). As a result of the changes in the figures, the following corrections were also made in the text:

Page 1, para. 2, line 2: for "US\$99 billion" read "US\$98 billion"

Page 3, para. 1, line 9: for "US\$4 billion" read "US\$6 billion"
para. 3, lines 3 and 5: for "East Germany"
read "German Democratic Republic"

Page 6, first full para., line 7: for "US\$7 billion" read "US\$8 billion"

Page 8, para. 2, lines 8 and 9: for "a fall of US\$1 billion"
read "a small fall"
para. 3, line 4: for "US3 billion" read "US\$3 billion"
para. 4, line 2: for "US\$7 billion" read "US\$6 billion"

Page 9, line 3: for "US\$2 billion" read "US\$3 billion"
line 4: for "US\$2 billion" read "US\$3 billion"
line 5: for "US\$1 billion" read "US\$2 billion"
first full para., lines 5 and 6: for "US\$1.6 billion"
read "US\$1.7 billion"
line 12: for "US\$1.4 billion"
read "US\$1.3 billion"
para. 2, line 12: for "US\$4.6 billion"
read "US\$4.7 billion"

Page 14, para. 1, line 1: for "US\$1.1 billion"
read "US\$1.0 billion"

Corrected pages are attached.

Att: (12)

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INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

International Banking Activity in the First Half of 1985

Prepared by the Bureau of Statistics
and the Exchange and Trade Relations Department

(In consultation with area departments)

Approved by C. David Finch and Werner Dannemann

November 4, 1985

I. Overview

International banking activity in the first half of 1985 exhibited the following main features: 1/

1. Overall, cross-border 2/ bank lending dropped to US\$72 billion in the first half of 1985, from US\$98 billion recorded in the first half, and US\$94 billion in the second half, of 1984 (Table 1). The slow-down in lending occurred in the second quarter of 1985 when lending amounted to only US\$16 billion. Lending to developing countries 3/ almost ceased during the first half of this year. Lower banking flows in the first half of 1985 may partly reflect the increase in international lending through bond markets which is only partially covered in the international banking statistics. International bond market lending (net of redemptions) was US\$119 billion (on an annual basis) in the first half of 1985, compared with US\$84 billion in the whole of 1984.

1/ Statistics on international bank activity include Fund staff estimates and are adjusted to exclude the effects of variations in exchange rates on changes in the stock data.

2/ The Fund's international banking statistics are compiled on the basis of the location of the banks in accordance with balance of payments methodology (the residency criterion), rather than on the basis of the nationality of the banks. As all references in this paper are to cross-border financial operations, the term "cross-border" is omitted in the remainder of the paper.

3/ The term "country" used in this document does not in all instances refer to a territorial entity which is a state as understood by international law and practice; the term also covers some territorial entities that are not states, but for which statistical data are maintained and provided internationally on a separate and independent basis. All references to developing countries in the text exclude major offshore banking centers (the Bahamas, Bahrain, the Cayman Islands, Hong Kong, the Netherlands Antilles, Panama, and Singapore).

Table 1. Total Cross-Border Bank Lending and Deposit-Taking

(Billions of U.S. dollars: Change in period) 1/

	1982	1983	1984	1984 H1	1984 H2	1985 H1	1985 Q1	1985 Q2
Lending to 2/	186	139	192	98	94	72	56	16
Industrial countries	123	92	116	65	51	56	48	9
Developing countries	76	45	45	15	30	8	6	2
Offshore centers 3/	25	7	29	11	19	7	8	-1
Other Developing countries	51	38	16	4	12	1	-1	2
Other transactors 4/	-1	6	7	--	7	5	-1	6
Unallocated (nonbanks) 5/	-12	-4	24	18	6	2	2	--
Memo items:								
Capital importing								
Developing countries 6/	...	45	47	15	31	11	7	3
of which: major borrowers 7/	...	13	9	3	6	1	-1	3
Non-oil developing countries 8/	66	38	48	15	32	11	7	4
Deposit-Taking from 9/	188	161	192	114	78	72	71	1
Industrial countries	150	88	133	79	54	57	53	4
Developing countries	29	55	42	25	17	7	18	-10
Offshore centers 3/	25	26	19	12	6	4	16	-11
Other developing countries	4	29	23	13	11	3	2	1
Other transactors 4/	4	10	3	--	2	2	-3	5
Unallocated (nonbanks) 5/	6	8	14	10	4	6	3	3
Memo items:								
Capital importing								
Developing countries 6/	...	64	46	27	18	7	16	-8
of which: major borrowers 7/	...	12	17	6	11	--	1	--
Non-oil developing countries 8/	42	58	42	26	15	4	12	-9
Net Flow of Funds								
to (+) or from (-) 10/								
Industrial countries	-26	4	-16	-13	-3	-1	-5	4
Developing countries	47	-10	3	-10	13	1	-11	12
Offshore centers 3/	--	-19	11	-2	12	3	-8	11
Other developing countries	47	9	-8	-8	1	-2	-3	1
Other transactors 4/	-5	-4	4	--	4	3	2	1
Unallocated (nonbanks) 5/	-18	-12	10	8	3	-4	-1	-3
Memo items:								
Capital importing								
Developing countries 6/	...	-19	--	-12	13	4	-8	12
of which: major borrowers 7/	...	1	-8	-3	-5	1	-2	3
Non-oil developing countries	24	-20	6	-10	16	7	-6	13

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*; Bank for International Settlements, data reported to the Fund on currency distribution of banks' external accounts; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ Data on lending and deposit-taking are derived from stock data on the reporting countries' liabilities and assets, and are adjusted for changes attributed to exchange rates movements.

2/ As measured by differences in the outstanding liabilities of borrowing countries defined as cross-border accounts by residence of borrowing bank plus international bank credit to nonbanks by residence of borrower.

3/ Consisting of the Bahamas, Bahrain, the Cayman Islands, Hong Kong, the Netherlands Antilles, Panama, and Singapore.

4/ Transactors included in IFS measures for the world, to enhance global symmetry, but excluded from IFS measures for "All countries." The data comprise changes in identified cross-border bank accounts of centrally planned economies (excluding Fund members), and of international organizations.

5/ Calculated as the difference between the amount that countries report as their banks' positions with nonresident nonbanks in their monetary statistics and the amounts that banks in major financial centers report as their positions with nonbanks in each country.

6/ Consisting of all developing countries except the eight Middle Eastern oil exporters (Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates) for which external debt statistics are either not available or are small in relation to external assets.

7/ Consisting of Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia, Korea, Mexico, the Philippines, and Venezuela.

8/ Consisting of all developing countries except the eight Middle Eastern oil exporters (listed above), Algeria, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Venezuela.

9/ As measured by differences in the outstanding assets of depositing countries, defined as cross-border interbank accounts by residence of lending bank plus cross-border bank deposits of nonbanks by residence of depositor.

10/ Lending to minus deposit-taking from.

2. Bank lending to developing countries fell to US\$1 billion in the first half of 1985, from US\$4 billion in the first half of 1984, largely because disbursements under concerted lending packages dropped to US\$0.1 billion in the first half of 1985 from US\$6.1 billion in the first half of 1984 (banks had lent US\$11 billion in the second half of 1984). The decline in bank lending was less pronounced with respect to major borrowers ^{1/} in developing countries, with lending slowing down to US\$1 billion in the first half of 1985 from US\$3 billion recorded in the comparable period of 1984 and US\$6 billion in the second half of that year. Bank deposit-taking from developing countries declined during the first half of 1985, as a fall in interbank deposits (Table 2) partly offset deposit-taking from nonbanks (Table 3).

3. Lending to industrial countries slowed during the first half of 1985, compared with the same period of 1984, reflecting lower interbank lending. Bank lending to nonbanks in industrial countries rose somewhat during the first half of 1985. The volume of lending was fully accounted for by lending to nonbanks in the United States. There were large differences in the volume of activity between the first and second quarters of 1985, which were reflected in flows both to banks and nonbanks. An unusually high volume of interbank lending in the first quarter was followed by an unusually low volume in the second quarter. These differences were especially great for interbank activity with the United Kingdom and the United States.

4. International banks provided more than US\$3 billion to centrally planned economies that are not Fund members during the first half of 1985. Most was accounted for by new credits to the German Democratic Republic and the U.S.S.R., which represented the first significant increase in bank exposure to these countries in more than three years. The German Democratic Republic and the U.S.S.R. deposited US\$1.3 billion in international banks during the same period.

II. Cross-Border Banking Activity with Industrial Countries

Bank lending to industrial countries was US\$56 billion during the first half of 1985, compared with US\$65 billion recorded in the first half of 1984. Lending fell from US\$48 billion in the first quarter of 1985 to US\$9 billion in the second quarter, whereas lending had been relatively stable in the first and second quarters of 1984.

The overall trend in bank lending to industrial countries is largely explained by developments in the interbank market. Interbank lending was US\$53 billion in the first half of 1985, a decline from the

^{1/} Major borrowers comprise Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia, Korea, Mexico, the Philippines, and Venezuela.

Table 2. Cross-Border Interbank Lending and Deposit-Taking

(Billions of U.S. dollars: Change in period) 1/

	1982	1983	1984	1984 H1	1984 H2	1985 H1	1985 Q1	1985 Q2
Lending to 2/	105	102	152	77	75	63	55	8
Industrial countries	73	77	110	62	48	53	49	4
of which: United States	...	...	24	23	1	8	8	-1
Japan	...	...	22	10	12	10	10	-1
Developing countries	35	21	37	16	22	6	7	-1
Offshore centers 3/	18	6	27	11	16	6	8	-2
Other developing countries	16	16	11	5	6	--	-1	1
Other transactors 4/	-2	3	5	-1	6	4	--	5
Memo items:								
Capital importing								
Developing countries 5/	...	23	39	16	23	7	6	1
of which: major borrowers 6/	...	9	7	3	4	-1	-2	1
Non-oil developing countries 7/	33	31	39	16	23	7	6	1
Deposit-Taking from 8/	125	97	152	83	70	60	59	2
Industrial countries	113	62	121	67	54	57	50	7
of which: United States	...	...	17	25	-8	1	3	-2
Japan	...	...	11	4	7	8	10	-2
Developing countries	8	27	29	16	13	1	10	-9
Offshore centers 3/	17	22	10	9	1	4	14	-10
Other developing countries	-9	5	19	7	12	-3	-4	1
Other transactors 4/	3	8	2	--	2	2	-2	4
Memo items:								
Capital importing								
Developing countries 5/	...	35	30	19	11	2	10	-8
of which: major borrowers 6/	...	4	14	5	9	-2	-1	-1
Non-oil developing countries 7/	19	32	27	18	9	-1	8	-9
Net Flow of Funds								
to (+) or from (-) 9/								
Industrial countries	-40	15	-11	-4	-6	-4	-1	-3
of which: United States	...	...	7	-2	9	7	6	1
Japan	...	...	11	6	5	2	--	2
Developing countries	26	-6	8	--	8	5	-4	9
Offshore centers 3/	1	-16	17	2	15	2	-7	9
Other developing countries	25	10	-9	-2	-7	3	3	--
Other transactors 6/	-5	-4	3	-1	3	2	2	--
Memo items:								
Capital importing								
Developing countries 5/	...	-12	10	-3	12	6	-4	9
of which: major borrowers 6/	...	5	-6	-2	-5	--	-1	1
Non-oil developing countries 7/	14	-10	12	-2	14	9	-2	10
Net errors and omissions 10/	20	-5	1	6	-5	3	3	-6

Sources: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics; Bank for International Settlements, data reported to the Fund on currency distribution of banks' external accounts; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ Data on lending and deposit-taking are derived from stock data on the reporting countries' liabilities and assets, and are adjusted for changes attributed to exchange rates movements.

2/ As measured by differences in the outstanding liabilities of borrowing countries defined as cross-border interbank accounts by residence of borrowing bank.

3/ Consisting of the Bahamas, Bahrain, the Cayman Islands, Hong Kong, the Netherlands Antilles, Panama, and Singapore.

4/ Transactors included in IFS measures for the world, to enhance global symmetry, but excluded from IFS measures for "All countries." The data comprise changes in the accounts of the Bank for International Settlements with banks other than central banks; and changes in identified cross-border interbank accounts of centrally planned economies (excluding Fund members).

5/ Consisting of all developing countries except the eight Middle Eastern oil exporters (Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates) for which external debt statistics are either not available or are small in relation to external assets.

6/ Consisting of Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia, Korea, Mexico, the Philippines, and Venezuela.

7/ Consisting of all developing countries except the eight Middle Eastern oil exporters (listed above), Algeria, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Venezuela.

8/ As measured by differences in the outstanding assets of depositing countries, defined as cross-border interbank accounts by residence of lending banks.

9/ Lending to minus deposit-taking from.

10/ Calculated as the difference between global measures of cross-border interbank lending and deposit-taking.

Table 3. Cross-Border Bank Lending to and Deposit-Taking from Nonbanks

(Billions of U.S. dollars: Change in period) 1/.

	1982	1983	1984	1984 H1	1984 H2	1985 H1	1985 Q1	1985 Q2
Lending to 2/	80	37	40	21	19	9	1	8
Industrial countries	51	15	7	3	3	4	-1	5
of which: United States	...	...	11	5	6	4	--	5
Japan	...	...	-3	-1	-2	-1	--	-1
Developing countries	41	24	7	-1	8	2	-1	2
offshore centers 3/	7	2	2	--	3	1	--	1
Other developing countries	35	22	5	-1	6	1	-1	1
Other transactors 4/	1	2	1	--	1	1	-1	1
Unidentified borrowers 5/	-12	-4	24	18	6	2	2	--
Memo items:								
Capital importing								
Developing countries 6/	...	22	6	-1	8	2	1	2
of which: major borrowers 7/	...	4	2	--	2	2	1	2
Non-oil developing countries 8/	33	18	9	--	9	3	1	3
Deposit-Taking from 9/	63	64	39	31	8	12	12	--
Industrial countries	37	26	12	12	--	--	3	-3
of which: United States	...	...	-6	4	-10	-2	2	-4
Japan	...	...	1	--	1	--	--	--
Developing countries	20	28	13	9	4	6	7	-1
offshore centers 3/	8	5	9	3	5	--	2	-1
Other developing countries	13	23	4	6	-1	6	6	--
Other transactors 4/	1	2	--	--	--	--	-1	1
Unidentified depositors 5/	6	8	14	10	4	6	3	3
Memo items:								
Capital importing								
Developing countries 6/	...	29	15	9	7	6	6	--
of which: major borrowers 7/	...	8	3	1	2	2	2	--
Non-oil developing countries 8/	23	27	14	8	6	5	5	--
Net Flow of Funds								
to (+) or from (-) 10/								
Industrial countries	14	-11	-5	-9	3	4	-3	7
of which: United States	...	...	16	--	16	6	-2	9
Japan	...	...	-4	-1	-3	-1	--	-1
Developing countries	21	-4	-6	-10	4	-5	-8	3
offshore centers 3/	-1	-3	-6	-3	-3	1	-1	2
Other developing countries	22	-1	1	-6	7	-5	-6	1
Other transactors 4/	--	--	1	--	1	1	--	1
Unidentified (Net) 5/	-18	-12	11	8	3	-4	-1	-3
Memo items:								
Capital importing								
Developing countries 6/	...	-7	-9	-10	1	-2	-5	2
of which: major borrowers 7/	...	-4	-1	-2	1	1	-1	2
Non-oil developing countries 8/	11	-9	-6	-9	3	-1	-4	3

Sources: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics; Bank for International Settlements, data reported to the Fund on currency distribution of banks' external accounts; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ Data on lending and deposit-taking are derived from stock data on the reporting countries' liabilities and assets, and are adjusted for changes attributed to exchange rates movements.

2/ As measured by differences in the outstanding liabilities of borrowing countries defined as cross-border bank credits to nonbanks by residence of borrower.

3/ Consisting of the Bahamas, Bahrain, the Cayman Islands, Hong Kong, the Netherlands Antilles, Panama, and Singapore.

4/ Transactors included in IFS measures for the world, to enhance global symmetry, but excluded from IFS measures for "All countries." The data comprise changes in the accounts of international organizations (other than the Bank for International Settlements) with banks; and changes in identified cross-border bank accounts of nonbank in centrally planned economies (excluding Fund members).

5/ Calculated as the difference between the amount that countries report as their banks' positions with nonresident nonbanks in their monetary statistics and the amounts that banks in major financial centers report as their positions with nonbanks in each country.

6/ Consisting of all developing countries except the eight Middle Eastern oil exporters (Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates for which external debt statistics are either not available or are small in relation to external assets).

7/ Consisting of Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia, Korea, Mexico, the Philippines, and Venezuela.

8/ Consisting of all developing countries except the eight Middle Eastern oil exporters (listed above), Algeria, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Venezuela.

9/ As measured by differences in the outstanding assets of depositing countries, defined as cross-border bank deposits of nonbanks by residence of depositor.

10/ Lending to minus deposit-taking from.

US\$62 billion recorded in the first half of 1984. This decline stemmed mainly from a sharp drop in interbank lending to US\$4 billion in the second quarter of 1985. Interbank lending was US\$35 billion in the second quarter of 1984.

Following their seasonal pattern, deposit banks in Japan increased their interbank positions in March, the end of their fiscal year, and unwound them during the second quarter. Overall interbank lending to banks in Japan increased by US\$10 billion in the first six months of 1985, a similar amount to that recorded in the first half of 1984. Lending to banks in the United States in the first half of 1985 amounted to only US\$8 billion, compared with US\$23 billion in the first half of 1984. After having lent more than US\$8 billion in the first quarter of 1985, international banks reduced their outstanding claims on banks in the United States by about US\$1 billion in the second quarter. The strengthening of the U.S. dollar during the first quarter followed by its weakening during the second quarter may have been a factor in this development.

Interbank lending to European industrial countries was counter the usual seasonal pattern with a high volume of activity during the first quarter of 1985 being followed by a sharp decline in interbank lending during the second quarter. In the first half of 1985, interbank lending to the United Kingdom amounted to US\$14 billion, out of which only a little over US\$2 billion took place in the second quarter. In the first half of 1984, interbank lending had amounted to US\$27 billion, evenly distributed between the first and second quarters. In addition, statistics published by the Bank of England ^{1/} show that the reduction in interbank lending to the United Kingdom was concentrated in the U.S. dollar segment of the market, with U.S. dollar denominated lending falling from US\$16 billion in the first half of 1984 to less than US\$4 billion in the first half of 1985. U.S. dollar denominated interbank claims on the United Kingdom actually declined by more than US\$2 billion in the second quarter of 1985.

In contrast to interbank lending, international bank lending to nonbanks in industrial countries grew to US\$4 billion during the first half of 1985, from US\$3 billion recorded in the first half of 1984. The increase reflected, on the one hand, renewed lending to nonbanks in Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, and on the other, a reduction in bank claims on nonbanks in Australia, Germany, and Spain. Nevertheless, nonbanks in the United States remained the largest borrowers in the market as they took US\$4 billion in new credits during the first half of 1985, about the same amount as the first half of 1984.

^{1/} Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin, September 1985.

Bank deposit-taking from industrial countries amounted to US\$57 billion in the first half of 1985 compared with US\$79 billion in the first half of 1984. As in the case of bank lending, bank deposit-taking was marked by large fluctuations in the first half of 1985, and was concentrated mainly in the first quarter when interbank depositing was US\$50 billion compared with US\$7 billion in the second quarter. Banks in Japan deposited US\$8 billion in the first half of 1985, compared with US\$4 billion in the comparable period of 1984. Large variations in deposit-taking between the first and second quarters of 1984 and 1985 reflect seasonal factors noted earlier. Large increases were also recorded for interbank deposit-taking from Belgium and Luxembourg, Switzerland and Germany in the first half of 1985. On the other hand, there was a sharp fall in interbank deposit-taking from the United States, which was almost nil in the first half of 1985 compared with US\$25 billion in the same period of 1984, and in interbank deposit-taking from the United Kingdom and Canada.

Bank deposit-taking from nonbanks in industrial countries was also sharply down in the first half of 1985, amounting to less than US\$1 billion, compared with US\$12 billion in the first half of 1984. Nonbanks in the United States actually reduced their deposits with international banks by US\$4 billion in the second quarter of 1985, resulting in a fall of US\$3 billion in deposits of nonbanks in industrial countries in that quarter.

As a result of these developments in lending and deposit-taking, the net positions of industrial countries with the international banking system was unchanged in the first half of 1985, compared with a net supply of US\$13 billion in the comparable period in 1984. The net supply by banks was broadly the same in the two periods at US\$4 billion. However, nonbanks were net takers of a similar amount in the first half of 1985 whereas they had supplied net close to US\$9 billion in the same period one year earlier.

The United States absorbed more than US\$13 billion net from the market in the first half of 1985 after having supplied US\$2 billion net in the comparable period of 1984. In the second quarter of 1985 alone nonbanks in the United States absorbed US\$9 billion after having supplied US\$2 billion in the first quarter. The United Kingdom increased its net borrowing to US\$5 billion in the first half of 1985, from US\$4 billion in the first half of 1984. Japan continued to be a net taker of funds from the international banking system of US\$1 billion in the first half of 1985, but net borrowing was down sharply from the US\$5 billion recorded in the first half of 1984. During the first half of 1985, the largest net suppliers among industrial countries were Switzerland (US\$8 billion), and Germany (US\$6 billion).

III. Cross-Border Banking Activity with Developing Countries

1. Overview

The growth rate of lending to developing countries for the year ended June 1985 was 2 percent. During the first half of 1985, international banks increased their claims on developing countries by about US\$1 billion, compared with US\$4 billion recorded during the first half of 1984. There was a shift in the composition of lending with interbank lending more than accounting for the increase in the first half of 1984, and lending to nonbanks accounting for almost all the increase in the first half of 1985.

The decline in bank lending was not as pronounced with respect to the major borrowers, with lending amounting to US\$1 billion in the first half of the year, compared with US\$3 billion in the first half of 1984. There was also a shift in the composition of lending as interbank claims on major borrowing countries fell by an estimated US\$1 billion in the first six months of 1985, in contrast to interbank lending of US\$3 billion during the first half of 1984. Bank lending to nonbanks in major borrowing countries was US\$2 billion in the first half of 1985, whereas a small fall had been recorded in the first half of 1984.

Bank deposit-taking from developing countries was US\$3 billion in the first half of 1985, compared with US\$13 billion recorded in the first half of 1984. The stock of interbank deposits declined by US\$3 billion in the first half of 1985 and reflected a fall of US\$4 billion recorded during the first quarter. International banks had taken US\$7 billion in deposits from banks in developing countries during the first half of 1984. On the other hand, bank deposit-taking from nonbanks amounted to US\$6 billion in both periods. This nonbank depositing may be interpreted as indicating a degree of capital flight, which was partially financed by a decline in foreign deposits of the banking system of developing countries.

Deposits of major borrowers with international banks were unchanged in the first six months of 1985, after increasing by US\$6 billion in the first half of last year. A decline of more than US\$1 billion in interbank deposits during the first half of 1985 was offset by an increase of about the same magnitude in deposits of nonbanks.

On a net basis (bank lending minus deposit-taking), developing countries supplied US\$2 billion to the international banking system in the first half of 1985, compared with US\$8 billion in the first half of 1984. A net outflow of US\$3 billion in the first quarter of 1985 was only partially offset by a net inflow of US\$1 billion in the second quarter. Banks in developing countries absorbed about US\$3 billion while nonbanks supplied US\$5 billion in the first half of 1985,

which may reflect some capital flight. Major borrowers became net takers of US\$1 billion from the international banking system in the first half of this year whereas they had supplied US\$3 billion in the first half of 1984. They absorbed US\$3 billion net in the second quarter of 1985 after having supplied US\$2 billion in the first quarter.

2. Regional developments 1/

On a regional basis, international banks reduced their claims on countries in the Western Hemisphere 2/ by about US\$0.8 billion in the first half of 1985 (Table 4), including a fall of US\$1.5 billion during the first quarter partially offset by lending amounting to US\$0.7 billion in the second quarter. 3/ International banks had lent US\$1.7 billion in the first half of 1984. Interbank claims in the Western Hemisphere fell by about US\$1.3 billion in the first quarter of 1985 (Table 5) but were unchanged in the second quarter. In the first half of 1984, interbank lending had amounted to US\$3.0 billion. Bank lending to nonbanks in the region was about US\$0.5 billion in the first half of 1985 (Table 6), whereas international banks had curtailed their claims on nonbanks by US\$1.3 billion in the first half of 1984.

For individual countries in the Western Hemisphere, trends in bank lending were quite diverse in the first half of 1985. In one group of countries, including Bolivia, Uruguay, and Venezuela, banks continued to reduce their claims in 1985, but by considerably less than during the first half of 1984. For another group of countries, including Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, and Peru, access to bank lending was reduced in the first half of 1985; for these countries, either bank lending was considerably less than in the first half of 1984, when most of these countries had large disbursements from concerted lending packages, or banks reduced their claims. The most dramatic change occurred in the case of Brazil, where disbursements under concerted lending had accounted for the whole of the US\$4.7 billion of lending in the first half of 1984;

1/ Data for the major borrowing countries are shown separately in Tables 4, 5, and 6. The text describes significant developments in both the major borrowing countries and other countries in each region.

2/ It should be noted that data on interbank transactions with countries in the Western Hemisphere for the second quarter of 1985 have been largely estimated from data supplied by banks in international banking centers, since a number of countries in the Western Hemisphere, notably Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, have not yet supplied data on their banks' positions with nonresidents for this quarter.

3/ The figures for the first quarter of 1985 include a reclassification (US\$0.9 billion) of bank claims on Ecuador from claims on nonbanks to claims on banks because the Central Bank currently assumes the servicing of the external debt of nonbanks.

Table 4. Total Cross-Border Bank Lending to and Deposit-Taking from Developing Countries

(Billions of U.S. dollars: Change in period) 1/

	1982	1983	1984	1984 H1	1984 H2	1985 H1	1985 Q1	1985 Q2
Lending to 2/	75.8	45.3	45.0	15.0	30.0	7.9	6.4	1.5
Offshore centers 3/	24.7	7.4	29.3	10.8	18.5	6.9	7.6	-7
Other developing countries	51.1	37.9	15.7	4.1	11.5	.8	-1.3	2.1
Africa	...	7.3	.7	.6	.1	-.4	1.0	-1.4
Asia 4/	...	8.4	5.8	1.9	3.9	1.9	.3	1.6
Indonesia3	.6	-.3	-.4	-.2	-.2
Korea	3.6	.3	3.3	2.0	.4	1.6
Philippines1	-.4	.5	.1	-.2	.3
Europe	...	3.1	2.9	1.0	2.0	2.9	1.1	1.8
Middle East 4/	...	3.3	-1.1	-.9	-.2	-2.7	-2.1	-.6
Western Hemisphere 4/	...	15.8	-7.3	1.7	5.6	-.8	-1.5	.7
Argentina	-1.7	-1.3	-.4	.3	-.1	.4
Brazil	7.4	4.7	2.6	.1	-.7	.8
Mexico	1.5	.4	1.1	-.7	-.3	-.4
Venezuela	-2.2	-1.4	-.8	-.1	-.1	--
Deposit-Taking from 5/	28.7	55.0	42.1	24.9	17.2	7.1	17.5	-10.4
Offshore centers 3/	24.8	26.5	18.7	12.4	6.3	4.2	15.6	-11.4
Other developing countries	3.9	28.5	23.4	12.5	10.9	2.9	1.9	1.0
Africa	...	1.8	-.5	-.1	-.4	3.0	1.6	1.4
Asia 4/	...	11.2	6.2	6.8	-.6	.9	.1	.8
Indonesia	1.6	.3	1.3	.6	.8	-.2
Korea	1.1	-.2	1.3	-.8	-.5	-.3
Philippines2	-.3	.5	--	.1	-.1
Europe	...	2.4	4.7	.9	3.8	.5	-.2	.7
Middle East 4/	...	-3.0	-3.6	-2.1	-1.5	-1.0	-.1	-.9
Western Hemisphere 4/	...	16.2	16.6	7.0	9.6	-.5	.5	-1.0
Argentina	-.2	--	-.1	.6	-.2	.8
Brazil	6.9	2.7	4.2	-1.4	-1.1	-.3
Mexico	4.9	2.8	2.1	-.4	.3	-.7
Venezuela	2.2	.8	1.4	1.8	1.5	.3
Net Flow of Funds to (+) or from (-) 6/	47.1	-9.7	2.9	-9.9	12.8	.8	-11.1	11.9
Offshore centers 3/	-.1	-19.1	10.6	-1.6	12.2	2.7	-8.0	10.7
Other developing countries	47.2	9.4	-7.7	-8.3	.6	-2.0	-3.2	1.1
Africa	...	5.5	1.2	.7	.5	-3.4	-.6	-2.8
Asia 4/	...	-2.8	-.4	-4.9	4.5	1.0	.2	.8
Indonesia	-1.3	.3	-1.6	-1.0	-1.0	--
Korea	2.5	.5	2.0	2.8	.9	1.9
Philippines	-.1	-.1	--	.1	-.4	.4
Europe7	-1.7	.1	-1.8	2.4	1.3	1.1
Middle East 4/	...	6.3	2.5	1.2	1.3	-1.7	-2.0	.3
Western Hemisphere 4/	...	-.4	-9.3	-5.3	-4.0	-.3	-2.0	1.7
Argentina	-1.5	-1.3	-.3	-.3	.1	-.4
Brazil4	2.0	-1.6	1.5	.4	1.1
Mexico	-3.3	-2.4	-1.0	-.3	-.6	.3
Venezuela	-4.4	-2.2	-2.2	-1.9	-1.6	-.3

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, Bank for International Settlements data reported to the Fund on currency distribution of banks' external accounts; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ Data on lending and deposit-taking are derived from stock data on the reporting countries' liabilities an assets, and are adjusted for changes attributed to exchange rate movements.

2/ As measured by differences in the outstanding liabilities of borrowing countries, defined as cross-border interbank accounts by residence of borrowing banks plus cross-border bank credits to nonbanks by residence of borrower.

3/ Consisting of the Bahamas, Bahrain, the Cayman Islands, Hong Kong, the Netherlands Antilles, Panama, and Singapore.

4/ Excluding offshore banking centers.

5/ As measured by differences in the outstanding assets of depositing countries, defined as cross-border interbank accounts by residence of lending bank plus cross-border bank deposits of nonbanks by residence of depositor.

6/ Lending to minus deposit-taking from.

Table 5. Cross-Border Interbank Lending to and Deposit-Taking from Developing Countries

(Billions of U.S. dollars: Change in period) 1/

	1982	1983	1984	1984 H1	1984 H2	1985 H1	1985 Q1	1985 Q2
Lending to 2/	34.6	21.3	37.4	15.7	21.7	6.3	7.1	-0.8
Offshore centers 3/	18.1	5.8	26.9	10.9	16.0	5.8	7.5	-1.7
Other developing countries	16.4	15.5	10.5	4.8	5.7	.3	-0.5	.8
Africa	...	1.5	1.6	.5	1.1	--	.6	-0.6
Asia 4/	...	2.0	2.3	1.6	.7	1.2	.4	.8
Indonesia	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Korea	3.1	1.1	2.0	1.5	.4	1.1
Philippines	-0.3	-0.3	--	-0.3	--	-0.3
Europe5	1.4	.2	1.2	2.3	1.2	1.1
Middle East 4/	...	-0.2	-1.6	-0.5	-1.1	-1.8	-1.3	-0.5
Western Hemisphere 4/	...	11.7	6.8	3.0	3.8	-1.3	-1.3	--
Argentina	-0.4	-0.4	--	-0.3	-0.3	--
Brazil	4.4	3.1	1.3	-1.1	-1.3	.2
Mexico6	--	.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1
Venezuela1	--	.1	--	-0.1	.1
Deposit-Taking from 5/	8.5	26.9	29.2	15.9	13.3	.9	10.4	-9.5
Offshore centers 3/	17.2	21.5	10.1	9.0	1.1	3.8	14.1	-10.3
Other developing countries	-8.7	5.4	19.1	6.9	12.4	-2.9	-3.7	.8
Africa4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	1.8	1.2	.6
Asia 4/	...	8.0	7.0	5.2	1.8	.5	-0.6	1.1
Indonesia	1.5	.3	1.2	.6	.8	-0.2
Korea9	-0.3	1.2	-0.8	-0.5	-0.3
Philippines	-0.2	-0.5	.3	.1	.1	--
Europe	...	1.5	4.1	.7	3.4	-0.3	-0.7	.4
Middle East 4/	...	-7.0	-3.5	-4.3	.8	-1.7	-1.7	--
Western Hemisphere 4/	...	2.6	11.8	5.4	6.4	-3.2	-1.9	-1.3
Argentina	-0.1	.1	-0.2	.3	-0.3	.6
Brazil	6.9	2.8	4.1	-1.5	-1.2	-0.3
Mexico	3.2	2.0	1.2	-1.2	-0.5	-0.7
Venezuela	1.3	.5	.8	.9	.7	.2
Net Flow of Funds to (+) or from (-) 6/	26.1	-5.6	8.2	-0.2	8.4	5.4	-3.3	8.6
Offshore centers 3/	1.0	-15.7	16.9	2.0	14.9	2.0	-6.6	--
Other developing countries	25.1	10.1	-8.6	-2.2	-6.5	3.2	3.3	--
Africa	...	1.1	1.9	.6	1.3	-1.8	-0.6	-1.2
Asia 4/	...	-6.0	-4.7	-3.6	-1.1	.7	1.0	-0.3
Indonesia	-1.9	-0.4	-1.5	-0.9	-0.9	.1
Korea	2.2	1.4	.8	2.3	.9	1.1
Philippines	-0.1	.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2
Europe	...	-1.0	-2.7	-0.5	-2.2	2.6	1.9	.7
Middle East 4/	...	6.8	1.9	3.8	-1.9	-0.1	.4	-0.5
Western Hemisphere 4/	...	9.1	-5.0	-2.4	-2.6	1.9	.6	1.3
Argentina	-0.3	-0.5	.2	-0.6	--	-0.6
Brazil	-2.5	.3	-2.8	.4	-0.2	.4
Mexico	-2.6	-2.0	-0.6	-0.8	.2	.6
Venezuela	-1.2	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-0.8	-0.1

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, Bank for International Settlements, data reported to the Fund on currency distribution of banks' external accounts; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ Data on lending and deposit-taking are derived from stock data on the reporting countries' liabilities and assets, and are adjusted for changes attributed to exchange rate movements.

2/ As measured by differences in the outstanding liabilities of borrowing countries, defined as cross-border interbank accounts by residence of borrowing banks plus cross-border bank credits to nonbanks by residence of borrower.

3/ Consisting of the Bahamas, Bahrain, the Cayman Islands, Hong Kong, the Netherlands Antilles, Panama, and Singapore.

4/ Excluding offshore banking centers.

5/ As measured by differences in the outstanding assets of depositing countries, defined as cross-border interbank accounts by residence of lending bank plus cross-border bank deposits of nonbanks by residence of depositor.

6/ Lending to minus deposit-taking from.

Table 6. Cross-Border Bank Lending to and Deposit-Taking from Nonbanks in Developing Countries

(Billions of U.S. dollars: Change in period) 1/

	1982	1983	1984	1984 H1	1984 H2	1985 H1	1985 Q1	1985 Q2
Lending to 2/	41.2	24.0	7.4	-8	8.2	1.7	-6	2.3
Offshore centers 3/	6.5	1.6	2.4	-1	2.5	1.1	.1	1.0
Other developing countries	34.7	22.4	5.0	-7	5.7	.6	-.7	1.3
Africa	...	5.8	-9	.1	-1.0	-.4	.4	-.8
Asia 4/	...	6.4	3.5	.3	3.2	.7	-.1	.8
Indonesia7	.7	--	-.1	-.1	--
Korea5	-.8	1.3	.5	--	.5
Philippines4	-.1	.5	.4	-.2	.6
Europe	...	2.6	1.5	.7	.8	.6	-.1	.7
Middle East 4/	...	3.5	.4	-.5	.9	-.9	-.8	-.1
Western Hemisphere 4/	...	4.1	.5	-1.3	1.8	.5	-.2	.7
Argentina	-1.3	-.9	-.4	.6	.2	.4
Brazil	2.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	.6	.6
Mexico	1.0	.5	.5	-.3	--	-.3
Venezuela	-2.3	-1.4	-.9	-.1	--	-.1
Deposit-Taking from 5/	20.2	28.1	12.9	9.0	3.9	6.0	7.1	-1.0
Offshore centers 3/	7.6	5.0	8.6	3.4	5.2	.4	1.5	-1.1
Other developing countries	12.6	23.1	4.3	5.7	-1.3	5.7	5.5	.1
Africa	...	1.4	-.3	-.1	-.2	1.3	.4	.8
Asia 4/	...	3.1	-.7	1.7	-2.4	.3	.7	-.3
Indonesia1	--	.1	--	--	--
Korea2	.1	.1	--	--	--
Philippines3	.2	.2	-.1	--	-.1
Europe9	.6	.2	.4	.8	.5	.3
Middle East 4/	...	4.2	--	2.3	-2.3	.7	1.6	-.9
Western Hemisphere 4/	...	13.6	4.8	1.6	3.2	2.6	2.4	.3
Argentina	-.1	-.2	.1	.3	.1	.2
Brazil	--	--	.1	.1	.1	--
Mexico	1.7	.8	.9	.8	.8	--
Venezuela9	.3	.6	.8	.8	.1
Net Flow of Funds to (+) or from (-) 6/	21.0	-4.1	-5.5	-9.8	4.3	-4.4	-7.7	3.3
Offshore centers 3/	-1.1	-3.4	-6.2	-3.5	-2.7	.7	-1.5	2.2
Other developing countries	22.1	-.7	.6	-6.4	7.0	-5.1	-6.3	1.1
Africa	...	4.4	-.7	.1	-.8	-1.6	--	-1.6
Asia 4/	...	3.3	4.2	-1.4	5.6	.4	-.8	1.2
Indonesia6	.7	--	-.2	-.2	--
Korea3	-.9	1.2	.5	.1	.5
Philippines1	-.3	.4	.4	-.2	.7
Europe	...	1.7	.9	.5	.4	-.2	-.6	.4
Middle East 4/	...	-.7	.4	-2.7	3.2	-1.6	-2.4	.8
Western Hemisphere 4/	...	-9.5	-4.3	-2.9	-1.4	-2.1	-2.5	.4
Argentina	-1.2	-.7	-.5	.3	.1	.2
Brazil	2.9	1.7	1.2	1.1	.5	.6
Mexico	-.7	-.3	-.4	-1.1	-.8	-.3
Venezuela	-3.2	-1.7	-1.5	-.9	-.8	-.1

Source: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, Bank for International Settlements, data reported to the Fund on currency distribution of banks' external accounts; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ Data on lending and deposit-taking are derived from stock data on the reporting countries' liabilities and assets, and are adjusted for changes attributed to exchange rate movements.

2/ As measured by differences in the outstanding liabilities of borrowing countries, defined as cross-border bank credits to nonbanks by residence of borrower.

3/ Consisting of the Bahamas, Bahrain, the Cayman Islands, Hong Kong, the Netherlands Antilles, Panama, and Singapore.

4/ Excluding offshore banking centers.

5/ As measured by differences in the outstanding assets of depositing countries, defined as cross-border bank deposits of nonbanks by residence of depositor.

6/ Lending to minus deposit-taking from.

in the first half of 1985, total claims remained unchanged, as an increase in claims on nonbanks of US\$1.1 billion was offset by a fall in interbank claims. Among the major countries, only Argentina experienced an increase in bank lending during the first half of 1985 after a substantial decline in claims in the first half of 1984.

Bank deposits from countries in the Western Hemisphere fell by about US\$0.5 billion in the first half of 1985 after having increased by US\$7.0 billion in the first half of 1984. The figure for the first half of 1985 comprises a reduction in interbank deposits amounting to US\$3.2 billion and an increase in bank deposits of nonbanks of US\$2.6 billion. The decline in total deposits was localized in Brazil (US\$1.4 billion), Chile (US\$0.8 billion), and Mexico (US\$0.4 billion). Only Venezuela increased its total deposits with nonresident banks in a significant way (US\$1.8 billion). There were increases in deposits from nonbanks in Argentina (US\$0.3 billion), and Mexico (US\$0.8 billion).

In Asia, overall bank lending was US\$1.9 billion in the first half of 1985, the same as in the first half of 1984. A small fall in interbank lending between the two periods was offset by an increase in lending to nonbanks. Bank lending went mainly to Korea which borrowed more than US\$2.0 billion, compared with only US\$0.3 billion in the first half of 1984. China borrowed US\$0.3 billion, with its banks increasing their foreign liabilities to banks by US\$0.6 billion. On the other hand, international banks reduced their assets on Thailand in the first half of this year, while they had lent US\$0.6 billion in the first half of 1984.

Bank deposit-taking from Asia fell to US\$0.9 billion in the first half of 1985 from US\$6.8 billion in the first half of 1984, mainly because interbank depositing slowed to US\$0.5 billion from US\$5.2 billion. China withdrew US\$3.5 billion of its deposits with nonresident banks in the first half of 1985, whereas it had increased its deposits by US\$2.2 billion in the first half of 1984. By contrast, nonbanks in China deposited close to US\$0.2 billion with international banks in the first half of 1985. International banks also increased their deposits from India (US\$0.3 billion), Indonesia (US\$0.6 billion), and Thailand (US\$0.7 billion).

Bank claims on developing countries in the Middle East fell by US\$2.7 billion in the first half of 1985 compared with a decline of US\$0.9 billion recorded in the first half of 1984. Interbank claims declined by US\$1.8 billion in the first six months of 1985 compared with a fall of US\$0.5 billion registered in the comparable period of 1984. In the first half of 1985, the fall in bank claims was especially large with respect to Kuwait (US\$1.1 billion) where banks had lent US\$0.1 billion in the first half of 1984, and the United Arab Emirates (US\$1.0 billion) where banks had continued to reduce their claims. In Egypt, and to a lesser extent in Israel, seasonal factors explain why a large drop in international bank claims during the first quarter of 1985 was reversed during the second quarter.

Countries in the Middle East also withdrew US\$1.0 billion from their deposits with international banks during the first half of 1985, compared with a reduction of US\$2.1 billion recorded in the first half of 1984. Interbank deposits fell US\$1.7 billion in the first half of 1985, whereas bank deposit-taking from nonbanks amounted to US\$0.7 billion. The fall in bank deposits was particularly large for Iran (US\$0.7 billion), Israel (US\$1.4 billion) and the United Arab Emirates (US\$0.8 billion). On the other hand, international banks took US\$1.0 billion in deposits from Libya during the first half of 1985.

In developing countries in Europe, international banks lent US\$2.9 billion during the first half of 1985 compared with US\$1.0 billion during the first half of 1984. Interbank lending rose to US\$2.3 billion during the first six months of 1985 from US\$0.2 billion in the same period in 1984, while lending to nonbanks was little changed. Banks lent mostly to Hungary (US\$1.1 billion), Yugoslavia (US\$0.7 billion) and to a lesser extent Portugal (US\$0.4 billion), and Turkey (US\$0.7 billion). Bank deposit-taking from developing countries in Europe amounted to US\$0.5 billion in the first half of 1985, compared with US\$0.9 billion recorded in the comparable period of 1984. A large increase in bank deposit-taking from Portugal (US\$0.7 billion) was partially offset by a reduction in bank deposits from Romania (US\$0.3 billion) and Yugoslavia (US\$0.2 billion).

In Africa, bank claims fell by US\$0.4 billion during the first half of 1985 after having increased by about the same amount in the first half of 1984. Variations in bank lending were very large during the first half of 1985, with bank claims increasing by US\$1.0 billion in the first quarter before falling by US\$1.4 billion in the second quarter. The change in the pattern of lending was especially large for South Africa where banks reduced their claims by US\$0.7 billion in the second quarter after having lent US\$0.5 billion in the first quarter. Bank deposit-taking amounted to US\$3.0 billion in the first half of 1985, whereas Africa had slightly reduced its stocks of deposits in the first half of 1984. Banks increased their deposits mainly from Algeria (US\$1.4 billion) and, to a lesser extent, Liberia (US\$0.4 billion) and South Africa (US\$0.4 billion).