



EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

EUROSYSTEM

# The international role of the euro

Interim report

June 2018



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## Foreword



This 17th annual review of the international role of the euro published by the ECB is an interim version that presents a concise overview of developments in the use of the euro by non-euro area residents.

This report covers developments in 2017 and early 2018. This period was characterised by a strong and broad-based growth momentum in the euro area economy as well as by the continued impact of the ECB's asset purchase programme. These developments affected the international role of the euro, which showed signs of broad stabilisation, although developments differed across dimensions of the international use of the euro. On the one hand, the shares of the euro in global payments and in global foreign exchange settlements increased. Portfolio inflows into euro area equities were strong. On the other hand, a number of indicators tracked in this report show the share of the euro as having declined. This was particularly the case for outstanding amounts of international debt securities and international deposits and for shipments of euro banknotes to destinations outside the euro area. Overall, the euro remained unchallenged as the second most important currency in the international monetary system.

The international role of the euro is primarily determined by market forces. The Eurosystem neither hinders nor promotes the international use of the euro. At the same time, the ECB will continue to monitor developments and publish information on the international role of the euro on a regular basis.

Mario Draghi  
President

# 1 Main findings

In 2017 and early 2018, the strong and broad-based growth momentum in the euro area economy as well as the continued impact of the ECB's asset purchase programme were among the main developments affecting the international role of the euro.

In this environment, the international use of the euro showed signs of broad stabilisation (see [Table 1](#)). For instance, the shares of the euro in global payments and in global foreign exchange settlements increased noticeably in the second quarter of 2017. Portfolio inflows into euro area equities were as high as they ever have been since the advent of the euro in 1999, on the back of the growth momentum in the euro area economy, which supported the interest of foreign investors in euro area equity markets.

However, developments also reflected the strengthening of the euro exchange rate over the review period. For example, the share of the euro in official holdings of foreign exchange reserves increased slightly, when measured at current exchange rates. By contrast, adjusting for exchange rate valuation effects, the share of the euro in global foreign exchange reserves decreased.

Moreover, other indicators tracked in this report showed the share of the euro as having declined over the review period. This was particularly the case for outstanding amounts of international debt securities and international deposits and for shipments of euro banknotes to destinations outside the euro area. The decline in foreign demand for euro banknotes might reflect a range of factors, including financial innovation, declining geopolitical uncertainty in euro area neighbouring regions and global efforts to combat tax and financial crime. Moreover, this suggests that improving sentiment vis-à-vis the euro and stronger euro area growth, which drove a large share of the strengthening of the euro exchange rate in 2017, have not so far been reflected across all indicators of the international use of the euro.

Moreover, some other persistent factors continued to weigh on the international role of the euro. One such factor is the increasing importance of emerging market economies as issuers of foreign currency debt since the global financial crisis. This shift contributes to explaining the decline in the share of the euro in international debt securities markets despite the historically low levels of interest rates prevailing in the euro area since many emerging markets have a traditional preference for the US dollar. Another factor is the ongoing deleveraging by euro area banks, which have cut lending abroad to restore their capital ratios, as exemplified by the fact that the stock of cross-border loans in euro remains well below its peak prior to the global financial crisis of 2007-09.

Overall, a new index of the euro's international role – computed as a simple arithmetic average of the share of the euro across a broad range of indicators – remained close to historical lows in the review period, notwithstanding the aforementioned signs of broad stabilisation (see [Chart 1](#)). As noted in last year's

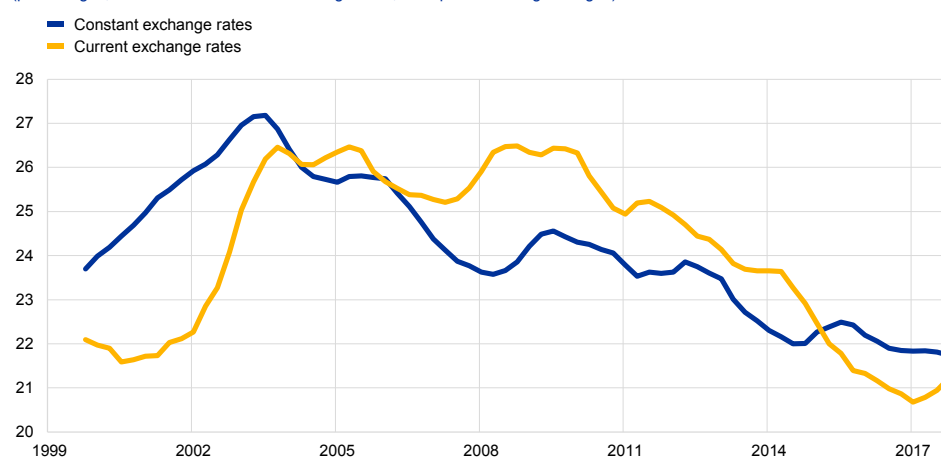
edition of the report, while the euro remains unchallenged as the second most important currency in the international monetary system (see [Chart 2](#)), deeper and better connected European capital markets, for instance as a result of moving towards an EU capital markets union, as well as a completed banking union, may contribute to the depth and liquidity of euro area financial markets. As an indirect result, this could also foster the international standing of the euro.<sup>1</sup>

### Chart 1

#### The euro's international role remains close to historical lows

##### Broad measure of the international role of the euro

(percentages; at current and Q4 2017 exchange rates; four-quarter moving averages)



Sources: BIS, IMF, CLS, Ilzetki, Reinhart and Rogoff (2017) and ECB calculations.

Notes: Simple arithmetic average of the shares of the euro at constant (current) exchange rates in stocks of international bonds, cross-border loans, cross-border deposits, foreign exchange settlements, global foreign exchange reserves and exchange rate regimes. Data at constant exchange rates were not available for foreign exchange settlements. Ilzetki, E., Reinhart, C.M. and Rogoff, K.S., "Exchange Rate Arrangements Entering the 21st Century: Which Anchor Will Hold?", NBER Working Paper No 23134, February 2017.

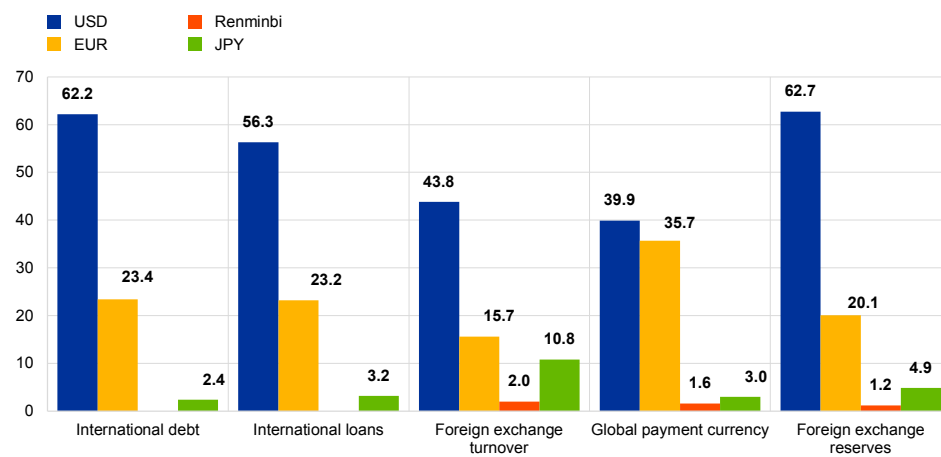
<sup>1</sup> See Box 2 of last year's edition of the report for a detailed discussion of the link between euro area financial depth and the international role of the euro.

## Chart 2

The euro remains the second most important currency in the international monetary system

### Snapshot of the international monetary system

(percentages)



Sources: BIS, IMF, SWIFT and ECB calculations.

Note: Data as at the fourth quarter of 2017 or latest available.

**Table 1**

The international role of the euro showed signs of broad stabilisation in 2017

## Summary of data in this report

Indicator	Share of the euro (percentages, unless otherwise indicated)			Total outstanding amounts (at current exchange rates)			
	Latest	Comparison period	Difference (% points)	Latest	Comparison period	Unit	Difference (%)
Stock of global foreign exchange reserves with known currency composition, at constant exchange rates	20.1 Q4 2017	21.0 Q4 2016	-0.9	11,425 Q4 2017	10,715 Q4 2016	USD billions	6.6
Outstanding international debt securities: narrow measure, i.e. excluding home currency issuance, at constant exchange rates	23.4 Q4 2017	24.1 Q4 2016	-0.7	14,936 Q4 2017	13,112 Q4 2016	USD billions	13.9
Outstanding international loans: all cross-border loans, excluding interbank loans, at constant exchange rates	23.2 Q4 2017	23.5 Q4 2016	-0.3	7,630 Q4 2017	6,808 Q4 2016	USD billions	12.1
Outstanding international deposits all cross-border deposits excluding interbank deposits, at constant exchange rates	25.3 Q4 2017	25.8 Q4 2016	-0.5	7,622 Q4 2017	6,959 Q4 2016	USD billions	11.0
Foreign currency-denominated debt issuance at current exchange rates	20.7 2017	19.8 2016	0.9	3,878 2017	3,488 2016	USD billions	11.2
Euro nominal effective exchange rate (broad measure against 38 trading partners, annual change)			8.1 24 April 2017				
Daily foreign exchange trading (settled by CLS), annual averages, at current exchange rates, as a percentage of foreign exchange settlement	37.0 2017	36.1 2016	0.9				
Foreign currency-denominated loans in CESEE countries, as a percentage of total loans, at current exchange rates <sup>1</sup>	38.1 2017	39.6 2016	-1.5	145.6 2017	152.3 2016	EUR billions	-4.4
Foreign currency-denominated deposits in CESEE countries, as a percentage of total deposits, at current exchange rates <sup>1</sup>	32.0 2017	32.9 2016	-0.9	135.9 2017	126.9 2016	EUR billions	7.1
Invoicing of goods exported from the euro area to non-euro area countries, at current exchange rates	57.1 2017	57.0 2016	0.1				
Invoicing of goods imported to the euro area from non-euro area countries, at current exchange rates	45.4 2017	46.2 2016	-0.8				
Foreign holdings of euro area debt denominated in euro (as a percentage of total euro- denominated debt)	16.3 Q4 2017	17.1 Q4 2016	-0.8	16,784 Q4 2017	16,754 Q4 2016	EUR billions	0.2
Cumulative net shipments of euro banknotes to destinations outside the euro area (not seasonally adjusted)				166.2 Dec. 2017	172.8 Dec. 2016	EUR billions	-3.8

Sources: BIS, CLS, Dealogic, IMF, national sources and ECB calculations.

Note: Outstanding amounts refer to outstanding amounts of foreign currency total amounts.

## 2 Key developments

### 2.1 Use of the euro as an international reserve, payment and investment currency

#### 2.1.1 The euro as an international reserve currency

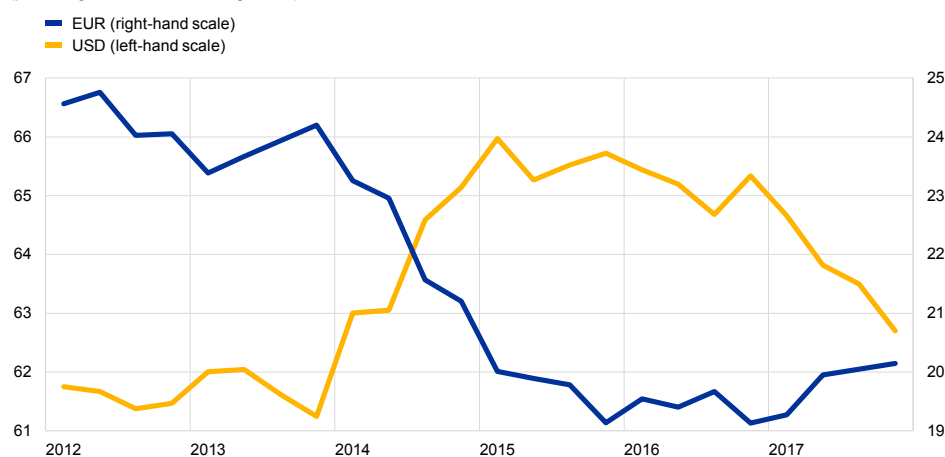
**The share of the euro in global official holdings of foreign exchange reserves rebounded in 2017, albeit from low levels.** At current exchange rates, the share of the euro in globally disclosed holdings of foreign exchange reserves increased by a full percentage point to 20.1% in the fourth quarter of 2017 from 19.1% at the end of 2016 (see [Chart 3](#) and [Table A1](#)). The share of the euro started to increase noticeably in the second quarter of 2017. The share of the US dollar fell in tandem, by almost three percentage points, from 65.3% at the end of 2016 to 62.7% in the fourth quarter of 2017, standing at a four-year low.

#### Chart 3

The share of the euro at market exchange rates in global foreign exchange reserves increased in 2017

#### Currency composition of global foreign exchange reserves

(percentages; at current exchange rates)



Sources: IMF and ECB calculations.

Note: The latest observation is for the fourth quarter of 2017.

**These developments do not necessarily point to active rebalancing of official reserve portfolios away from the US dollar into the euro.** It has been suggested that the weakness in the US dollar in the foreign exchange market in 2017 might reflect decisions by official reserve managers to shift a share of their holdings away from US dollar-denominated assets into other currencies, such as the euro.<sup>2</sup> This

<sup>2</sup> For a review of the argument, see e.g. Pandl, Z., "QA on Dollar Weakness", *Economics Research*, Goldman Sachs, 20 February 2018.



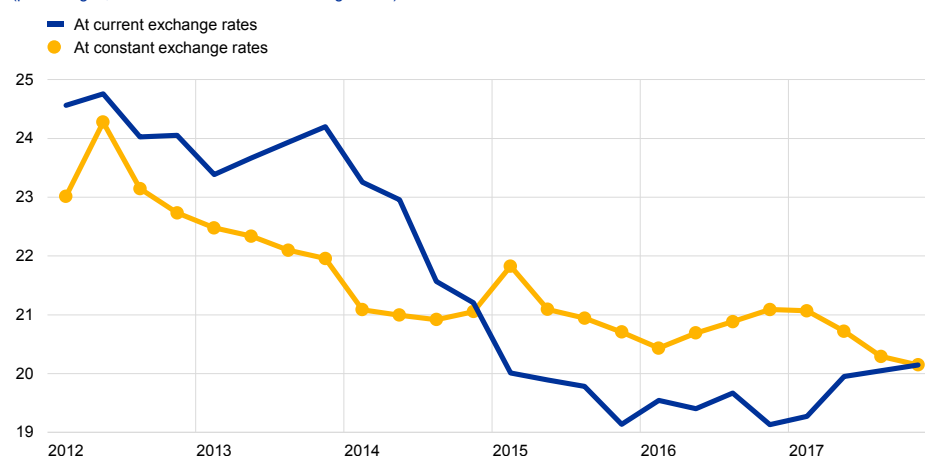
interpretation is not borne out by the data, however, insofar as the rise in the share of the euro in global foreign exchange reserves last year reflected the strengthening of the euro exchange rate against the US dollar. Adjusting for exchange rate movements, the share of the euro in globally disclosed holdings of foreign exchange reserves fell by almost a full percentage point relative to the end of 2016, while the share of the US dollar lost around half a percentage point (see [Chart 4](#)). This therefore suggests that the nominal increase in the share of the euro in global foreign reserve portfolios should be interpreted as a sign of passive diversification (i.e. through valuation changes) on the part of official reserve holders, not necessarily as active diversification through outright euro purchases.

#### Chart 4

##### The increase in the share of the euro reflects exchange rate valuation effects

###### Share of the euro in global foreign exchange reserves

(percentages; at current and Q4 2017 exchange rates)



Sources: IMF and ECB calculations.

Note: The latest observation is for the fourth quarter of 2017.

Turning to **other major currencies**, the share of the yen in global foreign exchange reserves increased by almost a full percentage point over the review period (at both current and constant exchange rates). It is unclear whether this increase is due to the yen's traditional status as a safe haven. Global risk aversion, as measured by the VIX index – a standard market metric of implied volatility in US equity prices – remained low in 2017 and surged briefly in February 2018. Moreover, despite uncertainties raised by negotiations about the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union, the share of the pound sterling in global foreign exchange reserves remained broadly stable in 2017. As noted in last year's report, according to evidence gathered in a survey of 80 official reserve managers, collectively managing around half of the world's USD 12 trillion in reserves, more than 70% of the respondents indicated that Brexit had not led them to reassess their views of the pound sterling in the long run.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> See *HSBC Reserve Management Trends 2017*, published by HSBC and Central Banking Publications, and the accompanying [press release](#).

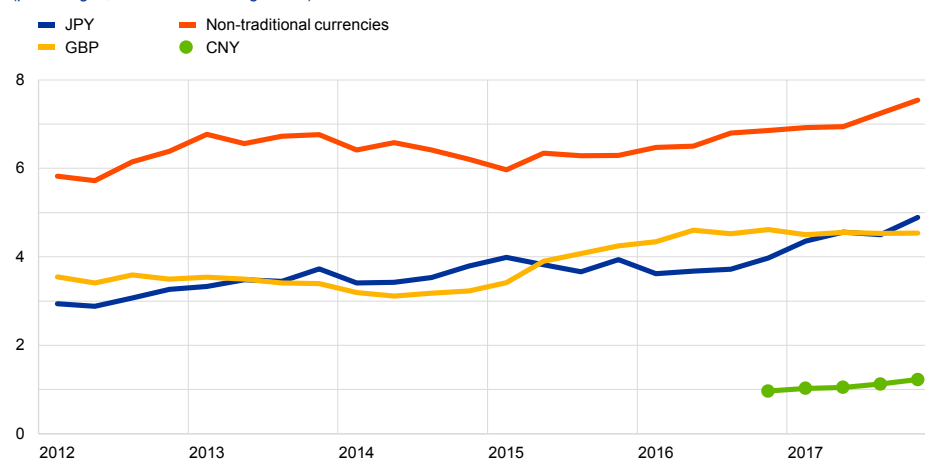
**The share of non-traditional reserve currencies<sup>4</sup> in global foreign exchange reserves rose further in 2017**, standing about half a percentage point higher than at the end of 2016 at current exchange rates (as against 0.3 percentage point at constant exchange rates; see [Chart 5](#)). Official reserve managers increased their exposures to the Australian dollar and the Canadian dollar, whose shares in global foreign exchange reserves rose, in an environment of rising oil prices, which traditionally benefits “commodity” currencies.<sup>5</sup> Since the fourth quarter of 2016, the IMF separately identifies official reserve holdings denominated in renminbi given its inclusion in the Special Drawing Right (SDR) basket. These holdings stood at a low level, i.e. slightly above 1% of global foreign exchange reserves, which reflects, to some extent, the fact that the Chinese currency is still not fully convertible, not least after the temporary reintroduction of capital controls in China in 2016 which, since then, have been gradually lifted.

### Chart 5

The share of non-traditional reserve currencies rose further

#### Currency composition of global foreign exchange reserves

(percentages; at Q4 2017 exchange rates)



Sources: IMF and ECB calculations.

Notes: The latest observation is for the fourth quarter of 2017. Non-traditional currencies include all currencies other than traditional reserve currencies such as the US dollar, the euro, the yen, the pound sterling and the Swiss franc, such as the Australian dollar, the Canadian dollar and the Chinese renminbi. The share of the Chinese renminbi is also shown separately in the chart.

**Central bank reserve managers point to higher interest rates as the main risk to their portfolios in 2018.**<sup>6</sup> About 60% of the respondents of a survey of 79 central bank reserve managers responsible for about half of global foreign exchange reserves identified rising interest rates as the main pressing risk going forward, insofar as a large share of their portfolios is made up of debt securities whose valuations are particularly sensitive to interest rate movements (see [Chart 6](#)). A large

<sup>4</sup> In other words, all currencies other than traditional reserve units such as the US dollar, the euro, the yen, the pound sterling and the Swiss franc, such as the Australian dollar, the Canadian dollar and the Chinese renminbi.

<sup>5</sup> “Commodity” currencies are – in the parlance of market observers – currencies whose value hinges significantly on oil and commodity prices insofar as the latter account for a large share of the exports of their respective issuing country.

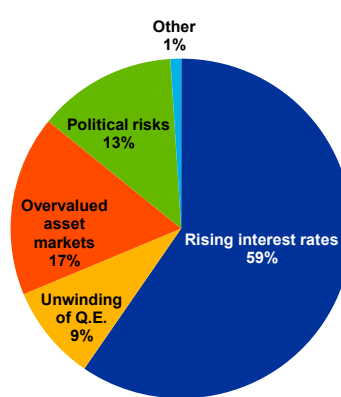
<sup>6</sup> See *HSBC Reserve Management Trends 2018*, published by HSBC and Central Banking Publications, and the accompanying [press release](#).

share of the reserve managers indicating that this risk was the most pressing was from emerging market economies. Almost 20% of the reserve managers (in particular those in advanced economies) identified overvalued asset prices as a major challenge. Finally, reserve managers were increasingly confident about the role of the renminbi as a reserve currency. As many as 29 reserve managers contributing to the survey expected the Chinese currency to account for 10-20% of their portfolios by 2020.

### Chart 6

#### Survey evidence pointed to several concerns for reserve managers in April 2018

Main challenge for global reserve allocations according to a central bank survey (percentages)



Sources: HSBC and Central Banking Publications.  
Note: QE stands for quantitative easing.

## 2.1.2 The euro as an international payment currency

**The share of the euro in global payments increased last year.** Data collected by the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT) – the world’s leading provider of secure financial messaging services – show that the share of the euro in value terms in global payments increased from about 31% in 2016 to almost 36% in 2017 (see [Chart 7](#)). These data may overestimate the share of the euro, however, to the extent that they include intra-euro area payments. But estimates available from SWIFT for two years (2015 and 2017) which exclude intra-euro area payments confirm that the share of the euro is in the order of 39% and has been rising (see [Chart 8](#)).<sup>7</sup> The US dollar remained the most commonly used currency in global payments in 2017 (accounting for about 40% of the payments in question), but its share fell by about two percentage points. Exchange rate valuation effects may again contribute to explaining these developments. Payments in pounds sterling and yen remained broadly stable. The share of the renminbi continued to fall,

<sup>7</sup> That the share of the euro excluding intra-euro area payments is slightly higher than the share including those payments might reflect differences in the definition of payments outside the euro area in the computation of the two shares.

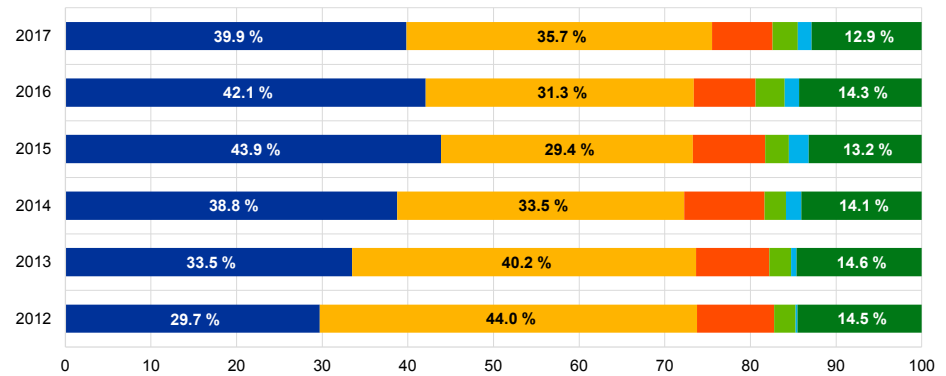
which might reflect the capital controls that China introduced in 2016 and started to remove only recently, suggesting that the renminbi's ascent as a currency for global international payments has paused.<sup>8</sup>

### Chart 7

The share of the euro in global payments continued to increase

#### Currency composition of global payments

(percentages)



Source: SWIFT.

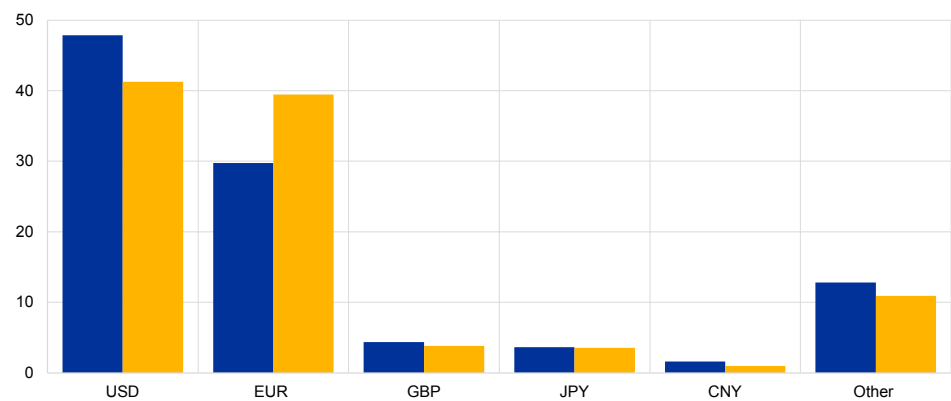
Notes: Customer-initiated and institutional payments. Estimates based on the value of MT 103 and MT 202 domestic and cross-border messages exchanged over SWIFT.

### Chart 8

The share of the euro in cross-border payments is also higher

#### Currency composition of cross-border payments

(percentages)



Source: SWIFT.

Notes: Customer-initiated and institutional payments excluding intra-euro area payments. Estimates based on the value of MT 103 and MT 202 cross-border messages exchanged over SWIFT.

<sup>8</sup> See Box 3 in last year's report for a more detailed assessment of developments in the international role of the renminbi.

### 2.1.3 The euro as an international investment currency

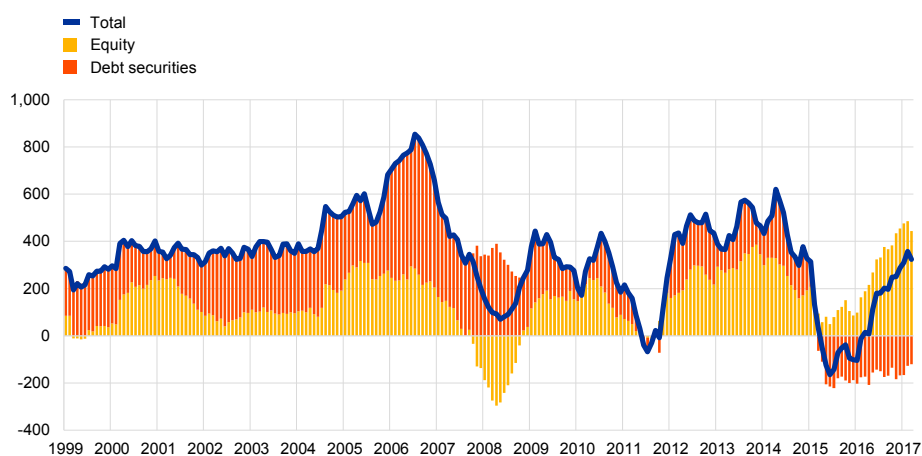
**Portfolio inflows into euro area equities reached record highs in 2017.** Balance-of-payments data suggest that net purchases of euro area equities by foreign investors quadrupled in 2017 relative to 2016, to reach almost €450 billion in February 2018 (see **Chart 9**). Never before in the history of the euro area have portfolio equity inflows been so high. Strong and broad-based growth momentum in the euro area economy supported equity market valuations and interest from foreign investors. In contrast, foreign investors continued to retreat from euro area bonds. Against the background of the ECB's asset purchase programme (APP), foreign investors were net sellers of approximately €210 billion worth of debt securities in 2016, of which €200 billion were bonds. As in 2016, the decline in demand for euro area bonds partly reflected the low yields prevailing in the euro area in the wake of the APP, which might have encouraged some investors to rebalance their portfolios towards high-yielding bonds denominated in other currencies seen as close substitutes.<sup>9</sup>

#### Chart 9

##### Record purchases of euro area equities by foreign investors

###### Net purchases of foreign investors

(volumes in € billions; twelve-month moving sums)



Source: ECB.

Note: The latest observation is for February 2018.

## 2.2 The euro in global foreign exchange markets

### The euro exchange rate strengthened markedly over the review

**period.** Between May 2017 and April 2018, the euro gained about 11% against the US dollar and about 8% in nominal effective terms against the euro area's 38 major trading partners (see **Chart 10**). Stronger global investor sentiment towards the euro

<sup>9</sup> For further details on the international aspect of the rebalancing channel of the ECB's asset purchase programme, see the speech by Benoît Cœuré entitled "[The international dimension of the ECB's asset purchase programme](#)" at the Foreign Exchange Contact Group meeting on 11 July 2017.

was an important determinant of the appreciation of the euro against the US dollar. In line with this interpretation, the appreciation started in late April 2017, i.e. following national elections in one large euro area country, while non-commercial (also known as “speculative”) positions in euro futures contracts moved from net short to net long (see [Chart 11](#)).

### Chart 10

#### Stronger euro exchange rate in 2017 against the US dollar and in effective terms

Exchange rate of the euro against the US dollar and in nominal effective terms vis-à-vis the currencies of 38 major trading partners

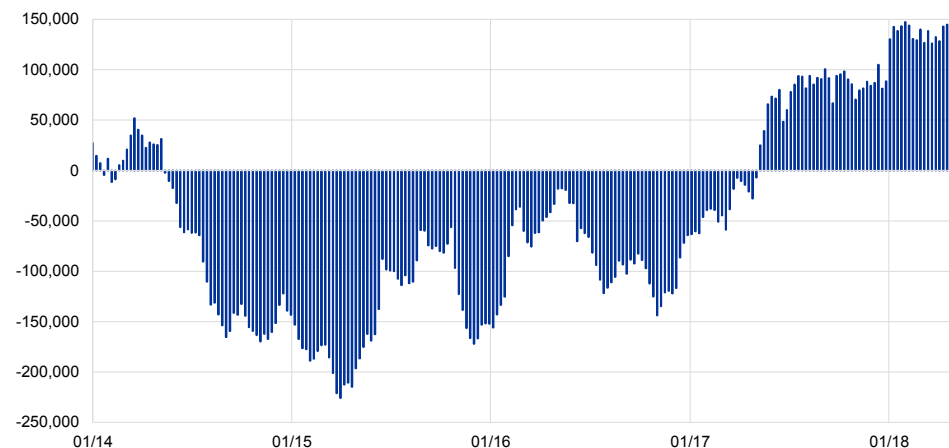


Source: ECB.  
Note: The latest observation is for 23 April 2018.

### Chart 11

#### Shift in speculative futures positions to net long in the euro reflected positive investor sentiment

Net non-commercial futures positions in the euro traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (number of futures contracts)



Sources: Bloomberg and ECB calculations.  
Note: The latest observation is for 17 April 2018.

**Model-based estimates suggest that the appreciation of the euro against the US dollar, in particular, reflected a combination of stronger investor sentiment**

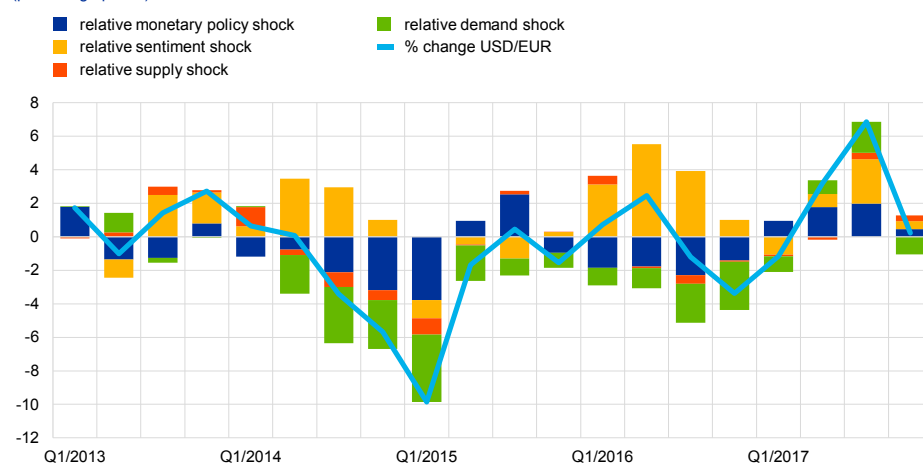
### towards the euro, stronger euro area growth and shifts in market expectations about prospective monetary policy stances on both sides of the Atlantic.

Model-based estimates obtained from a Bayesian vector autoregression (BVAR) model where structural shocks driving the USD/EUR exchange rate are identified via sign restrictions suggest that the euro's appreciation against the US dollar over the review period can be largely ascribed to stronger investor sentiment towards the euro, to the robust expansion of the euro area economy and to changes in market expectations about the monetary policy stance in the United States relative to that in the euro area (see [Chart 12](#)). In particular, the appreciation of the euro against the US dollar in the third quarter of 2017 was driven by a combination of these three factors, each contributing about a third to the overall appreciation of the euro. Over the whole review period, all three factors played a role too, although stronger sentiment was consistently the most important factor. That stronger sentiment vis-à-vis the euro and stronger euro area growth were important drivers of the strengthening of the euro over the review period is also in line with the strong interest of foreign investors in euro area equities in 2017 (as noted in Section 2.1.3).

#### Chart 12

#### Stronger sentiment was an important determinant of the strengthening of the euro exchange rate in 2017

Model-based decomposition of the change in the USD/EUR exchange rate over the past year (percentage points)



Source: ECB calculations.

Notes: Estimates based on a quarterly BVAR model of the USD/EUR exchange rate, relative GDP (euro area versus US), relative CPI (euro area versus US) and shadow interest rate differentials (euro area versus US) where shocks are identified via sign restrictions. The latest observation is for Q4 2017.

#### Evidence on the role of the euro in the foreign exchange market based on quantities points to similar conclusions.

In the absence of updated data from the triennial survey conducted by the Bank for International Settlements – which was last released in December 2016 and was commented upon in last year's report – quantity-based evidence on the role of the euro in the foreign exchange market can be gleaned from data on foreign exchange transactions settled in the Continuous Linked Settlement (CLS) system, operated by a specialised financial institution providing settlement services to its members in the foreign exchange market

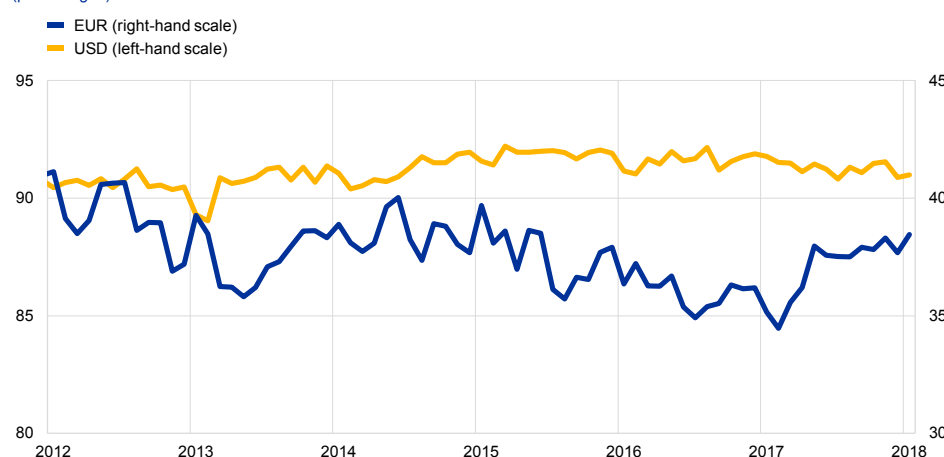
(see [Chart 13](#)).<sup>10</sup> Although the data are volatile, they indicate that the share of the euro in global foreign exchange settlements increased noticeably in 2017, by about 4 percentage points to about 38% over the past year. The pick-up in settlements was particularly visible around April and May 2017. That being said, the US dollar remained the leading currency in the foreign exchange market by a wide margin, being involved in about 91% of all settlements in January 2018, while the euro remained the second most actively settled currency.

### Chart 13

#### The share of the euro in global foreign exchange turnover increased in 2017

##### Share of foreign exchange transactions settled in CLS

(percentages)



Sources: CLS and ECB calculations.

Note: The latest observation is for January 2018.

## 2.3 Use of the euro in international debt and loan markets

### 2.3.1 The euro in international debt markets

**The share of the euro in the stock of international debt securities declined slightly in 2017** (see [Chart 14](#) and [Table A4](#)). At constant exchange rates, the share of the euro declined by more than half a percentage point, to 23.4%. It remains well below the levels prevailing before the onset of the global financial crisis.<sup>11</sup> The US dollar further expanded its dominant role in international debt markets, with its

<sup>10</sup> Although not all foreign exchange transactions are settled in CLS, which partly reflects the fact that the foreign exchange market is largely decentralised, it has been estimated that over 50% of eligible global foreign exchange transactions are settled in CLS. This suggests that data on activity in CLS might be indicative of broader market trends.

<sup>11</sup> The discussion here is based on the “narrow” definition of international debt issuance, which focuses on the foreign currency principle. This definition therefore excludes all domestic currency issuance from the standard (also known as “broad”) definition of international debt issuance, which is based on the residence principle. For instance, the narrow definition excludes a euro-denominated bond issued by a German company whether outside the euro area (e.g. in the United States) or in the euro area (e.g. in France).



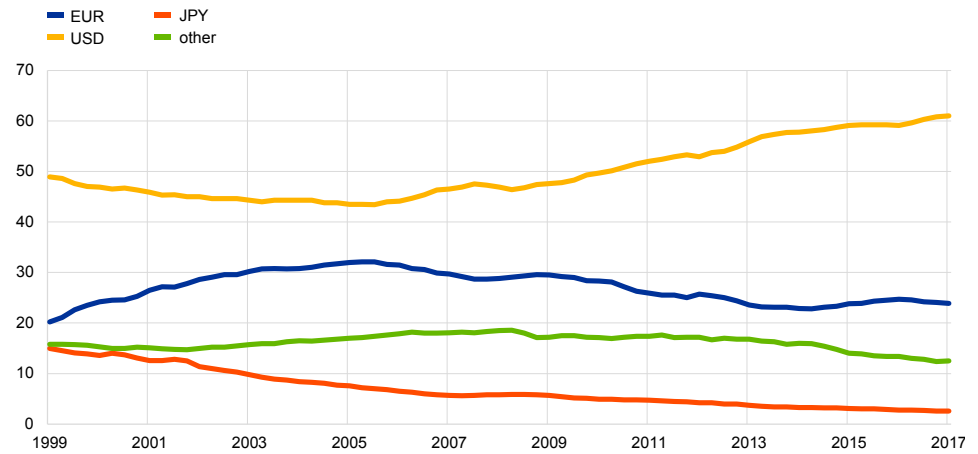
share increasing by over a percentage point, to 62.2%. Since the peak of 2004, the share of the euro has declined by about eight percentage points, while that of the US dollar has increased by close to 19 percentage points.

### Chart 14

The euro's share in the stock of international debt securities declined slightly in 2017

#### Currency composition of outstanding international debt securities

(percentages; at Q4 2017 exchange rates)



Sources: BIS and ECB calculations.

Notes: Narrow measure. The latest data are for the fourth quarter of 2017.

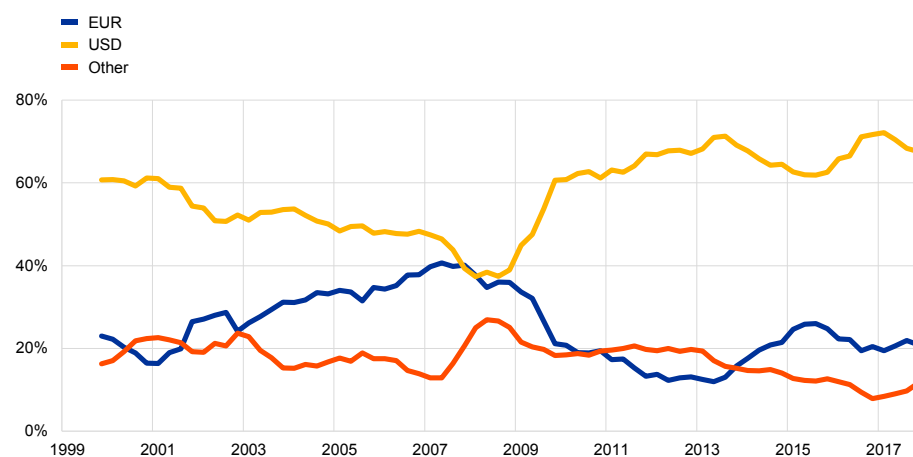
**Developments in the issuance of international debt point to a slight increase in the role of the euro, however.** Developments in issuance reflect more clearly recent trends in international debt markets than developments in stocks. By this metric, the share of the euro stood at 21% in the fourth quarter of 2017, up from 20% in the fourth quarter of 2016 (see [Chart 15](#)). Debt issuance in euro by emerging market borrowers continued to decline, while issuance by borrowers in advanced economies increased (see [Chart 16](#)).

## Chart 15

### Share of the euro in foreign currency-denominated debt issuance stable

#### Currency composition of foreign currency-denominated debt issuance

(percentages)



Sources: Dealogic and ECB calculations.  
Note: The latest data are for the fourth quarter of 2017.

**The volume of euro-denominated foreign currency debt issuance remains well below pre-global financial crisis peaks.** In 2017 non-euro area residents issued USD 800 billion worth of euro-denominated debt, which is slightly more than half of the volume issued in 2007 (USD 1.5 trillion). US dollar-denominated debt issuance by non-US residents also sharply declined after the global financial crisis. However, it recovered quickly, reaching almost USD 2.7 trillion in 2017, an increase of 40% relative to the pre-crisis peaks. Dynamic borrowing by emerging market issuers, which have sought to take advantage of historically low levels of interest rates, is seen as one reason explaining the significant increase in US dollar-denominated issuance in the past few years.<sup>12</sup>

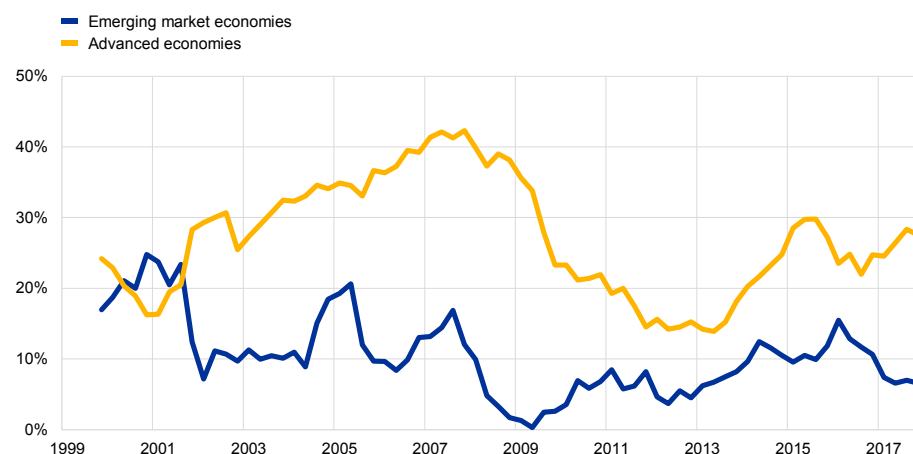
<sup>12</sup> See last year's report for further evidence and discussion.

## Chart 16

### Stronger issuance of euro-denominated debt by borrowers in advanced economies

#### Share of euro-denominated foreign currency debt issuance in advanced and emerging market economies

(percentages)



Sources: Dealogic and ECB calculations.

Note: The latest data are for the fourth quarter of 2017.

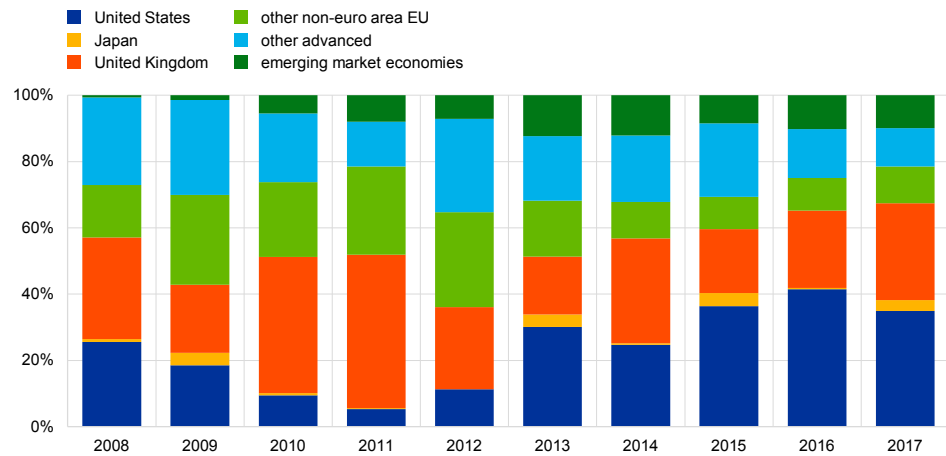
**The preference of emerging market borrowers for the US dollar as a funding currency is one persistent factor behind the decline in the share of the euro in international debt markets.** As noted in earlier issues of the report, borrowers in advanced economies, notably the United States and the United Kingdom, have historically accounted for the bulk of international debt issuance (see [Chart 17](#)). The increase in the euro's share in international debt markets prior to the global financial crisis largely reflected the rise in international debt issuance in these two economies. Since the global financial crisis, however, international debt issuance by emerging market economies in Asia, Latin America and the Middle East – which trade significantly with the United States or anchor their currencies to the US dollar and therefore have a traditional dollar orientation – has been particularly strong. The share of emerging market economies in euro-denominated international debt issuance remained below 10% in 2017, as against one-third in US dollar-denominated international debt issuance.

### Chart 17

#### US and UK residents still the main issuers of euro-denominated international debt

##### Country breakdown of euro-denominated international debt issuance

(percentages)



Sources: Dealogic and ECB calculations.  
Note: The latest data are for the fourth quarter of 2017.

#### Private borrowers remained the main issuers of euro-denominated international bonds.

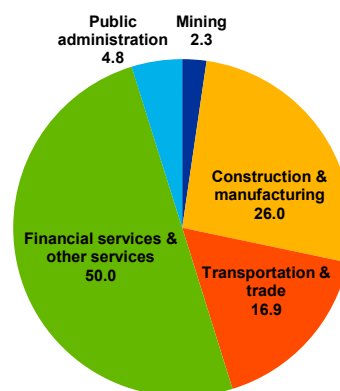
As in previous years, financial institutions were active borrowers in euro-denominated international bond markets, accounting for half of total issuance (see [Chart 18](#)). Borrowers from the construction and manufacturing sector accounted for a quarter of total issuance, followed by borrowers in the transportation and trade sector, with about 17%. Sovereigns and borrowers in the mining sector took up the residual, i.e. less than 10% of total issuance.

### Chart 18

#### Financial institutions were the main issuers of euro-denominated international debt in 2017

##### Sector breakdown of euro-denominated international debt issuance

(percentages)



Sources: Dealogic and ECB calculations.

**A development supportive of the use of the euro as a funding currency in international debt markets might be the gradual decline in the cost of synthetic US dollar borrowing.**

An important indicator of the appeal of the euro as an international funding currency is the cross-currency swap (CCS) basis. As noted in last year's report, the CCS basis is important because it determines the euro's attractiveness as an international funding currency for the synthetic issuance of US dollars. A negative CCS basis is equivalent to paying a premium for borrowing US dollars "synthetically" via another funding currency, such as the euro. The operation consists of borrowing euro and swapping the proceeds by means of a CCS contract to hedge against foreign exchange risk, with the basis being the premium over the price of direct US dollar borrowing in the wholesale money market.<sup>13</sup> The price in question may be e.g. the LIBOR for US dollars. Since the outbreak of the global financial crisis a decade ago, the CCS basis has remained large and negative, albeit volatile. This has discouraged synthetic US dollar issuance via currencies such as the euro and encouraged direct issuance of US dollar-denominated bonds. However, the CCS basis across different maturities declined in the course of 2017. For instance, at the five-year maturity, the basis declined from about 50 to about 30 basis points (see **Chart 19**), while at the three-month maturity, it narrowed from about 60 to about 10 basis points amid considerable volatility.<sup>14</sup> A smaller CCS basis lowers the premium paid for synthetic dollar borrowing and enhances the attractiveness of the euro as a funding currency. At the same time, the spread between LIBOR and the overnight indexed swap rate, known as LIBOR-OIS spread, has increased strongly, making the price of US dollar short-term funding more expensive. Market commentators have ascribed the decline in the CCS basis at short-term maturities to recent adjustments in US tax regulation.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Examples are "reverse yankee" bonds, which have been popular in recent years, in particular among non-financial corporations. These are euro-denominated bonds issued by US companies where the euro proceeds are exchanged immediately into US dollars by means of CCS in order to hedge the US companies' foreign currency exposure.

<sup>14</sup> Developments at the shorter maturities (e.g. three months) are however less relevant for international bond issuance, which typically has longer durations.

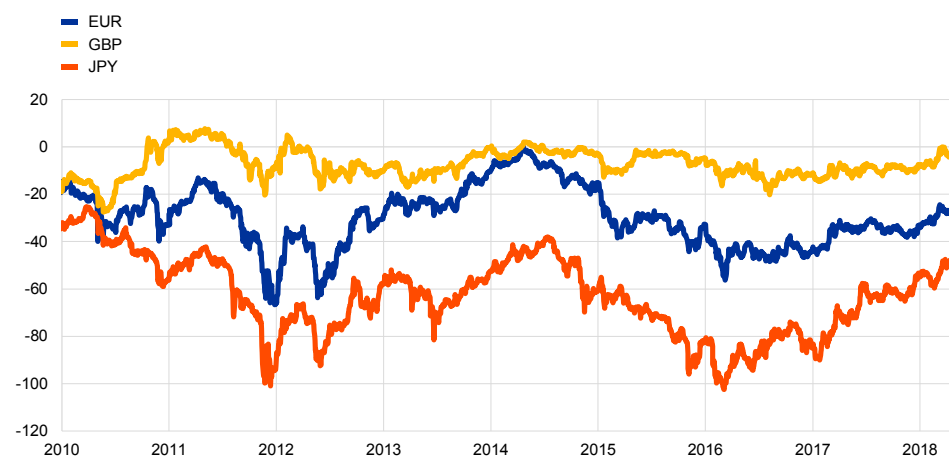
<sup>15</sup> For more details on the argument, see e.g. Pozsar, Z., "Global Money Notes #12: BEAT, FRA-OIS and the Cross-Currency Basis", *Investment Solutions & Products*, Credit Suisse, 22 March 2018.

### Chart 19

Cross-currency swap basis of the euro decreased, lowering the cost of using the euro as a funding currency

#### Cross-currency swap basis against the US dollar at the five-year maturity

(basis points)



Sources: Bloomberg and ECB calculations.

Note: The latest data are for 23 April 2018.

## 2.3.2 The euro in international loan markets

### The share of the euro in international loan markets remained stable in 2017.

The share of the euro in the stock of cross-border loans stood at 23.2% at the end of the review period, a slight decline relative to end-2016 (see [Chart 20](#) and [Table A8](#)). The decline in the share of the euro since early 2013 has reflected inter alia the ongoing deleveraging process of euro area banks, including efforts to reduce exposures to foreign loans denominated in the euro.<sup>16</sup>

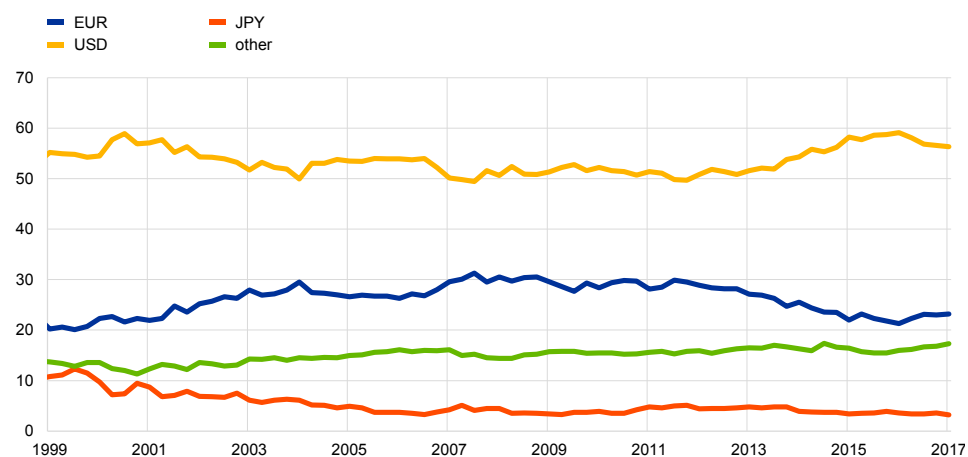
<sup>16</sup> As noted in last year's report, the European Systemic Risk Board's Recommendation on lending in foreign currencies might have also contributed to a reduction in cross-border euro-denominated loans.

## Chart 20

### Share of the euro in outstanding cross-border loans slightly declined in 2017

#### Currency composition of outstanding amounts of cross-border loans

(percentages; at Q4 2017 exchange rates)



Sources: BIS and ECB calculations.

Note: The latest data are for the fourth quarter of 2017.

In line with this, recent evidence suggests that the global decline in cross-border banking since 2007 did not reflect a broad-based retrenchment in international lending, which some observers referred to as “financial deglobalisation”. Instead, the decline appears to have been restricted to European banks, which shed assets abroad after 2007 to restore capital ratios and cut lending overseas.<sup>17</sup> The scale of the deleveraging is epitomised by the fact that the stock of cross-border loans denominated in euro still remains short of its pre-global financial crisis peaks (see [Chart 21](#)). This stands in contrast to the stock of cross-border loans in US dollars, which recovered quickly after 2007-09 and now stands about 20% higher than pre-crisis peaks (see [Chart 22](#))

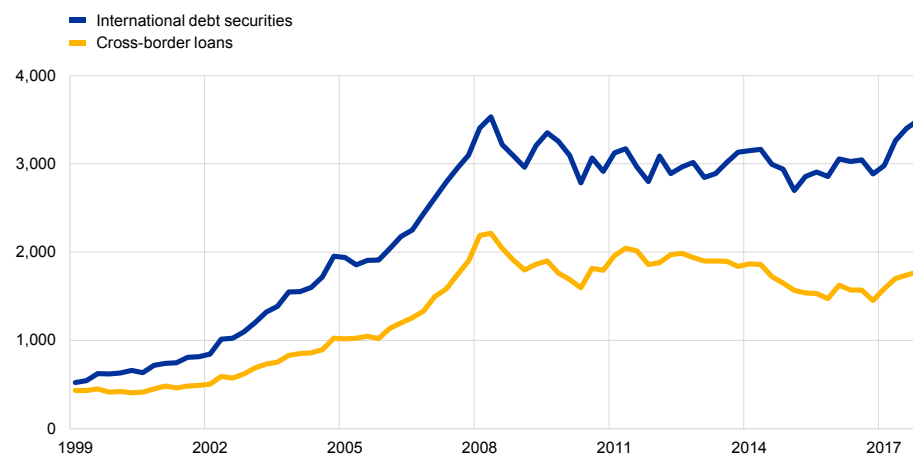
<sup>17</sup> See McCauley, R.N., Bénétrix, A.S., McGuire, P.M. and von Peter, G., “Financial deglobalisation in banking?”, BIS Working Paper No 650, 2017.

### Chart 21

#### Stock of cross-border loans in euro still below pre-global financial crisis peaks

##### Outstanding amounts

(USD billions)



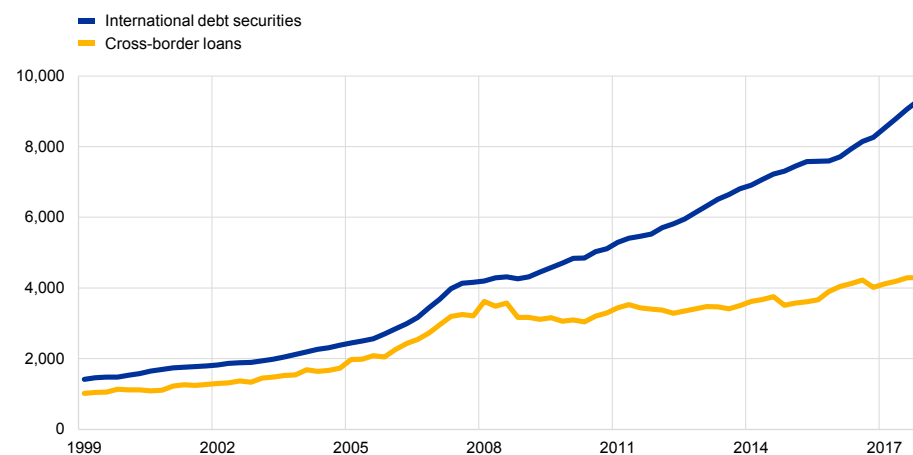
Sources: BIS and ECB calculations.  
Note: The latest data are for the fourth quarter of 2017.

### Chart 22

#### Stock of cross-border loans in US dollars well above pre-global financial crisis peaks

##### Outstanding amounts

(USD billions)



Sources: BIS and ECB calculations.  
Note: The latest data are for the fourth quarter of 2017.

## 2.4 Other indicators of the euro's international use

### Net monthly shipments of euro banknotes to destinations outside the euro area point to a further decline in foreign demand for euro banknotes in 2017



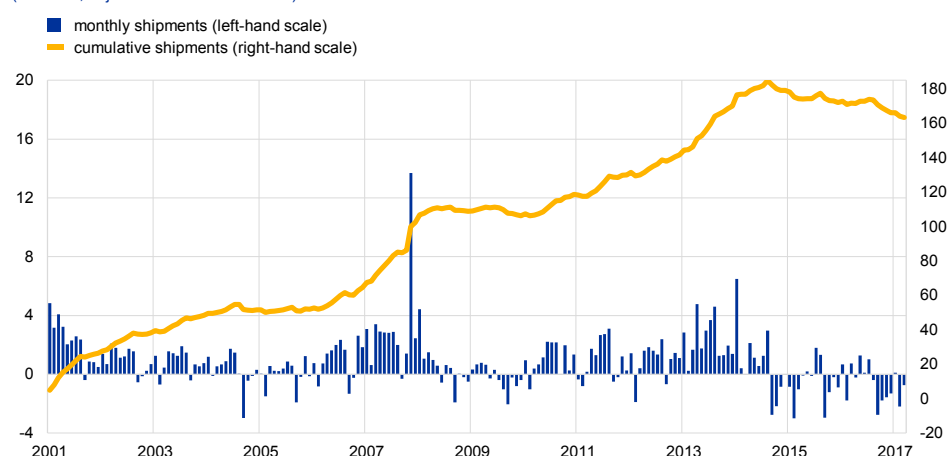
(see [Chart 23](#)).<sup>18</sup> The decline may reflect several factors. First, weaker foreign demand for euro banknotes might be in line with the effects that financial innovation, new transaction technologies, changes in payment infrastructures and consumer preferences have on the demand for cash and its use, as compared with other methods of payment. Second, perceptions of declining geopolitical uncertainty and increasing macroeconomic stability in EU neighbouring regions might also have redirected demand away from euro banknotes, which are traditionally used for hoarding or as a safe haven in these regions. The announcement by the ECB on 4 May 2016 that it would discontinue production and issuance of €500 banknotes might have reduced demand for this denomination, although it remains legal tender. Global efforts under the auspices of the G7 and the G20 to combat tax and financial crime might have been an additional factor.

### Chart 23

#### Foreign demand for euro banknotes continued to decline in 2017

##### Net monthly shipments of euro banknotes to destinations outside the euro area

(€ billions; adjusted for seasonal effects)



Source: Eurosystem.

Notes: Net shipments are euro banknotes sent to destinations outside the euro area minus euro banknotes received from outside the euro area. The latest observation refers to February 2018.

In terms of destinations, entities in euro area neighbouring countries were the main purchasers of euro banknotes, including the United Kingdom in the EU, Switzerland in the region Western Europe (non-EU) and Russia in the region Eastern Europe (non-EU) (see [Chart 24](#)). Euro banknotes were mainly imported from euro area neighbouring countries too, first and foremost from eastern EU countries and Turkey.

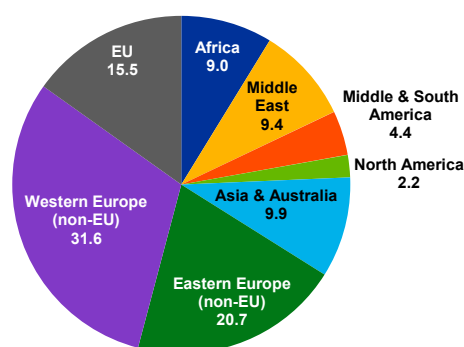
<sup>18</sup> Data on official shipments, which put the stock of euro banknotes in circulation outside the euro area at about €160 billion, only capture observed cross-border flows of banknotes. An indirect estimation method, which attempted to quantify the unobserved cross-border flows of banknotes by combining information on domestic banknote circulation and coin circulation and by making assumptions on potential factors underlying those flows, suggested that the actual circulation of banknotes outside the euro area might be higher still (see the ECB press release entitled “[Estimation of euro currency in circulation outside the euro area](#)” published on 6 April 2017).

## Chart 24

Euro area neighbouring regions were the main purchasers of euro banknotes in 2017

### Sales of euro banknotes – Breakdown by destination

(percentages)



Sources: ECB calculations based on data from international banknote wholesalers.  
Note: The data are for the year 2017.

**The share of the euro in outstanding loans declined further in central, eastern and south-eastern Europe** (see [Table A12](#)). As noted in last year's edition of the report, this may reflect local authorities' efforts to promote the use of domestic currencies to mitigate financial stability risks raised by unofficial euroisation. The share of the euro in foreign deposits also decreased moderately in some of these countries (see [Table A13](#)).

**Lastly, the share of the euro as an invoicing or settlement currency for extra-euro area trade in goods remained broadly stable for exports, while declining slightly for imports.** In 2017, about 57% of extra-euro area exports and 45% of extra-euro area imports of goods were invoiced in euro (see [Table A10](#)). These shares were slightly higher for extra-euro area trade in services, with about 63% of exports and 53% of imports being invoiced in euro in 2017.

## 3 Statistical annex

### 3.1 The euro in global foreign exchange reserves and exchange rate anchoring

**Table A1**

Global holdings of foreign exchange reserves

**Outstanding amounts**

(in USD billions, at current exchange rates, end of period)

	Total holdings of foreign reserves <sup>1)</sup>	Allocated reserves	EUR	USD	JPY	GBP	CHF	AUD	CAD	CNY	Other <sup>2)</sup>	Un-allocated reserves
<b>2004</b>	3748	2655	655	1739	114	93	4	.	.	.	50	1094
<b>2005</b>	4320	2843	679	1891	113	107	4	.	.	.	50	1477
<b>2006</b>	5254	3322	830	2161	115	150	6	.	.	.	60	1932
<b>2007</b>	6705	4122	1077	2633	131	199	6	.	.	.	76	2583
<b>2008</b>	7347	4210	1104	2685	146	178	6	.	.	.	92	3137
<b>2009</b>	8165	4591	1270	2849	133	195	5	.	.	.	139	3575
<b>2010</b>	9265	5163	1328	3209	189	203	7	.	.	.	229	4102
<b>2011</b>	10206	5654	1380	3539	204	217	4	.	.	.	310	4552
<b>2012</b>	10953	6088	1464	3742	249	246	13	89	87	.	198	4865
<b>2013</b>	11686	6226	1507	3813	238	248	17	113	114	.	177	5459
<b>2014</b>	11592	6803	1442	4431	241	252	16	108	119	.	192	4789
<b>2015</b>	10921	7416	1419	4874	278	350	20	131	132	.	212	3505
<b>2016</b>	10715	8421	1611	5502	333	366	14	142	163	91	200	2294
<b>2017</b>												
<b>Q1</b>	10899	8836	1703	5713	400	378	14	156	167	95	208	2063
<b>Q2</b>	11119	9260	1847	5909	428	409	16	162	179	100	210	1859
<b>Q3</b>	11296	9646	1934	6125	436	434	16	171	193	108	229	1650
<b>Q4</b>	11425	10019	2019	6282	490	455	18	180	203	123	250	1406

### Currency shares in foreign exchange reserves with disclosed currency composition

(at constant exchange rates, end of period)

	Total holdings of foreign reserves <sup>1)</sup>	Allocated reserves	EUR	USD	JPY	GBP	CHF	AUD	CAD	CNY	Other <sup>2)</sup>
<b>2004</b>	.	.	22.7	68.5	4.1	2.6	0.2	.	.	.	2.0
<b>2005</b>	.	.	24.3	66.6	4.1	2.9	0.2	.	.	.	1.7
<b>2006</b>	.	.	23.6	67.3	3.8	3.2	0.2	.	.	.	1.9
<b>2007</b>	.	.	22.8	68.2	3.4	3.5	0.2	.	.	.	2.0
<b>2008</b>	.	.	23.7	66.8	2.9	4.1	0.2	.	.	.	2.3
<b>2009</b>	.	.	24.5	65.9	2.5	3.8	0.1	.	.	.	3.2
<b>2010</b>	.	.	24.1	64.8	2.8	3.6	0.1	.	.	.	4.6
<b>2011</b>	.	.	23.4	64.8	2.6	3.5	0.1	.	.	.	5.7
<b>2012</b>	.	.	22.9	64.3	3.3	3.5	0.2	1.1	1.2	.	3.4
<b>2013</b>	.	.	22.1	64.2	3.7	3.4	0.3	1.7	1.6	.	3.0
<b>2014</b>	.	.	21.1	65.6	3.8	3.2	0.2	1.5	1.6	.	2.8
<b>2015</b>	.	.	20.6	64.4	3.9	4.2	0.3	1.9	1.9	.	2.8
<b>2016</b>	.	.	21.0	63.1	4.0	4.6	0.2	1.8	2.0	1.1	2.3
<b>2017</b>											
<b>Q1</b>	.	.	21.0	62.8	4.4	4.5	0.2	1.8	2.0	1.1	2.3
<b>Q2</b>	.	.	20.7	63.0	4.5	4.5	0.2	1.8	2.0	1.1	2.2
<b>Q3</b>	.	.	20.3	63.3	4.5	4.5	0.2	1.8	2.0	1.1	2.4
<b>Q4</b>	.	.	20.1	62.7	4.9	4.5	0.2	1.8	2.0	1.2	2.5

### Currency shares in foreign exchange reserves with disclosed currency composition

(at current exchange rates, end of period)

	Total holdings of foreign reserves <sup>1)</sup>	Allocated reserves	EUR	USD	JPY	GBP	CHF	AUD	CAD	CNY	Other <sup>2)</sup>	Unallocated reserves
<b>2004</b>	.	70.8	24.7	65.5	4.3	3.5	0.2	.	.	.	1.9	41.2
<b>2005</b>	.	65.8	23.9	66.5	4.0	3.7	0.1	.	.	.	1.7	51.9
<b>2006</b>	.	63.2	25.0	65.0	3.5	4.5	0.2	.	.	.	1.8	58.2
<b>2007</b>	.	61.5	26.1	63.9	3.2	4.8	0.2	.	.	.	1.8	62.7
<b>2008</b>	.	57.3	26.2	63.8	3.5	4.2	0.1	.	.	.	2.2	74.5
<b>2009</b>	.	56.2	27.7	62.1	2.9	4.2	0.1	.	.	.	3.0	77.9
<b>2010</b>	.	55.7	25.7	62.1	3.7	3.9	0.1	.	.	.	4.4	79.4
<b>2011</b>	.	55.4	24.4	62.6	3.6	3.8	0.1	.	.	.	5.5	80.5
<b>2012</b>	.	55.6	24.1	61.5	4.1	4.0	0.2	1.5	1.4	.	3.3	79.9
<b>2013</b>	.	53.3	24.2	61.2	3.8	4.0	0.3	1.8	1.8	.	2.8	87.7
<b>2014</b>	.	58.7	21.2	65.1	3.5	3.7	0.2	1.6	1.7	.	2.8	70.4
<b>2015</b>	.	67.9	19.1	65.7	3.8	4.7	0.3	1.8	1.8	.	2.9	47.3
<b>2016</b>	.	78.6	19.1	65.3	4.0	4.3	0.2	1.7	1.9	1.1	2.4	27.2
<b>2017</b>												
<b>Q1</b>	.	81.1	19.3	64.7	4.5	4.3	0.2	1.8	1.9	1.1	2.4	23.4
<b>Q2</b>	.	83.3	19.9	63.8	4.6	4.4	0.2	1.8	1.9	1.1	2.3	20.1
<b>Q3</b>	.	85.4	20.0	63.5	4.5	4.5	0.2	1.8	2.0	1.1	2.4	17.1
<b>Q4</b>	.	87.7	20.1	62.7	4.9	4.5	0.2	1.8	2.0	1.2	2.5	14.0

Sources: IMF and ECB calculations.

Notes: 1) The total includes unallocated reserves, i.e. reserves with undisclosed currency composition, as well as allocated reserves with disclosed currency composition. 2) The category "other" includes all allocated reserves with disclosed currency composition not explicitly mentioned in the table.

**Table A2****Currency composition of foreign exchange reserves for selected countries**

(percentage share of the euro in foreign exchange reserve holdings at current exchange rates)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Non-euro area EU Member States</b>							
<b>Bulgaria</b>	99.9	99.9	100.0	93.2	99.5	99.5	99.8
<b>Croatia</b>	75.9	80.3	68.7	79.8	78.9	83.1	85.1
<b>Czech Republic</b>	60.1	58.7	69.5	52.6	51.2	53.8	65.9
<b>Denmark</b>	68.9	69.8	71.3	68.6	59.7	74.1	86.8
<b>Poland</b>	30.4	30.9	30.7	33.1	28.3	27.3	30.3
<b>Romania</b>	77.8	73.0	65.9	75.0	79.5	77.9	67.5
<b>Sweden</b>	37.0	37.1	37.0	33.9	34.1	33.3	35.0
<b>United Kingdom</b>	59.1	60.4	59.6	55.1	50.7	43.9	49.4
<b>Other industrial countries</b>							
<b>Canada</b>	37.0	34.9	31.9	26.8	22.5	19.7	21.1
<b>Russia</b>	42.1	26.2	41.5	46.1	40.1	38.0	26.2
<b>Norway</b>	25.5	26.2	27.0	27.8	26.6	27.0	25.7
<b>Switzerland</b>	57.0	50.1	49.2	46.3	42.9	44.4	43.0
<b>United States</b>	53.5	57.0	62.8	62.9	60.4	59.0	61.2
<b>Latin American countries</b>							
<b>Chile</b>	31.5	19.8	19.6	20.3	15.0	14.1	15.6
<b>Peru</b>	40.1	30.2	30.9	27.1	9.5	6.3	4.2

Sources: National central banks and ECB calculations.

Notes: Calculations are, in general, based on international reserve and foreign currency liquidity statistics. Please note the following with regard to country-specific data sources or calculation methods:

Bulgaria: currency compositions published in the annual reports of the central bank.

United Kingdom: combined currency share of the Bank of England and the UK Government (including other foreign currency assets such as claims vis-à-vis residents).

Norway: currency shares are calculated using the total foreign exchange reserves of Norges Bank, comprising equity, fixed income securities and the petroleum buffer portfolio.

Switzerland: combined currency share as published by the Swiss National Bank, including government bonds, other bonds and equities.

United States: combined currency shares for the System Open Market Account (SOMA) at the Federal Reserve System and the US Treasury Exchange Stabilization Fund (ESF); reciprocal currency arrangements are not included.

Chile: combined currency shares in the liquidity and investment portfolios of the central bank.

Peru: reserve assets denominated in currencies other than the US dollar. According to the Central Reserve Bank of Peru, these are mostly euro-denominated assets. It is assumed that the composition of the gross international reserves is the same as that of the net international position, with adjustments made to account for the exclusion of gold.

**Table A3****Countries and territories with exchange rate regimes linked to the euro**

(as at mid-April 2018)

Region	Exchange rate regimes	Countries	Monetary policy framework
<b>EU (non-euro area)</b>	ERM II	Denmark	Exchange rate anchor
	Euro-based currency boards	Bulgaria	Exchange rate anchor
	Tightly managed floating regime	Croatia	Exchange rate anchor
	(Managed) floating regimes	Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania	Inflation targeting framework
	Pro memoria: free floating regimes with an inflation target	Sweden, United Kingdom	Inflation targeting framework
<b>EU candidate countries and potential candidates</b>	Unilateral euroisation (no separate legal tender)	Kosovo <sup>1</sup> , Montenegro	Exchange rate anchor
	Euro-based currency boards	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Exchange rate anchor
	Stabilised arrangements with euro as a reference currency	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Exchange rate anchor
		Serbia	Inflation targeting framework
	Floating regimes	Albania, Turkey	Inflation targeting framework
<b>Others<sup>2</sup></b>	Euroisation	European microstates, some French overseas collectivities	Exchange rate anchor
	Pegs based on the euro	CFA franc zone, CFP franc zone, Cabo Verde, Comoros, São Tomé and Príncipe	Exchange rate anchor
	Stabilised arrangements with basket involving the euro	Singapore	Exchange rate anchor
		China (CNY)	Monetary aggregate target
	Crawling pegs or crawl-like arrangements involving the euro	Botswana, Islamic Republic of Iran	Exchange rate anchor
	Pegs and managed floats based on the SDR or other currency baskets involving the euro	Algeria, Belarus	Monetary aggregate target
		Fiji, Kuwait, Lybia, Morocco, Syria	Exchange rate anchor
	Azerbaijan, Samoa, Vanuatu	Other <sup>3</sup>	

Sources: National central banks, IMF and ECB.

Notes:

1) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UN Security Council Resolution 1244/1999 and the International Court of Justice Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

2) Classification is based on the IMF's 2017 Annual Report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions.

3) No nominal anchor; different indicators are taken into account to implement the monetary policy.

Denmark: participates in ERM II with a +/-2.25% fluctuation band.

Bulgaria: maintains a fixed exchange rate to the euro within the framework of a currency board arrangement. In the currency board regime, the euro serves as the reserve currency.

Czech Republic: the de jure exchange rate arrangement is floating. The exchange rate commitment had been introduced in November 2013, but was discontinued in April 2017 when Česká národní banka announced that it would stop foreign exchange interventions, but would be prepared to intervene to reduce excessive foreign exchange volatility.

Croatia: the de jure exchange rate arrangement is a managed floating regime with no pre-announced path for the exchange rate.

Hrvatska narodna banka conducts foreign exchange auctions on a discretionary basis to ensure the stability of the kuna and provide liquidity for payments domestically and abroad. The kuna has stabilised within a 2% band against the euro since April 2016.

Serbia: as the National Bank of Serbia's intervention policy contributed to the stabilisation of the dinar within a 2% band against the euro during 2016, the de facto exchange rate arrangement has been reclassified to stabilised from floating. In the IMF's 2017 Article IV report, it is stated that "taking into account recent exchange rate movements, the classification is expected to revert to floating in the future".

European microstates: Republic of San Marino, Vatican City, Principality of Monaco and Andorra are entitled to use the euro as their official currency. Liechtenstein uses the Swiss franc as its official currency.

French overseas collectivities: Saint Barthélemy, Saint Martin and Saint-Pierre and Miquelon use the euro as their official currency.

CFA franc zone: WAEMU (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo) and CEMAC (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon).

CFP franc zone: New Caledonia and the French overseas collectivities of French Polynesia and Wallis and Futuna. The CFP franc has had a fixed exchange rate against the euro since its introduction in 1999.

Singapore: the Singapore dollar is allowed to fluctuate within a targeted policy band and is managed against a basket of the currencies of the country's major trading partners and competitors.

Botswana: weighted basket of currencies comprising the SDR basket and the South African rand (crawling peg since 2005).

Iran: has maintained de jure a managed floating arrangement against a basket of currencies including the euro, US dollar and Japanese yen since 2002. The exact composition has not been disclosed.

Belarus: the central bank intervenes to reduce the daily volatility of the exchange rate against a basket of currencies (US dollar, euro and Russian rouble). Consequently, the de facto exchange rate arrangement is classified as an "other managed" arrangement.

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China: because the renminbi followed an appreciating trend within a 2% band against the basket of 13 currencies (24 currencies since January 2017) included in the CFETS index since November 2015, and has stabilised since August 2016, the de facto exchange rate arrangement has been reclassified twice: (1) retroactively to crawl-like from other managed, effective from 11 November 2015; and (2) to stabilised from crawl-like, effective from 24 August 2016.

Fiji: the currency was pegged to a basket of international currencies in May 2007. The external value of the Fiji dollar is officially determined on the basis of a weighted basket of currencies comprising the Australian dollar, Japanese yen, New Zealand dollar, euro and US dollar.

Kuwait: the de jure exchange rate arrangement is a conventional peg vis-à-vis a currency composite. The composition has been undisclosed since May 2015.

Libya: the de jure and de facto exchange rate arrangements are a conventional peg vis-à-vis the SDR.

Morocco: bi-currency basket comprising the euro (60%) and the US dollar (40%).

Samoa: the central bank maintains an exchange rate peg based on a basket of currencies that includes the euro.

Syria: the de jure exchange rate arrangement is a pegged exchange rate (to the SDR basket) managed within horizontal bands. Given the developments in the official rate, the emergence of the parallel market, and the intervention rate, the de facto exchange rate arrangement is classified as an "other managed" arrangement.

Azerbaijan: the central bank implemented an exchange rate policy based on a currency basket comprising the US dollar and the euro in 2015.

Vanuatu: the exchange rate of the vatu is currently linked to a transaction-weighted basket of currencies.



## 3.2 The euro in international debt markets

**Table A4**

Outstanding international debt securities by currency

**Outstanding amounts**

(in USD billions, at current exchange rates, end of period)

	Narrow measure					Broad measure					Memo item: BIS broad measure	
	Total	EUR	USD	JPY	Other	Total	EUR	USD	JPY	Other	Total	EUR
<b>2004</b>	5820	1953	2378	462	1027	9997	3749	3971	546	1730	11487	5239
<b>2005</b>	6132	1909	2699	398	1126	10495	3851	4259	475	1909	11909	5266
<b>2006</b>	7791	2435	3443	409	1504	13184	5193	4966	492	2533	15043	7052
<b>2007</b>	9630	3099	4166	515	1850	16035	6650	5671	613	3101	18429	9044
<b>2008</b>	9559	3092	4262	647	1557	16405	6874	5746	769	3017	18879	9348
<b>2009</b>	10297	3254	4706	589	1749	18289	7818	6217	696	3558	20876	10405
<b>2010</b>	10524	2914	5113	658	1840	18441	7446	6599	771	3625	20846	9851
<b>2011</b>	10883	2798	5523	667	1895	18632	7306	6902	763	3660	20982	9656
<b>2012</b>	11779	3015	6141	582	2041	19510	7457	7531	662	3859	21953	9899
<b>2013</b>	12412	3130	6803	433	2046	20214	7684	8175	498	3856	22728	10199
<b>2014</b>	12557	2939	7307	369	1942	19717	6889	8809	430	3590	21785	8957
<b>2015</b>	12582	2855	7593	347	1787	19235	6308	9222	403	3302	21081	8154
<b>2016</b>	13112	2886	8266	345	1615	19511	6232	9926	403	2949	21284	8005
<b>2017</b>												
<b>Q1</b>	13547	2979	8519	361	1688	20033	6376	10179	427	3052	21828	8170
<b>Q2</b>	14159	3260	8784	359	1756	20973	6941	10416	424	3191	22853	8822
<b>Q3</b>	14624	3403	9060	361	1800	21604	7204	10681	431	3288	23580	9180
<b>Q4</b>	14936	3489	9292	360	1795	22010	7392	10881	431	3306	24036	9418

### Percentages of outstanding amounts

(at constant exchange rates, end of period)

	Narrow measure					Broad measure					Memo item: BIS broad measure	
	Total	EUR	USD	JPY	Other	Total	EUR	USD	JPY	Other	Total	EUR
<b>2004</b>	100.0	31.7	43.8	7.7	16.8	100.0	35.8	43.1	5.4	15.7	100.0	43.8
<b>2005</b>	100.0	31.6	44.0	6.8	17.6	100.0	37.6	40.9	4.8	16.7	100.0	45.2
<b>2006</b>	100.0	29.9	46.3	5.8	18.0	100.0	38.4	40.3	4.2	17.1	100.0	45.8
<b>2007</b>	100.0	28.7	47.3	5.8	18.3	100.0	38.0	39.8	4.3	17.9	100.0	45.5
<b>2008</b>	100.0	29.6	47.4	5.8	17.1	100.0	39.0	37.8	4.1	19.2	100.0	46.5
<b>2009</b>	100.0	28.4	49.3	5.1	17.2	100.0	39.4	37.6	3.5	19.5	100.0	46.4
<b>2010</b>	100.0	26.3	51.5	4.8	17.4	100.0	38.9	38.4	3.2	19.5	100.0	45.7
<b>2011</b>	100.0	25.0	53.3	4.4	17.2	100.0	38.5	39.2	3.0	19.3	100.0	45.3
<b>2012</b>	100.0	24.4	54.8	4.0	16.8	100.0	37.0	41.1	2.8	19.1	100.0	43.8
<b>2013</b>	100.0	23.1	57.7	3.4	15.8	100.0	35.7	43.6	2.5	18.3	100.0	42.4
<b>2014</b>	100.0	23.3	58.7	3.2	14.8	100.0	35.1	45.4	2.4	17.1	100.0	41.3
<b>2015</b>	100.0	24.5	59.2	2.9	13.4	100.0	35.2	46.7	2.2	15.9	100.0	41.3
<b>2016</b>	100.0	24.1	60.8	2.6	12.4	100.0	34.5	48.3	2.0	15.2	100.0	40.3
<b>2017</b>												
<b>Q1</b>	100.0	23.9	61.0	2.6	12.5	100.0	34.1	48.6	2.0	15.3	100.0	39.9
<b>Q2</b>	100.0	23.9	61.2	2.5	12.4	100.0	34.1	48.7	2.0	15.3	100.0	39.7
<b>Q3</b>	100.0	23.5	61.7	2.5	12.3	100.0	33.7	49.1	2.0	15.2	100.0	39.3
<b>Q4</b>	100.0	23.4	62.2	2.4	12.0	100.0	33.6	49.4	2.0	15.0	100.0	39.2

## Percentages of outstanding amounts

(at current exchange rates, end of period)

	Narrow measure					Broad measure					Memo item: BIS broad measure	
	Total	EUR	USD	JPY	Other	Total	EUR	USD	JPY	Other	Total	EUR
<b>2004</b>	100.0	33.6	40.9	7.9	17.6	100.0	37.5	39.7	5.5	17.3	100.0	45.6
<b>2005</b>	100.0	31.1	44.0	6.5	18.4	100.0	36.7	40.6	4.5	18.2	100.0	44.2
<b>2006</b>	100.0	31.3	44.2	5.3	19.3	100.0	39.4	37.7	3.7	19.2	100.0	46.9
<b>2007</b>	100.0	32.2	43.3	5.3	19.2	100.0	41.5	35.4	3.8	19.3	100.0	49.1
<b>2008</b>	100.0	32.3	44.6	6.8	16.3	100.0	41.9	35.0	4.7	18.4	100.0	49.5
<b>2009</b>	100.0	31.6	45.7	5.7	17.0	100.0	42.7	34.0	3.8	19.5	100.0	49.8
<b>2010</b>	100.0	27.7	48.6	6.2	17.5	100.0	40.4	35.8	4.2	19.7	100.0	47.3
<b>2011</b>	100.0	25.7	50.8	6.1	17.4	100.0	39.2	37.0	4.1	19.6	100.0	46.0
<b>2012</b>	100.0	25.6	52.1	4.9	17.3	100.0	38.2	38.6	3.4	19.8	100.0	45.1
<b>2013</b>	100.0	25.2	54.8	3.5	16.5	100.0	38.0	40.4	2.5	19.1	100.0	44.9
<b>2014</b>	100.0	23.4	58.2	2.9	15.5	100.0	34.9	44.7	2.2	18.2	100.0	41.1
<b>2015</b>	100.0	22.7	60.3	2.8	14.2	100.0	32.8	47.9	2.1	17.2	100.0	38.7
<b>2016</b>	100.0	22.0	63.0	2.6	12.3	100.0	31.9	50.9	2.1	15.1	100.0	37.6
<b>2017</b>												
<b>Q1</b>	100.0	22.0	62.9	2.7	12.5	100.0	31.8	50.8	2.1	15.2	100.0	37.4
<b>Q2</b>	100.0	23.0	62.0	2.5	12.4	100.0	33.1	49.7	2.0	15.2	100.0	38.6
<b>Q3</b>	100.0	23.3	62.0	2.5	12.3	100.0	33.3	49.4	2.0	15.2	100.0	38.9
<b>Q4</b>	100.0	23.4	62.2	2.4	12.0	100.0	33.6	49.4	2.0	15.0	100.0	39.2

Sources: BIS and ECB calculations.

**Table A5****Outstanding international bonds and notes, by currency and by sector****Outstanding amounts**

(end-of-period outstanding amounts in USD billions)

	EUR				USD				JPY			
	Sovereigns	Other public entities	Financial institutions	International organisations	Sovereigns	Other public entities	Financial institutions	International organisations	Sovereigns	Other public entities	Financial institutions	International organisations
1999	89	21	225	127	357	73	445	116	85	25	222	41
2000	91	18	285	111	396	71	510	132	75	21	217	32
2001	87	17	366	100	395	72	584	154	61	15	212	28
2002	102	18	519	119	419	75	649	169	60	16	219	31
2003	129	21	759	148	431	86	788	177	59	17	244	36
2004	145	22	1,097	168	460	104	935	183	53	16	271	36
2005	134	17	1,153	148	465	132	1,198	184	37	13	248	32
2006	153	19	1,562	167	462	148	1,773	180	31	13	261	31
2007	170	22	2,090	187	459	170	2,300	188	29	17	334	36
2008	156	19	2,132	181	447	198	2,366	217	33	24	429	46
2009	180	19	2,187	243	530	269	2,465	278	30	28	391	44
2010	179	17	1,935	247	584	307	2,627	319	37	34	429	49
2011	166	14	1,783	328	635	327	2,779	348	39	33	437	51
2012	183	15	1,737	571	702	377	2,913	379	36	30	384	44
2013	195	17	1,673	668	770	452	3,101	423	30	26	281	31
2014	178	18	1,461	657	812	508	3,242	465	27	23	244	22
2015	175	21	1,357	626	816	544	3,343	505	23	24	231	18
2016	186	22	1,320	634	938	584	3,566	538	23	25	233	19
2017												
Q1	192	23	1,329	671	996	608	3,651	559	23	28	242	21
Q2	214	29	1,432	743	1,070	644	3,716	557	23	29	240	17
Q3	223	30	1,483	779	1,105	647	3,815	561	22	30	237	18
Q4	238	31	1,510	781	1,146	650	3,921	567	23	31	235	17

## Percentages of outstanding amounts

(end-of-period percentages of outstanding amounts)

	EUR				USD				JPY			
	Sovereigns	Other public entities	Financial institutions	International organisations	Sovereigns	Other public entities	Financial institutions	International organisations	Sovereigns	Other public entities	Financial institutions	International organisations
1999	19.2	4.5	48.7	27.6	36.0	7.4	44.9	11.7	22.8	6.8	59.5	10.9
2000	18.0	3.6	56.4	22.0	35.7	6.4	46.1	11.9	21.7	6.1	62.9	9.4
2001	15.2	3.0	64.2	17.5	32.8	6.0	48.5	12.8	19.4	4.7	67.1	8.8
2002	13.5	2.4	68.4	15.7	31.9	5.7	49.5	12.9	18.5	4.8	67.2	9.5
2003	12.2	2.0	71.7	14.0	29.1	5.8	53.1	12.0	16.6	4.7	68.7	10.0
2004	10.1	1.5	76.6	11.7	27.3	6.2	55.6	10.9	14.1	4.2	72.1	9.6
2005	9.2	1.2	79.4	10.2	23.5	6.7	60.5	9.3	11.3	4.0	74.9	9.8
2006	8.0	1.0	82.2	8.8	18.0	5.8	69.2	7.0	9.3	3.8	77.7	9.3
2007	6.9	0.9	84.7	7.6	14.7	5.5	73.8	6.0	7.0	4.0	80.3	8.7
2008	6.3	0.8	85.7	7.3	13.9	6.1	73.3	6.7	6.2	4.5	80.8	8.6
2009	6.9	0.7	83.2	9.2	15.0	7.6	69.6	7.9	6.1	5.8	79.2	9.0
2010	7.5	0.7	81.4	10.4	15.2	8.0	68.5	8.3	6.7	6.2	78.1	9.0
2011	7.3	0.6	77.8	14.3	15.5	8.0	68.0	8.5	7.0	5.9	77.9	9.2
2012	7.3	0.6	69.3	22.8	16.1	8.6	66.6	8.7	7.2	6.0	77.8	8.9
2013	7.6	0.7	65.5	26.2	16.2	9.5	65.3	8.9	8.0	7.0	76.6	8.4
2014	7.7	0.8	63.1	28.4	16.1	10.1	64.5	9.3	8.5	7.4	77.2	7.0
2015	8.0	1.0	62.3	28.7	15.7	10.4	64.2	9.7	7.9	8.0	78.0	6.1
2016	8.6	1.0	61.1	29.3	16.7	10.4	63.4	9.6	7.8	8.4	77.5	6.3
2017												
Q1	8.7	1.0	60.0	30.3	17.1	10.5	62.8	9.6	7.4	8.9	77.2	6.6
Q2	8.9	1.2	59.2	30.7	17.9	10.8	62.1	9.3	7.5	9.3	77.5	5.6
Q3	8.9	1.2	59.0	31.0	18.0	10.6	62.3	9.2	7.3	9.6	77.3	5.8
Q4	9.3	1.2	59.0	30.5	18.2	10.3	62.4	9.0	7.4	10.2	76.8	5.6

Sources: BIS and ECB calculations.

**Table A6**

Outstanding international bonds and notes in selected regions at the end of the review period, by currency

(narrow measure, in USD billions and as a percentage of the total amount outstanding, end of period)

	Total amounts outstanding (USD bln)	US dollar (%)	Euro (%)	Japanese yen (%)	Other currencies (%)
<b>Africa</b>	116	87.9	7.8	2.3	1.9
<b>Asia and Pacific</b>	1,580	75.1	14.5	2.3	8.1
Japan	334	85.2	7.8	...	6.9
<b>Europe</b>	5,874	54.1	24.8	4.4	16.7
Euro area	2,737	64.8	...	5.5	29.6
Denmark, Sweden, United Kingdom	2,465	44.7	46.7	3.4	5.1
Other non-euro area EU Member States	211	28.3	61.5	2.1	8.1
EU28	5,404	54.2	23.9	4.5	17.4
Non-EU developed Europe <sup>1)</sup>	349	39.4	45.2	5.7	9.7
Non-EU developing Europe	122	88.1	6.6	0.0	5.3
<b>International organisations</b>	1,779	31.9	46.1	1.4	20.7
<b>Latin America</b>	835	85.1	10.9	1.2	2.8
<b>Middle East</b>	461	90.2	6.2	2.1	1.5
<b>North America</b>	1,749	35.3	43.5	3.3	18.0
Canada	848	72.7	18.5	0.4	8.4
United States	901	...	67.0	6.0	26.9
<b>Offshore centres</b>	2,372	85.2	4.9	4.0	5.9
<b>Total</b>	14,765	59.6	23.8	3.4	13.3

Sources: BIS and ECB calculations.

1) Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and European microstates.

**Table A7**

International dimensions of euro-denominated debt securities

(in € billions and as a percentage of total)

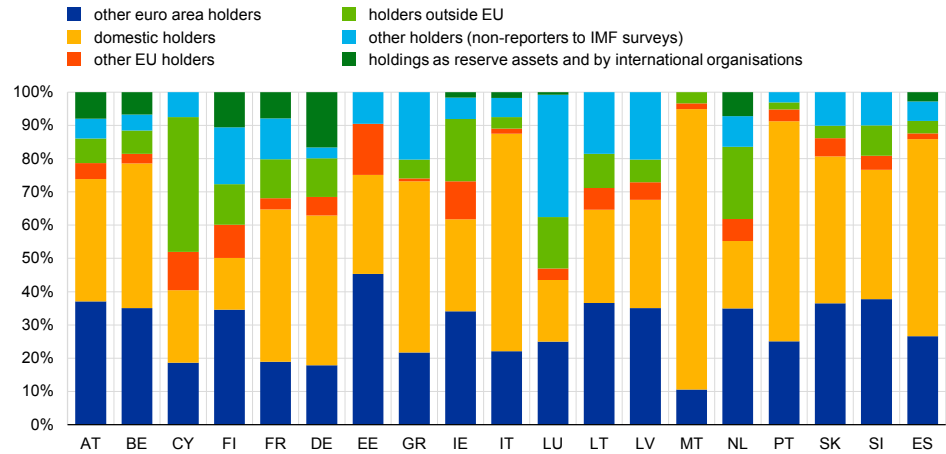
	end-Dec. 2017			end-Dec. 2016		
	held by residents	held by non-residents	total	held by residents	held by non-residents	total
<b>Issued by residents</b>	11,215 67%	2,742 16%	13,958 83%	11,131 66%	2,859 17%	13,990 84%
<b>Issued by non-residents</b>	1,821 11%	1,005 6%	2,826 17%	1,728 10%	1,036 6%	2,764 16%
<b>Total</b>	13,037 78%	3,747 22%	16,784 100%	12,859 77%	3,895 23%	16,754 100%

Source: ECB.

### Chart A1

#### Debt securities issued by euro area countries, by holder

(percentages of total outstanding amounts, as at end-2016)

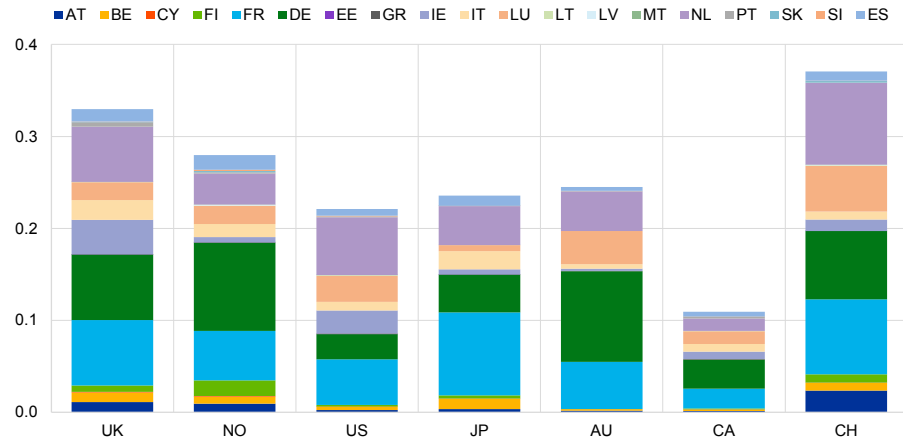


Sources: ECB calculations, IMF (CPIS, SEFER and SSIO surveys) and national sources (national accounts and i.i.p. data).  
 Notes: i.i.p. figures for Cyprus and the Netherlands include "special financial institutions". Reserve assets and holdings of international organisations cannot be allocated to reporting countries, as the results of the IMF's surveys on securities held as foreign exchange reserves (SEFER) and securities held by international organisations (SSIO) only report figures in aggregate form.

### Chart A2

#### Debt securities issued by euro area residents held in the portfolios of selected countries outside the euro area

(as a percentage of total debt securities held as portfolio investment assets, as at end-2016)



Sources: ECB and IMF.

## 3.3 The euro in international loan and deposit markets

**Table A8**

Outstanding international loans, by currency

### Outstanding amounts

(in USD billions, at current exchange rates, end of period)

	All cross-border loans <sup>1)</sup>					Loans by banks outside the euro area to borrowers outside the euro area <sup>2)</sup>				
	Total	EUR	USD	JPY	Other	Total	EUR	USD	JPY	Other
<b>2004</b>	3,474	1,025	1,732	212	505	349	158	113	23	56
<b>2005</b>	3,832	1,020	2,051	187	574	446	144	193	41	69
<b>2006</b>	5,063	1,334	2,727	187	815	611	173	270	34	134
<b>2007</b>	6,417	1,899	3,213	269	1,036	939	299	379	54	208
<b>2008</b>	6,260	1,909	3,166	281	904	941	229	454	48	210
<b>2009</b>	5,960	1,762	3,057	203	937	996	215	488	34	258
<b>2010</b>	6,303	1,793	3,292	244	974	1,075	305	557	36	178
<b>2011</b>	6,615	1,859	3,403	320	1,032	1,206	234	635	49	288
<b>2012</b>	6,709	1,940	3,408	296	1,064	1,255	220	725	32	279
<b>2013</b>	6,792	1,839	3,507	326	1,120	1,447	233	866	43	306
<b>2014</b>	6,472	1,650	3,513	255	1,054	1,399	224	872	6	297
<b>2015</b>	6,693	1,475	3,896	225	1,097	1,703	200	1,149	15	338
<b>2016</b>	6,808	1,451	4,021	246	1,090	1,689	238	1,112	17	322
<b>2017</b>										
<b>Q1</b>	7,094	1,584	4,120	241	1,148	1,790	279	1,135	16	360
<b>Q2</b>	7,366	1,701	4,186	249	1,229	1,855	300	1,131	17	407
<b>Q3</b>	7,585	1,742	4,290	274	1,278	1,886	314	1,161	18	392
<b>Q4</b>	7,630	1,771	4,296	245	1,318	2,027	341	1,217	16	469



## Percentages of outstanding amounts

(at constant exchange rates, end of period)

	All cross-border loans <sup>1)</sup>					Loans by banks outside the euro area to borrowers outside the euro area <sup>2)</sup>				
	Total	EUR	USD	JPY	Other	Total	EUR	USD	JPY	Other
<b>2004</b>	100.0	27.1	52.0	5.8	15.2	100.0	42.3	34.3	6.4	17.0
<b>2005</b>	100.0	26.9	53.2	5.1	14.9	100.0	32.4	42.8	9.5	15.3
<b>2006</b>	100.0	24.5	55.0	4.0	16.4	100.0	26.3	45.2	6.1	22.4
<b>2007</b>	100.0	25.5	53.0	4.4	17.1	100.0	27.5	42.9	6.0	23.5
<b>2008</b>	100.0	27.7	53.3	3.8	15.2	100.0	21.9	50.5	4.3	23.3
<b>2009</b>	100.0	26.1	54.3	3.0	16.6	100.0	18.8	51.2	2.9	27.1
<b>2010</b>	100.0	26.6	54.4	2.9	16.1	100.0	26.5	53.8	2.5	17.2
<b>2011</b>	100.0	27.0	53.4	3.5	16.2	100.0	18.5	54.1	2.8	24.5
<b>2012</b>	100.0	27.3	52.7	3.5	16.5	100.0	16.3	59.0	2.0	22.7
<b>2013</b>	100.0	24.5	53.7	4.7	17.1	100.0	14.3	61.2	2.9	21.6
<b>2014</b>	100.0	25.2	54.3	4.2	16.3	100.0	15.8	62.4	0.5	21.3
<b>2015</b>	100.0	23.7	56.8	3.5	16.0	100.0	12.8	66.7	0.9	19.6
<b>2016</b>	100.0	23.5	57.3	3.6	15.5	100.0	15.7	64.6	1.0	18.7
<b>2017</b>										
<b>Q1</b>	100.0	24.4	56.6	3.3	15.8	100.0	17.2	62.2	0.9	19.7
<b>Q2</b>	100.0	24.0	56.2	3.3	16.5	100.0	16.9	60.5	0.9	21.8
<b>Q3</b>	100.0	23.2	56.4	3.6	16.8	100.0	16.9	61.4	1.0	20.7
<b>Q4</b>	100.0	23.2	56.3	3.2	17.3	100.0	16.7	59.5	0.8	23.0

## Percentages of outstanding amounts

(at current exchange rates, end of period)

	All cross-border loans <sup>1)</sup>					Loans by banks outside the euro area to borrowers outside the euro area <sup>2)</sup>				
	Total	EUR	USD	JPY	Other	Total	EUR	USD	JPY	Other
2004	100.0	29.5	49.9	6.1	14.5	100.0	45.1	32.3	6.6	16.0
2005	100.0	26.6	53.5	4.9	15.0	100.0	32.2	43.3	9.2	15.4
2006	100.0	26.3	53.9	3.7	16.1	100.0	28.3	44.2	5.6	21.9
2007	100.0	29.6	50.1	4.2	16.1	100.0	31.8	40.4	5.7	22.1
2008	100.0	30.5	50.6	4.5	14.4	100.0	24.3	48.3	5.1	22.3
2009	100.0	29.6	51.3	3.4	15.7	100.0	21.6	49.0	3.4	25.9
2010	100.0	28.4	52.2	3.9	15.5	100.0	28.4	51.8	3.3	16.5
2011	100.0	28.1	51.4	4.8	15.6	100.0	19.4	52.7	4.0	23.9
2012	100.0	28.9	50.8	4.4	15.9	100.0	17.5	57.8	2.5	22.2
2013	100.0	27.1	51.6	4.8	16.5	100.0	16.1	59.8	3.0	21.1
2014	100.0	25.5	54.3	3.9	16.3	100.0	16.0	62.3	0.4	21.2
2015	100.0	22.0	58.2	3.4	16.4	100.0	11.7	67.5	0.9	19.9
2016	100.0	21.3	59.1	3.6	16.0	100.0	14.1	65.8	1.0	19.1
2017										
Q1	100.0	22.3	58.1	3.4	16.2	100.0	15.6	63.4	0.9	20.1
Q2	100.0	23.1	56.8	3.4	16.7	100.0	16.2	61.0	0.9	22.0
Q3	100.0	23.0	56.6	3.6	16.8	100.0	16.7	61.6	1.0	20.8
Q4	100.0	23.2	56.3	3.2	17.3	100.0	16.8	60.0	0.8	22.3

Sources: BIS and ECB calculations.

Notes: Excluding interbank loans.

1) Including loans to/from Japan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States in their domestic currency.

2) Excluding loans to/from Japan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States in their domestic currency.

**Table A9****Outstanding international deposits, by currency****Outstanding amounts**

(in USD billions, at current exchange rates, end of period)

	All cross-border deposits <sup>1)</sup>					Deposits with banks outside the euro area from creditors outside the euro area <sup>2)</sup>				
	Total	EUR	USD	JPY	Other	Total	EUR	USD	JPY	Other
<b>2004</b>	4,500	1,411	2,234	160	696	756	228	364	22	141
<b>2005</b>	4,619	1,298	2,434	160	728	909	239	485	41	145
<b>2006</b>	5,862	1,587	3,160	176	939	1,147	290	634	27	195
<b>2007</b>	7,339	1,980	3,985	200	1,174	1,519	431	813	21	255
<b>2008</b>	6,877	1,867	3,828	211	971	1,378	391	740	32	215
<b>2009</b>	6,486	1,821	3,483	164	1,019	1,455	403	770	23	260
<b>2010</b>	6,898	1,892	3,857	167	983	1,508	428	832	14	234
<b>2011</b>	6,855	1,884	3,789	192	991	1,576	360	899	32	285
<b>2012</b>	7,118	1,941	3,860	178	1,140	1,578	348	885	35	310
<b>2013</b>	7,494	2,093	3,987	218	1,196	1,628	392	854	59	322
<b>2014</b>	7,095	1,886	3,806	232	1,171	1,677	390	882	30	374
<b>2015</b>	6,865	1,648	3,770	211	1,236	1,878	317	1,023	19	519
<b>2016</b>	6,959	1,633	3,940	234	1,152	1,877	394	988	15	480
<b>2017</b>										
<b>Q1</b>	7,248	1,737	4,089	213	1,208	1,947	429	987	19	511
<b>Q2</b>	7,468	1,837	4,163	205	1,264	1,965	444	970	36	516
<b>Q3</b>	7,721	1,905	4,284	227	1,306	1,926	458	924	14	530
<b>Q4</b>	7,622	1,925	4,197	205	1,294	2,059	510	991	20	537

## Percentages of outstanding amounts

(at constant exchange rates, end of period)

	All cross-border deposits <sup>1)</sup>					Deposits with banks outside the euro area from creditors outside the euro area <sup>2)</sup>				
	Total	EUR	USD	JPY	Other	Total	EUR	USD	JPY	Other
<b>2004</b>	100.0	28.8	51.7	3.4	16.1	100.0	27.6	50.2	2.8	19.5
<b>2005</b>	100.0	28.4	52.4	3.6	15.7	100.0	26.5	53.0	4.6	15.9
<b>2006</b>	100.0	25.2	55.2	3.2	16.4	100.0	23.6	56.5	2.6	17.4
<b>2007</b>	100.0	23.1	57.2	2.9	16.8	100.0	24.4	56.5	1.4	17.7
<b>2008</b>	100.0	24.5	58.2	2.6	14.8	100.0	25.6	56.1	2.0	16.3
<b>2009</b>	100.0	24.6	56.6	2.2	16.6	100.0	24.2	55.6	1.4	18.8
<b>2010</b>	100.0	25.5	57.9	1.8	14.8	100.0	26.3	57.0	0.7	16.0
<b>2011</b>	100.0	26.2	56.9	2.0	14.9	100.0	21.7	58.4	1.4	18.5
<b>2012</b>	100.0	25.6	55.9	2.0	16.5	100.0	20.5	57.5	1.7	20.2
<b>2013</b>	100.0	25.3	55.3	2.8	16.6	100.0	21.7	54.3	3.5	20.5
<b>2014</b>	100.0	26.3	53.7	3.5	16.5	100.0	23.0	52.7	1.9	22.4
<b>2015</b>	100.0	25.8	53.5	3.2	17.5	100.0	18.3	53.5	1.0	27.2
<b>2016</b>	100.0	25.8	54.8	3.4	16.0	100.0	23.2	51.1	0.8	24.9
<b>2017</b>										
<b>Q1</b>	100.0	26.1	54.8	2.8	16.2	100.0	24.1	49.4	1.0	25.6
<b>Q2</b>	100.0	25.5	55.1	2.7	16.7	100.0	23.5	48.8	1.8	26.0
<b>Q3</b>	100.0	25.0	55.3	2.9	16.8	100.0	24.1	47.8	0.7	27.4
<b>Q4</b>	100.0	25.3	55.1	2.7	17.0	100.0	24.8	48.1	1.0	26.1

## Percentages of outstanding amounts

(at current exchange rates, end of period)

	All cross-border deposits <sup>1)</sup>					Deposits with banks outside the euro area from creditors outside the euro area <sup>2)</sup>				
	Total	EUR	USD	JPY	Other	Total	EUR	USD	JPY	Other
<b>2004</b>	100.0	31.4	49.6	3.5	15.5	100.0	30.2	48.2	2.9	18.7
<b>2005</b>	100.0	28.1	52.7	3.5	15.8	100.0	26.2	53.3	4.5	16.0
<b>2006</b>	100.0	27.1	53.9	3.0	16.0	100.0	25.3	55.3	2.4	17.0
<b>2007</b>	100.0	27.0	54.3	2.7	16.0	100.0	28.3	53.5	1.4	16.8
<b>2008</b>	100.0	27.1	55.7	3.1	14.1	100.0	28.4	53.6	2.4	15.6
<b>2009</b>	100.0	28.1	53.7	2.5	15.7	100.0	27.7	52.9	1.6	17.8
<b>2010</b>	100.0	27.4	55.9	2.4	14.2	100.0	28.4	55.2	0.9	15.5
<b>2011</b>	100.0	27.5	55.3	2.8	14.5	100.0	22.9	57.0	2.0	18.1
<b>2012</b>	100.0	27.3	54.2	2.5	16.0	100.0	22.0	56.1	2.2	19.7
<b>2013</b>	100.0	27.9	53.2	2.9	16.0	100.0	24.1	52.5	3.6	19.8
<b>2014</b>	100.0	26.6	53.6	3.3	16.5	100.0	23.3	52.6	1.8	22.3
<b>2015</b>	100.0	24.0	54.9	3.1	18.0	100.0	16.9	54.5	1.0	27.6
<b>2016</b>	100.0	23.5	56.6	3.4	16.6	100.0	21.0	52.6	0.8	25.6
<b>2017</b>										
<b>Q1</b>	100.0	24.0	56.4	2.9	16.7	100.0	22.0	50.7	1.0	26.3
<b>Q2</b>	100.0	24.6	55.7	2.7	16.9	100.0	22.6	49.3	1.8	26.3
<b>Q3</b>	100.0	24.7	55.5	2.9	16.9	100.0	23.8	48.0	0.7	27.5
<b>Q4</b>	100.0	25.3	55.1	2.7	17.0	100.0	24.8	48.1	1.0	26.1

Sources: BIS and ECB calculations.

Notes: Excluding interbank deposits.

1) Including deposits to/from Japan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States in their domestic currency.

2) Excluding deposits to/from Japan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States in their domestic currency.

## 3.4 The euro in international trade in goods and services

**Table A10**

Use of the euro as a settlement/invoicing currency in extra-euro area exports and imports of goods and services by selected euro area countries

Exports and imports of goods										
(as a percentage of the total)										
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Exports</b>										
<b>Euro area</b>	63.6	64.1	63.4	69.9	66.7	60.0	59.6	57.8	57.0	57.1
Belgium	56.2	57.4	52.3	55.3	56.6	-	56.8	55.3	53.6	52.6
France	49.3	52.3	51.8	52.4	49.3	48.9	48.3	46.0	45.6	46.4
Italy	68.7	69.2	67.4	-	-	-	-	-	70.8	-
Greece	32.6	36.3	33.7	35.5	32.3	31.1	48.3	53.3	56.6	53.7
Spain	60.6	62.8	59.6	52.5	56.2	59.3	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	21.2	24.3	25.9	49.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	-	-	82.5	79.7	78.6	81.2	79.4	79.9	82.6	80.2
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.2	66.8	69.2	70.1
Luxembourg	51.9	50.3	63.2	55.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	63.1	64.2	63.4	62.1	59.3	55.9	58.1	60.9	65.3	63.7
Slovenia	79.4	84.7	82.7	83.5	81.6	80.8	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	96.5	94.8	94.4	96.0	96.5	96.0	95.0	93.4	94.6	94.3
Estonia	-	50.8	46.2	66.1	67.9	76.4	76.0	77.9	75.2	73.8
<b>Imports</b>										
<b>Euro area</b>	47.5	45.2	49.4	52.2	51.3	42.0	45.9	46.0	46.2	45.4
Belgium	56.4	57.7	53.0	55.7	57.3	-	72.9	71.4	61.2	55.6
France	44.2	44.3	44.4	40.6	39.9	40.0	42.0	42.4	43.4	42.1
Italy	47.8	49.7	46.9	-	-	-	-	-	44.7	-
Greece	37.3	37.9	30.8	32.9	23.6	23.4	32.3	41.7	46.8	43.5
Spain	58.8	61.7	59.5	51.7	52.0	47.9	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	9.8	12.7	11.6	41.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	-	-	78.8	79.3	83.6	80.5	81.5	83.0	83.8	76.7
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.2	54.6	55.3	52.4
Luxembourg	38.8	55.3	55.0	48.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	53.7	56.6	51.4	45.9	39.8	37.5	42.7	47.8	53.9	53.3
Slovenia	75.0	69.9	61.9	64.2	54.1	59.0	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	82.1	77.8	76.5	69.2	67.6	65.5	82.4	86.5	87.8	86.6
Estonia	-	43.7	42.4	55.9	61.6	68.8	67.2	68.7	69.7	69.5

Sources: National central banks, Eurostat and ECB calculations.

Notes:

1) Data for Greece, Cyprus, Slovenia, Spain, Italy (goods until 2010), Portugal and Luxembourg refer to the currency of settlement

2) Data from 2013 onwards may show a break due to the implementation of the updated international balance-of-payments standards (BPM6).

## Exports and imports of services

(as a percentage of the total)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Exports</b>										
<b>Euro area</b>	55.5	53.4	52.7	55.0	49.6	62.9	63.2	62.8	63.9	62.8
Belgium	73.9	75.9	74.8	75.1	72.8	79.9	84.5	82.4	81.8	80.4
France	39.9	35.5	31.4	59.0	59.8	63.6	62.8	61.2	62.7	60.0
Italy	80.4	75.7	77.1	74.0	74.7	79.4	83.2	82.0	82.1	82.6
Greece	15.5	19.0	19.2	25.2	27.8	29.1	28.4	36.0	51.2	51.7
Spain	71.2	70.0	72.3	73.9	62.0	51.4	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	39.9	37.7	38.9	45.0	54.2	56.5	35.0	23.3	23.7	29.0
Latvia	-	-	58.3	59.0	61.3	63.0	66.5	74.4	75.0	77.0
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.9	47.8	51.9	52.8
Luxembourg	46.6	47.3	45.7	48.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	65.8	68.1	62.1	65.1	63.6	67.3	67.6	69.6	70.7	66.9
Slovenia	83.2	82.7	80.1	85.4	85.8	90.7	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.7	91.5	87.5	88.3
Estonia	-	43.5	44.4	57.1	61.4	65.9	69.6	64.3	65.0	63.1
<b>Imports</b>										
<b>Euro area</b>	57.7	56.1	56.9	60.5	55.9	51.7	52.6	52.4	52.8	52.8
Belgium	74.0	71.1	72.2	70.2	67.9	72.9	76.3	73.8	73.5	72.2
France	54.9	49.4	49.8	35.7	36.0	37.2	38.5	39.0	41.1	40.2
Italy	65.6	62.7	64.4	64.3	61.8	61.0	63.9	61.7	60.1	62.1
Greece	28.9	34.4	28.5	31.7	33.7	39.6	40.4	49.7	57.8	55.7
Spain	61.5	61.8	61.8	62.6	63.3	64.7	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	13.3	50.9	51.2	45.7	58.2	51.2	37.0	17.2	11.0	13.3
Latvia	-	-	42.5	42.1	38.6	45.0	43.5	47.6	46.8	45.2
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	47.1	50.0	54.4	55.6
Luxembourg	38.4	41.2	48.0	45.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	73.3	72.7	71.3	73.9	73.2	73.5	71.1	71.0	68.3	70.5
Slovenia	58.1	64.8	67.1	69.2	66.4	67.9	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	72.6	83.1	72.4	72.1
Estonia	-	43.0	43.9	53.3	57.8	60.7	62.0	56.1	56.5	50.4

Sources: National central banks, Eurostat and ECB calculations.

Notes:

1) Data for Estonia (services), Greece, Cyprus, Slovenia, Spain, Italy (goods until 2010), Portugal and Luxembourg refer to the currency of settlement.

2) Services data for Greece, Cyprus, Spain and Italy (after 2008) exclude travel items.

3) Data from 2013 onwards may show a break due to the implementation of the updated international balance-of-payments standards (BPM6).

**Table A11****The euro's share in the exports and imports of selected non-euro area countries****Exports and imports of goods**

(as a percentage of the total)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Exports</b>										
<b>Bulgaria</b>	61.5	68.6	56.1	52.9	48.6	55.9	57.9	59.7	64.7	65.1
<b>Czech Republic</b>	73.6	76.0	76.4	77.0	77.2	79.1	78.4	78.5	78.4	78.0
<b>Croatia</b>	-	-	-	-	81.0	80.0	-	-	-	-
<b>Poland</b>	68.2	66.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Romania</b>	68.5	75.9	71.3	67.1	70.1	73.2	77.0	76.9	76.3	77.6
<b>Sweden</b>	-	-	22.0	22.0	23.4	23.4	20.6	20.6	16.8	16.8
<b>Imports</b>										
<b>Bulgaria</b>	65.7	70.9	46.2	45.4	46.5	44.6	51.7	53.9	70.7	73.6
<b>Czech Republic</b>	68.3	68.9	68.5	68.0	68.0	68.9	68.4	68.0	68.4	69.0
<b>Croatia</b>	-	-	-	-	70.4	70.6	-	-	-	-
<b>Poland</b>	56.4	54.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Romania</b>	70.9	73.2	66.8	64.2	60.5	64.0	64.2	68.6	71.0	74.2
<b>Sweden</b>	-	-	18.8	18.5	17.3	19.0	20.4	21.7	22.7	20.8

**Exports and imports of services**

(as a percentage of the total)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Exports</b>										
<b>Bulgaria</b>	77.9	79.0	82.5	76.5	76.9	80.1	76.8	72.8	58.6	57.7
<b>Czech Republic</b>	72.3	76.0	76.9	78.5	80.5	75.9	70.8	69.9	67.3	-
<b>Poland</b>	68.2	66.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Romania</b>	75.2	73.8	62.2	67.0	65.1	66.3	61.8	64.5	73.8	72.4
<b>Imports</b>										
<b>Bulgaria</b>	77.1	80.8	66.5	65.2	66.4	66.5	63.0	55.4	51.0	49.9
<b>Czech Republic</b>	69.3	78.4	75.6	75.3	77.3	74.6	73.5	74.9	75.9	-
<b>Poland</b>	54.0	58.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Romania</b>	74.5	78.6	69.4	69.5	63.7	67.7	57.3	48.5	49.7	64.4

Sources: National central banks.

Note: 1) Data for Bulgaria and Romania refer to the currency of settlement.



### 3.5 The euro as a parallel currency: the use of euro-denominated bank loans and deposits in countries outside the euro area

**Table A12**  
Outstanding euro-denominated bank loans in selected countries

	Outstanding amounts of euro-denominated loans (in EUR millions)		As a percentage of total loans		As a percentage of foreign currency loans		Outstanding amounts of foreign currency denominated loans (in EUR millions)	
	Dec-16	Dec-17	Dec-16	Dec-17	Dec-16	Dec-17	Dec-16	Dec-17
<b>Non-euro area EU Member States</b>								
<b>Bulgaria</b>	11,159	10,025	42.9	36.8	96.7	97.1	11,540	10,324
<b>Croatia</b>	15,974	15,520	58.1	55.7	96.7	97.9	16,515	15,858
<b>Czech Republic</b>	11,957	13,716	12.3	12.6	95.0	95.2	12,586	14,402
<b>Hungary</b>	8,205	9,359	19.8	21.7	88.3	92.4	9,293	10,132
<b>Poland</b>	25,643	25,253	10.8	9.7	41.9	45.7	61,177	55,244
<b>Romania</b>	18,818	17,112	38.8	34.3	90.7	92.2	20,739	18,565
<b>EU candidate and potential candidate countries</b>								
<b>Albania</b>	1,841	1,882	46.9	47.0	87.9	92.0	2,094	2,046
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	5,297	5,571	60.2	59.1	98.6	99.1	5,372	5,620
<b>FYR Macedonia</b>	1,967	1,986	43.5	41.5	97.8	98.4	2,012	2,018
<b>Serbia</b>	9,894	10,614	62.2	62.7	90.4	93.4	10,950	11,359
<b>Turkey</b>	67,902	71,929	15.7	16.8	41.5	47.6	163,904	151,441

Sources: ECB, Haver Analytics, national central banks and ECB staff calculations.  
Notes: Loans to households and non-financial corporations (total economy in the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina due to a lack of data). Definitions of loans may vary across countries. Outstanding amounts in December each year. Data may have been subject to revisions compared with previous issues of this report owing to methodological changes or updates. Where applicable, foreign exchange-indexed loans are included. Figures for loans indexed to foreign currency (and the euro) are estimates in the case of FYR Macedonia. Montenegro and Kosovo (this designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UN Security Council Resolution 1244/99 and the International Court of Justice Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence) are excluded since they are unilaterally euroised economies.

**Table A13**

Outstanding euro-denominated bank deposits in selected countries

	Outstanding amounts of euro-denominated deposits (in EUR millions)		As a percentage of total deposits		As a percentage of foreign currency deposits		Outstanding amounts of foreign currency deposits (in EUR millions)	
	Dec-16	Dec-17	Dec-16	Dec-17	Dec-16	Dec-17	Dec-16	Dec-17
<b>Non-euro area EU Member States</b>								
Bulgaria	11,109	11,238	31.9	30.4	80.3	80.1	13,838	14,035
Croatia	19,876	19,735	56.7	54.2	88.3	89.1	22,519	22,153
Czech Republic	8,930	8,455	7.2	5.8	76.2	75.6	11,720	11,184
Hungary	9,890	9,327	18.2	16.1	77.0	74.1	12,846	12,594
Poland	17,346	21,328	7.1	8.0	66.5	65.6	26,100	32,522
Romania	16,006	17,599	26.5	27.1	84.7	84.8	18,902	20,757
<b>EU candidate and potential candidate countries</b>								
Albania	3,463	3,527	43.8	43.5	86.2	85.3	4,018	4,134
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,302	3,553	36.4	35.3	90.4	90.9	3,653	3,910
FYR Macedonia	1,854	1,944	36.6	36.5	85.2	85.4	2,176	2,275
Serbia	9,991	10,514	64.2	62.9	89.7	90.2	11,142	11,655
Turkey	59,854	59,006	15.9	16.2	36.2	35.3	165,487	167,229

Sources: ECB, Haver Analytics, national central banks and ECB staff calculations.

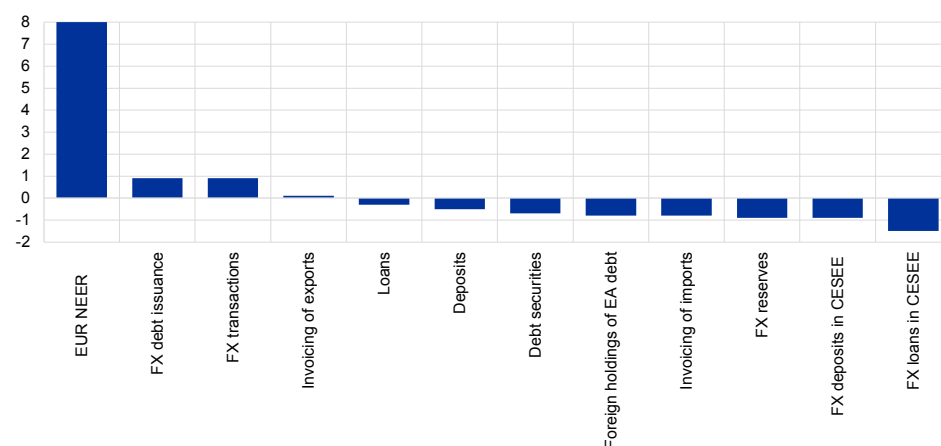
Notes: Deposits from households and non-financial corporations (total economy in the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina due to a lack of data). Change in methodology in the case of Albania, hence figures from last year are not comparable. Definitions of deposits may vary across countries. Outstanding amounts in December each year. Data may have been subject to revisions compared with previous issues of this report owing to methodological changes or updates. Where applicable, foreign exchange-indexed deposits are included. For FYR Macedonia, euro-denominated and euro-indexed deposits are estimates. Montenegro and Kosovo (this designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UN Security Council Resolution 1244/99 and the International Court of Justice Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence) are excluded since they are unilaterally euroised economies.

## 3.6 Summary

**Chart A3**

Overview of the evolution in the international role of the euro over the review period

(percentage change)



Sources: BIS, CLS, Dealogic, IMF, national sources and ECB staff calculations.  
Note: For definitions of the measures, see Table 1.

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Postal address                    60640 Frankfurt am Main, Germany  
Telephone                        +49 69 1344 0  
Website                            [www.ecb.europa.eu](http://www.ecb.europa.eu)

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For specific terminology please refer to the [ECB glossary](#).

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