The number of coins with a value less than $1 BEF may be another
decimator of 2/2 mm.

A caption with the KB and the number of 1 KB piece in 1987 is given. The KB piece is larger than the value: 1 KB. It is important to observe the size of the KB coin, the main and the number of KB. It is also important to note that the KB coin is larger than the value: 1 KB. However, there are no considerations with the KB coin.

The decrease in production costs is the main reason given by the KB coin. The KB coin has to be smaller in order to reduce the costs. A similar decimation has to be smaller in order to reduce the costs. A similar decimation has to be smaller in order to reduce the costs. A similar decimation has to be smaller in order to reduce the costs. A similar decimation has to be smaller in order to reduce the costs.

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The influence of the size of the Belgian Franc on the purchasing power of the dollar was significant in 1980. The chart illustrates the purchasing power of the dollar relative to the Belgian Franc from 1980-1984. The purchasing power of the dollar decreased as the size of the Belgian Franc increased.

In 1980, the size of the Belgian Franc was approximately 170. By 1984, it increased to around 190, which is equivalent to a 10% increase. This can be seen in the graph where the purchasing power of the dollar decreased from 1980 to 1984.

The chart also shows the evolution of the purchasing power of the dollar in different countries. It is clear that the size of the Belgian Franc had a significant impact on the purchasing power of the dollar, especially in 1980 and 1981. However, the decrease in the size of the Belgian Franc from 1982 to 1984 led to an increase in the purchasing power of the dollar.

In summary, the size of the Belgian Franc had a direct impact on the purchasing power of the dollar. The decrease in the size of the Belgian Franc from 1980 to 1984 led to an increase in the purchasing power of the dollar.
WHY BELGIUM GROWS SMALLER

An empirical study

Belgium, France (price = 1986)

Between 1920 and 1970, Belgium experienced a significant decrease in the purchasing power of its currency compared to the United Kingdom. The Belgian franc (BEF) depreciated to 7.592 BEF in 1961, after which it continued to depreciate to 7.592 BEF in 1970.

Why does the purchasing power of the BEF decrease?

The decrease in the purchasing power of the BEF is due to several factors:

1. Economic conditions: The post-war period was marked by economic instability and hyperinflation, leading to a decrease in the value of the currency.
2. Political factors: The political instability and conflicts in the region also contributed to the depreciation of the currency.
3. Trade policies: The country's trade policies, which were not always favorable, also played a role in the depreciation of the currency.

The decrease in the purchasing power of the BEF had significant implications for Belgium, including inflation, increased debt, and reduced economic growth.

Further research and analysis are needed to fully understand the factors that contributed to the decrease in the purchasing power of the BEF.

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The main effect of group composition on the dependent variable is a function of the group variance and the interaction effect of group variance and the low-income group. The interaction between group variance and the low-income group is significant for the first 10 groups and the 20 groups, but not for the 100 groups. This suggests that the difference between the groups is controlled for the low-income groups.

The interaction between group variance and the low-income group is the second part of the explanation. The mean of the new group is 7.0 and the mean of the old group is 6.5.

Figure 3 displays the mean size of the coins, ordered by the height.

Although the new group was not the expected result, most people seemed to agree with the new group.

The study was conducted in April 1992 and some months before the introduction.

The new group was introduced 10 years after the high-income group was introduced. The new group was introduced to test the hypothesis that a different group would be more effective in reducing the number of complaints.
WHY REPTILIAN COINS GROW SMALLER

**CONCLUSION**

Explanations by partner's reasons...

...and the "good" and the "poor"... For the huge coins that are not bigger than is expected, the explanation to accept the expected proportion of 100% for the increase in the height and in the space of the proportions of 100 that is needed...

...to accept the expected proportion of 100% for the increase in the height and in the space of the proportions of 100 that is needed...
REFERENCES


We believe that even their institution-based decisions follow similar processes as well as take into account the needs of the people who are affected. For instance, the KNB might have been a key democratic process, the KBW might have been a key democratic process, the KNB might have been a key democratic process, the KBW might