# **Commentaries**

## **Economic conditions**

# Manufacturing

Industrial orders received and industrial output recovered markedly in February after the slowdown at the turn of the year. Seasonally adjusted orders received by the manufacturing industry were around 6 % up on the level at the beginning of the year. If January and February are taken together to get a better reflection of the underlying trend, the high level of autumn 1999 was reached again. At 9 ½ %, the year-on-year rise was almost as large as in the fourth quarter of 1999.

Inflows of foreign orders were again slightly above average. The seasonally adjusted growth rate in the two-month period of January and February was <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> % faster than in the last quarter of 1999. The year-on-year increase was around 15 %, which was little less than in the final three months of 1999. Demand for capital goods witnessed particularly sharp growth, and producers benefited from a comparatively large number of major orders.

Orders received from domestic customers – on an average of the first two months – stabilised at the level of autumn 1999 in seasonally adjusted terms. They exceeded the comparable level a year earlier by 53/4% compared with 7% in the fourth quarter of 1999. The fall in orders received for intermediate goods and consumer goods was largely offset by a more favourable trend in the capital goods sector.

Orders received

# Economic conditions in Germany \*

Seasona	lly	adj	just	ted
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	New orders (volume); 1995 = 100			
	Manufacti			
		of which		Con-
Period	Total	Domestic	Foreign	struction
1999 2ndqtr	110.4	101.8	125.8	89.7
3rd qtr 4th qtr	116.2 118.2	104.5 106.7	137.3 138.9	86.0 81.0
Dec.	116.9	105.3	137.8	80.0
2000 Jan. Feb.	115.0 121.8	102.7 110.1	137.1 142.6	80.6 79.7
	Output; 19			
	Manufactu	uring		
		of which		
	Total	Inter- mediate goods	Capital goods	Con-

Now orders (valume): 100E - 100

		-		
	Total	Inter- mediate goods industry <sup>2</sup>	Capital goods industry	Con- struction
1999 2ndqtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr	110.3 113.0 114.1	112.0 115.0 117.0	112.5 115.1 115.5	87.6 87.4 87.7
Dec.	114.3	119.3	113.0	88.7
2000 Jan. Feb.	113.4 116.7	115.0 119.3	118.0 120.0	87.3 97.1
	Labour ma			

	Em- ployed <sup>3</sup>	Vacancies	Un- employed	Un- employ- ment
	Number in	thousands		rate in % 4
1999 3rd qtr 4th qtr	36,083 36,091	459 484	4,119 4,071	10.5 10.4
2000 1st qtr		485	3,945	10.1
Jan. Feb. Mar.	36,156 	479 487 489	3,954 3,922 3,930	10.1 10.0 10.0

		.05	5,550		
	Prices; 1995 = 100				
	Import prices	Producer prices of industrial prod- ucts <sup>5</sup>	Overall construc- tion price level 6	Con- sumer price index	
1999 3rd qtr 4th qtr	101.0 103.9	98.7 99.3	98.4 98.7	105.1 105.5	
2000 1st qtr			99.0	106.1	
Jan. Feb. Mar.	105.7 107.4 	99.9 100.2 		105.9 106.1 106.3	

<sup>\*</sup> Data in many cases provisional. — 1 Excluding the food and drink industry, and tobacco products. — 2 Excluding energy supply and excluding mining and quarrying. — 3 Work-place concept. — 4 In terms of the total civilian labour force. — 5 Domestic sales. — 6 Calculated by the Bundesbank. Mid-quarter level.

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Manufacturing output in February likewise grew sharply – in line with the orders received. Output in January and February, taken together, exceeded that of the fourth quarter of 1999 by 3/4% in seasonally adjusted terms. The year-on-year rate of increase, which had been 41/4% in the autumn, accelerated to 61/2%. The output of both consumer goods and capital goods grew distinctly. (However, the current data are still preliminary, since the factor for adjusting to the quarterly output survey was derived from last year's figures).

## Construction

Demand for construction services remained very subdued at the beginning of 2000. Seasonally adjusted, orders received in the two-month period of January and February matched the level at the end of 1999; compared with the last quarter of 1999, however, there was another slight decline. The fall compared with the same period last year has now risen to around 10%. Whereas orders received for housing construction recovered somewhat, commercial and public sector construction suffered a fall in new orders.

Construction output in February, after adjustment for normal seasonal fluctuations, was much higher than in the period before. If January and February are taken together, it exceeded the average level of autumn 1999 by around 5%. Compared with the previous year, construction services provided grew by 7%, against not more than 2½% in the fourth quarter of 1999. But this rise hardly reflects a cyclical improvement in the construc-

Output

Demand

Output

tion industry. Instead, it was largely due to the favourable weather in February, which had affected construction much less than usual.

# Labour market

Unemployment

The – at times – minor effects which the winter weather had on production also had implications for the trend in unemployment. Thus, the slight rise in March in seasonally adjusted terms was due not least to the fact that both the normal seasonal increase in unemployment in the previous few months and the typical recovery at the start of spring had been comparatively weak. At the end of March the seasonally adjusted number of unemployed was 3.93 million; that was almost 10,000 more than in the previous month but 140,000 less than the average of the fourth quarter. The decrease compared with 1999, which had been almost 190,000 before, had shrunk to just under 150,000 by the end of the period under review. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained unchanged at 10.0 % in March.

Employment

The number of persons employed in January, the latest month for which statistical data are available, rose to 36.16 million in seasonally adjusted terms. That was just over 35,000 more than in December. Compared with the level of employment a year earlier, there was again an increase of almost 25,000, whereas in the period from September until the end of 1999 the numbers employed had been slightly down on the respective levels of the previous year.

## **Prices**

The rise in consumer prices again accelerated somewhat in March. Compared with the same month last year, the rate of increase rose to 1.9 %. This was due to renewed sharp increases in the prices of petrol and heating oil. These could not be completely offset by the slower rise in the prices of food and services. In the case of rents, the year-on-year growth rate remained unchanged at 1.3 %; industrial goods continued to be little more expensive than 12 months before.

Import prices

Consumer prices

The inflationary impulses exerted from abroad until the middle of March as a result of the upward trend in international oil prices are clearly evident in the February import prices. These again rose sharply in seasonally adjusted terms and exceeded the level in February last year by 10.9 %. In the period under review the increase in prices again affected raw materials and semi-manufactured goods in particular, although foreign exchange factors also played a role. By contrast, the rise in the prices of finished goods remained much more moderate.

Industrial producer prices

Even if the direct impact of the rise in international oil prices is excluded, inflationary pressures also remained moderate in industrial producer prices. If mineral oil products are excluded, industrial producer prices exceeded their level of the previous year by 0.7 % in February. If oil products are included, the rise was 2.4 %.

## **Public finance**

#### Federal cash trend

March and the first quarter

The Federal cash deficit amounted to just over € 2 billion in March, slightly higher than the corresponding figure for the preceding year. By contrast, the cash deficit for the first quarter as a whole was, at just over € 14 billion, almost € 2 billion lower than a year ago. Both receipts and expenditure decreased sharply in the first quarter. Given the pronounced fluctuations in payment flows during the year, however, the quarterly result cannot be extrapolated to yield a cash deficit figure for the year as a whole. In the budgetary definition, the Federal Government envisages for the year 2000 a slight decline in expenditure by just under 1% and a narrowing of the deficit by almost € 1 billion to just under € 25 ½ billion.

# **Public sector borrowing**

February

Whereas net borrowing, at  $\in 7\frac{1}{2}$  billion, had been fairly high in January, the central, regional and local authorities reduced their indebtedness slightly in February (by  $\in \frac{1}{4}$  billion). By contrast, the Federal Government expanded its debt by almost  $\in 2\frac{1}{2}$  billion. At the same time that it was repaying money market loans amounting to nearly  $\in 2$  billion, it procured external funds from the capital market amounting to just over  $\in 4$  billion, mainly by selling five-year special Federal bonds. The amount of bonds outstanding increased by almost  $\in 5\frac{1}{2}$  billion;  $\in 4\frac{3}{4}$  billion worth of these bonds were distributed during a follow-up auction. By contrast, the Federal

## Federal finance on a cash basis \*

## € billion

	January– March		March	
Item	1999	2000 р	1999	2000 р
Cash receipts Cash expenditure	74.88 90.97	68.70 82.97	28.90 30.86	23.96 26.15
Cash surplus (+) or deficit (-) 1 Financing	- 16.10	- 14.28	- 1.96	- 2.20
<ol> <li>Change in cash resources <sup>2</sup></li> <li>Change in</li> </ol>	+ 0.37	- 1.23	- 1.49	- 0.22
money market debt 3. Change in	+ 8.32	+ 8.55	+ 0.72	+ 5.99
capital market debt, total a) Treasury	+ 8.18	+ 4.48	- 0.24	- 4.01
discount paper b) Treasury	- 0.22	- 0.14	-	-
financing paper c) Treasury	- 0.31	+ 0.00	- 0.07	+ 0.02
notes d) Special Fed-	- 2.09	- 0.75	- 1.74	- 1.11
eral bonds e) Federal sav-	+ 4.15	+ 0.72	+ 0.48	- 2.50
ings bonds f) Federal	- 1.98	- 0.60	- 0.04	+ 0.10
bonds	+ 11.96	+ 7.59	+ 4.61	- 0.11
g) Bank advances	- 3.21	- 2.41	- 3.45	- 0.35
h) Loans from social security funds i) Loans from	-	-	-	-
other non-banks	- 0.11		- 0.01	
<ul><li>j) Other debt</li><li>4. Seigniorage</li></ul>	+ 0.00	+ 0.07	- 0.00 - 0.01	- 0.04 - 0.01
5. Total (1 less 2 less 3 less 4)	- 16.10	- 14.28	- 1.96	- 2.20
Memo items Increase or decrease from the previous year in % Cash receipts	+ 10.7	- 8.2	+ 12.4	- 17.1
Cash expenditure	+ 9.5	- 8.8	+ 9.7	- 15.3

<sup>\*</sup> The transactions recorded here as cash receipts and cash expenditure comprise payments into and out of the accounts carried by the Bundesbank for the Federal Government. The cash receipts and cash expenditure differ from those shown in the official financial statistics primarily because these transactions are recorded not at the time they are entered in the budgetary accounts but at the time of the actual inflow or outflow, and because transactions on behalf of the European Union (which are not entered in the Federal Budget) are conducted through the accounts of the Federal Government. — 1 Including special transactions. — 2 Deposits at the Bundesbank and in the money market.

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Government, on balance, redeemed loans against borrowers' notes and – to a lesser extent – debt securities. The Länder Governments were able to cut down on their indebtedness by just over € 2½ billion. The short-term bridging loans, which they received from banks, decreased in volume by € 1½ billion; in addition, loans against borrowers' notes were redeemed to the tune of almost € 1 billion. The "German Unity" Fund increased its debt marginally. The local authorities' debt is likely to have remained virtually unchanged in February.

The Federal Government in March ... In March, the Federal Government borrowed extensively from the money market, where it procured  $\in$  6 billion. By contrast, debt was redeemed on the capital market to the tune of  $\in$  4 billion, on balance. Gross borrowing was, at  $\in$  8 ½ billion, quite high, considered in itself. Nearly half of this amount was accounted for by the issue of Federal Treasury notes; in addition, debt securities and five-year special Federal bonds were sold in substantial amounts. At  $\in$  12 ½ billion, however, redemptions were predominant, especially of Federal Treasury notes but also of five-year special Federal bonds.

... and in the first quarter

In the first quarter of 2000, net borrowing by the Federal Government amounted to  $\in$  13 billion; at the same time, the Federal Government reduced its deposits on the money market by  $\in$  1½ billion in order to fund the remaining deficit. Money market loans accounted for as much as two-thirds of new borrowing. The capital market was tapped to the tune of  $\in$  4½ billion, with an increase of  $\in$  7½ billion in the volume of debt securities

# Net borrowing in the market

#### €billion

	1999	2000	
Borrower	Total pe	of which JanFeb.	Jan Feb. pe
Federal Government 1 Länder Governments	+ 31.7 + 8.7	+ 16.0 - 0.6	+ 11.0 - 4.2
Local authorities 2, pe	+ 0.4	- 0.0	+ 0.2
ERP Special Fund	- 1.4	- 0.0	- 0.0
"German Unity" Fund	- 0.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.3
Federal Railways Fund	- 0.3	- 0.1	-
Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities Equalisation Fund for	- 4.9	- 3.8	-
Safeguarding the Use of Coal 3	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.0
Central, regional and lo- cal authorities, total	+ 34.1	+ 12.2	+ 7.3

1 As of July 1, 1999 the Federal Government assumed joint responsibility for the debt of the Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities, the Federal Railways Fund and the Equalisation Fund for Safeguarding the Use of Coal. The special funds mentioned have therefore been included in the Federal Government figures since July 1999. — 2 Including special-purpose associations. — 3 Including Indemnification Fund.

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in circulation offsetting a decline in outstanding debt, mainly in the volume of loans against borrowers' notes, but also of Treasury notes and Federal savings bonds.

## Securities markets

#### **Bond market**

Sales activity in the German bond market once again ran at a very high level in February.¹ Domestic borrowers issued bonds to the market value of € 59.1 billion, compared with € 64.8 billion in January. Just over three-

Sales of bonds

<sup>1</sup> Since the beginning of 2000, the figures analysed here have also included bonds issued by non-banks with original maturities of up to and including one year and commercial paper.

quarters of that amount was accounted for by bonds denominated in euro. Net of redemptions, and after taking account of changes in issuers' holdings of their own bonds, net sales in February came to € 19.2 billion, compared with € 16.0 billion in January. On balance, it was predominantly short and medium-term paper (with maturities of up to four years) that was sold. Foreign bonds were sold in the German market to the extent of € 17.5 billion net. These were for the most part bonds denominated in euro or Deutsche Mark issued by non-residents (€ 13.5 billion). Net sales of domestic and foreign bonds reached a total of € 36.8 billion in February, compared with € 26.5 billion a month earlier.

In February, two-thirds of domestic bonds were issued by credit institutions ( $\in$  12.9 billion net). Of these, other bonds and communal bonds (Öffentliche Pfandbriefe) were in the forefront, at  $\in$  6.5 billion and  $\in$  4.6 billion, respectively. On balance, bonds issued by specialised credit institutions were sold to the extent of  $\in$  2.0 billion. The outstanding amount of mortgage bonds (Hypothekenpfandbriefe) declined by  $\in$  0.2 billion.

Public sector bonds

Bank bonds

On balance, the public sector issued bonds amounting to  $\in$  5.0 billion in February. The Federal Government received  $\in$  5.2 billion net from sales of bonds. Five-year special Federal bonds were sold in the amount of  $\in$  5.5 billion (net); 30-year Federal bonds and two-year Federal Treasury notes were issued to the extent of  $\in$  1.3 billion and  $\in$  0.3 billion, respectively. The outstanding amount of tenyear Federal bonds decreased by  $\in$  1.1 bil-

lion.<sup>2</sup> The Länder Governments' bonded debt declined by € 0.2 billion.

Gross sales of Deutsche Mark/euro bonds issued by non-residents under the lead management of a German syndicate amounted to € 10.4 billion in February, and were thus more than twice as high as in January (€ 4.6 billion). After deduction of redemptions, net sales came to € 6.2 billion, compared with net redemptions totalling € 1.6 billion one month before.

On the buyers' side of the bond market, do-

Deutsche Mark/ euro bonds issued by non-residents

mestic credit institutions were predominant in February; they increased their bond portfolios by  $\in$  17.0 billion. On balance, they bought domestic and foreign debt securities amounting to  $\in$  9.6 billion and  $\in$  7.4 billion, respectively. On balance, domestic non-banks purchased bonds to the tune of  $\in$  12.0 billion; at  $\in$  10.1 billion, foreign bonds distinctly predominated. Overall, they invested exclusively in paper denominated in euro or Deutsche Mark. Foreign investors bought domestic securities totalling  $\in$  7.8 billion (net). Their interest focused on bonds of private borrowers

(€ 9.0 billion). In January non-residents had

reduced their holdings of German bonds by

€ 7.1 billion.

Purchases of bonds

<sup>2</sup> The individual items for the Federal Government are shown at nominal values, rather than at market values, and without taking account of the changes in issuers' holdings of their own bonds. The sum total of these individual figures therefore normally fails to tally with the above-mentioned net sales of Federal Government bonds.

# **Equity market**

Sales of shares

In February, domestic enterprises placed new shares in the German equity market to the market value of € 1.9 billion, compared with € 1.3 billion in the previous month. On balance, foreign equities were sold in Germany to the tune of € 36.3 billion (January: € 6.9 billion), with portfolio investments greatly predominating. The main reason for this exceptionally high figure was the exchange of domestic shares into foreign shares owing to a corporate take-over. Altogether, sales of domestic and foreign shares in the German equity market amounted to € 38.2 billion in February, compared with € 8.2 billion in the preceding month.

Share purchases

On balance, foreign investors increased their portfolios of German shares by  $\in$  41.2 billion in February. This figure includes the acquisition of equities in connection with the abovementioned cross-border corporate take-over. Domestic credit institutions bought equities totalling  $\in$  2.6 billion (net). On balance, only domestic shares were purchased ( $\in$  3.3 billion). The shareholdings of domestic nonbanks declined by  $\in$  5.6 billion.

## Investment fund certificates

Sales of investment fund certificates

At  $\in$  3.7 billion, the amount raised by domestic investment funds in February was significantly smaller than a month earlier ( $\in$  14.3 billion). The main reason for this decrease was the outflow of funds from the specialised funds amounting to  $\in$  1.1 billion. Specifically, mixed funds and bond-based funds had to redeem certificates to the extent of  $\in$  1.0 billion

# Sales and purchases of bonds \*

#### €billion

	2000	2000		
Item	January	February	February	
Sales				
Domestic bonds 1 of which	16.0	19.2	14.5	
Bank bonds	9.6	12.9	16.2	
Public sector bonds	5.5	5.0	- 1.7	
Foreign bonds 2	10.5	17.5	13.6	
Purchases				
Residents	33.6	29.0	21.6	
Credit institutions 3	17.0	17.0	8.5	
Non-banks 4 of which	16.6	12.0	13.1	
Domestic bonds	10.0	1.9	- 0.8	
Non-residents 2	- 7.1	7.8	6.5	
Total sales/purchases	26.5	36.8	28.1	

\* Since the beginning of 2000, including bonds issued by non-banks with original maturities of up to and including one year and commercial paper. — 1 Net sales at market values plus/less changes in issuers' holdings of their own bonds. — 2 Transaction values. — 3 Book values, statistically adjusted. — 4 Residual.

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and € 0.3 billion, respectively. Share-based funds sold investment certificates to the tune of € 0.2 billion, while the outstanding amount of certificates issued by open-end real estate funds and money-market funds remained virtually unchanged. By contrast, funds open to the general public received € 4.8 billion in February, compared with € 6.5 billion in the previous month. As in the preceding months, the largest part was accounted for by share-based funds (€ 4.3 billion). Money-market funds and mixed funds received € 1.0 billion and € 0.7 billion, respectively. Pension investment mutual funds (Altersvorsorgefonds) sold certificates totalling € 0.1 billion. By contrast, bond-based funds and open-end real estate funds registered outflows of resources amounting to € 1.2 billion and € 0.6 billion, respectively. In

February, foreign investment fund certificates were sold in the German market to almost the same extent ( $\in$  6.1 billion) as in the previous month. The total amount raised by sales of investment fund certificates therefore came to  $\in$  9.8 billion in February.

Purchases of investment fund certificates

The investment fund certificates were mainly bought by domestic non-banks ( $\in$  7.6 billion), which chiefly purchased foreign certificates ( $\in$  6.0 billion). German credit institutions' holdings of investment fund certificates increased by  $\in$  0.4 billion. Non-residents purchased certificates issued by German investment funds to the extent of  $\in$  1.8 billion.

# Balance of payments

Current account

Germany's current account – the combined outcome of foreign trade, services, factor income and current transfers – ran a surplus of € 0.9 billion in February compared with a deficit of € 7.9 billion in January. The movement of the current account into surplus is due almost equally to the significant rise in the trade surplus and the fall in the deficit on invisible current transactions with non-residents.

Foreign trade

According to calculations by the Federal Statistical Office, Germany's foreign trade surplus amounted to  $\in$  6.7 billion in February compared with  $\in$  2.7 billion in the previous month. However, the increase in the export surplus was less in seasonally adjusted terms: it rose from  $\in$  3.9 billion in January to  $\in$  5.9 billion in the month under review. The rise was due to the sustained buoyancy in exports, on the one hand, and to the decline in

imports, on the other. In February German exports went up by just over  $1\frac{1}{2}$ %, seasonally adjusted, compared with the month before; if the figures for January and February are taken together, exports grew by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ % compared with the previous two-month period (November-December 1999). By contrast, the value of imports, which had risen particularly sharply in January, declined by a seasonally adjusted 3% in February. In a two-month comparison, however, imports exceeded their value in the previous two months by  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ . The rise was largely the result of higher petroleum prices.

with non-residents declined from  $\in$  9.9 billion in January 2000 to  $\in$  5.7 billion in the month under review. The decline in the deficit was particularly sharp in the case of factor income (from  $\in$  4.3 billion in January to  $\in$  0.6 billion in February). This was due mainly to the much smaller interest income payments to non-residents, although these are subject to considerable monthly fluctuations. There was also a smaller deficit on services ( $\in$  3.1 billion compared with  $\in$  4.0 billion); seasonal factors

played a crucial role in that. By contrast, the deficit on current transfers rose by  $\in$  0.4 bil-

lion to € 2.0 billion.

The deficit on invisible current transactions

The data in the financial account in February are substantially affected by a large corporate merger; this applies to both direct investment and to security transactions. Thus, there were record capital imports of  $\in$  139.1 billion through inward direct investment; that was almost three times as much as in 1999 as a whole ( $\in$  49.2 billion) and was due almost

Invisibles

Direct investment **Equities** 

solely to the large transaction mentioned. The direct investment inflows arising from the takeover of a German enterprise by a foreign corporation, which was settled by exchanging the shares of the enterprise taken over for those of the foreign enterprise, were accompanied by an equivalent volume of capital exports in the portfolio field. Where the exchange of shares affected German investors, it was reflected in the financial account as the acquisition of foreign equity by German residents and in February amounted to € 33.1 billion. However, by far the majority of the shares of the German company that was taken over were already held by foreign portfolio investors with the result that the transfer of shares greatly reduced the volume of German equity held by non-residents (minus € 97.5 billion).

Other security transactions

Most of the trends observed in the previous few months continued in the other areas of cross-border security transactions. German investors again purchased a substantial amount of foreign investment paper (€ 6.1 billion compared with € 7.0 billion in the previous month). However, it was predominantly foreign bonds and notes that caught the interest of German investors once more (€ 15.5 billion compared with € 11.3 billion in January). Most of this was euro-denominated paper. Foreign investors remained reluctant to invest in the German bond market (€ 0.8 billion) after actually reducing their holdings slightly in the previous month (minus € 2.9 billion). By contrast, German money market paper, at € 7.0 billion, was again in relatively great demand from non-residents, just as it had been towards the end of last year, where-

# Major items of the balance of payments

#### €billion

	1999	2000	
Item	Year	Jan. r	Feb.
I. Current account 1. Foreign trade 1 Exports (f.o.b.) Imports (c.i.f.)	r 508.3 443.5	42.0 39.4	46.6 39.9
Balance Memo item Seasonally adjusted figures	+ 64.8	+ 2.7	+ 6.7
Exports (f.o.b.) Imports (c.i.f.)	:	45.3 41.5	46.1 40.2
<ol> <li>Supplementary trade items 2</li> </ol>	- 5.0	- 0.6	- 0.1
3. Services Receipts Expenditure	79.9 120.7	5.5 9.5	6.3 9.4
Balance	- 40.8	- 4.0	- 3.1
4. Factor income (net)	- 11.9	- 4.3	- 0.6
5. Current transfers from non-residents to non-residents	15.8 41.6	3.8 5.4	1.0 2.9
Balance	- 25.7	- 1.6	- 2.0
Balance on current account	- 18.6	- 7.9	+ 0.9
II. Capital transfers (net)	- 0.1	+ 0.2	- 0.1
III. Financial account (net capital exports: –) Direct investment German investment	- 43.6	- 4.2	+ 125.1
abroad Foreign investment in Germany	- 92.9 + 49.2	- 5.8 + 1.6	- 14.0 + 139.1
Portfolio investment German investment	- 11.9	- 17.4	- 144.7
abroad of which Shares	- 176.3 - 66.7	- 23.0 - 5.6	- 56.7 - 33.1
Bonds and notes Foreign investment in	- 92.8	- 11.3	- 15.5
Germany of which Shares	+ 164.4 + 27.5	+ 5.6	- 87.9 - 97.5
Bonds and notes Financial derivatives Credit transactions Credit institutions	+ 27.5 + 84.6 + 1.9 + 34.3 + 50.3	+ 11.1 - 2.9 - 0.3 + 39.9 + 15.7	+ 0.8 + 0.6 + 3.5 + 10.6
of which Short-term Enterprises and	+ 58.7	+ 11.3	+ 9.3
individuals General government Bundesbank Other investment	+ 37.1 - 3.5 - 49.5 - 1.2	- 2.0 - 0.0 + 26.2 - 0.1	- 4.7 - 0.9 - 1.5 - 0.1
Overall balance on financial account	- 20.6	+ 17.9	- 15.6
IV. Change in the foreign reserves at transaction values (increase: –) 3	+ 12.5	- 0.0	- 0.4
V. Balance of unclassifiable transactions	+ 26.8	- 10.1	+ 15.3

1 Special trade according to the official foreign trade statistics (source: Federal Statistical Office). — 2 Mainly warehouse transactions for account of residents and deduction of goods returned. — 3 Excluding allocation of SDRs and changes due to value adjustments.

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as in January there had been net sales in this market segment (minus  $\leq$  4.2 billion).

Credit transactions There were outflows of  $\in$  5.6 billion through the unsecuritised credit transactions of non-banks. The credit institutions repatriated funds amounting to  $\in$  10.6 billion and thereby further reduced their short-term net external position. By contrast, the external credit

transactions booked by the Bundesbank in the course of settlements in the payment system TARGET resulted in a small net rise in the Bundesbank's asset position (€ 1.5 billion).

At transaction values, the foreign reserves of the Bundesbank increased by  $\in$  0.4 billion in February.

Foreign reserves of the Bundesbank

# The impact of financial market crises on the German securities markets

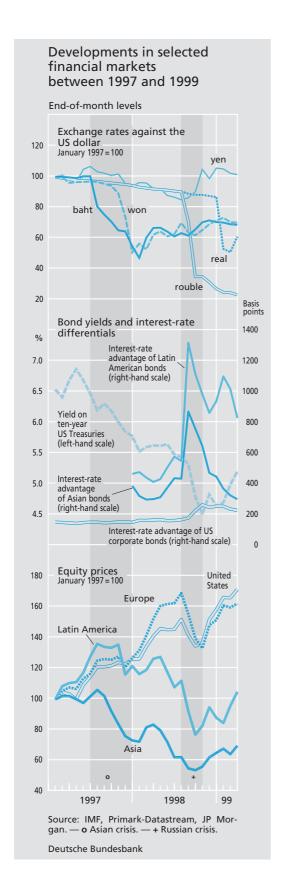
In recent years the international financial system has been shaken on various occasions by crises involving serious disruptions of price formation on many markets, liquidity bottlenecks and a reduced provision of funds. Against this background, the present article addresses the question of the extent to which the events of 1997 and 1998 affected the functionality of the German financial markets. On balance, it can be said that the impact on the German securities markets remained within bounds. Admittedly, some major and otherwise highly liquid market segments were temporarily hit by liquidity shortages. To make the markets less susceptible to crises, it appears that, above all, measures are required which will foster an appropriate appraisal of risks by market players.

The financial market crises from summer 1997 to spring 1999

# The course of the crises

From summer 1997 to spring 1999, some serious dislocations occurred in the international financial system. The upheavals began in south-east Asia, where substantial macroeconomic disequilibria had emerged in a number of countries. In the first half of 1997, the Thai baht, which was actually pegged to

Asian crisis as from summer 1997 ...



the US dollar, 1 repeatedly came under pressure, and had to be floated early in July 1997. That triggered a further extension of the crisis, since doubts now arose as to the durability of exchange-rate links in other countries, too. Moreover, after the devaluation, financial sector problems came to light that had previously been masked by the high rates of credit-funded growth and by the stable external value of the currency. Finally, the devaluation led to competitive losses in neighbouring countries, and thus reinforced the devaluation pressure on those countries' currencies.

Immediately after the baht was floated, the exchange rate pegs of the Malaysian ringgit, the Indonesian rupiah, the Philippine peso and, in December, that of the Korean won likewise had be abandoned (see the adjacent chart). Towards the end of the year, those currencies had lost about one-half of their value against the US dollar. The burden of foreign debt, which was immense anyway, rose steeply owing to the fall in the value of those currencies, and resulted in the insolvency of many non-financial enterprises and banks. In the autumn, the crisis spread to some countries outside south-east Asia. Russia and Brazil were particularly hard hit, as were Argentina and Chile, albeit less so. Signs of stabilisation first emerged in Thailand and Korea early in 1998, following extensive reforms of the financial sector.

The impact of the Asian crisis on the financial markets of the industrialised countries re... has little

impact on

countries

industrialised

... despite

spreading to

other regions ...

currencies, but that basket was dominated by the US dol-

<sup>1</sup> Strictly speaking, the baht was pegged to a basket of

mained within strict limits until autumn 1997. In November and December, the bond markets registered a pronounced fall in yields, which primarily affected highly liquid government bonds. This widened the interest-rate differential of other fixed interest securities vis-à-vis government bonds, although that gap narrowed again to some extent early in 1998. The upswing in the equity markets faltered in the summer, and heavy price losses were recorded in October; ultimately, however, this turned out to be nothing but a short-lived episode on the road to ever-higher quotations. Only in Japan was there a more sustained adjustment of prices, against the background of persistent domestic economic problems.

Russian crisis as from May 1998 ... The stabilisation of conditions at the beginning of 1998 brought only a brief respite, however. As early as May, speculative attacks resumed, focusing particularly on the Russian rouble. On August 17, 1998 the Russian Government announced the widening – and, before long, the relinquishment – of the exchange-rate band against the US dollar, as well as a 90-day debt moratorium.

... spreads to the markets of industrialised countries After the Russian moratorium, the upheavals spread to the financial markets of industrialised countries. Even before that, rumours of considerable losses on the part of major market players were rife there. Moreover, the ongoing crises in Asia increasingly depressed economic prospects in the industrialised countries. Against this backdrop, the major equity markets – other than Japan – admittedly registered price gains until mid-July, but only a few securities were affected. From the

second half of July onwards, major price adjustments occurred; by mid-August, prices in the major stock markets were about 10 % below their peaks in the previous month. Among many investors (who had apparently been counting on a bail-out by the industrialised countries), the Russian debt moratorium led to a far-reaching reappraisal of credit risks. The upshot was substantial shifts in assets, into securities that were regarded as especially low-risk and liquid. As a result, equity prices in the industrialised countries and the yields of liquid government bonds continued to fall, and the yield differential of the latter vis-à-vis other fixed interest securities widened dramatically.

Uncertainty in the international financial markets soared when heavy losses by a major hedge fund were announced at the beginning of September. Although its recapitalisation averted the risk of a collapse and of concomitant contagion effects, many market players nevertheless expected a rapid liquidation of that fund's open positions. In view of its size, correspondingly pronounced shifts in prices in the international financial markets were feared. In order to forestall such shifts, many market players liquidated substantial positions financed by borrowing. These moves were accompanied by a reduction in yen borrowing, through which US dollar securities purchases had previously been financed ("carry trades"). The upshot was a decline in the rate of the US dollar against the yen at the beginning of October, pronounced price uncertainty in the equity and bond markets and a drying-up of liquidity in major market segments.

Losses sustained by a major hedge fund and liquidation of "carry trades"

Final wave of crisis leads to Brazilian depreciation A final wave of crisis in January 1999 led to the depreciation and, shortly afterwards, the full-scale floating of the Brazilian real; ultimately, however, the international impact remained within bounds. That may have owed something to the fact that players in the financial markets were running a much lower level of debt at that time than only a few months before. Although the turbulence in the capital markets of the industrialised countries largely subsided in the second half of October, the after-effects of the upheavals were felt until spring 1999. It was only when signs multiplied that many of the crisis countries had passed the lowest point that something of a return to normal occurred, reflected in globally rising bond yields and equity prices.

# Financial market crises and securities market functionality

Functions of the financial system

In retrospect, it is particularly striking that disruptions emerged in some of the largest financial markets in autumn 1998. The guestion therefore arises as to whether the functionality of the financial system in Germany, too, was affected by the crises. Without a properly functioning financial system, efficient resource allocation in an economy is impossible. Financial markets and financial intermediaries ensure that savings are put to the most productive uses. At the same time, they enable economic agents to optimise over time their consumption plans or investment plans by means of corresponding financial contracts. Against this backdrop, the strength of crisis influences on securities markets can be gauged in terms of how far the bond and equity markets performed such functions

during the crises. Specifically, those functions include, besides the provision of funds proper, through the issuance of securities in the primary market, the transfer and management of risks (particularly credit risk, market-price risk and liquidity risk) by trading in the secondary market. In this context, the ongoing procurement, processing and aggregation of information and, on this basis, the formation of prices in the securities markets are of paramount importance.

Crises may affect the process of price formation in the securities markets in different ways. First, prices may overshoot or undershoot, i.e. differ from the fundamentally warranted values. Moreover, relative prices may be distorted. This may be reflected, firstly, in an unusually marked drifting-apart of the prices or yields of similar financial market instruments, such as an undue widening of the interest-rate differential between bonds with only a small difference in credit risk. Secondly, distortions in relative prices may also be mirrored in an usually close similarity in prices to those in other (foreign) markets. A further indication of disruptions in the price-formation process is, finally, pronounced uncertainty among market players as to the future movement of yields or prices, reflected, for instance, in an increase in implicit volatilities, calculated on the basis of option prices. Impairments of the provision of funds through the securities markets are mirrored in a decline in primary market activity, i.e. the issuing of securities. The actual provision of funds is indicated by net sales of securities – i. e. by the volume of issues, net of redemptions. Of particular significance for the ongoing trans-

The influence of the crises on price formation and resource allocation fer of risks is, incidentally, the continuous tradability of financial contracts in the secondary market, and thus the liquidity of a market (see the box on page 22).

Impact of the crises on the bond market

# Yield level, volatility and interest-rate differentials

Decline in yields ...

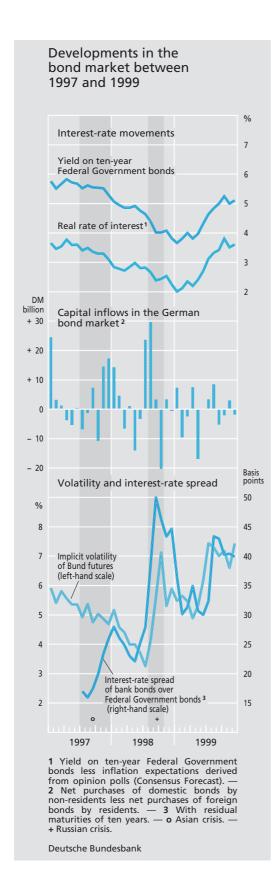
In Germany, the upheavals in the financial markets since summer 1997 have been associated with a decline in bond yields to a historically low level. Between mid-1997 and early 1999, the yields on ten-year Federal government bonds fell by two percentage points to 33/4%. However, the crisis in eastern Asia has exercised a more significant effect only since the speculative attacks of October 1997, when a massive increase in demand for top quality paper and first-class liquidity (so-called "safe havens") became evident. During the period from July 1997 to December 1998, a total of about US\$ 75 billion flowed out of the countries particularly affected by the Asian crisis (Indonesia, Korea, the Philippines and Thailand), and ultimately gravitated to Europe and the United States.

... in the "safe haven" Towards the end of 1997 and in summer 1998, the German bond market registered heavy net inflows of funds from abroad, whereas previously outflows had predominated (see the chart overleaf). However, this was attributable not only to heavy foreign purchases – in August 1998 alone, non-residents invested DM 27½ billion net in German bonds – but also to the fact that domes-

tic investors showed little inclination to leave the "safe haven", and thus were reluctant to invest funds abroad. On balance, this probably resulted in a fall in the risk premia included in the capital-market rate, and temporarily also perhaps in a "safety discount" on yields. At all events, this conjecture is consistent with the decrease in the long-term real interest rate, to the unusually low level of 2%, and its rapid re-ascent after the termination of the crises. Furthermore, given the increasing duration and depth of the crises, expectations of inflation and growth in the industrialised countries were likewise revised downwards. However, this factor assumed noticeable significance only in 1998, when, for instance, average inflation expectations over the next ten years declined from 21/4% to 13/4% in Germany in the course of the year.

The relatively relaxed state of the German bond market right up to autumn 1997 was also reflected in the interest-rate differentials between bonds of the same maturity. For instance, in the third quarter of 1997, ten-year bank debt securities yielded a maximum of 20 basis points more than comparable Federal bonds. This suggests that market players were not demanding any particularly high premia at that time for the lower quality and liquidity of bank debt securities, and the incomplete hedging opportunities through the futures markets. In the fourth quarter of 1997, the interest-rate differential rose to up to 30 basis points, although it fell back to about 20 basis points in spring 1998 in the light of the improvement in conditions in eastern Asia. This picture changed fundamentally, however, after Russia's debt mora-

Widening interest-rate differential of bank bonds vis-à-vis Federal bonds



torium. The yield spread of ten-year bank debt securities widened from 30-35 basis points during the first half of August to over 50 basis points in the weeks after the moratorium. This increase in the interest-rate differential primarily reflects the lower liquidity and hardly higher credit-risk premia relative to Federal bonds. Hence the interest-rate spread of public mortgage bonds and of securities issued by specialised credit institutions owned by the public sector vis-à-vis Federal bonds widened distinctly, even though such paper is not subject to a much greater risk of default. Even after the upheavals subsided, the interest-rate differential remained comparatively large. At the start of April 2000, ten-year bank debt securities were yielding about 50 basis points more than Federal bonds. That may be rated a sign of a sustained reappraisal of risks in the wake of the financial market crises.

The implicit volatility of Bund futures, as calculated on the basis of option prices, which serves as a yardstick of market players' price uncertainty, underlines the fact that the Russian crisis in summer 1998 resulted in a highly unsettled bond market in Germany, too. This contrasts with developments during the Asian crisis one year earlier, when implicit volatility rose only marginally during the speculative attacks in July/August and October/November. Such volatility reached its peak during the tensions in the dollar-yen market early in October 1998. Thereafter it diminished again, but remained distinctly above its level prior to the crisis.

Greater price uncertainty after Russia's moratorium International correlations and contagion effects

Investment decisions are affected not only by yield differentials between different categories of securities but also by differences in expected risks and in the correlations between them. If, for instance, a market player holds securities whose yields normally have little correlation with each other (i.e. the yield correlations are low, or even negative), he can push the entire risk presented by his portfolio below the level of the lowest individual risk. At times of crisis, though, such diversification advantages can be realised only if the correlations between the rates of return remain stable even in such periods. However, this condition normally seems not to be satisfied.<sup>2</sup> For example, in the bond markets of the G-3 countries, the correlations between daily bond-price changes actually increased, albeit only slightly, in a rough definition of the recent crises. The correlation between the daily returns on German and Japanese benchmark bonds with residual maturities of ten years rose from under 0.1 to almost 0.4 after the onset of the Asian crisis, and increased from under 0.2 to 0.3 during the Russian crisis. The traditionally closer correlations between Germany and the United States widened in both cases by about one-fifth, to 0.5 or 0.6.3 These findings, which can be generalised, are compatible with the hypothesis that financial market crises provoke similar responses by market participants in different countries, and therefore trigger "contagion effects".

# Market liquidity

The significance of market liquidity

In an up-to-date financial system, the liquidity of the secondary market plays an ever-moreimportant role. Any temporary "drying-up" of liquidity greatly curtails market players' ability to manage risks, since positions can be neither assessed nor traded in the short run (see the box overleaf). This may result, within a short period of time, in heavy losses by the institutions concerned.

The upheavals in summer and autumn 1998 adversely affected liquidity even in the market for Federal bonds – the most liquid market segment during periods of calm, on account of the large volume of issues and the futures-market instruments available. After Russia's debt moratorium, massive portfolio shifts caused turnover in the three Federal bond issues deliverable at the time for Bund futures contracts to expand to roughly twice the usual volume on some days (see the chart on page 23). The market thus approached the limits of its absorptive capacity; this was reflected in sharp price fluctuations and an increase in trading costs (measured in terms of the effective bid-ask spread) from less than 1 basis point in July and the first half of August to approximately 2 ½ basis points.

The bottlenecks in the spot market also owed something to the fact that distinctly more Bund futures – the most important hedging instrument for interest-rate risk – were traded in August than in the preceding months. At the end of that month, almost 900,000 open con-

during the Russian crisis ...

Lower liquidity

by very heavy turnover in the futures markets ...

... accompanied

<sup>2</sup> This point is analysed in more detail in the sections dealing with the equity market.

**<sup>3</sup>** For more general findings on the dependence of international correlations in the bond and equity market on different volatility regimes, see: Domanski, D. and M. Kremer: The dynamics of international asset price linkages and their effects on German bond and stock markets. Bank for International Settlements, Conference Papers, Vol. 8, March 2000, pp. 134–158.

# Market liquidity – concept and measurement

The liquidity of a market is synonymous with the "ease" with which securities can be traded there. It depends on the tightness, depth and resilience of a market, and on the immediate executability of orders. A market is tight if enough limited buying and selling orders are on hand for new orders to be executed without triggering major price movements. It is deep if those orders reach a volume which suffices to execute even large orders without exerting marked price effects. In a resilient market, price movements triggered by excess demand or excess supply attract new orders which soon offset such imbalances.

The liquidity of a securities market is often measured in terms of indicators of trading activity, such as the number of transactions or the turnover. Although such indicators are fairly readily available, they are not directly related to the above criteria of market liquidity. Market liquidity is only one – and not necessarily the principal – determinant of trading activity. For instance, a strong hedgingneed on the part of market participants may lead to heavy turnover, even though the market is relatively illiquid.

In a market with a central order book (for example, in electronic trading), the tightness may be gauged by the bid-ask spread and the depth by the total volume of buying or selling orders. This is not possible, however, in OTC trading, which accounted for the bulk of the transactions in the German bond market until 1999. In this case, information on the tightness and depth of the market can be obtained only from effective bid-ask spreads calculated from transaction prices. The figures given in the main text were derived, using Roll's method, 1 from the autocovariance of the transaction prices, which arises because transactions are executed alternately at the ask and bid prices.

1 See Roll, R.: A Simple Implicit Measure of the Effective Bid-Ask Spread in an Efficient Market, Journal of Finance Vol. 39, 1984, pp. 1127–40.

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tracts ("open interests") with a face value of roughly DM 225 billion – roughly three times the face value of the underlying Federal bonds – were in the books of Eurex (the Financial Futures Exchange). Although open futures positions are normally closed by means of countertrades, rather than by the delivery of bonds, this led to fears that, on the next maturity of a futures contract in September, insufficient bonds would be available in the market to satisfy all delivery wishes. The consequent buying pressure in the spot market did not slacken until early in September, when it became apparent that many investors had already closed their positions by means of counter-trades.

Whereas the recapitalisation proper of the major hedge fund in September had had virtually no direct impact on the German bond market (except for an increase in price uncertainty), the liquidation of "carry trades" and the general reduction, at the beginning of October, in positions financed by borrowing triggered a steep rise in yields and caused the bid-ask spread to widen to a record extent of about five basis points. In contrast to the episode in late August, this increase did not reflect tensions due to heavy turnover, but rather a distinct reduction in market liquidity, attributable to profound uncertainty and corresponding restraint on the part of market players. However, that period lasted for only two days; thereafter, trading costs went back to about one basis point, and fluctuated around that level until the end of the year.4

... and a thinning-out of the market early in October

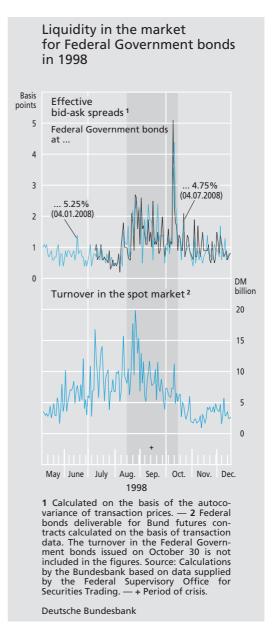
<sup>4</sup> On trends in liquidity in the market for Federal bonds, see: Upper, C.: How safe was the "Safe Haven"? Financial Market Liquidity during the 1998 Turbulence, Discussion paper 1/00, Economic research group of the Deutsche Bundesbank, February 2000.

# Issuing activity and funds raised

Decline in funds raised

Both the Asian crisis in summer and autumn 1997 and the turbulence in the following year were associated with a decline in the amount of funds raised in the German bond market. After the devaluation of the baht in July 1997, net issuance of domestic bonds fell from an average of almost DM 30 billion a month in the first half of the year to DM 11/2 billion in October. A similar picture presented itself one year later after the devaluation of the rouble, when the volume of funds raised dropped from a peak of DM 56 billion in July to as little as DM 11 billion in September. In both cases, all three categories of securities (public sector bonds, bank debt securities and industrial bonds) were involved.

However, these figures are affected by strong monthly fluctuations in the net issuance and by seasonal factors. To be able to distinguish between "normal" fluctuations and "exceptional" movements, a statistical model is therefore required. The findings analysed in the annex indicate that the sums raised in the German bond market during the Asian crisis and during the upheavals in 1998 decreased by about DM 7 ½ billion a month and DM 10 billion a month, respectively. However, only bank debt securities were affected by the decline; the net issuance of public sector bonds during that period did not differ from the figures to be expected as a result of normal movements.5

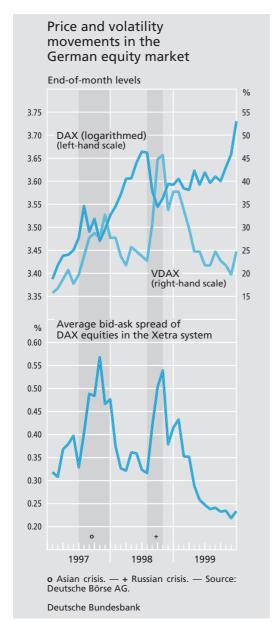


## Impact of the crises on the equity market

# Price movements and volatility

Taking a longer-term view, the financial market upheavals of 1997 and 1998 appear to have curbed the price rise in the German Price rise curbed only briefly ...

<sup>5</sup> It was not possible to estimate a model for industrial bonds since the small number of such issues makes the time series for sales too erratic.



equity market only briefly; even during the crisis years, German equities on balance showed strong price gains. At 39% (measured in terms of the broad CDAX price index), the highest annual price gain since 1995 was recorded in 1997, and in 1998, too, the increase came to as much as 14%. However, price movements within those two years were determined by the upheavals, although the crises impinged on the equity market, re-

sulting in heavy price losses, only in the second half of each year (see the adjacent chart). In both cases, however, the bear markets only lasted a few months, and were succeeded by lengthy periods of rising prices.

The price rises in the equity market owed much, up to the beginning of 1999, to the continuous decline in long-term interest rates, which lowered the opportunity cost of equity investments and raised the cash value of future dividends. Given the prospects of an early economic recovery in Europe, enterprises' profit expectations likewise initially improved. That influence reversed, however, in the second half of 1998, when fears arose that the financial market crises might exert a dampening effect on global economic activity after all.

... against the backdrop of extended periods of favourable macroeconomic conditions

However, a review focusing on price movements alone obscures the fact that the situation in the German equity market during the crises was characterised by a high degree of market uncertainty, and was correspondingly tense. The DAX volatility index (VDAX), which measures the magnitude of the percentage price fluctuations expected by market players as an average of DAX equities, rose steeply, particularly in 1998. Measured in those terms, the anticipated price risk increased dramatically during the crises. Although implicit volatility fell again as the crises subsided, it remained relatively high even afterwards.

plicit volatility fell again as the crises subsided, it remained relatively high even afterwards.

It comes as a surprise that the valuation level

in the equity market continued to be high

notwithstanding the pronounced price uncer-

tainty. That is an indication that the risks asso-

Pronounced market uncertainty at times ...

... accompanied by fluctuations in the appraisal of equity risks ciated with equity investments were generally perceived to be lower, as a result of which, in turn, the market price of the risk, and thus the general equity-risk premium, tended to fall. Yet the risk premium probably rose distinctly for a while during the two crises, and was thus mainly responsible for the heavy price losses observed. Such losses were particularly marked, at a maximum of almost 35%, in summer and autumn 1998, when market players showed a distinct aversion to price risks, as well as to risks of default and liquidity risks. The fact that liquidity risks also played a role can be inferred from the strong temporary increase in the bid-ask spreads for DAX instruments traded in the XETRA system (see the chart on the opposite page).

Correlation and market liquidity

Impact of the crises on portfolios

To permit a more comprehensive assessment of the impact of the crises on the functionality of the equity market, the price and volatility movements due to the crises must be considered in a national and international portfolio context. Thus, the decision of a German investor on the size of his equity holding will depend not only on the expected level and volatility of the returns on domestic shares, but also on their relationship to the earnings/ risk characteristics of alternative investments at home and abroad. In this connection, the correlations between the rates of return on different categories of securities are likewise of significance, because they determine the extent to which the risk posed by an investor's entire portfolio can be lowered by diversification.

International price and yield correlations can be described in the form of a number of stylised facts (see the table overleaf), which may apply not merely to the crises considered here. According to this approach, short-term price fluctuations were mostly synchronous, so that the correlations between short-term returns on shares were mostly positive in a national cross-section, even though the medium-term price trends differed considerably in specific regions and countries. The connection was particularly marked in the case of major price movements, so that a rise in volatility was normally accompanied by closer correlations. Finally, crises in global equity markets hit the less liquid markets of smaller countries, especially the emerging economies, particularly hard. For example, the daily volatility of returns on shares in the entire German equity market rose from 11/4 % to over 3 % during the Asian crisis, and thus more than doubled; in the Asian emerging economies it actually almost quadrupled. As a rule, during such periods of turbulence the observed international correlations likewise increase distinctly. This pattern of correlations implies that the diversification advantages of an internationally diversified equity portfolio may be severely curtailed at times of upheavals. That is relevant to the risk management of institutional investors, in particular, and involves the risk of snowballing effects if market players, in response to the outbreak of a crisis, simultaneously all try in a similar way to run down their share portfolios in accordance with the changed earnings/risk ratings.

Viewed from this point of view, it is likewise significant that the individual segments of the

Equity-price movements in the global context

# Coefficients of equity-price movements between 1997 and 1998

Asian crisis 1		Russian cri	sis 1
before	during	before	during
28 (1.2)	0 (3.1)	33 (3.3)	– 20 (3.8)
19 (1.2)	5 (1.7)	13 (1.7)	- 1 (1.9)
5 (1.7)	- 17 (1.4)	- 8 (4.3)	<b>– 17 (2.0)</b>
7 (0.4)	- 25 (1.6)	- 39 (3.9)	2 (1.5)
36 (0.8)	- 9 (4.3)	- 25 (4.7)	- 12 (7.1)
38 (1.0)	11 (1.4)	- 6 (6.9)	- 33 (3.6)
0.52	0.68	0.35	0.40
0.12	0.44	0.29	0.36
0.06	0.33	0.36	0.26
0.36	0.44	0.33	0.29
0.16	0.62	0.55	0.68
Asian crisis 1		Russian crisis 1	
before	during	before	during
26 (1.0)	- 2 (3 5)	31 (3 4)	– 19 (3.8)
		, ,	– 20 (1.5)
			- 23 (0.7)
		` ′	- 24 (6.5)
,		( 3 3,	,
0.57	0.50	0.24	0.20
0.57	0.68	0.34	0.39
0.42	0.70	0.44	
0.42	0.70	0.41	0.49
		0.43	0.72
0.40			
0.46	0.69	0.43	0.72
0.20	0.54	0.19	0.62
	28 (1.2) 19 (1.2) 5 (1.7) 7 (0.4) 36 (0.8) 38 (1.0) 0.52 0.12 0.06 0.36 0.16 Asian crisis	before during  28 (1.2)	before during before  28 (1.2)

Source: Primark-Datastream; Bundesbank calculations. — 1 Before the Asian crisis: January 1 to July 1, 1997; Asian crisis: July 2 to November 5, 1997; before Russian crisis: November 6, 1997 to August 16, 1998; Russian crisis: August 17 to October 15, 1998. — 2 Sum and variance, respectively, of daily changes in logarithmed MSCI price indices; EM: emerging markets. — 3 Correlations with previous days' values for American countries. — 4 DAX, MDAX, SMAX and NEMAX are price indices for various equity-market segments of the Deutsche Börse AG.

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German equity market behaved quite differently during periods of calm and bouts of turbulence. It was presumably above all differences in market liquidity that were responsible for that. Before the outbreak of the crises, liquid DAX instruments showed higher (Russian crisis), or at least equally high (Asian crisis), price rises than less liquid MDAX and SMAX instruments; moreover, during the crises they suffered lower price losses (see the adjacent table). But that advantage had to be paid for with certain drawbacks. Firstly, DAX volatility is several times higher than that of the less-actively-traded MDAX and SMAX instruments, which meet with little interest abroad.6 Secondly, in the event of financial market crises, the correlation pattern between the individual market segments changes, with all the correlations rising some of them steeply - during the periods of turbulence. These relationships, too, may have the effect that portfolio risks increase unexpectedly strongly during periods of crisis.

Crisis responses of different segments of the German equity market

## Conclusions

Viewed as a whole, the financial market crises of the recent past have affected the German securities markets to only a limited extent. There were, however, temporary disruptions of the price-formation process in the bond and equity markets, which were primarily attributable to very high volatility at times

Crises have limited impact

**<sup>6</sup>** The instruments of the New Market – which are combined in the NEMAX overall index – do not altogether fit into this pattern on account their specific character as high-tech or growth equities. After all, although their liquidity is distinctly higher than that of MDAX and SMAX shares, the equities of the New Market exhibit by far the highest volatility (and also the highest yields).

and to short-lived liquidity bottlenecks - the latter even occurring in market segments which are usually highly liquid. Although the crises resulted in a short-lived decline in the volume of funds raised (at least in the case of bank debt securities), that had no discernible impact on the availability of loans. Overall business activity is most likely to have been affected by the sharp drop in capital-market rates. This crisis-induced "undershooting" of yields was, however, favourable, inasmuch as it formed something of a counter-weight to the dampening foreign trade effects of the crisis on business activity. Even so, the upheavals showed that even large and liquid markets are susceptible to disruption. Hence the question arises, from the German point of view as well as internationally, as to how the functionality of the securities markets, and of the financial sector as a whole, can be improved.

Proper appraisal of risks ... In particular, the abrupt fundamental reappraisal of the risks posed by financial assets after the Russian debt moratorium and the near-collapse of a major hedge fund turned out to be a problem for the functionality of the financial markets. Against this background, the general starting point for strengthening the stability of markets is market players' awareness of financial risks. For one thing, suitable conditions must be created for assessing risks more realistically, and for taking them into account in prices. During the recent financial market crises, market players have often failed to gauge correctly the risks posed by financial assets, and especially the correlations between the different risk categories. In particular, the liquidity risks that arose on a massive scale after the outbreak of the crises caused enormous disruption. Attempts to mitigate such risks by selling affected paper dramatically depressed the relative prices of such instruments, compared with the liquid "benchmarks". The consequent misjudgements of market-price risk in turn lessened the effectiveness of those riskmanagement systems that are based on stable patterns of financial market prices and the correlations between them. In a number of cases, this actually led to an enhanced risk of default, especially if specific counterparties were holding sizeable credit-funded positions.

The prerequisites of circumspect behaviour on the part of financial market players include, on the one hand, the availability of adequate information on counterparties and market conditions and, on the other, a sophisticated internal risk-management system. It is against this backdrop, for instance, that the recommendations elaborated by the Financial Stability Forum on the improvement of credit-risk management in business with "highly leveraged institutions" must be seen.7 Moreover, it is essential to take the interdependencies between individual risks into account, because they do not arise in isolation from one another, especially at times of crisis. The consideration of such crisis scenarios is of particular importance when conducting stress tests to evaluate risk-management models.8

... thanks to improved risk management ...

**<sup>7</sup>** See Financial Stability Forum, Report of the Working Group on Highly Leveraged Institutions, March 2000.

**<sup>8</sup>** See "Banks' internal risk-management models and their prudential recognition" Deutsche Bundesbank, Monthly Report, October 1998, p. 65 ff.

... and clear responsibilities

In addition, financial market players must account for their mistakes themselves; it cannot be a function of public authorities, at the national or international level, to accept responsibility for ill-considered behaviour by investors. The fact that interest-rate differentials and implicit volatilities continue to be comparatively high, despite the subsiding of the crises, suggests that market players are now assessing risks more cautiously, and are on a learning curve. This no doubt also owes something to the fact that no bail-out occurred after the Russian debt moratorium.

Stability improved by diversity of opinions ...

The individual incentive structures and methods of risk evaluation must be supplemented at the macroeconomic level by measures calculated to minimise risks of contagion in the event of a crisis. What makes this particularly important is that the more complex and more closely interlinked international financial markets are transferring turbulence faster and reinforcing it. The increasing professionalisation of the financial community is an additional factor. If institutional investors are inclined to pursue similar trading strategies, the diversity of opinions required for the smooth functioning of the markets is impaired, above all at times of crisis. In this context, steps to improve market transparency are essential – steps that permit a more realistic assessment of one's own actions in the market environment, and that foster the shaping of an opinion of one's own. In the broader sense, such steps also include measures to strengthen market infrastructure, such as harmonised - and therefore more transparent – standards for the documentation or collateralisation of financial market transactions.

Finally, a certain institutional diversity in the financial system - especially the coexistence of sophisticated securities markets and a stable banking sector - may likewise exert a stabilising effect. For one thing, at times of crisis, stable banks are rather better able to cope with losses due to defaulting on loans, and thus to act as stabilising buffers. For another, enterprises which normally raise finance direct in the market can fall back on banks to meet their financial needs in the event of liquidity drying up in the primary market. For instance, the decline in demand for high-yield bonds in the US market in August and September 1998 was not accompanied by a slump in such enterprises' investments because the firms involved were able to raise funds by stepping up their bank loans. In a number of cases, such credit lines were set up even before the upheavals.

Measures applied direct to financial market players and institutions are a necessary, but not a sufficient, condition for safeguarding financial market stability. The right appraisal of, and a responsible attitude to, financial risks on the part of private players are possible in the final analysis only if the systemic risks associated with financial market investment remain calculable, on account of stable macroeconomic conditions and a foreseeable economic policy geared to the long term.

... and institutional diversity

Macroeconomic stability as a prerequisite of financial market stability

#### Annex

# The estimation of a model for the issuance of bonds

Object

This annex is concerned with the estimation of an econometric model for the issuance of securities in the German bond market. The aim is to test whether the decline in the amount of funds raised during the Asian crisis and after the currency devaluation in Russia actually exhibited exceptional proportions, or whether it was in line with "normal" fluctuations.

Approach

For this purpose, an ARMA model for the net issuance of domestic bonds is estimated. This univariate approach, in which the variable to be explained is modelled entirely on the basis of its own history, was chosen because additional explanatory variables, reflecting, for instance, financing conditions or expectations regarding economic activity, may for their part be influenced by the crises, and therefore hamper the identification of their impact. The effects of the crises in Asia and Russia on the amount of funds raised in the bond market are captured by means of dummy variables, which assume the value one during the relevant episode and otherwise are equal to zero. A coefficient which - statistically speaking - is significantly negative means that there was an exceptionally sharp decline in the volume of funds raised during the relevant episode. In addition, a deterministic time trend is included in the estimation to offset long-term changes in saving and investment decisions, which are not the focus of interest here.9

Dating the crisis episodes ...

The approach chosen entails dating the crisis episodes in order to be able to define the dummy variables. While the start of the crises is related to specific events – such as the devaluations of the baht

or the rouble (which are generally regarded as the causes triggering the crises) – dating always involves a certain discretionary element, since the devaluations did not occur "out of the blue", but only after several months of speculative attacks. The ends of the episodes are much more difficult to determine; dating is therefore left to a large extent to the individual researcher's discretion.

Below, it is assumed that the Asian crisis lasted throughout the second half of 1997, i.e. from the devaluation of the Thai baht and the devaluations of the currencies of neighbouring countries to the floating of the Korean won. The dummy variable D<sub>Asia1</sub> therefore assumes the value one between July and December 1997. As an alternative, a second dummy variable D<sub>Asia2</sub> was defined, which equals one in October 1997 alone - the only month in which the Asian crisis led to major price movements in the financial markets of the industrialised countries. This specification essentially leads to the same results; however, the significance level of the Asian crisis is reduced. Hence only the results derived using the variable D<sub>Asia1</sub> will be analysed below.

In contrast to the ending of the Asian crisis, the ending of the turbulence in the summer and autumn of the following year can be dated more easily, as most price indicators stabilised again in the second half of October. The corresponding dummy variable  $D_{Russ}$  therefore assumes the value one between August and October.

devaluation ...

.. after the Thai

... and the Russian moratorium

**<sup>9</sup>** For the long-term changes in the bond market, see: "The relationship between bank lending and the bond market in Germany", Deutsche Bundesbank, Monthly Report, January 2000, pp. 33–47.

# Model for estimating the amount of funds raised in the bond markets

#### Estimation results of an ARMA model 1

	Net issuance of domestic bonds				
Endogenous variables	Bonds, total	Public sector bonds	Bank debt securities		
AR 2	1.2	1.2	1.3		
MA 3	3,6,9,12	12	12		
Dummy for Asian crisis Coefficient T-statistic 4	- 7.47 - 2.23	- 2.84 - 0.65	- 6.11 - 1.94		
Dummy for Russian crisis					
Coefficient	- 9.90	1.17	- 13.01		
T-statistic 4	- 2.86	0.22	- 2.80		
Corr. R <sup>2</sup>	0.36	0.26	0.37		

1 Estimation period for monthly data: April 1991 to January 2000. — 2 Significant autoregressive coefficients. — 3 Significant moving-average coefficients. — 4 Critical value for one-sided test: – 2.36 (99 % confidence interval).

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The dynamics of securities issuance, which are sometimes rather complicated, were generally reflected satisfactorily by the ARMA models. The optimum numbers of time-lags and of moving aver-

ages were ascertained on the basis of the information criteria defined by Akaike and Schwarz. In order to minimise the number of parameters to be estimated and to avoid an overfitting of the data, insignificant terms were deleted as far as possible. The presence of MA(12) terms in the final specification reflects the significant seasonal fluctuations, while the autoregressive terms suggest the persistence of the series. Only for industrial bonds could no adequate specification be found, since the net issuance of such paper is subject to very large swings because of the small number of such issues. The results for this category of securities are therefore not presented here.

It is evident from the estimation results shown in column a) of the adjacent table that the amount of funds raised in the bond market declined exceptionally sharply both after the devaluation of the baht and after the Russian moratorium. The coefficients of both dummy variables are significantly negative. Columns b) and c) show that this was due to a decline in bank debt securities, whereas the net issuance of public sector bonds did not change significantly.

Significant decline in the amount of funds raised

Estimation results

Cyclical adjustment of the public sector financial balance in Germany – a disaggregated approach

The overall public sector financial balance is an important fiscal policy indicator determined by manifold factors, including the government's fiscal policy stance, but also by cyclical influences. To evaluate a country's fiscal policy orientation, it is necessary to assess the effects of the business cycle on public sector budgets. This article presents a procedure for cyclically adjusting the government budget balance in Germany. It also seeks to highlight the trends that have been discernible in fiscal policy in the past several years by reference to the cyclically adjusted balance. The results suggest that the responsiveness of the public sector financial balance in Germany to cyclical trends is not very pronounced and that German fiscal policy has tended to be pro-cyclical since reunification. Although such calculations present an important tool for analysing fiscal policy, they cannot take the place of a comprehensive qualitative assessment which also takes due account of the overall financial balance as well as longer-term developments in particular, signs of demographic strains.1

<sup>1</sup> This approach refines an article presented in an earlier Monthly Report. See Deutsche Bundesbank, Problems associated with calculating "structural" budget deficits, Monthly Report, April 1997, pages 31 ff.

The need for cyclical adjustment

Elasticity method

Financial balance influenced by various factors The overall public sector deficit reflects the influence of various factors. It is determined by the results of fiscal policy debate and decision-making, but also by the macroeconomic environment, which is itself subject to fiscal policy stimuli.<sup>2</sup> These complex interrelations make it difficult to identify cyclical influences and, therefore, to interpret developments in the budget balance.

Previous approaches

For this reason, the calculation of "structural" budget deficits, which are virtually immune to short-term influences, has long been a focus of public finance research and fiscal policy. Numerous approaches have been elaborated, the most common being the methods of the OECD, the IMF and the European Commission.<sup>3</sup> However, the individual calculation methods yield quite different results, indicating a need for further debate on this topic. The analysis presented in this article, which takes special account of Germany's institutional framework, is a step in that direction.

Cyclically adjusted and structural balance The analysis is limited to the cyclically adjusted balance, which is defined as the financial balance of the public sector, as delineated in the national accounts, excluding the cyclically related components. This measure differs from the "structural" balance, which is intended to reflect the basic orientation of the public sector budget. The calculation of the structural balance requires additional steps that chiefly involve recording the "transitory" elements of the overall financial balance, for example irregular effects on tax revenue.

The government balance is usually adjusted for cyclical influences according to the "elasticity method" (for more details see page 33). The cyclically related revenue and expenditure components of the overall public sector budget are put in relation to macroeconomic aggregates - e.g. private consumption, compensation of employees, or unemployment which are as similar as possible to the assessment bases for revenue and expenditure. The cyclical development of these macroeconomic variables, in turn, is calculated on the basis of deviations of real gross domestic product (GDP) from its longer-term potential or trend value. The analysis is based on the assumption of a stable relationship between the respective reference aggregate and GDP, i.e. that the cyclical deviations of the relevant macroeconomic variables from their trend development run parallel to those of GDP. The

<sup>2</sup> While cyclical adjustment approaches are aimed at capturing the influence of cyclical factors on the budget, so-called fiscal impulse concepts measure the influence of budgetary developments on the business cycle. See the Report of the German Council of Economic Experts for 1998–99: Sachverständigenrat zur Begutachtung der gesamtwirtschaftlichen Entwicklung, Jahresgutachten 1998/99, pages 299 ff.

<sup>3</sup> See Giorno, Claude, Pete Richardson, Deborah Roseveare, and Paul van den Nord (1995), Potential Output, Output Gaps, and Structural Budget Balances, OECD Economic Studies No. 24, 1995/II, pages 167–202; European Commission (1995), Technical Note, The Commission Services' Method for the Cyclical Adjustment of Government Budget Balances, European Economy 60, pages 35-55; Ziebarth, Gerhard (1995), Methodology and technique for determining structural budget deficits, Discussion paper 2/95, Deutsche Bundesbank; Banca D'Italia (ed.) (1995), Indicators of structural budget balances. Essays presented at the Bank of Italy workshop held in Perugia, 26-28 November 1998, Banca D'Italia; Hagemann, Robert (1999), The Structural Budget Balance. The IMF's Methodology, IMF Working Paper WP/99/95, IMF; Leibfritz, Willy (1999), Finanzpolitik und Konjunktur: Die automatischen Stabilisatoren in Deutschland, ifo Schnelldienst 29/99, pages 14-22; van den Noord, Paul (2000), The Size and Role of Automatic Fiscal Stabilisers in the 1990s and Beyond, Economics Department Working Papers No. 230, OECD.

relationships between the budgetary revenue and expenditure components, on the one hand, and the reference variables and GDP, on the other, are estimated by means of elasticities<sup>4</sup>. Thus, this concept ultimately traces all cyclically related revenue and expenditure back to the cyclical fluctuations of real GDP. From a long-term perspective, such an approach is justified because in the long run, there is a stable relationship between the development of overall GDP and that of its components.

Disaggregated approach

In the short term, however, there can be considerable deviations which are of relevance for the evaluation of fiscal policy, particularly during the current period. An approach focused exclusively on the cyclical development of GDP can thus lead to inaccurate assessments in individual years. Therefore, this article presents a variant of the elasticity approach to estimating cyclical deficits in which the cyclical movements of the major macroeconomic variables are analysed as their deviation from their own long-term trend development. Consequently, their short-term development may differ from that of GDP.5 Unlike the conventional elasticity approach, in which deviations from the potential or trend value of real GDP characterise the course of business activity, the approach presented in this article is based on the trend deviation of the nominal reference variables instead of the real reference variables because

# Elasticity method for calculating cyclically adjusted balances

According to the elasticity method, the cyclically related components of the financial balance are calculated as follows:

$$T_c^i = T^i \eta_{T_c^i, V^i} \eta_{V_c^i, Y} y_c,$$

where  $\eta_{T_i,V_i}$  stands for the elasticity of revenue  $T^i$  with respect to reference variable  $V^i$ ,  $\eta_{V_i,Y_i}$  is the elasticity of  $V^i$  with respect to gross domestic product Y, and  $y_c$  is the percentage deviation of GDP from its trend or potential value. In the conventional approach, this implicitly defines a cyclical percentage deviation of reference variable  $V^i$  from its trend:

$$v_c^i = \eta_{V^i,\,Y} y_{c_{\, \boldsymbol{\prime}}}$$

where  $v_c^i$  stands for the trend percentage deviation of reference variable  $V^i$ . This calculation is based on the assumption that the relationship between the reference variable and GDP is likewise stable in the short term, and that this is reflected in its elasticity, causing the resulting cyclical pattern of variable  $V^i$  to be identical with that of GDP.

The disaggregated approach presented in this article is not based on the above assumption. Rather, the trend deviation  $v_c^i$  is calculated as the relative deviation from the variable's own trend, which means that the cyclical pattern of the reference variable may differ from that of GDP. The cyclical component of revenue category  $T^i$  is thus calculated as follows:

$$T_c^i = T^i \cdot \eta_{T^i,V^i} v_c^i$$

If  $X^{j}$  denotes the expenditure component j, then the cyclically related financial balance can be calculated as the sum of cyclically related revenue less the sum of cyclically related expenditure:

$$B_c = \sum_i T^i \cdot \eta_{T^i,\,V^i} v^i_c - \sum_i X^j \cdot \eta_{X^i,\,V^i} v^j_c = \sum_i T^i_c - \sum_i X^j_c.$$

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**<sup>4</sup>** The elasticity of a variable T with respect to a variable Y is generally defined as the ratio of the percentage change of T to the percentage change of Y  $(\Delta T/T)(\Delta Y/Y)$ .

**<sup>5</sup>** This approach is based on Momigliano, Sandro and Alessandra Staderini (1999), A New Method of Assessing the Structural Budget Balance: Results for the Years 1995–2000, in Banca d'Italia (1999), pages 119–157.

these are ultimately the relevant variables for the elasticities of the revenue and expenditure components.<sup>6</sup>

# Cyclically related revenue and expenditure

Cyclically influenced revenue and expenditure

To be able to identify the categories of revenue and expenditure influenced by cyclical factors, these must react automatically to cyclically induced changes in their respective assessment bases. In Germany, this is especially the case for tax revenue and social security contributions, on the revenue side, and the expenditure related to unemployment and the general Federal grant paid to the pension insurance funds, on the expenditure side. There are other categories of government revenue and expenditure which may also be cyclically related but do not, or only partly, react automatically to cyclical fluctuations. The largest of these categories, in quantitative terms, is expenditure on personnel, which has been included in the calculations presented here for the reasons cited later on in the text.7 The revenue and expenditure categories that are taken into account in the cyclical adjustment must largely be corrected for payments within the public sector. Their assignment to the respective macroeconomic variables is shown in the table on page 35. The method of calculating the cyclical revenue and expenditure components is explained in the Annex.8

The first step is to estimate the macroeconomic reference variables' trend deviations, which are interpreted as cyclical fluctuations in the economy, using the Hodrick-Prescott filter (HP filter, see page 36). With regard to the delineation of the reference variables, it is important that their cyclical pattern not be distorted too severely by discretionary government measures and that it principally reflect only developments in the private sector. Consequently, public sector transactions contained in these variables should be eliminated as much as possible. For example, public sector employees should be subtracted from the total number of wage and salary earners. In a second step, the elasticities with which the budget components react to the macroeconomic reference variables are estimated.

In the case of turnover tax, the proportion of tax revenue attributable to government purchases must be deducted. This tax is based on a proportional tax scale with a lower tax rate on selected goods. Based on the assumption that the proportion of goods taxed at the lower rate and those not taxed at all remains broadly constant throughout the course of the business cycle, the elasticity of turnover tax revenue with respect to nominal private consumption can be expected to equal one.<sup>9</sup>

Turnover tax

Macroeconomic reference variables

**<sup>6</sup>** It should be pointed out that the macroeconomic reference variables for revenue and expenditure chosen here are only approximations of the true assessment bases.

<sup>7</sup> Naturally, the results with regard to the cyclical responsiveness of the government budget balance will vary depending on which items are included in the calculation. This should be kept in mind when evaluating the results presented in this article.

<sup>8</sup> The calculation method that is used here is presented in detail in the following working paper, which is scheduled to appear in the near future: Mohr, Matthias (2000), Zur Konjunkturbereinigung des staatlichen Finanzierungssaldos in Deutschland – Methodik und Resultate eines disaggregierten Ansatzes, Deutsche Bundesbank.

**<sup>9</sup>** This calculation does not take account of housing construction, which should generally be included in the reference variable.

# Classification of revenue and expenditure by macroeconomic reference variable

#### Revenue

Turnover tax 1

Consumer taxes 2

Wage tax incl. solidarity surcharge

Social security contributions 3

Taxes on entrepreneurial and investment income 4

#### Expenditure

Expenditure on unemployment benefits 5

Short-time working benefits

General Federal grant paid to wage and salary earners' pension insurance funds

Government expenditure on personnel

1 Adjusted for turnover tax on government purchases. — 2 Including motor vehicle and insurance taxes. From 1999 including electricity tax. — 3 Contributions to the Federal Labour Office and for statutory health and nursing insurance schemes only, adjusted for the contributions paid by the Federal Labour Office and the pension insurance

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#### Macroeconomic reference variable

Nominal private consumption

Real private consumption

Average nominal wages and salaries, private sector employees

Nominal private sector wages and salaries

Nominal entrepreneurial and investment income according to the internal market concept (operating surplus and mixed income pursuant to the ESA 95)

## Macroeconomic reference variable

Number of unemployed

Short-time workers

Nominal private sector wages and salaries, average nominal private sector wages and salaries

Negotiated private sector wages and salaries

funds. — 4 Sum of assessed income tax, corporation tax, non-assessed taxes on investment income (all including solidarity surcharge) as well as trade tax. — 5 Adjusted for health and nursing insurance contributions paid by the Federal Labour Office.

Special consumer taxes

In a derogation from the usual procedure, special consumer taxes (their major components being mineral oil, tobacco and spirits taxes) are expressed in terms of real private consumption because they are predominantly quantity-based. The short-term elasticity of these special consumer taxes with respect to changes in real private consumption is econometrically estimated at 0.8.

Wage tax

With regard to the inflow of revenue from progressive wage taxation, the following two cyclical factors must be analysed separately: on the one hand, wage tax revenue reacts to absolute increases in employment with an elasticity of one if the average wages and the distribution of employees' income are assumed to be constant. On the other hand, if employment is assumed to remain constant,

changes in average wages affects the revenue by a considerably higher elasticity (an estimated average of just over 1.8) owing to the progressive wage tax scale. <sup>10</sup>

Such a subdivision of the assessment base is not necessary in the case of social security contributions because the relationship between the contributions and compensation of employees can be assumed to be broadly proportional, implying an elasticity of one. 11 By contrast to the previous cyclical adjust-

Social security contributions

<sup>10</sup> The elasticity of wage tax revenue is estimated on the basis of a wage tax model that takes into account the current tax rate and the most important tax allowances as well as the distribution of income and thus enables an estimation of both tax rate and tax base elasticity.

<sup>11</sup> The immediate regressive effect of the income thresholds for assessing contributions is broadly compensated by the annual adjustment of the thresholds, which means a proportional rate of taxation of social security contributions may serve as a good approximation.

#### The Hodrick-Prescott filter

A time series Y can theoretically be decomposed into a trend component  $Y_{q,t}$  and a cyclical component  $Y_{c,t}$ :

$$Y_t = Y_{q,t} + Y_{c,t}$$

The Hodrick-Prescott filter 1 is the result of the minimisation of a loss function which is made up of two terms: the square sum of the deviations of the actual values from the trend values and the variability of the trend, measured in terms of the square sum of the second differences of the trend values:

$$\sum_{t=2}^{T-1} ((Y_t - Y_{g,t})^2 + \lambda (\triangle Y_{g,t+1} - \triangle Y_{g,t})^2).$$

The series of the trend values  $Y_g$  is chosen in a way that minimises the target function. This is designed to create a trend which is flexible over time while at the same time being adjusted for short-term and medium-term cyclical movements in the original series. The weight attached to the trend variability relative to the deviations of the actual values from the trend in the minimisation approach depends on the parameter  $\lambda$ . The bigger  $\lambda$  is, the more severely trend variability is penalised in the optimisation procedure and the more rigid the resulting trend is. If  $\lambda=0$ , the trend series is identical with the original series. If, however,  $\lambda$  approaches infinity, a rigid linear trend is created. The value of 20 for annualised data used in this exercise was chosen in a way which allows the resulting series of trend deviations to reproduce as plausibly as possible the cyclical patterns of the macroeconomic aggregates.

Since the Hodrick-Prescott filter is a two-sided moving average, the trend values at the beginning and the end of the time series are distorted because of the lack of data for calculating a two-sided average near the starting or end points. For the assessment of fiscal policy, however, the end point is of particular importance. For this reason, the time series are extended beyond the end point on the basis of forecasts before the filter is applied. This enables the methodological distortions to be reduced. <sup>2</sup>

The series  $y_c$  which denotes the percentage trend deviation, is ultimately derived from the time series  $Y_n$ :

$$y_{c,t} = (Y_t - Y_{g,t})/Y_{g,t} \approx log(Y_t) - log(Y_{g,t}).$$

1 See Hodrick, Robert J./Edward C. Prescott (1980): Postwar U.S. Business Cycles: An Empirical Investigation, Discussion Paper No. 451, Carnegie Mellon University. — 2 Another imperfection of this filtering method is the inadequate coverage of jumps in time series, e.g. owing to German unification or the transition of national accounts to ESA 95, which caused the level of GDP to shift. This problem was solved by adjusting the time series for the leaps in levels resulting from these special effects before applying the filter.

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ment methods, however, the approach presented in this article is limited to unemployment, health and nursing insurance contributions. Statutory pension insurance contributions, on the other hand, are not taken into account. Although pension insurance schemes' revenue and expenditure is subject to cyclical influences (on the revenue side, revenue from contributions is linked to compensation of employees, and since the pensions are adjusted according to the net wages of the previous year, the expenditure side is also subject to cyclical stimuli, albeit with a time lag), the pension reform of 1992 provides that the budget of the statutory pension insurance funds must be broadly balanced each year if the fluctuation reserves reach the level of one month's expenditure. The budget is balanced by automatically adjusting the contribution rate on the basis of the estimated wage developments in the current and the coming year in such a way that the pension insurance scheme's revenue exactly equals its expenditure including the funds necessary for maintaining the statutory reserve. In this way, cyclically induced changes in contribution-related revenue and pension expenditure are generally neutralised. The budget is balanced ex ante; regarded ex post, estimation errors can, of course, lead to deviations from the prescribed fluctuation reserves. Such estimation errors are not regarded as being cyclically related. If a structural deficit were being calculated, they would have to be taken into account as temporary special effects.

In principle, the necessity of a balanced budget also applies to the other sectors of so-

cial security, yet in those cases, in contrast to the pension insurance funds, this does not immediately lead to a cyclically neutral balance. Nursing insurance contributions, for example, are not adjusted automatically. Here, and also in the case of statutory health insurance schemes, reserves exceeding the required amount make it possible for the business cycle to occasionally impact on their budget. The Federal Labour Office balances its budget by means of a Federal grant, which means that, through this payment, cyclical effects in the development of contributionrelated revenue (and unemployment-related expenditure) are ultimately reflected in the Federal budget.

Taxation of entrepreneurial income and investment income

The revenue components discussed so far may be assumed to be empirically closely correlated to their respective macroeconomic reference variables. In the case of the aggregated taxes on entrepreneurial and investment income, 12 the correlation is much less certain. There are two main reasons for this. Firstly, a part of assessed tax revenue reacts to developments in the assessment bases with sharply fluctuating time lags. Secondly, the macroeconomic reference variable for these taxes is a residual derived from the national accounts which is subject to substantial uncertainty. The calculation presented in this article is based on a revenue time lag of up to two years; the reference variable for the current year is given a 70% weighting, while the variables for the two preceding years are each assigned a weight of 15%. This extremely simplified subdivision of the tax aggregate on the basis of stable revenue time lags and stable elasticities may lead to inaccurate assessments in individual years and must, where applicable, be modified by means of a qualitative evaluation.

On the expenditure side, unemployment benefits and short-time working benefits are clearly subject to cyclical influences. Shorttime working benefits are treated entirely as cyclical expenditure. With regard to unemployment benefits, however, it must be borne in mind that a large proportion of unemployment is deemed to be structural. The cyclical component of expenditure on unemployment benefits is thus determined by means of the trend deviation of the relevant reference variable - the number of unemployed. This calculation is based on the assumption that all employees that became unemployed owing to cyclical factors receive unemployment benefits to the amount of the average expenditure per recipient less the health and nursing insurance contributions of the Federal Labour Office contained in that amount. The cyclical component of unemployment benefits is then determined as the product of those average net receipts and the number of cyclical unemployed.

Government expenditure on the wages and salaries of public sector employees may also be regarded as a cyclically related expenditure component. All other cyclical adjustment Expenditure on

personnel

Expenditure on unemployment

<sup>12</sup> This tax aggregate comprises assessed income tax, corporation tax, non-assessed taxes on investment income (all including solidarity surcharge) as well as trade earnings tax. Operating surplus and mixed income pursuant to the ESA 95 were chosen as the macroeconomic reference variable. This classification of the above mentioned taxes takes no account of the statistical overlapping of assessed income tax and income tax deducted at source with regard to wage and salary income.

methods treat this component as entirely discretionary and thus as irrelevant to cyclical adjustment. As a result, however, all changes in public sector wages and salaries fully impact on cyclically adjusted expenditure. In Germany, at least, the underlying assumption that public sector income developments are not influenced by overall wage and salary trends is not very plausible. In the usual German institutional pay negotiation process, private sector pay settlements generally set the pace for public sector negotiations. 13 Overall, it therefore seems justified to include a cyclical component of government expenditure on personnel. However, public sector personnel costs are only adjusted for the adaptation of negotiated public sector wages and salaries to corresponding cyclical developments in the private sector. In that sense, changes in public sector personnel costs are only considered discretionary if they result from changes in public sector employment or from wage and salary adjustments that differ from those in the private sector. Together with the trend change in negotiated private sector earnings, these discretionary changes determine cyclically adjusted expenditure.

Federal grant to the pension insurance funds The general Federal grant paid to the pension insurance funds of salary and wage earners is adjusted every year according to the percentage change in average salaries and wages in the previous year and the percentage change in the pension insurance contribution rate in the current year. This rule can be used to derive the elasticities of the Federal grant with respect to the average wages and salaries in the previous year and the current year. <sup>14</sup>

Although the Federal grant to the pension insurance funds constitutes a payment within the government sector, this transaction cannot be excluded. Since the pension insurance funds always factor in the expected Federal grant when making plans for a balanced budget (and adjust the contribution rate accordingly), a change in the Federal grant does not manifest itself in the pension fund's balance sheet, but rather in a change in its contribution rate. Consequently, a higher Federal grant leads to a deterioration of not only the Federal Government's financial balance, but also the general government financial balance, part of which is attributable to cyclical factors. All in all, however, the impact of this effect is only minor.

# Fundamental differences compared with other calculation methods

The calculation methods used by other institutions (Board of Experts for the Assessment of Overall Economic Trends, OECD, IMF and European Commission) usually provide for the cyclical adjustment of all social security contributions – including those for public sector employees – and do not take into account cyclically related expenditure on pension insurance funds. In addition, they all regard ex-

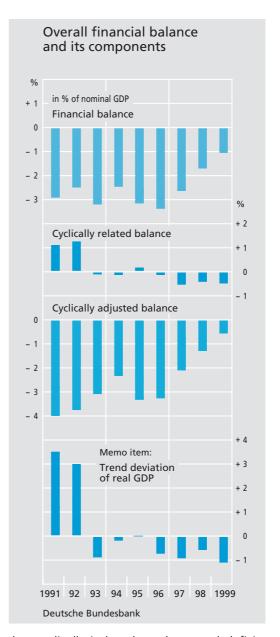
Different methods of recording revenue and expenditure ...

**<sup>13</sup>** A close short-term correlation can also be proven between German public and private sector wages and salaries by means of regression analysis.

<sup>14</sup> Only the general Federal grant is taken into account. The Federal grants paid in connection with periods of child-rearing, which are being financed by means of the "ecological tax reform", were introduced in 1999, but will not be automatically adjusted until 2001. The additional Federal grant pegged to the development of turnover tax revenue and the "ecology tax" is also disregarded.

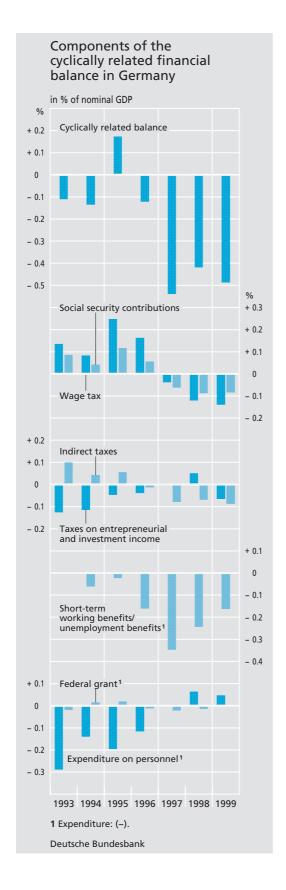
penditure on personnel as being entirely discretionary. These two factors largely explain the greater cyclical responsiveness of the budget, on a long-term average, according to these calculations.

... and of adjusting the macroeconomic variables In addition, the different methods for estimating cyclically related deviations of the underlying macroeconomic variables create differences in their measured cyclical responsiveness. The OECD, the IMF and the Board of Experts for the Assessment of Overall Economic Trends all base their assessments of the economic situation on an estimation of the overall output gap, calculating the cyclical component of GDP as the deviation from overall output given normal utilisation of factors of production. 15 These approaches generally lead to greater cyclical deviations than an HP filter. The advantage of such procedures based on production functions is that the course of business activity, from a theoretical point of view, is determined in a more satisfactory manner. The HP filter, by contrast, represents a purely statistical trend calculation procedure that provides almost no degree of freedom to take account of economic criteria when estimating the course of business activity. However, one may also regard the associated limited structuring possibilities as an improvement in transparency. Moreover, the methods based on output gaps hardly allow a differentiated approach to be followed that takes account of potential disparities in cyclical developments in the reference variables for revenue and expenditure, because the business cycle is determined exclusively by the real output gap. Finally, unlike the HP filter procedure, these methods do not guarantee



that cyclically induced surpluses and deficits nearly offset one another over a manageable time-horizon.

**<sup>15</sup>** The European Commission, by contrast, calculates the cyclical component of real GDP using an HP filter.



# Development of the cyclically adjusted financial balance since 1991

Following the unification-related boom, overall economic developments in Germany in the nineties were chiefly characterised by periods of weakness. The cyclically related financial balance developed broadly in line with the trend deviation of GDP, although divergences were quite discernible in individual years. In 1994, for example, the financial balance did not undergo the expected improvement despite a distinct economic upswing. In 1999, on the other hand, it hardly deteriorated despite the economic slowdown. The key factor in 1994 was the inverse development of the trend deviation of employee compensation and GDP, with wage and salary increases remaining moderate. Wages and salaries play a special role in this context because they are the factors determining wage taxes and social security contributions, both of which yield high revenue. In 1999, unemployment declined despite weaker economic growth.

In the other years, the change in the cyclically adjusted balance moved in the same "direction" as the trend deviation of GDP, but the type of invariable correlation such calculations are generally based on was not discernible. In the disaggregated cyclical adjustment approach, sensitivity with regard to the trend deviation of GDP can only be regarded as a meaningful indicator for the analysis of longer-term developments; for the short-term analysis, the indicator must be used with caution.

A further important result of the calculations discussed in this article is that the cyclically related fiscal balances are relatively small in GDP and cyclically related balance

Relatively small cyclically related balances

Germany and thus indicate that the government budget balance is not very responsive to cyclical changes. After the exceptional years of 1991 to 1993 following German reunification, the cyclical balance remained within a margin of around plus/minus 1/2% of GDP. The most prominent change occurred in 1997, when a deterioration of almost onehalf percentage point was recorded. All in all, the cyclically adjusted balance thus follows a pattern very similar to that of its unadjusted counterpart. This is chiefly attributable to the fact that cyclically related revenue goes hand in hand with considerable cyclically related expenditure in the form of staff costs, which tend to react in a pro-cyclical way and thus partially offset the effects of revenue developments on the financial balance. In the procedure presented in this article, revenue amounting to just over 29 % of GDP and expenditure to the amount of around 11% of nominal GDP are adjusted for cyclical influences, with spending on personnel alone accounting for just over 8%.

Renewed increase in 1995–96

Development of the cyclically adjusted deficit

The relative development of the cyclically adjusted balance and the trend deviation of real GDP indicates that despite mostly weak economic development, fiscal policy was on a path of consolidation in the past decade. Throughout the nineties, the cyclically adjusted deficit was reduced substantially, from 4% of GDP in 1991 to ½% in 1999. This development can be subdivided into three phases.

Substantial decline until 1994 In the years up to 1994, i.e. following the unification-related boom, the cyclically adjusted financial gap declined substantially to around 2 ½ %. While the unexpectedly high

financial burden ensuing in the wake of unification was initially financed mainly through borrowing, consolidation efforts were stepped up later on. These were, however, focused on the revenue side; a temporary solidarity surcharge on income and corporation taxes was introduced, and mineral oil taxes were increased over the long term. Social security contributions rose even more sharply owing, above all, to the need to finance the deficits in social security funds in the new Länder. The expenditure side, by contrast, did nothing to reduce the deficit. The additional unification-related spending was not offset by corresponding expenditure cuts in other areas.

In the two following years, the cyclically adjusted deficit increased again, reaching a level of almost 31/2 % of GDP. Of course, this was not least due to the fact that in 1995, the budget of the Treuhand agency was integrated into the overall public sector budget, causing the interest burden of the Treuhand debt to have an effect on the deficit. On the revenue side, a new solidarity surcharge was introduced in 1995 within the framework of the "solidarity pact", yet at the same time an erosion of the tax base became apparent, caused above all by generous tax concessions for investment in the new Länder. Therefore, tax revenue growth remained muted at that time.

This "interim period" was followed by a renewed reduction in the cyclically adjusted deficit – although economic growth tended to be weak – which lasted until 1999 and was primarily attributable to the efforts of the

Renewed decline up to 1999

regional and local authorities to cut spending. At the same time, tax revenue increased considerably, owing above all to the expiry of the special depreciation allowances for investment in the new Länder, a rise in the value-added tax and increased energy taxation. However, the tax hikes were mainly used to reduce the pension insurance contribution rate, thus causing the burden of social security contributions to decline. Finally, the deficit reduction also benefited in 1999 from the influence of temporary factors, especially a large surplus of the pension insurance funds for replenishing their fluctuation reserves.

Deficit reduction absolutely imperative In view of the need for public sector consolidation, the reduction of the cyclically adjusted budget deficit observable in the past decade was absolutely imperative. Since the high unification-related financial burden was initially financed mainly through borrowing, public debt - and therefore also the government's interest burden – reached a scale that left little room for fiscal policy manoeuvre. Moreover, the need to fulfil the fiscal convergence criteria for participation in monetary union as laid down in the Maastricht Treaty posed additional requirements. This development makes it all too clear that if a government allows excessive fiscal deficits, it relinquishes all possibilities of responding to cyclical variations.

#### Conclusions with regard to fiscal policy

Stabilising function of fiscal policy Within the policy mix, fiscal policy – along with monetary policy – is often said to have a stabilising function because it can contain the

influence of cyclical fluctuations on overall economic developments. This is claimed to have become more important within the framework of monetary union because monetary policy now relates to the euro area as a whole and can thus no longer take account of national differences in business cycles. In view of the fact that, as described above, the German public sector financial balance is not very responsive to cyclical factors, this could make it appear advisable to pursue an increasingly discretionary national fiscal policy. However, experience of earlier decades calls for caution. It has shown that such policies have tended to have pro-cyclical effects owing, in particular, to the problem of time lags. Moreover, policies of this sort have chiefly been used to stimulate the economy, not to slow it down. These disadvantages can be avoided by using automatic stabilisers, but the possibilities of strengthening those stabilisers are likely to be limited in Germany.

Regardless of the exact cyclical influences on the public sector budget, the underlying orientation of fiscal policy is and will remain the key factor. To provide the government with a sound basis on which to conduct fiscal policy and strengthen the markets' confidence in the financeability of the public sector over the long term, it is imperative to achieve the medium-term objective of a budgetary position close to balance or in surplus as laid down in the Stability and Growth Pact as soon as possible. Although, in a reversal of the trend observable in the past several years, the general government deficit ratio is expected to increase to around 1½% next year because the planned corporate tax reform and the im-

Underlying orientation of fiscal policy necessary

plementation ahead of schedule of the 1999/2000/2002 Tax Relief Act will lead to considerable revenue shortfalls, a renewed reduction of the deficit ratio is planned from 2002. For the year 2003, the German Federal Government's stability programme envisages a deficit-to-GDP ratio of ½%.

Limited informative value of the cyclically adjusted balance The cyclically adjusted financial balance clearly represents an important instrument for analysing fiscal policy. However, it must be kept in mind that this concept only sheds light on a very limited aspect of fiscal policy. For example, regardless of cyclical fluctuations, net borrowing is the relevant measure

for analysing current government recourse to the credit markets. Above all, however, the overall budget is subject not only to short-term cyclical risks, but also to long-term pressures – especially demographic strains – which must be quantified using other methods (such as generational accounting). Therefore, a budget that is at least structurally balanced not only makes it possible to cope with cyclical influences on fiscal developments, but is also the prerequisite for a fiscal policy geared towards long-term stability which avoids the overburdening of future generations by the government.

#### Annex

### Calculation of the cyclical components of revenue and expenditure

Turnover tax:

 $T_{c,t}^{U} = T_{t}^{U} \cdot k_{c,t}$ 

Special consumer taxes:

$$T_{c,t}^{V} = T_{t}^{V} \cdot 0.8 \cdot k_{r,c,t}$$

Social security contributions:

$$T_{c,t}^S = T_t^S \cdot w_{q,c,t}$$

Wage tax:

$$T_{c,t}^{W} = T_{t}^{W} \cdot (1.8 \cdot (w_{a,c,t} - l_{a,c,t}) + l_{a,c,t})$$

Taxes on entrepreneurial income and investment income:

$$T_{c,t}^P = T_t^P (0.9 \cdot p_{c,t} + 0.2 \cdot p_{c,t-1} + 0.2 \cdot p_{c,t-2})$$

Short-time working benefits:

$$X_{c,t}^K = X_t^K$$

Public sector expenditure on personnel:

$$X_{c,t}^{\ddot{O}} = X_t^{\ddot{O}} \cdot f_{q,c,t}$$

General Federal grant paid to the pension insurance funds:

$$X_{c,t}^{Z} = X_{t}^{Z} \cdot ((2 - z_{t}) \cdot (w_{q,c,t-1} - l_{q,c,t-1}) - (1 - z_{t}) \cdot w_{q,c,t})$$

Expenditure on unemployment benefits:

$$X_{c,t}^{L} = h_t \cdot A_t \cdot a_{c,t}$$

#### Symbols used

 $Y_g, Y_c$  trend component, cyclical component of variable Y

 $y_{c,t} = log(Y_t) - trend deviation of variable Y$  $log(Y_{g,t}) in year t, in %$ 

 $\triangle Y_t = Y_t - Y_{t-1}$  absolute change in variable Y in year t

$\eta_{XY} = (\triangle X/X)/$ $(\triangle Y/Y)$ $W, W_q$	elasticity of variable X with respect to variable Y wages and salaries (total/private sector)	T <sup>W</sup> , T <sup>P</sup> , T <sup>V</sup> , T <sup>U</sup> , T <sup>S</sup>	wage tax, taxes on entre- preneurial income and invest- ment income, special consumer taxes, turnover tax, social security contributions
L, L <sub>q</sub>	wage and salary earners (total/private sector)	$X^{\circ}, X^{L}, X^{K}, X^{Z}$	expenditure on personnel, unemployment benefits, short- term working benefits, general
$F_q$	index of negotiated private sector wage levels		Federal grant paid to the pension insurance funds
P	entrepreneurial income and investment income (internal market concept)	z	share of the general Federal grant in the pension insurance funds' expenditure on pensions
K, K <sub>r</sub>	nominal and real private consumption	A, h	number of unemployed, average (net) unemployment benefits per recipient

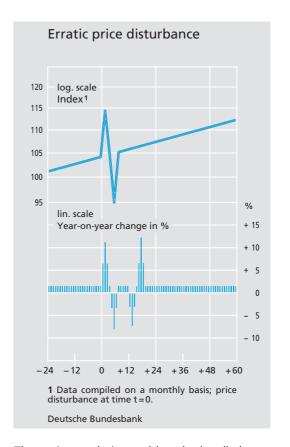
# Core inflation rates as a tool of price analysis

Today the safeguarding of price stability is generally acknowledged to be the primary objective of monetary policy. Its attainment presupposes the comprehensive and painstaking analysis of price changes. The main purpose of such analysis is to identify the longerterm price trend and to evaluate its compatibility with the stability norm. Even excluding possible imprecisions in measurement, the statistically determined rate of inflation is not completely adequate to this purpose since it is frequently subject to random, transitory fluctuations. For this reason recourse is often had to what are known as core inflation rates, which are supposed to reflect the underlying price trend. The following article examines some of the techniques commonly used to measure these rates and presents empirical results for the Federal Republic of Germany. It is shown that both inflation as measured at the consumer level and the general price trend declined from mid-1997 to the end of 1998. Since then, the statistically recorded rate of inflation has been rising; it was significantly higher than the price trend, especially at the end of the observation period. At the same time, the calculation of core inflation rates entails considerable difficulties. This notwithstanding, such price indicators may be used to derive additional information relevant to the practical design of monetary policy, provided that due caution is exercised when interpreting them.

#### The limits of traditional price analysis

Focus on annual change in consumer prices The careful analysis of price movements at different economic levels and in different markets is a major concern of central banks, which are committed to safeguarding the value of money. Ultimately, attention tends to focus on price trends at the consumer level. It is customary to use year-on-year changes in consumer price indices as a measure of inflation, i.e. of changes in the value of money. Thus the ECB Governing Council measures price movements in the euro area in terms of the year-on-year increase in the Harmonised Consumer Price Index. In Germany the most commonly used measure is the annual rate of inflation for the consumer price index. 1

General price trend not directly observable The purpose of price analysis in describing and interpreting changes in the rate of inflation is to provide a reliable estimate of the current general price trend in the economy and to identify sure signs of inflationary or deflationary risks early on. A forward-looking monetary policy oriented towards the medium term cannot dispense with this information. Still, the longer-term price trend cannot simply be inferred from the statistically measured rate of price change, since the latter – even assuming moderate overall inflation - is subject to a number of heterogeneous influences and is comparatively volatile. Fluctuations in the rate of price change are often the result of temporary price movements that are at least partly random in nature. These transitory price movements are not directly related to the underlying process of price formation; not rarely, they obscure what is essential and make it difficult to assess measured rates of inflation.



Thus price analysis would undoubtedly benefit from the availability of an indicator that is as free as possible of temporary price movements. The term "core inflation rate" is the now commonplace designation for this indicator. Up until now, however, no consensus has been reached on the definition of such a rate.<sup>2</sup> Instead, different practical approaches have been developed over time in order to filter out the price trend from the rate of inflation measured by the official statistics. This

Wide variety of methods for identifying price trend

<sup>1</sup> While the Harmonised Consumer Price Index is designed to offer a comparable standard throughout the European Union, the national price index has the advantage of being more representative.

<sup>2</sup> The study by S. Roger, Core Inflation: Concepts, Uses and Measurement, Reserve Bank of New Zealand Discussion Paper Series G 98/8 contains a discussion of the different views on core inflation. M. Wynne, Core Inflation: A Review of Some Conceptual Issues, European Central Bank, Working Paper No. 5, 1999 also deals with this problem at length.

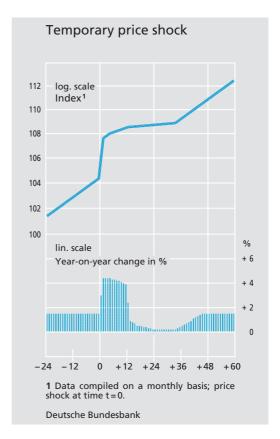
article describes some of these methods and presents the various core rates for Germany that have been calculated using them. These calculations are based on the period from the beginning of 1996 to spring 2000.

#### Transitory price influences

Different kinds of transitory price fluctuations Before proceeding further, it is important to define what precisely is to be understood by a transitory fluctuation in the rate of inflation. Although there are a wide variety of such fluctuations, it is still possible to classify them into a few basic categories. In this context, it is useful to keep in mind what effects such changes have on the annual rate of inflation, i. e. the year-on-year change in the index, and on the level of the price index.

Erratic price disturbances

One type of short-term fluctuation has its origin in the pronounced price disturbances within individual commodity categories, which give the official rate of inflation its unsteady character. After a certain amount of time, the effects associated with these disturbances recede. The classic example of such short-term fluctuations are exceptional movements in the price of seasonal food (e.g. fruit or fresh vegetables) owing to unusual weather conditions. A delayed harvest, for example, initially results in a scarcity of produce and a price increase, and thus - ceteris paribus – to a rising rate of inflation. If the following harvest is good, then the price may decline significantly for a time, possibly even falling below its old level. Once the unusual weather effects have subsided, the price will return, ceteris paribus, to the time path that

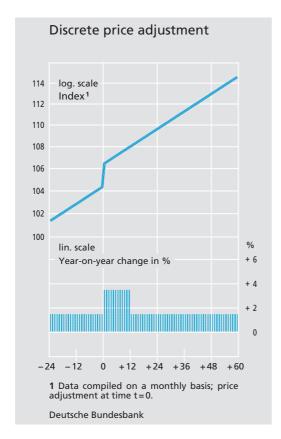


would have obtained in the absence of the shock. Both the annual rate of inflation and the price level are affected by this process only over the short term; neither of them is permanently changed as a result.

Price shocks such as those induced by, say, a crop failure (to use another agricultural example) have effects similar to those of short-term fluctuations. In this case, however, it takes longer for the price level to return to its original state. Jumps in oil prices and other abrupt shifts in the terms of trade fall under this category, too.

Long-term changes in price also pose difficulties for price analysis insofar as they occur with relative suddenness and substantially affect household budgets. Examples of long-term Temporary shocks

Sudden, longterm changes in price



price changes include adjustments of administered prices such as transport charges, postage for letters, and prescription charges. These are usually introduced at very irregular intervals, but, when they occur, the price changes involved are often relatively large. The result is a shift in the price level, which is reflected in a corresponding rise in the observed rate of inflation for the next twelve months. If there are no further price adjustments, the rate of inflation will continue to move horizontally, as before, while the price level itself will be higher over the long term: a so-called "base effect" occurs. The same effect would accompany a rise in the value-added tax (as was last the case in April 1998) or a rise in other indirect taxes (as occurred most recently on April 1, 1999 with the introduction of the ecological tax or on January 1, 2000 with its increase).

Still, it is also important to recognise the danger that even temporary inflationary pressures may become permanent. If, for example, changes in the rate of inflation were to initiate what are known as "second-round" effects, e.g. through changes in price expectations or through the demand for a full adjustment for inflation in wage negotiations, the price trend could also be affected. It is especially important to distinguish between transitory effects and longer-term price trends in such a situation. Core inflation rates may be helpful in this respect. A central bank committed to price stability has the responsibility to communicate its views on temporary fluctuations in price developments to the general public and to forestall misconceptions.

Danger of transitory price movements becoming permanent

### Statistical methods of calculating core inflation rates

Some methods of calculating core inflation rates are presented below. This article focuses on the "statistical" approaches, which are widely used.<sup>3</sup> It is easier to understand these methods if their principles of construction are compared with those of the official price indices. The German consumer price index is conceived as a Laspeyres index.<sup>4</sup> It represents the arithmetic mean of the price relatives for

**<sup>3</sup>** Another method for calculating core inflation rates is closely tied to certain economic models. Long-term relationships between macroeconomic variables, which are derived from these models, are used to identify core inflation. For a survey of the different approaches, see, for example, the articles in the BIS anthology, Measures of Underlying Inflation and Their Role in the Conduct of Monetary Policy, Proceedings of the Workshop of Central Bank Model Builders, February 1999, Basel.

**<sup>4</sup>** For more details, see Deutsche Bundesbank, Problems of inflation measurement, Monthly Report, May 1998, pages 51–64.

the goods and services contained in the basket of goods, this mean being weighted according to expenditure share in the base period. The conventional measure of the annual inflation rate is, accordingly, the weighted average of the rates of change for individual prices; the construction of the index allows the weights to be extrapolated on the basis of relative price changes. If the price of a component is subject to strong fluctuations over the short term, then the measured rate of overall inflation will also reflect the corresponding changes, albeit in mitigated form. Thus the basic idea behind this statistical procedure is to calculate a modified rate of inflation, which excludes or at least minimises the effects of those components subject to relatively strong price fluctuations.

Complete exclusion of volatile components

Exclusion of food and energy

The best known of the statistical procedures – and the one that suggests itself most readily - is the exclusion method. On such an approach, commodity categories whose prices show above-average volatility are completely and systematically removed from the overall index. The products most often excluded are (fresh) food and energy. The monitoring of such an indicator represents common practice in the United States. The European Central Bank also regularly cites in its Monthly Bulletins an inflation rate that has been calculated in a similar manner. Given the strong fluctuations in price to which they are subject, it seems reasonable to wish to eliminate luxury items such as tobacco or coffee and package tours as well. The chart on page 50 shows an annual rate of inflation calculated for Germany in which seasonal food and energy are "weighted out" of the consumer price index. These components comprise approximately 11 ½ % of total expenditure underlying the basket of goods.

This measure of core inflation varies closely with measured inflation. Both indicators declined from mid-1997 to the end of 1998. This fact suggests that it was not only the price of oil – which fell during this period – that determined the total movement; the rates of price change for other components, such as industrial goods and rents, also declined or rose only moderately. This trend continued at first, as energy again became more expensive at the beginning of 1999 and the overall rate of inflation - aggravated by the first stage of the ecological tax reform rose anew. The core inflation rate reached a trough only in autumn of last year; up to the end of the period under review, it remained significantly below measured inflation.

Core rates that are calculated in the manner previously described may be useful in estimating the general price trend. The interpretation of inflation data is complicated, however, not only by the kind of price fluctuations to which seasonal foods and energy are subject; a variety of other factors also affect measured inflation. This is already suggested by the fact that the measure of core inflation presented here is relatively discontinuous. The standard deviation indicates that the core rate is more variable than the official rate of inflation. This is hardly consistent with the conception of a

Results for Germany

Problematic assumptions



core inflation rate being "good" if it shows a fairly smooth progression over time. The extraction of particular volatile components does not lead to the desired result *per se*. Moreover, not all the goods that have been classified under such relatively broad major categories as "food" or "energy" need be volatile to the same degree.

If the origins of volatility are to be uncovered, it seems advisable to break the basket of goods down into additional components and to analyse price movements within these subcategories. To this end a breakdown into 104 categories has been assumed below. The principles of this decomposition are laid down in the COICOP classificatory scheme for goods (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose), which serves as a foundation for consumer price statistics. The sub-categories used represent the "tripledigit" members of the COICOP. Since this classification was first used with the introduction of the basket of goods from 1995 on,5 the following observations remain confined to the period from January 1996 to March 2000. Consequently, the extreme adjustments in price that took place in eastern Germany at the beginning of the 1990s are not considered here.

If the standard deviation for each rate of price change is taken as a measure of the volatility of the individual components, then the subcategories "liquid fuels (light heating oil)" and "petrol and lubricants for privately owned vehicles" are particularly subject to strong fluctuations. As might have been expected, "fruit" and "vegetables" prove equally volatile. Other components also contributed, however, to fluctuations in the measured rate of inflation. "Pharmaceutical products" (which are clearly dependent on variations in prescription fees) and "coffee, tea, cacao" may be cited here as typical ex-

A more detailed breakdown of the basket of goods

Standard deviation for the components

**<sup>5</sup>** The basket of goods had previously been broken down using a classification scheme involving receipts and expenditure.

amples. By contrast, the sub-categories "fish, fish products" and "solid fuels" follow a more or less smooth time path, although the relatively rough exclusion method mentioned earlier had eliminated them *tout court* from the basket of goods as belonging to the volatile components.

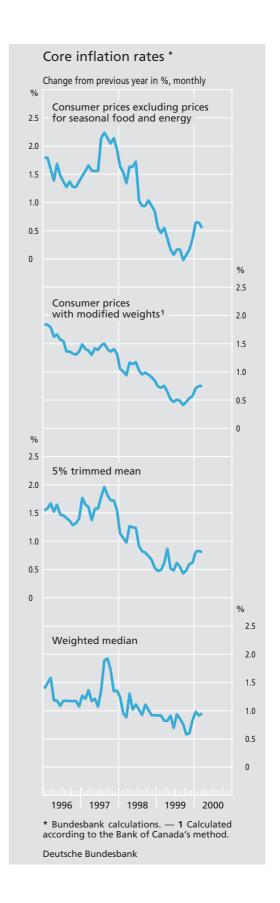
#### Application of modified weights

Permanent exclusion of components results in loss of information The exclusion method may be refined by defining volatile components at a more disaggregated level. Even then, however, an important problem remains. The total and permanent exclusion of components presupposes that price fluctuations are purely transitory in nature and never contain information relevant to the underlying price trend. This can hardly be determined a priori, however. Thus the exclusion method carries with it the latent danger that the inflationary trend implicit in the component will likewise be eliminated and that attempts to interpret the general price trend will consequently be distorted.

Weighting according to relative price variability...

In order to prevent such losses of information to the extent possible, the Bank of Canada applies a method that may be understood as a more sophisticated version of the relatively "naive" exclusion method. Although this method uses all components of the basket of goods when calculating the core inflation rate, the effect of volatile components on the overall index is reduced by using weights that

**<sup>6</sup>** See Bank of Canada, Monetary Policy Report, November 1997, page 7 and T. Laflèche, Statistical Measures of the Trend Rate of Inflation, Bank of Canada Review, Autumn 1997, pages 29–47.



are linked to the relative price variability of individual goods and services in the basket of goods. In practical terms, this means that the expenditure weight of each component in the basket of goods is divided by the standard deviation in its relative price change (calculated as the difference between the inflation rate of the sub-component and the overall index). The higher the standard deviation (i. e. the volatility) in the component, the lower the adjusted weight. <sup>7</sup>

... reduces effects of volatile components If such a core inflation rate is calculated for Germany, then the weight of "liquid fuels", for example, would be reduced by over 90 %. By contrast, the sub-categories "maintenance and repair of privately owned vehicles" and "bread and cereal products", which exhibit very low fluctuations in relative price throughout this observation period, would double their weighting. The chart on page 51 shows the core inflation rate, as calculated according to this method. Although the standard deviation for the rate of inflation is one-third lower than that of measured inflation, the core rate is still subject to relatively pronounced fluctuations.

#### Trimmed means

Flexible exclusion method

In the approaches hitherto examined, historical price fluctuations generally serve as a basis for calculating the core inflation rate. Since, however, these fluctuations cannot simply be assumed to persist unchanged into the future, there is no guarantee that the calculated core inflation rate will continue to exclude temporary price shocks. A method is often employed to remove these defects

which is extremely flexible in its definition of the components to be excluded: the trimmed mean approach. This approach does not focus on the behaviour of individual components over a longer time-period but may be used to track a component at any point in time and in relation to other components. A given percentage of those components which have changed the most or the least in comparison with the other components and which consequently lie at the tails of the price-change distribution for the individual sub-categories are not taken into account when calculating a trimmed mean. A new weighted average is derived for the remaining components. It is possible to calculate several versions of trimmed means in this way. The weighted median represents a special case, in which nearly 50% is removed from both tails and only the rate of price change which is located in the "centre" of the cross-sectional distribution is retained.8

Which components are to be excluded when calculating core inflation or how large the weights to be applied should be need not be decided *a priori* in the case of trimmed means. This depends solely on the price-change distribution and may thus vary over time. Thus the same good may be taken into account once when calculating the core rate and excluded another time. It is difficult, however, to determine the "correct" trim or cut-off level. Various optimisation methods have been developed in the research literature, all of which have failed either to yield a clear-cut

Time varying exclusion

<sup>7</sup> For the details of the calculation, see the model calculation provided in the annex.

<sup>8</sup> For details, see the annex.

#### Price trend indicators for Germany

#### Change from previous year in %

	1999					2000
Item	Year	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr
Measured rate of inflation						
Consumer prices 1	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.7
Statistical core rates of inflation <sup>2</sup>						
Consumer prices excluding seasonal food and energy	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7
Consumer prices with modified weights 3	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8
5 % trimmed mean	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
Weighted median	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0

<sup>1</sup> Consumer price index. — 2 Bundesbank calculations. — 3 Calculated according to the Bank of Canada's method,

see annex.

result or to be regarded as uncontroversial. The determination of the optimal trim would also require a substantially longer observation period than was available for this study.

Basic idea behind trimmed means The assumption underlying trimmed means is that extreme changes in price at the tails of the distribution are the result of transitory shocks. In the absence of such shocks – so the argument runs – all enterprises would regularly and steadily adjust their prices to changes in input costs such as wages and in other factors such as inflation expectations. Thus these movements represent, on average, the general price trend. If a sector is, however, subject to a disturbance in cost or demand (i. e. an idiosyncratic shock), then only a few companies are affected at first. If the shock is sufficiently large, these companies will adjust

their prices to reflect the new circumstances as far as market conditions permit. They will then diverge from the majority of price changes and "stretch" the distribution. If these shocks are concentrated too much to one side, a skewed distribution may result. In such cases or in those cases where many outliers exist, the conventional measure of inflation, i.e. the arithmetic mean weighted according to expenditure share, is no longer the best estimator of the central tendency, i.e. the general price trend; the traditional measure is, in fact, very sensitive to outliers. 9 A trimmed mean may, under certain circumstances, better reflect the general price trend.

Deutsche Bundesbank

**<sup>9</sup>** From a statistical point of view, the estimator is no longer efficient; in other words, it no longer exhibits the minimum variance.

Cross-sectional distribution of price change not normal

As has often been pointed out for different countries, the rates of price change for individual goods are, in fact, not normally distributed. The distribution is often skewed and usually contains a large number of outliers. This is also true of Germany. 10 The distribution is skewed at virtually every point in time, at times shifting strongly to the left, at times showing a pronounced shift to the right. A slight skew towards the right may be discerned on average. At the same time many outliers may be observed. In each case the kurtosis or curvature, which provides a measure of the relative frequency with which outliers occur, lies above the value that might be expected in a normal distribution.

Trimmed means for Germany

The chart on page 51 shows the trend in the weighted median and in the 5% trimmed mean. In the latter case 5 % is removed from each tail of the distribution for a total of 10%, a percentage equivalent to the core inflation rate calculated earlier in connection with the exclusion method. The trend in the 5% trimmed mean is very similar to that in the measured inflation; the fluctuations are, however, not as severe. By contrast, the weighted median clearly diverges from the measured inflation in many cases. The weighted median is also half as variable as the official inflation rate, when measured in terms of the standard deviation. Both core rates reflect at the current end a price trend that lies below the measured inflation.

Often-trimmed components ...

It is only legitimate to equate a core inflation rate calculated using trimmed means with the price trend if the extreme price movements in the excluded sub-categories are, in fact, caused by random, temporary factors. In order to determine whether this is the case, components which are often excluded when calculating core inflation have to be examined more closely. As it happens, "data-processing equipment" and "liquid fuels" are almost always trimmed. The categories "telephone and telefax machines" and "coffee, tea, cacao" are very often trimmed as well.

Trimming is relatively symmetric in the case of heating oil and beverages; in other words, these goods are subject at times to very high price increases but at other times to relatively low ones. It seems likely that most price movements are transitory in nature and their exclusion would then seem only natural. Nevertheless the almost total exclusion of data-processing goods and telephone machines should be viewed critically. These products show a declining price trend over the entire observation period, which reflects technical progress. If prices, in general, are rising, such a product almost always lies at the lower tail of the distribution and is virtually eliminated through trimming. 11 Movements in the prices of these goods are not, however, transitory. If they are excluded, then the resulting figure can hardly be considered a measure of the average price trend. It is a not inconsiderable shortcoming of trimmed ... whose trimming is not always necessary

<sup>10</sup> Although the period being used is relatively short, the West German data suggest similar properties for a substantially longer observation period. For more on this, see B. Landau, Kerninflationsraten: Ein Methodenvergleich auf der Basis westdeutscher Daten, Diskussionspapier der Volkswirtschaftlichen Forschungsgruppe der Deutschen Bundesbank (forthcoming).

<sup>11</sup> This type of phenomenon may not only be observed over shorter time periods such as the one being considered here; the analysis of longer periods reveals the same phenomenon.

means that they are incapable of distinguishing exceptionally long-lasting price trends from transitory price movements but exclude both indiscriminately.

statistically "extreme" fashion, compared with the majority of other components. 12

The method of specific adjustment

#### Adjustment of tax effects

Shifts in price level caused by changes in indirect taxes ... Shifts in price level which are the result of a rise in indirect taxes pose a special problem for price analysis. In the last few years, indirect taxes were raised comparatively often in Germany, as well. The methods that have been presented for calculating measures of core inflation come to terms with this problem in different ways.

... are handled differently, depending on method The exclusion method automatically eliminates the effects of such indirect taxes, which are directly captured in the components to be eliminated. In the previous example, these effects were represented by rises in the mineral oil and electricity taxes and by the effects of changes in the value-added tax, which apply to specific components. This method, which uses relative price variability as an additional weight, is able to identify tax effects only if they are restricted to a subset of goods in the basket, occur relatively often and are sufficiently pronounced. The same is true of the trimmed mean approach. Both these methods are incapable of capturing the transitory effects of a rise in the value-added tax, since such a tax increase would affect a large number of the goods in the basket. Instead, the trimmed mean approach eliminates those components that are indifferent to a rise in the value-added tax and thus behave in a

Thus other methods are necessary if the effects arising from changes in indirect taxation are to be eliminated. The method of "specific adjustment" is one often used procedure; here the arithmetical "first-round" effects of changes in the rate of taxation are simply ignored. Such an approach, however, is not without its own problems since it assumes a full and immediate pass-through to consumer price inflation. The timing and magnitude of the pass-through, however, largely depend on the point at which it occurs in the business cycle. Thus, during periods when aggregate demand is strong and the labour market is tight, it seems more likely that the effects of the value-added tax will be passed on than in a situation of excess capacity. As can be seen from this example, adjustment for tax effects will usually include a certain amount of subjective judgement.

Corrections for taxation effects cut both ways in principle. On the one hand, changes in indirect taxation increase the volatility of measured inflation considerably. A possible effect on the medium-term price trend can be ruled out *ex ante* as long as only first-round effects are accommodated. Thus, when communicating with the general public, reference should be made to the temporary effect of such tax changes on the rate of inflation. On

Corrections cut both ways

<sup>12</sup> If, when calculating a core inflation rate for several countries (as occurs, for example, in the case of European monetary union), the basket of goods is broken down according to goods as well as regionally, then the trimmed means can also identify the effects of a rise in value-added tax for a specific country.

the other hand, taxes have in the past almost always been raised and only in a few isolated cases were they lowered. If, when calculating the core rate, tax effects are filtered out, the result is an inflation trend that is necessarily lower, on average, than average measured inflation for the same observation period. Over time the difference between the adjusted price level and the official index will become increasingly larger. The fact that the core inflation rate diverges from measured inflation over the long run suggests that this indicator has not correctly captured the price trend. In the end what households experience is overall inflation, and they must ultimately come to terms with it, regardless of whether prices have risen on account of a fiscal measure or on account of other factors. In addition, if the objective of price stability is defined in terms of the measured rate of inflation, a central bank may call its credibility into question by relying too heavily on a core inflation rate that is, on average, inappropriately low.

Summary and conclusion

Distinction between transitory and permanent movements difficult to draw The use of core inflation rates reflects a widely perceived need to filter out changes that have no lasting effect on measured inflation. It is, however, often difficult to know in advance which changes in price are to be deemed transitory and which are to be deemed permanent. None of the methods for calculating core inflation rates that have been entertained here can fully resolve this ambiguity. Instead, it has become evident that temporary fluctuations may all too easily be confused with permanent change or, conversely, that changes which had initially been regarded as permanent proved ex post to be only temporary. For this reason, measures of core inflation are not always able to exhibit certain properties that it would be desirable for them to possess: Core inflation rates, for example, need not be less volatile than measured inflation nor are they always able to improve the forecast of inflation. Moreover, the derivation of these rates involves a considerable degree of subjective choice. 13

Nevertheless, core inflation rates are undeniably useful in estimating the trend rate of inflation since they make it easier to detect special movements. They also assist central banks in communicating more clearly with the general public. They are a tool for extracting transitory change from the measured inflation rate but no panacea. The reasons for temporary fluctuations in price are much too varied to allow for a single method to capture them all. One solution might be to combine various approaches. However, the calculated core rates might in some cases extend over a considerable range, yielding a rather confused picture. At all events, it is important to be acquainted with the problems associated with the different methods and to recognise the constraints to which these methods are subject. All in all, there is much that speaks in favour of a cautious approach towards core inflation rates as part of a general price analysis.

Pitfalls and opportunities

presented by core inflation

rates

13 A detailed analysis of the different methods may be found in B. Landau (2000), op. cit.

#### Annex

### Selected approaches to calculating core inflation rates

A hypothetical basket of goods, containing eight components, will be used in the following to illustrate the basic idea underlying the different procedures for calculating measures of core inflation. <sup>14</sup> Let the prices for these goods be subject, at a given point in time, to the following year-on-year changes, which are arranged in the table on page 58 in order of ascending magnitude.

The weighted arithmetic mean, and thus the measured inflation rate, is calculated as follows:  $-2.5 \times 0.1 - 1.0 \times 0.1 \dots + 6.0 \times 0.1 + 9.0 \times 0.05 = 1.6 \%$ . When calculating a core inflation rate where the weights are modified according to relative price

variability, the standard deviation in the change in relative price must first be obtained (these figures are simply provided in the example). In order to calculate the new weights, the old weights must then be multiplied by the reciprocal of their standard deviation and renormalised so that the sum of the weights again equals 1. The result is the new weighted average:

$$-2.5 \times 0.17 -1.0 \times 0.17 \dots + 6.0 \times 0.085 +$$
  
 $9.0 \times 0.021 \approx 0.9 \%$ .

The corresponding core inflation rate is approximately three-quarter percentage point lower than the measured annual rate of inflation.

**14** The following exposition is based on T. Laflèche (1997), *op. cit*.

#### Hypothetical basket of goods

	Compon	ents						
Item	Α	В	c	D	E	F	G	н
Change in %	- 2.5	- 1.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	6.0	9.0
Weight 1	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.25	0.10	0.05
Data needed to calculate a core inflation								
rate with modified weights								
Standard deviation	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.00
1/standard deviation	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25
New weight	0.100	0.100	0.075	0.050	0.075	0.125	0.050	0.013
Normalised weight	0.170	0.170	0.128	0.085	0.128	0.213	0.085	0.021
Data needed to calculate trimmed means								
Cumulative weight	0.10	0.20	0.35	0.45	0.60	0.85	0.95	1.00
Weights trimmed by 5 % at each tail	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.25	0.10	0.00

1 "Weight" does not stand for the weight of the base year but for the relative share in the basket of goods, i.e.

the weight of the base period as extrapolated on the basis of relative price changes.

Deutsche Bundesbank

When deriving other statistical measures, it is advisable to cumulate the weights of the basket of goods first. When calculating a 5% trimmed mean, for example, 5% must be removed from both tails of the distribution. Since the smallest year-on-year change (–2.5%) given in the example has a weight of 10% in the basket of goods, it must be partially eliminated by lowering its weight to 5%. The highest rate given in the example (9.0%) is eliminated completely. Finally, a new weighted average must be calculated, which in the final stage is normalised (i.e. the weights

have to sum up to 1) by dividing it by the sum of the remaining weights (in this case 90 %):

 $(-2.5 \times 0.05 - 1.0 \times 0.1 \dots + 6.0 \times 0.1)/0.9 \approx 1.4 \%$ 

The weighted median, another indicator for measuring price trends, is derived from the rate of change for that component at which the cumulative weight reaches 50%. In the present example this is the fifth component so that the core rate, calculated in accordance with the above method, would amount to 1.5%.

## Statistical Section

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#### Abbreviations and symbols

- e Estimated
- **p** Provisional
- pe Partly estimated
- r Revised
- ... Figure available at a later date
- . Figure unknown or not to be published or not meaningful
- 0 Less than 0.5 but more than nil
- Nil

Discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding.

#### I. Key economic data for European monetary union

#### 1. Monetary developments and interest rates

	Money stock in	various definition	s 1	Determinants of	the money stock 1		Interest rates		
	M1	M2		MFI lending, total	MFI lending to enterprises and individuals	Monetary capital formation <sup>2</sup>	EONIA 3, 5	3–month EURIBOR 4, 5	Yield on Euro- pean govern- ment bonds outstanding 6
Period	Change from pro	evious year,in %					% p. a. as a mont	hly average	
1998 Aug. Sep.	8.1 8.0	4.6 4.6	4.9 4.7	7.3	9.6	5.7	:	:	4.6 4.3
Oct. Nov. Dec.	7.8 8.5 9.2	4.5 4.9 6.0	5.0 4.7 4.7	7.3 7.3 7.3	9.5 9.9 9.7	5.0 4.8 4.3			4.2 4.3 4.0
1999 Jan. Feb. Mar.	14.7 12.6 11.7	7.8 6.5 6.8	5.8 5.2 5.4	8.1 7.6 7.8	10.8 10.0 10.1	5.3 4.9 4.9	3.14 3.12 2.93	3.13 3.09 3.05	3.8 3.9 4.2
Apr. May June	11.5 12.1 11.5	6.3 6.4 6.3	5.2 5.4 5.5	7.4 8.0 8.0	9.9 10.5 11.1	5.8 5.2 5.2	2.71 2.55 2.56	2.70 2.58 2.63	4.0 4.2 4.5
July Aug. Sep.	14.0 12.8 12.8	7.7 7.0 6.9	5.8 5.7 5.9	7.9 8.0 8.0	11.0 11.1 10.6	5.4 5.4 5.5	2.52 2.44 2.43	2.68 2.70 2.73	4.8 5.0 5.2
Oct. Nov. Dec.	13.0 11.7 9.8	7.0 6.3 5.1	5.6 6.1 6.2	8.1 8.5 8.2	10.6 11.0 10.5	6.8 7.2 7.8	2.50 2.94 3.04	3.38 3.47 3.45	5.5 5.2 5.3
2000 Jan. Feb. Mar.	9.0 10.4 	4.0 5.1 	5.2 6.2 	7.4 8.0 	9.5 10.5 	7.2 7.3 	3.04 3.28 3.51	3.34 3.54 3.75	5.7 5.7 5.5

<sup>1</sup> Source: ECB. — 2 Longer-term liabilities to euro area non-MFIs. — 3 Euro OverNight Index Average. — 4 Euro InterBank Offered Rate. — 5 See

#### 2. Foreign trade and payments \*

	Select	ed items	of the	EMU bala	nce of	payment	s								Euro exchange	rates	
	Currer	nt accoun	t		Capita	al accoun	t 1									Effective excha	nge rate
	Balan	ce	of wh Trade	ich: balance	Balan	ce	Direct invest		Securi transa	ties ctions 2	Credi trans	t actions	Mone reserv		Dollar rate	nominal	real
Period	until t	he end o	f 1998	ECU milli	on, fro	m 1999 e	uro mil	lion							Euro/US-\$	1st q 1999=100	
1998 Aug. Sep.	+ -	3,396 283	++	9,047 7,936	+	4,330 37,198	-	7,607 6,472	+	10,261 12,337	+	3,690 22,913	- +	2,015 4,524		102.2 104.6	102.3 104.3
Oct. Nov. Dec.	+ + + +	2,927 3,582 5,323	+ + + +	10,575 10,182 10,273	- + -	9,741 7,351 33,785	-   -   -	17,970 35,332 3,193	- + -	33,583 723 12,169	+ +	44,752 47,809 33,866	- - +	2,940 5,849 15,443		105.7 103.6 103.4	105.2 103.2 103.2
1999 Jan. Feb. Mar.	- + +	2,370 2,289 6,436	+ + +	4,799 6,921 9,793	+ + -	399 6,783 40,308	-   -   -	4,741 6,195 4,623	+ - -	6,944 26,814 36,215	+ + -	324 34,836 2,128	- + +	2,128 4,956 2,658	1.1608 1.1208 1.0883	102.0 99.9 98.3	101.8 99.9 98.3
Apr. May June	+ - +	4,756 1,549 5,377	+ + +	7,980 5,852 11,008	- - -	5,078 11,013 12,168	-   -   -	14,562 19,125 18,905	+ - +	17,040 32,432 7,757	- + -	9,337 36,997 2,325	+ + +	1,781 3,547 1,305	1.0704 1.0628 1.0378	97.1 96.6 94.7	96.9 96.5 94.7
July Aug. Sep.	+ + -	6,428 1,276 3,184	+ + +	14,589 6,488 5,563	- + -	24,420 27,165 9,456	-   -   -	9,842 7,230 6,267	- + +	2,307 13,881 19,702	- + -	11,469 20,027 24,627	- + +	803 486 1,735	1.0353 1.0604 1.0501	94.8 95.4 93.6	95.2 95.6 93.4
Oct. Nov. Dec.	+ + + +	1,006 2,243 1,643	+ + + +	10,174 8,338 8,421	+ - -	12,045 574 6,084	- - -	11,582 17,520 26,648	- + +	15,861 19,617 6,596	+ - +	39,407 3,227 14,728	+ + -	81 556 760	1.0706 1.0338 1.0110	94.4 92.0 90.1	94.2 92.0 90.4
2000 Jan. Feb. Mar.	-	6,580 	+	917 	+	17,107 	+	2,019 	-	18,818 	+	35,527 	-	1,621 	1.0137 0.9834 0.9643	90.2 89.2 87.7	90.7 89.6 88.0

<sup>\*</sup> Source: ECB. — 1 Series to which data from January 1999 are not closely comparable with earlier observations. — 2 Including financial derivatives.

also footnotes to table VI.5., p. 44\*. — **6** GDP-weighted yield on ten-year government bonds; excluding Luxembourg.

#### I. Key economic data for European monetary union

#### 3. General economic indicators

Period	Belgium	Germany	Finland	France	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourd	Netherlands	Austria	Portugal	Spain	EMU
		s domestic				,			-			
1997 1998 1999	3.5 2.7 2.5	1.5 2.2 1.5	6.3 5.0 3.5	2.0 3.4 2.7	10.7 8.9	1.8 1.5 1.4	7.3 5.0 4.9	3.8 3.7 3.5	2.5 3.3 	3.5 3.5 	3.8 4.0 3.7	2.3 2.8 2.3
1998 3rd qtr 4th gtr	2.2 0.9	2.0 1.9	4.1 4.4	3.4 2.9	10.3 6.7	1.5 0.3		3.0 3.3	3.0 1.7	3.4 2.8	4.0 3.4	2.6 2.0
1999 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr	1.0 1.4 3.2	0.8 1.3 1.5	3.9 3.7 3.0	2.4 2.4 2.9	9.0 7.8	0.5 1.0 1.8		3.0 3.1 3.6	1.2 1.7		3.4 3.7 3.9	1.8 1.9 2.4
4th qtr	4.5	2.3	3.5	3.2		2.3		4.3			1 40	3.0
1007		productio			45.0							
1997 1998 1999	4.7 3.4 0.1	3.5 4.2 r 1.6	9.2 7.9 5.5	3.9 4.6 2.1	15.3 15.7 	3.8 1.2 – 0.1	5.8 - 0.1 	1.4 0.4	6.4 8.2 5.5	2.6 5.7 2.9	6.8 5.4 2.6	4.4 4.2 1.8
1998 3rd qtr 4th qtr	2.1 1.7	4.4 1.5	7.7 4.4	3.6 2.3	15.6 15.3	0.5 - 2.7	- 7.3 - 8.9	1.5 0.1	8.9 5.9	6.8 4.2	5.2 3.0	4.0 1.6
1999 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr	- 1.5 - 1.2 1.5 1.6	r – 0.4 r 0.8 r 2.0 r 3.7	5.8 5.2 3.8 7.0	0.9 1.3 2.8 3.6	9.1 7.9 	- 1.6 - 2.9 1.4 3.4	3.5 5.6 22.9	- 0.4 - 0.2 0.7 1.3	3.2 4.5 4.3 9.4	3.1 2.4 2.8 3.3	1.3 2.4 3.5 3.4	0.5 0.6 2.4 3.9
401 40		utilisation		3.01		3.41		1.51	5.4	3.3	3.4	3.9
1997	81.4	83.2	87.2	82.3	75.9	76.4	82.4		82.0	80.9	78.3	81.0
1998 1999	82.7 80.9	85.5 84.0	88.9 86.1	83.8 85.3	76.6 75.9	78.5 76.0	88.0 84.9	84.0	83.7 81.9	81.4 80.8	80.3 79.7	83.0 81.8
1998 4th qtr 1999 1st qtr	82.3 79.6	85.4 84.3	87.2 85.1	85.0 86.0	77.6 73.1	77.3 76.0	88.2 85.5	84.6 84.1	82.7 82.0	81.4 81.2	80.6 80.8	82.8 82.0
2nd qtr 3rd qtr	80.8 81.5	83.7 83.6	86.5 86.4	84.7 85.5	73.2 78.4	76.3 75.9	83.1 84.6	84.3	81.4 81.1	80.2 80.5	80.0 79.5	81.8 81.6
4th qtr 2000 1st qtr	81.5 82.9	84.2 85.0	86.4 87.0	84.9 86.0	78.8 76.5	75.8 77.4	86.3 86.8	83.9	83.1 83.3	81.1 81.7	78.5	81.9 82.9
2000 131 411		yment rate	-	00.01	70.5	77.41	80.0	04.7	63.3	01.7	00.0	02.9
1997	9.4	9.9	_   12.7	12.3	9.9	11.7	2.7	5.2	4.4	6.8	20.8	11.5
1998 1999	9.5 9.0	9.4 8.7	11.4 10.2	11.8 11.3	7.6 5.8	11.8 11.3	2.7 2.3	4.0 3.3	4.5 3.7	5.2 4.5	18.8 15.9	10.9 10.0
1999 July Aug.	9.0 9.1	8.7 8.7	10.0 10.0	11.3 11.3	5.8 5.7	11.3 11.3	2.3 2.3	3.4 3.3	3.7 3.7	4.6 4.4	15.7 15.7	9.9 9.9
Sep. Oct.	9.0 8.9	8.8 8.7	10.0 10.0	11.1 10.9	5.6 5.4	11.2 11.1	2.3 2.2	3.2 2.9	3.6 3.6	4.3 4.2	15.5 15.2	9.8 9.7 9.7
Nov. Dec.	8.8 8.7	8.7 8.6	10.1 10.3	10.8 10.6	5.3 5.2	11.1 11.2	2.2 2.2	2.7 2.8	3.6 3.6	4.1 4.1	15.3 15.2	9.7 9.6
2000 Jan. Feb.	8.7 8.6	8.5 8.4	10.4 10.5	10.5 10.4	5.1 5.1	11.2	2.2 2.2	2.7	3.6 3.5	4.1 4.2	15.1 15.2	9.5 9.5
		sed index o										
1997 1998	1.5 0.9	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2 2.1	1.9	1.4 1.0	1.9 1.8	1.2 0.8	1.9	1.9 1.8	1.6
1999 1999 Aug.	1.1	0.6 0.7	1.3	0.6	2.5	1.7	1.0	2.0	0.5	2.2	2.2	1.1
Sep.	1.3	0.8	1.4	0.6	2.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	0.6	1.9	2.3 2.5	1.2 1.2
Oct. Nov. Dec.	1.4 1.6 2.1	0.9 1.0	1.6 1.9 2.2	0.8 1.0 1.4	2.8 3.0 3.9	1.9 2.0 2.1	1.9 1.9 2.3	2.0	0.8 1.0 1.7	1.8 1.9 1.7	2.4 2.7	1.4 1.5 1.7
2000 Jan.	1.8	1.4 1.9	2.3	1.7	4.4	2.2	3.5	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.8	1.7 1.9 2.0
Feb. Mar.	2.1 2.5	2.1 2.1	2.7 3.2	1.5 1.7	4.6 5.0	2.4 2.6	2.6 3.0		2.0 2.0	1.6 1.4	3.0 3.0	2.0
		governmer										
1997 1998 1999	- 2.0 - 1.0 - 0.9	- 2.6 - 1.7 6 - 1.1	- 1.5 1.3 2.3	- 3.0 - 2.7 - 1.8	0.8 2.1 2.0	- 2.8	3.2	- 0.8	- 1.9 - 2.5 - 2.0	- 2.6 - 2.1 - 2.0	- 3.2 - 2.6 - 1.1	- 2.6 - 2.0 - 1.2
	General g	governmer	t debt 5									
1997 1998 1999	123.0 117.4 114.4	60.7	54.1 49.0 47.1	59.3	65.3 55.6 52.4	119.8 116.3 114.9	6.0 6.4 6.2	70.3 67.0 63.8	63.9 63.5 64.9	56.5	66.7 64.9 63.5	74.6 73.0 72.1

Sources: National data, European Commission, Eurostat, European Central Bank. Latest data are partly based on press reports and are provisional. — 1 Annual percentage changes; GDP of France, Portugal, Spain and EMU are calculated from seasonally adjusted data. — 2 Manufacturing, mining, gas and electricity; adjusted for working-day variations

(except France and Spain). — **3** Manufacturing, in %; seasonally adjusted; data are collected in January, April, July and October. — **4** Standardised, as a percentage of persons in civilian employment; seasonally adjusted. — **5** As a percentage of GDP; Maastricht Treaty definition, ESA95. — **6** GDP results of March 2000.

- II. Overall monetary survey in the European monetary union
- 1. The money stock and its counterparts\*)

	I. Lending to in the euro a		(non-MFIs)				II. Net			idents							mation Fls) in					
Period	Total	Enterprises and individ	of which: Securities	Public author Total		of which: Securities	Total		Clair on r euro resio	on- -area	Liabil ities t non-e area reside	o euro-	Total	4	Depos with a agree matur of ove 2 yea	n d ity er	Depos at agre notice over 3 mor 6	eed of	Debt securi with matu of ove years (net)	rities er 2	Capit and reserv	
	Europea	n monet	ary unior	ı (euro	ומ כ	ilion) '																
1998 Sep.	47.9	51.8	l	-	4.0	- 8.8		2.7		55.7		53.0		22.3		0.9	-	0.6		13.8		8.2
Oct. Nov. Dec.	49.6 58.7 40.4	37.9 57.7 72.3	4.8 8.1 8.0		11.7 1.0 31.9	7.5 - 5.3 - 32.1	- - -	61.9 18.1 20.6	-	18.1 20.8 100.9	_	43.8 38.9 80.3	-	18.7 5.8 17.9	-	4.1 5.9 9.9	-	0.2 0.4 5.5	-	11.1 13.1 6.0	- -	3.3 1.9 3.5
1999 Jan. Feb. Mar.	102.4 15.1 84.4	91.1 - 0.6 63.5	14.4 0.5 21.0	·	11.3 15.7 20.9	12.6 15.7 24.1	- - -	35.8 52.7 2.6	-	120.7 114.2 52.9	-	156.5 61.5 55.6		36.1 13.1 21.6		1.3 4.1 4.7	- - -	1.1 1.3 0.8		25.7 11.0 5.3	-	10.3 0.8 12.5
Apr. May June	29.1 67.8 74.9	39.4 51.1 89.7	18.2 19.6 – 4.9	·	10.3 16.7 14.8	- 1.6 16.6 - 21.4	- -	13.3 39.7 17.7	-	6.8 58.0 125.7	-	6.6 18.3 107.9		25.1 4.1 27.0	_	1.7 2.7 9.3	- - -	2.2 3.6 1.0		14.3 4.5 5.6		11.2 5.9 13.1
July Aug. Sep.	19.4 0.4 51.7	38.6 0.7 30.8	0.8 6.4 – 10.6	-	19.2 0.3 20.9	- 11.2 3.8 15.8	_	10.2 37.1 18.8	-	35.3 42.1 23.1	<u>-</u>	45.5 5.0 4.3		12.5 8.6 27.4		5.2 5.7 2.3	- -	2.3 0.9 0.2		4.5 4.0 19.6	-	5.0 0.3 5.4
Oct. Nov. Dec.	63.1 92.3 16.5	42.3 82.8 51.2	- 0.7 22.0 11.4	2	20.8 9.5 34.8	11.7 - 3.2 - 25.1	-  -	35.5 11.7 9.1	_	19.0 20.6 76.8	_	54.5 32.2 85.9		24.9 18.4 39.0		6.1 8.1 13.2	-	0.6 0.1 2.1	_	12.6 6.2 3.4		6.9 4.0 27.1
2000 Jan. Feb.	51.3 63.3	47.7 53.6	5.5		3.6 9.7	11.4 14.5	-	47.1 8.0		23.9 29.7		70.9 21.7		18.7 17.7		1.7	-	0.9	-	2.1 12.2		20.0
	German	contribu	tion (eur	o billi	on)	2																
1998 Sep.	7.4	16.0	0.1	I -	8.6	- 6.4	l	3.8	ı	2.8	l -	1.0		7.5	l –	1.2	-	0.6	ı	9.4	ı -	0.1
Oct.	24.7	10.4	2.2	·	14.3	11.0	_	21.9	-			19.7	_	9.9	-	2.2	_	0.2	-	8.7		1.2
Nov. Dec.	27.9 41.2	19.8 51.8	8.6 11.4		8.1   10.6	6.3 – 15.6	_	4.6 7.8	١.	21.7		17.0 4.3	_	3.8 1.3	_	2.1 3.3		0.2 5.4	-	4.5 3.9		1.1 0.5
1999 Jan.	20.5	16.8	- 0.7		3.7	0.1	_	20.4		13.3		33.7		18.9		3.8	_	1.3		15.8		0.5
Feb. Mar.	11.6 30.2	5.7 28.5	0.8 19.3		6.0	1.4 3.6	_	26.0 24.3	-	35.1 28.7	-	9.1 4.4		14.6 10.4		3.3	_	1.7 0.5		9.7 3.9		3.3 3.7
Apr.	15.6	12.4	7.8		3.2	6.6	_	2.4		6.8		9.2		13.1		0.1	_	2.3		10.8		4.5
May June	27.6	13.1 4.8	5.1 – 16.9	_ ^	14.5   8.2	15.1 - 10.8	-	15.9 21.8	-	9.9 17.6	_	6.0 4.2		1.4 5.3	-	1.4 2.6	_	3.5 1.6		2.5 1.5		3.7 2.8
July	7.8	5.8	0.5		1.9	3.0		22.6		24.7		2.0		5.3		2.7	_	2.1		3.5		1.2
Aug. Sep.	4.4 23.9	6.2 15.5	1.4 1.7	-	1.8 8.4	- 1.0 8.0	_	27.0 5.5	-	13.3	_	13.8 5.5		8.2 19.8		3.1 1.9	-	0.9 0.7		5.5 15.8		0.4 1.4
Oct.	27.3	10.5	0.5		16.8	6.3	_	10.3		2.5		12.8		5.0		2.0	_	0.6		1.3		2.2
Nov. Dec.	23.1 18.3	18.7 30.8	5.7 11.2		4.4 12.5	0.9 - 5.2	_	23.8 5.7	١.	1.4 1.8		25.2 3.9		10.2 4.4		3.3 3.4		0.1 2.1	_	5.6 5.1		1.1 4.1
2000 Jan. Feb.	20.6 14.9	8.2 13.8	1.6		12.4	10.7 5.8	-	15.1 4.5		3.1 17.4		18.2 12.9	-	3.1 6.3		2.5 1.8	-	0.9 1.0	-	7.1 2.7		2.3
	German	contribu	tion (DM	billio	n) <sup>2</sup>																	
1998 Sep.	14.5	31.3	0.3	- '	16.8	- 12.5		7.4	ı	5.5	-	1.9		14.7	-	2.3	-	1.2	ı	18.4	ı -	0.3
Oct.	48.3	20.3	4.2	:	28.0	21.5	-	42.9	-	4.4		38.5	_	19.3	-	4.2	-	0.4	-	17.1		2.4
Nov. Dec.	54.6 80.5	38.7 101.3	16.8 22.2		15.9   20.8	12.3 - 30.5	_	9.1 15.2	١.	42.4		33.3 8.5	_	7.3 2.6	_	4.2 6.5		0.5 10.6	_	8.9 7.6		2.2 1.0
1999 Jan. Feb. Mar.	40.1 22.7 59.1	32.8 11.1 55.7	- 1.3 1.6 37.8		7.3 11.7 3.5	0.2 2.7 7.0	- -	39.8 50.9 47.6	-	26.1 68.6 56.1	_	65.9 17.7 8.6		36.9 28.6 20.3		7.4 6.4 6.4	- -	2.6 3.3 1.0		30.9 19.0 7.6		1.1 6.5 7.3
Apr.	30.5	24.3	15.2		6.2	12.9	_	4.6		13.3		18.0		25.7		0.2	_	4.5		21.1		8.9
May June	54.0 - 6.6	25.7 9.5	9.9 - 33.1		28.3 16.1	29.6 - 21.0	-	31.2 42.6	-	19.4 34.4	_	11.8 8.3		2.7 10.3	-	2.7 5.0	_	6.8 3.2		4.9 3.0		7.3 5.5
July	15.2	11.4	1.0		3.8	5.8		44.3		48.2		4.0		10.3		5.3	_	4.1		6.9		2.3
Aug. Sep.	8.6 46.8	12.1 30.3	2.6 3.3	- /	3.5 16.5	- 2.0 15.6	_	52.9 10.8	-	25.9 0.2	-	26.9 10.7		16.0 38.6		6.0 3.6	-	1.7 1.4		10.8 30.9		0.9 2.7
Oct. Nov.	53.3 45.2	20.5 36.6	1.0 11.2		32.8 8.6	12.3 1.7	_ _	20.2 46.6		4.8 2.7		25.0 49.3		9.7 19.9		4.0 6.5	_	1.2 0.3		2.6 11.0		4.4 2.2
Dec. 2000 Jan. Feb.	35.7 40.4 29.2	60.2 16.1 27.1	21.8 3.2 11.2	;	24.5 24.3 2.1	- 10.2 20.9 11.3	_	11.1 29.5 8.8		6.0 34.1		7.6 35.6 25.3	_	8.6 6.1 12.4		6.6 4.9 3.5	-	4.1 1.7 2.0	-	10.1 13.8 5.4		4.6 1.5

<sup>\*</sup> The data in this table are based on the consolidated balance sheet of monetary financial institutions (MFIs) (table II.2); statistical breaks have been eliminated from the flow figures. — 1 Source: ECB. — 2 Owing to changes in the definitions of the items and differences in the range of reporting institutions, the figures are not comparable with those published for Germany up to end of 1998. — 3 For the German contribution: up to December 1998, including loans on a trust basis and bill-based lending

instead of bill holdings. — 4 For the German contribution: up to December 1998, including liabilities arising from loans on a trust basis. — 5 For the German contribution: from 1999 including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see table IV.12). — 6 For the German contribution: up to the end of 1998 including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see also footnote 5). — 7 Excluding MFIs portfolios; for the German contribution: excluding German MFIs portfolios of securities issued by MFIs in the euro

#### II. Overall monetary survey in the European monetary union

				VI. Mo	ney st	ock M3	(balar	nce I pl	us II le	ss III les	s IV les	s V) 9												
						Mone	y stock	M2												Mone	,			
								Mone	y stock	M1				Donos	i+c					marke		Debt securit	ior	
IV Da														Depos with a	n	Deposi				certifi		with		
IV. De- posits		) ( O+b								Currer		Q	:	matur	ity	at agre	of	Repo-		and m marke		of up 1	to	
central ernme		V. Other		Total		Total		Total		in circu lation		Overn depos		of up t 2 years		up to 3 months		transactions 1		paper (net) 7	•	2 year (net) <b>7</b>		Period
															Euro	pean	mor	netar	y uni	ion (e	uro	billio	n) <sup>1</sup>	
-	8.1		33.3	l	3.2	l	11.9	l	23.3	-	3.3		26.6	_	11.6		0.1		3.9	-	5.0	-	7.6	1998 Sep.
-	1.3 6.9	_	21.1 16.8		28.8 25.0		12.9 45.1		2.1 47.2		1.5 0.9		0.6 46.3	_	7.1 2.8		3.8 0.7	_	10.8 20.0		4.7 3.1	_	0.5 3.2	Oct. Nov.
	1.5	_	71.8		72.3		132.4		75.4		9.2		66.2		19.0		38.0	_	25.1	-	24.7	-	10.2	Dec.
-	5.3 8.8	_	4.1 43.0	_	39.9 16.5	_	33.1 45.3	_	21.0 31.6	-	9.2 0.4	_	30.3 31.2	_	3.2 16.3		15.3 2.6	_	1.4 12.6		13.6 15.1	-	5.5 1.1	1999 Jan. Feb.
-	7.6 17.4	_	52.3 25.7		15.3 33.8		14.9 18.5		19.2 13.8		4.7 2.1		14.5 11.7	_	1.7 0.4	-	2.6 5.0	_	5.6 6.6		6.4 20.9	-	0.4 1.1	Mar. Apr.
-	5.0	_	12.5 40.2		31.5		25.0 24.3		30.4		1.7		28.7 39.8	_	10.2 23.8		4.7 5.8	_	0.8 6.0		1.4		4.4	May
	4.4 9.8	_	6.0		21.0 13.3		21.0		42.3 1.7		2.4 8.0	_	6.3	_	14.4		4.8	_	2.8	_	1.3 7.8		1.4 2.9	June July
_	2.7 4.7	_	26.9 33.5	-	21.2 14.3	-	34.3 9.0	-	36.1 25.4	-	5.5 0.9	_	30.6 24.5	_	2.0 13.9	_ _	0.1 2.5	_	1.1 2.0		13.1 6.5		1.0 0.8	Aug. Sep.
	1.8	_	16.8		17.6		16.1		5.8		2.2		3.5		12.7	_	2.4	_	3.2		6.6	-	1.8	Oct.
-	11.2 2.7	_	6.5 93.2		44.6 82.5		24.9 91.9		32.6 49.9		0.5 19.6		32.1 30.3	_	2.5 19.6	_	5.2 22.4	_	1.1 13.4	-	17.8 5.1		0.8 9.1	Nov. Dec.
-	8.8 11.3	-	5.5 16.9	-	0.2 25.3	_	9.7 2.0	_	9.4 11.3	_	16.9 1.9	_	26.4 9.4	_	17.8 16.8	_	1.4 7.5		10.7 4.4		1.0 18.8	-	2.2 4.0	2000 Jan. Feb.
																Gern	nan	contr	ihuti	ion (e		billio	n) 2	
	0.11		E 2	ı	16	ı	1 5		2.0		17	ı	261		2.1	den		COITCI	ibuti	ı ı				1009 Con
_	0.1		5.2 0.3	_	1.6 12.8	_	1.5 11.4		2.0 8.0	_	1.7 0.4		3.6 7.7	_	3.1 1.7	_	0.3 1.7		_		0.0	_	0.2	1998 Sep. Oct.
	0.2 1.6	<u> </u>	0.9 14.8		29.4 47.9		27.7 50.3		26.2 12.1		1.1 0.7		25.1 11.3	_	0.1 23.0		1.6 15.3		-	_	2.2 2.6	-	0.4 0.2	Nov. Dec.
	0.9	_	18.1	_	1.5	_	0.6	-	9.1	-	2.5	_	6.5		6.4		2.1		0.1	-	2.1		1.1	1999 Jan.
-	0.9 1.0	_	36.8 44.7		6.9 0.4	_	2.9 3.4	-	2.0 1.4		0.3 2.4	_	1.7 3.8	_	1.9 0.2	_	2.8 2.2	_	0.5 0.2		2.5 2.1		1.0 1.9	Feb. Mar.
	0.1 0.0	_ _	8.3 12.1		8.4 22.4		3.1 13.9		7.6 11.8	_	0.4 0.1		7.2 11.9	_	5.5 0.1		1.1 2.2	-	0.5 0.2		3.4 3.5		2.3 4.8	Apr. May
	1.1		10.2		1.8		3.0		10.3		0.1		10.2	_	6.2	-	1.0		0.1		2.1	-	3.4	June
-	0.6 0.5	_	29.4 34.3	-	3.6 3.0	_	3.1 0.8	=	4.6 1.0	_	1.6 1.0	_	6.2 0.0		2.1 1.8	_	0.6 1.6	_	0.6 0.5	-	0.8 4.7	-	0.9 1.4	July Aug.
-	0.4		2.0		8.1 9.1		1.8 5.4		6.0 0.8		0.3		5.7 0.6	_	2.6 6.1	_	1.5 1.5	_	0.4 0.7		4.9 2.1		1.9 0.9	Sep. Oct.
-	0.4	_ _	47.3 13.3		36.8 21.3		25.4 16.9	_	27.8 6.7		1.2 4.8	_	26.6 11.6		0.8 14.0	-	3.2 9.7	_	0.1 0.3		13.0 1.9	-	1.4 2.2	Nov. Dec.
-	1.2		25.9	_	15.9	_	12.6		2.0	_	5.0		6.9	_	10.3	_	4.3	_	0.1	-	4.8		1.5	2000 Jan.
ı	0.8		4.8	l	7.5	l	1.7	l	4.7	I -	0.7		5.4		2.0	-	5.0	_	8.0	I	5.0	I	1.6	Feb.
																Ger	man	cont	ribu	tion	(DM	billio	n) <sup>2</sup>	
	0.2		10.3	-	3.2	-	2.8		3.8	-	3.3		7.1	_	6.1	-	0.6		-		0.0	-	0.4	1998 Sep.
-	0.8 0.4	_	0.5 1.7		25.0 57.6		22.2 54.2		15.7 51.3		0.7 2.1		15.0 49.2	_	3.3 0.2		3.3 3.1		_		1.5 4.2	_	1.2 0.8	Oct. Nov.
	3.1 1.7	-	28.9 35.4		93.7 3.0		98.3		23.6 17.7		1.4 5.0		22.2 12.8		44.9 12.6		29.9 4.0		0.2	-	5.0 4.1		0.4 2.1	Dec. 1999 Jan.
	1.7	_ _	71.9	_	13.5	_	1.1 5.6	_	4.0	_	0.6	_	3.4	_	3.8		5.5		1.0	_	4.9		2.0	Feb.
-	1.9 0.1	_	87.4 16.2		0.9 16.3	_	6.6 6.2	_	2.8 14.9		4.6 0.7	_	7.4 14.2	_	0.4 10.8	_	4.2 2.1	_	0.3 1.0		4.1 6.7		3.6 4.5	Mar. Apr.
	0.0	_	23.6 19.9		43.8		27.2 5.9		23.1	-	0.2		23.3 19.9	_	0.2 12.2	_	4.2		0.4		6.9 4.1	_	9.4 6.6	May June
-	1.2		57.4	_	7.1	-	6.1	-	9.0		3.1	_	12.1		4.2	_	1.2	_	1.1	-	1.7		1.7	July
-	1.0 0.7	_	67.2 3.9		5.9 15.8	_	1.6 3.5	-	2.0 11.7	_	2.0 0.5		0.0 11.2	_	3.4 5.2	_	3.1 3.0	_	1.1 0.9		9.1 9.5	-	2.7 3.6	Aug. Sep.
_	1.3 0.8	_	4.3 92.5		17.8 72.0		10.5 49.7		1.5 54.4		0.4 2.4		1.1 52.0		11.9 1.6	_	2.9 6.3	_	1.3 0.3		4.2 25.3	_	1.8 2.7	Oct. Nov.
	0.3	_	25.9		41.7		33.1	-	13.2		9.4	-	22.6		27.4		18.9		0.6		3.7		4.3	Dec.
-	2.4 1.6		50.6 9.3	_	31.2 14.7	-	24.6 3.3		3.9 9.2	-	9.7 1.4		13.6 10.6	_	20.2 3.9	_	8.3 9.8	_	0.2 1.6	-	9.3 9.7		3.0	2000 Jan. Feb.

area. — 8 For the European monetary union: including the counterparts of monetary liabilities of central governments. — 9 The German contributions to the Eurosystem's monetary aggregates should on no account be interpreted as national monetary aggregates, and are therefore not comparable to the erstwhile German money stocks M1, M2 or M3. — 10 Excluding euro-area MFIs cash in hand denominated in euros or in currencies of the euro area; for the German contribution: currency in

circulation denominated in Deutsche Mark, excluding German MFIs cash in hand denominated in all currencies of euro-area member states. — 11 For the European monetary union: including the monetary liabilities of central governments (Post Office, Treasury). — 12 For the German contribution: up to December 1998, with maturities of less than 4 years. — 13 In Germany, only savings deposits. — 14 For the German contribution: data collected separately only from 1999.

- II. Overall monetary survey in the European monetary union
- 2. Consolidated balance sheet of monetary financial institutions (MFIs) \*

		Assets 3									
		Lending to no	n-banks (non-	MFIs) in the eu	ro area 4						
			Enterprises an	ıd individuals			Public authori	ities		1	
										]	
										Claims	
	Total assets 3 or				Debt	Shares and other			Debt	on non- euro-area	Other
Period		Total	Total	Advances 4	securities 5	equities	Total	Advances 4	securities 6	residents	assets
	European	monetary	union (eu	ro billion)	1						
1998 Sep.	10,512.7	7,482.0	5,432.9	4,960.7	198.0	274.2	2,049.1	830.9	1,218.1	1,980.1	1,050.6
Oct. Nov.	10,548.2 10,668.8	7,533.0 7,590.0	5,471.1 5,526.9	4,993.8 5,041.3	203.0 196.7	274.3 288.8	2,061.9 2,063.1	835.2 841.5	1,226.7 1,221.6	1,968.6 2,008.4	1,046.6 1,070.4
Dec. 1999 Jan.	10,564.4 10,933.9	7,619.7 7,669.7	5,589.6 5,640.0	5,095.9 5,110.1	189.2 209.8	304.5 320.0	2,030.1 2,029.8	841.6 839.4	1,188.5 1,190.4	1,902.2 2,047.8	1,042.4 1,216.4
Feb. Mar.	10,933.9 10,878.4 10,967.0	7,669.7 7,687.7 7,761.6	5,641.9 5,702.5	5,110.1 5,111.3 5,158.3	203.9 197.2	326.8 347.0	2,025.8 2,045.8 2,059.1	839.6 837.2	1,190.4 1,206.2 1,221.9	1,958.8	1,210.4 1,231.8 1,151.9
Apr.	10,969.7	7,701.0	5,741.9	5,179.5	202.6	359.9	2,039.1	830.0	1,219.4	2,053.6 2,058.4	1,119.9
May June	10,976.7 11,220.8	7,860.2 7,935.6	5,794.0 5,883.3	5,211.8 5,305.2	208.9 213.5	373.3 364.5	2,066.2 2,052.3	830.2 836.9	1,236.0 1,215.5	2,009.4 2,145.4	1,107.0 1,139.8
July	11,166.3	7,951.6	5,918.8 5,920.7	5,340.2	216.9 225.0	361.7	2,032.8	828.8 824.8	1,204.0 1,208.2	2,082.2 2,056.0	1,132.5
Aug. Sep.	11,123.1 11,186.1	7,953.7 8,004.1	5,920.7 5,949.9	5,335.2 5,375.1	218.5	360.4 356.3	2,033.0 2,054.2	824.8 829.8	1,208.2	2,056.0	1,113.5 1,100.7
Oct. Nov.	11,325.4 11,544.2	8,071.3 8,168.9	5,995.7 6,082.8	5,421.3 5,486.0	216.6 224.2	357.8 372.7	2,075.6 2,086.1	839.1 852.1	1,236.5 1,234.0	2,119.1 2,175.2	1,135.0 1,200.1
Dec.	11,538.0	8,192.1	6,135.9	5,522.1	222.0	391.8	2,056.2	842.1	1,214.1	2,103.5	1,242.4
2000 Jan. Feb.	11,651.6 11,777.0	8,241.7 8,304.8	6,184.6 6,241.0	5,565.5 5,601.7	223.5 228.8	395.6 410.5	2,057.2 2,063.8	834.4 829.6	1,222.8 1,234.2	2,146.6 2,185.8	1,263.2 1,286.4
	German c	ontributio	n (euro bil	lion) <sup>2</sup>							
1998 Sep.	3,577.7	2,894.5	2,181.2	1,998.2	43.3	139.7	713.3	492.6	220.7	519.6	163.6
Oct. Nov.	3,603.7 3,660.6	2,919.8 2,948.0	2,191.8 2,211.8	2,006.7 2,018.1	44.7 43.3	140.4 150.4	728.0 736.1	496.0 497.9	232.0 238.3	518.0 543.9	166.0 168.8
Dec.	3,695.0	2,987.3	2,261.7	2,056.7	40.3	164.8	725.6	502.8	222.8	539.5	168.2
1999 Jan. Feb.	3,673.8 3,657.5	2,940.8 2,953.3	2,235.5 2,241.9	2,010.4 2,016.0	48.5 46.5	176.5 179.3	705.3 711.4	505.5 510.2	199.9 201.3	560.9 531.0	172.1 173.2
Mar. Apr.	3,724.4 3,746.8	2,983.5 2,999.3	2,270.4 2,282.9	2,025.0 2,029.7	49.0 49.1	196.4 204.1	713.2 716.4	508.4 506.5	204.8 209.9	565.4 574.7	175.4 172.8
May June	3,771.8 3,791.1	3,027.4 3,024.3	2,296.4 2,301.5	2,038.2 2,060.1	48.2 48.6	210.0 192.8	731.0 722.9	505.9 508.5	225.1 214.4	567.0 586.1	177.4 180.7
July	3,810.3	3,032.8	2,308.1	2,066.2	48.1	193.7	724.7	507.4	217.3	604.1	173.4
Aug. Sep.	3,810.9 3,835.7	3,038.0 3,062.0	2,314.8 2,330.3	2,071.5 2,085.2	49.6 48.4	193.6 196.6	723.2 731.7	506.7 507.2	216.5 224.5	594.2 596.9	178.7 176.9
Oct. Nov.	3,877.3 3,923.9	3,089.9 3,114.4	2,341.2 2,361.0	2,095.7 2,109.6	47.6 47.5	197.9 203.9	748.6 753.4	517.7 521.4	230.9 232.0	603.6 612.7	183.8 196.7
Dec. 2000 Jan.	3,941.9 3,967.7	3,131.8	2,391.7 2,400.0	2,129.3 2,136.2	46.4 45.6	216.0 218.1	740.1 752.3	513.6 515.4	226.5 237.0	612.2 618.7	197.9 196.7
Feb.	4,003.5	3,152.3 3,167.2	2,414.0	2,130.2	47.2	222.3	753.2		242.5		
	German c	ontributio	n (DM billi	on) <sup>2</sup>							
1998 Sep.	6,997.4	5,661.2	4,266.0	3,908.2	84.7	273.1		1	431.6		320.0
Oct. Nov.	7,048.3 7,159.6	5,710.6 5,765.7	4,286.8 4,325.9	3,924.8 3,947.1	87.4 84.6	274.7 294.2	1,423.7 1,439.8	970.0 973.7	453.7 466.0	1,013.1 1,063.8	324.6 330.1
Dec. 1999 Jan.	7,226.7 7,185.4	5,842.6 5,751.7	4,423.5 4,372.2	4,022.5 3,932.1	78.7 94.9	322.3 345.3	1,419.1 1,379.5	983.4 988.6	435.7 390.9	1,055.1 1,097.0	329.0 336.6
Feb.	7,163.4 7,153.4 7,284.3	5,776.1	4,372.2 4,384.7 4,440.4	3,943.0 3,960.5	91.0	350.8 384.1	1,379.3 1,391.4 1,394.9	997.8 994.4	393.6 400.5	1,037.0 1,038.5 1,105.9	338.8
Mar. Apr.	7,264.3	5,835.3 5,866.2	4,440.4	3,969.8	95.8 96.1	399.1		990.7	410.5	1,103.9	343.1 337.9
May June	7,376.9 7,414.8	5,921.1 5,915.1	4,491.4 4,501.3	3,986.3 4,029.3	94.3 95.0	410.8 377.0	1,401.2 1,429.7 1,413.8	989.5 994.5	440.2 419.3	1,108.9 1,146.3	346.9 353.4
July	7,452.3	5,931.6	4,514.2	4,041.2 4,051.5	94.1	378.9	1,417.4 1,414.5	992.4	425.0	1,181.5	339.2
Aug. Sep.	7,453.5 7,502.1	5,941.7 5,988.7	4,527.3 4,557.6	4,078.4	97.1 94.7	378.7 384.5	1,431.1	991.0 991.9	423.4 439.1	1,162.2 1,167.4	349.6 346.0
Oct. Nov.	7,583.3 7,674.4	6,043.3 6,091.3	4,579.0 4,617.7	4,098.8 4,126.1	93.1 92.8	387.1 398.8	1,464.2 1,473.6	1,012.6 1,019.8	451.6 453.8	1,180.5 1,198.4	359.5 384.7
Dec. 2000 Jan.	7,709.6 7,760.1	6,125.3 6,165.4	4,677.8 4,693.9	4,164.6 4,178.0	90.8 89.3	422.4 426.7	1,447.5 1,471.4	1,004.5 1,008.0	443.0 463.5	1,197.3 1,210.0	387.0 384.8
Feb.	7,830.2	6,194.6	4,721.4				1,473.2	998.8		1,248.3	

<sup>\*</sup> Monetary financial institutions (MFIs) comprise banks (including building and loan associations), money market funds, and the European Central Bank and central banks (the Eurosystem). — 1 Source: ECB. — 2 Owing to changes in the definitions of the items and differences in the range of reporting institutions, the figures are not comparable with those published for Germany up to the end of 1998. — 3 For the German contribution: up to December 1998, including trust funds and bill-based lending instead of bill

holdings. — 4 For the German contribution: up to December 1998, including loans on a trust basis and bill-based lending instead of bill holdings. — 5 Including money market paper of enterprises. — 6 Including Treasury bills and other money market paper of public authorities. — 7 For the German contribution: up to December 1998, including liabilities incurred in the banks own name but on behalf of third parties and including endorsement liabilities on rediscounted bills. — 8 Excluding the cash in hand (in euros) of

#### II. Overall monetary survey in the European monetary union

Liabilities 7										1
	Deposits of no	n-banks (non-Mi	Fls) in the euro a	area 9						
			Enterprises and	d individuals						
					With agreed maturities of			At agreed notice of 14		
Currency in circulation 8	Total	of which:	Total	Overnight	up to 1 year	over 1 year up to 2 years 11	over 2 years 9, 12, 13	up to	over 3 months 15	Period
en calación -	Total	in curos is	Total	Overnight	1 yeur			union (eur		renou
311.8	4,676.7	4,372.0	4,383.2	1,230.3	747.4	90.3	974.6	1,132.2	208.2	1998 Sej
313.3 314.2 323.4	4,684.3 4,718.6 4,848.8	4,380.6 4,419.2 4,553.4	4,391.9 4,427.7 4,551.8	1,231.2 1,274.2 1,337.6	755.2 756.5 768.3	90.3 86.5 83.2	971.0 965.3 978.5	1,136.1 1,136.7 1,170.6	208.0 208.4 213.5	Oc No De
313.2 312.8 317.4	4,843.7 4,823.8 4,824.4	4,558.2 4,532.8 4,540.2	4,584.9 4,555.6 4,573.6	1,364.9 1,338.0	769.7 756.5 759.7	73.8 71.9 72.0	1,068.6 1,080.3 1,085.7	1,185.5 1,187.9 1,186.1	122.4 121.1 120.2	1999 Jar Fel Ma
319.5 321.2	4,827.7 4,852.8	4,555.9 4,575.4	4,589.7 4,606.9	1,360.1 1,392.2	759.8 746.9	72.0 72.0	1,088.2 1,085.7	1,191.6 1,195.6	117.9 114.4	Ap Ma
323.7 331.7 326.2	4,893.7 4,910.2 4,891.9	4,609.4 4,617.3 4,591.2	4,641.5 4,651.0 4,627.9	1,436.5 1,425.0 1,395.8	722.6 734.7 735.9	72.6 74.2 73.8	1,095.4 1,100.5 1,106.6	1,201.1 1,205.5 1,205.5	113.4 111.1 110.2	Jur Jul Au
327.1 329.4 329.9	4,901.4 4,922.6 4,971.4	4,609.1 4,625.8 4,657.7	4,642.7 4,661.0 4,691.3	1,424.6 1,425.6 1,456.4	725.9 740.5 736.4	70.6 71.5 71.5	1,108.4 1,113.7 1,122.5	1,202.7 1,199.9 1,194.7	110.4 109.8 109.8	Sep Oct No
349.7 332.8 330.9	5,046.5 5,048.6 5,064.8	4,740.5 4,745.1 4,750.6	4,766.7 4,778.0 4,781.2		748.6 734.2 747.3	74.9 75.4 75.4	1,135.3 1,137.1 1,139.5	1,210.8 1,209.6 1,202.3	111.9 111.0 112.0	De 2000 Jan Fel
		,		, , , ,			•	ibution (eur		
121.6	1,882.6	1,795.3	1,740.2	335.6	185.5	12.4	519.2	480.2	207.3	1998 Ser
121.9 123.0 123.7	1,891.0 1,916.4 1,969.5	1,803.9 1,830.1 1,880.9	1,750.2 1,772.4 1,820.2	342.8	187.9 186.0 203.1	12.9 13.2 13.3	517.6 515.4 515.9	482.0 483.7 499.3	207.1 207.3 212.3	Oct No De
120.2 120.5 122.9	1,932.9 1,945.4 1,942.0	1,855.6 1,864.0 1,862.2	1,820.5 1,831.3 1,831.2	371.7 371.4 370.2	210.3 209.6 209.1	8.1 7.9 8.0	608.2 619.1 623.1	501.2 503.9 502.1	121.0 119.4 118.7	1999 Jar Fek Ma
123.2 123.1 123.2	1,942.9 1,952.3 1,957.6	1,862.9 1,871.4 1,872.3	1,833.4 1,837.1 1,840.6	377.4 388.2 397.8	204.5 200.0 193.5	8.2 8.2 8.4	623.8 622.7 625.5	503.1 505.1 504.1	116.4 112.9 111.3	Ap Ma Jur
124.8 123.8 124.1	1,952.2 1,955.5 1,959.2	1,868.5 1,870.2 1,874.7	1,837.5 1,838.5 1,843.4	393.1 392.0 398.5	195.3 196.3 194.2	8.5 8.4 8.2	628.0 631.6 633.0	503.4 501.9 500.5	109.2 108.3 109.1	Jul Au Ser
124.2 125.5 130.3	1,966.9 1,995.1 2,012.9	1,880.9 1,908.8 1,927.8	1,849.7 1,875.2 1,887.5	397.9 424.7 412.6	201.0 198.7 208.3	9.1 9.4 9.6	634.1 637.8 640.7	499.2 496.0 505.6	108.4 108.5 110.6	Oct No De
125.3 124.6	2,006.0 2,012.3	1,921.9	1,886.4	421.5	200.6	9.9 9.3	643.2 646.9	501.4	109.7	2000 Jar Fek
						G	erman cont	ribution (DI	M billion) <sup>2</sup>	
237.8	3,682.1	3,511.4		1	362.9	24.2	1,015.5	1		1998 Sep
238.5 240.6 242.0	3,698.5 3,748.2 3,851.9	3,528.1 3,579.4 3,678.8	3,423.1 3,466.4 3,560.1	717.3	367.4 363.7 397.3	25.3 25.9 25.9	1,012.3 1,008.1 1,009.1	942.7 946.0 976.5	405.0 405.4 415.3	Oct No De
235.1 235.7 240.3	3,780.5 3,804.9 3,798.2	3,629.3 3,645.7 3,642.1	3,560.7 3,581.7 3,581.5	727.0 726.5 724.0	411.3 410.0 408.9	15.8 15.4 15.7	1,189.6 1,210.8 1,218.7	980.2 985.6 982.0	236.7 233.5 232.2	1999 Jar Fek Ma
241.0 240.8 241.0	3,799.9 3,818.4 3,828.7	3,643.4 3,660.2 3,661.9	3,585.7 3,593.0 3,599.8		400.0 391.2 378.5	16.0 16.0 16.4	1,220.0 1,217.8 1,223.4	983.9 987.9 985.9	227.7 220.9 217.7	Ap Ma Jur
244.1 242.1 242.6	3,818.1 3,824.6 3,831.8	3,654.4 3,657.7 3,666.7	3,593.9 3,595.9 3,605.4	768.8 766.7	382.0 384.0 379.8	16.5 16.4 16.0	1,228.4 1,235.2 1,238.0	984.6 981.7 978.9	213.6 211.9 213.3	Jul Au Sep
243.0 245.4 254.8	3,847.0 3,902.1 3,936.9	3,678.7 3,733.3	3,617.7 3,667.6	778.2 830.7	393.2 388.6 407.3	17.9 18.4	1,240.1 1,247.5 1,253.1	976.3 970.1 988.9	212.0 212.2	Oc No De
254.8 245.1 243.7	3,936.9 3,923.5 3,935.8	3,770.5 3,758.9 3,771.6	3,689.5	824.5	392.4	18.8 19.4 18.3	1,258.0	980.7	216.3 214.6 216.6	2000 Jar

MFIs; for the German contribution: currency in circulation denominated in Deutsche Mark, excluding German MFIs cash in hand denominated in all currencies of euro-area member states. — 9 For the German contribution: up to December 1998, including liabilities arising from loans on a trust basis. — 10 Excluding central governments deposits. — 11 For the German contribution: up to December 1998, with maturities of 1 year to less than

4 years. — 12 For the German contribution: up to December 1998, with maturities of 4 years and more. — 13 For the German contribution: from 1999 including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see table IV.12). — 14 In Germany, only saving deposits. — 15 For the German contribution: up to the end of 1998 including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see also footnote 13).

- II. Overall monetary survey in the European monetary union
- 2. Consolidated balance sheet of monetary financial institutions (MFIs) (cont'd)\*

	Liabilities (cor	nt'd)										
			MFIs) in the eu	ıro area (cont'o	J) 3							
	Public authori	ties							Repo transact			
		Other public a	authorities						with counterp in the euro ar			
				With agreed maturities of			At agreed notice of 7				Money market fund	
	Central			up to	over 1 year up to	over	up to	over		of which: Enterprises and	certificates and money market paper	
Period	governments	Total	Overnight	1 year	2 years 4		3 months	3 months 8	Total	individuals	(net) 10, 11	
	European	monetary	union (eu	ro billion)	1							
1998 Sep.	157.0	136.5	43.0	32.3	0.9	55.4	3.7	1.2		207.7	320.7	
Oct. Nov.	155.7 148.8	136.7 142.1	44.2 48.5	31.8 32.7	1.0 1.0	55.0 55.2 51.7	3.5 3.4 3.4	1.2 1.2 1.2	221.8 201.8	216.7 198.7	325.4 328.8	
Dec. 1999 Jan.	150.3 133.0	146.8 125.8	48.0 49.8	41.4 42.7	1.1	27.8	4.0	0.7	176.7 171.2	174.5 169.2	303.5 340.0	
Feb. Mar.	141.7 134.0	126.4 116.8	50.4 45.1	42.9 39.4	1.0 0.8	27.5 27.2	3.8 3.6	0.7 0.7	183.9 178.3	180.5 175.4	355.4 366.1	
Apr. May	116.6 121.6	121.4 124.4	50.2 49.7	39.1 42.6	1.0 0.8	26.7 26.7	3.7 3.9	0.7 0.7	171.7 172.4	168.5 169.7	387.6 389.1	
June	126.0	126.2	50.9	43.1	0.9	26.5	3.9	0.8	166.4	164.6	391.5	
July Aug.	135.8 138.5	123.4 125.5	48.9 49.2	42.8 44.8	0.9 1.0	26.1 26.0	3.9 3.7	0.8 0.8	163.6 162.6	160.8 160.0	383.3 396.6	
Sep. Oct.	133.9 135.7	124.9 125.9	49.1 50.6	43.9 44.0	1.0 1.0	26.4 26.0	3.6 3.5	0.8 0.8	160.6 157.4	157.9 153.9	403.5 410.5	
Nov. Dec.	146.8 144.1	125.9 133.2 135.7	54.4 52.4	47.1 51.2	1.2 1.1	26.2 26.6	3.4 3.4	0.9 0.9	158.6 145.3	155.8 143.1	428.9 434.8	
2000 Jan. Feb.	135.4 146.7	135.2 136.9	55.0 54.3	47.5 49.3	1.6 1.8	26.8 27.5	3.3 3.3	0.9 0.8	156.0 160.4	151.0 156.1	439.9 458.8	
i cb.	146.7  136.9  54.3  49.3  1.8  27.5  3.3  0.8  160.4  156.1  456   German contribution (euro billion) <sup>2</sup>											
1998 Sep.	55.5	86.9	9.7	20.2	0.4	52.6	2.8	1.2	ı -	ı -	35.2	
Oct. Nov.	55.1 55.3	85.7 88.7	10.3 11.6	19.0 20.5	0.4 0.4	52.2 52.5	2.6 2.5	1.2 1.2	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	35.9 38.2 35.5	
Dec.	56.9	92.3	13.4	26.2	0.4	48.6	2.6	1.2				
1999 Jan. Feb. Mar.	45.8 46.7 45.5	66.6 67.5 65.3	11.5 13.7 11.3	26.5 25.5 26.3	0.3 0.3 0.3	24.8 24.5 24.1	2.7 2.8 2.6	0.7 0.7 0.7	1.5 2.0 1.9	1.5 2.0 1.9	34.5 37.0 39.2	
Apr. May June	45.6 45.6 46.7	64.0 69.6 70.3	11.4 12.5 13.2	25.3 29.7 29.8	0.3 0.3 0.3	23.6 23.6 23.5	2.7 2.8 2.8	0.7 0.7 0.7	1.3 1.5 1.6	1.3 1.5 1.6	42.7 46.2 48.4	
July Aug. Sep.	46.1 46.6 46.2	68.6 70.4 69.5	11.5 12.8 12.0	30.0 30.8 30.5	0.3 0.4 0.4	23.2 23.0 23.4	2.8 2.7 2.6	0.7 0.7 0.7	1.0 1.6 1.2	1.0 1.6 1.2	47.4 52.2 56.9	
Oct. Nov.	46.9 46.5	70.3 73.4	13.3 13.3	30.4 33.4	0.4 0.4	23.0 23.1	2.5 2.4	0.7 0.8	1.8 1.7	1.8 1.7	59.1 72.2	
Dec.	46.7	78.8	13.9	37.6	0.4	23.7	2.4	0.8	2.0	2.0	74.1	
2000 Jan. Feb.	45.4 46.2	74.2 74.1	12.1 12.0	34.3 34.2	0.9 1.0	23.9 23.8	2.4 2.4	0.8 0.8	1.9 1.1	1.9 1.1	69.3 74.3	
	German c	ontributio	n (DM billi	on) <sup>2</sup>								
1998 Sep.	108.5		I			l			-	-	68.9	
Oct. Nov. Dec.	107.8 108.2 111.3	167.6 173.5 180.6	20.1 22.8 26.1	37.2 40.2 51.2	0.7 0.7 0.8	102.2 102.6 95.0	5.1 4.9 5.0	2.4 2.4 2.4	=	=	70.3 74.7 69.5	
1999 Jan. Feb. Mar.	89.6 91.3 89.0	130.2 132.0 127.7	22.5 26.8 22.1	51.8 49.9 51.5	0.5 0.5 0.6	48.6 48.0 47.1	5.4 5.4 5.0	1.4 1.4 1.4	2.9 4.0 3.6	2.9 4.0 3.6	67.4 72.4 76.7	
Apr. May June	89.1 89.1 91.3	125.1 136.2 137.5	22.3 24.5 25.8	49.4 58.1 58.3	0.6 0.6 0.6	46.2 46.2 46.0	5.2 5.5 5.4	1.4 1.4 1.4	2.6 3.0 3.1	2.6 3.0 3.1	83.5 90.4 94.6	
July	90.1 91.1	134.1	22.6	58.6	0.6	45.4	5.5	1.4 1.4 1.4	2.0	2.0	92.8 102.0 111.3	
Aug. Sep.	90.4	137.6 136.0	25.0 23.4	60.2 59.6	0.8 0.7	45.1 45.8	5.3 5.1	1.4	3.1 2.2	3.1 2.2		
Oct. Nov. Dec.	91.7 91.0 91.2	137.5 143.5 154.1	26.0 26.0 27.1	59.5 65.3 73.5	0.8 0.7 0.9	45.0 45.2 46.3	4.8 4.7 4.8	1.4 1.5 1.6	3.6 3.3 3.9	3.6 3.3 3.9	115.6 141.2 144.9	
2000 Jan. Feb.	88.8 90.4	145.1 144.9	23.6		1.7 1.9	46.7 46.5	4.6 4.6	1.6 1.5	3.6 2.1	3.6 2.1		

<sup>\*</sup> Monetary financial institutions (MFIs) comprise banks (including building and loan associations), money market funds, and the European Central Bank and central banks (the Eurosystem). — 1 Source: ECB. — 2 Owing to changes in the definitions of the items and differences in the range of reporting institutions, the figures are not comparable with those published for Germany up to the end of 1998. — 3 For the German contribution: up to December 1998, including liabilities arising from loans on a trust basis. — 4 For the German contribution: up to December 1998, with maturities of 1 year to less than 4 years. — 5 For the German contribution: up to

December 1998, with maturities of 4 years and more. — 6 For the German contribution: from 1999 including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see table IV.12). — 7 In Germany: only savings deposits. — 8 For the German contribution: up to the end of 1998 including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see also footnote 6). — 9 For the German contribution: data collected separately from 1999 only; up to December 1998, included in the deposits with agreed maturities of up to 1 year. — 10 Excluding holdings of MFIs; for the German contribution: excluding

#### II. Overall monetary survey in the European monetary union

										Memo iter	n				
										Monetary	aggregates	13			
Debt secur	rities issued	(net) 10													
Total	of which: denom- inated in euros	With matu up to 1 year 11	over 1 year up to 2 years	over 2 years	Liabilities to non- euro-area residents 12	Capital and reserves		ess r-MFI ilities	Other liabilities	M1 14	M2 15	M3 16	Monetary capital formation 17	Monetary liabilities of central govern- ments (Post Office, Treasury) 18	Period
									E	uropean	moneta	ry unior	ı (euro b	illion) <sup>1</sup>	
1,398.8	1 '	18.2	63.8	1,316.8	1,505.9	723.7		12.4	1,351.6	1,651.0	3,713.9	4,327.6		122.0	1998 Sep.
1,391.4 1,402.8 1,398.9	1,204.5 1,214.2 1,222.5	18.0 19.4 19.0	64.7 60.3 50.7	1,308.7 1,323.1 1,329.2	1,552.2 1,606.9 1,519.0	720.0 717.3 714.3	-	4.0 23.4 19.7	1,343.8 1,355.0 1,260.1	1,653.4 1,701.5 1,776.3	3,727.4 3,774.7 3,905.2	4,357.3 4,384.9 4,455.1	3,264.0 3,270.6 3,288.5	120.9 120.9 128.3	Oct. Nov. Dec.
1,417.8 1,433.9 1,436.9	1,235.2 1,239.4 1,240.6	20.6 21.6 17.1	34.0 34.5 32.0	1,363.3 1,377.7 1,387.8	1,682.6 1,642.9 1,716.0	755.2 753.5 767.1	-	19.7 7.3 11.7	1,429.7 1,379.5 1,349.2	1,795.7 1,765.3 1,785.9	3,933.4 3,890.9 3,908.7	4,499.2 4,486.4 4,502.2	3,337.9 3,360.9 3,388.7	129.0 125.7 134.7	1999 Jan. Feb. Mar.
1,453.5 1,463.8 1,472.5	1,252.5 1,257.2 1,259.2	16.2 15.0 19.3	36.8 42.6 39.9	1,400.4 1,406.3 1,413.3	1,731.0 1,720.7 1,838.0	778.0 783.0 793.6		0.6 15.4 12.5	1,300.2 1,258.1 1,328.8	1,800.1 1,830.9 1,873.8	3,928.2 3,954.1 3,979.7	4,540.5 4,573.2 4,596.8	3,411.9 3,416.7 3,443.0	131.0 129.1 124.4	Apr. May June
1,477.0 1,484.8 1,505.2	1,263.8 1,267.2 1,284.5	21.6 23.4 20.8	40.0 39.7 54.7	1,415.3 1,421.8 1,429.7	1,770.4 1,776.9 1,777.3	797.8 796.7 807.3		13.7 0.9 16.2	1,318.6 1,286.5 1,287.4	1,874.4 1,839.1 1,864.0	3,998.1 3,965.6 3,973.9	4,606.7 4,587.8 4,613.4	3,451.6 3,462.1 3,483.1	130.5 129.6 125.3	July Aug. Sep.
1,518.8 1,529.3 1,534.8	1,293.0 1,306.5 1,308.5	19.8 24.0 29.0	54.3 51.6 55.4	1,444.7 1,453.8 1,450.4	1,847.6 1,909.0 1,826.4	816.7 821.6 865.1		21.6 18.4 11.5	1,300.8 1,377.1 1,323.9	1,870.6 1,904.9 1,955.1	3,993.5 4,022.1 4,114.2	4,635.5 4,685.2 4,778.6	3,511.7 3,534.7 3,590.3	127.6 127.0 136.9	Oct. Nov. Dec.
1,531.8 1,548.3	1,296.1 1,308.7	26.9 28.1	55.5 58.4	1,449.4 1,461.8	1,911.2 1,941.1	882.6 885.8		8.5 4.6	1,357.3 1,382.3	1,965.4 1,954.3	4,106.0 4,103.1	4,784.3 4,808.9	3,607.8 3,627.3	135.9 133.9	2000 Jan. Feb.
										Germ	any con	tributior	ı (euro b	illion) <sup>2</sup>	
665.1	579.8	-	18.8	646.3	342.6	214.9		11.8	327.5	466.9	1,168.4	1,222.4		-	1998 Sep.
659.0 663.8 660.5	574.4 579.1 577.6	=	19.4 19.0 19.2	639.6 644.8 641.3	363.0 382.9 386.4	216.1 217.2 217.7	=	12.8 1.6 6.7	329.5 320.8 308.1	474.9 501.4 513.4	1,179.8 1,207.7 1,258.2	1,235.2 1,264.9 1,313.0	1,633.8 1,638.4 1,637.1	=	Oct. Nov. Dec.
674.8 687.0 694.1	603.7 609.1 616.5	=	10.5 11.6 13.5	664.2 675.4 680.6	415.2 410.5 418.3	243.6 246.9 252.2	=	55.0 67.6 42.5	306.2 275.6 296.3	503.5 505.6 504.4	1,252.5 1,255.6 1,252.8	1,299.0 1,306.3 1,307.3	1,662.7 1,686.0 1,699.4	=	1999 Jan. Feb. Mar.
707.7 715.6 714.5	627.6 632.7 631.3	=	18.5 23.3 20.0	689.1 692.2 694.5	429.2 436.8 434.6	256.8 260.5 262.4	l –	37.9 33.4 27.7	281.0 269.1 276.6	512.0 523.9 534.2	1,256.0 1,270.0 1,273.1	1,318.5 1,341.1 1,343.1	1,710.5 1,712.6 1,717.8	=	Apr. May June
717.7 723.1 740.9	634.0 636.9 656.0	=	20.9 19.5 21.5	696.8 703.6 719.4	432.0 448.0 441.5	263.8 264.2 269.2	-	8.4 41.4 48.2	279.9 284.0 291.0	529.4 528.6 534.5	1,269.7 1,269.1 1,270.8	1,339.0 1,342.3 1,350.4	1,721.8 1,731.5 1,754.8	=	July Aug. Sep.
744.3 749.3 747.2	657.4 666.1 665.2	=	22.5 21.2 23.4	721.9 728.2 723.9	457.7 489.3 494.1	271.5 272.6 277.0	-	45.6 77.1 88.5	297.3 295.3 292.8	535.4 563.5 556.8	1,278.0 1,303.8 1,320.8	1,361.4 1,398.8 1,420.2	1,759.6 1,771.0 1,776.7	- -	Oct. Nov. Dec.
744.0 749.0	656.1 661.5	_	24.9 26.6	719.1 722.4	515.5 530.5	279.4 280.1		62.5 53.1	288.7 284.7	558.9 563.7	1,308.4 1,308.4	1,404.5 1,410.4	1,776.0 1,784.8	-	2000 Jan. Feb.
											many cor	ntributio		illion) <sup>2</sup>	
1,300.8 1,288.9 1,298.3 1,291.9	1,123.4 1,132.6	- - -	36.7 38.0 37.3 37.6	1,264.1 1,250.9 1,261.0 1,254.3	670.0 709.9 748.8 755.8	420.4 422.8 424.9 425.9	-	23.1 25.0 3.2 13.0	640.5 644.5 627.4 602.7	913.2 928.9 980.6 1,004.0	2,285.1 2,307.4 2,362.0 2,460.8	2,390.7 2,415.8 2,473.9 2,568.1	3,210.7 3,195.4 3,204.5 3,202.0	- - -	1998 Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.
1,319.7 1,343.7 1,357.5	1,180.8 1,191.3	=	20.6 22.7 26.4	1,299.1 1,321.0 1,331.0	812.1 803.0 818.2	476.4 483.0 493.4	-	107.6 132.2 83.0	598.8 538.9 579.5	984.7 989.0 986.4	2,449.6 2,455.8 2,450.2	2,540.6 2,554.9 2,556.9	3,251.9 3,297.5 3,323.7	- -	1999 Jan. Feb. Mar.
1,384.1 1,399.5 1,397.4	1,227.5 1,237.4	- -	36.2 45.7 39.1	1,347.8 1,353.9 1,358.2	839.4 854.4 850.0	502.2 509.5 513.1	-	74.2 65.3 54.1	549.7 526.3 540.9	1,001.4 1,024.6 1,044.9	2,456.5 2,483.8 2,489.9	2,578.8 2,622.9 2,626.8	3,345.4 3,349.6 3,359.8	=	Apr. May June
1,403.7 1,414.3 1,449.2	1,239.9 1,245.7 1,283.1	=	40.8 38.2 42.0	1,362.9 1,376.2 1,407.1	844.8 876.2 863.5	515.9 516.7 526.5	l –	16.5 81.0 94.2	547.5 555.4 569.1	1,035.5 1,033.8 1,045.4	2,483.3 2,482.1 2,485.5	2,618.9 2,625.3 2,641.1	3,367.5 3,386.5 3,432.2	=	July Aug. Sep.
1,455.8 1,465.5 1,461.5	1,302.7	=	43.9 41.4 45.7	1,411.9 1,424.2 1,415.8	895.2 957.0 966.3	530.9 533.1 541.8	-	89.3 150.7 173.2	581.5 577.6 572.7	1,047.2 1,102.1 1,089.0	2,499.6 2,550.0 2,583.2	2,662.7 2,735.8 2,777.6	3,441.4 3,463.7 3,474.9	=	Oct. Nov. Dec.
1,455.1 1,464.9	1,283.2 1,293.8	=	48.7 52.0	1,406.4 1,412.9	1,008.3 1,037.6	546.4 547.9	-	122.2 103.8	564.7 556.8	1,093.1 1,102.5	2,558.9 2,559.1	2,746.9 2,758.5	3,473.6 3,490.8	_	2000 Jan. Feb.

German MFIs portfolios of securities issued by MFIs in the euro area. — 11 In Germany, bank debt securities with maturities of up to one year count as money market paper. — 12 Excluding liabilities arising from securities issued. — 13 The German contributions to the Eurosystem's monetary aggregates should on no account be interpreted as national monetary aggregates, and are therefore not comparable to the erstwhile German money stocks M1, M2 or M3. — 14 Currency in circulation, overnight deposits (excluding central governments' deposits), and (for EMU) central

governments' monetary liabilities, which are not included in the consolidated balance sheet. — **15** M1 plus deposits with agreed maturities of up to 2 years and at agreed notice of up to 3 months (excluding central governments' deposits). — **16** M2 plus repo transactions, money market fund certificates, money market paper and debt securities up to 2 years. — **17** Deposits with agreed maturities of over 2 years and at agreed notice of over 3 months, debt securities with maturities of over 2 years, capital and reserves. — **18** Non-existent in Germany.

#### II. Overall monetary survey in the European monetary union

### 3. Banking system's liquidity position \*) Stocks

Euro billions; period averages of daily positions

	Luio billions	; period avera	ages or daily	positions								
	Liquidity-pro	viding factor	S			Liquidity-ab	sorbing factor					
		Monetary po	licy operatio	ns of the Eu	rosystem							
Maintenance period ending in 1)	Net assets in gold and foreign currency	Main refinancing operations	Longer- term refinancing operations	Marginal lending facility	Other liquidity- providing operations 3)	Deposit facility	Other liquidity- absorbing operations 3)	Banknotes in circulation	Central government deposits	Other factors (net) 4)	Credit institutions' current accounts (including minimum reserves) 5)	Base money 6)
	Eurosyst	em <sup>2)</sup>										
1999 Feb. Mar.	328.2 323.6	104.6 136.4	34.2 45.0	3.8 0.4	30.2	1.3 1.4	0.2	329.3 326.9	41.0 49.8	28.9 25.0	100.3 102.2	430.9 430.5
Apr. May June	338.4 342.5 339.8	130.1 121.6 132.0	45.0 45.0 45.0	0.7 0.8 0.4	- - -	0.3 0.4 0.6	- - -	331.0 333.9 337.0	42.9 36.3 40.4	39.0 38.0 37.2	101.1 101.2 101.9	432.3 435.5 439.6
July Aug. Sep.	342.4 343.2 343.5	143.1 150.1 150.4	45.0 45.0 45.0	0.4 0.5 0.2	- - -	0.5 1.0 0.7	- - -	342.1 344.8 342.1	45.7 47.3 51.4	39.5 42.1 41.6	102.9 103.6 103.2	445.6 449.4 446.0
Oct. Nov. Dec.	349.7 351.8 351.7	143.0 140.5 150.4	45.0 53.7 65.0	0.3 0.3 0.3	- - -	0.6 0.4 1.0	- - -	342.5 343.1 354.3	45.4 51.5 59.0	45.9 47.3 47.5	103.5 104.2 105.6	446.7 447.6 460.8
2000 Jan. Feb. Mar.	362.3 367.8 369.2	138.5 130.9 136.1	75.0 70.5 66.2	1.9 0.1 0.2	- - -	0.5 0.2 0.3	3.3 - -	363.0 347.6 347.6	41.0 49.2 51.7	61.2 64.2 63.5	108.7 108.1 108.6	472.3 455.9 456.4
Apr. May June												· ·
July Aug. Sep.												· ·
Oct. Nov. Dec.		· :			· ·			· :			· :	
	Deutsch	e Bundesk	oank									
1999 Feb. Mar.	80.5 79.1	55.0 64.2	18.2 26.1	2.0 0.3	19.4 -	0.9 0.6	- -	127.2 126.7	0.2 0.1	16.4 11.4	30.5 30.9	158.5 158.2
Apr. May June	83.0 84.6 84.7	67.7 60.0 67.5	27.7 25.5 25.0	0.5 0.6 0.3	- - -	0.2 0.2 0.4	- - -	128.1 128.9 129.4	0.1 0.1 0.1	19.9 10.9 16.9	30.6 30.5 30.8	158.9 159.7 160.6
July Aug. Sep.	85.1 85.3 85.6	70.3 71.7 68.5	26.5 29.2 28.3	0.3 0.3 0.1	- - -	0.2 0.2 0.3	- - -	129.9 130.4 130.3	0.1 0.1 0.1	20.6 24.4 20.5	31.3 31.4 31.2	161.4 162.0 161.8
Oct. Nov. Dec.	87.3 87.8 88.0	66.6 68.7 57.5	25.6 28.6 34.7	0.2 0.2 0.2	- - -	0.2 0.2 0.6	- - -	130.2 130.5 134.4	0.1 0.1 0.1	17.8 22.8 13.1	31.4 31.7 32.1	161.8 162.3 167.1
2000 Jan. Feb. Mar.	90.6 91.5 91.9	49.0 65.4 61.8	32.7 33.5 34.4	1.4 0.1 0.1	- - -	0.3 0.2 0.2	0.5 - -	136.6 132.0 131.6	0.1 0.1 0.1	3.0 24.5 22.7	33.3 33.7 33.6	170.2 165.8 165.4
Apr. May June	· .					:					:	
July Aug. Sep.	· .										:	
Oct. Nov. Dec.	:	: :	· :	· ·	:	· ·	:	:	:	· ·	:	

Discrepancies may arise from rounding. — \* The banking system's liquidity position is defined as the current account holdings in euro of credit institutions in the euro area with the Eurosystem. Amounts are derived from the consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem and the statement of the Bundesbank. — 1 The reserve maintenance period of the ESCB

minimum reserve system starts on the 24th of each month and ends on the 23rd of the following month (the first reserve maintenance period lasted from January 1, 1999 to February 23, 1999). — 2 Source: ECB. — 3 Includes monetary policy operations initiated by national central banks in Stage Two and outstanding at the start of Stage Three (excluding outright operations

#### II. Overall monetary survey in the European monetary union

#### **Flows**

Liquid	ity-pro	providing factors							Liquid	lity-a	bsorbing	facto	rs											
		Mone	tary p	olicy op	eratio	ns of th	he Eu	rosyster	n															
Net as in gold and fo curren	d reign	Main refina opera		Longe term refina opera	ncing	Margi lendin facility	ıg	Other liquidit providi operat	ing	Depos facilit	iit y	Other liquidit absorbi operati	ng	Bankn in circula		Central governr deposit		Other factors (net) 4		Credit instituti current account (includi minimu reserves	ts ng m s) 5)	Base money		Maintenance period ending in 1)
		Ι.	31.8	Ι.	10.8	l _	. i	_	30.2	Ι.	0.1	_	٠.	l	2.4	Ι.	8.8	_	3.9	l	1.9	I		1999 Feb.
+ +	4.6 14.8 4.1 2.7	+ - - +	6.3 8.5 10.4	+ - - +	0.0 0.0 0.0	+ +	3.4 0.3 0.1 0.4	_	30.2 - -	+ - + +	1.1 0.1 0.2	-	0.2 - -	+ + +	4.1 2.9 3.1	+ - - +	6.9 6.6 4.1		14.0 1.0 0.8	+ - + +	1.9 1.1 0.1 0.7	+ + +	0.4 1.8 3.2 4.1	Mar. Apr. May June
+ + +	2.6 0.8 0.3	+ + +	11.1 7.0 0.3	+ + -	0.0 0.0 0.0	+ + -	0.0 0.1 0.3		- - -	- + -	0.1 0.5 0.3		- -	+ + -	5.1 2.7 2.7	+ + +	5.3 1.6 4.1	+ + -	2.3 2.6 0.5	+ + -	1.0 0.7 0.4	+ + -	6.0 3.8 3.4	July Aug. Sep.
+ + -	6.2 2.1 0.1	- - +	7.4 2.5 9.9	± + +	0.0 8.7 11.3	+ + -	0.1 0.0 0.0		- - -	- - +	0.1 0.2 0.6		- - -	+ + +	0.4 0.6 11.2	- + +	6.0 6.1 7.5	+ + +	4.3 1.4 0.2	+ + +	0.3 0.7 1.4	+ + +	0.7 0.9 13.2	Oct. Nov. Dec.
+ + +	10.6 5.5 1.4	- - +	11.9 7.6 5.2	+ - -	10.0 4.5 4.3	+ - +	1.6 1.8 0.1		- - -	- - +	0.5 0.3 0.1	-	3.3 3.3 –	+ - +	8.7 15.4 0.0	- + +	18.0 8.2 2.5	+ + -	13.7 3.0 0.7	+ - +	3.1 0.6 0.5	+ - +	11.5 16.4 0.5	2000 Jan. Feb. Mar.
					•														•		•		•	Apr. May June
			•		•		•		•						•		:		•					July Aug. Sep. Oct.
																				 				Nov. Dec.
																		D	euts	sche B	unae	espan	K	
-	1.4	+	9.2	1	7.9		1.7	-	19.4	-	0.3		_	-	0.5	-	0.0	-	5.0	+	0.4	_	0.4	1999 Feb. Mar.
+ + +	3.9 1.5 0.2	+ - +	3.4 7.7 7.5	+ - -	1.6 2.2 0.5	+ +	0.2 0.1 0.4		- -	- - +	0.4 0.0 0.2		- -	+ + +	1.4 0.8 0.5	- -	0.0 0.0 0.0	- +	8.5 9.0 6.0	- - +	0.3 0.0 0.3	+ + +	0.7 0.8 0.9	Apr. May June
+ + +	0.4 0.2 0.3	+ + -	2.7 1.4 3.2	+ + -	1.5 2.7 0.9	+ -	0.0 0.1 0.2		- - -	- + +	0.1 0.0 0.1		- - -	+ + -	0.5 0.5 0.1	+ - +	0.0 0.0 0.0	+ + -	3.7 3.8 3.8	+ + -	0.5 0.2 0.3	+ + -	0.9 0.6 0.3	July Aug. Sep.
+ + +	1.7 0.6 0.2	+ -	1.8 2.1 11.2	++	2.7 3.0 6.1	+ - +	0.1 0.1 0.0		- - -	- - +	0.1 0.0 0.4		- - -	+ + +	0.1 0.3 3.9	- + ±	0.0 0.0 0.0	- + -	2.8 5.0 9.7	+ + +	0.2 0.3 0.5	+ + +	0.0 0.5 4.8	Oct. Nov. Dec.
+ + +	2.6 0.9 0.4	- + -	8.5 16.4 3.6	- + +	2.0 0.8 0.9	+ - +	1.2 1.4 0.1			- -	0.3 0.1 0.0	+ -	0.5 0.5 –	+ - -	2.2 4.6 0.3	- - +	0.0 0.0 0.0		10.1 21.5 1.8	+ + -	1.2 0.3 0.1	+ - -	3.1 4.4 0.4	2000 Jan. Feb. Mar.
					•														•		•			Apr. May June
	•		•		•		•						•		•		•		•		•			July Aug. Sep.
							•												•		:			Oct. Nov. Dec.

and the issuance of debt certificates); for the Bundesbank: including banks' recourse to rediscount quotas. — 4 Remaining items in the consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem and the statement of the Bundesbank. — 5 Equal to the difference between the sum of liquidity-providing factors and the sum of liquidity-absorbing factors. — 6 Calculated

as the sum of the "deposit facility", "banknotes in circulation" and "credit institutions' current account holdings" or, alternatively, as the difference between the sum of liquidity-providing factors and the sum of government deposits and other factors (net).

#### III. Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem

#### 1. Assets \*

Euro billion

			Claims on non-eu in foreign curren				Claims on non-euro area residents in euro	
On reporting date	Total assets	Gold and gold- receivables	Total	Receivables from the IMF	Balances with banks, security investments, external loans and other external assets	Claims on euro area residents in foreign currency	Balances with banks, security investments Total and loans 2	Claims arising from the credit facility under the ERM II
	Eurosystem	1						
1999 Jan. Feb. Mar.	694.6 692.6 699.4	99.6 99.6 99.6	233.0 228.8 228.5	29.1 26.0 26.6	203.9 202.8 202.0	7.4 9.3 8.9	4.4	9.1   -   4.4   -   3.8   -
Apr. May June	698.3 705.1 695.6	105.3 105.3 105.3	240.7 237.6 238.4	30.0 29.6 29.2	210.8 208.1 209.1	11.7 12.4 11.9	4.4 3.9	4.0 - 4.4 - 3.9 -
July Aug. Sep.	739.7 734.0 728.6	101.8 101.8 101.8	245.4 245.4 246.1	29.0 28.8 27.7	216.4 216.7 218.3	12.8 12.6 13.1	4.1 4.9	4.2 4.1 4.9
Oct. Nov. Dec.	742.6 743.1 3 803.2	115.0 115.0 3 116.5	240.2 239.6 3 254.9	28.0 27.8 3 29.8	212.1 211.7 3 225.0	13.7 12.8 3 14.4	5.3 4.8	5.7 – 5.3 – 4.8 –
2000 Jan. Feb. Mar.	772.7 752.2 3 774.4	116.3 115.9 115.7	256.3 255.6 3 267.1	29.5 29.2 3 30.3	226.8 226.4 3 236.9	14.8 15.5 3 16.9	4.7 4.1	4.8 – 4.7 – 4.1 –
1999 Dec. 24 31	760.7 3 803.2	114.7 3 116.5	242.4 3 254.9	28.2 3 29.8	214.1 3 225.0	13.8 3 14.4		5.0 – 4.8 –
2000 Jan. 7 14 21 28	791.9 736.5 745.3 772.7	116.5 116.5 116.3 116.3	255.1 255.6 256.6 256.3	29.9 29.7 29.5 29.5	225.3 225.9 227.1 226.8	14.7 14.1 13.1 14.8	5.0 5.1	4.8 – 5.0 – 5.1 – 4.8 –
Feb. 4 11 18 25	762.5 759.4 755.9 752.2	116.2 116.1 116.0 115.9	257.5 257.1 256.5 255.6	29.3 29.2 29.2 29.2	228.2 227.9 227.3 226.4	15.3 16.0 15.4 15.5	4.6 4.8	4.5 – 4.6 – 4.8 – 4.7 –
Mar. 3 10 17 24 31	777.6 760.0 757.2 761.2 3 774.4	115.9 115.9 115.9 115.7	254.6 255.0 256.7 255.5 3 267.1	29.1 29.1 28.8 29.1 3 30.3	225.5 225.9 227.9 226.4 3 236.9	16.1 15.5 15.3 15.5 3 16.9	4.5 4.6 4.1	4.7 – 4.5 4.6 – 4.1 – 4.1
31	Deutsche Bu	_	3 267.1	3 30.3	3 236.9	3 10.9	4.11	+.11 -1
1999 Jan. Feb. Mar.	221.8 214.8 215.2		54.0 53.0 53.0	8.5 7.1 7.1	45.6 45.9 45.9	- - -	3.7	4.5 - 3.7 - 3.7
Apr. May June	214.9 218.9 228.6	29.0 29.0 29.0	57.1 57.2 57.1	9.1 8.8 8.4	48.0 48.4 48.8	- - -	12.8 1	8.7 – 2.8 – 3.1 –
July Aug. Sep.	255.4 230.3 231.8	28.1 28.1 28.1	58.7 59.0 59.0	8.4 8.2 7.9	50.2 50.8 51.1	- - -	18.0 1	4.2 – 8.0 – 5.5 –
Oct. Nov. Dec.	235.2 229.1 3 242.2	31.8 31.8 3 32.3	57.5 57.8 3 60.8	8.0 7.9 3 8.3	49.5 49.8 3 52.4	- - -	3.1 9.1	5.3 – 3.1 – 9.1 –
2000 Jan. Feb. Mar.	235.2 243.2 3 242.7	32.3 32.3 32.2	60.7 61.1 3 64.6	8.3 8.2 8.7	52.4 52.9 3 55.9	- -	6.2 10.5	0.8 – 6.2 – 0.5 –
1999 Dec. 24 31	236.2 3 242.2	31.8 3 32.3	57.8 3 60.8	7.9 3 8.3	49.8 3 52.4	- -		6.6 9.1 –
2000 Jan. 7 14 21 28	238.6 244.8 238.4 235.2	32.3 32.3 32.3 32.3	60.8 60.8 60.8 60.7	8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3	52.5 52.5 52.5 52.4	- - - -	9.9 11.0 1	8.2 – 9.9 – 1.0 – 0.8 –
Feb. 4 11 18 25	247.2 244.7 242.0 243.2	32.3 32.3 32.3 32.3 32.3	60.8 60.8 61.1 61.1	8.2 8.2 8.2 8.2 8.2	52.6 52.6 52.9 52.9	- - -	3.6 3.7 3.0	3.6 – 3.7 – 3.0 – 5.2 –
Mar. 3 10 17 24 31	240.5 235.7 235.6 231.5 3 242.7	32.3 32.3 32.3 32.3	61.2 61.3 61.3 61.4	8.2 8.2 8.2 8.4	53.0 53.0 53.0 53.0	- - - -	8.6 9.3 9.9 12.9	9.9 – 2.9 –

<sup>\*</sup> The consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem comprises the statement of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the statements of the national central banks of the EU member countries (NCBs) of the euro

area.— The balance sheet items for foreign currency, securities, gold and financial instruments are valued at market rates at the end of the quarter.— 1 Source: ECB. — 2 Whereas the consolidated financial statement of the

#### III. Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem

Lendi	ng to fir	nancial sector c	ounterparties	of euro area in	euro							]	
							Credits		Securities	General			
Total		Main refinancing operations	Longer-term refinancing operations	Fine-tuning reverse operations	Structural reverse operations	Marginal lending facility	related to margin calls	Other lending	of euro area residents in euro	government debt in euro	Other assets	On reporting date	g
Total		орегасіонз	орегасіонз	орегасіонз	орегасіонз	raciirty	cuis	lending	III cuio		osystem <sup>1</sup>	date	
I	182.9 186.4	128.0 139.9	45.0 45.0	-	-	8.7				60.2 60.2		1999 Jan.	
	192.2	146.0	45.0	=	=	0.4 0.2	0.1 0.1	1.0 0.9	26.1	60.2	1	Mar.	
	174.3 184.9 170.6	128.0 139.0 125.0	45.0 45.0 45.0	- - -	- - -	0.5 0.4 0.2	0.0 0.1 0.0	0.5	25.8	60.2 60.2 60.2	75.9 74.4 79.2	May	
	214.0 205.2 198.5	167.0 159.1 153.0	45.0 45.0 45.0	- - -	- - -	1.5 0.3 0.0	0.1 0.1 0.1	0.5 0.7 0.4	26.0	60.2 60.2 60.2	75.7 78.8 78.8		
	205.3 209.0 250.1	149.0 143.0 162.0	55.0 65.0 75.0	- - -	- - -	0.7 0.0 11.4	0.1 0.2 0.4	0.6 0.7 1.3	23.9	60.2 60.1 59.2	79.2 77.3 3 79.8	Nov.	
	216.7 193.3 201.7	146.0 122.0	70.0 70.0 60.0	- - -	- - -	0.0 0.0 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.6 1.3 0.7	24.0 24.6	59.3 59.3 59.0	80.6 83.3	2000 Jan. Feb.	
	225.4 250.1	140.9 149.0 162.0	75.0 75.0	- - -	- -	0.1 0.1 11.4	0.1 0.4 0.4	1.0	24.0	59.6 59.2	75.7 3 79.8	1999 Dec.	
	238.7 181.4	162.0 105.0	75.0 75.0	_	_	0.1 0.1	0.4 0.1	1.2 1.2	23.7 23.8	59.2 59.2	79.1 80.8	2000 Jan.	7 14
	191.5 216.7	112.0 146.0	75.0 70.0	_	_	3.5 0.0	0.0 0.1	0.9 0.6	24.0	59.2 59.3	79.5 80.6		21 28
	202.3 199.3 196.1	131.1 128.1 125.1	70.0 70.0 70.0	=	- - -	0.0 0.1 0.0	0.1 0.1 0.0	1.1 1.0 1.0	24.2	59.3 59.3 59.3	83.1 82.9 83.7	Feb.	4 11 18
	193.3	122.0	70.0 70.0 65.0	- -	-	0.0	0.1	1.3	24.6	59.3 59.0	83.3 84.2	1	25
	201.9 197.8	136.1 132.0	65.0 65.0	- - -	- - - -	0.4 0.1 0.0	0.1 0.1	0.7 0.7	24.9 24.7	59.0 59.0	83.2 83.1		10 17
	202.9 201.7	137.0 140.9	65.0 60.0	-	-	0.0 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.7 0.7		59.0 59.0	83.0 84.5		24 31
	05.4	. 74.0								utsche Bu		1000 1	
	95.4 92.4 99.5	71.0 65.9 71.5	23.9 26.2 27.8	- - -	- - -	0.4 0.3 0.2	=	0.0 0.0 0.0	-	4.4 4.4 4.4			
	88.5 98.3 87.5	63.0 72.9 62.3	25.0 25.0 25.0	- - -	- - -	0.4 0.3 0.2	- - -	0.0 0.0 0.0	-	4.4 4.4 4.4	17.2 17.2 17.4	May	
	112.6 103.2 97.2	81.6 74.8 68.9	29.6 28.2 28.2	- - -	- - -	1.5 0.3 0.0	- -	0.0 0.0 0.0	-	4.4 4.4 4.4	17.3 17.6 17.5	July Aug.	
	108.9 84.1	79.6 49.1	29.1 35.0	- -	- -	0.1 0.0	_	0.0 0.0	_	4.4 4.4	17.4 47.8	Oct. Nov.	
	90.6 102.8 93.0	48.4 69.2 59.4	32.7 33.6 33.6	- - -	- - -	9.4 0.0 0.0	- -	0.0 0.0 0.0	_	4.4 4.4 4.4	1	2000 Jan. Feb.	
	112.5 82.5	67.2 49.7	45.3 32.7	- -	_	0.0 0.1	_	0.0	_	4.4 4.4	53.0	1999 Dec.	24
	90.6 81.3	48.4 48.4	32.7 32.7	_		9.4 0.1	_	0.0	1	4.4 4.4	3 45.0 51.6	1	31 7
	77.1 90.4 102.8	44.3 56.3 69.2	32.7 32.7 33.6	- - -	- - -	0.0 1.4 0.0	- -	0.0 0.0 0.0	-	4.4 4.4 4.4	60.3 39.5 34.1		14 21 28
	91.5 101.2	57.8 67.6	33.6 33.6	- -	_	0.0 0.0	-	0.0 0.0	-	4.4 4.4	54.7 42.2	Feb.	4 11
	104.0 93.0	70.3 59.4	33.6 33.6	_	=	0.0 0.0	_	0.0	-	4.4 4.4	37.1 46.1	1	18 25
	102.1 95.5 93.9	67.0 60.8 59.2	34.7 34.7 34.7	- - -	- - -	0.4 0.1 0.0	- -	0.0 0.0 0.0	-	4.4 4.4 4.4	31.8 32.9 33.8		3 10 17
	98.2 112.5	63.4	34.7	-	-	0.0		0.0	-	4.4	22.3	1	24 31

Eurosystem shows the bilateral TARGET balances of the individual non-Eurosystem NCBs as an aggregated (net) figure, the Bundesbank statement reports gross figures for the claims on and liabilities to the individual

non-Eurosystem NCBs. —  ${\bf 3}$  Changes are due mainly to revaluations at the end of the quarter.

#### III. Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem

#### 2. Liabilities \*

Euro billion

		Euro billion											
				Liabilities to in the euro a		or counterpa	rties				Liabilities to other euro a		
On reporting date		Total liabilities Eurosys	Banknotes in cir- culation tem <sup>1</sup>	Total	Current accounts (covering the minimum reserve system)	Deposit facility	Fixed-term deposits	Fine- tuning reverse operations	Deposits related to margin calls	Debt certifi- cates issued	residents in a	General government	Other liabilities
1999 Jan.		694.		85.4	84.6	l 0.7			0.0	11.7	56.7	52.4	4.3
Feb. Mar.		692. 699.	325.2	100.0 100.4	99.3 100.3	0.7 0.1	_	-	0.0 0.0	11.7 11.7	62.1 64.3	57.4 60.7	4.7 3.6
Apr. May		698.: 705.		104.4 109.5	104.2 109.3	0.1 0.1	-	-	0.0	10.2 10.2	45.0 43.9	41.6 40.4	3.4 3.5
June		695.	337.9	97.5	97.4	0.1	=	_	0.0	10.2	40.9	37.6	3.4
July Aug. Sep.		739. 734. 728.	340.6	109.8 110.5 104.0	109.8 110.4 103.9	0.0 0.0 0.1	- - -	- - -	0.0 0.0 0.0	10.2 10.2 10.2	62.1 57.8 59.0	58.7 54.3 55.0	3.4 3.5 4.0
Oct. Nov. Dec.		742. 743. 3 803.	1 343.3	109.9 106.3 117.1	109.4 106.1 114.5	0.4 0.1 2.6	- - -	- - -	0.1 0.2 0.0	8.6 7.9 7.9	59.5 65.7 60.6	55.3 61.7 56.5	4.1 4.0 4.1
2000 Jan. Feb. Mar.		772. 752. 3 774.	2 345.0	115.7 95.5 111.2	115.5 95.4 110.1	0.1 0.1 1.1	- - -	- - -	0.0 0.0 -	7.9 7.9 6.3	56.8 60.8 52.3	52.3 57.3 48.7	4.5 3.5 3.6
1999 Dec. 24		760. <sup>-</sup> 3 803. <sup>-</sup>		105.1 117.1	105.0 114.5	0.1 2.6	_	_	0.0	7.9 7.9	52.4 60.6	48.4 56.5	4.0 4.1
2000 Jan. 14	4	791. 736. 745.	9 364.7 5 355.7	137.7 92.5 102.4	123.1 92.3 102.0	0.1 0.1 0.4	14.4 - -	- - -	0.1 0.1 0.0	7.9 7.9 7.9	40.2 38.3 42.0	36.5 33.6 37.5	3.8 4.7 4.6
28 Feb. 4	8 4	772. 762.	1	115.7 108.0	115.5 108.0	0.1 0.0	- -	- -	0.0	7.9 7.9	56.8 50.7	52.3 46.8	4.5 3.9
1: 1: 1: 2:	1 8	759.4 755.5 752.3	348.7 346.1	107.7 109.5 95.5	107.6 109.4 95.4	0.0 0.1 0.1	- - - -	- - -	0.0 0.0 0.0	7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9	50.8 48.6 60.8	46.9 45.1 57.3	3.9 3.5 3.5
Mar. 3 10 17 24 3	0 7 4	777.0 760.0 757 761 3 774.0	350.0 2 347.7 2 345.9	122.9 105.4 106.2 103.2 111.2	122.8 105.4 105.8 103.0 110.1	0.0 0.0 0.3 0.2 1.1	- - - -	- - - - -		7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9 6.3	55.2 54.6 51.6 61.0 52.3	51.7 51.0 47.8 57.4 48.7	3.5 3.6 3.8 3.6 3.6
J	.		ne Bundesb						•	. 0.5	32.3		3.01
1999 Jan.		221.i	3   126.0	31.1 28.2	30.4 27.6		-	-	-	-	0.8	0.1	0.7
Feb. Mar.		215.	126.7	28.6	28.5	0.5 0.1	=	_	_	_	0.5 0.4	0.1 0.1	0.4 0.3
Apr. May June		214.9 218.9 228.9	9 128.8	33.4 27.7 25.9	33.3 27.6 25.8	0.1 0.1 0.1	- - -	- -	=	-	0.5 0.5 0.5	0.1 0.1 0.1	0.4 0.4 0.3
July Aug. Sep.		255. 230. 231.	3 129.7	33.8 29.6 25.7	33.7 29.6 25.6	0.0 0.0 0.1	- -	- - -	=	=	0.5 0.5 0.4	0.1 0.1 0.1	0.4 0.4 0.3
Oct. Nov. Dec.		235 229. 3 242	1 131.0	42.1 31.1 41.9	41.7 31.1 39.8	0.4 0.1 2.1	- - -	- - -	=	=	0.7 0.5 0.5	0.2 0.1 0.1	0.4 0.4 0.4
2000 Jan. Feb. Mar.		235 243 3 242.	2 130.9	30.1 29.1 39.0	30.0 29.0 38.0	0.1 0.1 1.0	- - -	- - -	=	=	0.5 0.5 0.6	0.1 0.1 0.1	0.4 0.4 0.5
1999 Dec. 24		236.i 3 242.i		29.0 41.9	28.9 39.8	0.1 2.1	-	- -	-	_	0.6 0.5	0.1 0.1	0.5 0.4
2000 Jan. 14 2	7 4 1	238. 244. 238.	136.9 134.3 132.8	37.2 35.1 28.9	35.2 35.1 28.8	0.0 0.0 0.1	2.0 - -	- - -	=	- -	0.5 0.5 0.4	0.1 0.1 0.1	0.4 0.4 0.4
28 Feb. 4		235 247	1	30.1 36.4	30.0 36.4	0.1	_	_	_	_	0.5	0.1	0.4
1: 18 2:	1 8	244. 242. 243.	7 132.5 0 131.8	36.9 29.9 29.1	36.9 29.9 29.0	0.0 0.1 0.1	- - -	- -	=	=	0.5 0.5 0.5	0.1 0.1 0.1	0.4 0.4 0.4
Mar. 1 10 1 24 3	0 7 4	240. 235. 235. 231. 3 242.	7 132.4 6 131.7 5 130.9	35.0 36.5 33.2 26.9 39.0	35.0 36.5 32.9 26.7 38.0	0.0 0.0 0.3 0.2 1.0	- - - -	- - - - -		- - -	0.5 0.6 0.5 0.5 0.6	0.1 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.5

<sup>\*</sup> The consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem comprises the statement of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the statements of the national central banks of the EU member countries (NCBs) of the euro

area.— The balance sheet items for foreign currency, securities, gold and financial instruments are valued at market rates at the end of the quarter.— 1 Source: ECB. — 2 Whereas the consolidated financial statement of the

## III. Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem

		Liabilities to non- residents in foreign currency	euro area							
Liabilities to non-euro area residents in euro <sup>2</sup>	Liabilities to euro area residents in foreign currency	Total	Deposits, balances and other liabilities	Liabilities arising from the credit facility under the ERM II	Counterpart of special drawing rights allocated by the IMF	Other liabilities	Revaluation accounts	Capital and reserves	On reporting date	g
							Eu	urosystem <sup>1</sup>		
14.0 7.7 7.7	1.6 0.8 0.9	4.3 6.4 7.8	4.3 6.4 7.8	- - -	5.8 5.8 5.8	77.8 62.1 62.9	59.7 59.7	51.3 51.3	1999 Jan. Feb. Mar.	
7.2 7.8 7.1	1.0 0.9 0.7	7.9 8.8 9.3	7.9 8.8 9.3	=	6.0 6.0 6.0	51.2 49.5 54.3	78.5 78.5 78.5	54.6 54.8 53.2	Apr. May June	
6.7 7.5 7.3	0.9 1.0 0.9	10.6 9.3 10.5	10.6 9.3 10.5	- - -	6.2 6.2 6.2	51.8 55.2 54.7	82.5 82.5 82.5	53.2 53.2 53.2	July Aug. Sep.	
7.1 7.3 7.8	1.3 1.0 0.9	9.8 8.7 3 11.9	9.8 8.7 3 11.9	- - -	6.2 6.2 6.5	53.5 53.6 3 54.7	89.8 89.8 3 107.3	53.2 53.2 53.4	Oct. Nov. Dec.	
7.0 7.8 7.0	1.2 0.8 0.9	13.3 10.5 9.9	13.3 10.5 9.9	- - -	6.5 6.5 6.8	55.6 55.7 3 59.9	107.5 107.4 3 118.0	53.4 54.2 54.3	2000 Jan. Feb. Mar.	
7.3 7.8	1.0 0.9	12.0 3 11.9	12.0 3 11.9	- -	6.2 6.5	54.8 3 54.7	89.8 3 107.3	53.2 53.4	1999 Dec.	24 31
7.7 6.9 7.3	0.9 1.0 0.8	11.8 11.7 11.8	11.8 11.7 11.8	- - -	6.5 6.5 6.5	53.7 55.1 55.7	107.3 107.5 107.5	53.4 53.4	2000 Jan.	7 14 21
7.0 7.0 6.9	1.2 1.0 1.0	13.3 14.5 13.1	13.3 14.5 13.1	- - -	6.5 6.5 6.5	55.6 55.9 55.2	107.5 107.5 107.4	53.4 53.4 54.2	Feb.	28 4 11
7.1 7.8	0.8 0.8	11.9 10.5	11.9 10.5	=	6.5 6.5	55.8 55.7	107.4 107.4	54.2 54.2		18 25
7.0 7.1 6.9 7.1 7.0	0.8 0.8 0.9 0.9	10.1 9.9 11.3 9.6 9.9	10.1 9.9 11.3 9.6 9.9	- - - - -	6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.8	55.9 56.2 56.6 57.5 3 59.9	107.4 107.4 107.4 107.4 3 118.0	54.2 54.3 54.3 54.2 54.2	Mar.	3 10 17 24 31
7.01	0.5	9.5	9.5	-	0.0	3 35.5	Deutsche B	_		31
14.6 14.5 7.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	- -	1.5 1.5 1.5	17.4 13.8 20.6			1999 Jan. Feb. Mar.	
7.4 8.9 7.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	- - -	1.5 1.5 1.5	10.0 17.6 31.0	28.7 28.7 28.7	5.1 5.1 5.1	Apr. May June	
6.0 13.3 16.7	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	- - -	1.6 1.6 1.6	48.9 21.1 23.3	29.4 29.4 29.4	5.1 5.1 5.1	July Aug. Sep.	
6.2 18.0 6.2	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	- - -	1.6 1.6 1.7	18.0 10.4 3 11.7	31.4 31.4 3 35.0	5.1 5.1 5.1	Oct. Nov. Dec.	
18.9 28.1 13.5	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	- - -	1.7 1.7 1.7	12.3 12.8 13.6	35.0 35.0 3 38.0	5.1 5.1 5.1	2000 Jan. Feb. Mar.	
18.5 6.2	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	<u> </u>	1.6 1.7	10.7 3 11.7	31.4 3 35.0	5.1 5.1	1999 Dec.	24 31
10.2 20.7 22.3 18.9	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	- - - -	1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7	12.1 12.4 12.3 12.3	35.0 35.0 35.0 35.0	5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1	2000 Jan.	7 14 21 28
23.1 20.6 25.2	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	- - -	1.7 1.7 1.7	12.5 12.6 12.8	35.0 35.0 35.0	5.1 5.1 5.1	Feb.	4 11
28.1 17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	-	1.7	12.8 13.1	35.0 35.0 35.0	5.1 5.1	Mar.	18 25 3
11.4 15.3 18.3 13.5	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	- - - - -	1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7	13.1 13.2 13.2	35.0 35.0	5.1 5.1 5.1	Mar.	10 17 24 31

Eurosystem shows the bilateral TARGET balances of the individual non-Eurosystem NCBs as an aggregated (net) figure, the Bundesbank statement reports gross figures for the claims on and liabilities to the individual

non-Eurosystem NCBs. —  ${\bf 3}$  Changes are due mainly to revaluations at the end of the quarter.

Assets and liabilities of monetary financial institutions (excluding the Bundesbank) in Germany \*
Assets

Until the end of 1998 DM billion, from 1999 euro billion

			Lending to	banks (MFIs	) in the euro	area 3				Lending to	non-banks (	non-MFIs) in	the
			J. J.		the home co		to banks in	other member	countries	J		ks in the hor	
										1		Enterprises	and indi-
						Secur-			Secur-			viduals	
	Balance- sheet	Cash			Ad-	ities issued		Ad-	ities issued				Ad-
Period	total 2	in hand	Total	Total	vances 3	by banks	Total	vances 3	by banks	Total	Total	Total	vances 3
											End c	of year or	month
1990	5,412.4	22.1 23.9	1,706.8	1,573.7	1,146.0	427.8	133.1	115.6	17.4	3,134.8	3,081.4	2,412.5	2,336.4
1991	5,751.6		1,713.9	1,576.9	1,122.9	454.0	137.0	117.2	19.8	3,437.9	3,380.2	2,665.2	2,573.7
1992	6,143.1	27.8	1,779.6	1,638.4	1,168.0	470.4	141.2	116.8	24.3	3,727.7	3,665.2	2,898.1	2,775.0
1993	6,799.5	27.8	1,940.4	1,757.5	1,212.6	544.9	182.9	151.9	31.0	4,085.0	4,005.8	3,156.8	2,980.3
1994	7,205.7	26.2	2,030.1	1,854.1	1,212.0	569.1	175.9	145.0	30.9	4,411.4	4,333.2	3,391.3	3,143.2
1995	7,778.7	27.3	2,210.2	2,019.0	1,399.8	619.3	191.2	158.0	33.2	4,723.3	4,635.0	3,548.8	3,298.7
1996	8,540.5	30.3	2,523.0	2,301.1	1,585.7	715.4	221.9	181.2	40.7	5,084.7	4,981.9	3,812.8	3,543.0
1997	9,368.2	30.7	2,836.0	2,580.7	1,758.6	822.1	255.3	208.8	46.5	5,408.8	5,269.5	4,041.3	3,740.8
1998	10,355.5	29.9	3,267.4	2,939.4	1,977.4	962.0	328.1	264.9	63.1	5,833.9	5,615.9	4,361.0	3,966.5
1999	5,678.5	17.2	1,836.9	1,635.0	1,081.4	553.6	201.9	161.8	40.1	3,127.4	2,958.6	2,326.4	2,093.4
1998 May	9,736.1	26.7	2,970.9	2,698.7	1,817.1	881.6	272.2	221.3	50.9	5,599.9	5,430.7	4,163.4	3,792.0
June	9,851.7	26.6	3,036.4	2,745.8	1,857.7	888.0	290.6	230.6	60.0	5,614.3	5,439.4	4,165.8	3,805.5
July	9,834.4	25.6	3,017.5	2,747.4	1,837.4	910.1	270.1	216.2	53.9	5,621.6	5,445.9	4,169.7	3,815.4
Aug.	9,982.9	26.1	3,106.4	2,825.9	1,895.1	930.8	280.5	224.9	55.6	5,640.4	5,462.6	4,184.9	3,830.8
Sep.	9,982.8	26.7	3,104.5	2,820.8	1,889.9	930.9	283.6	227.6	56.1	5,652.5	5,473.0	4,211.5	3,857.0
Oct.	10,122.0	25.8	3,193.9	2,899.1	1,947.3	951.8	294.8	234.5	60.3	5,701.9	5,506.0	4,230.5	3,873.5
Nov.	10,309.8	25.2	3,277.2	2,958.9	1,996.5	962.4	318.3	255.6	62.7	5,757.0	5.555.9	4,267.3	3,894.6
Dec.	10,355.5	29.9	3,267.4	2,939.4	1,977.4	962.0	328.1	264.9	63.1	5,833.9	5,615.9	4,361.0	3,966.5
1999 Jan.	5,306.1	13.3	1,720.8	1,516.4	1,015.4	501.1	204.4	178.4	26.1	2,936.4	2,812.4	2,182.4	1,980.0
Feb.	5,258.1	12.9	1,686.2	1,494.5	988.1	506.4	191.7	165.6	26.1	2,948.8	2,828.6	2,190.7	1,986.9
Mar.	5,297.8	12.8	1,681.5	1,493.9	977.8	516.1	187.6	160.0	27.5	2,979.1	2,846.1	2,213.6	1,992.6
Apr.	5,351.8	12.7	1,711.3	1,518.3	993.2	525.2	193.0	163.1	29.8	2,994.9	2,857.3	2,227.8	1,999.1
May	5,394.1	13.4	1,723.0	1,528.3	998.2	530.1	194.7	163.9	30.8	3,023.0	2,877.5	2,239.2	2,006.4
June	5,412.9	13.5	1,735.4	1,536.2	1,001.2	534.9	199.2	167.1	32.1	3,019.9	2,871.9	2,243.1	2,027.3
July	5,437.2	13.1	1,749.2	1,546.1	1,010.1	536.1	203.1	168.9	34.1	3,028.3	2,877.2	2,248.1	2,032.2
Aug.	5,486.7	13.2	1,782.1	1,576.3	1,035.3	541.0	205.8	170.9	34.9	3,033.5	2,879.8	2,255.0	2,038.3
Sep.	5,541.7	13.3	1,818.2	1,605.2	1,056.8	548.4	213.0	175.9	37.1	3,057.5	2,900.4	2,271.4	2,052.1
Oct.	5,612.0	13.5	1,840.1	1,624.7	1,070.0	554.7	215.3	176.7	38.6	3,085.4	2,922.3	2,280.6	2,060.3
Nov.	5,697.7	13.2	1,868.8	1,645.3	1,086.2	559.1	223.5	184.2	39.3	3,110.0	2,944.7	2,298.3	2,073.7
Dec. 2000 Jan.	5,678.5 5,706.5	17.2	1,836.9 1,836.5	1,635.0 1,624.2	1,081.4	553.6 558.3	201.9	161.8 171.2	40.1 41.0	3,127.4 3,147.9	2,958.6 2,975.0	2,326.4 2,333.3	2,093.4 2,098.5
Feb.	5,725.9					564.0	212.5	169.2			2,986.2	2,345.6	2,106.7
													anges <sup>1</sup>
1991	70.2	4.2	12.6	11.8	7.4	4.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	52.5	52.0	48.4	47.0
1992	7.5	3.3	- 31.5	- 29.1	– 29.2	0.1	- 2.3	- 2.6	0.2	49.9	50.9	46.3	39.5
1993	135.5	2.1	16.2	0.4	- 12.9	13.3	15.8	14.7	1.1	71.8	67.1	67.9	54.6
1994	115.6		31.5	19.3	22.1	– 2.8	12.2	12.5	- 0.3	45.6	46.8	39.9	15.0
1995	107.8	3.7	41.8	36.5	26.8	9.7	5.3	5.5	- 0.2	47.7	46.2	43.0	41.0
1996	111.6		18.1	7.7	5.6	2.1	10.4	9.8	0.7	58.0	53.1	74.2	73.7
1997	41.8	6.7	2.0	- 3.3	- 0.4	- 2.9	5.3	6.6	- 1.3 0.3	20.4	16.9	52.7	50.7
1998	52.7	4.7	- 7.4	- 18.8	- 18.5	- 0.2	11.3	11.0	0.3	80.5	65.5	99.1	77.2
1999	– 18.3	4.0	- 31.2	- 9.6	- 4.8	- 4.8	- 21.6	- 22.4		18.3	14.7	28.3	19.7
1998 June	102.5	- 0.2	54.4	44.0	37.8	6.2	10.4	7.7	2.7	20.9	15.9	10.6	25.0
July	- 9.1	- 1.0	- 20.2	0.2	- 21.8	22.1	- 20.4	- 14.4	- 6.0	11.2	10.0	7.4	11.7
Aug.	145.2	0.6	88.8	78.4	57.7	20.7	10.4	8.7	1.7	18.2	16.2	14.8	14.9
Sep.	20.2	0.6	- 1.7	– 5.0	- 5.1	0.1	3.3	2.7	0.6	14.5	11.7	27.9	27.5
Oct.	135.5	- 1.0	89.2	78.2	57.4	20.8	11.0	6.9	4.0	48.3	32.5	18.5	16.0
Nov.	180.9	- 0.6	83.3	59.8	49.2	10.6	23.5	21.1	2.4	54.6	49.7	36.5	20.8
Dec.	52.7	4.7	- 7.4	- 18.8	- 18.5	- 0.2	11.3	11.0	0.3	80.5	65.5	99.1	77.2
1999 Jan.	109.5	- 2.0	63.8	20.9	15.3	5.6	42.8	42.9		20.5	14.4	15.6	15.7
Feb.	- 53.5	- 0.4	- 34.6	- 21.8	- 27.3	5.5	- 12.8	- 12.8	0.0	11.6	15.7	7.8	6.4
Mar.	35.7	- 0.2	- 4.8	- 0.6	- 10.3	9.7	- 4.2	- 5.5	1.3	30.2	17.9	23.1	
Apr.	52.0	- 0.1	29.8	24.4	15.4	9.0	5.3	3.1	2.3	15.6	11.2	14.2	6.4
May	40.1	0.8	11.7	10.0	5.1	4.9	1.7	0.7	1.0	27.6	19.8	11.1	7.0
June	16.2	0.0	12.3	7.8	3.0	4.8	4.5	3.2	1.3	– 3.4	– 5.7	3.7	20.8
July	28.4	- 0.4	13.8	10.0	8.8	1.1	3.9	1.8	2.0	7.8	4.3	4.1	4.0
Aug.	45.8	0.1	32.7	30.1	25.3	4.8	2.6	1.9	0.7	4.4	2.3	6.6	5.8
Sen	55.6	0.1	36.0	28.8	21.4	7.4	7.2	5.0	2.2	23.9	20.5	16.4	13.7
Sep. Oct. Nov.	66.3 77.8	0.1	21.8 28.6	19.5 20.6	13.3 16.2	6.3 4.4	2.3 8.0	0.9 7.4	1.4 0.6	23.9 27.3 23.1	20.5 21.6 21.6	8.9 16.9	8.0 12.7
Dec. 2000 Jan.	- 18.3 27.3	4.0	- 31.2 1.1	- 9.6 - 9.2	- 4.8 - 15.5	- 4.8 6.3	- 21.6 10.3	- 22.4 9.4	0.8	18.3 20.6	14.7 16.7	28.3	19.7 4.9
Feb.	18.3	- 0.0	- 12.3	- 12.6	- 18.8	6.2	0.3	- 2.0	2.3	14.9	11.2		8.1

 $<sup>\</sup>star$  This table serves to supplement the Overall monetary survey of section II; it is planned to compare the figures for MFIs in the euro area with the data for Germany. Notwithstanding the other tables in section IV, this table

includes – in addition to the figures reported by banks (including building and loan associations) – the data of money market funds. — 1 Statistical breaks have been eliminated from the flow figures. — 2 Up to December

euro area <sup>3</sup>	3			to non-ban	ks in other n	nember cour	ntries			Claims on non-euro-a residents	rea		
	Public authorities			to non bun	Enterprises individuals		Public authorities			residents			
Secur- ities	Total	Ad- vances 3	Secur- ities 4	Total	Total	of which: Ad- vances 3	Total	Ad- vances 3	Secur- ities	Total	of which: Ad- vances 3	Other assets	Period
End of y	ear or mo	onth											
76.1 91.5 123.1 176.5 248.1	715.0 767.1 849.0	527.3 582.9 556.3 599.6 650.1	141.6 132.1 210.8 249.4 291.8	53.4 57.7 62.5 79.1 78.2	34.7 35.2 35.1 44.5 39.6	34.7 35.2 35.1 44.5 39.6	18.7 22.5 27.5 34.6 38.6	6.6 6.7 6.7 8.4 8.3	12.1 15.8 20.8 26.3 30.3	425.1 437.1 446.1 565.2 548.8	394.5 399.8 398.5 504.8 479.6	123.5 138.7 162.0 181.1 189.2	1990 1991 1992 1993 1994
250.0 269.7 300.6 394.5 233.0	1,169.1 1,228.2 1,254.9 632.1	792.2 857.8 911.0 939.1 488.4	294.1 311.4 317.2 315.8 143.7	88.2 102.8 139.2 218.0 168.8	39.4 36.8 41.9 62.5 65.3	39.2 36.8 41.2 56.0 35.9	48.8 66.0 97.3 155.5 103.6	11.3 17.2 23.4 35.6 20.7	37.6 48.8 73.9 119.9 82.8	608.5 678.1 839.6 922.0 511.2	526.0 575.3 710.2 758.0 404.2	209.4 224.4 253.1 302.2 185.8	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999
371.4 360.2		918.6 918.2	348.7 355.4	169.2 174.9	46.8 47.2	45.2 45.1	122.4 127.7	26.6 26.9	95.8 100.8	868.1 898.5	727.0 745.8	270.5 276.0	1998 May June
354.3 354.2 354.5	1,277.6	927.0 930.4 927.5	349.2 347.2 334.0	175.6 177.8 179.5	48.5 51.5 54.6	45.9 48.2 51.2	127.1 126.3 124.9	27.3 29.0 27.3	99.8 97.3 97.6	884.9 922.5 904.0	734.1 773.0 751.9	284.9 287.5 295.1	July Aug. Sep.
357.0 372.7 394.5	1,288.6	933.7 937.2 939.1	341.7 351.4 315.8	195.9 201.1 218.0	56.3 58.6 62.5	51.2 52.5 56.0	139.6 142.5 155.5	27.6 27.8 35.6	112.0 114.7 119.9	900.8 945.3 922.0	743.1 782.7 758.0	299.7 305.1 302.2	Oct. Nov. Dec.
202.4 203.7 220.9	637.9	482.8 487.6 485.6	147.2 150.3 147.0	124.0 120.3 133.0	53.1 51.2 56.8	30.5 29.1 32.3	70.8 69.0 76.2	18.2 18.1 18.4	52.6 51.0 57.8	475.8 447.6 459.8	396.4 365.7 378.0	159.8 162.5 164.7	1999 Jan. Feb. Mar.
228.7 232.8 215.8		483.5 482.7 483.8	146.1 155.6 145.1	137.6 145.5 148.0	55.1 57.2 58.4	30.7 31.8 32.9	82.5 88.3 89.6	18.6 18.8 20.2	63.8 69.5 69.3	470.9 468.1 474.2	387.8 377.5 374.3	162.1 166.6 169.9	Apr. May June
215.8 216.6 219.3	624.9	483.0 482.3 482.7	146.2 142.6 146.3	151.1 153.7 157.1	60.0 59.8 58.9	34.0 33.2 33.2	91.1 93.9 98.3	20.0 20.0 20.0	71.1 73.8 78.3	484.0 490.0 486.6	383.4 387.4 382.2	162.6 167.9 166.1	July Aug. Sep.
220.3 224.5 233.0	646.5	493.2 496.2 488.4	148.5 150.3 143.7	163.1 165.2 168.8	60.6 62.7 65.3	35.3 35.9 35.9	102.5 102.5 103.6	20.1 20.8 20.7	82.4 81.7 82.8	500.0 519.8 511.2	396.9 415.1 404.2	173.0 185.8 185.8	Oct. Nov. Dec.
234.8 238.8	640.6	490.2 485.5	151.5 155.2	172.9 176.6	66.7 68.4	37.7 37.8	106.2 108.2	20.7 20.8	85.5 87.4	524.0 539.9	414.3 425.1	184.7 186.0	2000 Jan. Feb.
Changes													4004
1.4 6.8 13.3 24.9	4.5 - 0.8	5.9 - 9.9 4.9 4.1	- 2.3 14.5 - 5.7 2.8	0.5 - 1.0 4.8 - 1.3	0.1 - 0.8 3.3 - 1.3	0.1 - 0.8 3.3 - 1.3	- 0.3 - 0.2 1.4 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.1 0.5 0.0	0.3 - 0.1 0.9 0.0	2.4 - 9.3 39.1 29.2	1.7 - 9.4 36.9 26.5	6.3	1991 1992 1993 1994
1.9 0.6 2.1 21.8 8.6	- 21.2 - 35.8 - 33.6	10.0 - 10.1 - 19.4 1.9 - 7.2	- 6.7 - 11.1 - 16.4 - 35.5 - 6.3	1.5 5.0 3.5 15.1 3.5	0.8 1.8 0.9 2.2 2.5	0.8 1.9 0.8 1.8 – 0.0	0.8 3.2 2.6 12.8 1.0	1.5 1.5 4.3 7.8 – 0.1	- 0.7 1.7 - 1.7 5.0 1.1	4.3 22.7 11.2 – 22.2 – 9.3	- 0.6 20.9 13.7 - 23.7 - 11.7	10.3 6.0 1.9 - 2.8 - 0.0	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999
- 14.4 - 4.3	5.4	- 0.4 8.8	5.8	4.9 1.2	- 0.1 1.5	- 0.6 1.0	5.0	0.3	4.7 - 0.7	15.7 - 8.0	8.7 - 7.1	11.7 8.8	1998 June
- 0.1 0.3	1.4 - 16.1	3.5 – 2.9	- 2.0 - 13.2	2.0 2.8	2.9 3.4	2.2 3.5	- 1.0 - 0.7	1.7 - 1.4	- 2.6 0.7	35.0 - 0.8	36.7 – 5.7	2.6 7.6	July Aug. Sep.
2.5 15.7 21.8	13.2 - 33.6	6.2 3.5 1.9	7.8 9.6 – 35.5	15.1	1.7 2.2 2.2	0.0 1.1 1.8	14.1 2.7 12.8	0.3 0.1 7.8	13.7 2.6 5.0	- 5.6 38.3 - 22.2	- 10.5 34.2 - 23.7	4.6 5.4 – 2.8	Oct. Nov. Dec.
- 0.1 1.4 17.0	- 5.2	3.7 4.8 – 2.1	- 4.8 3.1 - 3.1	6.1 - 4.1 12.4	1.2 - 2.1 5.4	1.8 - 1.5 3.1	4.9 - 2.0 7.0	- 0.0 - 0.2 0.3	5.0 - 1.7 6.7	21.9 - 32.9 8.3	26.7 - 34.8 9.1	5.3 2.8 2.1	1999 Jan. Feb. Mar.
7.8 4.1 – 17.1	8.7 - 9.4	- 3.6 - 0.8 1.1	0.6 9.5 – 10.5	4.4 7.8 2.3	- 1.8 2.0 1.1	- 1.7 1.1 1.0	6.2 5.8 1.2	0.2 0.1 1.4	6.0 5.6 - 0.2	9.2 - 4.4 4.0	8.3 - 11.8 - 4.9	- 2.5 4.5 3.3	Apr. May June
0.1 0.8 2.7	4.1	- 0.8 - 0.8 0.5	1.1 - 3.5 3.6	3.4 2.1 3.4	1.8 - 0.4 - 0.9	1.3 - 1.0 0.1	1.7 2.5 4.3	- 0.2 0.0 - 0.0	1.8 2.5 4.3	14.5 3.3 - 2.7	13.1 1.7 – 4.6	- 7.3 5.3 - 1.8	July Aug. Sep.
0.9 4.2 8.6	4.7 - 13.5	10.5 2.9 - 7.2	2.2 1.8 - 6.3	5.6 1.5 3.5	1.6 1.8 2.5	2.0 0.3 - 0.0	- 0.3 1.0	- 0.0 0.6 - 0.1	4.0 - 0.9 1.1	10.2 13.6 - 9.3	11.9 13.1 - 11.7	6.9 12.8 – 0.0	Oct. Nov. Dec.
2.0	9.8	1.8 - 4.8	8.1 3.8	3.9 3.7	1.3 1.7	1.7 0.0	2.6		2.7 2.0	10.4 14.4	7.6 9.1		2000 Jan. Feb.

1998, volume of business (balance-sheet total plus endorsement liabilities and bills sent for collection from the banks' portfolios prior to maturity) and trust funds. — 3 Up to December 1998, including loans an a trust basis and

bill-based lending instead of bill holdings. — 4 Including debt securities arising from the exchange of equalisations claims.

 Assets and liabilities of monetary financial institutions (excluding the Bundesbank) in Germany \* Liabilities

Until the end of 1998 DM billion, from 1999 euro billion

	Onthi the er		h l (NATI-)				NATI-\ :	41	1				
		in the euro	banks (MFIs) area 3	)	Deposits of		non-MFIs) in					I	
						Deposits of	non-banks i					Deposits of	non-banks
			of banks					With agreed maturities <sup>X</sup>	d C	At agreed notice XX			
	Balance- sheet		in the home	in other member			Over-		of which:		of which:		Over-
Period	total 2	Total	country	countries	Total	Total	night	Total 4	2 years 5	Total	3 months	Total	night
											End o	of year or	month
1990	5,412.4	1,359.9	1,281.0	78.9	2,479.9 2,617.5	2,352.5	400.4	1,068.2	432.5	883.9	515.6	47.2 49.7	2.3 2.4
1991 1992	5,751.6 6,143.1	1,365.7 1,405.6	1,281.0 1,282.7 1,304.2	83.0 101.4	2,743.6	2,482.5 2,585.3	410.5 444.5	1,182.8 1,228.2	511.7 563.5	889.3 912.6	513.4 522.4	60.6	3.0 3.5
1993 1994	6,799.5 7,205.7	1,556.3 1,650.9	1,438.2 1,483.5	118.1 167.4	2,981.8 3,082.2	2,810.6 2,894.4	489.6 510.4	1,312.6 1,288.3	628.5 549.2	1,008.4 1,095.8	587.7 654.6	70.4 79.6	4.1
1995 1996	7,778.7 8,540.5	1,761.5 1,975.3	1,582.0 1,780.2	179.6 195.1	3,260.0 3,515.9	3,038.9 3,264.0	549.8 638.1	1,289.0 1,318.5	472.0 430.6	1,200.1 1,307.4	749.5 865.7	110.1 137.3	4.5 7.5 7.3
1997 1998	9,368.2 10,355.5	2,195.6 2,480.3	1,959.1 2,148.9	236.5 331.4	3,647.1 3,850.8	3,376.2 3,552.1	654.5 751.6	1,364.9 1,411.0	426.8 461.5	1,356.9 1,389.6	929.2 971.9	137.3 162.5 187.4	7.3 9.4
1999	5,678.5	1,288.1	1,121.8	166.3	2,012.4	1,854.7	419.5	820.6	247.0	614.7	504.4	111.1	6.5
1998 May June	9,736.1 9,851.7	2,283.8 2,333.3	1,997.3 2,029.6	286.5 303.7	3,659.0 3,661.1	3,369.6 3,369.9	639.6 654.7	1,377.8 1,365.9	423.2 410.8	1,352.3 1,349.3	937.5 936.3	182.8 183.0	9.0 9.9
July Aug.	9,834.4 9,982.9	2,295.8 2,361.5	2,010.6 2,073.3	285.2 288.2	3,656.8 3,686.5	3,364.8 3,388.3	641.5 659.2	1,377.1 1,384.3	418.1 422.2	1,346.3 1,344.8	935.5 935.9	184.1 190.0	8.0 9.3 9.2
Sep.	9,982.8	2,360.1	2,059.6	300.6	3,680.9	3,384.2	665.1	1,376.0	415.4	1,343.1	935.3	188.4	
Oct. Nov.	10,122.0 10,309.8	2,426.4 2,510.6	2,107.0 2,155.3	319.3 355.4	3,697.7 3,747.2	3,402.3 3,450.5	679.1 726.5 751.6	1,377.4 1,374.6	419.1 418.0	1,345.8 1,349.4	938.5 941.6	187.7 188.6 187.4	10.7 12.6 9.4
Dec. 1999 Jan.	10,355.5 5,306.1	2,480.3 1,273.9	2,148.9 1,068.3	331.4 205.6	3,850.8 1,932.1	3,552.1 1,786.6	374.7	1,411.0 791.1	461.5 238.4	1,389.6 620.8	971.9 500.5	99.8	7.8
Feb. Mar.	5,258.1 5,297.8	1,220.2 1,210.7	1,042.4 1,031.8	177.8 179.0	1,945.0 1,941.3	1,790.3 1,786.1	378.5 374.4	790.1 792.5	237.6 238.1	621.7 619.2	503.2 501.2	108.0 109.8	6.3 6.5
Apr. May	5,351.8 5,394.1	1,228.7 1,244.6	1,045.0 1,064.2	183.7 180.5	1,942.4 1,951.8	1,786.5 1,796.5	382.2 393.5	786.1 786.0	232.7 232.8	618.2 616.9	502.2 504.4	110.3 109.8	6.1 6.8
June July	5,412.9 5,437.2	1,242.4 1,265.1	1,062.7 1,087.9	179.7 177.3	1,956.9 1,951.7	1,796.6 1,795.6	400.8 397.9	781.6 786.1	226.2 227.7	614.2 611.6	503.4 502.8	113.6 110.0	9.5
Aug. Sep.	5,486.7 5,541.7	1,279.9 1,279.4	1,100.4 1,102.8	179.5 179.5 190.5	1,955.0 1,958.6	1,798.9 1,802.5	398.6 404.2	791.1 790.0	229.8 227.1	609.1 608.3	501.2 499.6	109.6 109.9	6.3 5.7 5.6
Oct. Nov.	5,612.0 5,697.7	1,317.8 1,326.1	1,130.9 1,132.2	186.9 193.8	1,966.3 1,994.4	1,808.1 1,834.0	405.2 428.8	796.7 802.1	232.2 234.1	606.2 603.1	498.1 494.9	111.3 114.0	5.3 8.6
Dec.	5,678.5	1,288.1	1,121.8	166.3	2,012.4	1,854.7	419.5	820.6	247.0	614.7	504.4	111.1	6.5
2000 Jan. Feb.	5,706.5 5,725.9	1,311.9 1,297.9	1,124.7 1,105.2	187.2 192.6	2,005.4 2,011.8	1,848.8 1,855.2	424.4 431.3	814.9 818.3	239.0 240.3	609.5 605.6	500.2 495.2	111.2 110.3	8.5 7.2
												Ch	anges 1
1991 1992	70.2 7.5	2.4	4.1 - 15.6	- 1.7 0.9	82.4 38.8	82.0 35.7	16.5 – 1.1	25.7 – 1.0	19.9 - 2.1	39.7 37.8	23.0 20.2	- 1.0 0.6	- 0.1
1993 1994	135.5 115.6	23.2 30.0	20.2 11.9	3.0 18.1	102.1 37.2	98.2 44.2	7.7 3.8	37.9 1.8	35.2 - 7.4	52.6 38.6	33.2 22.4	1.8 - 8.9	0.1
1995	107.8	23.6	27.7	- 4.1	86.8	74.0	19.7	8.4	1.2	45.9	32.8	9.8	0.4
1996 1997	111.6 41.8	17.4 - 7.0	15.5 5.9	1.8 - 12.9	118.0 74.9	109.3 72.8	46.7 12.9	20.7 21.8	14.0 16.5	41.9 38.0	32.0 27.1	4.7 0.8	- 0.1
1998 1999	52.7 – 18.3	- 30.3 - 38.0	- 6.3 - 10.5	- 24.0 - 27.5	103.9 17.8	101.9 20.6	25.2 – 9.4	36.5 18.4	43.6 13.0	40.2 11.6	29.6 9.5	- 1.1 - 3.0	- 3.3 - 2.1
1998 June	102.5	43.6	30.2	13.4	1.5	0.2	14.9	- 11.8	- 12.4	- 2.9	- 1.2	- 0.2	0.7
July Aug. Sep.	- 9.1 145.2 20.2	- 35.9 65.7 - 1.4	- 17.4 62.7 - 13.7	- 18.5 3.0 12.3	- 3.6 29.3 - 3.1	- 4.8 23.3 - 3.2	- 12.9 17.6 6.9	11.1 7.2 – 8.3	7.3 4.1 – 6.8	- 3.1 - 1.5 - 1.7	- 0.8 0.4 - 0.5	1.6 5.6 – 0.1	- 1.9 1.2 - 0.0
Oct. Nov. Dec.	135.5 180.9 52.7	66.2 84.2 – 30.3	47.5 48.2 – 6.3	18.8 36.0 – 24.0	16.6 48.6 103.9	18.1 47.8 101.9	13.9 47.0 25.2	1.4 - 2.8 36.5	3.7 - 1.1 43.6	2.8 3.5 40.2	3.2 3.1 29.6	- 0.8 0.4 - 1.1	1.4 2.0 - 3.3
1999 Jan.	109.5 - 53.5	49.7 - 46.9	13.5 - 25.8	36.2 - 21.0	5.2 5.3	- 0.9 3.5	- 9.8 3.7	8.1 - 1.1	5.4 - 0.9	0.8 0.9	3.6 2.8	5.1 1.0	3.0
Feb. Mar.	35.7	- 9.5	- 10.7	1.2	- 4.2	- 4.6	- 4.2	2.1	0.4	- 2.6	- 2.1	1.5	0.2
Apr. May	52.0 40.1	18.0 15.9	13.3 19.1	4.7 - 3.2 - 0.7	0.9 9.1	0.4 9.8	7.7 11.2	- 6.3 - 0.2 - 4.5	- 5.5 0.0	- 1.0 - 1.3 - 2.7	1.1 2.2 – 1.0	0.4 - 0.7	- 0.3 0.7 2.8
June July	16.2 28.4	- 2.2 22.1	- 1.5 24.6	- 2.5	4.8 - 4.5	0.0 - 0.7	7.2 - 2.8	4.7	- 6.6 1.6	- 2.6	- 0.6	3.6 - 3.2	- 3.2
Aug. Sep.	45.8 55.6	14.8 13.5	12.5 2.5	2.3 11.0	3.0 3.6	3.1 3.7	0.6 5.7	4.9 - 1.2	2.1 - 2.7	- 2.5 - 0.8	- 1.6 - 1.5	- 0.6 0.3	- 0.6 - 0.1
Oct. Nov.	66.3 77.8	24.4 8.3	28.0 1.3	- 3.6 7.0	7.2 27.2	5.4 25.5	0.9 23.3	6.6 5.3	5.0 1.8	- 2.1 - 3.1	- 1.5 - 3.3	1.2 2.2	- 0.3 3.3
Dec. 2000 Jan.	- 18.3 27.3	- 38.0 23.8	- 10.5 3.0	- 27.5 20.9	17.8 - 7.4	20.6 - 6.1	- 9.4 4.8	18.4 - 5.8	13.0 - 8.0	11.6 - 5.1	9.5 - 4.2	- 3.0 - 0.1	- 2.1 2.0
Feb.	18.3		- 19.5	5.4	6.2	6.3	6.8	3.4	1.3		- 4.2	- 1.0	- 1.3

<sup>\*</sup> This table serves to supplement the Overall monetary survey of section II; it is planned to compare the figures for MFIs in the euro area with the data for Germany. Notwithstanding the other tables in section IV, this table includes – in addition to the figures reported by banks (including building and loan associations) – the data of money market funds. — 1 Statistical

breaks have been eliminated from the flow figures. — 2 Up to December 1998, volume of business (balance-sheet total plus endorsement liabilities and bills sent for collection from the banks' portfolios prior to maturity) and liabilities incurred in the banks' own name but on behalf of third parties. — 3 Up to December 1998, including liabilities arising from loans on a trust

								Debt securi	ties				
in other me	ember counti	ries 6		Deposits of			Money	issued		-			
With agree	d	At agreed		central gov	ernments 4		market paper						
maturities		notice		-	of which:		and money		of which:	Liabilities			
	of which:		of which:		domestic central	Liabilities arising	market fund		with maturities	to non- euro-	Capital		
Total 4	up to 2 years 5	Total	up to 3 months	Total	govern- ments	from repos 7	certificates issued	Total	of up to 2 years	area residents 8	and reserves	Other Liabilities	Period
End of y	ear or mo	onth											
40.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	80.2	80.2	-	2.8	918.3	33.9	203.1	209.6	238.9	1990
42.6 52.0	4.8 5.9	4.6 5.6	4.6 5.6	85.3 97.6	85.3 97.6	_	4.4 9.4	1,054.8 1,165.7	36.0 44.6	213.7 260.9	229.2 256.6	266.3 301.4	1991 1992
60.3 68.5	6.8 11.8	6.5 7.0	6.5 7.0	100.8 108.2	100.8 108.2	_	18.7 53.8	1,309.0 1,418.7	66.8 59.4	302.5 337.3	278.3 305.2	353.0 357.8	1993 1994
97.3 120.6	11.4 9.0	8.3 9.2	8.3 9.2	111.0 114.6	111.0 114.6	_	60.5 53.2	1,586.7 1,785.1	48.9 35.2	393.9 422.1	325.0 350.0	391.0 438.8	1995 1996
145.8 168.3	9.2 13.8	9.4 9.7	9.4 9.7	108.3 111.2	108.3 111.2	_	54.6 84.1	1,973.3 2,209.9	37.5 41.9	599.2 739.8	387.2 415.9	511.3 574.8	1997 1998
99.7 164.5	8.9 9.6	4.8 9.3	3.7 9.3	46.6 106.6	45.9 106.6	2.0	96.1 64.4	1,274.0 2,090.5	47.8 39.3	487.9 670.0	237.0 402.5	281.1 565.9	1999 1998 May
163.7	8.5	9.3	9.3	108.1	108.1	_	65.5	2,111.8	40.3	674.8	406.4	598.8	June
166.8 171.5	10.3 11.3	9.3 9.3	9.3 9.3	107.8 108.3	107.8 108.3	_	68.1 71.2	2,153.8 2,172.2	42.2 42.0	659.6 673.0	407.6 407.0	592.6 611.3	July Aug.
169.9 167.7	12.0 11.5	9.3 9.4	9.3 9.4	108.4 107.7	108.4 107.7	_	72.0 74.1	2,187.6 2,196.1	41.7 42.5	657.7 697.5	406.8 409.1	617.7 621.0	Sep. Oct.
166.5 168.3	12.4 13.8	9.4 9.7	9.4 9.7	108.1 111.2	108.1 111.2	_	81.0 84.1	2,215.2 2,209.9	41.5 41.9	741.7 739.8	411.3 415.9	602.8 574.8	Nov. Dec.
87.1	6.7 5.7	4.9 5.0	3.4	45.8 46.6	45.2 44.6	1.5 2.0	42.1 44.6	1,153.9 1,172.1	17.3 19.4	400.7 396.0	213.2 216.5	288.8 261.7	1999 Jan. Feb.
96.8 98.5	5.6	4.9	3.5 3.5	45.4	44.8	1.9	45.5	1,188.5	22.5	411.4	218.4	280.1	Mar.
99.5 98.4	5.5 5.4	4.7 4.6	3.5 3.5 3.5	45.5 45.5	44.8 44.8	1.3 1.5	50.4 53.5	1,211.3 1,225.4	28.3 33.9	421.8 429.9	222.9 226.7	272.9 260.6	Apr. May
99.4 99.2	5.8 6.3	4.6 4.5		46.7 46.0	45.6 45.1	1.6 1.0	55.6 55.1	1,232.9 1,238.0	32.6 34.7	428.0 426.0	227.9 229.3	267.7 271.0	June July
99.2 99.3 99.6	6.0 6.1	4.6 4.6	3.5 3.5 3.5	46.5 46.2	45.1 45.4 44.9	1.6 1.2	61.6 69.2	1,248.1 1,270.3	34.5 37.5	436.4 435.4	229.7 232.7	274.4 281.1	Aug. Sep.
101.4 100.7	8.8 7.8	4.6 4.6	3.5	46.9 46.5	45.1 45.1	1.8 1.7	73.9 91.4	1,278.4 1,285.5	43.3 46.0	451.5 477.7	235.0 236.1	287.4 284.8	Oct. Nov.
99.7	8.9	4.8	3.5 3.7	46.6	45.9	2.0	96.1	1,274.0	47.8	487.9	237.0	281.1	Dec.
97.9 98.3	6.6 5.6	4.8 4.8	3.6 3.6	45.4 46.2	44.3 44.7	1.9 1.1	90.2 96.4	1,277.4 1,288.7	50.6 55.1	504.1 518.3	239.3 240.1	276.4 271.7	2000 Jan. Feb.
Changes	; 1												
- 0.9 0.5	- 0.1 0.1	- 0.1 0.1	- 0.1 0.1	1.5 2.5	1.5 2.5	-	0.7	1.2 - 8.4	0.7	- 4.4 2.0	1.4 4.1	- 13.5 - 12.8	1991 1992
1.3	0.1 1.3	0.4 0.2	0.4 0.2	2.1 1.8	2.1 1.8	_	0.6 21.9	- 4.8 12.5	9.8 - 16.7	6.2 15.7	2.4 1.4	5.8	1993 1994
9.0 2.4	- 2.3	0.4	0.4 0.3	3.0 4.0	3.0	_	7.6	9.6	- 0.7	- 3.8	2.8	- 18.8	1995 1996
0.6 2.0	0.4 0.6 1.3	0.3 0.3 0.2	0.3 0.2	1.4 3.1	4.0 1.4 3.1	=	- 2.0 0.0 3.2	- 0.2 - 12.5 - 6.1	0.7 - 0.5 0.4	4.5 1.3 – 0.4	1.7 3.4 4.6	- 27.9 - 18.4 - 22.0	1997 1998
- 1.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	4.7	- 11.7	1.8	9.3	0.9	- 1.6	1999
- 0.9 3.5	- 1.1 1.8	0.0 - 0.0	0.0 - 0.0	1.5 - 0.3	1.5 - 0.3	_	1.1	20.3 45.0	1.0 1.9	- 1.2 - 10.9	3.9 1.2	33.2 - 7.7	1998 June July
4.3	1.0 0.8	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	0.5	0.5 0.1	_	3.1 0.9	17.0 20.8	- 0.2	11.3	- 0.6 - 0.3	19.3 4.9	Aug. Sep.
- 2.4	- 0.4	0.1	0.1	- 0.7	- 0.7	-	2.3 6.7	4.4 17.7	0.6	38.4	2.4	5.2	Oct.
- 1.6 2.0	0.9 1.3	0.1 0.2	0.1 0.2	0.4 3.1	0.4 3.1	] =	3.2	- 6.1	- 1.0 0.4	38.6 - 0.4	2.2 4.6	- 17.1 - 22.0	Nov. Dec.
2.2 2.4	1.1 - 1.0	- 0.1 0.2	- 1.5 0.0	0.9 0.8	0.3 - 0.6	0.1 0.5	- 0.9 2.4	23.1 16.7	2.6 2.1	26.4 - 9.0	0.5 3.3	5.4 - 25.9	1999 Jan. Feb.
1.4 0.9	- 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.1 - 0.2	- 0.0 0.0	- 1.0 0.1	0.4	- 0.2 - 0.5	0.9 4.8	15.0 22.3	3.1 3.1	11.9 8.8	1.9 4.5	19.8 - 6.8	Mar. Apr.
- 1.3 0.9	- 0.1 - 0.1 0.4	- 0.2 - 0.1 0.0	0.0 - 0.0	0.1 0.0 1.2	0.0	0.2	3.0 2.1	13.5 6.7	5.6 - 1.3	6.5 - 4.0	3.7 1.2	- 11.8 - 17.6	May June
0.2	0.6	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.6	- 0.4	- 0.6	- 0.4	6.4	2.1	2.7	1.2	1.5	July
- 0.1 0.4	- 0.3 0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	- 0.5 - 0.4	- 0.3 - 0.5	0.5 - 0.4	6.4 7.6	8.6 22.2	- 0.3 3.0	- 8.2 - 0.0	0.4 3.0	3.9 6.1	Aug. Sep.
1.5 - 1.2	1.0 - 1.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.7 - 0.4	0.2 - 0.1	0.7 - 0.1	4.7 17.3	6.8 4.7	5.7 2.6	12.8 19.8	2.2 1.1	7.5 - 0.4	Oct. Nov. Dec.
- 1.0 - 2.1	1.0	0.2 - 0.0	0.1 - 0.0	0.1	0.8 - 1.5	0.3	4.7	- 11.7 2.7	1.8 2.8	9.3 13.0	0.9 2.3	- 1.6 - 1.1	Dec. 2000 Jan.
0.4	- 2.3 0.7	- 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	0.9	0.4	- 0.1 - 0.8	- 5.9 6.3	11.1	4.5	12.1	0.8	- 1.1 - 3.2	Feb.

basis and liabilities arising from rediscounted bills (endorsement liabilities). — 4 Up to December 1998, including liabilities arising from loans on a trust basis. — 5 Up to December 1998, with maturities of less than 4 years. — 6 Excluding central governments' deposits. — 7 Data collected separately only from 1999; up to December 1998, included in the deposits

with agreed maturities of up to 2 years. — **8** Excluding liabilities arising from securities issued. — **X** For the German contribution: from 1999 including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see table IV.12). — **XX** For the German contribution: up to the end of 1998 including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see also footnote X).

2. Principal assets and liabilities of banks (MFIs) in Germany, by category of banks \*

euro	L:1	1: ~ -

	euro billion												
				Lending to	banks (MFIs	)	Lending to	non-banks (	non-MFIs)				
					of which:			of which:					
			Cash in					Loans and a not evidenc by certificat	ed				
End of month	Number of reporting institu- tions	Balance sheet total 1	hand and balances with central banks	Total	Balances and advances	Securities issued by banks	Total	up to 1 year	over 1 year	Bills	Securities issued by non-banks	Parici- pating interests	Other assets
		ories of l			1000000			. ,	. ,				
1999 Sep.	3,034	5,599.9	57.4	1,953.8	1,394.1	549.8	3,219.5	389.4	2,354.5	8.5	419.0	104.1	265.1
Oct. Nov. Dec.	3,012 2,998 2,999	5,670.6 5,758.1 5,740.7	62.1 53.9 62.9	1,980.9 2,031.4 1,984.0	1,413.6 1,459.0 1,416.8	555.1 555.6 547.4	3,252.7 3,284.0 3,300.5	399.0 403.0 396.8	2,370.7 2,389.4 2,407.4	8.5 8.5 8.2	425.8 435.2	105.1 105.4 109.5	269.7 283.4 283.9
2000 Jan. Feb.	2,987 2,986	5,767.2 5,785.6	56.7 47.5	1,988.2 1,991.6	1,416.1 1,411.9	553.7 560.4	3,329.1 3,347.6	403.5 406.0	2,415.5 2,420.1	8.0 7.9	453.8 465.8	110.1 110.6	283.1 288.3
. 62.	'	cial bank		.,,,,,,,,,	.,	300	3,3		2, .20	, ,,,	,		1 200.5
2000 Jan. Feb.	290   289	1,484.5 1,512.7	21.2	486.1 495.9	373.3 381.6	107.4 108.4	814.7 831.3		473.2 474.1	4.0 4.0	124.7 132.2	68.4 68.8	94.1 100.8
	Big bai												
2000 Jan. Feb.	4 4	849.9 866.7	9.9 6.2	248.3 255.9	193.1 199.2	50.6 52.2	480.5 488.0			2.3 2.2	75.7 79.5	59.3 59.2	51.9 57.3
	Region	al banks	and othe	er comme	ercial ban	ks <sup>8, 9</sup>							
2000 Jan. Feb.	199 198		9.7 7.4	184.0	132.9 132.9				171.3 172.0		36.4 40.8		
	1	es of for	-										
2000 Jan. Feb.	87   87		1.6 2.3		47.2 49.6			17.4 20.3	12.7 12.3	0.5 0.5	12.6 11.9		9.7 10.2
	Land bar												
2000 Jan. Feb.	13 13	,	2.1 1.6		445.4 442.7	90.3 90.0	513.5 513.0		376.4 376.6	0.5 0.6	69.9 73.0	17.4 17.4	62.1 63.2
2000 1	Savings I		10.6	245.4		152.0		70.1	402.2	1.0		10.3	20.01
2000 Jan. Feb.	567 567	914.2 912.6	18.6 17.7					70.1 70.3			83.9 84.4	10.2 10.2	26.8 26.4
	Regional	instituti	ons of cr	edit coop	eratives	(including	Deutsche	Genossens	schaftsbar	ık)			
2000 Jan. Feb.	4   4	214.2 215.6	0.9 1.0	133.7 133.9		41.8 41.5	64.4 65.6	15.3 16.0	28.1 28.1	0.3 0.3	13.8 14.5		
	l	operativ											
2000 Jan. Feb.	2,035   2,035	527.8 526.3	10.4 10.2		62.3 60.2	74.1 74.8	359.0 359.0		270.2 270.7	1.2 1.1	36.7 36.4		18.6 18.6
2000	Mortgag		2.2										
2000 Jan. Feb.	32 32		3.2 0.6	205.3	159.5 158.4				518.3 519.2		73.1 73.2		26.8 25.7
		and loan											
2000 Jan. Feb.	32   32				22.1 22.3	8.6 8.8	107.1 106.8	1.7 1.7	95.5 95.4	_	9.9 9.7	0.6 0.6	7.3 7.1
	1	th specia											
2000 Jan. Feb.	14   14			234.8	201.6 197.8		225.4 224.3	9.4 6.5	171.6 172.6	0.0	41.7 42.5	1.2 1.2	39.7 38.9
	1	em: Forei	_										
2000 Jan. Feb.	148   144					15.6	104.8	33.4 35.1	45.3 44.6	0.9 0.9	20.3 20.9	2.6 2.6	22.9 24.0
2000 125	1				-	n banks <sup>14</sup>		150	33.0		1 70	1.0	122
2000 Jan. Feb.	61   57	124.7 126.5	2.5 1.2	48.3 50.7	39.4 41.5	8.9 9.3	59.7 59.8	15.9 14.8	32.6 32.2	0.3	7.6 9.1	1.0 1.0	13.2 13.8

<sup>\*</sup> For the period up to December 1998, section IV (except for table IV.1) shows the assets and liabilities of banks (excluding building and loan associations) in Germany; from January 1999, the assets and liabilities of monetary financial institutions (MFIs) in Germany. The assets and liabilities of foreign branches, of money market funds (which are likewise classified as MFIs) and of the Bundesbank are not included. For the definitions of the respective items, see the footnotes to table IV.3. — 1 Up to December 1998, volume of business (balance sheet total plus endorsement liabilities arising

from rediscounted bills and bills sent for collection from the banks' portfolios prior to maturity). — 2 Since the inclusion of building and loan associations in January 1999, including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see table IV. 12). — 3 Included in time deposits. — 4 Up to December 1998, including loans on a trust basis. — 5 Excluding deposits under savings and loan contracts (see also footnote 2). — 6 Including subordinated negotiable bearer debt securities; excluding non-negotiable bearer debt securities. — 7 Deutsche Bank AG, Dresdner Bank AG,

	Deposits of	f banks (MF	ls)	Deposits o	f non-banks	s (non-MFIs)	4						Capital		
		of which:			of which:								(including published reserves,		
						Time depo	sits for 2		Savings de	posits 5			partici- pation		
	otal	Sight deposits	Time deposits	Total	Sight deposits	up to 1 year	over 1 year 2	Memo item: Liabilities arising from repos <sup>3</sup>	Total	of which: At three months' notice	Bank savings bonds	Bearer debt securities out- standing 6	rights capital, funds for general banking	Other liabilities	End of month
												All cate	egories c	of banks	
Ī	1,581.0	215.9	1,364.8	2,112.1	431.4	267.6	677.2	13.7	619.9	508.5	116.0	1,310.4	232.7	363.7	1999 Sep.
	1,620.0 1,633.4 1,605.7	193.8 221.8 180.0	1,425.9 1,411.4 1,425.3	2,121.9 2,171.2 2,189.7	429.5 456.8 444.2	277.3 281.6 295.4	680.9 701.6 707.2	13.8 15.7 9.2	617.8 614.7 626.6	507.0 503.7 513.5	116.3 116.5 116.4	1,323.3 1,348.8 1,343.0	235.0 236.1 237.0	370.4 368.5 365.4	Oct. Nov. Dec.
	1,639.4 1,638.4	234.1 223.1	1,405.0 1,415.1	2,189.0 2,195.5	456.4 465.0	281.6 278.8	714.8 720.1	15.7 15.2	621.5 617.5	509.2 504.2	114.7 114.2	1,338.7 1,355.3	239.3 240.1	360.8 356.4	2000 Jan. Feb.
-			,		-		-		-	-	-		mmercia	al banks	
Ī	556.5 578.0	123.6 123.3	432.7 454.5	543.9 548.6	196.2 201.8		120.1 120.4	14.2 13.4				171.7 173.6	86.6 86.5		2000 Jan. Feb.
ľ	376.0	123.3	454.5	346.0	201.0	111.2	120.4	13.4	102.1	02.4	13.1	173.0		anks 7	160.
Ī	309.5	69.4			95.5		86.7	13.3				141.9	54.5	59.6	2000 Jan.
	324.2	69.7	254.4	285.1	99.3	64.0	86.7		l 33.0 egional k						Feb.
ī	170.6	37.5	132.9		95.8		30.3	0.7	69.4	52.6	11.2	29.7	28.5	45.7	2000 Jan.
1	174.7	35.3	139.3	251.7	97.2	43.9	30.6	0.7	69.1	52.2					Feb.
ī	76.3	16.7	59.7	10.9	4.9	2.9	3.1	0.1	0.0	J 0.0			oreign b   3.6		2000 Jan.
ı	79.1				5.3	3.4							3.6	20.3	Feb.
ï	413.8	56.5	357.3	270.3	33.0	36.7	183.8	l 15	15.8	14.2	1.0	350.0		banks <sup>10</sup> l 61.7	2000 Jan.
	408.2	49.7	358.5	269.7	33.3	34.1	185.6	1.5 1.7	15.6	14.2	1.0	354.5	43.2 43.4	61.1	Feb.
													_	gs banks	
	202.4 201.1		196.0 193.5		134.7 135.9	62.1 62.4	7.1 7.2	_	315.9 313.9	254.9 252.3	69.5 69.5	46.0 45.9		38.3 38.5	2000 Jan. Feb.
					Regiona	l institut	ions of d	redit co	operativ	es (includ	ling Deut	sche Geno	ossenscha	ftsbank)	
	127.5 125.8	28.3 27.6			5.6 5.6	4.1 4.2	16.8 17.4	0.1		0.0			8.7 8.8	11.0 10.6	2000 Jan. Feb.
												Cre	dit coop	eratives	
	75.2 74.4				84.5 85.2		19.9 20.0	-	186.7 185.5	156.8 155.2		28.9 28.7	26.2 26.3		2000 Jan. Feb.
													Mortgag		
Ī	102.4 93.8	11.5 7.4	90.9 86.4		1.3 1.1		135.1 136.2	_	0.1					24.9	2000 Jan. Feb.
ľ	33.0	7.4	00.4	140.0		2.3	130.2	_	0.1	0.1			n associa		165.
Ī	24.5 24.2	2.2 2.4	22.3 21.8	97.7 97.7	0.3 0.4	0.5 0.4	96.5 96.6	-	0.3	0.3	_				2000 Jan.
	24.2	2.4	21.0	97.7	0.4	0.4	96.6	-	0.5	1 0.5			ecial fun		Feb.
	137.1 133.0	3.6 3.3	133.5 129.6	143.0 144.0	0.8	6.7 5.7	135.5 136.6	-	-	-		-			2000 Jan. Feb.
											Mem	o item:	Foreign l	banks <sup>13</sup>	
	116.7 119.5	30.9 30.6	85.8 88.9	54.9 58.0	24.1 24.7	11.2 13.9	13.0 12.8	0.1 0.5	5.4 5.3	4.4 4.3	1.3 1.4	15.7 16.0	10.5 10.4	38.4 37.6	2000 Jan. Feb.
•									hich: Bar						
	40.4 40.4	14.2 12.3	26.2 28.1	44.0 46.2	19.2 19.4	8.3 10.5	9.9 9.7			-	-	-	_		2000 Jan. Feb.

Commerzbank AG and, from 1999, Bayerische Hypo- und Vereinsbank AG. — 8 From January 1999 including institutions of the discontinued category "Private bankers" and including Deutsche Postbank AG. — 9 Up to December 1998, including Bayerische Hypo- und Vereinsbank AG; see footnote 7. — 10 Previously known as: "Regional giro institutions". — 11 Assets and liabilities of building and loan associations included from 1999 only. — 12 Up to December 1998, including Deutsche

Postbank AG; see footnote 8. — 13 Sum of the banks majority-owned by foreign banks and included in other categories of banks and of the category "Branches (of dependent legal status) of foreign banks" — 14 Separate presentation of the banks majority-owned by foreign banks included in the categories "Regional banks and other commercial banks" and, up to December 1998, in the categories "Private bankers" and "Mortgage banks".

#### IV. Banks

3. Assets and liabilities of banks (MFIs) in Germany vis-à-vis residents \*

Until the end of 1998 DM billion, from 1999 euro billion

	Until the er	nd of 1998 D		om 1999 eu									
			Lending to	domestic ba	nks (MFIs) 2	, 3			Lending to	domestic no	on-banks (no	n-MFIs) 3, 8	
Period	Cash in hand (euro-area notes and coins) 1	Balances with the Bundes- bank	Total	Balances and loans and ad- vances not evidenced by certi- ficates	Bills 4	Negotiable money market paper issued by banks 5	Securities issued by banks 6	Memo item: Trust loans 7	Total	Loans and advances not evidenced by certi- ficates	Bills 4	Treasury bills and negotiable money mar- ket paper issued by non-banks	Securities issued by non- banks 9
											End	of year or	month *
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	21.1 22.8 26.8 26.7 25.0	96.6 90.0 88.2 75.3 61.5	1,420.8 1,424.9 1,483.5 1,596.8 1,695.6	1,001.7 976.5 1,020.8 1,076.2 1,150.6	16.8 22.5 19.0 14.7 17.4	- - - 3.3 4.6	396.8 419.5 435.1 493.2 513.6	5.5 6.3 8.6 9.3 9.5	2,875.0 3,147.0 3,478.2 3,826.4 4,137.2	2,546.9 2,813.8 3,034.9 3,291.6 3,502.8	61.1 62.5 52.1 44.7 45.9	•	
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	26.0 28.9 29.3 28.5 16.8	61.0 59.7 60.2 63.6 45.6	1,859.9 2,134.0 2,397.9 2,738.2 1,556.9	1,264.9 1,443.3 1,606.3 1,814.7 1,033.4	17.5 17.9 18.1 14.6 0.0	4.3 3.4 3.6 12.2 19.2	561.9 657.2 758.9 887.7 504.2	11.4 12.2 11.1 9.1 3.9	4,436.9 4,773.1 5,058.4 5,379.8 2,904.5	3,802.0 4,097.9 4,353.9 4,639.7 2,569.6	46.8 44.8 44.7 32.8 7.0	1.4 5.9 2.9 5.0 3.0	427.3 437.2 473.3 527.8 287.5
1998 Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.	24.5 24.4 23.9 28.5	58.0 50.7 57.1 63.6	2,630.7 2,714.3 2,767.9 2,738.2	1,735.1 1,798.5 1,842.3 1,814.7	16.6 16.3 16.0 14.6	7.5 8.9 11.4 12.2	862.0 881.0 888.8 887.7	9.5 9.5 9.4 9.1	5,264.8 5,297.6 5,348.0 5,379.8	4,495.4 4,519.2 4,548.1 4,639.7	46.7 46.4 42.8 32.8	2.4 8.0 7.0 5.0	539.5 543.1 569.1 527.8
1999 Jan. Feb. Mar.	12.8 12.4 12.1	37.0 37.2 37.4	1,450.7 1,427.9 1,427.2	976.3 948.4 938.1	0.1 0.1 0.1	6.0 5.6 4.7	468.2 473.8 484.3	4.4 4.5 4.4	2,765.0 2,781.3 2,798.1	2,449.3 2,460.7 2,464.1	7.5 8.1 8.4	4.3 3.1 3.8	267.3 272.9 285.2
Apr. May June	12.0 12.8 12.8	40.7 39.2 34.3	1,449.2 1,459.8 1,472.6	950.0 956.0 964.5	0.1 0.1 0.1	5.6 5.0 4.9	493.4 498.6 503.1	4.3 4.2 4.1	2,808.1 2,827.5 2,821.9	2,468.6 2,475.3 2,497.6	8.2 8.0 7.9	5.7 4.6 4.1	287.3 301.2 274.0
July Aug. Sep. Oct.	12.4 12.6 12.8 13.0	39.4 40.0 44.1 48.7	1,477.3 1,506.0 1,529.0 1,543.9	968.6 992.4 1,010.0 1,019.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	5.1 6.9 9.5 11.8	503.6 506.6 509.5 513.0	3.9 4.1 4.1 4.0	2,826.6 2,829.6 2,846.8 2,868.4	2,502.0 2,507.6 2,521.9 2,540.8	7.7 7.5 7.4 7.3	4.4 4.1 3.7 4.5	275.4 273.1 276.5 278.5
Nov. Dec. 2000 Jan.	12.7 16.8 13.0	40.4 45.6 43.1	1,543.9 1,572.7 1,556.9 1,547.4	1,019.0 1,043.5 1,033.4 1,019.8	0.0 0.0 0.0	16.3 19.2 17.9	512.9 504.2 509.7	4.0 4.0 3.9 4.1	2,890.9 2,904.5 2,922.0	2,540.8 2,557.2 2,569.6 2,576.5	7.3 7.3 7.0 6.8	3.8 3.0 4.2	285.2 287.5 297.0
Feb.	13.0	34.0	1,542.8	1,010.2		18.7	513.9						
													hanges *
1991 1992 1993 1994	+ 1.7 + 2.8 - 0.1 - 1.7	- 6.6 + 6.3 - 12.9 - 13.8	+ 46.4 + 77.6 + 133.3 + 99.1	+ 61.0 + 75.2 + 73.6	+ 5.8 - 3.5 - 4.3 + 2.7	+ 0.1 + 1.3	+ 26.5 + 17.8 + 61.5 + 21.3	+ 0.8 + 2.3 + 0.7 + 0.1	+ 285.7 + 294.3 + 339.8 + 320.5	+ 281.1 + 249.2 + 259.1 + 240.2	+ 1.3 - 10.4 - 7.4 + 1.2	- 8.0 - 2.2 - 4.5 - 3.3	+ 13.4 + 57.1 + 102.0 + 86.7
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	+ 1.0 + 2.9 + 0.4 - 0.8 + 2.2	- 0.5 - 1.3 + 0.5 + 3.4 + 13.2	+ 193.5 + 257.8 + 262.5 + 343.3 + 122.1	+ 139.4 + 161.8 + 160.7 + 210.3 + 66.3	+ 0.1 + 0.4 + 0.2 - 3.6 + 0.0	- 0.5 - 1.1 + 0.2 + 8.6 + 12.9	+ 54.3 + 95.8 + 102.6 + 130.0 + 42.8	+ 0.2 + 0.8 - 1.1 - 2.0 - 0.7	+ 312.8 + 336.3 + 285.2 + 335.3 + 156.1	+ 303.6 + 311.7 + 255.5 + 302.1 + 136.9	+ 1.0 - 2.0 - 0.1 - 11.9 + 2.6	- 0.8 + 4.7 - 3.0 + 2.1 + 0.4	+ 2.9 + 10.6 + 36.5 + 52.1 + 16.7
1998 Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.	- 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.6 + 4.6	- 1.9 - 7.2 + 6.4 + 6.5	- 2.1 + 83.7 + 53.2 - 28.7	- 3.3 + 63.5 + 43.4 - 26.8	- 0.3 - 0.3 - 0.3 - 1.5	+ 0.8 + 1.5 + 2.5 + 0.7	+ 0.8 + 19.0 + 7.8 - 1.0	- 0.1 + 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.2	+ 12.5 + 32.7 + 49.9 + 37.3	+ 29.1 + 23.6 + 28.4 + 97.1	- 3.1 - 0.3 - 3.6 - 10.0	- 1.2 + 5.6 - 1.0 - 2.0	- 11.8 + 3.6 + 26.0 - 41.2
1999 Jan. Feb. Mar.	- 1.8 - 0.4 - 0.2	+ 4.5 + 0.2 + 0.2	+ 17.6 - 23.1 - 1.1	+ 11.9 - 28.4 - 10.7	+ 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.2 - 0.5 - 0.9	+ 5.8 + 5.7 + 10.5	- 0.2 + 0.0 - 0.1	+ 18.4 + 15.8 + 17.0	+ 19.4 + 10.8 + 3.6	+ 3.2 + 0.6 + 0.2	+ 1.7 - 1.2 + 0.7	- 5.9 + 5.7 + 12.3
Apr. May June July	- 0.1 + 0.7 - 0.0 - 0.3	+ 3.4 - 1.5 - 4.9 + 5.1	+ 21.8 + 10.4 + 12.6 + 5.2	+ 11.7 + 5.8 + 8.3 + 4.4	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	+ 1.0 - 0.6 - 0.1 + 0.2	+ 9.2 + 5.2 + 4.4 + 0.5	- 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.2	+ 9.9 + 19.0 - 5.6 + 3.7	+ 4.4 + 6.4 + 22.2 + 3.4	- 0.2 - 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.2	+ 1.9 - 1.1 - 0.5 + 0.2	+ 3.6 + 13.9 - 27.2 + 1.4
Aug. Sep. Oct.	+ 0.2 + 0.1 + 0.2	+ 5.1 + 0.7 + 4.0 + 4.6	+ 3.2 + 28.4 + 23.0 + 14.5	+ 4.4 + 23.6 + 17.6 + 8.6	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.2 + 1.8 + 2.4 + 2.3	+ 0.5 + 3.0 + 3.5	+ 0.2 + 0.0 - 0.0	+ 3.7 + 2.7 + 17.1 + 21.2	+ 5.4 + 5.3 + 14.2 + 18.5	- 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.0	+ 0.2 - 0.3 - 0.4 + 0.8	+ 1.4 - 2.3 + 3.4 + 2.0
Nov. Dec. 2000 Jan.	- 0.2 + 4.1 - 3.7	- 8.3 + 5.2 - 2.5	+ 28.1 - 15.3 - 8.4	+ 23.7 - 10.2 - 14.2	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 4.5 + 2.9 - 1.3	- 0.1 - 7.9 + 7.1	- 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.1	+ 21.6 + 15.2 + 17.7	+ 15.6 + 13.2 + 6.6	- 0.0 - 0.3 - 0.1	- 0.7 - 0.8 + 1.2	+ 6.8
Feb.	- 0.0												

<sup>\*</sup> See table IV.2, footnote\*; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent alterations, which will appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. — 1 Up to December 1998; domestic notes and coins. — 2 Up to December 1998, excluding loans to domestic building and loan associations. — 3 Up to December 1998, including loans on a trust basis; see also footnote 7. — 4 Up to December 1998, bill-based lending (bill holdings plus endorsement liabilities arising

from rediscounted bills and bills sent for collection from the banks' portfolios prior to maturity). — 5 Up to November 1993, included in securities (see also footnote 6). — 6 Up to November 1993, including negotiable money market paper; excluding registered debt securities. — 7 From 1999, no longer included in loans or deposits (see also footnote 3). — 8 Up to December 1998, including loans to domestic building and loan associations. — 9 Excluding debt securities arising from the exchange of equalisation claims; see also footnote 10. — 10 Including debt securities

			Deposits o	f domestic	banks (MFIs	3, 11, 12		Deposits o	f domestic	non-banks	(non-MFIs)	3, 17		
		Partici- pating												
		interests in					l							
Equalisa-	Memo item:	domestic banks		Sight	Time	Bills redis-	Memo item:		Sight	Time	Savings	Bank	Memo item:	
tion claims 10	Trust loans 7	and enterprises	Total	deposits 13, 14	deposits 14, 15	counted 16	Trust loans 7	Total	deposits 13	deposits 15, 18	deposits 19	savings bonds 20	Trust loans 7	Period
End of	year or r	nonth *												
1.7			1,249.7	256.4		93.4		2,334.5					61.8	1990
2.4 64.3		41.3 49.4	1,249.6 1,266.2	226.9 301.2	913.1 864.7	87.8 78.0	21.7 22.4	2,462.7 2,570.4	431.3 468.3		754.1 770.7	236.7 240.0	64.0 70.4	1991 1992
75.3 68.1	81.6 84.4	59.5 70.7	1,395.2 1,427.9	380.2 342.8	917.9 976.9	69.2 75.2	27.9 33.1	2,788.1 2,875.7	513.6 540.2		859.4 940.5	219.1 206.9	72.4 78.8	1993 1994
71.3	88.1	83.2	1,539.4	363.9	1,065.1	75.5	35.0	3,021.1	579.9	1,086.1	1,046.1	227.4	81.6	1995
81.3 76.0		89.7 95.1	1,731.0 1,902.3	401.1 427.6	1,202.4 1,349.1	75.4 75.6	52.2 50.0	3,241.5 3,341.9	675.1 689.8		1,143.0 1,182.1	227.8 236.9	85.8 86.1	1996 1997
71.6 37.5		129.2 75.6	2,086.9 1,122.0	472.5 114.4	1,505.2 1,007.3	59.4 0.3	49.7 29.8	3,520.3 1,905.3	799.5 420.4	1,194.1	1,211.0 614.7	234.9 110.7	80.9 42.1	1998 1999
73.5	107.3	98.5	2,001.3	449.9	1,428.3	74.3	48.9	3,353.9	691.6	1	1,170.9	240.1	86.8	1998 Sep.
73.5	107.5	98.8	2,049.1	456.7	1,469.3	74.4	48.8	3,370.4	705.0		1,174.0	238.5	87.3	Oct.
73.4 71.6		100.4 129.2	2,098.4 2,086.9	472.1 472.5	1,505.5 1,505.2	72.3 59.4	48.5 49.7	3,418.5 3,520.3	754.1 799.5	1,163.4 1,194.1	1,177.1 1,211.0	236.2 234.9	87.7 80.9	Nov. Dec.
36.5 36.5		66.4 66.6	1,067.6 1,041.5	152.9 135.1	914.3 906.0	0.4 0.4	30.6 30.6	1,835.4 1,838.8	376.5 379.4		620.8 621.7	117.6 115.6	41.6 41.7	1999 Jan. Feb.
36.6		67.4	1,031.5	128.9	902.2	0.4	30.5	1,835.2	375.5		619.2	114.6	41.2	Mar.
38.3 38.3		66.8 67.7	1,045.1 1,063.2	135.6 132.7	909.1 930.2	0.3 0.3	30.4 30.0	1,835.8 1,845.9	382.9 394.3		618.2 616.9	114.1 113.3	41.6 41.6	Apr. May
38.3	1	67.9	1,062.3	126.3	935.7	0.3	29.9	1,846.8	401.9	718.0	614.2	112.7	41.7	June
37.2 37.4	57.9	68.8 68.1	1,087.2 1,099.3	113.0 115.1	973.8 983.9	0.3 0.3	29.9 29.9	1,845.4 1,849.4	398.6 399.5	729.4	611.6 609.1	111.8 111.4	41.5 41.6	July Aug.
37.4 37.4	57.6 57.8	73.3 74.0	1,102.3 1,130.9	119.2 115.1	982.9	0.2 0.3	29.9 29.7	1,852.5	405.2 406.1	728.1 734.9	608.3 606.2	110.8 110.9	41.4	Sep. Oct.
37.4	57.8	74.3	1,132.6	126.6	1,015.4 1,005.7	0.3	29.7	1,858.1 1,884.1	429.7	740.5	603.1	110.9	42.0	Nov.
37.5 37.5	1	1	1,122.0 1,125.2	114.4 125.7	1,007.3 999.2	0.3	29.8 29.8	1,905.3 1,897.5	420.4 424.9	1	614.7 609.6	110.7 109.0	42.1 42.1	Dec. 2000 Jan.
37.5	58.1					0.2								Feb.
Change														
- 0.3 - 1.0	+ 1.5	+ 7.9	+ 37.8 + 39.7	+ 74.0	- 25.5	- 9.8	+ 1.0	+ 126.0	+ 33.6	+ 69.6	+ 16.3	+ 3.3	+ 3.2	1991 1992
- 11.4 - 6.9		+ 9.8 + 11.3	+ 145.3 + 32.4	+ 75.1 - 31.4	+ 77.1 + 53.0	- 8.8 + 6.0	+ 1.9 + 4.9	+ 216.7 + 85.0	+ 43.8 + 28.3		+ 88.7 + 81.2	- 14.6 - 12.2	+ 2.0 + 1.8	1993 1994
- 1.2	+ 7.3	+ 12.5	+ 134.2	+ 20.4	+ 111.5	+ 0.4	+ 2.0	+ 158.3	+ 48.9	- 14.2	+ 105.6	+ 11.7	+ 6.3	1995
+ 8.0 - 5.3	+ 1.6	+ 6.5 + 5.4	+ 175.9 + 175.9	+ 36.6 + 31.6	+ 137.7 + 146.7	- 0.2 + 0.2	+ 1.7 - 2.6	+ 218.4 + 100.5	+ 94.3 + 13.0	+ 37.1	+ 96.9 + 39.1	+ 0.7 + 9.2	+ 3.3 + 2.1	1996 1997
- 4.4 - 0.6	- 4.8 + 0.1	+ 34.1 + 9.3	+ 179.0 + 69.0	+ 39.7 - 1.8	+ 156.4 + 81.8	- 16.2 - 11.1	- 0.9 - 0.4	+ 179.3 + 67.3	+ 110.6 + 32.7	+ 47.2 + 48.4	+ 28.9	- 2.1 - 9.3	- 5.3 + 0.7	1998 1999
- 0.3	- 0.1	- 1.3	- 14.0	- 13.7	+ 1.7	- 1.8	- 0.1	- 3.4	+ 7.5	- 8.5	- 1.3	- 1.1	+ 0.0	1998 Sep.
+ 0.0	+ 0.2 + 0.2	+ 0.4 + 1.6	+ 48.0 + 48.8	+ 7.0 + 14.9	+ 41.0 + 36.2	+ 0.0 - 2.0	- 0.1 - 0.3	+ 16.5 + 47.7	+ 13.4 + 48.7	+ 1.1	+ 3.1 + 3.2	- 1.5 - 2.3	+ 0.5 + 0.4	Oct. Nov.
- 1.8	- 4.9	+ 28.8	- 11.2	+ 0.8	- 0.4	- 12.9	+ 1.3	+ 101.9	+ 45.6	+ 30.7	+ 33.8	- 1.4	- 6.8	Dec.
- 0.1 - 0.0	+ 0.2 + 0.1	+ 0.0 + 0.3	+ 18.9 - 26.5	+ 39.2 - 18.2	- 9.4 - 8.2	- 10.9 - 0.1	- 0.1 + 0.1	+ 3.1	+ 2.6	+ 1.6	+ 1.7 + 0.9	- 2.4 - 2.0	+ 0.2 + 0.0	1999 Jan. Feb.
+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	- 10.4	- 6.6	- 3.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1	- 3.8	- 4.1	+ 3.8	- 2.6	- 1.0	- 0.4	Mar.
+ 0.2	- 0.2 + 0.1	- 0.6 + 0.8	+ 13.4 + 17.4	+ 6.5 - 3.1	+ 7.0 + 20.5	- 0.1 + 0.0	- 0.1 + 0.1	+ 0.5 + 9.9	+ 7.3	+ 0.7	- 1.0	- 0.8	+ 0.3 + 0.0	Apr. May
+ 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.1	+ 0.3	- 1.0 + 24.7	- 6.5 - 12.8	+ 5.5 + 37.6	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.1	+ 0.8	+ 7.5 - 3.0	1	- 2.7 - 2.6	- 0.6 - 0.9	+ 0.1	June July
+ 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.7	+ 11.9	+ 1.9	+ 10.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 3.9	+ 0.7	+ 5.9	- 2.5	- 0.4	+ 0.0	Aug.
- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.4 + 0.2	+ 5.1 + 0.8	+ 2.9 + 27.3	+ 4.0	- 1.0 + 31.8	- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.2	+ 3.1 + 5.4	+ 5.8 + 0.6	1	- 0.8 - 2.1	- 0.6 + 0.1	- 0.2 + 0.4	Sep. Oct.
- 0.0 + 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	+ 10.7 - 12.3	- 9.7 + 1.6	- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.1	+ 25.5	+ 23.1	+ 5.6	- 3.1 + 11.6	- 0.0	+ 0.3	Nov. Dec.
+ 0.0	- 0.1	- 1.5	+ 2.6	+ 10.8	- 8.2	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 8.1	+ 4.2	- 5.4	- 5.1	- 1.7	+ 0.0	2000 Jan.
+ 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	– 19.5	– 6.2	– 13.3	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 6.6	+ 7.2	+ 4.0	– 4.0	- 0.6	+ 0.2	Feb.

arising from the exchange of equalisation claims. — 11 Including liabilities arising from registered debt securities, registered money market paper and non-negotiable bearer debt securities; including subordinated liabilities. — 12 Up to December 1998, excluding liabilities to domestic building and loan associations and money market funds. — 13 Up to December 1998, including time deposits for less than 1 month. — 14 Including liabilities arising from monetary policy operations with the Bundesbank. — 15 Up to December 1998, excluding time deposits for less than 1 month. — 16 Own

acceptances and promissory notes outstanding and, up to December 1998, including endorsement liabilities arising from rediscounted bills. — 17 Up to December 1998, including liabilities to domestic building and loans associations and money market funds. — 18 Since the inclusion of building and loan associations in January 1999, including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see table IV. 12). — 19 Excluding deposits under savings and loan contracts (see also footnote 18). — 20 Including liabilities arising from non-negotiable bearer debt securities.

#### IV. Banks

4. Assets and liabilities of banks (MFIs) in Germany vis-à-vis non-residents \*

Until the end of 1998 DM billion, from 1999 euro billion

	Until the e		DM billion			n			l	, .				
		Lending to	o foreign ba				Ι	1	Lending to		on-banks (n			
				nd loans ar not evidenc							advances n by certifica		Treasury bills and	
	Cash in		certificate		cu by	Negotiable				bills 3	by certified	1003,	negotiable	
	hand (non-				Medium	money market		Memo				Medium	money market	
	euro-area				and	paper	Securities	item:			l	and	paper	Securities
Period	notes and coins) 1	Total	Total	Short- term	long- term	issued by banks 4	issued by banks 5	Trust loans 6	Total	Total	Short- term	long- term	issued by non-banks	of non-hanks
renou	COIIIS)	Total	Total	term	term	Duriks	Burnes	Iouris	Total	Total	term			
												End	of year or	month
1990	1.0	422.4	400.6	303.3		-	14.6			130.9				
1991 1992	1.1	419.6 405.6	395.8 377.4	266.5 250.0	129.3 127.4	_	17.5 21.3	6.4 6.8	188.7 217.8	142.6 157.3	27.7 30.2	114.8 127.1	1.4 0.4	31.3 45.2
1993	1.2	533.8	498.3	360.5	137.7	0.1	24.3	11.2	262.5	184.0	48.3	135.7	0.0	63.0
1994	1.2	492.3	455.0	309.0	146.0	0.1	23.7	13.5	257.4	173.0	35.0	138.0	0.6	66.5
1995	1.2	538.4	500.8	349.7	151.1	0.1	25.6	11.8	289.2	191.1	42.1	148.9	1.7	79.7
1996 1997	1.4	588.9 689.1	544.2 635.3	386.6 456.1	157.6 179.2	0.3 0.2	31.5 43.1	13.0 10.5	352.0 474.8	230.4 312.7	60.2 96.2	170.2 216.5	4.9 6.0	103.9 140.3
1998	1.5	774.9	706.9	533.6	173.3	0.4	58.7	9.0	610.3	364.9	93.9	270.9	11.6	211.0
1999	0.4	427.1	383.5	279.5	104.1	0.4	43.2	4.2	396.1	235.8	52.7	183.1	7.5	152.7
1998 Sep.	2.3	717.1	655.0	465.6	189.4	0.4	51.7	9.9	568.6	361.5	120.5	241.1	6.0	178.6
Oct.	1.5	732.2	667.0	478.6	188.4	0.5	54.9	9.9	576.8	348.5	105.6	242.9	9.2	196.7
Nov. Dec.	1.4	789.0 774.9	720.1 706.9	533.2 533.6	186.9 173.3	0.4 0.4	58.6 58.7	9.9 9.0	591.9 610.3	356.8 364.9	107.3 93.9	249.5 270.9	11.2 11.6	201.8 211.0
1999 Jan.	0.5	455.7	426.6	336.6	90.1	0.2	28.9	4.9	307.2	192.6	49.7	142.9	7.2	107.4
Feb.	0.6	409.5	380.8	291.0	89.8	0.1	28.6	4.9	308.0	193.9	46.3	147.6	5.5	108.6
Mar.	0.6	413.3	383.1	291.7	91.4	0.2	30.1	4.2	324.6	202.0	49.1	153.0	6.1	116.4
Apr.	0.6	420.6	388.0	294.6	93.4	0.3	32.3	4.6	337.6	208.6	52.2	156.4	6.2	122.8
May June	0.7	406.4 415.2	372.3 379.1	275.5 280.8	96.8 98.2	0.6 0.2	33.4 36.0	4.1 4.2	352.8 350.4	216.0 212.3	56.0 48.2	160.0 164.1	5.2 5.2	131.6 132.9
July	0.7	423.5	385.5	285.9	99.5	0.2	37.8	4.0	357.6	217.3	53.5	163.9	4.5	135.7
Aug.	0.6	428.5	389.8	289.3	100.5	0.2	38.5	4.1	362.3	217.9	50.5	167.4	6.4	138.0
Sep.	0.6	424.8	384.2	283.1	101.1	0.3	40.3	4.1	372.7	223.1	52.9	170.3	7.0	142.6
Oct.	0.5 0.5	437.0	394.7	293.1	101.6	0.3	42.1	4.2	384.3	230.1	56.4	173.7	6.9	147.3
Nov. Dec.	0.5	458.7 427.1	415.6 383.5	314.7 279.5	100.9 104.1	0.4 0.4	42.7 43.2	4.2 4.2	393.1 396.1	236.4 235.8	57.6 52.7	178.8 183.1	6.7 7.5	150.0 152.7
2000 Jan.	0.5	440.8	396.4	292.2	104.2	0.4	44.0	4.2	l .	243.6	56.7	186.9	6.7	156.8
Feb.	0.5	448.8					46.5			247.1				
													C	hanges *
1991	+ 0.1	- 3.6	- 5.9	- 38.1	+ 32.2	ı -	+ 3.2	- 0.9	+ 22.6	+ 12.3	- 1.3	+ 13.7	+ 0.7	+ 8.0
1992	- 0.1	- 18.4	- 22.6	- 20.4	- 2.2	-	+ 3.8	+ 0.4	+ 28.6	+ 13.6	+ 2.5	+ 11.0	- 1.0	+ 14.1
1993 1994	+ 0.1 + 0.0	+ 117.3 - 24.0	+ 117.2 - 27.5	+ 103.9 - 41.4	+ 13.3 + 13.9	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.5 + 0.1	- 0.4 + 3.4	+ 31.9	+ 12.6 - 5.5	+ 6.2 - 12.3	+ 6.3 + 6.7	- 0.4 + 0.6	+ 19.5 + 5.1
1995	+ 0.1	+ 59.1	+ 57.6	+ 49.2	+ 8.4	+ 0.0	+ 2.9	- 1.4	+ 38.3	+ 21.3	+ 7.8	+ 13.6	+ 1.1	+ 16.1
1996	+ 0.1	+ 34.2	+ 29.9	+ 27.2	+ 2.7	+ 0.2	+ 5.2	- 1.1	+ 58.4	+ 36.2	+ 17.0	+ 19.2	+ 3.1	+ 21.4
1997	+ 0.1	+ 80.6	+ 71.5	+ 53.3	+ 18.2	- 0.1	+ 10.4	- 1.2	+ 109.3	+ 73.0	+ 33.7	+ 39.3	+ 0.7	+ 32.9
1998 1999	- 0.0 - 0.3	+ 100.8 + 17.7	+ 89.5 + 5.7	+ 79.3	+ 10.2 + 11.0	+ 0.0 + 0.2	+ 13.1 + 11.7	- 1.8 - 0.0	+ 122.0 + 85.8	+ 42.7 + 42.8	- 6.4 + 8.4	+ 49.1 + 34.4	+ 5.5 + 1.3	+ 66.0 + 41.8
1998 Sep.	+ 0.6	- 13.7	- 14.6	- 14.0	- 0.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.0	+ 12.0	+ 12.1	+ 8.4	+ 3.7	- 0.7	+ 0.1
Oct.	- 0.8	+ 13.1	+ 10.2	+ 11.0	- 0.8	+ 0.1	+ 2.8	- 0.0	+ 8.7	- 11.8	- 14.8	+ 3.1	+ 3.3	+ 17.2
Nov.	- 0.1	+ 52.6	+ 49.3	+ 52.0	- 2.7	- 0.1	+ 3.4	- 0.0	+ 11.2	+ 5.1	+ 1.1	+ 4.0	+ 2.0	+ 4.7
Dec.	+ 0.1	- 1.3	- 0.6	+ 0.9	- 1.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	- 0.9	+ 8.2	- 2.2	- 13.2	+ 11.1	+ 0.3	+ 9.0
1999 Jan.	- 0.2	+ 60.8	+ 62.0	+ 61.1	+ 0.9	- 0.0	- 1.2	+ 0.2	+ 11.1	+ 10.6	+ 7.7	+ 3.0	+ 1.2	- 0.8
Feb. Mar.	+ 0.1 + 0.0	- 48.9 + 1.3	- 48.4 + 0.1	- 47.5 - 1.0	- 0.8 + 1.1	- 0.1 + 0.1	- 0.4 + 1.2	+ 0.0	- 1.6   + 14.6	- 0.7 + 6.6	- 3.8 + 2.4	+ 3.2 + 4.3	- 1.8 + 0.6	+ 0.8 + 7.4
Apr.	+ 0.0	+ 6.1	+ 3.7	+ 2.0	+ 1.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.1	+ 0.4	+ 11.9	+ 5.6	+ 2.9	+ 2.7	+ 0.0	+ 6.2
May	+ 0.0	- 15.9	- 17.2	- 19.8	+ 2.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.1	- 0.0	+ 14.0	+ 6.4	+ 3.5	+ 2.8	- 1.0	+ 8.7
June	+ 0.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.9	+ 4.7	+ 1.2	- 0.4	+ 2.4	+ 0.1	- 3.4	- 4.4	- 8.0	+ 3.6	- 0.1	+ 1.1
July	- 0.0 - 0.1	+ 10.5 + 3.3	+ 8.6 + 2.9	+ 6.7 + 2.3	+ 1.9 + 0.6	- 0.1 + 0.0	+ 2.0 + 0.4	- 0.1 + 0.1	+ 9.3 + 2.9	+ 6.9 - 0.6	+ 5.8 - 3.2	+ 1.1 + 2.6	- 0.6 + 1.9	+ 3.0 + 1.6
Aug. Sep.	- 0.1	+ 3.3 - 3.8	+ 2.9 - 5.8	+ 2.3 - 6.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.4 + 1.8	- 0.0	+ 2.9 + 10.5	+ 5.4	+ 2.3	+ 2.6 + 3.0	+ 1.9	+ 4.5
Oct.	- 0.0	+ 10.3	+ 8.8	+ 8.8	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 1.5	+ 0.0	+ 9.2	+ 5.1	+ 3.2	+ 1.9	- 0.1	+ 4.3
Nov.	- 0.0	+ 18.2	+ 17.9	+ 19.4	- 1.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	- 0.0	+ 4.4	+ 3.0	+ 0.6	+ 2.4	- 0.3	+ 1.7
Dec.	- 0.0	- 32.2	- 32.7	- 35.7	+ 3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	- 0.0	+ 2.8	- 1.2	- 4.9	+ 3.8	+ 0.8	+ 3.2
2000 Jan.	+ 0.0 + 0.0	+ 11.6 + 7.8	+ 10.9 + 5.1	+ 11.3 + 1.8	- 0.4 + 3.4	+ 0.0 + 0.1	+ 0.7 + 2.6	- 0.0 + 0.0		+ 5.2 + 3.0	+ 3.6 + 2.7	+ 1.7 + 0.3	- 0.9 + 0.1	+ 4.3 + 4.0

<sup>\*</sup> See table IV.2, footnote\*; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent alterations, which will appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. — 1 Up to December 1998:

domestic notes and coins. — 2 Up to December 1998, including loans on a trust basis; see also footnote 6. — 3 Up to December 1998, bill-based lending (bill holdings plus endorsement liabilities arising from rediscounted bills and bills sent for collection from the banks' portfolios prior to

		Deposits o	f foreign ba	ınks (MFIs)	2			Deposits o	f foreign no	on-banks (n	on-MFIs) 2			
	Partici- pating interests			Time depo savings bo	sits (includi nds)	ng bank					sits (includi posits and b nds)			
Memo item: Trust Ioans 6	in foreign banks and enter- prises 7	Total	Sight deposits 8	Total 9	Short- term 9	Medium and long- term	Memo item: Trust loans 6	Total	Sight deposits 8	Total 9	Short- term 9	Medium and long- term	Memo item: Trust loans 6	Period
End of	year or m	onth *												
11.9 13.5 14.8	20.9 22.8 25.8	246.0 253.3 297.0	54.6 58.8 66.7	182.1 184.2 219.7	88.3 119.2	107.5 95.9 100.5	9.3 10.3 10.5	83.0 93.0 125.8	11.5 15.8	76.1 103.6	21.6 24.2 34.4	51.8 69.2	5.5 5.3 6.4	1990 1991 1992
15.5	30.1	328.1	82.9	236.0	122.5	113.5	9.2	162.8	16.9	139.2	39.1	100.1	6.7	1993
17.3	34.0	402.3	111.6	283.7	150.8	132.9	7.1	181.5	20.6	155.3	41.7	113.6	5.6	1994
16.7	38.8	463.7	116.9	339.7	191.6	148.2	7.0	224.4	22.1	198.0	45.3	152.6	4.4	1995
12.7	45.8	486.5	147.1	335.7	172.0	163.7	3.8	273.5	34.3	237.2	50.0	187.2	2.1	1996
15.7	54.7	670.3	226.0	440.2	254.3	185.9	4.0	333.9	43.5	285.7	63.0	222.7	4.8	1997
22.9	62.9	875.7	309.5	562.5	359.1	203.4	3.7	390.3	51.3	329.6	71.8	257.8	9.5	1998
13.6	33.9	483.6	65.6	418.0	332.3	85.6	2.0	284.4	23.8	260.6	64.9	195.7	5.8	1999
22.5	64.0	777.8	254.2	520.5	325.5	195.0	3.1	375.0	46.9	317.7	69.5	248.3	10.4	1998 Sep.
22.4	65.0	824.5	258.1	563.4	368.9	194.5	2.9	386.8	50.1	326.4	73.1	253.3	10.2	Oct.
22.0	65.2	895.8	288.1	605.0	408.8	196.2	2.7	396.5	53.7	332.6	76.4	256.2	10.2	Nov.
22.9	62.9	875.7	309.5	562.5	359.1	203.4	3.7	390.3	51.3	329.6	71.8	257.8	9.5	Dec.
11.6	22.4	491.5	152.4	339.1	241.9	97.2	1.9	217.4	25.8	191.6	49.6	142.0	4.9	1999 Jan.
11.8	22.7	449.0	112.6	336.4	248.6	87.8	1.9	237.7	27.0	210.7	54.5	156.2	5.1	Feb.
13.0	22.8	457.2	112.5	344.7	259.3	85.4	2.0	245.4	23.7	221.7	54.4	167.3	6.1	Mar.
13.3	23.4	467.2	96.9	370.4	283.4	87.0	2.0	250.4	22.5	227.9	58.5	169.4	6.2	Apr.
13.4	23.5	473.0	95.5	377.5	288.4	89.2	2.0	250.1	24.0	226.1	57.2	168.9	6.2	May
13.7	29.9	471.3	112.8	358.6	266.6	91.9	2.0	252.6	26.8	225.8	54.7	171.1	6.4	June
13.5	30.5	464.8	80.4	384.4	288.2	96.2	2.0	250.7	23.0	227.8	56.1	171.7	6.2	July
12.6	30.8	476.4	90.4	385.9	288.2	97.8	1.9	252.2	24.9	227.3	53.4	173.9	5.3	Aug.
12.7	30.8	478.7	96.8	381.9	284.7	97.2	1.9	259.6	26.2	233.4	56.0	177.4	5.2	Sep.
12.9	31.1	489.1	78.7	410.4	311.7	98.7	2.0	263.8	23.4	240.4	60.8	179.5	5.5	Oct.
13.3	31.1	500.8	95.1	405.7	319.0	86.7	2.0	287.1	27.1	260.0	63.9	196.1	5.7	Nov.
13.6	33.9	483.6	65.6	418.0	332.3	85.6	2.0	284.4	23.8	260.6	64.9	195.7	5.8	Dec.
13.7	36.0	514.2	108.4	405.8	314.9	90.8	2.0	291.4	31.5	259.9	61.6	198.4	5.9	2000 Jan.
13.8	36.1	532.6	103.5	429.1	335.3	93.8	2.0	291.3	32.8	258.5	58.3	200.1	5.9	Feb.
Change	es *													
+ 1.6	+ 1.9	+ 6.3	+ 4.3	+ 1.2	+ 28.8	- 12.7	+ 0.8	+ 9.6	- 0.2	+ 10.0	+ 2.5	+ 7.5	- 0.2	1991
+ 1.9	+ 3.8	+ 41.3	+ 7.3	+ 33.2		+ 4.4	+ 0.7	+ 32.5	+ 4.2	+ 27.0	+ 10.1	+ 16.9	+ 1.2	1992
+ 0.2	+ 4.1	+ 23.8	+ 14.1	+ 11.1		+ 11.5	- 1.4	+ 34.3	+ 1.0	+ 33.2	+ 4.0	+ 29.1	+ 0.2	1993
- 1.7	+ 4.2	+ 85.6	+ 31.3	+ 56.0		+ 22.1	- 1.7	+ 23.1	+ 3.9	+ 19.8	+ 3.4	+ 16.4	- 0.7	1994
- 0.2	+ 5.2	+ 71.0	+ 7.9	+ 64.6	+ 45.9	+ 18.7	- 1.5	+ 47.8	+ 2.2	+ 46.5	+ 4.1	+ 42.4	- 0.9	1995
- 2.3	+ 5.9	+ 11.3	+ 27.1	- 13.9	- 26.6	+ 12.7	- 1.9	+ 44.7	+ 11.7	+ 35.0	+ 3.7	+ 31.3	- 2.0	1996
+ 2.7	+ 7.9	+ 157.3	+ 67.7	+ 89.5	+ 71.8	+ 17.7	+ 0.1	+ 51.0	+ 5.4	+ 43.3	+ 11.4	+ 31.9	+ 2.3	1997
+ 7.7	+ 8.8	+ 215.6	+ 87.7	+ 128.1	+ 108.1	+ 20.0	- 0.3	+ 64.7	+ 10.4	+ 48.9	+ 10.3	+ 38.6	+ 5.5	1998
+ 1.1	+ 10.9	+ 37.4	- 9.2	+ 46.6	+ 47.6	- 1.0	- 0.0	+ 61.0	+ 7.2	+ 53.8	+ 15.9	+ 37.9	+ 0.1	1999
+ 0.5	+ 5.7	+ 19.8	+ 7.9	+ 11.8	+ 9.3	+ 2.5	+ 0.0	- 8.7	- 1.7	- 7.3	- 8.7	+ 1.3	+ 0.3	1998 Sep.
+ 0.0	+ 1.1	+ 47.5	+ 3.5	+ 44.2		- 0.1	- 0.2	+ 11.6	+ 3.3	+ 8.2	+ 4.0	+ 4.3	+ 0.0	Oct.
- 0.6	+ 0.1	+ 65.5	+ 28.5	+ 37.3		+ 0.7	- 0.3	+ 7.4	+ 3.3	+ 4.4	+ 2.7	+ 1.8	- 0.4	Nov.
+ 1.0	- 2.3	- 17.5	+ 21.9	- 40.4		+ 7.7	+ 1.0	- 5.4	- 2.3	- 2.6	- 4.3	+ 1.7	- 0.5	Dec.
- 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 43.7	+ 79.8	- 36.1	+ 4.0	- 5.4	- 0.0	+ 23.3	+ 10.0	+ 13.3	+ 3.3	+ 10.0	- 0.1	1999 Jan.
+ 0.1	+ 0.2	- 39.5	- 40.3	+ 0.8		- 3.2	+ 0.0	+ 11.8	+ 1.0	+ 10.8	+ 4.4	+ 6.4	+ 0.1	Feb.
+ 1.0	- 0.0	+ 4.9	- 0.5	+ 5.4		- 3.0	- 0.0	+ 6.7	- 3.4	+ 10.1	- 0.4	+ 10.5	+ 0.9	Mar.
+ 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 8.3	- 15.9	+ 24.2	+ 3.6	+ 1.4	+ 0.0	+ 4.0	- 1.3	+ 5.4	+ 3.9	+ 1.5	- 0.0	Apr.
+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 3.9	- 1.6	+ 5.5		+ 1.9	- 0.0	- 1.1	+ 1.5	- 2.6	- 1.6	- 1.0	+ 0.0	May
+ 0.1	+ 6.3	- 3.0	+ 17.2	- 20.2		+ 2.5	+ 0.0	+ 2.1	+ 2.7	- 0.7	- 2.6	+ 1.9	+ 0.1	June
- 0.0	+ 0.9	- 2.3	- 31.7	+ 29.4	- 1.3	+ 5.0	+ 0.0	- 0.8	- 3.7	+ 2.9	+ 2.1	+ 0.8	- 0.1	July
- 1.0	+ 0.2	+ 9.7	+ 9.8	- 0.1		+ 1.2	- 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.8	- 1.6	- 2.9	+ 1.4	- 0.9	Aug.
+ 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 2.6	+ 6.3	- 3.7		- 0.5	+ 0.0	+ 7.5	+ 1.4	+ 6.1	+ 2.6	+ 3.4	- 0.0	Sep.
+ 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 8.3	- 18.5	+ 26.8	+ 3.7	+ 1.0	+ 0.0	+ 2.6	- 2.9	+ 5.5	+ 3.8	+ 1.7	+ 0.1	Oct.
+ 0.2	- 0.3	+ 18.9	+ 15.9	+ 3.0		- 0.7	- 0.0	+ 8.3	+ 3.5	+ 4.7	+ 2.5	+ 2.3	- 0.0	Nov.
+ 0.3	+ 2.7	- 18.2	- 29.7	+ 11.4		- 1.3	+ 0.0	- 3.4	- 3.3	- 0.1	+ 0.8	- 0.9	+ 0.1	Dec.
- 0.0 + 0.0	+ 1.9	+ 26.8	+ 42.5	- 15.7	- 20.4	+ 4.7	- 0.0	+ 4.9	+ 7.6	- 2.7	- 3.8	+ 1.1	- 0.1	2000 Jan. Feb.

maturity). — 4 Up to November 1993, included in securities; see also footnote 5. — 5 Up to November 1993, including negotiable money market paper; excluding registered debt securities. — 6 From 1999, no longer included in loans and deposits (see also footnote 2). — 7 Up to December

1998, including working capital supplied to branches abroad. — **8** Up to December 1998, including time deposits for less than 1 month. — **9** Up to December 1998, excluding time deposits for less than 1 month.

## 5. Lending of banks (MFIs) in Germany to domestic non-banks (non-MFIs) \*

Until the end of 1998 DM billion, from 1999 euro billion

	Until the end of 1998 DM bil	T						1	
		Short-term le	т					Medium and	long-term
	Lending to domestic		to enterprise:	s and individua	als 1	to public aut	horities	_	to enter-
	including   excluding negotiable money market paper, securities,			Loans and advances not evi- denced by certifi- cates and	Negoti- able money market		Loans and advances not evi- denced by certifi- Treasury		
Period	equalisation claims	Total	Total	bills 3, 4	paper	Total	cates bills 5	Total	Total
								End of year	or month *
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	2,875.0 2,681. 3,147.0 2,951. 3,478.2 3,166. 3,826.4 3,417. 4,137.2 3,633.	4 602.0 6 597.2 8 563.2	575.8 571.2 544.2	520.9 575.5 571.0 540.8 548.6	0.4 0.2 3.4	27.1 26.1 26.0 19.0 34.4		19.6 2,326.9 11.4 2,545.0 9.3 2,881.0 2.2 3,263.2 1.8 3,553.7	1,941.8 2,167.5
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	4,436.9 3,936. 4,773.1 4,248. 5,058.4 4,506. 5,379.8 4,775. 2,904.5 2,576.	7 662.2 2 667.8 4 704.3 5 355.3	617.2 625.8 661.3 328.9	583.3 616.2 624.8 660.8 328.7	1.0 0.5 0.2	31.3 45.1 41.9 43.0 26.4	30.5 40.2 40.1 38.5 23.6	0.8 3,821.7 4.9 4,110.8 1.9 4,390.6 4.5 4,675.5 2.8 2,549.2	3,482.4 1,943.6
1998 Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.	5,264.8 4,649. 5,297.6 4,673. 5,348.0 4,698. 5,379.8 4,775.	1 690.3 6 695.2	639.9 636.7 639.3 661.3	638.8 635.2 638.0 660.8	1.4 1.3	46.8 53.6 55.9 43.0	45.5 47.1 50.2 38.5	1.3     4,578.0       6.6     4,607.3       5.7     4,652.9       4.5     4,675.5	3,382.3 3,404.7 3,438.3 3,482.4
1999 Jan. Feb. Mar.	2,765.0 2,456. 2,781.3 2,468. 2,798.1 2,472.	8 352.2 4 354.7	319.4 320.7	318.8 318.9 320.2	0.4 0.5	28.0 32.9 34.0	24.8 30.2 30.7	3.2 2,417.0 2.6 2,429.1 3.3 2,443.4	1 1
Apr. May June	2,808.1 2,476. 2,827.5 2,483. 2,821.9 2,505.	348.5 5 360.0	318.6 330.5	317.3 317.9 329.7	0.9 0.7 0.7	31.7 30.0 29.5	26.9 26.0 26.1	4.8 2,458.2 4.0 2,478.9 3.4 2,461.9	1,860.6 1,870.8 1,862.8
July Aug. Sep.	2,826.6 2,509. 2,829.6 2,515. 2,846.8 2,529.	1 343.5 3 348.8	316.5 321.9	320.9 315.9 321.1	0.5 0.7 0.7	28.5 27.0 26.9	24.6 23.6 23.9	3.9 2,476.7 3.4 2,486.1 3.0 2,498.0	1,876.2 1,888.4 1,896.1
Oct. Nov. Dec.	2,868.4 2,548. 2,890.9 2,564. 2,904.5 2,576.	5 357.7 5 355.3	324.4 328.9	319.9 323.9 328.7	0.5 0.2	35.1 33.2 26.4	31.1 29.9 23.6	3.9 2,512.9 3.3 2,533.2 2.8 2,549.2	1 1
2000 Jan. Feb.	2,922.0 2,583. 2,933.2 2,586.			328.3 331.8		30.1 25.6	26.5 22.6	3.6 2,563.1 3.0 2,575.2	
									Changes *
1991 1992 1993 1994	+ 285.7 + 280. + 294.3 + 240. + 339.8 + 253. + 320.5 + 244.	3 + 16.9 7 – 15.1	+ 18.1 - 9.2	+ 71.7 + 18.3 - 11.9 + 9.9	- 0.1 + 2.7	- 1.0 - 1.2 - 5.9 + 6.2		8.2 + 214.7 2.0 + 277.4 7.2 + 354.9 0.4 + 307.2	+ 229.7 + 251.7
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	+ 312.8 + 311. + 336.3 + 312. + 285.2 + 256. + 335.3 + 285. + 156.1 + 139.	9 + 44.3 9 + 2.7 5 + 51.7	+ 32.6 + 5.9 + 50.6	+ 37.7 + 32.2 + 5.9 + 51.2 + 6.4	+ 0.0 - 0.6	- 1.9 + 11.7 - 3.2 + 1.1 + 3.3	- 1.0 - + 7.4 + - 0.1 - - 1.6 + + 2.9 +	1.0 + 276.9 4.3 + 292.0 3.0 + 282.5 2.7 + 283.6 0.4 + 146.4	+ 219.9 + 258.3
1998 Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.	+ 12.5 + 25. + 32.7 + 23. + 49.9 + 25. + 37.3 + 82.	5 + 3.5 0 + 4.4	- 3.4 + 2.1	+ 14.0 - 3.7 + 2.3 + 27.9	+ 0.4 - 0.1	+ 0.2 + 6.8 + 2.2 - 12.9	+ 1.5 - + 1.6 + + 3.1 - - 11.8 -	1.4 - 1.8 5.2 + 29.3 0.9 + 45.6 1.1 + 23.1	+ 22.4
1999 Jan. Feb. Mar.	+ 37.3 + 62. + 18.4 + 22. + 15.8 + 11. + 17.0 + 3.	6 + 4.5 4 + 3.7	- 0.5 - 1.2	- 1.3 - 0.5 + 1.6	+ 0.8 - 0.6	+ 5.0 + 4.8 + 1.2	+ 4.1 +	1.1 + 23.1 0.8 + 13.8 0.6 + 12.2 0.6 + 14.2	+ 18.1 + 9.1
Apr. May June July	+ 9.9 + 4. + 19.0 + 6. - 5.6 + 22. + 3.7 + 3.	2 – 1.7 1 + 11.3	+ 0.1 + 11.8	- 3.0 + 0.3 + 11.7 - 8.9	- 0.2 + 0.1	- 2.3 - 1.8 - 0.5 - 1.0	- 0.9 + 0.1	1.5 + 14.8 0.9 + 20.7 0.6 - 17.0 0.5 + 13.9	+ 10.2 - 8.1
Aug. Sep. Oct.	+ 3.7 + 3. + 2.7 + 5. + 17.1 + 14. + 21.2 + 18.	1 – 6.7 1 + 5.2	- 5.2 + 5.3	- 6.9 - 5.4 + 5.2 - 1.6	+ 0.2 + 0.1	- 1.0 - 1.5 - 0.1 + 8.2	- 1.1   -	0.5 + 9.4 0.5 + 11.9 1.0 + 14.8	+ 12.1 + 7.7
Nov. Dec. 2000 Jan.	+ 21.6 + 15. + 15.2 + 12. + 17.7 + 6.	5 + 1.3 8 - 2.1	+ 3.1 + 4.8	+ 3.1 + 5.1 - 1.2	+ 0.0 - 0.3	- 1.9 - 6.8 + 3.7	- 1.2   -	0.7 + 20.3 0.5 + 17.3 0.8 + 14.8	+ 13.7 + 24.5
Feb.		5 - 1.0						0.6 + 12.3	

<sup>\*</sup> See table IV.2, footnote\*; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent alterations, which will appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. — 1 Up to December 1998, including loans to domestic building and loan associations. — 2 Up to

December 1998, including loans on a trust basis; see also footnote 9. — 3 Up to December 1998, bill-based lending (bill holdings plus endorsement liabilities arising from rediscounted bills and bills sent for collection from the banks' portfolios prior to maturity). — 4 From 1999, including small amounts of medium-term series of bills. — 5 From December 1993, including

lending 2, 6												
	ndividuals 1, 2				to public au	thorities 2						
Loans and a						Loans and a						
	Medium-	Long-		Memo item: Trust			Medium-	Long-	Secur-	Equal- isation	Memo item: Trust	
Total	term 7	term 8	Securities 6	loans 9	Total	Total	term 7	term 8	ities 6, 10	claims 11	loans 9	Period
End of ye	ear or moi	nth *										
1,635.9			53.1		637.1	443.7	42.8		118.7		12.4	1990
1,814.1 2,011.5	213.7 263.5	1,600.3 1,748.0	65.8 90.3	62.0 65.7	682.9 734.1	472.0 487.8	51.3 47.6	420.8 440.2	115.5 147.2	2.4 64.3	13.1 13.9	1991 1992
2,241.5	253.9	1,987.5	134.2	66.1	821.4	537.1	36.8	500.3	193.5	75.3	15.5	1993
2,390.4	1	2,162.0	203.2	68.3	891.8	577.0	34.5	542.5	230.5	68.1	16.1	1994
2,522.0 2,713.3	214.1 215.8	2,307.9 2,497.5	192.9 205.9	70.6 88.0	1,036.2 1,103.6	713.0 773.0	74.5 69.5	638.4 703.6	234.4 231.3	71.3 81.3	17.5 18.0	1995 1996
2,900.0	216.2	2,683.8	234.1	89.3	1,167.2	833.8	53.0	780.8	239.2	76.0	18.3	1997
3,104.5 1,764.8	206.8 182.5	2,897.8 1,582.3	292.4 178.9	85.4 49.2	1,193.2 605.6	868.8 459.5	33.1 30.9	835.7 428.6	235.4 108.6	71.6 37.5	17.3 8.7	1998 1999
3,011.0	213.5	2,797.5	281.7	89.7	1,195.7	846.8	35.6		257.9	73.5	17.6	1998 Sep.
3,031.9	213.0	2,818.9	283.0	89.9	1,202.6	851.4	35.8	815.6	260.1	73.5	17.6	Oct.
3,050.4	210.7	2,839.7 2,897.8	297.9	90.1	1,214.6	852.3	34.4	817.9	271.2	73.4	17.6	Nov.
3,104.5 1,661.1	206.8	1,479.8	292.4 154.1	85.4 49.1	1,193.2 601.8	868.8 452.1	33.1 34.9	835.7 417.2	235.4 113.2	71.6 36.5	17.3 8.9	Dec. 1999 Jan.
1,668.0	186.1	1,481.9	156.3	49.2	604.8	451.7	34.5	417.2	116.6	36.5	8.9	Feb.
1,672.5	187.8	1,484.7	172.7	49.3	598.3	449.1	32.0	417.1	112.5	36.6	8.8	Mar.
1,681.8 1,688.4	189.0 186.7	1,492.7 1,501.8	178.8 182.4	49.0 49.1	597.6 608.1	450.8 451.0	32.2 32.0	418.6 419.0	108.5 118.9	38.3 38.3	8.9 8.9	Apr. May
1,697.5	186.3	1,511.2	165.2	49.1	599.2	452.1	31.7	420.4	108.8	38.3	9.0	June
1,711.3	188.2	1,523.1	164.9	49.4	600.5	452.8	31.9	420.9	110.5		8.8	July
1,722.5 1,730.9	189.4 186.3	1,533.1 1,544.6	165.9 165.2	49.1 48.8	597.8 601.9	453.2 453.3	31.6 31.8	421.6 421.5	107.2 111.3	37.4 37.4	8.8 8.7	Aug. Sep.
1,740.4	185.9	1,554.5	166.0	49.0	606.5	456.6	32.4	424.3	112.5		8.7	Oct.
1,749.8 1,764.8	182.7 182.5	1,567.1 1,582.3	170.3 178.9	49.1 49.2	613.1 605.6	460.8 459.5	33.5 30.9	427.2 428.6	114.9 108.6	37.4 37.5	8.8 8.7	Nov. Dec.
1,770.2 1,774.9	183.1	1,587.0	181.4 185.5	49.1	611.4 614.9	458.4	31.0	427.4	115.6 119.8	37.5	8.7	2000 Jan. Feb.
Changes		1,331.3	105.5	1 13.1	014.5	437.3	30.2	1 727.7	115.0	37.5	0.7	100.
		+ 135.8	+ 14.2	- 2.4	+ 33.1	+ 28.3	+ 8.5	+ 19.8	- 0.9	- 0.3	+ 0.5	1991
+ 175.2 + 204.1	+ 39.4 + 29.6	+ 135.8 + 174.5	+ 14.2 + 24.8	- 2.4 + 0.8	+ 41.2	+ 28.3 + 15.7	+ 8.5 - 3.6		- 0.9 + 32.2		+ 0.5 + 0.7	1992
+ 214.1 + 198.7	- 28.9 - 29.2	+ 243.0 + 227.9	+ 37.1 + 48.5	+ 0.5 + 1.9	+ 104.1 + 58.2	+ 48.2 + 26.2	- 10.8 - 2.4		+ 65.1 + 38.3	- 11.4 - 6.9	+ 1.6 + 0.7	1993 1994
+ 176.0	- 1.9	+ 177.9	+ 3.3	+ 5.9	+ 91.8	+ 91.8	+ 15.3		- 0.4		+ 1.5	1995
+ 204.4	+ 1.6	+ 202.8	+ 14.0	+ 3.1	+ 70.4	+ 65.7	- 5.5	+ 71.2	- 3.3	+ 8.0	+ 0.1	1996
+ 189.0 + 205.7	+ 0.3	+ 188.7 + 214.6	+ 29.5 + 56.5	+ 1.4	+ 62.6 + 25.3	+ 60.6 + 35.0	- 18.0 - 20.0		+ 7.0 - 4.4		+ 0.2 - 0.9	1997 1998
+ 121.8	+ 25.1	+ 96.8	+ 24.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.0	+ 8.5	+ 6.2		- 7.8		- 0.1	1999
+ 14.4	+ 0.5	+ 14.0	+ 0.0	- 0.1	- 16.1	- 4.0	- 0.4	- 3.6	- 11.9	- 0.3	+ 0.0	1998 Sep.
+ 20.9		+ 21.4	+ 1.3	+ 0.2	+ 6.9	+ 4.6	+ 0.1	+ 4.4	+ 2.3		- 0.0	Oct.
+ 18.5 + 54.5	- 2.3 - 3.8	+ 20.8 + 58.3	+ 14.9 - 5.5	+ 0.2 - 4.6	+ 12.0 - 21.3	+ 1.0 + 16.5	- 1.5 - 1.2		+ 11.1 - 35.7	- 0.0 - 1.8	+ 0.0 - 0.3	Nov. Dec.
+ 18.7	+ 16.6	+ 2.1	- 0.6	+ 0.2	- 4.3	+ 1.1	+ 10.5	- 9.4	- 5.3	- 0.1	+ 0.0	1999 Jan.
+ 6.9 + 4.4		+ 0.5 + 2.8	+ 2.2 + 16.2	+ 0.0 + 0.2	+ 3.1 - 6.4	- 0.4 - 2.6	- 0.4 - 2.6		+ 3.5 - 3.9		+ 0.0 - 0.1	Feb. Mar.
+ 9.3	+ 0.7	+ 8.6	+ 6.2	- 0.4	- 0.4	+ 1.7	- 0.4		- 3.9 - 2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	Apr.
+ 6.7	- 1.2	+ 7.9	+ 3.5	+ 0.1	+ 10.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 10.4	- 0.0	-	May
+ 9.1	- 0.2	+ 9.3	- 17.2	- 0.0	- 8.9	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.1	- 10.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	June
+ 12.9 + 11.2		+ 11.9 + 9.9	- 0.3 + 1.0	+ 0.3 - 0.2	+ 1.3 - 2.7	+ 0.7 + 0.3	+ 0.1 - 0.3	+ 0.5 + 0.7	+ 1.7 - 3.3	- 1.1 + 0.2	- 0.2 - 0.0	July Aug.
+ 8.5	1	+ 8.5	- 0.7	- 0.3	+ 4.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2		+ 4.1		- 0.1	Sep.
+ 9.5 + 9.4	- 0.3 - 2.2	+ 9.8 + 11.7	+ 0.8 + 4.3	+ 0.2 + 0.0	+ 4.5 + 6.6	+ 3.3 + 4.2	+ 0.4 + 1.2	+ 2.9 + 3.0	+ 1.2 + 2.5		+ 0.0 + 0.0	Oct. Nov.
+ 15.4		+ 13.9	+ 9.1	+ 0.0	- 7.2	- 1.3	- 2.7	+ 1.4	- 6.0		- 0.0	Dec.
+ 5.9		+ 4.7	+ 2.8	- 0.1	+ 6.1	- 1.1	+ 0.1	- 1.2	+ 7.2		- 0.0	2000 Jan.
+ 4.7	- 0.1	+ 4.8	+ 4.0	+ 0.3	+ 3.6	– 0.9	– 0.8	- 0.0	+ 4.4	+ 0.0	- 0.0	Feb.

other negotiable money market paper; excluding mobilisation and liquidity paper. — 6 From 1999, breakdown of lending against securities by medium and long-term lending no longer possible. — 7 Up to December 1998, maturity or period of notice of more than one year to less than 4 years; from 1999, more than 1 year up to and including 5 years. — 8 Up to

December 1998, maturity or period of notice of 4 years and more; from 1999, of more than 5 years. — 9 From 1999, no longer included in lending (see also footnote 2). — 10 Excluding debt securities arising from the exchange of equalisation claims, see also footnote 11. — 11 Including debt securities arising from the exchange of equalisation claims.

#### IV. Banks

 Lending by banks (MFIs) in Germany to domestic enterprises and individuals, housing loans, sectors of economic activity \*

Until the end of 1998 DM billion from 1999 euro billion

	Until the e	nd of 1998	DM billion,	from 1999	euro billion									
	Lending to	domestic e	enterprises a	and individu	ıals (excludi	ng portfolio	os of negoti	able mone	y market pa	per and exc	luding secu	rities portf	olios) 1	
		of which												
			Housing lo	ans		Lending to	enterprises	and self-e	mployed pe	rsons				
		Mortgage		Mortgage loans secured by residen-	Other		of which Housing	Manufac-	Energy and water	Construc-	Whole- sale and retail	Agri- culture and	Trans- port and tele- commu-	Financial institu- tions 4 (excluding MFIs) and insur- ance
Period	Total	loans, total	Total	tial real estate	housing loans	Total	loans	turing	supply, mining 2	tion	trade 3	forestry, fisheries	nications	enter- prises
	Lending	, total										End of y	year or q	uarter *
1996 1997 1998 Dec. 1999 Mar. June Sep. Dec.	3,417.4 3,614.1 3,850.8 1,993.5 2,028.1 2,052.8 2,094.2	1,227.2 1,335.7 1,430.2 837.3 854.1 877.1 899.3	1,654.9 924.4 940.2 960.7	1,040.9 629.1 644.9	546.5 575.7 614.0 295.3 295.4 298.5 299.9	2,111.1 2,225.2 2,367.1 1,159.2 1,178.6 1,184.7 1,209.0	534.7 574.4 614.9 315.3 317.9 323.0 332.0	320.6 318.5 331.5 163.8 168.6 166.5 166.2	70.7 32.1 31.9	122.7 124.2 67.7 68.3	323.2 334.9 343.1 173.8 172.6 172.2 173.0	58.9 60.5 63.7 30.3 30.4 30.9 31.1	80.9 39.9 40.7	132.8 25.6 29.4 30.0
	Short-tern	-				,								
1996 1997	616.2 624.8	=	35.9 34.6	=	35.9 34.6	524.5 534.4	26.8 26.3	116.2 114.5	1	37.5	126.1 132.0	9.2 8.7		23.3 27.9
1998 Dec. 1999 Mar. June Sep. Dec.	660.8 321.0 330.5 321.9 329.4	- - - -	36.7 19.7 18.7 18.0 17.6	- - - -	36.7 19.7 18.7 18.0 17.6	561.3 269.6 279.1 270.3 276.9	27.9 13.6 12.8 12.2 11.8	120.6 57.6 62.5 58.6 57.3	8.8 3.4 3.0 3.6 4.3	18.9	133.9 62.7 62.1 60.8 61.4	8.8 4.4 4.7 4.6 4.5	12.1 6.4 6.8 6.9 10.6	28.5 9.4 12.1 11.7 8.8
	l	erm lendin												
1996 1997	215.8 216.2	_	41.5 42.3	-	41.5 42.3	135.6 137.8	17.3 17.8	18.4 17.6	1.8	10.5 10.0	17.4 16.7	4.7 4.7	8.0 7.7	15.8 17.0
1997 1998 Dec.	206.8	_	39.3	_	39.3	132.2	17.6	16.1	1.5	9.3	16.7	4.7	6.8	17.0
1999 Mar. June Sep. Dec.	187.8 186.3 186.3 182.5	= =	49.4 47.9	=	49.4 47.9 46.0 42.6	108.6 108.0 109.1 109.1	15.1 14.9 14.6 13.4	16.1 16.3 16.6 16.7	1.3 1.3 1.3	7.3 7.4 7.2	14.2 13.9 13.7	3.5 3.5 3.6	5.6 5.4 5.5	4.3 4.3 4.5
	Long-term	lending 1,	9											
1996 1997 1998 Dec. 1999 Mar. June Sep. Dec.	2,585.5 2,773.1 2,983.2 1,484.7 1,511.2 1,544.6 1,582.3	1,227.2 1,335.7 1,430.2 837.3 854.1 877.1 899.3	1,356.3 1,467.0 1,578.9 855.3 873.7 896.8 931.1	887.1 968.2 1,040.9 629.1 644.9 662.2 691.5	469.1 498.8 538.0 226.2 228.8 234.6 239.7	1,451.1 1,553.0 1,673.5 781.0 791.6 805.2 823.0	490.7 530.3 569.6 286.6 290.2 296.2 306.8	186.0 186.5 194.8 90.0 89.8 91.2 92.3	55.8 58.9 60.4 27.4 27.7 27.4 27.7	75.2 78.8 41.2 41.6	179.6 186.1 193.1 96.9 96.7 97.7 98.7	45.1 47.2 50.4 22.4 22.3 22.8 23.3	57.7 62.0 27.9 28.5 29.1	71.1 87.0 11.8 13.0 13.7
	Lending	, total										Change	during q	uarter *
1999 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr	+ 18.1 + 34.0 + 23.4 + 40.9	+ 17.7 + 12.8 + 22.4 + 22.1	+ 20.4	+ 10.6 + 11.4 + 16.8 + 18.3	+ 3.2 + 3.6	- 2.2 + 18.9 + 4.8 + 23.6	- 2.0 + 2.7 + 5.4 + 5.5	- 2.8 + 4.9 - 2.2 - 0.1	+ 0.4	- 0.2	- 3.9 - 1.1 - 0.7 + 0.9	- 0.9 + 0.3 + 0.5 + 0.2	+ 0.3 + 0.3 + 0.8 + 5.8	+ 0.2
	Short-tern	n lending	_					_				_		.
1999 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr	- 11.8 + 9.0 - 9.2 + 6.6			= =	- 7.5 - 0.7 - 0.1 - 0.1	- 10.9 + 8.9 - 9.5 + 5.7	- 7.7 - 0.5 + 0.0 - 0.1	- 3.8 + 4.9 - 3.9 - 1.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.2	- 4.1 - 0.6 - 1.6 + 0.6	+ 0.2 - 0.1	+ 0.4 + 0.1	+ 2.8 - 0.7
	l	erm lendin												
1999 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr	+ 24.5 - 0.7 + 2.2 - 1.0		- 1.2 - 0.5 - 1.8	-	+ 9.0 - 1.2 - 0.5 - 1.8	+ 2.0	+ 5.3 + 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.7	+ 3.0 + 0.1 + 0.5 + 0.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.1		+ 0.2 + 0.0 + 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.1 + 0.1	+ 0.2 + 0.2
1999 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr	+ 5.4 + 25.7 + 30.3 + 35.3	+ 12.8 + 22.4	+ 11.4 + 16.5 + 21.0	+ 11.4 + 16.8	+ 5.1 + 4.2	+ 12.4	+ 0.4 + 3.1 + 5.5 + 6.3	- 2.0 - 0.1 + 1.1 + 0.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.4 + 0.3	+ 0.9	- 1.1 + 0.1 + 0.5 + 0.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.5 + 0.7

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding lending by foreign branches. Up to December 1998: lending by banks (excluding building and loan associations) in Germany; including lending to building and loan associations. From 1999: lending by monetary financial institutions (MFIs) in Germany; breakdown of lending by building and loan associations by areas and sectors estimated. Statistical alterations have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are

always to be regarded as provisional; subsequent alterations, which will appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. — 1 Up to December 1998, including loans on a trust basis; from 1999, loans on a trust basis are no longer included in lending. — 2 Including the extraction of stones and earths. — 3 Including the maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and durable consumer goods. — 4 Up to December 1998, excluding

																					_
		Lending to non-comme organisation		uals	divid	d other ind	oved ar	empl	ling to (	Len											
		J				Other lend		Ť	Ť		ems	um i	emorandu	N	sions) 5	profes	g the	ncluding	or (i	es sect	Servi
				which	of							Π		$\top$				hich	of w		
ng Period	of which Housing loans	Total	Debit balances on wage and salary accounts and pension accounts	talment dit 7		Total		Hou loan		Tota	ding raft erprises	to		t e	Other real estate enterprises	oanies	comp	rprises			Total
otal	ing, total	Lendi														er *	ıarte	or qu	ear	of ye	End
8.4 1996 8.6 1997	8.6	27.0 28.5	42.2 42.6	192.5 201.7	5	388.8 399.6	890.5 960.8		,279.3 ,360.4		136.2 139.8		750.2 781.1	9	247.4 270.9	47.6 56.3		249.9 277.6		046.1 128.8	1,
8.8 1998 Dec 3.6 1999 Ma	1	28.8	44.6	207.7 101.1	- 1	423.7	,031.2	•	,455.0		143.6		821.2	- 1	285.8	70.1		305.9		220.2	1,
3.6 1999 Ma 3.5 Jur 3.6 Sep	3.5	12.8 13.3 13.5	23.5 23.8 24.3	101.1 103.0 106.2	4	216.0 217.4 220.5	605.4 618.8 634.2		821.5 836.2 854.7		75.4 74.1 73.6	1	435.9 444.9 447.6	1	145.6 147.1 162.3	33.3 38.3 36.7		147.4 153.0 155.8		625.9 636.6 643.2	
3.6 De	3.6	13.7	23.6	105.7	7	215.7	655.7		871.4		73.9		449.4		168.3	42.8		154.1		663.1	
ding 0.1 1996	erm lending I 0 1	Short-te   2.4	42.2	3.9	2	80.2	9.0		89.2	l	34.3		107.7	0 I	53.0	18.7		33.4		192.7	
0.1 1997	0.1	3.1	42.6	4.2	1	79.1	8.2		87.3		33.0		103.4	2	54.2	21.5		34.9		195.9	
0.0 1998 Dec	1	2.5 1.2	44.6 23.5	4.4 2.4	- 1	88.2 44.2	8.8 6.1		97.0 50.3		32.3 16.7		106.6 55.5	- 1	54.2 26.0	26.6 11.9		41.5 20.1		212.6 106.3	
0.0 Jur 0.0 Sep	0.0	1.5 1.3	23.8 24.3	2.2 2.4	2	44.2 44.5	5.9 5.7		50.0 50.2		16.9 16.5	1	57.4 56.5	8	25.8 26.7	15.5 13.0		20.2		108.5 105.2	
0.0 De	0.0	1.3	23.6	2.5		45.4	5.7		51.1		15.6		55.9		27.5	17.1	l	18.6		112.2	
ng <b>8</b>   0.1   1996		Medium-tern   0.9	ب ا — ا	41.2	2	55.2	24.1		79.3	l	6.9	ı	41.2	3 I	13.3	3.9	ı	8.9		58.9	
0.1 1997	0.1	0.7	-	39.3	4	53.4	24.3		77.8		6.6		40.2	5	13.5	5.1		10.8		62.6	
0.1 1998 Dec	1	0.6 0.6	_	37.6 30.8	- 1	52.2 44.4	21.8 34.2		74.0 78.6		6.4 6.3		36.8 36.1	- 1	12.5 10.3	5.3 4.0		10.0 7.1		60.5 56.4	
0.1 Jur 0.1 Sep	0.1	0.6 0.6	- - -	31.4 32.3	8	44.8 45.2	32.9 31.4		77.7 76.6		6.1 5.9		36.5 35.7	6	10.6 12.8	3.8 4.4		7.1 7.1		56.0 56.7	
0.1 De	0.1	0.7	-	31.0	5	43.5	29.2		72.7		5.6	I	33.3	3	12.3	4.0	l	7.1		57.0	
8.2 1996		Long-term le	I -I	147.5	4 I	253.4	857.4		,110.8		95.1	ı	601.3	1 I	181.1	25.0	ı	207.7		794.5	
8.5 1997	8.5	24.7	-	158.3	1	267.1	928.3		,195.4		100.2		637.5	2	203.2	29.8		231.8		870.4	
8.7 1998 Dec 3.5 1999 Ma	1	25.7 11.1	_	165.8 67.9	4	283.3 127.4	,000.6 565.2		692.6 692.6		104.9 52.4	1	677.9 344.3	- 1	219.1 109.3	38.1 17.4		254.4 120.2		947.1 463.3	
3.4 Jur 3.5 Ser	3.4	11.2 11.5 11.7	- - -	69.4 71.5 72.2	4 l	128.4	580.0 597.1		708.4 727.9 747.5		51.1	1	351.0 355.5	7	110.7 122.7	19.0 19.4		125.7 128.7		472.0 481.3	
3.5 De	3.5	11.7	l -	72.2	7	130.8 126.7	620.8		747.5		51.2 52.7	I	360.1	5	128.5	21.8	l	128.5		493.9	ı
otal	ing, total	Lendi														er *	uart	ing qu	duri	nge (	Cha
0.2 1999 1st 0.0 2nd 0.1 3rd 0.0 4th	+ 0.1	- 0.2 + 0.1 + 0.3 + 0.3	+ 0.7 + 0.1 + 0.5 - 0.7	- 1.1 + 1.7 + 1.9 - 0.0	4	+ 5.4 + 3.0 + 3.4 + 1.5	15.1 12.0 14.9 15.6	+ + +	20.5 15.0 18.3 17.0	+ + + +	1.2 0.1 0.4 0.0	-	+ 12.2 + 7.7 + 2.2 + 1.9	0	+ 3.1 + 1.9 + 4.0 + 2.9	0.4 4.9 1.9 6.1	- + - +	8.8 3.4 2.7 1.7	+ + +	9.7 10.5 6.1 18.7	+ + + +
ding	erm lending	Short-te																			
- 1999 1st 0.0 2nd 0.0 3rd 0.0 4th	+ 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.1 + 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.0	+ 0.1 + 0.5	+ 0.1 - 0.2 + 0.1 + 0.1	0	- 1.0 - 0.0 + 0.6 + 0.9	0.2 0.2 0.1 0.0	_	0.8 0.3 0.5 1.0	- + +	0.0 0.2 0.4 0.9		+ 0.6 + 1.6 - 1.3 - 0.4	2	- 0.8 - 0.2 + 0.1 - 0.4	0.6 3.5 2.4 4.1	+	0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2	+ + -	2.8 1.5 3.5 5.7	- + - +
- 1	_	Medium-tern			o I	. 20	27		7 4 1		1.01			7	I . 17	^ 7		4 2 1		0.41	
0.0 1999 1st 0.0 2nd 0.0 3rd 0.0 4th	- 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.3 + 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0		+ 0.8 + 0.5 + 0.6 - 0.8	4   6	+ 3.8 + 0.4 + 0.6 - 1.2	3.7 1.2 0.4 1.0	+ - -	7.4 0.8 0.2 2.3	+	1.6 0.0 0.0 0.2	:	+ 6.0 + 0.5 - 0.0 - 1.5	1   5	+ 1.7 + 0.1 + 0.5 - 0.2	0.7 0.1 0.5 0.4	- +	1.2 0.2 0.0 0.1	+ - -	8.4 0.0 1.0 1.0	+ + + +
	_	Long-term le																			
0.3 1999 1st 0.0 2nd 0.1 3rd 0.0 4th	+ 0.1	- 0.4 - 0.1 + 0.4 + 0.2	-	- 2.0 + 1.4 + 1.2 + 0.6	6   6   1   7	+ 2.6 + 2.6 + 2.1 + 1.7	11.3 13.4 15.4 16.6	+	13.9 16.0 17.6 18.3	+	0.5 0.1 0.0 1.2	1 4	+ 5.6 + 5.6 + 3.6 + 3.8	2   1   3   6	+ 2.2 + 2.1 + 3.3 + 3.6	0.4 1.5 0.0 2.4	+	7.5 3.0 3.0 2.0	+ + +	4.1 8.9 8.5 12.0	+ + + +

credit institutions (other than building and loan associations); from 1999, excluding banks (MFIs) and excluding finance leasing institutions; see also footnote 5. — **5** From 1999, including finance leasing institutions. — **6** From 1999, including sole proprietors; up to December 1998, sole proprietors were assigned to enterprises. — **7** Excluding mortgage loans and housing

loans, even in the form of instalment credit. — **8** Up to December 1998, maturity or period of notice of more than 1 year to less than 4 years; from 1999, more than 1 year up to and including 5 years. — **9** Up to December 1998, maturity or period of notice of 4 years and more; from 1999, of more than 5 years.

7. Deposits of domestic non-banks (non-MFIs) at banks (MFIs) in Germany \*

Until the end of 1998 DM billion, from 1999 euro billion

	Until the	end of 199	8 DM billio	on, from 1	999 euro b	illion									
		Sight dep	osits 2		Time depo	osits 3, 4, 5							Memo ite	m:	
							for more	than 1 yea	r						
								of which:						Subordin-	Included
														ated liabilities	in time deposits:
				for less		for up to and		for	for less	for 4 years	Savings	Bank	Loans on	(excluding negoti-	liabilities arising
Period	Deposits, total 1	Total	on demand	than 1 month	Total	including 1 year 4	Total	up to 2 years 5	than 4 years	and more	deposits 6	savings	a trust basis 8	able debt securities)	from repos 9
		tic non-				7		,	,					of year or	
1997	3,341.9	689.8	659.7	30.2	1,146.9	382.0	765.0	l .	10.9	754.0	1,182.1	236.9	86.1		
1998 1999	3,520.3 1,905.3	799.5 420.4	760.2 420.4	39.3	1,194.1 759.6	398.8 239.7	795.3 519.9	4.5	13.4	781.9	1,211.0 614.7	234.9 110.7	80.9 42.1	40.9 45.6 25.6	0.4
1999 Apr.	1,835.8 1,845.9	382.9 394.3	382.9 394.3		720.7	224.8 225.2	495.9 496.1	4.1 3.8			618.2	114.1	41.6 41.6	24.7 24.8	0.3 0.4
May June	1,846.8	401.9	401.9		721.4 718.0	219.4	498.6	4.0			616.9 614.2	113.3 112.7	41.7	24.7	0.4
July Aug.	1,845.4 1,849.4	398.6 399.5	398.6 399.5		723.5 729.4	220.9 223.3	502.6 506.1	4.1 4.2			611.6 609.1	111.8 111.4	41.5 41.6	24.7 24.9	0.5 0.9
Sep. Oct.	1,852.5 1,858.1	405.2 406.1	405.2 406.1		728.1 734.9	220.5 225.4	507.6 509.5	4.1 4.1			608.3 606.2	110.8 110.9	41.4 41.7	25.0 25.2	0.8 0.7
Nov. Dec.	1,884.1 1,905.3	429.7 420.4	429.7 420.4		740.5 759.6	226.6 239.7	513.9 519.9	4.3 4.5			603.1 614.7	110.9 110.7	42.0 42.1	25.6 25.6	0.6 0.4
2000 Jan. Feb.	1,897.5 1,904.2	424.9 432.1	424.9 432.1		754.1 758.1	229.1 229.5	525.0 528.6	5.0			609.6 605.6	109.0 108.4	42.1 42.4	25.8	-
TED.	1,304.2	432.1	432.11		7 7 3 6 . 1	223.3	320.0	) ).5			005.01	100.4	42.4		hanges *
1998 1999	+ 179.3 + 67.3	+ 110.6 + 32.7	+ 101.5 + 32.7	+ 9.1	+ 47.2 + 48.4	+ 16.8 + 18.6	+ 30.4 + 29.8		+ 2.5	+ 27.9	+ 28.9 - 4.5	- 2.1 - 9.3	- 5.3 + 0.7	+ 4.7 + 2.3	
1999 Apr.	+ 0.5	+ 7.3	+ 7.3		- 5.2	- 5.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2			- 1.0	- 0.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.0
May June	+ 9.9 + 0.8	+ 11.2 + 7.5	+ 11.2 + 7.5		+ 0.7 - 3.3	+ 0.4 - 5.8	+ 0.3 + 2.5	- 0.3 + 0.2			- 1.3 - 2.7	- 0.8 - 0.6	+ 0.0 + 0.1	+ 0.1 - 0.1	+ 0.1 + 0.1
July Aug.	- 1.1 + 3.9	- 3.0 + 0.7	- 3.0 + 0.7		+ 5.4 + 5.9	+ 1.5 + 2.4	+ 4.0 + 3.5	+ 0.0 + 0.1			- 2.6 - 2.5	- 0.9 - 0.4	- 0.1 + 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.3	+ 0.1 + 0.4
Sep. Oct.	+ 3.1 + 5.4	+ 5.8 + 0.6	+ 5.8 + 0.6		- 1.3 + 6.8	- 2.7 + 4.9	+ 1.4 + 1.9	- 0.1 + 0.1			- 0.8 - 2.1	- 0.6 + 0.1	- 0.2 + 0.4	+ 0.1 + 0.2	- 0.1 - 0.1
Nov. Dec.	+ 25.5 + 21.2	+ 23.1 - 9.4	+ 23.1 - 9.4		+ 5.6 + 19.1	+ 1.2 + 13.1	+ 4.4 + 6.0	+ 0.2 + 0.2			- 3.1 + 11.6	- 0.0 - 0.2	+ 0.3 + 0.1	+ 0.3 + 0.1	- 0.1 - 0.2
2000 Jan. Feb.	- 8.1 + 6.6	+ 4.2 + 7.2	+ 4.2 + 7.2		- 5.4 + 4.0	- 10.6 + 0.4	+ 5.1 + 3.6	+ 0.5 + 0.3			- 5.1 - 4.0	- 1.7 - 0.6	+ 0.0 + 0.2	+ 0.1 + 0.0	- 0.4 + 0.0
	Domes	tic publ	ic autho	rities									End o	of year or	month *
1997	280.0	31.6	24.1	7.5		37.8	124.4	.	0.8	123.6	5.9	6.3	74.0	2.6	
1998 1999	288.3 124.4	36.7 14.7	29.1 14.7	7.6	170.3 104.4	44.8 42.0	125.5 62.4	0.4	1.0	124.5	6.4 3.2	6.3 2.0	68.7 35.9	2.6 1.2	-
1999 Apr. May	108.5 114.0	12.0 13.2	12.0 13.2		91.0 95.3	28.9 33.4	62.1 61.9	0.5 0.3			3.4 3.5	2.0 2.0	35.2 35.2	1.1 1.1	- - -
June July	115.5 113.2	14.1 12.2	14.1 12.2		95.9 95.5	34.5 34.4	61.4 61.1	0.3			3.5 3.5	2.0 2.0	35.3 35.2	1.1	1 1
Aug. Sep.	115.2 114.2	13.6 13.0	13.6 13.0		96.3 95.9	35.1 34.8	61.2 61.1	0.4 0.4			3.4 3.3	2.0 2.0	35.2 35.1	1.1	- - -
Oct.	115.0	14.0	14.0		95.8	34.7	61.1	0.4			3.2	2.0	35.4	1.1	-
Nov. Dec.	118.1 124.4	14.1 14.7	14.1 14.7		98.9 104.4	37.2 42.0	61.6 62.4	0.4 0.4			3.2 3.2	2.0 2.0	35.6 35.9	1.2 1.2	-
2000 Jan. Feb.	118.4 118.6	12.5 12.9	12.5 12.9		100.8 100.6	37.3 36.8	63.5 63.8	0.8 0.9			3.2 3.1	2.0 2.0	36.0	1.3 1.3	_
TCD.	110.0	12.5	12.5		100.0	30.01	03.01	0.5			5.11	2.0	30.2		hanges *
1998 1999	+ 8.3	+ 5.1		+ 0.1		+ 7.2	+ 1.1		+ 0.2	+ 1.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	- 5.7	- 0.0	
1999 1999 Apr.	+ 12.4 - 1.6	- 0.2 - 0.3	- 0.2 - 0.3		+ 13.7	+ 15.3 - 0.6	- 1.5 - 0.7	+ 0.0			+ 0.1	- 1.2 - 0.0	+ 0.7 + 0.3	- 0.2 - 0.0	.
May June	+ 5.6 + 1.5	+ 1.2 + 0.9	+ 1.2 + 0.9		+ 4.3 + 0.6	+ 4.5 + 1.1	- 0.2 - 0.5	- 0.1 + 0.0			+ 0.1 - 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.0	-
July	- 2.3	- 1.9	- 1.9		- 0.4	- 0.1	- 0.3	- 0.0			+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0	-
Aug. Sep.	+ 2.1 - 1.0	+ 1.4 - 0.6	+ 1.4 - 0.6	:	+ 0.8	+ 0.7 - 0.2	+ 0.1 - 0.1	+ 0.1 - 0.0	:		- 0.1 - 0.1	+ 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.0 - 0.2	+ 0.0 + 0.0	-
Oct. Nov.	+ 0.8 + 3.2	+ 1.0 + 0.1	+ 1.0 + 0.1		- 0.1 + 3.0	- 0.1 + 2.5	+ 0.1 + 0.5	+ 0.0 - 0.0	.		- 0.1 - 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.3 + 0.2	- 0.0 + 0.0	-
Dec.	+ 6.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.6		+ 5.5	+ 4.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.1			+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	-
2000 Jan. Feb.	- 6.0 + 0.2	- 2.3 + 0.4	- 2.3 + 0.4	· .	- 3.6 - 0.2	- 4.7 - 0.5	+ 1.1 + 0.3	+ 0.4 + 0.1	:	:	- 0.1 - 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.1 + 0.2	+ 0.2 + 0.0	-

<sup>\*</sup> See table IV.2, footnote \*; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent alterations, which will appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. — 1 Up to December 1998, including deposits from loans on a trust basis; see also footnote 8. — 2 Up

to December 1998, including time deposits for less than 1 month. — 3 Including subordinated liabilities and liabilities arising from registered debt securities. — 4 Up to December 1998, excluding time deposits for less than 1 month; see also footnote 2. — 5 Since the inclusion of building and

## 7. Deposits of domestic non-banks (non-MFIs) at banks (MFIs) in Germany \* (cont'd)

Until the end of 1998 DM billion, from 1999 euro billion

		Sight dep	osits 2		Time dep	osits 3, 4, 5							Memo ite	em:	
							for more	than 1 yea	ır						
								of which:						Subordin-	Included
Period	Deposits, total 1	Total	on demand	for less than 1 month		for up to and including 1 year 4	Total	for up to 2 years 5	for less than 4 years	for 4 years and more	Savings deposits	Bank savings bonds 7	Loans on a trust basis 8	able debt	in time deposits: liabilities arising from repos 9
renod				and ind			Total	z yeurs -	4 years	more		Dorius		f year or	
1997 1998	3,061.8 3,231.9	658.2 762.8	635.5 731.2	22.7 31.7	984.7 1,023.8	344.2 354.0	640.5 669.8		10.1 12.4	630.4 657.4	1,176.2 1,204.6	230.6 228.6	12.1 12.1	38.3 43.0	:
1999 1999 Apr. May	1,781.0 1,727.4 1,731.8	405.7 370.9 381.0	405.7 370.9 381.0		655.2 629.6 626.0	197.6 195.9 191.8	457.6 433.7 434.2	4.1 3.6 3.5			611.4 614.8 613.4	108.7 112.1 111.4	6.2 6.4 6.4	24.5 23.6 23.7	0.4 0.3 0.4
June July Aug.	1,731.3 1,732.2 1,734.2	387.7 386.4 385.9	387.7 386.4 385.9		622.1 628.0 633.1	184.9 186.5 188.2	437.3 441.5 445.0	3.7 3.8 3.8			610.7 608.1 605.7	110.7 109.8 109.4	6.4 6.3 6.4	23.6 23.6 23.8	0.4 0.5 0.9
Sep. Oct. Nov.	1,738.3 1,743.2 1,765.9	392.3 392.1 415.5	392.3 392.1 415.5		632.2 639.1 641.6	185.7 190.7 189.3	446.5 448.4 452.2	3.7 3.7 3.9			605.0 603.0 599.9	108.8 108.9 108.9	6.3 6.4	23.9 24.1 24.4	0.8 0.7 0.6
Dec. 2000 Jan. Feb.	1,781.0 1,779.1 1,785.6	405.7 412.4 419.3	405.7 412.4 419.3		655.2 653.4 657.6	197.6 191.8 192.7	457.6 461.6 464.9	4.1 4.2 4.4			611.4 606.4 602.4	108.7 107.0 106.4	6.2 6.2 6.2	24.5 24.4 24.4	0.4 - 0.0
. 65.	.,, 05.01	113.3			057.10						002		0.2		hanges *
1998 1999	+ 171.0 + 54.9	+ 105.5 + 32.8	+ 96.5 + 32.8	+ 9.0	+ 38.8 + 34.7	+ 9.6 + 3.4	+ 29.3 + 31.3		+ 2.3	+ 26.9	+ 28.4 - 4.5	- 2.2 - 8.1	+ 0.4 + 0.0	+ 4.7 + 2.4	
1999 Apr. May June	+ 2.1 + 4.3 - 0.6	+ 7.6 + 10.1 + 6.6	+ 7.6 + 10.1 + 6.6		- 3.9 - 3.6 - 3.9	- 4.5 - 4.1 - 6.9	+ 0.7 + 0.5 + 3.0	+ 0.1 - 0.2 + 0.2			- 1.1 - 1.4 - 2.7	- 0.5 - 0.8 - 0.7	- 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.5 + 0.1 – 0.1	+ 0.0 + 0.1 + 0.1
July Aug.	+ 1.2 + 1.8	- 1.1 - 0.7 + 6.4	- 1.1 - 0.7 + 6.4		+ 5.8 + 5.2 - 1.0	+ 1.6 + 1.7 - 2.5	+ 4.3 + 3.4 + 1.5	+ 0.1 + 0.0 - 0.1			- 2.7 - 2.3 - 0.7	- 0.9 - 0.4 - 0.6	- 0.1 + 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.2 + 0.1	+ 0.1 + 0.4 - 0.1
Sep. Oct. Nov.	+ 4.6 + 22.3	- 0.4 + 22.9	- 0.4 + 22.9		+ 6.9 + 2.5	+ 5.0 - 1.3	+ 1.9 + 3.9	+ 0.0 + 0.2		·	- 2.0 - 3.1	+ 0.1 - 0.0	+ 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.2 + 0.3	- 0.1 - 0.1
Dec. 2000 Jan. Feb.	+ 14.9 - 2.1 + 6.4	- 10.0 + 6.5 + 6.8	- 10.0 + 6.5 + 6.8		+ 13.6 - 1.8 + 4.2	+ 8.3 - 5.9 + 0.9	+ 5.3 + 4.0 + 3.3	+ 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.2			+ 11.5 - 5.1 - 3.9	- 0.2 - 1.7 - 0.6	- 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.0	+ 0.1 - 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.2 - 0.4 + 0.0
	of whic	h: Dom	estic er	nterpris	es <sup>10, 11</sup>								End o	f year or	month *
1997 1998 1999	1,020.8 1,108.1 593.2	244.4 292.1 142.1	227.1 267.8 142.1	17.3 24.3	713.5 748.9 421.8	123.9 128.9 82.3	589.6 620.0 339.5	1.5	4.6 5.9	585.0 614.0	9.7 11.1 5.5	41.7 44.3 23.7	11.5 11.8 6.1	20.7 24.1 13.7	0.4
1999 Apr. May June	549.3 552.4 553.8	125.0 129.4 132.6	125.0 129.4 132.6		395.0 393.8 392.0	77.5 75.2 70.3	317.5 318.7 321.7	1.7 1.5 1.6			5.6 5.5 5.5	23.7 23.7 23.8	6.2 6.2 6.2	13.1 13.2 13.0	0.3 0.4 0.4
July Aug. Sep.	559.7 564.5 569.5	131.8 131.5 135.7	131.8 131.5 135.7		398.8 403.8 404.6	72.4 73.5 73.2	326.4 330.3 331.5	1.6 1.6 1.5			5.5 5.5 5.6	23.7 23.7 23.7	6.1 6.2 6.1	13.1 13.4 13.4	0.5 0.9 0.8
Oct. Nov. Dec.	573.9 584.3 593.2	133.0 141.4 142.1	133.0 141.4 142.1		411.7 413.7 421.8	77.8 76.4 82.3	333.9 337.3 339.5	1.4 1.5 1.5			5.6 5.5 5.5	23.6 23.7 23.7	6.1 6.2 6.1	13.5 13.6 13.7	0.7 0.6 0.4
2000 Jan. Feb.	596.7 600.4	145.2 145.0	145.2 145.0		422.3 426.1	78.2 79.2	344.1 346.9	1.6			5.5 5.5	23.7	6.0	13.8	_
														Cl	hanges *
1998 1999	+ 88.6 + 43.7	+ 48.5 + 6.6	+ 41.6 + 6.6	+ 7.0	+ 35.5 + 36.0	+ 5.0 + 7.5	+ 30.5 + 28.5		+ 1.3	+ 29.2	+ 1.4 - 0.2	+ 2.5 + 1.2	+ 0.6 + 0.0	+ 3.4 + 1.3	:
1999 Apr. May June	+ 1.7 + 3.0 + 1.9	+ 2.0 + 4.2 + 3.3	+ 2.0 + 4.2 + 3.3		- 0.5 - 1.2 - 1.4	- 1.4 - 2.3 - 4.4	+ 1.0 + 1.2 + 3.0	+ 0.2 - 0.1 + 0.1			+ 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.0	+ 0.1 + 0.0 + 0.1	- 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.2 + 0.1 - 0.1	+ 0.0 + 0.1 + 0.0
July Aug. Sep.	+ 6.2 + 4.3 + 5.1	- 0.5 - 0.5 + 4.2	- 0.5 - 0.5 + 4.2		+ 6.8 + 4.7 + 0.8	+ 2.0 + 1.1 - 0.3	+ 4.7 + 3.6 + 1.2	+ 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.1			+ 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.1 + 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.1 + 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.1	+ 0.1 + 0.4 - 0.1
Oct. Nov. Dec.	+ 4.1 + 10.0 + 8.7	- 2.9 + 7.9 + 0.6	- 2.9 + 7.9 + 0.6		+ 7.1 + 2.1 + 8.1	+ 4.6 - 1.4 + 5.9	+ 2.4 + 3.4 + 2.2	- 0.1 + 0.1 - 0.0			- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.1 + 0.0	+ 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.1	+ 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1	- 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.2
2000 Jan. Feb.	+ 3.3 + 3.6	+ 2.8	+ 2.8 - 0.2		+ 0.5 + 3.8	- 4.1 + 1.0	+ 4.5	+ 0.1 + 0.1			+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.1 + 0.0	+ 0.2 + 0.0	- 0.4

loan associations in January 1999, including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see table IV. 12). — 6 Excluding deposits under savings and loan contracts (see also footnote 5). — 7 Including liabilities arising from non-negotiable bearer debt securities. — 8 From 1999, no longer included

in time deposits (see also footnote 1). — 9 Collected separately from 1999 only. — 10 Up to December 1998, including liabilities to domestic building and loan associations and money market funds. — 11 Up to the End 1998, including sole proprietors.

#### IV. Banks

8. Deposits of domestic individuals and non-commercial organisations at banks (MFIs) in Germany \*

Until the end of 1998 DM billion, from 1999 euro billion

		Sight depos	sits 2					Time depos	its 4, 5, 6				
			by creditor	group					by creditor	group			
	Deposits		Domestic ir	ndividuals					Domestic in	dividuals			
Period	of domestic individuals and non- commercial organisa- tions, total 1	Total	Total	Selfem- ployed 3	Employees	Other individuals	Domestic non-com- mercial organisa- tions	Total	Total	Selfem- ployed 3	Employees	Other individuals	Domestic non-com- mercial organisa- tions
											End o	f year or	month *
1997 1998 1999	2,041.0 2,123.9 1,187.8	413.8 470.8 263.5	396.5 452.1 254.6	79.7 93.4 50.2	264.3 298.0 170.3	52.4 60.7 34.1	17.3 18.6 9.0	271.2 275.0 233.4	240.9 243.5 216.6	73.3 72.3 35.2	129.8 132.6 161.6	37.8 38.7 19.9	30.3 31.4 16.8
1999 Sep.	1,168.7	256.6	247.0	49.3	164.7	33.1	9.5	227.6	211.2	34.9	157.0	19.3	16.4
Oct. Nov. Dec.	1,169.3 1,181.6 1,187.8	259.1 274.2 263.5	249.7 264.7 254.6	50.5 53.6 50.2	165.8 176.2 170.3	33.4 34.9 34.1	9.5 9.5 9.0	227.4 227.8 233.4	211.0 211.4 216.6	34.9 35.0 35.2	156.8 157.0 161.6	19.4 19.5 19.9	16.4 16.4 16.8
2000 Jan. Feb.	1,182.4 1,185.2	267.2 274.2	257.6 264.3	50.8 51.0	171.8 177.3	35.0 36.0	9.6 9.9	231.1 231.5	214.6 214.6	34.6 34.3	160.4 160.6	19.6 19.6	16.5 16.9
												C	hanges *
1998 1999	+ 82.5 + 11.2	+ 57.0 + 26.2	+ 55.6 + 25.9	+ 13.7 + 3.7	+ 33.5 + 18.8	+ 8.4 + 3.4	+ 1.3 + 0.3	+ 3.3 - 1.3	+ 2.8 - 1.0	- 1.0 - 2.6	+ 2.7 + 2.1	+ 1.0 - 0.5	+ 0.6 - 0.3
1999 Sep.	- 0.9	+ 2.1	+ 1.9	- 1.1	+ 2.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.2	- 1.8	- 1.8	- 0.9	- 0.7	- 0.2	- 0.1
Oct. Nov. Dec.	+ 0.6 + 12.3 + 6.2	+ 2.6 + 15.0 - 10.6	+ 2.6 + 15.0 - 10.1	+ 1.1 + 3.1 - 3.4	+ 1.2 + 10.4 - 5.9	+ 0.3 + 1.5 - 0.8	- 0.1 + 0.0 - 0.5	- 0.2 + 0.4 + 5.5	- 0.2 + 0.4 + 5.2	+ 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.2	- 0.2 + 0.2 + 4.6	+ 0.0 + 0.1 + 0.4	+ 0.0 + 0.1 + 0.4
2000 Jan. Feb.	- 5.4 + 2.8	+ 3.7 + 7.0	+ 3.1 + 6.7	+ 0.6 + 0.2	+ 1.5 + 5.5	+ 0.9 + 1.0	+ 0.6 + 0.3	- 2.3 + 0.4	- 2.0 - 0.0	- 0.5 - 0.3	- 1.2 + 0.2	- 0.3 + 0.1	- 0.3 + 0.4

<sup>\*</sup> See table IV.2, footnote\*; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent alterations, which will appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. — 1 Up to December 1998,

including deposits arising from loans on a trust basis; see also footnote 9. — 2 Up to December 1998, including time deposits for less than 1 month. — 3 Up to the End 1998, including sole proprietors. — 4 Including subordinated liabilities and liabilities arising from registered debt securities. — 5 Up

## 9. Deposits of domestic public authorities at banks (MFIs) in Germany, by creditor group \*

Until the end of 1998 DM billion, from 1999 euro billion

	Deposits 1												
		Federal Gov	ernment ar	ıd its special	funds 2			Länder Gov	ernments				
				Time depos	its 4					Time depos	its 4		
Period	Domestic public authorities, total	Total	Sight deposits <sup>3</sup>	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year	Savings deposits and bank savings bonds 5	Memo item: Loans on a trust basis 6	Total	Sight deposits <sup>3</sup>	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year	Savings deposits and bank savings bonds 5	Memo item: Loans on a trust basis 6
											End o	f year or	month *
1997 1998 1999	280.0 288.3 124.4	108.3 111.2 45.9	1.9 4.0 1.0	3.6 1.9 4.6	79.8 80.9 40.3	0.1 0.0 0.0	23.0 24.3 12.7	83.0 80.1 21.0	4.5 6.8 2.8	1.1 1.9 4.2	26.5 27.1 14.0	0.1 0.2 0.1	50.8 44.2 23.1
1999 Sep.	114.2	44.9	1.0	4.5	39.4	0.0	12.2	17.8	2.0	2.1	13.6	0.1	22.8
Oct. Nov. Dec.	115.0 118.1 124.4	45.1 45.1 45.9	0.9 0.9 1.0	4.4 3.9 4.6	39.8 40.2 40.3	0.0 0.0 0.0	12.4 12.5 12.7	20.1 19.1 21.0	3.0 2.1 2.8	3.3 3.1 4.2	13.6 13.8 14.0	0.1 0.1 0.1	22.9 23.0 23.1
2000 Jan. Feb.	118.4 118.6	44.3 44.7	0.5 1.0	3.1 2.7	40.7 41.0	0.0 0.0	12.8 12.9	19.7 18.1	2.2 1.8	2.5 1.3	14.9 14.9	0.1 0.1	23.1 23.2
												C	hanges *
1998 1999	+ 8.3 + 12.4	+ 2.5 + 1.6	+ 2.2 - 0.9	- 1.7 + 3.5	+ 1.1 - 1.0	- 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.9 + 0.3	- 2.9 + 2.6	+ 2.4 - 0.4	+ 0.8 + 3.0	+ 0.6 + 0.1	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 6.6 + 0.5
1999 Sep.	- 1.0	- 0.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.4	_	- 0.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.0
Oct. Nov. Dec.	+ 0.8 + 3.2 + 6.2	+ 0.2 - 0.1 + 0.8	- 0.1 - 0.0 + 0.1	- 0.1 - 0.5 + 0.6	+ 0.4 + 0.4 + 0.1	- 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.1	+ 2.2 - 0.9 + 1.9	+ 1.0 - 0.9 + 0.7	+ 1.2 - 0.2 + 1.0	+ 0.0 + 0.1 + 0.2	+ 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.2 + 0.1 + 0.1
2000 Jan. Feb.	- 6.0 + 0.2	- 1.5 + 0.3	- 0.5 + 0.5	- 1.4 - 0.5	+ 0.4 + 0.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.1 + 0.1	- 1.4 - 0.6	- 0.6 - 0.3	- 1.7 - 0.2	+ 0.9 - 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.1

<sup>\*</sup> See table IV.2, footnote \*; excluding deposits of the Treuhand agency and its successor organisations and of the Federal Railways, east German Railways and Federal Post Office, and, from 1995, of Deutsche Bahn AG, Deutsche Post AG and Deutsche Telekom AG, and of publicly-owned enterprises, which are included in "Enterprises". Statistical breaks have been

eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent alterations, which will appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. — 1 Up to December 1998, including deposits arising from loans on a trust basis; see also footnote 6. — 2 Federal Railways Fund, Indemnification Fund, Redemption

					Savings dep	osits 7			Memo item:			
by maturity												
	more than 1	l year 6			]							
		of which:			]		Domestic			liabilities	Included in time	
up to and including 1 year 5	Total	up to and including 2 years	less than 4 years	4 years and more	Total	Domestic individuals	non-com- mercial organisa- tions	Bank savings bonds 8	Loans on a trust basis 9	(excluding negotiable debt securities) 10	deposits: liabilities arising from repos 11	Period
End of y	ear or mo	nth *										]
220.3 225.1 115.4			5.5 6.5	45.4 43.4	1,166.5 1,193.5 605.9	1,174.1	19.4		0.4	17.6 18.9 10.8	l .	1997 1998 1999
112.5	115.0	2.2			599.5	588.9	10.6	85.2	0.2	10.5	-	1999 Sep.
112.9 112.9 115.4	114.5 114.9 118.0	2.4		:	597.4 594.4 605.9	586.9 584.1 595.5	10.3	85.3 85.2 85.0	0.2	10.6 10.8 10.8	-	Oct. Nov Dec
113.6 113.4	117.5 118.0	2.6 2.7	:	:	600.9 596.9	590.5 586.6		83.3 82.6	0.2 0.2	10.6 10.6		2000 Jan. Feb
Changes	*											
+ 4.6 - 4.1	- 1.3 + 2.8		+ 1.0	- 2.3	+ 27.1 - 4.3			- 4.7 - 9.3		+ 1.3 + 1.1	:	1998 1999
- 2.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.0			- 0.7	- 0.8	+ 0.1	- 0.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	-	1999 Sep.
+ 0.4 + 0.0 + 2.4					- 2.0 - 3.1 + 11.6	- 2.8	- 0.3	+ 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.3	-	+ 0.1 + 0.3 - 0.0	- - -	Oct. Nov Dec
- 1.8 - 0.1			:	:	- 5.1 - 3.9	- 5.0 - 3.9		- 1.7 - 0.6	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.2 - 0.0	_	2000 Jan. Feb.

to December 1998, excluding time deposits for less than 1 month; see also footnote 2. — 6 Since the inclusion of building and loan associations in January 1999, including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see table IV. 12). — 7 Excluding deposits under savings and loan contracts (see also

footnote 6). — 8 Including liabilities arising from non-negotiable bearer debt securities. — 9 From 1999, no longer included in time deposits (see also footnote 1) — 10 Included in time deposits. — 11 Collected separately from 1999 only.

	rities and loc nunicipal spec					Social securi	ty funds					
		Time deposi	ts 4, 7					Time deposi	ts 4			
Total	Sight deposits <sup>3</sup>	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year	Savings deposits and bank savings bonds 5, 8	Memo item: Loans on a trust basis 6	Total	Sight deposits <sup>3</sup>	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year	Savings deposits and bank savings bonds 5	Memo item: Loans on a trust basis 6	Period
End of y	ear or mo	nth *										
39.8 45.3 28.5	16.5	17.0 19.8 14.4	2.0 2.4 2.2	6.1 6.6 3.7	0.0 0.1 0.1	48.9 51.7 28.9	10.8 9.3 2.8	21.2	16.2 15.2 5.8	5.8 5.8 1.4	0.2 0.2 0.1	1997 1998 1999
26.5	7.4	13.6	1.9	3.6	0.1	24.9	2.5	14.7	6.2	1.6	0.1	1999 Sep.
26.2 27.5 28.5	7.8 8.4 8.2	12.8 13.6 14.4	1.9 1.9 2.2	3.6 3.6 3.7	0.1 0.1 0.1	23.6 26.5 28.9	2.2 2.7 2.8	16.6	5.8 5.8 5.8	1.5 1.4 1.4	0.1 0.1 0.1	Oct. Nov. Dec.
25.8 27.2	6.8 7.3	13.3 14.2	2.0 2.0	3.7 3.7	0.1 0.1	28.6 28.5	3.0 2.7		5.9 5.9	1.4 1.4	0.1 0.1	2000 Jan. Feb.
Changes	*											
+ 5.5 + 4.6	+ 2.0 + 0.7	+ 2.7 + 3.1	+ 0.3 + 0.4	+ 0.5 + 0.4	+ 0.0 + 0.0	+ 3.1 + 3.5	- 1.4 + 0.5		- 0.9 - 1.0	+ 0.1 - 1.6	+ 0.0 - 0.0	1998 1999
- 1.7	- 0.8	- 0.9	- 0.0	- 0.0	-	+ 0.4	- 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	- 0.1	- 0.0	1999 Sep.
- 0.3 + 1.3 + 1.0	+ 0.5 - 0.2	- 0.8 + 0.8 + 0.7	+ 0.0 - 0.1 + 0.3	- 0.0 - + 0.1	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 1.3 + 2.9 + 2.4	- 0.3 + 0.5 + 0.1	+ 2.4 + 2.4	- 0.4 + 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	Oct. Nov. Dec.
- 2.8 + 1.5		- 1.1 + 0.9	- 0.2 + 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.0	=	- 0.3 - 1.0	+ 0.2 - 0.3		+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	-	2000 Jan. Feb.

Fund for Inherited Liabilities, ERP Special Fund, "German Unity" Fund, Equalisation of Burdens Fund. — 3 Up to December 1998, including time deposits for less than 1 month. — 4 Up to December 1998, excluding time deposits for less than 1 month; see also footnote 3. — 5 Including liabilities arising from non-negotiable bearer debt securities. — 6 From 1999, no

longer included in time deposits (see also footnote 1) — 7 Since the inclusion of building and loan associations in January 1999, including deposits under savings and loan contracts. — 8 Excluding deposits under savings and loan contracts (see also footnote 7).

#### IV. Banks

10. Savings deposits and bank savings bonds of banks (MFIs) in Germany sold to non-banks (non-MFIs) \*

Until the end of 1998 DM billion, from 1999 euro billion

	Savings depo	sits 1								Bank saving	s bonds, 3 so	old to	
		of residents					of non-resi	dents			domestic no	n-banks	
			at three mo notice	nths'	at over thre notice	e months'			Memo item:			of which: With	
				of which: Special savings		of which: Special savings		of which: At three months'	Interest credited on savings	non-banks.		maturities of more than	foreign
Period	Total	Total	Total		Total	facilities 2	Total	notice	deposits	total	Total	2 years 4	non-banks
	End of ye	ar or mon	th *										
1997	1,205.0		928.8	531.7	253.2			16.9	38.8	244.6	236.9	216.7	7.7
1998 1999	1,234.2 626.6	1,211.0 614.7	971.4 504.4	582.8 338.8	239.6 110.2	189.6 88.3	23.2 11.9	17.3 9.1	39.5 20.0	243.9 116.4	234.9 110.7	211.1 101.8	9.1 5.7
1999 Oct.	617.8	606.2	498.1	334.2	108.1	86.2	11.6	8.8	0.5	116.3	110.9	102.1	5.4
Nov. Dec.	614.7 626.6	603.1 614.7	494.9 504.4	332.0 338.8	108.2 110.2	86.7 88.3	11.6 11.9	8.8 9.1	0.7 14.3	116.5 116.4	110.9 110.7	102.1 101.8	5.6 5.7
2000 Jan.	621.5	609.6	500.2	336.1	109.4	89.4	11.9	9.0	0.7	114.7	109.0	99.8	5.8
Feb.	617.5						11.9				108.4	99.0	
	Changes	*											
1998 1999	+ 29.2 - 4.4	+ 28.9 - 4.5	+ 41.6 + 7.3	+ 51.2 + 14.6	- 12.7 - 11.8	- 12.1 - 8.4	+ 0.3 + 0.1	+ 0.4 + 0.3		- 0.7 - 8.2	- 2.1 - 9.3	- 5.6 - 8.9	+ 1.4 + 1.1
1999 Oct.	- 2.1	- 2.1	- 1.5	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 0.5	- 0.0	- 0.0		+ 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Nov. Dec.	- 3.1 + 11.9	- 3.1 + 11.6	- 3.3 + 9.6	- 2.2 + 6.8	+ 0.1 + 2.0	+ 0.5 + 1.6	+ 0.0 + 0.3	+ 0.0 + 0.3		+ 0.2 - 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.2	- 0.0 - 0.3	+ 0.2 + 0.1
2000 Jan.	- 5.2	- 5.1	- 4.2	- 3.2	- 0.9	+ 1.0	- 0.0	- 0.1		- 1.6	- 1.7	- 2.0	+ 0.1
Feb.	- 4.0	- 4.0	- 5.0		+ 1.0	+ 1.2	- 0.0			- 0.5	- 0.6	- 0.8	+ 0.1

<sup>\*</sup> See table IV.2, footnote\*; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent alterations, which will appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. — 1 Other than deposits with

building and loan associations, which are classified as time deposits. -2 Savings deposits bearing interest at a rate which exceeds the minimum or basic rate of interest. — 3 Including liabilities arising from non-negotiable bearer debt securities. — 4 Up to December 1998, of 4 years and more.

## 11. Debt securities and money market paper outstanding of banks (MFIs) in Germany \*

Until the end of 1998 DM billion, from 1999 eurobillion

	Negotiable	bearer debt	t securities a	and money	market pap	er				iable beare market pa	r debt secu per <b>7</b>	rities		
		of which:								of which with matu	rities of		Subordinat	red
						with matu	rities of							
Period	Total	rate				up to and including 1 year	over 2 years 5	over 4 years 6	Total	up to and including 1 year	over 2 years 5	over 4 years 6	negotiable	debt
	End of y					, , ,	, , ,	, , , ,		,	7	7		
1997 1998 1999	1,942.2 2,200.4 1,310.3	217.7 289.2 208.2	7.8 10.6 14.7	160.5 204.3 98.7	11.8 14.3 13.1	24.1 47.2 73.6	1,914.9 2,147.0 1,189.8	1,539.6 1,787.7	5.1 4.7 2.6	0.9 1.0 0.5	4.2 3.6 1.3	1.8 1.5	45.5 46.6 32.7	2.6 2.9 2.5
1999 Oct. Nov. Dec.	1,292.4 1,317.0 1,310.3	188.8 201.7 208.2	12.8 14.3 14.7	96.1 97.8 98.7	6.0 12.1 13.1	49.3 67.9 73.6	1,200.6 1,203.9 1,189.8		2.3 2.4 2.6	0.3 0.3 0.5	1.3 1.3 1.3		30.9 31.8 32.7	2.3 2.5 2.5
2000 Jan. Feb.	1,305.5 1,321.9	211.7 215.9	14.4 15.9	99.4 100.2	5.7 5.5	65.9 71.2	1,189.8 1,196.4		2.6 2.6	0.5 0.5	1.3 1.3	:	33.2 33.4	2.5 2.5
	Changes	*												
1998 1999	+ 258.3 + 183.5	+ 67.5 + 56.2	+ 2.8 + 9.3	+ 38.8 + 20.0	+ 2.5 + 5.8	+ 23.1 + 49.5	+ 232.2 + 96.4	+ 250.1	- 0.3 + 0.3	+ 0.1 + 0.0	- 0.6 - 0.5	- 0.3	+ 1.2 + 8.8	+ 0.3 + 1.0
1999 Oct. Nov. Dec.	+ 12.3 + 24.6 - 6.7	+ 9.7 + 12.9 + 4.7	+ 0.5 + 1.5 + 0.3	+ 2.1 + 1.7 + 0.9	- 0.0 + 6.1 + 1.0	+ 4.8 + 18.6 + 5.7	+ 1.7 + 3.4 - 14.2	· ·	- 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.2	+ 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.2	- 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.0	· :	+ 0.6 + 0.8 + 0.9	- 0.0 + 0.2 + 0.0
2000 Jan. Feb.	- 4.8 + 16.4	+ 3.4 + 4.2	- 0.3 + 1.5	+ 0.7 + 0.8	- 7.4 - 0.2	- 7.7 + 5.3	+ 0.1 + 6.6		+ 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.0		+ 0.5 + 0.2	+ 0.0 - 0.0

<sup>\*</sup> See table IV.2, footnote\*; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent alterations, which will appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. — 1 Including debt securities denominated in foreign currencies. — 2 Issue value when floated. —

3 Including floating-rate notes and zero-coupon bonds denominated in foreign currencies. — 4 From 1999, bonds denominated in non-euro-area currencies. — 5 Up to December 1998, 2 years and more. — 6 From 1999, no longer collected. — 7 Non-negotiable bearer debt securities are classified among bank savings bonds; see also table IV. 10, footnote 2.

## 12. Building and loan associations (MFIs) in Germany \* Interim statements

Euro billion

			Lending t	o banks (N	⁄IFIs)	Lending t	o non-bar	ıks (non-N	1Fls)	Deposits	of banks	Deposits				
End of year or month	Num- ber of associ- ations	total	loans) 1	loans 2	ities 3	Building l Loans under savings and loan con- tracts	Interim	Other building loans 4	Securities (including Treasury bills and Treasury discount paper) 5	under savings and loan con-	Sight and time deposits	and loan con-	Sight and time	Bearer debt secur- ities out- stand- ing	Capital (includ- ing pub- lished reserves) 8	Memo item: New con- tracts entered into in year or month 9
	All b	uilding	and lo	oan ass	ociatio	ns —										
1999	33	146.3	22.0	0.1	9.1	44.2	47.4	5.8	9.6	1.2	23.0	95.3	2.7	3.1	6.8	85.2
1999 Dec.	33	146.3	22.0	0.1	9.1	44.2	47.4	5.8	9.6	1.2	23.0	95.3	2.7	3.1	6.8	9.8
2000 Jan. Feb.	32 32	146.3 146.2	22.0 22.2	0.1 0.1	9.2 9.4	44.3 43.8	47.0 47.4	5.9 5.9	9.9 9.7	1.2 1.1	23.3 23.1		2.8 2.7	3.1 3.4	6.8 6.7	5.6 5.8
	Priva			nd Ioan												
1999 Dec.	20	104.4	17.7	0.1	4.4	29.2	32.8	5.3	7.8	0.9	16.2	65.9	2.7	3.1	4.3	6.4
2000 Jan. Feb.	20 20		18.2 18.2	0.1 0.1	4.4 4.4	29.3 28.9	32.3 32.6	5.4 5.4	8.0 7.9	0.9 0.8	17.0 16.6		2.7 2.7	3.1 3.4	4.3 4.1	3.8 3.8
100.	Publi		ing and		associa		32.0	3.4	,.5	0.0	10.0	05.0		3.4		5.5
1999 Dec.	13	41.9	4.2	0.1	4.7	15.0	14.6	0.5	1.8	0.3	6.7	29.4	0.0	-	2.5	3.4
2000 Jan. Feb.	12 12	41.7 41.9	3.9 4.0	0.1 0.1	4.8 5.0	15.0 14.9	14.7 14.8	0.5 0.5	1.8 1.8	0.3 0.3	6.3 6.4	29.4 29.5	0.0 0.0	- -	2.6 2.6	1.8 2.0

## Trends in building and loan association business

Euro billion

	Euro billi	JII														
		in deposits	5	Capital pi	romised	Capital pa	d out					Outpayr		Interest a		
	under sav loan cont						Allocatio	ns				outstanding at end of period		repaymer received	on	
			Repay- ments				Deposits savings ar loan cont	nd	Loans un savings a loan cont	nd	Newly	end of p	erioa	building	loans 11	
Period	savings accounts under savings	credited on deposits under savings and loan con-	deposits under cancelled savings and		of which: Net alloca- tions 12	Total	Total	of which: Applied to settle- ment of interim and bridging loans	Total	to settle-	and bridging loans and other	Total	of which: Under alloc- ated con- tracts	Total	of which: Repay- ments during guarter	Memo item: Housing bonuses received 13
	All building and loan associations															
1999	24.6	2.7	4.8	48.9	30.5	45.0	18.7	4.7	9.2	3.3	17.1	11.0	7.1	16.9	14.2	0.4
1999 Dec.	2.7	2.4	0.4	3.7	2.4	3.9	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.5	11.0	7.1	1.5	3.4	0.0
2000 Jan. Feb.	1.8 1.8	0.0 0.0	0.3 0.4	4.2 3.0	3.3 2.0	3.8 3.0	1.8 1.3	0.7 0.3	0.9 0.7	0.5 0.2	1.0 1.0	11.0 10.8	7.3 7.2	1.1 1.3		0.0 0.0
	Private	buildi	ng and	l loan	associat	ions										
1999 Dec.	1.9	1.6	0.3	2.5	1.5	2.6	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.2	6.4	3.5	1.0	2.3	0.0
2000 Jan. Feb.	1.2 1.2	0.0 0.0	0.2 0.3	3.2 2.2	2.5 1.4	2.9 2.1	1.4 0.9	0.6 0.2	0.7 0.4	0.4 0.1	0.8 0.8	6.4 6.4	3.6 3.5	0.7 0.9		0.0
reb.	l			loan a			0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	3.3	0.5	•	0.0
1999 Dec.	0.9	0.8	0.1	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	4.5	3.7	0.5	1.1	0.0
2000 Jan. Feb.	0.6 0.6	0.0	0.1 0.2	1.0 0.9	0.8 0.6	0.9 0.9	0.4 0.4	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.2	0.1 0.1	0.3 0.2	4.5 4.5	3.7 3.7	0.3 0.4		0.0 0.0

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding assets and liabilities and/or transactions of the foreign branches. From August 1990 including assets and liabilities and/or transactions with building and loan association savers in the former GDR. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional; subsequent alterations, which will appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. — 1 Including postal giro account balances, claims on building and loan associations, claims arising from registered debt securities and central bank balances. — 2 Loans under savings and loan contracts and interim and bridging loans. — 3 Including money market paper and small amounts of other securities issued by banks. — 4 Up to December 1998 including loans on a trust basis. — 5 Including equalisation claims. — 6 Including liabilities to building and loan associations. — 7 Including small amounts of savings

deposits. — 8 Including participation rights capital; from December 1993 including fund for general banking risks. — 9 Total amount covered by the contracts; only contracts newly entered into, for which the contract fee has been fully paid. Increases in the sum contracted count as new contracts. — 10 For outpayments of deposits under savings and loan contracts arising from the allocation of contracts see "Capital paid out". — 11 Including housing bonuses credited. — 12 Only allocations accepted by the beneficiaries; including allocations applied to settlement of interim and bridging loans. — 13 The amounts already credited to the accounts of savers or borrowers are also included in "Amounts paid into savings accounts under savings and loan contracts" and "Interest and repayments received on building loans".

## IV. Banks

13. Assets and liabilities of the foreign branches and foreign subsidiaries of German banks (MFIs) \*

Until the end of 1998 DM billion, from 1999 euro billion

	Ontai the t	= 11u 01 1990	סווווט ואוט פ	1, 110111 19	eulo bii	11011									
	Number o	f		Lending to	o banks (M	Fls)			Lending to	o non-bank	ks (non-MF	ls)			
					Balances a	nd loans an	d advances			Loans and	advances				
	German banks				not eviden	ced by certi	ficates 3			not evider	nced by cer	tificates 3			
	(MFIs)										to German				
	with foreign	foreign									non-bank	s			
	branches	branches 1						Money				of which	.	Money	
	and/or foreign	and/or foreign	balance					market paper,				enter- prises	to foreign	market paper,	
Period	subsi- diaries	subsi- diaries	sheet total 2	Total	Total	German banks 4	Foreign banks	secur- ities 5, 6	Total	Total	Total	and indi- viduals	non- banks	secur- ities 5	Other assets 7
renou				iotai	iotai	Dariks .	Dailes	ities 57 0	iotai	Total	Total		nd of ye		
	roreigi	branch	ies										nu oi ye	ear Or III	Onth
1997 1998	62 68	165 183	1,837.4 2,195.3	1,068.1 1,230.0	927.0 1,069.2	207.5 279.2	719.4 789.9	141.1 160.8	728.4 875.7	505.8 624.7	68.1 66.1	35.2 37.0	437.7 558.6	222.6 251.0	40.9 89.6
1999	66	187	1,311.9	714.6	614.2	177.0	437.2	100.8	533.9	386.2	26.6	20.8	359.6	147.7	63.4
1999 June	65	183	1,220.3	697.0	603.8	151.4	452.4	93.2	474.5	358.0	31.5	19.7	326.5	116.5	48.8
July	66	186	1,202.3	670.7	572.9	141.9	431.0	97.8	475.6	353.1	30.3	19.2	322.9	122.4	56.0
Aug.	65 66	183 184	1,230.3	691.9 704.2	591.1 597.9	149.8	441.3	100.9	478.3	356.2	29.8 28.3	19.1	326.4 338.8	122.1	60.1
Sep.	66	186	1,257.7 1,299.3	704.2	612.6	153.0 157.2	444.9 455.4	106.3 109.5	492.1 513.5	367.1 384.0	28.7	18.8 20.0	355.3	125.0 129.6	61.4 63.6
Oct. Nov.	67	187	1,299.3	743.1	641.0	166.7	455.4 474.4	109.5	546.9	397.7	26.7	20.0	371.4	149.2	60.8
Dec.	66	187	1,311.9	714.6	614.2	177.0	437.2	100.4	533.9	386.2	26.6	20.8	359.6	147.7	63.4
2000 Jan.	68	192	1,389.6	781.8	674.9	190.2	484.8	106.9	556.7	410.6	28.7	21.6	381.9	146.1	51.0
														Cha	nges *
1998	+ 6	+ 18	+406.2	+187.9	+163.5	+ 71.9	+ 91.5	+ 24.5	+168.5	+136.2	- 1.6	+ 2.1	+137.8	+ 32.3	+ 49.8
1999	- 2	+ 4	+ 73.2	+ 5.3	+ 7.7	+ 18.1	- 10.3	- 2.5	+ 52.2	+ 33.5	- 8.1	+ 1.0	+ 41.6	+ 18.8	+ 15.6
1999 June	-	- 1	+ 31.0	+ 4.9	+ 7.9	+ 1.9	+ 6.0	- 3.1	+ 20.6	+ 16.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.3	+ 16.4	+ 4.0	+ 5.6
July	+ 1 - 1	+ 3 - 3	- 1.4 + 15.2	- 16.7 + 14.6	- 22.7 + 12.2	- 9.4 + 7.8	- 13.3 + 4.4	+ 6.0 + 2.4	+ 7.9 - 3.5	+ 0.5 - 1.3	- 1.2 - 0.6	- 0.5 - 0.2	+ 1.7 - 0.7	+ 7.4 - 2.2	+ 7.5 + 4.1
Aug. Sep.	+ 1	+ 1	+ 13.2	+ 11.8	+ 6.2	+ 7.8	+ 4.4	+ 5.5	+ 12.9	+ 10.3	- 0.6 - 1.5	- 0.2	+ 11.8	+ 2.6	+ 1.3
Oct.	_	+ 2	+ 26.8	+ 10.4	+ 8.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.1	+ 2.1	+ 14.4	+ 11.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.1	+ 11.1	+ 3.0	+ 2.0
Nov. Dec.	+ 1 - 1	+ 1	+ 24.0 - 44.0	- 5.7 - 31.1	+ 16.5 - 29.1	+ 9.1 + 10.3	+ 7.4 - 39.3	- 22.3 - 2.0	+ 32.9 - 15.6	+ 3.5 - 13.6	- 2.5 + 0.2	- 0.2 + 0.8	+ 6.0 - 13.8	+ 29.4 - 2.0	- 3.2 + 2.6
2000 Jan.	+ 2	+ 5	+ 63.8	+ 59.8	+ 54.4	+ 13.1	+ 41.3	+ 5.4	+ 16.5	+ 19.5	+ 2.0	+ 0.3	+ 17.5	- 3.0	- 12.5
2000 Juli.		T 31	+ 05.0	+ 33.0	1 + 34.41	+ 13.11	+ 41.5	7 3.4	+ 10.5	+ 15.5	7 2.0	T 0.7	T 17.5	- 5.0	- 12.5
	Foreign	subsid	iaries									F	nd of ye	ear or m	onth *
	_												-		
1997 1998	37 37	131 137	764.9 830.8	429.5 469.0	366.8 373.1	122.1 160.1	244.6 213.0	62.7 95.9	292.0 311.0	214.4 237.5	67.5 71.4	54.9 62.3	147.0 166.1	77.6 73.5	43.4 50.8
1999	39	161	530.6	242.0	178.6	71.1	107.5	63.4	234.6	174.2	41.5	37.5	132.7	60.4	53.9
1999 June	38	157	558.7	260.3	210.5	75.4	135.0	49.9	230.4	170.4	39.9	36.2	130.5	59.9	68.0
July	38	158	552.5	265.9	214.7	77.4	137.3	51.1	218.5	159.3	41.3	37.5	117.9	59.2	68.1
Aug. Sep.	39 39	159 158	543.9 524.3	267.5 248.0	216.2 193.5	76.5 74.9	139.7 118.6	51.3 54.4	210.7 216.8	154.3 159.8	42.5 39.1	38.9 35.7	111.8 120.7	56.4 57.0	65.6 59.4
Oct.	39	157	525.4	251.3	197.2	77.9	119.3	54.1	219.6	162.8	40.4	36.9	122.4	56.8	54.5
Nov.	39	157	538.9	255.2	193.1	75.6	117.5	62.1	228.6	170.1	40.1	36.4	130.0	58.5	55.2
Dec.	39	161	530.6	242.0	178.6	71.1	107.5	63.4	234.6	174.2	41.5	37.5	132.7	60.4	53.9
2000 Jan.	39	161	525.1	238.4	179.0	74.3	104.6	59.5	232.8	173.7	42.8	38.6	130.8	59.1	53.9
														Cha	inges *
1998	± 0	+ 6	+ 79.5	+ 47.8	+ 13.7	+ 39.7	- 26.1	+ 34.1		+ 27.0			+ 22.9	- 2.8	
1999	+ 2	+ 24	+ 86.6	+ 5.2	- 5.0	- 0.6	- 4.4	+ 10.3	+ 69.9	+ 56.0		+ 5.8	+ 50.9	+ 13.8	+ 11.5
1999 June	_	+ 16	+ 93.3	+ 15.4	+ 17.5	- 3.2	+ 20.6	- 2.1	+ 55.4	+ 48.3	+ 1.7	+ 1.9	+ 46.6	+ 7.1	+ 22.5
July Aug.	+ 1	+ 1 + 1	- 1.6 - 10.9	+ 7.9 + 0.3	+ 6.1 + 0.6	+ 2.0 - 0.8	+ 4.1 + 1.5	+ 1.8 - 0.4	- 10.0 - 8.5	- 9.3 - 5.6	+ 1.4 + 1.2	+ 1.4 + 1.4	- 10.7 - 6.8	- 0.7 - 2.9	+ 0.5 - 2.6
Sep.	-	- 1	- 19.5	- 19.5	- 22.6	- 1.6	- 21.0	+ 3.1	+ 6.2	+ 5.6	- 3.3	- 3.2	+ 9.0	+ 0.5	- 6.1
Oct.	-	- 1	- 2.1	+ 1.7	+ 2.6	+ 3.0	- 0.4	- 0.9	+ 1.5	+ 1.8	+ 1.3	+ 1.2	+ 0.6	- 0.4	- 5.2
Nov. Dec.	_	+ 4	+ 7.5 - 9.6	+ 0.8 - 13.9	- 6.2 - 15.0	- 2.3 - 4.5	- 3.9 - 10.5	+ 7.0 + 1.1	+ 6.5 + 5.6	+ 5.2 + 3.6	- 0.3 + 1.4	- 0.5 + 1.2	+ 5.5 + 2.2	+ 1.3 + 2.0	+ 0.2 - 1.3
2000 Jan.	_	_	- 9.2	- 5.4	- 0.9	+ 3.2									
												_			

<sup>\*</sup> In this table "foreign" also includes the country of domicile of the foreign branches and foreign subsidiaries. Statistical alterations have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional; subsequent alterations, which will appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. — 1 Several branches in a given country of domicile are regarded as a single branch. — 2 Up to December 1998, volume of business (balance sheet total plus endorsement

liabilities arising from rediscounted bills and bills sent for collection from the banks' portfolios prior to maturity); for foreign subsidiaries, volume of business even after 1998. — 3 For foreign branches: up to December 1998, including bill-based lending (bill holdings plus endorsement liabilities and bills sent for collection from the banks' portfolios prior to maturity); from 1999, including bill holdings; up to December 1998, including loans on a trust basis. For foreign subsidiaries, bill-based lending included even after

Deposits 8														
	of banks (	MFIs)		of non-ba	nks (non-N	1FIs)								
					German n	on-banks 9					<b> </b>			
						Short-tern	n	Medium an	d long-term		Money market			
Total	Total	German banks 4	foreign banks	Total	Total	Total	of which enter- prises and indi- viduals	Total	of which enter- prises and indi- viduals	Foreign non-banks		Working capital and own funds	Other liabilities	Period
End of y	ear or n	nonth ^									Fo	reign b	ranches	
1,518.6 1,756.4 988.6	1,002.8 1,181.3 671.8	259.6 148.3	921.7 523.6	575.1 316.7	164.9 173.6 60.7	171.1 57.9	145.9 52.8	3.7 2.5 2.8	3.6 2.2 2.7	401.5 256.0	270.0 234.4	20.0 14.0	148.8 75.0	1997 1998 1999
984.7	648.3	120.6	527.7	336.4	71.8	69.6	64.0	2.2	2.0	264.6	172.6	15.3	47.7	1999 June
960.1 977.2 995.9	625.8 640.0 659.0	111.1 122.6 120.3	514.7 517.4 538.7	334.3 337.2 336.9	71.5 70.3 69.1	69.4 67.8 66.7	63.2 62.0 61.5	2.1 2.4 2.4	2.0 2.3 2.2	262.8 266.9 267.8	167.3 169.7 178.3	15.6 16.6 16.6	59.3 66.9 67.0	July Aug. Sep.
1,024.4 1,052.4 988.6	681.2 709.3 671.8	127.9 140.6 148.3	553.3 568.7 523.6	343.2 343.1 316.7	69.1 67.2 60.7	66.4 64.5 57.9	60.7 59.5 52.8	2.7 2.6 2.8	2.5 2.5 2.7	274.1 275.9 256.0	196.2 215.7 234.4	13.9	64.8 68.7 75.0	Oct. Nov. Dec.
1,095.3	725.6	141.4	584.3	369.6	65.5	62.3	57.2	3.2	3.1	304.1	221.2	14.0	59.1	2000 Jan.
Change	s *													
+ 278.4 - 2.8	+202.7 + 5.6	+ 39.3 + 13.4	+163.5 - 7.8	+ 75.6 - 8.4	+ 9.2 - 28.6	+ 10.4 - 30.2	+ 10.3 - 22.4	- 1.2 + 1.6	- 1.4 + 1.6	+ 66.5 + 20.2	+ 72.0 + 96.3	+ 2.7 + 3.7	+ 53.2 - 24.1	1998 1999
+ 41.4	+ 16.6	+ 9.5	+ 7.2	+ 24.8	- 1.3	- 2.3	- 1.6	+ 1.0	+ 1.1	+ 26.1	- 6.1	- 0.3	- 4.0	1999 June
- 9.4 + 7.1 + 17.3	- 12.1 + 7.7 + 18.4	- 9.1 + 11.3 - 2.3	- 2.9 - 3.7 + 20.6	+ 2.6 - 0.6 - 1.0	- 0.2 - 1.3 - 1.2	- 0.2 - 1.6 - 1.1	- 0.7 - 1.2 - 0.5	- 0.0 + 0.3 - 0.1	- 0.0 + 0.3 - 0.1	+ 2.8 + 0.7 + 0.2	- 5.3 + 2.4 + 8.6		+ 13.0 + 4.8 + 0.1	July Aug. Sep.
+ 16.1 + 5.1 – 68.1	+ 14.1 + 12.9 - 40.2	+ 7.4 + 12.3 + 7.5	+ 6.7 + 0.6 - 47.7	+ 2.1 - 7.7 - 28.0	- 0.1 - 2.0 - 6.5	- 0.4 - 1.9 - 6.7	- 0.9 - 1.3 - 6.7	+ 0.3 - 0.1 + 0.2	+ 0.2 + 0.0 + 0.2	+ 2.2 - 5.7 - 21.5	+ 17.9 + 19.5 + 18.6	- 2.7 + 0.0 + 0.0	- 4.7 - 0.7 + 5.4	Oct. Nov. Dec.
+ 95.6	+ 46.2	- 7.2	+ 53.4	+ 49.4	+ 4.7	+ 4.3	+ 4.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 44.6	- 13.2	+ 0.1	- 18.6	2000 Jan.
End of y	ear or n	nonth *									Forei	gn subs	sidiaries	
600.8 638.7 383.4	412.3 450.5 250.7	58.2 85.5 56.9	354.1 365.0 193.8	188.5 188.2 132.7	52.1 50.2 21.6	45.0 44.2 19.8	42.0 41.6 18.3	7.1 6.0 1.7	7.0 5.9 1.7	136.4 138.1 111.1	84.4 87.7 51.5	33.8		1997 1998 1999
403.3	265.0	51.4	213.6	138.4	21.3	19.9	18.7	1.5	1.4	117.0	52.5	28.8	74.1	1999 June
400.9 396.6 384.2	273.2 274.0 252.3	53.9 53.4 51.3	219.3 220.7 200.9	127.8 122.6 131.9	22.9 22.0 22.3	21.4 20.5 21.0	20.6 19.9 19.9	1.5 1.5 1.3	1.4 1.5 1.3	104.9 100.6 109.6	53.7 54.7 52.7	28.2 28.2 27.9	69.6 64.3 59.6	July Aug. Sep.
382.1 393.1 383.4	251.8 258.4 250.7	53.8 55.0 56.9	198.0 203.4 193.8	130.3 134.8 132.7	21.8 21.7 21.6	20.4 20.0 19.8	19.4 19.1 18.3	1.4 1.7 1.7	1.3 1.7 1.7	108.5 113.0 111.1	53.8 53.7 51.5	28.2	61.5 63.9 66.7	Oct. Nov. Dec.
382.5	248.9	52.2	196.7	133.6	20.9	19.2	18.6	1.7	1.7	112.7	50.9	29.6	62.1	2000 Jan.
Change		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_			
+ 51.6 + 54.7 + 60.7	+ 11.6	+ 13.9	+ 20.3		- 1.4 - 2.3 - 0.6	- 2.8	- 3.0	- 1.0 + 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 4.6 + 45.3	+ 6.7	+ 11.7	+ 13.5	1998 1999 1999 June
+ 60.7 + 1.8	+ 20.0 + 10.9	- 5.0 + 2.5	+ 24.9 + 8.3	+ 40.7 - 9.1	+ 1.6	- 1.1 + 1.6	- 1.5 + 1.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.5 + 0.0	+ 41.3	+ 1.3	+ 10.3	+ 20.9	July
- 6.2 - 12.6	- 0.4 - 21.8	- 0.5 - 2.0	+ 0.1 - 19.8	- 5.8 + 9.2	- 0.9 + 0.3	- 1.0 + 0.5	- 0.8 + 0.1	+ 0.1 - 0.2	+ 0.1 - 0.2	- 4.9 + 8.9	+ 1.0 - 2.0	+ 0.0 - 0.4	- 5.8 - 4.5	Aug. Sep.
- 4.9 + 6.2 - 11.0	- 2.3 + 3.4 - 8.4	+ 2.4 + 1.2 + 1.9	- 4.7 + 2.2 - 10.3	- 2.6 + 2.8 - 2.6	- 0.6 - 0.0 - 0.2	- 0.6 - 0.4 - 0.2	- 0.5 - 0.3 - 0.8	+ 0.1 + 0.3 + 0.0	+ 0.1 + 0.3 + 0.0	- 2.1 + 2.8 - 2.5	+ 1.1 - 0.1 - 2.2		+ 1.6 + 1.2 + 2.8	Oct. Nov. Dec.
- 4.2	- 3.7	- 4.7	+ 0.9	- 0.5	- 0.7	- 0.6	+ 0.3	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.6	+ 0.6	- 5.0	2000 Jan.

1998; up to December 1998, including loans on a trust basis (see also footnote 7). — 4 In the case of foreign branches, from December 1993 including transactions with the head office and with other branches in Germany; in the case of foreign subsidiaries, including transactions with the parent institution. — 5 Treasury bills, Treasury discount paper and other money market paper, debt securities. — 6 Including own debt securities. — 7 From 1999, including loans on a trust basis. — 8 Up to

Dezember 1998, including liabilities arising from loans on a trust basis (see also footnote 11). — **9** Excluding subordinated liabilities and non-negotiable debt securities and money market paper. — **10** Issues of negotiable and non-negotiable debt securities and money market paper. — **11** Including subordinated liabilities. From 1999, including liabilities arising from loans on a trust basis.

#### V. Minimum reserves

## 1. Reserve ratios Germany

% of liabilities subject to reserve requirements

70 Of Habilities subj	ect to reserve requi	rements	
Applicable from	Sight liabilities	Time liabilities	Savings deposits
1995 August 1	2	2	1.5

## European monetary union

% of reserve base 1

Applicable from	Ratio	
1999 January 1	2	

1 Article 3 of the Regulation of the European Central Bank of 1 December 1998 on the application of minimum reserves (excluding liabilities to which a reserve ratio of 0 % applies, pursuant to article 4 (1)).

- 2. Reserve maintenance in Germany up to the end of 1998
  - pursuant to the Minimum Reserves Order of the Bundesbank -

DM million

Monthly average 1 1995 Dec. 1996 Dec. 1997 Dec. 1998 Dec.

Li	abilities subject	to reserve require	ements				Excess reserves 4		
To	otal	Sight liabilities	Time liabilities	Savings deposits	Required reserves 2	Actual reserves 3		as % of the required reserves	Shortfall, total
	2,066,565	579,337	519,456	967,772	36,492	37,337	845	2.3	3
	2,201,464	655,483	474,342	1,071,639	38,671	39,522	851	2.2	4
	2,327,879	734,986	476,417	1,116,477	40,975	41,721	745	1.8	3
	2.576.889	865.444	564.878	1.146.567	45.805	46.432	627	1.4	4

1 Pursuant to sections 5 to 7 of the Minimum Reserves Order. — 2 Amount after applying the reserve ratios to the liabilities subject to reserve requirements (section 5 (1) of the Minimum Reserves Order). — 3 Average credit

balances of the credit institutions subject to reserve requirements on their giro accounts at the Bundesbank. — 4 Actual reserves less required reserves.

Reserve maintenance in the European monetary union

 from 1999, pursuant to the ECB Regulation governing minimum reserves according to article 19.1 of the ECB/ESCB Statute –

Maintenance period beginning in 1	Reserve base 2	Required reserves before deduction of lump-sum allowance 3	Lump-sum allowance 4	Required reserves after deduction of lump-sum allowance	Actual reserves 5	Excess reserves 6	Shortfall, total 7
	Furancan mana	+	hillian)				
	European mone	tary union (euro	Dillion)				
1999 July Aug.	5,174.9 5,160.4	103.5 103.2	0.7	102.8 102.6	103.5 103.0	0.6 0.5	0.0
Sep.	5,171.6	103.4	0.6	102.8	103.3	0.5	0.0
Oct. Nov. Dec.	5,203.3 5,274.8 5,418.4	104.1 105.5 108.4	0.6 0.6 0.6	103.4 104.9 107.7	104.0 105.4 108.5	0.5 0.5 0.8	0.0 0.0 0.0
2000 Jan. Feb. P Mar.	5,406.2 5,434.1	108.1 108.7	0.6 0.7	107.5 108.0	107.9 108.4	0.4 0.4	0.0 0.0
	Of which: Germ	any (euro millior	n)				
1999 July Aug. Sep.	1,574,839 1,562,633 1,573,620	31,497 31,253 31,472	308 302 298	31,189 30,951 31,174	31,386 31,141 31,382	197 190 208	29 1 23
Oct. Nov. Dec.	1,585,141 1,609,527 1,666,782	31,703 32,191 33,336	296 295 294	31,407 31,896 33,041	31,613 32,086 33,296	205 190 255	2 10 10
2000 Jan. Feb. <b>P</b> Mar.	1,688,614 1,681,806	33,772 33,636	294 293	33,478 33,343	33,625 33,521	147 178	4 7

<sup>1</sup> The reserve maintenance period of the ESCB minimum reserve system starts on the 24th of each month and ends on the 23rd of the following month (the first reserve maintenance period lasted from January 1, 1999 to February 23, 1999). — 2 Article 3 of the Regulation of the European Central Bank of 1 December 1998 on the application of minimum reserves (excluding liabilities to which a reserve ratio of 0 % applies, pursuant to article 4 (1)). — 3 Amount after applying the reserve ratios to the reserve

base. — 4 Article 5 (2) of the Regulation of the European Central Bank of 1 December 1998 on the application of minimum reserves. — 5 Average credit balances of the credit institutions subject to minimum reserve requirements on their reserve accounts at the respective national central bank. — 6 Actual reserves less required reserves after the deduction of the lump-sum allowance. — 7 Required reserves after the deduction of the lump-sum

#### VI. Interest rates

#### 1. ECB interest rates

#### 2. Discount and lombard rates of the Bundesbank

## 3. Base rate per Discount **Rate Transition Act**

Applicable from	Deposit facility	Main refinancing operations 1	Marginal lending facility
1999 Jan. 1	2.00	3.00	4.50
Jan. 42	2.75	3.00	3.25
Jan. 22	2.00	3.00	4.50
Apr. 9	1.50	2.50	3.50
Nov. 5	2.00	3.00	4.00
2000 Feb. 4	2.25	3.25	4.25
Mar. 17	2.50	3.50	4.50

	% p.a.		
	Applicable from	Discount rate	Lombard rate 3, 4
5	1994 Feb. 18 Apr. 15 May 13	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 6
5	1995 Mar. 31 Aug. 25 Dec. 15	4 3 ½ 3	6 5 ½ 5
	1996 Apr. 19 to 1998 Dec. 31	2 1/2	4 1/2

Variable rate tenders

% p.a.			
Applicable	from	Base rate 5	
1999 Jan. May	1		2.50 1.95
2000 Jan.	1		2.68

1 Changes in the rate are effective from the date of settlement of the first main refinancing operation following announcement of the change. — 2 On December 22, 1998 the European Central Bank (ECB) announced that, as an exceptional measure between January 4 and 21, 1999, a narrow corridor of 50 basis points would be applied between the interest rates for the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility, aimed at facilitating the transition to the new regime by market participants. — 3 From August 1, 1990 to December 31, 1993 this was also the rate for cash advances; since January 1, 1994 cash advances have no longer been granted. Wherever reference is made in an Act to the interest rate applicable for cash advances of the Federal Government, the rate will be replaced by the base rate increased by 1.5 percentage points pursuant to the Discount Rate Transition Act (see footnote 5). — 4 Pursuant to the Discount Rate Transition Act, read

Allotment

in conjunction with the Lombard Rate Transition Regulation, the lombard rate is replaced from January 1, 1999 by the rate applied by the ECB for its marginal lending facility wherever the lombard rate is used as a reference variable for interest and other payments. — 5 Pursuant to the Discount Rate Transition Act, read in conjunction with the Regulation Governing the Use of the Base Rate as a Reference Variable, this rate replaces the discount rate from January 1, 1999 until December 31, 2001 wherever the latter is used in contracts and regulations as a reference variable for interest and other payments. This base rate is the discount rate of the Bundesbank which applied on December 31, 1998. It changes from January 1, May 1 and September 1 of each year, and will change for the first time on May 1, 1999 if the interest rate applied by the ECB to its longer-term refinancing operations (marginal rate) has changed by at least 0.5 percentage points.

## 4. Eurosystem monetary policy operations allotted through tenders \*

Fixed rate tenders

Date of
settlemen

Rids

	Amount	Amount	Fixed rate	Marginal rate	Weighted average rate	
Date of settlement	EUR millions		% p.a.			Running for days
	Main refinancing of	perations				
1999 Dec. 22 Dec. 30	1,505,405 485,825	92,000 70,000	3.00 3.00	<u> </u>	] =	21 20
2000 Jan. 12 Jan. 19 Jan. 26	914,566 1,145,548 1,520,993	35,000 77,000 69,000	3.00 3.00 3.00	- - -	- - -	14 14 14
Feb. 2 Feb. 9 Feb. 16 Feb. 23	3,012,630 1,036,648 1,022,832 2,126,309	62,000 66,000 59,000 63,000	3.00 3.25 3.25 3.25	- - -	- - -	14 14 14 14
Mar. 1 Mar. 8 Mar. 15 Mar. 22 Mar. 29	2,901,133 1,627,522 4,165,993 1,661,995 3,022,435	89,000 47,000 85,000 52,000 89,000	3.25 3.25 3.25 3.50 3.50	- - - -	- - - -	14 14 14 14 14
Apr. 5 Apr. 12 Apr. 19	2,869,408 4,290,278 4,277,306	48,000 82,000 58,000	3.50 3.50	- - -	- - -	14 15 15
	Longer-term refina	incing operations				
1999 Mar. 25 Apr. 29 May 27 July 1 July 29 Aug. 26 Sep. 30 Oct. 28 Nov. 25 Dec. 23 2000 Jan. 27 Mar. 2	53,659 66,911 72,294 76,284 64,973 52,416 41,443 74,430 74,988 91,088 87,052 72,960 74,929	15,000 15,000 15,000 15,000 15,000 15,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 20,000	- - - - - - - - -	2.96 2.53 2.53 2.63 2.65 2.65 2.66 3.19 3.18 3.26 3.28	2.97 2.54 2.54 2.64 2.66 2.67 3.42 3.27 3.29 3.30 3.61 3.80	98 91 91 91 91 91 84 91 98 98 91
	Other tender opera			5.70	. 5.00	
2000 Jan. 5 1	14,420		- I	3.00	3.00	7

<sup>\*</sup> Source: ECB. — 1 Collection of fixed-term deposits.

#### VI. Interest rates

## 5. Money market rates, by month

% p.a.

	Money mar	rket rates reporte	d by Frankfur	t banks 1			EURIBOR 3					
	Day-to-day	money	Three-mor	nth funds		EONIA 2	One- week funds	One- month funds	Three- month funds	Six- month funds	Nine- month funds	Twelve- month funds
Period	Monthly averages	Lowest and highest rates	Monthly averages	Lowest and highest rates		Monthly ave	rages					
1998 Mar.	3.45	3.36 – 4.	15 3.50	3.45 –	3.58							
Apr. May June	3.41 3.41 3.47		3.61 70 3.60 40 3.54	3.52 -	3.65 3.64 3.57							
July Aug. Sep.	3.39 3.48 3.48		20 3.52 50 3.48 40 3.46	3.43 -	3.55 3.51 3.55							
Oct. Nov. Dec.	3.41 3.42 3.14	3.38 - 3. 3.38 - 3. 4 2.96 - 4.		3.55 -	3.59 3.65 3.64							
1999 Jan. Feb. Mar.	3.14 3.11 2.93	2.96 - 3. 3.00 - 3. 2.05 - 3.	20 3.07	3.03 -	3.21 3.11 3.11	3.14 3.12 2.93	3.17 3.13 3.05	3.16 3.13 3.05	3.13 3.09 3.05	3.09 3.04 3.02	3.07 3.03 3.02	3.06 3.03 3.05
Apr. May June	2.68 2.55 2.57	2.45 - 3. 2.49 - 3. 2.20 - 2.	20 2.55	2.52 -	2.94 2.58 2.68	2.71 2.55 2.56	2.71 2.56 2.59		2.70 2.58 2.63	2.70 2.60 2.68	2.66	2.76 2.68 2.84
July Aug. Sep.	2.51 2.43 2.42	1.70 - 2.	55 2.65 59 2.67 60 2.71	2.64 -	2.70 2.70 3.09	2.52 2.44 2.43	2.61 2.57 2.55		2.68 2.70 2.73	2.90 3.05 3.11	3.13	3.03 3.24 3.30
Oct. Nov. Dec.	2.49 2.92 3.03	1.70 - 2. 2.50 - 3. 5 2.75 - 3.		3.39 –	3.50 3.52 3.47	2.50 2.94 3.04	2.63 2.99 3.27	2.76 3.06 3.51	3.38 3.47 3.45	3.46 3.48 3.51		3.68 3.69 3.83
2000 Jan. Feb. Mar.	3.03 3.27 3.50		3.32 52 3.52 3.73	3.45 -	3.49 3.63 3.83	3.04 3.28 3.51	3.08 3.31 3.52	3.36	3.34 3.54 3.75	3.56 3.73 3.94	3.93	3.95 4.11 4.27

<sup>1</sup> Money market rates are not fixed or quoted officially; the monthly averages computed from daily quotations are unweighted. — 2 Euro OverNight Index Average: weighted average overnight rate for interbank operations calculated by the European Central Bank since January 4, 1999 on the basis of real turnover according to the act/360 method and published via Bridge

Telerate. — 3 Euro Interbank Offered Rate: unweighted average rate calculated by Bridge Telerate since December 30, 1998 according to the act/360 method. — 4 At the end of December 3.50% to 4.00%. — 5 At the end of December 3.35% to 3.70%

## 6. Euro area retail bank interest rates \*, o

% p.a.; period averages

	Deposit interes	t rates					Lending intere	st rates		
		With agreed m	aturity		Redeemable at	notice	To enterprises		To households	
Period	Overnight	Up to 1 year	Up to 2 years	Over 2 years	Up to 3 months	Over 3 months	Up to 1 year	Over 1 year	Consumer lending	For house purchase
1997	1.46	3.41	3.63	4.40	2.80	3.09	7.58	6.64	10.61	6.63
1998	1.10	3.20	3.22	4.06	2.61	3.25	6.74	5.80	10.05	5.87
1999	0.65	2.44	2.45	3.57	2.15	2.76	5.66	5.10	9.38	5.29
1999 Feb.	0.72	2.60	2.59	3.37	2.34	2.78	5.97	5.00	9.55	5.02
Mar.	0.71	2.57	2.56	3.37	2.31	2.79	5.83	4.98	9.50	5.05
Apr.	0.68	2.38	2.39	3.26	2.27	2.61	5.66	4.81	9.37	4.91
May	0.63	2.24	2.24	3.21	2.16	2.48	5.55	4.72	9.31	4.84
June	0.60	2.22	2.22	3.30	2.15	2.45	5.49	4.78	9.29	4.96
July	0.60	2.24	2.24	3.45	2.14	2.63	5.40	4.96		5.18
Aug.	0.60	2.25	2.26	3.67	2.00	2.73	5.42	5.16		5.47
Sep.	0.60	2.32	2.32	3.79	1.99	2.80	5.38	5.19		5.53
Oct.	0.61	2.52	2.52	4.03	2.00	2.93	5.58	5.55	9.36	5.79
Nov.	0.63	2.62	2.62	3.96	2.02	3.01	5.75	5.54	9.36	5.77
Dec.	0.67	2.70	2.70	4.02	2.04	3.05	5.81	5.51	9.38	5.79
2000 Jan. Feb.	0.69 0.70	2.74 2.79	2.74 2.80	4.19 4.25	2.05 2.06			5.74 5.85		6.03 6.13

<sup>\*</sup> These euro area retail bank interest rates should be used with caution and \* These euro area retail bank interest rates should be used with caution and for statistical purposes only, primarily to analyse their development over time rather than their level. They are calculated as the weighted average of national interest rates provided by the national central banks. The national rates represent those rates that are currently available from national sources and which are judged to fit the standard categories. These national rates have been aggregated to derive information for the euro area, in some cases relying on proxies and working assumptions due to the heterogeneity observed in the national financial instruments across MU

Member States. Furthermore, the national interest rates are not harmonised Member States. Furthermore, the national interest rates are not harmonised in terms of their coverage (new business and/or outstanding amounts), the nature of the data (nominal or effective) or the compilation method. The country weights for the euro area retail bank interest rates are derived from MFI balance sheet statistics or close proxies. The weights reflect the country-specific proportions of the relevant instruments within the euro area, measured as outstanding amounts. The weights are adjusted monthly, so that interest rates and weights always refer to the same month.

o Tables and notes taken from the ECB.

## VI. Interest rates

## 7. Lending and deposit rates of banks (MFIs) in Germany \* Lending rates

	Current account cre	edit					Bills discounted	
	less than DM 200,0	00	DM 200,000 and mobut less than DM 1		DM 1 million and m but less than DM 5		Bills of less than DN refinancable at the Bundesbank	
Reporting period 1	Average interest rate	Spread	Average interest rate	Spread	Average interest rate	Spread	Average interest rate	Spread
1999 May June	9.78 9.79	7.50 – 11.75 7.50 – 11.50	8.80 8.71	6.50 - 11.25 6.50 - 11.25	7.42 7.41	5.75 - 10.50 5.75 - 10.50		
July Aug. Sep.	9.80 9.84 9.83	7.50 - 11.50 7.50 - 11.75 7.50 - 11.75	8.75		7.34 7.42 7.37	5.75 - 10.50 5.50 - 10.50 5.50 - 10.50	5.21	3.45 - 8.50 3.50 - 8.50 3.50 - 8.50
Oct. Nov. Dec.	9.89 9.93 10.02	7.75 - 11.75 7.50 - 11.75 7.50 - 11.75	8.75 8.84 8.94		7.51	5.70 - 10.50 5.75 - 10.50 5.80 - 10.50	5.56	3.85 - 8.75
2000 Jan. Feb. Mar.	10.02 10.08 10.14	7.50 – 11.75	8.97 9.02 9.14	6.75 - 11.25 7.00 - 11.50 7.00 - 11.50	7.80	5.80 - 10.50 6.00 - 10.50 6.00 - 10.75	5.73	4.13 – 9.00

Reporting period 1 1999 May July Aug.

Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec. 2000 Jan. Feb. Mar.

		Instalment cred	lits				d-rate loans and self-employe ling to the housi		
Darsonal cradit	lines	DM 10,000 and	more but not n	nore than DM 30	),000 2	DM 200,000 an but less than D		DM 1 million a	
Personal credit (overdraft facili granted to indi	ties	Monthly rate <sup>3</sup>		Effective annual interest	rate 4	Effective intere	-	but less than D	W 10 million
Average interest rate	Spread	Average interest rate	Spread	Average interest rate	Spread	Average interest rate	Spread	Average interest rate	Spread
11.10 11.09	9.75 – 12.25 9.75 – 12.25		0.31 - 0.48 0.30 - 0.48		8.11 – 12.58 7.98 – 12.35	5.46 5.64	4.39 - 7.35 4.59 - 7.40		
11.07 11.07 11.09	9.75 – 12.25 9.75 – 12.25 9.75 – 12.25	0.39	0.30 - 0.48 0.31 - 0.48 0.30 - 0.48	10.11	8.03 – 12.33 8.05 – 12.33 7.90 – 12.27			6.08	5.05 - 7.49
11.09 11.14 11.22	9.75 – 12.25 9.75 – 12.25 10.25 – 12.25	0.39 0.39	0.31 - 0.48 0.30 - 0.48 0.30 - 0.48	10.15 10.09	8.05 – 12.33 8.03 – 12.10	6.65	5.62 - 8.23	6.48	5.59 - 7.87 5.50 - 7.72
11.24 11.27 11.38	10.25 - 12.25 10.25 - 12.25 10.25 - 12.50	0.39 0.39	0.31 - 0.48 0.32 - 0.48 0.31 - 0.48	10.18 10.18	8.17 – 12.10 8.33 – 12.11	6.86 6.94	6.05 - 8.41	6.68 6.79	5.75 - 8.07 5.90 - 8.28

Reporting period 1
1999 May June
July Aug. Sep.
Oct. Nov. Dec.
2000 Jan. Feb. Mar.

with interest rates	fixed (effe	ctiv	e inte	rest rate) 6										l			
for 2 years				for 5 years					for 10 years					with variable interest rates (effective interest rate) <sup>6</sup>			
Average interest rate	Spread			Average interest rate		Spread			Average interest rate		Spread			Average interest rate	Spread		
4.30 4.45	3.75 3.97		5.01 5.12		4.47 4.72		<u>-</u>	5.02 5.20		5.14 5.40	4.84 4.86		5.49 5.80	5.50 5.53		_	6.9 6.9
4.79 5.10 5.19	4.56	_	5.38 5.67 5.91		5.17 5.58 5.70	4.59 5.05 5.33		5.59 5.96 6.13		5.82 6.20 6.35	4.99	- - -	6.17 6.59 6.69	5.64 5.72 5.77	4.60	- - -	7.0 6.9 6.9
5.52 5.46 5.56		_	6.17 6.06 6.18		6.00 5.86 5.90	5.56	- - -	6.43 6.33 6.28		6.56 6.36 6.40	5.54 6.12 6.14		6.96 6.75 6.75	5.92 5.94 5.97	4.89	- - -	7.0 6.9 7.0
5.79 5.87 5.90	5.38	-	6.38 6.43 6.39		6.19 6.28 6.19	5.91 5.96 5.96	- - -	6.62 6.70 6.59		6.69 6.76 6.64	6.34	- - -	7.07 7.13 7.02	6.20	5.12	- - -	7.3 7.4 7.4

<sup>\*</sup> The average rates are calculated as unweighted arithmetic means from the interest rates reported to be within the spread. The spread is ascertained by eliminating the reports in the top 5% and the bottom 5% of the interest rate range. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional; subsequent alterations, which will appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. — 1 Second and third weeks of the months indicated. — 2 With maturities between 36 months and 60 months. — 3 Interest rates as % per month of original amount of credit taken up. Besides interest, most banks charge a one-off processing fee (generally 2%, in some cases 3%, of the credit amount). — 4 Calculated

on the basis of reported monthly rates (see footnote 3) and reported annual rates on the respective amount of debt and on the basis of the respective processing fees, taking due account of reported maturities. — 5 Lending to enterprises (with agreed maturities of more than five years) with agreed interest rates locked in for more than five years. — 6 The figures refer to the time when the contract was concluded and not to the entire duration of the contract. The calculation of the effective interest rate is based on an annual redemption rate of 1% plus interest saved; the repayment conditions agreed upon in each case by the credit institutions involved are taken into account (at present mostly monthly payment and inclusion).

## VI. Interest rates

# 7. Lending and deposit rates of banks (MFIs) in Germany \* (cont'd) Deposit rates

% p.a.

				Time deposits v	vith agreed ma						
				of 1 month						of 3 months	
	Higher-yielding sight deposits of individuals 7	•		less than DM 10	00,000	DM 100,000 an less than DM 1		DM 1 million ar less than DM 5		DM 100,000 an less than DM 1	
Reporting period 1	Average interest rate	Spread		Average interest rate	Spread	Average interest rate	Spread	Average interest rate	Spread	Average interest rate	Spread
1999 May June	1.69 1.71	0.50 - 0.50 -		2.01 1.98	1.50 - 2.40 1.50 - 2.33	1	1.90 - 2.60 1.90 - 2.50	2.42 2.40	2.10 - 2.80 2.10 - 2.70	2.32 2.30	1.90 – 2.75 1.90 – 2.64
July Aug. Sep.	1.72 1.70 1.69	0.50 - 0.50 - 0.50 -	2.50	1.99 1.99 1.99	1.50 - 2.35 1.50 - 2.30 1.50 - 2.30	2.26	1.90 – 2.50	2.42	2.05 - 2.65 2.10 - 2.69 2.00 - 2.64	2.31 2.33 2.33	1.90 - 2.60 2.00 - 2.60 2.00 - 2.60
Oct. Nov. Dec.	1.68 1.74 1.79	0.50 - 0.50 - 0.50 -	2.50	2.04 2.17 2.41	1.50 - 2.40 1.65 - 2.55 1.75 - 3.05	2.44	2.00 - 2.60 2.00 - 2.75 2.10 - 3.25	2.66	2.15 - 2.77 2.25 - 3.00 2.35 - 3.50	2.61 2.81 2.86	2.10 - 3.15 2.20 - 3.25 2.25 - 3.25
2000 Jan. Feb. Mar.	1.80 1.83 1.89	0.50 - 0.50 - 0.50 -		2.32 2.37 2.53	1.75 – 2.80 1.80 – 2.85 1.95 – 3.15	2.68		2.91	2.40 - 3.20 2.50 - 3.20 2.50 - 3.60	2.84 2.89 3.04	2.25 - 3.20 2.35 - 3.25 2.50 - 3.50

	Bank savings bonds		Savings deposit	s							
	Bank savings bo with regular interest payme		with minimum return 8	rates of	with higher rat (without a dura		being agreed)				
					with agreed no	tice of 3 month	S				
	maturity of 4 ye	ears	with agreed no of 3 months	tice	less than DM 10	less than DM 10,000 DM 10,000 and m but less than DM					
Reporting period 1	Average interest rate	Spread	Average interest rate	Spread	Average interest rate	Spread	Average interest rate	Spread	Average interest rate	Spread	
1999 May	3.01	2.75 - 3.50	1.28	1.00 - 2.00	1.92	1.50 - 2.70	2.08	1.50 - 2.60	2.24	1.60 - 2.75	
June	3.11	2.75 – 3.50	1.26	1.00 – 1.75	1.90	1.50 – 2.70	2.06	1.50 – 2.50	2.22	1.60 – 2.75	
July	3.42	2.80 - 3.90	1.24	1.00 - 1.75	1.89	1.43 – 2.61	2.06	1.50 - 2.50	2.21	1.63 – 2.70	
Aug.	3.74	3.00 - 4.25	1.23	1.00 - 1.75	1.91	1.50 - 2.50	2.07	1.50 - 2.50	2.23	1.65 – 2.75	
Sep.	3.88	3.00 - 4.30	1.23	1.00 – 1.75	1.92	1.50 - 2.50	2.08	1.50 - 2.63	2.24	1.75 – 2.75	
Oct.	4.11	3.25 – 4.70	1.23	1.00 - 2.00	1.94	1.38 – 2.95	2.13	1.50 - 2.75	2.30	1.75 – 2.81	
Nov.	4.15	3.25 - 4.50	1.24	1.00 - 2.00	2.00	1.50 - 2.95	2.22	1.55 – 2.80	2.38	1.95 – 3.00	
Dec.	4.21	3.50 - 4.60	1.24	1.00 - 2.00	2.03	1.50 - 2.95	2.28	1.55 – 2.91	2.45	1.85 – 3.00	
2000 Jan.	4.39	3.50 - 4.85	1.24	1.00 - 2.00	2.03	1.50 - 2.77	2.28	1.75 – 2.90	2.44	1.85 – 3.00	
Feb.	4.49	3.50 - 5.00	1.24	1.00 - 1.85	2.04	1.40 - 2.85	2.30	1.75 - 2.90	2.46	1.90 - 3.00	
Mar.	4.54	3.50 - 5.00	1.24	1.00 - 2.00	2.06	1.50 - 3.00	2.36	1.75 – 3.05	2.53	2.00 – 3.20	

with agreed no and a duration	tice of 3 months of contract of	S	with agreed notice of more than 3 months and a duration of contract of						
up to and inclu	ding 1 year	more than 1 ye and including 4	ars	up to and including 1 year more than 4 years					
Average interest rate	Spread	Average interest rate	Spread	Spread	Average interest rate	Spread	Average interest rate	Spread	
2.44 2.40	2.00 - 3.00 2.00 - 2.75	2.79 2.82	2.30 - 3.25 2.30 - 3.25	3.77 3.80	2.69 - 5.4 2.69 - 5.4		1.50 - 3.00 1.50 - 2.85		2.50 - 4.1 2.69 - 4.1
2.48 2.55 2.61	2.00 - 2.80 2.05 - 3.00 2.00 - 3.05		2.33 - 3.80 2.50 - 4.00 2.50 - 4.00	4.02	2.71 - 5.15 2.71 - 5.15 3.00 - 5.05	2.73		3.54	2.75 - 4.3
2.78 2.89	2.10 - 3.40 2.25 - 3.50	3.49 3.63	2.29 - 4.30 2.50 - 4.25	4.23 4.28	3.00 - 5.1 3.02 - 5.1	2.93 3.01	2.25 - 3.50 2.20 - 3.50	3.81 3.98	2.75 - 4.6 2.75 - 4.5
2.96 3.03 3.08 3.20	2.25 - 3.50 2.25 - 3.65 2.25 - 3.75 2.25 - 3.85	3.91 4.00	2.50 - 4.25 3.05 - 4.53 3.25 - 4.61 3.00 - 4.68	3.14 - 5.1 3.15 - 5.5 3.20 - 5.4 3.25 - 5.5	3.18 3.18	2.10 - 3.75 2.00 - 3.80	4.28 4.40	2.75 – 5. 2.75 – 5.	

For footnotes \*,1 to 6 see page 45\*. — 7 Only such interest rates are taken into account as are above the relevant standard terms of the banks included in the survey. — 8 Only a minimum rate of return is granted, but no premium or bonus. — 9 An interest rate above the minimum rate of return

and/or a premium or a bonus is granted. — 10 Rate of return which is paid when savings plans are held until maturity or when savings objectives have been achieved.

Reporting period 1 1999 May June July Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec. 2000 Jan. Feb. Mar.

## VI. Interest rates

#### 8. Selected central bank rates abroad

	New rate	:	Previous	rate		New rate	•	Previous	rate
Country/Interest rate	% p.a.	Applicable from	% p.a.	Applicable from	Country/Interest rate	% p.a.	Applicable from	% p.a.	Applicable from
EU-countries 1     Denmark     Discount rate	3 1/2	Mar. 16, '00		Feb. 4, '00		5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Mar. 22, '00	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Feb. 3, '00
Repurchase/CD selling rate  Greece Deposit rate <sup>2</sup> Repurchase rate Lombard rate	3.85 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Mar. 16, '00  Dec. 16, '99  Mar. 8, '00	11 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Oct. 21, '99 Jan. 26, '00	Japan Discount rate United States	1/2	Sep. 8, '95		Apr. 14, '95
Sweden Deposit rate Repurchase rate Lombard rate	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Mar. 8, '00 Feb. 17, '99 Feb. 4, '00 Feb. 17, '99	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Nov. 12, '98 Nov. 17, '99 Nov. 12, '98	Federal funds rate 5	5 ½ 6	Mar. 21, '00 Mar. 21, '00		Feb. 2, '00 Feb. 2, '00
United Kingdom Repurchase rate <sup>3</sup>	6	Feb. 10, '00	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Jan. 13, '00					
Switzerland     Three-month Libor target	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Mar. 23, '00	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> - 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Feb. 3, '00					

<sup>1</sup> Only those member countries which are not participating in the euro area for the time being. — 2 Basic tranche. — 3 Bank of England key rate. —

## 9. Money market rates abroad

Monthly or weekly averages of daily figures 1 % p.a.

	London		New York		Tokyo		Zurich	Hong Kon	g	Euro-Dolla	ar market					
Month or week	Day-to- day money 2	Treasury bills (three months) Tender rate 3	Federal funds 4	Treasury bills (three months) Tender rate 3	Day-to- day money	Gensaki rate (three months)	Three- month funds 5	Day-to- day money 6	Exchange fund bills 7	Day-to- day money 8	One- month funds 9	Three- month funds 9	item Swap oper US\$/	rates mark	in the et 10	,
1998 Apr. May June	7.09 7.13 7.47	7.02 6.99 7.29	5.45 5.49 5.56	5.00 5.03 4.99	0.44 0.43 0.44	0.27 0.28 0.28	0.88 1.08 1.44	4.47 5.13 6.72	5.84 6.47 9.07	5.55 5.53 5.61	5.55 5.58 5.56	5.65 5.63 5.63	=	2.02 2.04 2.09	- -	3.78 3.76 4.04
July	7.29	7.22	5.54	4.96	0.41	0.29	1.31	5.78	7.86	5.58	5.59	5.63	-	2.14	-	4.13
Aug.	7.37	7.19	5.55	4.94	0.43	0.29	1.00	9.84	9.78	5.56	5.59	5.63	-	2.14	-	4.11
Sep.	7.44	6.95	5.51	4.74	0.32	0.18	0.84	5.83	8.37	5.58	5.52	5.45	-	2.00	-	3.89
Oct.	7.44	6.54	5.07	4.08	0.24	0.11	0.50	4.52	6.33	5.30	5.27	5.22	-	1.69	-	3.52
Nov.	6.55	6.31	4.83	4.44	0.20	0.11	0.94	4.61	5.60	5.13	5.20	5.28	-	1.67	-	3.21
Dec.	6.21	5.71	4.68	4.42	0.25	0.11	0.69	4.23	5.22	4.95	5.54	5.20	-	1.89	-	3.04
1999 Jan.	5.87	5.28	4.63	4.34	0.23	0.14	0.56	3.96	5.64	4.79	4.98	5.00	+	1.85	+	2.61
Feb.	5.63	5.08	4.76	4.45	0.18	0.13	0.56	4.96	5.63	4.74	4.94	5.00	+	1.87	+	2.27
Mar.	5.43	5.07	4.81	4.48	0.04	0.08	0.56	4.50	5.28	4.83	4.94	5.01	+	1.95	+	2.24
Apr.	5.38	4.90	4.74	4.28	0.03	0.06	0.38	4.44	4.92	4.75	4.92	5.00	+	2.29	+	2.52
May	5.29	4.93	4.74	4.51	0.03	0.05	0.44	4.47	4.82	4.78	4.91	5.02	+	2.47	+	2.69
June	5.05	4.76	4.76	4.59	0.03	0.04	0.50	5.21	5.13	4.88	5.04	5.18	+	2.60	+	2.50
July	4.92	4.76	4.99	4.60	0.03	0.03	0.51	5.51	5.47	5.05	5.18	5.31	+	2.67	+	2.39
Aug.	4.84	4.85	5.07	4.76	0.03	0.03	0.51	5.55	5.80	5.12	5.29	5.45	+	2.82	+	2.47
Sep.	4.89	5.08	5.22	4.73	0.03	0.02	1.14	5.12	5.68	5.29	5.38	5.57	+	2.85	+	2.60
Oct.	5.01	5.24	5.20	4.88	0.02	0.02	1.38	5.37	5.49	5.25	5.41	6.18	+	2.86	+	2.55
Nov.	5.18	5.24	5.42	5.07	0.03	0.02	1.34	5.01	5.11	5.40	5.56	6.10	+	2.68	+	2.34
Dec.	5.01	5.46	5.30	5.23	0.02	0.04	1.24	3.58	4.65	5.45	6.40	6.13	+	2.75	+	2.48
2000 Jan.	5.28	5.78	5.45	5.34	0.02	0.03	1.38	3.33	5.18	5.55	5.81	6.04	+	2.70	+	2.66
Feb.	5.77	5.92	5.73	5.57	0.03	0.03	1.78	5.37	5.64	5.73	5.89	6.10	+	2.54	+	2.54
Mar. P	5.69	5.93	5.85	5.72	0.02	0.03	2.26	5.49	5.65	5.87	6.05	6.20	+	2.47	+	2.36
week ending <b>P</b>																
2000 Feb. 25	5.89	5.93	5.72	5.64	0.02	0.03	1.78	4.91	5.70	5.74	5.88	6.11	+	2.48	+	2.45
Mar. 3 10 17 24 31	5.99 5.83 5.36 5.77 5.63	5.95 5.95 5.93 5.90 5.94	5.77 5.73 5.79 5.81 6.01	5.67 5.69 5.73 5.78 5.72	0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02	0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03	2.26	5.23 5.11 5.22 5.62 6.24	5.67 5.61 5.60 5.65 5.71	5.80 5.75 5.78 5.93 6.10	5.93 5.97 6.04 6.12 6.13	6.11 6.13 6.18 6.24 6.28	+ + + + +	2.50 2.46 2.42 2.50 2.50	+ + + + +	2.50 2.43 2.30 2.33 2.30

<sup>1</sup> Unless stated otherwise. — 2 Overnight money rate in the interbank market. — 3 Months: average of the tender rates in the weekly Treasury bill auctions; weeks: average of the tender rates on the day of issue. — 4 Weekly average (Thursday to Wednesday) — 5 Three month deposits with big banks in Zurich; months: average of end-of-month figures. Figure for the fourth week is that for the last day of the month. — 6 Hong Kong dollar-denominated Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rates (HIBOR). — 7 Money market paper issued regularly by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority; maturity of 91 days. — 8 From January 1999 rates for overnight

deposits. — 9 From January 1999 US dollar-denominated London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). Previously the rates were based on quotations reported by Frankfurt and Luxemburg banks. — 10 Rates for three-month contracts. Owing to the indirect quotation, the forward points between the euro and the foreign currency for the repurchase date of the swap are calculated in the foreign currency as from January 1999; previously the calculation was expressed in DM. As a result the previous discount (–) changes into a premium (+).

 $<sup>\</sup>bf 4$  Bank of Canada's ceiling rate for call money.  $\bf -5$  Rate targeted for interbank trade in central bank money.

#### VII. Capital market

## 1. Sales and purchases of debt securities and shares in Germany \*)

Debt securiti	es										
	Sales						Purchases				
	Domestic del	ot securities 1					Residents				
Sales = total pur- chases	Total	Bank debt securities	Indus- trial bonds		Public debt secur- ities 2	Foreign debt secur- ities 3	Total 4	Credit in- stitutions including building and loan assc. 5	Non- banks <sup>6</sup>	Bundes- bank open market oper- ations 5	Non- residents 7
DM million											
103,493 112,289 88,429 118,289	88,190 35,100 78,409	29,509 28,448 - 11,029 52,418		200 27 100 344	57,774 59,768 46,228 25,649	16,012 24,095 53,325 39,876	45,927 78,193 86,657 96,073	31,192 45,305 36,838 20,311	13,667 33,599 49,417 76,448	1,068 - 711 402 - 686	57,570 34,093 1,769 22,212
244,827 231,969 291,762 395,110 303,339	219,346 2 284,054 382,571	136,799 131,670 106,857 151,812 117,185	-	67 667 175 200 65	83,609 87,011 177,376 230,560 158,939	24,487 12,619 7,708 12,539 27,281	225,066 173,099 170,873 183,195 279,989	91,833 45,095 132,236 164,436 126,808	133,266 127,310 37,368 20,095 154,738	- 33 694 1,269 - 1,336 - 1,557	19,763 58,866 120,887 211,915 23,349
227,099 254,359 332,659 417,693	233,519 250,688	162,538 191,341 184,911 254,367		350 649 1,563 3,143	40,839 41,529 64,214 50,691	24,070 20,840 81,967 109,492	141,282 148,250 204,353 254,293	49,193 117,352 144,177 203,342	94,409 31,751 60,176 50,951	- 2,320 - 853 	85,815 106,109 128,301 163,397
Euro million											
290,874	198,068	156,399	- :	2,184	39,485	92,806	161,953	74,728	87,225	_	128,921
16,586 23,259 – 3,102	19,761	8,140 13,075 – 4,192		1,059 174 8	4,048 6,511 – 1,572	3,340 3,498 2,670	13,581 3,576 – 9,930	10,113 2,852 – 12,798	3,468 724 2,868	- - -	3,005 19,683 6,828
26,46! 36,77		9,559 12,896		914 1,315	5,540 5,030	10,452 17,533	33,567 28,995	16,987 17,004	16,580 11,991	_	- 7,102 7,778

Shares							
	Sales		Purchases				
Sales			Residents				
= total purchases	Domestic shares 8	Foreign shares 9	Total 10	Credit insti- tutions 5 , 11	Non-banks 6	Non- residents 12	
DM million							
32,371 15,845 21,390 35,511	16,394 11,889 7,528 19,365	15,976 3,955 13,862 16,147	17,195 16,439 18,436 10,231	5,022 2,153 1,177 4,913	12,173 14,286 17,259 5,318	-	15,17 59 2,95 25,27
50,070 33,478 32,595 39,355 55,125	13,317 17,226 19,512	22,048 20,161 15,370 19,843 25,966	30,871	7,215 2,466 2,984 4,133 1,622	45,416 29,781 37,667 26,738 52,844	-	2,56 1,23 8,05 8,48 65
46,422 72,491 118,786 239,757	23,600 34,212 22,239 48,796	22,822 38,280 96,546 190,962		11,945 12,627 8,547 20,252	37,409 43,335 87,586 118,138	-	2,93 16,52 22,65 101,36
Euro million							
148,986	36,010	112,976	96,910	18,637	78,273		52,07
6,270 10,709 45,800	2,110 3,124 1,304	4,160 7,585 44,496	4,999 5,787 15,146	599 3,972 6,538			1,27 4,92 30,65
8,211 38.192	1,294 1,851	6,917 36,341	- 4,736 - 3.006	3,204 2.641	– 7,940 – 5.647		12,94 41,19

<sup>\*</sup> Until the end of 1999, debt securities comprise the bonds and money market paper of domestic banks, from January 2000 all fixed-interest securities. Investment fund certificates see Table VII.6. — 1 Net sales at market values plus/less changes in issuers' portfolios of their own debt securities. — 2 Including Federal Railways Fund, Federal Post Office and Treuhand agency. — 3 Net purchases or net sales (-) of foreign debt securities by residents; transaction values. — 4 Domestic and foreign debt securities. — 5 Book values; statistically adjusted. — 6 Residual; also including purchases of domestic and foreign securities by domestic invest-

1986 1987 1988

Period

1999 Oct. Nov. Dec. 2000 Jan. Feb.

1996 1997 1998

1999 Oct. Nov. Dec. 2000 Jan. Feb.

ment funds. — 7 Net purchases or net sales (–) of domestic debt securities by non-residents; transaction values. — 8 At issue prices. — 9 Net purchases or net sales (–) of foreign shares (including direct investment) by residents; transaction values. — 10 Domestic and foreign shares. — 11 Up to the end of 1998, excluding shares under syndicate agreement. — 12 Net purchases or net sales (–) of domestic shares (including direct investment) – before 1989 also including domestic investment fund certificates – by non-residents; transaction values. — The figures for the latest data are to be regarded as provisional; corrections are not specially marked.

## VII. Capital market

## 2. Sales of debt securities issued by borrowers domiciled in Germany \*

Until the end of 1998 DM million nominal value, from 1999 euro million nominal value

		Bank debt securi	ties 1						Memo item:
			Mortgage bonds	Communal bonds	Debt securities issued by spe-				Foreign DM/euro bonds issued by German-
Period	Total	All bank debt securities	(Hypotheken- pfandbriefe)	(Öffentliche Pfandbriefe)	cialised credit institutions	Other bank debt securities	Industrial bonds 2	Public debt securities 3	managed syndicates
	Gross sales 4								
1990	428,698	286,709 292,092 318,522	14,923 19,478	70,701	89,755	111,326	l	141,990	35,168
1991 1992	442,089 572,767	292,092 318.522	19,478 33,633	91,489 134,363	89,755 80,738 49,195	111,326 100,386 101,333	707	149,288 254,244	32,832 57,282
1993	733,126	434,829	49,691	218,496	34,028	132,616	457	297,841	87,309
1994	627,331	412,585	44,913	150,115	39,807	177,750	486	214,261	61,465
1995 1996	620,120 731,992	470,583 563,076	43,287 41,439	208,844 246,546	41,571 53,508	176,877 221,582	200 1,742	149,338 167,173	102,719 112,370
1997 1998	846,567 1,030,827	621,683 789,035	53,168 71,371	276,755 344,609	54,829 72,140	236,933 300,920	1,915 3,392	222,972 238,400	114,813 149,542
.555	Euro million	1.03,033	7 1,57 1	3 . 1,003	727.10	300,320	3,332	250,100	1.13/3.12
1999	571,269	448,216	27,597	187,661	59,760	173,200	2,570	120,483	57,202
1999 Aug.	36,330	29,896	1,707	10,536	4,472	13,181	160	6,274	1,087
Sep.	58,627	50,560	884	21,803	7,863	20,009	320	7,748	3,320
Oct. Nov.	42,659 49,868	34,075 38,337	2,642 2,602	12,192 12,772	4,330 5,240	14,911 17,722	1,060 225	7,524 11,306	4,193 1,839
Dec.	38,238	31,041	1,219	9,362	5,473	14,987	5	7,192	962
2000 Jan.	59,554	41,550	2,259	11,454	11,029	16,808	50	17,953	4,602
Feb.	53,569	43,126	2,309	12,893	8,086	19,838	524	9,919	10,426
	of which: De	ebt securities	with a matur	ity of over 4	years 5				
1990 1991	272,642 303,326	133,347 172,171	10,904 11,911	43,250 65,642	26,767	52,425	- 707	139,295 130,448	29,791 22,772
1992	430,479	211,775	28,594	99,627	54,878 40,267	39,741 43,286	-	218,703	51,939
1993 1994	571,533 429,369	296,779 244,806	43,365 36,397	160,055 109,732	26,431 29,168	66,923 69,508	230 306	274,524 184,255	82,049 53,351
1995	409,469	271,763	30,454	141,629	28,711	70,972	200	137,503	85,221
1996	473,560	322,720	27,901	167,811	35,522	91,487	1,702	149,139	92,582
1997 1998	563,333 694,414	380,470 496,444	41,189 59,893	211,007 288,619	41,053 54,385	87,220 93,551	1,820 2,847	181,047 195,122	98,413 139,645
	Euro million								
1999	324,888	226,993	16,715	124,067	37,778	48,435	2,565	95,331	44,013
1999 Aug.	19,000	13,120	674	7,118	2,600	2,729	160	5,721	451
Sep.	30,736	27,970	544	16,451	5,148	5,827	320	2,447	2,633
Oct. Nov.	19,014 24,740	11,284 13,971	783 1,250	5,722 7,588	1,574 1,244	3,205 3,889	1,060 225	6,669 10,544	3,534 1,299
Dec.	15,785	13,543	753	5,118	3,222	4,450	-	2,242	135
2000 Jan. Feb.	25,239 26,092	12,809 17,179	771 1,041	5,978 9,160	2,322 1,218	3,739 5,760	50 475	12,380 8,438	4,368 9,816
	Net sales 6								,
1990	226,707	140,327	- 3,922	- 72	73,287	71,036	- 67	86,449	21,717
1991	227,822	139,396	4,729	22,290	65,985	46,390	558	87,868	18,583
1992 1993	304,751 403,212	115,786 159,982	13,104 22,496	58,235 122,917	19,585 – 13,156	24,864 27,721	– 175 180	189,142 243,049	34,114 43,701
1994	270,088	116,519	18,184	54,316	- 6,897	50,914	- 62	153,630	21,634
1995 1996	205,482 238,427	173,797 195,058	18,260 11,909	96,125 121,929	3,072 6,020	56,342 55,199	– 354 585	32,039 42,788	61,020 69,951
1997	257,521	188,525	16,471	115,970	12,476	43,607	1,560	67,437	63,181
1998	327,991	264,627	22,538	162,519	18,461	61,111	3,118	60,243	84,308
4000	Euro million	170 0	20:-	20.055	24.7		2.1	200	22.77
1999	209,096	170,069	2,845	80,230	31,754	55,238	2,185	36,840	22,728
1999 Aug. Sep.	20,053 25,249	14,505 28,675	325 – 1,044	4,735 12,573	3,646 5,497	5,799 11,649	160 207	5,388 - 3,634	- 535 1,853
Oct.	16,655	11,337	- 640	4,709	2,070	5,197	1,060	4,258	- 80
Nov. Dec.	22,521 - 7,788	15,507 – 4,908	1,035 – 2,529	4,892 - 7,707	2,315 2,654	7,264 2,674	176 – 8	6,838 - 2,872	1,126 - 4,809
2000 Jan. Feb.	11,022 22,690	5,320 16,003	- 905 - 62	14 7,106	5,939 2,067	272 6,893	50 524	5,652 6,163	- 1,566 6,220

<sup>\*</sup> For definitions see the notes in the Statistical Supplement to the Monthly Report 2, Capital market statistics. — 1 Excluding registered bank debt securities. — 2 Debt securities of private enterprises. — 3 Including Federal

Railways Fund, Federal Post Office and Treuhand agency. — 4 Gross sales means only initial sales of newly issued securities. — 5 Maximum maturity according to the terms of issue. — 6 Gross sales less redemptions.

## VII. Capital market

## 3. Outstanding amount of debt securities issued by borrowers domiciled in Germany \*

Until the end of 1998 DM million nominal value, from 1999 euro million nominal value

		Bank debt securi	ties 1					Memo item:	
End of year or month	Total	All bank debt securities	Mortgage bonds (Hypotheken- pfandbriefe)	Communal bonds (Öffentliche Pfandbriefe)	Debt securities of specialised credit institutions	Other bank debt securities	Industrial bonds	Public debt securities	Foreign DM/euro bonds issued by German- managed syndicates
	DM million								
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	1,458,943 1,686,765 1,991,515 2,394,728 2,664,814	900,977 1,040,374 1,156,162 1,316,142 1,432,661	138,025 142,757 155,862 178,357 196,541	369,901 392,190 450,424 573,341 627,657	155,045 221,031 240,616 227,463 219,214	238,005 284,396 309,259 336,981 389,249	2,604 3,161 2,983 3,163 3,101	555,362 643,230 832,370 1,075,422 1,229,053	223,176 241,760 275,873 319,575 341,210
1995 1996 1997 1998	2,870,295 3,108,724 3,366,245 3,694,234	1,606,459 1,801,517 1,990,041 2,254,668	214,803 226,711 243,183 265,721	723,781 845,710 961,679 1,124,198	222,286 228,306 240,782 259,243	445,589 500,790 544,397 605,507	2,746 3,331 4,891 8,009	1,261,090 1,303,877 1,371,313 1,431,558	402,229 472,180 535,359 619,668
	Euro million								
1999	2,097,926	1,322,863	134,814	655,024	4 163,284	369,741	6,280	768,783	339,560
1999 Oct. Nov. Dec.	2,083,193 2,105,714 2,097,926	1,312,264 1,327,771 1,322,863	136,309 137,344 134,814	657,838 662,73 655,024	1 160,630	359,802 367,067 369,741	6,112 6,288 6,280	764,817 771,655 768,783	343,242 344,368 339,560
2000 Jan. Feb.	2,120,427 2,143,117	1,328,183 1,344,186	133,910 133,847			370,013 376,906	6,330 6,854		337,993 344,213
	Breakdown	by remainin	g period to n	naturity 2		Pos	ition at end-f	ebruary 2000	
Maturity in years									
less than 2 2 to less than 4 4 to less than 6 6 to less than 8 8 to less than 10 10 to less than 15 15 to less than 20 20 and more	692,898 564,699 362,128 193,072 198,179 23,970 49,774 58,396	375,490 236,723 118,177 105,859 19,581 4,478	42,622 21,967 15,465 10,553 530 9	202,85 188,594 134,98 66,781 58,289 9,600 723	4 48,708 3 27,366 6 16,447 9 18,032 3 4,616 2 776	95,565 52,407 19,478 18,986 4,833 2,971	938 2,234 1,561 603 102	188,272 123,170 73,334 91,716 4,287 45,297	96,951 55,912 34,440 51,307 16,939 5,615

<sup>\*</sup> Including debt securities temporarily held in the issuers' portfolios. — 1 Excluding debt securities handed to the trustee for temporary safe custody. — 2 Calculated from month under review until final maturity for

debt securities falling due en bloc and until mean maturity of the residual amount outstanding for debt securities not falling due en bloc.

## 4. Circulation of shares issued by residents of Germany

Until the end of 1998 DM million nominal value, from 1999 euro million nominal value

		Change in domestic public limited companies' capital due to										
Period	Share capital= circulation at end of period under review	Net increase or net decrease(-) during period under review	cash payment and exchange of convertible bonds 1	issue of bonus shares	contribution of claims and other real assets	contribution of shares, mining shares, GmbH shares, etc.	merger and transfer of assets	change of legal form	reduction of capital and liquid			
	DM million											
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 • 1995 1996 1997 1998	144,686 151,618 160,813 168,005 190,012 211,231 2 216,461 221,575 238,156	12,650 6,932 9,198 7,190 14,237 21,217 7,131 5,115 16,578	7,362 3,656 4,295 5,224 6,114 5,894 8,353 4,164 6,086	751 610 728 772 1,446 1,498 1,355 2,722 2,566	3,715 2,416 1,743 387 1,521 1,421 396 370 658		- 4 - 18 - 7; - 44 - 6; - 3,0; - 2,4; - 4,0;	2 411 2 3,030 707 5,086 3 13,739 6 833 3 197	- -	1,466 386 942 783 1,367 2,133 2,432 1,678 1,188		
	Euro million											
1999	133,513	11,747	5,519	2,008	190	1,075	2,09	9 1,560	-	708		
1999 Oct. Nov. Dec.	132,818 133,184 133,513	1,427 365 329	225 236 229	231 207 22	7 32 22	152 58 33	1.1 1.5		- - -	15 100 171		
2000 Jan. Feb.	134,825 135,616	1,311 791	231 205	503 558	73 1	602 97	15			65 163		

o From January 1994 including the shares of east German companies (resultant increase in share circulation: DM 7,771 million). —  $\bf 1$  Including

share issues out of company profits. —  ${\bf 2}$  Figure reduced by DM 1,902 million owing to revisions.

## VII. Capital market

#### 5. Yields and indices on German securities

Period

1999 Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec. 2000 Jan. Feb.

Yields on bor	nds outstanding	issued by res	idents 1					Price indices 2	, 3	
	Public bonds			Bank debt se	curities			Bonds	Shares	
		Listed Federal secu	rities				Memo item: Foreign DM/euro			
Total	Total	Total	With re- sidual matur- ities of over 9 to 10 years 4	Total	With re- sidual matur- ities of over 9 to 10 years	Industrial bonds	bonds issued by German- managed syndicates 1, 5	German bond index (REX)	CDAX share price index	German share index (DAX)
% p.a.								Average daily rate	End- 1987=100	End- 1987=1000
8.9 8.7 8.1 6.4 6.7	8.8 8.6 8.0 6.3 6.7	8.8 8.6 8.0 6.3 6.7	8.7 8.5 7.8 6.5 6.9	9.0 8.9 8.3 6.5 6.8	8.9 8.6 8.1 6.8 7.2	9.0 8.9 8.7 6.9 7.0	9.2 9.2 8.8 6.8 6.9	93.50 96.35 101.54 109.36 99.90	145.00 148.16 134.92 191.13 176.87	1,398.2 1,577.9 1,545.0 2,266.6 2,106.5
6.5 5.6 5.1 4.5 4.3	5.6 5.1 4.4	6.5 5.6 5.1 4.4 4.3	6.9 6.2 5.6 4.6 4.5	6.5 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.3	7.2 6.4 5.9 4.9 4.9	6.9 5.8 5.2 5.0 5.0	6.8 5.8 5.5 5.3 5.4	109.18 110.37 111.01 118.18 110.60	181.47 217.47 301.47 343.64 445.95	2,253.8 2,888.6 4,249.6 5,002.3 6,958.1
4.9 5.2 5.0 5.1	5.1	4.8 5.1 4.9 5.0	5.0 5.3 5.0 5.2	4.9 5.2 5.0 5.1	5.5 5.7 5.4 5.5	5.4 5.8 5.8 5.8	6.0 6.2 6.0 6.1	112.33 111.45 111.64 110.60	347.58 367.98 391.41 445.95	5,149.8 5,525.4 5,896.0 6,958.1
5.4 5.4 5.3	5.4	5.3 5.4 5.2	5.5 5.5 5.3	5.4 5.5 5.4	5.9 5.9 5.8	6.0 6.2 6.2	6.2 6.3 6.1	109.61 109.74 110.77	445.21 506.08 499.99	6,835.6 7,644.5 7,599.3

<sup>1</sup> Bearer debt securities with maximum maturities according to the terms of issue of over 4 years, if their mean residual maturities exceed 3 years. Convertible debt securities, etc., debt securities with unscheduled redemption, zero-coupon bonds, floating-rate notes and bonds not denominated in DM or euros are not included. Group yields for the various categories of securities are weighted with the amounts outstanding of the debt securities

included in the calculation. Monthly figures are calculated on the basis of the yields on all the business days of a month. The annual figures are the unweighted means of the monthly figures. — 2 End of year or month. — 3 Source: German Stock Exchange plc. — 4 Only bonds eligible as underlying instruments for futures contracts are included; calculated as unweighted averages. — 5 As far as quoted on German stock exchanges.

## 6. Sales and purchases of investment fund certificates in Germany

		Sales of in	vestment fu	ınd certifica	ites				Purchases						
		Domestic f	unds (sales	receipts)					Residents						
			Investment general pu	t funds ope Iblic	n to the					Credit instit including be and loan ass	uilding	9	Non-banks	. 2	
				of which						and loan ass			NOII-Daliks		
	Sales = total pur- chases	Total	Total	Money market funds	Secur- ities- based funds	Open- end real estate funds	Special- ised invest- ment funds	Foreign funds 3	Total	Total	of wh Forei invest ment fund tificat	gn t- cer-	Total	of which Foreign invest- ment fund cer- tificates	Non-resi- dents 4
Period	DM million	26 957 7 004 9 022													
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	25,788 50,064 81,514 80,259 130,995	26,857 37,492 20,474 61,672 108,914	7,904 13,738 - 3,102 20,791 63,263	- - - - 31,180	8,032 11,599 - 9,189 6,075 24,385	- 128 2,144 6,087 14,716 7,698	18,952 23,754 23,575 40,881 45,650	- 1,069 12,572 61,040 18,587 22,081	25,766 49,890 81,518 76,258 125,943	4,296 8,594 10,495 16,982 9,849		362 5 2,152 2,476 689	21,470 41,296 71,023 59,276 116,094	- 707 12,577 58,888 16,111 22,770	22 174 - 4 4,001 5,052
1995 1996 1997 1998	55,246 83,386 145,805 187,216	54,071 79,110 138,945 169,748	16,777 16,517 31,501 38,998	6,147 - 4,706 - 5,001 5,772	3,709 7,273 30,066 27,814	6,921 13,950 6,436 4,690	37,294 62,592 107,445 130,750	1,175 4,276 6,860 17,468	56,295 85,704 149,977 190,309	12,172 19,924 35,924 43,937		188 1,685 340 961	44,123 65,780 114,053 146,372	987 2,591 6,520 16,507	- 1,049 - 2,318 - 4,172 - 3,093
	Euro millior	1													
1999	111,079	97,197	37,684	3,347	23,269	7,395	59,513	13,882	105,370	19,862	_	637	85,508	14,519	5,709
1999 Sep.	3,987	3,398	2,117	514	833	281	1,281	589	3,632	354		94	3,278	495	355
Oct. Nov. Dec.	6,157 7,620 19,259	5,592 4,802 17,062	2,310 1,516 892	- 105 - 1,098 - 1,294	1,450 2,128 1,981	504 - 62 - 316	3,283 3,286 16,169	565 2,818 2,197	4,709 6,277 18,329	674 1,711 5,210	- - -	109 68 316	4,035 4,566 13,119	674 2,886 2,513	1,448 1,343 930
2000 Jan. Feb.	21,246 9,779	14,258 3,724	6,519 4,804	1,815 969	3,922 3,855	124 - 630	7,738 – 1,080	6,988 6,055	19,620 7,996	857 414	-	428 53	18,763 7,582	7,416 6,002	1,626 1,783

<sup>1</sup> Book values. — 2 Residual. — 3 Net purchases or net sales (–) of foreign investment fund certificates by residents; transaction values. — 4 Net purchases or net sales (–) of domestic investment fund certificates by

non-residents; transaction values (before 1989 classified as shares). — The figures for the latest data are to be regarded as provisional; corrections are not specially marked.

## VIII. Public finance in Germany

## 1. Finances of the public sector \*

	Central, re	tral, regional and local authorities 1									Social sec	urity funds	; 2	Public sec	tor, total	
	Receipts		Expenditu	ire												
				of which												
Period	Total	of which Taxes 3	Total 4	Person- nel ex- pend- iture	10.0	Current grants	Interest paid	Capital forma- tion	Finan- cial aid 5	Balance of receipts and expend- iture	Re-	Ex- pend- iture	Balance of receipts and expend- iture	Re- ceipts	Ex- pend- iture	Balance of receipts and expend- iture
	DM billion	·														
1992 1993 1994	904.1 928.7 995.2	731.7 749.1 786.2	1 013.9 1 060.2 1 102.2	285.7 296.8 315.5	134.0 136.0 137.3	304.8 340.5 353.4	100.6 102.1 114.0	101.1 97.0 93.2	86.1 87.3 86.5	- 109.8 - 131.5 - 106.9	609.1 660.8 694.1	617.4 658.7 693.7	- 8.3 + 2.1 + 0.4	1 436.0 1 492.1 1 596.4	1 554.2 1 621.5 1 702.9	-118.1 -129.4 -106.5
1995 1996 p 1997 p 1998 pe 1999 pe	1 026.8 1 001.4 1 014.1 1 074.0 1 106.0	814.2 800.0 797.2 833.0 886.1	1 136.9 1 122.9 1 108.6 1 128.5 1 161.5	324.8 326.2 325.0 326.0 330.5	135.5 137.0 135.7 136.5 141.5	367.2 362.2 356.3 371.5 395.5	129.0 130.7 132.1 133.5 137.0	90.1 83.9 80.1 80.0 81.5	86.3 80.1 79.2 78.5 73.5	-110.1 -121.5 - 94.5 - 54.5 - 55.5	731.2 769.4 797.0 811.5 839.0	743.8 784.0 794.4 807.5 830.0	- 12.5 - 14.6 + 2.7 + 4.0 + 9.0	1 665.4 1 666.7 1 704.6 1 767.0 1 809.5	1 788.0 1 802.8 1 796.5 1 817.5 1 856.0	-122.6 -136.1 - 91.9 - 50.5 - 46.5
1999 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr P	240.4 272.1 262.6 324.8	195.6 215.0 219.6 255.2	273.2 261.5 291.3 329.3	73.2 78.4 78.6 96.9	31.6 31.5 33.9 43.5	100.2 93.7 105.1 99.1	42.0 26.8 36.2 31.0	12.3 16.1 20.2 29.3	14.3 13.6 17.7 28.8	- 32.8 + 10.6 - 28.7 - 4.5	202.3 207.2 208.8 221.4	203.8 207.2 206.3 213.3	- 1.5 - 0.0 + 2.5 + 8.1	405.6 445.1 436.6 516.8	439.9 434.5 462.9 513.1	- 34.3 + 10.6 - 26.3 + 3.6
	Euro billio	n														
1999 pe	565.5	453.1	593.9	169.0	72.3	202.2	70.0	41.7	37.6	- 28.4	429.0	424.4	+ 4.6	925.2	949.0	- 23.8
1999 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr <b>P</b>	122.9 139.1 134.2 166.1	100.0 109.9 112.3 130.5	139.7 133.7 148.9 168.4	37.4 40.1 40.2 49.5	16.2 16.1 17.3 22.3	51.2 47.9 53.7 50.7	21.5 13.7 18.5 15.8	6.3 8.2 10.3 15.0	7.3 6.9 9.0 14.7	- 16.8 + 5.4 - 14.7 - 2.3	103.5 105.9 106.7 113.2	104.2 105.9 105.5 109.1	- 0.8 - 0.0 + 1.3 + 4.2	207.4 227.6 223.2 264.2	224.9 222.1 236.7 262.4	- 17.5 + 5.4 - 13.4 + 1.9

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data from the Federal Statistical Office. — \* The budgetary definition used here differs from the methods employed for the government account of the national accounts and, in case of the quarterly figures, in some respects also from the financial statistics. — 1 Incl. subsidiary budgets. The quarterly figures, unlike the annual figures based on the annual accounts statistics of the Federal Statistical Office, do not include municipal special-purpose associations and various special accounts. For the receipts of Bundesbank profit see footnote 1 to Table VIII. 2. — 2 The annual figures differ from the sum of the quarterly figures, as

the latter are all provisional. The quarterly figures for some fields of insurance are estimated. — 3 The tax revenue shown here is taken from the budget statistics and may differ from the data given in Table VIII. 4, which are based on the tax statistics. 4 Including discrepancies in clearing transactions between the central, regional and local authorities. — 5 Expenditure on investment grants, loans and acquisition of participating interests. — 6 Including Federal Government liquidity assistance to the Federal Labour Office.

## 2. Finances of the Federal Government, Länder Governments and local authorities \*

	Federal Govern	ment	Länder Governments				Local authorities				
			Western 2, 3		Eastern 3		Western 3		Eastern 3		
Period	Receipts 1	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure	
	DM billion										
1992 1993 1994	398.4 401.6 439.6	431.7 462.5 478.9	318.2 326.5 328.8	336.3 352.8 357.0	73.0 76.4 79.3	86.0 92.5 95.9	212.6 222.5 228.9	221.6 230.9 235.1	50.3 54.4 53.9	57.5 59.0 59.2	
1995 1996 1997 p 1998 pe 1999 pe	439.3 411.9 416.8 439.5 470.0	489.9 490.4 480.3 496.0 521.5	338.6 344.8 349.2 360.5 371.5	370.2 379.7 376.5 381.0 385.5	88.4 93.7 94.3 96.0 97.5	101.5 105.5 105.2 103.5 103.5	225.6 227.7 222.9 232.5 237.5	237.9 232.9 226.9 226.5 232.0	55.0 52.6 52.0	60.8 57.7 54.2 52.5 52.0	
1999 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr P	94.8 112.3 111.1 151.1	121.7 119.1 137.3 142.4	83.7 90.6 89.6 106.4	91.6 87.6 92.5 111.6	21.8 23.1 24.7 27.6	22.0 22.7 24.9 33.5	49.7 55.6 58.9 71.3	52.7 53.2 57.3 67.4	10.4 12.1 12.6 15.7	10.9 12.0 12.5 15.8	
	Euro billion										
1999 pe	240.3	266.6	189.9	197.1	49.9	52.9	121.4	118.6	26.1	26.6	
1999 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr P	48.4 57.4 56.8 77.2	62.2 60.9 70.2 72.8	42.8 46.3 45.8 54.4	46.9 44.8 47.3 57.1	11.1 11.8 12.6 14.1	11.2 11.6 12.7 17.1	30.1	26.9 27.2 29.3 34.4	5.3 6.2 6.5 8.0	5.6 6.1 6.4 8.1	

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data from the Federal Statistical Office. — \* See corresponding footnote to Table VIII. 1. — 1 The Bundesbank profit transfer is shown in full until 1994; from 1995 only the DM 7 billion scheduled in the budget is shown. Since that time, receipts over and above the scheduled amount accrue directly to the Redemption

Fund for Inherited Liabilities. — 2 Including Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg. Including Berlin (East). — 3 The quarterly figures, unlike the annual figures based on the annual accounts statistics of the Federal Statistical Office, do not include various special accounts.

## VIII. Public finance in Germany

#### 3. Finances of the Government in the national accounts \*

Up to the end of 1998, DM billion / from 1999, euro billion

ltem	1992	1993	1994	1995 1, p	1996 P	1997 P	1998 P	1999 p
Receipts	1 465.7	1 514.9	1 605.7	1 652.0	1 704.4	1 727.6	1 781.1	946.2
of which								
Taxes	750.1	767.0	804.4	828.8	849.3	855.9	898.2	490.9
Social security contributions	554.6	588.2	632.2	662.4	696.4	719.7	726.1	375.4
Expenditure	1 544.3	1 618.3	1 689.3	1 763.2	1 825.6	1 824.1	1 845.6	967.0
Intermediate input 2	139.2	140.3	140.6	143.1	145.1	142.8	141.0	75.0
Employee compensation	290.2	301.7	306.8	315.9	319.5	318.4	319.6	165.8
Interest	102.7	108.5	113.5	129.0	132.0	133.4	134.4	69.4
Social security benefits 3	738.2	792.4	848.8	902.4	968.2	982.8	995.0	521.5
Gross capital formation	92.0	90.9	90.3	80.6	76.7	70.2	66.9	35.8
Financial balance	- 78.6	- 103.4	- 83.5	- 111.2	- 121.2	- 96.5	- 64.5	_ 20.9
as a percentage of the gross domestic product	- 2.5	- 3.2	- 2.5	- 3.2	- 3.4	- 2.6	- 1.7	_ 1.1
Memo item								
Deficit of the Treuhand agency	- 29.6	- 38.1	- 37.1					
Debt as defined in								
Maastricht Treaty								
as a percentage of the gross								
domestic product 4	43.1	47.1	49.4	57.1	59.8	60.9	60.7	61.0

Source: Federal Statistical Office. — \* Figures according to ESA 95. Notwithstanding the figures shown by the Federal Statistical Office, calculated including – with no impact on the balance – customs duties, the EU share in VAT revenue and EU subsidies. — 1 Adjusted for the balance of notional capital transfers between the public sector and the corporate

sector, mainly in connection with the winding-up of the Treuhand agency. In unadjusted terms, the deficit amounted to 9.8% of GDP. — 2 Excluding social benefits in kind. — 3 Monetary social security benefits and social benefits in kind. — 4 Owing to some conversions, the level of debt differs from that shown in tables VIII. 7 and VIII. 8.

## 4. Tax revenue of the central, regional and local authorities

		Federal and Lände	er Governments and	d European Union			Local authorities	; 4		Ï
				Länder Governme	nts					
Period	Total	Total 1	Federal Government <sup>2</sup>	Total	of which New Länder	European Union 3	Total	of which in the New Länder	Balance untranst tax shar	erred
	DM million									
1998 1999 p	833,013 886,124	727,888 775,945	379,491 414,101	306,127 322,172		42,271 39,672	104,960 110,419	8,841 9,104	+	166 240
1999 3rd qtr 4th qtr p	220,200 255,374	192,258 227,209	101,927 127,429	79,744 90,462		10,587 9,319	27,262 36,316	2,209 2,658	+	679 8,151
1999 Nov. Dec.		55,246 119,046	30,124 69,924	22,065 46,375		3,057 2,748				
2000 Jan. Feb.		56,839 56,220	23,018 30,979	26,828 22,875		6,994 2,365				
	Euro million									
1998 1999 p	425,913 453,068	372,163 396,734	194,031 211,726	156,520 164,724		21,613 20,284	53,665 56,456	4,520 4,655	+ -	85 122
1999 3rd qtr 4th qtr <b>p</b>	112,586 130,571	98,300 116,170	52,115 65,153	40,772 46,252		5,413 4,765	13,939 18,568	1,130 1,359	+	347 4,167
1999 Nov. Dec.		28,247 60,867	15,402 35,751	11,282 23,711		1,563 1,405				
2000 Jan. Feb.	:	29,061 28,745	11,769 15,840	13,717 11,696		3,576 1,209				

Source: Federal Ministry of Finance. — 1 Including receipts from the Equalisation of Burdens levies. — 2 Before deduction of supplementary Federal grants and shares in the revenue of mineral oil tax remitted to the Länder Governments. — 3 Including the (GNP-related) receipts accruing to the EU from 1988 to the detriment of the Federal Government's tax

revenue. — 4 Including local authority taxes of Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg. — 5 Difference between the local authorities' share in the income taxes received by the Länder cash offices in the period in question (see Table VIII. 5) and the amounts passed on to the local authorities during the same period.

## VIII. Public finance in Germany

## 5. Tax revenue, by type

	Joint taxes													Memo
		Income taxes	ş <b>2</b>				Turnover ta	xes 5, 6						item Local
Period	Total 1	Total	Wage		Corpora- tion tax	Invest- ment income taxes 4	Total	Value- added tax	Turnover tax on imports	Share in trade tax 6, 7	Federal taxes 8	Länder taxes 8	EU customs duties	author- ities' share in income taxes 9
	DM million													
1998	775,028	340,231	258,276	11,116	36,200	34,640	250,214	203,684	46,530	10,284	130,513	37,300	6,486	47,140
1999	825,383	360,671	261,708	21,293	43,731	33,940	268,253	218,271	49,982	10,685	141,280	38,263	6,231	49,438
1999 3rd qtr	204,272	88,028	63,314	5,995	10,516	8,203	67,334	54,568	12,766	2,740	35,040	9,488	1,642	12,014
4th qtr	242,499	107,013	79,193	11,035	11,431	5,354	70,346	56,104	14,242	5,347	49,182	8,956	1,656	15,290
1999 Nov.	58,493	18,069	19,202	- 1,578	- 1,106	1,552	24,713	19,764	4,950	803	11,401	2,941	566	3,248
Dec.	127,971	70,427	40,938	14,443	12,898	2,148	23,648	18,423	5,224	2,628	27,673	3,004	591	8,925
2000 Jan.	61,012	29,366	22,673	- 806	987	6,512	24,208	19,678	4,530	21	3,643	3,280	493	4,173
Feb.	59,463	19,179	18,747	- 1,713	296	1,848	26,130	21,453	4,677	139	10,516	2,992	507	3,243
	Euro million													
1998	396,266	173,958	132,054	5,684	18,509	17,711	127,932	104,142	23,790	5,258	66,730	19,071	3,316	24,102
1999	422,012	184,408	133,809	10,887	22,359	17,353	137,155	111,600	25,555	5,463	72,235	19,564	3,186	25,277
1999 3rd qtr	104,443	45,008	32,372	3,065	5,377	4,194	34,428	27,900	6,527	1,401	17,916	4,851	839	6,143
4th qtr	123,988	54,715	40,491	5,642	5,845	2,737	35,967	28,686	7,282	2,734	25,147	4,579	847	7,818
1999 Nov.	29,907	9,238	9,818	- 807	- 566	793	12,636	10,105	2,531	410	5,829	1,504	290	1,661
Dec.	65,431	36,009	20,931	7,384	6,595	1,098	12,091	9,420	2,671	1,344	14,149	1,536	302	4,563
2000 Jan.	31,195	15,015	11,593	- 412	505	3,329	12,377	10,061	2,316	11	1,863	1,677	252	2,133
Feb.	30,403	9,806	9,585	- 876	151	945	13,360	10,969	2,391	71	5,377	1,530	259	1,658

Source: Federal Ministry of Finance. — 1 This total, unlike that in Table VIII. 4, includes neither the revenue from Equalisation of Burdens levies, trade tax on returns and capital (less Federal and Länder shares in trade tax), the taxes on land and buildings and other local authority taxes, nor the balance of untransferred tax shares. — 2 The yield of wage tax and assessed income tax was distributed among the Federal Government, the Länder Governments and the local authorities in the ratio of 42.5 : 42.5 : 15 from 1980, and the yield of corporation tax and investment income tax between the Federal Government and the Länder Governments in the ratio of 50 : 50 from 1970. — 3 From 1996, after deduction of child benefit. — 4 From February 1993 including revenue from the tax on interest income, in which the local authorities have a share of 12%. — 5 From 1998 3.64% and from

1999 5.63% went to the Federal Government in advance to finance the supplementary Federal grant to the pension insurance funds; 2.2% of the balance went to the local authorities, of the new balance: 50.5% to the Federal Government, 49.5% to the Länder Governments, from 2000 50.25% to the Federal Government, 49.75% to the Länder Governments. The EU share must likewise be deducted from the Federal Governments. The EU share must likewise be deducted from the Federal Government's share stated. — 6 Since 1991 the distribution of turnover tax and the level and distribution of the share in trade tax have been affected by the financing of the debt service of the "German Unity" Fund. — 7 Federal Government and Länder Governments 50% each. From 1998 Federal Government 42.2%, Länder Governments 57.8%. — 8 For breakdown see Table VIII. 6. — 9 From 1998 including the share in turnover taxes.

## 6. Individual taxes of the Federal Government, Länder Governments and local authorities

	Federal taxes						Länder taxes					Local authority taxes		
Period	Mineral oil tax		Spirits tax	Insur- ance tax	city	Other Federal taxes 1	Motor vehicle tax	Property tax	Inherit- ance tax	Beer tax	Other Länder taxes	Trade tax 2	Taxes on land and buildings	Other local taxes 3
1998 1999 p	66,677 71,278	21,652 22,795	4,426 4,367	13,951 13,917	3,551	23,807 25,373	15,171 13,767	1,063 1,050	4,810 5,977	1,662 1,655	14,594 15,815	50,508 52,924	16,228 16,890	1,532 1,612
1999 3rd qtr 4th qtr P	17,752 28,705	5,979 7,358	967 1,714	2,960 2,164	1,285 1,842	6,097 7,400	3,309 2,914	261 208	1,564 1,625	479 386	3,876 3,823	13,473 14,141	4,796 3,713	398 368
1999 Nov. Dec.	7,041 16,503	1,194 4,169	310 1,031	928 607	520 809	1,409 4,554	955 948	64 72	509 596	121 125	1,292 1,264			
2000 Jan. Feb.	201 2,984	507 783	94 59	742 4,918	201 301	1,899 1,472	1,326 1,031	89 69	471 440	150 94	1,245 1,359			
	Euro million													
1998 1999 p	34,091 36,444	11,071 11,655	2,263 2,233	7,133 7,116	1,816	12,172 12,973	7,757 7,039	543 537	2,459 3,056	850 846	7,462 8,086	25,825 27,060	8,297 8,636	783 824
1999 3rd qtr 4th qtr <b>P</b>	9,077 14,677	3,057 3,762	494 876	1,514 1,106	657 942	3,117 3,784	1,692 1,490	133 106	800 831	245 197	1,982 1,955	6,889 7,230	2,452 1,898	204 188
1999 Nov. Dec.	3,600 8,438	610 2,132	159 527	474 310	266 414	720 2,329	488 485	33 37	260 305	62 64	661 646			
2000 Jan. Feb.	103 1,526	259 400	48 30	379 2,514	103 154	971 753	678 527	46 35	241 225	77 48	636 695		:	

Source: Federal Ministry of Finance. — 1 Other excise taxes and the income and corporation tax surcharge ("solidarity surcharge") levied from mid-1991

until mid-1992, and again since the beginning of 1995. —  $\bf 2$  On returns and capital. —  $\bf 3$  Including tax-like receipts.

## VIII. Public finance in Germany

## 7. Indebtedness of the public sector $^{\star}$

Up to the end of 1998, DM million / from 1999, euro million

								D:	Loans from	non-banks	Old debt		
End of year		Bundes- bank	Treasury discount	Treasury	5–year special Federal		Debt secur-	Direct lending by credit institu-	Social security		owing to German unifica-	Equalisa- tion	
or month	Total	advances	paper 1	notes 2	bonds 2	bonds	ities 2	tions 3	funds	Other 3	tion 4	claims	Other 5
	Public au	thorities											
1993 1994	1,506,431 1,659,632	_	30,589 20,506	150,138 169,181	188,767 181,737	46,093 59,334	402,073 465,408	575,722 644,459	6,000 5,257	19,254 25,077	1,421 1,391	86,181 87,098	196 184
1995 1996	1,993,476 2,126,320	-	8,072 27,609	219,864 217,668	170,719 176,164	78,456 96,391	607,224 631,696	764,875 836,582	4,874 4,079	37,010 36,141	15,106 9,960	87,098 87,079 89,826	198 203
1997	2,215,893	-	26,336	241,268	177,721	99,317	670,755	879,021	3,630	26,940	1,315	89,376	216
1998 1999 Mar.	2,280,154 1,178,094	_	25,631 12,569	221,524 107,781	199,774 106,552	92,698 45,415	729,416 391,250	894,456 456,337	3,148 1,524	23,475 10,603	1,249 636	88,582 45,321	202 106
June	1,180,551	-	11,952	104,589	111,259 114,905	44,646	394,020	456,171 450,457	1,449 1,591	10,380	636	45,342	107 104
Sep. Dec. P	1,190,614 1,198,416	- -	11,793 12,594	101,767 99,724	120,998	43,212 41,621	410,025 418,793			10,863 8,579	637 476	45,260 45,175	105
	Federal C	Governme	ent <sup>6, 7</sup>										
1993 1994	685,283 712,488	- - -	23,276 15,870	60,565 66,987	188,767 181,737	46,093 59,334	325,201 359,833	26,129 16,654	730 63	3,211 862	1,421 1,391	9,698 9,576	194 183
1995 1996	756,834 839,883		8,072 26,789	52,354 55,289	170,719 176,164	78,456 96,391	402,307 434,295	26,572 32,988	23 10	8,111 7,761	1,360 1,330	8,684 8,684	176 183
1997	905,691	_	25,286	78,848	177,721	99,317	481,619	31,845	10	865	1,300	8,684	197
1998 1999 Mar.	957,983 506,312	_	24,666 12,077	84,760 41,245	199,274 106,040	92,698 45,415	519,718 277,684	24,125 17,450	_	2,603 1,218	1,270 645	8,684 4,440	186 100
June	509,514	-	11,749	39,775	107,737	44,646	281,350	17,931	-	1,140	645	4,440	102
Sep. Dec.	712,654 714,069	_	11,685 11,553	46,956 44,335	114,405 120,498	43,212 41,621	372,129 379,808	73,386 67,872	61 60	4,820 2,568	637 476	45,260 45,175	104 104
	West Ger	man Län	der Gove	rnments									
1993 1994	393,577 415,052		-	62,585 68,643		-	22,450 20,451	293,845 311,622	1,733 1,632	10,399 10,444		2,563 2,259	2 2
1995	442,536	_	-	72,001			19,151	339,084	1,333	10,965		2,233	2
1996 1997	477,361 505,297	_	320 350	80,036 79,901		:	11,934 6,739	372,449 406,499	874 705	11,747 11,102		_	2 2
1998	525,380	-	520	78,878			4,512	430,709	516	10,243		_	2 1
1999 Mar. June	268,623 270,796	_	266 102	39,806 40,401		:	2,256 2,146	221,697 223,502	204 135	4,394 4,510		-	
Sep. Dec. <b>p</b>	269,993 274,289	_	26 150	40,525 41,056		:	1,962 1,976	222,878 226,555	277 166	4,325 4,384	:	_	1 1
	East Gerr	nan Länd	ler Gover	nments									
1993 1994	40,263 55,650	-	-	18,115 19,350		-	1,000 1,000	21,003 35,065	5 5	140 230	.		-
1995	69,151	_	- - -	23,845			1,500	43,328	17	461			
1996 1997	80,985 90,174	_	500 700	25,320 26,040		:	1,500 1,500	53,483 61,697	_ 15	182 222			
1998	98,192	-	445	25,728			1,500	70,289	-	230			
1999 Mar. June	49,502 49,351	_	227 101	13,065 13,031			767 767	35,361 35,370	-	83 83			
Sep. Dec. <b>p</b>	50,402 53,199	_	83 891	14,030 13,803		:	767 767	35,445 37,674	-	78 65			
	West Ger	man loca	ıl authori	ties <sup>8</sup>									
1993 1994	146,755 153,375	-	-	-		.	- 100	141,566 147,558	3,195 3,121	1,994 2,596	.		.
1995	157,271		:	_			1,000	151,127	2,911	2,233			
1996 1997	158,613 160,162			200 300		:	1,280 1,330	152,311 154,145	2,658 2,453	2,164 1,934			:
1998 1999 Mar.	158,960			300			1,330	153,208	2,244	1,878			
June	80,661 80,119		:	153 153		:	680 680	77,732 77,190	1,125 1,125	971 971			
Sep. Dec. <b>p</b>	80,401 80,043	:	:	153 153		:	680 680	77,471 77,113	1,125 1,125	971 971	<u>.</u>		:
	East Gerr	nan local	authorit	ies <sup>8</sup>									
1993 1994	23,385 32,235		-	 125		.	300   400	22,471	332 364	282 509	-		.
1995	36,830		:	225		:	400	30,837 35,427	347	431	:	:	:
1996 1997	38,976 38,688	] :	:	225 225		:	400 400	37,922 37,623	308 273	121 167	:	:	:
1998	39,873	•	-	225		-	460	38,777	255	156			-
1999 Mar. June	20,421 20,431	:	:	115 102		:	335 335	19,761 19,784	128 128	82 82	:		:
Sep. Dec. <b>p</b>	20,452 20,554	:	:	102 102		:	335 335	19,804 19,907	128 128	82 82	:	:	:

For footnotes see end of the table.

#### VIII. Public finance in Germany

### 7. Indebtedness of the public sector \* (cont 'd)

Up to the end of 1998, DM million / from 1999, euro million

	op to the er	10 OT 1998, L	ואוע million / ז	rom 1999, e	uro million								
									Loans from	non-banks	Old debt		
End of year or month	Total	Bundes- bank advances	Treasury discount paper 1	Treasury notes 2	5–year special Federal bonds <sup>2</sup>	Federal savings bonds	Debt secur- ities 2	Direct lending by credit institu- tions <sup>3</sup>	Social security funds	Other <sup>3</sup>	owing to German unifica- tion 4	Equalisa- tion claims	Other 5
	"Germar	n Unity"F	und / Ind	emnifica	tion Fund	7 <sup>6</sup>							
1993	87,676	Ι.	1,876	8,873	I -	Ι.	43,804	31,566	5	1,552	Ι.	1 .	
1994	89,187		897	8,867	-		43,859	33,744	5	1,816			.  .
1995	87,146		-	8,891	-		44,398	31,925	5	1,927			.  .
1996	83,556		-	-	-		44,321	38,020	5	1,210			·  ·
1997 1998	79,717		-	-	-		44,347	34,720	5	645			.  .
	79,413	1	-	_	_		47,998	30,975	_	440	.		·  ·
1999 Mar.	40,613		-	-			26,723	13,691	-	199			·  ·
June Sep.	40,715 40,345		-	_	500 500		26,478 27,822	13,542 11,834	-	194 189	.	1	
Dec.	40,234		_	275			28,978						] ]
	ERP Spec		•					,					
1002	20.262						l 0.210	I 10.04E					,
1993 1994	28,263 28,043						9,318 10,298	18,945 17,745		_	.	1	
1995	34,200				]		10,745	23,455					
1996	34,135						10,750	23,385		-			.  .
1997	33,650						10,810	22,840		-			.  .
1998	34,159						11,944	20,988		1,227			.  .
1999 Mar.	17,428						6,426	10,410		592			.  .
June	16,995						6,408	10,169		418			.  .
Sep.	16,368						6,331	9,639		398			.  .
Dec.	16,028		١ .			١.	6,250	9,458	١ .	320	١ .		
	Federal F	Railways	Fund <sup>6, 7</sup>										
1994	71,173	Ι.	Ι.	5,208	Ι.	Ι.	29,467	29,232	65	7,200	Ι.	1	
1995	78,400			3,848			28,992	39,005	140				.  .
1996	77,785			1,882			28,749	41,537	130	5,489			.  .
1997	77,254			1,927			25,634	44,807	115	4,772			.  .
1998	77,246			-	500		31,648	42,488	79	2,531			.  .
1999 Mar.	39,177			-	511		16,883	20,710					.  .
June	39,231		Ι.	-	1,023		16,805		34	968	١ .		.
	Debt-Pro	cessing F	und / Red	demption	Fund fo	r Inherite	ed Liabilit	ies <sup>6, 7</sup>					
1993	101,230		5,437					20,197		1,676		73,921	
1994	102,428		3,740					22,003				75,263	
1995	328,888		-	58,699	-		98,731	72,732	98	6,468	13,745		
1996	331,918		-	54,718	-		98,468	81,380	95	7,468	8,630		
1997 1998	322,032 304,978		_	54,028 31,633	_		98,377 110,006	81,616 79,226	54 54	7,233 4,167	15 - 20		
		1	_		_		1						1 1
1999 Mar. June	153,109 151,097		-	13,397 11,127	2,000		59,343 58,897	37,433 36,133	27 27	2,031 2,015	- 9 - 9		
Julie			- ا"Equalis				30,037	30,133	27	2,013	3	40,302	-
	+												.
1995	2,220						-	2,220		-	.		-  -
1996	3,108			٠ .			-	3,108	1	-	.		·  ·
1997 1998	3,229 3,971						300	3,229 3,671	_	_	'	1	
		1				'	1		-	-	'		'  '
1999 Mar. June	2,247 2,302		:			] :	153 153	2,094 2,148		_	:		:  :

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data from the Federal Statistical Office. — \* Excluding public authorities' mutual indebtedness. — 1 Predominantly Treasury discount paper. — 2 Excluding paper in the issuers' portfolios. — 3 Mainly loans against borrowers' notes. Including loans raised abroad. Other loans from non-banks, including liabilities arising from the investment assistance levy. — 4 Old liabilities arising from residential construction and liabilities arising from residential construction and liabilities arising from residential construction in connection with the return of the troops of the former USSR in eastern Germany to their home country. — 5 Old debt mainly expressed in foreign currency, in accordance with the London Debts agreement; excluding debt

securities in own portfolios. — 6 The debt incurred through the joint issue of Federal securities is recorded here — in contrast to the capital market statistics — under the Federal Government and its special funds in accordance with the agreed distribution ratios. — 7 Since July 1, 1999 the Federal Government has assumed joint responsibility for the debts of the Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities, the Federal Railway Fund and the Equalisation Fund for Safeguarding the Use of Coal. The special funds mentioned are only recorded under the Federal Government from July. — 8 Data other than end-of-year figures have been estimated. Including indebtedness of municipal special-purpose associations.

### VIII. Public finance in Germany

### 8. Changes in public sector indebtedness \*

				Ne	t borrow	ing	1										
	Level at end	of		199	98					199	9						
	1998	Dec. 1999 pe		Tot	al	1st-	-3rd qtr	4th	qtr	Tot	al pe	4th c	qtr pe	Tot	al pe	4th	qtr pe
Item	DM million		Euro million	DΝ	1 million									Eur	o million		
Borrowers																	
Federal Government 2	957,983	1,396,597	714,069	+	52,292	+	58,763	-	6,471	+	62,075	+	2,928	+	31,738	+	1,497
"German Unity" Fund ERP Special Fund Federal Railways Fund <sup>2</sup> Inherited Liabilities Fund <sup>2</sup> "Use of Hard Coal" Equal-	79,270 34,159 77,246 304,978	78,433 31,348 - -	40,102 16,028 - -	- + - -	394 509 8 18,495	- + + -	188 1,047 1,022 24,753	- - - +	205 538 1,029 6,259	- - - -	837 2,811 518 9,549	<u>-</u>	252 665 - -	- - -	428 1,437 265 4,882	-	129 340 - -
isation Fund 2 Indemnification Fund	3,971 143	_ 258	132	+ +	742 89	++	231 63	++	511 26	++	531 116	+	_ 35	+	271 59	+	_ 18
West German Länder Governments East German Länder Governments West German local authorities 3 East German local authorities 3	525,380 98,192 158,960 39,873	536,462 104,049 156,550 40,200	274,289 53,199 80,043 20,554	+ + + +	20,083 8,018 2,542 1,514	+ + - +	11,289 4,382 206 312	+ + + +	8,794 3,637 2,748 1,202	+ + + +	11,083 5,857 265 453	+ + + +	8,402 5,471 150 250	+ + + +	5,666 2,995 135 232	+ + + +	4,296 2,797 77 128
Total	2,280,154	2,343,898	1,198,416	+	66,893	+	51,962	+	14,932	+	66,665	+	16,319	+	34,085	+	8,344
Types of debt																	
Treasury discount paper 4 Treasury notes 5 Five-year special Federal bonds 5 Federal savings bonds Debt securities 5	25,631 221,524 199,774 92,698 729,416	24,632 195,043 236,651 81,403 819,089	12,594 99,724 120,998 41,621 418,793	-    -	705 19,745 22,054 6,619 58,661	- + -	1,451 7,388 11,973 2,654 34,380	- + -		- + -	999 26,480 36,877 11,295 89,673	- + -	1,566 3,997 11,916 3,112 17,149	- + -	511 13,539 18,855 5,775 45,849	+ - + - +	801 2,043 6,093 1,591 8,768
Direct lending by credit institutions 6 Loans from social security funds Other loans 6	894,456 3,148 23,395	877,916 2,892 16,701	448,871 1,479 8,539	+ - -	19,508 482 3,465	+ - -	24,893 295 5,393	- - +	5,384 186 1,928	  -  -	13,739 256 6,695	  -  -  -	2,201 219 4,466	- - -	7,025 131 3,423	- -	1,125 112 2,283
Old debt <sup>7</sup> Equalisation claims Investment assistance levy	1,451 88,582 79	1,137 88,355 79	581 45,175 40	-  -  -	79 2,235 0	- - -	45 2,058 0	-  -  -	34 177 0	  -  -	315 107 0	- - -	313 5 0	- - -	161 55 0	- - -	160 3 0
Total	2,280,154	2,343,898	1,198,416	+	66,893	+	51,962	+	14,932	+	66,665	+	16,319	+	34,085	+	8,344
Creditors																	
Banking system																	
Bundesbank Credit institutions	8,684 1,179,900	8,684 1,162,400	4,440 594,326	+	14,700	+	42,000	_	27,300 27,300	_	14,700	+	8,200	_	7,516	+	- 4,193
Domestic non-banks																	
Social security funds 8 Other 9	3,100 312,470	2,900 360,514	1,483 184,328	=	500 18,307	-	300 39,738	- +	200 21,432	   	200 48,164	- +	200 3,719	+	102 24,626	+	102 1,901
Foreign creditors pe	776,000	809,400	413,840	+	71,000	+	50,000	+	21,000	+	33,400	+	4,600	+	17,077	+	2,352
Total	2,280,154	2,343,898	1,198,416	+	66,893	+	51,962	+	14,932	+	66,665	+	16,319	+	34,085	+	8,344
Courses Dundachank calculations h					c 1-				عطم اممعا		7.0		1.000		ina fran		

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data from the Federal Statistical Office. — \* Excluding public authorities' mutual indebtedness. — 1 Net borrowing differs from the change in indebtedness, which includes the assumption and reduction of debts. — 2 See Table VIII. 7, footnote 6. — 3 Data other than end-of-year figures have been estimated. Including indebtedness of municipal special-purpose associations and municipal hospitals. — 4 Excluding mobilisation and liquidity paper. Predominantly Treasury discount paper. — 5 Excluding paper in the issuers' portfolios. —

6 Including loans raised abroad. — 7 Old liabilities arising from residential construction and liabilities arising from the residential construction of the former GDR's armed forces and from residential construction in connection with the return of the troops of the former USSR based in eastern Germany to their home country, and old debt in accordance with the London Debts Agreement. — 8 Excluding public bonds acquired by supplementary pension funds for government employees. — 9 Ascertained as a difference.

## 9. Loans raised by public authorities against borrowers' notes

Up to the end of 1998, DM million / from 1999, euro million

End of year or month

1995
1996
1997
1998
1999 Mar.
June Sep.
Dec. pe

Up to the end of	1998, DIVI MIIIION	/ from 1999, euro	million					
Total 1	Federal Govern- ment 2, 3	"German Unity" Fund	ERP Special Fund	Länder Govern- ments	Local authorities 4, 5	Federal Railways Fund <sup>3</sup>	Inherited Liabilites Fund <sup>3</sup>	"Use of Hard Coal" Equal- isation Fund <sup>3</sup>
788,593 851,245 883,260 898,030	33,817 25,914	39,235 35,370	23,385 22,840	428,292 471,224	187,311 186,087	45,560 47,155 49,694 45,098	88,942 88,902	
448,234 447,080 441,961 442,388	7,931 66,954	13,736 12,023	10,587	259,940 259,427	93,158 93,519	21,403		2,094 2,148 - -

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data from the Federal Statistical Office. — 1 Excluding Debt Register claims and cash advances. Including small amounts of: mortgage loans, land charges in annuity and other forms, and debts outstanding. — 2 Including Equalisation of Burdens Fund. —

**3** See Table VIII. 7, footnote 6. — **4** Data other than end-of-year figures have been estimated. Including municipal special-purpose associations and municipal hospitals. — **5** Including contractually agreed loans.

### VIII. Public finance in Germany

#### 10. Indebtedness of the Federal Government

Up to the end of 1998, DM million / from 1999, euro million

			Treasury discount p	aper 1						Indebtedne to non-bar		Old debt		
End of year or month	Total	Bundes- bank advances	Total	of which Treasury financing paper	paper/ Treasury	5–year special Federal bonds 2	Federal savings bonds	Debt secur- ities 2	Direct lending by credit institu- tions 3, 4	Social security funds 5	Other 3, 6	owing to German unifica- tion 7	Equal- isation claims	Other 8
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	685,283 712,488 756,834 839,883 905,691 957,983	- - - - -	23,276 15,870 8,072 26,789 25,286 24,666	14,578 7,681 7,166 5,221	60,565 66,987 52,354 55,289 78,848 84,760	188,767 181,737 170,719 176,164 177,721 199,274	46,093 59,334 78,456 96,391 99,317 92,698	325,201 359,833 402,307 434,295 481,619 519,718	26,129 16,654 26,572 32,988 31,845 24,125	730 63 23 10 10	3,211 862 8,111 7,761 865 2,603	1,421 1,391 1,360 1,330 1,300 1,270	9,698 9,576 8,684 8,684 8,684 8,684	194 183 176 183 197 186
1999 Mar.	506,312	_	12,077	2,019	41,245	106,040	45,415	277,684	17,450	-	1,218	645	4,440	100
Apr. May June	505,694 507,475 509,514	- -	11,907 11,830 11,749	1,928 1,851 1,770	41,698 39,703 39,775	106,532 107,365 107,737	45,376 45,346 44,646	281,020 281,811 281,350	12,882 15,140 17,931	- - -	1,094 1,094 1,140	645 645 645	4,440 4,440 4,440	100 101 102
July <sup>9</sup> Aug. Sep.	709,542 711,795 712,654	- - -	11,733 11,684 11,685	1,681 1,631 1,633	46,206 46,772 46,956	112,332 116,834 114,405	44,293 43,879 43,212	373,545 374,380 372,129	71,785 68,410 73,386	61 61 61	4,608 4,820 4,820	637 637 637	44,237 44,214 45,260	104 104 104
Oct. Nov. Dec.	718,304 726,100 714,069	- - -	11,581 13,055 11,553	1,612 1,614 1,584	47,274 44,928 44,335	114,741 119,111 120,498	42,606 41,880 41,621	374,872 379,735 379,808	76,101 76,416 67,872	61 61 60	5,036 4,987 2,568	636 639 476	45,294 45,183 45,175	103 104 104
2000 Jan. Feb. P Mar. P	722,754 725,114 727,101	- - -	11,400 11,412 11,412	1,586	44,478 44,692 43,587	118,311 123,723 121,223	40,857 40,922 41,023	387,735 387,503 387,394	71,486 68,374 74,012	60 60 60	2,568 2,568 2,568	475 475 437	45,279 45,279 45,279	106 106 106

<sup>1</sup> Excluding mobilisation and liquidity paper. In November 1999, including cash bills. — 2 Excluding paper in the issuers' portfolios. — 3 Including loans raised abroad. — 4 Including money market debt. — 5 Including loans granted by supplementary pension funds for government employees. — 6 Including liabilities arising from the investment assistance levy. — 7 Assumption of liabilities arising from residential construction of the former GDR's armed forces and from residential construction in connection

with the return of the troops of the former USSR based in eastern Germany to their home country. — 8 Commutation and compensation debt and old debt mainly expressed in foreign currency. — 9 Since July 1, 1999 the Federal Government has assumed joint responsibility for the debts of the Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities, the Federal Railway Fund and the Equalisation Fund for Safeguarding the Use of Coal. The special funds mentioned are ascribed to the Federal Government from July.

## 11. Federal finance on a cash basis

Up to the end of 1998, DM billion / from 1999, euro billion

					Financing	3										ı
					Change											l
	Cash	Cash expenditure	Cash surplus (+	`	in cash resources	4	in Bundes- bank ad- vances	-	in marke debt	t	Items in course of settlement	Seigniorag	je	Cash surplus or defic cumulat from beginni	t (-), ive	
Period	receipts 1	1, 2	or deficit		(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)	(e)		of year	ig	
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	450.28 463.72 501.56 532.67 568.83 597.48	512.30 497.55 549.77 609.26 638.04 655.33	- - - -	62.01 33.83 48.20 76.60 69.21 57.84	+ - - + -	12.95 6.12 3.49 6.62 3.33 5.43	-	4.35 - - - -	+ + + + +	78.54 27.21 44.35 83.05 65.81 52.29	- - - -		0.78 0.50 0.37 0.17 0.07 0.12	- - - - -	62.01 33.83 48.20 76.60 69.21 57.84	П
1999 p	315.59	345.39	_	29.80	+	1.81		_	+	31.63	_	_	0.02	_	29.80	l
1999 Mar.	28.90	30.87	_	1.96	-	1.49		_	+	0.49	_	_	0.01	-	16.10	ı
Apr. May June	23.17 22.28 29.28	21.53 24.99 30.60	+ - -	1.64 2.71 1.32	+ - +	1.02 0.93 0.73		- - -	- + +	0.62 1.78 2.04	- - -	-	0.00 0.01 0.01	- - -	14.46 17.17 18.49	
July Aug. Sep.	24.35 21.86 26.75	32.96 23.93 27.30	- - -	8.61 2.07 0.55	- + +	1.21 0.19 0.31		- - -	+ + +	7.40 2.25 0.86	- - -	-	0.00 0.01 0.00	- - -	27.10 29.18 29.73	
Oct. Nov. Dec.	20.37 22.19 50.47	26.68 30.42 36.00	- - +	6.31 8.24 14.47	- - +	0.66 0.45 2.44		- - -	+ + -	5.65 7.80 12.03	- - -	- - -	0.00 0.01 0.01	- - -	36.04 44.28 29.80	
2000 Jan. Feb. p Mar.p	22.39 22.35 23.96	32.23 24.61 26.15	- - -	9.83 2.25 2.20	- + -	1.12 0.10 0.22		- - -	+ + +	8.69 2.36 1.99	- - -	<u>-</u>	0.03 0.00 0.01	- -	9.83 12.09 14.28	П

<sup>1</sup> The cash transactions recorded as cash receipts and cash expenditure comprise payments into and out of the accounts carried by the Bundesbank for the Federal Government. The cash receipts and cash expenditure differ from those shown in the official financial statistics primarily because these transactions are recorded not at the time they are entered in the budgetary accounts but at the time of the actual inflow or outflow, and because trans-

actions on behalf of the European Communities (which are not entered in the Federal budget) are conducted through the accounts of the Federal Government. — 2 Including small amounts of special transactions. — 3 Cash balance = column (a) less (b) less (c) less (d) less (e). — 4 Deposits at the Bundesbank and in the money market.

### VIII. Public finance in Germany

## 12. Receipts, expenditure and assets of the wage and salary earners' pension insurance funds

Up to the end of 1998, DM million / from 1999, euro million

	Receipts 1		Expenditure <sup>1</sup>						Assets 5					
		of which		pe.rareare	of which		1		1.550.65	Τ				Memor-
		OT WITHCIT			OI WITHCIT			lance				Mort-		andum
					Pension	Pen- sioners'	of	receipt: d				gage and		item Adminis-
		Contri-	Federal		pay-	health	ex	pend-				other	Real	trative
Period	Total		payments	Total	ments 3	insurance 4	litu	ire	Total	Deposits 6	Securities	loans 7	estate	assets
	Western	Germany												
1993	243,119	196,357	41,837	248,866	207,633	13,064		- 5,74	7   39,78	6 29,957	8,499	1,100	229	6,297
1994	267,265	215,758	48,108	266,443	220,744	14,375		+ 82			8,170	909	305	6,890
1995	276,302	225,324	47,979	279,226	230,222	15,923		- 2,92			3,948	746	262	7,800
1996 8	288,761	236,036	50,478	288,716	237,464	16,809			5 14,45		2,119	2,500	229	8,863
1997	305,606	248,463	54,896	295,635	246,011	17,892		+ 9,97			1,878	2,372	230	9,261
1998 p	317,340	250,063	65,191	304,155	254,349	18,636	1	+ 13,18	5 18,19	14,201	1,493	2,274	226	9,573
1999 pe	168,978	128,196	39,772	159,035	134,384	9,898		+ 9,94	3 13,74	1 11,656	824	1,128	133	4,955
1999 1st qtr	38,950	30,164	8,557	39,103	33,283	2,443		- 15	3 8,09	5,836	955	1,156	145	4,821
2nd qtr	41,190	31,230	9,711	39,086	33,192	2,438		+ 2,10			993	1,145	144	4,850
3rd qtr	42,519	31,671	10,608	40,166	33,939	2,489		+ 2,35			893	1,135	134	4,911
4th qtr	46,089		10,666	40,578	33,972	2,527	ı	+ 5,5	2 13,74	1 11,656	824	1,128	133	4,955
	Eastern G	ermany												
1993	53,241	36,051	10,834	55,166	45,287	2,834		- 1,92	5	.] .			.	ı .l
1994	63,001	40,904	13,783	65,811	53,136	3,376		- 2,8						.
1995	70,774	44,970	16,408	77,780	63,812	4,362		- 7,00						.
1996	74,790	46,580	17,910	83,830	68,316	4,851		- 9,04						
1997	79,351	48,939	20,065	87,424	70,500	5,388		- 8,07						-
1998 p	81,072	47,764	23,564	90,863	72,938	5,757		- 9,79	1					•
1999 pe	42,444	24,002	14,575	47,621	38,405	3,032		- 5,17	6					.
1999 1st qtr	10,008	5,767	3,360	11,683	9,500	745		- 1,67						
2nd qtr	10,383	5,935	3,680	11,713	9,473	748		- 1,33						.
3rd qtr	10,532	5,901	3,608	12,040	9,719	767		- 1,50						.
4th qtr	11,523	6,398	3,927	12,057	9,713	772	I	- 53	4	.1 .	Ι.		١.	ا. ا

Source: Federal Minister of Labour and Social Affairs and Association of German Pension Insurance Funds. — 1 The annual figures differ from the sum of the quarterly figures, as the latter are all provisional. From 1993 including financial compensation payments. — 2 Including contributions for recipients of public financial benefits. — 3 Payments by pension insurance funds to health insurance institutions under section 50 of the Social Security Code V have been deducted from pension payments. — 4 From 1995

including nursing insurance scheme for pensioners . — 5 Largely corresponds to fluctuation reserves. Level at the end of the year or quarter. From 1992 figures for the whole of Germany. — 6 Including cash resources. — 7 Excluding loans to other social security funds; including participating interests. — 8 Excluding receipts arising from the higher valuation of participating interests.

## 13. Receipts and expenditure of the Federal Labour Office

Up to the end of 1998, DM million / from 1999, euro million

	- p 10 0110 01												
	Receipts			Expenditure									
		of which			of which								Subsidies or work-
					Unemployn	nent relief 3,	4	Promotion training 4,	of vocationa	ı			ing fund credits of the
		Contri-				Western	Eastern		Western	Eastern		and expend-	Federal Govern-
Period	Total 1	butions	Levies 2	Total	Total	Germany	Germany	Total	Germany	Germany	struction	iture	ment
	Germany	<u>'</u>											
1993	85,109	79,895	1,829	109,536	48,005	34,149	13,856	36,891	15,895	20,996	1,919	- 24,426	24,419
1994	89,658	81,536	3,822	99,863	48,342	35,163	13,179	31,273	14,382	16,891	1,822	- 10,205	10,142
1995	90,211	84,354	2,957	97,103	49,254	36,161	13,094	34,441	16,745	17,696	1,586	- 6,892	6,887
1996	91,825	85,073	3,346	105,588	57,123	40,186	16,938	36,478	18,368	18,111	903	- 13,763	13,756
1997	93,149	85,793	2,959	102,723	60,273	40,309	19,964	31,418	16,117	15,301	1	- 9,574	9,574
1998	91,088	86,165	2,868	98,852	53,483	35,128	18,355	34,279	16,784	17,496	471	- 7,764	7,719
1999	47,954	45,141	1,467	51,694	25,177	16,604	8,573	20,558	10,480	10,078	279	- 3,740	3,739
1999 1st qtr	10,788	10,398	98	12,532	6,504	4,357	2,147	4,567	2,244	2,323	176	- 1,744	4,186
2nd qtr	11,792	10,917	391	13,224	6,578	4,334	2,244	5,227	2,661	2,566	94	- 1,432	1,208
3rd qtr	11,908	11,247	401	12,430	5,964	3,899	2,064	5,043	2,588	2,455	7	- 521	443
4th qtr	13,466	12,578	577	13,509	6,132	4,014	2,118	5,721	2,987	2,734	.  3	- 43	- 2,098

Source: Federal Labour Office. — 1 Excluding Federal Government liquidity assistance. — 2 Levies to promote winter construction and to pay bank-ruptcy compensation to employees. — 3 Unemployment benefits, short-time-working benefits. Including the integration allowance paid to resettlers from eastern Europe and emigrants from the GDR as a

replacement for the unemployment benefits. — 4 Including contributions to the statutory health insurance, and to the pension insurance funds. — 5 Vocational training, measures to foster the commencement of work, rehabilitation and job creation measures.

### IX. Economic conditions

1. Origin and expenditure of domestic product, distribution of national income Germany

	1993	1994	1995	1996 p	1997 p	1998 p	1999 P	1999 р		1997 p	1998 p	1999 р	1999 p
Item	DM billio	on						Euro billion	Change previous	from year in %	%		% of total
at 1995 prices													
I.Origin of domestic product Producing sector (excluding construction)	812.3	833.2	837.8	828.5	848.7	883.1	891.5	455.8	_ 1.1	2.4	4.0	1.0	23.9
Construction Distribution, catering trade, and transportation 1	216.0	228.5 574.2	223.0 585.8	215.4 588.8	211.4	200.6	198.5 640.9	101.5	- 3.4 0.5	- 1.9 2.4	- 5.1 3.4	- 1.0 2.8	5.: 17.:
Financing, rents and corporate services <sup>2</sup> Public and private services <sup>3</sup>	851.1 686.8	867.5 700.7	911.4 713.6	954.6 718.6	989.6 719.0	1,030.1 722.8	1,066.9 723.9	545.5 370.1	4.7 0.7	3.7 0.1	4.1 0.5	3.6 0.1	28.6 19.4
All economic sectors  Memo item: Enterprise sector	3,174.1 2,731.2	3,244.3 2,795.6	3,313.7 2,863.6	3,351.1 2,900.1	3,416.8 2,970.0		3,569.0 3,126.0	1,824.8 1,598.3	1.1 1.3	2.0 2.4	2.6 3.1	1.8 2.1	95.6 83.8
Economic sectors, adjusted 4 Gross domestic product	3,048.0 3,383.8	3,112.1 3,463.2	3,176.6 3,523.0	3,202.2 3,549.6	3,254.5 3,601.1	3,329.2 3,678.6	3,376.0 3,732.3	1,726.1 1,908.3	0.8 0.8	1.6 1.5	2.3 2.2	1.4 1.5	90.5 100
II.Expenditure of domestic product Private consumption 5 Government consumption Machinery and equipment Construction Other investment 6 Changes in stocks 7	1,942.0 671.1 256.2 482.1 26.8 – 13.1	1,961.3 687.3 251.3 515.5 29.0 – 3.9	2,001.6 697.8 253.9 506.0 30.6 8.1	2,017.3 712.8 257.1 491.5 33.4 – 5.1	2,032.2 704.7 265.9 484.4 35.3 8.7	2,078.8 708.0 290.3 465.7 40.7 34.7	2,122.7 709.5 305.0 465.7 44.5 51.2	1,085.3 362.7 156.0 238.1 22.8 26.2	0.8 2.1 1.2 - 2.9 8.9	0.7 - 1.1 3.4 - 1.4 5.9	2.3 0.5 9.2 – 3.9 15.1	2.1 0.2 5.1 0.0 9.4	56.9 19.0 8.2 12.5 1.2
Domestic expenditure Foreign balance Exports Imports	3,365.1 18.7 758.0 739.4	3,440.5 22.7 815.7 793.0	3,498.1 25.0 862.3 837.4	3,507.0 42.6 906.4 863.8	3,531.3 69.8 1,005.3 935.6	3,618.1 60.5 1,075.6 1,015.0	3,698.6 33.7 1,121.1 1,087.4	1,891.0 17.2 573.2 556.0	0.3 5.1 3.2	0.7 10.9 8.3	2.5 7.0 8.5	2.2 4.2 7.1	99.1 0.9 30.0 29.1
Gross domestic product	3,383.8	3,463.2	3,523.0	3,549.6	3,601.1	3,678.6	3,732.3	1,908.3	0.8	1.5	2.2	1.5	100
at current prices													
III.Expenditure of domestic product Private consumption 5 Government consumption Machinery and equipment Construction Other investment 6 Changes in stocks 7	1,857.5 643.0 254.8 462.8 27.6 – 17.3	1,925.1 669.2 250.9 505.1 29.3 1.9	2,001.6 697.8 253.9 506.0 30.6 8.1	2,055.4 717.5 258.5 488.0 32.9 – 5.6	2,106.8 714.2 270.0 479.8 35.2 7.1	2,174.7 719.4 297.0 460.7 39.5 29.6	2,238.8 736.2 310.7 458.2 42.8 47.1	1,144.7 376.4 158.9 234.3 21.9 24.1	2.7 2.8 1.8 - 3.6 7.3	2.5 - 0.5 4.5 - 1.7 6.9	3.2 0.7 10.0 - 4.0 12.3	2.9 2.3 4.6 - 0.5 8.4	57.7 19.0 8.0 11.8 1.7
Domestic expenditure Foreign balance Exports Imports	3,228.4 7.0 736.5 729.5	3,381.5 13.0 800.1 787.1	3,498.1 25.0 862.3 837.4	3,546.7 39.3 908.8 869.5	3,613.0 53.6 1,020.9 967.3	63.3 1,092.1		1,960.2 22.1 578.9 556.7	1.4 5.4 3.8	1.9 12.3 11.2	3.0 7.0 6.4	3.0 3.7 5.8	98.9 1.7 29.2 28.7
Gross domestic product	3,235.4	3,394.4	3,523.0	3,586.0	3,666.6	3,784.2	3,877.1	1,982.3	1.8	2.2	3.2	2.5	100
IV.Prices (1995=100) Private consumption Gross domestic product Terms of trade	95.6 95.6 98.5	98.2 98.0 98.8	100.0 100.0 100.0	101.9 101.0 99.6	103.7 101.8 98.2	104.6 102.9 100.2	105.5 103.9 100.8		1.9 1.0 – 0.4	1.7 0.8 – 1.4	0.9 1.0 2.0	0.8 1.0 0.7	
V.Distribution of national income Wages and salaries Entrepreneurial and property	1,829.5	'	1,941.4	'	1,971.2		'	1,045.4	1.3	0.3	1.6	2.1	71.4
income	626.7	673.2	715.9	735.9	780.3	821.4	818.6	418.6	2.8	6.0	5.3		28.6
National income Memo item: Gross national income (Gross nat. product)	3,248.9	3,380.6	·	,	3,649.4	·		1,464.0	1.7	1.8 2.2	2.6	1.4 2.3	100

Source: Federal Statistical Office. — 1 Including telecommunications. — 2 Financial intermediation, real estate activities, rents and corporate services. — 3 Including care-at-home services. — 4 Gross value added after deduction of assumed bank charges, but excluding taxes on products (offset against subsi-

dies on products). —  $\bf 5$  Including private non-commercial organisations. —  $\bf 6$  Intangible fixed capital formation (inter alia, EDP software, copyrights) and economically useful animals and plants. —  $\bf 7$  Including net increase in valuables.

## IX. Economic conditions

## 2. Output in the producing sector

Adjusted for working-day variations

		<u> </u>	of which:																	
			Manufactu	ring sec	tor															$\neg$
	Producing total	sector,	Total			ntermedia Joods indu		,	Capital goo	ods		Durable co goods indu		er	Other cons goods indu			Constructio	on	
Period	1995 = 100	Change from previous year in %	1995 = 100	Change from previou year in %	s		Chang from previous year in %		1995 = 100	Chang from previous year in %		1995 = 100	Chang from previous year in %		1995 = 100	Chang from previous year in %	ous	1995 = 100	Chang from previous year in %	
	Germa	ny																		
1996 1997 1998 1999 r	99.8 102.5 106.0 107.6	- 0.2 + 2.7 + 3.4 + 1.5	100.4 104.4 109.5 111.3	+ 4	0.4 4.0 4.9 1.6	99.8 105.8 110.6 113.5	- + +	0.2 6.0 4.5 2.6	101.0 105.2 113.2 113.2	+ + +	1.0 4.2 7.6 0.0	101.1 101.9 108.3 112.3	+ + +	1.1 0.8 6.3 3.7	100.6 100.9 100.6 101.9	+ + - +	0.6 0.3 0.3 1.3	93.5 89.6 86.8 87.5	- - - +	6.7 4.2 3.1 0.8
1999 Feb. r Mar. r	96.9 113.5	- 1.2 - 0.5	102.4 117.9		0.9 0.8	104.1 119.8	- +	1.5 0.2	101.4 119.3	- -	1.5 4.1	111.4 124.2	++	2.7 1.5	94.7 107.2	++	0.3 2.2	55.8 87.7	- +	9.0 0.9
Apr. r May r June r	106.4 104.0 112.2	+ 0.4 ± 0.0 + 2.0	109.1 106.9 116.2	+ :	0.0 0.1 2.0	112.4 110.1 117.5	+ ± +	0.4 0.0 2.1	109.2 106.1 121.4	- +	0.8 1.8 1.2	112.7 109.3 118.4	++++	3.7 3.7 6.9	98.1 98.0 101.9	- + +	1.9 0.1 1.0	93.6 92.1 100.6	+ - +	2.3 0.5 1.2
July r Aug. r Sep. r	108.2 99.8 116.4	- 0.5 + 3.1 + 2.7	111.1 102.0 120.7	+ :	0.4 3.9 3.5	114.9 107.0 122.4	+ + +	1.1 4.0 4.7	112.8 100.6 125.2	- + +	2.8 2.9 2.7	102.5 89.6 124.0	- + +	2.2 10.5 2.4	102.1 97.8 106.7	+++++	0.9 2.7 2.3	100.2 91.5 104.1	- + +	0.5 0.8 0.8
Oct. r Nov. r Dec. r	116.1 116.7 104.7	+ 2.3 + 4.1 + 4.4	120.0 121.2 109.7	+ !	3.1 5.0 4.5	121.4 122.1 105.7	++++	3.4 7.2 9.9	120.8 124.0 125.7	+ + -	2.3 2.7 0.6	127.0 128.5 99.1	+ + +	2.3 6.1 4.3	110.6 110.5 98.0	+ + +	3.6 3.7 1.9	100.8 92.5 67.6	+++++	0.7 1.1 7.3
2000 Jan. 🕫 o Feb. 🕫 o	98.3 104.7	+ 2.6   + 8.0 n Germa	102.9 110.5		4.1   7.9	107.8 113.0	+	3.5 8.5	98.4 110.9	+	7.3 9.4	107.6 125.2	+	7.3 12.4	95.2 96.0	+	1.7 1.4	59.3 69.9	+	6.6 25.3
	vvester	n Germa	iriy																	
1996 1997 1998 1999 r	99.5 102.2 105.8 106.9	- 0.5 + 2.7 + 3.5 + 1.0	100.0 103.8 108.5 109.8	+ :	0.0 3.8 4.5 1.2	99.5 105.2 109.4 111.6	- + +	0.5 5.7 4.0 2.0	100.8 104.9 112.9 112.3	+ + +	0.7 4.1 7.6 0.5	100.8 101.3 107.2 110.8	+ + + +	0.8 0.5 5.8 3.4	99.7 99.4 99.0 99.9	- - +	0.3 0.3 0.4 0.9	92.5 88.9 87.4 88.4	- - +	7.7 3.9 1.7 1.1
1999 Feb. r Mar. r	97.1 113.2	- 1.3 - 0.9	101.6 116.7	- '	1.0	102.9 118.4	<u>-</u>	2.0 0.1	101.1 118.3	- -	1.7 4.8	110.2 122.8	+	2.4 1.3	93.5 105.4	++	0.2 1.7	56.4 89.2	- +	8.7 1.0
Apr. r May r June r	105.8 103.3 111.2	- 0.1 - 0.4 + 1.6	107.7 105.4 114.5	_ (	0.5 0.6 1.6	110.7 108.4 115.3	- - +	0.1 0.5 1.4	108.6 105.3 120.8	- - +	1.2 2.3 0.8	111.4 108.2 116.9	+++++	3.3 3.4 6.5	96.1 95.9 99.7	- - +	2.2 0.1 0.8	95.3 93.8 101.4	+ - +	2.3 0.4 1.3
July r Aug. r Sep. r	107.3 98.7 115.6	- 0.9 + 2.9 + 2.6	109.6 100.4 119.0	+ :	0.8 3.6 3.2	112.8 105.3 120.3	+ + +	0.6 3.9 4.4	112.7 99.1 124.3	- + +	2.8 2.1 2.6	100.9 88.6 122.4	- + +	2.9 11.0 2.0	100.1 96.3 104.6	+ + +	0.2 2.6 1.9	101.0 91.1 105.6	- + +	0.4 1.7 1.6
Oct. r Nov. r Dec. r	115.3 115.8 104.2	+ 2.0 + 3.8 + 3.8	118.1 119.2 107.9	+ 4	2.6 4.5 3.8	119.1 119.6 103.8	+ + +	2.7 6.4 9.1	120.0 122.7 124.4	+ + -	2.1 2.1 1.7	125.5 126.8 97.7	+ + +	1.9 5.9 4.5	108.3 108.0 95.6	+ + +	3.1 3.0 1.6	102.5 93.3 68.2	+ + +	1.6 1.9 7.7
2000 Jan. p o Feb. p o	97.9 104.4	+ 2.6 + 7.5	101.3 108.9		3.7 7.2	105.6 110.6	+	2.6 7.5	97.3 109.8	+	7.3 8.6	106.3 123.7	+	7.9 12.3	93.5 94.8	- +	2.1 1.4	60.9 73.3	- +	3.8 30.0
	Easterr	Germai	<u>ny</u>																	
1996 1997 1998 1999 r	102.0 105.6 109.0 114.4	+ 2.0 + 3.5 + 3.2 + 5.0	105.9 115.8 127.1 137.2	+ !	5.9 9.3 9.8 7.9	104.4 116.5 133.4 146.4	++	4.3 11.6 14.5 9.7	103.9 110.9 119.9 128.5	+ + +	3.9 6.7 8.1 7.2	108.7 121.4 142.3 157.9	+	8.6 11.7 17.2 11.0	110.5 118.9 120.5 125.3	+ + +	10.4 7.6 1.3 4.0	96.8 92.2 84.9 84.1	- - -	3.3 4.8 7.9 0.9
1999 Feb. r Mar. r	93.8 116.9	+ 0.8 + 3.8	118.1 141.2	+ !	4.0 5.4	127.1 146.5	+	6.7 3.8	106.4 138.6	+	0.3 8.2	150.4 167.2	+	10.2 3.8	107.9 129.1	+	0.8 6.3	53.6 82.5	- +	10.2 0.7
Apr. r May r June r	112.1 110.8 121.3	+ 4.0 + 3.3 + 4.7	131.3 130.9 143.5	+ :	5.1 5.4 7.1	142.1 140.3 156.2	+ + +	7.1 5.7 9.8	118.1 120.2 131.1	+++++	3.2 7.7 4.3	151.8 143.4 165.7	+	12.7 9.4 16.0	122.1 122.8 128.9	+ + +	1.4 1.2 2.5	86.9 85.8 97.4	+ - +	1.9 1.2 0.5
July r Aug. r Sep. r	118.0 112.2 125.6	+ 3.9 + 4.1 + 3.7	137.2 129.6 150.2	+ :	5.4 7.6 7.4	152.8 136.7 160.3	+ + +	8.9 5.2 9.1	117.2 130.4 143.3		1.3 16.7 4.4	154.6 122.0 176.7	+	15.6 0.7 11.3	127.5 116.4 133.4	+ + +	7.5 2.8 6.2	97.4 93.1 98.7	- - -	1.1 2.4 2.7
Oct. r Nov. r Dec. r	125.1 127.0 110.3	+ 5.0 + 8.4 + 11.8	149.2 155.0 139.4	+ 1: + 1:	9.0 3.6 5.0	162.2 164.9 139.8	+	13.2 16.5 20.7	133.3 147.1 148.4	+	2.1 12.4 19.0	175.3 184.5 144.7		12.6 12.8 2.8	137.3 139.2 127.6	+ + +	6.7 8.8 3.7	94.8 89.7 65.4	- +	2.7 1.6 5.7
2000 Jan. p o Feb. p o	102.5 107.2	+ 3.2 + 14.3	132.6 140.5	+ 10 + 19		148.9 158.1		16.6 24.4	117.1 131.4	+	8.1 23.5	150.9 175.1	+	4.8 16.4	115.5 109.8	+	3.2 1.8	53.3 57.5	+	16.7 7.3

Source: Federal Statistical Office. — 1 Excluding electricity and gas supply and excluding mining and quarrying. — o Adjusted in advance by way of

estimates to the results of the Quarterly Production Survey for the first quarter (manufacturing sector: + 0.8 %).

## IX. Economic conditions

## 3. Orders received by the manufacturing sector \*)

Adjusted for working-day variations •

			y variations •										$\neg$
	Manufacturi	ng	_				1						╛
	Total		Domestic or	ders	Foreign orde	ers	Intermediate industries	e goods	Capital goods in	ndustries	Durable and consumer go industries		e
Period	1995=100	Change from previous year in %	1995=100	Change from previous year in %	1995=100	Change from previous year in %	1995=100	Change from previous year in %	Ch. fro	nange om evious ar		Change from previous year in %	
	German	у											1
1996 1997 1998 1999 r	99.9 107.1 110.9 113.3	- 0.1 + 7.2 + 3.5 + 2.2	99.0 102.9	- 3.2 + 2.3 + 3.9 - 0.2	105.5 121.6 125.4 132.3	+ 5.4 + 15.3 + 3.1 + 5.5	98.2 107.1 108.6 110.8	- 1.9 + 9.1 + 1.4 + 2.0	101.6 108.8 116.1 117.6	+ 1.5 + 7.1 + 6.7 + 1.3	101.4 103.4 107.0 111.3	+ 1.4 + 2.4 + 3.4 + 4.4	.0
1999 Feb. r Mar. r	106.6 119.1	- 4.2 - 4.9		- 5.9 - 5.0	124.6 136.1	- 2.4 - 4.7	101.0 115.5	- 7.6 - 4.4	110.1 119.8	- 3.0 - 8.1	113.7 127.1	+ 1. + 0.	
Apr. r May r June r	109.0 105.2 115.2	- 3.3 - 2.3 + 0.9	96.7	- 4.2 - 3.2 + 0.6	127.4 120.7 134.0	- 2.1 - 0.8 + 1.2	106.8 104.7 111.7	- 4.8 - 2.5 - 1.7	112.0 107.7 124.3	- 3.4 - 4.4 + 3.2	108.7 102.2 106.9	+ 1. + 3. + 3.	.7
July r Aug. r Sep. r	113.5 109.0 123.2	+ 1.3 + 8.9 + 4.8	103.9 99.3	- 2.0 + 3.2 - 0.3	130.6 126.3 148.0	+ 6.4 + 17.8 + 12.5	113.3 104.7 118.4	+ 3.8 + 6.0 + 6.2	116.1 114.4 130.4	- 2.4 + 12.3 + 3.3	108.6 110.0 121.9	+ 2. + 9. + 4.	7
Oct. r Nov. r Dec. r	120.3 121.0 112.2	+ 8.9 + 12.8 + 9.9	109.3 109.0	+ 6.4 + 7.2 + 6.8	139.9 142.7 138.2	+ 12.5 + 21.3 + 13.7	119.3 120.4 109.1	+ 10.8 + 14.3 + 13.2	123.9 125.2 122.4	+ 8.1 + 12.8 + 7.7	115.7 114.2 100.0	+ 5.4 + 8.4 + 5.7	6
2000 Jan. Feb.	113.1 121.6	+ 7.7	99.4	+ 2.2	137.9	+ 16.1	113.6 118.3	+ 8.7	116.6	+ 10.9 + 13.3	104.9 124.0	- 1.3	.2
	Western	German	y										
1996 1997 1998 1999 r	100.2 107.1 110.2 112.2	+ 0.2 + 6.9 + 2.9 + 1.8	98.8 102.3	- 3.1 + 1.9 + 3.5 - 0.5	105.7 121.2 123.5 130.2	+ 5.6 + 14.7 + 1.9 + 5.4	97.9 106.4 107.2 108.9	- 2.2 + 8.7 + 0.8 + 1.6	102.8 110.0 116.4 117.9	+ 2.7 + 7.0 + 5.8 + 1.3	101.2 103.1 106.0 110.1	+ 1 + 1 + 2 + 3	.9
1999 Feb. r Mar. r	106.0 118.3	- 4.5 - 4.8		- 5.6 - 5.3	123.2 134.0	- 2.8 - 4.1	99.5 113.8	- 8.3 - 4.6	111.1 120.1	- 2.4 - 7.8	113.0 126.6	+ 0.5 + 0.5	
Apr. r May r June r	108.2 104.5 113.9	- 3.7 - 2.3 + 0.4	95.9	- 4.7 - 3.3 + 0.5	126.0 119.2 131.5	- 2.6 - 0.9 + 0.4	105.1 102.9 109.5	- 5.2 - 3.0 - 2.3	112.7 108.4 124.3	- 4.0 - 4.1 + 2.6	107.6 101.0 105.6	+ 0.0 + 3.0 + 3.0	2
July r Aug. r Sep. r	112.5 107.8 122.5	+ 0.9 + 9.2 + 4.7	98.7	- 2.8 + 3.2 - 0.8	129.1 123.6 146.3	+ 6.3 + 18.6 + 12.7	111.2 101.9 116.3	+ 3.4 + 4.7 + 6.3	116.8 115.2 131.8	- 3.1 + 14.6 + 3.0	107.6 109.7 120.5	+ 2.5 + 10.5 + 4.5	.5
Oct. r Nov. r Dec. r	119.2 118.9 111.2	+ 9.5 + 12.0 + 10.1	107.4	+ 6.1 + 6.8 + 7.1	137.9 138.6 135.8	+ 14.6 + 19.8 + 14.3	117.2 118.4 107.5	+ 10.3 + 14.2 + 12.9	124.5 123.0 122.8	+ 10.4 + 10.8 + 8.8	114.1 112.3 98.8	+ 5.1 + 8.1 + 6.1	.5
2000 Jan. Feb.	112.4 120.6	+ 8.2 + 13.8	106.5	+ 2.0 + 11.1	136.3 144.8	+ 16.8 + 17.5	111.6 116.0	+ 8.3 + 16.6	117.8 125.7	+ 12.6 + 13.1	104.2 122.8	- 0.° + 8.°	
	Eastern	Germany											
1996 1997 1998 1999 r	95.9 107.5 124.1 130.1	- 3.9 + 12.1 + 15.4 + 4.8	101.5 109.7	- 4.5 + 6.5 + 8.1 + 3.9	98.5 137.3 196.3 210.0	- 1.3 + 39.4 + 43.0 + 7.0	103.5 120.2 132.9 142.8	+ 3.5 + 16.1 + 10.6 + 7.4	84.7 91.9 112.0 112.9	- 15.0 + 8.5 + 21.9 + 0.8	105.5 112.9 132.4 140.2	+ 5.0 + 7.0 + 17.0 + 5.0	.0
1999 Feb. r Mar. r	114.3 130.9	- 3.9 - 6.7	114.2	- 7.3 - 2.4	174.5 214.1	+ 6.9 - 16.8	126.6 143.0	+ 1.2 - 1.4	94.9 114.5	- 14.0 - 15.2	133.6 141.5	+ 7.0 + 0.0	
Apr. r May r June r	121.3 118.2 136.7	+ 3.6 - 0.9 + 6.9	106.5	+ 1.9 - 2.2 + 1.1	177.0 176.1 226.8	+ 9.1 + 2.6 + 25.6	135.0 134.2 147.4	+ 0.1 + 2.2 + 4.2	101.8 97.0 123.1	+ 5.7 - 8.9 + 11.0	136.6 129.8 142.7	+ 12.4 + 10.4 + 5.4	6
July r Aug. r Sep. r	129.4 127.1 136.1	+ 8.3 + 3.5 + 6.5	107.3	+ 7.9 + 3.0 + 6.2	185.0 226.1 203.9	+ 9.9 + 4.7 + 6.8	149.4 150.3 152.9	+ 10.4 + 22.6 + 3.8	106.2 103.9 111.8	+ 8.1 - 14.8 + 10.9	133.9 118.1 155.9	+ 1. - 6. + 6.	.8
Oct. r Nov. r Dec. r	139.0 156.2 127.3	+ 0.8 + 23.9 + 3.7	128.3	+ 12.3 + 12.2 + 4.6	212.5 295.7 229.4	- 22.8 + 60.0 + 2.3	154.3 153.6 136.5	+ 15.1 + 14.5 + 16.4	116.9 157.1 116.7	- 16.4 + 41.3 - 7.9	156.5 162.5 129.7	+ 7 + 10 - 0.	9
2000 Jan. Feb.	125.4 137.3	+ 1.0 + 20.1		+ 2.4 + 16.6	194.6 229.7	- 2.4 + 31.6	148.2 157.6	+ 13.2 + 24.5	100.6 110.0	- 9.7 + 15.9	123.8 154.1	- 12.0 + 15.0	

Source of unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. — \* Excluding manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco; results for kinds of

activity units; figures excluding value-added tax. —  ${\bf o}$  Bundesbank calculation.

### IX. Economic conditions

## 4. Orders received by construction \*

Adjusted for working-day variations •

	Germany						Western G	ern	nany				Eastern Ge	rmany			
	Total			Housing con- struction	Industrial construc- tion 1	Public construc- tion	Total			Housing con- struction	Industrial construc- tion 1	Public construc- tion	Total		Housing con- struction	construc-	Public construc- tion
Period	1995 = 100	froi pre yea	vious r	1995 = 100			1995 = 100	fro pre yea	vious ir	1995 = 100			1995 = 100	Change from previous year in %	1995 = 100		
1996 1997 1998 1999	92.0 84.4 83.9 82.1	- - -	7.9 8.3 0.6 2.1	101.3 87.4 82.4 78.2	89.0 81.0 79.9 80.3	88.5 86.2 90.1 87.6	90.9 86.1 86.6 87.3	- - + +	9.0 5.3 0.6 0.8	97.6 87.7 83.3 84.0	90.8 85.5 86.7 88.7	86.2 85.7 88.8 88.1	94.8 80.4 77.7 70.0	- 5.2 - 15.2 - 3.4	108.8 86.9 80.4 66.2	85.0 70.8 64.6 61.2	95.0 87.7 93.8 86.2
1999 Feb. Mar.	69.8 91.4	+	2.9 3.0	70.3 92.0	76.1 85.7	61.7 98.0	74.8 99.3	+	6.4 2.3	74.1 95.2	85.0 98.2	63.5 103.6	58.1 72.8	- 6.1 - 16.6	62.4 85.5	56.0 57.4	56.8 82.3
Apr. May June	85.6 89.5 98.4	++	0.1 3.6 0.7	82.3 84.4 90.3	80.9 84.6 96.5	94.1 99.6 107.2	87.6 94.6 101.7	  -  +  +	3.0 5.5 0.3	83.7 89.2 94.8	85.2 92.8 102.0	93.3 100.5 106.3	80.9 77.7 90.8	+ 9.2 - 1.1 - 3.1	79.3 74.7 81.0	71.3 66.3 84.1	96.4 96.9 109.9
July Aug. Sep.	91.3 85.2 93.3	-    -	3.5 0.4 8.6	85.5 82.2 85.8	83.8 79.0 90.3	105.0 95.1 102.8	98.2 90.3 98.2	++	0.8 5.2 6.2	93.5 88.0 94.0	93.8 88.6 100.1	106.7 94.0 99.1	75.0 73.0 81.4			61.4 57.3 68.0	100.2 98.0 112.9
Oct. Nov. Dec.	82.2 65.9 71.7	-  -	2.6 11.3 5.4	70.2 63.8 68.0	83.1 67.6 69.9	90.6 65.4 77.0	90.1 69.6 77.3	+ - -	1.0 6.2 1.7	80.6 72.3 77.9	94.9 73.7 76.5	91.4 63.0 77.7	63.5 57.1 58.6	- 12.9 - 23.4 - 15.4		56.3 53.6 54.6	88.2 72.4 74.8
2000 Jan. Feb.	56.1 62.0	-	8.5 11.2	56.9 58.6	60.2 68.1	50.3 57.2	60.5 67.6		8.1 9.6	63.8 65.2	66.6 76.2	51.2 59.4	45.5 48.9	- 10.3 - 15.8	42.7 45.1	45.9 49.8	47.6 51.3

Source of unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. — \* Values exclusive of value-added tax. The figures refer to the economic classifications "Site preparation" and "Building of complete constructions or

parts thereof; civil engineering". —  ${\bf 0}~$  Bundesbank calculation. —  ${\bf 1}~$  Including the railways and post office.

# 5. Retail turnover \* Germany

	Retail tra	de, total					of which:	By enterp	orises' mai	n product	range:					
		es of moto orcycles an		and moto	g es of moto orcycles an ootive fuel		Food, be		Pharmace and med goods, co and toile articles 2	ical osmetic	Clothing, footwear leather g		Furniture and light equipmen	ing	Motor ve	hicles 3
		Change f previous	rom year in %		Change f previous	rom year in %		Change from previous		Change from previous		Change from previous		Change from previous		Change from previous
Period	1995 = 100	not adjusted	price- adjusted <b>1</b>	1995 = 100	not adjusted	price- adjusted <b>1</b>	1995 = 100	year in %	1995 = 100	year in %	1995 = 100	year in %	1995 = 100	year in %	1995 = 100	year in %
1997	100.9	- 0.4	- 0.9	99.0	- 1.3	- 1.8	98.6	- 1.4	105.8	+ 1.8	97.2	- 2.0	95.8	- 2.6	109.1	+ 3.5
1998	102.7	+ 1.8	+ 1.6	100.1	+ 1.1	+ 1.1	99.9	+ 1.3	111.9	+ 5.8	96.1	- 1.1	99.6	+ 4.0	115.1	+ 5.5
1999	103.8	+ 1.1	+ 0.8	100.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.5	100.7	+ 0.8	119.8	+ 7.1	95.8	- 0.3	97.8	- 1.8	119.4	+ 3.7
1998 July	105.3	+ 2.7	+ 2.4	100.8	+ 3.1	+ 2.9	101.9	+ 3.6	116.7	+12.5	95.1	+ 0.5	96.2	+ 1.7	125.9	+ 3.0
Aug.	93.6	+ 2.6	+ 2.7	91.9	+ 2.5	+ 2.8	95.3	- 1.1	103.4	+ 9.2	84.0	+12.0	83.5	+ 6.8	100.7	+ 4.6
Sep.	99.5	+ 1.3	+ 1.3	97.7	+ 0.9	+ 1.2	95.0	+ 0.8	109.9	+ 7.6	102.2	+ 2.2	95.9	+ 2.9	109.0	+ 4.3
Oct.	105.6	- 1.0	- 1.0	104.1	- 1.3	- 0.8	102.1	- 0.4	116.4	+ 6.2	109.2	- 5.9	108.5	+ 3.8	114.3	+ 0.7
Nov.	108.3	+ 5.6	+ 5.5	106.6	+ 3.7	+ 4.3	102.7	+ 4.5	115.9	+11.2	105.0	+ 2.6	112.1	+ 5.0	118.4	+14.4
Dec.	124.2	+ 3.7	+ 3.7	126.6	+ 1.9	+ 2.4	121.1	+ 3.9	138.3	+ 9.1	122.3	- 4.5	126.8	+ 5.3	118.1	+13.6
1999 Jan.	91.1	- 2.7	- 2.6	90.9	- 2.6	- 2.3	91.0	- 2.5	114.4	+ 8.8	87.0	- 4.7	85.8	- 4.0	95.2	- 0.8
Feb.	88.5	- 1.0	- 0.9	86.7	- 0.2	+ 0.2	90.3	+ 1.5	110.7	+ 9.7	65.5	- 8.1	87.6	- 5.0	99.0	- 1.7
Mar.	115.0	+ 3.8	+ 3.2	108.0	+ 6.8	+ 6.5	107.8	+10.5	127.5	+12.7	103.5	+14.2	109.2	- 5.5	148.5	- 3.6
Apr.	104.4	+ 2.5	+ 2.2	98.6	- 2.1	- 2.2	101.6	- 2.7	115.7	+ 6.1	97.4	- 2.6	95.9	+ 0.7	131.2	+22.4
May	100.7	- 1.1	- 1.1	95.7	- 2.5	- 2.4	98.5	- 2.8	113.2	+ 6.4	97.2	- 3.5	88.3	- 1.7	123.5	+ 5.7
June	102.8	+ 5.1	+ 5.1	95.9	+ 3.5	+ 3.7	97.9	+ 2.6	119.4	+11.0	88.3	+ 8.2	91.5	+ 2.1	134.7	+12.3
July	105.3	± 0.0	- 0.2	100.3	- 0.5	- 0.6	103.2	+ 1.3	122.5	+ 5.0	97.4	+ 2.4	92.4	- 4.0	128.3	+ 1.9
Aug.	96.0	+ 2.6	+ 2.2	93.6	+ 1.8	+ 1.4	94.9	- 0.4	113.1	+ 9.4	84.3	+ 0.4	85.0	+ 1.8	107.7	+ 7.0
Sep.	99.3	- 0.2	- 0.9	96.4	- 1.3	- 1.9	95.6	+ 0.6	117.7	+ 7.1	87.8	-14.1	94.9	- 1.0	113.5	+ 4.1
Oct.	106.4	+ 0.8	+ 0.1	105.0	+ 0.9	+ 0.3	100.7	- 1.4	119.5	+ 2.7	113.7	+ 4.1	105.7	- 2.6	115.3	+ 0.9
Nov.	110.5	+ 2.0	+ 1.3	109.2	+ 2.4	+ 1.7	104.4	+ 1.7	123.2	+ 6.3	105.3	+ 0.3	112.4	+ 0.3	119.4	+ 0.8
Dec.	126.0	+ 1.4	+ 0.6	129.2	+ 2.1	+ 1.1	122.4	+ 1.1	140.4	+ 1.5	122.6	+ 0.2	125.4	- 1.1	117.0	- 0.9
2000 Jan.	89.5	- 1.8	- 2.8	89.3	- 1.8	- 2.7	86.7	- 4.7	121.5	+ 6.2	78.7	- 9.5	84.0	- 2.1	93.1	- 2.2
Feb.	93.9	+ 6.1	+ 4.7	91.1	+ 5.1	+ 3.7	89.5	- 0.9	118.4	+ 7.0	77.3	+18.0	95.1	+ 8.6	108.3	+ 9.4

Source: Federal Statistical Office. — \* Excluding value-added tax; figures from 1999 provisional. — 1 At 1995 prices. — 2 Retail sales in stores. —

<sup>3</sup> Including motor vehicle parts and accessories.

### IX. Economic conditions

#### 6. Labour market \*

	Employed	1,2				Employees	1		Persons ir					Unemploy	ed			
		Chang					Chang from		Mining and manu- factur- ing sector	Con- struction 4	Short- time workers	Persons employed under employ- ment pro- motion schemes 5	under- going vocational further		Change from previous	Une		
Period	Thou- sands	in %		Thou- sands		Thou- sands	previous year in %	us	Thousand	s				Thou- sands	year, thou- sands	men rate in %	6	Vacancies, thou- sands
	Germa	ny																
1997 1998 1999 1999 Mar.	35,868 35,996 36,113 35,770	- + + +	0.8 0.4 0.3	- + +	288 128 117 290	31,949 32,001 32,100	- + +	1.1 0.2 0.3		1,159 1,111	183 115 119 167	302 385 430 467	9 343 358 376	4,384 4,279 4,099 4,288	- 105 - 180		11.4 11.1 10.5 11.1	337 422 456 496
Apr. May June	35,954 36,068 36,170	+ + +	0.7 0.5 0.4	+ + +	247 196 143	32,050	+	0.5	r 6,334 r 6,332 r 6,347	1,116 1,124	136	465 454 439	375 379 366	4,145 3,998 3,938	- 275 - 199	10	10.7 10.2 10.1	508 502 491
July Aug. Sep.	36,242 36,364 36,528	+ + -	0.3 0.1 0.1	+ + -	98 37 48	32,367	+	0.1	r 6,374 r 6,400 r 6,400	1,140 1,138	86	422 407 390	343 329 342	4,027 4,024 3,943	l .		10.3 10.3 10.1	482 479 458
Oct. Nov. Dec. 2000 Jan.	36,570 36,447 36,189 • 35,524	- - - 0 +	0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1	- - - 0 +	78 61 20 23	32,386	-	0.2	r 6,386 r 6,380 r 6,350	1,124 1,095		380 372 358 327	351 346 324 323	3,883 3,901 4,047 4,293	- 8 - 45 - 150 - 162		9.9 10.0 10.3 11.0	431 412 402 438
Feb. Mar.	Wester	n Ge	::: rma	iny					6,322			319 312	332 345	4,277	- 188		10.9 10.6	498 536
1997 1998			.		.				5,753 7 5,813			68 71	248 9 193	3,021 2,904	+ 225 - 117		9.8 9.4	282 342
1999 1999 Mar.								•	r 5,775	775	92	82 86	215	2,756 2,897	- 149 - 178	1	8.8 9.3	386 409
Apr. May June									r 5,747 r 5,743 r 5,756	781	103 107 102	87 87 86	227 232 224	2,800 2,695 2,653	- 153 - 130 - 120	10	9.0 8.6 8.4	422 423 418
July Aug. Sep.			:		:			•	r 5,779 r 5,801 r 5,804	794 794	69 66	83 81 78	210 202 207	2,692 2,678 2,622	- 126 - 124 - 111		8.6 8.5 8.3	413 409 391
Oct. Nov. Dec. 2000 Jan.			•		•			•	r 5,779 r 5,773 r 5,746 5,720	784 768	71 70 66 77	76 74 70 69	211 208 195 194	2,591 2,604 2,690 2,827	- 113 - 141 - 195 - 198		8.2 8.3 8.6 9.0	368 356 354 388
Feb. Mar.	Easterr	 n Ger	: mar	าง	:			•	5,720	717	89	69 68	201	2,797	- 226	:	8.9 8.6	439 467
1997 1998				<u> </u>	.				564 7 586		49 34	235 314	184 9 149	1,364 1,375	+ 195 + 11		18.1 18.2	56
1999 1999 Mar.									r 595	336	27	348	143	1,344 1,392	- 31		17.6 18.4	79 70 87
Apr. May									r 587 r 589	339 342	33 30	377 367	148 147	1,346 1,303	- 123 - 69	10	17.8 17.0	86 78 73
June July									r 591	345	24	353 338	143 134	1,285 1,335 1,346	+ 19		16.8 17.4	73 69 70
Aug. Sep. Oct.			:					•	r 599 r 602 r 607	345		327 313 304	127 134 139	1,346 1,321 1,293	+ 52 + 89 + 105	1	17.6 17.2 16.9	67 63
Nov. Dec.								•	r 607 r 604	340 327	19 19	299 287	139 129	1,297 1,357	+ 96 + 45		16.9 17.7	55 48
2000 Jan. Feb. Mar.	: :		•		•			•	602 602		24 32 36	259 250 243	129 131 136	1,467 1,480 1,450	+ 37 + 38 + 59	:	19.1 19.3 18.9	51 59 69

Source: Federal Statistical Office; Federal Labour Office. — \* Monthly figures: levels at end of month; employed persons and employees: averages; short-time workers: levels at mid-month; annual and quarterly figures: averages. — 1 Work-place concept; from 1996 provisional. — 2 Annual figures, calculated by the Bundesbank; deviations from the official figures are due to rounding. — 3 Including active proprietors. — 4 The figures refer to the economic classifications "Site preparation" and "Building of complete constructions or parts thereof; civil engineering". — 5 Employees involved in job creation schemes and receiving productive grants towards labour costs (up to December 1997 approved cases) and (from January 1998 approved, but from April 1998 statistically recorded) structural adjustment

measures (SAM). — 6 Relative to the total civilian labour force. — 7 From January 1998, figures favourably affected by including, for the first time, enterprises which were identified in the 1995 survey of craft enterprises and which are now required to report. — 8 From March 1997, figures favourably affected by including, for the first time, building contractors who were identified in the 1995 survey of craft enterprises and are now required to report. — 9 Comparison with previous periods not possible because of the deletion of payments towards on-the-job training, vocational assistance measures and methodological changes in the collection of statistics. — 10 From May 1999 calculated on the basis of new labour force figures. — o First preliminary estimate.

## IX. Economic conditions

## 7. Prices Germany

	Consumer p	rice index fo	r all househo	olds							Indices of		
		By region		By product	group 1			]	Index of		foreign trac	de prices	
	Total	Western Germany	Eastern Germany	Food	Other durable and non- durable consumer goods	Services excluding house rents	House rents	Overall con- struction price level 1	producer prices of industrial products sold on the domestic market 2	Index of producer prices of farm products	Exports	Imports	Index of world market prices of raw materials
Period	1995 = 100	,	,		13					1991 = 100	1995 = 100		
	Index le	vel											
1996 1997 1998 1999	101.4 103.3 104.3 104.9	101.3 103.2 104.1 104.8	101.9 104.2 105.3 105.7		100.5 101.8 101.9 102.8	104.1 106.1	103.4 106.3 108.0 109.2	99.8 99.0 98.8 98.5	98.8 99.9 99.5 98.5	91.1 92.5 87.1 82.7	100.0 101.5 101.4 100.9	100.4 104.0 100.7 100.2	
1998 May June	104.4 104.5	104.2 104.4	105.4 105.5	104.3 104.5	102.0 101.9	105.7 106.2	107.9 108.0	99.1	100.0 99.9	88.8 89.3	101.8 101.7	102.1 101.1	101.8 98.2
July Aug. Sep.	104.8 104.6 104.4	104.6 104.5 104.2	105.7 105.6 105.4	103.6 102.5 101.9	102.2 101.8 102.0	107.2 107.6	108.1 108.1 108.3	99.0	99.7 99.5 99.4	88.2 86.7 85.8	101.6 101.4	100.6 99.9 99.0	97.1 94.6
Oct. Nov. Dec.	104.2 104.2 104.3	104.0 104.1 104.1	105.2 105.3 105.3	101.4 101.7 102.1	101.9 102.0 101.9	106.1 105.9 106.2	108.3 108.3 108.4	98.7	98.9 98.5 98.3	84.2 82.7 86.2	100.7 100.6 100.4	98.0 97.7 97.2	87.5 86.2 80.1
1999 Jan. Feb. Mar.	104.1 104.3 104.4	103.9 104.1 104.3	105.0 105.3 105.3	103.1 103.1 103.0	101.6 101.4 101.6	106.2 106.2	108.7 108.8 108.9	98.5	97.8 97.7 97.7	83.5 84.2 84.7	100.1 100.2 100.3	97.1 97.2 98.0	83.2 83.7 93.9
Apr. May June	104.8 104.8 104.9 105.4	104.6 104.7 104.8 105.3	105.6 105.7 105.7 106.1	103.4 103.5 102.9 101.9	102.8 102.5 102.7 103.1	105.4 105.8 106.2 107.8	109.0 109.1 109.1 109.3	98.4	98.3 98.3 98.4 98.7	83.5 84.0 85.4 84.4	100.4 100.5 100.7 100.9	98.7 99.0 99.3 100.2	
July Aug. Sep. Oct.	105.4 105.3 105.1 105.0	105.3 105.0 104.9	105.1 105.9 105.8 105.7	101.9 100.8 100.2 99.9	103.1 103.2 103.4 103.5	107.8	109.3 109.4 109.5	98.5	98.7 98.8 98.9 99.1	83.9 83.8 82.9	100.9 101.0 101.3 101.5	100.2 100.7 101.7 102.1	118.1 121.4 131.4 126.4
Nov. Dec.	105.2 105.5	105.1 105.5	105.8 106.0	100.1 100.4	103.7 104.0	106.4	109.7 109.7	98.7	99.2 99.4	84.0 84.8	101.7 102.1	103.5 105.2	138.1
2000 Jan. Feb. Mar.	105.8 106.2 106.4	105.7 106.1 106.3	106.4 106.9 107.0	-	104.4 104.6 105.3	107.6		98.8	99.8 100.0 		102.4 102.8 	106.0 107.8 	157.1
	Change	from pre	evious yea	ar in %									
1996 1997 1998 1999	+ 1.4 + 1.9 + 1.0 + 0.6	+ 1.3 + 1.9 + 0.9 + 0.7	+ 1.9 + 2.3 + 1.1 + 0.4		+ 0.5 + 1.3 + 0.1 + 0.9	+ 1.6 + 2.5 + 1.9 + 0.3	+ 3.4 + 2.8 + 1.6 + 1.1	- 0.2 - 0.8 - 0.2 - 0.3	- 1.2 + 1.1 - 0.4 - 1.0	- 0.5 + 1.5 - 5.8 - 5.1	+ 1.5	+ 0.4 + 3.6 - 3.2 - 0.5	
1998 May June	+ 1.4 + 1.4	+ 1.4 + 1.4	+ 1.4 + 1.4	+ 1.3 + 1.1	+ 0.6 + 0.7	+ 2.6 + 2.5	+ 1.5 + 1.6	± 0.0	+ 0.1 - 0.1	- 8.1 - 4.1	+ 0.4 + 0.1	– 1.6 – 2.4	- 18.0 - 18.4
July Aug. Sep.	+ 0.9 + 0.6 + 0.6	+ 0.9 + 0.6 + 0.6	+ 0.9 + 0.7 + 0.6	+ 0.8 + 0.8 + 0.4	+ 0.3 - 0.4 - 0.2	+ 1.3 + 1.4 + 1.1	+ 1.5 + 1.4 + 1.6	± 0.0	- 0.4 - 0.8 - 1.0	- 4.5 - 7.3 - 8.9	- 0.2 - 0.7 - 0.9	- 3.6 - 5.1 - 5.4	- 21.4 - 26.6 - 25.3
Oct. Nov. Dec.	+ 0.5 + 0.5 + 0.4	+ 0.5 + 0.5 + 0.3	+ 0.5 + 0.7 + 0.5	± 0.0 + 0.1 - 0.2	- 0.5 - 0.3 - 0.2	+ 1.5 + 1.2 + 0.9	+ 1.5 + 1.4 + 1.4	± 0.0	- 1.4 - 1.8 - 1.9	- 8.9 - 11.3 - 7.3	- 1.3 - 1.4 - 1.5	- 6.2 - 6.1 - 6.6	- 31.0 - 29.1 - 31.7
1999 Jan. Feb. Mar.	+ 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.4	+ 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.5	+ 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.4	-	- 0.2 - 0.2 - 0.1	+ 0.3 + 0.3 + 0.6	+ 1.3 + 1.2 + 1.2	+ 0.1	- 2.3 - 2.4 - 2.3	- 9.4 - 9.8 - 8.6	- 1.7	- 6.6 - 6.2 - 4.9	- 24.1 - 21.4 - 9.5
Apr. May June	+ 0.7 + 0.4 + 0.4	+ 0.7 + 0.5 + 0.4	+ 0.6 + 0.3 + 0.2		+ 0.9 + 0.5 + 0.8	+ 0.3 + 0.1 ± 0.0	+ 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.0	- 0.7	- 1.7 - 1.7 - 1.5	- 8.1 - 5.4 - 4.4	- 1.0	- 3.9 - 3.0 - 1.8	- 1.0 + 4.4 + 11.8
July Aug. Sep.	+ 0.6 + 0.7 + 0.7 + 0.8	+ 0.7 + 0.8 + 0.8 + 0.9	+ 0.4 + 0.3 + 0.4 + 0.5	- 1.6 - 1.7 - 1.7 - 1.5	+ 0.9 + 1.4 + 1.4 + 1.6	+ 0.6 + 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.1	+ 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.0 + 1.1	- 0.5	- 1.0 - 0.7 - 0.5 + 0.2	- 4.3 - 3.2 - 2.3 - 1.5	+ 0.2	- 0.4 + 0.8 + 2.7	+ 21.6 + 28.3 + 40.7 + 44.5
Oct. Nov. Dec.	+ 1.0 + 1.2	+ 1.0 + 1.3	+ 0.5 + 0.7	- 1.6 - 1.7	+ 1.7 + 2.1	+ 0.5 + 0.8	+ 1.3 + 1.2	± 0.0	+ 0.7 + 1.1	+ 1.6 - 1.6	+ 1.1 + 1.7	+ 4.2 + 5.9 + 8.2	+ 60.2 + 81.3
2000 Jan. Feb. Mar.	+ 1.6 + 1.8 + 1.9	+ 1.7 + 1.9 + 1.9	+ 1.3 + 1.5 + 1.6		+ 2.8 + 3.2 + 3.6		+ 1.2 + 1.3 + 1.3	+ 0.3		P + 0.5 P + 3.0		+ 9.2 + 10.9	+ 76.1 + 87.7 + 72.0

Source: Federal Statistical Office; for index of world market prices: HWWA Institute. —  ${\bf 1}$  Calculated by the Bundesbank on the basis of figures

provided by the Federal Statistical Office. —  $\bf 2$  Excluding value-added tax. —  $\bf 3$  HWWA index of raw material prices, on a Deutsche Mark basis.

### IX. Economic conditions

## 8. Households' income \* Germany

	Gross wage salaries 1	s and	Net wages a salaries 2	and	Monetary s benefits red		"Mass incor	ne" <b>4</b>	Disposable	income 5	Saving 6			Saving ratio 7
Period	DM billion	Change from previous year in %	DM billion	Change from previous year in %	DM billion	Change from previous year in %	DM billion	Change from previous year in %	DM billion	Change from previous year in %	DM billion	Change from previous year in S	,	%
1991 1992 1993 1994	1,351.4 1,463.0 1,501.0 1,522.7	8.3 2.6 1.4	937.4 998.8 1,028.0 1,024.1	6.5 2.9 – 0.4	427.6 475.4 512.8 531.3	11.2 7.9 3.6	1,365.1 1,474.2 1,540.8 1,555.3	8.0 4.5 0.9	1,915.5 2,051.4 2,120.8 2,178.5	7.1 3.4 2.7	250.1 265.4 263.3 253.4		6.1 0.8 3.7	13.1 12.9 12.4 11.6
1995 1996 p 1997 p 1998 p 1999 p	1,570.0 1,585.7 1,579.8 1,605.8 1,639.9	3.1 1.0 - 0.4 1.6 2.1	1,030.9 1,024.5 1,004.6 1,021.6 1,040.1	0.7 - 0.6 - 1.9 1.7 1.8	555.6 596.8 611.0 620.2 641.5	4.6 7.4 2.4 1.5 3.4	1,586.5 1,621.3 1,615.6 1,641.7 1,681.6	2.0 2.2 - 0.4 1.6 2.4	2,253.7 2,304.7 2,351.3 2,416.6 2,469.6	3.5 2.3 2.0 2.8 2.2	252.1 249.3 244.6 241.9 230.9	- - -	0.5 1.1 1.9 1.1 4.5	11.2 10.8 10.4 10.0 9.3
1998 1st qtr P 2nd qtr P 3rd qtr P 4th qtr P	366.6 384.5 400.7 454.0	0.5 1.5 2.2 2.2	236.0 240.9 262.0 282.7	0.4 1.3 2.4 2.5	154.4 155.1 154.6 156.0	- 0.2 2.3 2.1 1.8	390.4 396.0 416.6 438.7	0.1 1.7 2.3 2.3	604.1 596.5 593.6 622.3	3.5 2.4 3.0 2.2	84.0 58.2 49.0 50.7	_ :	3.2 3.4 3.1 0.1	13.9 9.8 8.2 8.1
1999 1st qtr P 2nd qtr P 3rd qtr P 4th qtr P	374.7 394.8 409.8 460.5	2.2 2.7 2.3 1.4	239.6 247.0 267.9 285.6	1.6 2.5 2.3 1.0	161.1 158.0 159.4 163.0	4.3 1.9 3.1 4.5	400.8 404.9 427.3 448.6	2.7 2.3 2.6 2.3	610.8 609.8 608.3 640.7	1.1 2.2 2.5 3.0	76.8 54.6 48.9 50.6	-	8.6 6.3 0.1 0.1	12.6 9.0 8.0 7.9
	Euro billion													
1999 1st qtr P 2nd qtr P 3rd qtr P 4th qtr P	191.6 201.9 209.5 235.5		122.5 126.3 137.0 146.0	:	82.4 80.8 81.5 83.4		204.9 207.0 218.5 229.4		312.3 311.8 311.0 327.6	:	39.2 27.9 25.0 25.9			

Source: Federal Statistical Office. — \* Households including non-profit institutions which serve households. — 1 Residence concept. — 2 After deducting the wage tax payable on gross wages and salaries and employees' contributions to the social security funds. — 3 Cash benefits from the social security funds, central, regional and local authorities and foreign countries, pension payments (net), social security benefits from private insurance schemes, less social security contributions on social benefits, consumption-related taxes and public charges. — 4 Net wages and

salaries plus monetary social benefits received. — 5 "Mass income" plus operating surplus, self-employed persons' income, property income (net), other current transfers received, income of non-profit organisations which serve households, less taxes (excluding wage tax and consumption-related taxes) and other current transfers paid. Including the increase in claims on company pension funds. — 6 Including the increase in claims on company pension funds. — 7 Saving as a percentage of disposable income.

## 9. Pay rates and actual earnings Germany

	Overall econ	omy					Producing se	ctor (includin	g construction	n)		
	Negotiated v	vage and sala	ry level 1		Wages and s		Negotiated v	vage and sala	ry level 1		Wages and	
	on an hourly	basis	on a monthly	/ basis	per employed (work-place of		on an hourly	basis	on a monthly	/ basis	per employ (work-place	
Period	1995=100	% from previous year										
1991 1992 1993 1994	76.6 85.8 92.2 95.3	11.9 7.5 3.4	78.6 87.2 92.9 95.6	11.0 6.5 2.9	81.8 90.5 94.6 96.6	10.5 4.6 2.2	73.4 82.8 90.6 94.3	12.9 9.3 4.1	76.9 85.9 92.0 94.8	11.7 7.1 3.0	77.6 88.4 92.3 96.1	13.9 4.4 4.1
1995 1996 p 1997 p 1998 p 1999 p	100.0 102.7 104.2 106.2 109.0	4.9 2.7 1.5 1.9 2.7	100.0 102.4 103.9 105.8 108.5	4.6 2.4 1.5 1.8 2.6	100.0 101.9 102.7 104.2 106.1	3.5 1.9 0.8 1.5 1.8	100.0 103.8 105.8 107.7 110.9	6.1 3.8 1.9 1.8 3.0	100.0 102.9 104.6 106.4 109.4	5.5 2.9 1.7 1.7 2.8	100.0 102.9 104.7 106.4 108.3	4.1 2.9 1.7 1.6 1.8
1998 3rd qtr <b>p</b> 4th qtr <b>p</b>	109.4 120.4	2.0 1.8	109.0 120.0	1.9 1.7	103.0 116.3	1.8 1.4	114.9 120.0	2.2 2.1	113.5 118.5	2.0 2.0	102.6 116.4	1.5 1.8
1999 1st qtr P 2nd qtr P 3rd qtr P 4th qtr P	99.7 100.6 112.6 123.1	2.8 2.9 2.9 2.2	99.3 100.2 112.1 122.6	2.7 2.8 2.8 2.2	98.4 102.4 105.3 118.2	1.4 2.1 2.2 1.6	101.0 101.8 118.6 122.4	4.0 2.9 3.2 2.0	99.7 100.4 116.9 120.7	3.9 2.8 3.0 1.9	100.9 109.8 104.5 117.7	1.6 2.5 1.9 1.1
1999 Aug. <b>p</b> Sep. <b>p</b>	101.0 101.0	2.9 2.8	100.5 100.5	2.8 2.7			101.7 101.8	2.9 2.9	100.3 100.4	2.7 2.7	103.7 103.7	2.4 2.1
Oct. p Nov. p Dec. p	101.0 167.3 101.1	2.8 1.6 2.8	100.6 166.5 100.6	2.7 1.5 2.7			101.8 163.6 101.8	2.8 1.1 2.7	100.4 161.3 100.4	2.6 0.9 2.6	105.3 137.1 110.7	1.1 2.5 – 0.4
2000 Jan. <b>p</b> Feb. <b>p</b>	101.1 101.1	1.5 1.5	100.7 100.7	1.5 1.4			101.9 101.9	0.8 0.7	100.4 100.4	0.7 0.6	103.6	4.6

<sup>1</sup> Current data are normally revised upwards on account of additional reports. — 2 Source: Federal Statistical Office. — 3 Producing sector, excluding electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply, and excluding installation

and building completion work. Calculated by the Bundesbank on the basis of data from the Federal Statistical Office, using the old and new classifications of the economic sectors.

## 1. Major items of the balance of payments of the European monetary union $^{\star}$

em	1						1	4
	1998	1999	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
A. Current account	+ 43,325	+ 24,351	+ 8,584	+ 4,520	+ 4,892	+ 2,243	+ 1,643	- 6,58
1. Foreign trade								
Exports (f.o.b.) incl. supplementary items	772,393	791,310	193,061	199,853	218,728	73,552	73,442	63,6
Imports (f.o.b.) incl. supplementary items	653,590	691,384	168,221	173,213	191,795	65,214	65,021	62,7
Balance	+ 118,807	+ 99,926	+ 24,840	+ 26,640	+ 26,933	+ 8,338	+ 8,421	+ 9
2. Services								
Receipts	231,967	232,363	59,259	62,481	59,917	19,115	21,073	17,70
Expenditure	232,834	239,009	59,086	63,622	62,379	20,251	21,764	19,6
Balance	- 866	- 6,643	+ 176	- 1,138	- 2,462	- 1,136	- 691	- 1,89
3. Factor income (balance)	- 28,832	- 26,155	- 7,108	- 6,409	- 6,245	- 488	- 1,252	- 4,28
4. Current transfers								
Transfer payments from non-residents	61,119	65,409	14,842	12,895	13,886	3,997	5,319	12,9
Transfer payments to non-residents	106,899	108,189	24,166	27,468	27,220	8,468	10,154	14,30
Balance	- 45,780	- 42,777	- 9,321	- 14,573	- 13,334	- 4,471	- 4,835	- 1,3
3. Balance of capital transfers	+ 12,660	+ 12,815	+ 3,429	+ 1,651	+ 4,981	+ 810	+ 2,612	+ 1,40
C. Financial account (net capital exports: –) 1	- 69,113	- 62,709	- 28,259	- 6,711	+ 5,387	–	- 6,084	+ 17,1
1. Direct investment	- 102,590	- 147,240	- 52,592	- 23,339	- 55,750	- 17,520	- 26,648	+ 2,0
Investment outside the euro area	- 182,968	- 212,463	- 76,879	- 26,935	- 72,301	- 19,943	- 33,848	- 5,3
Foreign investment in the euro area	+ 80,380	+ 65,223	+ 24,287	+ 3,596	+ 16,551	+ 2,423	+ 7,200	+ 7,3
2. Investment in securities	- 85,262	- 21,308	- 7,038	+ 29,814	+ 10,582	+ 18,021	+ 6,999	   – 17,5:
Investment outside the euro area	- 302,069	- 280,536	- 85,620	- 64,269	- 65,325	– 31,128	- 18,929	_ 25,1 <sup>4</sup>
Equities	- 98,720	- 150,014	- 40,897	- 37,220	- 50,210	   – 17,468	- 20,510	_ 22,03
Bonds and notes	- 187,098	<b>–</b> 120,527	- 52,525	- 20,982	- 3,248	9,154	+ 3,193	- 6,0
Money market paper	- 16,253	- 9,995	+ 7,802	- 6,067	- 11,867	- 4,506	- 1,612	+ 2,9
Foreign investment in the euro area	+ 216,808	+ 259,228	+ 78,582	+ 94,083	+ 75,907	+ 49,149	+ 25,928	+ 7,6
Equities	+ 98,298	+ 93,927	+ 31,270	+ 27,088	+ 40,996	+ 14,870	+ 16,922	+ 4,0
Bonds and notes	+ 102,727	+ 82,938	+ 33,659	+ 42,328	+ 4,056	+ 15,726	+ 1,620	+ 10
Money market paper	+ 15,784	+ 82,363	+ 13,653	+ 24,667	+ 30,855	+ 18,553	+ 7,386	+ 3,4
3. Financial derivatives	- 8,232	- 784	- 597	+ 1,462	- 230	+ 1,596	- 403	- 1,28
Credit transactions and other investment (balance)	+ 118,519	+ 93,206	+ 25,335	– 16,069	+ 50,908	– 3,227	+ 14,728	+ 35,5
Eurosystem	+ 2,719	+ 12,015	+ 4,444	- 289	+ 4,947	+ 2,649	+ 2,398	- 33,3
Public authorities	- 9,009	- 13,330	+ 997	- 3,928	- 2,859	734	- 381	- 3,3
Credit institutions	+ 155,529	+ 110,891	+ 27,660	+ 1,720	+ 36,267	- 4,485	+ 8,921	+ 49,6
long-term	+ 606	- 10,316	- 2,423	- 6,213	+ 5,176	+ 1,271	+ 4,387	+ 4,30
short-term	+ 154,926	+ 121,185	+ 30,062	+ 7,931	+ 31,091	- 5,756	+ 4,534	+ 45,20
Enterprises and individuals	- 30,725	- 16,376	- 7,769	- 13,572	+ 12,553	- 657	+ 3,790	- 10,3
5. Change in the monetary reserves of the eurosystem (Increase: –)	+ 8,453	+ 13,414	+ 6,633	+ 1,418	– 123	+ 556	- 760	_ 1,6:

 $<sup>^\</sup>star$  Source: European Central Bank. — 1 Series for which data from January 1999 are not closely comparable with earlier observations.

## X. Foreign trade and payments

# 2. Major items of the balance of payments of the Federal Republic of Germany (Balances)

	Current accou	ınt									Memo item:
Period	Balance of on current account	Foreign trade 1 2	Supple- mentary trade items 3 4	Services 5	Factor income	Current transfers	Capital transfers	Financial account 6	Change in the monetary reserves at transaction values 7	Balance of unclassifiable transactions	Change in the Bundes- bank's net external assets at transaction values 7
	DM million										
1982	+ 13,529	+ 51,277	- 2,070	- 9,127	+ 22	- 26,573	- 1,902	+ 2,542	- 8,381	- 5,788	- 3,078
1983	+ 12,947	+ 42,089	- 2,258	- 8,719	+ 7,488	- 25,654	- 2,033	- 17,566	+ 5,359	+ 1,293	+ 4,074
1984	+ 29,109	+ 53,966	- 3,040	- 4,750	+ 13,569	- 30,637	- 1,992	- 36,261	+ 2,056	+ 7,088	+ 3,099
1985	+ 52,613	+ 73,353	- 1,848	- 2,947	+ 13,638	- 29,583	- 2,501	- 53,373	- 5,043	+ 8,303	- 1,843
1986	+ 86,482	+ 112,619	- 3,520	- 6,467	+ 11,381	- 27,530	- 2,147	- 76,783	- 11,187	+ 3,635	- 5,964
1987	+ 82,114	+ 117,735	- 4,288	- 11,177	+ 9,378	- 29,535	- 2,186	- 40,282	- 37,901	- 1,745	- 41,219
1988	+ 92,585	+ 128,045	- 2,791	- 16,365	+ 16,630	- 32,933	- 2,029	- 122,721	+ 27,662	+ 4,503	+ 34,676
1989	+ 107,346	+ 134,576	- 4,107	- 15,210	+ 26,872	- 34,784	- 2,064	- 110,286	- 5,405	+ 10,409	+ 18,997
1990 °	+ 79,475	+ 105,382	- 3,833	- 19,664	+ 32,859	- 35,269	- 4,975	- 89,497	- 11,611	+ 26,608	- 10,976
1991	- 30,416	+ 21,899	- 2,804	- 24,842	+ 33,144	- 57,812	- 4,565	+ 12,614	+ 9,605	+ 12,762	- 319
1992	- 22,924	+ 33,656	- 1,426	- 37,894	+ 33,962	- 51,222	- 1,963	+ 69,792	- 52,888	+ 7,983	- 68,745
1993 8	- 16,155	+ 60,304	- 3,038	- 45,080	+ 27,373	- 55,714	- 1,915	+ 21,442	+ 22,795	- 26,167	+ 35,766
1994 8	- 38,805	+ 71,762	- 1,104	- 54,374	+ 4,852	- 59,940	- 2,637	+ 57,871	+ 2,846	- 19,276	- 12,242
1995 8	- 29,671	+ 85,303	- 4,722	- 54,720	+ 178	- 55,710	- 3,845	+ 63,647	- 10,355	- 19,776	- 17,754
1996 8	- 11,959	+ 98,538	- 5,264	- 55,330	+ 1,391	- 51,294	- 3,283	+ 23,613	+ 1,882	- 10,253	+ 1,610
1997 8	- 4,846	+ 116,467	- 6,160	- 59,942	- 2,488	- 52,722	+ 52	- 1,164	+ 6,640	- 681	+ 8,468
1998 8	- 8,019	+ 126,970	- 2,554	- 67,568	- 11,569	- 53,298	+ 1,289	+ 17,254	- 7,128	- 3,397	- 8,231
1999 8	- 36,458	+ 126,787	- 9,739	- 79,839	- 23,353	- 50,314	- 252	- 40,215	+ 24,517	+ 52,408	- 61,660
1998 1st qtr 8	- 3,944	+ 28,415	- 270	- 14,594	- 1,680	- 15,815	+ 534	+ 21,199	- 2,531	- 15,258	- 982
2nd qtr 8	+ 4,227	+ 34,344	- 1,311	- 16,564	- 2,853	- 9,389	- 139	- 2,530	- 2,199	+ 641	- 1,989
3rd qtr 8	- 7,267	+ 31,953	- 1,223	- 21,429	- 2,240	- 14,329	+ 995	+ 29,728	- 1,134	- 22,322	- 484
4th qtr 8	- 1,036	+ 32,258	+ 249	- 14,981	- 4,796	- 13,766	- 100	- 31,143	- 1,264	+ 33,542	- 4,777
1999 1st qtr 8	- 9,840	+ 29,733	- 3,686	- 18,700	- 6,674	- 10,514	+ 424	- 88,086	+ 26,083	+ 71,419	- 31,672
2nd qtr 8	+ 990	+ 30,269	- 2,071	- 18,394	+ 1,233	- 10,047	- 109	+ 24,243	- 577	- 24,546	+ 14,219
3rd qtr 8	- 17,801	+ 30,866	- 2,420	- 23,705	- 7,626	- 14,916	- 1,656	+ 544	- 812	+ 19,725	- 28,794
4th qtr 8	- 9,806	+ 35,919	- 1,563	- 19,040	- 10,286	- 14,837	+ 1,088	+ 23,085	- 177	- 14,190	- 15,413
1999 Mar. 8	+ 2,768	+ 10,902	- 47	- 6,865	+ 1,523	- 2,745	- 176	- 45,066	- 205	+ 42,679	- 8,235
Apr. 8	+ 4,625	+ 10,937	- 755	- 6,273	+ 4,214	- 3,498	- 147	+ 12,585	- 245	- 16,817	- 272
May 8	- 9,049	+ 6,136	- 910	- 6,423	- 4,771	- 3,082	+ 97	+ 6,648	- 227	+ 2,530	+ 16,297
June 8	+ 5,414	+ 13,196	- 406	- 5,699	+ 1,789	- 3,467	- 59	+ 5,010	- 105	- 10,260	- 1,806
July 8	- 3,622	+ 14,255	- 574	- 7,379	- 5,324	- 4,601	- 1,075	- 6,521	+ 286	+ 10,933	+ 26,553
Aug. 8	- 9,122	+ 5,838	- 1,696	- 8,148	+ 261	- 5,377	- 353	+ 18,921	- 838	- 8,608	- 19,176
Sep. 8	- 5,056	+ 10,773	- 150	- 8,178	- 2,564	- 4,938	- 228	- 11,857	- 260	+ 17,400	- 36,170
Oct. 8	- 3,341	+ 10,931	- 89	- 5,695	- 3,673	- 4,814	+ 297	+ 11,358	+ 224	- 8,539	+ 29,352
Nov. 8	- 350	+ 15,139	- 593	- 7,288	- 2,400	- 5,208	+ 312	- 13,916	- 692	+ 14,646	- 38,939
Dec. 8	- 6,116	+ 9,849	- 881	- 6,057	- 4,212	- 4,814	+ 479	+ 25,643	+ 291	- 20,297	- 5,826
2000 Jan. 8	- 15,524	+ 5,195	– 1,193	- 7,846	- 8,463	- 3,218	+ 337	+ 34,995	– 81	- 19,726	+ 41,013
Feb. <b>8p</b>	+ 1,765	+ 13,100	– 165	- 6,061	- 1,205	- 3,905	- 285	- 30,499	– 857	+ 29,876	- 4,930
	Euro million		1		1						
1999 8	- 18,640	+ 64,825	- 4,980	- 40,821	- 11,940	- 25,725	- 129	- 20,562	+ 12,535	+ 26,796	- 31,526
1999 1st qtr 8	- 5,031	+ 15,202	- 1,884	- 9,561	- 3,412	- 5,376	+ 217	- 45,038	+ 13,336	+ 36,516	- 16,194
2nd qtr 8	+ 506	+ 15,476	- 1,059	- 9,405	+ 630	- 5,137	- 56	+ 12,395	- 295	- 12,550	+ 7,270
3rd qtr 8	- 9,102	+ 15,782	- 1,237	- 12,120	- 3,899	- 7,626	- 847	+ 278	- 415	+ 10,085	- 14,722
4th qtr 8 1999 Jan. 8 Feb. 8 Mar. 8	- 5,014 - 6,162 - 284	+ 18,365 + 4,169 + 5,460	- 1,237 - 799 - 1,620 - 240 - 24	- 9,735 - 3,776 - 2,276	- 5,259 - 3,541 - 650	- 7,586 - 1,394 - 2,578	+ 556 + 490 - 183 - 90	+ 11,803 - 31,183 + 9,188	- 90 + 12,445 + 996	- 7,255 + 24,411 - 9,716	- 7,880 - 13,841 + 1,858
Apr. 8 May 8 June 8	+ 1,415 + 2,365 - 4,627 + 2,768	+ 5,574 + 5,592 + 3,137 + 6,747	- 24 - 386 - 465 - 207	- 3,510 - 3,207 - 3,284 - 2,914	+ 779 + 2,155 - 2,439 + 915	- 1,404 - 1,789 - 1,576 - 1,773	- 75 + 50 - 30	- 23,042 + 6,434 + 3,399 + 2,562	- 105 - 125 - 116 - 54	+ 21,822 - 8,598 + 1,294 - 5,246	- 4,211 - 139 + 8,332 - 923
July 8 Aug. 8 Sep. 8 Oct. 8	- 1,852 - 4,664 - 2,585 - 1,708	+ 7,288 + 2,985 + 5,508 + 5,589	- 293 - 867 - 77	- 3,773 - 4,166 - 4,181 - 2,912	- 2,722 + 134 - 1,311	- 2,352 - 2,749 - 2,525	- 550 - 180 - 116	- 3,334 + 9,674 - 6,062	+ 146 - 429 - 133 + 115	+ 5,590 - 4,401 + 8,897	+ 13,576 - 9,805 - 18,494
Nov. 8 Dec. 8	- 179 - 3,127	+ 7,740 + 5,036	- 46 - 303 - 450	- 3,726 - 3,097	- 1,878 - 1,227 - 2,154	- 2,461 - 2,663 - 2,462	+ 152 + 160 + 245	+ 5,807 - 7,115 + 13,111	- 354 + 149	- 4,366 + 7,488 - 10,378	+ 15,008 - 19,909 - 2,979
2000 Jan. 8	- 7,937	+ 2,656	– 610	- 4,011	- 4,327	– 1,645	+ 172	+ 17,893	- 42	- 10,086	+ 20,970
Feb. 8p	+ 902	+ 6,698	– 84	- 3,099	- 616	– 1,996	- 146	- 15,594	- 438	+ 15,276	- 2,521

o From July 1990 including the external transactions of the former GDR. — 1 Special trade according to the official foreign trade statistics: imports c.i.f., exports f.o.b. — 2 From January 1993 including additional estimates for external transactions which do not have to be reported and which are included up to December 1992 in Supplementary trade items. — 3 Mainly

warehouse transactions for account of residents and deduction of goods returned. — 4 See footnote 2. — 5 Excluding the expenditure on freight and insurance included in the c.i.f. import value. — 6 Capital exports: –. — 7 Increase: -. — 8 Figures subject to significant uncertainty owing to changes in the method of data collection in foreign trade.

## Foreign trade (special trade) of the Federal Republic of Germany, by group of countries and country \*

Until the end of 1998 DM million, from 1999 euro million

					1999 1				2000	
Group of countries / Country		1997	1998	1999 1 r	September	October	November	December r	January	February
All countries 2		888,616	955,170	508,324	42,819	44,500	48,863	44,513	42,045	46,57
All Countries 2	Exports Imports	772,149	828,200	443,499	37,311	38,911	40,003	39,477	39,389	39,88
	Balance	+ 116,467	+ 126,970	+ 64,825	+ 5,508	+ 5,589	+ 7,740	+ 5,036	+ 2,656	+ 6,69
I. Industrialised	Exports	667,038	728,539	388,812	32,715	34,114	37,745	32,745	33,348	,
countries	Imports	585,621	628,089	325,127	26,596	28,373	29,605	29,014	29,023	
	Balance	+ 81,417	+ 100,450	+ 63,686	+ 6,119	+ 5,741	+ 8,140	+ 3,731	+ 4,325	
1. EU member countries	Exports	493,554	539,793	286,101	24,130	25,016	27,843	23,237	25,336	l .
20	Imports	424,430	452,037	232,728	18,636	20,213	21,325	20,453	20,920	
	Balance	+ 69,124	+ 87,757	+ 53,373	+ 5,494	+ 4,803	+ 6,518	+ 2,783	+ 4,416	
of which										
EMU member	Exports	375,758	413,055	219,798	18,370	19,253	21,256	17,990	19,699	
countries	Imports	337,439	361,921	185,819	14,502	15,931	16,880	16,194	16,629	
	Balance	+ 38,319	+ 51,134	+ 33,980	+ 3,868	+ 3,322	+ 4,376	+ 1,796	+ 3,070	
of which	_		l	l		l			l	
Austria	Exports	46,680	51,760	26,942	2,352	2,507	2,581	2,171	2,362	
	Imports	29,082	33,078	17,665	1,488 + 865	1,540 + 968	1,657	1,596  + 575	1,577 + 785	
B. I	Balance	+ 17,598	+ 18,683	+ 9,277	1		+ 924	1		·
Belgium and	Exports	51,666	54,288	28,087	2,401	2,502	2,678	2,316	2,478	.
Luxemburg	Imports Balance	47,421 + 4,245	46,437 + 7,851	22,919 + 5,168	1,911 + 490	2,165 + 337	2,016 + 662	2,201 + 115	2,019 + 459	·
F					1	I		1		·
France	Exports	94,420 81,090	105,901 88,914	57,743 45,857	4,840 3,522	4,867 3,885	5,316 4,176	4,820 3,766	5,162 3,818	·
	Imports Balance	+ 13,330	+ 16,987	+ 11,886	+ 1,318	+ 982	+ 1,140	+ 1,054	+ 1,344	·
ta.l		1		1	1	ı	,			·
Italy	Exports Imports	65,053 61,074	70,533 64,513	37,498 32,386	3,085 2,484	3,226 2,606	3,725 2,860	3,031 2,891	3,281 2,837	
	Balance	+ 3,978	+ 6,020	+ 5,112	+ 601	+ 621	+ 865	+ 140	+ 444	·
Netherlands		63,054	66,910		1	I	3,215	2,783	2,966	·
Netherlands	Exports Imports	67,537	69,425	32,960 35,232	2,610 2,781	2,825 3,325	3,452	3,063	3,695	·
	Balance	- 4,483	- 2,515	- 2,272	- 171	- 500	- 236	- 280	– 729	·
Cnain		33,071	38,454		1,870	1,968	2,256	1	2,006	'
Spain	Exports Imports	25,941	27,801	22,169 14,205	1,065	1,966	1,227	1,730 1,421	1,284	
	Balance	+ 7,130	+ 10,653	+ 7,964	+ 806	+ 924	+ 1,029	+ 309	+ 722	·
Swadon	Exports	20,630		1	1,016	1,008		908	1,025	'
Sweden	Imports	14,819	21,874 16,331	11,402 7,983	572	683	1,168 691	690	705	
	Balance	+ 5,812	+ 5,543	+ 3,420	+ 444	+ 325	+ 477	+ 218	+ 320	:
			1			l			l	
United	Exports	74,962	81,356	42,578	3,725	3,711	4,136	3,334	3,554	
Kingdom	Imports	54,342	56,694	30,387	2,892	2,781	2,843	2,829	2,721	
	Balance	+ 20,620	+ 24,662	+ 12,191	+ 832	+ 930	+ 1,293	+ 505	+ 834	
Other European	Exports	62,869	66,640	33,559	2,858	2,959	3,172	3,065	2,503	
industrial countries	Imports	56,705	58,057	30,515	2,648	2,808	2,944	2,998	2,680	
-£k:-k	Balance	+ 6,164	+ 8,582	+ 3,044	+ 210	+ 151	+ 228	+ 67	- 177	
of which	Evnorte	39,847	42,686	22,844	1,944	2,004	2,151	2,003	1 724	
Switzerland	Exports Imports	29,858	32,550	17,084	1,488	1,515	1,613	1,556	1,724 1,287	
	Balance	+ 9,989	+ 10,136	+ 5,761	+ 456	+ 490	+ 538	+ 447	+ 436	:
2 Non European		1		69,152	5,727	6,139	6,730	6,443	5,509	l .
<ol> <li>Non-European industrial countries</li> </ol>	Exports Imports	110,615 104,487	122,107 117,995	61,884	5,727	5,352	5,337	5,563	5,309	:
industrial countries	Balance	+ 6,128	+ 4,111	+ 7,268	+ 415	+ 787	+ 1,393	+ 880	+ 86	1
of which	Dalance	7 0,120	7,	7,200		- /0/	+ 1,555	- 000	- 00	'
Japan	Exports	20,476	18,310	10,460	960	917	1,018	966	887	l .
	Imports	37,478	41,047	21,467	1,865	1,891	1,975	2,011	1,888	
	Balance	- 17,002	- 22,737	- 11,007	905	974	- <sup>957</sup>	- 1,045	- 1,002	
United States	Exports	76,617	89,751	51,557	4,157	4,568	5,011	4,862	4,042	
	Imports	59,039	68,307	36,389	3,118	3,149	3,020	3,183	3,201	
	Balance	+ 17,578	+ 21,444	+ 15,169	+ 1,039	+ 1,418	+ 1,992	+ 1,678	+ 841	
II. Countries in transition	Exports	102,960	115,463	56,757	4,966	5,011	5,581	5,353	4,357	
	Imports	96,792	108,819	62,325	5,691	5,728	6,095	6,003	5,711	
	Balance	+ 6,168	+ 6,645	- 5,568	- 725	- 716	- 513	- 649	– 1,353	
of which	_									
Central and east	Exports	90,282	101,499	49,060	4,298	4,435	4,859	4,593	3,748	
European countries	Imports	74,304	84,280	47,640	4,282	4,307	4,587	4,556	4,235	
in transition	Balance	+ 15,978	+ 17,220	+ 1,421	+ 16	+ 128	+ 272	+ 37	- 487	
China 3	Exports	10,629	11,900	6,949	596	511	651	684	540	
	Imports	21,534	23,181	13,677	1,315	1,343	1,405	1,344	1,381	
	Balance	- 10,906	- 11,280	- 6,728	- 719	- 831	- 754	- 660	- 840	
III. Developing countries	Exports	116,124	108,860	56,410	4,693	4,915	5,234	5,298	4,239	
	Imports	88,792	90,249	48,185	4,427	4,170	4,611	4,411	4,608	
of which	Balance	+ 27,332	+ 18,610	+ 8,226	+ 266	+ 745	+ 623	+ 887	– 368	
of which Newly industrial-	Exports	48,444	36,657	18,779	1,628	1,678	1,840	1 020	1,539	
ising countries in	Imports	40,094	42,310	22,238	2,107	2,023	2,160	1,829 2,124	2,186	
south-east Asia 4	Balance	+ 8,350	- 5,653	- 3,459	- 479	- 345	- 321	- 2,124 - 294	- 647	
OPEC-countries	Exports	20,024	19,213	9,137	753	747	843	931	646	
Of LC-Countries	Imports	13,932	11,215	6,414	589	703	715	677	742	
	Balance	+ 6,092		+ 2,723		+ 43	+ 128		97	I

<sup>\*</sup> Source: Federal Statistical Office. Exports (f.o.b.) by country of destination, imports (c.i.f.) by country of origin. Inclusion of individual countries in groups of countries according to the current position. — 1 The figures on "All countries" include revisions for the year 1999 which have not yet been

broken down by region. — 2 Including fuel and other supplies for ships and aircraft and other data not classifiable by region. — 3 Excluding Hong Kong. — 4 Brunei, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand.

### X. Foreign trade and payments

### Services and factor income of the Federal Republic of Germany (Balances)

Until the end of 1998 DM million, from 1999 euro million

	Service	es																				
													other	services								
															of whic	:h						
Period	Total		Travel		Trans- portati	ion 1	Financ service		Patents and licence			nment ctions 2	Total		Services selfemp	oloyed		embly	Compe sation of employ	of	Invest incom	
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	- - - -	54,720 55,330 59,942 67,568 40,821	- - - -	51,404 53,025 54,142 56,542 29,796	+ + + + +	5,064 4,873 5,702 5,461 3,090	+ + + +	2,675 2,653 2,315 3,011 1,065	-	4,020 3,772 4,148 2,933 1,299	+ + + + +	6,848 6,699 6,649 5,468 2,010	-   -   -	13,883 12,757 16,318 22,033 15,891	- - -	1,765 2,180 2,402 2,582 2,104	- - - -	955 1,216 1,649 2,505 642		1,417 1,779 1,698 1,634 888	+ + - -	1,595 3,171 790 9,935 11,052
1998 2nd qtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr	-  -  -	16,564 21,429 14,981	- - -	14,158 19,957 11,545	+ + +	1,404 1,211 1,571	+ + +	891 572 648	- - -	767 779 810	+ + +	1,041 1,248 1,174	- - -	4,975 3,724 6,020	- - -	699 611 697	- - -	899 432 633	- - -	466 864 490	- - -	2,387 1,376 4,306
1999 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr	-   -   -	9,561 9,405 12,120 9,735	- - -	5,875 7,787 10,070 6,064	+ + +	513 836 781 960	+ + + +	242 262 535 25	- - -	371 200 370 359	+ + + +	539 486 484 502	- - -	4,610 3,002 3,480 4,799	- - - -	459 505 529 610	- - - -	361 45 224 12	- - -	91 246 461 272	- + - -	3,504 876 3,438 4,987
1999 Apr. May June	-  -  -	3,207 3,284 2,914	- - -	2,435 2,385 2,967	+ + +	239 368 229	+ + -	128 170 36	- + -	110 8 98	+ + +	82 196 208	- - -	1,112 1,641 249	- - -	122 189 194	- + -	36 74 83	- - -	86 76 83	+ - +	2,241 2,363 998
July Aug. Sep.	-  -	3,773 4,166 4,181	- - -	3,034 3,688 3,347	+ + +	356 249 176	- + +	12 375 172	- - -	57 184 129	+ + +	100 191 192	- - -	1,126 1,109 1,245	- - -	183 212 134	- - -	128 75 22	- - -	156 152 152	- + -	2,566 286 1,158
Oct. Nov. Dec.	-    -	2,912 3,726 3,097	- - -	2,540 1,962 1,562	+ + +	245 216 499	+ - +	57 93 60	- -	42 227 90	+ + +	124 144 234	- - -	757 1,804 2,238	- - -	130 231 249	- - +	28 2 19	- - -	107 89 76	- - -	1,771 1,138 2,077
2000 Jan. Feb.	-	4,011 3,099	-	2,173 1,732	+ +	86 284	+ +	19 28	<u>-</u>	230 212	++	141 159	<u>-</u>	1,854 1,627	-  -	204 238	<u>-</u>	7 324	+ +	24 28	- -	4,351 645

<sup>1</sup> Excluding the expenditure on freight included in the c.i.f. import value. — 2 Including the receipts from foreign military agencies for goods and ser-

vices supplied. — 3 Engineering and other technical services, research and development, commercial services etc. — 4 Wages and salaries.

### Current transfers of the Federal Republic of Germany (Balances)

Until the end of 1998 DM million, from 1999 euro million

## 6. Capital transfers (Balances)

DM million / euro million

		Public 1				Private 1					
			International Organisations	; 2							
Period	Total	Total	Total	of which European Communities	other current	Tatal	Remittances by foreign	other current transfers	Total 4	Public 1	Private 1
Period	Total	Total	iotai	Communities	transfers 3	Total	workers	transfers	Iotal 4	Public	Private i
1995	- 55,710	- 40,247	- 33,188	- 29,961	- 7,060	- 15,463	- 7,600	- 7,863	- 3,845	- 4,394	+ 549
1996	- 51,294	- 35,281	- 30,674	- 27,553	- 4,607	- 16,013	- 7,401	- 8,612	- 3,283	- 2,617	- 666
1997	- 52,722	- 36,823	- 31,509	- 28,502	- 5,313	- 15,900	- 7,519	- 8,381	+ 52	- 2,821	+ 2,873
1998	- 53,298	- 37,263	- 33,077	- 30,382	- 4,186	- 16,035	- 6,936	- 9,099	+ 1,289	- 2,443	+ 3,732
1999	- 25,725	- 17,162	- 15,253	- 13,837	- 1,909	- 8,563	- 3,429	- 5,134	- 129	- 1,342	+ 1,213
1998 2nd qtr	- 9,389	- 5,463	- 6,114	- 5,804	+ 650	- 3,926	- 1,734	- 2,192	- 139	- 484	+ 344
3rd qtr	- 14,329	- 10,078	- 8,393	- 7,606	- 1,685	- 4,251	- 1,734	- 2,517	+ 995	- 507	+ 1,502
4th qtr	- 13,766	- 9,824	- 8,258	- 7,740	- 1,567	- 3,942	- 1,734	- 2,208	- 100	- 873	+ 773
1999 1st qtr	- 5,376	- 3,459	- 2,734	- 2,207	- 724	- 1,917	- 857	- 1,060	+ 217	- 206	+ 423
2nd qtr	- 5,137	- 3,209	- 3,186	- 2,972	- 23	- 1,928	- 857	- 1,071	- 56	- 278	+ 222
3rd qtr	- 7,626	- 5,603	- 5,027	- 4,581	- 576	- 2,024	- 857	- 1,166	- 847	- 297	- 550
4th qtr	- 7,586	- 4,892	- 4,306	- 4,078	- 586	- 2,694	- 857	- 1,837	+ 556	- 561	+ 1,118
1999 Apr.	- 1,789	- 1,263	- 1,107	- 1,051	- 155	- 526	- 286	- 240	- 75	- 69	- 7
May	- 1,576	- 841	- 1,146	- 1,133	+ 305	- 735	- 286	- 449	+ 50	- 99	+ 149
June	- 1,773	- 1,105	- 932	- 788	- 173	- 667	- 286	- 382	- 30	- 110	+ 80
July	- 2,352	- 1,691	- 1,588	- 1,319	- 103	- 661	- 286	- 375	- 550	- 108	- 442
Aug.	- 2,749	- 2,030	- 1,721	- 1,612	- 309	- 720	- 286	- 434	- 180	- 86	- 95
Sep.	- 2,525	- 1,882	- 1,718	- 1,650	- 164	- 643	- 286	- 357	- 116	- 103	- 13
Oct.	- 2,461	- 1,812	- 1,511	- 1,476	- 301	- 649	- 286	- 363	+ 152	- 104	+ 256
Nov.	- 2,663	- 1,854	- 1,519	- 1,382	- 335	- 809	- 286	- 523	+ 160	- 203	+ 363
Dec.	- 2,462	- 1,225	- 1,275	- 1,219	+ 50	- 1,236	- 286	- 951	+ 245	- 254	+ 499
2000 Jan.	- 1,645	- 1,012	- 575	- 432	- 436	- 634	- 278	- 356	+ 172	– 81	+ 253
Feb.	- 1,996	- 1,391	- 1,145	- 869	- 246	- 605	- 278	- 327	- 146	– 76	- 70

<sup>1</sup> The classification of "public" and "private" transfers depends on which sector the participating domestic body belongs to. — 2 Current contributions to the budgets of international organisations and to the EU budget

(excluding capital transfers). — 3 Payments to developing countries, pension payments, tax revenue and refunds, etc. — 4 Where identifiable; in particular, debt forgiveness.

## 7. Financial account of the Federal Republic of Germany

Until the end of 1998 DM million from 1999 euro million

	1997	1998	1999	1999	_		_				19	99	20	00	_	
em	Year	Year	Year	1st		2nd		3rd		4th		Dec		Jan		F
I. Net German investment abroad (Increase/capital exports: –)	- 385,626	- 569,874	- 332,397	- 120,512	-	63,734	_	60,630	_	87,522	_	8,996	_	25,555	-	86,4
1. Direct investment 1	- 70,634	- 160,409	- 92,882	- 21,287	-	35,688	+	3,718	-	39,625	-	21,499	-	5,839	-	14,0
Equity capital Reinvested earnings <sup>2</sup> Credit transactions of	- 42,595 - 6,200	- 106,380 - 12,500				19,997 1,278	-  -	10,405 1,278	-  -	43,599 1,278	-  -	29,965 426	-  -	3,308 426	-	7,4
German direct investors Other capital	- 14,944 - 6,895	- 34,073 - 7,455	- 6,098 - 6,842	- 17,997 - 1,183		12,965 1,448	+	17,337 1,937	+	7,527 2,274	+	10,182 1,290	-  -	1,547 558	-  -	5,
2. Portfolio investment	- 156,104	- 248,176	- 176,310	- 61,165	-	38,017	-	38,686	-	38,442	-	21,769	-	22,990	-	56,
Equities 3 Investment fund certificates 4 Bonds and notes 5 Money market instruments	- 66,486 - 6,860 - 81,966 - 791	- 113,543 - 17,468 - 109,492 - 7,673	- 92,806	- 36,539	-	6,856 2,180 28,879 102	-  -  -	16,690 2,562 17,880 1,554	-  -  -	23,044 5,580 9,508 310		16,054 2,197 2,670 847		5,550 6,988 11,318 866	-  -  -	33, 6, 15, 2,
3. Financial derivatives 6	- 15,377	- 11,812	+ 1,924	+ 1,409	+	69	+	4,639	-	4,194	-	618	-	300	+	
4. Credit transactions	- 139,156	- 141,235	- 63,925	- 39,320	+	10,286	-	29,821	-	5,070	+	34,918	+	3,752	-	16,
Credit institutions 7 Long-term Short-term	- 139,672 - 52,665 - 87,008	- 135,479 - 61,397 - 74,082	- 42,728	- 26,065 - 8,864 - 17,201	-	104 14,148 14,251	-  -  -	17,661 9,951 7,710	-	647 9,765 9,118	+ - +	34,416 6,878 41,294	-  -  -	16,587 1,380 15,207	-	7, 3, 4,
Enterprises and individuals Long-term Short-term 7	+ 4,023 - 2,102 + 6,124	- 4,103 - 575 - 3,529	_ 1,975	- 425	-	1,043 1,689 2,733		150 526 676	+ - +	8,919 387 9,306	-	9,280 62 9,342	-  -  -	6,173 21 6,152	-  -  -	5, 5,
General government Long-term Short-term <sup>7</sup>	- 4,007 - 3,110 - 897		_ 376	+ 29	-	1,318 61 1,379	+	2,254 92 2,346	- - +	91 252 161		124 23 100	+	291 31 259	-  -  -	1
Bundesbank	+ 500	_ 151	- 47,544	- 27,850	+	7,821	-	14,264	-	13,251	-	8,654	+	26,221	-	1
5. Other investment 8	- 4,354	- 8,243	- 1,203	- 149	-	385	-	479	-	190	-	29	-	177	-	
. Net foreign investment in Germany (Increase/capital imports: +)	+ 384,461	+ 587,128	+ 311,835	+ 75,474	+	76,130	+	60,908	+	99,325	+	22,108	+	43,448	+	70
1. Direct investment 1	+ 19,242	+ 37,420	+ 49,238	+ 11,094	+	13,342	-	6,474	+	31,277	+	25,498	+	1,615	+	139
Equity capital Reinvested earnings <sup>2</sup> Credit transactions of	+ 8,195 - 800	+ 9,443 - 1,000	+ 21,166 -	+ 113 -	-	36 -	+	2,663 -	+	18,427 -	+	20,248	+	2,167 -	+	136
foreign direct investors Other capital	+ 12,492 - 645	+ 29,833 - 857	+ 28,268 - 197	+ 11,019 - 38		13,397 19	-	9,143 6	+	12,996 146	+	5,310 60		550 2	+	2
2. Portfolio investment	+ 157,723	+ 254,783	+ 164,391	.,	1	46,834		51,947	+	46,786	+	14,004	+	5,592	-	87
Equities 3 Investment fund certificates Bonds and notes 5 Money market instruments	- 4,172	+ 100,938 - 3,094 + 144,658 + 12,281	+ 5,709 + 84,571		-  +	22,166 1,118 19,503 6,284	++	10,765 576 24,467 16,139	+ +	11,970 3,720 8,702 22,393	++	5,259 930 881 6,934	+	11,068 1,626 2,923 4,179	++	97 1 7
3. Credit transactions	+ 208,264	+ 294,983			1	15,966		15,432	+	21,273		17,395	+	36,188	+	19
Credit institutions 7 Long-term Short-term	+ 204,283 + 49,505	+ 279,437	+ 94,526 + 34,255	+ 48,285 + 13,478	+	14,441 8,555 5,886	+	16,934 11,387 5,547	+	14,867 835 14,032	-  -	22,263 2,465 19,797	+	32,322 5,846 26,476	+	18 4 13
Enterprises and individuals Long-term Short-term 7	+ 17,662 + 270 + 17,392	+ 12,875	+ 1,527	+ 2,181	+	2,943 838 2,105	-	495 1,254 1,749	-	9,186 237 9,423	-	4,611 171 4,782	+	4,186 178 4,008	-	
General Government Long-term Short-term 7	- 13,038 - 7,351 - 5,687	- 8,580	- 8,300	- 2,526	-	1,162 1,107 55	-	1,953 1,715 238	-	2,768 2,952 184	+	204 243 39	-	324 10 314	-	
Bundesbank	- 643	+ 3,588	- 1,991	- 1,680	-	256	-	43	-	12	+	53	+	5	+	
4. Other investment	- 768	- 57	- 46	- 23	-	13	+	2	-	11	+	1	+	52	+	
Balance of all statistically recorded financial movements (Net capital exports: –)	_ 1,164	+ 17,254	_ 20,562	- 45.038		12,395	_	278	+	11,803	+	13,111	+	17,893	_	15

<sup>1</sup> From 1996, new definition for direct investment. — 2 Estimated. — 3 Including participation rights. — 4 From 1991 including accumulated earnings. — 5 From 1975 excluding accrued interest. — 6 Options, whether or not evidenced by securities, and financial futures contracts. — 7 The trans-

action values shown here are mostly derived from changes in stocks. As far as possible, purely statistical changes have been eliminated. — 8 In particular, subscriptions of the Federal Government to International Organisations.

### X. Foreign trade and payments

### 8. External position of the Bundesbank \*

### DM million

End of year or month

Dec.

1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1998 July Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov.

Monetary rese	erves and othe	r claims on noi	n-residents				Liabilities to r	on-residents		
	Monetary rese	erves								
Total	Total	Gold	Foreign currency balances 1	Reserve position in the Inter- national Monetary Fund and special drawing rights	Claims on the ECB <sup>2</sup> (net)	Loans and other claims on non-residents 3	Total	Liabilities arising from external trans- actions 4	Liabilities arising from liquidity Treasury discount paper	Net external position (col. 1 less col. 8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
122,763 115,965	120,143 113,605	13,688 13,688		8,496 7,967	36,176 31,742		39,541 24,192	23,179 19,581	16,362 4,611	83,222 91,774
123,261 120,985	121,307 119,544	13,688 13,688			28,798 22,048		16,390 15,604	16,390 15,604	- -	106,871 105,381
127,849 135,085	126,884 134,005	13,688 17,109	76,673 100,363	13,874 16,533	22,649 -	966 1,079	16,931 15,978	16,931 15,978	- -	110,918 119,107
131,745 132,596 133,401	131,029 132,130 132,936	13,688 13,688 13,688			23,064 23,064 23,064	466	18,554 19,131 18,840	18,554 19,131 18,840	-	113,191 113,465 114,561
134,128 140,284 135,085	133,662 139,818 134,005	· ·	85,429	17,580	23,122 23,122 -	466	19,776 14,516 15,978	14,516	-	114,351 125,768 119,107

<sup>\*</sup> Valuation of the gold holdings and the claims on non-residents according to section 26 (2) of the Bundesbank Act and the provisions of the Commercial Code, especially section 253. In the course of the year, valuation at the balance sheet rates of the preceding year. — 1 Mainly US dollar assets. — 2 European Central Bank (until 1993 claims on the European

Monetary Cooperation Fund – EMCF). — 3 Including loans to the World Bank. — 4 Including liquidity paper sold to non-residents by the Bundesbank; excluding the liquidity Treasury discount paper sold to non-residents between March 1993 and March 1995, as shown in column 10.

## 9. External position of the Bundesbank in the European monetary union \*

### Euro million

	Monetary reser									
		Monetary reser	ves							
End of year or month	Total	Total	Gold and gold receivables	Reserve position in the Inter- national Monetary Fund and special drawing rights	Foreign currency reserves	Other claims on non-euro- area residents 1	Claims within the Eurosystem	Other claims on residents in other EMU member countries	Liabilities to non-residents	Net external position of the Bundesbank (col.1 less col.9)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1999 Jan. 2	95,316	93,940	29,312	8,461	56,167	140	1,225	11	8,169	87,146
1999 Jan.	116,482	81,495	27,475	8,458	45,562	4,506	30,460	21	15,494	100,988
Feb.	114,235	80,499	27,475	7,146	45,878	3,730	30,000	6	15,106	99,129
Mar.	115,913	85,979	29,048	7,518	49,414	20,588	9,337	8	7,197	108,715
Apr.	116,365	86,105	29,048	9,091	47,966	18,672	11,578	10	7,510	108,855
May	107,532	86,221	29,048	8,779	48,394	13,505	7,799	8	7,010	
June	108,811	86,925	28,106	8,551	50,269	25,786	- 3,910	9	6,714	102,096
July	94,544	86,779	28,106	8,445	50,229	34,256	- 26,500	8	6,024	88,520
Aug.	109,943	87,208	28,106	8,212	50,890	18,006	4,722	7	11,619	98,325
Sep.	125,037	89,368	31,762	8,046	49,560	21,924	13,735	10	6,191	118,846
Oct.	110,021	89,254	31,762	7,980	49,512	15,328	5,426	13	6,183	103,838
Nov.	135,346	89,607	31,762	7,938	49,908	4,406	41,323	9	11,599	123,747
Dec.	141,958	93,039	32,287	8,332	52,420	9,162	39,746	11	6,179	135,779
2000 Jan.	120,993	93,080		8,202	52,592	2,743	25,162	8	11,398	109,595
Feb.	123,747	93,519	32,287	8,238	52,994	5,989	24,230	9	12,218	111,529
Mar.	120,291	96,835	32,208	8,681	55,946	10,537	12,909	10	13,482	106,808

<sup>\*</sup> Assets and liabilities vis-à-vis all EMU member countries and non-EMU member countries. Within a quarter the stock figures are computed on the basis of cumulative transaction values. At the end of each quarter the stock

figures are shown on the basis of revaluation at market rates. — 1 Including loans to the World Bank. — 2 Euro opening balance sheet of the Bundesbank as at January 1, 1999.

# 10. Assets and liabilities of enterprises in Germany (other than banks) vis-à-vis non-residents \*

Until the end of 1998 DM million, from 1999 euro million

	Until the e	na ot 1998	DM million,	from 1999	euro millio	า								
	Claims on I	non-residen	ts					Liabilities t	es to non-residents					
			Claims on 1	oreign non	reign non-banks					Liabilities to foreign non-banks				
					from trade	credits						from trade	credits	
End of year or month	Total	Balances with foreign banks	Total	from financial operations	Total	Credit terms granted	Advance payments effected	Total	Loans from foreign banks	Total	from financial operations	Total	Credit terms used	Advance payments received
	All cour	ntries		·										
1996 1997 1998 1999	441,888 461,760 502,610 277,331	155,956 141,722 140,729 52,774	285,932 320,038 361,881 224,557	114,420 132,372 169,889 115,564	171,512 187,666 191,992 108,993	155,722 172,843 176,485 100,777	15,790 14,823 15,507 8,216	351,943 392,071 429,240 291,849	73,713 80,743 81,092 54,632	278,230 311,328 348,148 237,217	162,435 181,987 220,628 166,026	115,795 129,341 127,520 71,191	75,721 85,746 87,576 52,047	40,074 43,595 39,944 19,144
1999 Nov. Dec. 2000 Jan. Feb.	292,453 277,331 287,386 298,855	61,949 52,774 57,963 63,050	230,504 224,557 229,423 235,805	118,701 115,564 119,525 123,745	111,803 108,993 109,898 112,060	103,186 100,777 101,495 103,654	8,617 8,216 8,403 8,406	276,228 291,849 298,903 303,800	49,467 54,632 58,567 58,328	226,761 237,217 240,336 245,472	158,123 166,026 169,880 173,275	68,638 71,191 70,456 72,197	48,779 52,047 50,639 52,084	19,859 19,144 19,817 20,113
reb.	EU cour		233,603	123,745	112,000	103,634	0,400	303,800	30,320	245,472	1/3,2/3	/2,19/	52,064	20,113
1996 1997 1998 1999	287,183 287,024 307,523 157,617	141,428 130,611 130,398 47,992	145,755 156,413 177,125 109,625	63,748 68,161 84,422 56,450	82,007 88,252 92,703 53,175	73,261 80,199 83,927 48,500	8,746 8,053 8,776 4,675	204,124 236,747 265,214 192,809	62,940 68,777 68,873 47,243	141,184 167,970 196,341 145,566	89,223 110,157 137,494 111,605	51,961 57,813 58,847 33,961	41,443 46,097 46,896 27,532	10,518 11,716 11,951 6,429
1999 Nov. Dec. 2000 Jan.	171,321 157,617 166,094	56,854 47,992 52,615	114,467 109,625 113,479	59,527 56,450 60,011	54,940 53,175 53,468	50,331 48,500 48,710	4,609 4,675 4,758	176,187 192,809 199,556	38,850 47,243 51,317	137,337 145,566 148,239	104,888 111,605 115,204	32,449 33,961 33,035	25,815 27,532 26,338	6,634 6,429 6,697
Feb.	173,635 of whic		115,733   nember	<sub>59,998</sub> countrie	55,735   <b>S</b>	50,993	4,742	202,190	50,841	151,349	116,553	34,796	27,937	6,859
1996 1997 1998	171,830 174,416 190,953	66,022 68,418	97,233 108,394 122,535	36,309 42,064 54,167	60,924 66,330 68,368	54,529 60,694 62,491	6,395 5,636 5,877	153,278 177,629 197,566	48,060 51,339 50,579	105,218 126,290 146,987	66,594 82,879 103,899	38,624 43,411 43,088	35,206 35,021	8,205 8,067
1999 1999 Nov.	104,071 106,594	25,946 29,057	78,125 77,537	38,747 36,644	39,378 40,893	36,074 37,657	3,304 3,236	149,179 131,560	36,117 28,194	113,062 103,366	88,763 79,803	24,299 23,563	20,173 19,209	4,126 4,354
Dec. 2000 Jan. Feb.	104,071 107,332 109,556	25,946 26,370	78,125 80,962 81,076	38,747 40,956 39,461	39,378 40,006 41,615	36,074 36,694 38,342	3,304 3,312 3,273	149,179 154,105 154,577	36,117 38,521 38,321	113,062 115,584 116,256	88,763 91,850 91,253	24,299 23,734 25,003	20,173 19,435	4,126 4,299 4,493
			countrie		,		,	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,	,	,			, ,,,,,
1996 1997 1998 1999	78,545 89,482 109,682 71,958	8,212 6,436 8,246 3,595	70,333 83,046 101,436 68,363	37,293 45,814 61,999 45,540	33,040 37,232 39,437 22,823	30,219 34,050 36,162 21,220	2,821 3,182 3,275 1,603	93,654 95,662 102,058 68,024	7,181 7,884 7,655 4,870	86,473 87,778 94,403 63,154	57,768 55,306 61,741 44,518	28,705 32,472 32,662 18,636	22,731 26,280 26,292 15,387	5,974 6,192 6,370 3,249
1999 Nov. Dec.	72,379 71,958	3,779 3,595	68,600 68,363	45,148 45,540	23,452 22,823	21,538 21,220	1,914 1,603	65,332 68,024	4,732 4,870	60,600 63,154	43,145 44,518	17,455 18,636	14,177 15,387	3,278 3,249
2000 Jan. Feb.	72,636 77,007	3,711   3,673 es in trai		45,732 49,896	23,193 23,438	21,529 21,827	1,664 1,611	67,572 69,690	4,705 4,928	62,867 64,762	44,556 46,588	18,311 18,174	15,046 14,817	3,265 3,357
1005				4.000	47.700	45.433								
1996 1997 1998 1999	22,025 27,427 30,107 16,402	200 296 360 231	21,825 27,131 29,747 16,171	4,092 5,916 7,914 4,603	17,733 21,215 21,833 11,568	16,123 19,487 20,218 10,934	1,610 1,728 1,615 634	9,342 10,690 11,383 6,256	45 90 135 78	9,297 10,600 11,248 6,178	613 595 657 481	8,684 10,005 10,591 5,697	3,458 4,007 4,941 3,119	5,226 5,998 5,650 2,578
1999 Nov. Dec.	16,864 16,402	239 231	16,625 16,171	4,554 4,603	12,071 11,568	11,289 10,934	782 634	6,386 6,256	61 78	6,325 6,178	455 481	5,870 5,697	3,225 3,119	2,645 2,578
2000 Jan. Feb.	16,356 16,517		•	4,608 4,605	11,525 11,693	10,896 11,041	629 652	6,636 6,655	105 109	6,531 6,546	552 457	5,979 6,089	3,265 3,506	2,714 2,583
	<u> </u>	oing cou												
1996 1997 1998 1999	54,135 57,827 55,298 31,354	6,116 4,379 1,725 956	48,019 53,448 53,573 30,398	9,287 12,481 15,554 8,971	38,732 40,967 38,019 21,427	36,119 39,107 36,178 20,123	2,613 1,860 1,841 1,304	44,823 48,972 50,585 24,760	3,547 3,992 4,429 2,441	41,276 44,980 46,156 22,319	14,831 15,929 20,736 9,422	26,445 29,051 25,420 12,897	8,089 9,362 9,447 6,009	18,356 19,689 15,973 6,888
1999 Nov. Dec.	31,889 31,354	1,077 956	30,812 30,398 30,886	9,472 8,971 9,174	21,340 21,427 21,712	20,028 20,123	1,312 1,304	28,323 24,760 25,139	5,824 2,441	22,499 22,319 22,699	9,635 9,422 9,568	12,864 12,897	5,562 6,009 5,990	7,302 6,888
2000 Jan. Feb.	32,300 31,696	1,414 1,256		9,174	21,1194	20,360 19,793	1,352 1,401	25,139	2,440 2,450	22,815	9,568 9,677	13,131 13,138		7,141 7,314

<sup>\*</sup> Including the assets and liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents of individuals in Germany. The assets and liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents of banks (MFIs) in Germany are shown in Table 4 of Section IV, "Banks". Statistical increases

and decreases have not been eliminated; to this extent the changes in totals are not comparable with the figures shown in Table X, 7.

## X. Foreign trade and payments

11. Deutsche Mark exchange rates for the national currencies of the EMU countries, the Deutsche Mark value of the ECU \* and euro conversion rates

Yearly or monthly average
1991 1992 1993 1994
1995 1996 1997 1998
1998 June
July Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium/ Luxembourg	Austria	Spain	Finland	Ireland	Portugal	ECU va	
100 FRF	1,000 ITL	100 NLG	100 BEF/LUF	100 ATS	100 ESP	100 FIM	1 IEP	100 PTE	= DN	
Spot middle rates on the Frankfurt exchange in DM										
29.409 29.500 29.189 29.238	1.2720 1.0526	88.814	4.857 4.857 4.785 4.8530	14.211 14.211 14.214 14.214	1.529 1.303	41.087 34.963 28.915 31.108	2.671 2.656 2.423 2.4254	1.149 1.157 1.031 0.9774		2.05076 2.02031 1.93639 1.92452
28.718 29.406 29.705 29.829	0.9751 1.0184	89.272 89.243 88.857 88.714	4.8604 4.8592 4.8464 4.8476	14.214 14.214 14.210 14.213	1.1880	32.832 32.766 33.414 32.920	2.2980 2.4070 2.6297 2.5049	0.9555 0.9754 0.9894 0.9763		1.87375 1.90954 1.96438 1.96913
29.825	1.0151	88.720	4.8480	14.212	1.1782	32.905	2.5203	0.9767	'	1.97348
29.828 29.828 29.823	1.0135		4.8492 4.8492 4.8476	14.213 14.213 14.212	1.1784 1.1783 1.1776	32.902 32.887 32.858	2.5158 2.5103 2.5035	0.9775 0.9770 0.9756	'	1.97320 1.96980 1.96381
29.824 29.823 29.820	1.0105	88.693	4.8472 4.8478 4.8482		1.1760		2.4942 2.4870 2.4838	0.9751 0.9751 0.9753	'	1.95626 1.95791 1.95733
Irrevocable	e euro conv	ersion rates	(EUR 1 =	currency u	nits) <sup>2</sup>					
6.55957	1936.27	2.20371	40.3399	13.7603	166.386	5.94573	0.787564	200.482	3	1.95583

<sup>\*</sup> Calculated from daily quotations. — 1 According to data from the European Commission. — 2 Applicable from January 1, 1999. — 3 Deutsche Mark

## 12. Exchange rates of the Deutsche Mark and the euro against other currencies \*

Yearly	United States	Japan	Denmark	Sweden	United Kingdom	Norway	Switzerland	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	
or monthly	USD	JPY	DKK	SEK	GBP	NOK	CHF	CAD	AUD 1	NZD 1	
average		1.						ICAD	AUD	INZU	
	Spot middle rates on the Frankfurt exchange (1 or 100 currency units = DM)										
1991	1.6612				2.926	25.580			1.2942		
1992 1993	1.5595 1.6544	1.2313 1.4945	25.869 25.508	26.912 21.248	2.753	25.143 23.303	111.198	1.2917 1.2823	1.1476	0.8406 0.8940	
1993	1.6218		25.508	21.248	2.483 2.4816	23.303	111.949 118.712	1.2823	1.1235 1.1848	0.8940	
1995	1.4338	1.5293	25.570	20.116	2.2620	22.614	121.240	1.0443	1.0622	0.9399	
1996	1.5037	1.3838	25.945	22.434	2.3478	23.292	121.891	1.1027	1.1782	1.0357	
1997	1.7348	1.4378		22.718	2.8410	24.508	119.508	1.2533	1.2889	1.1453	
1998	1.7592	1.3484	26.258	22.128	2.9142	23.297	121.414	1.1884	1.1070	0.9445	
1998 June	1.7917	1.2780	26.254	22.660	2.9604	23.656	119.901	1.2228	1.0806	0.9123	
July	1.7979	1.2784	26.243	22.508	2.9553	23.585	118.794	1.2110	1.1114	0.9276	
Aug. Sep.	1.7887 1.7030	1.2363 1.2648	26.254 26.257	21.991 21.531	2.9209 2.8614	23.136 22.469	119.651 121.424	1.1674 1.1187	1.0554 1.0031	0.8883 0.8583	
Oct.	1.6378	1.3623	26.301	20.894	2.7760	22.048	122.618	1.0625	1.0135	0.8767	
Nov.	1.6816			21.040	2.7928	22.567	121.490	1.0920	1.0660	0.9021	
Dec.	1.6686				2.7884	21.984			1.0334	0.8737	
				de Parle e el Jessa		6					
	Euro refere	ence exchar	ige rates pu	blished by t	ne Europea	in Central B	ank (EUR I	= currenc	y units) <sup>2</sup>		
1999	1.0658	121.32	7.4355	8.8075	0.65875	8.3104	1.6003	1.5840	1.6523	2.0145	
1999 Jan.	1.1608	131.35		9.0826	0.70312	8.6512	1.6055	1.7646	1.8387	2.1588	
Feb.	1.1208	130.78	7.4352	8.9077	0.68851	8.6497	1.5979	1.6786	1.7515	2.0623	
Mar.	1.0883	130.20	7.4325	8.9403	0.67127	8.5065	1.5954	1.6510	1.7260	2.0451	
Apr. May	1.0704 1.0628	128.16 129.71	7.4327 7.4333	8.9140 8.9722	0.66502 0.65825	8.3186 8.2348	1.6015 1.6025	1.5944 1.5527	1.6684 1.6046	1.9723 1.9249	
June	1.0028	125.32		8.8284	0.65025	8.1676	1.5951	1.5244	1.5805	1.9479	
July	1.0353	123.71	7.4388	8.7446	0.65779	8.1811	1.6040	1.5403	1.5757	1.9664	
Aug.	1.0604	120.10	7.4376	8.7519	0.66014	8.2602	1.6004	1.5833	1.6451	2.0154	
Sep.	1.0501	112.39	7.4337	8.6337	0.64683	8.2270	1.6015	1.5518	1.6186	2.0097	
Oct.	1.0706	113.52		8.7272	0.64587	8.2885	1.5943	1.5808	1.6414	2.0798	
Nov. Dec.	1.0338 1.0110	108.25 103.72	7.4366 7.4403	8.6330 8.5865	0.63702 0.62651	8.1907 8.0977	1.6051 1.6012	1.5160 1.4906	1.6179 1.5798	2.0178 1.9891	
	1	l .		l			l			1 1	
2000 Jan. Feb.	1.0137 0.9834	106.53 107.64	7.4439 7.4453	8.5968 8.5114	0.61834 0.61466	8.1215 8.0991	1.6103 1.6069	1.4687 1.4270	1.5421 1.5642	1.9716 2.0057	
Mar.	0.9643								1.5827		

<sup>\*</sup> Calculated from daily quotations. — 1 Exchange rates from Australia and New Zealand; those for New Zealand calculated from rates as at the middle and end of the month. — 2 The ECB publishes daily reference exchange

conversion rate.

rates, which are calculated on the basis of the concertation between the central banks at 2.15 p.m.  $\,$ 

## 13. Effective exchange rates \* of the euro and selected foreign currencies

1st qtr 1999 = 100

	1st qtr 1999 =	100										
	Effective exchange of the euro again currencies of 1	ainst the	Memo item: Indicators of the price competition				al exchange rate strial countries 2		eign currencies			
			38 countries 3	18 industrial co	untries 3							
	Nominal	Real on the basis of consumer prices	on the basis of consumer prices		on the basis of the deflators of total sales 4	US dollar	Pound sterling	Canadian dollar	Swiss franc	Japanese yen		
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	109.5 106.3 109.9 104.1 102.7	111.8 106.7 110.4 104.7 103.6		100.7 98.2 101.8 104.6 104.8	99.6 98.2 101.9 103.8 103.5	94.7 93.3 91.2 93.7 91.9	100.9 101.1 97.3 88.1 88.2	129.8 131.7 123.7 116.3 108.8	94.4 92.7 90.9 92.8 98.7	74.5 81.0 84.5 102.8 110.9		
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	107.8 107.8 99.1 101.4 95.7	108.7 108.8 99.4 101.3 95.7	109.0 104.4 98.5 100.1 97.4	109.6 106.7 101.4 101.4 97.7	108.8 106.0 100.3 100.8 p 97.5	86.1 90.9 98.8 103.4 100.8	84.0 85.9 99.8 103.3 102.3	106.2 108.6 109.5 103.3 102.1	105.4 104.2 97.9 99.9 98.2	115.5 100.5 95.8 89.6 105.2		
1996 Jan. Feb. Mar.	109.2 109.0 108.5	110.4 110.4 109.8	106.8 107.0 106.0	108.9 109.1 108.0	107.9	89.7 89.9 89.9	82.9 83.4 83.1	108.0 107.2 108.1	107.5 106.3 106.6	102.7 102.8 102.8		
Apr. May June	107.7 106.6 107.1	108.7 107.6 108.0	104.4 103.3 103.6	106.5 105.6 105.9	105.4	90.7 91.1 91.5	83.4 84.1 85.6	108.9 108.2 108.6	105.7 103.7 103.3	102.2 103.8 101.0		
July Aug. Sep.	108.3 109.1 108.2	109.4 110.0 108.9	104.6 105.0 103.9	106.8 107.4 106.4	106.1	91.1 90.4 91.2	85.5 84.4 85.8	108.2 107.6 108.2	104.2 105.9 104.4	99.9 100.7 99.4		
Oct. Nov. Dec.	107.3 107.3 105.9	107.9 107.8 106.5	103.0 103.0 102.1	105.4 105.5 104.6	104.7	91.8 91.0 92.5	88.1 91.7 93.3	110.0 110.8 109.3	103.1 100.6 98.5	97.5 96.8 96.7		
1997 Jan. Feb. Mar.	104.2 101.8 101.1	105.0 102.7 101.8	101.2 99.9 99.6	104.1 103.5 103.0	102.4	94.5 97.7 98.5	95.5 97.0 96.7	111.0 111.7 110.6	96.3 95.7 96.0	94.6 92.7 93.8		
Apr. May June	100.6 99.8 98.1	100.7 100.1 98.2	98.6 98.6 97.5	102.1 101.8 100.8	100.7	99.7 97.6 96.9	98.9 98.3 99.4	109.0 109.6 108.8	96.7 98.0 97.8	91.7 96.9 101.0		
July Aug. Sep.	95.1 94.3 97.0	95.5 94.6 97.0	96.6 96.1 97.4	99.6 99.1 100.1	98.3	98.1 100.4 100.1	103.4 101.4 99.5	109.9 109.6 109.7	97.4 97.7 98.6	101.7 100.9 97.2		
Oct. Nov. Dec.	98.0 99.5 100.1	97.9 99.5 100.2	98.1 98.9 99.7	100.4 101.1 100.9	99.9	99.2 100.0 102.3	100.3 103.1 103.7	109.4 107.5 107.2	98.6 100.9 101.1	96.1 92.1 90.3		
1998 Jan. Feb. Mar.	99.7 98.8 97.9	99.7 98.8 97.8	99.4 98.8 97.8	100.4 100.0 99.7	99.0	103.6 102.6 103.3	103.9 103.8 105.9	106.5 106.6 108.3	100.2 100.6 99.6	91.3 94.0 91.8		
Apr. May June	98.4 101.2 101.1	98.2 101.0 101.0	98.0 99.7 99.9	100.0 101.5 101.7	100.5	104.0 104.2 106.2	106.4 102.9 105.1	107.4 106.3 105.3	98.1 98.7 98.7	89.4 86.8 83.9		
July Aug. Sep.	100.8 102.2 104.6	101.0 102.3 104.3	100.0 100.6 102.4	102.0 102.6 102.8	101.6	106.8 108.4 103.7	104.9 104.4 103.0	104.0 101.0 100.4	97.8 99.1 101.2	83.8 81.5 85.5		
Oct. Nov. Dec.	105.7 103.6 103.4	105.2 103.2 103.2	102.4 101.0 101.5	102.6 101.8 101.9	101.9	99.0 100.1 99.0	100.0 99.7 99.6	97.7 98.1 97.7	102.3 100.7 101.9	94.1 95.3 97.3		
1999 Jan. Feb. Mar.	102.0 99.9 98.3	101.8 99.9 98.3	100.7 100.1 99.0	101.0 100.0 99.1	100.0	97.9 99.9 102.2	98.5 99.7 101.7	98.7 101.0 100.3	100.3 100.1 99.7	101.4 99.9 98.8		
Apr. May June	97.1 96.6 94.7	96.9 96.5 94.7	98.3 97.9 96.7	98.5 98.4 97.6	97.9	102.4 102.8 103.6	102.1 103.1 103.4	102.3 104.6 104.2	98.8 98.6 98.4	99.4 97.8 100.0		
July Aug. Sep.	94.8 95.4 93.6	95.2 95.6 93.4	97.1 97.3 96.0	98.1 97.7 96.0	p 96.8	103.8 101.0 99.3	102.1 101.8 102.9	102.9 101.7 102.2	97.8 98.1 97.0	101.3 105.7 112.1		
Oct. Nov. Dec.	94.4 92.0 90.1	94.2 92.0 90.4	96.3 95.0 94.0	96.1 95.1 94.3	p 95.1	98.2 99.1 99.4	103.6 103.7 104.5	102.0 103.0 102.5	97.9 96.2 95.7	112.0 115.4 118.9		
2000 Jan. Feb. Mar.	90.2 89.2 87.7	90.7 89.6 88.0	p 94.2 p 93.6 p 92.4	95.0 94.5 p 93.4	p 93.8	99.6 102.2 102.2	106.2 106.3 106.0	104.5 105.1 104.5	95.3 95.2 94.6	115.8 112.9 117.3		

<sup>\*</sup> The effective exchange rate corresponds to the external value of the currency concerned. — 1 ECB calculations based on the weighted averages of the effective exchange rates of the euro or, prior to 1999, of the exchange rates of the currencies preceding the euro. The weights used in these calculations are based on manufactured goods trade between 1995 and 1997 with the trading partners USA, Japan, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark, Greece, Norway, Canada, Australia, Hong Kong, South Korea and Singapore, and capture third-market effects. Where

consumer prices are not yet available, estimates have been used. For the definition of the method see ECB, Monthly Bulletin, October 1999, page 29 ff. — 2 The method of calculation is largely consistent with the procedure used by the ECB to compute the effective exchange rates of the euro. Up to 1998, the figures for Germany are identical to the previously published data on the real external value of the Deutsche Mark. — 3 Including EMU countries. — 4 Annual and quarterly averages.