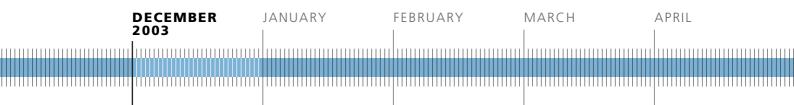


MONTHLY REPORT



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Report on the stability of the German financial system

Overview

For decades the German financial system has proved to be efficient and stable. Since the Second World War Germany has not witnessed the financial crises and systemic misalignments – entailing, in some cases enormous macroeconomic costs – that have been experienced in many of the world's other industrial countries. Supported by a high degree of price stability, a culture in which financial relationships are long-term has evolved. This has been of particular benefit to enterprises, although general government and households have also gained, and has strengthened the sustainability of the financial system.

Stability culture in Germany

At the beginning of the new millennium, however, a number of underlying factors essential to financial stability deteriorated. Until the middle of 2000 the German stock market participated in the global cycle of exaggerated price movements and the ensuing painful corrections. It is true that, owing to the limited role played by shareholding in the accumulation of financial assets in Germany, German households sustained relatively small losses when the equity price bubble burst. Nevertheless, the stock market slump resulted in a severe decline in the value of bank and insurance company investment portfolios as well as reductions in turnover in and earnings from products and services associated with the capital market. Some of these reductions were dramatic and occurred primarily in the field of investment banking, on which a number of big banks had previously been concentrating. In addition, the gradual deterioration

Underlying factors deteriorated at times but financial stability not at risk



in the banks' profitability as a result of constantly shrinking interest rate margins and the need for large value adjustments in the light of the persistent macroeconomic stagnation in Germany were contributory factors in the plunge of large sections of the German banking system into a profitability crisis. This development became so entrenched that the international financial markets and rating agencies also viewed the profitability of some large banks with increasing scepticism. However, at no time did these pressures jeopardise the stability of the German financial system as a whole. In the context of its Financial Sector Assessment Program the International Monetary Fund, too, verified the resilience of the German financial system. Even so, it became clear that there was a significant need for adjustment in the German banking industry and for careful monitoring of developments that are relevant to stability.

Outlook for financial stability again brighter During 2003 the conditions affecting the stability of the German financial system again brightened considerably, even though further adjustments are still necessary on the part of financial intermediaries. The two factors giving rise to the improvement are the better prospects for overall economic growth and the determination with which the German banks are tackling their profitability crisis. The more favourable growth prospects in Germany are due, first, to the faster expansion of the world economy, including a recovery in the euro area, and, second, the improvement that has now emerged in the economic environment within Germany itself. In particular, enterprises have made progress in creating leaner production and cost structures and in

alleviating their debt positions. However, the number of corporate insolvencies in 2003 will probably exceed the prior-year record of some 37,600. The large internationally operating banks have responded to their structurally deteriorated earnings situation by extensively altering their strategies with a view to lowering costs, reducing risks and improving profitability. Additionally, all three pillars of the banking industry (private commercial banks, savings banks and credit cooperatives) are putting in place instruments and structures to manage credit risk and other operational risks more efficiently and to make better use of returns to scale when processing operations that can be standardised.

The reduced tension on the financial markets is also reinforcing the generally more positive picture that is now emerging. Whereas a strong pre-occupation with security had been determining market sentiment well into the second quarter of 2003, investors have now regained confidence and are displaying greater willingness to run risks. The improved outlook is being reflected in a marked recovery on the stock markets and a favourable financing environment for enterprises operating in the capital market.

However, any disruption of the cyclical recovery process will pose a downside risk to the improvement in the underlying conditions necessary for a stable financial system. Such disruptions could be triggered by, for example, external geopolitical shocks or sharp fluctuations in the global financial markets. The pronounced external imbalances, especially in the case of the United States, which require

Remaining risk factors

gradual correction, represent a latent risk that abrupt movements will occur in foreign exchange rates and that a possible overshooting may follow. This risk could be increased if the worldwide provision of liquidity were too accommodating as that could encourage excessive rises in asset prices and the transfer of unrealistic valuations from one market to another. Such exaggerated prices may jeopardise the stability of real economic expansion and of financial flows if, in the course of growing cyclical momentum or increasing risks for consumer prices, there is a turnaround in interest rate movements. An upward movement in interest rates could have considerable negative repercussions, especially in economies where signs of an overheated real estate market are concomitant with a large level of private sector debt. The currently favourable financing conditions for emerging economies might in some cases be ahead of the improvement in fundamentals. Any slowdown in the cyclical recovery process might have a further detrimental effect on corporate credit quality worldwide. This would set off a process of correction in the corporate bond market, where the narrower spreads of the past few months indicate a more optimistic assessment of the credit risks of large enterprises; it would also undermine the efforts of the banks to reduce the need for value adjustments in their banking book.

Challenges

Maintaining financial stability is posing a challenge for all market participants. The banks and insurance companies must continue to redefine their business strategies, make lasting improvements to their profitability and, where necessary, clean up their balance

sheets. Further structural improvements are necessary in this area so that the German banking system can regain a sustainable level of profitability. In the light of this the banking industry and the policy-making bodies should also carefully consider the reform proposals put forward by the experts of the International Monetary Fund.

The Bundesbank has a particular interest in

the stability of the financial system. Sound fi-

nancial and banking systems are a necessity

in modern economies with their inherent divisions of labour. There are many reasons why the Bundesbank shares responsibility for maintaining financial stability. As an integral part of the Eurosystem it is responsible for monetary stability, ie for the maintenance of price stability and for an efficient refinancing process between the central bank and the banking system. Safeguarding monetary stability is a necessary but not sufficient condition for ensuring financial stability. As one of the bodies responsible for banking supervision the Bundesbank monitors the banks' observance of the regulatory framework and analyses the banks' economic performance. However, the entrepreneurial responsibility for the success of each bank remains unaffected by this. As an operator of payment systems the Bundesbank is directly involved in the efficient channelling of payment flows.

At the same time, it carries out a supervisory

function in the field of payments. Finally, the

Bundesbank is itself an active participant in

the financial markets. This accumulation of

areas of responsibility also implies that the

Bundesbank is involved in international bod-

ies concerned with financial stability.

Role of the central banks



The importance which the central banks attach to the stability of the financial systems has increased substantially over the past few years. Several factors have helped to bring this about. The internationalisation of the financial flows has increased the degree of integration of the national financial systems and therefore also the risks of contagion. The rapidly improving efficiency of the financial systems has seen a massive increase in the volumes and speed of transactions and therefore probably also the degree of sensitivity in the event of sharp changes in data and assessments. In particular, the interactions between financial and real economic stability have without doubt become more complex and pronounced.

Definition of financial stability The term financial stability broadly describes a steady state in which the financial system efficiently performs its key economic functions, such as allocating resources and spreading risk as well as settling payments, and is able to do so even in the event of shocks, stress situations and periods of profound structural change. The central banks require a broad analytical spectrum if they are to be able to identify potential risks as early as possible and to recognise the emergence of any undesirable developments. First, the analyses must take account of the relevant developments in the real economy, on the international financial markets and at the systemically relevant intermediaries or groups of intermediaries. Second, a critical assessment of the quality of the regulatory framework governing markets and intermediaries as well as of the soundness of the technical systems serving, for example, payment transactions and securities settlement is necessary.

This is the first report that the Bundesbank has published on the stability of the German financial system. In future it will report regularly on its assessment of financial stability and the potential risks.

Macroeconomic outlook and risk factors

The stability of the financial system is variously influenced by the macroeconomic environment. This applies both to the nature and scale of the operations handled by financial intermediaries and to the risks incurred, especially in the case of lending business and trading activities. Given the high degree of openness of the German economy, not only national developments but also global economic conditions are highly important.

World economy

World economic growth has picked up noticeably since the second quarter of 2003. Consequently, the risks to the stability of the financial system arising from global economic developments have declined. According to estimates published in the IMF's World Economic Outlook of September 2003, however, global output will probably increase in 2003 by 31/4% on an annual average and therefore not much faster than in 2002. The reason for this is the weak momentum in the first few months of 2003. Now, the outlook for 2004 is also being assessed much more favourably; the IMF forecasts that the world economy will

Global economic situation and outlook more favourable grow by just over 4% and therefore faster than at any time since 2000. The expansion in real world trade will likewise accelerate sharply.

World economic recovery during 2003 is due to a large extent to the declining effect of negative global factors. In addition, producing enterprises used these difficult times to restructure and consolidate in the real and financial sectors. Sentiment both in business and in households has improved significantly. Expectations of a marked recovery in the world economy have also been underpinned by the expansionary monetary and fiscal policies in most industrial countries.

Regional variations in global recovery and risk The cyclical recovery in the world economy, however, is not yet broadly based across all regions but, instead, is concentrated in the United States and east Asia as well as in the central and east European countries in transition. The euro area is still catching up. Although the situation has eased somewhat in Latin America, potential setbacks are still considerable. Given the likelihood that external imbalances will continue to grow worldwide, such a constellation appears to be pregnant with disruptive possibilities and scarcely sustainable in the long run. The risk of abrupt exchange rate movements has increased as a result. The persistent threat of terrorism and the prolonged tension in the Middle East continue to be a source of considerable uncertainty for the world economy. The high international crude oil prices at present reflect this. By contrast, concerns about deflation, which were still widespread in the second quarter, especially on the financial markets, have now largely dissipated. Instead, the recovery process is being assisted by the steady price climate in the industrial countries.

United States

In the third quarter of the year the US economy grew faster than it had done at any time since the beginning of 1984. A rapid rate of growth is likewise emerging in the fourth quarter of the year. Fiscal stimuli are the main reason for this, although these will weaken in the course of 2004. Nevertheless, the chances of a lasting upturn have improved substantially during the past few months, primarily because the recovery is now increasingly having an impact on the labour market. The fear that a period of jobless growth could ensue and that the cyclical improvement might therefore be short-lived has now diminished discernibly as a result.

The financial position of US consumers is still not unproblematical. US household debt has increased markedly during the past few years, reaching a record of approximately 110% in terms of disposable income in 2002. It is true that the burden of debt servicing has grown much more slowly owing to the decline in borrowing costs as a result of lower market interest rates and extensive mortgage restructuring. However, the situation could change if interest rates, especially for consumer credit, were to rise again in the course of the upswing. The low saving ratio is another reason why the financial vulnerability of households is not to be underrated.

Sharp recovery in US economy

Financing circumstances of house-holds...



... and non-financial enterprises The financial situation of non-financial enterprises in the United States has improved, by contrast. The financial markets have already recognised this by reducing the spreads of corporate bonds. First, the increase in debt has slowed down appreciably. Second, enterprises have increasingly shifted from shortterm to longer-term liabilities over the past few years and are now therefore more financially sound. All in all, the imbalances in US corporate balance sheets are apparently becoming less pronounced. In the medium term, however, a number of US enterprises will have to replenish their company pension funds in order to remedy the lack of cover that has arisen owing to the stock market slump since 2000 and the low interest rate level.

Risks from large twin deficits The potential rate of disruption for US enterprises and individuals is closely related to what is known as the twin deficits, ie the sharply increased public sector deficit and the chronically large current account deficit which is expected to amount to 5% of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2003. This is accompanied by the danger that, if there were a decline in the willingness of international creditors to provide funds, the relationship between interest rates and exchange rates in the United States would be severely disturbed. The private sector would be particularly badly affected if there were a sharp rise in interest rates at the long end of the market because the heavy demand from the government for credit is to be seen as largely inelastic vis-à-vis interest rates. Such a risk analysis must also take account of the fact that for guite some time a significant proportion of US capital imports has not been driven by private investors' expectations of high yields. Instead, it has been based on the intervention operations of Asian central banks on the foreign exchange market.

Japan

The Japanese economy returned to a growth path early in 2002. For 2003 an increase of just over 2% is expected in real GDP; this is the highest growth rate since the upswing in 2000. The greatest stimulus to the Japanese economy is currently coming from the rapid growth in neighbouring countries and in North America; these two regions absorb about 70% of Japan's exports of goods. Buoyant domestic demand has also been stimulating the high rate of expansion. One possible reason for the sharp rise in business investment is the fact that the major enterprises have now made considerable progress in their real and financial restructuring. Even so, much consolidation work is still necessary in the case of the small to medium-sized enterprises. This appears to be one reason why the rapid rate of expansion in business investment in 2003 will probably not be sustainable and the increase in overall economic output - according to the OECD's autumn forecast will be less in 2004, at 13/4%, than in 2003. In the event of a sharp appreciation in the yen, which (as is usual in forecasts) is not part of the assumptions made in the OECD forecast, further growth losses would result. It is true that the deflationary tendencies have now receded markedly and no longer constitute an appreciable impediment to economic recovery. Yet the OECD estimates that the decline

Remarkable cyclical upturn in Japan in consumer prices will accelerate somewhat next year.

Euro area

Still catching up

The first signs of a recovery emerged in the euro area during the second half of 2003. Nevertheless, the Eurosystem's business cycle experts expect the annual rise in real GDP to be no more than between 0.2% and 0.6%. A growth rate of between 1.1% and 2.1% after working-day adjustment is forecast for 2004 as the expansionary forces are expected to strengthen discernibly. Foreign demand is expected to provide considerable impetus, and this will have a knock-on effect on the domestic economy, particularly investment. But the risk of a marked depreciation of the US dollar and of a resultant adjustment burden is a significant potential handicap.

Basis for upturn at macroeconomic and microeconomic level good Generally speaking, however, the conditions in the euro area for a self-perpetuating upturn appear to be fairly favourable. For example, the current account is running a slight surplus, and the financial situation of enterprises and households has stabilised. New borrowing by non-financial enterprises in the euro area has fallen significantly since 2000. The consolidation efforts of the telecommunication companies have played a key role in this. The level of corporate debt - measured in terms of GDP - has been virtually unchanged since 2001, whereas in the second half of the 1990s it had risen sharply. Another factor is that lending to households has increased much more slowly since 2000. If the relatively high saving ratio is also taken into account, the financial vulnerability of households in the euro area may be considered low. Public finances are in a somewhat different situation, however. The aggregate government budget deficit in the euro area is likely to decrease somewhat during the cyclical upturn; according to the autumn forecast of the European Commission, however, it will amount to 2.7% of GDP in each of the next two years and will therefore still be fairly large in historical terms.

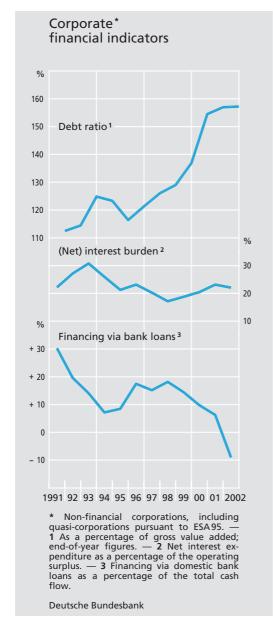
Germany

In 2003 the German economy was again unable to leave the path of stagnation. Real GDP for the year as a whole is expected to be no greater than in 2002. The labour market has felt the pressure to cut jobs even further; the number of employed persons in September 2003 was 1.2% below the corresponding level in 2002. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (as nationally defined) has now declined somewhat since the second quarter; when this report went to press, it amounted to 10.5%. This is primarily a reflection of the numerous legislative initiatives for restructuring the labour market.

Major preconditions for a cyclical recovery of the German economy have now improved. Particularly the turnaround in the world economy that set in during the second quarter and the now recognisable signs of a cyclical recovery in the euro area have already lifted the mood in manufacturing considerably. The ground is well prepared for more growth from the financing side; again, the cost situation is less tight and is having a stabilising effect on profits. However, significant shifts in

Real GDP stagnated in 2003...

... but basis for recovery better



exchange rate parities would have a detrimental effect on the German economy, especially in the initial phase of the recovery process.

Financing circumstances of producing enterprises

The adjustment processes in the corporate sector have already made considerable progress. This is true of inventories as well as of the capital stock. However, considerable headway has also been made in the financial

sector where adjustment usually takes some time (see chart on this page). The capital requirements of non-financial enterprises, which in the period from 1998 to 2000 were also determined by a sharp growth in financial assets (eg participating interests), have since declined substantially. It is likely that, on balance, bank loans were repaid in the first half of 2003. As in the previous year, the financial balance might have been positive again. The stabilisation of the debt ratio, the declining (net) interest rate burden and savings on the cost side have meant that the financing circumstances of enterprises have taken a turn for the better.

The generally more favourable picture emer-

ging of the overall financing circumstances of

German enterprises, however, must not obscure remaining weaknesses. The greatest of these is enterprises' level of capital, which is fairly low by international standards. Then there is the sharp rise in corporate insolvencies. Partly as a result of changes in statutory regulations, there was a 42% increase in these between 1999 and 2002. The extent of creditors' expected outstanding claims doubled to about €59 billion in 2002 compared with the year before. This was primarily the result of an accumulation of major corporate failures. In the first eight months of 2003 - the latest point for which official figures are available – the number of petitions for insolvency was 61/2% higher than in the same period the year before. However, the

sum total of expected claims was one-quarter

lower, partly because there were fewer major

corporate collapses than in the corresponding

period a year earlier. If the forecast cyclical re-

Increase in corporate insolvencies

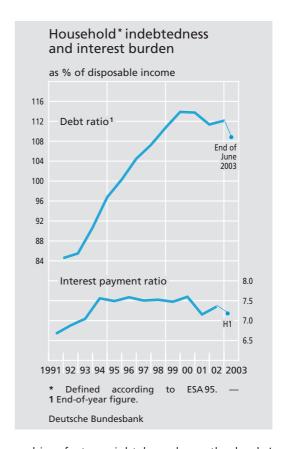
covery does occur, it is likely that the number of cases of insolvency will also decline in the next few years.

Households showing little inclination to spend... Consumption and investment by households (as defined in ESA 95) were weak in 2003. Despite generally stable consumer prices, disposable income was squeezed as unemployment grew and the burden of levies increased. Furthermore, in view of the growing labour market risks and the continuing debate on reform in Germany, the private saving ratio has risen again. Even so, surveys show that the general mood has now significantly improved, but the propensity to purchase was still muted at the time that this report went to press.

... but some improvement expected in 2004 In 2004 private consumption will initially benefit from the cut in income tax and subsequently from the gradual improvement on the labour market. The price climate will probably also remain consumer-friendly in 2004 despite the rise in indirect taxes and administered prices. The construction of private housing, by contrast, will continue to suffer from the high ratios of unoccupied dwellings and the uncertain income prospects in the longer term. Changes here will be no more than piecemeal in 2004 although the financing conditions, building prices and construction times will probably still be attractive.

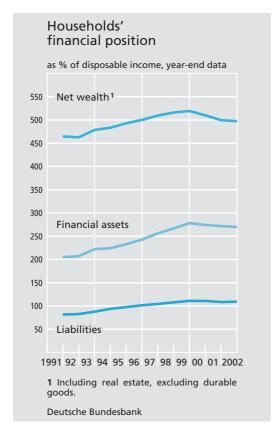
Financial situation of households ...

The decline in the demand for construction services was also the primary reason for households' limited need for new net borrowing (see chart on this page), especially as borrowing for consumption purposes normally plays no more than a minor role. Another



curbing factor might have been the banks' more restrictive credit standards, even if the restrictions in the case of households were much less severe than those applying to the corporate sector. The borrowing ratio, that is to say, new borrowing as a percentage of expenditure on consumption and investment, has fallen to a historical low. In the light of this, it appears that the falling trend that has been observed in households' (gross) debt ratio since 2000 has continued so far; at the end of June households' liabilities amounted to 109% of disposable income compared with 114% at the end of 1999.¹ This, together with the low interest rate level,

¹ The debt ratio of households in Germany is not directly comparable with that of the United States because – in accordance with ESA 95 – it also includes the fairly sizeable debt of sole proprietors.



has significantly reduced the interest payments ratio of households. At just over 7% of disposable income, it does not constitute, on average, an excessively large item in the household budget.

If the assets held by households are also taken into consideration, the fairly sizeable (gross) liabilities of households by international standards can be seen in quite a different light (see chart on this page). For example, the value of net assets is currently about five times that of disposable income. Although households' net assets position deteriorated somewhat in Germany, too, as a result of the slump on the stock market between 2000 and 2002, the creditworthiness of households probably suffered little overall owing to the comparatively small significance of share-

holding in Germany and the largely stable real estate prices.

There has, however, been a sharp rise in the number of consumer insolvencies, a phenomenon which had not been possible until the introduction of the Insolvency Code of 1999; the number of foreclosure sales is much higher still. From a macroeconomic point of view, however, it should be noted that personal bankruptcies and foreclosures are still very small in relation to the number of households. For example, the market value of the compulsory sales of real estate - which, incidentally, are not due only to insolvency but also to other reasons such as divorce - was an estimated €12 billion in Germany in 2002. This compares with an outstanding credit volume of €1 trillion. Furthermore, the ultimate loss for the banks is limited, not least because of the "conservative" valuation rules which they apply.

Rise in consumer insolvencies

International financial system and financial markets

Global financial system

Developments in the international financial markets were characterised by major changes in the interest rate and equity markets during the year (see chart on page 15). In the bond markets, a marked upward correction of capital market yields kicked in globally in June, these yields having previously fallen to a low which had not been seen for decades. The strongest price slide since 1994, which began in the US and Japanese markets, caused

Turnaround in the capital market ...

... and asset and liability

position

yields on ten-year US government bonds to rise by around 130 basis points to 4.5% by mid-August and was accompanied as time went on by a sharp increase in implied volatility. Yields on euro-area government bonds also followed this interest rate pattern to a more subdued extent and in mid-August, at roughly 4.25%, were some 75 basis points above their June low.

... caused by greater risk propensity ... A number of factors were responsible for the sharp correction. Declining risk aversion on the part of investors led to a reversal of the previous safe haven flows to the bond markets. A reduction in the geopolitical uncertainties connected with the Iraq war and lessening concern about possible deflationary developments were both instrumental in this regard. After what was for many market players a surprisingly small cut in US official interest rates on 25 June (Federal Funds rate down by 25 basis points to 1%), "unconventional monetary policy measures" such as the Fed purchasing long-term government bonds also seemed less likely. Against this backdrop, speculative positions were liquidated.

... and growing economic optimism

The turnaround in yields, however, also reflected growing economic optimism, particularly in the United States, Japan and other countries in East Asia. The bond markets thus picked up the more optimistic sentiment which had already been affecting the equity markets. The upsurge in yields was additionally driven by technical factors, such as the extensive hedging activities of players in the US mortgage market. The heavy demand for instruments to hedge against exposure to interest rate risk led to temporary tensions,



especially in the market for US interest rate swaps. Finally, a further negative factor affecting long-term capital market rates was the increasing supply pressure caused by the enlargement of the budget deficits both in the United States and on this side of the Atlantic.

Persistent uncertainty in the bond market The upward trend of capital market yields was interrupted by a countermovement in September, when the US dollar rate took a sharp tumble in the foreign exchange markets, increasing global uncertainty about the associated economic outlook. In mid-November renewed concerns about terrorist attacks also put downward pressure on the evolution of yields. In early December the level of long-term yields on US Treasuries was again slightly below that on comparable euro-area government bonds although real US growth and inflation expectations, as derived from expert surveys (Consensus Forecast), were far higher than the corresponding figures for the euro area. Regression analyses indicate that the average yield on euro-area government bonds is in line with growth and inflation expectations in the euro area while, despite the sharp increase in recent months, the actual interest rate level in the United States is still significantly lower than the interest rate level estimated on the basis of these two important explanatory factors.2 Although the Fed's announcement that the accommodating monetary policy stance could be maintained for a considerable period seems to be having a subduing effect, market players' inflation expectations could change abruptly, given the plentiful supply of liquidity. Measured in terms of the implied volatility of ten-year US government bonds, market players' uncertainty about the further evolution of interest rates is still higher than in the first half of the year.

The turnaround in the international equity markets occurred shortly after the start of the Iraq war (see chart on page 15). The initial impetus came less from new economic data than from the fact that the indices had gone through a three-year price slide following the gradual deflation of the equity market bubble. Thus in March 2003 the S&P 500 index was down by around 45% compared with the peak in 2000 and the EuroStoxx by around 65% while the DAX recorded a price fall of as much as 70%. Evaluations had thus again declined to close to or even below long-term averages, such as in relation to the price-earnings ratio. The share price increase since the second quarter probably reflects to some extent a decline in the relatively high risk premiums compared with the stock market boom in the late 1990s. However, empirical analyses for the German market indicate an increase in the volatility of the DAX and, in particular, of its constituent stocks in recent years. Hence a higher risk premium would appear warranted - without an increase in the level of volatility per se necessarily also implying an increase in the risks for financial stability (see box on page 17). Another factor which favoured the equity market turnaround initially was the phase of low interest rates in

Turnaround in the equity market after three-year price slide ...

² This was based on an estimation period from January 1998 to November 2003 (for US data) and from January 1999 to November 2003 (for euro-area data). In addition, a variable for the uncertainty in the equity market concerned was introduced into the estimation (implied volatility of stock options), which proved to be significant in all cases.

Change in DAX volatility

Volatility in the German stock market rose considerably in conjunction with the stock market boom in the second half of the 1990s and the subsequent price corrections. Since then, the fluctuation range of daily equity yields has increased markedly, as has its persistence. Much more frequently than in the past, days on which the DAX is highly volatile are followed by days with similarly great fluctuations. The likelihood of extreme price fluctuations has also increased noticeably.

An empirical study ¹ of the equity yield fluctuations of the DAX index shows a marked increase in volatility over the past six years. July 1997 has been identified as the turning point. The asymmetric 95% confidence interval for the estimated turning point ranges from March 1997 to August 1998. Not only did the DAX itself become significantly more volatile, there was also a sharp increase in the volatility of the individual stocks on which the index is based. The estimation of a GARCH(1.1) model before and after the turning point shows an unconditional variance more than 2.5 times higher, as well as an increase in the persistence parameters after 1997. The kurtosis, a measure of the incidence of extreme price swings, also increased distinctly.

At the current time it is not possible to say whether this rise in volatility will be permanent. By comparison, the estimation of a Markov switching model with a high and a low volatility regime based on historical data from 1965 onwards shows that although temporary phases of high volatility occurred prior to 1997, they all lasted less than six months. As the current high volatility regime has already persisted for more than five years, this could be taken as an indication of a lasting structural break.

Decomposing the monthly realised volatility of a typical DAX-listed enterprise into a company-specific or idiosyncratic component and a market component clearly shows that, although market volatility has likewise increased over time, the break in the volatility dynamic is essentially due to the far more pronounced increase in idiosyncratic volatility (see adjacent chart). The divergent trends in the volatility of individual stocks and that of the index – which is ultimately composed of weighted prices of individual DAX stocks – can be explained by a declining correlation between the yields on individual DAX stocks. It is true that this improves

1 On this and the following comments see J Stapf and T Werner (2003), How wacky is the DAX? The changing structure of German stock market volatility, Deutsche Bundesbank discussion paper, series 1: papers from the

Decomposition of the volatility

Monthly values

0.04

Total volatility

0.03

0.02

0.01

Market volatility

0.02

Idiosyncratic volatility

0.01

0

1988 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 00 01 2002

the possibilities for risk diversification. However, the sharp rise in company-specific volatility means that, particularly in the case of less diversified investments – for example, due to investment constraints or to large corporate (cross) holdings in other enterprises – these portfolios are becoming riskier overall, despite the risk-reducing effect of the declining correlations. German households have adapted to this over the past years by investing a significantly larger proportion of their financial wealth in pre-diversified investments, such as mutual funds, rather than individual stocks.

As the stock market in Germany becomes increasingly important – also in connection with the emergence of a funded component of old-age provision – the implications of stock market volatility for the functioning of the markets and the real economy become a more central issue. However, a greater degree of volatility does not endanger the stability of a financial system *per se*; rather, disruptions are usually caused by sudden leaps in volatility.

Economic Research Centre, No 18/2003. — **2** For a current overview see IMF, Global Financial Stability Report, September 2003, Washington, especially chapter 2.

Deutsche Bundesbank



the bond market. It prompted investors to look for higher yields and thus to switch from security-oriented liquid forms of investment to the equity markets.

... partly reversed the previous year's sharp share price losses As the year wore on, however, the upturn on the equity market was bolstered increasingly by the more positive profit expectations which accompanied the improved outlook for macroeconomic growth and the implementation of corporate restructuring measures. The sharp movements of prices in the bond market and of rates in the foreign exchange market only temporarily disrupted this trend. As the year progressed, the DAX recorded considerable price gains and was thus able to partly reverse the sharp losses sustained during the previous year.

Evaluation level close to longterm averages Although from spring onwards the marked price gains caused a further general increase in the evaluation level in the international equity markets (see chart on page 19), Germany and the euro area recently again recorded a slight decline in the price-earnings ratio as year-on-year profit expectations rose more sharply than share prices. In November the price-earnings ratio based on expected 12 months' forward earnings was 15.2 for the enterprises included in the DAX and 14.6 for those in the EuroStoxx. For US equities (S&P 500) the corresponding figure was 17.2 and for UK shares (FTSE 100) 18.4. Overall, there would currently seem to be little risk arising from incorrect evaluations in the equity markets, at least as far as the DAX and the EuroStoxx are concerned. However, this is dependent on there being no interruption in

the ongoing economic recovery implicit in the profit estimates.

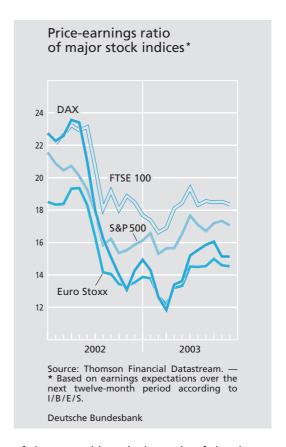
The downward trend of the US dollar on the foreign exchange market vis-à-vis a number of currencies continued in 2003 following a trend reversal in early 2002. Alongside the US budget deficit, the main problem is the growing US current account deficit, which is more difficult to finance because interest rate differentials in the capital market and particularly in the money market have militated against US dollar investments. After the US dollar recovered somewhat in the summer months as a result of improved growth expectations in the USA, the sentiment in the foreign exchange markets with regard to the US currency then clouded again in September. In the markets this led, in particular, to an appreciation of the yen, which, given the US dollar interventions by the Japanese monetary authorities, had previously been moving sideways for months. The US dollar also fell against the euro, reaching a new low in early December; it has lost just under 30% of its parity value since early 2002. However, the high level of volatility that characterised the foreign exchange markets for a time had no major impact on capital market rates, and so far the financial institutions also seem to have coped well with the weak dollar. In view of the persistently high need for financing to deal with the US current account deficit, however, there is still considerable potential for abrupt swings in exchange rates. The interest rate and exchange rate levels could also be at risk if the Asian central banks were to reduce their large investment in the US

Considerable potential for abrupt exchange rate movements in the forex market bond market associated with dollar interventions.

Favourable financing conditions for enterprises active in the capital market Given the plentiful supply of liquidity in the financial markets, the financing conditions continued to be favourable for enterprises that are active in the capital markets. The interest rate spread of corporate bonds over government bonds with comparable maturities narrowed perceptibly during the course of the year, which was particularly advantageous for bonds with lower investment grade ratings³ and those in the speculative grade segment (high yield bonds)⁴ (see chart on page 20). Against this background, net issuing activity in the international bond market by enterprises, particularly from western Europe, was buoyant.

Risks of a reversal for corporate bonds The narrowing of the credit risk spread presumably owed much to investors' search for higher yields. Another factor is the growing expectation of an improvement in firms' credit quality as the economic recovery progresses. The distinct narrowing of the spread in recent months meanwhile raises the question of whether market developments have perhaps shot too far ahead of the actual situation, which would harbour the risk of a reversal.

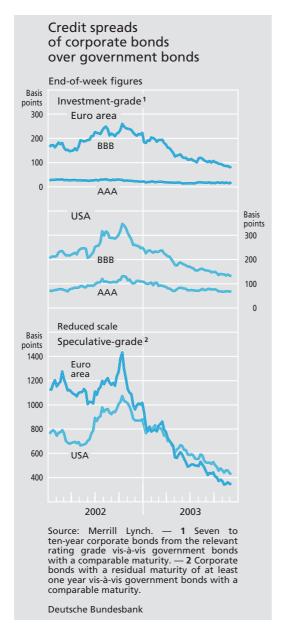
Credit quality not yet fully stabilised This is indicated by globally ambiguous signals as to whether credit quality is stabilising. With regard to corporate bonds in the USA and the rest of the world, there has been a downward trend in the number of defaults (see chart on page 21). In terms of the rating of bond issuers, however, a further slight decline occurred in credit quality in the course



of the year, although the scale of the downgrades decreased considerably. In western Europe, insurance corporations, utilities and telecommunications enterprises, which in the past contributed substantially to the wave of downgrading, recorded a certain stabilisation from the middle of the year. Although the outlook of the rating agencies suggests that a further slowing of the downgrading trend can be expected, downgrades will probably continue to outnumber upgrades in the coming months. The persistently high level of corporate debt means that the risks for credit quality will continue if the economic recovery and the development of corporate profits lag

³ Bonds with a Standard & Poor's BBB rating or with a Moody's Baa rating or higher.

⁴ Bonds with a Standard & Poor's BB rating or with a Moody's Ba rating or lower.



behind expectations. The high level of household debt also remains a negative factor; this debt is largely secured by real estate assets (see section on pages 23-27). Therefore, the further development of markets allowing the trading of credit risks from the enterprise and household sectors could improve the financial institutions' robustness provided that certain criteria such as market transparency and pro-

fessional risk management are met (see box on page 22).

That credit risk spreads may possibly have narrowed too much is also suggested by the fact that higher risk margins compared with bond spreads and the persistently restrictive conditions applied in banks' lending business indicate that markets and credit institutions are estimating default risk differently. 5 In the third quarter the euro-area banks whose credit business is surveyed each quarter again slightly tightened their credit standards in respect of lending to enterprises. Their somewhat more restrictive lending policy affected enterprises of all sizes and was reflected principally in a widening of the margins, especially for riskier loans, which suggests that banks are still pursuing a risk-differentiated lending policy. Furthermore, the banks surveyed set stricter standards with regard to collateral, lending volume, covenants and maturity. However, the somewhat more restrictive lending behaviour coincided with a decline in credit demand on the part of enterprises. The institutions did not expect demand to pick up slightly until the final quarter.

Euro-area money market

Owing to weak economic developments, 2003 was characterised in the euro-area money market by a sharp decline in interest rates coupled with considerable fluctuations. In addition, geopolitical uncertainties – par-

Further slight tightening of credit standards in the euro area

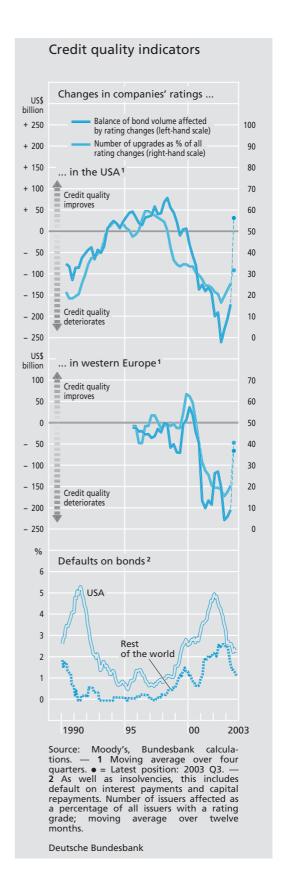
Fall in interest rates in 2003

⁵ However, other factors such as the different corpus of enterprises in the corporate bond and bank loan markets, varying loan maturities and price setting leeways are also relevant to the interest rate differential.

ticularly the Iraq war – had a negative impact on the euro-area money market at times. The Eurosystem responded to the decline in risks to price stability in the euro-area member states in the first half of 2003 by cutting the key interest rates by 25 basis points on 6 March and by a further 50 basis points on 5 June.⁶

Money market rates more volatile in 2003 These perceptible changes in interest rates over the course of the year were accompanied at least in the first half of 2003 by a clear increase in uncertainty among market participants. Up to the middle of the year, for instance, the implied volatility in the euro money market, measured in terms of prices of at-the-money options on three-month Euribor futures contracts, was high. Between January and November 2003 the volatility of the Eonia went up from 8 to 35 basis points year on year. This development was not determined solely by the two cuts in key interest rates made in 2003. The volatility (measured in terms of the standard deviation) of the spread between the Eonia and the minimum bid rate likewise increased from 8 to 14 basis points. The spread was subject to particularly marked fluctuations, especially in the days preceding and following the two key interest rate cuts. However, the average fluctuations in the spread at the end of the minimum reserve periods were also greater than in 2002.

⁶ The term structure of interest rates in the money market signalled expectations of a further increase in interest rates from the middle of 2003. The yield curve had become inverse during the first half of 2003 but it returned to normal from early August. At the end of November the 12-month Euribor was again some 30 basis points above the one-month rate. That had last occurred in summer 2002.



Increasing transfer of credit risks

In the past few years the range of financial markets has developed significantly as a result of the rapid growth of trade in credit risks. Important credit risk transfer instruments are various types of asset-backed securities and credit derivatives, in particular credit default swaps. Although it is difficult to gauge the market volumes precisely because the statistical data are insufficient and not comparable at an international level, the notional amount of credit derivatives outstanding worldwide in December 2002, for example, is estimated at up to US\$2 trillion.1 Significant growth rates have likewise been recorded in Europe in the issuance of asset-backed securities, although the market volumes are still considerably smaller than those of the US market. In Germany this market segment will be additionally boosted by the true-sale initiative launched by the German banking sector.

The transfer of credit risks opens up opportunities to improve the risk management of financial institutions and can contribute to a more efficient allocation of risks within the financial system as well as a better availability of credit. New investment alternatives are being offered to credit risk purchasers.

Available information indicates that much of the credit risk transfer activity is occurring within the banking sector.² It would appear that larger, internationally operating banks tend to be net sellers of credit risk (ie protection buyers), whereas regional banks in Europe, for example, tend to be net buyers (ie protection sellers). In addition, a significant amount of credit risk is also being transferred to other market players, in particular to insurance companies.

It is likely that the broader dispersion of credit risks ensuing from risk transfer activities contributed to improving the resilience of the global financial system during the latest global economic slowdown. However, the following weaknesses and potential risks should not be overlooked.

- At the level of individual institutions, trading in credit risk transfer instruments increases the risk management requirements which result, for example, from the more complex assessment of credit risk and legal risks. To this extent, it is difficult to estimate the possible increased risk of losses, particularly in the case of less experienced market players such as in the insurance sector.
- The credit derivatives market like the other derivatives markets – is characterised by a high concentration of intermediary activities on a small group of global institutions. This is accompanied by a concentration of counterparty risks and makes the market susceptible to spill-over effects or market disruptions, for example if individual institutions withdraw.
- The credit derivatives market is insufficiently transparent since the sparse information provides an inadequate overview of both the redistribution of credit risks and of risk concentrations. An improvement in market players' disclosure practice is therefore urgently required in order to strengthen market discipline. Furthermore, the statistical reporting obligations of the principal market players visà-vis central banks/supervisory authorities should be reinforced.

Ratings, Global Credit Derivatives: Risk Management or Risk?, 10 March 2003 and Fitch Ratings, Global Credit Derivatives: A Qualified Success, 24 September 2003.

Deutsche Bundesbank

¹ Source: British Bankers' Association, see Bank for International Settlements, Committee on the Global Financial System, Credit risk transfer, January 2003. — 2 See Fitch

Declining uncertainty in the interbank money market By contrast, uncertainty with regard to the credit status of counterparties in the interbank money market declined steadily in the first half of 2003. This is clearly shown by the spread between unsecured and secured money market transactions, the "depo-repo spread". After one-year rates went up sharply from 7 or 8 basis points in the second half of 2002 to, at times, more than 12 basis points, between January and July 2003 the spread again narrowed to its initial level, where it has since remained.

High degree of liquidity coupled with growing share of the repo market ... The liquidity situation in the euro-area money market can be assessed by looking at the trend in daily turnover. The Eurosystem's Money Market Study 2002 had already shown that daily turnover in the euro area money market was increasing slightly; this trend continued in 2003 and, according to initial estimations, will become more pronounced. The importance of the unsecured market has declined in recent years in favour of the repo market. This development shows that, for money market players, professional risk management, especially in the field of credit risk, is gaining in importance. The same conclusion may be inferred from the growing concentration on shorter maturities.

... and greater recourse to derivatives

Another key yardstick for assessing money market liquidity is the volume of derivative instruments which are used, on the one hand, to actively manage risks and, on the other, to build up speculative positions. With Eonia swaps, currency swaps, forward rate agreements and other instruments, the euro-area money market is well developed in this respect, too. With regard to the volume of

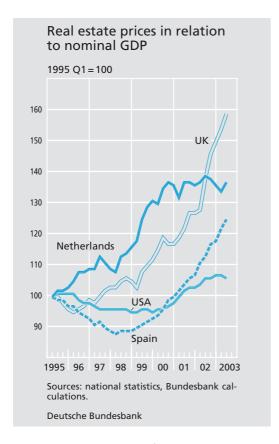
turnover, a year-on-year two-digit percentage growth in derivative instruments is expected in 2003.

In 2003 the euro-area money market showed that it can also easily ensure a cleared market between the euro-area credit institutions even in economically and geopolitically difficult times. It thus made a decisive contribution to the stability of financial intermediaries in the euro area.

Selected risks in major countries

As the multi-year trend towards greater international integration of the German financial system continues, the susceptibility to shocks from abroad has tended to increase. In this respect the close relations between banking systems are of particular importance. In a number of countries, the real estate market boom brought about by favourable financing conditions proved to be an important mainstay of lending business during the economic downturn. Owing to the key position of banks in financing, fairly large fluctuations in the values of real estate used as collateral for loans may have a direct impact on the stability of the financial system. Sizeable price swings on real estate markets resulting from demand or supply shocks are not uncommon in many countries as volume adjustments can be made only with a time lag. However, price increases which persist over years run the risk of being excessive. In Germany's case there is

Key role of real estate markets for financial stability ...



currently no indication of the real estate market overheating.⁷

In the euro area, the Netherlands and Spain are two examples of major economies in which real estate prices and mortgage debt have risen far more quickly since the mid-1990s than nominal GDP (see above chart). In the Netherlands, the upward movement of prices nonetheless slowed down at the end of 2000, in line with real economic growth, and has since maintained its high level, while in Spain the price surge continued well into 2003. In addition to the general risk factors of income growth and unemployment, a further risk on the Spanish mortgage market is the prevalence of variable mortgage rates, which could result in unexpected burdens for

some borrowers. According to rating agency

calculations, however, the leading banks in the mortgage market in the two countries are sufficiently profitable or have enough reserves to withstand a moderate increase in credit defaults.

> ... and in the United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom real estate prices have recently far outstripped income growth. Especially for first-time buyers, ie households who have no existing real estate assets to trade in, it has become perceptibly more expensive to enter the housing market, which will probably depress demand in this sector considerably. Variable rate mortgage loans or fixed rate agreements with a very short maturity are also traditionally predominant on the UK mortgage market. In conjunction with the dramatic rise in real estate prices and a historically high level of household debt, the vulnerability of the UK financial system to an interest rate shock increased during 2003. So far, however, the default rates on mortgage loans are low, thanks to favourable financing conditions and low unemployment. Moreover, the safety margin between the average mortgage and the market value of the mortgaged property has increased to around 25% in the case of new agreements. This figure should be interpreted with caution as the creditor banks may be unable to realise the full market value in the event of a foreclosure. However, rating agencies, which base their assessments on a broader set of ratios, likewise consider that the leading banks in the UK mortgage market are sufficiently robust to withstand a certain increase in loan de-

pp 45-58.

... in the euro area

UK mortgage market are sufficiently robust to withstand a certain increase in loan de
7 See Deutsche Bundesbank, Price indicators for the housing market, *Monthly Report*, September 2003,

faults. In addition to these direct credit risks, a sharp rise in interest rates could have a dampening effect on private consumption demand, as a result of which the business climate would also cool for banks.

Number of bad debts still high in Japan

Limited risk of the US real estate market overheating As real estate prices have risen and interest rates gone down, house owners in the United States – like those in the United Kingdom – resorted to substantial equity cash withdrawals for consumption purposes without producing an increase in the direct debt service burden. Owing to fixed interest rate agreements and long maturities, most house owners in the USA are, however, likely to be better protected against rising mortgage rates in the medium term than borrowers in the United Kingdom. Signs of the real estate market overheating are – apart from regional "blips" – also weaker in the United States at present.

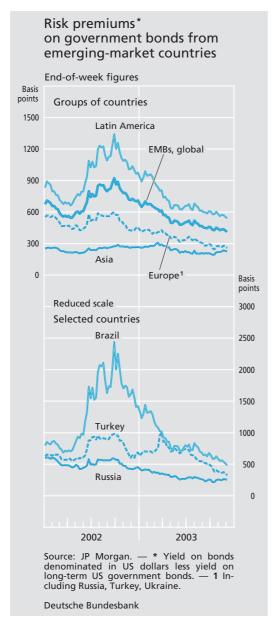
US banking system robust Relations with the US banking system are of considerable importance for internationally operating German banks. Indicators such as credit spreads, ratings and share prices suggest that, despite the preceding economic slowdown, the US financial system is stable. Bolstered by low interest rates and a booming real estate market, many banks made record profits in the first half of 2003. The share of problem loans in the banks' portfolios has decreased and is back at the 2000 level. This was mainly due to mortgage and consumer lending, whereas the frequency of payment defaults on corporate loans is only slowly declining from the cyclical peak reached in mid-2002. The banks are showing corresponding restraint in granting new loans to commercial borrowers.

The stability of the Japanese banking sector has been the particular focus of international attention in recent years. The Japanese government has taken various steps to improve the situation in the banking sector. One aim is to reduce the share of bad debts in the overall volume of loans. Given the strained earnings situation of credit institutions - in the previous two financial years Japanese banks recorded huge losses instead of the profits initially announced - the accelerated write-off of problem loans represented a major challenge. This is also evidenced by the first nationalisation of a major regional bank, Ashikaga Bank, at the end of November on grounds of overindebtedness. The Industrial Revitalisation Corporation of Japan (IRCJ), which began operations at the start of May 2003, is to purchase ¥10 trillion worth of bad loans from banks in the next two years and to restructure the borrower enterprises concerned in the three years after that.

The tense situation at Japanese banks can also be seen from the unfavourable composition of their capital. For example, external auditors now have to assess whether the volume of deferred tax assets (DTA) in the balance sheet is appropriate. ⁸ Given the difficult earnings situation of the banks, the fact that at the end of March 2003 DTA accounted for half the core capital of the big Japanese banks also put pressure on the banks' creditworthiness.

Problematic composition of Japanese banks' capital...

⁸ This concerns expected future reductions in tax liability which increase the core capital in the balance sheet already during the current year but can only be actually realised once (taxable) profits are recorded again in the future.



... but return to profitability expected For the first half of the current financial year, which ends in March 2004, the four major banking groups recorded a return to profitability. The economic recovery had a positive effect. In addition, the sharp rise in Japanese share prices since the end of the first quarter has afforded the banks some relief, as it increased the market value of their participating interests. This points to the relatively high dependence of profitability on financial mar-

ket developments, a situation which is compounded by low operating results, especially in credit business.

As the global economy recovered, the emerging markets' prospects of rising export business improved. Moreover, they continued to benefit from the plentiful supply of liquidity in the international financial markets. As a result of the strong, yield-driven demand for emerging market bonds, risk premiums on government bonds fell below their long-term averages in mid-2003 (see adjacent chart). Major public sector borrowers in the emerging markets took advantage of these favourable conditions to cover a large part of their external financing needs for 2003 at an early stage. Nonetheless, the risks for the emerging-market countries arising from the interest rate cycle in industrial countries – which has been moving upwards since June - are likely to remain as the adjustment process in many countries still has some way to go. A renewed increase in risk premiums for the emerging markets would result in growing debt servicing costs from rollover loans and new debt. In Latin America, particular risks are arising from the negative impact on confidence caused by the high levels of domestic government debt and the relatively small involvement in international trade. In Asia – particularly in China, Indonesia and South Korea – but also in Russia and Hungary, risks to the stability of the domestic banks could come from the strong growth of lending to the private sector.

In the recent past, of the key emerging markets in the global economy, Argentina, Brazil Emerging markets still favoured by search for higher yields and Turkey, in particular, were affected by serious balance of payments crises. After the crisis which began in 2001, the economic situation in Argentina took a turn for the better. Negotiations with the IMF about refinancing matured Fund loans and about a three-year adjustment programme were concluded at the end of September. At the same time, the Argentine government proposed rescheduling private creditors' loans, the aim being to massively reduce its debt service burden. In Brazil there was a marked decline in financial and economic risks compared with the end of 2002. The month-on-month rise in inflation was eradicated, the current account was in balance in the first ten months of 2003 and the government pursued an ambitious reform course. However, the persistently high level of domestic government debt and its considerable volatility - owing to its pegging to the exchange rate and the central bank's target rate for overnight money - harbour a considerable risk for confidence. In Turkey the financial and economic risks declined considerably after the end of the Iraq war. Future financial and economic prospects depend mainly on whether the government keeps strictly to its consolidation and reform course. The government's target is a comparatively ambitious primary surplus of 61/2% of GDP in 2003, which it will use to meet its internal and external payment obligations. Moreover, Turkey is currently benefiting from US\$8.5 billion worth of bilateral financial aid from the United States.

Financial intermediaries in Germany

For many decades now, Germany has been home to one of the most stable and efficient banking systems in the world. For a long time, growth in the economy as a whole and a stable currency created a favourable macroeconomic environment for the banking industry. Conversely, the specific structure of the German banking industry played a decisive role in developing the strengths of the German economy. The clear decentralisation of the banking industry supported the creation of a strong Mittelstand and offset regional disparities in economic performance. Stable relationship banking and close links between private banks and industry have resulted in a steady provision of corporate financing also in periods of slack economic activity. The long-term nature of such financial relationships provided further stability against selfperpetuating economic downturns.

Over the course of the 1990s this environment changed fundamentally. The specific macroeconomic advantages in Germany dwindled. Growth-inhibiting structural problems increasingly took centre stage. However, the changes in banking itself, triggered by advances in information and communication technology as well as the liberalisation of the financial markets, probably had an even greater impact than the developments in the economy as a whole. In particular, technical advances have greatly increased the possibility of exploiting returns to scale in the standardised processing of retail operations. This has created enormous pressure to acquire greater size and larger volume in retail busiStability and efficiency

Change in the macroeconomic environment and technical progress ...



ness and consequently has led to consolidation in the banking industry.

... are altering the competitive environment In this context, the extensive regional reach and structure of the German banking industry, with even large institutions having comparatively low market shares, suddenly turned out to be more of a liability. The quest for size and market share as well as competition with new products and distribution channels led to an even more competitive environment. The profitability of the German banking industry began to erode. For a time, concentrating on capital market products and services appeared to offer a way out of the ongoing earnings crunch. At the end of the 1990s, investment banking, in particular, generated high earnings. But in connection with the developments in the equity markets especially the big banks became increasingly dependent on volatile sources of revenue.

Deterioration in environment at start of decade

From mid-2000 the macroeconomic environment began to deteriorate. Although this was in line with the global trend in the banking industry, the duration, extent and effects were felt particularly hard by German banks. First, the sluggishness of growth was more persistent in Germany than in other industrial countries. The wave of corporate insolvencies in Germany increased accordingly, which resulted in a significant need for risk provisioning in the German banks' loan portfolios. Second, it became apparent that the diversification of the domestic banking market could not prevent the banking system's cyclical vulnerability. Owing to fierce competition, overcapacity and sub-optimal operating size, profitability sank too low under normal economic circumstances. Furthermore, many large banks in the private banking sector as well as several of the public Landesbanken were not able to benefit enough from the stabilising effect originating from the relatively stable earnings flow in retail business. This initiated a fundamental discussion (also within the context of the credit crunch hypothesis⁹) on the earnings and structural situation of the German banking system.

The German banking industry reacted decisively to the cost problem and since 2002 in particular has been taking vigorous countermeasures. Many institutions, especially the big banks, have introduced drastic cost-cutting programmes. All three pillars (private commercial banks, savings banks and credit cooperatives) launched or intensified initiatives to modernise their banking services, ie to better exploit economies of scale and synergies throughout their affiliated network or to reduce their range of in-house work through outsourcing. There are first signs of success. Increasingly effective retrenchment measures have helped to lower administrative costs.

The planned revision of the international capital adequacy rules (Basel II) is likewise already having a galvanising effect on efforts to improve risk management in lending business. This has prompted all banks to focus their credit relationships more on risk/return considerations; this approach, which has always been prevalent in the organised capital mar-

Galvanising effect of Basel II

Reaction of the banking

industry and initial successes

⁹ See Deutsche Bundesbank, The development of bank lending to the private sector, *Monthly Report*, October 2002, pp 31-46, and Deutsche Bundesbank, German results of euro-area bank lending survey, *Monthly Report*, June 2003, pp 67-76.

kets, is thus now being applied to loans, too. Cautiously raising margins in lending business will pave the way for a gradual recovery of income.

The combination of cost reductions and greater risk awareness led to improvements in the earnings situation in all three pillars of the German banking system in the first three quarters of 2003 despite the general economic stagnation. The important thing to note is that the German banking system is now correcting past undesirable trends on its own. The slight recovery should encourage banks to continue their efforts in order to return to the path of sustained earnings.

Current trends at large, internationally operating banks

Strategic reorientation triggered by unsatisfactory earnings result in 2002 After the big internationally operating German banks reported poor results and in some cases even losses in 2002 - owing primarily to high risk provisioning – they responded by embarking on a comprehensive strategic reorientation. The various measures differ in intensity and time horizon. Reductions in staff levels, streamlining the branch network and the sale of participating interests are among the measures which have more of a shortterm effect. In addition, the banking industry is putting in place instruments and structures which will tend to have a long-term impact. These include the launch of a true-sale initiative in Germany, which will contribute to enhancing flexibility in the treatment of credit risks. Furthermore, there are promising strategies to slice up the value chain with the result of an "industrialisation" of the processes, eg through the creation of credit factories and securities settlement centres as well as outsourcing. Above and beyond that it will continue to be necessary to scrutinise current business strategies and for institutions to position themselves convincingly vis-à-vis the national and international competition.

The aggregated balance sheet of a selected group of large internationally active banks 10 shows a steep decline of their risk-weighted assets to €1,125 billion (see table on page 30 and chart on page 31)11. All of the banks, as was the case with other groups of banks, fulfilled the statutory capital adequacy requirements both in accordance with Principle I and the Basel standards at all times. The core capital ("tier 1") ratio of the aggregate of the large internationally operating banks improved markedly over the course of 2003 to 7.95%, two-thirds of which were a result of the reduction of credit risk. Consequently, these banks made significant progress in comparison with other EU institutions.

Balance sheet trends

¹⁰ The aggregate comprises a group of eight German banks from all three sectors, the consolidated balance sheet totals of which all exceed €250 billion (as at 30 June 2003). All of the banks in the group operate not only in Germany but also carry out major operations in the international markets as well. The amount of claims on non-residents, both in absolute terms and as a percentage of the balance sheet total, was used as a measure of defining the term "internationally active". The following analysis is based on the respective consolidated data of the institutions

¹¹ One point to bear in mind is that in the relatively small aggregate of large internationally operating banks business trends are influenced to a great degree by extraordinary factors which arise at all institutions due to numerous strategic reorientations and restructurings. A case in point is the deconsolidation of the mortgage business of three large banks in the second half of 2002.



Balance sheet trends of large, internationally operating German banks

	Volume of business	of which Claims on non-banks	Risk-weighted assets 1	Risk-weighted assets 1/ balance sheet total	Core capital ratio 1
As at end	in € billion			As percentage	
2000 Q4	3,384	1,586	1,397	41	6.49
2001 Q2	3,749	1,739	1,472	39	6.63
Q4	3,817	1,740	1,436	38	6.98
2002 Q2 Q4	3,622 3,336	1,691 1,440	1,407 1,278	39 38	6.91 6.94
2003 Q2 Q3	3,506 3,305	1,539 1,399	1,204 1,125	34 34	7.66 7.95

1 In accordance with Principle 1 consolidation pursuant to sections 10 and 10a of the Banking Act (excluding market risk positions).

Deutsche Bundesbank

Hidden losses

Hidden losses, ¹² the majority of which originated during the price slide in the equity markets between spring 2001 and spring 2003, are likely to have been reduced somewhat as a result of the stock market recovery over the course of 2003. Above and beyond that, the volume of hidden losses has been reduced significantly through write-downs and the realisation of losses in the course of streamlining the portfolios of participating interests, securities and loans. Some institutions, however, need to make further adjustments.

Improved results in 2003

The large internationally operating banks managed to bring their operational business out of the red in 2003. Taken together, general administrative spending and risk provisioning amounted to approximately 90% of the operating profits (net interest income plus

net commission income plus the result from trading business) in the first nine months of 2003. The earnings improvement witnessed thus far in 2003 was, however, due mainly to a reduction in the two aforementioned cost items (see chart on page 32). Furthermore, while the recovery in the financial markets in the spring brought about an increase in the trading result, it fell again sharply in the summer. This development, together with the fact that this profit component tends to be highly volatile, means it can hardly be deemed suitable as the sole driver of a fundamental and sustained improvement in earnings.

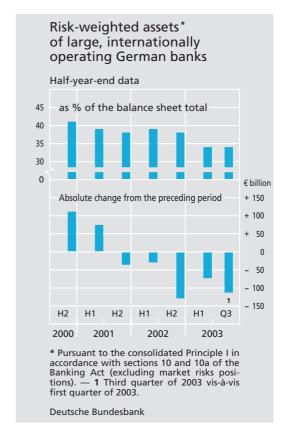
^{12 &}quot;Hidden losses" originate if the market value of an asset falls below its value as recorded in the balance sheet (book value).

Cost-income ratio

The cost-income ratio (general administrative spending as a percentage of operating profits) improved from 78% in 2002 to 73% in the first nine months of 2003. At the same time, however, it must be mentioned that the more narrowly defined ratio of general administrative spending to gross yield (net interest income plus commission income) remained at the high level of 90%. Thus the effects of cost-cutting measures on general administrative spending approximately offset the losses in net interest and commission income following the reduction of assets and other operations. Hence, the result from trading business made the largest contribution towards improving the cost-income ratio in the first nine months of 2003.

Change of course evident

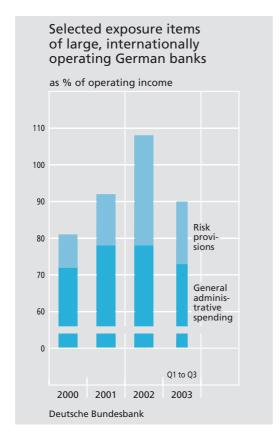
These figures show that the banks' short-term measures to change course have definitely had an effect. First, the earnings situation has already stabilised, albeit at a low level, thanks in part to a markedly improved trading result. Fears of a downward spiral in the wake of declining business, underutilisation of capacity, an increase in unit costs and a further deterioration of earnings have hitherto not materialised. Second, following persistent restructuring efforts, banks now have more leeway for new lending business. In addition, a greater focus on core business segments, for example by reducing participating interests, creates structures which should facilitate a sustained recovery process in the medium term. In order to achieve this, savings on the cost side, after exhausting the "defensive" potential of staff reductions and branch closures, must be continued by the initiated or pending



measures aimed at slicing up the value chain and taking advantage of returns to scale.

The advances made to date in curbing costs and in risk provisioning need to be complemented by progress on the income side. Convincing business strategies and a clear orientation towards profitable business segments and customer groups are necessary in order to generate new sources of income through product innovations and further improvements in the quality of service in both interest-earning business and commission business. The objective must be to return to a sustained earnings path.

The success stories among smaller commercial banks and foreign banks show that this is possible. By pursuing a consistent strategic



orientation, several of these banks have succeeded in positioning themselves excellently in lucrative market segments and niches.

As from the financial year 2005 all capital market oriented credit institutions are required to switch the accounting method used for their consolidated financial statements to International Accounting Standards or International Financial Reporting Standards (IAS/IFRS). This changeover will have an impact on the financial sector not only with respect to the conversion costs that will be incurred; the wider implications of the new accounting standards, including for the stability of the financial system, are far more significant. Several of the standards that are most relevant to the banking sector (IAS 32 and IAS 39)

continue to be at the centre of heated de-

bate. It is to be expected, *inter alia*, that banks' reported earnings will become more volatile. A detailed critique is contained in the box on pages 34-35.

Risk situation in the German banking industry

Following a difficult year in 2002, German banks showed signs of improving their risk situation in 2003. The German financial system has at all times possessed a remarkable amount of resilience. This view is supported by the Financial System Stability Assessment conducted by the IMF in November 2003. The stress tests on the market and credit risks carried out by the Bundesbank in this context demonstrate that despite the difficult earnings situation, the short and medium-term stability of the German banking industry was not and is not threatened. ¹³

Resilience of the German financial system

As regards market risks, equity price risks, in particular, are of relevance owing to the big banks' significant holdings of participating interests. The interest rate risk, by contrast, is relatively moderate. Given the large share of positions hedged by derivatives, the direct exchange-rate risk plays only a minor role; hence the recent steep slide of the US dollar should likewise have no direct impact.

The effects of a prolonged weakness of the US dollar on overall business activity would, however, impair the quality of the banks' loan portfolios. Credit risk is the greatest individual risk that banks face. This risk is deter-

Market risks

Credit risk and the level of business activity

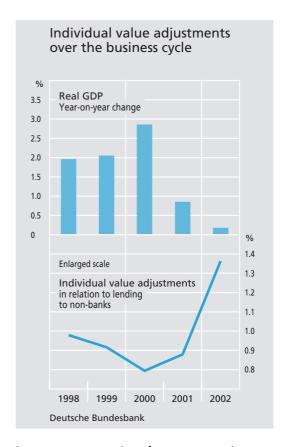
Changeover to IAS

¹³ See the following article "Stress testing the German banking system", pp 53-61 of this Report.

mined primarily by borrowers' probability of default, which is closely related to cyclical trends. Thus the exceptionally steep rise in write-downs on credit portfolios in 2002 accompanied a phase of economic stagnation (see chart on this page).

Managing credit risk

Even so, this connection should not be viewed mechanically. Banks have a host of control instruments at their disposal to at least partly decouple an overall economic slowdown from the incurrence of losses in credit business. For example, banks can differentiate their prices and lending policies to a greater extent according to risk. They can minimise potential losses through more stringent collateral requirements and loan covenants. And they can use credit derivatives to hedge large credit exposures or, on the income side, to assume risks and take advantage of arbitrage opportunities in the markets. Thus on balance, the markets for credit risk transfers offer banks a way of fine-tuning their own risk profile and of diversifying risks, provide greater flexibility in terms of business policy and result in more efficient pricing through the market. Although the markets in Germany as well as those in other euro-area countries still lag behind the Anglo-American credit risk transfer markets, banks are using the entire range of the aforementioned possibilities, albeit at varying levels of intensity, which implies heightened risk awareness. This should, however, not lead to the delusion that a sound credit business only requires a commercially viable pricing policy and the partial transfer of credit risks. In particular, a careful credit assessment and an informed credit decision at the beginning of the lend-



ing process remain of paramount importance.

The greater risk differentiation in banks' lending policy is attested by the data obtained from the Bank Lending Survey, 14 which indicate that the spreads between high-risk and average-risk loans have widened. Subsequently, especially in the spring, German banks raised their collateral requirements and tightened the covenants. One indication of greater risk differentiation might also be seen in the fact that the spreads between corporate loans up to €1 million and those with a greater volume, which are generally granted to lower-risk borrowers, have risen.

Greater risk differentiation

¹⁴ See Deutsche Bundesbank *Monthly Report,* November 2003, pp 30-31.



Fair value accounting and stability of the financial system

The IAS Regulation adopted by the European Commission on 19 July 2002¹ requires that from 2005 all listed companies in the European Union draw up their accounts - at least their consolidated financial statements - according to International Accounting Standards (IAS). The aim is to further harmonise accounting in Europe in order to ensure that the European capital market functions efficiently in the Community and in the single European market. Convergence between IAS and US Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (US GAAP) should achieve an acceptance of European annual financial statements in the United States. IAS is being translated into European law according to a complex formalised procedure so as to enable these standards to be further developed by the independent International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). All IAS standards, with the exception of IAS 32 and IAS 39 which are currently being revised, were translated into European law in an en bloc endorsement.2

The IAS has introduced fair value accounting into German accounting practice. Although proposals for full fair value accounting in the IAS have failed in the past owing to massive and broad-based opposition, the IASB's proposal to revise IAS 39 includes the option of valuing all financial instruments at their fair value.³ The in-

arise from presenting risk-compensating hedging relationships between different business transactions (hedge accounting). The IASB is endeavouring to come up with a further proposal to amend IAS 39 which allows hedges to be accounted for at the portfolio level (macro hedge approach⁴) and which corresponds to state-ofthe-art risk management approaches of banks in continental Europe. Still unresolved, however, are the issues of properly accounting for premature repayments in the context of the requirements for measuring the effectiveness of the hedging relationships and including core deposits (sight deposits and savings deposits) in the hedged net portfolio position. In the light of these problems, the objective of the fair value option - in which both the underlying transaction and the hedging transaction can be shown at fair value - is still of importance. However, it cannot be ruled out that, on the basis of this option, accounting practice will gradually move towards full fair value accounting over time. Therefore, reservations have been expressed concerning this option or the excessively liberal use of this option. Such reservations have been expressed, inter alia, by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision⁵, and the European Central Bank, but also by the Deutsche Bundesbank 6.

tention of this rule is to avoid problems which

1 Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002 concerning the use of International Accounting Standards (IAS Regulation) (OJ L243 of 11 September 2002); other relevant Directives in this context are the Fair Value Directive (Council Directive 2001/65/EC of 27 September 2001) and the Modernisation Directive (Directive 2003/51/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2003 amending Council Directives

78/660/EEC, 83/349/EEC, 86/635/EEC and 91/674/EEC on the annual and consolidated accounts of certain types of companies, banks and other financial institutions and insurance undertakings). — 2 Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 of 29 September 2003 adopting certain international accounting standards in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L261 of 13 October 2003). — 3 Exposure Draft of Proposed Amend-

Deutsche Bundesbank

The criticisms of moving towards full fair value accounting focus on questioning the relevance and reliability of fair values. For financial instruments which are held to maturity, shifts in the yield curve are unimportant. Thus the fair value approach merely results in artificial volatility of the results. Objective market values are not available for many financial instruments because they are not traded on liquid markets. This particularly concerns traditional lending business, which in Germany is characterised by long maturities. This generates a wide range of possible subjective fair values, depending on the assessment of the future cash flows and of the risk-adequate discounting factor. An especially questionable feature is the facility to take account of the borrower's own creditworthiness when measuring the fair value of liabilities. A deterioration of the borrower's own creditworthiness would lead to a reduction of its own liabilities and a corresponding increase in recorded income. On the whole, the probable higher volatility is likely to increase market fluctuations in a procyclical direction and to encourage behavioural adjustments that tend to result in shorter maturities, greater recourse to contracts with variable interest rates and, ultimately, greater short-termism in business life. The fair value option allows an individual changeover to this accounting stand-

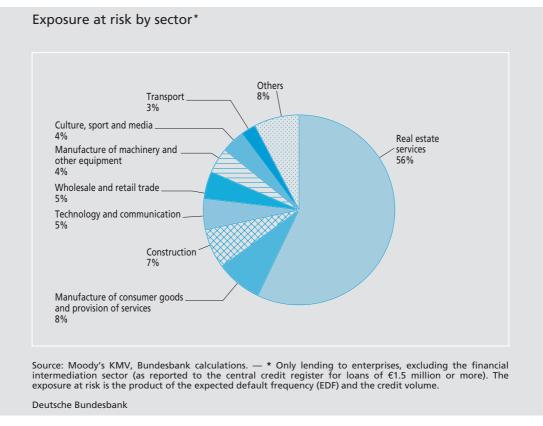
ard at the company level and even at the level of individual transaction categories. This impairs the comparability of company annual accounts, the informative value of business statistics aggregated on this basis and hence, in the end, the ability of the capital markets to function correctly.

Against this background, the spread of fair value-oriented accounting in Germany merits a cautious assessment. The European Commission's Regulation stipulates its use solely for the consolidated financial statements of listed companies. These focus on the information function of the annual accounts. IAS accounting should not be used for other annual accounts, particularly single-entity financial statements, at least for the time being. For the purpose of company law and the resultant function of determining profit from the point of view of capital preservation, the traditional German GAAP based on the Commercial Code - cautiously modernised should be maintained. Many companies would then be spared the burden of converting to the new accounting standards. Admittedly, this would imply that companies affiliated to a group would then have to apply two different accounting systems in the future.

ments to IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation, and IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, IASB, June 2002. — 4 Exposure Draft of Proposed Amendments to IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement: Fair Value Hedge Accounting for a Portfolio Hedge of Interest Rate Risk, IASB August 2003. — 5 The Committee has recently commented in this sense on the Exposure Draft of Proposed Amendments to IAS 39

Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement: Fair Value Hedge Accounting for a Portfolio Hedge of Interest Rate Risk, IASB August 2003. — 6 See Deutsche Bundesbank, The evolution of accounting standards for credit institutions, *Monthly Report*, June 2002, pp. 39-54





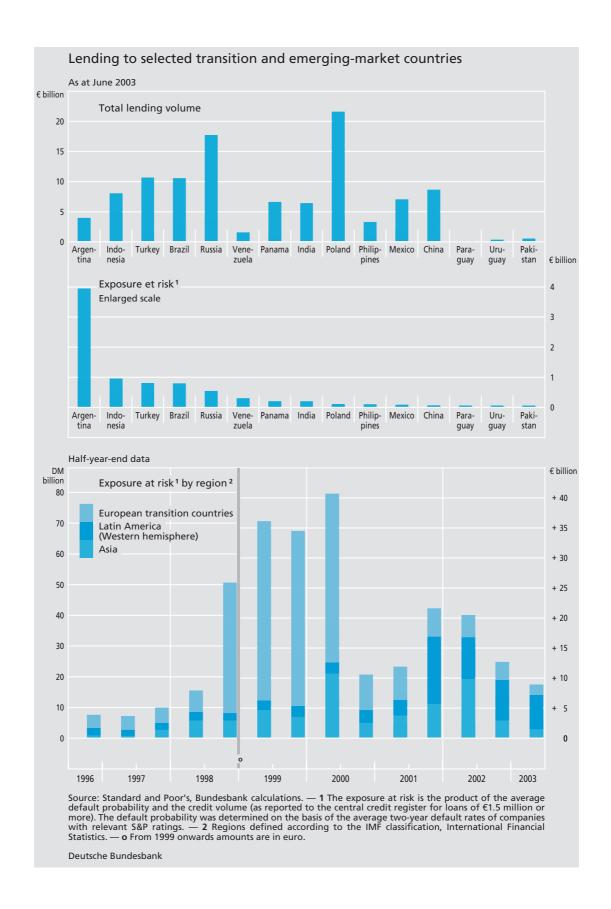
Adjustment process

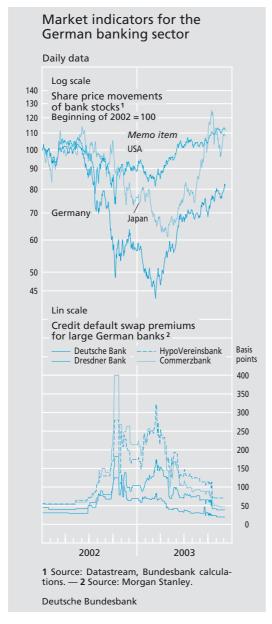
The greater orientation of lending policy to the risk level and increased protection against losses in the event of a default represent an adjustment process of banks to the higher level of corporate insolvencies and is important for financial stability. In this way, even if the overall macroeconomic situation remains difficult, the level of risk provisioning can be lowered. This mechanism seemed to be paying off in 2003, although it is still too early to make a quantitative statement on the basis of the assessments available during the period.

Sectoral risks

The conservative stance currently being taken by German banks with respect to new risks can also be seen in the analysis of sectoral and country risks. Since 2002, the year in which credit risks increased, banks have reacted by reducing risk assets as well as diversifying their risk to a greater extent. However, a considerable share of the credit portfolio restructuring was probably driven by demand. Even so, the credit risk arising from the corporate portfolio, measured in terms of the exposure at risk, 15 increased further compared with 2002, owing to the general deterioration of enterprises' creditworthiness. Above all, the commercial real estate sector (both domestic and international) accounted for a large share of the overall risk (see chart on this page). Excluding this sector, the ex-

¹⁵ The exposure at risk is defined here as the product of the credit volume (as reported to the central credit register for loans of €1.5 million or more) and the associated default probability of a given segment (sector, country). For the sector-specific risks Moody's KMV Expected Default Frequencies (EDF) were taken as the default probabilities. For the country-specific risks the corresponding Standard & Poor's ratings were used, after having been transformed into a cardinal scale based on enterprises' two-year default data.





posure at risk would have increased only moderately. An improvement has been discernible as from the middle of 2003. Since then the probabilities of default, measured by Moody's KMV¹⁶ Expected Default Frequencies (EDF), have declined.

Country risks

As the German banking system is by far the largest creditor group for cross-border lending in the form of loans or purchases of secur-

ities – measured by the volume of asset items according to BIS statistics – country risk is also a major potential risk factor. At the end of June 2003, German banks' foreign credit exposure 17 totalled €2.9 trillion. While less than ten per cent of this total represented exposure to emerging-market and transition countries, this share nonetheless warrants a more detailed analysis. With an outstanding total exposure at risk of currently around €9 billion, the credit risk arising from the aforementioned categories of countries was rather low compared with the trend since 1998 (see chart on page 37). The largest volume of exposure at risk is to Latin America. At almost €4 billion, Argentina (which owing to its recent default is rated at a default probability of 100%) accounts for the largest single credit risk amount, 18 followed by Brazil with €800 million. Furthermore, the volume of exposure at risk to Venezuela, Paraguay and Uruguay has increased following recent rating downgrades. Among the European emerging markets and transition countries, Turkey, in particular, has a considerable exposure at risk (€809 million). Russia, which for years had been rated as a relatively high credit risk country, has benefited of late from rating upgrades to currently BB. In Asia, Indonesia stands out with exposure at risk of €962 million.

¹⁶ Expected Default Frequencies represent default probabilities calculated by Moody's KMV Credit Monitor for listed enterprises.

¹⁷ As reported to the central credit register for loans of \in 1.5 million or more.

¹⁸ The exposure at risk is not the same as the expected loss given default, which is the loss taking into account the recovery rate. The recovery rate is determined principally by collateral and anticipated repayments.

Market indicators

Assessment of equity markets improves

Indicators are available for the big banks which are active in the capital markets. These indicators contain the financial markets' assessments of the performance and stability of the financial intermediaries (see chart on page 38). According to these assessments, the situation of big banks stabilised in 2003. Equity prices, driven in part by takeover rumours, indicate that doubts about whether the situation would improve diminished in the course of the year. Thus the market capitalisation of the three listed big banks increased from its nadir (€25.7 billion) in March of 2003 to €41.2 billion. However, this is still low by international standards. Apparently the financial markets do not yet have sufficient confidence in the ability of the German banking system to again become highly profitable in future.

Credit default swaps Credit default swap premiums and ratings do not provide any clear-cut signals concerning default risk. After credit risk swap premiums had in some cases risen to dramatic levels in the late summer of 2002, the trend since the spring of 2003 indicates a marked decline in the default risk. In the meantime, two of the four big banks have actually managed to push their scores below the level which had existed in the summer of 2002.

Ratings

The external ratings assigned by large international agencies and commonly used default risk measures such as the EDF point more towards a stabilisation of, than a significant decline in, the level of default risk (see adjacent table). However, the recent rating record of

Changes in ratings of German big banks since 1986

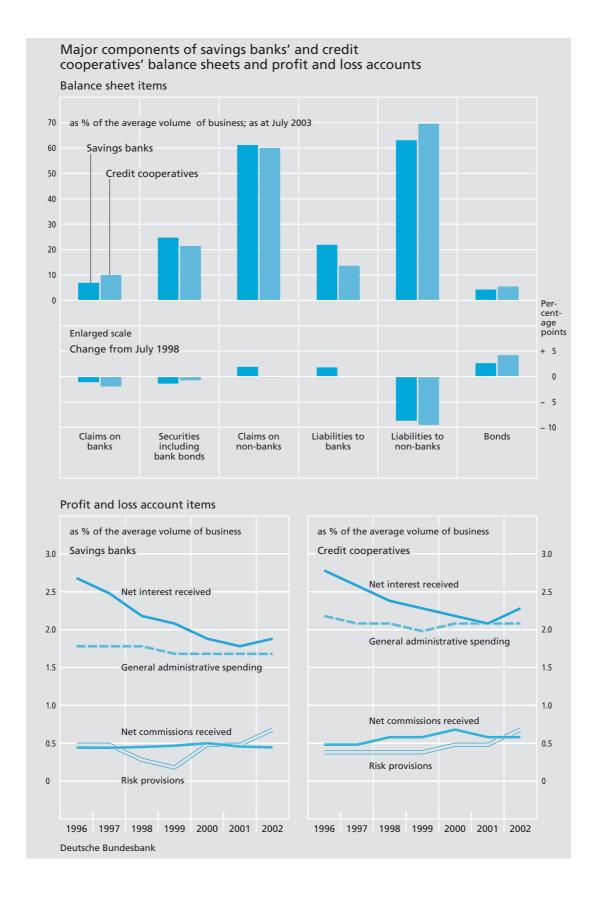
	S&P long-term l credit ratin		Moody's issuer ratin	Moody's issuer ratings		
Bank	Date of change	Rating	Date of change	Rating		
Deutsche Bank	Feb 1986 Aug 1998 May 1999 May 2002	AAA AA+ AA AA-	May 1995 Dec 1996 May 1999	Aaa Aa1 Aa3		
Dresdner Bank	Sep 1995 Nov 1997 Apr 2000 Oct 2002 Mar 2003	AA+ AA AA- A+ A	July 1998 June 1999 July 2001 Oct 2002 July 2003	Aa3 Aa2 Aa3		
Hypo- Vereins- bank	Sep 1998 Oct 1999 Feb 2002 Dec 2002	AA- A+ A	June 1998 Mar 2000 July 2002 Jan 2003	, <u> </u>		
Commerz- bank	Nov 1994 Feb 2001 Dec 2001 Oct 2002	AA- A+ A A-	May 1995 June 1998 July 2001 Aug 2001 Dec 2002	1		
Deutsche Bundesbank						

the German banking industry has not been uniform. Thus whereas the pace of downgrading of big banks, which had accelerated considerably in 2002, came to a halt in 2003 (with one exception), several Landesbanken were downgraded during 2003.

Savings banks and cooperative banks

Savings banks and cooperative banks, with their extensive branch network and product range, are oriented towards retail customers and the *Mittelstand*. Funding is provided primarily through customer deposits, although in the last five years the shares of refinancing through the interbank market and the bond market have risen slightly. Assets comprise primarily loans to domestic enterprises and individuals. Credit to the latter includes a con-

Retail business a stabilising factor



siderable share of borrowing to finance housing construction (see chart on page 40). Owing to the large share of interest-bearing items in the balance sheet, net interest income determines the medium-term earnings potential of savings banks and cooperative banks to a large extent. Commission business chiefly focuses on income from giro operations and securities business with customers which, although it generates steady income, leaves little room for enhancing profitability.

In Germany, savings banks and cooperative banks, which have a dominant position in retail banking, benefited the most from the trend apparent in many countries in the difficult financial year 2002 according to which retail business was the mainstay of earnings. The ongoing sluggish growth forced them, too, to undertake large write-downs on their loan portfolio. Nonetheless, they were able to improve their operating result and consequently reduce their cost-income ratio (savings banks lowered this ratio by three percentage points to 68% and cooperative banks by four percentage points to 75%). In 2003 the operating result is likely to have improved slightly further and the risk provisioning requirement to have declined.

Earnings ...

In the second half of the 1990s the net interest result was squeezed by higher funding costs and lower income from maturity transformation (see chart on page 40). But in 2003, as in 2002, savings banks and cooperative banks probably managed to prevent a further decline in interest income. They benefited from the continued high liquidity preference as well as the yield curve, which was somewhat steeper than was the case in the preceding year. However, as competition in some retail business segments is actually becoming more intense, the leeway available to these banks to boost their interest income appears limited in the longer term.

On the cost side, by contrast, there would

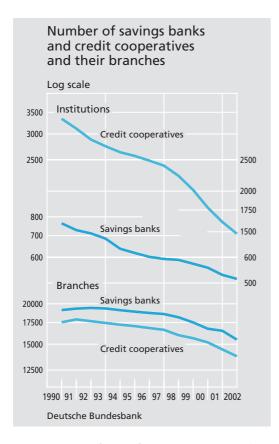
seem to be some additional potential to

achieve savings through the pursuit of a more risk-oriented policy in lending business, the exploitation of synergies - particularly in back-office activities - and further consolidation. In this respect, these two banking groups have a somewhat differing profile. Although the savings banks have fewer individual institutions, they are larger and have a denser branch network. The cooperative banking sector, by contrast, has more, but smaller institutions (see chart on page 42). The cooperative bank sector has a greater internal division of labour within its network than the savings bank sector. The cooperative sector is also further ahead in streamlining its multi-tiered network structure.

Risks

... and costs

At the level of individual institutions, the main risks for both the savings banks and credit cooperatives come from the quality of their exposures to small and medium-sized enterprises. Since both sectors are made up of a large number of small institutions with consequently a small capital base and a business strategy focused on their locality, the risk diversification of their banking book tends to be fairly limited in terms of exposure size and geographical spread. For example, 13% of all savings banks and 21% of all credit cooperatives carry more than 40% of their business



volume in the form of large exposures¹⁹ (see chart on page 43).

Measures to safeguard medium-term stability Better risk diversification and greater risk sustainability – which ultimately strengthen systemic stability – are the current focus of many measures and initiatives of all parties concerned. In particular, efforts are being undertaken to offer individual institutions possibilities to achieve regional diversification through synthetic means, ie the deployment of credit derivatives. The ongoing consolidation process will ultimately lead to a comparable result – larger, more diversified and more risk-viable units.

Role of the Landesbanken With the elimination of public guarantees for the solvency (*Anstaltslast*) and liabilities (*Gewährträgerhaftung*) of public-sector insti-

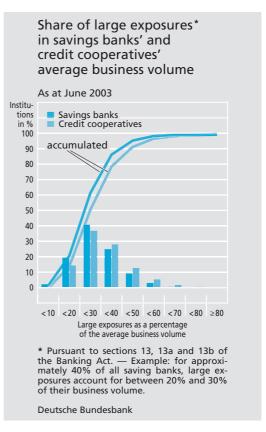
tutions from mid-July 2005, the savings bank sector will have to redefine the role of the Landesbank and their future business model. Adjustments are necessary as the end of state guarantees – which will presumably push up refinancing costs – affects the role which the Landesbanken play in risk taking and transformation and consequently their competitive position. The main emphasis of the current adjustments is on greater integration of each Landesbank and its primary institutions into an affiliated network. The individual regional networks have begun to tackle the process of integrating the Landesbank and its affiliated savings banks via various approaches at various speeds. The necessary decisions should be made as soon as possible, not least to achieve a favourable starting point for a rating through rating agencies. In the longer term, in addition to the current debate concerning an efficient division of duties between the Landesbanken and the savings banks, there is also likely to be a discussion on the allocation of tasks between the Landesbanken and the central institution of the savings bank organisation. Another question is the extent to which further consolidation, and thus a decline in capacities, will be needed in order to lastingly improve the earnings of the Landesbanken.

¹⁹ Large exposures are defined as loans to an individual borrower or a borrower unit which amount to or exceed at least 10% of the liable capital or own funds.

Appendix: Comments on the IMF's proposals for structural reforms in the German banking sector

Framework for structural changes The IMF made various recommendations in its Financial System Stability Assessment. In the savings bank sector, these were as follows: transformation of the status of Landesbanken into private-law corporations so as to enable them to obtain capital on the capital markets; elimination of existing legal and other barriers to consolidation within and across the three pillars of the German banking industry in order to facilitate a market-oriented restructuring process; abolition of regional limitations on banking accompanied by strengthened corporate governance and supervision; modification of the institutional protection schemes in the public and cooperative banking sectors through the introduction of riskdifferentiated premiums and a reduction in protection coverage over time; improvements in transparency and corporate governance at public sector banks and a review of the extent of public sector involvement in the banking sector.

The role of public authorities is to define a framework ensuring the stability of the financial system as well as the appropriate and market-oriented provision of financial services within a highly competitive environment. Another requirement is to ensure that the financial system duly transmits monetary policy stimuli to the real economy. Reform considerations must be gauged primarily by their implications for the stability of the banking and financial system as well as the system's ability to function. It should be noted that the Ger-



man financial system has up to now exhibited a high degree of resilience to crises. One principle that should be acknowledged - and which is also underlined by the IMF – is that an efficient banking system must be open to market-oriented change. In view of the rapid evolution of the financial systems in the wake of internationalisation and capital market orientation, existing structures which hitherto have proved viable must likewise be open to critical review. A fundamental change in the competitive environment in Germany will occur already in July 2005 with the phasing out of public guarantees for the solvency (Anstaltslast) and liabilities (Gewährträgerhaftung) of public sector institutions.

A core thesis of the IMF paper is that the unsatisfactory level of profitability in the Ger-

Competition and profitability



man banking system is attributable to the three-pillar structure and, in particular, to the role of the public sector banks. The IMF infers that the savings banks' business policy, which is geared towards public welfare, tends to foster the misallocation of resources and lead to efficiency losses with potentially negative economic consequences, such as welfare and stability losses. With all due respect to the IMF's arguments, however, it is a moot guestion whether the trend-decline in profitability in the German banking system is essentially attributable to the three-pillar structure or whether this structure is the principal barrier to improving the situation. Unsatisfactory profitability is a common feature of practically all categories of banks. In actual fact, low profitability has been largely attributable – at least in recent years - to the German economy's low growth momentum and the resultant declining earnings as well as high loan defaults. At the same time, the economic stagnation has also highlighted the structural earnings problems.

Furthermore, all of the categories of banks in Germany are undergoing an extensive restructuring process, which is reflected not least in a substantial shedding of staff but also in a marked reduction in the number of independent banks and of branches. Thus, from 1990 to 2002, the number of branches fell by 19% in the case of savings banks, by 21% in the cooperative bank sector and by 33% in the case of big banks. In the same period, the number of institutions in the savings bank sector decreased by 33% and in the cooperative bank sector by 56%. Therefore, structural changes are already being im-

plemented irrespective of the three-pillar discussion.

The public-law status of the regional Landesbanken and the municipal savings banks was originally chosen to make it easier for them to fulfil a public mandate. This mandate was defined, in particular, as ensuring a nationwide provision of banking services to the public and to small and medium-sized commercial firms, as well as supporting regional and structural policies.

Changing public mandate

Today, with their national or global business activities, Landesbanken have moved a long way from those traditional principles. In recent years they have considerably stepped up their foreign and investment banking business. In order to improve their profitability and gain market share, some Landesbanken have incurred substantial risks, which can hardly be justified on the basis of a public mandate. By contrast, the majority of savings banks still have a regional orientation. They continue to play a key role in the financing of small and medium-sized firms. In addition, the mostly long-term orientation of their business relationships merits a positive assessment from a stability perspective. Market trends with potentially procyclical effects were followed only to a more minor extent. The nationwide provision of banking services may be considered to be largely ensured nowadays. This is due not only to the savings banks but also to the branch networks of the cooperative sector and other institutions.

The public mandate is no longer as significant as it was in the past. Moreover, the procure-

ment of equity capital is hampered by the public-law status and, besides, is virtually impossible from public sources. The procurement of new capital is a key requirement given the public sector banks' relatively low level of capital funding by international standards. Most of the savings banks have been able to boost their own funds through profit retention. In addition, equity can also be provided outside the form of a public limited company (AG).

Some Landesbanken have already fulfilled the prerequisites for obtaining authorisation to change their status to that of a private-law corporation. This course could also be pursued by other Landesbanken. The transformation of Landesbanken and savings banks into private-law corporations might provide the basis for a restructuring process, which would need to be carried out prudently and ultimately would be up to the owners and the relevant state legislatures. This is unlikely to involve a complete change from public to private ownership in the foreseeable future, an assumption which is supported by experience in other countries.

The regional principle was introduced with the aim of facilitating a largely uniform course of economic development by making financial resources available in economically weak areas, too. Furthermore, the regional principle limits risks (no acceptance of risks in territories which lie outside the guarantor's geographical area) but also reduces competition by providing the savings banks with a territorial monopoly. One argument against the strict application of the regional principle is that it restricts competition between the savings banks. This self-imposed decentralisation prevents profitable institutions from capturing new market shares and protects less profitable institutions from competitors. Coupled with the economic benefits of having a public-law status, this can lead to an excessive presence of savings banks in local markets. A relaxation of the regional principle could ultimately strengthen both competition and systemic stability. However, this advantage must be weighed up against a possible loss of geographical proximity. It remains to be seen to what extent the regional principle in its current form will be further developed or diluted at public-law credit institutions.

Critics object that the institutional protection insurance scheme which safeguards the existence of public-law institutions contains a structure-conserving element. They add that institutional creditors are hardly in need of protection anyway. On the other hand, it should be noted that institutional protection insurance strengthens creditors' confidence in the network of affiliated institutions as a whole, which contributes significantly to the stability of the overall system. In addition, the structure of the institutional protection insurance scheme is fully in keeping with European regulations.

In view of its inherent function of ensuring public confidence, institutional protection insurance within a network of affiliated institutions should be maintained. The criticisms can be taken on board by cautiously modifyInstitutional protection insurance

Regional principle



ing the existing scheme, in particular through a risk-based calibration of contributions – following the example set by the private banks and the cooperative banking sector – and by specifically monitoring the individual banks' risk situation without calling into question the instrument of institutional protection insurance – which on the whole has proved beneficial.

Transparency and corporate governance at savings banks Greater transparency and a better corporate governance structure are generally desirable at public sector institutions, too. Possible approaches include revising the statutory regulations governing the management board (*Verwaltungsrat*) with a view to reducing the scope for political influence, introducing a quota system for board membership according to interest groups – similar to the regulations governing appointments to supervisory boards (*Aufsichtsräte*) – and bringing the detailed regulations regarding the powers and tasks of the management board into line with the provisions of the Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz*).

Insurance companies

Significance of insurers in the German financial system In the past five years, the German insurance sector has grown faster than the banking sector. Insurers' aggregate balance sheet total increased by 50.6% (compared with 33.4% in the case of credit institutions). Given the demographic trends and the consequent rising demand for private pension products, this is predominantly attributable to growth in the life insurance sector. Whereas in many other European countries, for example the Netherlands, Belgium or Switzerland, the sectoral

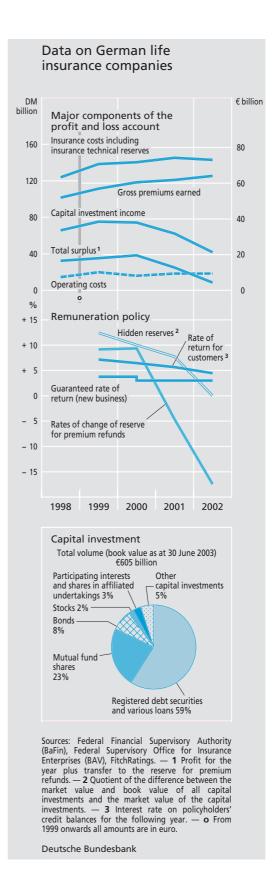
boundaries are becoming increasingly blurred through the creation of financial conglomerates, the "bancassurance forms" of cooperation and cross-shareholding still currently predominate in Germany. The ratio of insurance commissions to total commissions received by banks has therefore been rather low up to now, for example 8.7% in the case of credit cooperatives in 2002. By contrast, the fact that, on 30 June 2003, 11.0% of the investment portfolios of life insurance companies was made up of mortgage loan, land charge and annuity charge claims, and 18.8% of borrowers' notes and loans shows that life insurers have an important position as financial intermediaries on the credit markets, too.

Despite recent negative media coverage, the German life insurance industry has continued to record growing gross premiums over the past five years (see chart on page 47). Whilst the (relatively low) ratio of expenditure on insurance operations to gross premiums changed only slightly throughout the period, expenditure on claims and insurance technical reserves grew more slowly than gross premiums. At the same time, the stock market slumps and the prolonged phase of low interest rates for bonds mean that insurers' capital investment income has declined steeply since 2000. This is problematic from a prudential point of view as around 50% of the life insurance products sold in Germany not only have legally guaranteed minimum rates of return but also pay policyholders bonuses, in particular from capital investments. The keen competition for new customers in recent years has led to what appears to be Profitability of life insurers marked by falling capital income and high bonus payments generous bonus policies (in comparison with the declining capital investment income) being financed by the liquidation of hidden reserves and the reserve for premium refunds, 20 which is actually designed to serve as a safety net. The fact that this policy is unsustainable in the long run can be seen in the insurance companies' increasing efforts to lower the total bonuses allocated to policyholders. The lowering of the guaranteed minimum rate of return from 3.25% to 2.75% on 1 January 2004 is likewise a response to the altered capital market conditions; this is likely to afford the insurance companies only moderate relief in the short term, however, as the lowered interest rate will apply only to new business. Given the strongly fragmented market, high capital market losses and the increasingly complex demands of asset/liability management, it is conceivable that the trend towards consolidation in the life insurance industry may continue.

Losses on equity investments ...

Capital investments, which make up more than 90% of the assets side of an average life insurer's balance sheet, have decreased in value since 2000 not only because of the depletion of hidden reserves in the wake of an excessively generous bonus policy but also owing to a sharp decline in share prices on the stock markets. Thus the collapse of one relatively small German life insurance company was ultimately attributable to its large amount of hidden losses. The assumption of

²⁰ The surplus remaining with a life insurer following the direct credit to policyholders is initially allocated to the reserve for premium refunds; it is credited to the policyholders only after a time lag of two years. Thus, a temporary decrease in the gross result does not necessitate an immediate adjustment of the existing bonus rates.





that company's portfolio by the rescue company Protektor AG, which was set up in 2002 as a private sector entity, was the industry's first-ever bailout. The hidden reserves of all insurance companies in direct equity investments and mutual funds (including mixed funds and pure bond-based funds) totalling 29.4% at the end of 1999 changed into hidden losses of 8.6% by the end of 2002. Above all the write-downs to the current

value on the reporting date of 31 December 2003 but also the share price recovery will mean that the hidden losses in all equity investments – according to the estimates of the German Insurance Association (*Gesamt-verband der deutschen Versicherungswirt-schaft*) – will decrease from around €16 billion in 2002 to around €5 billion by the end of 2003.

The partial shifting of the dissolved equity portfolios into bonds increases the proportion of fixed-income assets which are likely to suffer a price decline in the event of a persistent rise in interest rates. However, the scenario of higher interest rates could have a positive net impact on the profitability of life insurance companies as the potentially higher depreciation requirement ought, at least in the medium term, to be offset by future higher interest income and more favourable reinvestment opportunities (including for other fixed-income capital investments which show no impairment losses).

... accompanied by possible interest gains on bonds

The gross premiums of reinsurance companies rose sharply over the past five years in line with the global trend. This was offset by a big rise in insurance costs in 2001 and above all in 2002 as a result of an unexpected surge in major claims and asbestos risks in the USA. This growth was additionally boosted, however, by an incautious approach to new business at the end of the 1990s. All in all, reinsurers had to cope with a steep slide in their insurance technical result, ²¹ which since 1997

Strained profitability situation for reinsurers

²¹ The insurance technical result is that part of the overall result due to the production and sale of insurance cover.

had already been negative. Moreover, reinsurers, too, were affected by low capital investment income. However, they were less badly hit than the life insurers, as the equity portfolios of reinsurance companies are more geographically diversified (in accordance with the international orientation of their business) and because reinsurers generally hold smaller equity portfolios than life insurers. Regardless of a possible improvement in the situation on the capital market, the aim must be to return the actual insurance business to profitability.

Some stabilisation of market indicators The underlying trend shown by the market indicators for the largest German insurance companies is similar to that for the banking industry (see chart on page 48 and adjacent table). After hitting lows in the late spring of 2003, equity prices have meanwhile stabilised at a low level. Nonetheless, insurers have up to now hardly shared in the current recovery in the DAX index, which suggests a "wait and see" approach on the part of the market participants. By contrast, credit default swap premiums, which are a measure of the default risk in the markets' expectations, have since early September fallen back to their far lower level of the summer of 2002 following a period of divergent developments. Moreover, in view of various capitalisation measures, the major international agencies' ratings for key insurance companies have stabilised, albeit at a lower level. The downgrading trend on the part of these agencies ended for the time being in August 2003.

Changes in ratings of German insurance companies since 1991

	Insurer Financial		Insur	Moody's Insurance Financial Strength Ratings		
Insurance company	Date chan		Rating	Date chan		Rating
Allianz	Nov	1998	AAA			
	July	2001	AA+			
	Oct	2002	AA			
	Mar	2003	AA-			
Munich Re	Jan	1991	AAA	Aug	1998	Aaa
	Dec	2002	AA+	Sep	2002	Aa1
	Mar	2003	AA-	Apr	2003	Aa3
	Aug	2003	A+			
Hannover Re	Feb	1993	AA+	Oct	1998	Aa2
	Dec	2001	AA	Jan	2001	Aa3
	Apr	2003	AA-	Nov	2001	A2
				Mar	2003	Baa1

Financial infrastructure

Payment and securities settlement systems are key components of a financial market infrastructure. International standards such as the Core Principles for Systemically Important Payment Systems²² and the Recommendations for Securities Settlement Systems²³ have been agreed in order to strengthen this infrastructure and maintain the stability of the financial system as a whole. As part of its assessment of the German financial sector's stability car-

Compliance with internationally agreed core principles and recommendations

²² Report by the Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems (CPSS) entitled "Core Principles for Systemically Important Payment Systems", Bank for International Settlements, Basel, January 2001.

²³ Report by the Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems (CPSS) and the Technical Committee of the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) entitled "Recommendations for Securities Settlement Systems", Bank for International Settlements, Basel, November 2001.



ried out in the spring of 2003, the IMF also reviewed the German systems' compliance with these standards. With regard to the systemically important payment system RTGS^{plus}, which is operated by the Bundesbank, the IMF concluded that all the applicable core principles are being complied with in full and that the Bundesbank fulfils the requirements concerning the transparency of its payment systems policy. The assessment of the securities settlement system operated by the German central securities depository Clearstream Banking AG Frankfurt (Clearstream) was likewise positive, except in one respect.

Crisis management for payment and clearing systems

Changes in the monetary clearing of securities trades The IMF's only reservation concerned the unwinding risk. The Bundesbank, together with Clearstream and market participants, has for some time been working on eliminating this risk. The first stage of a new settlement model was introduced on 14 November 2003. The unwinding risk, which until now could result from liquidity problems on the part of a participant, has been totally eliminated in nighttime processing as the purchasers of securities must provide upfront liquidity (ie credit balances or collateralised credit lines) in their Bundesbank accounts for the transactions to be settled. In a further step, this procedure will be extended to day-time processing in future. The securities settlement system will then be in full compliance with the international Recommendations for Securities Settlement Systems and, therefore, with the IMF's requirements.

The Bundesbank also fulfils its statutory mandate to contribute to the stability of the pay-

sure that appropriate crisis management arrangements are in place. To this end a communication infrastructure for serious crisis and contingency scenarios in individual payment transactions has been created for Germany as a financial centre in consultation with the central associations of the German banking industry represented in the Central Credit Committee and key market participants. In an emergency, information about the current situation can be exchanged quickly and above all precisely via this network and further action can be coordinated. For the sake of efficiency, only the financial system's leading players in payment transactions are involved in the communication network. A default on their part would – measured in terms of the volume or value of the transactions settled in the large-value payment system – represent a systemic risk.

ment and clearing systems by helping to en-

In September 2002, the private sector global foreign exchange settlement system Continuous Linked Settlement (CLS) commenced operation. Several German banks are participating directly in CLS as so-called settlement members. In CLS, both legs of a foreign exchange transaction are settled on a payment versus payment basis. CLS largely eliminates the settlement risk which, in the event of asynchronous settlement, often persists for several business days, may be quite extensive and constitutes a major potential risk to the stability of the financial system. However, participation in CLS brings other risks to the fore. Thus the CLS settlement process places greater demands on banks' liquidity management as – sometimes very high-value – fund-

Continuous Linked Settlement (CLS) ing payments have to be made within a limited time frame and by predetermined deadlines. This challenge does not appear to be causing the banks any problems so far, which is attributable not least to the fact that instruments are available to reduce their time-critical liquidity requirement on the settlement day. The operational complexity and interdependencies of CLS play a major role, as any failure on the part of a component or player in the CLS system can have serious repercussions. Since the introduction of CLS,

appropriate security precautions and interaction between all of the participants involved have prevented disruptions in the CLS environment from having far-reaching consequences. All the central banks (including the Bundesbank) whose currencies are eligible to be settled in CLS will continue to closely monitor the liquidity and operational risks in the context of the cooperative oversight of the CLS system and will also keep a close eye on the remaining settlement risks in the market as well as their management.



Stress testing the German banking system

Stress tests are a valuable aid in assessing the stability of the banking system. They permit a forward-looking analysis and a uniform approach to identifying potential risks to the banking system as a whole. Naturally enough, the assumptions made about risk scenarios mean that subjective elements enter into the stress tests. Continuous performance and development of stress tests are therefore needed. The IMF, too, regards stress tests as an important component of its Financial Sector Assessment Program. This is the background against which the Bundesbank and the Federal Financial Supervisory Agency, in cooperation with the IMF, conducted stress tests for the German financial system. The results have confirmed the resilience of the German financial system. Despite the scale of the assumed shocks and the fact that the financial intermediaries were already in a difficult position owing to the economic slowdown, the banks possessed sufficient capital to cushion the hypothetical losses. It is not only the capital and reserves base which is crucial for the long-term stability of the banks, however. The institutions also have to make further progress in their efforts to achieve a sustained improvement in their profitability and in limiting their credit and market risks.



Aim and object of the analyses

FSAP

In the first half of 2003, the IMF appraised the stability of the German financial system as part of the Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP). This included the performance of stress tests for the German credit institutions. The aim of these analyses was to detect potential weaknesses of the banking system when faced with extremely intense market changes or adverse macroeconomic developments. The IMF analyses focused on credit and market risks. Extensive macro stress tests were also conducted. The stress tests were designed and implemented in cooperation with the Federal Ministry of Finance, the Bundesbank and the Federal Financial Supervisory Agency. The reference date for the analyses was 31 January 2003.

Credit risk

Default risk and risk of deterioration in credit quality

For most banks, credit risk remains the most important single risk. In the narrower sense, credit risk denotes the risk that borrowers will not meet their contractual payment obligations or that they will fail to meet them punctually (default risk). In the broader sense, credit risk is understood as the risk of a general deterioration in the borrower's credit quality, without such a deterioration necessarily resulting in a default.

Quantitative Impact Study by the Basel Commitee

Under the current prudential rules (Basel I), banks have to hold capital amounting to at least 8% of their risk-weighted assets in order to cover their credit risks. A new version of the Basel Capital Accord is planned (Basel II), in which there will be a fundamental revision of the risk weights for the individual asset categories. In view of this, the stress tests conducted in cooperation with the IMF already used the risk-weighted assets in accordance with Basel II as a basis for measuring the credit risk. The tests were able to draw on the results of the Third Quantitative Impact Study (QIS 3) published by the Basel Commitee on Banking Supervision. Thanks to this study, a uniform database on the credit quality structure of the loan portfolios of a representative sample of German banks was available. This sample comprised the large internationally active banks (group 1) and a number of other Landesbanken, savings and cooperative banks (group 2).

One parameter that is crucial in determining the risk weighting under Basel II is the probability of default by the individual borrower. The credit risk scenarios provided for a uniform, proportional 30% and 60% increase in the borrowers' probability of default (PD). A comparison with the default rates in the rating categories of Standard & Poor's reveals that such changes in the PDs roughly correspond to a one or two-step rating downgrade for the entire loan portfolio. Given the fact that there was already a high insolvency rate level on the reference date for the analysis, the second scenario, in particular, is therefore to be assessed as very conservative.

The change ratios of the risk assets shown in the table on page 56 confirm the importance of the credit risk for banks. On average, the banks in group 1 – with a ratio of 15% in the second scenario – displayed a slightly higher increase in risks than did the banks in group 2 Borrowers' probabilities of default

Heightened credit risk

The design of stress tests

In contrast to forecasts, stress tests have to simulate extreme deviations from normal market developments. In that sense, they use "unrealistic" scenarios as a basis. On the other hand, the assumed scenarios for the risk factors have to be plausible to some extent in order to avoid incorrect conclusions.

In statistical methods of scenario selection, the common probability distribution of the relevant risk parameters (interest rates, equity prices, etc) are estimated from historical data. Then, scenarios representing the extreme events of the distribution (low-probability events) are selected. This method has the advantage that probability levels can be assigned to the scenarios. These are employed mainly in sensitivity analyses where only a single risk factor is "stressed".

Model-based analysis is another scenario option. This is applied especially if the impact of macroeconomic aggregates is to be studied (macro stress tests). This method is based on an econometric model, in which the interrelationships of the relevant risk factors can be shown.

The method ultimately used for selecting the stress test scenarios depends crucially on data availability. For example, in the area of market risk, where prices are quoted nearly continuously, statistical methods are often preferred. By contrast, in the area of credit risk, expert appraisals or model-based procedures tend to be used.

The banks' risk positions are normally calculated in the form of changes in the market value of assets. The calculations may be performed by the banks themselves using their own risk models ("bottom up") or centrally by the supervisory authorities ("top down"). Mixed approaches are also feasible, with some of the risk positions being calculated by the supervisors and others determined by the institutions. The "bottom up" approach is suited mainly to the field of market risk as many banks possess comparable market risk models. In the field of credit risk and in the case of macro stress tests, the heterogeneity of the models means that a "top down" approach tends to be called for.

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Results of the stress tests for credit risk *

Reference date: End-January 2003

	Change in the risk-weighted assets under Basel II as a percentage of the liable capital					
Increase in PDs		Worst				
amounting to	Mean value	result	Best result			
	Group 1 1					
30 %	8.22	9.96	6.46			
60 %	15.31	17.47	12.12			
	Group 2 2					
30 %	7.22	11.72	4.31			
60 %	13.18	21.89	8.53			

* Calculations for a selection of German banks based on the Third Quantitative Impact Study of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. — 1 Large internationally active banks. — 2 Other banks.

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with an average of 13%. In the most extreme case, a ratio of 22% was measured: owing to its adequate capital base, this bank, too, was able to comply with the regulatory capital ratio. The main reason for the relatively sharp increase in the risk-weighted assets in the above-mentioned scenarios is the large percentage of loans on German banks' balance sheets. Nevertheless, the IMF, too, is of the opinion that, since the institutions are well capitalised, credit risk does not pose a risk to the stability of the banking system. Taking as a basis, say, the average capital ratio of 11%, a maximum 22% increase in the riskweighted assets leads to a lowering of the regulatory capital ratio to 9%, which is distinctly higher than the 8% ratio required by the regulations.

Market risk

A second important risk category – market risk – was included in the stress tests. The term "market risk" refers to the risk of a change in market value owing to changes in market prices. Market risk is usually broken down into the categories of interest rate risk, equity price risk, exchange rate and volatility risks.¹

As in the analysis of the credit risk, the calculations were confined to a representative sample of internationally active banks and a selection of other banks. The sample for market risk is not identical with the sample for credit risk, however, as the latter was compiled for the requirements of another survey. For the purpose of conducting the stress tests, these banks were asked to calculate the changes in the market value of their positions in the banking and trading books based on predetermined scenarios. For the sake of simplicity, it was assumed that the losses which arose were reflected directly in changes in the value of the balance sheet assets. Possible adjustment measures by the banks as well as differing accounting rules for the banking and trading books were not taken into account.²

Banking and trading book positions

tions, the scope for action may be severely restricted.

¹ Volatility is a major parameter in price formulas of derivative instruments. Conversely, by resolving the price formulas, the implied volatility may be derived from the quoted prices of the derivatives. This represents, so to speak, the market view with regard to the future volatility of the securities underlying the derivative instrument.

2 In reality, banks constantly adjust to changes in market conditions. Nevertheless, under extreme market condi-

Scenarios for the yield curve

Changes in basis points

	Euro area			USA			Japan		
	short-	medium-	long-	short-	medium-	long-	short-	medium-	long-
Position	term 1	term 2	term 3	term 1	term 2	term 3	term 1	term ²	term ³
Twist (+)	110	60	40	100	50	30	100	40	30
Parallel (+)	70	70	70	65	65	65	60	60	60
Peak (+)	0	30	0	0	25	0	0	20	0
Twist (–)	- 110	- 60	- 40	- 100	- 40	- 30	0	- 20	- 15
Parallel (–)	- 70	- 70	- 70	- 40	- 40	- 40	0	0	0
Peak (–)	0	- 30	0	0	- 25	0	0	- 10	0

1 Not more than three months. — 2 More than three months but not more than five years. — 3 More than five years.

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Fall in stock market prices For the equity price risk, a sudden unexpected 30% slide in equity prices within a period of one month taking place simultaneously on all markets was assumed. The equity price risk was calculated for both the trading book and the banking book (at market values). Not least on account of the quite low general equity price level at the time, the further, sharp slump in equity prices was a relatively improbable scenario (albeit a meaningful one as a stress test).

Shifts in the yield curve

The entire term structure was used in the design of stress tests for the interest rate risk since particular problems are caused by assymetrical changes in interest rates. Three different types of shifts in the yield curve were assumed (see table above): twists in the curve at the short end, parallel shifts over all matur-

ities and fluctuations in the middle range. In each case, the shifts were calibrated so that the scenario in question is to be expected only once in 25 years. The changes in the individual maturity segments amounted to up to 110 basis points.

The exchange rate risk was calculated assuming a 15% appreciation or depreciation of the euro within one month. This scenario corresponds to the largest monthly change in the EUR/USD or DEM/USD exchange rate since the end of 1992.

Proportional increases of 35%, 30% and 25% respectively were assumed for interest rate volatilities, exchange rate volatilities and stock market volatilities. The rates of change were calculated using historical data.

Exchange rate changes

Volatilty changes

DEUTSCHE BUNDESBANK Monthly Report December 2003

Results of the stress tests for market risk

	Change in market value as a percentage of the liable capital			
Scenario 1	Mean value	Worst result	Best result	
Decline in share prices Interest rates: twist (+) Interest rates: parallel (+) Interest rates: peak (+) Interest rates: twist (-) Interest rates: twist (-) Interest rates: peak (-) Euro appreciation Euro depreciation Volatility Decline in share prices Interest rates: twist (+) Interest rates: peak (+) Interest rates: peak (+) Interest rates: peak (-) Interest rates: peak (-) Euro appreciation Euro depreciation Euro depreciation	Group 1 - 8.48 - 1.27 - 0.86 - 0.46 1.16 0.67 0.52 - 0.44 0.38 0.05 Group 2 - 1.71 - 2.33 - 2.86 - 0.95 2.20 2.77 0.96 0.22 - 0.53	- 20.40 - 2.58 - 1.80 - 1.14 0.29 - 1.16 0.03 - 2.15 - 1.88 - 0.22	- 0.22 0.17 - 0.05 1.89 1.65 1.06 1.88 2.24	

Sources: Deutsche Bundesbank, institutions' calculations. — 1 The scenarios are defined as follows: 30% decline in equity prices; interest rate scenarios as in the table on page 57; +/-15% movement in the exchange rate; change in volatility for interest rates, exchange rates and shares of 35%, 30% and 25% respectively. — 2 Large internationally active banks. — 3 Other banks.

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Equity price risk

The equity price risk is the most important market risk for the large internationally active banks (see table above). The mean hypothethical loss amounted to just over 8%. In one case, it was, in fact, somewhat more than 20% of the equity capital. No bank undershot the 8% regulatory capital ratio, however.³ The crucial factor in the large banks' higher-than-average equity price risk is their large portfolio of participating interests. In relation to the trading book on its own, the equity price risk is much lower.

Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk is crucial especially for small and medium-sized institutions. The maximum loss in the stress tests was 12% of the equity capital. One likely reason for the comparatively high interest rate risk is the fact that smaller institutions are unable to

conclude interest rate hedging operations to the same extent as large institutions.

As might be expected, the exchange rate risk and the volatility risk play a secondary role for both categories of institutions. Usually, the credit institutions are hedged almost entirely against the exchange rate risk, which fundamentally harbours a major risk potential. The banks' volatility risk is normally low as well.

Exchange rate and volatility risks

Macro stress tests

In all the stress tests considered so far, only a single risk factor was changed (univariate stress tests). This means implicitly making the very simplifying assumption of a null correlation between the risk factors. In reality, however, it tends to be the case that simultaneous changes in the risk factors are observed. Univariate stress tests should therefore be supplemented by multivariate stress tests, in which more than one risk factor at a time is changed. Simply combining the univariate scenarios is impractical, however, as they produce very unrealistic results in most cases. For that reason, historical risk factor situations that have actually occurred are often used. However, historical simulation severely restricts the choice of possible scenarios. One alternative, which was also adopted for the FSAP in Germany, is provided by a modelbased selection of scenarios in a macro stress test.

Model-based scenarios

³ Assuming, say, an average capital ratio of 11%, a loss of 20% results in a lowering of the capital ratio to just on 9%

Macroeconomic framework scenarios For this purpose, the Bundesbank and the IMF studied three macroeconomic framework scenarios. The impacts of these scenarios on the relevant risk factors for the years 2003 and 2004 were determined using the Bundesbank's macroeconometric model. In doing so, it was assumed that the central bank leaves interest rates unchanged. An econometric regression equation for the banks' specific provisions created the link to the banks' credit risk. The market risk (which is not shown below owing to its minor importance) was calculated by the banks themselves. The three macro scenarios considered are listed below.

Scenario 3: this assumed a gradual increase in the US saving ratio to 4%, a gradual decline in the US current account deficit and an 8% depreciation of the US dollar. This scenario led to a decline of 0.3 percentage point in real GDP growth in the first year compared with the baseline scenario.

Adjustment of global imbalances

Irag war

Scenario 1: at the start of 2003, when the stress tests were conducted, major geopolitical uncertainty prevailed on account of the looming war in Iraq. This then actually took place in March. The framework scenario envisaged a 45% hike in oil prices in the first half of the year and a 1% increase in US military spending. Furthermore, a global 10% fall in equity prices and a ½ percentage point rise in the saving ratio in all industrial countries were assumed. In the model calculations, this scenario led to real GDP diverging from the baseline scenario by 0.6 percentage point in the first year.

Using the econometric model, the impact on credit risk was calculated for the various scenarios. Using a panel approach, the banks' specific provisions were explained by individual balance sheet data and by macroeconomic variables.

Panel estimation

$$\lambda_{it} = 0.37\lambda_{it-1} + 0.14\lambda_{it-2} - 0.3\Delta K_{it-1} - 6.5\Delta GDP_t + 10.7r_t + \varepsilon_{it}$$

where

- λ denotes the transformed specific provisions ratio, $\lambda = \ln\left(\frac{SPQ}{T-SPO}\right)$,
- $-\Delta K$ the credit expansion of the bank,
- ΔGDP the growth of real GDP
- r the short-term interest rates, and
- ϵ the residual.

Negative demand shock

Scenario 2: in this scenario, a 0.3 percentage point increase in the saving ratio and an increase in capital costs of 100 basis points were assumed for Germany. In the model calculations, this led to a decline of 0.2 percentage point in real GDP in the first year compared with the baseline scenario.

The above model equation resulted from estimations for the commercial banks, savings banks and cooperative banks. The underlying database consisted of the balance sheet data of all credit institutions (complete survey). As expected, the importance of current economic growth for loan losses is confirmed in the estimations. A 1 percentage point decline in

GDP and interest rates as systemic risk factors



Results of the macro stress tests *

Figures as a percentage; reference date: end-January 2003

Year	Growth of allowance for loans	Specific provisions 1	Allowance for loan losses 1 (Mean value)	Specific provisions level: 1 5% quantile	Specific provisions level: 1 median	Specific provisions level: 1 95% quantile
2003 2004	4.1 - 6.3				3.11 2.91	9.78 10.02
	Iraq war					
2003 2004	6.9 - 4.4	0.98 0.88	3.52 3.37		3.21 3.03	10.00 10.39
	Negative dem	and shock				
2003 2004	5.1 - 4.4				3.14 2.98	9.86 10.21
	Adjustment of global imbalances					
2003 2004	- 7.6 - 20.0	0.83 0.71			2.80 2.14	9.11 8.30

^{*} Panel estimation based on German banks' balance sheet data. — 1 Share of loans to non-banks.

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GDP growth thus leads to an increase in the provisions of roughly 7%. With regard to the apparently strong influence of the interest rates, it has to be borne in mind that large interest rate changes are comparatively rare. Moreover, economic developments and interest rates generally run in parallel, leading to opposite impacts on value adjustments. Among the considered balance sheet data, credit expansion is the main significant factor. The negative sign is probably due to the fact that there is a lower probability of default for new loans. A certain persistency of the provisions is also evident. This is revealed by the importance of lagged value adjustment ratios.

As an outcome, it may be noted that the macro scenarios produced no indication of a

risk to the stability of the banking system (see table above). The allowance for loan losses for 2003 rose on average by a maximum of 7% and the level of provisions went up to a maximum of 3.5% of the credit volume, which is not unusual by historical standards. Owing to the assumed upward revision of economic growth in the second year of each stress scenario, there was a marked decline in the average provisions in 2004. Institutions already having high value adjustments were more strongly affected by the stress scenarios in 2003 and also benefited less from the economic recovery in the following year.

Macroeconomic scenarios reveal no unusual risks

Overall judgement

IMF confirms the resilience of the banking system, ... In its overall judgement, the IMF attested that the German banking system has a notable resilience. Because they are well capitalised, the banks were able to pass the stress tests satisfactorily. The most significant risks for the banks resulted mainly from a further deterioration in the credit quality of their borrowers. Furthermore, a further slump in equity prices is likely to harbour a certain risk potential especially for larger banks owing to their sizeable portfolios of participating interests.

Considering the macroeconomic setting at the reference date for the stress tests and the adjustment measures currently being taken by the banks, this generally good result is very significant.

Despite the satisfactory stress test results, there is a need for further adjustment in the German banking system. It is not only the capital and reserves base that is crucial for the long-term stability of the banks. Rather, the institutions have to improve, first and foremost, their profitability and limit their credit and market risks by intensive risk management. The relevant steps already taken by the banks therefore have to be pursued consistently in the future.

... but improvement in profitability is crucial for long-term stability



Commentaries

Economic conditions

Economy as a whole

According to Federal Statistical Office data, German gross domestic product (GDP) in the third quarter of 2003 was up 0.2% on the quarter after seasonal and working-day adjustment. This signified the end to a spell of falling output that began in winter 2003. That development has given way to a slight upturn. Up to now, however, stronger exports have been the sole driving force behind growth. By contrast, domestic demand has fallen significantly. This has depressed imports, which has been a further factor contributing to higher net exports.

GDP in Q3 2003

Industry

Industrial orders and output at the beginning of the fourth quarter nevertheless point to a cyclical improvement in the domestic economy as well. Internal demand, in particular, has improved, with all major product groups ranging from intermediate goods through capital goods to consumer goods putting in a positive performance.

Orders received

In seasonally adjusted terms, October saw a sharp expansion in industrial output following stagnation in the third quarter. The almost 3% increase on August and September overstates the pace of economic growth, however, as holiday effects had dampened output activity during those months. It therefore seems reasonable to assume that backlog effects came into play in October.

Output

Economic conditions in Germany *

Seasonal	lγ	ad	iusted

Seasonally adj	usted			
	New order	s (volume);	2000 = 100	
	Industry 1			Con-
Period	Total	Domestic	Foreign	struction
2003 Q1 Q2 Q3 Aug	97.3 95.5 96.9 96.3	93.4 91.8 92.3 90.9	102.3 100.2 102.7 103.1	81.1 79.2 80.6 78.5
Sep	98.1	93.6	103.7	79.4
Oct	100.1	96.1	105.0	
	Output; 19	995 = 100		
	Industry 2	of which		
	Total	Inter- mediate goods	Capital goods ³	Con- struction
2003 Q1 Q2 Q3 Aug Sep	119.6 117.9 117.7 116.6 116.1	117.0 116.5 114.6 113.4 113.5	134.0 129.8 131.5 129.7 130.1	70.5 71.2 71.2 70.0 69.8
Oct	119.8	117.1	136.3	70.7
	Labour ma	rket		
	Em- ployed 4 Number in	Vacancies thousands	Un- employed	Un- employ- ment rate in % 5
2003 Q1 Q2 Q3 Sep Oct Nov	38,297 38,250 38,149 38,119 	385 361 344 335 328 326	4,321 4,421 4,400 4,393 4,381 4,363	10.4 10.6 10.6 10.5 10.5
	1995 = 100			2000=100
	Import prices	Producer prices of industrial prod- ucts 6	Con- struction prices 7	Con- sumer prices
2003 Q1 Q2 Q3	109.8 106.1 106.6	104.3 103.8 104.1	100.3 100.3 100.3	104.3 104.3 104.5
Aug Sep	107.1 106.5	104.1 104.1	:	104.5 104.7
Oct Nov	106.8	104.3 	:	104.9 104.8

^{*} Data in many cases provisional. — 1 Manufacturing sectors excluding, in particular, food products, beverages and to-bacco, and refined petroleum products. — 2 Manufacturing industries not classified under energy plus mining and quarrying. — 3 Including manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers. — 4 Workplace concept. — 5 Measured on the basis of all civilian members of the labour force. — 6 Domestic sales. — 7 Calculated by the Bundesbank; not seasonally adjusted. Mid-quarter level.

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Construction

The situation in construction is likely to have deteriorated again in October. According to the currently available data, seasonally adjusted construction output was, in fact, somewhat up on the two preceding months. The figures for the period from March to September, once the results of the overall survey have been incorporated, are likely to be revised upward to such an extent that business activity in October will show a decline. The identifiable period of stabilisation during the second and third quarters did not continue in early autumn, with year-on-year output still showing a clear decline of about 4%.

Orders received

Output

Seasonally adjusted demand for construction work in September was slightly up on the month (more recent statistics are unavailable at present). Demand in the third quarter as a whole was around 1³/₄% higher than the average for the period from April to June. Even so, new construction orders for the July-September period were still well down on the year (-7%). While there was a slight recovery in demand for residential and public construction, industrial customers remained cautious.

Labour market

The labour market situation remained unfavourable up to the end of the period under review. As initially estimated by the Federal Statistical Office, there was a further seasonally adjusted fall in the number of persons in work in September. At 38.12 million, the figure was almost 30,000 down on the month.

Employment

The year-on-year decline was 455,000 or 1.2%.

Unemployment

As in previous months, the seasonally adjusted number of persons registered as unemployed with the Federal Labour Office fell in November. The end-of-month figure was 4.36 million, ie almost 20,000 persons fewer than before. The year-on-year increase, which was as much as 295,000 in the third quarter, went down to 160,000. As calculated by the Federal Labour Office, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained unchanged at 10.5% in November. The corresponding figure, using the European standardised method, was 9.3%.

Labour market policy measures

The slight decrease in unemployment was mainly attributable to the continued application of more stringent registration requirements. Furthermore, there have been virtually no further cutbacks in traditional labour market policy measures such as job creation schemes (including structural adjustment) and vocational training. More direct assistance has also been provided through bridging allowances and business start-up loans as well as through the immediate employment creation programme for reducing unemployment among young people. From a cyclical point of view, the unemployment situation has not improved.

Prices

Consumer prices

Price developments remained moderate during the period under review, with seasonally adjusted consumer prices dipping slightly in November even though the year-on-year rate of price increase went up to 1.3% (HICP 1.3%). The main reason for this was the upward pressure on the prices of seasonal food items and petrol.

International prices for Brent North Sea Oil, which are usually passed on to domestic prices very quickly, rose at times in November to over US\$30. The average price for the month was around US\$283/4, which is more or less in line with the figure for October. Since there was little fluctuation in the euro/ US dollar exchange rate in November, euro oil prices also remained virtually unchanged. Their marked rise in the previous month pushed up German import prices slightly (relevant figures are available only up to October), although the level was still 2.5% down on the year. The oil price rise in October also accelerated the pace of inflation in factory gate prices, the year-on-year rate of price increase being 1.7%.

Oil prices and import prices

Public finances

Indebtedness of central, state and local government

In October the indebtedness of central, state and local government rose more sharply by €9.2 billion following a much smaller increase of €0.6 billion in September, a month of major tax payments. Net borrowing by central government amounted to €2.9 billion on balance. Redemptions of money market loans worth €13.2 billion were offset by new capital market debt totalling €16.1 billion. The Federal Government raised €6.3 billion net

October



Net borrowing in the market

_	L :	llioi	

	2002		2003	
Borrower	Total	of which Jan- Oct	Jan- Oct pe	Oct pe
Central govern- ment 1	+ 24.4	+ 27.8	+ 43.8	+ 2.9
State government	+ 27.6	+ 22.0	+ 28.4	+ 6.0
Local govern- ment 2, pe	+ 2.4	+ 2.2	+ 5.2	+ 0.4
ERP Special Fund	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
German Unity Fund	- 0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3	
Central, state and local government, total	+ 54.5	+ 52.3	+ 77.0	+ 9.2

1 Including the off-budget special funds not shown separately here. — 2 Including special-purpose associations.

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from the sale of five-year Federal notes (Bobls). The allotment by tender of the new series 143, which carries a 3.5% interest rate, which is ½ percentage point above that of the previous series, yielded €6.4 billion alone. In addition, the outstanding amount of Federal bonds (Bunds) rose again steeply by €5.9 billion. The redemption of a Federal Railways bond, carrying a 6.125% coupon, with a volume of €2.6 billion was offset, in particular, by the allotment by tender of a newly introduced Bund with a 4.25% interest rate, which raised €7.8 billion. The outstanding amount of two-year Federal Treasury notes (Schätze) also increased again significantly by €4.7 billion. In the case of the six-month Bubills, the overall amount outstanding rose by €0.4 billion, while repayments of Federal savings notes again exceeded new sales by €1 billion.

The bulk of net borrowing in October, namely €6 billion, was accounted for by state government, after it had already raised €22.4 billion (actual cash inflow) in the first three quarters. Thus its new borrowing has already exceeded the amount of €24 billion budgeted for the entire year. The rise in the debt level in October was primarily due to a €3.5 billion increase in the outstanding amount of Treasury notes. The largest single issue was by the State of North Rhine-Westphalia carrying a coupon of 3.5% with a maturity of five years. In addition, the outstanding volume of cash advances rose by €2.5 billion. By contrast, there was virtually no net change in the outstanding amount of loans against borrowers' notes, which were formerly used very widely by state government. Thus the trend of issuing securities in order to meet long-term capital requirements continued. Local government indebtedness appears to have increased only moderately in October.

Central government borrowing

In November central government reduced its indebtedness by €0.2 billion overall. It raised €2.6 billion on the money market. However, this was offset by capital market redemptions of €2.8 billion. In terms of actual cash-flows, net new borrowing from January to the end of November now stands at €43.5 billion. As the budget initially envisaged net borrowing of €18.9 billion (albeit strictly measured by the amount due to accrue in the accounting

year), the Federal Government has since pre-

November

sented a supplementary budget with new borrowing of €43.4 billion. Given that results in December are usually relatively favourable owing to major tax payments, this target seems attainable from today's perspective.

Gross borrowing in the capital market amounted to €14 billion in November and was largely achieved through the sale of Bobls (€6.7 billion). The topping-up of the series 143, which was launched in the previous month, raised €5.9 billion via the tender allotment; interest rates, which were up again on the month, resulted in a discount of 11/4% or a yield mark-up of just over 3/10 percentage point. €6 billion had to be spent on the redemption of the series 129, which was also issued with a 3.5% coupon in 1998, so that the overall amount of Bobls outstanding rose by only €0.7 billion. The Federal Government raised €5.8 billion from Bubills. €4.9 billion had to be spent on maturing Bubills, with the result that the stock of Bubills likewise increased only slightly. In connection with market-smoothing operations, central government sold Bunds worth €0.7 billion in November. The redemption of a Treuhand bond from 1993 bearing 6% interest with a volume of €5.1 billion thus reduced the outstanding amount of these long-term bonds by €4.4 billion.

Securities markets

Bond market

Bond sales

The German bond market experienced very buoyant issuing activity in October. Domestic

Net borrowing in the market by central government

€ billion; 2003

	November		January- Novemb	
Item	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Change in money market debt	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.7
Change in capital market debt, total 1	14.0	- 2.8	211.9	41.9
Treasury discount paper (Bubills)	5.8	0.9	57.4	4.4
Federal Treasury financing paper	0.0	- 0.0	0.7	- 0.4
Treasury notes (Schätze)	0.3	0.3	2 38.4	12.0
Five-year Federal notes (Bobls)	6.7	0.7	42.5	16.1
Federal savings notes	0.0	0.0	0.6	- 5.1
Federal bonds (Bunds)	0.7	- 4.4	3 62.0	13.1
Bank loans	0.4	- 0.4	10.4	- 3.0
Loans from non-banks	-	-	-	6.1
Other debt	-	-	-	- 1.2
Total borrowing	16.6	- 0.2	213.6	43.5

1 Memo item: Planned borrowing for 2003 as a whole in the supplementary budget: €228 billion gross, €43.4 billion net. — 2 Including borrowing for the German Unity Fund: €42.8 billion. — 3 Including borrowing for the German Unity Fund and the ERP Special Fund: €66.2 billion.

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borrowers issued debt securities to a nominal value of €114.6 billion, compared with €95.2 billion in September. At €27 billion, net sales less redemptions and changes in issuers' holdings of their own bonds were more than double the previous month's figure. Most of these sales were of debt securities with maturities of up to (and including) four years. Sales of foreign bonds and notes also increased, raising €9.8 billion in Germany in the month under review (previous month: €5.2 billion). Most of these were denominated in euro (€8.3 billion).

Just under half of the borrowing was by the public sector, which expanded its bonded debt by €12.3 billion (September: €3.6 billion). On balance, the Federal Government issued €13.7 billion worth of bonds. Net issues

Public sector bonds

DEUTSCHE BUNDESBANK Monthly Report December 2003

Sales and purchases of bonds and notes

€ billion

	2003	2003		
Item	Sep	Oct	Oct	
Sales of domestic bonds and notes 1 of which	13.0	27.0	2.9	
Bank bonds	9.1	10.4	- 4.3	
Public sector bonds Foreign bonds and	3.6	12.3	4.2	
notes 2	5.2	9.8	1.6	
Purchases				
Residents	16.4	17.1	3.7	
Credit institutions 3	12.6	12.5	- 9.7	
Non-banks 4 of which Domestic bonds	3.8	4.7	13.3	
and notes	8.4	1.7	10.6	
Non-residents 2	1.7	19.6	0.8	
Total sales/purchases	18.1	36.7	4.4	

1 Net sales at market values plus/minus changes in issuers' holdings of their own bonds. — 2 Transaction values. — 3 Book values, statistically adjusted. — 4 Residual.

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of ten-year Federal bonds (€7.8 billion) were in the forefront, followed by five-year Federal notes (€7.0 billion) and two-year Federal Treasury notes (€4.8 billion).¹ The state governments (Länder) raised €3.8 billion net in the bond market in October. Furthermore, €2.6 billion worth of debt securities issued by the former Federal Railways were redeemed, as were €2.5 billion of those issued by the former Federal Post Office.

Bank bonds and corporate bonds At €10.4 billion, net sales of bank bonds were roughly the same as in the previous month (€9.1 billion). Other bank bonds were the frontrunners; their volume in the market increased by €10.4 billion, most of which was accounted for by bonds with maturities of less than four years. Specialised credit institutions issued €5.2 billion net worth of debt

securities. By contrast, €4.5 billion worth of public Pfandbriefe and €0.7 billion of mortgage Pfandbriefe were redeemed. Sales of corporate bonds picked up again in October, with net issues amounting to €4.2 billion (September: €0.3 billion).

Foreign investors were the principal purchasers in the German bond market in October, acquiring €19.6 billion worth of domestic debt securities. Two-thirds of these were public sector issues. German credit institutions expanded their bond portfolios by €12.5 billion, most of which was invested in foreign paper (€6.8 billion). Domestic non-banks bought €3.0 billion of foreign equities and €1.7 billion of domestic equities.

Bond purchases

Equity market

The recovery of prices in the German equity market, which has been under way since March, has not so far been reflected in a notable increase in the volume of issues. In October domestic enterprises placed new shares to a market value of €0.7 billion. Although the average monthly volume of issues, at €1.1 billion, was well up on the previous year (€0.8 billion), this was solely due to a large issue in April. Despite comparatively low net sales, domestic and foreign investors made major shifts in their portfolios. While resident investors – especially non-banks – raised €10.4 billion from the sale of German equities

Share sales and purchases

¹ The individual items for the Federal Government are shown at nominal values rather than at market values, and no account is taken of the changes in its holdings of Federal bonds. The sum total of these individual items therefore normally fails to tally with the aforementioned total net sales of Federal Government bonds.

in the month under review, non-residents increased their commitment in the German equity market by €12.2 billion.

visible current transactions, which is that part of the current account comprising services, factor income and current transfers.

Mutual fund shares

Sales and purchases of mutual fund shares Domestic mutual funds raised only limited funds – €0.3 billion – from sales in October (September: €2.8 billion), these accruing solely to the specialised funds preferred by institutional investors. As share prices rose and bond prices fell, this group of investors shifted resources from bond-based funds (-€3.2 billion) to share-based funds (+€2.1 billion) and mixed funds (+€1.0 billion). Similar movements could be observed in funds open to the general public; inflows to share-based funds (€0.8 billion), open-end real estate funds (€0.4 billion) and mixed funds (€0.2 billion) and outflows from money market funds (€1.0 billion) and bond-based funds (€0.4 billion) meant that things were kept on an even keel. In October, sales of foreign mutual fund shares raised €0.4 billion. As usual, the main purchasers of mutual fund shares were domestic non-banks (€3.9 billion), followed by foreign investors (€1.2 billion). By contrast, domestic banks reduced their holdings of mutual fund shares by €4.4 billion.

Balance of payments

Current account

In October, Germany's current account surplus amounted to €6.3 billion. The main reason for the surplus being €3.1 billion lower than in September was a decline in the foreign trade surplus. At the same time, however, a fall was recorded in the deficit on in-

According to provisional figures from the Federal Statistical Office, the foreign trade surplus went down by €3.6 billion compared with the previous month to €10.8 billion in October. After adjustment for seasonal variations, the trading result fell by €4½ billion to just under €10 billion. This was caused by a decidedly strong seasonally adjusted fall in exported goods, while, at the same time, imported goods rose somewhat. The value of exports in October was 61/2% below the - comparatively high - September level whereas imports went up by 11/2%. If the exports in September and October are combined in order to smooth out monthly fluctuations, the value exceeded that of the corresponding period (July-August 2003) by 1½%.

As regards invisible current transactions with non-residents, there was a deficit of €3.8 billion in October as opposed to €4.7 billion in the previous month. The fall was caused by both a smaller deficit on cross-border services (€2.6 billion compared with €3.3 billion previously) and a net decline in current transfers to non-residents (€1.8 billion compared with €2.7 billion in September). Net payments of factor income to residents were down and stood at €0.6 billion in October (compared with €1.3 billion in September).

There was a high level of net capital imports through securities transactions (€20.7 billion) in October when turnover was brisk. This followed low net outflows of funds in Septem-

Foreign trade

Invisibles

Portfolio investment

Major items of the balance of payments

€ billion

€ DIIIION	2002	2003	
lkovo		_	0-4
Item	Oct	Sep r	Oct
I Current account 1 Foreign trade 1 Exports (fob) Imports (cif)	58.9 47.4	58.2 43.9	58.2 47.4
Balance Memo item Seasonally adjusted figures Exports (fob)	+ 11.5 54.9	+ 14.3	+ 10.8
Imports (cif) 2 Supplementary trade items 2	44.4	43.7	44.4
3 Services Receipts Expenditure	9.9 13.8	9.4 12.8	9.0 11.7
Balance	- 3.9	- 3.3	- 2.6
4 Factor income (net)	+ 1.9	+ 1.3	+ 0.6
5 Current transfers from non-residents to non-residents	0.7 4.0	1.0 3.6	0.7 2.5
Balance	- 3.4	- 2.7	- 1.8
Balance on current account	+ 5.8	+ 9.4	+ 6.3
II Capital transfers (net) 3	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.0
III Financial account (net capital exports: –) Direct investment German investment abroad	- 1.5 - 3.5	+ 0.5	– 11.8 – 2.4
Foreign investment in Germany Portfolio investment	+ 2.0 - 3.1	+ 0.8	- 9.4 + 20.7
German investment abroad of which	- 4.6	- 2.9	- 12.4
Shares Bonds and notes Foreign investment	- 2.8 - 1.1	+ 2.0 - 5.6	- 2.2 - 8.2
in Germany of which	+ 1.6	+ 1.5	+ 33.1
Shares Bonds and notes Financial derivatives Credit transactions Credit institutions of which	+ 0.9 + 1.2 - 1.3 - 13.5 - 10.0	+ 0.7 - 0.5 - 1.7 + 8.5 + 7.4	+ 12.3 + 17.6 + 2.0 - 14.8 + 8.1
Short-term Enterprises and individuals General government Bundesbank Other investment	-10.5 + 1.7 + 0.6 - 5.8 - 0.1	+ 13.7 - 3.8 + 1.1 + 3.8 - 0.3	+ 11.1 - 0.8 - 0.6 - 21.4 - 0.2
Overall balance on financial account	- 19.5	+ 5.5	- 4.0
IV Change in the foreign reserves at transaction values (increase: –) 4	+ 0.6	- 0.3	- 0.3
V Balance of unclassifiable transactions	+ 13.1	- 14.6	- 1.9

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 Including the acquisition/disposal of non-produced non-financial assets. — 4 Excluding allocation of SDRs and excluding changes due to value adjustments.

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ber (€1.4 billion). The main reason for this development was that foreign portfolio investors purchased German securities worth €33.1 billion – the highest amount since June 2001. German bonds and notes (€17.6 billion) as well as shares (€12.3 billion) aroused the interest of foreign investors whereas demand for money market instruments was comparatively low at €2.0 billion. German investors likewise increased their new investment abroad, namely from €2.9 billion in September to €12.4 billion in October. This was largely in the form of net purchases of foreign bonds and notes (€8.2 billion), all of which were euro-denominated. In addition, they invested to a more limited extent in shares (€2.2 billion), money market paper (€1.6 billion) and investment fund certificates (€0.4 billion).

In contrast to portfolio investment, direct investment resulted in strong net capital exports (€11.8 billion). Foreign proprietors withdrew €9.4 billion net from Germany, primarily by reducing credit to their German branches. German enterprises, however, strengthened their international presence and invested €2.4 billion abroad.

Direct investment

tised credit transactions, funds amounting to €1.4 billion were transferred from Germany. Enterprises and individuals accounted for €0.8 billion and general government for €0.6 billion. The domestic banking system recorded net capital exports amounting to €13.3 billion, a reflection, as it were, of all other

cross-border transactions. Whereas credit in-

stitutions attracted €8.1 billion of funds in net

With regard to the non-banks' non-securi-

Credit transactions terms, the Bundesbank registered outflows of €21.4 billion, essentially via balances in connection with the payment system TARGET.

The foreign reserves of the Bundesbank rose
– at transaction values – by €0.3 billion in
October.

Foreign reserves



Statistical Section



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	German banks (MFIs)	40*		and shares in Germany	48*
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Abbreviations and symbols

- e estimated
- **p** provisional

pe partly estimated

- **r** revised
- ... Data available at a later date
- . Data unknown, not to be published or not meaningful
- 0 Less than 0.5 but more than nil
- ni

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 definiti	ons 1 2		Determinants o	of the money sto	ock 1	Interest rates		
	Wioney stock in	various definiti	M 3 3		Determinants			interest rates		
	M1	M2		3-month moving average (centred)	MFI lending, total	MFI lending to enterprises and individuals	Monetary capital formation 4	EONIA 5, 7	3-month EURIBOR 6, 7	Yield on Euro- pean govern- ment bonds outstanding 8
Period	Change from p	revious year, in	%					% p. a. as a mo	nthly average	
2002 Apr	6.7	6.4	7.2	7.3	4.4	5.1	4.6	3.32	3.41	5.3
May	6.8	6.7	7.5	7.3	4.5	5.3	5.2	3.31	3.47	5.3
Jun	6.9	6.4	7.1	7.2	4.4	5.3	4.3	3.35	3.46	5.2
Jul	7.6	6.5	7.0	7.0	4.0	4.8	5.0	3.30	3.41	5.0
Aug	7.7	6.4	6.9	7.0	4.2	5.1	5.3	3.29	3.35	4.7
Sep	8.0	6.5	7.1	7.0	4.3	5.0	5.2	3.32	3.31	4.5
Oct	8.3	6.8	6.9	7.0	4.3	4.9	5.0	3.30	3.26	4.6
Nov	9.0	6.8	7.0	6.9	3.9	4.6	5.0	3.30	3.12	4.6
Dec	9.9	6.6	6.9	7.1	4.1	4.7	4.9	3.09	2.94	4.4
2003 Jan	9.5	6.6	7.3	7.4	4.2	4.8	4.6	2.79	2.83	4.2
Feb	10.5	7.4	8.0	7.8	4.4	5.0	4.7	2.76	2.69	4.0
Mar	11.8	8.0	8.0	8.2	4.2	4.8	4.4	2.75	2.53	4.1
Apr	11.2	8.0	8.7	8.4	4.8	5.2	4.7	2.56	2.53	4.2
May	11.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	5.1	5.3	4.5	2.56	2.40	3.9
Jun	11.5	8.4	8.4	8.5	4.9	5.2	5.1	2.21	2.15	3.7
Jul	11.6	8.5	8.7	8.4	5.5	5.6	5.3	2.08	2.13	4.0
Aug	12.0	8.6	8.2	8.1	5.5	5.6	5.3	2.10	2.14	4.2
Sep	11.4	8.1	7.6	7.9	5.6	5.6	5.2	2.02	2.15	4.2
Oct Nov	12.5	8.2 	8.0	 	5.8 	5.5 	5.8 	2.01 1.97	2.14 2.16	4.3 4.4

1 Source: ECB. — 2 Saisonally adjusted. — 3 Excluding holdings of money market fund shares/units by non-residents of the euro area. — 4 Longer-term liabilities to euro area non-MFIs. — 5 Euro OverNight Index

Average. — 6 Euro InterBank Offered Rate. — 7 See also footnotes to table VI.5., p. 44* — 8 GDP-weighted yield on ten-year government bonds; from 2001 Euro12.

2 Foreign trade and payments *

	Select	ed items	of the	EMU bala	nce of	payment	ts								Euro exchange	rates 1	
	Curre	nt accoun	ıt		Capita	ıl accoun	t									Effective excha	nge rate 3
	Balan	ce	of wh Trade		Baland	ce	Direct invest		Securi transa	ties ctions 2	Credit transa		Monet reserve		Dollar rate	nominal	real 4
Period	€ milli	on													Euro/US-\$	1st q 1999=100	
2002 Apr May Jun	- + +	5,573 684 7,482	+ + +	7,136 10,276 13,894	+ + -	22,047 13,398 38,762	+ + -	9,616 1,981 18,348	+ + + +	20,878 38,566 18,455	- - -	16,801 29,047 35,353	++	8,355 1,897 3,517	0.8858 0.9170 0.9554	87.2 88.6 90.6	89.7 91.1 93.2
Jul Aug Sep	+ + +	8,172 9,275 8,385	+ + +	16,026 11,263 10,828	- - -	16,898 30,402 6,347	- + -	5,992 1,505 6,319	+ - +	405 11,283 21,707	- - -	8,698 22,437 17,950	- + -	2,612 1,812 3,785	0.9922 0.9778 0.9808	91.7 91.1 91.2	94.4 93.6 93.8
Oct Nov Dec	+ + +	4,584 10,609 7,948	+ + +	12,457 12,449 9,584	=	13,892 18,879 15,721	- + -	6,929 7,298 6,406	+ + -	28,063 14,337 3,261	- - -	37,162 38,094 5,002	+ - -	2,136 2,420 1,052	0.9811 1.0014 1.0183	91.7 92.5 93.6	94.3 95.1 96.7
2003 Jan Feb Mar	- + +	5,191 3,356 4,271	+ + +	1,491 8,690 6,451	- - +	12,195 19,618 6,676	- + -	2,196 2,882 1,543	- - +	2,109 6,683 13,343	- - -	9,439 21,156 10,116	+ + +	1,549 5,340 4,992	1.0622 1.0773 1.0807	95.8 97.1 97.9	98.8 100.2 101.2
Apr May Jun	- - +	9,966 149 3,104	+ + +	6,947 7,630 10,545	+ - -	16,105 33,417 24,030	- + +	18,418 673 23,121	+ + +	20,442 2,491 16,434	+ - -	13,325 36,959 64,436	+ + +	756 378 851	1.0848 1.1582 1.1663	98.6 102.5 102.7	102.1 106.1 106.6
Jul Aug Sep	+ 1,968 + 15, + 4,908 + 10,			15,323 10,613 12,652	- - -	6,124 2,960 13,767	- - -	3,221 2,575 9,551	- - +	38,326 44,121 8,237	+ + -	33,813 43,400 12,221	+ + -	1,610 336 232	1.1372 1.1139 1.1222	101.4 100.3 99.9	105.2 103.9 103.5
Oct Nov															1.1692 1.1702	101.3 101.2	105.2 105.1

^{*} Source: ECB. — 1 See also tables X.12 and 13, p. 74–75. — 2 Including financial derivatives. — 3 Vis-à-vis a narrow group of countries. — 4 Based on consumer prices.

I Key economic data for Euro area

3 General economic indicators

1													
Period	Belgium	Germany	Finland	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands	Austria	Portugal	Spain	Euro area 7
	Real gro	ss domes	tic produ	ıct 1									
2000 2001 2002 2002 Q2 Q3 Q4 2003 Q1 Q2 Q3	3.8 0.6 0.7 0.3 1.3 2.2 1.6 1.0		5.1 1.2 2.2 3.6 2.7 3.2 1.9 0.9 1.6	3.8 2.1 1.2 1.4 1.6 0.8 1.2 - 0.7 - 0.2	4.0 3.8 4.0 3.6 3.2 4.3 4.5	10.1 6.2 6.9 7.5 7.2 7.5 0.7 2.1	3.1 1.8 0.4 0.3 0.5 0.7 0.6 0.3	9.1 1.2 1.3	3.5 1.2 0.2 0.7 0.1 - 0.2 - 1.2 - 1.1	3.4 0.8 1.4 1.2 1.4 1.4 0.3 0.9	1.6 0.4 1.9 - 0.2 - 1.4 - 1.3 - 2.1	4.2 2.8 2.0 2.1 1.9 2.1 2.4 2.3 2.4	3.5 1.6 0.9 1.1 1.3 0.9 0.9 0.2 0.0
		al produc											
2000 2001 2002 2002 Q2 Q3 Q4 2003 Q1 Q2 Q3	5.2 - 0.3 1.3 2.0 4.0 2.3 - 0.3 - 2.2 - 2.6	6.2 0.5 - 1.1 - 2.0 - 0.2 1.4 1.8 0.2 6p - 0.8	11.8 0.1 1.7 5.1 3.0 5.2 2.1 - 1.5 1.8	3.5 1.2 - 1.0 - 0.6 - 1.7 - 0.1 0.8 - 2.0 - 1.8	1.0 1.7 4.0 0.1 3.1 0.9 2.4	15.6 10.1 7.8 11.3 10.6 6.6 2.5 2.4 6.2	4.0 - 1.1 - 1.3 - 2.1 - 0.1 0.7 - 0.5 - 1.4 - 0.1	5.0 3.2 0.4 4.0 - 0.3 1.7 4.5 - 1.3 4.5	0.5 - 0.9 - 1.4 - 0.6 0.4 1.1 - 3.4	9.0 2.8 0.9 2.9 0.6 1.5 3.7 	3.1 - 0.2 1.8 0.4 - 1.9 0.7 - 2.4	4.4 - 1.5 0.2 - 1.1 0.4 2.5 1.5 1.7 0.9	5.3 0.5 - 0.5 - 0.6 0.2 1.3 1.1 - 0.6 - 0.4
2001	82.3	84.4		87.4	77.6	78.4	78.9	88.7	84.6	83.1	81.7	79.6	83.4
2002 2003 2002 Q3 Q4 2003 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	79.6 78.7 80.1 79.6 79.3 78.6 77.9	82.3 82.0 82.4 82.7 82.3 81.8 81.0	85.7 82.7 81.9 83.0 83.1 82.2 82.8 80.7 82.0	85.3 84.9 85.3 84.7 85.1 84.9 84.8	77.0 76.5 79.0 76.8 75.8 77.1 76.8	75.9 75.1 72.8 76.9 74.5 75.1 77.1	77.3 76.3 76.9 78.0 77.5 75.6 76.1	85.1 84.7 83.8 85.3 84.1 85.9 84.8	82.9 81.7 82.5 82.8 82.5 81.9 81.0	80.2 80.0 80.2 79.1 79.7 80.4 79.4	79.4 77.9 79.1 81.2 77.7 78.5 75.8	77.2 78.9 76.3 79.3 78.6 78.2 79.5	81.4 81.0 81.2 81.7 81.3 80.8 80.7
·	Unemplo	oyment r											
2000 2001 2002 2003 May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov	6.9 6.7 7.3 7.9 8.0 8.1 8.0 8.1	7.8 7.8 8.6 9.4 9.3 9.3 9.4 9.3 9.3	9.8 9.1 9.1 9.2 9.1 9.1 9.0 8.9	8.5 8.8 9.3 9.4 9.5 9.5 9.5	10.4	4.3 3.9 4.3 4.6 4.6 4.7 4.7 4.6 4.6	10.4 9.4 9.0 8.6 8.6 8.5 	2.3 2.1 2.8 3.6 3.7 3.8 3.8 3.9	2.5 2.7 3.8 3.8 3.9 4.0	3.7 3.6 4.3 4.3 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.5 4.5	4.1 4.1 5.1 6.4 6.3 6.3 6.6 6.9	11.3 10.6 11.3 11.3 11.3 11.2 11.2 11.2	8.5 8.0 8.4 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8
		ised Inde											
2000 2001 2002 2003 May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov	2.7 2.4 1.6 0.9 1.5 1.4 1.6 1.7 1.4		2.0 1.1 1.2 1.0 1.2 1.2 0.9		3.7 3.9 3.5 3.6 3.5 3.3 	5.3 4.0 4.7 3.9 3.8 3.9 3.9 3.8 3.3 3.3	2.6 2.3 2.6 2.9 2.9 2.7 3.0 p 2.8 e 2.8	3.8 2.4 2.1 2.3 2.0 1.9 2.3 2.7 1.8 2.0			2.8 4.4 3.7 3.7 3.4 2.9 2.9 3.2 2.8	3.5 2.8 3.6 2.7 2.8 2.9 3.1 3.0 2.7	2.1 2.3 2.3 1.8 1.9 1.9 2.1 2.2 p 2.0 e 2.2
		governm											
2000 2001 2002	0.2 0.6 0.1	- 2.8	7.1 5.2 4.2	- 1.4 - 1.5 - 3.1	- 1.9 - 1.5 - 1.2	4.4 0.9 - 0.2	- 2.6	6.4 6.1 2.5	2.2 0.0 – 1.6	- 1.5 0.3 - 0.2	- 4.2	- 0.8 - 0.3 0.1	0.2 - 1.7 - 2.2
	General	governm	ent debt	5									
2000 2001 2002	109.6 108.5 105.8	60.2 59.5 60.8	44.6 44.0 42.7	57.2 56.8 59.0	106.9	38.4 36.1 32.4	109.5	5.5	55.9 52.9 52.4	66.8 67.3 67.3	53.3 55.5 58.1	60.5 56.8 53.8	69.6 69.2 69.0

Sources: National data, European Commission, Eurostat, European Central Bank. Latest data are partly based on press reports and are provisional. — 1 Annual percentage change; GDP of Greece and Portugal is calculated from seasonally adjusted data. — 2 Manufacturing, mining and energy; adjusted for working-day variations. — 3 Manufacturing, in %; seasonally adjusted; data are collected in January, April, July and October. — 4 Standardised, as a percentage of the civilian labour force; seasonally

adjusted. — 5 As a percentage of GDP; Maastricht Treaty definition, ESA 95; including proceeds from sales of UMTS licences. — 6 Adjusted in advance by the Federal Statistical Office, by way of estimates, to the results of the Quarterly Production Survey for the third quarter (industry in Germany: on average, + 0.9 %). — 7 Including Greece (Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, general government financial balance and general government debt from 2001 only).



- 1 The money stock and its counterparts *
- a European monetary union

€ billion

	I Lendi in the		non-banks (irea	non-N	1FIs)					II Net non-e			idents					y capital fo stitutions (
			Enterprises and individ			Public autho												Deposits			Debt securities		
Period	Total		Total	of wh		Total		of wh		Total		Clair on n euro resid	on- -area	Liabi ities non- area resid	to euro-	Total		with an agreed maturity of over 2 years	at no ov	posits agreed tice of er nonths	with maturities of over 2 years (net) 2	Capit and reserv	
2002 Mar		70.7	48.5	-	10.4		22.1		16.9	_	5.6		19.9		25.5		23.8	3.	7	- 1.3	18.7		2.7
Apr May Jun		26.1 39.0 32.6	44.6 32.1 32.5	_	3.0 3.9 6.9	-	18.5 6.9 0.1	_	1.5 9.7 1.3	-	3.0 39.0 41.0	_	17.5 73.8 26.8	_	20.5 34.8 67.8	- -	6.3 25.8 5.5	- 0. 3. 3.	5	- 1.9 - 1.2 - 0.2	1.0 19.7 8.6		5.2 3.7 17.1
Jul Aug Sep	=	18.9 6.9 54.6	- 15.1 7.1 40.3	-	12.3 6.8 4.9	-	3.8 14.0 14.3	- -	2.0 3.1 11.5		1.5 14.1 18.1	-	3.5 10.7 65.5	- -	5.0 24.8 47.4		24.7 14.1 22.8	1. 2. 1.	2	- 0.0 0.2 0.4	13.8 2.7 12.1		9.6 9.0 9.3
Oct Nov Dec		28.0 41.3 50.8	31.0 26.2 56.9		12.4 6.8 14.9	- -	3.0 15.1 6.1	- -	2.6 6.1 14.1		29.7 34.9 21.8	_	55.1 84.4 33.2	_	25.5 49.5 55.0		9.4 21.7 23.6	1. 3. 16.	5	- 1.0 - 0.5 0.1	9.1 16.6 – 1.9		0.0 2.0 8.9
2003 Jan Feb Mar		51.0 51.0 48.4	29.6 35.6 39.1		4.8 4.3 7.7		21.4 15.4 9.3		20.0 17.8 8.7		6.9 10.1 14.0		17.5 66.6 6.6	_	10.6 56.5 7.5		16.2 11.1 13.4	- 0. 7. 7.	o	- 2.1 - 1.2 - 1.6	6.7 9.7 12.5	- -	11.9 4.5 4.8
Apr May Jun		87.3 69.3 14.9	71.7 42.6 27.9	_	27.7 14.2 6.6	_	15.6 26.7 13.0	_	21.0 30.7 13.9	-	4.1 40.7 59.5		40.0 41.8 40.3	_	44.1 1.1 19.2		4.7 17.7 19.4	- 2. 6. 2.	5	- 2.6 - 1.3 - 1.6	9.8 19.0 11.2		0.3 6.5 6.9
Jul Aug Sep	-	35.3 0.1 61.3	14.5 11.1 37.1	-	5.4 5.0 3.5	-	20.7 11.2 24.2	-	12.8 5.0 23.0	- -	39.7 31.5 15.0	-	33.1 70.6 27.7	-	6.6 39.1 12.7		31.4 17.0 20.1	5. 7. – 0.	7	- 2.1 - 1.6 - 0.7	19.3 3.2 20.1		8.9 7.7 1.2
Oct		49.8	27.3	-	0.6		22.6		22.2		11.2		50.2		39.0		32.4	4.	9	0.1	25.2		2.3

b German contribution

	I Lend in the		non-barea	anks (non-M	FIs)					II Net			dents								onetary uro area			
			Enter and ir		uals		Public autho															Debt			
Period	Total		Total		of wh		Total		<i>of whi</i> Securit		Total		Claims on no euro-a reside	n- area	Liabil- ities to non-euro- area residents	Total		Depos with a agreed maturi of ove 2 years	n d ity r	Deposi at agre notice over 3 mon	eed of	securiti with maturit of over 2 years (net) 2	ties	Capita and reserv	
2002 Mar	-	1.0	-	2.4	-	9.5		1.4		3.0		7.6		10.6	3.0		13.3		3.5	-	1.1	1	10.1		0.9
Apr May Jun	_	11.0 6.6 19.8	_	9.9 3.7 12.6	- -	5.8 0.2 11.1	_	1.1 2.9 7.2	_	5.2 8.4 2.2	-	20.2 10.7 25.7	-	3.0 24.6 0.1	17.2 13.9 – 25.6	- -	7.7 0.4 0.5	=	1.3 0.4 0.7	- - -	1.9 1.1 0.2	-	2.1 2.2 2.3	- - -	2.4 0.4 1.9
Jul Aug Sep	-	7.2 1.7 12.0	-	7.4 5.8 10.8	- -	2.8 6.4 0.7	-	14.6 7.5 1.2		6.1 2.2 4.1	-	16.5 11.0 14.9	-	5.7 6.4 31.0	10.8 - 4.5 15.6		11.2 8.9 1.5	- -	0.5 0.2 0.5	_	0.1 0.1 0.5		8.2 5.2 2.0		2.4 3.7 0.5
Oct Nov Dec		4.6 9.4 5.7		5.8 4.6 17.8		7.4 4.3 6.8	- -	1.2 4.8 12.1	- -	4.6 3.5 8.5		17.8 19.2 2.2	_	11.6 32.0 40.5	- 6.1 12.8 - 42.7	_	0.1 5.8 9.8		1.9 4.1 3.1	-	0.8 0.6 0.2		0.3 0.4 17.0	-	0.7 1.9 2.4
2003 Jan Feb Mar	-	18.3 1.5 4.6		1.8 5.7 2.7	- -	3.1 1.3 1.2	-	16.4 7.2 1.9		10.8 0.5 5.1	-	6.1 10.2 18.8		8.7 20.1 25.2	14.8 9.9 6.4		4.1 4.4 1.7	-	1.6 6.3 1.9	- - -	2.0 1.2 1.6	_	3.8 0.9 1.1	_	3.9 1.5 2.6
Apr May Jun	_	4.9 1.9 18.0	_	6.6 4.0 0.9	_	5.9 3.0 3.0	- - -	1.7 2.1 17.1	- -	2.6 2.4 10.0		4.3 27.3 38.2		14.4 22.4 24.4	10.1 - 5.0 - 13.8	- -	2.6 2.8 4.8	-	2.0 1.6 0.1	- - -	2.5 1.5 1.4		0.5 4.8 3.7	_	1.5 4.4 2.4
Jul Aug Sep	-	0.6 13.6 17.7	-	8.4 2.7 12.8	- -	0.5 0.9 3.6	-	9.0 16.3 4.9		1.6 11.0 10.8	- -	24.5 16.6 1.9	- -	18.6 20.6 10.5	5.9 - 37.2 12.4		8.7 5.7 2.3	_	4.9 3.2 1.3	- - -	2.1 1.5 0.7		4.9 2.2 9.1	_	1.0 1.8 4.8
Oct	_	2.4	-	9.9	_	3.4		7.5		4.5		6.4	_	0.1	- 6.6		3.4		0.3		0.1		2.9		0.2

^{*} 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 (see also the "Notes on the figures" in the "Explanatory notes" in the Statistical Supplement to the Monthly Report 1, p 30). — 1 Source: ECB. — 2 Excluding MFIs' portfolios. — 3 After deduction of inter-MFI participations. — 4 Including the counterparts of monetary

liabilities of central governments. — 5 Including the monetary liabilities of central governments (Post Office, Treasury). — 6 In Germany, only savings deposits. — 7 Paper held by residents outside the euro area has been eliminated. — 8 Less German MFIs' holdings of paper issued by euro-area MFIs. MFIs. — 9 Up to end-2002, including national banknotes

a European monetary union

			V O	ther fa	ctors	VI M	oney st	tock N	/13 (bal	ance l	plus II	less III less	IV less	V) 5,6,	10									
								Mon	ey stoc	k M2													t secur-]
					of which Intra-					Mone	ey stoc	k M1										matı	with urities	
	IV De posits centra ernm	of al gov	Tota	n 4	Eurosystem liability/ claim related to banknote issue	Total		Total	I	Total		Currency in circu- lation	Over depo		Dep with agre mat of u 2 ye	an ed urity p to	Deposits at agreed notice of up to 3 months 5,6	Repo trans	sac-	Mon mark fund share (net)	cét I	of up 2 year (incl mark pape (net)	ars money ket er)	Period
1		1.7		0.4	-		39.0		27.3		11.5	14.0	-	2.6		12.3	3.5		8.4		3.3		0.2	2002 Mar
	-	0.0 8.5 6.0	-	13.1 12.7 47.6	- - -		42.4 48.1 25.5		39.4 27.6 46.2		40.2 14.3 60.5	7.4 12.2 11.8		32.8 2.1 48.6	_	5.4 10.9 20.6	- 6.2 2.4 6.3	- -	1.5 6.7 6.1	_	7.9 4.0 7.3	- -	3.4 9.8 7.4	Apr May Jun
	-	3.1 11.0 1.6	- -	25.8 9.6 3.3	- -	l .	13.2 13.6 45.1	- -	15.8 7.5 41.8	 -	22.9 27.1 62.5	11.0 4.5 5.6	-	33.8 31.7 56.9	_	4.2 13.5 23.3	3.0 6.2 2.6	-	0.7 7.7 2.4	_	12.0 12.3 2.7	-	8.7 1.1 3.6	Jul Aug Sep
	<u>-</u>	5.5 4.3 11.0	 - -	22.0 13.3 28.4	- - -		20.8 72.1 88.4		19.0 64.4 102.2	-	8.7 60.1 76.3	7.2 7.5 19.8	-	15.8 52.6 56.5	 - -	20.5 7.3 7.8	7.1 11.6 32.6	- - -	2.8 4.4 2.8	_	2.0 14.7 6.1	 - -	2.6 2.7 3.9	Oct Nov Dec
	_	15.2 18.6 1.1	-	18.8 8.3 12.0	- - -		7.6 39.7 38.1	-	33.6 27.1 54.0	-	59.4 8.9 46.8	- 7.4 7.2 7.9	-	52.0 1.7 38.9	_	2.5 2.4 6.2	23.3 15.8 13.4	_	14.7 0.9 9.8		19.4 12.1 4.3	 - -	7.2 0.4 10.5	2003 Jan Feb Mar
	-	16.5 10.4 30.2		7.2 24.6 19.3	- - -		87.8 57.3 5.4		49.2 65.3 29.6		30.3 38.6 53.8	9.1 7.4 7.3		21.2 31.2 46.5	_	10.2 19.0 39.0	8.8 7.7 14.8	_	6.4 1.0 16.5	_	11.8 8.8 0.9	 - -	20.3 17.7 6.9	Apr May Jun
	-	24.6 10.5 21.3	- -	17.4 32.0 29.5	- -	-	6.1 6.1 5.5	- -	4.6 2.9 16.4	 - 	17.4 14.6 45.4	11.1 1.2 2.2	-	28.5 15.8 43.2	_	3.0 3.8 29.5	9.8 7.9 0.4	 - -	5.5 3.0 4.3	_	10.3 2.1 8.4	- -	5.0 2.3 1.8	Jul Aug Sep
	_	18.2		0.8	-		46.0		19.3		5.1	6.4	_	1.3		11.8	2.4		13.5		6.8		6.4	Oct

b German contribution

		V Othe	r facto	ors		VI Mor	ney sto	ck M3 (balaı	nce I plus I	I less I	II less IV les	ss V)	5,6,10						
				of which				Componen	ts of mone	ey stoc	k								
IV De posits centra ernm	of Il gov-	Total		Intra- claim related to banknote issue 9,11	Currency in circu- lation	Total		Overnight deposits	Deposi with ar agreed maturi of up t 2 year	n ty o	Deposits at agreed notice of up to 3 months 6		Repo transac- tions		Money market fund shares (net) 7,8		Debt securitivith maturities of up to 2 ye (incl money market paper)(net)	ars	eriod
-	0.0	-	6.0	3.4	2.6	-	0.6	_ 2	.6	1.6	-	0.1		0.2	-	0.2		0.5 20	002 Mar
-	1.9 0.7 0.5	_	1.7 1.9 1.8	1.3 2.9 1.0	3.1 2.5 3.3	-	1.4 14.4 7.6	9 6 13	.2	4.8 4.5 0.3	- - -	7.3 0.6 1.0	- -	0.3 1.3 0.6	- -	0.3 0.4 0.5		2.1 2.5 3.7	Apr May Jun
-	1.1 1.3 1.0	-	10.0 3.4 12.3	2.0 3.2 2.2	3.7 0.9 1.6	-	9.4 2.4 12.1	- 5 - 5 14	.2	0.2 3.7 9.0	-	1.5 0.1 1.0	-	1.0 1.2 6.4		0.3 1.3 0.1		1.8 1.2 0.8	Jul Aug Sep
-	1.6 0.6 0.0	-	9.9 3.6 0.6	2.0 1.5 1.5	1.5 2.5 4.3		14.0 27.0 18.5	1 31 1	.8 –	6.8 5.6 7.2		2.2 3.3 12.8	- - -	1.0 3.2 3.1	 - -	0.6 0.2 0.5		4.2 0.8 0.9	Oct Nov Dec
-	0.8 1.4 1.7	-	12.2 16.6 22.8	0.5 2.2 1.5	- 0.7 1.7 2.5	-	3.2 19.5 0.4	- 9 5 7	.6 –	4.7 0.7 5.2		4.1 3.0 1.7		5.3 2.3 0.4		2.5 1.3 0.6		1.1 8.1 4.0	003 Jan Feb Mar
-	1.1 2.2 0.4		4.2 14.6 13.2	0.9 2.4 0.6	2.8 1.3 2.8		8.7 15.3 1.9	8 6 16	.8	2.0 7.4 11.8		1.1 0.7 1.0	_	0.0 1.0 1.5	- -	0.0 0.4 0.5	-	1.4 1.0 1.7	Apr May Jun
-	2.8 0.6 0.3	- -	15.7 4.5 11.8	1.1 2.5 1.3	3.4 - 0.1 0.9	-	14.2 1.2 1.4	- 12 1 10	.7	1.3 2.9 13.8		2.0 2.7 0.9		0.2 1.5 3.2	- - -	0.4 0.5 0.1	-	2.2 7.2 0.5	Jul Aug Sep
_	0.7	_	4.8	1.2	1.3		6.1	3	.9 _	3.5		0.9		5.6	_	0.7	_	0.1	Oct

and coins still in circulation. — 10 The German contributions to the Eurosystem's monetary aggregates should on no account be interpreted as national monetary aggregates and are therefore not comparable with the erstwhile German money stocks M1, M2 or M3. — 11 The difference between the volume of euro banknotes actually issued by the Bundesbank

and the amount disclosed in accordance with the accounting regime chosen by the Eurosystem (see also footnote 3 on banknote circulation in Table III.2). — 12 Includes decrease of €68 billion owing to the exclusion of currency in circulation.



2 Consolidated balance sheet of monetary financial institutions (MFIs) *

		Assets									
			n-banks (non-	MFIs) in the eu	ro area						
			Enterprises an	d individuals			Public authori	ities			
	Total					Shares and				Claims on non-	
End of year/month	assets or liabilities	Total	Total	Loans	Debt securities 2	other equities	Total	Loans	Debt securities 3	euro-area residents	Other assets
	European	monetary	union (€ b	illion) ¹							
2001 Sep	13,318.6	9,309.1	7,284.1	6,421.9	327.4	534.7	2,025.0	829.8	1,195.2	2,697.8	1,311.7
Oct	13,424.2	9,339.1	7,325.2	6,451.6	329.9	543.7	2,014.0	827.2	1,186.8	2,742.5	1,342.5
Nov Dec	13,574.5 13,576.7	9,413.9 9,451.3	7,379.6 7,424.4	6,501.9 6,519.3	333.1 336.9	544.6 568.1	2,034.3 2,026.9	843.3 847.7	1,191.0 1,179.2	2,827.6 2,807.8	1,333.0 1,317.6
2002 Jan	13,667.3	9,495.6	7,444.4	6,534.4	341.9	568.1	2,051.1	844.8	1,206.3	2,829.6	1,342.2
Feb Mar	13,657.2 13,694.4	9,520.6 9,594.9	7,465.4 7,513.2	6,548.7 6,606.1	349.9 346.6	566.7 560.5	2,055.3 2,081.7	847.5 852.6	1,207.8 1,229.1	2,833.2 2,845.2	1,303.4 1,254.2
Apr	13,680.2	9,612.5	7,550.9	6,641.2	342.9	566.8	2,061.7	832.4	1,229.3	2,826.5	1,241.2
May Jun	13,711.6 13,642.3	9,645.0 9,667.1	7,573.6 7,598.0	6,659.7 6,691.1	345.0 343.0	568.9 563.9	2,071.5 2,069.1	829.2 830.1	1,242.3 1,239.0	2,845.8 2,731.2	1,220.7 1,243.9
Jul	13,679.1	9,652.9	7,587.0	6,692.6	345.3	549.1	2,065.9	828.5	1,237.4	2,756.7	1,269.5
Aug Sep	13,649.2 13,822.3	9,645.5 9,700.5	7,592.5 7,626.6	6,692.3 6,726.8	341.0 350.8	559.1 549.1	2,053.0 2,073.9	818.0 820.8	1,235.0 1,253.2	2,745.3 2,813.5	1,258.4 1,308.3
Oct	13,863.8	9,726.2	7,657.3	6,742.7	353.1	561.5	2,068.8	820.4	1,248.5	2,863.5	1,274.1
Nov Dec	14,010.7 13,931.1	9,761.6 9,779.1	7,678.0 7,721.2	6,754.5 6,781.5	356.7 367.1	566.8 572.7	2,083.6 2,057.8	829.2 836.8	1,254.4 1,221.0	2,937.0 2,840.3	1,312.1 1,311.7
2003 Jan	13,975.3	9,853.1	7,748.0	6,804.4	374.9	568.7	2,105.1	829.0	1,276.0	2,852.5	1,269.7
Feb Mar	14,114.0 14,124.7	9,905.1 9,941.7	7,777.7 7,807.7	6,831.2 6,854.4	381.2 386.7	565.3 566.6	2,127.5 2,134.0	828.4 828.9	1,299.1 1,305.1	2,909.4 2,895.2	1,299.5 1,287.7
Apr	14,228.2	10,027.2	7,880.5	6,890.9	404.2	585.4	2,146.8	823.3	1,323.5	2,906.3	1,294.6
May Jun	14,301.8 14,383.3	10,088.4 10,104.9	7,911.3 7,944.5	6,906.8 6,944.2	407.1 406.2	597.5 594.1	2,177.0 2,160.4	818.9 817.9	1,358.2 1,342.5	2,878.4 2,959.3	1,335.1 1,319.1
Jul	14,380.9	10,165.6	7,984.1	6,964.6	402.8	616.7	2,181.6	825.9	1,355.7	2,942.7	1,272.5
Aug Sep	14,370.3 14,415.3	10,172.6 10,220.5	8,002.8 8,028.4	6,976.8 6,999.4	405.4 412.1	620.6 616.9	2,169.8 2,192.1	820.0 820.8	1,349.8 1,371.3	2,929.9 2,886.6	1,267.8 1,308.1
Oct	14,522.0	10,267.2		7,027.3		614.3		821.2	1,388.7		1,305.6
	German c	ontributio	n (€ billion	N							
2004.6						244.6		105.0	240.2		225.01
2001 Sep Oct	4,323.3 4,334.4	3,288.4 3,288.4	2,575.0 2,579.9	2,269.7 2,271.3	63.7 64.4	241.6 244.2	713.3 708.6	495.0 496.2	218.3 212.4	808.1 818.3	226.8 227.6
Nov	4,336.2	3,303.9	2,587.2	2,279.0	64.8	243.4	716.6	506.6	210.0	837.9	194.5
Dec 2002 Jan	4,328.2 4,321.4	3,321.6 3.315.2	2,608.3 2,600.6	2,289.4 2,280.2	66.0 66.9	252.9 253.4	713.3 714.6	499.3 499.7	213.9 215.0	821.2 820.0	185.4 186.2
Feb	4,322.9	3,316.3	2,600.1	2,283.4	65.1	251.6	716.2	497.1	219.1	822.1	184.4
Mar Apr	4,334.0 4,330.7	3,315.0 3,324.0	2,597.6 2,605.7	2,290.4 2,293.1	67.2 69.0	240.1 243.7	717.4 718.3	495.4 491.2	221.9 227.1	829.6 816.6	189.3 190.1
May	4,341.9	3,327.7	2,606.9	2,294.6	69.2	243.2	720.8	485.6	235.2	827.5	186.7
Jun Jul	4,291.6 4,303.6	3,309.3 3,317.5	2,596.0 2,589.5	2,294.8 2,291.3	69.7 69.8	231.6 228.4	713.3 728.0	480.4 489.0	232.8 239.0	800.0 801.2	182.3 184.9
Aug	4,307.0	3,315.3	2,594.9	2,289.8	67.1	238.0	720.4	479.8	240.6	810.2	181.5
Sep Oct	4,355.6 4,370.5	3,327.5 3,332.3	2,605.3 2,611.3	2,301.6 2,299.8	66.5 69.8	237.3 241.7	722.2 721.0	477.0 480.4	245.2 240.6	841.9 850.3	186.1 188.0
Nov	4,413.9	3,341.1	2,615.3	2,299.5	69.6	246.2	725.8	481.7	244.1	879.3	193.5
Dec 2003 Jan	4,359.5 4,360.7	3,344.6 3,353.2	2,630.8 2,623.2	2,304.4 2,298.5	66.6 66.1	259.8 258.7	713.8 730.0	478.4 484.0	235.4 246.1	823.8 824.1	191.1 183.4
Feb	4,383.3	3,351.8	2,627.3	2,303.8	66.5	257.0	724.6	477.9	246.6	841.9	189.5
Mar	4,395.2 4,400.8	3,351.2 3,353.3	2,624.8 2,629.0	2,302.6 2,300.8	67.2 67.3	255.0 260.9	726.4 724.3	474.6 475.4	251.7 248.9	861.8 867.7	182.2 179.8
Apr May	4,401.1	3,351.6	2,629.9	2,298.8	67.9	263.2	721.7	470.7	251.1	871.9	177.5
Jun Jul	4,411.5 4,391.1	3,334.6 3,334.6	2,629.8 2,620.8	2,301.7 2,293.4	67.0 64.4	261.1 263.0	704.8 713.9	463.7 474.3	241.2 239.6	906.3 891.4	170.6 165.1
Aug	4,373.2	3,322.7	2,624.8	2,296.4	64.5	263.9	697.9	469.1	228.8	886.0	164.4
Sep Oct	4,384.6 4,387.2	3,337.1 3,333.2	2,634.6 2,624.5	2,309.9 2,303.4	64.2 66.5	260.5 254.6	702.5 708.8	463.0 466.1	239.4 242.7	877.7 882.7	169.8 171.3
OCI	4,307.2	3,333.2	2,024.5	2,303.4	00.5	254.6	/00.8	400.1	242./	002./	1/1.5

^{*} Monetary financial institutions (MFIs) comprise banks (including building and loan associations), money market funds, and the European Central Bank and national central banks (the Eurosystem). — 1 Source: ECB. — 2 Including money market paper of enterprises. — 3 Including Treasury bills and other money market paper of public authorities. — 4 From 2002, euro currency in

circulation; up to end-2002, also including national banknotes and coins still in circulation (see also footnote 8 on p 12*). Excluding MFIs' cash in hand (in euro). From 2002, the German contribution includes the volume of euro banknotes put into circulation by the Bundesbank in accordance with the

iabilities	Daniel (- hl/	71-X (41-							
	Deposits of noi	n-panks (non-Mf	Fls) in the euro a Enterprises and							
			Enterprises and	maividuais	With agreed			At agreed		
					maturities of			notice of 6		
Currency n irculation 4	Total	of which in euro 5	Total	Overnight	up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years	up to 3 months	over 3 months	End
		-				Euro	pean mone	tary union ((€ billion) ¹	yea
309.6	5,474.3	5,132.4	5,170.9	1,680.4	933.4	81.5	1,136.0	1,221.6	118.0	200
295.5 279.7	5,493.0	5,144.7	5,183.4 5,249.5	1,678.9	938.6 944.2	81.1 79.9	1,136.1	1,232.4 1,246.6	116.4	
279.7	5,552.5 5,698.1	5,200.8 5,360.0	5,249.5	1,728.6 1,826.5	952.2	80.0	1,134.9 1,142.4	1,246.6	115.3 115.3	
246.5	5,669.6	5,318.9	5,363.4	1,773.6	948.3	79.5	1,146.2	1,304.0	111.8	200
240.3 254.3	5,671.3 5,686.3	5,311.3 5,327.3	5,359.8 5,376.5	1,768.1 1,769.8	946.9 954.6	78.7 80.4	1,148.1 1,151.5	1,307.2 1,310.6	110.8 109.5	
261.7	5,711.2	5,355.4	5,401.0	1,797.8	959.7	81.0	1,150.8	1,304.2	107.5	
273.9 285.8	5,713.5 5,749.3	5,366.7 5,407.9	5,409.7 5,438.3	1,801.1 1,844.4	961.3 938.5	81.5 81.5	1,153.0 1,155.0	1,306.4 1,312.7	106.4 106.2	
296.6	5,725.7	5,384.9	5,422.5	1,816.1	948.2	82.6	1,154.1	1,315.4	106.2	
301.1 306.7	5,688.0 5,730.1	5,358.6 5,399.2	5,396.2 5,434.7	1,783.7 1,837.3	959.7 941.0	83.3 82.9	1,142.5 1,143.6	1,320.6 1,323.2	106.4 106.8	
313.9	5,745.4	5,410.6	5,446.2	1,819.2	964.2	82.8	1,144.9	1,329.4	105.8	
321.4 341.2	5,799.5 5.880.6	5,466.9 5,567.9	5,504.6 5,593.3	1,871.3 1,924.2	956.8 947.6	82.4 81.2	1,148.3 1,163.9	1,340.5 1,371.1	105.3 105.3	
312.1	5,869.6	5,536.2	5,568.9	1,876.2	952.9	76.7	1,168.4	1,391.4	103.3	2003
319.3 327.2	5,912.7	5,560.0	5,586.2	1,874.6	952.5 947.6	75.4 75.9	1,175.8	1,405.9	102.1 100.5	
336.3	5,963.0 5,978.2	5,609.5 5,638.7	5,639.3 5,670.1	1,913.7 1,930.4	960.1	75.9	1,182.8 1,179.8	1,418.8 1,427.6	97.9	
343.8	6,039.9	5,694.2	5,714.0	1,954.8	971.0	73.0	1,185.4	1,433.2	96.6	
351.0	6,099.1 6,091.6	5,714.2	5,743.3	2,000.9 2,008.9	938.8 942.9	72.4 72.1	1,188.4	1,447.8	95.0 92.9	
361.5 362.7	6,087.4	5,737.3 5,739.7	5,768.5 5,777.4	1,996.4	949.4	72.2	1,194.7 1,204.0	1,457.0 1,464.0	91.4	
364.9	6,115.9	5,752.6	5,787.0	2,036.3	920.8	72.9	1,202.6	1,463.8	90.6	
371.3	6,118.0	5,768.8	5,805.9	2,031.6	934.8	73.3	1,207.6	1,467.9	90.7	
								ontribution		
105.8	2,075.2	1		472.7	240.0	18.3	650.5	l	1	2001
99.9 92.4 68.0	2,077.6 2,103.2 2,135.1	1,982.9 2,006.3 2,048.0	1,945.0 1,973.0 2,010.0	475.5 504.0 519.0	241.8 240.7 244.7	18.6 18.7 18.6	650.0 648.7 650.2	444.8 447.5 463.9	114.4 113.5 113.6	
7 63.8	2,113.2	2,024.0	1,989.9	506.4	236.6	18.5	652.0	466.4	110.0	2002
68.3 70.9	2,108.1 2,109.1	2,019.4 2,021.9	1,986.2 1,989.1	505.6 504.1	235.1 237.3	17.1 17.1	653.5 656.8	465.9 465.9	109.0 107.8	
74.0	2,100.4	2,015.8	1,984.7	513.9	234.0	17.1	655.2	458.6	105.9	
76.5 79.8	2,107.7 2,119.3	2,023.6 2,035.6	1,987.3 1,997.1	519.1 530.9	234.2 234.4	17.1 17.3	654.1 653.0	457.9 457.0	104.8 104.6	
83.4	2,119.5	2,030.5	1,993.2	525.8	235.8	17.5	653.9	455.5	104.6	
84.3 85.9	2,098.8 2,105.7	2,018.1 2,023.7	1,979.2 1,987.6	521.5 536.6	239.6 233.0	17.6 17.5	640.1 639.6	455.6 456.5	104.8 104.3	
87.4	2,105.7	2,023.7	2,003.0	538.0	233.0	17.5	641.5	458.8	104.5	
89.9	2,147.3	2,066.9	2,035.6	569.5	237.6	17.9	645.7	462.0	102.9	
94.2 84.9	2,170.7 2,159.7	2,092.1 2,082.0	2,054.2 2,048.3	567.8 561.2	242.4 238.7	18.2 18.6	648.0 649.7	474.8 478.9	103.1 101.2	2003
86.6	2,173.9	2,094.9	2,058.5	564.8	237.3	18.5	656.1	481.8	100.0	2003
89.0	2,175.8	2,098.2	2,063.3	572.0	232.8	18.6	657.9	483.5	98.4	
91.9 93.2	2,176.7 2,189.4	2,100.4 2,112.0	2,068.2 2,073.9	580.4 585.9	233.5 236.9	18.1 17.8	655.8 653.8	484.6 485.3	95.8 94.3	
96.0	2,194.7	2,115.7	2,076.1	600.0	225.8	17.6	653.4	486.3	92.9	
99.4 99.3	2,183.0 2,193.4	2,107.8 2,117.6	2,071.3 2,082.5	591.1 593.2	225.3 228.9	17.3 17.5	658.5 662.7	488.3 491.0	90.8 89.3	
100.2	2,188.3	2,112.7	2,079.6	603.5	217.2	17.5	661.0	491.8		
101.5	2,189.3	2,114.2	2,084.1	607.5	216.1	17.8	661.3	492.8	88.6	

accounting regime chosen by the Eurosystem (see footnote 3 on banknote circulation in Table III.2). The volume of currency actually put into circulation by the Bundesbank can be calculated by adding to this total the item "Intra-Eurosystem liability/claim related to banknote issue" (see "Other

liability items"). — 5 Excluding central governments' deposits. — 6 In Germany, only saving deposits. — 7 Includes decrease of €11.6 billion (DM22.7 billion) owing to the change in the method of recording banknote circulation (see also footnote 4).



2 Consolidated balance sheet of monetary financial institutions (MFIs) (cont'd) *

	Liabilities (c	ont'd)											
	Deposits of	non-banks (non-MFIs) in	the euro are	ea (cont'd)								
	Public auth	orities							Repo transa			Debt securi	ties
		Other publi	c authorities						with non-ba				
				With agreed maturities o			At agreed notice of 2				Money		
End of	Central govern-			up to	over 1 year and up to	over	up to	over	.	of which Enterprises and	market fund shares	.	of which denom- inated
year/month	ments	Total an monet	Overnight	1 year	2 years	2 years	3 months	3 months	Total	individuals	(net) 3	Total	in euro
2001 Sep	147.8	155.5	69.5	54.4	1.6	27.0	2.5	0.6	225.7	220.2	381.2	1,753.9	1,475.3
Oct	153.3	156.3	71.4	53.4	1.6	26.8	2.5	0.5	235.1	227.2	392.3	1,767.9	1,481.4
Nov	150.2	152.8	69.5	51.9	1.6	26.7	2.6	0.5	225.9	218.3	400.8	1,760.3	1,454.6
Dec	139.0	156.0	69.7	54.9	1.7	26.7	2.6	0.5	218.5	214.6	398.0	1,760.8	1,447.7
2002 Jan	148.9	157.3	74.1	51.4	1.7	27.0	2.5	0.5	216.2	211.4	416.6	1,775.9	1,457.5
Feb	155.7	155.7	75.1	49.4	1.7	26.6	2.5	0.5	221.1	215.8	427.0	1,778.2	1,456.9
Mar	157.5	152.3	69.3	51.8	1.6	26.7	2.5	0.5	229.6	224.9	431.2	1,793.1	1,468.5
Apr	157.5	152.7	71.9	50.0	1.4	26.6	2.5	0.4	228.1	223.8	437.5	1,785.5	1,460.7
May	149.0	154.8	68.8	55.2	1.4	26.6	2.4	0.4	234.8	230.7	442.6	1,805.0	1,475.7
Jun	155.0	156.0	71.6	53.3	1.5	26.7	2.4	0.4	229.6	225.9	439.2	1,788.3	1,470.9
Jul	151.9	151.3	69.3	51.4	1.5	26.3	2.4	0.4	228.8	224.9	450.3	1,796.1	1,473.8
Aug	141.0	150.8	67.8	52.4	1.5	26.3	2.4	0.4	236.5	231.9	463.4	1,814.3	1,493.3
Sep	146.3	149.1	70.7	48.4	1.3	25.9	2.4	0.4	238.3	234.4	460.4	1,813.0	1,491.3
Oct	151.8	147.4	72.2	45.3	1.3	25.6	2.5	0.4	235.6	232.1	462.7	1,823.0	1,490.3
Nov	147.5	147.4	71.9	45.6	1.3	25.6	2.5	0.4	229.6	225.8	477.1	1,831.1	1,491.9
Dec	136.4	150.9	75.6	45.1	1.4	25.6	2.8	0.4	226.9	224.4	470.6	1,818.6	1,490.8
2003 Jan	154.7	145.9	70.8	45.9	1.2	24.8	2.8	0.4	233.0	229.7	534.9	1,794.7	1,482.5
Feb	175.8	150.6	72.0	49.9	1.0	24.4	2.9	0.4	233.8	230.3	547.2	1,803.1	1,486.5
Mar	176.2	147.5	71.6	47.1	0.9	24.5	3.0	0.3	224.0	220.8	550.8	1,804.5	1,486.6
Apr	159.7	148.4	74.8	45.2	1.0	24.2	3.0	0.3	230.5	227.0	563.0	1,834.5	1,517.1
May	170.1	155.9	76.7	50.8	0.9	24.1	3.0	0.3	231.4	227.8	571.1	1,821.0	1,515.2
Jun	200.3	155.5	79.8	46.8	0.9	24.6	3.0	0.3	214.9	211.9	571.0	1,833.9	1,517.5
Jul Aug Sep Oct	173.0 162.5 183.8 165.6	150.1 147.5 145.1 146.4	74.8 73.6 74.8 78.4	46.4 45.7 42.1 40.0	0.9 0.9 1.0 0.9	24.5 23.9 23.9 23.8	3.2 3.1 3.1 3.0	0.3 0.3 0.3	220.1 217.1 211.7 225.1	216.5 214.2 208.0 221.5	585.5 587.7 577.3 583.8	1,849.7 1,861.5 1,864.8 1,899.5	1,519.2 1,514.6 1,521.2 1,543.1
Oct		contribu			0.5	25.0	3.0	0.4	223.1	221.3] 363.6	1,655.5	1,343.11
2001 Sep	57.0	78.5	15.4	36.9	1.0	23.0	1.7	0.6	2.8	2.8	27.2	816.3	734.6
Oct	55.4	77.1	15.3	35.8	1.0	22.8	1.7	0.5	9.4	9.4	27.9	815.1	734.0
Nov	56.6	73.6	14.7	33.0	1.0	22.7	1.7	0.5	4.0	4.0	28.5	795.0	702.6
Dec	49.1	75.9	14.6	35.2	1.2	22.7	1.7	0.5	4.9	4.9	30.2	794.3	699.5
2002 Jan	50.1	73.3	13.6	33.3	1.2	23.0	1.7	0.5	2.5	2.5	31.4	798.9	700.3
Feb	49.4	72.5	13.8	32.6	1.2	22.7	1.7	0.5	3.5	3.5	31.8	804.7	706.4
Mar	49.4	70.6	12.6	32.0	1.2	22.8	1.6	0.5	3.7	3.7	31.6	815.2	715.0
Apr	47.5	68.2	11.8	30.6	1.0	22.7	1.6	0.4	3.4	3.4	31.3	812.8	712.9
May	48.2	72.3	12.4	34.2	1.0	22.7	1.6	0.4	4.7	4.7	31.7	814.1	712.6
Jun	48.7	73.5	13.8	34.1	1.1	22.6	1.6	0.4	4.1	4.1	31.3	808.9	712.2
Jul	47.6	71.7	13.9	32.3	1.0	22.5	1.5	0.4	3.1	3.1	31.6	817.3	715.7
Aug	48.9	70.7	13.0	32.2	1.0	22.6	1.6	0.4	4.3	4.3	32.9	840.1	733.6
Sep	49.9	68.2	13.1	30.0	0.9	22.2	1.6	0.4	10.7	10.7	33.0	841.1	733.7
Oct	48.3	63.7	12.8	26.0	0.9	22.0	1.6	0.4	9.6	9.6	33.6	844.6	730.7
Nov	47.7	64.1	13.1	26.2	0.9	21.9	1.6	0.4	6.4	6.4	33.4	844.9	728.7
Dec	47.7	68.7	15.7	27.7	1.0	22.2	1.6	0.4	3.3	3.3	33.0	826.4	716.6
2003 Jan	46.9	64.5	12.7	26.9	1.0	21.8	1.6	0.4	8.6	8.6	35.5	817.6	702.1
Feb	48.3	67.2	14.8	28.0	0.7	21.7		0.4	10.9	10.9	36.8	825.8	710.3
Mar	46.6	65.9	14.5	27.1	0.7	21.6		0.3	11.2	11.2	37.4	819.4	701.0
Apr	45.5	63.1	14.1	24.9	0.7	21.5	1.6	0.3	11.3	11.3	37.2	818.7	699.8
May	47.7	67.8	14.8	28.9	0.7	21.5	1.6	0.3	12.3	12.3	37.7	814.0	698.7
Jun	48.1	70.5	17.4	28.4	0.7	22.1	1.6	0.3	10.8	10.8	37.1	819.6	699.7
Jul Aug Sep	45.3 46.0 46.3	66.3 65.0 62.5	14.0 14.0 13.9	27.9 27.1 24.7	0.6 0.6 0.7	21.9 21.2 21.2		0.3 0.3 0.3	10.9 12.4 15.6	10.9 12.4 15.6	36.8 36.3 36.2	822.7 821.8 825.6	
Oct	45.5	59.7	13.8	22.1	0.6	21.2	1.6	0.4	21.1	21.1	35.5	829.7	692.4

^{*} Monetary financial institutions (MFIs) comprise banks (including building and loan associations), money market funds, and the European Central Bank and national central banks (the Eurosystem). — 1 Source: ECB. — 2 In Germany, only savings deposits. — 3 Excluding holdings of MFIs; for the German contribution, excluding German MFIs' portfolios of securities issue by MFIs in the euro area. — 4 In Germany, bank debt securities with maturities of up to one year are classed as money market paper; up to the January 2002 Monthly Report, they were published in this table together with money market fund shares. — 5 Excluding liabilities arising from

securities issued. — 6 After deduction of inter-MFI participations. — 7 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. — 8 From 2003, including DM banknotes still in circulation (see also footnote 4 on p 10*). — 9 For the German contribution, the difference between the volume of euro banknotes actually issued by the Bundesbank and the amount disclosed in accordance with the accounting regime chosen by the Eurosystem (see also footnote 3 on banknote circulation in Table III.2). —

									Memo item	,				
							Other liabil	ity items		ggregates 7				
issued (net) 3									rrency in circ				
With matu up to 1 year ⁴	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years	Liabilities to non- euro-area residents 5	Capital and reseves 6	Excess of inter-M liabiliti		Total 8	of which Intra- Eurosystem- liability/ claim related to banknote issue 9	M1 10	M2 11	M3 12	Monetary capital forma- tion 13	Monetary liabilities of central govern- ments (Post, Office, Treasury) 14	End of year/month
	1	1,604.7	2,643.4	970.4	l 1	8.7	1,541.4	_	2,124.7	4,496.3				2001 Sep
		1,617.0 1,606.6 1,613.6	2,665.2 2,729.9 2,723.0	981.1 982.6 995.2	1	5.5 0.4 8.5	1,588.7 1,632.4 1,551.8	- - -	2,111.6 2,144.3 2,207.9	4,499.1 4,549.8 4,667.7	5,275.9 5,328.6 5,430.2	3,877.9 3,866.6 3,893.7	143.7 145.3 153.9	Oct Nov Dec
	.	1,632.9 1,638.8 1,655.8	2,759.4 2,768.0 2,791.3	1,007.5 1,011.5 1,010.7		2.0 1.1 1.3	1,573.6 1,538.8 1,496.6	- -	2,168.4 2,157.4 2,168.5	4,639.2 4,628.4 4,654.7	5,414.0 5,415.3 5,452.8	3,925.9 3,936.2 3,954.6	157.5 158.4 159.7	2002 Jan Feb Mar
		1,650.2 1,660.6 1,655.2	2,773.9 2,755.0 2,619.9	1,004.6 1,008.8 985.8	- 1	8.9 7.3 0.7	1,486.6 1,485.2 1,533.6	- -	2,207.2 2,219.3 2,277.8	4,690.6 4,712.4 4,752.2	5,490.9 5,533.8 5,553.8	3,940.1 3,955.7 3,929.3	160.5 160.4 160.6	Apr May Jun
		1,670.1 1,687.0 1,680.8 1,688.7	2,648.2 2,616.3 2,674.8 2,697.9	993.4 1,004.3 1,015.9 1,014.0	-	2.9 0.2 5.0 3.3	1,542.7 1,525.4 1,588.0 1,568.2	- - -	2,255.9 2,228.6 2,291.1 2,282.2	4,742.3 4,734.2 4,776.1 4,794.4	5,546.9 5,560.7 5,606.1 5,626.3	3,950.5 3,967.0 3,973.4 3,979.4	158.9 161.7 162.3 163.6	Jul Aug Sep Oct
	:	1,698.9 1,689.7 1,684.7	2,737.7 2,627.2 2,662.5	1,016.2 1,006.5 1,017.8	-	4.0 8.8 9.8	1,601.5 1,550.8 1,540.9	- -	2,341.9 2,425.5 2,360.5	4,858.3 4,964.6 4,923.2	5,696.1 5,788.6 5,800.2	3,994.0 3,991.5 3,999.4	164.6 174.5 193.1	Nov Dec 2003 Jan
		1,693.6 1,704.2 1,709.7	2,714.3 2,694.1 2,715.1	1,010.9 1,001.0 997.0	1 - 1	2.9 4.4 9.8	1,559.8 1,545.7 1,593.5	- -	2,369.4 2,415.6 2,444.6	4,950.2 5,002.6 5,048.8	5,840.3 5,876.8 5,966.2	4,007.1 4,013.4 4,009.0	196.7 196.7 196.3	Feb Mar Apr
		1,714.2 1,734.5 1,756.7 1,771.0	2,653.4 2,671.6 2,681.5 2,679.9	993.8 997.7 998.7 1,014.3	1	2.9 7.7 8.0 2.5	1,650.4 1,626.4 1,584.3 1,562.3	- -	2,480.2 2,522.6 2,503.4 2,490.8	5,106.8 5,127.3 5,121.4 5,122.9	6,014.4 6,010.8 6,018.1 6,016.5	4,014.3 4,040.5 4,067.9 4,104.9	199.7 185.9 153.7 154.9	May Jun Jul Aug
	.	1,771.9 1,800.3	2,640.0	1,010.6		3.8 5.0	1,626.3 1,611.8	- -	2,533.0 2,538.5	5,133.7 5,154.0	6,014.1 6,061.0	4,099.8 4,131.2	154.2 152.7	Sep Oct
										Germa	n contrib	oution (€	billion)	
20.1 20.8 19.0 20.4	39.6 42.4	753.5 754.6 733.6 729.5	746.5 747.4 736.7 702.1	259.6 263.0 264.4 265.3	- 3 - 2	9.5 7.5 1.8 0.6	329.2 331.6 333.7 317.7	- - - -	593.9 590.7 611.1 601.6	1,333.8 1,334.3 1,353.7 1,367.0	1,426.6 1,432.0 1,447.7 1,466.9	1	- - -	2001 Sep Oct Nov Dec
25.6 25.8 26.3	37.6 37.7	738.2 741.2 751.2	724.3 721.4 722.2	267.2 272.1 272.4	-	0.1 0.6 2.7	384.0 381.8 382.5	11.6 8.2 11.6	520.0 519.4 516.7	1,277.7 1,273.1 1,271.9	1,372.3 1,371.9 1,371.2	1,790.8 1,798.9 1,811.4	- - -	2002 Jan Feb Mar
27.0 28.9 26.8 26.0	39.4 38.1	747.1 745.9 743.9 752.7	730.0 730.3 687.4 705.4	270.0 269.8 265.5 267.7	- - 2	1.1 8.2 4.8 9.0	384.0 391.6 399.9 405.0	12.9 15.7 16.7 18.8	525.7 531.4 544.6 539.7	1,268.7 1,277.5 1,290.0 1,283.4	1,369.1 1,382.2 1,390.4 1,382.7	1,801.3 1,797.8 1,790.1 1,801.9	_ 	Apr May Jun Jul
28.4 28.4 32.2	37.5 36.8 37.1	774.2 775.9 775.2	698.7 713.6 706.9	272.4 274.4 272.8	- 5 - 4 - 4	0.5 8.6 2.1	410.3 425.8 430.1	22.0 24.1 26.2	534.5 549.6 550.8	1,282.0 1,289.2 1,299.3	1,385.1 1,397.9 1,411.9	1,814.5 1,816.9 1,815.4	-	Aug Sep Oct
32.1 32.1 26.9	38.1 39.0 37.4	774.7 755.3 753.4	717.3 661.0 670.0	274.2 277.7 283.0	- 4 - 5 - 5	7.5 6.9 0.3	437.8 444.3 436.6	27.6 29.1 29.6	582.6 583.5 574.0	1,328.8 1,349.2 1,339.7	1,438.8 1,456.6 1,448.0	1,819.8 1,806.8 1,809.5	- -	Nov Dec 2003 Jan
34.6 31.9 33.5 32.2	36.5 36.3	753.4 751.0 748.9 747.7	679.1 682.5 686.4 666.8	279.5 280.3 281.1 277.5	- 4 - 5	3.2 8.9 5.5 3.6	440.5 437.6 444.9 447.0	31.9 33.3 34.2 36.6	579.5 586.5 594.5 600.7	1,347.5 1,350.9 1,357.8 1,371.8	1,467.5 1,467.8 1,476.1 1,488.0	1,811.1 1,809.6 1,803.5 1,795.1	- - -	Feb Mar Apr May
33.0 30.6 25.7	31.6 31.7 29.5	754.9 760.4 766.7	661.1 668.9 640.6	277.3 279.0 280.4 285.5	- 4 - 6	2.6 3.1 7.4	451.8 451.5 450.4	37.3 38.4 40.8	617.5 605.0	1,371.0 1,377.9 1,366.0 1,374.0	1,490.4 1,476.0 1,477.8	1,802.6 1,812.5 1,825.8	- -	Jun Jul Aug
26.4 25.7	29.3	770.0	639.9	279.8	– 6	0.1 3.5	459.3 457.2	42.2	617.3	1,370.9	1,478.3	1,820.9	-	Sep Oct

10 Overnight deposits (excluding central governments' deposits), and (for the euro area) currency in circulation, central governments' overnight monetary liabilities, which are not included in the consolidated balance sheet. — 11 M1 plus deposits with agreed maturities of up to 2 years and at agreed notice of up to 3 months (excluding central governments' deposits) and (for the euro area) central governments' monetary liabilities with such

maturities. — 12 M2 plus repo transactions, money market fund shares, money market paper and debt securities up to 2 years. — 13 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. — 14 Non-existent in Germany.



3 Banking system's liquidity position * Stocks

 $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{\epsilon}}$ billion; period averages of daily positions

	€ billion; per	iod averages	of daily posi	tions								
	Liquidity-pro	viding factor	s			Liquidity-ab	sorbing factor	rs				
		Monetary po	olicy operatio	ns of the Eu	rosystem							
Reserve maintenance period	Net assets in gold and foreign currency	Main refinancing operations	Longer- term refinancing operations	Marginal lending facility	Other liquidity- providing operations	Deposit facility	Other liquidity- absorbing operations	Banknotes in circulation ³		Other factors (net) 4	Credit institutions' current account balances (including minimum reserves) 5	Base money 6
ending in 1	Eurosyst	em ²										
2001 Jul Aug Sep	397.6 402.1 401.3	161.9 164.0 147.1	59.9 60.0 60.0	0.2 0.1 0.5	- - 3.5	0.4 0.2 0.4	- - -	350.8 347.6 335.4	42.5 48.8 45.2	98.8 101.8 105.4	127.1 127.8 126.1	478.3 475.6 461.9
Oct Nov Dec	389.9 385.0 383.7	136.7 132.3 122.5	60.0 60.0 60.0	1.1 0.2 0.5	- 12.4	0.1 0.3 0.8	- - -	325.2 311.3 298.0	43.6 46.1 43.5	93.6 93.1 109.3	125.1 126.7 127.4	450.4 438.3 426.2
2002 Jan Feb Mar	385.2 386.0 386.7	118.5 127.3 114.6	60.0 60.0 60.0	0.4 0.2 0.2	3.7 - -	0.6 0.1 0.1	- - -	344.3 306.2 283.3	38.3 49.6 54.2	54.2 85.2 91.8	130.4 132.6 132.1	475.2 438.8 415.6
Apr May Jun	395.4 397.7 396.2	112.7 110.6 112.6	60.0 60.0 60.0	0.4 0.1 0.5	- - -	0.2 0.3 0.4	_ _ -	285.9 293.7 300.8	55.9 49.2 45.1	95.3 93.5 91.2	131.2 131.7 131.8	417.3 425.6 433.0
Jul Aug Sep	369.1 360.0 362.3 370.0	130.4 139.2 140.9	60.0 55.2 50.8 45.3	0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1	- - -	0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1	- - -	313.4 322.7 323.6	54.4 50.9 49.1	60.3 50.8 51.7	131.4 129.9 129.6	445.0 452.8 453.4
Oct Nov Dec 2003 Jan	370.0 372.1 371.5 360.9	146.1 147.5 168.1 176.3	45.3 45.0 45.0 45.0	0.1 0.1 1.1 0.5	- - 2.0	0.1 0.1 0.2 0.3	- - -	329.2 334.0 350.7 353.9	45.6 42.8 51.7 43.7	58.2 58.6 55.5 53.3	128.3 129.3 129.5 131.6	457.6 463.4 480.5 485.8
Feb Mar Apr	356.4 352.5 337.4	176.3 168.6 179.5 179.4	45.0 45.0 45.0	0.3 0.3 0.2 0.1	- - -	0.3 0.1 0.2	_ _	340.7 347.8 358.5	50.2 59.1 52.1	48.0 40.6 20.5	131.0 131.1 129.6 130.6	472.2 477.5 489.3
May Jun Jul	333.1 331.3 320.4	177.1 194.7 204.7	45.0 45.0 45.0	0.4 0.4 0.4	_ - -	0.2 0.3 0.3	0.1 0.2 -	366.2 373.2 382.7	42.6 52.6 52.4	15.5 13.2 2.9	130.9 131.9 132.2	497.3 505.3 515.2
Aug Sep Oct	315.8 315.0 321.3	213.4 214.0 208.4	45.0 45.0 45.0	0.2 0.1 0.1	- - -	0.1 0.6 0.2	- - -	391.6 391.7 395.5	51.5 54.4 48.3	- 1.6 - 4.4 - 1.1	132.8 132.0 131.9	524.6 524.2 527.5
Nov	321.8		45.0	0.1	-	0.3	-	399.4	43.4		131.8	
2001 Jul	92.8	85.4	37.0	0.1	-	0.3	_	121.8	0.1	55.5	37.7	159.7
Aug Sep Oct	94.2 93.7 91.3	77.0 73.3 66.3	38.2 38.9 40.2	0.1 0.1 0.5	1.3 -	0.2 0.1 0.1	- - -	119.3 115.4 110.8	0.1 0.1 0.1	52.0 54.6 50.1	37.8 37.1 37.3	157.3 152.7 148.2
Nov Dec 2002 Jan	89.8 89.4 89.9	68.2 62.4 63.3	38.5 40.1 41.1	0.2 0.2 0.3	5.0 1.4	0.2 0.5 0.3	_ - -	104.6 96.6 91.7	0.1 0.1 0.1	53.8 67.1 64.9	38.0 37.8 39.0	142.9 134.9 131.0
Feb Mar Apr	89.9 90.0 92.3	63.3 58.5 57.6	42.4 40.7 40.4	0.1 0.2 0.3	-	0.0 0.1 0.2		78.5 79.7 80.8	0.1 0.1 0.1	78.6 71.2 71.8	38.6 38.3 37.9	117.2 118.1 118.8
May Jun Jul	92.3 91.6 84.7	53.1 60.6 67.6	39.7 38.8 37.1	0.1 0.1 0.2	- - -	0.3 0.3 0.2	- - -	83.8 85.4 89.2	0.1 0.1 0.1	63.1 67.3 62.0	38.0 38.1 38.1	122.0 123.8 127.5
Aug Sep Oct	82.5 82.4 84.0	63.1 64.4 69.0	36.4 32.7 31.7	0.0 0.1 0.1	- -	0.1 0.1 0.1	_ -	92.2 92.4 94.0	0.1 0.0 0.1	51.8 49.1 53.0	37.9 37.9 37.6	130.2 130.4 131.6
Nov Dec 2003 Jan	84.3 84.4	73.2 91.1 85.1	31.6 33.8 36.1	0.1 0.9 0.5	0.7	0.1 0.2 0.1	- - -	94.6 99.3 98.3	0.1 0.1 0.1	56.5 73.5 66.9	37.9 37.8 38.6	132.6 137.3 137.0
Feb Mar Apr	82.3 81.4 81.4 78.5	81.6 90.0 95.6	36.5 34.9 32.3	0.2 0.1 0.1	-	0.3 0.1 0.2	_ - -	95.5 97.5 100.7	0.1 0.1 0.1	65.6 70.9 67.4	38.3 37.9 38.2	134.1 135.5
May Jun Jul	77.6 77.2 74.3	98.8 112.4 115.5	32.4 32.9 32.4	0.4 0.3 0.3	- - -	0.1 0.2 0.2	0.1 0.1 -	102.5 104.4 107.1	0.1 0.1 0.1	68.4 79.8 77.1	38.1 38.3 38.2	139.1 140.7 142.8 145.4
Aug Sep Oct	73.7 73.9 75.7	111.0 114.0 106.5	29.6 29.1 29.7	0.2 0.1 0.1	- - -	0.1 0.4	_ _	109.6 109.8 110.8	0.1 0.1 0.1	66.5 69.2 63.4	38.2 37.7 37.5	147.9 147.9 148.4
Nov	76.1	102.3	30.8	0.0	=	0.2 0.2	_	111.5	0.1	60.0	37.5	149.1

Discrepancies may arise from rounding. — * The banking system's liquidity position is defined as the current account holdings in euro of euro-area credit institutions with the Eurosystem. Amounts are derived from the consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem and the financial statement of the Bundesbank. — 1 The reserve maintenance period of the ESCB's minimum reserve system starts on the 24th of each month and ends on the 23rd of the following month. — 2 Source: ECB. — 3 From 2002, euro bank-

notes and other banknotes which have been issued by the national central banks of the Eurosystem and which are still in circulation. In accordance with the accounting procedure chosen by the Eurosystem for the issue of euro banknotes, 8% of the total value of the euro banknotes in circulation are allocated on a monthly basis to the ECB. The counterpart of this adjustment is shown under "Other factors". The remaining 92% of the value of the euro banknotes in circulation is allocated, likewise on a monthly basis,

Flows

Liquid	ity-pre	oviding	facto	rs						Liquid	ity-al	osorbing	facto	rs										
Ľ.					eratio	ns of th	ne Eu	rosysten	n															
Net as in gol and fo currer	d oreign	Main refina opera		Longer term refinar operat	ncing	Margii lendin facility	g	Other liquidit providi operati	ng	Depos facility		Other liquidit absorbi operati	ng	Bankr in circula		Central governr deposits		Other factor (net)	S	Credit instituti current account balance (includi minimu reserves	: ss ng m s) 5	Base money		Reserve maintenance period ending in 1
.	12.6	+	0.2	+	0.8	+	0.0	ı	_1	+	0.0	ı	_	l –	0.3	+	1.2		11.3	+	1.4	systei +	1.0	2001 Jul
+	4.5 0.8	+	2.1 16.9	+ ±	0.1 0.0	- +	0.1 0.4	+	- 3.5	- +	0.2 0.2		_	=	3.2 12.2	+	6.3 3.6	+ +	3.0 3.6	+	0.7 1.7	- -	2.7 13.7	Aug Sep
-	11.4 4.9	-	10.4 4.4	+ -	0.0	+ -	0.6	-	3.5	- +	0.3 0.2 0.5		-	=	10.2 13.9	- +	1.6 2.5	<u>-</u>	11.8	- +	1.0 1.6	- -	11.5 12.1	Oct Nov
++	1.3 1.5 0.8	- - +	9.8 4.0 8.8	±	0.0 0.0 0.0	+ - -	0.3 0.1 0.2	+ - -	12.4 8.7 3.7	+ - -	0.5 0.2 0.5		-	- + -	13.3 46.3 38.1	- - +	2.6 5.2 11.3	+ - +	16.2 55.1 31.0	+ +	0.7 3.0 2.2	+ -	12.1 49.0 36.4	Dec 2002 Jan Feb
+ +	0.8 0.7 8.7	-	12.7 1.9	+ +	0.0	+	0.0	_	J.7 -	+ +	0.0		_	- +	22.9	;	4.6	÷	6.6	- - -	0.5	- +	23.2	Mar Apr
+	2.3 1.5	- +	2.1 2.0	- +	0.0	+	0.3 0.4		_	+ +	0.1		_	+ +	7.8 7.1	-	6.7 4.1	<u>-</u>	1.8 2.3	++	0.5 0.1	++	8.3 7.4	May Jun
- - +	27.1 9.1 2.3	+ + +	17.8 8.8 1.7	-	0.0 4.8 4.4	- - +	0.3 0.1 0.0		-	- - +	0.2 0.1 0.1		_	+ + +	12.6 9.3 0.9	+ -	9.3 3.5 1.8	- - +	30.9 9.5 0.9	- -	0.4 1.5 0.3	+ + +	12.0 7.8 0.6	Jul Aug Sep
+ +	7.7 2.1	+ +	5.2 1.4	-	5.5 0.3	-	0.0		_		0.1		_	+ +	5.6 4.8	_	3.5 2.8	+ +	6.5 0.4	-	1.3 1.0	+ +	4.2 5.8	Oct Nov
-	0.6 10.6	+ +	20.6 8.2	+ ±	0.0	+	1.0 0.6	+	2.0 2.0	++	0.1		_	+ +	16.7 3.2	+	8.9 8.0	-	3.1 2.2	+ +	0.2 2.1	+	17.1 5.3	Dec 2003 Jan
-	4.5 3.9	- +	7.7 10.9	±	0.0	-	0.2		-	+ -	0.0		_	-+	13.2 7.1	+	6.5 8.9	=	5.3 7.4	_	0.5 1.5	+	13.6 5.3	Feb Mar
-	15.1 4.3 1.8	- - +	0.1 2.3 17.6	- - +	0.0 0.0 0.0	- + -	0.1 0.3 0.0		-	+ - +	0.1 0.0 0.1	++	0.1 0.1	+ + +	10.7 7.7 7.0	-	7.0 9.5 10.0	<u>-</u>	20.1 5.0 2.3	+ + +	1.0 0.3 1.0	+ + +	11.8 8.0 8.0	Apr May Jun
-	10.9 4.6	+ +	10.0 8.7	-	0.0	+	0.0 0.2		-	- -	0.0 0.2	-	0.2	++	9.5 8.9	-	0.2 0.9	-	10.3 4.5	+ +	0.3 0.6	++	9.9 9.4	Jul Aug
+	0.8 6.3	+	0.6 5.6	- +	0.0	- +	0.0		-	+	0.5		_	+ +	0.1 3.8	-	2.9 6.1	- +	3.3	- -	0.8	+	3.3	Sep Oct
+	0.5	I -	2.6	-	0.0	I -	0.0	l	-1	+	0.1	'	-	+ ا	3.9	-	4.9	ı - D	1.1 euts	ı – sche B	ا 0.1 unde	ı + esban	3.9 k	Nov
+ +	3.2 1.3	<u>+</u>	5.5 8.4	-	0.5 1.2	<u>+</u>	0.0 0.1		_	<u>+</u>	0.0		_	-	1.9 2.4	-	0.0	<u>+</u>	9.9 3.5		0.2 0.2	-	1.7 2.4	2001 Jul Aug
-	0.4	-	3.7 7.0	+	0.7	+ +	0.1	+	1.3 1.3	- _	0.0		_	- -	3.9	+ -	0.0	+	2.6 4.5	- +	0.7	- -	4.7	Sep
-	1.5 0.4	+ -	2.0 5.8	+	1.7	+	0.3 0.0	+	5.0	++	0.2 0.3		_	-	6.1 8.1	† +	0.0	+ +	3.7 13.3	+	0.7 0.1	- -	5.3 7.9	Nov Dec
+++++	0.4 0.0 0.1	+ +	0.9 0.1 4.9	+ +	1.0 1.3 1.7	+ - +	0.1 0.2 0.1	_ _	3.6 1.4 –	- - +	0.2 0.3 0.0		_	- - +	4.8 13.2 1.2	=	0.0 0.0 0.0	- + -	2.2 13.6 7.4	+ - -	1.1 0.4 0.3	- - +	3.9 13.8 0.9	2002 Jan Feb Mar
+	2.4 0.0	-	0.9 4.5	-	0.3 0.7	+	0.1		_	+ +	0.1 0.1		_	+ +	1.0	÷	0.0	<u>+</u>	0.6 8.7	- +	0.4 0.1	+ +	0.7 3.3	Apr May
-	0.7 6.9	+ +	7.5 7.0	-	0.9 1.7	+ +	0.1		-	- -	0.0		_	++	1.6 3.8	- +	0.0	+ -	4.2 5.3	+ -	0.2	+	1.8 3.7	Jun [*] Jul
-	0.1	- +	4.5 1.3	-	0.7 3.7	- +	0.1		-	-+	0.1		_	++	3.0 0.2	1	0.0	=	10.2	=	0.2	++	2.7 0.2	Aug Sep
+ + +	1.6 0.4 0.1	+ + +	4.6 4.3 17.8	- +	1.0 0.1 2.2	+ - +	0.0 0.0 0.9	+	0.7	- - +	0.0 0.0 0.1		_	+ + +	1.5 0.7 4.7	+ + ±	0.0 0.0 0.0	+ + +	3.9 3.5 17.1	- + -	0.3 0.3 0.2	+ + +	1.2 1.0 4.6	Oct Nov Dec
-	2.1 0.9	-	6.0 3.4	+ +	2.4 0.4	-	0.5 0.2	-	0.7 -	- +	0.0 0.1		-	-	1.0 2.8	-	0.0 0.0	-	6.7 1.2	+	0.8 0.3	- -	0.2 2.9	2003 Jan Feb
-	0.0 2.8	+ +	5.6	-	1.6 2.6	- -	0.1		-	+	0.2		- - 0 1	+	3.2	l ±	0.0	-	5.2 3.5	- +	0.4	+	1.4 3.6	Mar Apr
-	0.9 0.4 2.9	+ +	3.2 13.6 3.1	+ +	0.1 0.5 0.4	- - -	0.3 0.1 0.0		-	+	0.0 0.1 0.0	+ +	0.1 0.1 0.1	+ +	1.8 1.9 2.7		0.0 0.0 0.0	+ +	1.0 11.4 2.7	- + -	0.1 0.1 0.1	+ + +	1.6 2.1 2.6	May Jun Jul
- +	0.6 0.2	- +	4.6 3.1	=	2.8 0.5	- -	0.0 0.1 0.1		- - -	- +	0.0 0.1 0.3	_	0.1 - -	+ + +	2.7 2.5 0.2	+	0.0 0.0	- +		+	0.1 0.5	+ +	2.5 0.0	Aug Sep
+ +	1.8 0.4	-	7.5 4.3		0.6 1.2	+	0.0		_	<u>-</u>	0.2 0.0		-	+ +	1.0 0.7		0.0 0.0	-	5.7 3.4	- +	0.2 0.0	++	0.6 0.7	Oct Nov

to the NCBs, with each NCB showing in its balance sheet the percentage of the euro banknotes in circulation that corresponds to its paid-up share in the ECB's capital. The difference between the value of the euro banknotes allocated to an NCB and the value of the euro banknotes which that NCB has put into circulation is likewise shown under "Other factors". From 2003 euro banknotes only. — 4 Remaining items in the consolidated financial

statement of the Eurosystem and the financial 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".



1 Assets *

€ billion

	£ DIIIIOII								
			Claims on non-e	euro-area residen ncy	ts denominated		Claims on non-euro		
On reporting date/ End of month	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 denominated in foreign currency	Total	Balances with banks, security investments and loans	Claims arising from the credit facility under ERM II
	Eurosyster	n ¹							
2003 Mar 28	798.	7 130.3	224.1	31.5	192.7	16.8	5.2	5.2	-
Apr 4 11 18 25	2 774. 770. 776. 800.	5 122.7 5 122.7	216.0 215.8	30.8 30.7	2 186.1 185.2 185.0 184.5	17.1 16.7 16.5 16.9	4.8 4.5 4.6 4.6	4.8 4.5 4.6 4.6	- - -
May 2 9 16 23 30	760. 765. 771. 793. 801.	1 122.3 9 122.3 9 122.3	214.1 215.1 216.2	31.3 31.6 31.5	183.2 182.8 183.5 184.7 182.7	16.7 17.1 16.9 17.2 17.3	4.6 4.8 4.5 3.7 3.4	4.6 4.8 4.5 3.7 3.4	- - -
Jun 6 13 20 27	777. 801. 791. 813.	7 122.2 7 122.2	214.8 212.0	31.5 32.3	182.1 183.3 179.7 180.7	16.4 15.5 16.8 17.1	3.5 3.3 3.4 3.4	3.5 3.3 3.4 3.4	- - -
Jul 4 11 18 25	2 802. 798. 795. 828.	120.0 120.0 119.9	208.4 205.4 204.0	31.4 31.4 31.4	2 175.0 177.0 173.9 172.6	2 15.6 15.0 15.8 15.2	4.0 3.6 4.4 4.4	4.0 3.6 4.4 4.4	- - -
2003 Aug 1 8 15 22 29	802.1 812.1 798.4 800.1 814.1	5 120.0 4 120.0 2 119.8	203.2 203.0 202.2	31.9 31.9 31.9	172.5 171.3 171.1 170.3 171.5	15.2 15.2 14.7 14.8 15.2	4.3 4.4 4.4 4.8 4.6	4.3 4.4 4.4 4.8 4.6	- - -
Sep 5 12 19 26	809.1 804. 813.1 829.1	119.8 119.8 119.8	201.5 202.6 199.6	32.0 32.5 32.5	169.5 170.1 167.1 170.1	15.2 14.6 16.4 14.8	4.4 4.5 4.5 4.6	4.4 4.5 4.5 4.6	- - -
Oct 3 10 17 24 31	2 813.0 815.0 803.7 812.0 818.0	9 130.8 7 130.8 5 130.8	200.8 198.3 198.0	32.2 32.3	2 168.8 168.6 166.0 165.8 167.5	15.1 15.8 15.8 16.4 15.4	5.0 4.7 4.9 5.1 5.0	5.0 4.7 4.9 5.1 5.0	=
Nov 7 14 21 28	813.! 811.! 827. 833.:	9 130.6 1 130.5	195.7 196.1	32.2 31.9	166.7 163.5 164.2 162.8	15.9 15.8 15.2 14.2	5.0 5.1 5.5 5.5	5.0 5.1 5.5 5.5	- - - -
	Deutsche	Bundesbank							
2002 Jan Feb Mar	230.0 221.4 2 227.4	4 35.0	59.9	8.8		- - -	0.3 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.3	- -
Apr May Jun	205.1 218.1 2 217.1	38.5	56.6	8.4	49.6 48.2 2 42.4	- - -	0.3 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.3	- - -
Jul Aug Sep	211.3 218.3 2 221.5	35.4	50.9	8.7	43.0 42.2 2 44.0	- - -	0.3 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.3	- - -
Oct Nov Dec	226.4 229.5 2 240.6	36.2	53.0		43.5 44.4 2 40.5	- - -	0.3 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.3	- - -
2003 Jan Feb Mar	233.9 236.3 2 239.3	2 36.2	49.2	8.2	40.7 41.0 2 40.1	- - -	0.3 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.3	- - -
Apr May Jun	230.1 258. 2 258.2	1 34.1	47.8	8.3	38.7 39.6 2 36.7	- - -	0.3 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.3	- - -
Jul Aug Sep	246.9 248.9 2 257.9	33.4	45.5	8.3	36.5 37.1 2 36.2	- - -	0.3 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.3	- - -
Oct Nov	257.i 254.					_	0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3	-

 $^{{}^{\}star}$ The consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem comprises the financial statement of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the financial

statements of the national central banks of the euro-area member states (NCBs). The balance sheet items for foreign currency, securities, gold

			institutions re	elated to mon	etary policy o	perations						
Total	ninated	Main refinancing operations	Longer-term refinancing operations	Fine-tuning reverse operations	Structural reverse operations	Marginal lending facility	Credits related to margin calls	Other claims on euro-area credit institutions denomi- nated in euro	Securities of euro-area residents denominated in euro	General government debt denominated in euro	Other assets	On reporting date/ End of month
										Euro	system ¹	
1	232.0	187.0	45.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.3	38.1	44.3	107.4	2003 Mar 28
	220.0 217.1 223.0 247.0	175.0 172.0 178.0 202.0	45.0 45.0 45.0 45.0	- - - -	- - -	0.0 0.1 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.3 0.2 0.1 0.1	38.8 39.7 39.8 40.2	44.3 44.3 44.3 44.3	2 109.6 109.4 109.7 109.5	Apr 4 11 18 25
	208.0 212.0 218.1 238.1 247.4	163.0 167.0 173.0 193.0 202.0	45.0 45.0 45.0 45.0 45.0	- - - -	- - - -	0.0 - 0.1 0.1 0.3	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.3	41.0 42.3	44.3 44.3 44.3 44.3 44.3	109.6 109.8 109.6 109.6 110.1	May 2 9 16 23 30
	223.5 246.9 238.0 257.9	178.4 201.4 191.0 212.0	45.0 45.0 45.0 45.0	- - - -	- - -	0.1 0.4 1.9 0.8	0.0 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.2 0.3 0.3 0.2	43.4	44.3 44.3 44.3 44.3	110.3 111.0 110.9 111.3	Jun 6 13 20 27
	251.1 245.1 244.1 277.8	206.0 200.0 199.0 232.0	45.0 45.0 45.0 45.0	- - - -	- - -	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.7	0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3	44.5 44.5	43.8 43.8 43.8 43.8	117.4 117.0	Jul 4 11 18 25
	252.1 262.1 250.0 251.7 264.1	207.0 217.0 205.0 205.0 219.0	45.0 45.0 45.0 45.0 45.0	- - - -	- - - -	0.0 0.0 0.0 1.7 0.0	0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.3	47.1 47.2 47.9	43.8 43.8 43.8 43.8 43.8	116.5 116.5 115.2 114.8 115.1	2003 Aug 1 8 15 22 29
	260.0 253.0 263.0 276.1	215.0 208.0 218.0 231.0	45.0 45.0 45.0 45.0	- - - -	- - -	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3	50.0 50.4	43.8 43.8 43.8 43.8	115.1 115.7 115.8 116.4	Sep 5 12 19 26
	249.3 250.0 240.3 248.0 252.1	204.0 205.0 195.0 203.0 207.0	45.0 45.0 45.0 45.0 45.0	- - - -	- - - -	0.3 - 0.2 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.4 0.3 0.4 0.4 0.4	51.9 52.4 52.5	43.8 43.8 43.8 43.8 43.8	2 117.2 117.8 117.0 117.5 118.5	Oct 3 10 17 24 31
	246.1 247.0 262.5 270.3	201.0 202.0 217.0 225.3	45.0 45.0 45.0 45.0	- - - -	= =	0.0 0.0 0.5 0.0	0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.6 0.7 0.8 0.8	53.1 53.0		119.3 120.1 119.5 120.1	Nov 7 14 21 28
									D	eutsche Bun	desbank	
	112.3 103.7 106.8	69.5 61.7 65.7	42.8 40.4 40.4	=	=	0.0 1.6 0.7	- -	0.0 0.0 0.0	=	4.4	18.1 17.7	2002 Jan Feb Mar
	86.6 101.0 109.1	46.7 62.3 71.2	39.6 38.6 36.9	- -	=	0.3 0.1 0.9	- - -	0.0 0.0 0.0	=	4.4 4.4 4.4	17.5	Apr May Jun
	98.2 100.3 104.2	61.8 68.3 72.4	l	- -		0.0 0.0 0.1	- -	0.0 0.0 0.0	=	l	26.9 24.0	Jul Aug Sep
	103.9 111.1 125.5	72.4 77.0 87.1	31.6 34.0 36.1	- -	-	0.0 0.1 2.2	- -	0.0 0.0 0.0	=	4.4 4.4	29.4 24.8 24.8	Oct Nov Dec 2003 Jan
	124.3 126.3 130.9	87.5 91.6 98.4	36.6 34.7 32.1	- -	-	0.2 0.0 0.4	- -	0.0 0.0 0.0	=	4.4	19.8 19.7 21.1	Feb Mar
	125.0 151.8 155.0	92.5 118.7 122.5	32.5 32.9 32.4	- -	=	0.0 0.1 0.0	- -	0.0 0.0 0.0	=	4.4	19.7 19.7 20.1	Apr May Jun
	144.0 145.2 151.4	115.1 116.0 121.5	28.8 29.1 29.7	- -	=	1	- -	0.0 0.0 0.0	=	4.4 4.4	19.9 20.1 2 20.1	Jul Aug Sep
	133.0 145.4	101.9 115.0	31.1 30.4	-		0.0	=	0.0 0.0				Oct Nov

and financial instruments are valued at market rates at the end of the quarter.— 1 Source: ECB. — 2 Changes are due mainly to revalutions at the end

of the quarter.



2 Liabilities *

	lioi
	HOI

	€ billion												
					a credit inst ations deno			ı			Liabilities to other euro- denominate	area residen	ts
On reporting date/ End of month	Total liabilities	Banknotes in circu- lation 1,2	Total	Current accounts (covering the minimum reserve system)	Deposit facility	Fixed- term deposits	Fine- tuning reverse opera- tions	Deposits related to margin calls	Other liabilities to euro- area credit institutions deno- minated in euro	Debt certifi- cates issued	Total	General govern- ment	Other liabilities
	Eurosyste	em ⁴											
2003 Mar 28	798.7	351.8	129.4	129.4	0.0	_	-	0.0	0.0	2.0	73.6	68.4	5.2
Apr 4 11 18 25	5 774.4 770.6 776.5 800.6	357.8 360.2 367.6 363.9	131.6 128.4 132.7 147.5	131.5 128.3 132.4 147.4	0.1 0.0 0.2 0.1	- - - -	- - - -	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	53.9 51.6 45.0 59.3	48.6 46.2 39.5 53.9	5.3 5.4 5.5 5.4
May 2 9 16 23 30	760.4 765.1 771.9 793.9 801.4	367.4 368.1 366.9 365.3 371.0	122.6 129.4 128.6 126.3 134.9	122.5 129.3 128.5 121.7 134.8	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.7 0.1	- - 3.9 -	- - - - -	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	40.1 37.7 46.3 69.3 65.5	34.8 32.2 41.0 64.1 60.3	5.4 5.5 5.3 5.2 5.2
Jun 6 13 20 27	777.1 801.7 791.7 813.6	376.0 376.5 376.0 377.2	112.7 139.1 134.4 131.0	112.7 139.0 134.1 130.9	0.1 0.1 0.3 0.1	- - -	= = =	0.0 - - 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	58.9 55.1 48.4 73.0	53.4 49.7 42.9 67.7	5.5 5.4 5.5 5.3
Jul 4 11 18 25	5 802.1 798.0 795.3 828.5	383.7 386.2 386.9 386.3	133.3 130.9 133.8 142.6	133.2 130.9 133.7 142.5	0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0	- - - -	- - - -	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	57.9 52.1 45.7 70.6	52.7 46.7 40.4 65.3	5.3 5.4 5.3 5.3
2003 Aug 1 8 15 22 29	802.9 812.6 798.4 800.2 814.8	392.1 395.1 395.0 390.0 390.4	126.0 134.6 129.2 136.2 131.0	125.9 134.6 129.2 135.0 131.0	0.1 0.0 0.0 1.2 0.0	- - - -	- - - -	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	56.8 55.6 48.7 48.8 66.9	51.4 50.2 43.3 43.5 61.7	5.4 5.3 5.3 5.3 5.3
Sep 5 12 19 26	809.5 804.4 813.6 829.2	393.9 393.6 392.1 391.5	133.4 131.3 129.1 135.7	133.3 131.3 128.7 135.7	0.1 0.0 0.5 0.0	- - -	_ _ _	0.0 0.0 0.0 -	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	57.0 54.2 67.7 76.1	51.7 48.9 62.2 70.9	5.3 5.4 5.5 5.2
Oct 3 10 17 24 31	5 813.6 815.9 803.7 812.5 818.6	397.6 398.0 396.8 395.4 398.4	129.4 132.8 131.0 127.8 128.2	129.4 132.7 130.3 127.8 128.2	0.0 0.1 0.7 0.0 0.0	- - - -	- - - - -	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.2	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	50.0 48.2 40.4 53.5 55.0	44.4 42.8 35.2 48.4 49.4	5.6 5.4 5.3 5.2 5.6
Nov 7 14 21 28	813.5 811.9 827.1 833.3	401.9 401.9 400.5 405.2	133.4 132.5 129.0 125.0	133.4 132.4 127.2 124.9	0.0 0.1 1.8 0.1	- - - -	- - - -	0.0 0.0 - 0.0	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1	41.4 43.2 62.2 70.3	36.0 37.3 56.3 64.2	5.4 5.9 5.8 6.1
	Deutsche	Bundesk	oank										
2002 Jan Feb Mar	230.6 221.4 5 227.4	82.5 79.8 80.5	46.1 41.6 42.0	46.1 41.5 42.0	0.0 0.0 0.1	- - -	=	- -	- - -	=	1.0 0.6 0.6	0.1 0.1 0.1	0.9 0.6 0.5
Apr May Jun	205.3 218.3 5 217.9	81.7 84.1 86.9	40.1 44.9 41.4	38.9 44.9 41.3	1.2 0.0 0.1	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	=	0.5 0.6 0.6	0.1 0.0 0.1	0.5 0.6 0.5
Jul Aug Sep	211.3 218.3 5 221.9	90.0 90.7 92.0	40.7 44.3 41.0	40.6 44.2 41.0	0.0 0.1 0.0	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	0.6 0.5 0.6	0.1 0.0 0.0	0.5 0.5 0.5
Oct Nov Dec 2003 Jan	226.4 229.9 5 240.0 233.9	94.2 95.7 104.5 94.5	41.3 41.0 44.8 40.9	41.3 40.9 44.8 40.8	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	0.6 0.8 0.6	0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0	0.5 0.7 0.6 0.5
Feb Mar Apr	233.9 236.2 5 239.2 230.5	94.5 96.1 98.1 101.8	38.1 48.1 36.4	38.1 48.0 36.3	0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - - -	0.5 0.5 0.5	0.0 0.1 0.0 0.1	0.5 0.5 0.4 0.4
May Jun Jul	258.1 5 258.2 246.9	101.6 103.2 105.2 108.5	36.3 38.8 39.6	36.2 38.8 39.5	0.0 0.1 0.0 0.1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- - -	0.5 0.5 0.5	0.1 0.1 0.1	0.4 0.4 0.4 0.5
Aug Sep Oct	248.9 5 257.5 257.6	108.6 109.2 110.8	41.0 41.7 42.0	41.0 41.7 42.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	_ _	_ _	-	_	=	0.5 0.5 0.5	0.0 0.1 0.1	0.4 0.4 0.4
Nov	254.4	112.7	36.4	36.4	0.0	- -	_	-	_	=	0.6	0.1	0.5

^{*} The consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem comprises the financial statement of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the financial statements of the national central banks of the euro-area member states (NCBs). The balance sheet items for foreign currency, securities, gold and financial instruments are valued at market rates at the end of the quarter. — 1 From 2002, euro banknotes and up to end-2002, banknotes still in

circulation issued by the national central banks of the Eurosystem (see also footnote 3). — 2 According to the accounting regime chosen by the Eurosystem on the issue of euro banknotes, a share of 8% of the total value of the euro banknotes in circulation is allocated to the ECB on a monthly basis. The counterpart of this adjustment is disclosed as an "Intra-Eurosystem liability related to euro-banknote issue". The remaining

		Liabilities to n residents dend foreign currer	ominated in							
Liabilities to non-euro- area residents denominated in euro	Liabilities to euro-area residents denominated in foreign currency	Total	Deposits, balances and other liabilities		Counterpart of special drawing rights allocated by the IMF	Other liabilities ³	Intra- Eurosystem liability related to euro- banknote issue 2	Revaluation accounts	Capital and reserves urosystem ⁴	On reporting date/ End of month
8.4	1.1	14.5	14.5		6.3	64.2	ı –	82.8		2003 Mar 28
8.9 8.7 9.2 8.5	1.1 1.0 1.0 1.0	15.4 14.6 14.3 14.1	15.4 14.6 14.3 14.1	- - -	6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2	65.1 65.2 65.9 65.5	- - -	5 68.0 68.0 68.0 68.0	64.5 64.6 64.6	Apr 4 11 18 25
9.5 8.9 8.8 9.6 8.8	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	13.0 13.6 13.6 16.0 14.0	13.0 13.6 13.6 16.0 14.0	- - - -	6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2	65.9 65.6 65.7 65.2 64.9	- - - -	67.9 67.9 67.9 67.9 67.9	64.7 64.7 64.7 65.0 65.0	May 2 9 16 23 30
9.0 9.0 10.6 8.7	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	13.7 15.2 14.6 16.0	13.7 15.2 14.6 16.0	- - - -	6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2	64.6 64.6 65.7 65.5	- - - -	67.9 67.9 67.9 67.9 67.9	65.0 65.0 65.0	Jun 6 13 20 27
8.8 8.7 8.9 9.3	0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9	5 16.4 17.9 16.7 16.6	5 16.4 17.9 16.7 16.6	- - - -	6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0	5 65.8 66.0 67.1 66.9	- - - -	5 62.2 62.2 62.2 62.2		Jul 4 11 18 25
9.1 9.0 9.4 9.3 9.4	0.9 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8	16.3 15.8 14.8 14.9 16.5	16.3 15.8 14.8 14.9 16.5	- - - -	6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0	66.6 66.4 65.2 64.8 64.3	- - - -	62.2 62.2 62.2 62.2 62.2 62.2	65.0	2003 Aug 1 8 15 22 29
9.7 9.6 9.3 9.3	0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8	15.0 15.0 13.8 15.4	15.0 15.0 13.8 15.4	- - - -	6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0	64.4 64.5 65.5 65.2	- - -	62.2 62.2 62.2 62.2	65.0 65.0 65.0	Sep 5 12 19 26
9.5 9.4 9.5 9.4 9.6	0.7 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.8	17.2 17.8 15.2 15.5 16.2	17.2 17.8 15.2 15.5 16.2	- - - - -	6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0	5 65.0 64.9 65.8 65.8 66.0	- - - -	5 71.2 71.2 71.2 71.2 71.2 71.2	65.0 65.0 65.0	Oct 3 10 17 24 31
9.6 9.7 9.8 9.7	0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7	17.2 14.2 14.6 12.3	17.2 14.2 14.6 12.3	- - - -	6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0	65.9 66.2 66.7 66.7	- - -	71.2 71.2 71.2 71.2	65.0 65.0 65.0	Nov 7 14 21 28
								Deutsche B	Bundesbank	
7.1 7.0 7.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	3.3 3.2 5 3.0	3.3 3.2 5 3.0	- -	1.7 1.7 1.7	30.6 32.6 30.9	8.2 11.6	41.6 5 44.8	5.1 5.1	2002 Jan Feb Mar
7.0 7.0 6.9 7.1	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	2.4 1.6 2.3 3.0	2.4 1.6 2.3 3.0	- - - -	1.7 1.7 1.6 1.6	9.1 12.7 20.9 8.9	12.9 15.7 16.7 18.8	44.8 44.8 5 35.5 35.5	5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1	Apr May Jun Jul
7.1 7.2 7.1	0.0 0.0 0.0	2.3 2.8 2.4	2.3 2.8 2.4	- -	1.6 1.6 1.6	9.2 10.2 10.6	22.0 24.1 26.2	35.5 5 37.3 37.3 37.3	5.1 5.1	Aug Sep Oct
7.1 7.1 7.8 7.3	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	3.1 1.8 2.2 2.4	3.1 1.8 2.2 2.4	- - - -	1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6	10.5 11.1 17.6 19.1	27.6 29.1 29.6 31.9	5 34.2 34.2 34.2 34.2	5.0	Nov Dec 2003 Jan Feb
7.1 7.1 7.3	0.0 0.0 0.0	3.4 2.0 2.7	3.4 2.0 2.7	- - - -	1.5 1.5 1.5	5 11.7 11.6 34.5	33.3 34.2 36.6	5 30.4 30.4 30.4	5.0 5.0 5.0	Mar Apr May
7.4 7.3 7.4 7.3	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	3.2 3.0 3.5 3.6	3.2 3.0 3.5 3.6	- - - -	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	31.3 14.9 12.4 16.2	37.3 38.4 40.8 42.2	5 28.2 28.2 28.2 5 30.2	5.0 5.0	Jun Jul Aug Sep
7.4 7.4 7.4	0.0	3.9 3.2	3.9 3.2	- -	1.5 1.5 1.5	12.9	43.4	30.2		Oct Nov

92% of the value of the euro banknotes in circulation is also allocated to the NCBs on a monthly basis, and each NCB shows in its balance sheet the share of the euro banknotes issued which corresponds to its paid-up share in the ECB's capital. The difference between the value of the euro banknotes allocated to the NCB according to the aforementioned accounting

regime and the value of euro banknotes put into circulation is also disclosed as an "Intra-Eurosystem claim/ liability related to banknote issue". — 3 For the Deutsche Bundesbank: from 2003, including DM banknotes still in circulation (see also footnote 1). — 4 Source: ECB. — 5 Changes are due mainly to revaluations at the end of the quarter.

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

Up to end-1998, DM billion; from 1999, € billion

	op to ena-	1996, DIVI DII		999, € DIIIION								NAEL V.	
			Lending to	banks (MFIs)						Lending to		non-MFIs) in	
				to banks in	the home co	ountry	to banks in	other member	states		to non-ban	ks in the hoi	
												Enterprises viduals	and indi-
	Balance					Secur-			Secur-				
	sheet	Cash		L		ities issued			ities issued		L	L	
Period	total 2	in hand	Total	Total	Loans 3	by banks	Total	Loans 3	by banks	Total	Total	Total	Loans 3
											End c	of year or	month
1994	7,205.7	26.2	2,030.1	1,854.1	1,285.1	569.1	175.9	145.0	l	4,411.4	4,333.2	3,391.3	3,143.2
1995 1996	7,778.7 8,540.5	27.3 30.3	2,210.2 2,523.0	2,019.0 2,301.1	1,399.8 1,585.7	619.3 715.4	191.2 221.9	158.0 181.2	33.2 40.7	4,723.3 5,084.7	4,635.0 4,981.9	3,548.8 3,812.8	3,298.7 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 1999	10,355.5 5,678.5	29.9 17.2	3,267.4 1,836.9	2,939.4 1,635.0	1,977.4 1,081.4	962.0 553.6	328.1 201.9	264.9 161.8	63.1 40.1	5,833.9 3,127.4	5,615.9 2,958.6	4,361.0 2,326.4	3,966.5 2,093.4
2000	6,083.9	16.1	1,977.4	1,724.2	1,108.9	615.3	253.2	184.5	68.6	3,249.9	3,062.6	2,445.7	2,186.6
2001 2002	6,303.1 6,394.2	14.6 17.9	2,069.7 2,118.0	1,775.5 1,769.1	1,140.6 1,164.3	634.9 604.9	294.2 348.9	219.8 271.7	74.4 77.2	3,317.1 3,340.2	3,084.9 3,092.2	2,497.1 2,505.8	2,235.7 2,240.8
2002 Jan	6,255.1	27.7	2,019.8	1,728.4	1,094.0	634.4	291.4	216.2	75.2	3,310.8	3,075.1	2,487.1	2,225.5
Feb Mar	6,230.4 6,269.8	19.5 16.9	2,004.6 2,033.3	1,725.2 1,744.1	1,084.2 1,096.1	641.0 647.9	279.4 289.3	202.9 213.2	76.5 76.1	3,311.9 3,310.6	3,074.7 3,065.5	2,485.5 2,478.9	2,227.3 2,230.3
Apr	6,267.7	14.9	2,032.8	1,736.5	1,085.8	650.7	296.3	220.2	76.1	3,319.5	3,072.8	2,485.6	2,231.6
May Jun	6,304.5 6,277.4	14.7 14.3	2,055.5 2,073.9	1,749.0 1,758.9	1,096.7 1,111.2	652.2 647.6	306.6 315.1	230.7 238.1	75.8 77.0	3,323.3 3,304.8	3,074.2 3,059.5	2,485.6 2,477.9	2,232.0 2,233.2
Jul	6,265.6	13.8	2,051.7	1,731.9	1,094.9	637.1	319.7	242.3	77.4	3,313.1	3,063.8	2,471.5	2,231.6
Aug Sep	6,290.6 6,341.1	13.6 13.3	2,073.4 2,077.4	1,746.9 1,745.3	1,113.0 1,113.3	634.0 632.1	326.5 332.0	249.2 253.8	77.3 78.3	3,310.9 3,323.1	3,064.3 3,074.8	2,480.6 2,490.6	2,231.5 2,242.3
Oct	6,359.1	14.2	2,078.3	1,741.3	1,117.9	623.5	336.9	257.2	79.7	3,327.8	3,080.9	2,494.9	2,240.6
Nov Dec	6,453.5 6,394.2	13.2 17.9	2,130.2 2,118.0	1,780.8 1,769.1	1,150.6 1,164.3	630.2 604.9	349.5 348.9	267.3 271.7	82.1 77.2	3,336.6 3,340.2	3,088.4 3,092.2	2,496.7 2,505.8	2,238.4 2,240.8
2003 Jan	6,380.7	13.2	2,110.0	1,748.5	1,136.2	612.3	355.8	271.7	78.8	3,348.8	3,101.1	2,503.8	2,240.0
Feb	6,424.9 6,434.8	13.2 12.9	2,124.3	1,751.7	1,142.1 1,135.0	611.7	370.5 371.9	289.5 288.9	81.1	3,347.4 3,346.7	3,097.7 3,100.4	2,501.7 2,498.0	2,239.2
Mar Apr	6,430.3	13.8	2,121.5 2,107.6	1,747.2 1,732.2	1,118.6	614.4 613.6	371.9	200.9	83.1 83.8	3,348.8	3,100.4	2,498.0	2,238.1 2,234.6
May	6,467.7	14.0	2,144.0	1,756.9	1,143.6	613.2	387.1 390.9	303.3 305.4	83.8	3,347.2	3,101.9	2,499.2	2,232.0
Jun Jul	6,472.9 6,425.7	13.3 13.3	2,139.0 2,113.5	1,748.0 1,728.1	1,137.1 1,109.7	610.9 618.4	390.9	305.4 297.4	85.5 88.0	3,330.2 3,330.2	3,089.9 3,093.7	2,502.9 2,494.1	2,239.7 2,231.1
Aug	6,395.1	13.5	2,105.5	1,720.3	1,104.5	615.8	385.2	296.8	88.3	3,318.3	3,084.7	2,495.6	2,231.4
Sep Oct	6,403.1 6,399.3	13.3 13.6	2,099.4 2,092.9	1,712.2 1,715.9	1,095.3 1,096.1	616.9 619.9	387.2 376.9	297.5 285.3	89.7 91.7	3,332.6 3,328.8	3,089.6 3,086.1	2,504.9 2,496.9	2,245.2 2,242.9
Oct	0,399.3	13.0	2,032.3	1,713.91	1,090.1	019.9	370.3	203.3	31.7	3,320.0	3,000.1		
1995	587.7	1.1	184.6	169.3	114.7	54.6	15.2	13.0	2.3	322.1	312.1		anges ¹ 188.1
1996	761.8	3.0	312.8	282.1	186.0	96.1	30.7	23.2	7.5	361.5	346.9	264.0	244.3
1997 1998	825.6 1,001.0	0.5	313.1 422.2	279.6 355.7	172.9 215.1	106.7 140.6	33.5 66.4	27.6 56.2	5.9 10.2	324.0 440.4	287.5 363.3	228.4 337.5	197.6 245.2
1999	452.6	1.8	179.8	140.1	81.4	58.6	39.8	26.3	13.5	206.6	158.1	156.8	126.4
2000 2001	401.5 244.9	- 1.2 - 1.4	143.0 91.0	91.7 50.7	28.1 30.3	63.6 20.5	51.4 40.3	22.8 34.5	28.6 5.8	123.2 55.1	105.4 23.9	116.8 50.4	89.5 48.1
2002	165.7	3.3	63.6	6.5	23.7	- 17.1	57.1	51.9	5.2	33.6	15.3	16.1	10.4
2002 Feb Mar	- 23.2 42.2	- 8.2 - 2.5	- 15.1 28.9	- 3.1 19.0	- 9.8 11.9	6.7 7.1	- 12.0 9.9	- 13.3 10.3	1.2 - 0.4	1.8 - 1.0	0.1 - 8.9	- 1.0 - 6.5	2.0 3.0
Apr	7.7	- 2.0	- 0.9		- 10.3	2.3	7.1	7.0	0.1	11.0	8.7	8.1	2.3
May Jun	52.5 - 5.8	- 0.2 - 0.4	23.2 18.3	12.8 10.0	11.1 14.3	1.8 - 4.3	10.4 8.3	10.5 7.4	- 0.2 0.9	6.6 - 19.8	3.6 – 17.1	2.1 - 10.1	2.4 - 1.1
Jul	- 19.9	- 0.5	- 22.9	- 27.5	- 16.3	- 11.1	4.5	4.2	0.3	7.2	3.6	7.1	- 2.6
Aug Sep	23.8 51.3	- 0.2 - 0.2	21.9 4.0	15.1 – 1.6	18.1 0.3	- 3.0 - 1.9	6.8 5.6	6.8 4.6	- 0.0 0.9	- 1.7 12.0	0.9 10.2	8.8 10.3	0.3 10.4
Oct	20.3	0.9	0.8	- 1.0 - 4.1	4.6	- 8.7	4.9	3.5	1.5	4.6	6.2	4.4	- 1.5
Nov Dec	97.2 - 29.0	- 1.0 4.7	52.0 3.0	39.4 1.0	32.7 13.7	6.7	12.6	10.1	2.5	9.4 10.9	7.9 10.3	2.2 15.6	- 1.8 7.8
2003 Jan	- 23.0 - 13.9	- 4.7	- 24.3	- 30.3	- 28.1	- 12.7 - 2.2	1.9 5.9	4.4 5.3	- 2.4 0.7	18.3	17.1	3.7	1.4
Feb Mar	41.4 14.3	0.1	17.2 - 2.9	3.2 - 4.3	5.9 - 7.1	- 2.7 2.8	14.0 1.4	12.5 - 0.6	1.5 2.1	- 1.6 0.2	- 3.6 3.3	0.1 - 3.0	1.2
Apr	4.5	1.0	- 2.9 - 13.7	- 4.3 - 17.2	- 7.1 - 16.5	- 0.8	3.5	2.7	0.8	4.0	3.3	2.3	- 0.5 - 2.1
May	58.9	0.2	36.6	24.8	25.1	- 0.3	11.9	11.8	0.1	1.3	1.9	2.3	- 0.6
Jun Jul	- 5.9 - 49.6	- 0.7 - 0.1	- 5.2 - 25.7	- 8.9 - 20.1	- 6.5 - 27.4	- 2.4 7.3	3.8 - 5.6	2.0	1.7 2.4	- 18.0 0.6	- 12.5 4.5	3.2 - 8.1	7.2
Aug	- 43.7	0.2	- 8.1	- 7.9	- 5.2	- 2.7	- 0.3	- 0.5	0.3	- 13.6	- 10.0	0.5	- 0.6
Sep Oct	26.2 - 5.0	- 0.2 0.3	- 5.9 - 6.5			1.2	2.1	0.7 – 12.6	1.4	17.7 – 2.4	7.4	11.8	16.2 – 2.3
		- 0.5	. 0.5										

^{*} This table serves to supplement the "Overall monetary survey" in section II. Unlike the other tables in section IV, this table includes – in addition to the figures reported by banks (including building and loan associations) –

data from money market funds. — 1 Statistical breaks have been eliminated from the flow figures (see also footnote * in Table II.1). — 2 Up to December 1998, volume of business (balance sheet total plus endorsement liabilities

euro area 3	ı			I						Claims on non-euro-a	rea		
	Public			to non-ban	ks in other m Enterprises		Public			residents			
	authorities				individuals		authorities						
Secur- ities	Total	Loans 3	Secur- ities 4	Total	Total	of which Loans 3	Total	Loans 3	Secur- ities	Total	of which Loans 3	Other assets	Period
End of y	ear or mo	onth											
248.1	1	650.1	291.8	78.2	39.6	39.6	38.6	8.3	30.3	548.8	479.6	189.2	1994
250.0		792.2	294.1	88.2	39.4	39.2	48.8	11.3	37.6	608.5	526.0	209.4	1995
269.7 300.6 394.5 233.0	1,169.1 1,228.2 1,254.9	857.8 911.0 939.1 488.4	311.4 317.2 315.8 143.7	102.8 139.2 218.0 168.8	36.8 41.9 62.5 65.3	36.8 41.2 56.0 35.9	66.0 97.3 155.5 103.6	17.2 23.4 35.6 20.7	48.8 73.9 119.9 82.8	678.1 839.6 922.0 511.2	575.3 710.2 758.0 404.2	224.4 253.1 302.2 185.8	1996 1997 1998 1999
259.1	616.9	478.5	138.4	187.3	83.8	44.2	103.5	20.0	83.5	622.4	481.7	218.1	2000
261.3	587.8	468.7	119.1	232.3	111.3	53.7	121.0	26.2	94.8	727.3	572.0	174.3	2001
265.0	586.4	448.5	137.9	248.0	125.0	63.6	123.0	25.5	97.5	738.1	589.2	179.9	2002
261.6	589.2	469.5	118.5	235.6	113.5	54.7	122.1	25.7	96.4	723.8	569.9	173.1	2002 Jan
258.2		466.9	122.3	237.2	114.6	56.1	122.6	25.8	96.8	721.8	566.7	172.6	Feb
248.6		464.3	122.3	245.0	118.7	60.1	126.3	26.7	99.6	730.8	574.6	178.3	Mar
254.0	587.2	460.4	126.9	246.7	120.1	61.5	126.6	26.4	100.2	721.2	568.3	179.3	Apr
253.6	588.6	455.2	133.4	249.0	121.3	62.6	127.7	26.0	101.8	734.8	580.6	176.1	May
244.6	581.6	450.0	131.6	245.4	118.1	61.5	127.2	26.0	101.2	712.6	559.4	171.7	Jun
239.9	592.3	458.1	134.2	249.3	118.1	59.8	131.2	26.5	104.7	712.9	557.9	174.2	Jul
249.1	583.7	448.5	135.2	246.6	114.3	58.3	132.3	26.9	105.4	722.0	566.9	170.7	Aug
248.3	584.2	445.3	138.9	248.3	114.7	59.3	133.6	27.2	106.3	752.3	597.5	174.9	Sep
254.2	586.0	448.3	137.7	246.9	116.4	59.1	130.5	27.6	102.9	762.2	608.7	176.7	Oct
258.2	591.7	449.2	142.5	248.2	118.6	61.0	129.6	28.0	101.6	791.0	634.2	182.4	Nov
265.0	586.4	448.5	137.9	248.0	125.0	63.6	123.0	25.5	97.5	738.1	589.2	179.9	Dec
263.4	599.8	453.0	146.7	247.6	121.8	60.5	125.8	26.5	99.3	738.3	591.8	176.2	2003 Jan
262.4	596.0	447.3	148.7	249.7	125.6	64.6	124.1	26.2	97.9	757.7	612.1	182.2	Feb
259.9	602.4	444.0	158.4	246.3	126.8	64.5	119.5	26.2	93.3	778.6	630.9	175.1	Mar
264.5	603.1	445.8	157.4	246.6	129.9	66.2	116.7	25.2	91.5	787.6	641.1	172.5	Apr
267.2	602.7	439.8	162.9	245.3	130.7	66.7	114.6	26.5	88.2	792.4	644.3	170.2	May
263.2	587.0	434.6	152.4	240.2	126.9	61.9	113.4	24.6	88.7	827.6	668.9	162.8	Jun
263.0	599.6	444.9	154.7	236.5	126.7	62.3	109.8	24.9	84.9	811.5	651.6	157.3	Jul
264.1	589.1	440.6	148.5	233.6	129.2	65.0	104.4	24.1	80.3	801.2	642.0	156.6	Aug
259.8	584.6	435.2	149.4	243.1	129.7	64.7	113.4	23.4	90.0	795.8	642.4	161.9	Sep
254.0		436.6	152.6	242.7	127.6	60.5	115.2	25.1	90.1	800.7	644.0	163.3	Oct
Changes	110.9	113.1	- 2.1	10.0	- 0.2 - 2.6	- 0.4	10.2	3.0	7.3	59.7	46.3	20.2	1995
19.7	25.8	65.5	17.3	14.6	- 2.6	- 2.5	17.2	6.0	11.2	69.5	49.3	15.1	1996
30.8		53.3	5.8	36.5	5.1	4.4	31.4	6.1	25.3	159.4	132.9	28.6	1997
92.3		28.1	- 2.3	77.1	18.9	13.0	58.3	12.5	45.7	83.9	52.0	55.3	1998
30.4		7.7	- 6.4	48.4	12.2	6.4	36.2	2.0	34.2	33.1	13.8	31.3	1999
27.3		- 6.7	- 4.6	17.8	16.8	7.2	1.0	- 0.3	1.2	103.9	71.9	32.5	2000
2.4		- 9.8	- 16.7	31.3	24.3	7.7	7.0	2.2	4.8	110.1	86.6	- 9.9	2001
5.7		- 20.2	19.4	18.3	15.9	12.0	2.4	- 0.6	3.0	65.7	64.1	- 0.4	2002
- 3.0	1	- 2.6	3.8	1.6	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	- 1.2	- 2.7	- 0.4	2002 Feb
- 9.6		- 2.6	0.2	7.9	4.1	4.1	3.8	1.0	2.8	11.3	11.5	5.6	Mar
5.7	1.6	- 3.9	4.5	2.2	1.8	1.7	0.5	- 0.2	0.7	- 1.2	1.1	0.8	Apr
- 0.3		- 5.1	6.7	3.0	1.6	1.5	1.4	- 0.3	1.6	25.8	23.0	- 3.0	May
- 9.0		- 5.1	– 1.9	– 2.7	– 2.6	– 0.5	– 0.2	0.2	– 0.4	0.6	– 0.3	- 4.5	Jun
- 4.5		8.1	2.6	3.5	- 0.3	- 2.0	3.8	0.4	3.4	- 6.1	- 7.1	2.5	Jul
8.5		- 9.6	1.7	- 2.6	- 3.0	- 0.9	0.4	- 0.1	0.5	7.4	7.1	- 3.5	Aug
- 0.1		- 3.2	3.1	1.8	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.9	31.2	31.4	4.3	Sep
5.9	- 5.3	3.1	- 1.2	- 1.6	1.4	- 0.2	- 3.0	0.4	- 3.4	12.2	11.8	1.7	Oct
4.0		0.9	4.8	1.4	2.3	2.0	- 0.9	0.4	- 1.3	31.1	27.5	5.7	Nov
7.8		– 0.8	- 4.6	0.6	6.9	3.1	- 6.3	– 2.3	- 4.0	- 39.1	– 32.8	– 8.4	Dec
2.3	6.4	4.6	8.8	1.2	- 1.8	- 2.7	3.0	1.1	2.0	8.7	10.1	- 11.8	2003 Jan
- 1.0		- 5.7	2.0	2.0	3.8	4.1	- 1.8	- 0.3	- 1.4	19.8	20.7	6.0	Feb
- 2.5		- 3.3	9.7	- 3.2	1.3	0.0	- 4.5	0.1	- 4.5	24.5	21.9	- 7.2	Mar
4.4	1.0	1.8	- 0.9	0.7	3.4	1.9	- 2.7	- 1.0	- 1.7	15.9	16.3	- 2.6	Apr
2.9	- 0.4	- 5.9	5.5	- 0.6	1.0	1.0	- 1.6	1.5	- 3.1	21.5	18.8	- 0.7	May
- 4.0	- 15.7	- 5.2	- 10.5	- 5.6	– 4.1	– 5.1	- 1.4	- 1.9	0.5	25.2	16.1	- 7.3	Jun
0.0 1.1 - 4.3 - 5.6	- 10.5 - 4.4	10.3 - 4.3 - 5.4 1.4	1	- 3.9 - 3.6 10.3 0.1	- 0.3 2.2 1.0 - 2.0	0.3 2.4 0.3 - 4.3	- 3.6 - 5.8 9.3 2.2	0.3 - 0.9 - 0.5 1.6	- 3.9 - 4.8 9.9 0.5	- 18.6 - 21.0 10.2 - 0.5	- 19.0 - 19.0 14.5 - 3.6	- 5.9 - 1.2 4.4 4.1	Jul Aug Sep Oct

and bills sent for collection from the banks' portfolios prior to maturity) and trust funds. — 3 Up to December 1998, including fiduciary loans and

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

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IV Banks

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

Up to end-1998, DM billion; from 1999, € billion

	Up to ena-1			99, € billion									
		Deposits of in the euro	banks (MFIs) area 3)	Deposits of	non-banks (non-MFIs) in	the euro are	ea 4				
						Deposits of	non-banks ii	the home	country			Deposits of	non-banks
			of banks					With agree maturities 5		At agreed notice 6			
Period	Balance sheet total 2	Total	in the home country	in other member states	Total	Total	Over- night	Total 4	of which up to 2 years 7	Total	of which up to 3 months	Total	Over- night
1994	7,205.7	1,650.9	1,483.5	167.4	3,082.7	2,894.4	510.4	1,288.3	549.2	1,095.8	654.6	80.1	4.1
1995	7,778.7	1,761.5	1,582.0	179.6	3,260.0	3,038.9	549.8	1,289.0	472.0	1,200.1	749.5	110.1	4.5
1996	8,540.5	1,975.3	1,780.2	195.1	3,515.9	3,264.0	638.1	1,318.5	430.6	1,307.4	865.7	137.3	7.5
1997	9,368.2	2,195.6	1,959.1	236.5	3,647.1	3,376.2	654.5	1,364.9	426.8	1,356.9	929.2	162.5	7.3
1998	10,355.5	2,480.3	2,148.9	331.4	3,850.8	3,552.2	751.6	1,411.1	461.6	1,389.6	971.9	187.4	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
2000	6,083.9	1,379.4	1,188.9	190.5	2,051.4	1,873.6	441.4	858.8	274.3	573.5	450.5	107.9	6.9
2001	6,303.1	1,418.0	1,202.1	215.9	2,134.0	1,979.7	525.0	880.2	290.6	574.5	461.9	105.2	7.6
2002	6,394.2	1,478.7	1,236.2	242.4	2,170.0	2,034.9	574.8	884.9	279.3	575.3	472.9	87.4	8.1
2002 Jan	6,255.1	1,375.4	1,153.3	222.2	2,112.2	1,957.1	511.0	872.8	281.4	573.4	464.3	105.0	8.1
Feb	6,230.4	1,346.3	1,141.7	204.6	2,107.5	1,955.2	510.5	872.7	278.8	572.0	463.9	102.9	8.2
Mar	6,269.8	1,371.2	1,157.9	213.3	2,108.5	1,954.0	508.0	875.2	278.4	570.8	463.8	105.1	8.1
Apr	6,267.7	1,362.1	1,129.9	232.1	2,099.9	1,948.3	515.1	871.3	274.5	561.8	456.7	104.1	10.1
May	6,304.5	1,382.7	1,150.7	232.0	2,107.1	1,957.8	523.5	874.3	277.0	560.1	456.1	101.1	7.4
Jun	6,277.4	1,392.3	1,174.8	217.4	2,118.7	1,970.2	535.6	875.7	278.3	558.9	455.1	99.9	8.5
Jul	6,265.6	1,371.7	1,149.6	222.1	2,111.9	1,964.9	531.2	876.2	278.0	557.5	453.6	99.5	8.0
Aug	6,290.6	1,389.2	1,165.7	223.5	2,098.3	1,962.0	526.7	877.6	280.7	557.8	453.8	87.4	7.3
Sep	6,341.1	1,400.2	1,172.1	228.1	2,105.1	1,967.6	540.3	869.1	272.6	558.3	454.7	87.5	8.8
Oct	6,359.1	1,419.4	1,177.2	242.2	2,114.5	1,979.6	542.0	877.8	279.0	559.7	456.9	86.6	8.2
Nov	6,453.5	1,460.0	1,214.3	245.7	2,146.5	2,008.8	571.8	874.6	273.2	562.4	460.2	90.1	10.0
Dec	6,394.2	1,478.7	1,236.2	242.4	2,170.0	2,034.9	574.8	884.9	279.3	575.3	472.9	87.4	8.1
2003 Jan	6,380.7	1,457.2	1,213.2	244.0	2,160.0	2,024.7	564.4	882.9	275.8	577.4	477.0	88.5	9.1
Feb	6,424.9	1,466.4	1,224.6	241.9	2,173.4	2,036.7	571.1	886.4	272.1	579.2	479.9	88.5	8.0
Mar	6,434.8	1,471.5	1,218.2	253.2	2,175.3	2,040.7	578.3	883.1	266.2	579.3	481.6	88.0	7.7
Apr	6,430.3	1,455.5	1,200.9	254.6	2,176.2	2,044.3	585.8	880.6	264.8	577.9	482.7	86.5	8.2
May	6,467.7	1,508.5	1,253.9	254.6	2,188.9	2,053.8	591.4	885.3	270.9	577.1	483.4	87.4	8.8
Jun	6,472.9	1,509.2	1,252.8	256.4	2,194.2	2,059.3	608.2	874.5	260.2	576.7	484.4	86.7	9.0
Jul	6,425.7	1,457.9	1,207.6	250.3	2,182.5	2,051.4	595.2	879.5	259.0	576.8	486.5	85.7	9.3
Aug	6,395.1	1,450.5	1,198.0	252.5	2,193.0	2,061.5	597.8	885.7	261.3	578.0	489.3	85.5	8.9
Sep	6,403.1	1,451.2	1,188.3	262.9	2,187.8	2,057.4	607.3	871.8	248.1	578.3	490.2	84.2	9.6
Oct	6,399.3	1,439.5	1,179.5	260.0	2,188.8	2,057.9	610.1	868.5	243.9	579.4	491.2	85.4	10.7
													anges ¹
1995	587.7	110.7	98.5	12.2	189.3	156.5	47.2	4.9	- 76.5	104.3	99.1	30.0	0.4
1996	761.8	213.7	198.2	15.5	256.0	225.2	88.3	29.5	- 41.4	107.3	116.2	27.2	3.0
1997	825.6	223.7	185.5	38.3	130.8	112.1	16.3	46.4	- 3.8	49.4	60.3	25.0	- 0.3
1998	1,001.0	277.0	182.8	94.2	205.9	176.8	97.8	46.3	34.8	32.7	42.0	26.2	2.0
1999	452.6	70.2	66.4	3.7	75.0	65.6	34.2	36.7	13.5	- 5.3	7.4	7.5	1.7
2000	401.5	87.5	66.0	21.5	38.7	19.8	22.5	37.8	27.0	- 40.5	- 53.6	- 4.2	0.3
2001	244.9	32.4	8.4	24.0	80.6	105.2	83.0	21.2	16.2	1.1	11.4	- 4.0	0.4
2002	165.7	58.4	32.5	25.9	53.0	57.0	50.3	5.9	– 11.0	0.8	11.0	- 2.6	0.6
2002 Feb	- 23.2	- 29.1	- 11.5	- 17.6	- 4.7	- 1.9	- 0.4	- 0.0	- 2.6	- 1.4	- 0.4	- 2.2	0.1
Mar	42.2	24.9	16.2	8.7	1.2	- 1.1	- 2.5	2.5	- 0.5	- 1.2	- 0.1	2.4	- 0.1
Apr	7.7	- 9.2	- 28.0	18.8	- 7.9	- 5.4	7.4	- 3.8	- 3.8	- 9.0	- 7.1	- 0.6	1.9
May	52.5	20.9	21.1	- 0.1	9.2	11.0	8.8	3.9	3.2	- 1.7	- 0.6	- 2.5	- 2.6
Jun	– 5.8	6.9	22.2	- 15.3	11.9	12.1	12.0	1.3	1.3	- 1.2	- 1.0	- 0.6	1.2
Jul	- 19.9	- 20.5	- 25.2	4.6	- 7.4	- 5.6	- 4.6	0.4	- 0.4	- 1.4	- 1.5	- 0.7	- 0.6
Aug	23.8	17.5	16.1	1.5	0.0	- 2.8	- 4.5	1.4	2.7	0.3	0.1	1.5	- 0.7
Sep	51.3	10.9	6.4	4.6	6.4	5.2	13.3	– 8.6	- 8.5	0.5	1.0	0.2	1.5
Oct	20.3	19.2	5.1	14.1	9.6	12.2	1.8	9.0	6.4	1.4	2.2	- 0.9	- 0.6
Nov	97.2	40.6	37.1	3.5	32.3	29.4	29.8	- 3.2	- 5.8	2.7	3.3	3.5	1.8
Dec	– 29.0	18.7	22.0	– 3.3	24.6	26.7	3.4	10.5	6.3	12.8	12.6	- 2.2	- 1.9
2003 Jan	- 13.9	- 21.4	- 23.0	1.6	- 14.2	- 13.7	- 10.1	- 5.7	- 4.2	2.1	4.1	0.3	- 0.9
Feb	41.4	9.2	11.3	- 2.2	9.6	7.1	6.7	- 1.4	- 3.7	1.8	3.0	1.1	- 0.9
Mar	14.3	5.0	- 6.3	11.3	2.1	4.1	7.4	- 3.3	- 5.9	0.1	1.7	– 0.3	- 0.3
Apr	4.5	- 16.0	- 17.4	- 1.4	1.6	3.9	7.7	- 2.4	- 1.4	- 1.4	1.1	- 1.2	0.5
May	58.9	50.3	50.3	- 0.0	13.9	10.2	6.1	4.9	6.3	- 0.8	0.7	1.5	0.7
Jun	– 5.9	0.8	- 1.1	1.8	4.6	5.1	16.4	- 10.9	- 10.8	- 0.4	1.0	- 0.9	- 0.0
Jul	- 49.6	- 51.4	- 45.4	- 6.1	- 11.8	- 7.9	- 13.0	5.1	- 1.1	0.1	2.1	- 1.1	0.5
Aug	- 43.7	- 7.4	- 9.6	2.1	9.7	9.6	2.3	6.1	2.3	1.3	2.8	- 0.5	- 0.5
Sep	26.2	0.7	- 9.8	10.5	- 4.0	- 3.5	10.0	– 13.7	- 13.1	0.2	0.9	- 0.8	0.8
Oct	– 5.0	– 10.0	- 7.4	- 2.6	0.9	0.5	2.8	- 3.4	- 4.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1

^{*} This table serves to supplement the "Overall monetary survey" in section II. Unlike the other tables in section IV, this table includes – in addition to the figures reported by banks (including building and loan associations) – data from money market funds. — 1 Statistical breaks have been eliminated from the flow figures (see also footnote * in Table II.1). — 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 fiduciary loans and liabilities arising from rediscounted bills (endorsement liabilities). — 4 Up to December 1998, including liabilities arising from fiduciary loans. —

								Debt securi	ties				
in other me	ember states	8		Deposits of central gov	ernments 4			issueu io					
With agree maturities	ed	At agreed notice			of which domestic	Liabilities arising from repos with	Money market		of which with	Liabilities to non-			
	of which up to		of which up to		central govern-	non-banks in the	fund shares		maturities of up to	euro- area	Capital and	Other	
Total 4	2 years 7	Total	3 months	Total	ments	euro area ⁹	issued 10	Total	2 years 10	residents	reserves	Liabilities	Period
	ear or mo		l 73	108.2	108.2		J 21.2	l 1 441 2	81.9	1 226.0	J 205.2	l 357.8	1994
68.7 97.3	11.4	7.3 8.3	7.3 8.3	111.0	111.0	_	31.3 39.1	1,441.2 1,608.1	70.3	336.8 393.9	305.2 325.0	391.0	1995
120.6 145.8	9.2	9.2 9.4	9.2 9.4	114.6 108.3	114.6 108.3	_	34.0 28.6	1,804.3 1,998.3	54.4 62.5	422.1 599.2	350.0 388.1	438.8 511.3	1996 1997
168.3 99.7		9.7 4.8	9.7 3.7	111.2 46.6	111.2 45.9	2.0	34.8 20.8	2,248.1 1,323.6	80.2 97.4	739.8 487.9	426.8 262.6	574.8 281.1	1998 1999
96.3 92.4 74.6	9.0	4.7 5.2 4.7	3.3 3.8 3.6	69.9 49.1 47.7	67.6 46.9 45.6	0.4 4.9 3.3	19.3 33.2 36.7	1,417.1 1,445.4 1,453.5	113.3 129.3 71.6	599.8 647.6 599.2	298.1 319.2 343.0	318.4 300.8 309.8	2000 2001 2002
91.8 89.6	7.3	5.1 5.1	3.8 3.8	50.1 49.4	47.4 47.3	2.5 3.5	35.0 35.9	1,450.5 1,462.8	122.2 125.4	668.3 664.8	320.1 322.2	291.1 287.3	2002 Jan Feb
92.0 89.4	8.3	5.0 4.7	3.7 3.5	49.4 47.5	46.9 45.8	3.7 3.4	35.8 35.9	1,479.4 1,478.2	129.0 133.1	666.4 673.4	323.3 325.3	281.6 289.7	Mar Apr
89.1 86.7		4.7 4.6	3.4 3.4	48.2 48.7	45.6 45.9	4.7 4.1	35.4 35.0	1,480.6 1,472.6	134.6 133.1	673.3 628.9	329.0 331.1	291.6 294.7	May Jun
87.0 75.5	9.7	4.6 4.6	3.4 3.4	47.6 48.9	45.8 45.8	3.1 4.3	35.6 37.1	1,471.6 1,489.4	133.7 135.9	640.9 636.3	336.8 341.2	293.9 294.8	Jul Aug
74.2 73.9	9.1	4.5 4.5	3.4 3.4	49.9 48.3	46.7 46.8	10.7 9.6	37.0 37.6	1,490.2 1,485.9	137.0 137.5	647.7 642.5	344.8 343.7	305.5 306.0	Sep Oct
75.6 74.6	9.9	4.5 4.7	3.4 3.6	47.6 47.7	46.3 45.6	6.4 3.3	37.5 36.7	1,496.8 1,453.5	148.2 71.6	653.5 599.2	343.0 343.0	309.8 309.8	Nov Dec
74.8 75.9 75.7	12.3	4.7 4.6 4.6	3.6 3.6 3.6	46.9 48.2 46.6	45.2 45.1 45.2	7.6 10.9 11.2	38.5 39.8 40.2	1,458.1 1,468.4 1.465.1	138.9 145.7 140.7	602.9 606.7 612.1	350.5 353.9 355.8	305.9 305.4 303.6	2003 Jan Feb Mar
73.8	12.3	4.5	3.5	45.5	44.9	11.3	39.7	1,468.6	142.6	620.2	351.6	307.2	Apr
74.1 73.4	12.2	4.4 4.4	3.5 3.5	47.7 48.1	44.4 44.6	12.3 10.8	39.4 38.7	1,463.3 1,470.0	133.3 128.7	599.0 594.8	351.0 348.2	305.4 307.0	May Jun
72.1 72.4 70.5		4.3 4.2 4.1	3.4 3.4 3.3	45.3 45.9 46.2	43.8 43.8 43.4	10.9 12.4 15.6	38.4 38.1 37.9	1,482.8 1,480.0 1,485.5	133.0 122.1 124.4	603.6 579.2 579.7	348.1 344.1 341.1	301.6 298.0 304.3	Jul Aug Sep
70.5	1	4.0	3.3	ı	43.4	21.1	37.4	1,494.1	125.9	574.2	344.7	299.4	Oct
Change													
28.6 23.3 25.1 24.0 5.9	- 2.4 0.2 4.6	1.0 0.9 0.2 0.3 - 0.2	1.0 0.9 0.2 0.3 - 1.3	2.8 3.6 - 6.2 2.9 1.9	2.8 3.6 - 6.2 2.9 1.2	- - - 0.6	7.8 - 5.1 - 4.5 6.2 3.5	166.9 196.3 194.8 263.3 168.0	- 11.5 - 15.9 8.1 28.1 65.1	57.2 28.1 172.3 151.4 89.7	19.8 25.0 37.1 28.8 38.0	36.0 47.8 71.2 68.3 7.7	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999
- 4.5	- 0.5	- 0.1	- 0.3	23.1	21.6	- 1.6	- 1.5	90.6	15.9	97.8	35.3	54.6	2000
- 4.6 - 2.6	1.1	- 0.2 - 0.5	- 0.4 - 0.3	- 20.5 - 1.4	- 20.4 - 1.3	4.6 - 1.6	13.3 4.2	59.5 18.8	18.6 14.8	34.8 - 2.1	20.9 25.9	- 1.1 9.7	2001 2002
- 2.2 2.5	2.0	- 0.1 - 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.7 - 0.0	- 0.2 - 0.3	1.0 0.2	- 0.1	12.7 16.9	3.2 3.6	- 2.8 3.7	2.3 1.2	- 3.3 - 5.8	2002 Feb Mar
- 2.3 0.2 - 1.8	1.3	- 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.0	- 0.3 - 0.0 0.0	- 1.9 0.7 0.5	- 1.2 - 0.1 0.3	- 0.3 1.3 - 0.6	0.2 - 0.0 - 0.3	0.9 6.2 – 4.1	4.1 1.7 – 2.1	15.9 12.6 – 28.2	2.3 4.1 2.5	5.8 - 1.8 6.2	Apr May Jun
- 0.1	0.2	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 1.1	- 0.1	- 1.0	0.6 1.2	- 3.4 1.5	- 1.2 2.2	5.4	5.2 4.7	1.5	Jul
- 1.3	- 0.9	- 0.0	- 0.0	1.4 1.0	0.0 0.8	1.2 6.4	0.1	1.0	1.0	- 2.6 12.4	3.5	0.2 10.5	Aug Sep
- 0.3 1.8 - 0.6	0.3	- 0.0 - 0.0 0.2	- 0.0 - 0.0 0.2	- 1.7 - 0.6 0.1	0.1 - 0.5 - 0.7	- 1.0 - 3.2 - 3.1	0.7 - 0.2 - 0.8	- 3.8 11.9 - 24.8	0.6 10.7 – 6.6	- 4.6 13.2 - 42.1	- 1.1 - 0.5 1.0	1.4 3.2 - 2.4	Oct Nov Dec
- 0.6 2.0	- 0.5	- 0.0 - 0.0	0.0	- 0.8 1.4	- 0.4 - 0.1	5.3 2.2	1.8 1.3	2.4 8.1	0.6 6.8	11.3	5.6 3.6	- 5.3 3.0	2003 Jan Feb
- 0.0 - 1.6	0.7	- 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.0	- 1.6 - 1.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	- 2.3 - 0.8	8.4 13.7	- 0.8 - 0.8	- 2.4 3.1	Mar Apr
- 1.6 0.9 - 0.8	1.2	- 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	2.2	- 0.5 - 0.5 0.2	1.2	- 0.6 - 0.2 - 0.7	3.4 3.1	- 0.8 - 6.9 - 4.5	- 8.2 - 11.4	0.7	- 2.2 2.8	May Jun
- 1.5 0.0	0.6	- 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.1 - 0.0	- 2.8 0.6	- 0.8 0.0	0.2 1.5	- 0.3 - 0.3	12.1 - 7.1	4.3 - 10.9	7.0 - 32.4	- 0.2 - 4.8 - 1.9	- 5.2 - 2.8	Jul Aug
- 1.5 0.1	1	- 0.1	- 0.1	0.3	- 0.4 - 0.4	3.2 5.6	- 0.2	11.6 7.8	2.4 1.5	12.3 - 10.3	l	4.5 - 1.9	Sep Oct

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 Up to December 1998, with maturities of less than four years. — 8 Excluding deposits of central governments. — 9 Data

collected separately from 1999 only; up to December 1998, included in the deposits with agreed maturities of up to two years. — **10** In Germany, debt securities with maturities of up to one year are classed as money market paper; up to the January 2002 *Monthly Report* they were published together with money market fund shares.

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

€ billion

	€ billion												
				Lending to	banks (MFIs)	Lending to	non-banks (non-MFIs)				
					of which			of which					
			Ck :-					Loans					
			Cash in hand and										
	Number of reporting	Balance	credit balances with		Balances	Securities		for up to and	for		Securities	Partici-	
End of month	institu- tions	sheet total	central banks	Total	and Ioans	issued by banks	Total	including 1 year	more than 1 year	Bills	issued by	pating interests	Other assets
	All cate	ories of l	banks					,	,				
2003 May	2,338	6,505.1		2,434.3 2,459.7	1,776.0	647.7	3,582.2	474.0	2,555.5 2,554.9	4.5 4.5	533.9	161.4 160.3	275.0 266.3
June July	2,311 2,285	6,511.2 6,464.7	54.3 53.7	2,459.7	1,798.0 1,753.0	650.5 659.3	3,570.5 3,563.4	466.4 455.9	2,554.9	4.5	530.8 530.0	162.2	260.6
Aug Sep	2,271 2,251	6,434.7 6,441.9	56.0 55.5	2,408.1 2,397.7	1,738.5 1,727.1	658.8 659.4	3,548.2 3,565.0	440.1 460.5	2,571.5 2,561.9	4.5 4.5	519.1 527.0	161.9 158.8	260.5 264.9
Oct	2,235			2,387.0		l .	3,569.5	452.4	2,571.1			l	262.0
	Commer	cial bank	s ⁵										
2003 Sep Oct	262 261	1,814.1 1,798.2	18.7 20.9		530.1 522.6		936.1 935.1	245.7 235.0	537.8 542.7	2.5 2.4	142.8 146.3		104.6 97.5
	Big ba	nks ⁶											
2003 Sep Oct	4 4	1,061.0 1,055.1		398.1 392.1			508.8 507.1				78.2 83.3		64.4 65.4
Oct	·	al banks					307.11	172.71	274.5		05.5	77.0	03.41
2003 Sep	175	657.2	7.1	218.3	146.3	70.6		78.5			58.9		33.7 28.9
Oct	173 Branch	es of for			142.5	69.3	390.2	75.7	252.4	0.8	58.0	9.8	28.91
2003 Sep	83 84		-	48.9	41.8	5.9	39.1	17.7	15.3	0.1	5.7	0.8	6.5
Oct			0.8	50.7	44.5	5.3	37.7	16.9	15.5	0.0	5.0	0.9	3.3
2003 Sep	Land ba		4.6	676.2	549.2	123.6	576.3	64.7	412.0	l 03	96.8	34.4	46.51
Oct	13	1,337.6		669.4	539.4	126.9			409.4	0.3 0.3	98.5	34.6	46.5 51.3
2002.6	Savings		100	224.2		4563	702.4	77.0					22.01
2003 Sep Oct	495 494												
	Regiona	l instituti	ons of cr	edit coop	eratives								
2003 Sep	2 2	186.4 188.3	0.3	120.3	83.4	36.5					15.8		
Oct		operativ		124.8	86.7	37.8	44.3	11.1	21.7	0.1	11.3	11.4	6.11
2003 Sep	1,412	555.5	11.6	139.2			381.6	47.5			39.3	5.6	17.5 17.5
Oct	1,398		11.6	141.1	58.5	80.8	381.9	46.3	295.5	0.6	39.4	5.6	17.5
2003 Sep	Mortgag 26		0.9	231.1	153.6	77.3	614.6	9.5	501.8	ı -	103.2	1.7	17.3
Oct	26	865.2	0.7	228.2							103.0		
2003 Sep	Building 27	and loar 168.7			28.5	10.6	120.4	1.5	108.3		10.5	0.4	991
Oct	27	168.9	0.0 0.1	38.4	27.6			1.4	108.8		11.1	0.4	8.8 8.8
		ith specia											
2003 Sep Oct	14 14	533.8 535.6		305.2 305.2					153.8 155.0	_	26.9 26.8		39.7 39.6
	Memo it	em: Fore	eign bank	cs ⁷									
2003 Sep Oct	130 129			161.0 157.3							42.7 41.2		18.4 15.8
						n banks ⁸							
2003 Sep Oct	47 45		2.4		67.5	44.4	157.9				37.1 36.3		11.9 12.5
Oct	1 45	200.1	2.4	100.5	01.2	45.2	136.0	21.0	100.6	U.1	1 30.3	U./	12.5

^{*} 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 liabilities of monetary financial institutions (MFIs) in Germany. The assets and liabilities of foreign branches, of money market funds (which are also 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 For building and loan associations: Including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see Table IV.12). — 2 Included in time deposits. — 3 Excluding deposits under savings and loan contracts (see also footnote 2). — 4 Including subordinated negotiable bearer debt

	Deposits of	f banks (MF	is)	Deposits o	f non-banks	s (non-MFIs))						Capital		
		of which			of which								including published		
						Time depo	sits 1		Savings de	posits 3			reserves, partici-		
	Total	Sight deposits	Time deposits	Total	Sight deposits	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year 1	Memo item Liabilities arising from repos 2	Total	of which At three months' notice	Bank savings bonds	Bearer debt securities out- standing 4	pation rights capital, funds for general banking risks	Other liabilities	End of month
	1,875.2	274.3	1,600.6	2,433.9	635.3	355.5	746.9	61.7	587.7	491.5	108.6	1,516.9	294.7	384.4	2003 May
	1,875.3	293.6	1,581.6	2,434.2	652.7	337.5	748.7	55.6	587.2	492.5	108.1	1,521.7	294.0	386.0	June
	1,825.0 1,799.3 1,795.8	247.1 228.9 260.3	1,577.7 1,570.3 1,535.3	2,430.3 2,436.1 2,438.9	635.9 638.0 648.7	346.7 343.3 341.6	752.9 759.3 753.5	65.4 57.9 71.4	l	494.6 497.3 498.2	107.6 107.1 106.5	1,533.8 1,526.4 1,530.5	294.6 295.0 293.3	380.9 377.8 383.4	July Aug Sep
-	1,776.8	251.2	1,525.4	2,447.3	649.7	347.0	754.5	71.8	589.5	499.2	106.6	•			Oct
1	686.1	148.0	537.9	688.3	284.9	171.0	126.5	64.5	96.6	85.3	9.3		nmercial 1 98.4		2003 Sep
	672.9				282.0	176.1		62.3		86.1		210.5	98.5		Oct
	425.5	100.0	1 216.6	. 252.7	127.0	1246			1 26.4	. 245		152.4	_	anks ⁶	2002 5
	425.5 417.6	108.9 105.7						60.9 60.2							2003 Sep Oct
									_		and oth	er comn			
	190.3 185.5	27.2 26.0								60.7 61.2	8.7 8.7			52.2 48.1	2003 Sep Oct
											Brand	thes of fo	oreign b	anks	
	70.3 69.8			15.5 16.5		4.2 4.2	2.9 2.9	1.1					2.9 3.2	7.1 4.0	2003 Sep Oct
					-	-		-	-	-	-			d banks	
	442.4 438.9		378.0 376.6					5.1 6.8		14.5 14.5	0.8 0.8		63.3		2003 Sep Oct
	240.2				1063		10.1				. 700	12.6		s banks	2002.6
	218.2 218.8	5.7 5.3	212.5 213.6		186.3 188.4				299.7 299.8						2003 Sep Oct
									Re	gional i	nstitutio	ns of cre	dit coop	eratives	
	107.3 109.4					6.9 6.1		1.7 2.6		_	0.0	28.9	10.0	8.8	2003 Sep Oct
	74.0		. 72.6			l 55.3			1 4764	1540			dit coop		2002.6
	74.8 74.1	2.1							176.1 176.6			31.2 31.1			2003 Sep Oct
													Mortgag		
	123.3 121.0												21.3 21.3		2003 Sep Oct
											Buildi	ng and l	oan asso	ciations	
	30.1 30.1					0.7 0.8	105.5 105.5	<u>-</u>	0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3	0.1		7.1 7.1	17.3 17.4	2003 Sep Oct
												ks with s			
	113.7 111.6					5.7 7.9			-	-	0.0	214.6 220.5			2003 Sep Oct
											Mem	o item:	_		
	136.9 130.4	22.5 21.5				11.8 11.7	25.4 25.8	1.2 0.8	7.4 7.3	7.2 7.1	2.6 2.6				2003 Sep Oct
								of wh	nich: Bar	nks majo	rity-owr	ed by fo	reign ba	nks ⁸	
	66.6 60.6						22.5 22.9		7.3 7.3	7.2 7.1	2.6 2.5	88.5 88.6	11.2 10.9	18.6 19.9	2003 Sep Oct

securities; excluding non-negotiable bearer debt securities. — 5 Commercial banks comprise the sub-groups "Big banks", "Regional banks and other commercial banks" and "Branches of foreign banks". — 6 Deutsche Bank AG, Dresdner Bank AG, Commerzbank AG and Bayerische Hypo- und Vereinsbank AG. — 7 Sum of the banks majority-owned by foreign banks and

included in other categories of banks and the category "Branches (with dependent legal status) of foreign banks". — 8 Separate presentation of the banks majority-owned by foreign banks included in the categories "Regional banks and other commercial banks" and "Mortgage banks".

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IV Banks

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

Up to end-1998, DM billion; from 1999, € billion

	Up to ena-	1998, DIVI bi	llion; from 1	999, € billioi	n								
			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 banknotes and coins) 1	Credit balances with the Bundes- bank	Total	Credit balances and loans	Bills 4	Negotiable money market paper issued by banks 5	Securities issued by banks 6	Memo item Fiduciary loans 7	Total	Loans	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*
1993	26.7	75.3	1,596.8	1,076.2	14.7	3.3	493.2	9.3	3,826.4	3,291.6	44.7	5.6	
1994	25.0	61.5	1,695.6	1,150.6	17.4	4.6	513.6	9.5	4,137.2	3,502.8	45.9	2.2	
1995	26.0	61.0	1,859.9	1,264.9	17.5	4.3	561.9	11.4	4,436.9	3,802.0	46.8	1.4	427.3
1996	28.9	59.7	2,134.0	1,443.3	17.9	3.4	657.2	12.2	4,773.1	4,097.9	44.8	5.9	437.2
1997	29.3	60.2	2,397.9	1,606.3	18.1	3.6	758.9	11.1	5,058.4	4,353.9	44.7	2.9	473.3
1998	28.5	63.6	2,738.2	1,814.7	14.6	12.2	887.7	9.1	5,379.8	4,639.7	32.8	5.0	527.8
1999	16.8	45.6	1,556.9	1,033.4	0.0	19.2	504.2	3.9	2,904.5	2,569.6	7.0	3.0	287.5
2000	15.6	50.8	1,639.6	1,056.1	0.0	26.8	556.6	3.6	3,003.7	2,657.3	6.5	2.3	304.7
2001	14.2	56.3	1,676.0	1,078.9	0.0	5.6	591.5	2.8	3,014.1	2,699.4	4.8	4.4	301.5
2002	17.5	45.6	1,691.3	1,112.3	0.0	7.8	571.2	2.7	2,997.2	2,685.0	4.1	3.3	301.9
2002 May	14.3	45.4	1,655.7	1,044.4	0.0	6.1	605.2	2.7	3,005.7	2,682.8	4.2	4.6	310.2
June	13.9	43.8	1,668.4	1,061.5	0.0	6.3	600.6	2.7	2,990.8	2,678.8	4.3	5.2	298.7
July	13.4	41.2	1,643.8	1,047.7	0.0	7.6	588.4	2.6	2,995.7	2,685.3	4.3	4.2	299.1
Aug	13.2	46.0	1,650.2	1,060.1	0.0	7.7	582.4	2.7	2,987.3	2,675.6	4.2	3.9	300.6
Sep	13.0	42.3	1,652.7	1,064.4	0.0	8.5	579.8	2.7	2,995.5	2,683.2	4.2	3.9	301.2
Oct	13.9	42.8	1,648.3	1,068.2	0.0	8.0	572.2	2.7	2,997.6	2,684.6	4.2	3.9	301.9
Nov	12.9	41.7	1,689.1	1,102.1	0.0	13.3	573.8	2.6	3,003.5	2,683.3	4.1	3.6	309.5
Dec	17.5	45.6	1,691.3	1,112.3	0.0	7.8	571.2	2.7	2,997.2	2,685.0	4.1	3.3	301.9
2003 Jan	12.9	42.3	1,661.6	1,086.8	0.0	9.7	565.1	2.6	3,005.1	2,686.9	3.9	4.0	307.4
Feb	12.9	39.0	1,667.6	1,095.5	0.0	9.7	562.3	2.5	3,001.9	2,682.6	3.8	3.6	308.9
Mar	12.6	47.5	1,655.8	1,081.1	0.0	10.0	564.7	2.5	3,005.5	2,677.5	3.8	4.8	316.4
Apr	13.5	37.7	1,648.8	1,074.6	0.0	9.9	564.3	2.5	3,007.6	2,676.4	3.8	5.0	319.4
May	13.7	38.3	1,674.3	1,099.7	0.0	9.2	565.3	2.5	3,003.6	2,667.8	3.9	4.5	324.5
June	12.9	40.9	1,665.5	1,090.9	0.0	9.9	564.7	2.5	2,992.4	2,670.2	3.9	3.9	311.4
July	12.9	40.5	1,645.6	1,063.8	0.0	10.9	571.0	2.4	2,996.0	2,671.8	4.0	3.4	314.7
Aug	13.2	42.5	1,636.2	1,056.4	0.0	9.3	570.5	2.4	2,986.9	2,667.9	4.0	3.4	309.6
Sep	12.9	42.1	1,627.9	1,047.0	0.0	9.7	571.2	2.4	2,995.7	2,676.3	3.9	2.1	311.4
Oct	13.3	44.3	1,630.0	1,046.2	0.0	9.7	574.1	2.4	2,992.9	2,675.4	3.9	3.1	
													hanges*
1994	- 1.7	- 13.8	+ 99.1	+ 73.6	+ 2.7	+ 1.3	+ 21.3	+ 0.1	+ 320.5	+ 240.2	+ 1.2	- 3.3	+ 86.7
1995	+ 1.0	- 0.5	+ 193.5	+ 139.4	+ 0.1	- 0.5	+ 54.3	+ 0.2	+ 312.8	+ 303.6	+ 1.0	- 0.8	+ 2.9
1996	+ 2.9	- 1.3	+ 257.8	+ 161.8	+ 0.4	- 1.1	+ 95.8	+ 0.8	+ 336.3	+ 311.7	- 2.0	+ 4.7	+ 10.6
1997	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	+ 262.5	+ 160.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 102.6	- 1.1	+ 285.2	+ 255.5	- 0.1	- 3.0	+ 36.5
1998	- 0.8	+ 3.4	+ 343.3	+ 210.3	- 3.6	+ 8.6	+ 130.0	- 2.0	+ 335.3	+ 302.1	- 11.9	+ 2.1	+ 52.1
1999	+ 2.2	+ 13.2	+ 122.1	+ 66.3	+ 0.0	+ 12.9	+ 42.8	- 0.7	+ 156.1	+ 136.9	+ 2.6	+ 0.4	+ 16.7
2000	- 1.1	+ 5.1	+ 83.6	+ 21.7	- 0.0	+ 7.6	+ 54.3	- 0.3	+ 100.7	+ 83.7	- 0.5	- 0.8	+ 19.0
2001	- 1.4	+ 5.5	+ 34.6	+ 20.1	- 0.0	- 21.3	+ 35.8	- 0.9	+ 11.9	+ 40.8	- 1.6	+ 1.6	+ 0.3
2002	+ 3.3	- 10.7	+ 15.0	+ 33.1	+ 0.0	+ 2.3	- 20.3	- 0.2	- 19.2	- 18.0	- 0.8	- 1.1	+ 1.7
2002 May	- 0.2	+ 4.5	+ 7.7	+ 6.2	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 1.7	- 0.1	+ 2.2	- 3.9	- 0.2	+ 0.9	+ 5.4
June	- 0.4	- 1.6	+ 12.5	+ 16.9	- 0.0	+ 0.1	- 4.6	+ 0.0	- 19.0	- 8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	- 11.5
July	- 0.5	- 2.5	- 24.9	- 13.8	+ 0.0	+ 1.4	- 12.4	- 0.0	+ 5.1	+ 6.5	- 0.0	- 1.0	+ 0.6
Aug	- 0.2	+ 4.8	+ 6.4	+ 12.4		+ 0.0	- 6.0	+ 0.0	- 8.4	- 9.6	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 1.5
Sep	- 0.2	- 3.8	+ 2.6	+ 4.4		+ 0.8	- 2.6	- 0.0	+ 7.9	+ 7.3	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.7
Oct Nov Dec	+ 0.9 - 1.0 + 4.7	+ 0.6 - 1.1 + 3.8	- 4.4 + 40.8 + 2.2	+ 3.8 + 33.9 + 10.2	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.5 + 5.3 - 5.4	- 7.7 + 1.6 - 2.6	- 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.0	+ 2.0 + 6.0 - 6.3	+ 1.4 - 1.3 + 1.6	+ 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.1	+ 0.0 - 0.3 - 0.2	+ 0.6 + 7.6 - 7.6
2003 Jan	- 4.6	- 3.2	- 29.7	- 25.5	- 0.0	+ 1.9	- 6.1	- 0.1	+ 7.9	+ 1.9	- 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 5.5
Feb	+ 0.0	- 3.3	+ 6.0	+ 8.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 2.8	- 0.0	- 3.3	- 4.3	- 0.1	- 0.4	+ 1.5
Mar	- 0.4	+ 8.5	- 11.8	- 14.4	- 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.4	- 0.0	+ 3.7	- 5.0	- 0.0	+ 1.3	+ 7.4
Apr May June	+ 0.9 + 0.2 - 0.7	- 9.8 + 0.6 + 2.6	- 7.0 + 25.5 - 8.8	- 6.5 + 25.1 - 8.8	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.7 + 0.6	- 0.4 + 1.1 - 0.6	- 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.0	+ 2.1 - 3.8 - 11.1	- 1.1 - 8.7 + 2.5	- 0.0 + 0.1 + 0.0	+ 0.2 - 0.6 - 0.5	+ 3.1 + 5.3 - 13.1
July Aug Sep Oct	- 0.0 + 0.2 - 0.2 + 0.3	- 0.4 + 2.0 - 0.3 + 2.2	- 20.1 - 9.4 - 7.8 + 2.1	- 27.2 - 7.4 - 9.4 - 0.8	l .	+ 0.8 - 1.5 + 0.4 - 0.1	+ 6.3 - 0.5 + 1.2 + 2.9	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.0	+ 3.8 - 9.1 + 9.6 - 2.8	+ 1.6 - 3.9 + 8.4 - 0.9	l	- 0.3 - 0.0 - 1.3 + 1.1	

^{*} 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 revisions which appear in the following *Monthly Report*, are not specially marked. — 1 Up to December 1998, domestic banknotes and coins. — 2 Up to December 1998, excluding loans to domestic building and loan associations. — 3 Up to December 1998, including fiduciary loans (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 arising from the exchange of equalisation claims. — 11 Including liabilities arising from

			Deposits o	f domestic	banks (MFIs	3,11,12		Deposits o	f domestic	non-banks	(non-MFIs)	3,17		}
		Partici- pating												
		interests												
Equalisa-	Memo item	domestic banks		Sight	Time	Redis-	Memo item		Sight	Time	Savings	Bank	Memo item	
tion claims 10	Fiduciary loans 7	and enterprises	Total	deposits	deposits	counted bills 16	Fiduciary loans 7	Total	de- posits 13	deposits	de- posits 19	savings bonds 20	Fiduciary loans 7	Period
	year or r	<u> </u>	Total	12711	1.4.2	Dill3 15	louris -	Total	posits 12	1.5,1.5	posits **	DOTIGS =5	TOUTIS -	renou
75.3	-	59.5	1,395.2	380.2	917.9	69.2	27.9	2,788.1	513.6	1,123.6	859.4	219.1	72.4	1993
68.1	84.4	70.7	1,427.9	342.8	976.9	75.2	33.1	2,875.7	540.2	1,109.3	940.5	206.9	78.8	1994
71.3 81.3	88.1 106.0	83.2 89.7	1,539.4 1,731.0	363.9 401.1	1,065.1 1,202.4	75.5 75.4	35.0 52.2	3,021.1 3,241.5	579.9 675.1	1,086.1 1,109.8	1,046.1 1,143.0	227.4 227.8	81.6 85.8	1995 1996
76.0 71.6		95.1 129.2	1,902.3 2,086.9	427.6 472.5	1,349.1 1,505.2	75.6 59.4	50.0 49.7	3,341.9 3,520.3	689.8 799.5		1,182.1 1,211.0	236.9 234.9	86.1 80.9	1997 1998
37.5	58.0	75.6	1,122.0	114.4	1,007.3	0.3	29.8	1,905.3	420.4	759.6	614.7	110.7	42.1	1999
33.1 4.0 3.0		82.7 95.9 119.0	1,189.2 1,204.9 1,244.0	113.4 123.1 127.6	1,075.3 1,081.6 1,116.2	0.4 0.3 0.2	30.1 27.2 25.6	1,945.8 2,034.0 2,085.9	443.4 526.4 575.6	827.0	573.5 574.5 575.3	109.0 106.0 104.4	42.1 43.3 42.1	2000 2001 2002
3.9 3.9	56.0 55.4	95.8 95.5	1,158.7 1,182.3	113.4 132.1	1,045.1 1,050.1	0.1 0.1	26.8 26.0	2,009.4 2,021.4	523.8 536.2		560.1 558.9	105.0 105.7	41.9 41.5	2002 May June
3.0 3.0	55.2 55.2	95.0 105.9	1,157.4 1,173.0	118.2 115.3	1,039.1 1,057.6	0.1 0.1	25.9 25.9	2,016.2 2,013.9	531.6 527.2	821.1 823.0	557.5 557.8	106.0 105.9	41.6 41.6	July Aug
3.0		107.9	1,179.3	133.0	1,046.1	0.1	25.7	2,025.0	540.8	820.6	558.3	105.3	41.6	Sep
3.0 3.0		111.5 113.3	1,184.4 1,221.3	130.0 157.3	1,054.2 1,063.9	0.1 0.2	25.7 25.7	2,037.6 2,062.1	543.1 572.4	829.8 822.6	559.7 562.4	105.0 104.7	41.6 41.5	Oct Nov
3.0	1	119.0	1,244.0	127.6	1,116.2	0.2	25.6	2,085.9	575.6	l .	575.3	104.4	42.1	Dec
3.0 3.0 3.0		118.4 118.0 116.1	1,214.6 1,224.7 1,218.0	134.8 134.5 144.0	1,079.7 1,090.1 1,073.9	0.2 0.2 0.2	25.5 25.6 25.5	2,076.4 2,084.6 2,089.6	565.2 571.6 578.9		577.4 579.2 579.3	103.5 103.7 103.0	42.1 41.9 42.1	2003 Jan Feb Mar
3.0 3.0		116.7 119.6	1,203.4 1,254.2	137.4 146.4	1,065.9 1,107.7	0.1 0.1	25.5 25.5	2,094.8 2,101.9	586.3 591.7	828.2 831.2	577.9 577.1	102.4 101.9	41.8 41.7	Apr May
3.0	54.4	118.1	1,252.5	150.5	1,101.8	0.1	25.4	2,109.6	608.9	822.7	576.7	101.3	41.8	June
2.0 2.0 2.0	54.6	119.1 118.8 115.1	1,207.7 1,198.2 1,188.2	123.6 120.9 116.0	1,084.0 1,077.2 1,072.0	0.1 0.1 0.1	25.3 25.7 25.5	2,102.3 2,111.4 2,112.3	595.6 598.5 608.8	834.5	576.8 578.0 578.3	100.9 100.4 99.9	41.7 41.7 41.5	July Aug
2.0	1	1		122.1		l .	l	l '	1	l .	1			Sep Oct
Change	es*													
- 6.9		+ 11.3	+ 32.4	- 31.4	+ 53.0	+ 6.0	+ 4.9	+ 85.0	1	1	+ 81.2	1		1994
- 1.2 + 8.0		+ 12.5 + 6.5	+ 134.2 + 175.9	+ 20.4 + 36.6	+ 111.5 + 137.7	+ 0.4 - 0.2	+ 2.0 + 1.7	+ 158.3 + 218.4	+ 48.9 + 94.3			+ 11.7 + 0.7	+ 6.3 + 3.3	1995 1996
- 5.3 - 4.4	+ 1.6 - 4.8	+ 5.4 + 34.1	+ 175.9 + 179.0	+ 31.6 + 39.7	+ 146.7 + 156.4	+ 0.2 - 16.2	- 2.6 - 0.9	+ 100.5 + 179.3	+ 13.0 + 110.6		+ 39.1 + 28.9	+ 9.2 - 2.1	+ 2.1 - 5.3	1997 1998
- 0.6	+ 0.1	+ 9.3	+ 69.0	- 1.8	+ 81.8	- 11.1	- 0.4	+ 67.3	+ 32.7	+ 48.4	- 4.5	- 9.3	+ 0.7	1999
- 0.8 - 29.1 - 1.0	+ 0.5 - 1.5 - 2.1	+ 7.1 + 13.3 + 24.2	+ 64.7 + 9.6 + 37.9	- 2.3 + 7.4 + 1.7	+ 66.9 + 2.3 + 36.3	+ 0.1 - 0.2 - 0.1	+ 0.3 - 2.9 - 1.5	+ 41.3 + 88.5 + 51.7	+ 22.3 + 82.3 + 48.4	+ 8.1	- 40.5 + 1.1 + 0.8	- 1.7 - 2.9 - 1.6	- 0.0 + 1.0 - 1.1	2000 2001 2002
+ 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.6	+ 0.1 - 0.3	+ 20.7 + 21.7	- 9.8 + 18.6	+ 30.5 + 3.1	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.8	+ 11.1 + 11.1	+ 8.2 + 11.9		- 1.7 - 1.2	+ 0.1 + 0.7	- 0.1 - 0.3	2002 May June
- 1.0	- 0.2	- 0.5	- 24.9	- 13.9	- 11.0	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 5.3	- 4.7	+ 0.5	- 1.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.0	July
+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.2	+ 11.5 + 1.9	+ 16.4 + 6.4	- 2.9 + 17.9	+ 19.3 - 11.5	+ 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.0	- 2.3 + 10.9	- 4.4 + 13.5	- 2.6	+ 0.5	- 0.5	- 0.0 - 0.0	Aug Sep
- 0.0 + 0.0 -	+ 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.2	+ 3.6 + 1.7 + 5.8	+ 5.1 + 37.0 + 22.6	- 3.0 + 27.3 - 29.7	+ 8.1 + 9.7 + 52.3	+ 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.1	+ 12.8 + 24.5 + 23.8	+ 29.3	- 7.2		- 0.3	+ 0.0 - 0.1 + 0.6	Oct Nov Dec
- 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.6 - 0.4 - 1.9	- 29.4 + 17.8 - 6.7	+ 7.2 - 0.3 + 9.5	- 36.5 + 18.1 - 16.2	- 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.2 + 0.1 + 0.1	- 9.5 + 7.6 + 5.1		- 0.3	+ 1.8	- 0.9 - 0.4 - 0.7	- 0.0 - 0.2 - 0.1	2003 Jan Feb Mar
- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.6	- 14.6	- 6.6	- 8.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 5.1	+ 7.4	- 0.2	- 1.4	- 0.6	- 0.2	Apr
- 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.1	+ 3.0 - 1.5	+ 50.8 - 1.7	+ 8.9 + 4.2	+ 41.9 - 5.9	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.1	+ 7.1 + 7.7	+ 5.4 + 17.2			- 0.5 - 0.6	- 0.1 + 0.1	May June
- 1.0 - 0.0		+ 1.0 - 0.3	- 44.9 - 9.5	- 27.0 - 2.7	- 18.0 - 6.8	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.1 + 0.4	- 7.1 + 9.1	- 13.3 + 2.9			- 0.4 - 0.5	- 0.0 - 0.1	July Aug
+ 0.0	- 0.2	- 3.6	- 8.7	- 3.5	- 5.2	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.8	+ 10.3	- 9.1	+ 0.2	- 0.5	- 0.2	Sep
- 0.0	- 0.4	- 0.2	- 8.6	+ 6.1	– 14.7	+ 0.0	- 0.2	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	- 0.9	+ 1.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3	Oct

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 with terms of less than one month. — 14 Including liabilities arising from monetary policy operations with the Bundesbank. — 15 Up to December 1998, excluding time deposits with terms of less than one 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 loan 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.

DEUTSCHE BUNDESBANK Monthly Report December 2003

IV Banks

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

Up to end-1998, DM billion; from 1999, € billion

	Up to end-		oillion; from						Ι					
		Lending to	foreign ba	inks (MFIs)	2				Lending to	foreign no	on-banks (n	on-MFIs) 2	1	
	Cash in hand (non-		Credit bala	nces and lo	oans, bills 3	Negotiable money				Loans and	bills 3	I	Treasury bills and negotiable money	
Period	euro-area banknotes and coins) 1	Total	Total	Short- term	Medium and long- term	market paper issued by banks 4	Securities issued by banks 5	Memo item Fiduciary loans 6	Total	Total	Short- term	Medium and long- term	market paper issued by non-banks	Securities issued by non-banks
	comsy	1014.	10 tu.			During	Darmo	100.15			10		of year or	
													_	
1993 1994	1.2 1.2	533.8 492.3	498.3 455.0	360.5 309.0	137.7 146.0	0.1 0.1	24.3 23.7	11.2 13.5	262.5 257.4	184.0 173.0	48.3 35.0	135.7 138.0	0.0 0.6	63.0 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
2000 2001	0.4 0.4	507.7 596.1	441.4 521.7	325.4 383.7	116.0 138.0	1.3 0.8	65.0 73.6	3.6 3.5	475.8 570.3	286.8 347.2	71.1 99.7	215.7 247.5	6.5 5.2	182.5 217.9
2002	0.3	690.6	615.3	468.0	147.2	0.9	74.4	2.7	558.8	332.6	92.6	240.0	9.3	216.9
2002 May June	0.4	613.3 609.7	538.2 534.3	395.3 399.4	142.9 135.0	1.2 1.2	74.0 74.1	2.8 2.8	589.1 575.1	359.6 348.2	111.2 105.1	248.5 243.1	6.6 5.2	222.9 221.7
July	0.4	614.2	538.2	400.0	138.3	1.5	74.5	2.8	579.1	346.2	101.4	244.9	5.8	227.0
Aug Sep	0.3 0.3	631.2 659.5	554.9 582.6	413.3 439.2	141.6 143.4	1.5 1.9	74.8 75.0	2.8 2.8	576.0 584.9	344.3 353.7	98.9 109.3	245.4 244.4	8.9 9.5	222.8 221.7
Oct	0.3	672.9	595.2	450.2	145.0	1.9	75.8	2.7	585.5	355.6	108.9	246.7	9.8	220.1
Nov	0.3	711.7	630.2	484.4	145.7	5.6	76.0	2.8	588.8	358.2	111.0	247.2	9.9	220.7
Dec 2003 Jan	0.3	690.6 695.1	615.3 620.5	468.0 471.3	147.2 149.1	0.9	74.4 73.8	2.7 2.6	558.8 559.9	332.6 333.2	92.6 91.5	240.0 241.6	9.3	216.9 215.9
Feb	0.3	713.7	637.5	488.8	148.6	1.3	74.9	2.6	576.6	352.7	109.9	242.8	10.2	213.8
Mar	0.3	733.3	654.1	504.0	150.1	1.0	78.3	2.6	574.8	354.5	113.1	241.3	8.5	211.8
Apr May	0.3 0.3	738.6 760.1	657.2 676.4	505.9 524.6	151.2 151.8	1.7 1.3	79.8 82.4	2.6 2.5	583.3 578.6	364.8 362.3	125.1 126.8	239.7 235.6	7.4 6.8	211.1 209.4
June	0.4	794.3	707.2	553.1	154.1	1.3	85.8	2.6	578.1	351.6	115.2	236.4	7.0	219.5
July Aug	0.3	779.1 771.9	689.4 682.3	533.9 522.9	155.5 159.4	1.4 1.3	88.3 88.3	2.6 2.6	567.4 561.3	345.3 344.3	106.5 101.3	238.8 243.0	6.8 7.4	215.3 209.5
Sep	0.4	769.8	680.3	520.2	160.1	1.3	88.2	2.3	569.4	346.6	110.3	236.3	7.2	215.6
Oct	0.4	757.0	664.9	502.0	162.9	0.9	91.2	1.6	576.6	348.6	106.0	242.6		-
														Changes*
1994	+ 0.0	- 24.0	- 27.5	- 41.4	+ 13.9	- 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 3.4	- 1.6	- 5.5	- 12.3	+ 6.7	+ 0.6	+ 5.1
1995 1996	+ 0.1 + 0.2	+ 59.1 + 34.2	+ 57.6 + 29.9	+ 49.2 + 27.2	+ 8.4 + 2.7	+ 0.0 + 0.2	+ 2.9 + 5.2	- 1.4 - 1.1	+ 38.3 + 58.4	+ 21.3 + 36.2	+ 7.8 + 17.0	+ 13.6 + 19.2	+ 1.1 + 3.1	+ 16.1 + 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 - 5.3	+ 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
2000	- 0.0	+ 78.9	+ 56.5	+ 44.6	+ 11.8	+ 0.9	+ 21.6	- 0.7	+ 72.0	+ 45.0	+ 17.4	+ 27.7	- 1.2	+ 28.2
2001 2002	+ 0.0	+ 83.7 + 120.3	+ 75.6 + 118.0	+ 54.4 + 99.4	+ 21.2 + 18.6	- 0.5 + 0.1	+ 8.5 + 2.2	- 0.2 - 0.9	+ 88.3 + 21.2	+ 53.4 + 12.7	+ 27.0 - 0.4	+ 26.4 + 13.2	- 1.5 + 4.6	+ 36.3 + 3.9
2002 May	+ 0.0	+ 28.7	+ 28.2	+ 28.2	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.6	- 0.1	+ 10.7	+ 7.1	+ 4.9	+ 2.2	- 1.0	+ 4.6
June	- 0.0	+ 10.8	+ 10.3	+ 9.0	+ 1.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.0	- 3.3	- 2.9	- 3.9	+ 1.0	- 1.2	+ 0.8
July Aug	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 1.2 + 14.3	+ 0.8 + 14.0	- 1.4 + 13.8	+ 2.3 + 0.2	+ 0.3 + 0.0	+ 0.2 + 0.3	+ 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.2 - 2.0	- 5.3 - 0.9	- 4.5 - 2.3	- 0.7 + 1.3	+ 0.5 + 3.1	+ 4.6 - 4.2
Sep	+ 0.0	+ 28.8	+ 28.2	+ 26.3	+ 1.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.0	+ 9.6	+ 9.7	+ 10.5	- 0.8	+ 0.6	- 0.8
Oct	- 0.0	+ 13.8	+ 13.0	+ 11.3	+ 1.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	- 0.2	+ 0.9	+ 2.1	- 0.3	+ 2.5	+ 0.2	- 1.5
Nov Dec	- 0.0 + 0.0	+ 40.1 - 14.1	+ 36.2 - 8.2	+ 35.0 - 11.3	+ 1.2 + 3.1	+ 3.6 - 4.7	+ 0.3 - 1.2	+ 0.1 - 0.1	+ 4.7 - 20.8	+ 3.8 - 18.2	+ 2.4 - 16.7	+ 1.4 - 1.6	+ 0.1 - 0.4	+ 0.8 - 2.1
2003 Jan	- 0.1	+ 9.2	+ 9.6	+ 6.6	+ 3.0	- 0.0	- 0.4	- 0.1	+ 6.8	+ 4.9	- 0.0	+ 4.9	+ 1.6	+ 0.2
Feb Mar	+ 0.0 + 0.0	+ 18.9 + 21.4	+ 17.3 + 18.3	+ 17.5 + 16.3	- 0.1 + 2.0	+ 0.5 - 0.4	+ 1.1 + 3.5	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 16.8 + 0.3	+ 19.6 + 3.5	+ 18.3 + 3.6	+ 1.3 - 0.2	- 0.7 - 1.6	- 2.2 - 1.5
Apr	+ 0.0	+ 8.9	+ 6.4	+ 4.5	+ 2.0	+ 0.8	+ 1.7	- 0.0	+ 12.8	+ 13.7	+ 12.8	+ 0.9	- 1.1	+ 0.2
May June	+ 0.0 + 0.1	+ 30.1 + 29.4	+ 28.0 + 26.3	+ 24.9 + 25.1	+ 3.2 + 1.2	- 0.4 - 0.0	+ 2.5 + 3.2	- 0.0 + 0.0	+ 5.6 - 6.2	+ 6.0 - 14.9	+ 3.8 - 12.6	+ 2.3 - 2.3	- 0.4 + 0.1	- 0.0 + 8.6
July	- 0.1	- 16.5	- 19.1	- 20.3	+ 1.2	+ 0.2	+ 3.2	- 0.0	- 0.2 - 12.3	- 14.9 - 7.5	- 12.0 - 9.0	+ 1.5	- 0.3	- 4.6
Aug	+ 0.0	- 13.2	- 12.8	- 15.3	+ 2.5	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 0.0	- 13.0	- 6.1	- 6.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	- 7.3
Sep	+ 0.0	+ 5.7	+ 5.4	+ 2.9	+ 2.5	- 0.0	+ 0.4	- 0.3	+ 19.1	+ 10.6	+ 10.8	- 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 8.5
Oct	- 0.0	– 14.4	– 17.0	- 18.8	+ 1.8	- 0.4	+ 3.0	- 0.0	+ 3.1	- 1.9	– 4.4	+ 2.5	+ 0.8	+ 4.2

^{*} 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 revisions, which appear in the following *Monthly Report*, are not specially marked. — 1 Up to December 1998, foreign

banknotes and coins. — 2 Up to December 1998, including fiduciary loans (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 maturity). —

		Deposits o	f foreign ba	nks (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 Fiduciary loans 6	in foreign banks and enter- prises 7	Total	Sight deposits 8	Total 9	Short- term 9	Medium and long- term	Memo item Fiduciary loans 6	Total	Sight deposits 8	Total 9	Short- term 9	Medium and long- term	Memo item Fiduciary loans 6	Period
End of y	year or m	onth*												
15.5	30.1	328.1		236.0	122.5		9.2				39.1		6.7	1993
17.3 16.7	34.0 38.8	402.3 463.7	111.6 116.9	283.7 339.7	150.8 191.6	132.9 148.2	7.1 7.0	181.5 224.4	20.6 22.1	155.3 198.0	41.7 45.3	113.6 152.6	5.6 4.4	1994 1995
12.7	45.8 54.7	486.5 670.3	147.1 226.0	335.7	172.0 254.3	163.7 185.9	3.8 4.0	273.5 333.9	34.3 43.5	237.2 285.7	50.0 63.0	187.2 222.7	2.1 4.8	1996 1997
15.7 22.9	62.9	875.7	309.5	440.2 562.5	359.1	203.4	3.7	390.3	51.3	329.6	71.8	257.8	9.5	1998
13.6 13.9	33.9 47.4	483.6 586.0	65.6 113.7	418.0 472.2	332.3 382.9	85.6 89.3	2.0	284.4 314.9	23.8 35.4	260.6 279.5	64.9 62.5	195.7 217.0	5.8 5.6	1999 2000
13.8 15.6	47.6 44.8	622.7 614.2	91.9 101.6	530.8 512.7	434.5 410.4	96.3 102.3	1.4 1.1	350.6 319.2	34.0 33.5	316.6 285.7	97.6 87.0	219.0 198.7	5.3 4.5	2001 2002
14.1	47.4	646.2	119.3	526.9	428.8	98.1	1.2	366.0	34.9	331.1	112.7	218.4	4.7	2002 May
13.1 13.4	47.0 47.2	608.3 618.3	133.9 121.3	474.4 497.1	376.0 395.4	98.4 101.6	1.1	344.2 347.9	38.2 38.6	306.0 309.3	93.0 95.8	213.0 213.5	4.5 4.6	June July
13.4 13.4	47.0 47.0	615.5 626.2	91.8 132.7	523.7 493.5	419.2 389.3	104.5 104.2	1.1 1.1	337.2 344.6	34.8 41.2	302.5 303.4	100.9 103.2	201.6 200.2	4.5 4.6	Aug Sep
14.2	45.7	633.0	116.1	516.9	412.9	104.1	1.1	342.4	38.2	304.2	99.4	204.8	4.6	Oct
14.7 15.6	45.8 44.8	648.3 614.2	125.2 101.6	523.1 512.7	420.1 410.4	103.0 102.3	1.1 1.1	346.8 319.2	42.6 33.5	304.2 285.7	101.1 87.0	203.0 198.7	4.7 4.5	Nov Dec
15.4 15.4	42.7 42.4	623.1 616.4	112.6 117.7	510.5 498.7	406.1 392.8	104.4 105.9	1.0 1.0	324.7 330.8	35.7 33.2	289.1 297.6	95.4 107.5	193.7 190.1	4.4 4.3	2003 Jan Feb
15.4	43.3	621.7	131.7	490.0	384.4	105.6	1.0	339.8	43.3	296.5	109.2	187.3	4.2	Mar
15.1 14.7	43.2 41.7	634.6 620.9	141.6 128.0	493.0 492.9	387.9 386.0	105.1 106.9	1.0 1.0	333.3 332.0	39.3 43.6	294.0 288.4	110.3 109.8	183.7 178.7	4.0 3.8	Apr May
15.1 15.2	42.2 43.1	622.8 617.2	143.1 123.6	479.7 493.7	372.8 384.1	106.9 109.6	1.0 0.9	324.6 328.0	43.8 40.3	280.8 287.7	99.8 108.5	180.9 179.2	3.9 3.9	June July
15.3 15.0	43.1 43.7	601.1 607.5	108.0 144.2	493.1 463.3	386.3 361.2	106.8 102.1	0.3 0.3	324.7 326.6	39.5 40.0	285.2 286.6	103.5 109.5	181.7 177.1	4.7 6.8	Aug Sep
11.7	43.0	597.1	129.1	468.0	360.1	107.9	0.3	332.0	38.2	293.8	116.4	177.5	3.4	Oct
Change			_	_	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	.	
- 1.7 - 0.2	+ 4.2 + 5.2	+ 85.6 + 71.0	+ 31.3	+ 56.0 + 64.6	+ 33.9 + 45.9	+ 22.1 + 18.7	- 1.7 - 1.5	+ 23.1 + 47.8	+ 3.9 + 2.2	+ 19.8 + 46.5	+ 3.4 + 4.1	+ 16.4 + 42.4	- 0.7 - 0.9	1994 1995
- 2.3 + 2.7	+ 5.9 + 7.9	+ 11.3	+ 27.1 + 67.7	- 13.9 + 89.5	- 26.6 + 71.8	+ 12.7	- 1.9 + 0.1	+ 44.7	+ 11.7	+ 35.0	+ 3.7	+ 31.3	- 2.0 + 2.3	1996 1997
+ 7.7 + 1.1	+ 8.8 + 10.9	+ 215.6 + 37.4	+ 87.7	+ 128.1 + 46.6	+ 108.1 + 47.6	+ 20.0	- 0.3 - 0.0	+ 64.7 + 61.0	+ 10.4 + 7.2	+ 48.9 + 53.8	+ 10.3 + 15.9	+ 38.6 + 37.9	+ 5.5 + 0.1	1998 1999
- 0.2	+ 12.8	+ 90.0	+ 47.0	+ 43.0	+ 42.9	+ 0.1	- 0.4	+ 24.4	+ 11.1	+ 13.3	- 2.9	+ 16.2	- 0.8	2000
- 0.5 + 1.7	- 0.5 + 1.6	+ 23.5 + 22.7	- 23.6 + 14.6	+ 47.0 + 8.1	+ 42.4 - 1.3	+ 4.6 + 9.4	- 0.4 - 0.3	+ 30.8 + 4.6	- 1.8 + 0.8	+ 32.6 + 3.8	+ 33.3 - 4.6	- 0.7 + 8.4	- 0.6 - 0.9	2001 2002
- 0.3 - 1.0	+ 1.1 + 0.3	+ 7.3 - 27.3	- 2.8 + 16.1	+ 10.1 - 43.4	+ 9.1 - 44.4	+ 1.0 + 1.0	- 0.0 - 0.1	+ 5.4 - 14.5	- 0.8 + 3.7	+ 6.2 - 18.2	+ 5.2 - 17.6	+ 1.0 - 0.6	- 0.2 - 0.3	2002 May June
+ 0.2 - 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.2	+ 5.5 - 1.5	- 13.6 - 29.2	+ 19.0 + 27.7	+ 16.3 + 24.8	+ 2.7 + 3.0	+ 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.6 + 4.7	+ 0.2 - 3.8	+ 0.5 + 8.5	+ 2.1 + 5.3	- 1.6 + 3.2	+ 0.1 - 0.0	July Aug
+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 11.3	+ 40.9	- 29.6	- 29.6	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 8.1	+ 6.5	+ 1.6	+ 2.9	- 1.3	+ 0.1	Sep
+ 0.7 + 0.5 + 0.9	+ 0.1 + 0.3 - 0.4	+ 7.2 + 16.8 - 25.4	- 16.6 + 9.4 - 22.0	+ 23.7 + 7.4 - 3.4	+ 23.8 + 8.4 - 3.8	- 0.1 - 0.9 + 0.5	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	- 1.9 + 5.5 - 21.6	- 3.0 + 4.5 - 8.6	+ 1.1 + 1.0 - 13.0	- 3.8 + 2.0 - 13.0	+ 4.8 - 1.0 - 0.1	- 0.0 + 0.1 - 0.2	Oct Nov Dec
- 0.2 + 0.1 - 0.1	- 1.7 - 0.3 + 1.0	+ 14.4 - 6.7 + 7.4	+ 11.7 + 5.4 + 14.3	+ 2.7 - 12.0 - 6.9	- 0.1 - 13.5 - 7.0	+ 2.8 + 1.5 + 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.0	+ 9.1 + 6.6 + 10.3	+ 2.5 - 2.5 + 10.2	+ 6.6 + 9.2 + 0.1	+ 9.2 + 12.2 + 2.0	- 2.5 - 3.1 - 1.9	- 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1	2003 Jan Feb Mar
- 0.3 - 0.4	+ 0.1 - 0.7	+ 17.1 - 4.3	+ 10.6 - 11.8	+ 6.5 + 7.5	+ 6.4 + 4.2	+ 0.2 + 3.3	+ 0.0 - 0.1	- 4.0 + 5.0	- 3.8 + 4.7	- 0.1 + 0.2	+ 1.8 + 0.9	- 1.9 - 0.7	- 0.3 - 0.2	Apr May
+ 0.4 + 0.0	+ 0.1 + 0.3	- 3.0 - 6.9	+ 14.1	+ 12.8	+ 10.4	- 0.8 + 2.4	+ 0.0	- 10.9 + 2.7	+ 0.0	- 10.9 + 6.4	- 10.6 + 8.5	- 0.3 - 2.1	+ 0.2	June July
+ 0.2 - 0.3	- 0.5 + 1.2	- 22.3 + 16.1	- 16.7 + 37.6	- 5.6 - 21.5	ı	l .	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 7.3 + 7.8	- 1.1 + 1.1	- 6.2 + 6.7	- 5.9 + 7.5	- 0.2 - 0.8	+ 0.1 + 2.1	Aug Sep
+ 0.0	– 0.8	– 11.8	– 15.4	+ 3.6	– 1.5	+ 5.1	l –	+ 1.4	– 1.8	+ 3.2	+ 6.7	- 3.6	+ 0.0	Oct

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 with terms of less than one month. — 9 Up to December 1998, excluding time deposits with terms of less than one month.

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IV Banks

5 Lending by banks (MFIs) in Germany to domestic non-banks (non-MFIs)*

Up to end-1998, DM billion; from 1999, € billion

			JIII 1999, € DIII								
	Lending to dome non-banks, total		Short-term le	nding			1			Medium and	long-term
				to enterprises	and individua	als 1	to public auth	norities			to enter-
	negotiable mone market paper,	excluding			Loans	Negoti- able money					
Period	securities, equalisation clair	ms	Total	Total	and bills 3,4	market paper	Total	Loans	Treasury bills 5	Total	Total
									En	d of year	
1993 1994	3,826.4 4,137.2	3,417.8 3,633.1	563.2 583.5	544.2 549.1	540.8 548.6	3.4 0.4	19.0 34.4	16.8 32.7	2.2 1.8	3,263.2 3,553.7	2,441.8 2,661.9
1995 1996	4,436.9 4,773.1	3,936.9 4,248.7	615.2 662.2	584.0 617.2	583.3 616.2	0.7 1.0	31.3 45.1	30.5 40.2	0.8 4.9	3,821.7 4,110.8	2,785.5 3,007.2
1997	5,058.4	4,506.2	667.8	625.8	624.8	1.0	41.9	40.1	1.9	4,390.6	3,223.4
1998	5,379.8	4,775.4	704.3	661.3	660.8	0.5	43.0	38.5	4.5	4,675.5	3,482.4
1999	2,904.5	2,576.5	355.3	328.9	328.7	0.2	26.4	23.6	2.8	2,549.2	1,943.6
2000 2001	3,003.7 3,014.1	2,663.7 2,704.2	371.2 387.9	348.2 356.7	347.7 355.2	0.5 1.5	22.9 31.2	21.2 28.2	1.7 2.9	2,632.5 2,626.2	2,038.6 2,070.2
2002	2,997.2	2,689.1	365.4	331.9	331.0	1.0	33.5	31.1	2.4	2,631.8	2,070.2
2002 May June	3,005.7 2,990.8	2,687.0 2,683.1	373.6 370.7	344.9 343.1	344.0 342.2	0.9 0.9	28.6 27.6	24.9 23.4	3.7 4.2	2,632.2 2,620.1	2,072.7 2,066.7
July	2,995.7	2,689.5	370.4	335.5	334.1	1.5	34.9	32.2	2.7	2,625.3	2,068.5
Aug	2,987.3 2,995.5	2,679.9	356.0 367.4	331.2 343.2	329.9 341.6	1.2 1.5	24.8 24.2	22.1 21.8	2.7 2.4	2,631.4 2,628.2	2,073.3 2,068.8
Sep	1 1	2,687.4			1						1 1
Oct Nov	2,997.6 3,003.5	2,688.8 2,687.5	364.2 365.8	335.7 332.5	334.2 330.9	1.5 1.7	28.5 33.3	26.1 31.4	2.4 1.9	2,633.4 2,637.7	2,076.6 2,079.9
Dec	2,997.2	2,689.1	365.4	331.9	331.0	1.0	33.5	31.1	2.4	2,631.8	2,079.7
2003 Jan	3,005.1	2,690.8	371.1	329.7	328.5	1.2	41.4	38.6	2.8	2,634.0	2,076.5
Feb	3,001.9	2,686.4 2,681.3	364.4 369.2	329.3 332.5	328.1	1.2	35.1	32.7	2.4	2,637.4	2,077.5 2,071.6
Mar	3,005.5				330.4	2.2	36.7	34.0	2.7	2,636.3	1 1
Apr May	3,007.6 3,003.6	2,680.2 2,671.7	366.3 356.2	326.5 321.4	324.2 319.1	2.2 2.3	39.8 34.7	37.0 32.6	2.8 2.2	2,641.3 2,647.4	2,079.0 2,080.5
June	2,992.4	2,674.1	359.6	328.9	326.9	2.0	30.7	28.8	1.9	2,632.8	2,077.4
July	2,996.0	2,675.8	357.5	315.5	314.2	1.3	42.0	39.8	2.2	2,638.6	2,081.8
Aug	2,986.9	2,671.9	346.7	308.2	306.8	1.4	38.5	36.5	2.0	2,640.2	2,090.5
Sep	2,995.7	2,680.2	356.7	323.8	322.9	0.9	32.9	31.7	1.2	2,639.0	2,088.3
Oct	2,992.9	2,679.3	353.9	317.3	316.3	1.0	36.6	34.5	2.1	2,639.0	
											Changes*
1994	+ 320.5	+ 244.0	+ 13.2	+ 7.0	+ 9.9	- 2.9	+ 6.2	+ 6.6	- 0.4	+ 307.2	+ 249.1
1995	+ 312.8	+ 311.9	+ 35.9	+ 37.9	+ 37.7	+ 0.2	- 1.9	- 1.0	- 1.0	+ 276.9	+ 185.1
1996 1997	+ 336.3 + 285.2	+ 312.9 + 256.9	+ 44.3 + 2.7	+ 32.6 + 5.9	+ 32.2 + 5.9	+ 0.4 + 0.0	+ 11.7 - 3.2	+ 7.4 - 0.1	+ 4.3 - 3.0	+ 292.0 + 282.5	+ 221.5 + 219.9
1998	+ 335.3	+ 285.5	+ 51.7	+ 50.6	+ 51.2	- 0.6	+ 1.1	- 1.6	+ 2.7	+ 283.6	+ 258.3
1999	+ 156.1	+ 139.5	+ 9.6	+ 6.3	+ 6.4	- 0.0	+ 3.3	+ 2.9	+ 0.4	+ 146.4	+ 146.4
2000	+ 100.7	+ 83.2	+ 14.5	+ 18.1	+ 17.8	+ 0.3	- 3.6	- 2.5	- 1.1	+ 86.1	+ 93.8
2001 2002	+ 11.9 - 19.2	+ 39.2 - 18.8	+ 15.3 - 23.4	+ 7.0 - 25.7	+ 5.9 - 25.2	+ 1.0 - 0.5	+ 8.4 + 2.3	+ 7.8 + 2.9	+ 0.6 - 0.6	- 3.4 + 4.3	+ 32.0 + 7.6
2002 May	+ 2.2	- 4.1	- 5.1	- 2.9	- 2.8	- 0.2	- 2.2	- 3.3	+ 1.1	+ 7.4	+ 3.7
June	- 19.0	- 8.0	- 3.3	- 2.3	- 2.3	+ 0.0	- 1.0	- 1.5	+ 0.5	- 15.6	- 9.6
July	+ 5.1	+ 6.5	- 0.3	- 7.6	- 8.1	+ 0.5	+ 7.3	+ 8.8	- 1.5	+ 5.5	+ 2.1
Aug	- 8.4	- 9.6	- 14.4	- 4.4	- 4.1	- 0.2	- 10.0	- 10.1	+ 0.0	+ 6.1	+ 4.0
Sep	+ 7.9	+ 7.2	+ 11.2	+ 11.8	+ 11.5	+ 0.3	- 0.6	- 0.3	- 0.3	- 3.3	- 3.9
Oct Nov	+ 2.0 + 6.0	+ 1.4 - 1.3	- 3.2 + 1.4	- 7.5 - 3.4	- 7.5 - 3.5	- 0.0 + 0.1	+ 4.3 + 4.8	+ 4.3 + 5.2	+ 0.0 - 0.5	+ 5.2 + 4.5	+ 7.7 + 3.5
Dec	+ 6.0 - 6.3	+ 1.6	- 0.4	- 0.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 5.2	+ 0.5	+ 4.5 - 5.9	+ 3.5 - 0.3
2003 Jan	+ 7.9	+ 1.7	+ 5.7	- 2.2	_ 2.4	+ 0.2	+ 7.9	+ 7.5	+ 0.4	+ 2.2	- 3.6
Feb	- 3.3	- 4.4	- 6.7	- 0.4	- 0.4	+ 0.0	- 6.3	- 5.9	- 0.4	+ 3.5	+ 1.0
Mar	+ 3.7	- 5.1	+ 4.8	+ 3.2	+ 2.2	+ 1.0	+ 1.6	+ 1.3	+ 0.3	- 1.2	- 5.9
Apr	+ 2.1	- 1.1	- 3.0	- 6.0	- 6.1	+ 0.1	+ 3.1	+ 3.0	+ 0.1	+ 5.1	+ 7.2
May June	- 3.8 - 11.1	- 8.5 + 2.5	- 10.1 + 3.4	- 5.0 + 7.5	- 5.1 + 7.8	+ 0.1 - 0.3	- 5.1 - 4.1	- 4.5 - 3.8	- 0.6 - 0.2	+ 6.3 - 14.6	+ 1.8 - 3.1
July	+ 3.8	+ 1.7	- 1.9	- 13.2	- 12.7	- 0.5	+ 11.3	+ 11.0	+ 0.2	+ 5.7	+ 4.3
Aug	- 9.1	- 4.0	- 10.7	- 7.3	- 7.4	+ 0.1	- 3.4	- 3.3	- 0.1	+ 1.6	+ 8.7
Sep	+ 9.6	+ 8.3	+ 10.0	+ 15.6	+ 16.1	- 0.5	- 5.6	- 4.8	- 0.9	- 0.4	
Oct	_ 2.8	- 0.9	- 2.8	- 6.5	- 6.6	+ 0.1	+ 3.7	+ 2.7	+ 1.0	- 0.0	- 0.8

^{*} 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 revisions, which 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 fiduciary loans (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 other negotiable

ending 2,6												
prises and in	dividuals 1,2				to public au	thorities 2						
Loans						Loans						
Total	Medium- term 7	Long- term 8	Securities 6	Memo item Fiduciary loans ⁹		Total	Medium- term 7	Long- term 8	Secur- ities 6,10	Equal- isation claims 11	<i>Memo</i> <i>item</i> Fiduciary loans ⁹	Period
End of ye	ear or moi	nth*										
2,241.5 2,390.4	253.9 228.3	1,987.5 2,162.0	134.2 203.2	66.1 68.3	821.4 891.8	537.1 577.0	36.8 34.5	500.3 542.5	193.5 230.5		15.5 16.1	1993 1994
2,522.0 2,713.3 2,900.0 3,104.5 1,764.8	214.1 215.8 216.2 206.8 182.5	2,307.9 2,497.5 2,683.8 2,897.8 1,582.3	192.9 205.9 234.1 292.4 178.9	70.6 88.0 89.3 85.4 49.2	1,036.2 1,103.6 1,167.2 1,193.2 605.6	713.0 773.0 833.8 868.8 459.5	74.5 69.5 53.0 33.1 30.9	638.4 703.6 780.8 835.7 428.6	234.4 231.3 239.2 235.4 108.6	81.3 76.0 71.6	18.0 18.3 17.3	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999
1,838.9 1,880.5 1,909.8	192.8 191.1 193.5	1,646.0 1,689.4 1,716.3	199.7 189.7 169.9	50.1 48.9 47.3	593.9 556.0 552.1	455.9 440.3 417.1	30.4 25.6 27.4	425.5 414.6 389.7	104.9 111.8 132.0	4.0		2000 2001 2002
1,888.0 1,891.0	189.9 191.2	1,698.1 1,699.9	184.7 175.6	48.1 47.6	559.5 553.4	430.1 426.4	26.3 24.4	403.8 402.0	125.5 123.0			2002 N J
1,897.5 1,901.6 1,900.6	191.7 192.3 192.1	1,705.8 1,709.3 1,708.6	171.0 171.6 168.2	47.5 47.5 47.3	556.8 558.1 559.3	425.8 426.2 423.3	24.5 24.7 24.6	401.3 401.5 398.7	128.0 128.9 133.1		7.7	Ji A S
1,906.5 1,907.6 1,909.8	193.8 192.5 193.5	1,712.6 1,715.1 1,716.3	170.1 172.4 169.9	47.5 47.3 47.3	556.8 557.8 552.1	422.1 417.7 417.1	24.7 25.5 27.4	397.4 392.2 389.7	131.8 137.1 132.0	3.0	7.7	C N D
1,909.4 1,911.1 1,907.1	194.8 194.0 193.1	1,714.6 1,717.1 1,714.0	167.1 166.5 164.5	47.0 47.1 47.2	557.4 559.9 564.6	414.2 414.4 409.8	30.0 31.5 29.9	384.2 382.9 379.8	140.3 142.5 151.9	3.0	7.7	2003 J F N
1,910.3 1,912.9 1,912.8	193.3 193.2 193.5	1,717.0 1,719.7 1,719.3	168.6 167.6 164.6	47.0 47.0 47.0	562.4 566.9 555.4	408.6 407.1 405.7	30.9 31.5 31.5	377.6 375.5 374.2	150.8 156.9 146.8	3.0	7.5	Δ Ν J
1,916.9 1,924.6 1,922.2	193.9 195.5 195.0	1,723.0 1,729.1	164.9 165.9 166.1	46.9 47.3 47.2	556.8 549.7 550.6	404.9 403.9 403.3	31.3 32.9 33.7	373.6 371.1 369.6	149.8 143.7 145.3	2.0 2.0	7.3 7.2	J A S
1,926.6	1			46.8	551.4							
Changes'	*											
+ 198.7	- 29.2	+ 227.9	+ 48.5	+ 1.9	+ 58.2	+ 26.2	- 2.4	+ 28.5	+ 38.3	- 6.9	+ 0.7	1994
+ 176.0 + 204.4 + 189.0 + 205.7 + 121.8	- 1.9 + 1.6 + 0.3 - 8.9 + 25.1	+ 177.9 + 202.8 + 188.7 + 214.6 + 96.8	+ 3.3 + 14.0 + 29.5 + 56.5 + 24.6	+ 5.9 + 3.1 + 1.4 - 3.9 + 0.3	+ 91.8 + 70.4 + 62.6 + 25.3 + 0.0	+ 91.8 + 65.7 + 60.6 + 35.0 + 8.5	+ 15.3 - 5.5 - 18.0 - 20.0 + 6.2	+ 76.6 + 71.2 + 78.6 + 55.0 + 2.3	- 0.4 - 3.3 + 7.0 - 4.4 - 7.8	+ 8.0 - 5.3 - 4.4	+ 0.1 + 0.2 - 0.9	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999
+ 71.8 + 41.9 + 26.6	+ 6.9 - 2.8 - 2.1	+ 64.9 + 44.7 + 28.7	+ 22.1 - 9.8 - 19.0	+ 0.8 - 1.2 - 1.6	- 7.7 - 35.4 - 3.4	- 3.8 - 16.5 - 23.1	- 0.4 - 5.5 + 1.0	- 3.5 - 10.9 - 24.1	- 3.1 + 10.1 + 20.7	- 0.8 - 29.1 - 1.0	- 0.4	2000 2001 2002
+ 3.8 - 0.5	+ 0.2 - 1.9	+ 3.6 + 1.4	- 0.0 - 9.0	- 0.0 - 0.5	+ 3.6 - 6.1	- 1.9 - 3.6	+ 0.0 - 1.8	- 1.9 - 1.8	+ 5.5 - 2.4	+ 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.1	2002 N Ju
+ 6.4 + 4.1 - 1.0	+ 0.5 + 0.6 - 0.3	+ 5.9 + 3.5 - 0.7	- 4.4 - 0.1 - 2.8	- 0.1 + 0.0 - 0.2	+ 3.4 + 2.1 + 0.6	- 0.7 + 0.4 - 2.9		- 0.7 + 0.2 - 2.8	+ 5.0 + 1.6 + 3.5	+ 0.0	- 0.0	Ji A Si
+ 5.8 + 1.3 + 2.2	- 2.8	+ 4.1 + 4.1 + 1.3	+ 1.9 + 2.3 – 2.5	+ 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.0	- 2.5 + 1.0 - 5.7	- 1.2 - 4.3 - 0.6	+ 0.0	- 1.3 - 4.4 - 2.5	- 1.3 + 5.4 - 5.1	+ 0.0		C N D
- 0.4 + 1.7 - 4.0	- 0.0 - 0.7	- 0.4 + 2.4 - 3.0	- 3.2 - 0.7 - 2.0	- 0.2 + 0.1 + 0.1	+ 5.8 + 2.4 + 4.8	- 2.9 + 0.2 - 4.6	+ 0.3 + 1.5	- 3.3 - 1.3	+ 8.7 + 2.2 + 9.4	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.2 + 0.0	2003 Ja F N
+ 3.2 + 2.6 - 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 3.0 + 2.7 - 0.4	+ 4.0 - 0.8 - 3.0	- 0.2 - 0.1 + 0.0	- 2.1 + 4.6 - 11.5	- 1.2 - 1.5 - 1.4	+ 1.0 + 0.6	- 2.2	- 0.9 + 6.1 - 10.1	- 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	 Δ Ν
+ 4.1 + 7.8	+ 0.4 + 1.6	+ 3.7 + 6.1	+ 0.3 + 1.0	- 0.1 + 0.4	+ 1.4 - 7.1	- 0.7 - 1.0	- 0.2 + 1.5	- 0.6 - 2.5	+ 3.1 - 6.1	- 1.0 - 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.1	J A
- 2.4 + 4.3		- 1.9 + 3.8	+ 0.2	- 0.2 - 0.4	+ 1.8 + 0.8	- 0.6 - 1.4			+ 2.4 + 2.2			S

money market paper; excluding mobilisation and liquidity paper. — **6** From 1999, breakdown of 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 four years; from 1999, more than one year up to and including five years. — **8** Up to December 1998, maturity or period of

notice of four years and more; from 1999, of more than five 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.

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

€	hil	llion	

	€ DIIIIOII																					
	Lending to	domestic	enterprise	s and	resident	individual	s (exclud	ling h	oldings of	negotia	able r	money m	arket	paper	and ex	kcludii	ng se	curitie	s portf	folios)	1	
		of which																				
			Housing	loans			Lendin	g to e	nterprises	and sel	f-em	ployed p	ersons	;								
				\top							\Box											
																					Finan	cina
				Mo	ortgage																institu	
				loa	ins cured						_	Electricity			Whole		Agri-		Transp		tions (exclu	ding
				by	ureu						g	gas and í	'		sale	-	cultu		storag		MFIs)	
		Mortgage loans,	·		iden- l real	Other housing			f which lousing	Manufa		vater upply,	Con	struc-	and retail		fores and		and comm		insura enter	
Period	Total	total	Total		ate	loans	Total		pans	turing		nining 2	tion		trade		fishir		nicatio		prises	
	Lending	ı. total															End	of v	ear c	or at	Jart	er *
2000	2,187.3	955.2	1,030	0	737.6	293.2	1 1 26	701	344.1	174	4 O I	35.9	ı I	68.2	. 1	73.2				49.1		34.2
2000	2,167.3	981.4			757.7	296.2	1,26	5.6	346.1	174		36.7	;	67.9	1	72.9		31.4 31.3		50.0		39.0
2002 Sep	2,242.7 2,241.2	1,000.0			770.7	293.6	1,28 1,27	6.1	344.5	168	8.2	38.3 37.4	3	66.9		65.7		32.5 31.3	!	50.5		42.1
Dec		1,008.9		- 1	776.3	292.4			340.1	16	- 1			64.6		62.6				51.3		39.5
2003 Mar June	2,237.9 2,240.1	1,012.5 1,011.4	1,067 1,070	.0 .5	782.0 782.5 845.7	285.0 288.0	1,27 1,26	3.2 7.1	338.4 338.0	158	8.5 7.8 4.4	37.3 37.0)	63.5 62.9	1	59.3 56.9		32.0 32.5 32.9		51.1 52.2		50.3 48.7
Sep	2,245.6				845.7	231.8	1,26		338.1	154	4.4	36.2	2	61.7	1	53.3		32.9	!	53.6		53.9
	Short-terr																					
2000 2001	348.4 355.8	-	15 15	.9 .9	-	15.9 15.9	29	4.6 4.1	10.7 10.6	6°	1.5 9.6	6.2 5.5		17.9 17.8		62.2 63.5		4.2 4.1		10.1 9.3		10.5 14.2
2002 Sep	342.1	-	. 14	- 1	-	14.1	29	1.2	9.1	56	6.6	6.1		17.5		59.3		4.8		8.8		17.0
Dec	331.4	-	14	- 1	-	14.5		1.1	9.3		2.0	5.1		15.9		58.7		4.2		8.4		13.6
2003 Mar June	330.7 327.3	-	13 14	.7 4	-	13.7 14.4	28	2.8	8.8 9.3	50 5	0.6 1.1	4.8 4.5	3	16.0 15.9		57.4 56.5		4.5 4.7		8.0 7.9		24.2 22.3
Sep	323.3	-	14		-1	14.0	27	8.8 4.7	9.3 8.7		8.7	4.0	5	15.1		54.6		4.7		7.8		26.3
	Medium-t	erm lendin	g																			
2000 2001	192.8 191.1	-	39		-	39.3 37.1	12	0.1 0.1	12.8 12.0	17	7.6 8.5	1.5 1.9		7.0 6.5		13.3 13.4		3.4 3.2		6.9 7.2		9.1 7.7
2001 2002 Sep	192.1		35	- 1		35.7		1.0	11.6		8.0	2.4		6.6		13.3		3.3		8.1		6.7
Dec	193.5	-	36		-	36.1		1.8	11.3	13	7.9	2.0)	6.5		13.5		3.3		8.5		6.8
2003 Mar June	193.1 193.5	=	35		- -	35.9 37.4	12	1.3 1.0	11.4 11.9	17	7.7 7.6	2.2 2.5	2	6.3 6.0		13.1 12.7		3.3 3.4		9.1 9.9		6.3 6.4
Sep	195.0	-	38		-	38.0		1.4	12.0	13	7.6	2.2		6.1		12.6		3.4		10.5		6.4
	Long-tern	n lending																				
2000 2001	1,646.0 1,689.4	955.2 981.4	975	.5	737.6 757.7	238.0 243.2	85	3.1 1.4	320.6 323.5	9!	5.9 6.2	28.2 29.4	2	43.4 43.7		97.7 96.1		23.9 24.0	:	32.1 33.5		14.6 17.1
2001 2002 Sep	1,708.6	1,000.0	1 '	- 1	770.7	243.2		3.9	323.8		3.6	29.5		42.8		93.0		24.4		33.5		18.4
Dec	1,716.3	1,008.9		.1	776.3	241.9	87	4.4	319.4	9	1.5	30.3	[]	42.2		90.3		23.8		34.4		19.0
2003 Mar	1,714.0	1,012.5	1,017	.3	782.0	235.3	86	9.1	318.2	90	0.2	30.4	ţ	41.2		88.8		24.2		34.1		19.8
June Sep	1,719.3 1,727.2	1,011.4 1,106.2	1,018 1,025	5	782.5 845.7	236.2 179.8	86	7.2 6.1	316.7 317.4	88	9.1 8.1	30.0 30.0	31	41.0 40.6		87.6 86.1		24.4 24.7		34.4 35.2		20.1 21.2
	مانام مانام	. 4-4-1														,	ما		ــــا اــــــــــــــــــــــــ			*
	Lending															,	Lnar	_	durin	ıg qı	Jarto	er
2002 Q3 Q4	+ 8.8 - 1.5	+ 4.8		.7 + .3 +		+ 2.1 + 3.3	-	1.2 8.7	- 0.6 - 0.9	- 3	3.4 6.2	- 1.1 - 0.9		1.4 2.3	-	1.4 1.4	+	0.5 1.2	_	1.1	+	5.6 2.7
2003 Q1	- 3.3	- 0.4		.0 4		- 0.3		4.2			2.9	- 0.1		1.1	_	3.5	+	0.7	_	0.2		10.3
Q2	+ 2.2	+ 0.7	+ 5	.8 +	- 2.7	+ 3.1	-	6.1	- 1.1	- (0.7	- 0.2	2 -	0.6	-	2.3	+	0.5	+	1.0	-	1.6
Q3			1 + 7	.9 +	- 5.8	+ 2.1	I -	4.9	- 0.8	- :	3.5	- 0.8	31 –	1.1	-	3.4	+	0.4	+	1.4	+	5.1
2002 Q3	Short-terr	_	.1 _ 0	.2	_1	- 0.2		221	- 0.3		2.1	- 1.2) I _	0.9		0.7	+	0.2	_	0.8	+	5.0
Q4	- 10.8	-	+ 0	.3	=	+ 0.3	- - 1	2.2 0.2	+ 0.2	_ 2	4.6	- 1.0) -	1.6	-	0.6	_	0.6	_	0.5	_	3.4
2003 Q1	- 0.7	-	- 0	.9	-	- 0.9		1.6	- 0.6	+ (1.5	- 0.3 - 0.2 - 0.6	4	0.1 0.1	_	1.3	+	0.3	_ _ _	0.4		10.6
Q2 Q3	- 3.4 - 4.0		+ 0	.4 .4	-	+ 0.4 - 0.4	-	4.0 4.2	+ 0.3 - 0.7	+ ;	0.5	- 0.2	<u> </u>	0.1	- - -	0.8 1.8	+	0.2	_	0.1	+	2.0 3.9
	Medium-t	erm lendin	g																			
2002 Q3	+ 0.8			.3	-	- 0.3		0.1	- 0.1		0.2	+ 0.1		0.0	+	0.1	+	0.1	+	0.1	+	0.2
Q4	- 0.1 - 1.7			.4 .3	-	- 0.4		0.1	- 0.4		0.1	- 0.4 + 0.1		0.2	+	0.1	-	0.1	+	0.4	+	0.1
2003 Q1 Q2	+ 0.4		- 0 + 0		- -	- 0.3 + 0.7	-	0.3	- 0.0 + 0.3	- (0.2 0.1	+ 0.1 + 0.3 - 0.2	- - +	0.3	- <u>-</u>	0.3	+	0.1	+	0.8	+	0.7
Q3	+ 1.5		+ 0	.5	-1	+ 0.5	+	0.4	+ 0.0	- (0.0	- 0.2	2 +	0.1	l –	0.1	+	0.1	+	0.7	+	0.1
2002.03	Long-tern			2	~ ~ .			0.0"		1	1 5 '		. 1			۰.۰		0.0		0.1		, [
2002 Q3 Q4	+ 8.7 + 9.4	+ 4.8 + 4.3	+ 6	.2 + .4 +		+ 2.7 + 3.5	+ +	0.9 1.5	- 0.2 - 0.7	-	1.5 1.5	+ 0.0	2 -	0.4 0.5	_	0.8	+	0.2 0.5	_	0.4	+	0.5 0.6
2003 Q1	- 1.0	- 0.4	+ 1	.2 +	0.4	+ 0.9		- 1			1.3	+ 0.1		1.0	_	1.6	+	0.4	_	0.3	+	0.4
Q2 Q3	+ 5.3 + 7.9	+ 0.7 + 4.5		.6 + .8 +		+ 2.0 + 2.0		1.8 1.1	- 1.2 - 1.6 - 0.2		1.1 1.0	- 0.3 + 0.0		0.3 0.4	<u>-</u>	1.2	+	0.2	+	0.3	+	0.3 1.1
																-				-		

^{*} Excluding lending by foreign branches. 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 Excluding loans on a trust basis. — 2 Including quarrying. — 3 Including

												Lend	ling to	emnl	oyees a	nd ot	ther ind	livid	luals				ing to		tions	
Servi	ces sec	tor (in	cluding	the p	orofess	ions)		Men	no item	s		Lerio	ing to	Cilipi	oyees a		er lendi		lauis			non ,	prone	Institu	cions	
		of wh									$\neg \neg$							Ť	which			1				
Total	of v		ing I prises o		ng anies	Othe real estat ente			lf- loyed	Lend to cra ente		Tota	I	Hou loan		Tota	I		talment	Debit balan on was salary and pensi accou	ices age, ' on	Total	_endi	of wh Hous loans	ing	Period
	700.8		162.3		46.8		183.1		459.0		75.0		905.5	ı	683.0	l	222.6	ı	108.6		24.3	-	14.0		3.7	2000
	723.3 721.9 729.2 721.1		169.4 171.1 165.0 163.6		50.3 47.8 50.2 48.6		194.3 199.8 207.2 206.4		458.6 453.5 451.8 448.1		74.7 74.0 72.4 72.9		905.5 926.7 942.1 949.5 950.5		704.3 716.4 725.1 725.0		222.4 225.8 224.3 225.4		110.7 114.6 114.3 115.5		24.3 22.9 23.9 23.0 22.1		14.1 14.5 14.4 14.3		3.5 3.4 3.5 3.5	2001 2002 Sep Dec 2003 Mar
	719.1 716.1		163.2 162.3		48.5 48.6		206.8 205.7		444.5 441.8		71.9 70.2		958.8 969.6		729.1 735.9		229.8 233.7		114.2 116.1		22.7 23.2		14.2 13.8 hort-t		3.5 3.5	June Sep
	122.1 130.1		19.6 21.6		18.1 20.4		30.0 34.1		57.1 56.0		16.2 15.8		52.6 50.3		5.2 5.3		47.4 45.0		2.3 2.8		24.3 22.9		1.2 1.4	I	0.0	2000 2001
	121.0 123.3		20.9 19.8		17.3 19.1		33.0 34.7		53.8 53.8		16.1 14.8		49.2 48.5		5.0 5.2		44.2 43.3		2.5 2.4		23.9 23.0		1.7 1.7		0.0	2002 Sep Dec
	117.3 115.9 113.5		19.0 18.7 17.9		18.0 17.9 18.3		33.5 33.6 32.1		52.2 51.8 50.6		15.3 15.0 14.4		46.2 46.8 47.2		4.9 5.0 5.2		41.3 41.7 42.0		2.3 2.3 2.3		22.1 22.7 23.2		1.7 1.7 1.4		0.0 0.0 0.0	2003 Mar June Sep
	61.4		6.8		6.3		13.6		33.1		5.5 5.3		72.2 70.5		26.4		45.8	l	33.0		-	 	dium-to 0.6	I	0.1	2000
	61.9 62.6 63.2		6.7 6.6 6.2		6.5 6.6 7.2		14.7 15.9 16.7		31.2 31.3 31.2		4.9 4.8		70.5 70.5 71.1		25.0 24.1 24.7		45.4 46.4 46.4		33.4 35.0 35.3		-		0.6 0.5		0.1 0.1 0.1	2001 2002 Sep Dec
	63.5 62.5 62.5		6.2 6.1 6.1 5.9		6.7 6.3 6.0		17.8 17.6 17.7		31.4 31.0 30.8		4.8 4.7 4.6		71.1 71.3 72.0 73.1		24.7 24.5 25.4 26.0		46.4 46.9 46.6 47.2		36.1 36.4 37.3		- - -		0.5 0.5 0.5		0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	2003 Mar June Sep
	517.3	I	135.9		22.5		139.5		368.7		53.2		780.8	I	651.4		129.4	ı	73.3		_	L I	ong-t- 12.2		nding 3.6	2000
	531.3 538.3		141.1		23.4		145.6 150.9		371.3 368.3		53.7 53.0		806.0 822.4		674.0 687.3		129.4 132.0 135.1		74.4 77.0		- -		12.1 12.2		3.5 3.4	2001 2002 Sep
	542.8 540.3 540.7 540.1		139.0 138.5 138.4 138.4		24.0 23.9 24.3 24.2		155.8 155.1 155.6 155.9		366.8 364.4 361.8 360.4		52.8 52.8 52.2 51.2		829.8 832.9 840.1 849.2		695.3 695.7 698.6 704.7		134.6 137.3 141.5 144.5		76.6 77.2 75.5 76.5		- - -		12.1 12.0 12.0 11.9		3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4	Dec 2003 Mar June Sep
Cha	nge	durii	ng qu	arte	er *																	L	endi	ing, 1	total	
+ +	1.0 6.1	+	1.3 2.2	- +	0.2 2.4	+	2.2 4.8	-	2.1 1.5	-	0.7 1.7	+	9.6 7.3	+ +	6.4 7.1	++	3.3 0.2		+ 2.1 + 0.6	+	1.2 0.9	<u>+</u>	0.4 0.1		0.0 0.0	2002 Q3 Q4
=	7.4 2.2 3.1	- - -	1.3 0.4 1.2	- - -	1.6 0.1 0.1	- + -	0.2 0.4 0.5	- - -	3.8 3.2 2.4	- - -	0.2 1.0 1.4	+ + +	1.0 8.4 10.8	+ + +	1.9 6.9 8.8	- + +	0.9 1.5 2.0	+ + +		- + +	1.0 0.5 0.5		0.1 0.0 0.4 hort-te	-	0.0 0.0 0.0	2003 Q1 Q2 Q3
- +	1.6 2.2	+	0.1	- +	1.0 1.8	++	0.5 1.6	-	0.9 0.1	-	0.2	+	1.1 0.8	+ +	0.1	+	1.0 0.9		+ 0.0 - 0.1	+	1.2 0.9		0.4 0.1	+	0.0 0.0	2002 Q3 Q4
- - -	5.9 1.4 2.3		0.8 0.3 0.8	- - +	1.0 0.1 0.4	- + -	1.2 0.1 1.5	- -	1.6 0.4 1.2	+ - -	0.5 0.3 0.6	- + +	2.3 0.6 0.5	_	0.3 0.1 0.2	- + +	2.0 0.4 0.3	-		- + +	1.0 0.5 0.5	- - -	0.0 0.0 0.3	+ - -	0.0 0.0 0.0	2003 Q1 Q2 Q3
-	0.6	-	0.1	_	0.1	+	0.3	-	0.3	-	0.1	+	0.8	-	0.1	+	0.9	+	+ 1.0		-	-	dium-to 0.0	l –	0.0	2002 Q3
- - -	0.0 0.8 1.0 0.2	- - -	0.4 0.3 0.1 0.1	+ - - -	0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3	+ + - +	0.5 0.4 0.2 0.3	+	0.5 0.0 0.1 0.2	- - -	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	+ + +	0.0 0.1 0.7 1.1	- + +	0.0 0.3 0.4 0.5	+ + + +	0.0 0.4 0.3 0.6	+	+ 0.8 + 0.3		- - -		0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	+ + -	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	Q4 2003 Q1 Q2 Q3
+	3.2	+	1.2	+	1.0	+	1.4	-	1.0	-	0.3	+	7.8	+	6.4	+	1.4				-	ւ +	ong-to.0.0	-	0.0	2002 Q3
+ - + -	4.0 0.7 0.2 0.6	- - -	0.6 0.3 0.1 0.3	+++-	0.0 0.0 0.4 0.2	+ + +	2.7 0.6 0.5 0.7	- - -	1.0 2.2 2.7 1.0	- - -	0.3 0.6 0.6 0.7	+ + +	8.1 3.2 7.1 9.2	+ + + +	7.1 2.4 6.3 8.0	+ + + +	1.0 0.7 0.8 1.2	‡	+ 1.1 + 0.9		- - -	- - -	0.1 0.1 0.0 0.1	+ -	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	Q4 2003 Q1 Q2 Q3

the maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and durable consumer goods. — 4 Including sole proprietors. — 5 Excluding mortgage loans and housing loans, even in the form of instalment credit.

DEUTSCHE BUNDESBANK Monthly Report December 2003

IV Banks

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

€ billion

	€billion											
			Time deposi	ts 1,2						Memo item		
	Deposits,	Sight		for up to and including	for more th	an 1 year ² for up to and including	for more	Savings	Bank savings	Fiduciary	Subordinated liabilities (excluding negotiable debt	Included in time deposits: liabilities arising
Period	total	deposits non-ban	Ks, total	1 year	Total	2 years	2 years	deposits 3	bonds 4	loans	securities) nd of year	from repos
2000	1,945.8	443.4	819.9	274.7	545.2	9.0	536.2	573.5	109.0	42.1	25.9	ı -l
2001 2002	2,034.0 2,085.9	526.4 575.6	827.0 830.6	268.7 258.3	558.3 572.3	10.3 8.8	548.0 563.5	574.5 575.3	106.0 104.4	43.3 42.1	26.2 27.9	3.1 1.5
2002 Nov Dec	2,062.1 2,085.9	572.4 575.6	822.6 830.6	254.0 258.3	568.7 572.3	8.7 8.8	560.0 563.5	562.4 575.3	104.7 104.4	41.5 42.1	27.9 27.9	3.0 1.5
2003 Jan Feb	2,076.4 2,084.6	565.2 571.6	830.3 830.0	255.7 253.5	574.5 576.6	8.6 8.3	565.9 568.3	577.4 579.2	103.5 103.7	42.1 41.9	28.0 29.0	3.5 4.1
Mar Apr	2,089.6 2,094.8	578.9 586.3	828.4 828.2	249.9 249.5	578.5 578.7	8.5 8.2	570.0 570.5	579.3 577.9	103.0 102.4	42.1 41.8	28.9 28.9	5.2 5.6 3.8
May June	2,101.9 2,109.6	591.7 608.9	831.2 822.7	253.9 245.9	577.2 576.8	8.1 8.0	569.2 568.8	577.1 576.7	101.9 101.3	41.7 41.8	29.3 29.8	5.7
July Aug	2,102.3 2,111.4	595.6 598.5	829.0 834.5	246.4 248.0	582.6 586.5	8.0 8.0	574.6 578.5	576.8 578.0	100.9 100.4	41.7 41.7	29.8 30.1	7.1 6.1
Sep Oct	2,112.3 2,115.3	608.8 611.5	825.4 824.5	240.3 238.7	585.1 585.7	7.9 8.0	577.2 577.7	578.3 579.4	99.9 100.0	41.5 40.7		11.6 14.5
oct	2,113.3	011.5	024.5	250.7	303.7	0.0	377.7	373.4	100.0	40.7	1 30.4	Changes*
2001	+ 88.5	+ 82.3	+ 8.1	- 6.0	+ 14.1	+ 1.3	+ 12.8	+ 1.1	- 2.9		+ 0.3	+ 3.1
2002 2002 Nov	+ 51.7 + 24.5	+ 48.4 + 29.3	+ 4.1 - 7.2	- 10.2 - 10.3	+ 14.3 + 3.1	- 1.5 + 0.2	+ 15.8 + 2.9	+ 0.8 + 2.7	- 1.6 - 0.3	- 1.1 - 0.1	+ 1.8 + 0.2	- 1.6 - 4.3
Dec	+ 23.8	+ 3.3	+ 8.0	+ 4.4	+ 3.6	+ 0.1	+ 3.5	+ 12.8	- 0.3	+ 0.6	- 0.0	- 1.5
2003 Jan Feb Mar	- 9.5 + 7.6 + 5.1	- 10.4 + 6.4 + 7.3	- 0.3 - 0.3 - 1.6	- 2.6 - 2.3 - 3.6	+ 2.3 + 2.0 + 2.0	- 0.1 - 0.4 + 0.3	+ 2.4 + 2.4 + 1.7	+ 2.1 + 1.8 + 0.1	- 0.9 - 0.4 - 0.7	- 0.0 - 0.2 - 0.1	+ 0.2 + 0.3 - 0.0	+ 2.0 + 0.7 + 1.1
Apr	+ 5.1	+ 7.4	- 0.2	- 0.4	+ 0.2	- 0.4	+ 0.6	- 1.4	- 0.6	- 0.2	- 0.0	+ 0.4
May June	+ 7.1 + 7.7	+ 5.4 + 17.2	+ 3.0 - 8.5	+ 4.5 - 8.1	- 1.5 - 0.4	- 0.1 - 0.1	- 1.4 - 0.4	- 0.8 - 0.4	- 0.5 - 0.6	- 0.1 + 0.1	+ 0.3 + 0.5	- 1.9 + 1.9
July Aug	- 7.1 + 9.1	- 13.3 + 2.9	+ 6.5 + 5.5	+ 0.7 + 1.6	+ 5.8 + 3.9	- 0.1 + 0.0	+ 5.9 + 3.9	+ 0.1 + 1.3	- 0.4 - 0.5	- 0.0 - 0.1	+ 0.0 + 0.2	+ 1.4 - 1.0
Sep Oct	+ 0.8 + 3.0	+ 10.3 + 2.7	- 9.1 - 0.9	- 7.8 - 1.5	- 1.4 + 0.6	- 0.1 + 0.1	- 1.3 + 0.5	+ 0.2 + 1.1	- 0.5 + 0.1	- 0.2 - 0.3	+ 0.1 + 0.2	+ 5.4 + 2.9
			uthorities								nd of year	
2000 2001	149.1 122.7	16.6 16.1	127.7 102.3	62.1 37.7	65.5 64.5	1.2	64.4 63.3	2.7	2.1 2.1	36.0 36.6	1.4	ı <u>-</u>
2002	113.9	16.6	93.3	30.9	62.4	0.9	61.5	2.1	1.9	36.3	1.2	-
2002 Nov Dec	109.6 113.9	13.6 16.6	92.0 93.3	29.0 30.9	63.0 62.4	0.8 0.9	62.1 61.5	2.0 2.1	2.0 1.9	35.6 36.3	1.3 1.2	-
2003 Jan Feb	109.2 111.1	13.5 15.2	91.8 92.0	29.4 30.0	62.4 61.9	0.9 0.6	61.5 61.4	2.0 2.0	1.9 1.8	36.3 36.2	1.1 1.1	-
Mar Apr	109.9 107.6	15.0 14.5	91.1 89.4	30.5 29.1	60.6 60.3	0.5	60.0 59.8	2.0	1.8 1.8	36.3 36.3	1.1	
May June	111.4 114.5	15.0 18.1	92.7 92.6	32.6 32.6	60.0 60.1	0.5 0.5	59.5 59.5	1.9 1.9	1.8 1.7	36.2 36.2	1.1 1.1	-
July Aug	109.0 107.7	14.5 14.7	90.9 89.2	31.5 30.8	59.4 58.4	0.5 0.5	58.9 57.9	1.9 2.0	1.7 1.7	36.2 36.1	1.1 1.1	<u>-</u>
Sep	105.0	15.4	85.9	28.7	57.2	0.5	56.7	2.0	1.7	36.0	1.1	-
Oct	101.6	15.2	82.7	25.7	57.0	0.5	56.5	2.0	1.7	35.8	1.1	Changes*
2001	- 26.4		- 25.4			+ 0.0						-
2002 2002 Nov	- 8.6 - 0.1	+ 0.5	- 8.7 + 0.1	- 6.6 + 0.1	- 2.1 + 0.0	- 0.3 + 0.0	- 1.8 + 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0	-
Dec 2003 Jan	+ 4.3 - 4.7	+ 3.0 - 3.1	+ 1.3 - 1.5	+ 1.8 - 1.4	- 0.5 - 0.1	+ 0.1 - 0.0	- 0.6 - 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1 - 0.1	+ 0.7 + 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.1	-
Feb Mar	+ 1.9 - 1.2	+ 1.7 - 0.2	+ 0.2 - 0.9	+ 0.6 + 0.5	- 0.1 - 0.4 - 1.4	- 0.3 - 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.1 - 1.4	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.0] -
Apr	- 2.3	- 0.5	_ 1.7	- 1.4	- 0.3	+ 0.0	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	-
May June	+ 3.8 + 3.1	+ 0.5 + 3.1	+ 3.3 - 0.1	+ 3.5 - 0.1	- 0.3 + 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.3 + 0.0	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.1 + 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	-
July Aug	- 5.4 - 0.5	- 3.7 + 0.2	- 1.8 - 0.8	- 1.1 - 0.7	- 0.7 - 0.1	- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.6 - 0.2	+ 0.0 + 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.1	+ 0.0 + 0.0	-
Sep Oct	- 2.6 - 3.4	+ 0.7 - 0.2	- 3.3 - 3.2	- 2.1 - 3.0	- 1.2 - 0.2	+ 0.0	- 1.3 - 0.2		+ 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.2 - 0.2	- 0.0 + 0.0	-
· ·				-					-			

 $^{^{\}star}$ See Table IV.2, footnote $^{\star};$ statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as

provisional. Subsequent revisions, which appear in the following *Monthly Report*, are not specially marked. — 1 Including subordinated liabilities and

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

	€ billion													
			Time deposi	ts 1,2						Memo item				
				for up	for more th	an 1 year 2 for up					liabilities (excluding	Included in time deposits:		
Period	Deposits, total	Sight deposits	Total	to and including 1 year	Total	to and including 2 years	for more than 2 years	Savings deposits 3	Bank savings bonds 4	Fiduciary loans	negotiable debt securities)	liabilities arising from repos		
	Domesti	c enterpri	ses and r	esident ir	ndividuals		End of year or month*							
2000 2001 2002	1,796.7 1,911.3 1,972.0	426.8 510.4 559.0	692.2 724.7 737.3	212.6 231.0 227.5	479.6 493.7 509.8	7.8 9.1 7.9	471.8 484.6 502.0	570.8 572.3 573.2	106.9 103.9 102.5	6.1 6.6 5.8	24.5 24.8 26.6	3.1 1.5		
2002 Nov	1,952.5	558.8	730.6	224.9	505.7	7.8	497.9	560.5	102.7	5.9	26.5	3.0		
Dec	1,972.0	559.0	737.3	227.5	509.8	7.9	502.0	573.2	102.5	5.8	26.6	1.5		
2003 Jan	1,967.2	551.7	738.5	226.3	512.2	7.8	504.4	575.4	101.6	5.8	26.9	3.5		
Feb	1,973.5	556.4	738.1	223.4	514.6	7.7	506.9	577.2	101.9	5.7	27.8	4.1		
Mar	1,979.8	563.9	737.3	219.4	518.0	8.0	510.0	577.3	101.2	5.8	27.8	5.2		
Apr	1,987.2	571.8	738.8	220.4	518.4	7.6	510.8	575.9	100.6	5.5	27.8	5.6		
May	1,990.5	576.7	738.5	221.3	517.2	7.5	509.7	575.1	100.1	5.5	28.1	3.8		
June	1,995.2	590.8	730.0	213.3	516.7	7.5	509.2	574.8	99.6	5.5	28.7	5.7		
July	1,993.3	581.2	738.1	214.9	523.2	7.5	515.7	574.8	99.2	5.5	28.7	7.1		
Aug	2,003.8	583.8	745.3	217.2	528.1	7.5	520.6	576.0	98.7	5.5	28.9	6.1		
Sep	2,007.3	593.4	739.5	211.6	527.9	7.4	520.5	576.2	98.1	5.5	29.0	11.6		
Oct	2,013.7		741.8	213.0	528.7	7.5	521.2	577.4	98.3	5.0	29.2	14.5		
2004	. 115.0			. 10.4	. 151		l . 13.0					Changes*		
2001 2002	+ 115.0 + 60.3	+ 82.9 + 47.9	+ 33.5 + 12.8	+ 18.4 - 3.6	+ 15.1 + 16.4	+ 1.3 - 1.2	+ 17.5	+ 1.5 + 1.0	- 1.4	+ 0.3 - 0.8	+ 0.3 + 2.0	+ 3.1 - 1.6		
2002 Nov	+ 24.6	+ 29.5	- 7.3	- 10.3	+ 3.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.9	+ 2.7	- 0.3	- 0.0	+ 0.2	- 4.3		
Dec	+ 19.5	+ 0.3	+ 6.7	+ 2.6	+ 4.1	+ 0.0	+ 4.1	+ 12.7	- 0.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 1.5		
2003 Jan	- 4.8	- 7.3	+ 1.2	- 1.2	+ 2.4	- 0.1	+ 2.4	+ 2.2	- 0.9	- 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.0		
Feb	+ 5.7	+ 4.6	- 0.4	- 2.9	+ 2.4	- 0.1	+ 2.5	+ 1.8	- 0.3	- 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.7		
Mar	+ 6.3	+ 7.5	- 0.7	- 4.1	+ 3.3	+ 0.3	+ 3.1	+ 0.1	- 0.7	+ 0.1	- 0.0	+ 1.1		
Apr	+ 7.4	+ 7.9	+ 1.5	+ 1.0	+ 0.4	- 0.4	+ 0.8	- 1.4	- 0.6	- 0.2	- 0.0	+ 0.4		
May	+ 3.3	+ 4.9	- 0.3	+ 0.9	- 1.2	- 0.1	- 1.1	- 0.8	- 0.5	- 0.1	+ 0.3	- 1.9		
June	+ 4.6	+ 14.0	- 8.5	- 8.0	- 0.5	- 0.0	- 0.4	- 0.4	- 0.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.9		
July	- 1.7	- 9.6	+ 8.2	+ 1.8	+ 6.5	- 0.0	+ 6.5	+ 0.1	- 0.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 1.4		
Aug	+ 9.6	+ 2.6	+ 6.3	+ 2.3	+ 4.0	+ 0.0	+ 4.0	+ 1.2	- 0.5	- 0.0	+ 0.2	- 1.0		
Sep	+ 3.5	+ 9.6	- 5.8	- 5.6	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2	- 0.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 5.4		
Oct	+ 6.4	+ 2.9			+ 0.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1	l			
	of which	: Domes	tic enterp	rises						Er	nd of year o	or month*		
2000 2001 2002	635.1 668.4 700.4	158.1 180.0 194.6	447.6 461.3 479.4	89.0 91.7 99.2	358.5 369.6 380.2	2.7 2.9 1.5	355.8 366.8 378.7	5.2 4.3 4.4	22.8	5.9 6.4 5.6	14.1 14.3 15.8	3.1 1.5		
2002 Nov	692.6	189.0	476.9	97.4	379.5	1.6	378.0	4.3	22.3	5.7	15.7	3.0		
Dec	700.4	194.6	479.4	99.2	380.2	1.5	378.7	4.4	22.0	5.6	15.8	1.5		
2003 Jan	692.7	185.3	480.7	98.5	382.2	1.5	380.6	4.4	22.3	5.6	16.3	3.5		
Feb	692.3	183.6	481.8	97.7	384.1	1.5	382.7	4.4	22.5	5.5	16.5	4.1		
Mar	695.4	186.2	482.3	95.4	386.9	1.8	385.2	4.4	22.5	5.6	16.5	5.2		
Apr	704.6	191.8	486.0	98.8	387.2	1.4	385.8	4.4	22.5	5.3	16.4	5.6		
May	705.7	192.3	486.3	100.2	386.1	1.4	384.7	4.6	22.4	5.2	16.7	3.8		
June	710.6	202.0	481.6	96.1	385.5	1.4	384.1	4.7	22.4	5.3	17.2	5.7		
July	711.2	192.4	491.5	99.5	392.1	1.5	390.6	4.8	22.5	5.3	17.2	7.1		
Aug	716.9	189.6	500.0	103.2	396.8	1.5	395.2	4.8	22.4	5.3	17.4	6.1		
Sep	723.7	200.7	495.9	99.7	396.2	1.5	394.7	4.8	22.3	5.3	17.4	11.6		
Oct	727.9		500.0	103.2	l	1.5	l	ı		1	l			
2004												Changes*		
2001	+ 33.6	+ 21.2	+ 14.7	+ 2.6	+ 12.1	+ 0.1	+ 11.9	- 0.9	- 1.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 3.1		
2002	+ 31.1	+ 13.4	+ 18.3	+ 7.4	+ 10.9	- 1.3	+ 12.2	+ 0.1	- 0.7	- 0.8	+ 1.6	- 1.6		
2002 Nov	+ 2.6	+ 8.3	- 5.8	- 8.2	+ 2.4	+ 0.1	+ 2.3	- 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.2	- 4.3		
Dec	+ 7.9	+ 5.5	+ 2.5	+ 1.8	+ 0.7	- 0.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2	- 1.5		
2003 Jan	- 7.7	- 9.2	+ 1.3	- 0.7	+ 2.0	- 0.0	+ 2.0	- 0.0	+ 0.2 + 0.2	- 0.0	+ 0.4	+ 2.0		
Feb	- 0.4	- 1.7	+ 1.1	- 0.8	+ 2.0	- 0.0	+ 2.0	+ 0.0		- 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.7		
Mar	+ 3.1	+ 2.6	+ 0.5	- 2.3	+ 2.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.5	- 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.0	+ 1.1		
Apr	+ 9.2	+ 5.6	+ 3.6	+ 3.3	+ 0.3	- 0.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.1	+ 0.4		
May	+ 1.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.5	- 1.1	- 0.1	- 1.1	+ 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3	- 1.9		
June	+ 4.9	+ 9.6	- 4.7	- 4.2	- 0.6	-	- 0.6	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.9		
July	+ 0.8	- 9.5	+ 10.1	+ 3.5	+ 6.6	+ 0.1	+ 6.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 1.4		
Aug	+ 4.8	- 2.8	+ 7.6	+ 3.7	+ 3.9	+ 0.1	+ 3.8	+ 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.1	- 1.0		
Sep Oct	+ 6.8 + 4.3	+ 11.1	- 4.1	- 3.5	- 0.6 + 0.6	- 0.1 + 0.1	- 0.5	- 0.1 - 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.1 - 0.1	+ 5.4 + 2.9		

liabilities arising from registered debt securities. — 1 Including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see Table IV.12). — 3 Excluding deposits liabilities arising from non-negotiable bearer debt securities.



8 Deposits of resident individuals and domestic non-profit institutions at banks (MFIs) in Germany*

Other individuals

43 4

50.0

54.2

54.9

54.7 55.3

55.6

55.2

7.8 5.1

0.7 0.7

0.2

0.6 0.4

0.5

+

-+ +

	€ billion											
			Sight deposits									
					by creditor group							
	Deposits of resident			Resident individuals								
Period	individuals and domestic non-profit institutions, total		Total		Total		Self- employed persons		Employees			
2000 2001 2002	1,161 1,242 1,271	.9		268.7 330.4 364.5		259.3 320.1 352.8		47.7 55.8 61.3		176.0 220.9 241.4		
2003 May June	1,284 1,284			384.4 388.8		372.0 375.5		65.0 64.0		252.9 256.6		
July Aug Sep	1,282 1,286 1,283	.9		388.8 394.2 392.7		376.3 381.9 379.9		65.8 67.1 65.5		255.8 259.5 258.7		
Oct	1,285	.8		395.3	l	382.7		68.9		258.7		
2001	+ 81	.3	+	61.7	+	60.8	l +	8.1	+	45.0		
2002	+ 29		+	34.5	+	33.1	+	5.6	+	22.4		
2003 May June		.3	+ +	4.4 4.4	+ +	4.1 3.5	+ -	0.6 0.9	++	2.8 3.7		
July Aug Sep	+ 4	.5 .8 .3	- + -	0.0 5.4 1.5	+ + -	0.8 5.7 2.0	+ + -	1.8 1.3 1.6	- + -	0.8 3.7 0.8		

Oct

	+	2.2	+	2.5	+	2.8	+	3.3	-	0.1	-	0.	
chai	* 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 revisions, which appear in the following Monthly												

Time deposits 1,2

244.6

263 4

257.9

252.2

248.5

246.6

245.3

243.6

241.7

18.8 5.5

0.6 3.7

1.3 1.7

1 8

Total

10.2 11.7

12.4

13.3

12.5

12 8

12.5

0.8 1.5

0.2

8.0

0.6

0.3

-+ 0.2

Domestic non-profit institu-

tions

by creditor group Resident individuals

242 9

238.3

232.2

228.9

227.4 226.2

224 4

223.1

17.4 4.2

1.2 3.3

1.5

1.2 1.8

1.3

Total

Self-

employed persons

36.3 35.2

33.3 32.1

31.7 31.5 31.1

30.9

1.4 1.0

0.3 1.2

0.3 0.2 0.3

0.3

Other individuals

22.6

21.2

20.7

20.4 20.2

19.8

19.6 Changes*

2.5 2.1

0.2 0.5

0.3 0.3 0.4

0.2

_

Employees

End of year or month*

182 4

180.5

177.7

176.1

175.2

173.5

172.7

13.5 1.1

0.7 1.7

0.9

0.7

1.0

ი გ

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

€ billion Deposits Federal Government and its special funds 1 Land governments Time deposits Time deposits Savings Savings for up Domestic for up deposits Memo deposits and bank Memo public for more and bank for more to and item to and item savings bonds 2 than 1 year savings bonds 2 authorities, Sight including than Fiduciary Sight including **Fiduciary** Period Total deposits Total deposits total 1 vear 1 vear loans 1 year loans End of year or month* 149.1 2000 22.6 2001 122.7 113.9 46.9 1.6 42.7 41.1 13.2 13.5 19.2 18.9 2.7 2.5 1.8 14.6 14.9 0.1 2.7 3.6 45.6 0.0 2002 0.9 1.4 22.6 39.6 0.1 22.6 2003 May 111.4 44.4 0.4 0.0 13.4 19.8 3.1 2.3 14.4 4.4 114.5 44.6 0.8 4.8 39.0 0.0 13.5 23.5 5.3 3.8 14.3 0.1 22.5 109 0 20.9 22.4 22.3 July 43.8 0.5 0.8 48 38 5 0.0 13.5 13.5 3.4 2.7 3.3 2.5 14.2 0.1 0.1 Aug 43.4 3.2 2.8 Sep 105.0 1.6 4.8 37.0 0.0 13.4 20.2 14.2 0.1 22.3 43.0 4.7 Oct 101.6 1.5 36.8 0.0 13.2 19.0 3.0 1.9 14.1 0.1 22.3 Changes* 2001 0.1 1.6 0.6 0.1 26.4 20.4 0.4 19.9 0.0 0.5 0.2 0.4 0.0 0.1 8.6 1.3 0.6 0.9 0.0 0.3 0.3 0.4 + 0.3 0.0 0.6 3.8 3.1 0.5 0.2 0.1 0.4 <u>-</u> 0.0 0.4 3.7 0.3 2.2 0.1 1.5 2003 May 0 1 0.2 ++ ++ + 0.0 _ 0.1 ++ + + + 0.6 + 0.0 0.1 0.4 - 0.0 0.1 June 5.4 0.5 0.8 0.3 0.2 0.0 0.1 0.0 2.6 1.4 --+ 1.9 0.6 0.5 0.8 0.2 0.0 <u>-</u> July _ _ _ 0.5 + 0.0 0.0 --+ --+ + + + + + 0.3 0.1 Aug Sep 2.6 0.4 0.8 0.0 1.2 0.1 0.6 0.4 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.1 Oct 0.4 0.1 0.2 0.2 - 0.0 0.2 0.2 0.8 0.1 0.0

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 revisions, which appear in the following

Report, are not specially marked. — 1 Including subordinated liabilities and liabilities arising from registered debt securities. — 2 Including deposits

^{*} See Table IV.2, footnote *; excluding deposits of the Treuhand agency and its successor organisations, 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,

	by maturity				Savings dep	osits 3			Memo item			
	by maturity											
		more than 1	l year 2									
			of which							Subordinated liabilities	Included in time	
Domestic non-profit institu- tions	up to and including 1 year	Total	up to and including 2 years	more than 2 years	Total	Domestic individuals	institu-	Bank savings bonds 4	Fiduciary loans	(excluding negotiable debt securities) 5	deposits: liabilities arising from repos	Period
End of y	ear or mo	nth*										
19.2 20.6 19.6	139.3	124.1	6.2	116.0 117.9 123.3	565.5 568.0 568.8	558.6	9.7 9.4 8.9	82.7 81.1 80.4	0.2 0.2 0.2	10.4 10.5 10.8	-	2000 2001 2002
20.0 19.6			6.2 6.1	125.0 125.1	570.5 570.1	561.4 560.9	9.1 9.2	77.7 77.2	0.2 0.2	11.4 11.5		2003 May June
19.2 19.1 19.1	114.0	131.3	6.0 6.0 5.9	125.1 125.3 125.8	570.1 571.2 571.5	560.8 561.9 562.2	9.2 9.3 9.3	76.7 76.2 75.8	0.2 0.2 0.2	11.5 11.6 11.6	-	July Aug Sep
18.6	109.8	131.9	6.0	125.9	572.6	563.3	9.3	76.2	0.2	11.9	-	Oct
Changes	*											
+ 1.4			+ 1.1 + 0.1	+ 1.9 + 5.3	+ 2.5 + 0.9	+ 2.8 + 1.3	- 0.3 - 0.5	- 1.6 - 0.7	+ 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.0 + 0.3	± 0.0 -	2001 2002
+ 0.6 - 0.4			- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.1 + 0.1	- 1.0 - 0.4	- 1.0 - 0.5	+ 0.0 + 0.1	- 0.5 - 0.5	+ 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.0 + 0.1	_	2003 May June
- 0.4 - 0.1 + 0.0	- 1.5		- 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.2 + 0.5	- 0.0 + 1.1 + 0.3	- 0.1 + 1.1 + 0.3	+ 0.1 + 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.5 - 0.5 - 0.4	+ 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.0 + 0.1 - 0.0	- - -	July Aug Sep
- 0.5	- 2.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.2	+ 1.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	_	Oct

under savings and loan contracts (see Table IV.12). — 3 Excluding deposits under savings and loan contracts (see also footnote 2). — 4 Including

Local author	rities and loca nunicipal spec	al authority a	ssociations associations)			Social securi	ty funds					
		Time deposi	ts 3					Time deposi	ts			
Total	Sight deposits	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year	Savings deposits and bank savings bonds 2,4	Memo item Fiduciary loans	Total	Sight deposits	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year	Savings deposits and bank savings bonds 2	Memo item Fiduciary loans	Period
End of year or month*												
30.2 27.8 27.6	8.9 9.2 10.5	15.7 13.8 12.2	2.0 1.8 2.0	3.6 3.1 3.0	0.1 0.2 0.2	31.1 28.7 21.7	2.5 2.7 2.7	21.7 19.5 13.7	5.7 5.4 4.5	1.2 1.1 0.9	0.1 0.1 0.1	2000 2001 2002
24.8 23.4	9.0 8.5	11.1 10.3	1.8 1.8	2.8 2.8	0.2 0.2	22.3 22.9	2.5 3.6	14.9 13.7	4.2 4.9	0.8 0.8	0.0 0.0	2003 May June
23.0 24.9 23.0	8.2 9.2 8.3	10.1 11.0 10.0	1.9 1.9 1.9	2.8 2.8 2.8	0.2 0.2 0.2	21.3 19.4 18.4	2.3 2.0 2.4	13.3 12.5 11.1	4.9 4.1 4.2	0.8 0.8 0.8	0.0 0.0 0.0	July Aug Sep
22.7	8.6	9.4	1.9	2.8	0.2	16.9	2.1	9.7	4.3	0.8	0.0	Oct
Changes	*											
- 2.4 + 0.0	+ 0.2 + 1.3	- 2.0 - 1.4	- 0.2 + 0.2	- 0.4 - 0.1	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 2.4 - 7.0	+ 0.2 - 0.0	- 2.3 - 5.7	- 0.3 - 1.0	- 0.0 - 0.3	- 0.0 - 0.0	2001 2002
+ 1.2 - 1.4	+ 0.8 - 0.5	+ 0.5 - 0.8	- 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.0	+ 2.6 + 0.6	- 0.4 + 1.1	+ 3.1 - 1.3	- 0.1 + 0.7	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.0	2003 May June
- 0.4 + 1.9 - 1.9	- 0.3 + 1.0 - 0.9	- 0.2 + 0.8 - 1.0	+ 0.1 + 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0	- 1.6 - 1.1 - 0.9	- 1.2 - 0.3 + 0.4	- 0.4 - 0.9 - 1.3	- 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	July Aug Sep
- 0.3	+ 0.4	- 0.5	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 1.6	- 0.2	- 1.4	+ 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	Oct

Monthly Report, are not specially marked. — 1 Federal Railways Fund, Indemnification Fund, Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities, ERP Special Fund, "German Unity" Fund, Equalisation of Burdens Fund. — 2 Including

liabilities arising from non-negotiable bearer debt securities. — 3 Including deposits under savings and loan contracts. — 4 Excluding deposits under savings and loan contracts (see also footnote 3).



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

€ billion

Period

2000 2001 2002 2003 June July Aug Sep Oct

2001 2002 2003 June July Aug Sep Oct

Savings dep	osits 1						Bank saving	ıs bonds, 3 s	old to			
	of residents					of non-res	idents			domestic no	n-banks	
		at three mo	onths'	at more tha months' no				Memo item			of which	
Total	Total	Total	of which Special savings facilities 2	Total	of which Special savings facilities 2	Total	of which At three months' notice	Interest credited on savings deposits	non-banks, total	Total	With maturities of more than 2 years	foreign non-banks
End of y	ear or mor	ith*										
585.2 586.5 586.2	574.5	461.9	327.2	123.0 112.7 102.4	104.4 97.2 88.5		8.3 8.8 8.1	19.3 19.9 17.6	115.9 112.8 111.3	109.0 106.0 104.4	94.4 87.2 86.3	6.8 6.8 6.9
587.2	576.7	484.4	352.9	92.3	79.6	10.5	8.1	0.3	108.1	101.3	84.6	6.7
587.2 588.4 588.5	578.0	486.5 489.3 490.2	362.1 365.0 365.9	90.3 88.8 88.1	77.7 76.3 75.6	10.4 10.3 10.2	8.1 8.1 8.0	0.4 0.4 0.4	107.6 107.1 106.5	100.9 100.4 99.9	84.4 84.1 83.6	6.7 6.7 6.7
589.5	579.4	491.2	367.5	88.2	75.4	10.1	8.0	0.4	106.6	100.0	83.7	6.7
Changes	*											
+ 1.3 - 0.3			+ 15.5 + 16.4	- 10.4 - 10.2	- 7.2 - 8.7	+ 0.3 - 1.1	+ 0.5 - 0.7	:	- 2.9 - 1.5	- 2.9 - 1.6	- 7.1 - 0.9	- 0.0 + 0.1
- 0.4	- 0.4	+ 1.0	- 0.0	- 1.4	- 1.4	- 0.1	- 0.0		- 0.5	- 0.6	- 0.3	+ 0.0
- 0.0 + 1.2 + 0.1	+ 1.3	+ 2.1 + 2.8 + 0.9		- 2.0 - 1.5 - 0.7	- 1.9 - 1.5 - 0.7	- 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	:	- 0.5 - 0.5 - 0.6	- 0.4 - 0.5 - 0.5	- 0.2 - 0.3 - 0.5	- 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.0
+ 1.0	+ 1.1	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.1		+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.0

^{*} 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 revisions, which appear in the following *Monthly Report*, are not specially marked. — 1 Excluding deposits under savings and

loan contracts, which are classified as time deposits. — $\bf 2$ Savings deposits bearing interest at a rate which exceeds the minimum or basic rate of interest. — $\bf 3$ Including liabilities arising from non-negotiable bearer debt securities.

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

€ billion

	Negotiable	bearer deb	t securities	and money	market pap	er			iable beare market pa		rities			
		of which								of which	ritios of		Subordina	end
						with matu	rities of			with matu	rities of		Subordina	leu
Period	Total 1	Floating rate bonds 2	Zero coupon bonds 2,3	Foreign currency bonds 4,5	Certifi- cates of deposit			more than 2 years 1	Total		more than 1 year including 2 years		negotiable debt securities	debt
	End of year or month*)													
2000 2001 2002	1,412.5 1,472.3 1,462.9	283.1 324.0 339.2	22.1 16.3 16.1	128.2 144.1 159.5	19.7 17.6 34.7	87.9 46.5 62.3	62.7 124.9 120.1	1,261.9 1,300.9 1,280.5	2.7 5.8 9.9	0.4 3.7 7.8	1.0 1.0 0.7	1.3 1.2 1.3	38.3 43.3 42.4	2.4 2.4 2.3
2003 June	1,482.7	338.6	20.5	171.6	44.1	80.9	100.0	1,301.7	2.2	0.4	0.6	1.2	39.0	2.9
July Aug Sep	1,494.5 1,487.0 1,490.7	344.8 342.1 339.4	23.5 22.1 21.8	177.1 179.9 180.8	42.2 35.6 37.4	79.5 68.0 69.2	105.1 101.0 100.9	1,310.0 1,318.0 1,320.6	2.2 2.2 2.3	0.5 0.5 0.5	0.5 0.5 0.5	1.2 1.2 1.3	39.3 39.4 39.9	3.0 3.0 3.0
Oct	1,502.7	347.4	20.7	186.9	40.4	70.7	104.8	1,327.1	2.3	0.5	0.5	1.3	40.2	3.2
	Changes	*												
2001 2002	+ 56.2 + 9.1	+ 33.3 + 6.3	- 4.5	+ 12.1	- 2.1 + 16.2	- 41.4 + 14.2	+ 61.7 + 4.6	+ 35.9	+ 3.2 + 4.8	+ 3.4 + 4.9	- 0.1 - 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 5.0 - 1.9	- 0.1
2003 June July Aug Sep Oct	+ 4.6 + 11.9 - 7.5 + 3.7 + 12.0	- 0.5 + 6.2 - 2.7 - 2.7 + 7.8	+ 0.5 + 3.1 - 1.4 - 0.3 - 1.1	+ 2.9 + 5.5 + 2.9 + 0.9 + 6.1	- 2.0 - 1.9 - 6.6 + 1.8 + 3.0	- 2.1 - 1.4 - 11.5 + 1.1 + 1.6	- 4.5 + 5.1 - 4.1 - 0.1 + 4.0	+ 11.2 + 8.2 + 8.0 + 2.7 + 6.5	- 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.1 - 0.0	+ 0.1 + 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.1 + 0.3 + 0.1 + 0.5 + 0.3	+ 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.1 - 0.0 + 0.1

^{*} 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 revisions, which appear in the following *Monthly Report*, are not specially marked. — 1 Decreases in June 2002 caused by transition to net recording of debt securities outstanding (ie less own debt securities). The statistical break has been eliminated from the changes. —

² Including debt securities denominated in foreign currencies. — 3 Issue value when floated. — 4 Including floating rate notes and zero coupon bonds denominated in foreign currencies. — 5 Bonds denominated in non-euro-area currencies. — 6 Non-negotiable bearer debt securities are classified among bank savings bonds (see also Table IV.10, footnote 3).

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

€ billion

			Lending t	o banks (N	∕IFIs)	Lending t	o non-bar	nks (non-N	1Fls)	Deposits (MFIs) 5	of banks	Deposits banks (no				
			Credit			Building l	oans		Secur-	(IVIFIS) 3		Dariks (IIC	DIT-IVIFIS)			Memo
End of year/month	Num- ber of associ- ations		bal- ances and loans (ex- cluding building loans) 1	Building loans 2	Bank debt secur- ities 3	Loans under savings and loan con- tracts	Interim and bridging loans	Other building loans	bills and			con-	Sight and time de- posits 6	Bearer debt secur- ities out- stand- ing	Capital (includ- ing pub- lished re- serves) 7	into in year or
yeai/monai	-	uilding					louris	louris	puper, -	tructs	исрозиз	tructs	posits	ıııg	Jerves, -	IIIOITEII -
2002	28	163.8	25.2	0.2	11.7	40.8	58.6	7.9	10.4	0.4	29.5	100.8	3.5	6.9	7.1	79.6
2003 Aug	27	167.7	27.0	0.1	11.1	38.5	62.2	8.5	11.0	0.4	30.0	102.9	3.6	6.8	7.1	8.2
Sep Oct	27 27	168.7 168.9	28.4 27.6	0.1 0.1	10.6 10.7	38.2 38.0	63.0 63.5	8.7 8.8	10.5 11.1	0.4 0.4	29.7 29.7	103.3 103.2	3.7 3.8	7.1 7.2	7.1 7.1	8.9 8.9
	Priva	te build	ding ar	nd Ioan	associ	ations										
2003 Aug Sep Oct	16 16 16 Publi	121.1			5.9 5.5 5.5	24.6 24.4	44.8 45.5 45.9	8.0	7.1	0.3	21.7 21.4 21.6	69.9 70.2 70.3	3.5	6.8 7.1 7.2	4.6	5.5 6.0 5.8
2003 Aug Sep Oct	11 11 11	47.6	6.2 6.4 6.1	0.1 0.1 0.1	5.2 5.1 5.2	13.7 13.6 13.6	17.5	0.7	3.3 3.4 3.4	0.1	8.2 8.3 8.2	33.0 33.0 33.0	0.2	- - -	2.5 2.5 2.5	2.7 2.9 3.0

Trends in building and loan association business

€ billion

		r savings and		Capital p	romised	Capital dis	bursed					Disburse		Interest a		
	loan cont						Allocatio	ns				outstand end of p	ding at	received building	on	
			Repay- ments of				Deposits savings a loan cont	nd	Loans un savings a loan cont	nd	Newly	cita or p	- Indu	bunung	louris	
Period	paid into savings and	credited on deposits under savings and loan con-	deposits under cancelled savings and	Total	of which Net alloca- tions 11	Total	Total	of which Applied to settle- ment of interim and bridging loans	Total	to settle-	and bridging loans and other building	Total	of which Under alloc- ated con- tracts	Total	of which Repay- ments during quarter	Memo item Housing bonuses re- ceived 12
	All building and loan associations															
2002	22.9	2.7	4.3	44.0	29.4	40.6	17.2	3.8	9.3	3.1	14.2	10.9	7.8	14.2	11.2	0.5
2003 Aug	2.0 2.1	0.0 0.0	0.5 0.5	3.9 3.7	2.2 2.1	3.3 3.5	1.3 1.3	0.3 0.3	0.5 0.6	0.2 0.2	1.5 1.6	12.4	8.1 8.0	1.2 1.2		0.0
Sep Oct	2.1	0.0		4.4		4.0						12.4 12.5				0.0
	Private	buildi	ng and	loan	associat	ions										
2003 Aug Sep Oct	1.4 1.5 1.4	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.3	2.7 2.5 3.1	1.4 1.2 1.9	2.5 2.5 2.9	0.9 0.8 1.1	0.2 0.2 0.3	0.4 0.4 0.5	0.2	1.2 1.3 1.3	7.8 7.7 7.8	4.0	0.8	2.0	0.0 0.0 0.0
	Public	buildin	g and	loan a	ssociati	ons										
2003 Aug Sep Oct	0.6 0.6 0.6	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.2	1.1 1.2 1.3	0.9	1.0	0.4 0.5 0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	4.7	4.0	0.4	1.0	0.0 0.0 0.0

^{*} Excluding assets and liabilities and/or transactions of foreign branches. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions, which 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 credit 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 Including equalisation claims. — 5 Including liabilities to building and loan associations. — 6 Including small amounts of savings deposits. — 7 Including participation rights capital and fund for general banking risks. — 8 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. — 9 For disbursements of deposits under savings and loan contracts arising from the allocation of contracts see "Capital disbursed". — 10 Including housing bonuses credited. — 11 Only allocations accepted by the beneficiaries; including allocations applied to settlement of interim and bridging loans. — 12 The amounts already credited to the accounts of savers or borrowers are also included in "Amounts paid into savings and loan accounts" and "Interest and repayments received on building loans".

DEUTSCHE BUNDESBANK Monthly Report December 2003

IV Banks

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

	€ billion														
	Number o	f		Lending to	o banks (M	Fls)			Lending to	o non-bank	cs (non-MF	ls)			
		I			Credit bala	ances and lo	oans			Loans					
	German banks (MFIs) with foreign branches and/or foreign	foreign branches 1 and/or foreign	Balance					Money market paper,			to Germa non-bank	of which enter- prises	to foreign	Money market paper,	
Period	subsi- diaries	subsi- diaries	sheet total	Total	Total	German banks	Foreign banks	secur- ities 2,3	Total	Total	Total	and indi- viduals	non- banks	secur- ities 2	Other assets
	Foreigr	brancl	nes										End of y	ear or n	nonth*
2000 2001 2002	71 68 60	212 216 205	1,558.2 1,689.3 1,407.4	829.4 870.6 679.9	722.1 761.6 572.3	211.0 213.6 198.3	511.1 548.0 374.0	107.3 109.0 107.6	656.7 744.9 668.5	501.5 549.0 484.0	21.7 20.6 18.8	17.1 17.2 15.0	479.9 528.4 465.1	155.2 195.9 184.6	72.0 73.9 59.0
2002 Dec	60	205	1,407.4	679.9	572.3	198.3	374.0	107.6	668.5	484.0	18.8	15.0	465.1	184.6	59.0
2003 Jan Feb	60 60	206 206	1,465.8 1,439.6	725.4 693.9	622.8 592.3	202.5 197.4	420.3 394.8	102.6 101.6	680.1 691.5	496.3 506.8	18.3 18.4	15.2 15.2	478.0 488.4	183.8 184.7	60.4 54.2
Mar Apr May	59 58	206 205 205	1,402.0 1,429.4 1,429.1	669.4 659.8 660.4	564.6 553.6 560.4	186.0 192.2 192.7	378.5 361.4 367.6	104.9 106.2 100.0	684.0 720.2 714.1	500.4 535.3 529.3	17.4 18.1 17.9	14.8 15.5 14.7	483.0 517.2 511.4	183.6 184.9 184.9	48.6 49.5 54.6
Jun Jul	58 55	205 205 202	1,455.9	672.3 651.3	580.1 570.4	190.6 192.4	389.5 377.9	92.2	716.6 704.0	524.9 492.8	17.3 17.3 19.2	14.8		191.7	67.0 78.6
Aug Sep	54 54	202 201	1,415.0 1,380.3	627.2 634.8	551.3 560.8	177.8 171.2	373.5 389.6	75.8 74.0	717.8 685.3	504.8 484.2	19.5 19.1	15.8 16.3		213.0 201.2	70.0 60.1
															anges*
2001 2002	- 3 - 8	+ 4 - 11	+ 99.1 -139.1	+ 24.8 -133.4	+ 26.1 -139.9	+ 2.3 - 15.4	+ 23.8 -124.5	- 1.3 + 6.5	+ 72.7	+ 35.6 - 9.2	- 1.1 - 1.9	- 0.0 - 2.2	+ 36.7	+ 37.1 + 5.7	+ 1.6
2002 Dec 2003 Jan	-	+ 1 + 1	-137.1 + 81.8	- 66.1 + 54.2	- 61.2 + 58.0	- 18.6 + 4.2	- 42.6 + 53.8	- 4.9 - 3.8	- 65.2 + 23.7	- 55.4 + 21.4	- 0.2 - 0.5	- 0.7 + 0.2	- 55.2 + 21.9	- 9.8 + 2.3	- 5.8 + 3.9
Feb Mar	_ _	_	- 28.1 - 32.3	- 32.0 - 22.7	- 31.0 - 26.1	- 5.1 - 11.4	- 25.9 - 14.7	- 1.0 + 3.4	+ 10.3 - 4.7	+ 9.6 - 4.3	+ 0.1 - 1.0	+ 0.0 - 0.4	+ 9.6 - 3.3	+ 0.7 - 0.4	- 6.4 - 4.9
Apr May Jun	- 1 - 1	- 1 - -	+ 37.5 + 25.6 + 12.3	- 6.3 + 8.8 + 7.1	- 7.8 + 14.3 + 15.2	+ 6.2 + 0.5 - 2.1	- 14.0 + 13.7 + 17.3	+ 1.6 - 5.5 - 8.1	+ 41.8 + 8.7 - 5.5	+ 39.1 + 5.0 - 10.3	+ 0.7 - 0.2 - 0.6	+ 0.7 - 0.8 + 0.1	+ 38.4 + 5.2 - 9.7	+ 2.7 + 3.7 + 4.8	+ 1.9 + 8.1 + 10.7
Jul Aug	- 3 - 1	- 3 -	- 26.6 - 37.1	- 22.6 - 30.3	- 11.3 - 24.8	+ 1.8 - 14.6	- 13.1 - 10.2	- 11.3 - 5.5	- 15.1 + 3.5	- 34.0 + 4.6	+ 1.9 + 0.3	+ 1.2 - 0.2	- 35.9 + 4.3	+ 18.9 - 1.1	+ 11.2 - 10.2
Sep	_	- 1	– 9.1	+ 15.8	+ 17.0	- 6.6	+ 23.5	– 1.2	- 18.0	– 9.8	- 0.4			– 8.2	- 6.9
	Foreigr	subsid	liaries										End of y	ear or n	nonth*
2000 2001 2002	40 46 47	170 200 200	580.5 811.5 704.2	248.1 342.4 333.7	183.8 262.8 265.5	82.2 105.7 125.7	101.6 157.1 139.8	64.3 79.6 68.2	263.5 382.2 300.1	203.4 293.1 239.1	45.4 51.9 46.7	42.3 47.7 42.9	158.0 241.2 192.4	60.1 89.2 61.0	69.0 87.0 70.4
2002 Dec	47	200	704.2	333.7	265.5	125.7	139.8	68.2	300.1	239.1	46.7	42.9	192.4	61.0	70.4
2003 Jan Feb	47 47	198 197	675.8 670.6	311.1 309.9	243.2 241.7	121.4 116.3	121.8 125.4	67.9 68.2	293.6 289.9	231.0 226.1	45.4 44.5	42.8 41.9	185.5 181.6	62.6 63.8	71.1 70.8
Mar Apr	47 48	194 195	656.7 652.2	305.7 303.7	237.1 236.3	119.8 122.4	117.3 114.0	68.6 67.4	283.9 282.3	223.7 220.8	43.0 42.2	40.7 39.9	180.7 178.6	60.3 61.5	67.1 66.3
May Jun	48 48	195 196	645.0 651.1	300.0 302.6	234.0 236.8	119.7 123.4	114.2 113.3	66.1 65.9	278.0 283.2	215.8 220.3	42.7 41.9	39.0 38.7	173.1 178.5	62.2 62.9	66.9 65.3
Jul Aug	47 47	195 194	668.1 666.8	323.1 313.5	255.1 246.2	127.5 126.4	127.6 119.8	68.0 67.3	278.0 284.9	215.0 219.6	41.2 41.8	38.5 38.7	173.7 177.8	63.0 65.3	67.1 68.4
Sep	47	190	661.6	311.9	248.2	131.2	117.1	63.6	274.6	209.8	40.3	37.4	169.5		
2001	+ 6	+ 30	+229.9	+ 92.5	+ 78.0	+ 23.5	+ 54.6	+ 14.5	+119.5	+ 89.1	+ 6.5	+ 5.3	+ 82.7	+ 30.4	anges* + 17.9
2002 2002 Dec	+ 1	± 0 - 2	- 78.3 + 4.6	+ 6.7 + 11.6	+ 13.3 + 12.1	+ 20.0 + 11.7	- 6.7 + 0.4	- 6.6 - 0.5	- 70.0 - 4.8	- 42.0 - 3.4	- 5.2 - 0.4	- 4.8 - 1.2	- 36.8 - 3.0	- 28.1 - 1.4	- 15.0 - 2.1
2003 Jan	_	- 2	- 23.1	- 19.8	- 20.3	- 4.3	- 16.1	+ 0.5	- 4.3	- 5.9	- 1.2	- 0.1	- 4.7	+ 1.6	+ 1.0
Feb Mar	- -	- 1 - 3	- 5.4 - 12.2	- 1.1 - 3.4	- 1.5 - 4.0	- 5.1 + 3.5	+ 3.7	+ 0.3 + 0.6	- 3.9 - 5.2	- 5.0 - 1.7	- 0.9 - 1.5	- 0.9 - 1.3	- 4.1 - 0.2	+ 1.1	- 0.4 - 3.6
Apr May	+ 1	+ 1 - + 1	- 1.2 + 0.1 + 2.3	- 0.5 - 0.0	+ 0.1 - 0.1 + 1.6	+ 2.5 - 2.6 + 3.7	- 2.4 + 2.5 - 2.1	- 0.7 + 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.8 + 3.5	- 1.2 - 1.6 + 2.9	- 0.8 + 0.5 - 0.9	- 0.8 - 0.9 - 0.3	- 0.4 - 2.1 + 3.8	+ 1.2 + 0.8	- 0.7 + 1.0
Jun Jul	- 1	- 1	+ 15.9	+ 0.6 + 20.0	+ 18.0	+ 4.0	+ 14.0	- 1.0 + 2.0	- 5.8	- 6.0	- 0.6	- 0.2	- 5.4	+ 0.6 + 0.2	+ 1.7
Aug Sep	_	- 1 - 4	- 6.0 + 2.1	- 12.0 + 1.8	- 10.3 + 4.2	- 1.1 + 4.8	- 9.2 - 0.6	- 1.6 - 2.4	+ 4.8 - 6.9	+ 2.6 - 6.5	+ 0.5 - 1.5	+ 0.2	+ 2.0 - 5.0	+ 2.2	+ 1.1

^{*} From March 2000, including the foreign branches of building and loan associations. In this table "foreign" also includes the country of domicile of the foreign branches and foreign subsidiaries. Statistical revisions have been eliminated from the changes. (Breaks owing to changes in the reporting

population have not been eliminated from the flow figures for the foreign subsidiaries.) The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional; subsequent revisions, which appear in the following *Monthly Report*, are not specially marked. — 1 Several branches in a given

Deposits														
	of banks (MFIs)		of non-ba	nks (non-M	Fls)								
					German n	on-banks 4								
						Short-tern	ı	Medium an	ıd long-term		Money market			
Total End of y	Total	German banks	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 reign b	Other liabilities 6	Period
-														
1,186.1 1,271.3 1,116.0	799.5 855.3 758.5	158.2 194.0 250.1	641.4 661.2 508.4	386.5 416.0 357.5	60.9 57.4 62.6	58.4 54.2 58.4	51.6 51.2 55.0	2.5 3.2 4.2	3.0 3.8	358.6 294.9	272.3 316.8 212.1	24.0 25.9	77.2 53.6	2000 2001 2002
1,116.0 1,170.8 1,158.7	758.5 788.6 771.4	250.1 244.3 244.9	508.4 544.3 526.6	357.5 382.2 387.3	62.6 68.6 71.1	58.4 64.5 65.8	55.0 60.6 62.0	4.2 4.1 5.3	3.8 3.7 5.0	294.9 313.7 316.2	212.1 214.2 199.0	25.9 26.0 26.2	54.9 55.6	2002 Dec 2003 Jan Feb
1,128.7 1,172.9 1,181.0 1,205.6	755.1 776.6 774.5 795.5	254.7 267.5 273.5 286.5	500.4 509.1 501.0 508.9	373.7 396.3 406.5 410.1	71.7 73.9 73.6 71.9	66.3 68.7 68.5 66.8	62.3 64.9 63.8 62.5	5.4 5.2 5.1 5.1	5.1 4.9 4.8 4.8	302.0 322.4 332.9 338.2	191.6 178.5 167.2 165.5	26.2 24.8 24.7 24.8	56.2	Mar Apr May Jun
1,178.6 1,165.2 1,143.7	779.5 787.6	292.7 292.0	486.8 495.6	399.0 377.6 393.8	77.7 73.2 73.5	72.6 68.1 68.1	67.5 63.1	5.1 5.1 5.1 5.4	4.8 4.8	321.4 304.4	164.0 159.5 149.7	24.8 24.8	66.6 65.6	Jul Aug Sep
Changes	s*													
+ 53.8 - 53.4		+ 35.2 + 56.0	+ 1.1 - 87.7	+ 17.5 - 21.7	- 3.7 + 5.2	- 4.4 + 4.2	- 0.6 + 3.8	+ 0.7 + 1.0	+ 0.6 + 0.8	+ 21.2 - 26.9	+ 44.6 -104.8	+ 2.1 + 1.8		2001 2002
- 119.2 + 69.9 - 13.0	- 58.7 + 40.0 - 17.7	- 7.3 - 5.8 + 0.6	- 51.4 + 45.8 - 18.3	- 60.5 + 29.9 + 4.7	- 6.6 + 6.0 + 2.6	- 7.3 + 6.1 + 1.3	- 6.9 + 5.5 + 1.4	+ 0.7 - 0.1 + 1.2	+ 0.5 - 0.1 + 1.2	- 53.9 + 23.9 + 2.2	- 22.8 + 2.2 - 15.2	+ 0.9 + 0.1 + 0.3	+ 9.6	2002 Dec 2003 Jan Feb
- 26.5 + 50.8	- 14.1 + 25.8	+ 9.8 + 12.8	- 23.9 + 13.1	- 12.4 + 25.0	+ 0.6 + 2.2	+ 0.4 + 2.5	+ 0.3 + 2.6	+ 0.1 - 0.3	+ 0.1 - 0.2	- 12.9 + 22.8	- 7.5 - 13.0	- 0.0 - 1.4	+ 1.7 + 1.1	Mar Apr
+ 25.2 + 14.7 - 30.1	+ 8.2 + 15.1 - 17.8	+ 6.1 + 13.0 + 6.2	+ 2.1 + 2.1 - 24.0	+ 17.1 - 0.4 - 12.4	- 0.3 - 1.7 + 5.7	- 0.3 - 1.7 + 5.8	- 1.1 - 1.3 + 4.9	- 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.1	- 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.1	+ 17.4 + 1.3 - 18.1	- 11.3 - 1.7 - 1.4	- 0.1 + 0.0 + 0.0		May Jun Jul
- 25.5 - 3.9	+ 0.6 - 27.7	– 0.7 – 17.4	+ 1.3 - 10.3	- 26.1 + 23.8	- 4.5 + 0.3	- 4.5 + 0.0	- 4.3 + 0.2	+ 0.0 + 0.3	+ 0.0 + 0.3	- 21.5 + 23.5	- 4.6 - 9.7	+ 0.0 - 0.1		Aug Sep
End of y	ear or n	nonth*									Forei	gn subs	sidiaries	
414.6 576.5 503.5	267.9 362.5 307.7	61.0 79.2 99.5	207.0 283.3 208.2	146.7 214.0 195.7	32.5 36.4 27.0	29.2 32.5 22.5	21.9 23.9 21.1	3.2 3.9 4.5	3.2 3.8 4.5	114.2 177.6 168.7	56.3 99.8 78.4	34.7 47.3 43.0	87.9	2000 2001 2002
503.5 478.2	307.7 298.2	99.5 95.6	208.2 202.6	195.7 179.9	27.0 28.0	22.5 23.5	21.1 22.9	4.5 4.5	4.5 4.5	168.7 151.9	78.4 77.1	43.0 42.5	79.3	2002 Dec 2003 Jan
474.6 463.7	297.1 287.2	89.6 89.9	207.5 197.3	177.5 176.4	28.2 27.7	23.7 23.2	23.1 22.9	4.6 4.5	4.5 4.4	149.3 148.8	80.0 77.7	42.0 41.4	74.0 74.0	Feb Mar
464.6 459.8 465.1	285.4 281.3 284.0	95.5 92.2 94.2	189.9 189.1 189.8	179.2 178.5 181.1	27.8 29.0 28.5	23.3 24.7 24.2	23.0 24.4 23.7	4.5 4.4 4.3	4.5 4.3 4.3	151.4 149.4 152.6	75.0 72.8 74.7	41.3 41.2 41.5	71.1 69.8	Apr May Jun
477.4 477.4 478.5	287.0 292.2 292.6	94.0 96.5 95.8	192.9 195.7 196.9	190.4 185.2 185.9	31.2 28.2 29.8	26.9 23.6 25.6	26.6 23.3 25.3	4.3 4.5 4.2	4.3 4.5 4.2	159.2 157.1 156.0	77.4 75.3 69.3	43.0	71.1	Jul Aug Sep
Changes														
+ 160.9 - 47.1	+ 94.6 - 37.4	+ 18.2 + 20.3	+ 76.3 - 57.8	+ 66.4	+ 3.9	+ 3.3 - 10.0	+ 2.0 - 2.9	+ 0.6 + 0.6	+ 0.6 + 0.6	+ 62.5	+ 43.6 - 21.4	+ 13.7	- 5.4	2001 2002 2002 Dec
+ 8.1 - 21.0 - 3.6	+ 3.5 - 7.0 - 1.2	+ 17.7 - 3.9 - 6.0	- 14.2 - 3.1 + 4.8	+ 4.5 - 14.1 - 2.4	+ 0.6 + 1.0 + 0.2	+ 0.4 + 0.9 + 0.2	- 0.5 + 1.8 + 0.3	+ 0.2 + 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.2 + 0.0 + 0.0	+ 3.9 - 15.0 - 2.6	- 2.6 - 1.3 + 2.9	- 0.3 - 0.4 - 0.5	- 0.3 - 4.2	2003 Jan Feb
- 9.5 + 3.6 + 1.5	- 8.9 - 0.1 + 0.0	+ 0.3 + 5.6 - 3.3	- 9.2 - 5.6 + 3.3	- 0.7 + 3.6 + 1.5	- 0.6 + 0.1 + 1.2	- 0.5 + 0.1 + 1.4	- 0.3 + 0.1 + 1.4	- 0.1 + 0.0 - 0.1	- 0.1 + 0.0 - 0.1	- 0.1 + 3.5 + 0.2	- 2.3 - 2.6 - 2.2	- 0.6 - 0.1 - 0.0	- 2.1 + 0.9	Mar Apr May
+ 2.0 + 11.4 - 3.8	+ 0.6 + 2.4 + 2.7	+ 2.0 - 0.1 + 2.4	- 1.4 + 2.6 + 0.3	+ 1.4 + 9.0 - 6.6	- 0.5 + 2.7 - 3.1 + 1.7	- 0.5 + 2.7 - 3.3 + 2.0	- 0.7 + 2.9 - 3.3	- 0.1 + 0.0 + 0.2	- 0.1 + 0.0 + 0.2	+ 1.9 + 6.2 - 3.5 + 1.2	+ 1.9 + 2.7 - 2.1 - 6.0	+ 0.3 + 1.1 + 0.3	+ 0.6 - 0.4	Jun Jul Aug
+ 7.5	+ 4.7	– 0.7	+ 5.4	+ 2.8	+ 1.7	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	- 0.3	- 0.3	+ 1.2	– 6.0	– 2.2	+ 2.8	Sep

country of domicile are regarded as a single branch. — $\bf 2$ Treasury bills, Treasury discount paper and other money market paper, debt securities. — $\bf 3$ Including own debt securities. — $\bf 4$ Excluding

subordinated liabilities and non-negotiable debt securities. — $\bf 5$ Issues of negotiable and non-negotiable debt securities and money market paper. — $\bf 6$ Including subordinated liabilities.



V Minimum reserves

Reserve ratios Germany

% of liabilities subject to reserve requirements

70 Of Habilities subj	70 OT Habilities subject to reserve requirements													
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

Liabil	ities subject	to reserve require	ements				Excess reserves 4		
Total		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
1	2,201,464	655,483	474,342	1,071,639	38,671	39,522	851	2.2	4
1	2,327,879	734,986	476,417	1,116,477	40,975	41,721	745	1.8	3
1	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.

3 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
	Furonean mone	tary union (€ bill	ion)				
	Laropean mone	tary armorr (c bin	1011)				
2003 Feb Mar	6,474.5 6,526.6		0.6	128.9 130.0	129.5 130.5	0.6 0.5	0.0
Apr May June	6,544.6 6,586.3 6,606.0	130.9 131.7 132.1	0.5 0.5 0.5	130.3 131.2 131.6	130.8 131.7 132.0	0.5 0.5 0.5	0.0 0.0 0.0
July Aug	6,633.3 6,593.8	132.7 131.9	0.5 0.5	132.1 131.3	132.7 131.8	0.5 0.5	0.0 0.0
Sep	6,588.6	131.8	0.5	131.2	131.8	0.5	0.0
Oct P	6,578.0		0.5	131.0	131.7	0.7	0.0
	Of which: Germ	any (€ million)					
2003 Feb Mar	1,891,376 1,912,098	37,828 38,242	230 230	37,597 38,012	37,876 38,224	279 212	4 4
Apr May June	1,906,364 1,911,254 1,907,522		229 228 226	37,898 37,997 37,924	38,090 38,220 38,120	192 223 195	4 2 2
July Aug Sep	1,908,858 1,883,921 1,871,273	37,678	223 221 219	37,954 37,458 37,207	38,172 37,642 37,406	218 184 199	3 3 1
Oct P	1,872,119	37,442	218	37,224	37,457	233	5

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 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 allowance.

1 ECB interest rates

2 Discount and lombard rates of the Bundesbank

3 Base rates

% na

70 Pu			
Applicable from	Deposit facility	Main refinancing operations 1	Marginal lending facility
1999 Jan 1 Jan 4 Jan 22 Apr 9 Nov 5	2.00 2.75 2.00 1.50 2.00	3.00 3.00 3.00 2.50 3.00	4.50 3.25 4.50 3.50 4.00
2000 Feb 4 Mar 17 Apr 28 June 9 Sep 1 Oct 6	2.25 2.50 2.75 3.25 3.50 3.75	3.25 3.50 3.75 4.25 4.50 4.75	4.25 4.50 4.75 5.25 5.50 5.75
2001 May 11 Aug 31 Sep 18 Nov 9	3.50 3.25 2.75 2.25	4.50 4.25 3.75 3.25	5.50 5.25 4.75 4.25
2002 Dec 6 2003 Mar 7	1.75	2.75	3.75 3.50
June 6	1.50 1.00	2.50 2.00	3.50

	% pa				_	% pa		
	Applicable	from	Discount rate	Lombard rate 2, 4, 5		Applicable	from	Base rate as per Discount Rate Transition Act 3, 4, 5
	1994 Feb Apr May	18 15 13	5 ¹ / ₄ 5 4 ¹ / ₂	6 ³ / ₄ 6 ¹ / ₂		1999 Jan May	1	2.50 1.95
	1995 Mar		4	6		2000 Jan May	1 1	2.68 3.42
	Aug Dec		3 ¹ / ₂ 3	5 ½ 5		Sep	1	4.26
	1996 Apr	19	2 1/2	4 1/2		2001 Sep	1	3.62
	to 1998 Dec	31				2002 Jan to Apr	1	2.71
						Apr	3	Base rate as per
								Civil Code 6
						2002 Jan July	1 1	2.57 2.47
						2003 Jan July	1	1.97 1.22
1			l	I		1 54.,	-	1

1 Up to 21 June 2000, fixed rate tenders; from 28 June 2000, variable rate tenders at minimum bid rate. — 2 From 1 August 1990 to 31 December 1993 this was also the rate for cash advances; from 1 January 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, read in conjunction with the Lombard Rate Transition Act, read in conjunction with the Lombard Rate Transition Reapplied by the European Cental Bank (ECB) for its marginal lending facility wherever the lombard rate is used as a reference variable for interest and other payments (see also footnote 4 (b) and 5). — 3 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 has replaced the discount rate from 1 January 1999 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 31 December 1998. It changes on 1 January 1, 1 May and 1 September of each year, and will change for the first time on 1 May 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 point (see also footnote 4 (c) and 5). — 4 Wherever the rates listed in this column are used as a reference variable for interest and other payments in

Federal legislation (in the field of civil law and judicial procedural law), in state legislation (as stipulated in the Act Introducing the Civil Code) or in executory instruments and contracts based on such regulations, the following changes apply as from 1 January 2002: (a) the rate for cash advances of the Federal Government has been replaced by the base rate in the Civil Code increased by 1.5%; (b) the lombard rate has been replaced by the ECB's marginal lending facility rate; (c) the base rate pursuant to the Discount Rate Transition Act has been replaced by the base rate pursuant to section 247 of the Civil Code (see also footnote 5). — 5 Pursuant to Article 4, section 1 of the Act on the Amendment of Provisions concerning the Evaluation of Insurance Enterprises' Capital Investment, the Discount Rate Transition Act, the Regulation Governing the Use of the Base Rate as a Reference Variable and the Lombard Rate Transition Regulation have been repealed. Pursuant to Article 4 section 2 of the same Act, from 4 April 2002 the discount rate and the base rate under the Discount Rate Transition Act were replaced by the base rate pursuant to section 247 of the Civil Code, the lombard rate by the ECB's marginal lending facility, and the interest rate for cash advances of the Federal Government by the base rate pursuant to section 247 of the Civil Code increased by 1.5 percentage points. — 6 Starting at 3.62%, it is adjusted on 1 January and 1 July of each year (for the first time on 1 January 2002) by the percentage points by which the reference variable (the ECB's most recent main refinancing operation, marginal rate) has increased or decreased since the last change in the base rate.

4 Eurosystem monetary policy operations allotted through tenders

Date settle	of emen	t
2003	Sep Oct Oct Oct Oct	1 8 15 22
	Nov Nov Nov Nov	5 11 19
	Dec Dec	3 10
2003	Sep Oct Nov	30

		Fixed rate tenders	Variable rate tenders			
Bid amount	Allotment amount	Fixed rate	Minimum bid rate	Marginal rate 1	Weighted average rate	
€ million		% pa				Running for days
Main refinancin	g operations					
109,73	81,000	-	2.00	2.06	2.07	1
164,02: 135,88: 153,30: 119,32: 135,86:	82,000 113,000 90,000	- - -	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	2.05 2.05 2.04	2.06 2.05 2.05	1 1
125,76! 126,83(113,35 _/ 126,29	118,000 4 99,000	-	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	2.03 2.00	2.04 2.02	1 1
137,154 129,31			2.00 2.00			
Longer-term re	financing operati	ons				
28,430 32,384 25,40	15,000	-] =	2.10 2.13 2.12	2.14	9

Source: ECB. — 1 Lowest or highest interest rate at which funds were allotted or collected.

5 Money market rates, by month

% pa

Reporting 2001 Nov 2002 Jan Feb Mar Apr June July Aug Sep Oct Nov 2003 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov

Money mar	ket rates reporte	by Frankfur	: banks 1			Euribor 3					
Overnight money Three-month funds					Eonia ²	One- week funds	One- month funds	Three- month funds	Six- month funds	Nine- month funds	Twelve- month funds
Monthly averages	Lowest and highest rates	Monthly averages	Lowest and highest rates		Monthly ave	onthly averages					
3.51 3.32	3.15 - 4.2 4 2.90 - 4.0			3.50 3.36	3.51 3.34	3.48 3.38	3.43 3.42	3.39 3.34	3.26 3.26	3.20 3.24	3.20 3.30
3.29 3.27 3.25	2.45 - 3.5 2.90 - 3.3 2.90 - 3.4	5 3.34	3.31 - 3	3.38 3.38 3.45	3.29 3.28 3.26	3.35 3.32 3.33	3.35 3.34 3.35	3.34 3.36 3.39	3.34 3.40 3.50	3.39 3.48 3.65	3.48 3.59 3.82
3.30 3.31 3.35	3.11 - 3.7 3.21 - 3.5 3.28 - 3.6	3.44	3.35 - 3	3.45 3.52 3.48	3.32 3.31 3.35	3.32 3.34 3.36	3.34 3.37 3.38	3.41 3.47 3.46	3.54 3.63 3.59	3.70 3.80 3.73	3.86 3.96 3.87
3.30 3.29 3.31	3.15 - 3.4 3.26 - 3.3 3.26 - 3.6	3.33	3.29 – 3	3.44 3.37 3.34	3.30 3.29 3.32	3.34 3.32 3.32	3.36 3.33 3.32	3.41 3.35 3.31	3.48 3.38 3.27	3.56 3.40 3.23	3.64 3.44 3.24
3.30 3.30 3.07	3.27 - 3.5 3.10 - 3.4 5 2.85 - 3.7	3.11	3.00 - 3	3.31 3.23 3.03	3.30 3.30 3.09	3.31 3.32 3.02	3.31 3.23 2.98	3.26 3.12 2.94	3.17 3.04 2.89	3.12 3.01 2.87	3.13 3.02 2.87
2.79 2.77 2.71	2.00 - 2.9 2.48 - 2.8 2.33 - 3.5	5 2.67	2.48 - 2	2.86 2.80 2.58	2.79 2.76 2.75	2.85 2.81 2.66	2.85 2.77 2.60	2.83 2.69 2.53	2.76 2.58 2.45	2.72 2.53 2.42	2.70 2.50 2.41
2.56 2.56 2.22	2.51 - 2.7 2.15 - 2.8 2.05 - 2.8	2.39	2.24 - 2	2.56 2.50 2.26	2.56 2.56 2.21	2.57 2.61 2.22	2.58 2.52 2.18	2.53 2.40 2.15	2.47 2.31 2.08	2.45 2.27 2.04	2.45 2.25 2.01
2.08 2.09 2.03	1.86 - 2.1 2.04 - 2.5 1.35 - 2.1	2.12	2.10 - 2	2.14 2.15 2.16	2.08 2.10 2.02	2.12 2.10 2.11	2.13 2.12 2.13	2.13 2.14 2.15	2.09 2.17 2.18	2.07 2.21 2.21	2.08 2.28 2.26
2.02 1.98	1.40 – 2.1 1.35 – 2.1			2.16 2.17	2.01 1.97	2.08 2.06	2.10 2.09	2.14 2.16	2.17 2.22	2.23 2.31	2.30 2.41

¹ 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 4 January 1999 on the basis of real turnover according to the act/360 method and published via

Moneyline Telerate (formerly Bridge Telerate). — 3 Euro Interbank Offered Rate: unweighted average rate calculated by Moneyline Telerate (formerly Bridge Telerate) since 30 December 1998 according to the act/360 method. — 4 At end-December, 3.50% to 4.05%. — 5 At end-December, 3.00% to 3.05%.

6 Euro-area retail bank interest rates *, o, +

% pa; period averages

Reporting period	
2000 2001 1 2002	
2002 Sep	
Oct Nov Dec	
2003 Jan Feb Mar	
Apr May June	
July + Aug Sen	

Deposit rates				Lending rates					
	with an agreed	I maturity of		redeemable at	notice of	to enterprises		to households	
Overnight			over 2 years	up to and including 3 months	including over i		over 1 year	Consumer lending	For house purchase
0.85	3.45	3.45	4.52	2.25	3.79	6.60	6.23	9.87	6.34
0.94	3.49	3.49	4.12	2.40	3.59	6.83	6.15	10.12	5.97
0.73	2.80	2.80	3.85	2.13	2.85	6.13	5.71	9.78	5.54
0.73	2.77	2.77	3.64	2.13	2.73	6.12	5.61	9.85	5.38
0.72	2.74	2.74	3.58	2.11	2.63	6.13	5.54	9.72	5.26
0.71	2.70	2.69	3.53	2.11	2.55	6.10	5.50	9.70	5.21
0.68	2.51	2.51	3.45	2.05	2.41	5.98	5.34	9.58	5.10
0.63	2.43	2.42	3.29	2.04	2.34	5.87	5.27	9.48	4.91
0.62	2.32	2.32	3.15	2.02	2.12	5.81	5.18	9.39	4.77
0.59	2.20	2.19	3.08	1.97	2.05	5.69	5.17	9.29	4.69
0.56		2.14	3.14	1.93	2.05	5.57	5.14	9.24	4.70
0.56		2.08	2.98	1.91	1.92	5.51	5.01	9.22	4.56
0.52		1.84	2.76	1.83	1.65	5.39	4.86	9.15	4.34
0.46	1.75	1.77	2.65	1.77	1.48	5.26	4.70	9.01	4.16
0.46		1.75	2.50	1.61	1.43	5.24	4.82	9.07	4.23
0.46		1.72	2.54	1.60	1.41	5.24	4.78	9.06	4.36

^{*} 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 euro-area countries. 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, which means that interest rates and weights always refer to the same month. — + From July 2003, the aggregated figures are partially based on national estimates. — 1 Euro area enlarged on 1 January 2001 to include Greece.

o Tables and notes taken from the ECB.

7 Interest rates and volumes for outstanding amounts and new business of German banks (MFIs) * Outstanding amounts °

Households' deposi	ts	orations' deposits	ns' deposits											
with an agreed ma	vith an agreed maturity of													
up to and including	2 years	over 2 years		up to and including	j 2 years	over 2 years								
Effective interest rate ¹ Volume ² % pa € million		Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ² € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ² € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ² € million							
2.65 2.53 2.45	151,997 149,588 147,530	3.33 3.33 3.31	184,483 188,293 188,390	2.60	78,517 79,509 77,837	5.00 5.05 5.00		30,799 30,693 29,937						
2.38 2.36 2.15	144,900 144,074 139,931	3.30 3.28 3.27	188,257 188,011 187,960	2.47 2.44 2.13	78,278 79,303 76,477	5.09 5.08 5.09		29,035 28,165 28,180						
2.06 2.04 2.00	137,602 135,705 133,458	3.25 3.24 3.23	187,705 187,639 187,511		77,253 80,491 77,051	5.06 5.03 5.04		28,346 28,452 29,069						
1.99	131,553	3.22	187,892	2.02	80,075	5.02		29,042						

Housing loans to households 3 Consumer credit and other loans to households 4, 5 with a maturity of over 1 year and up to and including 5 years over 1 year and up to and including 5 years up to and including up to and including over 5 years over 5 years 1 year 6 1 year 6 Effective Effective Effective Effective **Effective** Effective interest rate 1 interest rate 1 interest rate 1 % pa interest rate 1 interest rate 1 interest Volume 2 € million Volume 2 € million Volume 2 Volume 2 Volume 2 rate 1 Volume 2 € million € million € million % pa % pa % pa % pa % pa € million 5.86 7.556 5 46 31,290 5 96 864,296 93.025 6 65 71.201 6.41 333,989 334,186 327,047 5.45 5.41 31,146 31,086 92,205 92,563 6.43 7,392 7,445 865,776 872,486 71,146 71,519 5.85 9.36 6.63 5.83 5 95 9 32 6 63 5.77 7,375 5.36 31,073 5.94 872,835 9.21 91,072 6.61 71,614 6.42 328,610 31,264 32,349 89,467 91,794 6.56 6.55 5.70 7.482 5 32 5 93 874 918 9 18 328 951 5.72 7,870 5.27 5.91 874,476 9.19 70,545 6.40 330,208 5.88 5.87 5.53 5.54 5.20 5.15 71,055 71,011 7,737 32,621 876,066 9.01 89,466 6.49 6.36 332,014 6.40 6.34 6.34 877,689 879,014 7,963 87,862 90.945 5 48 32 871 333.058 8 022 5 11 5 85 8 94 6 38 70.957 33,146 882,459 89,275 70,622 332,145 5.50 7.772 5.07 5.83 8.87 6.36 6 32

End of month 2003 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct

End of month 2003 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep

up to and including 1 yea	ar 6	over 1 year and up to and	d including 5 years	over 5 years	
fective interest rate 1 Volume 2 pa € million		Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ² € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ² € million
5.22	205,132	4.93	87,569	5.55	491,747
5.32	203,528	4.96		5.54	491,589
5.25	200,784	4.90		5.51	488,963
5.19	197,032	4.84	87,344	5.49	490,877
5.16	194,503	4.81		5.47	491,026
5.05	200,061	4.68		5.45	487,708
4.92	192,725	4.58		5.42	487,473
4.89	188,935	4.54		5.40	489,036
4.88	193,086	4.51		5.39	486,570
4.83	188,695	4.48	88,248	5.37	487,583

End of month 2003 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct

* The MFI interest rate statistics are based on the interest rates applied by MFIs and the related volumes of euro-denominated deposits and loans to households and non-financial corporations domiciled in the euro area. The household sector comprises individuals (including sole proprietors) and non-profit institutions serving households. Non-financial corporations include all enterprises other than insurance companies, banks and other financial institutions. The interest rate statistics gathered on a harmonised basis in the euro area from January 2003 are being collected in Germany on a sample basis. The most recent figures are in all cases to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions appearing in the following Monthly Report are not specially marked. Further information on the new interest rate statistics can be found on the Bundesbank's website (Statistics / Reporting System / Banking statistics / EWU-Zinsstatistik). This information is currently available in German only. — o The statistics on outstanding amounts are collected at the end of the month. At the close of booking on the last day of the reference month, institutions are required to identify interest rates and volumes of all existing deposit and credit business and to calculate a weighted average rate for each reporting category. Non-performing loans

and loans for debt restructuring at interest rates below market rates are not included in the calculation. — 1 The effective interest rates may always be calculated either as annualised agreed interest rates or as narrowly defined effective rates. Both calculation methods cover all interest payments on deposits and loans but not any other related charges which may occur for enquiries, administration, preparation of the documents, guarantees and credit insurance. Disagios are regarded as interest payments and included in the interest rate calculation. The annualised agreed interest rate and the narrowly defined effective rate differ in the underlying method of annualising interest rate payments. — 2 Data based on monthly balance sheet statistics. — 3 Secured and unsecured loans for home purchase, including building and home improvements; including loans granted by building and loan associations and interim credits as well as transmitted loans granted by the reporting agents in their own name and for their own account. — 4 Consumer credits are loans granted for the purpose of personal use in the consumption of goods and services. — 5 For the purpose of these statistics, other loans are loans granted for other purposes such as business, debt consolidation, education etc. — 6 Including overdrafts.



7 Interest rates and volumes for outstanding amounts and new business of German banks (MFIs) * (cont'd) New business +

Households	Households' deposits													
		with an agre	ed maturity	of				redeemable	redeemable at notice of 8					
Overnight		up to and including 1 year		over 1 year and up to and including 2 years		over 2 years		up to and including 3 months		over 3 months				
Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ² € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ² € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ² € million			
1.20 1.25 1.24	367,117 373,381 378,520	2.60 2.42 2.37	38,283 30,394 34,735	3.06 2.89 2.99	2,532 1,263 1,061	3.52 3.17 2.99	3,568 3,649 2,430	2.39 2.36 2.28	475,951 478,914 480,503	3.31 3.27 3.23	99,697 98,505 96,972			
1.21 1.20 1.16	380,747 385,009 389,213	2.30 2.29 2.13	34,394 30,733 31,655	3.01 2.69 2.69	1,009 886 767	2.99 2.92 2.82	2,876 4,288 3,585	2.28 2.21 2.16	481,578 482,057 482,986	3.17 3.13 3.05	94,447 92,895 91,487			
1.06 1.05 1.06	389,222 394,794 393,137	1.98 2.07 1.88	29,175 25,650 28,352	2.46	l	2.63 2.68 2.73	1,689 1,378 1,891	2.11 2.08 2.04	484,903 487,501 488,412	2.97 2.92 2.88	89,440 87,902 87,195			
1 07	395 533	1 94	28 477	2 47	986	2 93	3 332	2 10	489 364	2 83	87 310			

Reporting period 2003 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct

Non-financial corpo	on-financial corporations' deposits											
		with an agreed ma	with an agreed maturity of									
Overnight		up to and including	្រា 1 year	over 1 year and up and including 2 ye		over 2 years						
Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ² € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ⁷ € million					
1.42 1.47 1.40	114,861 115,231 112,327	2.71 2.62 2.48	45,72 39,38 31,97	3.35	196	4.36 4.48 4.03		1,133 843 1,664				
1.39 1.39 1.25	115,850 118,034 121,685	2.38 2.40 2.05	33,95 33,4° 41,50	7 2.43	56	3.54 3.40 3.30		1,681 502 887				
1.16 1.16 1.15	120,786 118,994 124,565	2.03 2.00 1.94	61,02 40,58 34,58	2.52	187	4.23 3.68 3.92		424 2,473 1,179				
1.15	127,129	1.93	40,00	2.41	156	4.02		4,523				

Reporting period 2003 Jan Feb Mar

Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct

Loans to he	oans to households													
Consumer loans with an initial rate fixation of 4								Other loans with an initial rate fixation of 5						
Total	up to and including over 1 year and up to and 1 year 10 and including 5 years					over 5 years		up to and including 1 year 10		and up to ng 5 years	over 5 years			
Effective interest rate ⁹ % pa	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ⁷ € million		
7.78 7.90 7.84	5.78			4,415 5,214 5,053	8.88 8.92 8.72	2,912 3,136 3,966	4.91 4.45 4.66	16,141 9,944 13,036	5.53 5.70 5.35	1,686 1,485 1,619	5.76 5.51 5.39	2,290 2,437 3,140		
7.82 7.87 7.76	5.68 5.71 5.48	2,303 1,520 2,443	6.67 6.69 6.64	4,880 4,796 4,936	8.83 8.94 8.87	4,109 3,489 3,773	4.65 4.22 3.80	8,388 8,472 10,157	5.27 5.43 5.00	1,834 1,546 1,603	5.47 5.39 4.93	2,764 2,637 2,973		
7.83 7.73 7.65		1,913 1,388 1,785		5,969 4,844 5,374	8.75 8.66 8.36	3,658	3.76 3.84 3.69		4.94 4.96 4.94	1,802 1,461 1,693	5.06 5.03 5.24	2,654 2,316 2,684		
7.52	5.26	2,631	6.33	5,095	8.42	4,398	3.72	11,679	5.00	3,368	5.26	2,543		

Reporting period

2003 Jan Mar June July Aug Sep

Oct

For footnotes * and 1 to 6, see p 45*. — + In the case of deposits with an agreed maturity and all loans excluding overdrafts, new business covers all agreed maturity and all loans excluding overdrafts, new business covers all new agreements between households or non-financial corporations and the bank. This includes all financial arrangements in which terms have been agreed for the first time in the reporting month as well as all newly negotiated (but extant) deposit and lending contracts. The following cases are not regarded as new business (ie they are included in outstanding amounts): (a) Prolongations of existing deposit and loan contracts that are carried out automatically without any active involvement of the housholds or non-financial corporations; (b) Changes in variable interest rates caused by pre-scheduled automatic interest rate adjustments; (c) Changes from fixed to floating interest rates or vice versa which have been agreed at the beginning of the contract. The interest rates are calculated as volume-

weighted average rates across all new agreements concluded during the reporting month. In the case of overnight deposits, deposits redeemable at reporting month. In the case of overnight deposits, deposits redeemable at notice and overdrafts, new business is collected in the same way as outstanding amounts for the sake of simplicity. This means that all outstanding deposit and lending business at the end of the month has to be incorporated in the calculation of average rates of interest. — 7 Estimated. The volume of new business is extrapolated to form the underlying total using the Horvitz-Thompson estimator. — 8 Including fidelity and growth premia. — 9 Annual percentage rate of charge as defined in Directive 87/102/EEC, which contains other related charges which may occur for enquiries, administration, preparation of the documents, guarantees and credit insurance. — 10 Including variable rate loans; excluding overdrafts.

7 Interest rates and volumes for outstanding amounts and new business of German banks (MFIs) * (cont'd) New business +

	Loans to hous	seholds (cont'd)									
			Housing loans	s with an initia	al rate fixation	of 3					
	Overdrafts 11		Total	up to and inc 1 year 10	luding	over 1 year ar and including		over 5 years a and including		over 10 years	
Reporting period	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 12 € million		Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ⁷ € milion	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ⁷ € million
2003 Jan Feb Mar	10.57 10.84 10.73	66,323 65,329 66,616	5.18	5.45 5.27 5.27	3,113 2,151 2,057	4.94 4.76 4.60	2,871 2,260 2,559	5.39 5.19 5.05	6,402 4,859 6,252	5.38 5.19 5.12	3,161 3,228 3,342
Apr May June	10.71 10.58 10.65	64,751 62,766 64,982	5.04 4.97 4.82	5.23 5.17 5.00	2,321 1,697 2,253	4.48 4.46 4.37	3,135 2,676 2,685	5.03 4.97 4.80	7,423 4,755 5,062	5.17 5.03 4.85	3,661 3,151 3,149
July Aug Sep	10.44 10.38 10.47	63,287 63,305 64,592	4.69 4.79 4.90	4.58 4.73 4.63	2,805 1,695 2,033	4.16 4.25 4.52	3,589 2,701 3,166	4.70 4.81 4.96	6,864 5,441 6,143	4.85 4.91 5.03	3,973 3,600 3,584
Oct	10.41	62,939	4.90	4.44	2,463	4.48	3,292	5.00	6,201	5.08	3,200

Loans to non-finan	cial corporations	·			·	·		
		Other loans up to a	ınd including € 1 mil	lion with an initial r	ate fixation of 5, 13			
Overdrafts 11		up to and including	g 1 year 10	over 1 year and up and including 5 yea		over 5 years		
Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 12 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	
6.73 6.84 6.76	96,563 96,831 94,106	5.42 4.94 4.98	8,671 8,189 8,664	5.29 5.28 5.27	1,410 1,134 1,530	5.36 5.32 5.28		1,636 1,469 2,577
6.71 6.64 6.60	91,535 90,296 93,175	5.06 4.80 4.49	8,346 7,566 7,813	5.18 5.11 4.94	1,489 1,235 1,008	5.26 5.16 5.11		1,645 1,699 1,483
6.51 6.54 6.40	88,185 86,025 88,489	4.39 4.36 4.52	7,881 5,782 7,119	4.88 4.91 5.00	1,575 1,626 1,205	4.90 4.93 5.02		1,620 1,714 1,671
6.47	83,874	4.51	7,345	4.99	1,471	5.08	[1,868

Reporting period 2003 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep

Oct

Loans to non-financial co	rporations (cont'd)				
Other loans over € 1 mill	ion with an initial rate fixa	tion of 5, 13			
up to and including 1 yea	ar 10	over 1 year and up to an	d including 5 years	over 5 years	
Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million
4.05 3.88 3.89	42,168 33,419 37,816	4.27 4.62 4.86	3,681 4,027 3,283	4.93 4.96 4.72	4,988 4,321 4,631
3.87 3.62 3.25	35,932 31,599 38,751		2,944 3,613 3,627	4.85 4.61 4.26	5,828 6,152 6,164
3.32 3.36 3.24		3.91 3.84 3.84	2,885 2,478 3,239	4.27 4.50 4.72	6,336 4,873 4,921
3.25	34,631	4.06	3,284	4.63	5,125

Reporting period 2003 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct

For footnotes * and 1 to 6, see p 45*. For footnotes + and 7 to 10, see p 46*. — 11 Overdrafts are defined as debit balances on current accounts. They include all bank overdrafts regardless of whether they are within or beyond the limits agreed between customers and the bank. — 12 Estimated.

The volume of outstanding amounts reported is extrapolated to form the underlying total using the Horvitz-Thompson estimator. — ${\bf 13}$ The amount refers to the single loan transaction considered as new business.

Period

VII Capital market

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

	Sales					Purchases				
	Domestic deb	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 ⁶	Bundes- bank open market oper- ations 5	Non- residents 7
DM million										
244,827 231,965 291,762 395,110 303,339 227,099 254,359 332,655 418,841 € million	220,340 219,346 284,054 382,571 276,058 203,029 233,519 250,688 308,201	136,799 131,670 106,857 151,812 117,185 162,538 191,341 184,911 254,367	- 67 - 175 200 - 65 - 350 649 1,563 3,143	87,011 177,376 230,560 158,939 40,839 41,529 64,214	12,539 27,281 24,070 20,840	225,066 173,099 170,873 183,195 279,989 141,282 148,250 204,378 245,802	91,833 45,095 132,236 164,436 126,808 49,193 117,352 144,177 203,342	133,266 127,310 37,368 20,095 154,738 94,409 31,751 60,201 42,460	1,269 – 1,336	19,76: 58,86(120,88 211,91! 23,34! 85,81! 106,10! 128,27(173,03!
292,663	198,068	156,399	2,184	39,485	94,595	155,766	74,728	81,038	_	136,898
226,594 180,899 180,957	157,994 86,656 124,035	120,154 55,918 47,296	12,605 14,473 14,506	25,234 16,262 62,235	68,600 94,245 56,922	154,089 114,467 91,562	91,447 35,848 13,536	62,642 78,619 78,026	- - -	72,505 66,432 89,395
- 7,923 18,119 36,746	- 8,827 12,963 26,957	- 10,818 9,058 10,387	1,143 267 4,246	3,638	· ·	640 16,404 17,126	- 14,625 12,630 12,463	15,265 3,774 4.663	-	- 8,56 1,71 19,62

	Shares							
		Sales		Purchases				
	Sales			Residents				
	total purchases	Domestic shares 8	Foreign shares 9	Total 10	Credit institutions 5 11	Non-banks 6	Non- residents 12	
Period	DM million							
1990	50,070	28,021	22,048	52,631	7,215	45,416	_	2,561
1991	33,478	13,317	20,161	32,247	2,466	29,781		1,230
1992	32,595	17,226	15,370	40,651	2,984	37,667	-	8,055
1993	39,355	19,512	19,843	30,871	4,133	26,738		8,485
1994	55,125	29,160	25,966	54,466	1,622	52,844		659
1995	46,422	23,600	22,822	49,354	11,945	37,409	_	2,931
1996	72,491	34,212	38,280	55,962	12,627	43,335		16,529
1997	119,522	22,239	97,280	96,844	8,547	88,297		22,677
1998	249,504	48,796	200,708	149,151	20,252	128,899	10	00,352
	€ million							
1999	150,013	36,010	114,005	103,136	18,637	84,499	4	46,877
2000	139,704	22,733	116,973	159,528	23,293	136,235	- 1	19,826
2001	82,286	17,575	64,714	- 2,127	- 14,714	12,587		84,412
2002	52,185	9,232	42,954	30,444	- 23,236	53,680		21,740
2003 Aug	391	125	266	- 1,649	- 380	_ 1,269		2,040
Sep	1,002	1,286	- 284	278	- 982	1,260		724
Oct	2,290	744	1,546	- 9,957	454	- 10,411	l 1	12,247

^{*} 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-

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. 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 nominal million value, from 1999 € million nominal value

	Official care end of	1996 DIVI HOHIIHAI	million value, moi	11 1333 € 1111110111	ioiiiiiai vaiue				
		Bank debt securi	ties 1						Memo item:
			Mortgage	Communal	Debt securities				Memo item: Foreign DM/euro bonds issued
			bonds	bonds	issued by spe-				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
renou	Gross sales 4	securities	prandbriefe)	rialiubriele)	institutions	debt securities	Donus 2	debt securities 3	syndicates
1990 1991	428,698 442,089	286,709 292,092	14,923 19,478	70,701 91,489	89,755 80,738	111,326 100,386	707	141,990 149,288	35,168 32,832
1992	572,767	318,522	33,633	134,363	49,195	101,333	-	254,244	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	846,567	621,683	53,168	276,755	54,829	236,933	1,915	222,972	114,813
1998	1,030,827	789,035	71,371	344,609	72,140	300,920	3,392	238,400	149,542
	€ million	1							
1999	571,269	448,216	27,597	187,661	59,760	173,200	2,570	120,483	57,202
2000	659,148	500,895	34,528	143,107	94,556	228,703	8,114	150,137	31,597
2001 2002	687,988 818,725	505,646 569,232	34,782 41,496	112,594 119,880	106,166 117,506	252,103 290,353	11,328 17,574	171,012 231,923	10,605 10,313
2003 July	91,686	63,280	4,410	8,695	16,651	33,525	1,778	26,628	
Aug	59,741	43,662	1,936	9,084	11,248	21,394	810	15,269	-
Sep	79,597	55,626	4,795	10,870	12,361	27,600	632	23,339	-
Oct	92,016	59,710	3,240	6,347	12,925	37,198	1,159	31,148	1,500
	of which: De	ebt securities	with a matur	ity of over 4	years 5				
1990	272,642	133,347	10,904 11,911	43,250	26,767	52,425	-	139,295	29,791
1991 1992	303,326 430,479	172,171 211,775	11,911	65,642 99,627	54,878 40,267	39,741 43,286	707	130,448 218,703	22,772 51,939
1993	571,533	296,779	28,594 43,365	160,055	26,431	66,923	230	274,524	82,049
1994	429,369	244,806	36,397	109,732	29,168	69,508	306	184,255	53,351
1995 1996	409,469	271,763	30,454 27,901	141,629	28,711 35,522	70,972 91,487	200 1,702	137,503	85,221
1997	473,560 563,333	322,720 380,470	41,189	167,811 211,007	41,053	87,220	1,702	149,139 181,047	92,582 98,413
1998	694,414	496,444	59,893	288,619	54,385	93,551	2,847	195,122	139,645
	€ million								
1999	324,888	226,993	16,715	124,067	37,778	48,435	2,565	95,331	44,013
2000	319,330	209,187	20,724	102,664	25,753	60,049	6,727 7,479	103,418	27,008
2001 2002	299,751 309,157	202,337 176,486	16,619 16,338	76,341 59,459	42,277 34,795	67,099 65,892	7,479 12,149	89,933 120,527	6,480 9,213
2003 July	36,234	21,806	1,825	2,727	9,622	7,631	1,500	12,928	· _
Aug	24,361	16,156	965	3,871	6,108	5,212	657	7,548	-
Sep Oct	29,022 33,947	20,045 14,192	2,205 749	5,841 2,290	3,387 1,758	8,612 9,396	43 473	8,934 19,281	1,500
		,		,	,	•			,,,,,
	Net sales 6								.
1990 1991	226,707 227,822	140,327 139,396	- 3,922 4,729	- 72 22,290	73,287 65,985	71,036 46,390	- 67 558	86,449 87,868	21,717 18,583
1992	304,751	115,786	13,104	58,235	19,585	24,864		189,142	34,114
1993 1994	403,212 270,088	159,982 116,519	22,496 18,184	122,917 54,316		27,721 50,914	180 - 62	243,049 153,630	43,701 21,634
1995	205,482	173,797	18,260	96,125	3,072	56,342	- 354	32,039	61,020
1996	238,427	195,058	11,909	121,929	6,020	55,199	585	42,788	69,951
1997 1998	257,521 327,991	188,525 264,627	16,471 22,538	115,970 162,519	12,476 18,461	43,607 61,111	1,560 3,118	67,437 60,243	63,181 84,308
		204,627	22,536	162,519	10,401	61,111	3,116	60,243	64,306
	€ million					I			
1999	209,096	170,069	2,845	80,230	31,754	55,238	2,185	36,840	22,728
2000 2001	155,615 84,122	122,774 60,905	5,937 6,932	29,999 - 9,254	30,089 28,808	56,751 34,416	7,320 8,739	25,522 14,479	– 16,705 – 30,657
2001	131,976	56,393	7,936	- 26,806	20,707	54,561	14,306	61,277	
2003 July	18,004	11,754	1,117	- 3,774	5.454	8.957	1,276	4,974	- 6,254
Aug	- 6,667	9,184	- 993	- 886	3,240	- 10,545	725	1,792	- 1,233
Sep	9,794	9,725	1,682	- 1,645	3,626	6,062	230		,
Oct	27,014	7,854	_ 1,366	- 6,267	4,983	10,504	795	18,365	– 2,967

^{*} 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 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 \in million nominal value

		Bank debt securit	ies 1						Memo item:
End of year or month/ Maturity in years	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
	€ million								
1999	2,097,926	1,322,863	134,814	655,024	163,284	369,741	6,280	768,783	339,560
2000 2001 2002	2,265,121 2,349,243 2,481,220	1,445,736 1,506,640 1,563,034	140,751 147,684 155,620	685,122 675,868 649,061	157,374 201,721 222,427	462,488 481,366 535,925	13,599 22,339 36,646	805,786 820,264 881,541	322,856 292,199 247,655
2003 Aug Sep	2,575,022 2,584,816	1,591,710 1,601,436	158,840 160,522	626,502 624,858	256,245 259,871	550,123 556,185	52,916 53,146	930,395 930,234	208,261 203,497
Oct	2,611,829	1,609,289	159,156	618,591	264,854	566,688	53,941	948,599	200,530
	Breakdown	by remainin	g period to m	naturity 2		Positio	n at end-Oct	ober 2003	
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	938,461 619,084 426,738 250,375 189,439 55,339 18,044 114,347	634,430 426,155 258,979 135,685 74,503 38,220 13,685 27,633	52,769 46,607 33,491 17,753 7,887 614 35	238,148 183,557 103,743 59,223 20,794 8,121 1,742 3,261	71,105 80,129 49,479 21,445 16,966 7,240 6,215 12,274	272,406 115,864 72,264 37,264 28,856 22,245 5,692 12,098	18,565 14,306 5,247 7,410 5,453 1,060 432 1,469	285,467 178,623 162,515 107,280 109,280 16,058 3,928 85,245	64,906 42,998 56,664 20,873 5,995 5,048 1,207 2,839

^{*} 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 € million nominal value

			Change in dor	nestic public lin	nited companie	s' capital due t	0					
Period	Share capital= circulation at end of period under review	Net increase or net decrease(-) during period under review	cash payment and ex- change of convertible bonds 1	issue of	contribution of claims and other real assets	contribution of shares, mining shares, GmbH shares, etc.			change of legal form	reduct of capi and liquida	ital	Memo item: Share circulation at market values (market capita- lisation) level at end of period under review ²
	DM million											
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 • 1995 1995 1996 1997 1998	144,686 151,618 160,813 168,005 190,012 211,231 3 216,623 221,575 238,156	21,217 7,131 5,115	7,362 3,656 4,295 5,224 6,114 5,894 8,353 4,164 6,086	751 610 728 772 1,446 1,455 2,722 2,566	3,715 2,416 1,743 387 1,521 1,421 396 370 658	1,049 407 1,073 876 1,883 1,421 1,684 1,767 8,607		43 182 732 10 447 623 3,056 2,423 4,055	1,284 411 3,030 707 5,086 13,739 833 197 3,905	-	1,466 386 942 783 1,367 2,133 2,432 1,678 1,188	
	€ million											
1999	133,513	11,747	5,519	2,008	190	1,075		2,099	1,560	-	708	1,603,304
2000 2001 2002	147,629 166,187 168,716	18,561	3,620 7,987 4,307	3,694 4,057 1,291	618 1,106 486	8,089 8,448 1,690	- -	1,986 1,018 868	1,827 - 905 - 2,152	<u>-</u>	1,745 3,152 2,224	1,205,613
2003 Aug Sep	161,545 162,925	1,380	80 450	217 103	5 51	13 217	-	225 974	- 825 - 243	-	50 171	775,402 746,482
Oct	162,701	_ 224	315	75	0	14	l –	439	66	l –	256	803,272

o From January 1994 including the shares of east German companies (resultant increase in share circulation: DM 7,771 million). — 1 Including share issues out of company profits. — 2 Including enterprises whose shares are listed on the official market, on the regulated market or on the Neuer Markt (stock market segment was closed down on 24 March 2003) and enterprises

whose shares are listed on the free market. Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data of the "Herausgebergemeinschaft Wertpapier-Mitteilungen" and the "Deutsche Börse AG". — 3 Figure reduced by DM 1,902 million owing to revisions.

VII Capital market

5 Yields and indices on German securities

2000 2001 2002

2003 Aug Sep Oct Nov

Yields on b	onds outstand	ding issued b	y residents 1					Price indices	2,3		
	Public bonds	i		Bank debt	securities		l	Bonds		Shares	
		Listed Federal sec	urities				Memo item: Foreign DM/euro bonds				
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	issued by German- managed syndicates 1,5	German bond index (REX)	iBoxx- €-Germany- price index	CDAX share price index	German share index (DAX)
% p.a.								Average daily rate	End- 1998=100	End- 1987=100	End- 1987=1000
8.9 8.7 8.1 6.4 6.7	8.6 8.0 6.3	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	8.7	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	1,398.23 1,577.98 1,545.05 2,266.68 2,106.58
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	100.00 92.52		2,253.88 2,888.69 4,249.69 5,002.39 6,958.14
5.4 4.8 4.7	4.7	5.2 4.7 4.6	5.3 4.8 4.8	5.6 4.9 4.7	5.8 5.3 5.1	6.2 5.9 6.0	6.3 6.2 5.6	112.48 113.12 117.56	94.16		6,433.61 5,160.10 2,892.63
3.8 3.8		3.9 3.9	4.1 4.2	3.8 3.8	4.4 4.4	4.4 4.5	4.6 4.5	117.58 118.79	97.43 98.57	223.55 210.34	3,484.58 3,256.78
3.9 4.0		4.0 4.1	4.2 4.4	3.8 4.0	4.4 4.5	4.4 4.4	4.5 4.3	116.90 116.48	96.85 96.20	234.95 240.05	3,655.99 3,745.95

1 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	ates				Purchases					
		Domestic f	unds (sales	receipts)					Residents					
			Investmen general pu	t funds ope ıblic	n to the					Credit instit including be and loanass	uilding	Non-banks	. 2	
				of which						and ioanass		NOTI-Datiks		
	Sales = total pur-	.	.	markét	Secur- ities- based	Open- end real estate	Special- ised invest- ment	Foreign	T		of which Foreign invest- ment fund cer-		of which Foreign invest- ment fund cer-	Non-resi-
Period	chases	Total	Total	funds	funds	funds	funds	funds 3	Total	Total	tificates	Total	tificates	dents 4
	DM million													
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	- 5 2,152 2,476	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 83,386 145,805 187,641	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 17,893	56,295 85,704 149,977 190,416	12,172 19,924 35,924 43,937	188 1,685 340 961	44,123 65,780 114,053 146,479	987 2,591 6,520 16,507	- 1,049 - 2,318 - 4,172 - 2,775
	€ million													
1999	111,282	97,197	37,684	3,347	23,269	7,395	59,513	14,086	105,521	19,862	- 637	85,659	14,722	5,761
2000 2001 2002	117,676 96,511 66,267	85,160 76,811 59,482	39,712 35,522 25,907	- 2,188 12,410 3,682	36,818 9,195 7,247	- 2,824 10,159 14,916	45,448 41,289 33,575	32,516 19,701 6,784	106,674 95,407 66,507	14,454 10,251 2,100	92 2,703 3,007	92,220 85,156 64,407	32,424 16,997 3,778	11,000 1,105 – 241
2003 Aug Sep	2,785 2,592	2,484 2,837	1,809 - 292	- 52	1,535 - 454	620 236	675 3,129	301 - 245	2,031 3,505	608 74	358 - 1	1,423 3,431	- 57 - 244	754 - 913
Oct	732	292	- 8	980	548	432	301	440	- 459	- 4,363	- 5	3,904	445	1,191

1 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.

Period 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 p 2001 7,pe 2002 pe 2002 Q1 02 Q3 Q4 p 2003 Q1 P Q2 p

VIII Public finances in Germany

1 General government budgetary position *

Up to end-1998, DM billion; from 1999, € billion

Central, st	ate and lo	ocal govern	nment 1							Social sec	urity funds	; 2	General g	jovernmen	t, total
Revenue		Expendit	ure												
			of which	1											
Total	of which Taxes 3	Total 4	sation of em-	Other operat- ing ex- pend- iture	Current grants	Interest		Finan- cial aid 5	Balance	Re- venue 6	Ex- pend- iture	Balance	Re- venue	Ex- pend- iture	Balance
928.7	749.1	1,060.2	296.8	136.0	340.5	102.1	97.0	87.3	-131.5	660.8	658.7	+ 2.1	1,492.1	1,621.5	- 129.4
995.2		1,102.2	315.5	137.3	353.4	114.0	93.2	86.5	- 106.9	694.1	693.7	+ 0.4	1,596.4	1,702.9	- 106.
1,026.4	814.2	1,136.4	324.8	135.5	367.2	129.0	90.1	86.3	-110.1	731.2	743.8	- 12.5	1,664.9	1,787.5	-122.
1,000.3	800.0	1,121.8	326.2	137.0	362.2	130.7	83.9	80.1	-121.5	769.4	784.0	- 14.6	1,665.6	1,801.6	– 136.
1,014.3	797.2	1,108.9	325.0	135.7	356.3	132.1	80.1	79.2	- 94.5	797.3	794.5	+ 2.9	1,705.3	1,797.0	– 91. ⁻
1,072.1	833.0	1,128.8	325.4	137.4	373.7	133.7	79.7	79.8	- 56.7	812.2	808.9	+ 3.3	1,765.5	1,818.9	- 53.
566.1	453.1	592.9	168.7	72.4	202.7	69.8	40.8	38.0	- 26.8	429.1	425.6	+ 3.5	925.2	948.6	– 23.
612.3	467.3	595.5	169.3	73.7	205.7	67.6	40.7	37.9	+ 16.8	433.8	434.2	- 0.4	974.6	958.2	+ 16.4
554.0	446.2	601.0	169.9	70.1	213.5	66.6	40.9	39.6	- 47.0	445.0	449.1	- 4.1	921.8	972.9	- 51.
547.5	441.7	607.3	173.1	69.0	226.0	66.1	38.2	33.8	- 59.8	458.1	466.5	- 8.5	920.8	989.0	- 68.
118.3	98.6	150.2	39.9	15.3	57.9	24.0	6.5	6.0	- 31.8	111.3	112.8	- 1.5	206.4	239.8	– 33. ₁
137.8	105.1	141.8	40.4	15.6	58.5	11.9	7.8	6.7	- 4.0	113.0	115.6	- 2.6	228.9	235.6	- 6.
135.3	109.4	148.7	41.4	16.5	54.7	19.2	9.7	7.8	- 13.4	113.1	116.6	- 3.5	228.0	244.9	- 16.
154.4	129.0	164.7	49.9	21.1	55.8	10.7	13.5	13.4	- 10.3	119.3	120.0	- 0.7	254.7	265.7	- 11.0
117.2	96.3	154.5	40.9	15.6	61.8	23.6	5.6	6.5	- 37.3	116.3	116.8	- 0.5	207.7	245.5	– 37.8
135.8	108.9	143.8	40.9	15.5	61.2	10.8	7.5	7.5	- 8.0	115.5	118.4	- 2.9	228.2	239.1	– 10.

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data from the Federal Statistical Office. — * The budgetary definition used here differs from that employed for the government account in the national accounts and, in the case of the quarterly figures, in some respects also from the financial statistics. — 1 Including subsidiary budgets. Unlike the annual figure based on the annual accounts statistics of the Federal Statistical Office, the quarterly figures do not include municipal special purpose associations and various special accounts. For more details on revenue from the 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 insurance sectors 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 central, state and local government. — 5 Expenditure on investment grants, loans and acquisition of participating interests. — 6 Including Federal Government liquidity assistance to the Federal Labour Office. — 7 Owing to modifications of the system of classification, shifts occurred, in particular, between other operating expenditure and current grants.

2 Budgetary position of central, state and local government *

Up to end-1998, DM billion; from 1999, € billion

	Central govern	ment	State governme	ent			Local governme	ent		
			Western 2,3		Eastern 3		Western 3		Eastern 3	
Period	Revenue 1	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
1993	401.6	462.5	326.5	352.8	76.4	92.5	222.5	230.9	54.4	59.0
1994	439.6	478.9	328.8	357.0	79.3	95.9	228.9	235.1	53.9	59.2
1995	439.3	489.9	338.6	370.2	88.4	101.5	225.6	237.9	58.7	60.8
1996	411.9	490.4	344.8	379.7	93.7	105.5	227.7	232.9	55.0	57.7
1997	416.8	480.3	349.2	376.5	94.3	105.2	222.9	226.9	52.6	54.2
1998	439.0	495.6	360.5	380.3	96.4	104.7	231.4	226.3	51.5	52.4
1999	240.3	266.5	191.6	196.6	50.0	53.3	119.8	117.5	26.1	26.3
2000 4	292.1	265.2	193.4	200.9	50.7	53.6	122.4	120.5	25.6	25.6
2001 pe	239.9	260.9	184.0	207.1	49.7	53.2	119.2	123.4	24.8	25.4
2002 pe	238.9	271.5	181.8	206.7	46.6	53.7	119.5	123.7	25.1	25.4
2002 Q1	47.4	68.9	42.4	49.4	10.2	12.0	24.7	29.1	5.2	5.4
Q2	56.3	62.6	43.3	48.8	11.1	11.9	28.8	29.1	5.9	5.8
Q3	62.7	70.6	45.3	49.3	11.8	12.9	29.1	30.5	6.1	6.2
Q4 p	72.5	69.5	50.2	58.5	13.5	16.1	37.0	35.4	7.8	7.7
2003 Q1 p	46.6	71.9	42.2	51.1	9.7	12.6	25.2	29.4	5.3	5.6
Q2 p	59.1	64.6	44.4	50.2	12.0	12.0	26.7	29.1	5.6	5.8

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data from the Federal Statistical Office. — * See corresponding footnote to Table VIII.1. — 1 Up to 1994, the Bundesbank profit transfer is shown in full; from 1995 onwards, only the DM7 billion envisaged in the budget is shown. From 1995, revenue over and above the envisaged amount accrues directly to the Redemption Fund for

Inherited Liabilities. — 2 Including (eastern and western) Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg. — 3 Unlike the annual figure based on the annual accounts statistics of the Federal Statistical Office, the quarterly figures do not include various special accounts. — 4 Including proceeds from the sale of UMTS licences.

3 Government fiscal position as defined in the national accounts *

Up to end-1998, DM billion: from 1999, € billion

Item	1995 1	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 2	2001 pe	2002 pe
Revenue	1,647.8	1,704.0	1,726.8	1,775.9	943.2	965.5	951.0	954.1
of which								
Taxes	825.8	850.0	856.9	897.4	490.4	511.7	488.3	486.0
Social contributions	662.5	696.7	720.1	727.7	375.4	378.1	383.6	389.0
Expenditure	1,764.9	1,826.6	1,826.5	1,859.6	972.6	989.5	1,009.9	1,028.4
of which								
Intermediate consumption	143.2	142.7	140.2	144.1	76.2	78.0	81.1	84.5
Compensation of Employees	315.9	319.6	319.0	319.3	165.4	165.7	165.5	167.7
Interest	128.9	131.7	133.2	136.4	68.9	68.4	67.7	65.2
Social benefits 3	902.8	970.7	984.7	998.4	523.1	532.7	548.7	572.9
Gross capital formation	80.5	76.4	69.4	69.9	37.8	37.0	35.9	34.3
Net lending/net borrowing	- 117.1	- 122.7	- 99.7	- 83.7	- 29.4	- 24.0	- 58.9	- 74.3
as a percentage of GDP	- 3.3	- 3.4	- 2.7	- 2.2	- 1.5	- 1.2	- 2.8	- 3.5
Memo item								
Debt as defined in the								
Maastricht Treaty	2,010.0	2,143.9	2,232.9	2,298.2	1,210.3	1,221.8	1,232.8	1,283.5
as a percentage of GDP	57.1	59.8	61.0	60.9	61.2	60.2	59.5	60.8

Source: Federal Statistical Office. — * Figures in accordance with ESA 95. In contrast to the figures shown by the Federal Statistical Office, totals include (without affecting net lending/net borrowing) customs duties, the EU share in VAT revenue and EU subsidies. — 1 Adjusted for the balance of notional capital transfers between government and the corporate sector, mainly in connection with the dissolution of the Treuhand agency. In unadjusted

terms, the deficit amounted to 9.8% of GDP. — 2 Adjusted for proceeds from the sale of UMTS licences. The figures of the Federal Statistical Office record such proceeds (€50.85 billion) under "net increase in non-produced assets", with the result that government expenditure is lower and a surplus (€22.8 billion or 1.1% of GDP) is shown. — 3 Including social benefits in kind.

4 Tax revenue of central, state and local government

Up to end-1998, DM million; from 1999, € million

		Central and state	government and Eu	ıropean Union			Local governme	nt 4		
				State government						
Period	Total	Total 1	Central government 2	Total	of which Eastern Germany	European Union 3	Total	of which Eastern Germany	Balance o untransfe tax shares	rred
1991	661,920	577,150	321,334	224,321	19,139	31,495	84,633	2,540	+	137
1992	731,738	638,423	356,849	247,372	23,807	34,203	93,374	4,034	-	58
1993	749,119	653,015	360,250	256,131	27,542	36,634	95,809	5,863	+	295
1994	786,162	688,785	386,145	261,947	32,052	40,692	97,116	7,677	+	260
1995	814,190	719,332	390,807	288,520		40,005	94,498	8,460	+	359
1996	799,998	706,071	372,390	294,232		39,449	94,641	7,175	-	714
1997	797,154	700,739	368,244	290,771		41,724	96,531	7,703	-	117
1998	833,013	727,888	379,491	306,127		42,271	104,960	8,841	+	164
1999	453,068	396,734	211,727	164,724		20,284	56,333	4,810	+	1
2000	467,253	410,117	219,034	169,249		21,833	57,241	4,895	-	104
2001	446,248	392,189	213,342	159,115		19,732	54,047	4,590	+	12
2002	441,703	389,162	214,371	156,231		18,560	52,490	4,769	+	51
2003 Q2	108,777	95,360	51,614	38,249		5,497	12,528	1,047	+	890
Q3		96,012	52,229	38,203		5,580				.
2003 June		37,773	20,224	15,741		1,807				.
July		31,520	17,327	12,334		1,858				.
Aug		27,902	15,111	10,944		1,846				
Sep		36,590	19,790	14,925		1,876				-
Oct		28,389	16,562	11,140		688		Ι.	1	.

Source: Federal Ministry of Finance. — 1 Including receipts from the Equalisation of Burdens levies. — 2 Before deducting supplementary central government grants and shares in the revenue of mineral oil tax remitted to state government. — 3 Including the additional (GNP-related) revenue accruing to the EU from the central government tax revenue from

1988. — 4 Including local government taxes in Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg. — 5 Difference between the local government's share in the income taxes received by the state government cash offices in the period in question (see Table VIII.5) and the amounts passed on to local government during the same period.



VIII Public finances in Germany

5 Tax revenue, by type

Up to end-1998, DM million; from 1999, € million

	Joint taxes												Memo
	Income taxe	_S 2				Turnover ta	xes 5,6						item Local
Total 1	Total	Wage tax 3	As- sessed income tax	Corpora- tion tax	Invest- ment income taxes 4	Total	Value- added tax (VAT)	Turnover tax on imports	Local business tax trans- fers 6,7	Central govern- ment taxes 8	State govern- ment taxes 8	EU customs duties	govern- ment share in income taxes 9
615,506 681,751 697,988 734,234	331,310 341,785	247,322 257,987	41,532 41,531 33,234 25,510	31,716 31,184 27,830 19,569	11,381 11,273 22,734 31,455	179,672 197,712 216,306 235,698	98,797 117,274 174,492 195,265	80,875 80,438 41,814 40,433	5,986 6,923 4,181 6,271	92,583 104,802 93,678 105,410	29,113 32,963 34,720 36,551	8,307 7,742 7,240 7,173	38,356 43,328 44,973 45,450
765,374 746,958 740,272 775,028 422,012	344,554 317,807 313,794	282,701 251,278 248,672 258,276	13,997 11,616 5,764 11,116 10,887	18,136 29,458 33,267 36,200 22,359	29,721 25,456 26,092 34,640 17,353	234,622 237,208 240,900	198,496 200,381 199,934 203,684 111,600	36,126 36,827 40,966 46,530 25,555	8,412 8,945 8,732 10,284 5,463	134,013 137,865 135,264 130,513 72,235	36,602 38,540 34,682	7,117 6,592 6,900 6,486 3,186	46,042 40,887 39,533 47,140 25,277
436,115 417,358 414,008	192,381 170,817	135,733 132,626	12,225 8,771 7,541	23,575 - 426 2,864	20,849 29,845 22,502	140,871 138,935 138,195	107,140 104,463 105,463	33,732 34,472 32,732	5,521 5,510 5,752	75,504 79,277 83,494	18,444 19,628 18,576	3,394 3,191 2,896	25,998 25,170 24,846
101,351 102,140	40,199 39,615		2,596 2,982	1,221 1,180	4,698 3,315		24,958 26,102	8,343 8,110	1,641 1,800	20,786 21,225	4,753 4,534	672 756	5,991 6,129
40,433	20,683	10,669	5,216	2,629	2,170	11,113	8,487	2,626	37	6,792	1,608	199	2,660
33,363 29,604 39,174	9,199		- 1,631 - 1,182 5,795	- 716 - 1,186 3,081	1,567 1,007 741	11,388 11,726 11,097	8,577 9,027 8,498	2,811 2,699 2,599	1,219 566 15	7,758 6,422 7,045	1,586 1,453 1,495	250 238 267	1,843 1,702 2,583
29,966	9,003	9,753	- 1,093	- 354	698	11,104	8,120	2,985	1,140	6,934	1,523	262	1,577

Source: Federal Ministry of Finance. — 1 This total, unlike that in Table VIII.4, does not include the receipts from the Equalisation of Burdens levies, local business tax on earnings and capital (less local business tax tranfers to central and state government), the real property taxes and other local government taxes, or the balance of untransferred tax shares. — 2 From 1980, the revenue from wage tax and assessed income tax has been allocated to central, state and local government in the ratio of 42.5:42.5:15, and revenue from corporation tax and investment income tax has been allocated to central and state government in the ratio of 50:50. — 3 From 1996, after deducting child benefit. — 4 From February 1993, including revenue from the withholding tax on interest income, in which local government has a share of 12%. — 5 In 1998, 3.64% and from 1999, 5.63% was allocated to central government to finance the supplementary grant to

the statutory pension insurance scheme, with 2.2% of the balance accruing to local government; of the residual balance, 50.5% was allocated to central government and 49.5% to state government; in 2000 and 2001, 50.25% was allocated to central government and 49.75% to state government; since 2002 49.6% has been allocated to central government and 50.4% to state government. The EU share must also be deducted from the aforementioned central government share. — 6 Since 1991 the distribution of turnover tax and the level and distribution of local business tax transfers have been affected by the financing of the debt service of the German Unity Fund. — 7 Central government and state government 50% each. From 1998, central government 42.2%, state government 57.8%. — 8 For the breakdown, see Table VIII.6. — 9 From 1998, including the share in turnover taxes.

6 Specific taxes levied by central, state and local government

Up to end-1998, DM million; from 1999, € million

	Central gov	ernment tax	es				State gover	nment taxe	es			Local gover	nment taxes	
Period	Mineral oil tax	Tobacco tax	Spirits tax	Insur- ance tax	Electri- city tax	Other central govern- ment taxes 1	Motor vehicle tax	Wealth tax	Inherit- ance tax	Beer tax	Other state government taxes	Local busi- ness	Real property taxes	Other local govern- ment taxes ³
1991 1992 1993 1994	47,266 55,166 56,300 63,847	19,592 19,253 19,459 20,264	5,648 5,545 5,134 4,889	5,862 8,094 9,290 11,400		14,215 16,744 3,495 5,011	11,012 13,317 14,059 14,169	6,729 6,750 6,784 6,627	2,636 3,030 3,044 3,479	1,647 1,625 1,769 1,795	7,090 8,241 9,065 10,482	41,297 44,848 42,266 44,086	9,921 10,783 11,663 12,664	1,181 1,281 1,383 1,445
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	64,888 68,251 66,008 66,677 36,444	20,595 20,698 21,155 21,652 11,655	4,837 5,085 4,662 4,426 2,233	14,104 14,348 14,127 13,951 7,116	1,816	29,590 29,484 29,312 23,807 12,973	13,806 13,743 14,418 15,171 7,039	7,855 9,035 1,757 1,063 537	3,548 4,054 4,061 4,810 3,056	1,779 1,718 1,698 1,662 846	9,613 9,990 12,749 14,594 8,086	42,058 45,880 48,601 50,508 27,060	13,744 14,642 15,503 16,228 8,636	1,426 1,463 1,509 1,532 824
2000 2001 2002	37,826 40,690 42,193	11,443 12,072 13,778	2,151 2,143 2,149	7,243 7,427 8,327	3,356 4,322 5,097	13,485 12,622 11,951	7,015 8,376 7,592	433 290 239	2,982 3,069 3,021	844 829 811	7,171 7,064 6,913	27,025 24,534 23,489	8,849 9,076 9,261	784 790 696
2003 Q2 Q3	10,741 10,607	3,600 3,749	467 521	1,594 1,724	1,588 1,855	2,797 2,768	1,977 1,776	80 36	899 844	200 228	1,597 1,651	6,321	2,585	161
2003 June July	3,575 3,564	679 1,836	160 207	483 419	579 886	1,316 846	634 688	63 15	321 250	73 79	518 555			
Aug Sep	3,400 3,643	747 1,166	156 158	934 371	477 493	708 1,214	536 551	8 13	287 307	79 70	543 554			
Oct	3,305	1,734	199	385	607	703	581	10	287	68	576	Ι.		.

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. — 2 On earnings and capital. — 3 Including tax-like revenue.

7 General government debt *

Up to end-1998, DM million; from 1999, € million

								5 : .	Loans from	non-banks	Old debt		
End of year or month	Total	Bundes- bank advances	Treasury discount paper (Bubills) 1	Treasury notes 2,3	Five-year Federal notes (Bobls) 2	Federal savings notes		Direct lending by credit institu- tions 4	Social security funds	Other 4	arising from German unifica- tion 5	Equalisa- tion claims	Other 6
	General o												
1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 Sep Dec 2003 Mar June	2,215,893 2,280,154 1,199,975 1,211,439 1,223,929 1,269,119 1,277,630 1,311,333 1,325,969		26,336 25,631 12,594 11,616 23,036 31,440 30,815 30,630 31,165	249,507 227,536 102,364 109,951 151,401 193,052 203,951 220,438 232,373	177,721 199,774 120,998 126,276 130,045 135,502 137,669 143,172 150,627	99,317 92,698 41,621 35,991 26,395 19,752 17,898 15,434 14,284	662,516 723,403 416,051 438,888 448,148 462,459 456,300 469,566 462,639	879,021 894,456 450,111 433,443 422,440 401,797 r 404,046 r 401,492 r 401,353	663 550 281 211 174 227 r 137 r 135 r 135	29,907 26,073 10,202 10,524 13,110 16,893 r 18,844 r 22,528 r 25,460	1,315 1,249 476 285 85 50 29 - 1 - 4	89,376 88,582 45,175 44,146 8,986 7,848 7,845 7,845 7,845	216 202 105 108 108 102 97 95
	Central g		nt 7,8										
1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 Sep Dec 2003 Mar June Sep	905,691 957,983 714,069 715,819 701,077 726,896 725,405 745,400 749,920 766,213		25,286 24,666 11,553 11,516 21,136 30,982 30,227 30,085 30,416 32,892	78,848 84,760 44,335 44,678 59,643 72,762 78,584 80,348 82,834 85,526	177,721 199,274 120,498 123,642 119,911 125,316 127,484 132,987 140,442 136,544	99,317 92,698 41,621 35,991 26,395 19,752 17,898 15,434 14,284 13,754	481,619 519,718 379,808 400,490 416,195 429,452 422,558 435,146 428,166 434,085	31,845 24,125 67,872 52,836 47,111 39,392 39,517 42,281 43,744 49,360	5 - 60 29 26 0 0 - 186	870 2,603 2,568 2,099 1,481 1,242 1,167 1,183 2,102 7,076	476 285 85 50 29 - 1 - 4	8,684 8,684 45,175 44,146 8,986 7,848 7,845 7,845 6,706	197 186 104 107 107 101 97 94 91
	State gov	ernment/	(western	1)									
1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 Sep Dec 2003 Mar June Sep p	505,297 525,380 274,208 282,431 305,788 320,617 328,390 339,986 345,390 348,006		350 520 150 - 1,800 250 250 300 322 322	86,639 83,390 43,033 48,702 67,721 92,220 97,556 109,109 116,274 118,815				406,499 430,709 226,022 227,914 228,270 216,121 r 217,333 r 213,990 r 209,820 208,313	r 7 r 8	11,760 10,716 4,979 5,792 7,991 11,946 r 13,246 r 16,579 r 18,966 20,552	: : : : :	- - -	2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	State gov	ernment	(eastern)									
1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 Sep Dec 2003 Mar June Sep P	90,174 98,192 53,200 55,712 58,771 61,533 63,782 64,965 66,910 66,595		700 445 891 100 100 208 338 245 427 211	27,540 27,228 14,517 16,092 20,135 24,097 23,838 26,134 28,418 28,260				61,697 70,289 37,602 39,339 37,382 35,860 r 37,739 r 36,351 r 36,204 36,214	15 - - - - - - - -	222 230 189 182 1,154 1,368 r 1,867 r 2,235 r 1,861 1,911		- - - - - - - -	
	Local gov	ernment	(western	ı) ⁹									
1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 Sep Dec 2003 Mar June	160,162 158,960 81,511 81,414 82,203 84,000 84,097 85,100 88,000			300 300 153 153 153 153 153 153			1,330 1,330 680 680 629 629 629 578 578	154,145 153,208 78,726 78,656 79,470 81,268 81,307 82,369 85,269	119 53 33 29 30 22 20	4,238 4,003 1,898 1,891 1,922 1,920 1,986 1,980 1,980			
	Local gov	ernment	(eastern	9									
1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 Sep Dec 2003 Mar June	38,688 39,873 20,726 17,048 17,005 16,700 16,745 16,680 16,750			225 225 51 51 - - - -			400 460 335 335 284 284 284 284	37,623 38,777 20,138 16,497 16,581 16,276 16,318 16,256 16,326	273 255 124 114 107 110 102 100	167 156 78 50 33 30 41 40			
		:	:	-	:						:		

For footnotes, see end of the table.



7 General government debt * (cont'd)

Up to end-1998, DM million; from 1999, € million

		,	.,	, -									
								<u>.</u> .	Loans from	non-banks	Old debt		
End of year or month	Total	Bundes- bank advances	Treasury discount paper (Bubills) 1	Treasury notes 2,3	Five-year Federal notes (Bobls) 2	Federal savings notes	Bonds 2	Direct lending by credit institu- tions 4	Social security funds	Other 4		Equalisa- tion claims	Other 6
	German	Unity Fur	nd/Indem	nificatior	r Fund 7								
1997	79,717		-	ı -			44,347	34,720	5	645		Ι.	
1998	79,413		-	_	_		47,998	30,975	-	440	.		
1999	40,234		-	275	500		28,978	10,292	-	189	.		.
2000	40,629		-	275	2,634		29,797	7,790	-	133	.		
2001	39,923		-	3,748	10,134		21,577	4,315	-	149	.		. .
2002 Sep	40,047		_	3,820	10,134		22,049	4,019	_	26	.		. .
Dec	39,810		_	3,820	10,134		22,685	3,146	_	26			
2003 Mar	39,833			4,694	10,134		23,420	1,585	_	_			
June	39,600		[4,694	10,134		23,443	1,329	_	_			
Sep	39,625	1	l .	4,694	10,134		24,005		_	_	.		
·	ERP Spec		7										
1997	33,650	1	ı	ı	ı	ı	10,810	22,840				ı	,
1998	34,159						11,944	20,988	_	1,227			
1999	16,028						6,250	9,458	21	299			
2000	18,386]		_		7,585	10,411	13	377			
2001	19,161]]		_		9,462	9,310	8	381			
2002 Sep	19,327				51		10,045	8,863	8	361			
Dec	19,400				51		10,043	8,686	8	512			
2003 Mar	19,369				51		10,138	8,660	8	512			
June	19,399	1			51		10,169	8,660	8	512			
Sep	19,399				51		10,169	8,660	8	512			'
	Federal F	Railways I	Fund 7,8										
1997	77,254			1,927	-		25,634	44,807	115	4,772	.		
1998	77,246			-	500		31,648	42,488	79	2,531	.		
1999 June	39,231		l .	_	1,023		16,805	20,401	34	968	.		
	Debt Pro	cessing F	und/Rede	emption I	und for	Inherited	Liabilitie	⊇S 7,8					
1997	322,032	Ι.	-	l 54.028		ı .	98,377	81,616	54	7,233	15	80,692	17
1998	304,978	1	_	31,633			110,006		l	ı		79,899	
1999 June	151,097		_	11,127			58,897			l			
	Equalisat		I for Safe					,		,		,	
4007													,
1997	3,229	1					-	3,229	ı	_			
1998	3,971		.				300			-			
1999 June	2,302	Ι .		Ι.	Ι.	Ι.	153	2,148	l -	-	l .l	١.	

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data from the Federal Statistical Office. — * Excluding intergovernment debt. — 1 Predominantly Treasury discount paper (Bubills). — 2 Excluding issuers' holdings of their own securities. — 3 Treasury notes issued by state government include long-term paper. — 4 Mainly loans against borrowers' notes. Including loans raised abroad. Other loans from non-banks, including loans from supplementary public pension funds and liabilities arising from the investment assistance levy. — 5 Old liabilities arising from housing construction by the former GDR's armed forces and from housing construction in connection with the return of the troops of the former USSR stationed in eastern Germany to their home country. —

6 Old debt mainly denominated in foreign currency, in accordance with the London Debts Agreement; excluding debt securities in own portfolios. — 7 In contrast to the capital market statistics, the debt incurred through the joint issuance of Federal securities is recorded here under central government and its special funds in accordance with the agreed distribution ratios. — 8 Since 1 July 1999 central government has assumed joint responsibility for the debts of the Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities, the Federal Railways Fund and the Equalisation Fund for Safeguarding the Use of Coal. From July, the aforementioned special funds are recorded under central government. — 9 Data other than year-end figures have been estimated. Including debt of municipal special purpose associations.

8 Change in general government debt *

			Net	borrowi	ng 1													
	End of		200	2									200)3				
	2002	June 2003	Tota	al	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		1st	hf	Q1		Q2	
ltem	€ million																	
Borrowers																		
Central government 2	725,405	749,920	۱ +	24,328	۱ +	20,542	_	4,833	+ ا	10,110	_	1,491	۱ +	24.515	+	19,995	+	4,520
German Unity Fund ERP Special Fund Indemnification Fund	39,441 19,400 369	39,183 19,399 416	- + +	197 239 84	+ - +	64 63 19	++	210 21	++	- 19 19	- + +	261 73 25	- - +	258 1 47	- - +	2 31 25	- + +	256 30 23
State government (western) State government (eastern) Local government (western) 3 Local government (eastern) 3	328,390 63,782 84,097 16,745	345,390 66,910 88,000 16,750	+ + +	22,603 5,011 2,630 242	+ + +	4,422 372 275 32	+ + +	4,237 1,013 1,000 180	+++-	6,170 1,377 900 30	+ + +	7,774 2,249 455 1	+ + +	17,000 3,128 3,742 17	+++-	11,596 1,183 2,003 46	+ + + +	5,404 1,945 1,739 63
Total	1,277,630	1,325,969	+	54,455	+	25,599	+	1,468	+	18,564	+	8,823	+	48,190	+	34,722	+	13,468
Debt by category																		
Treasury discount paper (Bubills) 4 Treasury notes 5 Five-year Federal notes (Bobls) 5 Federal savings notes Bonds 5	30,815 203,951 137,669 17,898 456,300	31,165 232,373 150,627 14,284 462,639	+ + + - +	7,779 52,551 7,623 8,497 8,152	- + + - +	5,219 7,294 3,375 3,748 13,469	+ + - - +	4,434 18,301 132 2,012 2,289	+ + +	9,188 16,056 2,213 884 1,446		625 10,900 2,167 1,854 6,159	+	350 28,422 12,958 3,614 6,339	- + - +	185 16,486 5,504 2,464 13,266		535 11,936 7,455 1,150 6,927
Direct lending by credit institutions 6 r Loans from social security funds r Other loans 6 r	404,046 137 18,803	401,353 135 25,419	- - +	17,640 37 5,733	+ + +	8,297 44 2,124	- + +	21,875 21 447	- - +	6,624 12 1,212	+ - +	2,562 90 1,950	- - +	2,842 1 6,616	- - +	1,535 2 3,684	- + +	1,307 1 2,932
Old debt 7 Equalisation claims Investment assistance levy	126 7,845 41	88 7,845 41	- - -	67 1,142 0	- -	36 - 0	-	6 - -	- - +	0 1,139 0	- - +	25 3 0	- + +	39 0 0	- +	33 - 0	- + -	6 0 0
Total	1,277,630	1,325,969	+	54,455	+	25,599	+	1,468	+	18,564	+	8,823	+	48,190	+	34,722	+	13,468
Creditors																		
Banking system																		
Bundesbank Credit institutions r	4,440 532,800	4,440 537,400	-	- 846	+	- 11,671	_	13,200	+	- 270	+	413	+	- 4,451	+	13,319	_	- 8,868
Domestic non-banks																		
Social security funds r Other 8 r	137 229,753	135 237,394	-	37 2,062	++	44 1,684	+	21 2,053	-	12 794	_	90 899	+	7,641	+	2 1,905	+	1 5,736
Foreign creditors pe	510,500	546,600	+	57,400	+	12,200	+	16,700	+	19,100	+	9,400	+	36,100	+	19,500	+	16,600
Total	1,277,630	1,325,969	+	54,455	+	25,599	+	1,468	+	18,564	+	8,823	+	48,190	+	34,722	+	13,468

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data from the Federal Statistical Office. — * Excluding intergovernment debt. — 1 Net borrowing differs from the change in debt, which includes the assumption and transfer of debts. — 2 See Table VII.7, footnote 8. — 3 Data other than year-end figures have been estimated. Including debt of municipal special purpose associations. — 4 Excluding mobilisation and liquidity paper. Predominantly Treasury discount paper (Bubills). — 5 Excluding issuers' holdings of their

own securities. — 6 Including loans raised abroad. — 7 Old liabilities arising from housing construction and liabilities arising from the housing construction of the former GDR's armed forces and from housing construction in connection with the return of the troops of the former USSR stationed in eastern Germany to their home country, and old debt in accordance with the London Debts Agreement. — 8 Ascertained as a residual.

9 Loans raised by general government against borrowers' notes

Up to end-1998, DM million; from 1999, € million

End of year or month	Tota
1998 1999 2000 2001	
2002 June Sep Dec	
2003 Mar June	

	Central govern- ment 2,3		German Unity Fund		ERP Special Fund		State government	Local government 4,5	Federal Railways Fund ³	Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilites ³	Equalisation Fund for Safe- guarding the Use of Coal 3
898,030	2	23,094		31,415		22,215	504,148	184,942	45,098	83,447	3,671
444,031	6	64,704		10,481		9,778	264,158	94,909	-	-	-
431,364	5	54,731		7,178		10,801	268,362	90,292	-	-	-
416,067	4	44,791		4,464		9,699	267,988	89,126	-	-	-
404,661	4	40,431		4,172		9,256	262,574	88,228	_	_	_
401,432	3	39,267		4,044		9,231	260,611	88,280	-	-	-
398,910] 3	34,636		3,172		9,205	262,840	89,057	-	-	_
396,685] 3	33,202		1,585		9,180	264,827	87,892	_	_	_
396,008		33,375		1,329		9,180			_	-	_

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 8. — 4 Data other than year-end figures have been estimated. Including municipal special purpose associations. — 5 Including contractually agreed loans.



10 Central government debt

Up to end-1998, DM million; from 1999, € million

		Treasury dis paper (Bubi							Indebtedne to non-banl		Old debt		
End of year or month	Total	Total	of which Federal Treasury financing paper	Treasury	Five-year Federal notes (Bobls) 2	Federal savings notes	Federal bonds (Bunds) 2	Direct lending by credit institu- tions 3,4	Social security funds		arising from German unifica- tion 7	Equal- isation claims	Other 8
1996	839,883	26,789	7,166	55,289	176,164	96,391	434,295	32,988	5	7,766	1,330	8,684	183
1997	905,691	25,286	5,221	78,848	177,721	99,317	481,619	31,845	5	870	1,300	8,684	197
1998	957,983	24,666	4,558	84,760	199,274	92,698	519,718	24,125	-	2,603	1,270	8,684	186
1999 9	714,069	11,553		44,335	120,498	41,621	379,808	67,872	60	2,568	476	45,175	104
2000	715,819	11,516		44,678	123,642	35,991	400,490	52,836	29	2,099	285	44,146	107
2001	701,077	21,136		59,643	119,911	26,395	416,195	47,111	26	1,481	85	8,986	107
2002	725,405	30,227		78,584	127,484	17,898	422,558	39,517	0	1,167	29	7,845	97
2002 Nov	734,678	30,466	1,622	78,933	126,472	17,852	434,650	37,089	0	1,242	28	7,848	99
Dec	725,405	30,227	1,618	78,584	127,484	17,898	422,558	39,517		1,167	29	7,845	97
2003 Jan	743,400	30,218	1,549	84,053	127,786	15,408	426,630	50,171	0	1,167	30	7,845	95
Feb	745,992	30,081	1,462	84,808	129,055	15,515	428,692	48,701	0	1,167	36	7,845	94
Mar	745,400	30,085	1,375	80,348	132,987	15,434	435,146	42,281	-	1,183	– 1	7,845	94
Apr	747,512	30,048		80,447	133,377	15,458	429,019	50,040	-	1,183	4	7,845	92
May	749,175	30,490		85,842	134,238	14,414	431,160	43,917	-	1,183	- 2	7,845	89
June	749,920	30,416		82,834	140,442	14,284	428,166	43,744	-	2,102	- 4	7,845	91
July	760,392	30,842	1,207	87,689	141,157	13,804	426,319	51,688	-	2,102	- 7	6,706	91
Aug	764,368	31,420	1,206	88,295	135,298	13,754	433,479	53,227	-	2,102	- 7	6,706	93
Sep	766,213	32,892	1,229	85,526	136,544	13,754	434,085	49,360	186	7,076	- 6	6,706	90
Oct	769,146	33,239	1,218	90,274	142,861	12,761	439,993	35,959	186	7,076	2	6,706	89
Nov p	768,930	34,154	1,188	90,602	143,566	12,781	435,626	38,142	186	7,076	2	6,706	89

¹ Excluding mobilisation and liquidity paper. In November 1999, including cash bills. — 2 Excluding issuers' holdings of their own securities. — 3 Including loans raised abroad. — 4 Including money market loans. — 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 housing construction for the former GDR's armed forces and from housing construction in connection

with the return of the troops of the former USSR stationed in eastern Germany to their home country. — 8 Commutation and compensation debt and old debt mainly denominated in foreign currency. — 9 Since 1 July 1999 central government has assumed joint responsibility for the debts of the Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities, the Federal Railways Fund and the Equalisation Fund for Safeguarding the Use of Coal. From July 1999, the aforementioned special funds are included under central government.

11 Central government borrowing in the market

Up to end-1998, DM million; from 1999, € million

					of и	hich /																		Ï
	Total new	borr	owing	ı	Fede	eral bond	ls (B			-year eral note	s (Bo	obls)	Oth	er securit	ties ²	!		ns agains owers' n			Mon		mon	
Period	Gross 1	1	Vet		Gros	_{SS} 1	Net	:	Gro	SS 1	Net		Gro	SS 1	Net		Gros	ss	Net		mark loan		marl depo	
1996 1997 1998	+ 185,6 + 250,0 + 228,0	74	+ 6	33,049 55,808 52,292	+++++	54,038 79,323 78,304	+++++	31,988 47,323 38,099	+++++	45,445 59,557 55,078	+++++	5,445 1,557 21,553	+++++	67,015 98,275 85,706	++	39,586 24,983 1,327	+++++	15,050 12,950 12,023	+ - -	1,906 8,009 2,927	+ - -	4,148 30 3,065	+ - -	6,548 3,304 5,440
1999 2000 2001 2002	+ 139,8 + 122,7 + 135,0 + 178,2	25 18	+ 1	31,631 1,750 14,741 24,328	+ + +	53,931 49,395 36,511 41,378	+ + +	114,080 20,682 15,705 6,364	+ + +	22,229 26,342 19,603 36,037	+ + - +	18,610 3,144 3,730 7,572	+ + +	44,904 45,278 69,971 93,853	- + +	5,836 5,323 14,989 19,535	+ + + + +	14,861 7,273 5,337 4,716	+ - -	52,897 9,973 9,941 10,155	+ - + +	3,937 5,563 3,595 2,221	+ - - +	1,832 940 1,495 22
2002 Jan-Nov 2003 Jan-Nov P	+ 160,9 + 213,6			33,601 43,525	+	40,767 61,967	++	18,455 13,068	++	35,182 42,462	+	6,561 16,082	++	81,580 97,137	++	20,077 10,827	+	4,641 10,381	- +	9,021 3,051	- +	1,266 1,669		213 74
2002 Nov Dec	+ 23,2 + 17,3			5,880 9,273	++	8,900 611	+	8,900 12,092	++	8,562 854	++	518 1,012	++	5,171 12,273	- -	141 542	++	543 76	- -	3,487 1,134	++	88 3,487	 -	564 191
2003 Jan Feb Mar	+ 34,3 + 14,5 + 11,9	60		17,995 2,592 592	+++++	11,187 2,063 6,451	++++	4,071 2,063 6,454	+ + +	292 7,831 3,924	+++++	302 1,269 3,933	+ + +	10,732 5,793 7,071	++	2,969 725 4,536	+++++	628 40 633	- - -	895 305 234	+ - -	11,549 1,166 6,170	+	449 112 6
Apr May June	+ 17,2 + 15,6 + 20,8	81		2,112 1,663 745	++++++	3,736 2,133 2,025	- + -	6,127 2,141 2,994	+ + +	380 8,260 6,192	+++++	390 861 6,204	+ + +	5,001 10,443 11,496	++	86 4,794 3,212	+++++	100 565 1,156	- - +	225 404 801	+ - -	7,984 5,720 54	- + -	92 61 215
July Aug Sep	+ 31,0 + 15,8 + 23,6	12	+	10,472 3,976 1,845	+ + +	11,352 7,161 6,694	- + +	1,847 7,161 606	+ + +	693 657 1,246	+ - +	715 5,859 1,246	+ + +	10,241 6,329 13,693	+ + -	4,801 1,134 1,297	+++++	4,153 1,440 977	+ + +	3,321 1,315 298	+ + +	4,623 225 995	 + -	124 328 73
Oct Nov p	+ 11,9 + 16,6	68 14		2,933 216	+	8,442 722	+ -	5,908 4,367	++	6,317 6,671	+	6,317 705	++	10,100 6,238	++	4,102 1,263	+	296 394	_ _	214 408	+	13,187 2,590	 -	188 189

¹ After deduction of repurchases. — 2 Federal Treasury notes (Schätze), Federal savings notes, Treasury discount paper (Bubills), Federal Treasury financing paper.

12 Revenue, expenditure and assets of the wage and salary earners' pension insurance fund

Up to end-1998, DM million; from 1999, € million

	Revenue 1			Expenditure	1			Assets 5					
		of which			of which								
Period	Total	Contri- butions 2	Payments from central govern- ment	Total	Pension pay- ments 3		Balance of revenue and expend- iture	Total	Deposits 6	Securities	Mort- gage and other loans 7	Real estate	Memo item Adminis- trative assets
	Western	Germany											
1996 8 1997 1998	288,761 305,606 317,340	236,036 248,463 250,063	50,478 54,896 65,191	288,716 295,635 304,155	237,464 246,011 254,783	16,809 17,892 18,636	+ 45 + 9,971 + 13,185	14,456 14,659 18,194	9,608 10,179 14,201	2,119 1,878 1,493	2,500 2,372 2,274	229 230 226	8,863 9,261 9,573
1999 2000 2001 8 2002	169,124 173,020 178,293 182,132	128,191 128,057 130,064 131,109	39,884 43,638 46,710 49,416	159,819 166,569 172,382 178,754	134,536 139,180 144,374 149,636	9,910 10,253 10,610 11,245	+ 9,305 + 6,451 + 5,911 + 3,378	13,623 14,350 13,973 9,826	11,559 11,459 10,646 6,943	824 1,676 1,517 1,072	1,127 1,105 1,699 1,685	114 110 111 126	4,904 4,889 4,917 4,878
2002 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	43,411 44,541 45,371 48,213	30,893 31,949 32,663 35,599	12,212 12,222 12,280 12,279	43,792 43,927 44,799 45,928	36,898 36,784 37,746 37,894	2,719 2,711 2,872 3,056	- 381 + 614 + 572 + 2,285	11,943 10,663 8,911 9,826	8,712 7,490 5,919 6,943	1,427 1,366 1,182 1,072	1,698 1,696 1,689 1,685	106 111 121 126	4,933 4,954 4,947 4,878
2003 Q1 Q2 Q3	45,408 46,373 47,229		13,173 13,212 13,296	45,117 45,379 46,157	38,234 38,127 38,652	2,900 2,898 3,000	+ 291 + 994 + 1,072	8,686 7,698 6,348	5,649 4,906 3,822	1,230 980 727	1,685 1,686 1,683	122 126 116	4,874 4,867 4,855
	Eastern C	ermany											
1996 1997 1998	74,790 79,351 81,072	46,580 48,939 47,764	17,910 20,065 23,564	83,830 87,424 90,863	68,316 70,500 73,040	4,851 5,388 5,757	- 9,040 - 8,073 - 9,791			:			
1999 2000 2001 2002 p	43,214 43,513 44,462 45,657	24,015 22,655 21,984 21,701	14,744 15,224 16,383 17,542	47,641 49,385 50,943 53,161	38,383 39,419 40,356 41,497	3,040 3,112 3,152 3,253	- 4,427 - 5,872 - 6,481 - 7,504						
2002 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	11,070 11,493 10,757 11,955	5,157 5,455 5,275 5,810	4,410 4,558 4,334 4,306	13,106 13,046 13,391 13,397	10,373 10,228 10,530 10,547	793 797 832 842	- 2,036 - 1,553 - 2,634 - 1,442					:	
2003 Q1 Q2 Q3	11,187 11,457 11,461	5,320 5,474 5,417	4,588 4,537 4,534	13,359 13,405 13,548	10,649 10,636 10,757	827 837 858	- 2,172 - 1,948 - 2,087						

Source: Federal Minister of Labour and Social Affairs and Association of German Pension Insurance Funds. — 1 The annual figures do not tally with the sum of the quarterly figures, as the latter are all provisional. From 1993, including financial compensation payments. Excluding investment spending and proceeds. — 2 Including contributions for recipients of government cash 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 long-term care insurance for pensioners. — **5** Largely corresponds to fluctuation reserves. End of year or quarter. From 1992, figures for the whole of Germany. — **6** Including cash. — **7** Excluding loans to other social security funds; including participating interests. — **8** Excluding income arising from the revaluation of participating interests.

13 Revenue and expenditure of the Federal Labour Office

Up to end-1998, DM million; from 1999, € million

		,	. ,										
	Revenue			Expenditure									
		of which			of which								Grant or working
					Unemployn	nent support	3,4	Job promot	ion 4,5		Promo- tion of		capital loans from
Period	Total 1	Contri- butions	Levies 2	Total	Total	Western Germany	Eastern Germany		Western Germany	Eastern Germany	winter con- struction	Balance	central govern- ment
	Germany	,											
1996 1997 1998	91,825 93,149 91,088	85,073 85,793 86,165	3,346 2,959 2,868	105,588 102,723 98,852	57,123 60,273 53,483	40,186 40,309 35,128	16,938 19,964 18,355	36,478 31,418 34,279	16,117	15,301	443	- 13,763 - 9,574 - 7,764	9,574
1999 2000 2001 2002	47,954 49,606 50,682 50,885		1,467 1,403 1,640 2,088	51,694 50,473 52,613 56,508	25,177 23,946 25,036 27,610	16,604 15,615 16,743 19,751	8,573 8,331 8,294 7,860	20,558 20,324 20,713 21,011	10,534	9,790 9,619	294 268	868 1,931	867 1,931
2002 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	11,502 12,200 12,710 14,473	11,188 11,459 11,808 12,951	51 433 528 1,077	13,093 14,141 13,905 15,369	6,587 7,098 6,708 7,218	4,608 5,005 4,839 5,299	1,979 2,093 1,869 1,919	5,182	2,903 2,849	2,327 2,334	97		2,200 854
2003 Q1 Q2 Q3	11,617 12,272 12,828		48 536 619	14,408 14,667 13,645	7,647 7,975 7,251	5,422 5,708 5,313	2,225 2,267 1,938	4,785 4,721 4,453	2,623	2,098	84		2,408

Source: Federal Labour Office. — 1 Excluding central government liquidity assistance. — 2 Levies to promote winter construction and to pay bankruptcy compensation to employees. — 3 Unemployment benefit, short-time working benefit. — 4 Including contributions to the statutory health

insurance funds and statutory pension insurance sheme. — $\bf 5$ Vocational training, measures to encourage job take-up, rehabilitation, job creation measures, subsidies granted to Personnel Service Agencies (PSAs), compensation top-up payments and business start-up grants.



IX Economic conditions

1 Origin and use of domestic product, distribution of national income Germany

		1999	2000	2001	2002	1st half 2003	2000	2001	2002	1st half 2003	1999	2000	2001	2002
Item		€ billion					Annual	ige chang			Percenta of total			
		C Dillion					percente	ige chang	,-		or total			
At	1995 prices													
	rigin of domestic product Production sector					ı		ı	ı	ı			ı	,
	(excluding construction) Construction Wholesale/retail trade, hotel and	430.5 105.1	447.3 102.1	444.3 95.8	443.8 90.1	218.0 40.5	3.9 - 2.9	- 0.7 - 6.1	- 0.1 - 5.9	0.7 - 6.9	22.5 5.5	22.7 5.2	22.4 4.8	22.3 4.5
	restaurant services, transport and storage 1 Financing, renting and business	334.5	353.5	367.6	371.3	182.0	5.7	4.0	1.0	0.7	17.5	17.9	18.5	18.7
	services 2 Public and private services 3	546.6 382.1	570.9 388.4	589.7 389.6	595.9 394.8	295.2 196.9	4.4 1.6	3.3 0.3	1.1 1.3	0.3 0.0	28.5 20.0	29.0 19.7	29.7 19.6	29.9 19.8
	All economic sectors Memo item: Enterprise sector	1,823.5 1,596.1	1,886.7 1,658.5	1,911.5 1,684.3	1,919.9 1,693.4	944.6 831.2	3.5 3.9	1.3 1.6	0.4 0.5	0.1 0.1	95.2 83.4	95.8 84.2	96.2 84.8	96.5 85.1
	Economic sectors, adjusted 4	1,730.5	1,786.4	1,806.6	1,815.2	891.4	3.2	1.1	0.5	- 0.1	90.4	90.7	91.0	91.2
	Gross domestic product	1,914.8	1,969.5	1,986.2	1,989.7	978.1	2.9	0.8	0.2	- 0.2	100	100	100	100
	e of domestic product Private consumption 5 Government consumption Machinery and equipment Premises Other investment 6 Changes in inventories 7	1,099.1 374.3 160.3 248.7 23.4 – 5.7	1,120.6 378.0 176.5 242.1 25.5 – 8.1	1,136.9 382.0 167.8 230.5 27.0 – 24.7	1,125.3 388.4 152.5 217.1 27.4 – 22.0	553.1 192.1 71.3 99.1 13.6 6.2	2.0 1.0 10.1 – 2.6 9.0	1.4 1.0 - 4.9 - 4.8 5.6	- 1.0 1.7 - 9.1 - 5.8 1.6	0.3 0.3 - 2.2 - 5.7 1.6	57.4 19.5 8.4 13.0 1.2 – 0.3	56.9 19.2 9.0 12.3 1.3 – 0.4	57.2 19.2 8.4 11.6 1.4 – 1.2	56.6 19.5 7.7 10.9 1.4 – 1.1
	Domestic use Net exports Exports Imports	1,900.2 14.6 581.8 567.2	1,934.7 34.8 661.5 626.7	1,919.4 66.8 698.8 632.0	1,888.6 101.1 722.6 621.5	935.4 42.7 357.5 314.8	1.8 13.7 10.5	- 0.8 5.6 0.9	- 1.6 3.4 - 1.7	0.5 1.6 4.0	99.2 0.8 30.4 29.6	98.2 1.8 33.6 31.8	96.6 3.4 35.2 31.8	94.9 5.1 36.3 31.2
	Gross domestic product	1,914.8	1,969.5	1,986.2	1,989.7	978.1	2.9	0.8	0.2	- 0.2	100	100	100	100
At	current prices													
III LIE	e of domestic product													
	Private consumption 5 Government consumption Machinery and equipment Premises Other investment 6 Changes in inventories 7	1,156.0 378.2 159.6 245.2 21.6 2.1	1,196.2 385.6 176.7 240.2 23.2 0.7	1,232.7 394.1 167.4 228.9 24.4 – 15.0	1,236.5 404.4 151.9 215.5 24.6 – 13.2	612.5 195.0 70.1 98.5 12.0 14.5	3.5 2.0 10.7 - 2.1 7.3	3.0 2.2 - 5.3 - 4.7 5.0	0.3 2.6 - 9.3 - 5.9 1.0	1.2 0.9 - 4.1 - 5.8 0.1	58.4 19.1 8.1 12.4 1.1 0.1	58.9 19.0 8.7 11.8 1.1 0.0	59.4 19.0 8.1 11.0 1.2 – 0.7	58.6 19.2 7.2 10.2 1.2 – 0.6
	Domestic use Net exports	1,962.6 16.0	2,022.5 7.5	2,032.5 41.2	2,019.7 90.7	1,002.5 39.2	3.1	0.5	- 0.6	1.1	99.2 0.8	99.6 0.4	98.0 2.0	95.7 4.3
	Exports Imports	586.4 570.4	686.1 678.6	731.5 690.2	757.6 667.0	373.5 334.3	17.0 19.0	6.6 1.7	3.6 - 3.4	1.3 2.5	29.6 28.8	33.8 33.4	35.3 33.3	35.9 31.6
	Gross domestic product	1,978.6	2,030.0	2,073.7	2,110.4	1,041.7	2.6	2.2	1.8	0.7	100	100	100	100
	rices (1995 = 100) Private consumption Gross domestic product Terms of trade	105.2 103.3 100.2	106.7 103.1 95.8	108.4 104.4 95.8	109.9 106.1 97.7	110.7 106.5 98.4	1.5 - 0.3 - 4.4	1.6 1.3 0.1	1.3 1.6 1.9	1.0 0.9 1.1				
	stribution of national income Compensation of employees Entrepreneurial and property income	1,057.8 410.4	1,099.1 409.3	1,121.3 420.9	1,130.5 441.1	537.5 221.9	3.9	2.0 2.8	0.8 4.8	0.5	72.0 28.0	72.9 27.1	72.7 27.3	71.9 28.1
1 .	National income	-	1,508.4		1,571.5	759.4	2.7	2.2	1.9	- 0.5	100		100	100
	Memo item: Gross national income	1,965.1	2,020.3	2,065.6	2,108.8	1,031.5	2.8	2.2	2.1	0.3				

Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in November 2003. — 1 Including communication services. — 2 Financial intermediation, real estate activities, renting and business services. — 3 Including care-at-home services. — 4 Gross value added after deduction of assumed bank charges, but excluding taxes on products (offset against subsidies on products). —

5 Including non-profit institutions serving households. — 6 Intangible fixed asset formation (inter alia, computer software and entertainment, literary or artistic originals) and cultivated assets. — 7 Including net increase in valuables.

IX Economic conditions

2 Output in the production sector

Adjusted for working-day variations •

		Adjust	ed fo	r wor	king-	day variatio	ons o																
						of which																	
						Industry 1																	\neg
		Produc	ction	cocto	,	aasti y			Intermedia	ıto.							\dashv						
		total		3 c ct01	′	Total			goods 2			Capital god	ods 3		Consumer	goods	4	Energy 5			Constructi	on	
				Annu perce age			Annu perce age			Annu perce age			Annu perce age			Annu perce age			Annu perce age			Annu perce age	
Perio	d	1995 =			je	1995 = 100	chan	ge	1995 = 100	chang	ge	1995 = 100		ge	1995 = 100	chang	je	1995 = 100		je	1995 = 100	chan	ge
		Ger	mar	ıy																			
1999		10	07.8	+	1.5	111.5	+	1.7	110.7	+	1.8	118.0	+	1.5	103.3	+	1.7	100.0	-	0.4	87.9	+	0.8
2000			13.4	+	5.2	119.1	+	6.8	116.9	+	5.6	130.9		10.9	105.6	+	2.2	99.7	-	0.3	84.9	-	3.4
2001 2002			13.2 11.8	_	0.2 1.2	119.9 118.4	+	0.7 1.3	116.1 116.2	- +	0.7 0.1	134.3 131.1	+	2.6 2.4	105.2 103.6	=	0.4 1.5	98.1 98.4	-	1.6 0.3	78.9 76.7	-	7.1 2.8
	Nov	12	18.5 20.9	+	0.1 3.1	124.6 128.3	+ +	0.2 4.0	123.4 123.1	+ +	2.0 4.7	134.6 144.8	- +	0.8 4.4	112.0 113.0	- +	1.1 2.2	103.6 104.6	+ - 	5.3 0.8	88.0 83.0	<u>-</u>	6.8 2.0
	Dec	l	04.6	-	0.8	111.5	+	0.1	98.5	+	1.7	135.8	-	0.8	98.1	-	0.5	108.4	1	3.0	54.7		10.6
2003	Jan Feb	10	02.3 05.5	+	1.0 1.0	109.9 114.5	+ +	1.8 2.2	110.8 111.1	+ ±	2.8 0.0	117.3 129.5	++	2.4 6.2	97.5 98.0	=	1.4 1.3	112.1 106.2	+ +	0.7 7.7	43.6 44.2	=	10.1 23.5
	Mar	6 1	19.0	+	0.3	127.1	+	0.9	124.8	+	1.3	143.3	+	2.2	107.4	-	2.3	110.7	+	6.9	6 70.5	-	10.1
	Apr May	6 10	11.9 09.4	+	0.1 0.7	118.2 115.6	+ +	0.5 1.3	118.4 116.3	+ +	1.5 0.9	128.7 126.2	- +	1.1 2.7	102.4 98.8	+	1.5 0.6	101.7 96.9	+ +		6 75.8	=	7.7 7.2
	June	6 1	14.1	-	1.7	121.1	-	2.1	120.2	-	0.2	134.6	-	4.5	102.8	-	1.1	93.1	+	7.1	6 82.4	-	4.7
	July × Aug ×		14.1 01.7	+	1.3 3.0	120.8 107.0	+	1.9 2.8	119.7 108.5	+	0.3 3.6	134.3 112.4	+	3.5 3.2	102.9 96.4	+	1.7 0.8	91.5 90.9	+ +	1.7 2.0		=	3.0 7.1
	Sep ×	6 1 ²	16.4	-	2.2	123.1	-	2.5	119.6	-	3.1	139.2	-	1.4	105.5	-	3.2	99.2	+	7.0	6 84.1	-	6.6
	Oct +	11	19.2	+	0.6	126.2	l +	1.3	123.6	+	0.2	141.1	+	4.8	109.0	I -	2.7	102.5	I -	1.1	84.4	I -	4.1
		Wes	teri	n Ge	rma	iny																	
1999		10	07.2	+	1.2	110.1	+	1.3	109.1	+	1.4	117.2	+	1.3	101.1	+	1.2	100.6	ı -	0.6	88.9	+	1.4
2000		1	12.7	+	5.1	117.1	;	6.4	114.3	;	4.8	129.9		10.8	102.8		1.7	99.9	_	0.7	87.5	_	1.6
2001 2002			12.4 10.6	_	0.3 1.6	117.5 115.5	+	0.3 1.7	113.2 112.7	_	1.0 0.4	132.9 129.3	+	2.3	101.9 99.6	-	0.9	97.9 98.2	- +	2.0 0.3	82.2 80.9	-	6.1 1.6
2002					0	113.3			112.7		01	123.5		,	33.0			30.2	l '	0.5	00.5		1.0
	Oct Nov Dec	11	17.0 19.3 03.5	+	0.3 2.8 1.1	121.3 124.8 108.5	- + -	0.3 3.6 0.5	119.7 119.3 95.4	+ + +	1.8 4.4 1.1	132.6 142.5 133.8	- + -	1.3 4.4 1.0	107.1 107.8 93.1	- + -	2.3 0.8 2.2	103.4 104.5 108.1	+	5.3 0.8 3.0	92.8 87.3 58.3	<u>-</u>	6.1 0.7 8.6
2003		10	01.5	+	0.8	107.2	+	1.4	107.6	+	2.5	115.6	+	2.1	93.8	-	2.0	111.9	+	0.7	46.4	-	8.8
	Feb Mar		05.0 18.1	+	1.1 0.3	111.9 124.1	+ +	2.0 0.6	107.8 121.0	- +	0.4 0.8	128.0 141.4	++	6.2 2.1	94.6 103.5	-	1.6 2.4	106.1 110.5	+ +	7.7 7.0	47.8 6 76.1	=	21.6 8.6
	Apr	6 1	10.6	_	0.3	115.0	±	0.0	114.5	+	1.1	127.1	_	1.2	97.7	+	0.2	101.4		4.2	6 82.5	-	6.9
	May June		07.9 12.6	+	0.5 2.0	112.3 117.7	+ -	0.9 2.6	112.1 115.6	+	0.4 1.0	124.7 133.2	+	2.6 4.3	94.0 97.9	-	1.6 2.1	96.7 92.9	+ +	2.7 7.4	6 80.9 6 87.8	=	6.3 3.6
	July x	6 1	13.0	+	1.3	117.9	+	1.6	115.8	±	0.0	133.0	+	3.4	98.9	+	1.0	91.1		1.7		-	2.1
	Aug × Sep ×	6 9	99.5 14.8	_	3.3 2.4	103.2 119.6	-	3.3 2.8	103.8 114.8]	4.2 3.9	109.9 137.0	_	3.3 1.4	92.0 101.7	-	1.3 3.2	90.4 99.0	+ +	1.7 6.8	6 77.5 6 89.2	-	6.6 5.6
	Oct +		17.6	+	0.5	122.7	+	1.2	119.0	_	0.6	139.2	+	5.0	104.4	_	2.5	102.3		1.1	89.2	-	3.9
				Ger																			
1999		1.	14.4	+	4.9	135.8	+	7.6	137.1	+	8.9	135.6	+	7.4	134.0	+	5.9	95.1	+	1.2	84.2	ı -	0.9
2000			21.5	+	6.2	152.7		12.4	157.0		14.5	153.2		13.0	145.7	+	8.7	98.3		3.4	75.5	-	10.3
2001 2002			23.0 25.3	+	1.2 1.9	160.0 167.1	+ +	4.8 4.4	162.6 171.2	+ +	3.6 5.3	163.6 168.5	++	6.8 3.0	152.6 159.7	+ +	4.7 4.7	99.5 99.9	+ +	1.2 0.4	67.0 61.6	=	11.3 8.1
2002		"	-5.5	•					.,		5.5			5.0				33.3			0		S
2002	Oct Nov	13	36.1 39.1	++	3.2 4.7	180.1 187.4	++	6.4 8.6	181.8 183.7	++	4.2 7.9	177.2 194.4	++	7.3 4.2	180.5 186.3		9.2 14.9	104.8 105.0	+ -	4.4 1.5	70.8 67.4	-	9.8 7.9
	Dec		17.4	+	3.0	162.1	-	8.4	147.9	÷	8.9	178.0	Ŧ	2.5	168.2	+	14.7	110.8	-	3.1	41.8	-	19.5
2003	Jan Feb		11.4 11.0	+	2.6 0.4	155.8 157.6	+ +	5.9 4.0	161.7 163.1	++	6.6 4.2	152.7 161.7	++	6.2 7.1	149.8 145.2	++	4.5 0.3	113.5 107.1	+ +	0.4 7.6	33.3 31.2		16.1 32.3
	Mar	6 12	29.4	+	0.4	178.5	‡	3.7	185.2	+	6.2	184.7	+	4.6	162.3	-	1.3	111.9	+	6.0		-	17.4
	Apr May		26.9 26.3	++	3.6 2.7	171.7 171.6	+ +	6.6 5.9	179.7 183.0	+ +	5.9 6.5	162.1 158.7	++	1.3 3.2	169.0 166.8	++	13.7 7.6	104.3 98.4	+ +	5.8 3.3	6 56.9 6 57.6		11.2 11.5
	June	6 13	31.8	+	1.5	171.0	+	3.7	193.1	+	8.7	164.3	_	8.0	172.0	+	8.2	95.0	+	5.3	6 63.1		10.0
	July × Aug ×		27.3 27.6	+	2.7 0.4	169.9 171.2	+ +	5.1 2.3	181.9 182.9	+	3.4 3.3	162.6 165.5	+	6.0 0.5	158.7 158.9	+	7.4 3.5	95.1 94.6	+ +	2.5 4.0		-	7.2 9.0
	Sep ×		35.4	+	0.4	182.6	‡	1.2	195.1	++	5.0	186.7	_	1.0	159.5	+	2.9	101.2	+	9.4		-	11.0
	Oct +	13	38.3	+	1.6	186.1	+	3.3	196.8	+	8.3	182.8	+	3.2	173.2	-	4.0	104.5	-	0.3	67.3	-	4.9

Source of the unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. — o Using the Census X-12-ARIMA method, version 0.2.8. — 1 Manufacturing sector, unless assigned to the main grouping energy, plus mining and quarrying. — 2 Including mining and quarrying. — 3 Including manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers. — 4 Including printing and service activities related to printing. — 5 Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply, and, in particular, mining of coal and lignite, extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas and manufacture of refined petroleum products. — 6 Pro-

visional up to adjustment to the figures of the annual overall survey in the construction sector. — x Provisional; adjusted in advance by the Federal Statistical Office, by way of estimates, to the results of the Quarterly Production Survey for the third quarter (industry in Germany: on average, + 0.9%). — + Provisional; adjusted in advance by the Federal Statistical Office, by way of estimates, to the results of the Quarterly Production Survey for the fourth quarter (industry in Germany: + 0.9%).

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IX Economic conditions

3 Orders received by industry *

Adjusted for working-day variations •

	Adjusted for	working-day	variations •									
			of which				of which					
	Industry, total		Domestic or	ders	Foreign orde	ers	Intermediate	e goods	Capital goods	_S 1	Consumer go	oods 2
		Annual percent- age		Annual percent- age		Annual percent- age		Annual percent- age		Annual percent- age		Annual percent- age
Period	German	change y	2000=100	change	2000=100	change	2000=100	change	2000=100	change	2000=100	change
1999	87.8	_ + 2.1	92.3	- 0.2	82.1	+ 5.4	87.5	+ 0.8	86.0	+ 3.4	95.9	+ 0.8
2000	99.9	+ 13.8	99.9	+ 8.2	99.9	+ 21.7	100.0	+ 14.3	100.0	+ 16.3	99.9	+ 4.2
2001	98.3	- 1.6		- 2.3	99.1	- 0.8	95.9	- 4.1	99.4	- 0.6	101.4	+ 1.5
2002	98.2	- 0.1		- 3.1	102.8	+ 3.7	96.4	+ 0.5	99.6	+ 0.2	99.0	- 2.4
2002 Oct	100.3	+ 4.7	97.7	+ 1.7	103.6	+ 8.6	99.7	+ 4.9	100.5	+ 6.7	102.0	- 2.6
Nov	101.6	+ 6.3	97.4	+ 2.4	106.8	+ 11.0	99.4	+ 7.8	103.6	+ 6.3	100.2	+ 0.8
Dec	91.8	- 1.9	88.4	- 1.4	96.1	- 2.4	86.5	+ 2.2	97.6	- 4.5	85.5	- 2.8
2003 Jan	97.9	+ 3.1	92.4	- 0.2	104.7	+ 6.8	97.7	+ 4.8	98.2	+ 3.0	97.0	- 2.4
Feb	98.5	+ 3.2	95.4	+ 3.5	102.4	+ 3.1	96.5	+ 2.2	99.3	+ 5.6	102.1	- 1.9
Mar	105.5	- 0.8	100.2	- 0.7	112.1	- 1.1	105.2	+ 2.3	105.4	- 2.0	106.5	- 6.0
Apr	97.2	- 0.2	93.2	- 1.3	102.2	+ 1.1	97.4	+ 0.1	98.3	+ 0.9	92.3	- 5.3
May	93.0	- 5.7	91.0	- 0.1	95.5	- 11.6	93.6	- 2.4	94.1	- 8.2	86.2	- 5.9
June	100.1	- 1.0	94.2	- 2.1	107.6	+ 0.5	98.6	- 1.4	104.3	+ 1.2	88.5	- 7.9
July	97.3	- 0.5	94.8	- 1.0	100.4	+ 0.1	97.8	+ 0.3	98.1	- 0.7	92.0	- 2.5
Sep Oct P	90.3 102.7 102.2	- 1.5 + 0.9	87.9 98.3	- 2.9 ± 0.0 + 1.3	93.3 108.2	+ 0.1 + 1.9 + 2.6	89.7 100.6 101.8	+ 0.2 + 0.4	90.3 104.4	- 2.3 + 2.6 + 1.8	92.5 102.6 103.0	- 3.6 - 4.5
	Western	Germany	/									
1999	88.0	+ 1.9	1	- 0.6	82.4	+ 5.5	88.0	+ 0.6	86.0	+ 3.5	96.5	+ 0.6
2000	99.9	+ 13.5		+ 7.8	100.0	+ 21.4	99.9	+ 13.5	100.0	+ 16.3	99.9	+ 3.5
2001	97.8	- 2.1		- 2.7	98.6	- 1.4	95.1	- 4.8	99.1	- 0.9	101.1	+ 1.2
2002	97.3	- 0.5		- 3.6	101.6	+ 3.0	95.1	± 0.0	98.9	- 0.2	98.3	- 2.8
2002 Oct	99.4	+ 4.3	96.6	+ 1.2	102.7	+ 8.1	98.2	+ 4.5	99.9	+ 6.3	101.1	- 3.1
Nov	100.3	+ 5.5	96.4	+ 2.0	105.0	+ 9.5	98.3	+ 7.7	102.1	+ 4.9	99.3	+ 0.5
Dec	90.5	- 2.6	86.9	- 2.1	94.7	- 3.3	85.5	+ 2.3	95.8	- 5.6	84.7	- 3.2
2003 Jan	96.9	+ 2.5	91.7	- 0.2	103.1	+ 5.6	95.2	+ 3.8	98.4	+ 2.9	96.2	- 2.7
Feb	97.7	+ 3.1	94.7	+ 3.3	101.2	+ 2.7	95.0	+ 1.6	98.7	+ 5.4	101.9	- 2.0
Mar	104.2	- 0.1	99.1	- 1.1	110.3	+ 1.0	103.4	+ 2.4	104.3	- 0.4	105.9	- 6.4
Apr	95.9	- 0.9	91.8	- 2.2	100.8	+ 0.6	95.1	- 1.1	97.7	+ 0.5	91.2	- 5.7
May	91.8	- 6.5	89.4	- 1.0	94.7	- 12.1	91.5	- 3.3	93.6	- 9.1	84.9	- 6.1
June	99.2	- 1.1	92.2	- 3.0	107.5	+ 1.0	96.5	- 2.5	104.2	+ 1.6	87.4	- 8.0
July	96.2	- 1.3	93.6	- 1.8	99.3	- 0.9	95.6	- 0.6	97.8	- 1.6	91.2	- 3.2
Aug Sep Oct P	89.0 101.2 100.9	- 1.3 + 0.1	86.3 96.2	- 3.3 - 1.2	92.3 107.1	+ 1.0 + 1.5 + 2.4	87.0 98.2 99.3	- 0.8 - 0.6	90.0 103.3	- 1.1 + 1.9 + 2.0	91.4 101.5 101.7	- 4.1 - 5.1
	Eastern	Germany										
1999	84.6	+ 4.7		+ 3.9	77.0	+ 7.1	82.8	+ 6.4	86.0	+ 2.9	86.9	+ 6.0
2000	99.9	+ 18.1		+ 13.9	99.9	+ 29.7	99.9	+ 20.7	100.0	+ 16.3	100.0	+ 15.1
2001	104.9	+ 5.0		+ 2.4	110.9	+ 11.0	106.0	+ 6.1	103.4	+ 3.4	106.0	+ 6.0
2002	111.0	+ 5.8		+ 1.6	127.8	+ 15.2	111.7	+ 5.4	110.7	+ 7.1	109.4	+ 3.2
2002 Oct	113.8	+ 10.7	109.9	+ 7.1	123.0	+ 19.0	116.2	+ 8.3	111.0	+ 15.7	114.8	+ 2.5
Nov	118.9	+ 16.1	107.8	+ 5.8	145.5	+ 40.6	112.6	+ 10.0	126.4	+ 25.8	115.6	+ 5.7
Dec	111.1	+ 7.7	104.8	+ 5.0	126.1	+ 13.1	99.1	+ 3.7	126.7	+ 11.8	98.7	+ 3.7
2003 Jan	111.3	+ 9.4	1	+ 0.1	139.2	+ 30.6	128.1	+ 16.9	93.7	+ 2.1	110.3	+ 2.5
Feb	110.6	+ 7.4		+ 6.3	128.2	+ 9.8	113.4	+ 8.3	108.9	+ 8.5	105.4	- 0.9
Mar	123.7	- 8.6		+ 4.3	150.5	- 25.3	126.4	+ 2.5	122.6	- 19.7	116.3	- 0.6
Apr	115.0	+ 8.0	107.8	+ 7.6	132.4	+ 8.9	123.2	+ 11.0	107.5	+ 6.5	110.4	+ 0.5
May	109.6	+ 5.1	107.8	+ 7.8	113.8	- 0.6	117.5	+ 6.3	102.0	+ 5.9	106.8	- 2.8
June	114.3	+ 2.1	116.0	+ 7.9	110.1	- 10.3	123.2	+ 9.3	106.7	- 4.0	106.5	- 4.8
July	112.3	+ 11.1	107.6	+ 6.5	123.6	+ 21.8	123.8	+ 10.0	101.7	+ 13.3	105.9	+ 7.7
Aug Sep Oct p	108.3 124.2 120.7	- 3.7 + 11.1	105.5 121.0	+ 1.2 + 12.2	115.1 132.0	- 13.1 + 8.6	121.1 128.1	+ 8.4 + 10.4	94.3 121.1	- 17.7 + 13.5 - 1.4	109.9 120.0	+ 2.2 + 4.4

Source of the unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. — \star Economic activities of the manufacturing sector, in particular excluding manufacture of food products, beverages, tobacco and refined petroleum products; results for specific operational segments; figures excluding value-added

tax. — ${\bf o}$ Using the Census X-12-ARIMA method, version 0.2.8. — 1 Including manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers. — 2 Including printing and service activities related to printing.

IX Economic conditions

4 Orders received by construction *

Adjusted for working-day variations •

	Germany						Western G	ern	nany				Eastern Ge	ermany			
	Total			Housing con- struction	Industrial construc- tion 1	Public sector construc- tion	Total			Housing con- struction	Industrial construc- tion 1	Public sector construc- tion	Total		Housing con- struction	Industrial construc- tion 1	Public sector construc- tion
Period	2000 = 100	pe cei	ntage	2000 = 100			2000 = 100	pe ce	ntage	2000 = 100			2000 = 100	Annual per- centage change			
1999	109.3	_	2.2	119.6	106.1	106.7	107.4	Ī.	0.8	114.6	104.3	106.4	115.5	- 10.0	134.6	112.2	107.2
2000 2001 2002	100.0 94.5 88.7	- - -	8.5 5.5 6.1	100.0 82.9 72.8	99.9 96.9 91.5	100.0 99.0 95.6	99.9 97.4 90.9	- - -	7.0 2.5 6.7	99.9 87.6 79.6	99.9	100.0 100.7 95.6	100.0 85.2 81.7	- 13.4	100.0 68.3 51.9	99.9	100.0 94.2 95.7
2002 Sep	101.9	-	2.6	77.4	100.8	118.4	103.4	-	4.2	83.3	101.1	118.9	97.1	+ 3.3	59.4	99.9	116.9
Oct Nov Dec	84.5 74.8 79.3	l –	8.3 8.0 0.3	67.5 68.5 70.1	84.8 74.9 89.1	94.9 78.6 74.0	86.0 73.8 83.1	<u>-</u>	9.3 9.9 2.2	75.4 75.3 80.3	85.6 72.8 93.0	93.1 74.0 73.2	80.0 77.9 67.3	- 4.2 - 1.8 + 8.5	43.3 47.6 38.9	82.4	99.9 91.7 76.4
2003 Jan Feb Mar	56.8 64.4 88.7	<u>-</u> -	9.3 13.0 20.7	49.7 54.6 78.9	61.7 67.4 86.4	55.5 67.0 97.4	58.5 67.5 91.7	<u>-</u>	11.2 8.7 24.4	55.3 59.4 87.1	62.1 68.9 87.7	56.2 71.1 99.4	51.2 54.3 79.0	- 2.1 - 26.7 - 4.0	32.5 40.1 54.0	60.3 62.4 81.5	53.5 54.9 91.6
Apr May June	82.4 82.7 94.4	l –	13.4 10.3 11.3	69.8 66.6 75.8	81.9 83.1 91.9	90.9 92.4 108.9	84.9 81.6 95.9	- -	13.8 12.6 11.6	76.9 70.7 83.8	84.3 79.7 92.1	90.8 90.8 108.1	74.5 86.2 89.7	- 11.3 - 2.7 - 9.8	48.3 54.0 51.4	73.8 95.1 91.1	90.9 96.9 111.2
July Aug Sep	90.6 81.1 91.2	l –	3.4 8.3 10.5	71.1 67.8 76.3	86.6 76.1 88.8	107.3 95.0 103.2	91.1 81.7 91.2	- - -	5.5 6.2 11.8	79.0 73.9 84.8	85.7 74.7 85.3	105.1 94.8 102.4	89.0 79.2 90.9	+ 4.2 - 14.3 - 6.4	46.9 49.0 50.2	81.0	113.5 95.7 105.4

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". — ${\bf o}$ Bundesbank calculation. — ${\bf 1}$ Including the railways and post office.

5 Retail trade turnover * Germany

	Retail tra	de 1		of which: By enterprises' main product range														Memo ite	m						
						of which	Вуе	nterp	rises' mai	n pro	duct	range											of which		
	Total					Food, be		ges,	Pharmace and medi goods, co and toile articles 2	cal smet		Clothing, footwear leather g		2	Househol articles, hardware paints an 2 3	<u>,</u>	iss	Retail tra sales of m and moto sales of a	notor orcycl	vehi es ar	cles Id		Retail sal motor ve		
		age Not		nge Pric	:e-		age	cent-		age	ent-		age	ent-		age	ent-		age Not	chan	Price-			age	ent-
	2000 = 100	adju	isted	adju	usted 5	2000 = 100	chai	nge	2000 = 100	chai	nge	2000 = 100	char	nge	2000 = 100	char	nge	2000 = 100	adjus	ted	adjus	ted 5	2000 = 100	chai	ıge
	96.7 97.0 95.9 96.9 97.7	+ + - + +	1.3 0.3 1.1 1.0 0.8	- -	- 0.6 - 1.7 - 1.1	97.0 97.0 95.7 97.1 98.0	+ ± - + +	3.3 0.0 1.3 1.5 0.9	78.5 81.8 83.4 88.2 94.7	+ + + + +	6.5 4.2 2.0 5.8 7.4	104.0 103.2 101.4 100.3 100.2	± - -	0.0 0.8 1.7 1.1 0.1	97.5 96.4 95.2 98.2 97.6	- - + -	2.6 1.1 1.2 3.2 0.6	94.8 96.0 95.8 97.5 98.7	+ + - + +	1.8 1.3 0.2 1.8 1.2	+ + - + +	1.1 0.3 0.7 1.5 0.8	86.1 90.7 94.0 99.2 102.9	+ + + + +	3.6 5.3 3.6 5.5 3.7
	100.0 101.8 100.2	+ + -	2.4 1.8 1.6		_ :	100.0 104.7 107.4	+ + +	2.0 4.7 2.6	100.0 107.3 111.1	+ + +	5.6 7.3 3.5	100.0 99.5 94.7	- - -	0.2 0.5 4.8	100.0 96.5 88.8	+ - -	2.5 3.5 8.0	100.0 101.9 101.1	+ + -	1.3 1.9 0.8	+	0.1 1.5	100.0 102.4 105.3	- + +	2.8 2.4 2.8
	105.8 106.4 120.0	+ - -	1.3 3.7 2.4	1 -	- 3.2	109.6 112.3 124.8	+ + +	3.4 0.8 1.5	115.0 113.4 126.9	+ + +	4.3 0.4 2.6	110.2 98.3 118.6	+ - -	5.3 10.5 4.7	94.4 97.5 104.3	- - -	7.4 8.5 8.1	106.7 105.9 115.1	+ - -	2.0 3.4 1.1	+ - -	2.0 3.0 2.0	111.8 106.2 98.8	+ - +	5.1 1.8 5.2
	93.7 88.0 99.6	+ + -	1.5 1.4 2.7	+		101.6 97.9 108.4	+ + -	4.2 2.9 3.6	111.3 104.9 109.1	+ + ±	2.8 4.4 0.0	81.4 67.6 91.1	- - -	1.2 5.8 5.1	78.8 77.1 93.6	- - +	2.2 1.0 3.5	92.5 89.2 103.1	+ + -	1.4 1.5 1.2	+ + -	1.7 1.2 1.5	89.4 94.7 116.3	+ + +	0.8 1.5 3.4
	103.2 100.7 92.8	+ + -	2.1 0.5 0.7			113.6 110.7 105.3	+ + +	5.5 0.5 2.0	113.3 111.6 107.0	+ + +	0.3 1.9 0.8	97.1 94.0 82.7	+ - -	0.2 3.0 3.0	91.9 90.2 79.9	- + -	0.9 2.4 1.5	106.2 104.0 96.9	+ + -	1.1 1.7 0.2	+ + -	1.3 1.8 0.6	117.6 116.2 112.2	- + +	1.9 5.3 1.4
	98.2 91.5 97.3	- - +	1.7 5.9 0.3			108.8 106.1 103.5	+ - +	1.7 1.7 2.5	118.2 104.5 110.1	+ - +	2.8 4.6 2.5	87.7 75.2 96.5	- - -	5.5 13.2 3.7	85.7 79.3 85.0	- - -	2.7 6.4 0.4	102.9 92.7 98.8	- - +	0.1 4.6 1.3	- - +	0.5 5.0 0.9	120.4 96.5 105.0	+ - +	4.8 0.2 5.2
.	104.2	_	1.5	-	- 2.0	110.8	+	1.1	115.0	l ±	0.0	106.7	_	3.2	93.0	_	1.5	105.8	_	0.8	_	1.5			

Source: Federal Statistical Office. — * Excluding value-added tax; figures from 2002 provisional, partly revised and, judging by past experience, subject to considerable uncertainty in the most recent months. — 1 Excluding sales of motor vehicles and motorcycles and excluding the sale of automo-

tive fuel. — 2 Retail sales in stores. — 3 Including furniture and lighting equipment.— 4 Including motor vehicle parts and accessories.— 5 Up to (and including) 2000, at 1995 prices; from 2001, at 2000 prices.

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IX Economic conditions

6 Labour market *

								Persons in		Т							
	Employed				Employees	1		employme Mining and manu- factur- ing	Con-	ŀ	Short- time	motion	under- going vocational further	Unemploy	ed 2	Unem-	
	Thou-	Annual o	hange Tho	u-	Thou-	Annual percen- tage		sector	struction	4	workers 2	schemes 2,5	training 2	Thou-	Annual change, thou-	ploy- ment rate 2,6	Vacan- cies, thou-
Period	sands	in %	sanc		sands	change		Thousands						sands	sands	in %	sands 2
	Germa	ny															
2000 2001 2002	38,750 38,914 38,668	+ 1. + 0. - 0.	4 +	246	34,745 34,834 34,577	+ (1.8 0.3 0.7	6,373 6,395 6,218	8 8	58 33	86 123 207	316 243 192	345 332	3,852 4,060	- 211 - 37 + 209	9.4 9.8	514 506 451
2002 Nov Dec	38,842 38,630	- 1. - 1.			34,702	- '	1.3	6,165 6,128	8	73 19	205 165	197 180	339 318	4,026 4,225	+ 237 + 262		344 324
2003 Jan Feb Mar	37,796 37,779 37,928	- 1. - 1. - 1.	5 – 5 –	562 567	33,733		1.7		p 7.	78	195 227 244	155 150 143	299 287 275	4,623 4,706 4,608	+ 333 + 410 + 452	11.3 11.1	350 388 415
Apr May June	38,178 38,250 38,266	- 1. - 1. - 1.	3 – 2 –	460	34,112		1.5		p 8	95 01 03	242 225 222	138 134 131	262 255 241	4,495 4,342 4,257	+ 471 + 396 + 303	7 10.4 10.2	419 393 373
July Aug Sep	38,188 38,232 • 38,414	- 1. - 1. • - 1.	2 -		34,125	- 1	1.5		p 8	04 07 05	196 150 169	131 131 133	220 212 221	4,352 4,314 4,207	+ 305 + 296 + 265	10.4	367 356 330
Oct Nov		١.		 							163 162	138 140	231 235	4,152 4,184	+ 222 + 159		297 275
	Wester	n Gern	nany	9													
2000 2001 2002								5,761 5,769 5,593	8 6	19 96 54	59 94 162	59 53 42	202 197 192	2,320 2,498	- 224 - 60 + 178	7.2 7.7	436 377
2002 Nov Dec								5,540 5,506	6.	17 32	156 131	41 38	198 186	2,520 2,647	+ 199 + 212	8.1	285 270
2003 Jan Feb Mar									5	93 72 36	157 187 199	35 34 33	175 168 165	2,898 2,951 2,880	+ 262 + 317 + 352	9.0	294 328 348
Apr									p 5	97	201	32	160	2,811	+ 363	8.6	350
May June							:		p 6)1)1	187 182	31 30	159 151	2,715 2,663	+ 306 + 255	8.1	327 306
July Aug							:		p 6	01	162 119	29 28	137 133	2,734 2,723	+ 253	8.3	300 287
Sep Oct)1 	139 136	27 27	141	2,653 2,638	+ 213	8.0	261 237
Nov	Easterr	ı n Germ	.। any ¹ '	0		l	. 1				135	l 26	152	2,666	+ 145	5 8.1	222
2000		l	·	.		l	.	612)5	27	257	150		+ 13		
2001 2002				•			:	626 625	8 2	52 29	29 45	190 150	148 140		+ 23 + 31	17.7	70 74
2002 Nov Dec								626 622		27 17	49 34	157 142	141 132	1,506 1,578	+ 38 + 49		59 54
2003 Jan Feb									1: 1:	96 35	39 40	120 116	125 118	1,725 1,756	+ 71 + 94	19.9	55 61
Mar Apr										92	45 41	110 106	110 102	1,728 1,684	+ 99 + 108		67 69
May June									p 2	00	38 39	103 102	96 89	1,628 1,594		7 18.6	67 67
July Aug Sep									p 2 p 2)4)5)4	34 31 30	102 104 106	82 80 81	1,618 1,591 1,554	+ 53 + 50 + 52	18.2	67 69 69
Oct Nov			:								27 27	112	82	1,514	+ 34	17.3	60

Source: Federal Statistical Office; Federal Labour Office. — * Monthly figures: end of month; employed persons and employees: averages; short-time workers: mid-month; annual and quarterly figures: averages. — 1 Work-place concept.— 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 structural adjustment measures (SAM). — 6 Relative to the total civilian labour

force. — 7 From May 2003, calculated on the basis of new labour force figures. — 8 The figures from March 2002 onwards are positively affected by the fact that construction firms which are required to report and which have been identified in the course of drawing up the corporate register are included for the first time. — 9 Excluding western Berlin; for the mining, manufacturing and construction sectors, including persons employed in western Berlin. — 10 Including western Berlin; for the mining, manufacturing and construction sectors, excluding persons employed in western Berlin. — o First preliminary estimate.

IX Economic conditions

7 Prices Germany

	Consumer p	rice index											
		of which								Indices of foreign trac	de prices	Index of wo prices of raw	
	Total	Food	Other durable and non- durable consumer goods excluding energy 1,2	Energy 1	Services excluding house rents 2	House rents	Con- struction price index 2,3	Index of producer prices of industrial products sold on the domestic market 4	Index of producer prices of agricultural products 4	Exports	Imports	Energy 6	Other raw materials 7
Period	2000 = 100							1995 = 100				2000 = 100	
	Index le	vel											
1999	98.6	100.6	100.3	87.7			1		89.9	100.9	100.2	57.6	83.1
2000 2001 2002	100.0 102.0 103.4	100.0 105.1 106.1	100.0 100.3 101.1	100.0 105.7 106.0	102.5	101.2	100.3	100.0 103.0 102.4	95.4 100.8 94.6	104.4 105.4 105.3	111.4 112.1 109.3	100.0 91.4 86.1	100.0 91.9 91.1
2001 Dec 2002 Jan	102.8 102.9	105.2 108.7	100.8 101.4	101.4 103.5			1	101.8 102.3	99.8 98.2	104.8 104.9	108.5 109.1	70.8 73.7	87.1 89.3
Feb Mar	103.2 103.4	108.0 107.8	101.5 101.5	104.1 106.0	104.3 104.3	102.2 102.4	100.2	102.3 102.7	99.4 99.7	104.9 105.2	109.6 110.5	77.2 89.6	91.6 94.3
Apr May June	103.3 103.4 103.4	107.8 107.7 106.6	101.3 101.2 101.1	108.1 106.9 105.9	103.5 104.4 104.9	102.5	100.2	102.5 102.5 102.5	96.0 94.5 93.7	105.4 105.4 105.4	110.7 110.1 108.7	94.4 91.4 84.3	93.6 90.8 89.9
July Aug Sep	103.7 103.5 103.4	105.9 104.7 104.5	100.9 100.8 100.9	105.9 106.2 107.2	106.2	102.8	100.3	102.2 102.1 102.2	93.5 93.4 94.6	105.3 105.4 105.5	108.2 108.8 109.5	84.0 87.9 92.9	89.4 89.9 91.8
Oct Nov Dec	103.3 103.0 104.0	104.1 103.6 104.0	100.9 101.0 100.9	107.6 105.1 105.6	104.5	103.0	100.2	102.5 102.2 102.4	94.3 94.8 94.4	105.5 105.4 105.4	109.5 108.0 109.0	90.5 80.5 87.2	92.1 90.8 89.6
2003 Jan Feb	104.0 104.5	105.3 105.9	101.4 101.6	110.7 113.0	105.1 105.9	103.2 103.4	100.3	103.8 104.2	94.8 96.4	105.5 105.8	109.6 110.3	92.2 97.3	88.3 89.7
Mar Apr	104.6 104.3	106.3 106.6	101.6 101.4	113.8 110.2	105.8	103.7	·	104.4 104.2	94.8 94.9	105.8 105.7	109.6 107.4	89.5 76.0	88.3 87.8
May June	104.1 104.4	106.8 107.1	101.4 101.3	108.2 108.8	106.1	103.8	:	103.9 103.9	93.9 95.3	105.3 105.1	105.9 105.8	72.5 77.0	83.5 81.3
July Aug Sep	104.6 104.6 104.5	106.3 105.1 105.6	101.1 101.0 101.4	109.2 110.4 109.7	107.7	103.9	100.3	104.1 104.1 104.2	92.4 93.9 p 97.4	105.1 105.2 105.4	106.0 106.9 106.7	81.5 86.4 78.7	82.7 85.2 87.5
Oct Nov	104.5 104.3	105.7 105.5	101.4	110.0	106.4	103.9		104.2		105.3	106.8	81.0	
	Annual	percenta	ge chang	е									
1999 2000 2001	+ 0.6 + 1.4 + 2.0	- 1.1 - 0.6 + 5.1	+ 0.1 - 0.3 + 0.3	+ 4.0 + 14.0 + 5.7	+ 1.0	+ 1.2	+ 0.7	2 - 1.0 2 + 3.1 + 3.0	- 6.0 + 6.1 + 5.7	- 0.5 + 3.5 + 1.0	- 0.5 + 11.2 + 0.6	+ 37.1 + 73.6 - 8.6	- 6.2 + 20.3 - 8.1
2002	+ 1.4	+ 1.0	+ 0.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.4	+ 1.4	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 6.2	- 0.1	- 2.5	- 5.8	- 0.9
2001 Dec 2002 Jan Feb	+ 1.6 + 2.1 + 1.8	+ 5.0 + 6.6 + 5.4	+ 0.8 + 1.4 + 1.4	- 2.5 + 0.4 - 1.9	+ 2.6	+ 1.3	:	+ 0.1 - 0.2 - 0.5	+ 1.0 + 2.1 + 0.9	- 0.7 - 0.4 - 0.5	- 4.7 - 3.4 - 3.5	- 25.1 - 19.0 - 21.1	- 13.8 - 7.7 - 5.1
Mar Apr	+ 2.0 + 1.5	+ 4.2 + 2.3	+ 1.4 + 1.2	+ 0.7	+ 2.8	+ 1.4		- 0.3 - 1.1	- 2.9 - 6.8	- 0.4 - 0.3	- 2.5 - 2.8	- 2.9	- 0.6 - 1.2
May June July	+ 1.2 + 1.0 + 1.2	+ 0.2 - 1.1 - 1.1	+ 1.0 + 0.9 + 0.7	- 2.6 - 2.8 - 0.6	+ 2.6	+ 1.5		- 1.3 - 1.3 - 1.1	- 8.9 - 6.6 - 7.0	- 0.6 - 0.6 - 0.5	- 4.3 - 5.2 - 4.2	- 12.3 - 19.5 - 13.4	- 6.5 - 6.9 - 5.4
Aug Sep	+ 1.2 + 1.1	- 0.6 - 0.6	+ 0.6 + 0.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.6	+ 1.4 + 1.4	-	- 1.1 - 1.1	- 8.3 - 7.8	± 0.0 + 0.2	- 2.6 - 1.4	- 7.5 - 0.4	+ 1.5 + 7.9
Oct Nov Dec	+ 1.3 + 1.2 + 1.2	- 1.0 - 0.9 - 1.1	+ 0.4 + 0.3 + 0.1	+ 3.5 + 2.7 + 4.1	' + 2.3	+ 1.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.6	- 6.5 - 5.7 - 5.4	+ 0.5 + 0.5 + 0.6	+ 0.2 - 0.6 + 0.5	+ 14.7 + 12.1 + 23.2	+ 10.2 + 3.9 + 2.9
2003 Jan Feb Mar	+ 1.1 + 1.3 + 1.2	- 3.1 - 1.9 - 1.4	± 0.0 + 0.1 + 0.1	+ 7.0 + 8.5 + 7.4	+ 1.5	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.5 + 1.9 + 1.7	- 3.5 - 3.0 - 4.9	+ 0.6 + 0.9 + 0.6	+ 0.5 + 0.6 - 0.8	+ 25.1 + 26.0 - 0.1	- 1.1 - 2.1 - 6.4
Apr May June	+ 1.0 + 0.7 + 1.0	- 1.1 - 0.8 + 0.5	+ 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.2	+ 1.9 + 1.2 + 2.7	! + 1.1	+ 1.3 + 1.2 + 1.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.7 + 1.4 + 1.4	- 1.1 - 0.6 + 1.7	+ 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.3	- 3.0 - 3.8 - 2.7	- 19.5 - 20.7 - 8.7	- 6.2 - 8.0 - 9.6
July Aug	+ 0.9 + 1.1	+ 0.4 + 0.4	+ 0.2 + 0.2	+ 3.1 + 4.0	+ 0.8 + 1.4	+ 1.1 + 1.1	± 0.0	+ 1.9 + 2.0	- 1.2 + 0.5	- 0.2 - 0.2	- 2.0 - 1.7	- 3.0 - 1.7	- 7.5 - 5.2
Sep Oct Nov	+ 1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3	+ 1.1 + 1.5 + 1.8	+ 0.5 + 0.5 + 0.4	+ 2.3 + 2.2 + 4.2	+ 1.5	+ 1.0			p + 3.0 p + 1.7	- 0.1 - 0.2	- 2.6 - 2.5	- 15.3 - 10.5 + 1.5	- 4.7 - 3.7 + 0.2

Source: Federal Statistical Office; for index of world market prices: HWWA Institute. — 1 Electricity, gas and other fuels. — 2 Bundesbank calculation based on data provided by the Federal Statistical Office. — 3 Previously:

Overall construction price level. — 4 Excluding value-added tax. — 5 HWWA index of raw material prices 'euro area' on a euro basis. — 6 Coal and crude oil. — 7 Food, beverages and tobacco as well as industrial raw materials.



Period

2000 2001 2002 2001 Q4 2002 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4

2003 Q1 Q2 Q3

Period

2003 Q1 Q2 Q3

2003 Apr May June

July Aug Sep Oct

IX Economic conditions

8 Households' income * Germany

Up to end-1998 DM billion; from 1999 € billion

Gross wage salaries 1	s and	Net wages salaries 2	and	Monetary s benefits red		"Mass inco	me" 4	Disposable	income 5	Saving 6		Saving ratio 7
DM / €	Annual percent- age change	DM /€	Annual percent- age change	DM /€	Annual percent- age change	DM /€	Annual percent- age change	DM /€	Annual percent- age change	DM /€	Annual percent- age change	%
1,355.4 1,467.3 1,505.9 1,528.1	8.3 2.6 1.5	941.4 1,003.0 1,032.7 1,029.3		511.2	11.2 7.9 3.6	1,367.6 1,476.9 1,543.9 1,558.6	8.0 4.5 1.0	1,917.5 2,054.3 2,120.6 2,181.9	7.1 3.2 2.9	250.1 266.1 261.3 254.0	6.4 - 1.8 - 2.8	13.0 13.0 12.3 11.6
1,577.1 1,594.0 1,591.3 1,624.3 855.4	3.2 1.1 - 0.2 2.1 3.0	1,037.9 1,032.7 1,015.9 1,038.9 549.2	- 0.5 - 1.6 2.3	595.7 609.6 621.5	4.6 7.6 2.3 1.9 3.1	1,591.7 1,628.3 1,625.5 1,660.3 876.7	2.1 2.3 - 0.2 2.1 3.3	2,256.4 2,307.5 2,356.5 2,422.8 1,281.1	3.4 2.3 2.1 2.8 3.4	252.1 249.5 244.7 249.6 125.1	- 0.7 - 1.0 - 1.9 2.0 - 1.9	11.2 10.8 10.4 10.3 9.8
884.6 903.7 910.4	3.4 2.2 0.7	571.7 592.4 593.5	3.6		3.2 2.8 5.1	909.8 939.8 958.5	3.8 3.3 2.0	1,325.5 1,373.7 1,382.8	3.5 3.6 0.7	129.3 141.0 146.3	3.3 9.1 3.8	9.8 10.3 10.6
253.4	1.6	164.0	3.4	87.9	3.0	251.9	3.2	352.8	3.6	32.3	11.8	9.1
210.4 218.6 227.3 254.1	1.0 0.7 1.1 0.2	137.5 140.0 152.4 163.6	0.1 0.5	90.0 91.5	4.6 4.5 5.8 5.3	228.6 230.0 243.9 256.1	2.0 1.8 2.5 1.7	343.7 342.7 340.5 356.0	0.7 0.2 0.8 0.9	47.3 34.2 30.8 34.1	3.1 2.1 4.6 5.7	13.8 10.0 9.0 9.6
211.1 218.4 226.8	0.3 - 0.1 - 0.2	136.8 138.3 150.9	- 1.2	92.8	3.1 3.1 1.9	230.7 231.1 244.1	0.9 0.5 0.1	351.2 346.7 341.5	2.2 1.1 0.3	50.1 35.3 31.6	5.9 3.4 2.5	14.3 10.2 9.2

Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in November 2003. — * Households including non-profit institutions serving 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 Social security benefits in cash from the social security funds, central, state and local government and foreign countries, pension payments (net), private funded social benefits, less social 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, mixed income, property income (net), other current transfers received, income of non-profit institutions serving 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					Production s	ector (includir	ng constructio	n)		
Negotiated v	wage 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	y basis	per employe (work-place		on an hourly	basis	on a monthly	y basis	per employ (work-place	
1995 = 100	Annual percentage change										
76.7 85.8 92.2 95.3	12.0 7.5 3.4	78.6 87.3 92.9 95.6	11.0 6.5 2.9	82.4 91.0 95.0 96.9		73.4 82.9 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
100.0 102.6 104.1 106.1 109.2	4.9 2.6 1.5 1.9 2.9	100.0 102.4 103.9 105.7 108.6	4.6 2.4 1.5 1.8 2.7	100.0 101.4 101.7 102.7 104.3	3.2 1.4 0.3 1.0 1.5	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 2.9	100.0 102.9 104.7 106.4 108.3	4.1 2.9 1.7 1.6 1.8
111.4 113.6 116.7	2.0 2.0 2.7	110.8 113.0 116.0	2.0 2.0 2.7	105.9 107.9 109.5	1.6 1.9 1.5	113.2 115.2 118.9	2.0 1.8 3.2	111.6 113.6 117.3	2.0 1.8 3.2	111.2 113.7 116.0	2.7 2.2 2.0
128.6	2.2	127.8	2.1	120.0	1.8	127.7	2.0	126.0	2.0	122.6	1.7
106.3 107.8 120.4 132.3	2.5 2.8 2.6 2.9	105.7 107.2 119.7 131.5	2.4 2.8 2.6 2.9	102.0 105.1 109.3 121.9	1.2 1.3 1.9 1.5	106.3 109.2 127.5 132.4	2.2 3.6 3.2 3.7	104.9 107.8 125.8 130.6	2.2 3.6 3.2 3.7	108.2 117.8 112.9 125.4	0.9 1.9 3.4 2.3
109.5 110.1 123.0	3.0 2.2 2.2	109.0 109.6 122.4	3.1 2.2 2.3	104.1 106.6 110.7	2.1 1.4 1.3	110.1 111.8 131.2	3.5 2.3 2.9	108.6 110.3 129.4	3.5 2.3 2.8		: :
109.7 110.2 110.5	2.7 1.6 2.2	109.2 109.7 109.9	2.8 1.7 2.3			110.6 112.0 112.7	3.4 0.8 2.9	109.1 110.5 111.2	3.4 0.7 2.8		· :
147.8 110.7 110.7	2.3 2.2 2.1	147.0 110.1 110.2	2.4 2.3 2.2			168.4 112.6 112.7	3.0 2.9 2.7	166.0 111.1 111.1	3.0 2.8 2.7	:	:
110.8	2.0	110.2	2.1			112.7	2.5	111.1	2.5	Ι.	Ι.

1 Current data are normally revised upwards on account of additional reports. — 2 Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in November 2003. — 3 Production 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 *

€ million

,550	1,033,850 960,256 + 73,597 324,525 325,625 - 1,100 - 35,730 78,780 130,049 - 51,263 + 6,698 - 24,407 - 102,384 - 304,981 + 202,597	928,982 + 130,617 332,173 320,839 + 11,336 - 28,243 85,715 132,406 - 46,690 + 10,894 - 97,217 - 41,497	+	2,436 252,630 235,998 16,632 75,678 74,067 1,610 12,705 32,581 35,681 3,100 1,957 25,137 857 36,475	2 2 2 + + - + - +	7,011 253,464 228,343 25,122 78,192 73,886 4,306 17,238 15,198 34,400 19,202 1,821 41,342 5,376 30,060	+ +	16,148 257,110 218,521 38,588 84,584 79,491 5,094 10,214 16,243 33,564 17,322 2,668	+ +	1,968 91,726 76,403	+	4,908 77,060 66,446 10,613 26,710 25,924 786 950 5,420 10,962 5,542 1,676 2,960 2,575	+ +	9,27 88,32 75,67
0,826 3,276 ,553 4,455 1,943 4,488 4,052 5,720 ,284 1,564 1,564 1,839 1,944 1,262 1,315 1,550	1,033,850 960,256 + 73,597 324,525 325,625 - 1,100 - 35,730 78,780 130,049 - 51,263 + 6,698 - 24,407 - 102,384 - 304,981 + 202,597	1,059,597 928,982 + 130,617 332,173 320,839 + 11,336 - 28,243 85,715 132,406 - 46,690 + 10,894 - 97,217 - 41,497 - 183,504	+	252,630 235,998 16,632 75,678 74,067 1,610 12,705 32,581 35,681 3,100 1,957 25,137 857 36,475	2 2 2 + + - + - +	253,464 228,343 25,122 78,192 73,886 4,306 17,238 15,198 34,400 19,202 1,821 41,342 5,376	+ +	257,110 218,521 38,588 84,584 79,491 5,094 10,214 16,243 33,564 17,322 2,668 22,851 15,347	+ +	91,726 76,403 15,323 30,725 27,916 2,809 10,069 5,860 11,955 6,095 801 6,124 3,221	+	77,060 66,446 10,613 26,710 25,924 786 950 5,420 10,962 5,542 1,676 2,960 2,575	+ + +	88,32 75,67 12,65 27,14 25,65 1,45 80 4,96 10,64 5,68
3,276 ,553 ,553 ,4455 ,943 ,488 ,052 ,720 ,284 ,564 ,839 ,839 ,944 ,262 ,315	960,256 + 73,597 324,525 325,625 - 1,100 - 35,730 78,780 130,049 - 51,263 + 6,698 - 24,407 - 102,384 - 304,981 + 202,597	928,982 + 130,617 332,173 320,839 + 11,336 - 28,243 85,715 132,406 - 46,690 + 10,894 - 97,217 - 41,497 - 183,504	+	235,998 16,632 75,678 74,067 1,610 12,705 32,581 35,681 3,100 1,957 25,137 857 36,475	+ - + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	228,343 25,122 78,192 73,886 4,306 17,238 15,198 34,400 19,202 1,821 41,342 5,376	+	218,521 38,588 84,584 79,491 5,094 10,214 16,243 33,564 17,322 2,668 22,851 15,347	+ - +	76,403 15,323 30,725 27,916 2,809 10,069 5,860 11,955 6,095 801 6,124 3,221	+ - +	66,446 10,613 26,710 25,924 786 950 5,420 10,962 5,542 1,676 2,960 2,575	+ +	75,6 12,6 27,1 25,6 1,4 8 4,9 10,6 5,6
3,276 ,553 ,553 ,4455 ,943 ,488 ,052 ,720 ,284 ,564 ,839 ,839 ,944 ,262 ,315	960,256 + 73,597 324,525 325,625 - 1,100 - 35,730 78,780 130,049 - 51,263 + 6,698 - 24,407 - 102,384 - 304,981 + 202,597	928,982 + 130,617 332,173 320,839 + 11,336 - 28,243 85,715 132,406 - 46,690 + 10,894 - 97,217 - 41,497 - 183,504	+	235,998 16,632 75,678 74,067 1,610 12,705 32,581 35,681 3,100 1,957 25,137 857 36,475	+ - + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	228,343 25,122 78,192 73,886 4,306 17,238 15,198 34,400 19,202 1,821 41,342 5,376	+	218,521 38,588 84,584 79,491 5,094 10,214 16,243 33,564 17,322 2,668 22,851 15,347	+ - +	76,403 15,323 30,725 27,916 2,809 10,069 5,860 11,955 6,095 801 6,124 3,221	+ - +	66,446 10,613 26,710 25,924 786 950 5,420 10,962 5,542 1,676 2,960 2,575	+ +	75,6 12,6 27,1 25,6 1,4 8 4,9 10,6 5,66
,,553 ,,455 ,943 ,,488 ,,052 ,,720 ,,284 ,,564 ,,564 ,,443 ,,944 ,,262 ,,315 ,,550	+ 73,597 324,525 325,625 - 1,100 - 35,730 78,780 130,049 - 51,263 + 6,698 - 24,407 - 102,384 - 304,981 + 202,597	+ 130,617 332,173 320,839 + 11,336 - 28,243 85,715 132,406 - 46,690 + 10,894 - 97,217 - 41,497 - 183,504	+	16,632 75,678 74,067 1,610 12,705 32,581 35,681 3,100 1,957 25,137 857 36,475	+ - + - +	25,122 78,192 73,886 4,306 17,238 15,198 34,400 19,202 1,821 41,342 5,376	+ - +	38,588 84,584 79,491 5,094 10,214 16,243 33,564 17,322 2,668 22,851 15,347	+ - +	15,323 30,725 27,916 2,809 10,069 5,860 11,955 6,095 801 6,124 3,221	+ - +	10,613 26,710 25,924 786 950 5,420 10,962 5,542 1,676 2,960 2,575	+ +	12,6 27,1 25,6 1,4 8 4,9 10,6 5,6
7,455 1,943 4,488 7,052 5,720 1,284 1,564 1,564 1,564 1,262 1,315 1,550	324,525 325,625 - 1,100 - 35,730 78,780 130,049 - 51,263 + 6,698 - 24,407 - 102,384 - 304,981 + 202,597	332,173 320,839 + 11,336 - 28,243 85,715 132,406 - 46,690 + 10,894 - 97,217 - 41,497 - 183,504	+ - +	75,678 74,067 1,610 12,705 32,581 35,681 3,100 1,957 25,137 857 36,475	+ - + + +	78,192 73,886 4,306 17,238 15,198 34,400 19,202 1,821 41,342 5,376	+	84,584 79,491 5,094 10,214 16,243 33,564 17,322 2,668 22,851 15,347	+ - +	30,725 27,916 2,809 10,069 5,860 11,955 6,095 801 6,124 3,221	+ - +	26,710 25,924 786 950 5,420 10,962 5,542 1,676 2,960 2,575	+ +	27,1 25,6 1,4 8 4,9 10,6 5,6
3,943 4,488 4,052 5,720 ,284 4,564 9,839 8,443 8,262 7,315	325,625 - 1,100 - 35,730 78,780 130,049 - 51,263 + 6,698 - 24,407 - 102,384 - 304,981 + 202,597	320,839 + 11,336 - 28,243 85,715 132,406 - 46,690 + 10,894 - 97,217 - 41,497 - 183,504	- +	74,067 1,610 12,705 32,581 35,681 3,100 1,957 25,137 857 36,475	+ - + + +	73,886 4,306 17,238 15,198 34,400 19,202 1,821 41,342 5,376	- +	79,491 5,094 10,214 16,243 33,564 17,322 2,668 22,851 15,347	- + -	27,916 2,809 10,069 5,860 11,955 6,095 801 6,124 3,221	- + -	25,924 786 950 5,420 10,962 5,542 1,676 2,960 2,575	+	25,6 1,4 8 4,9 10,6 5,6
3,943 4,488 4,052 5,720 ,284 4,564 9,839 8,443 8,262 7,315	325,625 - 1,100 - 35,730 78,780 130,049 - 51,263 + 6,698 - 24,407 - 102,384 - 304,981 + 202,597	320,839 + 11,336 - 28,243 85,715 132,406 - 46,690 + 10,894 - 97,217 - 41,497 - 183,504	- +	74,067 1,610 12,705 32,581 35,681 3,100 1,957 25,137 857 36,475	+ - + + +	73,886 4,306 17,238 15,198 34,400 19,202 1,821 41,342 5,376	- +	79,491 5,094 10,214 16,243 33,564 17,322 2,668 22,851 15,347	- + -	27,916 2,809 10,069 5,860 11,955 6,095 801 6,124 3,221	- + -	25,924 786 950 5,420 10,962 5,542 1,676 2,960 2,575	+	25,66 1,4 8 4,9 10,6 5,6 1 13,7 9,5
7,488 7,052 5,720 ,284 1,564 8,839 8,443 1,944 2,262 7,315	- 1,100 - 35,730 78,780 130,049 - 51,263 + 6,698 - 24,407 - 102,384 - 304,981 + 202,597	+ 11,336 - 28,243 85,715 132,406 - 46,690 + 10,894 - 97,217 - 41,497 - 183,504	- +	1,610 12,705 32,581 35,681 3,100 1,957 25,137 857 36,475	+ - + + +	4,306 17,238 15,198 34,400 19,202 1,821 41,342 5,376	- +	5,094 10,214 16,243 33,564 17,322 2,668 22,851 15,347	- + -	2,809 10,069 5,860 11,955 6,095 801 6,124 3,221	- + -	786 950 5,420 10,962 5,542 1,676 2,960 2,575	+	1,4 8 4,9 10,6 5,6
7,052 5,720 ,284 1,564 9,839 8,443 1,944 2,262 2,315	- 35,730 78,780 130,049 - 51,263 + 6,698 - 24,407 - 102,384 - 304,981 + 202,597	- 28,243 85,715 132,406 - 46,690 + 10,894 - 97,217 - 41,497 - 183,504	- +	12,705 32,581 35,681 3,100 1,957 25,137 857 36,475	- + - +	17,238 15,198 34,400 19,202 1,821 41,342 5,376	- +	10,214 16,243 33,564 17,322 2,668 22,851 15,347	- + -	10,069 5,860 11,955 6,095 801 6,124 3,221	- + -	950 5,420 10,962 5,542 1,676 2,960 2,575	+	4,9 10,6 5,6 1 13,7
5,720 ,284 3,564 3,839 4,443 3,944 2,262 2,315	78,780 130,049 - 51,263 + 6,698 - 24,407 - 102,384 - 304,981 + 202,597	85,715 132,406 - 46,690 + 10,894 - 97,217 - 41,497 - 183,504	+	32,581 35,681 3,100 1,957 25,137 857 36,475	- + - +	15,198 34,400 19,202 1,821 41,342 5,376	+	16,243 33,564 17,322 2,668 22,851 15,347	+	5,860 11,955 6,095 801 6,124 3,221	+	5,420 10,962 5,542 1,676 2,960 2,575	+	4,9 10,6 5,6 1 13,7 9,5
,284 1,564 1,564 1,839 1,944 1,262 1,315	130,049 - 51,263 + 6,698 - 24,407 - 102,384 - 304,981 + 202,597	132,406 - 46,690 + 10,894 - 97,217 - 41,497 - 183,504	+	35,681 3,100 1,957 25,137 857 36,475	+	34,400 19,202 1,821 41,342 5,376	+	33,564 17,322 2,668 22,851 15,347	+	11,955 6,095 801 6,124 3,221	-	10,962 5,542 1,676 2,960 2,575	-	10,6 5,6 1 13,7 9,5
,284 1,564 1,564 1,839 1,944 1,262 1,315	130,049 - 51,263 + 6,698 - 24,407 - 102,384 - 304,981 + 202,597	132,406 - 46,690 + 10,894 - 97,217 - 41,497 - 183,504	+	35,681 3,100 1,957 25,137 857 36,475	+	34,400 19,202 1,821 41,342 5,376	+	33,564 17,322 2,668 22,851 15,347	+	11,955 6,095 801 6,124 3,221	-	10,962 5,542 1,676 2,960 2,575	-	10,6 5,6 1 13,7 9,5
,284 1,564 1,564 1,839 1,944 1,262 1,315	130,049 - 51,263 + 6,698 - 24,407 - 102,384 - 304,981 + 202,597	132,406 - 46,690 + 10,894 - 97,217 - 41,497 - 183,504	+	35,681 3,100 1,957 25,137 857 36,475	+	34,400 19,202 1,821 41,342 5,376	+	33,564 17,322 2,668 22,851 15,347	+	11,955 6,095 801 6,124 3,221	-	10,962 5,542 1,676 2,960 2,575	-	10,6 5,6 1 13,7 9,5
3,564 3,839 3,443 4,944 2,262 7,315	- 51,263 + 6,698 - 24,407 - 102,384 - 304,981 + 202,597	 46,690 10,894 97,217 41,497 183,504 	+	3,100 1,957 25,137 857 36,475	+	19,202 1,821 41,342 5,376	+	17,322 2,668 22,851 15,347	+	6,095 801 6,124 3,221	-	5,542 1,676 2,960 2,575	-	5,6 1 13,7 9,5
0,839 8,443 1,944 2,262 7,315	+ 6,698 - 24,407 - 102,384 - 304,981 + 202,597	+ 10,894 - 97,217 - 41,497 - 183,504	+	1,957 25,137 857 36,475	+	1,821 41,342 5,376	+	2,668 22,851 15,347	-	6,124 3,221	-	1,676 2,960 2,575	-	1 13,7 9,5
3,443 1,944 2,262 7,315	24,407102,384304,981202,597	- 97,217 - 41,497 - 183,504	- - -	25,137 857 36,475	-+	41,342 5,376	 - -	22,851 15,347	-	6,124 3,221	-	2,960 2,575	-	13,7 9,5
,944 2,262 7,315 ,550	- 102,384 - 304,981 + 202,597	- 41,497 - 183,504	 - -	857 36,475	+	5,376	-	15,347	-	3,221	_	2,575	-	9,5
,944 2,262 7,315 ,550	- 102,384 - 304,981 + 202,597	- 41,497 - 183,504	 - -	857 36,475	+	5,376	-	15,347	-	3,221	_	2,575	-	9,5
,262 ,315 ,550	- 304,981 + 202,597	- 183,504		36,475	l					-			_	
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,550		+ 142,005	+		١.			10,170		4,399		5,894 3,318	١.	2 /
·				33,010	†	33,437		10,170		4,399	+	3,310		2,4
	+ 68,075	+ 103,427	+	7,039	+	42,168	-	69,849	-	35,635	_	42,471	+	8,2
,666	- 288,246	- 173,906	-	47,263	-	96,309	-	62,549	-	29,519	-	12,176	-	20,8
,922	- 104,755	- 40,179	+	10,775	-	32,320	-	14,875	-	8,112	-	244	-	6,5
,280	- 155,839	- 88,945	-	49,943	-	53,896	-	49,340	-	27,225	-	12,384	-	9,7
,455	- 27,646	- 44,785	-	8,095	-	10,092	+	1,665	+	5,817	+	452	-	4,6
,110	+ 356,318	+ 277,331	+	54,302	+ 1	138,477	-	7,300	-	6,116	-	30,295	+	29,1
,940	+ 233,200	+ 90,756	+	3,721	+	30,464	+	20,849	+	13,111	-	6,124	+	13,8
,199	+ 114,017	+ 127,683	+	47,883	+	97,474	-	19,692	-	17,435	-	11,155	+	8,8
,968	+ 9,098	+ 58,894	+	2,698	+	10,541	-	8,456	-	1,792	-	13,015	+	6,3
,441	- 1,481	- 10,227	-	2,488	-	2,801	-	4,361	-	2,691	-	1,650	-	
810	- 6.429	_ 146 647		<i>4</i> 0 711		88 070	l.	64 992		22 812		43 400		12.3
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,568	+ 17,815	_ 2,277		11,881		1,985		1,714		1,610	+	336		2
	,199 ,968 ,441 ,810 ,221 ,477 ,435 ,460 ,969 ,088	,199 + 114,017 ,968 + 9,098 ,441 - 1,481 ,810 - 6,429 ,221 + 5,028 ,477 + 2,552 ,435 + 3,249 ,460 - 24,234 ,969 + 27,483 ,088 - 17,261	,199 + 114,017 + 127,683 ,968 + 9,098 + 58,894 ,441 - 1,481 - 10,227 ,810 - 6,429 - 146,647 221 + 5,028 + 18,181 ,477 + 2,552 - 8,251 ,435 + 3,249 - 136,384 ,460 - 24,234 + 21,098 ,969 + 27,483 - 157,487 ,088 - 17,261 - 20,193	,199 + 114,017 + 127,683 + ,968 + 9,098 + 58,894 + ,441 - 1,481 - 10,227 - ,810 - 6,429 - 146,647 - ,221 + 5,028 + 18,181 - ,477 + 2,552 - 8,251 - ,435 + 3,249 - 136,384 - ,460 - 24,234 + 21,098 - ,969 + 27,483 - 157,487 - ,088 - 17,261 - 20,193 -	,199 + 114,017 + 127,683 + 47,883 ,968 + 9,098 + 58,894 + 2,698 ,441 - 1,481 - 10,227 - 2,488 ,810 - 6,429 - 146,647 - 40,711 ,221 + 5,028 + 18,181 - 4,950 ,477 + 2,552 - 8,251 - 10,173 ,435 + 3,249 - 136,384 - 5,285 ,460 - 24,234 + 21,098 - 4,952 ,969 + 27,483 - 157,487 - 334 ,088 - 17,261 - 20,193 - 20,299	,199 + 114,017 + 127,683 + 47,883 + 47,883 + 9,098 + 58,894 + 2,698 + 2,698 + 2,698 + 2,698 + 2,698 + 2,698 + 2,698 + 2,698 + 2,488 - 2,488 - 2,488 - 2,488 - 2,488 - 40,711 - 221 + 5,028 + 18,181 - 4,950 + 4,950 + 4,477 + 2,552 - 8,251 - 10,173 + 3,249 - 136,384 - 5,285 - 4,952 + 4,952 + 4,952 + 4,952 + 2,483 - 157,487 - 334 - 3,249 - 3,249 - 20,193 - 20,299 - 20,299 - 3,249 - 20,193 - 20,299 - 20,299 - 3,249 -	,199 + 114,017 + 127,683 + 47,883 + 97,474 ,968 + 9,098 + 58,894 + 2,698 + 10,541 ,441 - 1,481 - 10,227 - 2,488 - 2,801 ,810 - 6,429 - 146,647 - 40,711 - 88,070 ,221 + 5,028 + 18,181 - 4,950 + 2,426 ,477 + 2,552 - 8,251 - 10,173 + 2,322 ,435 + 3,249 - 136,384 - 5,285 - 76,193 ,460 - 24,234 + 21,098 - 4,952 + 579 ,969 + 27,483 - 157,487 - 334 - 76,774 ,088 - 17,261 - 20,193 - 20,299 - 16,622	,199 + 114,017 + 127,683 + 47,883 + 97,474 - ,968 + 9,098 + 58,894 + 2,698 + 10,541 - ,441 - 1,481 - 10,227 - 2,488 - 2,801 - ,810 - 6,429 - 146,647 - 40,711 - 88,070 + ,221 + 5,028 + 18,181 - 4,950 + 2,426 + ,477 + 2,552 - 8,251 - 10,173 + 2,322 + ,435 + 3,249 - 136,384 - 5,285 - 76,193 + ,460 - 24,234 + 21,098 - 4,952 + 579 - ,969 + 27,483 - 157,487 - 334 - 76,774 + ,088 - 17,261 - 20,193 - 20,299 - 16,622 -	,199 + 114,017 + 127,683 + 47,883 + 97,474 - 19,692 ,968 + 9,098 + 58,894 + 2,698 + 10,541 - 8,456 ,441 - 1,481 - 10,227 - 2,488 - 2,801 - 4,361 ,810 - 6,429 - 146,647 - 40,711 - 88,070 + 64,992 ,221 + 5,028 + 18,181 - 4,950 + 2,426 + 3,112 ,477 + 2,552 - 8,251 - 10,173 + 2,322 + 3,854 ,435 + 3,249 - 136,384 - 5,285 - 76,193 + 76,108 ,460 - 24,234 + 21,098 - 4,952 + 579 - 1,332 ,969 + 27,483 - 157,487 - 334 - 76,774 + 77,440 ,088 - 17,261 - 20,193 - 20,299 - 16,622 - 18,081	,199 + 114,017 + 127,683 + 47,883 + 97,474 - 19,692 - ,968 + 9,098 + 58,894 + 2,698 + 10,541 - 8,456 - ,441 - 1,481 - 10,227 - 2,488 - 2,801 - 4,361 - ,810 - 6,429 - 146,647 - 40,711 - 88,070 + 64,992 + ,221 + 5,028 + 18,181 - 4,950 + 2,426 + 3,112 + ,477 + 2,552 - 8,251 - 10,173 + 2,322 + 3,854 - ,435 + 3,249 - 136,384 - 5,285 - 76,193 + 76,108 + ,460 - 24,234 + 21,098 - 4,952 + 579 - 1,332 + ,969 + 27,483 - 157,487 - 334 - 76,774 + 77,440 + ,088 - 17,261 - 20,193 - 20,299 - 16,622 - 18,081 -	,199 + 114,017 + 127,683 + 47,883 + 97,474 - 19,692 - 17,435 ,968 + 9,098 + 58,894 + 2,698 + 10,541 - 8,456 - 1,792 ,441 - 1,481 - 10,227 - 2,488 - 2,801 - 4,361 - 2,691 ,810 - 6,429 - 146,647 - 40,711 - 88,070 + 64,992 + 33,813 ,221 + 5,028 + 18,181 - 4,950 + 2,426 + 3,112 + 1,657 ,477 + 2,552 - 8,251 - 10,173 + 2,322 + 3,854 - 899 ,435 + 3,249 - 136,384 - 5,285 - 76,193 + 76,108 + 46,374 ,460 - 24,234 + 21,098 - 4,952 + 579 - 1,332 + 2,434 ,969 + 27,483 - 157,487 - 334 - 76,774 + 77,440 + 43,940 ,088 - 17,261 - 20,193 - 20,299 - 16,622 - 18,081 - 13,318	,199 + 114,017 + 127,683 + 47,883 + 97,474 - 19,692 - 17,435 - 1,792 - 1,792 - 1,792 - 1,792 - 1,792 - 2,691 - 4,361 - 2,691 - 2,691 - 2,691 - 2,691 - 2,691 - 2,691 - 2,691 - 2,691 - 2,691 - 2,691 - 3,813 + 3,813 + 3,813 + 3,112 + 3,813 + 3,477 + 2,552 - 8,251 - 10,173 + 2,322 + 3,854 - 899 + 46,374 + 46,37	,199 + 114,017 + 127,683 + 47,883 + 97,474 - 19,692 - 17,435 - 11,155 ,968 + 9,098 + 58,894 + 2,698 + 10,541 - 8,456 - 1,792 - 13,015 ,441 - 1,481 - 10,227 - 2,488 - 2,801 - 4,361 - 2,691 - 1,650 ,810 - 6,429 - 146,647 - 40,711 - 88,070 + 64,992 + 33,813 + 43,400 ,221 + 5,028 + 18,181 - 4,950 + 2,426 + 3,112 + 1,657 + 785 ,477 + 2,552 - 8,251 - 10,173 + 2,322 + 3,854 - 899 + 761 ,435 + 3,249 - 136,384 - 5,285 - 76,193 + 76,108 + 46,374 + 39,961 ,460 - 24,234 + 21,098 - 4,952 + 579 - 1,332 + 2,434 - 685 ,969 + 27,483 - 157,487 - 334 - 76,774 + 77,440 + 43,940 + 40,646 ,088 - 17,261 - 20,193 - 20,299 - 16,622 - 18,081 - 13,318 + 1,893 <	,199 + 114,017 + 127,683 + 47,883 + 97,474 - 19,692 - 17,435 - 11,155 + 9,988 + 9,998 + 58,894 + 2,698 + 10,541 - 8,456 - 1,792 - 13,015 + 1,441 - 1,481 - 10,227 - 2,488 - 2,801 - 4,361 - 2,691 - 1,650 - 1,650 - 3,810 - 6,429 - 146,647 - 40,711 - 88,070 + 64,992 + 33,813 + 43,400 - 221 + 5,028 + 18,181 - 4,950 + 2,426 + 3,112 + 1,657 + 785 + 785 + 3,477 + 2,552 - 8,251 - 10,173 + 2,322 + 3,854 - 899 + 761 + 4,435 + 3,249 - 136,384 - 5,285 - 76,193 + 76,108 + 46,374 + 39,961 - 4,460 - 24,234 + 21,098 - 4,952 + 579 - 1,332 + 2,434 - 685 - 685 - 76,774 + 77,440 + 43,940 + 40,646 - 76,774 - 76,774 + 77,440 + 43,940 + 40,646 - 76,774 - 76,774 - 76,774 - 76,740 - 13,318 + 1,893 - 76,774 - 76,774 - 76,774 - 76,774 - 76,774

 $[\]mbox{* Source:}$ European Central Bank. — $\mbox{\bf 1}$ From January 2001, including Greece.



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

	Curren	nt accou	nt																		Memo	item:
Period	Balanc on cur accour	e rent	Fore	ign e 1 2 3	Supple menta trade items	ary	Servi	ces 6	Facto incon		Curre		fers ar		Financ accoui		Chang the m reserv transa values	onetary es at action	uncla	nce of Issifiable actions	Chan	ge in undes- s net nal at action
	DM mi	illion																				
1989	+ 1	04,112	+	134,576	_	4,107	-	18,445	+	26,872	-	34,784	-	2,064	_1	10,286	-	5,405	+	13,643	+	18,997
1990 o 1991		73,001 36,277	++	105,382 21,899	_ _	3,833 2,804	-	26,138 30,703	++	32,859 33,144	<u>-</u>	35,269 57,812	_	4,975 4,565		89,497 12,614	- +	11,611 9,605	++	33,082 18,623	_	10,976 319
1992	-	30,023	+	33,656	_	1,426	-	44,993	+	33,962	-	51,222	-	1,963	+	69,792	-	52,888	+	15,082	-	68,745
1993 1994		23,071 46,760	+	60,304 71,762	_ _	3,038 1,104	-	52,559 62,814	++	27,373 4,852	-	55,151 59,455	_	1,915 2,637		21,442 57,871	+ +	22,795 2,846	-	19,251 11,321	+	35,766 12,242
1995		38,657	+	85,303	_	4,722	-	63,999	+	178	-	55,416	-	3,845		63,647	-	10,355	-	10,791	-	17,754
1996 1997	-	20,729 15,756	+	98,538 116,467	_ _	5,264 7,360	-	64,829 69,535	+	1,815 2,588	-	50,989 52,738	- +	3,283 52	+	23,607 31	+ +	1,882 6,640	- +	1,478 9,033	+ +	1,610 8,468
1998		21,666	+	126,970	-	5,934	-	76,062	-	13,337	-	53,304	+	1,289		32,810	-	7,128	-	5,305	-	8,231
1999 2000		45,780 54,655	+	127,542 115,645	_	13,656 13,691	-	91,964 97,534	-	18,775 3,593	-	48,927 55,482	- +	301 13,345	+	44,849 71,006	+ +	24,517 11,429	+	66,413 41,125	+	72,364 94,329
2001	+	8,185	+	186,771	_	10,624		100,168		14,141		53,652	_	756	_	41,892	+	11,797	+	22,665	+	63,911
	€ millio	on																				
1999 2000		23,407 27,945	+	65,211 59,128	- -	6,982 7,000	-	47,020 49,868	-	9,599 1,837	<u>-</u>	25,016 28,368	-	154 6,823		22,931 36,305	+	12,535 5,844	+	33,956 21,027	-	36,999 48,230
2001	+	4,185	+	95,495	-	5,432	-	51,215	-	7,230	-	27,432	+ -	387	-	21,419	+ +	6,032	+	11,588	++	32,677
2002 2000 Q4	+	62,804 7,126	+	132,788 13,234	- _	5,935 2,560	<u>-</u>	38,246 10,516	+	751 1,050	<u>-</u>	26,555 8,332	- _	212 419	-	9,530	+ +	2,065 2,052	+ +	21,445 15,023	- +	33,292 17,137
2000 Q4 2001 Q1	+	1,064	+	22,540	_	1,420	_	13,575	_	858	_	5,623	+	552	-	4,035		4,072	_	9,723	_	11,749
Q2 Q3	-	4,038 1,889	++	22,104 25,547	_ _	1,503 1,779	-	13,043 16,642	- -	3,408 2,765	<u>-</u>	8,189 6,250	-	13 446	+	17,775 141	+	2,039 2,165	- +	15,763 4,639	+	21,099 13,360
Q4	+	9,048	+	25,347	_	730	-	7,955	_	199	-	7,371	_	479	-	43,088	+	2,085	+	32,434	+	36,688
2002 Q1 Q2		13,911 13,373	++	33,328 31,721	_ _	1,049 1,389	<u>-</u>	11,092 8,875	- +	2,148 466	<u>-</u>	5,128 8,550	+	160 75	+	721 20,119	- +	1,352 2,432	- +	13,440 4,388	- +	18,496 1,694
Q3	+	13,883 21,637	+	35,543	- -	1,566	-	12,808	-	1,829	-	5,457	+	62 359	-	19,490	+	87 898	+	5,459	-	17,588
Q4 2003 Q1	+ +	9,680	+	32,195 29,304	_	1,931 1,354	- _	5,471 8,612	+	4,262 4,337	<u>-</u>	7,419 5,321	- +	559		47,215 15,950	+	1,495	+ +	25,039 7,760	+ +	1,099 3,444
Q2 Q3	+	8,634 12,933	+	29,813 38,908	_	1,919 1,344	-	8,888 12,553	<u>-</u>	2,475 3,832	-	7,896 8,245	++	152 208	-	28,535 2,358	+	1,505 751	+	18,245 10,033	+	22,123 15,902
2001 May	_	525	+	8,212	_	464	_	4,280	_	1,276	_	2,716	_	145		22,378	-	508	_	22,216	_	53
June	-	4,348	+	7,727	-	397	-	5,182	-	3,315	-	3,182	+	281	-	13,463	+	326	+	17,204	+	11,749
July Aug	-	3,198 1,564	+	9,441 9,038	_	567 699	_	5,397 6,539	- +	3,970 1,276	-	2,705 1,512	_	226 172	+	5,225 3,554	-	151 460	_	1,650 5,406	-	10,589 4,247
Sep	-	255	+	7,069	-	513	-	4,707	-	71	-	2,033	-	47	-	8,920	-	2,474	+	11,696	+	1,476
Oct Nov	+ +	3,413 969	+	9,661 7,351	_	219 425	-	4,721 3,095	++	1,575 5	-	2,882 2,867	_	140 180	-	1,322 20,220	- +	1,001 204	+	950 19,227	- +	1,307 6,860
Dec	+	4,666	+	8,290	_	86	-	139	-	1,779	-	1,622	-	159		21,546	+	2,882	+	14,158	+	31,135
2002 Jan Feb	+ +	1,966 4,156	+	10,526 10,558	_	515 332	-	3,917 3,192	- +	4,823 206	+ -	695 3,084	+	477 155	+	8,769 4,946	- +	1,747 67	+	9,465 878	- +	17,916 1,535
Mar	+	7,789	+	12,245	-	203 916	-	3,982	+	2,468	-	2,739	-	162	-	3,102	+	328	-	4,853	-	2,116
Apr May	+ +	4,537 3,919	+	10,015 10,408	_ _	565	-	2,659 3,230	+	1,058 231	-	2,961 2,462	- +	148 47	-	125 417	+ +	1,657 1,379	_	5,920 4,928	- +	9,839 3,826
June	+	4,917	+	11,299	+	93 774	-	2,986	-	362	-	3,127	+	26		19,576	-	603	+	15,236	+	7,707
July Aug	+ +	2,856 3,165	+	13,224 10,477	_	317	-	3,785 5,824	+	3,956 196	=	1,853 1,366	+	203 86	-	11,581 6,178	-	548 886	++	9,476 2,040	-	15,567 5,579
Sep Oct	+	7,862 5,840	+	11,842 11,529	_	474 414	-	3,200 3,869	+	1,931 1,950	- _	2,238 3,356	+	179 82	- _	1,731 19,457	-	252 570	-	6,058 13,129	+	3,559 5,279
Nov	+ +	9,284	+	12,283	_	627	-	1,645	++	1,565	-	2,291	_	137	-	4,333	+	842	+	3,970	+	4,265
Dec 2003 Jan	+	6,513 1,313	+	8,383 8,980	_	889 708	+	43 3,920	+	748 4,907	- _	1,772 759	-	139 475	_	23,425 5,645	+	1,171 97	+ +	15,880 6,580	+ +	2,112 6,799
Feb	+	4,370	+	10,668	_	142	-	2,932	-	577	-	2,647	+	504	-	20,067	-	320	+	16,521	+	677
Mar Apr	+	6,622 3,138	+	9,656 9,216	_	505 897	-	1,760 2,872	+	1,147 331	_	1,916 2,640	+	33 123	+	9,763 5,647	- +	1,078 1,449	_	15,340 1,184	- +	4,032 1,477
May	+ +	2,971	+	10,210	_	557	-	3,124	+ -	1,169	-	2,390	+	156	-	10,122	-	854	+	7,849	+	22,684
June July	+ +	2,526 1,230	+	10,387 14,159	_ _	465 621	- _	2,892 4,133	- _	1,638 5,325	- _	2,867 2,850	+ +	119 62	- +	12,766 754	+ +	910 225	+	9,211 2,271	_	2,037 16,353
Aug	+	2,299	+	10,424	_	461	-	5,080	+	157	-	2,742	+	224	-	8,631	-	717	+	6,825	-	3,057
Sep Oct P	+ +	9,405 6,265	+	14,325 10,772	- -	263 673	- _	3,341 2,629	+	1,336 616	_	2,653 1,821	_	78 30	+	5,519 4,032	-	259 255	_	14,587 1,947	+	3,508 21,689
OCC P		0,203	т′	10,772	. –	3/3		2,023	т —	010	. –	1,021		30	. –	7,032		233		1,347	. –	21,003

o From July 1990 including the external transactions of the former GDR. — 1 From the beginning of 1993 figures subject to significant uncertainty owing to changes in the method of data collection in foreign trade. — 2 Special trade according to the official foreign trade statistics: imports c.i.f., exports f.o.b. — 3 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. — 4 Mainly warehouse transactions for account of residents and deduction of goods returned. — 5 See footnote 3. — 6 Excluding the expenditure on freight and insurance included in the c.i.f. import value. — 7 Capital exports: –. — 8 Increase: –.

3 Foreign trade (special trade) of the Federal Republic of Germany, by group of countries and country $^{\star}\,$

€ million										
					2003					
Group of countries / Country		2000	2001	2002	Jan / Sep	June	July	August	September	October P
All countries 1	Exports	597,440	638,268	651,320	490,395	54,039	57,749	49,675	58,183	58,187
	Imports	538,311	542,774	518,532	392,371	43,652	43,590	39,251	43,858	47,415
	Balance	+ 59,128	+ 95,495	+ 132,788	+ 98,024	+ 10,387	+ 14,159	+ 10,424	+ 14,325	+ 10,772
I. Industrial countries	Exports	460,422	481,991	486,520	363,200	39,692	42,012	35,568	43,077	
	Imports Balance	389,927 + 70,495	390,269 + 91,722	367,287 + 119,233	275,510 + 87,690	30,904 + 8,788	30,193 + 11,819	27,514 + 8,054	30,243 + 12,834	
1 Fill mambar countries					270,099	29,614			1	
1. EU member countries	Imports	337,375 273,951	351,611 277,034	354,813 262,849	198,501	29,614	30,696 22,203	26,273 19,428	32,204 22,243	
	Balance	+ 63,424	+ 74,577	+ 91,964	+ 71,598	+ 7,174	+ 8,493	+ 6,845	+ 9,961	
of which										
EMU member	Exports	264,870	275,384	276,270	210,074	23,387	23,950 18.373	19,952	25,097	
countries	Imports Balance	217,946 + 46,924	221,680 + 53,704	211,642 + 64,628	160,968 + 49,107	18,324 + 5,062	+ 5,577	15,523 + 4,429	18,321 + 6,776	
of which	Dalance	+ 40,324	33,704	4 04,020	45,107	7 3,002	7 3,377	7 7,723	+ 0,770	
Austria	Exports	32,436	33,486	33,863	25,734	2,766	2,923	2,759	3,103	
, tusti iu	Imports	20,497	20,664	21,047	15,565	1,644	1,831	1,613	1,780	
	Balance	+ 11,939	+ 12,822	+ 12,816	+ 10,169	+ 1,123	+ 1,092	+ 1,146	+ 1,323	
Belgium and	Exports	32,728	35,187	34,108	26,530	2,717	2,783	2,859	3,850	
Luxemburg	Imports	26,230	28,521	26,505	20,729	2,280	2,441	2,060	2,356	
	Balance	+ 6,499	+ 6,666	+ 7,603	+ 5,801	+ 438	+ 342	+ 799	+ 1,494	
France	Exports	67,418	69,601	68,721	51,735	5,962	6,090	4,576	5,869	
	Imports Balance	50,862 + 16,556	49,743 + 19,858	48,200 + 20,521	36,137 + 15,598	4,272 + 1,690	4,009 + 2,081	3,254 + 1,323	4,136 + 1,733	
lt als					1				1	
Italy	Exports Imports	45,011 35,776	47,119 35,280	47,335 33.482	35,916 25,126	4,069 2,918	4,281 3,063	2,856 2,374	4,068 2,796	
	Balance	+ 9,235	+ 11,839	+ 13,853	+ 10,790	+ 1,151	+ 1,218	+ 481	+ 1,272	
Netherlands	Exports	38,993	40,011	40,463	30,015	3,335	3,240	3,141	3,484	
	Imports	44,739	43,233	40,751	32,329	3,519	3,388	3,290	3,494	
	Balance	- 5,745	- 3,222	- 288	- 2,313	- 184	- 148	- 150	- 10	
Spain	Exports	26,732	27,841	29,436	23,721	2,705	2,768	2,104	2,794	
	Imports	16,087	15,226	15,532	12,210	1,490	1,410	999	1,370	
	Balance	+ 10,645	+ 12,615	+ 13,903	+ 11,511	+ 1,215	+ 1,357	+ 1,105	+ 1,424	
Sweden	Exports	13,524	12,978	13,496	10,475	1,138	1,008	1,088	1,288	
	Imports Balance	10,202 + 3,322	8,999 + 3,979	8,868 + 4,628	7,104	797 + 341	791 + 217	692 + 397	817 + 470	
				· '	+ 3,371		l .	l .		
United	Exports	49,377	52,764	53,761	41,036	4,231	4,924	4,146	4,851	
Kingdom	Imports Balance	36,923 + 12,453	37,259 + 15,505	33,075 + 20,685	23,797 + 17,239	2,575 + 1,656	2,451 + 2,473	2,426 + 1,720	2,417 + 2,434	
					1	· '	· ·			
 Other European industrial countries 2 	Exports	39,944 36,800	39,987 39,165	40,687 39,420	30,470 29,958	3,554 3,116	3,735 3,022	3,161 3,140	3,615 2,913	
industrial countries 2	Balance	+ 3,144	+ 821	+ 1,267	+ 512	+ 437	+ 714	+ 22	+ 702	
of which	24.4	,		' ','	' ' ' '		' ' ' ' '		' ' ' ' ' '	
Switzerland	Exports	25,596	27,489	26,702	19,553	2,309	2,324	1,936	2,156	
	Imports	18,797	19,753	19,461	14,010	1,508	1,588	1,378	1,449	
l	Balance	+ 6,799	+ 7,737	+ 7,241	+ 5,543	+ 801	+ 736	+ 558	+ 707	
3. Non-European	Exports	83,103	90,393	91,020	62,631	6,524	7,580	6,134	7,257	
industrial countries	Imports Balance	79,176 + 3,926	74,069 + 16,324	65,019 + 26,001	47,050 + 15,580	5,348 + 1,177	4,968 + 2,612	4,947 + 1,187	5,086 + 2,172	
of which	Dalarice	3,320	10,524	20,001	15,500	+ 1,177	7 2,012	+ 1,107	7 2,172	
Japan	Exports	13,195	13,103	12,576	8,615	876	1,085	898	1,047	
	Imports	26,847	22,910	19,896	14,171	1,734	1,535	1,351	1,581	
	Balance	– 13,651	- 9,807	- 7,320	- 5,556	- 858	- 450	- 453	- 534	
United States	Exports	61,764	67,824	68,263	46,601	4,833	5,588	4,475	5,393	
	Imports Balance	47,121 + 14.643	45,982 + 21,842	40,376 + 27.887	29,865	3,283 + 1,550	3,158 + 2,430	3,217	3,215	
II. Countries in transition		,		, , , ,	+ 16,736		,	+ 1,258	+ 2,178	
II. Countries in transition	Exports Imports	70,318 82,900	83,246 90,341	91,284 93,662	73,977 74,601	8,799 8,126	9,076 8,712	8,249 7,510	9,043 8,839	
	Balance	- 12,582	- 7,095	- 2,378	- 624	+ 672	+ 364	+ 739	+ 204	
of which										1
Central and east	Exports	59,900	69,914	75,373	59,297	7,110	7,141	6,568	7,196	
European countries	Imports	62,781	68,701	70,686	55,596	6,103	6,662	5,489	6,545	
in transition	Balance	- 2,882	+ 1,213	+ 4,687	+ 3,702	+ 1,007	+ 479	+ 1,079	+ 651	
People's Republic of China 3	Exports Imports	9,459	12,118 19,942	14,571	13,625	1,571	1,803	1,553	1,716	
l or crima s	Balance	18,553 - 9,094	19,942 - 7,824	21,338 - 6,768	17,568 - 3,943	1,882 - 311	1,875 - 71	1,873 - 320	2,158 - 442	
III. Developing countries	Exports	65,023	71,477	71,884	52,148	5,424	6,551	5,736	5,949	
in. Developing countries	Imports	64,742	61,490	56,940	41,746	4,565	4,628	4,176	4,705	
	Balance	+ 282	+ 9,987	+ 14,944	+ 10,402	+ 859	+ 1,923	+ 1,560	+ 1,244	
of which	_									
Emerging markets in		24,029	24,735	25,282	18,420	1,838	2,245	2,012	2,214	
south-east Asia 4	Imports Balance	30,498 - 6,469	28,351 - 3,616	26,660 – 1,377	19,017 - 597	2,006 - 168	1,905 + 340	2,002	2,293	
OPEC-countries	Exports	- 6,469 10,729	13,669	14,689	10,425	1,096	1,309	1,329	1,188	
Or Le countries	Imports	10,729	8,220	6,977	5,375	617	524	494	619	
l	Balance	+ 494		+ 7,713		+ 479		+ 835	+ 569	
			. 5,5	.,						

^{*} 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 Including fuel and other supplies for ships and aircraft and other data not classifiable by

region. — 2 Including Cyprus. — 3 Excluding Hong Kong. — 4 Brunei Darussalam, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Republic of Korea, Taiwan and Thailand.



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

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

	Service	es																				Ī
													other	services	i							
															of whi	ch						
Period	Total		Travel	1	Trans- portati	on 2	Financ service		Patent and licence		Goveri transa		Total		Service selfem person	oloyed		sembly	Comper sation of employ	of	Invest incom	
1998 1999	-	76,062 47,020	<u>-</u>	64,465 36,421		5,449 2,882	++	3,011 1,005		4,044 1,896	++	5,462 1,997		21,474 14,588		2,586 2,245	- -	2,484 403	- -	1,584 756	- -	11,753 8,843
2000 2001 2002	=	49,868 51,215 38,246	- - -	37,420 37,416 35,243	+ + +	3,385 4,144 3,032	+ + +	980 509 584	- - -	2,904 2,395 1,414	+ + +	2,221 3,488 5,257		16,130 19,545 10,461		2,733 2,536 2,026	- - -	782 1,123 363	- - -	512 257 354	- - +	1,325 6,974 1,105
2002 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	- - -	11,092 8,875 12,808 5,471	- - -	6,811 8,454 13,331 6,647	+ + +	194 1,027 717 1,094	- + + +	48 104 179 350	- - - +	440 655 442 123	+ + +	1,059 1,228 1,707 1,263	- - -	5,044 2,126 1,638 1,653	- - -	524 505 539 457	- - + -	388 158 194 10	+ - - -	132 148 310 29	- + - +	2,280 614 1,519 4,291
2003 Q1 Q2 Q3	=	8,612 8,888 12,553	- - -	6,564 7,607 12,623	+ + +	751 1,296 484	+ - +	423 94 348	- - -	216 236 383	+ + +	1,227 1,202 1,313	- -	4,234 3,449 1,692	- - -	556 487 403	+ + +	170 6 241	+ - -	173 143 303	- - -	4,511 2,333 3,529
2002 Dec	+	43	-	1,548	+	451	+	54	+	135	+	544	+	407	-	173	-	46	-	6	+	754
2003 Jan Feb Mar	- -	3,920 2,932 1,760	- - -	2,658 1,675 2,231	+ + +	144 156 451	+ + +	207 149 68	- + -	73 0 143	+ + +	419 384 424	- -	1,960 1,946 328	- - -	216 120 221	+ + +	56 60 54	+ + +	59 52 62	- - +	4,966 629 1,084
Apr May June	- -	2,872 3,124 2,892	- - -	2,402 2,218 2,987	+ + +	375 290 632	- + +	321 62 165	- - -	109 55 72	+ + +	426 351 424	- -	841 1,553 1,055	- - -	196 136 155	- + +	43 15 34	=	42 50 51	+ - -	373 1,119 1,587
July Aug Sep	=	4,133 5,080 3,341	- - -	3,480 5,370 3,773	+ + +	133 215 136	+ + +	135 147 66	- - -	136 74 173	+ + +	467 403 442	- - -	1,252 401 39	- - -	169 124 111	+ + +	156 65 19	- - -	91 107 105	- + +	5,235 264 1,441
Oct	-	2,629	-	2,469	+	65	+	46	-	113	+	375	-	533	-	129	-	5	_	15	+	631

¹ From January 2002 figures subject to significant uncertainty. — 2 Excluding the expenditure on freight included in the c.i.f. import value. — 3 Including the receipts from foreign military agencies for goods and ser-

vices supplied. — 4 Engineering and other technical services, research and development, commercial services etc. — 5 Wages and salaries.

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

6 Capital transfers (Balances)

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

DM million / € million

		Public 1				Private 1				
			International Organisations	2						
Period	Total	Total	Total	of which European Communities	other current	Total	Remittances other by foreign current workers transfers	Total 4	Public 1	Private 1
1998 1999	- 53,304 - 25,016	- 37,317 - 17,348	- 33,077 - 15,428	- 30,382 - 13,846	- 4,240 - 1,920	- 15,987 - 7,667	- 6,936 - 9,051 - 3,429 - 4,239	+ 1,289 - 154		+ 3,730 + 1,197
2000 2001 2002	- 28,368 - 27,432 - 26,555	- 19,095 - 16,927 - 15,644	- 17,100 - 14,257 - 12,416	- 15,398 - 12,587 - 11,214	- 1,996 - 2,670 - 3,227	- 9,272 - 10,505 - 10,911	- 3,458 - 5,814 - 3,520 - 6,985 - 3,470 - 7,441	- 1,599 - 387 - 212	- 1,361	- 410 + 974 + 1,204
2002 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	- 5,128 - 8,550 - 5,457 - 7,419	- 2,315 - 5,262 - 3,585 - 4,483	- 1,256 - 5,254 - 2,746 - 3,161	- 832 - 4,997 - 2,387 - 2,998	- 1,059 - 8 - 838 - 1,322	- 2,813 - 3,289 - 1,873 - 2,936	- 868 - 1,946 - 868 - 2,421 - 868 - 1,005 - 868 - 2,069	+ 160 - 75 + 62 - 359	- 274 - 348	+ 389 + 199 + 410 + 207
2003 Q1 Q2 Q3	- 5,321 - 7,896 - 8,245	- 3,310 - 5,411 - 6,014	- 2,294 - 5,373 - 4,896	- 1,628 - 4,789 - 4,650	- 1,016 - 37 - 1,118	- 2,011 - 2,486 - 2,231	- 833 - 1,178 - 833 - 1,653 - 833 - 1,398	+ 5 + 152 + 208	- 276	+ 238 + 427 + 457
2002 Dec	- 1,772	- 920	- 627	- 572	- 293	- 852	- 289 - 562	- 139	- 213	+ 74
2003 Jan Feb Mar	- 759 - 2,647 - 1,916	- 247 - 1,889 - 1,174	+ 94 - 1,499 - 889	+ 517 - 1,296 - 850	- 341 - 390 - 285	- 512 - 758 - 742	- 278 - 234 - 278 - 480 - 278 - 464	+ 475 - 504 + 33	- 87	+ 580 - 416 + 74
Apr May June	- 2,640 - 2,390 - 2,867	- 1,915 - 1,476 - 2,020	- 1,754 - 1,647 - 1,972	- 1,712 - 1,565 - 1,512	- 161 + 171 - 48	- 725 - 914 - 847	- 278 - 447 - 278 - 636 - 278 - 569	- 123 + 156 + 119	- 90	- 53 + 246 + 234
July Aug Sep	- 2,850 - 2,742 - 2,653	- 2,095 - 2,054 - 1,864	- 1,655 - 1,579 - 1,662	- 1,491 - 1,556 - 1,603	- 441 - 476 - 201	- 754 - 688 - 789	- 278 - 477 - 278 - 410 - 278 - 511	+ 62 + 224 - 78		+ 147 + 297 + 13
Oct	- 1,821	- 1,075	- 631	- 514	- 445	- 746	- 278 - 468	- 30	- 92	+ 61

¹ 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

€ million

€ million												
				2002	2002 2003							
Item	2000	2001	2002	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Aug	Sep	Oct		
I. Net German investment abroad (Increase/capital exports: –)	- 355,670	- 270,851	- 258,451	- 26,547	- 95,947	- 63,257	+ 1,092	+ 23,852	- 21,237	- 17,180		
1. Direct investment 1	- 60,030	- 36,314	_ 28,700	- 6,256	- 16,036	+ 14,170	- 4,963	+ 784	- 305	_ 2,380		
Equity capital Reinvested earnings ² Credit transactions of	- 59,125 + 1,671	- 61,618 + 13,949			- 7,471 -	- 1,557 -	- 2,533 -	- 497 -	- 1,886 -	+ 344 -		
German direct investors Other capital	+ 3,281 - 5,857	+ 16,360 - 5,005	- 7,132	- 2,220	- 1,778	+ 17,512 - 1,785	- 1,748	- 480	- 266	- 893		
2. Portfolio investment	- 203,368	- 129,559	- 69,036	- 9,436	+ 5,562	- 20,019	- 5,483	- 1,327	- 2,938	- 12,434		
Equities 3 Investment fund certificates 4 Bonds and notes 5 Money market instruments	- 102,252 - 32,516 - 70,251 + 1,651	- 15,614 - 19,701 - 95,098 + 853	- 5,330 - 6,784 - 50,806 - 6,116	- 7,185	- 3,100 - 9,616	- 816 - 101 - 20,576 + 1,474	- 693 - 160 - 1,219 - 3,411	1	+ 245 - 5,589	- 440 - 8,238		
3. Financial derivatives 6	_ 5,490	+ 6,278	- 533	+ 340	+ 2,865	_ 2,089	+ 328	+ 769	 - 1,658	+ 2,022		
4. Credit transactions	_ 84,596	- 109,871	 - 158,634	_ 10,909	- 87,752	_ 54,678	+ 11,816	+ 23,702	_ 16,009			
Credit institutions 7 Long-term Short-term	- 101,533 - 40,156 - 61,378	- 130,648 - 47,636 - 83,012		- 30,296 - 9,514 - 20,782	- 74,254 - 11,479 - 62,774	- 66,528 - 8,019 - 58,509	+ 29,417 - 8,176 + 37,593	_ 2,755	- 16,432 - 2,598 - 13,834	- 4,409		
Enterprises and individuals Long-term Short-term ⁷	- 5,116 + 91 - 5,207	- 19,217 - 1,857 - 17,360	- 400	+ 18,746 - 384 + 19,130	- 17,690 - 756 - 16,934	- 8,193 - 492 - 7,701	- 1,872 - 768 - 1,104	- 193	- 3,047 - 420 - 2,627	- 16		
General government Long-term Short-term 7	- 19,920 - 1,079 - 18,841	+ 15,980 + 257 + 15,723	+ 218		+ 309	- 547 - 5 - 541	- 160 + 274 - 434	+ 221	+ 0	+ 23		
Bundesbank	+ 41,972	+ 24,015	- 36,010	+ 1,009	+ 3,242	+ 20,590	- 15,569	- 2,914	+ 3,725	- 21,866		
5. Other investment 8	- 2,185	- 1,385	_ 1,549	- 287	- 588	- 641	- 606	- 76	- 327	- 193		
II. Net foreign investment in Germany (Increase/capital imports: +)	+ 391,974	+ 249,433	+ 172,348	- 20,668	+ 79,998	+ 34,722	- 3,450	- 32,483	+ 26,757	+ 13,148		
1. Direct investment 1	+ 218,184	+ 23,990	+ 35,635	+ 5,655	+ 8,454	+ 9,475	+ 6,323	+ 2,186	+ 783	- 9,422		
Equity capital Reinvested earnings ² Credit transactions of foreign direct investors	+ 121,532 - 5,839 + 102,826	+ 30,089 - 17,513 + 11,558	- 8,379	- 2,091	- 900	+ 2,900 - 900 + 7,540	+ 4,335 - 900 + 2,861			- 300		
Other capital	- 335	- 143	- 197	- 41	- 96	- 66	+ 27		_ 39	- 40		
2. Portfolio investment	+ 47,583	+ 156,175	+ 105,998	- 2,894	+ 30,557	+ 25,964	- 4,173	- 6,078	+ 1,507	+ 33,146		
Equities 3 Investment fund certificates Bonds and notes 5 Money market instruments	1 '	+ 88,638 + 1,105 + 81,246 - 14,815	- 241 + 79,231	- 1,271 - 563	- 2,580 - 901 + 22,682 + 11,355	- 58	+ 3,391 - 799 + 5,280 - 12,045	+ 754	- 913 - 464	+ 1,191 + 17,611		
3. Credit transactions	+ 125,945	+ 69,221	+ 30,641	- 23,422	+ 40,983	- 742	- 5,606	- 28,610	+ 24,472	- 10,572		
Credit institutions 7 Long-term Short-term	+ 115,294 + 15,665 + 99,629	+ 4,425	+ 18,247	+ 3,244	- 3,099	- 158		- 4,112	- 3,752	+ 1,375		
Enterprises and individuals Long-term Short-term ⁷	+ 9,711 + 4,014 + 5,698	+ 11,351	+ 5,142	+ 1,444	- 6,014	+ 1,006	+ 1,148		- 507	+ 115		
General Government Long-term Short-term 7	+ 526 - 372 + 898	- 217	_ 112	- 159	+ 3,407	- 138	- 183	- 31	_ 101	- 3		
Bundesbank	+ 414	+ 2,631	+ 653	- 809	+ 1,697	+ 28	+ 418	+ 574	+ 42	+ 433		
4. Other investment	+ 263	+ 47	+ 74	- 8	+ 5	+ 25	+ 6	+ 19	- 6	- 3		
III. Balance of all statistically recorded financial movements (Net capital exports: –)	+ 36,305	_ 21,419	_ 86,103	- 47,215	_ 15,950	_ 28,535	_ 2,358	_ 8,631	+ 5,519	- 4,032		

¹ 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.



8 External position of the Bundesbank *

DM million

Monetary res	erves and othe	r claims on nor	n-residents				Liabilities to r	on-residents		
	Monetary res	erves								
Total	Total	Gold	Foreign currency		Reserve position in the Inter- national Monetary Fund and special special on the drawing ECB 2 rights (net)		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
106,446 97,345 143,959 122,763 115,965	94,754 141,351 120,143	13,688 13,688 13,688 13,688 13,688	64,517 55,424 85,845 61,784 60,209	7,373 8,314 8,199 8,496 7,967	18,445 17,329 33,619 36,176 31,742	2,592 2,608	39,541	52,259 42,335 26,506 23,179 19,581	_	54,188 55,010 117,453 83,222 91,774
123,261 120,985 127,849 135.085	126,884	13,688 13,688 13,688 17,109	76,673	10,337 11,445 13,874 16.533	28,798 22,048 22,649	1,954 1,441 966 1,079	15,604 16,931	16,390 15,604 16,931 15,978	_	106,871 105,381 110,918 119,107

End of year or month

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 o

€ million

	Monetary reser	ves and other cl								
		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 3	Claims within the Eurosystem (net) 2	Other claims on residents in other EMU member countries	Liabilities to non- residents 3	Net external position of the Bundesbank (col. 1 less col. 9)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1999 Jan 4	95,316	93,940	29,312	8,461	56,167	140	1,225	11	8,169	87,146
1999	141,958	93,039	32,287	8,332	52,420	9,162	39,746	11	6,179	135,779
2000	100,762	93,815	32,676	7,762	53,377	313	6,620	14	6,592	94,170
2001	76,147	93,215	35,005	8,721	49,489	312	– 17,385	5	8,752	67,396
2002	103,948	85,002	36,208	8,272	40,522	312	18,466	167	9,005	94,942
2002 June	88,199	86,649	35,435	8,848	42,366	312	1,236	1	9,219	78,980
July	105,187	87,718	34,596	8,897	44,225	312	17,156	1	10,163	95,025
Aug	110,682	87,466	35,197	8,797	43,471	312	22,902	1	9,432	101,250
Sep	108,889	88,937	36,225	8,751	43,961	312	19,639	1	9,966	98,923
Oct	112,748	87,441	35,530	8,594	43,317	312	24,993	2	9,473	103,276
Nov	108,615	87,610	35,517	8,542	43,551	312	20,688	5	10,272	98,343
Dec	103,948	85,002	36,208	8,272	40,522	312	18,466	167	9,005	94,942
2003 Jan	98,272	85,235	37,934	8,023	39,278	312	12,237	488	9,898	88,374
Feb	95,491	83,685	35,721	8,008	39,956	312	11,001	493	9,669	85,822
Mar	98,240	82,530	34,100	8,348	40,083	312	14,908	490	10,599	87,641
Apr	93,702	79,453	33,442	8,123	37,888	312	13,496	441	9,126	84,575
May	70,456	78,904	34,252	7,871	36,781	312	- 9,216	455	9,818	60,638
June	73,550	78,425	33,435	8,292	36,698	312	- 5,663	476	10,537	63,014
July	90,714	79,218	34,759	8,289	36,170	312	10,710	474	10,375	80,339
Aug	98,605	84,197	37,546	8,583	38,068	312	13,592	504	11,060	87,545
Sep	91,894	81,206	36,491	8,492	36,223	312	9,902	474	10,879	81,016
Oct	113,947	81,401	36,595	8,539	36,267	312	31,794	440	11,319	102,628
Nov	97,130	79,624	36,705	8,374	34,545	312	16,742	452	10,518	86,612

o Claims and liabilities vis-à-vis all countries within and outside EMU. Until December 2000, the levels at the end of each quarter are shown, by virtue of revaluations, at market prices; within each quarter, however, the levels are computed on the basis of cumulative transaction values. From January 2001 onwards, all end-of-month levels will be valued at market prices. — 1 Including loans to the World Bank. — 2 Including the balances in the

Deutsche Bundesbank's cross-border payments within the Eurosystem. From November 2000 including the TARGET positions which were previously shown (in columns 6 and 9) as bilateral assets and liabilities vis-à-vis national central banks outside the Eurosystem. — 3 See footnote 2. — 4 Euro opening balance sheet of the Bundesbank as at January 1, 1999.

¹⁹⁹⁰ 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998

^{*} 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

10 Assets and liabilities of enterprises in Germ any (other than banks) vis-à-vis non-residents *

€ million

	€ million						T							
	Claims on I	non-residen	ts					Liabilities t	o non-resid	ents				
			Claims on f	oreign non	-banks					Liabilities to	foreign no	n-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												
1999	277,331	52,774	224,557	115,564	108,993	100,777	8,216	293,849	56,632	237,217	166,026	71,191	52,047	19,144
2000	320,874	43,462	277,412	152,752	124,660	116,971	7,689	446,060	52,663	393,397	309,024	84,373	63,093	21,280
2001	358,120	62,434	295,686	171,939	123,747	114,857	8,890	505,266	60,132	445,134	354,561	90,573	65,988	24,585
2002 4	331,671	63,817	267,854	148,913	118,941	111,406	7,535	533,423	57,696	475,727	387,850	87,877	62,622	25,255
2003 July	375,825	100,628	275,197	157,637	117,560	108,783	8,777	562,441	54,421	508,020	422,652	85,368	57,438	27,930
Aug	362,972	93,794	269,178	154,685	114,493	105,949	8,544	562,617	55,781	506,836	423,467	83,369	54,984	28,385
Sep r	369,299	95,393	273,906	157,407	116,499	108,083	8,416	567,725	53,879	513,846	427,170	86,676	58,702	27,974
Oct	371,358	96,793	274,565	156,178	118,387	109,782	8,605	554,035	53,563	500,472	412,163	88,309	59,983	28,326
	EU cour	ntries ⁵												
1999	157,617	47,992	109,625	56,450	53,175	48,500	4,675	194,809	49,243	145,566	111,605	33,961	27,532	6,429
2000	177,782	39,563	138,219	78,298	59,921	55,718	4,203	323,049	45,473	277,576	237,583	39,993	32,457	7,536
2001	198,118	58,039	140,079	79,205	60,874	55,371	5,503	372,937	53,683	319,254	275,749	43,505	34,716	8,789
2002 4	200,930	60,118	140,812	84,643	56,169	51,693	4,476	402,561	52,503	350,058	307,920	42,138	32,650	9,488
2003 July	245,747	95,324	150,423	94,053	56,370	51,171	5,199	421,066	49,850	371,216	331,270	39,946	29,646	10,300
Aug	233,986	88,711	145,275	91,045	54,230	49,286	4,944	422,322	51,183	371,139	333,921	37,218	27,021	10,197
Sep	236,075	88,856	147,219	91,292	55,927	51,061	4,866	421,465	49,377	372,088	332,343	39,745	29,740	10,005
Oct	240,091	90,524	149,567	92,449	57,118	52,187	4,931	411,771	48,943	362,828	322,411	40,417	30,276	10,141
	of which	h: EMU r	nember	countrie	s ¹									
1999	104,071	25,946	78,125	38,747	39,378	36,074	3,304	151,179	38,117	113,062	88,763	24,299	20,173	4,126
2000	120,976	22,737	98,239	52,976	45,263	42,389	2,874	247,830	33,698	214,132	185,595	28,537	23,569	4,968
2001	126,519	33,787	92,732	46,599	46,133	42,771	3,362	295,943	38,361	257,582	225,711	31,871	24,878	6,993
2002 4	129,490	32,521	96,969	54,542	42,427	39,350	3,077	331,733	37,366	294,367	263,863	30,504	22,996	7,508
2003 July	155,644	51,199	104,445	61,649	42,796	39,412	3,384	342,583	31,942	310,641	281,227	29,414	21,373	8,041
Aug	148,203	47,517	100,686	59,608	41,078	37,824	3,254	342,750	32,524	310,226	283,037	27,189	19,351	7,838
Sep	153,217	50,539	102,678	60,512	42,166	38,967	3,199	342,882	31,208	311,674	282,592	29,082	21,420	7,662
Oct	152,915	48,779	104,136	60,754	43,382	40,068	3,314	343,318	30,658	312,660	282,947	29,713	22,002	7,711
	Other in	ndustrial	countrie	s ^{3 6}										
1999	71,958	3,595	68,363	45,540	22,823	21,220	1,603	68,024	4,870	63,154	44,518	18,636	15,387	3,249
2000	84,502	2,925	81,577	54,272	27,305	25,673	1,632	84,464	4,711	79,753	56,986	22,767	18,621	4,146
2001	100,786	3,364	97,422	71,842	25,580	24,082	1,498	93,269	4,178	89,091	64,595	24,496	19,648	4,848
2002 4	77,144	2,743	74,401	48,866	25,535	24,303	1,232	90,594	3,267	87,327	64,544	22,783	18,081	4,702
2003 July	77,891	3,849	74,042	48,619	25,423	24,234	1,189	95,321	2,736	92,585	71,349	21,236	15,948	5,288
Aug	76,418	3,511	72,907	48,798	24,109	22,887	1,222	94,368	2,708	91,660	70,107	21,553	16,106	5,447
Sep r	80,885	4,982	75,903	51,150	24,753	23,592	1,161	100,344	2,534	97,810	75,611	22,199	16,954	5,245
Oct	77,717	4,360	73,357	48,194	25,163	23,989	1,174	96,879	2,722	94,157	71,848	22,309	17,098	5,211
	Countri	es in trar	nsition											
1999	16,402	231	16,171	4,603	11,568	10,934	634	6,256	78	6,178	481	5,697	3,119	2,578
2000	19,082	240	18,842	5,028	13,814	13,104	710	8,202	113	8,089	928	7,161	4,384	2,777
2001	20,444	204	20,240	6,103	14,137	13,449	688	9,095	151	8,944	1,699	7,245	4,341	2,904
2002 4	20,339	332	20,007	5,680	14,327	13,586	741	10,106	175	9,931	2,119	7,812	4,574	3,238
2003 July	21,008	298	20,710	6,086	14,624	13,836	788	11,783	173	11,610	2,517	9,093	5,057	4,036
Aug	21,199	280	20,919	6,135	14,784	13,996	788	11,827	184	11,643	2,588	9,055	4,809	4,246
Sep	21,193	245	20,948	6,010	14,938	14,165	773	12,211	194	12,017	2,697	9,320	5,241	4,079
Oct	21,888	288	21,600	6,074	15,526	14,719	807	12,793	184	12,609	2,719	9,890	5,677	4,213
	Develop	ing cou	ntries ²											
1999	31,354	956	30,398	8,971	21,427	20,123	1,304	24,760	2,441	22,319	9,422	12,897	6,009	6,888
2000	39,508	734	38,774	15,154	23,620	22,476	1,144	30,345	2,366	27,979	13,527	14,452	7,631	6,821
2001	38,772	827	37,945	14,789	23,156	21,955	1,201	29,965	2,120	27,845	12,518	15,327	7,283	8,044
2002 4	33,258	624	32,634	9,724	22,910	21,824	1,086	30,162	1,751	28,411	13,267	15,144	7,317	7,827
2003 July	31,179	1,157	30,022	8,879	21,143	19,542	1,601	34,271	1,662	32,609	17,516	15,093	6,787	8,306
Aug	31,369	1,292	30,077	8,707	21,370	19,780	1,590	34,100	1,706	32,394	16,851	15,543	7,048	8,495
Sep	31,146	1,310	29,836	8,955	20,881	19,265	1,616	33,705	1,774	31,931	16,519	15,412	6,767	8,645
Oct	31,662	1,621	30,041	9,461	20,580	18,887	1,693	32,592	1,714	30,878	15,185	15,693	6,932	8,761

^{*} 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. — 1 Including

Greece from January 2001. — 2 Including Cyprus until April 2002. — 3 Including Cyprus from May 2002. — 4 Change in the range of enterprises required to report owing to an increase in the exemtion limit. — 5 Including Guernsey, Jersey and Isle of Man until December 2002. — 6 Including Guernsey, Jersey and Isle of Man from January 2003.

11 Deutsche Mark and euro exchange rates of selected currencies *

Yearly or monthly	United States	Japan	Denmark	Sweden	United Kingdom	Norway	Switzerland	Canada	Australia	New Zealand
average	USD	JPY	DKK	SEK	GBP	NOK	CHF	CAD	AUD 1	NZD 1
	Historic spo	ot middle ra	ites on the	Frankfurt ex	change (1	or 100 curre	ncy units =	DEM)		
1991	1.6612		25.932	27.421	2.926	25.580			1.2942	0.9589
1992 1993	1.5595 1.6544	1.2313 1.4945	25.869 25.508	26.912 21.248	2.753 2.483	25.143 23.303	111.198 111.949	1.2917 1.2823	1.1476 1.1235	0.8406 0.8940
1993	1.6218	1.5870	25.513	21.246	2.4816	22.982	118.712	1.1884	1.1233	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 1998	1.7348 1.7592	1.4378 1.3484	26.249 26.258	22.718 22.128	2.8410 2.9142	24.508 23.297	119.508 121.414	1.2533 1.1884	1.2889 1.1070	1.1453 0.9445
1998	1./592	1.3484	26.258	22.128	2.9142	23.297	121.414	1.18841	1.1070	0.9445
	Euro refere	ence exchar	ige rates pu	blished by t	he Europea	an Central B	ank (EUR 1	= currency u	nits) ²	
1999	1.0658	121.32	7.4355		0.65874			1.5840	1.6523	2.0145
2000 2001	0.9236 0.8956	99.47 108.68	7.4538 7.4521	8.4452 9.2551	0.60948 0.62187	8.1129 8.0484	1.5579 1.5105	1.3706 1.3864	1.5889 1.7319	2.0288 2.1300
2001	0.9456	118.06	7.4305	9.1611	0.62883	7.5086	1.4670	1.4838	1.7376	2.0366
2002 Feb	0.8700	116.23	7.4299	9.1828	0.61160	7.7853	1.4775	1.3880	1.6963	2.0771
Mar	0.8758	114.75	7.4324	9.0594	0.61574	7.7183	1.4678	1.3903	1.6695	2.0261
Apr	0.8858	115.81	7.4341	9.1358	0.61407	7.6221	1.4658	1.4008	1.6537	1.9995
May June	0.9170 0.9554	115.86 117.80	7.4356 7.4330	9.2208 9.1137	0.62823 0.64405	7.5207 7.4043	1.4572 1.4721	1.4210 1.4627	1.6662 1.6793	1.9859 1.9517
	0.9334		7.4330	9.2689	0.63870	7.4043	1.4624	1.5321	1.7922	2.0646
July Aug	0.9922	117.11 116.31	7.4301	9.2689	0.63633	7.4050	1.4624	1.5321	1.7922	2.0046
Sep	0.9808	118.38	7.4271	9.1679	0.63059	7.3619	1.4649	1.5434	1.7927	2.0847
Oct	0.9811	121.57	7.4297	9.1051	0.62994	7.3405	1.4650	1.5481	1.7831	2.0381
Nov Dec	1.0014 1.0183	121.65 124.20	7.4280 7.4264	9.0818 9.0961	0.63709 0.64218	7.3190 7.2948	1.4673 1.4679	1.5735 1.5872	1.7847 1.8076	2.0155 1.9947
					0.65711					
2003 Jan Feb	1.0622 1.0773	126.12 128.60	7.4324 7.4317	9.1733 9.1455	0.66977	7.3328 7.5439	1.4621 1.4674	1.6364 1.6299	1.8218 1.8112	1.9648 1.9457
Mar	1.0807	128.16	7.4274	9.2265	0.68255	7.8450	1.4695	1.5943	1.7950	1.9497
Apr	1.0848	130.12	7.4255	9.1541	0.68902	7.8317	1.4964	1.5851	1.7813	1.9700
May	1.1582	135.83 138.05	7.4246 7.4250	9.1559	0.71322 0.70224	7.8715 8.1619	1.5155 1.5411	1.6016 1.5798	1.7866 1.7552	2.0083 2.0069
June	1.1663			9.1182		1			1	
July Aug	1.1372 1.1139	134.99 132.38	7.4332 7.4322	9.1856 9.2378	0.70045 0.69919	8.2893 8.2558	1.5476 1.5400	1.5694 1.5570	1.7184 1.7114	1.9386 1.9137
Sep	1.1222	128.94	7.4273	9.0682	0.69693	8.1952	1.5474	1.5330	1.6967	1.9227
Oct	1.1692	128.12	7.4301	9.0105	0.69763	8.2274	1.5485	1.5489	1.6867	1.9446
Nov	1.1702	127.84	7.4370	8.9939	0.69278	8.1969	1.5590	1.5361	1.6337	1.8608

^{*} 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 euro reference exchange rates, which are calculated on the basis of the concertation between

central banks at 2.15 p.m. For additional euro reference exchange rates of the ECB, see Statistical Supplement to the Monthly Report 5, Exchange rate statistics.

12 Exchange rates for the national currencies of the EMU countries, the Deutsche Mark value of the ECU * and euro conversion rates

rly	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium/ Luxemboura	Austria	Spain	Finland	Ireland	Portugal	Greece GRD 100/	ECU values 1
rage	FRF 100	ITL 1,000	NLG 100		ATS 100	ESP 100	FIM 100	IEP 1	PTE 100	EUR 12	ECU 1
	Historic s	pot midd	le rates on t	the Frankfu	rt exchan	ge in DEM	1				
1	29.409	1.3377			14.211	1.597	41.087	2.671	1.149	0.9103	2.05076
2	29.500	1.2720	88.814	4.857	14.211	1.529	34.963	2.656	1.157	0.8178	2.02031
3	29.189	1.0526	89.017	4.785	14.214	1.303	28.915	2.423	1.031	0.7213	1.93639
4	29.238	1.0056	89.171	4.8530	14.214	1.2112	31.108	2.4254	0.9774	0.6683	1.92452
5	28.718	0.8814		4.8604		1.1499	32.832	2.2980		0.6182	1.87375
6	29.406	0.9751	89.243	4.8592	14.214	1.1880	32.766	2.4070	0.9754	0.6248	1.90954
7	29.705	1.0184		4.8464		1.1843	33.414	2.6297	0.9894	0.6349	1.96438
8	29.829	1.0132	88.714	4.8476	14.213	1.1779	32.920	2.5049	0.9763	0.5952	1.96913
9									.	325.76	
0									.	336.63	1 .
	Irrevocab	ole euro co	onversion ra	ates (EUR 1	= currenc	y units)	3				
	6.55957	1936.27	2.20371	40.3399	13.7603	166.386	5.94573	0.787564	200.482	4 340.750	5 1.95583

^{*} Calculated from daily quotations. — 1 According to data from the European Commission. — 2 Until 1998 reciprocal values of the exchange rates for the Deutsche Mark, published by the Bank of Greece; from 1999 euro reference.

ence exchange rates of the ECB (EUR 1 = GRD ...). — 3 Applicable from 1 January 1999. — 4 Applicable from 1 January 2001. — 5 Deutsche Mark conversion rate.

Yearl

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

1999 Q1 = 100

	Effective excl	hange rate of	the euro		Memo item: Indicators of price compet	the German e	economy's	Effective nominal exchange rates of selected foreign currencies against the currencies of 19 industrial countries 3.5.6					
	Narrow grou	p 1	Broad group	2	19 industrial	countries 5	49 countries 7						
Period	Nominal	Real on the basis of consumer prices	Nominal	Real on the basis of consumer prices	on the basis of the deflators of total sales 8	on the basis consumer pr		US dollar	Pound sterling	Canadian dollar	Swiss franc	Japanese yen	
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	107.8 107.9 99.1 101.5 95.7	108.8 108.8 99.5 101.3 95.8	93.2 95.4 90.4 96.6 96.6	107.9 106.0 96.7 99.2 95.9	109.6 106.2 100.7 100.9 97.8	110.4 106.8 101.4 101.1 98.0	110.3 105.2 99.0 100.1 97.7	86.1 90.9 98.8 103.4 100.8	84.0 85.9 99.8 103.3 102.3	106.4 108.8 109.7 103.5 102.2	105.4 104.2 97.9 99.9 98.3	115.6 100.6 95.9 89.7 105.1	
2000 2001 2002	85.7 87.3 90.0	86.3 88.6 92.5	88.2 91.0 95.6	86.2 87.9 91.8	91.9 92.1 93.3	92.6 93.0 94.0	91.1 91.4 92.6	105.4 112.0 110.7	105.2 103.6 104.2	103.6 100.5 98.7	96.8 100.5 104.9	117.9 106.7 100.8	
1998 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	98.8 100.2 102.5 104.2	98.8 100.1 102.5 103.8	92.6 94.2 97.8 101.7	96.4 97.5 100.4 102.6	99.4 100.7 101.6 101.8	99.8 100.7 102.1 101.8	98.7 99.1 101.1 101.6	103.2 104.8 106.3 99.4	104.5 104.8 104.1 99.8	107.3 106.5 102.0 98.0	100.1 98.5 99.4 101.6	92.5 86.8 83.7 95.7	
1999 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	100.0 96.1 94.6 92.2	100.0 96.0 94.7 92.2	100.0 96.5 95.5 94.2	100.0 96.1 94.8 92.8	100.0 98.6 97.1 95.6	100.0 98.3 97.8 95.9	100.0 97.8 97.3 95.6	100.0 102.8 101.4 99.1	100.0 102.8 102.3 104.1	100.0 103.5 102.3 102.8	100.0 98.6 97.7 96.7	100.0 99.0 106.2 115.2	
2000 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	89.0 86.0 84.8 83.0	89.5 86.4 85.4 83.8	91.1 88.4 87.3 85.9	89.3 86.5 85.2 83.7	93.8 92.0 91.4 90.3	94.8 92.5 92.1 91.0	93.5 91.3 90.4 89.3	101.5 104.3 106.2 109.4	106.4 105.4 103.9 105.0	104.9 103.7 104.1 101.6	95.1 96.5 97.2 98.2	114.9 118.4 119.2 119.2	
2001 Jan Feb Mar	89.2 88.3 88.4	89.9 89.1 89.4	91.7 91.0 91.4	88.7 88.0 88.5	92.8	94.0 93.9 93.6	92.3 92.1 92.0	107.7 108.8 111.5	102.4 102.0 102.9	102.7 101.6 99.7	100.0 99.2 99.3	108.3 109.9 106.0	
Apr May June	87.6 85.9 84.7	88.8 87.2 86.0	91.0 89.3 88.1	88.1 86.4 85.2	91.5	93.1 92.4 91.9	91.5 90.5 89.8	113.0 113.1 114.1	103.7 104.3 104.4	100.0 101.3 102.7	99.4 98.3 98.5	104.9 107.5 108.3	
July Aug Sep	85.4 87.7 88.0	86.8 89.0 89.3	89.1 91.8 92.6	86.0 88.4 89.1	91.8	92.7 93.4 93.1	90.8 91.9 92.0	114.3 111.6 110.7	104.9 103.0 103.8	102.5 101.1 99.1	99.5 100.4 102.2	105.8 106.4 108.2	
Oct Nov Dec	88.0 86.8 87.7	89.6 88.4 89.8	92.8 91.3 91.9	89.3 87.8 88.7	92.3	92.7 92.0 93.5	91.6 90.7 91.9	111.8 113.3 114.1	103.7 104.0 104.3	99.0 97.8 99.0	103.0 103.4 103.3	106.2 106.3 102.1	
2002 Jan Feb Mar	87.6 86.8 86.8	90.0 89.0 89.3	91.6 91.1 91.3	88.1 87.4 87.9	92.3	93.6 93.3 93.2	91.4 90.9 90.9	116.4 117.3 116.1	104.9 105.3 104.6	97.9 98.5 98.7	103.3 102.7 103.4	98.3 98.2 99.8	
Apr May June	87.2 88.6 90.6	89.7 91.1 93.2	91.7 93.7 96.4	88.2 90.0 92.6	93.0	92.7 93.2 94.2	90.5 91.4 92.8	115.3 112.0 109.0	105.2 103.5 101.9	99.0 100.4 101.0	103.8 105.1 104.9	99.4 101.2 101.7	
July Aug Sep	91.7 91.1 91.2	94.4 93.6 93.8	98.2 97.7 98.0	94.3 93.6 93.8	93.8	95.2 94.6 94.1	94.4 93.6 93.3	106.0 107.3 107.6	103.5 103.5 104.7	99.4 98.0 97.7	106.0 105.7 105.6	104.3 104.3 102.5	
Oct Nov Dec	91.7 92.5 93.6	94.3 95.1 96.7	98.5 99.3 100.4	94.4 94.9 96.3	94.2	94.0 94.0 95.6	93.3 93.3 94.9	108.5 106.8 106.0	105.0 104.3 104.0	97.6 97.7 98.3	105.8 106.1 106.5	99.8 100.8 99.6	
2003 Jan Feb Mar	95.8 97.1 97.9	98.8 100.2 101.2	103.0 104.4 105.1	98.1 99.4 100.3	95.9	96.3 97.0 97.0	95.8 96.5 96.6	103.0 102.2 101.4	102.6 101.2 99.3	98.8 100.5 103.0	107.9 108.0 108.1	100.4 99.2 99.8	
Apr May June	98.6 102.5 102.7	102.1 106.1 106.6	105.2 109.1 109.3	100.6 104.1 104.5	p 97.5	96.9 98.3 98.7	96.3 97.9 98.3	101.4 96.7 96.1	98.7 96.9 98.9	104.1 109.0 111.2	106.4 106.5 104.9	98.6 97.7 96.3	
July Aug Sep	101.4 100.3 99.9	105.2 103.9 103.5	107.8 106.6 106.4	102.9 101.6 101.5	p 97.1	98.8 98.1 97.2	97.9 97.1 96.5	97.8 99.1 97.2	98.5 98.1 98.2	109.5 108.4 110.5	103.9 104.0 103.3	97.3 98.3 101.1	
Oct Nov	101.3 101.2	105.2 105.1	108.3 108.3	103.3 103.2	·	97.6 97.3	97.2 96.9	93.3 93.0	98.8 99.5	113.1 114.1	103.7 102.9	103.7 103.9	

^{*} The effective exchange rate corresponds to the weighted 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 against the currencies of the following countries: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Hong Kong, Japan, Norway, Singapore, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States. The weights used in these calculations are based on manufactured goods trade between 1995 and 1997 and capture third-market effects. From January 2001, Greece ceased to be a partner country in the effective exchange rate of the euro; the weighting scheme was adjusted accordingly. Due to the change in the weighting scheme, effective exchange rate data as from January 2001 are not fully comparable with earlier data. Where consumer prices were not yet available, estimates have been used. For details of the methodology see: ECB, Monthly Bulletin,

April 2000, page 39 ff. — 2 ECB calculations. In addition to the countries belonging to the narrow group (see footnote 1), this group also includes the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand and Turkey. — 3 The method of calculation is consistent with the procedure used by the ECB to compute the effective exchange rates of the euro (see Monthly Bulletin, November 2001, page 50 ff.). — 4 Decline in the values implies an increase in competitiveness. — 5 EMU countries and narrow group of the ECB except Australia, Hong Kong, Singapore and South Korea. — 6 Figures up to end-1998, computed by linking with the figures published up to October 2001. — 7 EMU countries and broad group of the ECB. — 8 Annual and quarterly averages.

Overview of publications by the Deutsche Bundesbank

This overview provides information about selected recent economic and statistical publications by the Deutsche Bundesbank. Unless otherwise indicated, these publications are available in both English and German, in printed form and on the internet.

The publications are available free of charge from the Press and Public Relations Division. For a small fee to cover costs, a file which is updated monthly and contains approximately 40,000 time series published by the Bundesbank can be obtained on magnetic tape cassette or ZIP disk from the Division Statistical data processing, mathematical methods. Orders should be sent, in writing, to one of the addresses listed on the reverse of the title page. Selected time series can also be downloaded from the internet.

Annual Report

Monthly Report

For information on the articles published between 1990 and 2002 see the index attached to the January 2003 *Monthly Report*.

January 2003

- Reserve assets: their development and importance in monetary union
- Role and importance of interest rate derivatives

- The new "Minimum requirements for the credit business of credit institutions" and Basel II
- Reports from the Economic Research Centre

February 2003

 The economic scene in Germany around the turn of 2002-03

March 2003

- The Eurosystem's monetary policy framework experience to date and measures to improve its efficiency
- Macroeconomic aspects of share price developments
- The development of production potential in Germany
- German balance of payments in 2002

April 2003

- The development of public finances in Germany following qualification for European monetary union
- The development of bank deposits in Germany
- German enterprises' profitability and financing in 2001
- Financial sanctions: legal framework and implementation in Germany

May 2003

 The economic scene in Germany in spring 2003

June 2003

- The debate on deflationary risks in Germany
- Overall financial flows in 2002
- The development of German enterprises' international capital links between end-1998 and end-2001
- German results of euro-area bank lending survey
- Monetary policy: how relevant are other policymakers? Bundesbank Spring Conference 2003

July 2003

- Economic and monetary policy cooperation between the EU and the acceding countries following the signature of the accession treaty
- The state of public finance in the EU acceding countries
- Financial markets in central and east European countries before accession to the EU
- Reports from the Economic Research Centre

August 2003

The economic scene in Germany in summer 2003

September 2003

- The performance of German credit institutions in 2002
- Price indicators for the housing market
- Approaches to the validation of internal rating systems

October 2003

- Germany's competitive position and foreign trade within the euro area
- The economic situation of small and mediumsized enterprises in Germany
- Development and significance of education expenditure in Germany

November 2003

- The economic scene in Germany in autumn
- The monetary constitution under the Constitution for Europe

December 2003

- Report on the stability of the German financial system
- Stress testing the German banking system

Statistical Supplements to the Monthly Report¹

- 1 Banking statistics (monthly)
- 2 Capital market statistics (monthly)
- 3 Balance of payments statistics (monthly)
- 4 Seasonally adjusted business statistics (monthly)
- 5 Exchange rate statistics (quarterly)

Special Publications

The monetary policy of the Bundesbank, October 1995²

Makro-ökonometrisches Mehr-Länder-Modell, November 1996³

Europäische Organisationen und Gremien im Bereich von Währung und Wirtschaft, May 1997³

Die Zahlungsbilanz der ehemaligen DDR 1975 bis 1989, August 1999³

The market for German Federal securities, May 2000

Macro-Econometric Multi-Country Model: MEMMOD, June 2000

Bundesbank Act, September 2002

Die Europäische Wirtschafts- und Währungsunion, December 2002³

Weltweite Organisationen und Gremien im Bereich von Währung und Wirtschaft, March 2003³

Special Statistical Publications

1 Banking statistics guidelines and customer classification, July 2003^{4,5}

- 2 Bankenstatistik Kundensystematik Firmenverzeichnisse, December 2003^{3,6}
- 3 Aufbau der bankstatistischen Tabellen, January 2000³
- 4 Financial accounts for Germany 1991 to 2002, September 2003⁷
- 5 Annual accounts of west German enterprises 1971 to 1996, March 1999¹
- 6 Ratios from annual accounts of German enterprises between 1998 and 2000, March 2003^{1,7}
- 7 Erläuterungen zu den Leistungspositionen der Zahlungsbilanz, September 2001³
- 8 Balance of payments statistics of the Federal Republic of Germany, 2nd edition, February 1991°
- 9 Securities deposits, September 2003
- 10 International capital links, June 2003^{1, 7}
- 11 Balance of payments by region, August 2003
- 12 Technologische Dienstleistungen in der Zahlungsbilanz, May 2002³
- o Not available on the internet.
- 1 Only the headings and explanatory notes to the data contained in the German originals are available in English.
- 2 Also available in French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese.
- 3 Available in German only.
- 4 Only the sections "Monthly Balance Sheet Statistics", "External position" and "Customer classification" ("Overall survey on sectoral classification", "Survey on breakdown by industry or activity" and "Explanatory notes on the system of customer classification by industry or activity") are available in English.
- 5 Current version only available on the internet at halfyearly intervals.
- **6** Current version only available on the internet at quarterly intervals.
- 7 Available on the internet only.

Discussion papers*

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Banking legislation

- 1 Bundesbank Act and Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank, June 1998
- 2 Gesetz über das Kreditwesen, February 2001³
- 2a Grundsatz I über die Eigenmittel der Institute, January 2001³
- 2b Grundsatz II über die Liquidität der Institute, August 1999³
- 7 Instruction sheet for the reporting of large exposures and loans of 3 million Deutsche Mark or more pursuant to sections 13 to 14 of the Banking Act, September 1998

For footnotes, see p 79*.

^{*} Earlier discussion papers are available on the internet, in some cases as abstracts.