

## MONTHLY REPORT

**NOVEMBER  
2004**

DECEMBER

JANUARY

FEBRUARY

MARCH

Vol 56  
No 11

Deutsche Bundesbank  
Wilhelm-Epstein-Strasse 14  
60431 Frankfurt am Main  
Germany

Postal address  
Postfach 10 06 02  
60006 Frankfurt am Main  
Germany

Tel +49 69 9566 -1

Fax +49 69 5601071

Telex 41227 within Germany  
414431 from abroad

Internet <http://www.bundesbank.de>

Reproduction permitted only if source is stated.

ISSN 0418 - 8292

The German original of this *Monthly Report* went to press on 19 November 2004.

Annual and weekly publishing schedules for selected statistics of the Deutsche Bundesbank can be downloaded from our website. The statistical data are also published on the internet.

The *Monthly Report* is published by the Deutsche Bundesbank, Frankfurt am Main, by virtue of section 18 of the Bundesbank Act. It is available to interested parties free of charge.

This is a translation of the original German-language version, which is the sole authoritative text.

# Contents

<b>The economic scene in Germany in autumn 2004</b>	<b>5</b>
<hr/>	
Overview	6
<i>The debate about a reform of the     Stability and Growth Pact</i>	9
Global and European setting	11
Monetary policy, banking business and the capital market	21
<i>Money market management and     liquidity needs</i>	22
Economic conditions in Germany	33
<i>Corporate investment behaviour     in the current cycle – hints of a     structural break?</i>	36
<i>The effects of "Hartz IV" on the     labour market</i>	41
Foreign trade and payments	47
Public finances	55
<b>Statistical Section</b>	<b>1*</b>
<hr/>	
Key economic data for euro area	6*
Overall monetary survey in the euro area	8*
Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem	16*
Banks	20*
Minimum reserves	42*
Interest rates	43*
Capital market	48*
Public finances in Germany	52*
Economic conditions	60*
External sector	67*



Overview of publications by the  
Deutsche Bundesbank 77\*

---

# The economic scene in Germany in autumn 2004

## Overview

### Recovery temporarily faltering

---

The economic upswing ran into difficulties during the third quarter of 2004 after the recovery process had gained considerable momentum in the two preceding quarters. According to initial estimates by the Federal Statistical Office, in the third quarter of 2004 real GDP rose by a mere 0.1% on the preceding period (after adjustment for seasonal and working-day variations) compared with rises of 0.4% in the first two quarters of this year. Despite this distinct slowdown in economic activity, the recovery process does not appear to have halted, however. This is suggested, at least, by the fact that the rise in private-sector investment in machinery and equipment, which is to be expected in this phase of the economic cycle, began to take off in the third quarter, although whether this will be sustained still remains to be seen. The weak macroeconomic growth in the third quarter is a further indication of the vulnerability of the current cyclical phase, which is not yet self-sustaining. Until the second quarter of 2004, Germany's economic recovery was largely imported from abroad.

*Economic upswing faltering ...*

Hence it was the decline in exports – of both goods and services – which was primarily responsible for the “dip in growth” in Germany in the third quarter. Following the vigorous expansion in the first half of the year, a certain decline in export activity and global economic growth was not surprising, especially as the sharp rise in prices on the crude oil markets absorbed an increasing share of income in the oil-consuming countries. The surge in costs and the decline in purchasing

*... mainly because of weaker exports ...*

*... and the  
sluggish  
domestic  
economy*

power as a result of the oil price increases, as well as the persistently unsatisfactory employment situation and general uncertainty over the impact of the labour market reforms, depressed the mood among German consumers, causing private consumption to stagnate further. The strained financial situation of general government undoubtedly also substantially magnified households' uncertainty over their income prospects. For instance, it became apparent that not only will the 3% deficit ceiling stipulated by the Stability and Growth Pact not be complied with this year, but that central government along with many state and local governments will also exceed the upper borrowing limits specified under budgetary law.

*Need to ensure  
the credibility  
of fiscal policy*

In order to avoid further damage to the credibility of fiscal policy, it is crucial that the deficit be brought back under the 3% ceiling next year. The Federal Government's announcement that this objective will be achieved is to be welcomed. The key role of sound public finances for the stability of economic and monetary union means, however, that it is equally important that fiscal policy be embedded in a framework of enforceable and thus credible fiscal rules. In the late summer, the European Commission, responding to the problems which had arisen in connection with the implementation of the Stability and Growth Pact, presented proposals to reform it. On balance, however, the proposed reforms would further increase the scope for fiscal discretion and at the same time make the rules more difficult to apply and less transparent. This would ultimately diminish

the credibility of the Pact even further (see box on page 9).

Investment activity, like private consumption, remained sluggish, although this was mainly due to the low level of construction investment; the adjustment process in that sector has evidently not yet been concluded. By contrast, investment in machinery and equipment broke free from its weak underlying trend. This nurtures hope that the cyclical upthrust will gradually spread to the domestic economy as well. The essential prerequisites for a revival of investment are, in any case, in place: financing conditions remain favourable, the structural adjustments in the corporate sector and the moderate pay settlements have contributed to a brightening of earnings prospects, capacity utilisation in the industrial sector is, by and large, increasing and there is now a substantial need for replacement investment in new industrial machinery and equipment.

*Ray of hope  
provided  
by rising  
investment  
in machinery...*

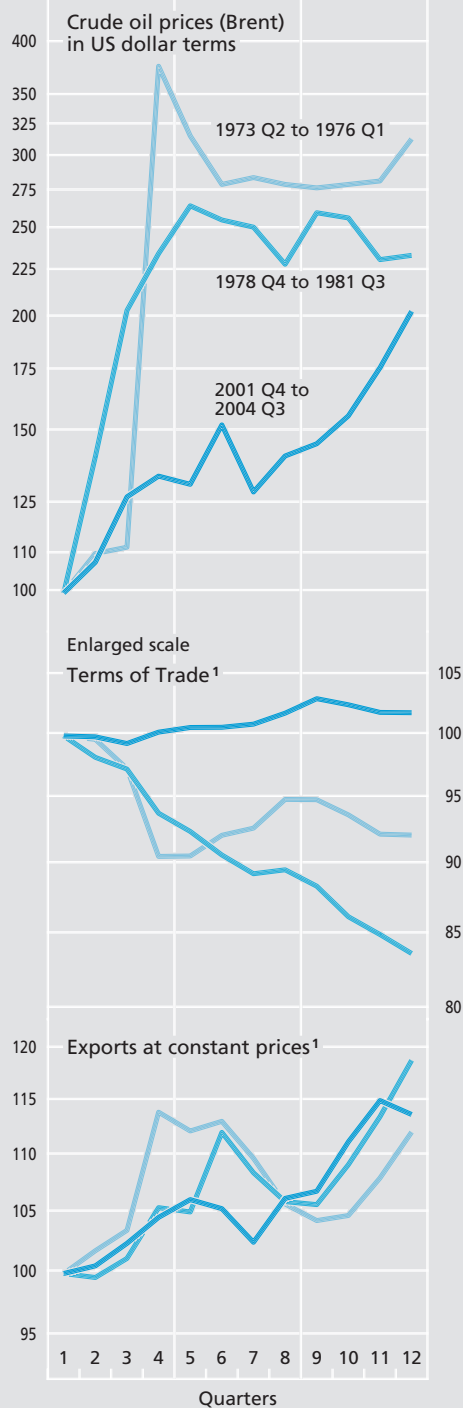
At the same time, however, serious structural impediments are straining the German economy. For example, on the issue of decoupling healthcare costs from labour costs, which is also of particular significance to enterprises, forward-looking reform efforts that hold out a real prospect of success are still necessary. The prevailing uncertainties *per se* are making it harder for the economic stimuli from the external economy to spill over to domestic demand and for the recovery to take a broader hold.

The reforms initiated on the labour market and the moderate pay settlements, which in-

*... and labour  
market reforms*

### Periods of sharply rising oil prices

Relevant baseline quarter = 100, log scale



<sup>1</sup> Seasonally adjusted data based on the national accounts.

Deutsche Bundesbank

clude measures to safeguard production and investment locations, give hope of a radical turnaround on the labour market. At the least, they provide an important foundation for improving the labour market situation, which is vital to consumer confidence. Households' willingness to spend will, however, initially remain subdued during the winter months as higher energy bills strain household budgets and the agreed cutbacks in annual bonuses and other non-core wage components make themselves felt for many. Thus, an easing of the current spending restraint can be expected only once the situation on the labour market actually improves noticeably.

Against this backdrop, much will continue to depend for the time being on exports as a mainstay of growth. Despite the recent appreciation of the euro, a further rise in export activity can be expected in the fourth quarter. This is, at any rate, the prospect signalled by the continuing strength of the world economy and the rise in foreign orders. The moderate evolution of costs and prices means that the German economy's competitive position is at present still somewhat better than its long-term average. Consequently, the stimuli from the world economy will also make themselves felt in corresponding export activity. Furthermore, enterprises will presumably be less susceptible to exchange rate fluctuations than in the past as their production sites become more regionally diversified and the importance of the single European market rises.

*German economy's good price competitiveness*



## The debate about a reform of the Stability and Growth Pact

At the beginning of September 2004, the European Commission presented proposals for a reform of the Stability and Growth Pact. These were designed to address both the problems which had arisen in the past and the increased heterogeneity between the member states since enlargement of the European Union.

In its Communication, the Commission essentially put forward the following amendments for discussion.<sup>1</sup>

- Greater emphasis on debt and the sustainability of public finances. This could include clarifying the provision laid down in the EC Treaty whereby debt-to-GDP ratios above the 60 % reference value are deemed to be “sufficiently diminishing” and approaching the reference value “at a satisfactory pace”.
- Greater consideration of country-specific circumstances (particularly those concerning the size and development of the debt-to-GDP ratio) when defining the medium-term deficit objective of “close to balance or in surplus”.
- Consideration of country-specific economic circumstances and developments in the implementation of the excessive deficit procedure. The Commission suggests widening the definition of the exceptional circumstances in which countries may breach the 3 % ceiling and extending the deadlines for correcting excessive deficits.
- The possibility for the Commission to issue early warnings directly to the member state concerned in the event of inadequate budgetary developments, ie without seeking the approval of the Council. This – together with suitable recommendations under the Broad Economic Policy Guidelines – is intended to ensure sound fiscal policy in times of economic upswing, too.

The Ecofin Council, at its meeting on 11 September, considered the Commission's proposals to be a sound basis for discussion. Since then, further proposals have been introduced into the debate about a reform of the EU's fiscal rules. In particular, it has been suggested that certain expenditure categories should be disregarded when assessing whether the 3 % criterion has been fulfilled. The categories mentioned include government expenditure which could raise the growth potential in the member state concerned (for example, spending on investment, education, and research and development) as well as military expenditure and net payments to the European Union.

When assessing these proposals, emphasis must be placed on the objective of the Stability and Growth Pact to attain and maintain sound public finances in the euro area.<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, the proposed changes should make it easier for the European System of Central Banks to guarantee price stability at low interest rates.

Viewed from this perspective, it is true that some of the proposals are aimed at a more consistent application of

<sup>1</sup> See European Commission, *Strengthening economic governance and clarifying the implementation of the Stability and Growth Pact*, Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament of 3 September

the fiscal rules; however, in our opinion, the following points require critical appraisal.

The Commission's idea of departing from the current interpretation of the medium-term budgetary objective, whereby the cyclically adjusted deficit ratio should not exceed ½ percentage point, is problematic. It is particularly undesirable in that it would make the rules increasingly complicated and less transparent, thereby rendering them less enforceable. Moreover, if the criterion is relaxed for some countries, the risk of the deficit ratio exceeding the 3 % ceiling in times of economic downturn will increase.

Any relaxation of the reference value for the deficit ratio by expanding the exception clauses or extending the correction deadlines must be rejected. Both options would reduce the potential deterrent posed by the sanctions and weaken commitment to the rules by increasing the degree of discretion. Thus, there is a risk that, in future, deficits of more than 3 % of GDP could prove the rule rather than the exception in some countries. The attendant debt accumulation would not only contradict the fundamental objectives of the fiscal rules, it would also make it more difficult to overcome future burdens caused by demographic developments.

The proposal to disregard certain expenditure categories when assessing compliance with the reference value must likewise be rejected. This would effectively signify the abolition of the 3 % ceiling. In the longer term, this could lead to sustainability problems which would impair the underlying conditions for sustainable growth and a stability-oriented monetary policy. Alongside the theoretical objections, statistical problems would arise, particularly at the international level, which would be very difficult to resolve.

The large-scale problems related to setting deficit limits for individual expenditure categories can be clearly seen in the inadequate national budgetary rules in Germany. Furthermore, debt financing is by no means an essential requirement for greater promotion of research and education. In this context, it should be noted that there is absolutely no conflict of objectives between structural reforms to promote growth and fiscal consolidation. No convincing economic reasons can be found for the proposal to disregard net payments to the EU. Payments to other member states should be met from current revenue rather than by passing on the financing burden to future generations through borrowing. Proposals to relax the 3 % ceiling suggest that it would be advantageous for a member state if its government had the greatest possible borrowing capacity.

The unsatisfactory fiscal policy developments in some member states are not the result of the design of the fiscal rules but rather of the inadequate way in which they are implemented. The proposed reforms would hardly change this. In fact, many of the proposals would increase the scope for discretion and thus weaken commitment to the rules. This would make the fiscal framework more complicated and intransparent, rendering it even more difficult to enforce.

ber 2004. — <sup>2</sup> See the Statement by the Deutsche Bundesbank on the Commission's proposals for a reform of the Stability and Growth Pact, *Do not weaken the Stability and Growth Pact*, 7 September 2004.

*Burdens created  
by oil prices  
should not be  
overestimated*

Moreover, the pressure on the world economy coming from the high oil prices is likely to remain within manageable bounds, especially as an easing of the international oil markets is already evident. The retarding impact of the high and volatile oil prices on economic activity is often overestimated by comparison with the situation during the oil crises of 1973/75 and 1978/82. Even though US dollar crude oil prices have recently reached historical highs, if the price increases for other goods and services are taken into account, current oil prices are (in real terms) still considerably lower than they were then. Furthermore, as a result of changes in the economic structure, production in industrial countries has become less energy-intensive and consequently oil prices now have less direct impact on the business cycle. The cost growth of total net energy imports has so far been far more restrained than during the two comparable periods. The causes of the oil price increases are also different. Whereas in the 1970s and 1980s it was supply shortages that pushed up the price of oil, a key factor in the current situation is the cyclically induced rise in the demand for oil. Thus, the recent rise in oil prices is at least in part an endogenous market reaction to the extremely dynamic global economic development this year.

In the past few months external influences have also dominated on the price front, although the appreciation of the euro has at least partially cushioned the inflationary effects generated by the international commodity markets. Excluding the increases in energy prices, there has been only a moderate rise in consumer prices and, what is more, this was partly due to the tax-induced increase in the price of tobacco and the price effects of the healthcare reform. Moreover, in view of the current economic environment and the high level of unemployment, wage-policy makers did not attempt to use the latest pay settlements to reverse the reduced scope for expenditure brought about by the higher energy prices. Consequently, the outlook for prices in Germany is likely to remain favourable and consumer-friendly in 2005.

*Consumer-  
friendly outlook  
for prices*

At the same time, it must be recognised that the marked increase in upward price pressures across the entire euro area has had a certain impact on long-term inflation expectations. To prevent these expectations from becoming entrenched, monetary policy-makers need to monitor the increased risk on the price front with great vigilance in order to maintain confidence in the stability of the euro on a lasting basis under favourable monetary conditions.

*Monetary  
policy vigilance*

## Global and European setting

### World economic activity

---

The global economy lost momentum in the second half of the year. The main reason for this was the sharp rise in crude oil prices which had occurred in several surges since the beginning of 2004. At the end of October, they reached a new all-time high at US\$51½ (North Sea Brent).<sup>1</sup> Although crude oil prices have receded perceptibly in the past few weeks, in mid-November they still exceeded by far their average of the first three quarters and were 42% higher than their level one year earlier. The rise in energy prices has led to perceptible losses in purchasing power among households in the oil-consuming countries and has burdened firms' cost accounts. This has also had a negative impact on the consumer climate and on business sentiment. Although the growth-dampening effects have been counteracted to a degree by expansionary effects in the oil-producing countries owing to rising export receipts, from a global perspective the retarding effects still outweigh the benefits. Industrial raw material prices denominated in dollars likewise hit a new all-time high in the past few weeks. In mid-November, they were 22% up on the year.

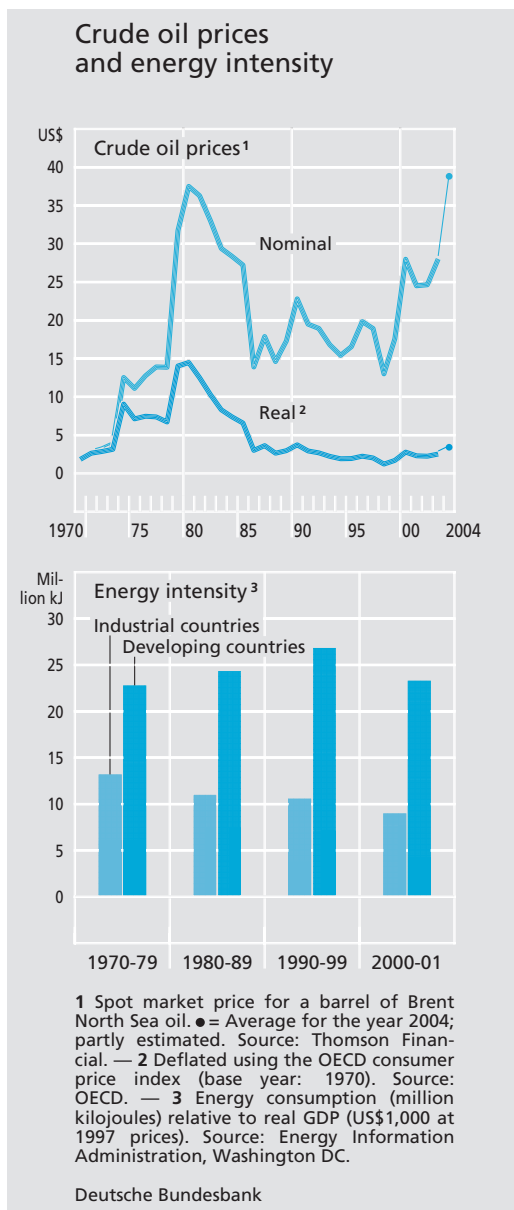
*Slower global growth due, above all, to higher oil prices*

Although third-quarter overall economic growth in the USA was somewhat stronger than in the second quarter, it was unable to match its fast pace of the winter of 2003-04. In the United Kingdom, growth, having been

*Industrial countries ...*

---

<sup>1</sup> In real terms, however – ie taking consumer price increases in the industrial countries into account – crude oil prices were, as of late, still well below their level at the end of the 1970s and the beginning of the 1980s.



extremely buoyant in the first half of the year, slowed down after mid-year. In the third quarter, the euro-area economy was not able to maintain its relatively fast-paced growth of the first two quarters, either. Japan's economic growth, having already slowed down noticeably in the second quarter, virtually ground to a halt in the third quarter. According to initial country estimates, real GDP in the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom

and the euro area altogether rose in the third quarter by a seasonally adjusted ½% on the period compared with well over 1% in the first quarter and just over ½% in the second quarter. It was up by 3¼% on the year.

A distinction should be made with regard to emerging economies between oil-importing countries and oil-exporting countries. The oil-importing emerging economies, as a rule, are affected by oil-price rises even more than industrial countries because they are generally much more energy-intensive, ie they use more energy to manufacture one unit of GDP, and their energy production is heavier on crude oil. Moreover, emerging economies' energy intensity – unlike that of industrial countries – was still on the increase until the end of the 1990s; however, since the beginning of this decade, it has likewise been exhibiting a downward trend. In China, year-on-year aggregate output growth in the third quarter, at just over 9%, was not quite as high as in the first half of the year (+9¾%). Growth in other south and east Asian emerging economies – for which no current information on GDP growth is yet available, however – is likely to have slowed down as well. In some of the region's countries, such as Thailand, the government has resorted to providing subsidies to push refined petroleum prices below the market level.

Overall output in the key crude oil and industrial raw material exporting countries is still running at full steam. According to the IMF autumn forecast, in 2004 the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) will achieve its fastest growth since the boom

*... and crude oil-importing emerging economies affected, ...*

*... whereas countries exporting crude oil and raw materials are booming*

year of 2000 (+8%). In Latin America which, on the whole, is likewise benefiting from the booming markets for crude oil and raw materials, growth will increase from 1¾% in 2003 to 4½%. The oil-producing countries in the Middle East are expected to see a 5½% rise in GDP.

*Global GDP rise weaker in 2005*

According to the IMF forecast, global GDP growth in 2004 (+5%) will be at its highest mark since the mid-1970s. As a long-term average (+3½%), the increase in output should be described as exceptional, too. For 2005, however, the IMF expects growth to weaken to 4¼%. This is based on a slow-down in industrial countries from 3½% to 3% and in other parts of the world from 6½% to 6%. In a historical comparison, however, these growth rates are still noteworthy. Although the projections are based on the assumption that the average price for the most important types of crude oil will be US\$37½ on an annual average for 2004 and 2005, even higher oil prices such as are currently looming on the horizon will not necessarily mean that next year the global upswing will be disturbed to such an extent that this might call the entire upswing into question. However, growth will probably slow down more considerably than had been expected in the third quarter.<sup>2</sup>

*More subdued global economic growth with positive aspects*

In this connection, it should also be noted that global output – given significant regional differences in the level of growth – has increased at a pace that, in some cases, has considerably exceeded the growth rate of potential output and would have led to tension sooner or later. A certain calming of growth

was inevitable anyway following the long period of extremely strong monetary and fiscal policy impulses and should be viewed quite positively. In addition, a shift in overall demand to a potential growth path, as is now the case in the USA and, to a degree also in China, will contribute to a more balanced global development, which will most likely also have a calming effect on the markets for raw materials.

Despite the current oil price-related burdens, the fundamentals for sustained strong world economic growth remain intact. Corporate balance sheets have improved considerably. Productivity and, with it, profitability have risen significantly. Banking system stability has increased and the credit quality of loans has improved. The means of obtaining external finance continue to be regarded as very favourable. The signs of overheating on the real estate markets, especially in Anglo-Saxon countries and in Spain, seem to be waning. In addition, the industrial countries so far hardly seem to have experienced any second-round effects as a response to higher energy prices, which means that the price climate has not fundamentally worsened.

*Conditions for growth remain good*

Nevertheless, crude oil price movements remain the main short-term risk to the world economy. The crude oil supply may possibly be less elastic than is generally assumed at present. In the light of minimal spare capacity and the continuing tension in the Middle

*Risks*

---

<sup>2</sup> IMF simulations provide certain indications regarding the extent of the growth slowdown. They show that a permanent rise of US\$5 in the price of crude oil after one year will cause global growth to slow down by 0.3 percentage point.

East, the oil markets remain volatile and highly prone to disruptions. The major external imbalances, which have recently tended to resume growth – especially on account of oil prices – are a further risk factor. At all events, the US current account deficit rose in the second quarter of 2004 by just over 1 percentage point from its temporary low in autumn 2003 to 5.7% of GDP. This contrasts with large surpluses in east Asia and an improvement in the external balance in Latin America, the CIS and the Middle East. This development has encouraged foreign exchange market players to rethink their investment behaviour in the past few weeks. As a result, the US dollar sustained considerable losses.

*Prices in  
industrial  
countries*

Seasonally adjusted consumer price inflation in industrial countries calmed down distinctly in the third quarter; it was 0.3% up on the period following a rise of 0.8% in the second quarter. On the year, prices for consumer goods were up by an average of 2.1% in the third quarter and were thus slightly lower than the second-quarter figure (2.2%). Excluding Japan, where prices fell slightly once again, consumer prices rose by 2.5%. However, in the light of the latest price surges on the oil markets, October is likely to see a return to higher inflation. According to the IMF forecast, consumer prices in the advanced economies will rise next year (as in 2004 already) by 2.1% overall. However, if oil prices significantly exceed the assumed level of US\$37½, inflation is likely to be somewhat stronger.

USA  
Despite the strains caused by the considerable rise in crude oil prices during the course of 2004, according to initial calculations, real GDP in the United States grew in the third quarter by just under 1% on the quarter or by 3¾% on the year after adjustment for seasonal and working-day variations. Overall economic capacity utilisation increased, too, with potential output growth up by 3¼% (according to IMF estimates). GDP rose by nearly 4% on the year. The result would probably have been even better had it not been for the output losses caused by hurricanes in September. The strongest second-quarter stimuli came from private consumption, which rebounded from a phase of weaker growth in the previous quarter to rise by just over 1%. Purchases of new cars picked up especially sharply. What is remarkable is that the rise in consumption, given only a slight increase in income, was very much at the expense of saving, which – as a percentage of disposable income – hit new all-time lows, at just under ½% in the quarter and ¼% in September. Commercial investment grew by 2¾% on the period, thereby generating one-third of total GDP growth. Real expenditure on new residential buildings likewise increased distinctly. Total economic output in the third quarter was curbed by the failure of inventory replenishment to match previous months' levels. In addition, export growth, at 1¼% after seasonal adjustment, was no longer as strong as earlier. By contrast, however, import growth was even more sluggish, which meant that the real foreign balance did not deteriorate as much as in the three preceding quarters.

On the whole, leading indicators for the USA and reports from the Federal Reserve's districts indicate a continuation of steady economic growth. Doubts about the sustainability of the US upswing that had arisen in the past few months have been dispelled following the publication of exceptionally good employment figures for October and the sharp upward revision for the two preceding months. After seasonal adjustment, around 760,000 new non-farm jobs were created between July and October; on average over this period, just under ½% more people were employed than in the second quarter and nearly 1½% more than a year earlier. This positive picture changes little if one takes into consideration that, in October, additional temporary employees were hired, particularly in construction, to repair the damage caused by hurricanes.

Inflation risks continue to be regarded as moderate. This assessment is supported by the fact that the core rate of the personal consumption expenditure deflator (excluding energy and food), which plays a key role in the Fed's price analyses, averaged 1.4% in the third quarter, a figure that was no higher than in the first half of 2004. The overall index of consumer prices, however, was 2.7% up on the year. This was mainly due to the sharp rise in energy prices (+10.4%) since the third quarter of 2003. In October, year-on-year overall consumer price inflation surged to 3.2% because of the latest rise in crude oil prices.

*Japan*

Following a rather weak second-quarter rise of ¼%, seasonally adjusted overall output in

Japan virtually stagnated in the third quarter. On the year, however, it went up – owing to the strong growth overhang from 2003 and dynamic growth in the winter months – by no less than 4%. The disappointing third-quarter developments are due entirely to the negative contribution to growth provided by foreign trade and payments, which amounted to ¼ percentage point of GDP. Real exports, having increased in the first and second quarters by a seasonally adjusted 4½% and 3½% respectively, were up by only ½% on the period, whereas imports, at 2¾%, rose somewhat more sharply than in the second quarter. In addition, government investment once again showed a clear downward trend. Domestic private demand, however, continued to rise, growing by ½% during the period under review. The main reason for this was that seasonally adjusted household consumer demand picked up distinctly (+1%) owing not least to the onset of recovery on the labour market. Although rising oil prices put a strain on Japanese consumers, too, consumer prices in the third quarter were still slightly lower on average than a year earlier. The Bank of Japan presumes that the deflationary tendencies will end in the 2005-06 fiscal year beginning on 1 April 2005.

Initial figures show that real third-quarter GDP in the United Kingdom was up by just under ½% from its level in the second quarter (in which it had grown by nearly 1%) after seasonal and working-day adjustment. The year-on-year rise amounted to 3%. The weakening of economic activity after mid-year was concentrated on the production sector (excluding construction), which saw out-

*United  
Kingdom*

put decline by 1% on the period. By contrast, seasonally adjusted output growth in the services sector, at  $\frac{3}{4}\%$ , was almost as strong as before. The UK labour market is still in a healthy state; in the third quarter, the standardised unemployment rate was  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; it had been just under 5% a year earlier. UK property prices, which have risen extremely sharply in the past few years and have increasingly been regarded as a risk to economic growth, have tended to decline somewhat in the past few months; however, in October, the Halifax House Price Index was still just under one-fifth higher than a year earlier. According to the UK Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), consumer price inflation measured only 1.2% over the July-October period. According to the traditional Retail Price Index excluding Mortgage Interest Payments (RPIX) – which is methodologically different from the HICP – prices went up by 2.1%.

*New EU  
member states*

In the new EU member states, economic activity likewise lost momentum in the third quarter. Seasonally adjusted third-quarter industrial output was down by  $1\frac{3}{4}\%$  on the exceptionally high level of the preceding period. The substantial cutbacks in output that affected Polish industry were a key factor. For the entire group of new EU countries together, the year-on-year growth rate was “only”  $7\frac{3}{4}\%$ , down from as high as  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$  in the first half of the year. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate among the new EU member states was 14% in the third quarter and thus  $\frac{1}{4}$  percentage point lower than a year earlier. Youth unemployment is a particularly pressing problem in this group of countries. As this report went to press, youth

unemployment rates ranged from 10% in Cyprus to nearly 40% in Poland.

After mid-year, consumer prices maintained their sharp rising trend. After the elimination of seasonal variations, on an average of the July-October period, they were 1.4% higher than in the second quarter, in which they had likewise risen on a similar scale. The annual rate of inflation was 4.9%, compared with 4.1% in the second quarter and the last all-time low of 1.5% in the second quarter of 2003. The divergence in the inflation rates of the individual countries remained very large throughout the reporting period, with rates ranging in October from 2.0% in Cyprus to 7.2% in Latvia.

### Macroeconomic trends in the euro area

According to the initial Flash Estimate, euro-area growth slowed down to a seasonally adjusted  $\frac{1}{4}\%$  in the third quarter from levels of  $\frac{3}{4}\%$  in the first quarter and  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  in the second. GDP rose by just under 2% on the year. Although no information on the individual expenditure components is available yet, there is much to indicate that, in particular, the contribution of real exports to growth has fallen. According to the European Commission’s indicator-based short-run forecast, the macroeconomic growth rate will range between 0.2% and 0.6% in the fourth quarter of 2004 and the first quarter of 2005.

*Weaker GDP  
growth in the  
third quarter*

After seasonal adjustment, third-quarter industrial production was only  $\frac{1}{4}\%$  higher than in the second quarter, in which growth had

*Subdued  
industrial  
activity*



been as high as 1%. The reduced output of durable consumer goods made a particular contribution to the moderate result. The production of energy and non-durable consumer goods stagnated at second-quarter levels. By contrast, the manufacture of intermediate goods and capital goods continued to rise. The fact that capacity utilisation in manufacturing rose only sluggishly between July and October is in keeping with the levelling-off of industrial activity in the third quarter.<sup>3</sup>

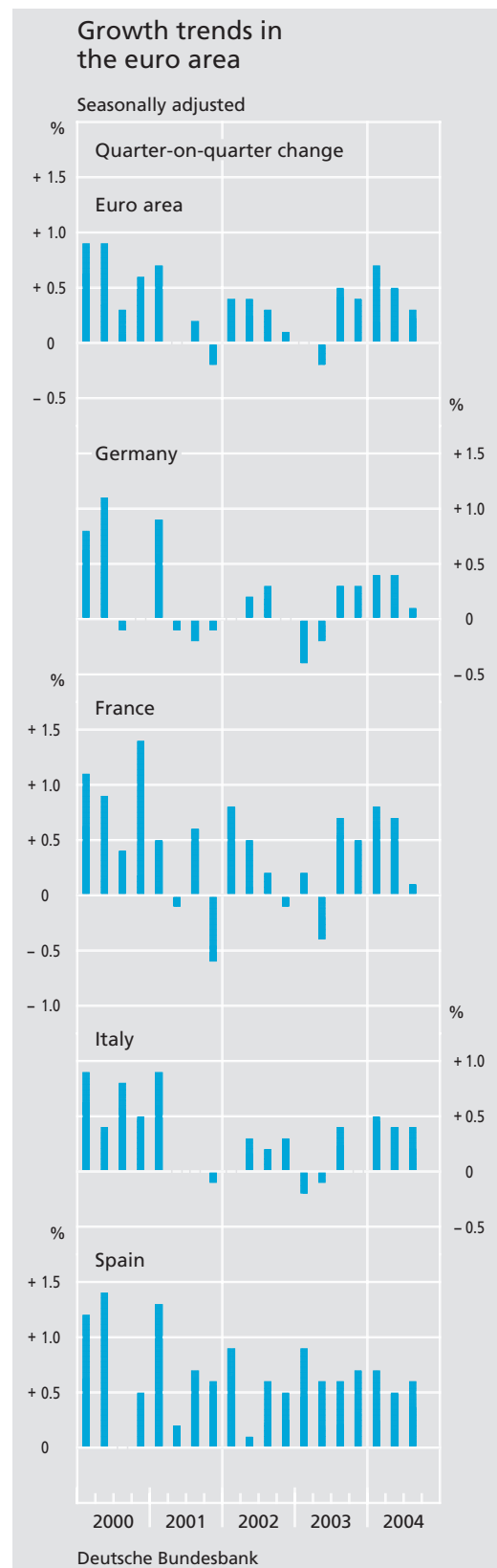
*Mixed outlook*

Leading indicators for the euro area present a rather mixed picture with regard to industrial activity in the coming months. Ordering activity in the euro-area order-based manufacturing industry was exceptionally weak in the July-August period. Seasonally adjusted new orders, in terms of value, were down by 2½% on the quarter. In addition, the purchasing manager indices for manufacturing continued to slump in October. However, this contrasts to a certain extent with the latest EU survey, which indicates a renewed improvement in industrial confidence.

*Consumer climate and the labour market*

Consumer sentiment has seen no improvement since the beginning of the year. The low propensity to purchase is also illustrated by real retail sales, which declined once again in the third quarter after seasonal adjustment. One reason for the persistently weak consumption is the loss of purchasing power caused by the sharp rise in oil prices. Another is that continued difficulties on the labour market are putting a strain on private con-

<sup>3</sup> Owing to a break in the statistical series at the turn of 2003-04, longer comparisons, such as with the long-term average, are uninformative.



sumption. Although euro-area unemployment did not rise further in the third quarter, 12.7 million people were still without employment in the euro area. The unemployment rate has stood at 8.9% since early 2003.

*Consumer prices*

In the third quarter, euro-area consumer prices rose by ½% from second-quarter levels after seasonal adjustment. This represents a slight levelling-off of the rate of price increase compared to the second quarter, at the beginning of which tax increases had come into effect. Price movements over the past few months have been influenced by the sharp rise in crude oil prices. Overall, consumers had to pay just under 6½% more for energy in the third quarter than a year earlier. By contrast, unprocessed foods were cheaper owing to the weather, which was relatively favourable for agriculture. The prices of processed foods, drinks and tobacco rose by 3½% on the year, especially due to the hike in taxes on tobacco products in various euro-area countries. The prices of services, which rose by an average of just over 2½%, were influenced in Germany and the Netherlands by the increases in patients' additional charges and cutbacks in benefits as part of the health system reforms. Although pharmaceuticals – which are regarded as industrial goods – were also affected in both countries, prices for this category of goods rose by only slightly less than 1%.

Euro-area consumer prices in the third quarter were up by 2.2% on the year. The renewed surge in crude oil prices at the beginning of the fourth quarter, however, caused the year-on-year rise in the HICP to increase

to 2.4% in October. Core inflation (excluding energy and unprocessed food), however, remained unchanged at 2.0%.

## Exchange rates

In the past few weeks, the exchange rate parities on the international foreign exchange markets have begun to fluctuate more sharply again following the second and third quarters, in which exchange rate fluctuations had been contained within relatively narrow bands. The US dollar, in particular, fell against a background of partly weaker business data and the US presidential elections. By contrast, the euro gained ground against several currencies.

*Renewed stronger exchange rate fluctuations on foreign exchange markets*

Following a period from mid-May to the end of September when the euro-US dollar exchange rate had largely fluctuated between around US\$1.20 and US\$1.24 to the euro, the euro subsequently grew stronger against the dollar. The persistently large US deficit in foreign trade in goods and services, as well as intermittently unfavourable labour market data in the USA, put pressure on the dollar. The deterioration in the US economic outlook perceived by market participants was accompanied by a reduction in the speed at which they expect the US Federal Reserve to tighten monetary policy. At times, this caused a decline in the yield advantage enjoyed by long-term US government bonds over similar euro-area instruments, despite increases of 25 basis points in the federal funds rate in August, September and November.

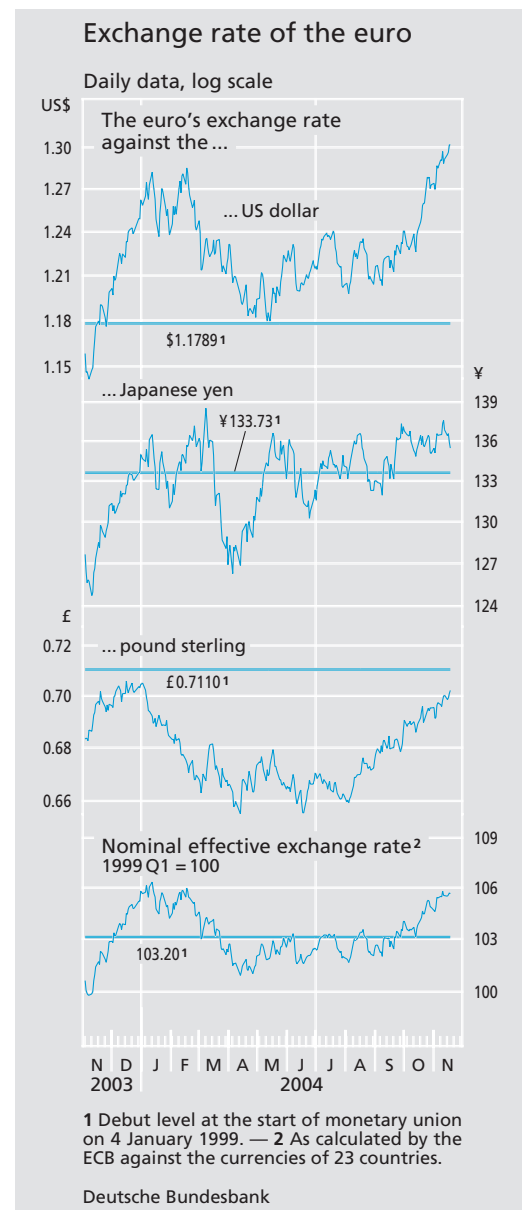
*Development of the euro's exchange rate against the US dollar, ...*

Foreign exchange market watchers regarded the euro's appreciation against the US dollar in the period under review as being linked in some part to the rise in oil prices. In actual fact, in a departure from normal circumstances, a rather close positive correlation between the euro-US dollar exchange rate and the oil price can be observed for the August-October period. The considerable US current account deficit helped to make this correlation possible, especially since this deficit tends to grow in line with rising oil prices owing to the high consumption of oil in the USA. As higher oil prices are causing the outlook for US economic growth to deteriorate, financing the deficit is also becoming more difficult. However, the fragility of the correlation described above is shown by the countervailing movements of the euro-US dollar exchange rate and oil prices in November.

At around the same time as the US presidential elections, the euro began to surge against the US dollar. In mid-November, the euro-US dollar exchange rate reached new all-time highs, with reference rates surpassing the US\$1.30 mark. As this report went to press, the euro was thus trading 3½% higher than at the turn of 2003-04.

... against  
the yen ...

The uneven summer trend in the euro-yen exchange rate carried over into the autumn months. Following reports of positive Japanese economic data, the euro initially fell somewhat against the yen. In the second half of September, however, news that the Japanese trade surplus had declined distinctly put downward pressure on the yen. The weaker growth of Japanese exports, in particular,



raised fears in some quarters about the continuation of economic recovery in Japan. This caused the euro to regain ground against the yen. In October, tension between positive economic data from Japan and speculation about renewed intervention on the part of the Bank of Japan caused the euro-yen exchange rate to remain within relatively narrow margins. As this report went to press, the

euro was trading at ¥136, ½% higher than at the end of last year.

*... and against  
the pound  
sterling*

In the autumn months, the euro rose virtually continuously against the pound sterling. The relative weakness of the pound is linked, above all, to the cooling of the UK economic upturn, which had been very robust for a long time. In the UK, this development and a detectable slowdown in property price rises both led to deflated expectations of interest rate increases, which reduced the attractiveness of investing in the pound sterling. In addition, reports about the burgeoning budget deficit and the gradual deterioration in the UK balance of trade put downward pressure on the pound sterling. Towards the end of the reporting period, the euro was valued at £0.70; however, despite its latest

gains, the euro was still ½% lower than at the end of 2003.

In September, the number of important trading partners included in the calculations of the euro's nominal effective exchange rate was increased from 12 to 23 countries.<sup>4</sup> The new additions are the countries that joined the EU in May 2004 and China. On a weighted average against these 23 currencies, the euro has appreciated by a total of around 2½% since mid-August and has thus now returned to its level at the end of last year.

*Effective  
exchange rate  
of the euro*

---

<sup>4</sup> The new calculation method is explained in detail in European Central Bank, Update of the overall trade weights for the effective exchange rates of the euro and computation of a new set of euro indicators, *Monthly Bulletin*, September 2004, pp 69-72.

## Monetary policy, banking business and the capital market

### Interest rate policy and the money market

---

Over the past few months the Governing Council of the ECB has maintained its steady monetary policy course. The underlying assessment is that – despite the rise in the price of oil, which has kept the rate of inflation above 2% – there has so far been no medium-term increase in price pressure. The main refinancing operations have consequently still been conducted as variable rate tenders with a minimum bid rate of 2%. The interest rates on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility have also kept to their respective previous levels of 3% and 1%.

*Eurosystem  
interest rates  
unchanged*

Apart from the short-term interest rate fluctuations frequently observed at the end of the reserve maintenance periods, there were no dramatic swings in money market rates during the period under review. The overnight interest rate (EONIA) was mostly close to the marginal lending rate, which was only a few basis points above the minimum bid rate. With regard to the other money market rates, in early September when market players' expectations of an interest rate increase became stronger still, there was for a time a perceptible increase in the rates on longer-maturity instruments in particular. However, following the meeting of the Governing Council of the ECB in early October, interest rate premiums on longer-maturity instruments declined again and in early November twelve-month deposits were back at their early August level, ie some 25 basis points above the overnight rate. Similarly, forward interest rates on three-month deposits hardly changed on balance in

*Money market  
rates*

## Money market management and liquidity needs

The euro-area credit institutions' need for central bank money arising from the autonomous factors determining liquidity went up by €10.6 billion net during the three reserve maintenance periods from 7 July to 11 October 2004. The main cause of this expansion was the €16.0 billion increase in banknotes in circulation; this item grew strongly in the period under review at an annual rate of around 18%. Although the pace of absolute growth slowed distinctly in August owing to seasonal factors, at the end of the September/October reserve maintenance period the figure for banknotes in circulation was €469.5 billion. By contrast, liquidity needs arising from general government deposits declined by €6.8 billion net. If, in order to eliminate valuation effects, the changes in net reserve assets and other factors are taken together, these two items resulted in a slight liquidity withdrawal of €1.4 billion. Excluding the valuation effects, this was mainly due to the reduction in the net reserve assets. The required level of minimum reserves went up by €0.7 billion and also resulted in growing demand for central bank liquidity.

The greater need for liquidity was covered primarily by the main refinancing operations (MROs) being topped up to €11 billion. The volume of longer-term refinancing operations remained unchanged. There were no fine-tuning operations during the period under review. Short-term fluctuations in the credit institutions' current accounts were offset via the standing facilities.

The EONIA rate for overnight money in the interbank market was 2.04% on 46 of 69 trading days in the period under review and was thus again close to the marginal allotment rates for the main refinancing operations. There were fairly large deviations from these rates during the final days following the allotments in the last main refinancing operation of each reserve maintenance period and at the end of the month. The increase in the volatility of the EONIA that was observed after each allotment in the final main refinancing operations in all three reserve maintenance periods reflects not least market players' uncertainty about the development of the liquidity situation at the end of the maintenance periods. In the period under review, money market players evidently tended to assume that there would be a liquidity shortage at the end of the maintenance period. The EONIA thus rose slightly to 2.16% on 10 August despite the excess liquidity signalled by recourse to the deposit facility amounting to €4.0 billion on that day. By contrast, on 6 August the EONIA had slipped down to 1.93%. On that day market participants correctly assumed that there would be sufficient liquidity at the end of the period.

The EONIA followed a comparable path in the subsequent reserve maintenance period. Despite recourse to the deposit facility of €2.2 billion net on the final day of the August/September period, the EONIA rose to 2.17% on the same day.

On 11 October, the final day of the September/October reserve maintenance period, the EONIA soared to this year's record high of 2.77%. On the same day, recourse to the marginal lending facility in the euro area amounted to €7.6 billion. This was due to the somewhat higher than expected autonomous factors. Six days previously, the overnight rates had begun to climb as the market anticipated the liquidity deficit that actually occurred. At the start of the new November/December reserve maintenance period the EONIA fell back again, as expected, to 2.05%.

## Factors determining bank liquidity <sup>1</sup>

€ billion; calculated on the basis of  
daily averages of the reserve maintenance periods

Item	2004		
	7 July to 10 Aug	11 Aug to 7 Sep	8 Sep to 11 Oct
<b>I Provision (+) or absorption (-) of central bank balances by</b>			
1 Change in banknotes in circulation (increase: -)	- 11.8	- 1.9	- 2.3
2 Change in general government deposits with the Eurosystem (increase: -)	+ 3.9	+ 4.8	- 1.9
3 Change in net foreign reserves <sup>2</sup>	- 7.4	- 1.4	- 0.6
4 Other factors <sup>2,3</sup>	+ 7.7	+ 0.6	- 0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>- 7.6</b>	<b>+ 2.1</b>	<b>- 5.1</b>
<b>II Monetary policy operations of the Eurosystem</b>			
1 Open market operations			
(a) Main refinancing operations	+ 8.2	- 2.0	+ 4.8
(b) Longer-term refinancing operations	± 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0
(c) Other operations	-	-	-
2 Standing facilities			
(a) Marginal lending facility	- 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
(b) Deposit facility (increase: -)	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>+ 7.8</b>	<b>- 1.9</b>	<b>+ 5.2</b>
<b>III Change in credit institutions' current accounts (I + II)</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>- 0.0</b>
<b>IV Change in the minimum reserve requirement (increase: -)</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> For longer-term trends and the contribution of the Deutsche Bundesbank, see pages 14\* and 15\* of the Statistical Section of this *Monthly Report*. — <sup>2</sup> Including end-of-quarter valuation adjustments with no impact on liquidity. — <sup>3</sup> Including monetary policy operations concluded in the second stage and still outstanding in the third stage of monetary union (outright transactions and the issuance of debt certificates) as well as financial assets not connected with monetary policy.

the period under review. A ¼ percentage point change in interest rates is currently not expected until mid-2005.

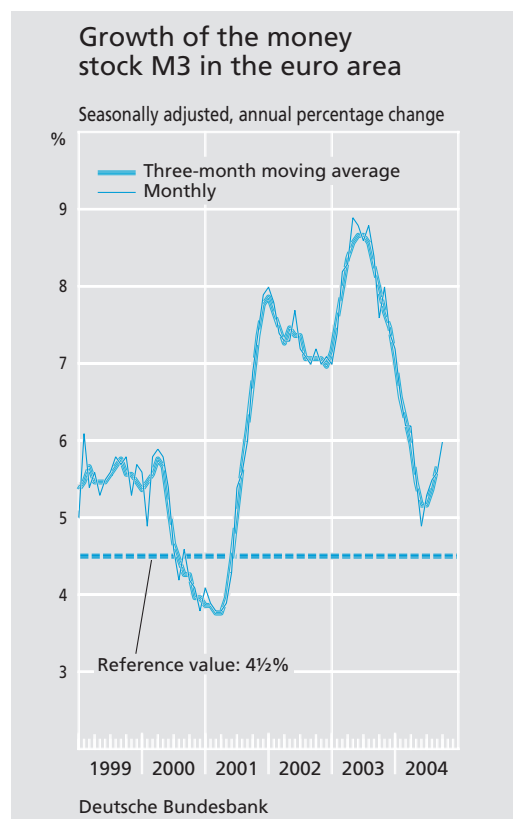
## Monetary developments in the euro area

### *Monetary expansion accelerates*

The monetary slowdown which had been apparent since the second half of 2003 came to a halt. Euro-area M3 increased far more distinctly between July and September than in the preceding quarters. Following a 5% annualised seasonally adjusted three-month rate of change at the end of both March and June, the money stock grew at a rate of 8% in the third quarter. The three-month moving average of annual growth rates went up from 5.2% for the April-June period to 5.7% for the July-September months.

### *Components of the money stock*

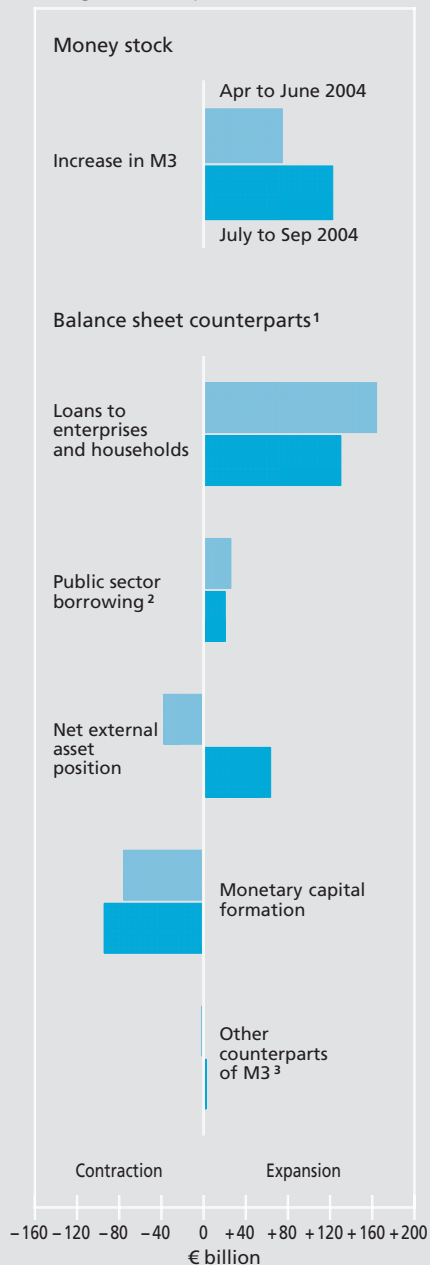
The increase in the money stock was mainly attributable to its liquid components. Between July and September overnight deposits increased at a seasonally adjusted annualised growth rate of 10½%. At the end of June that rate had still been 1%. Cash holdings also expanded more strongly in the third quarter than in the first half of 2004. All in all, the money stock M1 increased in the third quarter of 2004 at an annual rate of 12%. There was also a substantial topping-up of other short-term bank deposits (excluding overnight deposits) in the period from July to September. The increase was not only in deposits redeemable at notice of up to three months but also in deposits with an agreed maturity of up to two years. After what had been, in part, a very extensive reduction in the preceding quarters, the financial inter-



mediaries – such as insurance companies – were especially active in building up deposits of this kind in the July-September period. Given sliding capital market rates and range-bound equity markets, during the summer months institutional investors appeared to be attracted to the idea of parking liquidity in short-term time accounts remunerated at market rates. By contrast, there was little demand for the negotiable financial instruments included in the money stock M3. Although investment in money market fund shares was being expanded markedly, this was offset by a decline in money market paper outstanding and short-term bank debt securities. Repurchase operations were stagnating by the end of the period under review.

### Euro-area M3 and its balance sheet counterparts

€ billion, seasonally adjusted,  
change over the period indicated



<sup>1</sup> Changes in balance sheet counterparts are shown in terms of whether they expand (+) or contract (-) the money stock. — <sup>2</sup> Bank loans to general government less euro-area central government deposits with MFIs and holdings of securities issued by the MFI sector. — <sup>3</sup> Calculated as errors and omissions from the remaining items of the consolidated balance sheet of the MFI sector.

Deutsche Bundesbank

The strong boost to the money stock in the quarter under review came mainly from the sustained strong increase in lending to the domestic private sector, including loans in particular. Loans increased in the third quarter by just over 7½%, ie at a similar pace as in the second quarter (just under 8%). Given the ongoing shifts from short-term into long-term loans, demand for long-term housing loans was again particularly high. In addition, consumer credit and corporate lending were latterly also gaining momentum.

*Balance sheet counterparts*

Moreover, during the period under review a large amount of funds accrued to the euro area through foreign payment transactions, after the clear decline of such inflows had slowed the pace of monetary growth in the euro area until early summer. The net external assets of the MFI sector, which reflects payment transactions between domestic non-banks and non-euro-area residents, rose by €61 billion in the third quarter. In recent years, such inflows of funds had frequently originated from securities transactions with non-euro-area residents. Hence, if domestic investors again sell more securities to non-residents than they purchase from them while the euro exchange rate continues to rise, this alone can lead to a sustained acceleration of monetary growth.

By contrast, lending by domestic banks to the euro-area general government sector weakened perceptibly in the months under review. Between July and September it actually decreased in non-seasonally adjusted terms by as much as €2½ billion; in the same period



in 2003 it had been expanded by €38½ billion.

Monetary expansion was again curbed by the strong growth of monetary capital formation. In addition to the further marked increase in longer-term time deposits, domestic MFIs again placed large volumes of bank debt securities with maturities of more than two years outside the domestic banking sector. Since capital market rates are low, longer-term bank bonds are currently enjoying great popularity. The yield spread over comparable government bonds is likely to have been a contributory factor here.

### Deposit and lending business of German banks with domestic customers

*Clear increase in liquidity preference in Germany*

In the third quarter there was a clear increase in liquidity preference in Germany, too. After having experienced no more than a very moderate rise in the second quarter, short-term deposits of domestic enterprises and households with German banks were topped up strongly on a broad front in the period from July to September. By contrast, the increase in the longer-term investment activity of domestic private non-banks in domestic banks in the months under review was well down on the second quarter and vis-à-vis the euro area. Declining yields on fixed-interest securities since the mid-year point and range-bound equity markets probably boosted domestic non-banks' demand for liquid bank deposits.

### Lending and deposits of monetary financial institutions (MFIs) in Germany \*

€ billion		
Item	2004	2003
	July to Sep	July to Sep
<b>Deposits of domestic non-MFIs 1</b>		
Overnight	+ 5.7	- 0.8
With agreed maturities		
up to 2 years	+ 1.3	- 12.0
over 2 years	+ 5.3	+ 9.5
At agreed notice		
up to 3 months	+ 1.4	+ 5.8
over 3 months	- 0.2	- 4.2
<b>Lending</b>		
to domestic enterprises and households		
Unsecuritised	+ 2.8	+ 7.5
Securitised	- 5.6	- 3.2
to domestic government		
Unsecuritised	- 0.4	+ 0.6
Securitised	+ 6.1	- 3.0

\* As well as banks (including building and loan associations, but excluding the Bundesbank), monetary financial institutions (MFIs) here also include money market funds; see also Table IV.1 in the Statistical Section of the *Monthly Report*. — 1 Enterprises, households and government excluding central government.

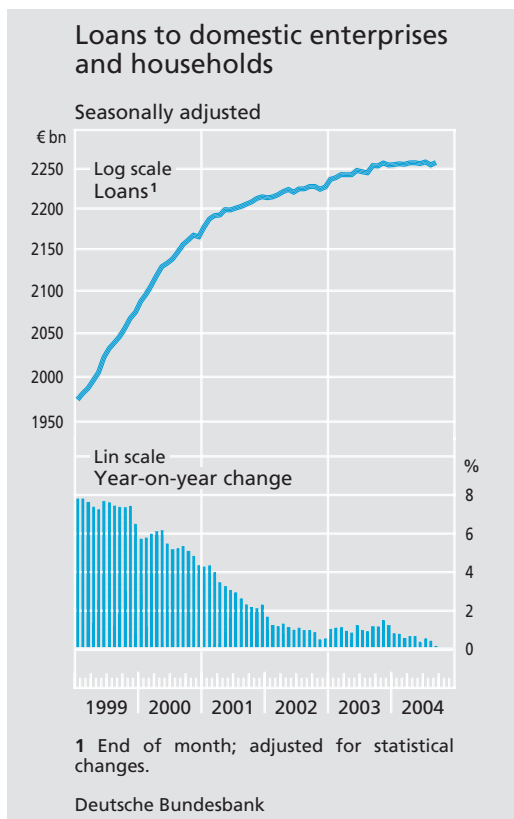
Deutsche Bundesbank

Turning to short-term bank deposits, overnight money rose strongly in the third quarter after having stagnated in the previous quarter. From July to September it expanded by 11% in seasonally adjusted annualised terms. Overnight deposits from insurance corporations and non-financial enterprises were a determinative factor.

*Marked increase in overnight deposits*

For the first time since the second quarter of 2002, deposits with agreed maturities of up to two years also increased again in the quarter under review. Here too, it was only the corporate sector which topped up its portfolio of short-term time deposits. Households, however, reduced them further – albeit less markedly than in the previous quarters; nonetheless, they renewed their investment in short-term savings deposits. The annualised

*First new increase in short-term time deposits ...*



... and further increase in short-term savings deposits

three-month growth rate of investment in deposits redeemable at notice of three months was 4% at the end of September, after 6% at the end of June. The main demand was still for savings deposits with particularly attractive yields.

Moderate increase in longer-term bank deposits

Longer-term bank deposits were expanded only moderately in the quarter under review after continuing to be very popular in the previous quarter. In the period under review the increase affected only time deposits with a maturity of more than two years, which, as in the previous quarter, were again topped up by insurance corporations in particular. However, there was a further slight decrease in longer-term savings deposits (with an agreed period of notice of more than three months) in the quarter under review.

In the quarter under review the credit business conducted by German banks with their domestic non-bank customers again remained well below the buoyant credit expansion in the rest of the euro area. The annualised seasonally adjusted three-month growth rate rose at the end of September to just under 1½% after the previous quarter's credit stagnation. However, this increase is due almost entirely to the purchase by domestic banks of securities issued by the domestic public sector. In the quarter under review lending to domestic enterprises and households remained virtually unchanged, as did unsecured lending by German banks to general government in Germany. However, the trend towards substituting longer-term loans for short-term loans, which has been observable for some time, continued.

*Credit expansion still weak*

The ongoing weak credit development in Germany still appears to be primarily due to low credit demand. This is indicated by the October results of the Eurosystem's bank lending survey.<sup>1</sup> According to data supplied by the German institutions participating in the survey, net credit demand from both enterprises and households exhibited rather weak growth overall in the third quarter compared with the euro area. That is particularly true of long-term corporate and housing loans. As far as enterprises are concerned, the primary causes are said to be the decline in fixed capital formation while among private customers the slide in consumer confidence is cited. Supply-side factors, however,

*Further decline in credit demand despite stable credit standards*

<sup>1</sup> See Deutsche Bundesbank, German results of euro-area bank lending survey, *Monthly Report*, June 2003, pp 67-76. The aggregate survey results for Germany can be viewed under [http://www.bundesbank.de/volkswirtschaft/vo\\_veroeffentlichungen.en.php](http://www.bundesbank.de/volkswirtschaft/vo_veroeffentlichungen.en.php).

played a negligible role in the weak credit growth in Germany. In any case, the banks did not tighten their credit standards further in the past three months (see adjacent chart). The evolution of credit standards in Germany is thus more or less in line with developments in the euro area.<sup>2</sup> The respondent institutions are again expecting broadly unchanged credit standards for all categories of lending in the fourth quarter. With regard to demand, banks are expecting a perceptible recovery in the field of corporate loans in the next quarter.

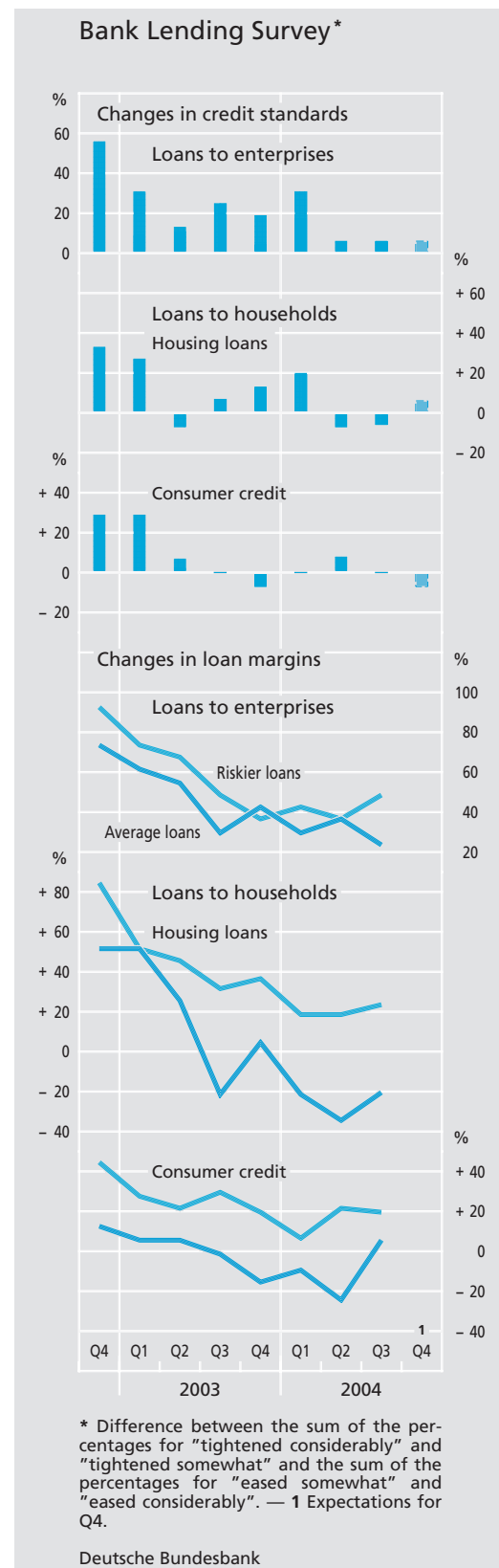
*Ongoing tendency towards wider margins*

Despite virtually unchanged credit standards, the trend towards increasing credit risk premia also continued in the third quarter of 2004. The margin spread was also more pronounced than in the euro area as a whole (see adjacent chart). According to data supplied by the institutions taking part in the survey, there were – apart from the margins – virtually no further changes in other lending conditions such as collateral requirements or maturities in the third quarter of 2004.

*Fall mainly in corporate lending rates*

With regard to new business, German banks offered most lending to non-financial enterprises at cheaper rates in the third quarter of 2004. Particularly for long-term corporate lending, the banks are charging far less interest than in the previous quarter. For instance, depending on the credit volume, they have recently been charging between 4.4% and 5.0% on long-term corporate loans. In some cases, the rates on housing loans also declined noticeably in the period under review.

<sup>2</sup> See European Central Bank, *Monthly Bulletin*, November 2004, pp 17-21.





For loans with an interest rate fixation up to ten years, the rate was 5.0% towards the end of the period under review. By contrast, new consumer loans did not develop uniformly between July and September: whereas banks reduced their charges for loans with a short interest rate fixation, they were charging rather more for longer-term consumer credit than in the previous quarter.

The interest rates on deposits at domestic credit institutions remained virtually unchanged in the third quarter. Towards the end of the period – depending on the maturity – the rates on households' time deposits were between 1.9% and 2.7%, while those for enterprises were between 2.0% and 3.9%. The interest paid on savings deposits redeemable at notice of up to three months was 2.1%. For longer maturities the banks paid 2.5%.

*Little change in deposit rates*

### Securities markets

Developments in the financial markets were affected from the mid-year point onwards by the marked rise in oil prices and the perceptible appreciation of the euro vis-à-vis the US dollar. While, overall, prices rose slightly against a background of distinct fluctuations in the euro-area equity markets, the interest rate level declined. For instance, the yields on ten-year euro-area government bonds fell compared to early July by more than ½ percentage point to 3¾% at the end of the period under review. The decrease in long-term yields on dollar-denominated bonds was somewhat smaller. While US bond yields fluctuated widely, the yield spread of ten-year US

*Capital markets affected by euro appreciation and higher oil prices*

*Yield curve  
flatter*

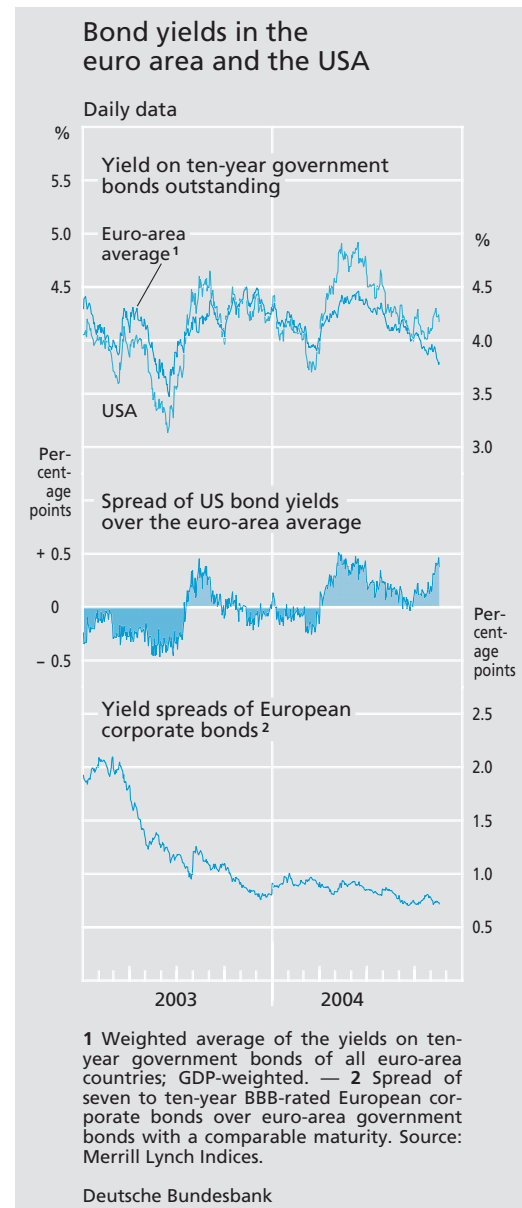
Treasuries over comparable euro-area bonds evened out at times, before rising to just under ½ percentage point by the end of the period under review. In connection with the decline in yields in the euro bond markets, there was a perceptible flattening of the yield curve. The gap between ten-year and three-month yields in the euro area narrowed in the period under review from 2¼% to 1⅔%.

*Real interest  
rates on the  
decline*

Against a backdrop of rather subdued expectations for the global economy in general and the euro area in particular, the decline in bond yields in the period under review was due primarily to a lower real interest rate component. This is indicated by the movement in the prices of inflation-indexed bonds which are linked to the European consumer price index. The (real) yields on these instruments fell by just over ½ percentage point, ie by an extent similar to nominal bond yields. After a slight increase in the second quarter, the break-even inflation rate derived from a comparison of nominal and inflation-indexed bond yields remained, on balance, virtually unchanged at 2⅓% in the period under review. Market participants are apparently tending to associate rising oil prices with the risk of an economic slowdown rather than with expectations of a longer-term increase in inflation rates.

*Low yield  
spreads on  
corporate  
bonds*

The cost of raising funds in the market for corporate bonds improved further in the third quarter of 2004. At the end of the period under review, the spreads on corporate bonds with a BBB rating (the lowest investment grade rating) over government bonds with the same maturities was roughly 75

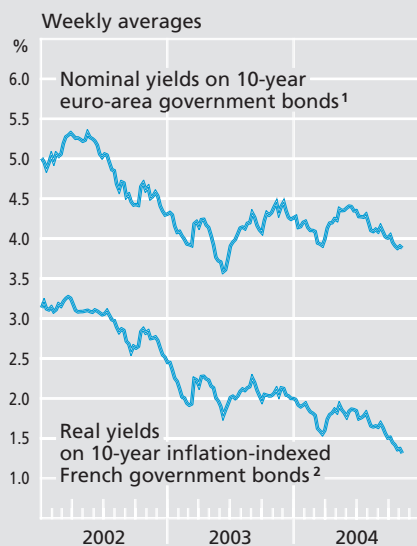


basis points and therefore close to the long-standing lows. The generally low yield level in the capital market evidently prompted investors to take larger volumes of higher-yield – but hence riskier – paper into their portfolios (in a search for yield).

Since the middle of the year prices in the European equity markets have been affected by the changes in investor sentiment. Follow-

*Fluctuating  
equity rates in  
Germany and  
Europe*

## Nominal and real bond yields



1 Weighted average of the yields on ten-year euro-area government bonds; GDP weighted. — 2 Calculated from the 2001 inflation-indexed French government bond OAT€i yielding 3%; maturity date: 25 July 2012.

Deutsche Bundesbank

ing considerable temporary price losses, a positive view has prevailed again in the end; in keeping with the recent decline in the price of oil, this resulted in euro-area equity prices rising by just over 4% by the time this *Monthly Report* went to press. In Germany, the fluctuations in equity prices as measured against the CDAX price index were somewhat more marked still; on balance, share prices rose by 3%.

*Forecasts point to low evaluation level in the equity market*

Compared with the persistently high earnings expectations for the current and the coming years, the valuation of equities on the European markets still looks comparatively low over the long term, which suggests a high risk premium on equity investment. Measured in terms of the forecast average year-on-year earnings for the Dow Jones EuroStoxx price index,<sup>3</sup> the October price-earnings ratio of

13.1 was well below the long-term average of 16.5.<sup>4</sup> The range of estimated earnings per share has increased somewhat since August. It is, however, still below the average of recent years.

## Sales and purchases of securities

Large amounts of resources were again invested in the German bond market in the third quarter. Overall, domestic issuers sold debt securities to a nominal value of €303½ billion, as opposed to €290½ billion in the previous quarter. Owing to higher redemptions and changes in issuers' holdings of their own debt securities, net sales amounted to €33 billion in the period under review. In addition, sales of foreign bonds in the German market raised €23 billion net. Total funds raised from the sale of domestic and foreign debt securities thus amounted to €56 billion in the period under review. That was somewhat less than in the previous quarter (€78 billion) but far more than in the same period in the previous year (€21 billion).

*Sales receipts in the German bond market*

At €23 billion net, more than two-thirds of the domestic funds raised again accrued to the credit institutions. The main demand was for other bank debt securities (€24 billion) and debt securities issued by special purpose credit institutions (€14½ billion). The volume of mortgage Pfandbriefe outstanding, however, remained unchanged. On balance, pub-

*Credit institutions expanded their bonded debt*

<sup>3</sup> I/B/E/S forecasts.

<sup>4</sup> From November 1999, estimates for the Dow Jones EuroStoxx; from 1989 to October 1999, estimates for the DAX.

lic Pfandbriefe were redeemed (-€15½ billion).

*Fewer funds raised by the public sector*

The public sector accounted for €5 billion of the funds raised in the third quarter. Most of this amount was raised by Federal Government issuances, reflecting an expansion of its bonded debt across the whole maturity range. Ten-year and thirty-year Bund issues raised €2 billion net and €3½ billion net, respectively. Sales of two-year Treasury notes (Schätze) raised €2½ billion and five-year Federal notes (Boblis) raised €3½ billion. Moreover, in the period under review a bond issued by the Currency Conversion Equalisation Fund was redeemed for €1 billion, one originally issued by the former Deutsche Bundespost was redeemed for €2½ billion and one originally issued by the former Treuhand agency for €5 billion.<sup>5</sup> The federal states increased their bonded debt by €2½ billion in the third quarter.

*Enterprises issued bonds to the detriment of money market paper*

Low interest rates led to a restructuring of securitised liabilities in the corporate sector in favour of longer maturities. In the third quarter €12½ billion worth of corporate bonds were sold, as opposed to just over €2 billion in the same period in the previous year. However, these figures include revenue from the securitisation of Federal Government claims on Russia. The volume outstanding of money market paper issued by German enterprises fell by €8 billion.

<sup>5</sup> In 1995 the debts of the Treuhand agency were transferred to the Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities. In 1999 responsibility was assumed by the Federal Government.

### Price movements and earnings estimates for European and German public limited companies

Monthly data



<sup>1</sup> March 2000 = 100; source: Deutsche Börse AG. — <sup>2</sup> Based on I/B/E/S forecasts of 12-month forward earnings per share. Source: Thomson Financial Datastream.

Deutsche Bundesbank

### Investment activity in the German securities markets

Item	2004		2003
	Apr to June	July to Sep	July to Sep
<b>€ billion</b>			
<b>Bonds and notes</b>			
Residents	63.7	27.6	27.8
Credit institutions	38.2	26.7	4.0
<i>of which</i>			
Foreign bonds and notes	18.8	14.2	0.2
Non-banks	25.5	0.9	23.8
<i>of which</i>			
Domestic bonds and notes	14.3	- 7.7	23.4
Non-residents	14.2	28.3	- 7.0
<b>Shares</b>			
Residents	16.9	- 16.1	1.5
Credit institutions	- 5.4	- 7.3	- 1.5
<i>of which</i>			
Domestic shares	- 6.2	- 3.5	0.0
Non-banks	22.3	- 8.8	3.0
<i>of which</i>			
Domestic shares	23.0	- 2.4	- 1.0
Non-residents	- 11.7	6.7	3.1
<b>Mutual fund shares</b>			
Investment in specialised funds	0.1	- 4.9	4.0
Investment in funds open to the general public	- 1.3	1.0	2.6
<i>of which: Share-based funds</i>	- 1.4	- 1.8	0.3
Deutsche Bundesbank			

Marked increase in purchase of domestic bonds by non-residents

The principal buyers in the bond market were domestic credit institutions and non-residents. In the third quarter banks purchased €26½ billion net of bonds and notes, following €38 billion in the second quarter. Particularly worthy of note is the high level of foreign investment in the German market, which saw investment purchases increase from €14 billion in the second quarter to €28½ billion in the third. Almost two-thirds of these purchases were of general government bonds.

Lower volume of funds raised in the equity market

Issuing activity in the German equity market declined in the third quarter. Domestic enterprises placed new shares with a market value

of only €1 billion. In the previous quarter, the volume of shares outstanding had increased by €5 billion, primarily as a result of a capital increase by a big bank. After minimal change in the second quarter, the volume of foreign equities outstanding in the German market fell by as much as €10 billion.

On balance, German equities were purchased solely by foreign investors in the third quarter. They added €6½ billion worth of paper to their equity portfolios, while credit institutions reduced their holdings of domestic equities by €3½ billion and non-banks reduced theirs by €2½ billion. At the same time, credit institutions sold €4 billion worth of foreign equities and non-banks sold €6½ billion worth.

Equities purchased by foreign investors

In the third quarter domestic investment funds had to accommodate a larger outflow of funds (-€4 billion) than in the previous quarter (-€1 billion). On balance, only the specialised funds earmarked for institutional investors were affected by redemptions (-€5 billion). By contrast, foreign funds sold €3 billion worth of shares and domestic funds open to the general public €1 billion worth. Of the funds open to the general public, money market funds attracted the most investment (€2½ billion). Open-end real estate funds sold €1 billion worth of shares and mixed funds sold €½ billion worth. By contrast, shares in share-based funds and bond-based funds were redeemed (-€2 billion and -€1 billion respectively), as in the previous quarter.

Sales of mutual fund shares



## Economic conditions in Germany

### Underlying trends

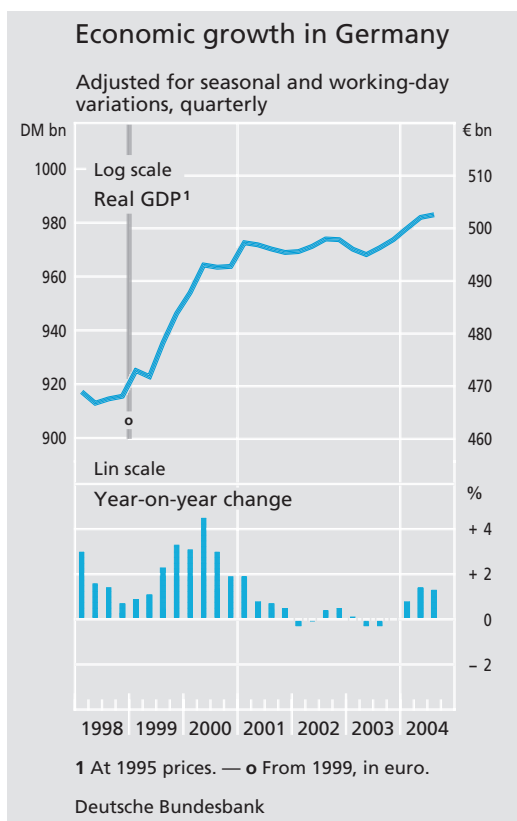
---

The German economy achieved a notable pace of growth in the first half of the year but made hardly any further progress in the third quarter. According to initial calculations by the Federal Statistical Office, the increase in real gross domestic product (GDP) in the third quarter of 2004 amounted to 0.1% after seasonal and working-day adjustment. The year-on-year rate after adjustment for working-day variations as well as according to the non-adjusted figures was 1.3%. On an average of the first nine months of the current year, the increase in overall output amounts to 1.2% after working-day adjustment, and to 1.6% on the basis of the original figures.

*Cyclically weak  
quarterly result  
but ...*

The current phase in the recovery process indicates yet again that a self-sustaining, broadly based upswing has not yet occurred. Indeed, up to now the upturn has been based almost entirely on external demand. This makes the economy especially sensitive to external changes and disruptions. As the cyclical movement is also taking place along quite a flat growth trend, periods when overall output is stagnating or temporary setbacks are by no means unusual. Resilience to exogenous shocks and risk factors will increase only if the endogenous forces of the domestic economy are revitalised. In the present situation, however, the Germany economy did not have much to counter the slackening of export activity, especially as higher oil prices were likewise placing a strain on domestic real incomes and the demand for domestic goods. At all events, despite the unfavourable

*... recovery  
scenario  
remains intact*



setting, private consumption held up at the level of the second quarter and there was a distinct increase in investment in machinery and equipment, although this was accompanied by rising imports. Much the same applies to inventories, which also made a contribution to growth. The strains due to construction investment were no longer as severe at the end of the period under review, although the situation here is unlikely to have bottomed out yet.

*Slower pace of growth possible*

Judging by the latest Ifo and German Industrial and Trade Association (DIHK) surveys, the recovery scenario is not being fundamentally called into question. At present, however, it is scarcely possible to tell whether there might be slower cyclical progress for a time. The transition from the initial phase of cyclical re-

covery to an upturn additionally sustained by domestic demand is taking more time than expected. While demand for heating oil was still declining in the third quarter, rising purchases in the fourth quarter are likely to have tied up a lot of purchasing power. Furthermore, households' current scope for expenditure is being restricted by cutbacks in special annual bonuses and wage components outside the agreed pay scales, which have been announced or adopted by many firms and in the public sector.

Given very dynamic export activity in the first half of the year, the lull in exports in the third quarter is not unusual. The good shape of the global economy, enterprises' export expectations and the latest data on new export orders suggest that external impulses will increase again in the final quarter of 2004, even though the recent depreciation of the US dollar might have a slightly dampening impact on export growth.

*Chances of external improvement*

What is also to be seen in a positive light is that employers and workers have demonstrated a great deal of flexibility in the past few months and that agreement has been achieved on moderate pay agreements as well as on measures to safeguard jobs and production sites in Germany. Together with the reforms that have been initiated, this means that important conditions are in place for a turnaround on the labour market. Furthermore, developments so far in machinery and equipment do not suggest that there has been a structural change in corporate investment behaviour (see explanatory notes on page 36-37). Rising investment in machinery

*More favourable underlying conditions*

and equipment in the third quarter is pointing in the same direction.

## Output and labour market

### *Slowing of industrial output*

The slowing of export activity has been reflected very obviously in the performance of industry. The increase in output, which became perceptibly stronger in the second quarter in the wake of buoyant demand, tailed off after the middle of the year. The summer holiday period played a part in this. In August, particularly, production was cut back owing to an accumulation of holidays. Taking the third quarter as a whole, which is advisable to offset special factors, seasonally adjusted output held up largely at the second-quarter level, which had brought an increase of around 1¾%. The year-on-year increase amounted to some 4%, compared with 4½% in the second quarter. This indicates, as before, a sharp improvement in industrial activity.

Taking sales as a yardstick, production for export, in particular, declined in the summer months, whereas domestic activities were much less affected. Besides consumer goods producers, manufacturers of capital goods were hit especially. Seasonally adjusted capital goods output in the third quarter was no higher than it had been before and the year-on-year increase fell from 6¼% to 5½%. Not least, the motor and mechanical engineering industries lost momentum compared with the high level of production in spring. By contrast, producers of intermediate goods expanded their output again slightly. In particu-



## Corporate investment behaviour in the current cycle – hints of a structural break?

Since the second half of 2003, macroeconomic activity in Germany has tended to show an upward trend. Preceded by inventory cycle effects, the recovery was initiated by strong stimuli exerted by foreign trade. However, one year after the start of the recovery, there has not yet been any broadening of growth. The “typical growth scenario” in macroeconomic forecasts envisages that, on the basis of external stimuli, the domestic economy will strengthen, mainly as a result of a rise in corporate investment while private consumption will support growth with a time lag (for example, as a consequence of an improvement in the labour market situation). However, the sustained downturn in private investment has given rise to doubts that the current weakness in investment is of a purely cyclical nature. Although industrial investment has evidently increased significantly in the third quarter of 2004, there could have been a structural change in investment behaviour.

The table below shows the statistical shares of expenditure aggregates in the cumulative change in the year-on-year seasonally and working-day adjusted real gross domestic product (GDP) since the respective cyclical

trough. In contrast to the previous recovery periods, no element of final domestic demand has made a positive contribution to economic growth since the second half of 2003. The latest upward movement is, for the most part, attributable to net exports. Not only is the increase in exports exceptional by historical standards, it should also be taken into account that there was a comparatively small increase in imports this time owing to subdued domestic demand.

In terms of the national accounts figures, the current recovery process is so far to be regarded as atypical, mainly because after one year, it is still almost completely based on buoyant foreign trade. However, the low level of corporate investment cannot alone be “blamed” for the fact that the basis for growth has not yet broadened. Indeed, it should be pointed out that there has been little sign of an improvement in either private consumption or housing construction. In particular, investment by enterprises in the expansion of productive capital remained low, especially as capacity is underutilised in many cases.

### Recovery phases since 1970 in a chart of national accounts

Recovery phases <sup>1</sup>	GDP <sup>2</sup>	Share of use aggregates in the cumulative change in GDP (in %) <sup>2, 3</sup>					
	Cumulative change (in € billion)	Public demand <sup>4</sup>	Private consumption	Private investment		Foreign balance	
				Non-housing construction	Housing construction	Total	Of which exports
1975 Q3 to 1976 Q2	13.6	6	36	20	8	2	33
1983 Q1 to 1983 Q4	9.5	7	36	29	11	-29	17
1993 Q3 to 1994 Q2	10.2	15	28	-1	43	30	95
2003 Q3 to 2004 Q2	7.4	-7	-30	-19	-7	142	298

<sup>1</sup> For reasons of comparability, uniformly defined as a one-year period after the cyclical trough. — <sup>2</sup> Seasonally and working day-adjusted quarterly data at 1995 prices; as of August 2004. — <sup>3</sup> Quotient of differences, whereby the year-on-year cumulative change is calculated from the cyclical low. — <sup>4</sup> Government consumption expenditure and

public investment. — <sup>5</sup> The standard error of the estimated coefficient is given in parentheses. — <sup>6</sup> Commercial investment comprises private investment in machinery and equipment and other capital as well as in commercially used non-residential buildings. — <sup>7</sup> OLS residual-based CUSUM tests were conducted; see W Ploberger and W Krämer (1992),

An econometric study of enterprises' investment behaviour complements the circular flow analysis finding, which asks whether a structural break can be statistically proven at the current end. Using the accelerator model, a close relationship to the long-term trend of aggregate economic activity can be established for industrial investment. As part of a vector error correction model on the basis of seasonally and calendar-adjusted quarterly data in the sample, the estimate of this connection produces for the period since 1970 the cointegration relationship<sup>5</sup>

$$i_t - 1,18 y_t$$

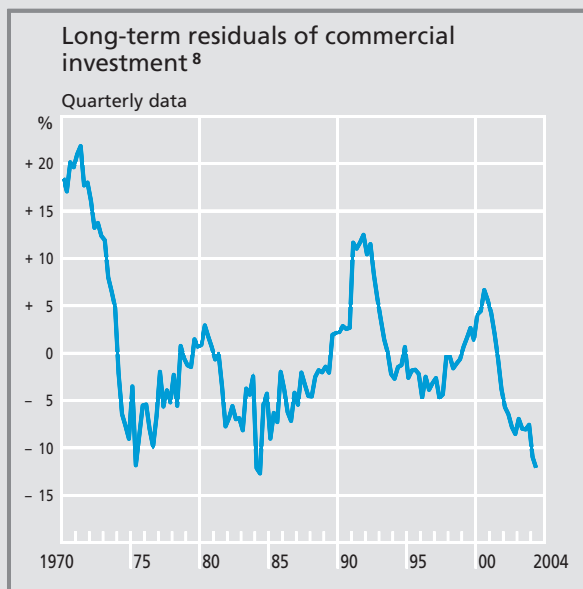
(0,17)

where  $i_t$  denotes commercial investment<sup>6</sup> and  $y_t$  GDP – both variables are in logarithmic form and real terms.

As the adjacent chart shows, the cyclical fluctuations in industrial investment around their long-term equilibrium value show considerable volatility. These would be fully consistent with the fall in the volume of investment, which has already been ongoing for four years, provided that the level achieved in summer 2004 was roughly in line with the lower turning point. An econometric modelling of investment behaviour taking into account the above long-term relationship as well as suitable regressors for short-term dynamics provides a residual structure which does not provide any statistically significant evidence for a structural change at present.<sup>7</sup>

If the structure is presumed to remain unchanged (ie if such a model equation were to valid in the future), industrial investment would pick up in the not-too-distant future as part of a continued upward economic trend and, in that way, increasingly broaden the basis

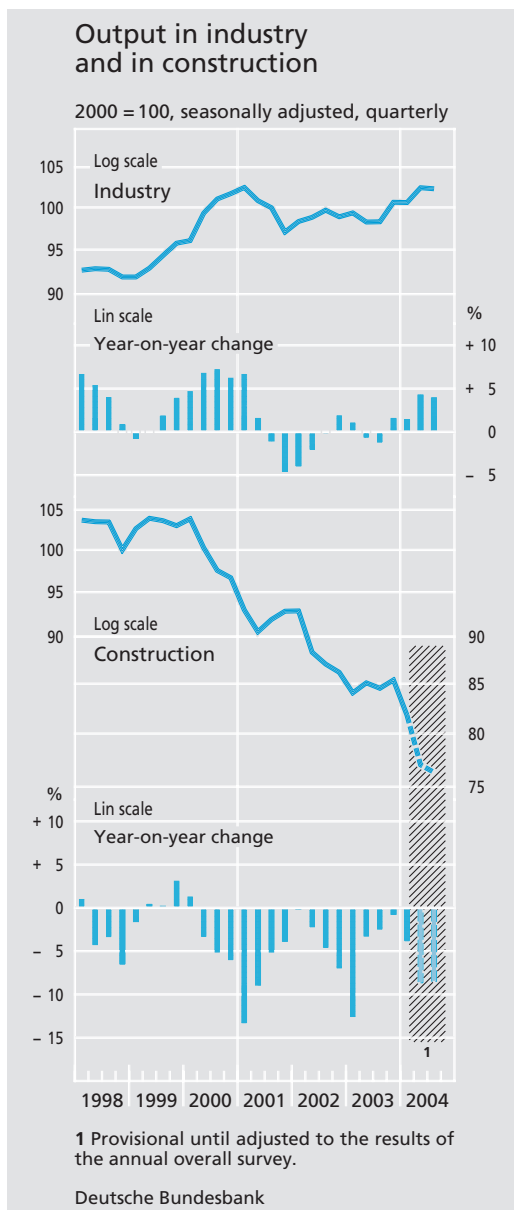
The CUSUM Test with OLS Residuals, *Econometrica* 60, 2: 271-285. Alternative critical values were used for this in order to improve the quality of the test at the current end; see A Zeileis (2004), *Alternative Boundaries for CUSUM Tests*, *Statistical Papers* 45: 123-131. Furthermore, a new test was applied which was developed by DWK Andrews (2004),



for growth. Economically, the very favourable financial conditions as well as the considerable need for replacement investment support this view. In commercial and industrial construction, on the other hand, the fact that enterprises evidently have little incentive to expand their production capacity at present has a negative influence.

All in all, according to the current data, it would be premature to talk of a structural change in the investment behaviour of enterprises. Nevertheless, the growth profile of the current recovery phase has special features by historical standards. Once again, the structural problems of the German economy are manifesting themselves in the weakness of investment. This includes the widespread uncertainty among households, the future demographic burdens as well as the fact that functional disruptions in the labour market are only gradually being reduced.

End-of-Sample Instability Tests, *Econometrica* 71, 6: 1661-1694. — <sup>8</sup> The long-term residuals measure the percentage deviation from the long-term equilibrium value and, in this case, result from regression of the cointegration relationship on a constant and a dummy variable modelling the statistical break resulting from German reunification.



lar, output was stepped up significantly in the chemicals and chemical products industry after having remained unchanged over a prolonged period.

*Sluggish  
construction  
activity*

There was no improvement in business in the construction sector in the summer either, although, in seasonally adjusted terms, the decline in construction output clearly slowed down in the third quarter. A gradual trend

stabilisation at a low level is becoming apparent. How low output has now become is also revealed by the fact that the figure for the period from July to September was again 8½% down on the year. Even an upward adjustment of between 3 or 4 percentage points in the overall survey, as has been the case over the past few years, would probably be a long way from offsetting this shortfall. The situation was especially unfavourable in the building industry, with all the major sub-sectors – residential, industrial and public sector construction – being equally affected. Civil engineering performed somewhat better, however. With a 6½% fall in output on the year (according to the present data), the situation was not fundamentally different here either, however. This also applies to the finishing trades. In the second quarter of 2004 (more recent statistics are unavailable), hours worked were 7½% down on the same period of 2003. The corresponding figure for sales was -5%.

The indicators available for the services sector point to a generally more subdued performance recently. A large number of consumption-linked producers were still being affected by the fact that households are cutting back on purchases. At least, there was no further fall in retail sales in the third quarter. Nevertheless, they were still down on the year, as was wholesale turnover in some branches. Business in motor vehicles was especially affected, whereas pharmaceutical products, in particular, enjoyed buoyant demand in both wholesale and retail terms. The business-related branches of the wholesale trade likewise performed relatively well. The

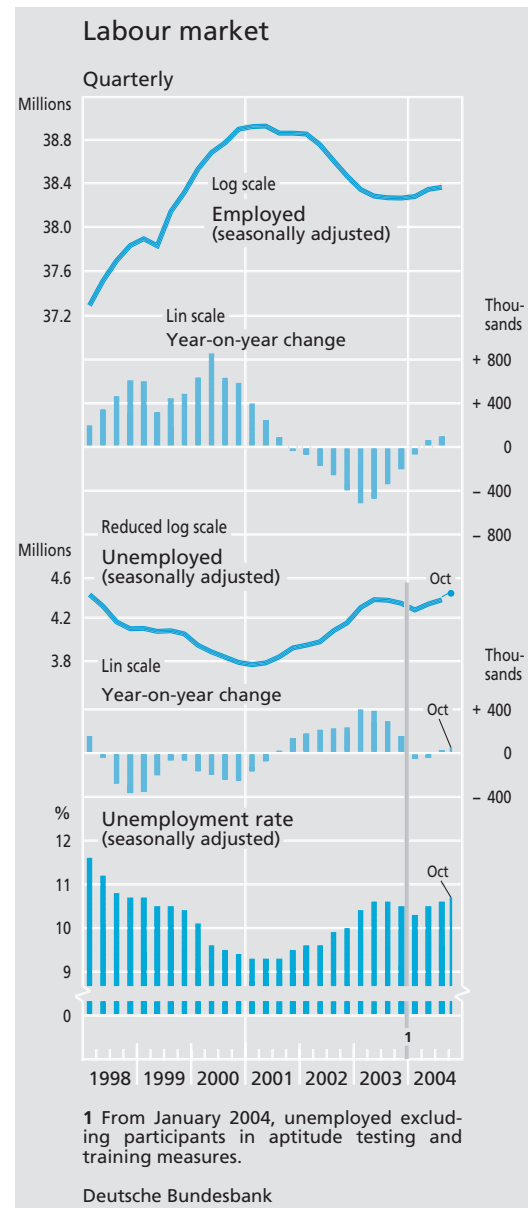
*Moderate  
performance  
in services*

pace of growth slackened somewhat along with the slowing of industrial activity.

In the hotel and restaurant industry, there had been a gradual consolidation in the situation with regard to accommodation services, resulting in a steady reduction of the decline in year-on-year turnover. This did not continue in the third quarter. In the case of some commercial service providers, too, the improvement in the business situation, which was apparent in the second quarter, has faltered during the past few months. According to the surveys of the Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW), this applies, not least, to suppliers of IT services and the ICT trade. Furthermore, among both management consultants and architects, optimism about positive developments was more subdued again. Technical consultancy as well as research and development continued to be in demand, however. In the telecoms sector and in the case of tax consultants and auditing firms, too, there were increasing reports of a positive development in turnover. A massive rise in costs due to the international price surge on the oil markets caused problems for the transport sector, in particular.

*Unfavourable development on the labour market*

From a cyclical point of view, there has been hardly any improvement in the labour market situation of late. Following a further revision of the data by the Federal Statistical Office, there has been an increase in the number of persons in work since the start of 2004, with the seasonally adjusted figure reaching 38.39 million in August. This was roughly 110,000 persons more than in December 2003 or 105,000 more than 12 months earlier. To a



large extent, however, the upward adjustment was due to the recording in the statistics of additional part-time low-income workers, who are active, not least, in households. There is a possibility that this was partly due to the campaign against illicit working conducted by the Federal Government and that a greater number of household helps were reported. The number of self-employed persons has also been adjusted upwards, which is

partly related to the promotion of one-person businesses under current labour market policy. Industrial employment was continuing to fall well into the third quarter, however, albeit at decreasing rates. The figure in August was more than 1½% down on the year. There was also a further decline in employment in the construction sector and the finishing trades, with reductions that were close to being in double figures. Furthermore, a year-on-year fall in employment was again reported by many branches of the services sector, including the wholesale and retail trade as well as the commercial service providers surveyed by the ZEW.

*Rise in unemployment*

Any sign of an identifiable cyclical improvement on the labour market is also belied by the increase in unemployment going into the fourth quarter. According to the Federal Employment Agency, the seasonally adjusted number of persons officially registered as unemployed had risen to 4.46 million by October. This was almost 190,000 higher than the level in January of this year. The year-on-year increase was 55,000. Taking into account the methodological adjustment at the start of the year, as a result of which persons taking part in aptitude testing and training schemes are no longer counted as being unemployed, the increase over 12 months amounted to 185,000. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate, as calculated by the Federal Employment Agency, was 10.7% in October. Using the standardised international method, the figure was 10.0%. In both cases, this was around ½ percentage point higher than at the beginning of 2004.

Numerous labour market policy measures have continued to have an alleviating impact. Direct assistance for employment was granted to 375,000 persons in October. This mainly took the form of one-person businesses and, to a minor extent, personnel service agencies (PSAs). Just under 120,000 participants in job creation schemes were reported. The labour exchanges supported pre-retirement part-time work for roughly 80,000 persons. Arrangements similar to pre-retirement were being taken up by 395,000 older workers, for which they are no longer registered as unemployed. 110,000 persons were taking part in aptitude testing and training measures. Vocational training schemes were being attended by 165,000 persons. The expected impact of the Fourth Act Promoting Modern Labour Market Services (Hartz IV) on unemployment in 2005 are roughly quantified in the explanatory notes on page 41.

*Extensive labour market policy measures*

## Orders

The slowing of export activity has been clearly reflected in the volume of new industrial orders. Furthermore, the summer months of July and August were marked by various holiday influences. Whereas there tended to be fewer (school) holidays in July than has been usual during the past few years, which meant that there were relatively few hold-ups of business activity, August – as the main holiday month – was especially affected. In the period from July to September as a whole, the seasonally adjusted level of new orders was just as high as in the second quarter. This meant that, for the time being, there was no con-

*Weaker demand for industrial goods*



## The effects of "Hartz IV" on the labour market

The Fourth Act Promoting Modern Labour Market Services ("Hartz IV") merges unemployment assistance with social assistance for persons able to work into a basic national social security system for job seekers ("unemployment benefit II"). The new act comes into force on 1 January 2005. It is expected to have a noticeable impact on employment and unemployment. However, only a conditional quantitative assessment, which is subject to great uncertainty, is possible at present.

It can be taken as read that, at the start of January, many previous recipients of social assistance will register as unemployed in order to claim unemployment benefit II. Based on the statistics on social assistance recipients for 2003, the *Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung* (IAB), the Federal Employment Agency's labour market and employment research institution, predicts that around 300,000 will do so in the coming year. As the increase in unemployed persons will take place at the beginning of the year, the cited figures also apply to the annual average.

However, there will be relief as a result of the jobs planned as part of the integration measures. These will be non-profit-making and additional activities, for which an expense allowance work-related benefit bonus will be paid amounting to €1 to €2 per hour worked in addition to unemployment benefit II. On the basis of the financial resources provided for this purpose, the Federal Ministry of Economics and Labour has estimated a potential for 600,000 jobs, 200,000 to 250,000 of which are estimated to be already available for recipients of social assistance. According to the Federal Employment Agency, a further 45,000 job opportunities had been created throughout Germany by the end of October, with the result that an additional 300,000 jobs can be expected for 2005. As these will only be created gradually, this will result in an average of 150,000 jobs per year provided that growth is relatively steady. The number of people out of work will fall and the number of people in work will rise accordingly.

A further reduction in registered unemployment is expected among persons who are currently claiming unemployment assistance but are not entitled to claim unemployment benefit II under the new rules because they have offsettable assets or sufficient family income. This is estimated to affect around half a million people. The level has been calculated by both the IAB and the trade unions from basic information supplied by the Federal Government. Experience from 2003 can be cited in order to exclude from this group those who are likely to take themselves off the unemployment register after a while. Following the reorganisation of job placement to encour-

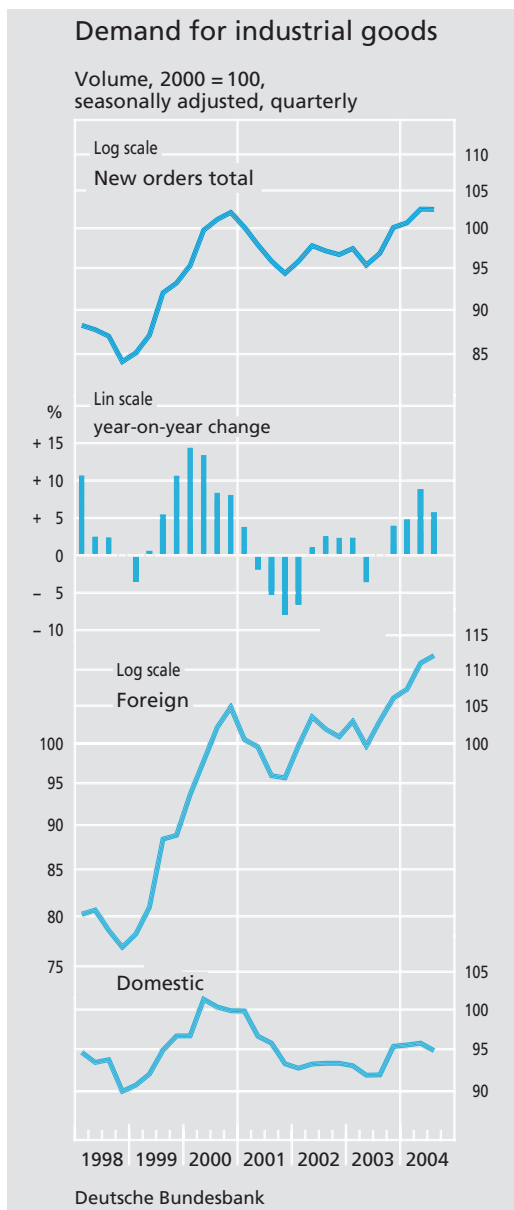
### Effects of "Hartz IV" on average unemployment in 2005

Item	Change
Persons receiving social assistance but able to work who were not previously registered as unemployed	+ 300,000
Unemployment benefit II recipients with a "one euro job"	- 150,000
Previous recipients of unemployment assistance who are not entitled to unemployment benefit II and are no longer registered unemployed	- 100,000
Intensified job intermediation	- 25,000
Estimated overall effect	+ 25,000

age active job-seeking and involving a tightening of the criteria for registering as unemployed, around one-fifth of those unemployed who were registered but did not receive benefits were taken off the register at that time. This number of benefit recipients deregistering from assistance results in around 100,000 deregistrations on an annual average.

Finally, it is not unrealistic to assume that more intense job placement activity which the Federal Government is aiming for will, together with stricter rules on accepting jobs that become available, will lead to a reduction in registered unemployment. However, the stated number of 100,000 persons deregistering in connection with this appears, if anything, to form the upper limit. Assuming that 50,000 will deregister over the course of the year, there will be a fall of 25,000 per year on average. Employment is unlikely to increase not quite as sharply, as experience shows that there will be some withdrawals into the hidden reserve.

Combining these partial effects, it becomes apparent that Hartz IV will arguably not have a significant impact on registered unemployment on average in 2005. On the other hand, the number of persons in work will rise. At the start of the year, though, there is likely to be a sharp rise in registered unemployment. This will not only gradually go back down again but is also even likely to turn into an increasing decline over time. Employment will continuously rise after a slow start. If one adds the gradual improvement in the labour market, which is supported by the cyclical component, there could be a turnaround in 2005. Admittedly, this will be less significant when looking at full-time workers subject to social security contributions or the hours worked than in purely person-related terms.



continuation of the steadily rising demand for German industrial products, which had begun in spring 2003, producing an increase in orders of around 7½%.

Export orders, which had been the main driving force for about a year, were especially affected by this. Quarterly growth, which had averaged 2¾% in the phase of expansion, fell to not quite 1%. Capital goods producers

performed better. Producers of machinery and equipment, especially manufacturers of other transport equipment, which includes aircraft, ships and boats, railways and rolling stock, achieved significant growth in orders, while manufacturer of road vehicles was noticeably down on the quarter. In the case of intermediate goods, it was, above all, the chemicals industry that helped to stabilise orders in the sector as a whole. Orders received by producers of consumer goods were a long way from matching their outstanding level in the second quarter. In seasonally adjusted terms, they fell by 2¾%.

In the summer months, domestic demand, which had previously increased not even half as much as export orders, lagged behind the second-quarter level. At 3%, it continued to show a year-on-year increase. However, the rise has become distinctly smaller lately. In particular, as in the second quarter, there was a decline in new orders received by producers of capital goods. Not only manufacturers of machinery and equipment but also the IT and telecoms sectors took in fewer orders. In both the consumer and intermediate goods sectors, the volume of new orders in the third quarter was likewise lower than before. A clear rise in incoming orders in the chemicals and steel industry contrasted with sharp losses for suppliers of important products of the textile sector and the plastic goods industry.

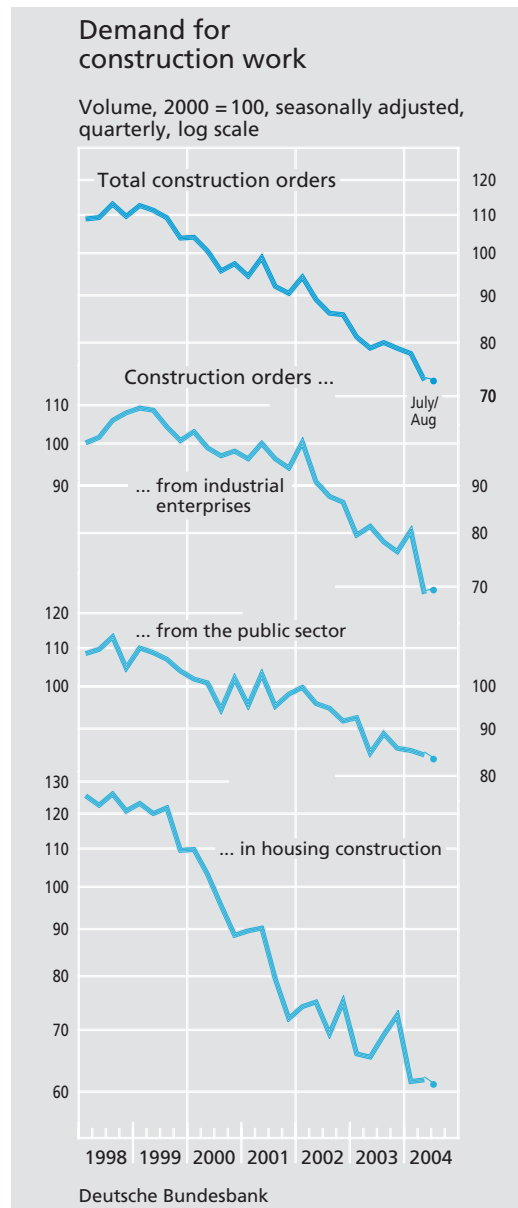
Among the commercial service providers included in the ZEW survey, advertising firms, in particular, reported a positive situation with regard to orders. Technical consultancy as

*Positive orders situation in the case of service providers*

well as research and development activities were in considerable demand. In the IT sector, it is likely that specialised firms often had to be employed to set up programs. However, in contrast to the first half of the year, telecoms services met with only limited interest. Many firms of architects also reported a substantial lack of orders.

*Weak construction demand*

Demand for construction work remained weak in the summer months. In seasonally adjusted terms, incoming construction orders in July and August were down again on the preceding three-month period from April to June. Even though the decline became markedly slower, the year-on-year decline – at just under one-tenth – was, in fact, sharper than before. Only in public construction was the situation marginally more favourable with the fall amounting to around 6½% on the year. In commercial construction as well as in the case of dwellings, however, the deterioration over 12 months was in double figures. Taking construction permits as a yardstick, no improvement in construction activity appears likely in the immediate future either. With no more than 15,800 dwellings on an average of the period from July to September, there was a further decline of around 11½% in the number of new dwellings approved compared with the second quarter. In particular, there has been a massive decline in construction projects for owner-occupied houses. In the summer months, they were no less than roughly 13% down on the spring quarter and 17½% down on the year. There was also a reduction in construction applications for rented and owner-occupied apartments, although the fall was distinctly smaller at little



more than 8%. It should be borne in mind, however, that the willingness to build has been falling dramatically for several years now.

### Prices and wages

Wage developments in the economy as a whole remained quite moderate in 2004.

*Moderate wage developments*

## Consumer prices

### Annual percentage change

Item	2004			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Oct
Food	0.7	-0.3	-0.6	-1.4
Industrial goods	0.9	1.8	1.6	1.5
<i>of which</i>				
Tobacco	4.4	12.2	12.2	12.2
Pharmaceuticals and therapeutic appliances	17.2	23.2	23.2	23.3
Energy	-1.6	4.9	6.1	9.5
<i>of which</i>				
Refined petroleum products	-6.3	7.7	10.3	16.3
Services	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3
<i>of which</i>				
Outpatient and inpatient medical services	17.0	17.0	18.7	18.5
Rents	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2
Total	1.0	1.7	1.8	2.0
Total excluding seasonal products, energy, tobacco, healthcare	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
<i>Memo item</i>				
Harmonised Index	1.0	1.8	2.0	2.2

Deutsche Bundesbank

Agreed rates of pay, including all ancillary agreements, went up 1.1% on a monthly basis in the third quarter, compared with increases of 1.9% in the first quarter and 1.6% in the second quarter. The smaller increase in negotiated rates of pay in the summer months was due, first, to the abolition of holiday bonuses for civil servants and, second, to a base effect in the metal-working and electrical engineering industry, since workers in that sector had been granted a one-off payment last year as part of the "ERA structural component". For 2004 as a whole, a 1½% increase in agreed rates of pay appears likely.

At present, data on actual earnings in the third quarter are available only for industry and the construction sector. These show that wages and salaries per employee in industry

during this period were 1.1% up on the year. In July and August, earnings in the construction sector were also up 1.1%. It is very likely that the increase in average actual earnings among the individual services subsectors was significantly lower, particularly in view of the sharp expansion of part-time employment in the form of "mini-jobs". On an overall average, the rise in actual earnings is therefore likely to have markedly lagged behind the increase in negotiated rates of pay in the third quarter as well.

As an outcome, the corporate cost account in the third quarter was perceptibly alleviated from the wages side. Given a 1% increase in productivity per person employed, unit labour costs were quite clearly down on the year in this three-month period, too. They thus formed a major counterweight to the sharp rise in energy and commodity prices, especially as the scope for raising prices is currently very limited in the case of many enterprises.

In the past few months, external factors have had a sharp impact on domestic prices. Brent crude oil, to which prices in Europe are geared, cost almost US\$50 a barrel in October. This was US\$15 more than in mid-2004, a rise of more than two-thirds on the year. The depreciation of the dollar against the euro has dampened the price rise to some extent for European customers, but the increase was still very large at just under 60%. When measured against that, the rate of price increase for internationally traded industrial raw materials was moderate. The year-on-year rate was, nevertheless, quite sharp at more than one-fifth in US dollar terms and

*Sharp increase  
in the cost of  
energy and raw  
materials*

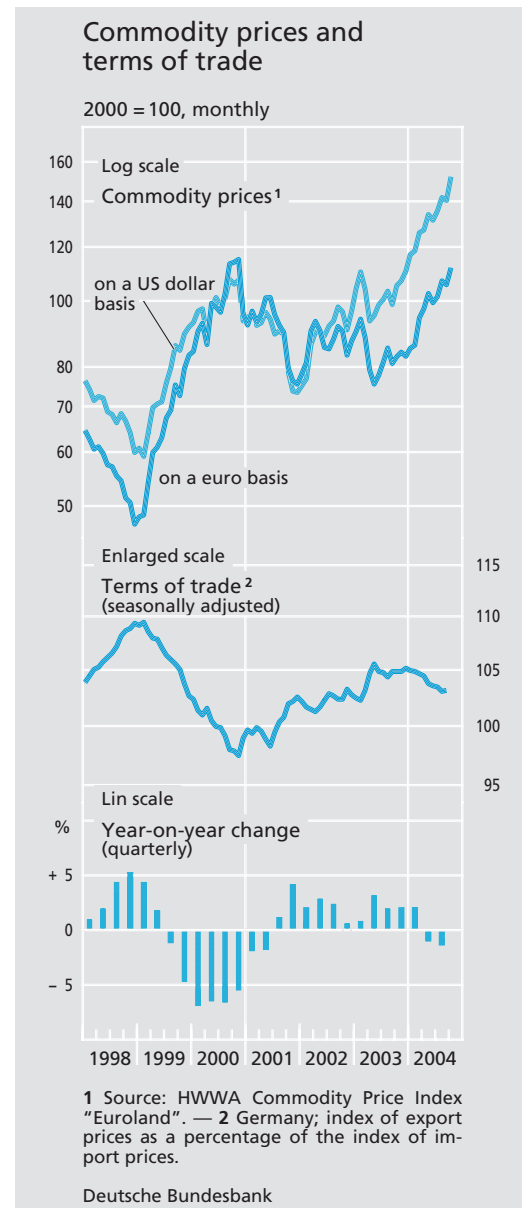
around 15% in euro terms in October according to the HWWA index. The prices of non-ferrous metals and iron ore and scrap went up by more than 35% or about two-fifths.

*Rising import prices*

The international surge in prices has been recognisably reflected in German import prices. Imports of crude oil in September were nearly 40% up on the year and refined petroleum products were, in fact, over twice as expensive. Iron ore and non-ferrous ores were around one-quarter up on the year, with iron and steel products costing over one-third more. Although overall import prices were no more than 2.7% higher than their level in September 2003, this was due to persistently low prices for capital and consumer goods. At the end of the period under review, capital goods prices were 2.6% down on the earlier level. The corresponding figure for consumer goods was -1.5%. This suggests that the increase in the cost of energy and commodities has so far not led to major price adjustments in the case of finished goods. No more than subdued demand together with fierce competition has probably made it considerably more difficult to adjust prices.

*Deterioration in the terms of trade*

As German exports are heavily concentrated on finished products, price increases for exported goods were comparatively small on the whole. Even though domestic suppliers were able to charge their customers fairly high prices in comparison with the relevant competing imports – for example, exporters of capital goods made price concessions in year-on-year terms amounting to no more than 0.3%, while importers reduced their quoted prices by 2.6% over the same period



– overall export prices were only 1.0% up on the year in September, while imports became 2.7% more expensive. At the end of the period under review, there was therefore a noticeable deterioration in the terms of trade on the basis of external trade prices. For the year as a whole, however, the losses are still likely to be limited.

*Rise in industrial  
factory gate  
prices*

In terms of domestic industrial factory gate prices, there were likewise major differences in price developments at the individual stages of production. Capital goods showed a 0.5% increase on the year in October, while non-durable consumer goods (leaving aside tobacco on account of the tax increase in March) cost 0.1% less than in the same month in 2003. Intermediate goods, by contrast, were 5.2% higher over 12 months. For energy, the overall figure was +6.4%. Taken together, the year-on-year rate of increase for industrial factory gate prices was 3.3% in October, compared with +0.2% in the first quarter.

*High overall  
rate, low core  
rate for  
consumer  
prices*

Price changes in the case of industrial products were quite small at the consumer level as well. After excluding tobacco and healthcare products, there was, in fact, a year-on-year fall of 0.7% in October. Food was also 1.4% cheaper than in 2003. This contrasted with a relatively sharp price rise in the case of services. Excluding healthcare, the year-on-year rate of increase for services was 1.1%. Increases in housing rents were on a similar scale. For all these components together, the rate of price increase was only 0.3% on the year. However, adding the price rises for energy (+9.5%), the (to a large extent) tax-induced higher cost of tobacco (+12.2%), and the price effects of the health system re-

form (+20.4%) means that there was a 2.0% increase on the year in the cost of living. This was twice as much as in the first few months of the year, when the year-on-year rate had been +1%.

The dramatic increases in the price of commodities have also been pushing up the costs of construction work noticeably since the spring. This means an end to the ongoing period of largely constant construction prices since autumn 2001. In August 2004, construction work cost 1.5% more than in the same month of 2003.

*Construction  
work costs  
more*

International oil prices have been going down since the last few days of October. By mid-November, the prices quoted for Brent North Sea Oil had fallen to below US\$45, which was, at all events, a reduction of more than 10%. In euro terms, in fact, this was a fall of over 15%, as the US dollar was depreciating against the single currency. Even so, oil prices are still noticeably higher than at the start of the year, when they had scarcely gone higher than US\$30½. In year-on-year terms, the rates of increase are still around 45%. Even though this means that direct oil-price-related inflation is no longer being stoked up, the price adjustments sparked off by the oil price surge will persist in the case of other energy sources and in the enterprises' cost structure.

*Slight fall in  
international  
oil prices*

## Foreign trade and payments

### Foreign trade and current account

---

In the third quarter of 2004 world economic growth lost momentum as a result of the sharp rise in oil prices. Under these circumstances German exporters benefited mainly from demand from euro-area partner countries. They were assisted in this by price and cost movements which were more favourable in Germany than in the rest of the euro area. Primarily as a result of the higher foreign demand for intermediate and capital goods, orders received from abroad in the third quarter grew by a seasonally adjusted 1% over those of the second quarter. Furthermore, industry's export expectations as recorded by the Ifo Institute continue to be decidedly positive. Consequently, somewhat more buoyant export sales are again emerging for German enterprises during the rest of 2004 even if growth rates remain below the record figures reached in the first half of the year. How German foreign trade subsequently develops will greatly depend on how the world economy copes with the "oil price shock" and whether the recent re-emergence of exchange rate uncertainties will result in a substantial downturn in German exporters' price competitiveness.

*External environment*

Following the dynamic export activity in the first half of 2004, the seasonally adjusted value of exports of goods in the third quarter grew by no more than about ½% compared with the second quarter. In real terms, ie after taking account of the simultaneous increase in export prices (+½% seasonally adjusted), export sales just managed to reach the level attained in the previous quarter.

*Exports of goods*



Breakdown  
of exports

According to the statistics on the regional breakdown of foreign trade, which extend only up to the end of August so far, the robust growth in German exports was due solely to the increased demand from the euro area. These statistics show that German exports to other euro-area countries, which – with a current 44% share of Germany's total export turnover – play a major role in German foreign trade, increased by a seasonally ad-

justed 2½% on an average of July and August compared with the second quarter. By contrast, exports to non-euro-area countries did not repeat the strong performance of the previous quarter but, instead, fell by 2½%.

The expansion in exports to other parts of the euro area was due mainly to the rise in the sales of German goods to Austria (+5½%) and to the Benelux countries (+4%). The heaviest demand from countries outside the euro area came from Denmark (+8½%) and Japan (+10½%). However, these countries were unable to offset the decline in total exports to non-euro-area countries, the main reason for the decline being the downturn in goods exported to countries outside the EU. Even so, as exports of German products to most non-euro-area countries on an average of July and August were only slightly below the generally very high level of the previous quarter, substantial losses were recorded in only a few countries. One such country was China, where the rapid growth in the sales of German products during the previous two quarters was not repeated. Instead, there was a decline of 17½% in July-August. However, trade with China had always been subject to fairly sharp fluctuations, partly as a result of large orders. Exports to the United States (-3%) and the emerging markets of South-East Asia (-4%) continued to show a certain weakness. This did not fail to have an effect on the export sales of the German motor industry, which did not quite regain the high level of the previous quarter.



While the exports of capital goods and, more especially, consumer goods declined on an average of July and August, the exports of German enterprises were boosted by the continuing increase in demand for German intermediate goods. Among the sources of support for the upturn in sales in July and August was the growth in exports enjoyed by the metal industry (+2%) and the chemical industry (+1½%). In addition, there was a sharp expansion in the exports of information and communication technology products (+3%). In contrast to the motor industry, however, the manufacturers of mechanical engineering products continued to increase their export sales (+1%).

*Imports  
of goods*

The seasonally adjusted value of German imports again rose significantly in the third quarter (+4½%). According to the data for July and August, which are already available, the increase in the imports of goods from other euro-area countries (+5%) was somewhat faster than from non-euro-area countries (+3½%). However, part of the increase in the value of imports was due to the increased price of imported goods (+1% in seasonally adjusted terms in the third quarter). The higher import prices can be attributed almost solely to the rise in energy prices and commodity prices. For example, the seasonally adjusted value of Germany's total energy imports again rose somewhat more sharply in July-August (+9½%) than in the previous quarter. In view of the 9% rise in the import prices of energy products in July and August compared with the previous quarter, however, the change in terms of volume was slight.

### Trend in foreign trade by region and by category of goods

Average of July and August 2004 compared with the average of April to June 2004 %; seasonally adjusted

Item	Ex-ports	Im-ports
<b>Total</b>	+ 0.4	+ 4.2
<b>Selected country/group of countries</b>		
Euro-area countries	+ 2.5	+ 5.2
Other EU countries	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
United States	- 3.0	- 7.2
Japan	+ 10.4	+ 3.0
China	- 17.7	+ 7.1
Russia	+ 1.6	- 6.7
OPEC countries	+ 0.0	+ 23.7
Emerging markets in South-East Asia	- 4.0	+ 3.0
<b>Categories of goods</b>		
<b>Selected main categories</b>		
Intermediate goods	+ 1.2	+ 6.7
Capital goods	- 1.8	+ 1.4
Consumer goods	- 3.3	- 1.1
Energy sources	.	+ 9.5
<b>Selected categories</b>		
Chemicals	+ 1.4	+ 0.4
Machinery	+ 0.9	+ 5.9
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts	- 0.6	+ 6.5
Information technology	+ 2.8	+ 2.1
Metals and metal products	+ 1.9	+ 9.7

Deutsche Bundesbank

The increase in Germany's energy imports that were primarily due to price changes is reflected in a substantial rise in the nominal imports from the OPEC countries. Following the sharp downturn in the second quarter, these imports, which are almost entirely in the form of energy products, grew by nearly one-quarter on average in July and August compared with the previous few months. Imports from the United Kingdom also expanded strongly (+13½%) in the third quarter, not least as a result of the higher demand for British chemical products and even more so for energy sources. Although nominal imports from Russia declined during the period under review, they, too, were significantly greater in July and August than at the end of 2003 given the 18½% growth rate in the second quarter. The main reason for the fact

## Major items of the balance of payments

€ billion

Item	2003		2004	
	Q3	Q2	Q2	Q3
<b>I Current account</b>				
<b>1 Foreign trade <sup>1</sup></b>				
Exports (fob)	166.3	185.3	180.5	
Imports (cif)	127.9	142.3	143.9	
Balance	+ 38.4	+ 43.0	+ 36.6	
2 Services (balance)	- 13.3	- 7.6	- 13.3	
3 Factor income (balance)	- 4.5	+ 0.0	- 4.1	
4 Current transfers (balance)	- 8.8	- 7.1	- 8.0	
Balance on current account <sup>2</sup>	+ 10.3	+ 26.2	+ 8.0	
<i>Memo item</i>				
Balances, seasonally adjusted				
1 Foreign trade	+ 38.5	+ 41.9	+ 36.7	
2 Services	- 9.2	- 7.8	- 9.3	
3 Factor income	- 3.6	- 2.3	- 3.6	
4 Current transfers	- 8.0	- 6.8	- 7.2	
Current account <sup>2</sup>	+ 16.5	+ 23.1	+ 13.8	
<b>II Balance of capital transfers <sup>3</sup></b>	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	
<b>III Balance of financial account <sup>4</sup></b>	- 5.2	- 67.9	- 31.2	
<b>IV Change in the foreign reserves at transaction values (increase: -) <sup>5</sup></b>	- 0.8	- 0.3	+ 1.6	
<b>V Balance of unclassifiable transactions</b>	- 4.5	+ 41.8	+ 21.5	

<sup>1</sup> Special trade according to the official foreign trade statistics (source: Federal Statistical Office). — <sup>2</sup> Includes supplementary trade items. — <sup>3</sup> Including the acquisition/disposal of non-produced non-financial assets. — <sup>4</sup> For details see the table "Financial transactions" on page 52. — <sup>5</sup> Excluding allocation of SDRs and changes due to value adjustments.

Deutsche Bundesbank

that the value of imports from Russia has been tending to rise is probably also attributable here to the substantial increase in the prices of energy and commodity imports.

Generally speaking, another reason for the dynamic rise in imports was a certain need to catch up in view of the very careful stock management in the past and the sustained buoyancy of exports. Consequently, German imports of intermediate goods increased particularly strongly (+6½%) while there was also a sharp rise in capital goods (+1½%). There were pronounced increases in the case of imports of metals and metal products (+9½%), motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts (+6½%) and machinery (+6%). Presumably as a result of the large share of intermediate goods imports, domestic demand for products emanating from all parts of Asia grew disproportionately fast. By contrast, imports of goods from the United States and from the ten new EU member states were more sluggish than in the previous quarter.<sup>1</sup> In line with the low propensity to consume in Germany, domestic demand for foreign consumer goods also continued to be subdued (-1%).

At €36½ billion, the value of net exports in the third quarter of 2004 was €5 billion lower in seasonally adjusted terms than it had been in the second quarter as Germany's import bill grew much more strongly than its export proceeds. The deficit on current invisible

*Current account*

<sup>1</sup> As in the second quarter the recording of trade with the ten member states which acceded to the European Union on 1 May 2004 continues to be fraught with considerable uncertainty. This is due to the change in the method of recording foreign trade on that date.

transactions with non-residents increased simultaneously with the declining trade surplus in the third quarter. Not only did cross-border net payments of factor income increase by €1½ billion; the deficit on services likewise increased discernibly during the period under review (+€1½ billion). Furthermore, the deficit on current transfers also showed a slight rise. In the third quarter, the German current account therefore closed with a seasonally adjusted surplus of €14 billion compared with one of €23 billion in the preceding three-month period.

### Financial transactions

#### *Trends in financial transactions*

Owing to the increase in crude oil prices, the financial markets focused their attention more sharply on the associated growth risks, in particular, in the fourth quarter, with the result that yields on longer-term bonds and notes on both sides of the Atlantic declined in the third quarter. Initially, the downturn in yields was particularly pronounced in the United States, which is more dependent on oil imports than elsewhere and whose current account deficit reached a record high in the same period. The exchange rate pattern therefore shifted in favour of the euro – despite the interest rate increases by the Fed. The aforementioned influences can also be seen to some extent in the figures on German financial transactions with non-residents. If portfolio investment and direct investment are taken together, the outcome was an inflow of funds into Germany.

In the case of portfolio investment, in which a change in economic circumstances generally has a particularly rapid effect on investor behaviour, the influx of funds amounting to €19 billion net was a return to the hitherto three-year trend towards capital imports which had been interrupted in the previous quarter by unusually large net capital exports (€30 billion).

*Portfolio  
investment*

The shift was particularly marked in the case of non-residents' investment in Germany. Whereas in the previous quarter foreign investors had been rather cautious with respect to their portfolio investment in Germany (€1½ billion), they again stocked up their portfolios quite considerably with German paper between July and September (€39 billion). The bulk of the foreign funds flowing into Germany during the quarter under review was invested in domestic debt securities (€34 billion compared with €15½ billion in the previous three-month period), with the funds being almost equally divided between private and public bonds. The decision in favour of fixed-interest securities may have had something to do with expectations of a decline in capital market yields. This assumption is also supported by the fact that some of the funds used to acquire German bonds actually came from the proceeds accruing to foreign investors from the sales of German money market paper (€6 billion), ie debt securities whose upside price potential is very limited in times of falling interest rates owing to their short maturities of one year or less.

*Foreign  
investment in...*

*... German  
bonds and  
notes*

It was also of great importance for German portfolio investment that foreign investors on

*... German  
shares*

## Financial transactions

€ billion, net capital exports: –

Item	2004		
	2003 Q3	Q2	Q3
1 Direct investment	+ 2.8	– 7.5	– 8.7
German investment abroad	– 3.0	– 2.5	– 8.1
Foreign investment in Germany	+ 5.8	– 5.0	– 0.6
2 Portfolio investment	– 6.4	–30.0	+ 19.1
German investment abroad	– 1.6	–31.6	–19.9
Shares	– 0.7	+ 0.9	+ 6.1
Investment fund certificates	– 0.2	– 2.5	– 3.1
Bonds and notes	– 0.9	–25.6	–17.7
Money market paper	+ 0.3	– 4.3	– 5.1
Foreign investment in Germany	– 4.8	+ 1.5	+ 39.0
Shares	+ 3.0	–11.7	+ 6.7
Investment fund certificates	– 0.8	– 1.0	+ 4.0
Bonds and notes	+ 6.3	+ 15.4	+ 34.2
Money market paper	–13.3	– 1.2	– 6.0
3 Financial derivatives <sup>1</sup>	– 0.4	+ 2.2	– 2.7
4 Credit transactions	– 0.6	–31.8	–38.3
Monetary financial institutions <sup>2</sup>	+ 20.0	–67.2	– 5.1
Long-term	–15.6	+ 4.1	+ 4.5
Short-term	+ 35.6	–71.3	– 9.6
Enterprises and individuals	– 7.6	+ 1.5	– 3.6
Long-term	+ 0.8	– 0.4	– 2.8
Short-term	– 8.4	+ 1.9	– 0.8
General government	+ 2.1	+ 2.6	+ 3.2
Long-term	+ 0.1	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
Short-term	+ 2.0	+ 1.2	+ 1.8
Bundesbank	–15.2	+ 31.3	–32.8
5 Other investment	– 0.7	– 0.7	– 0.6
6 Balance of all statistically recorded capital flows	– 5.2	–67.9	–31.2
<i>Memo item</i>			
Change in the foreign reserves at transaction values (increase: –) <sup>3</sup>	– 0.8	– 0.3	+ 1.6

<sup>1</sup> Securitised and non-securitised options and financial futures contracts. — <sup>2</sup> Excluding the Bundesbank. — <sup>3</sup> Excluding allocation of SDRs and changes due to value adjustments.

Deutsche Bundesbank

the German share market switched from selling to buying and acquired German equities worth €6½ billion. One possible factor contributing to the more buoyant demand was the internationally more favourable price-earnings ratio of German shares, which in the period under review stood at 12 and was therefore much more attractive than the corresponding ratios in the United States and Japan. Another factor encouraging investment in Germany, especially by non-euro-area residents, may have been the prospect of a rising euro exchange rate. After all, it was primarily investors from outside the euro area that were interested in dividend-bearing paper.

At the same time, investment by German residents on world markets declined during the quarter under review (€20 billion compared with €31½ billion in the previous quarter). Between July and September they purchased longer-dated bonds worth only €17½ billion compared with €25½ billion in the previous quarter. Once again it was the euro-denominated foreign government bonds which were most in demand (€16½ billion). As in the case of foreign investors, German residents may have chosen this form of investment partly because of the belief that the prices of bonds and notes still had a certain upside potential. This paper is also very popular because it usually offers a slightly higher yield than the benchmark Federal bond. When this report went to press, the spread between ten-year government bonds issued by other euro-area countries and comparable Federal paper was 11 basis points on average and therefore

*Foreign investment in...*

*... foreign bonds and notes*

slightly below the "average spread" in the previous period (14 basis points).

...foreign  
shares

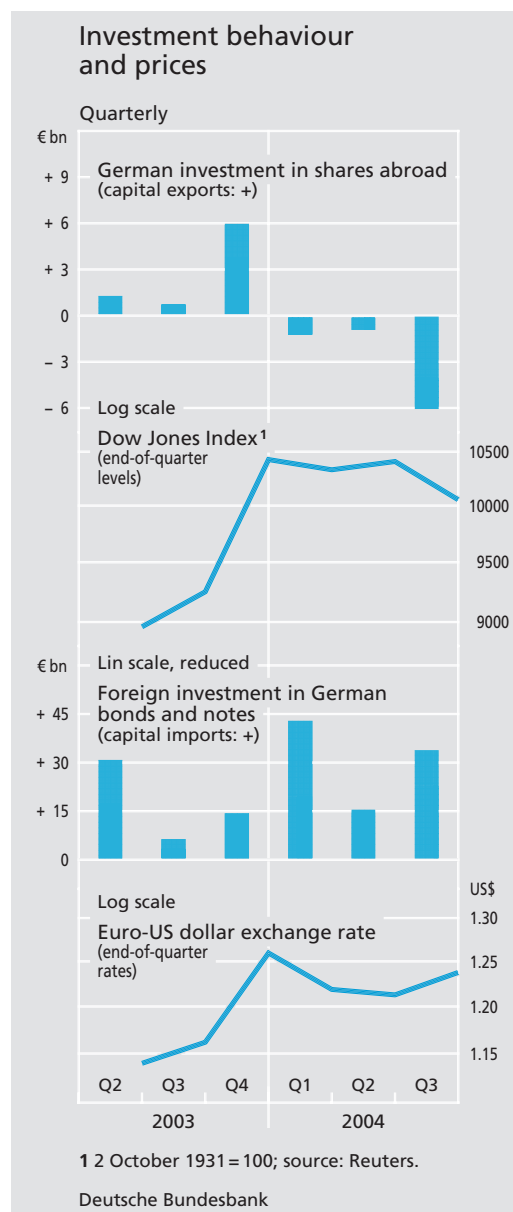
As in the first two quarters of the year, German investors sold foreign equities on balance (€6 billion compared with €1 billion in each of the previous two three-month periods). Evidently, they were responding to the price level of foreign shares, which is very much higher than that of German paper, and to the exchange rate risk to which they possibly saw themselves exposed when investing in cross-border shares. This was offset to a certain extent by the acquisition of mutual fund certificates of foreign funds (€3 billion), which traditionally invest part of their incoming capital in foreign shares. German investors also bought a net amount of money market paper issued by foreign borrowers and worth €5 billion.

German direct  
investment  
abroad

In contrast to portfolio investment, direct investment resulted in net capital outflows of €8½ billion in the three-month period under review. Between July and September German enterprises provided their branches abroad with funds totalling €8 billion net. The main reason for this was that German parent companies were paying back substantial amounts of loans which their subsidiaries abroad had previously granted them, ie reverse flows. By contrast, they reduced the equity capital which they held outside Germany.

Foreign direct  
investment in  
Germany

There was little change in the investment of foreign enterprises in Germany during the period under review (-€½ billion). Although these enterprises increased their equity capital in Germany by €3½ billion, this was large-



ly due to a capital injection in the food, drinks and tobacco industry. At the same time, however, foreign proprietors withdrew funds (€4½ billion net) from their subsidiaries domiciled in Germany through intra-group credit transactions.

The non-securitised credit transactions of non-banks were almost in balance in the third quarter (-€½ billion net). While the oper-

Credit  
transactions  
of non-banks



ations of general government resulted in net capital imports of €3 billion, enterprises and individuals transferred funds totalling €3½ billion abroad between July and September this year. This meant that they increased their claims on foreign banks while reducing their corresponding liabilities.

*Credit transactions of the banking system*

In the period under review the non-securitised credit transactions of the banks (including the Bundesbank), which usually represent, more or less, the counterpart of the other external transactions recorded in the balance of payments, resulted in net capital exports of €38 billion compared with €36 billion in the previous quarter. This quarterly result was due mainly to the external payments

of the Bundesbank (-€33 billion), which were determined essentially by the increase in claims within the large-value payment system TARGET. There were likewise net capital exports (of €5 billion) in the case of the credit institutions between July and September.

The reserve assets of the Bundesbank, which are shown separately from cross-border credit transactions in the balance of payments, declined by €1½ billion at transaction values between July and September. When these were valued at market prices, however, resultant valuation changes led to a rise in the reserve assets of €½ billion. The increase was attributable to price rises in the case of gold.

*Reserve assets of the Bundesbank*

## Public finances

### Budgetary development of central, state and local government

---

In the third quarter of 2004 central and state government recorded a deficit of €18½ billion; this was €4½ billion lower than in the third quarter of 2003.<sup>1</sup> Despite a fall in tax revenue (-3%), overall revenue grew by 1½% owing to considerable inflows from asset disposals. Expenditure – which is subject to at times strong fluctuations during the year – went down by 2½%.

*Underlying trends*

However, for 2004 as a whole an increase in the deficit of central, state and local government is expected, after already reaching a peak of €70 billion last year. Whereas tax revenue is likely to stagnate as a result of significant income tax cuts and the weak growth of the tax assessment base, non-tax revenue will decrease due to the lower Bundesbank profit. Expenditure is likely to reach roughly the same level as last year. Central government and many state and local governments will once again, as in 2003, exceed the upper limits for new borrowing as specified under budgetary law. The original budget targets will be widely missed, particularly by central government as a result of considerable tax shortfalls.

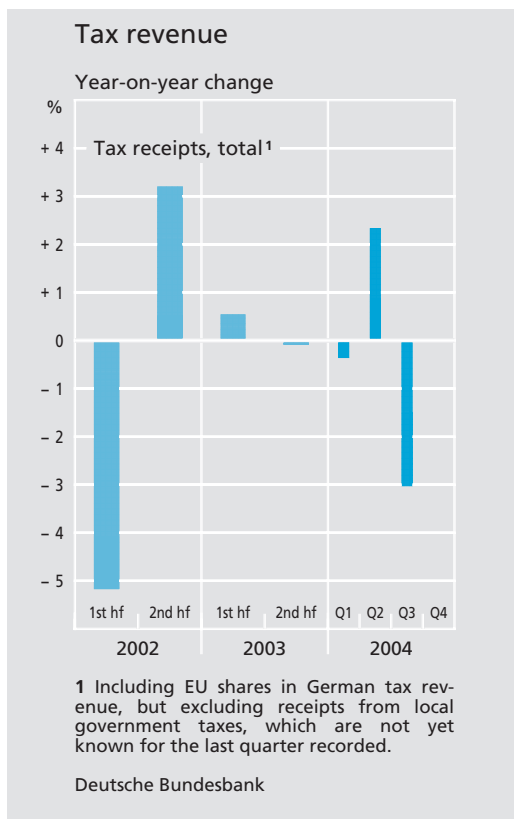
Tax revenue<sup>2</sup> of central, state and local government in the third quarter was 3% below

*Tax revenue in the third quarter...*

---

<sup>1</sup> Third-quarter results for local government are not yet known.

<sup>2</sup> Including EU shares in German tax revenue but excluding receipts from local government taxes, which are not yet known.



the 2003 level<sup>3</sup> after increasing by 1% in the first six months of 2004. Whereas most taxes related to profit and investment income continued to recover, wage tax receipts and revenue from major excise taxes, in particular, declined significantly.

The sharp increase of €1½ billion in revenue from corporation tax was partly the result of the favourable profit trend but was presumably also due to the moratorium for claiming accrued corporation tax credits adopted last year and to the limitation of the tax loss carry-forward facility. Conversely, the moratorium also contributed to a fall in revenue from investment income tax on dividends. Revenue from assessed income tax increased by 5½% despite the tax cuts which entered into force at the beginning of the year. Be-

sides the positive earnings trend, this was attributable to smaller refunds in respect of employees' assessed liability, which are recorded under assessed income tax. Additional revenue from the tax amnesty is still fairly small. Wage tax revenue fell sharply (-8½%), particularly as a result of the tax cuts which came into force at the beginning of the year but also owing to the continued unfavourable situation on the labour market.

Among the indirect taxes, turnover tax revenue was ½% below the figure for 2003. This basically reflects the weak domestic demand. Receipts from the Federal Government's special excise taxes fell much more steeply (-6½%). Besides mineral oil tax and electricity tax, revenue from tobacco tax, in particular, went down. This primarily mirrors the lower energy consumption prompted by high mineral oil prices and the shrinking demand for taxed tobacco products, which more than outweighed the increase in tobacco tax on 1 March this year. However, changes in booking techniques also played a role.<sup>4</sup>

Despite the more positive growth assumptions, expectations for tax revenue in 2004 as a whole were revised downwards somewhat in the official estimate from November.<sup>5</sup> Besides the reduced revenue expectations in connection with the tax amnesty, this was

*... and in 2004  
as a whole*

<sup>3</sup> Even after taking account of changes in booking techniques for several special excise taxes of central government, tax revenue still shows a decline of 2¾%.

<sup>4</sup> Adjusted for this effect, the decline in these Federal taxes amounted to 5%.

<sup>5</sup> The Federal Government is now expecting nominal GDP growth of 2¾% and real growth of 1¾%, whereas in May growth rates of 2¼% and 1½% respectively were anticipated.



mainly attributable to the fact that revenue from wage tax, turnover tax and special excise taxes will be lower because of the depressed tax-generating structure of the current macroeconomic situation and especially as a result of consumer reactions to the increase in the price of tobacco and mineral oil products. On the other hand, in contrast to previous years, profit-related taxes (corporation tax and local business tax, in particular) were revised upwards, which was largely due to the more favourable trend in entrepreneurial and property income. Overall, tax revenue is expected to stagnate. Thus, revenue shortfalls of €1½ billion are anticipated vis-à-vis the May estimate. The overall tax ratio (as defined in the government financial statistics), which was 20.8% in 2003, will fall again this year to 20.3%.

*Tax revenue in 2005*

The new tax estimate puts the likely tax shortfalls next year vis-à-vis the May estimate a little higher at €1½ billion – based on current tax legislation. This is also primarily due to the amended estimate of the growth structure, whereas the assumptions regarding the scale of macroeconomic growth (real +1¾%, nominal +2¾%) were hardly revised. After taking account of the recently adopted changes in tax legislation, tax revenue is expected to increase by merely 1½%. The overall tax ratio will go down again marginally to 20.1%, primarily as a result of a further cut in income tax.

*Central government in the third quarter...*

In the third quarter central government recorded a deficit of €13 billion, which was €4 billion less than in the same period last year. This was partly attributable to an increase in revenue of 1%. Although tax revenue de-

### Trends in the revenue from major taxes

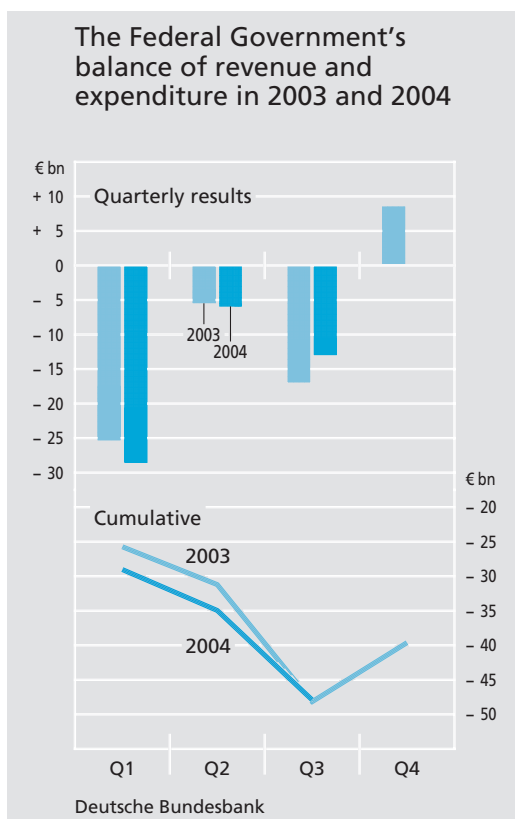
Type of tax	Revenue in € billion		Annual percentage change
	Q1 to Q3		
	2003	2004	
Wage tax	94.4	88.4	- 6.3
Assessed income tax	0.1	0.4	.
Corporation tax	4.8	9.4	+ 94.0
Turnover tax	101.2	101.9	+ 0.7
	<i>of which Q3</i>		
Wage tax	32.1	29.4	- 8.6
Assessed income tax	3.0	3.1	+ 5.6
Corporation tax	1.2	2.7	+ 131.9
Turnover tax	34.2	34.0	- 0.7

Deutsche Bundesbank

clined, relatively high proceeds from the sale of financial assets were booked (€4½ billion). Furthermore, expenditure – which fluctuates relatively sharply during the year – decreased by 4½%. A significant decline in interest expenditure, the discontinuation of transfers to the flood disaster fund and also lower operating expenditure all played a role. In the first nine months of 2004, the deficit reached just over €47 billion, thus roughly matching the level from the same period in 2003.

In 2004 as a whole the deficit will far exceed the original target figure (€29½ billion). One of the main reasons for this on the expenditure side is additional labour market-related spending. The principal cause on the revenue side are the tax shortfalls (just over €11 billion according to the recent tax estimate) but the

*... and in 2004 as a whole*



decline in the Bundesbank profit and the smaller-than-expected revenue from motorway tolls are other contributory factors. In the supplementary budget adopted by the Bundestag, a deficit of €43½ billion is now anticipated for 2004. In order to justify again exceeding the constitutional limit for net borrowing, which is defined by the level of investment expenditure, the Federal Government – for the third consecutive year – is invoking the exemption clause that this is necessary to avert a disruption of the overall economic equilibrium.

Next year, according to the Federal Government's draft budget, net government borrowing should amount to €22 billion and thus just stay below the investment expenditure target. The sharp decline in new bor-

rowing should be achieved not least by the realisation of privatisation proceeds amounting to €15½ billion (following €10½ billion in the draft supplementary budget for this year). However, in the meantime new financial burdens have emerged; according to the Federal Ministry of Finance this will amount to just over €8 billion. Thus, the recent tax estimate suggests that tax revenue shortfalls of €3½ billion are to be expected. The Bundesbank profit is expected to raise €1½ billion less than previously anticipated. On the expenditure side, above all the adopted adjustments to the planned amalgamation of unemployment assistance and social assistance will require additional funds of €3 billion.<sup>6</sup> In order to close the new financial gap, the currently envisaged transfers (€5½ billion) to the Post Office pension fund – which has taken over responsibility for Post Office employees' pensions and is refinanced by contributions from Federal Government and the successor enterprises to the old Post Office – are to be discontinued.<sup>7</sup> Additional funds are to be procured by shifting privatisation proceeds from this year to next year (€1½ billion) and by making an across-the-board cut in expenditure (€1 billion). Even if these measures yield the full financial effects hoped for, it should be borne in mind that they will for the most part merely engineer a postponement and

<sup>6</sup> This is necessitated by bringing forward the date of the first payment of unemployment benefit II to previous recipients of unemployment assistance to the beginning of January 2005 and by the payments made to the municipalities to alleviate local government by a net amount of €2½ billion per year in the wake of the reform.

<sup>7</sup> In order to achieve this, the ongoing contributions currently paid by the Post Office successor enterprises to the Post Office pension fund will be sold in the capital market and the proceeds will go to the Post Office pension fund. This will burden central government more heavily in the future.

are no substitute for a sustainable consolidation process. In the aggregate, asset sales are to relieve the Federal budget by a total amount of almost €23 billion.

*Special funds*

The special funds recorded a deficit of just under €½ billion in the third quarter. In the same period last year, these budgets were more or less balanced. Although a surplus is expected for 2004 as a whole, this will be much lower than in 2003 (just over €10 billion). Following a surplus in 2003, the flood disaster fund will record a deficit this year because a large part of the accrued funds have now been used up. The financial situation of the Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities will also deteriorate markedly owing to the fact that no part of the Bundesbank profit was transferred to it this year.

*State government*

In the third quarter, state government lowered its budgetary deficit compared with last year by €1 billion to €5 billion. Despite the increase in state government's share of turnover tax (limited to this year) – to compensate for the fact that income tax cuts were brought forward – and a continuing favourable trend in state government's tax revenue, its overall tax receipts went down slightly. Overall revenue stagnated. Expenditure was reduced by ½%. Relief arose, not least, from the fact that grants to the flood disaster fund were discontinued.

For 2004 as a whole, the budgetary plans for state government envisage a decline in its deficits of €7 billion to €24½ billion. Although, as things stand today, the plans will not be fully met,<sup>8</sup> a considerable reduction is

still expected. This improvement will, however, not be maintained in 2005. Besides the "return" of the increased share of turnover tax to central government, the state government budgets will also be burdened by the final stage of the tax reform. The breaching of the state constitutional ceilings for new borrowing – which is foreseeable in some federal states – appears difficult to substantiate by declaring that it is needed to avert a disruption of the overall economic equilibrium in the light of the economic growth that is becoming apparent and the fact that central government itself has not invoked this exemption clause. State government is required to make its contribution to the consolidation of public finances also with regard to the fiscal target of reducing the general government deficit below the 3% ceiling as defined in the Maastricht Treaty.

For local government, only figures for the second quarter of 2004 are available. During this period local government recorded a close-to-balanced budget after recording a deficit of €2½ billion in the second quarter of 2003. The main reason for this was the sharp increase in revenue (+7%). Tax revenue rose particularly steeply (+12%); besides the first-time effects of the lowering of the share of local business tax to be passed on, this was also partly attributable to the persistently favourable trend in gross revenue from local business tax. In addition, key grants distributed from state government by quota increased by 8½% on average – albeit with major differences between the individual

*Local government*

<sup>8</sup> For example, the states of North Rhine-Westphalia and Hesse have already adopted supplementary budgets

### Net borrowing in the market by central, state and local government

Period	Total	of which		Memo item Acquisition by non-residents
		Securities 1	Loans against borrowers' notes 2	
2003	+ 81.2	+ 73.4	- 0.8	+ 26.9
of which				
Q1	+ 35.3	+ 32.6	+ 2.7	+ 19.4
Q2	+ 13.2	+ 11.8	+ 0.5	+ 12.4
Q3	+ 20.0	+ 9.4	+ 5.0	- 0.3
Q4	+ 12.6	+ 19.5	- 9.0	- 4.6
2004				
Q1	+ 45.8	+ 34.6	+ 4.6	+ 16.9
Q2	+ 9.3	+ 14.6	- 8.5	- 3.6
Q3 <i>pe</i>	+ 18.1	+ 17.2	- 0.4	...

1 Excluding equalisation claims. — 2 Including cash advances and money market loans.

Deutsche Bundesbank

states. Overall expenditure fell somewhat. The marginal decline in expenditure on personnel was offset by a steep rise in social security spending (+6½%), which was caused, not least, by a higher number of recipients. By contrast, spending on non-financial assets were considerably reduced again (-8½%).

Mainly as a result of the favourable trends in local business tax, a reduction of local government budgetary deficits now appears probable for the whole of 2004 as well, following the high level of €8½ billion recorded in 2003. However, this improvement will also be the result of a decline in investment in non-financial assets.

*Indebtedness*

In the third quarter the indebtedness of central, state and local government rose by €18

billion. Central government was the largest borrower, recording a rise of €10½ billion. State government expanded its indebtedness by €6½ billion in total. There was a preference for borrowing via medium and long-term securities, which accounted for €17 billion. Whereas €1 billion was raised through loans against borrowers' notes, money market loans and cash advances from banks were reduced by €1½ billion.

### Social security funds

In the third quarter of 2004, the wage and salary earners' pension insurance scheme recorded a deficit of just under €1½ billion, which was nearly €½ billion higher than in the same period in 2003. Expenditure was almost ½% down on the year, primarily because the pension insurance contribution to the long-term care insurance scheme has been paid by the pensioners themselves since April 2004. Furthermore, this year there was no annual pension adjustment on 1 July, 2004, as a result of which only ½% extra was spent on pensions. By contrast, overall revenue declined more sharply by just under 1%. Revenue from contributions diminished by just over 1%. Although receipts from compulsory contributions showed hardly any decrease, revenue from contributions on sickness benefit and wage substitutes for unemployed persons declined more steeply.<sup>9</sup>

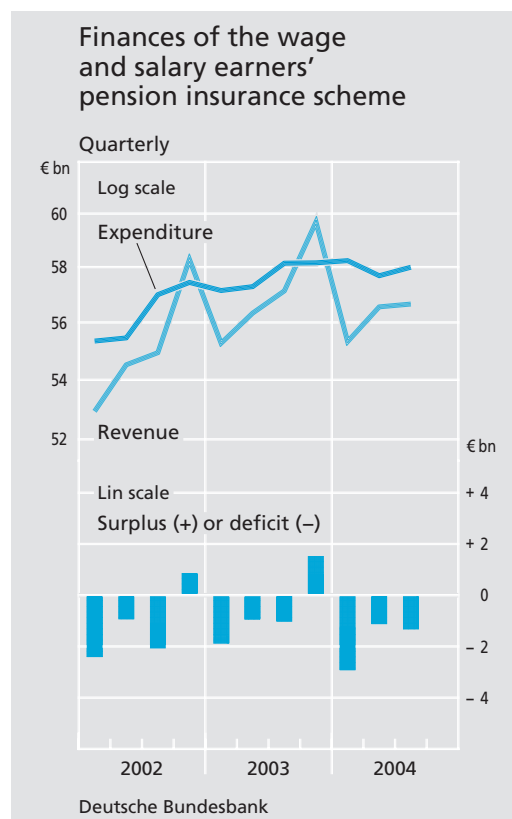
*Wage and salary earners' pension insurance scheme*

<sup>9</sup> The 10% decline in revenue from contributions on wage substitutes for unemployed persons was primarily due to changes in booking techniques. In the second quarter this item had increased by 8%.

By the end of the year the deficit of €5½ billion which had accumulated in the first nine months is expected to decline sharply. Besides the seasonally higher revenue from contributions in the fourth quarter, proceeds from the sale of the participating interest in the GAG-FAH housing company will also boost revenue. The sales proceeds of €2.1 billion will primarily help to increase the degree of liquidity in the fluctuation reserves – which have now been renamed the sustainability reserves. In future liquidity shortages will therefore be less likely given the prescribed level of reserves. However, as the disposed equity stake had a book value of €1.6 billion, the reserves are only being raised by the capital gain of €0.5 billion. Next year there is a risk, in view of the policy makers' professed intention to keep the current contribution rate at 19.5% that a considerable deficit will occur and that at the end of the year the reserves will consequently fall below the statutory minimum level of 0.2 month's expenditure.

Federal  
Employment  
Agency

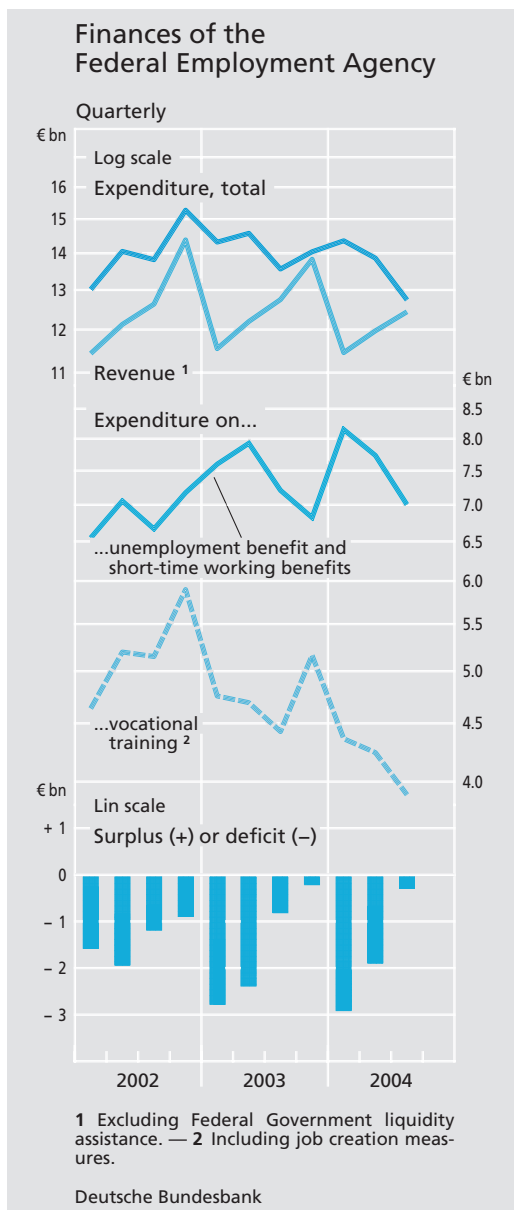
The Federal Employment Agency recorded a deficit of just under €½ billion in the third quarter of 2004; this was an improvement of €½ billion compared with the same period last year. Unlike in the statutory pension insurance scheme, a similarly negative decline in revenue (-2½%) was more than offset by a much steeper fall in expenditure (-6%). Despite an increase in the number of unemployed persons, nearly 3% less was spent on unemployment benefit. The ratio of recipients has continued to go down because more and more unemployed persons are exhausting the maximum period of entitlement to this benefit. Expenditure on active labour market policy



measures contracted by 12%. The fast-growing rate of spending on "Me plcs" and personnel service agencies<sup>10</sup> by no means consumed the savings made in other areas.

In the first nine months the deficit of the Federal Employment Agency amounted to €5 billion. Since the financial outcome of the last quarter is relatively favourable as a rule, the Federal Government grant of €5.2 billion budgeted for the full year should barely be exceeded. Despite the persistently high level of unemployment, another reduction in the deficit is expected next year if spending on active

<sup>10</sup> In September expenditure on "Me plcs" and personnel service agencies already accounted for 9½% of overall spending on vocational promotion schemes. However, the more stringent evaluation of the viability of proposed business start-ups is likely to slow down the rate of increase in this item of expenditure.



labour market policy measures is lowered again. The 2005 Federal budget includes a transfer requirement of €4 billion. Therefore, savings made by the Federal Employment Agency in respect of spending on vocational promotion schemes for former recipients of unemployment assistance, responsibility for which has now been assumed by central government, will be offset by additional expend-

iture on the compensatory amount<sup>11</sup> to be transferred to central government.

The financial outcome of the statutory health insurance scheme is currently available only for the first half of the year. According to this a surplus of €2½ billion was recorded in total. In the same period last year the scheme ran up a deficit of €2 billion. This pronounced improvement was made possible by the 2004 healthcare reform, which resulted in both higher revenue and greater savings. Revenue was 2½% up on the first half of 2003. The main reasons for this were the levying of the full (instead of half) contribution rate from pensioners (particularly on company pensions) since the beginning of the year, the first instalment of the new Federal grant (financed by revenue from tobacco tax) of €½ billion,<sup>12</sup> and the contributions from mini jobs (which are growing particularly rapidly). Expenditure decreased by 4% in total. Savings on pharmaceuticals, sickness benefit and travel costs were particularly marked. However, the decline in expenditure already began to decelerate marginally during the year. This is firstly attributable to the drop-out effect of expenditure brought forward to the end of 2003, which provided for particularly low expenditure in the first quarter. Secondly, more and more insured persons are reaching the income-related upper

*Statutory health insurance scheme*

<sup>11</sup> The Federal Employment Agency pays the compensatory amount for three months as a reimbursement to central government of the average unemployment benefit II paid to persons who switch from the old unemployment benefit to the new unemployment benefit II. The lower the number of benefit recipients who receive unemployment benefit II, the lower the compensatory amount will be.

<sup>12</sup> In the second half of the year a further instalment of €0.5 billion is to be paid. The Federal grant increases to €2.5 billion in 2005 and then to €4.2 billion thereafter.

payment ceiling above which they are exempted from co-payments.

If a significant surplus is expected for 2004 as a whole, this is in part because the health insurance institutions have so far largely refrained from cutting contribution rates. They were prompted to do so not least by their statutory obligation to redeem at least one-quarter of their accumulated debt (€8½ billion gross) this year. It should also be borne in mind that noticeable expenditure growth, especially in connection with pharmaceuticals, is expected as from next year. The trend in 2005 will be additionally burdened by the fact that the decision to outsource insurance coverage for dentures – adopted as part of the healthcare reform – and their financing via non-income related flat-rate insurance premiums has since been cancelled. Instead, the special contribution intended for members of the statutory health insurance scheme of 0.5% that was to be paid on 1 January 2006 is being brought forward to 1 July 2005 and raised to 0.9%. This will save employers and the statutory pension insurance scheme 0.45%, but employees and pensioners will have to pay 0.45% extra. This new arrangement has nullified the option associated with the planned flat-rate denture payment of lowering the contribution rate by 0.4% and concurrently decoupling health insurance financing partly from wages.

*Long-term care insurance scheme*

The long-term care insurance scheme recorded a deficit of €½ billion in the first half of the year; this was somewhat higher than in the same period last year. A record deficit of almost €1 billion is expected for 2004 as a whole as

well as a correspondingly sharp fall in the reserves. However, the long-term care insurance institutions will be relieved next year by the fact that all childless persons born after 1940 will have to start paying a 0.25% higher contribution rate when they reach the age of 23.

### Outlook for the general government sector as a whole

---

In 2004 Germany will once again exceed the deficit and debt criteria stipulated in the Maastricht Treaty. The deficit ratio is likely to match last year's figure (3.8%). The debt ratio will increase again markedly after rising to 64.2% in 2003. Although GDP has expanded quite perceptibly this year, the structure of the current macroeconomic development is hardly boosting government revenue, so that the cyclical situation is a contributory factor to the increase in the general government deficit.

*Maastricht ceiling will be exceeded again in 2004*

On the one hand, the state of public finances in 2004 is characterised by a decrease in the revenue ratio, which could amount to 1½ percentage points. Besides the weak growth of the tax and social security contribution bases, this is also attributable to the extensive income tax cuts which entered into force at the beginning of the year. Furthermore, non-tax revenue will fall as well, not least as a result of the lower Bundesbank profit. On the other hand, the expenditure ratio will fall, too. This is mainly attributable to lower expenditure as a result of the healthcare reform, the dampened development of pensions as well as savings on personnel expenditure and investment. Government budgets

*Sharp decline of the revenue and expenditure ratios*

are also continuing to profit from the very favourable financing terms, which will yield considerable savings whenever maturing debt securities are rolled over.

*Decrease  
in deficit ratio  
expected  
in 2005*

The general government deficit ratio is expected to decline next year. Although the revenue ratio is likely to fall further, it will not do so as sharply as in 2004. This is partly because the structure of macroeconomic growth is likely to yield somewhat more revenue. Furthermore, the last stage of the income tax reform will not cause such large shortfalls as the tax cuts this year. Finally, non-tax revenue may increase again since additional revenue is now likely to arise *inter alia* from the introduction of motorway tolls for heavy goods vehicles. The expenditure ratio is also likely to fall less steeply than it has done this year but still more steeply than the revenue ratio. This will probably be due, in part, to a stringent spending policy at all levels of government, which will be reflected in personnel expenditure in particular. Labour market-related spending may produce savings in view of the adopted reform measures, and the development of pensions as well as interest expenditure should again be relatively subdued. Overall, however, the course of economic development in 2005 is subject to considerable uncertainty. Thus, among other things, the likely financial impact of the various statutory measures is very difficult to gauge. The revenue from profit-related taxes has likewise proved to be exceptionally volatile in the past few years.

Despite the expectations of a declining deficit ratio, as things stand today there is a consid-

erable risk that the 3% ceiling will be exceeded next year, too. This, along with the process of preparing a Federal budget in line with the constitutional requirements, prompted the Federal Government to put forward a new package of measures (see pp 58-59), which (including a zero-wage round for public-sector employees) should result in financial relief of €8 billion for the general government budget.<sup>13</sup> It is to be welcomed that in 2005 central government intends to vigorously pursue the objective of complying with the 3% ceiling and therefore meeting its European commitments. This would in fact be the best way to strengthen the credibility of the European Stability and Growth Pact (for more details on the current discussion concerning the reform of the Pact, see the box on p 9). However, it is not certain that the planned measures will be sufficient to comply with the 3% ceiling. Moreover, the measures largely comprise one-off effects which will result in burdens for future budgets. This makes it all the more important to pursue a strict and sustainable consolidation course from now on with the objective of staying permanently below the deficit ceiling and ultimately achieving a structurally balanced budget. For the close coordination that this requires between central and state government, the Financial Planning Council is available, as a national fiscal policy coordination body, to enable additional joint consolidation measures to be agreed on.

*Efforts to  
comply with  
the 3% deficit  
ceiling*

---

<sup>13</sup> The original plan to move the public holiday on 3 October ("German Unity Day") to the first Sunday in October, which would have yielded relief of €2 billion, has been dropped.



## Statistical Section

# Contents

## I Key economic data for the euro area

---

1 Monetary developments and interest rates	6*
2 External transactions and positions	6*
3 General economic indicators	7*

## II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

---

1 The money stock and its counterparts	8*
2 Consolidated balance sheet of monetary financial institutions (MFIs)	10*
3 Banking system's liquidity position	14*

## III Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem

---

1 Assets	16*
2 Liabilities	18*

## IV Banks

---

1 Assets and liabilities of monetary financial institutions (excluding the Bundesbank) in Germany	20*
2 Principal assets and liabilities of banks (MFIs) in Germany, by category of banks	24*
3 Assets and liabilities of banks (MFIs) in Germany vis-à-vis residents	26*
4 Assets and liabilities of banks (MFIs) in Germany vis-à-vis non-residents	28*

5 Lending by banks (MFIs) in Germany to domestic non-banks (non-MFIs)	30*
6 Lending by banks (MFIs) in Germany to domestic enterprises and resident individuals, housing loans, sectors of economic activity	32*
7 Deposits of domestic non-banks (non-MFIs) at banks (MFIs) in Germany	34*
8 Deposits of resident individuals and domestic non-profit institutions at banks (MFIs) in Germany	36*
9 Deposits of domestic public authorities at banks (MFIs) in Germany, by creditor group	36*
10 Savings deposits and bank savings bonds of banks (MFIs) in Germany sold to non-banks (non-MFIs)	38*
11 Debt securities and money market paper outstanding of banks (MFIs) in Germany	38*
12 Building and loan associations (MFIs) in Germany	39*
13 Assets and liabilities of the foreign branches and foreign subsidiaries of German banks (MFIs)	40*

## V Minimum reserves

1 Reserve ratios	42*
2 Reserve maintenance in Germany up to the end of 1998	42*
3 Reserve maintenance in the euro area	42*

## VI Interest rates

1 ECB interest rates	43*
2 Base rates	43*
3 Eurosystem monetary policy operations allotted through tenders	43*
4 Money market rates, by month	43*
5 Interest rates for outstanding amounts and new business of banks (MFIs) in the euro area	44*
6 Interest rates and volumes for outstanding amounts and new business of German banks (MFIs)	45*

## VII Capital market

1 Sales and purchases of debt securities and shares in Germany	48*
2 Sales of debt securities issued by residents	49*
3 Amounts outstanding of debt securities issued by residents	50*
4 Shares in circulation issued by residents	50*
5 Yields and indices on German securities	51*
6 Sales and purchases of mutual fund shares in Germany	51*

## VIII Public finances in Germany

1 General government budgetary position	52*
2 Budgetary position of central, state and local government	52*

3 Government fiscal position as defined in the national accounts	53*
4 Tax revenue of central, state and local government	53*
5 Tax revenue, by type	54*
6 Specific taxes levied by central, state and local government	54*
7 General government debt	55*
8 Change in general government debt	57*
9 Loans raised by general government against borrowers' notes	57*
10 Central government debt	58*
11 Central government borrowing in the market	58*
12 Revenue, expenditure and assets of the wage and salary earners' pension insurance fund	59*
13 Revenue and expenditure of the Federal Employment Agency	59*

## IX Economic conditions

1 Origin and use of domestic product, distribution of national income	60*
2 Output in the production sector	61*
3 Orders received by industry	62*
4 Orders received by construction	63*
5 Retail trade turnover	63*
6 Labour market	64*
7 Prices	65*
8 Households' income	66*
9 Pay rates and actual earnings	66*

## X External sector

1 Major items of the balance of payments of the euro area	67*
2 Major items of the balance of payments of the Federal Republic of Germany	68*
3 Foreign trade (special trade) of the Federal Republic of Germany, by country and group of countries	69*
4 Services and factor income of the Federal Republic of Germany	70*
5 Current transfers of the Federal Republic of Germany	70*
6 Capital transfers	70*
7 Financial account of the Federal Republic of Germany	71*
8 External position of the Bundesbank	72*
9 External position of the Bundesbank in the euro area	72*
10 Assets and liabilities of enterprises in Germany (other than banks) vis-à-vis non-residents	73*
11 Deutsche Mark and euro exchange rates of selected currencies	74*
12 Exchange rates for the national currencies of the euro-area member states, the Deutsche Mark value of the ECU and euro conversion rates	74*
13 Effective exchange rates of the euro and selected foreign currencies	75*

## 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
- Nil

Discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding.

## I Key economic data for the euro area

## 1 Monetary developments and interest rates

Period	Money stock in various definitions 1,2				Determinants of the money stock 1			Interest rates		
	M1	M2	M 3 3		MFI lending, total	MFI lending to enterprises and households	Monetary capital formation 4	Eonia 5,7	3-month Euribor 6,7	Yield on European government bonds outstanding 8
				3-month moving average (centred)						
	Annual percentage change							% per annum as a monthly average		
2003 Mar	11.7	8.2	8.3	8.4	4.2	4.8	4.7	2.75	2.53	4.1
Apr	11.1	8.2	8.9	8.6	4.8	5.2	5.1	2.56	2.53	4.2
May	11.4	8.7	8.8	8.7	5.1	5.3	4.9	2.56	2.40	3.9
June	11.3	8.5	8.6	8.7	4.8	5.1	5.3	2.21	2.15	3.7
July	11.3	8.6	8.8	8.6	5.4	5.6	5.5	2.08	2.13	4.0
Aug	11.7	8.7	8.4	8.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	2.10	2.14	4.2
Sep	11.1	8.3	7.6	8.0	5.5	5.5	5.7	2.02	2.15	4.2
Oct	11.6	8.2	8.0	7.7	5.7	5.4	6.1	2.01	2.14	4.3
Nov	10.5	7.7	7.4	7.5	6.3	6.0	6.3	1.97	2.16	4.4
Dec	10.7	7.7	7.2	7.1	5.9	5.8	6.2	2.06	2.15	4.4
2004 Jan	11.5	7.5	6.6	6.6	5.8	5.8	6.2	2.02	2.09	4.2
Feb	10.7	6.8	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.7	6.3	2.03	2.07	4.2
Mar	11.4	6.8	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.7	7.1	2.01	2.03	4.0
Apr	10.9	6.2	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.9	7.5	2.08	2.05	4.2
May	9.4	5.5	4.9	5.2	5.9	5.9	7.5	2.02	2.09	4.4
June	9.5	5.6	5.3	5.2	6.4	6.1	7.7	2.03	2.11	4.4
July	10.1	5.9	5.5	5.4	6.3	6.3	7.5	2.07	2.12	4.3
Aug	9.2	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.0	7.6	2.04	2.11	4.1
Sep	9.7	6.3	6.0	...	6.1	6.3	7.9	2.05	2.12	4.1
Oct	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.11	2.15	4.0

1 Source: ECB. — 2 Seasonally adjusted. — 3 Excluding money market fund shares/units, money market paper and debt securities with a maturity of up to two years held by non-euro-area residents. — 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.

## 2 External transactions and positions \*

Period	Selected items of the euro-area balance of payments							Euro exchange rates 1									
	Current account			Capital account				Dollar rate	Effective exchange rate 3								
	Balance	of which Trade balance	Balance	Direct investment	Securities transactions 2	Credit transactions	Reserve assets		Nominal	Real 4							
	€ million							Euro/US-\$	Q1 1999 = 100								
2003 Mar	+	4,271	+	6,782	+	10,897	+	2,037	+	15,221	-	11,353	+	4,992	1.0807	97.4	99.0
Apr	-	7,378	+	6,607	+	17,450	-	11,561	+	24,770	+	3,031	+	1,210	1.0848	97.9	99.5
May	-	1,623	+	7,443	-	23,004	+	642	+	11,068	-	35,072	+	358	1.1582	101.8	103.5
June	+	2,083	+	10,107	-	26,419	+	13,612	+	24,804	-	65,588	+	754	1.1663	102.2	104.2
July	+	2,834	+	15,457	+	323	-	4,031	-	36,091	+	38,614	+	1,831	1.1372	101.0	102.9
Aug	+	3,033	+	10,501	+	5,943	-	5,564	-	38,761	+	50,017	+	251	1.1139	99.8	101.8
Sep	+	5,645	+	10,865	-	6,902	-	9,529	+	11,173	-	8,490	-	57	1.1222	99.6	101.7
Oct	+	7,993	+	13,391	-	111	-	9,209	+	35,686	-	27,339	+	750	1.1692	101.3	103.3
Nov	+	3,251	+	8,654	+	13,242	+	3,867	+	4,029	-	172	+	5,518	1.1702	101.2	103.3
Dec	+	6,094	+	8,635	-	16,689	-	4,308	-	33,290	+	13,587	+	7,321	1.2286	104.2	106.2
2004 Jan	-	2,689	+	5,254	-	18,686	-	7,187	-	7,352	-	1,145	-	3,002	1.2613	105.4	107.4
Feb	+	5,376	+	9,796	+	18,216	+	9,131	+	14,588	-	14,140	+	8,637	1.2646	105.3	107.3
Mar	+	10,957	+	13,580	-	11,736	-	25,539	-	3,718	+	13,798	+	3,722	1.2262	103.4	105.5
Apr	+	210	+	10,157	-	23,301	-	4,715	-	9,461	-	6,430	-	2,696	1.1985	101.6	103.7
May	+	2,429	+	10,536	+	9,544	-	717	-	1,829	+	10,987	+	1,102	1.2007	102.4	104.4
June	+	6,027	+	11,989	+	2,100	-	13,813	+	31,634	-	14,432	-	1,289	1.2138	102.3	104.2
July	+	2,800	+	13,907	-	11,991	-	8,487	-	31,603	+	27,484	+	616	1.2266	102.8	104.7
Aug	+	2,109	+	5,514	+	140	+	4,434	+	1,987	-	8,648	+	2,368	1.2176	102.7	104.8
Sep	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.2218	103.0	105.2
Oct	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.2490	104.2	106.4

\* Source: ECB. — 1 See also Tables X.12 and 13, pp 74–75. — 2 Including financial derivatives. — 3 Vis-à-vis the currencies of The-EER-23 group. — 4 Based on consumer prices.

I Key economic data for the euro area

3 General economic indicators

Period	Belgium	Germany	Finland	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands	Austria	Portugal	Spain	Euro area
<b>Real gross domestic product<sup>1</sup></b>													
2001	0.7	0.8	1.1	2.1	4.3	6.0	1.8	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.6	2.8	1.6
2002	0.9	0.1	2.3	1.2	3.6	6.1	0.4	2.5	0.6	1.4	0.4	2.2	0.8
2003	1.3	- 0.1	1.9	0.5	4.5	3.7	0.3	2.9	- 0.9	0.7	- 1.2	2.5	0.5
2003 Q2	0.8	- 0.7	1.6	- 0.5	4.0	5.3	0.1		- 1.4	0.5	- 2.2	2.3	- 0.1
Q3	1.0	- 0.3	2.4	0.2	4.6	0.5	0.1		- 1.4	0.7	- 1.0	2.3	0.3
Q4	1.6	0.2	1.7	1.0	4.5	5.1	0.0		- 0.5	0.6	- 0.2	3.0	0.7
2004 Q1	3.3	1.5	2.9	2.0	4.0	6.1	0.8		1.2	0.8	0.3	2.7	1.7
Q2	2.8	1.9	3.2	2.7	3.9	4.1	1.4		1.3	1.9	1.5	2.5	2.2
Q3	...	1.3	...	...	3.8	...	...		1.4	...	...	...	...
<b>Industrial production<sup>1,2</sup></b>													
2001	- 0.3	0.2	0.1	1.1	1.0	10.2	- 1.0	3.2	0.4	2.8	3.1	- 1.5	0.4
2002	1.3	- 1.0	2.1	- 1.5	1.7	7.5	- 1.6	1.7	- 0.3	0.9	- 0.4	0.2	- 0.5
2003	0.8	0.4	0.8	- 0.1	1.5	5.0	- 0.6	5.6	- 2.4	1.9	- 0.1	1.4	0.3
2003 Q2	- 0.3	- 0.2	- 1.4	- 1.8	2.1	0.9	- 1.8	5.2	- 5.1	- 0.3	- 2.8	1.7	- 0.9
Q3	0.5	- 1.1	1.6	- 0.3	2.2	4.2	- 0.5	6.3	- 4.0	2.2	1.1	1.0	- 0.3
Q4	1.5	1.5	0.8	1.5	0.7	14.7	0.0	5.5	- 1.2	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.4
2004 Q1	1.8	1.5	- 0.6	0.5	2.6	4.1	- 0.2	7.3	1.1	2.3	- 2.9	1.3	1.0
Q2	2.0	4.0	4.6	3.0	0.9	3.1	1.4	7.5	3.0	6.1	- 1.8	2.5	3.0
Q3	2.1	7p	3.6	6.4	2.0	0.9	1.6	- 0.7	...	2.6	...	2.3	2.4
<b>Capacity utilisation in industry<sup>3</sup></b>													
2002	79.6	82.3	82.7	85.3	77.0	75.9	77.3	85.1	82.9	80.2	79.4	77.2	81.4
2003	78.7	82.0	81.9	84.8	76.5	75.1	76.3	84.7	81.7	80.0	79.0	78.9	81.1
2004	80.4	83.2	84.5	82.3	...	75.6	76.4	85.6	82.7	81.3	80.4	79.0	81.2
2003 Q3	77.9	81.0	80.7	84.8	76.8	77.1	76.1	84.8	81.0	79.4	76.4	79.5	80.7
Q4	79.0	82.9	82.0	84.4	76.1	73.6	76.1	83.9	81.4	80.3	84.3	79.3	81.4
2004 Q1	79.4	82.8	82.8	4	81.4	77.5	74.4	76.8	83.5	82.1	80.0	80.6	80.7
Q2	79.6	82.6	83.4	81.8	74.6	77.7	75.9	85.6	82.8	80.4	79.3	79.7	80.7
Q3	81.5	83.4	84.7	83.2	76.3	75.3	76.6	87.4	83.1	82.3	81.4	79.8	81.6
Q4	80.9	83.9	86.9	82.6	...	75.0	76.4	86.0	82.7	82.4	80.2	79.3	81.7
<b>Unemployment rate<sup>5</sup></b>													
2001	6.7	7.8	9.1	8.4	10.4	3.9	9.4	2.1	2.5	3.6	4.0	10.6	8.0
2002	7.3	8.7	9.1	8.9	10.0	4.3	9.0	2.8	2.7	4.2	5.0	11.3	8.4
2003	8.0	9.6	9.0	9.4	9.3	4.6	8.6	3.7	3.8	4.3	6.3	11.3	8.9
2004 Apr	7.7	9.7	9.0	9.5	...	4.6	...	4.2	4.8	4.5	6.5	11.0	8.9
May	7.7	9.8	8.9	9.5	...	4.5	...	4.2	4.7	4.5	6.5	10.9	8.9
June	7.7	9.8	8.9	9.6	...	4.5	...	4.2	4.7	4.5	6.5	10.9	8.9
July	7.7	9.8	8.7	9.5	...	4.5	...	4.2	4.7	4.5	6.4	10.7	8.9
Aug	7.7	9.9	8.6	9.6	...	4.5	...	4.3	4.7	4.5	6.4	10.7	8.9
Sep	7.7	9.9	8.4	9.6	...	4.4	...	4.3	...	4.5	6.5	10.6	8.9
Oct	...	9.9	...	...	...	4.4	...	...	...	4.5	...	...	...
<b>Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices<sup>1</sup></b>													
2001	2.4	1.9	2.7	1.8	3.7	4.0	2.3	2.4	5.1	2.3	4.4	2.8	2.3
2002	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.9	3.9	4.7	2.6	2.1	3.9	1.7	3.7	3.6	2.3
2003	1.5	1.0	1.3	2.2	3.4	4.0	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.3	3.3	3.1	2.1
2004 Apr	1.7	1.7	- 0.4	2.4	3.1	1.7	2.3	2.7	1.5	1.5	2.4	2.7	2.0
May	2.4	2.1	- 0.1	2.8	3.1	2.1	2.3	3.4	1.7	2.1	2.4	3.4	2.5
June	2.0	1.9	- 0.1	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.4	3.8	1.5	2.3	3.7	3.5	2.4
July	2.1	2.0	0.2	2.6	3.1	2.5	2.2	3.8	1.2	2.1	2.9	3.3	2.3
Aug	2.0	2.1	0.3	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.6	1.2	2.2	2.4	3.3	2.3
Sep	1.8	1.9	0.2	2.2	2.9	2.4	2.1	3.1	1.1	p	1.8	2.1	p
Oct	2.7	2.2	0.6	p	2.3	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.5	p	2.3	2.4	p
<b>General government financial balance<sup>6</sup></b>													
2001	0.6	- 2.8	5.2	- 1.5	- 3.7	0.9	- 2.6	6.4	- 0.1	0.3	- 4.4	- 0.4	- 1.7
2002	0.1	- 3.7	4.3	- 3.2	- 3.7	- 0.2	- 2.3	2.8	- 1.9	- 0.2	- 2.7	- 0.1	- 2.4
2003	0.4	- 3.8	2.3	- 4.1	- 4.6	0.1	- 2.4	0.8	- 3.2	- 1.1	- 2.8	0.4	- 2.7
<b>General government debt<sup>6</sup></b>													
2001	108.0	59.4	43.8	56.5	114.7	35.9	110.6	5.5	52.9	66.1	55.8	57.5	69.5
2002	105.4	60.9	42.6	58.8	112.5	32.7	107.9	5.7	52.6	65.7	58.4	54.4	69.4
2003	100.0	64.2	45.6	63.7	109.9	32.1	106.2	5.3	54.1	64.5	60.3	50.7	70.7

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 France from first quarter 2004 not seasonally adjusted. — 5 Standardised, as a

percentage of the civilian labour force; seasonally adjusted. — 6 As a percentage of GDP; Maastricht Treaty definition; including proceeds from sales of UMTS licences. — 7 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, -2.3%). — Output possibly understated.

## II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

## 1 The money stock and its counterparts \*

## (a) Euro area

€ billion

Period	I Lending to non-banks (non-MFIs) in the euro area					II Net claims on non-euro-area residents			III Monetary capital formation at monetary financial institutions (MFIs) in the euro area				
	Total	Enterprises and households		General government		Total	Claims on non-euro-area residents	Liabilities to non-euro-area residents	Total	Deposits with an agreed maturity of over 2 years	Deposits at agreed notice of over 3 months	Debt securities with maturities of over 2 years (net) 2	Capital and reserves 3
		Total	of which Securities	Total	of which Securities								
2003 Feb	51.4	36.0	4.8	15.3	17.7	10.6	66.8	56.2	12.0	7.1	- 1.2	10.2	- 4.1
Mar	48.8	37.7	6.1	11.1	10.4	14.1	4.2	- 9.9	13.2	7.4	- 1.6	13.3	- 5.9
Apr	83.7	71.5	27.1	12.3	17.6	- 4.2	41.7	45.9	10.2	- 2.8	- 2.6	13.1	2.6
May	68.6	43.2	13.9	25.3	29.3	38.5	41.9	3.4	21.5	6.7	- 1.3	22.2	- 6.1
June	11.5	24.6	- 7.3	- 13.1	- 13.8	61.6	39.0	- 22.6	15.9	2.8	- 1.6	7.4	7.3
July	38.6	15.1	- 5.0	23.5	15.5	- 38.5	- 31.5	7.0	31.5	5.2	- 2.1	18.6	9.8
Aug	- 0.2	10.1	4.2	- 10.3	- 3.9	- 31.9	- 70.8	- 38.9	15.2	7.6	- 1.6	2.2	7.1
Sep	58.3	33.2	1.6	25.1	23.4	14.0	31.8	17.8	28.9	0.8	- 0.6	21.7	6.9
Oct	51.1	32.6	3.4	18.5	18.7	11.5	49.9	38.4	27.3	4.9	0.1	20.5	1.8
Nov	91.8	68.2	14.7	23.7	14.0	18.3	44.2	25.9	30.1	8.0	0.2	17.7	4.2
Dec	22.7	45.3	4.5	- 22.6	- 32.7	- 9.5	- 12.2	- 2.7	22.5	16.9	1.1	2.5	2.1
2004 Jan	42.6	27.8	5.0	14.8	17.5	22.0	110.9	88.9	17.1	1.6	- 1.1	15.9	0.6
Feb	45.2	31.9	6.6	13.3	21.5	8.7	24.3	15.6	16.3	7.6	- 0.3	9.8	- 0.9
Mar	76.5	45.4	16.0	31.1	14.4	6.8	76.9	70.1	45.0	7.1	- 0.2	30.2	7.8
Apr	89.9	85.1	26.6	4.8	11.7	6.3	69.2	62.9	27.3	10.3	- 1.1	15.8	2.3
May	69.9	45.1	1.3	24.8	30.7	- 20.3	- 10.4	10.0	21.0	5.6	- 0.9	17.1	- 0.9
June	63.2	49.0	- 5.6	14.3	8.6	14.8	- 25.8	- 40.6	25.1	9.9	- 0.4	8.2	7.4
July	27.0	25.1	- 11.6	1.9	- 4.5	- 1.1	- 7.9	- 6.7	26.3	7.4	0.1	14.8	4.1
Aug	- 15.8	- 10.4	- 7.2	- 5.3	- 0.1	29.8	45.3	15.5	21.0	6.0	- 0.0	10.0	5.0
Sep	58.1	57.2	- 5.2	0.9	7.9	32.5	24.2	- 8.3	43.9	3.3	- 0.3	36.1	4.8

## (b) German contribution

Period	I Lending to non-banks (non-MFIs) in the euro area					II Net claims on non-euro-area residents			III Monetary capital formation at monetary financial institutions (MFIs) in the euro area				
	Total	Enterprises and households		General government		Total	Claims on non-euro-area residents	Liabilities to non-euro-area residents	Total	Deposits with an agreed maturity of over 2 years	Deposits at agreed notice of over 3 months	Debt securities with maturities of over 2 years (net) 2	Capital and reserves 3
		Total	of which Securities	Total	of which Securities								
2003 Feb	0.7	7.9	- 1.3	- 7.2	0.5	10.3	20.2	9.9	4.4	6.3	- 1.2	0.8	- 1.5
Mar	4.6	2.7	- 1.2	1.9	5.1	18.7	25.2	6.5	1.7	1.9	- 1.6	- 1.1	2.6
Apr	4.9	6.6	5.9	- 1.7	- 2.6	4.5	14.7	10.1	- 2.6	- 2.0	- 2.5	0.5	1.5
May	1.9	4.0	3.0	- 2.1	2.4	27.6	22.6	- 5.0	- 2.8	- 1.6	- 1.5	4.8	- 4.4
June	- 18.0	- 0.9	- 3.0	- 17.1	- 10.0	38.5	24.6	- 13.9	4.8	0.1	- 1.4	3.7	2.4
July	0.6	- 8.4	- 0.5	9.0	- 1.6	- 24.6	- 18.6	6.0	8.7	4.9	- 2.1	4.9	1.0
Aug	- 13.6	2.7	0.9	- 16.3	- 11.0	16.7	- 20.6	- 37.3	5.7	3.2	- 1.5	2.2	1.8
Sep	17.7	12.8	- 3.6	4.9	10.8	- 1.8	10.5	12.3	2.3	- 1.3	- 0.7	9.1	- 4.8
Oct	- 1.8	- 9.3	- 3.4	7.5	4.5	6.4	- 0.2	- 6.6	3.1	0.3	0.1	2.6	0.2
Nov	24.5	15.5	5.5	8.9	2.4	7.9	12.4	4.6	3.3	0.2	0.2	3.0	- 0.1
Dec	- 10.1	0.0	1.1	- 10.2	- 7.8	11.4	12.4	1.1	- 0.2	1.5	1.0	- 2.9	0.2
2004 Jan	- 0.6	- 6.8	1.4	6.2	6.1	23.0	34.9	11.9	2.6	- 0.2	- 1.1	6.5	- 2.7
Feb	16.6	2.9	- 3.6	13.7	22.4	- 23.5	- 2.7	20.8	- 5.8	0.6	- 0.4	0.5	- 6.5
Mar	28.7	10.4	9.6	18.3	5.8	- 2.0	10.3	12.3	9.4	0.0	- 0.2	9.4	0.2
Apr	10.8	16.4	13.3	- 5.6	1.1	14.8	22.0	7.2	13.0	4.5	- 1.2	6.2	3.4
May	- 10.4	- 10.6	- 8.3	0.1	6.0	11.3	- 4.9	- 16.2	5.0	4.3	- 0.9	4.9	- 3.3
June	- 9.2	- 12.4	- 12.7	3.2	8.5	21.1	- 8.6	- 29.7	7.9	4.0	- 0.3	- 1.8	6.0
July	6.4	- 4.1	- 1.5	10.5	1.5	- 3.3	- 9.4	- 6.1	7.8	1.7	0.1	2.2	3.9
Aug	- 7.3	- 8.1	- 5.4	0.8	5.4	12.1	12.3	0.2	3.0	1.9	- 0.0	5.4	- 4.3
Sep	5.5	10.8	0.6	- 5.3	- 0.8	12.1	36.0	23.9	11.5	1.1	- 0.3	11.3	- 0.7

\* 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



II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

(a) Euro area

IV De- posits of central gov- ernments	V Other factors			VI Money stock M3 (balance I plus II less III less IV less V)										Period
	Total 4	of which Intra- Eurosystem liability/ claim related to banknote issue	Total	Money stock M2						Repo transac- tions	Money market fund shares (net) 2,7,8	Debt secur- ities with maturities of up to 2 years (incl money market paper) (net) 2,7		
				Total	Money stock M1			Deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years 5	Deposits at agreed notice of up to 3 months 5,6					
					Total	Currency in cir- culation	Overnight deposits 5							
18.6	- 9.3	-	40.7	28.1	10.4	7.2	3.2	2.4	15.3	0.4	12.4	-	0.2	2003 Feb
- 1.1	5.3	-	45.4	56.5	47.0	7.9	39.1	- 5.7	15.1	- 9.2	8.1	-	9.9	Mar
- 16.5	0.8	-	85.0	49.7	31.2	9.1	22.1	11.1	7.4	6.4	10.2	-	18.6	Apr
10.4	19.1	-	56.1	65.4	37.9	7.4	30.4	19.9	7.7	1.3	6.6	-	17.2	May
30.2	19.9	-	7.1	28.9	55.1	7.3	47.8	- 39.6	13.4	- 16.7	- 1.7	-	3.5	June
- 24.6	- 13.0	-	6.2	- 4.5	- 19.0	11.1	- 30.0	3.2	11.3	5.2	10.2	-	4.8	July
- 10.0	- 31.3	-	6.1	- 3.4	- 14.1	1.2	- 15.2	3.4	7.2	- 2.9	2.2	-	2.0	Aug
20.9	23.1	-	- 0.5	17.4	46.2	2.1	44.0	- 29.0	0.3	- 4.5	- 8.4	-	5.1	Sep
- 18.0	3.1	-	50.3	19.8	4.3	6.4	- 2.1	10.4	5.1	13.2	5.7	-	11.6	Oct
14.6	16.8	-	48.7	52.7	49.5	7.9	41.6	- 3.8	7.0	- 1.0	- 4.0	-	0.9	Nov
- 26.8	- 49.2	-	66.7	96.8	67.4	18.8	48.6	0.7	28.7	- 16.0	- 2.8	-	11.3	Dec
20.5	38.0	-	- 11.1	- 31.0	- 26.9	- 8.8	- 18.1	- 21.6	17.5	6.9	9.0	-	4.1	2004 Jan
18.9	- 7.5	-	26.1	2.4	1.7	4.3	- 2.6	- 6.1	6.7	14.0	7.5	-	2.2	Feb
- 9.2	21.6	-	25.9	33.3	40.5	6.1	34.4	- 12.4	5.2	- 9.3	4.8	-	3.0	Mar
- 4.7	21.0	-	52.7	33.1	24.4	9.8	14.6	0.4	8.3	5.8	8.4	-	5.4	Apr
15.5	- 15.3	-	28.3	36.0	18.9	7.3	11.7	11.1	6.0	- 3.6	- 1.1	-	2.9	May
28.7	- 1.9	-	26.2	30.3	44.0	6.4	37.7	- 26.0	12.3	- 4.1	- 4.3	-	4.4	June
- 22.2	- 3.2	-	25.0	18.4	0.3	13.2	- 12.9	10.5	7.6	5.2	3.7	-	2.4	July
- 8.5	14.4	-	- 12.8	- 28.1	- 37.4	- 2.8	- 34.6	3.6	5.7	3.0	11.0	-	1.3	Aug
11.0	4.1	-	31.5	57.5	63.3	4.7	58.6	- 7.6	1.9	- 7.2	- 12.9	-	6.0	Sep

(b) German contribution

IV De- posits of central gov- ernments	V Other factors			VI Money stock M3 (balance I plus II less III less IV less V) 10										Period
	Total	of which Intra- Eurosystem liability/ claim related to banknote issue 9,11	Currency in cir- culation	Components of the money stock						Repo transac- tions	Money market fund shares (net) 7,8	Debt securities with maturities of up to 2 years (incl money market paper)(net) 7		
				Total	Overnight deposits	Deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years	Deposits at agreed notice of up to 3 months 6	Total						
									Total				Overnight deposits	
1.4	- 14.2	2.2	1.7	19.5	5.6	- 0.7	3.0	2.3	1.3	-	8.1	-	2003 Feb	
- 1.7	22.8	1.5	2.5	0.4	7.1	- 5.2	1.7	0.4	0.5	-	4.0	-	Mar	
- 1.1	4.4	0.9	2.8	8.7	8.2	- 2.0	1.1	0.0	-	1.4	-	Apr		
2.2	14.8	2.4	1.3	15.3	6.8	7.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	-	1.0	-	May	
0.4	13.3	0.6	2.8	1.9	16.4	- 11.8	1.0	- 1.5	- 0.5	-	1.6	-	June	
- 2.8	- 15.7	1.1	3.4	- 14.2	- 12.5	- 1.3	2.0	0.2	- 0.4	-	2.2	-	July	
0.6	- 4.5	2.5	0.1	1.2	1.7	2.9	2.7	1.5	- 0.4	-	7.2	-	Aug	
0.3	11.8	1.3	0.9	1.5	10.8	- 13.8	0.9	3.2	- 0.0	-	0.5	-	Sep	
- 0.7	- 3.6	1.2	1.3	5.9	3.3	- 3.5	0.9	5.6	- 0.7	-	0.2	-	Oct	
0.1	3.3	1.0	2.4	25.5	22.8	- 0.3	0.6	- 1.2	- 0.5	-	4.1	-	Nov	
0.2	4.2	0.2	4.5	- 3.0	- 10.8	3.5	8.9	- 5.9	0.2	-	1.2	-	Dec	
0.0	22.5	3.5	- 5.0	- 2.7	8.3	- 14.1	1.3	2.5	- 0.5	-	0.3	-	2004 Jan	
1.3	- 1.8	1.1	0.9	- 0.6	5.7	- 5.2	1.2	0.9	- 0.2	-	3.0	-	Feb	
0.6	12.2	1.2	2.3	4.4	1.2	- 0.1	0.1	0.8	- 0.5	-	3.0	-	Mar	
- 0.6	12.7	1.9	2.7	0.5	5.8	- 5.0	0.9	- 1.0	0.1	-	0.3	-	Apr	
1.0	- 10.7	1.0	2.3	5.5	- 2.7	8.7	0.2	- 0.3	0.3	-	0.8	-	May	
2.4	10.3	0.6	2.3	- 8.7	3.3	- 9.8	- 0.3	- 0.8	- 0.2	-	0.8	-	June	
- 1.0	0.1	1.7	3.6	- 3.9	- 8.5	3.8	0.5	0.6	3.9	-	4.2	-	July	
2.4	- 3.2	3.0	0.8	2.6	1.7	0.7	0.7	- 2.5	1.3	-	0.8	-	Aug	
- 3.9	0.6	2.3	1.3	9.5	14.6	- 5.1	0.1	3.9	- 2.0	-	2.0	-	Sep	

euro-area MFIs. — 9 Up to end-2002, including national banknotes 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).

## II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

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

End of year/month	Assets										
	Total assets or liabilities	Lending to non-banks (non-MFIs) in the euro area								Claims on non- euro-area residents	Other assets
		Total	Enterprises and households				General government				
	Total		Loans	Debt securities 2	Shares and other equities	Total	Loans	Debt securities 3			
<b>Euro area (€ billion) <sup>1</sup></b>											
2002 Aug	13,649.1	9,645.6	7,591.2	6,692.3	339.7	559.1	2,054.4	818.0	1,236.4	2,745.0	1,258.5
Sep	13,822.3	9,700.6	7,625.2	6,726.8	349.4	549.1	2,075.3	820.8	1,254.5	2,813.5	1,308.3
Oct	13,863.8	9,726.4	7,657.5	6,742.7	353.2	561.6	2,068.8	820.4	1,248.5	2,862.8	1,274.6
Nov	14,010.9	9,761.8	7,678.2	6,754.5	356.8	566.9	2,083.6	829.2	1,254.4	2,936.5	1,312.6
Dec	13,931.2	9,779.2	7,721.0	6,781.2	367.1	572.7	2,058.2	837.2	1,221.0	2,839.5	1,312.4
2003 Jan	13,975.4	9,853.6	7,748.3	6,804.6	375.0	568.7	2,105.3	829.2	1,276.1	2,851.5	1,270.3
Feb	14,114.0	9,905.6	7,778.0	6,831.3	381.4	565.3	2,127.7	828.6	1,299.1	2,908.5	1,299.9
Mar	14,123.7	9,945.1	7,807.4	6,854.6	386.3	566.5	2,137.7	829.1	1,308.6	2,891.9	1,286.7
Apr	14,227.9	10,027.8	7,880.8	6,891.0	404.3	585.5	2,147.0	823.5	1,323.5	2,905.4	1,294.7
May	14,301.6	10,088.9	7,911.7	6,907.1	407.2	597.5	2,177.1	819.1	1,358.1	2,878.0	1,334.8
June	14,379.6	10,102.8	7,942.5	6,942.3	406.4	593.7	2,160.3	818.0	1,342.4	2,958.6	1,318.2
July	14,372.0	10,160.5	7,983.4	6,963.1	403.9	616.4	2,177.2	826.1	1,351.1	2,943.4	1,268.1
Aug	14,361.6	10,168.5	8,002.2	6,975.6	407.3	619.3	2,166.3	820.0	1,346.3	2,930.2	1,262.8
Sep	14,407.6	10,214.4	8,023.9	6,996.3	412.8	614.8	2,190.5	821.3	1,369.2	2,888.7	1,304.5
Oct	14,493.3	10,261.3	8,058.2	7,025.0	420.4	612.7	2,203.2	821.1	1,382.1	2,951.8	1,280.1
Nov	14,607.5	10,349.8	8,119.1	7,071.5	425.0	622.5	2,230.8	830.5	1,400.2	2,954.6	1,303.1
Dec	14,554.4	10,362.4	8,153.3	7,102.5	427.0	623.8	2,209.1	841.7	1,367.4	2,884.8	1,307.2
2004 Jan	14,766.5	10,411.2	8,177.1	7,117.8	426.5	632.8	2,234.1	838.7	1,395.3	3,015.4	1,339.9
Feb	14,862.0	10,455.1	8,205.0	7,138.8	432.2	634.0	2,250.1	830.4	1,419.7	3,034.5	1,372.4
Mar	15,063.5	10,533.8	8,253.3	7,170.8	433.1	649.4	2,280.5	846.0	1,434.5	3,152.7	1,377.0
Apr	15,226.1	10,624.1	8,338.6	7,228.9	437.6	672.1	2,285.5	840.2	1,445.3	3,229.5	1,372.5
May	15,251.5	10,685.1	8,377.3	7,268.8	441.9	666.6	2,307.8	834.4	1,473.5	3,196.8	1,369.7
June	15,331.0	10,755.0	8,429.3	7,320.5	446.4	662.5	2,325.8	840.5	1,485.2	3,181.2	1,394.8
July	15,351.7	10,783.9	8,455.3	7,356.5	448.4	650.4	2,328.6	846.8	1,481.8	3,183.0	1,384.8
Aug	15,385.2	10,765.5	8,439.4	7,348.1	448.0	643.3	2,326.1	841.5	1,484.6	3,223.0	1,396.8
Sep	15,487.4	10,815.4	8,490.5	7,403.6	444.7	642.1	2,325.0	834.2	1,490.7	3,212.7	1,459.3
<b>German contribution (€ billion)</b>											
2002 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	4,355.6	3,327.5	2,605.3	2,301.6	66.5	237.3	722.2	477.0	245.2	841.9	186.1
Oct	4,370.5	3,332.3	2,611.3	2,299.8	69.8	241.7	721.0	480.4	240.6	850.3	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	4,359.5	3,344.6	2,630.8	2,304.4	66.6	259.8	713.8	478.4	235.4	823.8	191.1
2003 Jan	4,360.7	3,353.2	2,623.2	2,298.5	66.1	258.7	730.0	484.0	246.1	823.2	184.3
Feb	4,383.3	3,351.8	2,627.3	2,303.8	66.5	257.0	724.6	477.9	246.6	841.2	190.2
Mar	4,395.2	3,351.2	2,624.8	2,302.6	67.2	255.0	726.4	474.6	251.7	861.1	182.9
Apr	4,400.8	3,353.3	2,629.0	2,300.8	67.3	260.9	724.3	475.4	248.9	867.3	180.3
May	4,401.1	3,351.6	2,629.9	2,298.8	67.9	263.2	721.7	470.7	251.1	871.8	177.7
June	4,411.5	3,334.6	2,629.8	2,301.7	67.0	261.1	704.8	463.7	241.2	906.3	170.6
July	4,391.1	3,334.6	2,620.8	2,293.4	64.4	263.0	713.9	474.3	239.6	891.4	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	4,384.6	3,337.1	2,634.6	2,309.9	64.2	260.5	702.5	463.0	239.4	877.7	169.8
Oct	4,387.2	3,333.3	2,624.5	2,303.4	66.5	254.6	708.8	466.1	242.7	882.7	171.3
Nov	4,409.5	3,355.4	2,637.9	2,311.5	66.9	259.5	717.5	472.5	245.0	884.0	170.2
Dec	4,392.5	3,337.7	2,630.9	2,303.9	69.0	258.0	706.7	469.9	236.8	880.9	173.9
2004 Jan	4,416.6	3,334.2	2,621.1	2,291.7	68.4	260.9	713.2	470.2	242.9	921.4	161.0
Feb	4,424.0	3,346.3	2,619.5	2,295.4	67.9	256.2	726.7	461.6	265.2	916.1	161.5
Mar	4,479.7	3,374.8	2,629.5	2,295.8	66.6	267.0	745.3	474.2	271.1	939.4	165.5
Apr	4,514.1	3,385.7	2,646.0	2,299.2	65.4	281.5	739.6	467.5	272.2	962.8	165.7
May	4,495.6	3,374.2	2,634.5	2,296.1	66.2	272.3	739.7	461.6	278.0	952.1	169.3
June	4,477.8	3,364.6	2,621.6	2,295.8	66.5	259.2	742.9	456.3	286.6	944.6	168.6
July	4,479.3	3,372.7	2,619.4	2,292.9	70.7	255.8	753.4	465.2	288.2	937.4	169.1
Aug	4,477.2	3,362.1	2,608.0	2,286.8	69.1	252.1	754.2	460.6	293.6	949.3	165.8
Sep	4,508.4	3,365.3	2,616.7	2,294.9	69.5	252.4	748.6	455.9	292.7	975.6	167.4

\* 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 Including money market paper of enterprises. — 3 Including Treasury bills

and other money market paper issued by general government. — 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

II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

Liabilities											End of year/month	
Currency in circulation 4	Deposits of non-banks (non-MFIs) in the euro area											
	Total	of which in euro 5	Enterprises and households					At agreed notice of 6				
			Total	Overnight	With agreed maturities of			up to 3 months	over 3 months			
					up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years					
Euro area (€ billion) 1												
301.1	5,688.0	5,358.6	5,396.2	1,840.9	959.7	83.3	1,142.5	1,263.4	106.4	2002 Aug		
306.7	5,730.1	5,399.2	5,434.7	1,894.9	941.0	82.9	1,143.6	1,265.5	106.8	Sep		
313.9	5,745.4	5,410.6	5,446.2	1,875.8	964.2	82.8	1,144.9	1,272.8	105.8	Oct		
321.4	5,799.5	5,467.0	5,504.7	1,927.1	956.8	82.4	1,148.4	1,284.7	105.3	Nov		
341.2	5,879.5	5,566.7	5,592.2	1,980.7	947.8	81.2	1,163.9	1,313.4	105.2	Dec		
312.1	5,869.8	5,536.5	5,569.2	1,956.3	953.1	76.7	1,168.2	1,311.7	103.1	2003 Jan		
319.3	5,913.0	5,560.3	5,586.5	1,956.1	952.7	75.4	1,175.6	1,324.8	101.9	Feb		
327.2	5,963.6	5,610.2	5,639.9	1,995.3	948.2	75.9	1,182.7	1,337.5	100.4	Mar		
336.3	5,979.6	5,640.1	5,671.4	2,012.8	961.3	74.1	1,179.6	1,345.8	97.7	Apr		
343.8	6,041.4	5,695.7	5,715.4	2,035.9	972.4	73.0	1,185.2	1,352.6	96.4	May		
351.0	6,100.7	5,715.9	5,744.9	2,083.6	940.3	72.4	1,188.1	1,365.6	94.8	June		
361.5	6,093.3	5,739.0	5,770.2	2,090.1	944.5	72.1	1,194.4	1,376.3	92.8	July		
362.7	6,089.2	5,741.0	5,779.2	2,078.5	951.1	72.2	1,203.8	1,382.4	91.2	Aug		
364.8	6,117.9	5,754.9	5,789.2	2,117.6	922.4	73.0	1,203.3	1,382.3	90.6	Sep		
371.2	6,118.4	5,769.3	5,806.7	2,112.8	934.7	73.9	1,208.4	1,386.3	90.6	Oct		
379.2	6,179.9	5,818.4	5,851.8	2,151.0	927.4	75.5	1,215.5	1,391.5	90.8	Nov		
397.9	6,239.3	5,916.5	5,936.2	2,191.0	921.6	74.9	1,232.2	1,424.6	91.8	Dec		
389.1	6,244.5	5,891.5	5,923.5	2,177.9	904.2	75.1	1,235.3	1,440.3	90.8	2004 Jan		
393.5	6,263.6	5,893.3	5,924.9	2,171.9	899.2	74.6	1,242.6	1,446.1	90.5	Feb		
399.6	6,290.5	5,922.5	5,966.5	2,210.6	891.9	73.2	1,250.4	1,450.2	90.3	Mar		
409.4	6,322.1	5,949.8	5,997.9	2,225.2	893.8	71.7	1,261.1	1,456.8	89.2	Apr		
416.6	6,366.8	5,981.9	6,023.2	2,235.6	900.2	71.3	1,266.1	1,461.7	88.3	May		
423.0	6,432.9	6,023.5	6,060.0	2,275.8	875.4	71.6	1,276.2	1,473.0	88.0	June		
436.2	6,417.2	6,029.9	6,068.8	2,260.3	886.6	70.8	1,283.6	1,479.5	88.0	July		
433.4	6,384.4	6,002.7	6,045.6	2,224.0	891.9	69.3	1,289.4	1,483.1	88.0	Aug		
438.0	6,443.1	6,052.3	6,088.0	2,274.7	881.6	67.8	1,292.6	1,483.6	87.7	Sep		
German contribution (€ billion)												
84.3	2,098.8	2,018.1	1,979.2	521.5	239.6	17.6	640.1	455.6	104.8	2002 Aug		
85.9	2,105.7	2,023.7	1,987.6	536.6	233.0	17.5	639.6	456.5	104.3	Sep		
87.4	2,115.1	2,035.2	2,003.0	538.0	243.7	17.5	641.5	458.8	103.5	Oct		
89.9	2,147.3	2,066.9	2,035.6	569.5	237.6	17.9	645.7	462.0	102.9	Nov		
94.2	2,170.7	2,092.1	2,054.2	567.8	242.4	18.2	648.0	474.8	103.1	Dec		
84.9	2,159.7	2,082.0	2,048.3	561.2	238.7	18.6	649.7	478.9	101.2	2003 Jan		
86.6	2,173.9	2,094.9	2,058.5	564.8	237.3	18.5	656.1	481.8	100.0	Feb		
89.0	2,175.8	2,098.2	2,063.3	572.0	232.8	18.6	657.9	483.5	98.4	Mar		
91.9	2,176.7	2,100.4	2,068.2	580.4	233.5	18.1	655.8	484.6	95.8	Apr		
93.2	2,189.4	2,112.0	2,073.9	585.9	236.9	17.8	653.8	485.3	94.3	May		
96.0	2,194.7	2,115.7	2,076.1	600.0	225.8	17.6	653.4	486.3	92.9	June		
99.4	2,183.0	2,107.8	2,071.3	591.1	225.3	17.3	658.5	488.3	90.8	July		
99.3	2,193.4	2,117.6	2,082.5	593.2	228.9	17.5	662.7	491.0	89.3	Aug		
100.2	2,188.3	2,112.7	2,079.6	603.5	217.2	17.5	661.0	491.8	88.5	Sep		
101.5	2,188.7	2,113.6	2,083.5	606.9	216.1	17.8	661.3	492.8	88.6	Oct		
103.9	2,211.8	2,137.8	2,105.1	628.8	214.6	18.3	661.2	493.4	88.9	Nov		
108.5	2,215.1	2,143.0	2,105.2	616.1	216.3	18.5	662.1	502.3	89.9	Dec		
103.5	2,209.9	2,137.7	2,102.7	626.1	202.7	18.5	662.9	503.6	88.8	2004 Jan		
104.4	2,213.0	2,140.9	2,103.8	630.1	198.8	18.3	663.3	504.7	88.5	Feb		
106.7	2,215.1	2,142.0	2,106.6	631.3	200.7	18.0	663.6	504.8	88.2	Mar		
109.3	2,219.4	2,145.3	2,112.5	637.8	196.2	17.5	668.3	505.6	87.1	Apr		
111.6	2,229.8	2,154.8	2,118.4	634.1	202.7	16.9	672.6	505.8	86.2	May		
113.8	2,229.2	2,151.6	2,114.1	636.3	193.0	16.6	676.9	505.5	85.8	June		
117.4	2,226.0	2,149.7	2,113.7	629.2	197.9	16.2	678.5	506.0	85.9	July		
116.7	2,232.2	2,153.1	2,119.1	630.6	199.7	16.0	680.3	506.6	85.8	Aug		
118.0	2,238.1	2,162.0	2,126.3	644.9	191.9	15.9	681.6	506.7	85.5	Sep		

includes the volume of euro banknotes put into circulation by the Bundesbank in accordance with the 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.

## II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

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

Liabilities (cont'd)													
Deposits of non-banks (non-MFIs) in the euro area (cont'd)													
General government										Repo transactions with non-banks in the euro area		Debt securities	
End of year/month	Central governments	Other general government						Total	of which Enterprises and households	Money market fund shares (net) <sup>3</sup>	Total	of which denominated in euro	
		Total	Overnight	With agreed maturities of			At agreed notice of <sup>2</sup>						
				up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years	up to 3 months						over 3 months
<b>Euro area (€ billion) <sup>1</sup></b>													
2002 Aug	141.0	150.8	67.8	52.4	1.5	26.3	2.4	0.4	236.5	231.9	463.4	1,813.6	1,496.0
Sep	146.3	149.1	70.7	48.4	1.3	25.9	2.4	0.4	238.3	234.4	460.9	1,812.1	1,494.1
Oct	151.8	147.4	72.2	45.3	1.3	25.6	2.5	0.4	235.6	232.1	463.1	1,822.4	1,492.8
Nov	147.5	147.4	71.9	45.6	1.3	25.6	2.5	0.4	229.6	225.8	477.6	1,829.5	1,494.1
Dec	136.4	150.9	75.6	45.1	1.4	25.6	2.8	0.4	226.9	224.4	470.5	1,816.9	1,490.3
2003 Jan	154.7	145.9	71.0	45.9	1.2	24.8	2.6	0.4	232.8	229.6	535.0	1,793.4	1,481.6
Feb	175.8	150.6	72.2	49.9	1.0	24.4	2.7	0.4	233.3	229.7	547.6	1,802.1	1,485.5
Mar	176.2	147.5	71.8	47.1	0.9	24.5	2.8	0.3	224.0	220.8	554.9	1,802.3	1,484.7
Apr	159.7	148.4	75.0	45.2	1.0	24.2	2.8	0.3	230.5	227.0	565.5	1,832.5	1,516.2
May	170.1	155.9	76.9	50.8	0.9	24.1	2.8	0.3	231.7	228.2	571.5	1,817.9	1,514.2
June	200.3	155.5	80.1	46.8	0.9	24.6	2.8	0.3	215.0	212.1	570.5	1,831.9	1,514.9
July	173.0	150.1	75.2	46.4	0.9	24.5	2.8	0.3	219.9	216.4	585.0	1,847.9	1,516.7
Aug	163.0	147.0	73.4	45.7	0.9	23.9	2.8	0.3	217.1	214.2	587.3	1,861.0	1,513.6
Sep	183.9	144.9	74.8	42.0	1.0	23.9	2.8	0.3	211.5	207.9	576.9	1,856.5	1,517.2
Oct	165.8	145.9	78.1	39.9	0.9	23.9	2.8	0.4	224.7	221.1	582.3	1,892.5	1,538.6
Nov	180.4	147.7	80.0	39.6	0.9	24.0	2.9	0.3	224.7	220.9	585.1	1,901.0	1,551.9
Dec	153.6	149.6	79.7	41.5	0.9	24.3	2.9	0.4	208.7	206.4	582.0	1,874.6	1,535.3
2004 Jan	174.1	146.9	78.4	41.2	0.9	23.2	2.9	0.3	214.6	211.9	591.6	1,900.0	1,548.9
Feb	193.0	145.7	76.7	41.3	0.9	23.5	3.0	0.4	228.6	225.3	599.2	1,910.0	1,558.5
Mar	183.8	140.3	73.5	39.1	0.9	23.3	3.1	0.4	219.4	215.8	602.0	1,948.0	1,576.2
Apr	179.6	144.7	77.7	39.2	1.0	23.1	3.2	0.4	225.5	222.5	610.8	1,972.5	1,586.3
May	195.1	148.5	78.3	42.5	1.0	23.1	3.3	0.4	221.9	218.5	609.7	1,982.6	1,589.1
June	223.7	149.2	81.1	40.6	1.0	22.8	3.3	0.4	217.7	214.3	609.4	1,996.0	1,598.9
July	201.5	146.9	77.6	41.5	1.0	22.9	3.4	0.4	223.0	219.5	613.1	2,013.3	1,607.8
Aug	193.0	145.8	78.0	40.8	1.0	22.1	3.5	0.5	226.0	221.9	624.1	2,022.3	1,616.6
Sep	204.0	151.1	81.5	42.9	1.0	21.8	3.6	0.5	218.7	215.3	609.8	2,044.1	1,636.1
<b>German contribution (€ billion)</b>													
2002 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	33.5	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	34.0	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	33.9	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	32.9	826.4	716.6
2003 Jan	46.9	64.5	12.7	26.9	1.0	21.8	1.7	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	1.7	0.4	10.9	10.9	36.7	825.8	710.3
Mar	46.6	65.9	14.5	27.1	0.7	21.6	1.6	0.3	11.2	11.2	37.3	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
June	48.1	70.5	17.4	28.4	0.7	22.1	1.6	0.3	10.8	10.8	37.2	819.6	699.7
July	45.3	66.3	14.0	27.9	0.6	21.9	1.6	0.3	10.9	10.9	36.8	822.7	696.4
Aug	46.0	65.0	14.0	27.1	0.6	21.2	1.7	0.3	12.4	12.4	36.4	821.8	688.4
Sep	46.3	62.5	13.9	24.7	0.7	21.2	1.7	0.3	15.6	15.6	36.3	825.6	689.8
Oct	45.5	59.7	13.8	22.1	0.6	21.2	1.6	0.4	21.1	21.1	35.7	829.7	692.4
Nov	45.7	61.0	14.4	22.6	0.6	21.4	1.6	0.3	20.0	20.0	35.2	833.2	698.6
Dec	45.9	64.0	15.8	23.9	0.6	21.6	1.6	0.4	14.1	14.1	35.3	826.4	693.3
2004 Jan	46.0	61.3	14.4	23.6	0.6	20.7	1.7	0.3	16.6	16.6	34.9	836.4	695.5
Feb	47.3	62.0	15.2	23.3	0.6	20.9	1.7	0.4	17.5	17.5	34.7	833.7	695.2
Mar	47.9	60.6	15.4	21.7	0.6	20.7	1.8	0.4	18.2	18.2	34.2	851.5	698.5
Apr	47.3	59.7	14.9	21.4	0.6	20.6	1.8	0.4	17.3	17.3	34.2	858.7	698.9
May	48.3	63.1	15.7	24.1	0.6	20.5	1.8	0.4	17.0	17.0	34.6	861.5	701.5
June	50.7	64.4	17.3	24.0	0.6	20.3	1.8	0.4	16.1	16.1	34.4	859.1	697.1
July	49.7	62.6	15.6	23.7	0.6	20.4	1.9	0.4	16.8	16.8	38.2	860.1	692.4
Aug	52.1	61.0	15.7	22.8	0.6	19.5	2.0	0.5	14.2	14.2	39.5	865.1	696.9
Sep	48.1	63.6	15.8	25.4	0.6	19.3	2.0	0.5	18.1	18.1	37.4	870.2	700.5

\* 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). — <sup>1</sup> Source: ECB. — <sup>2</sup> In Germany, only savings deposits. — <sup>3</sup> Excluding holdings of MFIs; for the German contribution, excluding German MFIs' portfolios of securities issued by MFIs in the euro area. — <sup>4</sup> 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. — <sup>5</sup> Excluding liabilities arising from securities issued. — <sup>6</sup> After deduction of inter-MFI participations. — <sup>7</sup> 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. — <sup>8</sup> From 2003, including DM banknotes still in circulation (see also footnote 4 on p 10\*). — <sup>9</sup> For the German contribution, the difference

II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

										Memo item				
issued (net) <sup>3</sup>			Liabilities to non-euro-area residents <sup>5</sup>	Capital and reserves <sup>6</sup>	Excess of inter-MFI liabilities	Other liability items		Monetary aggregates <sup>7</sup> (From 2002, German contribution excludes currency in circulation)			Monetary capital formation <sup>13</sup>	Monetary liabilities of central governments (Post, Office, Treasury) <sup>14</sup>	End of year/month	
With maturities of						Total <sup>8</sup>	of which Intra-Eurosystem-liability/claim related to banknote issue <sup>9</sup>	M1 <sup>10</sup>	M2 <sup>11</sup>	M3 <sup>12</sup>				
up to 1 year <sup>4</sup>	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years												
<b>Euro area (€ billion) <sup>1</sup></b>														
...	...	1,687.1	2,616.3	1,004.3	-	0.2	1,525.4	-	2,301.5	4,750.3	5,576.7	3,967.0	177.7	2002 Aug
...	...	1,680.8	2,674.3	1,015.9	-	5.0	1,588.0	-	2,364.4	4,792.1	5,622.7	3,973.4	178.3	Sep
...	...	1,688.7	2,697.5	1,014.0	-	3.3	1,568.2	-	2,355.1	4,811.0	5,643.4	3,979.4	180.3	Oct
...	...	1,698.5	2,737.3	1,016.2	-	3.4	1,601.5	-	2,414.6	4,875.5	5,713.8	3,994.4	181.8	Nov
...	...	1,689.3	2,627.1	1,006.4	-	10.8	1,550.9	-	2,499.4	4,981.4	5,806.4	3,990.8	192.4	Dec
...	...	1,684.3	2,662.5	1,016.9	-	10.0	1,541.9	-	2,440.8	4,923.5	5,800.5	3,997.7	192.8	2003 Jan
...	...	1,693.1	2,714.0	1,010.3	-	13.5	1,560.5	-	2,451.2	4,951.5	5,841.4	4,005.7	197.4	Feb
...	...	1,702.5	2,691.3	999.6	-	13.2	1,546.6	-	2,497.5	5,006.2	5,884.9	4,009.9	199.3	Mar
...	...	1,710.0	2,714.0	997.0	-	20.9	1,592.6	-	2,527.2	5,052.4	5,970.9	4,008.9	198.1	Apr
...	...	1,714.2	2,654.5	993.6	-	4.3	1,649.9	-	2,561.5	5,109.4	6,016.3	4,013.8	200.4	May
...	...	1,732.1	2,669.3	997.6	-	15.5	1,626.1	-	2,605.4	5,130.1	6,015.5	4,037.7	186.6	June
...	...	1,753.8	2,679.5	999.8	-	6.0	1,577.2	-	2,584.8	5,124.3	6,023.3	4,065.6	154.4	July
...	...	1,768.5	2,678.3	1,014.3	-	3.1	1,553.2	-	2,573.2	5,126.0	6,022.8	4,102.0	156.2	Aug
...	...	1,768.9	2,643.4	1,016.6	-	5.8	1,612.6	-	2,615.6	5,136.9	6,013.0	4,103.7	156.3	Sep
...	...	1,792.9	2,691.7	1,014.1	-	9.7	1,587.3	-	2,620.4	5,157.9	6,064.5	4,130.3	157.3	Oct
...	...	1,801.5	2,686.4	1,014.3	-	5.0	1,631.3	-	2,667.8	5,206.1	6,115.4	4,146.5	158.1	Nov
...	...	1,786.3	2,635.1	1,010.7	-	7.8	1,597.8	-	2,729.3	5,297.9	6,177.0	4,145.6	162.9	Dec
...	...	1,809.0	2,750.5	1,008.8	-	17.3	1,649.7	-	2,703.1	5,271.7	6,168.9	4,167.4	161.8	2004 Jan
...	...	1,817.7	2,766.4	1,008.0	-	21.8	1,670.3	-	2,703.6	5,273.5	6,193.6	4,182.7	166.4	Feb
...	...	1,858.2	2,857.3	1,025.9	-	21.5	1,699.1	-	2,745.8	5,310.2	6,221.5	4,248.4	168.2	Mar
...	...	1,877.7	2,937.9	1,021.8	-	16.2	1,709.7	-	2,771.0	5,344.5	6,275.6	4,273.4	166.4	Apr
...	...	1,891.6	2,931.9	1,016.1	-	17.4	1,688.1	-	2,788.9	5,377.4	6,300.1	4,285.6	167.0	May
...	...	1,901.0	2,894.9	1,024.2	-	16.4	1,716.1	-	2,833.5	5,407.9	6,330.1	4,312.5	163.2	June
...	...	1,920.6	2,898.9	1,029.3	-	19.9	1,700.3	-	2,834.0	5,427.4	6,356.2	4,344.9	170.5	July
...	...	1,928.5	2,904.1	1,038.4	-	21.2	1,729.8	-	2,796.0	5,398.3	6,342.2	4,366.9	173.4	Aug
...	...	1,955.0	2,866.3	1,039.4	-	13.4	1,813.6	-	2,857.3	5,451.6	6,369.2	4,396.9	177.0	Sep
<b>German contribution (€ billion)</b>														
28.4	37.5	774.2	698.7	272.4	-	50.5	410.3	22.0	534.5	1,282.0	1,385.1	1,814.5	-	2002 Aug
28.4	36.8	775.9	713.1	274.4	-	48.6	425.8	24.1	549.6	1,289.2	1,397.9	1,816.9	-	Sep
32.2	37.1	775.2	706.5	272.8	-	42.1	430.1	26.2	550.8	1,299.3	1,411.9	1,815.4	-	Oct
32.1	38.1	774.7	716.9	274.2	-	47.5	437.8	27.6	582.6	1,328.8	1,438.8	1,819.8	-	Nov
32.1	39.0	755.3	661.0	277.7	-	56.9	444.3	29.1	583.5	1,349.2	1,456.6	1,806.8	-	Dec
26.9	37.4	753.4	670.1	283.0	-	50.3	436.6	29.6	574.0	1,339.7	1,448.0	1,809.5	-	2003 Jan
34.6	37.7	753.4	679.1	279.5	-	63.2	440.5	31.9	579.5	1,347.5	1,467.5	1,811.1	-	Feb
31.9	36.5	751.0	682.6	280.3	-	48.9	437.6	33.3	586.5	1,350.9	1,467.7	1,809.6	-	Mar
33.5	36.3	748.9	686.4	281.1	-	55.5	444.9	34.2	594.5	1,357.8	1,476.1	1,803.5	-	Apr
32.2	34.1	747.7	666.8	277.5	-	43.6	447.0	36.6	600.7	1,371.8	1,488.0	1,795.1	-	May
33.0	31.6	754.9	661.1	279.0	-	42.6	451.8	37.3	617.5	1,377.9	1,490.5	1,802.6	-	June
30.6	31.7	760.4	668.9	280.4	-	63.1	451.5	38.4	605.0	1,366.0	1,476.0	1,812.5	-	July
25.7	29.5	766.7	640.5	285.5	-	67.4	450.4	40.8	607.2	1,374.0	1,477.8	1,825.8	-	Aug
26.4	29.3	770.0	639.8	279.8	-	60.1	459.3	42.2	617.3	1,370.9	1,478.4	1,820.9	-	Sep
25.7	30.1	773.9	638.2	279.6	-	63.5	457.6	43.4	620.7	1,371.7	1,484.4	1,825.0	-	Oct
28.6	31.5	773.1	635.5	279.6	-	70.8	465.2	44.4	643.2	1,394.3	1,509.6	1,824.4	-	Nov
30.0	31.3	765.1	625.5	279.6	-	67.8	464.3	44.6	631.9	1,395.2	1,505.9	1,818.7	-	Dec
31.2	29.8	775.4	642.8	276.3	-	47.1	446.8	48.1	640.5	1,391.1	1,503.6	1,824.6	-	2004 Jan
26.7	31.3	775.8	663.0	270.2	-	60.8	452.6	49.2	645.3	1,392.7	1,502.8	1,819.0	-	Feb
29.6	31.4	790.6	680.7	273.8	-	54.5	460.7	50.4	646.8	1,394.2	1,507.6	1,837.3	-	Mar
29.8	31.1	797.7	690.9	274.2	-	52.8	472.2	52.3	652.7	1,395.8	1,508.3	1,848.3	-	Apr
27.6	32.3	801.5	671.6	270.6	-	61.3	471.9	53.3	649.8	1,401.8	1,513.4	1,851.8	-	May
29.5	29.7	799.9	642.5	276.7	-	54.5	474.3	53.9	653.5	1,395.1	1,504.7	1,860.1	-	June
27.2	27.7	805.2	638.2	280.6	-	59.0	478.3	55.6	644.8	1,391.0	1,501.0	1,871.1	-	July
29.2	26.5	809.4	636.6	278.9	-	69.5	480.2	58.6	646.4	1,394.0	1,503.4	1,874.5	-	Aug
27.5	26.1	816.6	654.1	277.5	-	80.2	493.1	60.9	660.7	1,403.1	1,512.2	1,881.0	-	Sep

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). — <sup>10</sup> 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. — <sup>11</sup> 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. — <sup>12</sup> M2 plus repo transactions, money market fund shares, money market paper and debt securities up to 2 years. — <sup>13</sup> 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. — <sup>14</sup> Non-existent in Germany.

## II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

 3 Banking system's liquidity position \*  
Stocks

€ billion; period averages of daily positions

Reserve maintenance period ending in 1	Liquidity-providing factors						Liquidity-absorbing factors				Credit institutions' current account balances (including minimum reserves) 5	Base money 6
	Monetary policy operations of the Eurosystem						Banknotes in circulation 3	Central government deposits	Other factors (net) 4			
	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		
<b>Eurosystem 2</b>												
2002 Apr	395.4	112.7	60.0	0.4	—	0.2	—	285.9	55.9	95.3	131.2	417.3
May	397.7	110.6	60.0	0.1	—	0.3	—	293.7	49.2	93.5	131.7	425.6
June	396.2	112.6	60.0	0.5	—	0.4	—	300.8	45.1	91.2	131.8	433.0
July	369.1	130.4	60.0	0.2	—	0.2	—	313.4	54.4	60.3	131.4	445.0
Aug	360.0	139.2	55.2	0.1	—	0.1	—	322.7	50.9	50.8	129.9	452.8
Sep	362.3	140.9	50.8	0.1	—	0.2	—	323.6	49.1	51.7	129.6	453.4
Oct	370.0	146.1	45.3	0.1	—	0.1	—	329.2	45.6	58.2	128.3	457.6
Nov	372.1	147.5	45.0	0.1	—	0.1	—	334.0	42.8	58.6	129.3	463.4
Dec	371.5	168.1	45.0	1.1	2.0	0.2	—	350.7	51.7	55.5	129.5	480.5
2003 Jan	360.9	176.3	45.0	0.5	—	0.3	—	353.9	43.7	53.3	131.6	485.8
Feb	356.4	168.6	45.0	0.3	—	0.3	—	340.7	50.2	48.0	131.1	472.2
Mar	352.5	179.5	45.0	0.2	—	0.1	—	347.8	59.1	40.6	129.6	477.5
Apr	337.4	179.4	45.0	0.1	—	0.2	—	358.5	52.1	20.5	130.6	489.3
May	333.1	177.1	45.0	0.4	—	0.2	0.1	366.2	42.6	15.5	130.9	497.3
June	331.3	194.7	45.0	0.4	—	0.3	0.2	373.2	52.6	13.2	131.9	505.3
July	320.4	204.7	45.0	0.4	—	0.3	—	382.7	52.4	2.9	132.2	515.2
Aug	315.8	213.4	45.0	0.2	—	0.1	—	391.6	51.5	— 1.6	132.8	524.6
Sep	315.0	214.0	45.0	0.1	—	0.6	—	391.7	54.4	— 4.4	132.0	524.2
Oct	321.3	208.4	45.0	0.1	—	0.2	—	395.5	48.3	— 1.1	131.9	527.5
Nov	321.8	205.8	45.0	0.1	—	0.3	—	399.4	43.4	— 2.2	131.8	531.4
Dec	320.1	235.5	45.0	0.6	—	0.1	—	416.1	57.0	— 4.5	132.6	548.7
2004 Jan	309.2	232.6	45.0	0.3	—	0.1	—	427.6	37.0	— 11.2	133.6	561.4
Feb	303.3	219.4	56.7	0.4	—	0.2	—	418.0	48.6	— 21.1	134.1	552.3
Mar	301.4	217.9	67.1	0.4	—	0.4	—	425.3	51.5	— 25.7	135.3	561.0
Apr	310.7	213.2	75.0	0.1	—	0.1	0.4	436.4	46.0	— 18.9	135.0	571.5
May	311.3	224.7	75.0	0.1	—	0.5	—	442.5	52.2	— 21.1	137.1	580.1
June	308.2	245.4	75.0	0.3	—	0.1	—	449.1	65.0	— 24.1	138.8	588.1
July	300.8	253.6	75.0	0.0	—	0.2	—	460.9	61.1	— 31.8	139.1	600.1
Aug	299.4	251.6	75.0	0.1	—	0.2	—	462.8	56.3	— 32.4	139.3	602.3
Sep	298.8	256.4	75.0	0.3	—	0.0	—	465.1	58.2	— 32.1	139.3	604.4
Oct	298.8	256.4	75.0	0.3	—	0.0	—	465.1	58.2	— 32.1	139.3	604.4
<b>Deutsche Bundesbank</b>												
2002 Apr	92.3	57.6	40.4	0.3	—	0.2	—	80.8	0.1	71.8	37.9	118.8
May	92.3	53.1	39.7	0.1	—	0.3	—	83.8	0.1	63.1	38.0	122.0
June	91.6	60.6	38.8	0.1	—	0.3	—	85.4	0.1	67.3	38.1	123.8
July	84.7	67.6	37.1	0.2	—	0.2	—	89.2	0.1	62.0	38.1	127.5
Aug	82.5	63.1	36.4	0.0	—	0.1	—	92.2	0.1	51.8	37.9	130.2
Sep	82.4	64.4	32.7	0.1	—	0.1	—	92.4	0.0	49.1	37.9	130.4
Oct	84.0	69.0	31.7	0.1	—	0.1	—	94.0	0.1	53.0	37.6	131.6
Nov	84.3	73.2	31.6	0.1	—	0.1	—	94.6	0.1	56.5	37.9	132.6
Dec	84.4	91.1	33.8	0.9	0.7	0.2	—	99.3	0.1	73.5	37.8	137.3
2003 Jan	82.3	85.1	36.1	0.5	—	0.1	—	98.3	0.1	66.9	38.6	137.0
Feb	81.4	81.6	36.5	0.2	—	0.3	—	95.5	0.1	65.6	38.3	134.1
Mar	81.4	90.0	34.9	0.1	—	0.1	—	97.5	0.1	70.9	37.9	135.5
Apr	78.5	95.6	32.3	0.1	—	0.2	—	100.7	0.1	67.4	38.2	139.1
May	77.6	98.8	32.4	0.4	—	0.1	0.1	102.5	0.1	68.4	38.1	140.7
June	77.2	112.4	32.9	0.3	—	0.2	0.1	104.4	0.1	79.8	38.3	142.8
July	74.3	115.5	32.4	0.3	—	0.2	—	107.1	0.1	77.1	38.2	145.4
Aug	73.7	111.0	29.6	0.2	—	0.1	—	109.6	0.1	66.5	38.2	147.9
Sep	73.9	114.0	29.1	0.1	—	0.4	—	109.8	0.1	69.2	37.7	147.9
Oct	75.7	106.5	29.7	0.1	—	0.2	—	110.8	0.1	63.4	37.5	148.4
Nov	76.1	102.3	30.8	0.0	—	0.2	—	111.5	0.1	60.0	37.5	149.1
Dec	76.1	118.3	30.9	0.3	—	0.1	—	115.9	0.1	72.2	37.4	153.4
2004 Jan	73.1	119.5	32.3	0.2	—	0.1	—	116.2	0.1	70.9	37.9	154.1
Feb	72.4	109.7	41.3	0.2	—	0.2	—	113.5	0.1	72.0	37.9	151.5
Mar	72.9	97.9	48.7	0.2	—	0.3	—	115.8	0.1	65.7	37.8	153.9
Apr	75.4	100.7	51.8	0.0	—	0.0	0.1	119.3	0.1	70.9	37.7	157.0
May	75.6	115.6	49.4	0.1	—	0.3	—	121.2	0.1	80.9	38.3	159.9
June	74.6	127.9	49.6	0.2	—	0.0	—	122.7	0.1	91.1	38.5	161.1
July	72.1	136.9	50.3	0.0	—	0.1	—	126.2	0.1	94.7	38.3	164.6
Aug	72.2	131.7	50.3	0.1	—	0.1	—	127.5	0.1	88.8	37.9	165.4
Sep	72.2	131.7	50.3	0.1	—	0.1	—	127.5	0.1	88.8	37.9	165.4
Oct	72.1	129.8	48.1	0.2	—	0.0	—	127.7	0.1	84.8	37.5	165.3

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 Figures are daily averages for the reserve maintenance period ending in the month indicated. Owing to the changeover to the new operational framework for monetary policy, there is no reserve

maintenance period ending in February 2004. 2 Source: ECB. — 3 From 2002, euro banknotes 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%

II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

Flows

Liquidity-providing factors					Liquidity-absorbing factors					Credit institutions' current account balances (including minimum reserves) <sup>5</sup>	Base money <sup>6</sup>	Reserve maintenance period ending in <sup>1</sup>
Net assets in gold and foreign currency	Monetary policy operations of the Eurosystem				Deposit facility	Other liquidity-absorbing operations	Banknotes in circulation <sup>3</sup>	Central government deposits	Other factors (net) <sup>4</sup>			
	Main refinancing operations	Longer-term refinancing operations	Marginal lending facility	Other liquidity-providing operations								
<b>Eurosystem <sup>2</sup></b>												
+ 8.7	- 1.9	- 0.0	+ 0.2	-	+ 0.1	-	+ 2.6	+ 1.7	+ 3.5	- 0.9	+ 1.7	2002 Apr
+ 2.3	- 2.1	- 0.0	- 0.3	-	+ 0.1	-	+ 7.8	- 6.7	- 1.8	+ 0.5	+ 8.3	May
- 1.5	+ 2.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.4	-	+ 0.1	-	+ 7.1	- 4.1	- 2.3	+ 0.1	+ 7.4	June
- 27.1	+ 17.8	- 0.0	- 0.3	-	- 0.2	-	+ 12.6	+ 9.3	- 30.9	- 0.4	+ 12.0	July
- 9.1	+ 8.8	- 4.8	- 0.1	-	- 0.1	-	+ 9.3	- 3.5	- 9.5	- 1.5	+ 7.8	Aug
+ 2.3	+ 1.7	- 4.4	+ 0.0	-	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.9	- 1.8	+ 0.9	- 0.3	+ 0.6	Sep
+ 7.7	+ 5.2	- 5.5	- 0.0	-	- 0.1	-	+ 5.6	- 3.5	+ 6.5	- 1.3	+ 4.2	Oct
+ 2.1	+ 1.4	- 0.3	+ 0.0	-	- 0.0	-	+ 4.8	- 2.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.0	+ 5.8	Nov
- 0.6	+ 20.6	+ 0.0	+ 1.0	+ 2.0	+ 0.1	-	+ 16.7	+ 8.9	- 3.1	+ 0.2	+ 17.1	Dec
- 10.6	+ 8.2	+ 0.0	- 0.6	- 2.0	+ 0.1	-	+ 3.2	- 8.0	- 2.2	+ 2.1	+ 5.3	2003 Jan
- 4.5	- 7.7	+ 0.0	- 0.2	-	+ 0.0	-	+ 13.2	+ 6.5	- 5.3	- 0.5	- 13.6	Feb
- 3.9	+ 10.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1	-	- 0.2	-	+ 7.1	+ 8.9	- 7.4	- 1.5	+ 5.3	Mar
- 15.1	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.1	-	+ 0.1	-	+ 10.7	- 7.0	- 20.1	+ 1.0	+ 11.8	Apr
- 4.3	- 2.3	- 0.0	+ 0.3	-	- 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 7.7	- 9.5	- 5.0	+ 0.3	+ 8.0	May
- 1.8	+ 17.6	+ 0.0	- 0.0	-	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 7.0	+ 10.0	- 2.3	+ 1.0	+ 8.0	June
- 10.9	+ 10.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0	-	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 9.5	- 0.2	- 10.3	+ 0.3	+ 9.9	July
- 4.6	+ 8.7	- 0.0	- 0.2	-	- 0.2	-	+ 8.9	- 0.9	- 4.5	+ 0.6	+ 9.4	Aug
- 0.8	+ 0.6	- 0.0	- 0.1	-	+ 0.5	-	+ 0.1	+ 2.9	- 2.8	- 0.8	- 0.4	Sep
+ 6.3	- 5.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	-	- 0.4	-	+ 3.8	- 6.1	+ 3.3	- 0.1	+ 3.3	Oct
+ 0.5	- 2.6	- 0.0	- 0.0	-	+ 0.1	-	+ 3.9	- 4.9	- 1.1	- 0.1	+ 3.9	Nov
- 1.7	+ 29.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.5	-	- 0.2	-	+ 16.7	+ 13.6	- 2.3	+ 0.8	+ 17.3	Dec
- 10.9	- 2.9	+ 0.0	- 0.3	-	+ 0.0	-	+ 11.5	- 20.0	- 6.7	+ 1.0	+ 12.7	2004 Jan
- 5.9	- 13.2	+ 11.7	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.1	-	- 9.6	+ 11.6	- 9.9	+ 0.5	- 9.1	Feb
- 1.9	- 1.5	+ 10.4	- 0.0	-	+ 0.2	-	+ 7.3	+ 2.9	- 4.6	+ 1.2	+ 8.7	Mar
+ 9.3	- 4.7	+ 7.9	- 0.3	-	- 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 11.1	+ 5.5	+ 6.8	- 0.3	+ 10.5	Apr
+ 0.6	+ 11.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.4	- 0.4	+ 6.1	+ 6.2	- 2.2	+ 2.1	+ 8.6	May
- 3.1	+ 20.7	- 0.0	+ 0.2	-	- 0.4	-	+ 6.6	+ 12.8	- 3.0	+ 1.7	+ 8.0	June
- 7.4	+ 8.2	+ 0.0	- 0.3	-	+ 0.1	-	+ 11.8	- 3.9	- 7.7	+ 0.3	+ 12.0	July
- 1.4	- 2.0	- 0.0	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.0	-	+ 1.9	- 4.8	- 0.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.2	Aug
- 0.6	+ 4.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	-	- 0.2	-	+ 2.3	+ 1.9	+ 0.3	- 0.0	+ 2.1	Sep
<b>Deutsche Bundesbank</b>												
+ 2.4	- 0.9	- 0.3	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.1	-	+ 1.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.6	- 0.4	+ 0.7	2002 Apr
- 0.0	- 4.5	- 0.7	- 0.2	-	+ 0.1	-	+ 3.0	+ 0.0	- 8.7	+ 0.1	+ 3.3	May
- 0.7	+ 7.5	- 0.9	+ 0.1	-	- 0.0	-	+ 1.6	- 0.0	+ 4.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.8	June
- 6.9	+ 7.0	- 1.7	+ 0.0	-	- 0.1	-	+ 3.8	+ 0.0	- 5.3	- 0.1	+ 3.7	July
- 2.2	- 4.5	- 0.7	- 0.1	-	- 0.1	-	+ 3.0	- 0.0	- 10.2	- 0.2	+ 2.7	Aug
- 0.1	+ 1.3	- 3.7	+ 0.0	-	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.2	- 0.0	- 2.8	- 0.0	+ 0.2	Sep
+ 1.6	+ 4.6	- 1.0	+ 0.0	-	- 0.0	-	+ 1.5	+ 0.0	+ 3.9	- 0.3	+ 1.2	Oct
+ 0.4	+ 4.3	- 0.1	- 0.0	-	- 0.0	-	+ 0.7	+ 0.0	+ 3.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	Nov
+ 0.1	+ 17.8	+ 2.2	+ 0.9	+ 0.7	+ 0.1	-	+ 4.7	+ 0.0	+ 17.1	- 0.2	+ 4.6	Dec
- 2.1	- 6.0	+ 2.4	- 0.5	- 0.7	- 0.0	-	- 1.0	- 0.0	- 6.7	+ 0.8	- 0.2	2003 Jan
- 0.9	- 3.4	+ 0.4	- 0.2	-	+ 0.1	-	- 2.8	- 0.0	- 1.2	- 0.3	- 2.9	Feb
+ 0.0	+ 8.4	- 1.6	- 0.1	-	- 0.2	-	+ 2.0	+ 0.0	+ 5.2	- 0.4	+ 1.4	Mar
- 2.8	+ 5.6	- 2.6	- 0.1	-	+ 0.1	-	+ 3.2	+ 0.0	- 3.5	+ 0.3	+ 3.6	Apr
- 0.9	+ 3.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	-	- 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.8	+ 0.0	+ 1.0	- 0.1	+ 1.6	May
- 0.4	+ 13.6	+ 0.5	- 0.1	-	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.9	+ 0.0	+ 11.4	+ 0.1	+ 2.1	June
- 2.9	+ 3.1	- 0.4	- 0.0	-	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 2.7	- 0.0	- 2.7	- 0.1	+ 2.6	July
- 0.6	- 4.6	- 2.8	- 0.1	-	- 0.1	-	+ 2.5	+ 0.0	- 10.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.5	Aug
+ 0.2	+ 3.1	- 0.5	- 0.1	-	+ 0.3	-	+ 0.2	- 0.0	+ 2.7	- 0.5	- 0.0	Sep
+ 1.8	- 7.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.0	-	- 0.2	-	+ 1.0	- 0.0	- 5.7	- 0.2	+ 0.6	Oct
+ 0.4	- 4.3	+ 1.2	- 0.0	-	- 0.0	-	+ 0.7	+ 0.0	- 3.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.7	Nov
+ 0.0	+ 16.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	-	- 0.1	-	+ 4.4	+ 0.0	+ 12.1	- 0.1	+ 4.2	Dec
- 3.0	+ 1.2	+ 1.4	- 0.1	-	+ 0.0	-	+ 0.2	- 0.0	- 1.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.7	2004 Jan
- 0.8	- 9.8	+ 9.0	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.1	-	- 2.7	+ 0.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.0	- 2.6	Feb
+ 0.5	- 11.8	+ 7.4	- 0.0	-	+ 0.2	-	+ 2.4	- 0.0	- 6.3	- 0.1	+ 2.4	Mar
+ 2.5	+ 2.9	+ 3.1	- 0.2	-	- 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 3.4	- 0.0	+ 5.2	- 0.1	+ 3.1	Apr
+ 0.2	+ 14.9	- 2.4	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.3	- 0.1	+ 1.9	+ 0.0	+ 10.0	+ 0.7	+ 2.9	May
- 1.0	+ 12.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	-	- 0.3	-	+ 1.5	- 0.0	+ 10.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.3	June
- 2.5	+ 9.0	+ 0.7	- 0.1	-	+ 0.0	-	+ 3.6	- 0.0	+ 3.6	- 0.1	+ 3.5	July
+ 0.1	- 5.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1	-	- 0.0	-	+ 1.3	+ 0.0	- 6.0	- 0.5	+ 0.8	Aug
- 0.1	- 1.9	- 2.2	+ 0.1	-	- 0.0	-	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	- 3.9	- 0.3	- 0.1	Sep
												Oct

of the value of the euro banknotes in circulation is allocated, likewise on a monthly basis, 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".

## III Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem

## 1 Assets \*

€ billion

On reporting date/ End of month 1	Total assets	Gold and gold receivables	Claims on non-euro-area residents denominated in foreign currency			Claims on euro-area residents denominated in foreign currency	Claims on non-euro-area residents denominated in euro		
			Total	Receivables from the IMF	Balances with banks, security investments, external loans and other external assets		Total	Balances with banks, security investments and loans	Claims arising from the credit facility under ERM II
<b>Eurosystem <sup>2</sup></b>									
2004 Mar 5	826.8	130.3	168.1	28.9	139.2	17.5	7.2	7.2	—
12	819.7	130.3	167.0	27.6	139.4	17.3	7.4	7.4	—
19	822.8	130.3	166.6	27.6	138.9	17.2	7.2	7.2	—
26	830.3	130.3	167.0	28.5	138.6	16.6	7.2	7.2	—
Apr 2	3 847.1	3 136.5	3 171.6	3 29.3	3 142.3	3 17.8	8.5	8.5	—
8	848.1	136.5	171.4	29.3	142.2	16.8	8.3	8.3	—
16	835.3	136.5	171.2	29.3	141.9	17.0	8.0	8.0	—
23	842.7	136.5	171.7	29.7	142.0	17.5	7.4	7.4	—
30	853.5	136.5	173.6	29.7	143.9	17.7	7.4	7.4	—
May 7	846.2	136.5	175.0	29.7	145.3	17.4	7.1	7.1	—
14	842.0	136.2	174.2	29.8	144.4	17.3	7.4	7.4	—
21	860.0	136.2	174.4	29.6	144.9	17.2	7.4	7.4	—
28	867.3	136.2	173.0	29.6	143.4	16.7	7.4	7.4	—
June 4	870.1	136.2	173.3	29.5	143.8	16.2	7.7	7.7	—
11	869.1	136.1	174.7	29.5	145.2	16.0	7.2	7.2	—
18	867.8	136.1	174.8	29.2	145.5	16.0	7.0	7.0	—
25	895.8	136.1	173.9	28.6	145.4	16.5	7.1	7.1	—
2004 July 2	3 882.4	3 127.4	3 174.1	28.4	3 145.7	16.6	6.9	6.9	—
9	881.0	127.4	175.6	28.4	147.2	16.4	6.7	6.7	—
16	868.8	127.4	173.7	28.2	145.6	16.9	7.0	7.0	—
23	887.6	127.4	174.8	28.1	146.7	17.0	7.7	7.7	—
30	883.7	127.4	172.1	28.0	144.1	17.3	7.9	7.9	—
Aug 6	880.2	127.4	170.7	28.1	142.7	17.8	7.7	7.7	—
13	871.6	127.4	170.1	28.1	142.0	18.2	7.7	7.7	—
20	872.0	127.4	173.0	27.8	145.2	17.1	7.3	7.3	—
27	881.9	127.4	170.0	27.8	142.3	16.8	7.8	7.8	—
Sep 3	876.6	127.4	168.8	27.6	141.2	17.9	7.7	7.7	—
10	874.6	127.4	167.5	27.4	140.1	17.6	7.9	7.9	—
17	875.2	127.4	167.7	27.5	140.2	17.5	7.6	7.6	—
24	885.8	127.4	168.8	27.2	141.6	17.3	8.1	8.1	—
Oct 1	3 882.3	3 130.7	3 165.3	26.5	3 138.8	17.1	7.6	7.6	—
8	880.6	130.6	166.4	26.4	139.9	17.4	6.9	6.9	—
15	868.4	130.6	163.4	26.3	137.2	19.2	7.5	7.5	—
22	875.4	130.6	162.3	26.1	136.2	18.5	7.5	7.5	—
29	893.8	130.6	164.9	26.0	138.9	17.6	7.7	7.7	—
Nov 5	893.2	130.4	166.1	25.9	140.2	17.9	7.4	7.4	—
<b>Deutsche Bundesbank</b>									
2002 Dec	3 240.0	36.2	3 48.8	8.3	3 40.5	—	0.3	0.3	—
2003 Jan	233.9	36.2	48.9	8.2	40.7	—	0.3	0.3	—
Feb	236.2	36.2	49.2	8.2	41.0	—	0.3	0.3	—
Mar	3 239.2	3 34.1	3 48.4	8.3	3 40.1	—	0.3	0.3	—
Apr	230.5	34.1	47.0	8.2	38.7	—	0.3	0.3	—
May	258.1	34.1	47.8	8.3	39.6	—	0.3	0.3	—
June	3 258.2	3 33.4	3 45.0	8.3	3 36.7	—	0.3	0.3	—
July	246.9	33.4	44.8	8.3	36.5	—	0.3	0.3	—
Aug	248.9	33.4	45.5	8.3	37.1	—	0.3	0.3	—
Sep	3 257.5	3 36.5	3 44.7	8.5	3 36.2	—	0.3	0.3	—
Oct	257.6	36.5	45.0	8.5	36.5	—	0.3	0.3	—
Nov	254.4	36.5	44.5	8.5	36.0	—	0.3	0.3	—
Dec	3 267.7	3 36.5	3 40.1	7.6	3 32.5	—	0.3	0.3	—
2004 Jan	258.1	36.5	40.4	7.6	32.7	—	0.3	0.3	—
Feb	258.2	36.5	40.4	7.6	32.7	—	0.3	0.3	—
Mar	3 256.2	3 38.3	3 41.5	7.6	3 33.8	—	0.3	0.3	—
Apr	268.0	38.3	42.1	7.9	34.2	—	0.3	0.3	—
May	276.6	38.3	41.5	7.8	33.7	—	0.3	0.3	—
June	3 290.3	3 35.8	3 41.2	7.4	3 33.8	—	0.3	0.3	—
July	295.9	35.8	40.4	7.4	33.0	—	0.3	0.3	—
Aug	284.2	35.8	39.8	7.4	32.4	—	0.3	0.3	—
Sep	283.6	3 36.7	3 39.1	7.0	32.1	—	0.3	0.3	—
Oct	293.7	36.7	38.2	7.0	31.3	—	0.3	0.3	—

\* 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



III Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem

Lending to euro-area credit institutions related to monetary policy operations denominated in euro							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 1
Total	Main refinancing operations	Longer-term refinancing operations	Fine-tuning reverse operations	Structural reverse operations	Marginal lending facility	Credits related to margin calls					
<b>Eurosystem <sup>2</sup></b>											
285.9	220.7	65.0	-	-	0.2	0.0	1.2	68.0	42.6	106.0	2004 Mar 5
277.7	212.5	65.0	-	-	0.0	0.2	1.2	68.9	42.6	107.3	12
281.5	216.5	65.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.3	69.0	42.6	107.1	19
289.5	224.5	65.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.2	68.9	42.6	106.9	26
293.0	218.0	75.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.1	3 68.5	42.6	3 107.5	Apr 2
293.5	218.5	75.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	69.9	42.6	108.1	8
280.5	205.5	75.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	70.0	42.6	108.4	16
286.0	211.0	75.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.9	71.2	42.5	108.9	23
295.1	220.0	75.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	71.0	42.5	108.7	30
286.1	211.0	75.0	-	-	0.1	0.0	1.1	71.8	42.6	108.6	May 7
282.0	207.0	75.0	-	-	0.0	-	0.6	72.5	42.6	109.3	14
298.6	223.5	75.0	-	-	0.1	-	0.7	73.6	42.6	109.4	21
308.2	232.5	75.0	-	-	0.6	0.0	0.9	72.8	42.6	109.6	28
311.1	236.0	75.0	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.7	72.9	42.6	109.4	June 4
308.6	233.5	75.0	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.9	73.6	42.6	109.4	11
307.0	232.0	75.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	73.8	42.6	109.6	18
335.2	260.0	75.0	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.8	73.7	42.6	109.9	25
331.0	256.0	75.0	-	-	0.0	-	0.7	3 73.4	42.1	3 110.2	2004 July 2
328.0	253.0	75.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.5	73.8	42.1	110.5	9
317.5	242.5	75.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.8	73.2	42.1	110.2	16
334.5	259.5	75.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.9	72.9	42.1	110.5	23
333.0	258.0	75.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.9	67.5	42.1	115.5	30
330.0	255.0	75.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.8	68.0	42.1	115.7	Aug 6
322.5	247.5	75.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	68.0	42.1	114.7	13
321.0	246.0	75.0	-	-	-	0.0	1.4	67.9	42.1	114.9	20
334.0	259.0	75.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.1	67.9	42.1	114.6	27
329.0	254.0	75.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.5	67.9	42.1	114.3	Sep 3
327.6	252.5	75.0	-	-	0.1	0.0	1.5	67.9	42.1	115.2	10
328.0	253.0	75.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.6	68.0	42.1	115.4	17
337.5	262.5	75.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.6	67.6	42.1	115.4	24
334.0	259.0	75.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.8	67.4	42.1	3 116.3	Oct 1
330.5	255.5	75.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	2.0	68.0	42.1	116.7	8
319.5	244.5	75.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.8	67.5	42.1	116.8	15
328.0	253.0	75.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.8	67.6	42.1	117.1	22
343.0	268.0	75.0	-	-	-	0.0	1.9	68.5	42.1	117.6	29
339.5	264.5	75.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	2.2	69.5	42.1	118.1	Nov 5
<b>Deutsche Bundesbank</b>											
125.5	87.1	36.1	-	-	2.2	-	0.0	-	4.4	24.8	2002 Dec
124.3	87.5	36.6	-	-	0.2	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.8	2003 Jan
126.3	91.6	34.7	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.7	Feb
130.9	98.4	32.1	-	-	0.4	-	0.0	-	4.4	21.1	Mar
125.0	92.5	32.5	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.7	Apr
151.8	118.7	32.9	-	-	0.1	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.7	May
155.0	122.5	32.4	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	20.1	June
144.0	115.1	28.8	-	-	0.1	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.9	July
145.2	116.0	29.1	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	20.1	Aug
151.4	121.5	29.7	-	-	0.2	-	0.0	-	4.4	3 20.1	Sep
133.0	101.9	31.1	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	38.4	Oct
145.4	115.0	30.4	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	23.3	Nov
162.3	129.9	32.3	-	-	0.1	-	0.0	-	4.4	24.0	Dec
157.4	117.4	40.0	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.0	2004 Jan
157.6	109.9	47.5	-	-	0.2	-	0.0	-	4.4	18.9	Feb
141.7	94.1	47.5	-	-	0.2	-	0.0	-	4.4	30.1	Mar
153.7	104.3	49.4	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	29.1	Apr
173.2	123.7	49.5	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	18.9	May
189.4	139.9	49.5	-	-	0.1	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.1	June
196.0	145.1	50.9	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.1	July
184.8	135.3	49.5	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.1	Aug
173.6	127.4	45.6	-	-	0.6	-	0.0	-	4.4	29.5	Sep
195.1	148.1	46.9	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.0	Oct

and financial instruments are valued at market rates at the end of the quarter.— 1 For the Eurosystem: financial statements for specific weekly dates;

for the Bundesbank: end-of month financial statement. — 2 Source: ECB. — 3 Changes are due mainly to revaluations at the end of the quarter.

## III Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem

## 2 Liabilities \*

€ billion

On reporting date/ End of month <sup>1</sup>	Total liabilities	Banknotes in circulation <sup>2,3</sup>	Liabilities to euro-area credit institutions related to monetary policy operations denominated in euro					Other liabilities to euro-area credit institutions denominated in euro	Debt certificates issued	Liabilities to other euro-area residents denominated in euro			
			Total	Current accounts (covering the minimum reserve system)	Deposit facility	Fixed-term deposits	Fine-tuning reverse operations			Deposits related to margin calls	Total	General government	Other liabilities
<b>Eurosystem<sup>5</sup></b>													
2004 Mar 5	826.8	423.7	137.7	137.6	0.1	–	–	0.0	0.3	1.1	56.6	50.8	5.9
12	819.7	424.1	135.2	135.2	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.3	1.1	51.8	46.1	5.7
19	822.8	423.8	133.2	133.1	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.3	1.1	57.4	51.8	5.6
26	830.3	423.8	131.9	131.8	0.1	–	–	–	0.3	1.1	66.7	61.1	5.5
Apr 2	6 847.1	431.0	140.2	140.0	0.1	–	–	0.0	0.3	1.1	54.9	48.9	5.9
8	848.1	441.4	135.1	135.0	0.1	–	–	0.0	0.3	1.1	51.6	45.6	6.0
16	835.3	435.8	135.2	135.2	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.3	1.1	44.3	38.3	6.0
23	842.7	432.0	131.1	131.0	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.3	1.1	59.0	53.4	5.7
30	853.5	435.4	133.6	133.5	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.3	1.1	62.1	56.3	5.8
May 7	846.2	439.8	136.8	136.7	0.1	–	–	0.0	0.3	1.1	46.1	40.2	5.8
14	842.0	440.1	136.7	136.6	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.3	1.1	43.3	37.5	5.8
21	860.0	441.1	137.4	137.3	0.1	–	–	0.0	0.3	1.1	58.3	52.3	6.0
28	867.3	443.7	138.7	136.0	2.8	–	–	0.0	0.3	1.1	64.0	58.2	5.8
June 4	870.1	447.4	139.3	139.1	0.1	–	–	0.0	0.3	1.1	63.6	57.5	6.1
11	869.1	448.4	141.1	141.0	0.1	–	–	0.0	0.3	1.1	59.0	53.0	6.0
18	867.8	447.6	140.4	140.3	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.3	1.1	57.7	51.5	6.2
25	895.8	448.1	136.8	136.7	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.3	1.1	88.0	82.4	5.6
2004 July 2	6 882.4	454.5	140.8	140.3	0.5	–	–	0.0	0.3	1.1	73.1	67.2	5.9
9	881.0	458.2	137.6	137.5	0.1	–	–	0.0	0.3	1.1	70.7	65.0	5.7
16	868.8	459.2	140.1	140.1	0.1	–	–	0.0	0.3	1.1	56.1	50.4	5.6
23	887.6	458.7	136.8	136.8	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.1	1.1	78.2	72.5	5.6
30	883.7	463.1	131.3	131.2	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.1	1.1	77.1	71.2	5.9
Aug 6	880.2	467.9	140.1	140.1	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.1	1.1	59.7	53.7	6.0
13	871.6	466.7	138.7	138.6	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.1	1.1	55.9	49.9	5.9
20	872.0	462.2	140.4	140.3	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.1	1.1	56.1	50.2	5.9
27	881.9	460.0	137.9	137.9	0.0	–	–	–	0.1	1.1	74.0	68.4	5.6
Sep 3	876.6	464.3	137.7	137.6	0.1	–	–	–	0.1	1.1	64.1	58.3	5.8
10	874.6	465.3	137.4	137.4	0.0	–	–	–	0.1	1.1	62.9	57.1	5.8
17	875.2	463.9	138.5	138.4	0.0	–	–	–	0.1	1.1	61.6	55.7	5.9
24	885.8	462.6	137.2	137.2	0.0	–	–	–	0.1	1.1	73.9	68.0	5.9
Oct 1	6 882.3	466.8	142.5	142.4	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.1	1.1	60.9	54.9	6.0
8	880.6	469.9	137.5	137.3	0.2	–	–	–	0.1	1.1	59.8	53.7	6.1
15	868.4	469.1	138.8	138.8	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.1	1.1	47.6	41.7	5.9
22	875.4	467.3	137.8	137.8	0.0	–	–	–	0.1	1.1	58.7	52.5	6.2
29	893.8	471.3	122.0	122.0	0.0	–	–	–	0.1	1.1	84.3	78.1	6.3
Nov 5	893.2	474.0	142.5	141.3	1.2	–	–	–	0.1	–	62.5	56.8	5.7
<b>Deutsche Bundesbank</b>													
2002 Dec	6 240.0	104.5	44.8	44.8	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	0.0	0.6
2003 Jan	233.9	94.5	40.9	40.8	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	0.0	0.5
Feb	236.2	96.1	38.1	38.1	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	0.1	0.5
Mar	6 239.2	98.1	48.1	48.0	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	0.0	0.4
Apr	230.5	101.8	36.4	36.3	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	0.1	0.4
May	258.1	103.2	36.3	36.2	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	0.1	0.4
June	6 258.2	105.2	38.8	38.8	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	0.1	0.4
July	246.9	108.5	39.6	39.5	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	0.0	0.5
Aug	248.9	108.6	41.0	41.0	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	0.0	0.4
Sep	6 257.5	109.2	41.7	41.7	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	0.1	0.4
Oct	257.6	110.8	42.0	42.0	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	0.1	0.4
Nov	254.4	112.7	36.4	36.4	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	0.1	0.5
Dec	6 267.7	121.4	44.6	44.5	0.1	–	–	–	0.2	–	0.6	0.1	0.5
2004 Jan	258.1	112.4	39.8	39.8	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.0	0.4
Feb	258.2	113.3	36.8	36.7	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	0.3	0.4
Mar	6 256.2	115.0	31.0	31.0	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	0.4	0.4
Apr	268.0	117.7	38.3	38.3	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	0.1	0.4
May	276.6	120.8	43.4	43.4	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.0	0.4
June	6 290.3	122.3	36.6	36.6	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	0.1	0.4
July	295.9	126.0	39.3	39.3	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.0	0.4
Aug	284.2	125.2	41.4	40.9	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	0.0	0.4
Sep	283.6	126.5	40.1	40.1	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	0.1	0.4
Oct	293.7	128.2	35.5	35.5	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	0.1	0.4

\* 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 For Eurosystem: financial statements for specific weekly dates; for

the Bundesbank: end-of-month financial statements. — 2 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 4). — 3 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

III Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem

Liabilities to non-euro-area residents denominated in euro	Liabilities to euro-area residents in foreign currency	Liabilities to non-euro-area residents denominated in foreign currency			Counterpart of special drawing rights allocated by the IMF	Other liabilities 4	Intra-Eurosystem liability related to euro-banknote issue 3	Revaluation accounts	Capital and reserves	On reporting date/ End of month 1	
		Total	Deposits, balances and other liabilities	Liabilities arising from the credit facility under ERM II							
<b>Eurosystem 5</b>											
10.0	0.5	8.9	8.9	—	5.8	51.0	—	69.1	62.1	2004 Mar 5	
9.1	0.5	9.7	9.7	—	5.8	51.0	—	69.1	62.1	12	
9.0	0.4	9.3	9.3	—	5.8	51.5	—	69.1	62.1	19	
9.0	0.4	9.3	9.3	—	5.8	51.5	—	69.1	61.6	26	
8.6	0.3	9.6	9.6	—	5.9	6	55.2	6	80.6	Apr 2	
8.6	0.3	9.0	9.0	—	5.9	55.0	—	80.6	59.3	8	
8.5	0.3	8.4	8.4	—	5.9	55.6	—	80.6	59.3	16	
8.4	0.3	8.8	8.8	—	5.9	56.0	—	80.6	59.3	23	
8.6	0.3	10.3	10.3	—	5.9	56.2	—	80.6	59.3	30	
8.2	0.3	11.2	11.2	—	5.9	56.6	—	80.6	59.4	May 7	
8.1	0.3	10.2	10.2	—	5.9	56.1	—	80.6	59.4	14	
8.0	0.3	10.2	10.2	—	5.9	57.3	—	80.6	59.5	21	
8.0	0.3	8.2	8.2	—	5.9	56.6	—	80.6	59.8	28	
7.8	0.3	8.2	8.2	—	5.9	55.9	—	80.6	59.8	June 4	
7.9	0.3	9.3	9.3	—	5.9	55.6	—	80.6	59.8	11	
7.8	0.3	9.9	9.9	—	5.9	56.5	—	80.6	59.8	18	
8.0	0.2	10.3	10.3	—	5.9	56.8	—	80.6	59.8	25	
9.0	0.2	11.5	11.5	—	5.9	6	56.0	6	70.2	2004 July 2	
8.2	0.2	13.1	13.1	—	5.9	55.8	—	70.2	59.8	9	
8.2	0.2	11.3	11.3	—	5.9	56.6	—	70.2	59.8	16	
8.6	0.2	11.5	11.5	—	5.9	56.6	—	70.2	59.8	23	
8.8	0.2	9.4	9.4	—	5.9	56.8	—	70.2	59.8	30	
8.5	0.2	9.8	9.8	—	5.9	56.8	—	70.2	59.8	Aug 6	
8.7	0.2	9.9	9.9	—	5.9	54.5	—	70.2	59.8	13	
9.0	0.2	11.9	11.9	—	5.9	55.1	—	70.2	59.8	20	
9.0	0.2	8.8	8.8	—	5.9	55.0	—	70.2	59.8	27	
9.3	0.3	8.9	8.9	—	5.9	55.1	—	70.2	59.8	Sep 3	
9.1	0.3	7.4	7.4	—	5.9	55.2	—	70.2	59.8	10	
9.1	0.4	7.4	7.4	—	5.9	57.3	—	70.2	59.8	17	
9.3	0.4	8.4	8.4	—	5.9	56.9	—	70.2	59.8	24	
9.2	0.3	8.2	8.2	—	5.8	6	56.9	6	70.7	Oct 1	
9.2	0.3	9.6	9.6	—	5.8	56.8	—	70.7	59.9	8	
9.1	0.3	8.6	8.6	—	5.8	57.3	—	70.7	59.9	15	
9.0	0.2	6.9	6.9	—	5.8	57.9	—	70.7	59.9	22	
9.4	0.3	8.8	8.8	—	5.8	60.2	—	70.7	59.9	29	
9.4	0.3	10.3	10.3	—	5.8	57.7	—	70.7	59.9	Nov 5	
<b>Deutsche Bundesbank</b>											
7.1	0.0	1.8	1.8	—	1.6	11.1	29.1	6	34.2	5.0	2002 Dec
7.8	0.0	2.2	2.2	—	1.6	17.6	29.6	6	34.2	5.0	2003 Jan
7.3	0.0	2.4	2.4	—	1.6	19.1	31.9	6	34.2	5.0	Feb
7.1	0.0	3.4	3.4	—	1.5	6	11.7	33.3	6	30.4	Mar
7.1	0.0	2.0	2.0	—	1.5	11.6	34.2	6	30.4	5.0	Apr
7.3	0.0	2.7	2.7	—	1.5	34.5	36.6	6	30.4	5.0	May
7.4	0.0	3.2	3.2	—	1.5	31.3	37.3	6	28.2	5.0	June
7.3	0.0	3.0	3.0	—	1.5	14.9	38.4	6	28.2	5.0	July
7.4	0.0	3.5	3.5	—	1.5	12.4	40.8	6	28.2	5.0	Aug
7.3	0.0	3.6	3.6	—	1.5	16.2	42.2	6	30.2	5.0	Sep
7.4	0.0	3.9	3.9	—	1.5	12.9	43.4	6	30.2	5.0	Oct
7.4	0.0	3.2	3.2	—	1.5	12.9	44.4	6	30.2	5.0	Nov
7.7	0.0	2.8	2.8	—	1.4	6	10.5	44.6	6	29.1	Dec
7.3	0.0	3.1	3.1	—	1.4	11.4	48.1	6	29.1	5.0	2004 Jan
7.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	—	1.4	12.7	49.2	6	29.1	5.0	Feb
6.5	0.0	3.1	3.1	—	1.5	10.8	50.4	6	32.2	5.0	Mar
6.2	0.0	3.4	3.4	—	1.5	10.9	52.3	6	32.2	5.0	Apr
5.8	0.0	2.7	2.7	—	1.5	11.5	53.3	6	32.2	5.0	May
5.6	0.0	3.4	3.4	—	1.5	32.2	53.9	6	29.3	5.0	June
5.9	0.0	2.6	2.6	—	1.5	30.3	55.6	6	29.3	5.0	July
5.8	0.0	2.0	2.0	—	1.5	15.2	58.6	6	29.3	5.0	Aug
5.6	0.0	2.0	2.0	—	1.4	12.0	60.9	6	29.6	5.0	Sep
5.9	0.0	1.3	1.3	—	1.4	24.1	62.3	6	29.6	5.0	Oct

counterpart of this adjustment is disclosed as an "Intra-Eurosystem liability related to euro-banknote issue". The remaining 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". — 4 For the Deutsche Bundesbank: from 2003, including DM banknotes still in circulation (see also footnote 2). — 5 Source: ECB. — 6 Changes are due mainly to revaluations at the end of the quarter.

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

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

Period	Balance sheet total	Cash in hand	Lending to banks (MFIs) in the euro area						Lending to non-banks (non-MFIs) in the				
			Total	to banks in the home country			to banks in other member states			Total	to non-banks in the home country		
				Total	Loans	Securities issued by banks	Total	Loans	Securities issued by banks		Total	Total	Enterprises and households
<b>End of year or month</b>													
1995	7,778.7	27.3	2,210.2	2,019.0	1,399.8	619.3	191.2	158.0	33.2	4,723.3	4,635.0	3,548.8	3,298.7
1996	8,540.5	30.3	2,523.0	2,301.1	1,585.7	715.4	221.9	181.2	40.7	5,084.7	4,981.9	3,812.8	3,543.0
1997	9,368.2	30.7	2,836.0	2,580.7	1,758.6	822.1	255.3	208.8	46.5	5,408.8	5,269.5	4,041.3	3,740.8
1998	10,355.5	29.9	3,267.4	2,939.4	1,977.4	962.0	328.1	264.9	63.1	5,833.9	5,615.9	4,361.0	3,966.5
1999	5,678.5	17.2	1,836.9	1,635.0	1,081.4	553.6	201.9	161.8	40.1	3,127.4	2,958.6	2,326.4	2,093.4
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	6,303.1	14.6	2,069.7	1,775.5	1,140.6	634.9	294.2	219.8	74.4	3,317.1	3,084.9	2,497.1	2,235.7
2002	6,394.2	17.9	2,118.0	1,769.1	1,164.3	604.9	348.9	271.7	77.2	3,340.2	3,092.2	2,505.8	2,240.8
2003	6,432.0	17.3	2,111.5	1,732.0	1,116.8	615.3	379.5	287.7	91.8	3,333.2	3,083.1	2,497.4	2,241.2
2002 Dec	6,394.2	17.9	2,118.0	1,769.1	1,164.3	604.9	348.9	271.7	77.2	3,340.2	3,092.2	2,505.8	2,240.8
2003 Jan	6,380.7	13.2	2,104.3	1,748.5	1,136.2	612.3	355.8	277.0	78.8	3,348.8	3,101.1	2,501.4	2,237.9
Feb	6,424.9	13.2	2,124.3	1,751.7	1,142.1	611.7	370.5	289.5	81.1	3,347.4	3,097.7	2,501.7	2,239.2
Mar	6,434.8	12.9	2,121.5	1,747.2	1,135.0	614.4	371.9	288.9	83.1	3,346.7	3,100.4	2,498.0	2,238.1
Apr	6,430.3	13.8	2,107.6	1,732.2	1,118.6	613.6	375.4	291.6	83.8	3,348.8	3,102.2	2,499.1	2,234.6
May	6,467.7	14.0	2,144.0	1,756.9	1,143.6	613.2	387.1	303.3	83.8	3,347.2	3,101.9	2,499.2	2,232.0
June	6,472.9	13.3	2,139.0	1,748.0	1,137.1	610.9	390.9	305.4	85.5	3,330.2	3,089.9	2,502.9	2,239.7
July	6,425.7	13.3	2,113.5	1,728.1	1,109.7	618.4	385.3	297.4	88.0	3,330.2	3,093.7	2,494.1	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	6,403.1	13.3	2,099.4	1,712.2	1,095.3	616.9	387.2	297.5	89.7	3,332.6	3,089.6	2,504.9	2,245.2
Oct	6,399.3	13.6	2,092.9	1,715.9	1,096.1	619.9	376.9	285.3	91.7	3,328.9	3,086.1	2,496.9	2,242.9
Nov	6,456.1	13.1	2,126.2	1,742.4	1,117.5	624.9	383.7	292.5	91.3	3,350.9	3,103.5	2,505.0	2,246.9
Dec	6,432.0	17.3	2,111.5	1,732.0	1,116.8	615.3	379.5	287.7	91.8	3,333.2	3,083.1	2,497.4	2,241.2
2004 Jan	6,424.2	13.2	2,084.1	1,713.6	1,101.3	612.4	370.4	278.3	92.1	3,329.8	3,078.3	2,489.0	2,230.4
Feb	6,448.7	13.2	2,100.2	1,722.7	1,101.9	620.8	377.5	282.5	94.9	3,341.8	3,081.9	2,483.5	2,230.2
Mar	6,506.7	12.7	2,106.5	1,725.6	1,098.7	626.9	380.9	282.2	98.7	3,370.4	3,102.9	2,491.9	2,228.9
Apr	6,568.8	12.9	2,132.5	1,749.7	1,115.1	634.6	382.9	282.4	100.4	3,381.2	3,110.1	2,506.6	2,230.4
May	6,583.5	13.8	2,163.3	1,771.6	1,127.6	644.0	391.7	289.0	102.7	3,369.7	3,101.0	2,497.0	2,229.7
June	6,551.3	13.1	2,150.2	1,746.3	1,112.7	633.6	404.0	299.5	104.4	3,360.1	3,090.4	2,483.2	2,229.4
July	6,574.9	13.2	2,171.4	1,765.1	1,130.4	634.7	406.3	303.2	103.0	3,368.3	3,093.3	2,477.1	2,225.1
Aug	6,567.5	13.2	2,167.2	1,759.6	1,126.4	633.2	407.6	301.7	105.9	3,357.7	3,086.1	2,470.3	2,221.8
Sep	6,598.4	13.2	2,165.4	1,759.8	1,123.8	636.0	405.6	295.9	109.6	3,360.9	3,090.8	2,477.9	2,229.6
<b>Changes <sup>1</sup></b>													
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	825.6	0.5	313.1	279.6	172.9	106.7	33.5	27.6	5.9	324.0	287.5	228.4	197.6
1998	1,001.0	- 0.8	422.2	355.7	215.1	140.6	66.4	56.2	10.2	440.4	363.3	337.5	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	401.5	- 1.2	143.0	91.7	28.1	63.6	51.4	22.8	28.6	123.2	105.4	116.8	89.5
2001	244.9	- 1.4	91.0	50.7	30.3	20.5	40.3	34.5	5.8	55.1	23.9	50.4	48.1
2002	165.7	3.3	63.6	6.5	23.7	- 17.1	57.1	51.9	5.2	34.1	15.7	16.5	10.4
2003	83.5	- 0.6	- 20.2	- 49.0	- 47.5	- 1.5	28.8	15.7	13.1	29.6	23.0	22.2	26.4
2003 Jan	- 14.6	- 4.7	- 25.1	- 30.7	- 28.1	- 2.7	5.7	5.3	0.4	18.3	17.1	3.7	1.4
Feb	41.3	0.0	17.0	3.2	5.9	- 2.8	13.9	12.5	1.4	0.7	- 1.3	2.4	3.4
Mar	14.1	- 0.4	- 2.9	- 4.3	- 7.1	- 2.8	1.4	- 0.6	2.1	4.6	7.8	1.4	3.9
Apr	4.5	1.0	- 13.7	- 17.2	- 16.5	- 0.8	3.5	2.7	0.8	4.9	4.2	3.2	- 1.2
May	57.3	0.2	36.6	24.8	25.1	- 0.3	11.9	11.8	0.1	1.9	2.5	2.9	- 0.0
June	- 5.9	- 0.7	- 5.2	- 8.9	- 6.5	- 2.4	3.8	2.0	1.7	- 18.0	- 12.5	3.2	7.2
July	- 49.6	- 0.1	- 25.7	- 20.1	- 27.4	- 7.3	- 5.6	- 8.0	2.4	0.6	4.5	- 8.1	- 8.1
Aug	- 43.7	0.3	- 8.1	- 7.9	- 5.2	- 2.7	- 0.3	- 0.5	0.3	- 13.6	- 10.0	0.5	- 0.6
Sep	26.2	- 0.2	- 5.9	- 8.1	- 9.2	1.2	2.1	0.7	1.4	17.7	7.4	11.8	16.2
Oct	- 5.0	0.3	- 6.5	4.1	0.8	3.3	- 10.6	- 12.6	2.0	- 1.8	- 2.0	- 7.3	- 1.7
Nov	67.6	- 0.5	33.6	26.6	21.4	5.1	7.1	7.2	- 0.1	24.5	19.2	9.8	5.6
Dec	- 8.6	4.2	- 14.4	- 10.3	- 0.7	- 9.6	- 4.1	- 4.7	0.7	- 10.1	- 13.7	- 1.4	0.3
2004 Jan	- 15.4	- 4.1	- 26.5	- 18.1	- 15.5	- 2.6	- 8.5	- 9.4	0.9	- 0.6	- 1.0	- 4.6	- 6.6
Feb	26.4	0.0	17.3	9.0	0.4	8.6	8.3	4.2	4.1	16.6	8.0	- 1.1	2.5
Mar	47.2	- 0.5	6.2	2.8	- 3.2	6.0	3.4	- 0.3	3.7	28.7	21.7	9.0	- 0.9
Apr	57.9	0.1	26.1	24.1	16.4	7.7	1.9	0.2	1.7	10.8	7.1	14.6	1.4
May	19.5	1.0	30.7	21.9	12.5	9.3	8.9	6.5	2.3	- 10.4	- 8.2	- 8.8	0.1
June	- 33.2	- 0.7	- 13.0	- 25.2	- 14.9	- 10.4	12.2	10.6	1.7	- 9.2	- 10.1	- 13.2	0.2
July	21.8	0.1	23.4	18.8	17.7	1.2	4.6	3.7	0.9	6.4	3.3	- 5.6	- 3.8
Aug	- 5.3	- 0.1	- 7.0	- 5.5	- 4.0	- 1.5	- 1.5	- 4.3	2.9	- 7.3	- 6.8	- 6.4	- 2.9
Sep	40.7	0.0	- 1.6	0.3	- 2.6	2.9	- 1.9	- 5.8	3.8	5.5	6.4	9.3	9.5

\* 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

IV Banks

euro area										Claims on non-euro-area residents		Other assets	Period
										to non-banks in other member states			
General government				Total	Enterprises and households		General government			Total	of which Loans		
Secur-ities	Total	Loans	Secur-ities 2		Total	of which Loans	Total	Loans 3	Secur-ities				
250.0	1,086.3	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	1,169.1	857.8	311.4	102.8	36.8	36.8	66.0	17.2	48.8	678.1	575.3	224.4	1996
300.6	1,228.2	911.0	317.2	139.2	41.9	41.2	97.3	23.4	73.9	839.6	710.2	253.1	1997
394.5	1,254.9	939.1	315.8	218.0	62.5	56.0	155.5	35.6	119.9	922.0	758.0	302.2	1998
233.0	632.1	488.4	143.7	168.8	65.3	35.9	103.6	20.7	82.8	511.2	404.2	185.8	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
256.2	585.6	439.6	146.1	250.2	133.5	62.7	116.6	25.9	90.7	803.7	645.6	166.4	2003
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 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	June
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	July
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	589.2	436.6	152.6	242.8	127.6	60.6	115.2	25.1	90.1	800.6	643.9	163.3	Oct
258.1	598.5	442.5	156.0	247.4	132.9	64.7	114.5	25.6	89.0	803.7	648.2	162.2	Nov
256.2	585.6	439.6	146.1	250.2	133.5	62.7	116.6	25.9	90.7	803.7	645.6	166.4	Dec
258.6	589.2	440.2	149.0	251.5	132.0	61.2	119.5	25.6	93.9	843.7	683.0	153.4	2004 Jan
253.3	598.3	432.1	166.2	260.0	136.0	65.2	124.0	25.0	99.0	839.5	680.6	154.0	Feb
263.0	611.0	444.9	166.2	267.4	137.6	67.0	129.8	24.9	104.9	859.1	697.2	158.0	Mar
276.2	603.5	437.2	166.3	271.1	139.4	68.8	131.7	25.8	105.9	884.1	722.1	158.1	Apr
267.2	604.1	431.4	172.7	268.7	137.6	66.3	131.1	25.8	105.3	875.0	707.5	161.6	May
253.9	607.2	426.2	181.0	269.7	138.4	66.5	131.3	25.7	105.6	867.0	695.6	160.8	June
252.0	616.2	434.4	181.8	275.0	142.3	67.7	132.8	26.4	106.4	860.7	687.7	161.3	July
248.4	615.8	429.9	186.0	271.6	137.7	65.0	133.9	26.2	107.6	871.6	696.5	157.9	Aug
248.3	612.9	425.8	187.1	270.1	138.8	65.3	131.3	25.7	105.6	899.4	725.5	159.6	Sep
Changes <sup>1</sup>													
19.7	82.9	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	59.1	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	25.8	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	1.3	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	- 11.4	- 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	- 26.5	- 9.8	- 16.7	31.3	24.3	7.7	7.0	2.2	4.8	110.1	86.6	- 9.9	2001
6.2	- 0.8	- 20.2	19.4	18.3	15.9	12.0	2.4	- 0.6	3.0	65.7	64.1	- 0.4	2002
- 4.3	0.8	- 8.7	9.6	6.6	13.4	2.7	- 6.8	- 0.8	- 6.0	113.4	98.5	- 38.7	2003
2.3	13.4	4.6	8.8	1.2	- 1.8	- 2.7	3.0	1.1	2.0	9.4	10.1	- 12.5	2003 Jan
- 1.0	- 3.7	- 5.7	2.0	2.0	5.5	5.8	- 3.5	- 2.0	- 1.4	19.9	20.7	3.6	Feb
- 2.5	6.4	- 3.3	9.7	- 3.2	1.3	0.0	- 4.5	0.1	- 4.5	24.4	21.8	- 11.6	Mar
4.4	1.0	1.8	- 0.9	0.7	3.4	1.9	- 2.7	- 1.0	- 1.7	16.1	16.3	- 3.8	Apr
2.9	- 0.4	- 5.9	5.5	- 0.6	1.1	1.0	- 1.7	1.5	- 3.1	21.8	18.8	- 3.2	May
- 4.0	- 15.7	- 5.2	- 10.5	- 5.6	- 4.1	- 5.1	- 1.4	- 1.9	0.5	25.4	16.1	- 7.5	June
0.0	12.6	10.3	2.3	- 3.9	- 0.3	0.3	- 3.6	0.3	- 3.9	- 18.6	- 19.0	- 5.9	July
1.1	- 10.5	- 4.3	- 6.2	- 3.6	2.2	2.4	- 5.8	- 0.9	- 4.8	- 21.0	- 19.0	- 1.2	Aug
- 4.3	- 4.4	- 5.4	0.9	10.3	1.0	0.3	9.3	- 0.5	9.9	10.2	14.5	4.4	Sep
- 5.6	5.3	1.4	3.9	0.2	- 2.0	- 4.2	2.2	1.6	0.5	- 0.5	- 3.6	3.5	Oct
4.1	9.4	6.0	3.4	5.3	5.7	4.3	- 0.4	0.6	- 1.0	13.0	12.4	- 3.0	Nov
- 1.7	- 12.4	- 2.9	- 9.5	3.6	1.4	- 1.4	2.2	0.5	1.7	13.4	9.4	- 1.7	Dec
2.1	3.6	0.6	3.0	0.4	- 2.3	- 1.6	2.7	- 0.4	3.1	34.7	32.1	- 18.8	2004 Jan
- 3.7	9.1	- 8.0	17.2	8.6	4.0	4.0	4.6	- 0.6	5.2	- 2.7	- 1.1	- 4.8	Feb
9.8	12.7	12.7	- 0.0	7.0	1.4	1.6	5.6	- 0.1	5.8	10.7	8.6	2.1	Mar
13.2	- 7.5	- 7.6	0.1	3.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.9	1.0	21.3	21.2	- 0.4	Apr
- 8.9	0.6	- 5.9	6.5	- 2.2	- 1.7	- 2.4	- 0.5	0.1	- 0.5	- 4.4	- 10.4	2.6	May
- 13.4	3.1	- 5.2	8.3	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	- 0.2	0.2	- 8.9	- 14.1	- 1.5	June
- 1.8	9.0	8.2	0.8	3.1	1.5	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.8	- 8.2	- 9.8	0.1	July
- 3.6	- 0.3	- 4.5	4.2	- 0.6	- 1.7	0.2	1.1	- 0.1	1.2	12.6	10.6	- 3.6	Aug
- 0.2	- 2.9	- 4.1	1.1	- 0.9	1.5	0.7	- 2.4	- 0.5	- 1.9	35.9	36.2	0.9	Sep

from the flow figures (see also footnote \* in Table II.1). — 2 Including debt securities arising from the exchange of equalisation claims.

**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

Period	Deposits of banks (MFIs) in the euro area				Deposits of non-banks (non-MFIs) in the euro area								
	Balance sheet total	of banks			Total	Deposits of non-banks in the home country					Deposits of non-banks		
		Total	in the home country	in other member states		Total	Over- night	With agreed maturities <sup>2</sup>		At agreed notice <sup>3</sup>		Total	Over- night
								Total	of which up to 2 years <sup>4</sup>	Total	of which up to 3 months		
													<b>End of year or month</b>
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
2003	6,432.0	1,471.0	1,229.4	241.6	2,214.6	2,086.9	622.1	874.5	248.0	590.3	500.8	81.8	9.3
2002 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
June	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
July	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	2,188.2	2,057.3	609.5	868.5	243.9	579.4	491.2	85.4	10.7
Nov	6,456.1	1,463.6	1,214.6	249.0	2,211.2	2,082.4	632.7	869.4	244.7	580.3	491.9	83.1	9.9
Dec	6,432.0	1,471.0	1,229.4	241.6	2,214.6	2,086.9	622.1	874.5	248.0	590.3	500.8	81.8	9.3
2004 Jan	6,424.2	1,461.1	1,212.6	248.5	2,209.5	2,082.6	630.5	861.5	233.5	590.6	502.1	80.9	9.5
Feb	6,448.7	1,454.4	1,215.7	238.7	2,212.3	2,085.6	633.8	860.3	230.1	591.5	503.3	79.5	10.8
Mar	6,506.7	1,459.9	1,203.6	256.3	2,214.3	2,088.7	632.9	864.4	230.9	591.4	503.5	77.8	13.1
Apr	6,568.8	1,482.1	1,227.2	254.9	2,219.0	2,097.2	641.7	864.4	225.6	591.2	504.3	74.5	10.6
May	6,583.5	1,496.5	1,251.2	245.4	2,229.4	2,105.3	640.0	874.8	232.1	590.6	504.6	75.8	9.4
June	6,551.3	1,501.5	1,256.7	244.8	2,228.7	2,101.4	640.7	870.7	224.0	590.0	504.3	76.7	12.4
July	6,574.9	1,524.1	1,274.6	249.6	2,225.5	2,103.0	634.7	877.7	228.7	590.6	504.9	72.9	9.7
Aug	6,567.5	1,510.2	1,259.4	250.8	2,231.7	2,105.7	636.2	878.2	228.9	591.3	505.6	74.0	9.8
Sep	6,598.4	1,495.3	1,242.0	253.3	2,237.6	2,113.5	645.8	876.6	225.6	591.2	505.7	76.0	14.4
													<b>Changes <sup>1</sup></b>
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	70.2	37.2	33.1	53.0	57.0	50.3	5.9	- 11.0	0.8	11.0	- 2.6	0.6
2003	83.5	3.8	- 3.3	7.1	44.7	50.3	48.8	- 13.6	- 31.6	15.1	28.0	- 3.8	1.4
2003 Jan	- 14.6	- 19.2	- 22.2	3.0	- 14.2	- 13.7	- 10.1	- 5.7	- 4.2	2.1	4.1	0.3	0.9
Feb	41.3	9.1	11.4	- 2.3	14.3	11.9	6.7	3.4	- 3.7	1.8	3.0	1.0	- 1.1
Mar	14.1	5.9	- 5.9	11.9	2.2	4.1	7.4	- 3.3	- 5.9	0.1	1.7	- 0.3	- 0.3
Apr	4.5	- 14.0	- 16.5	2.5	1.6	3.9	7.7	- 2.4	- 1.4	- 1.4	1.1	- 1.2	0.5
May	57.3	54.5	52.0	2.5	13.9	10.2	6.1	4.9	6.3	- 0.8	0.7	1.5	0.7
June	- 5.9	- 1.2	- 1.7	0.6	4.6	5.1	16.4	- 10.9	- 10.8	- 0.4	1.0	- 0.9	- 0.0
July	- 49.6	- 52.1	- 45.6	- 6.4	- 11.8	- 7.9	- 13.0	5.1	- 1.1	0.1	2.1	- 1.1	0.5
Aug	- 43.7	- 10.0	- 10.5	0.5	9.7	9.6	2.3	6.1	2.3	1.3	2.8	- 0.5	- 0.5
Sep	26.2	4.5	- 8.4	12.9	- 4.0	- 3.5	10.0	- 13.7	- 13.1	0.2	0.9	- 0.8	0.8
Oct	- 5.0	- 10.3	- 7.5	- 2.8	0.3	- 0.1	2.2	- 3.4	- 4.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Nov	67.6	26.1	35.8	- 9.7	23.6	25.4	23.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	- 2.0	- 0.7
Dec	- 8.6	10.4	15.9	- 5.5	4.4	5.1	- 10.2	5.3	3.4	10.0	8.9	- 1.0	- 0.5
2004 Jan	- 15.4	- 11.1	- 17.2	6.1	- 5.5	- 4.6	8.2	- 13.1	- 14.5	0.3	1.3	- 1.0	0.2
Feb	26.4	- 6.3	3.3	- 9.6	3.0	3.1	4.2	- 2.0	- 4.2	0.9	1.2	- 1.4	1.3
Mar	47.2	4.0	- 12.6	16.6	1.6	2.8	- 1.1	4.0	0.7	- 0.1	0.1	- 1.8	2.3
Apr	57.9	21.3	23.2	- 1.9	4.7	8.7	8.6	0.3	- 5.1	- 0.2	0.9	- 3.5	- 2.6
May	19.5	15.3	24.2	- 8.9	10.7	8.3	- 1.5	10.4	6.6	- 0.6	0.3	1.4	- 1.2
June	- 33.2	4.7	5.5	- 0.7	- 0.7	- 4.0	0.3	- 3.7	- 7.7	- 0.6	- 0.3	0.8	3.0
July	21.8	22.3	17.8	4.6	- 3.3	1.5	- 5.8	6.6	4.3	0.7	0.5	- 3.9	- 2.8
Aug	- 5.3	- 13.5	- 14.9	1.5	7.3	3.7	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.1
Sep	40.7	- 13.0	- 16.7	3.7	6.5	8.3	9.9	- 1.5	- 3.2	- 0.1	0.1	2.2	4.7

\* 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 For the German contribution: from 1999, including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see Table IV.12). — 3 For the German contribution: up to the end of 1998, including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see also

IV Banks

in other member states <sup>5</sup>				Deposits of central governments		Liabilities arising from repos with non-banks in the euro area <sup>6</sup>	Money market fund shares issued <sup>7</sup>	Debt securities issued <sup>7</sup>		Liabilities to non-euro-area residents	Capital and reserves	Other Liabilities	Period
With agreed maturities		At agreed notice		Total	of which domestic central governments			Total	of which with maturities of up to 2 years <sup>7</sup>				
Total	of which up to 2 years <sup>4</sup>	Total	of which up to 3 months			Total	of which domestic central governments			Total	of which with maturities of up to 2 years <sup>7</sup>	Total	of which with maturities of up to 2 years <sup>7</sup>
<b>End of year or month</b>													
97.3	11.4	8.3	8.3	111.0	111.0	-	39.1	1,608.1	70.3	393.9	325.0	391.0	1995
120.6	9.0	9.2	9.2	114.6	114.6	-	34.0	1,804.3	54.4	422.1	350.0	438.8	1996
145.8	9.2	9.4	9.4	108.3	108.3	-	28.6	1,998.3	62.5	599.2	388.1	511.3	1997
168.3	13.8	9.7	9.7	111.2	111.2	-	34.8	2,248.1	80.2	739.8	426.8	574.8	1998
99.7	8.9	4.8	3.7	46.6	45.9	2.0	20.8	1,323.6	97.4	487.9	262.6	281.1	1999
96.3	6.7	4.7	3.3	69.9	67.6	0.4	19.3	1,417.1	113.3	599.8	298.1	318.4	2000
92.4	9.0	5.2	3.8	49.1	46.9	4.9	33.2	1,445.4	129.3	647.6	319.2	300.8	2001
74.6	9.9	4.7	3.6	47.7	45.6	3.3	36.7	1,468.2	71.6	599.2	343.0	309.8	2002
68.6	11.4	3.9	3.1	45.9	44.2	14.1	36.7	1,486.9	131.3	567.8	340.2	300.8	2003
74.6	9.9	4.7	3.6	47.7	45.6	3.3	36.7	1,468.2	71.6	599.2	343.0	309.8	2002 Dec
74.8	10.4	4.7	3.6	46.9	45.2	7.6	38.5	1,461.1	138.9	602.9	350.5	305.9	2003 Jan
75.9	12.3	4.6	3.6	48.2	45.1	10.9	39.6	1,468.4	145.7	606.7	354.1	305.4	Feb
75.7	13.0	4.6	3.6	46.6	45.2	11.2	40.2	1,467.9	143.5	612.1	353.1	303.6	Mar
73.8	12.3	4.5	3.5	45.5	44.9	11.3	39.6	1,468.6	142.6	620.2	351.6	307.2	Apr
74.1	13.3	4.4	3.5	47.7	44.4	12.3	39.4	1,463.3	133.3	599.0	351.0	305.4	May
73.4	12.2	4.4	3.5	48.1	44.6	10.8	38.7	1,470.0	128.7	594.8	348.2	307.0	June
72.1	12.1	4.3	3.4	45.3	43.8	10.9	38.4	1,482.8	133.0	603.6	348.1	301.6	July
72.4	12.8	4.2	3.4	45.9	43.8	12.4	38.1	1,480.0	122.1	579.2	344.0	298.0	Aug
70.5	12.0	4.1	3.3	46.2	43.4	15.6	38.0	1,485.5	124.4	579.7	341.0	304.3	Sep
70.6	12.7	4.0	3.3	45.5	43.0	21.1	37.6	1,494.1	126.2	574.2	344.6	299.9	Oct
69.3	11.4	4.0	3.2	45.7	43.6	20.0	37.1	1,502.7	131.5	574.6	343.0	304.0	Nov
68.6	11.4	3.9	3.1	45.9	44.2	14.1	36.7	1,486.9	131.3	567.8	340.2	300.8	Dec
67.5	11.9	3.8	3.1	45.9	45.2	16.6	36.4	1,493.9	128.6	585.4	336.8	284.5	2004 Jan
64.9	10.9	3.8	3.1	47.3	45.8	17.5	36.2	1,503.7	127.3	604.4	332.2	288.0	Feb
60.9	10.1	3.7	3.1	47.8	46.2	18.2	35.8	1,532.3	134.7	623.1	330.1	292.8	Mar
60.2	10.2	3.7	3.1	47.2	46.2	17.3	35.7	1,549.0	135.3	632.3	333.7	299.7	Apr
62.7	12.3	3.7	3.0	48.3	45.8	17.0	36.1	1,559.8	132.3	612.5	336.4	295.8	May
60.6	10.2	3.6	3.0	50.7	47.1	16.1	36.0	1,554.2	123.6	582.1	337.5	295.2	June
59.6	9.7	3.6	3.0	49.7	47.2	16.8	39.9	1,558.7	120.0	576.6	339.4	293.9	July
60.6	10.2	3.6	3.0	52.1	47.6	14.2	41.1	1,562.9	120.7	577.2	336.9	293.3	Aug
58.0	8.2	3.5	2.9	48.1	46.0	18.1	39.0	1,575.7	119.7	595.6	334.8	302.3	Sep
<b>Changes <sup>1</sup></b>													
23.3	- 2.4	0.9	0.9	3.6	3.6	-	- 5.1	196.3	- 15.9	28.1	25.0	47.8	1996
25.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.2	6.2	-	- 4.5	194.8	8.1	172.3	37.1	71.2	1997
24.0	4.6	0.3	0.3	2.9	2.9	-	6.2	263.3	28.1	151.4	28.8	68.3	1998
5.9	1.5	- 0.2	- 1.3	1.9	1.2	0.6	3.5	168.0	65.1	89.7	38.0	7.7	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	1.6	0.2	0.4	20.5	20.4	4.6	13.3	59.5	18.6	34.8	20.9	1.1	2001
- 2.6	1.1	- 0.5	- 0.3	1.4	1.3	- 1.6	4.1	18.8	14.8	- 2.1	25.6	- 2.7	2002
- 4.4	2.0	- 0.8	- 0.4	1.8	1.4	10.7	0.0	49.8	- 2.2	4.6	- 3.9	- 26.3	2003
- 0.6	- 0.5	- 0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	5.3	1.8	4.8	2.9	11.3	3.2	- 7.7	2003 Jan
2.1	3.0	- 0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	2.3	1.1	8.1	6.8	4.4	3.7	- 1.7	Feb
- 0.0	0.7	- 0.1	- 0.0	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.8	- 2.4	8.2	- 0.7	- 3.2	Mar
- 1.6	- 0.6	- 0.1	- 0.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	- 0.5	3.5	- 0.8	13.7	- 0.9	1.2	Apr
0.9	1.2	- 0.1	- 0.0	2.2	0.5	1.0	- 0.2	3.4	- 6.9	- 8.2	0.7	- 7.8	May
- 0.8	- 1.0	- 0.1	- 0.0	0.4	0.2	- 1.5	- 0.7	3.1	- 4.5	- 11.4	- 3.6	4.7	June
- 1.5	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.1	2.8	0.8	0.2	- 0.4	12.1	4.3	7.0	- 0.2	- 4.6	July
0.0	0.6	- 0.1	- 0.0	0.6	0.0	1.5	- 0.2	- 7.1	- 10.9	- 32.4	- 4.9	- 0.2	Aug
- 1.5	- 0.7	- 0.1	- 0.1	0.3	0.4	3.2	- 0.1	11.6	2.4	12.3	- 1.9	0.7	Sep
0.1	0.7	- 0.1	- 0.1	0.7	0.4	5.6	- 0.5	7.8	1.8	- 10.3	3.4	- 1.1	Oct
- 1.1	- 1.2	- 0.1	- 0.1	0.1	0.6	- 1.2	- 0.5	12.3	5.3	6.8	- 1.0	1.3	Nov
- 0.3	0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	0.3	0.6	- 5.9	- 0.4	- 10.6	- 0.1	3.2	- 1.8	- 7.9	Dec
- 1.2	0.5	- 0.1	- 0.0	0.0	0.9	2.5	- 0.3	4.2	- 2.7	12.7	- 3.9	- 13.9	2004 Jan
- 2.6	- 1.0	- 0.0	- 0.0	1.3	0.6	0.9	- 0.2	10.0	- 1.3	19.6	- 4.6	4.1	Feb
- 4.1	- 0.8	- 0.0	- 0.0	0.5	0.4	0.8	- 0.5	23.2	7.5	14.0	- 2.5	6.7	Mar
- 0.8	0.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	0.6	0.0	- 1.0	- 0.0	15.5	0.3	6.4	3.4	7.7	Apr
2.6	2.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	1.0	0.4	- 0.3	0.3	12.2	- 2.8	- 16.7	2.6	- 4.6	May
- 2.1	- 2.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	2.4	1.3	- 0.8	- 0.1	- 5.9	- 8.6	- 31.0	1.1	- 0.5	June
- 1.1	- 0.5	- 0.0	- 0.0	1.0	0.0	0.6	3.9	3.6	- 3.6	- 7.0	1.8	- 0.1	July
1.1	0.5	- 0.0	- 0.0	2.4	0.4	- 2.5	1.2	5.4	0.7	2.1	- 3.3	- 2.0	Aug
- 2.5	- 1.9	- 0.0	- 0.0	4.0	1.6	3.9	- 2.1	17.2	- 0.9	24.1	- 1.5	5.4	Sep

footnote 2). — 4 Up to December 1998, with maturities of less than four years. — 5 Excluding deposits of central governments. — 6 Data collected separately from 1999 only; up to December 1998, included in the deposits with agreed maturities of up to two years. — 7 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.

## IV Banks

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

€ billion

End of month	Number of reporting institutions	Balance sheet total	Cash in hand and credit balances with central banks	Lending to banks (MFIs)			Lending to non-banks (non-MFIs)				Participating interests	Other assets	
				Total	of which		Total	of which					
					Balances and loans	Securities issued by banks		Loans	Bills	Securities issued by non-banks			
													for up to and including 1 year
<b>All categories of banks</b>													
2004 Apr	2,216	6,604.4	52.3	2,498.9	1,791.0	697.0	3,648.7	476.7	2,563.8	3.7	594.5	145.9	258.4
2004 May	2,213	6,618.6	55.2	2,529.2	1,806.8	712.7	3,626.7	452.4	2,566.7	3.7	594.1	146.5	260.9
2004 June	2,200	6,587.5	50.5	2,507.2	1,792.0	705.3	3,622.4	449.1	2,566.6	3.5	590.4	145.6	261.8
2004 July	2,184	6,608.2	53.1	2,516.2	1,799.5	708.0	3,633.5	453.0	2,568.9	3.6	590.5	142.7	262.7
2004 Aug	2,178	6,599.5	54.8	2,507.3	1,790.0	708.0	3,636.8	450.0	2,570.3	3.5	593.9	141.4	259.2
2004 Sep	2,166	6,633.9	54.6	2,535.0	1,808.9	716.0	3,641.1	459.6	2,567.7	3.5	594.8	141.4	261.8
<b>Commercial banks <sup>5</sup></b>													
2004 Aug	252	1,846.0	20.2	677.7	544.3	130.9	978.1	248.0	544.8	1.9	171.8	75.6	94.4
2004 Sep	252	1,865.0	16.9	688.9	553.3	132.9	988.5	259.0	547.4	1.9	169.2	75.0	95.7
<b>Big banks <sup>6</sup></b>													
2004 Aug	4	1,061.4	11.1	387.5	333.1	53.4	532.9	159.6	263.8	1.2	98.3	66.0	63.8
2004 Sep	4	1,083.0	7.8	402.0	343.3	57.4	542.5	169.0	265.8	1.2	97.0	65.6	65.2
<b>Regional banks and other commercial banks</b>													
2004 Aug	164	696.5	8.6	242.3	167.9	73.3	408.6	71.6	264.3	0.6	70.6	9.5	27.4
2004 Sep	164	690.6	8.5	236.4	164.2	71.3	408.8	72.4	264.4	0.6	69.9	9.4	27.5
<b>Branches of foreign banks</b>													
2004 Aug	84	88.1	0.5	47.8	43.2	4.2	36.6	16.8	16.7	0.0	2.9	0.1	3.1
2004 Sep	84	91.5	0.7	50.4	45.8	4.2	37.2	17.6	17.2	0.0	2.3	0.1	3.1
<b>Landesbanken</b>													
2004 Aug	13	1,398.9	3.6	723.2	571.4	149.7	589.3	63.0	412.0	0.3	111.6	30.4	52.5
2004 Sep	13	1,389.7	6.5	733.2	577.5	152.7	568.4	58.3	396.8	0.2	110.4	30.1	51.6
<b>Savings banks</b>													
2004 Aug	481	982.8	17.8	227.6	72.8	154.4	701.3	69.3	539.8	0.9	91.2	14.7	21.4
2004 Sep	481	983.4	17.3	226.2	71.0	154.7	702.9	71.0	539.5	0.8	91.4	15.4	21.6
<b>Regional institutions of credit cooperatives</b>													
2004 Aug	2	198.1	0.2	137.0	94.7	41.9	42.5	10.3	20.3	0.1	11.8	11.4	6.9
2004 Sep	2	195.2	0.7	134.4	90.9	43.2	41.8	9.8	19.9	0.1	12.0	11.4	6.9
<b>Credit cooperatives</b>													
2004 Aug	1,364	567.1	11.8	145.5	59.6	84.2	386.9	42.6	302.3	0.5	41.3	6.0	16.8
2004 Sep	1,351	567.1	11.5	145.1	59.0	84.5	387.6	43.2	302.5	0.5	41.2	6.0	16.9
<b>Mortgage banks</b>													
2004 Aug	25	868.9	0.9	227.8	137.2	89.0	621.1	11.0	486.3	-	121.0	0.8	18.3
2004 Sep	25	873.7	1.1	232.6	141.5	89.7	621.2	11.7	484.3	-	125.1	0.8	18.0
<b>Building and loan associations</b>													
2004 Aug	27	177.3	0.0	42.7	30.7	11.8	122.0	1.5	106.9	.	12.5	0.4	12.1
2004 Sep	27	180.0	0.1	44.5	32.5	11.8	121.4	1.5	106.1	.	12.8	0.4	13.5
<b>Special purpose banks</b>													
2004 Aug	14	560.4	0.3	325.7	279.4	46.1	195.5	4.4	158.0	-	32.5	2.1	36.8
2004 Sep	15	579.8	0.6	330.2	283.4	46.6	209.2	5.0	171.2	-	32.7	2.2	37.5
<b>Memo item: Foreign banks <sup>7</sup></b>													
2004 Aug	126	399.8	3.1	174.2	122.0	51.6	209.0	36.9	125.7	0.2	46.0	0.8	12.8
2004 Sep	126	409.5	3.4	181.3	129.1	51.7	211.5	38.2	126.6	0.2	46.4	0.8	12.6
<b>of which: Banks majority-owned by foreign banks <sup>8</sup></b>													
2004 Aug	42	311.7	2.6	126.3	78.7	47.4	172.5	20.1	109.1	0.2	43.1	0.7	9.6
2004 Sep	42	318.0	2.7	130.9	83.3	47.5	174.3	20.6	109.4	0.2	44.1	0.7	9.5

\* 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



IV Banks

Deposits of banks (MFIs)			Deposits of non-banks (non-MFIs)							Bearer debt securities outstanding <sup>4</sup>	Capital including published reserves, participation rights capital, funds for general banking risks	Other liabilities	End of month	
Total	of which		Total	Sight deposits	Time deposits <sup>1</sup>		Memo item Liabilities arising from repos <sup>2</sup>	Savings deposits <sup>3</sup>						
	Sight deposits	Time deposits			for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year <sup>1</sup>		Total	of which At three months' notice					Bank savings bonds
<b>All categories of banks</b>														
1,873.9	270.9	1,602.9	2,477.8	701.0	319.4	750.3	84.4	601.0	512.2	106.0	1,593.8	286.2	372.7	2004 Apr
1,868.9	248.3	1,620.4	2,487.6	705.5	322.3	753.7	76.9	600.4	512.4	105.7	1,606.1	287.2	368.7	2004 May
1,861.1	258.6	1,602.4	2,468.5	704.0	302.5	756.9	68.0	599.7	512.1	105.4	1,601.3	287.6	369.0	2004 June
1,873.9	249.5	1,624.2	2,470.3	691.7	314.6	758.3	72.1	600.3	512.6	105.3	1,607.5	287.9	368.7	2004 July
1,854.6	229.2	1,625.3	2,480.0	696.3	319.3	758.0	76.3	601.0	513.4	105.5	1,610.2	286.7	368.0	2004 Aug
1,853.0	253.1	1,599.8	2,495.0	714.3	312.8	761.7	81.6	600.8	513.5	105.3	1,622.6	285.4	377.9	2004 Sep
<b>Commercial banks<sup>5</sup></b>														
711.3	131.0	580.1	711.8	320.8	155.7	123.1	66.4	102.9	93.4	9.3	210.7	89.7	122.6	2004 Aug
712.4	145.2	567.1	727.0	333.6	153.0	127.9	72.2	103.2	93.7	9.3	210.5	89.3	125.8	2004 Sep
<b>Big banks<sup>6</sup></b>														
436.9	89.6	347.2	355.7	143.9	109.3	70.3	60.8	31.6	29.8	0.5	146.5	50.6	71.8	2004 Aug
439.9	99.0	340.8	373.2	157.3	108.3	75.0	70.5	32.0	30.3	0.5	146.4	49.8	73.7	2004 Sep
<b>Regional banks and other commercial banks</b>														
207.9	31.5	176.3	340.7	166.4	43.4	50.9	5.6	71.3	63.6	8.7	64.2	36.7	47.0	2004 Aug
203.5	34.0	169.4	337.8	165.2	41.7	51.0	1.7	71.1	63.5	8.8	64.1	37.0	48.1	2004 Sep
<b>Branches of foreign banks</b>														
66.6	9.9	56.6	15.3	10.4	3.0	1.9	–	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	2.4	3.8	2004 Aug
69.1	12.2	56.9	16.0	11.1	3.0	1.9	–	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	2.4	3.9	2004 Sep
<b>Landesbanken</b>														
464.8	55.6	409.2	324.7	45.1	38.9	224.5	7.0	15.3	14.4	0.8	489.4	60.6	59.5	2004 Aug
461.5	62.6	398.9	319.1	48.9	38.7	215.4	6.2	15.2	14.3	0.8	489.9	59.1	60.1	2004 Sep
<b>Savings banks</b>														
213.8	5.7	208.1	630.4	196.2	51.1	11.1	–	302.0	250.4	70.0	44.2	47.5	46.9	2004 Aug
214.2	5.9	208.3	628.1	194.6	50.8	11.3	–	301.6	250.3	69.9	44.4	47.5	49.2	2004 Sep
<b>Regional institutions of credit cooperatives</b>														
118.7	28.1	90.5	29.2	5.9	7.0	16.0	2.9	–	–	0.3	29.7	10.1	10.4	2004 Aug
116.2	28.3	87.9	29.7	6.8	7.1	15.4	3.2	–	–	0.3	29.9	10.1	9.4	2004 Sep
<b>Credit cooperatives</b>														
75.8	1.3	74.5	404.5	122.9	52.3	24.2	–	180.4	154.8	24.7	32.5	31.2	23.1	2004 Aug
74.7	1.7	73.0	404.6	123.6	51.7	24.3	–	180.5	154.8	24.5	32.4	31.2	24.2	2004 Sep
<b>Mortgage banks</b>														
135.5	4.3	131.2	148.5	1.1	5.4	141.8	–	–	–	0.2	537.5	22.1	25.3	2004 Aug
137.0	6.0	131.0	149.3	1.6	4.9	142.6	–	–	–	0.2	541.6	22.2	23.6	2004 Sep
<b>Building and loan associations</b>														
29.3	1.3	28.0	113.2	0.3	0.8	111.4	–	0.4	0.4	0.2	7.0	7.4	20.4	2004 Aug
29.9	1.6	28.2	113.5	0.3	0.9	111.7	–	0.4	0.4	0.2	6.9	7.4	22.3	2004 Sep
<b>Special purpose banks</b>														
105.4	1.8	103.6	117.8	3.9	8.0	105.8	–	–	–	–	259.2	18.2	59.8	2004 Aug
107.2	1.7	105.4	123.7	4.8	5.8	113.1	–	–	–	–	266.8	18.7	63.4	2004 Sep
<b>Memo item: Foreign banks<sup>7</sup></b>														
136.9	22.5	114.3	129.4	80.7	14.1	24.7	0.2	6.9	6.7	3.1	98.2	13.0	22.2	2004 Aug
142.5	25.2	117.3	131.4	82.7	13.4	25.3	0.1	6.8	6.7	3.1	101.3	13.1	21.2	2004 Sep
<b>of which: Banks majority-owned by foreign banks<sup>8</sup></b>														
70.4	12.6	57.7	114.1	70.2	11.1	22.8	0.2	6.9	6.7	3.1	98.2	10.6	18.4	2004 Aug
73.5	13.0	60.4	115.4	71.6	10.5	23.4	0.1	6.8	6.6	3.1	101.3	10.6	17.3	2004 Sep

securities; excluding non-negotiable bearer debt securities. — <sup>5</sup> Commercial banks comprise the sub-groups "Big banks", "Regional banks and other commercial banks" and "Branches of foreign banks". — <sup>6</sup> Deutsche Bank AG, Dresdner Bank AG, Commerzbank AG and Bayerische Hypo- und Vereinsbank AG. — <sup>7</sup> 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". — <sup>8</sup> Separate presentation of the banks majority-owned by foreign banks included in the categories "Regional banks and other commercial banks" and "Mortgage banks".



IV Banks

Equalisation claims 10	Memo item Fiduciary loans 7	Partici- pating interests in domestic banks and enterprises	Deposits of domestic banks (MFIs) 3,11,12					Deposits of domestic non-banks (non-MFIs) 3,17					Period	
			Total	Sight deposits 13,14	Time deposits 14,15	Redis- counted bills 16	Memo item Fiduciary loans 7	Total	Sight de- posits 13	Time deposits 15,18	Savings de- posits 19	Bank savings bonds 20		Memo item Fiduciary loans 7
End of year or month *														
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	88.1	83.2	1,539.4	363.9	1,065.1	75.5	35.0	3,021.1	579.9	1,086.1	1,046.1	227.4	81.6	1995
81.3	106.0	89.7	1,731.0	401.1	1,202.4	75.4	52.2	3,241.5	675.1	1,109.8	1,143.0	227.8	85.8	1996
76.0	107.6	95.1	1,902.3	427.6	1,349.1	75.6	50.0	3,341.9	689.8	1,146.9	1,182.1	236.9	86.1	1997
71.6	102.8	129.2	2,086.9	472.5	1,505.2	59.4	49.7	3,520.3	799.5	1,194.1	1,211.0	234.9	80.9	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	58.5	82.7	1,189.2	113.4	1,075.3	0.4	30.1	1,945.8	443.4	819.9	573.5	109.0	42.1	2000
4.0	57.0	95.9	1,204.9	123.1	1,081.6	0.3	27.2	2,034.0	526.4	827.0	574.5	106.0	43.3	2001
3.0	54.8	119.0	1,244.0	127.6	1,116.2	0.2	25.6	2,085.9	575.6	830.6	575.3	104.4	42.1	2002
2.0	56.8	109.2	1,229.6	116.8	1,112.6	0.2	27.8	2,140.3	624.0	825.7	590.3	100.3	40.5	2003
3.0	54.6	116.7	1,203.4	137.4	1,065.9	0.1	25.5	2,094.8	586.3	828.2	577.9	102.4	41.8	2003 Apr
3.0	54.5	119.6	1,254.2	146.4	1,107.7	0.1	25.5	2,101.9	591.7	831.2	577.1	101.9	41.7	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	54.2	119.1	1,207.7	123.6	1,084.0	0.1	25.3	2,102.3	595.6	829.0	576.8	100.9	41.7	July
2.0	54.6	118.8	1,198.2	120.9	1,077.2	0.1	25.7	2,111.4	598.5	834.5	578.0	100.4	41.7	Aug
2.0	54.4	115.1	1,188.2	116.0	1,072.0	0.1	25.5	2,112.3	608.8	825.4	578.3	99.9	41.5	Sep
2.0	53.9	115.0	1,179.6	122.1	1,057.4	0.1	25.3	2,114.7	610.9	824.5	579.4	100.0	40.7	Oct
2.0	54.1	113.3	1,214.5	135.3	1,079.1	0.1	25.5	2,138.6	634.1	824.0	580.3	100.1	40.7	Nov
2.0	56.8	109.2	1,229.6	116.8	1,112.6	0.2	27.8	2,140.3	624.0	825.7	590.3	100.3	40.5	Dec
2.0	57.2	108.9	1,213.2	142.0	1,071.1	0.1	28.3	2,137.5	632.2	814.3	590.6	100.3	40.3	2004 Jan
2.0	56.6	108.8	1,215.7	134.0	1,081.6	0.1	28.2	2,141.8	635.4	814.8	591.5	100.1	40.5	Feb
2.0	54.9	107.2	1,204.3	140.0	1,064.2	0.1	27.8	2,145.8	635.3	819.2	591.4	99.8	39.3	Mar
2.0	54.4	106.6	1,227.8	143.2	1,084.5	0.1	27.7	2,154.0	644.0	819.6	591.2	99.2	39.0	Apr
2.0	54.3	107.1	1,252.0	134.2	1,117.7	0.1	27.6	2,162.4	642.7	830.2	590.6	98.9	39.0	May
2.0	54.9	106.7	1,257.3	129.2	1,128.0	0.1	28.4	2,158.3	643.5	826.2	590.0	98.7	38.8	June
1.0	55.9	103.5	1,275.2	125.7	1,149.4	0.1	29.5	2,160.4	637.6	833.6	590.6	98.6	38.7	July
1.0	55.8	102.2	1,260.2	122.4	1,137.7	0.1	29.4	2,161.3	639.1	832.2	591.3	98.7	38.6	Aug
1.0	57.0	102.6	1,243.1	124.4	1,118.6	0.1	30.7	2,169.7	649.5	830.4	591.2	98.6	38.5	Sep
Changes *														
- 1.2	+ 7.3	+ 12.5	+ 134.2	+ 20.4	+ 111.5	+ 0.4	+ 2.0	+ 158.3	+ 48.9	- 14.2	+ 105.6	+ 11.7	+ 6.3	1995
+ 8.0	+ 3.3	+ 6.5	+ 175.9	+ 36.6	+ 137.7	- 0.2	+ 1.7	+ 218.4	+ 94.3	+ 23.2	+ 96.9	+ 0.7	+ 3.3	1996
- 5.3	+ 1.6	+ 5.4	+ 175.9	+ 31.6	+ 146.7	+ 0.2	- 2.6	+ 100.5	+ 13.0	+ 37.1	+ 39.1	+ 9.2	+ 2.1	1997
- 4.4	- 4.8	+ 34.1	+ 179.0	+ 39.7	+ 156.4	- 16.2	- 0.9	+ 179.3	+ 110.6	+ 47.2	+ 28.9	- 2.1	- 5.3	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	+ 0.5	+ 7.1	+ 64.7	- 2.3	+ 66.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 41.3	+ 22.3	+ 61.1	- 40.5	- 1.7	- 0.0	2000
- 29.1	- 1.5	+ 13.3	+ 9.6	+ 7.4	+ 2.3	- 0.2	- 2.9	+ 88.5	+ 82.3	+ 8.1	+ 1.1	- 2.9	+ 1.0	2001
- 1.0	- 2.1	+ 24.2	+ 37.9	+ 1.7	+ 36.3	- 0.1	- 1.5	+ 51.7	+ 48.4	+ 4.1	+ 0.8	- 1.6	- 1.1	2002
- 1.0	+ 2.1	- 9.8	- 5.6	- 9.5	+ 3.9	+ 0.0	+ 2.4	+ 54.0	+ 48.4	- 4.8	+ 15.1	- 4.8	- 1.2	2003
- 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	2003 Apr
-	- 0.1	+ 3.0	+ 50.8	+ 8.9	+ 41.9	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 7.1	+ 5.4	+ 3.0	- 0.8	- 0.5	- 0.1	May
- 0.0	- 0.1	- 1.5	- 1.7	+ 4.2	- 5.9	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 7.7	+ 17.2	- 8.5	- 0.4	- 0.6	+ 0.1	June
- 1.0	- 0.2	+ 1.0	- 44.9	- 27.0	- 18.0	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 7.1	- 13.3	+ 6.5	+ 0.1	- 0.4	- 0.0	July
- 0.0	+ 0.3	- 0.3	- 9.5	- 2.7	- 6.8	- 0.0	+ 0.4	+ 9.1	+ 2.9	+ 5.5	+ 1.3	- 0.5	- 0.1	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	+ 2.5	+ 2.1	- 0.9	+ 1.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3	Oct
-	+ 0.2	- 1.7	+ 34.9	+ 13.2	+ 21.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 23.8	+ 23.2	- 0.4	+ 0.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	Nov
+ 0.0	+ 2.7	- 4.1	+ 15.1	- 18.6	+ 33.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.3	+ 1.7	- 10.1	+ 1.7	+ 10.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2	Dec
- 0.0	+ 0.3	- 0.3	- 16.3	+ 25.3	- 41.5	- 0.1	+ 0.4	- 2.8	+ 8.2	- 11.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	- 0.2	2004 Jan
-	- 0.5	- 0.1	+ 2.4	- 8.0	+ 10.5	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 4.3	+ 4.1	- 0.4	+ 0.9	- 0.2	+ 0.2	Feb
+ 0.0	- 1.8	- 1.6	- 11.4	+ 6.0	- 17.4	+ 0.0	- 0.3	+ 4.0	- 0.0	+ 4.5	- 0.1	- 0.3	- 1.2	Mar
- 0.0	- 0.5	- 0.6	+ 23.2	+ 3.2	+ 20.0	+ 0.0	- 0.2	+ 8.5	+ 8.7	+ 0.3	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.2	Apr
-	- 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 24.2	- 9.0	+ 33.2	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 8.4	- 1.4	+ 10.6	- 0.6	- 0.2	- 0.0	May
-	+ 0.6	- 0.4	+ 5.3	- 5.0	+ 10.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.8	- 4.1	+ 0.4	- 3.6	- 0.6	- 0.3	- 0.2	June
- 0.9	+ 1.1	- 3.1	+ 17.9	- 3.4	+ 21.4	- 0.0	+ 1.1	+ 2.1	- 5.5	+ 7.0	+ 0.7	- 0.0	- 0.1	July
+ 0.0	- 0.2	- 1.4	- 15.0	- 3.4	- 11.7	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 1.9	+ 1.5	- 0.4	+ 0.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1	Aug
-	+ 1.2	+ 0.4	- 17.1	+ 2.0	- 19.1	- 0.0	+ 1.3	+ 8.3	+ 10.4	- 1.8	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.1	Sep

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.

### 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

Period	Cash in hand (non-euro-area banknotes and coins) 1	Lending to foreign banks (MFIs) 2							Lending to foreign non-banks (non-MFIs) 2					
		Total	Credit balances and loans, bills 3			Negotiable money market paper issued by banks 4	Securities issued by banks 5	Memo item Fiduciary loans 6	Total	Loans and bills 3			Treasury bills and negotiable money market paper issued by non-banks	Securities issued by non-banks
			Total	Short-term	Medium and long-term					Total	Short-term	Medium and long-term		
<b>End of year or month *</b>														
1994	1.2	492.3	455.0	309.0	146.0	0.1	23.7	13.5	257.4	173.0	35.0	138.0	0.6	66.5
1995	1.2	538.4	500.8	349.7	151.1	0.1	25.6	11.8	289.2	191.1	42.1	148.9	1.7	79.7
1996	1.4	588.9	544.2	386.6	157.6	0.3	31.5	13.0	352.0	230.4	60.2	170.2	4.9	103.9
1997	1.5	689.1	635.3	456.1	179.2	0.2	43.1	10.5	474.8	312.7	96.2	216.5	6.0	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	0.4	507.7	441.4	325.4	116.0	1.3	65.0	3.6	475.8	286.8	71.1	215.7	6.5	182.5
2001	0.4	596.1	521.7	383.7	138.0	0.8	73.6	3.5	570.3	347.2	99.7	247.5	5.2	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
2003	0.3	769.6	675.8	515.7	160.1	1.5	92.3	1.6	576.3	344.8	110.9	233.9	6.0	225.4
2003 Apr	0.3	738.6	657.2	505.9	151.2	1.7	79.8	2.6	583.3	364.8	125.1	239.7	7.4	211.1
May	0.3	760.1	676.4	524.6	151.8	1.3	82.4	2.5	578.6	362.3	126.8	235.6	6.8	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	0.3	779.1	689.4	533.9	155.5	1.4	88.3	2.6	567.4	345.3	106.5	238.8	6.8	215.3
Aug	0.3	771.9	682.3	522.9	159.4	1.3	88.3	2.6	561.3	344.3	101.3	243.0	7.4	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	8.0	219.9
Nov	0.3	764.6	672.3	512.8	159.5	1.3	91.1	1.6	583.8	357.5	118.0	239.6	6.4	219.8
Dec	0.3	769.6	675.8	515.7	160.1	1.5	92.3	1.6	576.3	344.8	110.9	233.9	6.0	225.4
2004 Jan	0.3	788.7	693.8	531.9	161.9	1.2	93.6	1.6	588.4	353.0	118.0	235.0	5.5	229.8
Feb	0.3	790.5	691.5	530.7	160.8	1.3	97.7	1.6	598.7	360.7	126.1	234.6	6.0	232.0
Mar	0.3	803.2	700.1	538.5	161.6	1.7	101.4	1.7	617.6	370.2	133.9	236.4	4.8	242.5
Apr	0.3	825.5	720.4	557.5	162.9	2.2	102.8	1.7	625.8	376.7	137.2	239.5	5.0	244.0
May	0.3	836.2	725.7	570.5	155.2	1.9	108.7	1.7	613.1	361.8	123.6	238.2	5.0	246.3
June	0.4	835.5	722.1	566.9	155.2	2.1	111.3	1.7	618.9	363.8	124.6	239.1	7.3	247.8
July	0.4	829.1	717.3	557.4	159.9	1.7	110.1	1.6	626.0	366.1	127.6	238.5	9.7	250.2
Aug	0.4	828.3	714.6	557.9	156.7	1.8	112.0	1.6	635.0	372.4	134.6	237.7	12.1	250.5
Sep	0.3	854.3	735.7	578.0	157.7	2.0	116.6	1.7	635.3	375.5	141.8	233.6	10.6	249.2
<b>Changes *</b>														
1995	+ 0.1	+ 59.1	+ 57.6	+ 49.2	+ 8.4	+ 0.0	+ 2.9	- 1.4	+ 38.3	+ 21.3	+ 7.8	+ 13.6	+ 1.1	+ 16.1
1996	+ 0.2	+ 34.2	+ 29.9	+ 27.2	+ 2.7	+ 0.2	+ 5.2	- 1.1	+ 58.4	+ 36.2	+ 17.0	+ 19.2	+ 3.1	+ 21.4
1997	+ 0.1	+ 80.6	+ 71.5	+ 53.3	+ 18.2	- 0.1	+ 10.4	- 1.2	+ 109.3	+ 73.0	+ 33.7	+ 39.3	+ 0.7	+ 32.9
1998	- 0.0	+ 100.8	+ 89.5	+ 79.3	+ 10.2	+ 0.0	+ 13.1	- 1.8	+ 122.0	+ 42.7	- 6.4	+ 49.1	+ 5.5	+ 66.0
1999	- 0.3	+ 17.7	+ 5.7	- 5.3	+ 11.0	+ 0.2	+ 11.7	- 0.0	+ 85.8	+ 42.8	+ 8.4	+ 34.4	+ 1.3	+ 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	+ 0.0	+ 83.7	+ 75.6	+ 54.4	+ 21.2	- 0.5	+ 8.5	- 0.2	+ 88.3	+ 53.4	+ 27.0	+ 26.4	- 1.5	+ 36.3
2002	- 0.1	+ 120.3	+ 118.0	+ 99.4	+ 18.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.2	- 0.9	+ 21.2	+ 12.7	- 0.4	+ 13.2	+ 4.6	+ 3.9
2003	- 0.1	+ 103.8	+ 84.6	+ 65.2	+ 19.3	+ 0.6	+ 18.7	- 0.4	+ 46.3	+ 35.1	+ 24.0	+ 11.0	- 2.7	+ 13.9
2003 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	+ 0.0	+ 30.1	+ 28.0	+ 24.9	+ 3.2	- 0.4	+ 2.5	- 0.0	+ 5.6	+ 6.0	+ 3.8	+ 2.3	- 0.4	- 0.0
June	+ 0.1	+ 29.4	+ 26.3	+ 25.1	+ 1.2	- 0.0	+ 3.2	+ 0.0	- 6.2	- 14.9	- 12.6	- 2.3	+ 0.1	+ 8.6
July	- 0.1	- 16.5	- 19.1	- 20.3	+ 1.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.4	- 0.0	- 12.3	- 7.5	- 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
Nov	- 0.0	+ 12.5	+ 12.1	+ 14.3	- 2.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.1	- 0.0	+ 12.8	+ 13.3	+ 12.9	+ 0.5	- 1.5	+ 1.0
Dec	- 0.0	+ 11.7	+ 9.9	+ 7.6	+ 2.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.5	- 0.0	+ 0.5	- 6.0	- 5.7	- 0.4	- 0.2	+ 6.8
2004 Jan	+ 0.0	+ 16.3	+ 14.8	+ 14.0	+ 0.8	- 0.3	+ 1.8	+ 0.0	+ 7.6	+ 5.3	+ 6.4	- 1.1	- 0.6	+ 2.9
Feb	- 0.0	+ 2.7	- 1.5	- 0.6	- 0.9	+ 0.1	+ 4.1	+ 0.0	+ 11.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.4	- 0.4	+ 0.6	+ 2.5
Mar	+ 0.0	+ 6.1	+ 2.2	+ 5.3	- 3.1	+ 0.3	+ 3.6	+ 0.0	+ 15.6	+ 7.4	+ 7.0	+ 0.4	- 1.3	+ 9.4
Apr	-	+ 20.3	+ 18.4	+ 17.6	+ 0.8	+ 0.6	+ 1.4	+ 0.0	+ 5.6	+ 4.2	+ 3.1	+ 1.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
May	+ 0.0	+ 13.0	+ 7.5	+ 14.8	- 7.3	- 0.3	+ 5.8	- 0.0	- 9.7	- 12.7	- 13.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.0	+ 3.0
June	+ 0.0	- 1.1	- 4.1	- 3.9	- 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.9	- 0.0	+ 5.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.0	- 0.6	+ 2.3	+ 2.7
July	+ 0.0	- 5.2	- 5.9	- 10.2	+ 4.3	- 0.4	+ 1.1	- 0.1	+ 3.7	+ 1.2	+ 2.8	- 1.6	+ 2.4	+ 0.1
Aug	- 0.0	- 2.5	- 4.5	- 1.7	- 2.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.9	- 0.0	+ 12.8	+ 10.0	+ 9.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.4	+ 0.5
Sep	- 0.0	+ 30.2	+ 25.1	+ 23.0	+ 2.1	+ 0.3	+ 4.8	+ 0.1	+ 5.0	+ 6.6	+ 8.2	- 1.6	- 1.3	- 0.4

\* 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). —

IV Banks

Memo item	Participating interests in foreign banks and enter- prises 7	Deposits of foreign banks (MFIs) 2						Deposits of foreign non-banks (non-MFIs) 2						Memo item Fiduciary loans 6	Period
		Total	Sight deposits 8	Time deposits (including bank savings bonds)			Total	Sight deposits 8	Time deposits (including savings deposits and bank savings bonds)			Memo item Fiduciary loans 6			
				Total 9	Short- term 9	Medium and long- term			Total 9	Short- term 9	Medium and long- term				
													10		
<b>End of year or month *</b>															
17.3	34.0	402.3	111.6	283.7	150.8	132.9	7.1	181.5	20.6	155.3	41.7	113.6	5.6	1994	
16.7	38.8	463.7	116.9	339.7	191.6	148.2	7.0	224.4	22.1	198.0	45.3	152.6	4.4	1995	
12.7	45.8	486.5	147.1	335.7	172.0	163.7	3.8	273.5	34.3	237.2	50.0	187.2	2.1	1996	
15.7	54.7	670.3	226.0	440.2	254.3	185.9	4.0	333.9	43.5	285.7	63.0	222.7	4.8	1997	
22.9	62.9	875.7	309.5	562.5	359.1	203.4	3.7	390.3	51.3	329.6	71.8	257.8	9.5	1998	
13.6	33.9	483.6	65.6	418.0	332.3	85.6	2.0	284.4	23.8	260.6	64.9	195.7	5.8	1999	
13.9	47.4	586.0	113.7	472.2	382.9	89.3	1.7	314.9	35.4	279.5	62.5	217.0	5.6	2000	
13.8	47.6	622.7	91.9	530.8	434.5	96.3	1.4	350.6	34.0	316.6	97.6	219.0	5.3	2001	
15.6	44.8	614.2	101.6	512.7	410.4	102.3	1.1	319.2	33.5	285.7	87.0	198.7	4.5	2002	
11.6	41.4	590.7	95.1	495.6	387.7	107.9	0.4	307.3	32.2	275.1	102.4	172.7	3.6	2003	
15.1	43.2	634.6	141.6	493.0	387.9	105.1	1.0	333.3	39.3	294.0	110.3	183.7	4.0	2003 Apr	
14.7	41.7	620.9	128.0	492.9	386.0	106.9	1.0	332.0	43.6	288.4	109.8	178.7	3.8	May	
15.1	42.2	622.8	143.1	479.7	372.8	106.9	1.0	324.6	43.8	280.8	99.8	180.9	3.9	June	
15.2	43.1	617.2	123.6	493.7	384.1	109.6	0.9	328.0	40.3	287.7	108.5	179.2	3.9	July	
15.3	43.1	601.1	108.0	493.1	386.3	106.8	0.3	324.7	39.5	285.2	103.5	181.7	4.7	Aug	
15.0	43.7	607.5	144.2	463.3	361.2	102.1	0.3	326.6	40.0	286.6	109.5	177.1	6.8	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	
11.7	41.3	583.1	113.9	469.2	361.3	107.9	0.3	333.5	38.8	294.7	121.6	173.1	3.3	Nov	
11.6	41.4	590.7	95.1	495.6	387.7	107.9	0.4	307.3	32.2	275.1	102.4	172.7	3.6	Dec	
11.7	40.9	606.8	138.7	468.2	359.1	109.0	0.5	315.6	44.8	270.8	99.6	171.2	3.7	2004 Jan	
12.0	39.7	602.9	122.7	480.2	368.1	112.1	0.5	328.7	55.9	272.8	104.6	168.2	3.4	Feb	
9.5	39.8	640.2	136.3	503.8	389.4	114.4	0.5	326.2	61.8	264.4	103.0	161.4	0.9	Mar	
9.6	39.3	646.0	127.7	518.3	403.7	114.6	0.5	323.8	56.9	266.8	106.6	160.2	0.9	Apr	
9.6	39.4	616.9	114.2	502.7	389.0	113.8	0.5	325.2	62.9	262.4	102.3	160.0	0.9	May	
9.6	38.9	603.8	129.4	474.4	360.2	114.2	0.5	310.2	60.6	249.6	90.0	159.7	0.9	June	
9.7	39.2	598.6	123.8	474.8	359.8	115.1	0.5	309.9	54.1	255.8	96.6	159.1	0.9	July	
9.7	39.3	594.3	106.8	487.5	371.5	116.0	0.5	318.7	57.2	261.5	102.7	158.8	0.9	Aug	
9.7	38.8	609.9	128.7	481.2	366.3	115.0	0.5	325.3	64.8	260.5	98.6	161.9	0.8	Sep	
<b>Changes *</b>															
- 0.2	+ 5.2	+ 71.0	+ 7.9	+ 64.6	+ 45.9	+ 18.7	- 1.5	+ 47.8	+ 2.2	+ 46.5	+ 4.1	+ 42.4	- 0.9	1995	
- 2.3	+ 5.9	+ 11.3	+ 27.1	- 13.9	- 26.6	+ 12.7	- 1.9	+ 44.7	+ 11.7	+ 35.0	+ 3.7	+ 31.3	- 2.0	1996	
+ 2.7	+ 7.9	+ 157.3	+ 67.7	+ 89.5	+ 71.8	+ 17.7	+ 0.1	+ 51.0	+ 5.4	+ 43.3	+ 11.4	+ 31.9	+ 2.3	1997	
+ 7.7	+ 8.8	+ 215.6	+ 87.7	+ 128.1	+ 108.1	+ 20.0	- 0.3	+ 64.7	+ 10.4	+ 48.9	+ 10.3	+ 38.6	+ 5.5	1998	
+ 1.1	+ 10.9	+ 37.4	- 9.2	+ 46.6	+ 47.6	- 1.0	- 0.0	+ 61.0	+ 7.2	+ 53.8	+ 15.9	+ 37.9	+ 0.1	1999	
- 0.2	+ 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	- 0.5	+ 23.5	- 23.6	+ 47.0	+ 42.4	+ 4.6	- 0.4	+ 30.8	- 1.8	+ 32.6	+ 33.3	- 0.7	- 0.6	2001	
+ 1.7	+ 1.6	+ 22.7	+ 14.6	+ 8.1	- 1.3	+ 9.4	- 0.3	+ 4.6	+ 0.8	+ 3.8	- 4.6	+ 8.4	- 0.9	2002	
- 0.7	- 1.9	+ 5.7	- 2.0	+ 7.7	- 2.4	+ 10.0	- 0.0	+ 4.5	+ 0.4	+ 4.1	+ 20.6	- 16.5	+ 1.9	2003	
- 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 17.1	+ 10.6	+ 6.5	+ 6.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	- 4.0	- 3.8	- 0.1	+ 1.8	- 1.9	- 0.3	2003 Apr	
- 0.4	- 0.7	- 4.3	- 11.8	+ 7.5	+ 4.2	+ 3.3	- 0.1	+ 5.0	+ 4.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.9	- 0.7	- 0.2	May	
+ 0.4	+ 0.1	- 3.0	+ 14.1	- 17.1	- 16.2	- 0.8	+ 0.0	- 10.9	+ 0.0	- 10.9	- 10.6	- 0.3	+ 0.2	June	
+ 0.0	+ 0.3	- 6.9	- 19.8	+ 12.8	+ 10.4	+ 2.4	- 0.1	+ 2.7	- 3.6	+ 6.4	+ 8.5	- 2.1	- 0.0	July	
+ 0.2	- 0.5	- 22.3	- 16.7	- 5.6	- 1.7	- 3.9	- 0.0	- 7.3	- 1.1	- 6.2	- 5.9	- 0.2	+ 0.1	Aug	
- 0.3	+ 1.2	+ 16.1	+ 37.6	- 21.5	- 18.4	- 3.1	- 0.0	+ 7.8	+ 1.1	+ 6.7	+ 7.5	- 0.8	+ 2.1	Sep	
+ 0.0	- 0.8	- 11.8	- 15.4	+ 3.6	- 1.5	+ 5.1	-	+ 1.4	- 1.8	+ 3.2	+ 6.7	- 3.6	+ 0.0	Oct	
- 0.0	- 1.3	- 9.2	- 14.2	+ 5.1	+ 4.0	+ 1.0	-	+ 4.9	+ 0.9	+ 4.0	+ 6.0	- 2.0	- 0.1	Nov	
- 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 14.9	- 17.7	+ 32.6	+ 31.1	+ 1.5	+ 0.1	- 21.2	- 6.2	- 15.0	- 17.7	+ 2.7	+ 0.3	Dec	
+ 0.1	- 0.8	+ 12.9	+ 43.2	- 30.2	- 30.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	+ 5.8	+ 12.5	- 6.7	- 3.5	- 3.2	+ 0.1	2004 Jan	
+ 0.3	- 1.3	- 3.2	- 15.9	+ 12.7	+ 9.4	+ 3.2	- 0.0	+ 13.2	+ 11.1	+ 2.2	+ 5.1	- 2.9	- 0.3	Feb	
+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 30.7	+ 13.1	+ 17.6	+ 19.0	- 1.4	- 0.0	- 1.5	+ 5.8	- 7.3	- 2.2	- 5.1	- 0.0	Mar	
+ 0.0	- 0.6	+ 3.8	- 9.1	+ 12.8	+ 13.1	- 0.3	+ 0.0	- 3.8	- 5.1	+ 1.3	+ 3.1	- 1.9	- 0.0	Apr	
+ 0.0	+ 0.3	- 26.7	- 13.1	- 13.6	- 13.4	- 0.2	- 0.0	+ 2.8	+ 6.1	- 3.3	- 3.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.0	May	
+ 0.0	- 0.5	- 13.5	+ 15.2	- 28.7	- 29.1	+ 0.3	-	- 15.1	- 2.3	- 12.8	- 12.4	- 0.4	+ 0.0	June	
+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 6.2	- 5.9	- 0.3	- 1.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.0	- 1.2	- 6.6	+ 5.4	+ 6.5	- 1.1	- 0.0	July	
- 0.0	+ 0.1	- 3.4	- 16.9	+ 13.5	+ 12.4	+ 1.1	+ 0.0	+ 9.6	+ 3.1	+ 6.4	+ 6.2	+ 0.2	- 0.0	Aug	
+ 0.0	- 0.2	+ 19.5	+ 22.5	- 3.0	- 2.8	- 0.2	- 0.0	+ 9.3	+ 7.9	+ 1.4	- 3.3	+ 4.7	- 0.1	Sep	

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.

IV Banks

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

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

Period	Lending to domestic non-banks, total 1,2 including negotiable money market paper, securities, equalisation claims   excluding negotiable money market paper, securities, equalisation claims		Short-term lending						Medium and long-term				
			Total	to enterprises and households 1			to general government			Total	to enter-		
				Total	Loans and bills 3,4	Negotiable money market paper	Total	Loans	Treasury bills 5		Total	Total	
<b>End of year or month *</b>													
1994	4,137.2	3,633.1	583.5	549.1	548.6	0.4	34.4	32.7	1.8	3,553.7	2,661.9		
1995	4,436.9	3,936.9	615.2	584.0	583.3	0.7	31.3	30.5	0.8	3,821.7	2,785.5		
1996	4,773.1	4,248.7	662.2	617.2	616.2	1.0	45.1	40.2	4.9	4,110.8	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	3,003.7	2,663.7	371.2	348.2	347.7	0.5	22.9	21.2	1.7	2,632.5	2,038.6		
2001	3,014.1	2,704.2	387.9	356.7	355.2	1.5	31.2	28.2	2.9	2,626.2	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	2,079.7		
2003	2,995.6	2,680.6	355.2	315.0	313.4	1.6	40.2	38.4	1.8	2,640.4	2,096.1		
2003 Apr	3,007.6	2,680.2	366.3	326.5	324.2	2.2	39.8	37.0	2.8	2,641.3	2,079.0		
May	3,003.6	2,671.7	356.2	321.4	319.1	2.3	34.7	32.6	2.2	2,647.4	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	353.7	317.2	316.1	1.0	36.6	34.5	2.1	2,639.1	2,087.7		
Nov	3,012.2	2,689.2	360.7	317.5	316.6	0.9	43.2	40.6	2.6	2,651.5	2,097.0		
Dec	2,995.6	2,680.6	355.2	315.0	313.4	1.6	40.2	38.4	1.8	2,640.4	2,096.1		
2004 Jan	2,992.0	2,670.5	346.6	305.7	304.4	1.3	41.0	39.6	1.4	2,645.3	2,097.7		
Feb	2,994.8	2,662.2	339.5	306.0	304.8	1.1	33.6	32.2	1.3	2,655.2	2,091.2		
Mar	3,015.7	2,673.6	353.0	306.8	305.9	0.8	46.3	45.0	1.3	2,662.7	2,098.5		
Apr	3,022.9	2,667.5	346.1	304.0	303.3	0.7	42.2	39.9	2.3	2,676.8	2,116.1		
May	3,013.6	2,661.0	335.4	297.1	296.2	0.9	38.3	36.3	2.0	2,678.2	2,113.0		
June	3,003.5	2,655.4	331.5	294.9	294.2	0.7	36.7	33.8	2.9	2,672.0	2,102.1		
July	3,007.5	2,659.4	335.7	287.6	287.0	0.6	48.2	42.0	6.2	2,671.7	2,104.4		
Aug	3,001.8	2,651.6	324.8	281.2	280.5	0.6	43.6	38.4	5.2	2,677.0	2,105.5		
Sep	3,005.8	2,655.2	325.1	287.2	286.7	0.5	37.9	34.5	3.4	2,680.8	2,106.6		
<b>Changes *</b>													
1995	+ 312.8	+ 311.9	+ 35.9	+ 37.9	+ 37.7	+ 0.2	- 1.9	- 1.0	- 1.0	+ 276.9	+ 185.1		
1996	+ 336.3	+ 312.9	+ 44.3	+ 32.6	+ 32.2	+ 0.4	+ 11.7	+ 7.4	+ 4.3	+ 292.0	+ 221.5		
1997	+ 285.2	+ 256.9	+ 2.7	+ 5.9	+ 5.9	+ 0.0	- 3.2	- 0.1	- 3.0	+ 282.5	+ 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	+ 11.9	+ 39.2	+ 15.3	+ 7.0	+ 5.9	+ 1.0	+ 8.4	+ 7.8	+ 0.6	- 3.4	+ 32.0		
2002	- 19.2	- 18.8	- 23.4	- 25.7	- 25.2	- 0.5	+ 2.3	+ 2.9	- 0.6	+ 4.3	+ 7.6		
2003	+ 0.1	- 8.4	- 10.0	- 16.7	- 17.5	+ 0.9	+ 6.7	+ 7.3	- 0.6	+ 10.1	+ 16.0		
2003 Apr	+ 2.1	- 1.1	- 3.0	- 6.0	- 6.1	+ 0.1	+ 3.1	+ 3.0	+ 0.1	+ 5.1	+ 7.2		
May	- 3.8	- 8.5	- 10.1	- 5.0	- 5.1	+ 0.1	- 5.1	- 4.5	- 0.6	+ 6.3	+ 1.8		
June	- 11.1	+ 2.5	+ 3.4	+ 7.5	+ 7.8	- 0.3	- 4.1	- 3.8	- 0.2	- 14.6	- 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	- 2.2		
Oct	- 2.8	- 0.9	- 2.9	- 6.6	- 6.8	+ 0.1	+ 3.7	+ 2.7	+ 1.0	+ 0.2	- 0.6		
Nov	+ 19.3	+ 9.9	+ 6.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	- 0.2	+ 6.6	+ 6.2	+ 0.4	+ 12.4	+ 9.3		
Dec	- 16.1	- 8.6	- 5.4	- 2.4	- 3.2	+ 0.8	- 3.0	- 2.2	- 0.8	- 10.7	- 0.9		
2004 Jan	- 3.7	- 10.1	- 8.6	- 9.4	- 9.0	- 0.4	+ 0.8	+ 1.1	- 0.4	+ 5.0	+ 1.7		
Feb	+ 2.8	- 8.3	- 7.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	- 0.1	- 7.4	- 7.4	- 0.0	+ 9.9	+ 6.5		
Mar	+ 20.9	+ 11.4	+ 13.8	+ 1.1	+ 1.4	- 0.3	+ 12.7	+ 12.8	- 0.1	+ 7.1	+ 7.1		
Apr	+ 7.3	- 6.1	- 7.0	- 2.8	- 2.7	- 0.1	- 4.2	- 5.1	+ 0.9	+ 14.3	+ 17.6		
May	- 9.4	- 6.5	- 10.4	- 6.6	- 6.8	+ 0.2	- 3.9	- 3.6	- 0.3	+ 1.1	- 3.4		
June	- 10.1	- 5.6	- 3.7	- 2.0	- 1.8	- 0.2	- 1.6	- 2.6	+ 0.9	- 6.4	- 11.2		
July	+ 4.0	+ 4.0	+ 4.2	- 7.3	- 7.2	- 0.1	+ 11.5	+ 8.2	+ 3.3	- 0.3	+ 2.3		
Aug	- 5.7	- 7.9	- 10.9	- 6.4	- 6.5	+ 0.1	- 4.5	- 3.6	- 0.9	+ 5.3	+ 1.1		
Sep	+ 4.1	+ 3.7	+ 2.2	+ 6.0	+ 6.2	- 0.1	- 3.8	- 3.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.8	+ 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, 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

IV Banks

lending 2,6												Period
prises and households 1,2					to general government 2							
Loans			Securities 6	Memo item Fiduciary loans 9	Total	Loans			Securities 6,10	Equalisation claims 11	Memo item Fiduciary loans 9	
Total	Medium-term 7	Long-term 8				Total	Medium-term 7	Long-term 8				
End of year or month *												
2,390.4	228.3	2,162.0	203.2	68.3	891.8	577.0	34.5	542.5	230.5	68.1	16.1	1994
2,522.0	214.1	2,307.9	192.9	70.6	1,036.2	713.0	74.5	638.4	234.4	71.3	17.5	1995
2,713.3	215.8	2,497.5	205.9	88.0	1,103.6	773.0	69.5	703.6	231.3	81.3	18.0	1996
2,900.0	216.2	2,683.8	234.1	89.3	1,167.2	833.8	53.0	780.8	239.2	76.0	18.3	1997
3,104.5	206.8	2,897.8	292.4	85.4	1,193.2	868.8	33.1	835.7	235.4	71.6	17.3	1998
1,764.8	182.5	1,582.3	178.9	49.2	605.6	459.5	30.9	428.6	108.6	37.5	8.7	1999
1,838.9	192.8	1,646.0	199.7	50.1	593.9	455.9	30.4	425.5	104.9	33.1	8.4	2000
1,880.5	191.1	1,689.4	189.7	48.9	556.0	440.3	25.6	414.6	111.8	4.0	8.0	2001
1,909.8	193.5	1,716.3	169.9	47.3	552.1	417.1	27.4	389.7	132.0	3.0	7.5	2002
1,927.7	195.0	1,732.8	168.3	49.9	544.3	401.0	34.6	366.4	141.3	2.0	7.0	2003
1,910.3	193.3	1,717.0	168.6	47.0	562.4	408.6	30.9	377.6	150.8	3.0	7.5	2003 Apr
1,912.9	193.2	1,719.7	167.6	47.0	566.9	407.1	31.5	375.5	156.9	3.0	7.5	May
1,912.8	193.5	1,719.3	164.6	47.0	555.4	405.7	31.5	374.2	146.8	3.0	7.4	June
1,916.9	193.9	1,723.0	164.9	46.9	556.8	404.9	31.3	373.6	149.8	2.0	7.3	July
1,924.6	195.5	1,729.1	165.9	47.3	549.7	403.9	32.9	371.1	143.7	2.0	7.2	Aug
1,922.2	195.0	1,727.2	166.1	47.2	550.6	403.3	33.7	369.6	145.3	2.0	7.2	Sep
1,926.8	195.7	1,731.1	160.9	46.8	551.4	402.0	32.5	369.4	147.5	2.0	7.2	Oct
1,930.3	195.9	1,734.3	166.7	47.0	554.5	401.7	33.1	368.6	150.8	2.0	7.1	Nov
1,927.7	195.0	1,732.8	168.3	49.9	544.3	401.0	34.6	366.4	141.3	2.0	7.0	Dec
1,926.0	195.0	1,731.0	171.7	50.1	547.6	400.5	33.9	366.5	145.1	2.0	7.1	2004 Jan
1,925.4	194.3	1,731.1	165.8	49.6	564.1	399.8	34.8	365.0	162.3	2.0	7.0	Feb
1,922.9	193.9	1,729.1	175.6	47.9	564.1	399.7	35.4	364.4	162.4	2.0	7.0	Mar
1,927.1	194.7	1,732.5	189.0	47.4	560.7	397.2	34.9	362.3	161.5	2.0	7.0	Apr
1,933.6	197.1	1,736.4	179.5	47.4	565.1	394.9	34.6	360.3	168.3	2.0	6.9	May
1,935.2	198.2	1,737.0	166.9	48.1	569.9	392.3	34.4	357.9	175.7	2.0	6.8	June
1,938.2	199.0	1,739.2	166.2	49.2	567.3	392.3	34.1	358.2	174.0	1.0	6.7	July
1,941.3	200.2	1,741.1	164.2	49.1	571.5	391.3	33.9	357.4	179.1	1.0	6.7	Aug
1,942.9	199.2	1,743.7	163.7	50.3	574.2	391.2	34.5	356.7	182.0	1.0	6.7	Sep
Changes *												
+ 176.0	- 1.9	+ 177.9	+ 3.3	+ 5.9	+ 91.8	+ 91.8	+ 15.3	+ 76.6	- 0.4	- 1.2	+ 1.5	1995
+ 204.4	+ 1.6	+ 202.8	+ 14.0	+ 3.1	+ 70.4	+ 65.7	- 5.5	+ 71.2	- 3.3	+ 8.0	+ 0.1	1996
+ 189.0	+ 0.3	+ 188.7	+ 29.5	+ 1.4	+ 62.6	+ 60.6	- 18.0	+ 78.6	+ 7.0	- 5.3	+ 0.2	1997
+ 205.7	- 8.9	+ 214.6	+ 56.5	- 3.9	+ 25.3	+ 35.0	- 20.0	+ 55.0	- 4.4	- 4.4	- 0.9	1998
+ 121.8	+ 25.1	+ 96.8	+ 24.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.0	+ 8.5	+ 6.2	+ 2.3	- 7.8	- 0.6	- 0.1	1999
+ 71.8	+ 6.9	+ 64.9	+ 22.1	+ 0.8	- 7.7	- 3.8	- 0.4	- 3.5	- 3.1	- 0.8	- 0.3	2000
+ 41.9	- 2.8	+ 44.7	- 9.8	- 1.2	- 35.4	- 16.5	- 5.5	- 10.9	+ 10.1	- 29.1	- 0.4	2001
+ 26.6	- 2.1	+ 28.7	- 19.0	- 1.6	- 3.4	- 23.1	+ 1.0	- 24.1	+ 20.7	- 1.0	- 0.5	2002
+ 17.9	+ 0.2	+ 17.8	- 1.9	+ 2.6	- 5.9	- 16.1	+ 4.9	- 21.0	+ 11.2	- 1.0	- 0.5	2003
+ 3.2	+ 0.2	+ 3.0	+ 4.0	- 0.2	- 2.1	- 1.2	+ 1.0	- 2.2	- 0.9	- 0.0	- 0.0	2003 Apr
+ 2.6	- 0.1	+ 2.7	- 0.8	- 0.1	+ 4.6	- 1.5	+ 0.6	- 2.1	+ 6.1	-	- 0.0	May
- 0.1	+ 0.3	- 0.4	- 3.0	+ 0.0	- 11.5	- 1.4	- 0.0	- 1.4	- 10.1	- 0.0	- 0.1	June
+ 4.1	+ 0.4	+ 3.7	+ 0.3	- 0.1	+ 1.4	- 0.7	- 0.2	- 0.6	+ 3.1	- 1.0	- 0.1	July
+ 7.8	+ 1.6	+ 6.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.4	- 7.1	- 1.0	+ 1.5	- 2.5	- 6.1	- 0.0	- 0.1	Aug
- 2.4	- 0.5	- 1.9	+ 0.2	- 0.2	+ 1.8	- 0.6	+ 0.9	- 1.5	+ 2.4	+ 0.0	- 0.0	Sep
+ 4.5	+ 0.7	+ 3.8	- 5.1	- 0.4	+ 0.8	- 1.4	- 1.2	- 0.1	+ 2.2	- 0.0	- 0.0	Oct
+ 3.5	+ 0.2	+ 3.3	+ 5.8	+ 0.2	+ 3.1	- 0.2	+ 0.6	- 0.8	+ 3.3	-	- 0.0	Nov
- 2.5	- 1.0	- 1.6	+ 1.6	+ 2.9	- 9.7	- 0.7	+ 1.5	- 2.2	- 9.0	+ 0.0	- 0.1	Dec
- 1.7	+ 0.0	- 1.7	+ 3.4	+ 0.2	+ 3.3	- 0.5	- 0.6	+ 0.1	+ 3.8	- 0.0	+ 0.1	2004 Jan
- 0.7	- 0.8	+ 0.1	- 5.9	- 0.5	+ 16.4	- 0.7	+ 0.9	- 1.6	+ 17.1	-	- 0.0	Feb
- 2.7	+ 0.3	- 3.0	+ 9.8	- 1.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 1.5	- 1.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.0	Mar
+ 4.2	+ 0.8	+ 3.4	+ 13.4	- 0.5	- 3.3	- 2.5	- 0.5	- 2.1	- 0.8	- 0.0	- 0.0	Apr
+ 6.1	+ 2.5	+ 3.7	- 9.5	- 0.1	+ 4.4	- 2.3	- 0.3	- 2.0	+ 6.8	-	- 0.0	May
+ 1.4	+ 1.0	+ 0.5	- 12.6	+ 0.8	+ 4.8	- 2.6	- 0.2	- 2.4	+ 7.4	-	- 0.2	June
+ 3.0	+ 0.8	+ 2.2	- 0.7	+ 1.1	- 2.6	+ 0.0	- 0.3	+ 0.3	- 1.7	- 0.9	- 0.0	July
+ 3.1	+ 0.8	+ 2.3	- 2.1	- 0.1	+ 4.2	- 0.9	- 0.2	- 0.7	+ 5.1	+ 0.0	- 0.0	Aug
+ 1.6	- 0.9	+ 2.6	- 0.5	+ 1.2	+ 0.7	- 0.2	+ 0.6	- 0.8	+ 0.9	-	- 0.0	Sep

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.

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

€ billion

Lending to domestic enterprises and households (excluding holdings of negotiable money market paper and excluding securities portfolios) 1														
Period	of which													
	Total	Mortgage loans, total	Housing loans			Lending to enterprises and self-employed persons								
			Total	Mortgage loans secured by residential real estate	Other housing loans	Total	of which Housing loans	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply, mining 2	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade 3	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport, storage and communication	Financing institutions (excluding MFIs) and insurance corporations
Lending, total														
End of year or quarter *														
2001	2,236.3	981.4	1,053.9	757.7	296.2	1,295.6	346.1	174.3	36.7	67.9	172.9	31.3	50.0	39.0
2002	2,241.2	1,008.9	1,068.7	776.3	292.4	1,277.3	340.1	161.5	37.4	64.6	162.6	31.3	51.3	39.5
2003 Sep	2,245.6	1,106.2	1,077.5	845.7	231.8	1,262.1	338.1	154.4	36.2	61.7	153.3	32.9	53.6	53.9
Dec	2,241.6	1,124.5	1,083.3	867.1	216.2	1,252.2	335.1	151.0	37.2	59.0	152.3	32.1	54.4	54.4
2004 Mar	2,229.2	1,124.8	1,075.2	861.7	213.5	1,242.1	329.3	149.3	37.7	58.4	148.6	31.9	56.3	57.5
June	2,229.7	1,125.6	1,081.5	865.7	215.9	1,235.2	329.0	145.9	37.8	57.5	147.0	32.3	57.6	53.8
Sep	2,229.9	1,129.0	1,087.8	869.9	217.9	1,226.6	326.8	142.3	37.7	56.2	144.6	32.7	56.6	56.1
Short-term lending														
2001	355.8	—	15.9	—	15.9	304.1	10.6	59.6	5.5	17.8	63.5	4.1	9.3	14.2
2002	331.4	—	14.5	—	14.5	281.1	9.3	52.0	5.1	15.9	58.7	4.2	8.4	13.6
2003 Sep	323.3	—	14.0	—	14.0	274.7	8.7	48.7	4.0	15.1	54.6	4.7	7.8	26.3
Dec	313.9	—	14.1	—	14.1	266.7	8.9	46.6	4.2	13.2	55.9	3.9	8.0	25.8
2004 Mar	306.3	—	13.2	—	13.2	261.4	8.0	47.0	4.0	13.5	53.8	4.1	8.6	27.6
June	294.6	—	12.4	—	12.4	250.0	7.4	44.8	4.1	13.1	52.8	4.4	6.9	24.0
Sep	287.0	—	12.0	—	12.0	241.9	7.0	43.0	3.8	12.6	52.1	4.4	6.5	23.3
Medium-term lending														
2001	191.1	—	37.1	—	37.1	120.1	12.0	18.5	1.9	6.5	13.4	3.2	7.2	7.7
2002	193.5	—	36.1	—	36.1	121.8	11.3	17.9	2.0	6.5	13.5	3.3	8.5	6.8
2003 Sep	195.0	—	38.0	—	38.0	121.4	12.0	17.6	2.2	6.1	12.6	3.4	10.5	6.4
Dec	195.0	—	38.2	—	38.2	121.2	12.0	17.5	2.3	6.0	11.9	3.4	10.9	6.5
2004 Mar	193.9	—	37.2	—	37.2	121.0	11.5	17.2	3.0	5.8	11.6	3.3	11.3	6.9
June	198.2	—	38.7	—	38.7	124.0	12.2	17.4	3.0	5.9	11.8	3.3	11.6	7.2
Sep	199.2	—	39.2	—	39.2	124.2	12.2	17.6	2.7	5.8	11.7	3.3	11.8	7.2
Long-term lending														
2001	1,689.4	981.4	1,000.9	757.7	243.2	871.4	323.5	96.2	29.4	43.7	96.1	24.0	33.5	17.1
2002	1,716.3	1,008.9	1,018.1	776.3	241.9	874.4	319.4	91.5	30.3	42.2	90.3	23.8	34.4	19.0
2003 Sep	1,727.2	1,106.2	1,025.5	845.7	179.8	866.1	317.4	88.1	30.0	40.6	86.1	24.7	35.2	21.2
Dec	1,732.8	1,124.5	1,031.0	867.1	164.0	864.3	314.2	86.9	30.6	39.9	84.5	24.7	35.5	22.1
2004 Mar	1,729.0	1,124.8	1,024.8	861.7	163.0	859.7	309.8	85.0	30.6	39.1	83.3	24.5	36.4	23.0
June	1,737.0	1,125.6	1,030.4	865.7	164.8	861.2	309.4	83.6	30.8	38.5	82.4	24.6	39.1	22.6
Sep	1,743.7	1,129.0	1,036.5	869.9	166.7	860.5	307.6	81.6	31.2	37.8	80.8	24.9	38.3	25.7
Lending, total														
Change during quarter *														
2003 Q3	+ 5.4	+ 4.5	+ 7.9	+ 5.8	+ 2.1	- 4.9	- 0.8	- 3.5	- 0.8	- 1.1	- 3.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.4	+ 5.1
Q4	- 4.0	+ 1.7	+ 5.0	+ 4.5	+ 0.5	- 9.9	- 2.6	- 3.4	+ 0.9	- 2.7	- 1.0	- 0.8	+ 0.8	+ 0.5
2004 Q1	- 12.4	- 0.6	- 2.0	- 0.1	- 1.9	- 9.2	- 2.5	- 1.6	+ 0.5	- 0.5	- 3.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.9	+ 2.9
Q2	+ 0.5	+ 1.8	+ 5.2	+ 2.0	+ 3.2	- 6.5	- 0.6	- 3.0	+ 0.2	- 0.8	- 1.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.8	- 3.6
Q3	+ 0.2	+ 4.5	+ 6.1	+ 5.2	+ 1.0	- 8.6	- 2.3	- 3.6	- 0.1	- 1.3	- 2.3	+ 0.4	- 0.6	+ 1.9
Short-term lending														
2003 Q3	- 4.0	—	- 0.4	—	- 0.4	- 4.2	- 0.7	- 2.4	- 0.6	- 0.8	- 1.8	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 3.9
Q4	- 9.5	—	+ 0.1	—	+ 0.1	- 7.9	+ 0.2	- 2.1	+ 0.3	- 1.9	+ 1.3	- 0.8	+ 0.2	- 0.6
2004 Q1	- 7.3	—	- 0.9	—	- 0.9	- 5.1	- 0.9	+ 0.5	- 0.2	+ 0.3	- 2.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 2.0
Q2	- 11.3	—	- 0.8	—	- 0.8	- 10.9	- 0.7	- 2.2	+ 0.1	- 0.4	- 0.8	+ 0.3	- 1.7	+ 3.5
Q3	- 7.5	—	- 0.3	—	- 0.3	- 8.1	- 0.3	- 1.8	- 0.3	- 0.5	- 0.6	+ 0.1	- 0.5	- 0.8
Medium-term lending														
2003 Q3	+ 1.5	—	+ 0.5	—	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.1
Q4	- 0.0	—	+ 0.2	—	+ 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.1
2004 Q1	- 0.4	—	- 0.2	—	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.3	+ 0.7	- 0.2	- 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.5	- 0.0
Q2	+ 4.2	—	+ 1.5	—	+ 1.5	+ 2.8	+ 0.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	- 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.0
Q3	+ 0.7	—	+ 0.5	—	+ 0.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Long-term lending														
2003 Q3	+ 7.9	+ 4.5	+ 7.8	+ 5.8	+ 2.0	- 1.1	- 0.2	- 1.0	+ 0.0	- 0.4	- 1.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.8	+ 1.1
Q4	+ 5.5	+ 1.7	+ 4.7	+ 4.5	+ 0.2	- 1.8	- 2.7	- 1.2	+ 0.6	- 0.8	- 1.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
2004 Q1	- 4.7	- 0.6	- 1.0	- 0.1	- 0.9	- 4.1	- 1.4	- 1.8	- 0.0	- 0.7	- 1.2	- 0.0	+ 0.9	+ 0.9
Q2	+ 7.6	+ 1.8	+ 4.5	+ 2.0	+ 2.6	+ 1.6	- 0.6	- 0.9	+ 0.2	- 0.5	- 0.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.2	- 0.1
Q3	+ 7.1	+ 4.5	+ 6.0	+ 5.2	+ 0.8	- 0.5	- 2.0	- 2.0	+ 0.4	- 0.7	- 1.6	+ 0.3	- 0.4	+ 2.8

\* 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 fiduciary loans. — 2 Including quarrying. — 3 Including



IV Banks

											Lending to employees and other individuals		Lending to non-profit institutions		Period
Services sector (including the professions)				Memo items		Total	Housing loans	Other lending			Total	of which Housing loans			
Total	of which			Lending to self-employed persons <sup>4</sup>	Lending to craft enterprises			Total	Instalment loans <sup>5</sup>	Debit balances on wage, salary and pension accounts			Total		
	Housing enterprises	Holding companies	Other real estate enterprises												
<b>End of year or quarter *</b>													<b>Lending, total</b>		
723.3	169.4	50.3	194.3	458.6	74.7	926.7	704.3	222.4	110.7	22.9	14.1	3.5	2001		
729.2	165.0	50.2	207.2	451.8	72.4	949.5	725.1	224.3	114.3	23.0	14.4	3.5	2002		
716.1	162.3	48.6	205.7	441.8	70.2	969.6	735.9	233.7	116.1	23.2	13.8	3.5	2003 Sep		
711.9	160.7	44.0	207.2	437.0	67.7	975.6	744.7	230.9	118.6	21.6	13.7	3.5	Dec		
702.5	158.7	43.6	206.2	429.5	66.5	973.4	742.6	230.9	119.1	20.1	13.7	3.3	2004 Mar		
703.2	165.6	45.3	200.7	428.4	66.2	981.2	749.2	232.0	120.9	20.1	13.3	3.3	June		
700.4	166.5	43.9	203.0	426.8	64.6	989.9	757.8	232.1	122.5	20.4	13.4	3.2	Sep		
<b>Short-term lending</b>															
130.1	21.6	20.4	34.1	56.0	15.8	50.3	5.3	45.0	2.8	22.9	1.4	0.0	2001		
123.3	19.8	19.1	34.7	53.8	14.8	48.5	5.2	43.3	2.4	23.0	1.7	0.0	2002		
113.5	17.9	18.3	32.1	50.6	14.4	47.2	5.2	42.0	2.3	23.2	1.4	0.0	2003 Sep		
109.1	17.9	14.6	31.2	49.4	12.9	45.9	5.1	40.8	2.4	21.6	1.2	0.0	Dec		
102.7	17.2	14.2	29.4	47.2	13.0	43.5	5.2	38.4	2.2	20.1	1.4	0.0	2004 Mar		
99.9	17.2	14.9	27.4	46.5	12.7	43.5	5.0	38.5	2.3	20.1	1.1	0.0	June		
96.2	16.8	12.3	27.5	45.8	12.4	43.7	5.0	38.7	2.3	20.4	1.4	0.0	Sep		
<b>Medium-term lending</b>															
61.9	6.7	6.5	14.7	31.2	5.3	70.5	25.0	45.4	33.4	-	0.6	0.1	2001		
63.2	6.2	7.2	16.7	31.2	4.8	71.1	24.7	46.4	35.3	-	0.5	0.1	2002		
62.5	5.9	6.0	17.7	30.8	4.6	73.1	26.0	47.2	37.3	-	0.5	0.1	2003 Sep		
62.7	5.7	5.6	18.0	30.4	4.5	73.2	26.2	47.0	37.1	-	0.6	0.1	Dec		
61.9	5.5	5.8	18.1	29.6	4.2	72.3	25.6	46.7	37.3	-	0.6	0.1	2004 Mar		
63.7	6.8	6.4	17.5	30.0	4.1	73.7	26.5	47.2	38.1	-	0.5	0.1	June		
63.9	6.7	6.7	17.7	30.0	4.0	74.5	26.9	47.6	38.3	-	0.5	0.1	Sep		
<b>Long-term lending</b>															
531.3	141.1	23.4	145.6	371.3	53.7	806.0	674.0	132.0	74.4	-	12.1	3.5	2001		
542.8	139.0	24.0	155.8	366.8	52.8	829.8	695.3	134.6	76.6	-	12.1	3.4	2002		
540.1	138.4	24.2	155.9	360.4	51.2	849.2	704.7	144.5	76.5	-	11.9	3.4	2003 Sep		
540.0	137.1	23.8	158.0	357.2	50.4	856.5	713.4	143.1	79.1	-	11.9	3.4	Dec		
537.9	136.0	23.6	158.6	352.7	49.3	857.6	711.8	145.8	79.6	-	11.7	3.2	2004 Mar		
539.6	141.5	24.0	155.8	352.0	49.3	864.1	717.8	146.3	80.6	-	11.7	3.2	June		
540.3	143.0	24.9	157.8	351.1	48.2	871.7	725.8	145.8	82.0	-	11.5	3.1	Sep		
<b>Change during quarter *</b>													<b>Lending, total</b>		
- 3.1	- 1.2	- 0.1	- 0.5	- 2.4	- 1.4	+ 10.8	+ 8.8	+ 2.0	+ 2.1	+ 0.5	- 0.4	- 0.0	2003 Q3		
- 4.2	- 0.5	- 4.6	+ 0.4	- 4.8	- 1.9	+ 6.0	+ 7.6	- 1.6	+ 0.4	- 1.6	- 0.1	- 0.0	Q4		
- 8.8	- 2.1	- 0.3	- 0.7	- 6.6	- 1.2	- 3.1	+ 0.6	- 3.7	+ 0.5	- 1.5	- 0.1	- 0.2	2004 Q1		
+ 0.5	+ 2.4	+ 1.9	- 1.6	- 0.9	- 0.3	+ 7.4	+ 5.8	+ 1.6	+ 2.1	- 0.0	- 0.3	+ 0.0	Q2		
- 2.8	+ 1.8	- 1.4	+ 1.2	- 1.8	- 1.6	+ 8.7	+ 8.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1	Q3		
<b>Short-term lending</b>															
- 2.3	- 0.8	+ 0.4	- 1.5	- 1.2	- 0.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	- 0.3	- 0.0	2003 Q3		
- 4.4	- 0.0	- 3.7	- 0.9	- 1.1	- 1.5	- 1.3	- 0.1	- 1.2	+ 0.0	- 1.6	- 0.2	+ 0.0	Q4		
- 6.3	- 0.7	- 0.4	- 1.8	- 2.3	+ 0.1	- 2.4	+ 0.1	- 2.4	- 0.2	- 1.5	+ 0.1	-	2004 Q1		
- 2.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	- 2.0	- 0.7	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.3	- 0.0	Q2		
- 3.7	- 0.5	- 2.6	+ 0.1	- 0.7	- 0.3	+ 0.2	- 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.0	Q3		
<b>Medium-term lending</b>															
- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 0.3	- 0.2	- 0.1	+ 1.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.9	-	+ 0.0	- 0.0	2003 Q3		
+ 0.3	- 0.2	- 0.5	+ 0.3	- 0.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	- 0.2	- 0.2	-	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	Q4		
- 0.4	- 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	- 0.5	- 0.3	- 0.3	+ 0.0	- 0.3	+ 0.2	-	- 0.0	- 0.0	2004 Q1		
+ 2.2	+ 1.3	+ 0.7	- 0.4	+ 0.3	- 0.0	+ 1.4	+ 0.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.8	-	- 0.0	+ 0.0	Q2		
+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	- 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	-	- 0.0	- 0.0	Q3		
<b>Long-term lending</b>															
- 0.6	- 0.3	- 0.2	+ 0.7	- 1.0	- 0.7	+ 9.2	+ 8.0	+ 1.2	+ 1.1	-	- 0.1	- 0.0	2003 Q3		
- 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.4	+ 1.0	- 3.3	- 0.3	+ 7.3	+ 7.5	- 0.2	+ 0.5	-	+ 0.0	- 0.0	Q4		
- 2.1	- 1.1	- 0.2	+ 0.7	- 3.9	- 1.0	- 0.4	+ 0.5	- 1.0	+ 0.5	-	- 0.2	- 0.2	2004 Q1		
+ 1.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.7	- 0.4	+ 0.0	+ 6.1	+ 5.1	+ 1.0	+ 1.3	-	- 0.1	+ 0.0	Q2		
+ 0.7	+ 2.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.9	- 0.8	- 1.1	+ 7.8	+ 8.1	- 0.3	+ 1.5	-	- 0.2	- 0.1	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.

## IV Banks

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

€ billion

Period	Deposits, total	Sight deposits	Time deposits 1,2					Savings deposits 3	Bank savings bonds 4	Memo item			
			Total	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year 2					Fiduciary loans	Subordinated liabilities (excluding negotiable debt securities)	Included in time deposits: liabilities arising from repos	
					Total	for up to and including 2 years	for more than 2 years						
<b>Domestic non-banks, total</b>											<b>End of year or month *</b>		
2001	2,034.0	526.4	827.0	268.7	558.3	10.3	548.0	574.5	106.0	43.3	26.2	3.1	
2002	2,085.9	575.6	830.6	258.3	572.3	8.8	563.5	575.3	104.4	42.1	27.9	1.5	
2003	2,140.3	624.0	825.7	237.8	587.9	8.3	579.6	590.3	100.3	40.5	30.4	9.3	
2003 Oct	2,114.7	610.9	824.5	238.7	585.7	8.0	577.7	579.4	100.0	40.7	30.4	14.5	
Nov	2,138.6	634.1	824.0	237.5	586.5	8.3	578.2	580.3	100.1	40.7	30.5	12.7	
Dec	2,140.3	624.0	825.7	237.8	587.9	8.3	579.6	590.3	100.3	40.5	30.4	9.3	
2004 Jan	2,137.5	632.2	814.3	225.0	589.3	8.3	581.0	590.6	100.3	40.3	30.7	9.8	
Feb	2,141.8	635.4	814.8	223.4	591.4	8.3	583.1	591.5	100.1	40.5	30.8	10.4	
Mar	2,145.8	635.3	819.2	225.3	594.0	8.6	585.4	591.4	99.8	39.3	31.2	10.9	
Apr	2,154.0	644.0	819.6	220.8	598.8	8.5	590.3	591.2	99.2	39.0	31.3	10.6	
May	2,162.4	642.7	830.2	227.9	602.3	8.4	593.9	590.6	98.9	39.0	31.3	11.4	
June	2,158.3	643.5	826.2	220.4	605.8	8.2	597.5	590.0	98.7	38.8	31.4	9.9	
July	2,160.4	637.6	833.6	225.8	607.7	8.2	599.5	590.6	98.6	38.7	31.5	10.3	
Aug	2,161.3	639.1	832.2	224.5	607.7	8.0	599.7	591.3	98.7	38.6	31.9	8.2	
Sep	2,169.7	649.5	830.4	222.1	608.3	8.0	600.3	591.2	98.6	38.5	32.0	10.2	
											<b>Changes *</b>		
2002	+ 51.7	+ 48.4	+ 4.1	- 10.2	+ 14.3	- 1.5	+ 15.8	+ 0.8	- 1.6	- 1.1	+ 1.8	- 1.6	
2003	+ 54.0	+ 48.4	- 4.8	- 20.3	+ 15.6	- 0.5	+ 16.1	+ 15.1	- 4.8	- 1.2	+ 2.0	+ 7.8	
2003 Oct	+ 2.5	+ 2.1	- 0.9	- 1.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 2.9	
Nov	+ 23.8	+ 23.2	- 0.4	- 1.2	+ 0.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	- 1.8	
Dec	+ 1.7	- 10.1	+ 1.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.4	- 0.0	+ 1.4	+ 10.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 3.4	
2004 Jan	- 2.8	+ 8.2	- 11.4	- 12.9	+ 1.5	+ 0.0	+ 1.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	- 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	
Feb	+ 4.3	+ 4.1	- 0.4	- 2.5	+ 2.1	- 0.0	+ 2.1	+ 0.9	- 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	
Mar	+ 4.0	- 0.0	+ 4.5	+ 1.9	+ 2.6	+ 0.3	+ 2.3	- 0.1	- 0.3	- 1.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	
Apr	+ 8.5	+ 8.7	+ 0.3	- 4.4	+ 4.8	- 0.1	+ 4.9	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3	
May	+ 8.4	- 1.4	+ 10.6	+ 7.1	+ 3.5	- 0.1	+ 3.5	- 0.6	- 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.7	
June	- 4.1	+ 0.4	- 3.6	- 7.1	+ 3.5	- 0.2	+ 3.7	- 0.6	- 0.3	- 0.2	+ 0.1	- 1.5	
July	+ 2.1	- 5.5	+ 7.0	+ 5.1	+ 1.9	- 0.1	+ 2.0	+ 0.7	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	
Aug	+ 1.9	+ 1.5	- 0.4	- 1.3	+ 0.9	- 0.2	+ 1.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.4	- 2.2	
Sep	+ 8.3	+ 10.4	- 1.8	- 2.5	+ 0.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.7	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.1	
<b>Domestic government</b>											<b>End of year or month *</b>		
2001	122.7	16.1	102.3	37.7	64.5	1.2	63.3	2.3	2.1	36.6	1.4	-	
2002	113.9	16.6	93.3	30.9	62.4	0.9	61.5	2.1	1.9	36.3	1.2	-	
2003	108.1	17.8	86.6	29.1	57.5	0.5	57.0	2.0	1.7	34.9	1.1	-	
2003 Oct	101.6	15.2	82.7	25.7	57.0	0.5	56.5	2.0	1.7	35.8	1.1	-	
Nov	104.1	15.8	84.6	27.0	57.7	0.5	57.2	2.0	1.7	35.8	1.1	-	
Dec	108.1	17.8	86.6	29.1	57.5	0.5	57.0	2.0	1.7	34.9	1.1	-	
2004 Jan	106.3	16.1	86.6	29.8	56.8	0.5	56.3	2.0	1.7	34.8	1.2	-	
Feb	107.4	16.6	87.2	30.0	57.1	0.5	56.7	2.1	1.6	34.8	1.2	-	
Mar	106.4	17.6	85.0	28.6	56.4	0.9	55.6	2.2	1.6	33.5	1.0	-	
Apr	105.8	17.3	84.7	28.6	56.2	0.9	55.3	2.2	1.6	33.3	1.1	-	
May	108.9	18.5	86.6	30.6	56.0	0.9	55.0	2.2	1.6	33.2	1.0	-	
June	111.4	20.0	87.5	32.1	55.4	0.9	54.5	2.2	1.6	33.1	1.1	-	
July	109.5	18.5	87.0	31.5	55.5	0.9	54.6	2.4	1.6	33.0	1.0	-	
Aug	108.6	18.7	85.8	31.2	54.7	0.9	53.8	2.4	1.6	33.0	1.0	-	
Sep	109.5	19.6	85.8	32.5	53.4	0.9	52.5	2.5	1.6	33.0	1.1	-	
											<b>Changes *</b>		
2002	- 8.6	+ 0.5	- 8.7	- 6.6	- 2.1	- 0.3	- 1.8	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.3	- 0.2	-	
2003	- 4.8	+ 1.2	- 5.7	- 1.6	- 4.1	- 0.4	- 3.7	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 1.6	- 0.1	-	
2003 Oct	- 3.4	- 0.2	- 3.2	- 3.0	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.0	-	
Nov	+ 2.7	+ 0.6	+ 2.1	+ 1.4	+ 0.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.6	-	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	-	
Dec	+ 4.0	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	+ 2.2	- 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.9	- 0.0	-	
2004 Jan	- 1.8	- 1.7	- 0.0	+ 0.7	- 0.7	- 0.0	- 0.7	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0	-	
Feb	+ 1.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	- 0.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	-	
Mar	- 1.0	+ 1.0	- 2.1	- 1.4	- 0.7	+ 0.4	- 1.1	+ 0.1	- 0.0	- 1.3	- 0.1	-	
Apr	- 0.6	- 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.0	- 0.3	- 0.0	- 0.3	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.0	-	
May	+ 3.0	+ 1.2	+ 1.8	+ 2.1	- 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.3	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.0	-	
June	+ 2.6	+ 1.6	+ 1.0	+ 1.5	- 0.6	- 0.0	- 0.5	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.0	-	
July	- 1.9	- 1.5	- 0.5	- 0.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.0	-	
Aug	- 0.0	+ 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.4	+ 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.0	-	
Sep	+ 1.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.3	- 1.0	+ 0.0	- 1.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 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 Including subordinated liabilities and

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

€ billion

Period	Deposits, total	Sight deposits	Time deposits 1,2			Savings deposits 3	Bank savings bonds 4	Memo item				
			Total	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year 2			Fiduciary loans	Subordinated liabilities (excluding negotiable debt securities)	Included in time deposits: liabilities arising from repos		
					Total						for up to and including 2 years	for more than 2 years
<b>Domestic enterprises and households</b>												
<b>End of year or month *</b>												
2001	1,911.3	510.4	724.7	231.0	493.7	9.1	484.6	572.3	103.9	6.6	24.8	3.1
2002	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	2,032.2	606.2	739.1	208.7	530.4	7.8	522.6	588.3	98.6	5.7	29.3	9.3
2003 Oct	2,013.1	595.7	741.8	213.0	528.7	7.5	521.2	577.4	98.3	5.0	29.2	14.5
Nov	2,034.5	618.3	739.4	210.6	528.8	7.8	521.0	578.3	98.4	4.9	29.4	12.7
Dec	2,032.2	606.2	739.1	208.7	530.4	7.8	522.6	588.3	98.6	5.7	29.3	9.3
2004 Jan	2,031.1	616.1	727.7	195.2	532.6	7.8	524.7	588.6	98.7	5.6	29.6	9.8
Feb	2,034.3	618.8	727.6	193.4	534.3	7.8	526.4	589.4	98.5	5.7	29.6	10.4
Mar	2,039.3	617.7	734.2	196.7	537.6	7.7	529.8	589.2	98.2	5.8	30.1	10.9
Apr	2,048.2	626.8	734.9	192.3	542.7	7.6	535.0	589.0	97.5	5.8	30.2	10.6
May	2,053.5	624.2	743.6	197.3	546.3	7.5	538.8	588.3	97.3	5.8	30.2	11.4
June	2,046.8	623.4	738.7	188.3	550.4	7.4	543.0	587.7	97.1	5.7	30.4	9.9
July	2,050.9	619.0	746.6	194.3	552.2	7.3	545.0	588.3	97.0	5.7	30.5	10.3
Aug	2,052.8	620.4	746.4	193.4	553.0	7.1	545.9	588.9	97.2	5.6	30.9	8.2
Sep	2,060.2	629.9	744.6	189.6	555.0	7.1	547.9	588.7	97.0	5.5	30.9	10.2
<b>Changes *</b>												
2002	+ 60.3	+ 47.9	+ 12.8	- 3.6	+ 16.4	- 1.2	+ 17.5	+ 1.0	- 1.4	- 0.8	+ 2.0	- 1.6
2003	+ 58.7	+ 47.2	+ 1.0	- 18.7	+ 19.7	- 0.1	+ 19.8	+ 15.1	- 4.5	+ 0.4	+ 2.1	+ 7.8
2003 Oct	+ 5.9	+ 2.3	+ 2.3	+ 1.5	+ 0.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.9
Nov	+ 21.2	+ 22.6	- 2.5	- 2.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	- 0.2	+ 0.9	+ 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.2	- 1.8
Dec	- 2.3	- 12.1	- 0.3	- 1.9	+ 1.5	- 0.0	+ 1.6	+ 10.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	- 0.1	- 3.4
2004 Jan	- 1.1	+ 9.9	- 11.4	- 13.6	+ 2.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Feb	+ 3.2	+ 3.6	- 1.0	- 2.7	+ 1.7	- 0.0	+ 1.7	+ 0.8	- 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Mar	+ 5.0	- 1.1	+ 6.6	+ 3.3	+ 3.3	- 0.1	+ 3.4	- 0.2	- 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Apr	+ 9.1	+ 9.0	+ 0.6	- 4.4	+ 5.0	- 0.1	+ 5.2	- 0.3	- 0.2	- 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3
May	+ 5.3	- 2.6	+ 8.7	+ 5.0	+ 3.7	- 0.1	+ 3.8	- 0.6	- 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.7
June	- 6.7	- 1.2	- 4.6	- 8.6	+ 4.1	- 0.1	+ 4.2	- 0.6	- 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 1.5
July	+ 4.1	- 4.0	+ 7.5	+ 5.7	+ 1.8	- 0.1	+ 1.9	+ 0.6	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Aug	+ 1.9	+ 1.4	- 0.2	- 1.0	+ 0.8	- 0.2	+ 1.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.4	- 2.2
Sep	+ 7.1	+ 9.5	- 2.1	- 3.7	+ 1.6	-	+ 1.6	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 2.1
<b>of which: Domestic enterprises</b>												
<b>End of year or month *</b>												
2001	668.4	180.0	461.3	91.7	369.6	2.9	366.8	4.3	22.8	6.4	14.3	3.1
2002	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	730.8	205.8	498.1	102.1	396.0	1.6	394.4	4.8	22.1	5.4	17.3	9.3
2003 Oct	727.9	201.0	500.0	103.2	396.8	1.5	395.3	4.8	22.1	4.7	17.4	14.5
Nov	733.5	206.0	500.7	102.8	397.9	1.7	396.2	4.7	22.0	4.7	17.4	12.7
Dec	730.8	205.8	498.1	102.1	396.0	1.6	394.4	4.8	22.1	5.4	17.3	9.3
2004 Jan	726.6	211.6	488.2	90.4	397.9	1.8	396.1	4.9	21.9	5.3	17.4	9.8
Feb	723.7	207.6	489.3	90.0	399.3	1.8	397.5	5.1	21.7	5.4	17.4	10.4
Mar	730.9	207.4	496.5	94.6	401.9	1.9	400.0	5.1	21.8	5.5	17.8	10.9
Apr	740.0	213.5	499.5	92.7	406.8	2.0	404.9	5.2	21.8	5.5	17.8	10.6
May	741.6	205.6	509.0	98.2	410.8	1.9	408.9	5.3	21.8	5.5	17.8	11.4
June	737.6	204.6	506.2	91.6	414.5	1.9	412.7	5.1	21.7	5.5	18.0	9.9
July	742.9	200.6	515.4	99.0	416.4	1.9	414.5	5.2	21.8	5.4	18.0	10.3
Aug	746.1	203.8	515.3	98.7	416.6	1.8	414.8	5.2	21.8	5.3	18.1	8.2
Sep	753.0	212.1	513.9	95.7	418.2	1.9	416.4	5.2	21.8	5.3	18.1	10.2
<b>Changes *</b>												
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
2003	+ 29.6	+ 11.2	+ 17.9	+ 2.9	+ 15.0	+ 0.1	+ 14.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.4	+ 7.8
2003 Oct	+ 4.3	+ 0.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	- 0.0	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 2.9
Nov	+ 5.4	+ 5.0	+ 0.5	- 0.6	+ 1.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.9	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 1.8
Dec	- 2.7	- 0.2	- 2.6	- 0.7	- 1.9	- 0.1	- 1.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.7	- 0.1	- 3.4
2004 Jan	- 4.2	+ 5.8	- 9.9	- 11.7	+ 1.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.7	+ 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Feb	- 2.9	- 3.1	+ 0.2	- 1.3	+ 1.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.4	+ 0.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.7
Mar	+ 7.1	- 0.2	+ 7.2	+ 4.6	+ 2.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
Apr	+ 9.5	+ 6.1	+ 3.0	- 1.9	+ 4.9	+ 0.1	+ 4.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	- 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3
May	+ 1.6	- 7.9	+ 9.4	+ 5.5	+ 4.0	- 0.1	+ 4.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.7
June	- 4.1	- 1.0	- 2.8	- 6.6	+ 3.7	- 0.0	+ 3.7	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2	- 1.5
July	+ 5.3	- 4.1	+ 9.2	+ 7.4	+ 1.8	+ 0.0	+ 1.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.5
Aug	+ 3.4	+ 3.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3	+ 0.4	- 0.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2	- 2.2
Sep	+ 6.6	+ 8.3	- 1.8	- 3.0	+ 1.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 2.1

liabilities arising from registered debt securities. — 2 Including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see Table IV.12). — 3 Excluding deposits

under savings and loan contracts (see also footnote 2). — 4 Including liabilities arising from non-negotiable bearer debt securities.

## IV Banks

### 8 Deposits of domestic households and non-profit institutions at banks (MFIs) in Germany \*

€ billion

Period	Sight deposits						Time deposits 1,2					
	Deposits of domestic households and non-profit institutions, total	by creditor group					Domestic non-profit institutions	by creditor group				
		Domestic households						Domestic households				
		Total	Total	Self-employed persons	Employees	Other individuals		Total	Total	Self-employed persons	Employees	Other individuals
<b>End of year or month *</b>												
2001	1,242.9	330.4	320.1	55.8	220.9	43.4	10.2	263.4	242.9	36.3	182.4	24.2
2002	1,271.6	364.5	352.8	61.3	241.4	50.0	11.7	257.9	238.3	35.2	180.5	22.6
2003	1,301.4	400.4	388.1	66.9	265.1	56.1	12.3	241.0	222.1	29.2	174.5	18.4
2004 Apr	1,308.1	413.3	400.2	69.4	272.9	58.0	13.0	235.4	218.0	27.5	172.8	17.6
May	1,311.9	418.6	405.9	69.4	278.2	58.4	12.7	234.7	216.8	26.7	172.6	17.5
June	1,309.3	418.8	405.2	68.0	279.2	58.0	13.5	232.5	214.8	26.2	171.6	17.0
July	1,308.0	418.5	405.5	70.1	277.9	57.5	13.0	231.2	214.1	26.2	171.4	16.6
Aug	1,306.7	416.6	403.5	70.6	275.5	57.4	13.1	231.0	214.1	26.3	171.3	16.5
Sep	1,307.2	417.9	404.3	69.3	277.5	57.5	13.5	230.7	213.9	26.4	171.1	16.4
<b>Changes *</b>												
2002	+ 29.2	+ 34.5	+ 33.1	+ 5.6	+ 22.4	+ 5.1	+ 1.5	- 5.5	- 4.2	- 1.0	- 1.1	- 2.1
2003	+ 29.2	+ 36.0	+ 35.3	+ 5.6	+ 23.7	+ 6.0	+ 0.6	- 16.9	- 16.2	- 6.0	- 6.0	- 4.2
2004 Apr	- 0.3	+ 3.0	+ 3.3	+ 1.9	+ 2.1	- 0.7	- 0.3	- 2.4	- 1.8	- 0.6	- 0.9	- 0.3
May	+ 3.7	+ 5.4	+ 5.6	- 0.1	+ 5.3	+ 0.4	- 0.3	- 0.7	- 1.1	- 0.8	- 0.2	- 0.1
June	- 2.6	- 0.2	- 1.0	- 1.4	+ 0.6	- 0.3	+ 0.8	- 1.7	- 1.7	- 0.5	- 0.6	- 0.5
July	- 1.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 2.1	- 1.1	- 0.5	- 0.5	- 1.7	- 1.0	- 0.1	- 0.5	- 0.4
Aug	- 1.5	- 1.9	- 2.0	+ 0.6	- 2.4	- 0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.0
Sep	+ 0.5	+ 1.3	+ 0.8	- 1.3	+ 2.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	- 0.4	- 0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.2

\* 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 Including subordinated liabilities and liabilities arising from registered debt securities. — 2 Including deposits

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

€ billion

Period	Deposits												
	Domestic government, total	Federal Government and its special funds 1						State governments					
		Total	Sight deposits	Time deposits		Savings deposits and bank savings bonds 2	Memo item Fiduciary loans	Total	Sight deposits	Time deposits		Savings deposits and bank savings bonds 2	Memo item Fiduciary loans
				for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year					for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year		
<b>End of year or month *</b>													
2001	122.7	46.9	1.6	2.7	42.7	0.0	13.2	19.2	2.7	1.8	14.6	0.1	23.2
2002	113.9	45.6	0.9	3.6	41.1	0.0	13.5	18.9	2.5	1.4	14.9	0.1	22.6
2003	108.1	44.2	2.0	5.2	36.9	0.0	12.6	18.5	3.1	1.3	14.1	0.1	21.9
2004 Apr	105.8	46.2	2.5	7.2	36.5	0.0	12.6	19.6	3.5	3.0	13.0	0.1	20.4
May	108.9	45.8	2.7	6.6	36.4	0.0	12.6	18.4	2.5	2.7	13.1	0.0	20.3
June	111.4	47.1	2.8	8.2	36.0	0.0	12.6	21.2	4.8	3.4	12.9	0.1	20.2
July	109.5	47.2	3.0	8.1	36.0	0.0	12.5	19.4	3.2	3.4	12.7	0.1	20.2
Aug	108.6	47.6	3.0	8.5	36.1	0.0	12.5	16.8	2.5	2.5	11.8	0.1	20.1
Sep	109.5	46.0	3.8	7.1	35.0	0.0	12.6	19.3	3.3	4.2	11.7	0.1	20.1
<b>Changes *</b>													
2002	- 8.6	- 1.3	- 0.6	+ 0.9	- 1.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.4	+ 0.3	- 0.0	- 0.6
2003	- 4.8	- 1.4	+ 1.1	+ 1.7	- 4.2	- 0.0	- 1.0	- 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	- 0.8	- 0.0	- 0.7
2004 Apr	- 0.6	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.5
May	+ 3.0	- 0.4	+ 0.3	- 0.6	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 1.2	- 1.0	- 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.1
June	+ 2.6	+ 1.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.6	- 0.4	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 2.8	+ 2.3	+ 0.7	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.1
July	- 1.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.0	-	- 0.0	- 1.8	- 1.6	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.0
Aug	- 0.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 1.6	- 0.7	- 0.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0
Sep	+ 1.3	- 1.6	+ 0.8	- 1.4	- 1.1	- 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.4	+ 0.8	+ 1.7	- 0.1	-	- 0.0

\* 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,

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

					Savings deposits <sup>3</sup>			Memo item					Period
by maturity					Total	Domestic households	Domestic non-profit institutions	Bank savings bonds <sup>4</sup>	Fiduciary loans	Subordinated liabilities (excluding negotiable debt securities) <sup>5</sup>	Included in time deposits: liabilities arising from repos		
Domestic non-profit institutions	up to and including 1 year	more than 1 year <sup>2</sup>											
		Total	of which										
		up to and including 2 years	more than 2 years										
<b>End of year or month *</b>													
20.6	139.3	124.1	6.2	117.9	568.0	558.6	9.4	81.1	0.2	10.5	-	2001	
19.6	128.3	129.6	6.3	123.3	568.8	559.9	8.9	80.4	0.2	10.8	-	2002	
18.9	106.7	134.3	6.1	128.2	583.5	574.3	9.2	76.5	0.2	12.0	-	2003	
17.4	99.6	135.8	5.6	130.2	583.8	574.3	9.5	75.7	0.2	12.4	-	2004 Apr	
17.8	99.1	135.5	5.6	129.9	583.1	573.6	9.5	75.5	0.2	12.4	-	May	
17.7	96.7	135.8	5.5	130.4	582.6	573.1	9.5	75.4	0.2	12.4	-	June	
17.0	95.3	135.9	5.4	130.5	583.1	573.6	9.5	75.2	0.3	12.5	-	July	
16.9	94.6	136.4	5.3	131.1	583.7	574.1	9.6	75.4	0.3	12.8	-	Aug	
16.8	93.9	136.8	5.3	131.5	583.5	573.8	9.6	75.2	0.3	12.8	-	Sep	
<b>Changes *</b>													
- 1.3	- 10.9	+ 5.4	+ 0.1	+ 5.3	+ 0.9	+ 1.3	- 0.5	- 0.7	- 0.0	+ 0.3	-	2002	
- 0.7	- 21.6	+ 4.7	- 0.2	+ 4.9	+ 14.7	+ 14.4	+ 0.3	- 4.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.6	-	2003	
- 0.6	- 2.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2	+ 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.4	+ 0.1	- 0.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	-	2004 Apr	
+ 0.4	- 0.4	- 0.3	- 0.0	- 0.3	- 0.7	- 0.7	- 0.0	- 0.2	- 0.0	+ 0.0	-	May	
- 0.1	- 2.1	+ 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.5	- 0.5	- 0.5	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.0	-	June	
- 0.7	- 1.7	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	-	July	
- 0.1	- 0.7	+ 0.4	- 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	-	Aug	
- 0.1	- 0.7	+ 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.4	- 0.2	- 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.2	- 0.0	+ 0.0	-	Sep	

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

liabilities arising from non-negotiable bearer debt securities. — <sup>5</sup> Included in time deposits.

Local government and local government associations (including municipal special-purpose associations)						Social security funds						Period
Total	Sight deposits	Time deposits <sup>3</sup>		Savings deposits and bank savings bonds <sup>2,4</sup>	Memo item Fiduciary loans	Total	Sight deposits	Time deposits		Savings deposits and bank savings bonds <sup>2</sup>	Memo item Fiduciary loans	
		for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year					for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year			
<b>End of year or month *</b>												
27.8	9.2	13.8	1.8	3.1	0.2	28.7	2.7	19.5	5.4	1.1	0.1	2001
27.6	10.5	12.2	2.0	3.0	0.2	21.7	2.7	13.7	4.5	0.9	0.1	2002
24.8	9.9	10.1	1.9	2.8	0.2	20.6	2.8	12.5	4.5	0.8	0.0	2003
22.8	8.8	9.1	2.0	2.9	0.2	17.2	2.5	9.3	4.6	0.9	0.0	2004 Apr
24.8	10.2	9.7	2.0	2.9	0.2	19.9	3.0	11.5	4.5	0.9	0.0	May
23.8	9.4	9.6	2.0	2.9	0.3	19.3	3.0	10.9	4.5	0.9	0.0	June
23.9	9.6	9.3	2.0	3.0	0.2	19.1	2.8	10.6	4.8	0.9	0.0	July
25.5	10.2	10.3	2.0	3.0	0.3	18.6	3.0	9.9	4.8	0.9	0.0	Aug
24.5	9.4	10.0	2.1	3.0	0.3	19.7	3.0	11.2	4.6	1.0	0.0	Sep
<b>Changes *</b>												
+ 0.0	+ 1.3	- 1.4	+ 0.2	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 7.0	- 0.0	- 5.7	- 1.0	- 0.3	- 0.0	2002
- 2.8	- 0.5	- 2.1	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.4	+ 0.1	- 1.3	+ 0.9	- 0.1	- 0.0	2003
- 0.2	+ 0.3	- 0.5	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.4	- 0.6	+ 0.2	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	2004 Apr
+ 2.0	+ 1.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.6	+ 2.2	- 0.2	+ 0.0	-	May
- 1.0	- 0.8	- 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.6	- 0.0	- 0.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	June
+ 0.0	+ 0.2	- 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.0	-	July
+ 1.6	+ 0.6	+ 1.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.5	+ 0.2	- 0.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	-	Aug
- 1.0	- 0.8	- 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 1.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.0	Sep

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

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

## IV Banks

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

€ billion

Period	Savings deposits 1								Memo item Interest credited on savings deposits	Bank savings bonds, 3 sold to			
	of residents				of non-residents					non-banks, total	domestic non-banks		foreign non-banks
	Total	Total	at three months' notice		at more than three months' notice		Total	of which at three months' notice			Total	of which With maturities of more than 2 years	
			Total	of which Special savings facilities 2	Total	of which Special savings facilities 2							
End of year or month *													
2001	586.5	574.5	461.9	327.2	112.7	97.2	12.0	8.8	19.9	112.8	106.0	87.2	6.8
2002	586.2	575.3	472.8	343.5	102.4	88.5	10.9	8.1	17.6	111.3	104.4	86.3	6.9
2003	600.4	590.3	500.8	377.1	89.5	76.4	10.1	7.9	16.0	107.2	100.3	83.9	7.0
2004 May	600.4	590.6	504.6	384.3	86.0	74.2	9.8	7.8	0.3	105.7	98.9	84.8	6.8
June	599.7	590.0	504.3	385.1	85.6	73.8	9.7	7.8	0.3	105.4	98.7	84.9	6.8
July	600.3	590.6	504.9	387.4	85.7	74.0	9.7	7.8	0.3	105.3	98.6	85.1	6.7
Aug	601.0	591.3	505.6	388.1	85.7	74.0	9.7	7.8	0.3	105.5	98.7	85.4	6.7
Sep	600.8	591.2	505.7	389.0	85.4	73.9	9.7	7.8	0.3	105.3	98.6	85.3	6.7
Changes *													
2002	- 0.3	+ 0.8	+ 11.0	+ 16.4	- 10.2	- 8.7	- 1.1	- 0.7	.	- 1.5	- 1.6	- 0.9	+ 0.1
2003	+ 14.2	+ 15.1	+ 28.0	+ 23.8	- 12.9	- 12.1	- 0.8	- 0.2	.	- 4.6	- 4.8	- 3.0	+ 0.1
2004 May	- 0.7	- 0.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.8	- 0.9	- 0.8	- 0.1	- 0.0	.	- 0.3	- 0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
June	- 0.7	- 0.6	- 0.3	- 0.0	- 0.3	- 0.4	- 0.1	- 0.0	.	- 0.3	- 0.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
July	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.6	+ 2.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.0	.	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Aug	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.9	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0	.	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.0
Sep	- 0.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.9	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	.	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.0	- 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. — 2 Savings deposits bearing interest at a rate which exceeds the minimum or basic rate of interest. — 3 Including liabilities arising from non-negotiable bearer debt securities.

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

€ billion

Period	Negotiable bearer debt securities and money market paper							Non-negotiable bearer debt securities and money market paper 6					Subordinated	
	Total 1	of which				with maturities of			Total	of which with maturities of				
		Floating rate bonds 2	Zero coupon bonds 2,3	Foreign currency bonds 4,5	Certificates of deposit	up to and including 1 year 1	more than 1 year including 2 years 1	more than 2 years 1		up to and including 1 year	more than 1 year including 2 years	more than 2 years		
													negotiable debt securities	non-negotiable debt securities
End of year or month *														
2001	1,472.3	324.0	16.3	144.1	17.6	46.5	124.9	1,300.9	5.8	3.7	1.0	1.2	43.3	2.4
2002	1,462.9	339.2	16.1	159.5	34.7	62.3	120.1	1,280.5	9.9	7.8	0.7	1.3	42.4	2.3
2003	1,490.1	353.4	20.8	177.5	39.0	70.1	105.2	1,314.8	2.4	0.6	0.5	1.2	40.2	3.2
2004 May	1,565.4	383.4	20.1	208.0	36.5	67.6	111.8	1,386.1	2.4	0.5	0.5	1.4	40.7	3.3
June	1,560.4	374.6	20.8	210.6	40.0	71.3	100.3	1,388.8	2.4	0.5	0.4	1.5	41.0	3.3
July	1,566.5	377.8	22.1	218.5	37.5	69.4	100.3	1,396.9	2.3	0.4	0.4	1.5	41.0	3.3
Aug	1,568.8	382.2	21.3	218.5	42.4	69.9	99.0	1,400.0	2.5	0.6	0.4	1.5	41.4	3.5
Sep	1,580.8	384.9	21.1	219.3	41.3	68.8	98.6	1,413.4	2.5	0.6	0.4	1.5	41.8	3.6
Changes *														
2002	+ 9.1	+ 6.3	- 4.5	+ 12.1	+ 16.2	+ 14.2	+ 4.6	- 9.7	+ 4.8	+ 4.9	- 0.3	+ 0.2	- 1.9	- 0.1
2003	+ 19.6	+ 7.0	+ 4.7	+ 13.2	+ 3.2	+ 0.1	- 14.9	+ 34.4	+ 2.6	+ 2.9	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 1.5	+ 0.3
2004 May	+ 12.4	+ 6.6	- 1.4	+ 1.6	+ 0.1	- 2.0	+ 0.5	+ 13.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.0
June	- 5.1	- 8.8	+ 0.7	+ 2.5	+ 3.5	+ 3.7	- 11.5	+ 2.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.0
July	+ 6.2	+ 3.2	+ 1.3	+ 7.9	- 2.5	- 2.0	+ 0.0	+ 8.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.1
Aug	+ 2.2	+ 4.4	- 0.8	+ 0.0	- 0.5	+ 0.5	- 1.3	+ 3.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.2
Sep	+ 12.1	+ 2.7	- 0.5	+ 0.8	- 1.1	- 1.1	- 0.3	+ 13.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 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 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).

IV Banks

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

€ billion

End of year/month	Number of associations	Balance sheet total	Lending to banks (MFIs)			Lending to non-banks (non-MFIs)				Deposits of banks (MFIs) 5		Deposits of non-banks (non-MFIs)		Bearer debt securities outstanding	Capital (including published reserves) 7	Memo item New contracts entered into in year or month 8
			Credit balances and loans (excluding building loans) 1	Building loans 2	Bank debt securities 3	Building loans			Securities (including Treasury bills and Treasury discount paper) 4	Deposits under savings and loan contracts	Sight and time deposits	Deposits under savings and loan contracts	Sight and time deposits 6			
						Loans under savings and loan contracts	Interim and bridging loans	Other building loans								
<b>All building and loan associations</b>																
2003	27	172.9	30.1	0.1	10.6	37.3	63.6	8.6	11.3	0.4	29.3	106.8	4.0	7.1	7.2	105.5
2004 July	27	177.0	31.2	0.1	12.0	35.9	63.3	9.1	13.0	0.4	28.8	108.7	4.2	7.0	7.4	7.0
Aug	27	177.3	30.7	0.1	12.0	35.6	63.7	9.2	13.6	0.4	28.9	108.9	4.2	7.0	7.4	6.7
Sep	27	180.0	32.5	0.1	12.0	35.4	62.9	9.2	13.8	0.4	29.5	109.2	4.3	6.9	7.4	7.2
<b>Private building and loan associations</b>																
2004 July	16	128.6	25.1	0.0	6.0	22.9	45.4	8.3	9.0	0.3	21.4	73.9	4.0	7.0	4.7	4.4
Aug	16	129.0	24.5	0.0	6.1	22.7	45.8	8.4	9.6	0.3	21.6	74.1	4.0	7.0	4.7	4.2
Sep	16	131.5	26.1	0.0	6.2	22.6	45.1	8.5	9.8	0.3	22.1	74.3	4.1	6.9	4.8	4.6
<b>Public building and loan associations</b>																
2004 July	11	48.4	6.0	0.1	6.0	13.0	17.8	0.8	4.0	0.1	7.5	34.8	0.2	-	2.6	2.5
Aug	11	48.3	6.1	0.0	5.9	12.9	17.9	0.8	4.0	0.1	7.3	34.9	0.2	-	2.6	2.5
Sep	11	48.5	6.4	0.0	5.8	12.9	17.9	0.8	4.0	0.1	7.3	34.9	0.2	-	2.6	2.6

Trends in building and loan association business

€ billion

Period	Changes in deposits under savings and loan contracts			Capital promised		Capital disbursed					Disbursement commitments outstanding at end of period		Interest and repayments received on building loans 10		Memo item Housing bonuses received 12	
	Amounts paid into savings and loan accounts 9	Interest credited on deposits under savings and loan contracts	Repayments of deposits under cancelled savings and loan contracts	Total	of which Net allocations 11	Total	Allocations				Newly granted interim and bridging loans and other building loans	Total	of which Under allocated contracts	Total		of which Repayments during quarter
							Deposits under savings and loan contracts		Loans under savings and loan contracts 9							
							Total	of which Applied to settlement of interim and bridging loans	Total	of which Applied to settlement of interim and bridging loans						
<b>All building and loan associations</b>																
2003	27.0	2.9	5.7	48.2	29.7	43.7	17.9	4.0	8.2	3.2	17.5	12.2	8.0	14.8	11.9	0.6
2004 July	2.0	0.0	0.5	4.0	2.8	4.1	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	1.5	11.6	8.0	1.0		0.1
Aug	1.9	0.0	0.4	2.9	2.0	3.0	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.3	11.2	7.9	1.0		0.0
Sep	2.0	0.1	0.4	3.1	2.1	3.2	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.3	10.9	7.8	1.1	...	0.0
<b>Private building and loan associations</b>																
2004 July	1.3	0.0	0.3	2.9	1.8	3.0	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.2	7.0	3.9	0.7		0.0
Aug	1.2	0.0	0.3	2.0	1.2	2.2	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	6.7	3.9	0.7		0.0
Sep	1.3	0.0	0.3	2.1	1.3	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.0	6.5	3.8	0.7	...	0.0
<b>Public building and loan associations</b>																
2004 July	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	4.6	4.0	0.3		0.0
Aug	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.5	4.0	0.3		0.0
Sep	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.4	4.0	0.3	...	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".

## IV Banks

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

€ billion

Period	Number of		Balance sheet total	Lending to banks (MFIs)					Lending to non-banks (non-MFIs)					Other assets	
	German banks (MFIs) with foreign branches and/or foreign subsidiaries	foreign branches 1 and/or foreign subsidiaries		Total	Credit balances and loans			Money market paper, securities 2,3	Total	Loans			Money market paper, securities 2		
					Total	German banks	Foreign banks			Total	Total	to German non-banks			of which enter-prises and house-holds
	<b>Foreign branches</b>			<b>End of year or month *</b>											
2001	68	216	1,689.3	870.6	761.6	213.6	548.0	109.0	744.9	549.0	20.6	17.2	528.4	195.9	73.9
2002	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	55	202	1,294.1	599.0	522.9	185.6	337.3	76.1	632.7	438.0	19.0	16.8	419.0	194.7	62.5
2003 Nov	55	201	1,356.0	618.6	539.3	173.7	365.6	79.2	670.9	471.2	18.3	15.7	452.8	199.7	66.6
2003 Dec	55	202	1,294.1	599.0	522.9	185.6	337.3	76.1	632.7	438.0	19.0	16.8	419.0	194.7	62.5
2004 Jan	55	202	1,390.3	647.7	566.3	191.5	374.8	81.3	673.5	472.8	19.2	16.9	453.6	200.8	69.1
2004 Feb	55	203	1,413.6	666.3	587.2	190.0	392.2	79.1	679.6	482.5	19.3	17.1	463.1	197.1	67.8
2004 Mar	55	203	1,466.2	689.6	607.6	198.5	409.1	82.0	708.6	506.9	19.0	16.9	487.9	201.7	67.9
2004 Apr	55	205	1,493.1	713.2	631.2	207.6	423.6	82.0	711.1	509.6	18.8	16.6	490.8	201.5	68.8
2004 May	55	206	1,435.9	672.9	591.4	199.1	392.3	81.5	691.9	506.0	18.1	16.0	487.9	185.9	71.2
2004 June	55	205	1,435.5	670.2	588.8	190.3	398.5	81.5	681.9	486.5	18.3	16.7	468.1	195.4	83.3
2004 July	54	204	1,447.9	675.6	589.2	177.6	411.6	86.4	686.8	500.5	17.1	15.7	483.4	186.3	85.6
2004 Aug	54	206	1,451.9	676.3	588.8	174.4	414.3	87.6	686.5	492.2	17.6	16.3	474.7	194.3	89.1
	<b>Foreign subsidiaries</b>			<b>End of year or month *</b>											
2002	- 8	- 11	-139.1	-133.4	-139.9	- 15.4	-124.5	+ 6.5	- 3.6	- 9.2	- 1.9	- 2.2	- 7.3	+ 5.7	- 2.2
2003	- 5	- 3	- 6.8	- 45.3	- 17.4	- 12.7	- 4.7	- 27.9	+ 22.5	- 2.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.7	- 2.7	+ 24.9	+ 15.9
2003 Nov	-	+ 1	+ 10.8	+ 4.9	+ 6.0	+ 5.5	+ 0.5	- 1.1	+ 3.8	+ 4.6	- 1.7	- 0.8	+ 6.3	- 0.8	+ 2.1
2003 Dec	-	+ 1	- 28.0	- 8.3	- 6.2	+ 11.9	- 18.0	- 2.2	- 19.6	- 19.5	+ 0.7	+ 1.0	- 20.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
2004 Jan	-	-	+ 80.6	+ 42.7	+ 38.0	+ 6.0	+ 32.1	+ 4.7	+ 31.7	+ 28.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 28.0	+ 3.7	+ 6.2
2004 Feb	-	+ 1	+ 24.8	+ 19.5	+ 21.7	- 1.6	+ 23.2	- 2.2	+ 6.7	+ 9.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 9.5	- 3.0	- 1.3
2004 Mar	-	-	+ 36.7	+ 16.7	+ 14.4	+ 8.5	+ 5.9	+ 2.4	+ 20.1	+ 18.3	- 0.3	- 0.3	+ 18.6	+ 1.8	- 0.2
2004 Apr	-	+ 2	+ 19.9	+ 21.1	+ 21.4	+ 9.1	+ 12.3	- 0.2	- 1.9	- 0.7	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.4	- 1.2	+ 0.7
2004 May	-	+ 1	- 44.9	- 36.0	- 35.8	- 8.5	- 27.4	- 0.1	- 13.0	+ 0.7	- 0.7	- 0.6	+ 1.4	- 13.7	+ 4.0
2004 June	-	- 1	- 2.1	- 3.3	- 3.2	- 8.8	+ 5.6	- 0.1	- 10.7	- 19.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	- 20.1	+ 9.2	+ 12.0
2004 July	- 1	- 1	+ 5.9	+ 3.3	- 1.4	- 12.7	+ 11.2	+ 4.7	+ 1.4	+ 11.2	- 1.3	- 1.0	+ 12.4	- 9.8	+ 1.3
2004 Aug	-	+ 2	+ 9.3	+ 2.8	+ 1.4	- 3.1	+ 4.5	+ 1.4	+ 2.7	- 5.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.6	- 6.2	+ 8.4	+ 3.8
	<b>Foreign subsidiaries</b>			<b>End of year or month *</b>											
2001	46	200	811.5	342.4	262.8	105.7	157.1	79.6	382.2	293.1	51.9	47.7	241.2	89.2	87.0
2002	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	46	179	645.8	307.2	246.4	127.3	119.1	60.7	277.0	213.8	41.5	37.9	172.3	63.3	61.6
2003 Nov	46	182	649.9	308.4	244.9	128.7	116.3	63.5	270.2	204.5	39.8	37.0	164.7	65.7	71.3
2003 Dec	46	179	645.8	307.2	246.4	127.3	119.1	60.7	277.0	213.8	41.5	37.9	172.3	63.3	61.6
2004 Jan	46	177	618.1	295.8	233.1	115.2	117.9	62.7	263.3	199.1	41.6	37.9	157.5	64.2	59.0
2004 Feb	46	179	621.3	297.2	235.7	114.8	120.9	61.5	260.4	196.5	38.8	37.1	157.7	63.9	63.7
2004 Mar	46	176	650.7	300.5	238.8	111.7	127.1	61.7	270.0	204.6	41.6	38.0	163.0	65.4	80.3
2004 Apr	46	176	663.2	298.4	236.6	111.1	125.5	61.8	274.8	207.7	40.9	37.8	166.8	67.1	90.1
2004 May	46	175	629.3	280.2	218.7	106.5	112.1	61.5	275.1	206.6	39.5	37.9	167.1	68.5	74.0
2004 June	45	173	628.6	283.0	220.9	110.7	110.2	62.1	278.9	210.0	40.3	37.3	169.7	68.9	66.7
2004 July	45	173	636.3	292.3	229.6	116.4	113.2	62.7	279.0	209.7	39.6	36.7	170.1	69.2	65.0
2004 Aug	45	173	627.9	289.0	224.3	115.2	109.1	64.7	278.1	208.5	38.1	36.2	170.3	69.6	60.8
	<b>Foreign subsidiaries</b>			<b>Changes *</b>											
2002	+ 1	± 0	- 78.3	+ 6.7	+ 13.3	+ 20.0	- 6.7	- 6.6	- 70.0	- 42.0	- 5.2	- 4.8	- 36.8	- 28.1	- 15.0
2003	- 1	- 21	- 32.8	- 14.0	- 10.7	+ 1.6	- 12.3	- 3.3	- 11.9	- 14.2	- 5.2	- 5.0	- 9.0	+ 2.3	- 6.9
2003 Nov	-	- 5	+ 2.2	+ 2.1	+ 2.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.4	+ 0.2	- 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	- 0.7	- 0.2	+ 0.3
2003 Dec	-	- 3	+ 2.7	+ 2.1	+ 3.7	- 1.4	+ 5.1	- 1.6	+ 9.5	+ 11.9	+ 1.6	+ 0.9	+ 10.3	- 2.4	- 8.9
2004 Jan	-	- 2	- 30.7	- 13.1	- 14.4	- 12.1	- 2.3	+ 1.4	- 14.9	- 15.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	- 15.9	+ 0.9	- 2.8
2004 Feb	-	+ 2	+ 3.6	+ 1.5	+ 2.6	- 0.4	+ 3.0	- 1.1	- 2.6	- 2.3	- 2.8	- 0.7	+ 0.5	- 0.3	+ 4.7
2004 Mar	-	- 3	+ 26.7	+ 1.8	+ 2.1	- 3.1	+ 5.2	- 0.3	+ 8.5	+ 7.1	+ 2.8	+ 0.8	+ 4.3	+ 1.5	+ 16.4
2004 Apr	-	-	+ 10.8	- 3.1	- 3.0	- 0.6	- 2.4	- 0.1	+ 3.9	+ 2.2	- 0.7	- 0.2	+ 2.9	+ 1.7	+ 10.0
2004 May	-	- 1	- 32.5	- 17.3	- 17.3	- 4.6	- 12.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	- 0.5	- 1.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.9	+ 1.5	- 16.2
2004 June	- 1	- 2	- 0.9	+ 2.7	+ 2.1	+ 4.2	- 2.0	+ 0.5	+ 3.7	+ 3.3	+ 0.8	- 0.6	+ 2.5	+ 0.4	- 7.2
2004 July	-	-	+ 6.9	+ 8.9	+ 8.5	+ 5.7	+ 2.8	+ 0.4	- 0.2	- 0.6	- 0.7	- 0.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	- 1.7
2004 Aug	-	-	- 7.6	- 2.8	- 5.0	- 1.2	- 3.8	+ 2.1	- 0.5	- 0.9	- 1.5	- 0.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.4	- 4.2

\* 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



IV Banks

Deposits													Money market paper and debt securities outstanding <sup>5</sup>	Working capital and own funds	Other liabilities <sup>6</sup>	Period
of banks (MFIs)			of non-banks (non-MFIs)						Foreign non-banks							
Total	German banks	Foreign banks	Total	German non-banks <sup>4</sup>												
				Total	Short-term		Medium and long-term									
						of which enterprises and households		of which enterprises and households								
Total	Total	German banks	Foreign banks	Total	Total	Total	of which enterprises and households	Total	of which enterprises and households	Foreign non-banks						
<b>End of year or month *</b>														<b>Foreign branches</b>		
1,271.3	855.3	194.0	661.2	416.0	57.4	54.2	51.2	3.2	3.0	358.6	316.8	24.0	77.2	2001		
1,116.0	758.5	250.1	508.4	357.5	62.6	58.4	55.0	4.2	3.8	294.9	212.1	25.9	53.6	2002		
1,076.8	727.6	267.1	460.5	349.2	66.2	60.6	56.8	5.7	5.4	283.0	139.4	30.5	47.4	2003		
1,124.7	738.8	261.6	477.2	385.9	69.5	64.0	60.6	5.5	5.2	316.4	149.4	26.6	55.3	2003 Nov		
1,076.8	727.6	267.1	460.5	349.2	66.2	60.6	56.8	5.7	5.4	283.0	139.4	30.5	47.4	2003 Dec		
1,155.0	765.6	281.4	484.3	389.4	74.0	68.0	64.8	6.0	5.7	315.4	149.9	28.9	56.4	2004 Jan		
1,186.4	790.4	267.1	523.2	396.1	72.4	66.3	62.6	6.1	5.7	323.7	144.6	28.9	53.7	2004 Feb		
1,227.8	808.2	273.9	534.3	419.5	71.8	65.6	62.4	6.1	5.7	347.8	155.4	28.1	55.0	2004 Mar		
1,249.4	822.6	275.2	547.4	426.8	69.1	62.9	58.7	6.3	5.9	357.7	157.4	28.1	58.2	2004 Apr		
1,193.8	776.0	268.5	507.5	417.9	65.0	58.3	54.4	6.7	6.3	352.9	155.3	27.8	59.0	2004 May		
1,187.6	775.6	267.1	508.5	412.0	65.9	59.2	55.8	6.7	6.4	346.1	160.2	28.0	59.7	2004 June		
1,199.1	774.5	261.5	513.0	424.6	69.2	62.0	58.9	7.1	6.8	355.4	161.9	28.0	58.9	2004 July		
1,209.8	785.8	266.7	519.0	424.1	70.0	62.8	59.7	7.2	6.8	354.1	153.6	27.0	61.5	2004 Aug		
<b>Changes *</b>														<b>Foreign subsidiaries</b>		
- 53.4	- 31.7	+ 56.0	- 87.7	- 21.7	+ 5.2	+ 4.2	+ 3.8	+ 1.0	+ 0.8	- 26.9	-104.8	+ 1.8	+ 17.2	2002		
+ 34.4	+ 12.6	+ 17.0	- 4.4	+ 21.8	+ 3.6	+ 2.1	+ 1.7	+ 1.5	+ 1.6	+ 18.1	- 72.6	+ 4.6	+ 26.8	2003		
+ 4.4	+ 8.8	- 3.7	+ 12.5	- 4.4	- 6.9	- 6.9	- 6.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 2.5	+ 0.5	+ 1.8	+ 4.1	2003 Nov		
- 23.4	+ 2.8	+ 5.5	- 2.7	- 26.2	- 3.3	- 3.5	- 3.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	- 22.9	- 10.0	+ 3.9	+ 1.4	2003 Dec		
+ 66.6	+ 31.0	+ 14.2	+ 16.8	+ 35.5	+ 7.8	+ 7.4	+ 8.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 27.8	+ 10.5	- 1.5	+ 5.1	2004 Jan		
+ 31.9	+ 25.5	- 14.2	+ 39.7	+ 6.4	- 1.6	- 1.7	- 2.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 8.0	- 5.3	- 0.0	- 1.7	2004 Feb		
+ 29.7	+ 10.0	+ 6.8	+ 3.2	+ 19.6	- 0.6	- 0.6	- 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 20.3	+ 10.8	- 0.8	- 2.9	2004 Mar		
+ 14.8	+ 10.7	+ 1.3	+ 9.5	+ 4.1	- 2.7	- 2.8	- 3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 6.8	+ 2.1	- 0.0	+ 3.0	2004 Apr		
- 47.3	- 41.3	- 6.7	- 34.6	- 6.0	- 4.1	- 4.6	- 4.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	- 1.8	- 2.2	- 0.2	+ 4.7	2004 May		
- 7.2	- 1.2	- 1.4	+ 0.2	- 6.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	- 7.0	+ 4.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	2004 June		
+ 6.4	- 3.9	- 5.7	+ 1.8	+ 10.2	+ 3.2	+ 2.8	+ 3.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 7.0	+ 1.7	+ 0.0	- 2.2	2004 July		
+ 15.0	+ 13.5	+ 5.3	+ 8.2	+ 1.6	+ 0.8	+ 0.8	+ 0.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.7	- 8.3	- 1.0	+ 3.5	2004 Aug		
576.5	362.5	79.2	283.3	214.0	36.4	32.5	23.9	3.9	3.8	177.6	99.8	47.3	87.9	2001		
503.5	307.7	99.5	208.2	195.7	27.0	22.5	21.1	4.5	4.5	168.7	78.4	43.0	79.3	2002		
467.9	283.1	99.8	183.3	184.8	29.9	25.9	24.0	4.0	3.9	155.0	68.2	41.3	68.4	2003		
469.7	291.3	94.9	196.5	178.3	31.0	26.8	24.4	4.2	4.2	147.3	71.9	39.2	69.1	2003 Nov		
467.9	283.1	99.8	183.3	184.8	29.9	25.9	24.0	4.0	3.9	155.0	68.2	41.3	68.4	2003 Dec		
444.3	263.0	86.3	176.7	181.3	30.0	26.0	25.7	4.0	3.9	151.3	67.9	38.3	67.6	2004 Jan		
447.4	263.5	86.0	177.4	183.9	30.1	26.1	25.7	4.0	3.9	153.8	68.3	39.0	66.7	2004 Feb		
470.2	273.7	88.0	185.7	196.5	32.6	28.7	28.3	3.9	3.8	163.9	71.1	39.2	70.2	2004 Mar		
480.6	297.0	75.6	221.4	183.6	30.0	26.2	25.8	3.9	3.8	153.6	70.7	39.4	72.4	2004 Apr		
451.1	271.9	75.7	196.3	179.2	28.5	24.7	24.2	3.8	3.7	150.7	70.6	39.2	68.5	2004 May		
449.2	273.7	81.0	192.6	175.5	29.4	25.6	25.1	3.8	3.7	146.1	70.3	39.5	69.6	2004 June		
457.0	279.0	83.1	195.9	178.0	30.0	26.1	25.3	3.9	3.9	148.0	71.4	39.9	68.0	2004 July		
447.8	273.3	80.9	192.3	174.5	28.5	24.2	23.3	4.3	4.2	146.0	72.0	39.7	68.4	2004 Aug		
<b>Changes *</b>														<b>Foreign branches</b>		
- 47.1	- 37.4	+ 20.3	- 57.8	- 9.7	- 9.4	- 10.0	- 2.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	- 0.3	- 21.4	- 4.4	- 5.4	2002		
- 13.8	- 10.3	+ 0.3	- 10.6	- 3.5	+ 2.8	+ 3.4	+ 2.9	- 0.5	- 0.5	- 6.3	- 10.3	- 1.6	- 7.2	2003		
+ 4.0	+ 5.4	+ 2.0	+ 3.4	- 1.5	+ 1.4	+ 1.4	+ 0.9	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 2.8	+ 0.9	- 0.9	- 1.8	2003 Nov		
+ 4.0	- 4.4	+ 4.9	- 9.3	+ 8.4	- 1.2	- 0.9	- 0.5	- 0.3	- 0.3	+ 9.5	- 3.7	+ 2.1	+ 0.3	2003 Dec		
- 26.1	- 21.4	- 13.5	- 7.9	- 4.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.7	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 4.7	- 0.3	- 3.0	- 1.4	2004 Jan		
+ 3.2	+ 0.7	- 0.2	+ 0.9	+ 2.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 2.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	- 0.6	2004 Feb		
+ 20.8	+ 9.0	+ 1.9	+ 7.1	+ 11.9	+ 2.6	+ 2.6	+ 2.6	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 9.3	+ 2.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.9	2004 Mar		
+ 8.8	+ 22.5	- 12.4	+ 34.9	- 13.7	- 2.6	- 2.6	- 2.5	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 11.1	- 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 2.2	2004 Apr		
- 28.0	- 24.1	+ 0.1	- 24.2	- 3.9	- 1.5	- 1.4	- 1.6	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 2.4	- 0.2	- 0.3	- 4.0	2004 May		
- 2.1	+ 1.6	+ 5.4	- 3.8	- 3.7	+ 0.9	+ 0.9	+ 0.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 4.6	- 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.1	2004 June		
+ 7.1	+ 5.0	+ 2.1	+ 2.9	+ 2.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.5	+ 1.1	+ 0.4	- 1.6	2004 July		
- 8.3	- 5.2	- 2.2	- 3.1	- 3.1	- 1.5	- 1.8	- 2.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	- 1.6	+ 0.6	- 0.2	+ 0.4	2004 Aug		

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

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

## V Minimum reserves

### 1 Reserve ratios Germany

% of liabilities subject to reserve requirements

Applicable from	Sight liabilities	Time liabilities	Savings deposits
1995 Aug 1	2	2	1.5

### Euro area

% of reserve base <sup>1</sup>

Applicable from	Ratio
1999 Jan 1	2

<sup>1</sup> Article 3 of the Regulation of the European Central Bank 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 <sup>1</sup>	Liabilities subject to reserve requirements				Required reserves <sup>2</sup>	Actual reserves <sup>3</sup>	Excess reserves <sup>4</sup>		Deficiencies
	Total	Sight liabilities	Time liabilities	Savings deposits			Level	% of the required reserves	
1995 Dec	2,066,565	579,337	519,456	967,772	36,492	37,337	845	2.3	3
1996 Dec	2,201,464	655,483	474,342	1,071,639	38,671	39,522	851	2.2	4
1997 Dec	2,327,879	734,986	476,417	1,116,477	40,975	41,721	745	1.8	3
1998 Dec	2,576,889	865,444	564,878	1,146,567	45,805	46,432	627	1.4	4

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

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

### 3 Reserve maintenance in the euro area – from 1999, pursuant to the ECB Regulation on the application of minimum reserves in accordance with Article 19.1 of the Statute of the ESCB

Maintenance period beginning in <sup>1</sup>	Reserve base <sup>2</sup>	Required reserves before deduction of lump-sum allowance <sup>3</sup>	Lump-sum allowance <sup>4</sup>	Required reserves after deduction of lump-sum allowance	Current account <sup>5</sup>	Excess reserves <sup>6</sup>	Deficiencies <sup>7</sup>
<b>Euro area (€ billion)</b>							
2004 Mar	6,756.2	135.1	0.5	134.6	135.3	0.7	0.0
Apr	6,747.2	134.9	0.5	134.4	135.0	0.6	0.0
May	6,847.2	136.9	0.5	136.4	137.1	0.7	0.0
June	6,925.3	138.5	0.5	138.0	138.8	0.8	0.0
July	6,949.1	139.0	0.5	138.5	139.1	0.6	0.0
Aug	6,963.2	139.3	0.5	138.7	139.3	0.6	0.0
Sep	6,960.0	139.2	0.5	138.7	139.3	0.6	0.0
Oct p. <sup>8</sup>	6,916.7	138.3	0.5	137.8	138.4	0.6	...
Nov p	...	...	...	137.9	...	...	...
<b>Of which: Germany (€ million)</b>							
2004 Mar	1,885,245	37,705	217	37,488	37,784	296	3
Apr	1,883,341	37,667	216	37,451	37,681	230	0
May	1,911,592	38,232	216	38,016	38,331	315	1
June	1,913,668	38,273	216	38,058	38,465	407	4
July	1,914,325	38,287	214	38,073	38,336	263	1
Aug	1,890,399	37,808	213	37,595	37,860	265	1
Sep	1,875,073	37,501	212	37,290	37,543	253	1
Oct p	1,870,662	37,413	211	37,203	37,503	300	3
Nov p	1,877,711	37,554	210	37,345	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Up to December 2003, the Eurosystem's reserve maintenance periods began on the 24th day of each month and ended on the 23rd day of the following month (with the first reserve maintenance period lasting from 1 January 1999 until 23 February 1999). From March 2004, the reserve maintenance period will start on the settlement day of the main refinancing operation immediately following the meeting of the Governing Council of the ECB for which the monthly discussion of the monetary policy stance is scheduled. For the transitional period, provision has been made for an extended reserve maintenance period lasting from 24 January until 9 March 2004. — <sup>2</sup> Article 3 of the Regulation of the European Central Bank on the

application of minimum reserves (excluding liabilities to which a reserve ratio of 0% applies, pursuant to Article 4 (1)). — <sup>3</sup> Amount after applying the reserve ratios to the reserve base. — <sup>4</sup> Article 5 (2) of the Regulation of the European Central Bank on the application of minimum reserves. — <sup>5</sup> Average credit balances of the credit institutions at the national central banks. — <sup>6</sup> Average credit balances less required reserves after deduction of the lump-sum allowance. — <sup>7</sup> Required reserves after deduction of the lump-sum allowance. — <sup>8</sup> The total number of deficiencies was not available when this report went to press.

## VI Interest rates

### 1 ECB interest rates

% per annum

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

### 2 Base rates

% per annum

Applicable from	Base rate as per Discount Rate Transition Act 2	Applicable from	Base rate as per Civil Code 3
1999 Jan 1	2.50	2002 Jan 1	2.57
May 1	1.95	July 1	2.47
2000 Jan 1	2.68	2003 Jan 1	1.97
May 1	3.42	July 1	1.22
Sep 1	4.26	2004 Jan 1	1.14
2001 Sep 1	3.62	July 1	1.13
2002 Jan to Apr 3	2.71		

1 Up to 21 June 2000, fixed rate tenders; from 28 June 2000, variable rate tenders at minimum bid rate. — 2 Pursuant to the Discount Rate Transition

Act, read in conjunction with the Regulation Governing the Use of the Base Rate as a Reference Variable. — 3 Pursuant to section 247 of the Civil Code.

### 3 Eurosystem monetary policy operations allotted through tenders

Date of settlement	Bid amount	Allotment amount	Fixed rate tenders		Variable rate tenders		Running for ... days
			Fixed rate	% per annum	Minimum bid rate	Marginal rate 1	
<b>Main refinancing operations</b>							
2004 Oct 5	325,420	255,500	—	2.00	2.02	2.03	7
Oct 12	338,406	244,500	—	2.00	2.02	2.03	8
Oct 20	380,224	253,000	—	2.00	2.03	2.03	5
Oct 25	355,097	268,000	—	2.00	2.03	2.04	9
Nov 3	381,182	264,500	—	2.00	2.04	2.04	6
Nov 9	358,101	258,000	—	2.00	2.04	2.04	8
Nov 17	384,039	262,500	—	2.00	2.05	2.05	7
<b>Longer-term refinancing operations</b>							
2004 July 29	40,354	25,000	—	—	2.07	2.08	91
Aug 26	37,957	25,000	—	—	2.06	2.08	91
Sep 30	37,414	25,000	—	—	2.06	2.08	84
Oct 28	46,646	25,000	—	—	2.10	2.11	91

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

### 4 Money market rates, by month

% per annum

Reporting period	Money market rates reported by Frankfurt 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							
2004 Apr	2.07	2.00 – 2.80	2.03	1.92 – 2.07	2.08	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.06	2.11	2.16
May	2.02	1.55 – 2.30	2.07	2.04 – 2.09	2.02	2.05	2.06	2.09	2.14	2.21	2.30
June	2.03	1.70 – 2.20	2.09	2.05 – 2.12	2.03	2.07	2.08	2.11	2.19	2.29	2.40
July	2.06	2.02 – 2.45	2.10	2.08 – 2.12	2.07	2.07	2.08	2.12	2.19	2.26	2.36
Aug	2.04	1.85 – 2.12	2.09	2.07 – 2.11	2.04	2.07	2.08	2.11	2.17	2.22	2.30
Sep	2.05	1.95 – 2.50	2.10	2.07 – 2.15	2.05	2.07	2.08	2.12	2.20	2.28	2.38
Oct	2.11	2.03 – 2.95	2.13	2.11 – 2.15	2.11	2.08	2.09	2.15	2.19	2.25	2.32

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 by Moneyline Telerate. — 3 Euro Interbank Offered Rate: unweighted average rate calculated by Moneyline Telerate since 30 December 1998 according to the act/360 method.

**VI Interest rates**
**5 Interest rates for outstanding amounts and new business of banks (MFIs) in the European monetary union \***  
**(a) Outstanding amounts °**

 Effective interest rate % per annum <sup>1</sup>

End of month	Households' deposits				Non-financial corporations' deposits						Loans to households			Loans to non-financial corporations		
	with an agreed maturity of				with a maturity of						Housing loans			Consumer credit and other loans		
	up to 2 years	over 2 years	up to 2 years	over 2 years	up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 5 years	over 5 years	up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 5 years	over 5 years	up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 5 years	over 5 years	up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 5 years	over 5 years
2004 Jan	1.94	3.36	2.09	4.28	5.05	4.89	5.11	8.15	7.02	5.92	4.58	4.07	4.56			
Feb	1.93	3.42	2.09	4.22	5.01	4.91	5.11	8.13	7.16	5.95	4.62	4.06	4.58			
Mar	1.92	3.32	2.08	4.17	4.98	4.82	5.03	8.05	7.17	5.89	4.56	3.96	4.61			
Apr	1.90	3.35	2.09	4.17	4.90	4.75	5.01	8.03	7.08	5.85	4.51	3.91	4.59			
May	1.89	3.28	2.07	4.15	4.89	4.72	4.99	7.99	7.04	5.82	4.50	3.87	4.55			
June	1.88	3.27	2.09	4.11	4.87	4.69	4.97	7.93	6.99	5.80	4.47	3.89	4.53			
July	1.89	3.25	2.10	4.10	4.91	4.63	4.94	7.93	6.98	5.76	4.48	3.88	4.50			
Aug	1.89	3.22	2.13	4.02	4.88	4.58	4.91	7.93	6.95	5.77	4.45	3.84	4.48			
Sep	1.89	3.22	2.13	3.97	4.82	4.58	4.90	8.06	7.14	5.85	4.46	3.99	4.52			

**(b) New business +**

 Effective interest rate % per annum <sup>1</sup>

Reporting period	Households' deposits						Non-financial corporations' deposits					
	Overnight	with an agreed maturity of			redeemable at notice of		Overnight	with an agreed maturity of				
		up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years	up to 3 months	over 3 months		up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years		
2004 Jan	0.69	1.90	2.38	2.74	2.03	2.65	0.93	1.99	2.08	3.10		
Feb	0.69	1.89	2.16	2.45	2.02	2.63	0.86	1.98	2.22	3.60		
Mar	0.70	1.91	2.13	2.31	2.00	2.59	0.86	1.96	2.16	3.35		
Apr	0.70	1.96	2.13	2.41	2.02	2.57	0.85	1.97	2.04	3.46		
May	0.70	1.86	2.15	2.43	2.00	2.55	0.86	1.96	2.06	3.74		
June	0.70	1.87	2.21	2.42	2.00	2.55	0.87	1.99	2.27	3.76		
July	0.70	1.90	2.21	2.54	1.99	2.55	0.86	1.99	2.59	4.00		
Aug	0.71	1.91	2.18	2.67	2.00	2.53	0.87	1.98	2.36	3.99		
Sep	0.72	1.90	2.20	2.48	2.00	2.52	0.90	2.00	2.31	3.68		

Reporting period	Loans to households														
	Over-drafts	Consumer loans					Housing loans					Other loans			
		Total 2	with an initial rate fixation				Total 2	with an initial rate fixation				over 10 years	floating rate or up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 5 years	over 5 years
			floating rate or up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 5 years	over 5 years	floating rate or up to 1 year		over 1 year and up to 5 years	over 5 years						
2004 Jan	9.87	8.35	7.63	7.22	8.56	4.47	3.61	4.30	5.02	4.85	4.08	5.10	5.18		
Feb	9.81	8.20	7.45	7.06	8.49	4.31	3.54	4.22	4.96	4.86	4.13	5.07	5.04		
Mar	9.72	8.05	7.38	6.90	8.37	4.28	3.47	4.14	4.87	4.71	3.96	5.06	4.96		
Apr	9.73	7.86	7.35	6.65	8.30	4.24	3.42	4.06	4.77	4.69	3.89	4.97	4.95		
May	9.68	7.96	7.33	6.77	8.27	4.17	3.40	4.05	4.75	4.61	4.14	4.87	4.94		
June	9.55	7.96	7.12	6.74	8.42	4.17	3.42	4.12	4.81	4.69	3.93	4.97	5.01		
July	9.57	8.07	7.18	6.86	8.52	4.20	3.47	4.16	4.81	4.69	4.04	4.94	5.01		
Aug	9.62	8.26	7.67	6.89	8.58	4.29	3.50	4.19	4.86	4.65	3.91	5.07	5.02		
Sep	9.61	8.18	7.45	6.96	8.45	4.23	3.49	4.07	4.76	4.66	3.90	4.98	5.00		

Reporting period	Loans to non-financial corporations							
	Overdrafts	Loans up to €1 million with an initial rate fixation			Loans over €1 million with an initial rate fixation			
		floating rate or up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 5 years	over 5 years	floating rate or up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 5 years	over 5 years	
2004 Jan	5.67	4.01	4.88	4.87	3.02	3.39	4.29	
Feb	5.63	4.00	4.93	4.78	3.00	3.19	4.30	
Mar	5.56	3.95	4.81	4.73	2.95	3.27	4.37	
Apr	5.51	3.88	4.75	4.69	3.00	3.28	4.21	
May	5.46	4.00	4.62	4.59	3.00	3.30	4.21	
June	5.46	3.97	4.81	4.71	2.99	3.26	4.08	
July	5.36	4.02	4.85	4.65	3.02	3.28	4.27	
Aug	5.37	4.06	4.89	4.73	2.99	3.12	4.30	
Sep	5.37	4.00	4.85	4.68	2.99	3.37	4.45	

 Source: ECB. — For footnotes \*, o and 1 see p 45. For footnote + see p 46. —  
 2 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.

VI Interest rates

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

End of month	Households' deposits				Non-financial corporations' deposits			
	with an agreed maturity of							
	up to 2 years		over 2 years		up to 2 years		over 2 years	
	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € 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
2003 Sep	2.00	133,458	3.23	187,511	2.04	77,051	5.04	29,069
Oct	1.99	131,553	3.22	187,892	2.02	80,075	5.02	29,052
Nov	1.98	129,649	3.16	186,957	2.02	80,795	4.99	29,633
Dec	2.00	128,564	3.16	190,465	2.05	74,309	4.98	29,363
2004 Jan	1.97	126,519	3.14	191,301	2.00	65,515	4.97	29,816
Feb	1.94	124,617	3.13	191,935	1.99	72,633	4.96	29,775
Mar	1.94	122,662	3.11	192,728	1.98	71,568	4.96	29,211
Apr	1.92	119,413	3.07	192,985	1.97	71,450	4.93	29,591
May	1.90	118,543	3.05	192,822	1.98	73,261	4.93	29,523
June	1.89	115,574	3.03	193,431	1.98	71,355	4.88	29,376
July	1.91	113,816	3.03	193,684	1.99	72,644	4.86	29,709
Aug	1.91	112,858	3.03	194,631	2.00	70,573	4.82	29,760
Sep	1.90	111,879	2.97	194,980	2.00	69,114	4.80	29,936

End of month	Housing loans to households 3						Consumer credit and other loans to households 4, 5					
	with a maturity of											
	up to 1 year 6		over 1 year and up to 5 years		over 5 years		up to 1 year 6		over 1 year and up to 5 years		over 5 years	
	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € 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	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million
2003 Sep	5.48	8,022	5.11	32,871	5.85	879,014	8.94	90,945	6.38	70,957	6.34	333,058
Oct	5.50	7,772	5.07	33,146	5.83	882,447	8.89	89,093	6.36	70,809	6.32	332,152
Nov	5.44	7,751	5.04	33,167	5.82	884,545	8.74	84,602	6.33	70,975	6.30	331,730
Dec	5.55	7,756	5.01	33,052	5.79	886,159	8.90	88,558	6.35	70,446	6.28	329,925
2004 Jan	5.43	7,641	4.97	32,907	5.78	885,875	8.87	84,977	6.32	69,872	6.27	328,719
Feb	5.38	7,521	4.96	32,809	5.77	884,820	8.77	83,635	6.29	69,585	6.26	328,977
Mar	5.32	7,690	4.90	32,180	5.75	880,980	8.74	84,319	6.27	69,587	6.25	331,220
Apr	5.29	7,401	4.87	32,148	5.74	881,832	8.81	82,911	6.19	70,268	6.22	331,533
May	5.27	7,501	4.84	32,268	5.73	882,795	8.74	81,301	6.15	70,586	6.21	331,611
June	5.23	7,635	4.83	33,008	5.71	886,304	8.88	83,204	6.14	70,479	6.21	331,013
July	5.24	7,577	4.77	33,072	5.69	888,736	8.80	81,277	6.10	71,134	6.21	331,665
Aug	5.24	7,478	4.75	33,203	5.68	890,887	8.77	80,999	6.07	71,478	6.20	331,010
Sep	5.27	7,596	4.72	33,362	5.67	894,787	8.83	83,016	6.04	70,958	6.20	329,458

End of month	Loans to non-financial corporations with a maturity of					
	up to 1 year 6		over 1 year and up to 5 years		over 5 years	
	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million
2003 Sep	4.88	193,086	4.51	88,151	5.39	486,570
Oct	4.83	188,707	4.48	88,246	5.37	487,573
Nov	4.75	190,666	4.48	88,462	5.36	489,132
Dec	4.84	187,742	4.46	87,966	5.33	488,777
2004 Jan	4.82	181,660	4.40	88,474	5.30	487,166
Feb	4.78	181,186	4.37	87,879	5.29	488,299
Mar	4.76	183,464	4.34	87,519	5.27	487,244
Apr	4.75	179,606	4.32	87,478	5.25	489,214
May	4.77	174,716	4.28	89,876	5.23	491,825
June	4.79	176,791	4.32	90,154	5.22	488,805
July	4.72	171,094	4.26	90,072	5.21	487,135
Aug	4.68	170,136	4.21	90,723	5.19	487,903
Sep	4.76	171,077	4.25	89,980	5.25	485,472

\* 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 / EVU-Zinsstatistik). This information is currently available in German only. — ° The statistics on outstanding amounts are collected at

the end of the month. — 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. — 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.

## VI Interest rates

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

Households' deposits												
Overnight		with an agreed maturity of						redeemable at notice of 8				
		up to 1 year		over 1 year and up to 2 years		over 2 years		up to 3 months		over 3 months		
Reporting period	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
2003 Sep	1.06	393,137	1.88	28,352	2.46	679	2.73	1,891	2.04	491,693	2.88	88,197
Oct	1.07	394,958	1.94	28,477	2.47	986	2.93	3,332	2.20	492,668	2.76	88,289
Nov	1.06	412,862	1.89	24,839	2.52	1,065	3.04	3,325	2.15	493,279	2.73	88,529
Dec	1.08	400,936	1.89	29,428	2.84	1,512	2.91	2,519	2.17	502,167	2.72	89,528
2004 Jan	1.10	405,052	1.92	30,791	2.78	1,542	3.15	3,852	2.18	503,431	2.68	88,506
Feb	1.10	411,617	1.95	23,387	2.41	1,056	2.86	2,340	2.12	504,560	2.66	88,115
Mar	1.12	410,717	2.03	28,021	2.31	840	2.66	2,357	2.10	504,583	2.62	87,863
Apr	1.13	412,968	2.01	32,020	2.30	1,243	2.76	2,061	2.13	505,420	2.60	86,706
May	1.13	418,859	1.88	30,506	2.33	1,097	2.74	2,404	2.10	505,649	2.58	85,838
June	1.13	419,073	1.88	25,696	2.46	838	2.71	1,725	2.13	505,366	2.57	85,480
July	1.14	418,729	1.90	25,693	2.43	1,071	2.86	2,113	2.10	505,800	2.57	85,562
Aug	1.16	416,996	1.96	24,546	2.50	701	3.12	2,459	2.11	506,415	2.56	85,491
Sep	1.17	418,190	1.89	23,979	2.50	913	2.78	2,724	2.13	506,492	2.55	85,177

Non-financial corporations' deposits								
Overnight		with an agreed maturity of						
		up to 1 year		over 1 year and up to 2 years		over 2 years		
Reporting period	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
2003 Sep	1.15	124,565	1.94	34,584	2.61	210	3.92	1,179
Oct	1.15	127,129	1.93	40,008	2.41	156	4.02	4,523
Nov	1.07	129,086	1.95	35,693	2.56	256	3.26	1,160
Dec	1.05	138,713	1.96	36,247	2.76	360	4.09	1,075
2004 Jan	1.16	136,443	1.92	35,633	2.43	174	3.90	823
Feb	1.11	128,210	1.95	38,596	2.18	197	4.26	697
Mar	1.11	130,095	1.92	34,914	2.28	201	3.82	1,274
Apr	1.10	134,285	1.90	30,589	1.85	222	3.93	1,075
May	1.10	131,703	1.92	32,753	2.44	115	4.24	1,535
June	1.09	134,255	1.92	31,971	2.59	163	4.22	1,273
July	1.08	131,254	1.95	32,273	3.10	334	4.25	2,601
Aug	1.08	135,739	1.94	30,356	2.56	102	4.29	1,823
Sep	1.11	138,151	1.96	32,535	2.51	274	3.94	2,033

Loans to households													
Consumer loans with an initial rate fixation of 4						Other loans with an initial rate fixation of 5							
Total	floating rate or up to 1 year 10		over 1 year and up to 5 years		over 5 years	floating rate or up to 1 year 10		over 1 year and up to 5 years		over 5 years			
Reporting period	Annual percentage rate of charge 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		
2003 Sep	7.65	5.41	1,785	6.33	5,374	8.36	4,575	3.69	9,281	4.94	1,693	5.24	2,684
Oct	7.52	5.26	2,631	6.33	5,096	8.42	4,398	3.73	11,515	5.00	3,368	5.26	2,543
Nov	7.47	5.24	1,532	6.27	5,631	8.32	3,851	3.93	7,820	5.14	1,440	5.21	2,004
Dec	6.90	5.02	1,541	5.80	5,234	7.81	3,701	3.57	12,315	4.93	2,578	5.13	3,978
2004 Jan	8.01	5.30	1,427	6.62	4,233	9.00	3,746	3.85	8,611	5.08	1,992	5.27	1,998
Feb	7.98	4.98	1,308	6.50	4,963	9.08	3,539	3.85	5,613	5.04	1,588	5.07	2,112
Mar	7.83	5.28	1,553	6.29	5,806	8.88	4,494	3.69	8,974	5.11	2,037	5.00	3,549
Apr	7.56	5.05	1,664	6.08	6,345	8.86	4,074	3.50	9,264	4.92	1,658	5.00	2,903
May	7.77	5.21	1,147	6.21	5,257	8.94	3,147	3.94	5,901	4.85	1,552	5.10	1,725
June	7.87	5.34	1,402	6.21	5,371	9.11	3,794	3.48	8,704	5.00	2,816	5.07	3,278
July	8.02	5.25	1,492	6.34	5,020	9.27	3,792	3.64	9,119	4.90	1,908	5.15	2,018
Aug	8.13	5.42	1,090	6.44	5,187	9.16	3,038	3.52	8,837	5.07	1,379	5.17	1,365
Sep	8.03	5.09	1,365	6.41	4,878	9.19	3,058	3.42	9,097	4.88	1,474	5.07	2,577

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 new agreements between households or non-financial corporations and the bank. The interest rates are calculated as volumeweighted average rates across all new agreements concluded during the 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 non-financial corporations' deposits; 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 Excluding overdrafts.

VI Interest rates

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

Loans to households (cont'd)											
Overdrafts 11		Housing loans with an initial rate fixation of 3									
		Total	floating rate or up to 1 year 10		over 1 year and up to 5 years		over 5 years and up to 10 years		over 10 years		
Reporting period	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 12 € million	Annual percentage rate of charge 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
2003 Sep	10.47	64,592	4.90	4.63	2,033	4.52	3,166	4.96	6,143	5.03	3,584
Oct	10.41	63,212	4.90	4.44	2,463	4.48	3,292	5.00	6,201	5.08	3,200
Nov	10.27	59,790	5.00	4.68	1,866	4.62	2,903	5.07	5,368	5.12	3,108
Dec	10.48	62,675	5.06	4.63	2,878	4.75	3,710	5.14	7,473	5.19	3,380
2004 Jan	10.40	59,768	5.02	4.57	2,827	4.65	3,280	5.15	5,978	5.19	3,201
Feb	10.40	57,555	4.95	4.56	1,999	4.61	2,457	5.06	4,262	5.03	2,628
Mar	10.38	57,884	4.85	4.43	2,504	4.48	3,240	4.99	5,417	4.98	2,983
Apr	10.36	56,755	4.76	4.26	2,706	4.32	3,127	4.91	5,106	4.95	2,964
May	10.35	55,144	4.80	4.49	2,079	4.37	2,736	4.91	4,497	4.94	2,865
June	10.38	56,024	4.83	4.49	2,314	4.32	3,479	4.96	5,292	5.09	2,934
July	10.35	54,012	4.84	4.26	3,233	4.51	3,279	4.92	5,963	5.11	2,873
Aug	10.33	53,601	4.88	4.37	2,071	4.59	2,291	5.04	3,844	4.99	2,648
Sep	10.33	55,219	4.75	4.44	2,058	4.29	2,825	4.84	4,833	4.96	2,652

Loans to non-financial corporations								
Overdrafts 11		Loans up to €1 million with an initial rate fixation of 13						
		floating rate or up to 1 year 10		over 1 year and up to 5 years		over 5 years		
Reporting period	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
2003 Sep	6.40	88,489	4.52	7,119	5.00	1,205	5.02	1,671
Oct	6.47	85,930	4.51	7,345	4.99	1,471	5.08	1,868
Nov	6.36	88,429	4.47	7,001	5.20	1,146	4.95	1,215
Dec	6.44	87,201	4.55	6,976	5.05	1,613	5.14	1,850
2004 Jan	6.33	84,562	4.52	6,495	5.13	1,152	5.20	1,579
Feb	6.26	86,480	4.58	6,151	5.12	1,510	5.04	1,068
Mar	6.22	87,095	4.44	7,140	5.00	1,262	5.20	1,385
Apr	6.11	84,844	4.43	6,733	4.89	1,419	5.04	1,211
May	6.27	81,810	4.52	6,616	5.00	987	4.93	1,186
June	6.23	84,291	4.54	7,185	4.98	1,268	5.19	1,509
July	6.21	80,484	4.62	7,193	5.01	1,360	5.05	1,171
Aug	6.25	77,547	4.42	6,177	5.08	1,030	5.00	1,098
Sep	6.25	81,222	4.51	7,522	4.92	1,207	4.97	1,216

Loans to non-financial corporations (cont'd)						
Loans over €1 million with an initial rate fixation of 13						
floating rate or up to 1 year 10		over 1 year and up to 5 years		over 5 years		
Reporting period	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 Sep	3.24	34,013	3.84	3,239	4.72	4,921
Oct	3.25	34,631	4.06	3,284	4.63	5,125
Nov	3.16	35,610	3.90	3,669	4.73	4,434
Dec	3.32	41,204	3.87	5,084	4.78	7,639
2004 Jan	3.25	32,666	4.33	4,274	4.99	4,169
Feb	3.24	26,802	3.60	2,681	4.58	3,317
Mar	3.20	35,662	3.85	3,509	4.85	5,627
Apr	3.25	30,662	3.79	3,034	4.57	5,536
May	3.26	26,670	3.93	3,403	4.79	4,593
June	3.26	32,704	3.93	3,754	4.63	5,444
July	3.27	35,348	3.91	4,012	4.89	4,475
Aug	3.26	28,221	3.60	3,766	4.70	3,971
Sep	3.31	31,752	3.65	4,204	4.41	5,135

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. — 13 The amount refers to the single loan transaction considered as new business.

## VII Capital market

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

Debt securities												
Period	Sales = total purchases	Sales					Purchases					
		Domestic debt securities 1					Foreign debt securities 3	Residents				Non-residents 7
		Total	Bank debt securities	Corporate bonds	Public debt securities 2			Total 4	Credit institutions including building and loan associations 5	Non-banks 6	Bundesbank open market operations 5	
DM million												
1991	231,965	219,346	131,670	667	87,011	12,619	173,099	45,095	127,310	694	58,866	
1992	291,762	284,054	106,857	175	177,376	7,708	170,873	132,236	37,368	1,269	120,887	
1993	395,110	382,571	151,812	200	230,560	12,539	183,195	164,436	20,095	1,336	211,915	
1994	303,339	276,058	117,185	65	158,939	27,281	279,989	126,808	154,738	1,557	23,349	
1995	227,099	203,029	162,538	350	40,839	24,070	141,282	49,193	94,409	2,320	85,815	
1996	254,359	233,519	191,341	649	41,529	20,840	148,250	117,352	31,751	853	106,109	
1997	332,655	250,688	184,911	1,563	64,214	81,967	204,378	144,177	60,201	-	128,276	
1998	418,841	308,201	254,367	3,143	50,691	110,640	245,802	203,342	42,460	-	173,038	
€ million												
1999	292,663	198,068	156,399	2,184	39,485	94,595	155,766	74,728	81,038	-	136,898	
2000	226,393	157,994	120,154	12,605	25,234	68,398	151,568	91,447	60,121	-	74,825	
2001	180,227	86,656	55,918	14,473	16,262	93,572	117,119	35,848	81,271	-	63,108	
2002	178,057	124,035	47,296	14,506	62,235	54,021	83,314	13,536	69,778	-	94,743	
2003	170,154	134,455	31,404	30,262	72,788	35,699	101,553	35,748	65,805	-	68,601	
2004 July	33,915	20,006	6,888	8,716	4,402	13,909	19,724	11,754	7,970	-	14,191	
Aug	15,479	12,729	4,042	467	9,154	2,750	696	4,861	4,165	-	14,783	
Sep	6,469	296	12,297	3,683	8,317	6,173	7,189	10,046	2,857	-	720	

Shares									
Period	Sales = total purchases	Sales			Purchases				
		Domestic shares 8	Foreign shares 9		Residents				Non-residents 12
					Total 10	Credit institutions 5,11	Non-banks 6		
DM million									
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	-	100,352	
€ million									
1999	150,013	36,010	114,005	103,136	18,637	84,499	-	46,877	
2000	140,461	22,733	117,729	164,654	23,293	141,361	-	24,194	
2001	81,546	17,575	63,971	3,371	14,714	11,343	-	84,918	
2002	39,700	9,232	30,470	19,058	23,236	42,294	-	20,642	
2003	17,382	16,838	544	7,885	7,056	14,941	-	25,268	
2004 July	-	1,844	244	2,088	5,487	4,221	-	3,643	
Aug	-	2,920	312	3,232	2,953	316	-	33	
Sep	-	4,547	310	4,857	7,614	2,727	-	3,067	

\* Up to end-1999, debt securities in this table comprise bonds and money market paper issued by domestic banks; from January 2000, they comprise all debt securities. For mutual fund shares, see Table VII.6. — 1 Net sales at market values plus/minus 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 mutual

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 end-1998, excluding syndicated shares. — 12 Net purchases or net sales (-) of domestic shares (including direct investment) by non-residents; transaction values. — The figures for the most recent date are provisional; revisions are not specially marked.



VII Capital market

2 Sales of debt securities issued by residents \*

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

Period	Bank debt securities 1							Corporate bonds 2	Public debt securities 3	Memo item Foreign DM/euro bonds issued by German- managed syndicates
	Total	Total	Mortgage Pfandbriefe	Public Pfandbriefe	Debt securities issued by special purpose credit institutions	Other bank debt securities				
<b>Gross sales 4</b>										
1991	442,089	292,092	19,478	91,489	80,738	100,386	707	149,288	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	620,120	470,583	43,287	208,844	41,571	176,877	200	149,338	102,719	
1996	731,992	563,076	41,439	246,546	53,508	221,582	1,742	167,173	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										
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	687,988	505,646	34,782	112,594	106,166	252,103	11,328	171,012	10,605	
2002	818,725	569,232	41,496	119,880	117,506	290,353	17,574	231,923	10,313	
2003	958,917	668,002	47,828	107,918	140,398	371,858	22,510	268,406	2,850	
2004 June	78,494	54,369	3,268	6,264	14,324	30,513	3,566	20,560	–	
July	92,541	55,773	3,399	2,630	14,833	34,912	10,710	26,058	–	
Aug	66,334	43,087	609	3,195	10,518	28,765	1,223	22,024	–	
Sep	86,455	63,386	2,763	7,582	19,445	33,596	1,373	21,696	–	
<b>of which: Debt securities with maturities of more than four years 5</b>										
1991	303,326	172,171	11,911	65,642	54,878	39,741	707	130,448	22,772	
1992	430,479	211,775	28,594	99,627	40,267	43,286	–	218,703	51,939	
1993	571,533	296,779	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	409,469	271,763	30,454	141,629	28,711	70,972	200	137,503	85,221	
1996	473,560	322,720	27,901	167,811	35,522	91,487	1,702	149,139	92,582	
1997	563,333	380,470	41,189	211,007	41,053	87,220	1,820	181,047	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	103,418	27,008	
2001	299,751	202,337	16,619	76,341	42,277	67,099	7,479	89,933	6,480	
2002	309,157	176,486	16,338	59,459	34,795	65,892	12,149	120,527	9,213	
2003	369,336	220,103	23,210	55,165	49,518	92,209	10,977	138,256	2,850	
2004 June	25,868	20,131	2,363	3,101	3,566	11,101	535	5,202	–	
July	41,977	22,990	2,893	1,222	2,377	16,498	5,401	13,586	–	
Aug	31,235	15,418	175	1,712	3,024	10,508	537	15,279	–	
Sep	33,868	27,170	2,408	5,614	6,070	13,078	1,218	5,480	–	
<b>Net sales 6</b>										
1991	227,822	139,396	4,729	22,290	65,985	46,390	558	87,868	18,583	
1992	304,751	115,786	13,104	58,235	19,585	24,864	175	189,142	34,114	
1993	403,212	159,982	22,496	122,917	13,156	27,721	180	243,049	43,701	
1994	270,088	116,519	18,184	54,316	6,897	50,914	62	153,630	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	257,521	188,525	16,471	115,970	12,476	43,607	1,560	67,437	63,181	
1998	327,991	264,627	22,538	162,519	18,461	61,111	3,118	60,243	84,308	
€ million										
1999	209,096	170,069	2,845	80,230	31,754	55,238	2,185	36,840	22,728	
2000	155,615	122,774	5,937	29,999	30,089	56,751	7,320	25,522	16,705	
2001	84,122	60,905	6,932	9,254	28,808	34,416	8,739	14,479	30,657	
2002	131,976	56,393	7,936	26,806	20,707	54,561	14,306	61,277	44,546	
2003	124,556	40,873	2,700	42,521	44,173	36,519	18,431	65,253	54,990	
2004 June	2,805	1,098	549	7,676	7,126	1	2,123	1,780	1,454	
July	28,213	6,802	554	8,127	3,148	11,227	10,577	10,834	4,085	
Aug	13,585	4,516	1,063	5,232	2,934	7,877	868	8,201	2,176	
Sep	3,981	11,478	258	1,821	7,796	5,761	1,129	8,201	2,261	

\* For definitions, see the notes in the Statistical Supplement to Monthly Report 2, *Capital market statistics*. — 1 Excluding registered bank debt securities. — 2 Debt securities issued by 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 Amounts outstanding of debt securities issued residents \***

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

End of year or month/ Maturity in years	Bank debt securities <sup>1</sup>							Corporate bonds	Public debt securities	Memo item Foreign DM/euro bonds issued by German- managed syndicates
	Total	Mortgage Pfandbriefe	Public Pfandbriefe	Debt securities issued by special purpose credit institutions	Other bank debt securities					
<b>DM million</b>										
1991	1,686,765	1,040,374	142,757	392,190	221,031	284,396	3,161	643,230	241,760	
1992	1,991,515	1,156,162	155,862	450,424	240,616	309,259	2,983	832,370	275,873	
1993	2,394,728	1,316,142	178,357	573,341	227,463	336,981	3,163	1,075,422	319,575	
1994	2,664,814	1,432,661	196,541	627,657	219,214	389,249	3,101	1,229,053	341,210	
1995	2,870,295	1,606,459	214,803	723,781	222,286	445,589	2,746	1,261,090	402,229	
1996	3,108,724	1,801,517	226,711	845,710	228,306	500,790	3,331	1,303,877	472,180	
1997	3,366,245	1,990,041	243,183	961,679	240,782	544,397	4,891	1,371,313	535,359	
1998	3,694,234	2,254,668	265,721	1,124,198	259,243	605,507	8,009	1,431,558	619,668	
<b>€ million</b>										
1999	2,097,926	1,322,863	134,814	655,024	163,284	369,741	6,280	768,783	339,560	
2000	2,265,121	1,445,736	140,751	685,122	157,374	462,488	13,599	805,786	322,856	
2001	2,349,243	1,506,640	147,684	675,868	201,721	481,366	22,339	820,264	292,199	
2002	2,481,220	1,563,034	155,620	649,061	222,427	535,925	36,646	881,541	247,655	
2003	2,605,775	1,603,906	158,321	606,541	266,602	572,442	55,076	946,793	192,666	
2004 July	2,757,651	1,682,598	161,559	584,195	303,675	633,170	68,302	1,006,752	180,952	
Aug	2,771,236	1,687,114	160,496	578,963	306,609	641,046	69,170	1,014,952	178,776	
Sep	2,775,217	1,698,592	160,237	577,142	314,405	646,807	70,299	1,006,326	176,515	
<b>Breakdown by remaining period to maturity <sup>2</sup></b>										
less than 2	966,432	647,529	53,306	232,895	98,915	262,412	20,460	298,443	54,215	
2 to less than 4	658,921	441,138	50,801	175,227	92,718	122,391	16,929	200,854	58,793	
4 to less than 6	460,738	283,192	31,859	100,098	53,945	97,290	9,825	167,720	39,768	
6 to less than 8	250,486	117,258	17,178	36,773	22,896	40,410	10,250	122,978	7,356	
8 to less than 10	204,758	90,667	6,892	20,468	16,399	46,909	4,816	109,275	7,570	
10 to less than 15	87,039	73,315	166	7,087	6,492	59,570	4,378	9,345	4,921	
15 to less than 20	23,965	10,610	35	898	6,681	2,996	452	12,903	2,076	
20 and more	122,880	34,883	-	3,694	16,359	14,829	3,189	84,808	1,816	

\* Including debt securities temporarily held in the issuers' portfolios. —  
<sup>1</sup> Excluding debt securities handed to the trustee for temporary safe custody. — <sup>2</sup> 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 Shares in circulation issued by residents**

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

Period	Share capital = circulation at end of period under review	Net increase or net decrease (-) during period under review	Change in domestic public limited companies' capital due to							Memo item Share circulation at market values (market capita- lisation) level at end of period under review <sup>2</sup>
			cash payments and ex- change of convertible bonds <sup>1</sup>	issue of bonus shares	contribution of claims and other real assets	contribution of shares, mining shares, GmbH shares, etc	merger and transfer of assets	change of legal form	reduction of capital and liquidation	
<b>DM million</b>										
1991	151,618	6,932	3,656	610	2,416	407	- 182	411	- 386	.
1992	160,813	9,198	4,295	728	1,743	1,073	- 732	3,030	- 942	.
1993	168,005	7,190	5,224	772	387	876	10	707	- 783	.
1994	190,012	14,237	6,114	1,446	1,521	1,883	- 447	5,086	- 1,367	.
1995	211,231	21,217	5,894	1,498	1,421	1,421	- 623	13,739	- 2,133	.
1996	216,461	7,131	8,353	1,355	396	1,684	- 3,056	833	- 2,432	.
1997	221,575	5,115	4,164	2,722	370	1,767	- 2,423	197	- 1,678	.
1998	238,156	16,578	6,086	2,566	658	8,607	- 4,055	3,905	- 1,188	.
<b>€ million</b>										
1999	133,513	11,747	5,519	2,008	190	1,075	2,099	1,560	- 708	1,603,304
2000	147,629	14,115	3,620	3,694	618	8,089	- 1,986	1,827	- 1,745	1,353,000
2001	166,187	18,561	7,987	4,057	1,106	8,448	- 1,018	905	- 3,152	1,205,613
2002	168,716	2,528	4,307	1,291	486	1,690	- 868	- 2,152	- 2,224	647,492
2003	162,131	6,585	4,482	923	211	513	- 322	- 10,806	- 1,584	851,001
2004 July	163,742	567	143	199	2	92	287	108	- 264	831,751
Aug	163,743	1	257	51	4	21	7	24	- 312	812,941
Sep	164,711	968	165	529	2	25	300	12	- 64	833,812

o From January 1994, including the shares of east German companies (resultant increase in share circulation: DM7,771 million). — <sup>1</sup> Including shares issued out of company profits. — <sup>2</sup> 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 traded on the free market. Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data of the Herausgebergemeinschaft Wertpapier-Mitteilungen and the Deutsche Börse AG. — <sup>3</sup> Figure revised downwards by DM1,902 million.

VII Capital market

5 Yields and indices on German securities

Period	Yields on debt securities outstanding issued by residents 1									Price indices 2,3				
	Public debt securities				Bank debt securities			Memo item Foreign DM/euro bonds issued by German- managed syndicates 1,5	Debt securities		Shares			
	Total	Total	Listed Federal securities		Total	With a residual maturity of more than 9 and including 10 years 4	With a residual maturity of more than 9 and including 10 years		Corporate bonds	German bond index (REX)	iBoxx € Germany price index	CDAX share price index	German share index (DAX)	
			Total	With a residual maturity of more than 9 and including 10 years 4										
% per annum											Average daily rate	End-1998 = 100	End-1987 = 100	End-1987 = 1000
1991	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.9	8.6	8.9	9.2	96.35	.	148.16	1,577.98		
1992	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.3	8.1	8.7	8.8	101.54	.	134.92	1,545.05		
1993	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.8	109.36	.	191.13	2,266.68		
1994	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.9	99.90	.	176.87	2,106.58		
1995	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.9	6.8	109.18	.	181.47	2,253.88		
1996	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.2	5.5	6.4	5.8	5.8	110.37	.	217.47	2,888.69		
1997	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.0	5.9	5.2	5.5	111.01	.	301.47	4,249.69		
1998	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.9	5.0	5.3	118.18	100.00	343.64	5,002.39		
1999	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.9	5.0	5.4	110.60	92.52	445.95	6,958.14		
2000	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.3	112.48	94.11	396.59	6,433.61		
2001	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.9	6.2	113.12	94.16	319.38	5,160.10		
2002	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	5.1	6.0	5.6	117.56	97.80	188.46	2,892.63		
2003	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.3	5.0	4.5	117.36	97.09	252.48	3,965.16		
2004 July	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	3.8	4.4	3.9	4.2	117.54	97.33	246.85	3,895.61		
Aug	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.6	4.3	3.7	4.0	118.53	98.30	239.67	3,785.21		
Sep	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.6	4.2	4.5	4.0	118.72	98.34	246.50	3,892.90		
Oct	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.4	4.1	4.3	3.8	119.44	98.89	250.29	3,960.25		

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 euro are not included. Group yields for the various categories of securities are weighted by 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 in a month. The annual figures are the unweighted means of the monthly figures. — 2 End of year or month. — 3 Source: Deutsche Börse AG. — 4 Only debt securities eligible as underlying instruments for futures contracts; calculated as unweighted averages. — 5 If quoted on German stock exchanges.

6 Sales and purchases of mutual fund shares in Germany

Period	Sales of mutual fund shares								Purchases					
	Domestic mutual funds (sales receipts)								Residents					
	Sales = total purchases	Total	Mutual funds open to the general public			Specialised funds	Foreign funds 3	Total	Credit institutions including building and loan associations 1		Non-banks 2		Non-residents 4	
			of which	Money market funds	Securities-based funds				Open-end real estate funds	Total	of which Foreign mutual fund shares	Total		of which Foreign mutual fund shares
DM million														
1991	50,064	37,492	13,738	-	11,599	2,144	23,754	12,572	49,890	8,594	5	41,296	12,577	174
1992	81,514	20,474	3,102	-	9,189	6,087	23,575	61,040	81,518	10,495	2,152	71,023	58,888	4
1993	80,259	61,672	20,791	-	6,075	14,716	40,881	18,587	76,258	16,982	2,476	59,276	16,111	4,001
1994	130,995	108,914	63,263	31,180	24,385	7,698	45,650	22,081	125,943	9,849	-	116,094	22,770	5,052
1995	55,246	54,071	16,777	6,147	3,709	6,921	37,294	1,175	56,295	12,172	188	44,123	987	1,049
1996	83,386	79,110	16,517	4,706	7,273	13,950	62,592	4,276	85,704	19,924	1,685	65,780	2,591	2,318
1997	145,805	138,945	31,501	5,001	30,066	6,436	107,445	6,860	149,977	35,924	340	114,053	6,520	4,172
1998	187,641	169,748	38,998	5,772	27,814	4,690	130,750	17,893	190,416	43,937	961	146,479	16,507	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	118,021	85,160	39,712	2,188	36,818	2,824	45,448	32,861	107,019	14,454	92	92,565	32,769	11,000
2001	97,032	76,811	35,522	12,410	9,195	10,159	41,289	20,221	96,082	10,251	2,703	85,831	17,518	951
2002	66,478	59,482	25,907	3,682	7,247	14,916	33,575	6,996	67,150	2,100	3,007	65,050	3,989	673
2003	48,195	43,943	20,079	924	7,408	14,166	23,864	4,252	49,726	2,658	734	52,384	3,518	1,530
2004 July	1,609	1,493	3,550	3,834	970	677	2,056	116	2,070	1,217	630	853	746	3,679
Aug	1,081	311	138	1,159	1,223	189	449	1,392	225	931	981	706	411	856
Sep	3,485	5,087	2,687	2,616	67	9	2,400	1,602	2,988	424	637	3,412	965	497

1 Book values. — 2 Residual. — 3 Net purchases or net sales (-) of foreign fund shares by residents; transaction values. — 4 Net purchases or net sales (-) of domestic fund shares by non-residents; transaction values (up to

end-1988 recorded under shares). — The figures for the most recent date are provisional; revisions are not specially marked.

## VIII Public finances in Germany

### 1 General government budgetary position \*

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

Period	Central, state and local government 1									Social security funds 2			General government, total				
	Revenue		Expenditure							Balance	Re-venue 5	Ex-pend-iture	Balance	Re-venue	Ex-pend-iture	Balance	
	Total	of which Taxes	Total 3	of which					Fixed asset formation								Finan-cial aid 4
				Compensation of employees	Other operating expenditure	Current grants	Interest										
1993	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	
1994	995.2	786.2	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	-106.5	
1995	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	-122.6	
1996	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	
1997	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	-91.7	
1998	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	-53.4	
1999	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	-23.4	
2000 p	612.3	467.3	595.5	169.3	73.7	205.7	67.6	40.7	37.9	+ 16.8	433.8	434.3	- 0.5	974.6	958.2	+ 16.4	
2001 6,p	555.8	446.2	599.9	169.9	69.8	213.8	66.6	40.1	39.2	- 44.1	445.0	449.1	- 4.1	923.5	971.7	- 48.2	
2002 pe	550.9	441.7	608.0	173.3	69.5	225.9	66.1	38.7	33.5	- 57.1	457.9	466.4	- 8.5	924.1	989.7	- 65.6	
2003 pe	546.6	442.2	615.2	174.0	68.8	236.4	65.7	36.3	32.5	- 68.6	466.8	473.3	- 6.5	924.5	999.6	- 75.1	
2003 Q1	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	
Q2	135.8	108.9	143.8	40.9	15.5	61.3	10.8	7.5	7.5	- 8.0	115.5	118.4	- 2.9	228.2	239.1	- 10.9	
Q3	131.2	109.6	155.8	42.4	16.6	58.5	21.6	9.2	7.4	- 24.6	115.1	117.8	- 2.7	225.0	252.3	- 27.4	
Q4 p	160.7	127.4	159.8	48.1	20.5	55.2	9.5	12.9	13.7	+ 0.9	119.0	120.4	- 1.5	261.1	261.7	- 0.6	
2004 Q1 p	116.1	97.0	157.9	41.7	15.4	62.8	25.3	5.4	6.3	- 41.8	116.4	116.8	- 0.4	206.1	248.3	- 42.2	

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 Including discrepancies in clearing transactions between central, state and local government. — 4 Expenditure on investment grants, loans and acquisition of participating interests. — 5 Including Federal Government liquidity assistance to the Federal Labour Office. — 6 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

Period	Central government		State government				Local government			
	Revenue 1	Expenditure	Western 2,3		Eastern 3		Western 3		Eastern 3	
			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 p	240.6	261.3	184.6	207.1	50.5	52.5	119.0	123.2	24.7	25.2
2002 pe	238.9	271.6	183.5	207.4	47.8	53.2	119.9	124.5	25.1	25.3
2003 pe	239.6	278.8	182.3	208.7	48.3	53.5	117.1	125.0	24.7	25.5
2003 Q1	46.6	71.9	42.2	51.1	9.7	12.6	25.2	29.4	5.3	5.6
Q2	59.1	64.6	44.4	50.2	12.0	12.0	26.7	29.1	5.6	5.8
Q3	57.6	74.5	45.3	50.5	12.2	13.1	29.3	30.6	6.1	6.3
Q4 p	76.3	67.8	49.9	56.5	14.1	15.6	35.6	35.3	7.6	7.6
2004 Q1 p	44.8	73.4	42.4	51.5	11.1	12.8	25.8	29.7	5.4	5.5
Q2 p	56.4	62.3	46.5	51.2	11.3	11.5	28.8	29.0	5.7	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.

VIII Public finances in Germany

3 Government fiscal position as defined in the national accounts \*

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

Item	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 <sup>1</sup>	2001	2002	2003 <sup>pe</sup>
Revenue	1,704.0	1,726.8	1,775.9	943.2	965.8	951.2	954.2	961.4
<i>of which</i>								
Taxes	850.0	856.9	897.4	490.4	511.7	488.3	486.0	489.9
Social contributions	696.7	720.1	727.7	375.4	378.4	383.6	389.3	394.8
Expenditure	1,826.6	1,826.5	1,859.6	972.6	989.7	1,009.8	1,031.7	1,042.7
<i>of which</i>								
Intermediate consumption	142.7	140.2	144.1	76.2	78.0	81.0	84.5	83.9
Compensation of employees	319.6	319.0	319.3	165.4	165.9	165.7	168.0	167.9
Interest	131.7	133.2	136.4	68.9	68.4	67.7	66.0	66.7
Social benefits <sup>2</sup>	970.7	984.7	998.4	523.1	532.7	549.2	573.1	587.1
Gross capital formation	76.4	69.4	69.9	37.8	37.0	36.8	35.9	31.9
Net lending/net borrowing	- 122.7	- 99.7	- 83.7	- 29.4	- 23.9	- 58.6	- 77.5	- 81.3
as a percentage of GDP	- 3.4	- 2.7	- 2.2	- 1.5	- 1.2	- 2.8	- 3.7	- 3.8
<i>Memo item</i>								
Debt as defined in the								
Maastricht Treaty	2,143.9	2,232.9	2,298.2	1,210.3	1,221.8	1,232.8	1,283.6	1,366.6
as a percentage of GDP	59.8	61.0	60.9	61.2	60.2	59.4	60.9	64.2

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. — <sup>1</sup> 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. — <sup>2</sup> Including social benefits in kind.

4 Tax revenue of central, state and local government

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

Period	Central and state government and European Union						Local government <sup>4</sup>		Balance of untransferred tax shares <sup>5</sup>
	Total	Total <sup>1</sup>	Central government <sup>2</sup>	State government		European Union <sup>3</sup>	Total	<i>of which</i> Eastern Germany	
				Total	<i>of which</i> Eastern Germany				
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	442,235	390,437	214,002	155,510	.	20,925	51,671	4,751	+ 127
2004 Q2 P	112,600	97,988	53,116	40,298	.	4,574	14,046	...	+ 566
Q3	.	93,319	49,623	38,309	.	5,387	.	.	.
2004 May	.	29,974	16,246	11,964	.	1,764	.	.	.
June	.	38,640	20,644	16,239	.	1,757	.	.	.
July	.	28,561	14,927	11,858	.	1,776	.	.	.
Aug	.	28,209	15,270	11,152	.	1,787	.	.	.
Sep	.	36,550	19,426	15,300	.	1,824	.	.	.

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

1988. — <sup>4</sup> Including local government taxes in Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg. — <sup>5</sup> 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

Period	Joint taxes											Local business tax trans- fers 6,7	Central govern- ment taxes 8	State govern- ment taxes 8	EU customs duties	Memo item Local govern- ment share in income taxes 9
	Income taxes 2						Turnover taxes 5,6									
	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							
1991	615,506	298,804	214,175	41,532	31,716	11,381	179,672	98,797	80,875	5,986	92,583	29,113	8,307	38,356		
1992	681,751	331,310	247,322	41,531	31,184	11,273	197,712	117,274	80,438	6,923	104,802	32,963	7,742	43,328		
1993	697,988	341,785	257,987	33,234	27,830	22,734	216,306	174,492	41,814	4,181	93,678	34,720	7,240	44,973		
1994	734,234	343,055	266,522	25,510	19,569	31,455	235,698	195,265	40,433	6,271	105,410	36,551	7,173	45,450		
1995	765,374	344,554	282,701	13,997	18,136	29,721	234,622	198,496	36,126	8,412	134,013	36,602	7,117	46,042		
1996	746,958	317,807	251,278	11,616	29,458	25,456	237,208	200,381	36,827	8,945	137,865	38,540	6,592	40,887		
1997	740,272	313,794	248,672	5,764	33,267	26,092	240,900	199,934	40,966	8,732	135,264	34,682	6,900	39,533		
1998	775,028	340,231	258,276	11,116	36,200	34,640	250,214	203,684	46,530	10,284	130,513	37,300	6,486	47,140		
1999	422,012	184,408	133,809	10,887	22,359	17,353	137,155	111,600	25,555	5,463	72,235	19,564	3,186	25,277		
2000	436,115	192,381	135,733	12,225	23,575	20,849	140,871	107,140	33,732	5,521	75,504	18,444	3,394	25,998		
2001	417,358	170,817	132,626	8,771	- 426	29,845	138,935	104,463	34,472	5,510	79,277	19,628	3,191	25,170		
2002	414,008	165,096	132,190	7,541	2,864	22,502	138,195	105,463	32,732	5,752	83,494	18,576	2,896	24,846		
2003	414,846	162,567	133,090	4,568	8,275	16,633	136,996	103,162	33,834	7,085	86,609	18,713	2,877	24,409		
2004 Q2	103,712	41,892	29,560	3,054	4,481	4,797	33,673	25,023	8,650	1,317	20,979	5,097	755	5,723		
Q3	99,038	38,285	29,362	3,148	2,737	3,038	33,972	26,513	7,459	1,431	19,889	4,660	801	5,719		
2004 May	31,566	10,305	9,859	- 1,225	46	1,626	12,109	9,289	2,821	384	6,989	1,528	251	1,592		
June	41,186	20,870	10,002	5,234	3,891	1,744	10,788	8,146	2,642	5	7,374	1,906	242	2,546		
July	30,246	10,426	10,844	- 1,430	- 350	1,362	10,750	8,329	2,421	943	6,265	1,602	261	1,686		
Aug	29,797	8,720	9,721	- 1,116	- 982	1,098	11,891	9,246	2,645	486	6,887	1,542	272	1,588		
Sep	38,995	19,139	8,796	5,695	4,070	579	11,332	8,938	2,394	2	6,737	1,516	269	2,445		

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 transfers 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

Period	Central government taxes					State government taxes					Local government taxes			
	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 govern- ment taxes	Local busi- ness tax 2	Real property taxes	Other local govern- ment taxes 3
1991	47,266	19,592	5,648	5,862	.	14,215	11,012	6,729	2,636	1,647	7,090	41,297	9,921	1,181
1992	55,166	19,253	5,545	8,094	.	16,744	13,317	6,750	3,030	1,625	8,241	44,848	10,783	1,281
1993	56,300	19,459	5,134	9,290	.	3,495	14,059	6,784	3,044	1,769	9,065	42,266	11,663	1,383
1994	63,847	20,264	4,889	11,400	.	5,011	14,169	6,627	3,479	1,795	10,482	44,086	12,664	1,445
1995	64,888	20,595	4,837	14,104	.	29,590	13,806	7,855	3,548	1,779	9,613	42,058	13,744	1,426
1996	68,251	20,698	5,085	14,348	.	29,484	13,743	9,035	4,054	1,718	9,990	45,880	14,642	1,463
1997	66,008	21,155	4,662	14,127	.	29,312	14,418	1,757	4,061	1,698	12,749	48,601	15,503	1,509
1998	66,677	21,652	4,426	13,951	.	23,807	15,171	1,063	4,810	1,662	14,594	50,508	16,228	1,532
1999	36,444	11,655	2,233	7,116	1,816	12,973	7,039	537	3,056	846	8,086	27,060	8,636	824
2000	37,826	11,443	2,151	7,243	3,356	13,485	7,015	433	2,982	844	7,171	27,025	8,849	784
2001	40,690	12,072	2,143	7,427	4,322	12,622	8,376	290	3,069	829	7,064	24,534	9,076	790
2002	42,193	13,778	2,149	8,327	5,097	11,951	7,592	239	3,021	811	6,913	23,489	9,261	696
2003	43,188	14,094	2,204	8,870	6,531	11,722	7,336	230	3,373	786	6,989	24,146	9,658	671
2004 Q2 P	10,599	3,484	502	1,627	1,861	2,905	2,076	13	1,245	201	1,563	7,347	2,689	169
Q3	9,959	3,478	474	1,743	1,548	2,686	1,883	24	933	224	1,596	.	.	.
2004 May	3,828	1,136	169	604	464	789	652	2	329	69	475	.	.	.
June	3,452	1,022	172	499	890	1,339	707	6	601	70	522	.	.	.
July	3,195	1,130	180	420	584	756	692	9	293	76	533	.	.	.
Aug	3,376	1,185	166	919	557	684	591	7	328	73	543	.	.	.
Sep	3,388	1,163	128	404	407	1,247	600	8	312	75	520	.	.	.

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.

VIII Public finances in Germany

7 General government debt \*

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

End of year or month	Total	Treasury discount paper (Bubills) 1	Treasury notes 2,3	Five-year Federal notes (Bobs) 2	Federal savings notes	Bonds 2	Direct lending by credit institu- tions 4	Loans from non-banks		Old debt		
								Social security funds	Other 4	arising from German unifica- tion 5	Equalisa- tion claims	Other 6
<b>General government</b>												
1998	2,280,154	25,631	227,536	199,774	92,698	723,403	894,456	550	26,073	1,249	88,582	202
1999	1,199,975	12,594	102,364	120,998	41,621	416,051	450,111	281	10,200	476	45,175	105
2000	1,211,439	11,616	109,951	126,276	35,991	438,888	433,443	211	10,524	285	44,146	108
2001	1,223,929	23,036	151,401	130,045	26,395	448,148	422,440	174	13,110	85	8,986	108
2002	1,277,630	30,815	203,951	137,669	17,898	456,300	404,046	137	18,844	29	7,845	97
2003 June	1,326,312	31,165	232,373	150,627	14,284	462,639	401,696	135	25,460	- 4	7,845	92
Sep	1,346,412	33,424	237,449	146,729	13,754	469,120	406,758	317	32,071	- 6	6,706	91
Dec	1,358,121	36,022	246,414	153,616	12,810	471,129	396,832	341	34,163	- 1	6,711	86
2004 Mar	1,403,438	37,209	260,445	159,735	11,245	485,920	400,897	345	40,890	- 45	6,711	88
June	1,411,658	37,307	269,972	162,642	10,590	488,668	391,296	345	44,084	- 45	6,711	88
<b>Central government 7,8</b>												
1998	957,983	24,666	84,760	199,274	92,698	519,718	24,125	-	2,603	1,270	8,684	186
1999	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
2003 June	749,920	30,416	82,834	140,442	14,284	428,166	43,744	-	2,102	- 4	7,845	91
Sep	766,213	32,892	85,526	136,544	13,754	434,085	49,360	186	7,076	- 6	6,706	90
Dec	767,697	35,235	87,538	143,431	12,810	436,194	38,146	223	7,326	- 1	6,711	85
2004 Mar	802,690	36,463	88,901	150,050	11,245	450,711	49,888	223	8,456	- 45	6,711	87
June	803,991	35,630	92,190	152,957	10,590	453,479	43,026	223	9,144	- 45	6,711	88
Sep	814,356	35,866	95,200	157,026	10,568	459,482	39,864	268	10,463	- 38	5,572	86
<b>State government (western)</b>												
1998	525,380	520	83,390	.	.	.	430,709	43	10,716	.	-	2
1999	274,208	150	43,033	.	.	.	226,022	23	4,979	.	-	1
2000	282,431	-	48,702	.	.	.	227,914	22	5,792	.	.	1
2001	305,788	1,800	67,721	.	.	.	228,270	5	7,991	.	.	1
2002	328,390	250	97,556	.	.	.	217,333	5	13,246	.	.	1
2003 June	345,390	322	116,274	.	.	.	209,820	8	18,966	.	.	1
Sep	348,006	322	118,815	.	.	.	208,313	3	20,552	.	.	1
Dec	355,661	472	125,356	.	.	.	207,880	4	21,949	.	.	1
2004 Mar	363,202	222	136,105	.	.	.	200,366	4	26,504	.	.	1
June	368,240	900	141,270	.	.	.	197,032	4	29,033	.	.	1
<b>State government (eastern)</b>												
1998	98,192	445	27,228	.	.	.	70,289	-	230	.	.	.
1999	53,200	891	14,517	.	.	.	37,602	-	189	.	.	.
2000	55,712	100	16,092	.	.	.	39,339	-	182	.	.	.
2001	58,771	100	20,135	.	.	.	37,382	-	1,154	.	.	.
2002	63,782	338	23,838	.	.	.	37,739	-	1,867	.	.	.
2003 June	66,910	427	28,418	.	.	.	36,204	-	1,861	.	.	.
Sep	66,595	211	28,260	.	.	.	36,214	-	1,911	.	.	.
Dec	68,076	315	28,833	.	.	.	37,022	-	1,906	.	.	.
2004 Mar	69,661	524	30,752	.	.	.	35,314	-	3,070	.	.	.
June	71,252	777	31,897	.	.	.	35,530	-	3,048	.	.	.

For footnotes, see end of the table.

## VIII Public finances in Germany

## 7 General government debt \* (cont'd)

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

End of year or month	Total	Treasury discount paper (Bubills) 1	Treasury notes 2,3	Five-year Federal notes (Bobl's) 2	Federal savings notes	Bonds 2	Direct lending by credit institu- tions 4	Loans from non-banks		Old debt		
								Social security funds	Other 4	arising from German unifica- tion 5	Equalisa- tion claims	Other 6
<b>Local government (western) 9</b>												
1998	158,960	.	300	.	.	1,330	153,208	119	4,003	.	.	.
1999	81,511	.	153	.	.	680	78,726	53	1,898	.	.	.
2000	81,414	.	153	.	.	680	78,656	33	1,891	.	.	.
2001	82,203	.	153	.	.	629	79,470	29	1,922	.	.	.
2002	84,097	.	153	.	.	629	81,307	22	1,986	.	.	.
2003 June	88,000	.	153	.	.	578	85,269	20	1,980	.	.	.
Sep	89,250	.	153	.	.	578	86,519	20	1,980	.	.	.
Dec	90,906	.	77	.	.	603	87,868	19	2,339	.	.	.
2004 Mar	92,400	.	77	.	.	732	89,231	20	2,340	.	.	.
June	93,250	.	77	.	.	707	90,106	20	2,340	.	.	.
<b>Local government (eastern) 9</b>												
1998	39,873	.	225	.	.	460	38,777	255	156	.	.	.
1999	20,726	.	51	.	.	335	20,138	124	78	.	.	.
2000	17,048	.	51	.	.	335	16,497	114	50	.	.	.
2001	17,005	.	-	.	.	284	16,581	107	33	.	.	.
2002	16,745	.	-	.	.	284	16,318	102	41	.	.	.
2003 June	16,750	.	-	.	.	284	16,326	100	40	.	.	.
Sep	16,850	.	-	.	.	284	16,426	100	40	.	.	.
Dec	16,951	.	-	.	.	131	16,601	87	132	.	.	.
2004 Mar	16,900	.	-	.	.	131	16,549	90	130	.	.	.
June	16,900	.	-	.	.	131	16,549	90	130	.	.	.
<b>German Unity Fund/Indemnification Fund 7</b>												
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	39,810	-	3,820	10,134	.	22,685	3,146	-	26	.	.	.
2003 June	39,942	.	4,694	10,134	.	23,443	1,672	-	-	.	.	.
Sep	40,099	.	4,694	10,134	.	24,005	1,266	-	-	.	.	.
Dec	39,568	.	4,610	10,134	.	24,032	793	-	-	.	.	.
2004 Mar	40,010	.	4,610	9,634	.	24,177	1,589	-	-	.	.	.
June	39,500	.	4,538	9,634	.	24,183	1,144	-	-	.	.	.
Sep	39,608	.	4,538	9,634	.	24,185	1,251	-	-	.	.	.
<b>ERP Special Fund 7</b>												
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	19,400	.	.	51	.	10,144	8,686	8	512	.	.	.
2003 June	19,399	.	.	51	.	10,169	8,660	8	512	.	.	.
Sep	19,399	.	.	51	.	10,169	8,660	8	512	.	.	.
Dec	19,261	.	.	51	.	10,169	8,522	8	512	.	.	.
2004 Mar	18,576	.	.	51	.	10,169	7,960	8	389	.	.	.
June	18,525	.	.	51	.	10,169	7,909	8	389	.	.	.
Sep	18,525	.	.	51	.	10,169	7,909	8	389	.	.	.
<b>Federal Railways Fund 7,8</b>												
1998	77,246	.	-	500	.	31,648	42,488	79	2,531	.	.	.
1999 June	39,231	.	-	1,023	.	16,805	20,401	34	968	.	.	.
<b>Debt Processing Fund/Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities 7,8</b>												
1998	304,978	-	31,633	-	.	110,006	79,226	54	4,167	-20	79,899	15
1999 June	151,097	-	11,127	2,000	.	58,897	36,133	27	2,015	-9	40,902	4
<b>Equalisation Fund for Safeguarding the Use of Coal 7,8</b>												
1998	3,971	.	.	.	.	300	3,671	-	-	.	.	.
1999 June	2,302	.	.	.	.	153	2,148	-	-	.	.	.

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 and 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.



VIII Public finances in Germany

8 Change in general government debt \*

Item	End of		Net borrowing <sup>1</sup>									
	2003	June 2004	2003				2004			1st hf	Q1	Q2
			Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4					
€ million												
<b>Borrowers</b>												
Central government <sup>2</sup>	767,697	803,991	+ 42,292	+ 19,995	+ 4,520	+ 16,293	+ 1,484	+ 36,294	+ 34,993	+ 1,301		
German Unity Fund	39,099	39,103	- 342	+ 588	- 503	+ 131	- 558	+ 4	+ 520	- 516		
ERP Special Fund	19,261	18,525	- 139	- 31	+ 30	-	- 138	- 736	- 685	- 51		
Indemnification Fund	469	396	+ 100	+ 25	+ 23	+ 26	+ 27	- 73	- 79	+ 6		
State government (western)	355,661	368,240	+ 27,271	+ 11,596	+ 5,404	+ 2,616	+ 7,655	+ 12,579	+ 7,541	+ 5,038		
State government (eastern)	68,076	71,252	+ 4,294	+ 1,183	+ 1,945	- 315	+ 1,481	+ 3,176	+ 1,585	+ 1,592		
Local government (western) <sup>3</sup>	90,906	93,250	+ 7,439	+ 2,003	+ 1,739	+ 1,154	+ 2,543	+ 3,075	+ 1,961	+ 1,114		
Local government (eastern) <sup>3</sup>	16,951	16,900	+ 249	- 46	+ 63	+ 111	+ 121	- 26	- 30	+ 4		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,358,121</b>	<b>1,411,658</b>	<b>+ 81,164</b>	<b>+ 35,311</b>	<b>+ 13,221</b>	<b>+ 20,015</b>	<b>+ 12,616</b>	<b>+ 54,293</b>	<b>+ 45,805</b>	<b>+ 8,487</b>		
<b>Debt by category</b>												
Treasury discount paper (Bubills) <sup>4</sup>	36,022	37,307	+ 5,207	- 185	+ 535	+ 2,258	+ 2,598	+ 1,286	+ 1,187	+ 99		
Treasury notes <sup>5</sup>	246,414	269,972	+ 42,463	+ 16,486	+ 11,936	+ 5,075	+ 8,965	+ 23,558	+ 14,031	+ 9,528		
Five-year Federal notes (Bobls) <sup>5</sup>	153,616	162,642	+ 15,947	+ 5,504	+ 7,455	- 3,898	+ 6,887	+ 9,026	+ 6,119	+ 2,907		
Federal savings notes	12,810	10,590	- 5,088	- 2,464	- 1,150	- 530	- 944	- 2,220	- 1,565	- 656		
Bonds <sup>5</sup>	471,129	488,668	+ 14,829	+ 13,266	- 6,927	+ 6,481	+ 2,008	+ 17,540	+ 14,792	+ 2,748		
Direct lending by credit institutions <sup>6</sup>	396,832	391,296	- 6,541	- 945	- 1,554	+ 4,977	- 9,019	- 4,780	+ 4,553	- 9,333		
Loans from social security funds	341	345	+ 204	- 2	+ 1	+ 181	+ 24	+ 4	+ 4	-		
Other loans <sup>6</sup>	34,122	44,043	+ 15,319	+ 3,684	+ 2,932	+ 6,611	+ 2,092	+ 9,921	+ 6,727	+ 3,194		
Old debt <sup>7</sup>	85	43	- 41	- 33	- 6	- 3	+ 0	- 42	- 42	+ 0		
Equalisation claims	6,711	6,711	- 1,134	-	+ 0	- 1,139	+ 5	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0		
Investment assistance levy	41	41	- 0	+ 0	- 0	- 0	+ 0	-	-	-		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,358,121</b>	<b>1,411,658</b>	<b>+ 81,164</b>	<b>+ 35,311</b>	<b>+ 13,221</b>	<b>+ 20,015</b>	<b>+ 12,616</b>	<b>+ 54,293</b>	<b>+ 45,805</b>	<b>+ 8,487</b>		
<b>Creditors</b>												
<b>Banking system</b>												
Bundesbank	4,440	4,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Credit institutions	524,800	553,900	- 7,127	+ 13,319	- 8,968	+ 2,215	- 13,693	+ 29,856	+ 26,088	+ 3,768		
<b>Domestic non-banks</b>												
Social security funds	341	345	+ 204	- 2	+ 1	+ 181	+ 24	+ 4	+ 4	-		
Other <sup>8</sup>	289,840	300,973	+ 61,187	+ 2,594	+ 9,788	+ 17,919	+ 30,885	+ 11,133	+ 2,813	+ 8,319		
<b>Foreign creditors <sup>9e</sup></b>												
	538,700	552,000	+ 26,900	+ 19,400	+ 12,400	- 300	- 4,600	+ 13,300	+ 16,900	- 3,600		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,358,121</b>	<b>1,411,658</b>	<b>+ 81,164</b>	<b>+ 35,311</b>	<b>+ 13,221</b>	<b>+ 20,015</b>	<b>+ 12,616</b>	<b>+ 54,293</b>	<b>+ 45,805</b>	<b>+ 8,487</b>		

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

own securities. — <sup>6</sup> Including loans raised abroad. — <sup>7</sup> 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. — <sup>8</sup> 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	Total <sup>1</sup>	Central government <sup>2,3</sup>	German Unity Fund	ERP Special Fund	State government	Local government <sup>4,5</sup>	Federal Railways Fund <sup>3</sup>	Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities <sup>3</sup>	Equalisation Fund for Safeguarding the Use of Coal <sup>3</sup>
1998	898,030	23,094	31,415	22,215	504,148	184,942	45,098	83,447	3,671
1999	444,031	64,704	10,481	9,778	264,158	94,909	-	-	-
2000	431,364	54,731	7,178	10,801	268,362	90,292	-	-	-
2001	416,067	44,791	4,464	9,699	267,988	89,126	-	-	-
2002	398,910	34,636	3,172	9,205	262,840	89,057	-	-	-
2003 June	396,008	33,375	1,329	9,180	263,083	89,041	-	-	-
2003 Sep	398,318	38,309	793	9,180	260,264	89,773	-	-	-
2003 Dec	399,304	38,410	793	9,042	260,046	91,013	-	-	-
2004 Mar	396,842	38,307	793	8,357	258,808	90,578	-	-	-
2004 June	397,237	37,827	690	8,305	259,854	90,560	-	-	-

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

<sup>3</sup> See Table VIII.7, footnote 8. — <sup>4</sup> Data other than year-end figures have been estimated. Including municipal special purpose associations. — <sup>5</sup> Including contractually agreed loans.

## VIII Public finances in Germany

### 10 Central government debt

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

End of year or month	Treasury discount paper (Bubills) <sup>1</sup>			Federal Treasury notes (Schätze) <sup>2</sup>	Five-year Federal notes (Bobs) <sup>2</sup>	Federal savings notes	Federal bonds (Bunds) <sup>2</sup>	Direct lending by credit institutions <sup>3,4</sup>	Indebtedness to non-banks		Old debt		
	Total	of which Federal Treasury financing paper	Federal Treasury notes (Schätze) <sup>2</sup>						Social security funds	Other <sup>3,5,6</sup>	arising from German unification <sup>7</sup>	Equalisation claims	Other <sup>8</sup>
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 <sup>9</sup>	714,069	11,553	1,584	44,335	120,498	41,621	379,808	67,872	60	2,568	476	45,175	104
2000	715,819	11,516	1,805	44,678	123,642	35,991	400,490	52,836	29	2,099	285	44,146	107
2001	701,077	21,136	1,658	59,643	119,911	26,395	416,195	47,111	26	1,481	85	8,986	107
2002	725,405	30,227	1,618	78,584	127,484	17,898	422,558	39,517	0	1,167	29	7,845	97
2003	767,697	35,235	1,240	87,538	143,431	12,810	436,194	38,146	223	7,326	-1	6,711	85
2003 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	769,493	34,180	1,215	90,637	143,575	12,792	436,109	38,142	186	7,076	2	6,706	87
Dec	767,697	35,235	1,240	87,538	143,431	12,810	436,194	38,146	223	7,326	-1	6,711	85
2004 Jan	786,023	35,941	1,229	92,560	143,816	11,830	448,242	39,290	223	7,326	-1	6,711	86
Feb	789,107	35,197	1,208	92,768	144,190	11,212	453,213	38,183	223	7,326	-1	6,711	86
Mar	802,690	36,463	1,178	88,901	150,050	11,245	450,711	49,888	223	8,456	-45	6,711	87
Apr	798,786	35,616	1,128	95,468	150,031	10,786	449,577	41,875	223	8,456	-45	6,711	88
May	804,270	36,639	1,096	95,913	152,810	10,575	452,391	40,513	223	8,456	-46	6,708	88
June	803,991	35,630	1,105	92,190	152,957	10,590	453,479	43,026	223	9,144	-45	6,711	88
July	821,291	35,744	1,111	97,599	153,362	10,439	461,338	47,829	223	9,144	-45	5,572	88
Aug	824,560	35,362	1,104	98,350	155,852	10,558	468,445	41,013	223	9,144	-45	5,572	87
Sep	814,356	35,866	1,091	95,200	157,026	10,568	459,482	39,864	268	10,463	-38	5,572	86
Oct <sup>p</sup>	826,728	35,336	1,077	102,828	161,761	10,493	460,069	39,892	268	10,463	-38	5,572	85

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

Period	Total new borrowing		of which						Loans against borrowers' notes		Money market loans	Change in money market deposits
	Gross <sup>1</sup>	Net	Federal bonds (Bunds)		Five-year Federal notes (Bobs)		Other securities <sup>2</sup>		Gross	Net		
			Gross 1	Net	Gross 1	Net	Gross 1	Net			Gross	Net
1996	+ 185,696	+ 83,049	+ 54,038	+ 31,988	+ 45,445	+ 5,445	+ 67,015	+ 39,586	+ 15,050	+ 1,906	+ 4,148	+ 6,548
1997	+ 250,074	+ 65,808	+ 79,323	+ 47,323	+ 59,557	+ 1,557	+ 98,275	+ 24,983	+ 12,950	- 8,009	- 30	- 3,304
1998	+ 228,050	+ 52,292	+ 78,304	+ 38,099	+ 55,078	+ 21,553	+ 85,706	- 1,327	+ 12,023	- 2,927	- 3,065	- 5,440
1999	+ 139,865	+ 31,631	+ 53,931	+ 114,080	+ 22,229	+ 18,610	+ 44,904	- 5,836	+ 14,861	+ 52,897	+ 3,937	+ 1,832
2000	+ 122,725	+ 1,750	+ 49,395	+ 20,682	+ 26,342	+ 3,144	+ 45,278	- 5,323	+ 7,273	- 9,973	- 5,563	- 940
2001	+ 135,018	- 14,741	+ 36,511	+ 15,705	+ 19,603	- 3,730	+ 69,971	+ 14,989	+ 5,337	- 9,941	+ 3,595	- 1,495
2002	+ 178,203	+ 24,328	+ 41,378	+ 6,364	+ 36,037	+ 7,572	+ 93,853	+ 19,535	+ 4,716	- 10,155	+ 2,221	+ 22
2003	+ 227,078	+ 42,292	+ 62,535	+ 13,636	+ 42,327	+ 15,947	+ 109,500	+ 8,874	+ 11,480	+ 3,775	+ 1,236	+ 7,218
2003 Jan-Oct	+ 197,001	+ 43,740	+ 61,245	+ 17,434	+ 35,791	+ 15,377	+ 90,899	+ 9,564	+ 9,987	+ 3,459	- 922	+ 263
2004 Jan-Oct <sup>p</sup>	+ 203,623	+ 59,030	+ 47,291	+ 23,875	+ 32,132	+ 18,330	+ 112,511	+ 13,074	+ 6,182	- 580	+ 5,507	+ 9,030
2003 Oct	+ 11,968	+ 2,933	+ 8,442	+ 5,908	+ 6,317	+ 6,317	+ 10,100	+ 4,102	+ 296	- 214	- 13,187	- 188
Nov	+ 17,180	+ 347	+ 1,205	- 3,883	+ 6,680	+ 715	+ 6,311	+ 1,335	+ 394	- 408	+ 2,590	- 189
Dec	+ 12,897	- 1,796	+ 85	+ 85	- 145	- 145	+ 12,290	- 2,026	+ 1,099	+ 723	- 432	+ 7,144
2004 Jan	+ 26,811	+ 18,326	+ 12,047	+ 12,048	+ 385	+ 385	+ 11,926	+ 4,748	+ 533	- 776	+ 1,920	- 321
Feb	+ 17,553	+ 3,084	+ 4,971	+ 4,971	+ 7,849	+ 375	+ 5,535	- 1,156	+ 760	+ 456	- 1,563	- 1,186
Mar	+ 36,156	+ 13,583	+ 1,580	- 2,502	+ 5,860	+ 5,860	+ 15,425	- 2,567	+ 673	+ 217	+ 12,619	+ 6,423
Apr	+ 3,991	- 3,904	- 1,135	- 1,135	- 19	- 19	+ 11,797	+ 5,262	+ 855	- 507	- 7,507	- 5,683
May	+ 17,688	+ 5,484	+ 6,903	+ 2,815	+ 4,133	+ 2,779	+ 7,549	+ 1,257	+ 448	- 17	- 1,345	+ 3,254
June	+ 17,741	- 279	+ 1,087	+ 1,087	+ 146	+ 146	+ 13,163	- 4,717	+ 187	+ 44	+ 3,157	+ 87
July	+ 30,551	+ 17,300	+ 12,942	+ 7,859	+ 405	+ 405	+ 11,629	+ 5,371	+ 1,111	+ 340	+ 4,464	+ 7,072
Aug	+ 14,595	+ 3,269	+ 7,108	+ 7,108	+ 7,463	+ 2,490	+ 6,575	+ 489	+ 335	+ 70	- 6,886	+ 2,285
Sep	+ 18,757	- 10,204	+ 1,200	- 8,964	+ 1,175	+ 1,175	+ 15,619	- 2,637	+ 977	+ 428	- 213	- 11,104
Oct <sup>p</sup>	+ 19,780	+ 12,372	+ 587	+ 587	+ 4,735	+ 4,735	+ 13,295	+ 7,024	+ 303	- 834	+ 861	+ 8,203

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

VIII Public finances in Germany

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

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

Period	Revenue 1			Expenditure 1			Balance of revenue and expenditure	Assets 5				Memo item Administrative assets	
	Total	of which		Total	of which			Total	Deposits 6	Securities	Mortgage and other loans 7		Real estate
		Contributions 2	Payments from central government		Pension payments 3	Pensioners' health insurance 4							
<b>Germany</b>													
1993	290,393	232,408	52,671	298,065	252,920	15,898	- 7,672	39,786	29,957	8,499	1,100	229	6,297
1994	322,335	256,662	61,891	324,323	273,880	17,751	- 1,988	33,578	24,194	8,170	909	305	6,890
1995	338,185	270,294	64,387	348,115	294,034	20,285	- 9,930	21,756	16,801	3,948	746	262	7,800
1996 8	353,672	282,616	68,388	362,667	305,780	21,660	- 8,995	14,456	9,608	2,119	2,500	229	8,863
1997	374,853	297,402	74,961	372,955	316,511	23,280	+ 1,898	14,659	10,179	1,878	2,372	230	9,261
1998	389,101	297,827	88,755	385,707	327,823	24,393	+ 3,394	18,194	14,201	1,493	2,274	226	9,573
1999	208,173	152,206	54,628	203,295	172,919	12,950	+ 4,878	13,623	11,559	824	1,127	114	4,904
2000	211,137	150,712	58,862	210,558	178,599	13,365	+ 579	14,350	11,459	1,676	1,105	110	4,889
2001 8	216,927	152,048	63,093	217,497	184,730	13,762	- 570	13,973	10,646	1,517	1,699	111	4,917
2002	221,563	152,810	66,958	225,689	191,133	14,498	- 4,126	9,826	6,943	1,072	1,685	126	4,878
2003	229,371	156,510	71,447	231,362	196,038	15,178	- 1,991	7,641	5,017	816	1,682	126	4,862
2003 Q1	55,374	37,289	17,761	57,255	48,883	3,727	- 1,881	8,686	5,649	1,230	1,685	122	4,874
Q2	56,442	38,349	17,749	57,396	48,763	3,735	- 954	7,698	4,906	980	1,686	126	4,867
Q3	57,241	39,085	17,830	58,256	49,409	3,858	- 1,015	6,348	3,822	727	1,683	116	4,855
Q4	59,796	41,772	17,703	58,269	49,363	3,916	+ 1,527	7,641	5,017	816	1,682	126	4,862
2004 Q1	55,431	37,289	17,846	58,350	49,858	3,873	- 2,919	5,879	3,375	696	1,681	127	4,862
Q2	56,665	38,446	17,873	57,794	49,437	3,416	- 1,129	3,752	1,914	28	1,682	128	4,877
Q3	56,766	38,664	17,779	58,107	49,719	3,456	- 1,341	2,561	731	22	1,681	127	4,889

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 Employment Agency

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

Period	Revenue			Expenditure							Balance	Grant or working capital loans from central government	
	Total 1	of which		Total	of which			Total	Promotion of winter construction				
		Contributions	Levies 2		Unemployment support 3,4	Job promotion 4,5	Western Germany		Eastern Germany				
<b>Germany</b>													
1993	85,109	79,895	1,829	109,536	48,005	34,149	13,856	36,891	15,895	20,996	1,919	- 24,426	24,419
1994	89,658	81,536	3,822	99,863	48,342	35,163	13,179	31,273	14,382	16,891	1,822	- 10,205	10,142
1995	90,211	84,354	2,957	97,103	49,254	36,161	13,094	34,441	16,745	17,696	1,586	- 6,892	6,887
1996	91,825	85,073	3,346	105,588	57,123	40,186	16,938	36,478	18,368	18,111	903	- 13,763	13,756
1997	93,149	85,793	2,959	102,723	60,273	40,309	19,964	31,418	16,117	15,301	443	- 9,574	9,574
1998	91,088	86,165	2,868	98,852	53,483	35,128	18,355	34,279	16,784	17,496	471	- 7,764	7,719
1999	47,954	45,141	1,467	51,694	25,177	16,604	8,573	20,558	10,480	10,078	279	- 3,740	3,739
2000	49,606	46,359	1,403	50,473	23,946	15,615	8,331	20,324	10,534	9,790	294	- 868	867
2001	50,682	47,337	1,640	52,613	25,036	16,743	8,294	20,713	11,094	9,619	268	- 1,931	1,931
2002	50,885	47,405	2,088	56,508	27,610	19,751	7,860	21,011	11,568	9,443	245	- 5,623	5,623
2003	50,635	47,337	2,081	56,850	29,735	21,528	8,207	19,155	10,564	8,591	272	- 6,215	6,215
2003 Q1	11,617	11,281	48	14,408	7,647	5,422	2,225	4,785	2,576	2,209	180	- 2,790	5,151
Q2	12,272	11,487	536	14,667	7,975	5,708	2,267	4,721	2,623	2,098	84	- 2,395	2,408
Q3	12,828	11,797	619	13,645	7,251	5,313	1,938	4,453	2,462	1,991	7	- 817	514
Q4	13,917	12,773	878	14,131	6,863	5,086	1,777	5,196	2,903	2,293	1	- 214	1,858
2004 Q1	11,524	11,261	47	14,448	8,200	6,001	2,199	4,389	2,491	1,898	144	- 2,924	5,244
Q2	12,042	11,419	394	13,949	7,782	5,673	2,109	4,268	2,510	1,758	67	- 1,907	1,946
Q3	12,516	11,709	481	12,818	7,044	5,189	1,855	3,919	2,309	1,610	4	- 303	166

Source: Federal Employment Agency. — 1 Excluding central government liquidity assistance. — 2 Levies to promote winter construction and to pay insolvency compensation to employees. — 3 Unemployment benefit, short-time working benefit. — 4 Including contributions to the statutory health insurance funds and statutory pension insurance scheme. From 2003, the January contributions to the statutory pension insurance scheme for

recipients of wage substitutes are paid in January instead of in December. — 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

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	1st half 2004	2001	2002	2003	1st half 2004	2000	2001	2002	2003
	€ billion					Annual percentage change				Percentage of total			
<b>At 1995 prices</b>													
<b>I Origin of domestic product</b>													
Production sector (excluding construction)	450.5	444.6	443.0	445.0	227.1	- 1.3	- 0.4	0.5	- 4.6	22.9	22.4	22.3	22.4
Construction	102.6	96.9	92.3	88.2	41.5	- 5.6	- 4.8	- 4.4	- 0.3	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.4
Wholesale/retail trade, hotel and restaurant services, transport and storage <sup>1</sup>	345.9	359.4	364.5	367.8	183.4	3.9	1.4	0.9	2.5	17.6	18.1	18.3	18.5
Financing, renting and business services <sup>2</sup>	572.9	594.6	595.2	598.5	299.1	3.8	0.1	0.5	1.3	29.1	29.9	29.9	30.1
Public and private services <sup>3</sup>	390.1	390.8	397.1	395.4	197.6	0.2	1.6	- 0.4	0.2	19.8	19.7	20.0	19.9
All economic sectors	1,886.5	1,910.9	1,916.2	1,918.9	960.9	1.3	0.3	0.1	2.0	95.8	96.2	96.4	96.7
<i>Memo item: Enterprise sector</i>	1,657.7	1,683.0	1,688.5	1,693.3	848.6	1.5	0.3	0.3	2.4	84.2	84.7	85.0	85.3
Economic sectors, adjusted <sup>4</sup>	1,786.2	1,805.9	1,811.3	1,812.7	907.2	1.1	0.3	0.1	2.1	90.7	90.9	91.1	91.3
Gross domestic product	1,969.5	1,986.0	1,987.6	1,985.2	993.2	0.8	0.1	- 0.1	1.8	100	100	100	100
<b>II Use of domestic product</b>													
Private consumption <sup>5</sup>	1,121.2	1,140.7	1,132.5	1,132.5	555.2	1.7	- 0.7	0.0	- 0.4	56.9	57.4	57.0	57.0
Government consumption	378.6	382.4	389.8	390.2	192.0	1.0	1.9	0.1	0.1	19.2	19.3	19.6	19.7
Machinery and equipment	176.5	167.8	153.4	151.2	70.6	- 4.9	- 8.6	- 1.4	- 1.2	9.0	8.4	7.7	7.6
Premises	242.1	230.5	217.2	210.1	98.6	- 4.8	- 5.8	- 3.2	- 0.8	12.3	11.6	10.9	10.6
Other investment <sup>6</sup>	25.5	26.9	27.3	27.8	13.8	5.5	1.4	1.7	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Changes in inventories <sup>7</sup>	- 7.7	- 26.9	- 35.5	- 18.1	2.2	.	.	.	.	- 0.4	- 1.4	- 1.8	- 0.9
Domestic use	1,936.3	1,921.6	1,884.5	1,893.7	932.5	- 0.8	- 1.9	0.5	- 0.2	98.3	96.8	94.8	95.4
Net exports	33.2	64.5	103.1	91.5	60.8	.	.	.	.	1.7	3.2	5.2	4.6
Exports	660.4	698.1	726.6	740.0	397.7	5.7	4.1	1.8	10.1	33.5	35.2	36.6	37.3
Imports	627.3	633.7	623.5	648.5	337.0	1.0	- 1.6	4.0	5.6	31.8	31.9	31.4	32.7
Gross domestic product	1,969.5	1,986.0	1,987.6	1,985.2	993.2	0.8	0.1	- 0.1	1.8	100	100	100	100
<b>At current prices</b>													
<b>III Use of domestic product</b>													
Private consumption <sup>5</sup>	1,196.8	1,237.2	1,242.2	1,255.3	623.7	3.4	0.4	1.1	1.2	59.0	59.7	58.9	59.0
Government consumption	385.8	394.2	405.4	408.5	193.9	2.2	2.8	0.8	- 0.3	19.0	19.0	19.2	19.2
Machinery and equipment	176.7	167.4	151.9	146.9	68.5	- 5.3	- 9.3	- 3.2	- 2.2	8.7	8.1	7.2	6.9
Premises	240.2	228.9	215.4	208.3	98.7	- 4.7	- 5.9	- 3.2	- 0.0	11.8	11.0	10.2	9.8
Other investment <sup>6</sup>	23.2	24.3	24.5	24.5	12.0	5.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Changes in inventories <sup>7</sup>	- 0.6	- 19.3	- 26.9	- 7.6	10.5	.	.	.	.	- 0.0	- 0.9	- 1.3	- 0.4
Domestic use	2,022.0	2,032.8	2,012.5	2,036.0	1,007.3	0.5	- 1.0	1.2	0.7	99.6	98.0	95.5	95.7
Net exports	8.0	41.2	94.8	92.2	63.4	.	.	.	.	0.4	2.0	4.5	4.3
Exports	685.3	730.7	761.6	769.3	412.7	6.6	4.2	1.0	9.2	33.8	35.2	36.1	36.1
Imports	677.3	689.5	666.8	677.1	349.2	1.8	- 3.3	1.5	3.5	33.4	33.2	31.6	31.8
Gross domestic product	2,030.0	2,074.0	2,107.3	2,128.2	1,070.7	2.2	1.6	1.0	2.9	100	100	100	100
<b>IV Prices (1995 = 100)</b>													
Private consumption	106.7	108.5	109.7	110.8	112.3	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.6	.	.	.	.
Gross domestic product	103.1	104.4	106.0	107.2	107.8	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.1	.	.	.	.
Terms of trade	96.1	96.2	98.0	99.6	100.1	0.1	1.9	1.6	1.2	.	.	.	.
<b>V Distribution of national income</b>													
Compensation of employees	1,099.1	1,120.8	1,129.4	1,132.2	537.2	2.0	0.8	0.2	- 0.1	72.8	72.9	72.8	72.1
Entrepreneurial and property income	410.4	417.6	422.4	437.1	252.2	1.7	1.2	3.5	14.8	27.2	27.1	27.2	27.9
National income	1,509.5	1,538.4	1,551.9	1,569.3	789.4	1.9	0.9	1.1	4.2	100	100	100	100
<i>Memo item: Gross national income</i>	2,021.2	2,062.9	2,088.1	2,114.2	1,064.0	2.1	1.2	1.2	3.3	.	.	.	.

Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in August 2004. — 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 ex-

cluding 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  
Germany

Adjusted for working-day variations ◊

Production sector, total	of which											
	Construc- tion 2	Energy 3	Industry 1									
			Total	of which: by main industrial grouping				of which: by economic sector				
			Inter- mediate goods 4	Capital goods 5	Durable goods	Non- durable goods 6	Chemicals and chemical products	Basic metals	Machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles, trailers and semi- trailers		
2000 = 100												
1999	95.3	103.7	100.2	94.0	94.5	91.1	96.2	98.5	97.2	92.4	93.3	89.8
2000	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
2001	99.5	92.4	97.3	100.4	99.4	102.3	100.4	98.8	98.0	101.1	102.1	104.0
2002	98.3	89.0	97.4	99.3	98.9	101.1	92.0	98.2	101.7	101.8	99.5	105.4
2003	98.4	85.1	99.8	99.5	99.5	102.0	87.2	97.4	102.0	99.9	97.8	107.6
2003 Jan	90.3	51.8	110.3	91.7	93.9	89.9	82.0	92.9	102.6	101.0	80.8	101.9
Feb	92.4	51.5	104.1	94.9	94.2	98.3	87.1	91.7	98.3	100.1	91.4	110.9
Mar	104.6	83.8	109.0	106.0	105.9	110.0	97.1	100.6	112.0	110.4	103.5	121.4
Apr	98.4	92.1	100.3	98.7	100.4	99.4	85.7	96.7	105.6	102.9	93.3	108.9
May	96.0	91.2	95.3	96.5	98.9	97.3	79.8	93.9	102.5	101.3	91.9	106.9
June	100.0	98.6	91.6	101.0	102.5	103.4	83.5	97.4	103.4	97.7	101.9	106.8
July	100.4	102.3	90.5	101.3	102.5	103.1	85.8	98.6	105.1	101.7	98.9	108.7
Aug	90.0	89.8	90.4	90.0	93.1	86.6	67.2	95.4	98.8	88.2	85.5	80.0
Sep	102.3	100.9	92.2	103.5	103.3	106.6	97.2	99.1	97.6	101.6	104.4	110.8
Oct	105.1	99.3	102.2	106.0	106.9	106.3	97.9	105.2	104.0	107.3	98.2	112.3
Nov	106.4	93.1	104.6	107.8	105.3	113.9	100.1	103.2	101.4	103.2	105.9	125.1
Dec	95.0	67.0	107.0	96.2	87.1	108.8	82.9	94.2	92.6	83.0	117.8	97.5
2004 Jan	92.0	49.3	115.8	93.3	96.4	90.7	83.4	94.0	101.4	104.5	82.5	98.8
Feb	94.1	56.7	105.8	96.3	98.4	97.0	86.4	92.4	101.0	103.0	87.7	111.7
Mar	7 104.8	7 74.0	109.7	107.2	107.6	111.8	96.0	99.8	107.0	111.7	106.2	123.2
Apr	7 100.5	7 83.2	102.3	101.9	104.2	103.8	88.1	96.3	106.8	104.0	98.2	115.1
May	7 99.6	7 84.1	97.2	101.3	103.3	104.1	86.2	94.8	101.8	105.2	98.3	116.0
June	7 103.2	7 90.2	90.6	105.8	107.0	111.0	87.0	97.2	102.8	111.2	106.2	121.2
July +	7 102.6	7 92.6	91.9	104.7	106.7	107.5	86.9	99.1	106.2	106.5	103.9	113.0
Aug +	7 93.1	7 82.8	90.0	94.4	98.3	92.7	67.9	95.8	104.1	93.8	88.2	91.3
Sep +	7 104.8	7 92.7	91.5	107.4	107.8	112.3	91.5	100.7	106.3	106.2	108.6	120.7
Annual percentage change												
1999	+ 1.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.2	+ 1.5	+ 1.0	- 0.4	+ 1.9	+ 3.5	- 3.6	- 2.3	+ 3.2
2000	+ 4.8	- 3.6	- 0.3	+ 6.3	+ 5.7	+ 9.7	+ 3.8	+ 1.4	+ 2.8	+ 8.1	+ 7.1	+ 11.2
2001	- 0.4	- 7.6	- 2.6	+ 0.5	- 0.5	+ 2.4	+ 0.5	- 1.1	- 1.9	+ 1.2	+ 2.2	+ 4.1
2002	- 1.2	- 3.7	+ 0.1	- 1.1	- 0.5	- 1.2	- 8.4	- 0.6	+ 3.8	+ 0.7	- 2.5	+ 1.3
2003	+ 0.1	- 4.4	+ 2.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.9	- 5.2	- 0.8	+ 0.3	- 1.9	- 1.7	+ 2.1
2003 Jan	+ 0.9	- 9.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.4	+ 2.8	+ 2.3	- 8.5	- 0.9	+ 3.8	+ 3.3	- 3.3	+ 6.7
Feb	+ 0.4	- 23.0	+ 7.3	+ 1.2	+ 0.3	+ 4.7	- 5.9	- 2.0	- 1.0	- 1.5	+ 2.1	+ 10.0
Mar	+ 0.8	- 6.6	+ 6.3	+ 0.7	+ 1.4	+ 2.0	- 6.6	- 2.0	+ 1.5	+ 1.8	- 1.2	+ 5.1
Apr	+ 0.3	- 4.5	+ 3.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.1	- 0.3	- 4.9	+ 1.2	+ 3.0	- 1.5	- 3.9	+ 2.9
May	+ 0.4	- 3.8	+ 2.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.6	+ 2.2	- 4.4	- 1.9	± 0.0	- 0.5	- 0.1	+ 5.8
June	- 2.0	- 1.6	+ 5.3	- 2.8	- 0.5	- 5.1	- 12.1	- 0.3	- 0.3	- 8.9	- 6.7	- 7.7
July	+ 1.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.8	+ 1.5	+ 0.9	+ 2.4	+ 1.9	+ 1.1	- 0.4	- 1.8	- 1.3	+ 6.7
Aug	- 2.6	- 4.5	+ 1.2	- 2.8	- 2.4	- 3.8	- 9.2	- 0.5	- 1.1	- 7.3	+ 0.4	- 12.8
Sep	- 2.3	- 3.4	± 0.0	- 2.5	- 2.3	- 2.1	- 6.4	- 3.0	- 5.4	- 5.9	- 4.0	- 3.2
Oct	+ 1.1	- 2.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.4	+ 1.9	+ 2.1	- 2.7	± 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 1.0	+ 0.8
Nov	+ 0.6	- 3.2	+ 1.5	+ 0.7	+ 1.0	+ 2.7	- 3.3	- 2.5	- 0.7	- 2.0	+ 0.2	+ 4.3
Dec	+ 2.6	+ 5.7	+ 0.4	+ 2.7	+ 3.1	+ 3.2	- 0.5	+ 1.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.8	- 0.6	+ 7.6
2004 Jan	+ 1.9	- 4.8	+ 5.0	+ 1.7	+ 2.7	+ 0.9	+ 1.7	+ 1.2	- 1.2	+ 3.5	+ 2.1	- 3.0
Feb	+ 1.8	+ 10.1	+ 1.6	+ 1.5	+ 4.5	- 1.3	- 0.8	+ 0.8	+ 2.7	+ 2.9	- 4.0	+ 0.7
Mar	7 + 0.2	7 - 11.7	+ 0.6	+ 1.1	+ 1.6	+ 1.6	- 1.1	- 0.8	- 4.5	+ 1.2	+ 2.6	+ 1.5
Apr	7 + 2.1	7 - 9.7	+ 2.0	+ 3.2	+ 3.8	+ 4.4	+ 2.8	- 0.4	+ 1.1	+ 1.1	+ 5.3	+ 5.7
May	7 + 3.8	7 - 7.8	+ 2.0	+ 5.0	+ 4.4	+ 7.0	+ 8.0	+ 1.0	- 0.7	+ 3.8	+ 7.0	+ 8.5
June	7 + 3.2	7 - 8.5	- 1.1	+ 4.8	+ 4.4	+ 7.4	+ 4.2	- 0.2	- 0.6	+ 13.8	+ 4.2	+ 13.5
July +	7 + 2.2	7 - 9.5	+ 1.5	+ 3.4	+ 4.1	+ 4.3	+ 1.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.0	+ 4.7	+ 5.1	+ 4.0
Aug +	7 + 3.4	7 - 7.8	- 0.4	+ 4.9	+ 5.6	+ 7.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.4	+ 5.4	+ 6.3	+ 3.2	+ 14.1
Sep +	7 + 2.4	7 - 8.1	- 0.8	+ 3.8	+ 4.4	+ 5.3	- 5.9	+ 1.6	+ 8.9	+ 4.5	+ 4.0	+ 8.9

Source of the unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. — ◊ 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 The figures refer to the economic classifications "Site preparation" and "Building of complete constructions or parts thereof; civil engineering". — 3 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. — 4 Including mining and

quarrying. — 5 Including manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers. — 6 Including printing and service activities related to printing. — 7 Provisional up to adjustment to the figures of the annual overall survey in the construction sector. — + 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: on average -2.3%).

## IX Economic conditions

## 3 Orders received by industry \*

Adjusted for working-day variations ◦

Period	Industry, total		of which				of which					
			Domestic orders		Foreign orders		Intermediate goods		Capital goods 1		Consumer goods 2	
	2000=100	Annual percent-age change	2000=100	Annual percent-age change	2000=100	Annual percent-age change	2000=100	Annual percent-age change	2000=100	Annual percent-age change	2000=100	Annual percent-age change
<b>Germany</b>												
2000	99.9	+ 13.8	99.9	+ 8.2	100.0	+ 21.8	100.0	+ 14.2	100.0	+ 16.3	99.9	+ 4.2
2001	98.3	- 1.6	97.6	- 2.3	99.1	- 0.9	95.9	- 4.1	99.4	- 0.6	101.4	+ 1.5
2002	98.3	± 0.0	94.6	- 3.1	102.8	+ 3.7	96.4	+ 0.5	99.6	+ 0.2	99.0	- 2.4
2003	99.0	+ 0.7	94.7	+ 0.1	104.4	+ 1.6	97.8	+ 1.5	100.7	+ 1.1	95.4	- 3.6
2003 Sep	102.9	+ 1.1	98.4	+ 0.1	108.5	+ 2.2	100.9	+ 0.7	104.4	+ 2.6	102.8	- 4.3
Oct	102.7	+ 2.4	99.1	+ 1.5	107.2	+ 3.4	102.5	+ 2.8	102.9	+ 2.4	102.8	+ 0.9
Nov	102.5	+ 0.9	99.2	+ 1.8	106.6	- 0.2	102.1	+ 2.7	104.4	+ 0.8	95.6	- 4.6
Dec	98.0	+ 6.8	89.7	+ 1.5	108.5	+ 12.9	91.1	+ 5.3	106.4	+ 9.0	86.9	+ 1.5
2004 Jan	99.8	+ 1.2	93.7	+ 1.2	107.4	+ 1.1	101.9	+ 3.3	99.8	+ 0.6	93.0	- 3.5
Feb	101.2	+ 2.4	95.9	+ 0.4	107.8	+ 4.8	102.2	+ 5.6	101.2	+ 1.5	98.4	- 3.6
Mar	111.1	+ 5.2	105.2	+ 5.2	118.6	+ 5.4	110.8	+ 5.3	113.1	+ 6.7	103.7	- 1.1
Apr	104.1	+ 7.1	98.0	+ 5.4	111.8	+ 9.1	106.3	+ 9.1	105.2	+ 6.8	92.8	+ 1.6
May	104.0	+ 11.7	95.1	+ 4.5	115.1	+ 20.3	105.0	+ 12.4	107.1	+ 13.3	88.3	+ 2.3
June	105.6	+ 4.9	98.4	+ 3.5	114.6	+ 6.4	107.3	+ 8.9	108.3	+ 2.8	89.3	+ 0.1
July	105.4	+ 8.0	99.5	+ 4.8	112.8	+ 11.8	107.0	+ 9.1	106.6	+ 8.8	95.2	+ 1.4
Aug	96.0	+ 6.8	92.4	+ 5.8	100.4	+ 7.7	98.9	+ 10.5	94.5	+ 5.6	91.7	- 1.3
Sep P	107.4	+ 4.4	99.5	+ 1.1	117.3	+ 8.1	107.3	+ 6.3	109.0	+ 4.4	101.0	- 1.8
<b>Western Germany</b>												
2000	100.0	+ 13.6	99.9	+ 7.8	100.0	+ 21.4	99.9	+ 13.5	100.0	+ 16.3	99.9	+ 3.5
2001	97.8	- 2.2	97.2	- 2.7	98.6	- 1.4	95.1	- 4.8	99.2	- 0.8	101.2	+ 1.3
2002	97.3	- 0.5	93.7	- 3.6	101.6	+ 3.0	95.1	± 0.0	98.9	- 0.3	98.3	- 2.9
2003	97.6	+ 0.3	93.2	- 0.5	102.9	+ 1.3	95.7	+ 0.6	99.9	+ 1.0	94.3	- 4.1
2003 Sep	101.3	+ 0.2	96.3	- 1.1	107.4	+ 1.8	98.6	- 0.2	103.4	+ 2.0	101.8	- 4.9
Oct	101.1	+ 1.7	97.1	+ 0.6	106.0	+ 3.1	100.1	+ 1.9	101.9	+ 2.0	101.5	+ 0.4
Nov	100.4	+ 0.1	97.4	+ 1.0	103.9	- 1.0	100.0	+ 1.7	102.2	+ 0.1	94.0	- 5.3
Dec	96.0	+ 6.1	88.0	+ 1.3	105.5	+ 11.4	89.7	+ 4.9	103.4	+ 7.9	85.3	+ 0.7
2004 Jan	98.1	+ 0.5	92.4	+ 0.7	105.0	+ 0.4	99.9	+ 4.1	98.4	- 1.0	91.9	- 3.8
Feb	99.8	+ 1.9	94.2	- 0.6	106.5	+ 4.7	100.2	+ 5.1	100.1	+ 1.0	97.5	- 4.1
Mar	109.6	+ 5.2	103.6	+ 4.9	116.9	+ 5.6	108.3	+ 4.7	112.4	+ 7.1	102.6	- 1.3
Apr	102.8	+ 7.2	96.3	+ 5.1	110.7	+ 9.5	103.9	+ 9.1	104.9	+ 7.2	91.3	+ 1.4
May	102.3	+ 11.3	93.0	+ 3.9	113.4	+ 19.6	102.2	+ 11.8	106.2	+ 13.0	86.6	+ 1.9
June	103.6	+ 3.9	96.3	+ 3.3	112.3	+ 4.4	104.5	+ 8.4	106.8	+ 1.5	87.8	- 0.5
July	104.1	+ 7.9	97.9	+ 4.5	111.5	+ 11.7	104.3	+ 8.8	106.4	+ 8.8	94.0	+ 1.0
Aug	94.5	+ 6.7	90.4	+ 5.6	99.4	+ 7.8	96.0	+ 10.7	94.2	+ 5.6	90.3	- 1.6
Sep P	105.7	+ 4.3	97.2	+ 0.9	115.9	+ 7.9	104.6	+ 6.1	108.0	+ 4.4	99.5	- 2.3
<b>Eastern Germany</b>												
2000	99.9	+ 18.1	100.0	+ 13.9	99.9	+ 29.7	99.9	+ 20.7	100.0	+ 16.3	100.0	+ 15.1
2001	104.9	+ 5.0	102.4	+ 2.4	110.9	+ 11.0	106.0	+ 6.1	103.4	+ 3.4	106.1	+ 6.1
2002	111.0	+ 5.8	104.0	+ 1.6	127.8	+ 15.2	111.7	+ 5.4	110.7	+ 7.1	109.4	+ 3.1
2003	117.9	+ 6.2	110.8	+ 6.5	135.1	+ 5.7	122.8	+ 9.9	114.1	+ 3.1	112.7	+ 3.0
2003 Sep	124.3	+ 11.2	121.1	+ 12.3	132.1	+ 8.7	128.4	+ 10.8	121.0	+ 13.3	119.9	+ 4.4
Oct	124.9	+ 9.8	121.1	+ 10.2	133.9	+ 8.9	131.0	+ 12.7	118.6	+ 6.9	123.3	+ 7.5
Nov	132.2	+ 11.2	118.4	+ 9.8	165.5	+ 13.7	127.3	+ 13.1	140.1	+ 10.8	121.5	+ 5.1
Dec	127.3	+ 14.6	108.3	+ 3.3	173.2	+ 37.4	106.9	+ 7.9	152.6	+ 20.3	112.5	+ 13.9
2004 Jan	122.6	+ 8.9	107.8	+ 6.4	158.4	+ 13.3	125.8	- 3.3	122.4	+ 29.3	110.0	- 0.2
Feb	120.7	+ 8.7	114.3	+ 10.4	136.0	+ 5.3	125.4	+ 10.1	117.7	+ 8.0	112.6	+ 5.4
Mar	131.9	+ 6.2	122.6	+ 8.7	154.2	+ 1.6	139.7	+ 10.3	126.0	+ 2.5	121.9	+ 2.7
Apr	121.9	+ 5.9	116.0	+ 7.6	136.0	+ 2.6	135.1	+ 9.6	109.4	+ 1.9	116.0	+ 4.8
May	127.3	+ 16.7	117.6	+ 10.1	150.7	+ 31.4	136.6	+ 16.4	120.6	+ 19.3	114.6	+ 7.9
June	133.6	+ 17.3	120.7	+ 4.5	164.5	+ 49.4	139.4	+ 13.1	132.0	+ 24.6	114.2	+ 7.3
July	123.9	+ 10.4	117.1	+ 8.9	140.2	+ 13.4	138.5	+ 11.7	110.6	+ 9.2	115.7	+ 9.0
Aug	116.2	+ 7.3	113.7	+ 7.8	122.2	+ 6.2	132.7	+ 9.6	99.2	+ 5.0	114.3	+ 4.2
Sep P	131.0	+ 5.4	124.2	+ 2.6	147.3	+ 11.5	138.8	+ 8.1	124.2	+ 2.6	125.2	+ 4.4

Source of the unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. — \* 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. — ◦ 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 ◦

Period	Germany					Western Germany					Eastern Germany							
	Total	Annual percentage change	Housing construction	Industrial construction <sup>1</sup>	Public sector construction	Total	Annual percentage change	Housing construction	Industrial construction <sup>1</sup>	Public sector construction	Total	Annual percentage change	Housing construction	Industrial construction <sup>1</sup>	Public sector construction			
			2000 = 100					2000 = 100					2000 = 100			2000 = 100		
			2000 = 100	Not adjusted	Price-adjusted			2000 = 100	Not adjusted	Price-adjusted			2000 = 100	Not adjusted	Price-adjusted	2000 = 100	Not adjusted	Price-adjusted
2000	99.9	- 8.6		100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	- 7.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	- 13.4	100.0	99.9	100.0		
2001	94.5	- 5.4		82.9	96.9	99.0	97.4	- 2.5	87.6	99.9	100.7	85.2	- 14.8	68.3	86.4	94.2		
2002	88.7	- 6.1		72.8	91.5	95.7	90.9	- 6.7	79.6	93.1	95.6	81.7	- 4.1	51.9	85.8	95.7		
2003	79.2	- 10.7		67.5	78.4	87.4	80.8	- 11.1	74.5	78.3	87.8	74.2	- 9.2	46.0	79.2	86.2		
2003 Aug	81.1	- 8.2		67.6	76.0	95.2	81.7	- 6.2	73.8	74.7	94.9	79.2	- 14.2	48.7	80.9	95.9		
2003 Sep	91.2	- 10.5		76.4	88.8	103.1	91.2	- 11.8	84.9	85.3	102.3	91.0	- 6.4	50.3	101.4	105.3		
2003 Oct	80.1	- 5.2		70.6	75.8	90.8	83.4	- 3.0	79.8	76.4	93.9	69.6	- 13.0	42.7	73.7	81.8		
2003 Nov	69.1	- 7.5		61.9	73.5	68.8	71.0	- 3.8	69.5	74.0	68.5	63.1	- 18.8	38.8	71.6	69.4		
2003 Dec	69.3	- 12.6		66.7	68.4	71.9	71.1	- 14.4	73.9	68.4	72.5	63.4	- 5.8	44.9	68.3	69.8		
2004 Jan	53.2	- 6.2		41.4	65.7	46.6	55.3	- 5.5	47.8	67.6	45.4	46.7	- 8.8	22.0	58.8	49.8		
2004 Feb	66.2	+ 2.8		58.3	75.3	60.8	67.3	- 0.3	64.7	79.2	54.9	62.6	+ 15.3	38.7	61.8	77.7		
2004 Mar	81.8	- 7.8		70.8	72.6	99.1	83.4	- 9.1	81.0	70.8	99.8	76.8	- 2.8	39.5	79.1	96.9		
2004 Apr	77.1	- 6.5		62.8	72.4	91.2	78.7	- 7.3	71.6	73.3	89.5	71.9	- 3.5	36.1	69.4	95.9		
2004 May	75.8	- 8.3		66.6	65.2	93.5	77.0	- 5.6	73.8	64.3	94.1	71.9	- 16.6	44.7	68.4	91.8		
2004 June	89.5	- 5.2		72.9	82.5	107.8	92.0	- 4.1	82.3	83.7	107.8	81.8	- 8.7	44.2	78.4	107.7		
2004 July	78.9	- 12.9		63.4	71.9	96.5	80.8	- 11.3	70.8	71.9	97.8	72.9	- 18.1	41.0	72.1	92.8		
2004 Aug	77.6	- 4.3		60.7	74.2	91.9	78.0	- 4.5	68.6	73.5	89.3	76.1	- 3.9	36.4	76.6	99.4		

Source of the 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 there-

of; civil engineering". — ◦ Bundesbank calculation. — 1 Including the railways and post office.

5 Retail trade turnover \*  
Germany

Adjusted for working-day variations ◦

Period	Retail trade <sup>1</sup>										Memo item					
	Total	of which: By enterprises' main product range									Retail trade plus retail sales of motor vehicles and motorcycles and sales of automotive fuel			Retail sales of motor vehicles <sup>3</sup>		
		Food, beverages, tobacco <sup>2</sup>			Cosmetic, pharmaceutical and medical products <sup>2</sup>		Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods <sup>2</sup>		Furniture and lighting equipments, domestic appliances, building materials <sup>2</sup>							
		2000 = 100	Not adjusted	Price-adjusted <sup>4</sup>	2000 = 100	Annual percentage change	2000 = 100	Annual percentage change	2000 = 100	Annual percentage change	2000 = 100	Annual percentage change	2000 = 100	Not adjusted	Price-adjusted <sup>4</sup>	2000 = 100
1996	96.8	- 0.2	- 1.1	96.7	- 0.5	81.6	+ 3.6	103.0	- 1.2	96.2	- 1.4	95.9	+ 0.9	+ 0.1	91.0	+ 5.7
1997	96.1	- 0.7	- 1.3	96.0	- 0.7	83.4	+ 2.2	101.4	- 1.6	95.4	- 0.8	96.0	+ 0.1	- 0.4	94.4	+ 3.7
1998	97.1	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	97.3	+ 1.4	88.1	+ 5.6	100.2	- 1.2	98.3	+ 3.0	97.6	+ 1.7	+ 1.4	98.9	+ 4.8
1999	97.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	97.8	+ 0.5	94.4	+ 7.2	99.9	- 0.3	97.3	- 1.0	98.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.4	102.2	+ 3.3
2000	100.0	+ 2.6	+ 1.4	99.8	+ 2.0	100.1	+ 6.0	99.9	± 0.0	99.9	+ 2.7	100.0	+ 1.7	+ 0.4	100.0	- 2.2
2001	101.9	+ 1.9	.	104.7	+ 4.9	107.4	+ 7.3	99.5	- 0.4	96.6	- 3.3	102.0	+ 2.0	.	102.9	+ 2.9
2002	100.3	- 1.6	- 2.2	107.5	+ 2.7	111.2	+ 3.5	94.5	- 5.0	89.0	- 7.9	101.3	- 0.7	- 1.4	105.9	+ 2.9
2003	99.8	- 0.5	- 0.4	109.8	+ 2.1	113.9	+ 2.4	89.3	- 5.5	88.1	- 1.0	101.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2	107.8	+ 1.8
2003 Sep	97.5	- 1.9	- 1.9	105.2	+ 1.3	109.7	+ 0.1	94.9	- 6.3	84.5	- 3.5	98.8	- 0.9	- 1.1	104.5	+ 3.1
2003 Oct	104.2	- 0.3	- 0.5	112.1	+ 2.9	115.6	+ 2.4	105.3	- 2.8	93.2	- 0.1	105.5	+ 0.3	- 0.3	111.9	+ 2.1
2003 Nov	104.3	- 0.7	- 1.2	112.3	+ 1.7	116.3	+ 2.9	89.5	- 8.0	95.8	- 1.1	104.7	- 0.5	- 1.2	108.4	+ 0.3
2003 Dec	122.1	- 0.2	- 0.7	130.1	+ 1.9	144.2	+ 12.0	109.9	- 7.0	104.4	- 1.2	117.0	- 0.6	- 1.4	100.1	- 2.8
2004 Jan	90.0	- 2.0	- 1.9	100.6	+ 1.7	100.8	- 7.9	74.0	- 6.6	78.8	+ 1.4	88.8	- 2.1	- 2.3	85.5	- 2.8
2004 Feb	85.6	- 3.5	- 2.6	97.4	- 1.4	100.1	- 5.2	67.6	- 1.6	77.0	- 0.8	86.5	- 3.6	- 3.2	90.9	- 3.5
2004 Mar	100.4	- 2.0	- 1.5	111.3	- 1.8	112.6	+ 1.2	87.5	- 6.9	92.8	- 2.3	102.8	- 3.1	- 3.3	112.8	- 6.4
2004 Apr	99.7	- 1.9	- 1.9	110.6	- 0.5	112.2	+ 0.2	94.9	+ 3.2	91.2	- 0.9	102.9	- 1.8	- 2.3	114.8	- 1.7
2004 May	95.7	- 2.8	- 3.4	108.4	± 0.0	107.9	- 2.1	85.1	- 6.7	86.4	- 2.4	99.1	- 2.9	- 4.0	111.9	- 3.0
2004 June	93.6	- 2.6	- 3.0	105.7	- 2.8	110.5	+ 0.1	81.0	- 4.7	83.1	± 0.0	97.0	- 3.3	- 3.9	109.7	- 5.3
2004 July	96.0	- 1.5	- 2.0	108.5	- 1.0	116.1	+ 0.2	85.9	- 0.1	83.6	- 0.9	99.3	- 2.3	- 3.0	112.0	- 4.3
2004 Aug	93.0	- 0.3	- 0.9	105.6	- 2.6	109.3	+ 2.5	78.2	+ 3.0	81.3	+ 0.6	93.4	- 1.6	- 2.3	94.6	- 6.0
2004 Sep	95.6	- 1.9	- 2.4	101.7	- 3.3	111.0	+ 1.2	92.3	- 2.7	84.8	+ 0.4	96.2	- 2.6	- 3.3	98.7	- 5.6

Source of the unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. — \* Excluding value-added tax; figures from 2003 provisional, partly revised and, judging by past experience, subject to considerable uncertainty in the most recent months. — ◦ Using the Census X-12-ARIMA method, version 0.2.8. — 1 Exclu-

ding sales of motor vehicles and motorcycles and excluding the sale of automotive fuel. — 2 Retail sales in stores. — 3 Including motor vehicle parts and accessories. — 4 Up to (and including) 2000, at 1995 prices; from 2001, at 2000 prices.

## IX Economic conditions

### 6 Labour market \*

Period	Employed 1,2			Employees 1		Persons in employment 3		Short-time workers 2	Persons employed under employment-promotion schemes 2,5	Persons undergoing vocational further training 2	Unemployed 2		Unemployment rate 2,6 in %	Vacancies, thousands 2		
	Thousands	Annual change		Thousands	Annual percentage change	Mining and manufacturing sector 2	Construction 4				Thousands	Thousands			Thousands	Annual change, thousands
		in %	Thousands													
<b>Germany</b>																
2001	38,923	+ 0.4	+ 172	34,843	+ 0.3	6,395	958	123	243	352	3,853	- 37	9.4	507		
2002	38,698	- 0.6	- 225	34,598	- 0.7	6,217	883	207	192	340	4,061	+ 209	9.8	452		
2003	38,316	- 1.0	- 382	34,146	- 1.3	6,136	817	195	140	260	4,377	+ 315	10.5	355		
2003 Oct	38,715	- 0.7	- 254			6,114	824	163	138	242	4,151	+ 220	10.0	297		
Nov	38,690	- 0.5	- 199	34,421	- 0.9	6,096	814	162	140	245	4,184	+ 157	10.0	275		
Dec	38,517	- 0.4	- 164			6,060	790	149	135	235	4,315	+ 89	10.4	258		
2004 Jan	37,755	- 0.3	- 106			6,035	737	164	123	217	4,597	+ 37	11.0	277		
Feb	37,760	- 0.2	- 84	33,519	- 0.7	6,019	711	186	117	203	4,641	+ 15	11.1	309		
Mar	37,984	- 0.0	- 13			6,018	728	197	109	200	4,547	+ 30	10.9	324		
Apr	38,258	+ 0.2	+ 60			6,013	745	177	102	199	4,443	+ 32	10.7	324		
May	38,356	+ 0.2	+ 73	33,888	- 0.7	6,004	748	171	103	197	4,293	+ 43	10.3	319		
June	38,425	+ 0.2	+ 62			6,006	752	162	109	185	4,233	+ 62	10.2	305		
July	38,426	+ 0.2	+ 77			6,018	752	138	116	165	4,360	+ 83	10.5	297		
Aug	38,490	+ 0.3	+ 107			6,042	754	107	119	158	4,347	+ 110	10.5	287		
Sep	...	...	...	...	...	6,052	...	115	122	166	4,257	+ 160	10.3	269		
Oct	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	120	166	4,207	+ 187	10.1	245		
<b>Western Germany 12</b>																
2001	.	.	.	.	.	5,769	696	94	53	202	2,321	- 60	7.2	436		
2002	.	.	.	.	.	5,593	654	162	42	198	2,498	+ 178	7.7	378		
2003	.	.	.	.	.	5,503	607	160	30	161	2,753	+ 255	8.4	292		
2003 Oct	.	.	.	.	.	5,476	609	136	27	157	2,637	+ 187	8.0	237		
Nov	.	.	.	.	.	5,459	603	135	26	159	2,665	+ 144	8.1	222		
Dec	.	.	.	.	.	5,427	587	122	25	152	2,750	+ 102	8.4	212		
2004 Jan	.	.	.	.	.	5,401	553	135	22	139	2,927	+ 71	8.9	234		
Feb	.	.	.	.	.	5,386	535	151	21	131	2,945	+ 49	8.9	263		
Mar	.	.	.	.	.	5,384	548	159	21	129	2,871	+ 52	8.7	275		
Apr	.	.	.	.	.	5,377	559	143	21	130	2,805	+ 50	8.5	274		
May	.	.	.	.	.	5,368	560	139	22	130	2,710	+ 58	8.2	265		
June	.	.	.	.	.	5,368	562	133	23	123	2,669	+ 65	8.1	253		
July	.	.	.	.	.	5,378	561	112	25	110	2,760	+ 79	8.4	247		
Aug	.	.	.	.	.	5,397	562	84	25	105	2,764	+ 92	8.4	239		
Sep	.	.	.	.	.	5,405	...	92	27	111	2,700	+ 119	8.2	222		
Oct	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	102	26	111	2,692	+ 140	8.2	204		
<b>Eastern Germany 13</b>																
2001	.	.	.	.	.	626	262	29	190	150	1,532	+ 23	17.3	71		
2002	.	.	.	.	.	624	229	45	150	142	1,563	+ 31	17.7	74		
2003	.	.	.	.	.	632	210	35	110	99	1,624	+ 61	18.5	63		
2003 Oct	.	.	.	.	.	638	215	27	112	85	1,514	+ 34	17.3	60		
Nov	.	.	.	.	.	637	211	27	113	86	1,519	+ 13	17.4	53		
Dec	.	.	.	.	.	633	203	27	110	83	1,565	- 14	17.9	46		
2004 Jan	.	.	.	.	.	634	183	29	101	78	1,670	- 33	19.1	43		
Feb	.	.	.	.	.	633	175	35	96	72	1,696	- 33	19.4	46		
Mar	.	.	.	.	.	633	181	37	89	70	1,676	- 22	19.2	49		
Apr	.	.	.	.	.	637	186	34	81	69	1,639	- 18	18.8	51		
May	.	.	.	.	.	637	188	32	81	67	1,583	- 15	18.3	54		
June	.	.	.	.	.	638	190	29	85	62	1,565	- 3	18.1	53		
July	.	.	.	.	.	641	191	26	91	55	1,600	+ 4	18.5	50		
Aug	.	.	.	.	.	645	192	24	94	54	1,582	+ 18	18.3	48		
Sep	.	.	.	.	.	647	...	23	96	55	1,557	+ 41	18.0	47		
Oct	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	23	94	55	1,514	+ 47	17.5	42		

Source: Federal Statistical Office; Federal Employment Agency. — \* 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 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. — 8 The figures from 2003 onwards are positively affected by the fact that 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 From January 2004, unemployed persons excluding all those participating in occupational aptitude testing and training schemes. — 10 Provisional up to adjustment to the figures of the annual overall survey. — 11 From May 2004, calculated on the basis of new labour force figures. — 12 Excluding western Berlin; for the mining, manufacturing and construction sectors, including persons employed in western Berlin. — 13 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

Period	Consumer price index										Indices of foreign trade prices		Index of world market prices of raw materials 5	
	Total	of which					Construction 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	
		Food	Other durable and non-durable consumer goods excluding energy 1,2	Energy 1	Services excluding house rents 2	House rents								
2000 = 100								1995 = 100	2000 = 100					
Index level														
1999	98.6	100.6	100.3	87.7	99.0	98.8	99.3 <sup>2</sup>	97.0	89.9	97.0	90.8	57.6	83.1	
2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
2001	102.0	105.1	100.3	105.7	102.4	101.2	100.3	103.0	100.8	101.0	100.6	91.4	91.9	
2002	103.4	106.1	101.1	106.0	104.9	102.6	100.2	102.4	94.6	100.8	98.4	86.1	91.1	
2003	104.5	106.0	101.4	110.2	106.4	103.8	100.3	104.1	94.8	100.6	96.2	82.9	86.9	
2003 Jan	104.0	105.3	101.4	110.7	105.1	103.2		103.8	94.8	100.9	98.2	92.2	88.3	
Feb	104.5	105.9	101.6	113.0	105.7	103.4	100.3	104.2	96.4	101.0	98.5	97.3	89.7	
Mar	104.6	106.3	101.6	113.8	105.6	103.5		104.4	94.8	101.0	98.0	89.5	88.3	
Apr	104.3	106.6	101.4	110.2	105.8	103.7		104.2	94.6	100.9	96.5	76.0	87.8	
May	104.1	106.8	101.4	108.2	105.6	103.7	100.3	103.9	93.9	100.5	95.2	72.5	83.5	
June	104.4	107.1	101.3	108.8	106.1	103.8		103.9	95.4	100.3	95.1	77.0	81.3	
July	104.6	106.3	101.1	109.2	107.4	103.8		104.1	92.4	100.3	95.2	81.5	82.7	
Aug	104.6	105.1	101.0	110.4	107.7	103.9	100.3	104.1	94.0	100.4	95.8	86.4	85.2	
Sep	104.5	105.6	101.4	109.7	106.7	103.9		104.2	97.4	100.5	95.7	78.7	87.5	
Oct	104.5	105.7	101.4	110.0	106.4	103.9		104.2	96.2	100.4	95.5	81.0	88.7	
Nov	104.3	105.5	101.4	109.5	105.8	104.1	100.3	104.2	97.6	100.4	95.5	81.7	91.0	
Dec	105.1	105.7	101.4	109.4	109.0	104.1		104.2	96.1	100.2	95.1	80.7	89.4	
2004 Jan	105.2	106.9	102.1	110.5	107.2	104.4		104.0	96.6	100.2	95.2	82.6	92.8	
Feb	105.4	106.4	101.9	110.2	108.3	104.5	100.5	104.1	97.8	100.3	95.3	82.2	96.2	
Mar	105.7	106.1	103.1	111.4	108.0	104.6		104.7	98.2	100.8	96.4	91.2	103.5	
Apr	106.0	106.3	103.3	113.1	108.1	104.7		105.1	96.8	101.1	96.9	94.9	105.1	
May	106.2	106.6	103.1	116.1	108.1	104.7	101.4	105.6	96.0	101.3	97.6	104.5	101.1	
June	106.2	106.7	103.1	114.2	108.6	104.8		105.5	97.6	101.1	97.0	100.8	99.1	
July	106.5	106.0	102.8	115.5	109.9	104.8		106.1	97.0	101.2	97.3	104.7	97.6	
Aug	106.7	104.9	102.8	117.3	110.3	105.0	101.8	106.4	94.5	101.5	98.2	114.3	94.6	
Sep	106.4	104.3	102.9	116.6	109.2	105.0		106.6	...	101.5	98.3	112.7	93.5	
Oct	106.6	104.2	102.9	120.4	108.9	105.1		107.6	...	...	...	123.0	92.0	
Annual percentage change														
1999	+ 0.6	- 1.1	+ 0.1	+ 4.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.1	- 0.3 <sup>2</sup>	- 1.0	- 6.0	- 0.5	- 0.5	+ 37.1	- 6.2	
2000	+ 1.4	- 0.6	- 0.3	+ 14.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.2	+ 0.7 <sup>2</sup>	+ 3.1	+ 6.1	+ 3.1	+ 10.1	+ 73.6	+ 20.3	
2001	+ 2.0	+ 5.1	+ 0.3	+ 5.7	+ 2.4	+ 1.2	+ 0.3	+ 3.0	+ 5.7	+ 1.0	+ 0.6	- 8.6	- 8.1	
2002	+ 1.4	+ 1.0	+ 0.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.4	+ 1.4	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 6.2	- 0.2	- 2.2	- 5.8	- 0.9	
2003	+ 1.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 4.0	+ 1.4	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.7	+ 0.2	- 0.2	- 2.2	- 3.7	- 4.6	
2003 Jan	+ 1.1	- 3.1	± 0.0	+ 7.0	+ 1.7	+ 1.2		+ 1.5	- 3.5	+ 0.2	- 0.1	+ 25.1	- 1.1	
Feb	+ 1.3	- 1.9	+ 0.1	+ 8.5	+ 1.3	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.9	- 3.0	+ 0.3	- 0.3	+ 26.0	- 2.1	
Mar	+ 1.2	- 1.4	+ 0.1	+ 7.4	+ 1.4	+ 1.1		+ 1.7	- 4.9	+ 0.1	- 1.5	- 0.1	- 6.4	
Apr	+ 1.0	- 1.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.9	+ 2.2	+ 1.3		+ 1.7	- 1.5	- 0.1	- 3.2	- 19.5	- 6.2	
May	+ 0.7	- 0.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.2	+ 1.1	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.4	- 0.6	- 0.4	- 4.0	- 20.7	- 8.0	
June	+ 1.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	+ 2.7	+ 1.1	+ 1.2		+ 1.4	+ 1.8	- 0.6	- 3.1	- 8.7	- 9.6	
July	+ 0.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 3.1	+ 0.8	+ 1.1		+ 1.9	- 1.2	- 0.5	- 2.4	- 3.0	- 7.5	
Aug	+ 1.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 4.0	+ 1.6	+ 1.1	± 0.0	+ 2.0	+ 0.6	- 0.4	- 2.1	- 1.7	- 5.2	
Sep	+ 1.1	+ 1.1	+ 0.5	+ 2.3	+ 1.3	+ 1.1		+ 2.0	+ 3.0	- 0.4	- 2.6	- 15.3	- 4.7	
Oct	+ 1.2	+ 1.5	+ 0.5	+ 2.2	+ 1.5	+ 1.0		+ 1.7	+ 2.0	- 0.4	- 2.8	- 10.5	- 3.7	
Nov	+ 1.3	+ 1.8	+ 0.4	+ 4.2	+ 1.4	+ 1.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.0	+ 3.0	- 0.3	- 1.8	+ 1.5	+ 0.2	
Dec	+ 1.1	+ 1.6	+ 0.5	+ 3.6	+ 1.2	+ 1.1		+ 1.8	+ 1.8	- 0.5	- 2.9	- 7.5	- 0.2	
2004 Jan	+ 1.2	+ 1.5	+ 0.7	- 0.2	+ 2.0	+ 1.2		+ 0.2	+ 1.9	- 0.7	- 3.1	- 10.4	+ 5.1	
Feb	+ 0.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	- 2.5	+ 2.5	+ 1.1	+ 0.2	- 0.1	+ 1.5	- 0.7	- 3.2	- 15.5	+ 7.2	
Mar	+ 1.1	- 0.2	+ 1.5	- 2.1	+ 2.3	+ 1.1		+ 0.3	+ 3.6	- 0.2	- 1.6	+ 1.9	+ 17.2	
Apr	+ 1.6	- 0.3	+ 1.9	+ 2.6	+ 2.2	+ 1.0		+ 0.9	+ 2.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 24.9	+ 19.7	
May	+ 2.0	- 0.2	+ 1.7	+ 7.3	+ 2.4	+ 1.0	+ 1.1	+ 1.6	+ 2.2	+ 0.8	+ 2.5	+ 44.1	+ 21.1	
June	+ 1.7	- 0.4	+ 1.8	+ 5.0	+ 2.4	+ 1.0		+ 1.5	+ 2.3	+ 0.8	+ 2.0	+ 30.9	+ 21.9	
July	+ 1.8	- 0.3	+ 1.7	+ 5.8	+ 2.3	+ 1.0		+ 1.9	+ 5.0	+ 0.9	+ 2.2	+ 28.5	+ 18.0	
Aug	+ 2.0	- 0.2	+ 1.8	+ 6.3	+ 2.4	+ 1.1	+ 1.5	+ 2.2	± 0.5	+ 1.1	+ 2.5	+ 32.3	+ 11.0	
Sep	+ 1.8	- 1.2	+ 1.5	+ 6.3	+ 2.3	+ 1.1		+ 2.3	...	+ 1.0	+ 2.7	+ 43.2	+ 6.9	
Oct	+ 2.0	- 1.4	+ 1.5	+ 9.5	+ 2.3	+ 1.2		+ 3.3	...	...	...	+ 51.9	+ 3.7	

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 for the euro area based on the euro. — 6 Coal and crude oil. — 7 Food, beverages and tobacco as well as industrial raw materials.

**IX Economic conditions**
**8 Households' income \*  
Germany**

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

Period	Gross wages and salaries 1		Net wages and salaries 2		Monetary social benefits received 3		Mass income 4		Disposable income 5		Saving 6		Saving ratio 7
	DM / €	Annual percentage change	DM / €	Annual percentage change	DM / €	Annual percentage change	DM / €	Annual percentage change	DM / €	Annual percentage change	DM / €	Annual percentage change	
1991	1,355.4	.	941.4	.	426.2	.	1,367.6	.	1,917.5	.	250.1	.	13.0
1992	1,467.3	8.3	1,003.0	6.5	473.9	11.2	1,476.9	8.0	2,054.3	7.1	266.1	6.4	13.0
1993	1,505.9	2.6	1,032.7	3.0	511.2	7.9	1,543.9	4.5	2,120.6	3.2	261.3	- 1.8	12.3
1994	1,528.1	1.5	1,029.3	- 0.3	529.4	3.6	1,558.6	1.0	2,181.9	2.9	254.0	- 2.8	11.6
1995	1,577.1	3.2	1,037.9	0.8	553.7	4.6	1,591.7	2.1	2,256.4	3.4	252.1	- 0.7	11.2
1996	1,594.0	1.1	1,032.7	- 0.5	595.7	7.6	1,628.3	2.3	2,307.5	2.3	249.5	- 1.0	10.8
1997	1,591.3	- 0.2	1,015.9	- 1.6	609.6	2.3	1,625.5	- 0.2	2,356.5	2.1	244.7	- 1.9	10.4
1998	1,624.3	2.1	1,038.9	2.3	621.5	1.9	1,660.3	2.1	2,422.8	2.8	249.6	2.0	10.3
1999	855.4	3.0	549.2	3.4	327.5	3.1	876.7	3.3	1,281.1	3.4	125.1	- 1.9	9.8
2000	884.7	3.4	571.8	4.1	336.8	2.8	908.6	3.6	1,325.8	3.5	129.0	3.1	9.7
2001	904.2	2.2	592.9	3.7	348.1	3.3	941.0	3.6	1,377.6	3.9	140.4	8.8	10.2
2002	911.2	0.8	595.3	0.4	364.4	4.7	959.7	2.0	1,388.5	0.8	146.3	4.2	10.5
2003	909.8	- 0.2	590.5	- 0.8	373.9	2.6	964.4	0.5	1,406.4	1.3	151.1	3.3	10.7
2002 Q3	227.5	1.1	152.7	0.6	91.6	5.6	244.3	2.5	342.2	1.0	30.7	4.9	9.0
2002 Q4	254.3	0.3	164.4	0.1	91.5	4.1	255.8	1.5	357.9	1.2	34.1	6.4	9.5
2003 Q1	211.2	0.3	137.0	- 0.6	94.1	3.1	231.1	0.9	352.4	2.1	50.1	5.6	14.2
2003 Q2	218.7	- 0.1	138.9	- 1.0	92.7	2.8	231.6	0.5	349.4	1.8	35.3	3.8	10.1
2003 Q3	227.2	- 0.1	151.6	- 0.7	93.1	1.7	244.7	0.2	346.0	1.1	32.0	4.3	9.3
2003 Q4	252.7	- 0.6	163.0	- 0.8	94.0	2.8	257.0	0.5	358.6	0.2	33.7	- 1.1	9.4
2004 Q1	211.5	0.2	138.8	1.3	95.7	1.8	234.5	1.5	356.6	1.2	50.9	1.5	14.3
2004 Q2	218.5	- 0.1	141.1	1.6	93.4	0.7	234.4	1.2	354.8	1.5	36.9	4.4	10.4

Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in August 2004. — \* 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**

Period	Overall economy						Production sector (including construction)					
	Negotiated wage and salary level 1				Wages and salaries per employee (workplace concept) 2		Negotiated wage and salary level 1				Wages and salaries per employee (workplace concept) 3	
	on an hourly basis		on a monthly basis		1995 = 100	Annual percentage change	on an hourly basis		on a monthly basis		1995 = 100	Annual percentage change
	1995 = 100	Annual percentage change	1995 = 100	Annual percentage change			1995 = 100	Annual percentage change	1995 = 100	Annual percentage change		
1995	100.0	4.9	100.0	4.6	100.0	3.2	100.0	6.1	100.0	5.5	100.0	4.1
1996	102.6	2.6	102.4	2.4	101.4	1.4	103.8	3.8	102.9	2.9	102.9	2.9
1997	104.1	1.5	103.9	1.5	101.7	0.3	105.8	1.9	104.6	1.7	104.7	1.7
1998	106.0	1.9	105.8	1.8	102.7	1.0	107.7	1.8	106.4	1.7	106.4	1.6
1999	109.1	2.9	108.7	2.8	104.3	1.5	110.9	3.0	109.4	2.9	108.3	1.8
2000	111.3	2.0	110.8	2.0	105.9	1.6	113.2	2.0	111.6	2.0	111.2	2.7
2001	113.5	2.0	113.0	2.0	107.9	1.9	115.2	1.8	113.6	1.8	113.7	2.2
2002	116.6	2.7	116.0	2.7	109.5	1.5	118.9	3.2	117.3	3.2	116.0	2.0
2003	118.9	2.0	118.5	2.1	110.8	1.1	122.0	2.6	120.3	2.5	.	.
2002 Q4	132.0	2.8	131.4	2.8	121.8	1.5	132.0	3.4	130.2	3.4	125.4	2.3
2003 Q1	109.2	2.8	108.8	2.9	104.0	1.9	109.7	3.2	108.2	3.1	.	.
2003 Q2	110.0	2.2	109.7	2.3	106.7	1.5	112.0	2.6	110.5	2.6	.	.
2003 Q3	122.8	2.0	122.4	2.1	110.4	1.1	131.1	2.3	129.3	2.3	.	.
2003 Q4	133.5	1.1	133.0	1.2	122.1	0.2	135.1	2.3	133.2	2.3	.	.
2004 Q1	111.1	1.7	110.9	1.9	104.9	0.9	113.2	3.2	111.7	3.3	.	.
2004 Q2	111.7	1.5	111.4	1.6	107.3	0.6	113.5	1.3	112.0	1.4	.	.
2004 Q3	124.0	0.9	123.8	1.1	.	.	131.9	0.6	130.2	0.7	.	.
2004 Mar	111.7	1.4	111.5	1.6	.	.	115.0	4.8	113.5	4.9	.	.
2004 Apr	111.3	1.1	111.1	1.3	.	.	113.1	0.8	111.6	0.8	.	.
2004 May	112.0	1.8	111.7	2.0	.	.	114.2	2.2	112.7	2.3	.	.
2004 June	111.7	1.4	111.5	1.6	.	.	113.3	1.0	111.8	1.1	.	.
2004 July	148.0	0.5	147.7	0.7	.	.	169.2	1.1	166.9	1.2	.	.
2004 Aug	112.0	1.5	111.8	1.7	.	.	113.3	1.1	111.8	1.2	.	.
2004 Sep	112.0	0.9	111.8	1.1	.	.	113.3	- 0.6	111.8	- 0.5	.	.

1 Current data are normally revised upwards on account of additional reports. — 2 Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in August 2004. — 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.

X External sector

1 Major items of the balance of payments of the euro area \*

€ million

Item	2001 1	2002	2003	2003	2004 r				
				Q4	Q1	Q2	June	July	Aug
A Current account	- 16,684	+ 54,455	+ 24,856	+ 17,338	+ 13,644	+ 8,666	+ 6,027	+ 2,800	+ 2,109
1 Goods									
Exports (fob) incl supplementary items	1,033,862	1,063,218	1,036,195	271,362	265,894	284,303	99,258	98,394	85,888
Imports (fob) incl supplementary items	960,211	929,666	927,716	240,683	237,265	251,621	87,269	84,486	80,374
Balance	+ 73,651	+ 133,551	+ 108,481	+ 30,680	+ 28,630	+ 32,682	+ 11,989	+ 13,907	+ 5,514
2 Services									
Receipts	321,672	329,844	325,956	84,373	76,002	87,700	30,897	30,697	29,201
Expenditure	322,038	316,728	310,311	80,060	75,938	78,926	27,446	28,907	28,486
Balance	- 369	+ 13,114	+ 15,645	+ 4,313	+ 64	+ 8,774	+ 3,451	+ 1,790	+ 715
3 Income	- 38,582	- 44,110	- 43,418	- 4,954	- 8,047	- 16,357	- 2,859	- 6,572	+ 1,128
4 Current transfers									
Transfer payments from non-residents	78,798	85,305	80,753	19,375	31,678	15,431	5,575	4,965	5,646
Transfer payments to non-residents	130,182	133,400	136,606	32,076	38,680	31,864	12,129	11,291	10,893
Balance	- 51,387	- 48,097	- 55,851	- 12,700	- 7,003	- 16,433	- 6,554	- 6,325	- 5,247
B Capital account	+ 6,574	+ 10,977	+ 13,434	+ 7,373	+ 3,588	+ 4,076	+ 963	+ 1,144	+ 1,588
C Financial account (net capital exports: -)	- 34,165	- 65,808	- 50,462	- 3,558	- 12,206	- 11,657	+ 2,100	- 11,991	+ 140
1 Direct investment	- 112,440	- 4,718	- 13,125	- 9,650	- 23,595	- 19,245	- 13,813	- 8,487	+ 4,434
By resident units abroad	- 316,489	- 151,328	- 118,595	- 27,248	- 27,802	- 32,617	- 12,128	- 11,716	+ 8,791
By non-resident units in the euro area	+ 204,055	+ 146,610	+ 105,471	+ 17,598	+ 4,208	+ 13,373	- 1,684	+ 3,229	- 4,357
2 Portfolio investment	+ 67,948	+ 114,633	+ 17,608	+ 10,500	- 3,058	+ 20,944	+ 31,689	- 30,742	+ 5,129
By resident units abroad	- 281,866	- 175,759	- 283,802	- 64,325	- 92,351	- 52,661	- 13,598	- 33,724	- 31,492
Equity	- 101,583	- 40,365	- 67,741	- 26,302	- 30,821	- 16,155	- 16,412	- 3,041	- 11,061
Bonds and notes	- 155,875	- 89,592	- 172,769	- 25,429	- 46,949	- 31,479	- 6,021	- 12,390	- 14,286
Money market instruments	- 24,411	- 45,803	- 43,291	- 12,594	- 14,581	- 5,025	+ 8,836	- 18,292	- 6,146
By non-resident units in the euro area	+ 349,814	+ 290,394	+ 301,412	+ 74,827	+ 89,293	+ 73,605	+ 45,287	+ 2,982	+ 36,621
Equity	+ 232,553	+ 88,853	+ 103,619	+ 45,746	+ 24,485	- 5,901	+ 13,431	+ 8,688	+ 15,136
Bonds and notes	+ 113,135	+ 133,670	+ 191,829	+ 34,639	+ 42,122	+ 81,135	+ 29,433	- 1,470	+ 14,785
Money market instruments	+ 4,129	+ 67,869	+ 5,965	- 5,559	+ 22,687	- 1,629	+ 2,423	- 4,236	+ 6,700
3 Financial derivatives	- 856	- 10,785	- 13,090	- 4,075	+ 6,576	- 600	- 55	- 861	- 3,142
4 Other investment	- 6,632	- 162,664	- 71,674	- 13,924	- 1,487	- 9,875	- 14,432	+ 27,484	- 8,648
Eurosysteem	+ 5,032	+ 18,185	+ 11,236	- 1,350	- 1,888	+ 2,494	+ 1,742	+ 1,487	- 182
General government	+ 2,545	- 8,160	- 4,974	- 1,862	- 6,975	- 1,005	- 117	- 873	- 172
MFIs (excluding the Eurosysteem)	+ 3,256	- 138,175	- 18,946	- 17,625	+ 2,411	+ 15,745	- 15,092	+ 35,062	- 13,190
Long-term	- 24,190	+ 19,536	+ 1,293	+ 1,574	- 10,039	+ 4,320	+ 3,034	+ 309	- 1,841
Short-term	+ 27,446	- 157,704	- 20,240	- 19,199	+ 12,450	+ 11,425	- 18,126	+ 34,753	- 11,349
Other sectors 2	- 17,462	- 34,518	- 58,988	+ 6,916	+ 4,966	- 27,107	- 965	- 8,192	+ 4,895
5 Reserve assets (Increase: -)	+ 17,815	- 2,277	+ 29,817	+ 13,589	+ 9,357	- 2,883	- 1,289	+ 616	+ 2,368
D Errors and omissions	+ 44,278	+ 372	+ 12,172	- 21,153	- 5,027	- 1,084	- 9,090	+ 8,047	- 3,838

\* Source: European Central Bank. — 1 From January 2001, including Greece. — 2 Enterprises and households.

X External sector

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

Period	Current account						Capital transfers and acquisition/disposal of non-produced non-financial assets 7	Financial account 7	Change in the foreign reserves at transaction values 8	Balance of unclassifiable transactions	Memo item Change in the Bundesbank's net external assets at transaction values 8
	Balance on current account 1	External trade 1,2,3	Supplementary trade items 4,5	Services 6	Factor income	Current transfers					
	DM million										
1990 o	+ 73,021	+ 105,382	- 3,833	- 26,118	+ 32,859	- 35,269	- 4,975	- 89,497	- 11,611	+ 33,062	- 10,976
1991	- 36,298	+ 21,899	- 2,804	- 30,724	+ 33,144	- 57,812	- 4,565	+ 12,614	+ 9,605	+ 18,643	- 319
1992	- 30,013	+ 33,656	- 1,426	- 44,983	+ 33,962	- 51,222	- 1,963	+ 69,792	- 52,888	+ 15,072	- 68,745
1993	- 23,062	+ 60,304	- 3,038	- 52,549	+ 27,373	- 55,151	- 1,915	+ 21,442	+ 22,795	- 19,260	+ 35,766
1994	- 46,749	+ 71,762	- 1,104	- 62,803	+ 4,852	- 59,455	- 2,637	+ 57,871	+ 2,846	- 11,332	- 12,242
1995	- 38,642	+ 85,303	- 4,722	- 63,985	+ 178	- 55,416	- 3,845	+ 63,647	- 10,355	- 10,805	- 17,754
1996	- 20,643	+ 98,538	- 5,264	- 64,743	+ 1,815	- 50,989	- 3,283	+ 23,607	+ 1,882	- 1,564	+ 1,610
1997	- 14,916	+ 116,467	- 7,360	- 68,696	- 2,588	- 52,738	+ 52	+ 31	+ 6,640	+ 8,193	+ 8,468
1998	- 20,677	+ 126,970	- 5,934	- 75,072	- 13,337	- 65,304	+ 1,289	+ 32,810	- 7,128	+ 6,295	- 8,231
1999	- 43,915	+ 127,542	- 13,656	- 90,099	- 18,775	- 48,927	- 301	- 44,849	+ 24,517	+ 64,548	- 72,364
2000	- 54,471	+ 115,645	- 13,505	- 95,967	- 5,166	- 55,478	+ 13,345	+ 55,434	+ 11,429	- 25,737	+ 94,329
2001	+ 3,421	+ 186,771	- 10,499	- 98,323	- 20,889	- 53,639	- 756	- 51,306	+ 11,797	+ 36,844	+ 63,911
	€ million										
1999	- 22,454	+ 65,211	- 6,982	- 46,067	- 9,599	- 25,016	- 154	- 22,931	+ 12,535	+ 33,003	- 36,999
2000	- 27,851	+ 59,128	- 6,905	- 49,067	- 2,641	- 28,366	+ 6,823	+ 28,343	+ 5,844	- 13,159	+ 48,230
2001	+ 1,749	+ 95,495	- 5,368	- 50,272	- 10,680	- 27,425	- 387	- 26,233	+ 6,032	+ 18,838	+ 32,677
2002	+ 45,670	+ 132,788	- 5,968	- 36,422	- 16,844	- 27,883	- 212	- 70,724	+ 2,065	+ 23,201	- 33,292
2003 r	+ 45,767	+ 129,921	- 7,335	- 35,537	- 12,515	- 28,767	+ 316	- 69,725	+ 445	+ 23,197	+ 2,658
2001 Q4	+ 8,737	+ 25,303	- 703	- 7,447	- 1,050	- 7,365	- 479	- 46,370	+ 2,085	+ 36,027	+ 36,688
2002 Q1	+ 9,445	+ 33,328	- 1,028	- 10,633	- 6,722	- 5,500	+ 160	+ 5,740	- 1,352	- 13,993	- 18,496
Q2	+ 10,420	+ 31,721	- 1,383	- 8,605	- 2,682	- 8,631	- 75	- 9,488	+ 2,432	- 3,289	+ 1,694
Q3	+ 9,507	+ 35,543	- 1,552	- 12,652	- 5,563	- 6,269	+ 62	- 17,554	+ 87	+ 7,899	- 17,588
Q4	+ 16,299	+ 32,195	- 2,005	- 4,532	- 1,877	- 7,483	- 359	- 49,422	+ 898	+ 32,584	+ 1,099
2003 Q1 r	+ 9,010	+ 29,835	- 2,049	- 8,307	- 4,690	- 5,779	- 30	- 12,511	- 1,495	+ 5,027	+ 3,444
Q2 r	+ 8,103	+ 29,841	- 1,860	- 8,340	- 3,649	- 7,890	+ 149	- 26,220	+ 1,505	+ 16,463	+ 22,123
Q3 r	+ 10,274	+ 38,430	- 1,582	- 13,275	- 4,479	- 8,820	+ 208	- 5,229	- 751	+ 4,502	- 15,902
Q4 r	+ 18,381	+ 31,815	- 1,844	- 5,615	+ 303	- 6,278	+ 12	- 25,764	+ 1,186	+ 6,210	+ 7,008
2004 Q1	+ 21,277	+ 41,150	- 1,483	- 8,878	- 3,942	- 5,571	+ 430	- 14,387	+ 205	- 7,526	- 6,821
Q2	+ 26,209	+ 43,042	- 2,223	- 7,566	+ 46	- 7,090	+ 206	- 67,869	- 339	+ 41,793	+ 30,993
Q3 P	+ 7,991	+ 36,632	- 3,250	- 13,312	- 4,066	- 8,013	+ 192	- 31,210	+ 1,568	+ 21,459	- 31,266
2002 Apr	+ 2,949	+ 10,015	- 910	- 2,509	- 620	- 3,027	- 148	+ 330	+ 1,657	- 4,788	- 9,839
May	+ 3,584	+ 10,408	- 565	- 3,230	- 557	- 2,472	+ 47	+ 492	+ 1,379	- 5,501	+ 3,826
June	+ 3,887	+ 11,299	+ 92	- 2,866	- 1,506	- 3,132	+ 26	- 10,310	- 603	+ 7,000	+ 7,707
July	+ 1,110	+ 13,224	- 770	- 3,705	- 5,416	- 2,224	- 203	- 11,194	- 548	+ 10,836	- 15,567
Aug	+ 2,031	+ 10,477	- 312	- 5,856	- 921	- 1,359	+ 86	+ 4,630	+ 886	+ 1,627	- 5,579
Sep	+ 6,367	+ 11,844	- 471	- 3,092	+ 773	- 2,686	+ 179	- 1,730	- 252	- 4,564	+ 3,559
Oct	+ 3,087	+ 11,529	- 364	- 3,826	- 966	- 3,287	- 82	- 21,706	+ 570	+ 18,132	- 5,279
Nov	+ 8,450	+ 12,283	- 632	- 1,346	+ 446	- 2,301	- 137	- 5,800	- 842	- 1,670	+ 4,265
Dec	+ 4,762	+ 8,383	- 1,009	+ 640	- 1,357	- 1,895	- 139	- 21,916	+ 1,171	+ 16,122	+ 2,112
2003 Jan r	- 1,364	+ 9,269	- 1,024	- 3,327	- 5,184	- 1,098	+ 461	- 3,103	- 97	+ 4,102	+ 6,799
Feb r	+ 3,854	+ 10,667	- 635	- 2,974	- 522	- 2,682	- 504	- 22,323	- 320	+ 19,293	+ 677
Mar r	+ 6,519	+ 9,898	- 390	- 2,006	+ 1,016	- 2,000	+ 13	+ 12,915	- 1,078	- 18,369	- 4,032
Apr r	+ 3,006	+ 9,111	- 752	- 2,310	- 339	- 2,704	- 126	- 3,639	+ 1,449	- 690	+ 1,477
May r	+ 3,170	+ 10,400	- 549	- 2,775	- 1,379	- 2,527	+ 156	- 7,694	- 854	+ 5,221	+ 22,684
June r	+ 1,927	+ 10,330	- 559	- 3,255	- 1,931	- 2,659	+ 119	- 14,887	+ 910	+ 11,931	- 2,037
July r	+ 1,147	+ 13,844	- 695	- 3,648	- 5,401	- 2,953	+ 62	+ 308	+ 225	- 1,743	- 16,353
Aug r	+ 1,353	+ 10,170	- 356	- 5,401	- 74	- 2,987	+ 224	- 10,171	- 717	+ 9,311	- 3,057
Sep r	+ 7,775	+ 14,416	- 531	- 4,227	+ 997	- 2,880	- 78	+ 4,633	- 259	- 12,071	+ 3,508
Oct r	+ 6,529	+ 10,996	- 510	- 3,786	+ 1,704	- 1,874	- 27	- 6,460	- 255	+ 213	- 21,689
Nov r	+ 4,881	+ 10,235	- 591	- 1,543	- 320	- 2,899	+ 49	- 6,266	+ 521	+ 815	+ 14,870
Dec r	+ 6,970	+ 10,584	- 742	- 286	- 1,081	- 1,505	- 35	- 13,038	+ 921	+ 5,182	- 190
2004 Jan	+ 1,642	+ 12,487	- 640	- 4,140	- 5,528	- 537	+ 53	- 1,592	- 206	+ 103	+ 5,619
Feb	+ 6,338	+ 12,111	- 369	- 2,318	- 471	- 2,615	- 130	+ 4,471	- 26	- 10,652	+ 556
Mar	+ 13,297	+ 16,552	- 473	- 2,420	+ 2,057	- 2,419	+ 507	- 17,265	+ 437	+ 3,024	- 12,996
Apr	+ 9,739	+ 14,278	- 524	- 3,105	+ 835	- 1,745	+ 82	- 37,457	- 628	+ 28,264	+ 315
May	+ 8,762	+ 14,084	- 889	- 1,839	- 99	- 2,495	- 29	- 12,412	+ 607	+ 3,073	+ 9,981
June	+ 7,709	+ 14,681	- 810	- 2,622	- 689	- 2,850	+ 153	- 18,000	- 318	+ 10,457	+ 20,697
July	+ 1,656	+ 13,570	- 1,236	- 3,454	- 4,107	- 3,117	+ 169	- 2,652	+ 847	- 20	- 1,588
Aug	+ 1,219	+ 11,036	- 1,065	- 5,781	- 679	- 2,292	+ 80	- 5,867	+ 517	+ 4,051	- 15,748
Sep P	+ 5,116	+ 12,027	- 950	- 4,077	+ 720	- 2,604	- 56	- 22,691	+ 204	+ 17,428	- 13,931

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 for foreign trade. —  
2 Special trade according to the official foreign trade statistics: imports cif, exports fob. — 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 the 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 cif import figure. — 7 Capital exports: -. — 8 Increase: -.

X External sector

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

€ million

Country / group of countries		2001	2002	2003 <sup>r</sup>	2004					Sep P
					Jan / Aug	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	
All countries <sup>1</sup>	Exports	638,268	651,320	664,455	481,146	60,683	62,903	62,471	56,166	61,862
	Imports	542,774	518,532	534,534	372,349	46,599	48,223	48,901	45,130	49,835
	Balance	+ 95,495	+ 132,788	+ 129,921	+ 108,798	+ 14,084	+ 14,681	+ 13,570	+ 11,036	+ 12,027
I European countries	Exports	461,512	470,873	490,672	355,252	45,102	46,672	45,345	41,037	...
	Imports	384,901	372,955	384,939	267,608	33,358	34,426	35,043	31,606	...
	Balance	+ 76,611	+ 97,918	+ 105,733	+ 87,645	+ 11,744	+ 12,246	+ 10,302	+ 9,431	...
1 EU member states (25)	Exports	401,887	408,286	426,342	306,478	38,850	39,980	38,748	35,351	...
	Imports	325,968	314,981	324,043	226,032	28,400	28,731	29,450	26,503	...
	Balance	+ 75,919	+ 93,304	+ 102,299	+ 80,446	+ 10,450	+ 11,249	+ 9,297	+ 8,848	...
<i>Memo item</i>										
EU member states (15)	Exports	351,611	354,813	369,776	265,814	33,483	35,047	34,095	30,559	...
	Imports	277,034	262,849	266,404	187,815	24,075	24,840	24,737	22,400	...
	Balance	+ 74,577	+ 91,964	+ 103,372	+ 77,999	+ 9,409	+ 10,206	+ 9,358	+ 8,159	...
Euro-area countries	Exports	275,384	276,270	288,668	207,822	26,306	27,596	26,514	23,710	...
	Imports	221,680	211,642	215,705	153,167	19,743	20,211	20,225	17,989	...
	Balance	+ 53,704	+ 64,628	+ 72,963	+ 54,656	+ 6,563	+ 7,385	+ 6,289	+ 5,722	...
<i>of which</i>										
Austria	Exports	33,486	33,863	35,857	25,360	3,117	3,229	3,345	3,189	...
	Imports	20,664	21,047	21,453	15,875	1,962	1,931	2,149	1,984	...
	Balance	+ 12,822	+ 12,816	+ 14,404	+ 9,485	+ 1,154	+ 1,298	+ 1,195	+ 1,205	...
Belgium and Luxembourg	Exports	35,187	34,108	38,413	28,820	3,654	3,914	3,463	3,547	...
	Imports	28,521	26,505	26,132	19,840	2,469	2,685	2,474	2,597	...
	Balance	+ 6,666	+ 7,603	+ 12,282	+ 8,979	+ 1,186	+ 1,229	+ 988	+ 950	...
France	Exports	69,601	68,721	69,025	49,316	6,179	6,619	6,293	5,519	...
	Imports	49,743	48,200	48,545	34,439	4,749	4,763	4,606	3,675	...
	Balance	+ 19,858	+ 20,521	+ 20,480	+ 14,876	+ 1,430	+ 1,857	+ 1,687	+ 1,844	...
Italy	Exports	47,119	47,335	48,414	34,500	4,394	4,621	4,570	3,323	...
	Imports	35,280	33,482	34,259	22,892	2,936	3,077	3,122	2,576	...
	Balance	+ 11,839	+ 13,853	+ 14,156	+ 11,608	+ 1,459	+ 1,544	+ 1,448	+ 747	...
Netherlands	Exports	40,011	40,463	42,219	29,311	3,660	3,868	3,671	3,733	...
	Imports	43,233	40,751	42,301	30,490	3,735	3,918	4,054	3,811	...
	Balance	- 3,222	- 288	- 83	- 1,179	- 75	- 51	- 382	- 78	...
Spain	Exports	27,841	29,436	32,364	24,204	3,287	3,202	3,178	2,465	...
	Imports	15,226	15,532	16,518	11,369	1,487	1,466	1,566	1,219	...
	Balance	+ 12,615	+ 13,903	+ 15,846	+ 12,835	+ 1,800	+ 1,736	+ 1,612	+ 1,246	...
Other EU member states	Exports	126,503	132,016	137,674	98,656	12,544	12,384	12,234	11,640	...
	Imports	104,288	103,339	108,337	72,865	8,658	8,520	9,226	8,514	...
	Balance	+ 22,215	+ 28,677	+ 29,336	+ 25,791	+ 3,887	+ 3,864	+ 3,008	+ 3,127	...
<i>of which</i>										
United Kingdom	Exports	52,764	53,761	55,597	40,527	4,949	5,233	5,537	4,647	...
	Imports	37,259	33,075	31,712	21,979	2,762	2,918	3,082	2,765	...
	Balance	+ 15,505	+ 20,685	+ 23,885	+ 18,549	+ 2,187	+ 2,315	+ 2,455	+ 1,882	...
2 Other European countries	Exports	59,624	62,588	64,331	48,774	6,251	6,692	6,497	5,686	...
	Imports	58,933	57,974	60,897	41,576	4,958	5,695	5,592	5,104	...
	Balance	+ 692	+ 4,614	+ 3,434	+ 7,198	+ 1,294	+ 996	+ 1,005	+ 583	...
II Non-European countries	Exports	175,203	178,818	172,329	125,038	15,498	16,088	17,042	15,017	...
	Imports	157,199	144,950	148,895	104,332	13,198	13,751	13,813	13,482	...
	Balance	+ 18,003	+ 33,869	+ 23,434	+ 20,706	+ 2,300	+ 2,338	+ 3,229	+ 1,535	...
1 Africa	Exports	12,042	11,797	12,072	8,997	1,026	1,161	1,299	1,282	...
	Imports	11,356	10,248	10,239	6,399	691	905	820	898	...
	Balance	+ 686	+ 1,549	+ 1,832	+ 2,597	+ 335	+ 256	+ 479	+ 383	...
2 America	Exports	89,801	89,081	79,629	55,930	6,849	7,202	7,572	6,493	...
	Imports	59,575	52,822	51,948	35,633	4,736	4,967	4,694	4,402	...
	Balance	+ 30,226	+ 36,259	+ 27,681	+ 20,297	+ 2,113	+ 2,235	+ 2,878	+ 2,091	...
<i>of which</i>										
United States	Exports	67,824	68,263	61,654	42,921	5,305	5,574	5,889	4,840	...
	Imports	45,982	40,376	39,231	26,580	3,697	3,820	3,334	3,082	...
	Balance	+ 21,842	+ 27,887	+ 22,423	+ 16,341	+ 1,608	+ 1,755	+ 2,555	+ 1,759	...
3 Asia	Exports	68,936	72,915	75,620	56,569	7,202	7,278	7,685	6,794	...
	Imports	84,220	79,892	84,783	60,930	7,641	7,689	8,120	7,978	...
	Balance	- 15,285	- 6,977	- 9,162	- 4,361	- 439	- 412	- 435	- 1,184	...
<i>of which</i>										
Middle East	Exports	14,130	15,045	15,511	11,280	1,490	1,438	1,566	1,432	...
	Imports	5,434	4,696	4,469	2,769	411	384	377	356	...
	Balance	+ 8,696	+ 10,349	+ 11,043	+ 8,511	+ 1,080	+ 1,054	+ 1,189	+ 1,076	...
Japan	Exports	13,103	12,576	11,889	8,437	902	1,020	1,170	1,067	...
	Imports	22,910	19,896	19,684	13,857	1,757	1,715	1,744	1,598	...
	Balance	- 9,807	- 7,320	- 7,795	- 5,419	- 855	- 695	- 574	- 531	...
People's Republic of China <sup>2</sup>	Exports	12,118	14,571	18,265	14,209	1,891	1,927	1,844	1,502	...
	Imports	19,942	21,338	25,681	19,322	2,382	2,485	2,616	2,756	...
	Balance	- 7,824	- 6,768	- 7,417	- 5,113	- 491	- 559	- 773	- 1,254	...
4 Oceania and polar regions	Exports	4,424	5,026	5,008	3,542	421	448	485	448	...
	Imports	2,048	1,988	1,925	1,369	130	189	178	204	...
	Balance	+ 2,375	+ 3,038	+ 3,083	+ 2,173	+ 290	+ 259	+ 307	+ 244	...
<i>Memo item</i>										
Emerging markets in South-East Asia <sup>3</sup>	Exports	24,735	25,282	24,515	18,188	2,347	2,349	2,404	2,188	...
	Imports	28,351	26,660	27,119	18,890	2,379	2,383	2,574	2,378	...
	Balance	- 3,616	- 1,377	- 2,603	- 702	- 32	- 35	- 170	- 190	...

\* Source: Federal Statistical Office. Exports (fob) by country of destination, imports (cif) by country of origin. Individual countries and 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 Excluding Hong Kong. — 3 Brunei Darussalam, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Taiwan and Thailand.

## X External sector

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

€ million

Period	Services							Other services			Compensation of employees <sup>5</sup>	Investment income
	Total	Travel <sup>1</sup>	Transportation <sup>2</sup>	Financial services	Patents and licences	Government transactions <sup>3</sup>	Total	of which				
								Services of self-employed persons <sup>4</sup>	Construction and assembly work, repairs			
1999	- 46,067	- 35,468	+ 2,882	+ 1,005	- 1,896	+ 1,997	- 14,588	- 2,245	- 403	- 756	- 8,843	
2000	- 49,067	- 37,249	+ 3,386	+ 1,668	- 3,012	+ 2,221	- 16,081	- 2,757	- 753	- 512	- 2,129	
2001	- 50,272	- 37,955	+ 4,151	+ 1,079	- 2,455	+ 3,488	- 18,581	- 2,538	- 619	- 257	- 10,424	
2002	- 36,422	- 35,445	+ 2,750	+ 1,380	- 1,461	+ 5,237	- 8,883	- 2,035	+ 403	- 144	- 16,700	
2003	- 35,537	- 36,869	+ 1,825	+ 1,529	- 882	+ 5,050	- 6,190	- 1,863	+ 1,419	- 86	- 12,428	
2003 Q1	- 8,307	- 6,921	+ 168	+ 449	- 293	+ 1,273	- 2,983	- 574	+ 473	+ 216	- 4,906	
Q2	- 8,340	- 9,127	+ 695	+ 355	- 193	+ 1,203	- 1,272	- 485	+ 177	- 85	- 3,565	
Q3	- 13,275	- 13,994	+ 453	+ 339	- 369	+ 1,316	- 1,020	- 410	+ 439	- 240	- 4,239	
Q4	- 5,615	- 6,827	+ 509	+ 386	- 26	+ 1,257	- 915	- 393	+ 330	+ 22	+ 281	
2004 Q1	- 8,878	- 7,018	+ 517	+ 351	- 188	+ 1,317	- 3,858	- 342	+ 214	+ 210	- 4,152	
Q2	- 7,566	- 8,965	+ 1,529	+ 255	- 344	+ 1,438	- 1,478	- 303	- 13	- 57	+ 103	
Q3	- 13,312	- 14,030	+ 1,018	+ 482	+ 21	+ 1,432	- 2,235	- 311	+ 85	- 233	- 3,833	
2003 Nov	- 1,543	- 1,778	+ 183	+ 176	+ 2	+ 383	- 509	- 99	+ 92	- 8	- 312	
Dec	- 286	- 1,144	+ 289	+ 125	+ 9	+ 494	- 58	- 161	+ 139	+ 30	- 1,111	
2004 Jan	- 4,140	- 2,378	+ 32	+ 103	- 0	+ 437	- 2,333	- 143	+ 31	+ 67	- 5,595	
Feb	- 2,318	- 1,907	+ 134	+ 112	+ 7	+ 426	- 1,091	- 93	+ 114	+ 64	- 534	
Mar	- 2,420	- 2,733	+ 351	+ 136	- 195	+ 455	- 434	- 105	+ 68	+ 80	+ 1,977	
Apr	- 3,105	- 2,689	+ 578	+ 66	- 125	+ 470	- 1,405	- 83	- 58	- 20	+ 855	
May	- 1,839	- 2,557	+ 256	+ 121	- 24	+ 453	- 88	- 107	+ 61	- 25	- 74	
June	- 2,622	- 3,719	+ 695	+ 68	- 195	+ 515	+ 14	- 113	- 17	- 12	- 677	
July	- 3,454	- 3,387	+ 303	+ 181	+ 86	+ 485	- 1,122	- 106	+ 99	- 76	- 4,031	
Aug	- 5,781	- 6,359	+ 495	+ 122	+ 2	+ 443	- 484	- 89	+ 30	- 85	- 594	
Sep	- 4,077	- 4,284	+ 220	+ 180	- 67	+ 504	- 629	- 115	- 44	- 72	+ 792	

1 From January 2002, figures subject to significant uncertainty. — 2 Excluding the expenditure on freight included in the cif import figure. — 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)

€ million

Period	Public <sup>1</sup>					Private <sup>1</sup>			Total <sup>4</sup>	Public <sup>1</sup>	Private <sup>1</sup>
	Total	Total	International organisations <sup>2</sup>		Other current transfers <sup>3</sup>	Total	Remittances by foreign workers	Other current transfers			
			Total	of which European Communities							
1999	- 25,016	- 17,348	- 15,428	- 13,846	- 1,920	- 7,667	- 3,429	- 4,239	- 154	- 1,351	+ 1,197
2000	- 28,366	- 19,094	- 17,100	- 15,398	- 1,995	- 9,271	- 3,458	- 5,814	- 1,599	- 1,189	- 410
2001	- 27,425	- 16,927	- 14,257	- 12,587	- 2,670	- 10,499	- 3,520	- 6,978	- 387	- 1,361	+ 974
2002	- 27,883	- 16,207	- 13,045	- 11,214	- 3,162	- 11,676	- 3,470	- 8,206	- 212	- 1,416	+ 1,204
2003	- 28,767	- 18,793	- 15,397	- 13,732	- 3,396	- 9,974	- 3,332	- 6,642	+ 316	- 1,235	+ 1,551
2003 Q1	- 5,779	- 3,317	- 2,297	- 1,628	- 1,020	- 2,463	- 833	- 1,629	- 30	- 253	+ 223
Q2	- 7,890	- 5,403	- 5,375	- 4,790	- 28	- 2,487	- 833	- 1,654	+ 149	- 276	+ 425
Q3	- 8,820	- 6,017	- 4,896	- 4,650	- 1,121	- 2,803	- 833	- 1,970	+ 208	- 249	+ 457
Q4	- 6,278	- 4,057	- 2,829	- 2,665	- 1,227	- 2,222	- 833	- 1,389	- 12	- 457	+ 445
2004 Q1	- 5,571	- 3,337	- 2,466	- 1,822	- 871	- 2,233	- 795	- 1,438	+ 430	- 254	+ 684
Q2	- 7,090	- 4,404	- 4,474	- 4,187	+ 70	- 2,687	- 795	- 1,892	+ 206	- 239	+ 445
Q3	- 8,013	- 5,602	- 4,442	- 4,148	- 1,160	- 2,411	- 795	- 1,616	+ 192	- 264	+ 456
2003 Nov	- 2,899	- 2,161	- 1,684	- 1,674	- 477	- 739	- 278	- 461	+ 49	- 229	+ 278
Dec	- 1,505	- 824	- 515	- 477	- 310	- 681	- 278	- 403	- 35	- 141	+ 107
2004 Jan	- 537	+ 278	+ 501	+ 863	- 223	- 815	- 265	- 550	+ 53	- 84	+ 137
Feb	- 2,615	- 1,912	- 1,547	- 1,388	- 366	- 702	- 265	- 437	- 130	- 95	- 36
Mar	- 2,419	- 1,703	- 1,420	- 1,296	- 282	- 716	- 265	- 451	+ 507	- 75	+ 582
Apr	- 1,745	- 851	- 941	- 859	+ 90	- 894	- 265	- 629	+ 82	- 71	+ 153
May	- 2,495	- 1,475	- 1,538	- 1,422	+ 63	- 1,020	- 265	- 755	- 29	- 91	+ 62
June	- 2,850	- 2,078	- 1,995	- 1,906	- 82	- 773	- 265	- 508	+ 153	- 77	+ 230
July	- 3,117	- 2,140	- 1,623	- 1,501	- 518	- 977	- 265	- 712	+ 169	- 102	+ 271
Aug	- 2,292	- 1,581	- 1,193	- 1,086	- 388	- 712	- 265	- 447	+ 80	- 80	+ 160
Sep	- 2,604	- 1,881	- 1,627	- 1,561	- 254	- 723	- 265	- 458	- 56	- 82	+ 26

1 The classification of "public" and "private" transfers depends on the sector to which the participating domestic body belongs. — 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

Item	2001	2002	2003	2003		2004				
				Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	July	Aug	Sep
I Net German investment abroad (Increase/capital exports: -)	- 270,632	- 249,672	- 189,429	- 24,246	- 77,020	- 10,199	- 97,070	- 11,712	- 24,263	- 61,095
1 Direct investment 1	- 41,185	- 9,161	- 2,268	+ 1,085	+ 10,210	- 2,503	- 8,114	- 442	+ 1,063	- 8,735
Equity capital	- 70,254	- 38,266	- 13,052	- 2,324	+ 21,155	- 1,091	+ 4,564	+ 676	+ 2,935	+ 954
Reinvested earnings 2	+ 17,892	+ 16,224	+ 1,380	+ 345	+ 325	+ 149	+ 1,051	+ 333	+ 409	+ 309
Credit transactions of German direct investors	+ 16,260	+ 20,639	+ 18,881	+ 6,329	- 9,760	+ 935	- 11,764	- 607	- 1,867	- 9,291
Other capital	- 5,083	- 7,759	- 9,477	- 3,265	- 1,511	- 2,496	- 1,965	- 845	- 414	- 707
2 Portfolio investment	- 124,375	- 65,848	- 32,323	- 10,668	- 25,990	- 31,569	- 19,882	- 12,005	- 3,806	- 4,071
Equity 3	- 10,581	- 4,832	+ 7,628	- 5,969	+ 1,230	+ 926	+ 6,060	+ 2,019	+ 336	+ 3,704
Mutual fund shares 4	- 20,222	- 6,995	- 4,253	- 467	- 7,059	- 2,526	- 3,110	- 116	- 1,392	- 1,602
Bonds and notes 5	- 95,067	- 49,056	- 37,811	- 6,645	- 26,144	- 25,642	- 17,750	- 11,793	+ 737	- 6,694
Money market instruments	+ 1,495	+ 4,965	+ 2,112	+ 2,412	+ 5,983	+ 4,327	+ 5,082	- 2,116	- 3,487	+ 521
3 Financial derivatives 6	+ 6,829	- 863	- 493	- 36	- 1,255	+ 2,236	- 2,663	- 490	- 3,954	+ 1,780
4 Credit transactions	- 110,515	- 172,208	- 151,755	- 13,957	- 58,969	+ 22,456	- 65,766	+ 1,437	- 17,382	- 49,821
MFIs 7,8	- 130,648	- 132,536	- 122,307	- 10,941	- 36,597	- 14,365	- 33,208	+ 4,411	- 6,619	- 31,000
Long-term	- 47,636	- 33,790	- 32,556	- 4,882	+ 3,570	+ 5,597	- 1,007	- 2,825	+ 2,556	- 738
Short-term	- 83,012	- 98,746	- 89,750	- 6,059	- 40,167	- 19,962	- 32,201	+ 7,236	- 9,176	- 30,261
Enterprises and households	- 19,861	- 10,830	- 30,944	+ 3,997	- 17,505	+ 4,860	- 2,269	- 1,509	+ 4,030	- 4,790
Long-term	- 2,502	- 1,187	- 2,729	- 888	- 669	- 480	- 1,036	- 837	+ 173	- 372
Short-term 7	- 17,360	- 9,643	- 28,215	+ 4,884	- 16,836	+ 5,340	- 1,233	- 672	+ 3,857	- 4,418
General government	+ 15,980	+ 7,168	+ 1,265	+ 1,021	+ 1,158	+ 64	+ 1,191	+ 481	+ 695	+ 16
Long-term	+ 257	+ 218	+ 692	+ 115	+ 305	+ 7	+ 183	+ 117	+ 57	+ 10
Short-term 7	+ 15,723	+ 6,950	+ 572	+ 906	+ 853	+ 57	+ 1,008	+ 364	+ 638	+ 6
Bundesbank	+ 24,015	- 36,010	+ 230	- 8,033	- 6,025	+ 31,896	- 31,480	- 1,946	- 15,487	- 14,047
5 Other investment 9	- 1,385	- 1,592	- 2,590	- 670	- 1,016	- 819	- 645	- 212	- 185	- 248
II Net foreign investment in Germany (Increase/capital imports: +)	+ 244,399	+ 178,948	+ 119,704	- 1,518	+ 62,633	- 57,670	+ 65,860	+ 9,060	+ 18,396	+ 38,404
1 Direct investment 1	+ 23,622	+ 38,269	+ 11,400	- 12,994	- 32,076	- 5,025	- 615	- 2,331	- 2,885	+ 4,601
Equity capital	+ 29,702	+ 29,311	+ 27,956	+ 11,409	+ 5,014	- 2,515	+ 3,732	- 310	+ 1,439	+ 2,604
Reinvested earnings 2	- 20,520	- 13,008	- 5,484	- 1,371	- 6,898	- 910	+ 31	+ 44	- 139	+ 126
Credit transactions of foreign direct investors	+ 14,584	+ 22,162	- 10,886	- 22,980	- 30,246	- 1,581	- 4,366	- 2,056	- 4,181	+ 1,871
Other capital	- 143	- 197	- 186	- 52	+ 54	- 19	- 13	- 8	- 4	- 0
2 Portfolio investment	+ 150,870	+ 109,783	+ 91,276	+ 31,075	+ 34,063	+ 1,523	+ 39,030	+ 21,507	+ 15,671	+ 1,852
Equity 3	+ 86,812	+ 15,712	+ 24,204	+ 20,306	+ 2,793	- 11,739	+ 6,738	+ 3,638	+ 32	+ 3,068
Mutual fund shares	+ 951	- 673	- 1,530	+ 278	+ 835	- 981	+ 4,038	+ 3,679	+ 856	- 497
Bonds and notes 5	+ 80,299	+ 83,473	+ 69,243	+ 14,389	+ 42,914	+ 15,436	+ 34,237	+ 15,292	+ 13,728	+ 5,217
Money market instruments	- 17,191	+ 11,271	- 642	- 3,897	- 12,479	- 1,193	- 5,983	- 1,102	+ 1,055	- 5,937
3 Credit transactions	+ 69,859	+ 30,814	+ 17,005	- 19,580	+ 60,603	- 54,247	+ 27,450	- 10,113	+ 5,613	+ 31,949
MFIs 7,8	+ 54,341	+ 28,453	+ 12,160	- 19,300	+ 57,886	- 52,845	+ 28,076	- 7,257	+ 6,309	+ 29,024
Long-term	+ 4,425	+ 18,379	+ 4,512	+ 6,012	- 8,845	- 1,543	+ 5,492	- 506	+ 1,491	+ 4,507
Short-term	+ 49,916	+ 10,075	+ 16,672	- 25,312	+ 66,730	- 51,302	+ 22,584	- 6,750	+ 4,818	+ 24,517
Enterprises and households	+ 12,008	+ 3,332	- 820	+ 1,068	+ 7,908	- 3,371	- 1,323	- 1,946	- 668	+ 1,291
Long-term	+ 11,743	+ 5,250	- 1,901	+ 57	+ 3,078	+ 95	- 1,735	- 335	- 538	- 862
Short-term 7	+ 265	- 1,918	+ 1,081	+ 1,011	+ 4,830	- 3,467	+ 412	- 1,611	- 130	+ 2,154
General government	+ 879	- 1,625	+ 3,682	- 1,186	- 4,188	+ 2,534	+ 2,050	- 421	+ 750	+ 1,721
Long-term	- 217	- 125	+ 4,861	+ 1,178	- 2,208	+ 1,359	+ 1,280	+ 596	+ 476	+ 208
Short-term 7	+ 1,096	- 1,500	- 1,179	- 2,365	- 1,980	+ 1,176	+ 770	- 1,017	+ 274	+ 1,514
Bundesbank	+ 2,631	+ 653	+ 1,983	- 161	- 1,002	- 564	- 1,354	- 489	- 777	- 87
4 Other investment	+ 47	+ 83	+ 24	- 19	+ 43	+ 79	- 4	- 4	- 3	+ 3
III Balance of all statistically recorded financial movements (Net capital exports: -)	- 26,233	- 70,724	- 69,725	- 25,764	- 14,387	- 67,869	- 31,210	- 2,652	- 5,867	- 22,691

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 evidenced by securities or not, and financial futures contracts. — 7 The trans-

action values shown here are mostly derived from changes in stocks. Purely statistical changes have been eliminated as far as possible. — 8 Excluding the Deutsche Bundesbank. — 9 In particular, subscriptions of the Federal Government to international organisations.

## X External sector

## 8 External position of the Bundesbank \*

DM million

End of year or month	Reserve assets and other claims on non-residents						Liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents				Net external position (col 1 less col 8)
	Total	Reserve assets				Loans and other claims on non- residents 3	Total	Liabilities arising from external trans- actions 4	Liabilities arising from liquidity Treasury discount paper		
		Total	Gold	Foreign currency balances 1	Reserve position in the Inter- national Monetary Fund and special drawing rights					Claims on the ECB 2 (net)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1991	97,345	94,754	13,688	55,424	8,314	17,329	2,592	42,335	42,335	–	55,010
1992	143,959	141,351	13,688	85,845	8,199	33,619	2,608	26,506	26,506	–	117,453
1993	122,763	120,143	13,688	61,784	8,496	36,176	2,620	39,541	23,179	16,362	83,222
1994	115,965	113,605	13,688	60,209	7,967	31,742	2,360	24,192	19,581	4,611	91,774
1995	123,261	121,307	13,688	68,484	10,337	28,798	1,954	16,390	16,390	–	106,871
1996	120,985	119,544	13,688	72,364	11,445	22,048	1,441	15,604	15,604	–	105,381
1997	127,849	126,884	13,688	76,673	13,874	22,649	966	16,931	16,931	–	110,918
1998	135,085	134,005	17,109	100,363	16,533	–	1,079	15,978	15,978	–	119,107

\* Valuation of the gold holdings and the claims on non-residents in accordance with 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 preceding year's balance sheet rates. — 1 Mainly US dollar assets. — 2 European Central Bank (up to 1993, claims on the European

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

## 9 External position of the Bundesbank in the euro area °

€ million

End of year or month	Reserve assets and other claims on non-residents						Other claims on non-euro- area residents 1,3	Claims within the Eurosysteem (net) 2	Other claims on residents in other euro-area member states	Liabilities vis-à-vis non- residents 3	Net external position (col 1 less col 9)
	Total	Reserve assets				Foreign currency reserves					
		Total	Gold and gold receivables	Reserve position in the Inter- national Monetary Fund and special drawing rights							
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	
2003	95,394	76,680	36,533	7,609	32,538	312	17,945	456	10,443	84,951	
2003 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	
Dec	95,394	76,680	36,533	7,609	32,538	312	17,945	456	10,443	84,951	
2004 Jan	89,895	76,992	35,834	7,726	33,432	312	12,135	456	10,522	79,374	
Feb	87,987	76,089	34,930	7,736	33,423	312	11,140	446	10,078	77,910	
Mar	104,464	79,717	38,266	7,610	33,841	312	23,981	454	9,545	94,920	
Apr	102,021	78,143	35,849	7,880	34,414	312	23,134	432	9,694	92,327	
May	89,877	76,473	35,705	7,685	33,083	312	12,641	451	8,537	81,340	
June	69,837	76,996	35,793	7,390	33,813	312	– 7,951	480	9,003	60,834	
July	70,865	76,076	35,721	7,395	32,960	312	– 6,009	486	8,545	62,320	
Aug	87,570	77,171	37,195	7,395	32,581	312	9,455	632	7,755	79,815	
Sep	100,176	75,729	36,680	6,996	32,054	312	23,480	655	7,625	92,552	
Oct	76,043	74,334	36,935	6,889	30,510	312	740	656	7,128	68,915	

° Claims and liabilities vis-à-vis all countries within and outside the euro area. Up to December 2000, the levels at the end of each quarter are shown, owing to revaluations, at market prices; within each quarter, however, the levels are computed on the basis of cumulative transaction values. From January 2001, all end-of-month levels are 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 Eurosysteem. 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 Eurosysteem. — 3 See footnote 2. — 4 Euro opening balance sheet of the Bundesbank as at 1 January 1999.





X External sector

11 Deutsche Mark and euro exchange rates of selected currencies \*

Yearly or monthly average	United States	Japan	Denmark	Sweden	United Kingdom	Norway	Switzerland	Canada	Australia	New Zealand
	USD	JPY	DKK	SEK	GBP	NOK	CHF	CAD	AUD 1	NZD 1
Historic spot middle rates on the Frankfurt exchange (1 or 100 currency units = DEM ...)										
1991	1.6612	1.2346	25.932	27.421	2.926	25.580	115.740	1.4501	1.2942	0.9589
1992	1.5595	1.2313	25.869	26.912	2.753	25.143	111.198	1.2917	1.1476	0.8406
1993	1.6544	1.4945	25.508	21.248	2.483	23.303	111.949	1.2823	1.1235	0.8940
1994	1.6218	1.5870	25.513	21.013	2.4816	22.982	118.712	1.1884	1.1848	0.9605
1995	1.4338	1.5293	25.570	20.116	2.2620	22.614	121.240	1.0443	1.0622	0.9399
1996	1.5037	1.3838	25.945	22.434	2.3478	23.292	121.891	1.1027	1.1782	1.0357
1997	1.7348	1.4378	26.249	22.718	2.8410	24.508	119.508	1.2533	1.2889	1.1453
1998	1.7592	1.3484	26.258	22.128	2.9142	23.297	121.414	1.1884	1.1070	0.9445
Euro reference exchange rates published by the European Central Bank (EUR 1 = currency units ...) <sup>2</sup>										
1999	1.0658	121.32	7.4355	8.8075	0.65874	8.3104	1.6003	1.5840	1.6523	2.0145
2000	0.9236	99.47	7.4538	8.4452	0.60948	8.1129	1.5579	1.3706	1.5889	2.0288
2001	0.8956	108.68	7.4521	9.2551	0.62187	8.0484	1.5105	1.3864	1.7319	2.1300
2002	0.9456	118.06	7.4305	9.1611	0.62883	7.5086	1.4670	1.4838	1.7376	2.0366
2003	1.1312	130.97	7.4307	9.1242	0.69199	8.0033	1.5212	1.5817	1.7379	1.9438
2003 Feb	1.0773	128.60	7.4317	9.1455	0.66977	7.5439	1.4674	1.6299	1.8112	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	7.4246	9.1559	0.71322	7.8715	1.5155	1.6016	1.7866	2.0083
June	1.1663	138.05	7.4250	9.1182	0.70224	8.1619	1.5411	1.5798	1.7552	2.0069
July	1.1372	134.99	7.4332	9.1856	0.70045	8.2893	1.5476	1.5694	1.7184	1.9386
Aug	1.1139	132.38	7.4322	9.2378	0.69919	8.2558	1.5400	1.5570	1.7114	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
Dec	1.2286	132.43	7.4419	9.0228	0.70196	8.2421	1.5544	1.6131	1.6626	1.8982
2004 Jan	1.2613	134.13	7.4481	9.1368	0.69215	8.5925	1.5657	1.6346	1.6374	1.8751
Feb	1.2646	134.78	7.4511	9.1763	0.67690	8.7752	1.5734	1.6817	1.6260	1.8262
Mar	1.2262	133.13	7.4493	9.1263	0.67124	8.5407	1.5670	1.6314	1.6370	1.8566
Apr	1.1985	129.08	7.4436	9.1653	0.66533	8.2976	1.5547	1.6068	1.6142	1.8727
May	1.2007	134.48	7.4405	9.1277	0.67157	8.2074	1.5400	1.6541	1.7033	1.9484
June	1.2138	132.86	7.4342	9.1430	0.66428	8.2856	1.5192	1.6492	1.7483	1.9301
July	1.2266	134.08	7.4355	9.1962	0.66576	8.4751	1.5270	1.6220	1.7135	1.8961
Aug	1.2176	134.54	7.4365	9.1861	0.66942	8.3315	1.5387	1.6007	1.7147	1.8604
Sep	1.2218	134.51	7.4381	9.0920	0.68130	8.3604	1.5431	1.5767	1.7396	1.8538
Oct	1.2490	135.97	7.4379	9.0620	0.69144	8.2349	1.5426	1.5600	1.7049	1.8280

\* 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 14.15. 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 euro-area member states, the Deutsche Mark value of the ECU \* and euro conversion rates

Yearly average	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium/Luxembourg	Austria	Spain	Finland	Ireland	Portugal	Greece	ECU values 1
	FRF 100	ITL 1,000	NLG 100	BEF/LUF 100	ATS 100	ESP 100	FIM 100	IEP 1	PTE 100	GRD 100 / EUR 1 2	ECU 1
Historic spot middle rates on the Frankfurt exchange in DEM											
1991	29.409	1.3377	88.742	4.857	14.211	1.597	41.087	2.671	1.149	0.9103	2.05076
1992	29.500	1.2720	88.814	4.857	14.211	1.529	34.963	2.656	1.157	0.8178	2.02031
1993	29.189	1.0526	89.017	4.785	14.214	1.303	28.915	2.423	1.031	0.7213	1.93639
1994	29.238	1.0056	89.171	4.8530	14.214	1.2112	31.108	2.4254	0.9774	0.6683	1.92452
1995	28.718	0.8814	89.272	4.8604	14.214	1.1499	32.832	2.2980	0.9555	0.6182	1.87375
1996	29.406	0.9751	89.243	4.8592	14.214	1.1880	32.766	2.4070	0.9754	0.6248	1.90954
1997	29.705	1.0184	88.857	4.8464	14.210	1.1843	33.414	2.6297	0.9894	0.6349	1.96438
1998	29.829	1.0132	88.714	4.8476	14.213	1.1779	32.920	2.5049	0.9763	0.5952	1.96913
1999	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	325.76	.
2000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	336.63	.
Irrevocable euro conversion rates (EUR 1 = currency units ...) <sup>3</sup>											
	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 As per data from the European Commission. — 2 Up to 1998, reciprocal values of the exchange rates for the Deutsche Mark, published by the Bank of Greece; from 1999, euro reference

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.

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

1999 Q1 = 100

Period	Effective exchange rate of the euro				Memo item Indicators of the German economy's price competitiveness 3,4				Effective nominal exchange rates of selected foreign currencies against the currencies of 19 industrial countries 3,5			
	EER-23 1		EER-42 2		19 industrial countries 5		49 countries 6		US dollar	Pound sterling	Japanese yen	
	Nominal	In real terms based on the consumer prices	In real terms based on the GDP deflator 7	In real terms based on the unit labour costs of the national economy 7	Nominal	In real terms based on the consumer prices	based on the deflators of total sales 7	based on consumer prices				
1999	95.9	95.9	95.8	96.1	96.5	95.9	97.8	98.2	97.7	100.8	102.3	105.1
2000	86.1	86.0	85.6	85.3	87.9	85.8	91.8	92.8	91.2	105.4	105.2	117.9
2001	86.7	86.8	86.7	85.1	90.4	87.0	92.0	93.2	91.5	112.0	103.6	106.7
2002	89.2	90.3	90.2	88.2	94.8	90.8	93.1	94.2	92.6	110.7	104.2	100.8
2003	99.9	101.7	101.5	99.3	106.6	101.6	96.7	97.9	97.2	97.7	99.2	99.9
1999 Q1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Q2	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.7	96.4	96.0	98.5	98.6	98.0	102.8	102.8	99.0
Q3	94.8	94.8	94.6	94.7	95.5	94.6	97.0	97.8	97.2	101.4	102.3	106.2
Q4	92.9	92.7	92.5	93.0	94.3	92.8	95.6	96.4	95.8	99.1	104.1	115.2
2000 Q1	89.5	89.3	88.9	88.3	91.0	89.1	93.6	94.8	93.4	101.5	106.4	114.9
Q2	86.5	86.4	86.1	85.9	88.2	86.2	91.9	92.8	91.4	104.3	105.4	118.4
Q3	85.1	85.0	84.6	84.5	87.0	84.8	91.3	92.1	90.3	106.2	103.9	119.2
Q4	83.2	83.3	82.9	82.6	85.5	83.1	90.2	91.5	89.5	109.4	105.0	119.2
2001 Jan	88.9	88.6	.	.	91.3	88.2	.	93.9	92.2	107.7	102.4	108.3
Feb	88.0	87.7	88.1	86.3	90.5	87.6	92.8	93.7	92.0	108.8	102.0	109.9
Mar	87.8	87.8	.	.	90.8	87.8	.	93.8	92.0	111.5	102.9	106.0
Apr	86.9	87.0	.	.	90.3	87.2	.	93.4	91.8	113.0	103.7	104.9
May	85.2	85.3	85.3	83.8	88.6	85.5	91.4	92.7	90.6	113.1	104.3	107.5
June	83.8	83.9	.	.	87.3	84.2	.	92.1	89.9	114.1	104.4	108.3
July	84.6	84.7	.	.	88.4	85.1	.	92.4	90.5	114.3	104.9	105.8
Aug	87.1	87.2	86.4	84.7	91.2	87.6	91.5	93.5	91.8	111.6	103.0	106.4
Sep	87.6	87.9	.	.	92.0	88.5	.	93.4	92.2	110.7	103.8	108.2
Oct	87.4	87.8	.	.	92.1	88.5	.	93.5	92.1	111.8	103.7	106.2
Nov	86.1	86.5	87.2	85.9	90.6	86.9	92.2	92.9	91.1	113.3	104.0	106.3
Dec	86.7	87.4	.	.	91.0	87.5	.	93.5	91.6	114.1	104.3	102.1
2002 Jan	86.5	87.4	.	.	90.7	87.2	.	93.6	91.2	116.4	104.9	98.3
Feb	85.7	86.6	86.9	84.9	90.1	86.5	92.3	93.2	90.9	117.3	105.3	98.2
Mar	85.7	86.8	.	.	90.3	86.7	.	93.2	90.9	116.1	104.6	99.8
Apr	86.1	87.1	.	.	90.7	87.0	.	93.1	90.6	115.3	105.2	99.4
May	87.7	88.8	88.6	86.7	92.8	89.0	92.6	93.7	91.6	112.0	103.5	101.2
June	89.8	90.9	.	.	95.5	91.6	.	94.6	92.9	109.0	101.9	101.7
July	91.2	92.4	.	.	97.5	93.4	.	95.0	94.0	106.0	103.5	104.3
Aug	90.7	91.8	92.0	90.0	96.9	92.8	93.4	94.6	93.6	107.3	103.5	104.3
Sep	90.7	92.1	.	.	97.2	93.1	.	94.6	93.5	107.6	104.7	102.5
Oct	91.1	92.5	.	.	97.7	93.5	.	94.8	94.0	108.5	105.0	99.8
Nov	91.9	93.1	93.3	91.2	98.5	94.0	93.9	95.0	94.0	106.8	104.3	100.8
Dec	92.9	94.3	.	.	99.6	95.1	.	95.5	94.5	106.0	104.0	99.6
2003 Jan	95.3	96.8	.	.	102.3	97.6	.	96.2	95.5	103.0	102.6	100.4
Feb	96.6	98.2	97.6	95.6	103.7	99.0	95.6	96.8	96.4	102.2	101.2	99.2
Mar	97.4	99.0	.	.	104.4	99.5	.	97.0	96.5	101.4	99.3	99.8
Apr	97.9	99.5	.	.	104.6	99.6	.	97.2	96.4	101.4	98.7	98.6
May	101.8	103.5	102.4	100.2	108.5	103.2	97.2	98.8	98.1	96.7	96.9	97.7
June	102.2	104.2	.	.	108.8	103.7	.	99.0	98.3	96.1	98.9	96.3
July	101.0	102.9	.	.	107.2	102.2	.	98.4	97.5	97.8	98.5	97.3
Aug	99.8	101.8	101.9	100.2	106.0	101.2	96.8	98.0	96.9	99.1	98.1	98.3
Sep	99.6	101.7	.	.	105.9	101.1	.	97.6	96.8	97.2	98.2	101.1
Oct	101.3	103.3	.	.	108.0	103.0	.	98.2	97.6	93.3	98.8	103.7
Nov	101.2	103.3	104.2	101.4	108.0	102.9	97.0	98.3	97.7	93.0	99.5	103.9
Dec	104.2	106.2	.	.	111.2	105.9	.	99.2	99.1	90.6	99.5	102.9
2004 Jan	105.4	107.4	.	.	112.5	106.9	.	99.7	99.6	88.9	101.6	102.9
Feb	105.3	107.3	106.8	103.9	112.3	106.8	p 97.9	99.4	99.4	89.3	104.1	102.4
Mar	103.4	105.5	.	.	110.2	104.7	.	98.9	98.5	90.9	104.2	102.1
Apr	101.6	103.7	.	.	108.3	103.0	.	98.5	97.7	91.8	104.3	104.0
May	102.4	104.4	104.4	101.1	109.5	104.1	p 96.7	98.8	98.3	93.4	103.7	100.0
June	102.3	104.2	.	.	109.6	104.0	.	98.5	98.1	91.9	104.9	101.6
July	102.8	104.7	.	.	110.1	104.4	.	99.0	98.4	90.9	105.0	101.2
Aug	102.7	104.8	...	...	109.9	104.4	p 96.9	99.2	98.6	91.3	104.6	100.5
Sep	103.0	105.2	.	.	110.3	104.7	.	99.3	98.4	90.7	102.8	100.8
Oct	104.2	106.4	.	.	111.5	105.8	.	99.8	99.0	88.9	101.8	100.8

\* 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 against the currencies of the following countries: Australia, Canada, China, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Hong Kong, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Norway, Poland, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States. The weights used in these calculations are based on manufactured goods trade between 1999 and 2001 and capture third-market effects. Where consumer prices were not yet available, estimates have been used. For details of the methodology, see ECB, *Monthly Bulletin*, September 2004, pp 69–72 and the ECB's Occasional Paper No 2, which can be downloaded from the ECB's website ([www.ecb.int](http://www.ecb.int)). — 2 ECB calculations. In addition to the countries belonging

to the EER-23 group (see footnote 1), this group also includes the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, 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, pp 51–65). In contrast to footnote 1, the weights used are based on the relevant trade in the period from 1995 to 1997. — 4 Decline in the figures implies an increase in competitiveness. — 5 Euro-area countries as well as Canada, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States. — 6 Euro-area countries and countries belonging to the EER-42 group except Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania and Malta. — 7 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 External Communication 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 2003 see the index attached to the January 2004 *Monthly Report*.

#### December 2003

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

#### January 2004

- The euro and prices two years on
- Payment system oversight – a contribution to the stability of the financial system and the efficiency of payment operations
- The new MFI interest rate statistics – methodology for collecting the German data

#### February 2004

- The economic scene in Germany around the turn of 2003-04

#### March 2004

- Public finances in crisis – the causes and the need for action
- German balance of payments in 2003

#### April 2004

- Recent developments in the corporate bond market
- Credit risk transfer instruments: their use by German banks and aspects of financial stability
- The significance of information and communication technology

#### May 2004

- Effects of eastward enlargement of the EU on the German economy
- The economic scene in Germany in spring 2004

#### June 2004

- Monetary policy under uncertainty
- Purchasing power parity theory as a concept for evaluating price competitiveness
- Overall financial flows in 2003

#### July 2004

- Financial development and outlook of the statutory health insurance scheme
- Regulation of the European securities markets
- Initial experience with the new monetary policy framework and the Bundesbank's contribution to liquidity management by the Eurosystem

#### August 2004

- The economic scene in Germany in summer 2004

#### September 2004

- The performance of German credit institutions in 2003
- Greater flexibility on the German labour market
- How the Bundesbank analyses enterprises' creditworthiness
- New capital requirements for credit institutions (Basel II)

#### October 2004

- Report on the stability of the German financial system
- Stress tests at German banks – methods and results

#### November 2004

- The economic scene in Germany in autumn 2004

## Statistical Supplements to the Monthly Report<sup>1</sup>

- 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 1995<sup>2</sup>
- Makro-ökonomisches Mehr-Länder-Modell, November 1996<sup>3</sup>
- Europäische Organisationen und Gremien im Bereich von Währung und Wirtschaft, May 1997<sup>3</sup>
- Die Zahlungsbilanz der ehemaligen DDR 1975 bis 1989, August 1999<sup>3</sup>
- The market for German Federal securities, May 2000
- Macro-Econometric Multi-Country Model: MEMMOD, June 2000
- Bundesbank Act, September 2002
- Weltweite Organisationen und Gremien im Bereich von Währung und Wirtschaft, March 2003<sup>3</sup>
- European economic and monetary union, February 2004

## Special Statistical Publications

- 1 Banking statistics guidelines and customer classification, July 2003<sup>4</sup>

- 2 Bankenstatistik Kundensystematik Firmenverzeichnisse, September 2004<sup>3,5</sup>
- 3 Aufbau der bankstatistischen Tabellen, January 2000<sup>3</sup>
- 4 Financial accounts for Germany 1991 to 2003, September 2004<sup>6</sup>
- 5 Annual accounts of west German enterprises 1971 to 1996, March 1999<sup>1</sup>
- 6 Ratios from annual accounts of German enterprises between 1998 and 2000, March 2003<sup>1,6</sup>
- 7 Erläuterungen zu den Leistungspositionen der Zahlungsbilanz, September 2001<sup>3</sup>
- 8 Balance of payments statistics of the Federal Republic of Germany, 2nd edition, February 1991<sup>o</sup>
- 9 Securities deposits, September 2004
- 10 International capital links, May 2004<sup>1,6</sup>
- 11 Balance of payments by region, August 2004
- 12 Technologische Dienstleistungen in der Zahlungsbilanz, June 2004<sup>3</sup>

<sup>o</sup> Not available on the internet.

<sup>1</sup> Only the headings and explanatory notes to the data contained in the German originals are available in English.

<sup>2</sup> Also available in French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese.

<sup>3</sup> Available in German only.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Current version only available on the internet at quarterly intervals.

<sup>6</sup> Available on the internet only.

## Discussion Papers\*

---

### Series 1

#### Economic Research Centre

27/2004

Do Consumer Confidence Indexes Help Forecast Consumer Spending in Real Time?

28/2004

The use of real-time information in Phillips curve relationships for the euro area

29/2004

The reliability of Canadian output gap estimates

30/2004

Forecast quality and simple instrument rules – a real-time data approach

31/2004

Measurement errors in GDP and forward-looking monetary policy: The Swiss case

32/2004

Estimating equilibrium real interest rates in real-time

33/2004

Interest rate reaction functions for the euro area  
Evidence from panel data analysis

34/2004

The contribution of rapid financial development to asymmetric growth of manufacturing industries: Common Claims vs. evidence for Poland

35/2004

Fiscal rules and monetary policy in a dynamic stochastic general equilibrium model

36/2004

Inflation and core money growth in the euro area

### Series 2

#### Banking and Financial Supervision

1/2004

Forecasting Credit Portfolio Risk

2/2004

Systematic Risk in Recovery Rates – An Empirical Analysis of US Corporate Credit Exposures

3/2004

Does capital regulation matter for bank behaviour? Evidence for German savings banks

4/2004

German bank lending during emerging market crises: A bank level analysis

5/2004

How will Basel II affect bank lending to emerging markets? An analysis based on German bank level data

#### 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 2001<sup>3</sup>

2a Grundsatz I über die Eigenmittel der Institute, January 2001<sup>3</sup>

2b Grundsatz II über die Liquidität der Institute, August 1999<sup>3</sup>

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

---

\* Discussion Papers which appeared from 2000 onwards are available on the internet.

For footnotes, see p 79\*.