

MONTHLY REPORT

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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>

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Commentaries

Economic conditions

Economy as a whole

In the second quarter of 2005, real gross domestic product (GDP), after adjustment for seasonal and working-day variations, remained just as high as in the first quarter. There was a working-day-adjusted year-on-year increase of 0.6%. The decline in net exports was the main contributor to this sideways movement. Firstly, exports did not expand as sharply as in the first quarter and, secondly, imports increased considerably. Along with capital goods, more energy and consumer products, in particular, were imported. Since final domestic demand continued to progress sluggishly, a substantial amount of these goods and products was probably added to inventories. At all events, stock levels increased considerably. Furthermore, the upturn in investment in machinery and equipment also continued. However, this contrasted with a further decline in households' purchases and construction investment.

*GDP in 2005
Q2*

Industry

At the beginning of the third quarter, there was a sharp improvement in industrial business activity. In July, both new orders and output were notably higher than in previous months. However, the seasonally and working-day-adjusted growth rates may overstate the cyclical increase insofar as the dampening impact of the summer holidays this year was probably less pronounced than on a longer-term average.

Overall economic growth

Percentage change in real GDP

Period	Seasonally and working-day-adjusted quarter on quarter	Year on year	
		Working-day adjusted	Un-adjusted figure
2003 Q2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.8
Q3	0.3	-0.5	-0.5
Q4	0.6	0.1	0.3
2004 Q1	0.5	1.3	2.0
Q2	0.2	1.6	2.1
Q3	-0.1	1.2	1.2
Q4	-0.1	0.4	1.3
2005 Q1	0.8	0.8	-0.3
Q2	0.0	0.6	1.5

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Orders received

In mathematical terms, orders received in July were 6% above the average of the second quarter, during which there had already been a significant expansion in the flow of orders. Once the calendar variations had been taken into account, the figure was 7½% up on the year, compared with just 2% during the period from April to June.

Following the temporary slowdown in the spring, a large number of export orders came in again in July, a significant proportion of which were major orders. The year-on-year increase went up from 3½% in the second quarter to 11¾%. The strongest growth was recorded by the capital goods sector but the basic goods sector was only marginally behind. The producers of consumer goods, on the other hand, suffered slight setbacks.

Domestic orders received, which had improved somewhat in the second quarter, showed a slight seasonally adjusted increase again in July. However, the underlying tendency remained subdued. The year-on-year increase rose to 3¼% after being just ¾% in the second quarter. Consumer goods showed the largest increase, followed by the basic goods sector.

In July, industrial output expanded further. The year-on-year increase, at 4%, was significantly higher than the figure of 2¾% recorded in the second quarter. There was an above-average increase in capital goods, although the producers of intermediate and consumer goods also recorded a marked increase.

Output

Construction

The situation in the construction industry was looking somewhat brighter towards the middle of the year. However, an end to the structural adjustment still does not seem to have been achieved. For example, the situation regarding incoming orders has, in fact, improved in the past few months, but this can mainly be put down to the end of the winter hold-ups. The fact that, well into June, seasonally adjusted incoming orders in the construction sector were down on the level at the end of 2004 would suggest that this is not a sustained revival. Incoming orders still failed to match their level in the same period 12 months earlier.

Orders received

In July, construction sector output was somewhat higher than in the second quarter after

Output

adjustment for seasonal and working-day variations. Yet even here, a certain amount of overstatement cannot be ruled out. It may therefore be assumed that the situation stabilised at a level which is still around 5% lower than the figure recorded for the same period last year.

Labour market

Employment

According to the calculations of the Federal Statistical Office, the seasonally adjusted number of persons in work in Germany in July increased again slightly to 38.95 million. This increase was due solely, however, to an exceptionally sharp rise in the number of cross-border commuters who are often employed as seasonal workers in Germany. If these seasonal workers are taken out of the figures, employment was actually declining slightly for the first time in several months. The fact that labour market policy was not generating any significant new stimuli to employment probably played a part in this. The further rise in the number of "one-euro jobs", in particular, was largely offset by a decline in the number of persons receiving bridging payments and business start-up grants. There was also a further slight reduction in traditional job creation measures.

Unemployment

According to the Federal Employment Agency, there was a further slight fall in unemployment in August. In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of persons officially registered as unemployed went down to 4.796 million. Although unemployment in western Germany remained unchanged, there was a decrease in eastern Germany. However, this

Economic conditions in Germany *

Seasonally adjusted

Period	New orders (volume); 2000 = 100			
	Industry 1			Con- struction
	Total	of which:		
Domestic		Foreign		
2004 Q4	104.7	98.2	112.8	72.9
2005 Q1	104.4	95.1	116.0	67.3
Q2	105.2	96.9	115.7	70.6
May	105.2	95.8	117.0	72.3
June	107.6	99.5	117.7	71.6
July	111.6	99.4	126.8	...
Output; 2000 = 100				
Period	Industry 2			Con- struction
	Total	of which		
		Inter- mediate goods	Capital goods ³	
2004 Q4	103.0	104.3	106.0	79.3
2005 Q1	104.9	105.3	108.0	72.7
Q2	105.5	106.2	109.3	74.1
May	104.8	106.2	107.0	72.7
June	106.4	106.7	111.2	75.5
July	107.7	107.9	112.1	75.6
Labour market				
Period	Em- ployed ⁴	Vacancies	Un- employed	Un- employ- ment rate in % ⁵
	Number in thousands			
2004 Q4	38,914	275	4,454	10.7
2005 Q1	38,836	329	4,852	11.7
Q2	38,898	392	4,870	11.7
June	38,922	405	4,851	11.7
July	38,952	419	4,808	11.6
Aug	...	440	4,796	11.6
Period	Import prices	Producer prices of industrial prod- ucts ⁶	Con- struction prices ⁷	Con- sumer prices
	2000 = 100			
2004 Q4	98.4	107.4	102.0	106.9
2005 Q1	99.0	108.6	102.5	107.2
Q2	100.3	110.0	102.5	107.9
June	101.4	110.3	.	108.0
July	102.3	110.9	.	108.3
Aug	...	...	.	108.6

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

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hardly reflects a cyclical upturn and is, in fact, more likely to be due, in part, to a stricter review of benefits entitlements. According to the Federal Employment Agency, this had led to some 15,000 persons no longer being included in the statistics. A further 10,000 departures from the statistics can be attributed to the effects of the Hartz IV reform (changes to work availability requirements and stronger support in terms of job placement). The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate, as calculated by the Federal Employment Agency, remained at 11.6%.

According to the results of a telephone poll carried out by the Federal Office of Statistics based on ILO criteria, the seasonally adjusted number of unemployed persons fell to 3.82 million in July. The rate of unemployment fell slightly from 9.1% in June to 9.0%.

Prices

In late August/early September, the international energy markets were affected by a surge in the price of oil and, in particular, refined oil products, primarily as a result of supply shortages in the United States. On the spot market in Rotterdam, quotations for a barrel of Brent crude oil peaked at US\$67½, petrol soared to almost US\$850 per tonne, and light heating oil was selling at US\$655. At the beginning of August, a barrel of Brent oil was still being quoted at US\$60½, petrol cost US\$610 and heating oil US\$530. By mid-September, prices had eased off slightly, although they were still clearly above their levels in the first few days of August.

The most recent development in oil prices is only reflected to a small extent in consumer prices as prices are recorded in the middle of the month. Refined petroleum products were therefore only 2% more expensive in August than in July. The fact that the year-on-year increase remained largely unchanged at almost 14% is due to similarly large price changes 12 months earlier. This also applies to the consumer price index as a whole. Its year-on-year annual rate even decreased slightly from 2.0% in July to 1.9% in August. In the Harmonised Index, this figure remained at 1.9%. Viewed in isolation, however, the price increases, at a seasonally adjusted ¼% on the month, were quite substantial. The cost of services, in particular, has increased, whereas the prices of industrial goods and housing rents have remained largely unchanged.

Consumer prices

Public finances

Indebtedness of central, state and local government

In July, the indebtedness of central, state and local government rose sharply by €20.2 billion. With an increase of €15.8 billion, central government was the largest borrower. At the same time, however, it considerably increased its money market deposits (+€14.5 billion). Consequently, only a small part of the funds borrowed in July was needed to offset the budget deficit. Central government raised €0.8 billion on the money market and €15 billion on the capital market. The sharpest increase was in the outstanding volume of Federal bonds (Bunds) (+€10.5 billion). The top-

July

International oil prices

up issue of a ten-year Bund alone raised €6.2 billion. At 3.19%, the issue yield was down by 16 points on that of the first issue in May. Furthermore, in a departure from the annual issuance calendar, the 30-year Bund from January was topped up. The tender allotment raised €4.5 billion. Here too, the issue yield, at 3.78%, was considerably lower than that of the first issue (-26 points). With a coupon of 4%, there was a considerable premium of 3.9%. In addition to this, the two-year Federal Treasury note (Schätze) issued in June was also topped up. The tender allotment raised €4.4 billion. Including market management operations, the outstanding amount of these debt instruments rose by €5.1 billion. The monthly issue of six-month Treasury discount paper (Bubills) raised a further €4.8 billion. Taking into account current sales and a redemption of €5.9 billion, the outstanding volume rose by €0.1 billion. The volume of five-year Federal notes (Bobls) in circulation went up by €0.8 billion as a result of market management operations. A redemption of debt certificates issued by the Currency Conversion Equalisation Fund led to a decline of €1.1 billion.

State government increased its indebtedness by €4.5 billion in July. The outstanding volume of Treasury notes, which have, of late, accounted for the bulk of state government borrowing, rose by €1.2 billion. However, the cumulative volume of cash advances and loans from banks against borrowers' notes rose by €1.8 billion and €1.5 billion respectively and again played a greater role in covering the credit requirement. The total indebtedness of local government appears to have risen again marginally in July.

Net borrowing in the market

€ billion				
Borrower	2004		2005	
	Total	of which Jan-July	Jan-July pe	July pe
Central government ¹	+ 43.9	+ 53.7	+ 39.0	+ 15.8
State government	+ 24.9	+ 18.4	+ 15.1	+ 4.5
Local government ^{2, pe}	+ 4.6	+ 2.7	+ 1.6	+ 0.3
ERP Special Fund	- 1.1	- 0.7	- 1.4	- 0.4
Central, state and local government, total	+ 72.3	+ 74.1	+ 54.4	+ 20.2

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

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Central government borrowing

In August, central government raised €15 billion gross on the capital market. Redemptions amounted to €21.5 billion. Taking into account the repayment of money market loans amounting to €4.6 billion, there was thus an overall debt reduction of €11.1 billion. In a corresponding reversal of the picture in July, however, this was accompanied by a sharp decline in central government's money market deposits (-€13.1 billion). Borrowing was once again concentrated on Bunds with an issue volume of €7.8 billion. The tender allotment of the second topping-up of the ten-year Bund from May alone raised €5.3 billion with an issue yield of 3.24%. Conversely, a sizeable redemption of Bobls was due. The series 136, which was issued in August 2000

August

Net borrowing in the market by central government

€ billion; 2005

Item	August		January-August	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Change in money market debt	-4.6	-4.6	5.0	5.0
Change in capital market debt, total ¹	15.0	-6.5	148.7	23.0
Treasury discount paper (Bubills)	5.9	-0.2	49.1	1.4
Federal Treasury financing paper	0.0	-0.0	0.5	0.0
Treasury notes (Schätze)	0.6	0.6	34.7	10.8
Five-year Federal notes (Bobls)	0.6	-14.3	15.8	-12.0
Federal savings notes	0.0	-0.1	0.8	0.3
Federal bonds (Bunds)	7.8	7.8	46.3	30.0
Bank loans	0.1	-0.3	1.4	-6.2
Loans from non-banks	-	-	-	-0.1
Other debt	-	-	-	-1.1
Total borrowing	10.4	-11.1	153.7	28.0

¹ *Memo item:* Borrowing according to central government's plans for the whole of 2005: € 216.1 billion gross, € 22.0 billion net.

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with a 5% coupon, matured. Taking into account market management operations, the outstanding amount of Bobls declined by €14.3 billion. The tender allotment of six-month Bubills, by contrast, yielded €4.8 billion in revenue. As a result of redemptions, however, the outstanding volume fell by €0.2 billion on balance.

Securities markets

Bond market

Following the strong figures in the previous month, the issue volume in the German bond market declined to €113.7 billion in July and was thus on a par with the same month last year. After taking account of redemptions

Sales of debt securities

and changes in issuers' holdings of their own debt securities, net sales amounted to €8.7 billion but were below those of July 2004 owing to higher redemptions. Sales of foreign debt securities in the German market fell noticeably, with the outstanding amount of these securities decreasing by €6.2 billion.

On balance, only the public sector tapped the bond market in the month under review. The Federal Government increased its net issuing activity compared with the previous month by around €11 billion to €15.8 billion. Specifically, it issued €7.9 billion (net) worth of ten-year Federal bonds (Bunds) and €4.2 billion in the 30-year maturity segment. On top of this it also issued two-year Federal Treasury notes (Schätze) for €4.5 billion (net) and a small amount of Treasury discount paper (Bubills). Increases in central government's own holdings of five-year Federal notes (Bobls) exceeded gross sales by €1.0 billion. State government borrowed a net total of €0.9 billion in the capital market. The Currency Conversion Equalisation Fund, which was set up primarily to consolidate the balance sheets of the east German banking system following the asymmetric conversion of claims and liabilities into D-Mark, paid off the remaining debts of €1.1 billion and was dissolved.

Public debt securities

German credit institutions reduced their net domestic capital market debt by €5.2 billion in July after issuing debt securities of just under €24 billion net in June. The decrease was primarily due to redemptions of public-sector Pfandbriefe (-€9.0 billion) and the small net sales of other bank debt securities (€1.8 billion); in June, total net sales in these

Bank debt securities

segments had amounted to around €20 billion. In addition, €1.4 billion worth of debt securities issued by specialised credit institutions and €0.6 billion of mortgage Pfandbriefe were sold on balance.

Corporate bonds

Domestic non-financial enterprises redeemed bonds and notes worth €1.7 billion on balance. This was due entirely to the reduction in short-term securities, while the level of debt in longer-dated securities increased slightly.

Purchases of debt securities

Only foreign investors made purchases in the German bond market recently: they bought €15.8 billion worth of debt securities, one-third of which was accounted for by securities issued by private sector borrowers and two-thirds of which was invested in government securities. Domestic credit institutions purchased domestic debt securities worth €1.7 billion, above all bank debt securities, but redeemed foreign bonds and notes on a considerable scale (-€7.2 billion on balance). Domestic non-banks reduced their bond portfolios by €7.8 billion. Although they purchased public-sector debt securities worth €4.8 billion and foreign debt securities to the value of €1.0 billion net, they sold a sizeable volume of debt securities issued by domestic private sector borrowers (-€13.6 billion).

Equity market

Sales and purchases of shares

Issuing activity in the German equity market was subdued in July. The overall sales of €0.6 billion comprised domestic listed, domestic non-listed and foreign shares in equal proportions. Domestic credit institutions were the

Sales and purchases of debt securities

€ billion			
Item	2005		2004
	June	July	July
Sales of domestic debt securities ¹	24.8	8.7	20.0
of which			
Bank debt securities	23.9	- 5.2	6.9
Public debt securities	5.5	15.6	4.4
Foreign debt securities ²	21.0	- 6.2	15.2
Purchases			
Residents	11.8	- 13.3	16.5
Credit institutions ³	7.7	- 5.5	11.8
Non-banks ⁴	4.2	- 7.8	4.7
of which			
Domestic debt securities	- 7.9	- 8.8	- 4.3
Non-residents ²	33.9	15.8	18.8
Total sales/purchases	45.7	2.6	35.2

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

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main buyers and purchased a total of €2.2 billion in equities, most of which were domestic shares. Foreign investors purchased €1.0 billion net worth of German equities in July. This is a significant drop compared with the high purchases of the two preceding months. As a result, however, purchases of shares by non-residents are now back around the level of July 2004. Domestic non-banks offloaded shares in the amount of €2.6 billion in the month under review, the bulk of which was made up of domestic securities.

Mutual fund shares

Investment companies sold mutual fund shares in the German market totalling €10.9 billion (net) in July. The amount raised was evenly spread across domestic funds open to

Sales and purchases of mutual fund shares

the general public, specialised funds reserved for institutional investors and foreign mutual funds. Inflows to domestic funds open to the general public consequently reached a level last seen at the start of 2003, with share-based funds, money market funds (€1.1 billion each) and bond-based funds (€0.9 billion) placing the bulk of fund units. By contrast, mixed funds, open-end real estate funds and pension mutual funds only attracted a small amount of investment. Domestic non-banks accounted for the greatest demand and purchased fund shares for €7.4 billion (net), primarily from domestic mutual funds (€4.2 billion). Domestic credit institutions bought fund shares amounting to €1.6 billion on balance, the bulk of which from domestic funds. Foreign investors placed a net €1.8 billion in German mutual funds.

Balance of payments

Current account

The German current account recorded a surplus of €7.3 billion in July 2005, compared with €11.0 billion in the previous month. A decrease in the trade surplus and an increase in the deficit on invisible current transactions, which comprise services, income and current transfers, contributed to the decline.

Foreign trade

According to provisional calculations from the Federal Statistical Office, the foreign trade surplus fell by €2.6 billion from the June figure to €14.1 billion in July. The seasonally adjusted surplus was also down by €1½ billion (to €13 billion). This was due to a sharp rise in the value of imported goods (3½% on the month) as well as a ½% increase in exported

Major items of the balance of payments

€ billion			
Item	2004	2005	
	July	June r	July
I Current account			
1 Foreign trade 1			
Exports (fob)	62.2	68.7	64.2
Imports (cif)	48.7	52.0	50.1
Balance	+ 13.5	+ 16.7	+ 14.1
<i>Memo item</i>			
Seasonally adjusted figures			
Exports (fob)	61.1	64.4	64.7
Imports (cif)	49.0	49.8	51.7
2 Supplementary trade items 2	- 1.4	- 1.3	- 1.1
3 Services			
Receipts	10.5	10.7	10.4
Expenditure	12.9	12.9	14.3
Balance	- 2.4	- 2.2	- 3.9
4 Income (net)	+ 0.3	+ 0.8	+ 0.5
5 Current transfers			
from non-residents	0.8	1.0	0.8
to non-residents	4.1	4.0	3.2
Balance	- 3.4	- 2.9	- 2.3
Balance on current account	+ 6.6	+ 11.0	+ 7.3
II Capital transfers (net) 3	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
III Financial account (net capital exports: -)			
Direct investment	+ 1.5	- 7.4	- 4.2
German investment abroad	- 0.3	- 11.3	- 0.1
Foreign investment in Germany	+ 1.7	+ 3.9	- 4.1
Portfolio investment	+ 12.5	+ 44.9	+ 20.3
German investment abroad	- 13.4	- 23.6	+ 1.7
of which			
Shares	+ 2.0	+ 1.1	- 0.9
Bonds and notes	- 13.0	- 20.0	+ 7.0
Foreign investment in Germany	+ 25.9	+ 68.5	+ 18.7
of which			
Shares	+ 3.5	+ 34.4	+ 1.0
Bonds and notes	+ 20.3	+ 35.8	+ 13.0
Financial derivatives	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Credit transactions	- 12.0	- 48.7	- 23.4
Monetary financial institutions 4	- 2.8	- 74.6	- 9.1
of which			
Short-term	+ 0.5	- 79.7	- 4.0
Enterprises and individuals	- 6.8	+ 6.0	- 1.6
General government	+ 0.1	+ 1.1	- 11.2
Bundesbank	- 2.4	+ 18.8	- 1.5
Other investment	- 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.4
Overall balance on financial account	+ 2.2	- 11.3	- 7.4
IV Change in the reserve assets at transaction values (increase: -) 5	+ 0.8	+ 1.0	+ 0.3
V Balance of unclassifiable transactions	- 9.8	- 0.7	- 0.3

1 Special trade according to the official foreign trade statistics (source: Federal Statistical Office). — 2 Mainly warehouse transactions for account of residents and deduction of goods returned. — 3 Including the acquisition/disposal of non-produced non-financial assets. — 4 Excluding Bundesbank — 5 Excluding allocation of SDRs and excluding changes due to value adjustments.

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goods. Nominal imports also rose more sharply (5%) than exports (3½%) in a three-month comparison (May to July, compared with February to April) – a development that was partly price-related.

Invisibles

The deficit on invisible current transactions increased in July by €1.3 billion on the month to €5.7 billion. This increase can be attributed mainly to the larger deficit on services, which rose by €1.6 billion to €3.9 billion. At the same time, net cross-border income fell from €0.8 billion in June to €0.5 billion in July. In contrast to this slight decrease in net cross-border income, the deficit on current transfers fell by €0.6 billion to €2.3 billion.

Portfolio investment

Cross-border portfolio investment again led to net capital imports in July (€20.3 billion, compared with €44.9 billion in the previous month). Purchases of securities by foreign portfolio investors amounting to €18.7 billion (net) were a major contributory factor, even though the figure was noticeably down on the month (€68.5 billion in June). Foreign investors focused primarily on German bonds and notes (€13.0 billion), notably public bonds (€11.4 billion). By contrast, German investors reduced their holdings of foreign securities on balance by €1.7 billion. While they increased their holdings of shares (by €0.9 billion) and mutual fund shares (€3.6 billion), they sold €7.0 billion worth of bonds and notes, especially euro-denominated bonds.

In contrast to portfolio investment, direct investment resulted in net capital exports of €4.2 billion in July. The main reason for this was that foreign parent companies withdrew funds from their branches domiciled in Germany (€4.3 billion) through internal group credit transactions. Transactions by German direct investors led to minor net outflows of funds (€0.1 billion).

Direct investment

In July, there were net outflows of €12.8 billion through the non-securitised credit transactions of non-banks. At €11.2 billion net, the financial operations of public authorities played a prominent role in this respect. Public authorities increased short-term claims at foreign banks to a large extent, while at the same time reducing corresponding liabilities to a lesser extent. Enterprises and individuals transferred funds amounting to €1.6 billion to foreign bank accounts in July. The credit transactions of the banking system also resulted in net capital exports (€10.6 billion). €9.1 billion was exported through the banks' cross-border transactions. At the Bundesbank, it was particularly an increase in claims in connection with the gross payment system TARGET that led to outflows of funds worth €1.5 billion.

Credit transactions

The Bundesbank's reserve assets fell in July – at transaction values – by €0.3 billion.

Reserve assets



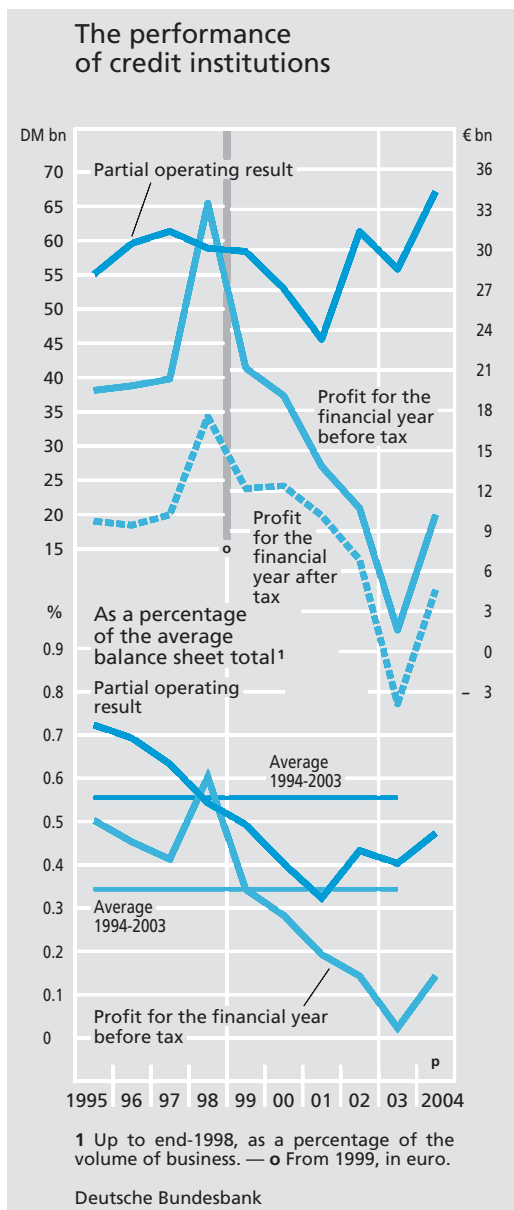
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Monthly Report
September 2005

The performance of German credit institutions in 2004

The performance of the German banks improved last year. Nevertheless, the German banking industry is only gradually regaining its former sound profitability. Like the year before, 2004 failed to produce a radical recovery. Once again, the cautious improvement in profitability derived mainly from the cost side. By contrast, it is still not possible to speak of a general reversal of trend in terms of income-related developments. This might be due to the weak economic growth during the 2004 financial year.

The published individual accounts drawn up in accordance with the German Commercial Code (*Handelsgesetzbuch*) indicate that (net) income from German banks' operating business increased. There was a slight improvement in both net interest and net commissions received, more than offsetting the declining own-account trading profits, which had been especially high in 2003. Added to this was a fall in administrative spending. Lower risk provisioning and the declining balance on "extraordinary account" likewise contributed to the improvement in profit for the financial year. If taxes on income and earnings are taken into account, this was positive again following a deficit in 2003. For the current financial year so far, a further moderate recovery in domestic banks' performance is emerging.



Income from interest business

Interest business makes improved contribution to profit,...

After significantly adjusting their balance sheets in 2003, domestic banks further reduced their risk assets in the 2004 financial year. Factoring on the part of individual banks, which was considerable in some cases, is also likely to be reflected here. Unlike in 2003, banks nevertheless managed to achieve earnings growth in interest business.

However, this was ultimately due to the fact that interest expenditure declined more sharply than interest income. Interest expenditure fell by €8.5 billion to €218.6 billion, as against a fall in interest income from €308.7 billion to €303.6 billion. This resulted in net interest received rising by €3.3 billion to €85.0 billion. As is revealed in a long-term analysis, this is a quite typical development, which in the past has often boosted German credit institutions' performance in periods of low or lowered interest rates (see box on pages 18-19). After a perceptible decline in 2003, the share of net interest received in earnings from domestic banks' operating business went up again in the reporting year from 70.2% to 73.4%. On balance, despite a minor expansion again in the volume of business, the interest margin – the ratio of net interest received to the banks' balance sheet total – rose slightly by 0.02 percentage point to 1.18%. As lending within the banking sector was expanded only slightly in the reporting year, the balance sheet total – after adjustment for interbank business, which has no effect on net interest received – likewise showed only a marginal increase. As a result, the interest margin relative to the adjusted business volume went up only slightly as well from 1.60% in 2003 to 1.63% in the reporting year.

The marked increase in net interest received was attributable, above all, to the commercial banks – in this instance, exclusively the big banks. In contrast to the general development, there was a sharp rise in interest received by the big banks. The increase was due, in particular, to a marked year-on-year rise in current income from shares and other

... but largely confined to big banks

Performance of the various categories of banks in 2003/2004 *

€ million

Category of banks	Partial operating result 1		Operating result 2		Profit for the financial year before tax 3		Memo item Balance sheet total 4	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
All categories of banks	28,769	34,547	17,275	22,722	1,823	10,420	7,038,224	7,183,653
Commercial banks	5,133	9,537	4,784	6,776	- 5,688	- 337	2,251,587	2,361,952
Big banks 5	266	3,794	649	2,373	- 7,315	- 2,067	1,533,976	1,764,080
Regional banks and other commercial banks 5	4,740	5,623	4,007	4,295	1,501	1,649	689,268	573,493
Branches of foreign banks	127	120	128	108	126	81	28,343	24,379
Landesbanken 6	5,110	4,944	2,340	4,988	- 2,233	472	1,639,615	1,519,005
Savings banks	9,335	9,863	4,559	4,404	4,756	4,466	980,622	985,944
Regional institutions of credit cooperatives	176	259	130	371	49	220	203,899	194,244
Credit cooperatives	4,473	4,980	2,543	2,861	2,923	2,953	556,946	567,674
Mortgage banks	2,332	2,421	1,198	966	830	567	877,381	875,035
Special purpose banks 6	2,210	2,543	1,721	2,356	1,186	2,079	528,174	679,799

* The figures for the most recent date should be regarded as provisional in all cases. — 1 Net interest and net commissions received less general administrative spending. — 2 Partial operating result plus net profit or net loss on financial operations, net other operating income or charges and net income or net charges from the valuation of

assets (other than financial fixed assets). — 3 Operating result plus net other and extraordinary income or charges. — 4 Annual average. — 5 From 2004, Deutsche Postbank AG allocated to the category of "Big banks". — 6 From 2004, NRW.BANK allocated to the category of "Special purpose banks".

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variable-rate securities, which are included in interest received. Given only slightly higher interest expenditure, this was also reflected in net income from interest business, which had been no more than weak in 2003. Following a marked decline in 2003, the share of net interest received in the big banks' operating result thus showed a perceptible increase again and, in fact, roughly matched the average of the past ten years. Although the big banks slightly expanded the statistically adjusted business volume again after cutting it back noticeably in 2003, the interest margin in 2004, at 0.98%, on balance, was clearly above the previous year's figure of 0.85%.¹ The regional banks also recorded an increase in the interest margin from 1.91% to 2.09% in the 2004 financial year.

In contrast to the commercial banks, the two categories of banks for which net interest received is traditionally of far greater importance in operating business were unable to expand their interest margin in the 2004 financial year. In the case of the savings banks, the year-on-year interest margin went down slightly by 0.05 percentage point to 2.35%. In the case of credit cooperatives, it remained at 2.51%. While the credit cooperatives were able to moderately increase their net interest

No expansion in interest margin at savings banks and credit cooperatives

¹ As of the 2004 reporting year, extensive changes were made in the allocation of the banks to the respective banking categories. Besides "Regional and other commercial banks" and the "Big banks", this mainly affected the "Landesbanken" as well as the "Special purpose banks". Given the size of the reclassified credit institutions, a year-on-year comparison of the (absolute) profit and loss ratios for the affected banking groups is possible only on a very restricted basis. In this text, in analysing percentage year-on-year developments, data are used which have been adjusted for statistical changes, especially the cited reclassifications.

The impact of changes in short-term interest rates on the performance of German credit institutions

The impact of capital market rates on the performance of banks or their net interest received has already been investigated for Germany resulting in the finding of a positive correlation with a time lag of one to three years.¹ However, much less is known about what effect central bank rates have on the banks' profitability. As the interest rate channel plays a major role in the transmission of monetary policy impulses in Germany, it may be assumed that changes in central bank rates and the money market rates, which follow them closely, do have an influence on the way banks structure their terms and conditions and, therefore, possibly on their profitability as well.

Below, a simple empirical approach will be used to investigate how much evidence there is (along with a possible influence of capital market rates) for a relation between the German banks' income and the money market rate.² The present study is confined to changes in net interest received as one of the German banking industry's major income components.

It is only in new business or under variable-rate contracts that the banks can promptly pass on changes in their refinancing costs on the money market to their customers. Therefore, the influence of a change in interest rates on the banks' profit and loss accounts is likely to depend

on the maturities and/or interest rate fixation periods in lending and deposit business.

In the German banking system, longer-term maturities are more in evidence in lending business than on the liabilities side. It may, therefore, be assumed that, say, rising interest rates impact more quickly on interest paid than on interest received. Consequently, this should be reflected initially in lower net interest received, ie the difference between interest received and interest paid. Conversely, net interest received will probably benefit temporarily from an interest rate cut. In both cases, however, temporary adjustment effects are in play – not lasting changes in the level of income.

As net interest received is of widely differing importance for the individual categories of banks, the estimation of the following two-equation system is broken down by category of bank.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \Delta y^i_{1,t} &= \Delta X_t \beta + \varepsilon^i_{1,t} \\
 (2) \quad \Delta y^i_{2,t} &= \Delta X_t \beta + \varepsilon^i_{2,t}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\Delta y^i_{1,t}$ denotes the first difference of the interest received and $\Delta y^i_{2,t}$ that of the interest paid of the categories of banks under consideration (for i = savings banks, credit cooperatives, big banks as well as regional banks and other commercial banks).³ The vector X_t comprises, as explanatory variables, the three-month money market rate

tion. Owing to the non-stationarity of the variables, the estimation is carried out in first differences. — ⁴ Furthermore, a "Dummy Hypo" variable was included in the equations to take account of the reclassification of Hypo-Bank (which had been classified as a regional bank before its merger with Vereinsbank in 1998) as a big bank. — ⁵ This is

1 See Deutsche Bundesbank, The performance of German credit institutions in 1998, *Monthly Report*, July 1999, pp 27-57. — 2 The simple approach adopted was selected in view of the small number of observations. — 3 Annual data on the performance of the German banking industry, which are discussed in the main text, were used for the estimation. All variables are entered as logarithms into the equation.

Item	Category of banks			
	Savings banks	Credit cooperatives	Big banks	Regional banks and other commercial banks
Income				
Constant	0.06***	0.09***	0.10***	0.10***
Fibor	0.16***	0.25***	0.45***	0.39***
Fibor (-1)	0.19***	0.16***	0.05*	0.08***
10-year yield (-3)	0.22***			
Dummy Hypo			0.40***	-0.36***
Dummy Postbank				-0.25***
Adj R ²	0.73	0.67	0.79	0.89
Charges				
Constant	0.07***	0.09***	0.11***	0.11***
Fibor	0.34***	0.40***	0.66***	0.59***
Fibor (-1)	0.24***	0.22***		0.06*
Fibor (-2)			-0.05*	
10-year yield (-3)	0.22**			
Dummy Hypo			0.48***	-0.49***
Dummy Postbank				-0.33***
Adj R ²	0.83	0.79	0.83	0.92

*** (or **, *) denotes significant coefficients at the 1% (or 5%, 10%) significance level.

reported by Frankfurt banks as well as its first and second lags.⁴ In order to model separately the influence of cyclical changes as well as changes in the capital market rates at the long end, GDP and the ten-year yield on debt securities in the second and third lag were additionally incorporated as explanatory variables.⁵ The two-equation system is estimated applying the SUR method⁶ for the period from 1970 to 2004 with step-by-step elimination of the non-significant variables. The results are shown in the table above.

The estimation results confirm the expected relation. As surmised owing to the differing maturity structure, interest paid reacts more strongly than interest received.⁷ Larger differences be-

consistent with the expected lagged impact of the capital market rates on net interest received. See, for example, Deutsche Bundesbank, *The performance of German credit institutions in 1998*, *Monthly Report*, July 1999, pp 27-57. The incorporation of simultaneous yields as well as yields lagged by one period does not produce

tween the individual categories of banks do become apparent, however. For example, changes in the money market rate have a stronger contemporaneous influence on interest received and paid in the case of the big and regional banks than they do for the savings banks and credit cooperatives, although the impact declines more markedly in the ensuing period. By contrast, comparing the overall impact of an interest rate impulse on the profit and loss accounts of the individual categories of banks reveals that the reaction of net interest received is somewhat more pronounced for the savings banks and credit cooperatives. However, this does not differ substantially from the reaction in the case of the big banks or the regional banks and other commercial banks.

any essential changes in the estimation results. — ⁶ A Zellner (1962), *An Efficient Method of Estimating Seemingly Unrelated Regressions and Tests for Aggregation Bias*, *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. 57, pp 348-368. — ⁷ A Wald test rejects the equality of the coefficients at the 1% significance level.

Interest received by credit institutions *

Item	2002	2003	2004
	€ billion		
Interest received (total)	344.5	308.7	303.6
from lending and money market transactions	266.0	243.6	235.8
from debt securities and Debt Register claims	57.9	50.7	49.9
Current income (total)	17.4	11.0	14.7
from shares and other variable-rate securities	7.2	6.5	9.6
from participating interests ¹	1.8	1.2	1.2
from shares in affiliated enterprises	8.4	3.3	3.8
Profits transferred under profit pooling and profit transfer agreements	3.1	3.5	3.2
	Year-on-year change, as a percentage ²		
Interest received (total)	- 9.9	- 10.4	- 1.7
from lending and money market transactions	- 10.8	- 8.4	- 3.2
from debt securities and Debt Register claims	- 10.9	- 12.5	- 1.5
Current income (total)	+ 0.4	- 37.1	+ 33.6
from shares and other variable-rate securities	- 26.6	- 10.0	+ 48.1
from participating interests ¹	- 15.4	- 33.5	- 0.7
from shares in affiliated enterprises	+ 56.4	- 61.2	+ 17.5
Profits transferred under profit pooling and profit transfer agreements	+ 62.2	+ 14.5	- 8.7
	As a percentage of the average balance sheet total		
Interest received (total)	4.83	4.39	4.23
from lending and money market transactions	3.73	3.46	3.28
from debt securities and Debt Register claims	0.81	0.72	0.69
Current income (total)	0.24	0.16	0.20
from shares and other variable-rate securities	0.10	0.09	0.13
from participating interests ¹	0.03	0.02	0.02
from shares in affiliated enterprises	0.12	0.05	0.05
Profits transferred under profit pooling and profit transfer agreements	0.04	0.05	0.04

* The figures for the most recent date should be regarded as provisional in all cases. — 1 Including amounts paid up on cooperative society shares. — 2 Statistical changes have been eliminated.

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income with weak growth in the volume of business, the savings banks' net interest received fell in the period under review despite the slightly rising business volume. This was due to perceptibly declining interest received from lending and money market transactions. Among the categories of banks which typically have a smaller interest margin owing to the fact that they concentrate on interbank and wholesale banking business, both the regional institutions of credit cooperatives and the Landesbanken achieved a slight increase in the interest margin.

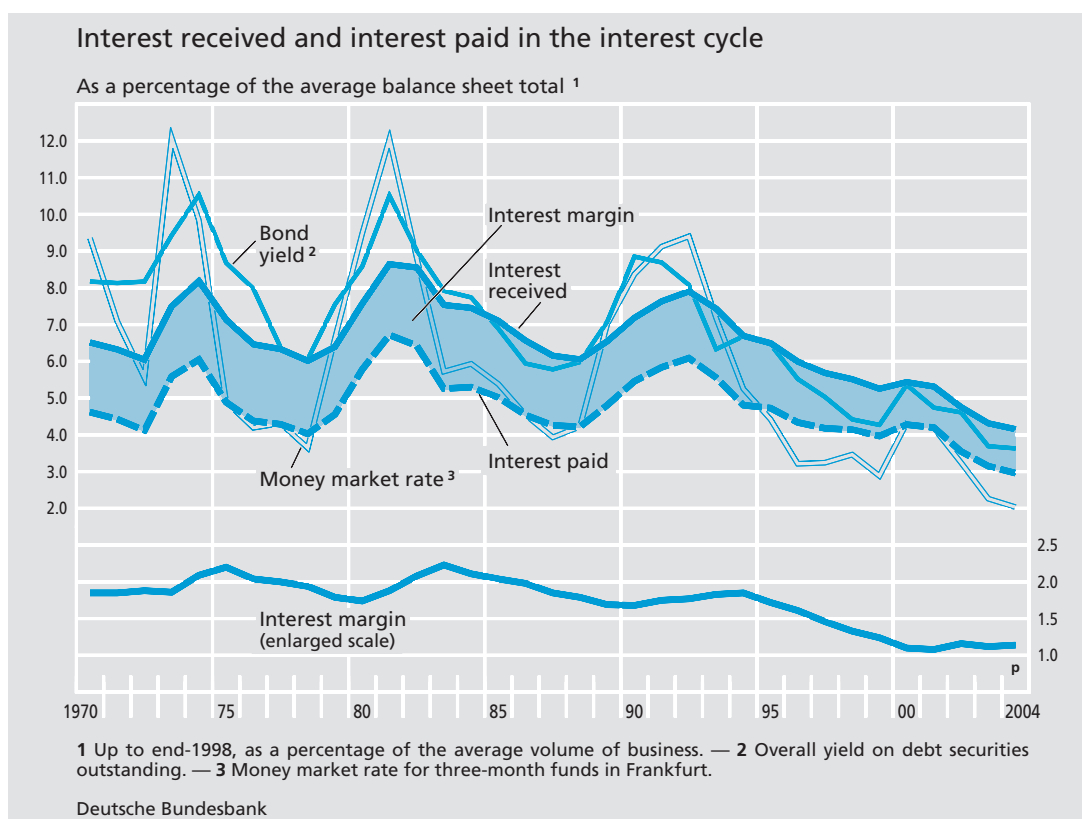
Net commissions received

Following a period of stagnation in 2003, German banks were again able to slightly improve their net commissions received. In 2004, they were €1.0 billion up on the year at €25.3 billion. The moderate rise in commissions paid was more than offset by the growth in commissions received. In relation to the balance sheet total, however, net commissions received stagnated at 0.35%.

Slight improvement in net commissions received

The bulk of the increase in net commissions received in the reporting year was accounted for by the savings banks, who improved their commissions result by €0.4 billion to €5.6 billion. The savings banks' network-related growing insurance business is likely to have been one significant factor in this. The commercial banks, which generated just under 55% of the net commissions received by the domestic credit institutions, achieved no more than weak growth in this sector with an increase of €0.2 billion to €13.5 billion.

Net commissions received, by category of banks



Net profit or net loss on financial operations

Marked decline in net profit from financial operations ...

The net profit from the domestic banks' financial operations in the 2004 financial year declined sharply following a record outcome in 2003. At €1.3 billion, the German banks recorded their poorest net profit in own-account trading of the past ten years.

... owing to the slump in the big banks' trading result

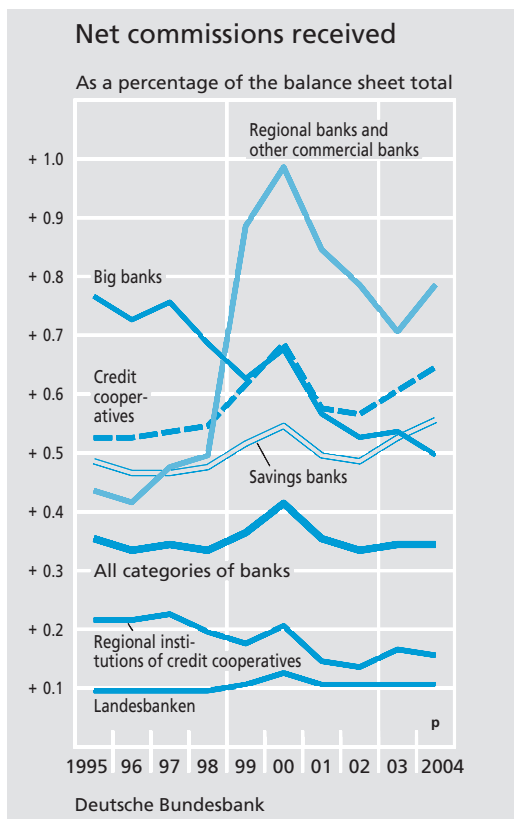
This development was essentially due to the big banks and – as the published individual accounts show – one big bank in particular. After achieving the largest net profit from own-account trading for more than ten years in 2003, in the year under review the big banks recorded the lowest net result from financial operations since 1994 at €0.6 billion. One of the reasons for this was declining

earnings from investments in emerging markets and from trading in convertible bonds and interest rate derivatives. The other categories of banks, too, were unable to buck the trend of declining net profits from financial operations, although own-account trading traditionally plays a far less important part in their overall result.

Administrative expenditure

The German credit institutions continued their cost-cutting efforts in the 2004 financial year and were able, once again, to reduce their administrative expenditure somewhat. Overall, general administrative costs fell from €77.3 billion in 2003 to €75.8 billion in the reporting year. Staff costs, which still account

Further slight lowering of administrative costs



for more than half of administrative expenditure, fell only slightly by €0.3 billion to €41.2 billion, even though there was a 11,500 reduction in the number of employees in the domestic banking industry. Given the severance payments provided, this is hardly surprising, however. Most of the reduction in costs was accounted for by other administrative spending, which essentially comprises operating expenditure, expenditure on third-party services and depreciation of tangible fixed assets. In relation to the balance sheet total, general administrative expenditure in the reporting year went down by 0.04 percentage point to 1.06%.

It was mainly the commercial banks that were able to reap the benefits of earlier cost-cutting programmes and, in particular, make a further

reduction in administrative expenditure. Contrary to the general trend, there was hardly any further reduction in the number of employees in the private banking industry in the period under review following significant cut-backs in the past few years. Nevertheless, the earlier staffing economies are taking effect now that the costs of adjustment have ceased to be a factor. For instance, in this category of banks, a decline in staff costs as well as in other administrative spending caused general administrative expenditure to fall by €1.0 billion to €33.4 billion. For the first time in more than 15 years, the savings banks, too, managed to significantly lower their administrative costs. At €18.9 billion, general administrative expenditure was €0.5 billion, or 2½%, down on the year. Although it was, above all, the savings banks that made the sharpest adjustment – at least in absolute terms – in the reporting year with a staffing reduction of 6,500, the savings in administrative costs were attributable only to a limited extent to lower staffing costs. In the case of the credit cooperatives, general administrative costs remained largely at the 2003 level of €13.0 billion, even though the number of employees was reduced markedly in this category of banks as well. As the credit cooperatives also recorded a slight increase in the business volume, however, administrative expenditure in relation to the balance sheet total fell from 2.32% in 2003 to 2.28% in the reporting year.

Developments in administrative costs, by category of banks

Net other operating income or charges

The balance of other operating income or charges made an unusually large positive

Structural data on German credit institutions *

Category of banks	Number of institutions 1			Number of branches 1			Number of employees 2		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
All categories of banks 3	2,419	2,294	2,229	35,340	33,753	42,659	717,150	690,350	678,800
Commercial banks 3	355	356	357	5,122	5,105	14,750	4 209,850	4 192,900	4 192,550
Big banks 3	4	4	5	2,256	2,221	11,962	.	.	.
Regional banks	245	231	224	2,849	2,861	2,705	.	.	.
Branches of foreign banks	106	121	128	17	23	83	.	.	.
Landesbanken 5	13	13	12	553	571	549	41,850	40,500	38,550
Savings banks	519	489	477	15,628	14,757	14,292	278,800	271,900	265,400
Regional institutions of credit cooperatives	2	2	2	12	12	11	6,050	5,400	5,050
Credit cooperatives	1,490	1,394	1,338	13,889	13,201	12,967	6 168,950	6 168,250	6 164,200
Mortgage banks	25	25	25	117	76	59	.	.	.
Special purpose banks 5	15	15	18	19	31	31	7 11,650	7 11,400	7 13,050
<i>Memo item</i>									
Building and loan associations	28	27	27	2,843	2,822	2784	8 20,950	8 20,600	8 20,100
Deutsche Postbank AG 3	1	1	.	12,667	10,645	.	.	.	.

* The figures for the most recent date should be regarded as provisional in all cases. — 1 Source: Bank office statistics, in Deutsche Bundesbank, *Banking statistics*, Statistical Supplement to the Monthly Report 1, p 104 (German edition). The term "credit institution" is used as in the Banking Act, resulting in divergences from data in "Balance sheet statistics" and "Statistics on the profit and loss account". — 2 Excluding Deutsche Bundesbank and Deutsche Postbank AG. Sources: Data provided by associations. Part-time employees are counted on a per capita basis. — 3 From 2004, Deutsche

Postbank AG allocated to the category of "Big banks". — 4 Employees in private banking, including mortgage banks established under private law. — 5 From 2004, NRW.BANK allocated to the category of "Special purpose banks". — 6 Only employees whose primary occupation is in banking. — 7 Employees in public mortgage banks (mortgage banks established under public law) and special purpose banks established under public law. — 8 Only office-based employees.

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Net other operating income or charges again positive

contribution to the overall result again in financial year 2004. The other operating charges in the narrower sense fell so sharply that the profit contribution, at €4.1 billion, was even slightly up on the already very high figure for 2003 – despite the perceptible decline in other operating income in the narrower sense. This was largely due to the improved results of the commercial banks, however. In the reporting year, too, at €1.2 billion compared with €1.4 billion in 2003, the regional and other commercial banks again recorded the highest net profit of all categories of banks in this sector. However, with a rise of €0.7 billion to €0.9 billion, it was the big banks that achieved the highest growth. This was due mainly to the elimination of special IT-related charges and of business continuity measures in the case of the subsidiary of a

single institution, as the relevant annual report revealed.

Slight improvement in the operating result before valuation of assets

Overall, the improvement in the partial operating result, comprising the higher net interest and net commissions received as well as the lower administrative costs, was greater than the losses in the net profit from own-account trading. The operating result before valuation of assets, which contains not only the partial operating result and the income from own-account trading but also the improved net other operating income or charges, therefore rose slightly from €39.0 billion in 2003 to €40.0 billion in the report-

Further improvement in cost/income ratio

Cost/income ratios, by category of banks *

As a percentage

Category of banks	General administrative spending in relation to		
	2002	2003	2004
	gross earnings ¹		
All categories of banks	71.3	72.9	68.7
Commercial banks	80.2	87.0	77.8
Big banks ²	83.4	98.7	85.5
Regional banks and other commercial banks ²	75.9	73.7	65.9
Branches of foreign banks	64.6	58.6	60.0
Landesbanken ³	62.5	57.4	57.4
Savings banks	67.9	67.5	65.7
Regional institutions of credit cooperatives	66.1	86.2	79.5
Credit cooperatives	75.2	74.3	72.2
Mortgage banks	37.0	37.6	36.6
Special purpose banks ³	31.7	34.7	36.5
	income from operating business ⁴		
All categories of banks	67.2	66.5	65.5
Commercial banks	74.2	74.0	73.5
Big banks ²	77.9	79.5	80.8
Regional banks and other commercial banks ²	69.2	66.9	62.2
Branches of foreign banks	57.8	53.6	55.4
Landesbanken ³	56.1	53.1	53.5
Savings banks	66.5	66.4	64.9
Regional institutions of credit cooperatives	52.5	63.1	59.2
Credit cooperatives	73.1	69.6	68.7
Mortgage banks	35.6	37.8	35.0
Special purpose banks ³	31.4	32.8	35.4

* The figures for the most recent date should be regarded as provisional in all cases. — ¹ Aggregate net interest and net commissions received. — ² From 2004, Deutsche Postbank AG allocated to the category of "Big banks". — ³ From 2004, NRW.BANK allocated to the category of "Special purpose banks". — ⁴ Gross earnings plus net profit or net loss on financial operations and net other operating income or charges.

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ing period. This also meant that the domestic banks were able to make a further slight reduction in their cost/income ratio. With a reduction of 1 percentage point, the improvement in the cost/income ratio based on total operational income was, in fact, somewhat larger in 2004 than in 2003. After statistical adjustment, nearly all categories of institutions recorded a slight decline in administrative expenditure in relation to operational income. The fall was particularly marked in the case of the regional institutions of credit co-operatives and the regional banks.

Net income or net charges from the valuation of assets

As in 2003, the German banking industry was able to make a marked reduction in its risk provisioning in the 2004 financial year. Net charges from the valuation of loans, claims and securities, at €17.2 billion, were €4.5 billion, or 20½%, down on the year. In the case of banks showing, on balance, write-offs and write-downs, these fell by €3.9 billion to €19.4 billion. The increase in value adjustments and the release of provisions, which are less important in terms of volume, had a similar effect. These went up by €0.6 billion to €2.2 billion.² Net valuation charges also went down perceptibly in relation to the average balance sheet total of the German banking industry, which increased in 2004. Taken across all banks, net income or net charges from the valuation of assets

Further decline in risk provisioning

² Within these items, use had already been made of the cross-offsetting option permissible under section 340 (f) (3) of the German Commercial Code.

Operating result before net income or net charges from the valuation of assets *

Category of banks	2002		2003		2004	
	€ million	% 1	€ million	% 1	€ million	% 1
All categories of banks	38,214	0.54	39,026	0.55	39,962	0.56
Commercial banks	12,506	0.54	12,129	0.54	12,076	0.51
Big banks 2	6,177	0.39	5,400	0.35	5,320	0.30
Regional banks and other commercial banks 2	6,201	0.92	6,573	0.95	6,611	1.15
Branches of foreign banks	128	0.40	156	0.55	145	0.59
Landesbanken 3	5,648	0.34	6,094	0.37	5,787	0.38
Savings banks	9,568	0.98	9,806	1.00	10,234	1.04
Regional institutions of credit cooperatives	1,025	0.48	644	0.32	692	0.36
Credit cooperatives	4,632	0.85	5,638	1.01	5,916	1.04
Mortgage banks	2,436	0.26	2,308	0.26	2,591	0.30
Special purpose banks 3	2,399	0.47	2,407	0.46	2,666	0.39

* The figures for the most recent date should be regarded as provisional in all cases. Partial operating result plus net profit or net loss on financial operations and net other operating income or charges. — 1 As a percentage

of the average balance sheet total. — 2 From 2004, Deutsche Postbank AG allocated to the category of "Big banks". — 3 From 2004, NRW.BANK allocated to the category of "Special purpose banks".

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amounted to 0.24% in the reporting year, compared with 0.44% in 2002 and 0.31% in 2003, and thus roughly matched the levels of 2000 and 2001. On balance, €1.4 billion was added to the fund for general banking risks (pursuant to section 340 (g) of the German Commercial Code) in 2004. However, in the performance analysis presented here, this amount is allocated to the disposition of profit (accumulation of reserves) and is therefore not reflected in a lower profit for the financial year.

Write-downs on debt securities, which accrue in part to net income or net charges from the valuation of assets, amounted to €0.6 billion in 2004, which was perceptibly lower than in 2003 (€1.9 billion). This means that, in the reporting year, too, most of the net valuation

charges are likely to have been accounted for by banks' lending business. In this respect, for the first time since 1999, domestic German credit institutions encountered a declining number of corporate insolvencies, which decreased by 1/2% to 39,213. As there was a simultaneous increase in the percentage of small firms affected by insolvencies, risk provisioning from the German banks' corporate banking business probably played a less important role than it had done in 2003, especially as the German banks are likely to have made a further reduction in loans to enterprises as part of the general decline in their risk assets. By contrast, the sharply rising trend in consumer insolvencies continued in 2004 (+46% to 49,123) and therefore again placed a greater strain in the banks' profits than in the year before. However, this in-

*Risk
provisioning
in domestic
lending
business*

Relative significance of major income and cost items for individual categories of banks in 2004 *

As a percentage of total surplus in operating business

Item	All categories of banks	Big banks ¹	Regional banks ¹	Landesbanken ²	Savings banks	Regional institutions of credit cooperatives	Credit cooperatives	Mortgage banks
Net interest received	73.4	62.6	68.5	79.4	79.6	55.8	75.5	96.6
Net commissions received	21.9	31.9	25.9	13.8	19.1	18.7	19.5	- 0.8
Net profit or net loss on financial operations	1.1	2.2	- 1.2	2.1	0.6	22.1	0.2	0.0
Net other operating income or charges	3.6	3.3	6.8	4.7	0.7	3.4	4.8	4.2
Total surplus in operating business	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
General administrative spending of which	- 65.5	- 80.8	- 62.2	- 53.5	- 64.9	- 59.2	- 68.7	- 35.0
Staff costs	- 35.6	- 41.4	- 29.1	- 26.8	- 39.8	- 30.5	- 40.6	- 16.6
Other administrative spending	- 29.9	- 39.4	- 33.1	- 26.7	- 25.1	- 28.7	- 28.0	- 18.4
Net income or net charges from the valuation of assets	- 14.9	- 10.6	- 13.2	- 6.4	- 20.0	- 18.9	- 16.2	- 40.8
Net other and extraordinary income or charges	- 10.6	- 16.0	- 15.1	- 36.3	0.2	- 8.9	0.5	- 10.0
<i>Memo item</i>								
Profit for the financial year before tax	9.0	- 7.5	9.4	3.8	15.3	13.0	15.6	14.2
Taxes on income and earnings	- 4.8	0.8	- 5.7	- 6.7	- 7.4	4.7	- 7.8	- 8.2
Profit for the financial year after tax	4.2	- 6.7	3.7	- 2.9	8.0	17.7	7.8	6.0

* The figures for the most recent date should be regarded as provisional in all cases. — ¹ From 2004, Deutsche Postbank AG allocated to the category of "Big banks". — ² From 2004, NRW.BANK allocated to the category of "Special purpose banks".

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crease should be seen in the context of loans to households constituting a comparatively small share of the total volume of loans and the fact that they therefore have a relatively minor impact on risk provisioning as a whole.

The big banks and the Landesbanken, ie mainly those banks which had been particularly affected by the steep increase in risk provisioning in 2002, sharply reduced their net valuation charges. The regional banks and other commercial banks also cut back their risk provisioning. By contrast, the savings banks involved in retail business recorded higher net charges than in 2003, whereas those of the cooperative banks remained more or less unchanged. Overall, the strain placed on the individual categories of banks

by net income or net charges from the valuation of assets varied considerably. In relation to the average balance sheet total, the big banks, the Landesbanken and the regional institutions of credit cooperatives allocated 0.17%, 0.05% and 0.17% respectively for risk provisioning. In the case of the regional banks and other commercial banks, the percentage share amounted to 0.40%. The savings banks and credit cooperatives, finally, which traditionally show a comparatively high figure here owing to the structure of their business, recorded a valuation outcome of 0.59% and 0.54% of the average balance sheet total respectively.

The operating result of the German banking industry as a whole improved in 2004 from €17.3 billion to €22.7 billion, not least owing

Higher operating result

Valuation expenditure, by category of banks

to lower risk provisioning. Although the increase was widely spread, it was especially pronounced for the big banks and the Landesbanken, both of which had suffered sharp setbacks in the past. By contrast, the savings banks recorded a slight fall in their operating result.

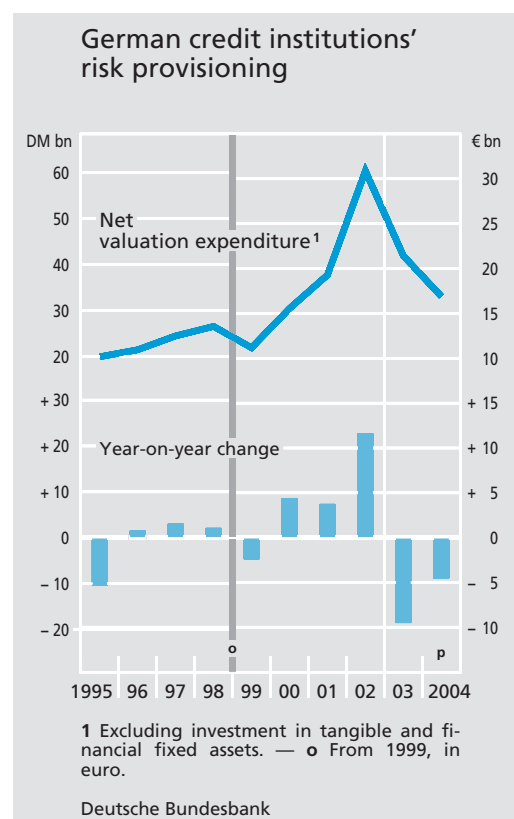
Other and extraordinary income or charges

Balance on "extraordinary account" again imposing a heavy strain

In the reporting year, net other and extraordinary income or charges improved only slightly from -€15.5 billion in 2003 to -€12.3 billion, thus remaining on a scale which, on a longer-term comparison, reduced the result of the German banking industry extremely sharply. As in 2003, some categories of banks were particularly affected by this development. Thus, the negative balance of the "extraordinary accounts" in the case of the regional banks and other commercial banks (-€2.6 billion following -€2.5 billion) as well as the Landesbanken (-€4.5 billion following -€4.6 billion) remained at the same level as in 2003, while it was halved in the case of the big banks but was again at a comparatively high level at -€4.4 billion, having been -€8.0 billion. As in 2003, the other categories of banks made a comparatively small contribution to the "extraordinary accounts" of all credit institutions.

Falling write-downs on financial investment business

In contrast to 2003, when the development of the "extraordinary accounts" was dominated by the slump in the net result from credit institutions' financial investment business, this, at -€0.3 billion, made no more than a



small contribution to the negative outcome of these accounts in 2004. Specifically, in the case of institutions which showed net charges from write-offs and write-downs in respect of participating interests, shares in affiliated enterprises and securities treated as fixed assets, these declined from €7.5 billion in 2003 to €1.4 billion in 2004.³ However, the matching (net) income also declined from €2.2 billion in 2003 to €1.1 billion in 2004. Overall, financial investment business could not offset other components of the "extraordinary accounts" which typically have a negative impact on earnings. However, loss trans-

³ In the case of income or charges on financial investment business, the credit institutions made use, as usual, of the option of offsetting these two items. Pursuant to section 340 (c) (2) of the German Commercial Code, such offsetting permits the inclusion of income and charges from financial investment business.

Breakdown of other and extraordinary income or charges *

€ million

Item	2002	2003	2004
Net other and extraordinary income or charges	3,923	- 15,452	- 12,302
Income (total)	17,292	3,845	3,296
From value adjustments in respect of participating interests, shares in affiliated enterprises and securities treated as fixed assets	12,040	2,188	1,069
From the release of special reserves	889	450	52
From loss transfers	777	96	484
Extraordinary income	3,586	1,111	1,691
Charges (total)	- 13,369	- 19,297	- 15,598
Write-offs and write-downs in respect of participating interests, shares in affiliated enterprises and securities treated as fixed assets	- 3,412	- 7,480	- 1,354
Charges incurred through loss transfers	- 4,550	- 2,861	- 1,426
Transfers to special reserves	- 64	- 63	- 40
Extraordinary charges	- 2,102	- 5,264	- 8,899
Profits transferred under profit pooling and profit transfer agreements	- 3,241	- 3,629	- 3,879

* The figures for the most recent date should be regarded as provisional in all cases.

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fers (-€0.9 billion following -€2.8 billion) impaired the balance on "extraordinary account" less severely than in 2003, while transferred profits increased slightly from €3.6 billion to €3.9 billion and net income from the release of special reserves fell (€12 billion following €387 billion).

Above all, however, it was net extraordinary income or charges in the narrower sense that had a negative impact, amounting to -€7.2 billion in the reporting year (compared with -€4.2 billion in 2003), with mainly the big banks and Landesbanken suffering significant strains arising from the extraordinary account in the narrower sense. In the case of the big banks, net extraordinary income or charges were at more or less the same high level as in 2003 (-€3.5 billion compared with -€3.6 bil-

lion). Besides charges associated with restructuring measures, this mainly reflected special write-downs from the property financing area of a single bank, as the published individual accounts show. The deterioration in the balance of the extraordinary accounts in the narrower sense was, however, mainly due to the category of Landesbanken (-€2.8 billion following -€0.6 billion). Some of the Landesbanken were affected by the repayment obligations resulting from the EU investigations into the granting of state aid. The improvement likewise achieved by this category of banks in the net result from financial investment business was a long way from offsetting the increased charges.

EU investigations into the granting of state aid impairing "extraordinary account"

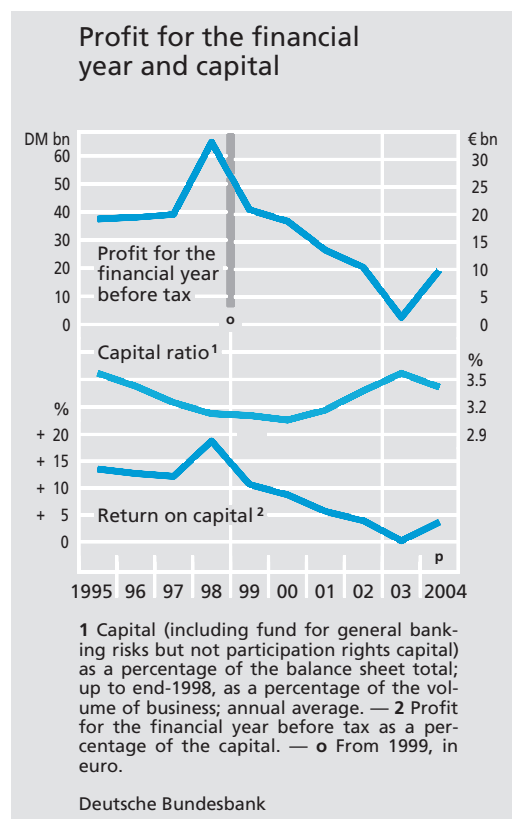
Profit for the financial year, taxes on income and earnings

*Rising profit for
the financial
year before tax*

The declining burden from the “extraordinary account” led to an increase in the profit for the financial year before tax which was greater than the increase in the operating result. In 2004, the German banking industry’s profit for the year before tax totalled €10.4 billion, compared with only €1.8 billion in 2003. This positive trend may be observed across most of the categories of banks. It is also apparent, however, that the improvement in the profit for the year before tax can also be seen as a correction of earlier developments. It was, therefore, most obvious in those categories in which the decline had been especially marked in the past few years. In addition to the Landesbanken (€0.5 billion compared with -€2.2 billion), these were mainly the big banks (-€2.1 billion compared with -€7.3 billion), which nevertheless in total showed a negative figure for the third time in succession. The credit cooperatives (€3.0 billion compared with €2.9 billion) were likewise able to slightly improve their pre-tax profits, while the savings banks (€4.5 billion as against €4.8 billion) and the mortgage banks (€0.6 billion after €0.8 billion) suffered minor losses.

*Higher return
on equity*

The overall more favourable performance developments in the reporting year were also reflected in the fact that the German banks showed a higher return on equity, which had deteriorated in the two years before. Calculated on an average of all banks and before tax, it amounted to 4.21% in 2004, compared with 4.49% in 2002 and 0.72% in 2003. However, this meant it was still clearly



down on the level of the period from 1997 to 2001, in which there were marked differences between the individual categories of banks.

Driven by income, taxes on income and earnings rose slightly from €5.5 billion in 2003 to €5.6 billion in the reporting year. Whereas most categories of banks recorded higher tax charges in 2004, these were perceptibly lower for the savings banks which, owing to a special effect based on the non-recognition of write-downs to their going-concern value for tax purposes, had had to pay extensive tax arrears in 2003.⁴

*Slight increase
in taxes on
income and
earnings*

⁴ See Deutsche Bundesbank, The performance of German credit institutions in 2003, *Monthly Report*, September 2004, pp 15-41.

Return on capital of individual categories of banks *

As a percentage

Category of banks	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
All categories of banks	9.32 (6.09)	6.19 (4.57)	4.49 (2.91)	0.72 (- 1.45)	4.21 (1.94)
Commercial banks	8.19 (7.32)	4.74 (4.24)	0.97 (0.04)	- 6.24 (- 6.57)	- 0.41 (- 1.39)
<i>of which</i>					
Big banks ¹	6.34 (7.23)	4.96 (5.69)	- 3.14 (- 3.30)	- 12.85 (- 11.99)	- 3.97 (- 3.56)
Regional banks and other commercial banks ¹	11.58 (7.44)	4.13 (1.26)	8.99 (6.62)	4.53 (2.25)	5.67 (2.24)
Landesbanken ²	8.14 (4.22)	4.78 (4.01)	2.80 (1.94)	- 4.25 (- 5.17)	1.07 (- 0.83)
Savings banks	13.39 (6.05)	9.16 (5.06)	8.15 (4.65)	10.89 (4.00)	9.86 (5.11)
Regional institutions of credit cooperatives	12.95 (8.84)	4.43 (2.74)	4.56 (4.95)	0.66 (2.30)	2.91 (3.97)
Credit cooperatives	8.59 (4.09)	7.46 (4.41)	9.68 (6.60)	10.64 (5.24)	10.23 (5.12)
Mortgage banks	5.89 (2.50)	8.92 (6.48)	9.12 (7.36)	5.34 (3.70)	3.32 (1.40)

* The figures for the most recent date should be regarded as provisional in all cases. Profit for the financial year before tax (in brackets: after tax) as a percentage of the average capital as shown in the balance sheet (including the fund for general banking risks, but excluding partici-

pation rights capital). — ¹ From 2004, Deutsche Postbank AG allocated to the category of "Big banks". — ² From 2004, NRW.BANK allocated to the category of "Special purpose banks".

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Higher balance sheet profit

After tax, the German banking industry's net profit for the 2004 financial year totalled €4.8 billion compared with a net loss of -€3.7 billion in the previous year. Both the big banks and the Landesbanken showed a negative result. As in previous years, in calculating the balance sheet profit, substantial losses carried forward, totalling €2.6 billion in 2004, reduced the profit for the year after tax. In addition, €1.4 billion net was allocated to the fund for general banking risks, thus putting pressure on profits. In the reporting year, too, the German banking industry drew on provisions and participation rights capital to stabilise the recorded balance sheet profit, albeit on a perceptibly smaller scale than in 2003.⁵ Overall, the balance sheet profit shown by the German banks increased only slightly. It amounted to €3.9 billion in 2004, after being

no more than €3.6 billion in 2003 and as much as €4.8 billion in 2002.

Outlook

For the current financial year so far, a further moderate recovery in domestic banks' performance is emerging. For example, rising equity prices, at least in the first half of the year, should result in good net commission income and a higher year-on-year trading result. The restructuring measures implemented in the reporting year will probably push down administrative costs further, which should certainly benefit, not least, the savings banks

Outlook for 2005

⁵ In particular, some institutions in the "Big banks" category, some Landesbanken and some mortgage banks stabilised their recorded balance sheet profit in this way.

and the credit cooperatives as well. However, in interest business, it remains to be seen how far an increase on the result for 2004 can be achieved. In this respect, the continuing weak growth path of domestic economic activity, at least in the first half of 2005, stood in the way of a sustained rise. However, the continuing decline in the number of corporate insolvencies, at least in the first half of the

year, will probably ease the situation with regard to the valuation result. Finally, as things stand at present, there are no identifiable special factors, such as the EU investigations into the granting of state aid, that would not only place a burden on the performance of individual categories of banks but also, on account of their scale, have a perceptible impact on the aggregate performance figures.

The tables accompanying this article are printed on pages 33-43.



DEUTSCHE
BUNDESBANK

Monthly Report
September 2005

Major components of credit institutions' profit and loss accounts, by category of banks *

As a percentage of the average balance sheet total ^o

Financial year	All categories of banks	Commercial banks			Landesbanken ²	Savings banks	Regional institutions of credit cooperatives	Credit cooperatives	Mortgage banks	Special purpose banks ²
		Total	of which							
			Big banks ¹	Regional banks and other commercial banks ¹						
Interest received (total) ³										
1998	5.59	5.07	4.61	5.68	5.53	6.05	4.61	5.95	6.54	5.20
1999	5.33	5.00	4.85	5.45	5.28	5.71	4.11	5.60	6.04	5.11
2000	5.51	5.32	5.24	5.58	5.63	5.72	5.04	5.69	5.81	5.03
2001	5.39	5.12	4.91	5.68	5.47	5.75	4.91	5.76	5.73	4.95
2002	4.83	4.41	4.09	5.18	4.67	5.53	4.15	5.47	5.36	4.59
2003	4.39	3.82	3.42	4.74	4.25	5.20	3.42	5.12	5.09	4.15
2004	4.23	3.60	3.30	4.57	4.39	4.92	3.28	4.88	4.85	3.97
Interest paid										
1998	4.22	3.61	3.33	3.99	4.91	3.54	3.86	3.40	5.92	4.37
1999	4.05	3.57	3.69	3.30	4.66	3.23	3.51	3.10	5.51	4.49
2000	4.36	4.15	4.30	3.85	5.07	3.39	4.26	3.24	5.35	4.46
2001	4.28	3.97	4.02	3.85	4.88	3.47	4.29	3.36	5.30	4.43
2002	3.63	3.07	2.99	3.25	4.08	3.15	3.49	2.98	4.97	4.01
2003	3.23	2.65	2.57	2.83	3.63	2.80	2.96	2.61	4.66	3.60
2004	3.04	2.35	2.31	2.48	3.74	2.57	2.79	2.37	4.41	3.47
Excess of interest received over interest paid = net interest received (interest margin)										
1998	1.37	1.45	1.28	1.69	0.62	2.52	0.76	2.56	0.62	0.83
1999	1.28	1.43	1.15	2.15	0.62	2.48	0.60	2.49	0.52	0.62
2000	1.14	1.17	0.94	1.72	0.56	2.33	0.78	2.45	0.45	0.57
2001	1.12	1.15	0.89	1.83	0.60	2.28	0.62	2.41	0.43	0.53
2002	1.20	1.34	1.10	1.93	0.59	2.38	0.66	2.49	0.40	0.59
2003	1.16	1.17	0.85	1.91	0.63	2.40	0.46	2.51	0.43	0.55
2004	1.18	1.25	0.98	2.09	0.65	2.35	0.49	2.51	0.44	0.50
Excess of commissions received over commissions paid = net commissions received										
1998	0.34	0.62	0.69	0.50	0.10	0.48	0.20	0.55	-0.01	0.13
1999	0.37	0.70	0.63	0.89	0.11	0.52	0.18	0.62	-0.01	0.05
2000	0.42	0.76	0.68	0.99	0.13	0.55	0.21	0.69	-0.01	0.05
2001	0.36	0.64	0.57	0.85	0.11	0.50	0.15	0.58	-0.01	0.05
2002	0.34	0.60	0.53	0.79	0.11	0.49	0.14	0.57	-0.01	0.09
2003	0.35	0.59	0.54	0.71	0.11	0.53	0.17	0.61	-0.01	0.09
2004	0.35	0.57	0.50	0.79	0.11	0.56	0.16	0.65	0.00	0.09

* The figures for the most recent date should be regarded as provisional in all cases. — ^o Up to end-1998, as a percentage of the volume of business; from 1999, as a percentage of the balance sheet total. Excluding the balance sheet total/volume of business of the foreign branches of savings banks. From 2004,

excluding the balance sheet total of the foreign branches of regional institutions of credit cooperatives. Statistical increase in the volume of business owing to the inclusion of foreign branches: in 1998, mortgage banks + DM1.3 billion. — 1, 2, 3 For footnotes, see p 34.

Major components of credit institutions' profit and loss accounts, by category of banks * (cont'd)

As a percentage of the average balance sheet total °

Financial year	All categories of banks	Commercial banks				Landesbanken 2	Savings banks	Regional institutions of credit cooperatives	Credit cooperatives	Mortgage banks	Special purpose banks 2
		Total	of which		Regional banks and other commercial banks 1						
			Big banks 1								
General administrative spending											
1998	1.16	1.53	1.54	1.49	0.40	2.04	0.57	2.34	0.18	0.57	
1999	1.16	1.71	1.50	2.28	0.44	2.01	0.56	2.30	0.15	0.19	
2000	1.16	1.67	1.51	2.08	0.43	1.99	0.56	2.39	0.15	0.19	
2001	1.14	1.65	1.48	2.12	0.45	1.97	0.55	2.36	0.15	0.18	
2002	1.10	1.55	1.36	2.06	0.44	1.95	0.53	2.30	0.14	0.22	
2003	1.10	1.53	1.37	1.93	0.42	1.97	0.54	2.32	0.16	0.22	
2004	1.06	1.42	1.27	1.90	0.44	1.92	0.52	2.28	0.16	0.22	
Partial operating result											
1998	0.55	0.54	0.43	0.70	0.32	0.96	0.39	0.77	0.43	0.39	
1999	0.50	0.42	0.29	0.76	0.29	0.99	0.22	0.81	0.36	0.48	
2000	0.41	0.26	0.11	0.64	0.26	0.89	0.43	0.75	0.30	0.43	
2001	0.33	0.15	-0.02	0.56	0.25	0.81	0.22	0.63	0.27	0.39	
2002	0.44	0.38	0.27	0.65	0.26	0.92	0.27	0.76	0.25	0.47	
2003	0.41	0.23	0.02	0.69	0.31	0.95	0.09	0.80	0.27	0.42	
2004	0.48	0.40	0.22	0.98	0.33	1.00	0.13	0.88	0.28	0.37	
Net profit or net loss on financial operations											
1998	0.07	0.13	0.09	0.18	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.01	
1999	0.06	0.15	0.17	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.00	
2000	0.10	0.24	0.32	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2001	0.08	0.20	0.30	-0.03	0.04	0.00	0.06	-0.01	0.00	0.00	
2002	0.04	0.09	0.13	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.11	-0.01	0.00	0.00	
2003	0.09	0.24	0.32	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.18	0.02	0.00	0.00	
2004	0.02	0.02	0.04	-0.04	0.02	0.02	0.19	0.01	0.00	0.00	
Net income or net charges from the valuation of assets											
1998	-0.25	-0.25	-0.15	-0.37	-0.27	-0.34	-0.19	-0.36	-0.08	-0.23	
1999	-0.19	-0.23	-0.24	-0.22	-0.11	-0.17	-0.17	-0.39	-0.10	-0.24	
2000	-0.24	-0.18	-0.16	-0.25	-0.12	-0.46	-0.47	-0.47	-0.19	-0.15	
2001	-0.28	-0.26	-0.24	-0.33	-0.20	-0.52	-0.32	-0.50	-0.12	-0.15	
2002	-0.44	-0.39	-0.38	-0.42	-0.47	-0.71	-0.42	-0.67	-0.20	-0.21	
2003	-0.31	-0.33	-0.31	-0.37	-0.23	-0.54	-0.25	-0.56	-0.13	-0.13	
2004	-0.24	-0.22	-0.17	-0.40	-0.05	-0.59	-0.17	-0.54	-0.19	-0.05	

*, ° For footnotes, see p 33. — 1 From 2004, Deutsche Postbank AG allocated to the category of "Big banks". — 2 From 2004, NRW.BANK allocated to the category of "Special purpose

banks". — 3 Interest received plus current income and profits transferred under profit pooling and profit transfer agreements.

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Major components of credit institutions' profit and loss accounts,
by category of banks * (cont'd)

As a percentage of the average balance sheet total °

Financial year	All categories of banks	Commercial banks			Landesbanken 2	Savings banks	Regional institutions of credit cooperatives	Credit cooperatives	Mortgage banks	Special purpose banks 2
		Total	of which							
			Big banks 1	Regional banks and other commercial banks 1						
Operating result										
1998	0.41	0.47	0.32	0.65	0.20	0.69	0.26	0.54	0.36	0.22
1999	0.41	0.38	0.20	0.81	0.25	0.87	0.19	0.54	0.27	0.27
2000	0.30	0.36	0.24	0.63	0.22	0.44	0.05	0.35	0.14	0.30
2001	0.18	0.14	0.05	0.36	0.14	0.32	0.01	0.22	0.18	0.27
2002	0.10	0.15	0.00	0.50	-0.13	0.27	0.06	0.17	0.06	0.26
2003	0.25	0.21	0.04	0.58	0.14	0.46	0.06	0.46	0.14	0.33
2004	0.32	0.29	0.13	0.75	0.33	0.45	0.19	0.50	0.11	0.35
Net other and extraordinary income or charges										
1998	0.20	0.58	1.03	0.09	0.06	0.01	0.46	0.03	-0.04	0.01
1999	-0.05	0.00	0.04	-0.07	-0.01	-0.27	-0.04	-0.06	-0.03	-0.02
2000	-0.01	-0.07	-0.03	-0.16	-0.03	0.11	0.30	0.05	-0.05	0.00
2001	0.02	0.04	0.13	-0.18	-0.03	0.06	0.12	0.14	-0.05	-0.07
2002	0.06	-0.11	-0.12	-0.08	0.21	0.08	0.09	0.29	0.07	-0.03
2003	-0.22	-0.47	-0.52	-0.36	-0.28	0.02	-0.04	0.07	-0.04	-0.10
2004	-0.17	-0.30	-0.25	-0.46	-0.30	0.01	-0.08	0.02	-0.05	-0.04
Profit for the financial year before tax										
1998	0.61	1.06	1.35	0.74	0.26	0.70	0.72	0.57	0.31	0.22
1999	0.35	0.38	0.23	0.74	0.24	0.60	0.16	0.48	0.24	0.25
2000	0.29	0.29	0.21	0.47	0.19	0.55	0.36	0.40	0.09	0.30
2001	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.11	0.38	0.13	0.35	0.13	0.20
2002	0.15	0.04	-0.12	0.41	0.08	0.35	0.14	0.46	0.14	0.23
2003	0.03	-0.25	-0.48	0.22	-0.14	0.48	0.02	0.52	0.09	0.22
2004	0.15	-0.01	-0.12	0.29	0.03	0.45	0.11	0.52	0.06	0.31
Profit for the financial year after tax										
1998	0.32	0.59	0.66	0.51	0.14	0.26	0.58	0.22	0.18	0.19
1999	0.20	0.28	0.20	0.45	0.13	0.24	0.11	0.21	0.13	0.22
2000	0.19	0.26	0.24	0.30	0.10	0.25	0.24	0.19	0.04	0.28
2001	0.15	0.16	0.21	0.05	0.10	0.21	0.08	0.21	0.09	0.18
2002	0.10	0.00	-0.13	0.30	0.05	0.20	0.16	0.31	0.11	0.21
2003	-0.05	-0.27	-0.44	0.11	-0.17	0.18	0.08	0.26	0.07	0.21
2004	0.07	-0.05	-0.10	0.11	-0.02	0.23	0.15	0.26	0.03	0.29

For footnotes, see pp 33-34.

Deutsche Bundesbank

Credit institutions' profit and loss accounts *

Financial year	Interest business			Non-interest business			General administrative spending			Partial operating result (col 1 plus col 4 less col 7)
	Net interest received (col 2 less col 3)	Interest received (total) 1	Interest paid	Net commissions received (col 5 less col 6)	Commissions received	Commissions paid	Total (col 8 plus col 9)	Staff costs	Total other administrative spending 2	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	DM billion									
1997	144.6	554.5	409.9	34.1	39.1	5.0	116.9	67.1	49.8	61.8
1998	147.5	602.9	455.3	37.0	43.6	6.6	125.2	70.1	55.1	59.3
1999	152.2	631.5	479.3	43.9	52.3	8.4	137.3	75.2	62.1	58.9
	€ billion									
1999	77.8	322.9	245.0	22.5	26.8	4.3	70.2	38.4	31.8	30.1
2000	76.9	369.9	293.1	28.1	33.8	5.7	77.7	42.0	35.7	27.3
2001	79.2	382.4	303.2	25.3	31.2	5.9	81.0	43.0	38.0	23.5
2002	85.6	344.5	258.9	24.3	30.2	5.9	78.3	41.6	36.7	31.6
2003	81.7	308.7	227.0	24.4	30.6	6.3	77.3	41.6	35.7	28.8
2004	85.0	303.6	218.6	25.3	32.1	6.8	75.8	41.2	34.6	34.5
	Year-on-year percentage change 5									
1998	2.2	8.8	11.2	8.5	11.7	33.0	7.2	4.6	10.8	- 3.9
1999	3.0	4.7	5.2	18.7	19.9	26.4	9.6	7.2	12.8	- 1.1
2000	- 1.2	14.6	19.6	25.1	26.3	32.5	10.6	9.3	12.3	- 9.2
2001	3.0	3.4	3.5	- 9.8	- 7.6	3.3	4.3	2.5	6.6	- 13.8
2002	8.0	- 9.9	- 14.6	- 4.0	- 3.2	0.0	- 3.3	- 3.4	- 3.3	34.2
2003	- 4.5	- 10.4	- 12.3	0.4	1.7	7.2	- 1.2	0.1	- 2.5	- 9.1
2004	4.0	- 1.7	- 3.7	4.1	4.8	7.5	- 1.9	- 0.8	- 3.2	20.1
	As a percentage of the average balance sheet total									
1997	1.50	5.76	4.26	0.35	0.41	0.05	1.21	0.70	0.52	0.64
1998	1.37	5.59	4.22	0.34	0.40	0.06	1.16	0.65	0.51	0.55
1999	1.28	5.33	4.05	0.37	0.44	0.07	1.16	0.63	0.52	0.50
2000	1.14	5.51	4.36	0.42	0.50	0.08	1.16	0.63	0.53	0.41
2001	1.12	5.39	4.28	0.36	0.44	0.08	1.14	0.61	0.54	0.33
2002	1.20	4.83	3.63	0.34	0.42	0.08	1.10	0.58	0.52	0.44
2003	1.16	4.39	3.23	0.35	0.44	0.09	1.10	0.59	0.51	0.41
2004	1.18	4.23	3.04	0.35	0.45	0.09	1.06	0.57	0.48	0.48

* The figures for the most recent date should be regarded as provisional in all cases. — 1 Interest received plus current income and profits transferred under profit pooling and profit transfer agreements. — 2 Including depreciation of and adjustments for tangible and intan-

gible assets, but excluding depreciation of and adjustments for assets leased ("broad" definition). — 3 Up to end-1998, volume of business; from 1999, balance sheet total. — 4 Excluding the volume of business/

Net profit or net loss on financial operations	Net other operating income or charges	Net income or net charges from the valuation of assets (other than tangible or financial fixed assets)	Operating result (col 10 to col 13)	Net other and extraordinary income or charges	Profit for the financial year before tax (col 14 plus col 15)	Taxes on income and earnings	Profit or loss (-) for the financial year after tax (col 16 less col 17)	Memo item Balance sheet total ^{3,4}	Financial year
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
DM billion									
5.3	2.2	-25.1	44.2	- 4.0	40.2	19.8	20.4	9,625.1	1997
7.1	5.2	-27.2	44.4	21.5	65.9	31.1	34.7	10,778.2	1998
7.0	4.8	-22.5	48.1	- 6.3	41.8	17.6	24.2	11,845.3	1999
€ billion									
3.6	2.4	-11.5	24.6	- 3.2	21.4	9.0	12.4	6,056.4	1999
6.4	2.0	-15.9	19.9	- 0.6	19.3	6.7	12.6	6,716.3	2000
5.4	3.5	-19.6	12.8	1.2	14.1	3.7	10.4	7,090.8	2001
3.0	3.7	-31.2	7.0	3.9	10.9	3.9	7.1	7,129.1	2002
6.4	3.8	-21.8	17.3	-15.5	1.8	5.5	- 3.7	7,038.2	2003
1.3	4.1	-17.2	22.7	-12.3	10.4	5.6	4.8	7,183.7	2004
Year-on-year percentage change ⁵									
34.0	148.6	- 8.3	0.9	.	64.2	58.0	70.1	12.1	1998
1.7	-7.7	17.1	8.3	.	-36.5	-43.6	-30.2	9.9	1999
79.8	16.4	-38.0	-19.1	81.4	- 9.6	-24.9	1.5	10.9	2000
-16.7	73.0	23.5	-35.6	.	-27.3	-45.6	-17.5	5.6	2001
-45.1	4.4	-59.1	-45.4	220.2	-22.2	4.9	-31.8	0.5	2002
118.6	3.1	30.3	146.1	.	-84.7	42.9	.	-1.3	2003
-80.4	9.0	20.7	31.5	20.4	471.6	1.9	.	2.1	2004
As a percentage of the average balance sheet total									
0.06	0.02	-0.26	0.46	-0.04	0.42	0.21	0.21	.	1997
0.07	0.05	-0.25	0.41	0.20	0.61	0.29	0.32	.	1998
0.06	0.04	-0.19	0.41	-0.05	0.35	0.15	0.20	.	1999
0.10	0.03	-0.24	0.30	-0.01	0.29	0.10	0.19	.	2000
0.08	0.05	-0.28	0.18	0.02	0.20	0.05	0.15	.	2001
0.04	0.05	-0.44	0.10	0.06	0.15	0.05	0.10	.	2002
0.09	0.05	-0.31	0.25	-0.22	0.03	0.08	-0.05	.	2003
0.02	0.06	-0.24	0.32	-0.17	0.15	0.08	0.07	.	2004

balance sheet total of the foreign branches of savings banks. From 2004, excluding the balance sheet total of the foreign branches of regional institutions of credit cooperatives. Statistical increase in the

volume of business due to the inclusion of the foreign branches: in 1998, mortgage banks + DM1.3 billion. — ⁵ Statistical changes have been eliminated.

Credit institutions' profit and loss accounts *

€ million

Financial year	Number of reporting institutions	Interest business			Non-interest business			General administrative spending			Partial operating result (col 2 plus col 5 less col 8)
		Net interest received (col 3 less col 4)	Interest received (total) 1	Interest paid	Net commissions received (col 6 less col 7)	Commissions received	Commissions paid	Total (col 9 plus col 10)	Staff costs	Total other administrative spending 2	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All categories of banks											
1999	2,897	77,823	322,864	245,041	22,461	26,760	4,299	70,192	38,436	31,756	30,092
2000	2,636	76,894	369,946	293,052	28,095	33,793	5,698	77,673	41,997	35,676	27,316
2001	2,423	79,229	382,414	303,185	25,349	31,236	5,887	81,045	43,031	38,014	23,533
2002	2,268	85,568	344,472	258,904	24,327	30,212	5,885	78,324	41,578	36,746	31,571
2003	2,128	81,709	308,742	227,033	24,356	30,645	6,289	77,296	41,585	35,711	28,769
2004	2,055	85,012	303,592	218,580	25,345	32,105	6,760	75,810	41,240	34,570	34,547
Commercial banks											
1999	224	25,774	90,035	64,261	12,619	14,556	1,937	30,862	15,821	15,041	7,531
2000	224	25,731	117,211	91,480	16,822	19,617	2,795	36,806	18,562	18,244	5,747
2001	213	27,230	120,978	93,748	15,227	18,588	3,361	38,909	19,155	19,754	3,548
2002	206	30,850	101,741	70,891	13,894	17,145	3,251	35,897	17,414	18,483	8,847
2003	193	26,334	85,993	59,659	13,250	16,612	3,362	34,451	17,024	17,427	5,133
2004	187	29,476	85,007	55,531	13,497	17,213	3,716	33,436	16,635	16,801	9,537
Big banks 6											
1999	4	14,351	60,389	46,038	7,908	8,869	961	18,652	10,049	8,603	3,607
2000	4	14,174	79,073	64,899	10,205	11,251	1,046	22,770	12,182	10,588	1,609
2001	4	14,727	81,187	66,460	9,454	11,134	1,680	24,505	12,688	11,817	- 324
2002	4	17,615	65,553	47,938	8,481	10,073	1,592	21,768	11,107	10,661	4,328
2003	4	13,035	52,461	39,426	8,223	10,191	1,968	20,992	10,957	10,035	266
2004	5	17,340	58,161	40,821	8,836	11,087	2,251	22,382	11,473	10,909	3,794
Regional banks and other commercial banks 6											
1999	192	11,272	28,532	17,260	4,664	5,606	942	11,954	5,689	6,265	3,982
2000	193	11,377	36,799	25,422	6,550	8,291	1,741	13,696	6,296	7,400	4,231
2001	188	12,341	38,240	25,899	5,701	7,376	1,675	14,248	6,399	7,849	3,794
2002	183	13,060	35,015	21,955	5,317	6,969	1,652	13,954	6,229	7,725	4,423
2003	170	13,134	32,665	19,531	4,885	6,272	1,387	13,279	5,990	7,289	4,740
2004	163	11,971	26,216	14,245	4,526	5,985	1,459	10,874	5,085	5,789	5,623
Branches of foreign banks											
1999	28	151	1,114	963	47	81	34	256	83	173	- 58
2000	27	180	1,339	1,159	67	75	8	340	84	256	- 93
2001	21	162	1,551	1,389	72	78	6	156	68	88	78
2002	19	175	1,173	998	96	103	7	175	78	97	96
2003	19	165	867	702	142	149	7	180	77	103	127
2004	19	165	630	465	135	141	6	180	77	103	120
Landesbanken 7											
1999	13	8,391	71,683	63,292	1,438	2,431	993	5,925	3,023	2,902	3,904
2000	13	8,386	84,761	76,375	1,943	3,185	1,242	6,479	3,364	3,115	3,850
2001	13	9,519	87,500	77,981	1,745	2,831	1,086	7,255	3,613	3,642	4,009
2002	14	9,743	76,744	67,001	1,794	2,963	1,169	7,210	3,579	3,631	4,327
2003	13	10,260	69,740	59,480	1,748	3,016	1,268	6,898	3,378	3,520	5,110
2004	12	9,886	66,634	56,748	1,718	3,010	1,292	6,660	3,342	3,318	4,944

For footnotes, see pp 40-41.

Deutsche Bundesbank

Net profit or net loss on financial operations	Net other operating income or charges	Net income or net charges from the valuation of assets (other than tangible or financial fixed assets)	Operating result (col 11 to col 14)	Net other and extraordinary income or charges	Profit for the financial year before tax (col 15 plus col 16)	Taxes on income and earnings ³	Profit or loss (-) for the financial year after tax (col 17 less col 18)	Withdrawals from or transfers to (-) reserves and participation rights capital ⁴	Balance sheet profit or loss (-) (col 19 plus col 20)	Memo item Average annual balance sheet total ⁵	Financial year
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
All categories of banks											
3,587	2,448	- 11,511	24,616	- 3,231	21,385	8,988	12,397	- 4,225	8,172	6,056,385	1999
6,449	2,046	- 15,886	19,925	- 601	19,324	6,747	12,577	- 3,975	8,602	6,716,341	2000
5,370	3,540	- 19,616	12,827	1,225	14,052	3,672	10,380	- 3,797	6,583	7,090,826	2001
2,950	3,693	- 31,217	6,997	3,923	10,920	3,850	7,070	- 2,267	4,803	7,129,090	2002
6,449	3,808	- 21,751	17,275	- 15,452	1,823	5,505	- 3,682	7,270	3,588	7,038,224	2003
1,266	4,149	- 17,240	22,722	- 12,302	10,420	5,609	4,811	- 878	3,933	7,183,653	2004
Commercial banks											
2,643	748	- 4,144	6,778	83	6,861	1,894	4,967	- 1,199	3,768	1,801,497	1999
5,371	868	- 4,012	7,974	- 1,563	6,411	695	5,716	- 1,147	4,569	2,201,783	2000
4,719	1,245	- 6,166	3,346	905	4,251	446	3,805	- 2,040	1,765	2,362,423	2001
2,144	1,515	- 9,034	3,472	- 2,563	909	869	40	769	809	2,309,650	2002
5,363	1,633	- 7,345	4,784	- 10,472	- 5,688	302	- 5,990	5,661	- 329	2,251,587	2003
416	2,123	- 5,300	6,776	- 7,113	- 337	806	- 1,143	594	- 549	2,361,952	2004
Big banks ⁶											
2,151	- 324	- 2,978	2,456	441	2,897	350	2,547	- 602	1,945	1,246,031	1999
4,761	- 327	- 2,352	3,691	- 510	3,181	- 443	3,624	- 1,325	2,299	1,508,019	2000
4,882	195	- 3,900	853	2,098	2,951	- 438	3,389	- 1,154	2,235	1,653,158	2001
2,074	- 225	- 6,119	58	- 1,989	- 1,931	96	- 2,027	2,889	862	1,601,526	2002
4,901	233	- 4,751	649	- 7,964	- 7,315	- 490	- 6,825	7,698	873	1,533,976	2003
619	907	- 2,947	2,373	- 4,440	- 2,067	- 218	- 1,849	3,337	1,488	1,764,080	2004
Regional banks and other commercial banks ⁶											
360	1,048	- 1,167	4,223	- 358	3,865	1,505	2,360	- 592	1,768	523,687	1999
442	1,151	- 1,651	4,173	- 1,052	3,121	1,125	1,996	186	2,182	659,720	2000
- 192	1,035	- 2,231	2,406	- 1,197	1,209	840	369	- 883	- 514	672,803	2001
59	1,719	- 2,844	3,357	- 568	2,789	735	2,054	- 2,120	- 66	676,254	2002
451	1,382	- 2,566	4,007	- 2,506	1,501	754	747	- 2,035	- 1,288	689,268	2003
- 208	1,196	- 2,316	4,295	- 2,646	1,649	998	651	- 2,743	- 2,092	573,493	2004
Branches of foreign banks											
132	24	1	99	-	99	39	60	- 5	55	31,779	1999
168	44	- 9	110	- 1	109	13	96	- 8	88	34,044	2000
29	15	- 35	87	4	91	44	47	- 3	44	36,462	2001
11	21	- 71	57	- 6	51	38	13	-	13	31,870	2002
11	18	- 28	128	- 2	126	38	88	- 2	86	28,343	2003
5	20	- 37	108	- 27	81	26	55	-	55	24,379	2004
Landesbanken ⁷											
384	604	- 1,506	3,386	- 142	3,244	1,435	1,809	- 957	852	1,358,039	1999
680	573	- 1,756	3,347	- 504	2,843	1,371	1,472	- 629	843	1,506,853	2000
573	859	- 3,181	2,260	- 423	1,837	296	1,541	- 637	904	1,599,330	2001
644	677	- 7,746	- 2,098	3,400	1,302	399	903	- 129	774	1,644,026	2002
345	639	- 3,754	2,340	- 4,573	- 2,233	482	- 2,715	3,619	904	1,639,615	2003
262	581	- 799	4,988	- 4,516	472	835	- 363	1,161	798	1,519,005	2004

Credit institutions' profit and loss accounts * (cont'd)

€ million

Financial year	Number of reporting institutions	Interest business			Non-interest business			General administrative spending			Partial operating result (col 2 plus col 5 less col 8)
		Net interest received (col 3 less col 4)	Interest received (total) 1	Interest paid	Net commissions received (col 6 less col 7)	Commissions received	Commissions paid	Total (col 9 plus col 10)	Staff costs	Total other administrative spending 2	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Savings banks											
1999	578	22,263	51,228	28,965	4,637	4,868	231	18,012	10,784	7,228	8,888
2000	561	21,526	52,774	31,248	5,052	5,355	303	18,335	10,993	7,342	8,243
2001	536	21,606	54,522	32,916	4,743	5,019	276	18,688	11,076	7,612	7,661
2002	519	23,234	53,932	30,698	4,784	5,065	281	19,022	11,324	7,698	8,996
2003	489	23,504	50,962	27,458	5,180	5,495	315	19,349	11,725	7,624	9,335
2004	477	23,196	48,494	25,298	5,560	5,910	350	18,893	11,581	7,312	9,863
Regional institutions of credit cooperatives											
1999	4	1,320	9,008	7,688	395	710	315	1,224	563	661	491
2000	3	1,821	11,800	9,979	499	979	480	1,323	621	702	997
2001	2	1,480	11,769	10,289	354	647	293	1,316	614	702	518
2002	2	1,414	8,865	7,451	303	565	262	1,135	540	595	582
2003	2	936	6,972	6,036	343	629	286	1,103	523	580	176
2004	2	948	6,362	5,414	317	704	387	1,006	518	488	259
Credit cooperatives											
1999	2,032	13,066	29,331	16,265	3,247	3,580	333	12,078	7,062	5,016	4,235
2000	1,791	12,887	29,920	17,033	3,601	3,988	387	12,547	7,252	5,295	3,941
2001	1,619	12,855	30,783	17,928	3,107	3,460	353	12,592	7,352	5,240	3,370
2002	1,488	13,648	29,958	16,310	3,124	3,491	367	12,615	7,442	5,173	4,157
2003	1,392	13,987	28,514	14,527	3,401	3,802	401	12,915	7,619	5,296	4,473
2004	1,336	14,253	27,687	13,434	3,683	4,182	499	12,956	7,671	5,285	4,980
Mortgage banks											
1999	32	4,135	47,896	43,761	-90	167	257	1,213	645	568	2,832
2000	31	3,995	51,095	47,100	-47	187	234	1,337	689	648	2,611
2001	27	4,005	53,012	49,007	-75	182	257	1,402	694	708	2,528
2002	25	3,695	49,868	46,173	-55	208	263	1,347	664	683	2,293
2003	25	3,795	44,657	40,862	-58	256	314	1,405	663	742	2,332
2004	25	3,848	42,398	38,550	-31	247	278	1,396	663	733	2,421
Special purpose banks 7											
1999	14	2,874	23,683	20,809	215	448	233	878	538	340	2,211
2000	13	2,548	22,385	19,837	225	482	257	846	516	330	1,927
2001	13	2,534	23,850	21,316	248	509	261	883	527	356	1,899
2002	14	2,984	23,364	20,380	483	775	292	1,098	615	483	2,369
2003	14	2,893	21,904	19,011	492	835	343	1,175	653	522	2,210
2004	16	3,405	27,010	23,605	601	839	238	1,463	830	633	2,543
Memo item: Banks majority-owned by foreign banks 8											
1999	60	2,657	6,649	3,992	1,303	1,597	294	2,790	1,342	1,448	1,170
2000	55	2,517	7,105	4,588	1,262	2,049	787	2,840	1,381	1,459	939
2001	51	3,019	11,676	8,657	1,426	2,233	807	3,216	1,474	1,742	1,229
2002	49	3,430	15,964	12,534	1,186	1,929	743	3,381	1,486	1,895	1,235
2003	45	3,521	14,921	11,400	1,425	1,818	393	3,325	1,443	1,882	1,621
2004	42	3,933	15,128	11,195	1,724	2,167	443	3,523	1,470	2,053	2,134

* The figures for the most recent date should be regarded as provisional in all cases. Excluding building and loan associations, institutions in liquidation and institutions with a truncated financial year. — 1 Interest received plus current income and profits transferred under profit pooling and profit transfer agreements. — 2 Including depre-

ciation of and adjustments for tangible and intangible assets, but excluding depreciation of and adjustments for assets leased ("broad" definition). — 3 In part, including taxes paid by legally dependent building and loan associations affiliated to Landesbanken. — 4 Including profit or loss brought forward and withdrawals from or transfers to the fund for general

Net profit or net loss on financial operations	Net other operating income or charges	Net income or net charges from the valuation of assets (other than tangible or financial fixed assets)	Operating result (col 11 to col 14)	Net other and extraordinary income or charges	Profit for the financial year before tax (col 15 plus col 16)	Taxes on income and earnings ³	Profit or loss (-) for the financial year after tax (col 17 less col 18)	Withdrawals from or transfers to (-) reserves and participation rights capital ⁴	Balance sheet profit or loss (-) (col 19 plus col 20)	Memo item: Average annual balance sheet total ⁵	Financial year
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Savings banks											
236	263	- 1,559	7,828	- 2,423	5,405	3,227	2,178	- 873	1,305	896,501	1999
150	- 109	- 4,229	4,055	977	5,032	2,770	2,262	- 976	1,286	922,381	2000
- 11	408	- 4,980	3,078	571	3,649	1,633	2,016	- 829	1,187	948,723	2001
- 43	615	- 6,927	2,641	786	3,427	1,471	1,956	- 676	1,280	975,490	2002
215	256	- 5,247	4,559	197	4,756	3,011	1,745	- 580	1,165	980,622	2003
163	208	- 5,830	4,404	62	4,466	2,150	2,316	- 917	1,399	985,944	2004
Regional institutions of credit cooperatives											
256	45	- 365	427	- 79	348	107	241	- 103	138	219,046	1999
219	17	- 1,108	125	710	835	265	570	- 465	105	234,249	2000
132	138	- 772	16	286	302	115	187	- 108	79	239,709	2001
234	209	- 905	120	189	309	- 27	336	- 259	77	213,520	2002
370	98	- 514	130	- 81	49	- 123	172	- 93	79	203,899	2003
376	57	- 321	371	- 151	220	- 80	300	- 202	98	194,244	2004
Credit cooperatives											
49	594	- 2,046	2,832	- 321	2,511	1,399	1,112	- 204	908	524,020	1999
23	325	- 2,445	1,844	250	2,094	1,096	998	85	1,083	525,687	2000
- 41	495	- 2,671	1,153	735	1,888	772	1,116	- 182	934	534,337	2001
- 28	503	- 3,687	945	1,572	2,517	801	1,716	- 768	948	548,026	2002
138	1,027	- 3,095	2,543	380	2,923	1,484	1,439	- 440	999	556,946	2003
40	896	- 3,055	2,861	92	2,953	1,475	1,478	- 432	1,046	567,674	2004
Mortgage banks											
-	90	- 799	2,123	- 249	1,874	810	1,064	- 35	1,029	793,628	1999
1	305	- 1,681	1,236	- 462	774	463	311	188	499	880,137	2000
- 1	273	- 1,121	1,679	- 495	1,184	324	860	680	1,540	924,683	2001
5	138	- 1,843	593	692	1,285	247	1,038	- 331	707	929,571	2002
2	- 26	- 1,110	1,198	- 368	830	255	575	14	589	877,381	2003
1	169	- 1,625	966	- 399	567	328	239	588	827	875,035	2004
Special purpose banks ⁷											
19	104	- 1,092	1,242	- 100	1,142	116	1,026	- 854	172	463,654	1999
5	67	- 655	1,344	- 9	1,335	87	1,248	- 1,031	217	445,251	2000
- 1	122	- 725	1,295	- 354	941	86	855	- 681	174	481,621	2001
- 6	36	- 1,075	1,324	- 153	1,171	90	1,081	- 873	208	508,807	2002
16	181	- 686	1,721	- 535	1,186	94	1,092	- 911	181	528,174	2003
8	115	- 310	2,356	- 277	2,079	95	1,984	- 1,670	314	679,799	2004
Memo item: Banks majority-owned by foreign banks ⁸											
- 12	296	- 497	957	- 436	521	323	198	277	475	129,812	1999
- 116	454	- 324	953	21	974	251	723	229	952	126,022	2000
- 143	327	- 422	991	- 266	725	349	376	134	510	168,517	2001
108	561	- 632	1,272	- 18	1,254	449	805	- 310	495	284,168	2002
287	292	- 799	1,401	- 837	564	274	290	390	680	291,782	2003
- 83	249	- 614	1,686	- 877	809	487	322	186	508	313,299	2004

banking risks. — **5** Excluding the balance sheet total/volume of business of the foreign branches of savings banks. From 2004, excluding the balance sheet total of the foreign branches of regional institutions of credit cooperatives. — **6** From 2004, Deutsche Post AG allocated to the category of "Big banks". — **7** From 2004, NRW.BANK, allocated to the category of

"Special purpose banks". — **8** Separate presentation of the (legally independent) credit institutions majority-owned by foreign banks and included in the categories "Regional banks and other commercial banks" and "Mortgage banks".

Credit institutions' charge and income items *

Financial year	Number of reporting institutions	Charges										
		Total	Interest paid	Commissions paid	Net loss on financial operations	Gross loss on transactions in goods and subsidiary transactions	General administrative spending					Other administrative spending ¹
							Total	Wages and salaries	Social security costs and costs relating to pensions and other benefits		Total	
									Total	of which Pensions		
DM million												
1996	3,458	553,979	377,496	4,115	383	–	100,398	64,434	50,018	14,416	5,549	35,964
1997	3,359	597,592	409,914	4,960	625	–	106,781	67,097	52,182	14,915	5,563	39,684
1998	3,167	666,066	455,339	6,593	289	–	114,367	70,123	53,679	16,444	6,524	44,244
1999	2,897	696,747	479,258	8,408	1,048	–	126,395	75,174	58,217	16,957	6,902	51,221
€ million												
1999	2,897	356,241	245,041	4,299	536	–	64,625	38,436	29,766	8,670	3,529	26,189
2000	2,636	412,264	293,052	5,698	370	–	71,853	41,997	32,772	9,225	3,843	29,856
2001	2,423	430,361	303,185	5,887	831	–	75,237	43,031	33,766	9,265	3,899	32,206
2002	2,268	400,045	258,904	5,885	884	–	72,472	41,578	32,514	9,064	3,489	30,894
2003	2,128	364,797	227,033	6,289	354	–	71,901	41,585	32,088	9,497	3,946	30,316
2004	2,055	346,754	218,580	6,760	899	–	71,021	41,240	31,645	9,595	4,031	29,781

* The figures for the most recent date should be regarded as provisional in all cases. — 1 Spending item does not include depreciation of and adjustments for tangible and intangible assets, shown net of

depreciation of assets leased ("narrow" definition). All other tables are based on a broad definition of "other administrative spending". —

Financial year	Income									
	Total	Interest received			Current income				Profits transferred under profit pooling and profit transfer agreements	Commissions received
		Total	from lending and money market transactions	from debt securities and Debt Register claims	Total	from shares and other variable yield securities	from participating interests ¹	from shares in affiliated enterprises		
DM million										
1996	572,862	503,250	424,031	79,219	13,081	6,150	2,155	4,776	1,998	33,339
1997	617,995	535,553	452,798	82,755	16,737	8,301	2,900	5,536	2,184	39,056
1998	700,804	578,663	488,258	90,405	22,551	10,627	3,628	8,296	1,640	43,603
1999	720,993	604,647	505,191	99,456	24,546	12,969	2,789	8,788	2,275	52,338
€ million										
1999	368,638	309,151	258,300	50,851	12,550	6,631	1,426	4,493	1,163	26,760
2000	424,841	351,570	290,904	60,666	16,994	7,951	2,219	6,824	1,382	33,793
2001	440,741	363,138	298,110	65,028	17,379	9,849	2,169	5,361	1,897	31,236
2002	407,115	323,949	266,031	57,918	17,446	7,226	1,835	8,385	3,077	30,212
2003	361,115	294,244	243,578	50,666	10,975	6,503	1,220	3,252	3,523	30,645
2004	351,565	285,710	235,827	49,883	14,665	9,631	1,212	3,822	3,217	32,105

¹ Including amounts paid up on cooperative society shares.

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Value adjustments in respect of tangible and intangible assets		Other operating charges	Value adjustments in respect of loans and advances, and provisions for contingent liabilities and for commitments	Value adjustments in respect of participating interests, shares in affiliated enterprises and securities treated as fixed assets	Charges incurred through loss transfers	Transfers to special reserves	Extraordinary charges	Taxes on income and earnings ²	Other taxes	Profits transferred under profit pooling and profit transfer agreements	Financial year
Total	of which Assets leased										
DM million											
10,073	439	5,294	25,061	571	2,105	388	2,921	20,347	2,838	1,989	1996
10,564	478	6,022	28,655	596	909	609	4,258	19,838	2,016	1,845	1997
11,328	494	6,362	30,059	545	1,294	358	6,395	31,148	243	1,746	1998
11,680	792	6,122	30,339	1,078	1,013	8,479	3,237	17,579	376	1,735	1999
€ million											
5,972	405	3,130	15,512	551	518	4,335	1,655	8,988	192	887	1999
6,243	423	4,280	17,902	1,747	751	59	2,271	6,747	179	1,112	2000
5,975	167	4,237	22,327	1,827	2,785	113	2,221	3,672	215	1,849	2001
5,995	143	4,288	34,213	3,412	4,550	64	2,102	3,850	185	3,241	2002
5,520	125	5,404	23,325	7,480	2,861	63	5,264	5,505	169	3,629	2003
4,901	112	3,792	19,418	1,354	1,426	40	8,899	5,609	176	3,879	2004

² In part, including taxes paid by legally dependent building and loan associations affiliated to Landesbanken.

Net profit on financial operations	Gross profit on transactions in goods and subsidiary transactions	Value re-adjustments in respect of loans and advances, and provisions for contingent liabilities and for commitments	Value re-adjustments in respect of participating interests, shares in affiliated enterprises and securities treated as fixed assets	Other operating income		Income from the release of special reserves	Extraordinary income	Income from loss transfers	Financial year
				Total	of which from leasing business				
DM million									
4,513	548	2,993	1,174	9,461	1,668	342	972	1,191	1996
5,931	507	3,564	2,264	10,246	1,841	822	820	311	1997
7,368	457	2,895	15,740	11,826	988	298	15,087	676	1998
8,064	432	7,825	6,083	11,645	1,021	319	2,607	213	1999
€ million									
4,123	221	4,001	3,110	5,954	522	163	1,333	109	1999
6,819	201	2,016	2,329	6,727	536	1,840	1,025	145	2000
6,201	183	2,711	5,787	7,976	247	1,502	2,378	353	2001
3,834	170	2,996	12,040	8,139	243	889	3,586	777	2002
6,803	165	1,574	2,188	9,341	220	450	1,111	96	2003
2,165	160	2,178	1,069	8,069	239	52	1,691	484	2004



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Monthly Report
September 2005

Recent trends in individual payments

Since November 2001 the Deutsche Bundesbank has been operating RTGS^{plus}, the biggest individual payment system within TARGET, the real-time gross settlement system of the European Union central banks. Each day in RTGS^{plus} around 170 participating banks settle roughly 140,000 payments with a value of more than €500 billion. Thus, RTGS^{plus} is a key factor in the infrastructure of Germany as a financial centre. Having explained the concept of RTGS^{plus} in July 2000 and described its initial experiences with the system in April 2002, in this article the Bundesbank presents individual payment systems from a broader perspective. The article starts by illustrating the significance of individual payment systems for central banks, outlining the most important stimuli behind the dynamic transformation which has been observed over the past few years. Exogenous factors, such as the introduction of the euro and the global threat of terrorism, have played a major role. The article then goes on to identify considerable innovations in and changes to individual payment systems and concludes by discussing some current issues.

Central banks in individual payment systems

Unlike retail payment systems, individual payment systems are characterised by high turn-

Significance for central banks ...

over and fast processing, which frequently allow immediate settlement of payments in real time. As well as processing payments which arise from interbank transactions, banks also use these systems for urgent customer payments which in former times would have been authorised telegraphically and need to be transferred as quickly as possible from the transferor's bank to the beneficiary's bank. Owing to the high volumes, individual payment systems are extremely important for the financial stability of a country. Apart from a few private providers, it is mainly central banks that act as system operators since individual payment systems are also of primary importance to monetary policy, the effects of which are felt on the money market. An efficient money market requires that central bank money – ie balances on accounts held at the central banks – can be moved quickly and safely between banks. Owing to the high degree of liquidity of central bank money and central banks' resistance to insolvency, these payment systems are particularly suitable for the settlement of transactions processed on other markets (eg securities markets) or in other systems. Operating the system themselves gives central banks the advantage of being able to control the design of these important systems taking into account risk and efficiency. Furthermore, as players of the banking industry geared towards the common good, they offer competitively neutral and open access to their payment systems.

The mandate stating that the Bundesbank shall arrange for the execution of domestic and international payments, which has been enshrined in section 3 of the Bundesbank Act

since 1957, underlines that in the area of payments the Bundesbank is to act solely in the public interest and is not to pursue any commercial objectives. This legal basis has since been supplemented by Article 105 (2) of the Treaty establishing the European Community (EC Treaty) and Article 22 of the Statute of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) and of the European Central Bank (ECB), which explain that one of the tasks of the ESCB is to promote the smooth operation of payment systems. The statutory provisions of the European Union (EU) also provide that the Bundesbank is to act in accordance with the principles of an open market economy.

The Bundesbank fulfils its legal mandate in the field of cashless payments by assuming three different functions, all of which ultimately contribute to the high degree of security and efficiency in German payments. Firstly, as part of the general payment policy, the Bundesbank acts as a catalyst and facilitator of current developments. Secondly, it assumes the role of payment systems overseer – a task which has taken shape in the past few years as a result of increasing emphasis on the potential risks involved in operating payment systems. Thirdly, the Bundesbank also operates its own payment systems. While its liquidity-saving real-time gross settlement system, RTGS^{plus}, is of key importance to the German financial sector owing to its pronounced relevance to monetary policy and financial market stability, the Bundesbank plays only a complementary role in retail payments with its RPS system (Retail Payment System).

Individual payment systems in a state of flux

Increasing competition, cost pressures and the integration of regional markets are the driving forces behind the rapid developments in individual payment systems and also signify a particular challenge for the Bundesbank.

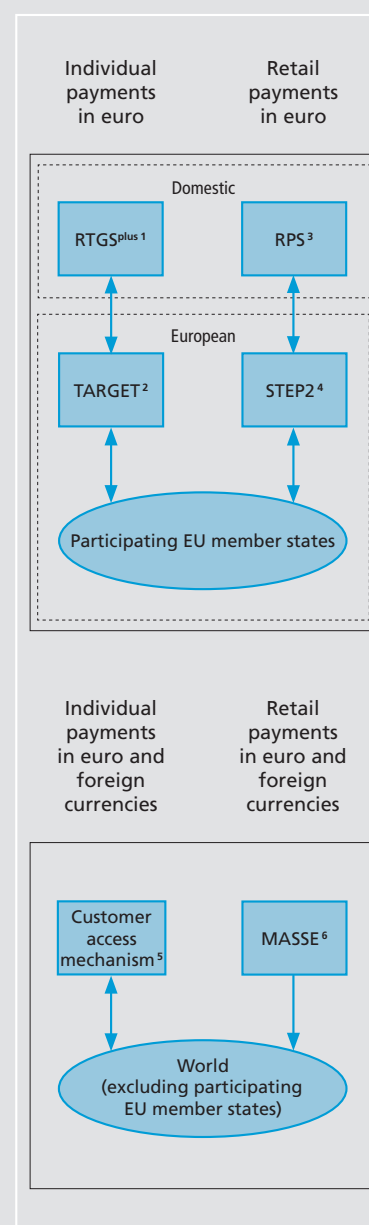
User's influence

In particular, the users' influence on the ongoing development of payment systems has increased, not least as a result of greater emphasis on cost/benefit considerations. The Bundesbank has been implementing changes to existing systems or creating new systems in response to customer requests for some time. The high level of acceptance and the widespread use of systems operated by the Bundesbank are attributable not least to this strong focus on the market's and the customers' needs. The close cooperation with the banking industry resulted in the introduction of numerous innovative and trend-setting systems. For example, the net system Electronic Access Frankfurt (EAF) launched in 1990, was expanded to form the hybrid system EAF 2 in 1996 and ultimately transformed into the liquidity-saving real-time gross system RTGS^{plus} in 2001.

Legal and regulatory framework requirements

Important stimuli for increased security and efficiency in payment systems also came from new legal and regulatory framework requirements. These mainly included the "Core Principles for Systemically Important Payment Systems" adopted by the G10 central banks in 2001. They define principles for the design and operation of payment systems, which must be observed and implemented by

Settlement of payments via the Deutsche Bundesbank



1 Real-time gross-settlement system with liquidity-saving elements. — 2 Real-time gross-settlement systems of the EU central banks. — 3 Retail Payment System. — 4 Pan-European clearing system of the Euro Banking Association. — 5 Access procedure to RTGS^{plus} and TARGET; settlement of correspondent banking payments. From November 2005. — 6 Special procedure for public authorities.

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the respective system operators. Compliance with these principles is checked by the central banks as part of their function as overseer. Furthermore, statutory measures taken largely at the EU level have helped to reduce legal risks in payments. Thus, pursuant to the Settlement Finality Directive of 19 May 1998, payment orders and any netting are legally enforceable even in the event of insolvency proceedings against the participant. However, payment systems profit from this protection only if they have been notified to the European Commission in accordance with the provisions of the Directive.

Technological progress

Information technology plays a key role in the ability to use customer requirements concerning payment transactions to improve the range of services. Only the technological progress of the past few years has made so many trend-setting developments possible. Nowadays, infrastructure and software components are less expensive and considerably more efficient, thus creating the basis for the development and implementation of new functionalities. This is especially evident in internet technology, which allows users of individual payment systems – similar to online banking customers – total transaction transparency by providing up-to-date information in real time and ensuring fast and simple interaction with the system.

Structural changes in the banking industry

The changing structure of banks and financial markets is having a considerable impact on individual payment systems. Mergers and acquisitions, in particular, are resulting in increased concentration of the settlement of payments. Although, on the one hand, this

may raise operational efficiency and improve the use of liquidity, on the other hand, there is greater potential risk if technical disruptions occur or creditworthiness deteriorates. Furthermore, the system operators must anticipate lower payment volumes and – for cross-border acquisitions – take account of more pronounced international lines of development.

The introduction of the euro in 1999 has certainly had the most lasting impact on payment systems in Europe. On the supply-side, two new cross-border individual payment systems, the TARGET system of the EU central banks and the EURO1 system of the Euro Banking Association (EBA), were created. TARGET consists of 17 EU national real-time gross settlement systems (RTGS), including the German RTGS^{plus} system. Ultimately, these pan-European infrastructures have increased the flexibility of European banks in deciding on various clearing options. At the same time, traditional (cross-border) correspondent banking in Europe has become much less important, especially since the first pan-European clearing house for retail payments, STEP2, started operating in 2003.

Introduction of the euro

From the outset, the TARGET system has been evolving into the leading system in Europe. In 1999 around 160,000 payments (including domestic payments) with a value of almost €1 trillion were settled on average each day. Since then transaction volumes have steadily increased. In 2004 around 1,500 banks routed on average roughly 270,000 payments a day, amounting to €1.7 trillion, via TARGET.

*Negative
external events*

However, the terror attacks of 11 September 2001 had a lasting impact on the infrastructural development of the financial system, too. The attacks in New York, as well as those in Madrid and London, have clearly shown that terrorism has reached a new international dimension, representing a great potential risk to the financial system. This applies especially to those payment and clearing systems which are systemically important because of their function or their turnover volumes. Furthermore, the power failures in the United States, Canada, Italy and Sweden have made it evident that the functional viability of systems can be directly threatened. In response to these events, business continuity plans, which enable operations to continue as normal in emergency and disaster situations, have been vigorously pursued.

**Recent developments in the system
design of individual payment systems**

*Three signifi-
cant lines of
development*

Until the 1980s individual payment systems were dominated by net procedures. In net systems payments are exchanged between banks during the day and initially only cleared. The final settlement of the participants' debit and credit positions takes place in central bank money at the end of the day to save liquidity. In the wake of the sharp rise in payment volumes and the increasing internationalisation of financial flows, global awareness of the risks of such net procedures increased. These risks occur above all when a participant is unable to meet its payment obligations at the end of the day. The credit and liquidity risks arising from the necessary rever-

sal of payments may result in a systemic risk. Consequently, the "Committee on Interbank Netting Schemes of the Central Banks of the Group of Ten Countries" at the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) laid down minimum requirements for cross-border netting procedures in the "Lamfalussy Report" in 1990. As a result, efforts were intensified to reduce payments risks, resulting in the creation of three lines of development, which all ultimately address the trade-off between low risk owing to rapid payment settlement and lowest possible costs owing to a low use of liquidity.

Secured net systems – an example being the EURO1 system of the EBA – retain the traditional processing logic of net systems and allow payments to be settled at low liquidity costs using the principle of bilateral or multilateral clearing. Various security mechanisms have been put in place to alleviate the associated credit and liquidity risks. These include, for example, defining bilateral and multilateral credit limits to restrict the overall position of a participant throughout the day, depositing collateral to cover any shortfalls and setting up a loss-sharing scheme among participants.

*Secured net
systems*

The first hybrid systems appeared in the mid-1990s. These are net systems which have been enriched with elements from the RTGS systems, thus allowing payment only once the funds are available. The EAF 2, introduced by the Bundesbank in 1996, was the template for a development which has since been taken on by the French PNS system (Paris Net Settlement, 1999) and the American CHIPS

Hybrid systems

Definitions of payment systems

Gross systems	Hybrid systems	Net systems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Continuous settlement of individual payments if sufficient cover is available – Originator's account debited and beneficiary's account immediately credited with individual payment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Netting of individual payments (bilateral/multilateral) – Margin payments of central bank money for settlement process – Originator's account debited and beneficiary's account immediately credited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Net settlement of payments/ large number of payments reduced to one position (bilateral/multilateral) – Final settlement of payments often only at the end of the day
<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Immediate finality of individual payments if sufficient cover is available – Immediate settlement in central bank money – Risk avoidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) No systemic risk b) No credit risk <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – High liquidity requirement – System provides no incentives to synchronise payment flows 	<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Intraday finality depending on cover/settlement – Intraday settlement in central bank money – Risk avoidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) No systemic risk b) No credit risk – Small liquidity requirement – Synchronisation of payment flows enforced <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Delayed throughput owing to focus on liquidity-saving 	<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Small liquidity requirement <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Finality of individual payments often only at the end of the day – Settlement in central bank money often only at the end of the day – Risk situation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) High systemic risk b) High credit risk

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system (2001). A crucial element of the EAF 2 was that individual payments were effected in short intervals with immediate finality. Since offsetting payments did not usually match exactly, to settle the difference in the amounts, recourse was made to central bank money which was provided in advance in limited amounts by the participant. With the aid of efficient algorithms which took advantage of the two-way flow of offsetting payments a very low level of liquidity of only DM3 billion was needed to settle a delivery volume of more than DM715 billion.

The third line of development was the real-time gross settlement systems, whose design includes liquidity-saving and liquidity-managing elements, thus rendering hybrid systems superfluous. The Bundesbank was

also a pioneer of this development. In 2001 it integrated its gross system ELS (Euro Link System) with the hybrid system EAF 2 to form the new liquidity-saving RTGS^{plus} system. The concept has since been realised in other countries (eg BIREL in Italy). In these new, advanced real-time gross settlement systems, as in the traditional real-time gross settlement systems, all submitted payments are processed as they are received and settled with immediate finality as long as there is sufficient cover. Owing to the continuous use of algorithms, offsetting payments from other participants may also be extensively used as cover in addition to the participant's credit balance on its central bank account and the intra-day credit provided by the central bank. This ensures a timely and liquidity-saving execution of payments throughout the day. Fur-

thermore, advanced real-time gross settlement systems offer participants a wide range of options for managing their liquidity.

TARGET 2

The introduction of the euro should enable the development of a Single European Payments Area alongside the single euro area. The TARGET system, founded in 1999, made a first positive contribution to this integration. However, it quickly became clear that the decentralised structure consisting of the 17 RTGS systems as the national TARGET components has a structural disadvantage since, from a cost and performance perspective and owing to potentially vulnerable system stability, an optimal market supply cannot be ensured in the medium term. The enlargement of the EU by ten countries on 1 May 2004 aggravated this problem. The ESCB begun working on a new TARGET generation (TARGET2) in 2002. The European banking industry expressly requested a single TARGET2 platform. The associated technical consolidation, broad harmonisation of services and standardisation of interfaces would offer all European credit institutions a similarly high level of services and, as a result of the concentration of payment flows, in particular, would allow pan-European liquidity management. In October 2003 the Bundesbank and the central banks of France and Italy submitted a common offer to develop and operate such a TARGET2 platform, which was adopted by the Governing Council of the ECB on 16 December 2004. This offer was based on the idea of retaining key conceptual modules from present systems, for example the RTGS^{plus} processing logic, in the future TARGET2 system. TARGET2 will therefore fall into

the category of an advanced real-time gross settlement system. All the Eurosystem central banks as well as the central bank of Denmark and some of the new EU member states will use the TARGET2 single platform from the outset.

Beyond the currency borders, too, the first signs of greater integration as a result of the increased interlinking of economic activity are becoming apparent. For example, since September 2002 the Continuous Link Settlement (CLS) system has been used for the cash settlement of international foreign exchange transactions in 15 different currencies. CLS has achieved a market share of around 30% – measured in terms of global foreign exchange transactions. The 100,000 transactions carried out daily involving two currencies are simultaneously settled according to the payment-versus-payment (PVP) principle. This eliminates the foreign exchange settlement risk. The participants must provide central bank money in advance in order to settle transactions. This involves close cooperation between the CLS system and the respective RTGS systems of the central banks operating in the various time zones. Ultimately, CLS requires that the participants exercise precise and global liquidity management.

*Cross-border
individual
payments*

Another new concept is the development of standardised arrangements for settling payments in foreign currencies by banks. These procedures have features of payment systems but may also be considered as specific correspondent banking. There may be a need for such arrangements in international financial centres (such as Hong Kong). They may, how-

ever, also be employed by countries which maintain a high volume of payment transactions with neighbouring countries, but where domestic banks are unable to participate in the neighbouring countries' payment systems for legal reasons. An example is the Swiss Euro Clearing Bank (SECB) domiciled in Frankfurt and the settlement arrangements "EuroSIC" that it uses to allow Swiss credit institutions to settle euro payments among themselves and with EU countries. Furthermore, in future the fact that, owing to globalisation, an increasing number of payment flows are concentrated at a few large banks may well be of significance.

Focus on liquidity management

Objectives of the settlement process

In addition to being as cost-effective as possible, individual payment systems must also resolve the classic trade-off between low-level liquidity requirements and fast execution. Modern individual payment systems, such as RTGS^{plus} and TARGET2, attempt to satisfy these two objectives equally using highly developed processing logic and a wide range of information and control options. Consequently, the participant is responsible for and has precise control over its liquidity position and payment flows. As a general rule, a whole series of different parameters are available for this purpose.

Convenient information and control options for liquidity and payment flows

– Payment processing is controlled by assigning priorities. These are often specified by the participants when they transmit the payment. In some cases, such as the

central bank's monetary policy operations, the system can also assign priorities.

- The participant can reserve a certain part of its liquidity resources for particularly time-critical payments, ie the settlement of securities transactions.
- Payments can often be submitted a few days in advance or assigned an exact execution time.
- Using sender limits the participant can restrict the amount of liquidity to be paid out to certain participants. If these limits have been reached, further payments for the participant are only executed once the counterparty makes its own payments. As a result of this, a high synchronisation of payment flows and consequently liquidity-saving processing are possible. For the counterparty, sender limits are an incentive to submit payments early; on the whole they help to reduce risks in payments and thus contribute to financial stability.
- In TARGET2 it will also be possible for the participants to combine several accounts into one group which may allow a consolidated overall view of liquidity, or additionally, be used as a liquidity pool in the individual accounts.

Throughout the day, the participant can change its parameters, for example, the amount of the limits can be adjusted or the priority of a payment can be upgraded or downgraded. Specific payment-related par-

ameters can, however, only be changed as long as the payment has not been executed with finality. A web-based interactive information and control module is often used as a technical aid. This enables the participants to view their current account balance at any time, display the processing status and the details of a payment or monitor their ingoing and outgoing queues. This transparency enables the participant to obtain an exact assessment of the current liquidity position and a projection of the future liquidity position.

Highly developed settlement mechanisms

A high payment throughput and an optimal use of available liquidity can be achieved in modern individual payment systems by implementing highly developed clearing mechanisms. An attempt is made to execute pending payments owing to lack of cover as quickly as possible. RTGS^{plus} uses complex mathematical procedures, which either attempt to continuously identify offsetting payment flows at very short intervals or work on an event-oriented basis. The latter is the case, for example, if the order of the queue is changed or if new payments submitted by other participants can be used to cover pending payments.

Broader access to intraday liquidity does not make liquidity-saving elements obsolete

For both the central banks of the G10 countries and in the Eurosystem, the spectrum of eligible collateral for intraday credit has been broadened several times in the past few years. For example, the Eurosystem's standard list of eligible collateral was extended on 1 July 2005 to include euro debt instruments issued by G10 countries not participating in EMU, and from 1 January 2007 bank loans will also be eligible. The resultant extended

access to intraday credit, which is interest-free in the Eurosystem, does not render liquidity savings and management elements of modern individual payment systems obsolete. Regardless of their liquidity position, credit institutions can enforce offsetting payments by setting limits, thus preventing their counterparts from claiming the sender's liquidity. Moreover, peak loads in the liquidity requirement and increasingly conflicting demand for central bank money by securities settlement systems and foreign exchange systems can be more effectively and conveniently intercepted.

Technical communication and infrastructure

The technical communication between participants and the system is very important for a sophisticated payment system. Standardised, secure and cost-effective means of communication must be found. The standards for messaging established by SWIFT¹ have dominated individual payment systems for some time now, allowing highly automated straight-through processing for all parties. However, many payment systems now also use the SWIFTNet communication service provided by SWIFT for payment flows, information and management. SWIFT provides a sophisticated, highly secure and highly available network with worldwide coverage (over 200 countries) which is also used by eight of the G10 countries for sending messages in their national real-time gross settlement sys-

Use of SWIFT

¹ Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication.

tems. However, this induces increased risk if SWIFT is unavailable. Thus, in the context of payment systems oversight, the central banks have committed SWIFT to providing comprehensive pre-emptive measures to ensure business continuity in the event of an emergency or a disaster.

Business continuity provisions

The rise in potential external dangers is reflected in the considerable improvement in business continuity concepts and pre-emptive measures, particularly in the area of systemically important payment systems. One of the initial focal points was the preparation of effective communication concepts in crisis situations. Now all participants are under obligation to prepare for a number of different scenarios for restarting systems and resuming business operations. Wide-area disaster scenarios must also be reckoned with. The future TARGET2 concept will counter this threat by splitting operations between four locations in two distant regions.

Securities settlement systems and other systems settling in central bank money

Increasing importance of central bank money

Besides the individual payment systems operated by the central banks, there are also a number of other systems used to settle financial transactions. Securities settlement systems, in particular, play a significant role. According to the international standards for payment systems oversight, the settlement of systemically important payment systems and the monetary settlement of securities should be carried out preferably in central bank money. Although the use of commercial bank

money is also possible, it is increasingly less attractive given the high degree of security and liquidity of central bank money. As a general rule, real-time gross-settlement systems operating in central bank money are used for settling payments or balances of other systems. The way they interact can be set up in different ways.

Using the interfaced model, the transactions of participants in the securities settlement systems are settled by interacting with the relevant payment systems in central bank money. By contrast, in the integrated model, the central bank outsources its account services for the cash leg of securities settlement to the securities settlement system, and the central bank money accounts held there are managed only by the banks. In Germany a guarantee model is used, in which the potential debit positions are secured by central bank liquidity provided in advance (or by a guarantee from the Bundesbank for the corresponding amount) without account management being outsourced to the securities settlement system.

Various models possible

Governance; participant structure

For almost all individual payment systems, the central banks act as owner and operator. The advantage of this is that payments can be settled easily in central bank money via central bank accounts. In some cases, such as the French PNS, the Belgian ELLIPS and the UK CHAPS sterling/euro, the payment systems (sometimes without account management) are jointly owned by the central banks and

Majority ownership and operation by central banks

the private sector. In addition, there are also some examples of privately operated individual payment systems, such as CLS, EURO1 and CHIPS (United States), which have to use one of the real-time gross-settlement systems of the central banks for the ultimate settlement of payments in central bank money. The Swiss SIC system is a special case, whereby the central bank has formally outsourced the operation of the real-time gross-settlement system and account management to the private sector. However, de facto responsibility lies with the Swiss central bank, which, through various contracts, was able to ensure an overriding degree of influence on the system (including the right to have a say in system changes and the oversight of the system's daily operations).

*Situation in
TARGET2*

The future TARGET2 system of the EU central banks will also present a special case. Although payment system operations will be largely concentrated on platforms operated by the German, Italian and French central banks (3CB), the principle of decentralisation in the ESCB will be reflected by the fact that each central bank in the ESCB will remain fully responsible for maintaining the business relations to its own customers. In fact, the EU central banks will be outsourcing the operation of the system to the single shared platform operated by the 3CB. Unlike outsourcing to a commercial third party, this is not a traditional form of outsourcing, but a specialisation within the ESCB, which may pave the way for setting up service centres at the specific central banks of the ESCB.

All individual payment systems set certain access criteria in order to prevent risks or achieve a favourable service level for the system. As a general rule, these criteria must be objective and publicly disclosed. Central banks, in particular, ensure that these access criteria permit fair and open access not only nominally but in practice, too. In this way, all banks, even smaller institutions, can be offered direct and competitively neutral access to interbank clearing.

Moreover, in view of the increasing complexity of system concepts, direct participation entails considerable investment costs, which may not be feasible for some smaller banks. In such cases, these banks resort to an indirect participation by using a direct participant to settle their individual payments. Owing to its nature, this is a correspondent banking relation, which may be of strategic importance in associations, such as the savings bank and cooperative bank sectors in Germany. From a risk policy perspective, a widespread use of indirect participation may mean that payment flows are concentrated on a smaller number of direct participants and that payments are settled in their books – and thus in commercial bank money.

Ultimately, there is no clear guideline for the desired ratio between direct and indirect participants. Rather, it depends on the bank structure in the relevant country, on individual cost/benefit ratios and other traditional factors. Therefore, the spread of direct participants ranges from around 7,800 banks in the US Fedwire system to less than 20 participants in the CHAPS system in the UK.

*Open and fair
access to
individual
payment
systems*

Germany lies somewhere in between with around 170 direct RTGS^{plus} participants.

Individual payment systems still in a state of flux

24-hour operations

Particularly intense discussions are currently underway with regards to the operating times of individual payment systems. For example, the Swiss SIC system is already open 24 hours for submission of payments and 23 hours for processing. Moreover, the US Fedwire system recently extended its operating times to 22 hours. Longer operating hours may make the payment systems more attractive by creating a higher processing capacity and allowing better interaction with other financial market segments (eg securities transactions). Operational risks for system operators and participants may also be reduced and available liquidity and computer centre services used more efficiently. However, extending the operating hours means considerably higher costs. Therefore, for TARGET2 the intention is to offer only limited night-time services, the sole purpose of which will be the settlement of ancillary systems. The European banking industry, in particular, has made it clear that from a cost/benefit viewpoint, it sees no initial need for TARGET2 to be fully open throughout the whole night.

Retail payments and individual payments in one system

Against the background of technological developments, many observers expect a closer integration of the individual payments and retail payments segments in the near future. Individual payment systems are characterised by the speed and security of their payment

processing, which is reflected in a relatively high settlement price. However, the fact that these systems are used not solely for large payments is evident, for example, in the German RTGS^{plus} system: more than 70% of all payment orders are for amounts of less than €50,000 and almost 30% for amounts less than €2,500. At the same time, the processing times in European retail payment systems have been reduced further partly in response to statutory provisions but also as a result of innovative providers mostly in the smaller EU member states. Some retail payment systems already offer additional daytime processing cycles, which allow a same-day settlement. Given that nearly all larger countries still have separate systems for individual and retail payment systems and that the settlement costs for retail payments play a particularly major role, it is still likely to be several years before retail payments can also be settled in real-time.

Central banks have a substantial interest in the most widespread use of secure and highly liquid central bank money. However, central banks hold the monopoly for providing central bank money. In order to profit from the advantages of central bank money, some system operators – such as CLS – have changed over to a “prefunding” approach, in which central bank money has to be provided by the participants in advance on a central bank account held for the system operator. A further step would be if the central banks were to outsource their account management to external system operators (see page 54). In the long term, such a development would result in a withdrawal from operational busi-

Restrictions on outsourcing central bank money

ness and may endanger the banking competence of the central bank. Furthermore, the strategic dependency on the contractor would expose the central bank to considerable economic and reputational risks. In fact, it would be questionable whether the central bank – supported only by contractual agreements – could continue to control and shape the development of the highly sensitive area of central bank money provision to a sufficient extent. Moreover, under the principle of competitive neutrality, it would have to prevent individual systems from obtaining privileges with regard to the use of central bank money and gaining competitive advantages over other private providers. Outsourcing to several, rival systems would be the answer. However, the resultant splitting of liquidity would probably lead to an inefficient overall solution in conflict with the current approach of managing liquidity in the central bank system and would most likely make liquidity management more difficult for central banks and other banks.

*Public good
factor for
central bank
services*

When the central bank operates its own system, the fundamental question arises of whether pricing decisions must always meet the principle of full cost coverage. Economic reasons would initially indicate that a cost-oriented price policy will result in a provision of services in line with market conditions and prevent a misallocation of resources. On the

other hand, there is good reason to believe that with their services central banks react to market imperfections or generate external effects which are not covered by market prices and may legitimate accountability for the operational activities of central banks. Individual examples might include a particularly high quality of business continuity provisions or a high level of security for settlements – especially owing to immediate finality in central bank money – which have a positive impact on the stability of the entire financial market. The resultant scope of flexibility in the pricing policy can, however, be evaluated only on a case-by-case basis and with restraint. Furthermore, such leeway is reduced when the central bank imposes obligations on other system operators as part of payment systems oversight, leading to a quality comparable to that of their own services.

Successful individual payment systems are based on market needs, change with the markets and will in future take on the shape which is best suited to dealing with the forthcoming challenges. The Bundesbank will observe the changes in individual payment systems in accordance with its mandate under section 3 of the Bundesbank Act and will continue to contribute to the high level of security and efficiency in its role as partner to the banks, service provider within the Eurosystem and pro-active facilitator.

Outlook



DEUTSCHE
BUNDESBANK

Monthly Report
September 2005

The role of volatility patterns in financial markets

A broad range of stress indicators is drawn on for the ongoing monitoring of financial markets. Volatility developments in the prices and yields of assets play a special role in this context owing to their dual nature as both a stress factor and a stress indicator. With respect to financial stability, it is important to differentiate between a level of volatility that reflects fundamentally justified price movements under normal market conditions and detrimental excess volatility. The dynamic evolution of the dispersion of asset price movements, in turn, is characterised by particular patterns which will be illustrated using stock market volatilities as examples. One such pattern is an alternation between phases of high and low volatility. This phenomenon must be taken into account in the formation of expectations regarding the future dispersion of share prices. The following empirical analysis comes to the conclusion that volatility patterns and other stress indicators as at end-August 2005 do not indicate any immediately pending problems. However, this does not lessen the need to keep financial market stability at the focus of attention.

Volatility in the financial markets – both a stress factor and a stress indicator

The term volatility describes the extent to which asset prices fluctuate over a given period. It is often expressed in terms of the standard deviation of the changes of logarithmic asset prices. However, as a rule, volatility changes over time. Alternatively, therefore, volatility is often computed using an exponential weighting scheme, with more recent observations receiving a higher weighting in the calculation than observations of the more distant past.¹

*Volatility as a
measure of risk*

From an investor's point of view, volatility often serves as a proxy for uncertainty. In technical terms, volatility is a symmetric measure that increases both during periods of marked positive price changes as well as during periods of sharply declining prices. However, particularly the latter are perceived² by investors as being stressful,³ whereas, – other things being equal – strong upswings in prices are less likely to cause concern.⁴ Since for risk-averse investors the risk of seeing lower valuations of their investment positions when volatility increases is regarded as outweighing the chances of possible rising valuations, they will demand to be compensated for taking on such risks. This is one of the key concepts of portfolio theory. Hence strong market-wide⁵ price movements – particularly if they occur unexpectedly and are not hedged – can lead to problems concerning liquidity and creditworthiness, either directly or indirectly by an altered perception on the part of (potential) counterparties. If several or for the financial system particularly

relevant market participants are negatively affected at the same time by sharp, unexpected market movements, this may lead to disruptions in the various functions of the financial system (such as payment settlement, risk transfer and risk assessment, credit and liquidity allocation). This may in turn spill over to the real economy and price developments as capital suppliers will become more aware of potential information deficits. Their risk awareness may increase. Capital demanders, too, may take an increasingly cautious view when assessing investment opportunities. Greater uncertainty and negative changes in households' assets may also lead to a deterioration in consumer confidence. The extent

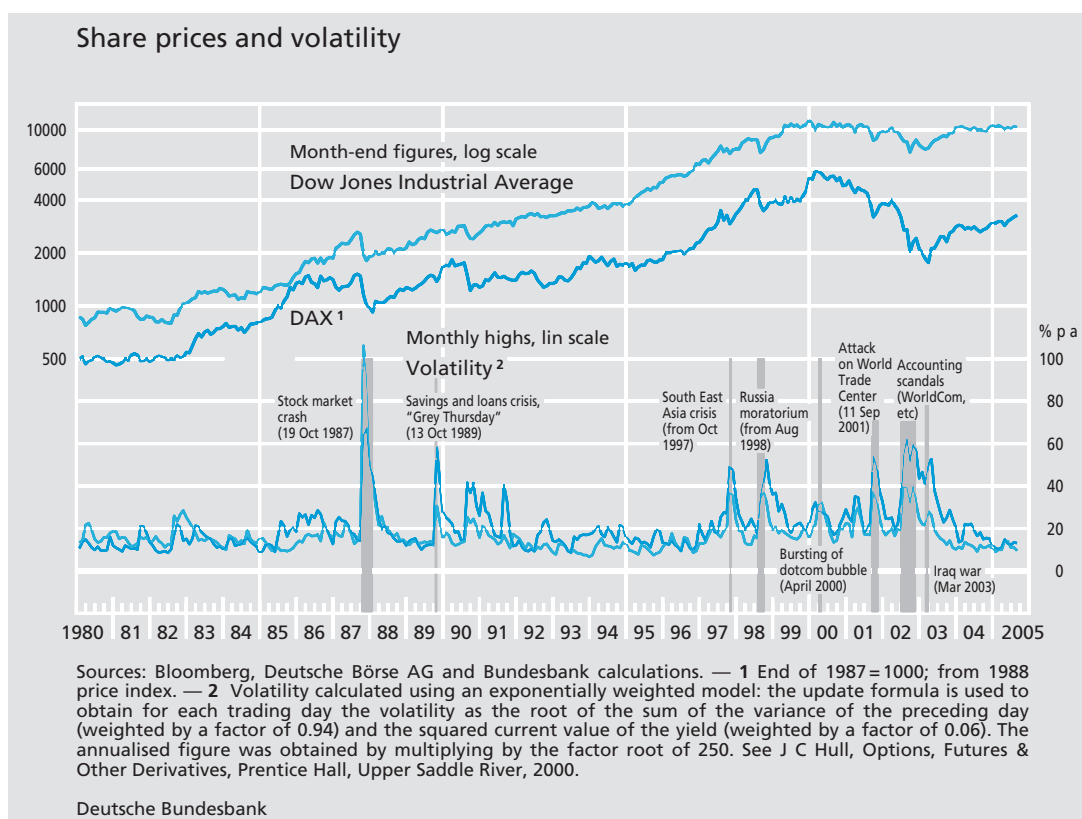
1 For details see page 65 et seq and the box on pages 66-67.

2 Financial institutions attempt to assess the vulnerability of their portfolios to certain pre-defined events by using value at risk models and stress tests. Such events might include price movements on the equity markets, exchange rate and interest rate movements etc. See Deutsche Bundesbank, *Stress tests at German banks – methods and results, Monthly Report, October 2004*, pp 75-84 and Deutsche Bundesbank, *Stress testing the German banking system, Monthly Report, December 2003*, pp 53-61.

3 In line with Illing and Liu (2003), financial market stress can be described as the pressure which is exerted on economic agents by uncertainty and changing expectations concerning losses on the financial markets. The level of financial market stress ultimately depends on the degree of vulnerability of the financial system and the scale of the shock. In this context, the degree of stress varies with the size of the expected loss, risk, uncertainty regarding future losses as well as the attitude towards risk of the financial market participants. A crisis can thus be defined as a phase of extreme financial market stress. See M Illing and Y Liu (2003), *An Index of Financial Stress for Canada*, Bank of Canada Working Paper 2003-14.

4 From the perspective of the financial market supervisory authorities, such price upswings are interesting all the same: frequent and sharp price surges may be a sign of euphoric exaggeration and may lead to the formation of bubbles and hence precede and exacerbate stress situations which arise from subsequent price corrections.

5 Precisely in phases of very sharp share price movements, price changes of individual shares regularly show a high degree of correlation. The diversification potential attained through equity diversification cannot provide a safeguard against such market-wide developments.



of such spill-over effects hinges largely on the respective financial market environment: portfolios which are strongly leveraged through derivatives and credit financing, the widespread pursuit of stop-loss and trend-following strategies as well as liquidity crunches and low transparency all amplify volatility and heighten the risk of systemic instability.⁶

Volatility and stress situations

Fluctuations in the volatility of asset yields are, however, not only a stress factor; volatility patterns can also serve financial market observers as stress indicators. A look back at the past shows that sharp upswings in volatility may occur as an accompanying feature of particular stress situations in the financial markets. This is illustrated below using the example of the equity markets in Germany and

in the United States. Extreme volatility upswings in the German share price index (DAX) and the Dow Jones Industrial Average have occurred regularly during financial market episodes which can be considered particularly stressful⁷ and can be associated with events which placed a particular strain on the financial markets.

When looking at the historical development of share price volatility on the equity market (see chart), the volatility spike in the fourth quarter of 1987 is particularly striking. On 19 October 1987, the Dow Jones lost over

⁶ See IMF, *Financial Asset Price Volatility: A Source of Instability?*, in: *Global Financial Stability Report*, September 2003, pp 62-88, specifically p 62.

⁷ In the chart above, the spikes of each index were classified as extreme if they ranked above the respective 97.5% quantile.

20% of its value. There were many reasons for this slump, which was the largest loss ever to be recorded on a single day on the US market: waning confidence in the sustainability of the large US current account deficits, fears of recession, a speculative price bubble and new trading techniques (portfolio hedging through automatic sales) all contributed to the slide of share prices. At the same time, against the backdrop of a very critical debate on the consequences of highly leveraged buy-outs, the US Congress discussed legislative changes aimed at making hostile takeovers by way of such buy-outs⁸ much more difficult. This further clouded the outlook for share prices. The volatility of the Dow Jones peaked on 21 October at a level of 106.6% per year, compared with an average of 14.9% per year since 1980.

*Changes in
asset prices and
the market
process*

Continuous changes in asset prices and yields are, of course, a natural feature of financial markets in response to the constantly changing relationship between supply and demand. The unceasing stream of new information leads to reassessments of future income from assets and to a constant adjustment of supply and demand as well as of the prices and yields of the assets in question. Changes in exogenous data and a potential change in their evaluation mean there will always be a certain amount of asset price dispersion which represents an equilibrium adjustment to new data and assessments. Hence, not every fluctuation in the rate of price changes poses a risk to financial market stability.

Volatility that mirrors the fundamentals is a hallmark of efficient financial markets. It

merely reflects the intensity of change in the underlying fundamentals and the resulting assessment uncertainty as to future developments. However, if a major negative shock on the equity market occurs, this, together with the resulting (direct) increase in volatility, even if it is in line with the fundamentals, creates stress in the financial system. In such a scenario, even a destabilisation of the financial system is possible. This is compounded by the fact that, following a sharp increase, the volatility often tends to exhibit considerable persistence or even rise further. Distinct patterns of volatility clusters, which accompany abrupt and possibly self-reinforcing share price processes, may be a reflection of market inefficiencies. While a definitive judgement can often only be made ex post, central banks and supervisory authorities also have to conduct an ex ante or contemporaneous assessment with respect to potential undesirable developments in the context of monitoring financial markets.⁹ This diagnosis requires appropriate indicators as well as procedures for their analytical evaluation. As regards the latter, experience has to be relied on to a considerable extent.

⁸ A leveraged buy-out (LBO) denotes the acquisition of an enterprise that is financed to a large extent by borrowed capital. In this way, the equity capital used for this purpose is leveraged, which may enable investors to achieve a correspondingly high return on equity.

⁹ With respect to financial stability aspects, a very low level of volatility (over an extended period of time) can also give cause for concern if it, for example, encourages investors to underestimate the risks of possible valuation corrections when making investment decisions or to overrate return considerations to the detriment of risk aspects. See IMF, *Global Financial Market Developments*, in: *Global Financial Stability Report*, April 2005, pp 8-61, specifically p 8.

Volatility and its dynamics – modelling concepts

*Sharp share
price swings
often occur in
clusters ...*

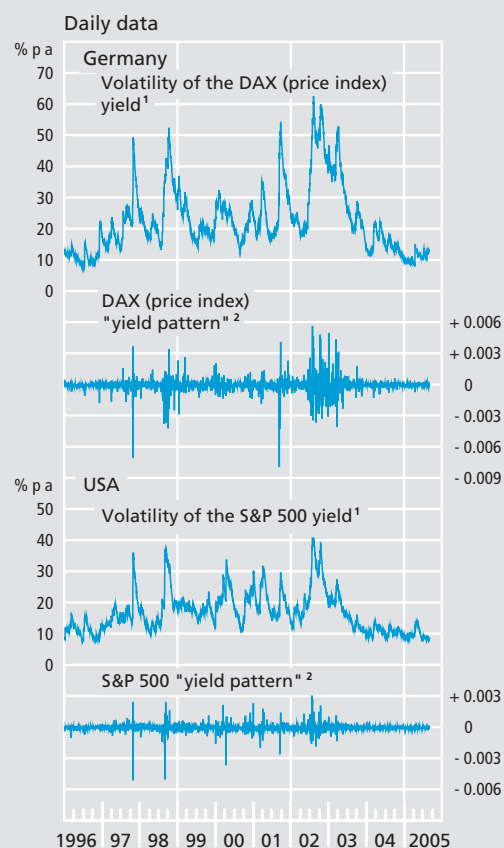
In the past, extreme share price slumps were frequently followed by phases of increased price fluctuations on the equity market (ripple effect – see chart opposite). Furthermore, above and beyond these extreme episodes, sharp price swings appear to exhibit a tendency to cluster. Major movements of the DAX and the S&P 500 have often been followed by marked countermovements and phases of increased price volatility. Also, negative tail events, defined here as days when the share price index falls by more than 3%, seem to be concentrated during certain periods (see the box “Volatility and negative extreme events illustrated by the DAX and the Dow Jones Industrial Average” on page 64).

*... and reflect
heightened
nervousness*

One explanation for such phenomena might be that periods of marked price fluctuations are solely due to a relatively high frequency of new information which changes the markets' assessment. Hence, volatility would then simply be the result of share price fluctuations in line with the fundamentals. But this is rather implausible. It is more likely that in such cases volatility often also reflected heightened nervousness in the markets. New information was thus also differently received.

Hence asset price changes which generate market tensions might trigger a change in agents' risk assessment and also raise the degree of risk aversion, for example owing to a narrowing of the room for manoeuvre following the initial stress event. As market-wide

Volatility and "yield pattern" on the stock markets in Germany and the USA



Source: Bloomberg and Bundesbank calculations. — 1 Volatility calculated using an exponentially weighted model. — 2 Squared yields calculated retaining the plus or minus sign of the yield (calculated as the differences of the logarithmic daily share price index levels). The squaring of the yield serves to accentuate the phases of high yield volatility.

Deutsche Bundesbank

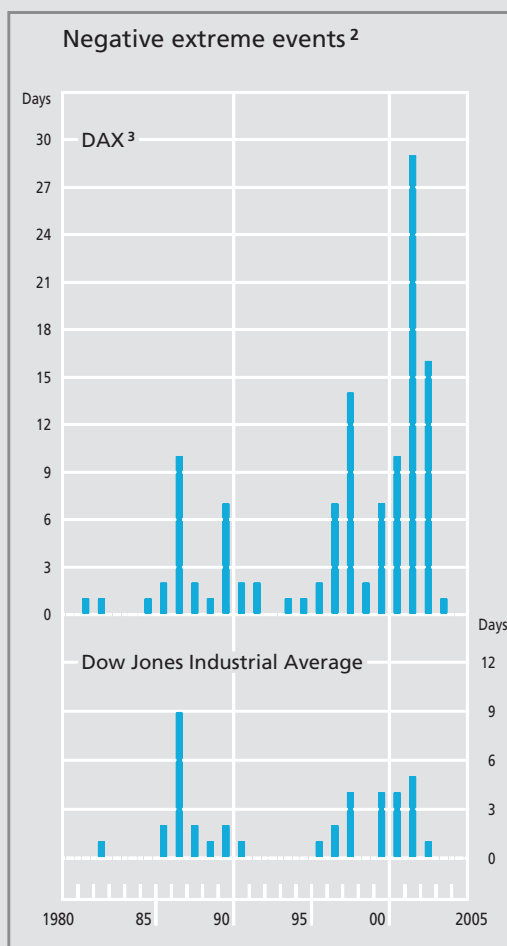
movements have greater stress potential than changes in individual share prices, the former could become the focus of investors' attention. In the perception of stock market investors, the prospects of different enterprises would then be adjusted by the same yardstick, ie in the light of general market developments. Such a macro-market convergence of investor behaviour would lead to a dearth of counterparties, and large share price

Volatility and negative extreme events illustrated by the DAX and the Dow Jones Industrial Average

Periods of extreme volatility are associated with very sharp changes in prices or yields. For investors, a particularly severe depreciation of the assets in their portfolio can be stressful. If, for example, one defines a negative extreme event as a slump in the stock market index of more than 3% compared with the previous day,¹ the number of such days per annum differs markedly over time for the DAX and the Dow Jones. However, both show pronounced spikes in the number of negative extreme events in 1987, 1998 and 2002. These years are associated with stock market crises and protracted phases of greatly increased volatility. The crises were triggered by "Black Monday" in October 1987, the Russian crisis and ensuing problems of the LTCM hedge fund in 1998 and the accounting scandals in 2002 (eg Enron, Worldcom etc.).

Consequently, extreme events often represent "exceptional movements" triggered by unique circumstances. Therefore, attention is instead generally focussed on volatility in terms of average observed fluctuations when attempting to derive expectations regarding future fluctuations. Nevertheless, these are inextricably linked to extreme events as protracted phases of

especially high volatility are often heralded by negative extreme events.



¹ See also, for example, IMF (2003), "Financial Asset Price Volatility: A Source of Instability?", in *Global Financial Stability Report*, September, pp 62-88. — ² Negative extreme events are defined as a slump of more than 3% in the stock

market index compared with the previous day's value. The chart shows the number of days per annum when a negative extreme event occurred. Last revised end-August 2005. — ³ Price index since 1988.

swings across the entire market would be the natural consequence.

High sensitivity to new information and the subsequent correction of perceived exaggerations may lead to further share price swings. In this way volatility sometimes develops a self-reinforcing momentum of its own which must be taken into account in the process of modelling and when interpreting volatility patterns.

*Deriving
expected
volatility*

The historical volatility of a time series in the sense of average realised fluctuations (per defined time unit)¹⁰ is traditionally calculated as an empirical standard deviation.¹¹ A simple way of forming expectations concerning future volatility – particularly for a short-term expectation horizon – would be to form stationary expectations. In this case, at a point in time $t-1$, one would expect a volatility for t which corresponds to the historical volatility measured at $t-1$.

If, for instance, equity market yields are analysed over a longer period of time, it emerges that phases of varying fluctuation intensity can frequently be observed (see chart on page 63). These phenomena of, first, a non-constant variance, ie one which changes over time (heteroscedasticity), and second, its pattern of clusters (conditional heteroscedasticity) are relevant for financial market stability because they mean that sharp share price swings generally occur in clusters. Hence it can be seen that an historical standard deviation (volatility) of the equity market yield calculated with a moving window of a given sample length¹² does not remain constant,

but varies. If, however, volatility fluctuates over time, it makes sense to derive expectations about future volatility using a dynamic approach.

The simplest approach is to first extend the traditional method by applying a weighting scheme which takes greater account of more recent observations when calculating historically realised volatility. By contrast, a calculation of the simple standard deviation means that observations made in the more distant past are weighted just as strongly as the more recent observations.¹³ Alternatively, therefore, the exponentially weighted historical volatility is often calculated by financial market practitioners. This is computed as the root of the average of past fluctuations with exponentially declining weights for observations of the more distant past. By using an updat-

¹⁰ The calculation of the historical volatility of a time series depends on the data frequency and the selected time unit respectively. Thus one can calculate five-minute, daily, or monthly volatilities, in which the choice of data frequency should depend on market liquidity, among other things. As a rule, although high-frequency data result in more precise estimates, it is better to select longer data intervals in the case of less liquid markets. See S-H Poon and C W J Granger (2005), Practical Issues in Forecasting Volatility, *Financial Analysts Journal*, Vol 61 (1), pp 45-56.

¹¹ For reasons of comparability, volatilities are subsequently often annualised. To this end, the standard deviation calculated at a certain observation frequency is multiplied by the root of the number of possible observations per year. As an approximation, the annualised historical volatility can be calculated by multiplying the volatility per business day by a factor of $\sqrt{250}$ (see also European Central Bank, *Monthly Bulletin*, May 2000, box 2: Recent trends in the volatility of stock price indices). The calculation assumes that there are 250 business days per year. However, as the individual observations are unlikely to be independent drawings of identically distributed random variables, this annualisation is naturally prone to potential biases.

¹² See box on pp 66-67.

¹³ When using a moving window this applies as long as these observations are still within the window. After that, however, they are factored into the calculation with a weight of zero.

A comparison of different measures of volatility using the daily DAX yield as an example

In this example, let the DAX yield be defined as the change in the natural logarithm (log) of the DAX compared with the previous day's value, ie $r_t = \log(DAX_t) - \log(DAX_{t-1})$.

At time t-1, let observations (realised values) for the time series be available back to time t-M, ie $r_{t-1}, r_{t-2}, \dots, r_{t-M}$. For this sample of length M and with end-time t-1, the unbiased (sample) variance is defined as

$$\sigma_{t-1}^2 = \frac{1}{M-1} \sum_{i=1}^M (r_{t-i} - \bar{r}_{t-1})^2, \text{ with } \bar{r}_{t-1} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M r_{t-i}$$

as the sample mean.

The corresponding "historical volatility" at time t-1 (the simple standard deviation of the sample) is calculated as the square root of the variance. For a longer time series of past observations, the sample variance may also be calculated at different points in time using a moving window of length M, ie using sections of length M of the full sample. Start and end-dates of the sample sections in this case are correspondingly repositioned at each step, ie these dates are each moved step-by-step and unit-by-unit to the current boundary.

As the average yield remains close to zero over time, the formula for the sample variance can be approximately calculated as the weighted average of the previous squared yield values

$$\sigma_{t-1}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^M \alpha_i r_{t-i}^2 \text{ with } \alpha_i = \frac{1}{M}, i = 1, \dots, M$$

1 See, for example, J C Hull (2000), *Options, Futures & Other Derivatives*, Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, p 370 et seq. — 2 For the daily DAX yield data used here a value of $\lambda = 0.94$ was chosen, a value that is frequently used in applied financial market analyses for daily data (see, for example, IMF (2003), *Financial Asset Price Volatility: A Source of Instability?*, in: *Global Financial Stability Report*, September, pp 62-88). — 3 Hull (2000) avoids this distinction in his notation by deriving expectations directly from past values. — 4 In addition, there is the

as constant weights.

When using exponentially declining weights, ie $\alpha_{i+1} = \lambda \alpha_i$, with $0 < \lambda < 1$, this is known as an exponentially weighted (moving) average volatility model.¹ Given the variance value at time t-2 and the squared yield at time t-1, the subsequent variance calculation can be simplified further to the update formula $\sigma_{t-1}^2 = \lambda \sigma_{t-2}^2 + (1 - \lambda) r_{t-1}^2$.²

For these approaches to modelling historical volatility, the simplest way to form an expectation concerning the volatility value for the next period t is to assume that it is equal to the value calculated at time t-1.³

The "expectations" derived under such a simple approach display a pattern over time that looks very similar to the one-step volatility expectations obtained from time series models for both yields and the dynamic development of the variance of the unsystematic component (the error process) in the yield equation. In a GARCH(1,1) model, for example, it is assumed that the error process variance expected for t at time t-1⁴ depends on a constant⁵ ω , the variance expected for t-1 at t-2 (σ_{t-1}^2) and the squared value of the error process at t-1 (ε_{t-1}^2): $\sigma_t^2 = \omega + \alpha \varepsilon_{t-1}^2 + \beta \sigma_{t-1}^2$. Therefore, this for-

standard assumption that the error process ε will have an average of zero. — 5 This makes it possible to take account of a long-run average level in the variance. — 6 In this case, the conditional variance process obtained from estimating the GARCH(1,1)-M model for the DAX (price index) yields for the period 1990 to the end of August 2005 was $\sigma_t^2 = 0.000001 + 0.07683 \varepsilon_{t-1}^2 + 0.91873 \sigma_{t-1}^2$

mula also “updates” the variance (forecast) based on “new” information.

By contrast, the EGARCH(1,1) model assumes that the development of the logarithmic conditional variance can be captured by

$$\log(\sigma_t^2) = \omega + \alpha \left| \frac{\varepsilon_{t-1}}{\sigma_{t-1}} \right| + \gamma \frac{\varepsilon_{t-1}}{\sigma_{t-1}} + \beta \log(\sigma_{t-1}^2).$$

For $\gamma \neq 0$ positively and negatively scaled residuals from the preceding period have differing effects on the logarithmic conditional variance (asymmetry), where for $\gamma < 0$ the absolute effect of negatively scaled residuals on the conditional variance is greater (leverage).

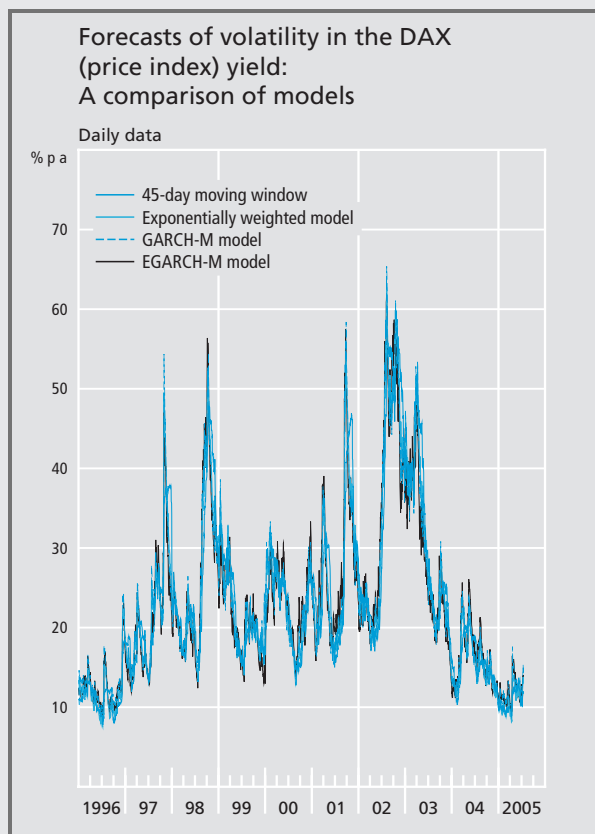
The adjacent chart shows the volatility expectations for the DAX yield derived for the various dynamic approaches.⁶ The model volatility forecasts were converted to annual percentage figures by multiplying them by a factor of $\sqrt{250} \cdot 100$. There is considerable similarity between the four time series graphs. This can be explained by the fact that the short-term yields fluctuate more or less unsystematically around zero and are therefore primarily dominated by an error process. Furthermore, when estimating the simple GARCH model the coefficients for the volatility equation are relatively close to those values that are implicitly used as constraints in the update formula of the exponentially weighted volatility model.⁷ The approximate match

(with standard errors in parenthesis). For the EGARCH (1,1)-M approach, the corresponding estimation led to

$$\log(\sigma_t^2) = -0.20106 + 0.13087 \left| \frac{\varepsilon_{t-1}}{\sigma_{t-1}} \right| - 0.05301 \frac{\varepsilon_{t-1}}{\sigma_{t-1}} + 0.98875 \log(\sigma_{t-1}^2).$$

(0.02561) (0.01334) (0.00813) (0.00236)

This suggests a certain leverage effect. Both estimations were performed in EViews under the assumption of a t-distribution for the



with the volatility series obtained from the traditional formula using a moving window in this case stems from the use of a relatively short observation window. The use of a longer window (ie a larger value for M) in each step would, by contrast, result in greater smoothing of the volatility pattern and, thus, to larger deviations from the time series patterns obtained from the other approaches.

error process. Compared to the simpler GARCH method with 12 iterations, the EGARCH estimation took far longer to converge (168 iterations). The coefficient of the conditional standard deviation in the yield equation is significant in both cases (0.055 for the GARCH model and 0.037 for the EGARCH model). Data source: Bloomberg. — 7 Although some of the constraints set in the simple update formula are slightly breached, this breach is of little consequence.

ing formula, the volatility to be determined at t can be approximately calculated quite simply by using the value obtained for the previous period (ie for $t-1$) and the fluctuation realised in t (see the box on pages 66-67). Empirically optimal weights for the respective observation period can be determined through estimation; the most widespread applications, however, mostly refrain from such estimations in favour of using ad hoc specified values.

Particular observable volatility patterns must, however, also be taken into account in estimation approaches. In this context, the category of the ARCH and GARCH (Generalised Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity) approaches¹⁴ is one possibility of modelling a dynamic development of both the underlying time series and the variance of the disturbance process using past data (see box on pages 66-67). The process which describes the GARCH variance can be used to establish a time series for the volatility expected for the respective following period, taking account of the conditional heteroscedasticity.¹⁵ Moreover, by extending the equation for the yield process, the GARCH-M approach makes it possible, for instance, to take into account a possible systemic feedback effect of the expected volatility – and hence the expected risk of an investment – on the expected yield.

Further generalisations of the GARCH approach primarily concern the modelling of the conditional variance process.¹⁶ The exponential GARCH model (EGARCH) introduced by Nelson, for instance, allows one to take

into account potential asymmetric effects of residuals and leverage effects of negative residuals on the process of the logarithmic conditional variance.¹⁷

By contrast, the measure of implied volatility is a concept which stems from the models for pricing options – or conditional claims. For a given volatility, such a pricing model (for example, the Black-Scholes models)¹⁸ can be used to derive the fair price of an option on an underlying on the basis of certain assumptions. By comparison, if the data observable on the market – the option price at time t , the strike price of the option and the price of the underlying in t – are taken as the starting point, the pricing model can be “inverted”. This gives the volatility at which the realised

¹⁴ Mentioned at the beginning of this article was the phenomenon of clustering in the level of volatility, which has key implications for financial stability. In other words, volatility changes over time: this is called heteroscedasticity. This was first taken into account by Engle (1982) in the autoregressive conditional heteroscedastic model and then generalised by T Bollerslev (1986) in the GARCH model, where the prefix G stands for “Generalised”. Under the ARCH approach, variance is explained solely by its past pattern. The GARCH approach adds the estimates of variance made for preceding periods. See R F Engle (1982), Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity with Estimates of the Variance of United Kingdom Inflation, in: *Econometrica*, Vol 50 number 4, pp 987-1007, and T Bollerslev (1986), Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity, in: *Journal of Econometrics*, April, Vol 31 number 3, pp. 307-327.

¹⁵ It can be shown that the calculation of variance using an exponential weighting can be viewed as a special case of a simple GARCH model. See J C Hull (2000), *Options, Futures & Other Derivatives*, Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River.

¹⁶ For the various models see, for example, J Y Campbell, A W Lo and A C MacKinlay (1997), *The Econometrics of Financial Markets*, Princeton University Press, Princeton.

¹⁷ See also D B Nelson (1991), Conditional Heteroskedasticity in Asset Returns: A New Approach, in: *Econometrica*, Vol 59, pp 347-370.

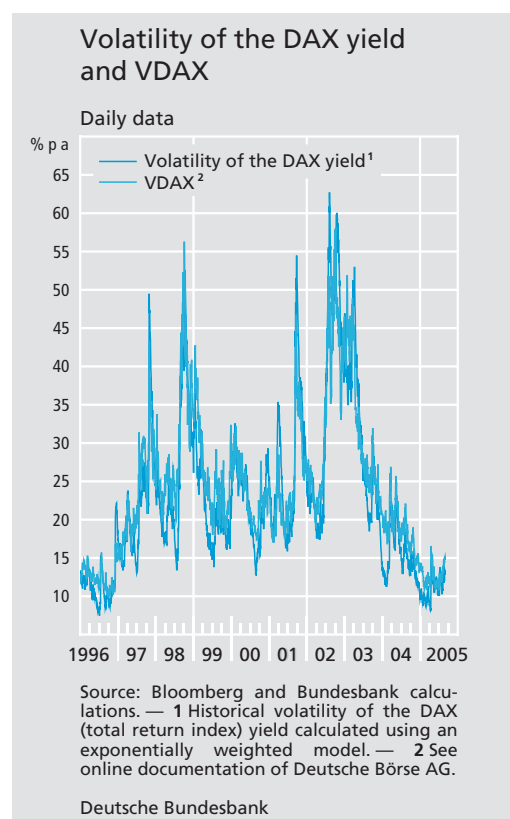
¹⁸ See F Black and M Scholes (1973), The Pricing of Options and Corporate Liabilities, in: *Journal of Political Economy*, Vol 81, pp 637-659 and F Black (1976), The Pricing of Commodity Contracts, in: *Journal of Financial Economics*, Vol 3, March 1976, pp 167-179.

option price corresponds precisely to its "fair" model-based value.¹⁹ This measure is thus obtained implicitly from the method used to price options. Moreover, owing to the market price orientation, this volatility can be seen as the average price dispersion which is expected by the market.²⁰ Furthermore, it is customary to derive implied measures of volatility also at the aggregated level for broad market indices. For a number of years, volatility indices have also been available for selected financial market indices which should make it possible to trade volatility directly, for example via derivatives. These indices include the VDAX which is calculated on the basis of options, as well as the VIX as a measure of dispersion of the S&P 500 share price index in the US market.²¹ For the above example of the DAX, there is a clear correspondence between developments in the realised volatility of the daily changes of the logarithmic DAX value (ie the DAX yield) and the volatility index VDAX. This illustrates again that in the case of a short expectation horizon, there is generally a relatively high degree of congruency in the changes of the volatility expectations derived from the various approaches.

Volatility as a measure of nervousness – a comparison with additional indicators

Volatility spikes and adverse price movements

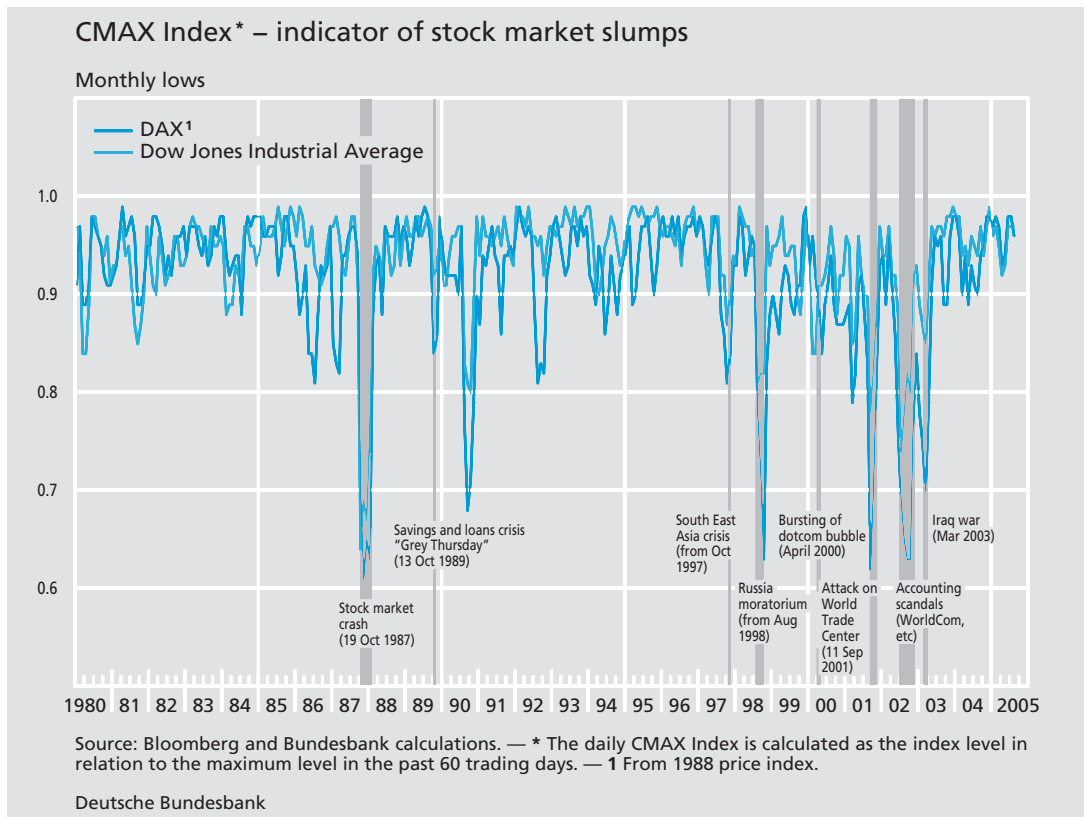
One indicator of adverse price movements on the equity market which is occasionally used in the literature expresses the level of a share price index as a percentage of the maximum which it reached in a previous reference



¹⁹ See also Deutsche Bundesbank, The information content of derivatives for monetary policy, *Monthly Report*, November 1995, pp 17 ff. For information on the theoretical contradiction that the derivation of such a model occurs under the assumption of a level of volatility which is constant over time, see, for example, J Y Campbell, A W Lo and A C MacKinlay (1997), p 378.

²⁰ For information on the particularities of implied volatility measures, such as "volatility smiles" when differentiating by strike prices, see, for example, Hull (2000), p 435 ff. To take into account potential asymmetries, the concept of the implied risk-neutral density function attempts to ascertain from options under certain simplifying assumptions an overall "distribution" of market expectations and not just a measure of the expected average dispersion. See, for example, Deutsche Bundesbank, Instruments used to analyse market expectations: risk-neutral density functions, *Monthly Report*, October 2001, pp 31-47 and A M Malz (1997), Estimating the Probability Distribution of the Future Exchange Rate from Option Prices, in: *The Journal of Derivatives*, Vol 5 (2), pp 18-36.

²¹ For details, in particular the differences between the new and the old volatility indices, the DAX-related VDAX and the VDAX-New on the German Stock Exchange and the S&P 500-related VIX and the S&P 100-related VIX-OLD on the Chicago Board Options Exchange, see Deutsche Börse's online documentation (vdax_guide.pdf at <http://deutsche-boerse.com>) and that of the Chicago Board Options Exchange (<http://www.cboe.com/micro/vix/vixwhite.pdf>).



period (CMAX).²² As a result, price slumps are associated with a particularly low value. As the reference period includes the respective current value, the indicator can reach a maximum level of 1. The chart above shows the development of this ratio for the DAX and Dow Jones (with a reference period of 60 trading days) since January 1980. In contrast to indicators such as the CMAX, (historical) volatility is, technically speaking, a symmetric measure. However, in its role as a stress indicator, it should react in phases of falling asset prices in particular.

Indeed, the phases of exceptionally high volatility shaded in grey in the chart were mostly associated with situations in which the level of both the DAX and the Dow Jones fell considerably.²³ Not always were phases of in-

creased volatility started off by price slumps in the observed markets, though. When the bubble burst in the IT and communications technology sectors (ITC bubble) in the spring of 2000, initial shifts took place from growth to value stocks, thereby fuelling a rise in the Dow Jones Industrial Average and the DAX.

²² See, for example, S A Patel and A Sarkar (1998), Crises in Developed and Emerging Stock Markets, in: Financial Analysts Journal, November/December 1998, pp 50-61.

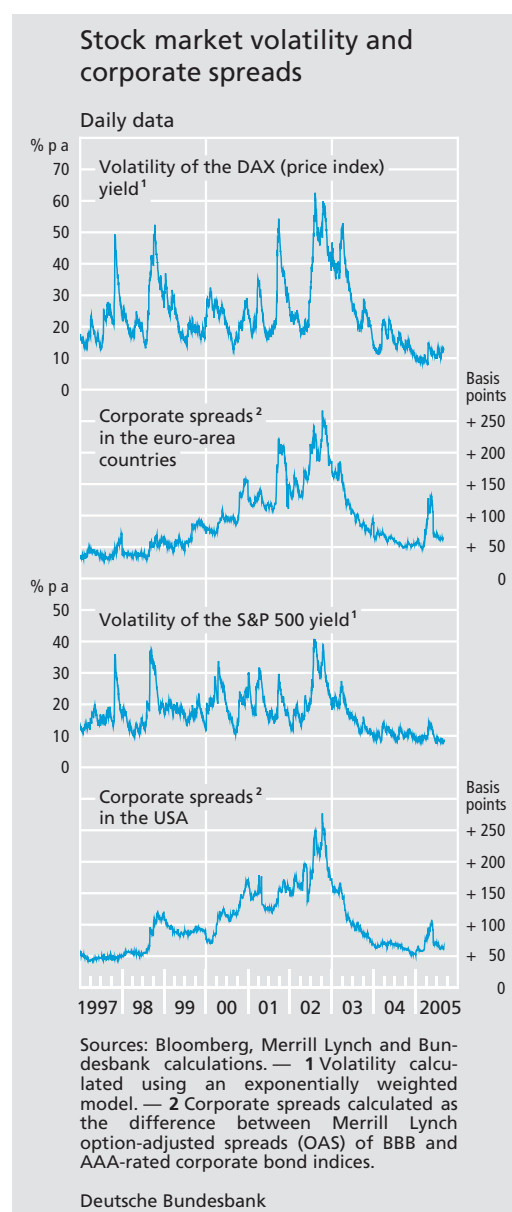
²³ The leverage hypothesis and the volatility feedback hypothesis serve as explanations for such a joint occurrence of volatility and falling share prices. The leverage hypothesis states that in the event of a falling stock market value, the percentage share of equity capital falls. As the equity capital bears the entire enterprise risk, the volatility of the equity capital should consequently increase. By contrast, according to the volatility feedback hypothesis, volatility shocks lead to share price declines. See J Y Campbell, A W Lo and A C MacKinlay (1997).

High degree
of parallel
movement with
other indicators

The fact that increased volatility may be a sign of nervous financial markets is also underscored by a comparison of volatility with further measures which are widely used as stress indicators.

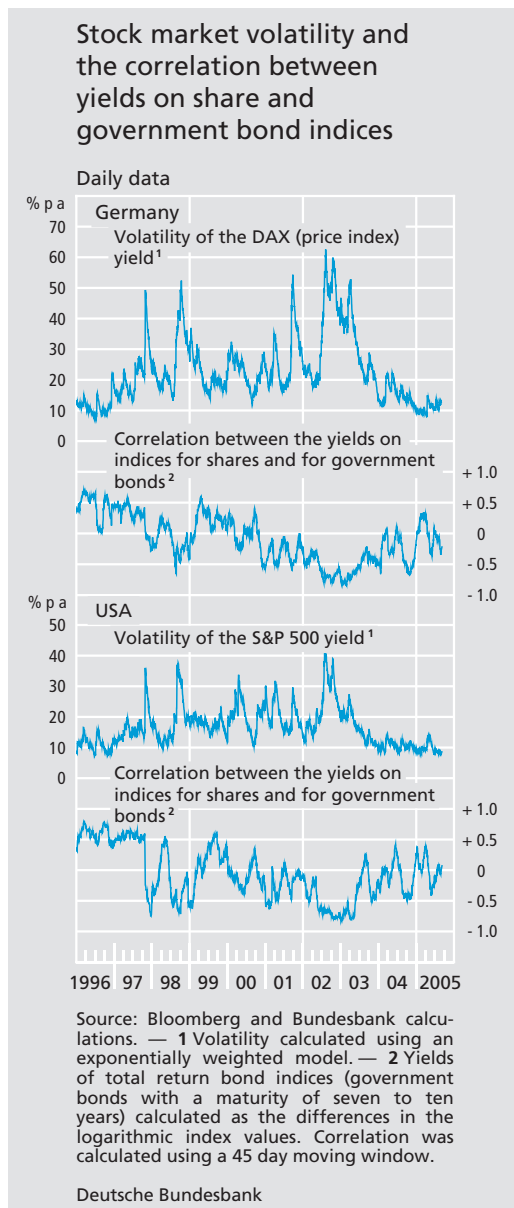
For example, an increase in the yield premia on risky bonds and opposite developments on the equity and bond markets are seen as a possible expression of shifts in investor portfolios to relatively safe securities. The quest for safety is viewed as a sign of increased pessimism and a lower willingness to take on risk.²⁴

The chart opposite shows a clear correspondence between the volatility of asset price changes on the equity market and differences between the risk premia of riskier and less risky corporate bonds. Moreover, rising volatility has been frequently associated with a growing divergence between the price movements of government bonds and share indices (see chart on page 72). However, the fact that the indicators of the quest for safety in the financial markets do not exactly match those of the stress indicator "volatility" can be seen, *inter alia*, in the developments of the past few months. Thus yield spreads on the bond market started to widen in March of this year, although from the second half of May they began to narrow again somewhat.²⁵ In addition, from the middle of last year, opposite movements have repeatedly been observed between government bonds and equity valuations. The volatility patterns, however, showed no significant upswings up to end-August 2005. Despite a slight increase, equity market volatility in the USA



²⁴ Tarashev et al use option price developments and historical volatility to derive an index of investors' risk aversion. They, too, find that periods of high risk aversion tend to coincide with periods of high volatility on the equity markets. See N Tarashev, D Tsatsaronis and D Karapatos, Investors' attitude towards risk: what can we learn from options, in: BIS Quarterly Review, June 2003, pp 63-72.

²⁵ Thus in mid-July 2005, the relevant Merrill Lynch corporate spreads for BBB-rated over AAA-rated corporate bonds were only 11 (4) basis points above the level recorded in the euro area (in the USA) on 15 March 2005 (before GM's profit warning of 16 March 2005), whereas on 17 May they had still been 78 (45) basis points higher.



and in Germany is still at a very low level by historical standards. All in all, the stress level at the moment appears to be relatively low.

However, it should be borne in mind that spread movements and equity-government bond correlations are not only indicators of the quest for safety. Portfolio shifts between government bonds and equities are just as much the result of a search for yield as a

search for safety; widening spreads could, for example, be triggered to a considerable extent by changes in the assessment of default risk in line with the fundamentals.

Hence the various indicators would lead to slightly differing assessments of the stress perceived on the financial markets during certain phases (albeit not at the current end). When it comes to assessing financial market stress, therefore, volatility patterns are indicators which should be evaluated in the overall context, ie together with additional information and instruments. Undisputedly, however, volatility patterns are of key importance for assessing the situation in financial markets. This stems from their dual nature as a stress factor and an indicator which is available on a timely basis.

In its Global Financial Stability Report of April this year, the IMF suggested that the markets might be exhibiting an exaggerated level of confidence.²⁶ This assessment seems plausible in the light of the relatively low level of volatility seen, for example, on the equity markets in the USA and Germany up to the end of August 2005. Moreover, a look at the past shows that financial market phases of low volatility may be followed by sharp share price movements and that episodes of extreme volatility have generally been associated with "stress" in the financial markets. Furthermore, no final judgment can be made as to the extent to which market dynamics in

²⁶ The Bank for International Settlements' risk appetite index accordingly indicates a relatively high level of risk appetite in the credit markets at the current end (start of Q2 2005). See BIS, 75th Annual Report 2005, section VI: Financial Markets.

the past few years have been shaped by special factors, such as the excess liquidity observed in the markets or the growing importance of hedge funds. This can impair the indicative quality of conventional stress indicators. It is therefore important in the context of gauging the danger of future financial market stress to identify such "special fac-

tors" and to take due account of them when assessing the development of financial market stress indicators on the one hand and financial market stability on the other. Ideally, such an analysis should ultimately serve to identify potential crisis constellations at an early stage – preferably before they materialise.



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Monthly Report
September 2005

Potential financial risk faced by the International Monetary Fund

Exceptionally large exposures of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and their concentration among a very few large debtors have led to a consensus in the international community to reduce these exposures. However, this will be possible only in the medium to long term as, in the short term, recent repayment commitments have had to be revolved once again to avoid imposing an excessive balance of payments burden on the affected countries. Once country-specific repayment obligations have reached a critical mass both for the balance sheet of the Fund as the creditor and for the debtor's balance of payments, this raises the question of a potential default risk or of a need for provisioning. At the same time, however, the IMF was deliberately designed as a "risk-free" mechanism and hence has no need to price a risk premium into its lending rates, thus providing support to the debtor as intended. However, large and entrenched exposures do entail financial risks of a specific nature to the Fund, where the usual banking (ie statistically empirical) concept of default risk cannot be applied. The avoidance or control of such risks is also an element of a broadly based strategic review of IMF policies in international fora.

High credit concentration at the IMF

The historical development of the Fund's credit portfolio can be described as follows. During the first stage – up until the mid-1970s – the Fund's members were, at different times, both creditors and debtors, in a rotation scheme akin to that of a credit union. The largest debtors were industrial nations. In a second stage – between the mid-1970s and the mid-1990s – the IMF found itself in a more polarised position, with developing countries and emerging economies as its "borrowers" and the industrial countries (more precisely, the G10 and Saudi Arabia) as its "depositors". This made the Fund more akin to a bank. In the second half of the 1990s, a series of dramatic balance of payments crises occurred, resulting in unprecedented large IMF exposures to emerging market economies that were controversial from a systemic standpoint owing to "moral hazard". In some of the cases, these loans remained short-term and were repaid on schedule. In other cases, however, the repayment of these exceptional loans proved to be difficult. Since then, the Fund's loan portfolio has been more strongly concentrated on exposures (three in particular) to emerging economies which, by any standard, are exceptionally large and deeply entrenched. This has been given the name "credit concentration" in the international discussion. (See the table on page 77.)

Credit concentration cannot be judged in isolation from the amount and duration of the exposures ...

In mid-2005 the volume of outstanding IMF credit (excluding undisbursed commitments) stood at US\$78 billion. Of this figure, 64% was accounted for by only three borrowers. Admittedly, this oft-cited percentage is relatively meaningless in isolation. After all, the Fund's

job is not to diversify its loan portfolio but to deal with actual balance of payments needs without discriminating against any country. If the number of cases of need remains small, the IMF's lending is accordingly "concentrated"; this would appear to be a rather positive sign of a relatively crisis-free global economic environment. Credit concentration therefore cannot be examined in isolation from the amount and duration of the exposures.

It is therefore more meaningful to state that, as at mid-2005, the three largest exposures accounted for 28% of the consolidated quotas of the traditional donor countries (G10 and Saudi Arabia). (In mid-2003 this figure had peaked at an all-time high of 41.7%.) Here, too, the decisive factor is not the arithmetic concentration on the assets of the IMF's balance sheet but instead the percentage of the revolving IMF financial resources which is being tied up by a very small but unchanging group of borrowers over a relatively long period of time.

... and especially its share in revolving IMF financial resources

If "large" (by this definition) and entrenched exposures were to harbour a default risk, this could impair the IMF's capacity to provide new loans to cover other members' new balance of payments needs (through, for instance, the need to accumulate reserves that would have to be subtracted from the total funds available). In that case, such a "credit concentration" would entail financial risks to the ability of the IMF to function as a credit union.¹

¹ In the IMF's internal accounting terminology, unused financial resources available for new lending are called the "forward commitment capacity". Its definition differs only marginally from that of the indicator known as "IMF liquidity".

IMF has no nominal default risk

The IMF's lending terms are pegged to the industrial countries' risk-free money market rates. They are therefore not related to market rates for the debtor countries. Precisely therein lies the support for debtor countries in crisis situations, in which the only other alternative would be for those countries to refinance themselves at prohibitive market rates on the international capital market (leaving aside in this specific context developing countries without capital market access).

IMF lending rates intentionally devoid of country risk premia

The intentional absence of country risk premia in the IMF's lending rates is also designed to safeguard the spirit of solidarity within the Fund community. All member countries have equal access to IMF support (for the same balance of payments needs and the same credit facilities). The IMF, in turn, protects itself against country risk by attaching the appropriate conditionality to the adjustment programme, but not through country-specific interest and maturity terms, such as would have to be applied by commercial lenders.

IMF not an insurance mechanism

Since individual country risks are not supposed to be reflected in the lending terms, the IMF is not an insurance mechanism in the private sector sense. Since there is no "minimum credit standing" that could be invoked to deny a country membership of the Fund, the IMF cannot be defined as a "mutual insurance

IMF: Comparison of credit concentration

Time and country	IMF loans			
	US\$ billion	In % of quota	In % of GDP ¹	In % of ex-ports ²
End-1965				
United Kingdom	1.9	97.8	1.9	13.8
End-1977				
Italy	1.9	158.1	0.9	4.2
United Kingdom	4.1	119.3	1.5	6.7
Peak levels				
Argentina (Sep 2001)	14.6	534.8	5.1	55.3
Brazil (Sep 2003)	33.4	769.4	7.3	55.3
Turkey (Apr 2003)	22.9	1,720.2	13.0	66.4
Uruguay (Aug 2004)	2.6	575.9	23.5	117.5
End-2004				
Argentina	14.1	428.6	9.3	40.9
Brazil	25.0	530.9	3.8	25.9
Turkey	21.5	1,436.5	6.7	34.9
Uruguay	2.7	562.9	18.6	91.0
May 2005				
Argentina	11.8	378.1	7.6	34.3
Brazil	22.6	505.8	3.1	23.5
Turkey	18.3	1,288.5	5.8	29.7
Uruguay	2.4	532.9	15.3	81.8

Sources: IMF: IFS; Bundesbank calculations. — ¹ Where figures cover less than one year: comparison with previous year's GDP. — ² Where figures cover less than one year: comparison with previous year's exports.

Deutsche Bundesbank

community" either.² The systemic requirement of offering uniform lending terms irrespective of country risk is therefore inconsistent with recent proposals to the effect of providing precautionary, yet risk-proportionate IMF credit lines irrespective of an acute need.

Firstly, if the financial terms were to remain uniformly favourable, all countries would be given an incentive to take advantage of such protection (ie there would be no mechanism to limit demand).³ Secondly, if demand were to be controlled by risk-adjusted terms, an application for such risk insurance would cause the market to look at that country more negatively than at other countries – with potentially unintended, harmful consequences. (For this reason, the Contingent Credit Line (CCL) was abandoned owing to a lack of demand.) Thirdly, if the idea is to minimise the effects on the debtor of a negative market assessment, the effect would be tantamount to an IMF guarantee that private creditors would always be able to recover their assets. Private creditors' expectation of being "bailed out" by the IMF in a crisis, initially "only" speculative, would then become a preordained certainty.

Lending rates without risk premia require elimination of default risk

From the point of view of the Fund community as a whole and the creditor nations in particular, low risk-free lending rates – necessary under the systemic policy goal of acute crisis containment – are acceptable only if default risk is eliminated accordingly. There are two elements to eliminating default risk. Firstly, if a country encounters international financial difficulties and has, for instance, to re-schedule liabilities to commercial foreign creditors, IMF loans themselves are not affect-

ed by such rescheduling. This absolute seniority of IMF exposures is referred to as the Fund's "preferred creditor status". Secondly, if a country's liquidity situation makes it difficult for it to repay even highly subsidised IMF loans, the Fund can theoretically revolve these repayment obligations indefinitely. Unlike commercial lenders, the Fund is not bound by prudential accounting principles and therefore does not need to form any additional provisions. To offset the absence of accounting restrictions, this type of revolving is generally associated with a tightening of economic policy requirements. In this case, too, potential default risk to the Fund is not covered by imposing risk premia on IMF lending or Fund provisioning; instead, it is supposed to be eliminated through the economic programme conditionality which the debtor country is required to fulfil.⁴

² The IMF is less of an insurance scheme and more of a social pay-as-you-go system, the difference being that benefit claims cannot be differentiated individually without departing from the principle of uniform contribution payments and uniformly defined balance of payments needs. Membership of the Fund as such does provide a certain type of "insurance protection" in that otherwise access to supporting loans would not be available in a case of need.

³ According to the proposals, the usual IMF interest rates would be levied only if an insurance event were to actually occur. If insurance protection were given, only a "commitment fee", ie a refundable provision fee, would be charged (0.25% on amounts up to 100% of the quota and 0.1% on amounts beyond that threshold).

⁴ The fact that – to a very limited extent – some countries are in arrears to the IMF does not contradict the conceptual absence of default risk. Such arrears are the result of a conscious assessment by the IMF, as the creditor, that it will not be able to come to an agreement with the debtor on terms for revolving the loan. The costs of such "arrears" are apportioned to the Fund community by adjusting the Fund's global interest rate margin in order to avert the accounting effects on the Fund's capacity to grant new loans. Moreover, for the extreme event of a country leaving, or being expelled from, the IMF, as envisaged in the IMF's Articles of Agreement, a global reserve for the permanent loss of redemption payments is maintained. See also the box on pages 84 and 85.

Historically, this privileged relief of IMF loans from default risk was not only accepted but virtually demanded by commercial lenders, who sometimes have to bear a large default risk themselves. After all, only by being capable of being revolved indefinitely irrespective of commercial risk assessments can IMF lending improve, in a balance of payments crisis, the liquidity conditions for servicing commercial loans that are not revolving in nature. Put differently: if IMF loans were not entirely free of the risk of being subject to a potential re-scheduling themselves, they would not make any net contribution to increasing the debtor's capacity to service other debts (which would face re-scheduling). Yet this is precisely what is at stake in a typical "crisis". On the Fund's side of this desirable systemic mechanism, however, the task of balancing the unlimited revolving nature of IMF loans through an additionally adapted economic conditionality (as a non-commercial form of "collateral", as it were) still remains. The aim is always to put a clear time limit on any "revolving" in order to maximise the uncommitted, freely available financial resources for the rest of the Fund community as a cooperative union.

It therefore follows from the systemic task of the IMF mechanism that IMF loans have to be free of default risk. In this sense, it is correct to conclude that the IMF has no default risk and that, consequently, no provisions need to be formed for a non-existent risk. One might argue that, systemically speaking, the IMF, as such, is already a "reserve" which offsets inherent risks of the international financial system.

Credit augmentation risk in place of default risk

Since, for the reasons mentioned above, the IMF is not exposed to nominal (statutory) default risk, it also makes little sense to apply the country-specific empirical probabilities of default used by the private banking industry to the IMF's loan portfolio in order to evaluate its "credit quality", as has sometimes been suggested.

However, since potentially endangered IMF loans tend to be rolled over (generally in combination with changes to conditionality), default risk is replaced by permanent rollover risk or the risk of credit augmentations. These types of risk are of the same nature as a budget overrun risk. Consequently, this may very well be regarded as a material financial risk, as unplanned credit augmentations tie up funds (unexpectedly) and thereby reduce – at least temporarily – the remaining available IMF resources for other countries accordingly.

Admittedly, this applies to all IMF loans, and these "costs" are the costs of regular Fund operations. They need to be compared with the financial gains from adjustment in the debtor country. This cost-benefit analysis holds equally for "credit augmentations" and for "initial loans" (see pages 81 and 82 for more on the problem of the long-term nature of Fund exposures). The extent to which IMF lending may be affected overall by the risk of the Fund community sustaining a loss of available funds – even without nominal default risk to the Fund – therefore depends on the size and certainty of these financial ad-

justment gains on the part of the debtor, ie on programme risk and programme efficiency.

Credit augmentation risk is programme risk

An IMF loan is an immediate but only temporary gain in international liquidity for the debtor country. The purpose of this temporary assistance is that the economic policy requirements attached to the loan enhance the debtor country's international liquidity permanently, which means that the IMF loan can be repaid as quickly as changing financial circumstances permit.

Fund's specific risk of loss

The permanent liquidity gains from economic adjustment gradually replace the short-term liquidity gain from the original IMF loan. IMF programme efficiency can thus be conceptualised as a balance between the size of permanent liquidity gains from adjustment and the sum of repayments to the IMF (ie the volume of the original IMF loan). If the permanent adjustment gains exceed the volume of the IMF loan, one could speak of a lasting net gain. A situation in which adjustment gains are exactly equal to the IMF loan is defined as "minimum efficiency" or the "break-even point". The Fund community "sustains a loss" if the adjustment gains fail to match the amount of the original loan. The probability of such a case constitutes the Fund's specific risk of financial loss.

All IMF loans bear such a risk of loss. The IMF has consciously refrained from applying risk-

adjusted interest premia and provisions to minimise this risk, opting instead to adapt conditionality and to revolve loans. Adjustments to conditionality ensure that the occurrence of a loss (in the budgetary sense of an "unscheduled prolongation of a loan") is not permanent – ie not a "sunk cost" but only a delayed repayment.

In this sense, the ever-present programme risk of IMF loans does not need to be interpreted as the risk of a "terminal" financial loss to the Fund as long as conditionality – if necessary – can always be tightened.

Consequently, the risk of a permanent financial loss to the Fund community arises only if

Risk of permanent financial loss

- additional adjustments to conditionality no longer seem realistic, either for economic reasons or for reasons related to domestic politics in the debtor country;
- lasting gains in international liquidity achieved to date by the debtor country through economic adjustment have failed to equal the level of outstanding IMF credit;
- IMF exposure to the debtor country is significant from the point of view of the rest of the Fund community – more precisely, if the resulting redemption payments make a significant contribution to the Fund's liquidity position.

If the term "adjustment to conditionality" is replaced by "programme efficiency", one could say that the Fund community faces un-

desired and unforeseen material financial risks from the exhaustion or terminal loss of programme efficiency, while the debtor country's international liquidity is still insufficient.

Such a case is usually classified as structural insolvency (to distinguish it from temporary illiquidity). If financial bridging and the Fund's economic policy conditionality cannot suffice to restore the debtor's international liquidity, the only solution left is debt rescheduling, including the possibility of losses for private creditors.

Illiquidity versus insolvency

A conceptually accurate distinction between illiquidity and insolvency is not always easy for the Fund – in its role as an “international crisis manager” – to maintain in practice. Ignoring the outbreak of crises by arguing that the solvency risk is too great is not an option for the Fund. Where this is the Fund's objective assessment, the best it can do is to work towards linking short-term financial bridging to a call for a structural rescheduling.

In addition, the progressive transition in international capital movements from bank credits to negotiable market instruments has made it more difficult to distinguish between illiquidity and insolvency in acute crises. An abrupt reversal of capital inflows to an emerging market economy – a sudden loss of confidence or a sudden change in risk assessment – will be reflected in a sharp short-term rise in risk premia on that country's international interest payments and probably also in a de-

preciation of that country's currency. Hence the country would not be able to service its existing foreign debt over the medium term and would therefore be insolvent. However, to what extent is it justifiable to extrapolate the current market data into the medium-term future if they diverge sharply from past averages? What medium-term market valuation assumptions should the Fund community make when distinguishing between illiquidity and insolvency in a manner consistent with the Articles of Agreement when reaching credit decisions?

In today's international market conditions, the distinction between illiquidity and insolvency is, of necessity, a probabilistic concept or – conversely – a risk measure. Seen this way, one could take the previously defined case of a permanent loss of IMF programme efficiency while the debtor remains insufficiently liquid internationally and rephrase it as follows: the risk of the Fund community sustaining a financial loss arises to the extent that IMF exposures which were originally intended as short-term liquidity assistance turn out, over time, to be unintended exposures to structural insolvency situations.

This risk of financial loss by having to continue to support an insolvent debtor manifests itself for the Fund not in the same manner as a nominal default risk but in an “upsetting” of the balance of interests between the debtor and the creditors, including the IMF. Put differently, the incentive structure associated with the normal functioning of the IMF reverses itself. The desired elimination of default risk to the Fund (in favour of lending

Distinction between illiquidity and insolvency difficult in acute crises

IMF exposures to structural insolvency situations upset balance of interests

rates without default risk premia) then creates an offsetting, Fund-specific "shadow risk". This "shadow risk" is manifested in the fact that the Fund may be compelled to inject additional financial resources (budget overruns), thereby diminishing the resources available to all others. It may also be compelled to request the debtor to make increasingly unrealistic adjustments (budgetary waste). Also, the debtor country itself may find it more rational to impose a unilateral moratorium on the repayment of outstanding debt to the Fund instead of discussing the terms of revolving the loan with the IMF because the leeway thus gained in terms of international liquidity exceeds the potential gains to be expected from an additional adjustment of IMF programme conditionality. Finally, private creditors may come to believe that the additional positive effects of the extension of an IMF programme are so small or uncertain that they would be more likely to recoup a larger value of their loans through the inclusion of the IMF's exposure itself in a rescheduling. All such risk variants (and any attendant costs of balance sheet provisions) ultimately reflect the risk of a loss of additional IMF programme efficiency.

Potential implications for IMF policy

Exposures which have to be revolved in order to suppress default risk but which no longer ensure additional ("marginal") programme efficiency are at odds with the Fund's financing mechanism itself and therefore also with the agreed terms of reference between the Fund and its creditors. These terms stipulate

that deposits with the Fund are liquid and risk-free and can therefore continue to be entered as part of the "official foreign reserves" of the depositor countries. The use of such deposits for what are essentially (after multiple revolving) long-term and increasingly risky credit exposures is, as a general principle, not permitted under this financing mechanism. This therefore raises the question as to how the Fund should deal with exposures that have unintentionally turned into "long-term risky exposures".

The global reserves which the Fund has been accumulating for payment arrears for some time now may quickly prove to be insufficient under unfavourable conditions. (See the box on pages 84 and 85.)

There are three conceivable strategies for a fundamental review of the IMF's risk management practices: firstly, to reduce risky exposures as quickly as possible to ensure continued compliance with the Fund's financing mechanism; secondly, to adapt the financing mechanism to the requirements imposed by risky exposures; and thirdly, to remove risky IMF exposures from the Fund mechanism and transfer them elsewhere.

Although these three strategies represent a clear conceptual delineation of the options, the operational decisions faced by the Fund community in day-to-day operations are not always as clear-cut. When it comes to practical implementation, hybrid solutions and compromises are essential, either for lack of time or because different Fund shareholders have different preferences.

There are three specific approaches that could be pursued for managing unintended financial risks in the Fund: firstly, to tighten debt sustainability analysis and increase its role both in lending decisions and in assessing programme efficiency; secondly, to apply indicative absolute upper lending limits not as a percentage of debtors' IMF quotas but relative to debtor-specific macroeconomic indicators (eg exports, foreign currency debt); and thirdly, to create special refinancing mechanisms for unintended risky exposures.

Debt sustainability analysis

Currently, the IMF staff analysis defines the objective of a sustainable external debt and uses it to derive a consistent policy target for the primary government balance (overall balance minus interest expenditure). This means that fiscal policy is being used as the key instrument in controlling the current account balance or, more precisely, the external financing need. It is the associated sensitivity analysis that lends to the debt sustainability analysis its particular importance as a basis for a probabilistic "risk assessment" for the Fund community as a whole. This is understood as the quantitative analysis of how quickly, and by how much, a debt sustainability threshold would be exceeded in the event of unforeseen shocks (exchange rates, international interest rates, oil prices etc).

*Analytical gap
in the sensitivity
analysis of debt
sustainability*

It is still normal Fund procedure to assume in the analysis that the original fiscal policy target (normally a primary surplus as a percentage of GDP) will always be reached, in order

to test whether this target will also be sufficient to ensure or restore the sustainability of foreign currency debt even in the event of a shock-related change in foreign currency debt. What is not analysed, however, is what additional fiscal policy measures would be necessary to ensure continued compliance with the predefined fiscal policy goal even under unfavourable conditions, or how realistic such additional measures would be. This analytical gap could be closed by basing the sensitivity analysis not on meeting a fiscal balance target which is fixed by assumption but on unchanged public expenditure levels and tax rates (ie on a "no-policy-change" assumption), with the balance (primary surplus) varying endogenously depending on the shock involved. This would make risks to debt sustainability, and thus potential financial risks to the Fund, easier to recognise from the outset.

Financial risks to the Fund in the event of doubtful debt sustainability could also be contained more easily if Fund programmes set indicative upper limits for external debt servicing. To avoid conveying the impression of direct interference in creditor-debtor relationships, such upper limits could be formulated in a suitably implicit manner, for instance, as a percentage of exports or as an interim target for the current account balance less debt service (interest and redemption payments). At all events, it would be desirable for the Fund to state explicitly the debt sustainability assumption that is being used, in compliance with the Articles, to justify its lending.

The IMF's current approaches to controlling financial risk

For some time, the IMF has been accumulating relatively small precautionary balances in its balance sheet, which are not correlated with credit risk, to offset possible arrears (which are in violation of the Articles). These balances are composed of the General Reserves and the Special Reserves as well as the Special Contingent Account (SCA-1).

The difference between the two types of reserves is in their use: the Special Reserve, established in 1957, safeguards against deficits in the Fund's operations, whereas the General Reserve, created in 1958, meets capital losses. Moreover, the General Reserve can be refunded to the member states in proportion to their quotas by a 70% majority of the voting power in the Executive Board, whereas no distribution of the Special Reserve is permitted (as long as the Fund continues to exist). For IMF members, the reserves represent an indirect asset; in the event of the Fund's liquidation, reserves would be distributed among members in proportion to their quotas. The reserves are accumulated by retaining income. At the end of the financial year, regular net income is transferred to the Special Reserve. The net income target, which is reset annually, is 5% of the reserves at the beginning of the financial year, unless otherwise decided by the Executive Board. Other income, especially income from surcharges, is transferred to the General Reserve. This income is more volatile as it is dependent on the uncertain movement of the SDR interest rate and the volume of outstanding credit.

The SCA-1, established in 1987, was designed to protect against the financial consequences of protracted arrears. It meets potential income losses to the IMF resulting from the ultimate default of the borrower. The funds of the SCA-1 are accumulated in the burden sharing mechanism. This mechanism is designed to spread the financing burden evenly among creditor and debtor countries by slightly increasing the charges paid by debtors on IMF loans and accordingly reducing the remuneration received by creditor nations. Once overdue payment obligations to the IMF have been met, the financial resources accumulated in the SCA-1 are refunded to member countries. They can also be refunded earlier if so decided by a 70% majority of the voting power in the Executive Board. Funds must be refunded in proportion to each member's contribution to the SCA-1.

At the end of April 2005, the IMF's precautionary balances reached SDR 7.3 billion, of which SDR 5.7 billion were reserves and SDR 1.6 billion were SCA-1 funds. In view of the increased risks to the Fund's overall balance sheet, in November 2002 the Executive Board decided to increase the precautionary balances to SDR 10 billion over the medium term, double the stock in November 2002. This figure was not derived analytically or risk-appropriately but instead negotiated politically.

In addition to precautionary balances, there are several other approaches for internally protecting against risks from IMF lending. Prudent lending practices remain the key instrument. Self-imposed access

Overview of the IMF's current approaches to internal risk reduction

Instruments	Features	Limits
Reserves	Reserve for income/capital losses	Total amount: currently SDR 5.7 billion
SCA-1	Reserve for default	Total amount: currently SDR 1.6 billion
Access limits	100% of quota pa, 300% cumulatively	Political deliverability
Fees	Volume-related or time-related surcharges, special fees	Not risk-oriented
Burden sharing	Offsetting of arrears	Lower limit for the rate of remuneration
Preferred creditor status	Preferential repayment of IMF claims	More difficult to deliver politically given a large IMF share of debtor's total indebtedness

rules restrict a debtor country's access to IMF resources to 100% of the quota per year and 300% cumulatively. Higher access is permitted only under strictly defined exceptional cases. Four criteria need to be met simultaneously: exceptional acute capital account pressure, medium-term debt sustainability, the prospect of regaining capital market access during the IMF programme, and a strong and politically deliverable adjustment programme.

Furthermore, the IMF uses a system of surcharges and special fees to limit access to IMF credit and create incentives for the early repayment of disbursed funds. There is, however, no risk-adjusted differentiation of fees. Instead, a volume-based approach is applied, with outstanding credit in excess of 200% of the quota subject to a 1% surcharge, the figure going up to 2% from 300% of the quota and up. There are also time-dependent surcharges on purchases under the Supplemental Reserve Facility (SRF) of between 3% and 5%. Commitment fees are levied for unused credit tranches. If applicable, special fees equivalent to the difference between the rate of charge and the

SDR interest rate apply to overdue repayment obligations to the IMF's General Resources Account that are less than six months outstanding.

The IMF's burden sharing mechanism not only generates income for the SCA-1 but also protects the IMF from income losses arising from overdue charges by compensating for the shortfall through temporary increases in the rate of charge while lowering the rate of remuneration. This way, the IMF's debtors and creditors alike pay the overdue charges of the defaulting debtor. Burden sharing capacity is limited, however, as the remuneration rate cannot be any lower than 80% of the SDR rate. Although the rate of charge is not legally subject to an upper limit, a sharp increase is likely to encounter insurmountable resistance from debtor countries – especially if it is not accompanied by a simultaneous reduction of the remuneration rate. As such, the procedure provides only limited protection against the non-payment of charges and does not cover overdue repayment obligations.

Debt sustainability risks, and hence potential financial risks to the Fund, could be balanced more deliberately and systematically with tranche disbursement risk. The (mostly quarterly) disbursement of credit tranches under agreed lending programmes could be predicated more strongly on whether the original debt sustainability assumptions are still met.

Credit limits

Unusually turbulent capital account crises in the past ten years have led the Fund community to create the option of granting short-term financial support at levels which – under specific, clearly defined conditions – have no longer needed to be limited by the applicant country's IMF quota ("exceptional access").⁵ It still makes sense to have such an option in exceptional crisis situations. In the meantime, however, the experience of actual recourse to this option has shown that such extraordinarily large IMF financial packages – even under optimistic assumptions or where objectives of economic policy adjustment have been successfully achieved – can overstretch the debtor's balance of payments and ability to repay the loan. The consequence has been a repeated rollover of exceptionally large IMF loans despite the fact that the statutory conditions for exceptional access to Fund resources no longer exist.

This experience raises the question as to whether the – still desirable – quantitative detachment of access to loans from the country's own IMF quota in certain crisis situations should not, at the same time, also be bal-

anced out by another type of upper limit for Fund loans, expressed as a percentage of macroeconomic indicators for the debtor country such as exports, GDP and total foreign currency debt in order to prevent excessive "repayment stress" but also in the interest of reducing the risk to the Fund community. In the past, this question had already been discussed within the Fund community and initially been rejected; however, recent experiences (unplanned revolving, repayment obligations to the Fund as the principal balance of payments problem) have caused this question to resurface.

It would make sense if the Fund's indicative macroeconomic upper lending limits were defined not by one single indicator (eg repayment obligations to the Fund as a percentage of exports) but instead in terms of the simultaneous reaching of several indicator levels (see above). In particular, the duration of the overshooting of critical threshold levels should play a decisive role. After all, in order to assess overall financial risks to the Fund community, it is not the short-term, temporary ability of the Fund to react to acute crises that is important but the risk of an unexpected entrenchment (and associated "repayment uncertainty") of IMF exposures once the crisis has been overcome.

⁵ Four criteria have to be met simultaneously before a country is eligible for exceptional access to IMF resources. These criteria are: exceptional acute balance of payments pressure on the capital account, a debt that is sustainable over the medium term, the prospect of regaining access to financial markets in the near future, and a convincing and politically deliverable adjustment programme. The objective is to restrict exceptional access to IMF loans to rare exceptions.

Under the Fund's specific stability mandate, "upper credit limits", as an additional risk policy instrument, could only be an indicative, not a prohibitive instrument. This gives rise to the question what should be "triggered" by reaching or exceeding non-prohibitive upper credit limits. For instance, indicative, non-prohibitive upper credit limits could, in balance sheet terms, trigger the formation of provisions or reserves, known as "precautionary balances" in Fund terminology. A similar effect would be achieved by deducting expected redemption payments from risky Fund exposures from the budgeted "available" Fund resources for new lending (the "forward commitment capacity"), ie reducing the available budgetary resources as a precautionary measure.

The reaching of indicative upper credit limits could trigger precautionary premia – not country-specific but duration-specific or level-specific – on the interest rates for loans to the affected debtors. Higher debit interest rates on outstanding exposures once indicative upper credit limits have been reached or within the context of a slide in probabilistic programme efficiency could be linked to a "non-borrowing" programme with adjusted conditionality, but without new financial lending commitments and without revolving outstanding loans, ie with no additional financial risks to the Fund.

Reaching indicative upper credit limits could also generally trigger a modification of programme conditionality. For instance, the reaching of indicative upper credit limits could lead to the complementing of existing

programme conditionality by means of additional upper debt servicing limits as a percentage of exports (potentially with an implicit rescheduling requirement).

Changes in the IMF's financing mechanism and the off-balance-sheet transfer of "problem loans"

It is not "normal" programme risk, but rather only the ultimate loss of programme efficiency, that would burden the assets of the IMF's balance sheet with a kind of rollover or credit augmentation risk which would not be consistent with the liquid, risk-free nature of the liabilities of the Fund's balance sheet. Members' IMF "deposits" (quotas) could then no longer be regarded as liquid, "readily available" official foreign currency reserves. The fact that this risk would tie up funds would also be detrimental to other potential Fund borrowers.

To resolve such an unintended contradiction, "problem exposures" – which are no longer associated with programme efficiency but have to be revolved to suppress nominal default risk – could be removed from the Fund's regular balance sheet and transferred either to another international institution (for instance, a multilateral development bank that grants long-term loans) or to a new "special account" at the Fund itself. These exposures – and therefore also the default risk or risk of perpetual rollover – would be funded out of the government budgets of the members of the Fund or World Bank. The extent to which these countries would then adjust the lending

terms to a level commensurate with risk or identify the risks explicitly in their budgets would then be a conscious and transparent decision made on development policy and budget policy grounds.

One potential alternative would be to link the rate of interest on problem IMF loans not to the (fixed and risk-free) financing costs of the Fund but to the international market rates applicable to the debtor. There are a variety of levels where such a peg could be set. The pure market solution or full commercialisation of these exposures would be represented by a rate of 1 to 1. However, such a peg could also be set at a level somewhere below 1 to 1, which would mean that IMF interest rates on "problem exposures" would remain subsidised. The statutory principle of "equal treatment" and "uniformity of lending terms" for all IMF borrowers would then no longer be interpreted as "the same level of interest" but as "the same interest subsidy component". Exposures with rates of interest that are pegged to market-valued risk premia could admittedly no longer be covered by risk-free currency reserves. The costs of subsidising interest rates in this fashion would then have to be covered by the members' national budgets. The systemic advantage of switching from uniform IMF interest rates to uniformly subsidising (variable) market rates of interest for risky IMF exposures is that the costs of this risk would be immediately transparent.

Outlook

In the recent past, a certain systemic policy conflict has emerged between the IMF's refinancing mechanism (where deposits with the Fund are sufficiently liquid and risk-free that creditors can continue to report them as foreign currency reserves in their balance sheets) and the Fund's actual lending policies. This conflict will have to be resolved in the near future – if possible, by a lending policy that takes a more critical view of risk – in order to maintain the functional viability of the Fund in its role as a systemically beneficial stabilising mechanism.

Although the discussion has already begun, it is still in its early stages. In the relevant international fora, it is embedded in a more broadly based debate on the IMF's future strategic orientation (referred to as the IMF strategic review), which is also intended to cover the pure economic policy surveillance function of the Fund without lending, the division of responsibilities between the IMF and other multilateral institutions, and the Fund's internal governance rules. A first step in strategic reform has already been agreed in the form of the "exceptional access framework" which, in the event of exceptional capital account crises, makes it possible, under certain conditions (especially debt sustainability), to grant loans irrespective of normal, quota-related access limits. Especially in today's world of deregulated capital markets, such an "emergency mechanism" is, and remains, a beneficial feature as long as there is always a clear "definition" of the necessary conditions. Looking ahead, and given recent diffi-

culties encountered by several former crisis countries in actually repaying their exceptionally large loans from the IMF, it would be equally desirable to agree on certain risk control principles, such as macroeconomic upper

limits for borrowing from the IMF. This would ensure that the Fund's credit policy continues to follow a consistent systemic policy orientation.



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Statistical Section

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Abbreviations and symbols

- e Estimated
- p Provisional
- pe Partly estimated
- r Revised
- ... Data available at a later date
- . Data unknown, not to be published or not meaningful
- 0 Less than 0.5 but more than nil
- 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		
2004 Jan	11.3	7.5	6.5	6.6	5.7	5.8	6.1	2.02	2.09	4.2
Feb	10.7	6.8	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.7	6.2	2.03	2.07	4.2
Mar	11.3	6.7	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.8	7.0	2.01	2.03	4.0
Apr	10.9	6.2	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.9	7.5	2.08	2.05	4.2
May	9.4	5.5	4.9	5.2	5.9	5.9	7.6	2.02	2.09	4.4
June	9.5	5.6	5.3	5.2	6.4	6.2	7.6	2.03	2.11	4.4
July	10.0	5.9	5.4	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	7.5	2.04	2.11	4.1
Sep	9.7	6.2	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.3	7.9	2.05	2.12	4.1
Oct	8.9	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.6	7.8	2.11	2.15	4.0
Nov	9.7	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.8	7.8	2.09	2.17	3.9
Dec	9.0	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.1	7.1	8.3	2.05	2.17	3.7
2005 Jan	9.6	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.5	7.3	8.0	2.08	2.15	3.6
Feb	10.2	7.3	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.3	8.7	2.06	2.14	3.6
Mar	9.3	7.1	6.5	6.6	6.3	7.4	8.7	2.06	2.14	3.7
Apr	9.2	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.7	7.7	8.4	2.08	2.14	3.5
May	10.1	7.6	7.3	7.2	6.5	7.8	8.4	2.07	2.13	3.4
June	10.9	8.1	7.6	7.6	6.6	8.1	9.7	2.06	2.11	3.2
July	11.1	8.3	7.9	...	6.8	8.4	9.5	2.07	2.12	3.3
Aug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.06	2.13	3.3

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								
2004 Jan	+	2,206	+	4,768	-	13,360	-	9,502	-	1,692	+	898	-	3,064	1.2613	105.4	107.4
Feb	+	6,037	+	9,504	+	22,375	+	8,896	+	17,095	-	12,212	+	8,596	1.2646	105.3	107.3
Mar	+	7,949	+	13,437	-	3,488	-	22,382	+	1,253	+	13,895	+	3,746	1.2262	103.4	105.5
Apr	-	1,790	+	9,702	-	15,587	-	2,003	-	8,496	-	2,441	-	2,647	1.1985	101.6	103.7
May	+	506	+	10,198	+	15,739	+	41	+	811	+	14,204	+	684	1.2007	102.4	104.5
June	+	4,658	+	11,479	+	11,118	-	10,140	+	33,431	-	11,349	-	824	1.2138	102.3	104.2
July	+	8,270	+	13,520	-	17,621	-	7,245	-	40,038	+	29,427	+	236	1.2266	102.8	104.8
Aug	+	3,284	+	5,162	+	6,300	+	5,067	-	1,612	-	909	+	3,754	1.2176	102.7	104.8
Sep	-	143	+	4,867	+	14,436	+	3,318	+	47,797	-	36,168	-	512	1.2218	103.0	105.1
Oct	+	3,413	+	8,441	-	30,391	-	13,434	-	5,512	-	12,373	+	928	1.2490	104.2	106.3
Nov	+	4,724	+	4,469	+	28,373	-	5,801	-	8,604	+	42,832	-	54	1.2991	105.6	107.6
Dec	+	7,646	+	7,161	-	23,370	-	24,880	+	36,623	-	36,603	+	1,489	1.3408	107.1	109.2
2005 Jan	-	6,556	+	752	+	24,433	-	9,257	-	19,187	+	54,454	-	1,577	1.3119	105.8	108.0
Feb	+	4,428	+	5,895	+	28,581	+	230	+	22,038	+	1,401	+	4,912	1.3014	105.1	107.2
Mar	+	2,893	+	7,895	-	18,601	-	15,111	-	7,656	+	2,654	+	1,512	1.3201	106.0	108.3
Apr	-	10,078	+	4,249	-	17,813	-	4,846	-	11,603	-	601	-	762	1.2938	105.1	107.3
May	-	2,989	+	6,892	+	36,267	+	3,281	+	23,065	+	7,307	+	2,613	1.2694	104.0	106.3
June	-	2,073	+	8,245	+	18,413	-	8,887	+	110,263	-	83,822	+	859	1.2165	101.2	103.4
July	1.2037	101.7	103.9
Aug	1.2292	102.3	104.5

* 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
Real gross domestic product ¹													
2002	0.9	0.1	2.2	1.2	3.8	6.1	0.4	2.5	0.1	1.0	0.4	2.7	0.9
2003	1.3	- 0.2	2.4	0.8	4.7	3.7	0.3	2.9	- 0.1	1.4	- 1.1	2.9	0.7
2004	2.9	1.6	3.6	2.3	4.2	4.9	1.2	4.5	1.7	2.4	1.0	3.1	2.1
2004 Q1	3.6	2.0	3.4	2.3	4.8	6.4	0.6	6.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.8	1.6
Q2	2.9	2.1	3.6	3.6	4.6	5.2	1.9	4.7	1.4	1.8	2.0	3.1	2.1
Q3	2.7	1.2	3.6	1.5	4.5	5.2	1.3	3.8	2.0	3.2	1.1	3.4	1.8
Q4	2.4	1.3	3.9	1.9	4.8	2.8	1.1	3.6	2.3	2.6	0.6	3.1	1.5
2005 Q1	1.2	- 0.3	1.7	1.5	3.5	...	- 0.3	3.1	- 0.5	2.0	0.1	3.1	1.3
Q2	1.2	1.5	0.2	1.9	3.7	...	0.0	...	1.3	...	0.5	...	1.1
Industrial production ^{1,2}													
2002	1.3	- 1.0	2.2	- 1.4	0.8	7.2	- 1.6	2.1	- 0.3	0.8	- 0.5	0.2	- 0.5
2003	0.8	0.4	1.2	- 0.4	0.3	4.7	- 0.6	4.8	- 2.4	2.0	0.1	1.4	0.3
2004	3.2	3.0	4.2	1.8	1.2	0.3	- 0.7	6.9	2.6	5.9	- 2.7	1.6	2.0
2004 Q1	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.4	2.2	4.3	- 0.4	6.7	1.5	2.1	- 1.4	1.4	1.0
Q2	2.0	4.0	3.7	3.2	2.3	3.2	1.0	9.1	3.4	5.8	- 1.0	2.4	3.0
Q3	5.4	4.7	6.1	1.9	0.9	0.1	- 1.0	7.0	3.2	7.4	- 3.3	2.2	2.8
Q4	3.6	2.0	6.0	1.8	- 0.7	- 5.8	- 2.1	5.1	2.6	8.2	- 5.0	0.4	1.1
2005 Q1	- 1.3	^{6p} 3.4	0.1	0.8	- 1.8	- 2.9	- 2.5	5.0	- 0.7	5.1	- 2.1	0.3	0.8
Q2	0.0	^{7p} 2.6	- 6.8	0.0	- 2.6	- 2.0	- 1.4	4.7	0.7	5.5	- 0.7	0.1	0.6
Capacity utilisation in industry ³													
2002	79.6	82.3	82.7	85.3	77.0	75.9	76.3	85.1	82.9	80.2	79.4	77.2	81.2
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	84.1	75.6	75.6	76.4	85.6	82.7	81.3	80.4	79.0	81.6
2004 Q2	79.6	82.6	83.4	83.2	74.6	77.7	75.8	85.6	82.8	80.4	79.3	79.7	81.1
Q3	81.5	83.4	84.7	84.3	76.3	75.3	76.9	87.4	83.1	82.3	81.4	79.8	82.0
Q4	80.9	83.9	86.9	84.6	74.1	75.0	76.7	86.0	82.7	82.4	80.2	79.3	82.1
2005 Q1	80.9	83.9	85.5	84.0	71.9	72.2	76.4	84.9	82.3	82.2	81.6	80.1	81.9
Q2	79.4	81.9	87.5	84.6	72.4	69.7	76.4	83.2	82.0	81.8	79.2	80.1	81.2
Q3	78.2	82.7	82.4	84.1	71.9	78.2	75.9	79.8	81.7	81.3	79.9	80.6	81.2
Unemployment rate ⁴													
2002	7.3	8.7	9.1	8.9	10.3	4.3	8.6	2.8	2.8	4.2	5.0	11.5	8.3
2003	8.0	9.6	9.0	9.5	9.7	4.6	8.4	3.7	3.7	4.3	6.3	11.5	8.7
2004	7.8	⁸ 9.2	8.8	9.7	10.5	4.5	8.0	4.8	4.6	4.8	6.7	11.0	8.9
2005 Feb	8.0	9.4	8.6	9.8	...	4.3	7.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	7.3	10.0	8.8
Mar	8.0	9.5	8.5	9.8	...	4.3	7.8	5.0	4.9	5.0	7.3	10.0	8.8
Apr	8.0	9.5	8.4	9.7	...	4.3	...	5.2	4.8	5.0	7.3	9.7	8.8
May	8.1	9.2	8.3	9.7	...	4.2	...	5.4	4.8	5.1	7.3	9.6	8.7
June	8.1	9.1	8.3	9.7	...	4.3	...	5.4	4.8	5.1	7.2	9.5	8.7
July	8.0	9.0	8.3	9.7	...	4.3	...	5.4	4.8	5.2	7.2	9.5	8.6
Aug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.2	...	9.4	...
Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices ¹													
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	1.9	1.8	0.1	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.3	3.2	1.4	2.0	2.5	3.1	2.1
2005 Feb	2.3	1.8	0.0	1.9	3.2	2.0	2.0	3.2	1.5	2.3	2.1	3.3	2.1
Mar	2.8	1.7	0.9	2.1	2.9	1.9	2.1	3.5	1.5	2.4	2.3	3.4	2.1
Apr	2.4	1.4	1.1	2.0	3.3	2.2	2.2	3.7	1.3	2.3	2.0	3.5	2.1
May	2.3	1.6	0.6	1.7	3.2	2.2	2.3	3.7	1.1	2.0	1.8	3.0	2.0
June	2.7	1.8	1.0	1.8	3.2	1.9	2.2	3.2	1.5	2.0	0.6	3.2	2.1
July	2.7	1.9	0.9	1.8	3.9	2.2	2.2	4.0	^p 1.5	^p 2.1	1.9	3.3	^p 2.2
Aug	2.9	1.9	1.0	2.0	3.6	2.1	2.2	4.3	^p 1.6	^p ...	2.5	3.3	^e 2.1
General government financial balance ⁵													
2002	0.1	- 3.8	4.3	- 3.2	- 4.1	- 0.4	- 2.7	2.3	- 1.9	- 0.2	- 2.7	- 0.3	- 2.5
2003	0.4	- 4.1	2.5	- 4.2	- 5.2	0.2	- 3.2	0.5	- 3.2	- 1.1	- 2.9	0.3	- 2.8
2004	0.1	- 3.7	2.1	- 3.6	- 6.1	1.3	- 3.2	- 1.1	- 2.5	- 1.3	- 2.9	- 0.3	- 2.7
General government debt ⁵													
2002	105.4	60.7	42.5	58.8	112.2	32.6	108.3	7.5	52.6	66.8	58.5	53.2	68.8
2003	100.0	64.1	45.3	63.2	109.3	32.0	106.8	7.1	54.3	65.2	60.1	49.4	70.1
2004	95.6	65.8	45.3	65.0	110.5	29.9	106.6	7.5	55.7	64.4	61.9	46.9	70.6

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, Portugal and the Euro-area calculated from seasonally adjusted data. — ² Manufacturing, mining and energy; adjusted for working-day variations. — ³ Manufacturing, in %; seasonally adjusted; data are collected in January, April, July and October. — ⁴ Standardised, as a percentage of the civilian labour force; seasonally adjusted. — ⁵ As a percentage of GDP; Maastricht Treaty definition; excluding Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM);

Euro-area aggregate: European Central Bank, member states: European Commission, Germany according to the revised national accounts of April 2005. — ⁶ Adjusted in advance by the Federal Statistical Office by way of estimates to the results of the Quarterly Production Survey for the first quarter (industry in Germany: on average - 2.6%). — ⁷ Adjusted in advance by the Federal Statistical Office by way of estimates to the results of the Quarterly Production Survey for the second quarter (industry in Germany: on average - 2.6%). — ⁸ Comparability impaired owing to changeover to new method of collection and calculation.

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 Dec	21.7	44.0	4.0	- 22.3	- 32.3	- 8.5	- 11.3	- 2.8	19.4	16.8	1.1	0.7	0.9
2004 Jan	45.1	31.2	5.5	13.9	17.2	20.7	109.6	89.0	18.9	1.6	- 1.1	16.5	1.8
Feb	45.1	32.2	7.0	12.9	21.2	9.0	24.6	15.7	16.0	7.6	- 0.3	9.3	- 0.7
Mar	77.3	46.4	16.4	30.9	14.2	6.7	76.8	70.1	45.9	7.1	- 0.2	31.0	7.9
Apr	89.9	85.8	26.8	4.1	11.0	7.1	70.0	62.9	28.3	10.3	- 1.1	16.4	2.7
May	72.3	47.7	3.9	24.6	30.5	- 21.2	- 11.3	10.0	23.8	5.6	- 0.9	16.3	2.8
June	60.6	46.8	- 8.1	13.8	8.5	14.3	- 26.3	- 40.5	22.0	9.9	- 0.4	8.0	4.4
July	29.6	27.9	- 9.0	1.8	- 4.6	- 0.6	- 6.3	- 5.7	28.1	6.8	0.1	14.9	6.4
Aug	- 19.1	- 14.0	- 10.2	- 5.0	- 0.1	30.3	45.7	15.4	18.7	6.7	- 0.0	9.2	2.8
Sep	53.3	57.3	- 2.8	- 4.0	2.9	34.9	22.6	- 12.3	45.2	3.5	- 0.3	31.8	10.2
Oct	55.3	56.2	5.8	- 0.8	- 1.1	20.3	30.7	10.4	25.2	7.3	0.9	15.3	1.8
Nov	89.6	86.7	17.6	3.0	6.9	10.5	106.1	95.6	29.1	15.4	0.8	7.2	5.8
Dec	27.3	70.3	15.5	- 43.0	- 48.4	26.3	- 7.3	- 33.7	40.9	26.1	1.2	9.0	4.6
2005 Jan	95.6	53.7	15.2	41.9	38.2	- 17.4	82.3	99.7	12.0	1.9	- 0.3	10.7	- 0.4
Feb	60.0	36.8	10.2	23.2	32.5	13.6	66.0	52.4	46.3	7.5	0.5	32.6	5.7
Mar	48.1	53.7	6.6	- 5.6	- 4.5	- 22.6	37.0	59.6	46.7	15.3	- 0.1	23.7	7.8
Apr	135.9	119.4	67.9	16.5	11.9	1.8	109.5	107.7	17.2	5.4	- 0.5	15.2	- 2.9
May	53.7	59.9	0.6	- 6.2	- 3.8	- 39.0	- 6.9	32.1	26.0	0.2	- 0.4	21.5	4.7
June	77.2	72.0	- 18.1	5.2	6.4	98.0	17.4	- 80.5	83.2	18.8	- 0.7	32.8	32.2
July	60.1	61.0	0.3	- 1.0	- 1.3	6.8	48.1	41.4	19.7	5.0	- 1.0	1.5	14.2

(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 Dec	- 10.1	0.0	1.1	- 10.2	- 7.8	14.2	15.2	1.0	- 0.2	1.5	1.0	- 2.9	0.2
2004 Jan	- 0.6	- 6.8	1.4	6.2	6.1	20.2	32.1	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	15.0	22.0	7.0	13.0	4.5	- 1.2	6.2	3.4
May	- 10.4	- 10.6	- 8.3	0.1	6.0	11.1	- 4.9	- 16.0	5.0	4.3	- 0.9	4.9	- 3.3
June	- 9.2	- 12.4	- 12.7	3.2	8.5	21.2	- 8.5	- 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	8.0	1.7	0.1	2.3	3.9
Aug	- 7.4	- 8.1	- 5.4	0.8	5.4	12.1	12.3	0.2	2.8	1.9	- 0.0	5.2	- 4.3
Sep	5.3	10.7	0.6	- 5.3	- 0.8	11.1	35.0	23.9	9.9	1.1	- 0.3	9.9	- 0.7
Oct	11.7	- 0.6	1.5	12.3	7.3	18.7	8.1	- 10.6	3.9	2.7	0.6	- 0.5	1.1
Nov	6.1	11.8	1.1	- 5.7	- 1.8	3.3	41.4	38.1	0.5	2.6	0.8	- 0.9	- 2.0
Dec	- 14.0	- 1.8	9.9	- 12.2	- 8.2	10.3	- 25.6	- 36.0	2.1	3.7	1.1	- 5.2	2.5
2005 Jan	20.9	6.3	6.3	14.6	10.2	- 4.8	26.3	31.1	2.3	0.6	- 0.3	0.7	1.3
Feb	- 2.2	0.6	- 5.1	- 2.8	1.6	1.7	14.0	12.3	4.9	4.1	0.5	4.8	- 4.5
Mar	8.5	- 1.1	6.2	9.6	9.8	- 10.4	4.0	14.3	10.6	2.6	- 0.0	7.8	0.3
Apr	63.2	50.8	45.3	12.4	7.5	15.6	56.3	40.7	11.8	- 2.8	- 0.5	10.8	4.2
May	- 21.7	- 15.0	- 17.7	- 6.6	- 5.7	- 22.7	- 25.5	- 2.9	- 1.8	- 4.0	- 0.5	2.0	0.7
June	- 27.7	- 9.3	- 16.0	- 18.4	- 12.8	49.9	- 6.3	- 56.2	9.1	- 0.4	- 0.6	4.9	5.3
July	3.8	2.9	4.5	1.0	- 3.0	3.7	14.3	10.5	6.8	1.8	- 0.7	2.8	2.9

* 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- Eurosysteem 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 circu- lation	Overnight deposits 5						
- 24.7	- 44.4	-	62.9	93.9	64.8	18.8	46.1	0.4	28.7	- 16.0	- 3.4	- 11.6	2003 Dec
18.3	35.7	-	7.2	- 28.3	- 24.7	- 8.8	- 15.9	- 21.1	17.5	6.9	9.6	4.7	2004 Jan
18.9	- 7.1	-	26.3	2.5	1.7	4.4	- 2.7	- 5.9	6.7	14.0	7.5	2.3	Feb
- 9.2	20.2	-	27.1	33.7	40.7	6.1	34.6	- 12.3	5.2	- 9.3	5.3	- 2.6	Mar
- 4.7	20.9	-	52.5	33.3	24.4	9.8	14.6	0.6	8.3	5.8	8.0	5.4	Apr
15.5	- 15.8	-	27.7	35.8	18.7	7.3	11.5	11.0	6.0	- 3.6	- 2.1	- 2.4	May
28.7	- 2.9	-	27.1	30.3	44.2	6.4	37.8	- 26.1	12.2	- 4.2	- 3.7	4.7	June
- 22.2	- 3.4	-	26.6	19.7	1.4	13.3	- 11.9	10.6	7.6	5.2	3.9	- 2.2	July
- 8.5	15.5	-	14.4	- 29.7	- 38.7	- 2.8	- 35.9	3.4	5.6	3.0	11.0	1.3	Aug
11.1	- 2.3	-	34.1	56.6	63.1	4.6	58.5	- 8.6	2.2	- 8.3	- 13.3	- 0.9	Sep
- 6.7	- 3.6	-	60.8	42.0	10.1	6.4	3.8	27.7	4.1	13.1	7.4	- 1.7	Oct
- 14.6	46.3	-	39.2	43.8	50.5	4.3	46.2	- 13.5	6.7	- 5.5	- 3.2	4.2	Nov
- 20.4	- 71.2	-	104.4	109.4	38.7	19.7	19.1	39.1	31.6	4.7	- 8.0	- 1.6	Dec
18.2	40.5	-	7.6	- 0.3	14.6	- 8.5	23.2	- 27.8	12.8	- 1.1	12.4	- 3.5	2005 Jan
29.5	- 12.6	-	10.3	4.9	5.0	3.7	1.3	- 5.3	5.2	- 1.7	- 1.9	8.9	Feb
- 22.7	- 26.3	-	27.8	35.1	26.9	8.2	18.7	4.1	4.0	- 0.1	- 0.7	- 6.5	Mar
- 6.5	43.5	-	83.5	55.9	31.9	9.3	22.6	16.7	7.3	- 0.7	13.7	14.7	Apr
- 7.4	- 51.9	-	48.0	35.3	31.3	4.8	26.5	- 1.9	5.9	12.8	7.5	- 7.6	May
37.8	- 6.3	-	60.6	69.5	77.4	10.7	66.6	- 11.5	3.7	- 0.5	- 14.8	6.4	June
1.2	- 6.6	-	52.5	35.6	14.8	9.9	5.0	15.2	5.6	- 0.0	14.0	2.9	July

(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- Eurosysteem liability/ claim related to banknote issue 9,11	Currency in circu- lation	Total	Components of the money stock						Money market fund shares (net) 7,8	Debt securities with maturities of up to 2 years (incl money market paper)(net) 7		
					Overnight deposits	Deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years	Deposits at agreed notice of up to 3 months 6	Repo transac- tions						
0.2	7.0	0.2	4.5	- 3.0	- 10.8	3.5	8.9	- 5.9	0.2	-	1.2	2003 Dec		
0.0	19.7	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	13.0	1.9	2.7	0.4	5.8	- 5.0	0.9	- 1.0	0.1	-	0.3	Apr		
1.0	- 10.7	1.0	2.3	5.3	- 2.7	8.7	0.2	- 0.3	0.3	-	1.0	May		
2.4	10.3	0.6	2.3	- 8.6	3.3	- 9.8	- 0.3	- 0.8	- 0.1	-	0.8	June		
- 1.0	- 0.1	1.7	3.6	- 3.8	- 8.5	3.9	0.5	0.6	3.9	-	4.2	July		
2.4	- 2.9	3.0	0.8	2.5	1.7	0.7	0.7	- 2.5	1.3	-	0.7	Aug		
- 3.9	1.5	2.3	1.3	9.0	14.6	- 5.1	0.1	3.9	- 2.3	-	2.1	Sep		
- 2.6	29.4	1.4	1.0	- 0.3	- 3.5	2.3	0.5	3.1	- 1.3	-	1.4	Oct		
- 1.9	- 7.6	0.8	2.1	18.4	29.2	- 9.5	- 0.1	0.8	- 1.9	-	0.2	Nov		
0.1	4.0	0.3	4.8	- 10.0	- 29.5	23.5	9.2	- 7.2	- 3.9	-	2.2	Dec		
1.4	- 4.7	1.1	2.0	17.1	23.2	- 15.8	0.9	10.3	- 0.2	-	1.1	2005 Jan		
- 0.8	- 5.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	5.2	- 5.6	0.3	2.2	0.3	-	1.4	Feb		
- 3.3	- 1.7	2.1	2.5	- 7.4	0.4	- 5.5	- 1.0	1.0	1.6	-	3.9	Mar		
0.8	54.2	0.9	2.3	12.0	2.4	6.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	-	1.8	Apr		
- 1.3	- 50.1	2.4	1.0	9.0	9.0	3.0	- 0.4	- 0.3	- 0.5	-	1.9	May		
0.8	6.6	0.7	3.4	5.7	10.0	- 5.8	- 1.2	- 0.1	0.2	-	2.5	June		
0.4	1.1	0.6	2.2	- 0.7	0.6	1.1	- 0.1	- 1.5	1.4	-	2.1	July		

euro-area MFIs. — 9 Up to end-2002, including national banknotes and coins still in circulation. — 10 The German contributions to the Eurosysteem'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 Eurosysteem (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											
	Lending to non-banks (non-MFIs) in the euro area										Claims on non- euro-area residents	Other assets
	Total assets or liabilities	Enterprises and households					General government					
Total		Total	Loans	Debt securities 2	Shares and other equities	Total	Loans	Debt securities 3				
Euro area (€ billion) ¹												
2003 June	14,377.3	10,102.3	7,945.2	6,942.3	409.2	593.7	2,157.1	817.8	1,339.2	2,956.8	1,318.2	
July	14,369.6	10,159.9	7,986.4	6,963.0	406.9	616.4	2,173.5	825.9	1,347.6	2,942.7	1,267.0	
Aug	14,358.6	10,166.1	8,004.9	6,975.7	410.0	619.3	2,161.2	818.3	1,342.9	2,928.4	1,264.0	
Sep	14,404.9	10,211.8	8,026.2	6,996.3	415.2	614.8	2,185.5	819.8	1,365.8	2,887.0	1,306.1	
Oct	14,490.6	10,258.6	8,060.6	7,025.0	422.8	612.7	2,198.0	819.5	1,378.5	2,950.2	1,281.8	
Nov	14,604.7	10,346.8	8,121.2	7,071.6	427.1	622.5	2,225.5	828.9	1,396.6	2,953.2	1,304.7	
Dec	14,551.8	10,359.3	8,155.1	7,102.5	429.0	623.6	2,204.3	840.1	1,364.1	2,885.7	1,306.8	
2004 Jan	14,763.6	10,409.9	8,181.7	7,120.0	429.0	632.7	2,228.3	836.6	1,391.7	3,014.2	1,339.5	
Feb	14,859.2	10,453.5	8,209.5	7,140.9	434.7	633.9	2,244.1	828.3	1,415.8	3,033.5	1,372.2	
Mar	15,060.8	10,532.4	8,258.1	7,172.9	435.7	649.4	2,274.3	843.9	1,430.5	3,151.8	1,376.6	
Apr	15,223.6	10,622.5	8,343.5	7,231.0	440.4	672.1	2,279.0	838.2	1,440.8	3,228.3	1,372.8	
May	15,252.3	10,685.9	8,384.6	7,270.8	444.5	669.3	2,301.3	832.4	1,468.9	3,196.2	1,370.2	
June	15,324.8	10,753.4	8,434.7	7,322.8	449.0	662.9	2,318.6	838.1	1,480.6	3,179.1	1,392.3	
July	15,349.2	10,784.7	8,463.4	7,359.0	451.2	653.3	2,321.3	844.4	1,477.0	3,182.6	1,382.0	
Aug	15,382.1	10,763.3	8,444.2	7,350.2	450.7	643.3	2,319.1	839.4	1,479.7	3,222.8	1,396.0	
Sep	15,484.0	10,809.8	8,496.5	7,404.1	449.3	643.1	2,313.3	832.3	1,481.1	3,211.4	1,462.8	
Oct	15,581.1	10,863.2	8,550.3	7,451.2	452.1	647.0	2,313.0	832.4	1,480.6	3,216.3	1,501.6	
Nov	15,773.4	10,948.1	8,632.1	7,514.6	457.4	660.1	2,316.0	828.3	1,487.8	3,279.3	1,546.0	
Dec	15,720.4	10,965.2	8,691.4	7,558.0	466.9	666.4	2,273.8	833.9	1,439.9	3,234.5	1,520.7	
2005 Jan	15,987.7	11,069.0	8,746.9	7,597.5	471.2	678.1	2,322.1	838.7	1,483.4	3,368.5	1,550.2	
Feb	16,099.4	11,128.0	8,784.4	7,623.5	481.1	679.8	2,343.7	829.4	1,514.3	3,416.6	1,554.8	
Mar	16,260.4	11,175.2	8,836.7	7,670.0	482.8	683.9	2,338.5	828.1	1,510.4	3,478.9	1,606.3	
Apr	16,564.9	11,312.6	8,954.5	7,720.7	493.4	740.4	2,358.2	832.8	1,525.4	3,598.0	1,654.3	
May	16,751.9	11,379.6	9,023.4	7,784.9	499.1	739.4	2,356.2	830.7	1,525.6	3,656.7	1,715.6	
June	17,050.3	11,513.3	9,142.2	7,918.2	508.3	715.6	2,371.1	829.7	1,541.4	3,713.4	1,823.6	
July	17,127.1	11,569.2	9,200.8	7,975.2	506.5	719.1	2,368.4	830.0	1,538.4	3,750.8	1,807.1	
German contribution (€ billion)												
2003 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	883.7	171.1	
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	4,507.8	3,365.6	2,616.9	2,294.9	69.5	252.6	748.6	455.9	292.7	974.8	167.4	
Oct	4,522.7	3,376.3	2,615.4	2,291.9	69.3	254.3	760.9	460.8	300.0	976.6	169.8	
Nov	4,559.3	3,380.9	2,626.0	2,301.2	68.5	256.2	754.9	456.8	298.2	1,005.9	172.4	
Dec	4,511.9	3,363.1	2,620.3	2,285.7	68.7	265.9	742.9	453.1	289.7	969.6	179.2	
2005 Jan	4,562.3	3,381.7	2,623.9	2,283.1	68.7	272.0	757.7	457.7	300.1	1,009.8	170.8	
Feb	4,569.3	3,376.7	2,622.0	2,286.5	69.6	266.0	754.7	453.2	301.5	1,018.7	173.9	
Mar	4,580.5	3,384.2	2,619.8	2,278.0	71.6	270.1	764.4	453.1	311.4	1,029.4	166.9	
Apr	4,706.9	3,446.9	2,670.0	2,283.0	74.7	312.2	776.9	458.0	318.9	1,087.9	172.2	
May	4,682.9	3,426.6	2,656.1	2,286.6	76.1	293.4	770.5	457.3	313.2	1,078.6	177.8	
June	4,650.4	3,397.3	2,644.9	2,291.2	80.8	272.9	752.4	451.9	300.5	1,080.5	172.5	
July	4,665.0	3,400.0	2,646.7	2,288.5	80.4	277.9	753.2	455.8	297.4	1,091.8	173.2	

* 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								
			Total	Overnight	With agreed maturities of			At agreed notice of 6			
					up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years	up to 3 months	over 3 months		
Euro area (€ billion) 1											
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	2003	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	6,118.0	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	
379.1	6,179.9	5,818.3	5,851.8	2,151.0	927.4	75.5	1,215.5	1,391.5	90.8	Nov	
397.9	6,239.4	5,912.6	5,934.1	2,188.8	921.8	74.9	1,232.2	1,424.6	91.8	Dec	
389.1	6,244.5	5,889.6	5,923.5	2,177.7	904.4	75.1	1,235.3	1,440.2	90.8	2004	Jan
393.5	6,263.6	5,891.4	5,924.9	2,171.7	899.4	74.6	1,242.6	1,446.1	90.5	Feb	
399.6	6,290.5	5,920.7	5,966.5	2,210.4	892.2	73.1	1,250.4	1,450.2	90.3	Mar	
409.4	6,322.1	5,947.9	5,997.9	2,225.0	894.2	71.7	1,261.1	1,456.8	89.2	Apr	
416.6	6,366.8	5,980.0	6,023.2	2,235.3	900.5	71.2	1,266.1	1,461.7	88.3	May	
423.0	6,433.1	6,021.8	6,060.1	2,275.7	875.9	71.3	1,276.3	1,472.9	88.0	June	
436.2	6,417.4	6,028.2	6,069.2	2,260.8	887.0	70.7	1,283.1	1,479.4	88.0	July	
433.4	6,384.5	6,000.9	6,045.8	2,223.8	892.2	69.3	1,289.6	1,482.9	88.0	Aug	
438.0	6,444.1	6,051.3	6,088.9	2,275.5	881.2	67.8	1,293.0	1,483.7	87.7	Sep	
444.4	6,476.5	6,087.4	6,126.5	2,275.2	906.3	69.7	1,300.1	1,486.6	88.6	Oct	
448.7	6,504.0	6,128.7	6,165.8	2,305.9	893.7	69.4	1,315.4	1,492.0	89.4	Nov	
468.4	6,589.6	6,245.0	6,274.3	2,321.0	925.0	71.6	1,344.8	1,521.5	90.5	Dec	
459.9	6,624.1	6,248.9	6,284.3	2,340.9	901.5	71.4	1,347.7	1,532.6	90.2	2005	Jan
463.6	6,661.4	6,255.0	6,292.4	2,340.9	900.0	70.9	1,354.9	1,534.9	90.8	Feb	
471.8	6,684.8	6,295.3	6,344.2	2,367.7	905.4	70.7	1,370.4	1,538.7	91.2	Mar	
481.1	6,730.1	6,346.8	6,396.1	2,391.1	922.5	71.6	1,375.9	1,544.3	90.7	Apr	
485.8	6,759.5	6,372.4	6,427.8	2,418.3	920.4	72.2	1,377.1	1,549.5	90.3	May	
496.6	6,912.4	6,487.2	6,537.8	2,644.1	905.6	78.1	1,429.5	1,390.1	90.5	June	
506.4	6,935.3	6,502.6	6,568.5	2,652.6	922.7	77.7	1,431.8	1,394.2	89.5	July	
German contribution (€ billion)											
96.0	2,194.7	2,115.7	2,076.1	600.0	225.8	17.6	653.4	486.3	92.9	2003	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	644.8	191.9	15.9	681.5	506.7	85.5	Sep	
119.0	2,237.6	2,164.0	2,132.6	642.0	197.5	16.0	684.1	507.0	86.1	Oct	
121.1	2,258.0	2,187.6	2,153.3	668.5	188.1	15.7	687.1	507.0	86.9	Nov	
125.9	2,264.6	2,193.8	2,158.6	639.4	208.7	15.7	690.9	516.0	88.0	Dec	
123.9	2,275.5	2,203.9	2,167.3	661.1	193.9	15.7	691.8	517.0	87.8	2005	Jan
124.9	2,278.8	2,208.6	2,170.9	664.8	189.0	15.7	695.8	517.3	88.3	Feb	
127.4	2,272.0	2,204.8	2,169.7	666.7	183.6	15.5	698.0	517.2	88.7	Mar	
129.7	2,279.1	2,210.9	2,177.8	669.1	192.2	15.7	695.3	517.3	88.2	Apr	
130.7	2,285.8	2,217.2	2,182.7	677.6	193.6	15.7	691.4	516.7	87.7	May	
134.1	2,288.9	2,220.6	2,182.8	686.7	186.4	16.1	691.0	515.4	87.1	June	
136.3	2,289.1	2,221.5	2,185.0	688.3	189.1	16.0	690.0	515.3	86.4	July	

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.

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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	Other general government									Total	of which Enterprises and households	Money market fund shares (net) ³	Total	of which denominated in euro
	Central governments	Total	Overnight	With agreed maturities of			At agreed notice of ²							
				up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years	up to 3 months	over 3 months						
Euro area (€ billion) ¹														
2003 June	200.3	155.5	80.1	46.8	0.9	24.6	2.8	0.3	215.0	212.1	570.9	1,835.5	1,517.4	
July	173.0	150.1	75.2	46.4	0.9	24.5	2.8	0.3	219.9	216.4	584.9	1,852.3	1,519.4	
Aug	163.0	147.0	73.4	45.7	0.9	23.9	2.8	0.3	217.1	214.2	587.1	1,864.5	1,516.1	
Sep	183.9	144.9	74.8	42.0	1.0	23.9	2.8	0.3	211.5	207.9	576.9	1,860.0	1,519.5	
Oct	165.8	145.9	78.1	39.9	0.9	23.9	2.8	0.4	224.7	221.1	582.3	1,896.0	1,541.0	
Nov	180.4	147.7	80.0	39.6	0.9	24.0	2.9	0.3	224.7	220.9	585.2	1,904.4	1,554.1	
Dec	155.7	149.6	79.7	41.5	0.9	24.3	2.9	0.4	208.7	206.4	581.5	1,878.0	1,537.6	
2004 Jan	174.1	146.9	78.4	41.2	0.9	23.2	2.9	0.3	214.6	211.9	591.7	1,903.5	1,551.5	
Feb	193.0	145.7	76.7	41.3	0.9	23.5	3.0	0.4	228.6	225.3	599.2	1,913.6	1,561.0	
Mar	183.8	140.3	73.5	39.1	0.9	23.3	3.1	0.4	219.4	215.8	602.6	1,951.3	1,578.4	
Apr	179.6	144.7	77.7	39.2	1.0	23.1	3.2	0.4	225.5	222.5	611.0	1,975.9	1,588.7	
May	195.1	148.5	78.3	42.5	1.0	23.1	3.3	0.4	221.9	218.5	609.0	1,986.4	1,591.7	
June	223.7	149.2	81.1	40.6	1.0	22.8	3.3	0.4	217.7	214.3	609.2	1,999.9	1,601.1	
July	201.5	146.8	77.6	41.3	1.0	22.9	3.4	0.4	223.0	219.5	613.0	2,017.2	1,610.1	
Aug	193.0	145.7	78.0	40.7	1.0	22.1	3.5	0.5	226.0	221.9	624.1	2,026.0	1,618.9	
Sep	204.1	151.0	81.5	42.8	1.0	21.8	3.5	0.5	217.6	214.2	609.5	2,048.9	1,637.5	
Oct	197.4	152.6	83.7	41.9	1.2	21.6	3.7	0.5	230.7	227.6	617.1	2,057.4	1,643.1	
Nov	182.8	155.4	89.2	39.2	1.2	21.6	3.7	0.5	225.1	222.0	613.4	2,059.7	1,646.8	
Dec	162.4	152.9	84.8	42.0	1.3	20.3	3.8	0.5	229.7	226.8	604.9	2,060.3	1,654.9	
2005 Jan	180.6	159.3	92.4	41.0	1.4	20.3	3.8	0.5	228.7	225.5	616.4	2,085.7	1,663.7	
Feb	210.1	158.9	92.4	40.6	1.4	20.2	3.9	0.4	227.0	224.2	615.4	2,122.8	1,693.3	
Mar	187.4	153.3	87.4	40.0	1.4	20.3	3.8	0.5	227.0	223.3	614.6	2,144.9	1,702.7	
Apr	180.9	153.2	88.2	39.0	1.5	20.3	3.8	0.5	226.3	222.5	627.8	2,176.8	1,714.0	
May	173.5	158.2	90.6	41.3	1.5	20.4	4.0	0.5	239.2	235.2	634.8	2,202.9	1,721.3	
June	211.3	163.3	94.2	42.9	1.5	20.4	3.9	0.4	238.8	234.3	621.1	2,245.9	1,742.7	
July	212.5	154.3	87.3	40.9	1.6	20.2	3.9	0.5	238.7	235.4	635.2	.	1,739.0	
German contribution (€ billion)														
2003 June	48.1	70.5	17.4	28.4	0.7	22.1	1.6	0.3	10.8	10.8	37.3	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	36.9	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	35.4	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	34.5	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	38.4	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	39.6	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	37.5	869.5	699.7	
Oct	45.6	59.4	15.0	21.9	0.7	19.2	2.1	0.5	21.2	21.2	36.2	865.5	691.2	
Nov	43.7	61.1	16.7	21.8	0.7	19.3	2.0	0.5	22.0	22.0	34.3	860.8	687.5	
Dec	43.8	62.2	16.0	24.8	0.6	18.1	2.2	0.5	14.8	14.8	30.5	850.2	678.1	
2005 Jan	45.2	63.0	17.9	23.9	0.6	18.0	2.0	0.5	25.1	25.1	30.2	854.7	673.7	
Feb	44.3	63.5	19.2	23.2	0.6	18.0	2.1	0.4	27.3	27.3	30.5	856.4	671.1	
Mar	41.0	61.2	17.5	22.7	0.6	18.0	2.0	0.5	28.3	28.3	32.1	862.2	671.6	
Apr	41.8	59.4	17.5	20.9	0.6	18.0	1.9	0.5	28.6	28.6	32.6	875.9	676.5	
May	40.5	62.5	18.4	22.8	0.7	18.1	2.1	0.5	28.3	28.3	32.1	880.9	676.1	
June	41.3	64.9	19.6	23.9	0.7	18.1	2.2	0.4	28.3	28.3	32.4	890.3	681.5	
July	41.7	62.4	18.5	22.4	0.6	18.1	2.3	0.5	26.7	26.7	33.8	892.4	682.2	

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

with money market fund shares. — ⁵ Excluding liabilities arising from securities issued. — ⁶ After deduction of inter-MFI participations. — ⁷ The German contributions to the Eurosystem's monetary aggregates should on no account be interpreted as national monetary aggregates and are therefore not comparable with the erstwhile German money stocks M1, M2 or M3. — ⁸ From 2003, including DM banknotes still in circulation (see also footnote 4 on p 10*). — ⁹ For the German contribution, the difference

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issued (net) ³							Other liability items		Memo item			Monetary liabilities of central governments (Post Office, Treasury) ¹⁴	End of year/month
With maturities of			Liabilities to non-euro-area residents ⁵	Capital and reserves ⁶	Excess of inter-MFI liabilities	Total ⁸	of which Intra-Eurosystem-liability/claim related to banknote issue ⁹	Monetary aggregates ⁷ (From 2002, German contribution excludes currency in circulation)					
up to 1 year ⁴	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years						M1 ¹⁰	M2 ¹¹	M3 ¹²	Monetary capital formation ¹³		
Euro area (€ billion) ¹													
...	...	1,731.2	2,668.3	992.8	15.3	1,626.0	-	2,605.4	5,130.1	6,020.3	4,031.9	186.6	2003 June
...	...	1,753.4	2,678.5	994.9	5.3	1,577.3	-	2,584.8	5,124.2	6,027.9	4,060.3	154.4	July
...	...	1,767.7	2,677.3	1,009.5	- 3.2	1,552.8	-	2,573.2	5,126.0	6,027.0	4,096.3	156.2	Aug
...	...	1,768.0	2,642.2	1,011.7	5.6	1,612.6	-	2,615.6	5,137.0	6,017.4	4,097.9	156.3	Sep
...	...	1,791.9	2,690.5	1,009.3	9.6	1,587.3	-	2,620.4	5,157.9	6,069.0	4,124.4	157.3	Oct
...	...	1,800.7	2,685.2	1,009.3	4.9	1,631.2	-	2,667.8	5,206.0	6,119.7	4,140.7	158.1	Nov
...	...	1,785.4	2,634.0	1,004.7	8.9	1,598.3	-	2,727.1	5,295.8	6,178.7	4,138.7	162.9	Dec
...	...	1,807.9	2,749.4	1,003.5	17.1	1,649.8	-	2,702.9	5,271.7	6,173.6	4,161.1	161.8	2004 Jan
...	...	1,816.6	2,765.3	1,002.8	21.6	1,670.5	-	2,703.3	5,273.5	6,198.4	4,176.3	166.4	Feb
...	...	1,856.8	2,856.2	1,020.6	21.1	1,699.3	-	2,745.5	5,310.2	6,226.7	4,241.8	168.2	Mar
...	...	1,876.4	2,936.8	1,016.5	16.1	1,710.0	-	2,770.7	5,344.5	6,280.5	4,266.8	166.4	Apr
...	...	1,890.2	2,930.9	1,014.0	17.4	1,689.1	-	2,788.6	5,377.4	6,304.5	4,282.1	167.0	May
...	...	1,899.8	2,892.7	1,018.9	16.4	1,713.5	-	2,833.4	5,408.0	6,335.0	4,306.2	163.2	June
...	...	1,919.4	2,897.7	1,026.3	20.0	1,697.9	-	2,834.8	5,428.5	6,362.3	4,340.2	170.8	July
...	...	1,926.8	2,902.7	1,033.0	21.0	1,729.9	-	2,795.7	5,398.0	6,347.3	4,359.8	173.2	Aug
...	...	1,948.7	2,861.6	1,039.4	15.0	1,808.9	-	2,857.1	5,451.1	6,378.4	4,391.0	176.0	Sep
...	...	1,958.5	2,847.5	1,041.7	20.7	1,843.5	-	2,866.0	5,490.4	6,437.1	4,410.9	177.7	Oct
...	...	1,956.1	2,904.7	1,050.4	44.3	1,921.4	-	2,913.7	5,528.9	6,470.9	4,433.4	185.9	Nov
...	...	1,958.0	2,842.2	1,047.0	34.0	1,843.0	-	2,948.9	5,632.2	6,569.1	4,461.2	192.8	Dec
...	...	1,986.4	2,993.4	1,049.8	29.7	1,899.0	-	2,966.0	5,637.3	6,581.7	4,495.0	192.6	2005 Jan
...	...	2,008.8	3,029.0	1,054.0	22.1	1,903.3	-	2,970.7	5,643.9	6,600.4	4,529.2	195.5	Feb
...	...	2,038.8	3,110.4	1,062.9	0.4	1,943.0	-	2,998.1	5,681.0	6,628.6	4,584.1	194.2	Mar
...	...	2,055.9	3,224.7	1,063.5	15.5	2,019.1	-	3,030.4	5,737.7	6,712.7	4,606.8	194.8	Apr
...	...	2,089.4	3,310.2	1,076.1	- 12.0	2,054.5	-	3,064.5	5,778.9	6,766.4	4,653.8	195.3	May
...	...	2,127.1	3,250.8	1,140.5	- 12.7	2,157.1	-	3,305.3	5,853.7	6,832.3	4,807.1	196.8	June
...	...	...	3,285.6	1,151.1	- 13.6	2,141.0	-	3,319.7	5,888.4	6,883.3	4,818.9	201.2	July
German contribution (€ billion)													
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	-	2003 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	625.4	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	1,502.9	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	1,504.8	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	1,501.1	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	1,503.5	1,874.5	-	Aug
27.5	26.1	815.9	654.3	277.5	- 80.2	493.1	60.9	660.7	1,403.1	1,512.3	1,880.2	-	Sep
27.2	25.1	813.3	639.6	278.9	- 58.8	502.5	62.3	656.9	1,402.1	1,511.7	1,882.2	-	Oct
29.5	22.7	808.7	669.7	277.1	- 73.6	510.9	63.1	685.2	1,420.6	1,529.0	1,879.6	-	Nov
27.5	22.5	800.2	627.6	277.6	- 69.5	516.2	63.4	655.4	1,423.3	1,518.6	1,875.2	-	Dec
27.6	21.2	805.8	667.8	279.2	- 76.0	506.0	64.5	679.0	1,432.3	1,536.4	1,883.1	-	2005 Jan
27.2	26.5	802.8	676.7	275.0	- 77.0	501.8	65.8	684.0	1,431.9	1,543.3	1,880.3	-	Feb
23.6	26.1	812.6	695.2	276.1	- 95.6	510.3	67.9	684.1	1,425.8	1,535.8	1,893.9	-	Mar
24.9	26.6	824.5	737.1	281.0	- 43.8	516.5	68.8	686.6	1,435.3	1,547.9	1,907.4	-	Apr
25.1	24.4	831.5	745.4	282.5	- 89.5	517.3	71.3	696.1	1,447.7	1,557.5	1,911.5	-	May
27.0	25.0	838.4	693.3	290.0	- 95.1	522.3	72.0	706.3	1,451.0	1,563.7	1,925.0	-	June
25.2	24.6	842.6	702.5	291.6	- 98.3	527.1	72.6	706.8	1,452.5	1,562.8	1,929.1	-	July

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

years and at agreed notice of up to 3 months (excluding central governments' deposits) and (for the euro area) central governments' monetary liabilities with such maturities. — **12** M2 plus repo transactions, money market fund shares, money market paper and debt securities up to 2 years. — **13** Deposits with agreed maturities of over 2 years and at agreed notice of over 3 months, debt securities with maturities of over 2 years, capital and reserves. — **14** Non-existent in Germany.

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 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
	Net assets in gold and foreign currency	Monetary policy operations of the Eurosystem				Deposit facility	Other liquidity-absorbing operations	Banknotes in circulation 3	Central government deposits	Other factors (net) 4		
		Main refinancing operations	Longer-term refinancing operations	Marginal lending facility	Other liquidity-providing operations							
Eurosystem 2												
2003 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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mar	303.3	219.4	56.7	0.4	–	0.2	–	418.0	48.6	– 21.1	134.1	552.3
Apr	301.4	217.9	67.1	0.4	–	0.4	–	425.3	51.5	– 25.7	135.3	561.0
May	310.7	213.2	75.0	0.1	–	0.1	0.4	436.4	46.0	– 18.9	135.0	571.5
June	311.3	224.7	75.0	0.1	–	0.5	–	442.5	52.2	– 21.1	137.1	580.1
July	308.2	245.4	75.0	0.3	–	0.1	–	449.1	65.0	– 24.1	138.8	588.1
Aug	300.8	253.6	75.0	0.0	–	0.2	–	460.9	61.1	– 31.8	139.1	600.1
Sep	299.4	251.6	75.0	0.1	–	0.2	–	462.8	56.3	– 32.4	139.3	602.3
Oct	298.8	256.4	75.0	0.3	–	0.0	–	465.1	58.2	– 32.1	139.3	604.4
Nov	298.3	257.9	75.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	–	469.7	55.1	– 32.1	138.4	608.4
Dec	298.0	265.7	75.0	0.1	–	0.1	0.5	475.4	60.2	– 36.0	138.5	614.1
2005 Jan	290.3	272.9	75.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	–	496.0	45.3	– 41.9	139.1	635.2
Feb	280.6	276.6	78.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	487.1	63.8	– 55.5	140.0	627.2
Mar	280.2	277.8	82.2	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	489.5	68.5	– 59.2	141.3	630.9
Apr	282.1	278.2	86.9	0.2	–	0.1	–	498.6	67.4	– 62.1	143.3	642.0
May	287.0	276.5	90.0	0.1	–	0.1	–	505.5	62.9	– 58.9	144.0	649.7
June	286.8	273.1	90.0	0.1	–	0.2	0.1	512.8	53.5	– 62.0	145.5	658.5
July	293.3	297.6	90.0	0.1	–	0.2	0.3	522.6	67.4	– 57.3	147.9	670.6
Aug	305.5	309.5	90.0	0.0	–	0.3	0.0	532.6	67.4	– 45.0	149.8	682.7
Deutsche Bundesbank												
2003 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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mar	72.4	109.7	41.3	0.2	–	0.2	–	113.5	0.1	72.0	37.9	151.5
Apr	72.9	97.9	48.7	0.2	–	0.3	–	115.8	0.1	65.7	37.8	153.9
May	75.4	100.7	51.8	0.0	–	0.0	0.1	119.3	0.1	70.9	37.7	157.0
June	75.6	115.6	49.4	0.1	–	0.3	–	121.2	0.1	80.9	38.3	159.9
July	74.6	127.9	49.6	0.2	–	0.0	–	122.7	0.1	91.1	38.5	161.1
Aug	72.1	136.9	50.3	0.0	–	0.1	–	126.2	0.1	94.7	38.3	164.6
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
Nov	72.2	136.0	46.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	–	128.3	0.1	88.4	37.5	166.0
Dec	72.2	142.4	46.5	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	129.9	0.1	93.4	37.6	167.5
2005 Jan	70.2	144.7	46.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	–	135.2	0.1	89.1	37.4	172.7
Feb	67.7	137.7	49.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	–	133.2	0.1	83.8	37.9	171.1
Mar	67.6	145.3	52.0	0.0	–	0.0	0.0	134.0	0.1	93.5	37.5	171.5
Apr	68.1	133.3	53.0	0.2	–	0.1	–	136.6	0.0	79.8	38.0	174.7
May	69.3	140.3	52.7	0.1	–	0.1	–	138.4	0.1	85.9	38.1	176.5
June	69.5	139.3	52.5	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	141.2	0.1	81.5	38.5	179.7
July	71.1	149.5	53.0	0.1	–	0.0	0.1	142.6	0.1	92.0	38.9	181.6
Aug	74.1	155.6	53.9	0.0	–	0.1	0.0	145.2	0.0	98.9	39.4	184.7

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) ⁵	Base money ⁶	Reserve maintenance period ending in ¹
Net assets in gold and foreign currency	Monetary policy operations of the Eurosystem				Deposit facility	Other liquidity-absorbing operations	Banknotes in circulation ³	Central government deposits	Other factors (net) ⁴			
	Main refinancing operations	Longer-term refinancing operations	Marginal lending facility	Other liquidity-providing operations								
Eurosystem ²												
- 15.1	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.1	-	+ 0.1	-	+ 10.7	- 7.0	- 20.1	+ 1.0	+ 11.8	2003 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
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Feb
- 5.9	- 13.2	+ 11.7	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.1	-	- 9.6	+ 11.6	- 9.9	+ 0.5	- 9.1	Mar
- 1.9	- 1.5	+ 10.4	- 0.0	-	+ 0.2	-	+ 7.3	+ 2.9	- 4.6	+ 1.2	+ 8.7	Apr
+ 9.3	- 4.7	+ 7.9	- 0.3	-	- 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 11.1	+ 5.5	+ 6.8	- 0.3	+ 10.5	May
+ 0.6	+ 11.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 6.1	+ 6.2	- 2.2	+ 2.1	+ 8.6	June
- 3.1	+ 20.7	- 0.0	+ 0.2	-	- 0.4	-	+ 6.6	+ 12.8	- 3.0	+ 1.7	+ 8.0	July
- 7.4	+ 8.2	+ 0.0	- 0.3	-	+ 0.1	-	+ 11.8	- 3.9	- 7.7	+ 0.3	+ 12.0	Aug
- 1.4	- 2.0	- 0.0	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.0	-	+ 1.9	- 4.8	- 0.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.2	Sep
- 0.6	+ 4.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	-	- 0.2	-	+ 2.3	+ 1.9	+ 0.3	- 0.0	+ 2.1	Oct
- 0.5	+ 1.5	+ 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	-	+ 4.6	+ 3.1	- 0.0	- 0.9	+ 4.0	Nov
- 0.3	+ 7.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.2	- 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 5.7	+ 5.1	- 3.9	+ 0.1	+ 5.7	Dec
- 7.7	+ 7.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.5	+ 20.6	- 14.9	- 5.9	+ 0.6	+ 21.1	2005 Jan
- 9.7	+ 3.7	+ 3.0	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.0	-	- 8.9	+ 18.5	- 13.6	+ 0.9	- 8.0	Feb
- 0.4	+ 1.2	+ 4.2	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.4	+ 4.7	- 3.7	+ 1.3	+ 3.7	Mar
+ 1.9	+ 0.4	+ 4.7	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 9.1	- 1.1	- 2.9	+ 2.0	+ 11.1	Apr
+ 4.9	- 1.7	+ 3.1	- 0.1	-	+ 0.0	-	+ 6.9	- 4.5	+ 3.2	+ 0.7	+ 7.7	May
- 0.2	- 3.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	-	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 7.3	- 9.4	- 3.1	+ 1.5	+ 8.8	June
+ 6.5	+ 24.5	+ 0.0	- 0.0	-	- 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 9.8	+ 13.9	+ 4.7	+ 2.4	+ 12.1	July
+ 12.2	+ 11.9	- 0.0	- 0.1	-	+ 0.1	- 0.3	+ 10.0	- 0.0	+ 12.3	+ 1.9	+ 12.1	Aug
Deutsche Bundesbank												
- 2.8	+ 5.6	- 2.6	- 0.1	-	+ 0.1	-	+ 3.2	+ 0.0	- 3.5	+ 0.3	+ 3.6	2003 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
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Feb
- 0.8	- 9.8	+ 9.0	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.1	-	- 2.7	+ 0.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.0	- 2.6	Mar
+ 0.5	- 11.8	+ 7.4	- 0.0	-	+ 0.2	-	+ 2.4	- 0.0	- 6.3	- 0.1	+ 2.4	Apr
+ 2.5	+ 2.9	+ 3.1	- 0.2	-	- 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 3.4	- 0.0	+ 5.2	- 0.1	+ 3.1	May
+ 0.2	+ 14.9	- 2.4	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.3	- 0.1	+ 1.9	+ 0.0	+ 10.0	+ 0.7	+ 2.9	June
- 1.0	+ 12.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	-	- 0.3	-	+ 1.5	- 0.0	+ 10.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.3	July
- 2.5	+ 9.0	+ 0.7	- 0.1	-	+ 0.0	-	+ 3.6	- 0.0	+ 3.6	- 0.1	+ 3.5	Aug
+ 0.1	- 5.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1	-	- 0.0	-	+ 1.3	+ 0.0	- 6.0	- 0.5	+ 0.8	Sep
- 0.1	- 1.9	- 2.2	+ 0.1	-	- 0.0	-	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	- 3.9	- 0.3	- 0.1	Oct
+ 0.1	+ 6.2	- 2.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	-	+ 0.6	- 0.0	+ 3.6	- 0.0	+ 0.7	Nov
- 0.0	+ 6.3	+ 0.4	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.6	+ 0.0	+ 5.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.6	Dec
- 2.0	+ 2.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 5.3	- 0.0	- 4.3	- 0.2	+ 5.1	2005 Jan
- 2.5	- 6.9	+ 2.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.0	-	- 2.0	+ 0.0	- 5.3	+ 0.4	- 1.6	Feb
- 0.0	+ 7.6	+ 2.6	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.7	- 0.0	+ 9.7	- 0.4	+ 0.4	Mar
+ 0.4	- 12.0	+ 0.9	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 2.7	- 0.0	- 13.7	+ 0.5	+ 3.2	Apr
+ 1.3	+ 7.0	- 0.2	- 0.1	-	- 0.0	-	+ 1.7	+ 0.0	+ 6.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.8	May
+ 0.1	- 1.0	- 0.2	+ 0.0	-	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.9	+ 0.0	- 4.4	+ 0.4	+ 3.3	June
+ 1.7	+ 10.2	+ 0.5	- 0.0	-	- 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 1.4	- 0.0	+ 10.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.8	July
+ 3.0	+ 6.1	+ 0.9	- 0.0	-	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 2.6	- 0.0	+ 6.9	+ 0.5	+ 3.1	Aug

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 non-euro-area residents denominated in euro		
			Total	Receivables from the IMF	Balances with banks, security investments, external loans and other external assets	Claims on euro-area residents denominated in foreign currency	Total	Balances with banks, security investments and loans	Claims arising from the credit facility under ERM II
Eurosystem ²									
2004 Dec 31	3 884.2	3 125.7	3 153.8	3 23.9	3 129.9	3 17.0	6.8	6.8	–
2005 Jan 7	873.6	125.7	156.5	23.9	132.5	16.4	7.4	7.4	–
14	881.0	125.7	156.1	23.7	132.4	17.2	7.1	7.1	–
21	896.2	125.6	154.7	23.7	131.0	17.1	7.3	7.3	–
28	894.8	125.6	154.4	23.7	130.7	17.6	6.7	6.7	–
Feb 4	899.5	125.5	155.2	23.6	131.6	17.1	6.5	6.5	–
11	897.1	125.4	151.3	23.7	127.7	18.8	7.7	7.7	–
18	900.3	125.3	152.6	23.7	128.9	16.8	8.2	8.2	–
25	913.8	125.2	151.1	23.4	127.7	17.2	8.3	8.3	–
Mar 4	906.9	125.2	151.8	23.1	128.6	18.2	7.9	7.9	–
11	905.4	125.1	151.9	22.9	129.0	18.3	7.6	7.6	–
18	912.7	125.0	151.8	22.4	129.4	19.3	8.1	8.1	–
24	926.4	124.9	150.1	22.4	127.7	18.8	8.9	8.9	–
Apr 1	3 927.2	3 128.1	3 155.9	3 22.9	3 133.0	3 19.1	9.3	9.3	–
8	927.2	128.0	156.5	22.8	133.7	19.6	8.7	8.7	–
15	922.2	128.0	154.9	22.7	132.2	20.0	8.7	8.7	–
22	934.5	128.0	154.6	22.6	132.0	20.5	9.1	9.1	–
29	934.5	127.4	155.9	22.5	133.4	20.5	9.7	9.7	–
2005 May 6	927.1	127.4	155.1	22.2	132.8	21.3	8.9	8.9	–
13	922.9	127.4	155.7	22.4	133.3	20.3	8.9	8.9	–
20	929.8	127.3	156.2	22.3	133.9	20.1	8.8	8.8	–
27	927.8	127.3	155.1	22.3	132.8	20.2	9.0	9.0	–
June 3	940.2	127.1	155.6	22.3	133.3	20.1	9.4	9.4	–
10	938.0	127.0	155.2	22.2	133.0	20.4	9.0	9.0	–
17	940.8	126.8	152.4	21.3	131.0	20.9	9.3	9.3	–
24	967.9	126.7	153.0	21.3	131.6	20.3	9.0	9.0	–
July 1	3 988.4	3 138.5	3 162.6	3 22.2	3 140.4	3 21.0	9.2	9.2	–
8	988.7	138.4	162.5	22.2	140.3	20.9	8.8	8.8	–
15	979.5	138.3	161.6	22.0	139.6	21.6	9.6	9.6	–
22	989.7	138.1	161.0	20.5	140.5	21.2	10.4	10.4	–
29	996.8	138.1	159.6	20.5	139.1	21.5	9.6	9.6	–
Aug 5	994.9	138.0	160.4	20.2	140.2	21.5	9.5	9.5	–
12	987.8	137.9	159.3	20.2	139.1	21.6	9.5	9.5	–
19	984.1	137.8	159.9	20.2	139.7	21.6	9.6	9.6	–
26	992.3	137.8	159.5	20.1	139.4	21.6	9.5	9.5	–
Sep 2	977.0	137.8	159.7	19.9	139.8	22.0	9.4	9.4	–
Deutsche Bundesbank									
2003 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	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	–
Nov	298.6	36.7	38.4	6.9	31.5	–	0.3	0.3	–
Dec	3 293.5	3 35.5	3 35.8	6.5	3 29.3	–	0.3	0.3	–
2005 Jan	287.9	35.5	36.2	6.5	29.7	–	0.3	0.3	–
Feb	300.1	35.5	35.7	6.4	29.3	–	0.3	0.3	–
Mar	3 294.6	3 36.4	3 37.4	6.1	3 31.3	–	0.3	0.3	–
Apr	299.0	36.4	37.0	6.1	30.9	–	0.3	0.3	–
May	304.6	36.4	37.2	6.2	31.0	–	0.3	0.3	–
June	3 310.7	3 39.8	3 38.9	5.8	3 33.1	–	0.3	0.3	–
July	317.5	39.8	38.6	5.0	33.5	–	0.3	0.3	–
Aug	315.3	39.8	37.6	5.0	32.6	–	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							Credits related to margin calls	Other claims on euro-area credit institutions denomi- nated in euro	Securities of euro-area residents denominated in euro	General government debt denominated in euro	Other assets	On reporting date/ End of month 1
Total	Main refinancing operations	Longer-term refinancing operations	Fine-tuning reverse operations	Structural reverse operations	Marginal lending facility							
Eurosystem ²												
345.1	270.0	75.0	-	-	0.1	0.0	3.8	70.2	41.3	³ 120.4		2004 Dec 31
334.0	259.0	75.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.2	70.5	41.3	118.7		2005 Jan 7
340.0	265.0	75.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.4	71.0	41.3	119.2		14
354.5	279.5	75.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.5	71.8	41.3	120.3		21
353.0	273.0	80.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.6	72.6	41.3	120.0		28
357.5	277.5	80.0	-	-	-	0.0	3.4	72.8	41.3	120.1	Feb	4
355.5	275.5	80.0	-	-	-	0.0	3.1	73.5	41.3	120.6		11
356.7	276.5	80.0	-	-	0.2	0.0	3.5	74.8	41.3	121.2		18
369.5	284.5	85.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.3	75.4	41.3	122.6		25
360.0	275.0	85.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.2	76.4	41.3	123.0	Mar	4
357.5	272.5	85.0	-	-	-	0.0	3.2	77.7	41.3	122.9		11
361.5	276.5	85.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.5	78.8	41.3	123.4		18
376.1	291.0	85.0	-	-	0.1	0.0	2.9	79.7	41.3	123.7		24
366.8	276.0	90.0	-	-	0.7	0.0	2.7	79.7	41.2	³ 124.4	Apr	1
365.0	275.0	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.0	80.7	41.2	124.5		8
360.5	270.5	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.1	80.7	41.2	125.2		15
372.0	282.0	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.0	80.1	41.2	126.0		22
370.5	280.5	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	2.9	79.8	41.2	126.5		29
363.2	273.0	90.0	-	-	0.2	0.0	3.0	80.1	41.2	126.9	2005 May	6
357.5	267.5	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	2.8	81.1	41.2	128.1		13
362.5	272.5	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.0	82.4	41.2	128.3		20
361.2	271.0	90.0	-	-	0.2	0.0	2.8	82.9	41.2	128.1		27
372.0	281.5	90.0	-	-	0.5	0.0	2.5	83.2	41.2	129.0	June	3
369.0	279.0	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	2.5	84.0	41.2	129.7		10
373.6	283.5	90.0	-	-	0.1	0.0	2.9	83.4	41.2	130.3		17
400.1	310.0	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.1	3.1	84.2	41.2	130.3		24
398.2	308.0	90.0	-	-	0.2	0.0	3.2	85.7	40.7	³ 129.3	July	1
397.5	307.5	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	2.9	87.4	40.7	129.6		8
388.5	298.5	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.2	85.6	40.7	130.5		15
398.5	308.5	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.4	85.9	40.7	130.4		22
407.0	317.0	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.3	85.7	40.8	131.3		29
404.0	314.0	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.1	85.9	40.8	131.6	Aug	5
398.0	308.0	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	2.8	86.5	40.8	131.5		12
393.0	303.0	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.3	86.3	40.8	131.8		19
400.0	310.0	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.2	87.6	40.8	132.2		26
383.0	293.0	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.3	88.7	40.8	132.4	Sep	2
Deutsche Bundesbank												
133.0	101.9	31.1	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	38.4		2003 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	6
157.6	109.9	47.5	-	-	0.2	-	0.0	-	4.4	18.9	Feb	13
141.7	94.1	47.5	-	-	0.2	-	0.0	-	4.4	30.1	Mar	20
153.7	104.3	49.4	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	29.1	Apr	27
173.2	123.7	49.5	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	18.9	May	4
189.4	139.9	49.5	-	-	0.1	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.1	June	11
196.0	145.1	50.9	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.1	July	18
184.8	135.3	49.5	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.1	Aug	25
173.6	127.4	45.6	-	-	0.6	-	0.0	-	4.4	29.5	Sep	1
195.1	148.1	46.9	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.0	Oct	8
199.8	153.5	46.0	-	-	0.3	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.0	Nov	15
190.4	143.0	47.3	-	-	0.1	-	0.0	-	4.4	26.9	Dec	22
185.1	134.3	50.9	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	26.3	2005 Jan	29
205.2	151.7	53.5	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	18.9	Feb	5
184.4	129.9	52.1	-	-	2.4	-	0.0	-	4.4	31.7	Mar	12
201.7	148.2	53.5	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.1	Apr	19
190.8	139.3	51.4	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	35.6	May	26
208.1	151.2	55.6	-	-	1.3	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.2	June	2
215.3	163.4	51.9	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.1	July	9
194.5	142.6	51.9	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	4.4	38.6	Aug	16

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 ¹	Total liabilities	Banknotes in circulation ²	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
Eurosystem⁴													
2004 Dec 31	5 884.2	501.3	138.7	138.6	0.1	–	–	0.0	0.1	–	42.2	36.0	6.2
2005 Jan 7	873.6	497.2	132.5	132.4	0.1	–	–	–	0.1	–	45.3	38.8	6.4
14	881.0	491.0	143.7	143.6	0.0	–	–	–	0.1	–	46.4	39.9	6.5
21	896.2	486.9	141.1	141.0	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.1	–	70.1	63.4	6.7
28	894.8	486.1	139.7	139.6	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.1	–	69.8	63.3	6.5
Feb 4	899.5	490.0	138.6	138.6	0.1	–	–	–	0.1	–	71.8	65.3	6.6
11	897.1	489.8	142.2	142.2	0.0	–	–	–	0.1	–	68.1	61.0	7.1
18	900.3	488.2	145.1	145.1	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.1	–	69.9	62.5	7.4
25	913.8	488.2	140.9	140.8	0.1	–	–	0.0	0.1	–	88.0	81.0	7.0
Mar 4	906.9	493.6	142.4	142.3	0.1	–	–	0.0	0.1	–	72.4	65.5	6.9
11	905.4	494.6	144.6	144.5	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.1	–	67.6	60.8	6.8
18	912.7	495.5	147.1	146.7	0.4	–	–	–	0.1	–	69.8	62.9	6.8
24	926.4	501.7	144.0	144.0	0.0	–	–	–	0.1	–	81.9	74.9	7.1
Apr 1	5 927.2	500.9	142.2	142.1	0.1	–	–	–	0.1	–	75.1	68.1	7.0
8	927.2	502.9	142.2	142.1	0.1	–	–	0.0	0.1	–	72.4	65.4	7.0
15	922.2	502.3	143.4	143.3	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.1	–	67.7	60.6	7.0
22	934.5	502.1	143.7	143.6	0.0	–	–	–	0.1	–	79.6	72.5	7.1
29	934.5	507.0	139.3	138.9	0.4	–	–	0.0	0.1	–	77.6	70.6	7.0
2005 May 6	927.1	512.7	146.5	146.1	0.3	–	–	–	0.1	–	56.6	49.6	6.9
13	922.9	513.5	141.8	141.8	0.0	–	–	–	0.1	–	57.2	50.2	7.0
20	929.8	510.9	148.0	147.9	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.1	–	59.3	52.5	6.9
27	927.8	511.9	144.3	144.2	0.1	–	–	0.0	0.1	–	61.0	54.3	6.6
June 3	940.2	517.1	146.0	145.9	0.1	–	–	–	0.1	–	66.1	59.2	6.9
10	938.0	519.1	144.9	144.9	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.1	–	62.7	55.7	7.1
17	940.8	519.7	147.5	147.5	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.1	–	62.9	55.8	7.1
24	967.9	520.4	146.6	146.6	0.0	–	–	–	0.1	–	90.8	83.8	6.9
July 1	5 988.4	526.0	154.0	154.0	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.2	–	75.7	68.6	7.1
8	988.7	530.3	148.1	147.9	0.2	–	–	–	0.3	–	77.8	70.7	7.0
15	979.5	531.4	149.7	149.6	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.2	–	65.6	58.6	7.0
22	989.7	530.2	150.8	150.8	0.0	–	–	–	0.3	–	75.2	68.3	6.9
29	996.8	533.8	145.2	145.0	0.2	–	–	0.0	0.1	–	84.9	77.9	6.9
Aug 5	994.9	537.5	152.4	152.4	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.1	–	71.2	64.2	7.0
12	987.8	536.8	150.9	150.8	0.0	–	–	–	0.1	–	67.9	61.0	6.9
19	984.1	532.5	149.5	149.5	0.0	–	–	–	0.1	–	68.5	61.4	7.1
26	992.3	527.7	150.4	150.3	0.0	–	–	–	0.1	–	80.4	73.4	7.0
Sep 2	977.0	530.9	146.7	146.7	0.0	–	–	–	0.1	–	63.5	56.4	7.1
Deutsche Bundesbank													
2003 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 5	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 5	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 5	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
Nov	298.6	129.5	48.3	48.3	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	0.3	0.4
Dec 5	293.5	136.3	41.3	41.2	0.1	–	–	–	0.2	–	0.4	0.0	0.4
2005 Jan	287.9	132.3	40.8	40.8	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.0	0.4
Feb	300.1	133.0	40.2	40.2	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.0	0.4
Mar 5	294.6	136.1	38.1	38.1	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.0	0.3
Apr	299.0	137.9	39.8	39.8	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.0	0.4
May	304.6	139.4	41.3	41.3	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.0	0.4
June 5	310.7	142.6	34.6	33.7	0.8	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.0	0.4
July	317.5	145.2	39.7	39.7	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.0	0.4
Aug	315.3	143.5	39.0	39.0	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.0	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 According to the accounting regime chosen by the Eurosystem on the issue of euro banknotes, a share of 8% of the total value of the euro banknotes in circulation is allocated to the ECB on a monthly basis. The counterpart of this adjustment is disclosed as an "Intra-Eurosystem liability related to euro-

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 ³	Intra-Eurosystem liability related to euro-banknote issue ²	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												
Eurosystem ⁴																
10.9	0.2	5	10.7	5	10.7	—	5.6	5	51.4	—	5	64.8	5	58.2	2004 Dec	31
8.0	0.2		11.5		11.5	—	5.6		50.4	—		64.8		58.1	2005 Jan	7
8.1	0.2		12.6		12.6	—	5.6		50.3	—		64.8		58.1		14
8.3	0.3		10.1		10.1	—	5.6		51.0	—		64.8		57.8		21
8.3	0.2		11.3		11.3	—	5.6		50.9	—		64.8		57.8		28
8.0	0.3		11.6		11.6	—	5.6		50.7	—		64.8		57.8	Feb	4
8.2	0.3		9.3		9.3	—	5.6		50.8	—		64.8		57.8		11
8.2	0.3		8.4		8.4	—	5.6		51.1	—		64.8		58.6		18
8.5	0.3		7.5		7.5	—	5.6		51.6	—		64.8		58.3		25
8.3	0.3		9.4		9.4	—	5.6		51.6	—		64.8		58.3	Mar	4
8.2	0.4		9.8		9.8	—	5.6		51.3	—		64.8		58.4		11
8.4	0.4		11.2		11.2	—	5.6		51.6	—		64.8		58.1		18
9.0	0.4		9.2		9.2	—	5.6		51.5	—		64.8		58.1		24
8.9	0.2		9.8		9.8	—	5.7	5	54.0	—	5	72.0		58.2	Apr	1
8.9	0.2		10.9		10.9	—	5.7		53.7	—		72.0		58.2		8
8.9	0.3		9.6		9.6	—	5.7		54.0	—		72.0		58.2		15
8.9	0.3		10.0		10.0	—	5.7		54.0	—		72.0		58.2		22
9.2	0.4		10.9		10.9	—	5.7		54.2	—		72.0		58.2		29
9.4	0.4		10.9		10.9	—	5.7		54.7	—		72.0		58.2	2005 May	6
9.3	0.3		10.4		10.4	—	5.7		54.3	—		72.0		58.2		13
9.5	0.3		10.7		10.7	—	5.7		55.1	—		72.0		58.2		20
10.4	0.2		9.8		9.8	—	5.7		54.0	—		72.0		58.3		27
10.2	0.2		10.3		10.3	—	5.7		54.2	—		72.0		58.3	June	3
9.8	0.2		10.4		10.4	—	5.7		54.7	—		72.0		58.3		10
10.1	0.3		8.8		8.8	—	5.7		55.5	—		72.0		58.3		17
9.9	0.4		8.5		8.5	—	5.7		55.1	—		72.0		58.3		24
9.7	0.3	5	9.1	5	9.1	—	5.9	5	56.9	—	5	92.3		58.3	July	1
9.9	0.3		8.9		8.9	—	5.9		56.6	—		92.3		58.3		8
10.0	0.4		8.7		8.7	—	5.9		57.0	—		92.3		58.3		15
10.0	0.2		9.0		9.0	—	5.9		57.4	—		92.3		58.3		22
10.1	0.2		8.0		8.0	—	5.9		57.9	—		92.3		58.3		29
10.2	0.3		8.9		8.9	—	5.9		57.8	—		92.3		58.3	Aug	5
10.2	0.3		7.7		7.7	—	5.9		57.3	—		92.3		58.3		12
10.3	0.4		8.1		8.1	—	5.9		58.3	—		92.3		58.3		19
10.3	0.2		8.0		8.0	—	5.9		58.7	—		92.3		58.3		26
11.3	0.5		8.4		8.4	—	5.9		59.0	—		92.3		58.4	Sep	2
Deutsche Bundesbank																
7.4	0.0		3.9		3.9	—	1.5		12.9	—		43.4		5.0	2003 Oct	
7.4	0.0		3.2		3.2	—	1.5		12.9	—		44.4		5.0	Nov	
7.7	0.0		2.8		2.8	—	1.4	5	10.5	—	5	29.1		5.0	Dec	
7.3	0.0		3.1		3.1	—	1.4		11.4	—		48.1		5.0	2004 Jan	
7.0	0.0		3.0		3.0	—	1.4		12.7	—		49.2		5.0	Feb	
6.5	0.0		3.1		3.1	—	1.5		10.8	—	5	50.4		5.0	Mar	
6.2	0.0		3.4		3.4	—	1.5		10.9	—		52.3		5.0	Apr	
5.8	0.0		2.7		2.7	—	1.5		11.5	—		53.3		5.0	May	
5.6	0.0		3.4		3.4	—	1.5		32.2	—	5	53.9		5.0	June	
5.9	0.0		2.6		2.6	—	1.5		30.3	—		55.6		5.0	July	
5.8	0.0		2.0		2.0	—	1.5		15.2	—		58.6		5.0	Aug	
5.6	0.0		2.0		2.0	—	1.4		12.0	—		60.9		5.0	Sep	
5.9	0.0		1.3		1.3	—	1.4		24.1	—		62.3		5.0	Oct	
5.6	0.0		1.5		1.5	—	1.4		13.9	—		63.1		5.0	Nov	
5.9	0.0		2.0		2.0	—	1.4	5	9.7	—	5	63.4		5.0	Dec	
3.5	0.0		2.7		2.7	—	1.4		9.5	—		64.5		5.0	2005 Jan	
3.4	0.0		2.1		2.1	—	1.4		21.0	—		65.8		5.0	Feb	
3.2	0.0		3.1		3.1	—	1.4		9.4	—	5	67.9		5.0	Mar	
3.4	0.0		2.7		2.7	—	1.4		9.5	—		68.8		5.0	Apr	
3.5	0.0		2.6		2.6	—	1.4		9.6	—		71.3		5.0	May	
3.3	0.0		2.5		2.5	—	1.5		13.0	—	5	72.0		5.0	June	
3.5	0.0		3.0		3.0	—	1.5		10.8	—		72.6		5.0	July	
3.4	0.0		2.1		2.1	—	1.5		10.5	—		74.1		5.0	Aug	

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

the aforementioned accounting regime and the value of euro banknotes put into circulation is also disclosed as an "Intra-Eurosystem claim/ liability related to banknote issue". — ³ For the Deutsche Bundesbank: including DM banknotes still in circulation. — ⁴ Source: ECB. — ⁵ 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	Secur-ities issued by banks	Total	Loans	Secur-ities issued by banks		Total	Total	Enterprises and house-holds	Loans
End of year or month													
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
2004	6,617.4	15.1	2,174.3	1,750.2	1,122.9	627.3	424.2	306.3	117.9	3,358.7	3,083.4	2,479.7	2,223.8
2003 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	6,597.6	13.2	2,165.1	1,759.6	1,123.8	635.8	405.6	295.9	109.6	3,361.1	3,091.0	2,478.1	2,229.6
Oct	6,627.7	13.9	2,178.3	1,759.5	1,128.1	631.4	418.7	306.4	112.4	3,371.9	3,094.1	2,475.6	2,226.8
Nov	6,683.4	13.3	2,197.3	1,771.7	1,137.6	634.1	425.6	310.6	115.1	3,376.5	3,098.8	2,482.9	2,233.7
Dec	6,617.4	15.1	2,174.3	1,750.2	1,122.9	627.3	424.2	306.3	117.9	3,358.7	3,083.4	2,479.7	2,223.8
2005 Jan	6,672.1	13.2	2,182.9	1,749.0	1,124.6	624.4	433.9	312.6	121.4	3,377.2	3,092.4	2,478.8	2,216.8
Feb	6,717.4	12.8	2,220.8	1,752.4	1,124.4	628.1	468.3	339.6	128.7	3,372.3	3,080.6	2,474.4	2,219.9
Mar	6,723.0	13.6	2,215.6	1,751.1	1,123.7	633.4	458.5	325.4	133.0	3,379.8	3,084.0	2,475.2	2,216.6
Apr	6,908.4	13.1	2,275.5	1,814.0	1,174.8	639.1	461.6	325.9	135.6	3,442.4	3,127.8	2,518.2	2,217.5
May	6,892.0	13.8	2,284.9	1,808.0	1,167.1	640.9	477.0	338.3	138.6	3,422.1	3,107.1	2,500.9	2,220.6
June	6,851.3	13.6	2,279.3	1,788.0	1,141.2	646.8	491.4	348.5	142.8	3,392.9	3,073.3	2,482.3	2,222.8
July	6,871.3	14.0	2,282.1	1,797.8	1,149.9	647.9	484.3	342.6	141.7	3,395.5	3,082.1	2,488.2	2,224.3
Changes ¹													
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
2004	207.5	- 2.1	68.9	22.5	9.5	13.1	46.3	15.8	30.5	44.1	17.5	- 0.4	- 1.2
2003 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	- 10.3	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	- 5.7	- 3.8
Aug	- 5.3	- 0.1	- 7.0	- 5.5	- 4.0	- 1.5	- 1.5	- 4.3	2.9	- 7.4	- 6.8	- 6.4	- 2.9
Sep	39.6	0.0	- 1.7	0.3	- 2.6	2.9	- 1.9	- 5.8	3.8	5.3	6.3	9.2	9.4
Oct	36.3	0.7	13.2	0.0	4.3	- 4.3	13.2	10.4	2.7	11.7	3.9	- 1.8	- 2.0
Nov	67.8	- 0.6	19.3	12.2	9.5	2.7	7.1	4.2	2.9	6.1	5.7	8.3	7.9
Dec	- 55.0	1.9	- 19.2	- 17.8	- 11.2	- 6.6	- 1.4	- 4.2	2.9	- 14.0	- 12.4	0.2	- 6.6
2005 Jan	40.4	- 2.0	8.2	- 1.2	1.7	- 2.9	9.4	6.2	3.2	20.9	11.7	1.9	- 4.1
Feb	50.7	- 0.4	38.0	3.6	- 0.2	3.8	34.5	27.1	7.4	- 2.2	- 9.4	- 2.0	5.4
Mar	- 0.5	0.8	- 4.9	4.9	- 0.6	5.6	- 9.9	- 14.2	4.3	8.5	4.8	2.2	- 1.9
Apr	183.0	- 0.5	59.4	56.8	51.1	5.7	2.6	0.5	2.1	63.2	44.4	43.7	1.4
May	- 32.5	0.7	9.2	- 6.1	- 7.7	1.6	15.3	12.4	2.9	- 21.7	- 21.4	- 18.0	2.6
June	- 46.3	- 0.2	- 5.5	- 19.8	- 25.9	6.1	14.4	10.2	4.2	- 27.7	- 32.1	- 16.7	4.4
July	20.0	0.4	2.8	9.9	8.8	1.1	- 7.1	- 5.9	- 1.2	3.3	9.5	6.6	2.2

* 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			Enterprises and households			General government			Total	of which Loans			
Secur-ities	Total	Loans	Secur-ities 2	Total	Total	of which Loans	Total	Loans 3			Secur-ities	Total	of which Loans
End of year or month													
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	806.4	645.6	163.6	2003
255.9	603.8	423.0	180.8	275.3	140.6	61.9	134.7	25.7	109.0	897.8	730.4	171.4	2004
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	2003 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	806.4	645.6	163.6	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
248.5	612.9	425.8	187.1	270.1	138.8	65.3	131.3	25.7	105.6	898.6	725.5	159.6	Sep
248.7	618.5	430.9	187.7	277.8	139.9	65.1	137.9	25.5	112.4	901.8	727.5	161.9	Oct
249.1	615.9	426.6	189.3	277.7	143.1	67.5	134.6	25.7	108.9	931.8	756.6	164.6	Nov
255.9	603.8	423.0	180.8	275.3	140.6	61.9	134.7	25.7	109.0	897.8	730.4	171.4	Dec
262.0	613.6	427.5	186.2	284.9	145.2	66.3	139.7	25.8	113.9	935.8	762.7	163.1	2005 Jan
254.5	606.2	422.2	184.0	291.7	147.6	66.6	144.1	26.5	117.5	945.4	771.9	166.2	Feb
258.6	608.8	420.7	188.2	295.8	144.6	61.4	151.2	28.0	123.2	955.0	780.7	159.1	Mar
300.7	609.6	422.8	186.8	314.6	151.8	65.5	162.9	30.7	132.1	1,013.1	835.4	164.2	Apr
280.3	606.2	421.7	184.5	315.0	155.2	66.0	159.8	31.1	128.7	1,001.3	821.1	169.8	May
259.5	591.0	416.2	174.7	319.6	162.6	68.4	157.0	31.2	125.8	1,001.0	815.4	164.5	June
263.9	593.9	418.9	175.0	313.4	158.5	64.2	154.9	32.4	122.5	1,014.5	830.9	165.2	July
Changes 1													
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	116.2	98.5	- 41.5	2003
0.9	17.8	- 17.0	34.9	26.6	8.2	3.1	18.4	0.0	18.4	111.4	100.5	- 14.7	2004
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	2003 Nov
- 1.7	- 12.4	- 2.9	- 9.5	3.6	1.4	- 1.4	2.2	0.5	1.7	16.2	9.4	- 4.5	Dec
2.1	3.6	0.6	3.0	0.4	- 2.3	- 1.6	2.7	- 0.4	3.1	31.9	32.1	- 16.1	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	- 1.6	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	0.1	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	0.6	- 2.4	- 0.5	- 1.9	34.9	36.0	0.9	Sep
0.2	5.7	5.1	0.6	7.9	1.3	- 0.0	6.6	- 0.1	6.7	9.0	7.5	1.7	Oct
0.4	- 2.6	- 4.2	1.6	0.4	3.5	2.7	- 3.1	0.3	- 3.4	41.1	38.9	1.9	Nov
6.8	- 12.5	- 4.1	- 8.4	- 1.7	- 2.0	- 5.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	- 26.1	- 19.1	2.4	Dec
6.0	9.8	4.4	5.4	9.1	4.4	4.1	4.8	- 0.0	4.8	25.6	21.0	- 12.4	2005 Jan
- 7.4	- 7.4	- 5.2	- 2.2	7.2	2.6	0.4	4.6	0.8	3.8	14.6	13.6	0.7	Feb
4.1	2.6	- 1.6	4.2	3.7	- 3.3	- 5.4	7.0	1.4	5.6	4.1	3.7	- 9.0	Mar
42.2	0.8	2.2	- 1.4	18.8	7.2	4.1	11.6	2.8	8.9	56.7	53.5	4.2	Apr
- 20.6	- 3.4	- 1.2	- 2.3	- 0.3	2.9	0.1	- 3.2	0.3	- 3.5	- 25.7	- 27.2	5.0	May
- 21.0	- 15.4	- 5.7	- 9.8	4.4	7.3	2.3	- 2.9	0.1	- 3.0	- 5.5	- 10.6	- 7.4	June
4.3	3.0	2.7	0.3	- 6.2	- 4.1	- 4.2	- 2.1	1.2	- 3.3	13.5	15.5	- 0.1	July

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 ²		At agreed notice ³		Total	Over- night
								Total	of which up to 2 years ⁴	Total	of which up to 3 months		
End of year or month													
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
2004	6,617.4	1,528.4	1,270.8	257.6	2,264.2	2,148.5	646.2	898.9	239.9	603.5	515.5	71.9	8.8
2003 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	6,597.6	1,495.3	1,242.0	253.3	2,237.6	2,113.6	645.8	876.6	225.6	591.2	505.7	76.0	14.4
Oct	6,627.7	1,534.8	1,277.0	257.7	2,237.1	2,118.1	646.8	879.0	225.7	592.3	506.3	73.5	9.6
Nov	6,683.4	1,536.2	1,285.2	250.9	2,257.3	2,140.2	672.5	874.6	218.3	593.0	506.2	73.4	11.9
Dec	6,617.4	1,528.4	1,270.8	257.6	2,264.2	2,148.5	646.2	898.9	239.9	603.5	515.5	71.9	8.8
2005 Jan	6,672.1	1,524.6	1,258.7	265.9	2,275.1	2,155.3	665.1	886.0	225.7	604.1	516.4	74.7	13.5
Feb	6,717.4	1,552.6	1,282.7	269.8	2,278.4	2,160.3	670.4	885.0	220.6	605.0	516.7	73.7	13.2
Mar	6,723.0	1,524.3	1,255.2	269.1	2,271.6	2,159.7	672.3	882.2	214.5	605.2	516.5	70.9	11.5
Apr	6,908.4	1,630.5	1,328.3	302.2	2,278.7	2,170.3	675.5	890.0	220.1	604.8	516.6	66.5	10.7
May	6,892.0	1,593.7	1,303.3	290.5	2,285.4	2,177.0	683.3	889.6	223.2	604.1	516.4	67.9	12.4
June	6,851.3	1,577.1	1,301.4	275.7	2,288.5	2,179.8	691.4	885.7	218.6	602.7	515.6	67.4	14.5
July	6,871.3	1,581.0	1,311.5	269.5	2,288.7	2,185.9	694.8	889.3	220.8	601.9	515.5	61.1	11.6
Changes ¹													
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
2004	207.5	62.3	42.9	19.5	53.5	64.9	26.3	25.5	- 8.3	13.1	14.7	- 9.3	- 0.4
2003 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	21.5	23.2	- 1.7	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	4.8	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	- 5.7	6.6	4.3	0.7	0.5	- 3.9	- 2.7
Aug	- 5.3	- 13.5	- 15.0	1.4	7.3	3.7	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.1
Sep	39.6	- 13.1	- 16.8	3.6	6.5	8.2	9.9	- 1.5	- 3.2	- 0.1	0.1	2.2	4.7
Oct	36.3	41.0	35.4	5.6	- 0.1	4.8	1.3	2.4	0.1	1.1	0.5	- 2.3	- 4.8
Nov	67.8	3.5	8.9	- 5.4	20.9	22.6	26.6	- 4.8	- 7.2	0.8	- 0.1	0.2	2.4
Dec	- 55.0	- 5.9	- 13.7	7.8	8.5	9.6	- 26.1	25.3	21.7	10.4	9.3	- 1.3	- 3.1
2005 Jan	40.4	- 6.2	- 12.9	6.7	10.0	6.2	18.6	- 13.0	- 14.4	0.7	0.9	2.4	4.6
Feb	50.7	28.8	24.3	4.5	3.6	5.3	5.4	- 0.9	- 5.1	0.8	0.3	- 0.8	- 0.2
Mar	- 0.5	- 29.7	- 28.1	- 1.5	- 6.9	- 0.5	2.3	- 1.7	- 5.5	- 1.0	- 1.0	- 3.0	- 1.8
Apr	183.0	105.9	73.0	32.9	7.0	10.6	3.2	7.7	5.6	- 0.3	0.1	- 4.4	- 0.8
May	- 32.5	- 39.7	- 26.1	- 13.6	5.8	6.1	7.4	- 0.5	2.9	- 0.8	- 0.3	1.0	1.6
June	- 46.3	- 17.7	- 2.2	- 15.5	2.8	2.6	7.9	- 4.0	- 4.6	- 1.4	- 0.8	- 0.6	2.0
July	20.0	3.9	10.1	- 6.1	2.9	6.1	3.3	3.5	2.2	- 0.8	- 0.1	- 3.6	- 2.8

* 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 ⁵				Deposits of central governments		Liabilities arising from repos with non-banks in the euro area ⁶	Money market fund shares issued ⁷	Debt securities issued ⁷		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 ⁷				
Total	of which up to 2 years ⁴	Total	of which up to 3 months			Total	of which domestic central governments			Total	of which with maturities of up to 2 years ⁷	Total	of which with maturities of up to 2 years ⁷
End of year or month													
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
59.8	9.8	3.3	2.7	43.8	41.4	14.8	31.5	1,554.8	116.9	577.1	329.3	317.2	2004
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	2003 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	332.1	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	38.7	1,575.0	119.7	595.6	335.1	302.2	Sep
60.4	10.3	3.5	2.9	45.6	42.6	21.2	37.4	1,569.6	118.0	582.7	335.5	309.3	Oct
58.1	8.0	3.4	2.8	43.7	41.3	22.0	35.6	1,569.6	116.1	616.1	332.3	314.4	Nov
59.8	9.8	3.3	2.7	43.8	41.4	14.8	31.5	1,554.8	116.9	577.1	329.3	317.2	Dec
58.0	8.5	3.2	2.7	45.2	41.8	25.1	31.3	1,559.9	110.2	615.0	333.1	308.1	2005 Jan
57.3	8.0	3.2	2.7	44.3	41.5	27.3	31.6	1,570.4	117.3	623.3	332.7	301.2	Feb
56.3	8.0	3.1	2.6	41.0	40.5	28.3	34.0	1,585.3	114.8	639.3	334.6	305.7	Mar
52.8	9.3	3.1	2.5	41.8	39.4	28.6	34.4	1,606.5	117.7	680.0	341.0	308.7	Apr
52.5	9.5	2.9	2.5	40.5	39.2	28.3	33.9	1,614.2	115.8	686.9	343.8	305.7	May
50.4	8.5	2.5	2.1	41.3	39.7	28.3	34.2	1,637.1	118.2	636.2	343.9	306.0	June
47.0	7.4	2.5	2.1	41.7	41.4	26.7	35.7	1,639.9	116.0	645.0	346.2	308.0	July
Changes ¹													
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	0.1	49.8	- 2.2	4.6	- 3.9	- 26.3	2003
- 8.3	- 1.4	- 0.6	- 0.4	- 2.1	- 2.8	0.8	- 5.2	72.9	- 14.8	21.5	- 10.5	12.2	2004
- 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	2003 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	6.1	3.5	7.7	Apr
2.6	2.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	1.0	- 0.4	- 0.3	0.3	12.0	- 3.0	- 16.7	2.8	- 4.6	May
- 2.1	- 2.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	2.4	1.3	- 0.8	- 0.1	- 5.8	- 8.6	- 31.0	1.1	- 0.6	June
- 1.1	- 0.5	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 1.0	0.0	0.6	3.9	3.8	- 3.6	- 7.0	1.8	- 0.4	July
1.1	0.5	- 0.0	- 0.0	2.4	0.4	- 2.5	1.2	5.2	0.6	2.1	- 3.3	- 1.8	Aug
- 2.5	- 1.9	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 4.0	- 1.6	3.9	- 2.4	15.6	- 1.0	23.8	- 1.2	6.4	Sep
2.5	2.2	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 2.6	- 3.4	3.1	- 1.3	- 3.2	- 1.7	- 9.2	0.8	5.3	Oct
- 2.1	- 2.3	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 1.9	- 1.3	0.8	- 1.8	3.8	- 1.9	40.6	- 2.6	2.6	Nov
1.9	1.9	- 0.1	- 0.1	0.1	0.2	- 7.2	- 4.1	- 11.3	0.7	- 33.4	- 2.4	0.7	Dec
- 2.1	- 1.4	- 0.0	- 0.0	1.4	0.3	10.3	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 6.6	29.6	2.9	- 5.9	2005 Jan
- 0.6	- 0.5	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.8	- 0.2	2.2	0.3	12.3	0.9	11.5	- 0.0	- 7.9	Feb
- 1.2	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 3.3	- 1.0	1.0	2.4	12.9	- 2.5	12.2	1.5	6.0	Mar
- 3.6	1.3	- 0.1	- 0.1	0.8	- 1.1	0.3	0.4	20.1	3.0	39.7	5.7	3.9	Apr
- 0.5	0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 1.3	- 0.2	- 0.3	- 0.5	2.4	- 1.9	- 3.1	1.7	1.1	May
- 2.2	- 1.1	- 0.4	- 0.4	0.8	0.5	- 0.1	0.3	21.0	2.4	- 54.2	- 0.3	1.9	June
- 0.7	- 1.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	0.4	1.7	- 1.5	1.5	- 0.1	- 2.4	8.8	2.4	2.0	July

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	for more than 1 year						
All categories of banks													
2005 Feb	2,141	6,764.5	57.0	2,638.5	1,896.5	730.7	3,663.2	472.5	2,547.7	3.1	628.8	137.5	268.3
Mar	2,141	6,767.3	52.9	2,653.6	1,899.4	741.1	3,663.2	460.3	2,546.0	3.1	646.3	137.2	260.5
Apr	2,140	6,952.1	53.1	2,740.8	1,977.2	748.8	3,749.8	492.7	2,550.2	3.0	694.5	142.8	265.6
May	2,136	6,935.7	55.2	2,746.7	1,977.1	756.0	3,720.3	480.8	2,555.1	2.9	674.0	142.4	271.1
June	2,129	6,892.6	50.5	2,756.9	1,974.7	767.6	3,678.9	462.6	2,558.7	2.8	648.4	142.6	263.7
July	2,118	6,910.8	55.7	2,759.7	1,979.9	764.5	3,687.7	463.4	2,566.1	3.0	649.7	143.7	264.0
Commercial banks ⁵													
2005 June	250	1,944.8	16.0	768.6	626.2	140.1	985.6	257.3	548.9	1.5	174.3	75.5	99.1
July	250	1,958.0	18.5	773.7	634.8	136.2	987.1	261.8	550.5	1.6	169.8	76.1	102.6
Big banks ⁶													
2005 June	5	1,241.6	6.2	491.1	411.4	77.6	607.2	171.1	307.5	1.1	125.4	63.0	74.1
July	5	1,245.7	10.8	487.8	411.9	73.5	606.4	173.9	307.5	1.2	121.5	63.5	77.3
Regional banks and other commercial banks													
2005 June	162	600.3	9.2	220.7	161.6	58.9	336.0	66.3	222.0	0.4	46.0	12.5	21.9
July	162	604.6	7.0	224.0	164.5	59.3	338.9	67.6	223.7	0.4	46.1	12.6	22.1
Branches of foreign banks													
2005 June	83	102.9	0.7	56.7	53.2	3.6	42.3	19.9	19.4	0.0	2.9	0.1	3.1
July	83	107.6	0.7	61.8	58.4	3.4	41.8	20.3	19.3	0.0	2.2	0.1	3.2
Landesbanken													
2005 June	12	1,353.7	4.4	760.6	585.8	166.3	517.5	63.4	361.9	0.3	90.0	27.7	43.5
July	12	1,357.4	4.4	763.5	587.6	166.9	520.1	64.5	364.2	0.3	89.9	27.9	41.4
Savings banks													
2005 June	469	993.0	16.4	233.4	77.5	155.5	707.1	68.6	539.6	0.7	98.1	15.4	20.7
July	466	997.1	18.3	235.4	79.8	155.0	707.2	66.7	540.9	0.7	99.0	15.6	20.5
Regional institutions of credit cooperatives													
2005 June	2	228.6	0.5	157.3	107.8	48.3	51.9	12.5	20.7	0.0	18.6	11.5	7.3
July	2	229.0	1.1	158.1	109.0	48.0	50.9	11.8	20.5	0.0	18.4	11.7	7.3
Credit cooperatives													
2005 June	1,328	576.7	11.7	150.0	62.4	85.8	391.9	40.0	308.4	0.3	42.8	6.1	17.0
July	1,321	577.8	12.1	149.7	61.9	85.9	393.0	39.1	309.9	0.4	43.2	6.1	16.9
Mortgage banks													
2005 June	25	893.7	1.0	248.5	152.1	96.4	625.7	11.8	472.6	-	141.3	0.8	17.7
July	25	893.1	0.9	247.5	150.1	97.4	626.6	10.9	473.4	-	142.3	0.8	17.3
Building and loan associations													
2005 June	27	189.3	0.1	47.6	34.0	13.5	122.7	1.4	103.5	.	17.8	0.4	18.5
July	26	189.2	0.0	47.5	33.8	13.6	122.8	1.4	103.3	.	18.1	0.4	18.5
Special purpose banks													
2005 June	16	712.9	0.4	390.8	328.9	61.7	276.6	7.5	203.1	-	65.6	5.1	40.0
July	16	709.2	0.3	384.4	322.8	61.5	279.9	7.2	203.5	-	68.9	5.1	39.5
Memo item: Foreign banks ⁷													
2005 June	125	456.5	5.4	199.1	147.0	52.0	238.2	42.5	140.3	0.2	55.0	0.9	13.0
July	125	464.9	3.7	208.6	157.8	50.6	239.0	43.2	141.4	0.2	54.2	0.9	12.8
of which: Banks majority-owned by foreign banks ⁸													
2005 June	42	353.6	4.7	142.4	93.9	48.4	195.8	22.6	120.9	0.1	52.2	0.8	9.9
July	42	357.3	2.9	146.7	99.4	47.3	197.2	22.9	122.2	0.2	52.0	0.8	9.6

* 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 ⁴	Bank savings bonds	Capital including published reserves, participation rights capital, funds for general banking risks	Other liabilities	End of month
Total	of which		Total	of which			Memo item Liabilities arising from repos ²	Savings deposits ³						
	Sight deposits	Time deposits		Sight deposits	Time deposits ¹	for up to and including 1 year		for more than 1 year ¹	Total						of which At three months' notice
All categories of banks														
1,913.0	261.8	1,651.1	2,569.6	744.1	339.9	766.6	125.0	614.4	524.3	104.6	1,614.3	286.2	381.4	2005 Feb
1,912.7	280.8	1,631.8	2,551.9	741.1	323.5	769.7	110.5	614.6	524.1	102.9	1,631.0	286.4	385.4	Mar
2,035.5	317.8	1,717.6	2,583.3	749.4	352.2	764.8	132.3	614.2	524.1	102.7	1,653.6	291.4	388.2	Apr
2,007.7	319.3	1,688.3	2,587.8	754.4	354.7	763.2	121.0	613.3	523.7	102.3	1,662.5	292.8	384.9	May
1,962.1	299.6	1,662.4	2,569.0	759.7	329.4	766.3	104.0	611.4	522.5	102.3	1,684.4	294.2	382.9	June
1,967.2	263.8	1,703.3	2,575.2	760.5	335.9	766.6	106.7	610.5	522.4	101.6	1,687.4	296.7	384.4	July
Commercial banks⁵														
739.2	169.6	569.5	768.1	361.9	161.7	128.4	84.3	107.4	98.0	8.8	211.5	91.7	134.4	2005 June
746.2	144.4	601.7	769.6	359.8	168.1	125.5	86.3	107.4	98.2	8.7	213.0	91.8	137.4	July
Big banks⁶														
476.8	120.6	356.2	462.9	183.7	119.5	88.0	78.9	71.2	69.2	0.4	160.2	50.7	91.0	2005 June
481.9	106.5	375.4	459.4	181.2	121.8	84.7	80.8	71.3	69.3	0.4	161.3	50.7	92.5	July
Regional banks and other commercial banks														
183.4	33.6	149.7	288.0	166.1	38.9	38.6	5.4	36.1	28.8	8.3	51.2	38.1	39.5	2005 June
184.7	22.8	161.8	288.7	165.5	39.7	39.1	5.5	36.1	28.8	8.3	51.7	38.3	41.2	July
Branches of foreign banks														
78.9	15.4	63.6	17.2	12.1	3.3	1.7	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.9	3.9	2005 June
79.6	15.1	64.5	21.5	13.1	6.5	1.7	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.9	3.7	July
Landesbanken														
443.2	70.4	372.8	316.5	52.4	39.4	209.1	10.6	15.1	14.3	0.6	481.2	56.2	56.4	2005 June
438.9	62.1	376.9	318.7	50.7	39.5	212.8	10.6	15.1	14.3	0.6	484.3	57.6	57.8	July
Savings banks														
217.9	5.4	212.5	636.5	202.8	47.5	11.8	-	305.9	253.2	68.6	43.0	49.1	46.4	2005 June
219.0	4.0	215.0	638.3	205.6	47.0	12.0	-	305.6	253.1	68.1	43.0	49.5	47.3	July
Regional institutions of credit cooperatives														
137.3	37.5	99.9	37.8	7.2	12.6	17.0	9.0	-	-	1.0	32.5	10.2	10.8	2005 June
134.6	36.0	98.6	40.8	8.8	13.8	17.0	9.8	-	-	1.1	32.7	10.2	10.8	July
Credit cooperatives														
76.1	1.7	74.5	412.6	131.0	50.9	25.4	-	182.7	156.6	22.7	31.3	32.3	24.4	2005 June
76.6	2.5	74.1	412.9	132.1	50.9	25.3	-	182.1	156.4	22.4	31.0	32.3	25.0	July
Mortgage banks														
166.1	6.2	159.9	154.8	1.6	5.7	147.3	0.2	-	-	0.2	525.8	22.0	25.0	2005 June
171.0	5.3	165.7	154.2	1.2	5.4	147.5	-	-	-	0.2	523.4	22.0	22.5	July
Building and loan associations														
28.3	1.5	26.7	120.6	0.3	0.9	118.8	-	0.4	0.4	0.3	6.4	7.5	26.6	2005 June
28.2	1.6	26.7	120.5	0.3	0.9	118.7	-	0.4	0.4	0.3	6.3	7.4	26.8	July
Special purpose banks														
154.0	7.3	146.7	122.0	2.4	10.8	108.7	-	-	-	0.2	352.8	25.2	58.9	2005 June
152.5	8.0	144.6	120.2	2.0	10.3	107.7	-	-	-	0.2	353.8	25.7	56.9	July
Memo item: Foreign banks⁷														
161.4	29.9	131.4	157.7	102.3	15.6	29.3	0.3	6.9	6.8	3.5	100.0	14.7	22.8	2005 June
165.3	26.7	138.5	161.8	102.5	19.1	29.9	0.1	6.9	6.7	3.5	101.3	14.7	21.8	July
of which: Banks majority-owned by foreign banks⁸														
82.4	14.5	67.8	140.5	90.3	12.3	27.5	0.3	6.9	6.7	3.4	100.0	11.9	18.8	2005 June
85.7	11.6	74.0	140.3	89.4	12.6	28.1	0.1	6.9	6.7	3.4	101.3	11.9	18.1	July

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

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

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

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

Period	Cash in hand (euro-area banknotes and coins) 1	Credit balances with the Bundesbank	Lending to domestic banks (MFIs) 2,3					Lending to domestic non-banks (non-MFIs) 3,8					
			Total	Credit balances and loans	Bills 4	Negotiable money market paper issued by banks 5	Securities issued by banks 6	Memo item Fiduciary loans 7	Total	Loans	Bills 4	Treasury bills and negotiable money market paper issued by non-banks	Securities issued by non-banks 9
End of year or month *													
1995	26.0	61.0	1,859.9	1,264.9	17.5	4.3	561.9	11.4	4,436.9	3,802.0	46.8	1.4	427.3
1996	28.9	59.7	2,134.0	1,443.3	17.9	3.4	657.2	12.2	4,773.1	4,097.9	44.8	5.9	437.2
1997	29.3	60.2	2,397.9	1,606.3	18.1	3.6	758.9	11.1	5,058.4	4,353.9	44.7	2.9	473.3
1998	28.5	63.6	2,738.2	1,814.7	14.6	12.2	887.7	9.1	5,379.8	4,639.7	32.8	5.0	527.8
1999	16.8	45.6	1,556.9	1,033.4	0.0	19.2	504.2	3.9	2,904.5	2,569.6	7.0	3.0	287.5
2000	15.6	50.8	1,639.6	1,056.1	0.0	26.8	556.6	3.6	3,003.7	2,657.3	6.5	2.3	304.7
2001	14.2	56.3	1,676.0	1,078.9	0.0	5.6	591.5	2.8	3,014.1	2,699.4	4.8	4.4	301.5
2002	17.5	45.6	1,691.3	1,112.3	0.0	7.8	571.2	2.7	2,997.2	2,685.0	4.1	3.3	301.9
2003	17.0	46.7	1,643.9	1,064.0	0.0	8.8	571.0	2.3	2,995.6	2,677.0	3.7	3.4	309.6
2004	14.9	41.2	1,676.3	1,075.8	0.0	7.4	592.9	2.1	3,001.3	2,644.0	2.7	2.6	351.0
2004 Feb	12.9	37.6	1,645.1	1,058.5	0.0	8.5	578.0	2.3	2,994.8	2,658.8	3.4	2.5	328.1
Mar	12.4	31.1	1,656.6	1,062.0	0.0	8.1	586.4	2.4	3,015.7	2,670.4	3.2	2.1	338.0
Apr	12.6	39.4	1,673.5	1,070.7	0.0	8.6	594.1	2.4	3,022.9	2,664.3	3.2	3.0	350.5
May	13.5	41.4	1,693.0	1,081.2	0.0	7.7	604.1	2.4	3,013.6	2,657.8	3.2	2.9	347.8
June	12.8	37.3	1,671.7	1,070.0	0.0	7.7	594.0	2.3	3,003.5	2,652.5	3.0	3.6	342.6
July	12.8	39.9	1,687.1	1,082.3	0.0	6.9	597.9	2.3	3,007.5	2,656.4	3.0	6.8	340.2
Aug	12.8	41.6	1,679.0	1,075.6	0.0	7.4	596.0	2.3	3,001.8	2,648.6	3.0	5.9	343.3
Sep	12.9	41.4	1,680.5	1,073.4	0.0	7.9	599.2	2.1	3,006.1	2,652.3	2.9	3.9	345.9
Oct	13.5	37.0	1,686.4	1,083.4	0.0	6.5	596.4	2.2	3,009.8	2,654.8	2.8	4.5	346.7
Nov	12.8	47.5	1,688.7	1,083.2	0.0	6.7	598.8	2.2	3,014.6	2,657.4	2.8	3.9	349.4
Dec	14.9	41.2	1,676.3	1,075.8	0.0	7.4	592.9	2.1	3,001.3	2,644.0	2.7	2.6	351.0
2005 Jan	12.9	44.6	1,671.9	1,075.0	0.0	7.2	589.7	2.2	3,009.9	2,641.6	2.6	2.6	362.1
Feb	12.5	44.1	1,676.1	1,075.3	0.0	7.7	593.0	2.2	3,000.5	2,639.5	2.5	2.5	355.0
Mar	13.2	39.3	1,684.2	1,077.9	0.0	8.5	597.7	2.2	3,003.9	2,634.7	2.5	1.4	364.2
Apr	12.7	39.9	1,739.1	1,127.1	0.1	8.8	603.1	2.2	3,042.4	2,637.8	2.5	1.9	399.2
May	13.3	41.4	1,732.2	1,118.4	0.1	8.1	605.7	2.1	3,022.1	2,639.8	2.4	2.2	376.7
June	13.1	36.9	1,716.9	1,097.2	0.0	8.3	611.4	2.1	2,988.9	2,636.7	2.3	1.5	347.5
July	13.5	41.7	1,719.7	1,100.0	0.0	8.7	611.0	2.1	2,998.0	2,640.9	2.5	2.1	352.6
Changes *													
1996	+ 2.9	- 1.3	+ 257.8	+ 161.8	+ 0.4	- 1.1	+ 95.8	+ 0.8	+ 336.3	+ 311.7	- 2.0	+ 4.7	+ 10.6
1997	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	+ 262.5	+ 160.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 102.6	- 1.1	+ 285.2	+ 255.5	- 0.1	- 3.0	+ 36.5
1998	- 0.8	+ 3.4	+ 343.3	+ 210.3	- 3.6	+ 8.6	+ 130.0	- 2.0	+ 335.3	+ 302.1	- 11.9	+ 2.1	+ 52.1
1999	+ 2.2	+ 13.2	+ 122.1	+ 66.3	+ 0.0	+ 12.9	+ 42.8	- 0.7	+ 156.1	+ 136.9	+ 2.6	+ 0.4	+ 16.7
2000	- 1.1	+ 5.1	+ 83.6	+ 21.7	- 0.0	+ 7.6	+ 54.3	- 0.3	+ 100.7	+ 83.7	- 0.5	- 0.8	+ 19.0
2001	- 1.4	+ 5.5	+ 34.6	+ 20.1	- 0.0	- 21.3	+ 35.8	- 0.9	+ 11.9	+ 40.8	- 1.6	+ 1.6	+ 0.3
2002	+ 3.3	- 10.7	+ 15.0	+ 33.1	+ 0.0	+ 2.3	- 20.3	- 0.2	- 19.2	- 18.0	- 0.8	- 1.1	+ 1.7
2003	- 0.5	+ 1.1	- 47.2	- 48.2	+ 0.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3	+ 0.1	- 8.0	- 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 9.3
2004	- 2.1	- 5.5	+ 35.9	+ 15.1	+ 0.0	- 1.4	+ 22.1	- 0.2	+ 3.3	- 35.0	- 1.0	+ 1.1	+ 39.2
2004 Feb	+ 0.1	- 1.9	+ 12.0	+ 2.4	-	+ 0.1	+ 9.5	- 0.0	+ 2.8	- 8.1	- 0.2	- 0.2	+ 11.3
Mar	- 0.5	- 6.5	+ 11.5	+ 3.5	- 0.0	- 0.4	+ 8.4	+ 0.1	+ 20.9	+ 11.6	- 0.2	- 0.4	+ 9.9
Apr	+ 0.1	+ 8.3	+ 16.9	+ 8.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.5	+ 7.7	+ 0.0	+ 7.3	- 6.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.8	+ 12.6
May	+ 0.9	+ 2.0	+ 19.6	+ 10.5	- 0.0	- 0.9	+ 9.9	- 0.1	- 9.4	- 6.5	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 2.7
June	- 0.7	- 4.1	- 21.3	- 11.2	-	- 0.1	- 10.1	- 0.0	- 10.1	- 5.4	- 0.2	+ 0.7	- 5.2
July	+ 0.1	+ 2.5	+ 15.4	+ 12.2	+ 0.0	- 0.8	+ 3.9	- 0.0	+ 4.0	+ 4.0	+ 0.0	+ 3.2	- 2.3
Aug	- 0.0	+ 1.7	- 8.1	- 6.6	- 0.0	+ 0.4	- 1.9	- 0.0	- 5.7	- 7.8	- 0.0	- 0.9	+ 3.1
Sep	+ 0.0	- 0.2	+ 1.8	- 2.2	-	+ 0.6	+ 3.4	- 0.2	+ 4.1	+ 3.7	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.4
Oct	+ 0.7	- 4.5	+ 5.9	+ 10.0	+ 0.0	- 1.4	- 2.8	+ 0.1	+ 3.8	+ 2.4	- 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.8
Nov	- 0.7	+ 10.5	+ 2.3	- 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.4	- 0.0	+ 4.8	+ 2.7	+ 0.0	- 0.6	+ 2.7
Dec	+ 2.1	- 6.3	- 9.0	- 3.9	- 0.0	+ 0.7	- 5.8	- 0.1	- 15.4	- 15.5	- 0.1	- 1.3	+ 1.6
2005 Jan	- 2.1	+ 3.4	- 4.4	- 0.9	-	- 0.2	- 3.2	+ 0.1	+ 8.6	- 2.4	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 11.1
Feb	- 0.3	- 0.5	+ 4.2	+ 0.4	-	+ 0.5	+ 3.3	- 0.0	- 9.3	- 2.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 7.1
Mar	+ 0.7	- 4.8	+ 8.1	+ 2.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.8	+ 4.6	- 0.0	+ 3.3	- 4.8	- 0.0	- 1.1	+ 9.2
Apr	- 0.5	+ 0.7	+ 54.9	+ 49.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 5.5	- 0.0	+ 38.5	+ 3.1	- 0.0	+ 0.5	+ 35.0
May	+ 0.6	+ 1.5	- 6.9	- 8.7	-	- 0.7	+ 2.5	- 0.0	- 20.2	+ 2.0	- 0.0	+ 0.3	- 22.5
June	- 0.2	- 4.5	- 15.2	- 21.3	- 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 5.9	- 0.0	- 33.4	- 3.2	- 0.1	- 0.7	- 29.3
July	+ 0.4	+ 4.8	+ 2.8	+ 2.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.4	- 0.5	- 0.0	+ 9.1	+ 4.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 5.1

* See Table IV.2, footnote*; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions which appear in the following *Monthly Report*, are not specially marked. — 1 Up to December 1998, domestic banknotes and coins. — 2 Up to December 1998, excluding loans to domestic building and loan associations. — 3 Up to December 1998, including fiduciary loans (see also footnote 7). — 4 Up to December 1998, bill-based lending (bill holdings plus endorsement liabilities arising from rediscounted bills and bills sent for collection from the banks' portfolios

prior to maturity). — 5 Up to November 1993, included in securities (see also footnote 6). — 6 Up to November 1993, including negotiable money market paper; excluding registered debt securities. — 7 From 1999, no longer included in loans or deposits (see also footnote 3). — 8 Up to December 1998, including loans to domestic building and loan associations. — 9 Excluding debt securities arising from the exchange of equalisation claims (see also footnote 10). — 10 Including debt securities arising from the exchange of equalisation claims. — 11 Including liabilities arising from

IV Banks

Equalisation claims 10	Memo item Fiduciary loans 7	Participating 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	Rediscounted bills 16	Memo item Fiduciary loans 7	Total	Sight deposits 13	Time deposits 15,18	Savings deposits 19	Bank savings bonds 20		Memo item Fiduciary loans 7
End of year or month *														
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
1.0	61.8	99.6	1,271.2	119.7	1,151.4	0.1	30.3	2,200.0	646.9	851.2	603.5	98.4	43.7	2004
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	2004 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
1.0	59.9	101.8	1,278.0	129.8	1,148.1	0.1	30.5	2,172.9	647.2	834.6	592.3	98.8	41.8	Oct
1.0	60.2	101.8	1,286.4	148.4	1,137.9	0.1	30.4	2,195.4	673.0	830.7	593.1	98.7	42.1	Nov
1.0	61.8	99.6	1,271.2	119.7	1,151.4	0.1	30.3	2,200.0	646.9	851.2	603.5	98.4	43.7	Dec
1.0	61.7	100.9	1,259.0	141.3	1,117.6	0.1	30.2	2,209.2	665.9	841.3	604.1	97.8	43.7	2005 Jan
1.0	61.3	98.3	1,282.7	130.4	1,152.2	0.1	29.7	2,216.1	670.9	843.1	605.0	97.2	43.7	Feb
1.0	60.9	98.0	1,255.8	131.3	1,124.4	0.1	29.6	2,218.8	673.0	845.1	605.2	95.5	43.4	Mar
1.0	60.7	103.6	1,328.8	163.2	1,165.5	0.1	29.5	2,226.4	675.9	850.4	604.9	95.2	43.3	Apr
1.0	60.7	103.2	1,303.9	151.6	1,152.3	0.1	29.7	2,232.9	683.9	850.1	604.1	94.8	43.0	May
1.0	58.5	102.8	1,301.6	139.3	1,162.3	0.1	27.0	2,238.9	692.5	849.3	602.7	94.5	43.5	June
0.0	58.2	104.0	1,312.0	121.9	1,190.0	0.1	26.9	2,245.4	695.2	854.4	601.9	93.8	43.4	July
Changes *														
+ 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
- 1.1	+ 3.0	- 9.6	+ 41.3	+ 2.9	+ 38.5	- 0.1	+ 2.4	+ 62.0	+ 24.4	+ 25.9	+ 13.1	- 1.5	+ 1.2	2004
-	- 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	2004 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
-	+ 3.0	- 0.8	+ 34.9	+ 5.4	+ 29.5	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 3.2	- 2.3	+ 4.2	+ 1.1	+ 0.2	+ 3.3	Oct
-	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 8.4	+ 18.6	- 10.2	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 22.5	+ 26.4	- 4.5	+ 0.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3	Nov
- 0.1	- 0.3	- 2.2	- 15.3	- 28.8	+ 13.5	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 5.6	- 26.0	+ 21.5	+ 10.4	- 0.3	- 0.4	Dec
-	- 0.1	+ 1.3	- 12.1	+ 21.7	- 33.8	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 9.2	+ 19.0	- 9.9	+ 0.7	- 0.6	+ 0.1	2005 Jan
-	- 0.2	- 2.6	+ 23.7	- 10.9	+ 34.6	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 7.0	+ 5.0	+ 1.8	+ 0.8	- 0.6	- 0.0	Feb
+ 0.0	- 0.5	- 0.4	- 27.1	+ 0.9	- 28.0	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 3.1	+ 2.7	+ 2.0	- 1.0	- 0.5	- 0.3	Mar
-	- 0.2	+ 5.6	+ 72.9	+ 31.8	+ 41.1	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 7.6	+ 2.9	+ 5.3	- 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.1	Apr
-	+ 0.0	- 0.3	- 24.8	- 11.6	- 13.2	- 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 6.5	+ 8.0	- 0.3	- 0.8	- 0.4	- 0.3	May
- 0.0	- 2.3	- 0.4	- 2.3	- 12.3	+ 10.0	+ 0.0	- 2.7	+ 6.1	+ 8.6	- 0.8	- 1.4	- 0.3	+ 0.5	June
- 1.0	- 0.2	+ 1.2	+ 10.6	- 17.4	+ 28.0	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 6.4	+ 2.7	+ 5.1	- 0.8	- 0.7	- 0.1	July

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		
End of year or month *														
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
2004	0.2	889.4	760.2	606.5	153.7	2.8	126.3	1.5	629.5	362.5	136.6	225.9	10.9	256.1
2004 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	634.5	375.5	141.8	233.6	10.6	248.4
Oct	0.3	873.8	751.8	595.5	156.3	2.0	120.0	1.7	639.0	370.9	139.0	231.8	11.1	257.1
Nov	0.4	898.7	772.7	619.1	153.7	2.0	124.0	1.6	652.7	386.3	158.1	228.2	11.3	255.2
Dec	0.2	889.4	760.2	606.5	153.7	2.8	126.3	1.5	629.5	362.5	136.6	225.9	10.9	256.1
2005 Jan	0.3	918.7	784.9	627.9	156.9	3.3	130.5	1.5	656.3	380.8	151.7	229.1	9.8	265.7
Feb	0.3	962.5	821.3	660.8	160.5	3.5	137.2	1.5	662.7	381.2	152.9	228.3	7.7	273.8
Mar	0.4	969.4	821.6	657.3	164.3	4.5	143.4	1.5	659.3	372.1	139.4	232.7	5.1	282.0
Apr	0.4	1,001.7	850.2	679.8	170.4	5.8	145.7	1.5	707.4	405.6	168.8	236.8	6.5	295.3
May	0.4	1,014.5	858.7	681.6	177.1	5.4	150.4	1.5	698.2	396.5	155.0	241.5	4.3	297.3
June	0.5	1,040.0	877.6	693.9	183.7	6.2	156.2	1.5	690.0	385.1	141.2	243.9	4.0	300.9
July	0.4	1,040.0	880.0	691.0	188.9	6.6	153.5	1.4	689.7	389.2	145.4	243.8	3.4	297.1
Changes *														
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
2004	- 0.1	+ 128.3	+ 89.4	+ 95.3	- 5.9	+ 1.3	+ 37.6	- 0.1	+ 65.8	+ 29.5	+ 31.7	- 2.2	+ 5.1	+ 31.1
2004 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	+ 4.2	+ 6.6	+ 8.2	- 1.6	- 1.3	- 1.2
Oct	- 0.0	+ 22.7	+ 19.3	+ 19.8	- 0.5	- 0.0	+ 3.5	- 0.0	+ 8.0	- 1.6	- 2.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.4	+ 9.2
Nov	+ 0.1	+ 30.6	+ 26.3	+ 26.5	- 0.2	- 0.0	+ 4.3	- 0.0	+ 20.0	+ 20.6	+ 20.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	- 1.0
Dec	- 0.2	- 4.9	- 8.3	- 9.4	+ 1.1	+ 0.9	+ 2.5	- 0.1	- 18.6	- 20.1	- 20.3	+ 0.3	- 0.3	+ 1.8
2005 Jan	+ 0.1	+ 21.8	+ 17.6	+ 16.0	+ 1.6	+ 0.5	+ 3.7	+ 0.0	+ 19.7	+ 12.6	+ 13.5	- 0.9	- 1.3	+ 8.4
Feb	+ 0.0	+ 46.4	+ 39.0	+ 34.9	+ 4.1	+ 0.2	+ 7.2	- 0.0	+ 9.0	+ 2.3	+ 1.7	+ 0.6	- 2.1	+ 8.7
Mar	+ 0.1	+ 4.1	- 2.6	- 5.6	+ 3.0	+ 1.0	+ 5.6	-	- 6.5	- 11.7	- 14.2	+ 2.5	- 2.5	+ 7.7
Apr	- 0.0	+ 31.5	+ 27.8	+ 21.9	+ 5.8	+ 1.3	+ 2.4	- 0.0	+ 47.4	+ 33.2	+ 29.3	+ 3.8	+ 1.3	+ 12.9
May	+ 0.1	+ 4.7	+ 0.7	- 4.1	+ 4.8	- 0.5	+ 4.4	+ 0.0	- 17.7	- 16.0	- 16.0	+ 0.1	- 2.2	+ 0.5
June	+ 0.0	+ 22.6	+ 16.0	+ 10.2	+ 5.7	+ 0.9	+ 5.8	- 0.0	- 11.1	- 13.9	- 14.5	+ 0.6	- 0.3	+ 3.1
July	- 0.0	+ 1.1	+ 3.4	- 2.2	+ 5.6	+ 0.3	- 2.6	- 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 4.5	+ 4.2	+ 0.3	- 0.6	- 3.5

* 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 Fiduciary loans 6	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				
End of year or month *															
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	
9.8	39.3	603.3	87.0	516.2	403.2	113.0	0.5	311.2	36.6	274.7	123.4	151.2	0.8	2004	
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	2004 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	
9.6	38.8	602.8	118.6	484.2	368.7	115.5	0.5	323.3	55.1	268.2	108.7	159.5	0.8	Oct	
9.7	38.1	617.6	140.9	476.7	363.1	113.6	0.5	333.5	62.3	271.2	114.8	156.4	0.8	Nov	
9.8	39.3	603.3	87.0	516.2	403.2	113.0	0.5	311.2	36.6	274.7	123.4	151.2	0.8	Dec	
9.9	39.4	626.8	143.8	483.0	367.2	115.8	0.6	345.9	67.1	278.7	124.8	153.9	0.8	2005 Jan	
10.8	39.2	630.3	131.4	498.9	385.2	113.6	0.6	353.5	73.3	280.2	127.3	153.0	1.8	Feb	
10.8	39.2	656.8	149.4	507.4	393.9	113.5	0.6	333.1	68.1	264.9	111.9	153.0	1.8	Mar	
10.7	39.3	706.7	154.6	552.1	436.1	116.0	0.6	356.9	73.5	283.4	137.5	145.9	1.7	Apr	
10.6	39.2	703.7	167.7	536.0	419.3	116.7	0.7	354.9	70.5	284.4	136.9	147.5	1.6	May	
10.5	39.8	660.4	160.3	500.1	373.2	126.9	0.6	330.1	67.2	262.9	112.7	150.2	1.5	June	
10.4	39.8	655.2	141.9	513.3	387.5	125.8	0.8	329.8	65.2	264.6	115.8	148.8	1.1	July	
Changes *															
- 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	
+ 0.7	- 1.5	+ 19.8	- 6.1	+ 25.9	+ 21.1	+ 4.8	+ 0.1	+ 13.0	+ 5.4	+ 7.6	+ 22.8	- 15.2	- 0.3	2004	
+ 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	2004 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	
- 0.1	+ 0.3	- 3.8	- 9.5	+ 5.6	+ 4.0	+ 1.6	- 0.0	- 0.4	- 9.4	+ 9.0	+ 10.5	- 1.4	- 0.0	Oct	
+ 0.0	- 0.4	+ 19.8	+ 23.2	- 3.4	- 2.6	- 0.8	+ 0.0	+ 13.6	+ 7.6	+ 6.0	+ 7.2	- 1.2	+ 0.0	Nov	
+ 0.2	+ 1.5	- 10.2	- 53.1	+ 42.8	+ 42.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	- 19.3	- 25.4	+ 6.1	+ 9.5	- 3.4	+ 0.0	Dec	
+ 0.1	- 0.3	+ 17.4	+ 55.9	- 38.4	- 40.0	+ 1.5	+ 0.1	+ 30.7	+ 30.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.0	2005 Jan	
+ 0.9	- 0.1	+ 5.6	- 11.9	+ 17.5	+ 19.2	- 1.7	-	+ 9.0	+ 6.3	+ 2.7	+ 2.9	- 0.2	+ 0.9	Feb	
- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 23.7	+ 17.5	+ 6.2	+ 7.0	- 0.8	- 0.0	- 22.3	- 5.3	- 16.9	- 15.4	- 1.6	+ 0.0	Mar	
- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 49.2	+ 5.0	+ 44.2	+ 41.8	+ 2.4	- 0.0	+ 23.4	+ 5.4	+ 18.0	+ 25.5	- 7.5	- 0.0	Apr	
- 0.1	- 0.6	- 10.1	+ 12.0	- 22.1	- 21.3	- 0.8	+ 0.1	- 6.9	- 3.5	- 3.3	- 2.4	- 0.9	- 0.1	May	
- 0.1	+ 0.4	- 46.0	- 8.1	- 37.9	- 47.6	+ 9.7	- 0.0	- 26.5	- 3.6	- 22.9	- 24.8	+ 1.9	- 0.1	June	
- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 4.5	- 18.2	+ 13.7	+ 14.7	- 1.0	+ 0.1	+ 3.1	- 1.9	+ 5.0	+ 3.2	+ 1.8	- 0.4	July	

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		Short-term lending					Medium and long-term				
			to enterprises and households 1			to general government		Total	to enter-			
	including negotiable money market paper, securities, equalisation claims	excluding negotiable money market paper, securities, equalisation claims	Total	Total	Loans and bills 3,4	Negotiable money market paper	Total			Loans	Treasury bills 5	Total	Total
	End of year or month *											
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	
2004	3,001.3	2,646.7	320.9	283.8	283.0	0.8	37.1	35.3	1.8	2,680.4	2,114.2	
2004 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	3,006.1	2,655.2	325.1	287.2	286.7	0.5	37.9	34.5	3.4	2,681.0	2,106.8	
Oct	3,009.8	2,657.6	330.2	283.5	282.9	0.6	46.8	42.8	3.9	2,679.6	2,108.6	
Nov	3,014.6	2,660.3	335.0	293.1	292.0	1.1	41.9	39.0	2.8	2,679.6	2,106.4	
Dec	3,001.3	2,646.7	320.9	283.8	283.0	0.8	37.1	35.3	1.8	2,680.4	2,114.2	
2005 Jan	3,009.9	2,644.2	323.6	279.1	278.5	0.6	44.4	42.5	2.0	2,686.3	2,117.7	
Feb	3,000.5	2,642.1	325.2	285.2	284.6	0.6	40.0	38.1	1.9	2,675.3	2,109.7	
Mar	3,003.9	2,637.2	325.3	287.8	286.8	1.0	37.5	37.1	0.4	2,678.5	2,107.7	
Apr	3,042.4	2,640.3	328.8	285.7	284.6	1.1	43.1	42.3	0.8	2,713.6	2,147.6	
May	3,022.1	2,642.3	331.0	286.3	285.1	1.2	44.7	43.7	1.0	2,691.2	2,130.1	
June	2,988.9	2,639.0	325.7	289.1	288.2	1.0	36.5	36.0	0.5	2,663.3	2,109.2	
July	2,998.0	2,643.3	323.1	284.0	283.0	1.0	39.1	38.0	1.1	2,674.9	2,120.4	
	Changes *											
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	
2004	+ 3.3	- 36.0	- 31.7	- 30.5	- 29.7	- 0.8	- 1.2	- 3.2	+ 1.9	+ 35.0	+ 15.6	
2004 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	
Oct	+ 3.8	+ 2.3	+ 5.2	- 3.7	- 3.8	+ 0.1	+ 8.9	+ 8.3	+ 0.6	- 1.4	+ 1.9	
Nov	+ 4.8	+ 2.7	+ 4.7	+ 9.6	+ 9.2	+ 0.5	- 4.9	- 3.8	- 1.1	+ 0.0	- 2.2	
Dec	- 15.4	- 15.6	- 14.1	- 9.3	- 9.0	- 0.2	- 4.8	- 3.7	- 1.0	+ 1.4	+ 6.2	
2005 Jan	+ 8.6	- 2.5	+ 2.7	- 4.7	- 4.5	- 0.2	+ 7.4	+ 7.2	+ 0.2	+ 5.9	+ 3.4	
Feb	- 9.3	- 2.2	+ 1.6	+ 6.1	+ 6.1	- 0.0	- 4.4	- 4.4	- 0.1	- 11.0	- 8.0	
Mar	+ 3.3	- 4.8	+ 0.1	+ 2.6	+ 2.2	+ 0.4	- 2.5	- 1.0	- 1.5	+ 3.2	- 2.0	
Apr	+ 38.5	+ 3.0	+ 3.5	- 2.1	- 2.2	+ 0.1	+ 5.6	+ 5.2	+ 0.4	+ 35.0	+ 39.8	
May	- 20.2	+ 2.0	+ 2.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.6	+ 1.4	+ 0.2	- 22.4	+ 17.4	
June	- 33.4	- 3.3	- 5.3	+ 2.9	+ 3.1	- 0.2	- 8.1	- 7.7	- 0.5	- 28.1	- 20.9	
July	+ 9.1	+ 4.3	- 2.6	- 5.1	- 5.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.5	+ 2.0	+ 0.6	+ 11.6	+ 11.2	

* See Table IV.2, footnote*; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions, which appear in the following *Monthly Report*, are not specially marked. — 1 Up to December 1998, 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 *												
2,522.0	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
1,940.8	194.3	1,746.5	173.5	55.3	566.1	387.7	32.9	354.8	177.5	1.0	6.5	2004
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	2004 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	163.9	50.3	574.2	391.2	34.5	356.7	182.0	1.0	6.7	Sep
1,944.0	198.0	1,746.0	164.7	53.3	571.0	387.9	32.9	354.9	182.0	1.0	6.7	Oct
1,941.7	195.6	1,746.1	164.7	53.5	573.2	387.5	32.9	354.6	184.7	1.0	6.7	Nov
1,940.8	194.3	1,746.5	173.5	55.3	566.1	387.7	32.9	354.8	177.5	1.0	6.5	Dec
1,938.3	194.0	1,744.3	179.4	55.3	568.6	385.0	32.1	352.8	182.7	1.0	6.4	2005 Jan
1,935.3	193.0	1,742.3	174.4	54.9	565.6	384.1	30.9	353.2	180.6	1.0	6.4	Feb
1,929.8	192.3	1,737.5	178.0	54.6	570.8	383.5	31.7	351.8	186.3	1.0	6.3	Mar
1,932.9	191.0	1,741.8	214.7	54.5	566.0	380.5	31.9	348.7	184.5	1.0	6.2	Apr
1,935.5	191.0	1,744.5	194.6	54.5	561.1	378.0	31.2	346.8	182.1	1.0	6.2	May
1,934.6	190.9	1,743.7	174.6	52.5	554.1	380.2	32.1	348.1	172.9	1.0	6.0	June
1,941.4	192.5	1,748.9	179.0	52.3	554.5	380.9	32.6	348.3	173.5	0.0	5.9	July
Changes *												
+ 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
+ 10.7	+ 0.2	+ 10.5	+ 4.9	+ 3.6	+ 19.4	- 13.8	- 0.9	- 12.9	+ 34.3	- 1.1	- 0.6	2004
- 0.7	- 0.8	+ 0.1	- 5.9	- 0.5	+ 16.4	- 0.7	+ 0.9	- 1.6	+ 17.1	-	- 0.0	2004 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
+ 1.1	- 0.9	+ 2.0	+ 0.8	+ 3.0	- 3.2	- 3.3	- 1.6	- 1.7	+ 0.0	-	- 0.0	Oct
- 2.2	- 2.0	- 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.3	- 0.4	- 0.2	- 0.2	+ 2.7	-	+ 0.0	Nov
- 2.5	- 1.3	- 1.2	+ 8.8	- 0.1	- 7.6	- 0.3	+ 0.0	- 0.3	- 7.2	- 0.1	- 0.2	Dec
- 2.5	- 0.3	- 2.2	+ 5.9	- 0.0	+ 2.5	- 2.7	- 0.8	- 1.9	+ 5.2	-	- 0.1	2005 Jan
- 3.0	- 1.0	- 2.0	- 4.9	- 0.1	- 3.0	- 0.9	- 1.2	+ 0.3	- 2.1	-	- 0.0	Feb
- 5.5	- 0.8	- 4.7	+ 3.5	- 0.4	+ 5.2	- 0.6	+ 0.8	- 1.3	+ 5.7	+ 0.0	- 0.1	Mar
+ 3.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.9	+ 36.7	- 0.1	- 4.8	- 3.0	+ 0.1	- 3.1	- 1.8	-	- 0.1	Apr
+ 2.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.5	- 20.1	+ 0.0	- 4.9	- 2.5	- 0.7	- 1.8	- 2.4	-	- 0.0	May
- 0.7	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 20.2	- 2.0	- 7.2	+ 2.0	+ 0.9	+ 1.1	- 9.2	- 0.0	- 0.2	June
+ 6.8	+ 1.6	+ 5.2	+ 4.4	- 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	- 1.0	- 0.1	July

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				Lending to enterprises and self-employed persons									
	Total	Mortgage loans, total	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
			Total	Mortgage loans secured by residential real estate	Other housing loans									
Lending, total														
End of year or quarter *														
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	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 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
Dec	2,224.2	1,127.7	1,086.0	869.7	216.3	1,211.6	320.4	136.7	37.1	53.0	141.4	31.9	56.1	60.0
2005 Mar	2,216.9	1,120.6	1,081.3	867.0	214.3	1,209.7	316.5	135.7	37.0	53.1	137.9	31.1	57.0	67.3
June	2,223.1	1,133.4	1,082.7	880.1	202.6	1,210.8	314.3	135.8	36.6	52.0	136.5	31.5	58.2	70.1
Short-term lending														
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	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 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
Dec	283.4	-	12.5	-	12.5	239.3	7.6	40.9	3.5	11.1	52.9	3.6	5.9	26.4
2005 Mar	287.1	-	11.9	-	11.9	245.0	7.3	41.7	3.9	12.1	51.0	3.7	5.9	33.3
June	288.4	-	11.6	-	11.6	246.2	6.9	42.4	3.5	11.4	50.1	3.9	6.4	35.1
Medium-term lending														
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	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 June	198.2	-	38.7	-	38.7	124.0	12.2	17.4	3.0	5.9	11.7	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
Dec	194.3	-	38.8	-	38.8	119.9	11.8	16.4	2.5	5.6	11.1	3.2	11.3	7.6
2005 Mar	192.3	-	38.3	-	38.3	118.9	11.7	16.0	2.1	5.4	11.0	3.0	11.4	7.9
June	190.9	-	36.0	-	36.0	118.4	10.9	16.0	2.0	5.4	11.2	3.1	11.4	8.2
Long-term lending														
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	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 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
Dec	1,746.5	1,127.7	1,034.7	869.7	165.0	852.4	301.0	79.4	31.2	36.2	77.3	25.0	38.9	26.0
2005 Mar	1,737.5	1,120.6	1,031.1	867.0	164.1	845.7	297.6	78.0	31.0	35.6	75.9	24.4	39.6	26.0
June	1,743.7	1,133.4	1,035.1	880.1	155.0	846.1	296.5	77.4	31.1	35.1	75.2	24.6	40.4	26.9
Lending, total														
Change during quarter *														
2004 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
Q4	- 7.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	+ 1.7	- 1.2	- 10.2	- 4.3	- 5.0	- 0.6	- 2.7	- 1.4	- 0.9	- 0.8	+ 3.6
2005 Q1	- 7.3	- 9.2	- 4.6	- 4.4	- 0.2	- 2.0	- 3.9	- 1.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 3.5	- 0.7	+ 0.9	+ 6.4
Q2	+ 6.4	+ 3.3	+ 1.4	+ 3.7	- 2.3	+ 1.1	- 2.2	+ 0.1	- 0.4	- 1.1	- 1.5	+ 0.5	+ 1.2	+ 2.7
Short-term lending														
2004 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
Q4	- 3.6	-	- 0.2	-	- 0.2	- 2.6	- 0.1	- 2.1	- 0.3	- 1.5	+ 0.8	- 0.8	- 0.6	+ 3.1
2005 Q1	+ 3.7	-	- 0.6	-	- 0.6	+ 5.7	- 0.3	+ 0.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.0	- 1.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 6.9
Q2	+ 1.3	-	- 0.3	-	- 0.3	+ 1.1	- 0.4	+ 0.6	- 0.4	- 0.7	- 0.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.8
Medium-term lending														
2004 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
Q4	- 4.3	-	- 0.5	-	- 0.5	- 3.5	- 0.5	- 1.2	- 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.6	- 0.1	- 0.5	+ 0.5
2005 Q1	- 2.1	-	- 0.5	-	- 0.5	- 1.0	- 0.1	- 0.4	- 0.4	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Q2	+ 0.2	-	- 0.8	-	- 0.8	- 0.5	- 0.7	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.1
Long-term lending														
2004 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
Q4	+ 0.5	+ 0.6	+ 1.3	+ 1.7	- 0.5	- 4.1	- 3.8	- 1.7	- 0.0	- 0.9	- 1.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.0
2005 Q1	- 8.9	- 9.2	- 3.5	- 4.4	+ 0.9	- 6.7	- 3.5	- 1.5	- 0.2	- 0.7	- 1.4	- 0.5	+ 0.7	- 0.4
Q2	+ 4.8	+ 3.3	+ 2.5	+ 3.7	- 1.3	+ 0.5	- 1.1	- 0.5	+ 0.1	- 0.4	- 0.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.8	+ 0.8

* 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. —

IV Banks

											Lending to employees and other individuals		Lending to non-profit institutions		
Services sector (including the professions)				Memo items				Other lending							
Total	of which			Lending to self-employed persons 4	Lending to craft enterprises	Total	Housing loans	Total	of which		Total	of which Housing loans	Period		
	Housing enterprises	Holding companies	Other real estate enterprises						Instalment loans 5	Debit balances on wage, salary and pension accounts					
End of year or quarter *															
Lending, total															
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		
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	2003		
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	2004 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		
695.5	163.7	42.5	204.2	419.0	61.7	999.4	762.4	237.0	129.2	19.9	13.2	3.2	Dec		
690.5	161.6	42.3	201.1	413.7	61.5	994.2	761.7	232.5	129.2	18.7	13.1	3.0	2005 Mar		
690.1	161.2	41.6	201.5	412.7	60.9	999.3	765.3	234.0	131.7	18.9	13.0	3.1	June		
Short-term lending															
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		
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	2003		
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	2004 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		
95.0	15.8	11.5	27.6	44.4	11.4	43.0	4.9	38.0	2.3	19.9	1.1	0.0	Dec		
93.3	15.2	10.9	26.1	43.3	12.0	41.0	4.6	36.4	2.4	18.7	1.1	0.0	2005 Mar		
93.4	15.3	10.7	25.9	42.3	11.4	41.2	4.7	36.5	2.3	18.9	1.0	0.0	June		
Medium-term lending															
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		
62.7	5.7	5.6	18.0	30.4	4.5	73.2	26.2	47.0	37.1	-	0.6	0.1	2003		
63.7	6.8	6.4	17.5	30.0	4.1	73.7	26.5	47.2	38.1	-	0.5	0.1	2004 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		
62.3	6.5	6.5	17.2	29.6	3.9	73.8	26.9	46.9	37.7	-	0.5	0.1	Dec		
62.1	6.3	6.8	16.4	29.2	3.8	72.8	26.6	46.2	37.4	-	0.5	0.1	2005 Mar		
61.2	6.1	6.2	16.1	30.5	3.8	72.0	25.0	46.9	38.6	-	0.5	0.1	June		
Long-term lending															
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		
540.0	137.1	23.8	158.0	357.2	50.4	856.5	713.4	143.1	79.1	-	11.9	3.4	2003		
539.6	141.5	24.0	155.8	352.0	49.3	864.1	717.8	146.3	80.6	-	11.7	3.2	2004 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		
538.2	141.5	24.5	159.5	345.0	46.4	882.6	730.6	152.0	89.2	-	11.5	3.1	Dec		
535.2	140.0	24.6	158.6	341.3	45.7	880.4	730.5	149.8	89.4	-	11.5	3.0	2005 Mar		
535.5	139.8	24.6	159.6	340.0	45.6	886.1	735.6	150.5	90.8	-	11.5	3.0	June		
Change during quarter *															
Lending, total															
+ 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	2004 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		
- 2.4	- 2.2	- 1.3	+ 1.8	- 4.8	- 1.6	+ 3.1	+ 4.9	- 1.9	- 0.4	- 0.5	- 0.2	- 0.1	Q4		
- 4.2	- 2.2	- 0.7	- 1.5	- 5.3	- 0.2	- 5.2	- 0.6	- 4.6	- 0.4	- 1.2	- 0.1	- 0.1	2005 Q1		
- 0.4	- 0.5	- 0.8	+ 0.3	- 2.5	- 0.5	+ 5.3	+ 3.6	+ 1.7	+ 2.3	+ 0.2	- 0.0	+ 0.1	Q2		
Short-term lending															
- 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	2004 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		
- 1.2	- 1.0	- 0.8	+ 0.1	- 1.4	- 1.0	- 0.7	- 0.1	- 0.6	+ 0.0	- 0.5	- 0.3	-	Q4		
- 1.7	- 0.6	- 0.6	- 1.5	- 1.1	+ 0.6	- 2.0	- 0.3	- 1.6	+ 0.1	- 1.2	- 0.0	- 0.0	2005 Q1		
+ 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.2	- 0.3	- 1.0	- 0.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.2	- 0.0	+ 0.0	Q2		
Medium-term lending															
+ 2.2	+ 1.3	+ 0.7	- 0.4	+ 0.3	- 0.0	+ 1.4	+ 0.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.8	-	- 0.0	+ 0.0	2004 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		
- 1.1	- 0.3	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.6	- 0.1	- 0.8	- 0.0	- 0.7	- 0.7	-	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	Q4		
+ 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	- 0.4	- 0.1	- 1.0	- 0.3	- 0.7	- 0.4	-	- 0.0	- 0.0	2005 Q1		
- 0.8	- 0.2	- 0.6	- 0.2	- 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	- 0.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.9	-	- 0.0	+ 0.0	Q2		
Long-term lending															
+ 1.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.7	- 0.4	+ 0.0	+ 6.1	+ 5.1	+ 1.0	+ 1.3	-	- 0.1	+ 0.0	2004 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		
- 0.2	- 0.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.9	- 2.8	- 0.5	+ 4.6	+ 5.1	- 0.5	+ 0.2	-	+ 0.0	- 0.1	Q4		
- 2.7	- 1.5	- 0.0	- 0.2	- 3.8	- 0.7	- 2.2	+ 0.1	- 2.3	- 0.1	-	- 0.1	- 0.1	2005 Q1		
+ 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.0	+ 0.8	- 1.5	- 0.0	+ 4.4	+ 3.5	+ 0.8	+ 1.4	-	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	Q2		

1 Excluding fiduciary loans. — 2 Including quarrying. — 3 Including 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	
Domestic non-banks, total											End of year or month *		
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	
2004	2,200.0	646.9	851.2	235.0	616.2	8.0	608.2	603.5	98.4	43.7	32.2	10.1	
2004 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	
Oct	2,172.9	647.2	834.6	223.8	610.8	8.1	602.6	592.3	98.8	41.8	32.1	12.3	
Nov	2,195.4	673.0	830.7	216.9	613.8	8.1	605.6	593.1	98.7	42.1	32.1	14.0	
Dec	2,200.0	646.9	851.2	235.0	616.2	8.0	608.2	603.5	98.4	43.7	32.2	10.1	
2005 Jan	2,209.2	665.9	841.3	223.1	618.1	8.1	610.1	604.1	97.8	43.7	32.1	12.2	
Feb	2,216.1	670.9	843.1	220.4	622.7	8.1	614.6	605.0	97.2	43.7	32.1	14.4	
Mar	2,218.8	673.0	845.1	219.3	625.8	7.5	618.3	605.2	95.5	43.4	31.5	18.7	
Apr	2,226.4	675.9	850.4	222.4	628.0	7.5	620.5	604.9	95.2	43.3	31.5	16.7	
May	2,232.9	683.9	850.1	223.3	624.8	7.5	617.3	604.1	94.8	43.0	31.8	16.7	
June	2,238.9	692.5	849.3	223.9	625.4	7.6	617.7	602.7	94.5	43.5	32.2	19.5	
July	2,245.4	695.2	854.4	227.3	627.1	7.7	619.5	601.9	93.8	43.4	32.4	18.1	
											Changes *		
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	
2004	+ 62.0	+ 24.4	+ 25.9	- 3.7	+ 29.7	- 0.3	+ 29.9	+ 13.1	- 1.5	+ 1.2	+ 1.7	+ 0.9	
2004 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	
Oct	+ 3.2	- 2.3	+ 4.2	+ 1.7	+ 2.4	+ 0.1	+ 2.3	+ 1.1	+ 0.2	+ 3.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.0	
Nov	+ 22.5	+ 26.4	- 4.5	- 6.9	+ 2.4	+ 0.0	+ 2.4	+ 0.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.7	
Dec	+ 5.6	- 26.0	+ 21.5	+ 18.1	+ 3.4	- 0.1	+ 3.5	+ 10.4	- 0.3	- 0.4	+ 0.0	- 3.8	
2005 Jan	+ 9.2	+ 19.0	- 9.9	- 11.9	+ 2.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.9	+ 0.7	- 0.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 2.1	
Feb	+ 7.0	+ 5.0	+ 1.8	- 2.7	+ 4.5	+ 0.0	+ 4.5	+ 0.8	- 0.6	- 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 2.2	
Mar	+ 3.1	+ 2.7	+ 2.0	- 0.8	+ 2.8	- 0.3	+ 3.1	- 1.0	- 0.5	- 0.3	- 0.3	+ 4.3	
Apr	+ 7.6	+ 2.9	+ 5.3	+ 3.1	+ 2.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.1	- 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 2.0	
May	+ 6.5	+ 8.0	- 0.3	+ 2.9	- 3.2	- 0.0	- 3.2	- 0.8	- 0.4	- 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	
June	+ 6.1	+ 8.6	- 0.8	- 1.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	- 1.4	- 0.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	+ 2.8	
July	+ 6.4	+ 2.7	+ 5.1	+ 3.4	+ 1.7	+ 0.0	+ 1.7	- 0.8	- 0.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2	- 1.4	
Domestic government											End of year or month *		
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	-	
2004	103.6	16.8	82.5	30.5	52.0	0.9	51.1	2.7	1.5	34.6	1.1	-	
2004 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	-	
Oct	101.9	15.4	82.4	28.7	53.7	1.0	52.7	2.6	1.5	32.9	1.0	-	
Nov	102.1	17.0	81.0	27.4	53.6	1.0	52.6	2.6	1.6	33.1	1.1	-	
Dec	103.6	16.8	82.5	30.5	52.0	0.9	51.1	2.7	1.5	34.6	1.1	-	
2005 Jan	104.7	18.7	81.9	30.0	51.9	0.9	51.0	2.6	1.5	34.5	1.1	-	
Feb	105.0	19.7	81.2	29.4	51.8	0.9	50.8	2.5	1.5	34.5	1.1	-	
Mar	101.7	18.2	79.5	29.4	50.2	0.5	49.6	2.4	1.5	34.2	1.1	-	
Apr	98.8	18.0	76.9	27.1	49.8	0.5	49.2	2.4	1.5	34.1	1.1	-	
May	101.7	19.0	78.5	28.8	49.7	0.5	49.1	2.6	1.6	33.8	1.1	-	
June	104.5	20.7	79.6	30.4	49.2	0.5	48.6	2.7	1.6	34.0	1.1	-	
July	103.7	19.0	80.4	31.6	48.8	0.5	48.3	2.8	1.6	33.7	1.1	-	
											Changes *		
2003	- 4.8	+ 1.2	- 5.7	- 1.6	- 4.1	- 0.4	- 3.7	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 1.6	- 0.1	-	
2004	- 1.9	- 1.0	- 1.5	+ 1.4	- 2.8	+ 0.4	- 3.2	+ 0.7	- 0.1	- 2.2	- 0.1	-	
2004 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	-	
Oct	- 7.6	- 4.2	- 3.4	- 3.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.0	-	
Nov	+ 0.1	+ 1.6	- 1.4	- 1.3	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	-	
Dec	+ 2.9	- 0.1	+ 2.9	+ 3.1	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.4	+ 0.0	-	
2005 Jan	+ 1.1	+ 1.9	- 0.6	- 0.5	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.0	-	
Feb	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	- 0.7	- 0.6	- 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0	-	
Mar	- 3.3	- 1.5	- 1.7	- 0.1	- 1.6	- 0.4	- 1.2	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.3	- 0.0	-	
Apr	- 2.9	- 0.3	- 2.6	- 2.2	- 0.4	+ 0.0	- 0.4	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.0	-	
May	+ 2.9	+ 1.1	+ 1.6	+ 1.7	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.3	+ 0.0	-	
June	+ 2.8	+ 1.6	+ 1.1	+ 1.6	- 0.5	+ 0.0	- 0.5	+ 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.3	- 0.0	-	
July	- 0.8	- 1.6	+ 0.8	+ 1.2	- 0.4	- 0.0	- 0.3	+ 0.1	- 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 Including subordinated liabilities and

IV Banks

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							
Domestic enterprises and households													End of year or month *	
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		
2004	2,096.4	630.1	768.7	204.5	564.2	7.1	557.1	600.8	96.9	9.0	31.1	10.1		
2004 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		
Oct	2,070.9	631.8	752.2	195.1	557.1	7.2	550.0	589.6	97.3	8.9	31.0	12.3		
Nov	2,093.4	656.0	749.7	189.5	560.2	7.1	553.1	590.5	97.1	9.0	31.1	14.0		
Dec	2,096.4	630.1	768.7	204.5	564.2	7.1	557.1	600.8	96.9	9.0	31.1	10.1		
2005 Jan	2,104.5	647.2	759.4	193.1	566.2	7.1	559.1	601.6	96.3	9.2	31.0	12.2		
Feb	2,111.2	651.2	761.9	191.0	570.9	7.2	563.7	602.4	95.7	9.3	31.0	14.4		
Mar	2,117.1	654.8	765.6	190.0	575.6	6.9	568.7	602.8	94.0	9.2	30.4	18.7		
Apr	2,127.6	658.0	773.5	195.3	578.2	7.0	571.2	602.4	93.7	9.2	30.4	16.7		
May	2,131.2	664.9	771.6	196.5	575.1	7.0	568.1	601.5	93.2	9.2	30.7	16.7		
June	2,134.5	671.8	769.7	193.5	576.2	7.1	569.1	600.0	92.9	9.5	31.1	19.5		
July	2,141.6	676.2	774.0	195.7	578.3	7.2	571.2	599.1	92.2	9.7	31.3	18.1		
Changes *														
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		
2004	+ 63.9	+ 25.3	+ 27.4	- 5.1	+ 32.5	- 0.7	+ 33.1	+ 12.5	- 1.3	+ 3.4	+ 1.8	+ 0.9		
2004 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	+ 9.6	- 2.1	- 3.7	+ 1.6	-	+ 1.6	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 2.1		
Oct	+ 10.8	+ 1.9	+ 7.6	+ 5.5	+ 2.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.3	+ 3.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.0		
Nov	+ 22.4	+ 24.8	- 3.1	- 5.6	+ 2.5	- 0.0	+ 2.5	+ 0.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.7		
Dec	+ 2.7	- 25.9	+ 18.6	+ 15.0	+ 3.6	- 0.0	+ 3.6	+ 10.3	- 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 3.8		
2005 Jan	+ 8.0	+ 17.1	- 9.3	- 11.4	+ 2.1	+ 0.0	+ 2.0	+ 0.8	- 0.5	+ 0.2	- 0.1	+ 2.1		
Feb	+ 6.7	+ 3.9	+ 2.5	- 2.2	+ 4.7	+ 0.0	+ 4.6	+ 0.9	- 0.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 2.2		
Mar	+ 6.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.7	- 0.7	+ 4.4	+ 0.1	+ 4.3	- 0.9	- 0.5	- 0.0	- 0.3	+ 4.3		
Apr	+ 10.5	+ 3.2	+ 7.9	+ 5.3	+ 2.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.5	- 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.0	+ 0.1	- 2.0		
May	+ 3.6	+ 6.9	- 1.9	+ 1.2	- 3.2	- 0.0	- 3.1	- 1.0	- 0.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.0		
June	+ 3.3	+ 7.0	- 1.9	- 3.0	+ 1.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	- 1.5	- 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 2.8		
July	+ 7.2	+ 4.4	+ 4.3	+ 2.2	+ 2.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.0	- 0.9	- 0.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	- 1.4		
of which: Domestic enterprises													End of year or month *	
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		
2004	762.3	202.0	533.4	110.2	423.1	1.7	421.5	5.1	21.8	8.7	18.3	10.1		
2004 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		
Oct	759.4	210.3	522.0	101.9	420.1	1.8	418.3	5.2	21.9	8.6	18.2	12.3		
Nov	769.4	221.5	520.9	97.3	423.6	1.7	421.9	5.1	21.9	8.7	18.3	14.0		
Dec	762.3	202.0	533.4	110.2	423.1	1.7	421.5	5.1	21.8	8.7	18.3	10.1		
2005 Jan	771.2	218.2	525.9	101.4	424.5	1.8	422.8	5.2	21.9	8.8	18.3	12.2		
Feb	772.7	217.3	528.5	99.6	428.9	1.9	427.0	5.2	21.8	8.8	18.3	14.4		
Mar	778.8	218.4	533.3	100.2	433.2	1.9	431.2	5.3	21.8	8.8	18.9	18.7		
Apr	787.2	218.7	541.4	106.0	435.5	2.0	433.4	5.4	21.7	8.8	18.9	16.7		
May	791.5	222.4	541.8	107.3	434.5	2.0	432.5	5.4	21.9	8.8	19.2	16.7		
June	792.6	224.5	541.0	105.6	435.4	2.0	433.3	5.2	22.0	9.0	19.6	19.5		
July	799.6	226.0	546.2	108.3	437.8	2.1	435.7	5.5	22.0	9.3	19.8	18.1		
Changes *														
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		
2004	+ 31.1	- 2.3	+ 33.0	+ 7.3	+ 25.7	+ 0.0	+ 25.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 3.3	+ 1.0	+ 0.9		
2004 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		
Oct	+ 6.2	- 1.8	+ 7.9	+ 6.2	+ 1.6	- 0.1	+ 1.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 3.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.0		
Nov	+ 10.0	+ 11.7	- 1.7	- 4.6	+ 2.9	- 0.1	+ 3.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.7		
Dec	- 7.4	- 19.4	+ 12.1	+ 12.9	- 0.8	- 0.0	- 0.8	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 3.8		
2005 Jan	+ 9.0	+ 16.2	- 7.4	- 8.8	+ 1.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.0	+ 2.1		
Feb	+ 1.5	- 1.0	+ 2.5	- 1.8	+ 4.3	+ 0.1	+ 4.2	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.2		
Mar	+ 5.3	+ 1.1	+ 4.1	+ 0.6	+ 3.5	+ 0.1	+ 3.5	+ 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 4.3		
Apr	+ 8.4	+ 0.3	+ 8.1	+ 5.8	+ 2.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.1	- 2.0		
May	+ 4.4	+ 3.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.3	- 1.0	- 0.0	- 0.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.0		
June	+ 1.1	+ 2.1	- 0.8	- 1.7	+ 0.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.9	- 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 2.8		
July	+ 7.0	+ 1.5	+ 5.2	+ 2.7	+ 2.5	+ 0.0	+ 2.4	+ 0.3	- 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	- 1.4		

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
End of year or month *												
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	1,334.2	428.1	414.8	71.7	283.5	59.6	13.2	235.3	216.9	25.7	175.1	16.2
2005 Feb	1,338.4	433.9	419.5	73.4	286.9	59.3	14.4	233.4	216.1	25.4	175.0	15.7
Mar	1,338.3	436.4	421.6	71.8	289.9	59.8	14.8	232.3	215.3	25.1	174.8	15.4
Apr	1,340.4	439.3	425.3	73.9	291.8	59.6	14.0	232.1	215.0	24.7	174.9	15.4
May	1,339.6	442.4	427.7	74.5	293.3	59.9	14.7	229.8	212.6	23.8	174.4	14.4
June	1,341.8	447.4	432.0	75.1	296.3	60.7	15.3	228.7	211.7	23.2	174.2	14.3
July	1,342.1	450.2	435.7	76.2	298.1	61.4	14.5	227.9	210.9	23.2	173.5	14.2
Changes *												
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	+ 32.8	+ 27.6	+ 26.7	+ 4.8	+ 19.2	+ 2.7	+ 0.9	- 5.6	- 5.1	- 3.5	+ 0.6	- 2.2
2005 Feb	+ 5.2	+ 4.9	+ 4.3	+ 0.1	+ 3.6	+ 0.7	+ 0.6	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.2	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Mar	+ 1.0	+ 3.0	+ 2.5	- 1.5	+ 3.4	+ 0.7	+ 0.5	- 0.4	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.4	- 0.2
Apr	+ 2.1	+ 2.9	+ 3.7	+ 2.1	+ 0.9	+ 0.7	- 0.8	- 0.2	- 0.3	- 0.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
May	- 0.8	+ 3.1	+ 2.4	+ 0.6	+ 1.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.7	- 2.3	- 2.4	- 1.0	- 0.4	- 1.0
June	+ 2.2	+ 4.9	+ 4.3	+ 0.6	+ 3.0	+ 0.8	+ 0.6	- 1.1	- 0.9	- 0.5	- 0.3	- 0.1
July	+ 0.2	+ 2.9	+ 3.7	+ 1.1	+ 1.9	+ 0.7	- 0.8	- 0.8	- 0.8	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 0.1

* See Table IV.2, footnote*; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions, which appear in the following *Monthly*

Report, are not specially marked. — 1 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				
End of year or month *															
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	103.6	41.4	0.8	5.8	34.8	0.0	12.9	15.1	2.7	2.2	10.2	0.1	21.5		
2005 Feb	105.0	41.5	0.6	6.4	34.6	0.0	12.8	18.4	4.8	3.5	10.1	0.1	21.4		
Mar	101.7	40.5	0.8	6.8	33.0	0.0	12.8	18.5	4.4	4.0	10.1	0.1	21.1		
Apr	98.8	39.4	0.5	6.4	32.6	0.0	12.8	17.8	4.2	3.5	10.0	0.1	21.0		
May	101.7	39.2	0.6	6.1	32.4	0.0	12.7	16.3	3.4	2.8	10.1	0.1	20.7		
June	104.5	39.7	1.1	6.6	31.9	0.0	12.8	19.8	4.8	4.9	10.0	0.1	21.0		
July	103.7	41.4	0.6	9.3	31.5	0.0	12.9	19.1	4.6	4.4	10.0	0.1	20.5		
Changes *															
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	- 1.9	- 2.8	- 1.2	+ 0.6	- 2.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	- 1.0	- 0.4	+ 0.9	- 1.6	- 0.0	- 2.4		
2005 Feb	+ 0.3	- 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.4	- 0.6	+ 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.0		
Mar	- 3.3	- 1.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	- 1.6	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.5	+ 0.5	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.2		
Apr	- 2.9	- 1.1	- 0.3	- 0.4	- 0.4	-	- 0.0	- 0.7	- 0.2	- 0.5	- 0.0	-	- 0.1		
May	+ 2.9	- 0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.2	-	- 0.0	- 1.4	- 0.8	- 0.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.3		
June	+ 2.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	- 0.5	-	+ 0.0	+ 3.4	+ 1.4	+ 2.1	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.2		
July	- 0.8	+ 1.7	- 0.6	+ 2.6	- 0.3	-	+ 0.1	- 0.7	- 0.2	- 0.5	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.4		

* 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 ³			Memo item				Period
by maturity					Total	Domestic households	Domestic non-profit institutions	Bank savings bonds ⁴	Fiduciary loans	Subordinated liabilities (excluding negotiable debt securities) ⁵	Included in time deposits: liabilities arising from repos	
Domestic non-profit institutions	up to and including 1 year	more than 1 year ²										
		Total	of which up to and including 2 years	more than 2 years								
End of year or month *												
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
18.4	94.3	141.0	5.5	135.6	595.7	586.3	9.5	75.1	0.3	12.8	-	2004
17.4	91.4	142.1	5.3	136.7	597.3	587.5	9.7	73.9	0.4	12.7	-	2005 Feb
17.0	89.8	142.5	5.0	137.5	597.5	587.7	9.8	72.2	0.4	11.5	-	Mar
17.1	89.3	142.8	4.9	137.8	597.1	587.3	9.8	72.0	0.4	11.5	-	Apr
17.2	89.2	140.6	5.0	135.6	596.1	586.2	9.9	71.3	0.4	11.5	-	May
17.0	87.9	140.9	5.1	135.8	594.8	584.9	9.9	71.0	0.4	11.5	-	June
17.0	87.4	140.5	5.1	135.4	593.7	583.8	9.9	70.3	0.4	11.5	-	July
Changes *												
- 0.7	- 21.6	+ 4.7	- 0.2	+ 4.9	+ 14.7	+ 14.4	+ 0.3	- 4.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.6	-	2003
- 0.5	- 12.3	+ 6.7	- 0.7	+ 7.4	+ 12.2	+ 12.0	+ 0.2	- 1.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	-	2004
+ 0.1	- 0.4	+ 0.4	- 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.3	- 0.6	- 0.0	- 0.0	-	2005 Feb
- 0.4	- 1.3	+ 0.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.8	- 1.0	- 1.1	+ 0.0	- 0.5	- 0.0	- 0.0	-	Mar
+ 0.1	- 0.5	+ 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.4	- 0.4	- 0.4	+ 0.0	- 0.2	-	+ 0.0	-	Apr
+ 0.1	- 0.1	- 2.2	+ 0.0	- 2.2	- 1.0	- 1.1	+ 0.1	- 0.6	- 0.0	- 0.0	-	May
- 0.2	- 1.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	- 1.2	- 1.3	+ 0.1	- 0.4	- 0.0	- 0.0	-	June
- 0.0	- 0.5	- 0.4	+ 0.0	- 0.4	- 1.1	- 1.1	- 0.0	- 0.7	- 0.0	- 0.0	-	July

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. — ⁵ Included in time deposits.

Local government and local government associations (including municipal special-purpose associations)						Social security funds						Period
Total	Sight deposits	Time deposits ³		Savings deposits and bank savings bonds ^{2,4}	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			
End of year or month *												
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
25.7	10.5	9.6	2.3	3.3	0.3	21.4	2.9	12.9	4.8	0.8	0.0	2004
25.1	10.3	9.1	2.4	3.3	0.3	19.9	4.0	10.5	4.8	0.7	0.0	2005 Feb
24.4	9.5	9.3	2.4	3.2	0.3	18.3	3.5	9.3	4.8	0.7	0.0	Mar
24.3	9.8	8.8	2.4	3.2	0.3	17.3	3.4	8.5	4.8	0.7	0.0	Apr
26.5	11.1	9.7	2.4	3.3	0.3	19.6	3.9	10.2	4.8	0.8	0.0	May
25.3	10.6	9.0	2.4	3.3	0.3	19.7	4.1	9.9	4.9	0.8	0.0	June
25.0	10.4	8.9	2.4	3.4	0.3	18.2	3.5	9.0	4.9	0.9	0.0	July
Changes *												
- 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
+ 0.8	+ 0.5	- 0.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.0	+ 1.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	- 0.0	2004
+ 1.8	+ 1.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.9	+ 0.5	- 1.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1	-	2005 Feb
- 0.6	- 0.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 1.7	- 0.4	- 1.2	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.0	Mar
- 0.2	+ 0.3	- 0.5	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.9	- 0.1	- 0.8	- 0.0	- 0.0	-	Apr
+ 2.3	+ 1.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 2.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	-	May
- 1.2	- 0.5	- 0.7	- 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	- 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	-	June
- 0.3	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.0	-	- 1.5	- 0.7	- 0.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	-	July

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

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

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 *													
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	613.0	603.5	515.5	397.9	88.0	76.7	9.6	7.7	14.2	105.8	98.4	85.2	7.4
2005 Mar	614.6	605.2	516.5	401.1	88.7	78.2	9.4	7.6	0.3	102.9	95.5	82.4	7.4
Apr	614.2	604.9	516.7	402.2	88.2	77.8	9.3	7.5	0.3	102.7	95.2	82.0	7.5
May	613.3	604.1	516.4	402.2	87.7	77.3	9.2	7.4	0.3	102.3	94.8	81.7	7.5
June	611.4	602.7	515.6	401.7	87.1	76.6	8.7	6.9	0.3	102.3	94.5	81.3	7.8
July	610.5	601.9	515.5	402.2	86.4	76.1	8.6	6.9	0.4	101.6	93.8	80.6	7.8
Changes *													
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	+ 12.6	+ 13.1	+ 14.7	+ 20.1	- 1.5	+ 0.2	- 0.5	- 0.3	.	- 1.0	- 1.5	+ 1.3	+ 0.4
2005 Mar	- 1.1	- 1.0	- 1.0	+ 1.1	- 0.0	+ 0.5	- 0.1	- 0.0	.	- 0.5	- 0.5	- 0.5	+ 0.1
Apr	- 0.5	- 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.9	- 0.5	- 0.4	- 0.1	- 0.1	.	- 0.2	- 0.3	- 0.4	+ 0.1
May	- 0.9	- 0.8	- 0.3	- 0.0	- 0.5	- 0.4	- 0.1	- 0.1	.	- 0.4	- 0.4	- 0.4	+ 0.0
June	- 1.9	- 1.4	- 0.8	- 0.4	- 0.6	- 0.7	- 0.5	- 0.4	.	- 0.1	- 0.3	- 0.4	+ 0.3
July	- 0.9	- 0.8	- 0.1	+ 0.5	- 0.7	- 0.5	- 0.1	- 0.1	.	- 0.6	- 0.7	- 0.7	+ 0.1

* See Table IV.2, footnote*; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions, which appear in the following *Monthly Report*, are not specially marked. — 1 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			negotiable debt securities	non- negotiable debt securities
		Floating rate bonds ²	Zero coupon bonds ^{2,3}	Foreign currency bonds ^{4,5}	Certifi- cates 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		
End of year or month *														
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	1,550.0	382.6	22.9	214.6	36.5	62.1	94.2	1,393.7	2.4	0.5	0.5	1.5	43.3	3.7
2005 Mar	1,587.3	391.0	24.6	241.4	41.2	68.3	93.0	1,426.0	2.4	0.4	0.5	1.5	43.6	2.5
Apr	1,608.5	402.3	24.5	251.5	44.0	70.7	95.0	1,442.8	2.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	45.1	2.5
May	1,617.2	403.9	24.3	258.7	42.3	69.5	95.5	1,452.3	2.5	0.6	0.4	1.5	45.3	2.5
June	1,638.3	410.8	24.8	261.8	42.4	71.1	95.3	1,471.9	2.3	0.4	0.5	1.5	46.1	2.5
July	1,641.5	414.3	25.2	263.3	38.5	69.5	94.5	1,477.4	2.0	0.4	0.5	1.1	45.9	2.5
Changes *														
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	+ 57.4	+ 27.9	+ 1.8	+ 34.7	- 7.9	- 8.0	- 11.0	+ 76.4	+ 0.0	- 0.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 3.1	+ 0.5
2005 Mar	+ 16.4	+ 5.8	+ 1.1	+ 7.6	- 0.6	- 1.0	+ 0.3	+ 17.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.0
Apr	+ 21.2	+ 11.4	- 0.1	+ 10.1	+ 2.8	+ 2.4	+ 2.0	+ 16.8	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 1.5	-
May	+ 9.0	+ 1.9	- 0.2	+ 7.1	- 1.6	- 1.2	+ 0.5	+ 9.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	- 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.0
June	+ 21.1	+ 6.9	+ 0.5	+ 3.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.6	- 0.1	+ 19.6	- 0.2	- 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.9	+ 0.0
July	+ 0.2	+ 2.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.6	- 3.8	- 1.6	- 0.8	+ 2.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.2	+ 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								
All building and loan associations																
2004	27	183.9	32.9	0.1	11.6	34.5	63.8	9.3	14.2	0.4	27.5	113.2	4.6	6.8	7.4	96.4
2005 May	27	188.1	34.3	0.1	13.3	32.8	62.6	9.3	17.0	0.4	27.3	115.7	4.7	6.3	7.4	7.2
June	27	189.3	34.0	0.1	13.7	32.5	63.0	9.4	17.8	0.4	27.8	115.9	4.8	6.4	7.5	7.8
July	26	189.2	33.8	0.1	13.7	32.2	63.0	9.5	18.1	0.4	27.8	115.7	4.8	6.3	7.4	7.4
Private building and loan associations																
2005 May	16	137.3	26.5	0.0	6.3	20.8	44.9	8.5	12.2	0.3	20.0	78.3	4.5	6.3	4.8	4.5
June	16	138.5	26.4	0.0	6.4	20.5	45.3	8.6	13.0	0.3	20.4	78.4	4.6	6.4	4.8	4.9
July	15	138.2	26.0	0.0	6.4	20.4	45.4	8.6	13.3	0.3	20.4	78.3	4.5	6.3	4.8	4.6
Public building and loan associations																
2005 May	11	50.8	7.7	0.0	7.0	12.0	17.7	0.8	4.8	0.1	7.4	37.4	0.2	-	2.7	2.7
June	11	50.8	7.6	0.0	7.3	11.9	17.7	0.8	4.8	0.1	7.4	37.4	0.2	-	2.7	2.9
July	11	51.0	7.8	0.0	7.3	11.9	17.6	0.9	4.9	0.1	7.4	37.4	0.2	-	2.7	2.8

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						
All building and loan associations																
2004	26.0	3.1	5.4	42.0	28.3	40.3	17.1	4.2	7.8	3.5	15.4	10.4	7.7	13.3	11.0	0.6
2005 May	2.0	0.0	0.5	3.3	2.2	2.9	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.1	10.9	7.8	1.1	2.8	0.1
June	2.1	0.1	0.5	3.7	2.4	3.3	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.3	10.9	7.8	1.2	2.8	0.0
July	2.0	0.1	0.5	4.0	2.8	3.6	1.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.2	10.9	7.8	1.1	2.8	0.0
Private building and loan associations																
2005 May	1.3	0.0	0.3	2.3	1.3	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	6.5	3.8	0.7	1.8	0.0
June	1.3	0.0	0.3	2.4	1.4	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.0	6.5	3.8	0.8	1.8	0.0
July	1.3	0.1	0.3	2.7	1.7	2.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	6.5	3.8	0.8	1.8	0.0
Public building and loan associations																
2005 May	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.4	4.0	0.4	0.9	0.0
June	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.4	4.1	0.4	0.9	0.0
July	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	4.4	4.1	0.4	0.9	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	to German non-banks	of which enterprises and households			to foreign non-banks
Foreign branches															
End of year or month *															
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
2004	52	203	1,452.7	681.0	595.7	170.2	425.6	85.2	671.0	477.3	17.1	15.8	460.2	193.7	100.7
2004 Sep	53	205	1,452.0	684.1	597.8	179.7	418.0	86.3	680.6	484.4	17.7	16.3	466.8	196.2	87.3
Oct	53	206	1,454.2	667.4	577.6	171.6	405.9	89.9	693.2	492.1	16.5	15.1	475.6	201.1	93.6
Nov	53	205	1,483.9	691.7	602.1	176.7	425.4	89.6	692.1	492.1	16.9	15.6	475.1	200.1	100.1
Dec	52	203	1,452.7	681.0	595.7	170.2	425.6	85.2	671.0	477.3	17.1	15.8	460.2	193.7	100.7
2005 Jan	52	203	1,499.6	692.2	607.9	174.9	433.0	84.3	698.6	501.7	18.9	17.5	482.8	196.9	108.9
Feb	52	203	1,512.5	690.2	609.9	171.0	438.9	80.3	713.4	510.9	18.9	17.6	492.0	202.5	108.8
Mar	52	202	1,522.7	701.4	623.9	181.3	442.6	77.5	709.6	503.3	18.4	17.3	485.0	206.2	111.7
Apr	52	202	1,568.7	709.0	633.2	191.0	442.1	75.8	744.9	532.5	20.1	18.8	512.4	212.5	114.8
May	54	204	1,613.0	722.6	646.7	194.8	452.0	75.9	772.9	556.7	21.4	20.0	535.3	216.3	117.4
June	54	205	1,658.5	762.2	686.0	194.7	491.3	76.3	779.0	556.1	21.6	20.4	534.4	223.0	117.2
Changes *															
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
2004	- 3	+ 1	+207.5	+100.7	+ 90.1	- 15.4	+105.5	+ 10.6	+ 64.2	+ 57.8	- 1.9	- 1.0	+ 59.7	+ 6.4	+ 42.7
2004 Sep	- 1	- 1	+ 20.3	+ 15.0	+ 15.7	+ 5.3	+ 10.4	- 0.6	+ 4.4	- 0.4	+ 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.5	+ 4.8	+ 0.8
Oct	-	+ 1	+ 16.5	- 11.0	- 15.0	- 8.1	- 6.9	+ 4.0	+ 20.7	+ 14.0	- 1.2	- 1.2	+ 15.2	+ 6.7	+ 6.8
Nov	-	- 1	+ 53.8	+ 33.4	+ 32.9	+ 5.1	+ 27.8	+ 0.5	+ 13.1	+ 10.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.6	+ 9.6	+ 3.0	+ 7.3
Dec	- 1	- 2	- 13.4	- 3.6	+ 0.2	- 6.5	+ 6.7	- 3.8	- 11.1	- 7.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	- 7.7	- 3.6	+ 1.3
2005 Jan	-	-	+ 16.2	- 0.9	+ 0.9	+ 4.7	- 3.8	- 1.8	+ 10.5	+ 12.1	+ 1.8	+ 1.7	+ 10.4	- 1.7	+ 6.7
Feb	-	-	+ 23.7	+ 2.2	+ 5.9	- 3.9	+ 9.8	- 3.7	+ 21.2	+ 13.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 13.6	+ 7.5	+ 0.4
Mar	-	- 1	- 3.0	+ 6.1	+ 9.3	+ 10.3	- 1.0	- 3.2	- 11.4	- 13.2	- 0.6	- 0.3	- 12.6	+ 1.7	+ 2.3
Apr	-	-	+ 42.1	+ 6.2	+ 8.0	+ 9.7	- 1.8	- 1.8	+ 33.1	+ 27.4	+ 1.7	+ 1.5	+ 25.7	+ 5.7	+ 2.8
May	+ 2	+ 2	+ 7.3	+ 1.3	+ 2.0	+ 3.7	- 1.8	- 0.6	+ 8.7	+ 10.1	+ 1.3	+ 1.3	+ 8.8	- 1.5	- 2.7
June	-	+ 1	+ 32.3	+ 34.7	+ 34.7	- 0.1	+ 34.7	+ 0.0	- 1.5	- 6.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	- 6.5	+ 4.7	- 0.9
Foreign subsidiaries															
End of year or month *															
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
2004	45	170	647.7	304.4	236.1	117.1	119.0	68.3	282.1	211.9	38.6	35.0	173.3	70.2	61.2
2004 Sep	45	171	634.1	292.8	226.3	114.0	112.4	66.5	279.9	210.6	37.9	35.5	172.8	69.2	61.4
Oct	45	170	636.6	294.8	228.1	116.1	112.0	66.7	280.4	210.4	36.5	34.9	173.9	70.0	61.4
Nov	45	170	644.4	297.7	230.2	114.9	115.3	67.5	284.4	212.6	37.8	35.0	174.8	71.8	62.3
Dec	45	170	647.7	304.4	236.1	117.1	119.0	68.3	282.1	211.9	38.6	35.0	173.3	70.2	61.2
2005 Jan	45	170	648.0	299.9	229.9	110.3	119.6	70.0	284.9	211.1	37.4	34.7	173.7	73.9	63.2
Feb	45	171	658.3	305.7	233.5	112.6	120.9	72.1	285.2	207.3	37.0	35.2	170.3	78.0	67.4
Mar	45	174	667.6	312.1	238.8	113.7	125.1	73.3	288.4	207.0	37.3	35.5	169.7	81.4	67.1
Apr	44	172	664.9	306.6	234.1	112.5	121.6	72.6	289.6	206.7	37.5	35.8	169.2	82.9	68.7
May	44	168	679.1	305.3	233.2	118.4	114.8	72.2	302.0	213.3	38.1	35.5	175.2	88.7	71.8
June	44	165	700.5	321.3	247.9	126.2	121.7	73.3	310.1	215.2	37.2	35.1	178.0	94.9	69.2
Changes *															
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
2004	- 1	- 9	+ 9.3	+ 0.8	- 8.1	- 10.2	+ 2.0	+ 9.0	+ 8.3	+ 1.3	- 2.9	- 2.8	+ 4.2	+ 7.0	+ 0.1
2004 Sep	-	- 2	+ 9.3	+ 5.5	+ 3.1	- 1.2	+ 4.3	+ 2.4	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	- 0.3	- 0.7	+ 3.7	- 0.4	+ 0.8
Oct	-	- 1	+ 4.8	+ 3.2	+ 2.5	+ 2.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	+ 1.5	+ 0.7	- 1.4	- 0.6	+ 2.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.2
Nov	-	-	+ 11.9	+ 5.1	+ 3.5	- 1.2	+ 4.7	+ 1.6	+ 5.7	+ 3.9	+ 1.4	+ 0.1	+ 2.6	+ 1.8	+ 1.1
Dec	-	-	+ 6.8	+ 8.5	+ 7.1	+ 2.2	+ 4.9	+ 1.4	- 0.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 1.5	- 1.0
2005 Jan	-	-	- 4.8	- 7.4	- 8.1	- 6.8	- 1.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.9	- 2.7	- 1.2	- 0.4	- 1.6	+ 3.6	+ 1.7
Feb	-	+ 1	+ 12.1	+ 6.8	+ 4.3	+ 2.3	+ 2.0	+ 2.5	+ 0.9	- 3.2	- 0.4	+ 0.5	- 2.8	+ 4.1	+ 4.4
Mar	-	+ 3	+ 6.9	+ 5.1	+ 4.4	+ 1.1	+ 3.4	+ 0.6	+ 2.4	- 1.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	- 1.4	+ 3.4	- 0.5
Apr	- 1	- 2	- 3.3	- 5.9	- 5.0	- 1.2	- 3.8	- 0.8	+ 1.0	- 0.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	- 0.8	+ 1.5	+ 1.6
May	-	- 4	+ 8.5	- 4.6	- 2.9	+ 5.9	- 8.9	- 1.7	+ 10.4	+ 4.6	+ 0.5	- 0.3	+ 4.1	+ 5.8	+ 2.7
June	-	- 3	+ 19.4	+ 14.7	+ 14.1	+ 7.8	+ 6.3	+ 0.6	+ 7.4	+ 1.3	- 0.9	- 0.4	+ 2.1	+ 6.2	- 2.7

* 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 ⁵	Working capital and own funds	Other liabilities ⁶	Period
of banks (MFIs)				of non-banks (non-MFIs)						Foreign non-banks							
Total	Total	German banks	Foreign banks	Total	German non-banks ⁴												
					Total	Short-term		Medium and long-term									
							of which enterprises and households		of which enterprises and households								
End of year or month *														Foreign branches			
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			
1,226.9	798.4	295.2	503.2	428.4	61.8	55.7	52.4	6.1	5.8	366.6	139.9	21.7	64.3	2004			
1,212.4	803.1	280.4	522.7	409.4	69.0	61.8	59.1	7.1	6.8	340.4	147.6	27.1	64.8	2004 Sep			
1,217.4	797.9	280.9	516.9	419.6	71.8	64.9	62.1	6.9	6.6	347.8	144.6	27.2	65.0	Oct			
1,251.2	804.4	280.2	524.3	446.8	64.4	58.2	55.2	6.2	5.9	382.3	139.4	27.2	66.2	Nov			
1,226.9	798.4	295.2	503.2	428.4	61.8	55.7	52.4	6.1	5.8	366.6	139.9	21.7	64.3	Dec			
1,266.5	814.2	293.4	520.8	452.3	70.0	63.8	60.6	6.3	5.9	382.3	143.6	21.8	67.7	2005 Jan			
1,288.0	815.9	294.8	521.1	472.2	70.6	64.5	61.3	6.2	5.9	401.5	136.5	22.9	65.1	Feb			
1,300.8	828.8	311.2	517.6	472.0	71.8	66.2	63.0	5.6	5.3	400.2	135.3	22.2	64.4	Mar			
1,339.7	848.9	331.7	517.2	490.8	69.8	64.2	60.9	5.6	5.3	421.0	137.9	22.3	68.8	Apr			
1,375.9	866.6	333.4	533.1	509.3	69.3	63.7	60.1	5.6	5.3	440.0	145.8	22.5	68.8	May			
1,416.1	914.2	359.0	555.1	502.0	68.9	63.5	60.2	5.4	5.1	433.0	150.0	22.8	69.6	June			
Changes *														Foreign subsidiaries			
+ 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			
+ 186.4	+ 93.2	+ 28.1	+ 65.1	+ 93.3	- 4.4	- 4.8	- 4.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	+ 97.7	+ 0.4	- 8.7	+ 29.4	2004			
+ 16.6	+ 25.8	+ 13.6	+ 12.2	- 9.2	- 1.0	- 1.0	- 0.6	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 8.2	- 6.0	+ 0.1	+ 9.6	2004 Sep			
+ 17.0	+ 2.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.4	+ 15.1	+ 2.9	+ 3.1	+ 3.0	- 0.2	- 0.2	+ 12.2	- 3.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.4	Oct			
+ 53.0	+ 18.4	- 0.8	+ 19.2	+ 34.6	- 7.4	- 6.7	- 7.0	- 0.7	- 0.7	+ 42.0	- 5.3	- 0.0	+ 6.1	Nov			
- 10.1	+ 2.6	+ 15.0	- 12.4	- 12.7	- 2.6	- 2.5	- 2.8	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 10.1	+ 0.5	- 5.4	+ 1.6	Dec			
+ 15.8	+ 1.5	- 1.8	+ 3.3	+ 14.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 8.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 6.0	+ 3.7	+ 0.1	- 3.4	2005 Jan			
+ 29.7	+ 6.7	+ 1.4	+ 5.3	+ 23.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 22.4	- 7.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.0	Feb			
+ 1.9	+ 6.5	+ 16.4	- 9.9	- 4.7	+ 1.1	+ 1.7	+ 1.7	- 0.5	- 0.5	- 5.8	- 1.3	- 0.6	- 3.0	Mar			
+ 35.9	+ 18.7	+ 20.5	- 1.8	+ 17.3	- 2.0	- 1.9	- 2.1	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 19.2	+ 2.6	+ 0.0	+ 3.6	Apr			
+ 10.4	+ 3.1	+ 1.7	+ 1.4	+ 7.4	- 0.6	- 0.5	- 0.8	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 7.9	+ 8.0	+ 0.2	- 11.3	May			
+ 29.7	+ 41.7	+ 25.6	+ 16.1	- 12.0	- 0.3	- 0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 11.7	+ 4.1	+ 0.3	- 1.8	June			
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			
462.3	277.5	83.4	194.1	184.9	31.8	27.3	26.5	4.5	4.3	153.1	73.5	39.1	72.7	2004			
454.1	279.6	84.1	195.5	174.5	28.0	23.6	23.4	4.3	4.3	146.5	71.6	39.4	69.0	2004 Sep			
455.8	276.8	82.8	194.1	179.0	26.6	22.2	21.3	4.4	4.4	152.3	71.2	39.5	70.1	Oct			
458.7	279.8	83.1	196.7	179.8	26.3	21.9	21.0	4.4	4.3	152.6	72.5	39.0	74.2	Nov			
462.3	277.5	83.4	194.1	184.9	31.8	27.3	26.5	4.5	4.3	153.1	73.5	39.1	72.7	Dec			
460.0	272.0	74.9	197.1	188.0	28.9	24.4	23.0	4.6	4.4	159.0	73.8	39.5	74.7	2005 Jan			
470.1	283.8	79.7	204.1	186.3	28.7	24.1	22.5	4.6	4.4	157.6	73.7	40.3	74.2	Feb			
477.1	289.7	79.8	209.9	187.4	29.5	24.8	23.4	4.7	4.5	157.9	74.8	40.7	74.9	Mar			
479.4	292.8	80.7	212.1	186.6	28.7	23.0	21.0	5.6	5.5	157.9	72.2	40.7	72.6	Apr			
489.8	298.0	89.1	209.0	191.8	28.3	22.6	20.7	5.6	5.5	163.5	74.3	40.8	74.2	May			
508.5	308.6	91.5	217.1	199.9	28.5	22.7	20.9	5.7	5.6	171.5	75.7	41.4	74.9	June			
Changes *																	
- 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			
+ 1.4	- 0.7	- 16.4	+ 15.7	+ 2.1	+ 1.9	+ 1.4	+ 2.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 5.4	- 2.2	+ 4.7	2004			
+ 9.0	+ 8.0	+ 3.1	+ 4.9	+ 0.9	- 0.5	- 0.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 1.5	- 0.4	- 0.3	+ 1.1	2004 Sep			
+ 3.9	- 1.5	- 1.3	- 0.2	+ 5.3	- 1.3	- 1.4	- 2.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 6.7	- 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.2	Oct			
+ 6.6	+ 5.3	+ 0.3	+ 4.9	+ 1.3	- 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 1.6	+ 1.3	- 0.5	+ 4.6	Nov			
+ 6.6	- 0.4	+ 0.3	- 0.7	+ 7.0	+ 5.5	+ 5.4	+ 5.5	+ 0.1	- 0.0	+ 1.5	+ 1.0	+ 0.1	- 1.1	Dec			
- 6.7	- 8.1	- 8.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.4	- 2.9	- 3.0	- 3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 4.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.4	2005 Jan			
+ 11.6	+ 12.8	+ 4.8	+ 8.0	- 1.1	- 0.2	- 0.3	- 0.5	+ 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.9	- 0.1	+ 0.9	- 0.3	Feb			
+ 5.0	+ 4.6	+ 0.1	+ 4.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.5	+ 1.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	Mar			
+ 1.9	+ 2.9	+ 0.9	+ 2.0	- 1.0	- 0.9	- 1.8	- 2.3	+ 0.9	+ 1.0	- 0.1	- 2.6	- 0.0	- 2.6	Apr			
+ 5.3	+ 1.9	+ 8.4	- 6.5	+ 3.4	- 0.4	- 0.4	- 0.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 3.8	+ 2.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.1	May			
+ 16.8	+ 9.4	+ 2.4	+ 7.0	+ 7.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 7.2	+ 1.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	June			

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 ¹

Applicable from	Ratio
1999 Jan 1	2

¹ 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 ¹	Liabilities subject to reserve requirements				Required reserves ²	Actual reserves ³	Excess reserves ⁴		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

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

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

3 Reserve maintenance in the 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 ¹	Reserve base ²	Required reserves before deduction of lump-sum allowance ³	Lump-sum allowance ⁴	Required reserves after deduction of lump-sum allowance	Current account ⁵	Excess reserves ⁶	Deficiencies ⁷
Euro area (€ billion)							
2005 Jan	6,988.4	139.8	0.5	139.3	140.0	0.8	0.0
Feb	7,051.8	141.0	0.5	140.5	141.3	0.8	0.0
Mar	7,157.8	143.2	0.5	142.6	143.3	0.6	0.0
Apr	7,180.2	143.6	0.5	143.1	144.0	0.9	0.0
May	7,255.5	145.1	0.5	144.6	145.5	0.9	0.0
June	7,385.1	147.7	0.5	147.2	147.9	0.7	0.0
July	7,483.7	149.7	0.5	149.2	149.8	0.6	0.0
Aug ^{p,8}	7,509.3	150.2	0.5	149.7	150.2	0.6	...
Sep ^p	...	...	...	150.7	...	...	...
Of which: Germany (€ million)							
2005 Jan	1,886,330	37,727	209	37,517	37,850	333	2
Feb	1,870,260	37,405	209	37,196	37,467	271	0
Mar	1,896,128	37,923	209	37,713	37,981	268	6
Apr	1,894,850	37,897	209	37,688	38,059	371	0
May	1,914,823	38,296	209	38,088	38,463	375	2
June	1,938,803	38,776	209	38,567	38,897	330	2
July	1,969,869	39,397	208	39,190	39,418	228	3
Aug ^p	1,951,162	39,023	205	38,818	39,047	229	2
Sep ^p	1,945,542	38,911	205	38,706	...	...	...

¹ 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. — ² 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)). — ³ Amount after applying the reserve ratios to the

reserve base. — ⁴ Article 5 (2) of the Regulation of the European Central Bank on the application of minimum reserves. — ⁵ Average credit balances of the credit institutions at the national central banks. — ⁶ Average credit balances less required reserves after deduction of the lump-sum allowance. — ⁷ Required reserves after deduction of the lump-sum allowance. — ⁸ 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 1	2.71	2005 Jan 1	1.21
to Apr 3		July 1	1.17

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 € million	Allotment amount	Fixed rate tenders		Variable rate tenders		Running for ... days
			Fixed rate % per annum	Minimum bid rate	Marginal rate ¹	Weighted average rate	
Main refinancing operations							
2005 Aug 10	432,277	308,000	—	2.00	2.05	2.05	7
Aug 17	445,746	303,000	—	2.00	2.05	2.06	7
Aug 24	474,374	310,000	—	2.00	2.05	2.06	7
Aug 31	433,707	293,000	—	2.00	2.05	2.06	7
Sep 7	447,874	294,500	—	2.00	2.05	2.06	7
Sep 14	435,111	279,500	—	2.00	2.06	2.06	7
Longer-term refinancing operations							
2005 May 26	48,282	30,000	—	—	2.08	2.08	98
June 30	47,181	30,000	—	—	2.06	2.07	91
July 28	46,758	30,000	—	—	2.07	2.08	92
Sep 1	62,563	30,000	—	—	2.08	2.09	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				EONIA ²	EURIBOR ³					
	Overnight money		Three-month funds			One-week funds	One-month funds	Three-month funds	Six-month funds	Nine-month funds	Twelve-month funds
	Monthly averages	Lowest and highest rates	Monthly averages	Lowest and highest rates		Monthly averages					
2005 Feb	2.06	1.98 – 2.11	2.12	2.10 – 2.14	2.06	2.09	2.10	2.14	2.18	2.24	2.31
Mar	2.06	1.97 – 2.15	2.12	2.10 – 2.14	2.06	2.09	2.10	2.14	2.19	2.26	2.33
Apr	2.08	2.05 – 2.45	2.12	2.09 – 2.14	2.08	2.09	2.10	2.14	2.17	2.21	2.27
May	2.07	1.98 – 2.12	2.11	2.09 – 2.12	2.07	2.10	2.10	2.13	2.14	2.16	2.19
June	2.07	1.70 – 2.20	2.09	2.06 – 2.12	2.06	2.10	2.10	2.11	2.11	2.10	2.10
July	2.07	1.92 – 2.12	2.10	2.07 – 2.12	2.07	2.10	2.11	2.12	2.13	2.15	2.17
Aug	2.08	1.40 – 2.10	2.11	2.09 – 2.13	2.06	2.10	2.11	2.13	2.16	2.19	2.22

1 Money market rates are not fixed or quoted officially; the monthly averages computed from daily quotations are unweighted. — 2 Euro OverNight Index Average: weighted average overnight rate for interbank operations calculated by the European Central Bank since 4 January 1999 on the basis

of real turnover according to the act/360 method and published via Moneyline Telerate. — 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 ¹

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 Nov	1.90	3.26	2.12	3.86	4.67	4.52	4.86	7.94	6.98	5.82	4.40	3.96	4.48			
Dec	1.92	3.24	2.16	3.77	4.78	4.50	4.83	7.94	7.00	5.80	4.34	3.97	4.44			
2005 Jan	1.91	3.23	2.12	3.73	4.78	4.45	4.79	8.07	6.97	5.77	4.41	3.90	4.41			
Feb	1.92	3.26	2.11	3.70	4.74	4.45	4.76	8.07	7.03	5.76	4.39	3.92	4.46			
Mar	1.92	3.22	2.09	3.70	4.75	4.41	4.78	8.08	6.97	5.77	4.38	3.91	4.40			
Apr	1.93	3.22	2.10	3.57	4.69	4.38	4.74	8.02	6.94	5.76	4.34	3.86	4.37			
May	1.92	3.19	2.10	3.50	4.63	4.36	4.71	8.00	6.87	5.74	4.33	3.85	4.35			
June	1.92	3.22	2.11	3.55	4.63	4.33	4.67	7.92	6.93	5.72	4.32	3.85	4.35			
July	1.91	3.18	2.11	3.50	4.58	4.29	4.64	7.89	6.86	5.70	4.30	3.82	4.29			

(b) New business +

 Effective interest rate % per annum ¹

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 Nov	0.73	1.94	2.20	2.50	2.01	2.51	0.90	2.04	2.23	3.39		
Dec	0.73	1.95	2.19	2.32	2.00	2.52	0.90	2.08	2.70	3.51		
2005 Jan	0.74	1.95	2.29	2.54	1.98	2.49	0.93	2.04	2.25	3.26		
Feb	0.74	1.95	2.19	2.33	1.97	2.49	0.93	2.03	2.25	3.47		
Mar	0.74	1.93	2.16	2.40	1.96	2.47	0.94	2.00	2.35	3.15		
Apr	0.74	2.01	2.09	2.32	1.95	2.45	0.95	2.01	2.23	2.92		
May	0.75	1.94	2.01	2.20	1.97	2.43	0.95	2.01	2.12	3.31		
June	0.69	1.95	2.21	2.20	2.17	2.38	0.91	2.01	2.05	3.57		
July	0.68	1.94	2.01	2.19	2.15	2.34	0.94	2.01	2.21	2.97		

Reporting period	Loans to households													
	Over-drafts	Consumer credit				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	over 10 years				
2004 Nov	9.48	7.85	6.89	6.84	8.23	4.09	3.45	4.07	4.66	4.58	3.96	4.89	4.82	
Dec	9.53	7.59	6.73	6.60	7.67	4.07	3.43	3.95	4.49	4.41	3.82	4.59	4.65	
2005 Jan	9.60	8.01	6.97	6.81	8.32	4.07	3.44	3.97	4.43	4.45	3.96	4.64	4.62	
Feb	9.65	7.77	6.20	6.83	8.18	3.98	3.40	3.94	4.39	4.33	3.99	4.73	4.49	
Mar	9.62	7.83	6.62	6.72	8.12	3.97	3.40	3.89	4.35	4.27	3.84	4.60	4.57	
Apr	9.62	7.81	6.60	6.64	8.19	3.95	3.40	3.89	4.36	4.28	3.97	4.71	4.62	
May	9.64	7.82	6.96	6.56	8.00	3.93	3.38	3.85	4.28	4.20	3.86	4.68	4.61	
June	9.61	7.72	6.62	6.49	7.90	3.89	3.32	3.76	4.13	4.09	3.84	4.60	4.50	
July	9.52	7.80	6.67	6.61	7.96	3.87	3.33	3.70	4.06	4.05	3.88	4.53	4.30	

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	over 5 years
2004 Nov	5.37	4.02	4.79	4.55	2.95	3.41	4.31	
Dec	5.26	3.97	4.67	4.46	3.05	3.55	4.10	
2005 Jan	5.38	3.97	4.69	4.47	3.02	3.30	4.10	
Feb	5.30	3.91	4.76	4.36	3.02	3.34	3.81	
Mar	5.28	3.89	4.51	4.32	3.02	3.48	4.11	
Apr	5.22	3.88	4.51	4.34	3.00	3.54	3.99	
May	5.14	3.91	4.45	4.24	2.99	3.61	3.80	
June	5.12	3.87	4.45	4.14	2.92	3.44	3.88	
July	5.12	3.85	4.41	4.09	2.96	3.55	3.78	

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
2004 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	111,909	2.97	194,950	2.00	69,114	4.81	29,936
Oct	1.91	111,286	2.96	195,397	2.01	72,291	4.74	28,853
Nov	1.90	110,334	2.95	194,704	2.01	69,413	4.71	29,239
Dec	1.94	112,266	2.92	199,018	2.07	73,428	4.62	29,684
2005 Jan	1.94	109,623	2.91	198,936	2.05	71,982	4.61	28,809
Feb	1.92	109,099	2.89	198,918	2.01	70,218	4.56	28,550
Mar	1.98	107,152	2.88	198,059	2.03	69,433	4.57	28,190
Apr	1.98	106,627	2.87	198,127	2.03	71,680	4.42	23,890
May	1.99	106,379	2.83	195,384	2.03	71,741	4.42	23,881
June	1.98	105,056	2.83	195,073	2.03	69,719	4.33	24,559
July	1.98	104,577	2.81	194,028	2.03	72,105	4.23	25,296

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
2004 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	7,597	4.72	33,360	5.67	894,787	8.83	83,016	6.04	70,960	6.20	329,461
Oct	5.14	7,649	4.67	33,775	5.66	895,414	8.79	80,415	5.95	71,660	6.18	330,628
Nov	5.12	7,586	4.65	33,278	5.65	896,510	8.72	77,971	5.94	70,561	6.17	328,982
Dec	5.25	7,637	4.63	33,190	5.63	897,826	8.72	80,598	5.91	70,109	6.23	331,682
2005 Jan	5.20	7,201	4.60	32,930	5.61	896,162	8.72	79,153	5.88	69,565	6.21	330,629
Feb	5.14	7,107	4.58	32,852	5.60	895,869	8.77	77,215	5.91	69,138	6.20	329,691
Mar	5.14	7,152	4.56	33,789	5.59	894,877	8.80	77,975	5.89	69,157	6.20	327,558
Apr	5.07	7,116	4.58	31,177	5.56	897,746	8.70	76,047	5.86	70,598	6.19	329,222
May	4.99	6,983	4.56	30,996	5.54	898,416	8.76	75,999	5.83	71,128	6.19	328,707
June	4.99	7,118	4.53	30,947	5.52	899,575	8.77	77,156	5.83	71,357	6.18	328,311
July	4.93	7,032	4.49	30,817	5.49	902,650	8.70	75,014	5.79	71,644	6.16	328,182

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
2004 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	4.75	171,070	4.25	89,980	5.25	485,483
Oct	4.68	169,423	4.18	87,915	5.23	485,720
Nov	4.61	174,233	4.14	87,256	5.20	486,256
Dec	4.64	166,976	4.15	87,044	5.19	483,878
2005 Jan	4.65	163,146	4.12	86,960	5.15	483,211
Feb	4.69	164,658	4.09	86,165	5.14	483,024
Mar	4.66	164,367	4.06	85,401	5.12	480,353
Apr	4.59	163,098	4.04	84,101	5.09	481,216
May	4.61	162,342	4.06	83,456	5.07	481,891
June	4.63	164,192	4.02	83,350	5.05	478,638
July	4.56	160,557	3.99	84,654	5.01	481,157

* 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 credit is defined as 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
2004 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	418,189	1.89	23,981	2.50	913	2.78	2,724	2.13	506,492	2.55	85,177
Oct	1.17	421,839	1.92	22,905	2.67	960	3.03	2,649	2.13	506,856	2.54	85,738
Nov	1.15	434,898	1.92	23,384	2.41	856	3.04	2,839	2.16	506,807	2.54	86,549
Dec	1.17	428,606	1.90	25,470	2.39	929	2.59	2,791	2.13	515,840	2.55	87,804
2005 Jan	1.19	429,342	1.93	26,734	2.72	1,647	2.89	4,284	2.09	516,803	2.51	87,540
Feb	1.20	434,050	1.93	22,719	2.52	1,089	2.69	1,796	2.11	517,068	2.51	88,103
Mar	1.21	436,542	1.91	24,402	2.53	958	2.76	4,236	2.06	516,937	2.49	88,481
Apr	1.21	439,717	1.88	21,835	2.31	743	2.61	4,268	2.05	517,005	2.47	88,013
May	1.23	442,889	1.89	22,796	2.20	1,067	2.49	1,225	2.12	516,455	2.45	87,517
June	1.22	448,210	1.89	25,674	2.72	994	2.25	1,031	2.10	515,200	2.40	86,665
July	1.17	450,961	1.88	22,781	2.22	1,060	2.35	2,043	2.08	515,042	2.36	85,918

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	Effective interest rate ¹ % pa	Volume ⁷ € million
2004 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	138,157	1.95	30,538	2.51	274	3.94	2,033		
Oct	1.13	137,992	1.97	29,266	2.56	258	4.13	1,151		
Nov	1.13	142,752	1.95	29,259	2.24	176	4.04	2,678		
Dec	1.14	144,569	2.02	51,843	2.39	211	3.81	2,215		
2005 Jan	1.19	140,648	2.03	39,113	2.50	181	3.50	1,526		
Feb	1.20	140,178	1.97	33,053	2.24	134	3.93	1,055		
Mar	1.22	140,864	1.96	36,334	2.57	236	3.58	996		
Apr	1.24	144,016	1.97	35,595	2.35	314	3.56	907		
May	1.24	144,622	1.98	35,025	2.27	194	3.87	636		
June	1.24	148,194	1.97	48,861	2.08	235	4.10	1,211		
July	1.25	149,050	1.98	36,761	2.20	128	3.38	1,113		

Loans to households													
Consumer credit 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		Total	floating rate or up to 1 year ¹⁰		over 1 year and up to 5 years		over 5 years	
	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	Effective interest rate ¹ % pa	Volume ^{7} € million
2004 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
Oct	7.95	4.77	1,210	6.30	4,579	9.17	2,927	3.74	7,395	4.80	1,590	4.90	1,415
Nov	7.70	4.86	1,251	6.20	4,159	8.88	3,133	3.46	8,436	4.84	1,164	4.75	1,989
Dec	7.18	4.90	1,550	5.95	4,551	8.04	2,846	3.44	10,026	4.54	2,853	4.68	2,967
2005 Jan	7.94	4.98	1,347	6.38	4,289	9.05	2,847	3.68	9,059	4.64	1,578	4.67	2,251
Feb	7.92	4.85	1,531	6.35	3,720	8.98	2,743	3.66	4,633	4.68	1,182	4.38	1,653
Mar	7.82	4.73	1,648	6.26	4,173	8.90	3,353	3.71	7,213	4.72	1,700	4.58	2,224
Apr	7.84	4.90	1,405	6.15	4,809	8.94	3,627	3.70	7,385	4.79	1,415	4.61	2,157
May	7.87	5.47	1,324	6.04	3,972	8.93	3,085	3.61	8,078	4.75	1,488	4.58	1,620
June	7.86	5.35	1,515	6.09	4,707	8.73	3,779	3.65	8,095	4.69	2,177	4.60	2,597
July	7.94	5.37	1,179	6.19	4,978	8.74	3,699	3.65	8,414	4.62	1,941	4.44	2,397

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 volume-weighted 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)											
		Housing loans with an initial rate fixation of ³									
Overdrafts ¹¹		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
2004 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	4.87	4.44	2,058	4.53	2,371	4.96	4,139	4.97	2,551
Oct	10.26	53,107	4.78	4.30	3,091	4.48	2,343	4.89	4,077	4.88	2,730
Nov	10.22	50,788	4.72	4.45	1,887	4.40	2,131	4.78	3,961	4.76	3,164
Dec	10.30	52,435	4.61	4.37	2,292	4.29	2,682	4.63	5,217	4.67	3,598
2005 Jan	10.32	50,978	4.55	4.37	2,467	4.20	2,321	4.56	4,631	4.62	3,507
Feb	10.30	50,158	4.49	4.35	1,668	4.20	1,962	4.51	3,504	4.48	2,816
Mar	10.36	50,933	4.49	4.34	2,078	4.13	2,210	4.47	4,901	4.52	3,655
Apr	10.37	48,690	4.50	4.28	2,786	4.13	2,376	4.50	5,023	4.58	3,484
May	10.46	48,565	4.40	4.33	2,075	4.08	2,204	4.39	4,412	4.40	3,324
June	10.38	49,871	4.27	4.25	2,196	4.01	2,449	4.22	5,527	4.26	4,262
July	10.35	47,624	4.22	4.15	3,353	3.94	2,699	4.17	6,315	4.23	4,226

Loans to non-financial corporations									
		Loans up to €1 million with an initial rate fixation of ¹³							
Overdrafts ¹¹		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	Effective interest rate ¹ % pa
2004 July	6.21	80,484	4.62	7,193	5.01	1,360	5.05	1,171	5.05
Aug	6.25	77,547	4.42	6,177	5.08	1,030	5.00	1,098	5.00
Sep	6.25	81,220	4.51	7,522	4.92	1,207	4.97	1,216	4.97
Oct	6.11	79,457	4.55	7,213	4.96	1,238	4.92	1,200	4.92
Nov	5.96	80,969	4.61	6,218	4.83	1,336	4.62	1,141	4.62
Dec	6.01	76,804	4.50	6,458	4.75	1,520	4.64	2,147	4.64
2005 Jan	5.89	74,567	4.44	5,388	4.82	1,205	4.59	1,497	4.59
Feb	5.88	78,066	4.34	5,232	4.84	1,094	4.58	1,160	4.58
Mar	5.99	74,692	4.36	7,033	4.67	1,298	4.71	1,341	4.71
Apr	5.92	71,303	4.44	6,588	4.64	1,121	4.68	1,329	4.68
May	5.95	71,559	4.38	6,289	4.56	1,065	4.38	1,835	4.38
June	5.97	72,936	4.41	7,080	4.50	1,346	4.43	1,308	4.43
July	5.95	69,343	4.38	6,870	4.54	1,159	4.41	1,543	4.41

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	Effective interest rate ¹ % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	Effective interest rate ¹ % pa
2004 July	3.27	35,348	3.91	4,012	4.89	4,475	4.89	4,475	4.89
Aug	3.26	28,221	3.60	3,766	4.70	3,971	4.70	3,971	4.70
Sep	3.31	31,752	3.65	4,204	4.41	5,135	4.41	5,135	4.41
Oct	3.26	30,755	3.85	3,246	4.51	4,502	4.51	4,502	4.51
Nov	3.16	30,886	3.68	3,855	4.46	4,913	4.46	4,913	4.46
Dec	3.34	43,091	3.95	7,061	4.33	8,560	4.33	8,560	4.33
2005 Jan	3.35	34,508	3.75	4,041	4.27	4,889	4.27	4,889	4.27
Feb	3.40	26,543	3.66	3,928	3.99	5,083	3.99	5,083	3.99
Mar	3.23	44,390	3.59	5,771	4.28	6,314	4.28	6,314	4.28
Apr	3.12	49,798	3.76	4,657	4.28	5,827	4.28	5,827	4.28
May	3.11	42,311	3.68	5,578	3.94	5,733	3.94	5,733	3.94
June	3.15	45,170	3.67	5,302	4.05	6,020	4.05	6,020	4.05
July	3.15	42,996	3.82	4,691	4.09	5,195	4.09	5,195	4.09

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												
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	68,399	151,568	91,447	60,121	–	74,825	
2001	180,227	86,656	55,918	14,473	16,262	93,571	111,281	35,848	75,433	–	68,946	
2002	175,219	124,035	47,296	14,506	62,235	51,184	63,734	13,536	50,198	–	111,485	
2003	185,193	134,455	31,404	30,262	72,788	50,738	95,252	35,748	59,504	–	89,941	
2004	240,861	133,711	64,231	10,778	58,703	107,150	107,071	121,841	– 14,770	–	133,790	
2005 May	– 896	– 6,147	1,235	2,175	– 9,557	5,251	– 1,346	– 1,967	621	–	450	
June	45,750	24,791	23,869	– 4,621	5,542	20,959	11,848	7,670	4,178	–	33,902	
July	2,558	8,728	– 5,198	– 1,673	15,599	– 6,170	– 13,281	– 5,507	– 7,774	–	15,839	

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									
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	–	2,932	
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	–	22,678	
1998	249,504	48,796	200,708	149,151	20,252	128,899	–	100,353	
€ million									
1999	150,013	36,010	114,003	103,136	18,637	84,499	–	46,877	
2000	140,461	22,733	117,728	164,654	23,293	141,361	–	24,193	
2001	82,665	17,575	65,090	– 2,252	– 14,714	12,462	–	84,917	
2002	37,404	9,232	28,172	16,472	– 23,236	39,708	–	20,932	
2003	14,046	16,838	– 2,791	– 14,631	7,056	21,687	–	28,678	
2004	3,157	10,157	– 7,002	7,783	5,045	2,738	–	4,627	
2005 May	– 3,513	217	– 3,296	– 33,222	– 17,558	– 15,664	–	36,735	
June	– 388	702	– 1,090	– 34,782	– 23,504	– 11,278	–	34,394	
July	586	428	158	– 422	2,164	– 2,586	–	1,008	

* 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 Excluding shares of public limited investment companies; 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			
Gross sales 4									
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	990,399	688,844	33,774	90,815	162,353	401,904	31,517	270,040	12,344
2005 Apr	87,422	62,426	1,574	9,116	9,914	41,823	1,107	23,890	–
May	76,638	53,580	2,050	4,609	11,778	35,143	3,062	19,996	400
June	116,419	85,669	1,667	15,010	19,458	49,535	1,673	29,077	–
July	94,505	64,022	3,202	7,988	13,493	39,339	3,172	27,311	–
of which: Debt securities with maturities of more than four years 5									
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	424,769	275,808	20,060	48,249	54,075	153,423	20,286	128,676	4,320
2005 Apr	41,635	30,629	664	7,351	4,126	18,488	913	10,093	–
May	34,771	19,220	1,473	1,593	2,609	13,545	2,272	13,278	400
June	57,114	41,201	1,055	10,085	6,736	23,326	935	14,978	–
July	45,080	28,579	1,897	6,449	4,779	15,454	2,250	14,251	–
Net sales 6									
1992	304,751	115,786	13,104	58,235	19,585	24,864	–	175	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	21,634
1995	205,482	173,797	18,260	96,125	3,072	56,342	–	354	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	–
2001	84,122	60,905	6,932	9,254	28,808	34,416	8,739	14,479	–
2002	131,976	56,393	7,936	26,806	20,707	54,561	14,306	61,277	–
2003	124,556	40,873	2,700	42,521	44,173	36,519	18,431	65,253	–
2004	167,233	81,860	1,039	52,615	50,142	83,293	18,768	66,605	–
2005 Apr	43,136	26,125	47	3,609	3,881	18,588	881	16,130	–
May	3,985	5,996	573	2,724	697	7,450	2,095	4,105	–
June	31,033	26,231	496	1,815	4,381	20,531	–	6,980	–
July	25,718	6,862	675	4,692	2,247	8,632	357	18,499	–

* 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 ¹							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					
DM million										
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	
€ million										
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	2,773,007	1,685,766	159,360	553,927	316,745	655,734	73,844	1,013,397	170,543	
2005 May	2,873,679	1,754,945	162,927	540,933	345,727	705,358	79,302	1,039,431	152,094	
June	2,904,711	1,781,176	162,431	542,748	350,108	725,889	77,124	1,046,411	146,207	
July	2,930,429	1,788,038	163,106	538,056	352,354	734,521	77,481	1,064,911	144,458	

Breakdown by remaining period to maturity ²

Position at end-July 2005

	984,504	649,070	61,530	209,724	116,090	261,726	19,622	315,813	37,607
less than 2	683,200	463,526	51,093	164,616	98,467	149,350	12,828	206,847	64,382
2 to less than 4	462,982	276,833	23,862	100,502	56,197	96,273	13,683	172,465	25,582
4 to less than 6	263,622	128,274	21,232	32,996	20,763	53,284	10,801	124,546	4,248
6 to less than 8	232,177	106,980	5,039	16,382	19,940	65,620	12,577	112,620	5,200
8 to less than 10	135,820	109,485	266	8,533	13,008	87,677	1,363	24,972	3,923
10 to less than 15	27,461	14,743	85	1,431	10,245	2,981	656	12,062	1,768
15 to less than 20	140,665	39,127	-	3,875	17,644	17,609	5,951	95,587	1,747
20 and more									

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

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

4 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 ²	
			cash payments and ex- change of convertible bonds ¹	issue of bonus shares	contribution of claims and other real assets	contribution of shares, mining shares, GmbH shares, etc	merger and transfer of assets	change of legal form	reduction of capital and liquidation		
DM million											
1992	160,813	9,198	4,295	728	1,743	1,073	-	732	3,030	942	364,548
1993	168,005	7,190	5,224	772	387	876	10	707	707	783	533,920
1994	190,012	14,237	6,114	1,446	1,521	1,883	-	447	5,086	1,367	519,280
1995	211,231	21,217	5,894	1,498	1,421	1,421	-	623	13,739	2,133	553,110
1996	216,461	7,131	8,353	1,355	396	1,684	-	3,056	833	2,432	723,077
1997	221,575	5,115	4,164	2,722	370	1,767	-	2,423	197	1,678	1,040,769
1998	238,156	16,578	6,086	2,566	658	8,607	-	4,055	3,905	1,188	1,258,042
€ million											
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	164,802	2,669	3,960	1,566	276	696	-	220	1,760	2,286	887,217
2005 May	164,566	87	66	167	16	12	-	3	75	-	916,865
June	164,702	136	186	72	64	1	-	134	167	-	943,114
July	164,727	25	192	281	18	7	-	292	44	-	964,930

 * Excluding shares of public limited investment companies. — 0 From January
 1994, including the shares of east German companies (resultant increase in
 share circulation: DM7,771 million). — 1 Including shares issued out of
 company profits. — 2 Enterprises whose shares are listed on the Official Mar-
 ket, 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. — 3 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	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	
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	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.6	4.2	4.0	4.0	120.19	99.89	268.32	4,256.08			
2005 May	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.8	3.2	122.43	102.18	277.14	4,460.63			
June	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.0	123.30	103.01	286.15	4,586.28			
July	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.0	122.52	102.14	304.73	4,886.50			
Aug	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.0	122.90	102.81	302.19	4,829.69			

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								Purchases							
	Sales = total pur- chases	Domestic mutual funds ¹ (sales receipts)							Foreign funds ⁴	Residents						Non-resi- dents ⁵
		Total	Mutual funds open to the general public				Special- ised funds	Total		Credit institutions including building and loan associations ²		Non-banks ³				
			of which	Money market funds	Secur- ities- based funds	Open- end real estate funds				Total	of which Foreign mutual fund shares	Total	of which Foreign mutual fund shares			
DM million																
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	689	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	11,002		
2001	97,077	76,811	35,522	12,410	9,195	10,159	41,289	20,266	96,127	10,251	2,703	85,876	17,563	951		
2002	66,571	59,482	25,907	3,682	7,247	14,916	33,575	7,089	67,251	2,100	3,007	65,151	4,082	680		
2003	48,016	43,943	20,079	- 924	7,408	14,166	23,864	4,073	49,860	- 2,658	734	52,518	3,339	1,844		
2004	13,404	1,453	- 3,978	- 6,160	- 1,246	3,245	5,431	11,951	8,340	8,446	3,796	- 106	8,155	5,064		
2005 May	3,475	1,298	135	- 537	641	- 61	1,163	2,177	3,686	1,343	471	2,343	1,706	211		
June	9,458	5,714	1,635	108	1,179	291	4,079	3,744	9,231	1,261	1,060	7,970	2,684	227		
July	10,880	7,235	4,009	1,122	2,382	311	3,226	3,645	9,051	1,610	444	7,441	3,201	1,829		

¹ Including public limited investment companies. — ² Book values. — ³ Residual. — ⁴ Net purchases or net sales (-) of foreign fund shares by residents; transaction values. — ⁵ 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												
				Compensation of employees	Other operating expenditure	Current grants	Interest	Fixed asset formation	Financial aid 4							
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	554.0	446.2	598.2	169.9	69.8	212.5	66.6	40.1	39.2	- 44.2	445.1	449.1	- 4.0	921.9	970.1	- 48.2
2002 pe	550.7	441.7	607.8	173.3	69.5	225.7	66.1	38.7	33.5	- 57.0	457.7	466.0	- 8.3	923.7	989.1	- 65.4
2003 pe	547.5	442.2	615.0	174.0	68.8	236.2	65.7	36.3	34.8	- 67.5	467.8	474.4	- 6.6	925.9	1,000.0	- 74.1
2004 pe	543.7	443.0	610.1	173.5	68.5	237.9	64.8	34.4	29.9	- 66.4	470.1	468.7	+ 1.4	925.1	990.1	- 65.0
2004 Q1 p	116.3	96.9	158.5	41.7	15.7	63.0	25.3	5.4	6.3	- 42.1	116.4	116.8	- 0.4	206.4	248.9	- 42.5
Q2 p	132.9	112.9	141.5	41.5	15.5	59.4	10.0	6.8	6.3	- 8.6	115.8	116.4	- 0.6	226.0	235.2	- 9.2
Q3 p	133.6	107.8	152.1	41.9	16.1	57.5	20.4	8.5	6.3	- 18.6	114.0	116.0	- 2.1	226.5	247.1	- 20.6
Q4 p	159.7	125.6	157.3	46.6	20.7	56.1	8.7	12.6	10.7	+ 2.4	121.6	118.7	+ 2.9	263.6	258.3	+ 5.3
2005 Q1 p	121.7	99.2	159.9	41.1	15.2	66.3	25.2	4.6	6.6	- 38.2	117.1	117.5	- 0.4	211.3	249.9	- 38.6

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	50.4	52.6	119.5	123.2	24.8	25.2
2002 pe	238.9	271.6	183.5	207.5	48.0	53.3	119.9	124.5	25.1	25.3
2003 pe	239.6	278.8	182.9	208.8	49.1	53.5	117.1	125.0	24.7	25.5
2004 pe	233.8	273.6	186.4	207.8	48.4	52.1	120.8	124.7	25.0	25.1
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
Q3 p	58.3	71.2	45.1	50.5	12.5	12.5	29.9	30.5	6.2	6.2
Q4 p	74.4	66.7	51.8	54.1	13.1	15.0	35.9	34.9	7.6	7.5
2005 Q1 p	46.0	74.9	45.8	52.9	10.8	12.5	25.7	29.4	5.6	5.5

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	1997	1998	1999	2000 ¹	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^{pe}
Revenue	1,731.7	1,779.3	945.0	967.0	952.6	955.2	963.7	958.7
<i>of which</i>								
Taxes	857.2	897.3	490.5	511.7	488.3	485.4	489.6	487.2
Social contributions	720.2	727.8	375.4	378.4	383.7	389.2	394.4	395.3
Expenditure	1,830.7	1,862.9	974.3	990.7	1,012.2	1,034.7	1,050.3	1,039.9
<i>of which</i>								
Intermediate consumption	150.6	154.3	83.5	82.4	85.2	88.7	89.2	89.5
Compensation of employees	319.4	319.8	165.6	166.1	166.2	169.1	169.0	168.7
Interest	126.7	129.0	63.2	65.1	64.5	62.9	64.6	62.9
Social benefits ²	984.7	998.4	523.1	532.7	551.2	574.1	588.1	586.6
Gross capital formation	69.0	69.4	37.6	36.8	36.8	35.5	32.9	30.7
Net lending/net borrowing	- 99.0	- 83.6	- 29.3	- 23.7	- 59.6	- 79.6	- 86.6	- 81.2
<i>Memo item</i>								
As defined in the Maastricht Treaty								
Deficit as % of GDP ^{3,4}	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.2	2.9	3.8	4.1	3.7
Debt level	2,232.9	2,298.2	1,210.3	1,221.8	1,232.5	1,283.6	1,366.4	1,437.2
as % of GDP ³	60.6	60.6	61.2	59.9	59.1	60.7	64.1	65.8

Source: Federal Statistical Office. — * Figures in accordance with ESA 95. In contrast to the figures shown by the Federal Statistical Office, totals include (without affecting net lending/net borrowing) customs duties, the EU share in VAT revenue and EU subsidies. — ¹ Adjusted for proceeds from the sale of UMTS licences. The figures of the Federal Statistical Office record such proceeds (€50.8 billion) under "net increase in non-produced assets", with the result that government expenditure is lower and a surplus (€27.1 billion or 1.3% of GDP) is shown. — ² Including social benefits in kind. — ³ In the European budgetary surveillance procedure, GDP excluding financial

intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) is still being used as the basis for calculating the deficit and debt ratios for the current year. Accordingly, the ratios listed here are therefore higher than those calculated based on August 2005 GDP figures published by the Federal Statistical Office (deficit ratio: up to 0.1 percentage point higher, debt ratio: up to 1 percentage point higher). — ⁴ Unlike the net lending/net borrowing balance as shown in the national accounts, the deficit ratio as defined in the Maastricht Treaty includes interest payments arising from swap transactions and forward rate agreements.

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 ⁴		Balance of untransferred tax shares ⁵
	Total	Total ¹	Central government ²	State government		European Union ³	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	442,966	386,459	208,920	157,899	.	19,641	56,365	5,243	+ 142
2005 Q1	100,046	85,690	42,005	35,976	.	7,708	10,952	1,164	+ 3,405
Q2	...	96,535	52,716	39,438	.	4,381	...	...	...
2005 Mar	.	29,529	16,275	11,681	.	1,573	.	.	.
Apr	.	27,255	15,040	10,963	.	1,253	.	.	.
May	.	31,333	16,961	12,805	.	1,566	.	.	.
June	.	37,947	20,715	15,671	.	1,562	.	.	.
July	.	29,328	15,851	11,909	.	1,568	.	.	.

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

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

VIII Public finances in Germany

5 Tax revenue, by type

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

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	409,517	159,104	123,896	5,394	13,123	16,691	137,366	104,715	32,651	5,661	84,554	19,774	3,059	23,058	
2005 Q1	90,403	34,325	27,867	- 3,761	4,416	5,804	34,909	28,031	6,878	222	15,206	5,005	736	4,713	
Q2	102,224	40,747	29,030	3,359	2,715	5,643	33,009	25,180	7,829	1,454	20,556	5,673	786	5,689	
2005 Mar	30,671	11,969	8,689	- 2,792	4,595	1,477	9,884	7,580	2,304	14	6,814	1,724	266	1,142	
Apr	28,803	9,432	9,485	- 924	- 810	1,681	9,902	7,434	2,468	987	6,503	1,706	272	1,547	
May	32,980	11,304	9,777	- 779	- 440	2,747	12,070	9,108	2,962	462	6,765	2,121	259	1,648	
June	40,441	20,011	9,769	5,062	3,965	1,216	11,037	8,638	2,399	5	7,288	1,846	255	2,494	
July	30,997	10,336	10,355	- 1,093	- 191	1,265	11,078	8,721	2,358	1,091	6,587	1,645	261	1,669	

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	41,782	13,630	2,195	8,750	6,597	11,601	7,740	80	4,284	788	6,883	28,373	9,939	797
2005 Q1	4,407	2,499	335	3,854	1,200	2,912	2,149	6	905	168	1,777	7,367	2,275	223
Q2	9,916	3,610	562	1,627	2,010	2,832	2,342	80	1,413	202	1,635	...	...	...
2005 Mar	3,169	1,066	222	523	515	1,320	805	2	301	51	566	.	.	.
Apr	3,156	1,246	207	504	679	712	787	7	288	62	561	.	.	.
May	3,447	1,220	165	637	468	828	776	5	744	67	529	.	.	.
June	3,313	1,143	191	486	863	1,292	779	68	381	73	545	.	.	.
July	3,368	1,264	186	430	570	769	724	1	303	77	540	.	.	.

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 *

€ million

End of year or month	Total	Treasury discount paper (Bubills) 1	Treasury notes 2,3	Five-year Federal notes (Bobls) 2	Federal savings notes	Bonds 2	Direct lending by credit institu- tions 4	Loans from non-banks		Old debt		
								Social security funds	Other 4	arising from German unifica- tion 5	Equalisa- tion claims	Other 6
General government												
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	1,358,121	36,022	246,414	153,616	12,810	471,129	396,832	341	34,163	- 1	6,711	86
2004 June	1,411,658	37,307	269,972	162,642	10,590	488,668	391,296	371	44,057	- 45	6,711	88
Sep	1,429,216	37,494	276,918	166,711	10,568	494,621	390,436	413	46,434	- 38	5,572	87
Dec	1,430,413	35,722	279,796	168,958	10,817	495,418	379,984	430	53,672	- 38	5,572	82
2005 Mar P	1,457,149	37,489	290,175	162,644	11,037	506,670	387,456	474	55,586	- 36	5,572	84
Central government 7,8,9												
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	767,697	35,235	87,538	143,431	12,810	436,194	38,146	223	7,326	- 1	6,711	85
2004 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
Dec	812,083	34,440	95,638	159,272	10,817	460,380	34,835	333	10,751	- 38	5,572	81
2005 Mar	870,368	36,393	102,959	162,592	11,037	495,478	45,119	373	10,798	- 36	5,572	83
June	874,015	36,021	105,227	170,338	11,180	495,879	38,778	408	10,562	- 36	5,572	86
State government (western)												
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	355,661	472	125,356	.	.	.	207,880	4	21,949	.	.	1
2004 June	368,240	900	141,270	.	.	.	197,032	4	29,033	.	.	1
Sep	374,415	900	145,136	.	.	.	198,760	0	29,618	.	.	1
Dec	376,697	750	148,219	.	.	.	193,216	3	34,508	.	.	1
2005 Mar P	382,341	250	154,965	.	.	.	190,360	3	36,762	.	.	1
June P	384,373	0	157,226	.	.	.	189,139	3	38,005	.	.	1
State government (eastern)												
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	68,076	315	28,833	.	.	.	37,022	-	1,906	.	.	.
2004 June	71,252	777	31,897	.	.	.	35,530	27	3,021	.	.	.
Sep	71,512	729	31,967	.	.	.	35,295	27	3,495	.	.	.
Dec	71,975	533	31,400	.	.	.	35,428	-	4,614	.	.	.
2005 Mar P	73,190	846	32,251	.	.	.	35,866	-	4,227	.	.	.
June P	74,898	1,193	33,154	.	.	.	36,142	-	4,409	.	.	.

For footnotes, see end of the table.

VIII Public finances in Germany

7 General government debt * (cont'd)

€ 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
Local government (western) 10												
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	90,906	.	77	.	.	603	87,868	19	2,339	.	.	.
2004 June	93,250	.	77	.	.	707	90,106	20	2,340	.	.	.
Sep	93,800	.	77	.	.	656	90,707	20	2,340	.	.	.
Dec	95,057	.	—	.	.	552	91,317	13	3,174	.	.	.
2005 Mar P	95,600	.	—	.	.	591	91,819	15	3,175	.	.	.
Local government (eastern) 10												
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	16,951	.	—	.	.	131	16,601	87	132	.	.	.
2004 June	16,900	.	—	.	.	131	16,549	90	130	.	.	.
Sep	17,000	.	—	.	.	131	16,649	90	130	.	.	.
Dec	17,353	.	—	.	.	131	16,914	73	235	.	.	.
2005 Mar P	17,250	.	—	.	.	131	16,809	75	235	.	.	.
ERP Special Fund 7												
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	19,261	.	51	.	.	10,169	8,522	8	512	.	.	.
2004 June	18,525	.	51	.	.	10,169	7,909	8	389	.	.	.
Sep	18,525	.	51	.	.	10,169	7,909	8	389	.	.	.
Dec	18,200	.	51	.	.	10,169	7,584	8	389	.	.	.
2005 Mar	18,098	.	51	.	.	10,169	7,482	8	389	.	.	.
June	17,270	.	51	.	.	10,169	6,812	—	238	.	.	.
Indemnification Fund												
1999	132	.	.	.	.	132	.	.	.	.	.	.
2000	204	.	.	.	.	204	.	.	.	.	.	.
2001	285	.	.	.	.	285	.	.	.	.	.	.
2002	369	.	.	.	.	369	.	.	.	.	.	.
2003	469	.	.	.	.	469	.	.	.	.	.	.
2004 June	396	.	.	.	.	396	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sep	398	.	.	.	.	398	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dec	400	.	.	.	.	400	.	.	.	.	.	.
2005 Mar	302	.	.	.	.	302	.	.	.	.	.	.
June	302	.	.	.	.	302	.	.	.	.	.	.
German Unity Fund 7,9												
1999	40,102	—	275	500	.	28,846	10,292	—	189	.	.	.
2000	40,425	—	275	2,634	.	29,593	7,790	—	133	.	.	.
2001	39,638	—	3,748	10,134	.	21,292	4,315	—	149	.	.	.
2002	39,441	—	3,820	10,134	.	22,315	3,146	—	26	.	.	.
2003	39,099	—	4,610	10,134	.	23,563	793	—	—	.	.	.
2004 June	39,103	.	4,538	9,634	.	23,787	1,144	—	—	.	.	.
Sep	39,210	.	4,538	9,634	.	23,787	1,251	—	—	.	.	.
Dec	38,650	.	4,538	9,634	.	23,787	690	—	—	.	.	.

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 On 1 July 1999 central government 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. As from July, the aforementioned special funds are recorded under central government. — 9 On 1 January 2005 central government assumed joint responsibility for the debts of the German Unity Fund. As from January, the aforementioned special fund is recorded under central government. — 10 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 ¹						
	2003	2004	Mar 2005 p	2003		2004				2005
				Total	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 p
	€ million									
Borrowers										
Central government ²	767,697	812,083	870,368	+ 42,292	+ 44,386	+ 34,993	+ 1,301	+ 10,365	- 2,273	+ 19,633
German Unity Fund ²	39,099	38,650	-	- 342	- 450	+ 520	- 516	+ 107	- 561	-
ERP Special Fund	19,261	18,200	18,098	- 139	- 1,061	- 685	- 51	-	- 325	- 102
Indemnification Fund	469	400	302	+ 100	- 69	- 79	+ 6	+ 1	+ 2	- 98
State government (western)	355,661	376,697	382,341	+ 27,271	+ 21,036	+ 7,541	+ 5,038	+ 6,175	+ 2,282	+ 5,644
State government (eastern)	68,076	71,975	73,190	+ 4,294	+ 3,899	+ 1,585	+ 1,592	+ 260	+ 462	+ 1,216
Local government (western) ³	90,906	95,057	95,600	+ 7,439	+ 4,805	+ 1,961	+ 1,114	+ 491	+ 1,239	+ 1,180
Local government (eastern) ³	16,951	17,353	17,250	+ 249	+ 373	- 30	+ 4	+ 110	+ 289	- 103
Total	1,358,121	1,430,413	1,457,149	+ 81,164	+ 72,917	+ 45,805	+ 8,487	+ 17,509	+ 1,115	+ 27,373
Debt by category										
Treasury discount paper (Bubills) ⁴	36,022	35,722	37,489	+ 5,207	- 299	+ 1,187	+ 99	+ 187	- 1,772	+ 1,766
Treasury notes ⁵	246,414	279,796	290,175	+ 42,463	+ 33,382	+ 14,031	+ 9,528	+ 6,946	+ 2,878	+ 10,379
Five-year Federal notes (Bobls) ⁵	153,616	168,958	162,644	+ 15,947	+ 15,342	+ 6,119	+ 2,907	+ 4,070	+ 2,246	- 6,314
Federal savings notes	12,810	10,817	11,037	- 5,088	- 1,993	- 1,565	- 656	- 22	+ 249	+ 219
Bonds ⁵	471,129	495,418	506,670	+ 14,829	+ 24,289	+ 14,792	+ 2,748	+ 5,953	+ 796	+ 11,252
Direct lending by credit institutions ⁶	396,832	379,984	387,456	- 6,541	- 16,223	+ 4,553	- 9,333	- 910	- 10,534	+ 8,109
Loans from social security funds	341	430	474	+ 204	+ 89	+ 31	-	+ 42	+ 17	+ 44
Other loans ⁶	34,122	53,632	55,545	+ 15,319	+ 19,509	+ 6,700	+ 3,194	+ 2,377	+ 7,238	+ 1,913
Old debt ⁷	85	44	48	- 41	- 41	- 42	+ 0	+ 6	- 4	+ 4
Equalisation claims	6,711	5,572	5,572	- 1,134	- 1,138	+ 0	+ 0	- 1,139	+ 1	-
Investment assistance levy	41	41	41	- 0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,358,121	1,430,413	1,457,149	+ 81,164	+ 72,917	+ 45,805	+ 8,487	+ 17,509	+ 1,115	+ 27,373
Creditors										
Banking system										
Bundesbank	4,440	4,440	4,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	524,800	541,900	548,900	- 7,127	+ 17,725	+ 26,088	+ 3,768	+ 3,451	- 15,582	+ 7,637
Domestic non-banks										
Social security funds	341	430	474	+ 204	+ 89	+ 31	-	+ 42	+ 17	+ 44
Other ⁸	275,640	263,943	258,735	+ 40,787	- 11,697	- 6,914	+ 3,219	- 10,384	+ 2,380	- 5,208
Foreign creditors ^{pe}	552,900	619,700	644,600	+ 47,300	+ 66,800	+ 26,600	+ 1,500	+ 24,400	+ 14,300	+ 24,900
Total	1,358,121	1,430,413	1,457,149	+ 81,164	+ 72,917	+ 45,805	+ 8,487	+ 17,509	+ 1,115	+ 27,373

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

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

9 Loans raised by general government against borrowers' notes

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

End of year or month	Total ¹	Central government ^{2,3}	German Unity Fund ³	ERP Special Fund	State government	Local government ^{4,5}	Federal Railways Fund ³	Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities ³	Equalisation Fund for Safeguarding the Use of Coal ³
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	399,304	38,410	793	9,042	260,046	91,013	-	-	-
2004 Mar	396,842	38,307	793	8,357	258,808	90,578	-	-	-
June	397,237	37,827	690	8,305	259,854	90,560	-	-	-
Sep	399,706	38,664	690	8,305	261,515	90,531	-	-	-
Dec	399,250	36,791	690	7,981	262,070	91,719	-	-	-
2005 Mar p	399,064	36,069	-	7,878	264,478	90,639	-	-	-

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

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

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) 1			Federal Treasury notes (Schätze) 2	Five-year Federal notes (Bobs) 2	Federal savings notes	Federal bonds (Bunds) 2	Direct lending by credit institutions 3,4	Indebtedness to non-banks		Old debt		
	Total	of which Federal Treasury financing paper	Total						Social security funds	Other 3,5,6	arising from German unification 7	Equalisation claims	Other 8
1997	905,691	25,286	5,221	78,848	177,721	99,317	481,619	31,845	5	870	1,300	8,684	197
1998	957,983	24,666	4,558	84,760	199,274	92,698	519,718	24,125	-	2,603	1,270	8,684	186
1999 9	714,069	11,553	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
2004	812,083	34,440	1,074	95,638	159,272	10,817	460,380	34,835	333	10,751	- 38	5,572	81
2004 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	827,013	35,341	1,087	102,894	161,759	10,570	460,206	39,892	268	10,463	- 38	5,572	86
Nov	820,571	34,819	1,085	104,060	160,102	10,731	460,112	34,399	268	10,463	- 38	5,572	83
Dec	812,083	34,440	1,074	95,638	159,272	10,817	460,380	34,835	333	10,751	- 38	5,572	81
2005 Jan 10	874,505	34,968	1,090	106,345	169,269	10,895	490,938	45,389	333	10,751	- 38	5,572	83
Feb	876,329	34,936	1,099	107,310	162,504	10,951	495,304	48,593	363	10,751	- 38	5,572	83
Mar	870,368	36,393	1,113	102,959	162,592	11,037	495,478	45,119	373	10,798	- 36	5,572	83
Apr	878,471	36,543	1,122	109,471	168,826	11,067	496,610	39,139	398	10,798	- 36	5,572	84
May	875,543	36,089	1,121	110,280	166,045	11,119	492,031	43,152	408	10,798	- 36	5,572	85
June	874,015	36,021	1,111	105,227	170,338	11,180	495,879	38,778	408	10,562	- 36	5,572	86
July	889,814	36,128	1,091	110,360	171,179	11,186	506,393	39,106	408	10,562	- 36	4,443	86
Aug p	878,692	35,870	1,078	110,935	156,922	11,082	514,178	34,243	408	10,562	- 36	4,443	86

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 On 1 July 1999 central government 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. — 10 On 1 January 2005 central government assumed joint responsibility for the debts of the German Unity Fund.

11 Central government borrowing in the market

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

Period	Total new borrowing		of which										Change in money market deposits
			Federal bonds (Bunds)		Five-year Federal notes (Bobs)		Other securities 2		Loans against borrowers' notes		Money market loans		
	Gross 1	Net	Gross 1	Net	Gross 1	Net	Gross 1	Net	Gross	Net			
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	
2004	+ 228,122	+ 44,389	+ 52,701	+ 24,185	+ 35,589	+ 15,842	+ 130,801	+ 5,313	+ 7,186	- 1,620	+ 1,844	+ 802	
2004 Jan-Aug	+ 165,086	+ 56,863	+ 45,504	+ 32,251	+ 26,223	+ 12,421	+ 83,597	+ 8,687	+ 4,903	- 174	+ 4,859	+ 11,931	
2005 Jan-Aug p	+ 153,682	+ 27,955	+ 46,340	+ 30,011	+ 15,828	- 11,984	+ 85,171	+ 12,453	+ 1,388	- 6,356	+ 4,956	- 2,108	
2004 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	+ 20,064	+ 12,657	+ 724	+ 724	+ 4,733	+ 4,733	+ 13,443	+ 7,172	+ 303	- 834	+ 861	+ 8,203	
Nov	+ 11,485	- 6,442	+ 5,004	- 94	+ 4,289	- 1,657	+ 6,808	+ 804	+ 640	- 237	- 5,256	- 8,455	
Dec	+ 12,730	- 8,485	+ 269	+ 268	- 830	- 830	+ 11,333	- 8,714	+ 365	- 803	+ 1,593	+ 226	
2005 Jan	+ 37,004	+ 23,768	+ 13,043	+ 6,772	+ 362	+ 362	+ 12,951	+ 6,774	+ 285	- 502	+ 10,362	+ 4,588	
Feb	+ 14,998	+ 1,824	+ 4,366	+ 4,366	+ 213	- 6,765	+ 7,107	+ 990	+ 177	+ 100	+ 3,134	- 1,756	
Mar	+ 13,233	- 5,961	+ 174	+ 174	+ 89	+ 89	+ 15,149	- 2,809	+ 224	- 1,014	- 2,404	- 7,798	
Apr	+ 16,692	+ 8,103	+ 1,132	+ 1,131	+ 6,233	+ 6,233	+ 12,766	+ 6,693	+ 95	- 2,422	- 3,533	+ 5,598	
May	+ 20,117	- 2,928	+ 5,478	- 4,579	+ 3,205	- 2,780	+ 6,442	+ 406	+ 250	- 718	+ 4,742	- 4,800	
June	+ 17,505	- 1,528	+ 3,848	+ 3,848	+ 4,292	+ 4,292	+ 12,895	- 5,059	+ 50	- 1,031	- 3,579	+ 694	
July	+ 23,703	+ 15,799	+ 10,514	+ 10,514	+ 841	+ 841	+ 11,298	+ 5,246	+ 236	- 487	+ 814	+ 14,482	
Aug p	+ 10,430	- 11,121	+ 7,785	+ 7,785	+ 592	- 14,257	+ 6,563	+ 214	+ 70	- 283	- 4,581	- 13,116	

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 German 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							
Germany													
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
2004 9,p	231,684	156,535	71,680	233,011	198,587	14,258	- 1,327	5,171	4,984	19	41	127	4,904
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
Q4 9	62,336	42,126	17,807	58,350	49,824	3,484	+ 3,986	5,171	4,984	19	41	127	4,904
2005 Q1	55,160	36,897	17,996	58,001	50,031	3,390	- 2,841	2,607	2,432	16	41	118	4,827
Q2	56,913	38,647	17,911	58,286	49,929	3,413	- 1,373	1,195	1,019	16	42	118	4,874

Source: Federal Minister of Labour and Social Affairs and Association of German Pension Insurance Funds. — * Excluding German pension insurance for the mining, railroad and maritime industries. — 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 the sustainability reserves. End of year or quarter. — 6 Including cash. — 7 Excluding loans to other social security funds; including participating interests. — 8 Excluding income arising from the revaluation of participating interests. — 9 Revenue includes proceeds from the disposal of equity 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 3	of which			Total	Job promotion 5,6				Promotion of winter construction
		Contributions	Levies 2		Total	Western Germany	Eastern Germany		Western Germany	Eastern Germany			
Germany													
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	56,508	29,735	21,528	8,207	19,155	10,564	8,591	272	- 6,215	6,215
2004	50,314	47,211	1,674	54,490	29,746	21,821	7,925	16,843	9,831	7,011	217	- 4,176	4,175
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
Q4	14,233	12,821	753	13,275	6,721	4,958	1,762	4,267	2,522	1,745	3	+ 958	- 3,181
2005 Q1	11,934	11,072	40	14,775	7,983	5,805	2,178	3,332	2,083	1,249	139	- 2,842	5,532
Q2	13,283	11,449	324	13,697	7,394	5,376	2,018	3,062	1,956	1,105	97	- 414	223

Source: Federal Employment Agency. — 1 Excluding central government liquidity assistance. — 2 Levies to promote winter construction and to pay insolvency compensation to employees. — 3 From 2005, including a compensatory amount to central government. — 4 Unemployment benefit, short-time working benefit. — 5 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. — 6 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	2002			2003			2004			2005				
	Index 2000=100			Annual percentage change			2003	2004				2005		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
At constant prices, chained														
I Origin of domestic product														
Production sector (excluding construction)	99.5	100.5	105.0	- 1.6	1.0	4.4	1.9	3.8	6.3	4.2	3.4	1.1	4.5	
Construction	90.5	86.4	85.1	- 4.1	- 4.5	- 1.6	- 2.5	2.3	- 0.5	- 4.2	- 3.1	- 11.7	- 1.7	
Wholesale/retail trade, hotel and restaurant services, transport and storage 1	103.7	102.3	104.2	0.7	- 1.3	1.9	- 1.1	2.0	2.4	1.0	2.2	1.2	2.1	
Financing, renting and business services 2	104.6	105.2	107.1	1.5	0.6	1.8	1.1	1.4	2.7	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.3	
Public and private services 3	102.4	102.1	102.4	2.0	- 0.3	0.4	- 0.4	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	- 1.0	- 0.1	
Gross value added	101.8	101.7	103.9	0.3	- 0.1	2.1	0.4	2.1	3.0	1.5	1.7	0.2	1.7	
Gross domestic product 4	101.3	101.1	102.8	0.1	- 0.2	1.6	0.3	2.0	2.1	1.2	1.3	- 0.3	1.5	
II Use of domestic product														
Private consumption 5	101.3	101.5	102.0	- 0.5	0.1	0.6	- 0.3	0.9	- 0.1	- 0.1	1.5	- 0.8	0.5	
Government consumption	102.0	102.1	100.5	1.4	0.1	- 1.6	- 0.6	- 0.9	- 1.3	- 1.0	- 3.0	- 1.4	- 0.3	
Machinery and equipment	89.1	88.9	91.3	- 7.5	- 0.2	2.6	0.4	- 1.3	0.9	5.1	5.1	3.7	7.5	
Premises	89.8	88.4	86.3	- 5.8	- 1.6	- 2.3	1.0	1.2	- 2.0	- 4.4	- 3.3	- 10.9	- 1.8	
Other investment 6	107.6	111.1	113.1	1.3	3.3	1.8	4.2	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.2	
Changes in inventories 7 8	.	.	.	- 0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	- 0.1	- 0.1	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	
Domestic use	97.6	98.1	98.7	- 1.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.3	- 0.5	1.4	1.0	- 1.0	1.5	
Net exports 8	.	.	.	1.9	- 0.7	1.1	- 0.6	1.7	2.6	- 0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	
Exports	111.0	113.6	124.2	4.2	2.4	9.3	2.7	8.0	13.7	7.3	8.4	4.1	5.4	
Imports	99.9	104.9	112.3	- 1.4	5.1	7.0	5.1	3.5	7.1	8.7	8.5	2.8	6.2	
Gross domestic product 4	101.3	101.1	102.8	0.1	- 0.2	1.6	0.3	2.0	2.1	1.2	1.3	- 0.3	1.5	
At current prices (€ billion)														
III Use of domestic product														
Private consumption 5	1,266.7	1,287.6	1,312.5	0.6	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.4	2.9	0.4	1.6	
Government consumption	412.3	415.5	412.8	3.0	0.8	- 0.6	- 0.9	0.3	0.6	- 1.1	- 2.1	- 0.1	0.5	
Machinery and equipment	151.9	146.9	149.4	- 9.3	- 3.2	1.7	- 2.0	- 2.4	0.1	4.3	4.0	2.8	6.3	
Premises	216.5	213.0	210.7	- 6.1	- 1.6	- 1.1	1.1	1.3	- 0.8	- 2.7	- 1.5	- 9.0	- 1.0	
Other investment 6	24.5	24.5	24.9	- 1.5	- 0.2	1.6	0.0	0.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.2	
Changes in inventories 7	- 24.0	- 11.6	- 4.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Domestic use	2,047.9	2,075.8	2,106.2	- 1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.6	2.2	2.1	0.1	2.4	
Net exports	97.1	87.6	109.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Exports	765.6	772.7	842.8	4.1	0.9	9.1	0.1	6.1	13.0	7.7	9.6	5.1	6.1	
Imports	668.5	685.1	733.4	- 3.6	2.5	7.0	1.8	0.2	6.7	10.0	11.1	4.9	8.2	
Gross domestic product 4	2,145.0	2,163.4	2,215.7	1.5	0.9	2.4	0.8	3.0	3.1	1.7	1.9	0.5	1.9	
IV Prices (2000 = 100)														
Private consumption	103.0	104.5	106.0	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	
Gross domestic product	102.7	103.7	104.5	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	
Terms of trade	102.0	103.0	102.8	2.1	1.0	- 0.2	0.6	1.5	- 0.2	- 0.8	- 1.3	- 1.0	- 1.2	
V Distribution of national income														
Compensation of employees	1,128.7	1,131.1	1,134.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	- 0.1	0.8	0.7	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.3	
Entrepreneurial and property income	452.5	468.9	523.8	2.8	3.6	11.7	5.1	12.1	17.4	8.0	9.8	4.3	8.7	
National income	1,581.2	1,600.0	1,658.3	1.3	1.2	3.6	1.2	4.3	5.6	2.4	2.4	1.3	2.6	
<i>Memo item:</i> Gross national income	2,120.9	2,147.3	2,216.0	1.4	1.2	3.2	1.5	3.6	4.3	2.5	2.5	0.9	2.2	

Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in August 2005. — 1 Including communication services. — 2 Financial intermediation, real estate activities, renting and business services. — 3 Including care-at-home services. — 4 Gross value added plus taxes on products (netted with 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. — 8 Contribution of growth to GDP.

IX Economic conditions

2 Output in the production sector
Germany

Adjusted for working-day variations ◦

Period	of which											
	Production sector, total	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												
2000	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9
2001	99.5	92.5	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	101.9	87.2	97.4	102.0	99.9	97.8	107.6
2004	100.8	80.4	102.6	102.5	103.4	105.7	87.4	97.9	104.5	103.7	101.2	111.9
2003 Nov	106.4	93.2	104.6	107.8	105.3	113.8	100.1	103.1	101.4	103.3	105.8	125.0
Dec	95.0	67.1	107.0	96.2	87.1	108.8	82.9	94.2	92.7	83.0	117.8	97.5
2004 Jan	92.0	49.3	116.2	93.3	96.6	90.6	83.4	93.6	101.9	104.6	82.5	97.4
Feb	94.1	56.7	106.4	96.2	98.7	96.9	86.5	92.0	101.6	103.1	87.7	110.1
Mar	105.1	76.2	110.2	107.2	107.9	111.7	96.0	99.5	107.3	111.6	106.2	121.6
Apr	100.6	85.9	101.0	101.9	104.4	103.8	88.1	96.3	107.6	104.1	98.5	114.3
May	99.8	86.8	97.6	101.3	103.5	104.0	86.2	94.8	102.5	105.4	98.5	115.3
June	103.5	93.0	91.0	105.9	107.2	111.0	87.0	97.2	103.4	111.3	106.4	120.6
July	103.3	95.5	92.6	105.2	107.1	108.3	87.0	99.1	105.7	106.6	105.4	112.1
Aug	93.8	85.5	90.7	94.9	98.6	93.5	68.1	95.8	103.6	94.0	89.5	90.6
Sep	106.8	95.0	95.3	109.1	109.1	114.6	96.8	101.3	105.9	107.3	112.8	120.7
Oct	108.2	93.3	104.9	109.9	109.9	113.8	96.6	105.4	108.0	106.8	104.0	127.0
Nov	106.7	85.7	110.0	108.3	107.7	112.2	94.4	104.9	107.5	105.2	104.2	120.4
Dec	95.9	61.9	115.5	96.9	89.5	107.9	78.8	95.4	99.0	84.3	118.3	92.9
2005 Jan +	95.5	49.3	112.8	97.8	102.3	95.0	83.5	96.9	112.7	105.1	86.4	103.0
Feb +	95.7	43.5	108.4	99.1	100.7	100.1	87.3	96.2	111.1	101.9	92.9	108.6
Mar +	7 107.3	7 60.0	112.3	111.1	109.9	117.3	97.8	104.3	117.8	109.7	113.7	122.4
Apr x	7 102.7	7 79.7	100.6	105.0	107.0	108.3	88.0	98.4	110.8	106.1	100.5	118.3
May x	7 100.6	7 79.6	97.9	102.8	106.2	103.7	80.5	99.1	111.7	102.1	98.2	108.2
June x	7 106.6	7 88.1	92.6	109.8	110.7	116.3	91.3	99.6	111.5	106.9	115.1	117.7
July z	7 106.6	7 90.7	94.2	109.4	110.9	113.5	85.4	103.7	117.0	108.3	107.1	117.4
Annual percentage change												
2000	+ 4.8	- 3.5	- 0.3	+ 6.3	+ 5.7	+ 9.7	+ 3.8	+ 1.4	+ 2.8	+ 8.2	+ 7.1	+ 11.2
2001	- 0.4	- 7.5	- 2.6	+ 0.5	- 0.5	+ 2.4	+ 0.5	- 1.1	- 1.9	+ 1.1	+ 2.2	+ 4.1
2002	- 1.2	- 3.8	+ 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	+ 0.8	- 5.2	- 0.8	+ 0.3	- 1.9	- 1.7	+ 2.1
2004	+ 2.4	- 5.5	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 3.9	+ 3.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 2.5	+ 3.8	+ 3.5	+ 4.0
2003 Nov	+ 0.7	- 3.1	+ 1.5	+ 0.8	+ 1.0	+ 2.7	- 3.3	- 2.6	- 0.7	- 1.9	+ 0.1	+ 4.3
Dec	+ 2.7	+ 5.3	+ 0.4	+ 2.8	+ 3.2	+ 3.3	- 0.5	+ 1.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.8	- 0.6	+ 7.7
2004 Jan	+ 1.9	- 4.8	+ 5.3	+ 1.7	+ 2.9	+ 0.8	+ 1.7	+ 0.8	- 0.6	+ 3.7	+ 2.1	- 4.4
Feb	+ 1.8	+ 10.1	+ 2.2	+ 1.4	+ 4.8	- 1.4	- 0.7	+ 0.3	+ 3.4	+ 3.1	- 4.0	- 0.7
Mar	+ 0.5	- 9.2	+ 1.1	+ 1.1	+ 1.9	+ 1.6	- 1.1	- 1.1	- 4.3	+ 1.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.2
Apr	+ 2.2	- 6.7	+ 0.7	+ 3.2	+ 4.0	+ 4.4	+ 2.8	- 0.4	+ 1.9	+ 1.2	+ 5.6	+ 5.0
May	+ 4.0	- 4.7	+ 2.4	+ 5.0	+ 4.7	+ 6.9	+ 8.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.1	+ 4.0	+ 7.2	+ 7.9
June	+ 3.5	- 5.8	- 0.7	+ 4.9	+ 4.7	+ 7.5	+ 4.2	- 0.2	- 0.1	+ 13.8	+ 4.4	+ 13.0
July	+ 2.9	- 6.6	+ 2.3	+ 3.8	+ 4.5	+ 5.0	+ 1.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.7	+ 4.8	+ 6.6	+ 3.1
Aug	+ 4.2	- 5.0	+ 0.3	+ 5.4	+ 5.9	+ 8.1	+ 1.3	+ 0.4	+ 4.8	+ 6.6	+ 4.7	+ 13.3
Sep	+ 4.4	- 5.8	+ 3.4	+ 5.4	+ 5.6	+ 7.4	- 0.4	+ 2.1	+ 8.5	+ 5.7	+ 7.9	+ 8.9
Oct	+ 2.9	- 6.0	+ 2.6	+ 3.7	+ 2.8	+ 7.1	- 1.3	+ 0.2	+ 3.8	- 0.4	+ 5.9	+ 13.0
Nov	+ 0.3	- 8.0	+ 5.2	+ 0.5	+ 2.3	- 1.4	- 5.7	+ 1.7	+ 6.0	+ 1.8	- 1.5	- 3.7
Dec	+ 0.9	- 7.7	+ 7.9	+ 0.7	+ 2.8	- 0.8	- 4.9	+ 1.3	+ 6.8	+ 1.6	+ 0.4	- 4.7
2005 Jan +	+ 3.8	± 0.0	- 2.9	+ 4.8	+ 5.9	+ 4.9	+ 0.1	+ 3.5	+ 10.6	+ 0.5	+ 4.7	+ 5.7
Feb +	+ 1.7	- 23.3	+ 1.9	+ 3.0	+ 2.0	+ 3.3	+ 0.9	+ 4.6	+ 9.4	- 1.2	+ 5.9	- 1.4
Mar +	7 + 2.1	7 - 21.3	+ 1.9	+ 3.6	+ 1.9	+ 5.0	+ 1.9	+ 4.8	+ 9.8	- 1.7	+ 7.1	+ 0.7
Apr x	7 + 2.1	7 - 7.2	- 0.4	+ 3.0	+ 2.5	+ 4.3	- 0.1	+ 2.2	+ 3.0	+ 1.9	+ 2.0	+ 3.5
May x	7 + 0.8	7 - 8.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.5	+ 2.6	- 0.3	- 6.6	+ 4.5	+ 9.0	- 3.1	- 0.3	- 6.2
June x	7 + 3.0	7 - 5.3	+ 1.8	+ 3.7	+ 3.3	+ 4.8	+ 4.9	+ 2.5	+ 7.8	- 4.0	+ 8.2	- 2.4
July z	7 + 3.2	7 - 5.0	+ 1.7	+ 4.0	+ 3.5	+ 4.8	- 1.8	+ 4.6	+ 10.7	+ 1.6	+ 1.6	+ 4.7

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 prin-

ting. — 7 Adjusted in advance by the Federal Statistical Office, by way of estimates, to the results of the annual overall survey in the construction sector (average +3%). — + Provisional; adjusted in advance by the Federal Statistical Office, by way of estimates, to the results of the Quarterly Production Survey for the first quarter (industry: on average -2.6%). — x Provisional; adjusted in advance by the Federal Statistical Office, by way of estimates, to the results of the Quarterly Production Survey for the second quarter (industry: on average -2.6%). — z 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 -2.6%).

IX Economic conditions

 3 Orders received by industry *
Germany

Adjusted for working-day variations ◊

Period	Industry		of which									
			Intermediate goods		Capital goods ¹		Consumer goods ²		of which			
	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
total												
2001	98.3	- 1.7	95.9	- 4.1	99.4	- 0.6	101.4	+ 1.5	99.8	- 0.1	102.4	+ 2.5
2002	98.2	- 0.1	96.4	+ 0.5	99.6	+ 0.2	99.0	- 2.4	95.7	- 4.1	101.0	- 1.4
2003	99.0	+ 0.8	97.8	+ 1.5	100.7	+ 1.1	95.4	- 3.6	89.9	- 6.1	98.9	- 2.1
2004	104.8	+ 5.9	104.9	+ 7.3	107.2	+ 6.5	94.7	- 0.7	89.1	- 0.9	98.2	- 0.7
2004 July	105.4	+ 8.0	107.0	+ 9.1	106.7	+ 8.9	95.2	+ 1.4	88.2	+ 0.6	99.6	+ 1.8
Aug	95.9	+ 6.7	98.9	+ 10.6	94.5	+ 5.6	91.8	- 1.2	73.8	+ 1.0	102.9	- 2.1
Sep	108.4	+ 5.3	108.1	+ 7.1	110.4	+ 5.7	100.8	- 1.9	94.0	- 4.3	105.0	- 0.8
Oct	108.1	+ 5.3	108.9	+ 6.2	109.7	+ 6.6	99.4	- 3.4	96.4	- 4.6	101.4	- 2.5
Nov	105.3	+ 2.8	106.8	+ 4.6	106.1	+ 1.6	97.2	+ 1.7	95.2	- 2.2	98.5	+ 4.2
Dec	108.2	+ 10.4	95.0	+ 4.3	124.0	+ 16.5	86.5	- 0.5	78.0	- 4.3	91.8	+ 1.8
2005 Jan	106.6	+ 6.9	109.2	+ 7.3	107.1	+ 7.3	96.5	+ 3.8	88.1	- 2.5	101.6	+ 7.4
Feb	105.0	+ 3.8	104.4	+ 2.3	106.1	+ 4.8	102.3	+ 4.1	87.8	- 1.8	111.1	+ 6.8
Mar	116.9	+ 5.1	114.5	+ 3.2	120.9	+ 6.8	108.2	+ 4.3	97.3	- 0.2	114.9	+ 6.8
Apr	105.1	+ 0.9	105.6	- 0.7	107.1	+ 1.8	95.4	+ 2.9	90.7	+ 1.7	98.3	+ 3.5
May	105.5	+ 1.5	106.6	+ 1.6	108.1	+ 0.9	91.3	+ 3.4	85.8	- 2.3	94.7	+ 6.9
June	113.3	+ 7.3	110.7	+ 3.1	119.7	+ 10.4	95.5	+ 6.9	92.8	+ 3.6	97.1	+ 9.0
July p	114.1	+ 8.3	113.7	+ 6.3	117.5	+ 10.1	101.0	+ 6.1	89.3	+ 1.2	108.2	+ 8.6
from the domestic market												
2001	97.6	- 2.4	96.4	- 3.5	98.0	- 2.0	99.9	± 0.0	99.5	- 0.4	100.2	+ 0.4
2002	94.6	- 3.1	94.6	- 1.9	94.6	- 3.5	94.6	- 5.3	92.0	- 7.5	96.3	- 3.9
2003	94.6	± 0.0	95.0	+ 0.4	95.9	+ 1.4	90.0	- 4.9	86.7	- 5.8	92.1	- 4.4
2004	98.3	+ 3.9	100.5	+ 5.8	100.0	+ 4.3	86.9	- 3.4	83.3	- 3.9	89.2	- 3.1
2004 July	99.5	+ 4.8	104.5	+ 7.6	99.7	+ 4.7	85.0	- 2.7	80.0	- 3.6	88.2	- 2.2
Aug	92.3	+ 5.7	97.1	+ 9.6	90.1	+ 4.9	85.1	- 2.6	70.4	+ 0.3	94.2	- 4.0
Sep	99.9	+ 1.5	102.7	+ 6.4	99.9	- 0.7	92.2	- 5.1	86.1	- 7.2	96.0	- 4.1
Oct	102.3	+ 3.2	105.0	+ 4.6	103.2	+ 4.6	92.3	- 4.7	89.7	- 7.6	94.0	- 2.8
Nov	99.9	+ 0.8	104.0	+ 3.9	99.4	- 1.4	89.6	- 2.5	89.2	- 4.9	89.9	- 0.8
Dec	98.9	+ 10.3	89.5	+ 5.0	115.3	+ 19.0	79.3	- 3.8	72.5	- 6.2	83.6	- 2.3
2005 Jan	96.8	+ 3.3	102.9	+ 6.4	94.1	+ 1.0	87.4	+ 1.0	82.5	- 5.6	90.4	+ 5.2
Feb	95.8	- 0.1	97.6	+ 1.2	95.2	- 2.7	92.3	+ 3.7	83.1	- 1.9	97.9	+ 6.6
Mar	106.6	+ 1.2	107.1	+ 0.2	108.4	+ 1.3	99.7	+ 3.9	92.3	- 1.5	104.2	+ 6.9
Apr	98.0	± 0.0	99.8	- 1.7	99.7	+ 0.7	88.0	+ 3.4	85.6	+ 3.1	89.5	+ 3.3
May	96.0	+ 1.1	100.2	+ 0.1	96.1	+ 1.2	83.8	+ 3.6	80.3	- 1.1	86.0	+ 6.6
June	104.0	+ 5.7	103.8	+ 1.9	110.1	+ 9.1	86.9	+ 6.2	86.1	+ 5.1	87.5	+ 7.1
July p	103.5	+ 4.0	108.0	+ 3.3	103.0	+ 3.3	91.8	+ 8.0	84.8	+ 6.0	96.3	+ 9.2
from abroad												
2001	99.1	- 0.9	95.1	- 4.9	100.7	+ 0.7	104.8	+ 4.8	100.5	+ 0.5	107.5	+ 7.6
2002	102.8	+ 3.7	99.1	+ 4.2	104.1	+ 3.4	108.6	+ 3.6	103.9	+ 3.4	111.5	+ 3.7
2003	104.4	+ 1.6	102.3	+ 3.2	105.1	+ 1.0	107.5	- 1.0	97.2	- 6.4	113.9	+ 2.2
2004	112.9	+ 8.1	111.6	+ 9.1	113.8	+ 8.3	112.2	+ 4.4	102.4	+ 5.3	118.1	+ 3.7
2004 July	112.8	+ 11.8	111.0	+ 11.3	113.1	+ 12.5	118.0	+ 8.8	106.8	+ 8.6	124.8	+ 8.9
Aug	100.4	+ 7.7	101.8	+ 12.4	98.6	+ 6.1	106.9	+ 1.6	81.6	+ 2.3	122.2	+ 1.2
Sep	119.0	+ 9.7	116.6	+ 8.2	120.1	+ 11.3	120.1	+ 4.1	111.9	+ 1.4	125.1	+ 5.6
Oct	115.4	+ 7.6	115.0	+ 8.6	115.7	+ 8.4	115.5	- 0.7	111.7	+ 1.4	117.9	- 1.8
Nov	112.0	+ 5.2	111.2	+ 5.8	112.2	+ 4.1	114.2	+ 9.8	108.9	+ 3.3	117.5	+ 13.9
Dec	119.9	+ 10.5	103.6	+ 3.3	132.1	+ 14.8	102.6	+ 5.9	90.5	- 0.8	110.0	+ 9.6
2005 Jan	118.9	+ 10.8	119.1	+ 8.4	119.0	+ 12.5	116.9	+ 8.7	101.0	+ 3.9	126.4	+ 11.1
Feb	116.5	+ 8.1	115.0	+ 3.6	116.1	+ 11.3	124.6	+ 4.4	98.6	- 1.5	140.5	+ 7.3
Mar	129.8	+ 9.5	126.0	+ 7.4	132.5	+ 11.3	127.2	+ 5.1	108.6	+ 2.4	138.6	+ 6.7
Apr	114.0	+ 1.9	114.7	+ 0.7	114.0	+ 2.8	112.0	+ 2.0	102.3	- 1.1	117.9	+ 3.7
May	117.3	+ 1.9	116.6	+ 3.6	119.1	+ 0.8	108.0	+ 3.0	98.3	- 4.4	113.9	+ 7.3
June	124.9	+ 8.9	121.4	+ 4.7	128.5	+ 11.4	114.7	+ 8.0	108.2	+ 0.9	118.6	+ 12.4
July p	127.3	+ 12.9	122.5	+ 10.4	130.8	+ 15.6	121.5	+ 3.0	99.7	- 6.6	134.8	+ 8.0

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 1					Eastern Germany 2				
	Total	Annual percentage change	Housing construction	Industrial construction 3	Public sector construction	Total	Annual percentage change	Housing construction	Industrial construction 3	Public sector construction	Total	Annual percentage change	Housing construction	Industrial construction 3	Public sector construction
2001	94.6	- 5.4	82.9	97.0	99.1	98.9	- 1.1	88.6	102.2	101.6	82.6	- 17.3	67.2	81.9	92.4
2002	88.8	- 6.1	72.8	91.5	95.7	92.1	- 6.9	80.5	94.8	96.4	79.6	- 3.6	51.6	82.0	94.0
2003	79.3	- 10.7	67.5	78.6	87.5	82.0	- 11.0	75.6	79.6	88.7	72.0	- 9.5	45.2	75.4	84.3
2004	74.3	- 6.3	61.3	72.8	84.2	77.0	- 6.1	70.5	74.6	83.8	67.1	- 6.8	35.7	67.7	85.2
2004 June	89.9	- 5.4	73.3	83.1	107.9	94.4	- 4.2	83.4	87.0	109.9	77.5	- 9.0	45.3	71.6	102.8
July	78.9	- 12.8	63.5	71.8	96.6	82.1	- 10.0	71.6	73.6	98.8	70.2	- 20.8	41.0	66.8	91.1
Aug	77.5	- 4.4	60.5	74.2	91.8	78.1	- 5.4	69.9	73.9	88.2	75.8	- 1.6	34.7	74.9	101.2
Sep	85.9	- 5.7	71.3	80.2	101.4	89.1	- 3.7	84.0	81.8	100.9	76.8	- 12.0	36.2	75.3	102.6
Oct	74.5	- 6.4	59.0	72.1	86.9	78.9	- 6.8	70.1	75.1	88.8	62.5	- 5.0	28.4	63.4	82.0
Nov	61.8	- 11.6	51.3	62.3	67.7	64.2	- 12.1	59.2	64.7	66.9	55.0	- 10.1	29.6	55.6	69.5
Dec	69.5	+ 0.3	56.1	78.7	67.3	71.8	- 0.7	64.1	79.8	67.4	63.0	+ 3.3	33.9	75.8	67.1
2005 Jan	46.6	- 12.7	39.7	50.4	46.8	50.1	- 7.7	46.8	54.8	46.6	37.2	- 26.6	20.2	37.6	47.1
Feb	52.1	- 21.3	45.3	54.4	53.7	55.2	- 18.2	54.6	53.8	57.3	43.4	- 30.4	19.7	55.8	44.5
Mar	78.9	- 3.2	64.6	82.2	84.2	83.3	- 1.0	74.7	86.8	84.6	67.1	- 9.6	36.9	68.9	83.1
Apr	70.9	- 8.0	56.3	70.2	80.8	74.3	- 7.0	65.8	74.2	79.9	61.5	- 11.4	30.2	58.7	83.1
May	77.9	+ 2.6	62.3	70.7	95.6	81.9	+ 3.7	71.0	73.8	98.2	66.8	- 1.2	38.4	61.7	89.0
June	88.6	- 1.4	66.7	86.2	105.0	93.7	- 0.7	79.0	91.3	105.7	74.6	- 3.7	32.8	71.3	103.0

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". — ◦ Using the Census X-12-ARIMA method, version 0.2.8. — 1 Excluding West Berlin. — 2 Including West Berlin. — 3 Including the railways and post office.

5 Retail trade turnover *
Germany

Adjusted for working-day variations ◦

Period	Retail trade 1										Memo item					
	of which: By enterprises' main product range										of which					
	Total		Food, beverages, tobacco 2		Cosmetic, pharmaceutical and medical products 2		Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods 2		Furniture and lighting equipments, domestic appliances, building materials 2		Retail trade plus retail sales of motor vehicles and motorcycles and sales of automotive fuel		Retail sales of motor vehicles 3			
2003 = 100	Annual percentage change		2003 = 100	Annual percentage change	2003 = 100	Annual percentage change	2003 = 100	Annual percentage change	2003 = 100	Annual percentage change	2003 = 100	Annual percentage change		2003 = 100	Annual percentage change	
	Not adjusted	Price-adjusted 4										Not adjusted	Price-adjusted 4			
1997	96.3	- 0.6	- 1.3	87.8	- 0.7	73.2	+ 2.2	113.4	- 1.6	108.2	- 0.9	94.7	+ 0.1	- 0.4	87.4	+ 3.7
1998	97.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.1	89.1	+ 1.5	77.3	+ 5.6	112.1	- 1.1	111.7	+ 3.2	96.3	+ 1.7	+ 1.5	91.6	+ 4.8
1999	97.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	89.7	+ 0.7	82.9	+ 7.2	111.8	- 0.3	110.6	- 1.0	97.2	+ 0.9	+ 0.4	94.6	+ 3.3
2000	100.2	+ 2.5	+ 1.3	91.5	+ 2.0	87.8	+ 5.9	111.7	- 0.1	113.4	+ 2.5	98.7	+ 1.5	+ 0.3	92.6	- 2.1
2001	102.1	+ 1.9	.	95.7	+ 4.6	94.3	+ 7.4	111.3	- 0.4	109.6	- 3.4	100.7	+ 2.0	.	95.3	+ 2.9
2002	100.5	- 1.6	- 1.3	98.3	+ 2.7	97.6	+ 3.5	105.7	- 5.0	100.9	- 7.9	99.9	- 0.8	- 0.8	98.1	+ 2.9
2003 5	100.1	- 0.4	- 0.4	100.2	+ 1.9	100.1	+ 2.6	100.1	- 5.3	100.2	- 0.7	100.2	+ 0.3	± 0.0	100.5	+ 2.4
2004	100.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	102.1	+ 1.9	99.0	- 1.1	101.0	+ 0.9	101.4	+ 1.2	100.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	102.0	+ 1.5
2004 July	98.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	103.3	+ 2.9	102.2	± 0.0	99.9	+ 3.1	97.7	+ 1.2	100.9	+ 0.3	- 0.1	107.2	- 0.9
Aug	95.8	+ 1.4	+ 1.1	100.4	+ 1.8	96.3	+ 0.3	91.5	+ 5.7	94.9	+ 0.9	95.4	+ 0.7	+ 0.1	92.0	- 2.1
Sep	98.2	± 0.0	± 0.0	97.2	+ 0.7	97.8	+ 0.5	104.3	- 1.7	98.3	+ 0.4	98.0	- 0.4	- 0.6	96.9	- 2.0
Oct	105.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	103.2	+ 0.1	105.0	+ 1.9	118.5	+ 0.1	108.4	+ 2.8	105.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.2	104.9	+ 1.1
Nov	106.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	105.3	+ 0.7	102.9	- 1.2	108.7	+ 7.1	108.8	+ 0.5	107.0	+ 1.8	+ 1.7	109.8	+ 7.8
Dec	122.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.1	121.9	+ 3.0	119.3	- 1.2	127.6	+ 2.8	119.4	+ 2.1	117.0	+ 1.5	+ 1.3	97.2	+ 3.2
2005 Jan	95.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.5	97.2	+ 3.8	95.4	+ 10.4	88.0	+ 3.2	94.0	+ 4.8	92.6	+ 3.1	+ 3.0	83.5	- 2.1
Feb	89.2	+ 2.2	+ 1.5	95.9	+ 4.9	95.2	+ 8.7	72.1	- 6.2	86.8	- 1.9	88.5	+ 0.7	± 0.0	86.0	- 4.9
Mar	104.1	+ 1.2	+ 0.7	107.5	+ 2.7	105.1	+ 5.6	101.8	+ 1.0	107.0	- 0.8	106.1	+ 1.4	+ 0.9	113.6	+ 2.1
Apr	101.0	- 0.7	- 1.0	103.6	- 0.3	99.7	+ 1.5	113.9	+ 5.4	101.0	- 4.5	103.7	- 0.3	- 0.8	112.7	+ 0.5
May	102.0	+ 4.9	+ 4.5	107.2	+ 5.9	102.8	+ 8.7	101.7	+ 5.6	100.5	+ 0.8	104.1	+ 4.3	+ 3.8	110.8	+ 2.8
June	97.3	+ 1.4	+ 0.8	103.1	+ 4.4	100.8	+ 2.4	94.9	+ 0.9	95.6	- 1.7	99.8	+ 1.0	+ 0.4	107.9	- 0.6
July e	99.6	+ 0.7	+ 0.3	102.6	- 0.7	106.4	+ 4.1	99.0	- 0.9	100.4	+ 2.8	102.4	+ 1.5	+ 0.9	...	...

Source of the unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. — * Excluding value-added tax. — ◦ Using the Census X-12-ARIMA method, version 0.2.8. — 1 Excluding 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. — 5 Unadjusted figures partly revised, from January 2003 provisional as Lower Saxony is excluded and, judging by past experience, subject to considerable uncertainty in the most recent months.

IX Economic conditions

6 Labour market *

Period	Employed 1			Employees 1 r		Persons in employment 2		Short-time workers 5	Persons employed under employment-promotion schemes 6 7	Persons undergoing vocational further training 7	Unemployed 7		Unemployment rate 7 8 in %	Vacancies, 7 thousands		
	Thousands	Annual change		Thousands	Annual percentage change	Mining and manufacturing sector 3	Construction 4				Thousands	Thousands			Thousands	Annual change, thousands
		in %	Thousands														Thousands
Germany																
2002	39,092	- 0.6	- 224	35,090	- 0.7	6,217	883	207	193	340	4,061	+ 209	9.8	452		
2003	38,723	- 0.9	- 369	34,650	- 1.3	6,136	817	195	143	260	4,377	+ 315	10.5	355		
2004	38,868	+ 0.4	+ 145	34,652	+ 0.0	6,019	769	151	117	184	4,381	+ 93	10.5	286		
2004 Aug	38,918	+ 0.5	+ 193	34,756	+ 0.1	6,040	788	107	122	158	4,347	+ 110	10.5	287		
Sep	39,211	+ 0.6	+ 252			6,049	788	115	124	166	4,257	+ 160	10.3	269		
Oct	39,359	+ 0.6	+ 254			6,024	778	125	122	167	4,207	+ 187	10.1	245		
Nov	39,338	+ 0.6	+ 236	34,998	+ 0.2	6,008	768	133	114	163	4,257	+ 208	10.3	229		
Dec	39,100	+ 0.5	+ 186			5,978	744	133	100	149	4,464	+ 244	10.8	225		
2005 Jan	38,356	+ 0.1	+ 49			5,949	684	148	85	135	5,039	+ 442	11	12.1	268	
Feb	38,391	+ 0.1	+ 46	34,114	- 0.4	5,930	660	168	77	122	5,216	+ 575	11	12.6	333	
Mar	38,512	+ 0.1	+ 21			5,925	668	174	67	116	5,176	+ 628	11	12.5	394	
Apr	38,721	+ 0.1	+ 24			5,919	696	159	59	113	4,968	+ 524	11	12.0	434	
May	38,867	+ 0.1	+ 31	34,471	- 0.4	5,915	703	142	53	112	4,807	+ 513	11	11.6	442	
June	38,972	+ 0.1	+ 47			5,911	708	137	50	109	4,704	+ 471	11 16	11.3	439	
July	15 38,966	15 + 0.2	15 + 83			109	49	14 99	4,772	+ 412	11	11.5	447	
Aug	14 48	14 94	4,728	+ 382	11	11.4	464	
Western Germany °																
2002	.	.	.	.	.	5,593	639	162	45	198	2,498	+ 178	7.7	378
2003	.	.	.	.	.	5,503	594	160	31	161	2,753	+ 255	8.4	292
2004	.	.	.	.	.	5,380	562	122	24	121	2,781	+ 87	8.5	239
2004 Aug	.	.	.	.	.	5,395	573	84	26	105	2,764	+ 92	8.4	239
Sep	.	.	.	.	.	5,402	574	92	27	111	2,700	+ 119	8.2	222
Oct	.	.	.	.	.	5,378	567	102	26	112	2,692	+ 140	8.2	204
Nov	.	.	.	.	.	5,362	560	105	25	109	2,727	+ 149	8.3	191
Dec	.	.	.	.	.	5,337	546	105	23	99	2,860	+ 173	8.7	192
2005 Jan	5,234	505	118	19	89	3,267	+ 340	11	9.9	228	
Feb	5,215	490	133	18	80	3,421	+ 476	11	10.4	279	
Mar	5,210	496	137	16	78	3,396	+ 524	11	10.3	320	
Apr	5,202	514	128	14	76	3,262	+ 458	11	9.9	345	
May	5,199	518	113	13	75	3,170	+ 460	11	9.7	344	
June	5,194	521	110	14	74	3,117	+ 448	11 16	9.5	344	
July	87	14	67	3,173	+ 413	11	9.6	346	
Aug	14 9	14 63	3,166	+ 402	11	9.6	359	
Eastern Germany +																
2002	.	.	.	.	.	624	244	45	148	142	1,563	+ 31	17.7	74
2003	.	.	.	.	.	632	223	35	112	99	1,624	+ 61	18.5	63
2004	.	.	.	.	.	639	207	29	93	63	1,600	+ 6	18.4	47
2004 Aug	.	.	.	.	.	645	214	24	96	54	1,582	+ 18	18.3	48
Sep	.	.	.	.	.	647	215	24	98	55	1,557	+ 41	18.0	47
Oct	.	.	.	.	.	647	211	23	96	55	1,514	+ 47	17.5	42
Nov	.	.	.	.	.	645	208	27	89	54	1,530	+ 59	17.7	38
Dec	.	.	.	.	.	641	199	28	77	50	1,604	+ 71	18.5	33
2005 Jan	715	179	30	65	46	1,772	+ 102	11	20.5	40	
Feb	715	170	35	59	41	1,795	+ 100	11	20.7	54	
Mar	715	172	36	51	38	1,780	+ 104	11	20.6	74	
Apr	717	182	31	45	37	1,705	+ 67	11	19.7	89	
May	717	185	29	41	37	1,637	+ 53	11	18.9	98	
June	717	187	27	38	35	1,587	+ 23	11 16	18.5	96	
July	21	39	32	1,599	- 1	11	18.6	101	
Aug	14 39	14 32	1,562	- 20	11	18.2	106	

Sources: Federal Statistical Office; Federal Employment Agency. — * Annual and quarterly figures: averages; annual figures: calculated by the Bundesbank; deviations from the official figures are due to rounding. — ° Excluding West Berlin. — + Including West Berlin. — 1 Work-place concept; averages. — 2 Including active proprietors; monthly figures: end of month. — 3 Up to December 2004, western Germany including West Berlin and eastern Germany excluding West Berlin. — 4 The figures refer to the economic classifications "Site preparation" and "Building of complete constructions or parts thereof; civil engineering". — 5 Mid-month level. — 6 Employees involved in job creation schemes and structural adjustment measures (SAM); provisional and partly revised data. — 7 Mid-month level; end of month figures up to December 2004. — 8 Relative to the total civilian labour force. — 9 The figures from 2003 onwards are positively affected by the first-time in-

clusion of firms which are required to report and which have been identified in the course of drawing up the corporate register. — 10 From January 2004, unemployed persons excluding all those participating in occupational aptitude testing and training schemes. — 11 Provisional; increase relative to the previous year affected by the inclusion of persons receiving social assistance but able to work who were not previously registered as unemployed. — 12 Provisional; from January 2005, including offers of job opportunities. — 13 Provisional up to adjustment to the figures of the annual overall survey. — 14 Annualised data from the Federal Employment Agency based on information received so far. — 15 Initial preliminary estimate by the Federal Statistical Office. — 16 From June 2005, calculated on the basis of new labour force figures.

IX Economic conditions

7 Prices
Germany

Period	Consumer price index						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	Indices of foreign trade prices		HWWA Index of World Market Prices of Raw Materials 5	
	Total	of which								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													
2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	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	107.3	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	100.4	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	101.4	100.6	96.2	82.9	86.9
2004	106.2	105.7	102.9	114.8	108.9	104.8	101.4	105.8	99.9	101.1	97.2	101.4	96.3
2003 Nov	104.3	105.5	101.4	109.5	105.8	104.1	100.3	104.2	104.9	100.4	95.5	81.7	91.0
Dec	105.1	105.7	101.4	109.4	109.0	104.1	100.3	104.2	103.2	100.2	95.1	80.7	89.4
2004 Jan	105.2	106.9	102.1	110.5	107.2	104.4	100.5	104.0	103.8	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	105.3	100.3	95.3	82.2	96.2
Mar	105.7	106.1	103.1	111.4	108.0	104.6	100.5	104.7	105.3	100.8	96.4	91.2	103.5
Apr	106.0	106.3	103.3	113.1	108.1	104.7	101.4	105.1	104.6	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	104.3	101.3	97.6	104.5	101.1
June	106.2	106.7	103.1	114.2	108.6	104.8	101.4	105.5	107.4	101.1	97.0	100.8	99.1
July	106.5	106.0	102.8	115.5	109.9	104.8	101.8	106.1	105.1	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	99.9	101.5	98.2	114.3	94.6
Sep	106.4	104.3	102.9	116.6	109.2	105.0	101.8	106.6	99.4	101.5	98.3	112.7	93.5
Oct	106.6	104.2	102.9	120.4	108.9	105.1	102.0	107.6	97.6	101.7	99.4	123.0	92.0
Nov	106.2	104.1	103.0	117.2	108.4	105.2	102.0	107.1	98.9	101.6	98.1	108.1	91.4
Dec	107.3	105.3	103.7	114.5	111.7	105.2	102.0	107.2	99.0	101.2	97.2	96.8	89.2
2005 Jan	106.9	105.7	103.5	116.4	109.8	105.4	102.5	108.1	97.9	101.5	98.0	107.5	95.7
Feb	107.3	106.3	103.6	117.5	110.5	105.6	102.5	108.5	99.0	101.8	98.8	111.4	99.2
Mar	107.6	106.6	103.7	120.7	110.3	105.6	102.5	109.1	100.3	102.1	100.1	125.3	103.1
Apr	107.7	106.4	103.7	123.3	109.7	105.7	102.5	109.9	98.7	102.1	100.1	128.2	103.1
May	108.0	107.1	103.6	123.0	110.9	105.8	102.5	109.9	98.7	102.0	99.7	124.3	102.3
June	108.1	107.0	103.5	125.8	110.6	105.9	102.5	110.4 p	98.8	102.2	101.3	144.6	106.6
July	108.6	105.9	103.2	129.0	112.1	106.0	102.5	111.0	...	102.4	101.9	151.8	107.0
Aug	108.7	104.9	103.1	130.9	112.5	106.0	102.5	...	...	...	...	160.9	105.9
Annual percentage change													
2000	+ 1.4	- 0.6	- 0.3	+ 14.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.2	+ 0.7	+ 3.1	+ 5.9	+ 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	+ 7.3	+ 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	- 6.4	- 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	+ 1.0	- 0.2	- 2.2	- 3.7	- 4.6
2004	+ 1.6	- 0.3	+ 1.5	+ 4.2	+ 2.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.1	+ 1.6	- 1.5	+ 0.5	+ 1.0	+ 22.3	+ 10.8
2003 Nov	+ 1.3	+ 1.8	+ 0.4	+ 4.2	+ 1.4	+ 1.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.0	+ 4.9	- 0.3	- 1.8	+ 1.5	+ 0.2
Dec	+ 1.1	+ 1.6	+ 0.5	+ 3.6	+ 1.2	+ 1.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.8	+ 4.0	- 0.5	- 2.9	- 7.5	- 0.2
2004 Jan	+ 1.2	+ 1.5	+ 0.7	- 0.2	+ 2.0	+ 1.2		+ 0.2	+ 4.0	- 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	+ 3.8	- 0.7	- 3.2	- 15.5	+ 7.2
Mar	+ 1.1	- 0.2	+ 1.5	- 2.1	+ 2.3	+ 1.1		+ 0.3	+ 5.7	- 0.2	- 1.6	+ 1.9	+ 17.2
Apr	+ 1.6	- 0.3	+ 1.9	+ 2.6	+ 2.2	+ 1.0		+ 0.9	+ 4.6	+ 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	+ 6.0	+ 0.8	+ 2.5	+ 44.1	+ 21.1
June	+ 1.7	- 0.4	+ 1.8	+ 5.0	+ 2.4	+ 1.0		+ 1.5	+ 5.7	+ 0.8	+ 2.0	+ 30.9	+ 21.9
July	+ 1.8	- 0.3	+ 1.7	+ 5.8	+ 2.3	+ 1.0		+ 1.9	+ 6.8	+ 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	- 0.9	+ 1.1	+ 2.5	+ 32.3	+ 11.0
Sep	+ 1.8	- 1.2	+ 1.5	+ 6.3	+ 2.3	+ 1.1		+ 2.3	- 5.2	+ 1.0	+ 2.7	+ 43.2	+ 6.9
Oct	+ 2.0	- 1.4	+ 1.5	+ 9.5	+ 2.3	+ 1.2		+ 3.3	- 5.4	+ 1.3	+ 4.1	+ 51.9	+ 3.7
Nov	+ 1.8	- 1.3	+ 1.6	+ 7.0	+ 2.5	+ 1.1	+ 1.7	+ 2.8	- 5.7	+ 1.2	+ 2.7	+ 32.3	+ 0.4
Dec	+ 2.1	- 0.4	+ 2.3	+ 4.7	+ 2.5	+ 1.1		+ 2.9	- 4.1	+ 1.0	+ 2.2	+ 20.0	- 0.2
2005 Jan	+ 1.6	- 1.1	+ 1.4	+ 5.3	+ 2.4	+ 1.0		+ 3.9	- 5.7	+ 1.3	+ 2.9	+ 30.1	+ 3.1
Feb	+ 1.8	- 0.1	+ 1.7	+ 6.6	+ 2.0	+ 1.1	+ 2.0	+ 4.2	- 6.0	+ 1.5	+ 3.7	+ 35.5	+ 3.1
Mar	+ 1.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.6	+ 8.3	+ 2.1	+ 1.0		+ 4.2	- 4.7	+ 1.3	+ 3.8	+ 37.4	- 0.4
Apr	+ 1.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 9.0	+ 1.5	+ 1.0		+ 4.6	- 5.6	+ 1.0	+ 3.3	+ 35.1	- 1.9
May	+ 1.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 5.9	+ 2.6	+ 1.1	+ 1.1	+ 4.1	- 5.4	+ 0.7	+ 2.2	+ 18.9	+ 1.2
June	+ 1.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 10.2	+ 1.8	+ 1.0		+ 4.6 p	- 8.0	+ 1.1	+ 4.4	+ 43.5	+ 7.6
July	+ 2.0	- 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 11.7	+ 2.0	+ 1.1		+ 4.6	...	+ 1.2	+ 4.7	+ 45.0	+ 9.6
Aug	+ 1.9	± 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 11.6	+ 2.0	+ 1.0	...	...	...	...	...	+ 40.8	+ 11.9

Source: Federal Statistical Office; HWWA Index of World Market Prices. — 1 Electricity, gas and other fuels. — 2 Bundesbank calculation based on data provided by the Federal Statistical Office. — 3 Previously: Overall construc-

tion price level. — 4 Excluding value-added tax. — 5 For the euro area, in 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	.	940.9	.	426.1	.	1,367.0	.	1,975.5	.	254.7	.	12.9
1992	1,466.6	8.2	1,001.9	6.5	473.9	11.2	1,475.8	8.0	2,120.2	7.3	268.8	5.6	12.7
1993	1,504.2	2.6	1,030.5	2.9	511.2	7.9	1,541.7	4.5	2,194.0	3.5	264.5	- 1.6	12.1
1994	1,526.0	1.4	1,026.6	- 0.4	529.3	3.5	1,555.9	0.9	2,275.7	3.7	259.1	- 2.1	11.4
1995	1,575.1	3.2	1,034.9	0.8	553.5	4.6	1,588.4	2.1	2,344.9	3.0	257.6	- 0.6	11.0
1996	1,592.5	1.1	1,029.9	- 0.5	599.0	8.2	1,629.0	2.6	2,386.5	1.8	251.7	- 2.3	10.5
1997	1,589.7	- 0.2	1,012.9	- 1.7	613.2	2.4	1,626.1	- 0.2	2,427.6	1.7	245.4	- 2.5	10.1
1998	1,623.0	2.1	1,036.3	2.3	625.0	1.9	1,661.3	2.2	2,474.2	1.9	249.4	1.7	10.1
1999	854.6	3.0	547.5	3.3	330.5	3.4	878.0	3.4	1,297.7	2.6	122.7	- 3.8	9.5
2000	883.4	3.4	569.6	4.0	339.9	2.8	909.5	3.6	1,337.4	3.1	123.2	0.4	9.2
2001	902.0	2.1	590.0	3.6	353.8	4.1	943.9	3.8	1,389.5	3.9	130.9	6.2	9.4
2002	908.4	0.7	591.5	0.2	368.7	4.2	960.1	1.7	1,406.1	1.2	139.4	6.5	9.9
2003	907.7	- 0.1	587.5	- 0.7	379.0	2.8	966.5	0.7	1,435.5	2.1	147.9	6.1	10.3
2004	912.0	0.5	600.3	2.2	379.3	0.1	979.6	1.4	1,466.4	2.1	153.8	4.0	10.5
2003 Q3	226.3	- 0.0	150.4	- 0.6	94.4	1.9	244.7	0.3	354.3	1.3	30.9	0.7	8.7
Q4	252.1	- 0.4	162.2	- 0.4	95.7	3.1	257.9	0.9	365.6	1.2	32.1	1.4	8.8
2004 Q1	213.5	0.9	140.2	2.2	96.7	1.7	236.9	2.0	367.1	1.7	50.8	0.2	13.8
Q2	219.9	1.0	142.4	3.4	94.0	0.2	236.4	2.1	360.6	1.7	35.6	4.2	9.9
Q3	226.5	0.1	153.0	1.7	93.7	- 0.7	246.6	0.8	360.5	1.7	32.4	4.7	9.0
Q4	252.1	- 0.0	164.7	1.5	95.0	- 0.8	259.7	0.7	378.2	3.4	35.1	9.2	9.3
2005 Q1	213.3	- 0.1	141.0	- 0.5	95.5	- 1.3	236.4	- 0.2	370.3	0.9	52.6	3.7	14.2
Q2	219.2	- 0.3	142.1	- 0.2	93.9	- 0.0	236.0	- 0.2	367.1	1.8	37.0	3.8	10.1

Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in August 2005. — * 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		2000 = 100	Annual percentage change	on an hourly basis		on a monthly basis		2000 = 100	Annual percentage change
	2000 = 100	Annual percentage change	2000 = 100	Annual percentage change			2000 = 100	Annual percentage change	2000 = 100	Annual percentage change		
1995	89.8	4.9	90.2	4.6	94.8	3.1	88.3	6.1	89.5	5.5	89.9	4.1
1996	92.1	2.6	92.3	2.4	96.2	1.4	91.6	3.8	92.0	2.9	92.5	2.9
1997	93.4	1.5	93.7	1.5	96.3	0.2	93.4	1.9	93.6	1.7	94.2	1.7
1998	95.2	1.9	95.3	1.8	97.2	0.9	95.1	1.8	95.1	1.7	95.7	1.6
1999	98.0	2.9	98.0	2.8	98.6	1.4	98.0	3.1	98.0	3.0	97.4	1.8
2000	100.0	2.0	100.0	2.0	100.0	1.5	100.0	2.0	100.0	2.0	100.0	2.7
2001	101.9	1.9	101.9	1.9	101.8	1.8	101.8	1.8	101.7	1.7	102.2	2.2
2002	104.7	2.7	104.6	2.7	103.2	1.4	105.0	3.2	104.8	3.1	104.3	2.0
2003	106.7	2.0	106.7	2.0	104.4	1.2	107.6	2.5	107.4	2.4	.	.
2004	108.0	1.2	108.2	1.4	104.9	0.5	109.6	1.8	109.3	1.8	.	.
2003 Q3	110.2	1.9	110.2	2.0	104.1	1.1	115.6	2.2	115.3	2.1	.	.
Q4	119.9	1.1	120.0	1.2	115.0	0.4	119.4	2.3	119.1	2.2	.	.
2004 Q1	99.8	1.8	100.0	1.9	99.2	1.3	99.9	3.2	99.7	3.2	.	.
Q2	100.2	1.4	100.3	1.6	101.4	0.9	100.1	1.4	99.9	1.4	.	.
Q3	111.2	0.9	111.4	1.1	104.0	- 0.0	116.6	0.8	116.3	0.8	.	.
Q4	120.9	0.8	121.2	1.0	114.7	- 0.2	121.8	2.0	121.5	2.0	.	.
2005 Q1	101.0	1.3	101.4	1.4	99.5	0.3	101.4	1.6	101.2	1.5	.	.
Q2	101.2	1.1	101.6	1.2	101.4	0.1	101.3	1.2	101.1	1.2	.	.
2005 Jan	100.6	1.1	101.0	1.3	.	.	100.2	1.2	99.9	1.1	.	.
Feb	100.7	1.2	101.0	1.3	.	.	100.3	1.3	100.1	1.2	.	.
Mar	101.8	1.5	102.2	1.7	.	.	103.8	2.3	103.5	2.2	.	.
Apr	101.6	1.7	101.9	1.9	.	.	101.2	1.6	101.0	1.6	.	.
May	101.1	0.6	101.4	0.8	.	.	101.4	0.6	101.2	0.6	.	.
June	101.1	0.9	101.4	1.1	.	.	101.4	1.5	101.1	1.5	.	.
July	134.1	1.3	134.6	1.4	.	.	151.8	1.5	151.5	1.5	.	.

1 Current data are normally revised upwards on account of additional reports. — 2 Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in August 2005. — 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	2002	2003	2004	2004		2005			
				Q4	Q1	Q2	Apr	May	June
A Current account	+ 64,483	+ 20,409	+ 46,760	+ 15,783	+ 765	- 15,140	- 10,078	- 2,989	- 2,073
1 Goods									
Exports (fob)	1,062,129	1,039,689	1,129,631	298,848	278,291	306,766	99,243	100,863	106,660
Imports (fob)	933,580	936,951	1,026,923	278,777	263,751	287,380	94,994	93,971	98,415
Balance	+ 128,548	+ 102,736	+ 102,708	+ 20,071	+ 14,542	+ 19,386	+ 4,249	+ 6,892	+ 8,245
2 Services									
Receipts	332,095	329,269	355,467	92,126	82,953	89,372	28,436	28,898	32,038
Expenditure	315,711	309,619	327,777	85,476	80,187	81,897	26,091	26,113	29,693
Balance	+ 16,381	+ 19,653	+ 27,689	+ 6,651	+ 2,766	+ 7,475	+ 2,344	+ 2,785	+ 2,346
3 Income	- 31,876	- 45,833	- 27,955	+ 3,068	- 4,362	- 26,243	- 12,517	- 7,378	- 6,348
4 Current transfers									
Transfer payments from non-residents	85,358	80,830	79,989	18,018	32,366	16,464	5,537	5,482	5,445
Transfer payments to non-residents	133,930	136,978	135,669	32,025	44,546	32,221	9,691	10,769	11,761
Balance	- 48,571	- 56,146	- 55,682	- 14,007	- 12,181	- 15,757	- 4,154	- 5,287	- 6,316
B Capital account	+ 10,166	+ 13,110	+ 17,425	+ 5,949	+ 1,222	+ 3,895	+ 325	+ 1,651	+ 1,919
C Financial account (net capital exports: -)	- 43,935	- 5,942	- 5,476	- 25,388	+ 34,413	+ 36,867	- 17,813	+ 36,267	+ 18,413
1 Direct investment	+ 618	+ 5,398	- 78,065	- 44,115	- 24,138	- 10,452	- 4,846	+ 3,281	- 8,887
By resident units abroad	- 179,948	- 136,003	- 155,391	- 82,662	- 36,427	- 28,457	- 12,262	+ 5,049	- 21,244
By non-resident units in the euro area	+ 180,568	+ 141,400	+ 77,328	+ 38,548	+ 12,289	+ 18,004	+ 7,416	- 1,768	+ 12,356
2 Portfolio investment	+ 127,765	+ 43,396	+ 72,780	+ 27,262	+ 2,640	+ 116,840	- 10,960	+ 22,661	+ 105,139
By resident units abroad	- 176,158	- 276,701	- 283,535	- 71,032	- 123,487	- 82,770	- 26,101	- 36,053	- 20,616
Equity	- 38,795	- 67,002	- 74,104	- 20,817	- 48,338	+ 8,019	+ 8,282	- 4,251	+ 3,988
Bonds and notes	- 88,690	- 182,318	- 151,874	- 42,408	- 74,922	- 76,183	- 24,320	- 22,427	- 29,436
Money market instruments	- 48,671	- 27,382	- 57,557	- 7,808	- 227	- 14,606	- 10,063	- 9,375	+ 4,832
By non-resident units in the euro area	+ 303,924	+ 320,099	+ 356,314	+ 98,293	+ 126,128	+ 199,610	+ 15,141	+ 58,714	+ 125,755
Equity	+ 86,237	+ 117,235	+ 123,106	+ 68,105	+ 35,983	+ 36,640	- 46,745	+ 25,874	+ 57,511
Bonds and notes	+ 157,873	+ 170,415	+ 211,412	+ 31,991	+ 45,566	+ 163,635	+ 57,046	+ 29,652	+ 76,937
Money market instruments	+ 59,815	+ 32,451	+ 21,799	- 1,802	+ 44,579	- 666	+ 4,840	+ 3,187	- 8,693
3 Financial derivatives	- 10,954	- 12,175	- 1,724	- 4,755	- 7,445	+ 4,885	- 643	+ 404	+ 5,124
4 Other investment	- 159,089	- 72,521	- 10,799	- 6,144	+ 58,509	- 77,116	- 601	+ 7,307	- 83,822
Eurosystem	+ 18,443	+ 9,145	+ 7,448	+ 5,131	+ 5,220	- 560	+ 132	- 1,015	+ 323
General government	- 8,203	- 4,469	- 4,548	+ 1,756	+ 4,769	- 11,252	- 7,830	+ 243	- 3,665
MFIs (excluding the Eurosystem)	- 142,185	- 18,536	- 13,100	- 14,692	+ 67,208	- 55,325	- 5,498	+ 37,898	- 87,725
Long-term	+ 17,128	+ 4,559	- 19,342	- 139	- 12,950	+ 3,149	- 10,201	+ 6,219	+ 7,131
Short-term	- 159,316	- 23,094	+ 6,242	- 14,554	+ 80,158	- 58,473	+ 4,703	+ 31,680	- 94,856
Other sectors 1	- 27,143	- 58,662	- 598	+ 1,662	- 18,688	- 9,978	+ 12,596	- 29,819	+ 7,245
5 Reserve assets (Increase: -)	- 2,277	+ 29,957	+ 12,332	+ 2,363	+ 4,847	+ 2,710	- 762	+ 2,613	+ 859
D Errors and omissions	- 30,714	- 27,576	- 58,707	+ 3,657	- 36,400	- 25,624	+ 27,565	- 34,930	- 18,259

* Source: European Central Bank. — 1 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	Income	Current transfers					
DM million											
1991	- 40,182	+ 21,899	- 2,804	- 30,724	+ 29,260	- 57,812	- 4,565	+ 12,715	+ 9,605	+ 22,427	- 319
1992	- 35,363	+ 33,656	- 1,426	- 44,983	+ 28,611	- 51,222	- 1,963	+ 69,462	- 52,888	+ 20,753	- 68,745
1993	- 31,162	+ 60,304	- 3,038	- 52,549	+ 19,272	- 55,151	- 1,915	+ 20,652	+ 22,795	- 10,370	+ 35,766
1994	- 49,143	+ 71,762	- 1,104	- 62,803	+ 2,457	- 59,455	- 2,637	+ 57,861	+ 2,846	- 8,927	- 12,242
1995	- 42,682	+ 85,303	- 4,722	- 63,985	- 3,863	- 55,416	- 3,845	+ 60,472	- 10,355	+ 3,590	- 17,754
1996	- 21,263	+ 98,538	- 5,264	- 64,743	+ 1,195	- 50,989	- 3,283	+ 22,407	+ 1,882	+ 256	+ 1,610
1997	- 16,463	+ 116,467	- 7,360	- 68,692	- 4,139	- 52,738	+ 52	+ 31	+ 6,640	+ 9,740	+ 8,468
1998	- 26,738	+ 126,970	- 7,315	- 75,053	- 18,036	- 53,304	+ 1,289	+ 32,810	+ 7,128	- 234	- 8,231
1999	- 46,941	+ 127,542	- 14,355	- 90,036	- 21,215	- 48,877	- 301	- 44,849	+ 24,517	+ 67,574	- 72,364
2000	- 63,909	+ 115,645	- 14,019	- 95,848	- 14,232	- 55,456	+ 13,345	+ 55,434	+ 11,429	- 16,299	+ 94,329
2001	+ 6,486	+ 186,771	- 10,615	- 97,521	- 18,529	- 53,621	- 756	- 34,865	+ 11,797	+ 17,338	+ 63,911
€ million											
1999	- 24,001	+ 65,211	- 7,340	- 46,035	- 10,847	- 24,990	- 154	- 22,931	+ 12,535	+ 34,550	- 36,999
2000	- 32,676	+ 59,128	- 7,168	- 49,006	- 7,276	- 28,354	+ 6,823	+ 28,343	+ 5,844	- 8,333	+ 48,230
2001	+ 3,316	+ 95,495	- 5,427	- 49,862	- 9,474	- 27,416	- 387	+ 17,826	+ 6,032	+ 8,865	+ 32,677
2002	+ 48,155	+ 132,788	- 6,357	- 35,473	- 14,742	- 28,061	- 212	- 42,825	+ 2,065	- 7,184	- 33,292
2003	+ 45,172	+ 129,921	- 8,310	- 33,970	- 13,784	- 28,684	+ 312	- 46,207	+ 445	+ 279	+ 2,658
2004 r	+ 83,510	+ 155,119	- 12,340	- 30,964	+ 117	- 28,423	+ 430	- 112,628	+ 1,470	+ 27,218	- 3,906
2002 Q3	+ 11,552	+ 35,543	- 1,780	- 12,417	- 3,523	- 6,271	+ 62	- 13,331	+ 87	+ 1,630	- 17,588
Q4	+ 15,536	+ 32,195	- 2,126	- 4,296	- 2,737	- 7,501	- 359	- 35,738	+ 898	+ 19,662	+ 1,099
2003 Q1	+ 10,971	+ 29,835	- 2,170	- 8,008	- 2,933	- 5,752	- 30	- 4,626	- 1,495	- 4,820	+ 3,444
Q2	+ 5,598	+ 29,841	- 2,001	- 8,008	- 6,452	- 7,782	+ 149	- 25,579	+ 1,505	+ 18,327	+ 22,123
Q3	+ 12,208	+ 38,430	- 1,671	- 13,364	- 2,388	- 8,800	+ 208	+ 3,006	- 751	- 14,671	- 15,902
Q4	+ 16,395	+ 31,815	- 2,469	- 4,590	- 2,010	- 6,351	- 16	- 19,007	+ 1,186	+ 1,442	- 7,008
2004 Q1 r	+ 25,142	+ 40,955	- 2,552	- 7,088	- 463	- 5,711	+ 280	+ 5,742	+ 205	- 31,370	- 6,821
Q2 r	+ 24,112	+ 42,847	- 2,835	- 5,945	- 2,401	- 7,553	+ 177	- 57,329	+ 339	+ 33,379	+ 30,993
Q3 r	+ 14,356	+ 36,458	- 3,567	- 11,400	+ 1,471	- 8,605	+ 191	- 31,833	+ 1,568	+ 15,719	- 31,266
Q4 r	+ 19,899	+ 34,859	- 3,387	- 6,531	+ 1,511	- 6,554	- 218	- 29,208	+ 37	+ 9,491	+ 3,189
2005 Q1	+ 27,946	+ 43,229	- 3,414	- 6,322	+ 1,781	- 7,328	- 1,493	- 24,033	- 181	- 2,238	- 6,813
Q2	+ 23,744	+ 41,543	- 3,400	- 5,636	- 2,276	- 6,488	+ 105	- 21,536	+ 1,230	- 3,543	+ 15,846
2003 Feb	+ 3,153	+ 10,667	- 605	- 2,880	- 1,365	- 2,665	- 504	- 21,750	- 320	+ 19,420	+ 677
Mar	+ 5,155	+ 9,898	- 426	- 1,962	- 361	- 1,995	+ 13	+ 20,159	- 1,078	- 24,250	+ 4,032
Apr	+ 1,000	+ 9,111	- 830	- 2,178	- 2,484	- 2,620	- 126	- 4,367	+ 1,449	+ 2,044	+ 1,477
May	+ 2,130	+ 10,400	- 560	- 2,644	- 2,541	- 2,524	+ 156	- 7,732	- 854	+ 6,301	+ 22,684
June	+ 2,469	+ 10,330	- 610	- 3,186	- 1,427	- 2,638	+ 119	- 13,480	+ 910	+ 9,982	- 2,037
July	+ 5,712	+ 13,844	- 762	- 3,796	- 631	- 2,943	+ 62	+ 5,113	+ 225	- 11,113	- 16,353
Aug	+ 418	+ 10,170	- 341	- 5,423	- 1,005	- 2,983	+ 224	- 8,318	- 717	+ 8,393	- 3,057
Sep	+ 6,078	+ 14,416	- 568	- 4,144	- 753	- 2,873	- 78	+ 6,211	- 259	- 11,951	+ 3,508
Oct	+ 4,415	+ 10,996	- 581	- 3,529	- 619	- 1,853	- 27	- 4,414	- 255	+ 281	- 21,689
Nov	+ 4,499	+ 10,235	- 702	- 1,150	- 986	- 2,898	+ 49	- 3,866	+ 521	+ 1,204	+ 14,870
Dec	+ 7,480	+ 10,584	- 1,187	+ 88	- 406	- 1,600	- 38	- 10,728	+ 921	+ 2,365	- 190
2004 Jan r	+ 6,295	+ 12,424	- 1,089	- 3,842	- 639	- 560	+ 13	+ 5,532	- 206	- 11,635	+ 5,619
Feb r	+ 6,630	+ 12,051	- 729	- 1,939	- 76	- 2,677	- 179	+ 8,034	- 26	- 14,459	+ 556
Mar r	+ 12,217	+ 16,480	- 734	- 1,307	+ 251	- 2,474	+ 447	- 7,824	+ 437	- 5,277	- 12,996
Apr r	+ 8,204	+ 14,231	- 737	- 2,183	- 1,252	- 1,855	+ 84	- 34,452	- 628	+ 26,792	+ 315
May r	+ 7,812	+ 14,012	- 991	- 1,419	- 1,091	- 2,699	- 30	- 8,942	+ 607	+ 553	+ 9,981
June r	+ 8,096	+ 14,604	- 1,107	- 2,343	- 59	- 2,999	+ 123	- 13,935	- 318	+ 6,034	+ 20,697
July r	+ 6,587	+ 13,504	- 1,398	- 2,439	+ 277	- 3,356	+ 164	+ 2,177	+ 847	- 9,775	- 1,588
Aug r	+ 2,844	+ 10,977	- 1,249	- 4,731	+ 314	- 2,467	+ 80	- 8,407	+ 517	+ 4,966	- 15,748
Sep r	+ 4,924	+ 11,977	- 920	- 4,230	+ 880	- 2,782	- 53	- 25,603	+ 204	+ 20,527	- 13,931
Oct r	+ 6,513	+ 12,502	- 1,164	- 2,643	+ 342	- 2,524	- 22	+ 620	+ 839	- 7,951	+ 23,124
Nov r	+ 7,164	+ 11,821	- 1,231	- 1,498	+ 453	- 2,380	- 186	- 19,795	- 182	+ 12,999	- 10,787
Dec r	+ 6,221	+ 10,537	- 992	- 2,389	+ 716	- 1,650	- 10	- 10,032	- 621	+ 4,442	- 9,147
2005 Jan	+ 6,812	+ 13,333	- 1,464	- 2,652	+ 215	- 2,621	- 1,218	+ 11,994	- 353	- 17,234	- 1,641
Feb	+ 9,086	+ 13,571	- 944	- 1,796	+ 618	- 2,363	- 106	- 9,437	+ 494	- 37	+ 18,279
Mar	+ 12,049	+ 16,324	- 1,006	- 1,873	+ 947	- 2,344	- 169	- 26,590	- 322	+ 15,032	- 23,451
Apr	+ 7,176	+ 12,719	- 1,073	- 936	- 2,055	- 1,479	- 199	- 20,838	+ 404	+ 13,457	+ 13,005
May	+ 5,541	+ 12,079	- 993	- 2,460	- 1,021	- 2,063	+ 273	+ 10,620	- 141	- 16,293	- 16,881
June	+ 11,027	+ 16,746	- 1,334	- 2,240	+ 800	- 2,945	+ 32	- 11,318	+ 967	- 707	+ 19,723
July p	+ 7,265	+ 14,100	- 1,135	- 3,888	+ 515	- 2,327	+ 101	- 7,368	+ 324	- 323	- 1,210

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: -. —

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

€ million

Country / group of countries		2002	2003	2004 1	2005					
					Jan / Jun	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul P
All countries 2	Exports	651,320	664,455	731,092	382,269	65,206	64,496	63,546	68,743	64,234
	Imports	518,532	534,534	575,973	297,497	48,882	51,777	51,468	51,998	50,134
	Balance	+ 132,788	+ 129,921	+ 155,119	+ 84,772	+ 16,324	+ 12,719	+ 12,079	+ 16,746	+ 14,100
I European countries	Exports	470,873	490,672	541,391	285,454	48,875	48,296	47,710	51,000	...
	Imports	372,955	384,939	409,245	214,371	35,691	37,112	37,252	37,154	...
	Balance	+ 97,918	+ 105,733	+ 132,146	+ 71,083	+ 13,183	+ 11,184	+ 10,458	+ 13,846	...
1 EU member states (25)	Exports	408,286	426,342	466,280	246,117	42,183	41,849	41,007	43,642	...
	Imports	314,981	324,043	342,694	178,417	29,877	30,738	31,108	31,095	...
	Balance	+ 93,304	+ 102,299	+ 123,587	+ 67,700	+ 12,306	+ 11,111	+ 9,899	+ 12,547	...
<i>Memo item</i>										
EU member states (15)	Exports	354,813	369,776	404,796	214,276	36,887	36,370	35,423	37,889	...
	Imports	262,849	266,404	284,564	150,447	25,271	25,983	26,205	26,143	...
	Balance	+ 91,964	+ 103,372	+ 120,232	+ 63,829	+ 11,616	+ 10,388	+ 9,218	+ 11,746	...
Euro-area countries	Exports	276,270	288,668	317,672	169,084	29,148	28,777	27,935	30,145	...
	Imports	211,642	215,705	231,020	121,515	20,794	20,992	20,987	21,061	...
	Balance	+ 64,628	+ 72,963	+ 86,652	+ 47,569	+ 8,355	+ 7,785	+ 6,948	+ 9,084	...
<i>of which</i>										
Austria	Exports	33,863	35,857	39,972	20,250	3,457	3,427	3,484	3,555	...
	Imports	21,047	21,453	24,397	12,057	1,989	2,114	2,049	2,148	...
	Balance	+ 12,816	+ 14,404	+ 15,575	+ 8,193	+ 1,468	+ 1,313	+ 1,435	+ 1,407	...
Belgium and Luxembourg	Exports	34,108	38,413	44,169	23,982	4,286	4,080	3,850	4,208	...
	Imports	26,505	26,132	29,332	16,785	2,805	2,985	2,910	2,872	...
	Balance	+ 7,603	+ 12,282	+ 14,837	+ 7,197	+ 1,481	+ 1,095	+ 941	+ 1,337	...
France	Exports	68,721	69,025	74,493	40,565	7,183	6,945	6,665	7,085	...
	Imports	48,200	48,545	51,451	26,823	4,307	4,903	4,571	4,765	...
	Balance	+ 20,521	+ 20,480	+ 23,042	+ 13,742	+ 2,876	+ 2,042	+ 2,093	+ 2,320	...
Italy	Exports	47,335	48,414	51,934	27,170	4,671	4,564	4,441	4,940	...
	Imports	33,482	34,259	35,178	17,734	2,911	3,146	3,121	2,994	...
	Balance	+ 13,853	+ 14,156	+ 16,756	+ 9,435	+ 1,760	+ 1,418	+ 1,319	+ 1,947	...
Netherlands	Exports	40,463	42,219	46,126	23,266	3,936	3,910	3,938	4,148	...
	Imports	40,751	42,301	46,602	25,587	4,908	3,845	4,528	4,392	...
	Balance	- 288	- 83	- 476	- 2,321	- 972	+ 65	- 590	- 244	...
Spain	Exports	29,436	32,364	36,309	20,418	3,397	3,476	3,473	3,804	...
	Imports	15,532	16,518	17,108	9,364	1,615	1,613	1,664	1,561	...
	Balance	+ 13,903	+ 15,846	+ 19,201	+ 11,054	+ 1,782	+ 1,864	+ 1,809	+ 2,243	...
Other EU member states	Exports	132,016	137,674	148,608	77,032	13,034	13,072	13,072	13,498	...
	Imports	103,339	108,337	111,673	56,902	9,083	9,746	10,121	10,034	...
	Balance	+ 28,677	+ 29,336	+ 36,935	+ 20,131	+ 3,952	+ 3,326	+ 2,951	+ 3,464	...
<i>of which</i>										
United Kingdom	Exports	53,761	55,597	60,025	30,819	5,270	5,153	4,973	5,266	...
	Imports	33,075	31,712	33,768	18,711	2,741	3,250	3,268	3,351	...
	Balance	+ 20,685	+ 23,885	+ 26,257	+ 12,108	+ 2,529	+ 1,903	+ 1,705	+ 1,915	...
2 Other European countries	Exports	62,588	64,331	75,111	39,338	6,692	6,447	6,703	7,358	...
	Imports	57,974	60,897	66,551	35,954	5,815	6,374	6,144	6,059	...
	Balance	+ 4,614	+ 3,434	+ 8,560	+ 3,383	+ 877	+ 73	+ 559	+ 1,299	...
II Non-European countries	Exports	178,818	172,329	188,334	96,122	16,198	16,119	15,755	17,512	...
	Imports	144,950	148,895	163,688	82,819	13,143	14,611	14,158	14,791	...
	Balance	+ 33,869	+ 23,434	+ 24,646	+ 13,303	+ 3,055	+ 1,509	+ 1,597	+ 2,722	...
1 Africa	Exports	11,797	12,072	13,603	7,092	1,194	1,197	1,210	1,299	...
	Imports	10,248	10,239	10,498	5,902	1,120	1,140	1,055	927	...
	Balance	+ 1,549	+ 1,832	+ 3,104	+ 1,190	+ 74	+ 57	+ 155	+ 372	...
2 America	Exports	89,081	79,629	84,514	43,533	7,347	7,403	7,079	8,154	...
	Imports	52,822	51,948	53,965	27,274	4,086	5,026	4,654	5,112	...
	Balance	+ 36,259	+ 27,681	+ 30,549	+ 16,259	+ 3,261	+ 2,377	+ 2,425	+ 3,043	...
<i>of which</i>										
United States	Exports	68,263	61,654	64,802	33,052	5,558	5,562	5,418	6,274	...
	Imports	40,376	39,231	40,265	20,095	2,995	3,712	3,357	3,768	...
	Balance	+ 27,887	+ 22,423	+ 24,538	+ 12,957	+ 2,562	+ 1,850	+ 2,061	+ 2,506	...
3 Asia	Exports	72,915	75,620	84,727	42,713	7,194	7,078	6,998	7,578	...
	Imports	79,892	84,783	97,190	48,679	7,772	8,297	8,279	8,545	...
	Balance	- 6,977	- 9,162	- 12,462	- 5,966	- 577	- 1,219	- 1,281	- 966	...
<i>of which</i>										
Middle East	Exports	15,045	15,511	17,351	9,612	1,549	1,498	1,649	1,749	...
	Imports	4,696	4,469	4,382	2,154	357	357	391	370	...
	Balance	+ 10,349	+ 11,043	+ 12,969	+ 7,458	+ 1,192	+ 1,141	+ 1,258	+ 1,379	...
Japan	Exports	12,576	11,889	12,693	6,629	1,228	1,147	940	1,062	...
	Imports	19,896	19,684	21,094	10,211	1,685	1,853	1,663	1,837	...
	Balance	- 7,320	- 7,795	- 8,401	- 3,582	- 457	- 706	- 722	- 775	...
People's Republic of China 3	Exports	14,571	18,265	20,995	9,485	1,581	1,596	1,624	1,683	...
	Imports	21,338	25,681	32,455	17,618	2,835	2,855	3,027	3,168	...
	Balance	- 6,768	- 7,417	- 11,460	- 8,133	- 1,255	- 1,259	- 1,403	- 1,485	...
4 Oceania and polar regions	Exports	5,026	5,008	5,490	2,784	462	442	468	481	...
	Imports	1,988	1,925	2,035	964	165	147	170	207	...
	Balance	+ 3,038	+ 3,083	+ 3,454	+ 1,820	+ 298	+ 294	+ 298	+ 274	...
<i>Memo item</i>										
Emerging markets in South-East Asia 4	Exports	25,282	24,515	26,814	13,230	2,217	2,202	2,159	2,397	...
	Imports	26,660	27,119	29,989	14,004	2,192	2,398	2,353	2,360	...
	Balance	- 1,377	- 2,603	- 3,175	- 773	+ 25	- 197	- 194	+ 36	...

* 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 The figures on "All countries" include revisions for the year 2004 which have not yet been

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

X External sector

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

€ million

Period	Services							Other services			Compensation of employees ⁵	Investment income
	Total	Travel ¹	Transportation ²	Financial services	Patents and licences	Government transactions ³	Total	of which				
								Services of self-employed persons ⁴	Construction and assembly work, repairs			
2000	- 49,006	- 37,188	+ 3,386	+ 1,668	- 3,012	+ 2,221	- 16,081	- 2,757	- 753	- 651	- 6,625	
2001	- 49,862	- 37,821	+ 4,254	+ 1,080	- 2,431	+ 3,488	- 18,433	- 2,544	- 591	- 359	- 9,115	
2002	- 35,473	- 35,154	+ 2,771	+ 1,418	- 1,556	+ 5,237	- 8,188	- 2,028	+ 497	- 30	- 14,712	
2003	- 33,970	- 36,761	+ 1,719	+ 1,624	- 755	+ 5,086	- 4,884	- 1,814	+ 1,440	- 155	- 13,628	
2004	- 30,964	- 34,822	+ 4,318	+ 1,626	- 531	+ 5,316	- 6,870	- 1,342	+ 819	+ 262	- 145	
2003 Q4	- 4,590	- 6,823	+ 582	+ 443	+ 23	+ 1,266	- 81	- 344	+ 374	- 1	- 2,009	
2004 Q1	- 7,088	- 6,493	+ 590	+ 389	- 167	+ 1,275	- 2,681	- 336	+ 267	+ 308	- 771	
Q2	- 5,945	- 8,722	+ 1,532	+ 306	- 291	+ 1,442	- 213	- 368	+ 71	- 11	- 2,390	
Q3	- 11,400	- 13,584	+ 1,011	+ 464	+ 21	+ 1,425	- 738	- 294	+ 220	- 161	+ 1,632	
Q4	- 6,531	- 6,023	+ 1,184	+ 466	- 94	+ 1,174	- 3,238	- 344	+ 261	+ 127	+ 1,384	
2005 Q1	- 6,322	- 6,924	+ 1,202	+ 404	+ 1,010	+ 1,104	- 3,117	- 341	+ 91	+ 246	+ 1,534	
Q2	- 5,636	- 7,799	+ 1,470	+ 474	- 302	+ 950	- 429	- 350	+ 35	- 138	- 2,138	
2004 Sep	- 4,230	- 4,945	+ 173	+ 168	- 59	+ 501	- 68	- 109	- 7	- 48	+ 927	
Oct	- 2,643	- 3,290	+ 410	+ 124	- 2	+ 381	- 266	- 77	+ 111	+ 37	+ 304	
Nov	- 1,498	- 1,852	+ 381	+ 128	- 38	+ 371	- 489	- 119	+ 5	+ 36	+ 417	
Dec	- 2,389	- 882	+ 394	+ 214	- 55	+ 421	- 2,483	- 148	+ 144	+ 54	+ 662	
2005 Jan	- 2,652	- 2,346	+ 252	+ 140	+ 1,175	+ 379	- 2,253	- 136	- 5	+ 87	+ 129	
Feb	- 1,796	- 2,104	+ 476	+ 74	+ 22	+ 343	- 608	- 89	- 76	+ 74	+ 544	
Mar	- 1,873	- 2,474	+ 473	+ 190	- 187	+ 382	- 257	- 116	+ 172	+ 85	+ 862	
Apr	- 936	- 1,692	+ 435	+ 204	- 249	+ 325	+ 42	- 101	+ 102	- 47	- 2,008	
May	- 2,460	- 2,830	+ 511	+ 138	+ 2	+ 303	- 584	- 118	- 13	- 48	- 973	
June	- 2,240	- 3,277	+ 524	+ 132	- 54	+ 322	+ 114	- 131	- 54	- 43	+ 843	
July	- 3,888	- 3,619	+ 530	- 35	- 298	+ 226	- 693	- 162	+ 21	- 91	+ 606	

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 services 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 1					Private 1		
	Total	Total	International organisations ²		Other current transfers ³	Total	Remittances by foreign workers	Other current transfers
			Total	of which European Communities				
2000	- 28,354	- 19,094	- 17,100	- 15,398	- 1,995	- 9,260	- 3,458	- 5,802
2001	- 27,416	- 16,927	- 14,257	- 12,587	- 2,670	- 10,489	- 3,520	- 6,969
2002	- 28,061	- 16,286	- 13,045	- 11,214	- 3,241	- 11,776	- 3,470	- 8,305
2003	- 28,684	- 18,730	- 15,426	- 13,730	- 3,304	- 9,954	- 3,332	- 6,622
2004	- 28,423	- 17,570	- 14,216	- 12,739	- 3,354	- 10,853	- 3,180	- 7,673
2003 Q4	- 6,351	- 4,099	- 2,859	- 2,662	- 1,240	- 2,251	- 833	- 1,418
2004 Q1	- 5,711	- 3,169	- 2,316	- 1,672	- 853	- 2,541	- 795	- 1,747
Q2	- 7,553	- 4,457	- 4,469	- 4,162	+ 12	- 3,096	- 795	- 2,301
Q3	- 8,605	- 5,714	- 4,434	- 4,142	- 1,280	- 2,891	- 795	- 2,096
Q4	- 6,554	- 4,229	- 2,996	- 2,763	- 1,233	- 2,324	- 795	- 1,529
2005 Q1	- 7,328	- 4,720	- 3,734	- 3,189	- 986	- 2,608	- 732	- 1,877
Q2	- 6,488	- 3,534	- 3,771	- 3,322	+ 236	- 2,953	- 732	- 2,222
2004 Sep	- 2,782	- 1,879	- 1,624	- 1,561	- 255	- 903	- 265	- 638
Oct	- 2,524	- 1,739	- 1,285	- 1,224	- 454	- 785	- 265	- 520
Nov	- 2,380	- 1,666	- 1,213	- 1,126	- 453	- 715	- 265	- 450
Dec	- 1,650	- 825	- 498	- 413	- 327	- 825	- 265	- 560
2005 Jan	- 2,621	- 1,739	- 1,456	- 1,156	- 283	- 881	- 244	- 638
Feb	- 2,363	- 1,484	- 1,059	- 901	- 426	- 879	- 244	- 635
Mar	- 2,344	- 1,496	- 1,219	- 1,132	- 277	- 848	- 244	- 604
Apr	- 1,479	- 591	- 1,043	- 987	+ 452	- 888	- 244	- 644
May	- 2,063	- 922	- 1,014	- 949	+ 91	- 1,141	- 244	- 897
June	- 2,945	- 2,021	- 1,714	- 1,386	- 307	- 924	- 244	- 680
July	- 2,327	- 1,390	- 1,354	- 1,232	- 36	- 937	- 244	- 693

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

6 Capital transfers
(balances)

€ million

Period	Total ⁴	Public 1	Private 1
2001	- 387	- 1,361	+ 974
2002	- 212	- 1,416	+ 1,204
2003	+ 312	- 1,238	+ 1,550
2004	+ 430	- 1,094	+ 1,524
2003 Q4	- 16	- 461	+ 445
2004 Q1	+ 280	- 254	+ 535
Q2	+ 177	- 239	+ 416
Q3	+ 191	- 261	+ 451
Q4	- 218	- 340	+ 122
2005 Q1	- 1,493	- 2,040	+ 547
Q2	+ 105	- 315	+ 420
2004 Sep	- 53	- 79	+ 26
Oct	- 22	- 95	+ 73
Nov	- 186	- 117	- 69
Dec	- 10	- 128	+ 118
2005 Jan	- 1,218	- 1,896	+ 678
Feb	- 106	- 63	- 43
Mar	- 169	- 81	- 88
Apr	- 199	- 101	- 98
May	+ 273	- 114	+ 387
June	+ 32	- 99	+ 131
July	+ 101	- 86	+ 187

(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	2002	2003	2004	2004		2005				
				Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	May	June	July
I Net German investment abroad (Increase/capital exports: -)	- 254,047	- 199,019	- 253,924	- 111,016	- 50,233	- 150,091	- 93,010	- 9,068	- 12,971	- 18,945
1 Direct investment 1	- 16,120	+ 3,556	+ 5,853	- 9,741	+ 8,734	- 10,463	- 13,022	+ 600	- 11,327	- 113
Equity capital	- 38,612	- 14,801	+ 25,938	+ 4,075	+ 1,188	- 2,741	- 4,905	- 1,053	- 1,699	- 23
Reinvested earnings 2	+ 9,740	+ 4,251	+ 899	+ 145	+ 925	- 220	+ 2,706	+ 1,158	+ 602	+ 285
Credit transactions of German direct investors	+ 21,345	+ 24,060	- 13,415	- 12,044	+ 8,209	- 6,713	- 9,203	+ 592	- 9,204	- 241
Other capital	- 8,594	- 9,954	- 7,570	- 1,917	- 1,587	- 789	- 1,620	- 97	- 1,026	- 134
2 Portfolio investment	- 62,944	- 47,377	- 112,900	- 25,620	- 19,534	- 66,878	- 54,557	- 10,679	- 23,592	+ 1,665
Equity 3	- 4,674	+ 7,434	+ 6,199	+ 6,014	- 2,127	+ 794	+ 1,040	- 3,250	+ 1,111	- 860
Mutual fund shares 4	- 7,088	- 4,073	- 11,951	- 3,133	+ 780	- 14,506	- 7,765	- 2,177	- 3,744	- 3,645
Bonds and notes 5	- 47,456	- 54,045	- 99,938	- 20,990	- 20,222	- 55,973	- 45,813	- 7,199	- 19,962	+ 7,039
Money market instruments	- 3,726	+ 3,307	- 7,210	- 7,510	+ 2,035	+ 2,808	- 2,019	+ 1,948	- 997	- 869
3 Financial derivatives 6	- 942	- 63	- 4,193	+ 426	- 3,427	- 3,437	- 567	- 1,023	+ 216	+ 358
4 Credit transactions	- 172,354	- 152,053	- 139,099	- 75,368	- 35,009	- 68,134	- 23,794	+ 2,260	+ 22,052	- 20,488
MFIs 7,8	- 132,536	- 122,305	- 121,390	- 33,208	- 37,222	- 57,496	- 46,925	+ 15,575	- 1,541	- 8,105
Long-term	- 33,790	- 32,555	+ 6,297	- 1,007	- 1,864	- 11,076	- 20,999	- 4,834	- 6,301	- 5,941
Short-term	- 98,746	- 89,750	- 127,687	- 32,201	- 35,358	- 46,420	- 25,926	+ 20,409	+ 4,760	- 2,163
Enterprises and households	- 10,976	- 31,245	- 17,436	- 11,920	- 639	- 14,492	+ 9,171	- 1,078	+ 4,392	- 2,706
Long-term	- 1,396	- 2,880	- 3,363	- 1,040	- 845	- 1,091	- 2,506	- 127	- 1,737	- 418
Short-term 7	- 9,580	- 28,365	- 14,072	- 10,879	+ 206	- 13,401	+ 11,678	- 952	+ 6,129	- 2,288
General government	+ 7,168	+ 1,267	+ 2,578	+ 1,191	+ 165	+ 8,686	- 1,488	+ 4,469	- 109	- 7,522
Long-term	+ 218	+ 694	+ 781	+ 183	+ 285	+ 2,200	+ 1,144	- 26	+ 14	+ 3,888
Short-term 7	+ 6,950	+ 572	+ 1,798	+ 1,008	- 120	+ 6,486	- 2,633	+ 4,495	- 123	- 11,409
Bundesbank	- 36,010	+ 230	- 2,851	- 31,431	+ 2,687	- 4,833	+ 15,449	- 16,707	+ 19,310	- 2,156
5 Other investment 9	- 1,686	- 3,083	- 3,586	- 713	- 996	- 1,180	- 1,071	- 225	- 320	- 367
II Net foreign investment in Germany (Increase/capital imports: +)	+ 211,222	+ 152,812	+ 141,296	+ 79,182	+ 21,026	+ 126,058	+ 71,474	+ 19,688	+ 1,653	+ 11,577
1 Direct investment 1	+ 53,679	+ 23,841	- 28,054	+ 2,460	+ 1,042	- 181	+ 3,622	- 533	+ 3,910	- 4,125
Equity capital	+ 35,874	+ 40,475	+ 21,585	+ 7,235	+ 11,385	+ 941	+ 4,918	- 2,478	- 292	+ 326
Reinvested earnings 2	- 7,080	- 7,668	- 6,415	- 264	- 1,152	- 621	- 2,274	- 982	- 912	- 127
Credit transactions of foreign direct investors	+ 25,081	- 8,780	- 43,242	- 4,498	- 9,155	- 502	+ 957	+ 2,935	+ 5,111	- 4,320
Other capital	- 197	- 186	+ 19	- 13	- 37	+ 2	+ 21	- 8	+ 4	- 4
2 Portfolio investment	+ 126,710	+ 112,285	+ 133,656	+ 48,341	+ 24,233	+ 55,080	+ 85,298	+ 36,918	+ 68,534	+ 18,674
Equity 3	+ 15,907	+ 24,188	- 5,198	+ 6,557	+ 491	+ 3,534	+ 26,364	+ 36,679	+ 34,405	+ 1,006
Mutual fund shares	- 682	- 1,844	+ 5,064	+ 4,035	+ 1,181	+ 128	+ 821	+ 211	+ 227	+ 1,829
Bonds and notes 5	+ 82,880	+ 67,141	+ 147,724	+ 44,516	+ 22,575	+ 41,947	+ 58,932	+ 3,983	+ 35,775	+ 13,043
Money market instruments	+ 28,605	+ 22,799	- 13,934	- 6,766	- 13	+ 9,472	- 819	- 3,533	- 1,872	+ 2,796
3 Credit transactions	+ 30,751	+ 16,647	+ 35,476	+ 28,360	- 4,314	+ 71,229	- 17,444	- 16,689	- 70,789	- 2,954
MFIs 7,8	+ 28,453	+ 10,701	+ 32,357	+ 28,076	- 749	+ 64,383	- 17,797	- 16,976	- 73,046	- 999
Long-term	+ 18,379	- 5,972	- 10,060	+ 5,492	- 5,154	+ 2,253	+ 4,527	- 1,734	+ 11,393	+ 841
Short-term	+ 10,075	+ 16,672	+ 42,417	+ 22,584	+ 4,405	+ 66,636	- 22,324	- 15,242	- 84,439	- 1,840
Enterprises and households	+ 3,270	+ 283	+ 7,188	- 312	- 1,990	+ 3,463	+ 510	- 456	+ 1,566	+ 1,064
Long-term	+ 5,188	- 545	+ 3,919	- 490	- 325	+ 3,318	+ 8	- 361	+ 1,877	- 247
Short-term 7	- 1,918	+ 828	+ 3,269	+ 177	- 1,665	+ 145	+ 502	- 95	+ 311	+ 1,312
General government	- 1,625	+ 3,680	- 1,619	+ 1,950	- 2,044	+ 5,152	+ 533	+ 701	+ 1,219	- 3,685
Long-term	- 125	+ 4,859	- 385	+ 1,180	- 845	+ 3,015	- 840	+ 89	- 1,708	- 95
Short-term 7	- 1,500	- 1,179	- 1,233	+ 770	- 1,199	+ 2,137	+ 1,374	+ 612	+ 2,926	- 3,590
Bundesbank	+ 653	+ 1,983	- 2,451	- 1,354	+ 469	- 1,769	- 690	+ 41	- 528	+ 666
4 Other investment	+ 83	+ 40	+ 218	+ 21	+ 65	- 71	- 1	- 8	- 2	- 18
III Balance of all statistically recorded financial movements (Net capital exports: -)	- 42,825	- 46,207	- 112,628	- 31,833	- 29,208	- 24,033	- 21,536	+ 10,620	- 11,318	- 7,368

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	
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						Claims within the Eurosystem (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				Other claims on non-euro- area residents 1,3				
		Total	Gold and gold receivables	Reserve position in the Inter- national Monetary Fund and special drawing rights	Foreign currency reserves					
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
2004	93,110	71,335	35,495	6,548	29,292	312	20,796	667	7,935	85,175
2004 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
Nov	85,702	73,506	37,527	6,685	29,294	312	11,233	651	6,937	78,765
Dec	93,110	71,335	35,495	6,548	29,292	312	20,796	667	7,935	85,175
2005 Jan	94,895	73,556	35,888	6,634	31,034	312	20,327	699	6,315	88,580
Feb	75,603	72,794	36,348	6,538	29,908	312	1,809	687	5,542	70,061
Mar	100,452	73,813	36,399	6,143	31,271	312	25,627	699	6,322	94,131
Apr	87,967	74,123	36,905	6,096	31,123	312	12,782	750	6,123	81,845
May	107,063	76,431	37,282	6,340	32,809	350	29,451	831	6,292	100,771
June	90,055	78,700	39,816	5,830	33,054	350	10,141	864	5,822	84,232
July	90,752	77,205	38,927	5,007	33,270	350	12,291	907	6,491	84,261
Aug	109,966	76,342	39,121	4,990	32,231	350	32,397	878	5,456	104,511

° 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

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

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

€ million

End of year or month	Claims on non-residents							Liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents						
	Total	Balances with foreign banks	Claims on foreign non-banks					Total	Loans from foreign banks	Liabilities vis-à-vis foreign non-banks				
			Total	from financial operations	from trade credits					Total	from financial operations	from trade credits		
					Total	Credit terms granted	Advance payments effected					Total	Credit terms used	Advance payments received
All countries														
2001	358,120	62,434	295,686	171,939	123,747	114,857	8,890	505,266	60,132	445,134	354,561	90,573	65,988	24,585
2002 4	331,671	63,817	267,854	148,913	118,941	111,406	7,535	533,423	57,696	475,727	387,850	87,877	62,622	25,255
2003	362,099	86,627	275,472	159,653	115,819	108,515	7,304	543,186	54,822	488,364	400,431	87,933	60,464	27,469
2004	377,540	98,632	278,908	159,764	119,144	112,342	6,802	506,434	50,211	456,223	361,111	95,112	63,762	31,350
2005 Feb	387,089	102,739	284,350	165,939	118,411	111,224	7,187	501,113	53,974	447,139	356,171	90,968	58,674	32,294
Mar	404,137	110,865	293,272	169,376	123,896	116,685	7,211	506,424	53,104	453,320	358,183	95,137	62,334	32,803
Apr	399,412	104,042	295,370	171,970	123,400	116,057	7,343	501,290	53,088	448,202	352,952	95,250	61,957	33,293
May	399,568	105,101	294,467	170,833	123,634	116,096	7,538	506,017	54,474	451,543	357,126	94,417	60,741	33,676
June	401,408	97,545	303,863	175,661	128,202	120,921	7,281	512,106	55,859	456,247	357,804	98,443	65,458	32,985
July	402,617	100,898	301,719	175,052	126,667	119,394	7,273	507,345	58,303	449,042	350,882	98,160	64,644	33,516
Industrial countries ²														
2001	298,904	61,403	237,501	151,047	86,454	79,453	7,001	466,206	57,861	408,345	340,344	68,001	54,364	13,637
2002 4	278,074	62,861	215,213	133,509	81,704	75,996	5,708	493,155	55,770	437,385	372,464	64,921	50,731	14,190
2003	310,454	85,390	225,064	144,980	80,084	75,236	4,848	499,436	53,087	446,349	383,919	62,430	48,210	14,220
2004	335,809	97,485	238,324	148,649	89,675	84,903	4,772	468,592	48,304	420,288	349,293	70,995	53,480	17,515
2005 Feb	345,360	101,484	243,876	154,337	89,539	84,497	5,042	464,670	52,100	412,570	345,421	67,149	48,875	18,274
Mar	361,254	109,428	251,826	157,854	93,972	88,895	5,077	469,315	51,298	418,017	347,601	70,416	52,030	18,386
Apr	355,423	102,200	253,223	160,200	93,023	87,849	5,174	463,858	51,281	412,577	342,393	70,184	51,408	18,776
May	354,773	103,422	251,351	158,681	92,670	87,342	5,328	468,917	52,550	416,367	347,184	69,183	50,327	18,856
June	355,614	95,769	259,845	163,385	96,460	91,296	5,164	474,721	53,958	420,763	348,047	72,716	54,489	18,227
July	356,624	99,071	257,553	162,679	94,874	89,645	5,229	469,598	56,484	413,114	341,214	71,900	53,419	18,481
EU member states ²														
2001	198,118	58,039	140,079	79,205	60,874	55,371	5,503	372,937	53,683	319,254	275,749	43,505	34,716	8,789
2002 4	200,930	60,118	140,812	84,643	56,169	51,693	4,476	402,561	52,503	350,058	307,920	42,138	32,650	9,488
2003	230,673	81,430	149,243	94,092	55,151	51,459	3,692	411,811	50,304	361,507	321,010	40,497	30,855	9,642
2004	259,480	92,867	166,613	101,254	65,359	61,563	3,796	376,461	43,838	332,623	284,173	48,450	36,494	11,956
2005 Feb	269,638	98,394	171,244	106,037	65,207	61,256	3,951	378,635	47,769	330,866	284,655	46,211	33,724	12,487
Mar	281,139	105,827	175,312	106,885	68,427	64,450	3,977	380,898	46,856	334,042	285,647	48,395	35,454	12,941
Apr	276,963	98,407	178,556	110,469	68,087	64,003	4,084	376,009	46,967	329,042	280,347	48,695	35,580	13,115
May	273,517	99,525	173,992	106,378	67,614	63,415	4,199	379,894	48,221	331,673	283,799	47,874	34,771	13,103
June	271,534	92,213	179,321	109,810	69,511	65,428	4,083	383,723	49,519	334,204	283,937	50,267	37,484	12,783
July	275,211	95,616	179,595	110,734	68,861	64,735	4,126	378,539	51,935	326,604	276,813	49,791	36,937	12,854
of which: Euro-area member states ¹														
2001	126,519	33,787	92,732	46,599	46,133	42,771	3,362	295,943	38,361	257,582	225,711	31,871	24,878	6,993
2002 4	129,490	32,521	96,969	54,542	42,227	39,350	3,077	331,733	37,366	294,367	263,863	30,504	22,996	7,508
2003	147,633	45,887	101,746	59,279	42,467	39,619	2,848	338,794	29,541	309,253	279,101	30,152	22,748	7,404
2004	164,160	55,995	108,165	63,310	44,855	42,231	2,624	305,864	28,295	277,569	244,860	32,709	24,258	8,451
2005 Feb	166,587	55,628	110,959	65,954	45,005	42,277	2,728	309,669	30,129	279,540	248,658	30,882	22,141	8,741
Mar	175,685	60,865	114,820	68,111	46,709	43,953	2,756	312,147	29,092	283,055	250,656	32,399	23,270	9,129
Apr	173,153	58,239	114,914	68,253	46,661	43,833	2,828	311,548	28,801	282,747	250,293	32,454	23,288	9,166
May	170,024	59,185	110,839	64,818	46,021	43,081	2,940	314,259	29,796	284,463	253,106	31,357	22,314	9,043
June	169,344	53,639	115,705	68,377	47,328	44,490	2,838	315,953	29,801	286,152	253,133	33,019	24,049	8,970
July	172,579	57,070	115,509	69,272	46,237	43,359	2,878	308,486	30,160	278,326	245,996	32,330	23,338	8,992
Emerging economies and developing countries ³														
2001	59,216	1,031	58,185	20,892	37,293	35,404	1,889	39,060	2,271	36,789	14,217	22,572	11,624	10,948
2002 4	53,597	956	52,641	15,404	37,237	35,410	1,827	40,268	1,926	38,342	15,386	22,956	11,891	11,065
2003	51,645	1,237	50,408	14,673	35,735	33,279	2,456	43,750	1,735	42,015	16,512	25,503	12,254	13,249
2004	41,731	1,147	40,584	11,115	29,469	27,439	2,030	37,842	1,907	35,935	11,818	24,117	10,282	13,835
2005 Feb	41,729	1,255	40,474	11,602	28,872	26,727	2,145	36,443	1,874	34,569	10,750	23,819	9,799	14,020
Mar	42,883	1,437	41,446	11,522	29,924	27,790	2,134	37,109	1,806	35,303	10,582	24,721	10,304	14,417
Apr	43,989	1,842	42,147	11,770	30,377	28,208	2,169	37,432	1,807	35,625	10,559	25,066	10,549	14,517
May	44,795	1,679	43,116	12,152	30,964	28,754	2,210	37,100	1,924	35,176	9,942	25,234	10,414	14,820
June	45,794	1,776	44,018	12,276	31,742	29,625	2,117	37,385	1,901	35,484	9,757	25,727	10,969	14,758
July	45,993	1,827	44,166	12,373	31,793	29,749	2,044	37,747	1,819	35,928	9,668	26,260	11,225	15,035

* Including the assets and liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents of households in Germany. The assets and liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents of banks (MFIs) in Germany are shown in Table 4 of Section IV, "Banks". Statistical increases and decreases have not been eliminated; to this extent, the changes in totals are not comparable with the figures shown in Table X.7. — 1 From

January 2001, including Greece. — 2 From May 2004, including the new member states: Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia. — 3 All countries that are not regarded as industrial countries. — 4 Change in the reporting population owing to an increase in the exemption limit.

X External sector

11 Deutsche Mark and euro exchange rates of selected currencies *

Yearly or monthly average	United States	Japan	Denmark	United Kingdom	Sweden	Switzerland	Norway	Canada	Australia	New Zealand
	USD	JPY	DKK	GBP	SEK	CHF	NOK	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	2.926	27.421	115.740	25.580	1.4501	1.2942	0.9589
1992	1.5595	1.2313	25.869	2.753	26.912	111.198	25.143	1.2917	1.1476	0.8406
1993	1.6544	1.4945	25.508	2.483	21.248	111.949	23.303	1.2823	1.1235	0.8940
1994	1.6218	1.5870	25.513	2.4816	21.013	118.712	22.982	1.1884	1.1848	0.9605
1995	1.4338	1.5293	25.570	2.2620	20.116	121.240	22.614	1.0443	1.0622	0.9399
1996	1.5037	1.3838	25.945	2.3478	22.434	121.891	23.292	1.1027	1.1782	1.0357
1997	1.7348	1.4378	26.249	2.8410	22.718	119.508	24.508	1.2533	1.2889	1.1453
1998	1.7592	1.3484	26.258	2.9142	22.128	121.414	23.297	1.1884	1.1070	0.9445
Euro reference exchange rates published by the European Central Bank (EUR 1 = currency units ...) ²										
1999	1.0658	121.32	7.4355	0.65874	8.8075	1.6003	8.3104	1.5840	1.6523	2.0145
2000	0.9236	99.47	7.4538	0.60948	8.4452	1.5579	8.1129	1.3706	1.5889	2.0288
2001	0.8956	108.68	7.4521	0.62187	9.2551	1.5105	8.0484	1.3864	1.7319	2.1300
2002	0.9456	118.06	7.4305	0.62883	9.1611	1.4670	7.5086	1.4838	1.7376	2.0366
2003	1.1312	130.97	7.4307	0.69199	9.1242	1.5212	8.0033	1.5817	1.7379	1.9438
2004	1.2439	134.44	7.4399	0.67866	9.1243	1.5438	8.3697	1.6167	1.6905	1.8731
2004 Jan	1.2613	134.13	7.4481	0.69215	9.1368	1.5657	8.5925	1.6346	1.6374	1.8751
Feb	1.2646	134.78	7.4511	0.67690	9.1763	1.5734	8.7752	1.6817	1.6260	1.8262
Mar	1.2262	133.13	7.4493	0.67124	9.2346	1.5670	8.5407	1.6314	1.6370	1.8566
Apr	1.1985	129.08	7.4436	0.66533	9.1653	1.5547	8.2976	1.6068	1.6142	1.8727
May	1.2007	134.48	7.4405	0.67157	9.1277	1.5400	8.2074	1.6541	1.7033	1.9484
June	1.2138	132.86	7.4342	0.66428	9.1430	1.5192	8.2856	1.6492	1.7483	1.9301
July	1.2266	134.08	7.4355	0.66576	9.1962	1.5270	8.4751	1.6220	1.7135	1.8961
Aug	1.2176	134.54	7.4365	0.66942	9.1861	1.5387	8.3315	1.6007	1.7147	1.8604
Sep	1.2218	134.51	7.4381	0.68130	9.0920	1.5431	8.3604	1.5767	1.7396	1.8538
Oct	1.2490	135.97	7.4379	0.69144	9.0620	1.5426	8.2349	1.5600	1.7049	1.8280
Nov	1.2991	136.09	7.4313	0.69862	8.9981	1.5216	8.1412	1.5540	1.6867	1.8540
Dec	1.3408	139.14	7.4338	0.69500	8.9819	1.5364	8.2207	1.6333	1.7462	1.8737
2005 Jan	1.3119	135.63	7.4405	0.69867	9.0476	1.5469	8.2125	1.6060	1.7147	1.8620
Feb	1.3014	136.55	7.4427	0.68968	9.0852	1.5501	8.3199	1.6128	1.6670	1.8192
Mar	1.3201	138.83	7.4466	0.69233	9.0884	1.5494	8.1880	1.6064	1.6806	1.8081
Apr	1.2938	138.84	7.4499	0.68293	9.1670	1.5475	8.1763	1.5991	1.6738	1.7967
May	1.2694	135.37	7.4443	0.68399	9.1931	1.5449	8.0814	1.5942	1.6571	1.7665
June	1.2165	132.22	7.4448	0.66895	9.2628	1.5391	7.8932	1.5111	1.5875	1.7175
July	1.2037	134.75	7.4584	0.68756	9.4276	1.5578	7.9200	1.4730	1.6002	1.7732
Aug	1.2292	135.98	7.4596	0.68527	9.3398	1.5528	7.9165	1.4819	1.6144	1.7675

* Calculated from daily quotations. — 1 Exchange rates from Australia and New Zealand; those for New Zealand calculated from rates as at the middle and end of the month. — 2 The ECB publishes daily euro reference exchange rates, which are calculated on the basis of the concertation between

central banks at 2.15 p.m. ECB time. 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 ...) ³											
	6.55957	1936.27	2.20371	40.3399	13.7603	166.386	5.94573	0.787564	200.482	4	340.750
										5	1.95583

* Calculated from daily quotations. — 1 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 1,2				Effective nominal exchange rates of selected foreign currencies against the currencies of 19 industrial countries 1,3			
	EER-23 4				EER-42 5		19 industrial countries 3		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	96.4	96.5	95.8	97.7	98.2	97.8	100.8	102.3	105.1
2000	86.1	86.0	85.9	85.3	87.9	85.8	91.3	92.7	91.2	105.4	105.2	117.9
2001	86.7	86.8	86.9	85.1	90.4	87.0	91.4	93.2	91.5	112.0	103.6	106.7
2002	89.2	90.4	90.3	88.4	94.8	90.9	92.2	94.2	92.6	110.7	104.2	100.8
2003	99.9	101.7	101.6	99.6	106.6	101.6	95.8	97.8	97.2	97.7	99.2	99.9
2004	103.8	105.9	105.5	104.0	111.0	105.4	96.1	99.3	98.9	89.8	103.4	101.7
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	96.1	97.3	96.4	96.0	98.4	98.6	98.0	102.8	102.8	99.0
Q3	94.8	94.8	94.5	95.1	95.5	94.7	96.9	97.8	97.2	101.4	102.3	106.2
Q4	92.9	92.7	92.5	93.3	94.3	92.8	95.3	96.3	95.8	99.1	104.1	115.2
2000 Q1	89.5	89.3	89.2	88.3	91.0	89.2	93.4	94.8	93.4	101.5	106.4	114.9
Q2	86.5	86.4	86.3	86.0	88.2	86.2	91.5	92.7	91.4	104.3	105.4	118.4
Q3	85.1	85.1	85.0	84.5	87.0	84.8	90.7	92.1	90.3	106.2	103.9	119.2
Q4	83.2	83.3	83.2	82.6	85.5	83.1	89.7	91.4	89.5	109.4	105.0	119.2
2001 Q1	88.3	88.0	88.3	86.3	90.9	87.8	92.0	93.8	92.1	109.3	102.4	108.1
Q2	85.3	85.4	85.4	83.6	88.8	85.6	90.7	92.7	90.8	113.4	104.1	106.9
Q3	86.4	86.6	86.8	84.6	90.5	87.1	91.1	93.0	91.5	112.2	103.9	106.8
Q4	86.8	87.3	87.3	85.9	91.2	87.6	91.6	93.2	91.6	113.1	104.0	104.9
2002 Q1	86.0	86.9	87.0	85.0	90.4	86.8	91.3	93.2	91.0	116.6	104.9	98.8
Q2	87.8	89.0	88.7	87.0	93.0	89.2	91.6	93.8	91.8	112.1	103.5	100.8
2002 July	91.2	92.5	.	.	97.5	93.4	.	94.9	94.0	106.0	103.5	104.3
Aug	90.7	91.9	92.2	90.3	96.9	92.9	92.6	94.4	93.5	107.3	103.5	104.3
Sep	90.7	92.1	.	.	97.2	93.2	.	94.5	93.5	107.6	104.7	102.5
Oct	91.1	92.5	.	.	97.7	93.5	.	94.7	94.0	108.5	105.0	99.8
Nov	91.9	93.1	93.4	91.2	98.5	94.0	93.3	94.8	93.9	106.8	104.3	100.8
Dec	92.9	94.2	.	.	99.6	95.0	.	95.4	94.5	106.0	104.0	99.6
2003 Jan	95.3	96.8	.	.	102.3	97.6	.	96.1	95.5	103.0	102.6	100.4
Feb	96.6	98.2	97.7	95.9	103.7	98.9	94.7	96.8	96.4	102.2	101.2	99.2
Mar	97.4	99.0	.	.	104.4	99.5	.	97.1	96.5	101.4	99.3	99.8
Apr	97.9	99.6	.	.	104.6	99.6	.	97.2	96.5	101.4	99.7	98.6
May	101.8	103.6	102.5	100.4	108.5	103.3	96.4	98.7	98.1	96.7	96.9	97.7
June	102.2	104.2	.	.	108.8	103.7	.	99.0	98.4	96.1	98.9	96.3
July	101.0	102.9	.	.	107.2	102.3	.	98.3	97.5	97.8	98.5	97.3
Aug	99.8	101.8	102.0	100.4	106.0	101.2	95.9	97.9	97.0	99.1	98.1	98.3
Sep	99.6	101.7	.	.	105.9	101.1	.	97.5	96.8	97.2	98.2	101.1
Oct	101.3	103.3	.	.	108.0	103.0	.	98.1	97.6	93.3	98.8	103.7
Nov	101.2	103.2	104.2	101.8	108.0	102.9	96.2	98.1	97.6	93.0	99.5	103.9
Dec	104.2	106.1	.	.	111.2	105.8	.	99.0	99.0	90.6	99.5	102.9
2004 Jan	105.4	107.4	.	.	112.5	107.0	.	99.8	99.7	88.9	101.6	102.9
Feb	105.3	107.3	106.5	105.1	112.3	106.8	96.7	99.5	99.6	89.3	104.1	102.4
Mar	103.4	105.5	.	.	110.2	104.8	.	99.0	98.6	90.9	104.2	102.1
Apr	101.6	103.7	.	.	108.3	103.1	.	98.5	97.8	91.8	104.3	104.0
May	102.4	104.5	104.1	102.4	109.5	104.2	95.4	98.7	98.4	93.4	103.7	100.0
June	102.3	104.2	.	.	109.6	104.0	.	98.4	98.1	91.9	104.9	101.6
July	102.8	104.8	.	.	110.1	104.5	.	98.9	98.4	90.9	105.0	101.2
Aug	102.7	104.8	104.5	103.1	109.9	104.5	95.7	99.0	98.5	91.3	104.6	100.5
Sep	103.0	105.1	.	.	110.3	104.7	.	99.2	98.5	90.7	102.8	100.8
Oct	104.2	106.3	.	.	111.5	105.8	.	99.5	99.0	88.9	101.8	100.8
Nov	105.6	107.6	107.0	105.5	113.1	107.0	96.5	100.0	99.5	85.4	101.4	102.6
Dec	107.1	109.2	.	.	114.4	108.4	.	100.8	100.2	84.3	102.8	102.0
2005 Jan	105.8	108.0	.	.	112.9	106.9	.	100.3	99.2	85.3	101.7	103.6
Feb	105.1	107.2	107.3	105.3	111.9	105.9	P 96.4	100.1	98.8	86.1	102.9	102.4
Mar	106.0	108.3	.	.	112.9	106.9	.	100.4	99.0	85.3	103.0	101.4
Apr	105.1	107.3	.	.	111.9	105.9	.	99.9	98.5	86.8	104.0	100.4
May	104.0	106.3	...	...	110.6	104.7	P 95.2	99.7	98.1	87.8	103.2	102.0
June	101.2	103.4	.	.	107.6	101.8	.	98.6	96.6	89.6	104.4	102.0
July	101.7	103.9	.	.	108.0	102.0	.	99.0	96.9	90.7	101.6	99.8
Aug	102.3	104.5	...	...	108.7	102.7	...	99.2	97.2	89.2	102.4	99.9

* The effective exchange rate corresponds to the weighted external value of the currency concerned. — 1 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 4, the weights used are based on the relevant trade in the period from 1995 to 1997. — 2 Decline in the figures implies an increase in competitiveness. — 3 Euro-area countries as well as Canada, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States. — 4 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). — 5 ECB calculations. In addition to the countries belonging to the EER-23 group (see footnote 4), 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. — 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 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 CD-ROM 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 2004 see the index attached to the January 2005 *Monthly Report*.

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

December 2004

- Demographic burdens on growth and wealth in Germany
- The insurance sector as a financial intermediary
- Credit default swaps – functions, importance and information content

January 2005

- The relationship between money and prices
- German banks' foreign direct investment and cross-border services
- Comments on reforming the Stability and Growth Pact

February 2005

- The economic scene in Germany around the turn of 2004-05

March 2005

- Credit growth, bank capital and economic activity
- German balance of payments in 2004

April 2005

- The changes to the Stability and Growth Pact
- Deficit-limiting budgetary rules and a national stability pact in Germany
- Supervision of financial conglomerates in Germany

May 2005

- The economic scene in Germany in spring 2005

June 2005

- Investment and financing in 2004
- Germany's external relations with the People's Republic of China

July 2005

- Rapid change in paid employment
- Exchange rates and interest rate differentials: recent developments since the introduction of the euro

August 2005

- The economic scene in Germany in summer 2005

September 2005

- The performance of German credit institutions in 2004
- Recent trends in individual payments
- The role of volatility patterns in financial markets
- Potential financial risk faced by the International Monetary Fund

Statistical Supplements to the Monthly Report¹

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

Special Publications

The monetary policy of the Bundesbank,
October 1995²

Makro-ökonomisches Mehr-Länder-Modell,
November 1996³

Europäische Organisationen und Gremien im Be-
reich von Währung und Wirtschaft, May 1997³

Die Zahlungsbilanz der ehemaligen DDR 1975 bis
1989, August 1999³

The market for German Federal securities,
May 2000

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

Bundesbank Act, September 2002

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

European economic and monetary union,
February 2004

Die Europäische Union: Grundlagen und Politik-
bereiche außerhalb der Wirtschafts- und Wäh-
rungsunion, April 2005³

Special Statistical Publications

- 1 Banking statistics guidelines and customer clas-
sification, July 2005⁴

2 Bankenstatistik Kundensystematik Firmenver-
zeichnisse, June 2005^{3,5}

3 Aufbau der bankstatistischen Tabellen,
January 2000³

4 Financial accounts for Germany 1991 to 2003,
September 2004⁶

5 Annual accounts of west German enterprises
1971 to 1996, March 1999¹

6 Ratios from annual accounts of German enter-
prises between 2000 and 2002, Novem-
ber 2004⁶

7 Erläuterungen zum Leistungsverzeichnis für die
Zahlungsbilanz, February 2005³

8 Balance of payments statistics of the Fed-
eral Republic of Germany, 2nd edition,
February 1991^o

9 Securities deposits,
August 2005

10 International capital links,
April 2005^{1,6}

11 Balance of payments by region,
August 2005

12 Technologische Dienstleistungen in der Zah-
lungsbilanz, June 2004³

^o Not available on the internet.

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

² Also available in French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese.

³ Available in German only.

⁴ Solely available on the internet, updated at half-yearly
intervals. Only the sections "Monthly Balance Sheet Stat-
istics", "External position" and "Customer classification"
("Overall survey on sectoral classification", "Survey on
breakdown by industry or activity" and "Explanatory
notes on the system of customer classification by industry
or activity") are available in English.

⁵ Current version only available on the internet at quar-
terly intervals.

⁶ Available on the internet only.

Discussion Papers*

Series 1

Economic Studies

22/2005

The role of contracting schemes for the welfare costs of nominal rigidities over the business cycle

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9/2005

Accounting for distress in bank mergers

10/2005

The eurosystem money market auctions: a banking perspective

Banking legislation

1 Bundesbank Act and Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank, June 1998

2 Gesetz über das Kreditwesen, February 2001³

2a Grundsatz I über die Eigenmittel der Institute, January 2001³

2b Grundsatz II über die Liquidität der Institute, August 1999³

7 Instruction sheet for the reporting of large exposures and loans of 3 million Deutsche Mark or more pursuant to sections 13 to 14 of the Banking Act, September 1998

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

For footnotes, see p 79*.