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Commentaries

Economic conditions

Economy as a whole

The German economy was stagnating in the final quarter of 2005. According to Federal Statistical Office data, real gross domestic product (GDP) after adjustment for seasonal and working-day variations was no higher than in the third quarter, when it had recorded very strong growth. The upward economic trend did, however, hold steady. The decrease in external stimuli, which had previously significantly supported GDP growth, had a dampening effect in the fourth quarter. Although real exports of goods and services went up by ½%, imports also increased by just over 1% with the result that the arithmetical contribution of net exports to overall economic growth became slightly negative. The relatively sharp rise in imports is likely to have been in connection with the increased accumulation of stocks in Germany. Construction investment recovered further in the fourth quarter and was up 1¼% on the level recorded in the third quarter. By contrast, investment in machinery and equipment, which had still experienced a rapid expansion in the third quarter, hardly increased any further in the fourth quarter. Private consumption remained subdued and consumer spending fell by just over ½% in the final quarter of 2005.

*GDP in 2005
Q4*

Industry

Industrial activity continued to experience an upturn at the beginning of 2006. This was reflected not least by positive developments in demand. After recording a slight decrease in

*Demand at
the beginning
of 2006*

Economic conditions in Germany *

Seasonally adjusted

Period		New orders (volume); 2000 = 100			
		Industry 1			Con- struction
		Total	Domestic	Foreign	
2005	Q2	105.7	97.0	116.6	70.7
	Q3	110.2	99.2	123.9	75.7
	Q4	113.9	100.9	130.2	76.2
	Nov	114.5	100.9	131.6	75.0
	Dec	114.2	101.3	130.3	80.6
2006	Jan	115.8	100.7	134.6	71.6
		Output; 2000 = 100			
		Industry 2			Con- struction
		Total	of which		
Inter- mediate goods	Capital goods ³				
2005	Q2	105.4	105.5	110.2	76.3
	Q3	107.2	107.5	111.8	77.2
	Q4	108.8	109.9	113.9	77.9
	Nov	108.6	109.5	114.3	76.6
	Dec	108.7	110.8	113.0	79.5
2006	Jan	110.1	111.3	115.5	73.7
		Labour market			
		Em- ployed ⁴	Vacancies	Un- employed	Un- employ- ment rate in % ⁵
		Number in thousands			
2005	Q2	38,757	394	4,942	11.9
	Q3	38,784	443	4,855	11.7
	Q4	38,771	494	4,729	11.4
	Dec	38,761	492	4,637	11.2
2006	Jan	38,718	476	4,700	11.3
	Feb	...	464	4,695	11.3
		Import prices	Producer prices of industrial prod- ucts ⁶	Con- struction prices ⁷	Con- sumer prices
			2000 = 100		
		2005	Q2	100.3	110.0	102.5	107.9
	Q3	102.4	111.3	102.7	108.8
	Q4	103.9	112.7	103.0	109.3
	Dec	104.6	112.9	.	109.2
2006	Jan	105.2	114.2	.	109.2
	Feb	...	115.0	.	109.4

* 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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December, incoming orders rose by a seasonally adjusted 1½% in January and thereby exceeded the average level of the fourth quarter. The year-on-year increase went up to 10½%.

In January, the strongest impulses from abroad came from countries outside the euro area, in particular. After adjustment for seasonal variations, overall business concluded with foreign customers was no less than 3¼% up on the last few months of 2005. The vehicle manufacturing sector was a particular focal point, although the mechanical engineering sector also benefited from the development. By contrast, domestic demand, which had been rising at a moderate but steady pace over the course of last year, became somewhat weaker at the end of the period under review.

Industrial output followed the pattern of strong demand and, in January, was clearly up in seasonally adjusted terms on the last few months of 2005 when it had still been progressing at a subdued pace. Producers of capital goods and consumer durables recorded significantly large increases. There was a 5% rise on the year.

In line with the continuing sharp expansion in foreign demand, January saw a perceptible rise in exports of goods. However, there was also a marked increase in the value of imports with the result that the seasonally adjusted foreign trade surplus was only slightly higher than at the end of last year, although, this time, only a relatively small part of the rise in imports can be attributed to higher prices.

Output

Foreign trade

Construction

<i>Output</i>	<p>In January, the building industry was affected by the onset of harsh winter weather, which hampered outdoor construction activity more severely than usual. Seasonally adjusted construction output was 7¼% down on December 2005 and as much as 15% down on the year.</p>	<p>the year. There were also anticipatory effects in redundancies owing to the fact that the period of entitlement to unemployment benefit I for those aged 45 and above was reduced with effect from February 2006. In January, the number of government-assisted forms of employment, such as one-euro jobs (within the framework of job creation measures), settling-in grants and one-person businesses was also down on the month.</p>	
<i>Demand</i>	<p>Demand for construction work, which had increased on a broad front in December, decreased again in January. The volume of orders was down 11¼% on December 2005 and had consequently fallen to the low level recorded in June last year. There was a particularly strong decline in demand for industrial construction. In the case of housing construction, too, which in December had been affected by anticipatory effects owing to the abolition of the grant to home buyers at the beginning of 2006, firms had to reassess their order books as anticipated. Nevertheless, there was still a slight increase here compared with the average of the fourth quarter of 2005. Likewise, public sector customers placed fewer orders at the beginning of the year than at the end of 2005.</p>	<p>According to the Federal Employment Agency, the seasonally-adjusted number of persons registered as unemployed remained virtually unchanged at 4.70 million in February. This is equivalent to an unemployment rate of 11.3%. Thus, unemployment remained stable in February despite the persistently cold winter weather and the redundancies that were brought forward. There were 240,000 fewer persons registered as unemployed than in the previous year.</p>	<i>Unemployment</i>
	<h3>Labour market</h3>	<h3>Prices</h3>	
<i>Employment</i>	<p>According to the initial estimate of the Federal Statistical Office, 38.72 million persons were in employment in January in seasonally adjusted terms – 43,000 fewer than in December and 110,000 fewer than a year earlier. The particularly cold weather was one of the main reasons for the greater decline in employment than is usual at this time of</p>	<p>The price situation in the international energy markets eased somewhat in February. Spot quotations for a barrel of Brent North Sea oil were still at a high level with prices barely falling below US\$62 on average. The relief on the spot market for petrol was above average at just under 8% while the price of light heating oil remained virtually unchanged. At the end of March (23 March 2006), oil was selling at US\$63.</p>	<i>International oil prices</i>
		<p>At the consumer level, seasonally adjusted prices rose by 0.2%. Price increases for food products, services and energy played a role</p>	<i>Consumer prices</i>

here. A fall in the price of petrol was thereby more than offset by mark-ups on heating oil and gas. By contrast, the seasonally adjusted price of goods (excluding energy) declined again slightly. The year-on-year rate of increase remained unchanged at 2.1%. The HICP inflation rate was likewise 2.1%. Based on initial reports from the federal states, it is to be expected that the overall price increase fell to 1.9% in March.

Public finances¹

Excessive deficit procedure against Germany

Excessive deficit procedure is stepped up

In line with a recommendation from the European Commission, on 14 March the Ecofin Council decided to intensify the excessive deficit procedure against Germany and to issue it notice pursuant to Article 104 (9) of the EC Treaty. The Council called on Germany to correct its excessive deficit as swiftly as possible and by no later than 2007. It has demanded that the structural deficit ratio – ie adjusted for cyclical and temporary effects – be reduced by at least 1 percentage point altogether in the course of this year and next. The Federal Government must submit a report first on 14 July 2006, and thereafter twice yearly, explaining what measures have been taken to meet these requirements and what impact these measures are having on budgetary developments. Even once the excessive deficit has been corrected, the structural deficit is to be reduced further by at least 0.5% of GDP per year until the medium-term objective of a structurally

balanced general government budget is achieved.

Germany has overshoot the reference value for the deficit ratio every year since 2002. Last year the 3% ceiling was exceeded by a fairly modest margin, however (3.3%). Moreover, the revised Stability and Growth Pact requires countries with an excessive deficit to achieve annual structural consolidation of at least 0.5% of GDP. At 67.7%, the debt ratio not only breaches the 60% ceiling but is also continuing to climb. Furthermore, the correction deadline has in effect already been extended once by a year to 2005. In view of this, Germany should make every effort to correct its excessive deficit starting in 2006. The current general economic outlook is rather favourable and would not pose any obstacles to a more even spread of the consolidation efforts over 2006 and 2007. Thus, the tightening of the excessive deficit procedure against Germany is justified.

Compliance with 3% ceiling should be aimed at this year

Updated version of Germany's stability programme

On 22 February 2006 the Federal Government adopted not only the draft Federal budget for 2006,² the draft Act Accompanying the Budget and the medium-term financial plan but also the updated German stabil-

Macroeconomic assumptions

¹ In the short commentary on public finances the emphasis is on recent outturns. The quarterly Monthly Reports (February, May, August and November), by contrast, contain a detailed description of and commentary on general government budget trends during the preceding quarter. Detailed statistical data on public finances are published in the Statistical Section of the Monthly Report.

² See the Bundesbank's Monthly Report from February 2006, pp 52-53.

Key data in the Federal Government's updated stability programme

%

Item	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Real GDP growth						
Stability programme Feb 2006	–	0.9	1.4	1	1¾	1¾
Stability programme Dec 2004	1.8	1.7	1¾	2	2	–
Deficit ratio (–)						
Stability programme Feb 2006	–	– 3.3	– 3.3	– 2½	– 2	– 1½
Stability programme Dec 2004	– 3¾	– 3	– 2½	– 2	– 1½	–
Structural deficit ratio (–)						
Stability programme Feb 2006	–	– 3.1	– 3	– 2	– 1½	– 1
Stability programme Dec 2004 ¹	– 3	– 2½	– 2	– 1½	– 1	–
Debt ratio						
Stability programme Feb 2006	–	67½	69	68½	68	67
Stability programme Dec 2004	65½	66	66	65½	65	–

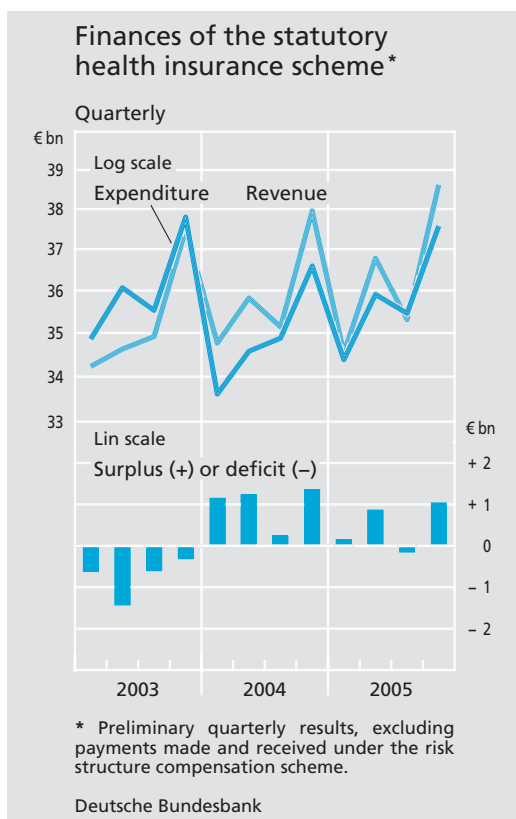
Source: Federal Ministry of Finance. — ¹ Cyclically adjusted deficit ratio.

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ity programme. The forecast for macroeconomic developments assumes that real GDP will increase by 1.4% in 2006, that growth will be dampened somewhat in the coming year as a result of the planned consolidation measures before rebounding to 1¾% in both 2008 and 2009, which is well above the trend growth rate. In its opinion given on 14 March, the Ecofin Council declared that these assumptions appear plausible, but may be slightly favourable in the outer years of the programme.

The updated stability programme reflects the government's intention to stabilise the economy this year by largely refraining from any additional consolidation steps and by taking individual measures which it hopes will strongly boost overall economic activity. For

this reason no year-on-year change in the deficit ratio is envisaged in 2006. Only in the coming year is the 3% reference value to be clearly undershot through consolidation measures and stringent budgetary management. According to calculations made by the European Commission on the basis of the updated stability programme, the structural deficit ratio is to be lowered further by just under ½ percentage point in both 2008 and 2009. The Stability and Growth Pact demands, however, that in economic good times the structural fiscal deficit be improved by more than 0.5% of GDP per year. Moreover, the objective of a balanced budget will not be achieved by the end of the planning period. Following the sharp rise in the past few years, the debt ratio is to decline slightly in 2007, al-



though this will be possible only by resorting to extensive asset disposals.

The fiscal consolidation envisaged from 2007 is to feature only small net expenditure cuts, especially in the early stages, that go beyond the moderate spending policy already planned. While on the revenue side the tax assessment base is to be broadened through various measures, a more comprehensive approach would have been possible here, especially as the effect will be blunted by the granting of new tax breaks elsewhere. The additional consolidation is to be achieved mainly through higher tax and social security contribution rates, notably by raising VAT, which will only be partly offset by lowering contributions rates to the Federal Employment Agency. On balance the government

expenditure ratio is to be lowered up to 2009 by more than 3 percentage points to 43½%. The taxes and social security ratio is expected to decline marginally, despite the extensive tax increases, as social security contributions will rise more slowly than GDP owing to the overall decrease in contribution rates and the sluggish growth of wages and salaries.

Statutory health insurance scheme and long-term care insurance scheme

According to provisional figures, the statutory health insurance scheme recorded a surplus of almost €2 billion at the end of 2005. This means that the surplus fell by slightly more than half compared with the first reform year 2004 even though the grant received from central government to cover non-insurance-related benefits was increased from €1 billion to €2½ billion. Revenue went up altogether by just over 1%, while expenditure again grew more strongly by 2½%. Contribution receipts were just under ¼% higher than in 2004. An increase in the level of total compensation subject to insurance contributions (basic pay) of ½% was partly offset by a decrease in the average contribution rate (including the extra contribution from childless persons) from 14.22% in 2004 to 14.17% in 2005. On the expenditure side, spending on pharmaceuticals surged by 16½%. The quantitatively most significant expenditure item, hospital treatment, also grew at the faster rate of 3%, although the steep rise in spending on nursing patients in their own homes (+9½%) indicates a partial shift of hospital services away from hospitals and towards

Surplus of health insurance scheme down by over half

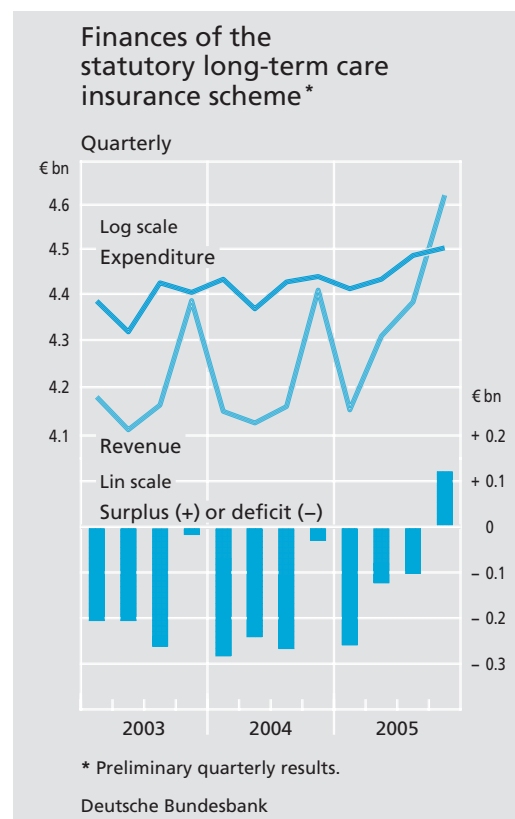
households. Marked savings were recorded above all for dental treatment (-12%) following the changeover to fixed subsidies for dentures and once again for sickness benefit (-8%).

Financial pressure will increase significantly in 2007

Given this further (albeit sharply reduced) surplus, the health insurance institutions have presumably largely eliminated their net debt, which at the end of 2003 had totalled just over €6 billion. However, this certainly does not mean that every single institution has now cleared its debts. In order to achieve this and, in addition, to attain the statutory minimum reserve level of one-quarter of a month's expenditure (which at present adds up to around €3 billion), further surpluses are necessary. As early as this year the momentum of spending is to be dampened, particularly in relation to pharmaceuticals, with the Act improving cost-efficiency in pharmaceuticals supply. In addition, the grant from central government is to be raised further from €2.5 billion in 2005 to €4.2 billion, which should keep the overall financial pressure within limits in the current year. However, this does not alter the need for sizeable adjustment as, among other things, central government funding is to be cut to €1.5 billion in 2007 in a first step. Unless further measures are taken, there is a danger that the contribution rates may have to be raised sharply.

Smaller deficit for the long-term care insurance scheme

The statutory long-term care insurance scheme recorded a deficit for the whole of 2005 of just under €½ billion, which was almost €½ billion less than in 2004. Expenditure grew overall by 1%, with a continuing trend away from financial benefits (-1%) and



towards non-financial benefits (+2½%) and, within this category, to the particularly costly nursing home care. By contrast, revenue grew much faster (+3½%). The rise in contribution receipts by 4½% was due, firstly, to the extra contribution of 0.25% payable by childless persons since the start of 2005 and, secondly, to the additional contributions from recipients of unemployment benefit II, who as recipients of social assistance were previously not insured.

The reserves of the long-term care insurance scheme probably diminished to just over €3 billion by the end of 2005. The reserves which the scheme is required to maintain by law, equivalent to half a month's expenditure, currently amount to €¾ billion. Unless this branch of the social security system is likewise

Ongoing depletion of reserves

reformed, expenditure and revenue will diverge again in the coming years – as they did prior to 2005. This underscores the fact that, in the absence of further reforms, the long-term care insurance scheme will have to raise its contribution rate in the foreseeable future in order to cover its current expenditure.

Securities markets

Bond market

Sales of debt securities

Sales activity on the German bond market picked up considerably at the start of the year. In January 2006, domestic borrowers issued bonds to a value of €119.6 billion gross, compared with €126.9 billion twelve months earlier. After deducting redemptions and adjusting for changes in issuers' holdings of their own bonds, net sales amounted to €37.1 billion, thus exceeding the January 2005 figure by around one-third. Net sales of foreign bonds likewise increased and amounted to €16.6 billion. On the whole, funds raised in the first month of 2006 amounted to €53.7 billion.

Public debt securities

General government was the main issuer among domestic borrowers, adding €20.1 billion to its bonded debt. Central government accounted for €17.6 billion of this amount. At the shorter end of the market, it issued two-year Federal Treasury notes (Schätze) for €8.6 billion and six-month Treasury discount paper (Bubills) for €0.8 billion. In the longer term segment, it issued 30-year and 10-year bonds for €4.5 billion and €1.5 billion respectively. Five-year Federal notes

(Bobls) worth €2.5 billion net were sold. By contrast, Federal savings notes worth €0.4 billion net were repurchased. State government borrowed €2.7 billion on the bond market in January.

Credit institutions issued €11.9 billion in own debt securities in January 2006, considerably more than in the previous month. Net redemptions of public Pfandbriefe (-€9.3 billion) compared with net issues of debt securities of specialised credit institutions (€10.0 billion), other bank debt securities (€8.7 billion) and mortgage Pfandbriefe (€2.5 billion).

Bank debt securities

The amount of outstanding commercial paper issued by domestic non-financial enterprises increased by €3.0 billion in January while the outstanding volume of longer-term corporate bonds rose by €2.1 billion.

Corporate bonds

Debt securities were purchased in roughly equal amounts by domestic and foreign entities. Among domestic entities, non-banks were the main group of purchasers, acquiring bonds worth €21.4 billion net. They invested largely in domestic bonds (€15.4 billion). Credit institutions increased their holdings of debt securities by €6.1 billion. On balance, they purchased only foreign bonds worth €10.5 billion. Foreign investors added €26.2 billion of German bonds to their portfolios. They purchased nearly equal amounts of private and public-sector debt securities.

Purchases of debt securities

Equity market

At €0.1 billion, primary issuance in the German equity market was rather weak. Domes-

Sales and purchases of shares

tic sales of foreign equities reached €5.5 billion. German investors bought shares worth a total of €18.6 billion, whereas foreign investors reduced their holdings of German shares by €13.0 billion.

Mutual fund shares

Sales of mutual fund shares

In January, domestic mutual funds saw outflows of €0.4 billion compared with inflows of €4.7 billion in January 2005. This was due to outflows from funds open to the public (€5.0 billion) which offset net inflows to the specialised funds which are reserved for institutional investors (€4.6 billion). Among the funds open to the public, open-end real estate funds sustained outflows to the value of €4.7 billion against the backdrop of two further funds deferring their redemption of share certificates. In addition, shares in equity-based funds and money market funds were also redeemed (€1.0 billion and €0.5 billion respectively). By contrast, mixed funds, funds of funds and bond-based funds sold a relatively small amount of share certificates. Shares in foreign mutual funds were sold to the amount of €7.5 billion net.

Purchases of mutual fund shares

Resident credit institutions invested €4.3 billion in domestic funds. Domestic non-banks invested €7.3 billion in shares of foreign mutual funds whereas they redeemed €4.6 billion of their domestic equivalents. Foreign investors redeemed shares worth €0.1 billion.

Sales and purchases of debt securities

€ billion

Item	2005		2006
	Jan	Dec	Jan
Sales of domestic debt securities ¹	28.6	- 25.4	37.1
<i>of which</i>			
Bank debt securities	3.2	- 20.6	11.9
Public debt securities	23.4	- 1.7	20.1
Foreign debt securities ²	15.2	14.9	16.6
Purchases			
Residents	17.5	- 6.9	27.5
Credit institutions ³	14.1	- 8.7	6.1
Non-banks ⁴	3.4	1.8	21.4
<i>of which</i>			
Domestic debt securities	1.3	- 5.0	15.4
Non-residents ²	26.3	- 3.5	26.2
Total sales/purchases	43.7	- 10.5	53.7

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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Balance of payments

The German current account recorded – in unadjusted terms – a surplus of €5.1 billion in January, compared with €6.0 billion in the previous month. The main reason for this fall was the larger deficit on invisible current transactions, which comprise services, income and current transfers. However, the trade surplus rose again.

Current account

According to provisional figures from the Federal Statistical Office, the foreign trade surplus amounted to €12.5 billion in January, up €3.3 billion on the month. The seasonally adjusted trade surplus went up by €½ billion to €12 billion as, at 3¼%, nominal exports of goods grew slightly more strongly than imports of goods (3%). Between October and

Foreign trade

Major items of the balance of payments

€ billion

Item	2005		2006
	Jan ^r	Dec ^r	Jan
I Current account			
1 Foreign trade ¹			
Exports (fob)	60.6	66.6	68.6
Imports (cif)	47.2	57.4	56.1
Balance	+ 13.3	+ 9.2	+ 12.5
<i>Memo item</i>			
Seasonally adjusted figures			
Exports (fob)	63.1	67.5	69.7
Imports (cif)	50.0	56.1	57.8
Supplementary trade items ²	- 1.6	- 1.7	- 1.8
2 Services			
Receipts	9.9	13.0	9.5
Expenditure	11.7	13.4	12.8
Balance	- 1.8	- 0.4	- 3.2
3 Income (net)	+ 0.6	+ 1.0	+ 0.1
4 Current transfers			
from non-residents	4.5	1.8	1.0
to non-residents	7.2	4.0	3.5
Balance	- 2.6	- 2.1	- 2.5
Balance on current account	+ 7.8	+ 6.0	+ 5.1
II Capital transfers (net) ³	- 1.2	- 0.2	+ 0.0
III Financial account (net capital exports: -)			
1 Direct investment	- 7.5	+ 0.3	- 9.6
German investment abroad	- 5.5	+ 11.8	- 6.1
Foreign investment in Germany	- 2.0	- 11.5	- 3.5
2 Portfolio investment	+ 4.0	- 17.1	- 13.2
German investment abroad	- 16.1	- 16.5	- 26.4
<i>of which</i>			
Equity	+ 5.1	- 1.1	- 2.3
Bonds and notes ⁴	- 13.9	- 12.9	- 16.8
Foreign investment in Germany	+ 20.2	- 0.6	+ 13.1
<i>of which</i>			
Equity	- 4.5	+ 3.3	- 13.0
Bonds and notes ⁴	+ 19.2	+ 0.6	+ 21.3
3 Financial derivatives	- 2.6	+ 0.7	- 3.7
4 Other investment ⁵	+ 18.9	- 1.6	+ 14.2
Monetary financial institutions ⁶			
<i>of which</i>			
Short-term	+ 16.2	+ 22.1	- 10.3
Enterprises and individuals	- 2.1	+ 6.0	- 1.7
General government	+ 4.9	- 8.2	+ 1.2
Bundesbank	- 1.3	- 1.5	+ 28.4
5 Change in the reserve assets at transaction values (increase: -) ⁷	- 0.4	+ 0.7	- 0.0
Balance on financial account ⁸	+ 12.5	- 17.0	- 12.4
IV Errors and omissions	- 19.1	+ 11.1	+ 7.3

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 as well as goods under repair. — ³ Including the acquisition/disposal of non-produced non-financial assets. — ⁴ Original maturity of more than one year. — ⁵ Includes financial and trade credits, bank deposits and other assets. — ⁶ Excluding Bundesbank. — ⁷ Excluding allocation of SDRs and excluding changes due to value adjustments. — ⁸ Balance on financial account including change in the reserve assets.

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January, exports were a seasonally adjusted 1¾% up on the third quarter of 2005. There was a sharp rise (4¼%) in nominal imports; however, almost half of this was price-related.

The deficit on invisible current transactions went up by €4.1 billion on the month to €5.6 billion in January. This can be attributed to a deterioration in all three sub-balances. The deficit on services rose by €2.8 billion to €3.2 billion. At the same time, net cross-border income fell by €1.0 billion to €0.1 billion. The deficit on current transfers amounted to €2.5 billion in January, up €0.4 billion on the month.

Invisibles

In the case of financial transactions, there were further net capital exports through portfolio transactions and direct investment, whereas there were net capital imports resulting from other investment. Outflows of funds resulting from cross-border securities transactions amounted to €13.2 billion net in the month under review, compared with €17.1 billion and €30.7 billion in December and November 2005, respectively. The net capital exports can be put down mainly to the continued keen interest of German investors in foreign securities (€26.4 billion). As in the previous few months, they focused on buying bonds (€16.8 billion), mainly euro-denominated foreign government bonds (€14.8 billion). In addition, they bought foreign mutual fund shares (€7.5 billion) and shares (€2.3 billion), whereas they sold money market instruments (€0.2 billion net). Foreign investors increased their holdings of securities in Germany by €13.1 billion, exclu-

Portfolio investment

sively in the form of debt securities (€26.2 billion), acquiring public and private bonds, in particular (€12.7 billion and €8.6 billion, respectively). However, they sold German equities (-€13.0 billion) and mutual fund shares (-€0.1 billion) on balance.

*Direct
investment*

There was a turnaround in direct investment in January. Net funds were transferred from Germany (€9.6 billion), whereas there had been net capital imports in each of the previous four months. German proprietors provided their affiliates abroad with €6.1 billion worth of funds, after withdrawing funds from abroad in December (€11.8 billion). Alongside injections of equity capital, re-invested earnings also played a significant role in this respect. By contrast, foreign enterprises reduced their direct investment in Germany by €3.5 billion. There were returns of funds, primarily as a result of affiliated enterprises' cross-border credit flows.

*Other
investment*

In the month under review, there were inflows of funds resulting from other investment (€14.2 billion), which now comprise not only financial and trade credits as well as

bank deposits, but also other assets, following the adjustments in the presentation of the balance of payments. However, German enterprises and households exported €1.7 billion net, mainly by building up their deposits with foreign banks – especially short-term deposits – having reduced them for a time in December for accounting purposes. By contrast, general government drew on funds from abroad amounting to €1.2 billion net, notably from its deposits with foreign credit institutions. The transactions of the banking system (including the Bundesbank) led to net capital imports of €14.7 billion in January, with the net external position of the German MFIs (excluding the Bundesbank) rising by €13.7 billion, reflected in the balance of payments as net capital exports. At the same time, however, €28.4 billion was transferred to the Bundesbank (excluding reserve assets) through cross-border credit transactions, essentially as part of the payment system TARGET.

The Bundesbank's reserve assets – at transaction values – remained almost unchanged in January.

Reserve assets



German balance of payments in 2005

The global setting in 2005 continued to be very favourable for German exporters. World trade again expanded fairly sharply. Furthermore, exports benefited from the depreciation of the euro, which helped to improve price competitiveness. German exporters also benefited from the buoyant world demand for capital goods, which have a large share in Germany's total exports. The total value of German goods exported in 2005 rose by 7½%. With a growth rate of 8½%, however, the increase in import values was even faster. Even so, a large part of this rise was due to the considerable increase in the price of energy and industrial raw materials. As imports in terms of value were much smaller than exports, however, the surpluses in the trade balance and in the current account rose to new heights in 2005 (€160½ billion and €92 billion respectively). This also applies to the current account-nominal GDP ratio, which amounted to approximately 4%. Accordingly, Germany provided non-residents with a considerable amount of domestic savings through net capital exports. This occurred primarily through an expansion in the net external position of the banking system. However, there were also net exports of funds through portfolio investment and direct investment.

Current account

*World economy
maintains
dynamic
growth*

The global setting in 2005 continued to be very favourable for German exporters. Although world economic growth was noticeably slower, at 4½%, than in the record year of 2004, it was still far above the long-term average of 3½%. World trade also expanded fairly sharply. According to estimates by the IMF, it rose by 7% in real terms but likewise remained much below the rate in the previous year (10½%). German exporters also benefited from the depreciation of the euro. The indicator of the German economy's price competitiveness, which compares the price and cost situation in Germany with that of suppliers in the euro-area partner countries and in non-euro-area countries, provides a more comprehensive picture. Whereas Germany's price competitiveness had deteriorated in the previous few years, its position showed a slight improvement of 1% against the 19 most important trading partners on an average of 2005.¹ That means it was 5½% better than on a long-term average.

Exports

German exporters also benefited in 2005 from the dynamic growth of major export markets. In addition, there was heavy demand for their range of goods. For example, the growth of orders booked was just as fast, at 9%, as in the previous year; export orders rose particularly fast in the second half of the year. Furthermore, the already very optimistic expectations of German exporters continued to improve considerably up to the end of the year. In 2005 German industry increased the value of its exports of goods by 7½% over the previous year when exports had risen by

as much as 10%. The increase in exports was almost as great in real terms as in nominal terms in 2005 as the overall price of export goods had risen by no more than 1%. Evidently German exporters were passing on only part of the considerable rise in costs in the case of intermediate goods, especially raw materials, to their foreign customers.

Sales to euro-area partner countries did not increase quite so rapidly, at 7%, as they did to countries outside the euro area where there was an 8% expansion. The main reason for the slightly sharper rise in exports to non-euro-area countries was that economic growth was faster there than in the euro area. The difference in export growth between the two areas would probably have been much greater if the price competitiveness of German exporters over other suppliers in the euro area had not shown a greater improvement, at 1½%, than it had vis-à-vis competitors in non-euro-area countries (½%).

*Regional
breakdown of
exports*

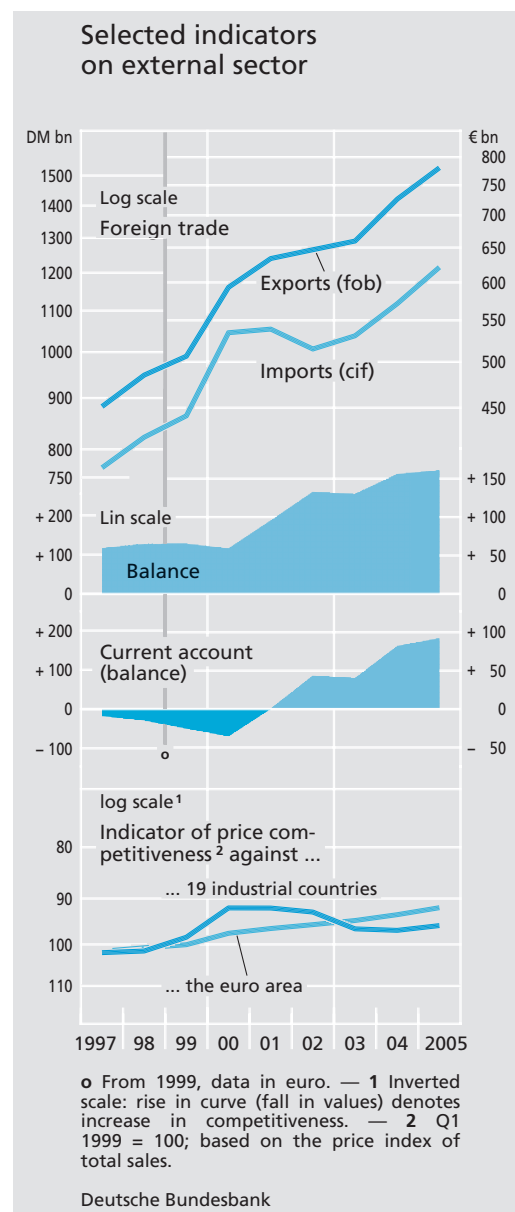
German enterprises were able to increase their exports to each of the euro-area partner countries. There was an above-average rise in exports to Ireland (13%), Finland (12½%), Spain (11½%), Portugal (10½%) and Belgium/Luxembourg (8½%). Exports to France also expanded strongly (7½%). There was a lower rate of growth in exports to Austria and Italy (5½% in each case), Greece (3½%) and the Netherlands (2½%). This substantial spread is, firstly, a reflection of the different rates of growth between the euro-area coun-

¹ Based on the deflators of total sales.

tries. Secondly, the remarkable export success in the individual partner countries is linked to the fact that in these countries, with the exception of Ireland, Germany has achieved a particularly sizeable improvement in its price competitiveness. All in all, it was able to extend its market position further within the euro area in 2005.

As already mentioned, exports to non-euro-area countries grew strongly (8%), with the result that Germany's market share was maintained there. In some major non-euro-area markets shifts in the international exchange rate pattern also played a part. For example, the depreciation of the euro against the US dollar during the year was a major factor in the sharper year-on-year increase of 7% in exports to the United States even though the economic momentum there weakened slightly in 2005.

Exports to the new EU member states grew at an above-average rate (10%). Poland was the largest customer within this region; German exports to this destination grew by 16½%. By contrast, exports to the emerging market economies of South-East Asia and to China, which had grown exceptionally fast in 2004, expanded only moderately at 2½% and 1½% respectively. The increase in exports to Japan was also somewhat slower, at 5%, than in 2004 even though Japanese domestic demand grew fairly dynamically. However, the slight average annual appreciation of the euro against the yen might have played a role here.



German exporters were remarkably successful in selling to the OPEC countries (+16%) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) (17½%) in 2005. This shows that Germany benefited considerably from the strong rise in the income of these countries from energy exports in 2005, a development which was due to the continuing growth in demand for oil and the sharp increases in

Strong growth in exports to oil-producing countries

Structure of and trends in regional foreign trade in 2005

Country/group of countries	Percentage share	Percentage change from previous year
Exports		
All countries	100.0	7.5
<i>of which</i>		
Euro-area countries	43.2	6.9
Other EU countries	20.2	6.8
<i>of which</i>		
New member states	8.6	9.8
United States	8.8	6.9
Russian Federation	2.2	15.3
Japan	1.7	4.8
Emerging markets in South-East Asia	3.5	2.6
China	2.7	1.4
OPEC countries	2.5	16.1
Developing countries excluding OPEC	8.5	8.1
Imports		
All countries	100.0	8.7
<i>of which</i>		
Euro-area countries	39.8	8.0
Other EU countries	19.1	6.9
<i>of which</i>		
New member states	9.5	3.1
United States	6.6	1.6
Russian Federation	3.5	32.4
Japan	3.4	-0.7
Emerging markets in South-East Asia	4.9	1.9
China	6.4	21.6
OPEC countries	1.8	35.2
Developing countries excluding OPEC	9.3	3.7

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price.² The value of Germany's exports to the OPEC countries was two-and-a-half times greater than Germany's expenditure on petroleum, natural gas and mineral oil products; the corresponding ratio vis-à-vis the CIS was 1.2. Capital goods accounted for the lion's share of the demand from OPEC and the CIS. Germany's exports to OPEC and the CIS consisted mainly of machinery (share in overall exports 21% and 24% respectively), motor vehicles (19% and 12%), information and communications technology goods [ICT goods] (14½% and 17½%) and chemical products (9½% and 12%). This means that German manufacturers of machinery and of IT goods sold almost one-tenth of their total exports in these markets.

Virtually all German exporting sectors benefited from the prolonged upturn in world economic growth in 2005.³ However, it was the manufacturers of capital goods, which with a share of 45% of German exports represent the most important product range, who benefited most from the strong global growth in investment. Manufacturers of machinery succeeded in increasing their export turnover by 5%. Motor industry exports rose even faster (9½%), a development that was underpinned by increased sales in the United States, which in terms of value absorbed al-

Breakdown of exported goods

² These two regions supplied 41½% of German imports of natural gas, crude oil and mineral oil products in 2005. Although there were also increases in imports from Germany's other major energy suppliers (United Kingdom 3%, Norway 10½% and the Netherlands 2½%), German exporters' turnover is hardly dependent on these countries' income from their oil business.

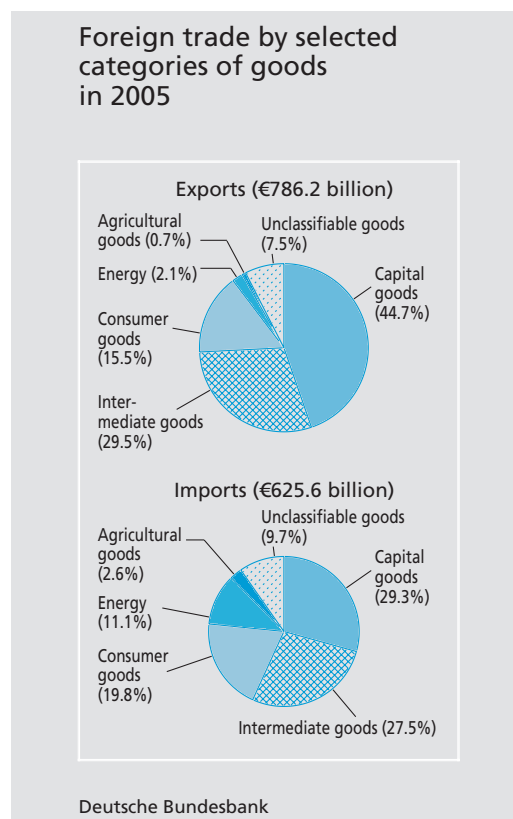
³ The picture of the breakdown of exported and imported goods is distorted by the large percentage of goods which are still not classifiable. Consequently, the rates of change for the individual categories of goods cannot be compared with the overall rate.

most 15% of Germany's motor vehicle exports. By contrast, export earnings from ICT goods were only slightly above the 2004 level in nominal terms. However, this result was largely influenced by the fact that the manufacturers of ICT goods had again reduced their export prices considerably in 2005. In real terms these exports probably increased substantially.

There was also an increase in the exports of intermediate goods, which make up almost one-third of German exports. Chemical products, for example, recorded a rise of 6½%. At the same time, the exporters of these products were able to pass on to their foreign customers the substantial cost increases which they had incurred as a result of the higher energy prices. Exports of metals and metal products also grew strongly (8½%). The main reason behind this development was the increase in export prices, which is due in part to the significantly higher prices of raw materials, notably iron ore. The fact that German steel producers, like those in other countries, are working at full capacity also played a role. Exports of consumer goods likewise increased.

Imports

Imports of goods rose by 8½% in value in 2005, which was somewhat more steeply than exports of goods. In real terms, however, the increase in imports was again far below that of exports as import prices rose much more strongly (4½%). The sharp rise in import prices was primarily the result of higher prices for energy and industrial raw materials. In addition, the depreciation of the euro against the currencies of major trading part-



ners drove import prices up. Consequently, the price relationships between Germany and foreign countries deteriorated. This increased the German consumer's incentive to save on expensive energy or to substitute German products for foreign ones. This might have additionally dampened import growth in terms of volume.

The main reason for the rise in real imports, which was comparatively strong given the marginal increase in domestic demand, was the rapid growth in exports. This is largely explained by the relatively large proportion of imported intermediate goods used in the production of export goods. According to calculations by the Federal Statistical Office, the proportion of imported intermediates involved amounted to more than 40% in 2000

*Breakdown of
imported goods*

and will probably have increased further since then.

The sharpest rise recorded in 2005 was in the value of energy imports, which increased by 32% on the year. This was due to a rise of 37½% in energy import prices and correspondingly a decline in real terms. The loss of purchasing power in Germany associated with the rise in energy prices amounted to approximately ¾% of GDP in 2005 compared with ¼% in 2004. Overall, the loss was therefore much smaller than in the period of sharp oil price increases at the beginning of the 1970s and 1980s when it reached 1½% of GDP on an annual average. The comparatively moderate loss of purchasing power now is due mainly to the considerable reduction in energy intensity, ie energy input in production, in Germany during the past few decades.

In the case of other import goods, too, there was a fairly sharp divergence between developments in their value and in their volume, which was due not least to the indirect price effects that the higher energy prices in 2005 had on products with a relatively large energy input. This affected imported intermediate goods in particular. For example, there was a 6% nominal increase in the imports of chemical products but at constant prices the increase was only marginal. The imports of metals and metal products also rose discernibly in nominal terms (6½%); yet in real terms they actually declined.

In the case of imports of important categories of capital goods, by contrast, prices rose only

moderately or actually fell. Imported machinery increased by no more than 1½% in terms of value, which means that at constant prices it remained unchanged on the year. Imports of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts rose by 3% nominally and also rose in real terms. It is precisely in the motor industry that intermediate goods imported from the new EU accession countries in central and eastern Europe are playing an ever increasing role. Imports of ICT goods in 2005 were only slightly up on the year in nominal terms. As in previous years, the output of this sector fell considerably in price worldwide, a development which also benefited German consumers. Considerably more ICT products were imported in real terms than in 2004. By contrast, the demand from German households for imported consumer goods was comparatively weak in the year under review. This was due mainly to the persistent weakness in consumer spending in Germany.

Imports from the euro-area partner countries in 2005 did not increase quite so fast (8%) as the imports of goods from non-euro-area countries (9%). However, the price of the goods imported from non-euro-area countries rose more steeply (5%) than the price of goods from the euro area (3½%). The main reason for this was again the substantial price increase in the case of energy commodities, most of which are imported from countries outside the euro area. In real terms the imports from both the euro-area partner countries and non-euro-area countries rose at more or less the same rate.

*Regional
breakdown of
imports*

Of the euro-area suppliers, the producers in Finland and the Benelux countries achieved sales increases in double figures in the German market (22½% and 17% respectively). By contrast, imports from Portugal declined significantly (10%). Imports from Italy were only just below their 2004 level. The poor performance of suppliers in these two countries was probably due mainly to the deterioration in their price competitiveness.

The growth in imports from non-euro-area countries in 2005 was strongly influenced by the very sharp energy-price-related rise in the nominal imports from OPEC (35%) and the Russian Federation (32½%). The sharp rise in imports from the United Kingdom (14½%), another of Germany's major energy suppliers, was also largely price-related. The imports of goods from China likewise increased sharply; in this case, however, the 21½% rise is not so much a reflection of increased prices but, instead, of further rapid growth in the volume of deliveries. Thus, China's share of total German imports, which amounted to no more than 2½% ten years ago, increased further to 6½% in 2005. By contrast, Germany's imports from Japan declined by ½%. Imports from the United States showed only a slight rise (1½%), a development which was probably also due to the appreciation of the US dollar against the euro. The deliveries from the emerging markets of South-East Asia likewise grew fairly sluggishly, at 2%. One explanation of this might be that German customers substituted less expensive imports from low-cost China for deliveries from this region. Following the expiry of the textile quotas at the end of 2004, China won mar-

ket shares, particularly in the textiles and clothing sector, last year. This was mainly at the expense of other countries in South-East Asia but was also to the detriment of countries outside Asia. This also affected the sum total of imports from the ten new EU member states. These imports grew at a below-average rate of 3% in 2005 after increasing sharply for the most part in the years before. However, the further penetration of Chinese suppliers of textiles and clothing in EU markets has been checked by means of new import restrictions which came into force in mid-2005.

The export successes of German business are only partly reflected in the trade surplus, however, because at the same time the terms of trade deteriorated by 3%, mainly as a result of the prices of energy and raw materials. All in all, the surplus rose by €4½ billion to €160½ billion, which is a record *per se*. At the same time, the deficit on invisible current transactions declined by €11 billion to €48 billion. The current account surplus increased by €10½ billion to €92 billion.⁴ It amounted to 4% of nominal gross domestic product and 4¾% of the domestic sectors' disposable income (see the explanatory notes on page 24).

*Trade and
current account
balances*

⁴ In a recent press release entitled "Die deutsche Zahlungsbilanz im Januar 2006" (German balance of payments in January 2006) the Bundesbank modified the monthly presentation of the balance of payments. In doing so, it was following the international recommendations of the IMF, which the ECB also uses as a guide. Trade in goods as defined in the balance of payments now shows only pure repair work under repairs (and not, as hitherto, the value of the goods as well). The value of the goods under repair is therefore no longer relevant to the current account. This adjustment is being backdated to 1993. For other changes in the presentation see footnote 7 on p 31 .

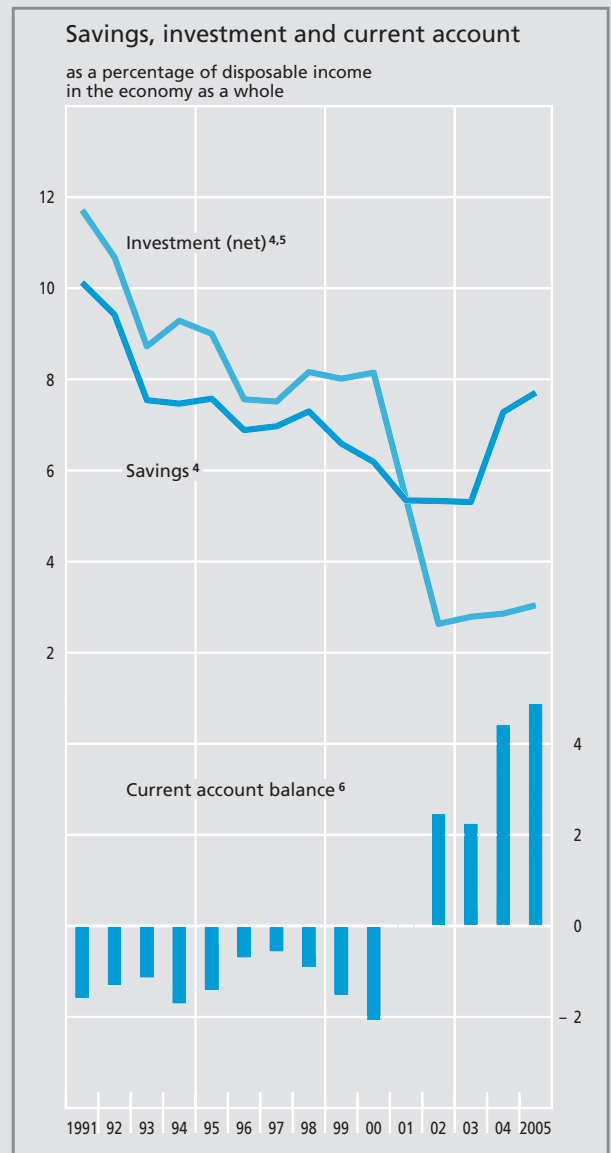
Rising current account surpluses – a difficult performance indicator

The surplus in the German current account amounted to €92¼ billion in 2005, which was around 4% of nominal GDP or 4¾% of the domestic sectors' disposable income.¹ By historical standards, this was a new high. In the previous year, it had been €82 billion.

Since the beginning of the current decade, the picture in the cross-border exchange of goods and services including transfer payments between Germany and the rest of the world has changed significantly. Following a deficit in the current account throughout the 1990s, a balanced result was achieved in 2001 for the first time since reunification.² After that, there tended to be marked rises in the surpluses. The sharp rise in the trade surplus, from €59¼ billion in 2000 to €160½ billion in 2005, was a major factor in this marked turnaround. One reason for this was a palpable improvement in the price competitiveness of the German economy and the sharp growth in the export markets. Another reason is the prevailing weakness in the German economy, which put a considerable dampener on the demand for imported goods.

As the adjacent chart shows, the steep rise in the current account from 2002 was associated with a sharp fall in the net investment ratio (gross capital formation minus depreciations as a percentage of disposable income), which was noticeably greater than the reduction in the aggregate saving ratio at the beginning of this decade.³ Thus, in contrast to what happened in the 1990s, German savings were no longer fully absorbed by aggregate fixed capital formation in Germany. A considerable and rising proportion was made available to non-residents.

At between 2¾% and 3% of disposable income, the net investment ratio was at a historical low between 2002 and 2005. In the first half of the 1990s, it still stood at between 9% and 12%, and in the second half at approximately 8%. The fall in net investment can be put down to two factors. Firstly, despite heavy new



public sector borrowing, government gross investment could not even offset the depreciation-related capital consumption. Secondly, households' and enterprises' net investment between 2002 and 2005 was barely half as

¹ National disposable income is calculated from nominal GDP after deducting primary income balances and current transfer payments by non-residents as well as depreciations. National disposable income defines the volume of funds that is available to the residents in an economy for consumption and saving and/or for net investment at home and abroad. This concept of income is therefore more appropriate here than GDP. — ² For more information on the fall in current account balances in the 1990s, see Deutsche Bundesbank, Structural current account balances: longer-term trends and determinants, Monthly Report, January 2001, pp 51-61. — ³ For more information on the relationships between the current account, aggregate savings and aggregate investment, see Deutsche Bundesbank, Monthly Report,

extensive as in the second half of the 1990s. All the same, it has again been rising since 2003.

Domestic saving, which had already stabilised at the previous year's level in 2002, likewise increased considerably in 2004 and 2005. At just under 8% of disposable income, saving was at as high a level last year as in the mid-1990s. The improved profitability of non-financial corporations, which was also reflected in a greater retention of profits, was one factor which contributed to this increase. Another was the increased volume of private households' saving. Given the growing uncertainty over jobs and the looming demographic strains on the social security system, this reflected the greater significance of caution as a motive and of the individual provisional considerations as well as changes in the distribution of income. By contrast, the state again dissaved to a large extent in both years, ie net public sector assets went further into the red. All in all, the saving ratio was – despite the considerable rise over the past few years – still lower in 2005 than at the beginning of the 1990s, whereas the investment ratio has so far barely been able to pull clear of the very low level at which it stood. This suggests underinvestment rather than excessive saving in Germany.

The German current account balance, which has again been positive since 2001, indicates that a proportion of aggregate savings is made available to non-residents; in 2005, it was actually more than 60%. This is reflected in net capital exports in the balance of payments. This means that Germany's claims on non-residents grew by the extent of the export surplus (minus the net transfers paid). The accompanying improvement in the foreign assets position – after taking valuation adjustments into account – is one possible way of absorbing future strains arising from an ageing society.⁷ In this way, the economy receives subsequently increased investment income from abroad. In addition, there is the option of reducing the

foreign assets previously accumulated and using it to extend the supply of imported goods in Germany.

At the same time, extensive net capital exports are an indication that capital investments abroad promise a higher rate of return and that investment conditions in other countries are more favourable than in Germany. The rise in net foreign assets is offset by only a weak increase in the domestic capital stock. This picture is consistent with the fact that the capital stock has grown by only 1½% per year in Germany over the past few years, compared with an average accumulation rate of 2½% in the 1990s.

There are two main reasons why Germany has become a less attractive location by international standards. After the collapse of the centrally planned economies and the beginning of the transformation process in central and eastern Europe, these countries, particularly those which joined the EU in 2004, became considerably more attractive for foreign direct investment. In addition, the investment conditions in many emerging market economies outside Europe, especially China, have improved significantly over the past few years.

Against this backdrop, Germany's claim to be the world's top exporter, which it won in 2005 for the third time in a row, must not be overestimated. It refers only to trade in goods. If services are also taken into consideration, the United States still performed best. The sharp growth in exports in recent years is certainly proof that the performance of German exports remains strong. Furthermore, it made an important contribution to the economic recovery which started in 2003. Given the weak growth of productive capital in Germany and its low employment rate, however, Germany's success in foreign markets can be interpreted as a mark of its quality as a location for investment only to a limited extent.

May 1996, p 51. — 4 Based on data from the national accounts. — 5 Calculated from gross investment less write-offs. — 6 Based on data from the balance of payments statistics. — 7 It should be remembered here that German net foreign assets were almost fully depleted during the 1990s owing, not least, to the considerable current account deficits. However, the foreign asset position has improved again con-

siderably over the past few years. Besides valuation adjustments, the turnaround in the current account was a major contributory factor to this. The value of German net foreign assets reached an all-time high in 2005 when it amounted to an estimated 15% of GDP.

Income

The smaller deficit on invisible current transactions – which comprise services, income and current transfers – is due primarily to the larger net cross-border income, which rose by €8 billion to €8½ billion. The marginal increase in the net expenditure on compensation paid to employees abroad was clearly more than offset by the €8½ billion rise in the surplus on investment income to €10½ billion. The reason was an increase (of €18½ billion to €133½ billion) in the receipts from investment, which was greater than in the case of expenditure (which rose by €10 billion to €123½ billion). The net rise in income from portfolio investment contributed as much to the larger net income from foreign assets as the income from direct investment and from lending to non-residents put together. It was the interest income from portfolio investment abroad and from lending to non-residents that increased the most. This was essentially due to the fact that the interest rate spread between the United States and the euro area widened further last year. Furthermore, income from direct investment grew more robustly than expenditure. This might be linked to the fact that the profitability of the affiliates of German enterprises abroad improved more markedly than that of foreign enterprises in Germany.

Services

The deficit on services decreased by €3½ billion to €28 billion in 2005. The main reason for the smaller deficit was the larger surpluses achieved in transport services, the second-largest service area. These surpluses amounted to €6½ billion in 2005, which meant that they were €2½ billion above the 2004 level. The sharp increase in German exports of

goods also played a role here as they are more frequently handled by German transport companies than imports are. Net receipts from merchanting trade likewise increased (by €1 billion). The surplus on cross-border financial services also showed a slight rise to €1½ billion. However, increased surpluses in these segments were accompanied by larger deficits on insurance-related services and foreign travel. The deficit on insurance services rose by €1 billion to €2 billion because receipts from cross-border insurance services fell more sharply than expenditure. On the income side, this was due to the fact that for German reinsurers the relation of receipts from premiums to their payments of claims to non-residents deteriorated. This tendency was not quite so pronounced in the case of foreign reinsurers operating in Germany.

Foreign travel

In the year under review the deficit on foreign travel, the most important segment of the services account, increased slightly by €½ billion to €35½ billion. Although receipts rose slightly faster (5½%) than expenditure (3%), it was much smaller in terms of value. Expenditure on travel to euro-area partner countries as a whole increased at a below-average rate whereas travel to non-euro-area countries again became much more popular. However, a mixed picture emerges when the destination countries are examined individually. The Netherlands, Poland and the Czech Republic were in heavy demand for fairly short trips. Strong growth was also recorded in the case of trips to Portugal and to Turkey, which with a share of 6½% is the fourth-largest recipient of Germany's total travel expenditure. Switzerland was again a popular

travel destination, as was Spain, which had become much less attractive during the previous few years. Expenditure on travel to Asian countries also increased appreciably. However, the tsunami disaster in the Indian Ocean at the end of December 2004 had a discernibly detrimental impact on travel to South-East Asia for a time.

Expenditure on travel to the classic holiday destinations of Italy and Greece rose at a below-average rate, with Greece having already sustained large losses during the Olympic year of 2004. By contrast, some European and overseas regions recorded sharply reduced German expenditure on foreign travel. Notably Hungary and the United Kingdom, for example, received fewer visitors than in 2004, and the same applies to France, Austria and Belgium. Egypt likewise lost some of its attractiveness but expenditure on travel to other African countries such as Tunisia expanded substantially. There was also a decrease in expenditure on trips to the United States.

Transfers

In 2005, the deficit on current transfers to non-residents likewise rose only marginally, namely by €½ billion to €29 billion. This is due to the increase of €1 billion in the deficit on public transfers which was accompanied by an increase (of €2 billion) in net payments to the EU budget. The main contributory factors here were the increase in German payments to the EU based on national product as well as a larger EU share in German revenue from value added tax and increasing contributions in connection with the agricultural policy. These more than offset the EU's larger

Major items of the balance of payments

€ billion			
Item	2003	2004	2005
I Current account			
1 Foreign trade 1			
Exports (fob)	664.5	731.5	786.2
Imports (cif)	534.5	575.4	625.6
Balance	+ 129.9	+ 156.1	+ 160.6
Supplementary trade items 2	- 11.1	- 15.2	- 20.2
2 Services (balance)	- 34.3	- 31.3	- 27.9
of which			
Foreign travel (balance)	- 36.8	- 34.8	- 35.3
3 Income (balance)	- 15.9	+ 0.6	+ 8.6
of which			
Investment income (balance)	- 14.7	+ 1.6	+ 10.3
4 Current transfers (balance)	- 28.3	- 28.3	- 28.9
Balance on current account	+ 40.3	+ 81.9	+ 92.2
II Balance of capital transfers 3	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	- 1.3
III Financial account 4			
1 Direct investment	+ 20.4	- 13.7	- 10.4
2 Portfolio investment	+ 70.9	+ 9.5	- 13.9
3 Financial derivatives	- 1.9	- 5.4	- 4.7
4 Other investment 5	- 137.9	- 106.5	- 73.2
5 Change in the reserve assets at transaction values (increase: -) 6	+ 0.4	+ 1.5	+ 2.2
Balance on financial account 7	- 48.1	- 114.7	- 100.1
IV Errors and omissions	+ 7.5	+ 32.3	+ 9.1

1 Special trade according to the official foreign trade statistics (source: Federal Statistical Office). — 2 Mainly warehouse transactions for the account of residents and the deduction of goods returned as well as goods under repair. — 3 Including the acquisition/disposal of non-produced non-financial assets. — 4 Net capital exports: -. For details see the table "Financial transactions" on page 29. — 5 Includes financial and trade credits, bank deposits and other assets. — 6 Excluding allocation of SDRs and changes due to value adjustments. — 7 Balance on financial account including change in reserve assets.

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payments to Germany in connection with the structural policies. By contrast, the deficit on private transfers declined slightly. The indemnification payments from the "Remembrance, Responsibility and Future" foundation, which are made in equal parts by the private and public sectors, were just over €½ billion down on a year earlier.

Financial transactions

*Trends in
financial
transactions*

The striking resilience of global economic growth in the face of the sharply rising oil prices and the changing assessments of risks to stability and growth had a marked influence on events in the international financial markets in the year under review. Against this backdrop, the Federal Reserve continued its programme of gradually tightening monetary policy, and in December the ECB reacted to the risks which the high energy prices and the positive cyclical prospects were posing for price stability by taking an initial step on interest rates. The capital market rates, which in the euro area had reached temporary new lows in the fourth quarter, rose slightly again afterwards but not as steeply as in the United States. The upshot was that the yield spreads between the major currency areas widened in favour of longer-term US assets. The dollar gained substantial ground at the same time. Quotations in the world's share markets likewise moved in various directions during the year under review. In Europe and Japan, in particular, share prices increased rapidly while in the United States they largely moved sideways, albeit at a high level.

The international influences described can also be seen to some degree in the cross-border capital flows into and out of Germany. Thus, investors' fundamentally positive economic sentiment and the perception of slight general price risks were reflected in further growth in financial transactions with non-residents. All in all, Germany saw net capital exports of €100 billion in 2005.

A reversal of net flows occurred in portfolio investment, which normally responds quickly to changes in financial market participants' sentiment. For the first time for four years securities transactions resulted in net capital exports (of €14 billion) whereas in the previous few years substantial inflows of funds had been recorded in Germany. At the same time, the favourable market environment was also reflected in the increased turnover, which attained new heights.

*Portfolio
investment*

The prolonged trend towards international diversification of portfolio assets was evident in the new record sums that German residents invested abroad in 2005. Their cross-border investment almost doubled to €211 billion in 2005 (2004: €110½ billion). There was particularly heavy demand among German investors for foreign debt securities (€148 billion compared with €103 billion in 2004). The acquired paper was primarily euro-denominated government bonds issued by euro-area partner countries. German investors built up their stocks of such securities by a total of €118 billion, which was a far greater increase than on an annual average since the launch of monetary union (€71 billion). One reason for the heavy demand was no doubt the

*German invest-
ment in ...*

*... foreign
bonds and
notes ...*

slight yield advantage which these securities still had over Bunds. In the year under review, however, the spread shrank to no more than 9 basis points on an annual average, presumably not least as a result of the keen interest shown by German buyers. However, structural changes in investor behaviour may have played an important role in addition to these earnings criteria. For example, pension funds and insurance companies generally seem to be switching their managed assets increasingly into longer-term interest-bearing paper in order to ensure greater maturity matching between assets and liabilities as prescribed by the new regulatory framework *Solvency II*. They evidently also invested fairly heavily in foreign bonds and notes.

Owing to the greater interest rate advantage of, for example, dollar assets and the appreciation of the US currency, foreign currency bonds also offered good yields to German investors. They acquired net amounts of such issues worth €25½ billion (compared with €10 billion in 2004). It was only in the run-up to monetary union that German residents had previously purchased even greater amounts of foreign currency bonds on the expectation of profit-taking in the course of interest rate convergence – but at that time these acquisitions were denominated mainly in the legacy currencies of the euro. By contrast, German savers reduced their demand for foreign money market instruments (€4½ billion compared with €12½ billion in 2004), ie debt securities with an original maturity of one year or less, which in times of only low general uncertainty probably seemed to offer no favourable risk-return profile.

Financial account

€ billion, net capital exports: –

Item	2003	2004	2005
1 Direct investment	+ 20.4	– 13.7	– 10.4
German investment abroad	– 5.5	– 1.5	– 36.7
Foreign investment in Germany	+ 25.9	– 12.2	+ 26.3
2 Portfolio investment	+ 70.9	+ 9.5	– 13.9
German investment abroad	– 41.7	– 110.6	– 210.9
Equity	+ 4.5	+ 3.5	– 22.9
Mutual fund shares	– 2.8	– 10.9	– 39.9
Bonds and notes ¹	– 53.2	– 90.7	– 143.6
Money market instruments	+ 9.8	– 12.4	– 4.5
Foreign investment in Germany	+ 112.6	+ 120.1	+ 197.0
Equity	+ 23.1	– 12.8	+ 40.0
Mutual fund shares	– 1.8	+ 4.7	+ 0.9
Bonds and notes ¹	+ 69.6	+ 142.7	+ 158.7
Money market instruments	+ 21.7	– 14.5	– 2.7
3 Financial derivatives ²	– 1.9	– 5.4	– 4.7
4 Other investment ³	– 137.9	– 106.5	– 73.2
Monetary financial institutions ⁴	– 111.6	– 89.5	– 63.3
Long-term	– 38.6	– 4.2	– 79.8
Short-term	– 73.1	– 85.3	+ 16.5
Enterprises and individuals	– 32.9	– 11.2	+ 7.4
Long-term	– 5.2	+ 0.3	– 1.1
Short-term	– 27.7	– 11.6	+ 8.5
General government	+ 4.4	– 0.5	+ 6.9
Long-term	+ 5.0	– 1.4	+ 10.5
Short-term	– 0.6	+ 0.9	– 3.6
Bundesbank	+ 2.2	– 5.3	– 24.2
5 Change in the reserve assets at transaction values (increase: –) ⁵	+ 0.4	+ 1.5	+ 2.2
Balance on financial account ⁶	– 48.1	– 114.7	– 100.1

¹ Original maturity of more than one year. — ² Securitised and non-securitised options and financial futures contracts. — ³ Includes financial and trade credits, bank deposits and other assets. — ⁴ Excluding the Bundesbank. — ⁵ Excluding allocation of SDRs and changes due to value adjustments. — ⁶ Balance on financial account including change in reserve assets.

Deutsche Bundesbank

... shares and ...

German residents again invested fairly large amounts (€23 billion) in foreign share markets, too, last year whereas in 2004 they had sold net amounts of foreign equities. These figures were influenced by a fairly large exchange of shares as German residents in the course of an acquisition of a German credit institution by a non-resident enterprise were "paid" in shares issued by the foreign buyer. If this special effect is eliminated, German investors appear to have been largely absent from the international share markets, probably for reasons including the bullish domestic exchanges (CDAX: +16%) and the comparatively moderate price increases, notably in the United States (S&P 500 Composite: +3%) which in the past frequently accounted for a not inconsiderable part of German share purchases abroad.

... mutual fund shares

By contrast, indirect share purchases through foreign investment companies featured prominently last year. German residents invested a record €40 billion in mutual fund shares of foreign funds, far more than in the year before (€11 billion). It was mainly foreign funds of German origin that are open to the general public and often managed from Luxembourg which were popular with German residents.

Foreign investment in ...

Non-residents' investment and diversification strategies in 2005 also led them to increase significantly their investment in the German securities markets. They invested €197 billion in German securities, which was at once a new record and on a par with the record investment of German savers abroad; this means that non-residents actually exceeded

the value attained in 1999 when the reshuffling of portfolios at the start of European monetary union saw a rapid acceleration in foreign securities investment in Germany. Their main focus of attention was bonds and notes, which in the period under review they acquired for €156 billion net (compared with €128 billion a year earlier). Most of the investment took place in the first six months of 2005 when the prospect of declining capital market rates in Germany made investment in bonds and notes seem attractive. However, it is possible that the special structural factors already mentioned – in addition to the expected rate movements – influenced purchasing behaviour. More foreign funds flowed into public bonds (€75 billion) than in 2004; even so, private bonds were again slightly more popular with non-resident investors even if total demand declined (€84 billion). This shift in favour of public bonds was probably due in part to the fact that the interest rate advantage of bank debt securities over German government bonds, which are marked by a first-class credit rating and a high degree of liquidity, declined further during the period under review to an average of 15 basis points. Supply factors – net sales of bank debt securities fell discernibly last year – might also have played a role. The generally heavy foreign demand for longer-term debt securities ultimately seems to have been to the detriment of German money market instruments. At all events, non-resident investors sold net amounts of this paper (€2½ billion), notably in the final quarter of 2005.

The more favourable cyclical prospects that

... German bonds and notes and ...

... shares

low level of uncertainty that prevailed – measured in terms of the implicit volatilities of options on shares indices – also had a positive effect on the stock exchange climate in Germany. Encouraged by a comparatively favourable price-earnings ratio and an improvement in analysts' forecasts on profitability, fairly extensive amounts of foreign funds flowed into the German share markets. All in all, non-resident investors acquired share certificates of German companies worth €40 billion whereas in the previous year they had been net sellers (€13 billion).⁵

*Direct
investment*

In the course of last year the factors that were having a positive effect on the share markets were also working to the advantage of direct investment. Thus, according to initial estimates from UNCTAD, the global direct investment flows in 2005 were 29% up on the year. Generally speaking, it was events in the area of mergers and acquisitions that showed a particularly marked momentum. Approximately 23,200 M&A agreements with a transaction value of roughly €1¾ trillion were concluded globally last year.⁶ However, these figures also include purely national mergers.

Fairly large transactions in connection with acquisitions and the restructuring of multinationals in which German investors had a stake peaked towards the end of last year. The significant improvement in the profitability of many enterprises resulted in a high degree of liquidity and might have fostered growth through acquisitions, especially as any sizeable endogenous growth – not least in view of the rather weak domestic economy – was probably considered difficult in many

cases and the conditions for external financing were favourable.

It is against this backdrop that the direct investment flows to and from Germany accelerated markedly last year. However, some of these individual flows of funds cancelled each other, with the result that there were comparatively moderate net capital exports of €10½ billion.

After their previous sharp retreat from investing abroad, German enterprises increased their cross-border investment substantially last year (€36½ billion). This was due largely to the fact that German proprietors provided their affiliates abroad with a significantly increased amount of equity capital.^{7, 8} The injection of capital in the form of reinvested

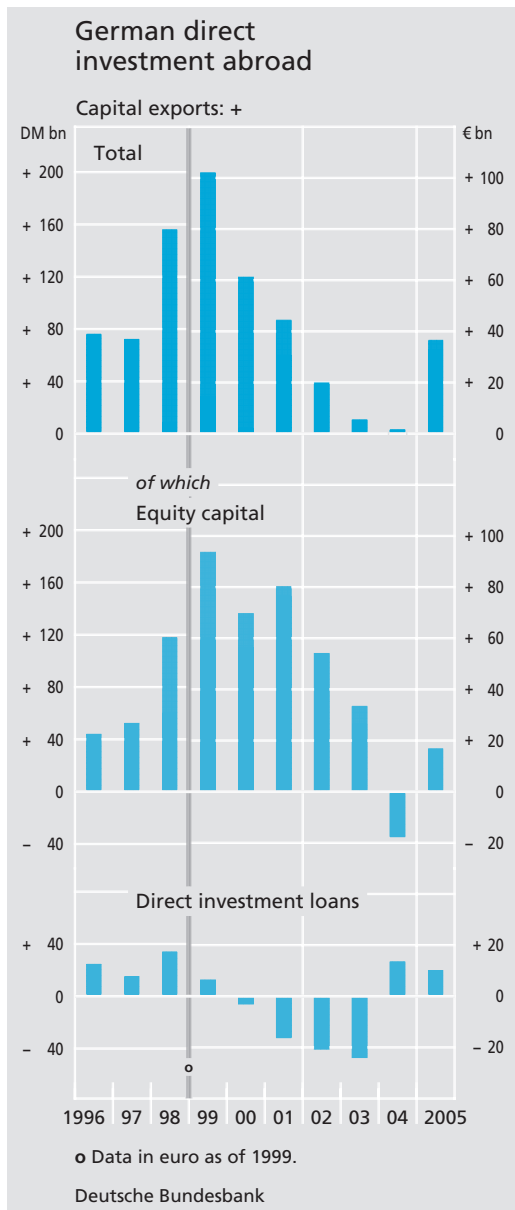
*German direct
investment
abroad*

⁵ Non-residents' acquisitions of German shares was ultimately depressed by the fact that the transfer of the share certificates of the acquired German financial enterprise mentioned at the beginning of this article which were previously held by non-residents were treated in the balance of payments as sales of German shares by non-residents.

⁶ This compares with €1½ trillion or 22,500 transactions in 2004 and just under €1 trillion or 17,000 transactions in 2003. Each of the transaction volumes cited here also contain the net debt of the acquired enterprises. Source: Thomson Financial.

⁷ Included in these figures are also fairly large disposals of subsidiaries whereas, particularly at the end of the year, the sale of foreign participating interests by a resident enterprise in the pharmaceutical sector together with the transfer of the sales proceeds to the parent company resident in the single currency area was also reflected in the data on foreign direct investment in Germany.

⁸ The changes in the presentation of the balance of payments mentioned in footnote 4 also affect financial transactions. First, "other capital" arising in the case of direct investment will be included in equity capital in future. The data as hitherto defined will be shown under "equity capital in the narrower sense". Second, various items will be subsumed in "other investment", and the reserve assets, which previously formed a separate category, will be included as a sub-item under financial transactions. The change is being backdated up to and including 1971. Additional information is available on the Bundesbank's website: http://www.bundesbank.de/statistik/statistik_sdds_zahlungsbilanz.en.php.



earnings also increased sharply as a result. The bulk of direct investment occurred in the services sector. Communications, banking, insurance and holding companies were particularly involved here. The primary target countries for German foreign investment were the (old) EU member states (€21½ billion) but Switzerland, the Ukraine, China and Canada also recorded sizeable net inflows (€5 billion, €4½ billion, €3 billion and 2½ billion respect-

ively). By contrast, German direct investment in the new EU member states in central and eastern Europe, which often feature prominently in the public debate on the relocation of jobs, remained moderate (€3½ billion). In the case of direct investment in the United States liquidations outweighed new investments, with German proprietors withdrawing €5½ billion net.⁹

Foreign direct investment in Germany resulted in capital imports of 26½ billion in 2005 whereas a year earlier foreign proprietors had been withdrawing funds from the German affiliates (€12 billion). The transaction of a pharmaceutical company, the counter-entry of which resulted in a liquidation of foreign direct investment assets in Germany, had a dampening effect on the net inflows of direct investment capital. On the other hand, the acquisition in November of a German credit institution by a bank domiciled in the euro area triggered inflows of a similar amount.¹⁰ Although foreign proprietors injected less equity capital into their German affiliates in net terms last year (€11½ billion compared with €27½ billion in 2004), funds were again provided (€7½ billion) through the granting of intra-group credit.

Foreign direct investment in Germany

⁹ The main reason for this was the transaction in the pharmaceutical sector mentioned in footnote 8.

¹⁰ The acquisition, which was financed by an exchange of shares, also led to counterflows of capital of a similar dimension through cross-border portfolio investment (see p 28 f). The upshot was, on the one hand, the acquisition of shares of the buyer by German residents as a result of the exchange of shares, leading to a large net procurement of foreign shares by residents, and the surrender of the acquired enterprise's shares in the hands of diverse shareholders abroad, on the other.

Longer-term developments in trade credit relationships between German enterprises and non-residents

Trade credit relationships between German enterprises and non-residents have been subject to some changes over the past ten years. In addition to the introduction of the euro, one of the main reasons for this is likely to have been the efforts of enterprises to improve their balance sheet structures.

The Bundesbank's Statistics Department records terms of payments granted and used in merchandise and service transactions with non-residents as trade credits as well as advance payments made and received in connection with the import and export of large plant and equipment. Most of the trade credit relationships which German enterprises enter into are in the form of terms of payment agreements or "supplier credit", which led to claims of €119 billion and liabilities of around €65 billion on an average of 2005.¹

There is naturally a close relationship between the build-up of trade credit relationships and foreign trade developments. However, borrowing, on the one hand, and lending, on the other, have not followed the underlying commodity flow at the same pace during the past few years. Whereas German enterprises have made full use of terms of payments to finance their imports, they have become increasingly selective in their own granting of terms of payments. The extent to which German enterprises have used supplier credit has therefore been virtually proportional to import developments – in line with the long-term trend – whereas the rate of their own granting of credit has not kept pace with export developments.

The increasing reluctance to pre-finance exports by granting supplier credit has been most clearly reflected in business relationships with emerging market economies and developing countries. For example, claims arising from accounts receivable from this group of countries have been rising by less than 1 % per annum on an average of the past

five years, even though exports have simultaneously risen sharply at an average rate of 9½ %. However, a more restrictive practice in the granting of supplier credit can also be observed in the case of other trading partners, particularly in the EU. It appears that the reduction in the granting of payment terms primarily affected those foreign business partners with whom there are no capital links; by contrast, it is less striking in the case of affiliated enterprises.

It is unclear what effect the introduction of the euro has had on developments in trade credits. The significance of the domestic currency for the invoicing of German imports and exports has always been considerable, something which has not changed radically following the transition to the single European currency. The former D-Mark and now euro share, which stood at just under two-thirds for both accounts receivable and accounts payable on an average of 1995, now amounts to around 70 %, 5 percentage points higher than before. However, it should be noted that the weak growth in accounts receivable from non-affiliated enterprises almost exclusively affects contracts invoiced in foreign currency and is in stark contrast to the development of contracts in euro. Given the sharp exchange rate fluctuations of the euro, for example, against the US dollar in the past few years, exchange rate risks could have contributed to the caution in awarding foreign currency loans.

It may also be that the changes indicated above are an expression of efforts to improve the refinancing structure and asset management. In any case, this is consistent with the fact that the acceptance of payment terms (thus avoiding bank loans) enjoys ongoing popularity, while the granting of payments (binding one's financial resources) is on the wane. Significantly, supplier's credit has been particularly limited in those areas that tend to be fraught with higher risk and require costly hedging measures.

¹ The average annual claims arising from trade credits in 2005 amounted to a total of €126 billion, while liabilities came to €98 billion. The discrepancies in the aforementioned

figures are explained by the advance payments made and received, which stood at €7 billion and €33 billion, respectively, on an average of 2005.

Accounts receivable and accounts payable in foreign trade

Year or period	Exports 1	Accounts receivable 2			Imports 1	Accounts payable 2		
		Total	from affiliated enterprises	from other enterprises		Total	to affiliated enterprises	to other enterprises
Values, € billion								
1995	383.2	77.7	30.0	47.7	339.6	36.5	22.6	13.9
2000	597.4	111.1	50.8	60.4	538.3	56.5	34.2	22.3
2005	786.2	118.9	57.4	61.5	625.6	64.6	39.2	25.4
Percentage average annual change								
1995 to 2000	9.3	7.4	11.1	4.8	9.6	9.2	8.7	9.9
2000 to 2005	5.6	1.4	2.5	0.4	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.6

1 Special trade; annual totals. — 2 Annual averages.

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The reduction in (mainly long-term) financial credits which was triggered by the change in the thin capitalisation rules and which was observed in each of the two previous years seems to have petered out in the year under review.¹¹ Evidently, foreign direct investors had rediscovered credit as a form of financing and again optimised their intra-group allocation of funds. At all events, this is indicated by the extensive funds flowing via Germany to and from group enterprises domiciled in various countries. It is advisable to be cautious when interpreting these direct investment funds, which flow backwards and forwards, sometimes in rapid succession, and which often have little to do with real economic investment.

In the new presentation of the balance of payments other investment comprises not only unsecuritised credit transactions but also other transactions, which had previously been shown separately. These include, for example, the Federal Government's contributions to international organisation although it is not its holdings that are captured but only – as is customary in the balance of payments – the transactions made in the period under review.¹² The item "Other transactions" was comparatively small last year with net capital exports of €4 billion. As in previous years,

Other investment ...

¹¹ See also Deutsche Bundesbank, German balance of payments in 2003, Monthly Report, March 2004, p 49.

¹² The item also includes inter alia purchases of movable property remaining abroad as well as equity interests not deemed to be direct investment and not recorded under portfolio investment either (where, for example, shares are not involved).

unsecuritised credit transaction were much more significant in terms of value.

... of non-banks ...

The transactions of enterprises and individuals with counterparties abroad that are statistically recorded in other investment resulted in net capital imports of €7½ billion in 2005, all of which arose – on balance – through the raising of financial credits. Evidently German enterprises used favourable financing facilities outside Germany for these. Conversely, they built up their bank deposits abroad and granted net amounts of trade credits to foreign counterparties.

General government also made intensive use of the international capital markets in the course of their financial operations. Their cross-border transactions resulted in net capital imports of €7 billion. In the process they borrowed long-term abroad while retrieving financial credits previously granted to foreign borrowers and parking short-term funds in foreign accounts.

... and MFIs

In the unsecuritised external operations of the banking system (including the Bundesbank), by contrast, there were net outflows of €87½ billion – the counterpart, as it were, of all other balance of payments transactions. German credit institutions accounted for €63½ billion of this sum. As in previous years, the growth in receivables dominated the cor-

responding deposits and borrowing operations. For example, new lending to foreign borrowers was almost four times greater than the corresponding funds borrowed. Marked differences also emerge with regard to maturities. A build-up of long-term net claims amounting to just under €80 billion was accompanied by net capital imports of €16½ billion at the short end of the market.

A further €24 billion (net) was exported through the accounts of the Bundesbank. These funds primarily reflect the build-up of claims in connection with the large-value payment system TARGET (€22 billion).

The reserve assets of the Bundesbank, transaction-related changes in which are likewise included in the financial account now and no longer shown in a separate sub-category, declined last year by just over €2 billion at transaction values. When valued at end-of-year market prices, the reserve assets grew strongly in value. This was due primarily to the rise in the price of gold and the year-on-year appreciation of the US dollar. Holding gains contributed about €12½ billion in the case of gold and just over €4 billion in the case of the foreign currency reserves. At the end of 2005, therefore, the reserve assets stood at €86 billion, ie €15 billion more than at the end of 2004.

*Bundesbank's
reserve assets*



New legal and regulatory framework for the German securitisation and Pfandbrief market

Numerous changes to the legal and regulatory framework for credit institutions in Germany entered into force last year. They include the abolition, effective July 2005, of government guarantees which ensured the solvency of public institutions and the guarantors' uncalled liability,¹ the revision of the legal framework for the issuance of Pfandbriefe (Pfandbrief Act), effective May 2005, and the adoption of the Act Reorganising the Federal Financial Administration and Creating a Refinancing Register in September 2005. In addition, the EU adopted the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) in October 2005, which will form the basis for the transposition of the new international capital rules (Basel II) into national law and will enter into force at the beginning of 2007.

These changes may be expected to have a considerable impact on German banks' decisions on their use of securitisation and Pfandbriefe in their refinancing or capital management strategy. The present article will discuss the changes to the legal and regulatory framework and their implications.

¹ Pursuant to Part Two of the Commission Decision of 27 March 2004, instead of the maintenance obligation, the financial relationship between the guarantor and the public credit institution will not differ from a normal private sector relationship. Following a transitional period, the guarantee obligation will be abolished.

German securitisation and Pfandbrief market: an overview

Pfandbriefe and securitisations as refinancing alternatives

The issuance of Pfandbriefe and the securitisation of exposures are mutually complementary refinancing instruments. Securitisation is also used as a risk or capital management instrument or to provide customer-oriented financing solutions.

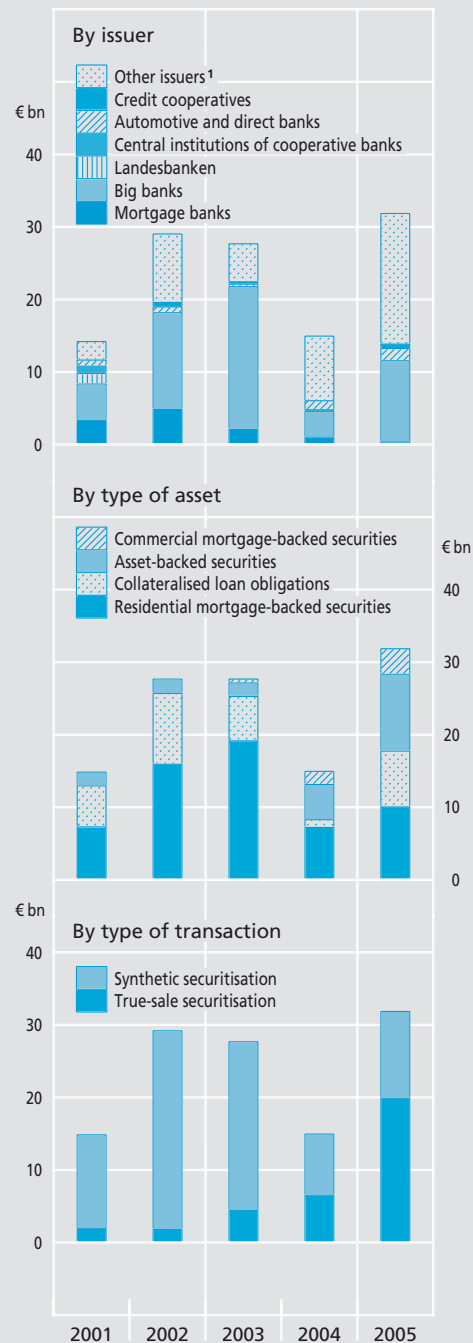
Whereas defining the Pfandbrief is relatively straightforward owing to the Pfandbrief Act (*Pfandbriefgesetz*), for securitisation there is no legal definition nor any generally accepted market definition. This article will therefore use a definition of securitisation based on the new framework adopted by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (Basel III).² This article will also refer only to transactions in which exposures generated in Germany are securitised and fixed-term securities have been placed on the public capital market.³ By this definition, the outstanding volume of the German securitisation market was around €39 billion⁴ at the end of 2005, while the

² The Basel III definition of securitisation, as distinct from other structured products, includes both true-sale and synthetic securitisations (see also Glossary in Annex II, pp 58–59).

³ This potentially understates the actual volume. Consequently, OTC deals, German banks' transactions in foreign or mixed asset pools, transactions within certain credit institution associations or the issuance of asset-backed commercial paper (ABCP) programmes are not captured. The underlying transaction volume often corresponds to the securitised portfolio.

⁴ Only instruments with a funding character were used here for comparison with the size of the Pfandbrief market (source: Bloomberg). The reason their volume is so small relative to the volume of Pfandbriefe is that, in the past, synthetic securitisation transactions – in which securities are not always issued – predominated in Germany.

Volume of new issues in the German securitisation market



Sources: Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Bundesbank calculations. — ¹ Building and loan associations (*Bausparkassen*), Bundes-Pensions-Service special pension fund for the Deutsche Post, other enterprises and credit institutions.

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concurrent outstanding volume of German Pfandbriefe was a substantial €976 billion.⁵

Structural change in the securitisation market regarding originators ...

The securitisation market in Germany has been undergoing a structural transformation over the past few years (see chart on page 38). Whereas big German banks and mortgage banks were the main market players in the 2000-03 period, the big banks' volume dropped off distinctly in 2004 and 2005. In 2004, the volume of new issues, at around €16 billion, fell well short of the previous year's volume of around €28 billion. The figure rebounded in 2005, rising to an estimated €33 billion.

... and the underlying assets ...

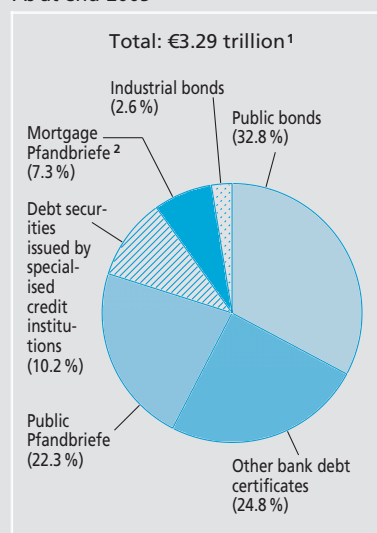
While securitisation of private housing loans (residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)) declined in 2004 and 2005, there was growth in securitisation of commercial mortgage loans (commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)) and the issuance of asset-backed securities (ABS), especially the securitisation of auto loans. The rise in ABS in 2005 was due, in particular, to one large-volume securitisation transaction. Moreover, in 2005 there was an increase in the number of transactions involving loans to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the form of collateralised loan obligations (CLOs). The securitisation of mezzanine financing for SMEs deserves particular mention here.

... and the structures used for securitisation

Along with the shifts noted above, the securitisation structures have also changed, with the predominant synthetic transactions in Germany being complemented or replaced increasingly by true-sale structures.

Volume of outstanding fixed-interest securities issued by domestic issuers

As at end-2005



¹ Including registered bank debt certificates outstanding. — ² Including ship Pfandbriefe.

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To date, German banks have been using securitisation chiefly to manage their regulatory capital. Refinancing using true-sale securitisation has played a much less prominent role, because German banks, unlike institutions in other countries, have always had convenient direct or indirect access to the capital market, *inter alia* by being able to issue Pfandbriefe. This enabled Pfandbriefe to take up a position alongside public bonds as one of the German capital market's most important instruments. Even though the Pfandbrief's share of the total volume of fixed-rate instruments outstanding issued in Germany has fallen off somewhat in the past few years, it still stood at a considerable 29%⁶ in December 2005.

Pfandbriefe the preferred refinancing instrument

⁵ The total includes bearer and registered Pfandbriefe.
⁶ Including bearer and registered debt instruments.

Aspects of various types of securitisation and of Pfandbriefe

	Synthetic securitisation	True-sale securitisation	Pfandbrief
Originators'/issuers' motivation	Management of risk and of regulatory and economic capital; refinancing, where appropriate	Management of risk and of regulatory and economic capital; balance sheet structure management; refinancing	Refinancing
Independent legal basis	No	No	Pfandbrief Act
Basic structure	Hedging of a pool of exposures by means of guarantees or credit derivatives with or without a refinancing function as well as with or without a special-purpose vehicle	Legally binding transfer of a pool of exposures to a special-purpose vehicle	Formation of a pool of exposures (cover fund) to additionally hedge debt certificates (covered debt certificates)
Transformation into risk positions with different loss participation in the pool (tranching)	Yes	Yes	No
Recourse to the originator	Generally, no recourse	Generally, no recourse	Yes, cover fund serves as additional collateral
Balance sheet effect	No	Generally, contraction	No
Capital relief on the underlying exposures for the originator	Possible	Possible	No
Risk weighting pursuant to Principle I and the Solvency Regulation ¹	Principle I weighting of securitisation positions: generally, 100%; Solvency Regulation: Standardised Approach, at least 20%; IRB Approach, at least 7%, where appropriate 6%		Principle I: 10%, Solvency Regulation: Standardised Approach, 10%; IRB Approach, LGD of 11.25% as appropriate
Requirements for the underlying pool of exposures	No restrictions; quality is factored into the credit rating issued by the rating agencies	No restrictions; quality is factored into the credit rating issued by the rating agencies	Legal requirements and requirements imposed by rating agencies
Exchange of assets after the beginning of the transaction/issue	Consequence: potentially no regulatory capital relief on securitised assets for the originator	Consequence: potentially no regulatory capital relief on securitised assets for the originator	Yes
Requirements for the originator/issuer	No restrictions; quality is factored into the credit rating issued by the rating agencies	No restrictions; quality is factored into the credit rating issued by the rating agencies	Legal requirements (banking business pursuant to Banking Act, BaFin approval required, strict qualitative requirements) and requirements imposed by rating agencies

¹ See also the section on the supervisory environment for securitisations and Pfandbriefe, pp 44–47.

The securitisation of exposures and Pfandbriefe: a comparison

Special quality features of the Pfandbrief ...

In the securitisation of exposures and Pfandbriefe, investors' claims are backed by collateral. Unlike securitisations, where the payment to investors depends on the performance of the underlying asset portfolio ("limited recourse" criterion), the collateral underlying a Pfandbrief constitutes an additional hedge against the issuing bank's default risk ("full recourse" approach). All the same, rating agencies base their credit assessments mainly on the quality and the performance of the underlying exposures, much as in the case of securitisations.⁷

... explain low spreads

One major difference between Pfandbriefe and securitisation is that the cover fund and issuers of Pfandbriefe have to meet high legal standards. It is particularly these quality features,⁸ in conjunction with the long and problem-free track record of the German Pfandbrief market and the ready availability of liquidity,⁹ which explain why yields are relatively small compared with those on securitisations. The Jumbo Pfandbrief¹⁰ is a particular case in point: in January 2006, the asset swap spread (ASW Spread)¹¹ on traditional Pfandbrief instruments stood at 2 basis points (bp), whereas for Jumbo Pfandbriefe it was -1 bp (M: 3-5 years). The asset swap spread on unsecured bonds issued by European financials rated AAA was roughly 10 bp (M: 3-5 years) while, for instance, German AAA RMBS were simultaneously trading at around 21 bp (M: 3-5 years).¹²

New framework for securitisation and Pfandbrief business

The abolition of government guarantees which ensured the solvency of public institutions and the guarantors' uncalled liability prompted a revision of the legal basis for the issuance of Pfandbrief instruments. It was deemed no longer necessary to maintain the specialised bank principle for the issuing of Pfandbrief instruments. Instead, the new Pfandbrief Act¹³ now enables all credit institutions which are willing and able to meet the statutory quality requirements¹⁴ for Pfandbrief business to issue Pfandbriefe. This has considerably ex-

New Pfandbrief legislation owing to abolition of government guarantees ensuring solvency of public institutions and guarantors' uncalled liability

⁷ The reduced credit rating of one mortgage bank at the end of 2005 showed clearly that the instruments' rating is largely independent of the issuer's credit rating. Even though this issuer's unsecured long-term debt was downgraded, the ratings of its mortgage and public Pfandbriefe remained constant at a high level.

⁸ Low regulatory capital requirements are an additional indicator of the Pfandbrief's quality.

⁹ The different liquidity of Pfandbriefe and securitisations is also a major factor affecting their eligibility as collateral for refinancing operations with the national central banks in the ESCB. Pfandbriefe are placed in a better liquidity category than securitisations and are therefore subject to smaller "haircuts" (see also ECB, The implementation of monetary policy in the euro area, February 2005).

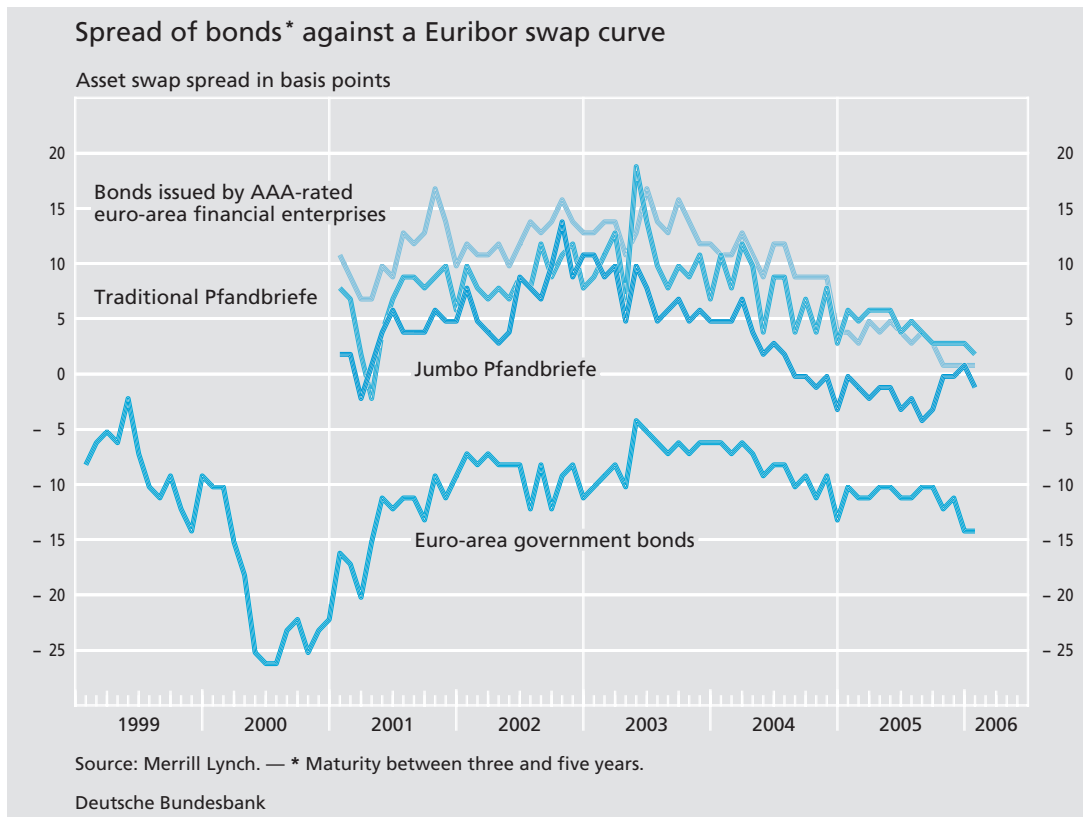
¹⁰ Its defining feature is a minimum volume of €1 billion and the existence of at least three market makers. These market makers undertake to simultaneously provide bid and ask prices for deals of up to €15 million during normal trading hours. These arrangements are designed to provide a market liquidity which classic Pfandbriefe and, in particular, securitisations are unable to offer, thereby further reducing the refinancing costs of the Jumbo Pfandbrief.

¹¹ The asset swap spread is the mark-up on a variable interest rate, which the investor in a fixed-coupon bond receives as part of an asset swap package valued at par in exchange for the interest payments from the fixed-coupon bond. The mark-up depends on the bond issuer's default risk and is deemed to be a suitable measure with regard to assessing credit risk.

¹² Average of discount margins of various German AAA-rated RMBS calculated in Bloomberg.

¹³ Act to Reform German Pfandbrief Legislation (*Gesetz zur Neuordnung des Pfandbriefrechts*) of 22 May 2005 (Federal Law Gazette I, p 1373).

¹⁴ For details, see the box on the quality features of the German mortgage Pfandbrief on page 43.



panded the scope of the previously tightly constrained business opportunities for mortgage and ship Pfandbrief banks. By contrast, the new legislation is forcing public banks, which had previously not been restricted in the scope of their business, to meet more stringent requirements for Pfandbrief business and the issuance of Pfandbriefe.

Pfandbrief business as banking business within the meaning of the Banking Act

Section 1 of the Banking Act defines Pfandbrief business as banking business which requires approval from the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (*Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht*, hereinafter BaFin). Institutions must demonstrate that they meet indispensable minimum requirements for doing business in Pfandbrief instruments. In addition, the business plan to be presented must indicate that Pfandbrief busi-

ness will be conducted regularly and continuously.

The creation of a refinancing register¹⁵ has also been a major factor in the issuance of Pfandbriefe and the conduct of securitisation transactions. It is now possible to establish an insolvency-proof legal position for the special-purpose vehicle and a Pfandbrief bank without transferring collateral.

Creation of a refinancing register

One problem in connection with securitisation was posed by a court decision in a temporary injunction case which held that an implicit prohibition of assignment could be in-

Implicit prohibition of assignment owing to banking secrecy?

¹⁵ Act on the Reorganisation of the Federal Revenue Administration and the Creation of a Refinancing Register (*Gesetz zur Neuorganisation der Bundesfinanzverwaltung und zur Schaffung eines Refinanzierungsregisters*) of 22 September 2005 (Federal Law Gazette I, p 2809).

ferred from the contractual obligation to banking secrecy.¹⁶ The significance of this judgement for securitisation transactions, however, has been tempered in the jurisprudential literature and by subsequent decisions.¹⁷ In the meantime, a rating agency has also declared that it considers this court decision irrelevant to the evaluation of securitisation transactions. Should this decision be upheld by the German Federal Supreme Court (*Bundesgerichtshof*), however, this would mean that, in practice, the only method of asset transfer in securitisations would be via the refinancing register.

Partial equality of special-purpose vehicles and credit institutions in trade tax legislation

A number of tax law provisions have been changed in the past few years in order to promote securitisation via German special-purpose vehicles. For instance, as early as 2003, special-purpose vehicles to securitise credit institutions' exposures were given equal status to credit institutions in terms of preferential treatment regarding the limited recognition of interest on longer-term debt when calculating profit for trade tax purposes.¹⁸ This eliminated a factor which was imposing a relatively large (by international standards) cost burden on ABS transactions via German special-purpose vehicles in the securitisation of credit institutions' exposures, but not, for instance, of those of leasing enterprises.

¹⁶ Higher Regional Court Frankfurt am Main, Wertpapier-Mitteilungen 2004, p 1386 et seq.

¹⁷ Regional Court Frankfurt am Main: ZIP 2005, p 115, Regional Court Konstanz BB 2005, p 125, Bütter/Tonner, ZBB 2005, p 165 et seq, Engert/Schmidl, WM 2005, p 60 et seq, Cahn, WM 2004, p 2041 et seq, Bruchner, BKR 2004, p 394 et seq.

¹⁸ See Article 4 of the Small Business Promotion Act (*Kleinunternehmerförderungsgesetz*) of 11 July 2003.

Quality features of the German mortgage Pfandbrief

The German Mortgage Bank Act (*Hypothekbankgesetz*), which was enacted at the end of the 19th century, already made the protection of Pfandbrief creditors the focus of statutory provisions. The Act to Reform German Pfandbrief Legislation (*Gesetz zur Neuordnung des Pfandbriefrechts*) of May 2005 also follows this approach by adopting the Mortgage Bank Act's core principles regarding the cover for Pfandbriefe.

Special creditor protection is ensured, in particular, by means of the following provisions.

- Credit institutions must have a core capital of at least €25 million, an appropriate organisational structure and suitable arrangements and instruments for managing, monitoring and controlling risks to the cover funds as well as the issuing business based thereon.
- Only mortgages or similar rights on properties in the euro area, Switzerland, the USA, Canada or Japan are eligible as cover funds.
- Mortgages may be used as cover only up to an amount equivalent to the first 60% of the mortgage lending value to be calculated on the basis of sustainable features.
- In the event of insolvency, assets entered in the cover registers are used solely to satisfy the Pfandbrief creditors' claims.
- The actual value of the assets entered in the cover register must exceed the overall amount of the liabilities to be covered by at least 2%.
- Additional transparency requirements: cover at nominal and actual values including actual values following a stress test, the maturity structures of the cover assets and Pfandbriefe, and the location of the properties.

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The refinancing register

By entering an asset in a refinancing register, an entitled transferee (*Übertragungsberechtigte*) – for example, a special-purpose vehicle or a Pfandbrief bank – wishing to have the asset allocated to an asset pool or to the cover fund, obtains a sufficiently secure legal status in insolvency proceedings without the transfer of ownership requirements under property law having to be fulfilled.

Receivables or collateral against which a transfer claim exists can be entered in a refinancing register. In addition, the following information should be recorded: the entitled transferee, the date of transfer, the legal basis, scope and ranking of the collateral as well as the date on which the contract containing the collateral clause was concluded.

Receivables can also be registered if transfer has been excluded through a verbal or implied agreement with the obligor. This shall not apply solely in the case of a statutory or written prohibition of assignment not affecting commercial claims. Entries can be deleted only with the consent of the entitled transferee and/or the entitled transferee's trustee. Refinancing registers may be kept only by credit institutions or the KfW (*Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau*).

Assets which have been properly entered in a refinancing register can, in the event of the obligor's insolvency, be separated from the insolvent's estate by the entitled transferee. Moreover, counterclaims cannot be offset against the entitled transferee's claims for transfer of assets and no rights of retention may be asserted. However, rights of avoidance on the part of the obligor's creditors pursuant to the Creditors' Avoidance of Transfers Act (*Anfechtungsgesetz*) and the Insolvency Code (*Insolvenzordnung*) remain unaffected. Furthermore, entry in the refinancing register does not limit the objections and pleas of third parties with regard to the registered receivables and rights.

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Supervisory environment for securitisations and Pfandbriefe

The Basel II¹⁹ capital rules and the corresponding CRD at the European level have led to innovation in the supervisory framework. They are being transposed into German law through amendments to the Banking Act, the Regulation governing large exposures and loans of €1.5 million or more, and a new Solvency Regulation.

Owing chiefly to the change in the risk weighting for the underlying asset classes in both the Standardised Approach and the Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) Approach, capital requirements prior to securitisation will, in the future, match the banks' needs for economic capital much more closely.²⁰ This will also lessen the incentive to reduce regulatory capital requirements by securitising exposures (regulatory capital arbitrage).

The table on page 45 shows the risk weights for the relevant asset classes (including insurance undertakings) in the Standardised Approach; in the future, these weights will depend on the assessments given by external credit assessment institutions (rating agencies) approved by supervisors.

Change in the originator's capital requirements prior to securitisation ...

... in the Standardised Approach ...

¹⁹ A detailed account may be found in Deutsche Bundesbank, *Monthly Report*, September 2004.

²⁰ For most banks, however, the concept of economic capital is still relatively new or still being developed. Alongside extensive agreement on definitions – the need for economic capital being defined as the largest unexpected loss within a given time horizon at a given confidence level – there are major differences in how the risk-bearing capital resources are defined. There are also differences in methodological reasoning and model approaches to calculating capital requirements and in their application to a comprehensive bank management strategy.

Risk weights in the Standardised Approach *

%

Rating 1 (long-term)	Sovereigns	Bank 2	Non-banks	Retail customers	Exposures secured by mortgages		Loans more than 90 days past due
					"private"	"commer- cial"	
AAA to AA-	0	20	20				
A+ to A-	20	50	50				
BBB+ to BBB-	50	100	100				
BB+ to BB-	100	100	100	75	35	100	150
B+ to B-	100	100	150				
Below B-	150	150	150				
Unrated	100	100	100				

* The Basel risk weights will probably also be included in the future Solvency Regulation. — 1 Standard & Poor's (S&P), for instance. — 2 Option 1 – using the risk weight

of claims on a sovereign to derive the risk weight of the bank based in that country – will be applied in Germany.

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... and in the
IRB Approach

In the IRB Approach, however, the minimum capital requirement will be calculated from supervisory risk-weight functions defined for various asset classes. The capital charge is thus calculated as 8% of the product of exposure at default (EAD) and the value of the risk-weight function, which, in turn, depends on the following risk parameters: probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and effective maturity of the loan (M). In the Foundation IRB Approach, banks internally estimate only PD per rating class for the borrowers; LGD,²¹ EAD and M, by contrast, are set by supervisors. The maturity of exposures to corporates, banks and sovereigns is generally set at 2½ years. Credit institutions using the Advanced IRB Approach estimate all four risk parameters themselves. The imputed ef-

fective maturity is invariably limited to a maximum of five years.

Basel III, the European CRD and the national implementation process mean that an internationally harmonised standard for the supervisory treatment of securitisations has been introduced for the first time.

Uniform international supervisory standard for securitisation exposures

A credit institution that securitises its own exposures in order to obtain capital relief must ensure effective and significant risk transfer. How the criterion of significance is interpreted depends first and foremost on the risk of

Significant risk transfer by originator necessary

²¹ For unsecured exposures, the LGD is generally set at 45%. The use of the relevant collateral reduces this figure, for example, to 35% for residential property.

Risk weights for securitisation exposures in the Standardised Approach

%	
Rating 1 (long-term)	Risk weight
AAA to AA-	20
A+ to A-	50
BBB+ to BBB-	100
BB+ to BB-	² 350
B+ and below/unrated	Deduction

¹ S&P, for instance. — ² Whereas Basel II mandates a deduction for positions rated below BBB-, originators and investors may apply a 350% risk weight under the CRD and in the national implementation process.

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the positions retained by the originator.²² The operational requirements for the effective transfer of risk are nearly identical in both the Standardised Approach and the IRB Approach.

The Standardised Approach for securitisation exposures²³ is generally modelled on the system used in the general Standardised Approach for credit risk and, like the latter, is also based on an assessment by rating agencies recognised by supervisors. For securitisation tranches with a very high credit rating, the risk weighting will be significantly lower than under the current treatment; for tranches rated lower than BBB- or unrated by external agencies, the rating will rise sharply.²⁴ The CRD and national legislation limit the capital requirements for the originator follow-

ing the securitisation to the level prior to securitisation.

In the IRB, if an eligible external credit assessment institution has rated a securitisation exposure, or if a rating for this exposure can be inferred,²⁵ the Ratings-Based Approach (RBA) must be used. Risk weights are determined not just by the external assessment but also include the granularity of the portfolio and the seniority of the tranches.

If this is not possible, the hierarchy of approaches permits the use of the Supervisory Formula (SF). The minimum risk weight in the SF, as in the RBA, is 7%.²⁶ If the SF is not applicable, either, the exposure has to be deducted from capital.²⁷ In the IRB Approach, the originator's capital requirement after

... and in the IRB Approach

Treatment of securitisation exposures in the Standardised Approach ...

²² Pursuant to section 232 of the Solvency Regulation, this should involve, in particular, the transfer of a significant percentage (relative to capital requirements or risk-weighted assets) of the exposures from the interval of the first default (with a risk weight equal to 1,250%) up to and including the A-equivalent securitisation tranche. In addition, the second defaulted exposure in a securitisation cannot be retained in its entirety.

²³ For retained securitisation exposures or the provision of credit enhancements in own transactions, originators are treated identically with investors.

²⁴ Pursuant to the CRD and the relevant national legislation, the "transparency method" may be applied to unrated securitisation tranches: in this method, the risk weight is calculated from the average risk weight of the underlying exposures taking into account the seniority of the tranche. Other exceptions will apply to positions in ABCP programmes and to liquidity facilities; their capital requirements will increase sharply in the future.

²⁵ The rating of the direct junior securitisation tranche is used here.

²⁶ The capital requirements calculated under the SF depend on five bank-supplied inputs: the IRB capital charge had the underlying exposures not been securitised, including expected loss (K_{IRB}), the tranche's credit enhancement level (L) and thickness (T), the pool's effective number of underlying exposures (N), and the pool's exposure-weighted average loss given default (ELGD).

²⁷ However, the Internal Assessment Approach is also available to unrated ABCP programmes exposures.

securitisation is also limited to the amount prior to securitisation.

Excellent credit-worthiness of Pfandbriefe to be recognised by supervisors in future, too

The 10% risk weighting given to Pfandbriefe under the Standardised Approach in the Solvency Regulation is a testament to their excellent creditworthiness. Under the Foundation IRB, Pfandbriefe²⁸ can be assigned an LGD of 12.5%. Under certain conditions, which are met by German Pfandbriefe, LGD may be reduced even further to 11.25% until 31 December 2010.²⁹

The changes in the framework for the German securitisation and Pfandbrief market and their significance

Refinancing

Refinancing instruments dependent on bank-specific factors

A variety of refinancing instruments are at the banks' disposal. The choice of instrument to use depends on numerous factors, including general business policy (especially customer orientation), capital market access, and the institution's overarching strategic goals.

Particular importance of the Pfandbrief to mortgage banks and Landesbanken

A look at the refinancing structure of the various banking sectors shows that savings banks and credit cooperatives refinance themselves mainly through savings deposits, sight deposits and time deposits, owing to their strong orientation towards retail customers and SMEs. For big banks and central institutions of cooperative banks, however, inter-bank business plays a key role, whereas Landesbanken and mortgage banks tend to refinance themselves mainly by issuing Pfandbriefe. A comparison of the issuance volume

Risk weights for securitisation exposures according to the RBA

Rating 1 (long-term)	Risk weights for senior positions and eligible senior IAA 2 exposures backed by granular pools	Base risk weights	Risk weights for tranches backed by non-granular pools
AAA	3	7	12
AA	8		15
A+	10		18
A	12		20
A-	20		35
BBB+	35		50
BBB	60		75
BBB-		100	
BB+		250	
BB		425	
BB-		650	
Below BB- 4		Deduction	

1 S&P, for instance. — 2 Internal Assessment Approach. — 3 In the CRD and the national implementation process, as opposed to Basel II, senior securitisation exposures will be given a 6% risk weighting under certain conditions. — 4 And unrated.

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of registered and bearer Pfandbriefe with securitised exposures³⁰ shows that, for mortgage banks, Pfandbriefe account for 113%³¹ of securitised exposures, while the figure for Landesbanken is 73%.

²⁸ German Pfandbriefe belong to the category of covered bonds which comply with the provisions of Article 22 (4) of the UCITS Directive (85/611/EEC).

²⁹ See section 339 (15) of the Solvency Regulation. The IRB exposure must be given the best possible credit assessment by an eligible rating agency. Tier 1 assets are used as collateral. Collateral in the form of residential or commercial real estate may not make up more than 10% of the nominal value of the outstanding issues. Moreover, maritime liens are not eligible for recognition.

³⁰ Securitised liabilities are debt certificates and liabilities for which no-name-bearing, transferable certificates have been issued, irrespective of their eligibility for exchange-trading. These include Pfandbriefe, with the exception of registered Pfandbriefe.

³¹ Since registered and bearer Pfandbriefe are expressed as a percentage of those securitised liabilities not including registered Pfandbriefe, the figure exceeds 100%.

*Consolidation
among
mortgage
banks*

With regard to mortgage banks, it must be considered that a majority of mortgage banks in existence when the new Pfandbrief Act was adopted were subsidiaries of other banks. In the past, these parent institutions could obtain finance only indirectly through their subsidiaries' issues of Pfandbriefe. Now, the Pfandbrief Act allows them to issue their own Pfandbriefe. Therefore, some mortgage banks have already merged with their parent institutions. Consolidation in this sector may be expected to make further progress.

*Changes in refi-
nancing terms
for public credit
institutions*

Public banks were already faced with a changed refinancing environment when government guarantees were abolished in July 2005. It is true that the rating downgrades of the Landesbanken were moderate owing to structural and strategic adjustments initiated earlier. However, the first-class issuer rating that Landesbanken used to have because of their government guarantee has been replaced by a rating that is more heavily dependent on the individual bank's financial soundness. The yields on Landesbanks' unsecured bonds may also be expected to adjust accordingly.³²

*Loss of cover
fund eligibility
for savings
bank bonds ...*

The entry into force of the Pfandbrief Act will also cause a change in the refinancing structure for savings banks and Landesbanken. The savings bank bonds (*Sparkassenbriefe*) issued by savings banks are no longer eligible as cover funds under the Pfandbrief Act³³ and, as was already the case for other bank debt securities as well, can thus no longer be used as a cover fund for the public Pfandbriefe issued by Landesbanken.³⁴ Landesbanks' issuance of public Pfandbriefe, which

hitherto accounted for 90% of all of their Pfandbrief issues, may thus be expected to decline.

Issuing mortgage Pfandbriefe, by contrast, makes it possible to use the considerable portfolio of mortgage-backed public sector loans. At end-2005, the volume of housing loans was thus €303 billion for savings banks alone and €63 billion for Landesbanken.³⁵ These loans can, in the future, be used more extensively as a cover fund for issuing mortgage Pfandbriefe. To date, little use has been made of this option; this is shown by the fact that the outstanding volume of savings banks' mortgage Pfandbriefe stood at only €575 million in December 2005.

For the public banking sector, there are two possible options. One is to incorporate the savings banks' mortgage-backed loans into a fiduciary cover fund (intra-Landesbank pool-

*... requires new
refinancing
channels*

*Two options for
issuing
mortgage
Pfandbriefe*

³² No meaningful information on yields is currently available since there are no sufficiently liquid issues launched by Landesbanken without a government guarantee. It was particularly in 2004 that Landesbanken, in anticipation of the abolition of government liability guarantees, began to put aside liquidity and to issue securitised debt. The spreads of credit default swaps cannot be used as a basis for valuation owing to their limited liquidity. The spreads for banks with a rating comparable to Landesbanken have relatively limited information value because the effect of the implied government guarantee on the spread is difficult to gauge. (Here, and below, the term "spread" is used within the meaning of the interbank market.)

³³ Section 20 (1) of the Pfandbrief Act.

³⁴ This is applicable to the other issuers of Pfandbriefe as well, which means that a decline in public Pfandbriefe issued may generally be expected.

³⁵ The volume of housing loans can serve only as a rough indicator of the available cover fund because there is insufficient information on the extent to which the loans are backed by mortgages and on the level at which the loans are valued. The figures do not include commercial real estate financing, either.

ing solutions);³⁶ the other is for the cover fund to remain with a savings bank which itself establishes a market presence as a Pfandbrief-issuing bank.

Loan amounts that are not eligible to be used as a cover fund may, in addition, be securitised as RMBS and placed on the capital market. All the same, this type of refinancing may be regarded as a more cost-intensive variant used only in the absence of more favourable refinancing options.³⁷

Intra-group liabilities an additional option owing to more favourable risk weighting

The more favourable risk weighting of liabilities within mutual institutional protection schemes, as provided for in the national legislation implementing the CRD, is also likely to play a key role in the refinancing policies of the savings bank financial group and the cooperative sector. In this scheme, such intra-group exposures can, under certain circumstances, be given a future risk weight of 0% instead of 20%.

Securitisation a key refinancing instrument for automotive and direct banks

Automotive and direct banks are a special case in terms of their refinancing structure: they refinance themselves mainly through sight deposits and time deposits, yet have also been acting as major originators of true-sale securitisations for several years. Growing business volumes have caused this group of banks to witness a sharp rise in risk-weighted assets. True-sale securitisations are regarded as an instrument for refinancing the growing volume of business while, at the same time, reducing holdings of risk-weighted assets.³⁸ For automotive and direct banks, issuing Pfandbriefe is not an option, as these banks, owing to the method of financing, have hard-

Average ratings of Landesbanken in 2005

Rating agency	Issuers	Public Pfandbriefe	Mortgage Pfandbriefe
Fitch	May	AAA	AAA
	August	A	AAA
Moody's	May	Aa1	Aaa
	August	Aa3	Aaa
S&P	May	AA	AAA
	August	A	AAA

Sources: Fitch, Moody's, S&P.

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ly any assets at their disposal which are eligible as cover funds.

Sluggish economic developments in the 2000-03 period, the attendant decline in earnings, and increasing pressure on ratings and refinancing costs led the big banks shifted their focus to opening up new and cost-effective refinancing sources – such as true-sale securitisations.

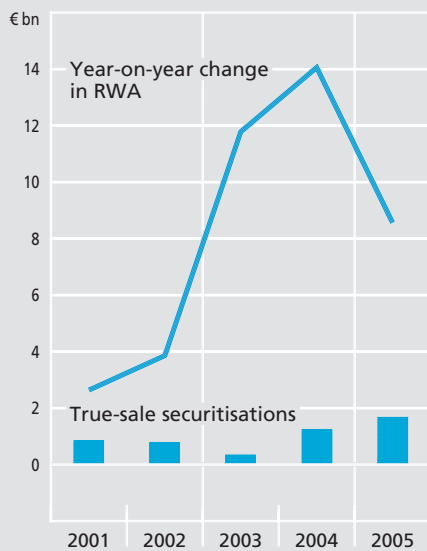
Mainly big banks that stepped up true-sale securitisations in 2000-03 ...

³⁶ A Pfandbrief refinancing model for the entire savings bank sector is currently being discussed and coordinated with the national supervisor. In addition, individual Landesbanken have created their own pooling initiatives.

³⁷ The spreads, as well as the credit improvements demanded by rating agencies in the securitisation of loan amounts that are ineligible for use as a cover fund, may be expected to exceed those of traditional RMBS.

³⁸ ABCP programmes also play a major role here.

Risk-weighted assets (RWA)*) and securitisation volumes for automotive and direct banks



Quelle: Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Bundesbank calculations. — * Pursuant to Principle I.

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This was the main motivation for the establishment, in spring 2003, of the "True Sale Initiative" (TSI). However, the expected increase in big banks' securitisations failed to materialise, one reason being that the economy has since improved.³⁹

One key reason is that, owing to the relatively high yields, it is more expensive to use true-sale securitisations than alternative instruments – especially the Pfandbrief.⁴⁰

One main reason why securitisations earn higher yields is the relative illiquidity of these instruments, which is attributable chiefly to the small volumes and small investor base compared with the Pfandbrief market. A further issue for investors to consider is that securitisations have higher capital require-

ments than Pfandbriefe and, not least, the German securitisation market has a relatively short history compared with the Pfandbrief.

However, the change in the supervisory framework means that capital requirements, especially for highly creditworthy securitisation tranches, will converge with those of Pfandbriefe. The spreads should also converge as a result.⁴¹ The spreads on low-rated securitisation tranches, however, could increase as a result of the higher capital requirements. It remains to be seen whether a new investor base, particularly from the non-regulated sector (such as hedge funds), will develop for mezzanine tranches or first-loss tranches.

Refinancing costs for senior securitisation tranches expected to be reduced

The growing volumes of trading in structured products, which was fostered by the roll-out of iTraxx and standardised tranches on this index, could also contribute to reducing the spreads on securitisation tranches. The development of a contractual standard for credit default swaps on ABS and various ABS indices is having a similar effect. Even though there is no telling yet which index will become the future market standard, the future possibility of trading in derivatives of ABS and hedging is likely to lead to a significant increase in the liquidity of these instruments.

³⁹ In addition to the two transactions by an automotive bank, only one other transaction was concluded, in January 2006, by one big bank on the TSI platform.

⁴⁰ This applies only if the refinancing costs are viewed in isolation. No account is taken of other aspects, such as the potential release of capital.

⁴¹ Whereas the capital charge for Pfandbriefe will remain at 0.08% in the Standardised Approach and could drop to 0.002% in the Foundation IRB Approach (assuming PD of 3bp, LGD 11.25%, M 2.5 years), the risk weights for highly creditworthy securitisation tranches will drop from 8% to 1.6% (RW 20%) and to 0.56% in IRB (RW 7%).

... but Pfandbrief still the more cost-effective alternative ...

... to securitisation

Securitisation as a capital management instrument

A bank's decision to enter into a securitisation transaction for capital management purposes ultimately depends on factors such as the scarcity of regulatory and/or economic capital and the ratio between the capital to be held for regulatory purposes and economic capital, including all the costs thereof.

Synthetic securitisations versus true-sale securitisations for releasing regulatory capital

If capital is not scarce, deciding between a synthetic securitisation and a true-sale securitisation for the purpose of releasing capital hinges mainly on a number of bank-specific factors, most notably the alternative refinancing costs. One reason for preferring a synthetic transaction to a true-sale transaction would be if the refinancing costs for the underlying exposures, plus hedging costs, were lower than the cost of a true-sale securitisation.⁴²

However, it is also possible to create synthetic structures that, by involving an additional guarantor (such as KfW), not only lead to the underlying exposures being given a 0% risk weight but also to the creation, through the guarantee, of assets eligible to serve as a cover fund for public Pfandbriefe, and thus to correspondingly favourable AAA-level refinancing opportunities. This could give synthetic structures an advantage over true-sale securitisations.

Use of synthetic structures mainly at big banks ...

German big banks made particular use of synthetic securitisations in the 2000-03 period in order to reduce their holdings of risk-weighted assets and to release scarce

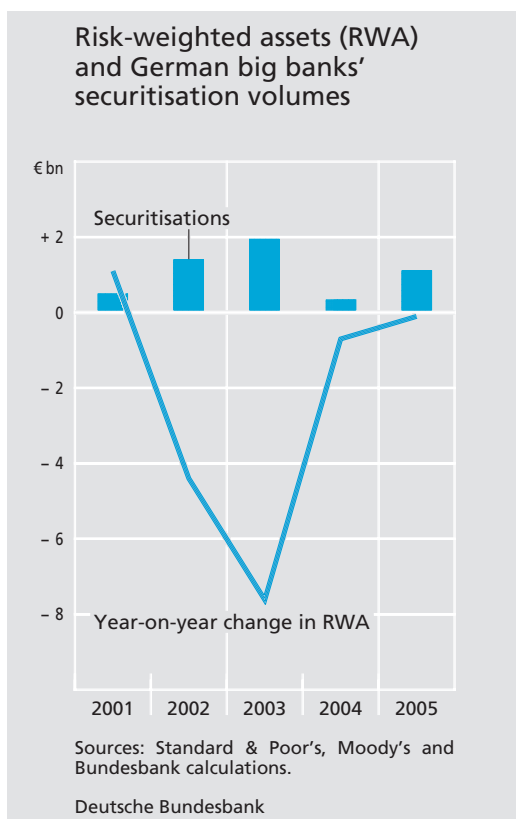
regulatory capital. German big banks accounted for 50% of the volume of new issues of synthetic securitisations in Germany in 2002 and over 60% in 2003. At the same time, large banks' risk-weighted assets fell by €43 billion between 2001 and 2002 and by €75 billion between 2002 and 2003. The securitisation volume accounted for a substantial €14 billion in 2002 and €20 billion in 2003.

... with the goal of reducing risk-weighted assets ...

However, it is not possible to pinpoint the percentage of changes in risk-weighted assets actually attributable to the securitisations conducted during this period. One reason is that the transaction volume of a securitisation does not provide total capital relief, since the originator usually retains positions. Another is that the use of credit derivatives, the sale of parts of a company or of subsidiaries, changes in lending practices or the sale of exposures all change the pattern of risk-weighted assets.⁴³

⁴² This is especially the case if the capital relief, tranching and transaction costs are the same for both structures. For instance, it is possible to obtain a 0% risk weight for the underlying exposures in both a true-sale securitisation and a synthetic transaction on KfW's PROMISE and PROVIDE platforms. In addition, the simplification of the legal framework in Germany and of the future regulatory regime may be expected to lead to a convergence of the transaction costs for the two structures.

⁴³ In the past three years, the sale of portfolios of German banks' non-performing loans (NPLs) have been receiving increased public attention. The estimated volume of sales of NPLs by German banks stood at €3 billion in 2003, €12 billion in 2004 and €18.1 billion in 2005 (*Börsen-Zeitung*, 6 January 2006). Since most of these were private transactions, the actual volume is very difficult to estimate. Moreover, the published figures are extremely inconsistent.



... and managing regulatory capital ...

By reducing their risk-weighted assets, German big banks also improved their tier 1 capital ratios from 8.8% to 10.4%⁴⁴ between 2000 and 2003.

... encouraged by the Basel I rules

In the past, it was particularly the existing (Basel I) capital adequacy rules that provided the incentive for regulatory capital arbitrage.⁴⁵ The more nuanced approaches in Basel III are designed to bring about a convergence between the regulatory capital to be held for credit risks and the economic capital calculated by banks. This will weaken the regulatory incentive for securitisations. One reason is that – at least in part – the capital requirements prior to securitisation will be lower; another is that, for certain positions, the capital requirement will be higher following securitisation, especially for mezzanine

Incentive will be diminished by Basel III

and first-loss positions. The main factor influencing the potential savings on regulatory capital will be the retention of these capital-driving risk positions.⁴⁶ It is therefore to be expected that credit institutions will increasingly place these positions in the capital market and that, depending on overall economic performance, potential demand will arise, particularly from the non-regulated sector.

In the future, however, it is likely, above all, that senior securitisation exposures in synthetic transactions will be retained by the originators themselves as CDS (or also super senior CDS). This is because the risk weight for the protection provider will not be higher than the risk weight the protection seller would have to apply if the senior securitisation exposure is retained.⁴⁷ Moreover, the securitising bank will save the CDS premium on a tranche through which hardly any economic risk is transferred in the first place. However, developments in refinancing or hedging costs will also play a greater role in shaping such structures in the future.

⁴⁴ Median of big banks' tier 1 capital ratios.

⁴⁵ In the decision to subject credit risks to a uniform capital charge of 8%, the creators of Basel I took account of the methods of quantifying risk prevalent at the time and deliberately accepted the possibility that the actual credit risks would not be modelled individually for regulatory purposes.

⁴⁶ See Annex I, pp 54–57.

⁴⁷ In the Standardised Approach, the capital requirement for securitisation positions with a high credit quality is 1.6% (RW 20%). The same capital requirement in the Standardised Approach would also apply if the senior tranche is securitised, ie when concluding a CDS with a bank. In the Foundation IRB Approach, the requirement for the senior tranche would be 0.56% (RW 7%), and the capital requirement for a protection seller bank would be around 0.01% (assuming a PD of 3bp, LGD of 45%, and M of 2.5 years).

Conclusion

Changes to key legal and regulatory framework conditions will have a considerable impact on the German securitisation and Pfandbrief market. The issuance of Pfandbriefe and the securitisation of exposures will both remain relevant to German banks. However, structural shifts within and between these markets may be anticipated.

Owing to its particular features, the Pfandbrief will continue to take precedence over securitisation as German credit institutions' preferred refinancing instrument. Owing to the abolition of government liability guarantees for public banks, however, a shift from public Pfandbriefe to mortgage Pfandbriefe may be expected, especially as the savings bank bonds which have been issued are no longer eligible to serve as a cover fund. Mortgage-backed loans, which have hitherto not been used as cover, represent a possible alternative. In this connection, models for pooling the cover funds of various institutions may take on increasing importance in both the savings bank and cooperative bank sectors.

Growing credit demand and an increase in credit institutions' refinancing requirements owing to the improved outlook for the German economy might generate cyclical volume effects in the Pfandbrief market.

The significance of securitisation as an alternative refinancing instrument is likely to

grow, not least because the elimination of tax and legal hurdles has enhanced the attractiveness of true-sale securitisation in a German market hitherto dominated by synthetic structures. Securitisation, however, will continue to be a complementary instrument to Pfandbriefe owing to the higher refinancing costs. It remains to be seen whether the change in the supervisory framework will lead to a convergence of the terms for securitisation, especially for securitisation tranches with a high credit rating, and those for Pfandbriefe. The strong growth in standardised trade in structured products is also likely to have a positive effect on liquidity, and thus also on spreads.

The implementation of the new supervisory framework will curb the existing incentive to use securitisation for regulatory arbitrage. This will bring economic aspects more to the fore in deciding on whether to securitise. Since the retained risk positions, in particular, will determine the level of the capital requirement, the market for trading in first-loss positions is likely to continue to grow. It is mainly non-regulated market players (hedge funds, to name one) that may see new or extended investment opportunities in this field.

All in all, the new legal and regulatory framework for Pfandbriefe and securitisations mean that German credit institutions will have greater scope to deploy these instruments more flexibly in the future in order to achieve their specific business policy objectives.

Annex I

Examples of the impact of the new capital rules

The following examples illustrate the impact of the new capital rules on securitisation carried out with the aim of obtaining regulatory capital relief.⁴⁸ They show the capital requirements according to Principle I, which is still applicable.⁴⁹ These examples are based on the notional securitisation of a pool of receivables for residential mortgage loans of €1 billion with a 50% risk weight. The first-loss position (FLP) is held by the originator.

In Example 1 (a true-sale securitisation), the pool of receivables is transferred from the bank to a special purpose vehicle (SPV). This SPV refinances the purchase by issuing residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS).

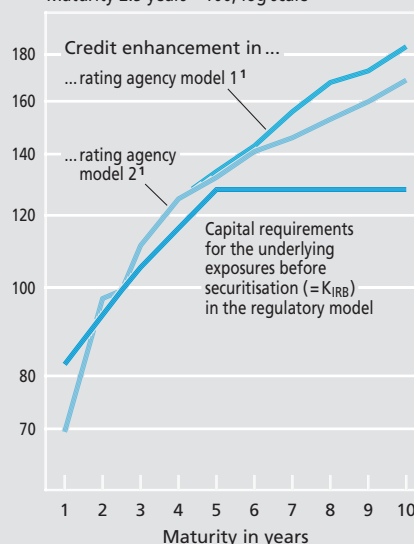
In Example 2 (a synthetic structure), the pool of receivables is secured by a senior credit default swap (CDS) with a bank and a CDS with an SPV. The latter issues credit-linked notes, the proceeds from which are invested in a high-quality securities portfolio.

Example 3 shows a synthetic securitisation structure via the KfW's PROVIDE platform. Interest sub-participation⁵⁰ on the part of the originator is assumed for the FLP.

The table on page 56 compares the capital requirements before and after securitisation pursuant to Principle I and the Basel II rules. Under the Standardised Approach, the originator's portfolio of private mortgage loans is assigned a risk weight of 35% (applicable in future). The results highlight the fact that, on the whole, there is less incentive

Impact of maturity on capital requirements and credit enhancement*

Maturity 2.5 years = 100, log scale



* The calculations are based on a portfolio of corporate exposures with the same features. — 1 Credit enhancement for a (BB-) rating.

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for regulatory arbitrage under Basel II. In some cases, the capital requirements are lower before securitisation, while in others they increase for certain positions after securitisation. The crucial factor influencing regulatory capital savings is the retention and size of the FLP.⁵¹

⁴⁸ Other costs will not be taken into consideration for this reason.

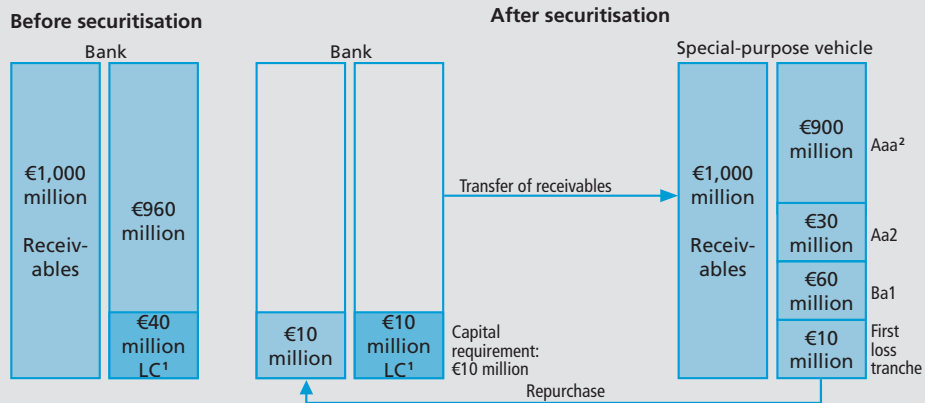
⁴⁹ The treatment of securitisation exposures is not explicitly regulated in Principle I. The general methodology provides for a maximum risk weight of 100%. In line with BaFin's current decision-making practice, first-loss positions, as a rule, lead to a deduction. In addition to Principle I, Circular 4/1997 on true-sale securitisation and Circular 10/1999 regarding credit derivatives, both issued by the former Federal Banking Supervisory Office (*Bundesaufsichtsamt für das Kreditwesen*), still apply.

⁵⁰ This involves an agreement under which the interest income from the credit portfolio on which the securitisation is based is used to cover the first x per cent of the losses from the portfolio.

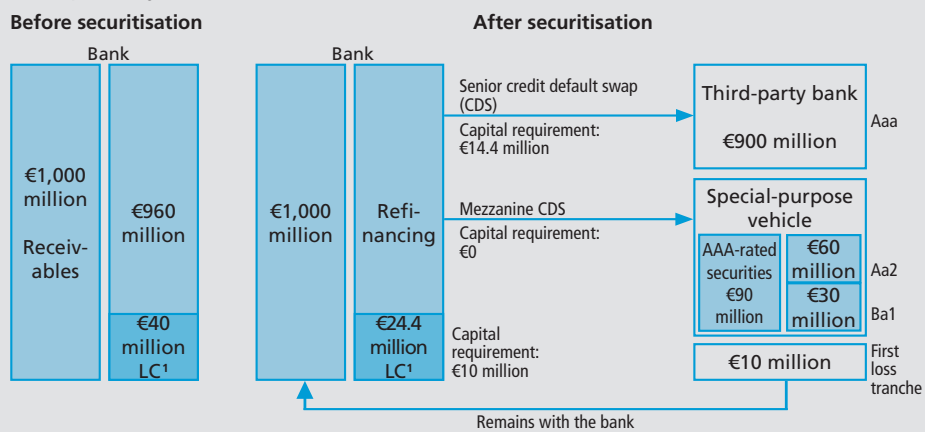
⁵¹ The capital requirements after securitisation are restricted to the level of capital requirements before securitisation, ie in the example: 2.8%.

Effects of securitisation on capital requirements

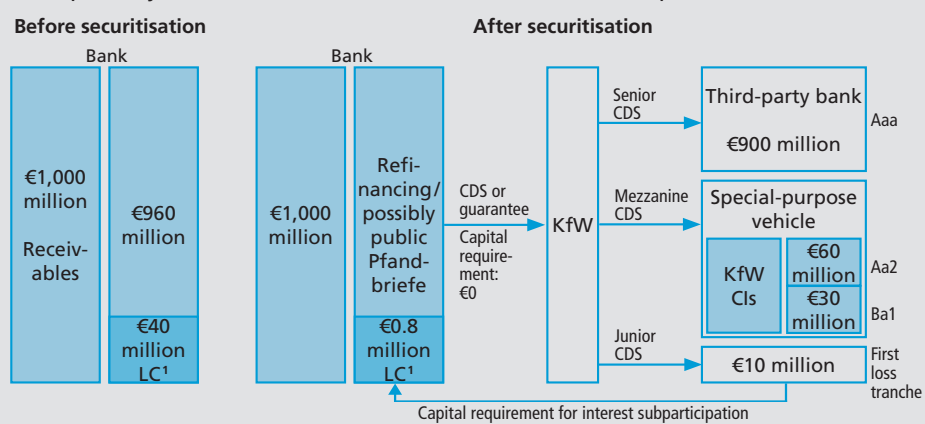
Example 1: true-sale securitisation



Example 2: synthetic securitisation



Example 3: synthetic securitisation via the KfW's PROVIDE platform



¹ Liable capital. — ² Aaa, Aa2 and Ba1 ratings according to Moody's by way of illustration.

Comparison of capital requirements from an originator's point of view before and after securitisation pursuant to Principle I and the Basel II Standardised Approach

Item	Before securitisation		Example 1: true sale		Example 2: synthetic securitisation		Example 3: synthetic securitisation via KfW platform	
	Basel I	Basel II	Basel I	Basel II	Basel I	Basel II	Basel I	Basel II
	Exposures secured by residential property		Retention of the first loss position		CDS with bank, CDS with SPV, CDS with originator		KfW guarantee, ISP for first loss position	
€ million	1,000		10		10	10	10	10
Risk weight (RW)	50%	35%	1:1 deduction	1:1 deduction	20% RW for super senior swap, 1:1 deduction for first loss position	20% RW for super senior swap, 1:1 deduction for first loss position	0% RW for KfW guarantee, 100% RW for ISP	0% RW for KfW guarantee, 1:1 deduction for ISP
Regulatory capital requirements (€ million) for securitised exposures	40	28	10	10	24	24	1	10
Regulatory capital ratio for securitised exposures	4%	2.80%	1.00%	1.00%	2.44%	2.44%	0.08%	1.00%
Reduction in capital requirements after securitisation			75.00%	64.29%	39.00%	12.86%	98.00%	64.28%

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In the case of IRB banks, the capital requirements for the underlying exposures should move even more into line with the economically required capital, which means that the incentive for regulatory arbitrage will fall even further in comparison with the Standardised Approach. Nevertheless, reasons may also arise for securitisation from a capital perspective (see Example 4).

Example 4 concerns the securitisation of loans to small and medium-sized enterprises. All of the tranches – except for the FLP (tranches E and F) which are retained by the originator – have undergone a credit rating assessment by a recognised rating agency. According to the RBA, the positions E and F should be deducted from the capital. As the volume of both tranches (€150 million) is below K_{IRB} (€180 million), the application of the SF leads to a deduction of capital. The last column of

the table on page 57 shows that almost 90% of the capital requirements are generated by tranches E and F; these tranches are thus the main capital drivers in this structure. The question of whether or not a transaction can actually lower the capital requirements of the originator when retaining the FLP depends very much on the difference between K_{IRB} and the size of the FLP. As the gap between the two variables narrows, capital savings converge to zero. Here again, the requirements after securitisation are capped at the amount before securitisation (€180 million in the example).

Differences between K_{IRB} and the size of the FLP arise, in particular, from the fact that the capital requirements for securitisation are based very largely on the credit assessments of external rating agencies, which make differing assumptions in defining credit enhancement (CE) and calculating K_{IRB} . For

Treatment of securitisation in the IRB Approach: Example 4

Rating	Tranche	€ million	L	T	Holder of the position	RBA risk weights	Regulatory capital (€ million)
Aaa	Tranche A	2,400	0.2	0.8	Investor	6%	11.52
Aaa	Tranche B	210	0.13	0.07	Investor	12%	2.016
A2	Tranche C	150	0.08	0.05	Investor	20%	2.4
Baa2	Tranche D	90	0.05	0.03	Investor	75%	5.4
NR	Tranche E	60	0.03	0.02	Originator	Deduction	60
NR	Tranche F	90	0	0.03	Originator	Deduction	90
Total		3,000		1			171.336

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example, in the Advanced IRB Approach, the maturity of receivables is limited to five years. By contrast, the models used by the rating agencies, as a rule, do not provide for such a capping.

The chart on page 54 shows that, by capping effective maturity at 5 years in the Advanced IRB Approach, the level of CE required by the rating agencies continues to rise whilst K_{IRB} no longer changes. For example, K_{IRB} increases by 29% if maturity is extended by two and a half years to

seven years; by contrast, the necessary CE in model 2 increases by 47%. This observation suggests that, as maturity increases, the capital requirements for securitisation positions will exceed the requirements before securitisation, and that the transaction will therefore become less attractive from a regulatory capital perspective. However, maturity is only one determinant. The inclusion of correlation effects or loss rates also leads to differences between the size of K_{IRB} and CE determined by the rating agencies.

Annex II

Glossary of terms

ABCP programme (asset-backed commercial paper programme) Issues revolving paper, predominantly with an original maturity of up to one year.

ABS (asset-backed securities) Securities backed by assets in general; used here in the narrower sense as a subcategory of the securitisation market.

ASW spread (asset swap spread) Also par asset swap spread, LIBOR spread or EURIBOR spread. It is the mark-up on a variable interest rate, which the investor in a fixed-coupon bond receives as part of an asset swap package valued at par in exchange for the interest payments from the fixed-coupon bond. The size of the mark-up depends upon the bond issuer's default risk and is deemed to be a suitable measure with regard to assessing credit risk.

Basel III "International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards: a Revised Framework" for credit institutions (Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, June 2004).

CDS (credit default swap) Credit derivative without a refinancing function. The collateral provider assumes the credit risk from one or more exposures against payment of a premium by the collateral taker.

CE (credit enhancement) Any contractual agreement to enhance the credit quality of a securitised portfolio or securitisation transaction, tranche or position, in particular, through the subordination of pecuniary claims.

CLO/CDOs (collateralised loan/debt obligations) Securities backed by corporate loans/bonds etc.

CMBS (commercial mortgage-backed securities) Bonds secured by commercial real estate.

CRD (Capital Requirements Directive) European Commission Directive to transpose Basel II into European law.

EAD (exposure at default)

ELGD (expected loss given default) Exposure-weighted average LGD.

E-SolvV (Solvency Regulation) Second draft for discussion (scheduled for publication at the end of March 2006).

FLP (first loss position) Subordinated to all other tranches and the first to bear any losses which occur.

IAA (Internal Assessment Approach) Used to determine the capital requirements for unrated securitisation positions in ABCP programmes.

iTraxx Index reflecting developments in credit default swaps based on the 125 most-liquid enterprises and financial enterprises.

K_{IRB} Capital requirements before securitisation plus expected loss contributions.

L Loss buffer for the securitisation tranche of which the securitisation position is a part.

M (maturity) Residual maturity in years.

N (number) Number of effective exposures in a securitised portfolio.

NPL (non-performing loans) No uniform market definition; generally past due loans.

Originator Institution which sets up a securitised portfolio for its own account or whose portfolio contains purchased receivables for securitisation purposes.

PD (probability of default)

RBA (Ratings-Based Approach) Approach based on external ratings for IRBA securitisation exposures.

RMBS (residential mortgage-backed securities) Bonds secured by receivables of residential mortgage loans.

Securitisation exposure Part of a securitisation tranche.

Securitisation tranche Contractually defined part of the credit risk associated with the securitised portfolio.

Securitisation transaction Transaction involving the transfer of receivables (true-sale securitisation) or not involving the transfer of receivables (synthetic securitisation). In this context, a securitisation transaction is deemed to be any uniformly documented transaction in which, *inter alia*, the credit risk from a portfolio is distributed across at least two securitisation tranches with differing risk profiles and the payments to investors depend upon the performance of the underlying portfolio.

SF (Supervisory Formula) Used to calculate the capital requirements for unrated securitisation positions in the IRB Approach for securitisation exposures.

SPV (special purpose vehicle) Enterprise established for the sole purpose of conducting a securitisation transaction with the intention of isolating the SPV's obligations from those of the originator.

T (thickness) Thickness of the securitisation tranche of which the securitisation exposure is a part.



A disaggregated framework for analysing public finances: Germany's fiscal track record between 2000 and 2005

Various approaches to analysing the development of public finances are possible depending on the objective. In view of the European fiscal framework and especially the Stability and Growth Pact, identifying the structural pattern of development after adjustment for cyclical influences and temporary effects is of particular interest. This article explains a method devised within the Bundesbank and the Euro-system by which the development of the structural general government fiscal balance is explained on a disaggregated basis from the changes in the underlying revenue and expenditure categories. The method is illustrated by a study of recent developments in Germany. It shows that, while cyclical influences played some part in the sharp rise in the deficit after 2000, the main cause was the decline in the structural revenue ratio due to a fall in profit-related taxes from their very high base in 2000, the sluggish structural growth of key macroeconomic bases for taxes and social contributions, and tax cuts. This development was partly offset by expenditure restraint.

The disaggregated framework

There are many possible ways of and approaches to describing and analysing the development of public finances. For example, the analysis can be targeted at general gov-

*Possible ways
of analysing
public finances*

ernment or at individual components thereof, such as central, state and local government or the social security funds. Central government, in particular, is frequently the focus of attention. The data from the budgetary accounts (government financial statistics) or the national accounts are mostly used as the statistical basis. In addition, the analysis may take account of cyclical influences or exceptional factors. Studies with a longer-term horizon also embrace the implications of the predicted demographic changes, especially in the context of generational accounting.

Analytical requirements of the European fiscal framework ...

In connection with the EC Treaty, the national accounts data for general government (ie central, state and local government plus the social security funds) assume prominent importance. The Stability and Growth Pact details the budgetary surveillance procedure at the European level as well as the excessive deficit procedure. A major role is played in this context by the structural picture in the sense of the underlying fiscal evolution adjusted for cyclical and other temporary factors. The “disaggregated framework” presented below seeks to meet these requirements.¹ It is a largely standardised methodology and is therefore also suited to cross-country budgetary analysis, which requires a compressed representation of the most important information as well as comparability and transparency. In analysing forecasts of public finances, the disaggregated framework has the added advantage that it can pinpoint the quantitative importance of the key determinants – macroeconomic development, fiscal policy decisions and exceptional factors.²

In the disaggregated framework the structural evolution of the most important budget categories are derived in a first step by factoring out cyclical influences and temporary effects. Then the significance of the cyclically adjusted macroeconomic development for changes in the structural revenue ratio is calculated and separated from the consequences of fiscal policy measures. Together with additional information on expenditure-related factors, such as the influence of financing conditions on the change in the interest expenditure ratio, the calculations form the starting point for further analysis.

... are tackled in the disaggregated framework

A central component of this framework is factoring out the influence of cyclical fluctuations on general government finances. The cyclical adjustment method developed by the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) is used for this purpose. Individual general government revenue and expenditure categories are linked via constant elasticities to their related macroeconomic reference variables – for example, wage tax receipts are linked to gross wages and salaries (see box on pages 64 and 65). Based on the legal *status quo*, the elasticities express the relative change in a given

Cyclical adjustment

1 This approach was proposed in: J Kremer and K Wendorff (2004), Germany after the qualification for EMU: A disaggregated approach to the analysis of structural public finance developments, *Vierteljahreshefte zur Wirtschaftsforschung* 73, 3, pp 358-370. It was further developed into the form used in this article and applied in a cross-country study in: J Kremer, C R Braz, T Brosens, G Langenus, S Momigliano, M Spolander, A disaggregated framework for the analysis of structural developments in public finances, ECB Working Paper Series, 579/2006, and Discussion Paper Series 1, 05/2006, of the Deutsche Bundesbank's Research Centre.

2 A retrospective application to the countries Belgium, Finland, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal as well as an analysis of forecast budgetary developments in Belgium is contained in: Kremer et al (2006), loc cit.

budget category as a result of a 1% change in the underlying reference variable. The cyclical fluctuation of the respective reference variable thus determines the cyclical movements of the corresponding budget category. Adjustment methods which derive the cyclical component of the overall fiscal balance directly from the output gap (ie deviation of GDP from its trend or potential),³ are less suitable for use in the disaggregated framework as they supply no information on the cyclical components of individual budgetary positions. Given the in part very different patterns of development of the individual macroeconomic reference variables and of GDP (eg in the case of an export-driven upswing), the ESCB procedure permits a more differentiated recording of cyclical influences than methods oriented simply to the output gap.

The cyclical influences on the macroeconomic reference variables are calculated as the deviation from their medium-term trend using a statistical filter. This also includes forecasts of future macroeconomic developments which may have to be adjusted to new findings. At the current end this may entail corrections of the assessment of the cyclically related fiscal balance or of the overall development of public finances.⁴ Cyclical adjustment is nonetheless an important basis of budgetary analysis and planning. The latter requires a macroeconomic forecast and should be supplemented by a classification of the budgetary situation in the light of its structural component – undertaken in the context of the current assessments.

Besides cyclical influences, temporary effects may also influence budgetary performance. In this study, both temporary fiscal policy measures and temporary influences not triggered by concrete decisions are included as long as their financial impact can be gauged. There is usually some scope for discretion regarding the effects to be included and in gauging their financial impact. Apart from the UMTS proceeds in 2000, temporary effects had very little impact on fiscal performance during the period under review.

Besides cyclical influences and the temporary effects included here, other transitory influences may have an impact on public finances. Among the factors discussed in this context, for example, are the direct consequences of short-term asset price changes for general government revenue.⁵ As there is at present no standardised approach to estimating such other temporary effects, they are dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

The structural general government revenue and expenditure figures are shown in relation to trend GDP (see table on page 66). In order to identify the factors that have determined

*Adjustment
for temporary
effects*

*Other transitory
influences*

*Changes in
structural
revenue and
expenditure
explain devel-
opment of
structural
deficit*

³ Such "aggregated" methods are used, for example, by the European Commission, the OECD and the IMF. For details see inter alia N Girouard and C André (2005), Measuring cyclically-adjusted budget balances for OECD countries, OECD Economics Department Working Papers, No 434.

⁴ The role of wrong assessments of the macroeconomic perspectives for the budgetary plans after 2000 is discussed in Kremer and Wendorff (2004), loc cit.

⁵ For measuring the impact of asset price changes on public finances see for example N Girouard and R Price (2004), Asset price cycles, one-off factors and structural budget balances, OECD Economics Department Working Papers, No 391 or F Eschenbach and L Schuknecht (2002), Asset prices and fiscal balances, ECB Working Paper Series, 1/2002.

The basis of the disaggregated framework *

1 The influence of macroeconomic developments on the general government budget

Under the disaggregated framework, the general government budget is first adjusted for the influence of cyclical fluctuations. Following this, the importance of trend economic growth for changes in the cyclically adjusted ratios of tax and social contributions receipts to GDP is computed. To this end, individual budget categories are linked with macroeconomic reference variables using elasticities. The institutional rules (for example the tax legislation) are taken into account in determining the elasticities. They specify the size – under the legal *status quo* – of the percentage change in a budget category in consequence of a 1% change in the respective reference variable.

On the revenue side, the following categories are taken into account (respective macroeconomic reference variables in brackets): wage tax (gross wages and salaries per employee and number of employees), profit-related taxes defined as the sum of corporation tax, local business tax, assessed income tax and investment income taxes (entrepreneurial and investment income), turnover tax (nominal private consumption, nominal private homebuilding investment and nominal government consumption expenditure subject to VAT), the – largely volume-based – excise taxes (real private consumption) and social contributions (gross wages and salaries). The cyclical adjustment is performed on the assumption that social contributions and wage tax paid on gross wages and salaries in the general government sector, as well as government expenditure subject to VAT, are not af-

ected by cyclical fluctuations. On the expenditure side, unemployment benefit (unemployed persons) and statutory pension insurance expenditure (gross wages and salaries per employee) are adjusted for cyclical influences.

Certain special features are taken into consideration for individual categories. For example, the elasticity of wage tax receipts to changes in gross wages and salaries per employee is greater than one owing to the progressive income tax scheme, while the elasticity to changes in the number of employees is set to one. In the case of turnover tax, changes in the respective shares of zero-rate, reduced-rate and regular-rate components in the reference variables are approximately taken into account. Profit-related taxes and pension expenditure are assumed to have a lagged correlation to the respective reference variable. The long-term elasticity of profit-related taxes is distributed across the current year and the two preceding years using constant weights. The computation of the pension component takes into account that the pattern of individual pension payments approximately follows the growth in gross wages and salaries per employee with a time lag.

(a) Cyclical adjustment

The cyclical influence on a given category is derived by multiplying the elasticity by the relative trend deviation of the real reference variable. The trend deviation is calculated using a Hodrick-Prescott filter with a smoothing parameter of $\lambda = 30$.¹ For the price adjustment of gross wages and salaries, as well as entrepreneurial and investment income, for which no de-

gated approach is provided by Kremer et al (2006), loc cit. — 1 The choice of filter and smoothing parameter is discussed in Bouthevillain et al (2001), loc cit. The derived statements also apply qualitatively if a higher value of the smoothing parameter is used, for example 100

* For further information on the ESCB's cyclical adjustment procedure see C Bouthevillain, P Cour-Thimann, G van den Dool, P Hernández de Cos, G Langenus, M Mohr, S Momigliano and M Tujula, Cyclically adjusted budget balances: an alternative approach, ECB Working Paper Series, No 77/2001. A more detailed description of the disaggre-

flators are specified in the national accounts, the private consumption deflator and the GDP deflator are used respectively. To determine the structural revenue and expenditure ratios, adjusted nominal GDP is calculated in the denominator as the product of the GDP deflator and HP trend of real GDP. Thus, the same procedure is used for the nominator and the denominator.²

(b) Fiscal drag and structural decoupling of the macroeconomic base from GDP

For the structural ratios of the individual types of tax and social contributions to GDP, we calculate what proportion of a change is due to a fiscal drag or a trend decoupling of the allocated macroeconomic bases from GDP. A fiscal drag for a specific category arises when the elasticity ε of the revenue R from this category deviates from one. As a rule, the influence is determined as follows.

$$\frac{(\varepsilon - 1) m_t^T R_{t-1}}{Y_t^T},$$

in which m^T stands for the growth rate of the adjusted macroeconomic base and Y^T for adjusted GDP. For excise taxes, which are mostly volume-based taxes, the fiscal drag arises when changes occur in the private consumption deflator. In the case of wage tax, the fiscal drag is produced by changes in average gross wages and salaries. For profit-related taxes, the assumed time lag between changes in the macroeconomic base and tax revenue is taken into account.

as used by the European Commission in its production function approach, or if a lower value, for example 6, is used as suggested in some academic literature. — 2 In the cyclical adjustment, the cyclical influence on the nominal reference variable is equated de facto with

The influence of a decoupling of the macroeconomic base from GDP, ie of differences between the growth m^T of the adjusted macroeconomic base and y^T of adjusted GDP, is approximated from

$$\frac{(m_t^T - y_t^T) R_{t-1}}{Y_t^T}.$$

2 The development of the structural interest expenditure ratio

The annual structural change in interest expenditure I in relation to GDP is computed via the influence of changes in the average interest rate i and in the debt level D . The importance of changes in the average interest rate is determined as

$$\frac{(i_t - i_{t-1})(D_{t-1} + D_t)/2}{Y_t^T}, \text{ whereby } i_t = \frac{I_t}{(D_{t-1} + D_t)/2}.$$

The effect of changes in the debt level is calculated as a residual.

the relative trend deviation of the real reference variable. This means that the adjusted value of the nominal reference variable is identical to the product of the deflator and the trend of the real reference variable.

Structural revenue and expenditure* of general government as a percentage of trend GDP

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Fiscal balance	- 1.7	- 3.4	- 3.9	- 3.5	- 3.4	- 3.0
Interest payable	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8
Primary balance	1.5	- 0.3	- 0.9	- 0.6	- 0.5	- 0.2
Revenue	47.3	45.3	44.5	44.2	43.0	43.3
<i>of which</i>						
Taxes and social contributions	43.5	41.5	40.7	40.6	39.6	39.8
Non-tax-related revenue ¹	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5
Primary expenditure	49.1	48.8	48.4	47.7	46.4	46.3
<i>of which</i>						
Social payments ²	27.2	27.4	27.5	27.4	26.7	27.0
Subsidies	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
Compensation of employees	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.4
Intermediate consumption	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2
Gross fixed capital formation	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3
Other expenditure ³	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1
<i>Memo item ⁴</i>						
Unadjusted fiscal balance	1.3	- 2.8	- 3.7	- 4.0	- 3.7	- 3.3
Cyclical component	0.6	0.6	0.2	- 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.4
Temporary effects	2.5	- 0.1	0.0	- 0.1	0.0	0.1

* Adjusted for cyclical influences and temporary effects. In accordance with ESA 95. From 2005 including post office pension funds. This leads to a slight rise in the revenue and expenditure ratios compared with the as yet unadjusted previous years. 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 Other current transfers receivable, sales and total capital revenue. — ² Including other current transfers to households. — ³ Other current transfers payable to corporations and the rest of the world, other net acquisitions of non-financial assets and capital transfers. — ⁴ Percentages of nominal GDP.

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the development of the structural deficit ratio, the structural changes in the main budget categories in relation to trend GDP are calculated (see table on page 70). The underlying calculations are described in greater detail in the box on pages 64 and 65.

Structural trends on the expenditure side

On the expenditure side a distinction is first made between interest payments and primary spending. The evolution of interest payments is basically determined by the interest rate, new borrowing and maturing debt. Under the disaggregated framework, changes in the structural interest expenditure ratio are differentiated according to whether they result from a change in average interest rates or in the debt level.

Change in structural expenditure: interest payments and ...

The development of the structural primary expenditure ratio is explained via the contribution of social payments, subsidies, public employee compensation, intermediate consumption, government investment and other national accounts categories (other current transfers payable, other net acquisitions of non-financial assets and capital transfers). This information is supplemented by calculations on the influence of spending on health-care, old-age pensions and the labour market as well as the change in the staffing level in the general government sector.

... primary spending

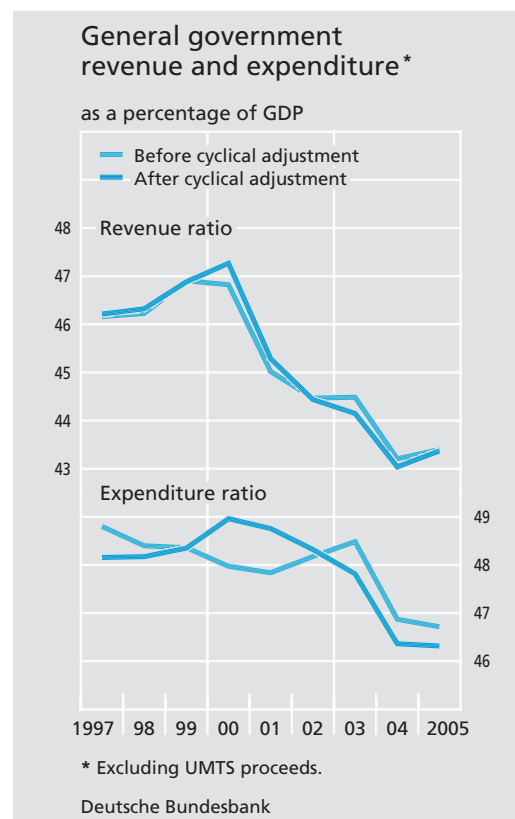
Although much expenditure is unrelated to cyclical swings, the development of the unadjusted expenditure ratios is nonetheless heavily influenced by cyclical fluctuations in nominal GDP. If, for example, expenditure

rises in line with trend GDP but current GDP grows more weakly for cyclical reasons, the unadjusted expenditure ratio increases. In this case, however, expenditure policy must not necessarily be characterised as expansive. By contrast, the changes in the structural expenditure ratios shown here reveal the underlying development tendencies (see chart on this page).

Structural trends on the revenue side

Macro influences, fiscal policy and exceptional factors on the revenue side

On the revenue side, the development of receipts from taxes and social contributions and of non-tax-related revenue (other current transfers receivable, sales and total capital revenue) are shown separately. In the case of taxes and social contributions a distinction is made between the influence of macroeconomic developments and the effects of (discretionary) fiscal policy measures. Since the latter can often be calculated only approximately, the tax base can only be very roughly gauged in some cases and exceptional factors frequently play a role, part of the change cannot be explained in this way. The factors embraced by this residual should be explained in qualitative terms. As additional information, that part of the change in revenue is specified which also shows up on the expenditure side. This comprises social contributions and wage tax paid on the gross wages and salaries of public sector employees and turnover tax payments made by government (to itself). The table on page 70 shows the aggregate results. They are based on the calculations for the individual tax types, which are also treated separately in the cyclical adjustment pro-



cess, and for social contributions (see table on page 72).

The adjusted tax bases and the elasticities from the cyclical adjustment are used for determining the influence of macroeconomic trends. If the elasticity of a given revenue category is different from unity or if the trend growth of its macroeconomic tax base deviates from that of GDP, the structural ratio of this category changes. The first case is subsumed under the general heading of fiscal drag while the second is denoted as a (structural) decoupling of the tax base from GDP. Both factors influence the structural revenue ratio even though no active fiscal intervention is involved.

Macroeconomic trends influence the structural ratios

Fiscal drag

The progressive structure of the income tax regime leads to a positive fiscal drag, as the average tax rate applied increases with rising income. By contrast, in the case of excise taxes – which are largely volume-based (eg mineral oil tax) – the fiscal drag is usually negative since nominal trend GDP in the ratio's denominator depends on price developments, whereas the tax revenue in the numerator is hardly influenced directly by this. On balance, the fiscal drag on income tax had a greater weight during the period under review, resulting in a positive net influence on the structural revenue ratio.

Decoupling of the macroeconomic base from GDP

For various reasons, the development of the macroeconomic base of a given revenue category may diverge from GDP both in the short and longer run. For example, following increases in indirect taxes the structural growth of national income is slower than that of GDP (at market prices). As direct taxes and social contributions are levied on factor income, this uneven development results in a negative decoupling of these levies from GDP. In addition, a shift, for example, in national income in favour of entrepreneurial and investment income leads to a positive decoupling of profit-related taxes and a – larger – negative decoupling of wage tax and social contributions. A decoupling of indirect taxes occurs, for example, if GDP components that are exempted from turnover tax, such as exports, develop differently over the medium term than total final consumption, which is subject to turnover tax.

A large part of the change in the structural revenue ratios is due to changes in legislation

and adjustments of the social contribution rates. For the calculations presented here the financial effects of changes in legislation were partly taken from the estimates submitted by the government during the legislative process and partly computed on the basis of the past development of the macroeconomic bases. However, estimates are subject to a large margin of error, particularly when extensive legislative changes are adopted – such as the business tax reform of 2001 or the gradual lowering of income tax rates. This needs to be taken into account when interpreting the results.

Developments of taxes or social contributions which cannot be explained by the above factors are captured by the residual. Residuals can result, for example, from a wrong assessment of the effects of legislative changes. Moreover, the macroeconomic reference variables used here as proxies only very roughly mirror the development of the actual assessment bases. For example, shifts may occur in the reference variable for turnover tax towards components that are tax-exempt or taxed at the reduced rate which can be captured only approximately owing, in particular, to insufficient data. This lowers the average tax rate in relation to the proxy macroeconomic base, which leads to a negative residual in the case of turnover tax. In the case of profit-related taxes, in particular, the development of the actual assessment base and that of entrepreneurial and investment income – which is used as a proxy for the want of better information – sometimes differ considerably. This is due *inter alia* to the fact that depreciation can lessen tax receipts but not

Impact of fiscal measures hard to gauge

Residual captures estimation uncertainty and exceptional effects

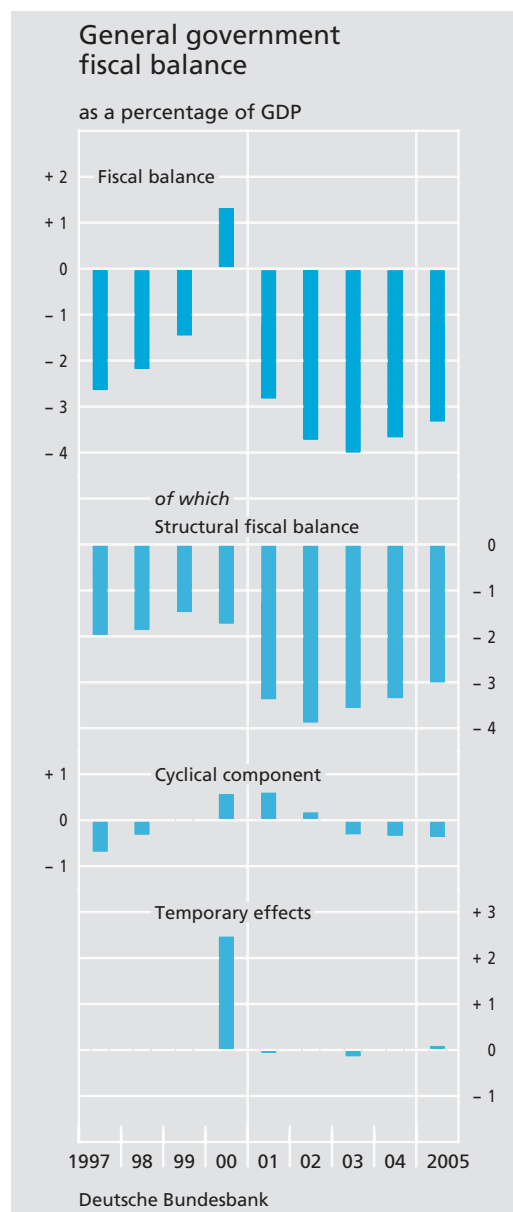
the macroeconomic base taken from the national accounts which is used here. The (limited) tax loss-offsetting facility may also play a role. Furthermore, varying time lags in the assessment or transfer of taxes – eg in the course of a business cycle – are not captured by the underlying stylised tax model. As a result, sizeable residuals can arise in individual years, although they should largely cancel out over a longer period.

Application of the disaggregated framework: the development of public finances in Germany from 2000 to 2005

Development of the general government fiscal balance

Underlying budgetary situation at start of decade obscured by positive exceptional effects

At first sight the situation of public finances in the year 2000 appeared very favourable. The unadjusted general government fiscal balance showed a surplus of 1.3% of GDP, and the debt ratio fell for the first time since the reunification of Germany. On closer inspection, however, it can be seen that the structural budgetary position was much more unfavourable. It was merely obscured temporarily by strong exceptional effects. Thus without the non-recurrent proceeds from the sale of UMTS licences the recorded surplus would have turned into a deficit amounting to 1.1% of GDP. The above-trend growth rates in 2000 and the preceding years had the further effect that the unadjusted deficit ratio at the start of the new millennium was around ½ percentage point lower than the structural deficit ratio owing to cyclical influences. An even more important factor, how-



ever, was that profit-related taxes grew much more rapidly up to 2000 than can be explained by changes in tax legislation and the development of entrepreneurial and investment income. In 2000 receipts from profit-related taxes reached an exceptionally high level.

In the following two years these positive influences vanished or were inverted. The un-

Structural development* as a percentage of trend GDP

Year-on-year change in percentage points

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total 2001-2005
Fiscal balance	-1.7	-0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	-1.3
Interest payable	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.4
Owing to change in average interest rate	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6
Owing to change in debt level	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Primary balance	-1.8	-0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	-1.7
Revenue	-2.0	-0.8	-0.3	-1.2	0.3	-4.1
<i>of which</i>						
Taxes and social contributions	-2.0	-0.7	-0.2	-0.9	0.1	-3.7
Fiscal drag	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Decoupling of base from GDP	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.9
Legislation changes	-1.1	0.7	0.4	-0.6	-0.2	-0.8
Residual	-0.9	-1.3	-0.6	-0.2	0.3	-2.6
<i>of which: Profit-related taxes</i> ¹	-0.7	-0.8	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-1.5
<i>Memo item: Share of expenditure</i> ²	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3
Non-tax-related revenue ³	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.3
Primary expenditure	-0.2	-0.2	-0.7	-1.2	0.0	-2.4
<i>of which</i>						
Social payments ⁴	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.7	0.3	-0.2
Subsidies	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5
Compensation of employees	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.8
Intermediate consumption	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1
Gross fixed capital formation	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5
Other expenditure ⁵	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5
<i>Memo item</i>						
Unadjusted fiscal balance ⁶	-4.1	-0.9	-0.3	0.3	0.3	-4.6
Cyclical component ⁶	0.0	-0.4	-0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.9
Temporary effects ⁶	-2.5	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1	-2.3
Pension expenditure ⁷	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Healthcare expenditure ⁸	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.1	-0.2
Labour market expenditure ⁹	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.1
Rate of change in government employees ⁵	-2.1	-0.9	-0.8	-1.2	-0.9	-1.2
Rate of change in real trend GDP	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Rate of change in GDP deflator	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.0

* Adjusted for cyclical influences and temporary effects. In accordance with ESA 95. From 2005 including post office pension funds. This leads to a slight rise in the revenue and expenditure ratios compared with the as yet unadjusted previous years. 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** Assessed income tax, investment income taxes, corporation tax, local business tax. — **2** Payments attributable to the general government sector (estimated). — **3** Other current transfers receivable, sales and total capital revenue. — **4** Including other current transfers to

households. — **5** Other current transfers payable to corporations and the rest of the world, other net acquisitions of non-financial assets and capital transfers. — **6** Percentages of nominal GDP. — **7** Spending by the statutory pension insurance scheme, on civil servant pensions and transfers to or payments by the post office pension fund. — **8** Spending by the statutory health insurance scheme and assistance towards civil servants' healthcare costs. — **9** Spending by the Federal Employment Agency (excluding its compensation payment to the Federal Government), on unemployment assistance (up to 2004) and unemployment benefit II (from 2005) and on labour market reintegration measures.

Dramatic rise in the deficit in 2001 and 2002

favourable structural budgetary position became starkly apparent. In 2002 the unadjusted deficit ratio reached 3.7%, which was well above the 3% ceiling laid down in the EC Treaty. This was 2½ percentage points above the deficit ratio for 2000 adjusted for the one-off effect of the UMTS proceeds. Cyclical influences were responsible for barely ½ percentage point of this rise. Nor were the sizeable tax cuts chiefly to blame, as considerable revenue falls in connection with the first stage of the income tax reform in 2001 were accompanied by substantial discretionary increases in taxes and social contributions in 2002. The decisive factor was that the exceptionally favourable development of profit-related taxes was reversed and the revenue from them plummeted.

Moderate consolidation in the ensuing years

The following years saw a moderate improvement in the structural fiscal balance. Although the unadjusted deficit ratio rose a little further in 2003, this was mainly due to the unfavourable cyclical setting. By contrast, the structural deficit ratio improved by roughly ¼ percentage point in 2003 and in each of the ensuing two years. With the adverse impact of cyclical influences barely growing and temporary effects providing small net relief on balance, the unadjusted deficit ratio duly declined to 3.3% in 2005.

Development of revenue

Dramatic drop in structural revenue ratio

The structural revenue of general government in relation to trend GDP fell by around 4 percentage points between 2000 and 2005. The spin-off of some municipal fee budgets with their associated removal

from the general government sector accounts (which was correspondingly mirrored on the expenditure side as well) probably played only a minor role in this during the period under review. They can be roughly proxied by government sales, which mostly involve fees receivable, adjusted for the extra income from the first-time levying of motorway tolls for heavy goods vehicles in 2005. They receded only slightly in relation to trend GDP.

Fiscal drag pushed up the structural revenue ratio by around ½ percentage point between 2000 and 2005. This was due mainly to the effect of wage tax progression, although this was comparatively small owing to the weak growth of gross wages and salaries per employee. This revenue-boosting effect was outweighed, however, by the structural decoupling of the macroeconomic bases of the high-yielding taxes and levies from GDP growth. This was particularly marked in the case of social contributions. Whereas nominal GDP growth trended at around 2.1% between 2000 and 2005, the trend growth of gross wages and salaries averaged 1.2%. This also significantly dampened wage tax receipts.

Changes in legislation also contributed to the decline in the structural revenue ratio. Discretionary measures caused a net drop in government revenue amounting to ¾% of trend GDP. The most important measure in this context was the multi-step income tax reform. The associated lowering of tax rates in 2001, 2004 and 2005 led to considerable revenue

Certain rise due to fiscal drag

But mainly due to negative decoupling of macroeconomic bases, ...

... legislative changes, ...

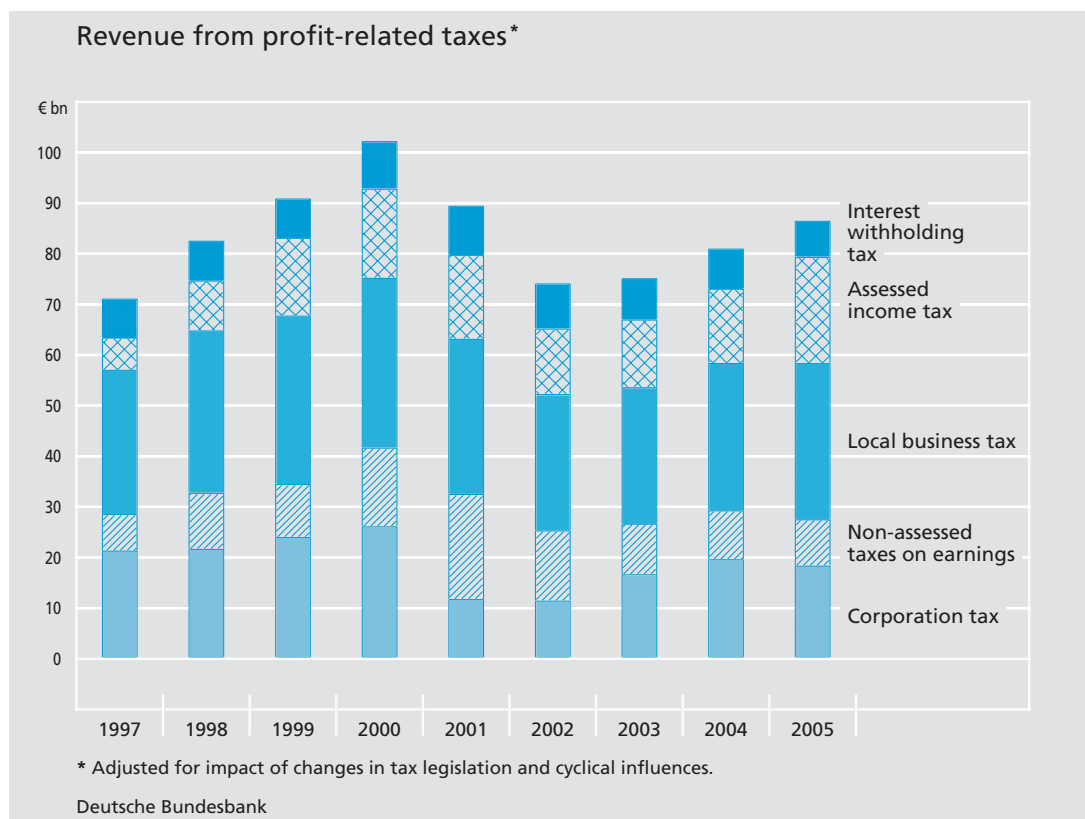
Structural development* of tax revenue and social contribution receipts as a percentage of trend GDP

Year-on-year change in percentage points

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total 2001-2005
Wage tax	-0.4	0.1	0.0	-0.6	-0.2	-1.1
Fiscal drag	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6
Decoupling of base from GDP	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4
Legislation changes	-0.6	0.0	0.1	-0.6	-0.4	-1.5
Residual	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
Social contributions	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.9
Fiscal drag	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Decoupling of base from GDP	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6
Legislation changes	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Residual	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.3
Profit-related taxes 1	-1.3	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	-1.2
Fiscal drag	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Decoupling of base from GDP	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Legislation changes	-0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Residual	-0.7	-0.8	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-1.5
Turnover taxes	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.6
Fiscal drag	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Decoupling of base from GDP	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Legislation changes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Residual	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Excise taxes	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.1
Fiscal drag	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3
Decoupling of base from GDP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Legislation changes	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7
Residual	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3

* Adjusted for cyclical influences and temporary effects. —

1 Assessed income tax, investment income taxes, corporation tax, local business tax.



losses.⁶ This was, admittedly, accompanied by countervailing increases in excise taxes, especially mineral oil tax and electricity tax as part of the final stages of the ecology tax reform, and tobacco tax. But even taken together, they did not have the same impact. Legislative changes in the area of social contributions and profit-related taxes played no noticeable role on balance during the period under review, although some significant effects occurred in individual years. Thus the reform of business taxation in 2001 initially triggered substantial tax revenue losses, but this was offset in the very next year by the impact of various revenue-boosting measures.

Yet by far the largest component of the fall in the structural revenue ratio, with a weight of 2½ percentage points, was attributable to ex-

ceptional factors. A key element in this was the aforementioned development of profit-related taxes, which generally are highly volatile (see chart above). After rising steeply over several years, they had reached an exceptionally high level in 2000 which can by no means be explained by the development of the associated macroeconomic base and changes in tax legislation. Thus the cumulative residual effect in the case of these taxes totals almost 1½ percentage points over the period 1997 to 2000. High retrospective payments coincided with a steep raising of advance payments and favourable develop-

... and above all exceptional factors in the case of profit-related taxes ...

⁶ The Federal Ministry of Finance's estimate of the revenue losses adopted here may be overstated in respect of 2005, however, as is indicated not least by the positive residual in explaining the change in the structural wage tax ratio using the disaggregated framework in the last year.

ments in the financial markets. In the following two years this scenario was reversed, however, as the unexplained fall in profit-related taxes amounted to about 1½ percentage points altogether in relation to trend GDP. Lower advance payments were compounded by large refunds in respect of previous years. Declining financial market prices probably also had an effect, especially since the revaluation of balance sheet assets contributed to high write-downs in the enterprise sector.⁷

... and other
levies

The development of receipts from social contributions, turnover tax and excise taxes was likewise muted. In the case of excise taxes, the steep rises in energy prices in 2004 and 2005 led to a marked contraction in energy demand. For this reason receipts from (the volume based) mineral oil tax receded more sharply than might have been expected from the change in real private consumption, which was the associated macroeconomic base used here. A similar consequence ensued from consumer responses to the raising of tobacco tax. The unexplained weak development of turnover tax captured by the residual might be related to the fact that a shift in the pattern of consumption in favour of products that are tax-exempt or subject to the reduced VAT rate is captured only approximately. An increase in VAT fraud or in insolvency-related tax losses would also be reflected in the residual. One of the causes of the weak revenue trend in social contributions not related to macroeconomic developments or changes in legislation is the fact that highly paid employees opted out of the statutory health insurance scheme and joined private

schemes instead, so that aggregate income subject to social contributions developed even more weakly than overall gross wages and salaries.

Development of expenditure

The drop in the revenue ratio in the first half of the current decade was accompanied by a fall in the structural expenditure ratio (-2¾ percentage points). This did not suffice, however, to prevent a sharp rise in the deficit. The structural interest expenditure ratio declined by almost ½ percentage point. While the rapidly rising debt ratio led *per se* to a marked increase in interest payments in relation to trend GDP, this was far outweighed by the interest saved by refinancing debt on the favourable terms available in the capital market.

Decrease in structural expenditure ratio due to falling interest payments, ...

The structural primary expenditure ratio fell by nearly 2½ percentage points. This decrease was due above all to curbing current employee compensation, which is the largest expenditure item of central, state and local government. It hardly went up at all in absolute terms during the period under review, with the result that its share of trend GDP decreased by ¾ percentage point in total. This was chiefly attributable to the ongoing cut in headcount averaging just over 1% per year, which was accompanied by an extension of working time. Negotiated pay rates in the public sector rose by an annual average of around 1½% between 2000 and 2005 and thus a little less than in the private sector.

... curbing staff expenditure, ...

⁷ See also Deutsche Bundesbank, Recent tax revenue trends, Monthly Report, December 2002, p 15 ff.

... investment ...

Government gross fixed capital formation actually fell continuously in absolute terms and contributed ½ percentage point to the fall in the structural primary expenditure ratio. Its share of trend GDP declined from 1.8% to just 1.3%. This development is due in part to the ongoing precarious budgetary situation of local government, which accounts for the bulk of general government fixed investment and evidently retrenched spending, in particular, on this very elastic expenditure item. To a certain degree, however, the contraction of fixed investment probably also reflects hive-offs of fee budgets and of government real estate management (including the associated investment) as well as the conclusion of public-private partnerships. This leads to a shift from public to private investment.

shown as a social transfer in the national accounts, whereas the accounting entries for the preceding years have not yet been revised and the federal grant paid then was booked under other spending.

The share of government healthcare spending in trend GDP declined by not quite ¼ percentage point between 2000 and 2005. The underlying pressure for high expenditure stemming from the disproportionately rising demand for health services associated with growing prosperity, cost-boosting advances in medical technology and an ageing population was temporarily reversed, in particular, by the 2004 healthcare reform. This failed to place the statutory health insurance scheme on a sustainable long-term footing, however.⁸

Healthcare spending temporarily stabilised

... and subsidies

The fall in government subsidies tends to suggest an efficiency gain. Notable factors in this respect were the continued reduction in government support for coalmining and the decrease in expenditure on active labour market policy measures. It should be pointed out, however, that subsidies are very narrowly defined in the national accounts and that their decrease might be overstated by statistical shifts.

By contrast, the expenditure growth of the statutory pension insurance scheme was lastingly curbed. Although the number of pensioners is constantly growing owing to demographic trends, the rise in spending on old age pensions triggered by the annual pension adjustment was dampened by the change in the method of computation initiated by the pension reform of 2001 and the introduction of a sustainability factor. Further savings are likely to ensue in future if – as the government envisages – the long-term effectiveness of the sustainability factor is ensured and the statutory retirement age is raised. Even so, in the longer run the growing ageing of the population is likely to lead to a structural rise in age-related spending in relation to GDP.

Rise in pension spending lastingly curbed

Fairly small consolidation contribution of social payments

Given that they make up more than 58% of total general government expenditure, social payments – which predominantly comprise social security spending – made only a moderate contribution to consolidation on the expenditure side. This remains true also if the fact is taken into account that the payments to post office pensioners for 2005, amounting to €6.3 billion or 0.3% of GDP, were

⁸ See Deutsche Bundesbank, Financial development and outlook of the statutory health insurance scheme, Monthly Report, July 2004, p 15 ff.

Little change in structural labour market spending

Structural labour market spending showed little change in relation to trend GDP on balance over the period under review. The curbing of active labour market measures was offset by the structurally rising number of unemployed persons and, in particular, by the unexpected increase in expenditure following the Hartz IV reform.

Conclusions

The disaggregated framework presented in this article supplements the existing instruments available for analysing public finances. It permits a structured and standardised examination of the development of general government finances in the national accounts. It also takes due account, in particular, of the analytical requirements of the European fiscal framework. The disaggregated framework reveals the structural development – understood here to mean after adjustment for cyclical influences and temporary effects – of individual revenue and expenditure categories of the general government sector. This makes it possible to identify the underlying causes of the changes in the general government fiscal balance. It needs to be borne in mind, however, that the findings at the current edge are provisional to the extent

that they are based on estimates of future macroeconomic developments.

Applying the disaggregated framework to the development of public finances in Germany since 2000 reveals not least that a fundamental change in the public finance situation may be triggered not only by current fiscal policy decisions but also by developments that are independent thereof. Thus it can be seen that although the sharp rise in the deficit ratio was partly attributable to negative cyclical influences and significant tax cuts, the main cause was a considerable reduction, after factoring out cyclical influences and temporary effects, in the government revenue ratio on a scale that had not been anticipated. Much of this decrease was due to a drop in receipts from profit-related taxes, which had reached an exceptionally high level in 2000. But this decrease also reflects *inter alia* the fact that the trend growth of wages and salaries, which are the macroeconomic base for wage tax and social contributions, was markedly weaker than trend GDP growth. Although the structural expenditure ratio also declined noticeably, this did not suffice to compensate for the deterioration on the revenue side and to prevent a marked increase in the structural deficit.

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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 July	10.0	5.9	5.5	5.5	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	6.0	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	8.1	2.08	2.15	3.6
Feb	10.1	7.3	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.4	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	9.3	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	7.9	8.4	2.07	2.13	3.4
June	10.9	8.1	7.6	7.6	6.7	8.2	9.6	2.06	2.11	3.2
July	11.1	8.3	7.9	7.9	6.9	8.4	9.2	2.07	2.12	3.3
Aug	11.6	8.6	8.2	8.2	7.0	8.7	9.2	2.06	2.13	3.3
Sep	11.1	8.8	8.4	8.2	7.4	9.1	8.7	2.09	2.14	3.1
Oct	11.2	8.6	7.9	8.0	7.8	9.4	8.9	2.07	2.20	3.3
Nov	10.4	8.2	7.6	7.6	8.2	9.5	8.7	2.09	2.36	3.5
Dec	11.3	8.5	7.3	7.5	8.4	9.5	8.5	2.28	2.47	3.4
2006 Jan	10.2	8.4	7.6	...	8.5	9.9	8.5	2.33	2.51	3.4
Feb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.35	2.60	3.5

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.4, p 43*. — 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 July	+	7,896	+	13,733	-	4,788	-	2,750	-	27,492	+	25,217	+	237	1.2266	102.8	104.9
Aug	+	2,999	+	5,388	+	2,197	+	9,259	-	6,498	-	4,339	+	3,775	1.2176	102.7	104.9
Sep	+	982	+	5,421	+	3,599	+	1,920	+	40,496	+	38,281	-	535	1.2218	103.0	105.2
Oct	+	3,170	+	8,879	-	16,414	-	10,357	+	6,090	-	13,069	+	922	1.2490	104.2	106.3
Nov	+	4,569	+	5,224	+	13,186	-	9,086	-	20,611	+	42,924	-	40	1.2991	105.6	107.6
Dec	+	7,746	+	7,482	+	5,555	-	412	+	41,131	-	36,638	+	1,474	1.3408	107.1	109.2
2005 Jan	-	5,818	+	1,367	+	18,253	-	10,478	-	20,737	+	51,045	-	1,577	1.3119	105.8	108.0
Feb	+	5,877	+	5,885	+	27,084	-	2,740	+	24,519	+	394	+	4,911	1.3014	105.1	107.2
Mar	+	3,461	+	8,308	-	19,441	-	6,830	-	7,170	-	6,955	+	1,513	1.3201	106.0	108.3
Apr	-	11,029	+	3,844	-	11,233	-	11,559	-	14,458	+	15,612	-	827	1.2938	105.1	107.2
May	-	3,040	+	6,003	+	39,403	+	7,908	+	18,896	+	10,049	+	2,550	1.2694	104.0	106.2
June	+	422	+	8,515	+	15,260	-	7,919	+	102,143	-	80,349	+	1,385	1.2165	101.2	103.4
July	+	1,424	+	9,774	+	3,415	-	83,750	+	76,189	+	8,397	+	2,578	1.2037	101.7	104.0
Aug	-	2,832	+	838	-	1,322	-	12,163	-	19,976	+	30,943	-	126	1.2292	102.3	104.6
Sep	-	2,428	+	5,721	+	27,713	-	1,698	+	27,708	+	2,006	-	302	1.2256	101.8	104.1
Oct	-	7,516	+	3,234	-	9,908	-	6,431	-	8,044	+	4,340	+	227	1.2015	101.4	103.6
Nov	-	7,248	+	2,549	-	8,801	-	12,890	-	33,672	+	36,581	+	1,179	1.1786	100.7	102.9
Dec	-	297	+	2,500	-	40,857	-	6,790	-	18,729	-	22,721	+	7,383	1.1856	100.7	102.8
2006 Jan	1.2103	101.4	103.6	
Feb	1.1938	100.7	103.0	

* 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													
2003	0.9	- 0.2	2.4	0.8	4.8	3.7	0.0	2.9	- 0.1	1.4	- 1.1	3.0	0.7
2004	2.6	1.6	3.6	2.3	4.7	4.9	1.1	4.5	1.7	2.5	1.1	3.1	2.0
2005	...	0.9	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	1.9	0.3	3.4	1.3
2004 Q3	2.6	1.2	3.6	1.5	4.5	5.2	1.3	3.8	2.0	3.1	0.9	3.8	1.9
Q4	2.3	1.3	3.9	1.9	4.8	2.8	0.8	3.6	2.3	3.3	0.7	3.3	1.6
2005 Q1	0.9	- 0.5	2.5	1.5	3.5	...	- 0.3	3.1	- 0.5	1.8	- 0.1	2.2	1.2
Q2	1.5	1.7	1.1	2.0	3.7	...	0.2	...	1.3	1.9	0.4	4.3	1.2
Q3	1.2	1.4	2.5	1.4	3.8	...	0.0	...	1.3	1.7	0.4	3.1	1.6
Q4	...	1.0	2.3	0.8	3.7	...	...	...	1.6	2.2	0.7	4.0	1.7
Industrial production ^{1,2}													
2003	0.8	0.4	1.2	- 0.4	0.3	4.7	- 0.6	5.4	- 1.4	2.1	0.1	1.4	0.3
2004	3.2	3.0	5.0	1.7	1.2	0.3	- 0.7	5.9	2.0	6.2	- 2.7	1.6	1.9
2005	- 0.4	^{6pr} 3.5	- 2.3	0.0	- 0.9	3.0	- 0.9	5.9	- 1.3	4.3	0.2	0.7	1.2
2004 Q3	5.4	4.7	6.6	1.6	0.9	0.1	- 1.0	7.1	3.3	7.9	- 3.3	2.2	2.8
Q4	3.6	2.0	6.4	1.7	- 0.7	- 0.7	- 2.2	4.8	2.0	8.0	- 5.0	0.4	1.1
2005 Q1	- 1.2	2.7	0.5	0.6	- 1.5	1.2	- 2.7	3.7	- 1.0	4.6	- 2.1	0.3	0.6
Q2	0.5	2.4	- 6.8	0.2	- 2.6	2.0	- 1.1	4.2	- 0.3	5.0	- 0.3	0.1	0.7
Q3	- 1.7	3.6	- 2.1	0.4	- 0.7	3.0	0.3	10.5	- 2.5	4.0	0.9	0.7	1.5
Q4	0.9	^{6pr} 5.0	- 0.7	- 1.0	1.3	5.8	0.2	5.9	- 1.6	3.7	2.6	1.6	2.0
Capacity utilisation in industry ³													
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	81.0
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	81.5
2005	79.4	82.9	84.9	83.2	72.1	74.2	76.4	82.3	82.0	81.7	80.0	80.2	81.3
2004 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	81.1
Q3	78.2	82.7	82.4	82.5	71.9	78.2	75.9	79.8	81.7	81.3	79.9	80.6	80.9
Q4	79.1	82.9	84.3	81.8	72.2	76.8	76.7	81.4	82.1	81.3	79.2	80.1	81.1
2006 Q1	80.4	84.2	85.2	82.2	74.2	74.0	76.8	82.8	81.5	81.9	78.7	80.7	81.7
Unemployment rate ⁴													
2003	8.2	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.7	4.7	8.4	3.7	3.7	4.3	6.3	11.5	8.7
2004	8.4	9.5	8.8	9.6	10.5	4.5	8.0	4.8	4.6	4.8	6.7	11.0	8.9
2005	8.4	9.5	8.4	9.5	...	4.3	...	5.3	4.7	5.2	7.6	9.2	8.6
2005 Aug	8.4	9.8	8.3	9.5	...	4.3	7.5	5.5	4.6	5.2	7.7	8.9	8.4
Sep	8.4	8.6	8.3	9.4	...	4.2	7.5	5.6	4.6	5.2	7.8	8.8	8.4
Oct	8.4	9.1	8.3	9.3	...	4.2	...	5.6	4.7	5.2	7.9	8.7	8.3
Nov	8.3	9.3	8.3	9.3	...	4.3	...	5.5	4.7	5.2	7.9	8.6	8.4
Dec	8.3	9.5	8.3	9.2	...	4.3	...	5.6	4.6	5.2	7.8	8.5	8.3
2006 Jan	8.3	9.1	8.2	9.2	...	4.3	...	5.5	4.5	5.2	7.7	8.4	8.3
Feb	...	...	8.1	...	...	4.3	...	...	4.4	5.1	7.7	8.4	...
Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices ¹													
2003	1.5	1.0	1.3	2.2	3.5	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	2.5	1.9	0.8	1.9	3.5	2.2	2.2	3.8	1.5	2.1	2.1	3.4	2.2
2005 Aug	2.9	1.9	1.0	2.0	3.7	2.1	2.1	4.3	1.6	1.9	2.5	3.3	2.2
Sep	3.0	2.5	1.1	2.4	3.8	2.7	2.2	4.7	1.7	2.6	2.7	3.8	2.6
Oct	2.2	2.3	0.8	2.0	3.7	2.6	2.6	5.0	1.5	2.0	2.6	3.5	2.5
Nov	2.3	2.2	1.0	1.8	3.4	2.2	2.4	3.6	1.6	1.7	2.5	3.4	2.3
Dec	2.8	2.1	1.1	1.8	3.5	1.9	2.1	3.4	2.0	1.6	2.5	3.7	2.2
2006 Jan	2.8	2.1	^p 0.6	2.3	3.0	2.5	2.2	4.1	1.8	1.5	2.6	4.2	2.4
Feb	2.8	2.1	...	2.0	3.2	2.7	2.2	3.9	^p 1.4	^p 1.5	2.9	4.1	^p 2.3
General government financial balance ⁵													
2002	0.0	- 3.7	4.3	- 3.2	- 4.9	- 0.4	- 2.7	2.1	- 2.0	- 0.4	- 2.8	- 0.3	- 2.5
2003	0.1	- 4.0	2.5	- 4.1	- 5.7	0.2	- 3.2	0.2	- 3.2	- 1.2	- 2.9	0.0	- 3.0
2004	0.0	- 3.7	2.1	- 3.7	- 6.6	1.4	- 3.2	- 1.2	- 2.1	- 1.0	- 3.0	- 0.1	- 2.7
General government debt ⁵													
2002	105.8	60.3	42.3	58.8	111.6	32.4	108.3	6.8	51.3	66.7	56.1	53.2	68.5
2003	100.4	63.8	45.2	63.2	108.8	31.5	106.8	6.7	52.6	65.1	57.7	49.4	69.8
2004	96.2	65.5	45.1	65.1	109.3	29.8	106.5	6.6	53.1	64.3	59.4	46.9	70.2

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; sea-

sonally adjusted. — ⁵ As a percentage of GDP; Maastricht Treaty definition; excluding financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM), Germany including FISIM; Euro-area aggregate excluding FISIM; European Central Bank, member states: European Commission, Germany: Bundesbank calculations. — ⁶ Adjusted in advance by the Federal Statistical Office by way of estimates to the results of the Quarterly Production Survey for the fourth quarter (industry in Germany: on average - 2.2%). —

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								
2004 June	60.4	46.6	- 8.1	13.8	8.5	17.2	- 23.3	- 40.5	22.1	9.9	- 0.4	8.0	4.5
July	28.1	26.4	- 9.0	1.8	- 4.6	- 1.5	- 7.2	- 5.7	28.1	6.8	0.1	14.9	6.4
Aug	- 18.9	- 13.8	- 10.2	- 5.0	- 0.1	30.3	45.7	15.4	18.7	6.7	- 0.0	9.2	2.8
Sep	53.5	57.5	- 2.8	- 4.0	2.9	34.8	22.6	- 12.3	45.2	3.5	- 0.3	31.8	10.1
Oct	56.4	57.3	5.8	- 0.9	- 1.1	20.5	30.8	10.4	25.2	7.3	0.9	15.3	1.8
Nov	89.9	86.4	17.6	3.5	6.9	10.3	106.0	95.6	29.1	15.4	0.8	7.2	5.8
Dec	27.4	70.4	15.6	- 43.0	- 48.4	26.4	- 7.3	- 33.7	40.9	26.0	1.2	9.1	4.6
2005 Jan	96.6	54.7	15.3	41.9	38.2	- 15.8	83.9	99.7	11.9	1.9	- 0.3	10.7	- 0.4
Feb	60.3	37.0	10.2	23.2	32.5	13.7	66.0	52.4	46.3	7.5	0.5	32.6	5.7
Mar	48.2	53.7	6.6	- 5.6	- 4.5	- 22.7	37.2	59.9	46.7	15.3	- 0.1	23.7	7.8
Apr	136.1	119.6	67.6	16.5	11.9	2.3	109.6	107.3	17.4	5.4	- 0.5	15.2	- 2.7
May	55.6	61.9	2.7	- 6.3	- 3.9	- 39.5	- 6.8	32.8	25.9	0.2	- 0.4	21.5	4.6
June	80.9	74.4	- 21.2	6.5	7.9	102.1	23.5	- 78.6	78.1	26.1	- 0.7	30.0	22.7
July	52.1	52.2	- 9.1	- 0.2	- 0.7	0.6	44.6	43.9	14.6	5.9	- 1.0	6.7	2.9
Aug	- 0.8	3.8	- 1.3	- 4.6	- 5.7	1.7	- 1.3	- 3.0	19.7	1.6	- 1.0	12.8	6.3
Sep	97.5	97.5	11.3	0.0	- 6.2	- 22.9	64.0	87.0	25.7	2.7	- 1.6	14.7	9.8
Oct	100.6	88.7	23.6	12.0	15.8	- 6.6	56.3	62.9	39.1	6.7	- 0.5	31.2	1.8
Nov	141.5	103.2	19.8	38.3	44.0	- 43.6	25.4	69.0	23.5	12.9	0.2	6.4	4.0
Dec	55.3	77.2	3.6	- 21.9	- 45.6	13.4	- 81.3	- 94.7	32.8	22.0	0.8	- 7.6	17.6
2006 Jan	121.8	97.7	15.5	24.1	28.7	2.9	129.4	126.5	17.2	7.1	0.7	1.8	7.7

(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								
2004 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	3.9	2.9	4.5	1.0	- 3.0	3.7	14.3	10.6	6.8	1.8	- 0.7	2.8	2.9
Aug	2.8	2.7	2.3	0.2	3.4	- 3.4	- 10.4	- 7.0	- 1.3	0.2	- 1.0	- 1.0	0.6
Sep	5.1	17.1	1.9	- 12.0	- 7.2	- 0.1	16.2	16.3	- 5.6	- 0.4	- 1.5	- 2.0	- 1.7
Oct	10.3	11.0	2.7	- 0.7	- 2.3	- 4.2	2.9	7.1	3.7	- 0.7	- 0.5	0.7	4.2
Nov	4.2	1.9	5.4	2.3	10.0	- 7.0	2.3	9.3	2.5	2.0	0.2	- 2.4	2.8
Dec	- 7.7	- 3.4	11.2	- 4.3	- 6.6	16.8	- 38.3	- 55.1	- 5.0	4.0	0.7	- 10.7	0.9
2006 Jan	38.2	30.0	13.0	8.2	6.1	9.1	36.9	27.8	6.9	0.9	0.7	4.9	0.4

* The data in this table are based on the consolidated balance sheet of monetary financial institutions (MFIs) (Table II.2); statistical breaks have been eliminated from the flow figures (see also the "Notes on the figures" in the "Explanatory notes" in the Statistical Supplement to the Monthly Report 1, p 30). — 1 Source: ECB. — 2 Excluding MFIs' portfolios. — 3 After

deduction of inter-MFI participations. — 4 Including the counterparts of monetary liabilities of central governments. — 5 Including the monetary liabilities of central governments (Post Office, Treasury). — 6 In Germany, only savings deposits. — 7 Paper held by residents outside the euro area has been eliminated. — 8 Less German MFIs' holdings of paper issued by

II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

(a) Euro area

IV De- posits of central gov- ernments	V Other factors			VI Money stock M3 (balance I plus II less III less IV less V)										Period					
	Total 4	of which Intra- Eurosystem liability/ claim related to banknote issue	Total	Money stock M2						Repo transac- tions	Money market fund shares (net) 2,7,8	Debt secur- ities with maturities of up to 2 years (incl money market paper) (net) 2,7							
				Total	Money stock M1			Deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years 5	Deposits at agreed notice of up to 3 months 5,6										
					Total	Currency in circu- lation	Overnight deposits 5												
28.7	-	0.0	-	26.9	30.4	44.2	6.4	37.8	-	26.1	12.2	-	4.3	-	3.7	4.7	2004 June		
-	22.2	-	6.6	-	27.4	19.6	1.4	13.2	-	11.9	10.6	7.6	6.0	3.9	-	2.2	July		
-	8.5	-	17.4	-	16.1	-	29.7	-	38.7	-	2.8	5.6	1.3	11.0	-	1.3	Aug		
-	11.1	-	2.1	-	34.2	56.6	63.1	4.6	58.5	-	8.6	2.2	-	8.3	-	0.9	Sep		
-	6.7	-	3.1	-	61.5	42.0	10.1	6.4	3.8	27.7	4.1	13.9	7.4	-	1.7	1.7	Oct		
-	14.6	-	46.6	-	39.1	43.8	50.5	4.4	46.2	-	13.5	6.7	-	5.7	-	3.2	4.2	Nov	
-	20.4	-	71.3	-	104.8	109.5	38.7	19.7	19.1	39.2	31.6	5.0	-	8.0	-	1.6	1.6	Dec	
-	18.2	-	42.2	-	8.4	-	0.3	14.6	-	8.5	23.2	-	0.2	12.4	-	3.5	2005 Jan		
-	29.5	-	11.7	-	9.8	4.4	4.4	3.7	0.8	-	5.3	5.2	-	1.7	-	1.9	8.9	Feb	
-	22.7	-	26.2	-	27.6	35.0	26.9	8.2	18.7	4.1	4.0	-	0.1	-	0.8	-	6.5	Mar	
-	6.5	-	42.7	-	84.9	57.1	33.1	9.3	23.8	16.7	7.3	-	0.7	13.8	-	14.7	14.7	Apr	
-	7.4	-	49.0	-	46.6	34.1	30.1	4.8	25.4	-	1.9	5.9	12.8	7.3	-	7.6	7.6	May	
-	38.0	-	6.5	-	60.4	69.2	76.9	10.7	66.2	-	11.5	3.8	-	0.3	-	14.5	6.0	June	
-	0.7	-	12.1	-	50.9	37.7	17.0	9.9	7.2	15.1	5.6	-	0.3	12.9	-	0.6	0.6	July	
-	44.3	-	44.2	-	18.8	-	35.0	-	51.3	-	5.5	-	45.8	12.0	4.3	1.6	1.6	Aug	
-	15.7	-	23.2	-	56.4	78.1	53.2	6.2	46.9	23.0	2.0	-	14.8	-	6.9	0.0	0.0	Sep	
-	3.0	-	19.0	-	38.8	36.8	27.2	3.4	23.9	9.4	0.2	7.0	-	6.0	-	1.0	1.0	Oct	
-	5.7	-	51.4	-	17.3	24.1	28.2	4.0	24.2	-	3.0	-	2.1	-	9.3	4.6	4.6	Nov	
-	10.5	-	66.1	-	112.5	146.1	89.9	18.4	71.5	37.9	18.3	-	18.1	-	17.0	1.6	1.6	Dec	
-	17.1	-	77.0	-	13.3	-	18.4	-	26.2	-	12.0	-	14.3	-	9.1	-	17.0	15.1	2006 Jan

(b) German contribution

IV De- posits of central gov- ernments	V Other factors			VI Money stock M3 (balance I plus II less III less IV less V) 10										Period					
	Total	of which Intra- Eurosystem liability/ claim related to banknote issue 9,11	Currency in 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											
2.4	-	10.3	-	0.6	2.3	-	8.6	3.3	-	9.8	-	0.3	-	0.8	-	0.1	-	0.8	2004 June
-	1.0	-	0.1	1.7	3.6	-	3.8	-	8.5	3.9	0.5	0.6	3.9	-	4.2	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	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	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	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	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	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	1.1	2005 Jan	
-	0.8	-	5.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	5.2	-	5.6	0.3	2.2	0.3	-	0.3	-	1.4	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	3.9	Mar	
-	0.8	-	54.2	0.9	2.3	12.0	2.4	6.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	-	0.4	-	1.8	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	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	2.5	June	
-	0.4	-	1.0	0.6	2.2	-	0.6	0.6	1.1	-	0.1	-	1.5	1.4	-	2.0	2.0	July	
-	0.4	-	7.9	1.6	-	1.2	9.0	1.7	1.1	-	0.5	3.9	0.2	-	2.7	2.7	Aug		
-	0.5	-	4.1	2.3	1.0	6.0	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	2.6	-	0.5	1.8	1.8	Sep		
-	1.2	-	3.6	0.0	1.0	7.2	3.4	2.1	-	1.1	4.3	-	2.4	-	0.9	0.9	Oct		
-	0.3	-	17.9	-	0.1	2.1	12.8	15.5	0.8	-	1.4	0.9	-	1.0	-	1.9	1.9	Nov	
-	0.9	-	18.5	-	1.2	4.2	-	5.3	-	8.6	10.2	-	6.6	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	Dec	
-	2.0	-	30.4	0.7	-	2.9	8.0	2.7	0.3	-	1.3	7.9	-	0.6	-	1.1	1.1	2006 Jan	

euro-area MFIs. — 9 Up to end-2002, including national banknotes and coins still in circulation. — 10 The German contributions to the Eurosystem's monetary aggregates should on no account be interpreted as national monetary aggregates and are therefore not comparable with the erstwhile

German money stocks M1, M2 or M3. — 11 The difference between the volume of euro banknotes actually issued by the Bundesbank and the amount disclosed in accordance with the accounting regime chosen by the Eurosystem (see also footnote 3 on banknote circulation in Table III.2).

II Overall monetary survey in the euro area
2 Consolidated balance sheet of monetary financial institutions (MFIs) *

End of year/month	Total assets or liabilities	Assets									Claims on non- euro-area residents	Other assets
		Lending to non-banks (non-MFIs) in the euro area										
		Total	Enterprises and households				General government					
Total	Loans		Debt securities 2	Shares and other equities	Total	Loans	Debt securities 3					
Euro area (€ billion) ¹												
2003 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	14,761.7	10,406.4	8,179.7	7,118.1	429.0	632.7	2,226.7	835.1	1,391.7	3,014.2	1,341.0	
Feb	14,858.3	10,451.0	8,208.5	7,140.0	434.7	633.9	2,242.5	826.7	1,415.8	3,033.5	1,373.8	
Mar	15,060.2	10,530.2	8,257.4	7,172.3	435.7	649.4	2,272.8	842.3	1,430.5	3,151.8	1,378.2	
Apr	15,223.0	10,620.2	8,342.9	7,230.4	440.4	672.1	2,277.4	836.6	1,440.8	3,228.7	1,374.1	
May	15,251.5	10,683.4	8,383.8	7,270.0	444.5	669.3	2,299.7	830.8	1,468.9	3,196.7	1,371.3	
June	15,323.8	10,750.7	8,433.7	7,321.8	449.0	662.9	2,317.0	836.5	1,480.6	3,182.5	1,390.6	
July	15,346.7	10,780.5	8,460.8	7,356.4	451.2	653.3	2,319.7	842.8	1,477.0	3,185.0	1,381.1	
Aug	15,379.8	10,759.3	8,441.9	7,347.8	450.7	643.3	2,317.5	837.8	1,479.7	3,225.3	1,395.2	
Sep	15,481.9	10,806.1	8,494.4	7,401.9	449.3	643.1	2,311.7	830.7	1,481.1	3,213.9	1,461.9	
Oct	15,580.2	10,860.6	8,549.2	7,450.2	452.1	647.0	2,311.3	830.7	1,480.6	3,218.8	1,500.8	
Nov	15,772.1	10,945.7	8,630.8	7,513.3	457.4	660.1	2,314.9	827.2	1,487.8	3,281.7	1,544.6	
Dec	15,719.1	10,962.7	8,689.9	7,556.8	466.9	666.2	2,272.8	832.9	1,439.9	3,236.9	1,519.5	
2005 Jan	15,987.2	11,067.4	8,746.5	7,597.1	471.2	678.1	2,320.9	837.5	1,483.4	3,372.7	1,547.1	
Feb	16,098.7	11,126.8	8,784.2	7,623.3	481.1	679.8	2,342.5	828.2	1,514.3	3,420.8	1,551.1	
Mar	16,259.8	11,174.0	8,836.7	7,670.0	482.8	683.9	2,337.4	827.0	1,510.4	3,483.3	1,602.5	
Apr	16,566.4	11,312.4	8,955.4	7,722.0	493.4	740.0	2,357.0	831.6	1,525.4	3,602.6	1,651.5	
May	16,754.9	11,381.5	9,026.4	7,786.2	500.8	739.4	2,355.1	829.5	1,525.6	3,661.2	1,712.2	
June	17,038.9	11,512.9	9,141.8	7,919.2	508.9	713.7	2,371.1	828.4	1,542.7	3,723.8	1,802.2	
July	17,125.4	11,563.4	9,196.2	7,977.4	508.2	710.6	2,367.2	829.0	1,538.3	3,757.1	1,804.8	
Aug	17,096.7	11,562.8	9,198.9	7,980.4	507.0	711.6	2,363.9	830.0	1,533.9	3,750.1	1,783.8	
Sep	17,317.9	11,665.5	9,303.2	8,068.8	507.7	726.7	2,362.3	836.1	1,526.2	3,846.1	1,806.3	
Oct	17,452.5	11,759.4	9,360.8	8,134.0	524.1	702.7	2,398.6	832.3	1,566.3	3,904.2	1,788.9	
Nov	17,880.2	11,950.3	9,472.1	8,218.2	545.6	708.3	2,478.2	826.6	1,651.6	4,056.1	1,873.8	
Dec	17,851.0	12,011.0	9,553.4	8,292.4	553.9	707.1	2,457.7	851.9	1,605.8	3,980.9	1,859.1	
2006 Jan	18,122.2	12,134.9	9,661.2	8,383.8	557.5	719.9	2,473.7	847.2	1,626.6	4,094.8	1,892.5	
German contribution (€ billion)												
2003 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	3,400.1	2,646.8	2,288.6	80.4	277.9	753.2	455.8	297.4	1,091.8	173.1	
Aug	4,654.8	3,402.2	2,648.8	2,288.2	80.1	280.4	753.4	452.6	300.8	1,079.7	172.9	
Sep	4,684.5	3,407.5	2,666.3	2,303.8	80.2	282.3	741.2	447.7	293.5	1,103.6	173.4	
Oct	4,699.9	3,417.0	2,676.6	2,311.6	82.1	282.9	740.4	449.3	291.1	1,106.4	176.5	
Nov	4,722.5	3,421.6	2,678.8	2,308.0	83.5	287.3	742.8	441.6	301.2	1,117.8	183.1	
Dec	4,667.4	3,412.0	2,673.6	2,291.3	87.7	294.6	738.4	443.8	294.6	1,080.6	174.8	
2006 Jan	4,754.1	3,463.0	2,717.0	2,321.5	88.4	307.1	746.0	445.9	300.2	1,120.2	170.8	

* Monetary financial institutions (MFIs) comprise banks (including building and loan associations), money market funds, and the European Central Bank and national central banks (the Eurosystem). — ¹ Source: ECB. — ² Including money market paper of enterprises. — ³ Including Treasury bills

and other money market paper issued by general government. — ⁴ From 2002, euro currency in circulation; up to end-2002, also including national banknotes and coins still in circulation (see also footnote 8 on p 12*). Excluding MFIs' cash in hand (in euro). From 2002, the German contribution

II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

Liabilities											End of year/month
Currency in circulation 4	Deposits of non-banks (non-MFIs) in the euro area										
	Total	of which in euro 5	Enterprises and households					At agreed notice of 6			
			Total	Overnight	With agreed maturities of			up to 3 months	over 3 months		
					up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years				
Euro area (€ billion) 1											
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	2003 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	
448.8	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	6,660.8	6,254.4	6,291.8	2,340.3	900.0	70.9	1,354.9	1,534.9	90.8	Feb	
471.8	6,684.3	6,294.8	6,343.6	2,367.2	905.4	70.7	1,370.4	1,538.7	91.2	Mar	
481.1	6,730.8	6,347.1	6,396.8	2,391.8	922.5	71.6	1,375.9	1,544.3	90.7	Apr	
485.8	6,760.3	6,372.7	6,428.5	2,419.0	920.4	72.2	1,377.1	1,549.5	90.3	May	
496.6	6,911.8	6,486.3	6,537.4	2,643.9	904.5	78.2	1,430.1	1,390.2	90.5	June	
506.4	6,935.9	6,503.5	6,570.9	2,654.3	921.7	77.7	1,433.3	1,394.4	89.5	July	
500.9	6,860.2	6,467.5	6,537.1	2,605.9	933.6	77.5	1,435.1	1,396.6	88.4	Aug	
507.1	6,950.0	6,539.0	6,608.1	2,653.1	949.3	83.3	1,438.2	1,397.4	86.9	Sep	
510.5	6,985.1	6,573.4	6,639.9	2,667.4	961.5	83.5	1,445.0	1,396.3	86.2	Oct	
514.5	7,019.9	6,595.0	6,664.0	2,683.8	954.4	87.5	1,458.0	1,393.8	86.4	Nov	
532.9	7,160.2	6,756.3	6,814.4	2,749.8	984.9	90.6	1,491.4	1,410.3	87.3	Dec	
520.9	7,173.0	6,741.4	6,809.5	2,735.2	971.9	91.9	1,497.9	1,424.7	87.9	2006 Jan	
German contribution (€ billion)											
108.5	2,215.1	2,143.0	2,105.2	616.1	216.3	18.5	662.1	502.3	89.9	2003 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	677.7	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	
135.2	2,290.5	2,224.1	2,185.3	689.5	189.8	15.7	690.5	514.4	85.4	Aug	
136.2	2,296.5	2,229.3	2,191.8	697.8	189.7	15.9	690.1	514.4	83.9	Sep	
137.2	2,298.5	2,231.2	2,195.7	699.1	194.3	16.3	689.4	513.4	83.2	Oct	
139.3	2,315.7	2,249.4	2,211.4	714.1	193.8	16.6	691.3	512.2	83.5	Nov	
143.5	2,329.5	2,260.2	2,222.9	706.0	201.4	17.0	695.1	519.2	84.2	Dec	
140.6	2,334.5	2,263.1	2,225.1	709.1	199.9	17.3	695.9	518.0	84.9	2006 Jan	

includes the volume of euro banknotes put into circulation by the Bundesbank in accordance with the accounting regime chosen by the Eurosystem (see footnote 3 on banknote circulation in Table III.2). The volume of currency actually put into circulation by the Bundesbank can be

calculated by adding to this total the item "Intra-Eurosystem liability/claim related to banknote issue" (see "Other liability items"). — 5 Excluding central governments' deposits. — 6 In Germany, only saving deposits.

II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

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

Liabilities (cont'd)													
Deposits of non-banks (non-MFIs) in the euro area (cont'd)													
General government													
End of year/month	Other general government								Repo transactions with non-banks in the euro area			Debt securities	
	Central govern- ments	Total	Overnight	With agreed maturities of			At agreed notice of 2		Total	of which Enterprises and households	Money market fund shares (net) 3	Total	of which denom- inated in euro
				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 Dec	155.7	149.6	79.7	41.5	0.9	24.3	2.9	0.4	208.7	206.4	581.5	1,878.5	1,537.6
2004 Jan	174.1	146.9	78.4	41.2	0.9	23.2	2.9	0.3	213.4	210.7	591.7	1,904.0	1,551.5
Feb	193.0	145.7	76.7	41.3	0.9	23.5	3.0	0.4	227.7	224.4	599.2	1,914.1	1,561.0
Mar	183.8	140.3	73.5	39.1	0.9	23.3	3.1	0.4	218.6	215.0	602.6	1,951.5	1,578.4
Apr	179.6	144.7	77.7	39.2	1.0	23.1	3.2	0.4	224.8	221.8	611.0	1,976.1	1,588.7
May	195.1	148.5	78.3	42.5	1.0	23.1	3.3	0.4	221.2	217.8	609.0	1,986.8	1,591.7
June	223.7	149.2	81.1	40.6	1.0	22.8	3.3	0.4	216.9	213.4	609.2	2,000.4	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	2,017.7	1,610.1
Aug	193.0	145.7	78.0	40.7	1.0	22.1	3.5	0.5	224.3	220.2	624.1	2,027.6	1,618.9
Sep	204.1	151.0	81.5	42.8	1.0	21.8	3.5	0.5	215.9	212.5	609.5	2,049.9	1,637.5
Oct	197.4	152.6	83.7	41.9	1.2	21.6	3.7	0.5	229.7	226.7	617.1	2,059.1	1,643.1
Nov	182.8	155.4	89.2	39.2	1.2	21.6	3.7	0.5	223.9	220.9	613.4	2,061.5	1,646.8
Dec	162.4	152.9	84.8	42.0	1.3	20.3	3.8	0.5	228.8	225.9	604.9	2,061.7	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	2,086.7	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	2,123.7	1,693.3
Mar	187.4	153.3	87.4	40.0	1.4	20.3	3.8	0.5	227.0	223.3	614.5	2,145.5	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	2,203.7	1,721.3
June	211.5	163.0	93.8	42.9	1.5	20.4	3.9	0.4	238.9	234.5	621.3	2,242.9	1,742.5
July	210.8	154.2	87.2	40.8	1.6	20.3	3.9	0.5	238.6	235.3	635.1	2,249.4	1,741.5
Aug	166.8	156.4	89.4	40.8	1.5	20.0	4.2	0.4	249.2	245.4	639.7	2,263.0	1,745.5
Sep	182.4	159.4	90.8	42.5	1.5	19.9	4.2	0.4	234.4	230.8	631.5	2,284.1	1,755.2
Oct	179.4	165.8	100.0	40.0	1.3	19.9	4.2	0.4	241.4	237.7	629.0	2,316.0	1,776.2
Nov	185.1	170.9	104.4	40.5	1.3	20.2	4.0	0.4	239.3	235.9	629.7	2,334.3	1,774.8
Dec	174.6	171.2	100.7	44.4	1.1	20.9	3.7	0.4	221.2	218.3	613.0	2,327.4	1,762.4
2006 Jan	191.7	171.9	101.6	44.4	1.1	20.8	3.6	0.4	236.2	233.0	606.7	2,340.8	1,774.8
German contribution (€ billion)													
2003 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	892.6	682.4
Aug	41.6	63.6	19.1	23.1	0.6	17.7	2.6	0.4	30.6	30.6	34.0	893.4	678.4
Sep	42.1	62.6	18.0	23.2	0.6	17.7	2.6	0.4	28.0	28.0	33.5	894.6	678.1
Oct	40.9	61.9	19.6	20.9	0.6	17.7	2.6	0.4	32.3	32.3	31.1	896.4	679.9
Nov	40.7	63.6	20.3	21.9	0.6	18.0	2.3	0.4	33.2	33.2	30.1	894.0	668.9
Dec	41.6	65.1	19.8	24.1	0.6	18.2	2.0	0.4	19.5	19.5	30.1	883.3	660.2
2006 Jan	43.6	65.8	19.2	25.4	0.7	18.3	1.9	0.4	27.4	27.4	29.4	889.3	664.9

* 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 the 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					End of year/month
									Monetary aggregates ⁷ (From 2002, German contribution excludes currency in circulation)			Monetary capital formation ¹³	Monetary liabilities of central governments (Post Office, Treasury) ¹⁴	
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	M1 ¹⁰	M2 ¹¹	M3 ¹²				
up to 1 year ⁴	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years												
Euro area (€ billion) ¹														
...	...	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	2003 Dec	
...	...	1,807.9	2,749.4	1,003.5	16.4	1,649.8	–	2,702.9	5,271.7	6,172.4	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	6,197.5	4,176.3	166.4	Feb	
...	...	1,856.8	2,856.2	1,020.6	21.2	1,699.3	–	2,745.5	5,310.2	6,225.9	4,241.8	168.2	Mar	
...	...	1,876.4	2,936.8	1,016.5	16.2	1,710.0	–	2,770.7	5,344.5	6,279.8	4,266.8	166.4	Apr	
...	...	1,890.2	2,930.9	1,014.0	17.2	1,689.1	–	2,788.6	5,377.4	6,303.8	4,282.1	167.0	May	
...	...	1,899.8	2,892.7	1,018.9	16.1	1,713.5	–	2,833.4	5,408.0	6,334.2	4,306.2	163.2	June	
...	...	1,919.4	2,897.7	1,026.3	17.4	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	20.4	1,729.9	–	2,795.7	5,398.0	6,345.6	4,359.8	173.2	Aug	
...	...	1,948.7	2,861.6	1,039.4	14.6	1,808.9	–	2,857.1	5,451.1	6,376.7	4,391.0	176.0	Sep	
...	...	1,958.5	2,847.5	1,041.7	20.8	1,843.5	–	2,866.0	5,490.4	6,436.1	4,410.9	177.7	Oct	
...	...	1,956.1	2,904.7	1,050.4	44.1	1,921.4	–	2,913.7	5,528.9	6,469.7	4,433.4	185.9	Nov	
...	...	1,958.0	2,842.2	1,047.0	33.6	1,842.9	–	2,948.9	5,632.3	6,568.2	4,461.2	192.8	Dec	
...	...	1,986.4	2,993.4	1,049.8	29.3	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	21.9	1,903.2	–	2,970.1	5,643.4	6,599.9	4,529.2	195.5	Feb	
...	...	2,038.8	3,110.5	1,062.9	0.4	1,943.0	–	2,997.6	5,680.4	6,628.0	4,584.1	194.2	Mar	
...	...	2,055.9	3,224.7	1,063.8	15.5	2,019.7	–	3,031.1	5,738.4	6,713.4	4,607.0	194.8	Apr	
...	...	2,089.4	3,310.2	1,076.2	– 12.2	2,056.9	–	3,064.1	5,778.4	6,766.0	4,653.9	194.1	May	
...	...	2,123.2	3,252.4	1,132.6	– 14.2	2,156.5	–	3,304.5	5,852.1	6,830.8	4,797.2	196.6	June	
...	...	2,129.6	3,288.1	1,135.0	– 14.9	2,151.8	–	3,321.1	5,888.9	6,881.8	4,808.1	200.9	July	
...	...	2,141.4	3,279.6	1,143.3	– 1.9	2,158.8	–	3,268.7	5,852.4	6,862.0	4,828.6	201.9	Aug	
...	...	2,161.7	3,381.1	1,162.1	– 17.8	2,185.4	–	3,322.5	5,932.3	6,918.1	4,869.2	203.0	Sep	
...	...	2,193.2	3,446.6	1,158.7	– 8.2	2,173.3	–	3,349.3	5,969.4	6,961.2	4,903.5	204.7	Oct	
...	...	2,203.1	3,637.3	1,174.0	– 2.6	2,333.9	–	3,378.5	5,995.4	6,994.4	4,942.2	211.3	Nov	
...	...	2,195.7	3,539.0	1,196.9	– 28.9	2,231.7	–	3,468.3	6,141.1	7,106.4	4,992.5	222.6	Dec	
...	...	2,194.2	3,635.2	1,224.0	– 3.9	2,381.6	–	3,440.5	6,119.1	7,108.5	5,025.3	223.9	2006 Jan	
German contribution (€ billion)														
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	–	2003 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	24.8	842.6	702.5	291.6	– 98.3	526.9	72.6	706.8	1,452.5	1,563.0	1,929.1	–	July	
27.0	25.7	840.7	694.3	292.3	– 111.5	531.3	74.1	708.5	1,454.8	1,572.1	1,927.1	–	Aug	
28.8	25.7	840.1	713.1	294.7	– 120.9	545.1	76.4	715.8	1,462.3	1,578.3	1,926.9	–	Sep	
28.8	26.5	841.0	720.5	298.7	– 131.6	554.0	76.5	718.8	1,466.8	1,585.5	1,930.5	–	Oct	
26.8	27.0	840.2	733.8	304.7	– 154.4	565.6	76.4	734.4	1,481.9	1,598.9	1,938.0	–	Nov	
26.2	27.7	829.4	678.1	306.9	– 134.4	554.4	75.1	725.8	1,490.1	1,593.6	1,934.2	–	Dec	
24.5	28.8	836.0	701.4	327.5	– 108.2	552.7	75.8	728.3	1,491.4	1,601.5	1,963.0	–	2006 Jan	

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.

II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

 3 Banking system's liquidity position *
 Stocks

€ billion; period averages of daily positions

Reserve maintenance period ending in 1	Liquidity-providing factors					Liquidity-absorbing factors					Credit institutions' current account balances (including minimum reserves) 5	Base money 6
	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 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	309.3	232.6	45.0	0.3	–	0.1	–	427.6	37.0	– 11.2	133.6	561.4
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
Sep	304.8	303.5	90.0	–	0.3	0.1	–	531.5	63.1	– 46.2	150.2	681.8
Oct	307.9	288.6	90.0	0.1	–	0.1	0.2	531.6	47.9	– 44.6	151.4	683.1
Nov	315.1	293.4	90.0	0.1	–	0.1	–	535.6	50.4	– 37.9	150.2	686.0
Dec	313.2	301.3	90.0	0.0	–	0.1	0.3	539.8	51.0	– 39.6	153.0	692.9
2006 Jan	317.6	316.4	89.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	–	559.2	44.2	– 33.5	154.1	713.3
Feb	325.2	310.0	96.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	–	548.4	56.6	– 28.7	155.4	703.9
Deutsche Bundesbank												
2003 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	73.1	119.5	32.3	0.2	–	0.1	–	116.2	0.1	70.9	37.9	154.1
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
Sep	74.0	148.4	52.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	–	145.2	0.0	90.9	39.0	184.3
Oct	75.1	149.4	55.1	0.0	–	0.0	0.2	145.1	0.1	95.2	39.0	184.2
Nov	77.2	145.0	54.5	0.1	–	0.1	–	145.4	0.0	92.6	38.8	184.2
Dec	77.2	140.9	54.4	0.0	–	0.1	0.2	146.9	0.0	86.0	39.3	186.3
2006 Jan	79.1	154.1	55.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	–	151.9	0.0	97.9	39.2	191.2
Feb	81.6	158.1	61.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	–	149.7	0.1	112.1	39.6	189.3

Discrepancies may arise from rounding. — * The banking system's liquidity position is defined as the current account holdings in euro of euro-area credit institutions with the Eurosystem. Amounts are derived from the consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem and the financial statement of the Bundesbank. — 1 Figures are daily averages for the reserve maintenance period ending in the month indicated. Owing to the changeover to the new operational framework for monetary policy, there is no reserve

maintenance period ending in February 2004. 2 Source: ECB. — 3 From 2002, euro banknotes and other banknotes which have been issued by the national central banks of the Eurosystem and which are still in circulation. In accordance with the accounting procedure chosen by the Eurosystem for the issue of euro banknotes, 8% of the total value of the euro banknotes in circulation are allocated on a monthly basis to the ECB. The counterpart of this adjustment is shown under "Other factors". The remaining 92%

II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

Flows

Liquidity-providing factors					Liquidity-absorbing factors					Credit institutions' current account balances (including minimum reserves) 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												
+ 6.3	- 5.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	-	- 0.4	-	+ 3.8	- 6.1	+ 3.3	- 0.1	+ 3.3	2003 Oct
+ 0.5	- 2.6	- 0.0	- 0.0	-	+ 0.1	-	+ 3.9	- 4.9	- 1.1	- 0.1	+ 3.9	Nov
- 1.7	+ 29.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.5	-	- 0.2	-	+ 16.7	+ 13.6	- 2.3	+ 0.8	+ 17.3	Dec
- 10.9	- 2.9	± 0.0	- 0.3	-	+ 0.0	-	+ 11.5	- 20.0	- 6.7	+ 1.0	+ 12.7	2004 Jan
- 5.9	- 13.2	+ 11.7	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.1	-	- 9.6	+ 11.6	- 9.9	+ 0.5	- 9.1	Feb
- 1.9	- 1.5	+ 10.4	- 0.0	-	+ 0.2	-	+ 7.3	+ 2.9	- 4.6	+ 1.2	+ 8.7	Mar
+ 9.3	- 4.7	+ 7.9	- 0.3	-	- 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 11.1	- 5.5	+ 6.8	- 0.3	+ 10.5	Apr
+ 0.6	+ 11.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.4	- 0.4	+ 6.1	+ 6.2	- 2.2	+ 2.1	+ 8.6	May
- 3.1	+ 20.7	- 0.0	+ 0.2	-	- 0.4	-	+ 6.6	+ 12.8	- 3.0	+ 1.7	+ 8.0	June
- 7.4	+ 8.2	± 0.0	- 0.3	-	+ 0.1	-	+ 11.8	- 3.9	- 7.7	+ 0.3	+ 12.0	July
- 1.4	- 2.0	- 0.0	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.0	-	+ 1.9	- 4.8	- 0.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.2	Aug
- 0.6	+ 4.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	-	- 0.2	-	+ 2.3	+ 1.9	+ 0.3	- 0.0	+ 2.1	Sep
- 0.5	+ 1.5	+ 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	-	+ 4.6	- 3.1	- 0.0	- 0.9	+ 4.0	Oct
- 0.3	+ 7.8	± 0.0	± 0.0	- 0.2	- 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 5.7	+ 5.1	- 3.9	+ 0.1	+ 5.7	Nov
- 7.7	+ 7.2	± 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.5	+ 20.6	- 14.9	- 5.9	+ 0.6	+ 21.1	Dec
- 9.7	+ 3.7	+ 3.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.0	-	- 8.9	+ 18.5	- 13.6	+ 0.9	- 8.0	2005 Jan
- 0.4	+ 1.2	+ 4.2	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.4	+ 4.7	- 3.7	+ 1.3	+ 3.7	Feb
+ 1.9	+ 0.4	+ 4.7	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 9.1	- 1.1	- 2.9	+ 2.0	+ 11.1	Mar
+ 4.9	- 1.7	+ 3.1	- 0.1	-	+ 0.0	-	+ 6.9	- 4.5	+ 3.2	+ 0.7	+ 7.7	Apr
- 0.2	- 3.4	± 0.0	+ 0.0	-	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 7.3	- 9.4	- 3.1	+ 1.5	+ 8.8	May
+ 6.5	+ 24.5	± 0.0	- 0.0	-	- 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 9.8	+ 13.9	+ 4.7	+ 2.4	+ 12.1	June
+ 12.2	+ 11.9	- 0.0	- 0.1	-	+ 0.1	- 0.3	+ 10.0	- 0.0	+ 12.3	+ 1.9	+ 12.1	July
- 0.7	- 6.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	- 0.2	- 0.0	- 1.1	- 4.3	- 1.2	+ 0.4	- 0.9	Aug
+ 3.1	- 14.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	- 15.2	+ 1.6	+ 1.2	+ 1.3	Sep
+ 7.2	+ 4.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	-	+ 0.0	- 0.2	+ 4.0	+ 2.5	+ 6.7	- 1.2	+ 2.9	Oct
- 1.9	+ 7.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1	-	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 4.2	+ 0.6	- 1.7	+ 2.8	+ 6.9	Nov
+ 4.4	+ 15.1	- 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.3	+ 19.4	- 6.8	+ 6.1	+ 1.1	+ 20.4	Dec
+ 7.6	- 6.4	+ 6.6	- 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	-	- 10.8	+ 12.4	+ 4.8	+ 1.3	- 9.4	2006 Jan
Deutsche Bundesbank												
+ 1.8	- 7.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.0	-	- 0.2	-	+ 1.0	- 0.0	- 5.7	- 0.2	+ 0.6	2003 Oct
+ 0.4	- 4.3	+ 1.2	- 0.0	-	- 0.0	-	+ 0.7	+ 0.0	- 3.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.7	Nov
+ 0.0	+ 16.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	-	- 0.1	-	+ 4.4	+ 0.0	+ 12.1	- 0.1	+ 4.2	Dec
- 3.0	+ 1.2	+ 1.4	- 0.1	-	+ 0.0	-	+ 0.2	- 0.0	- 1.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.7	2004 Jan
- 0.8	- 9.8	+ 9.0	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.1	-	- 2.7	+ 0.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.0	- 2.6	Feb
+ 0.5	- 11.8	+ 7.4	- 0.0	-	+ 0.2	-	+ 2.4	- 0.0	- 6.3	- 0.1	+ 2.4	Mar
+ 2.5	+ 2.9	+ 3.1	- 0.2	-	- 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 3.4	- 0.0	+ 5.2	- 0.1	+ 3.1	Apr
+ 0.2	+ 14.9	- 2.4	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.3	- 0.1	+ 1.9	+ 0.0	+ 10.0	+ 0.7	+ 2.9	May
- 1.0	+ 12.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	-	- 0.3	-	+ 1.5	- 0.0	+ 10.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.3	June
- 2.5	+ 9.0	+ 0.7	- 0.1	-	+ 0.0	-	+ 3.6	- 0.0	+ 3.6	- 0.1	+ 3.5	July
+ 0.1	- 5.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1	-	- 0.0	-	+ 1.3	+ 0.0	- 6.0	- 0.5	+ 0.8	Aug
- 0.1	- 1.9	- 2.2	+ 0.1	-	- 0.0	-	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	- 3.9	- 0.3	- 0.1	Sep
+ 0.1	+ 6.2	- 2.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	-	+ 0.6	- 0.0	+ 3.6	- 0.0	+ 0.7	Oct
- 0.0	+ 6.3	+ 0.4	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.6	+ 0.0	+ 5.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.6	Nov
- 2.0	+ 2.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 5.3	- 0.0	- 4.3	- 0.2	+ 5.1	Dec
- 2.5	- 6.9	+ 2.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.0	-	- 2.0	+ 0.0	- 5.3	+ 0.4	- 1.6	2005 Jan
- 0.0	+ 7.6	+ 2.6	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.7	- 0.0	+ 9.7	- 0.4	+ 0.4	Feb
+ 0.4	- 12.0	+ 0.9	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 2.7	- 0.0	- 13.7	+ 0.5	+ 3.2	Mar
+ 1.3	+ 7.0	- 0.2	- 0.1	-	- 0.0	-	+ 1.7	+ 0.0	+ 6.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.8	Apr
+ 0.1	- 1.0	- 0.2	+ 0.0	-	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.9	+ 0.0	- 4.4	+ 0.4	+ 3.3	May
+ 1.7	+ 10.2	+ 0.5	- 0.0	-	- 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 1.4	- 0.0	+ 10.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.8	June
+ 3.0	+ 6.1	+ 0.9	- 0.0	-	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 2.6	- 0.0	+ 6.9	+ 0.5	+ 3.1	July
- 0.2	- 7.2	- 1.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 8.0	- 0.4	- 0.4	Aug
+ 1.1	+ 1.0	+ 2.5	+ 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 4.4	- 0.0	- 0.1	Sep
+ 2.1	- 4.4	- 0.5	+ 0.0	-	+ 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.3	- 0.0	- 2.7	- 0.2	+ 0.1	Oct
- 0.0	- 4.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	-	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.5	+ 0.0	- 6.6	+ 0.5	+ 2.1	Nov
+ 1.9	+ 13.2	+ 1.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 5.0	- 0.0	+ 11.9	- 0.1	+ 4.9	Dec
+ 2.5	+ 4.0	+ 5.9	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	-	- 2.3	+ 0.0	+ 14.2	+ 0.3	- 1.9	2006 Jan

of the value of the euro banknotes in circulation is allocated, likewise on a monthly basis, to the NCBs, with each NCB showing in its balance sheet the percentage of the euro banknotes in circulation that corresponds to its paid-up share in the ECB's capital. The difference between the value of the euro banknotes allocated to an NCB and the value of the euro banknotes which that NCB has put into circulation is likewise shown under "Other

factors". From 2003 euro banknotes only. — ⁴ Remaining items in the consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem and the financial statement of the Bundesbank. — ⁵ Equal to the difference between the sum of liquidity-providing factors and the sum of liquidity-absorbing factors. — ⁶ Calculated as the sum of the "deposit facility", "banknotes in circulation" and "credit institutions' current account holdings".

III Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem

1 Assets *

€ billion

On reporting date/ End of month 1	Total assets	Gold and gold receivables	Claims on non-euro-area residents denominated in foreign currency			Claims on euro-area residents denominated in foreign currency	Claims on non-euro-area residents denominated in euro		
			Total	Receivables from the IMF	Balances with banks, security investments, external loans and other external assets		Total	Balances with banks, security investments and loans	Claims arising from the credit facility under ERM II
Eurosystem ²									
2005 July 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	-
9	979.0	137.8	158.1	19.8	138.2	21.9	9.0	9.0	-
16	964.2	137.8	159.4	19.8	139.6	21.0	9.2	9.2	-
23	974.2	137.8	160.7	19.6	141.1	21.2	9.1	9.1	-
30	3 996.0	3 149.9	3 160.0	19.4	3 140.6	22.0	9.0	9.0	-
Oct 7	991.0	149.8	161.3	19.4	141.9	21.2	9.0	9.0	-
14	983.4	149.7	160.0	19.4	140.6	21.4	9.2	9.2	-
21	998.6	149.6	161.3	19.3	142.0	21.1	8.5	8.5	-
28	1 003.5	149.2	160.2	19.3	140.9	21.4	8.7	8.7	-
2005 Nov 4	998.6	149.1	161.2	19.3	142.0	20.8	8.2	8.2	-
11	998.3	149.0	159.2	19.2	140.0	20.1	8.5	8.5	-
18	999.1	148.8	159.8	19.2	140.6	20.1	9.2	9.2	-
25	1 017.2	148.7	159.7	19.1	140.6	20.2	9.1	9.1	-
Dec 2	1 013.5	148.6	157.7	19.0	138.6	21.4	9.1	9.1	-
9	1 041.8	148.4	157.3	19.0	138.3	21.5	9.0	9.0	-
16	1 016.9	148.3	156.7	19.6	137.1	22.6	9.5	9.5	-
23	1 019.7	148.1	152.0	16.4	135.6	24.0	9.3	9.3	-
30	3 1 038.2	3 163.9	3 154.1	16.4	3 137.8	23.7	9.2	9.2	-
2006 Jan 6	1 038.6	163.8	155.3	13.8	141.6	22.8	8.9	8.9	-
13	1 033.3	163.8	156.2	13.8	142.4	22.2	9.2	9.2	-
20	1 051.2	163.8	156.7	13.3	143.4	22.9	9.4	9.4	-
27	1 055.2	163.8	155.4	13.2	142.2	23.1	9.1	9.1	-
Feb 3	1 030.4	163.7	156.1	13.1	143.1	22.7	8.9	8.9	-
10	1 035.4	163.7	154.4	12.5	141.9	23.1	9.2	9.2	-
17	1 039.3	163.6	154.2	12.5	141.6	23.2	10.9	10.9	-
24	1 062.7	163.5	155.3	12.5	142.7	22.6	11.4	11.4	-
Mar 3	1 055.8	163.4	152.6	12.5	140.1	24.1	11.6	11.6	-
10	1 052.3	163.3	151.6	12.5	139.1	25.3	11.2	11.2	-
Deutsche Bundesbank									
2004 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	-
Sep	3 325.0	3 43.3	3 39.5	5.0	3 34.5	-	0.3	0.3	-
Oct	324.6	43.3	39.3	5.0	34.3	-	0.3	0.3	-
Nov	329.2	43.3	38.2	5.0	33.2	-	0.3	0.3	-
Dec	3 344.1	3 47.9	3 38.3	4.5	3 33.7	-	0.3	0.3	-
2006 Jan	338.9	47.9	38.3	4.5	33.7	-	0.3	0.3	-
Feb	335.1	47.9	36.7	3.8	32.9	-	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												
397.5	307.5	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	2.9	87.4	40.7	129.6	2005 July	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
384.5	294.5	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.4	89.9	40.8	133.6		9
369.5	279.5	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.6	89.6	40.8	133.5		16
377.6	287.5	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.6	90.1	40.8	133.5		23
384.0	293.5	90.0	-	-	0.5	0.0	3.4	90.9	40.7	136.2		30
378.0	288.0	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.7	91.6	40.8	135.7	Oct	7
371.0	281.0	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.2	91.8	40.8	136.2		14
386.0	296.0	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.4	91.8	40.8	136.1		21
391.5	301.5	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.3	92.3	40.8	136.3		28
384.5	294.0	90.0	-	-	0.5	0.0	2.8	92.9	40.8	138.3	2005 Nov	4
385.0	295.0	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.1	93.2	40.8	139.4		11
383.5	293.5	90.0	-	-	-	0.0	3.7	92.8	40.8	140.5		18
401.0	311.0	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.5	92.6	40.8	141.7		25
396.5	306.5	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.1	93.5	40.8	143.0	Dec	2
423.5	333.5	90.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.1	94.2	40.8	143.9		9
398.5	308.5	90.0	-	-	-	0.0	3.2	93.9	40.7	143.6		16
404.0	314.0	90.0	-	-	-	-	3.5	94.4	40.3	144.1		23
406.0	315.0	90.0	-	-	0.9	-	3.6	92.4	40.1	145.2		30
406.2	316.0	90.0	-	-	0.2	0.0	3.7	93.0	40.1	144.7	2006 Jan	6
399.1	309.0	90.0	-	-	0.1	-	4.1	93.2	40.1	145.3		13
414.1	324.0	90.0	-	-	0.1	0.0	3.9	93.7	40.1	146.5		20
416.0	316.0	100.0	-	-	0.0	-	4.0	95.2	40.1	148.4		27
390.0	290.0	100.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	3.7	95.5	40.6	149.1	Feb	3
393.5	293.5	100.0	-	-	-	-	3.9	96.4	40.6	150.7		10
395.2	295.0	100.0	-	-	0.2	0.0	4.0	94.3	40.6	153.4		17
418.4	308.0	110.0	-	-	0.4	-	3.9	94.0	40.6	153.0		24
411.5	301.5	110.0	-	-	0.0	-	3.6	95.5	40.6	153.0	Mar	3
408.0	298.0	110.0	-	-	0.0	-	4.3	94.6	40.6	153.3		10
Deutsche Bundesbank												
153.7	104.3	49.4	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	29.1	2004 Apr	
173.2	123.7	49.5	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	18.9	May	
189.4	139.9	49.5	-	-	0.1	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.1	June	
196.0	145.1	50.9	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.1	July	
184.8	135.3	49.5	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.1	Aug	
173.6	127.4	45.6	-	-	0.6	-	0.0	-	4.4	29.5	Sep	
195.1	148.1	46.9	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.0	Oct	
199.8	153.5	46.0	-	-	0.3	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.0	Nov	
190.4	143.0	47.3	-	-	0.1	-	0.0	-	4.4	26.9	Dec	
185.1	134.3	50.9	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	26.3	2005 Jan	
205.2	151.7	53.5	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	18.9	Feb	
184.4	129.9	52.1	-	-	2.4	-	0.0	-	4.4	31.7	Mar	
201.7	148.2	53.5	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.1	Apr	
190.8	139.3	51.4	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	35.6	May	
208.1	151.2	55.6	-	-	1.3	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.2	June	
215.3	163.4	51.9	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	4.4	19.1	July	
194.5	142.6	51.9	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	4.4	38.6	Aug	
211.2	156.0	54.8	-	-	0.4	-	0.1	-	4.4	26.1	Sep	
203.0	148.6	54.2	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	4.4	34.2	Oct	
195.0	140.8	54.2	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	4.4	47.8	Nov	
203.9	146.5	56.4	-	-	0.9	-	0.1	-	4.4	49.2	Dec	
227.2	162.5	64.7	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	4.4	20.6	2006 Jan	
218.9	146.4	72.5	-	-	0.0	-	0.2	-	4.4	26.6	Feb	

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
Eurosystem ⁴												
2005 July 8	988.7	530.3	148.1	147.9	0.2	-	-	0.3	-	77.8	70.7	7.0
15	979.5	531.4	149.3	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
9	979.0	532.0	151.5	151.5	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	-	61.5	54.6	6.9
16	964.2	530.4	151.4	151.4	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	-	47.0	39.5	7.5
23	974.2	528.9	148.1	148.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	-	60.2	52.9	7.4
30	996.0	533.2	145.2	145.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	65.4	57.9	7.6
Oct 7	991.0	536.3	154.3	154.1	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	48.2	40.3	7.9
14	983.4	535.4	150.9	150.8	0.0	-	0.0	0.2	-	46.4	38.6	7.8
21	998.6	533.3	149.4	149.3	0.1	-	0.0	0.2	-	63.7	56.3	7.4
28	1 003.5	536.2	150.3	150.2	0.1	-	0.0	0.2	-	65.3	57.6	7.6
2005 Nov 4	998.6	539.7	149.1	148.9	0.1	-	0.0	0.2	-	56.3	48.9	7.4
11	998.3	538.9	152.5	152.4	0.0	-	0.0	0.2	-	53.9	46.3	7.6
18	999.1	537.7	158.2	158.2	0.0	-	-	0.2	-	48.2	40.5	7.7
25	1 017.2	538.2	153.5	153.5	0.1	-	0.0	0.2	-	70.2	62.6	7.6
Dec 2	1 013.5	547.9	158.3	158.0	0.3	-	-	0.2	-	50.8	42.9	7.9
9	1 041.8	554.6	154.1	154.0	0.0	-	-	0.3	-	76.5	68.9	7.7
16	1 016.9	558.6	158.4	158.3	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	42.4	34.5	7.9
23	1 019.7	568.0	150.7	150.7	0.0	-	-	0.2	-	43.5	35.6	7.9
30	5 1 038.2	565.2	155.5	155.3	0.3	-	-	0.2	-	41.8	34.2	7.6
2006 Jan 6	1 038.6	560.3	153.1	153.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.2	-	49.5	42.0	7.5
13	1 033.3	553.8	152.8	152.8	0.0	-	0.0	0.2	-	50.4	42.8	7.6
20	1 051.2	549.4	155.9	155.9	0.0	-	0.0	0.2	-	68.1	60.3	7.8
27	1 055.2	546.7	160.0	159.9	0.1	-	0.0	0.2	-	72.1	64.6	7.5
Feb 3	1 030.4	550.6	151.0	151.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.2	-	51.9	44.3	7.6
10	1 035.4	550.3	159.5	159.5	0.0	-	0.0	0.2	-	49.5	42.1	7.4
17	1 039.3	549.4	156.6	156.6	0.0	-	0.0	0.2	-	55.5	48.0	7.5
24	1 062.7	550.2	159.8	159.2	0.6	-	-	0.2	-	74.5	67.0	7.4
Mar 3	1 055.8	555.2	159.0	158.9	0.0	-	0.0	0.2	-	64.5	56.8	7.6
10	1 052.3	555.5	159.7	159.7	0.0	-	-	0.2	-	60.0	52.1	7.8
Deutsche Bundesbank												
2004 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
Sep	5 325.0	145.0	38.8	38.7	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.4
Oct	324.6	146.2	37.4	37.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.0	0.5
Nov	329.2	147.3	41.9	41.7	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.0	0.4
Dec	5 344.1	153.7	46.3	46.3	0.0	-	-	0.2	-	0.4	0.0	0.4
2006 Jan	338.9	148.8	45.4	45.4	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.0	0.4
Feb	335.1	149.9	38.5	38.5	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.0	0.6

* 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												
9.9	0.3	8.9	8.9	—	5.9	56.6	—	92.3	58.3	2005 July 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		
10.7	0.2	7.2	7.2	—	5.9	59.2	—	92.3	58.4	9		
10.6	0.3	7.7	7.7	—	5.9	60.1	—	92.3	58.4	16		
10.3	0.3	9.5	9.5	—	5.9	60.0	—	92.3	58.4	23		
11.1	0.2	10.4	10.4	—	5.9	5	62.3	5	103.7	58.4	30	
10.6	0.2	10.9	10.9	—	5.9	62.2	—	103.7	58.4	Oct 7		
10.8	0.3	9.3	9.3	—	5.9	62.2	—	103.7	58.4	14		
10.9	0.2	10.4	10.4	—	5.9	62.4	—	103.7	58.4	21		
11.2	0.2	9.8	9.8	—	5.9	62.3	—	103.7	58.4	28		
11.4	0.6	9.9	9.9	—	5.9	63.5	—	103.7	58.4	2005 Nov 4		
11.5	0.3	8.9	8.9	—	5.9	64.1	—	103.7	58.4	11		
11.3	0.3	9.3	9.3	—	5.9	65.9	—	103.7	58.4	18		
11.4	0.3	9.3	9.3	—	5.9	66.1	—	103.7	58.4	25		
12.0	0.5	8.6	8.6	—	5.9	67.2	—	103.7	58.4	Dec 2		
12.1	0.4	8.5	8.5	—	5.9	67.3	—	103.7	58.4	9		
12.1	0.4	8.4	8.4	—	5.9	68.4	—	103.7	58.4	16		
12.4	0.5	8.4	8.4	—	5.9	68.0	—	103.7	58.4	23		
13.2	0.4	8.4	8.4	—	5.9	5	70.0	5	119.1	58.4	30	
12.6	0.4	10.1	10.1	—	5.9	69.0	—	119.1	58.4	2006 Jan 6		
12.5	0.3	11.0	11.0	—	5.9	68.8	—	119.1	58.4	13		
12.7	0.3	12.3	12.3	—	5.9	67.9	—	119.1	59.3	20		
12.8	0.3	10.7	10.7	—	5.9	68.2	—	119.1	59.4	27		
12.8	0.2	10.8	10.8	—	5.9	68.5	—	119.1	59.3	Feb 3		
12.6	0.2	10.3	10.3	—	5.9	68.4	—	119.1	59.3	10		
12.6	0.2	9.9	9.9	—	5.9	67.9	—	119.1	61.9	17		
13.2	0.2	10.2	10.2	—	5.9	67.5	—	119.1	62.0	24		
13.1	0.2	9.8	9.8	—	5.9	66.9	—	119.1	62.0	Mar 3		
13.2	0.3	10.3	10.3	—	5.9	66.1	—	119.1	62.0	10		
Deutsche Bundesbank												
6.2	0.0	3.4	3.4	—	1.5	10.9	52.3	32.2	5.0	2004 Apr		
5.8	0.0	2.7	2.7	—	1.5	11.5	53.3	32.2	5.0	May		
5.6	0.0	3.4	3.4	—	1.5	32.2	53.9	5	29.3	5.0	June	
5.9	0.0	2.6	2.6	—	1.5	30.3	55.6	29.3	5.0	July		
5.8	0.0	2.0	2.0	—	1.5	15.2	58.6	29.3	5.0	Aug		
5.6	0.0	2.0	2.0	—	1.4	12.0	60.9	29.6	5.0	Sep		
5.9	0.0	1.3	1.3	—	1.4	24.1	62.3	29.6	5.0	Oct		
5.6	0.0	1.5	1.5	—	1.4	13.9	63.1	29.6	5.0	Nov		
5.9	0.0	2.0	2.0	—	1.4	5	9.7	63.4	5	27.8	5.0	Dec
3.5	0.0	2.7	2.7	—	1.4	9.5	64.5	27.8	5.0	2005 Jan		
3.4	0.0	2.1	2.1	—	1.4	21.0	65.8	27.8	5.0	Feb		
3.2	0.0	3.1	3.1	—	1.4	9.4	67.9	5	30.1	5.0	Mar	
3.4	0.0	2.7	2.7	—	1.4	9.5	68.8	30.1	5.0	Apr		
3.5	0.0	2.6	2.6	—	1.4	9.6	71.3	30.1	5.0	May		
3.3	0.0	2.5	2.5	—	1.5	13.0	72.0	5	35.9	5.0	June	
3.5	0.0	3.0	3.0	—	1.5	10.8	72.6	35.9	5.0	July		
3.4	0.0	2.1	2.1	—	1.5	10.5	74.1	35.9	5.0	Aug		
3.5	0.0	4.1	4.1	—	1.5	11.0	76.4	5	39.2	5.0	Sep	
3.4	0.0	4.0	4.0	—	1.5	11.0	76.5	39.2	5.0	Oct		
3.4	0.0	2.9	2.9	—	1.5	11.2	76.4	39.2	5.0	Nov		
3.4	0.0	2.8	2.8	—	1.5	11.3	75.1	5	44.3	5.0	Dec	
3.4	0.0	3.0	3.0	—	1.5	11.5	75.8	44.3	5.0	2006 Jan		
3.5	0.0	2.1	2.1	—	1.5	12.0	77.8	44.3	5.0	Feb		

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	Securities issued by banks	Total	Loans	Securities issued by banks		Total	Total	Enterprises and households	Loans
End of year or month													
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
2005	6,859.4	15.3	2,276.0	1,762.5	1,148.4	614.1	513.5	356.3	157.2	3,407.6	3,085.2	2,504.6	2,226.3
2004 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	1,757.1	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	647.8	484.3	342.6	141.7	3,395.6	3,082.2	2,488.3	2,224.4
Aug	6,849.5	13.5	2,270.8	1,787.5	1,143.7	643.8	483.3	338.5	144.8	3,397.7	3,085.8	2,491.0	2,225.3
Sep	6,873.8	14.0	2,271.5	1,770.2	1,129.9	640.3	501.3	353.7	147.6	3,403.1	3,089.8	2,505.3	2,238.3
Oct	6,888.8	14.1	2,270.7	1,754.8	1,123.5	631.3	515.9	368.7	147.2	3,412.5	3,098.7	2,512.0	2,244.5
Nov	6,924.1	13.3	2,287.0	1,760.4	1,133.3	627.1	526.6	373.7	152.9	3,417.1	3,093.2	2,510.3	2,240.3
Dec	6,859.4	15.3	2,276.0	1,762.5	1,148.4	614.1	513.5	356.3	157.2	3,407.6	3,085.2	2,504.6	2,226.3
2006 Jan	6,940.6	13.3	2,275.5	1,739.3	1,128.6	610.7	536.2	374.0	162.3	3,458.6	3,123.7	2,542.6	2,251.5
Changes ¹													
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	158.8	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
2005	197.2	0.1	101.8	13.2	25.7	- 12.5	88.6	50.5	38.1	59.7	14.2	37.2	15.5
2004 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	22.1	0.4	2.9	10.0	8.8	- 1.2	- 7.0	- 5.9	- 1.1	3.9	10.0	7.0	2.7
Aug	- 19.9	- 0.5	- 11.3	- 10.5	- 6.2	- 4.3	- 0.9	- 3.6	2.7	2.8	4.3	3.4	1.3
Sep	20.2	0.5	0.7	- 17.3	- 13.8	- 3.5	18.0	15.2	2.8	5.1	4.0	14.0	12.8
Oct	14.7	0.1	- 0.8	- 15.4	- 6.4	- 9.0	14.6	15.1	- 0.5	10.3	9.6	7.4	6.8
Nov	29.4	- 0.8	16.6	5.9	9.8	- 3.8	10.7	4.9	5.7	4.2	- 5.7	- 1.8	- 4.0
Dec	- 64.0	2.0	- 10.8	2.3	15.2	- 12.9	- 13.1	- 17.4	4.3	- 7.7	- 6.1	- 3.9	- 11.8
2006 Jan	53.3	- 2.1	- 4.5	- 22.4	- 19.8	- 2.5	17.9	14.2	3.7	37.0	24.4	23.9	11.4

* This table serves to supplement the "Overall monetary survey" in section II. Unlike the other tables in section IV, this table includes – in addition to

the figures reported by banks (including building and loan associations) – data from money market funds. — 1 Statistical breaks have been eliminated

IV Banks

euro area										Claims on non-euro-area residents		Other assets	Period
										to non-banks in other member states			
General government				Total	Enterprises and households		General government			Total	of which Loans		
Secur-ities	Total	Loans	Secur-ities 2		Total	of which Loans	Total	Loans 3	Secur-ities				
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
278.2	580.7	408.7	171.9	322.4	169.1	65.0	153.3	30.7	122.6	993.8	796.8	166.7	2005
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	2004 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	165.1	July
265.8	594.8	417.0	177.8	311.9	157.7	62.9	154.2	31.1	123.0	1,002.5	815.7	164.9	Aug
267.0	584.6	410.7	173.9	313.2	161.0	65.5	152.2	32.6	119.6	1,020.0	829.8	165.2	Sep
267.5	586.7	413.2	173.6	313.8	164.6	67.0	149.2	31.7	117.5	1,023.2	832.3	168.2	Oct
270.0	582.9	406.9	176.0	324.0	168.5	67.7	155.4	30.2	125.2	1,031.7	837.8	174.9	Nov
278.2	580.7	408.7	171.9	322.4	169.1	65.0	153.3	30.7	122.6	993.8	796.8	166.7	Dec
291.0	581.1	409.8	171.3	334.9	174.4	69.9	160.5	31.6	128.9	1,030.5	831.4	162.8	2006 Jan
Changes 1													
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
21.7	- 23.0	- 14.3	- 8.6	45.5	27.4	2.1	18.2	4.6	13.5	57.7	31.6	- 22.2	2005
- 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	2004 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	- 6.1	- 4.1	- 4.2	- 2.0	- 1.2	- 3.2	15.0	16.9	- 0.2	July
2.1	0.9	- 1.9	2.8	- 1.5	- 0.8	- 1.0	- 0.7	- 1.3	0.5	- 10.2	- 12.8	- 0.7	Aug
1.2	- 10.0	- 6.2	- 3.9	1.2	3.1	2.4	- 2.0	1.4	- 3.4	14.3	11.1	- 0.4	Sep
0.6	2.2	2.5	- 0.3	0.7	3.6	1.6	- 2.9	- 0.9	- 2.0	3.1	2.3	1.9	Oct
2.2	- 3.9	- 6.3	2.4	9.9	3.8	0.5	6.1	- 1.5	7.6	3.2	0.7	6.3	Nov
7.9	- 2.2	1.9	- 4.0	- 1.6	0.6	- 2.7	- 2.1	0.4	- 2.6	- 37.4	- 40.5	- 10.2	Dec
12.6	0.4	0.9	- 0.4	12.7	5.1	4.6	7.6	1.1	6.5	28.7	27.2	- 5.9	2006 Jan

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													
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
2005	6,859.4	1,569.6	1,300.8	268.8	2,329.1	2,225.4	715.8	906.2	233.4	603.4	519.1	62.2	9.6
2004 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
Aug	6,849.5	1,557.4	1,290.4	267.0	2,290.1	2,188.2	697.1	890.7	221.6	600.4	515.0	60.2	11.0
Sep	6,873.8	1,553.7	1,290.8	262.9	2,296.1	2,192.6	703.0	890.7	221.8	598.9	515.0	61.5	12.4
Oct	6,888.8	1,553.0	1,276.7	276.3	2,298.0	2,196.8	706.7	892.9	223.8	597.2	513.9	60.3	11.6
Nov	6,924.1	1,546.0	1,273.1	272.9	2,315.2	2,213.4	722.5	894.9	224.6	596.0	512.5	61.2	11.5
Dec	6,859.4	1,569.6	1,300.8	268.8	2,329.1	2,225.4	715.8	906.2	233.4	603.4	519.1	62.2	9.6
2006 Jan	6,940.6	1,589.6	1,306.9	282.7	2,334.1	2,227.0	716.1	908.1	233.7	602.8	517.9	63.4	11.8
Changes ¹													
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
2005	197.2	32.8	26.9	5.9	65.0	75.5	69.4	7.3	- 6.9	- 1.2	2.9	- 8.0	0.5
2004 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	0.2	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	22.1	4.3	10.2	- 6.0	3.0	6.2	3.4	3.6	2.2	- 0.8	- 0.1	- 3.6	- 2.8
Aug	- 19.9	- 23.2	- 21.0	- 2.3	1.0	2.3	2.3	1.5	0.8	- 1.5	- 0.5	- 0.8	- 0.6
Sep	20.2	- 4.4	0.2	- 4.5	5.8	4.2	5.8	- 0.1	0.2	- 1.5	0.1	1.2	1.4
Oct	14.7	- 0.9	- 14.2	- 13.3	1.9	4.2	4.2	1.6	1.5	- 1.6	- 1.1	- 1.2	- 0.8
Nov	29.4	- 8.2	- 4.1	- 4.1	16.9	16.4	15.7	1.9	0.7	- 1.2	- 1.4	0.8	- 0.1
Dec	- 64.0	23.8	27.8	- 4.0	13.9	12.0	- 6.6	11.3	8.8	7.4	6.6	1.0	- 1.9
2006 Jan	53.3	15.8	2.2	13.6	4.9	1.6	0.3	1.9	0.3	- 0.6	- 1.3	1.3	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

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													
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
50.2	9.8	2.4	2.0	41.6	38.8	19.5	31.7	1,611.9	113.8	626.2	346.8	324.5	2005
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	2004 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	1,640.1	116.2	645.0	346.2	307.9	July
46.8	7.7	2.4	2.0	41.6	40.5	30.6	35.8	1,639.6	118.1	640.3	344.0	311.6	Aug
46.6	7.6	2.4	2.0	42.1	40.8	28.0	35.6	1,637.1	117.9	657.6	344.2	321.5	Sep
46.3	8.3	2.4	2.0	40.9	39.7	32.3	32.8	1,634.0	116.2	662.6	346.8	329.3	Oct
47.3	8.4	2.4	2.0	40.7	38.7	33.2	31.8	1,631.2	113.8	679.3	348.6	338.8	Nov
50.2	9.8	2.4	2.0	41.6	38.8	19.5	31.7	1,611.9	113.8	626.2	346.8	324.5	Dec
49.3	9.6	2.4	2.0	43.6	40.4	27.4	31.2	1,617.4	112.1	646.3	369.7	324.9	2006 Jan
Changes ¹													
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
- 7.7	- 0.4	- 0.9	- 0.7	- 2.5	- 3.0	4.7	0.2	39.3	- 9.4	22.4	14.4	18.5	2005
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	2004 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	1.5	- 2.1	10.0	- 2.5	0.8	July
- 0.2	0.3	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.4	- 1.2	3.9	0.1	0.0	1.9	- 3.6	- 2.1	4.0	Aug
- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	0.5	0.3	- 2.6	- 0.2	- 3.9	- 0.2	15.1	0.0	10.5	Sep
- 0.3	0.7	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 1.1	- 1.1	4.3	- 2.9	- 3.2	- 1.6	4.7	2.6	8.1	Oct
0.9	0.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.3	- 1.0	0.9	- 1.0	- 4.7	- 2.7	13.1	1.5	10.8	Nov
2.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	- 13.6	- 0.1	- 19.1	- 0.1	- 52.6	- 1.7	- 14.8	Dec
- 0.9	- 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.0	2.0	1.7	7.9	- 0.5	0.2	- 2.5	19.3	5.4	0.4	2006 Jan

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 Aug	2,110	6,890.4	53.3	2,735.2	1,956.1	762.2	3,693.0	457.6	2,568.8	2.9	656.9	143.5	265.5
Sep	2,098	6,913.3	54.7	2,751.1	1,970.1	763.3	3,698.8	465.0	2,572.6	2.8	651.9	144.5	264.3
Oct	2,089	6,931.0	52.0	2,758.4	1,986.3	755.2	3,710.2	476.4	2,571.3	2.8	649.9	144.5	265.9
Nov	2,088	6,967.7	55.5	2,766.7	1,992.8	757.7	3,728.0	468.8	2,578.7	2.7	666.3	145.1	272.5
Dec	2,089	6,903.2	63.3	2,723.3	1,956.8	753.9	3,707.1	437.2	2,582.9	2.9	672.4	145.7	263.8
2006 Jan	2,082	6,981.2	58.8	2,742.5	1,974.9	753.4	3,773.7	474.4	2,595.3	2.7	689.0	149.6	256.6
Commercial banks ⁵													
2005 Dec	252	1,933.2	23.6	758.0	624.3	131.8	984.3	241.5	557.6	1.5	173.2	74.9	92.4
2006 Jan	250	1,981.6	18.9	776.0	642.0	131.4	1,013.6	263.1	554.3	1.4	184.6	78.8	94.3
Big banks ⁶													
2005 Dec	5	1,226.9	11.3	483.4	411.7	70.3	604.6	161.6	307.2	1.3	125.5	63.5	64.1
2006 Jan	5	1,265.1	9.8	493.9	421.3	70.5	628.9	180.6	305.2	1.2	133.2	66.9	65.7
Regional banks and other commercial banks													
2005 Dec	158	602.9	11.3	221.9	163.3	58.2	333.6	58.2	227.0	0.2	46.7	11.3	24.9
2006 Jan	158	603.2	8.2	219.3	160.9	58.0	338.7	62.1	227.5	0.2	47.5	11.9	25.1
Branches of foreign banks													
2005 Dec	89	103.3	1.1	52.7	49.3	3.4	46.1	21.6	23.4	0.0	1.0	0.1	3.4
2006 Jan	87	113.3	0.8	62.8	59.8	3.0	46.0	20.5	21.6	0.0	3.9	0.1	3.6
Landesbanken													
2005 Dec	12	1,365.0	5.0	763.7	589.8	166.4	528.5	59.7	376.6	0.3	91.2	26.9	41.0
2006 Jan	12	1,368.4	3.9	752.6	578.7	165.6	543.8	74.0	374.4	0.3	93.7	26.1	41.9
Savings banks													
2005 Dec	463	1,014.0	20.2	239.4	87.8	151.0	716.7	65.3	546.4	0.6	104.2	15.8	21.9
2006 Jan	458	1,000.5	19.7	227.1	78.0	148.6	717.1	65.0	546.3	0.6	105.2	15.8	20.8
Regional institutions of credit cooperatives													
2005 Dec	2	223.7	0.2	153.4	103.0	49.1	50.8	10.7	19.3	0.0	20.7	12.3	7.0
2006 Jan	2	222.0	0.8	147.9	97.9	49.0	53.7	12.7	19.0	0.0	21.7	12.4	7.2
Credit cooperatives													
2005 Dec	1,294	591.9	12.7	151.3	65.0	85.1	401.1	37.8	316.0	0.3	46.8	9.1	17.6
2006 Jan	1,294	586.6	12.6	145.9	60.0	84.5	401.7	37.3	316.2	0.3	47.6	9.1	17.3
Mortgage banks													
2005 Dec	24	886.8	0.8	241.8	147.0	94.8	619.6	12.0	459.7	-	147.9	0.8	23.7
2006 Jan	24	900.5	2.2	253.2	156.0	97.1	621.7	12.3	460.9	-	148.5	1.3	22.1
Building and loan associations													
2005 Dec	26	192.4	0.1	51.8	38.2	13.6	121.7	1.6	102.8	.	17.2	0.4	18.5
2006 Jan	26	191.2	0.1	51.6	38.0	13.6	120.9	1.3	102.6	.	17.0	0.4	18.3
Special purpose banks													
2005 Dec	16	696.2	0.6	363.9	301.8	61.9	284.3	8.5	204.6	-	71.1	5.6	41.7
2006 Jan	16	730.5	0.8	388.2	324.3	63.7	301.2	8.8	221.4	-	70.8	5.7	34.6
Memo item: Foreign banks ⁷													
2005 Dec	130	726.8	9.2	262.5	203.5	58.7	419.5	61.4	275.4	0.4	82.1	11.2	24.4
2006 Jan	130	732.9	5.8	270.1	211.3	58.2	420.5	62.9	272.3	0.4	84.7	12.2	24.2
of which: Banks majority-owned by foreign banks ⁸													
2005 Dec	41	623.5	8.1	209.8	154.2	55.3	373.4	39.8	252.0	0.4	81.1	11.1	21.0
2006 Jan	43	619.6	5.0	207.3	151.4	55.2	374.5	42.4	250.7	0.4	80.8	12.1	20.6

* 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		Total	of which At three months' notice						
				for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year ¹									
All categories of banks														
1,945.1	271.8	1,673.3	2,574.0	759.7	339.1	765.4	107.7	608.9	521.8	100.7	1,684.7	296.9	389.6	2005 Aug
1,945.9	267.5	1,678.3	2,590.0	772.6	345.1	764.9	115.5	607.4	521.9	100.0	1,681.7	297.8	397.9	2005 Sep
1,957.1	263.7	1,693.3	2,589.0	773.5	348.3	761.9	117.7	605.6	520.7	99.7	1,681.4	297.7	405.8	2005 Oct
1,954.0	276.5	1,677.4	2,619.9	805.7	350.4	760.1	128.9	604.4	519.3	99.3	1,676.3	301.9	415.5	2005 Nov
1,951.7	223.4	1,728.2	2,593.1	779.0	343.7	759.2	105.3	611.9	526.0	99.3	1,654.6	302.7	401.1	2005 Dec
1,972.4	262.1	1,710.2	2,625.2	804.1	349.7	761.0	131.5	611.2	524.7	99.2	1,663.2	322.5	397.8	2006 Jan
Commercial banks⁵														
726.2	111.8	614.3	752.6	361.9	169.2	110.4	87.5	102.3	94.2	8.8	215.3	94.2	144.9	2005 Dec
733.0	146.3	586.7	787.4	390.1	176.2	110.7	115.3	101.7	93.6	8.8	214.6	94.5	152.1	2006 Jan
Big banks⁶														
466.1	75.2	390.8	455.4	184.1	126.8	75.3	82.8	68.8	67.0	0.3	156.3	52.1	97.1	2005 Dec
472.5	103.8	368.7	482.3	206.1	132.2	75.3	110.4	68.4	66.5	0.3	154.8	52.2	103.3	2006 Jan
Regional banks and other commercial banks														
182.8	23.9	158.9	278.3	166.2	36.9	33.5	4.7	33.4	27.2	8.4	59.1	39.0	43.7	2005 Dec
176.4	25.8	150.6	284.3	170.1	38.5	33.9	4.8	33.3	27.1	8.5	59.8	39.0	43.7	2006 Jan
Branches of foreign banks														
77.3	12.7	64.6	18.9	11.6	5.6	1.6	–	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.0	4.1	2005 Dec
84.1	16.7	67.4	20.8	13.8	5.4	1.6	–	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.2	5.1	2006 Jan
Landesbanken														
451.6	52.4	399.2	330.7	52.8	47.7	212.8	11.4	16.8	16.0	0.6	464.6	60.4	57.7	2005 Dec
454.4	59.4	395.0	333.6	56.8	47.8	211.6	10.1	16.8	16.0	0.6	461.2	60.5	58.6	2006 Jan
Savings banks														
225.7	7.6	218.1	649.4	214.0	48.7	12.3	–	308.1	255.6	66.4	42.2	49.7	46.8	2005 Dec
219.6	5.8	213.9	644.9	209.6	48.2	12.4	–	308.4	255.2	66.3	42.1	49.8	44.1	2006 Jan
Regional institutions of credit cooperatives														
135.4	37.9	97.5	34.9	7.1	9.4	17.2	6.5	–	–	1.2	32.2	10.5	10.8	2005 Dec
132.0	33.7	98.2	35.1	6.3	9.9	17.8	5.6	–	–	1.2	33.3	10.5	11.0	2006 Jan
Credit cooperatives														
77.9	3.0	74.9	422.8	137.6	54.3	25.7	–	183.4	159.0	21.8	30.4	32.7	28.1	2005 Dec
77.0	2.5	74.5	419.1	136.2	52.4	25.7	–	183.1	158.6	21.8	31.0	32.9	26.6	2006 Jan
Mortgage banks														
166.5	3.6	162.9	161.1	2.6	4.4	153.1	–	1.0	0.9	0.1	506.8	22.2	30.1	2005 Dec
176.1	8.0	168.1	162.4	2.4	4.7	154.3	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.1	510.4	24.8	26.7	2006 Jan
Building and loan associations														
29.0	1.7	27.3	125.1	0.4	1.0	123.0	–	0.4	0.4	0.3	5.6	7.4	25.3	2005 Dec
28.1	1.9	26.2	125.5	0.4	1.0	123.4	–	0.4	0.4	0.3	4.8	7.3	25.5	2006 Jan
Special purpose banks														
139.3	5.4	133.9	116.5	2.7	9.0	104.6	–	–	–	0.2	357.3	25.5	57.5	2005 Dec
152.1	4.4	147.7	117.3	2.4	9.6	105.1	–	–	–	0.2	365.8	42.1	53.2	2006 Jan
Memo item: Foreign banks⁷														
237.5	37.1	200.4	252.4	134.7	29.0	62.1	4.3	23.2	22.9	3.5	160.7	28.9	47.4	2005 Dec
237.0	42.4	194.5	259.1	139.9	29.9	62.5	3.4	22.9	22.5	4.0	159.7	29.2	47.9	2006 Jan
of which: Banks majority-owned by foreign banks⁸														
160.1	24.4	135.7	233.5	123.0	23.4	60.5	4.3	23.2	22.9	3.4	160.7	25.8	43.3	2005 Dec
152.8	25.7	127.1	238.3	126.0	24.5	61.0	3.4	22.9	22.5	3.9	159.7	26.0	42.8	2006 Jan

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) 3,6					
			Total	Credit balances and loans	Bills 4	Negotiable money market paper issued by banks	Securities issued by banks	Memo item Fiduciary loans 5	Total	Loans	Bills 4	Treasury bills and negotiable money market paper issued by non-banks	Securities issued by non-banks 7
End of year or month *													
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
2005	15.1	47.9	1,684.5	1,096.8	0.0	6.7	580.9	2.1	2,995.1	2,632.7	2.4	2.4	357.6
2004 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
Aug	13.0	39.7	1,712.2	1,095.9	0.0	9.8	606.5	2.1	3,001.1	2,639.8	2.4	2.0	356.9
Sep	13.6	40.7	1,693.9	1,081.2	0.1	10.5	602.2	2.1	3,004.7	2,646.6	2.3	1.1	354.5
Oct	13.7	37.7	1,684.9	1,081.2	0.0	9.9	593.8	2.1	3,012.9	2,655.3	2.4	4.2	351.0
Nov	12.8	42.1	1,687.2	1,087.7	0.0	9.8	589.7	2.1	3,004.8	2,644.9	2.3	3.5	354.0
Dec	15.1	47.9	1,684.5	1,096.8	0.0	6.7	580.9	2.1	2,995.1	2,632.7	2.4	2.4	357.6
2006 Jan	13.0	45.5	1,663.2	1,079.7	0.0	8.1	575.4	2.0	3,032.1	2,659.1	2.3	2.7	368.1
Changes *													
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
2005	+ 0.2	+ 6.7	+ 8.4	+ 21.0	- 0.0	- 0.8	- 11.9	- 0.0	- 6.7	- 11.8	- 0.3	- 0.2	+ 6.6
2004 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
Aug	- 0.6	- 2.0	- 7.5	- 4.1	-	+ 1.1	- 4.5	+ 0.0	+ 3.1	- 1.0	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 4.3
Sep	+ 0.6	+ 1.0	- 18.3	- 14.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.8	- 4.3	- 0.0	+ 3.1	+ 6.4	- 0.1	- 0.8	- 2.3
Oct	+ 0.2	- 2.9	- 9.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.6	- 8.4	+ 0.0	+ 8.3	+ 8.6	+ 0.1	+ 3.1	- 3.5
Nov	- 0.9	+ 4.4	+ 2.3	+ 6.5	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 4.0	- 0.0	- 8.1	- 10.4	- 0.1	- 0.7	+ 3.1
Dec	+ 2.3	+ 5.8	- 2.8	+ 9.2	-	- 3.1	- 8.8	+ 0.0	- 9.7	- 12.2	+ 0.1	- 1.1	+ 3.6
2006 Jan	- 2.1	- 2.4	- 21.3	- 17.1	+ 0.0	+ 1.4	- 5.6	- 0.1	+ 19.5	+ 8.9	- 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 10.4

* See Table IV.2, footnote*; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions which appear in the following *Monthly Report*, are not specially marked. — 1 Up to December 1998, 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 5). — 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 From 1999, no longer included in loans or deposits (see also footnote 3). — 6 Up to December 1998, including loans to domestic building and loan associations. — 7 Excluding debt securities arising from the exchange of equalisation claims (see also footnote 8). — 8 Including debt securities arising from the exchange of equalisation claims. — 9 Including liabilities arising from registered debt securities, registered money market paper and non-negotiable bearer debt securities;

IV Banks

Equalisation claims 8	Memo item Fiduciary loans 5	Participating interests in domestic banks and enterprises	Deposits of domestic banks (MFIs) 3,9,10					Deposits of domestic non-banks (non-MFIs) 3,15					Period	
			Total	Sight deposits 11,12	Time deposits 12,13	Redis-counted bills 14	Memo item Fiduciary loans 5	Total	Sight de-positions 11	Time deposits 13,16	Savings de-positions 17	Bank savings bonds 18		Memo item Fiduciary loans 5
End of year or month *														
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
-	56.6	108.5	1,300.0	120.5	1,179.4	0.1	26.5	2,276.6	717.0	864.4	603.4	91.9	42.4	2005
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	2004 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
0.0	58.2	103.7	1,290.1	128.7	1,161.3	0.1	27.3	2,250.3	698.1	858.8	600.4	93.0	43.5	Aug
-	56.6	104.7	1,290.6	121.0	1,169.6	0.1	27.2	2,254.2	704.0	858.9	598.9	92.4	42.0	Sep
-	56.5	105.3	1,276.3	121.3	1,154.9	0.1	27.1	2,258.1	707.7	861.1	597.2	92.1	41.7	Oct
-	56.7	107.9	1,272.8	126.0	1,146.6	0.1	26.8	2,274.6	723.6	863.2	596.0	91.9	42.1	Nov
-	56.6	108.5	1,300.0	120.5	1,179.4	0.1	26.5	2,276.6	717.0	864.4	603.4	91.9	42.4	Dec
-	56.2	110.8	1,306.0	118.4	1,187.5	0.1	26.2	2,285.7	718.1	872.9	602.8	91.9	38.9	2006 Jan
Changes *														
- 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
- 1.0	- 4.9	+ 8.9	+ 28.9	+ 0.8	+ 28.0	+ 0.0	- 3.5	+ 76.6	+ 70.7	+ 12.4	- 1.2	- 5.4	- 1.2	2005
+ 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	2004 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
-	- 0.0	- 0.2	- 21.9	+ 6.8	- 28.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.4	+ 4.5	+ 2.4	+ 4.4	- 1.5	- 0.8	+ 0.0	Aug
- 0.0	- 1.6	+ 1.0	+ 0.5	- 7.7	+ 8.2	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 3.9	+ 5.9	+ 0.1	- 1.5	- 0.6	- 1.4	Sep
-	- 0.1	+ 0.6	- 14.3	+ 0.3	- 14.6	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 3.9	+ 4.1	+ 1.5	- 1.6	- 0.2	- 0.4	Oct
-	+ 0.3	+ 2.5	- 3.6	+ 4.7	- 8.3	+ 0.0	- 0.3	+ 16.5	+ 15.9	+ 2.0	- 1.2	- 0.3	+ 0.4	Nov
-	- 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 27.2	- 5.5	+ 32.7	+ 0.0	- 0.3	+ 2.0	- 6.6	+ 1.2	+ 7.4	- 0.0	+ 0.3	Dec
-	- 0.4	+ 2.3	+ 2.2	- 2.1	+ 4.3	- 0.0	- 0.3	+ 9.0	+ 1.1	+ 8.5	- 0.6	+ 0.0	- 3.6	2006 Jan

including subordinated liabilities. — 10 Up to December 1998, excluding liabilities to domestic building and loan associations and money market funds. — 11 Up to December 1998, including time deposits with terms of less than one month. — 12 Including liabilities arising from monetary policy operations with the Bundesbank. — 13 Up to December 1998, excluding time deposits with terms of less than one month. — 14 Own acceptances and promissory notes outstanding and, up to December 1998, including

endorsement liabilities arising from rediscounted bills. — 15 Up to December 1998, including liabilities to domestic building and loan associations and money market funds. — 16 Since the inclusion of building and loan associations in January 1999, including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see Table IV.12). — 17 Excluding deposits under savings and loan contracts (see also footnote 16). — 18 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	Lending to foreign banks (MFIs) ²								Lending to foreign non-banks (non-MFIs) ²					
	Cash in hand (non-euro-area banknotes and coins) ¹	Credit balances and loans, bills ³				Negotiable money market paper issued by banks	Securities issued by banks	Memo item Fiduciary loans ⁴	Total	Loans and bills ³			Treasury bills and negotiable money market paper issued by non-banks	Securities issued by non-banks
		Total	Total	Short-term	Medium and long-term					Total	Short-term	Medium and long-term		
End of year or month *														
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
2005	0.2	1,038.8	860.0	648.5	211.5	5.8	173.0	1.5	712.0	387.9	132.8	255.1	9.3	314.8
2004 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	137.7	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	153.4	1.4	689.8	389.2	145.4	243.8	3.4	297.2
Aug	0.5	1,023.0	860.2	668.5	191.7	7.0	155.8	1.5	691.9	387.1	144.0	243.0	4.8	300.0
Sep	0.4	1,057.2	889.0	690.2	198.8	7.1	161.1	1.5	694.1	391.4	142.7	248.7	5.4	297.4
Oct	0.4	1,073.5	905.2	704.2	201.0	6.9	161.4	1.5	697.3	392.8	144.1	248.7	5.5	298.9
Nov	0.5	1,079.5	905.2	707.3	197.9	6.3	167.9	1.5	723.2	403.0	150.0	253.0	7.9	312.3
Dec	0.2	1,038.8	860.0	648.5	211.5	5.8	173.0	1.5	712.0	387.9	132.8	255.1	9.3	314.8
2006 Jan	0.3	1,079.3	895.3	678.6	216.7	6.0	178.0	1.5	741.5	411.1	154.8	256.2	9.5	320.9
Changes *														
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
2005	+ 0.0	+ 127.3	+ 78.9	+ 26.3	+ 52.6	+ 2.9	+ 45.4	- 0.0	+ 59.4	+ 7.3	- 9.4	+ 16.7	- 1.8	+ 54.0
2004 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	+ 4.2	+ 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	- 2.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 4.5	+ 4.2	+ 0.3	- 0.6	- 3.5
Aug	+ 0.0	- 15.9	- 18.1	- 21.7	+ 3.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.8	+ 0.1	+ 3.1	- 0.4	- 1.1	+ 0.7	+ 1.4	+ 2.1
Sep	- 0.1	+ 32.2	+ 26.8	+ 20.3	+ 6.5	+ 0.1	+ 5.3	- 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.6	- 1.8	+ 4.5	+ 0.6	- 3.0
Oct	- 0.0	+ 16.4	+ 16.2	+ 14.1	+ 2.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3	- 0.0	+ 3.1	+ 1.3	+ 1.5	- 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Nov	+ 0.2	+ 3.1	- 2.7	+ 1.2	- 3.9	- 0.6	+ 6.4	+ 0.0	+ 22.7	+ 7.5	+ 5.1	+ 2.3	+ 2.4	+ 12.9
Dec	- 0.3	- 40.5	- 45.0	- 58.8	+ 13.7	- 0.5	+ 5.1	+ 0.0	- 11.0	- 14.8	- 17.1	+ 2.3	+ 1.3	+ 2.5
2006 Jan	+ 0.1	+ 35.3	+ 29.9	+ 32.9	- 3.0	+ 0.2	+ 5.2	- 0.0	+ 32.8	+ 25.5	+ 23.0	+ 2.5	+ 0.4	+ 6.8

* See Table IV.2, footnote*; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions, which appear in the following *Monthly Report*, are not specially marked. — 1 Up to December 1998, foreign

banknotes and coins. — 2 Up to December 1998, including fiduciary loans (see also footnote 4). — 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 4	Participating interests in foreign banks and enter- prises 5	Deposits of foreign banks (MFIs) 2						Deposits of foreign non-banks (non-MFIs) 2						Memo item Fiduciary loans 4	Period
		Total	Sight deposits 6	Time deposits (including bank savings bonds)			Total	Sight deposits 6	Time deposits (including savings deposits and bank savings bonds)			Memo item Fiduciary loans 4			
				Total 7	Short- term 7	Medium and long- term			Total 7	Short- term 7	Medium and long- term				
End of year or month *															
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	
10.6	37.2	651.7	102.9	548.8	420.4	128.4	0.6	316.4	62.0	254.4	119.4	135.0	1.2	2005	
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	2004 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	
10.7	39.8	655.0	143.1	511.9	385.9	126.0	0.7	323.7	61.7	262.0	115.5	146.5	1.0	Aug	
10.7	39.8	655.2	146.5	508.7	381.8	127.0	0.7	335.8	68.6	267.2	120.7	146.5	0.9	Sep	
10.6	39.2	680.8	142.4	538.4	410.2	128.2	0.6	330.9	65.8	265.0	122.5	142.6	1.3	Oct	
10.5	37.2	681.2	150.5	530.8	402.1	128.7	0.6	345.3	82.1	263.2	124.5	138.6	1.3	Nov	
10.6	37.2	651.7	102.9	548.8	420.4	128.4	0.6	316.4	62.0	254.4	119.4	135.0	1.2	Dec	
7.0	38.8	666.4	143.6	522.7	397.4	125.3	0.6	339.5	86.0	253.5	119.6	134.0	1.1	2006 Jan	
Changes *															
+ 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	
+ 0.8	- 3.5	+ 28.6	+ 12.6	+ 16.0	+ 4.9	+ 11.1	+ 0.1	- 4.9	+ 23.9	- 28.8	- 7.7	- 21.1	+ 0.4	2005	
- 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	2004 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	
+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	+ 1.4	- 0.7	- 1.1	+ 0.4	- 0.1	- 5.7	- 3.5	- 2.2	- 0.1	- 2.1	- 0.0	Aug	
+ 0.0	- 0.1	- 1.5	+ 3.0	- 4.5	- 5.2	+ 0.6	- 0.0	+ 11.1	+ 6.8	+ 4.3	+ 4.9	- 0.7	- 0.2	Sep	
- 0.1	- 0.6	+ 25.3	- 4.1	+ 29.4	+ 28.3	+ 1.2	- 0.1	- 5.0	- 2.9	- 2.2	+ 1.8	- 4.0	+ 0.4	Oct	
- 0.1	- 2.2	- 2.2	+ 7.6	- 9.8	- 9.7	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 12.9	+ 16.0	- 3.1	+ 1.6	- 4.7	+ 0.0	Nov	
+ 0.0	+ 0.1	- 29.1	- 47.5	+ 18.3	+ 18.6	- 0.2	- 0.0	- 28.6	- 20.1	- 8.6	- 5.0	- 3.5	- 0.0	Dec	
- 3.5	+ 1.3	+ 17.7	+ 40.9	- 23.2	- 20.6	- 2.6	- 0.0	+ 24.9	+ 24.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.9	- 0.2	- 0.1	2006 Jan	

4 From 1999, no longer included in loans and deposits (see also footnote 2). — 5 Up to December 1998, including working capital supplied to branches abroad. — 6 Up to December 1998, including time deposits with

terms of less than one month. — 7 Up to December 1998, excluding time deposits with terms of less than one month.

IV Banks

lending 2,5												Period
prises and households 1,2					to general government 2							
Loans			Securities 5	Memo item Fiduciary loans 8	Total	Loans			Securities 5,9	Equalisation claims 10	Memo item Fiduciary loans 8	
Total	Medium-term 6	Long-term 7				Total	Medium-term 6	Long-term 7				
End of year or month *												
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
1,953.4	194.7	1,758.8	187.9	52.1	544.1	374.4	32.9	341.4	169.7	-	4.5	2005
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	2004 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
1,946.0	195.4	1,750.6	180.2	52.3	556.5	379.8	33.1	346.6	176.7	0.0	5.9	Aug
1,945.4	195.1	1,750.3	181.5	52.0	551.5	378.4	33.2	345.3	173.0	-	4.6	Sep
1,947.5	194.3	1,753.2	181.0	51.9	545.1	375.1	33.1	342.0	169.9	-	4.6	Oct
1,952.2	195.1	1,757.1	181.4	52.2	546.1	373.4	32.1	341.3	172.7	-	4.5	Nov
1,953.4	194.7	1,758.8	187.9	52.1	544.1	374.4	32.9	341.4	169.7	-	4.5	Dec
1,969.5	193.0	1,776.5	199.0	51.8	538.6	369.6	31.8	337.8	169.0	-	4.4	2006 Jan
Changes *												
+ 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
+ 12.5	+ 1.7	+ 10.8	+ 14.3	- 3.0	- 22.1	- 13.4	+ 0.9	- 14.2	- 7.7	- 1.0	- 2.0	2005
+ 3.1	+ 0.8	+ 2.3	- 2.1	- 0.1	+ 4.2	- 0.9	- 0.2	- 0.7	+ 5.1	+ 0.0	- 0.0	2004 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
+ 4.6	+ 2.9	+ 1.7	+ 1.2	- 0.0	+ 2.0	- 1.2	+ 0.5	- 1.7	+ 3.2	-	- 0.0	Aug
- 0.7	- 0.5	- 0.3	+ 1.3	- 0.3	- 4.9	- 1.2	+ 0.2	- 1.4	- 3.7	- 0.0	- 1.3	Sep
+ 2.1	- 0.8	+ 2.9	- 0.5	- 0.1	- 6.4	- 3.3	- 0.1	- 3.3	- 3.1	-	- 0.1	Oct
+ 4.5	+ 0.8	+ 3.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	- 1.7	- 0.5	- 1.2	+ 2.7	-	- 0.0	Nov
+ 1.2	- 0.4	+ 1.6	+ 6.5	- 0.1	- 2.0	+ 0.9	+ 0.9	+ 0.1	- 2.9	-	- 0.0	Dec
- 1.2	- 1.7	+ 0.4	+ 11.1	- 0.3	- 5.7	- 5.0	- 1.2	- 3.8	- 0.7	-	- 0.1	2006 Jan

and long-term lending no longer possible. — 6 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. — 7 Up to December 1998, maturity or period of notice of four years and more; from

1999, of more than five years. — 8 From 1999, no longer included in lending (see also footnote 2). — 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.

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

€ billion

Lending to domestic enterprises and households (excluding holdings of negotiable money market paper and excluding securities portfolios) 1														
Period	of which													
	Total	Mortgage loans, total	Housing loans			Lending to enterprises and self-employed persons								
			Total	Mortgage loans secured by residential real estate	Other housing loans	Total	of which Housing loans	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply, mining 2	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade 3	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport, storage and communication	Financing institutions (excluding MFIs) and insurance corporations
Lending, total														
End of year or quarter *														
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 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
Sep	2,238.5	1,144.2	1,087.9	890.9	197.1	1,217.9	312.8	134.5	37.3	50.9	134.1	32.2	57.6	79.7
Dec	2,226.6	1,154.5	1,093.3	895.9	197.4	1,199.7	311.3	130.6	37.2	49.4	134.1	31.6	57.8	74.0
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 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
Sep	293.1	-	11.7	-	11.7	250.2	7.1	41.9	4.0	10.9	48.0	4.0	6.5	42.1
Dec	273.2	-	11.2	-	11.2	230.0	6.7	38.8	3.2	9.7	49.2	3.3	6.1	32.8
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 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
Sep	195.1	-	35.9	-	35.9	122.9	10.8	16.0	2.1	5.3	11.4	3.1	11.0	9.2
Dec	194.6	-	35.7	-	35.7	122.5	10.7	15.6	2.1	5.2	11.4	3.0	10.6	10.8
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 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
Sep	1,750.3	1,144.2	1,040.3	890.9	149.5	844.8	294.9	76.6	31.3	34.7	74.7	25.0	40.2	28.4
Dec	1,758.8	1,154.5	1,046.3	895.9	150.4	847.2	293.9	76.2	31.8	34.5	73.5	25.2	41.1	30.4
Lending, total														
Change during quarter *														
2004 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
Q3	+ 14.9	+ 5.8	+ 5.6	+ 5.6	- 0.1	+ 7.0	- 1.1	+ 1.1	+ 0.8	- 1.0	- 2.3	+ 0.6	- 0.5	+ 9.3
Q4	- 11.9	+ 5.4	+ 5.1	+ 4.7	+ 0.4	- 18.3	- 1.9	- 4.0	- 0.1	- 1.5	+ 0.0	- 0.6	+ 0.2	- 8.2
Short-term lending														
2004 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
Q3	+ 4.3	-	+ 0.0	-	+ 0.0	+ 4.0	+ 0.2	- 0.4	+ 0.5	- 0.5	- 2.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 7.0
Q4	- 19.7	-	- 0.4	-	- 0.4	- 20.0	- 0.4	- 3.1	- 0.8	- 1.3	+ 1.2	- 0.7	- 0.4	- 9.7
Medium-term lending														
2004 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
Q3	+ 4.0	-	- 0.0	-	- 0.0	+ 4.3	- 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.4	+ 1.2
Q4	- 0.5	-	- 0.2	-	- 0.2	- 0.4	- 0.2	- 0.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.4	+ 0.4
Long-term lending														
2004 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
Q3	+ 6.6	+ 5.8	+ 5.5	+ 5.6	- 0.1	- 1.3	- 1.3	- 0.7	+ 0.2	- 0.4	- 0.3	+ 0.4	- 0.3	+ 1.0
Q4	+ 8.3	+ 5.4	+ 5.7	+ 4.7	+ 1.0	+ 2.2	- 1.4	- 0.5	+ 0.5	- 0.2	- 1.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.9	+ 1.1

* Excluding lending by foreign branches. Breakdown of lending by building and loan associations by areas and sectors estimated. Statistical alterations have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are

always to be regarded as provisional; subsequent alterations, which will appear in the following *Monthly Report*, are not specially marked. —

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		Debit balances on wage, salary and pension accounts	Total	of which Housing loans	Period	
	Housing enterprises	Holding companies	Other real estate enterprises						Instalment loans ⁵						
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		
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	2004 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		
691.6	161.0	44.4	200.8	410.9	60.2	1,006.9	771.9	235.0	132.7	19.5	13.7	3.2	Sep		
685.0	160.3	40.6	199.3	407.5	60.6	1,012.9	778.9	234.0	130.1	18.8	14.1	3.1	Dec		
														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		
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	2004 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		
92.7	14.9	13.1	24.7	41.1	11.1	41.8	4.6	37.3	2.7	19.5	1.1	0.0	Sep		
86.9	14.1	10.3	23.9	40.1	10.6	41.8	4.5	37.3	2.6	18.8	1.4	0.0	Dec		
														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		
62.3	6.5	6.5	17.2	29.6	3.9	73.8	26.9	46.9	37.7	-	0.5	0.1	2004 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		
64.9	7.1	7.0	17.1	30.2	3.8	71.6	25.0	46.6	38.1	-	0.6	0.1	Sep		
63.7	7.3	6.5	15.9	29.8	3.8	71.5	25.0	46.5	37.2	-	0.7	0.1	Dec		
														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		
538.2	141.5	24.5	159.5	345.0	46.4	882.6	730.6	152.0	89.2	-	11.5	3.1	2004 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		
534.1	139.0	24.2	159.0	339.5	45.3	893.5	742.3	151.2	91.9	-	12.0	3.1	Sep		
534.4	138.9	23.8	159.6	337.6	46.2	899.6	749.4	150.2	90.3	-	12.0	3.1	Dec		
Change during quarter *														Lending, total	
- 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	2004 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		
+ 1.4	- 0.3	+ 2.8	- 0.7	- 2.0	- 0.7	+ 7.2	+ 6.6	+ 0.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.7	+ 0.1	Q3		
- 4.0	- 0.4	- 2.6	- 0.8	- 3.3	+ 0.8	+ 6.0	+ 7.1	- 1.1	- 1.6	- 0.7	+ 0.4	- 0.1	Q4		
														Short-term lending	
- 1.2	- 1.0	- 0.8	+ 0.1	- 1.4	- 1.0	- 0.7	- 0.1	- 0.6	+ 0.0	- 0.5	- 0.3	-	2004 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		
- 0.7	- 0.4	+ 2.4	- 1.1	- 1.1	- 0.4	+ 0.2	- 0.1	+ 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	Q3		
- 5.3	- 0.8	- 2.6	- 0.9	- 1.0	- 0.4	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.7	+ 0.3	- 0.0	Q4		
														Medium-term lending	
- 1.1	- 0.3	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.6	- 0.1	- 0.8	- 0.0	- 0.7	- 0.7	-	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	2004 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		
+ 3.4	+ 1.0	+ 0.8	+ 1.0	- 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.4	+ 0.0	- 0.4	- 0.5	-	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	Q3		
+ 0.0	+ 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 0.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.8	-	+ 0.1	- 0.0	Q4		
														Long-term lending	
- 0.2	- 0.9	- 0.3	+ 1.9	- 2.8	- 0.5	+ 4.6	+ 5.1	- 0.5	+ 0.2	-	+ 0.0	- 0.1	2004 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		
- 1.3	- 1.0	- 0.4	- 0.6	- 0.6	- 0.4	+ 7.4	+ 6.7	+ 0.7	+ 1.0	-	+ 0.6	+ 0.1	Q3		
+ 1.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	- 1.9	+ 1.2	+ 6.2	+ 7.2	- 1.0	- 0.7	-	- 0.1	- 0.1	Q4		

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 *	
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		
2005	2,276.6	717.0	864.4	231.3	633.1	8.2	624.9	603.4	91.9	42.4	31.6	12.6		
2005 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	225.3	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		
Aug	2,250.3	698.1	858.8	230.7	628.1	7.6	620.5	600.4	93.0	43.5	32.2	21.7		
Sep	2,254.2	704.0	858.9	231.4	627.5	7.7	619.8	598.9	92.4	42.0	32.1	21.0		
Oct	2,258.1	707.7	861.1	232.8	628.3	7.9	620.5	597.2	92.1	41.7	32.1	21.7		
Nov	2,274.6	723.6	863.2	232.8	630.3	8.0	622.3	596.0	91.9	42.1	31.9	22.6		
Dec	2,276.6	717.0	864.4	231.3	633.1	8.2	624.9	603.4	91.9	42.4	31.6	12.6		
2006 Jan	2,285.7	718.1	872.9	237.1	635.9	8.4	627.5	602.8	91.9	38.9	31.7	18.4		
													Changes *	
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		
2005	+ 76.6	+ 70.7	+ 12.4	- 3.9	+ 16.4	+ 0.4	+ 16.0	- 1.2	- 5.4	- 1.2	- 0.2	+ 2.4		
2005 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		
Aug	+ 4.5	+ 2.4	+ 4.4	+ 3.4	+ 1.0	- 0.0	+ 1.1	- 1.5	- 0.8	+ 0.0	- 0.2	+ 3.6		
Sep	+ 3.9	+ 5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	- 0.6	+ 0.1	- 0.7	- 1.5	- 0.6	- 1.4	- 0.1	- 0.7		
Oct	+ 3.9	+ 4.1	+ 1.5	+ 0.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	- 1.6	- 0.2	- 0.4	- 0.0	+ 0.7		
Nov	+ 16.5	+ 15.9	+ 2.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.8	- 1.2	- 0.3	+ 0.4	- 0.2	+ 0.9		
Dec	+ 2.0	- 6.6	+ 1.2	- 1.6	+ 2.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.6	+ 7.4	- 0.0	+ 0.3	- 0.2	- 10.0		
2006 Jan	+ 9.0	+ 1.1	+ 8.5	+ 5.8	+ 2.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.5	- 0.6	+ 0.0	- 3.6	- 0.1	+ 5.9		
Domestic government													End of year or month *	
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	-		
2005	103.7	21.0	78.7	31.7	47.0	0.5	46.5	2.4	1.5	32.3	1.0	-		
2005 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	-		
Aug	104.0	20.1	79.3	31.2	48.1	0.5	47.6	3.0	1.6	33.8	1.0	-		
Sep	103.3	19.1	79.6	32.6	47.1	0.5	46.5	3.1	1.5	32.4	1.0	-		
Oct	101.5	20.7	76.3	29.4	46.9	0.5	46.4	3.0	1.5	32.3	1.0	-		
Nov	102.0	21.5	76.3	29.2	47.1	0.5	46.6	2.7	1.5	32.2	1.0	-		
Dec	103.7	21.0	78.7	31.7	47.0	0.5	46.5	2.4	1.5	32.3	1.0	-		
2006 Jan	106.1	21.2	81.1	33.7	47.3	0.6	46.8	2.3	1.5	29.5	1.0	-		
													Changes *	
2004	- 1.9	- 1.0	- 1.5	+ 1.4	- 2.8	+ 0.4	- 3.2	+ 0.7	- 0.1	- 2.2	- 0.1	-		
2005	- 0.2	+ 3.9	- 3.8	+ 1.2	- 5.1	- 0.4	- 4.6	- 0.3	- 0.0	- 2.4	- 0.1	-		
2005 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	-		
Aug	- 0.0	+ 0.8	- 1.1	- 0.4	- 0.7	+ 0.0	- 0.7	+ 0.3	- 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1	-		
Sep	- 0.7	- 1.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.4	- 1.0	+ 0.0	- 1.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 1.3	-	-		
Oct	- 1.8	+ 1.6	- 3.3	- 3.1	- 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.2	- 0.0	-		
Nov	+ 0.5	+ 0.8	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	- 0.3	+ 0.0	- 0.0	-	-		
Dec	+ 1.6	- 0.5	+ 2.4	+ 2.5	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	-		
2006 Jan	+ 2.5	+ 0.2	+ 2.4	+ 2.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 2.7	+ 0.0	-		

* See Table IV.2, footnote *; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as

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

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

€ billion

Period	Deposits, total	Sight deposits	Time deposits 1,2					Savings deposits 3	Bank savings bonds 4	Memo item			
			Total	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year 2					Fiduciary loans	Subordinated liabilities (excluding negotiable debt securities)	Included in time deposits: liabilities arising from repos	
					Total	for up to and including 2 years	for more than 2 years						
Domestic enterprises and households												End of year or month *	
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	
2005	2,173.0	696.0	785.7	199.5	586.1	7.7	578.4	601.0	90.3	10.2	30.7	12.6	
2005 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	
Aug	2,146.3	678.0	779.5	199.5	580.0	7.1	572.9	597.4	91.4	9.7	31.2	21.7	
Sep	2,150.9	684.9	779.3	198.8	580.5	7.2	573.3	595.9	90.8	9.6	31.1	21.0	
Oct	2,156.6	687.0	784.8	203.3	581.5	7.4	574.1	594.2	90.6	9.4	31.1	21.7	
Nov	2,172.6	702.1	786.9	203.6	583.2	7.5	575.7	593.3	90.4	9.9	30.9	22.6	
Dec	2,173.0	696.0	785.7	199.5	586.1	7.7	578.4	601.0	90.3	10.2	30.7	12.6	
2006 Jan	2,179.6	696.8	791.9	203.3	588.6	7.8	580.7	600.5	90.3	9.3	30.7	18.4	
												Changes *	
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	
2005	+ 76.8	+ 66.8	+ 16.3	- 5.2	+ 21.4	+ 0.8	+ 20.6	- 0.9	- 5.4	+ 1.2	- 0.0	+ 2.4	
2005 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	
Aug	+ 4.6	+ 1.7	+ 5.5	+ 3.8	+ 1.7	- 0.0	+ 1.8	- 1.8	- 0.8	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 3.6	
Sep	+ 4.6	+ 6.9	- 0.3	- 0.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	- 1.5	- 0.6	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.7	
Oct	+ 5.7	+ 2.5	+ 4.9	+ 4.0	+ 0.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	- 1.5	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.0	+ 0.7	
Nov	+ 16.0	+ 15.1	+ 2.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.6	- 0.9	- 0.3	+ 0.5	- 0.2	+ 0.9	
Dec	+ 0.4	- 6.1	- 1.2	- 4.1	+ 2.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.7	+ 7.7	- 0.0	+ 0.3	- 0.2	- 10.0	
2006 Jan	+ 6.5	+ 0.9	+ 6.1	+ 3.8	+ 2.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.2	- 0.5	+ 0.0	- 0.8	- 0.1	+ 5.9	
of which: Domestic enterprises												End of year or month *	
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	
2005	809.9	233.2	550.8	108.7	442.0	2.4	439.6	5.0	21.0	9.7	19.4	12.6	
2005 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	799.3	226.0	545.9	108.3	437.5	2.1	435.4	5.5	22.0	9.3	19.8	18.1	
Aug	807.6	229.5	551.0	112.1	439.0	2.0	436.9	5.3	21.8	9.2	19.8	21.7	
Sep	812.0	234.5	550.6	111.1	439.4	2.1	437.4	5.4	21.6	9.1	19.7	21.0	
Oct	816.6	234.0	556.0	115.5	440.5	2.2	438.3	5.2	21.5	9.0	19.7	21.7	
Nov	821.6	237.6	557.7	115.8	441.9	2.3	439.6	5.1	21.3	9.4	19.5	22.6	
Dec	809.9	233.2	550.8	108.7	442.0	2.4	439.6	5.0	21.0	9.7	19.4	12.6	
2006 Jan	817.6	235.1	556.5	112.4	444.1	2.6	441.5	5.0	21.0	8.9	19.5	18.4	
												Changes *	
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	
2005	+ 46.7	+ 31.0	+ 16.4	- 1.5	+ 18.0	+ 0.7	+ 17.3	+ 0.1	- 0.8	+ 1.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.4	
2005 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	+ 6.6	+ 1.5	+ 4.9	+ 2.7	+ 2.2	+ 0.0	+ 2.1	+ 0.3	- 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	- 1.4	
Aug	+ 8.2	+ 3.4	+ 5.2	+ 3.7	+ 1.4	- 0.1	+ 1.5	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 3.6	
Sep	+ 4.4	+ 5.0	- 0.5	- 0.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.7	
Oct	+ 4.6	- 0.5	+ 5.3	+ 4.4	+ 0.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.9	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.7	
Nov	+ 5.0	+ 3.6	+ 1.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.3	- 0.1	- 0.2	+ 0.5	- 0.2	+ 0.9	
Dec	- 11.7	- 4.4	- 6.9	- 7.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 0.3	- 0.2	- 10.0	
2006 Jan	+ 7.6	+ 1.9	+ 5.7	+ 3.7	+ 2.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.8	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.9	+ 0.0	+ 5.9	

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					Total	by creditor group				
		Domestic households				Domestic non-profit institutions		Domestic households				
		Total	Self-employed persons	Employees	Other individuals			Total	Self-employed persons	Employees	Other individuals	
End of year or month *												
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	1,363.1	462.8	448.1	79.7	305.1	63.2	14.8	234.9	217.0	23.7	179.0	14.2
2005 Aug	1,338.7	448.5	433.7	76.9	295.5	61.3	14.8	228.5	211.0	23.2	173.7	14.1
Sep	1,338.9	450.4	435.1	76.1	296.8	62.2	15.3	228.7	211.0	23.1	173.8	14.1
Oct	1,340.0	453.0	438.2	78.5	297.6	62.1	14.8	228.8	211.8	23.2	174.7	13.9
Nov	1,351.0	464.5	449.4	79.1	306.7	63.6	15.1	229.2	212.2	23.2	175.2	13.8
Dec	1,363.1	462.8	448.1	79.7	305.1	63.2	14.8	234.9	217.0	23.7	179.0	14.2
2006 Jan	1,362.0	461.8	446.8	80.0	303.4	63.4	15.0	235.4	218.1	23.7	180.1	14.2
Changes *												
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	+ 30.1	+ 35.8	+ 34.2	+ 8.0	+ 21.5	+ 4.7	+ 1.6	- 0.2	+ 0.3	- 2.0	+ 4.1	- 1.8
2005 Aug	- 3.6	- 1.8	- 2.1	+ 0.7	- 2.6	- 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	- 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Sep	+ 0.2	+ 2.0	+ 1.5	- 0.8	+ 1.4	+ 0.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	- 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.0
Oct	+ 1.1	+ 3.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.4	+ 1.2	- 0.1	- 0.5	- 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	- 0.2
Nov	+ 11.0	+ 11.5	+ 11.2	+ 0.6	+ 9.1	+ 1.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	- 0.0	+ 0.5	- 0.1
Dec	+ 12.1	- 1.7	- 1.4	+ 0.5	- 1.6	- 0.3	- 0.3	+ 5.7	+ 4.8	+ 0.6	+ 3.9	+ 0.4
2006 Jan	- 1.1	- 1.1	- 1.3	+ 0.3	- 1.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.1	- 0.0	+ 1.1	+ 0.0

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

Report, are not specially marked. — 1 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 *															
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	103.7	38.8	1.3	7.9	29.6	0.0	12.9	16.3	3.9	2.5	9.9	0.1	19.1		
2005 Aug	104.0	40.5	1.1	8.2	31.2	0.0	12.9	17.9	3.8	4.1	9.9	0.2	20.5		
Sep	103.3	40.8	1.1	9.5	30.1	0.0	12.9	18.7	4.3	4.3	9.8	0.2	19.2		
Oct	101.5	39.7	1.1	8.7	29.9	0.0	13.0	18.5	4.8	3.7	9.8	0.2	19.0		
Nov	102.0	38.7	1.2	7.6	29.9	0.0	13.0	16.0	3.4	2.6	9.9	0.2	19.0		
Dec	103.7	38.8	1.3	7.9	29.6	0.0	12.9	16.3	3.9	2.5	9.9	0.1	19.1		
2006 Jan	106.1	40.4	2.1	8.5	29.8	0.0	10.2	17.4	4.0	3.5	9.8	0.1	19.1		
Changes *															
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	- 0.2	- 3.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.1	- 5.2	- 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 1.2	+ 1.2	+ 0.3	- 0.3	+ 0.0	- 2.4		
2005 Aug	- 0.0	- 1.2	+ 0.2	- 1.1	- 0.3	- 0.0	+ 0.1	- 1.1	- 0.8	- 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.0		
Sep	- 0.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.3	- 1.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 1.3		
Oct	- 1.8	- 1.1	+ 0.0	- 0.9	- 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2	+ 0.5	- 0.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.2		
Nov	+ 0.5	- 1.0	+ 0.1	- 1.0	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 2.5	- 1.4	- 1.1	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.0		
Dec	+ 1.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	- 0.3	-	- 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1		
2006 Jan	+ 2.5	+ 1.7	+ 0.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	- 2.7	+ 1.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.1	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.1		

* 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										
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	Period									
Domestic non-profit institutions	up to and including 1 year	more than 1 year ²		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	Period		
		Total	of which																	up to and including 2 years	more than 2 years
End of year or month *																					
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									
17.9	90.8	144.1	5.3	138.8	596.0	586.4	9.6	69.3	0.5	11.3	–	2005									
17.5	87.4	141.1	5.1	136.0	592.1	582.0	10.1	69.7	0.5	11.4	–	2005 Aug									
17.7	87.7	141.0	5.1	135.9	590.5	580.4	10.1	69.3	0.5	11.4	–	2005 Sep									
17.0	87.8	141.0	5.2	135.8	589.0	578.9	10.1	69.2	0.5	11.4	–	2005 Oct									
17.0	87.8	141.3	5.2	136.1	588.2	578.5	9.7	69.1	0.5	11.3	–	2005 Nov									
17.9	90.8	144.1	5.3	138.8	596.0	586.4	9.6	69.3	0.5	11.3	–	2005 Dec									
17.3	90.9	144.5	5.3	139.2	595.5	585.9	9.6	69.4	0.5	11.2	–	2006 Jan									
Changes *																					
– 0.5	– 12.3	+ 6.7	– 0.7	+ 7.4	+ 12.2	+ 12.0	+ 0.2	– 1.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	–	2004									
– 0.5	– 3.7	+ 3.5	+ 0.2	+ 3.3	– 1.0	– 1.1	+ 0.1	– 4.5	+ 0.2	– 0.3	–	2005									
+ 0.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	– 1.6	– 1.8	+ 0.2	– 0.6	+ 0.0	– 0.0	–	2005 Aug									
+ 0.2	+ 0.2	– 0.0	+ 0.0	– 0.1	– 1.6	– 1.6	– 0.0	– 0.4	+ 0.0	– 0.0	–	2005 Sep									
– 0.7	– 0.3	– 0.1	+ 0.1	– 0.2	– 1.5	– 1.5	+ 0.0	– 0.1	– 0.0	– 0.0	–	2005 Oct									
+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.4	– 0.8	– 0.4	– 0.4	– 0.1	+ 0.0	– 0.1	–	2005 Nov									
+ 0.9	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.1	+ 2.7	+ 7.8	+ 7.9	– 0.0	+ 0.2	– 0.0	– 0.0	–	2005 Dec									
– 0.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	– 0.0	+ 0.4	– 0.5	– 0.5	– 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	– 0.1	–	2006 Jan									

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						
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	Period
		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 *												
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
28.0	11.8	10.4	2.6	3.2	0.3	20.7	4.1	11.0	4.9	0.7	0.0	2005
27.4	11.5	10.0	2.4	3.5	0.3	18.2	3.7	8.9	4.6	0.9	0.0	2005 Aug
25.5	10.1	9.4	2.4	3.5	0.3	18.4	3.5	9.3	4.7	0.9	0.0	2005 Sep
24.9	10.0	8.9	2.4	3.5	0.3	18.5	4.7	8.2	4.7	0.8	0.0	2005 Oct
27.3	11.6	9.9	2.4	3.3	0.3	20.0	5.2	9.1	4.9	0.8	0.0	2005 Nov
28.0	11.8	10.4	2.6	3.2	0.3	20.7	4.1	11.0	4.9	0.7	0.0	2005 Dec
24.7	9.1	9.8	2.8	3.1	0.3	23.6	6.0	11.9	5.0	0.6	0.0	2006 Jan
Changes *												
+ 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
+ 2.3	+ 1.3	+ 0.8	+ 0.3	– 0.1	+ 0.0	– 0.7	+ 1.3	– 1.9	+ 0.1	– 0.2	– 0.0	2005
+ 2.4	+ 1.1	+ 1.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	–	– 0.1	+ 0.3	– 0.1	– 0.3	+ 0.0	–	2005 Aug
– 1.9	– 1.3	– 0.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	– 0.0	+ 0.2	– 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.1	– 0.0	– 0.0	2005 Sep
– 0.6	– 0.1	– 0.5	– 0.0	– 0.0	–	+ 0.0	+ 1.2	– 1.1	– 0.0	– 0.0	–	2005 Oct
+ 2.4	+ 1.6	+ 1.0	+ 0.1	– 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 1.6	+ 0.5	+ 1.0	+ 0.1	– 0.0	–	2005 Nov
+ 0.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	– 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.6	– 1.1	+ 1.9	– 0.0	– 0.1	– 0.0	2005 Dec
– 3.2	– 2.7	– 0.6	+ 0.1	– 0.1	–	+ 2.9	+ 1.9	+ 0.9	+ 0.1	– 0.0	–	2006 Jan

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 *													
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	611.9	603.4	519.2	404.2	84.2	74.4	8.5	6.8	13.3	99.3	91.9	77.5	7.4
2005 Sep	607.4	598.9	515.1	398.5	83.9	73.6	8.5	6.8	0.3	100.0	92.4	79.2	7.6
Oct	605.6	597.2	513.9	398.5	83.2	73.4	8.4	6.8	0.4	99.7	92.1	78.6	7.6
Nov	604.4	596.0	512.5	398.5	83.5	73.6	8.4	6.8	0.4	99.3	91.9	78.0	7.5
Dec	611.9	603.4	519.2	404.2	84.2	74.4	8.5	6.8	9.3	99.3	91.9	77.5	7.4
2006 Jan	611.2	602.8	517.9	403.4	84.9	75.6	8.5	6.8	0.6	99.2	91.9	76.7	7.3
Changes *													
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	- 2.2	- 1.2	+ 2.9	+ 6.5	- 4.0	- 2.6	- 1.1	- 0.8	.	- 5.3	- 5.4	- 6.5	+ 0.0
2005 Sep	- 1.5	- 1.5	+ 0.1	- 3.4	- 1.5	- 1.6	- 0.0	- 0.0	.	- 0.8	- 0.6	- 0.7	- 0.2
Oct	- 1.6	- 1.6	- 1.1	+ 1.9	- 0.5	- 0.5	- 0.0	- 0.0	.	- 0.3	- 0.2	- 0.6	- 0.0
Nov	- 1.2	- 1.2	- 1.4	- 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	- 0.0	- 0.0	.	- 0.4	- 0.3	- 0.6	- 0.1
Dec	+ 7.4	+ 7.4	+ 6.6	+ 5.4	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	.	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.5	- 0.0
2006 Jan	- 0.6	- 0.6	- 1.3	- 0.8	+ 0.7	+ 1.2	- 0.0	- 0.0	.	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.8	- 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 ⁵					Subordinated			
	Total	of which				with maturities of			Total	of which with maturities of					negotiable debt securities	non- negotiable debt securities
		Floating rate bonds ¹	Zero coupon bonds ^{1,2}	Foreign currency bonds ^{3,4}	Certifi- cates of deposit	up to and including 1 year	more than 1 year including 2 years	more than 2 years		up to and including 1 year	more than 1 year including 2 years	more than 2 years				
End of year or month *																
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	1,608.7	400.7	25.3	274.5	32.0	61.8	94.8	1,452.1	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.8	45.8	2.5		
2005 Sep	1,636.0	410.0	26.3	268.3	38.3	72.7	90.2	1,473.1	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	45.7	2.5		
Oct	1,635.9	405.4	26.5	270.7	38.4	73.5	90.4	1,472.0	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.8	45.5	2.5		
Nov	1,630.5	403.0	26.7	277.8	35.2	68.6	90.6	1,471.3	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.8	45.8	2.5		
Dec	1,608.7	400.7	25.3	274.5	32.0	61.8	94.8	1,452.1	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.8	45.8	2.5		
2006 Jan	1,617.4	400.2	25.6	277.7	33.4	64.1	94.1	1,459.2	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.8	45.8	2.5		
Changes *																
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	+ 56.1	+ 16.2	+ 3.4	+ 59.8	- 5.6	- 0.3	- 5.8	+ 62.1	- 0.6	- 0.3	+ 0.1	- 0.4	+ 2.6	+ 0.0		
2005 Sep	- 3.4	- 0.3	- 0.2	+ 1.1	- 0.1	+ 0.8	- 1.5	- 2.7	- 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.0		
Oct	- 0.1	- 4.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.3	- 1.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.0		
Nov	- 5.4	- 2.6	+ 0.2	+ 7.1	- 3.2	- 4.9	- 0.2	- 0.3	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.3	- 0.0		
Dec	- 21.8	- 2.3	- 1.4	- 3.3	- 3.2	- 6.7	+ 4.2	- 19.2	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0		
2006 Jan	+ 3.7	- 6.3	+ 0.3	+ 2.1	+ 1.4	+ 2.2	- 1.3	+ 2.7	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.0		

* See Table IV.2, footnote*; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions, which appear in the following *Monthly Report*, are not specially marked. — 1 Including debt securities denominated in foreign currencies. — 2 Issue value when floated. — 3 Including floating

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

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																
2005	26	192.4	38.2	0.0	13.6	29.8	64.5	10.1	17.2	0.5	28.5	120.1	5.0	5.6	7.4	94.2
2005 Nov	26	191.2	37.2	0.0	13.8	30.3	64.1	9.8	17.1	0.4	28.3	116.8	4.9	5.7	7.4	8.3
2005 Dec	26	192.4	38.2	0.0	13.6	29.8	64.5	10.1	17.2	0.5	28.5	120.1	5.0	5.6	7.4	10.3
2006 Jan	26	191.2	38.0	0.0	13.6	29.5	64.5	9.9	17.0	0.5	27.6	120.5	5.0	4.8	7.3	7.9
Private building and loan associations																
2005 Nov	15	139.8	28.7	0.0	6.4	19.1	46.6	8.9	12.0	0.3	21.0	79.1	4.7	5.7	4.8	5.3
2005 Dec	15	141.0	29.4	0.0	6.4	18.8	47.0	9.2	12.1	0.3	21.5	81.3	4.8	5.6	4.8	6.7
2006 Jan	15	139.5	28.9	0.0	6.4	18.6	47.1	8.9	11.7	0.4	20.8	81.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0
Public building and loan associations																
2005 Nov	11	51.4	8.5	0.0	7.5	11.2	17.5	0.9	5.1	0.1	7.2	37.7	0.2	-	2.7	3.0
2005 Dec	11	51.4	8.8	0.0	7.2	11.0	17.5	0.9	5.2	0.1	7.0	38.8	0.2	-	2.7	3.6
2006 Jan	11	51.7	9.1	0.0	7.2	10.8	17.5	0.9	5.3	0.1	6.9	39.0	0.2	-	2.6	3.0

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																
2005	26.1	3.3	5.7	41.0	27.1	36.5	16.6	4.1	6.5	3.3	13.5	11.1	7.7	13.8	11.5	0.5
2005 Nov	2.0	0.1	0.5	3.2	1.9	2.8	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.1	11.1	7.8	1.1		0.0
2005 Dec	2.5	2.7	0.5	3.6	2.1	3.2	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.3	11.1	7.7	1.4	3.2	0.0
2006 Jan	2.3	0.1	0.5	3.1	2.1	2.9	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	10.9	7.6	0.9		0.0
Private building and loan associations																
2005 Nov	1.3	0.1	0.3	2.1	1.1	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	6.5	3.7	0.7		0.0
2005 Dec	1.7	1.8	0.3	2.5	1.3	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	6.6	3.7	1.0	1.8	0.0
2006 Jan	1.5	0.1	0.3	2.2	1.4	2.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	6.5	3.6	0.6		0.0
Public building and loan associations																
2005 Nov	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.5	4.1	0.4		0.0
2005 Dec	0.9	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	4.5	4.0	0.4	1.4	0.0
2006 Jan	0.8	-	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.4	4.0	0.3		0.0

* Excluding assets and liabilities and/or transactions of foreign branches. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions, which appear in the following *Monthly Report*, are not specially marked. — 1 Including postal giro account balances, claims on building and loan associations, claims arising from registered debt securities and central bank credit balances. — 2 Loans under savings and loan contracts and interim and bridging loans. — 3 Including money market paper and small amounts of other securities issued by banks. — 4 Including equalisation claims. — 5 Including liabilities to building and loan associations. — 6 Including small amounts of savings deposits. — 7 Including participation rights capital and fund for general banking risks. — 8 Total

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

IV Banks

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

€ billion

Period	Number of		Balance sheet total	Lending to banks (MFIs)					Lending to non-banks (non-MFIs)					Other assets	
	German banks (MFIs) with foreign branches and/or foreign subsidiaries	foreign branches 1 and/or foreign subsidiaries		Total	Credit balances and loans			Money market paper, securities 2,3	Total	Loans			Money market paper, securities 2		
					Total	German banks	Foreign banks			Total	Total	to German non-banks			of which 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
2005 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
July	54	207	1,626.1	726.3	653.1	176.3	476.8	73.2	779.8	562.8	21.5	20.4	541.3	217.0	120.0
Aug	53	207	1,648.9	718.3	645.6	174.7	470.9	72.7	799.8	577.8	20.6	19.4	557.2	222.0	130.9
Sep	53	207	1,643.7	708.8	635.0	173.3	461.7	73.8	806.3	590.1	21.2	20.0	568.9	216.2	128.6
Oct	54	211	1,705.5	729.6	657.1	185.2	471.9	72.5	834.9	612.6	22.2	21.0	590.5	222.3	141.0
Nov	54	211	1,775.0	791.3	717.6	193.7	523.8	73.7	827.4	608.9	23.3	22.4	585.6	218.5	156.3
Dec	54	211	1,626.5	713.1	640.8	180.1	460.7	72.3	805.8	587.7	22.0	21.5	565.7	218.1	107.6
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
2005 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
July	-	+ 2	- 27.2	- 34.1	- 31.2	- 18.4	- 12.8	- 2.9	+ 3.6	+ 9.0	- 0.2	- 0.0	+ 9.2	- 5.4	+ 3.3
Aug	- 1	-	+ 26.6	- 6.4	- 6.0	- 1.6	- 4.4	- 0.4	+ 22.1	+ 16.4	- 0.9	- 1.0	+ 17.3	+ 5.8	+ 11.0
Sep	-	-	- 14.5	- 13.1	- 14.0	- 1.5	- 12.5	+ 0.9	+ 1.3	+ 8.5	+ 0.7	+ 0.6	+ 7.8	- 7.2	- 2.6
Oct	+ 1	+ 4	+ 61.5	+ 20.7	+ 22.1	+ 11.9	+ 10.1	- 1.3	+ 28.5	+ 22.3	+ 0.9	+ 1.0	+ 21.4	+ 6.2	+ 12.2
Nov	-	-	+ 56.3	+ 56.3	+ 55.5	+ 8.6	+ 46.9	+ 0.9	- 15.1	- 9.3	+ 1.1	+ 1.3	- 10.4	- 5.8	+ 15.1
Dec	-	-	-147.3	- 77.8	- 76.4	- 13.6	- 62.8	- 1.4	- 20.8	- 20.6	- 1.3	- 0.8	- 19.3	- 0.2	- 48.7
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
2005 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
July	44	165	689.8	314.1	241.4	125.4	116.0	72.7	308.3	212.5	37.4	35.4	175.0	95.9	67.4
Aug	43	162	702.5	320.8	248.8	125.2	123.6	72.0	313.7	217.9	38.4	36.1	179.5	95.8	67.9
Sep	43	162	705.3	320.1	247.6	119.9	127.6	72.6	316.6	220.4	37.2	36.0	183.2	96.2	68.5
Oct	43	162	704.4	325.3	253.2	120.1	133.2	72.0	313.2	215.1	36.8	35.7	178.3	98.1	66.0
Nov	43	156	714.2	326.4	256.1	119.0	137.1	70.4	320.5	217.8	37.1	36.0	180.7	102.7	67.3
Dec	43	153	713.6	320.9	249.4	119.9	129.6	71.4	324.6	224.0	39.0	35.8	185.0	100.6	68.1
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
2005 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
July	-	-	- 9.9	- 6.7	- 6.2	- 0.8	- 5.4	- 0.4	- 1.5	- 2.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	- 2.8	+ 1.0	- 1.7
Aug	- 1	- 3	+ 13.1	+ 7.0	+ 7.5	- 0.2	+ 7.7	- 0.5	+ 5.5	+ 5.5	+ 0.9	+ 0.7	+ 4.6	- 0.0	+ 0.5
Sep	-	-	+ 1.4	- 1.6	- 1.7	- 5.3	+ 3.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.5	+ 2.1	- 1.1	- 0.1	+ 3.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
Oct	-	-	- 1.1	+ 5.1	+ 5.6	+ 0.1	+ 5.4	- 0.5	- 3.6	- 5.5	- 0.4	- 0.3	- 5.1	+ 1.9	- 2.5
Nov	-	- 6	+ 7.7	- 0.2	+ 2.1	- 1.1	+ 3.2	- 2.3	+ 6.7	+ 2.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.8	+ 4.6	+ 1.2
Dec	-	- 3	- 0.3	- 5.4	- 6.5	+ 0.9	- 7.4	+ 1.1	+ 4.3	+ 6.4	+ 1.9	- 0.2	+ 4.5	- 2.1	+ 0.8

* 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 out- stand- ing ⁵	Working capital and own funds	Other liabil- ities 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 enter- prises and house- holds		of which enter- prises and house- holds								
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			
1,300.8	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	2005 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			
1,379.8	900.1	350.5	549.6	479.7	69.1	63.9	60.9	5.2	4.9	410.6	148.8	22.8	74.8	July			
1,382.4	915.1	353.7	561.4	467.3	65.8	61.0	58.0	4.9	4.6	401.5	158.3	23.0	85.2	Aug			
1,370.7	906.0	359.8	546.1	464.7	69.0	64.1	61.4	4.9	4.6	395.7	159.3	23.0	90.7	Sep			
1,429.9	946.0	353.9	592.1	483.9	66.3	61.5	58.5	4.9	4.6	417.6	156.7	21.6	97.3	Oct			
1,490.4	998.6	360.3	638.3	491.8	66.0	61.1	57.5	4.8	4.5	425.8	158.7	21.3	104.6	Nov			
1,362.8	912.4	373.6	538.9	450.4	63.9	59.0	55.3	4.9	4.6	386.5	171.9	20.9	70.8	Dec			
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			
+ 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	2005 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			
- 32.4	- 12.1	- 8.5	- 3.6	- 20.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 20.4	- 1.2	- 0.0	+ 6.4	July			
+ 5.4	+ 16.9	+ 3.2	+ 13.6	- 11.4	- 3.3	- 3.0	- 2.8	- 0.3	- 0.3	- 8.1	+ 9.5	+ 0.2	+ 11.5	Aug			
- 19.1	- 13.6	+ 6.1	- 19.8	- 5.5	+ 3.2	+ 3.1	+ 3.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 8.7	+ 0.9	+ 0.1	+ 3.6	Sep			
+ 58.6	+ 39.7	- 6.0	+ 45.7	+ 18.8	- 2.7	- 2.6	- 2.9	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 21.5	- 2.6	- 1.4	+ 6.9	Oct			
+ 50.0	+ 45.9	+ 6.4	+ 39.5	+ 4.0	- 0.4	- 0.3	- 0.9	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 4.4	+ 2.0	- 0.3	+ 4.6	Nov			
- 126.4	- 85.5	+ 13.2	- 98.8	- 40.8	- 2.1	- 2.2	- 2.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 38.8	+ 13.3	- 0.4	- 33.8	Dec			
End of year or month *														Foreign subsidiaries			
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			
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	2005 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			
501.2	305.7	92.1	213.6	195.6	27.3	21.5	19.9	5.8	5.7	168.2	75.4	41.4	71.8	July			
512.2	310.5	94.5	216.1	201.7	29.5	23.7	22.4	5.8	5.7	172.2	76.9	41.5	71.9	Aug			
516.6	309.8	99.0	210.8	206.8	31.6	25.6	24.5	6.0	5.8	175.2	76.8	41.6	70.2	Sep			
518.6	312.9	97.8	215.0	205.8	30.6	23.9	22.4	6.7	6.6	175.2	76.9	41.2	67.7	Oct			
526.5	318.9	97.2	221.7	207.7	29.9	23.0	21.6	6.9	6.8	177.7	76.8	40.8	70.0	Nov			
525.4	310.6	103.3	207.3	214.8	36.0	29.1	27.1	7.0	6.8	178.8	79.7	41.0	67.5	Dec			
Changes *														Foreign subsidiaries			
- 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			
+ 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	2005 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			
- 6.7	- 2.6	+ 0.6	- 3.2	- 4.1	- 1.1	- 1.2	- 1.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 3.0	- 0.3	- 0.0	- 2.9	July			
+ 11.4	+ 5.1	+ 2.4	+ 2.7	+ 6.3	+ 2.2	+ 2.2	+ 2.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 4.1	+ 1.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	Aug			
+ 3.2	- 1.4	+ 4.5	- 5.9	+ 4.6	+ 2.1	+ 1.9	+ 2.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2	- 1.8	Sep			
+ 1.6	+ 2.8	- 1.2	+ 4.0	- 1.2	- 1.0	- 1.7	- 2.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.8	- 0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.4	- 2.4	Oct			
+ 6.0	+ 4.8	- 0.7	+ 5.4	+ 1.2	- 0.6	- 0.9	- 0.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.9	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 2.1	Nov			
- 0.8	- 8.0	+ 6.1	- 14.1	+ 7.3	+ 6.1	+ 6.1	+ 5.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 1.2	+ 2.9	+ 0.2	- 2.6	Dec			

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 July	7,483.7	149.7	0.5	149.2	149.8	0.6	0.0
Aug	7,509.3	150.2	0.5	149.7	150.2	0.6	0.0
Sep	7,560.8	151.2	0.5	150.7	151.4	0.7	0.0
Oct	7,502.9	150.1	0.5	149.5	150.2	0.7	0.0
Nov	7,624.2	152.5	0.5	152.0	153.0	1.0	0.0
Dec	7,687.9	153.8	0.5	153.3	154.1	0.8	0.0
2006 Jan	7,758.3	155.2	0.5	154.7	155.4	0.7	0.0
Feb ^P	7,908.7	158.2	0.5	157.7	158.3	0.6	0.0
Mar ^P	...	...	...	158.9	...	...	...
Of which: Germany (€ million)							
2005 July	1,969,869	39,397	208	39,190	39,418	228	3
Aug	1,951,162	39,023	205	38,818	39,047	229	2
Sep	1,945,542	38,911	205	38,706	39,015	309	0
Oct	1,939,827	38,797	204	38,593	38,802	209	1
Nov	1,962,969	39,259	204	39,056	39,343	287	2
Dec	1,953,946	39,079	203	38,875	39,246	371	1
2006 Jan	1,974,075	39,481	203	39,278	39,573	295	1
Feb ^P	1,977,327	39,547	203	39,343	39,581	238	1
Mar ^P	1,984,294	39,686	203	39,483	...	...	...

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.

VI Interest rates

1 ECB interest rates

2 Base 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	2005 Dec 6	1.25	2.25	3.25
Mar 17	2.50	3.50	4.50				
Apr 28	2.75	3.75	4.75	2006 Mar 8	1.50	2.50	3.50
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				

% 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
Apr 3		July 1	1.17
		2006 Jan 1	1.37

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							
2006 Feb 15	414,904	295,000	—	2.25	2.31	2.31	7
Feb 22	402,410	308,000	—	2.25	2.31	2.32	6
Feb 28	370,255	301,500	—	2.25	2.32	2.34	8
Mar 8	379,105	298,000	—	2.50	2.56	2.57	7
Mar 15	366,649	290,500	—	2.50	2.56	2.57	7
Mar 22	395,001	298,000	—	2.50	2.56	2.57	7
Longer-term refinancing operations							
2005 Dec 22	89,877	12,537	—	—	2.45	2.46	98
Dec 23	45,003	17,500	—	—	2.44	2.45	97
2006 Jan 26	69,438	40,000	—	—	2.47	2.48	91
Feb 23	63,980	40,000	—	—	2.57	2.57	98

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

4 Money market rates, by month

% per annum

Reporting period	Money market rates reported by Frankfurt banks ¹					EURIBOR ³						
	Overnight money		Three-month funds			EONIA ²	One-week funds	One-month funds	Three-month funds	Six-month funds	Nine-month funds	Twelve-month funds
	Monthly averages	Lowest and highest rates	Monthly averages	Lowest and highest rates	Monthly averages							
2005 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	
Sep	2.09	2.07 – 2.25	2.12	2.09 – 2.17	2.09	2.11	2.12	2.14	2.17	2.19	2.22	
Oct	2.07	1.88 – 2.11	2.18	2.15 – 2.26	2.07	2.10	2.12	2.20	2.27	2.34	2.41	
Nov	2.08	1.85 – 2.21	2.34	2.23 – 2.47	2.09	2.13	2.22	2.36	2.50	2.60	2.68	
Dec	2.28 ⁴	1.70 – 2.50	2.45	2.42 – 2.49	2.28	2.37	2.41	2.47	2.60	2.70	2.78	
2006 Jan	2.33	2.18 – 2.36	2.49	2.46 – 2.55	2.33	2.36	2.39	2.51	2.65	2.75	2.83	
Feb	2.35	2.31 – 2.50	2.58	2.52 – 2.66	2.35	2.37	2.46	2.60	2.72	2.83	2.91	

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. — 4 At end-December, 2.37% to 2.42%.

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		
					Housing loans			Consumer credit and other loans								
	with an agreed maturity of				with a maturity of											
	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			
2005 May	1.92	3.19	2.11	3.51	4.63	4.36	4.71	8.00	6.87	5.74	4.33	3.85	4.35			
June	1.92	3.22	2.10	3.55	4.62	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	4.57	4.29	4.63	7.89	6.86	5.70	4.30	3.82	4.29			
Aug	1.92	3.18	2.10	3.52	4.54	4.24	4.60	7.96	6.86	5.73	4.25	3.80	4.28			
Sep	1.91	3.19	2.12	3.50	4.51	4.23	4.59	7.94	6.85	5.71	4.25	3.78	4.26			
Oct	1.93	3.17	2.12	3.45	4.49	4.19	4.58	7.95	6.80	5.70	4.24	3.77	4.25			
Nov	1.96	3.15	2.16	3.43	4.51	4.17	4.53	7.88	6.77	5.70	4.29	3.79	4.25			
Dec	2.01	3.15	2.30	3.41	4.54	4.14	4.52	7.93	6.78	5.67	4.35	3.84	4.24			
2006 Jan	2.05	3.11	2.32	3.47	4.62	4.14	4.50	8.00	6.78	5.66	4.42	3.88	4.26			

(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		
2005 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	2.02	2.21	3.11		
Aug	0.69	1.95	2.07	2.32	2.03	2.31	0.96	2.02	2.22	2.90		
Sep	0.69	1.97	2.05	2.04	2.02	2.29	0.96	2.04	2.23	2.97		
Oct	0.69	1.98	2.28	2.16	1.96	2.27	0.97	2.04	2.58	3.44		
Nov	0.70	2.02	2.34	2.18	1.99	2.27	0.99	2.08	2.18	3.44		
Dec	0.71	2.15	2.25	2.21	1.98	2.30	1.02	2.25	2.48	3.53		
2006 Jan	0.73	2.33	2.47	2.56	1.99	2.32	1.04	2.27	2.40	3.48		

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
			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			
2005 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	6.50	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	3.89	4.54	4.29
Aug	9.58	7.99	6.99	6.70	8.10	3.89	3.32	3.72	4.00	3.99	3.80	4.59	4.41
Sep	9.61	7.84	7.04	6.43	7.94	3.82	3.31	3.69	3.98	3.96	3.85	4.51	4.25
Oct	9.65	7.74	6.82	6.36	7.99	3.82	3.33	3.67	3.99	3.95	3.88	4.50	4.28
Nov	9.70	7.61	6.74	6.33	7.84	3.85	3.38	3.69	3.97	3.96	4.00	4.29	4.33
Dec	9.78	7.44	6.75	6.36	7.42	3.98	3.49	3.84	4.03	4.01	4.06	4.57	4.37
2006 Jan	9.98	7.86	6.89	6.50	8.12	4.10	3.61	3.90	4.14	4.05	4.15	4.59	4.29

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
2005 May	5.14	3.91	4.45	4.24	2.99	3.60	3.80
June	5.12	3.87	4.45	4.14	2.92	3.44	3.88
July	5.12	3.86	4.40	4.11	2.96	3.57	3.77
Aug	5.04	3.91	4.45	4.13	2.87	3.52	3.81
Sep	5.14	3.81	4.36	4.03	2.90	3.39	3.87
Oct	5.10	3.88	4.43	4.01	2.88	3.58	3.80
Nov	5.09	3.91	4.44	3.99	3.08	3.58	3.98
Dec	5.12	3.98	4.50	4.10	3.22	3.57	3.93
2006 Jan	5.24	4.07	4.59	4.08	3.18	3.71	3.91

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
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	2.82	194,330	2.03	72,105	4.23	25,296
Aug	1.97	104,573	2.80	194,000	2.04	74,930	4.19	24,961
Sep	1.97	104,938	2.77	193,451	2.03	74,966	4.19	24,849
Oct	1.98	105,488	2.76	192,845	2.05	78,275	4.10	22,472
Nov	2.01	105,875	2.75	192,758	2.11	76,669	4.07	22,497
Dec	2.10	109,209	2.74	195,206	2.26	78,779	4.05	22,543
2006 Jan	2.13	110,140	2.72	194,850	2.28	78,905	4.04	22,658

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
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	75,090	5.79	71,644	6.16	328,183
Aug	4.95	6,792	4.46	30,942	5.47	904,553	8.73	74,731	5.76	71,856	6.15	328,911
Sep	4.95	6,930	4.40	30,916	5.45	906,439	8.74	76,920	5.75	70,882	6.14	328,568
Oct	4.88	6,746	4.37	30,687	5.42	908,391	8.81	76,284	5.73	70,158	6.12	328,289
Nov	4.89	6,778	4.35	30,701	5.40	911,024	8.68	73,793	5.68	70,586	6.10	327,736
Dec	5.00	6,674	4.33	30,827	5.36	913,041	8.83	76,436	5.64	70,569	6.07	326,570
2006 Jan	5.07	6,338	4.31	30,240	5.34	920,558	8.92	74,656	5.57	70,146	6.04	326,775

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
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	160,600	3.99	84,654	5.01	481,158
Aug	4.55	156,384	3.96	86,614	5.00	479,790
Sep	4.58	162,536	3.92	87,116	4.98	477,806
Oct	4.57	159,761	3.89	87,126	4.96	479,099
Nov	4.54	157,383	3.92	86,744	4.94	479,951
Dec	4.62	155,094	3.98	85,524	4.91	480,327
2006 Jan	4.65	155,681	3.97	85,081	4.90	490,068

* 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
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
Aug	1.17	449,144	1.88	23,949	2.37	1,060	2.17	1,469	1.98	514,260	2.33	84,891
Sep	1.18	450,970	1.89	23,194	2.41	1,123	2.16	2,960	2.00	514,247	2.31	83,344
Oct	1.18	453,497	1.89	22,812	2.72	1,346	2.37	3,124	1.94	513,181	2.28	82,864
Nov	1.17	465,158	1.92	26,107	2.77	1,372	2.50	2,962	2.02	512,020	2.29	83,107
Dec	1.20	463,399	2.06	31,326	2.73	1,124	2.35	3,036	1.99	518,955	2.31	83,921
2006 Jan	1.22	462,356	2.60	34,167	2.81	2,112	2.69	7,533	2.00	517,767	2.33	84,616

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
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
Aug	1.27	151,273	1.99	41,006	2.35	98	3.58	596
Sep	1.25	152,999	2.01	46,851	2.52	234	3.08	1,419
Oct	1.25	157,054	2.01	39,509	2.85	308	4.09	1,433
Nov	1.26	162,669	2.06	44,866	2.29	301	3.99	993
Dec	1.30	164,748	2.22	50,870	2.56	501	4.20	1,070
2006 Jan	1.34	156,954	2.24	47,599	2.66	203	4.08	866

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		floating rate or up to 1 year 10		over 1 year and up to 5 years		over 5 years		
Reporting period	Annual percentage rate of charge 9 % pa	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million
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	1,180	6.19	4,978	8.74	3,699	3.65	8,413	4.62	1,941	4.44	2,397
Aug	7.98	5.54	1,085	6.23	4,073	8.70	3,487	3.63	8,483	4.64	1,550	4.50	2,399
Sep	7.91	5.41	1,203	6.16	5,262	8.71	3,081	3.58	9,626	4.61	1,858	4.30	2,490
Oct	7.83	5.16	1,295	6.00	4,314	8.98	2,752	3.65	6,797	4.60	1,415	4.32	2,295
Nov	7.53	5.33	1,102	5.75	4,327	8.63	2,993	3.70	5,719	4.51	1,500	4.44	2,844
Dec	6.98	4.85	1,443	5.64	4,631	7.89	2,778	3.97	9,234	4.69	2,336	4.44	5,586
2006 Jan	7.75	5.21	1,684	5.81	4,317	9.00	2,927	3.93	9,937	4.74	1,918	4.39	3,677

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)											
Overdrafts 11		Housing loans with an initial rate fixation of 3									
		Total	floating rate or up to 1 year 10		over 1 year and up to 5 years		over 5 years and up to 10 years		over 10 years		
Reporting period	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 12 € million	Annual percentage rate of charge 9 % pa	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million
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
Aug	10.40	48,289	4.19	4.30	2,010	3.88	2,439	4.10	5,789	4.19	4,615
Sep	10.42	50,075	4.18	4.21	2,095	3.95	2,331	4.11	5,388	4.16	4,390
Oct	10.53	49,007	4.19	4.22	2,603	3.94	2,395	4.11	5,674	4.18	3,873
Nov	10.40	46,684	4.25	4.36	2,062	4.05	2,620	4.14	6,669	4.25	4,629
Dec	10.47	49,066	4.34	4.44	2,522	4.25	3,138	4.19	8,514	4.32	5,545
2006 Jan	10.63	47,574	4.40	4.55	3,230	4.27	2,840	4.29	8,221	4.35	5,851

Loans to non-financial corporations									
Overdrafts 11		Loans up to €1 million with an initial rate fixation of 13							
		floating rate or up to 1 year 10		over 1 year and up to 5 years		over 5 years			
Reporting period	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 12 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	
2005 Jan	5.89	74,567	4.44	5,388	4.82	1,205	4.59	1,497	
Feb	5.88	78,066	4.34	5,232	4.84	1,094	4.58	1,160	
Mar	5.99	74,692	4.36	7,033	4.67	1,298	4.71	1,341	
Apr	5.92	71,303	4.44	6,588	4.64	1,121	4.68	1,329	
May	5.95	71,559	4.38	6,289	4.56	1,065	4.38	1,835	
June	5.97	72,936	4.41	7,080	4.50	1,346	4.43	1,308	
July	5.95	69,329	4.37	6,987	4.54	1,242	4.41	1,542	
Aug	5.97	67,834	4.29	6,317	4.54	1,737	4.42	1,350	
Sep	5.95	71,180	4.28	7,229	4.46	1,284	4.32	1,533	
Oct	5.93	70,819	4.38	6,822	4.45	1,371	4.39	1,375	
Nov	5.84	69,640	4.52	6,735	4.54	1,075	4.31	1,545	
Dec	5.79	69,127	4.57	7,716	4.61	1,321	4.46	2,155	
2006 Jan	5.86	68,636	4.50	6,724	4.73	1,180	4.49	1,484	

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			
		Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million
2005 Jan	3.35	34,508	3.75	4,041	4.27	4,889	
Feb	3.40	26,543	3.66	3,928	3.99	5,083	
Mar	3.23	44,390	3.59	5,771	4.28	6,314	
Apr	3.12	49,798	3.76	4,657	4.28	5,827	
May	3.11	42,311	3.68	5,578	3.94	5,733	
June	3.15	45,170	3.67	5,302	4.05	6,020	
July	3.15	42,996	3.82	4,692	4.09	5,191	
Aug	3.17	40,536	3.72	4,520	4.10	5,272	
Sep	3.22	41,690	3.51	4,177	4.11	5,925	
Oct	3.15	42,531	3.89	3,182	3.97	5,831	
Nov	3.30	38,132	3.96	3,327	4.14	6,858	
Dec	3.46	55,247	3.94	5,163	4.15	11,083	
2006 Jan	3.40	44,594	4.04	5,408	4.17	6,846	

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												
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	175,396	124,035	47,296	14,506	62,235	51,361	60,476	13,536	46,940	–	–	114,920
2003	177,847	134,455	31,404	30,262	72,788	43,392	86,554	35,748	50,806	–	–	91,293
2004	236,890	133,711	64,231	10,778	58,703	103,179	108,730	121,841	–	13,111	–	128,160
2005	258,684	110,542	39,898	2,682	67,965	148,142	102,658	61,740	40,918	–	–	156,026
2005 Nov	14,703	1,524	–	8,213	–	9,897	13,179	6,749	10,685	–	3,936	7,954
Dec	–	10,484	–	20,555	–	1,659	14,876	–	6,942	–	1,784	–
2006 Jan	53,702	37,133	11,918	5,089	20,126	16,569	27,519	6,080	21,439	–	–	26,183

Shares									
Period	Sales = total purchases	Sales			Purchases				
		Domestic shares 8	Foreign shares 9	Foreign debt securities 3	Residents				Non-residents 12
					Total 10	Credit institutions 5,11	Non-banks 6		
DM million									
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	12,462	84,917	–	–
2002	39,338	9,232	30,106	–	18,398	41,634	20,941	–	–
2003	15,470	16,838	–	–	11,829	18,885	27,300	–	–
2004	3,316	10,157	–	–	5,045	10,365	12,094	–	–
2005	31,803	13,766	18,037	–	27,039	37,247	58,842	–	–
2005 Nov	28,429	4,912	23,517	–	12,737	5,279	15,692	–	–
Dec	–	4,570	1,230	–	8,039	12,506	3,469	–	–
2006 Jan	5,655	144	5,511	–	18,630	9,999	12,975	–	–

* 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. Some of the data for 2002–2005 have been revised by changes in the balance of payment statistics.

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										
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	988,911	692,182	28,217	103,984	160,010	399,969	24,352	272,380	600	
2005 Oct	71,449	48,038	2,671	7,440	14,751	23,175	1,539	21,872	-	
Nov	66,344	44,911	2,222	7,917	8,783	25,988	2,263	19,171	200	
Dec	66,696	41,219	1,085	9,090	5,973	25,070	4,054	21,423	-	
2006 Jan	98,922	63,332	4,442	10,378	19,531	28,981	2,491	33,098	-	
of which: Debt securities with maturities of more than four years 5										
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	425,523	277,686	20,862	63,851	49,842	143,129	16,360	131,479	400	
2005 Oct	23,433	14,007	2,575	3,212	2,780	5,440	791	8,636	-	
Nov	27,872	14,931	1,920	3,034	2,644	7,332	1,380	11,561	-	
Dec	20,543	10,549	724	3,565	1,375	4,885	2,939	7,055	-	
2006 Jan	42,574	22,677	3,317	3,102	10,698	5,560	2,216	17,681	-	
Net sales 6										
1993	403,212	159,982	22,496	122,917	-	13,156	27,721	180	243,049	43,701
1994	270,088	116,519	18,184	54,316	-	6,897	50,914	62	153,630	21,634
1995	205,482	173,797	18,260	96,125	-	3,072	56,342	354	32,039	61,020
1996	238,427	195,058	11,909	121,929	-	6,020	55,199	585	42,788	69,951
1997	257,521	188,525	16,471	115,970	-	12,476	43,607	1,560	67,437	63,181
1998	327,991	264,627	22,538	162,519	-	18,461	61,111	3,118	60,243	84,308
€ million										
1999	209,096	170,069	2,845	80,230	-	31,754	55,238	2,185	36,840	22,728
2000	155,615	122,774	5,937	29,999	-	30,089	56,751	7,320	25,522	-
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	141,715	65,798	-	2,151	-	34,255	64,962	10,099	65,819	-
2005 Oct	5,940	219	-	1,245	-	7,283	8,739	-	2,483	-
Nov	5,169	-	-	366	-	286	-	-	1,686	-
Dec	-	21,649	-	23,968	-	1,263	-	7,663	495	-
2006 Jan	26,022	12,894	-	2,312	-	8,745	-	10,028	9,299	-

* 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										
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	2,914,723	1,751,563	157,209	519,674	323,587	751,093	83,942	1,079,218	134,580	
2005 Nov	2,936,372	1,775,531	158,472	527,337	329,578	760,145	83,447	1,077,394	137,643	
2005 Dec	2,914,723	1,751,563	157,209	519,674	323,587	751,093	83,942	1,079,218	134,580	
2006 Jan	2,940,745	1,764,457	159,521	510,929	333,615	760,392	86,080	1,090,208	133,293	
Breakdown by remaining period to maturity ²										
less than 2	982,635	640,625	60,456	201,114	115,630	263,423	22,376	319,632	46,471	
2 to less than 4	689,909	453,200	42,037	152,561	89,598	169,004	12,887	223,822	53,376	
4 to less than 6	451,321	264,792	29,483	93,208	45,707	96,395	16,727	169,803	16,721	
6 to less than 8	265,788	133,164	20,539	33,616	20,092	58,916	11,882	120,742	5,437	
8 to less than 10	314,285	187,704	6,774	18,901	22,219	139,810	10,950	115,631	4,066	
10 to less than 15	50,948	22,689	196	5,920	7,657	8,915	1,836	26,422	3,827	
15 to less than 20	31,935	19,285	35	1,629	14,229	3,391	334	12,316	1,648	
20 and more	153,924	42,999	-	3,981	18,482	20,537	9,087	101,839	1,747	
Position at end-January 2006										

 * 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										
1993	168,005	7,190	5,224	772	387	876	10	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	486	1,291	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	163,071	1,733	2,470	1,040	694	268	1,443	3,060	1,703	1,058,532
2005 Nov	163,448	262	447	133	489	21	150	352	326	1,018,763
2005 Dec	163,071	377	386	0	30	94	100	726	63	1,058,532
2006 Jan	162,494	577	57	0	150	6	0	781	13	1,110,806

 * Excluding shares of public limited investment companies. — ^o 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	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
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	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.2	120.92	101.09	335.59	5,408.26	
2005 Nov	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.4	120.55	100.47	322.86	5,193.40	
2005 Dec	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.4	120.92	101.09	335.59	5,408.26	
2006 Jan	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.4	120.02	100.09	354.28	5,674.15	
2006 Feb	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.6	119.73	99.94	364.67	5,796.04	

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						
	Domestic mutual funds 1 (sales receipts)								Residents						
	Sales = total pur- chases	Total	Mutual funds open to the general public					Special- ised funds	Foreign funds 4	Total	Credit institutions including building and loan associations 2		Non-banks 3		Non-resi- dents 5
			Total	Money market funds	Secur- ities- based funds	Open- end real estate funds	of which Foreign mutual fund shares				Total	of which Foreign mutual fund shares	Total	of which Foreign mutual fund shares	
Total																of which Foreign mutual fund shares
DM million															
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	46,738	43,943	20,079	924	7,408	14,166	23,864	2,795	48,496	2,658	734	51,154	2,061	1,758	
2004	12,386	1,453	3,978	6,160	1,246	3,245	5,431	10,933	7,715	8,446	3,796	731	7,137	4,671	
2005	81,581	41,718	6,400	124	7,001	3,186	35,317	39,863	80,648	21,290	7,761	59,358	32,102	933	
2005 Nov	3,786	2,387	886	944	1,564	178	1,501	1,399	3,519	1,116	707	2,403	692	267	
2005 Dec	7,556	7,028	2,225	285	189	3,052	9,252	528	7,932	3,168	88	4,764	440	376	
2006 Jan	7,124	408	5,031	526	563	4,712	4,623	7,532	7,186	4,559	271	2,627	7,261	62	

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. Some of the data for 2002–2005 have been revised by changes in the balance of payment statistics.

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					Financial aid 4								
			Compensation of employees	Other operating expenditure	Current grants	Interest	Fixed asset formation										
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	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	555.5	446.2	599.6	169.9	69.8	213.9	66.6	40.1	39.2	-44.2	445.1	449.1	-4.0	923.3	971.5	-48.2	
2002 pe	552.9	441.7	609.8	173.3	69.3	227.9	66.1	38.6	33.5	-56.9	457.7	466.0	-8.3	925.9	991.1	-65.2	
2003 pe	547.9	442.2	615.4	174.0	68.8	236.5	65.7	36.3	34.8	-67.5	467.7	474.3	-6.6	926.3	1,000.4	-74.1	
2004 pe	544.0	442.8	610.4	173.5	68.6	238.1	64.8	34.4	29.9	-66.4	470.3	468.8	+1.5	925.6	990.5	-64.9	
2004 Q1	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	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	133.4	107.8	151.9	41.9	16.1	57.5	20.4	8.5	6.3	-18.6	114.0	116.0	-2.1	226.3	246.9	-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	
Q2 p	138.9	108.5	144.8	41.2	16.0	62.8	10.1	6.4	6.3	-6.0	117.3	118.2	-0.9	233.5	240.4	-6.9	
Q3 p	144.3	110.6	154.2	41.3	17.1	59.3	19.7	8.6	6.9	-10.0	114.1	117.0	-2.9	236.0	248.8	-12.9	

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	240.6	261.3	184.6	207.1	50.4	52.6	119.5	123.2	24.8	25.2
2002 p	240.8	273.5	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	44.8	73.4	42.7	52.1	11.1	12.8	25.8	29.7	5.4	5.5
Q2	56.4	62.3	46.3	51.0	11.3	11.5	28.8	29.0	5.7	5.8
Q3	58.3	71.2	45.2	49.9	12.5	12.5	29.9	30.5	6.2	6.2
Q4 p	74.4	66.7	51.7	54.3	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
Q2 p	61.4	66.0	47.0	50.2	11.6	11.5	29.9	30.4	6.2	5.9
Q3 p	68.8	73.2	44.4	50.5	12.2	12.4	31.5	31.5	6.3	6.4

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	1998	1999	2000 ¹	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^{pe}
Revenue	1,779.3	945.0	967.0	952.6	955.2	963.7	958.7	975.9
<i>of which</i>								
Taxes	897.3	490.5	511.7	488.3	485.4	489.6	487.2	497.6
Social contributions	727.8	375.4	378.4	383.7	389.2	394.4	395.3	397.0
Expenditure	1,862.9	974.3	990.7	1,012.2	1,034.7	1,050.3	1,039.9	1,050.4
<i>of which</i>								
Intermediate consumption	154.3	83.5	82.4	85.2	88.7	89.2	89.5	94.4
Compensation of employees	319.8	165.6	166.1	166.2	169.1	169.0	168.7	167.3
Interest	129.0	63.2	65.1	64.5	62.9	64.6	62.9	63.4
Social benefits ²	998.4	523.1	532.7	551.2	574.1	588.1	586.6	598.1
Gross capital formation	69.4	37.6	36.8	36.8	35.5	32.9	30.7	29.1
Net lending/net borrowing	- 83.6	- 29.3	- 23.7	- 59.6	- 79.6	- 86.6	- 81.2	- 74.5
<i>Memo item</i>								
As defined in the Maastricht Treaty								
Deficit as % of GDP ^{3,4}	2.2	1.5	1.1	2.8	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.3
Debt level	2,317.6	1,224.3	1,231.0	1,241.5	1,293.0	1,381.0	1,451.0	1,520.7
as % of GDP ³	60.3	60.9	59.7	58.8	60.3	63.8	65.5	67.7

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 GDP including financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM). — 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	State government		European Union ³	Total	of which Eastern Germany		
			Central government ²	Total				of which Eastern Germany	
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	442,238	390,437	214,002	155,510	20,925	51,673	4,751	+ 127	
2004	442,838	386,459	208,918	157,901	19,641	56,237	5,233	+ 142	
2005	...	392,313	211,810	158,792	21,711	...	...	...
2005 Q3 ^p	111,119	96,077	52,065	38,840	5,172	14,856	...	+ 186	
Q4	...	114,011	65,027	44,534	4,450	...	...	...
2005 Sep	.	38,140	20,413	15,759	1,969	.	.	.	
Oct	.	27,794	15,575	11,105	1,115	.	.	.	
Nov	.	27,709	14,883	10,991	1,835	.	.	.	
Dec	.	58,508	34,569	22,438	1,500	.	.	.	
2006 Jan	.	28,370	13,481	13,772	1,117	.	.	.	

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						
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	415,355	161,960	118,919	9,766	16,333	16,943	139,712	108,440	31,273	6,218	83,507	20,579	3,378	23,042	
2005 Q3	101,803	38,946	28,172	4,150	3,798	2,826	35,277	27,519	7,758	1,575	20,235	4,868	901	5,726	
Q4	120,926	47,942	33,850	6,017	5,405	2,670	36,517	27,709	8,808	2,967	27,510	5,034	955	6,915	
2005 Sep	40,656	20,167	8,625	6,248	4,574	720	11,677	8,931	2,746	1	6,898	1,576	336	2,515	
Oct	29,266	8,107	8,613	- 748	- 489	732	11,835	9,038	2,797	1,025	6,409	1,558	332	1,472	
Nov	29,199	8,058	8,551	- 720	- 403	630	12,420	9,531	2,889	491	6,271	1,672	287	1,490	
Dec	62,461	31,777	16,687	7,485	6,296	1,308	12,262	9,141	3,122	1,451	14,830	1,804	336	3,953	
2006 Jan	30,384	13,205	10,144	- 112	144	3,030	12,352	9,701	2,651	143	2,005	2,398	282	2,014	

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
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	24,139	9,658	681
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	669
2005	40,101	14,273	2,142	8,750	6,462	11,779	8,673	97	4,097	777	6,935	...	...	...
2005 Q3 p	9,776	3,951	512	1,709	1,589	2,698	2,107	4	849	221	1,687	7,745	2,984	162
Q4	16,003	4,213	733	1,561	1,664	3,338	2,075	7	929	186	1,836	...	...	...
2005 Sep	3,167	1,395	167	394	518	1,257	682	1	266	73	554	.	.	.
Oct	3,447	1,288	178	382	481	633	664	2	267	68	557	.	.	.
Nov	3,296	1,125	165	550	482	654	645	2	330	59	637	.	.	.
Dec	9,259	1,800	390	629	701	2,051	767	3	332	60	643	.	.	.
2006 Jan	-215	473	32	461	436	817	1,246	3	354	66	728	.	.	.

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 5,6	Equalisa- tion claims 6	Other 7
General government												
2000	1,211,455	11,616	109,951	126,276	35,991	438,888	433,443	211	10,524	301	44,146	108
2001	1,223,966	23,036	151,401	130,045	26,395	448,148	422,440	174	13,110	123	8,986	108
2002	1,277,667	30,815	203,951	137,669	17,898	456,300	404,046	137	18,844	66	7,845	97
2003	1,358,137	36,022	246,414	153,611	12,810	471,115	396,832	341	34,163	33	6,711	86
2004	1,430,453	35,722	279,796	168,958	10,817	495,418	379,984	430	53,672	2	5,572	82
2005 Mar	1,457,187	37,489	290,175	162,644	11,037	506,670	387,456	474	55,586	2	5,572	84
June	1,465,395	37,214	295,608	170,389	11,180	507,071	381,150	501	56,623	2	5,572	87
Sep	1,480,141	37,183	299,830	163,335	11,061	525,365	379,830	498	58,508	2	4,443	87
Central government 8,9,10												
2000	715,835	11,516	44,678	123,642	35,991	400,490	52,836	29	2,099	301	44,146	107
2001	701,115	21,136	59,643	119,911	26,395	416,195	47,111	26	1,481	123	8,986	107
2002	725,443	30,227	78,584	127,484	17,898	422,558	39,517	0	1,167	66	7,845	97
2003	767,713	35,235	87,538	143,425	12,810	436,181	38,146	223	7,326	33	6,711	85
2004	812,123	34,440	95,638	159,272	10,817	460,380	34,835	333	10,751	2	5,572	81
2005 Mar	870,406	36,393	102,959	162,592	11,037	495,478	45,119	373	10,798	2	5,572	83
June	874,053	36,021	105,227	170,338	11,180	495,879	38,778	408	10,562	2	5,572	86
Sep	885,192	35,989	106,836	163,284	11,061	514,173	38,303	408	10,608	2	4,443	86
Dec	886,254	36,098	108,899	174,371	11,055	510,866	29,318	408	10,710	2	4,443	85
State government (western)												
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	376,697	750	148,219	.	.	.	193,216	3	34,508	.	.	1
2005 Mar	382,341	250	154,965	.	.	.	190,360	3	36,762	.	.	1
June	384,373	0	157,226	.	.	.	189,139	3	38,005	.	.	1
Sep	389,392	0	160,561	.	.	.	189,090	0	39,741	.	.	1
Dec P	395,846	0	167,692	.	.	.	187,081	0	41,073	.	.	1
State government (eastern)												
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	71,975	533	31,400	.	.	.	35,428	-	4,614	.	.	.
2005 Mar	73,190	846	32,251	.	.	.	35,866	-	4,227	.	.	.
June	74,898	1,193	33,154	.	.	.	36,142	-	4,409	.	.	.
Sep	74,691	1,194	32,433	.	.	.	36,553	-	4,511	.	.	.
Dec P	75,249	847	33,528	.	.	.	35,781	-	5,093	.	.	.

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 5,6	Equalisa- tion claims 6	Other 7
Local government (western) 11												
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	95,057	.	-	.	.	552	91,317	13	3,174	.	.	.
2005 Mar	95,600	.	-	.	.	591	91,819	15	3,175	.	.	.
June	97,250	.	-	.	.	591	93,469	15	3,175	.	.	.
Sep	97,500	.	-	.	.	591	93,719	15	3,175	.	.	.
Local government (eastern) 11												
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	17,353	.	-	.	.	131	16,914	73	235	.	.	.
2005 Mar	17,250	.	-	.	.	131	16,809	75	235	.	.	.
June	17,250	.	-	.	.	131	16,809	75	235	.	.	.
Sep	17,200	.	-	.	.	131	16,759	75	235	.	.	.
ERP Special Fund 8												
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	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	.	.	.
Sep	15,864	.	.	51	.	10,169	5,406	-	238	.	.	.
Dec	15,066	.	.	51	.	10,169	4,609	-	238	.	.	.
Indemnification Fund												
2000	204	.	.	.	.	204	.	.	.	.	.	.
2001	285	.	.	.	.	285	.	.	.	.	.	.
2002	369	.	.	.	.	369	.	.	.	.	.	.
2003	469	.	.	.	.	469	.	.	.	.	.	.
2004	400	.	.	.	.	400	.	.	.	.	.	.
2005 Mar	302	.	.	.	.	302	.	.	.	.	.	.
June	302	.	.	.	.	302	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sep	301	.	.	.	.	301	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dec	300	.	.	.	.	300	.	.	.	.	.	.
German Unity Fund 8,10												
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	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 Excluding offsets against outstanding claims. — 7 Old debt mainly denominated in foreign currency, in accordance with the London Debts

Agreement; excluding debt securities in own portfolios. — 8 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. — 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. As from July, the aforementioned special funds are recorded under central government. — 10 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. — 11 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 *

€ million

Item	End of		Net borrowing ¹							
			2004					2005		
	2004	Sep 2005	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Borrowers										
Central government ²	812,083	885,146	+ 44,386	+ 34,993	+ 1,301	+ 10,365	- 2,273	+ 19,633	+ 3,646	+ 11,131
German Unity Fund ²	38,650	-	- 450	+ 520	- 516	+ 107	- 561	-	-	-
ERP Special Fund	18,200	15,864	- 1,061	- 685	- 51	-	- 325	- 102	- 828	- 1,406
Indemnification Fund	400	301	- 69	- 79	+ 6	+ 1	+ 2	- 98	+ 0	- 1
State government (western)	376,697	389,392	+ 21,036	+ 7,541	+ 5,038	+ 6,175	+ 2,282	+ 5,644	+ 2,033	+ 5,019
State government (eastern)	71,975	74,691	+ 3,899	+ 1,585	+ 1,592	+ 260	+ 462	+ 1,216	+ 1,707	- 207
Local government (western) ³	95,057	97,500	+ 4,805	+ 1,961	+ 1,114	+ 491	+ 1,239	+ 1,180	+ 2,251	+ 220
Local government (eastern) ³	17,353	17,200	+ 373	- 30	+ 4	+ 110	+ 289	- 103	+ 78	+ 30
Total	1,430,413	1,480,094	+ 72,917	+ 45,805	+ 8,487	+ 17,509	+ 1,115	+ 27,373	+ 8,888	+ 14,726
Debt by category										
Treasury discount paper (Bubills) ⁴	35,722	37,183	- 299	+ 1,187	+ 99	+ 187	- 1,772	+ 1,766	- 275	- 31
Treasury notes ⁵	279,796	302,219	+ 33,382	+ 14,031	+ 9,528	+ 6,946	+ 2,878	+ 10,379	+ 5,433	+ 6,611
Five-year Federal notes (Bobls) ⁵	168,958	163,335	+ 15,342	+ 6,119	+ 2,907	+ 4,070	+ 2,246	- 6,314	+ 7,745	- 7,053
Federal savings notes	10,817	11,061	- 1,993	- 1,565	- 656	- 22	+ 249	+ 219	+ 143	- 119
Bonds ⁵	495,418	525,365	+ 24,289	+ 14,792	+ 2,748	+ 5,953	+ 796	+ 11,252	+ 401	+ 18,294
Direct lending by credit institutions ⁶	379,984	377,442	- 16,223	+ 4,553	- 9,333	- 910	- 10,534	+ 8,109	- 5,627	- 3,718
Loans from social security funds	430	498	+ 89	+ 31	-	+ 42	+ 17	+ 44	+ 27	- 3
Other loans ⁶	53,632	58,467	+ 19,509	+ 6,700	+ 3,194	+ 2,377	+ 7,238	+ 1,913	+ 1,038	+ 1,884
Old debt ⁷	44	51	- 41	- 42	+ 0	+ 6	- 4	+ 4	+ 3	+ 0
Equalisation claims	5,572	4,434	- 1,138	+ 0	+ 0	- 1,139	+ 1	-	-	- 1,139
Investment assistance levy	41	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,430,413	1,480,094	+ 72,917	+ 45,805	+ 8,487	+ 17,509	+ 1,115	+ 27,373	+ 8,888	+ 14,726
Creditors										
Banking system										
Bundesbank	4,440	4,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	541,700	528,400	+ 17,725	+ 26,088	+ 3,768	+ 3,451	- 15,582	+ 7,637	- 19,521	- 110
Domestic non-banks										
Social security funds	430	498	+ 89	+ 31	-	+ 42	+ 17	+ 44	+ 27	- 3
Other ⁸	263,943	261,956	- 11,697	- 6,914	+ 3,219	- 10,384	+ 2,380	- 5,108	+ 1,482	+ 1,639
Foreign creditors ^{pe}	619,900	684,800	+ 66,800	+ 26,600	+ 1,500	+ 24,400	+ 14,300	+ 24,800	+ 26,900	+ 13,200
Total	1,430,413	1,480,094	+ 72,917	+ 45,805	+ 8,487	+ 17,509	+ 1,115	+ 27,373	+ 8,888	+ 14,726

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 Sep	399,706	38,664	690	8,305	261,515	90,531	-	-	-
2004 Dec	399,250	36,791	690	7,981	262,070	91,719	-	-	-
2005 Mar	399,064	36,069	-	7,878	264,478	90,639	-	-	-
2005 Jun	394,063	31,898	-	7,050	264,757	90,358	-	-	-
2005 Sep	390,109	30,680	-	5,644	263,602	90,184	-	-	-

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 (Bobls) ²	Federal savings notes	Federal bonds (Bunds) ²	Direct lending by credit institu- tions ^{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 unifica- tion ^{7,8}	Equal- isation claims ⁸	Other ⁹
1997	905,703	25,286	5,221	78,848	177,721	99,317	481,619	31,845	5	870	1,312	8,684	197
1998	958,004	24,666	4,558	84,760	199,274	92,698	519,718	24,125	-	2,603	1,290	8,684	186
1999 10	714,080	11,553	1,584	44,335	120,498	41,621	379,808	67,872	60	2,568	488	45,175	104
2000	715,835	11,516	1,805	44,678	123,642	35,991	400,490	52,836	29	2,099	301	44,146	107
2001	701,115	21,136	1,658	59,643	119,911	26,395	416,195	47,111	26	1,481	123	8,986	107
2002	725,443	30,227	1,618	78,584	127,484	17,898	422,558	39,517	0	1,167	66	7,845	97
2003	767,713	35,235	1,240	87,538	143,425	12,810	436,181	38,146	223	7,326	33	6,711	85
2004	812,123	34,440	1,074	95,638	159,272	10,817	460,380	34,835	333	10,751	2	5,572	81
2004 Dec	812,123	34,440	1,074	95,638	159,272	10,817	460,380	34,835	333	10,751	2	5,572	81
2005 Jan 11	874,544	34,968	1,090	106,345	169,269	10,895	490,938	45,389	333	10,751	2	5,572	83
Feb	876,369	34,936	1,099	107,310	162,504	10,951	495,304	48,593	363	10,751	2	5,572	83
Mar	870,406	36,393	1,113	102,959	162,592	11,037	495,478	45,119	373	10,798	2	5,572	83
Apr	878,509	36,543	1,122	109,471	168,826	11,067	496,610	39,139	398	10,798	2	5,572	84
May	875,581	36,089	1,121	110,280	166,045	11,119	492,031	43,152	408	10,798	2	5,572	85
June	874,053	36,021	1,111	105,227	170,338	11,180	495,879	38,778	408	10,562	2	5,572	86
July	889,851	36,128	1,091	110,360	171,179	11,186	506,393	39,106	408	10,562	2	4,443	86
Aug	878,817	35,886	1,095	110,935	156,950	11,125	514,177	34,243	408	10,562	2	4,443	86
Sep	885,192	35,989	1,076	106,836	163,284	11,061	514,173	38,303	408	10,608	2	4,443	86
Oct	888,191	35,734	1,073	113,486	168,448	11,088	503,350	40,541	408	10,608	2	4,443	85
Nov	890,379	35,275	1,118	115,057	169,537	10,981	509,857	34,125	408	10,608	2	4,443	86
Dec	886,254	36,098	1,155	108,899	174,371	11,055	510,866	29,318	408	10,710	2	4,443	85

1 Excluding mobilisation and liquidity paper. In November 1999, including cash bills. — 2 Excluding issuers' holdings of their own securities. — 3 Including loans raised abroad. — 4 Including money market loans. — 5 Including loans granted by supplementary pension funds for government employees. — 6 Including liabilities arising from the investment assistance levy. — 7 Assumption of liabilities arising from housing construction for the former GDR's armed forces and from housing construction in connection with the return of the troops of the former USSR stationed in eastern

Germany to their home country. — 8 Excluding offsets against outstanding claims. — 9 Commutation and compensation debt and old debt mainly denominated in foreign currency. — 10 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. — 11 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		Five-year Federal notes (Bobls)		Other securities ²		Loans against borrowers' notes		Money market loans	Change in money market deposits
	Gross ¹	Net	Federal bonds (Bunds)		Gross ¹	Net	Gross ¹	Net	Gross	Net		
			Gross ¹	Net	Gross ¹	Net	Gross ¹	Net	Gross	Net		
1997	+ 250,074	+ 65,820	+ 79,323	+ 47,323	+ 59,557	+ 1,557	+ 98,275	+ 24,983	+ 12,950	- 8,009	- 30	- 3,304
1998	+ 228,050	+ 52,301	+ 78,304	+ 38,099	+ 55,078	+ 21,553	+ 85,706	- 1,327	+ 12,023	- 2,927	- 3,065	- 5,440
1999	+ 139,865	+ 31,632	+ 53,931	+ 114,080	+ 22,229	+ 18,610	+ 44,904	- 5,836	+ 14,861	+ 52,897	+ 3,937	+ 1,832
2000	+ 122,725	+ 1,755	+ 49,395	+ 20,682	+ 26,342	+ 3,144	+ 45,278	- 5,323	+ 7,273	- 9,973	- 5,563	- 940
2001	+ 135,018	- 14,719	+ 36,511	+ 15,705	+ 19,603	- 3,730	+ 69,971	+ 14,989	+ 5,337	- 9,941	+ 3,595	- 1,495
2002	+ 178,203	+ 24,327	+ 41,378	+ 6,364	+ 36,037	+ 7,572	+ 93,853	+ 19,535	+ 4,716	- 10,155	+ 2,221	+ 22
2003	+ 227,483	+ 42,270	+ 62,513	+ 13,623	+ 42,422	+ 15,942	+ 109,834	+ 8,874	+ 11,480	+ 3,775	+ 1,236	+ 7,218
2004	+ 227,441	+ 44,410	+ 52,713	+ 24,199	+ 35,594	+ 15,847	+ 15,847	+ 5,313	+ 7,186	- 1,620	+ 1,844	+ 802
2004 Jan-Dec	+ 227,441	+ 44,410	+ 52,713	+ 24,199	+ 35,594	+ 15,847	+ 130,916	+ 5,313	+ 7,186	- 1,620	+ 1,844	+ 802
2005 Jan-Dec	+ 224,922	+ 35,479	+ 53,197	+ 26,700	+ 33,278	+ 5,465	+ 131,620	+ 10,618	+ 2,317	- 10,689	+ 4,511	+ 6,041
2004 Dec	+ 13,466	- 7,750	+ 797	+ 797	- 747	- 747	+ 11,458	- 8,589	+ 365	- 803	+ 1,593	+ 226
2005 Jan	+ 37,004	+ 23,769	+ 13,043	+ 6,772	+ 362	+ 362	+ 12,952	+ 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	- 5,962	+ 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	+ 20,118	- 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	+ 10,517	- 11,035	+ 7,785	+ 7,785	+ 620	- 14,229	+ 6,622	+ 273	+ 70	- 283	- 4,581	- 13,116
Sep	+ 25,105	+ 6,376	- 4	- 4	+ 6,335	+ 6,335	+ 14,044	- 4,060	+ 176	- 449	+ 4,554	+ 6,078
Oct	+ 20,837	+ 2,999	- 654	- 10,823	+ 5,164	+ 5,164	+ 12,434	+ 6,421	+ 362	- 1,293	+ 3,532	- 1,720
Nov	+ 10,845	+ 2,188	+ 6,507	+ 6,507	+ 1,089	+ 1,089	+ 7,279	+ 1,006	+ 159	- 2,226	- 4,189	- 3,840
Dec	+ 14,366	- 4,124	+ 1,009	+ 1,009	+ 4,834	+ 4,834	+ 12,632	- 5,261	+ 233	- 365	- 4,341	+ 7,631

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							
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	231,684	156,535	71,680	233,011	198,587	14,258	- 1,327	5,158	4,980	19	41	118	4,834
2005 p	229,027	156,259	71,548	233,153	200,161	13,440	- 4,126	1,974	1,794	16	43	122	4,912
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	3,751	1,914	28	1,681	128	4,877
Q3	56,766	38,664	17,779	58,107	49,719	3,456	- 1,341	2,560	731	22	1,681	127	4,889
Q4 9	62,336	42,126	17,807	58,350	49,824	3,484	+ 3,986	5,158	4,980	19	41	118	4,834
2005 Q1	55,160	36,897	17,996	58,001	50,031	3,390	- 2,841	2,607	2,432	16	41	118	4,828
Q2	56,913	38,647	17,911	58,286	49,929	3,413	- 1,373	1,195	1,020	16	42	118	4,874
Q3	57,546	38,492	18,807	58,455	50,150	3,337	- 909	362	187	16	43	117	4,885
Q4	59,408	42,224	16,834	58,412	50,050	3,300	+ 996	1,974	1,794	16	43	122	4,912

Source: Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and German pension insurance scheme. — * 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 Including long-term care insurance scheme for pensioners from 1995 to 2004 Q1. — 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									
		Contributions	Levies 2		Total	Unemployment support 4,5			Job promotion 5,6				Measures financed by levies 7	
						Western Germany	Eastern Germany	Total	Western Germany	Eastern Germany				
1993	85,109	79,895	1,829	109,536	48,005	34,149	13,856	36,891	15,895	20,996	2,840	- 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	2,753	- 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	2,627	- 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	2,318	- 13,763	13,756	
1997	93,149	85,793	2,959	102,723	60,273	40,309	19,964	31,418	16,117	15,301	1,756	- 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	2,540	- 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	1,349	- 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	1,330	- 868	867	
2001	50,682	47,337	1,640	52,613	25,036	16,743	8,294	20,713	11,094	9,619	1,660	- 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	2,215	- 5,623	5,623	
2003	50,635	47,337	2,081	56,850	29,735	21,528	8,207	19,155	10,564	8,591	1,948	- 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	1,641	- 4,176	4,175	
2005	52,692	46,989	1,436	53,089	27,654	20,332	7,322	11,590	7,421	4,169	1,450	- 397	397	
2004 Q1	11,524	11,261	47	14,448	8,200	6,001	2,199	4,389	2,491	1,898	480	- 2,924	5,244	
Q2	12,042	11,419	394	13,949	7,782	5,673	2,109	4,268	2,510	1,758	465	- 1,907	1,946	
Q3	12,516	11,709	481	12,818	7,044	5,189	1,855	3,919	2,309	1,610	346	- 303	166	
Q4	14,233	12,821	753	13,275	6,721	4,958	1,762	4,267	2,522	1,745	350	+ 958	- 3,181	
2005 Q1	11,934	11,072	40	14,775	7,983	5,805	2,178	3,332	2,083	1,249	410	- 2,842	5,532	
Q2	13,283	11,449	324	13,697	7,394	5,376	2,018	3,062	1,956	1,105	440	- 414	223	
Q3	12,924	11,618	420	12,662	6,357	4,720	1,637	2,576	1,670	906	372	+ 262	- 458	
Q4	14,551	12,850	652	11,954	5,920	4,431	1,489	2,620	1,712	908	228	+ 2,597	- 4,900	

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, pension insurance and long-term care insurance schemes. 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. — 7 Promotion of winter construction and insolvency compensation to employees.

IX Economic conditions

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

Item	2004			2005			2004			2005			
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Index 2000=100			Annual percentage change									
At constant prices, chained													
I Origin of domestic product													
Production sector (excluding construction)	100.5	105.0	107.7	1.0	4.4	2.6	6.3	4.2	3.4	0.4	4.0	2.8	3.3
Construction	86.4	85.1	81.8	- 4.5	- 1.6	- 3.8	- 0.5	- 4.2	- 3.1	- 11.9	- 1.6	- 1.3	- 1.2
Wholesale/retail trade, hotel and restaurant services, transport and storage 1	102.3	104.2	105.7	- 1.3	1.9	1.4	2.4	1.0	2.2	0.8	2.4	1.9	0.6
Financing, renting and business services 2	105.2	107.1	108.9	0.6	1.8	1.7	2.7	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.3
Public and private services 3	102.1	102.4	101.8	- 0.3	0.4	- 0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	- 0.9	- 0.4	- 0.5	- 0.7
Gross value added	101.7	103.9	105.0	- 0.1	2.1	1.0	3.0	1.5	1.7	0.0	1.8	1.3	1.1
Gross domestic product 4	101.1	102.8	103.7	- 0.2	1.6	0.9	2.1	1.2	1.3	- 0.5	1.7	1.4	1.0
II Use of domestic product													
Private consumption 5	101.5	102.0	102.0	0.1	0.6	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.1	1.5	- 0.7	0.9	0.7	- 0.9
Government consumption	102.1	100.5	100.6	0.1	- 1.6	0.1	- 1.3	- 1.0	- 3.0	- 1.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Machinery and equipment	88.9	91.3	94.9	- 0.2	2.6	4.0	0.9	5.1	5.1	3.7	7.5	2.2	2.8
Premises	88.4	86.3	83.4	- 1.6	- 2.3	- 3.4	- 2.0	- 4.4	- 3.3	- 10.8	- 1.5	- 1.2	- 1.4
Other investment 6	111.1	113.1	115.2	3.3	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.1
Changes in inventories 7 8	.	.	.	0.5	0.5	0.3	- 0.1	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.5	- 0.2	0.6
Domestic use	98.1	98.7	99.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	- 0.5	1.4	1.0	- 1.2	1.7	0.4	0.3
Net exports 8	.	.	.	- 0.7	1.1	0.6	2.6	- 0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.7
Exports	113.6	124.2	132.0	2.4	9.3	6.3	13.7	7.3	8.4	3.7	4.9	8.6	7.8
Imports	104.9	112.3	118.2	5.1	7.0	5.3	7.1	8.7	8.5	2.2	5.5	6.6	6.7
Gross domestic product 4	101.1	102.8	103.7	- 0.2	1.6	0.9	2.1	1.2	1.3	- 0.5	1.7	1.4	1.0
At current prices (€ billion)													
III Use of domestic product													
Private consumption 5	1,287.6	1,312.5	1,329.7	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.9	0.5	1.9	2.0	0.8
Government consumption	415.5	412.8	417.2	0.8	- 0.6	1.1	0.6	- 1.1	- 2.1	- 0.2	1.6	1.5	1.4
Machinery and equipment	146.9	149.4	153.9	- 3.2	1.7	3.0	0.1	4.3	4.0	2.8	6.3	1.2	2.1
Premises	213.0	210.7	205.6	- 1.6	- 1.1	- 2.4	- 0.8	- 2.7	- 1.5	- 8.9	- 0.6	- 0.6	- 0.8
Other investment 6	24.5	24.9	25.2	- 0.2	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.7
Changes in inventories 7	- 11.6	- 4.0	1.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Domestic use	2,075.8	2,106.2	2,133.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.6	2.2	2.1	- 0.0	2.4	1.4	1.4
Net exports	87.6	109.5	112.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Exports	772.7	842.8	901.7	0.9	9.1	7.0	13.0	7.7	9.6	4.7	5.7	8.8	8.5
Imports	685.1	733.4	789.6	2.5	7.0	7.7	6.7	10.0	11.1	4.3	7.5	9.1	9.3
Gross domestic product 4	2,163.4	2,215.7	2,245.5	0.9	2.4	1.3	3.1	1.7	1.9	0.4	2.0	1.6	1.4
IV Prices (2000 = 100)													
Private consumption	104.5	106.0	107.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.8
Gross domestic product	103.7	104.5	105.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.5
Terms of trade	103.0	102.8	101.2	1.0	- 0.2	- 1.5	- 0.2	- 0.8	- 1.3	- 1.1	- 1.2	- 2.0	- 1.7
V Distribution of national income													
Compensation of employees	1,131.1	1,134.5	1,128.8	0.2	0.3	- 0.5	0.7	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.3	- 0.4	- 0.6	- 0.7
Entrepreneurial and property income	468.9	523.8	555.1	3.6	11.7	6.0	17.4	8.0	9.8	3.6	7.4	4.9	8.3
National income	1,600.0	1,658.3	1,683.9	1.2	3.6	1.5	5.6	2.4	2.4	1.0	2.2	1.3	1.7
Memo item: Gross national income	2,147.3	2,216.0	2,249.3	1.2	3.2	1.5	4.3	2.5	2.5	0.8	2.1	1.5	1.5

Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in February 2006. — 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												
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	102.0	87.2	97.4	102.0	99.9	97.8	107.6
2004	100.8	80.4	102.6	102.5	103.3	105.7	87.4	98.0	104.6	103.7	101.2	112.0
2005 + r	103.8	76.1	102.7	106.4	106.8	111.2	87.6	100.7	112.2	104.1	106.2	117.2
2004 May	99.8	86.8	97.6	101.3	103.5	104.0	86.2	94.7	102.5	105.4	98.5	115.2
June	103.5	93.0	91.0	105.9	107.2	111.1	87.0	97.2	103.5	111.2	106.4	120.7
July	103.3	95.5	92.6	105.1	107.1	108.2	87.0	99.1	105.6	106.6	105.4	112.1
Aug	93.8	85.5	90.7	94.9	98.6	93.5	68.1	95.8	103.7	94.0	89.5	90.7
Sep	106.8	95.0	95.3	109.1	109.0	114.7	96.8	101.4	106.0	107.3	112.8	120.8
Oct	108.2	93.3	104.9	109.9	109.9	113.8	96.6	105.4	108.0	106.8	104.0	126.9
Nov	106.7	85.7	110.0	108.3	107.7	112.3	94.4	104.9	107.7	105.2	104.2	120.5
Dec	95.9	61.8	115.5	96.9	89.5	107.9	78.8	95.5	99.1	84.3	118.3	93.0
2005 Jan	94.8	48.5	112.7	97.1	101.5	95.3	81.8	94.9	112.3	105.0	86.2	106.6
Feb	94.9	43.5	107.9	98.3	99.6	100.4	85.8	94.5	109.1	101.7	93.0	112.1
Mar	106.9	61.0	112.3	110.5	109.3	117.8	95.8	102.4	118.5	109.3	113.8	126.3
Apr	102.7	80.9	101.2	104.9	106.3	109.2	87.3	97.5	110.6	105.9	100.9	122.6
May	100.6	83.1	97.8	102.6	105.5	104.5	79.8	98.2	111.5	101.9	98.6	112.2
June	106.4	89.4	92.4	109.5	109.5	117.2	90.6	99.0	109.1	106.6	115.3	122.3
July	106.8	92.4	96.7	109.2	110.3	114.1	83.8	103.1	114.9	107.5	107.3	123.0
Aug	96.0	84.6	92.3	97.4	101.7	95.1	69.9	99.0	110.0	95.3	91.8	91.0
Sep	110.9	92.3	93.5	114.5	113.5	121.0	97.6	106.7	113.7	108.9	114.5	130.5
Oct +	112.9	92.6	103.5	115.8	115.9	120.0	97.6	110.9	120.5	112.0	108.7	132.2
Nov +	112.0	84.7	107.5	115.0	113.8	122.7	98.4	106.4	113.1	109.6	114.2	130.9
Dec + r	100.3	60.7	115.0	102.4	94.9	116.1	81.0	96.3	102.6	85.1	129.6	96.4
2006 Jan x	97.9	41.2	108.8	101.9	106.3	101.6	86.6	96.5	117.0	102.4	95.9	104.8
Annual percentage change												
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	+ 0.9	- 5.2	- 0.8	+ 0.3	- 1.9	- 1.7	+ 2.1
2004	+ 2.4	- 5.5	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 3.8	+ 3.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 2.5	+ 3.8	+ 3.5	+ 4.1
2005 + r	+ 3.0	- 5.3	+ 0.1	+ 3.8	+ 3.4	+ 5.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.8	+ 7.3	+ 0.4	+ 4.9	+ 4.6
2004 May	+ 3.9	- 4.8	+ 2.4	+ 4.9	+ 4.7	+ 6.8	+ 8.0	+ 0.9	+ 0.0	+ 4.0	+ 7.2	+ 7.7
June	+ 3.6	- 5.8	- 0.7	+ 5.0	+ 4.7	+ 7.7	+ 4.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 13.7	+ 4.5	+ 13.2
July	+ 2.9	- 6.6	+ 2.3	+ 3.8	+ 4.5	+ 4.8	+ 1.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 4.8	+ 6.6	+ 3.0
Aug	+ 4.3	- 4.9	+ 0.3	+ 5.6	+ 5.9	+ 8.1	+ 1.3	+ 0.5	+ 5.0	+ 6.6	+ 7.7	+ 13.5
Sep	+ 4.4	- 5.8	+ 3.4	+ 5.4	+ 5.5	+ 7.5	- 0.4	+ 2.2	+ 8.6	+ 5.7	+ 4.9	+ 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	+ 12.9
Nov	+ 0.3	- 7.9	+ 5.2	+ 0.5	+ 2.3	- 1.3	- 5.7	+ 1.7	+ 6.2	+ 1.8	- 1.5	- 3.5
Dec	+ 0.9	- 7.9	+ 7.9	+ 0.7	+ 2.8	- 0.8	- 4.9	+ 1.4	+ 7.0	+ 1.6	+ 0.4	- 4.6
2005 Jan	+ 3.0	- 1.6	- 3.0	+ 4.1	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	- 1.9	+ 1.4	+ 10.2	+ 0.4	+ 4.5	+ 9.6
Feb	+ 0.9	- 23.3	+ 1.4	+ 2.2	+ 0.9	+ 3.6	- 0.8	+ 2.7	+ 7.4	- 1.4	+ 6.0	+ 1.8
Mar	+ 1.6	- 20.1	+ 1.9	+ 3.0	+ 1.3	+ 5.4	- 0.3	+ 2.8	+ 10.2	- 2.1	+ 7.1	+ 3.7
Apr	+ 2.1	- 5.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.9	+ 1.8	+ 5.2	- 0.9	+ 1.2	+ 2.8	+ 1.7	+ 2.4	+ 7.2
May	+ 0.8	- 4.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.3	+ 1.9	+ 0.5	- 7.4	+ 3.7	+ 8.8	- 3.3	+ 0.1	- 2.6
June	+ 2.8	- 3.9	+ 1.5	+ 3.4	+ 2.1	+ 5.5	+ 4.1	+ 1.9	+ 5.4	- 4.1	+ 8.4	+ 1.3
July	+ 3.4	- 3.2	+ 4.4	+ 3.9	+ 3.0	+ 5.5	- 3.7	+ 4.0	+ 8.8	+ 0.8	+ 1.8	+ 9.7
Aug	+ 2.3	- 1.1	+ 1.8	+ 2.6	+ 3.1	+ 1.7	+ 2.6	+ 3.3	+ 6.1	+ 1.4	+ 2.6	+ 0.3
Sep	+ 3.8	- 2.8	- 1.9	+ 4.9	+ 4.1	+ 6.0	+ 0.8	+ 5.2	+ 7.3	+ 1.5	+ 1.5	+ 8.0
Oct +	+ 4.3	- 0.8	- 1.3	+ 5.4	+ 5.5	+ 5.4	+ 3.2	+ 5.2	+ 11.6	+ 4.9	+ 4.5	+ 4.2
Nov +	+ 5.0	- 1.2	- 2.3	+ 6.2	+ 5.7	+ 9.3	+ 4.2	+ 1.4	+ 5.0	+ 4.2	+ 9.6	+ 8.6
Dec + r	+ 4.6	- 1.8	- 0.4	+ 5.7	+ 6.0	+ 7.6	+ 2.8	+ 0.8	+ 3.5	+ 0.9	+ 9.6	+ 3.7
2006 Jan x	+ 3.3	- 15.1	- 3.5	+ 4.9	+ 4.7	+ 6.6	+ 5.9	+ 1.7	+ 4.2	- 2.5	+ 11.3	- 1.7

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 printing. — + Provisional; adjusted in advance by the Federal Statistical Office, by way of estimates, to the results of the Quarterly Production Survey for the fourth quarter (industry: on average -2.2%). — x 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 -2.2%).

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	- 1.6	95.9	- 4.0	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 ³	98.9	+ 0.7	97.8	+ 1.5	100.7	+ 1.1	95.5	- 3.5	90.0	- 6.0	98.8	- 2.2
2004	105.1	+ 6.3	104.9	+ 7.3	107.6	+ 6.9	95.1	- 0.4	89.3	- 0.8	98.7	- 0.1
2005	111.5	+ 6.1	109.9	+ 4.8	115.8	+ 7.6	99.6	+ 4.7	91.5	+ 2.5	104.6	+ 6.0
2005 Jan	106.6	+ 6.0	109.2	+ 6.5	107.0	+ 6.3	96.4	+ 2.9	88.3	- 2.9	101.5	+ 6.3
Feb	105.0	+ 3.2	104.3	+ 2.2	106.2	+ 4.4	102.2	+ 2.1	87.8	- 2.3	111.2	+ 4.4
Mar	116.8	+ 4.1	114.4	+ 2.6	120.9	+ 5.5	108.1	+ 2.9	97.3	- 1.0	114.8	+ 4.9
Apr	105.2	+ 0.7	105.7	- 0.5	107.2	+ 1.0	95.4	+ 2.9	90.6	+ 1.2	98.4	+ 3.9
May	105.4	+ 1.8	106.6	+ 2.0	107.9	+ 1.2	91.2	+ 3.4	85.8	- 2.3	94.6	+ 6.9
June	113.4	+ 6.9	110.8	+ 2.9	119.8	+ 10.0	95.6	+ 6.8	92.9	+ 4.5	97.3	+ 8.2
July	114.3	+ 7.9	114.0	+ 6.8	118.0	+ 9.5	100.5	+ 4.8	89.0	+ 0.9	107.7	+ 7.0
Aug	101.5	+ 6.3	102.2	+ 3.7	101.9	+ 8.4	97.9	+ 6.4	78.9	+ 7.8	109.7	+ 5.9
Sep	117.5	+ 7.9	114.3	+ 5.2	123.2	+ 11.1	105.5	+ 4.1	98.5	+ 3.6	109.8	+ 4.5
Oct	118.8	+ 10.1	117.3	+ 7.7	122.8	+ 12.4	106.7	+ 7.8	103.3	+ 7.0	108.8	+ 8.2
Nov	119.6	+ 13.4	116.7	+ 9.2	125.8	+ 18.1	104.0	+ 7.1	102.7	+ 7.8	104.9	+ 6.8
Dec	114.2	+ 5.4	103.5	+ 8.9	128.4	+ 3.3	91.4	+ 5.7	83.3	+ 6.9	96.4	+ 5.0
2006 Jan P	118.3	+ 11.0	115.0	+ 5.3	125.1	+ 16.9	101.1	+ 4.9	90.9	+ 2.9	107.4	+ 5.8
from the domestic market												
2001	97.6	- 2.3	96.4	- 3.5	98.0	- 2.0	99.9	± 0.0	99.5	- 0.4	100.2	+ 0.3
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 ³	94.7	+ 0.1	95.0	+ 0.4	96.0	+ 1.5	90.1	- 4.8	86.8	- 5.7	92.1	- 4.4
2004	98.3	+ 3.8	100.3	+ 5.6	100.2	+ 4.4	87.2	- 3.2	83.0	- 4.4	89.8	- 2.5
2005	101.2	+ 3.0	103.5	+ 3.2	102.5	+ 2.3	90.9	+ 4.2	85.2	+ 2.7	94.4	+ 5.1
2005 Jan	96.9	+ 3.2	102.9	+ 6.5	94.2	+ 0.7	87.2	+ 0.1	82.1	- 5.6	90.4	+ 3.7
Feb	95.8	- 0.4	97.6	+ 1.6	95.3	- 3.1	92.0	+ 1.4	82.3	- 2.4	98.0	+ 3.6
Mar	106.5	+ 0.7	107.0	± 0.0	108.5	+ 0.8	99.5	+ 2.5	91.8	- 1.5	104.3	+ 4.8
Apr	97.9	± 0.0	99.8	- 1.4	99.6	+ 0.4	87.4	+ 3.3	84.1	+ 2.4	89.5	+ 3.8
May	95.9	+ 1.4	100.2	+ 0.5	96.1	+ 1.6	83.4	+ 3.7	79.1	- 0.9	86.0	+ 6.4
June	103.8	+ 5.4	103.8	+ 2.0	109.9	+ 8.7	86.5	+ 6.1	85.0	+ 6.0	87.5	+ 6.3
July	103.8	+ 4.3	108.2	+ 4.0	103.6	+ 3.7	91.6	+ 6.8	83.6	+ 5.3	96.6	+ 7.7
Aug	95.9	+ 4.2	98.7	+ 2.5	95.5	+ 6.1	89.0	+ 4.1	74.5	+ 6.4	98.0	+ 3.2
Sep	105.5	+ 5.4	107.0	+ 4.1	107.4	+ 7.5	96.1	+ 3.3	91.5	+ 4.1	98.9	+ 2.9
Oct	107.2	+ 4.7	111.0	+ 5.4	106.3	+ 3.0	98.6	+ 7.1	95.8	+ 6.6	100.4	+ 7.5
Nov	107.0	+ 7.2	110.8	+ 6.7	107.1	+ 7.7	96.1	+ 7.3	96.3	+ 7.6	96.0	+ 7.1
Dec	98.1	- 0.6	95.4	+ 7.1	106.2	- 7.8	82.8	+ 4.4	76.1	+ 5.0	86.9	+ 4.1
2006 Jan P	102.3	+ 5.6	106.5	+ 3.5	102.4	+ 8.7	89.9	+ 3.1	85.5	+ 4.1	92.6	+ 2.4
from abroad												
2001	99.1	- 0.9	95.1	- 4.9	100.6	+ 0.6	104.8	+ 4.9	100.5	+ 0.5	107.4	+ 7.5
2002	102.8	+ 3.7	99.1	+ 4.2	104.1	+ 3.5	108.6	+ 3.6	103.9	+ 3.4	111.4	+ 3.7
2003 ³	104.3	+ 1.5	102.3	+ 3.2	105.1	+ 1.0	107.4	- 1.1	97.2	- 6.4	113.8	+ 2.2
2004	113.5	+ 8.8	112.2	+ 9.7	114.5	+ 8.9	112.5	+ 4.7	103.1	+ 6.1	118.4	+ 4.0
2005	124.5	+ 9.7	119.9	+ 6.9	128.0	+ 11.8	118.9	+ 5.7	105.5	+ 2.3	127.3	+ 7.5
2005 Jan	118.8	+ 9.0	119.1	+ 6.6	118.9	+ 10.7	116.9	+ 7.8	101.8	+ 2.5	126.3	+ 10.8
Feb	116.5	+ 7.4	114.9	+ 3.0	116.2	+ 10.9	124.9	+ 3.2	100.0	- 2.1	140.4	+ 5.7
Mar	129.7	+ 7.8	125.9	+ 6.2	132.3	+ 9.3	127.2	+ 3.5	109.5	+ 0.1	138.3	+ 5.3
Apr	114.3	+ 1.3	114.8	+ 0.8	114.2	+ 1.6	113.2	+ 2.4	104.9	- 0.8	118.3	+ 4.1
May	117.2	+ 2.3	116.5	+ 4.1	118.8	+ 1.0	108.6	+ 3.0	100.4	- 4.6	113.7	+ 7.7
June	125.4	+ 8.4	121.7	+ 4.0	129.0	+ 11.1	115.7	+ 7.9	110.2	+ 2.1	119.1	+ 11.6
July	127.5	+ 11.8	123.0	+ 10.8	131.3	+ 14.1	120.2	+ 1.5	100.9	- 6.1	132.3	+ 5.7
Aug	108.6	+ 8.7	107.6	+ 5.4	107.8	+ 10.3	117.6	+ 10.6	88.5	+ 10.5	135.7	+ 10.6
Sep	132.6	+ 10.7	125.6	+ 6.7	137.7	+ 13.8	126.3	+ 5.6	114.0	+ 2.9	133.9	+ 7.0
Oct	133.2	+ 16.1	127.1	+ 11.0	138.1	+ 20.2	124.5	+ 8.8	119.6	+ 7.8	127.6	+ 9.4
Nov	135.4	+ 20.1	125.9	+ 12.7	143.0	+ 26.4	121.6	+ 6.9	116.7	+ 8.0	124.7	+ 6.2
Dec	134.4	+ 11.6	116.2	+ 11.4	148.8	+ 12.2	110.4	+ 7.9	99.1	+ 10.5	117.5	+ 6.7
2006 Jan P	138.3	+ 16.4	128.4	+ 7.8	146.0	+ 22.8	125.8	+ 7.6	102.8	+ 1.0	140.2	+ 11.0

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. — ³ Figures from January 2003 revised.

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
			2000 = 100	2000 = 100	2000 = 100			2000 = 100	2000 = 100	2000 = 100			2000 = 100	2000 = 100	
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	81.9	93.9
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	84.4
2004	74.3	- 6.3	61.2	72.8	84.2	77.0	- 6.1	70.5	74.6	83.8	67.1	- 6.8	35.7	67.7	85.2
2005	73.8	- 0.7	56.9	74.5	83.5	77.8	+ 1.0	66.5	78.0	84.8	62.6	- 6.7	30.5	64.2	80.1
2005 Jan	46.7	- 12.5	39.7	50.4	46.8	50.1	- 7.9	46.8	54.9	46.6	37.2	- 26.6	20.2	37.5	47.1
Feb	52.1	- 21.3	45.3	54.4	53.8	55.2	- 18.2	54.6	53.8	57.3	43.4	- 30.4	19.7	55.8	44.6
Mar	79.0	- 2.9	64.6	82.3	84.2	83.3	- 1.0	74.7	86.9	84.6	67.1	- 9.6	36.9	68.9	83.2
Apr	70.9	- 8.0	56.3	70.2	80.8	74.3	- 7.0	65.8	74.1	80.0	61.4	- 11.5	30.2	58.7	82.9
May	77.9	+ 2.5	62.3	70.7	95.6	81.9	+ 3.7	71.0	73.9	98.2	66.8	- 1.3	38.4	61.7	89.0
June	88.5	- 1.6	66.7	86.1	104.9	93.6	- 0.8	79.0	91.2	105.7	74.5	- 3.7	32.8	71.3	102.7
July	81.5	+ 3.2	59.1	74.3	103.6	84.2	+ 2.4	68.6	74.4	105.6	74.1	+ 5.6	33.1	74.1	98.5
Aug	82.4	+ 6.5	57.5	81.8	98.7	86.9	+ 11.4	67.3	86.9	99.4	70.0	- 7.7	30.4	67.1	96.7
Sep	89.1	+ 3.8	63.7	89.0	105.2	93.9	+ 5.4	74.4	92.6	107.7	76.1	- 0.9	34.4	78.3	98.7
Oct	74.5	± 0.0	57.2	74.5	85.4	79.2	+ 0.4	67.7	78.0	87.9	61.7	- 1.3	28.3	64.4	78.9
Nov	67.6	+ 9.4	51.2	75.2	69.2	72.5	+ 12.8	59.5	81.6	70.1	54.2	- 1.5	28.2	56.7	67.1
Dec	74.9	+ 7.8	59.3	84.6	73.6	78.6	+ 9.5	68.9	87.8	74.2	64.6	+ 2.5	32.9	75.5	72.1
2006 Jan	50.3	+ 7.7	43.7	53.3	50.9	54.2	+ 8.2	53.1	56.5	52.2	39.6	+ 6.5	17.9	44.2	47.7

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					
	Total	of which: By enterprises' main product range 2									Retail trade plus retail sales of motor vehicles and motorcycles and sales of automotive fuel			of which		
		Food, beverages, tobacco	Cosmetic, pharmaceutical and medical products		Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods		Furniture and lighting equipments, domestic appliances, building materials			Retail sales of motor vehicles 3						
2003 = 100	Annual percentage change	Not adjusted	Price-adjusted 4	2003 = 100	Annual percentage change	2003 = 100	Annual percentage change	2003 = 100	Annual percentage change	2003 = 100	Not adjusted	Price-adjusted 4	2003 = 100	Annual percentage change		
1998	97.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.1	89.1	+ 1.5	77.2	+ 5.5	112.1	- 1.2	111.7	+ 3.2	96.3	+ 1.7	+ 1.5	91.6	+ 4.8
1999	97.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.3	89.7	+ 0.7	82.9	+ 7.4	111.8	- 0.3	110.6	+ 1.0	97.2	+ 0.9	+ 0.5	94.6	+ 3.3
2000	100.2	+ 2.3	+ 1.2	91.5	+ 2.0	87.8	+ 5.9	111.7	- 0.1	113.4	+ 2.5	98.7	+ 1.5	+ 0.2	92.6	- 2.1
2001	102.1	+ 1.9	.	95.7	+ 4.6	94.3	+ 7.4	111.4	- 0.3	109.6	- 3.4	100.7	+ 2.0	.	95.3	+ 2.9
2002	100.5	- 1.6	- 1.3	98.2	+ 2.6	97.6	+ 3.5	105.8	- 5.0	101.0	- 7.8	99.9	- 0.8	- 0.8	98.1	+ 2.9
2003 5 r	100.1	- 0.4	- 0.4	100.2	+ 2.0	100.1	+ 2.6	100.1	- 5.4	100.2	- 0.8	100.2	+ 0.3	± 0.0	100.5	+ 2.4
2004 r	101.6	+ 1.5	+ 1.6	103.2	+ 3.0	99.5	- 0.6	103.1	+ 3.0	103.4	+ 3.2	101.9	+ 1.7	+ 1.3	102.5	+ 2.0
2005 6	103.9	+ 2.3	+ 1.8	106.5	+ 3.2	105.3	+ 5.8	104.2	+ 1.1	102.1	- 1.3	104.4	+ 2.5	+ 1.8	105.9	+ 3.3
2005 Jan 6	96.4	+ 4.9	+ 4.9	98.6	+ 4.6	96.1	+ 11.2	89.0	+ 2.3	94.7	+ 3.4	94.0	+ 3.8	+ 3.6	86.0	- 0.3
Feb	91.0	+ 2.9	+ 2.4	97.6	+ 5.9	96.5	+ 9.7	74.6	- 4.8	88.2	- 2.6	90.4	+ 1.8	+ 1.1	88.8	- 2.1
Mar	106.1	+ 1.9	+ 1.5	109.5	+ 3.8	105.9	+ 5.8	103.9	+ 1.1	107.5	- 2.5	108.0	+ 2.1	+ 1.6	115.6	+ 2.8
Apr	103.5	+ 0.8	+ 0.5	106.7	+ 2.1	102.0	+ 3.6	116.4	+ 5.6	102.7	- 4.5	106.2	+ 1.3	+ 0.9	115.5	+ 3.2
May	104.4	+ 5.9	+ 5.6	110.2	+ 7.6	104.2	+ 10.0	104.6	+ 5.9	101.4	- 0.4	106.4	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	112.9	+ 4.4
June	99.4	+ 1.8	+ 1.4	105.8	+ 4.9	102.7	+ 3.6	96.5	+ 0.1	96.7	- 2.7	102.4	+ 2.2	+ 1.6	113.0	+ 3.6
July	102.0	+ 1.9	+ 1.5	106.1	+ 1.8	108.5	+ 5.4	101.2	- 0.5	99.3	- 0.2	104.7	+ 2.6	+ 2.1	113.6	+ 5.6
Aug	100.3	+ 3.1	+ 2.6	103.5	+ 1.8	100.6	+ 3.9	98.1	+ 4.4	97.6	+ 0.7	99.8	+ 3.3	+ 2.6	96.2	+ 4.5
Sep	101.3	+ 1.9	+ 0.8	101.0	+ 2.7	105.2	+ 7.0	103.0	- 3.4	99.2	- 0.8	102.2	+ 3.0	+ 1.6	104.5	+ 7.1
Oct	108.1	+ 1.4	+ 0.7	106.8	+ 2.4	109.4	+ 3.5	120.9	+ 0.1	109.0	- 1.4	108.5	+ 1.9	+ 0.8	109.7	+ 3.4
Nov	109.3	+ 1.3	+ 0.6	107.4	+ 0.9	109.1	+ 5.1	112.2	+ 1.2	109.3	- 1.7	110.2	+ 1.8	+ 0.6	114.9	+ 4.1
Dec	125.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.1	124.3	+ 0.7	123.8	+ 3.0	130.3	+ 0.2	119.7	- 1.9	119.4	+ 0.7	± 0.0	100.0	+ 2.4
2006 Jan	98.4	+ 2.1	+ 1.7	100.4	+ 1.8	102.7	+ 6.9	92.4	+ 3.8	95.5	+ 0.8	95.8	+ 1.9	+ 1.0	86.4	+ 0.5

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 Figures for 2003 do not include Lower Saxony. — 6 Figures from January 2005 are provisional, some of them have been revised. Figures for recent months are particularly uncertain owing to estimates for missing returns.

IX Economic conditions

6 Labour market *

Period	Employed 1			Employees 1		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																
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		
2005	38,779	- 0.2	- 89	34,425	- 0.7	5,931	719	126	62	115	4,861	+ 479	11.7	413		
2005 Feb	38,375	+ 0.1	+ 30	34,081	- 0.5	5,930	660	168	77	122	5,288	+ 647	11.7	333		
Mar	38,434	- 0.1	- 57			5,925	693	174	67	116	5,266	+ 718	12.7	394		
Apr	38,558	- 0.4	- 139			5,919	721	159	59	113	5,052	+ 609	12.2	434		
May	38,721	- 0.3	- 115	34,323	- 0.8	5,915	729	142	53	112	4,884	+ 591	11.8	442		
June	38,805	- 0.3	- 120			5,911	734	137	50	109	4,781	+ 547	11.5	439		
July	38,772	- 0.3	- 111			5,918	734	109	50	99	4,837	+ 476	11.7	447		
Aug	38,814	- 0.3	- 104	34,520	- 0.7	5,946	740	89	51	95	4,797	+ 451	11.6	464		
Sep	39,093	- 0.3	- 118			5,958	740	96	55	103	4,646	+ 389	11.2	467		
Oct	39,217	- 0.4	- 142			5,937	732	102	58	111	4,555	+ 348	11.0	453		
Nov	39,213	- 0.3	- 125	34,775	- 0.6	5,930	729	98	59	128	4,531	+ 273	10.9	422		
Dec	38,988	- 0.3	- 112			5,900	708	84	55	130	4,604	+ 140	11.1	394		
2006 Jan	¹⁵ 38,246	- 0.3	- 110			655	96	48	120	- 75	12.1	415		
Feb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	¹⁴ 43	¹⁴ 112	5,048	- 241	12.2	464
Western Germany °																
2003	.	.	.	.	.	5,503	594	160	31	161	2,753	+ 255	8.4	292
2004	.	.	.	.	.	5,380	562	122	24	121	2,783	+ 89	8.5	239
2005	.	.	.	.	.	5,215	529	101	13	77	3,247	+ 464	9.9	325
2005 Feb	.	.	.	.	.	5,215	490	133	18	80	3,486	+ 540	10.6	279
Mar	.	.	.	.	.	5,210	515	137	16	78	3,477	+ 604	10.6	320
Apr	.	.	.	.	.	5,202	533	128	14	76	3,339	+ 533	10.2	345
May	.	.	.	.	.	5,199	538	113	13	75	3,242	+ 531	9.9	344
June	.	.	.	.	.	5,194	541	110	12	73	3,188	+ 518	9.7	344
July	.	.	.	.	.	5,198	539	87	10	67	3,240	+ 479	9.9	346
Aug	.	.	.	.	.	5,221	543	69	10	63	3,238	+ 472	9.8	359
Sep	.	.	.	.	.	5,232	543	77	9	68	3,140	+ 438	9.5	357
Oct	.	.	.	.	.	5,210	535	86	9	74	3,098	+ 404	9.4	345
Nov	.	.	.	.	.	5,203	535	81	9	85	3,081	+ 352	9.4	321
Dec	.	.	.	.	.	5,177	522	70	9	86	3,119	+ 257	9.5	310
2006 Jan	.	.	.	.	.	...	488	79	8	79	3,362	+ 52	10.2	327
Feb	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	¹⁴ 8	¹⁴ 74	3,370	- 116	10.2	367
Eastern Germany +																
2003	.	.	.	.	.	632	223	35	112	99	1,624	+ 61	18.5	63
2004	639	207	29	93	63	1,599	+ 4	18.4	47		
2005	717	189	25	49	38	1,614	+ 16	18.7	88		
2005 Feb	715	170	35	59	41	1,802	+ 107	20.8	54		
Mar	.	.	.	.	.	715	178	36	51	38	1,789	+ 114	20.7	74
Apr	.	.	.	.	.	717	188	31	45	37	1,713	+ 76	19.8	89
May	.	.	.	.	.	717	191	29	41	37	1,643	+ 60	19.0	98
June	.	.	.	.	.	717	193	27	38	36	1,592	+ 29	18.5	96
July	.	.	.	.	.	720	195	21	39	32	1,597	- 2	18.6	101
Aug	.	.	.	.	.	724	197	20	42	32	1,560	- 21	18.1	106
Sep	.	.	.	.	.	727	197	19	46	34	1,506	- 49	17.5	110
Oct	.	.	.	.	.	727	196	17	49	37	1,456	- 56	16.9	108
Nov	.	.	.	.	.	727	194	17	50	43	1,450	- 79	16.9	100
Dec	723	186	14	46	44	1,485	- 117	17.3	84		
2006 Jan	.	.	.	.	.	...	167	17	39	41	1,650	- 127	19.2	87
Feb	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	¹⁴ 35	¹⁴ 38	1,678	- 124	19.5	97

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 inclusion 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 From January 2005, unemployed persons including recipients of social assistance who are able to work. — 12 From January 2005, including offers of job opportunities. — 13 From June 2005, calculated on the basis of new labour force figures. — 14 Annualised data from the Federal Employment Agency based on information received so far. — 15 Initial preliminary estimate by the Federal Statistical Office.

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,r	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													
2001	102.0	105.1	100.3	105.7	102.4	101.2	100.3	103.0	107.1	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	100.0	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	101.3	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	99.7	101.1	97.2	101.4	96.3
2005	108.3	105.8	103.8	126.6	111.1	105.9	102.7	110.7	P 98.8	102.4	101.4	139.5	105.4
2004 May	106.2	106.6	103.1	116.1	108.1	104.7	101.4	105.6	104.2	101.3	97.6	104.5	101.1
June	106.2	106.7	103.1	114.2	108.6	104.8		105.5	107.2	101.1	97.0	100.8	99.1
July	106.5	106.0	102.8	115.5	109.9	104.8		106.1	105.0	101.2	97.3	104.7	97.6
Aug	106.7	104.9	102.8	117.3	110.3	105.0	101.8	106.4	99.8	101.5	98.2	114.3	94.6
Sep	106.4	104.3	102.9	116.6	109.2	105.0		106.6	99.1	101.5	98.3	112.7	93.5
Oct	106.6	104.2	102.9	120.4	108.9	105.1		107.6	97.4	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	98.6	101.6	98.1	108.1	91.4
Dec	107.3	105.3	103.7	114.5	111.7	105.2		107.2	98.7	101.2	97.2	96.8	89.2
2005 Jan	106.9	105.7	103.5	116.4	109.8	105.4		108.1	97.6	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	98.8	101.8	98.8	111.4	99.2
Mar	107.6	106.6	103.7	120.7	110.3	105.6		109.1	100.0	102.1	100.1	125.3	103.1
Apr	107.7	106.4	103.7	123.3	109.7	105.7		109.9	98.4	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	98.4	102.0	99.7	124.3	102.3
June	108.1	107.0	103.5	125.8	110.6	105.9		110.4	98.5	102.2	101.3	144.6	106.6
July	108.6	105.9	103.2	129.0	112.1	106.0		111.0	97.5	102.4	101.9	151.8	107.0
Aug	108.7	104.9	103.1	130.9	112.5	106.0	102.7	111.3	98.7	102.4	102.8	160.9	105.9
Sep	109.1	104.8	104.2	135.1	111.3	106.0		111.8	98.4	102.8	103.3	160.5	105.8
Oct	109.1	104.4	104.3	135.6	111.2	106.1		112.6	98.7	103.0	103.7	154.0	108.0
Nov	108.6	104.6	104.4	130.9	110.4	106.2	103.0	112.5	100.4	103.0	103.5	148.5	112.0
Dec	109.6	105.5	104.2	131.0	113.7	106.3		112.8	P 101.5	103.1	103.8	152.0	115.8
2006 Jan	109.1	106.6	103.7	134.4	110.7	106.5		114.1	P 101.6	103.3	104.7	163.7	117.8
Feb	109.5	107.1	104.0	134.7	111.6	106.7	...	114.9	...	...	...	160.9	122.1
Annual percentage change													
2001	+ 2.0	+ 5.1	+ 0.3	+ 5.7	+ 2.4	+ 1.2	+ 0.3	+ 3.0	+ 7.1	+ 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	- 6.6	- 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	+ 1.3	- 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	- 1.6	+ 0.5	+ 1.0	+ 22.3	+ 10.8
2005	+ 2.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.9	+ 10.3	+ 2.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.3	+ 4.6	P - 0.9	+ 1.3	+ 4.3	+ 37.6	+ 9.4
2004 May	+ 2.0	- 0.2	+ 1.7	+ 7.3	+ 2.4	+ 1.0	+ 1.1	+ 1.6	+ 6.3	+ 0.8	+ 2.5	+ 44.1	+ 21.1
June	+ 1.7	- 0.4	+ 1.8	+ 5.0	+ 2.4	+ 1.0		+ 1.5	+ 5.9	+ 0.8	+ 2.0	+ 30.9	+ 21.9
July	+ 1.8	- 0.3	+ 1.7	+ 5.8	+ 2.3	+ 1.0		+ 1.9	+ 7.1	+ 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	- 0.6	+ 1.1	+ 2.5	+ 32.3	+ 11.0
Sep	+ 1.8	- 1.2	+ 1.5	+ 6.3	+ 2.3	+ 1.1		+ 2.3	- 5.3	+ 1.0	+ 2.7	+ 43.2	+ 6.9
Oct	+ 2.0	- 1.4	+ 1.5	+ 9.5	+ 2.3	+ 1.2		+ 3.3	- 5.5	+ 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	- 5.9	+ 1.2	+ 2.7	+ 32.3	+ 0.4
Dec	+ 2.1	- 0.4	+ 2.3	+ 4.7	+ 2.5	+ 1.1		+ 2.9	- 4.3	+ 1.0	+ 2.2	+ 20.0	- 0.2
2005 Jan	+ 1.6	- 1.1	+ 1.4	+ 5.3	+ 2.4	+ 1.0		+ 3.9	- 5.8	+ 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	- 6.1	+ 1.5	+ 3.7	+ 35.5	+ 3.1
Mar	+ 1.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.6	+ 8.3	+ 2.1	+ 1.0		+ 4.2	- 4.9	+ 1.3	+ 3.8	+ 37.4	- 0.4
Apr	+ 1.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 9.0	+ 1.5	+ 1.0		+ 4.6	- 5.8	+ 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	- 5.6	+ 0.7	+ 2.2	+ 18.9	+ 1.2
June	+ 1.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 10.2	+ 1.8	+ 1.0		+ 4.6	- 8.1	+ 1.1	+ 4.4	+ 43.5	+ 7.6
July	+ 2.0	- 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 11.7	+ 2.0	+ 1.1		+ 4.6	- 7.1	+ 1.2	+ 4.7	+ 45.0	+ 9.6
Aug	+ 1.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 11.6	+ 2.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.9	+ 4.6	- 1.1	+ 0.9	+ 4.7	+ 40.8	+ 11.9
Sep	+ 2.5	+ 0.5	+ 1.3	+ 15.9	+ 1.9	+ 1.0		+ 4.9	- 0.7	+ 1.3	+ 5.1	+ 42.4	+ 13.2
Oct	+ 2.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.4	+ 12.6	+ 2.1	+ 1.0		+ 4.6	+ 1.3	+ 1.3	+ 4.3	+ 25.2	+ 17.4
Nov	+ 2.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.4	+ 11.7	+ 1.8	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	+ 5.0	+ 1.8	+ 1.4	+ 5.5	+ 37.4	+ 22.5
Dec	+ 2.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 14.4	+ 1.8	+ 1.0		+ 5.2	P 2.8	+ 1.9	+ 6.8	+ 57.0	+ 29.8
2006 Jan	+ 2.1	+ 0.9	+ 0.2	+ 15.5	+ 0.8	+ 1.0		+ 5.6	P 4.1	+ 1.8	+ 6.8	+ 52.3	+ 23.1
Feb	+ 2.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.4	+ 14.6	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	...	+ 5.9	...	...	...	+ 44.4	+ 23.1

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	
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
2005	908.9	- 0.3	599.5	- 0.1	377.8	- 0.4	977.3	- 0.2	1,488.5	1.5	158.7	3.2	10.7
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	141.2	0.7	95.0	- 1.8	236.2	- 0.3	370.4	0.9	52.5	3.4	14.2
Q2	219.2	- 0.3	142.5	0.0	94.5	0.6	237.0	0.3	368.1	2.1	37.0	3.7	10.0
Q3	225.8	- 0.3	152.5	- 0.3	93.5	- 0.2	245.9	- 0.3	368.4	2.2	33.6	3.9	9.1
Q4	250.7	- 0.6	163.4	- 0.8	94.9	- 0.1	258.3	- 0.5	381.7	0.9	35.7	1.5	9.3

Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in February 2006. — * 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	89.7	4.9	90.1	4.6	94.8	3.1	88.3	6.1	89.5	5.5	89.9	4.1
1996	92.0	2.6	92.2	2.4	96.2	1.4	91.7	3.8	92.1	2.9	92.5	2.9
1997	93.4	1.5	93.6	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	97.9	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	2.1	100.0	2.1	100.0	1.5	100.0	2.0	100.0	2.0	100.0	2.7
2001	102.0	2.0	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	2.6	103.2	1.4	105.0	3.2	104.9	3.1	104.3	2.0
2003	106.8	2.0	106.8	2.0	104.4	1.2	107.7	2.5	107.4	2.4	.	.
2004	108.0	1.2	108.2	1.3	104.9	0.5	109.6	1.8	109.4	1.8	.	.
2005	109.0	0.9	109.3	1.1	105.2	0.4	111.2	1.5	111.0	1.5	.	.
2004 Q1	99.8	1.8	99.9	1.9	99.2	1.3	99.9	3.2	99.7	3.2	.	.
Q2	100.2	1.4	100.3	1.5	101.4	0.9	100.1	1.4	99.9	1.4	.	.
Q3	111.2	1.0	111.3	1.1	104.0	- 0.0	116.6	0.8	116.4	0.8	.	.
Q4	120.9	0.7	121.1	0.9	114.7	- 0.2	121.8	2.0	121.5	2.0	.	.
2005 Q1	101.0	1.2	101.3	1.4	99.6	0.4	101.4	1.6	101.2	1.5	.	.
Q2	101.2	1.0	101.5	1.2	101.9	0.5	101.4	1.2	101.1	1.2	.	.
Q3	112.2	0.9	112.5	1.1	104.5	0.5	118.5	1.6	118.2	1.6	.	.
Q4	121.7	0.7	122.1	0.8	114.9	0.1	123.7	1.5	123.4	1.5	.	.
2005 July	133.7	0.9	134.0	1.1	.	.	152.0	1.5	151.7	1.5	.	.
Aug	101.4	0.8	101.7	1.0	.	.	101.7	1.7	101.5	1.7	.	.
Sep	101.6	1.0	101.9	1.1	.	.	101.7	1.6	101.4	1.6	.	.
Oct	102.5	1.1	102.8	1.2	.	.	103.7	1.1	103.5	1.1	.	.
Nov	161.0	0.4	161.5	0.4	.	.	165.4	1.6	165.0	1.6	.	.
Dec	101.7	0.9	102.0	0.9	.	.	102.0	1.9	101.7	1.9	.	.
2006 Jan	101.5	0.9	101.9	1.0	.	.	101.6	1.4	101.6	1.7	.	.

1 Current data are normally revised upwards on account of additional reports. — 2 Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in February 2006. — 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	2003	2004	2005	2005					
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Oct	Nov	Dec
A Current account	+ 33,924	+ 45,594	- 29,024	- 13,647	- 3,836	- 15,061	- 7,516	- 7,248	- 297
1 Goods									
Exports (fob)	1,041,169	1,133,107	1,223,083	304,878	309,157	330,168	108,271	112,678	109,219
Imports (fob)	933,014	1,026,438	1,164,544	286,516	292,824	321,884	105,036	110,129	106,719
Balance	+ 108,157	+ 106,669	+ 58,538	+ 18,362	+ 16,333	+ 8,283	+ 3,234	+ 2,549	+ 2,500
2 Services									
Receipts	331,859	360,309	386,019	96,141	107,090	98,864	33,589	31,159	34,116
Expenditure	312,310	332,014	354,639	85,976	98,991	88,972	29,417	28,498	31,057
Balance	+ 19,550	+ 28,294	+ 31,381	+ 10,165	+ 8,100	+ 9,892	+ 4,172	+ 2,661	+ 3,059
3 Income	- 37,363	- 33,087	- 52,956	- 26,036	- 8,971	- 14,900	- 9,437	- 5,523	+ 60
4 Current transfers									
Transfers from non-residents	81,703	81,048	82,326	16,656	15,447	17,893	4,170	4,546	9,177
Transfers to non-residents	138,121	137,330	148,312	32,794	34,745	36,229	9,655	11,481	15,093
Balance	- 56,416	- 56,284	- 65,985	- 16,136	- 19,298	- 18,336	- 5,485	- 6,935	- 5,916
B Capital account	+ 12,902	+ 17,416	+ 12,163	+ 3,916	+ 2,983	+ 4,141	+ 762	+ 874	+ 2,505
C Financial account (net capital exports: -)	+ 4,121	- 8,314	+ 39,566	+ 43,430	+ 29,806	- 59,566	- 9,908	- 8,801	- 40,857
1 Direct investment	- 1,660	- 46,778	- 155,340	- 11,570	- 97,611	- 26,111	- 6,431	- 12,890	- 6,790
By resident units abroad	- 139,680	- 130,798	- 207,933	- 25,933	- 102,553	- 47,122	- 9,426	- 21,550	- 16,146
By non-resident units in the euro area	+ 138,018	+ 84,020	+ 52,593	+ 14,363	+ 4,942	+ 21,011	+ 2,995	+ 8,660	+ 9,356
2 Portfolio investment	+ 68,904	+ 71,199	+ 142,585	+ 103,311	+ 92,594	- 57,121	- 6,558	- 34,660	- 15,903
By resident units abroad	- 278,253	- 330,759	- 423,068	- 89,330	- 109,332	- 101,310	- 19,449	- 46,194	- 35,667
Equity	- 77,369	- 102,824	- 126,022	- 505	- 31,635	- 45,696	- 2,823	- 22,820	- 20,053
Bonds and notes	- 176,796	- 174,849	- 282,527	- 74,327	- 75,562	- 58,166	- 28,861	- 18,477	- 10,828
Money market instruments	- 24,090	- 53,087	- 14,523	- 14,499	- 2,136	+ 2,550	+ 12,235	- 4,898	- 4,787
By non-resident units in the euro area	+ 347,157	+ 401,959	+ 565,655	+ 192,641	+ 201,926	+ 44,191	+ 12,891	+ 11,535	+ 19,765
Equity	+ 111,627	+ 137,498	+ 270,140	+ 26,675	+ 149,741	+ 57,211	- 9,847	+ 15,967	+ 51,091
Bonds and notes	+ 197,481	+ 255,815	+ 241,610	+ 151,236	+ 28,484	+ 16,627	+ 19,733	+ 2,844	- 5,950
Money market instruments	+ 38,050	+ 8,648	+ 53,908	+ 14,730	+ 23,703	- 29,647	+ 3,005	- 7,276	- 25,376
3 Financial derivatives	- 11,172	- 4,820	- 15,916	+ 3,270	- 8,673	- 3,324	- 1,486	+ 988	- 2,826
4 Other investment	- 80,167	- 40,438	+ 49,342	- 54,688	+ 41,346	+ 18,200	+ 4,340	+ 36,581	- 22,721
Eurosystem	+ 9,145	+ 6,952	+ 4,909	- 1,040	+ 4,773	- 4,044	- 961	+ 978	- 4,061
General government	- 3,807	- 4,861	+ 1,234	- 9,257	+ 8,493	- 2,272	+ 2,282	+ 471	- 5,025
MFIs (excluding the Eurosystem)	- 17,593	- 12,692	+ 86,741	- 51,827	+ 39,515	+ 29,958	+ 2,329	+ 56,137	- 28,508
Long-term	+ 1,548	- 23,246	- 56,728	+ 3,765	- 6,029	- 43,204	- 4,413	- 5,061	- 33,730
Short-term	- 19,142	+ 10,554	+ 143,469	- 55,591	+ 45,544	+ 73,161	+ 6,741	+ 61,198	+ 5,222
Other sectors	- 67,915	- 29,839	- 43,540	+ 7,437	- 11,434	- 5,441	+ 690	- 21,004	+ 14,873
5 Reserve assets (Increase: -)	+ 28,217	+ 12,524	+ 18,894	+ 3,108	+ 2,150	+ 8,789	+ 227	+ 1,179	+ 7,383
D Errors and omissions	- 50,948	- 54,698	- 22,707	- 33,701	- 28,953	+ 70,486	+ 16,662	+ 15,174	+ 38,650

* Source: European Central Bank.

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	Financial account			Errors and Omissions	Memo item Change in the Bundesbank's net external assets at transaction values 7
	Balance on current account	Foreign trade 1,2	Supplementary trade items 3,4	Services 5	Income	Current transfers		Total 6	of which Change in reserve assets at transaction value 7			
DM million												
1992 r	- 35,438	+ 33,656	- 1,426	- 44,983	+ 28,481	- 51,167	- 1,963	+ 16,574	- 52,888	+ 20,827	- 68,745	
1993 r	- 31,450	+ 60,304	- 3,217	- 52,549	+ 19,095	- 55,083	- 1,915	+ 43,448	+ 22,795	- 10,082	+ 35,766	
1994 r	- 49,418	+ 71,762	- 1,318	- 62,803	+ 2,393	- 59,451	- 2,637	+ 60,708	+ 2,846	- 8,653	- 12,242	
1995 r	- 42,363	+ 85,303	- 4,294	- 63,985	- 3,975	- 55,413	- 3,845	+ 50,117	- 10,355	- 3,909	- 17,754	
1996 r	- 21,086	+ 98,538	- 4,941	- 64,743	+ 1,052	- 50,991	- 3,283	+ 24,290	+ 1,882	+ 79	+ 1,610	
1997 r	- 17,336	+ 116,467	- 7,875	- 68,692	- 4,740	- 52,496	+ 52	+ 6,671	+ 6,640	+ 10,613	+ 8,468	
1998 r	- 28,696	+ 126,970	- 8,917	- 75,053	- 18,635	- 53,061	+ 1,289	+ 25,683	- 7,128	+ 1,724	- 8,231	
1999 r	- 49,241	+ 127,542	- 15,947	- 90,036	- 22,325	- 48,475	- 301	- 20,332	+ 24,517	+ 69,874	- 72,364	
2000 r	- 68,913	+ 115,645	- 17,742	- 95,848	- 16,302	- 54,666	+ 13,345	+ 66,863	+ 11,429	- 11,294	+ 94,329	
2001 r	+ 830	+ 186,771	- 14,512	- 97,521	- 21,382	- 52,526	- 756	- 23,068	+ 11,797	+ 22,994	+ 63,911	
€ million												
1999 r	- 25,177	+ 65,211	- 8,153	- 46,035	- 11,415	- 24,785	- 154	- 10,396	+ 12,535	+ 35,726	- 36,999	
2000 r	- 35,235	+ 59,128	- 9,071	- 49,006	- 8,335	- 27,950	+ 6,823	+ 34,187	+ 5,844	- 5,775	+ 48,230	
2001 r	+ 424	+ 95,495	- 7,420	- 49,862	- 10,932	- 26,856	- 387	- 11,794	+ 6,032	+ 11,757	+ 32,677	
2002 r	+ 43,375	+ 132,788	- 8,552	- 35,328	- 18,022	- 27,511	- 212	- 38,448	+ 2,065	- 4,716	- 33,292	
2003 r	+ 40,291	+ 129,921	- 11,149	- 34,274	- 15,925	- 28,282	+ 312	- 48,054	+ 445	+ 7,451	+ 2,658	
2004 r	+ 81,925	+ 156,096	- 15,243	- 31,254	+ 635	- 28,309	+ 430	- 114,695	+ 1,470	+ 32,340	- 3,906	
2005 r	+ 92,230	+ 160,554	- 20,170	- 27,876	+ 8,643	- 28,921	- 1,268	- 100,078	+ 2,182	+ 9,116	- 22,230	
2003 Q1 r	+ 10,147	+ 29,835	- 2,912	- 8,015	- 3,036	- 5,725	- 30	- 6,491	- 1,495	- 3,627	+ 3,444	
Q2 r	+ 4,732	+ 29,841	- 2,571	- 7,989	- 6,934	- 7,616	+ 149	- 23,849	+ 1,505	+ 18,969	+ 22,123	
Q3 r	+ 10,334	+ 38,430	- 2,672	- 13,384	- 3,384	- 8,656	+ 208	+ 9,792	- 751	- 20,335	- 15,902	
Q4 r	+ 15,078	+ 31,815	- 2,994	- 4,886	- 2,571	- 6,285	- 16	- 27,506	+ 1,186	+ 12,444	- 7,008	
2004 Q1 r	+ 24,233	+ 41,359	- 3,325	- 6,993	- 1,151	- 5,656	+ 280	+ 482	+ 205	- 24,996	- 6,821	
Q2 r	+ 24,091	+ 43,303	- 3,510	- 5,945	- 2,401	- 7,357	+ 177	- 61,906	- 339	+ 37,638	+ 30,993	
Q3 r	+ 13,814	+ 36,436	- 4,269	- 11,476	+ 1,555	- 8,432	+ 191	- 23,665	+ 1,568	+ 9,660	- 31,266	
Q4 r	+ 19,787	+ 34,998	- 4,139	- 6,841	+ 2,632	- 6,863	- 218	- 29,606	+ 37	+ 10,037	+ 3,189	
2005 Q1 r	+ 29,133	+ 43,229	- 4,421	- 5,463	+ 3,135	- 7,348	- 1,491	- 22,591	- 181	- 5,051	- 6,813	
Q2 r	+ 23,282	+ 41,543	- 4,677	- 5,892	- 1,307	- 6,386	+ 107	- 24,592	+ 1,230	+ 1,204	+ 15,846	
Q3 r	+ 19,248	+ 41,059	- 5,182	- 12,294	+ 3,294	- 7,628	+ 60	- 15,579	- 783	- 3,729	- 8,668	
Q4 r	+ 20,568	+ 34,723	- 5,890	- 4,227	+ 3,520	- 7,558	+ 57	- 37,316	+ 1,916	+ 16,691	- 22,596	
2003 Aug r	- 120	+ 10,170	- 556	- 5,448	- 1,350	- 2,935	+ 224	- 7,579	- 717	+ 7,474	- 3,057	
Sep r	+ 5,646	+ 14,416	- 786	- 4,147	- 1,010	- 2,828	- 78	+ 8,269	- 259	- 13,837	+ 3,508	
Oct r	+ 4,121	+ 10,996	- 723	- 3,493	- 834	- 1,826	- 27	- 6,328	- 255	+ 2,234	- 21,689	
Nov r	+ 4,118	+ 10,235	- 902	- 1,147	- 1,176	- 2,891	+ 49	- 4,831	+ 521	+ 663	+ 14,870	
Dec r	+ 6,839	+ 10,584	- 1,369	- 247	- 561	- 1,568	- 38	- 16,346	+ 921	+ 9,546	- 190	
2004 Jan r	+ 5,984	+ 12,498	- 1,362	- 3,797	- 809	- 546	+ 13	+ 4,947	- 206	- 10,944	+ 5,619	
Feb r	+ 6,341	+ 12,273	- 1,043	- 1,879	- 343	- 2,667	- 179	+ 6,043	- 26	- 12,205	+ 556	
Mar r	+ 11,908	+ 16,588	- 920	- 1,317	+ 0	- 2,443	+ 447	- 10,508	+ 437	- 1,846	- 12,996	
Apr r	+ 7,716	+ 14,371	- 1,068	- 2,189	- 1,610	- 1,788	+ 84	- 40,093	- 628	+ 32,293	+ 315	
May r	+ 7,634	+ 14,140	- 1,223	- 1,409	- 1,232	- 2,642	- 30	- 7,317	+ 607	- 287	+ 9,981	
June r	+ 8,741	+ 14,791	- 1,219	- 2,347	+ 442	- 2,926	+ 123	- 14,496	- 318	+ 5,633	+ 20,697	
July r	+ 6,300	+ 13,572	- 1,722	- 2,426	+ 178	- 3,301	+ 164	+ 2,957	+ 847	- 9,421	- 1,588	
Aug r	+ 2,543	+ 10,917	- 1,411	- 4,865	+ 300	- 2,398	+ 80	- 7,626	+ 517	+ 5,003	- 15,748	
Sep r	+ 4,972	+ 11,947	- 1,135	- 4,184	+ 1,078	- 2,733	- 52	- 18,996	+ 204	+ 14,077	- 13,931	
Oct r	+ 6,360	+ 12,387	- 1,438	- 2,820	+ 709	- 2,478	- 22	- 1,620	+ 839	- 4,718	+ 23,124	
Nov r	+ 7,293	+ 11,763	- 1,336	- 1,592	+ 906	- 2,448	- 186	- 19,467	- 182	+ 12,360	- 10,787	
Dec r	+ 6,134	+ 10,848	- 1,365	- 2,429	+ 1,017	- 1,938	- 10	- 8,520	- 621	+ 2,396	- 9,147	
2005 Jan r	+ 7,823	+ 13,333	- 1,621	- 1,833	+ 581	- 2,637	- 1,221	+ 12,505	- 353	- 19,108	- 1,641	
Feb r	+ 9,413	+ 13,571	- 1,372	- 1,378	+ 963	- 2,372	- 107	- 8,662	+ 494	- 644	+ 18,279	
Mar r	+ 11,896	+ 16,325	- 1,428	- 2,252	+ 1,591	- 2,340	- 164	- 26,434	- 322	+ 14,702	- 23,451	
Apr r	+ 6,252	+ 12,719	- 1,474	- 1,793	- 1,809	- 1,392	- 199	- 17,615	+ 404	+ 11,563	+ 13,005	
May r	+ 5,393	+ 12,079	- 1,376	- 2,354	- 809	- 2,146	+ 272	+ 8,126	- 141	- 13,791	- 16,881	
June r	+ 11,637	+ 16,746	- 1,826	- 1,745	+ 1,312	- 2,848	+ 34	- 15,103	+ 967	+ 3,432	+ 19,723	
July r	+ 8,440	+ 14,466	- 1,662	- 2,814	+ 876	- 2,426	+ 104	- 5,752	+ 324	- 2,792	- 1,210	
Aug r	+ 2,796	+ 11,576	- 1,707	- 5,612	+ 883	- 2,345	- 86	+ 571	+ 932	- 3,280	- 20,142	
Sep r	+ 8,013	+ 15,017	- 1,813	- 3,868	+ 1,535	- 2,858	+ 42	- 10,398	- 2,039	+ 2,343	+ 12,684	
Oct r	+ 6,464	+ 12,181	- 2,350	- 2,456	+ 1,425	- 2,337	+ 329	- 6,148	+ 207	- 645	- 8,057	
Nov r	+ 8,058	+ 13,306	- 1,851	- 1,357	+ 1,059	- 3,100	- 108	- 14,159	+ 1,059	+ 6,209	- 13,654	
Dec r	+ 6,046	+ 9,236	- 1,690	- 414	+ 1,035	- 2,121	- 165	- 17,008	+ 650	+ 11,127	- 885	
2006 Jan P	+ 5,091	+ 12,538	- 1,813	- 3,228	+ 79	- 2,485	+ 15	- 12,394	- 26	+ 7,288	+ 28,437	

1 Special trade according to the official foreign trade statistics: imports cif, exports fob. — 2 From January 1993, including additional estimates for external transactions which do not have to be reported and which are included up to December 1992 in the supplementary trade items. — 3 Mainly warehouse transactions for account of residents and deduction of

goods returned and value of goods for repair. — 4 See footnote 2. — 5 Excluding the expenditure on freight and insurance included in the cif import figure. — 6 Financial account balance including change in reserve assets. Capital exports: - . — 7 Increase: - .

X External sector

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

€ million

Country / group of countries		2003	2004	2005	2005					2006
					Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		Jan P
All countries 1	Exports	664,455	731,544	786,186	63,327	69,398	68,584	71,517	66,593	68,598
	Imports	534,534	575,448	625,632	51,751	54,381	56,403	58,211	57,357	56,060
	Balance	+ 129,921	+ 156,096	+ 160,554	+ 11,576	+ 15,017	+ 12,181	+ 13,306	+ 9,236	+ 12,538
I European countries	Exports	490,672	541,395	581,549	45,062	51,011	50,908	53,582	48,769	...
	Imports	384,939	408,698	445,391	36,087	38,351	39,843	41,391	39,797	...
	Balance	+ 105,733	+ 132,697	+ 136,157	+ 8,976	+ 12,660	+ 11,065	+ 12,191	+ 8,972	...
1 EU member states (25)	Exports	426,342	466,326	498,556	37,977	43,404	43,659	46,336	41,186	...
	Imports	324,043	342,636	368,831	28,695	31,700	32,909	34,482	32,390	...
	Balance	+ 102,299	+ 123,691	+ 129,725	+ 9,282	+ 11,704	+ 10,750	+ 11,854	+ 8,796	...
<i>Memo item</i>										
EU member states (15)	Exports	369,776	404,770	430,995	32,545	37,408	37,485	39,575	35,161	...
	Imports	266,404	285,049	309,453	23,971	26,273	27,569	28,660	27,166	...
	Balance	+ 103,372	+ 119,720	+ 121,542	+ 8,574	+ 11,135	+ 9,916	+ 10,914	+ 7,995	...
Euro-area countries	Exports	288,668	317,696	339,752	25,198	29,463	29,755	31,232	27,999	...
	Imports	215,705	230,717	249,162	19,316	21,986	21,986	22,876	21,954	...
	Balance	+ 72,963	+ 86,979	+ 90,590	+ 5,882	+ 8,402	+ 7,769	+ 8,356	+ 6,045	...
<i>of which</i>										
Austria	Exports	35,857	40,244	42,533	3,492	3,886	3,838	3,973	3,752	...
	Imports	21,453	24,020	25,292	1,936	2,220	2,301	2,425	2,147	...
	Balance	+ 14,404	+ 16,224	+ 17,241	+ 1,556	+ 1,666	+ 1,537	+ 1,547	+ 1,605	...
Belgium and Luxembourg	Exports	38,413	43,992	47,749	3,839	4,151	4,126	4,227	3,995	...
	Imports	26,132	28,818	33,687	2,698	2,978	2,912	2,902	2,674	...
	Balance	+ 12,282	+ 15,173	+ 14,062	+ 1,141	+ 1,173	+ 1,214	+ 1,325	+ 1,320	...
France	Exports	69,025	74,360	79,871	5,672	6,915	6,971	7,211	6,353	...
	Imports	48,545	51,535	54,627	3,950	4,377	5,057	5,257	4,842	...
	Balance	+ 20,480	+ 22,825	+ 25,244	+ 1,723	+ 2,537	+ 1,914	+ 1,954	+ 1,511	...
Italy	Exports	48,414	51,479	54,374	3,436	4,732	4,735	5,268	4,420	...
	Imports	34,259	35,676	35,589	2,672	2,949	3,084	3,223	2,898	...
	Balance	+ 14,156	+ 15,803	+ 18,785	+ 764	+ 1,783	+ 1,651	+ 2,045	+ 1,523	...
Netherlands	Exports	42,219	46,730	47,799	3,972	4,185	4,065	4,449	4,053	...
	Imports	42,301	46,204	53,371	4,476	4,456	4,583	4,899	5,174	...
	Balance	- 83	+ 526	- 5,573	- 504	- 272	- 518	- 450	- 1,122	...
Spain	Exports	32,364	36,249	40,395	2,773	3,377	3,658	3,696	3,039	...
	Imports	16,518	17,426	17,985	1,191	1,434	1,457	1,565	1,555	...
	Balance	+ 15,846	+ 18,823	+ 22,410	+ 1,582	+ 1,943	+ 2,201	+ 2,131	+ 1,483	...
Other EU member states	Exports	137,674	148,630	158,804	12,779	13,941	13,904	15,104	13,187	...
	Imports	108,337	111,919	119,669	9,378	10,639	10,923	11,606	10,436	...
	Balance	+ 29,336	+ 36,711	+ 39,135	+ 3,401	+ 3,303	+ 2,981	+ 3,498	+ 2,751	...
<i>of which</i>										
United Kingdom	Exports	55,597	59,986	61,681	4,916	5,300	5,077	5,570	4,606	...
	Imports	31,712	34,466	39,414	3,018	3,531	3,579	3,817	3,417	...
	Balance	+ 23,885	+ 25,520	+ 22,268	+ 1,898	+ 1,769	+ 1,498	+ 1,752	+ 1,190	...
2 Other European countries	Exports	64,331	75,069	82,993	7,086	7,607	7,249	7,245	7,582	...
	Imports	60,897	66,062	76,561	7,392	6,651	6,934	6,908	7,407	...
	Balance	+ 3,434	+ 9,007	+ 6,432	- 306	+ 956	+ 315	+ 337	+ 175	...
II Non-European countries	Exports	172,329	188,782	203,210	18,178	18,293	17,591	17,639	17,738	...
	Imports	148,895	166,132	179,603	15,607	15,977	16,504	16,765	17,502	...
	Balance	+ 23,434	+ 22,650	+ 23,608	+ 2,571	+ 2,316	+ 1,087	+ 874	+ 236	...
1 Africa	Exports	12,072	13,785	14,785	1,264	1,269	1,405	1,161	1,276	...
	Imports	10,239	11,092	13,208	1,332	1,470	1,201	1,357	1,020	...
	Balance	+ 1,832	+ 2,694	+ 1,577	- 67	- 202	+ 204	- 196	+ 256	...
2 America	Exports	79,629	84,694	91,970	7,792	8,229	8,206	8,276	7,964	...
	Imports	51,948	54,679	57,443	5,181	4,866	5,488	5,001	5,019	...
	Balance	+ 27,681	+ 30,016	+ 34,527	+ 2,611	+ 3,364	+ 2,718	+ 3,275	+ 2,945	...
<i>of which</i>										
United States	Exports	61,654	64,860	69,311	5,820	6,127	6,222	6,252	6,092	...
	Imports	39,231	40,709	41,342	3,738	3,275	3,983	3,527	3,460	...
	Balance	+ 22,423	+ 24,151	+ 27,969	+ 2,083	+ 2,851	+ 2,239	+ 2,725	+ 2,632	...
3 Asia	Exports	75,620	84,789	90,608	8,603	8,225	7,505	7,718	7,990	...
	Imports	84,783	98,177	106,882	8,926	9,471	9,590	10,229	11,267	...
	Balance	- 9,162	- 13,388	- 16,275	- 323	- 1,246	- 2,085	- 2,511	- 3,277	...
<i>of which</i>										
Middle East	Exports	15,511	17,357	20,478	2,002	1,860	1,639	1,765	1,756	...
	Imports	4,469	4,398	4,967	444	527	526	403	492	...
	Balance	+ 11,043	+ 12,959	+ 15,512	+ 1,557	+ 1,333	+ 1,113	+ 1,362	+ 1,264	...
Japan	Exports	11,889	12,719	13,330	1,174	1,092	1,171	1,071	1,087	...
	Imports	19,684	21,583	21,435	1,693	1,737	1,708	2,099	2,283	...
	Balance	- 7,795	- 8,865	- 8,104	- 520	- 645	- 537	- 1,028	- 1,195	...
People's Republic of China 2	Exports	18,265	20,992	21,280	2,125	2,153	1,783	1,850	1,947	...
	Imports	25,681	32,791	39,891	3,393	3,678	3,676	3,953	4,202	...
	Balance	- 7,417	- 11,800	- 18,611	- 1,268	- 1,525	- 1,893	- 2,103	- 2,255	...
4 Oceania and polar regions	Exports	5,008	5,513	5,847	518	570	474	484	508	...
	Imports	1,925	2,184	2,069	168	170	225	178	197	...
	Balance	+ 3,083	+ 3,329	+ 3,778	+ 350	+ 401	+ 250	+ 306	+ 311	...
<i>Memo item</i>										
Emerging markets in South-East Asia 3	Exports	24,515	26,838	27,542	2,581	2,426	2,233	2,371	2,449	...
	Imports	27,119	30,012	30,596	2,454	2,573	2,787	2,999	3,386	...
	Balance	- 2,603	- 3,174	- 3,054	+ 127	- 147	- 554	- 628	- 938	...

* Source: Federal Statistical Office. Exports (fob) by country of destination, imports (cif) by country of origin. Individual countries and groups of countries according to the current position. — 1 Including fuel and other

supplies for ships and aircraft and other data not classifiable by region. — 2 Excluding Hong Kong. — 3 Brunei Darussalam, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Taiwan and Thailand.

X External sector
**4 Services and 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 services ³	Total	of which				
								Services of self-employed persons ⁴	Construction and assembly work, repairs			
2001	- 49,862	- 37,821	+ 4,254	+ 1,080	- 2,431	+ 3,488	- 18,433	- 2,544	- 591	- 1,817	- 9,115	
2002	- 35,328	- 35,154	+ 2,789	+ 1,424	- 1,549	+ 5,237	- 8,075	- 2,073	+ 506	- 1,418	- 16,603	
2003	- 34,274	- 36,761	+ 1,791	+ 1,365	- 748	+ 5,088	- 5,009	- 1,836	+ 1,485	- 1,241	- 14,684	
2004	- 31,254	- 34,813	+ 3,885	+ 1,316	- 480	+ 5,349	- 6,511	- 1,364	+ 973	- 940	+ 1,575	
2005	- 27,876	- 35,349	+ 6,358	+ 1,629	+ 114	+ 3,592	- 4,221	- 1,701	+ 832	- 1,618	+ 10,261	
2004 Q2	- 5,945	- 8,722	+ 1,340	+ 246	- 278	+ 1,450	+ 19	- 374	+ 83	- 472	- 1,928	
Q3	- 11,476	- 13,585	+ 762	+ 385	+ 17	+ 1,433	- 489	- 307	+ 271	- 550	+ 2,105	
Q4	- 6,841	- 6,013	+ 1,251	+ 347	- 46	+ 1,181	- 3,562	- 343	+ 338	- 117	+ 2,749	
2005 Q1	- 5,463	- 6,280	+ 1,014	+ 411	+ 1,027	+ 1,024	- 2,660	- 334	+ 124	+ 223	+ 2,912	
Q2	- 5,892	- 8,183	+ 1,465	+ 494	- 246	+ 833	- 256	- 398	+ 107	- 487	- 819	
Q3	- 12,294	- 14,464	+ 1,830	+ 283	- 323	+ 853	- 473	- 420	+ 87	- 972	+ 4,266	
Q4	- 4,227	- 6,423	+ 2,049	+ 442	- 344	+ 882	- 833	- 549	+ 514	- 382	+ 3,902	
2005 Mar	- 2,252	- 2,711	+ 407	+ 183	- 171	+ 355	- 315	- 117	+ 191	+ 79	+ 1,513	
Apr	- 1,793	- 2,341	+ 423	+ 206	- 227	+ 286	- 141	- 137	+ 132	- 163	- 1,646	
May	- 2,354	- 2,894	+ 528	+ 134	+ 5	+ 270	- 396	- 122	+ 13	- 165	- 644	
June	- 1,745	- 2,947	+ 514	+ 153	- 24	+ 277	+ 281	- 140	- 38	- 159	+ 1,471	
July	- 2,814	- 3,278	+ 610	- 19	- 277	+ 196	- 45	- 160	+ 60	- 334	+ 1,210	
Aug	- 5,612	- 6,184	+ 650	+ 110	+ 89	+ 370	- 647	- 128	+ 26	- 305	+ 1,189	
Sep	- 3,868	- 5,002	+ 571	+ 192	- 136	+ 286	+ 220	- 132	+ 0	- 333	+ 1,868	
Oct	- 2,456	- 3,638	+ 674	+ 145	- 309	+ 251	+ 422	- 144	+ 36	- 148	+ 1,573	
Nov	- 1,357	- 1,925	+ 728	+ 127	- 57	+ 229	- 460	- 147	+ 251	- 141	+ 1,201	
Dec	- 414	- 860	+ 647	+ 170	+ 22	+ 402	- 795	- 258	+ 227	- 93	+ 1,128	
2006 Jan	- 3,228	- 2,399	+ 190	+ 172	- 388	+ 185	- 989	- 154	- 138	+ 60	+ 19	

1 From January 2001, 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 ⁴	Public 1	Private 1
	Total	Total	International organisations ²		Other current transfers ³	Total	Workers' remittances	Other current transfers			
			Total	of which European Communities							
2001	- 26,856	- 16,367	- 14,257	- 12,587	- 2,110	- 10,489	- 3,520	- 6,969	- 387	- 1,361	+ 974
2002	- 27,511	- 15,710	- 13,045	- 11,214	- 2,665	- 11,801	- 3,470	- 8,331	- 212	- 1,416	+ 1,205
2003	- 28,282	- 18,277	- 15,428	- 13,731	- 2,849	- 10,005	- 3,332	- 6,672	+ 312	- 1,238	+ 1,550
2004	- 28,309	- 17,128	- 14,307	- 12,730	- 2,821	- 11,180	- 3,180	- 8,000	+ 430	- 1,094	+ 1,524
2005	- 28,921	- 17,907	- 16,253	- 14,725	- 1,654	- 11,014	- 2,926	- 8,088	- 1,268	- 3,419	+ 2,151
2004 Q2	- 7,357	- 4,256	- 4,469	- 4,162	+ 214	- 3,101	- 795	- 2,306	+ 177	- 239	+ 416
Q3	- 8,432	- 5,543	- 4,415	- 4,123	- 1,128	- 2,889	- 795	- 2,094	+ 191	- 261	+ 452
Q4	- 6,863	- 4,206	- 3,097	- 2,763	- 1,109	- 2,658	- 795	- 1,863	- 218	- 340	+ 122
2005 Q1	- 7,348	- 4,671	- 3,739	- 3,194	- 932	- 2,678	- 732	- 1,946	- 1,491	- 2,038	+ 547
Q2	- 6,386	- 3,253	- 3,762	- 3,322	+ 509	- 3,134	- 732	- 2,402	+ 107	- 315	+ 422
Q3	- 7,628	- 4,927	- 4,457	- 4,138	- 470	- 2,702	- 732	- 1,970	+ 60	- 331	+ 391
Q4	- 7,558	- 5,057	- 4,296	- 4,071	- 762	- 2,501	- 732	- 1,769	+ 57	- 734	+ 791
2005 Mar	- 2,340	- 1,480	- 1,223	- 1,136	- 257	- 860	- 244	- 616	- 164	- 80	- 84
Apr	- 1,392	- 506	- 1,043	- 987	+ 537	- 885	- 244	- 641	- 199	- 101	- 98
May	- 2,146	- 826	- 1,022	- 949	+ 196	- 1,320	- 244	- 1,077	+ 272	- 114	+ 387
June	- 2,848	- 1,920	- 1,697	- 1,386	- 223	- 928	- 244	- 684	+ 34	- 99	+ 133
July	- 2,426	- 1,562	- 1,345	- 1,217	- 217	- 864	- 244	- 620	+ 104	- 89	+ 193
Aug	- 2,345	- 1,395	- 1,203	- 1,054	- 192	- 949	- 244	- 706	- 86	- 142	+ 55
Sep	- 2,858	- 1,969	- 1,908	- 1,867	- 61	- 888	- 244	- 644	+ 42	- 101	+ 143
Oct	- 2,337	- 1,440	- 1,057	- 998	- 383	- 898	- 244	- 654	+ 329	- 109	+ 438
Nov	- 3,100	- 2,153	- 1,846	- 1,757	- 307	- 947	- 244	- 703	- 108	- 104	- 4
Dec	- 2,121	- 1,465	- 1,393	- 1,317	- 72	- 656	- 244	- 412	- 165	- 521	+ 356
2006 Jan	- 2,485	- 1,627	- 1,482	- 1,223	- 145	- 858	- 244	- 614	+ 15	- 81	+ 96

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

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

7 Financial account of the Federal Republic of Germany

€ million

Item	2003	2004	2005	2005						2006
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Nov	Dec	Jan
I Net German investment abroad (Increase/capital exports: -)	- 203,369	- 260,875	- 368,652	- 156,966	- 105,234	- 66,268	- 40,184	- 51,630	+ 58,428	- 64,012
1 Direct investment 1	- 5,470	- 1,516	- 36,695	- 16,128	- 17,173	- 7,402	+ 4,008	- 1,443	+ 11,756	- 6,061
Equity capital	- 33,417	+ 17,642	- 16,779	- 4,319	- 7,120	- 1,694	- 3,647	+ 510	+ 1,664	- 3,613
Reinvested earnings 2	+ 3,784	- 5,605	- 9,715	- 3,521	- 972	- 2,773	- 2,449	- 1,601	+ 748	- 2,213
Other capital transactions of German direct investors	+ 24,163	- 13,553	- 10,201	- 8,289	- 9,081	- 2,934	+ 10,103	- 351	+ 9,344	- 234
2 Portfolio investment	- 41,720	- 110,592	- 210,891	- 65,360	- 56,475	- 29,129	- 59,927	- 35,633	- 16,520	- 26,395
Equity 3	+ 4,468	+ 3,520	- 22,884	+ 701	+ 434	- 3,435	- 20,584	- 21,054	- 1,116	- 2,295
Mutual fund shares 4	- 2,795	- 10,933	- 39,864	- 13,910	- 8,694	- 12,000	- 5,260	- 1,399	- 528	- 7,532
Bonds and notes 5	- 53,224	- 90,734	- 143,604	- 55,381	- 46,054	- 9,540	- 32,630	- 13,669	- 12,883	- 16,765
Money market instruments	+ 9,831	- 12,445	- 4,540	+ 3,230	- 2,162	- 4,154	- 1,454	+ 490	- 1,993	+ 196
3 Financial derivatives 6	- 1,901	- 5,412	- 4,697	- 3,916	- 1,980	+ 4,358	- 3,159	- 389	+ 749	- 3,719
4 Other investment	- 154,722	- 144,826	- 118,552	- 71,381	- 30,837	- 33,313	+ 16,979	- 15,224	+ 61,792	- 27,811
MFIs 7,8	- 122,352	- 121,833	- 85,781	- 57,518	- 46,969	- 19,195	+ 37,903	- 4,255	+ 60,472	- 56,433
Long-term	- 32,602	+ 5,854	- 69,977	- 11,098	- 21,044	- 21,339	- 16,496	+ 1,609	- 16,133	- 673
Short-term	- 89,750	- 127,687	- 15,804	- 46,420	- 25,926	+ 2,144	+ 54,399	- 5,863	+ 76,605	- 55,760
Enterprises and households	- 33,329	- 22,284	- 13,854	- 17,456	+ 2,475	- 8,264	+ 9,390	+ 638	+ 11,480	- 2,688
Long-term	- 4,920	- 7,482	- 8,924	- 1,714	- 3,325	- 1,800	- 2,085	- 769	- 878	- 785
Short-term 7	- 28,409	- 14,802	- 4,930	- 15,742	+ 5,800	- 6,463	+ 11,476	+ 1,407	+ 12,358	- 1,903
General government	+ 728	+ 2,143	+ 3,156	+ 8,426	- 1,791	+ 3,753	- 7,232	+ 2,036	- 8,751	+ 2,980
Long-term	+ 156	+ 49	+ 7,695	+ 1,940	+ 842	+ 4,734	+ 179	- 132	+ 295	+ 64
Short-term 7	+ 572	+ 2,094	- 4,539	+ 6,486	- 2,633	- 981	- 7,412	+ 2,168	- 9,046	+ 2,916
Bundesbank	+ 230	- 2,851	- 22,073	- 4,833	+ 15,449	- 9,607	- 23,082	- 13,643	- 1,410	+ 28,331
5 Change in reserve assets at transaction values (Increase:-)	+ 445	+ 1,470	+ 2,182	- 181	+ 1,230	- 783	+ 1,916	+ 1,059	+ 650	- 26
II Net foreign investment in Germany (Increase/capital imports: +)	+ 155,315	+ 146,180	+ 268,574	+ 134,375	+ 80,642	+ 50,688	+ 2,868	+ 37,470	- 75,436	+ 51,618
1 Direct investment 1	+ 25,873	- 12,172	+ 26,264	+ 2,946	+ 5,970	+ 877	+ 16,472	+ 21,224	- 11,453	- 3,536
Equity capital	+ 44,233	+ 27,493	+ 12,103	+ 1,981	+ 5,834	- 426	+ 4,714	+ 19,120	- 17,295	- 75
Reinvested earnings 2	- 3,163	+ 677	+ 6,530	+ 1,991	- 264	+ 2,770	+ 2,033	+ 873	+ 403	+ 936
Other capital transactions of foreign direct investors	- 15,197	- 40,343	+ 7,632	- 1,025	+ 399	- 1,467	+ 9,725	+ 1,230	+ 5,439	- 4,398
2 Portfolio investment	+ 112,629	+ 120,068	+ 196,987	+ 56,908	+ 89,480	+ 35,560	+ 15,039	+ 4,980	- 595	+ 13,146
Equity 3	+ 23,093	- 12,763	+ 40,030	+ 5,349	+ 26,132	+ 8,408	+ 140	- 3,240	+ 3,323	- 12,975
Mutual fund shares	- 1,757	+ 4,671	+ 932	+ 154	+ 819	+ 1,861	- 1,903	+ 267	- 376	- 62
Bonds and notes 5	+ 69,628	+ 142,689	+ 158,690	+ 42,566	+ 64,613	+ 26,848	+ 24,663	+ 10,585	+ 618	+ 21,255
Money market instruments	+ 21,665	- 14,529	- 2,665	+ 8,839	- 2,084	- 1,558	- 7,862	- 2,631	- 4,160	+ 4,928
3 Other investment	+ 16,813	+ 38,285	+ 45,323	+ 74,521	- 14,808	+ 14,252	- 28,642	+ 11,267	- 63,389	+ 42,008
MFIs 7,8	+ 10,708	+ 32,337	+ 22,455	+ 64,368	- 17,798	+ 3,202	- 27,316	+ 10,489	- 58,317	+ 42,712
Long-term	- 5,964	- 10,083	- 9,830	- 2,253	+ 4,526	- 749	- 11,354	- 4,804	- 3,855	- 2,793
Short-term	+ 16,672	+ 42,421	+ 32,285	+ 66,621	- 22,324	+ 3,951	- 15,962	+ 15,293	- 54,462	+ 45,505
Enterprises and households	+ 429	+ 11,057	+ 21,232	+ 6,762	+ 2,731	+ 12,723	- 984	+ 1,578	- 5,462	+ 954
Long-term	- 297	+ 7,810	+ 7,836	+ 5,754	+ 814	+ 4,564	- 3,296	- 318	- 3,156	+ 551
Short-term 7	+ 726	+ 3,247	+ 13,397	+ 1,008	+ 1,917	+ 8,160	+ 2,312	+ 1,896	- 2,306	+ 403
General government	+ 3,693	- 2,658	+ 3,740	+ 5,160	+ 950	- 3,419	+ 1,049	+ 246	+ 513	- 1,758
Long-term	+ 4,872	- 1,425	+ 2,818	+ 3,015	- 424	+ 607	- 381	+ 316	- 430	- 1,092
Short-term 7	- 1,179	- 1,233	+ 922	+ 2,145	+ 1,374	- 4,026	+ 1,430	- 71	+ 943	- 666
Bundesbank	+ 1,983	- 2,451	- 2,105	- 1,769	- 690	+ 1,746	- 1,391	- 1,046	- 124	+ 100
III Financial account balance 9 (Net capital exports: -)	- 48,054	- 114,695	- 100,078	- 22,591	- 24,592	- 15,579	- 37,316	- 14,159	- 17,008	- 12,394

1 From 1996, new definition for direct investment. — 2 Estimated. — 3 Including participation rights. — 4 From 1991, including retained 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 Financial account balance including change in reserve assets.

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	
1994	115,965	113,605	13,688	60,209	7,967	31,742	2,360	24,192	19,581	4,611	91,774
1995	123,261	121,307	13,688	68,484	10,337	28,798	1,954	16,390	16,390	–	106,871
1996	120,985	119,544	13,688	72,364	11,445	22,048	1,441	15,604	15,604	–	105,381
1997	127,849	126,884	13,688	76,673	13,874	22,649	966	16,931	16,931	–	110,918
1998	135,085	134,005	17,109	100,363	16,533	–	1,079	15,978	15,978	–	119,107

* Valuation of the gold holdings and the claims on non-residents in accordance with section 26 (2) of the Bundesbank Act and the provisions of the Commercial Code, especially section 253. In the course of the year, valuation at the preceding year's balance sheet rates. — 1 Mainly US dollar assets. — 2 European Central Bank (up to 1993, claims on the European

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

9 External position of the Bundesbank in the euro area °

€ million

End of year or month	Reserve assets and other claims on non-residents						Other claims on 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				Claims within the Eurosistem (net) 2
		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
2005	130,268	86,181	47,924	4,549	33,708	350	42,830	906	6,285	123,983
2004 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
Sep	103,805	82,825	43,325	4,994	34,506	350	19,747	883	7,580	96,225
Oct	111,515	82,506	43,325	4,979	34,202	350	27,777	882	7,374	104,141
Nov	127,813	85,143	46,240	5,012	33,890	350	41,420	901	6,411	121,403
Dec	130,268	86,181	47,924	4,549	33,708	350	42,830	906	6,285	123,983
2006 Jan	104,778	89,064	51,820	4,477	32,766	350	14,499	865	6,307	98,471
Feb	109,677	88,029	51,646	3,829	32,554	350	20,450	847	5,663	104,013

° 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 Eurosistem. 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 Eurosistem. — 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														
2002 ³	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	409,493	97,333	312,160	179,738	132,422	125,497	6,925	543,507	65,557	477,950	370,514	107,436	73,270	34,166
2005 Aug	399,351	101,521	297,830	174,386	123,444	116,235	7,209	510,571	62,444	448,127	350,991	97,136	63,087	34,049
Sep	417,566	108,972	308,594	178,097	130,497	123,222	7,275	520,747	66,615	454,132	352,748	101,384	68,079	33,305
Oct	420,570	111,087	309,483	178,222	131,261	124,035	7,226	528,902	68,611	460,291	357,918	102,373	68,261	34,112
Nov	422,493	108,557	313,936	179,055	134,881	127,707	7,174	532,661	67,459	465,202	360,502	104,700	69,998	34,702
Dec	409,493	97,333	312,160	179,738	132,422	125,497	6,925	543,507	65,557	477,950	370,514	107,436	73,270	34,166
2006 Jan	413,021	102,082	310,939	177,792	133,147	126,013	7,134	541,904	69,528	472,376	368,815	103,561	68,362	35,199
Industrial countries ¹														
2002 ³	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	362,704	95,847	266,857	167,314	99,543	94,278	5,265	503,506	63,924	439,582	360,080	79,502	60,907	18,595
2005 Aug	353,381	99,660	253,721	161,873	91,848	86,578	5,270	472,783	60,661	412,122	341,058	71,064	52,061	19,003
Sep	371,231	107,071	264,160	166,063	98,097	92,748	5,349	482,492	64,857	417,635	342,758	74,877	56,565	18,312
Oct	373,515	109,358	264,157	165,459	98,698	93,326	5,372	490,063	66,880	423,183	347,760	75,423	56,788	18,635
Nov	374,184	106,588	267,596	165,875	101,721	96,413	5,308	492,757	65,786	426,971	350,003	76,968	58,069	18,899
Dec	362,704	95,847	266,857	167,314	99,543	94,278	5,265	503,506	63,924	439,582	360,080	79,502	60,907	18,595
2006 Jan	366,534	100,625	265,909	165,418	100,491	95,040	5,451	501,724	67,822	433,902	358,559	75,343	56,105	19,238
EU member states ¹														
2002 ³	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	270,808	91,882	178,926	108,523	70,403	66,156	4,247	414,377	60,186	354,191	300,022	54,169	41,305	12,864
2005 Aug	274,080	96,283	177,797	111,850	65,947	61,794	4,153	382,454	56,054	326,400	277,754	48,646	35,457	13,189
Sep	284,774	103,532	181,242	110,794	70,448	66,166	4,282	390,906	60,227	330,679	278,725	51,954	39,417	12,537
Oct	287,390	105,073	182,317	111,001	71,316	67,017	4,299	400,294	62,240	338,054	286,162	51,892	39,101	12,791
Nov	284,062	102,297	181,765	108,073	73,692	69,510	4,182	403,213	62,534	340,679	287,814	52,865	39,877	12,988
Dec	270,808	91,882	178,926	108,523	70,403	66,156	4,247	414,377	60,186	354,191	300,022	54,169	41,305	12,864
2006 Jan	276,186	96,255	179,931	108,445	71,486	67,101	4,385	414,392	63,493	350,899	299,019	51,880	38,636	13,244
of which: Euro-area member states														
2002 ³	129,490	32,521	96,969	54,542	42,427	39,350	3,077	331,733	37,366	294,367	263,863	30,504	22,996	7,508
2003	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	175,532	59,160	116,372	69,048	47,324	44,369	2,955	332,261	29,443	302,818	268,483	34,335	25,225	9,110
2005 Aug	175,804	61,453	114,351	70,430	43,921	41,001	2,920	309,063	31,545	277,518	246,975	30,543	21,372	9,171
Sep	180,285	64,028	116,257	69,219	47,038	44,019	3,019	312,099	31,185	280,914	247,896	33,018	24,221	8,797
Oct	185,476	68,024	117,452	69,674	47,778	44,748	3,030	322,574	32,605	289,969	256,370	33,599	24,616	8,983
Nov	180,807	63,782	117,025	67,580	49,445	46,426	3,019	324,003	32,297	291,706	258,088	33,618	24,397	9,221
Dec	175,532	59,160	116,372	69,048	47,324	44,369	2,955	332,261	29,443	302,818	268,483	34,335	25,225	9,110
2006 Jan	174,379	58,249	116,130	68,261	47,869	44,842	3,027	332,197	30,630	301,567	269,241	32,326	23,020	9,306
Emerging economies and developing countries ²														
2002 ³	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	46,789	1,486	45,303	12,424	32,879	31,219	1,660	40,001	1,633	38,368	10,434	27,934	12,363	15,571
2005 Aug	45,970	1,861	44,109	12,513	31,596	29,657	1,939	37,788	1,783	36,005	9,933	26,072	11,026	15,046
Sep	46,335	1,901	44,434	12,034	32,400	30,474	1,926	38,255	1,758	36,497	9,990	26,507	11,514	14,993
Oct	47,055	1,729	45,326	12,763	32,563	30,709	1,854	38,839	1,731	37,108	10,158	26,950	11,473	15,477
Nov	48,309	1,969	46,340	13,180	33,160	31,294	1,866	39,904	1,673	38,231	10,499	27,732	11,929	15,803
Dec	46,789	1,486	45,303	12,424	32,879	31,219	1,660	40,001	1,633	38,368	10,434	27,934	12,363	15,571
2006 Jan	46,487	1,457	45,030	12,374	32,656	30,973	1,683	40,180	1,706	38,474	10,256	28,218	12,257	15,961

* 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 May

2004, including the new member states: Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia. — 2 All countries that are not regarded as industrial countries. — 3 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
2005	1.2441	136.85	7.4518	0.68380	9.2822	1.5483	8.0092	1.5087	1.6320	1.7660
2004 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
Sep	1.2256	136.06	7.4584	0.67760	9.3342	1.5496	7.8087	1.4452	1.6009	1.7515
Oct	1.2015	138.05	7.4620	0.68137	9.4223	1.5490	7.8347	1.4149	1.5937	1.7212
Nov	1.1786	139.59	7.4596	0.67933	9.5614	1.5449	7.8295	1.3944	1.6030	1.7088
Dec	1.1856	140.58	7.4541	0.67922	9.4316	1.5479	7.9737	1.3778	1.5979	1.7072
2006 Jan	1.2103	139.82	7.4613	0.68598	9.3111	1.5494	8.0366	1.4025	1.6152	1.7616
Feb	1.1938	140.77	7.4641	0.68297	9.3414	1.5580	8.0593	1.3723	1.6102	1.7471

* 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 GRD 100 / EUR 1 ²	ECU values ¹ ECU 1
	FRF 100	ITL 1,000	NLG 100	BEF/LUF 100	ATS 100	ESP 100	FIM 100	IEP 1	PTE 100		
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	95.7	96.3	96.5	95.8	97.7	97.8	100.8	102.3	105.1	
2000	86.1	86.0	85.6	84.9	87.9	85.8	91.3	92.7	105.4	105.2	117.9	
2001	86.7	86.8	86.6	84.6	90.4	87.0	91.4	93.2	112.0	103.6	106.7	
2002	89.2	90.4	90.1	87.7	94.8	90.9	92.2	94.2	110.7	104.2	100.8	
2003	99.9	101.7	101.2	98.6	106.6	101.6	95.8	97.8	97.7	99.2	99.9	
2004	103.8	105.9	105.0	102.8	111.0	105.4	96.2	99.3	89.8	103.4	101.7	
2005	102.9	105.2	...	...	109.5	103.5	p 95.1	99.5	88.7	102.9	99.8	
2001 Q1	88.3	88.0	87.8	85.9	90.9	87.8	92.0	93.8	92.1	109.3	102.4	108.1
Q2	85.3	85.4	85.0	83.1	88.8	85.6	90.7	92.7	90.8	113.4	104.1	106.9
Q3	86.4	86.6	86.5	84.1	90.5	87.1	91.1	93.0	91.5	112.2	103.9	106.8
Q4	86.8	87.3	87.2	85.4	91.2	87.6	91.6	93.2	91.5	113.1	104.0	104.9
2002 Q1	86.0	86.9	86.6	84.5	90.4	86.8	91.3	93.2	91.0	116.6	104.9	98.8
Q2	87.8	89.0	88.4	86.4	93.0	89.2	91.6	93.8	91.8	112.1	103.5	100.8
Q3	90.9	92.2	91.9	89.5	97.2	93.2	92.6	94.6	93.7	107.0	103.9	103.7
Q4	91.9	93.3	93.2	90.2	98.6	94.2	93.3	95.0	94.1	107.1	104.4	100.1
2003 Jan	95.3	96.8	.	.	102.3	97.6	.	96.2	95.6	103.0	102.6	100.4
Feb	96.6	98.2	97.2	94.9	103.7	98.9	94.7	96.7	96.3	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	99.5	.	.	104.6	99.5	.	97.2	96.5	101.4	98.7	98.6
May	101.8	103.5	102.0	99.2	108.5	103.3	96.4	98.8	98.2	96.7	96.9	97.7
June	102.2	104.2	.	.	108.8	103.7	.	98.9	98.4	96.1	98.9	96.3
July	101.0	102.9	.	.	107.2	102.3	.	98.4	97.6	97.8	98.5	97.3
Aug	99.8	101.8	101.6	99.4	106.0	101.3	95.9	97.9	97.0	99.1	98.1	98.3
Sep	99.6	101.7	.	.	105.9	101.2	.	97.4	96.8	97.2	98.2	101.1
Oct	101.3	103.4	.	.	108.0	103.0	.	98.0	97.6	93.3	98.8	103.7
Nov	101.2	103.3	103.9	100.7	108.0	102.9	96.3	98.1	97.7	93.0	99.5	103.9
Dec	104.2	106.1	.	.	111.2	105.8	.	98.9	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	105.8	103.7	112.3	106.8	96.8	99.4	99.4	89.3	104.1	102.4
Mar	103.4	105.5	.	.	110.2	104.8	.	99.1	98.8	90.9	104.2	102.1
Apr	101.6	103.7	.	.	108.3	103.0	.	98.5	97.8	91.8	104.3	104.0
May	102.4	104.5	103.5	101.3	109.5	104.2	95.5	98.8	98.4	93.4	103.7	100.0
June	102.3	104.2	.	.	109.6	104.1	.	98.5	98.2	91.9	104.9	101.6
July	102.8	104.9	.	.	110.1	104.5	.	99.0	98.5	90.9	105.0	101.2
Aug	102.7	104.9	104.1	101.9	109.9	104.5	95.7	99.1	98.5	91.3	104.6	100.5
Sep	103.0	105.2	.	.	110.3	104.7	.	99.1	98.4	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	106.6	104.3	113.1	107.1	96.6	99.9	99.4	85.4	101.4	102.6
Dec	107.1	109.2	.	.	114.4	108.3	.	100.7	100.1	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	106.8	103.6	111.9	105.9	p 96.5	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	107.2	.	.	111.9	105.8	.	99.9	98.5	86.8	104.0	100.4
May	104.0	106.2	104.5	101.6	110.6	104.6	p 95.3	99.7	98.1	87.8	103.2	102.0
June	101.2	103.4	.	.	107.6	101.9	.	98.6	96.8	89.6	104.4	102.0
July	101.7	104.0	.	.	108.0	102.1	.	99.0	96.9	90.7	101.6	99.8
Aug	102.3	104.6	102.7	100.2	108.7	102.8	p 94.5	99.3	97.3	89.2	102.4	99.9
Sep	101.8	104.1	.	.	108.2	102.4	.	99.3	97.2	88.8	103.4	99.5
Oct	101.4	103.6	.	.	107.8	101.8	.	99.1	96.7	90.5	102.7	97.1
Nov	100.7	102.9	...	...	106.9	100.8	p 94.1	99.0	96.4	92.3	102.7	95.2
Dec	100.7	102.8	.	.	106.9	100.7	.	99.1	96.4	91.6	102.9	94.7
2006 Jan	101.4	103.6	.	.	107.5	101.3	.	99.2	96.3	90.0	102.2	96.3
Feb	100.7	103.0	...	...	106.6	100.4	...	99.1	96.0	91.0	102.5	94.9

* 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

Financial Stability Review

Monthly Report

For information on the articles published between 1990 and 2005 see the index attached to the January 2006 *Monthly Report*.

Monthly Report articles

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

October 2005

- Germany's financial linkage to the EU budget
- German enterprises' profitability and financing – an analysis based on a new dataset
- New transparency rules for credit institutions
- Risk appetite in a dynamic financial market environment

November 2005

- The economic scene in Germany in autumn 2005

December 2005

- Price-setting behaviour in Germany
- The road to the Single Euro Payments Area

January 2006

- Determinants of the current accounts in central and east European EU member states and the role of German direct investment
- Securities market regulation: international approaches

February 2006

- The economic scene in Germany around the turn of 2005-06

March 2006

- German balance of payments in 2005
- New legal and regulatory framework for the German securitisation and Pfandbrief market
- A disaggregated framework for analysing public finances: Germany's fiscal track record between 2000 and 2005

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 Bereich von Währung und Wirtschaft, May 1997³
- Die Zahlungsbilanz der ehemaligen DDR 1975 bis 1989, August 1999³
- The market for German Federal securities, May 2000
- Macro-Econometric Multi-Country Model: MEMMOD, June 2000
- Bundesbank Act, September 2002
- Weltweite Organisationen und Gremien im Bereich von Währung und Wirtschaft, March 2003³
- Die Europäische Union: Grundlagen und Politikbereiche außerhalb der Wirtschafts- und Währungsunion, April 2005³
- European economic and monetary union, September 2005

Special Statistical Publications

- 1 Banking statistics guidelines and customer classification, July 2003⁴

- 2 Bankenstatistik Kundensystematik Firmenverzeichnisse, March 2006^{3,5}
- 3 Aufbau der bankstatistischen Tabellen, January 2000³
- 4 Financial accounts for Germany 1991 to 2004, September 2005⁶
- 5 Annual accounts of west German enterprises 1971 to 1996, March 1999¹
- 6 Ratios from financial statements of German enterprises 2000 to 2002, November 2004⁶
- 7 Erläuterungen zum Leistungsverzeichnis für die Zahlungsbilanz, February 2005³
- 8 Balance of payments statistics of the Federal 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 Zahlungsbilanz, 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 Statistics", "External position" and "Customer classification" ("Overall survey on sectoral classification", "Survey on breakdown by industry or activity" and "Explanatory notes on the system of customer classification by industry or activity") are available in English.

⁵ Current version only available on the internet at quarterly intervals.

⁶ Available on the internet only.

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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*.