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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	Data unknown, not to be published or not meaningful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 round- ing.	

Commentaries

Economic conditions

Industry

Industrial activity continued at a rapid pace at the start of the year. Following strong growth in the two preceding months, seasonally adjusted output went up by 0.3% in February. Output in the January-February period of 2008 was, on average, 2.2% up on the final quarter of 2007. At the end of the period under review, the year-on-year figure was +6.3%. In sectoral terms, output of capital goods, in particular, picked up noticeably.

Output

In line with the expansion in production, industry boosted its sales considerably at the beginning of the year. There was above-average growth in earnings from domestic sales with deliveries of intermediate and capital goods accelerating again at the start of the year, for example. This suggests that shifts in the timing of major acquisitions due to the abolition of the geometric method of fiscal depreciation for machinery and equipment at the end of 2007 are likely to have been of rather minor importance from the current perspective. The value of exports in February maintained the high level recorded in January, while imports declined by 0.4% following considerable growth in the preceding months. This meant that the trade surplus increased to €16½ billion in February.

Domestic sales and foreign trade

In February, new orders were 0.5% down on the month in seasonally adjusted terms, with January already having shown a decline. The slowdown in ordering activity at the beginning of the year was due less to a perceptibly

Orders received

Economic conditions in Germany *

Seasonally adjusted

Period	Orders received (volume); 2000 = 100			
	Industry			Con- struction
	Total	Domestic	Foreign	
2007 Q2	130.9	112.5	153.9	76.2
Q3	129.7	112.3	151.4	74.9
Q4	136.0	116.1	160.9	80.9
Dec	135.9	117.4	159.0	74.2
2008 Jan	135.0	116.4	158.3	89.5
Feb	134.3	116.4	156.6	...
Output; 2000 = 100				
Period	Industry			Con- struction
	Total	of which		
		Inter- mediate goods	Capital goods	
2007 Q2	119.6	122.3	126.5	81.4
Q3	122.0	125.3	129.9	81.7
Q4	123.6	126.4	132.3	81.6
Dec	124.9	129.5	131.7	82.7
2008 Jan	126.1	127.4	137.5	92.1
Feb	126.5	129.5	137.2	95.5
Foreign trade; € billion				Memo item Current account balance € billion
Exports	Imports	Balance		
2007 Q2	240.00	191.00	49.00	46.21
Q3	246.12	195.71	50.41	47.13
Q4	248.79	194.42	54.37	49.67
Dec	82.21	66.40	15.81	14.13
2008 Jan	85.16	69.06	16.10	15.08
Feb	85.15	68.78	16.37	15.29
Labour market				
Period	Employ- ment	Vacancies	Un- employ- ment	Un- employ- ment rate in %
	Number in thousands			
2007 Q3	39,778	616	3,724	8.9
Q4	39,917	608	3,573	8.5
2008 Q1	...	585	3,346	8.0
Jan	40,043	587	3,414	8.1
Feb	40,100	585	3,340	8.0
Mar	...	582	3,285	7.8
Period	Import prices	Producer prices of industrial products	Con- struction prices	Con- sumer prices
	2000 = 100			2005 = 100
2007 Q3	108.1	119.1	113.3	104.0
Q4	110.1	120.7	114.0	105.2
2008 Q1	...	122.6	115.3	105.8
Jan	111.6	121.9	.	105.6
Feb	112.6	122.6	.	105.7
Mar	...	123.2	.	106.1

* Explanatory notes, see Statistical Section, X, and Statistical Supplement, Seasonally adjusted business statistics

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flatter underlying trend than to the crucial role played by a number of extremely large domestic and export orders placed in November and December. In calendar-adjusted terms, there was a 5.5% increase on the year in the volume of orders.

Construction

February saw a further marked seasonally adjusted expansion in construction output (3.7%) following the very sharp rise in January. The volume of orders had been showing an improvement since October of last year and the mild weather meant that construction firms were able to continue processing them at a swift pace. On an average of January and February, construction activity was 15% up on the final quarter of 2007. The increase in output in civil engineering was somewhat greater than in the building industry.

*Construction
output*

Construction demand was highly volatile up to the end of the period under review. In January (more recent data are unavailable at present), large-scale orders meant that there was a very sharp rise in the volume of orders compared with the end of 2007, for example. Orders increased by a total of 10.7% on the quarter. By far the strongest stimuli came from industrial customers. It is notable that the order situation in housing construction picked up perceptibly at the end of period under review.

*Construction
demand*

*Assessment
of GDP growth
in Q1*

Economy as a whole

According to the available indicators, overall output rose sharply at the start of the year following a rather subdued increase of 0.3% in seasonally and calendar-adjusted terms in the fourth quarter of 2007. Once again, industry proved to be the engine of growth. However, after weak growth overall last year, the construction sector, too, is likely to have made up ground recently. On the expenditure side, enterprises stepped up their investment considerably. Demand for machinery and equipment evidently remained buoyant even immediately after the favourable geometric method of depreciation had been phased out. Not least, the comparatively mild weather allowed a large amount of industrial and public sector construction work to be completed in the winter months. Despite continuing progress in the labour market, however, households' consumption remained subdued. This was mainly a reflection of the ongoing unfavourable price trends in energy and food, which not only placed a strain on purchasing power but also, along with the rather negative news from the financial markets, prompted consumers to be cautious in their spending. Exports remained positive after the turn of the year. Owing to strong investment demand, too, it is likely that a substantially greater number of goods were being imported again, however. Given that inventories are likely to have been built up, overall growth in the first quarter was therefore probably sustained mainly by domestic demand.

Labour market

The upturn in the labour market continued in the first few months of this year. The number of persons in work went up by 57,000 in February to 40.10 million, which was 532,000 more than 12 months earlier. With a rise of 95,000, employment subject to social security contributions increased even more sharply in January than it had done in the previous month. There was little overall change in government-assisted forms of employment in March. Firms remained very willing to recruit new staff. The index of vacancies for non-government-assisted jobs showed a further slight rise in March.

Employment

In line with the trend in employment, there was a marked decline in the number of jobless in March. After adjustment for seasonal variations, 3.29 million persons were officially registered as unemployed. This was 55,000 fewer than in the previous month. This means that there was a year-on-year fall in unemployment of 617,000. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the reporting month was 7.8%, compared with 8.0% in February.

Unemployment

Prices

Crude oil prices reached new peaks in March. At US\$102¾ on a monthly average, the spot price for Brent North Sea oil was US\$8¼ up on the February figure. This rise is likely to have been influenced by the OPEC decision to leave production quotas unchanged. In addition, inventories were on the low side. As this report went to press, the spot price

*International
crude oil prices*

stood at US\$112. In the futures markets, Brent crude oil prices were quoted recently at largely unchanged discounts of US\$1¼ for six-month deliveries and US\$5 for 18-month deliveries.

*Import and
producer prices*

At 0.9% on average, there was a very sharp month-on-month increase in the cost of imports in February. This development was driven mainly by the higher crude oil prices, although agricultural products and industrial raw materials also played a major part. Excluding energy, import prices went up by a seasonally adjusted 0.4%. The year-on-year rise in export prices totalled 5.9%, compared with 3.7% at the end of 2007. In seasonally adjusted terms, domestic industrial producer prices in February and March taken together were 1.1% higher than in January. The increase on the year went up from 3.3% in January to 4.2% in March.

*Consumer
prices*

Consumer prices accelerated markedly again in March, being 0.4% up on the month in seasonally adjusted terms. There were sharp increases, above all, in the cost of fuel and heating oil. Consumers had to pay more for food. Services, too, became more expensive owing to the early date for Easter. The annual rate of change in the national consumer price index (CPI) went up from 2.8% in February to 3.1% in March. According to the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), the year-on-year rate was 3.3% at the end of the reporting period, compared with 3.0% (revised from 2.9%) in the previous month.

Public finances¹

Local government finances

According to the most recently published cash statistics data, in the final quarter of 2007 local government posted a surplus of €4½ billion, which was €2 billion higher than one year previously. Revenue climbed by 7½% or €3½ billion. After increasing only modestly in the previous quarter, local government tax revenue recorded a noticeably stronger increase of 8½% (+€1¾ billion). The rise in local government's share of income tax amounted to 5½%, while local business tax (after deducting the shares transferable to central and state government) surged by 17½%. In addition, there was a further sharp rise in revenue from categories of grants from state government which are largely linked to the size of state government tax receipts (+15% or +€¾ billion). By contrast, the contribution of asset realisations to budget financing remained virtually unchanged on the year, as did revenue from fees and charges.

*Increased
surplus in 2007
Q4 due to very
sharp rise in
revenue ...*

Overall expenditure increased by 3½% (+€1½ billion). A moderate decline in eastern Germany was offset by a further strong increase of just over 4½% in western Germany. At just over 1%, growth in personnel expenditure remained relatively subdued. Other operating expenditure again expanded at a

*... alongside
marked
expenditure
growth*

¹ In the short report on public finances which regularly appears in the Monthly Report, the emphasis is on recent outturns. The quarterly Monthly Reports (published in February, May, August and November), by contrast, contain a detailed description of general government budget trends during the preceding quarter. For detailed statistical data on budgetary developments and public debt, see the statistical section of this report.

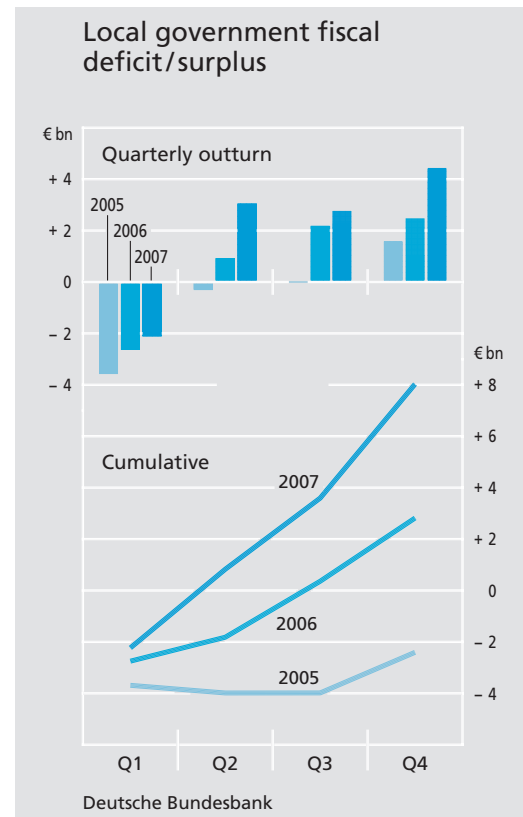
marked rate (+4½% or €½ billion). Expenditure on social benefits was also significantly higher than one year previously (+3% or €¼ billion). Given unchanged expenditure on benefits for the long-term unemployed, this was due to a substantial increase in social assistance costs. By contrast, investment in fixed assets was only marginally up on the year (+1%) despite the very favourable overall financial situation and the significant rise in prices in this area. A sharper rise in western Germany (+4½%) was largely offset by a marked decline in eastern Germany.

Record surplus in 2007 as a whole thanks to high tax revenue and state grants

In 2007 as a whole, local government recorded a financial surplus of €8 billion. This was €5 billion more than the already high figure recorded in 2006. This result was driven by revenue, which increased by 6½% or €10 billion. The further very sharp rise in tax receipts (8%), which was due in equal measure to the rises in income tax shares and local business tax, alone boosted revenue by €5 billion. State revenue-linked transfers and investment grants from state government lifted revenue by 13½% or €4 billion and other revenue from central and state government as well as from special-purpose institutions also expanded strongly (+€2 billion). By contrast, the remaining revenue categories registered a combined fall of just over €½ billion on the year, particularly because revenue from asset realisations generated €1 billion less.

Faster expenditure growth in 2007

The rate of expenditure growth accelerated perceptibly vis-à-vis 2006 to just over 3% or €5 billion. The increase in other operating expenditure was particularly marked (+5½% or €1½ billion). Besides expenditure on social



benefits (+2½% or €1 billion), the accelerated growth in investment in fixed assets made a considerable contribution to this, amounting to 5% or €1 billion. Interest expenditure recorded an increase of 5½% (€¼ billion). Given the further rise in 2007 in the aggregate volume of short-term cash advances and the large share of total local government debt for which they account (at the end of 2007 they amounted to one-quarter), the marked increase in money market rates was presumably a major factor in this development. By contrast, the reduction in credit market debt by €3 billion in 2007 will, in the main, only start to moderate interest expenditure as of the current year.

Given the favourable starting position, a local government budget surplus is expected again

Surplus also possible in 2008, but additional costs, not least due to pay settlement

in 2008. Although the November tax estimate only envisaged slight growth in municipal tax revenue and the financial market turmoil has engendered considerable uncertainties, particularly with regard to the likely level of profit-related local business tax, higher revenue is still expected from the state government grants, not least from final settlements for past years. By contrast, expenditure growth is likely to remain strong. Numerous local governments might well relax the more cautious spending policy which they have pursued over the past few years. Alongside other operating expenditure, social benefits and investment in fixed assets, personnel expenditure will also increase significantly for the first time in years in the wake of the latest pay settlement for central and local government employees. The agreed increase in negotiated rates of pay of 5.1% on average means that in 2008 local government core budgets are expected to be burdened by almost €1½ billion more than they would have been if pay levels had remained unchanged. The extension of working hours in west German municipalities by 1.3% from July 2008 could lead to a slight offsetting, particularly in the medium term. By contrast, outsourced entities might face additional expenses. During next year at the latest, however, at least part of the extra costs are likely to be covered by higher fees and charges of these entities. Although, on balance, a further local government surplus is thus likely to be achieved in 2008, many municipalities will still have a considerable volume of cash advances, and thus extensive consolidation measures will continue to be required.

Securities markets

Bond market

Issuing activity on the German bond market declined in February in comparison to January. In the reporting month, bonds with a total value of €116.5 billion were issued on the German market, compared with €143.4 billion in January. After deducting redemptions, which were higher than in January, and taking account of changes in issuers' holdings of their own bonds, issuers reduced their debt in the German bond market in February by €23.3 billion. Sales of foreign debt securities amounted to €6.3 billion.

Sales of debt securities

Buoyed by a good cash balance situation, the public sector redeemed bond market liabilities to the net value of €10.2 billion in February, €9.4 billion of which was attributable to central government which, only in January, had sold debt securities totalling €5.6 billion net in line with the issuance calendar. On balance in the reporting month, central government primarily redeemed five-year Federal notes (Bobl) for €14.3 billion as well as, to a lesser extent, Federal Treasury financing paper, Treasury discount paper (Bubills) and two-year Federal Treasury notes (Schätze) in the combined amount of €0.9 billion. In contrast, central government increased its debt in ten-year Federal bonds (Bunds) by €5.3 billion and also sold 30-year Bunds and Federal savings notes (€0.4 billion and €0.1 billion respectively). State government redeemed bond market instruments to the amount of €0.8 billion net.

Public debt securities

Bank debt securities

Like the public sector, credit institutions repaid debt securities in net terms in February (€14.3 billion). This was predominantly the case for bonds issued by specialist credit institutions (€8.2 billion), but also for public Pfandbriefe and other bank debt securities, which can be structured especially flexibly (€4.8 billion and €1.4 billion respectively). By contrast, the outstanding volume of mortgage Pfandbriefe increased slightly (€0.1 billion).

Corporate bonds

In the reporting month, German enterprises issued debt securities for €1.2 billion net, on balance exclusively in the form of longer-dated bonds, whereas commercial paper was redeemed (€1.1 billion).

Purchases of debt securities

In February, German credit institutions were in effect the sole purchasers of debt securities, investing €11.8 billion in interest-earning securities. By contrast, German non-banks sold bonds (€20.7 billion), the majority of which were domestic instruments. Non-resident investors reduced their intervention in the German bond market by €8.1 billion.

Equity market

Sales and purchases of shares

Issuing activity in the German equity market revived slightly in February compared with January. New shares totalling €0.8 billion were placed on the market, the majority of which were issued by listed enterprises. The outstanding amount of foreign equities in the German market decreased by €9.5 billion. In net terms, shares were purchased exclusively by domestic non-banks (€7.0 billion) and foreign investors (€3.0 billion). By contrast, Ger-

Sales and purchases of debt securities

€ billion			
Item	2007	2008	
	Feb	Jan	Feb
Sales of domestic debt securities ¹	9.6	17.5	- 23.3
<i>of which</i>			
Bank debt securities	8.5	7.6	- 14.3
Public debt securities	- 1.3	4.4	- 10.2
Foreign debt securities ²	16.9	2.9	6.3
Purchases			
Residents	20.2	- 8.1	- 8.9
Credit institutions ³	10.0	- 6.0	11.8
Non-banks ⁴	10.2	- 2.1	- 20.7
<i>of which</i>			
Domestic debt securities	6.3	- 10.7	- 19.8
Non-residents ²	6.3	28.5	- 8.1
Total sales/purchases	26.5	20.4	- 17.0

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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man banks reduced their equity portfolios by €18.7 billion.

Mutual fund shares

In February, domestic mutual funds recorded inflows of €1.4 billion, of which €1.0 billion was attributable to mutual funds open to the general public. Among the latter, open-end real estate funds, in particular, but also mixed security-based funds recorded net inflows (€1.2 billion and €0.7 billion respectively). By contrast, there were net outflows in the case of purely share-based and bond-based funds (€0.7 billion and €0.3 billion respectively). Specialised funds reserved for institutional investors generated €0.4 billion. Shares in foreign funds were sold on the German market for €5.4 billion net. Mutual fund shares were

Sales and purchases of mutual fund shares

Major items of the balance of payments

Item	€ billion		
	2007 Feb	2008 Jan r Feb	
I Current account			
1 Foreign trade ¹			
Exports (fob)	77.6	84.2	84.6
Imports (cif)	63.3	67.1	67.7
Balance	+ 14.3	+ 17.1	+ 16.9
<i>Memo item</i>			
Seasonally adjusted figures			
Exports (fob)	79.8	85.2	85.2
Imports (cif)	65.5	69.1	68.8
2 Supplementary trade items ²	- 0.7	- 0.9	- 0.6
3 Services			
Receipts	12.1	13.3	12.5
Expenditure	12.4	14.4	12.5
Balance	- 0.3	- 1.1	- 0.0
4 Income (net)	+ 4.6	+ 3.1	+ 4.2
5 Current transfers			
from non-residents	0.7	1.4	0.7
to non-residents	7.3	4.9	5.7
Balance	- 6.6	- 3.5	- 5.0
Balance on current account	+ 11.4	+ 14.7	+ 15.4
II Capital transfers (net) ³	+ 0.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
III Financial account (net capital exports: -)			
1 Direct investment	- 3.0	- 14.4	- 13.5
German investment abroad	- 8.4	- 10.5	- 15.7
Foreign investment in Germany	+ 5.4	- 3.9	+ 2.1
2 Portfolio investment	- 11.2	+ 10.3	- 5.1
German investment abroad	- 26.3	- 1.5	- 1.0
of which			
Shares	- 1.6	+ 3.9	+ 10.7
Bonds and notes ⁴	- 18.6	+ 0.6	- 4.6
Foreign investment in Germany	+ 15.1	+ 11.7	- 4.1
of which			
Shares	+ 8.1	- 15.7	+ 3.0
Bonds and notes ⁴	+ 5.2	+ 19.4	- 8.4
3 Financial derivatives	- 3.5	- 9.7	- 7.7
4 Other investment ⁵	- 9.6	+ 10.0	+ 14.6
Monetary financial institutions ⁶	- 8.0	+ 31.6	+ 4.9
of which			
Short-term	- 4.4	+ 33.0	+ 17.9
Enterprises and households	- 1.0	- 11.7	+ 15.0
General government	+ 5.6	+ 7.7	+ 9.5
Bundesbank	- 6.2	- 17.6	- 14.8
5 Change in the reserve assets at transaction values (increase: -) ⁷	+ 0.6	- 0.3	- 0.3
Balance on financial account ⁸	- 26.8	- 4.1	- 12.0
IV Errors and omissions	+ 15.4	- 11.0	- 3.6

1 Special trade according to the official foreign trade statistics (source: Federal Statistical Office). From January 2007, excluding supplies of goods for or after repair/maintenance, which up to December 2006 were deducted via supplementary trade items. — 2 Including warehouse transactions for account of residents and deduction of goods returned. — 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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purchased primarily by German non-banks, and to a lesser extent by non-residents (€6.2 billion and €0.9 billion). Domestic credit institutions sold mutual fund shares worth €0.3 billion net from their stocks.

Balance of payments

The German current account recorded a surplus – in unadjusted terms – of €15.4 billion in February. The result was thus €0.7 billion up on the month. In this context, the reduced deficit in the area of invisible current transactions, which comprise services, income and current transfers, had a stronger impact than the fall in the trade surplus.

Current account

According to provisional figures from the Federal Statistical Office, the foreign trade surplus in February went down by €0.2 billion on the month to €16.9 billion. After adjustment for seasonal and calendar variations, however, it rose by €¼ billion to €16½ billion. The value of exports remained unchanged while the value of imports declined by ½%. If January and February are taken together, nominal exports increased by a seasonally adjusted 2¾% while nominal imports were up 6¼% on the average of the fourth quarter in 2007. Just over a quarter of the robust growth in imports is attributable to higher prices.

Foreign trade

The deficit on invisible current transactions with non-residents in February shrank by €0.7 billion to €0.8 billion. This was due to improvements in services and in the income accounts. In February, the services account was

Invisibles

practically balanced, having recorded a deficit of €1.1 billion in the previous month. Net receipts from cross-border income increased by €1.1 billion to €4.2 billion. By contrast, the deficit on current transfers went up by €1.5 billion to €5.0 billion.

*Portfolio
investment*

Cross-border portfolio investment delivered net capital exports in February of €5.1 billion, compared with net capital imports in the preceding months. This was largely the result of sales of German securities by foreign investors (€4.1 billion), who primarily disposed of German debt securities (€8.1 billion), in particular public debt securities (€13.7 billion). By contrast, they bought German shares for €3.0 billion net. During February, German investors added a modest amount of foreign securities worth €1.0 billion net to their portfolios. They purchased debt securities (€6.3 billion) and mutual fund shares (€5.4 billion) in the main but sold foreign equities (€10.7 billion).

*Direct
investment*

With respect to direct investment, February also saw net capital exports amounting to €13.5 billion (compared with €14.4 billion in the previous month). German enterprises contributed to this development significantly (€15.7 billion) by providing their foreign affiliates for the main part with loans (€7.5 billion)

but also with new equity capital (€4.2 billion). Foreign direct investors furnished their German subsidiaries with additional funds to the value of €2.1 billion.

Other statistically recorded investment comprising financial and trade credits (in as much as these do not constitute a part of direct investment) as well as bank deposits and other assets saw inflows of funds in February (€14.6 billion compared with €10.0 billion in January). The main reason for this was capital imports by non-banks (€24.5 billion). In this connection, enterprises and households recorded inflows of €15.0 billion while government bodies received €9.5 billion. The external position of the banking system – any changes to which can be seen as a reflection of all other balance of payment transactions – increased in February by €9.9 billion. This was due to the fact that the Bundesbank recorded an increase in its net external assets of €14.8 billion, essentially in connection with the large-value payment system TARGET2. Credit institutions, on the other hand, experienced inflows of €4.9 billion.

*Other
investment*

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

Reserve assets

Ten years of monetary policy cooperation in the Eurosystem

Ten years ago, a number of important decisions were made regarding the introduction of the euro from 1 January 1999. Based on the convergence criteria, the Council of the European Union named the first eleven countries to take part in European monetary union on 2 May 1998. The European System of Central Banks was established with effect from 1 June 1998. In October, the Governing Council of the ECB announced its monetary policy strategy and, on 31 December 1998, the euro exchange rates of the national currencies of the first eleven member states were irrevocably fixed.

This article explains how central banks in the Eurosystem have cooperated closely since then – in preparation for both monetary policy decisions and their implementation – and outlines key developments and experience to date in this regard. Overall, the Eurosystem can look back on a successful decade: despite repeated price surges originating in the global markets and tax-related price rises, the inflation rate averaged at just above the stability mark of “below, but close to 2%”. The monetary policy strategy and instruments have proven their worth, and the Eurosystem is also well-equipped to meet the challenges of the future.

The ESCB, the Eurosystem and the ECB

*Together, the
ECB and NCBs
form the
Eurosystem*

The European System of Central Banks (ESCB) comprises the European Central Bank (ECB) and the national central banks (NCBs) of all EU member states. This system therefore includes the central banks of those EU member states in which the euro has not yet been introduced as the single currency. The ECB and NCBs of those EU member states which are part of the euro-area are known as the "Eurosystem". The Eurosystem in its entirety is the central bank of the euro-area.

*The Governing
Council of the
ECB ...*

The supreme decision-making body of the Eurosystem, and therefore the ECB, is the Governing Council of the ECB. It makes the decisions necessary to fulfil the tasks of the Eurosystem, with the principal task being to ensure price stability. Its primary remit is thus to define the monetary policy of the euro-area. The Governing Council comprises the six members of the Executive Board of the ECB and the presidents or governors of the NCBs of those countries which have adopted the euro. The members of the Governing Council are individually responsible and act independently with regard to all decisions, even those affecting monetary policy.¹

*... and its
voting
modalities*

Most of the Governing Council's decisions are by simple majority; if votes are tied, the ECB president has the casting vote.² The ESCB Statute was amended on the basis of the Treaty of Nice, which entered into force on 1 February 2003, to include a provision on rotational voting. Its purpose is to ensure the Governing Council can efficiently make timely decisions, even in an enlarged euro-area.³

Based on this system of rotation, once euro-area membership reaches 19 countries, the Bundesbank president will vote four times out of five.

Pursuant to the ESCB Statute, NCBs may perform functions which do not relate to the ESCB or the Eurosystem unless a two-thirds majority of the Governing Council concludes that these functions interfere with the objectives and tasks of the ESCB. The Bundesbank therefore independently performs tasks pursuant to national law. For example, it works with the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (*Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht*, or BaFin) on banking supervision issues. It also renders services for the public sector and represents Germany in the International Monetary Fund.

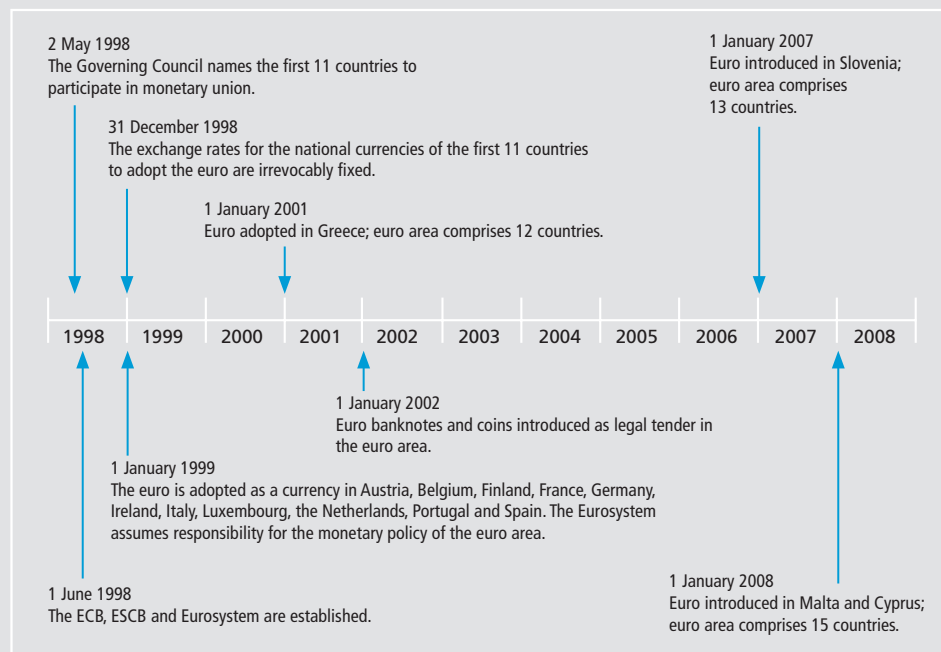
*The NCBs
as national
institutions*

¹ The General Council, which comprises the president and vice-president of the ECB as well as the presidents or governors of the national central banks of all EU member states, deals with monetary policy issues which also affect those EU member states which have not yet adopted the euro as their currency.

² In some cases, the votes of the national central bank presidents are weighted according to the respective national share of the ECB's subscribed capital and the votes of the members of the Executive Board are given a zero weighting. This applies to financial arrangements such as capital adequacy, the transfer of currency reserves to the ECB, the distribution of the NCBs' monetary income and the distribution of the net profit and loss of the ECB.

³ The system of rotation begins at the point at which 16 NCB governors are represented on the Governing Council, but can be postponed until the number of NCB governors exceeds 18. According to the system of rotation, all members of the Governing Council will continue to take part in meetings and consultations in future, but the number of voting national central bank governors will not exceed 15, whereas the six members of the Executive Board will retain permanent voting rights. To this end, the governors of the NCBs will, depending on the relative size of their country's economy and the total aggregated balance sheet of its monetary financial institutions, be divided into two, and later three, groups with different voting frequencies. For details, see European Central Bank, The adjustment of voting modalities in the Governing Council, Monthly Bulletin, May 2003.

Key events in European monetary union from 1998 to 2008



Deutsche Bundesbank

The Eurosystem's monetary policy strategy

Price stability as primary objective

Based on the premise that price stability is monetary policy's best contribution to sustained growth and employment, Article 105 of the EC Treaty states that the primary objective of the Eurosystem is "to maintain price stability".

Definition of price stability as an inflation rate of "below, but close to 2%"

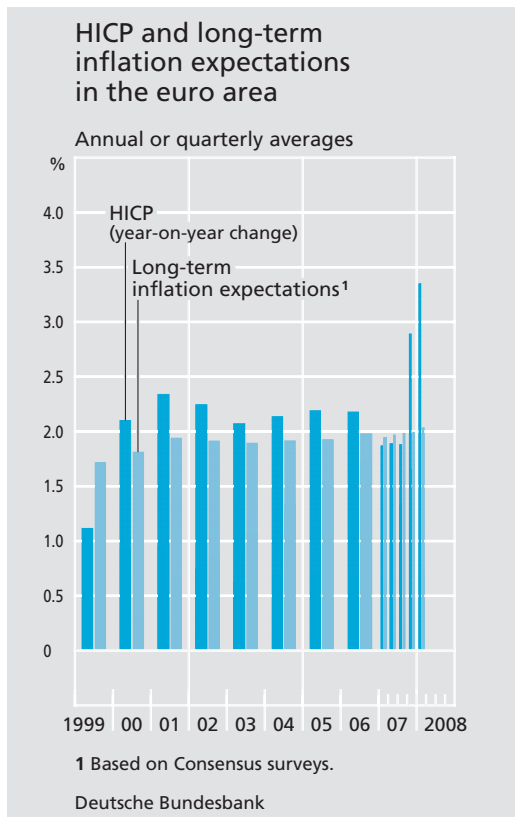
The EC Treaty does not, however, provide a quantitative definition of "price stability". To create clarity in this regard, the Governing Council of the ECB announced a quantitative definition of price stability in October 1998, which was reworded more precisely in spring 2003.⁴ This definition states that price stability is "a year-on-year increase in the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) for the

euro-area of below, but close to 2%." Price stability within this meaning must be guaranteed in the medium term. This addendum takes into account the fact that prices are subject to short-term fluctuations which cannot be controlled by monetary policy.

There are several reasons for defining price stability as an inflation rate of just over zero percent. The measured increase in the price index usually has an upward bias since changes in consumption and purchasing habits are not taken into account sufficiently in statistical price measurement. Furthermore, in spring 2003, the Governing Council con-

Reasons for a slightly positive inflation rate

⁴ See European Central Bank press release of 13 October 1998, "A stability-oriented monetary policy strategy for the ESCB".



sidered it necessary to provide a certain safety margin to protect against deflation risks.

By publishing its quantitative definition of price stability, the Governing Council is not only providing the general public with a guide for expected inflation, but also a yardstick by which the success of its monetary policy can be measured. At 2.1% on average, the annual inflation rate was above this stability target during the first nine years of monetary union. This was, however, not least due to a series of upward price shocks originating in the international energy, commodities and agricultural markets as well as changes in taxes, and was therefore largely beyond the influence of monetary policy. Nonetheless, this is no cause to sit back and relax, especially as it cannot be assumed that

the inflation-restraining effects of globalisation will continue.⁵ In recent months, pressure on prices has risen significantly and the price environment has substantially deteriorated. Against such a backdrop, monetary policy must commit clearly to price stability so as not to damage the stock of trust built up in recent years.

The main elements of the Governing Council's monetary policy strategy – further to the definition of price stability – are the two pillars of its framework for monetary policy analysis. The two-pillar approach is based on the assertion that monetary policy geared to price stability must take into account shorter-term and longer-term price risks alike. The Governing Council analyses the former primarily on the basis of macroeconomic and financial indicators (economic analysis). Longer-term risks, on the other hand, are mostly analysed using monetary indicators (monetary analysis).

Two-pillar strategy

In the short to medium term, the main factor affecting price development is the relationship between supply and demand on goods and factor markets. Within the context of its economic analysis, the Governing Council therefore observes and interprets, among other things, global economic activity, exchange rate developments, euro-area competitiveness, income and price developments, labour and financial markets and a wide range of indicators of expectations.

Economic analysis ...

⁵ See Deutsche Bundesbank, Germany in the globalisation process, Monthly Report, December 2006, pp 17-34.

In doing so, it aims to identify developments which could lead to price changes in the next one to two years. From a monetary policy perspective, the nature of inflationary pressure, whether temporary or long-term, plays a crucial role. To identify such risks early, the Eurosystem draws on information on wage developments as well as measures of inflation expectations derived from surveys or financial market indicators.⁶ Faced with medium-term upside inflation risks, a central bank must respond by raising interest rates to ensure medium-term price stability.

... and
macroeconomic
projections

To allow for interdependencies between the various indicators, the Eurosystem experts also regularly prepare, among other things, consistent forecasts for GDP, its components and HICP price developments for the current and next year as well as the year after next. These projections have been published in the ECB's *Monthly Bulletin* since December 2000 and are now released on a quarterly basis. The projections published in December and June are subject to a time-consuming process of coordination among all Eurosystem central banks (see p 22), whereas those published in March and September are adjusted by ECB staff alone based on the principal projection rounds from the previous quarter. The NCBs contribute an updated forecast of short-term inflation for this purpose. A few NCBs now publish their contributions to forecasts in their own countries. The Bundesbank started publishing its projections for Germany regularly in December 2007.⁷

Monetary
analysis ...

To assess longer-term price risks, the Governing Council, in its monetary analysis, uses the

empirically well-documented long-term relationship between money and price developments in the euro-area.⁸ This relationship can be seen, for example, in the fact that the quality of inflation projections based on the development of the broadly defined money stock M3⁹ is notably higher for forecast horizons of more than two years than for forecasts based on the real economic indicators used for economic analysis.¹⁰ Moreover, since real-time data on monetary aggregates and loans are readily available and, unlike many real economic indicators, subject to only relatively minor changes, monetary data can be used to identify longer-term potential price risks early.¹¹

Since the indicator function may, nonetheless, be influenced by temporary one-off fac-

... is broad-
based

6 See Deutsche Bundesbank, How informative survey data on private sector inflation expectations are for monetary policymakers, *Monthly Report*, October 2006, pp 15-27, and European Central Bank, Measures of inflation expectations in the euro-area, *Monthly Bulletin*, July 2006, pp 59-68.

7 See Deutsche Bundesbank, Outlook for the German economy: macroeconomic projections for 2008 and 2009, *Monthly Report*, December 2007, pp 17-29.

8 See Deutsche Bundesbank, The relationship between money and prices, *Monthly Report*, January 2005, pp 13-24.

9 M3 includes currency in circulation and short-term bank deposits (overnight deposits as well as short-term time and savings deposits) of residents of the euro-area as well as close equivalents (repo transactions, money market fund shares and short-term bank bonds).

10 See M Scharnagl and C Schumacher (2007), Reconsidering the role of monetary indicators for euro-area inflation from a Bayesian perspective using group inclusion probabilities, Deutsche Bundesbank Research Centre, Discussion Paper, Series 1, No 09/2007; B Hofmann (2006), Do monetary indicators (still) predict euro-area inflation?, Deutsche Bundesbank Research Centre, Discussion Paper, Series 1, No 18/2006, and B Hofmann (2008), Do monetary indicators lead euro-area inflation?, ECB Working Paper No 867.

11 See M Scharnagl, C Gerberding and F Seitz (2007), Simple interest rate rules with a role for money, Deutsche Bank Research Centre, Discussion Paper, Series 1, No 31/2007, and Deutsche Bundesbank, Monetary policy under uncertainty, *Monthly Report*, June 2004, pp 15-28.



tors, monetary analysis is not restricted to monitoring M3. Alternative definitions of money as well as components and counterparts of M3 are also analysed. The latter provide insights into the sources of money creation. Private sector loans are usually the driving force behind monetary growth in the euro-area. This has been the case in recent years as well. Since such funds are raised to cover expenditure, strong private lending growth should give rise to increased demand for goods and services, and thus corresponding price pressure.

*“Traditional”
monetary
analysis of
components
and
counterparts
of M3*

This need not necessarily be the case, however. Borrowers could, for instance, use the money borrowed to purchase assets such as financial instruments or real estate. Instead of the prices of goods, corresponding asset

prices, which are not part of the HICP, then rise. Real estate prices have, in fact, risen sharply in the euro-area in recent years.¹² Furthermore, a sharp rise in borrowing can be seen alongside a strong issuance of long-term debt securities by banks. As these are not part of M3, the long-term liabilities of banks – known as “monetary capital” – increase instead of M3. Conversely, shifts from monetary capital to the money stock temporarily boost M3 growth without necessarily inviting inflation risks. The period from 2001 to 2003 is an example of a particularly long period of such portfolio shifts caused by considerable prevailing uncertainty on the financial markets.

The quantitative assessment of uncertainty-related portfolio shifts is an example of the continuous refinement of monetary analysis in the Eurosystem.¹³ This was initially determined by comparing monetary growth and the reference value for non-inflationary monetary growth. In the course of time, a number of other instruments have been adopted to quantify one-off developments. These include estimates of money demand functions which, as well as the usual macroeconomic variables for interest and income, also factor in explicit measures of, for instance, macroeconomic uncertainty, real estate price developments

*Refining
monetary
analysis:
extended
money demand
functions ...*

¹² See Deutsche Bundesbank, The relationship between monetary developments and the real estate market, Monthly Report, July 2007, pp 13-24.

¹³ For an account of relatively new instruments of monetary analysis in the euro-area, see Monetary analysis in real time, ECB Monthly Bulletin, October 2004, pp 43-66.

and international portfolio allocation as determinants of monetary developments.¹⁴

... "underlying pace of monetary dynamics" and monetary-based inflation forecasts

In addition, there are various methods of determining the "underlying pace of monetary dynamics" – in other words, any development in the money stock which is not influenced by temporary shocks and therefore contains key information on the forthcoming inflation trend.¹⁵ These methods have also been further developed. They now range from simple filtering and trend techniques to complicated factor models capable of processing vast quantities of data. Furthermore, the above-mentioned forecast models used to predict the longer-term inflation rate based on monetary variables are now standard instruments of monetary analysis. They also provide a graphical representation of the uncertainty inherent in such forecasts in the form of confidence bands around the point prediction.

Cross-check of both pillars

The two pillars of the analytical framework do not constitute competing views, but rather two complementary assessments of future price risks in the euro-area. Overall, the broad-based two-pillar strategy mitigates the danger of the Governing Council basing its monetary policy decisions on just one potential source of price risks. It therefore reduces the likelihood of incorrect monetary policy decisions. Cross-checking economic analyses on the basis of monetary analyses also extends the time horizon upon which decision makers base their assessment of risks to price stability. Moreover, this extended time horizon allows the Eurosystem to factor in the significance of asset market price movements

which may only impact on consumer prices in the medium to long term.

The monetary policy decision-making process

In preparation for the monetary policy decisions of the Governing Council, continuous, intensive exchanges of information take place among all central banks in the Eurosystem. These take the form of cooperation between various committees and working groups of all central banks which regularly carry out preliminary work for the Governing Council as the supreme decision-making body of the Eurosystem. There are also less institutionalised forums in the Eurosystem. These include more academic workshops on specific, topically relevant issues and joint, broad-based research networks on select monetary policy topics. The findings of these forums are also factored into the monetary policy opinion-forming process of the Eurosystem.

Close cooperation among all central banks in the Eurosystem ...

Close cooperation among central banks in the Eurosystem ensures that the ECB and NCBs contribute equally to the preparation and implementation of the single monetary policy. This broad-based decision-making and opinion-forming process has a variety of advantages. The close involvement of NCBs en-

... has advantages

¹⁴ See C Greiber, and W Lemke (2005), Money demand and macroeconomic uncertainty, Deutsche Bundesbank Research Centre, Discussion Paper, Series 1, No 26/2005; C Greiber and R Setzer (2007), Money and housing – Evidence for the euro-area and the US, Deutsche Bundesbank Research Centre, Discussion Paper, Series 1, No 12/2007.

¹⁵ See M J M Neumann and C Greiber (2004), Inflation and core money growth in the euro-area, Deutsche Bundesbank Research Centre, Discussion Paper, No 36/2004.

sures that their historical experience of monetary policy and, above all, their detailed and specialised knowledge of their own countries find their way into the Governing Council's deliberations. Additionally, the intensive exchange of opinion guarantees that the Governing Council's decisions have a broad expert basis. Ultimately, the involvement of NCBs increases the acceptance of the Eurosystem's single monetary policy in all member countries.

*The Monetary
Policy
Committee*

The central working committee for monetary policy is the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC). It discusses issues relating to monetary policy and coordinates the preparation of analyses – for example, studies on monetary transmission, the monetary policy strategy, macroeconomic projections and the importance of national fiscal policy for the single monetary policy. In turn, a number of working groups in which experts from the ECB and NCBs regularly address specialist issues relevant to monetary policy also report to the MPC. These include the Working Group on Public Finance (WGPF), the Working Group on Forecasting (WGF) and the Working Group on Econometric Modelling (WGEM).

*Examples of
close cooperation among all
central banks in
the Eurosystem:
the forecasting
process...*

An example of the close cooperation among central banks in the Eurosystem on monetary policy decisions is macroeconomic forecasting within the context of economic analysis, preparatory work for which is carried out twice a year by the relevant working groups of the MPC and presented to the Governing Council. Macroeconomic forecasts (Broad Macroeconomic Projection Exercise, BMPE) are prepared for the euro-area and the individual

euro-area countries in a multi-layered process. Based on an in-depth exchange of views in the MPC and the WGF, the first step is to define the underlying technical assumptions (on, for instance, the development of global trade, exchange rates etc). Experts at the NCBs then make projections for their countries based on various macroeconomic models and methods. Next, ECB staff compare these projections with their own findings on the national economies and pool them to create a joint forecast for the euro-area, which is then compared with the results of projections for the euro-area only. Once the various national and euro-area projections have been reconciled by experts in the Eurosystem, the last step is to prepare a final report for the current round of forecasts. Following discussion in the MPC, the report is presented to the Governing Council. This final report is then used as a basis for publishing the projection findings in the *ECB Monthly Bulletin*.¹⁶

A number of temporary Eurosystem research networks in which researchers from the NCBs and ECB (and sometimes from other central banks) join forces to address specific issues relating to monetary policy have been created since the beginning of European monetary union. Upon completion of their work, these "networks" report their findings to the MPC and the Governing Council. The first of these networks was the Monetary Transmission Network (MTN), which examined the effects

*... and research
networks such
as the
"Monetary
Transmission
Network", ...*

¹⁶ For a graphical representation of the forecasting process, see Deutsche Bundesbank (2006), *Die Deutsche Bundesbank – Aufgabenfelder, rechtlicher Rahmen, Geschichte*, p 69 (in German only).

of monetary policy in the euro-area and its transmission channels. One of the MTN's key findings was that the effects of euro-area monetary policy on production and inflation do not vary greatly from those of other currency areas.¹⁷ Moreover, researchers found that the interest channel may be particularly important for monetary policy transmission in the euro-area. No major differences were found among monetary policy transmission processes in the various euro-area countries.

... the Inflation
Persistence
Network ...

The Inflation Persistence Network (IPN) examined inflation dynamics in the euro-area, including issues such as the extent to which temporary price shocks affect inflation over time. This aspect of inflation persistence is important from a monetary policy perspective as, if persistence is high, temporary price shocks can lead to longer deviations from price stability, and monetary policy initiatives, in turn, take longer to re-establish price stability. In the IPN, price indices as well as, to a large extent, micro price data were evaluated at producer and consumer level, and enterprises were asked directly about their price-setting behaviour. This approach highlighted major differences in the frequency of price adjustments between product categories. In the case of many services, in particular, prices are but rarely adjusted when general inflation rates are low. Estimated inflation persistence in the euro-area and the differences among euro-area countries proved to be moderate overall, however.¹⁸

... and the
Wage
Dynamics
Network

The current Wage Dynamics Network (WDN) is investigating the cyclical behaviour of wages and labour costs in order to gain a bet-

ter understanding of the driving forces behind inflation dynamics in the euro-area. To this end, among other things, surveys carried out at enterprises and studies of wage dynamics based on micro data are performed in the member states. The results – which are scheduled for presentation towards the end of the year – should help the Eurosystem better forecast future inflation developments and the role of the labour market in monetary policy transmission.

Implementation of monetary policy decisions

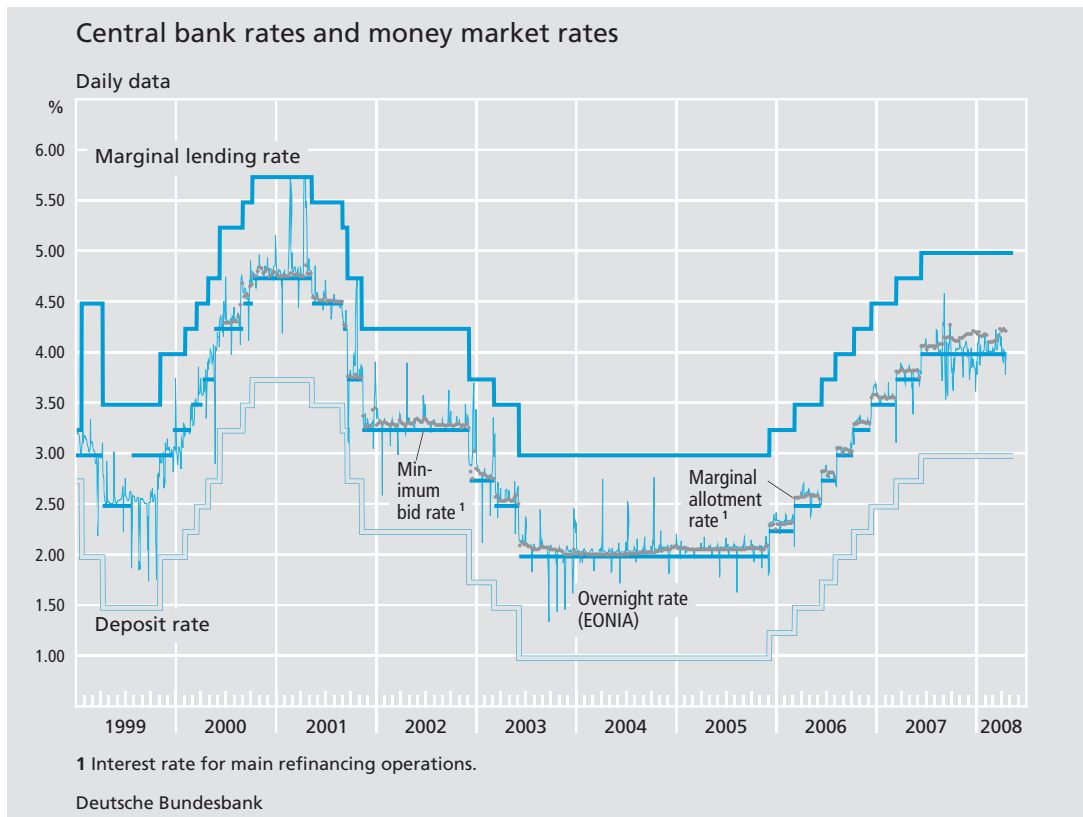
The monetary policy decisions made by the Governing Council are put into operation by the NCBs. This decentralised implementation of monetary policy has significant advantages since NCBs, as the direct counterparties and contacts of credit institutions in their countries, enjoy close market and customer proximity, which then filters through to the Eurosystem. This also allows the NCBs to inform their counterparties directly of the Governing Council's monetary policy decisions.

*Central
decisions,
decentralised
implementation*

The Eurosystem's monetary policy instruments consist of two core elements: min-

¹⁷ A summary of these findings can be found in I Angeloni, A Kashyap and B Mojon (2003), Monetary policy transmission in the euro-area – a study by the Eurosystem Monetary Transmission Network, Cambridge University Press.

¹⁸ For a summary of the micro-based findings of the IPN, see L Álvarez et al (2006), Sticky prices in the euro-area: a summary of new micro evidence, Journal of the European Economic Association, April-May, 4(2-3), pp 575-584. Findings relating to consumer prices can be found in E Dhyne et al (2006), Price setting in the euro-area: some stylized facts from individual consumer price data, Journal of Economic Perspectives 20(2), pp 171-192.



Money market operations as a starting point for monetary policy transmission

imum reserve requirements, which generate constant demand from banks for central bank money, and the Eurosystem's capability to provide (or absorb) central bank money to meet this demand. These instruments are implemented to influence the liquidity situation of banks – in other words, the volume of central bank credit available to them – in such a way as to ensure the Governing Council's overnight interest rate targets are met. This method of interest rate and liquidity management constitutes the operational starting point for the transmission processes of monetary policy initiatives in the economy.

Minimum reserve creates liquidity needs of banks

The minimum reserve requires credit institutions to maintain a certain amount of central bank credit on their NCB accounts. This ensures that, regardless of cash requirements,

banks always show sufficient demand for central bank money from a monetary policy perspective. At the same time, the minimum reserve provides a liquidity buffer, as credit institutions only need to meet their respective minimum reserve targets on average over the maintenance period as opposed to on a daily basis. In this way, they help stabilise the overnight interest rate (EONIA) by smoothing demand for central bank money and therefore effectively contain interest rate fluctuation on the money market. Since the minimum reserve requirement is subject to approximately the short-term lending rate, compliance with the minimum reserve requirement costs banks virtually nothing.

The ECB and NCBs also work together closely to forecast the current liquidity needs of

Liquidity
forecasting by
ECB and NCBs

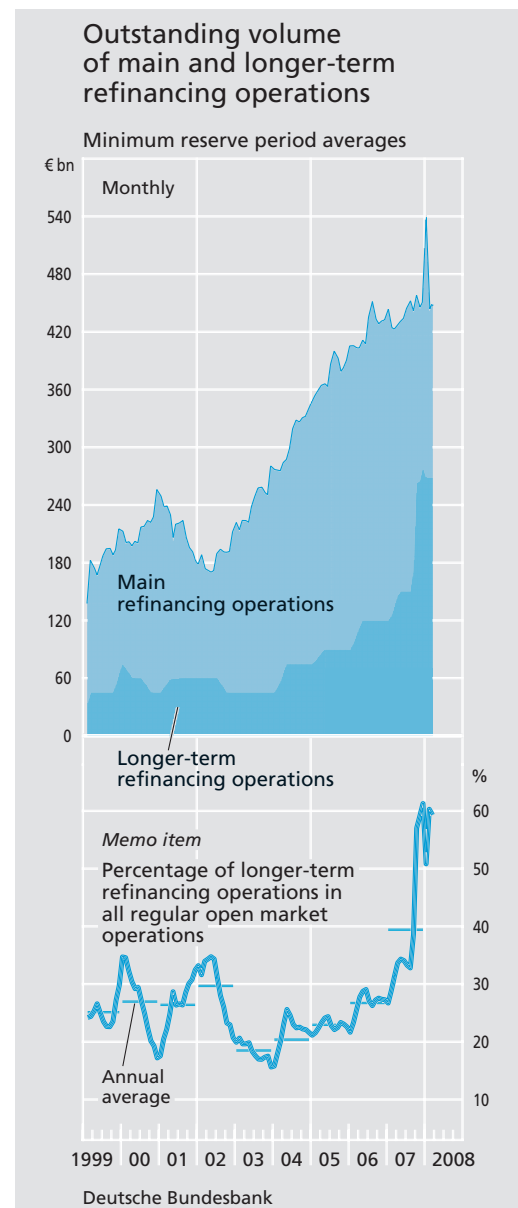
banks. "Autonomous factors" play a key role in this process. They include changes in the liquidity situation of the banking system which are caused, among other things, by cash demand from bank customers, transfers to public-sector accounts within the Eurosystem and cross-border transfers via the central banks on behalf of customers. If the autonomous factors show withdrawals of central bank liquidity, the Eurosystem must, in principle, take countermeasures to ensure that banks can meet their minimum reserve requirements on average in the maintenance period. In order to provide adequate central bank liquidity, the Eurosystem estimates expected liquidity needs continuously based on daily forecasts of autonomous factors prepared by the NCBs on the basis of their extensive experience and detailed knowledge of their counterparties.

Reverse
transactions
for liquidity
provision ...

Central bank money is generally provided and absorbed by the Eurosystem by means of reverse transactions. The respective NCB decides whether central bank money is provided as a term purchase of central bank securities with repurchase agreement or a term loan against pledged securities. Most of the Bundesbank's liquidity allocation transactions, for instance, take the form of lending against securities.

... are chiefly
main
refinancing
operations ...

The vast majority of short-term central bank money is provided by way of auction. A distinction is made between short-term main refinancing operations and longer-term refinancing operations known as "basic tenders". The former are carried out weekly and now have a term of one week and the latter



are usually announced on a monthly basis and have a term of three months. In both cases, banks bid for the amount of money they desire, specifying an interest rate ("variable rate tender"). Main refinancing operations are the central instrument used by the Eurosystem to manage the short-term money market rate and bank liquidity. When setting the key interest rate for the variable rate tender, which is currently used in main refinan-

cing operations, the Governing Council also defines the minimum bid rate for these transactions. The specific allotment volume is based on the current liquidity needs of the banking system, as determined by a liquidity forecast.

...or basic tenders

With basic tenders, in contrast, the Eurosystem allocates an unannounced volume without specifying an interest rate floor by defining an approximate minimum bid rate. This method ensures that the allotment rate is an interest rate set by the market alone.

Fine-tuning operations

Moreover, the Eurosystem can carry out what are known as fine-tuning operations, particularly with a view to quickly rectifying liquidity imbalances. These operations are only carried out with a relatively small group of banks on the money market so that liquidity can be provided or withdrawn on the same day.

Standing facilities

Finally, the Eurosystem instruments also include two standing facilities which are available to banks: the marginal lending facility allows banks to raise overnight loans based on their securities held at the central bank, and the deposit facility allows them to deposit central bank money in the Eurosystem overnight at interest. The interest rates applicable to both usually form a symmetrical corridor around the minimum bid rate on main refinancing operations: the interest rate for the marginal lending facility constitutes the ceiling and the interest rate for the deposit facility the floor for EONIA.

Since the beginning of monetary union, a number of changes have been made to the

way in which the Eurosystem's monetary policy is implemented operationally. These changes mainly relate to the timing of the minimum reserve period, monetary policy meeting of the Governing Council and term of main refinancing operations as well as the type of securities which can be used for refinancing.

The minimum reserve period – regardless of the meeting schedule of the Governing Council – originally lasted from the 24th day of one month to the 23rd of the next, thus ensuring that any changes in the key interest rate became effective within the reserve period and during the term of the main refinancing operations, which was initially two weeks. Accordingly, the bidding behaviour of the Eurosystem's counterparties also depended on their interest rate expectations. If, for example, interest cuts were expected, banks would often underbid, which hampered liquidity management in the Eurosystem.

In March 2004, the maintenance period was therefore scheduled to coincide with the monthly monetary policy meeting of the Governing Council. Since, under normal circumstances, changes are not made to central bank interest rates outside this schedule of meetings, changes to interest rates for main refinancing operations and standing facilities now only take effect at the beginning of the new maintenance period. The additional step of shortening the maturity of the main refinancing operations from two weeks to one week means that there is no longer an overlap with the following reserve maintenance period. These measures led to a considerable

Changes in monetary policy implementation

Minimum reserve period and main refinancing operations ...

... scheduled to coincide with the monetary policy meeting of the Governing Council

reduction in the extent to which expectations of interest rate changes affect the bidding behaviour of banks in main refinancing operations.

*Collateral
framework ...*

Central bank collateral for Eurosystem lending was divided into two tiers at the beginning of monetary union. Tier one consists of marketable debt instruments fulfilling uniform euro area-wide eligibility criteria specified by the Governing Council. Tier two consists of marketable and non-marketable assets which are of particular importance for the respective national financial markets and banking systems. The eligibility criteria for these assets are established by the NCBs, subject to the minimum eligibility criteria established by the ECB. The Bundesbank's tier two assets, for example, mostly comprise business loans, in line with its tradition of rediscount business.

*... was
standardised
in 2007*

Amidst growing integration of the European financial markets, the banks' intensified cross-border activities and the aim of fostering transparency and a level playing field between the Eurosystem's counterparties, the two-tier collateral framework was replaced on 1 January 2007 by a single list. The suggestions of market participants, which were collected in a public consultation process beforehand, were also taken into account. The Eurosystem has considerably extended the spectrum of eligible assets, in particular, by including euro-denominated debt instruments from issuers in the USA, Japan, Canada and Switzerland and accepting bank loans as collateral throughout the euro-area.

The Governing Council's decisions regarding the actual form and application of monetary policy instruments are also prepared in committees and working groups in close cooperation among all central banks in the Eurosystem. This ensures that the expertise of all participating countries flows into decisions on the practical implementation of monetary policy. This is particularly true of the broad and extensive market knowledge of NCBs within the context of refinancing and creating currency reserves as a result of their direct business relationships.

*Preparing the
practical
implementation
of monetary
policy...*

The central working committee for the preparation of Governing Council resolutions on issues relating to monetary policy implementation is the Market Operations Committee (MOC), which comprises employees of the ECB and all NCBs in the Eurosystem. The MOC continuously evaluates the efficiency of the monetary policy framework and discusses issues of practical and technical relevance to the implementation of monetary policy. These include issues such as the adequate design of tenders, distribution of necessary refinancing volumes to the various refinancing instruments, definition of and risk control for eligible collateral and investment of ECB currency reserves. Like the MPC, the MOC also has a number of sub-committees such as the Working Group on Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy Instruments (WGME) and the Working Group on Operations Involving Foreign Reserve Assets (WGFR).

*... in particular,
in the Market
Operations
Committee of
the Eurosystem*

Summary

The Eurosystem can now look back on almost ten years of successful monetary policy. Despite repeated price surges originating in the global markets and tax-related inflation, the annual inflation rate has averaged at just above the stability mark of “below, but close to 2%”.

Both the monetary policy strategy and monetary policy instruments have proved their worth and, at the same time, are sufficiently flexible to function well, even in the face of change. The broad-based two-pillar strategy ensures that the Governing Council takes into consideration shorter-term and longer-term inflation risks in its monetary policy decisions. At the same time, the range of analytical tools in both pillars has been further improved and expanded. The monetary policy instruments work smoothly, a fact which has become even clearer in the recent months of financial market downturns following the tur-

moil on international financial markets. The Eurosystem has not yet had to adjust its operational framework in these difficult times. It has instead been able to use the various options available to it and, thanks to its broad collateral framework, react quickly, flexibly and effectively. For example, it provided more longer-term liquidity by way of additional basic tenders to support the forward-looking liquidity planning of its monetary policy counterparties and, through fine-tuning operations, promptly provided the banking system with the large volumes of liquidity it required in the short term.

Close cooperation among all participating central banks is a key component of the Eurosystem’s monetary policy. It guarantees that decisions are made on a broad and expert basis and that national experience and country-specific expertise are given due consideration. In this way, acceptance of monetary policy is also strengthened in Eurosystem countries.

Price and volume effects of VAT increase on 1 January 2007

On 1 January 2007, the standard rates of value added tax (VAT) and insurance tax were raised from 16% to 19%. Despite simultaneous reductions in social security contributions, significantly stronger price effects were expected than with earlier tax increases, which were limited to just 1 percentage point. In addition, the higher tax rates had been announced well in advance this time, giving companies plenty of time to adjust pricing and allowing consumers to accelerate their purchases.

In retrospect, it is clear that the higher tax rates have now largely been passed through to prices. However, only a small percentage of companies raised their prices on the exact date and by the full amount of the tax increase. Some suppliers did not make any price changes at all. Anticipatory effects occurred in both private consumption and housing construction. The weakness of consumer expenditures in 2007 reflects not only the temporary effects of the forward shift in spending to 2006 but also the sustained loss of purchasing power as a result of the increase in VAT. Although the tax hike had no more than a moderate impact on aggregate value added, it placed a noticeable damper on the pick-up in domestic economic activity.

Background

*Fiscal policy
motives*

On 1 January 2007, the standard rates of VAT and insurance tax were raised from 16% to 19%. The governing parties had agreed on this measure in their coalition negotiations following the German general election in the autumn of 2005. Previously, a VAT increase had either been ruled out or a smaller increase had been proposed. There were essentially two motives behind this decision. Given the extremely tight situation of public finances, higher tax revenues were considered necessary. In addition, the aim was to reduce, as far as possible, the very heavy burden of social security contributions on labour. As indirect taxes are relatively low in Germany by international standards and direct taxes and social security contributions are comparatively high, an increase in the standard rates of VAT and insurance tax of 3 percentage points was combined with a (disproportionately small) reduction in the rate of contributions to the statutory unemployment insurance scheme.¹ Raising the reduced rate of VAT or a further scaling-back of tax-exempt expenditure categories was not contemplated.

*Additional tax
revenues have
implications for
economy as a
whole*

In fiscal terms, the expectations in connection with the hike in the tax rate have largely been realised. In 2007, revenues from VAT and insurance tax were €24½ billion, or 16%, higher than in 2006. Alongside the cyclical increase in revenues, they made a major contribution to balancing the general government budget in 2007. A year earlier, the deficit ratio according to the Maastricht criteria had amounted to 1.6% of gross domestic product (GDP). However, fiscal success came at a

macroeconomic cost. Consumer price inflation rose, and private consumption remained weak. Nevertheless, this fundamentally welcome consolidation took place in a favourable economic setting, which meant that overall economic growth was well above its trend rate despite these dampening effects.

The increase in the standard rate of VAT on 1 January 2007 was not only sharper than in all earlier cases, at 3 percentage points, it was also agreed further in advance. In the past, there had been only a few months between such an agreement and its implementation. Firstly, this time the longer period of advance notification widened the options for a strategic pricing policy, which companies exploited. In the fourth quarter of 2006, individual retail chains announced that they would leave prices on hold for an indefinite period, although it remained unclear whether prices had been raised beforehand. In a coordinated move, tobacco producers and importers had already raised consumer prices by an average of 5% on 1 October 2006. Secondly, the early announcement gave households time to bring purchases forward to 2006.

*Impact of early
announcement*

¹ The lowering of the rate of contributions to the unemployment insurance scheme from 6.5% to 4.2% initially in 2007 was financed inter alia by a new Federal subsidy to the Federal Employment Agency (Bundesagentur für Arbeit) which is linked to the revenue from approximately 1 percentage point of the standard rate of VAT.

Consumer price effects²

*Overall effect
with notional
full pass-
through*

If the 3 percentage point increase in the rates of VAT and insurance tax had been passed through to prices fully on the exact date on which it came into effect, the consumer prices of the affected goods and services would necessarily have risen by 2.6% as of 1 January 2007.³ Since not all goods and services are subject to the standard rate of VAT, the nominal impact on the national consumer price index (CPI) would have been somewhat more than 1.4 percentage points, with a corresponding figure of more than 1.6 percentage points for the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), which is calculated for Eurosystem monetary policy purposes.⁴ In this context, it should be borne in mind that input goods used to produce tax-exempt goods and services may be subject to VAT. As input tax deduction is not always possible, they are *de facto* only partially exempt from tax. This is likely to be particularly relevant to housing rents. Though rents themselves are exempt from VAT, the value added tax payable on construction and maintenance services cannot be deducted. It may therefore be expected that the sharp rise in construction prices, partly as a result of the VAT increase, will be followed by rents rising more sharply over the longer term.

*Actual prices
in January
2007 ...*

In many cases, the 0.2% month-on-month fall in the consumer price index originally reported for January 2007 was interpreted to mean that the price effects of the higher tax rates remained extremely limited.⁵ However, this overlooked the fact that consumer prices rose considerably in seasonally adjusted

terms. After seasonal adjustment, there was an increase of no less than 0.4%, even though the rise in energy prices was comparatively moderate owing to temporarily lower crude oil prices – in euro terms, the price for a barrel of Brent crude oil fell by more than 11% between December 2006 and January 2007. In fact, the price of heating oil dropped more than 5% on the month despite the higher rate of VAT. A number of goods and services underwent marked non-seasonal price (index) increases over the New Year period of 2006-07, which drove up the annual rate. For example, the year-on-year rate for motor vehicles increased by more than 2½ percentage points, while the rate for hairdressers' services rose 1½ percentage points. For telecommunications services, the decline on the year was reduced by almost 2 percentage points.

The comparatively sharp increase in prices initially continued in the following months. In the first half of the year, this was reinforced by a further rise in crude oil prices and the

*... and in the
remainder of
the year*

² For a more detailed analysis of the price effects of the increase in tax rates, see A Snir, D Levy und J Hoffmann, Price effects of VAT changes: macro and micro, Deutsche Bundesbank Research Centre, Discussion Paper, Series 1, (forthcoming).

³ The nominal percentage effect of a full pass-through is calculated using the quotient $100 \cdot ((1+0.19) / (1+0.16)) - 100$.

⁴ The HICP takes no account of owner-occupied housing, which is approximated by rent equivalents in the national consumer price index. As housing rents are not subject to VAT, the VAT effect is more pronounced in the HICP than in the CPI. For a breakdown of the nominal VAT effect by household and income group, see S Linz et al, Belastung der Haushalte durch die Mehrwertsteuererhöhung 2007, Wirtschaft und Statistik 11/2006, pp 1124-1129.

⁵ Following rebasing to 2005=100, the CPI remained unchanged on the month in January 2007. For details of the changes made in connection with the rebasing, see the box "Impact of the 2008 index recalculation on the national price index and the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices" on pp 34-35.

Impact of the 2008 index recalculation on the national price index and the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices

With the final results for the reporting month of January 2008, the national consumer price index (CPI) and the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) have been rebased. The weighting system now relates to the consumption habits of 2005 and no longer to those of 2000. Moreover, an explicit weighting by outlet type has been

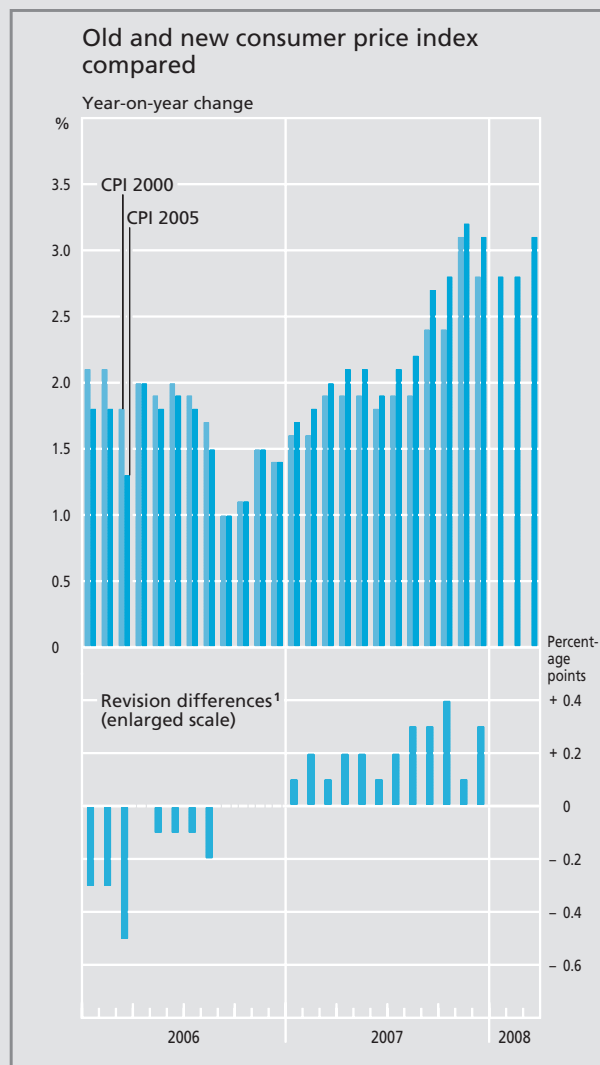
introduced and the survey period within each observation month has been extended.

The explicit weighting by type of retail outlet replaces an implied weighting, where the composition of the reporting population was chosen according to the economic significance of the reporting units in the reporting areas.² In line with structural change in the retail trade, greater importance is now attached to price observations at food discounters, for example. The survey period has been extended to at least one week, or three weeks in the case of goods with volatile prices, in order to comply with an EU regulation on the HICP. Previously, prices in Germany were surveyed as closely as possible to the middle of the month.

The German Federal Statistical Office (*Statistisches Bundesamt*) has back-calculated the index results for the national consumer price index up to the new base year of 2005 in order to ensure that the year-on-year comparison in the current year is not impaired by methodical innovations, thus ensuring an undistorted temporal comparison for prices. In addition, a revision analysis can be used to analyse the effects of the various changes. A comparison of the year-on-year rates using the old and new methods shows somewhat weaker inflation than before for 2006 and somewhat stronger inflation for 2007. The differences are very pronounced in the first half of 2006 and the second half of 2007.

According to analyses conducted by the Federal Statistical Office, these differences cannot be fully explained either by the more up-to-date basket of goods or by the fact that the survey period has been extended.³ What does appear to be making the greatest impact is the adjusted weighting by outlet type. According to studies by the market research institution Gesellschaft für Konsumforschung (GfK), prices at food discounters,

also Federal Statistical Office, Ergebnisse der Indexneuberechnung auf Basis 2005, press release 29 February 2008. — 4 See Gesellschaft für Konsumforschung, Verbraucher sollen den Aufschwung schultern, GfK



1 New CPI rate compared with old CPI rate. — 2 See also S Linz and V Dexheimer, Weiterentwicklung der Stichprobe der Verbraucherpreisstatistik, Wirtschaft und Statistik, Heft 6/2005, pp 582 – 586. — 3 See

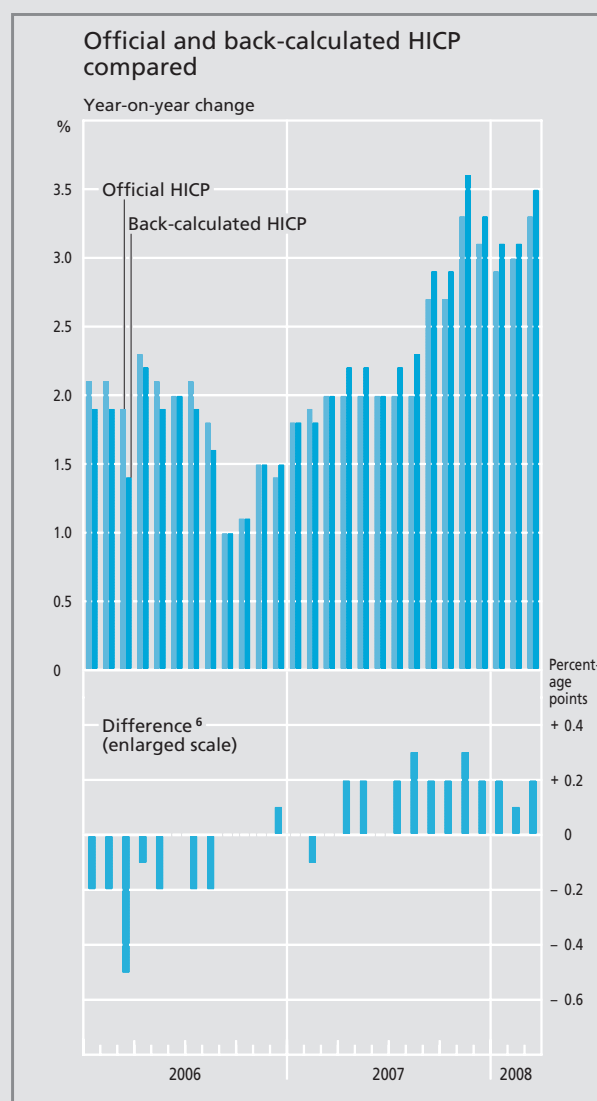
which now have a higher index weighting, increased very sharply in percentage terms in the second half of 2007.⁴ This can probably be explained in part by the fact that this outlet type typically has low distribution costs, which means that final consumer prices rise more sharply in percentage terms after price shocks in upstream stages of the economy than is the case for outlets with a different cost structure.⁵

In the HICP – which is of relevance to Eurosystem monetary policy – index results have, in line with European requirements, not been back-calculated. Instead, the new figures have been chain-linked with the existing data as from December 2007. As a result, the year-on-year comparison, which is central to monetary policy analysis, is impaired by differences in the baskets of goods and in the way the index is calculated.

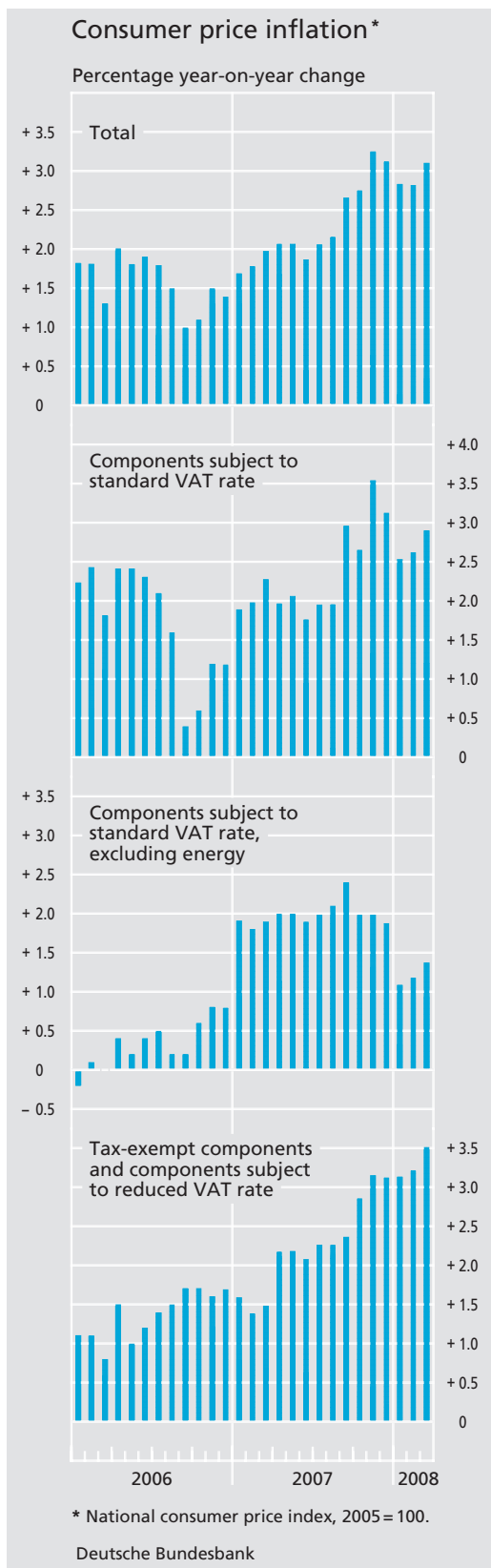
On a basis that is methodically comparable to the new CPI, but calculated using the HICP definition of the basket of goods (ie mainly excluding owner-occupied housing), somewhat higher rates of inflation are shown for the HICP at the current end. These result from the fact that the less favourable price trend in the second half of 2007 according to the new figures is not included in the annual rate of the official HICP because no back-calculation is made. In the case of unprocessed food, the back-calculated annual increase in January 2008 was 3.7%. According to the official HICP, the figure was just 2.3%. In the case of processed food, the annual rate of inflation was 6.3%, compared with 5.5%. This was partly offset by the longer survey period, which meant that the December peak in prices for package holidays, and thus the price decline from December to January, was less pronounced. In the case of the official HICP, the lack of back-calculation meant that a sharp increase in the sub-index for package holidays in December 2007 was followed by a relatively weak decline in January 2008.

Consumer Index 12/2007. — 5 GfK also reports that the absolute price differential between discounters and full-line retailers has remained roughly the same and that the sharp rise in food prices has led to an

expansion in lower-cost discounters' market share despite their prices having gone up more sharply in relative terms. — 6 Back-calculated HICP rate compared with official HICP.



expansion in lower-cost discounters' market share despite their prices having gone up more sharply in relative terms. — 6 Back-calculated HICP rate compared with official HICP.



introduction of tuition fees for tertiary education in a number of Germany's Federal states in April 2007. In the second half of the year, the higher prices of food, beverages and tobacco stemming from the global markets as a result of changed conditions in worldwide supply and demand increasingly made themselves felt at the consumer level.⁶ This drove up the rate of inflation to more than 3% towards the end of the year. On average, the CPI rose by a total of 2.3% in 2007, compared with 1.6% in 2006,⁷ although the crude oil price as measured in euro remained unchanged on an annual average (following an increase of more than 18% in the previous year).

There were marked differences in the price dynamics of products directly affected by the higher tax rates and those of other goods. Year-on-year inflation for goods and services subject to the higher rate of VAT (excluding energy) went up from 0.2% in the first half of 2006 to 0.5% in the second half and from 1.9% in the first half of 2007 to 2.1% in the second half of the year. It then fell back to 1.2% in the first quarter of 2008. Including energy, to which the standard rate of VAT also applies, the picture is modified somewhat by fluctuations in the price of crude oil. By contrast, the rate of price increase for tax-exempt or tax-reduced goods and services initially increased slightly from a significantly higher level at the beginning of 2006; in the second half of 2007, however, it went up much more sharply owing to the marked in-

Differences between products subject and not subject to higher VAT rate

⁶ For details, see Deutsche Bundesbank Monthly Report, November 2007, p 52-57.

⁷ Originally, 2.2% and 1.7% respectively were reported.

crease in the cost of food products – most of which are subject to the unchanged, reduced rate of VAT. At the beginning of 2008, the rate of price increase for items not directly affected by the higher tax rate remained at a high level.

Intervention analysis method

For a more precise analysis of the price effects of the VAT increase, the tax-related changes are separated from the general price trend using what is known as intervention analysis.⁸ A “pulse” dummy structure is adjusted to an estimated multivariate time series model. This analysis is conducted for the monthly rate of change of the overall HICP and for its main subcomponents. Unlike the CPI, the HICP was not back-calculated following the switch to the 2005 basket of goods, which means that the estimates are not impaired by methodological changes.⁹ The calculations are based on data for the period January 1991 to December 2007 (the index figures from January 2008 onwards are not fully comparable with data for previous periods in the case of the HICP either). When separating VAT-related price movements, additional government measures, seasonal effects, the medium-term price trend, effects due to crude oil and the exchange rate, and so on are eliminated. In addition, a control is performed for special price developments at the import and producer levels.

Results of intervention analysis

This approach reveals that the increase in VAT and insurance tax appears largely to have been passed through to consumer prices in both the overall HICP and its main subcomponents. Thus, just under 30% of the overall effect was due to a higher rate of price in-

Price effects of increase in rate of standard value added tax

Item	Hypothetical price effect 1	Estimated price effect 2
Unprocessed food	0.0 ³	0.0
Processed food	1.2	1.6–1.7
Energy	2.6	2.0–2.1
Industrial goods	2.2	1.4–2.2
Services	1.3	0.7–2.8
Weighted average	1.6	1.2–2.4
Overall HICP	1.6	0.9–2.5

¹ Price effect with full pass-through. — ² Result of intervention analysis, 95% confidence interval. — ³ Statistically not significantly different from zero.

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crease back in 2006, roughly one-third was the result of price effects at the beginning of 2007, and the remainder is accounted for by lagged adjustments in 2007.¹⁰ On an annual average, the higher tax rate therefore contributed just under 1.4 percentage points to the annual HICP inflation rate of 2.3% in 2007. Including the contribution made by the introduction of tuition fees in a number of

⁸ On intervention analysis, see G Box and G Tiao (1975), Intervention analysis with applications to economic and environmental problems, *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, pp 70-79. For an application to a change in value added tax, see A Valadkhani (2005), Goods and services tax effects on goods and services included in the consumer price index basket, *The Economic Record* 81, pp 104-114.

⁹ On this point, see the box “Impact of the 2008 index recalculation on the national price index and the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices” on pp 34-35.

¹⁰ Both the overall result and the estimated temporal distribution of the tax effects on consumer prices vary depending on the chosen statistical modelling. Overall, however, the result is remarkably robust.

Federal states, the influence of government (as defined here) on the increase in consumer prices amounted to more than 1½ percentage points.¹¹ The effect was somewhat smaller for the national CPI.

Microeconomic price adjustment strategies

Infrequent but sharp price adjustments

For a supplementary detailed analysis of the price effects of the tax rate changes, individual data for 40 goods and services subject to the standard rate of VAT were evaluated with the support of the Federal Statistical Office (*Statistisches Bundesamt*) for the period March 2000 to December 2007 (for details, see the explanatory notes on “Selection and preparation of individual price reports from the consumer price statistics for the detailed analysis of VAT pass-through” on page 39).¹² As in earlier studies on individual prices, it was again evident that consumer prices are changed relatively infrequently, but fairly sharply in individual cases and that price reductions are hardly less common than price increases. Over the period as a whole, 7.9% of the prices of the products included in the study were changed on a monthly average, with 4.7% going up and 3.2% going down. The size of the individual price changes averaged 11.8% (10.6% for upward changes, 13.5% for downward changes).¹³

Variations over time

Over time, there were only a few systematic changes in the frequency and mean size of the price changes. Prices are typically changed somewhat more frequently in the first few months of the year than in later

months. If anything, the frequency of price changes has increased, mainly owing to the fact that special sales campaigns occur more often. This also explains the increase in the mean size of price adjustments. The change-over from D-Mark prices to euro prices in January 2002 brought a large number of price increases as well as price reductions, with the size of the individual adjustments being smaller overall.

To determine the VAT effect on the selected goods and services, statistical correlations between the frequency and mean size of price increases and price cuts were estimated, taking into consideration seasonal effects and medium-term trends up until the second

Size of the overall effect

¹¹ According to estimates based on data now available for 2007 and the first three months of 2008, the compulsory blending of biofuels with conventional fuels from January 2007 onwards had a positive, but not statistically significant effect on fuel prices and the CPI (HICP). Initial estimates based on a smaller number of observations following the introduction of compulsory blending had indicated a more significant impact. The fact that the sharp increase in crude oil prices during 2007 noticeably reduced biofuels’ price disadvantage is likely to have played a part in the waning of this effect.

¹² Initial results were reported in “Price effects of the recent increase in VAT – initial results of an individual price analysis”, Deutsche Bundesbank Monthly Report, May 2007, pp 52-53.

¹³ For the selection of products under consideration here, the mean frequency of price changes is significantly lower than in an earlier study (see also Deutsche Bundesbank, Price-setting behaviour in Germany, Monthly Report, December 2005, pp 15-27, and J Hoffmann und R Kurz-Kim, Consumer price adjustment under the microscope: Germany in a period of low inflation, Deutsche Bundesbank Research Centre, Discussion Paper, Series 1 No 16/2006), which aimed to be representative of the entire basket of goods and therefore also included products with frequently changing prices such as fresh food and crude oil products. In this study, the product-specific frequencies were weighted according to the respective item’s importance in the CPI basket of goods. By contrast, the mean size of price adjustments is greater for the current selection of products, firstly because more low-priced products are included and secondly as no weighting is made.

Selection and preparation of individual price reports from the consumer price statistics for the detailed analysis of VAT pass-through

As in the past for studies in connection with the euro cash changeover as well as studies for the Eurosystem Inflation Persistence Network, the Federal Statistical Office and the regional statistical offices have granted the Deutsche Bundesbank limited access to individual price data from the consumer price statistics. Individual data were previously prepared for analysis by experts of the Federal Statistical Office and the Bundesbank. The price reports had originally been filed separately for each month, and the focus here was on linking them over time in an automated procedure and then on deleting information relevant to data protection (for example, all information on the location of the reporting unit and the level of prices was removed). When linking the data, product changes and variations were incorporated wherever possible.¹ The closure of a reporting unit led to the exclusion of its observations, however.

The regular revision of the selection of products and reporting units, which is necessary to ensure that the consumer price statistics are representative, as well as changes in the way data is prepared technically for the price reports considerably restricted the options for linking the individual data over time. Such changes occurred at the start of both 2000 and 2008. The dataset analysed here therefore does not start until April 2000 and ends as early as December 2007. As the preparation was still input-intensive despite the automation aimed for, the analysis concentrated on 40 products subject to the standard rate of VAT.²

When selecting the products for this analysis, it was important to include both goods and services as well as low and higher-priced products. The products were selected in such a way that it was possible to have a continuous observation over time for a sufficient number of reporting units. On average, there were ultimately 267 price observations for each product per month. This meant that a total of 10,670 of the approximately 350,000 prices surveyed each month for the consumer price index were included in the study.

Unlike in earlier studies,³ we chose not to mimic the entire consumer price index with a limited selection of products. Therefore, price observations for energy sources and housing rents, for example, have been omitted. Moreover, the results for the various products have not been weighted in forming the averages. The results of this study may thus be seen as typical, but not as representative of the HICP/CPI basket of goods as a whole.

¹ This means that the reported price changes also include those after a product change, with the quality-adjusted change being reported here. See also J Hoffmann and R Kurz-Kim, Consumer price adjustment under the microscope, Germany in a period of low inflation, Deutsche Bundesbank Discussion Paper Series 1, No 16/2006. — ² Micro price data for ten further products without additional VAT

Description of dataset

Product	COICOP code ⁴	Observations
Goods		
Mineral water	1221001	479
Whisky	2110901	544
Bottled beer	2130101	498
Men's shirt	3121911	167
Men's socks	3121961	435
Women's jeans	3122261	150
Tennis, training or jogging shoes	3212501	143
Shoelaces	3219001	477
Wallpaper	4310101	108
Three-piece suite	5110391	217
Terry towel, cotton	5200611	375
Dishwasher	5312701	114
Microwave oven	5313201	128
Toaster	5320101	169
Light bulbs (excluding energy-saving bulbs)	5520322	195
All-in-one washing powder/liquid	5611101	694
Candles	5612351	151
Car tyres	7210111	116
HiFi system	9111211	127
Loudspeakers	9111921	91
CD, light music	9140211	115
Plastic building blocks	9310141	105
Eau de toilette	12130201	131
Toothpaste	12130511	199
Paper tissues	12130921	190
Services		
Dry-cleaning	3142101	398
Shoe repairs	3220002	406
Polishing and sealing of parquet floors	5130501	72
Washing machine repair	5330701	65
Car MOT	7230151	130
Brake pad replacement	7230172	132
Car wash	7230181	140
Rental fee for a video/DVD	9423701	70
Developing miniature colour film or digital photographs	9424301	141
Consumption of meat dishes	11110110	478
Consumption of other non-alcoholic drinks (excluding non-alcoholic beer)	11110540	379
Consumption of beer (including non-alcoholic beer)	11110560	382
Bed and breakfast	11200100	270
Men's hair cut	12110111	745
Hairdressing for women – wash, cut, blow-dry	12110151	743

have also been analysed. The results are not reported in detail here. — ³ See also Deutsche Bundesbank, Price-setting behaviour in Germany, Monthly Report, December 2005, pp 15-27, and J Hoffmann and R Kurz-Kim, (2006), op cit. — ⁴ Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose.



quarter of 2006.^{14,15} These estimates were then used to produce *ex post* forecasts of a path without a VAT increase in 2006 (from April) and in 2007. On the one hand, data for six full 12-month periods (from April 2000 to March 2006) were used to support the estimate. On the other, scope (from April 2006) was left for accelerated price increases due to the VAT increase. According to these calculations, the prices of the selected goods

and services, which are all subject to the standard rate of VAT, rose by an average of some 2.6 percentage points more strongly in the period from April 2006 to December 2007 than in the baseline scenario without a tax increase.¹⁶ This likewise suggests that the pass-through of the higher rate of VAT has now largely been concluded.

The pass-through of the higher VAT was effected solely by a higher frequency of price increases.¹⁷ Significantly more prices were raised than in previous years, primarily in January 2007, but also in February and March, as well as later in August-September and back in September-October 2006. Contrary to what might perhaps be expected, variations of the other adjustment parameters

Breakdown of the overall effect

¹⁴ For a similar approach, see P Gábríel and Á Reiff, The effect of the change in VAT rates on the consumer price index, MNB (Magyar Nemzeti Bank) Bulletin December 2006, pp 14-20, and P Karádi and Á Reiff, Menu costs and inflation asymmetries: some micro data evidence, Institute of Economics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Discussion Paper 2007/6.

¹⁵ No account is taken of cost and demand variables. Firstly, the short time period for which the individual data are available makes it extremely difficult to determine the appropriate correlations. Secondly, there are no indications that fundamental price determinants for the products studied here were markedly different in 2006-07 from those in the preceding years (except for the tax increase).

¹⁶ Again, the estimated tax effects on consumer prices vary depending on the statistical model chosen. Overall, however, this outcome too is remarkably robust. The estimates include a euro dummy for January 2002, which regularly proves to be statistically highly significant. However, it cannot really be assumed that the changeover to euro cash would have generated permanent price effects. Rather, these are likely to have been predominantly deferred or accelerated price changes. However, this cannot be adequately captured using a simple statistical model. On average, estimates without a euro dummy do not yield results significantly different from those with this control variable, although they are more widely dispersed.

¹⁷ E Gagnon (2007), Price setting during low and high inflation: Evidence from Mexico, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System International Finance Discussion Papers No 896, finds the same effect in Mexico in a period of markedly higher inflation rates.

tended to counteract the effect the more frequent price increases had on raising the price level. On average, the price increases were no larger than usual. In fact, the scale on which enterprises adjusted their prices upward in January and February 2007 was smaller than is otherwise customary. The chart on page 40 shows that price reductions were slightly more frequent,¹⁸ not rarer, in January 2007 and were slightly larger than in previous years. Eye-catching price reductions motivated by the higher tax rate are likely to be one of the reasons for this striking finding.

Differences between goods and services

While the price effect of the change in the tax rate was concentrated, in the case of services, largely on the first few months of 2007 (in particular, January), the effect was spread over a longer period for goods. Seasonal product changes, which provide an opportunity for adjusting prices, and strategic market considerations probably played a fairly major role here. In addition, in terms of household demand, anticipatory effects are, naturally enough, likely to have been more significant for goods than services and thus to have motivated more anticipatory price adjustments.¹⁹ While around half of the price effect for the services examined here occurred in January 2007, the corresponding figure for goods was just one-tenth.

Pronounced heterogeneity in price adjustment behaviour

In terms of size, only a small part of the additional price increases precisely matched the pure VAT effect. The majority of the individual price adjustments were very much larger. Conversely, by no means all enterprises raised their prices in the period under study. For men's hairdressing, for example, 745 price

Breakdown of the value added tax effect *

April 2006 to December 2007

Item	Without value added tax increase (notional)	With value added tax increase (actual)	Value added tax effect (difference)
	As a percentage		In percentage points
Price increases			
– Average monthly frequency	3.9	5.4	1.5
– Mean size	12.6	12.0	– 0.6
Price reductions			
– Average monthly frequency	3.2	3.2	0.0
– Mean size	15.5	16.6	1.1
Mean monthly rate of inflation	– 0.01	0.11	0.12
Overall price increase	– 0.2	2.4	2.6

* Individual prices from consumer price statistics. Average of 40 goods subject to standard rate of value added tax.

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observations per month were included in the study. In the period from April 2006 to December 2007, 715 price changes were regis-

¹⁸ L. Álvarez and I. Hernando (2006), Price setting behaviour in Spain: Evidence from consumer price micro data, *Economic Modelling* 23, pp 699-716, and D. Fougère, H. LeBihan (2006), and P. Sevestre (2007), Heterogeneity in consumer price stickiness: A microeconomic investigation, *Journal of Business & Economic Statistics* 25, pp 247-264, also contain indications that VAT hikes slightly increase the likelihood of price reductions in the month in which the tax change takes effect (and in the following month). However, this effect is not statistically significant for France.

¹⁹ This issue is discussed in the IMF background paper "The modest effect of the German VAT hike: The role of inflation smoothing" prepared for the Article IV consultations in 2007, which was published at the beginning of 2008 (see <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2008/cr0881.pdf>). However, anticipatory effects in household expenditure are likely to have had less of an impact on the prices captured in the official statistics (as displayed in the shops) than in the discounts granted, which are not recorded in the statistics. Moreover, in contrast to the estimates presented here, the authors of the study do not find any additional price effects of the VAT increase after January 2007.



tered for this reporting population, of which 623 were upwards. The mean size of the individual price increases was 6.4%. Prices were most frequently raised by 4.9%, which is almost double the pure tax effect. Almost two-fifths of the service providers upped their prices in January 2007, but roughly only one in 20 did so on the precise date and, at the same time, by exactly the additional amount of VAT. On the other hand, despite the VAT

increase, one-third of the providers left their prices unchanged over the entire period from April 2006 to December 2007. One-fifth of providers changed their prices several times.

In other words, the full pass-through of the higher value added tax determined for the average was the result of a greater number of providers than usual – but far from all – raising their prices, with the size of the individual price adjustments generally exceeding the additional cost due to the VAT increase. At first glance, this outcome is surprising, but can be explained by what are known as menu costs, which prevent prices from being continuously adjusted on a near-time basis to changes in market conditions. Such costs are incurred, for example, because prices have to be recalculated and displayed.²⁰ Menu costs imply that prices will not be changed until certain thresholds have been overstepped. Seen in this light, the increase in the rate of VAT was strong enough for a relatively large number of enterprises to overstep this threshold, but too weak for this to apply to all companies. If the relevant threshold value was exceeded, companies not only adjusted prices for the additional tax burden, but also took into consideration accumulated and expected need for adjustment. Price hikes which would otherwise not have been made until later were thus anticipated and offset the short-

Menu costs as a determinant of price trends

²⁰ D Levy et al (1987), The magnitude of menu costs: Direct evidence from large U.S. supermarket chains, *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 112, pp 791-825, and S Dutta et al (1999), Menu costs, posted prices, and multiproduct retailers, *Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking* 31, pp 684-703, have shown that such costs can be considerable.

fall from providers who left their prices unchanged.²¹

Alternative price adjustment strategies

However, such considerations cannot explain why price hikes were, on average, significantly smaller than in the past.²² Similar effects have been observed in an earlier VAT increase in Germany²³ and in connection with changes to the tax rate in other countries.²⁴ Why price increases in the order of 2.5% to 3.5% were significantly more common also requires explanation. The fact that consumers react angrily to price increases they consider to be unjustified is likely to have played a role here, as it is a factor which enterprises take into consideration.²⁵ From this point of view, a price hike roughly in line with the higher rate of VAT was easier to explain to consumers than a larger price increase. However, many service providers, in particular, had not adjusted their prices for some time (some since the changeover to the euro), which meant they were able to justify sharper increases.

Anticipatory and withdrawal effects in private consumption

Temporary and permanent effects

The higher standard rates for value added and insurance tax from 1 January 2007 onwards also had a significant impact on consumer expenditure. For one thing, the higher prices triggered by the increase in indirect taxes permanently reduce the purchasing power of money and, thus, also of incomes. This dampened real household consumer demand. For another, the early announcement of the tax increase meant that consumers could bring forward certain purchases to

avoid paying the higher tax rate. This initially strengthened demand, particularly for consumer durables (and private housing investment), in the second half of 2006, but weakened it in the course of 2007.

The propensity to purchase, which the market research institution Gesellschaft für Konsumforschung (GfK) determines using surveys, indicates how sensitively consumers responded to the scheduled higher tax rate. The propensity to purchase started to rise as soon as the tax plans were made known at the end of 2005. This increase continued into the first half of 2006, but then weakened somewhat. Once the tax hike became effective at the beginning of 2007, the propensity to purchase plummeted. Actual consumer behaviour followed changes in the propensity to purchase with a marked time lag. Spending on con-

Propensity to purchase and actual purchasing behaviour

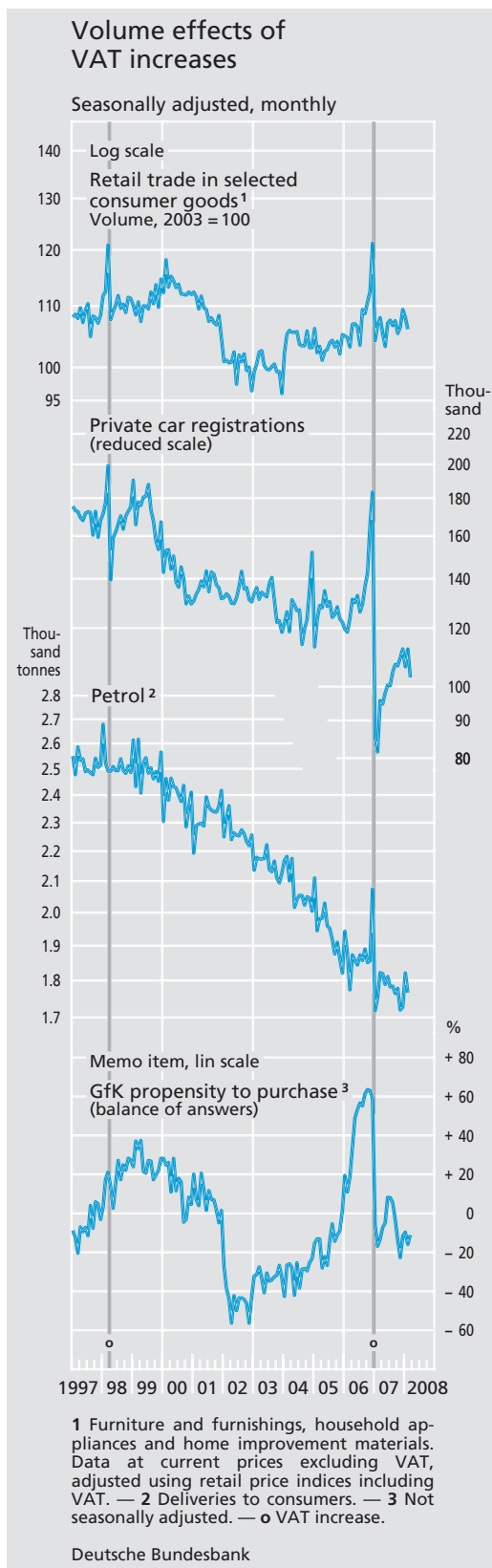
21 A Caplin and D Spulber (1987), Menu costs and the neutrality of money, *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 102, pp 703-725, demonstrate, for example, that, in models with menu costs, monetary shocks are, under certain conditions, also fully passed through to prices through more frequent price changes, without all the individual prices being adjusted immediately. See also R Caballero and E Engel (2007), Price stickiness in Ss models: New interpretations of old results, *Journal of Monetary Economics* 54, pp 100-121.

22 In the customary "menu cost models", one would, in fact, even expect a cost shock to increase the average size of price changes. However, it has also been observed in other contexts that it is, above all, the frequency of price adjustments that reacts to changes in the environment. See also L Götte, R Minsch and J Tyran (2005), Micro-evidence on the adjustment of sticky-price goods: It's how often, not how much, CEPR Discussion Paper No 5364, and A Rátfai (2006), Linking individual and aggregate price changes, *Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking* 38, pp 2199-2224, and E Gagnon (2007), op cit.

23 See also J Hoffmann and R Kurz-Kim (2006), op cit, p 38.

24 See, for example, P Karádi and Á Reiff (2007), op cit.

25 See also J Rotemberg (2005), Customer anger at price increases, changes in the frequency of price adjustment and monetary policy, *Journal of Monetary Economics* 52, pp 829-852. In Germany, considerations of this type are likely to have gained in relevance since experience of the changeover of prices into euro, if not earlier.



consumer durables did not rise noticeably until the fourth quarter of 2006. Seasonally adjusted new passenger car registrations for households went up by around 25% in the fourth quarter of 2006 compared with the third quarter.²⁶ In price-adjusted terms and after adjustment for seasonal variations, retail sales of furniture and furnishings, household appliances and home improvement materials were up 7% in the final quarter of 2006. Overall, households spent 5% more in real terms on consumer durables in 2006 than a year earlier. However, anticipatory effects were observable not only for consumer durables, but also for some non-durables. At the end of 2006, for instance, many motorists took the opportunity to fill the tanks of their cars with fuel subject to the lower rate of tax.

When assessing the overall volume of the anticipatory effects, it has to be borne in mind that additional spending for certain purposes may be offset by lower expenditure in another area. In actual fact, it is apparent that households were more thrifty in their spending on non-durables overall in the second half of 2006 than would have been expected without the VAT increase. Demand for semi-durable consumer goods was also fairly weak. Similar behaviour was also observed for earlier VAT increases.²⁷

Offsetting effects in other categories of goods

Looking at all households and all areas of expenditure, anticipatory effects initially imply

²⁶ Taking a monthly view, the anticipatory effect for motor vehicle purchases set in as early as September 2006.

²⁷ See also Deutsche Bundesbank, Increase in VAT and possible anticipatory effects, Monthly Report, May 2006, p 48-49.

*Assessing the
net anticipatory
effect*

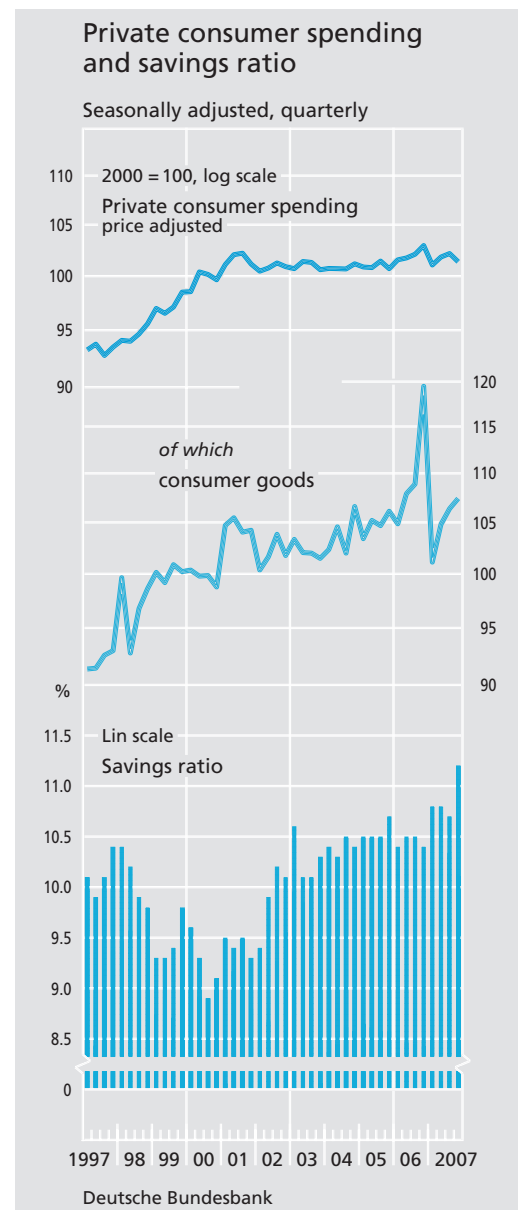
lower savings. Accordingly, the net volume of anticipatory effects can be calculated by comparing the actually observed savings ratio with a hypothetical savings ratio excluding the tax rate increase.²⁸ In the period 2000 to 2005, households' savings ratio rose steadily from 9.2% to 10.5%.²⁹ In 2006, this trend was interrupted and the figure remained at the prior-year level. In 2007, there was a further sharp increase to 10.9%. Had private consumption not been brought forward, the savings ratio would probably have been higher in 2006 but lower in 2007. Smoothing the path of the savings ratio from the second quarter of 2006 to the third quarter of 2007 indicates that these effects could have amounted to just under 0.1 percentage point in each case. Accordingly, the overall anticipatory effect for 2006 would be 0.1% of private (nominal) consumer spending. In real terms, the anticipatory price adjustments have to be subtracted. These amounted to just over 0.1 percentage point in 2006 on an annual average. According to this calculation, therefore the net effect on aggregate real consumer spending is virtually neutral.

*Pronounced
consumer
weakness
in 2007*

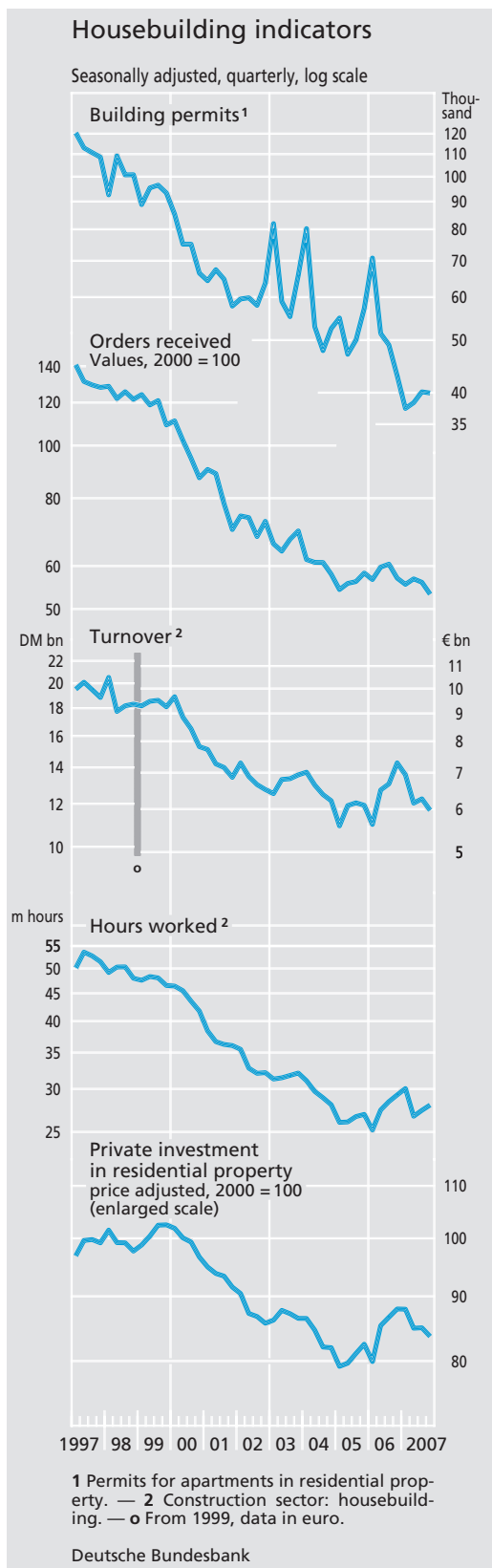
In 2007, sales of consumer durables, in particular, declined strongly, as was to be expected. The real decline, as defined in the national accounts, was, in fact, somewhat stronger than the increase of the previous year. In price-adjusted terms, domestic private consumption was 0.5% down overall on the

²⁸ When examining these ratios, a control is also performed for changes in households' nominal disposable income, which expanded by 1.6% in 2005, 2.3% in 2006 and 1.7% in 2007.

²⁹ For more details, see Deutsche Bundesbank, Private consumption in Germany since reunification, Monthly Report, September 2007, pp 41-55.



year. The price hike resulting from the VAT increase, in particular, had a dampening effect on demand. According to simulations carried out using the Bundesbank's econometric model, changes in the real value of disposable income are transferred relatively quickly, and very largely in terms of size, to the demand for consumer goods. The price effect of roughly 1.4 percentage points on the HICP in 2007 corresponds to somewhat more than



1 percentage point for the private consumption deflator. Real private consumption was therefore depressed by a good 1%. The shortfall in demand as a result of the purchases of consumer durables brought forward to 2006 has to be added to this. Overall, the higher rate of VAT is likely to have reduced the growth rate of private consumption by approximately 1¼ percentage points in 2007.

Impact on private housebuilding

The VAT increase at the beginning of 2007 had a perceptible impact not only on consumer spending but also on households' housing investment. The abolition, at the beginning of 2006, of grants to homeowners and of the option to apply the geometric method of fiscal depreciation to the construction costs of non-owner-occupied housing were contributory factors. As the legislative arrangements in force during the year in which the application for a building permit is submitted apply, investors who had submitted their application by the end of 2005 could still benefit from the more favourable underlying terms. The VAT increase at the beginning of 2007 therefore further reinforced the incentives to start building projects quickly and bring them to a speedy conclusion. The same applies to measures to make buildings more energy-efficient, which, in January 2006, the Federal government had taken a decision to promote.

Changed conditions for private housebuilding ...

In contrast to earlier VAT hikes, the interaction of the various measures this time resulted in strong anticipatory effects in the

... resulted in a sharp increase in building permits ...

construction sector. The number of building permits granted, mainly for one-family and two-family houses, thus rose noticeably around the New Year period of 2005-06. However, it still fell short of the peak figures around the turn of 2002-03 and 2003-04, when the future of the grant to homeowners had already been called into question. If it is assumed that it takes around three months for a building permit to be granted after an application has been made, the number of applications for building permits for apartments in 2005 was almost 8% up on the year. A year later, it was down by one-fifth.

... and additional orders and sales in 2006

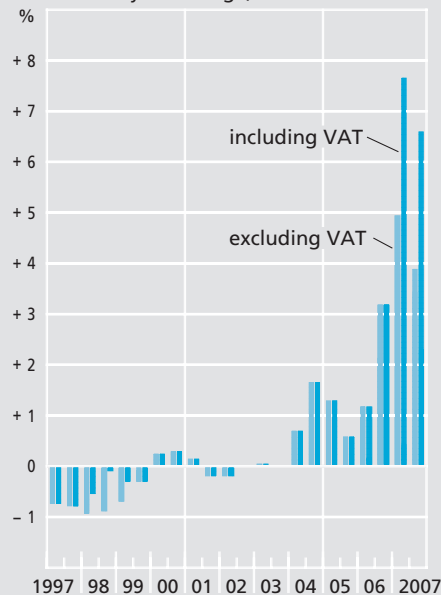
Some of the additional building permits were reflected in order books without any major time lag. Thus, in 2006, the construction sector recorded growth in housing construction orders, of 4½% in nominal and 2% in real terms, for the first time in ten years. After this interim peak, demand resumed its downward trend at a rapid pace. Sales in this construction subsector also displayed a sharp decline in 2007 following a rapid rise. The fact that rising material costs drove up building prices also contributed to the 10¼% increase in turnover in 2006.

Impact on private housebuilding as a whole

It was not only the construction industry but also the finishing trades which benefited from this temporary increase in demand. Handicraft enterprises in this subsector recorded an increase in turnover of no less than 6¾% in 2006. Overall, private housing investment was up 4.3% in price-adjusted terms, having dropped by a total of one-fifth over the previous six years. Despite the pronounced anticipatory effects, there was no

Price effects of increase in VAT in housebuilding*

Year-on-year change, semi-annual



* Overall construction price index for residential property.

Deutsche Bundesbank

slump in 2007 – at least not when looking at the average. In fact, a further increase of 0.6% was recorded, mainly as many of the building projects started earlier were not completed until 2007. The “return to normal” will therefore continue to be reflected negatively in the growth rate of housebuilding investment in 2008 after anticipatory effects have run their course.

Impact on aggregate value added

While the shift in the timing of private consumption is unlikely to have had a significant impact on real GDP growth in 2006, anticipatory effects in housebuilding activities may have contributed between 0.1% and 0.2% to GDP. Overall, anticipatory effects are there-

Adding up of sectoral effects ...

fore likely to have boosted economic growth by 0.2 percentage point at most in 2006. In 2007, the dampening effect of lower real consumer spending on economic growth, which includes the shortfall in demand as a result of anticipatory purchases as well as the actual impact of the higher VAT rate, probably amounted to just over ½ percentage point, assuming a 20% import share of private consumption.³⁰ In housing construction, the lingering positive effects and the subsequent “withdrawal effects” may have largely counterbalanced each other. According to this calculation, in a reference scenario without a value added tax increase, economic growth for 2007 would have been at least ½ percentage point stronger.

... probably exaggerates overall impact

When determining the overall impact of higher tax rates, due account has to be taken of the fact that export activity and inventories have also adapted flexibly to the changed conditions. The strong increase in demand for passenger cars in the second half of 2006, for example, was partly met by deferring exports

and liquidating inventories. The deferred exports were effected in the first quarter of 2007. Inventories were then restocked in the second quarter. In the following quarters, too, the German car industry was able to offset the tax-induced weaker demand by exporting more. Much the same applies to other sectors. Simply adding up the partial effects therefore exaggerates the strength of the overall effect. In sum, economic growth was significantly above its trend rate in the favourable economic climate of 2007 despite the dampening effect of the higher tax rates.³¹

³⁰ In the case of products affected by the VAT hike, the import content may have been somewhat greater and the impact on GDP therefore somewhat smaller.

³¹ Taking a longer-term view, supply effects alone determine the macroeconomic impact of the VAT increase, not the demand effects on which we have focused in this article. The higher tax burden increases the price and tax wedge between real producer and consumer wages. Lower contribution rates to the statutory unemployment insurance scheme can only mitigate this effect. The larger price and tax wedge reduces the willingness to provide services in the taxed economy with matching losses in value added. These constitute the true costs of the higher tax rates.

Outlook for Germany's statutory pension insurance scheme

Demographic developments are making adjustments in the statutory pension insurance scheme unavoidable if the sustainability of the system is to be ensured. The comparatively far-reaching reforms of the past ten years, which are designed to cover the period up to 2030, have given due consideration to this. For example, an increase in the contribution rate is foreseeable. However, this increase is to be limited by a decreasing relative pension level and a rising retirement age. Nevertheless, the rates of return in the pay-as-you-go system will decline and therefore place a burden on younger generations. All in all, private pensions are expected to become more important in the area of old-age provisions.

Long-term projections and reliable early policy decisions are essential if there is to be confidence in the pension insurance scheme and certainty about planning for retirement provision. It is therefore reasonable to include a timely consideration of the prospective challenges after 2030. As there are likely to be further increases in life expectancy, the retirement age does not seem to be the least important adjustment parameter for the future. Ad hoc improvements in benefits, by contrast, postpone additional burdens to a later date and ultimately put the reliability of the system at risk.

Basic features of the statutory pension insurance scheme¹

Statutory pension insurance scheme on pay-as-you-go basis

In Germany, financial retirement provisions are dominated by the statutory pension insurance scheme, which accounts for the vast majority of current retirement provisions and is compulsory, particularly for wage and salary earners.² It operates on a pay-as-you-go basis, which means that the income from current pension contributions is used immediately to pay out pension benefits to the current pensioners. In this case, the reserves have the purpose of securing liquidity within a given year and bridging cyclical fluctuations in revenue preferably without changes in the contribution rate.

Participative equivalence distinguishes pension contributions from general taxes

The level of the statutory pension acquired from own contributions reflects – in accordance with the principle of participative equivalence – the relative income position during working life. Higher compulsory contributions result in proportionally higher pension entitlements. This concrete compensation and the insurance nature of the scheme distinguishes the pension insurance contribution from a tax. In this case, the attractiveness of a pension scheme is not so much based on the level of benefits but rather on the ratio between contributions made and later pension benefits, ie the insurance return. If the ratio of contributors to pensioners falls, owing to lower birth rates, for example, this by itself leads to lower rates of return in the pay-as-you-go system.

The pension level, the statutory retirement age, the contribution rate (as well as the def-

inition of the assessment basis) and the Federal grant are decisive factors in the financial development of the pension insurance scheme. For example, the current ratio of the gross standard pension³ to the gross average earnings per employee is just over 47%. After taxes and social security contributions about 65½% of net earnings are reached.⁴ The contribution rate to be paid in equal portions by employers and employees is 19.9%, and the income limit, up to which income is included in the pension insurance scheme, is currently €5,300 per month in western Germany and €4,500 in eastern Germany. The statutory retirement age is 65 years. In 2007, the tax-financed Federal grant was 28½% of the expenditure of the pension insurance scheme. This expenditure amounted to €236 billion

Central factors in statutory pension insurance scheme

¹ In this article, the statutory pension insurance scheme is understood to be the general pension insurance scheme excluding the miners' pension insurance fund.

² In 2003, about six-tenths of the current retirement provisions came from the pension insurance scheme, just over one-tenth from civil service pensions and another one-tenth from different forms of occupational pensions. Other retirement provisions, mainly interest and rental income and income from employment, accounted for almost two-tenths. However, this does not take into account the consumption of existing wealth or rent-free accommodation in owner-occupied housing, which means that the actual consumption possibilities in old age are underestimated significantly. See Alterssicherungsbericht (pension report) 2005, Bundestags-Drucksache 16/906, p 256.

³ Pension entitlement with 45 pension entitlement points (eg average earner with 45 years of contributions).

⁴ This is based on a single person without further income. Owing to the gradual conversion to the downstream taxation of pension outflows, it has not been possible to calculate a standard net pension level for all new pensioners since 2005. The statutory target for the level of benefits from the pension insurance scheme is the "security level before taxes", which is defined as the quotient obtained by dividing the standard pension less the pensioner's health and long-term care insurance contributions by the average earnings derived from the national accounts less the corresponding social security contributions (including assumed expenditure on additional retirement provisions). The current level of 51% is not to fall below 46% until 2020 and not below 43% until 2030 (section 154 (3) number 2 of the Sixth Book of the Social Security Code (Sozialgesetzbuch)).

last year, which is almost 10% of gross domestic product (GDP) or 23½% of general government expenditure.

Financial development since turn of millennium⁵

Difficult financial development until 2005

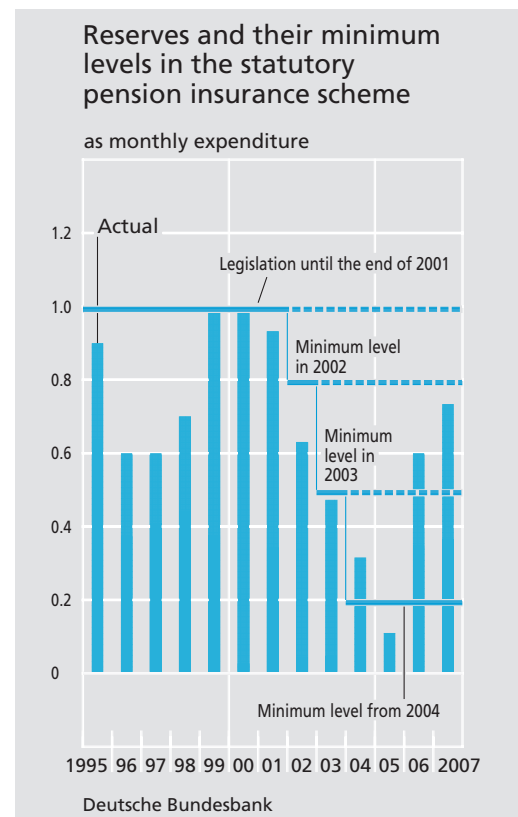
Over the past ten years, the financial development of the statutory pension insurance scheme was marked by a significant increase in the Federal grants and numerous measures with a short-term financial effect. The reserves were almost completely used up by 2005 and were not built up again until later.

Tax financing increases

Since 1998, the Federal Government has increasingly participated in the financing of the statutory pension insurance scheme. For example, the Federal grants were first considerably increased in the course of a VAT increase and again in connection with an increased taxation of energy consumption. In addition to the Federal grants, contributions to cover child-rearing periods are also now credited. All in all, the additional tax financing in recent years is equivalent to about 3 percentage points of the revenue in contribution rates. In total, the grants to the statutory pension insurance scheme (excluding the miners' pension insurance fund) amount to about one-quarter of the Federal budget.

Depletion of reserves owing to ongoing deficits

With the aid of the increased Federal grants, it was possible to reach the reserve target of one month's expenditure almost exactly in the cyclically favourable years 1999 to 2000 and reduce the contribution rate to 19.1% in 2001. However, the following period of slug-



gish growth and the continuing increase in the number of pensions led to substantial deficits which depleted the reserves. One of the ways Parliament reacted to this was to gradually reduce the minimum reserve requirement to 0.8 of monthly expenditure in 2002 and ultimately to 0.2 of monthly expenditure in and since 2004, while in 2003 the contribution rate was raised to 19.5%. At the end of 2005, the financial reserves reached their historical low, with just 0.1 of monthly expenditure. It was not until 2006 that the financial situation eased again, but this was solely due to the advancement of the deadlines for transferring social security

⁵ For earlier developments, see Deutsche Bundesbank, Prospects for, and obstacles to, a stronger reliance on funding in the statutory system of old-age provision in Germany, Monthly Report, December 1999, pp 15-31.

Financial development of the statutory pension insurance scheme *

Item	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 p
Income									
	€ bn								
Total contributions	152.21	150.71	152.05	152.81	156.51	156.53	156.26	168.08	162.22
Compulsory contributions	137.86	139.05	140.29	140.50	143.23	143.30	142.84	155.53	153.57
Contributions paid on behalf of unemployed persons	10.70	8.20	8.32	9.13	10.00	10.14	10.54	9.74	5.77
Other contributions	3.65	3.46	3.44	3.18	3.29	3.09	2.88	2.81	2.88
Transfers from the Federal budget	49.49	53.87	57.54	60.88	65.74	66.21	66.53	66.30	67.56
General Federal grant	34.56	33.34	33.83	34.79	36.59	37.10	37.49	37.45	38.15
Additional Federal grant	7.98	9.08	12.18	14.48	17.28	17.26	17.32	17.46	17.86
Contributions to cover periods of child-rearing	6.95	11.45	11.53	11.61	11.87	11.84	11.72	11.39	11.55
Other income	6.48	6.55	7.34	7.87	7.12	8.94	6.64	6.85	6.39
Total ¹	208.17	211.14	216.93	221.56	229.37	231.68	229.43	241.23	236.17
Expenditure									
Pension payments	173.58	179.23	184.73	191.13	196.04	198.59	199.87	200.46	201.92
Pensioners' health insurance contributions	12.96	13.36	13.76	14.50	15.18	14.26	13.44	13.05	13.66
Administrative expenditure	3.23	3.39	3.52	3.65	3.73	3.74	3.77	3.61	3.46
Other expenditure ²	13.53	14.58	15.49	16.41	16.42	16.42	16.28	16.54	16.04
Total ¹	203.30	210.56	217.50	225.69	231.36	233.01	233.36	233.67	235.08
Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	4.87	0.58	-0.57	-4.13	-1.99	-1.33	-3.93	7.56	1.08
Financial reserves	13.58	14.20	13.78	9.72	7.48	5.04	1.71	9.74	11.71
<i>Memo item: as a percentage of a month's expenditure</i>	1.00	1.00	0.93	0.63	0.48	0.32	0.11	0.61	0.74
Annual percentage changes									
Income									
Total contributions	0.0	- 1.0	0.9	0.5	2.4	0.0	- 0.2	7.6	- 3.5
Compulsory contributions	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.1	1.9	0.1	- 0.3	8.9	- 1.3
Contributions paid on behalf of unemployed persons	- 7.5	- 23.3	1.4	9.8	9.4	1.5	4.0	- 7.6	- 40.8
Other contributions	- 5.7	- 5.2	- 0.8	- 7.4	3.4	- 6.1	- 6.7	- 2.6	2.6
Transfers from the Federal budget	17.6	8.9	6.8	5.8	8.0	0.7	0.5	- 0.3	1.9
General Federal grant	- 7.0	- 3.5	1.5	2.8	5.2	1.4	1.0	- 0.1	1.9
Additional Federal grant	62.5	13.8	34.1	18.9	19.3	- 0.1	0.3	0.8	2.3
Contributions to cover periods of child-rearing	-	64.7	0.7	0.7	2.2	- 0.3	- 1.1	- 2.7	1.3
Other income	41.2	1.1	12.0	7.3	- 9.6	25.6	- 25.8	3.2	- 6.7
Total ¹	4.6	1.4	2.7	2.1	3.5	1.0	- 1.0	5.1	- 2.1
Expenditure									
Pension payments	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.5	2.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.7
Pensioners' health insurance contributions	3.9	3.2	3.0	5.3	4.7	- 6.0	- 5.8	- 2.9	4.6
Administrative expenditure	2.8	4.8	3.8	3.8	2.1	0.4	0.7	- 4.2	- 4.1
Other expenditure	2.3	7.7	6.2	6.0	0.1	0.0	- 0.9	1.6	- 3.0
Total ¹	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.8	2.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.6

* Up to 30 September 2005: wage and salary earners' pension insurance scheme; from 1 October 2005: German pension insurance scheme excluding "Deutsche Rentenversicherung Knappschaft - Bahn - See". — ¹ Excluding pay-

ments under the revenue-sharing scheme. — ² In particular, payments to the miners' pension insurance fund and rehabilitation expenses.

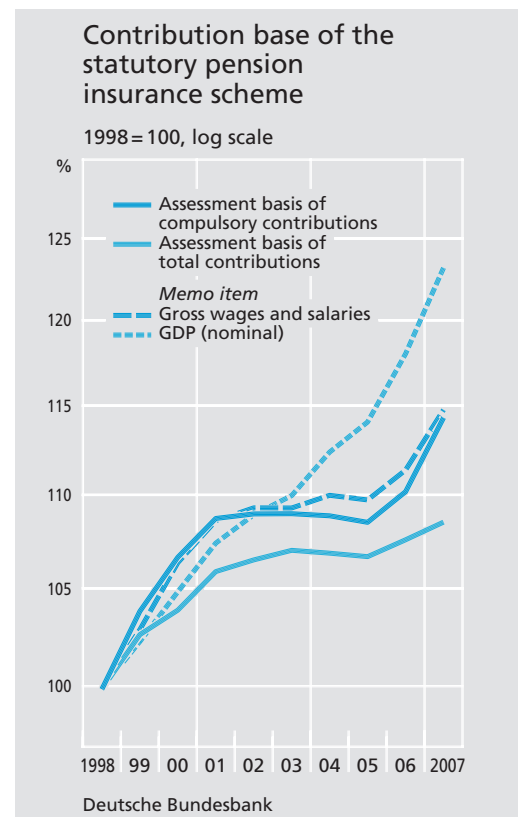
contributions and the resulting one-off collection of almost 13 monthly contributions. With a surplus of €7½ billion, it was therefore possible to increase the reserves to 0.6 of monthly expenditure again, but the underlying loss-making performance remained. On 1 January 2007, the contribution rate was therefore increased from 19.5% to 19.9%. Thus, together with the favourable employment trend and the relatively few retirements at the time, it was possible to increase the financial reserves at the end of 2007 to just over 0.7 of monthly expenditure (€11½ billion).

Weak development of contribution base

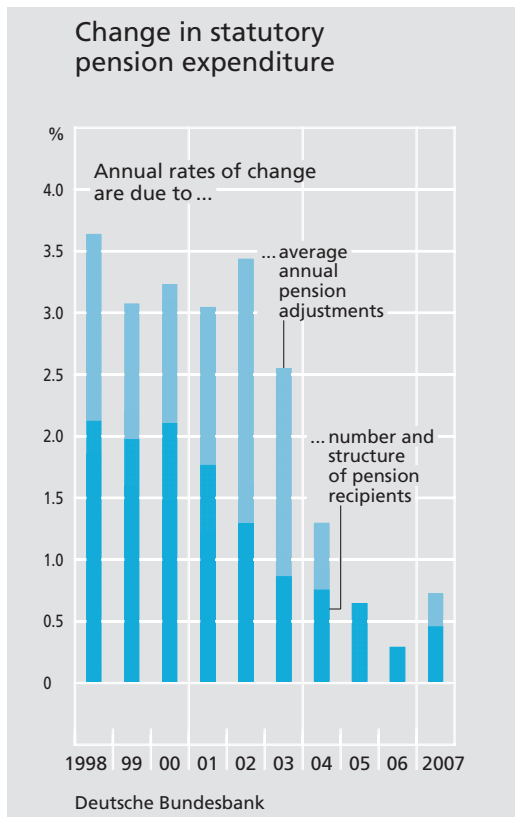
The revenue side particularly reflected the development of gross wages and salaries whose average growth was less than that of GDP. From 1998 to 2007, annual nominal GDP growth averaged almost 2½%, whereas total gross wages and salaries as well as the compulsory contributions of employees adjusted for contribution rate changes rose by no more than an annual 1½%. In total, the adjusted contribution revenue increased by only just under 1% on an annual average. The main reason for this was the lower revenue – partly as a result of new legislation – from the contributions for recipients of unemployment benefits.

Strong initial expenditure growth gives way to marked slowdown

At an annual average of 2%, expenditure growth over the past ten years has been higher than that of the contribution base. The relatively strong increases up to 2003 (just over 3% per year) were followed by years with comparatively low rates of increase (½%). Both the smaller pension adjustments and the recently lower number of people



entering retirement as well as structural changes in the form of lower average pensions were key factors in the slowdown. The fact that since 1 April 2004 the pension insurance scheme has no longer covered half of the contribution for the long-term care insurance of pensioners added to the slowdown in the rise in expenditure. Since 1 July 2005, pensioners, like all other insured persons, have had to pay a special contribution towards the statutory health insurance scheme amounting to 0.9% of their pension. The contribution rate to be paid in equal portions by the statutory pension insurance scheme and the pensioners has been reduced by the same percentage.



Demographic developments require adjustments

Demographic changes unfavourable for pension insurance scheme

Developments since the mid-1990s have given an initial impression of the impending demographic changes. For example, the ratio of persons aged 65 and over to those aged 20 to 64 (elderly dependency ratio) has risen after a prolonged period of relative stability from 25% in 1995 to 33% at present. This is due to the fact that the much lower number of persons born since the end of the 1960s has reached working age and the relatively high number of persons born between 1930 and 1940 has reached retirement age. While the elderly dependency ratio is more or less stable at present, the increase in the percentage of elderly people in the population will accelerate notably from the middle of the

next decade. According to the most common assumptions, the elderly dependency ratio will rise to 50% by 2030 and to as much as 60% by 2050.⁶ One reason for this is the continuously low birth rate. Another reason is that the continually rising life expectancy steadily increases the group of older persons. For example, it is now assumed that the further life expectancy of 65-year-old women will rise from 20 years at present to 22½ years by 2030 and to 24½ years by 2050. For men, a rise from currently 16½ years to 19 years in 2030 and to 21 years by 2050 is expected.

This development will have a significant financial impact on the statutory pension insurance scheme operating on a pay-as-you-go basis. In order to stabilise the system, it is necessary to start by making changes to the central factors of contribution rate, pension level, retirement age or Federal grant. In view of foreseeable developments, various changes – especially those affecting the future – have been agreed in the past years (see the annex on pages 65ff). For example, the financial sustainability up to 2030 is to be achieved through a rising contribution rate, a falling (relative) pension level and a higher statutory retirement age. Ultimately, the content and timing of the features will decide on how the burdens from the decreasing rates of

Adjustment options within statutory pension insurance scheme

⁶ See Federal Statistical Office, Germany's population by 2050. Results of the 11th coordinated population projection, Wiesbaden, 2006. The figures stem from variant 1-W2 which serves as a basis for the Federal Government's pension forecasts (average rise in life expectancy at birth to 83.5 years for men and 88.0 years for women, almost constant birth rate of 1.4 and annual net immigration of 200,000 persons). The variant with 100,000 net immigrants per year makes the elderly dependency ratio rise to 52% by 2030 and 64% by 2050.

return of the system are distributed among the different generations.⁷

Contribution rate

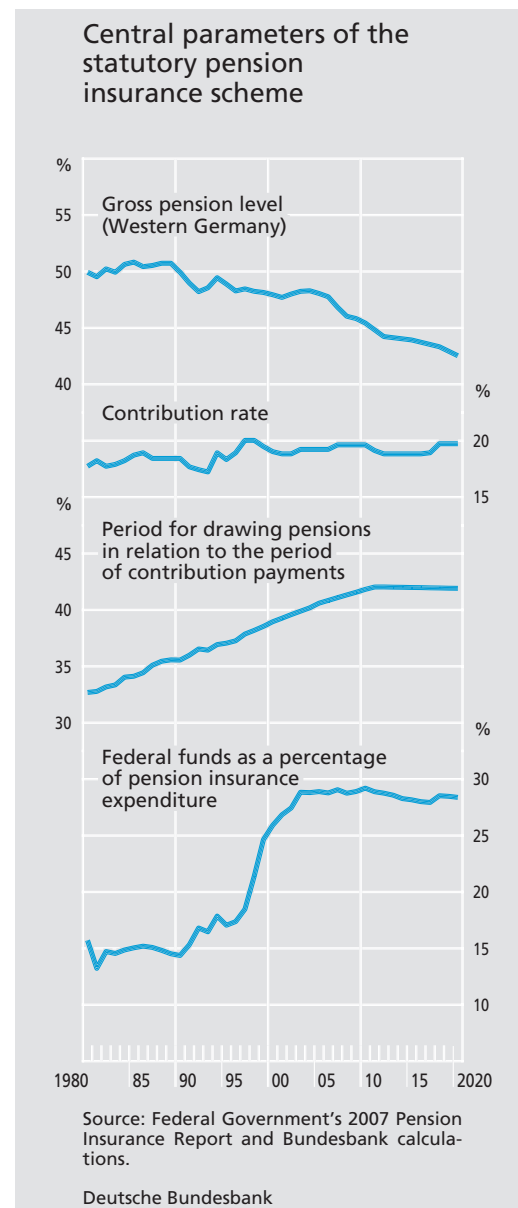
“Overload protection” aimed to avert unchecked rise in contribution rate

With a prescribed Federal grant, retirement age and pension level, the contribution rate must be set so that there is sufficient current income to finance the current pension benefits and meet a target band for reserves. Without any further precautionary measures, the adjustment burden would fall on the contribution payers alone. However, the reform of 2001 introduced a formal overload protection. Thus, maximum contribution rates of 20% up to 2020 and of 22% up to 2030 were stipulated by law. Accordingly, the average annual contribution rate in working years will – through measures in other areas – rise less rapidly than previously assumed but nevertheless continuously. If this rate was 17.6% for a pensioner who had paid contributions for 45 years and entered the retirement phase in 2005, it would be about 19% for a retirement starting in 2015 and presumably 19½% in 2030.

Pension level

Slower rise in pensions mainly as a result of supplementary private pension schemes ...

The individual pension level, ie the ratio of the respective payable pension amount to the average level of remuneration in the overall economy, is gradually declining owing to the change in the formula for the annual adjustment. Since 2002, pensions have increased in line with the rises in gross remuneration per employee in the previous year after adjustment for changes in the pension insurance



contribution and a presumed remuneration component used for private pension schemes

⁷ The benefit restrictions in the statutory pension insurance scheme are to be applied with the same effect to civil service pensions. The Act on the Reorganisation of Service Regulations (Dienstrechtsneuordnungsgesetz) aims particularly at modelling the raising of the statutory retirement age and the cuts in the benefit level in civil service pension legislation.

(*Altersvorsorgeanteil*⁸). The gradual increase in this component by ½ percentage point per year was to enable only a slight dampening of the general pension adjustment by mid-year in each case.

... and
sustainability
factor

In 2004, the pension adjustment formula was supplemented by a sustainability factor, because the contribution rate targets would otherwise not have been achievable, especially as a result of more unfavourable demographic assumptions from the perspective of the pension insurance scheme.⁹ In this case, the sustainability factor reduces the extent of the pension adjustment in principle if the ratio of pensioners to contribution payers rises.¹⁰ As a result of demographic ageing, the sustainability factor will therefore reduce the pension level in the longer term. However, if there is a structural increase in labour participation, this effect is weakened. Moreover, employment fluctuations in the economic cycle no longer have an effect on the pension adjustment through changes in the contribution rate alone. For example, the pension increase on 1 July 2007 was 0.2 percentage point higher via the sustainability factor as a result of the sharp rise in employment in 2006, and a similar effect is evident this year. All in all, the statutory pension insurance scheme has therefore become less dependent not only on the demographic changes but also on structural and cyclical employment fluctuations as a whole.

Retirement age

A gradual rise in the statutory retirement age from 65 to 67 years was decided last year.

From 2012, it will rise first by one month per year and then from 2024 by two months per year. Insured persons who turn 65 in 2029 will then have to wait two more years before they can receive a pension without deductions. Owing to this measure, which affects both the income and expenditure side, it should be possible to set the contribution rate ½ percentage point lower in 2030. This calculation already includes an exception for insured persons who have paid compulsory contributions for at least 45 years. They can still receive a pension without deductions at the age of 65. However, this privilege not only constitutes a breach of the principle of equivalence but also gives rise to considerable costs which are primarily to be financed by the other insured persons and which clearly limit the effectiveness of the measure in reducing the contribution rate.¹¹

*Gradual rise
in statutory
retirement
age ...*

*... but
systematically
inconsistent
and costly
exception*

The raising of the statutory retirement age means a restriction on benefits compared with the status quo, because pension deductions need to be accepted if insured persons

*Higher
retirement age
corresponds
to rising life
expectancy*

⁸ This remuneration component tries to take the presumed increase in private pension payments by contribution payers into account so that adjustments can be kept to a minimum. The component was originally meant to rise in stages from 0.5% in 2002 to 4.0% in 2009. Owing to the increasing component, the pension adjustment for the respective year is reduced by just over 0.6 percentage point.

⁹ See Federal Ministry of Health and Social Security, *Nachhaltigkeit in der Finanzierung der Sozialen Sicherungssysteme*, Bericht der Kommission, Berlin, 28 August 2003 ("Rürup-Kommission").

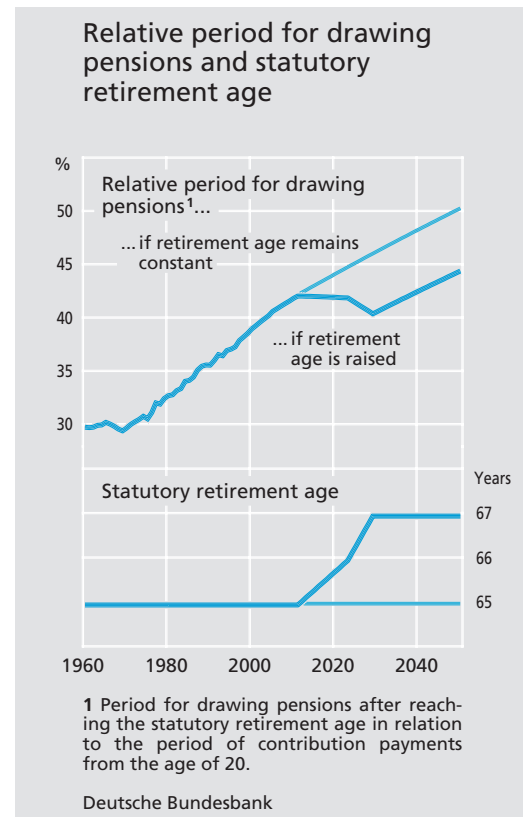
¹⁰ This is based on the ratio of the number of paid standard pensions (calculated by dividing pension expenditure by the amount of the standard pension) to the number of average earners (calculated by dividing the contribution revenue from employed and unemployed persons by the pension contribution paid by the average earner).

¹¹ See Gutachten des Sozialbeirats zum Rentenversicherungsbericht 2006 (Bundestags-Drucksache 16/3700), item 28 ff.

do not change their retirement behaviour and less additional mark-ups will be granted if they postpone their retirement to the current statutory retirement age. However, it must be remembered that there would otherwise be an ongoing expansion of benefits, because the pensions would be paid for increasingly longer times owing to rising life expectancy and the ratio to the paid contributions themselves would continue to increase.

Rising life expectancy will inevitably affect retirement age

It therefore seems reasonable to at least stabilise the ratio of the period for drawing pensions to the length of active working life. In this way, it might be possible to mitigate the pressure that rising life expectancy puts on the contribution rate. In actual fact, however, the relative period for drawing pensions for both men and women¹² increased from 30% in 1970 to almost 41½% in 2007. If the statutory retirement age remained unchanged at 65, this would result in a further increase to just over 46% in 2030 and just over 50% by 2050 (see chart above). By contrast, with the gradual raising of the statutory retirement age to 67, the relative period for drawing pensions in 2030 would be similar to now, namely about 41%. By 2050, however, it would then rise again if life expectancy continued to increase. This would indicate the necessity of raising the retirement age further even after 2029.¹³ A gradual rise to 68½ years would keep the relative period for drawing pensions constant at the 2030 level until about 2050. A regular increase in the retirement age linked to the rising life expectancy might be able to create planning certainty for all parties involved.



The finances of the pension insurance scheme are mainly affected by the statutory retirement age. Where the mark-downs for early retirement (currently 3.6% per year) and the mark-ups for postponed retirement (6% per year) are appropriate in actuarial terms, the actual retirement age – regardless of temporary costs and benefits – is largely irrelevant for the financial situation of the statutory pension insurance scheme.¹⁴ However, for the stabilisation of public finances as a whole (taxes and social contributions) and of aggre-

Actual retirement age largely irrelevant for financing pensions – but not for government budget and overall economy

¹² Duration of drawing pensions starting at the statutory retirement age in relation to the duration of contribution payments starting at the age of 20.

¹³ See Comments by the Deutsche Bundesbank presented to the Committee on Labour and Social Affairs of the Deutsche Bundestag, printed in Monthly Report, March 2007, pp 10-11.

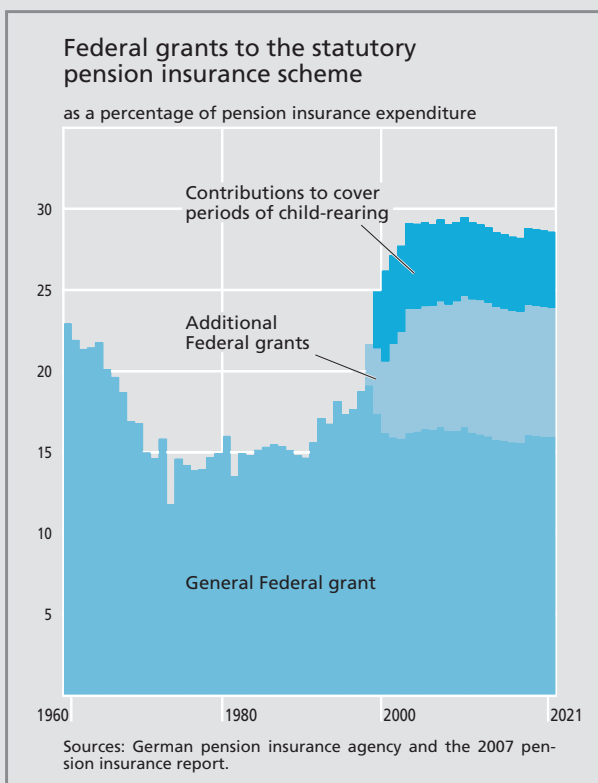
¹⁴ See Johannes Clemens, Anhebung der Regelaltersgrenze und Abschläge bei vorzeitigem Renteneintritt, Wirtschaftsdienst, 12/2007, pp 835-840.

Federal grants to finance non-insurance-related benefits provided by the statutory pension insurance scheme

Tax-financed grants to the statutory pension insurance scheme were originally justified in an explanatory memorandum of 1888, largely on the grounds that a lower level of poverty in old age would provide relief in other budget areas. Under the subsequent pension reform of 1957, by contrast, the aim was to offset any expenditure incurred by the statutory pension insurance scheme that did not represent benefits under old-age provision. In the case of the 1992 pension reform, Parliament dispensed with an explicit justification for such Federal grants. However, the additional Federal grant introduced in 1998 was specifically designed to facilitate a flat-rate reimbursement of benefits not covered by contributions (section 213 (3) of the Sixth Book of the Social Security Code).

In 1960, Federal grants constituted 23% of pension insurance scheme expenditure. This was followed by a marked

decline in the ratio which was due to the fact that, while Federal grants were consistently adjusted in line with growth in per capita wages, pension expenditure rose at a much faster rate. As a result, the contribution rate was raised from its initial level of 14% to 18% in 1974. Since the introduction of the 1992 pension reform general Federal grants have shadowed the product of average remuneration and the contribution rate, ie contributions derived from unchanged employment. Hence, the negative labour market developments which arose in the years following German reunification caused Federal grants to expand at a rate that outstripped growth in contributions received, and the former's share of (total) financing to go up accordingly. Additional funding has been available since 1998 in the form of the additional Federal grant, supplemented in 1999 by contributions to cover child-rearing periods, meaning that currently just under 30% of funding for pension insurance expenditure is provided by central government.



It would be a basic contradiction of the equivalence principle if social security contributions were to be used to finance benefits constituting general government tasks and therefore not insurance-related. Employment subject to social security contributions would be burdened by a special tax without any claim to compensation. The use of general tax funds to finance non-insurance-related benefits ensures that such an exceptional burden does not arise.

According to a breakdown of the statutory pension insurance scheme, the volume of benefits not covered by (social security) contributions amounted to € 57 billion in 2003 and was therefore virtually equivalent to the figure for Federal grants (excluding contributions paid by the Federal Government to cover child-rearing periods) in the same year which totalled just under € 58 billion.¹ There is a broadly held view that non-insurance-related benefits are therefore covered.

However, such a definition of non-insurance-related benefits is not undisputed. On the one hand, for instance, the

on developments in benefits not covered by contributions and central government payments to the statutory pension insurance scheme) in Deutsche Rentenversicherung (German pension insurance scheme),

¹ See Bericht der Bundesregierung zur Entwicklung der nicht beitragsgedeckten Leistungen und der Bundesleistungen an die gesetzliche Rentenversicherung of 13 August 2004 (Federal government report

migration balance - under which the general pension insurance fund makes lump-sum compensation payments to the miners' pension insurance fund (just over € 1¾ billion in 2007) - is deemed to be a non-insurance-related arrangement. A comprehensive analysis of these two fundamentally similar pension insurance sectors, however, renders this assumption highly questionable. On the other hand, there are specific calls for tax funds to be used for financing expenditure on surviving dependants' pensions (where these exceed benefits selected under the splitting option, ie the option to split pension entitlements between spouses). The justification for this is not least the fact that surviving dependants' pension provision has increasingly taken on the character of a means-tested transfer payment owing to the broader-based assessment and calculation of income (estimated volume for 2007: € 8 billion).

Pension insurance expenditure for eastern Germany is not covered by the revenues generated there, necessitating western German pension insurance schemes to step in and offset the deficit to the amount of around € 12 billion. This offsetting is sometimes construed as a non-insurance-related benefit. However, the use of tax funds to finance this deficit would fundamentally run counter to the nationally operated revenue-sharing scheme. Regional differences are not least also the result of desired migration by members of the labour force to regions where there is a high demand and, just as there are areas to be found in western Germany where deficits exist, it is quite possible that there are regions in eastern Germany where pension insurance schemes enjoy a surplus. At the very most, if the separate rules for calculating and adjusting pension levels which apply to eastern German pension insurance were to be interpreted as exceptional benefits, then non-insurance-related approaches would be justifiable in this context.²

On the question of benefits not covered by contributions the breakdown of the statutory pension insurance scheme excludes pension entitlements arising from child-rearing periods which have applied since 1992. At the same

time, however, central government contributions made for this purpose are not listed under the Federal grant either. In actual fact, however, virtually no payments of this kind have been made so far whereas contributions totalling € 11½ billion per annum are being transferred on an ongoing basis. Since these contributions are not being put aside in the pay-as-you-go pension system, the current arrangements will result in a lower contribution rate until the earmarked expenditure moves into line with contribution payments.³

In future, the adjustment rules will ensure that Federal grants keep pace with pension expenditure. By contrast, a number of non-insurance-related benefits are expected to decline in importance, one example being the pension-bolstering recognition of periods of military service in World War II which will soon cease to be of significance. Furthermore, the recognition and evaluation of periods of education and training have been almost completely halted with the effect that no more pension claims can be made on this basis. Likewise, full early retirement pensions granted without deductions – a detail making them overly generous from an actuarial point of view – will no longer be relevant in the future.

All in all, it should not be forgotten that the scope of non-insurance-related benefits within the statutory pension insurance scheme is a subject of some controversy. Nevertheless, current central government payments could generally be described as generous, especially if yet-to-be-effected expenditure for child-rearing periods is taken into account. Even so, the lower returns of the pay-as-you-go system when compared with capital market returns could also be regarded as inconsistent with a strict interpretation of the principle of contribution equivalence. Seen in this light, it would be perfectly logical to regard the resulting specific implied taxation of employees subject to social security contributions as a non-insurance-related factor.

October 2004, p 579 (available in German only). — 2 See German Council of Economic Experts, Jahresgutachten 2005-06, item 554f

(available in German only). — 3 See Bundestags-Drucksache 16/1614 of 29 May 2006.

gate potential output, a longer period of employment of older persons is certainly very significant.¹⁵

Federal grants

Federal grant to finance non-insurance-related benefits

Over the past ten years, Federal grants have been significantly extended. These can be set against expenditure by the pension insurance scheme on which there are no claims arising from contribution payments. There is broad consensus that the grants now paid are sufficient to finance the non-insurance-related benefits of the statutory pension insurance scheme. However, there is controversy about how these should be individually defined (see the overview on pages 56-57). In accordance with the insurance principle, only benefits consistent with the insurance should normally be financed by contributions. Other benefits that are perceived as desirable by society in general should, by contrast, be paid from general taxation. In this case, however, the high level of Federal grants and the tensions in the government budget should also be taken into account. A critical examination of the existing non-insurance-related benefits therefore seems appropriate.

Future contribution rate and security level targets

Longer-term projections could reduce uncertainty

The available projections of the Federal Government go as far as 2021 and do not show any conflict between the statutory targets of a maximum contribution rate of 20% and a minimum security level of 46% before taxes until 2020.¹⁶ The 2030 targets of a maximum contribution rate of 22% together with a

minimum security level of 43% also appear achievable if the measures decided are implemented consistently. However, since demographic ageing will continue to rise after 2030, these rates will not be achievable after that without further measures. According to present assumptions, it will not be until after 2040 that the lower birth rate, at least, will probably cease to put substantial pressure on the contribution rate, since, by then, not only the contribution payers but also most pensioners will have been born in the years with a lower birth rate. However, the increasing life expectancy will probably still remain a financial problem. Nevertheless, this could be solved by a continual adjustment of the statutory retirement age. All in all, a much longer-term projection of pension financing giving concrete shape to the long-term need for action and preventing excessive expectations as well as uncertainty seems appropriate for a forward-looking and long-term pension policy.

¹⁵ For example, the German Council of Economic Experts estimates a positive effect on the annual potential growth rate of 0.1 percentage point or 0.3 percentage point in the period from 2012 to 2029 owing to the higher potential labour force resulting from the raising of the statutory retirement age (Gutachten 2007/08, items 267 ff).

¹⁶ See 2007 Pension Insurance Report of the Federal Government, Bundestags-Drucksache 16/7300 of 22 November 2007.

Further aspects of the debate on pension policy

Shift of emphasis towards greater capital funding

Other forms of old-age provision likely to become more important

The most recent reforms set the parameters of the statutory pension insurance scheme in such a way that the system should remain financially stable at least until 2030. The decreasing returns that necessarily result from current demographic developments are reflected mainly in higher contribution rates and lower relative pension levels.¹⁷ For those aiming at a higher level of financial security, these lower relative pension levels necessitate an additional – generally funded – pension. Persons who have so far had false expectations about the future benefits of the statutory pension insurance scheme are likely to re-adjust their saving efforts. All in all, owing to the decreasing benefits of the statutory pension insurance scheme, this will likely result in a shift of emphasis over time from pay-as-you-go financing to funded pensions (see also the overview on pages 60-61).

No efficiency gains to be expected solely from change in financing

Generally speaking, higher returns can be expected from funded pensions than from the pay-as-you-go system.¹⁸ However, with an existing pay-as-you-go system whose introduction financed earlier generations of pensioners, a changeover to funded pensions by itself cannot be expected to bring about net gains in the sense that the beneficiaries of the reform compensate the losers and can still gain an advantage. Instead, it should generally be assumed that gains and losses practically offset each other.¹⁹ Ultimately, this area

also requires a decision on the intergenerational distribution, ie how burdens and benefits linked to the statutory pension insurance scheme are to be distributed among the different generations.

Extension of the group of persons subject to compulsory insurance

The occasional demands for an extension of the group of persons subject to compulsory insurance, particularly for the inclusion of self-employed persons, are based mainly on two lines of argument. One is that a minimum financial provision for old age which is as comprehensive as possible must be ensured. Thus, individual provisions for old age reduce poverty in old age, which would otherwise have to be financed by the community through social security benefits within the framework of minimum income security.

Extension of insurance obligation to self-employed persons ...

... for protection against poverty in old age ...

¹⁷ For the calculation of implied returns, see Gutachten des Sozialbeirats zum Rentenversicherungsbericht 2004 (Bundestags-Drucksache 15/4498), pp 90 ff.

¹⁸ The returns of pay-as-you-go pension schemes payable to all except the generation introducing them result from the growth rate of the wage sum, which is made up of the increase in per capita earnings and number of employees and should differ only marginally from the macroeconomic growth rate in the longer term. By contrast, the average returns of funded pensions result from the interest rates on the capital market less effects reducing returns such as high administrative costs and premium surcharges owing to an asymmetric distribution of information between insured persons and cautiously calculating insurers.

¹⁹ See Deutsche Bundesbank, Prospects for, and obstacles to, a stronger reliance on funding in the statutory system of old-age provision in Germany, Monthly Report, December 1999, p 22 as well as, for a basis of the theory, F Breyer (1989), On the Intergenerational Pareto Efficiency of Pay-as-you-go Financial Pension Systems, Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics (JITE), 145, pp 643-658. Models in which the changeover from pay-as-you-go to funded pensions show efficiency gains are ultimately based on the assumption that the explicit tax for financing the changeover involves smaller distortions (particularly on the labour market) than the continuation of the implicit taxation in the pay-as-you-go system.

Government promotion of company and private old-age provision

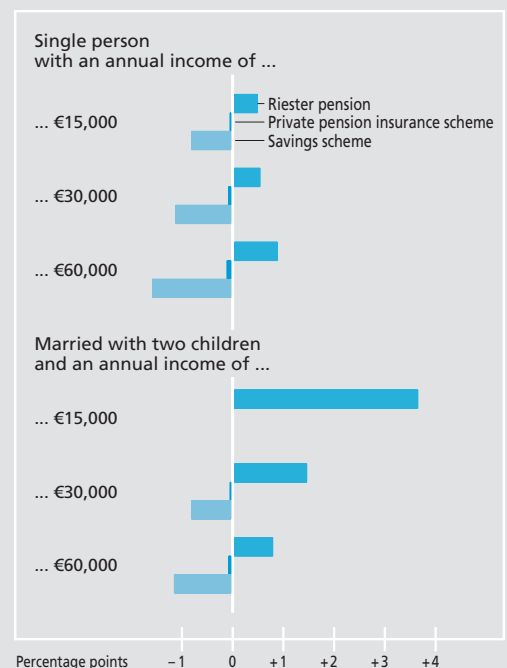
In addition to the introduction of measures to dampen the contribution rate in the statutory pension insurance scheme, Parliament has considerably stepped up government promotion efforts for both company and private old-age provision. In 2002 employees became entitled to make direct payments into company pension insurance schemes. Since then up to 4% of the maximum level of earnings subject to contributions to the statutory pension insurance scheme (currently €2,544 per year) can be invested free of tax and social security contributions in a company pension insurance scheme.¹ Downstream taxation then comes into effect during the pension-drawing period, and since 2004 full contributions to the statutory health insurance scheme and the public long-term care insurance scheme also have to be made from company pensions. The original limit for exemption from social security contributions up until the end of 2008 has since been extended. According to survey results, the company pension insurance scheme has greatly expanded since 2001. The survey shows that, at the end of 2001, 38% of employees subject to social security contributions in the private sector were entitled to a company pension. By mid-2004, this figure had increased to 46%, which is probably predominantly attributable to the additional state assistance. Recent survey results do not distinguish between the private and public sector. However, they point to the fact that the expansion had lost a great deal of momentum by the end of 2006.²

The “Riester pension” was introduced in 2002 as an additional measure to promote private pension insurance schemes. As long as pension products fulfil statutory criteria, a certain contribution can since be offset as special expenditure against tax. The maximum pension contribution initially amounted to €525 per year. However, this maximum contribution was increased in biennial increments of the same amount and in 2008 reached the final amount of €2,100. An additional allowance was introduced to provide further support to low-paid workers and par-

ents.³ As a result of government promotion measures, for a given gross rate of interest, the Riester pension provides a higher net rate of return than other private pension insurance schemes (with tax-free revenue in the savings phase) or savings plans without state assistance for which both contributions and regular interest income are subject to tax. Owing to the (recently extended) additional allowance, the Riester pension provides a particularly large yield advantage, especially for low-paid workers with children.

The advantage of downstream taxation – as in the case of the Riester pension – compared to upstream tax treat-

Effect of taxation and government promotion of private old-age provision on an assumed return⁴



¹ At the same time as the flat rate taxation for funded pensions ended pursuant to section 40b of the Income Tax Act, direct insurance was included in the promotion measures pursuant to section 3 number 63 of the Income Tax Act and the tax allowance was increased by €1,800 per year across the board. — ² See TNS Infratest Sozialforschung, Situation und Entwicklung der betrieblichen Altersversorgung in Privatwirtschaft und öffentlichem Dienst 2001 – 2004, Munich, 21 September 2005, as well as TNS Infratest Sozialforschung, Situation und Entwicklung der betrieblichen Altersversorgung in Privatwirtschaft und

öffentlichem Dienst 2001 – 2006, Munich, 22 June 2007. — ³ At the start, the allowance amounted to €36 per adult and an additional €46 per child. After the biennial increases, the allowances amount to €154 and €185 respectively from 2008. For children born after 31 December 2007, the allowance has been increased to €300. — ⁴ Assumed nominal gross rate of return: 4% per annum, savings phase: 45 years, pension-drawing period: 21 years, marginal tax rate halved in retirement. — ⁵ In the 2005 Alterssicherungsbericht (Bundestags-Drucksache 16/906), the Federal Government stated that the overall pension

ment (of contributions and interest income in the savings phase) lies, on the one hand, in tax exemption for investment income and, on the other hand, in the fact that, during retirement, income and therefore the tax rate, which results from the progressive rate of tax, should be lower than during working years. While other private pension insurance schemes also provide tax-free interest income during the savings phase, they differ from the Riester pension in that there is no tax relief resulting from the progressive rate of tax by shifting taxable income to the retirement phase

If the Riester pension is to achieve a certain net pension level during retirement, the downstream taxation has to be charged during the payout phase. If the benefit restrictions in the statutory pension insurance scheme are to be balanced out, this would generally require more than just Riester pension contributions.⁵

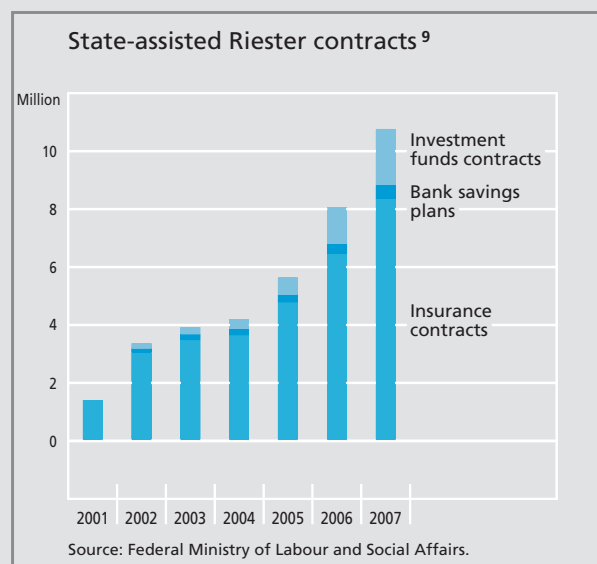
The number of state-assisted Riester contracts had increased rapidly to 4 million by the end of 2003. The situation then stagnated until mid-2005. It was not until after this date that a sharp and constant increase to 10¾ million contracts by the end of 2007 was recorded. Not least the simplification of the assistance criteria and the extensive reduction in the fiscal privileges of those life insurance contracts⁶ concluded after 2004 are likely to have contributed to this increase. However, the overall volume of pensions as well as the macroeconomic savings were expanded only to the degree that they were not substituted by another type of pension scheme.⁷

In 2007 state assistance for the Riester pension allowances amounted to over €1 billion. A complete set of data for tax shortfalls as a result of tax allowances is available up until 2003 (€54 million) only. However, these are likely to amount to approximately two-thirds of total allowances.⁸ As the last increment is due in 2008 and the number of

level would remain broadly constant and, in the long term, even rise only if tax savings from the gradual tax exemption of contributions to the statutory pension insurance scheme were invested in an additional private pension insurance scheme. — ⁶ Life insurance contracts concluded up until 31 December 2004 can be paid out tax free after a term of 12 years. Interest income, too, therefore remains unaffected by taxation during the savings phase. For newer contracts, in such cases, tax is charged on half of the amount to be paid out (section 20 (1)

contracts has recently grown rather dynamically, costs are likely to soar. If savings are not made elsewhere, this will lead to an even greater level of government debt or an immediate larger tax burden. A higher debt level would mean that additional charges are postponed until a future date. Increased taxation would not only make private pension investment more difficult but would also cause other distortions.

Overall, government promotion of company and private pension insurance schemes comprises a wide and, owing to numerous special regulations, complex range of tools. Increased transparency and further simplifications of assistance criteria could contribute to a greater understanding of pension products. There is also a need for comprehensive statistics, in particular for the company pension insurance scheme. In conclusion, it is key, as with every state subsidy, to ensure a specific and transparent allocation to enable an efficient use of funds and regular performance monitoring.



number 6 of the Income Tax Act). — ⁷ Compared to the annual average for 2000 to 2003 of just over 2 million new endowment policies (including unit-linked insurance policies), only around 1¼ million new contracts were concluded in both 2005 and 2006. However, 1½ million new Riester contracts were concluded in 2005 and 2½ million in 2006. — ⁸ See Bundestags-Drucksache 16/8016. — ⁹ Excluding contracts for company pension insurance schemes.

In this way, strategic behaviour at the expense of all tax payers is reduced. But this means that compulsory private pension schemes might also be an option.

... and for more equal taxation

The other argument is that the existing pay-as-you-go system generally results in a less favourable return on contributions than a private system. In the interests of more equal taxation, the resulting implied tax should become more broadly based through a more comprehensive pension insurance obligation. Alternatively, compensation for the poorer return obtained by persons in the statutory pension insurance scheme might be a consideration. This would be financed from general tax resources and would therefore also involve the group of non-insured persons. In this way, the pension contribution could be reduced to such an extent that a certain remuneration would be reached in the statutory pension insurance scheme, comparable to the returns expected from funded pensions, although one would have to expect major difficulties in determining the targeted rate of return. In this case, the implied group-specific taxation would be replaced by a general explicit taxation. Persons insured in the statutory scheme would be among those bearing the higher explicit tax burden. On balance, however, only those previously not subject to the insurance obligation and therefore exempt from the implied tax would receive an additional burden.

Distribution effects depend on exact structure

In general, the distribution issue must first be resolved, and that is also the case here. If additional contribution payers are included in the statutory pension insurance scheme, the

scheme's financial situation improves temporarily, because the new contributions are not paid out until a later stage. How this relief is actually distributed among the persons involved depends on the degree to which the higher inpayments (which, in the long term, are also offset by pension claims of the new insured persons) are added to reserves or used for reducing contributions or even extending benefits.

Measures to prevent increasing poverty in old age

As a consequence of the falling (relative) pension level, it is feared that poverty in old age might become a significant problem in the future. At the end of 2006, 2.3% of those aged 65 and over received benefits within the framework of the needs-based basic allowance for elderly persons. In comparison, just over 10% of the population aged under 65 received benefits within the framework of the basic allowance for job seekers. In future, the percentage for elderly persons could rise in view of increasing interrupted work histories and therefore lower pension entitlements. The declining pension level has an effect on poverty in old age, if this causes the pensions to increase at a slower rate than the basic allowances and this is not accompanied by any compensating private pension.²⁰ Against this background, there are calls for entrusting the statutory pension insurance scheme with the

Fear of increasing poverty in old age

²⁰ Like the pensions, the basic allowances are generally adjusted annually on 1 July. In addition, there is always a general review of the standard rate when new data from the income and expenditure survey become available (section 28 (3) of the Seventh Book of the Social Security Code).

task of providing for an explicit minimum income guarantee.

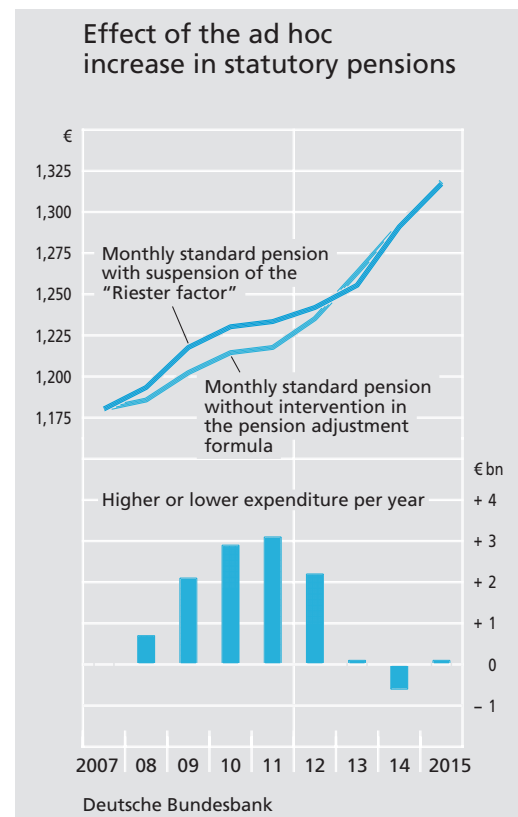
Basic allowance for elderly persons and people with reduced earning capacity aims at preventing poverty

In Germany, the state guarantees an income amounting to the socio-cultural minimum subsistence level and therefore aims at providing sufficient social benefits to prevent poverty. This individual security measure therefore presupposes a poverty line. As a general government task, it is financed from general tax funds, in line with regulatory policy. If such benefits for elderly persons were relocated to the pension insurance scheme, they would have to be classified as non-insurance-related and financed from tax funds, in line with the system. If social benefits exceeding the poverty line are to be introduced particularly for elderly persons, it must be remembered that this would involve financial burdens entailing a further transfer from the younger to the older generations.

Ad hoc increase in pension adjustment in 2008 and 2009

Greater pension adjustment causes heavy burdens

The increases in presumed contributions to supplementary private pension schemes agreed in the 2001 pension reform are to effect an overall 5% downward adjustment of pensions between 2003 and 2010. So far, however, only four of eight steps have been put into practice, two of which – in 2005 and 2006 – have not yet had an effect owing to a safeguard clause. This means, in effect, that pension adjustments have so far been made only in 2003 and 2007, reducing pensions by just over 0.6 percentage point in each case. It is now planned to defer the measure in 2008 and 2009 by an ad hoc intervention in the



general adjustment mechanism and make up for it in 2012 and 2013. This will enable pensions to be raised by 1.1% this year. Next year, the adjustment could rise above 2% if average wages and salaries in 2008 increase by 2½%, as expected by the Federal Government. The discretionary intervention will entail additional expenditure of almost €¾ billion for the pension insurance scheme in the current year, and this will rise to just over €2 billion in 2009 and €3 billion in 2010. In total, additional expenditure of around €12 billion is to be expected.

Owing to the present relatively favourable financial situation of the statutory pension insurance scheme, the higher pensions can be initially financed from the reserves. Only if the deferred moderation steps are subse-

Greater pension adjustment virtually credit-financed

quently carried out, does a temporary additional burden remain, which will ultimately have to be financed in the coming years through higher contribution rates (and also by tax payers through the Federal grant that is linked to the contribution rate). This increases the already heavy burden placed on younger generations.

Consistently higher contribution rate if downward adjustment does not occur

From 2011, the omission of the pension reductions in 2005 and 2006 is to be made good by halving the adjustment rates. At that time, there would be a cumulation of dampening effects and thus particularly low annual pension increases. Moreover, a further deferral of the downward adjustment will become more and more difficult, because it would affect years which are increasingly marked by the demographic ageing process and in which the sustainability factor will have an increasingly reducing effect on the adjustment. This does not facilitate the political enforceability, particularly if the assumed continuously high wage increases turn out to be lower than in the projections. If it is not possible to make the deferred reduction steps later, there is the danger of a constantly 0.3 percentage point higher contribution rate and thus an overshooting of the maximum contribution rate.

Concluding remarks

Reliable pension policy requires long-term projections

The statutory pension insurance scheme is strongly influenced by demographic developments. Awareness of this has grown significantly over the past few years. Long-term projections, in particular, have made it clear

that significant changes in the central parameters for the financial development are necessary in order to stabilise the system on a permanent basis. A transparent and logical presentation of long-term developments and the expected changes in contribution rates, retirement age and pension level can create confidence and planning security with regard to individual old-age provisions. This is necessary not least to adjust consumption and saving decisions early enough to achieve the desired level of financial security in old age.

With the reforms of the past few years, most of the adjustment measures necessary until 2030 have been announced. The measures decided ensure the sustainability of the pension insurance scheme until then and will significantly influence the individual parameters. Accordingly, there will be a future rise in the contribution rate, although this is to be limited, particularly by lowering the relative pension level and increasing the statutory retirement age. Ultimately, however, the fact remains that younger generations will have to bear significant burdens. Overall, the importance of private pensions will increase.

Burden distribution until 2030 announced so far

However, the confidence, particularly of younger generations, in the development projected for the medium to long term and ultimately in the statutory pension insurance scheme depends essentially on the agreed paths actually being followed. For example, if the temporarily positive financial situation now foreseeable is used as an occasion for ad hoc improvements in benefits for current pensioners who have relatively high pension

Adherence to agreed reforms essential for longer-term confidence

levels, new burdens – similar to borrowing – will be postponed until the future.

Further adjustments appropriate, particularly for retirement age

It is already foreseeable that life expectancy will continue to rise beyond 2030. Therefore, further adjustments will be necessary in future. In this case, it is important to arrive at a consensus regarding the future development of the pension insurance scheme and to create planning security in good time. Especially in view of the rising life expectancy, a further adjustment to the statutory retirement age seems reasonable, since otherwise the ratio of the retirement phase to the years worked would continually increase. This would automatically increase the financial

burden on the pension insurance, and the sustainability of the pension system would be put at risk.

From a macroeconomic perspective, the handling of demographic changes is facilitated by stronger growth in potential output. A further reduction in structural unemployment and increased participation in the labour force, particularly of older persons, will be contributory factors here. An attractive environment for employees as well as for investment is ultimately the basis for social welfare and sustainable pension and public finances.

Strengthening of economic power facilitates handling of demographic changes

Annex

Important new legislation concerning the financing of old-age provision since 1997

Pension Reform Act 1999 (*Rentenreformgesetz 1999*) (16 December 1997)

- This Act laid down that a demographic factor was to be integrated into the pension adjustment formula. If the further life expectancy of people aged 65 were to rise, pension increases were to be lower. The demographic factor could not lead to a pension cut, however. A minimum of 64% was envisaged for the net standard pension level.
- In order to stabilise the development of the contribution rate, a pinpoint target of exactly 1 month of expenditure was no longer to be defined for the reserve at the end of the following year but rather a target corridor of 1 to 1½ months

of expenditure. The contribution rate would have to be adjusted only if there were a danger of this corridor being breached.

- It was laid down that child-rearing periods would be revalued from 75% of the average income to 100% as of 1 July 2000. Furthermore, there was to be no offsetting against other income (“additive” consideration).
- The Act stipulated that the occupational disability pension and the general disability pension would be amalgamated into the pension for reduced earning capacity. The intention was that the labour market risk should no longer place a strain on the statutory pension insurance scheme, ie the granting of a pension for reduced earning capacity would depend solely on the objective state of health and no longer on *de facto*

employment opportunities (transition from a concrete to an abstract approach).

- If the pension for reduced earning capacity were to commence after the age of 60, benefits would be deducted in the amount of 3.6% per year in relation to the age of 63, ie up to a maximum of 10.8%. At the same time, the reckonable time between the ages of 55 and 60 was to be given a weighting of two-thirds of the claimant's average earnings (previously one-third). The retirement age for severely disabled persons was to be raised from 60 to 63.
- An additional Federal grant was to be introduced as of 1 April 1998, which was to correspond continuously to the volume of revenue generated by 1 percentage point of the standard rate of VAT.

Act Concerning the Financing of an Additional Federal Grant for the Statutory Pension Insurance Scheme (*Gesetz zur Finanzierung eines zusätzlichen Bundeszuschusses zur gesetzlichen Rentenversicherung*) (19 December 1997)

The standard rate of VAT was raised from 15% to 16% to finance the additional Federal grant in order to prevent an otherwise impending increase in the contribution rate to more than 20.3%.

Act on Adjustments in the Social Security Scheme and the Safeguarding of Employee Rights (*Gesetz zu Korrekturen in der Sozialversicherung und zur Sicherung der Arbeitnehmerrechte*) (19 December 1998)

- The application of provisions in the Pension Reform Act 1999 was suspended: those relating to

the demographic factor were not applicable in the years 1999 and 2000 while the new legislation concerning the occupational disability pension and the general disability pension was not applicable in 2000.

- This Act laid down that central government would pay contributions to cover periods of child-rearing and refund costs associated with German reunification. At the same time, the general Federal grant was cut by a (marginal) amount. All in all, it was therefore possible to lower the contribution rate from 20.3% to 19.5% on 1 April 1999.

Act Revising the Arrangements for Low-Paid Part-Time Workers (*Gesetz zur Neuregelung der geringfügigen Beschäftigungsverhältnisse*) (24 March 1999)

The income limit for low-paid part-time employment was uniformly set at DM630 per month. In order to counter an erosion of the contribution base, 10% as a rule was to be paid into the statutory health insurance scheme and 12% into the statutory pension insurance scheme rather than this income being subject to a flat-rate tax of 20% (plus the solidarity surcharge and, if applicable, church tax). Employees could voluntarily increase their pension contributions to the normal contribution rate in order to enlarge their pension entitlement and also gain access to all insurance benefits.

Act to Promote Self-Employment (*Gesetz zur Förderung der Selbständigkeit*) (20 December 1999)

In order to limit the evasion of social security contributions through "pseudo self-employment", this Act clearly set out the relevant criteria and placed

the onus of proof on potential social security contributors.

Budget Consolidation Act 1999 (*Haushaltssanierungsgesetz 1999*) (22 December 1999)

- The additional Federal grant was increased by means of a component financed from ecology tax starting in the year 2000. For subsequent years, the increases were laid down by law and, from 2004 onwards, the new grant was to be continued on the basis of the revenue generated by central government from ecology tax. Correspondingly, the part of the additional Federal grant financed from VAT was to be cut by a discretionary amount in the years 2001 to 2003.
- In derogation of the pension adjustment formula, it was laid down that pensions would be raised in line with the previous year's inflation rate in 2000 and 2001.
- The pension insurance contribution rate for the year 2000 was set at 19.3% by law.
- From 1 January 2000 onwards, the contributions to the statutory pension insurance scheme for recipients of unemployment assistance were no longer to be based on 80% of their previous gross earnings but rather on the amount of unemployment assistance actually paid.

Act to Reform the Pension for Reduced Earning Capacity (*Gesetz zur Reform der Renten wegen vermindelter Erwerbsfähigkeit*) (20 December 2000)

- Upon coming into force, this Act abolished the occupational disability pension for persons below the age of 40.

- The general disability pension was replaced by a two-stage pension for reduced earning capacity. Labour market opportunities would be taken into consideration in the case of persons with only partially reduced earning capacity ("concrete approach"). For the duration of the recipient's entitlement to unemployment benefit, the Federal Labour Office would refund half of the pension for reduced earning capacity.
- If a pension for reduced earning capacity were to commence after the age of 60, benefits would be deducted in the amount of 3.6% per year in relation to the age of 63, ie up to a maximum of 10.8%. At the same time, the reckonable time between the ages of 55 and 60 would be taken into account at 100% of the claimant's average earnings (rather than previously one-third).
- It was stipulated that, after 2003, the additional Federal grant financed from ecology tax would no longer be continued on the basis of the revenue generated from ecology tax but rather at the rate of growth in total gross wages and salaries.

Supplementary Act Promoting Private Pension Plans (*Altersvermögensergänzungsgesetz*) (21 March 2001)

- This Act involved a changeover from net wage adjustment to modified gross wage adjustment. It was laid down that taxation and the burden of other social security contributions would no longer play a role in respect of pension adjustments. Owing to supplementary provisions for old age ("Riester reform steps"), pensions would grow more slowly over a period of eight years to the equivalent extent that increasing contributions were assumed to be made to private pen-

sion schemes (overall adjustment-reducing effect: just over 0.6 percentage point per year).

- Target contribution rates were set by law for the first time: the pension contribution rate should not exceed 20% before 2020 and 22% before 2030. If these limits should be exceeded before the relevant deadlines, the Federal Government would have to propose countermeasures. At the same time, it was laid down that the net standard pension level in the respective 15-year projections must not fall below 64%.
- The Act also envisaged a reform of the legislation pertaining to surviving dependants: the “widow’s pension payable at the high rate” was to be reduced from 60% to 55% of the deceased spouse’s basic statutory pension. However, an additional pension point was granted for each child reared. As of 2002, virtually all other income would be taken into account, the main exception being “Riester” private pension provisions. The tax allowances for own income were to be frozen. The option to split pension entitlements was introduced as a voluntary alternative to the previous surviving dependants’ pension.
- The Act laid down that periods spent caring for a child up to the age of 10 would count towards a pension entitlement if a job was taken up.

**Act Promoting Private Pension Plans
(*Altersvermögensgesetz*) (26 June 2001)**

- This Act laid down the government assistance available for private pension provision (in the form of “Riester” private pensions) and company pension schemes (in particular, the right to make direct payments into a scheme that are

tax-free and – up to the end of 2008 – not subject to social security contributions).

- Annual information on pensions was introduced for the statutory pension insurance scheme.
- The basic allowance for elderly persons and for people with reduced earning capacity was introduced as a special form of social assistance. It was laid down that children would no longer be legally obliged to support their elderly parents unless their income exceeded €100,000 per year.

**Act to Improve the Legislation Pertaining to Surviving Dependants’ Pensions
(*Gesetz zur Verbesserung des Hinterbliebenenrentenrechts*) (17 July 2001)**

- This Act revoked the freezing of the tax allowances for income taken into account within the framework of the surviving dependants’ pension as previously laid down in the Supplementary Act Promoting Private Pension Plans.
- The surviving dependants’ pension would now be raised by two pension points for the first child. One extra pension point would still be granted for every further child.

**Act to Determine the Fluctuation Reserve in the Workers’ and Salaried Employees’ Pension Insurance Schemes
(*Gesetz zur Bestimmung der Schwankungsreserve in der Rentenversicherung der Arbeiter und der Angestellten*) (20 December 2001)**

- The minimum reserve requirement was reduced from 1.0 to 0.8 of monthly expenditure.

- The contribution rate for 2002 was set at 19.1% by law.

Act to Stabilise Contribution Rates (*Beitrags-satzsicherungsgesetz*) (23 December 2002)

- The minimum reserve requirement was reduced from 0.8 to 0.5 of monthly expenditure.
- Under this Act, there was an extraordinary increase in the maximum level of earnings subject to contributions from €4,500 (western Germany) and €3,750 (eastern Germany) to €5,100 and €4,250 per month, respectively.
- The contribution rate for 2003 was set at 19.5% by law.

Second Act Promoting Modern Labour Market Services (*Zweites Gesetz für moderne Dienstleistungen am Arbeitsmarkt*) (23 December 2002)

This Act revised the arrangements for low-paid part-time workers (“mini-jobs”) introducing a uniform monthly earnings ceiling of €400. It also introduced “midi-jobs” with a sliding wage scale between €400 and €800 per month in which the tax and social security burden gradually increases to a normal level.

Second Act Amending the Sixth Book of the Social Security Code (*Zweites SGB VI-Änderungsgesetz*) (27 December 2003)

- The minimum reserve requirement was reduced from 0.5 to 0.2 of monthly expenditure.
- This Act laid down that, from 1 April 2004 onwards, the statutory pension insurance scheme

would no longer pay part of the pensioners’ contribution to the long-term care insurance scheme. Pensioners would then have to pay this contribution totally by themselves.

- It was stipulated that changes in statutory health insurance schemes’ contribution rates would be passed on to pensioners more quickly.
- The pension adjustment scheduled for 1 July 2004 was deferred.

Third Act Amending the Sixth Book of the Social Security Code (*Drittes SGB VI-Änderungsgesetz*) (27 December 2003)

This Act laid down that, from 1 April 2004 onwards, new pensions would be paid out in arrears at the end of each month.

Retirement Income Act (*Alterseinkünftegesetz*) (5 July 2004)

- This Act implemented a gradual changeover to a downstream taxation of pensions. It was laid down that the taxable part of a pension would increase in steps of 2 percentage points from 50% for existing pensioners and those receiving a pension for the first time in 2005 to 80% in 2020. Thereafter, it would increase by 1 percentage point per year to 100% for new pension recipients from 2040 onwards. At the same time, it was stipulated that the share of tax-free pension contributions would be raised from the 2005 level of 60% by 2 percentage points per year up to the year 2025.

- The provisions for a “Rürup” pension plan would involve the same taxation principles for cases in which – analogously to the statutory

pension insurance scheme – a life annuity is to be provided, which may not begin before the recipient reaches the age of 60 and cannot be bequeathed, transferred, used as collateral, sold or capitalised.

- The tax imposed on the income share of private pension insurance contracts taxed upstream was lowered.
- In the area of company pension schemes, the flat-rate taxation option pursuant to section 40b of the Income Tax Act (*Einkommensteuergesetz*) was abolished. Instead, the upper limits for direct payments into a scheme that are tax-free and not subject to social security contributions were raised by €1,800 per year.
- A constraint was introduced for the tax advantage on life insurance contracts concluded from 2005 onwards. It was stipulated that, in future, half of the difference between the contributions paid and the amount paid out would be subject to taxation.
- Simplifications and the obligation to use unisex tariffs for “Riester” private pensions were implemented.

**Pension Insurance Sustainability Act
(*RV-Nachhaltigkeitsgesetz*) (21 July 2004)**

- A sustainability factor was integrated into the pension adjustment formula: if the ratio of (equivalent) pensioners to (equivalent) contributors were to rise, this would result in a lower pension increase. A safeguard clause was incorporated to prevent a cut in the pension payment amount owing to the moderating factors within the adjustment formula. A reduction is

possible only if there is also a fall in average wages and salaries.

- It was laid down that pension adjustments would be oriented more closely to growth in actual wages and salaries subject to compulsory contributions.
- The Act introduced a progressive increase up to the end of 2008 in the statutory retirement age from 60 to 63 years in the event of unemployment or following a period of phased retirement.
- Non-contributory pension points for periods spent in school or university education were almost totally abolished. Only a few exceptions were to remain: periods of vocational training, periods spent in education at technical colleges and periods spent participating in preparatory vocational activities.
- As it was no longer possible to identify a general net standard pension level owing to the gradual changeover to downstream taxation, the level safeguard targets were redefined. It was laid down that, in future, the guaranteed level before tax (standard pension in relation to average earnings, in each case after deduction of social security contributions but before income tax) should not fall below 46% up to or before 2020 and 43% up to or before 2030.

**Act on the Organisational Reform of the
Statutory Pension Insurance Scheme (*Gesetz
zur Organisationsreform in der gesetzlichen
Rentenversicherung*) (9 December 2004)**

- Under this Act, the workers’ pension insurance scheme and the salaried employees’ pension in-

insurance scheme were amalgamated into a general pension insurance scheme, the German Pension Insurance (“Deutsche Rentenversicherung”).

- The miners’ federal pension insurance scheme, the railway workers’ insurance institution and the seamen’s pension insurance scheme were amalgamated into the German Pension Insurance for Miners, Railway and Maritime Workers (“Deutsche Rentenversicherung Knappschaft-Bahn-See”).

Act to Adjust the Financing of Tooth Replacement (*Gesetz zur Anpassung der Finanzierung von Zahnersatz*) (15 December 2004)

It was laid down that, from 1 July 2005 onwards, members of statutory health insurance schemes would pay a special contribution of 0.9% of their income subject to compulsory contributions. The pensioners’ contribution rate for health insurance to be financed at par would be reduced in equal proportion.

Act Amending the Fourth and Sixth Books of the Social Security Code (*Gesetz zur Änderung des Vierten und Sechsten Buches Sozialgesetzbuch*) (3 August 2005)

This Act laid down that, in future, social security contributions, which are determined according to the pay received at the end of the month, would no longer be payable by the 15th day of the following month but, instead, no later than the third last working day of the month in question. The draft Act estimated that an additional 0.8 month’s worth of compulsory contributions would be received in the year 2006.

Act Amending the Second Book of the Social Security Code and Other Acts (*Gesetz zur Änderung des Zweiten Buches Sozialgesetzbuch und anderer Gesetze*) (24 March 2006)

The standard assessment base for pension contributions for recipients of unemployment benefit II was almost halved, falling from €400 to €205 per month.

Act on the Continued Validity of the Current Pension Levels as of 1 July 2006 (*Gesetz über die Weitergeltung der aktuellen Rentenwerte ab 1. Juli 2006*) (15 June 2006)

In order to rule out a potential pension cut, a waiver of the pension adjustment scheduled for 1 July 2006 was laid down by law.

Act Accompanying the 2006 Budget (*Haushaltsbegleitgesetz 2006*) (29 June 2006)

- Under this Act, the pension contribution rate for “mini-jobs” was raised from 12% to 15% on 1 July 2006.
- This was accompanied by an offsetting cut in the general Federal grant of €170 million in 2006 and €340 million in each of the subsequent years.

Act Adjusting the Retirement Age under the Statutory Pension Insurance Scheme (*RV-Altersgrenzenanpassungsgesetz*) (20 April 2007)

- This Act laid down a gradual increase in the statutory retirement age from 65 to 67 years from 2012 to 2029.

- An exception would apply to insured persons who had paid compulsory contributions for a particularly long period of time (at least 45 years). They would still be able to retire on a pension without deductions at the age of 65.
- The safeguard clause was modified to the extent that, from 2011 onwards, deferred pension cuts have to be offset against positive pension adjustments so as to be able to achieve long-term target contribution rates.

Act Promoting Additional Old-Age Provision and Amending the Third Book of the Social Security Code (*Gesetz zur Förderung der zusätzlichen Altersvorsorge und zur Änderung des Dritten Buches Sozialgesetzbuch*) (10 December 2007)

- This Act removed the time limit – originally up to the end of 2008 – until which direct payments made into company pension schemes would be exempt from social security contributions.
- The vesting age for an employer-financed company pension entitlement was lowered from 30 to 25 years.

Statistical Section

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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			
2006 June	9.1	9.0	8.4	8.4	9.2	11.5	8.0	2.70	2.99	4.1	
July	7.5	8.2	7.8	8.1	9.3	11.9	8.6	2.81	3.10	4.1	
Aug	7.3	8.4	8.2	8.1	9.2	12.0	8.4	2.97	3.23	4.0	
Sep	7.2	8.4	8.5	8.4	9.4	12.2	8.3	3.04	3.34	3.8	
Oct	6.3	8.2	8.5	8.8	9.1	12.0	8.4	3.28	3.50	3.9	
Nov	6.7	8.9	9.4	9.3	8.7	11.9	8.5	3.33	3.60	3.8	
Dec	7.5	9.3	9.9	9.8	8.2	11.5	8.5	3.50	3.68	3.9	
2007 Jan	6.9	9.1	10.1	10.0	8.1	11.3	8.6	3.56	3.75	4.1	
Feb	6.7	8.9	10.1	10.4	7.9	10.8	8.4	3.57	3.82	4.1	
Mar	7.0	9.5	11.0	10.4	7.8	10.9	9.2	3.69	3.89	4.0	
Apr	6.1	8.8	10.2	10.6	7.6	10.8	9.1	3.82	3.98	4.2	
May	5.9	9.3	10.6	10.6	8.4	11.1	8.7	3.79	4.07	4.3	
June	6.1	9.5	11.0	11.1	8.6	11.6	9.4	3.96	4.15	4.6	
July	7.0	10.5	11.7	11.4	8.7	11.6	9.2	4.06	4.22	4.6	
Aug	6.7	10.5	11.5	11.5	8.8	11.8	9.2	4.05	4.54	4.4	
Sep	6.1	10.2	11.3	11.7	8.8	11.7	9.0	4.03	4.74	4.3	
Oct	6.4	11.2	12.3	12.0	9.4	12.4	9.1	3.94	4.69	4.4	
Nov	6.3	11.0	12.4	12.0	9.2	12.2	8.5	4.02	4.64	4.2	
Dec	3.7	10.0	11.4	11.7	10.1	12.7	9.1	3.88	4.85	4.3	
2008 Jan	4.3	10.4	11.5	11.4	10.0	12.7	9.2	4.02	4.48	4.2	
Feb	3.7	10.7	11.3	...	9.8	12.5	8.1	4.03	4.36	4.1	
Mar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.09	4.60	4.1

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	Other investment	Reserve assets		Nominal	Real 4
	€ million							Euro/US-\$	Q1 1999 = 100	
2006 June	+ 5,508	+ 3,100	+ 5,952	- 13,913	+ 71,661	- 53,204	+ 1,408	1.2650	104.2	105.1
July	- 342	+ 3,104	+ 3,641	- 11,250	+ 4,706	+ 11,404	- 1,218	1.2684	104.5	105.4
Aug	- 2,921	- 2,276	- 3,090	- 4,824	- 20,642	+ 23,248	- 872	1.2811	104.6	105.4
Sep	+ 3,026	+ 5,580	+ 33,340	- 32,504	+ 50,394	+ 16,503	- 1,053	1.2727	104.4	105.2
Oct	+ 1,929	+ 5,156	+ 4,023	- 16,572	+ 41,893	- 21,444	+ 145	1.2611	103.9	104.8
Nov	+ 3,410	+ 7,467	- 10,678	- 13,401	+ 55,136	- 51,705	- 708	1.2881	104.5	105.4
Dec	+ 13,544	+ 3,624	- 22,903	- 20,944	+ 17,340	- 17,292	- 2,007	1.3213	105.6	106.3
2007 Jan	- 2,011	- 4,002	+ 47,226	- 11,493	+ 38,285	+ 23,281	- 2,846	1.2999	104.9	105.7
Feb	- 3,672	+ 2,455	+ 9,056	- 357	+ 16,080	- 6,103	- 563	1.3074	105.4	106.2
Mar	+ 9,430	+ 10,184	- 26,846	- 2,406	+ 72,988	- 99,415	+ 1,987	1.3242	106.1	106.8
Apr	- 2,508	+ 4,887	+ 51,755	- 5,085	- 2,975	+ 61,400	- 1,585	1.3516	107.2	107.8
May	- 13,176	+ 4,000	+ 7,030	- 25,856	+ 9,387	+ 24,317	- 817	1.3511	107.3	107.9
June	+ 13,734	+ 11,235	- 8,972	- 26,929	+ 64,248	- 44,335	- 1,956	1.3419	106.9	107.4
July	+ 6,299	+ 7,770	+ 48,035	- 109	+ 7,772	+ 43,416	- 3,044	1.3716	107.6	108.1
Aug	+ 1,094	+ 3,633	+ 66,467	+ 475	- 1,348	+ 66,212	+ 1,129	1.3622	107.1	107.7
Sep	+ 6,238	+ 5,668	- 16,996	- 41,238	+ 31,902	- 5,234	- 2,425	1.3896	108.2	108.9
Oct	+ 4,638	+ 6,945	- 49,138	+ 29,522	- 50,015	- 28,625	- 21	1.4227	109.4	110.1
Nov	+ 3,642	+ 5,056	- 1,642	+ 9,505	- 21,435	+ 10,083	+ 205	1.4684	111.0	111.7
Dec	+ 2,685	- 2,273	- 23,218	- 20,795	- 21,038	+ 13,882	+ 4,733	1.4570	111.2	111.7
2008 Jan	- 19,115	- 8,124	+ 29,053	- 32,236	+ 41,597	+ 26,443	- 6,752	1.4718	112.0	112.3
Feb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4748	111.8	112.0
Mar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5527	114.6	114.8

* Source: ECB. — 1 See also Tables XI.12 and 13, pp 75-76. — 2 Including financial derivatives. — 3 Vis-à-vis the currencies of The-EER-22 group. — 4 Based on consumer prices.

I. Key economic data for the euro area

3 General economic indicators

Period	Euro area	Belgium	Germany	Finland	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy
Real gross domestic product ^{1,8}								
2005	1.6	1.7	0.8	2.8	1.7	3.8	6.0	0.6
2006	2.8	2.8	2.9	4.9	2.0	4.2	5.7	1.8
2007	2.6	...	2.5	4.4	...	4.0	...	1.5
2006 Q3	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.8	2.0	4.3	8.0	1.3
Q4	3.2	2.7	3.7	4.2	2.1	4.3	4.5	2.7
2007 Q1	3.2	3.3	3.4	5.4	1.8	4.3	8.3	2.4
Q2	2.5	2.8	2.5	5.1	1.2	4.1	5.4	2.0
Q3	2.7	1.9	2.4	3.6	2.3	3.8	3.8	1.9
Q4	2.2	...	1.6	3.7	2.4	3.6	3.5	...
Industrial production ^{1,2}								
2005	1.3	- 0.3	3.3	0.3	0.3	- 0.9	3.0	- 0.8
2006	4.0	5.1	5.9	9.8	1.0	0.5	5.1	2.4
2007	3.4	2.5	9p 6.1	4.4	1.5	2.2	7.2	- 0.2
2006 Q3	4.1	4.2	6.5	11.8	0.7	0.0	6.3	1.3
Q4	4.0	4.6	6.1	5.4	0.7	0.6	1.5	3.7
2007 Q1	3.9	3.8	6.8	3.8	0.7	3.5	13.6	1.2
Q2	2.8	2.6	5.9	3.7	0.1	0.7	- 1.0	0.7
Q3	3.9	3.1	6.0	3.8	2.6	2.4	7.5	1.0
Q4	3.1	0.7	9p 5.8	6.0	2.5	2.2	9.9	- 3.4
Capacity utilisation in industry ³								
2005	81.2	79.4	82.9	84.9	83.2	72.1	74.2	76.4
2006	83.0	82.7	85.5	86.0	85.0	75.7	75.7	77.6
2007	84.2	83.2	87.5	87.3	86.6	76.9	76.6	78.2
2006 Q4	83.9	83.5	86.8	85.4	86.3	76.7	76.5	78.1
2007 Q1	84.2	83.4	87.6	89.3	86.0	76.9	76.8	78.2
Q2	84.6	83.2	88.2	86.9	86.2	76.9	77.1	78.9
Q3	84.1	82.8	87.1	86.7	86.4	76.7	75.9	78.2
Q4	84.0	83.4	87.0	86.3	87.6	77.1	76.4	77.4
2008 Q1	83.9	83.8	87.2	86.3	87.2	76.7	79.4	76.7
Unemployment rate ⁴								
2005	8.8	8.4	10.7	8.4	9.2	9.8	4.3	7.7
2006	8.2	8.2	9.8	7.7	9.2	8.9	4.4	6.8
2007	7.4	7.5	8.4	6.9	8.3	8.3	4.5	6.1
2007 Sep	7.3	7.1	8.2	6.8	8.1	8.2	4.5	6.1
Oct	7.3	7.1	8.1	6.7	8.0	7.9	4.3	6.1
Nov	7.2	7.1	8.0	6.6	7.9	7.9	4.4	6.1
Dec	7.2	7.0	7.8	6.5	7.9	7.9	4.6	6.1
2008 Jan	7.1	7.0	7.6	6.4	7.8	...	4.7	...
Feb	7.1	6.9	7.4	6.2	7.8	...	4.9	...
Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices ¹								
2005	2.2	2.5	p 1.9	0.8	1.9	3.5	2.2	2.2
2006	2.2	2.3	p 1.8	1.3	1.9	3.3	2.7	2.2
2007	5 2.1	1.8	p 2.3	1.6	1.6	3.0	2.9	2.0
2007 Oct	2.6	2.2	p 2.7	1.8	2.1	3.0	3.0	2.3
Nov	3.1	2.9	p 3.3	2.2	2.6	3.9	3.5	2.6
Dec	3.1	3.1	p 3.1	1.9	2.8	3.9	3.2	2.8
2008 Jan	6 3.2	3.5	p 2.9	3.5	3.2	3.9	3.1	3.1
Feb	3.3	3.6	p 3.0	3.3	3.2	4.5	3.5	3.1
Mar	p 3.6	4.4	p 3.3	3.6	3.5	4.4	3.7	3.6
General government financial balance ^{7,8}								
2004	- 2.8	0.0	- 3.8	2.3	- 3.6	- 7.3	1.3	- 3.5
2005	- 2.6	- 2.3	- 3.4	2.7	- 2.9	- 5.1	1.2	- 4.2
2006	- 1.6	0.4	- 1.6	3.8	- 2.5	- 2.5	2.9	- 4.4
General government debt ^{7,8}								
2004	69.5	94.2	65.6	44.1	64.9	98.6	29.5	103.8
2005	70.3	92.2	67.8	41.4	66.7	98.0	27.4	106.2
2006	68.6	88.2	67.6	39.2	64.2	95.3	25.1	106.8

Sources: National data, European Commission, Eurostat, European Central Bank. Latest data are partly based on press reports and are provisional. — **1** Annual percentage change; GDP of Greece, Portugal and the euro area calculated from seasonally adjusted data. — **2** Manufacturing, mining and

energy; adjusted for working-day variations. — **3** Manufacturing, in %; seasonally adjusted; data are collected in January, April, July and October. — **4** Standardised, as a percentage of the civilian labour force; seasonally adjusted. — **5** Including Slovenia from 2007 onwards. — **6** Including

I. Key economic data for the euro area

3 General economic indicators

Luxembourg	Malta	Netherlands	Austria	Portugal	Slovenia	Spain	Cyprus	Period
Real gross domestic product ^{1,8}								
5.0	3.4	1.5	2.0	0.9	4.1	3.6	4.0	2005
6.1	3.4	3.0	3.3	1.3	5.7	3.9	4.0	2006
...	3.8	3.5	3.4	1.9	6.1	3.8	...	2007
6.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	1.5	6.2	3.5	3.8	2006 Q3
5.7	3.4	2.7	3.4	1.6	6.3	4.1	3.9	Q4
6.0	3.9	2.5	3.6	2.0	7.2	4.3	4.5	2007 Q1
5.5	3.5	2.6	3.5	1.9	6.0	3.9	4.1	Q2
5.8	4.0	4.2	3.4	1.7	6.4	3.7	4.6	Q3
...	3.7	4.5	3.1	2.0	4.7	3.3	4.3	Q4
Industrial production ^{1,2}								
0.8	-	- 1.1	4.2	0.3	4.0	0.7	0.8	2005
2.4	-	1.2	7.3	2.7	6.6	3.9	0.7	2006
0.3	-	3.0	4.9	2.0	6.7	1.9	3.3	2007
- 0.3	-	0.2	7.8	3.5	7.9	4.2	1.5	2006 Q3
2.0	-	0.3	7.0	4.3	7.2	4.6	2.0	Q4
2.3	-	- 3.5	6.7	4.2	9.5	4.2	2.0	2007 Q1
2.1	-	0.4	5.6	1.6	7.9	2.5	2.9	Q2
- 2.8	-	5.6	4.5	1.6	6.3	1.1	3.8	Q3
- 0.7	-	9.8	3.2	0.4	3.5	- 0.2	4.3	Q4
Capacity utilisation in industry ³								
82.3	72.8	82.0	81.7	80.0	82.2	80.2	72.6	2005
85.2	81.6	82.0	83.4	78.4	83.9	80.5	69.9	2006
87.3	80.8	83.6	85.2	81.8	85.9	81.0	70.0	2007
87.2	82.0	83.0	84.3	77.4	84.1	80.6	66.8	2006 Q4
87.4	80.8	83.4	85.1	79.7	85.6	81.2	69.8	2007 Q1
88.8	87.4	83.3	85.5	81.7	86.2	81.3	69.8	Q2
86.5	78.7	83.8	85.2	84.3	85.9	81.4	69.2	Q3
86.5	76.3	83.8	84.8	81.3	86.0	80.0	71.3	Q4
86.0	79.5	83.5	83.6	78.1	84.8	81.1	72.5	2008 Q1
Unemployment rate ⁴								
4.5	7.3	4.7	5.2	7.6	6.5	9.2	5.2	2005
4.7	7.3	3.9	4.7	7.7	6.0	8.5	4.6	2006
4.7	6.4	3.2	4.4	8.0	4.8	8.3	3.9	2007
4.6	6.3	3.0	4.3	7.9	4.6	8.3	3.7	2007 Sep
4.7	6.3	2.9	4.3	7.7	4.6	8.5	3.8	Oct
4.7	6.1	2.9	4.3	7.6	4.5	8.6	3.8	Nov
4.6	5.8	2.8	4.2	7.6	4.5	8.7	3.8	Dec
4.6	5.8	2.8	4.1	7.5	4.5	8.8	3.7	2008 Jan
4.7	5.8	2.7	4.1	7.5	4.4	9.0	3.6	Feb
Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices ¹								
3.8	2.5	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.5	3.4	2.0	2005
3.0	2.6	1.7	1.7	3.0	2.5	3.6	2.2	2006
2.7	0.7	1.6	2.2	2.4	3.8	2.8	2.2	2007
3.6	1.6	1.6	2.9	2.5	5.1	3.6	2.7	2007 Oct
4.0	2.9	1.8	3.2	2.8	5.7	4.1	3.2	Nov
4.3	3.1	1.6	3.5	2.7	5.7	4.3	3.7	Dec
4.2	3.8	1.8	3.1	2.9	6.4	4.4	4.1	2008 Jan
4.2	4.0	2.0	3.1	2.9	6.4	4.4	4.7	Feb
4.4	4.3	p 1.9	p 3.5	3.1	6.6	4.6	4.4	Mar
General government financial balance ^{7,8}								
- 1.2	- 4.9	- 1.7	- 1.2	- 3.4	- 2.3	- 0.3	- 4.1	2004
- 0.1	- 3.1	- 0.3	- 1.6	- 6.1	- 1.5	1.0	- 2.4	2005
0.7	- 2.5	0.6	- 1.4	- 3.9	- 1.2	1.8	- 1.2	2006
General government debt ^{7,8}								
6.4	72.7	52.4	63.8	58.3	27.6	46.2	70.2	2004
6.2	70.8	52.3	63.4	63.7	27.4	43.0	69.1	2005
6.6	64.7	47.9	61.7	64.8	27.1	39.7	65.2	2006

Malta and Cyprus from January 2008 onwards. — ⁷ As a percentage of GDP; euro-area aggregate: European Central Bank (ESA 1995), member states: European Commission (Maastricht Treaty definition), Germany: Bundesbank calculations. (Maastricht Treaty definition). — ⁸ Euro area excluding Malta

and Cyprus. — ⁹ Provisional; adjusted in advance by the Federal Statistical Office by way of estimates to the results of the Quarterly Production Survey for the fourth quarter 2007.

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								
2006 July	69.4	89.8	13.5	- 20.4	- 16.6	3.9	83.5	79.7	47.5	9.2	1.2	16.3	20.9
Aug	- 14.1	12.7	- 5.3	- 26.8	- 21.2	- 19.0	1.7	20.6	5.3	2.4	1.5	5.5	- 4.1
Sep	126.9	134.5	21.8	- 7.6	- 13.7	17.2	120.5	103.3	28.2	4.3	1.4	14.4	8.3
Oct	81.4	84.5	30.5	- 3.1	- 5.8	26.7	119.0	92.2	52.2	15.8	2.1	29.0	5.4
Nov	110.7	105.9	11.6	4.8	6.5	68.3	143.8	75.5	27.3	10.6	2.6	23.0	- 8.9
Dec	- 8.0	44.8	2.5	- 52.8	- 58.6	81.3	51.6	- 29.7	50.3	24.1	2.1	18.6	5.5
2007 Jan	120.4	103.1	14.8	17.3	21.2	- 23.1	143.7	166.9	14.3	4.0	1.9	7.7	0.7
Feb	70.8	69.5	3.3	1.3	4.3	40.0	124.8	84.8	53.1	2.8	1.9	40.0	8.4
Mar	146.6	154.5	46.8	- 7.9	- 6.6	84.7	125.5	40.8	90.2	31.3	0.9	28.1	29.8
Apr	152.2	170.9	78.4	- 18.8	- 19.0	- 38.5	153.5	192.0	25.2	12.6	0.3	17.2	- 4.9
May	138.0	104.4	30.1	33.6	38.7	- 17.2	73.6	90.8	9.7	16.7	- 0.2	21.2	- 28.1
June	93.2	102.5	- 18.2	- 9.3	- 8.7	46.9	- 5.4	- 52.3	87.7	19.7	0.7	32.0	35.4
July	87.0	106.3	6.1	- 19.3	- 20.7	5.6	64.1	58.5	42.4	14.6	0.8	7.5	19.5
Aug	- 3.0	33.4	- 6.1	- 36.4	- 29.8	- 51.3	- 10.9	40.3	8.1	- 4.4	0.2	8.6	3.6
Sep	129.0	139.9	28.2	- 10.9	- 11.0	- 22.1	31.6	53.7	19.5	- 3.1	1.3	- 0.4	21.7
Oct	172.3	168.8	88.2	3.5	6.7	11.6	150.0	138.4	60.2	16.8	1.1	- 0.9	43.3
Nov	96.8	96.6	9.5	0.2	- 0.7	28.1	80.4	52.2	- 3.4	2.9	0.8	- 12.1	5.0
Dec	105.0	107.0	55.5	- 2.0	- 13.2	- 46.5	- 137.7	- 91.2	90.1	50.8	0.4	0.5	38.4
2008 Jan	126.1	109.4	17.7	16.7	13.1	- 21.0	239.2	260.2	18.7	- 2.9	- 1.8	9.8	10.0
Feb	53.4	60.7	- 0.9	- 7.3	0.4	- 3.9	86.9	90.8	- 3.0	- 7.8	- 1.1	3.3	2.6

(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								
2006 July	- 6.9	- 5.4	- 0.6	- 1.5	- 2.5	2.7	- 11.0	- 13.7	14.6	2.2	1.1	2.4	8.9
Aug	- 4.3	3.9	0.6	- 8.2	- 4.2	- 4.9	1.1	6.1	- 3.1	2.9	1.5	- 4.9	- 2.6
Sep	23.7	32.8	9.5	- 9.1	- 7.9	14.9	32.8	17.8	- 5.8	0.4	1.2	- 4.2	- 3.3
Oct	4.2	- 0.7	5.1	4.9	1.2	- 4.6	- 5.1	- 0.5	5.1	- 0.1	2.1	- 0.9	4.0
Nov	12.6	5.5	7.3	7.2	6.6	42.0	42.1	0.1	- 0.8	1.3	2.6	- 0.3	- 4.3
Dec	- 40.7	- 22.9	4.2	- 17.8	- 14.9	43.0	25.4	- 17.6	5.2	3.9	2.0	- 0.0	- 0.7
2007 Jan	36.3	25.6	12.0	10.7	12.2	- 11.2	17.8	29.0	18.7	- 0.2	1.8	5.8	11.3
Feb	- 7.0	0.8	- 7.1	- 7.8	- 3.4	5.7	26.9	21.2	5.7	0.8	2.0	- 0.6	3.5
Mar	10.4	14.4	6.4	- 4.0	2.2	14.9	20.6	5.7	- 5.3	- 0.8	1.5	- 4.5	- 1.4
Apr	32.6	33.4	35.6	- 0.9	- 2.8	- 12.4	25.2	37.5	8.8	2.8	0.2	3.6	2.2
May	- 13.9	- 16.0	- 15.2	2.1	5.0	- 2.5	10.9	13.4	- 2.3	- 0.0	- 0.2	6.6	- 8.6
June	- 27.5	- 11.9	- 24.8	- 15.6	- 10.1	58.7	24.1	- 34.6	9.6	2.1	0.6	- 3.8	10.7
July	7.2	7.3	5.8	- 0.1	- 5.4	17.5	13.2	- 4.3	9.8	1.4	0.6	- 0.7	8.5
Aug	- 3.9	13.9	- 3.8	- 17.8	- 11.9	- 10.1	5.6	15.7	- 10.7	- 0.0	0.2	- 9.0	- 1.8
Sep	10.3	19.7	5.7	- 9.4	- 3.2	24.7	48.7	24.0	- 0.3	3.6	0.6	- 3.0	- 1.4
Oct	5.7	8.9	2.5	- 3.2	- 1.9	12.0	4.1	- 7.9	4.2	- 2.8	1.1	5.9	0.0
Nov	- 1.9	4.5	1.4	- 6.4	- 5.2	17.3	28.1	10.7	- 15.0	- 0.7	1.0	- 12.0	- 3.2
Dec	5.8	11.7	- 0.9	- 5.9	- 4.4	21.0	- 0.9	- 21.9	- 2.1	5.1	1.0	- 10.0	1.8
2008 Jan	35.9	36.4	16.0	- 0.5	3.2	- 41.6	- 12.1	29.6	2.3	1.1	- 0.1	1.0	0.4
Feb	- 8.0	- 13.2	- 18.3	5.3	8.7	7.1	29.0	21.9	- 8.3	- 0.8	- 0.9	- 6.5	- 0.2

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

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

II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

(a) Euro area

IV De- posits of central gov- ernments	V Other factors			VI Money stock M3 (balance I plus II less III less IV less V)										Period
	Total 4	of which Intra- Eurosysteem liability/ claim related to banknote issue	Total	Money stock M2							Repo transac- tions	Money market fund shares (net) 2,7,8	Debt secur- ities with maturities of up to 2 years (incl money market paper) (net) 2,7	
				Total	Money stock M1			Deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years 5	Deposits at agreed notice of up to 3 months 5,6					
					Total	Currency in cir- culation	Overnight deposits 5							
- 13.1	25.2	-	13.6	- 4.3	- 25.6	9.0	- 34.6	24.4	- 3.1	5.3	12.0	0.6	2006 July	
- 9.5	- 43.2	-	14.3	- 21.2	- 56.6	- 3.7	- 52.9	35.4	0.1	14.5	2.7	18.3	Aug	
18.0	5.2	-	92.5	96.8	64.7	4.2	60.5	36.0	- 3.8	- 1.2	- 4.9	1.8	Sep	
- 9.8	38.4	-	27.3	12.1	- 17.9	3.9	- 21.8	37.0	- 7.1	- 2.5	2.2	15.5	Oct	
0.8	69.2	-	81.7	68.8	47.9	4.4	43.5	29.0	- 8.2	- 0.4	13.2	0.1	Nov	
- 36.5	- 108.0	-	167.5	201.5	139.8	20.7	119.2	47.7	13.9	- 12.8	- 21.6	0.4	Dec	
11.2	66.7	-	5.1	- 59.9	- 83.4	- 17.0	- 66.4	23.1	0.4	14.2	28.6	22.3	2007 Jan	
19.0	3.2	-	35.4	7.3	- 6.5	3.1	- 9.6	25.1	- 11.3	6.6	10.8	10.7	Feb	
- 5.4	- 15.5	-	162.0	125.3	62.1	9.7	52.4	65.4	- 2.2	13.2	14.5	8.9	Mar	
- 9.9	30.6	-	67.8	49.7	21.3	6.3	15.0	36.1	- 7.6	- 0.3	17.6	0.8	Apr	
25.9	5.9	-	79.4	48.0	20.8	2.8	17.9	31.0	- 3.7	3.5	16.0	11.8	May	
21.2	- 44.1	-	75.2	95.4	67.1	7.3	59.8	34.6	- 6.3	- 4.4	- 3.1	- 12.6	June	
- 41.5	37.4	-	54.4	37.8	- 13.6	8.0	- 21.6	61.6	- 10.2	4.9	14.4	- 2.7	July	
- 6.3	- 63.2	-	7.3	- 20.4	- 82.8	- 2.3	- 80.5	70.4	- 8.0	10.5	- 6.9	24.0	Aug	
22.3	- 37.5	-	102.7	105.6	77.6	- 0.1	77.8	34.4	- 6.4	- 0.5	- 24.5	22.1	Sep	
- 16.5	58.5	-	81.6	56.3	- 31.6	3.1	- 34.7	103.4	- 15.5	- 1.8	12.1	15.0	Oct	
15.5	15.9	-	96.9	61.9	40.9	5.1	35.8	27.2	- 6.3	8.4	11.7	15.0	Nov	
- 47.5	- 89.2	-	105.2	156.1	65.7	19.9	45.8	69.6	20.8	- 19.0	- 36.4	4.5	Dec	
13.9	39.9	-	32.7	- 26.9	- 61.3	- 16.6	- 44.7	34.2	0.2	24.2	43.6	- 8.1	2008 Jan	
17.1	17.0	-	18.4	28.6	- 43.0	5.3	- 48.3	74.4	- 2.8	7.3	12.2	- 29.7	Feb	

(b) German contribution

IV De- posits of central gov- ernments	V Other factors			VI Money stock M3 (balance I plus II less III less IV less V) 10										Period
	Total	of which Intra- Eurosysteem liability/ claim related to banknote issue 9,11	Currency in cir- culation	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		
				Total	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						
									Total					
1.0	- 3.3	0.6	2.6	- 16.5	- 9.8	4.6	- 4.0	- 5.6	- 0.7	-	1.0	2006 July		
3.0	- 16.6	2.7	1.0	7.5	- 6.8	9.8	- 4.5	4.8	- 0.2	-	4.4	Aug		
2.3	29.5	2.0	0.4	12.7	0.7	10.5	- 3.8	3.2	- 0.6	-	2.7	Sep		
- 2.8	6.1	0.6	1.3	- 8.8	- 6.8	8.6	- 4.8	- 6.0	0.0	-	0.1	Oct		
2.1	29.2	- 0.1	1.8	24.1	28.0	7.3	- 6.2	- 4.5	- 0.2	-	0.3	Nov		
- 2.9	- 11.7	- 2.0	5.4	11.8	4.3	15.7	3.1	- 10.5	- 0.2	-	0.6	Dec		
- 1.9	0.1	1.1	- 4.3	8.3	- 1.1	2.7	- 6.2	8.0	0.2	-	4.7	2007 Jan		
0.2	- 12.3	1.1	0.7	5.1	- 0.6	4.2	- 3.9	4.7	- 0.7	-	1.5	Feb		
- 0.3	15.9	1.0	2.5	15.0	3.8	8.1	- 3.3	0.1	1.2	-	5.0	Mar		
0.3	1.3	0.0	2.2	9.8	- 2.6	17.4	- 4.1	- 0.4	- 0.0	-	0.5	Apr		
5.2	- 29.5	2.9	- 0.0	10.2	8.3	6.4	- 4.2	- 1.5	0.3	-	0.9	May		
0.9	- 1.1	1.2	2.6	21.9	9.8	12.3	- 4.1	3.2	1.5	-	0.7	June		
- 7.3	18.7	0.5	2.3	3.5	2.7	9.3	- 5.8	- 7.0	- 0.4	-	4.7	July		
- 0.3	- 19.9	2.3	- 0.9	16.9	- 7.5	26.9	- 3.9	2.7	- 3.8	-	2.6	Aug		
- 1.3	8.3	1.8	- 0.5	28.2	13.0	16.2	- 3.6	7.9	- 3.7	-	1.6	Sep		
- 0.4	17.8	1.4	1.2	- 4.0	- 11.1	15.6	- 4.8	- 1.7	- 1.0	-	1.0	Oct		
5.7	- 22.6	1.1	1.5	47.3	30.9	10.7	- 4.1	5.1	- 0.0	-	4.6	Nov		
- 6.5	10.5	0.9	4.7	24.9	- 15.4	51.1	- 6.4	- 13.1	- 0.4	-	3.7	Dec		
- 0.1	- 21.3	0.7	- 4.1	13.4	2.6	- 5.1	- 4.8	15.4	- 0.0	-	5.2	2008 Jan		
- 1.3	- 7.3	2.1	1.5	16.0	- 4.2	19.7	- 2.1	3.9	0.5	-	1.7	Feb		

euro-area MFIs. — 9 Including national banknotes still in circulation. — 10 The German contributions to the Eurosysteem's monetary aggregates should on no account be interpreted as national monetary aggregates and are therefore not comparable with the erstwhile German money stocks M1,

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

II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

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

End of year/month	Assets										
	Total assets or liabilities	Lending to non-banks (non-MFIs) in the euro area								Claims on non- euro-area residents	Other assets
		Total	Enterprises and households				General government				
	Total		Loans	Debt securities 2	Shares and other equities	Total	Loans	Debt securities 3			
Euro area (€ billion) ¹											
2006 Jan	18,162.0	12,129.8	9,670.4	8,384.4	558.0	728.0	2,459.4	842.3	1,617.2	4,088.8	1,943.4
Feb	18,295.2	12,227.2	9,784.4	8,467.1	569.6	747.7	2,442.8	832.8	1,610.0	4,137.4	1,930.5
Mar	18,450.2	12,355.4	9,910.3	8,550.1	575.8	784.4	2,445.2	836.7	1,608.5	4,174.1	1,920.8
Apr	18,671.1	12,506.1	10,065.7	8,642.7	587.0	836.0	2,440.4	837.2	1,603.2	4,217.4	1,947.6
May	18,748.8	12,533.3	10,127.7	8,706.5	595.3	825.9	2,405.5	826.7	1,578.9	4,247.6	1,967.9
June	18,712.2	12,574.4	10,172.0	8,783.0	602.4	786.6	2,402.4	829.3	1,573.1	4,192.7	1,945.1
July	18,838.8	12,649.5	10,264.5	8,857.7	614.5	792.3	2,385.0	826.3	1,558.7	4,284.2	1,905.1
Aug	18,860.3	12,647.3	10,287.3	8,874.1	613.9	799.3	2,360.0	820.7	1,539.4	4,280.2	1,932.9
Sep	19,232.3	12,768.7	10,413.4	8,983.9	620.2	809.3	2,355.2	824.0	1,531.3	4,418.2	2,045.3
Oct	19,417.3	12,850.0	10,500.2	9,036.7	634.9	828.6	2,349.7	825.9	1,523.8	4,541.8	2,025.5
Nov	19,715.4	12,945.4	10,592.9	9,118.2	638.2	836.5	2,352.5	824.1	1,528.4	4,620.9	2,149.2
Dec	19,743.9	12,933.4	10,639.2	9,161.0	648.4	829.9	2,294.2	830.2	1,464.0	4,681.8	2,128.7
2007 Jan	20,097.5	13,086.1	10,769.6	9,276.4	646.8	846.3	2,316.5	826.1	1,490.5	4,851.0	2,160.3
Feb	20,284.2	13,153.7	10,834.7	9,337.6	660.6	836.5	2,319.0	823.0	1,496.0	4,941.4	2,189.0
Mar	20,649.7	13,296.0	10,987.2	9,441.6	687.9	857.6	2,308.8	821.1	1,487.7	5,044.2	2,309.5
Apr	20,920.0	13,441.3	11,153.1	9,527.0	709.0	917.1	2,288.3	821.2	1,467.1	5,160.0	2,318.7
May	21,218.9	13,585.9	11,264.6	9,600.5	736.1	928.0	2,321.3	816.2	1,505.1	5,256.3	2,376.7
June	21,413.8	13,668.1	11,357.2	9,713.2	763.7	880.3	2,310.9	816.0	1,494.9	5,242.5	2,503.2
July	21,462.6	13,747.8	11,455.8	9,810.4	779.5	865.9	2,292.0	817.4	1,474.6	5,284.8	2,430.0
Aug	21,453.9	13,744.1	11,487.2	9,849.5	783.5	854.2	2,256.9	810.9	1,446.0	5,277.6	2,432.2
Sep	21,691.8	13,859.5	11,614.4	9,949.2	807.3	857.8	2,245.1	810.8	1,434.4	5,247.2	2,585.1
Oct	22,241.4	14,219.4	11,823.2	10,028.0	880.4	914.8	2,396.2	961.8	1,434.4	5,365.6	2,656.3
Nov	22,440.7	14,309.0	11,910.9	10,110.7	894.7	905.5	2,398.1	962.6	1,435.5	5,391.3	2,740.4
Dec	22,300.0	14,407.7	12,014.5	10,154.7	953.9	906.0	2,393.2	973.9	1,419.3	5,248.4	2,643.9
2008 Jan	22,850.8	14,590.9	12,160.3	10,296.4	964.3	899.6	2,430.6	980.5	1,450.1	5,492.6	2,767.3
Feb	22,988.2	14,637.2	12,214.1	10,352.6	983.4	878.1	2,423.1	972.7	1,450.4	5,533.8	2,817.1
German contribution (€ billion)											
2006 Jan	4,754.2	3,463.2	2,717.0	2,321.5	88.4	307.1	746.2	445.9	300.3	1,120.2	170.8
Feb	4,765.6	3,463.1	2,729.4	2,329.2	91.1	309.1	733.7	436.5	297.2	1,134.2	168.3
Mar	4,791.8	3,478.9	2,743.5	2,334.6	93.4	315.5	735.4	436.5	298.9	1,145.0	167.9
Apr	4,843.7	3,522.5	2,787.6	2,348.9	94.5	344.2	734.8	437.6	297.2	1,146.9	174.3
May	4,843.9	3,518.0	2,777.3	2,346.0	95.5	335.8	740.7	430.1	310.6	1,145.4	180.5
June	4,844.8	3,486.3	2,760.6	2,347.5	103.3	309.8	725.7	426.5	299.2	1,183.7	174.8
July	4,829.6	3,481.0	2,755.7	2,342.0	103.9	309.7	725.3	428.3	297.0	1,174.3	174.3
Aug	4,821.6	3,477.1	2,759.4	2,344.8	103.6	310.9	717.7	424.2	293.5	1,172.0	172.5
Sep	4,884.7	3,497.1	2,788.4	2,367.7	108.4	312.3	708.7	420.2	288.5	1,209.8	177.8
Oct	4,886.3	3,500.9	2,787.3	2,361.5	112.9	313.0	713.6	423.2	290.4	1,204.4	181.0
Nov	4,933.0	3,510.9	2,790.3	2,357.2	117.9	315.2	720.6	423.7	296.9	1,234.4	187.7
Dec	4,922.2	3,466.6	2,764.1	2,327.2	120.7	316.2	702.4	420.8	281.6	1,258.1	197.5
2007 Jan	4,972.0	3,501.3	2,788.2	2,343.3	118.1	326.9	713.1	419.4	293.6	1,279.4	191.3
Feb	4,987.2	3,491.8	2,786.6	2,349.6	120.5	316.5	705.2	415.0	290.2	1,300.8	194.5
Mar	5,010.4	3,500.9	2,800.3	2,357.3	123.5	319.5	700.6	408.3	292.4	1,316.2	193.3
Apr	5,064.5	3,530.4	2,830.8	2,353.3	130.1	347.4	699.6	410.1	289.5	1,333.0	201.1
May	5,076.7	3,516.3	2,814.6	2,352.1	131.6	330.9	701.7	407.3	294.5	1,346.5	213.9
June	5,070.7	3,488.8	2,801.2	2,364.9	133.7	302.6	687.6	402.2	285.3	1,368.3	213.5
July	5,084.0	3,494.2	2,806.6	2,365.9	139.8	300.9	687.6	407.6	280.0	1,377.5	212.4
Aug	5,097.5	3,490.3	2,820.4	2,383.6	141.2	295.6	669.8	401.7	268.1	1,387.0	220.3
Sep	5,152.6	3,497.4	2,837.2	2,394.9	145.2	297.1	660.2	395.5	264.7	1,423.6	231.6
Oct	5,138.6	3,490.1	2,836.5	2,399.8	150.4	286.2	653.6	394.0	259.7	1,416.2	232.3
Nov	5,155.4	3,486.8	2,839.6	2,401.8	151.5	286.3	647.1	392.7	254.4	1,434.8	233.8
Dec	5,159.0	3,491.7	2,850.6	2,413.7	148.7	288.2	641.1	391.2	249.9	1,432.7	234.6
2008 Jan	5,167.5	3,535.3	2,894.6	2,438.5	145.8	310.3	640.7	387.4	253.3	1,407.0	225.2
Feb	5,186.2	3,525.6	2,879.8	2,442.3	144.4	293.2	645.8	383.9	261.9	1,427.6	233.0

* 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 Euro currency in circulation (see also footnote 8 on p 12*). Excluding MFIs' cash in hand (in euro). The German contribution includes the volume of euro banknotes put into circulation by the Bundesbank in accordance with

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			over 2 years			
					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											
520.8	7,190.8	6,760.8	6,827.5	2,745.9	974.5	91.0	1,504.2	1,424.0	87.9	2006 Jan	
524.8	7,224.4	6,773.0	6,850.7	2,734.7	990.4	94.7	1,517.3	1,425.4	88.2	Feb	
532.2	7,291.9	6,848.9	6,928.7	2,761.3	1,009.8	97.9	1,544.3	1,426.4	89.0	Mar	
540.3	7,378.4	6,941.9	7,018.3	2,802.8	1,044.5	99.7	1,558.1	1,423.9	89.4	Apr	
543.6	7,381.3	6,957.9	7,027.1	2,819.0	1,025.0	102.1	1,567.8	1,422.5	90.7	May	
553.7	7,494.2	7,031.0	7,094.4	2,860.6	1,038.9	104.5	1,579.1	1,419.3	91.9	June	
562.7	7,478.0	7,025.7	7,091.9	2,827.7	1,059.6	107.6	1,588.3	1,415.6	93.1	July	
559.0	7,454.2	7,008.1	7,080.5	2,780.8	1,090.6	109.5	1,590.7	1,414.2	94.6	Aug	
563.2	7,568.4	7,090.5	7,173.0	2,837.7	1,122.2	113.4	1,593.4	1,410.4	95.9	Sep	
567.1	7,582.0	7,114.2	7,192.2	2,809.6	1,152.3	119.4	1,609.2	1,403.7	98.0	Oct	
571.5	7,646.2	7,176.6	7,241.4	2,838.1	1,165.4	124.6	1,617.3	1,395.4	100.7	Nov	
592.2	7,816.5	7,375.3	7,445.8	2,961.1	1,209.4	123.8	1,640.9	1,407.8	102.7	Dec	
575.6	7,815.2	7,354.2	7,435.6	2,909.5	1,235.6	129.7	1,647.5	1,408.0	105.4	2007 Jan	
578.7	7,839.6	7,363.6	7,440.8	2,900.3	1,250.8	136.5	1,649.5	1,396.5	107.3	Feb	
588.4	7,980.2	7,496.8	7,589.8	2,956.5	1,304.1	146.2	1,680.7	1,394.0	108.2	Mar	
594.7	8,020.8	7,543.6	7,635.5	2,964.9	1,335.1	148.0	1,692.5	1,386.6	108.5	Apr	
597.6	8,113.2	7,601.9	7,690.7	2,979.7	1,357.0	152.6	1,709.6	1,383.5	108.3	May	
604.9	8,240.4	7,710.4	7,794.6	3,038.2	1,384.2	156.7	1,729.2	1,377.4	109.0	June	
612.9	8,239.2	7,735.2	7,827.7	3,006.6	1,437.5	162.8	1,743.3	1,367.8	109.8	July	
610.5	8,212.8	7,719.5	7,808.8	2,933.5	1,498.3	168.2	1,739.2	1,359.7	110.0	Aug	
610.4	8,330.3	7,802.9	7,895.5	3,003.1	1,524.3	169.8	1,733.6	1,353.4	111.2	Sep	
613.5	8,546.4	8,033.8	8,114.6	2,968.7	1,619.6	181.6	1,747.8	1,484.6	112.4	Oct	
618.6	8,616.0	8,092.9	8,158.6	2,998.5	1,625.4	193.5	1,749.2	1,478.6	113.4	Nov	
638.5	8,750.0	8,278.0	8,341.6	3,043.3	1,687.3	198.9	1,798.3	1,499.8	114.0	Dec	
623.1	8,809.9	8,307.1	8,389.9	3,020.6	1,745.0	205.4	1,797.5	1,506.2	115.2	2008 Jan	
628.4	8,836.2	8,322.7	8,394.7	2,970.7	1,811.9	205.7	1,788.1	1,503.7	114.4	Feb	
German contribution (€ billion)											
140.6	2,334.4	2,263.0	2,225.0	709.0	199.9	17.3	695.9	518.0	84.9	2006 Jan	
141.1	2,331.8	2,266.9	2,225.6	704.7	199.3	17.6	701.3	517.5	85.2	Feb	
143.5	2,341.2	2,273.7	2,232.7	714.4	197.9	17.8	701.1	515.5	86.0	Mar	
145.5	2,365.1	2,296.3	2,255.8	723.6	209.2	18.1	705.1	513.7	86.2	Apr	
146.8	2,370.8	2,302.7	2,252.2	725.2	204.7	18.5	706.4	510.2	87.3	May	
149.5	2,381.2	2,310.1	2,255.7	727.5	205.4	18.9	707.8	507.5	88.6	June	
152.1	2,376.3	2,306.2	2,251.2	718.5	209.9	19.4	710.2	503.6	89.7	July	
151.1	2,382.7	2,308.9	2,254.5	712.8	218.4	19.9	713.1	499.1	91.2	Aug	
151.5	2,392.8	2,315.6	2,261.1	714.0	227.0	20.5	711.9	495.3	92.4	Sep	
152.9	2,389.1	2,314.9	2,264.0	709.2	236.2	21.8	711.7	490.5	94.5	Oct	
154.7	2,423.5	2,346.4	2,286.5	733.7	235.9	22.6	712.8	484.4	97.1	Nov	
160.1	2,449.6	2,375.2	2,311.5	735.3	249.6	23.1	716.6	487.7	99.1	Dec	
155.7	2,445.2	2,372.5	2,313.6	737.8	252.4	24.2	716.6	481.6	100.9	2007 Jan	
156.4	2,447.5	2,373.6	2,314.3	735.9	255.1	25.4	717.3	477.6	102.9	Feb	
158.9	2,456.2	2,381.8	2,323.9	740.7	261.0	26.6	716.7	474.4	104.4	Mar	
161.1	2,470.3	2,398.3	2,336.5	737.5	276.8	27.7	719.5	470.3	104.6	Apr	
161.1	2,485.8	2,408.2	2,340.0	744.1	277.2	28.7	719.4	466.2	104.4	May	
163.7	2,507.3	2,427.9	2,359.0	755.7	284.4	30.2	721.5	462.2	105.0	June	
166.0	2,508.5	2,434.9	2,365.2	756.8	291.7	31.7	722.9	456.5	105.6	July	
165.1	2,524.3	2,451.3	2,377.6	751.4	311.8	32.7	723.2	452.7	105.8	Aug	
164.6	2,551.8	2,476.1	2,400.8	761.4	323.9	33.7	726.2	449.1	106.4	Sep	
165.8	2,549.0	2,474.8	2,400.1	748.5	340.1	36.2	723.3	444.4	107.5	Oct	
167.3	2,592.5	2,509.1	2,430.6	779.5	340.4	39.4	722.4	440.4	108.5	Nov	
172.0	2,634.0	2,554.6	2,473.5	763.6	384.6	42.7	726.2	446.8	109.5	Dec	
167.9	2,628.9	2,548.6	2,476.2	769.4	383.1	45.0	727.3	442.1	109.4	2008 Jan	
169.4	2,638.9	2,559.5	2,487.6	764.9	402.2	45.8	726.2	440.0	108.5	Feb	

the accounting regime chosen by the Eurosystem (see footnote 3 on banknote circulation in Table III.2). The volume of currency actually put into circulation by the Bundesbank can be calculated by adding to this total the

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

II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

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

Liabilities (cont'd)													
Deposits of non-banks (non-MFIs) in the euro area (cont'd)													
General government										Repo transactions with non-banks in the euro area		Debt securities	
End of year/month	Other general government								Total	of which Enterprises and households	Money market fund shares (net) ³	Total	of which denominated in euro
	Central governments	Total	Overnight	With agreed maturities of			At agreed notice of ²						
				up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years	up to 3 months	over 3 months					
Euro area (€ billion) ¹													
2006 Jan	191.6	171.7	101.4	44.3	1.1	20.9	3.6	0.4	237.0	233.7	608.4	2,337.1	1,772.6
Feb	199.6	174.1	103.1	45.1	1.1	20.8	3.6	0.4	235.0	231.4	610.2	2,380.6	1,799.4
Mar	193.1	170.1	94.8	49.3	1.2	20.9	3.6	0.4	235.9	231.6	603.1	2,402.7	1,827.1
Apr	182.6	177.5	99.6	51.8	1.2	21.0	3.4	0.4	249.7	246.0	613.1	2,411.4	1,836.6
May	167.2	187.0	104.2	56.1	1.3	21.4	3.5	0.4	258.2	253.7	621.6	2,437.0	1,852.7
June	207.4	192.4	106.7	59.0	1.3	21.5	3.4	0.4	245.1	241.4	616.5	2,455.3	1,864.0
July	194.3	191.8	106.2	59.3	1.2	21.4	3.2	0.4	250.5	246.7	627.4	2,469.7	1,872.3
Aug	184.8	188.8	101.6	60.9	1.3	21.4	3.2	0.4	264.9	260.7	639.7	2,489.8	1,887.7
Sep	202.9	192.6	104.0	61.8	1.6	21.6	3.2	0.4	263.8	259.7	645.6	2,509.2	1,896.2
Oct	193.1	196.7	108.8	61.2	1.7	21.6	3.0	0.4	261.3	255.8	644.7	2,554.3	1,930.0
Nov	193.9	210.9	116.3	67.1	1.7	22.6	2.9	0.4	260.8	256.8	636.9	2,569.7	1,949.2
Dec	158.0	212.8	114.5	70.4	2.1	22.6	2.7	0.4	248.0	244.8	614.7	2,587.8	1,958.4
2007 Jan	170.5	209.2	112.1	68.8	2.4	22.8	2.6	0.4	262.3	258.7	641.8	2,625.2	1,984.4
Feb	189.5	209.4	111.5	69.6	2.4	22.8	2.6	0.4	268.8	264.1	652.0	2,668.2	2,024.7
Mar	183.8	206.6	107.5	71.2	2.5	22.4	2.5	0.4	282.0	277.3	666.3	2,701.6	2,053.4
Apr	173.9	211.4	111.4	72.2	2.5	22.3	2.5	0.4	281.6	276.6	681.9	2,710.0	2,058.1
May	199.8	222.6	117.1	77.8	2.6	22.5	2.3	0.4	285.2	280.4	702.5	2,750.4	2,082.5
June	221.0	224.8	116.3	80.1	3.5	22.3	2.2	0.5	282.2	278.0	699.0	2,772.8	2,088.5
July	180.1	231.4	121.9	81.1	3.6	22.2	2.1	0.5	287.1	282.5	712.6	2,773.7	2,089.4
Aug	173.7	230.3	116.3	85.6	3.7	22.3	2.0	0.5	297.6	292.9	706.2	2,807.5	2,121.6
Sep	196.0	238.8	121.7	88.3	3.7	22.8	1.9	0.5	293.7	288.8	682.5	2,810.8	2,145.3
Oct	184.3	247.5	127.2	84.8	3.7	22.7	1.8	7.1	291.9	286.9	684.2	2,867.0	2,206.5
Nov	199.8	257.6	130.0	92.1	4.0	22.8	1.8	6.9	300.2	295.5	696.9	2,862.0	2,210.9
Dec	152.3	256.1	125.5	93.8	4.4	24.0	1.8	6.7	281.2	277.0	660.7	2,865.4	2,222.1
2008 Jan	168.8	251.3	123.2	89.6	3.9	24.1	1.8	8.7	305.6	301.8	737.3	2,851.5	2,207.3
Feb	185.9	255.6	122.5	94.4	4.0	24.6	1.7	8.3	312.8	308.4	750.4	2,816.2	2,184.9
German contribution (€ billion)													
2006 Jan	43.6	65.8	19.2	25.4	0.7	18.3	1.9	0.4	27.4	27.4	29.4	889.1	664.7
Feb	37.5	68.7	20.9	26.5	0.7	18.3	1.9	0.4	29.6	29.6	30.0	896.4	665.8
Mar	39.3	69.2	19.1	28.9	0.7	18.4	1.8	0.4	37.0	37.0	29.9	890.1	663.4
Apr	39.1	70.2	18.9	29.8	0.8	18.5	1.8	0.4	35.6	35.6	29.8	882.1	656.5
May	40.8	77.8	21.7	34.2	0.8	18.8	1.9	0.4	37.0	37.0	30.3	886.4	657.8
June	42.7	82.9	22.8	38.0	0.9	18.9	1.9	0.4	35.7	35.7	31.2	893.5	663.3
July	43.7	81.4	22.0	37.7	0.8	18.7	1.8	0.4	30.1	30.1	30.5	895.0	662.6
Aug	46.7	81.4	21.2	38.3	0.9	18.8	1.9	0.4	34.9	34.9	30.3	893.6	661.1
Sep	49.1	82.6	20.9	39.3	1.1	18.9	1.9	0.4	38.1	38.1	29.7	896.8	663.1
Oct	46.3	78.8	19.0	37.4	1.2	19.1	1.8	0.4	32.1	32.1	29.7	896.1	657.2
Nov	48.4	88.6	22.1	44.0	1.2	19.2	1.7	0.4	27.5	27.5	29.5	889.7	654.0
Dec	45.5	92.6	24.8	45.1	1.5	19.1	1.6	0.4	17.1	17.1	29.3	888.7	646.5
2007 Jan	43.7	88.0	21.3	43.7	1.8	19.1	1.6	0.4	25.0	25.0	29.5	903.2	655.3
Feb	43.8	89.4	22.4	43.9	1.9	19.2	1.6	0.4	29.7	29.7	28.3	901.1	655.8
Mar	43.4	88.9	21.3	44.8	1.9	18.9	1.6	0.4	29.8	29.8	29.5	899.9	659.5
Apr	43.6	90.1	22.1	45.3	1.8	18.9	1.5	0.4	29.4	29.4	28.5	898.9	663.0
May	48.9	97.0	23.9	50.3	1.9	19.0	1.4	0.4	28.0	28.0	28.8	907.9	667.6
June	49.7	98.5	22.1	52.9	2.8	18.9	1.3	0.5	32.7	32.7	30.3	902.7	658.2
July	43.0	100.4	23.6	53.3	2.9	18.9	1.2	0.5	25.7	25.7	29.9	906.0	665.5
Aug	42.6	104.1	21.6	59.0	2.9	18.9	1.2	0.5	28.4	28.4	26.0	900.4	662.5
Sep	41.3	109.7	24.1	61.8	2.9	19.3	1.1	0.5	36.3	36.3	22.4	889.3	655.7
Oct	40.9	108.1	25.7	58.7	2.9	19.3	1.1	0.4	34.6	34.6	21.4	891.6	658.3
Nov	46.7	115.2	25.4	65.9	3.1	19.3	1.0	0.4	39.7	39.7	21.4	881.2	655.5
Dec	40.1	120.3	26.1	69.1	3.5	20.3	1.0	0.4	26.6	26.6	21.1	866.9	646.7
2008 Jan	40.0	112.7	23.4	64.5	3.0	20.4	0.9	0.4	42.1	42.1	21.0	873.7	652.8
Feb	38.7	112.6	23.5	63.9	3.2	20.6	0.9	0.4	45.9	45.9	21.5	862.3	642.2

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

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

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issued (net) ³								Memo item					End of year/month
								Other liability items		Monetary aggregates ⁷ (From 2002, German contribution excludes currency in circulation)			
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	Euro area (€ billion) ¹		
up to 1 year ⁴	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years											
Euro area (€ billion) ¹													
109.5	33.9	2,193.7	3,646.9	1,225.6	- 4.1	2,399.5	-	3,443.1	6,122.5	7,111.3	5,032.7	215.9	2006 Jan
120.7	32.0	2,227.9	3,726.5	1,246.8	- 4.3	2,351.1	-	3,442.0	6,146.1	7,143.9	5,101.3	223.1	Feb
129.8	33.3	2,239.6	3,764.0	1,255.2	22.7	2,342.5	-	3,468.2	6,201.2	7,203.2	5,149.4	224.8	Mar
130.2	33.6	2,247.5	3,818.6	1,250.7	9.1	2,399.8	-	3,532.3	6,303.1	7,329.7	5,167.1	235.9	Apr
137.8	35.9	2,263.3	3,843.3	1,239.2	4.9	2,419.7	-	3,550.1	6,307.7	7,361.2	5,182.9	230.4	May
125.4	36.3	2,293.6	3,732.0	1,243.5	14.1	2,357.7	-	3,598.1	6,372.5	7,395.9	5,230.0	225.0	June
120.8	39.5	2,309.4	3,810.3	1,274.0	15.4	2,350.8	-	3,572.5	6,368.0	7,406.2	5,286.6	224.8	July
138.0	41.0	2,310.7	3,825.8	1,272.8	10.6	2,343.5	-	3,515.9	6,346.3	7,430.0	5,290.6	225.1	Aug
138.1	40.6	2,330.5	3,934.3	1,275.6	4.0	2,468.2	-	3,581.4	6,445.1	7,533.2	5,317.3	227.6	Sep
152.3	42.0	2,360.0	4,027.8	1,284.7	- 1.5	2,497.0	-	3,563.5	6,457.1	7,557.3	5,373.9	230.3	Oct
160.6	38.9	2,370.2	4,046.0	1,279.9	38.1	2,666.3	-	3,609.7	6,520.5	7,617.6	5,391.1	237.7	Nov
151.2	47.7	2,389.0	4,026.5	1,276.5	15.6	2,566.2	-	3,756.5	6,728.4	7,789.8	5,432.2	244.4	Dec
166.2	54.6	2,404.3	4,218.6	1,283.7	18.3	2,656.8	-	3,681.8	6,686.5	7,811.3	5,464.0	242.2	2007 Jan
173.5	58.4	2,436.4	4,270.8	1,296.1	35.8	2,674.1	-	3,674.0	6,690.6	7,843.3	5,512.4	241.7	Feb
179.9	60.1	2,461.7	4,295.3	1,341.8	18.7	2,775.4	-	3,735.3	6,814.2	8,002.5	5,615.3	241.2	Mar
174.7	67.2	2,468.1	4,451.6	1,344.0	- 2.4	2,837.7	-	3,755.4	6,860.3	8,065.6	5,635.9	242.4	Apr
180.4	74.2	2,495.7	4,562.2	1,316.4	13.1	2,878.4	-	3,776.9	6,910.0	8,152.3	5,653.0	239.9	May
167.6	74.9	2,530.3	4,502.8	1,346.8	- 4.0	2,968.8	-	3,845.1	7,005.7	8,229.4	5,738.1	242.4	June
154.8	85.1	2,533.8	4,542.4	1,366.2	7.7	2,920.8	-	3,830.8	7,041.7	8,281.2	5,775.8	245.4	July
174.1	86.5	2,546.9	4,586.1	1,368.3	- 19.4	2,884.3	-	3,748.3	7,021.9	8,286.3	5,787.0	244.2	Aug
193.1	89.0	2,528.6	4,574.1	1,395.1	- 28.6	3,023.4	-	3,823.1	7,120.3	8,378.7	5,791.8	243.7	Sep
212.1	86.5	2,568.4	4,682.7	1,461.1	- 16.7	3,111.3	-	3,790.1	7,206.1	8,480.9	5,919.5	120.6	Oct
222.0	91.1	2,548.9	4,695.1	1,458.5	- 7.5	3,200.9	-	3,830.0	7,264.8	8,575.1	5,899.7	122.3	Nov
221.7	96.0	2,547.7	4,595.2	1,493.3	- 30.1	3,045.6	-	3,896.0	7,421.0	8,680.7	5,984.0	127.8	Dec
200.6	97.7	2,553.2	4,668.0	1,521.3	- 25.8	3,159.8	-	3,847.2	7,437.6	8,778.8	6,020.1	118.9	2008 Jan
169.7	98.5	2,548.0	4,920.2	1,521.1	- 1.0	3,203.8	-	3,800.6	7,460.5	8,791.9	6,004.5	117.2	Feb
German contribution (€ billion)													
24.5	28.8	835.8	701.4	327.5	- 107.9	552.8	75.8	728.2	1,491.3	1,601.5	1,962.8	-	2006 Jan
23.5	27.7	845.2	720.2	332.3	- 126.0	551.4	77.8	725.6	1,489.2	1,600.0	1,982.6	-	Feb
23.8	29.2	837.2	729.6	336.7	- 134.5	561.8	78.2	733.4	1,496.1	1,616.0	1,979.6	-	Mar
22.8	29.5	829.7	723.3	340.8	- 104.1	571.1	78.7	742.5	1,515.9	1,633.7	1,980.6	-	Apr
23.0	31.5	831.9	729.4	336.0	- 122.8	576.7	79.5	746.9	1,517.1	1,639.0	1,980.8	-	May
20.8	33.4	839.4	712.3	336.5	- 114.0	568.3	80.6	750.3	1,522.8	1,643.8	1,991.6	-	June
18.9	34.3	841.9	698.3	348.5	- 118.1	569.0	81.2	740.4	1,513.6	1,627.3	2,009.4	-	July
20.8	36.8	836.0	703.2	344.1	- 137.3	570.2	83.9	734.1	1,512.5	1,635.3	2,003.5	-	Aug
20.5	38.8	837.5	723.6	336.2	- 121.3	588.9	85.9	735.0	1,520.1	1,647.1	1,997.3	-	Sep
19.5	40.0	836.7	723.2	340.0	- 118.7	594.8	86.5	728.2	1,517.1	1,638.3	2,002.4	-	Oct
21.3	37.9	830.6	714.5	337.0	- 95.7	607.0	86.3	755.7	1,545.7	1,661.8	1,997.0	-	Nov
20.3	38.2	830.2	697.1	336.0	- 106.4	610.9	84.3	760.0	1,568.7	1,673.6	2,001.5	-	Dec
20.6	42.7	839.9	729.6	348.1	- 119.2	610.7	85.5	759.1	1,564.5	1,682.2	2,025.1	-	2007 Jan
20.2	44.5	836.4	745.5	353.5	- 134.7	616.3	86.5	758.3	1,563.8	1,686.6	2,029.7	-	Feb
22.2	47.4	830.2	748.7	350.3	- 131.7	627.7	87.5	762.0	1,572.3	1,701.4	2,021.0	-	Mar
19.6	49.6	829.7	780.5	352.6	- 131.8	636.2	87.5	759.7	1,583.2	1,710.3	2,025.7	-	Apr
17.2	52.9	837.7	796.4	342.6	- 149.7	636.9	90.4	768.0	1,593.7	1,720.6	2,023.6	-	May
14.7	54.7	833.4	761.0	352.3	- 162.7	647.1	91.6	777.8	1,611.6	1,744.0	2,031.6	-	June
14.4	60.4	831.2	753.5	361.7	- 148.8	647.6	92.1	780.4	1,617.7	1,748.0	2,040.8	-	July
15.5	59.9	824.9	772.0	360.3	- 170.4	656.6	94.4	773.0	1,633.3	1,763.2	2,033.5	-	Aug
16.8	57.0	815.5	785.8	362.4	- 172.4	676.9	96.1	785.5	1,658.1	1,790.7	2,030.3	-	Sep
22.8	48.0	820.7	772.9	366.1	- 167.7	670.8	97.5	774.2	1,657.5	1,784.4	2,037.4	-	Oct
27.4	48.4	805.5	777.4	363.0	- 200.2	680.4	98.6	804.9	1,695.2	1,832.1	2,019.1	-	Nov
27.0	45.1	794.8	754.6	368.0	- 194.9	682.8	99.5	789.7	1,737.4	1,857.2	2,019.3	-	Dec
30.2	46.9	796.6	779.2	374.4	- 220.0	668.2	100.2	792.9	1,731.4	1,871.6	2,028.4	-	2008 Jan
27.1	48.2	787.0	795.2	376.4	- 228.9	674.8	102.4	788.4	1,744.4	1,887.1	2,019.2	-	Feb

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												
2005 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
Mar	324.7	299.3	104.7	0.1	–	0.2	0.1	550.8	53.3	– 34.0	158.3	709.2
Apr	327.9	290.1	113.7	0.1	0.7	0.3	–	556.4	51.6	– 35.2	159.5	716.2
May	337.0	291.3	120.0	0.2	–	0.2	0.4	569.1	51.1	– 33.5	161.2	730.5
June	336.9	287.0	120.0	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	572.0	45.5	– 37.0	163.3	735.4
July	334.3	316.5	120.0	0.2	–	0.6	0.3	578.8	67.0	– 42.1	166.3	745.7
Aug	327.6	329.7	120.0	0.2	–	0.1	0.6	588.2	73.0	– 51.5	167.1	755.4
Sep	327.3	314.0	120.0	0.1	–	0.1	0.4	588.7	61.4	– 55.6	166.4	755.2
Oct	326.7	308.7	120.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	–	588.5	59.1	– 59.1	167.0	755.7
Nov	327.4	311.9	120.0	0.1	–	0.1	–	592.8	60.2	– 60.6	167.0	759.8
Dec	327.0	313.1	120.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	598.6	54.9	– 66.4	173.2	771.8
2007 Jan	325.8	322.3	120.0	0.1	–	0.2	1.0	619.5	45.0	– 72.7	175.3	794.9
Feb	322.1	300.5	124.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	604.6	47.9	– 83.1	176.5	781.2
Mar	321.6	288.7	134.6	0.0	–	0.5	0.8	606.2	47.1	– 90.0	180.6	787.2
Apr	323.6	281.7	145.7	0.5	–	0.3	0.9	614.8	48.2	– 95.2	182.6	797.7
May	326.1	281.6	150.0	0.3	–	0.5	0.1	620.0	51.3	– 97.2	183.2	803.8
June	326.4	284.9	150.0	0.3	–	0.2	0.2	625.2	49.1	– 99.4	186.2	811.7
July	323.0	295.4	150.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	–	631.3	53.9	– 106.4	189.6	821.2
Aug	316.7	301.7	150.0	0.1	–	0.4	–	639.7	52.3	– 115.8	192.0	832.1
Sep	317.3	268.7	171.7	0.2	10.7	0.4	1.7	639.2	52.3	– 117.8	192.7	832.4
Oct	321.9	194.3	262.3	0.3	–	1.6	0.9	637.3	63.7	– 118.0	193.4	832.3
Nov	327.6	180.2	265.0	0.1	–	0.6	5.1	640.1	55.9	– 123.3	194.4	835.1
Dec	327.5	173.0	278.6	0.3	–	0.4	2.2	644.6	61.9	– 126.6	196.8	841.9
2008 Jan	343.8	255.7	268.8	0.3	–	1.1	68.4	668.2	46.4	– 116.4	200.9	870.2
Feb	353.6	173.8	268.5	0.2	–	0.4	0.6	651.7	51.7	– 110.7	202.4	854.5
Mar	343.3	181.3	268.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	–	653.2	59.7	– 125.0	205.3	858.7
Deutsche Bundesbank												
2005 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
Mar	81.0	145.8	68.3	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	150.7	0.1	104.7	39.6	190.4
Apr	82.5	137.8	74.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	–	151.5	0.0	103.6	39.7	191.3
May	85.2	152.2	76.3	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	154.8	0.0	118.5	40.2	195.0
June	84.9	153.9	73.7	0.1	–	0.1	0.0	156.2	0.1	115.5	40.6	197.0
July	84.0	162.4	71.6	0.1	–	0.4	0.1	157.9	0.1	118.6	41.0	199.3
Aug	82.3	171.6	72.1	0.1	–	0.0	0.5	160.1	0.1	124.3	41.2	201.3
Sep	82.3	156.8	73.4	0.1	–	0.0	0.2	160.9	0.0	110.2	41.2	202.2
Oct	82.6	155.6	76.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	–	160.5	0.1	113.7	40.9	201.5
Nov	82.8	162.6	78.9	0.1	–	0.0	–	161.1	0.1	122.4	40.8	202.0
Dec	82.7	155.3	78.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	–	162.4	0.1	112.6	41.4	203.8
2007 Jan	82.5	165.0	81.0	0.0	–	0.0	–	167.8	0.1	119.4	41.4	209.2
Feb	82.2	153.7	86.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	164.8	0.1	115.7	41.9	206.7
Mar	82.0	135.0	95.7	0.0	–	0.2	–	165.3	0.1	104.5	42.8	208.2
Apr	82.7	128.2	103.9	0.1	–	0.1	0.2	167.1	0.1	104.2	43.2	210.4
May	83.4	130.6	107.1	0.2	–	0.1	0.0	168.3	0.1	109.2	43.5	212.0
June	83.6	124.0	108.7	0.1	–	0.0	0.0	170.6	0.1	101.4	44.1	214.8
July	82.7	125.1	108.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	–	171.8	0.1	99.7	45.0	216.8
Aug	81.1	135.4	104.9	0.1	–	0.0	–	173.9	0.1	102.6	44.9	218.8
Sep	81.1	125.0	114.2	0.2	4.1	0.3	0.6	174.1	0.1	104.4	45.2	219.6
Oct	82.4	93.2	142.9	0.2	–	0.9	0.2	173.5	0.1	98.8	45.2	219.6
Nov	84.6	78.3	139.0	0.0	–	0.4	1.5	174.1	0.0	80.0	45.9	220.5
Dec	84.6	73.2	133.6	0.3	–	0.3	0.7	175.2	0.1	68.7	46.7	222.1
2008 Jan	91.5	102.1	134.6	0.1	–	0.6	26.4	180.6	0.1	73.7	46.9	228.1
Feb	96.0	60.8	130.6	0.0	–	0.2	0.1	176.2	0.0	63.3	47.7	224.1
Mar	90.8	59.8	122.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	–	177.5	0.1	46.9	48.6	226.3

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												
+ 3.1	- 14.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	- 15.2	+ 1.6	+ 1.2	+ 1.3	2005 Oct
+ 7.2	+ 4.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	-	+ 0.0	- 0.2	+ 4.0	+ 2.5	+ 6.7	- 1.2	+ 2.9	Nov
- 1.9	+ 7.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1	-	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 4.2	+ 0.6	- 1.7	+ 2.8	+ 6.9	Dec
+ 4.4	+ 15.1	- 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.3	+ 19.4	- 6.8	+ 6.1	+ 1.1	+ 20.4	2006 Jan
+ 7.6	- 6.4	+ 6.6	- 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	-	- 10.8	+ 12.4	+ 4.8	+ 1.3	- 9.4	Feb
- 0.5	- 10.7	+ 8.5	+ 0.1	- 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.4	- 3.3	- 5.3	+ 2.9	+ 5.3	Mar
+ 3.2	- 9.2	+ 9.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 5.6	- 1.7	- 1.2	+ 1.2	+ 7.0	Apr
+ 9.1	+ 1.2	+ 6.3	+ 0.1	- 0.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 12.7	- 0.5	+ 1.7	+ 1.7	+ 14.3	May
- 0.1	- 4.3	+ 0.0	- 0.1	-	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 2.9	- 5.6	- 3.5	+ 2.1	+ 4.9	June
- 2.6	+ 29.5	- 0.0	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	+ 6.8	+ 21.5	- 5.1	+ 3.0	+ 10.3	July
- 6.7	+ 13.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	-	- 0.5	+ 0.3	+ 9.4	+ 6.0	- 9.4	+ 0.8	+ 9.7	Aug
- 0.3	- 15.7	+ 0.0	- 0.1	-	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 11.6	- 4.1	- 0.7	- 0.2	Sep
- 0.6	- 5.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	- 0.4	- 0.2	- 2.3	- 3.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.5	Oct
+ 0.7	+ 3.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.3	- 0.1	-	+ 4.3	+ 1.1	- 1.5	+ 0.0	+ 4.1	Nov
- 0.4	+ 1.2	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.0	-	+ 5.8	- 5.3	- 5.8	+ 6.2	+ 12.0	Dec
- 1.2	+ 9.2	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	+ 20.9	- 9.9	- 6.3	+ 2.1	+ 23.1	2007 Jan
- 3.7	- 21.8	+ 4.6	- 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.5	- 14.9	+ 2.9	- 10.4	+ 1.2	- 13.7	Feb
- 0.5	- 11.8	+ 10.0	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.4	- 0.7	+ 1.6	- 0.8	- 6.9	+ 4.1	+ 6.0	Mar
+ 2.0	- 7.0	+ 11.1	+ 0.5	-	- 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 8.6	+ 1.1	- 5.2	+ 2.0	+ 10.5	Apr
+ 2.5	- 0.1	+ 4.3	- 0.2	-	+ 0.2	- 0.8	+ 5.2	+ 3.1	- 2.0	+ 0.6	+ 6.1	May
+ 0.3	+ 3.3	+ 0.0	- 0.0	-	- 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 5.2	- 2.2	- 2.2	+ 3.0	+ 7.9	June
- 3.4	+ 10.5	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2	+ 6.1	+ 4.8	- 7.0	+ 3.4	+ 9.5	July
- 6.3	+ 6.3	+ 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1	-	+ 8.4	- 1.6	- 9.4	+ 2.4	+ 10.9	Aug
+ 0.6	- 33.0	+ 21.7	+ 0.0	+ 10.7	+ 0.0	+ 1.7	- 0.5	- 0.0	- 2.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.3	Sep
+ 4.6	- 74.4	+ 90.6	+ 0.1	- 10.7	+ 1.2	- 0.8	- 1.9	+ 11.4	- 0.2	+ 0.7	- 0.1	Oct
+ 5.7	- 14.1	+ 2.7	- 0.2	-	- 1.0	+ 4.2	+ 2.8	- 7.8	- 5.3	+ 1.0	+ 2.8	Nov
- 0.1	- 7.2	+ 13.6	+ 0.2	-	- 0.2	+ 2.9	+ 4.5	+ 6.0	- 3.3	+ 2.4	+ 6.8	Dec
+ 16.3	+ 82.7	- 9.8	- 0.0	-	+ 0.7	+ 66.2	+ 23.6	- 15.5	+ 10.2	+ 4.1	+ 28.3	2008 Jan
+ 9.8	- 81.9	- 0.3	- 0.1	-	- 0.7	- 67.8	- 16.5	+ 5.3	+ 5.7	+ 1.5	- 15.7	Feb
- 10.3	+ 7.5	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.6	+ 1.5	+ 8.0	- 14.3	+ 2.9	+ 4.2	Mar
Deutsche Bundesbank												
+ 1.1	+ 1.0	+ 2.5	+ 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 4.4	- 0.0	- 0.1	2005 Oct
+ 2.1	- 4.4	- 0.5	+ 0.0	-	+ 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.3	- 0.0	- 2.7	- 0.2	+ 0.1	Nov
- 0.0	- 4.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	-	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.5	+ 0.0	- 6.6	+ 0.5	+ 2.1	Dec
+ 1.9	+ 13.2	+ 1.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 5.0	- 0.0	+ 11.9	- 0.1	+ 4.9	2006 Jan
+ 2.5	+ 4.0	+ 5.9	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	-	- 2.3	+ 0.0	+ 14.2	+ 0.3	- 1.9	Feb
- 0.6	- 12.3	+ 6.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.0	- 7.4	+ 0.0	+ 1.1	Mar
+ 1.5	- 8.0	+ 6.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.8	- 0.0	- 1.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.9	Apr
+ 2.7	+ 14.4	+ 2.0	- 0.0	- 0.2	- 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 3.3	+ 0.0	+ 14.9	+ 0.5	+ 3.7	May
- 0.2	+ 1.7	- 2.6	- 0.0	-	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 1.5	+ 0.0	- 3.0	+ 0.5	+ 2.0	June
- 0.9	+ 8.4	- 2.1	- 0.0	-	+ 0.3	+ 0.0	+ 1.7	+ 0.0	+ 3.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.4	July
- 1.7	+ 9.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	-	- 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 2.2	- 0.0	+ 5.7	+ 0.1	+ 2.0	Aug
+ 0.0	- 14.8	+ 1.3	- 0.1	-	- 0.0	- 0.3	+ 0.8	- 0.0	- 14.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	Sep
+ 0.3	- 1.2	+ 3.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.5	+ 0.0	+ 3.5	- 0.4	- 0.7	Oct
+ 0.2	+ 7.0	+ 2.1	+ 0.0	- 0.2	- 0.1	-	+ 0.7	+ 0.0	+ 8.7	- 0.1	+ 0.5	Nov
- 0.1	- 7.3	- 0.5	- 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.0	-	+ 1.3	- 0.0	- 9.7	+ 0.5	+ 1.9	Dec
- 0.2	+ 9.8	+ 2.7	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0	-	+ 5.3	+ 0.0	+ 6.8	+ 0.0	+ 5.3	2007 Jan
- 0.4	- 11.4	+ 5.5	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	-	- 2.9	- 0.0	- 3.7	+ 0.5	- 2.4	Feb
- 0.1	- 18.7	+ 9.1	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.5	+ 0.0	- 11.2	+ 0.9	+ 1.5	Mar
+ 0.7	- 6.8	+ 8.2	+ 0.0	-	- 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.8	- 0.0	- 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 2.2	Apr
+ 0.7	+ 2.4	+ 3.2	+ 0.1	-	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 1.2	- 0.0	+ 5.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.6	May
+ 0.1	- 6.6	+ 1.6	- 0.1	-	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 2.3	+ 0.0	- 7.8	+ 0.6	+ 2.8	June
- 0.8	+ 1.1	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 1.1	+ 0.0	- 1.7	+ 0.9	+ 2.0	July
- 1.6	+ 10.3	- 3.9	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.0	-	+ 2.1	- 0.0	+ 2.9	- 0.1	+ 2.0	Aug
+ 0.1	- 10.4	+ 9.3	+ 0.1	+ 4.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.2	- 0.0	+ 1.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.7	Sep
+ 1.3	- 31.9	+ 28.7	+ 0.1	- 4.1	+ 0.6	- 0.4	- 0.6	- 0.0	- 5.6	- 0.0	+ 0.1	Oct
+ 2.2	- 14.9	- 3.8	- 0.2	-	- 0.5	+ 1.2	+ 0.6	- 0.0	- 18.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.9	Nov
- 0.0	- 5.2	+ 5.5	+ 0.2	-	- 0.1	- 0.8	+ 1.0	+ 0.0	- 11.3	+ 0.8	+ 1.6	Dec
+ 6.9	+ 28.9	+ 1.0	- 0.1	-	+ 0.4	+ 25.6	+ 5.4	+ 0.0	+ 5.1	+ 0.2	+ 6.0	2008 Jan
+ 4.5	- 41.3	- 4.0	- 0.1	-	- 0.4	- 26.3	- 4.4	- 0.0	- 10.5	+ 0.8	- 4.0	Feb
- 5.2	- 1.0	- 8.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 1.3	+ 0.0	- 16.3	+ 0.9	+ 2.2	Mar

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									
2007 Aug 3	1,195.1	172.1	146.1	9.7	136.5	22.5	16.5	16.5	—
10	1,253.1	172.1	145.2	9.7	135.4	23.7	17.2	17.2	—
17	1,207.7	172.0	144.5	9.7	134.8	24.5	17.4	17.4	—
24	1,216.9	172.0	143.5	9.7	133.8	24.9	18.1	18.1	—
31	1,157.5	172.0	144.2	9.7	134.5	26.4	17.5	17.5	—
Sep 7	1,207.4	171.9	144.7	9.7	135.1	25.2	15.9	15.9	—
14	1,299.3	171.9	145.4	9.7	135.7	23.9	16.3	16.3	—
21	1,189.6	171.9	147.0	9.6	137.4	23.2	14.8	14.8	—
28	3 1,250.4	3 186.2	3 142.0	9.4	3 132.6	3 23.9	16.1	16.1	—
Oct 5	1,228.4	186.1	141.9	9.4	132.6	25.0	15.4	15.4	—
12	1,289.1	186.0	143.4	9.4	134.0	23.4	16.2	16.2	—
19	1,249.3	185.8	146.6	9.3	137.3	20.5	17.0	17.0	—
26	1,263.5	185.7	142.2	9.3	132.9	23.8	18.1	18.1	—
Nov 2	1,256.3	185.5	144.4	9.3	135.1	22.8	18.0	18.0	—
9	1,248.5	185.5	143.0	9.3	133.7	23.4	17.7	17.7	—
16	1,271.8	185.4	141.5	9.3	132.3	23.2	15.7	15.7	—
23	1,285.5	185.4	141.9	9.2	132.7	24.2	15.8	15.8	—
30	1,297.3	185.4	142.2	9.2	132.9	25.2	14.5	14.5	—
2007 Dec 7	1,293.0	185.3	144.8	9.2	135.6	22.6	15.0	15.0	—
14	1,338.4	185.3	142.7	9.2	133.5	25.1	14.0	14.0	—
21	1,473.0	184.5	137.6	9.2	128.3	35.7	13.6	13.6	—
28	1,500.8	184.5	138.0	9.3	128.8	43.2	13.6	13.6	—
2008 Jan 4	3 1,285.8	3 201.7	3 138.0	9.1	3 128.8	3 41.7	14.7	14.7	—
11	1,311.1	201.7	140.6	9.1	131.5	38.7	14.5	14.5	—
18	1,350.8	201.7	141.0	9.1	131.8	36.9	14.7	14.7	—
25	1,337.5	201.6	140.0	9.1	130.9	36.4	16.2	16.2	—
Feb 1	1,330.9	201.5	143.0	9.1	133.9	34.5	14.5	14.5	—
8	1,328.3	201.4	140.8	9.1	131.7	37.0	15.0	15.0	—
15	1,348.1	201.4	140.7	9.1	131.6	30.3	14.6	14.6	—
22	1,338.9	201.3	139.3	9.1	130.2	30.7	14.3	14.3	—
29	1,338.8	201.3	137.9	9.1	128.8	24.7	14.6	14.6	—
Mar 7	1,332.9	201.2	136.4	9.0	127.3	26.7	15.2	15.2	—
14	1,367.1	201.2	139.1	9.0	130.2	24.4	14.8	14.8	—
20	1,378.7	201.1	139.4	9.0	130.4	25.3	14.8	14.8	—
28	1,393.3	201.1	140.9	9.0	131.8	34.6	14.9	14.9	—
Apr 4	3 1,371.4	3 209.7	3 136.7	8.7	3 128.0	3 31.7	14.8	14.8	—
Deutsche Bundesbank									
2006 May	357.5	53.1	35.6	3.4	32.1	—	0.3	0.3	—
June	3 359.1	3 52.0	3 33.9	3.6	3 30.3	—	0.3	0.3	—
July	364.4	52.0	34.3	3.5	30.8	—	0.3	0.3	—
Aug	358.2	52.0	33.6	3.5	30.0	—	0.3	0.3	—
Sep	3 362.4	3 52.3	3 33.6	3.4	3 30.1	—	0.3	0.3	—
Oct	366.4	52.3	33.2	3.1	30.1	—	0.3	0.3	—
Nov	359.2	52.3	33.3	3.1	30.1	—	0.3	0.3	—
Dec	373.7	3 53.1	3 31.7	3.0	3 28.6	—	0.3	0.3	—
2007 Jan	357.9	53.1	32.1	3.0	29.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	—
Feb	365.5	53.1	31.5	2.7	28.8	—	0.3	0.3	—
Mar	3 371.4	3 54.8	3 31.3	2.6	3 28.7	—	0.3	0.3	—
Apr	370.9	54.8	32.5	2.6	29.9	—	0.3	0.3	—
May	377.2	54.8	33.2	2.7	30.5	—	0.3	0.3	—
June	3 373.5	3 52.8	3 32.0	2.7	3 29.4	—	0.3	0.3	—
July	382.1	52.8	31.9	2.6	29.3	—	0.3	0.3	—
Aug	369.6	52.8	31.9	2.6	29.3	—	0.3	0.3	—
Sep	3 394.0	3 57.2	3 31.4	2.5	3 28.9	—	0.3	0.3	—
Oct	394.6	57.2	31.1	2.5	28.6	—	0.3	0.3	—
Nov	410.3	57.2	30.8	2.5	28.3	—	0.3	0.3	—
Dec	3 483.7	3 62.4	3 30.1	2.4	3 27.7	7.1	0.3	0.3	—
2008 Jan	415.5	62.4	30.4	2.4	28.0	6.9	0.3	0.3	—
Feb	432.2	62.4	30.8	2.4	28.4	—	0.3	0.3	—
Mar	3 453.4	3 65.1	3 30.0	2.3	3 27.6	4.5	0.3	0.3	—

* The consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem comprises the financial statement of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the financial

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

III Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem

Lending to euro-area credit institutions related to monetary policy operations denominated in euro							Other claims on euro-area credit institutions denomi- nated in euro	Securities of euro-area residents denominated in euro	General government debt denominated in euro	Other assets	On reporting date/ End of month 1	
Total	Main refinancing operations	Longer-term refinancing operations	Fine-tuning reverse operations	Structural reverse operations	Marginal lending facility	Credits related to margin calls						
Eurosystem ²												
448.0	298.0	150.0	-	-	-	0.0	14.1	93.1	37.1	245.4	2007 Aug 3	
503.6	292.5	150.0	61.1	-	-	-	13.0	94.2	37.1	247.1	10	
460.0	310.0	150.0	-	-	-	0.0	12.8	91.6	37.1	247.6	17	
465.2	275.0	190.0	-	-	-	0.2	-	92.3	37.1	250.9	24	
400.1	210.0	190.0	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	93.3	37.1	255.2	31	
446.3	256.0	190.0	-	-	-	0.3	0.0	94.9	37.1	260.3	Sep 7	
534.0	269.0	265.0	-	-	-	0.0	11.3	94.7	37.1	264.7	14	
420.6	155.0	265.0	-	-	-	0.6	0.0	94.5	37.1	267.6	21	
455.2	190.0	265.0	-	-	-	0.2	0.0	95.4	37.1 ³	281.2	28	
428.0	163.0	265.0	-	-	-	0.0	13.9	97.3	37.1	283.7	Oct 5	
483.0	218.0	265.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	96.6	37.1	288.3	12	
436.0	171.0	265.0	-	-	-	-	15.2	95.8	37.1	295.2	19	
447.0	182.0	265.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	95.8	37.1	298.3	26	
435.0	170.0	265.0	-	-	-	0.0	17.5	95.7	37.1	300.2	Nov 2	
425.0	160.0	265.0	-	-	-	0.0	17.8	96.5	37.1	302.5	9	
447.9	182.0	265.0	-	-	-	0.9	0.0	95.1	37.1	305.8	16	
454.3	169.0	285.0	-	-	-	0.3	0.0	95.3	37.1	311.3	23	
463.1	178.0	285.0	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	95.9	37.1	313.1	30	
448.8	163.0	285.0	-	-	-	0.8	0.0	97.2	37.1	319.6	2007 Dec 7	
488.7	218.5	270.0	-	-	-	0.2	0.0	98.4	37.1	323.8	14	
617.1	348.6	268.5	-	-	-	0.0	23.8	97.2	37.1	326.3	21	
637.1	368.6	268.5	-	-	-	0.0	23.8	96.2	37.1	327.4	28	
397.5	128.5	268.5	-	-	-	0.6	-	98.2	38.7 ³	329.0	2008 Jan 4	
420.2	151.5	268.5	-	-	-	0.2	0.0	97.3	38.7	332.3	11	
459.0	190.5	268.5	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	96.7	38.7	331.8	18	
444.5	175.5	268.5	-	-	-	0.5	0.0	98.1	38.7	333.5	25	
436.0	167.5	268.5	-	-	-	0.0	30.7	99.3	38.6	332.7	Feb 1	
430.4	161.5	268.5	-	-	-	0.4	0.0	100.7	38.6	333.7	8	
456.0	187.5	268.5	-	-	-	-	0.0	102.0	38.6	333.4	15	
446.5	178.0	268.5	-	-	-	0.0	31.4	104.8	38.6	331.9	22	
451.5	183.0	268.5	-	-	-	-	0.0	106.1	38.6	333.3	29	
447.0	178.5	268.5	-	-	-	0.0	31.2	107.5	38.6	329.1	Mar 7	
476.5	209.0	267.4	-	-	-	0.0	33.5	107.3	38.6	331.6	14	
484.6	201.7	267.4	15.0	-	-	0.5	0.0	107.3	38.6	333.2	20	
484.5	216.1	268.4	-	-	-	-	34.8	108.3	38.6	335.4	28	
444.6	151.4	293.1	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	34.2 ³	109.6	38.6 ³	351.6	Apr 4
Deutsche Bundesbank												
227.6	152.6	74.9	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.3	-	4.4	36.2	2006 May
248.8	177.3	71.5	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.3	-	4.4	19.3	June
253.8	177.9	72.8	-	-	-	3.2	-	0.3	-	4.4	19.3	July
223.0	147.3	75.7	-	-	-	0.0	-	1.6	-	4.4	43.4	Aug
234.1	155.2	78.5	-	-	-	0.5	-	3.0	-	4.4	34.7	Sep
243.3	164.0	79.3	-	-	-	0.0	-	3.0	-	4.4	29.9	Oct
232.0	155.2	76.7	-	-	-	0.0	-	3.0	-	4.4	34.0	Nov
256.3	173.9	82.3	-	-	-	0.1	-	3.0	-	4.4	24.8	Dec
232.5	150.1	82.3	-	-	-	0.0	-	3.1	-	4.4	32.4	2007 Jan
235.0	143.5	91.5	-	-	-	0.0	-	3.1	-	4.4	38.0	Feb
237.3	130.8	106.4	-	-	-	0.1	-	3.1	-	4.4	40.1	Mar
247.4	139.6	107.5	-	-	-	0.4	-	3.1	-	4.4	28.3	Apr
236.9	126.6	110.3	-	-	-	0.0	-	3.2	-	4.4	44.5	May
243.4	136.2	107.0	-	-	-	0.2	-	3.2	-	4.4	37.3	June
248.5	146.0	102.4	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	-	4.4	41.0	July
210.4	89.9	120.5	-	-	-	0.0	-	3.3	-	4.4	66.5	Aug
223.3	83.8	139.3	-	-	-	0.2	-	4.3	-	4.4 ³	73.1	Sep
202.2	62.9	139.3	-	-	-	0.0	-	7.0	-	4.4	92.4	Oct
207.2	77.3	129.9	-	-	-	0.0	-	10.1	-	4.4	100.3	Nov
268.0	133.1	134.8	-	-	-	0.1	-	13.1	-	4.4 ³	98.4	Dec
172.7	47.0	125.7	-	-	-	0.0	-	17.3	-	4.4	120.9	2008 Jan
178.7	59.0	119.7	-	-	-	-	-	18.5	-	4.4	137.1	Feb
213.1	98.4	103.5	11.2	-	-	0.0	-	20.6	-	4.4 ³	115.4	Mar

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													
2007 Aug 3	1,195.1	645.0	189.7	189.6	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	-	52.9	45.1	7.8
10	1,253.1	644.1	256.8	256.7	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	-	44.4	36.6	7.8
17	1,207.7	641.9	210.5	210.3	0.3	-	-	-	0.2	-	48.7	41.1	7.6
24	1,216.9	636.1	209.4	209.1	0.3	-	-	-	0.2	-	63.5	56.0	7.5
31	1,157.5	637.2	132.6	132.3	0.3	-	-	-	0.2	-	73.2	65.4	7.8
Sep 7	1,207.4	639.2	182.6	181.5	1.0	-	-	-	0.1	-	68.1	60.1	7.9
14	1,299.3	637.5	276.3	274.6	1.7	-	-	0.0	0.1	-	64.3	56.6	7.7
21	1,189.6	635.0	155.1	154.7	0.4	-	-	0.0	0.1	-	76.3	68.7	7.6
28	5 1,250.4	637.3	192.2	186.7	5.5	-	-	0.0	0.2	-	73.6	66.1	7.4
Oct 5	1,228.4	641.3	169.9	165.3	4.6	-	-	0.0	0.1	-	67.9	60.3	7.5
12	1,289.1	640.6	232.0	201.6	0.3	30.0	-	0.0	0.1	-	64.5	57.1	7.4
19	1,249.3	638.7	193.5	192.8	0.7	-	-	0.0	0.1	-	61.6	54.4	7.3
26	1,263.5	637.8	191.9	191.7	0.2	-	-	0.0	0.2	-	76.6	69.4	7.2
Nov 2	1,256.3	643.5	192.2	192.0	0.2	-	-	0.0	0.2	-	58.3	50.8	7.4
9	1,248.5	642.1	191.1	190.8	0.3	-	-	0.0	0.2	-	53.4	45.9	7.5
16	1,271.8	640.6	215.3	215.1	0.2	-	-	0.0	0.2	-	53.4	45.4	7.9
23	1,285.5	639.3	195.0	194.8	0.2	-	-	0.0	0.2	-	81.5	73.9	7.7
30	1,297.3	645.7	203.8	203.5	0.3	-	-	0.0	0.1	-	75.1	67.5	7.6
2007 Dec 7	1,293.0	655.4	173.5	164.9	0.6	8.0	-	0.0	0.2	-	83.9	76.2	7.7
14	1,338.4	659.6	235.0	234.8	0.2	-	-	0.0	0.2	-	58.0	48.8	9.3
21	1,473.0	675.9	356.0	214.2	0.2	141.6	-	0.0	0.1	-	49.9	42.1	7.7
28	1,500.8	678.6	376.5	223.2	1.9	150.0	-	1.5	0.1	-	44.8	36.9	7.8
2008 Jan 4	5 1,285.8	670.8	144.2	143.7	0.6	-	-	0.0	0.3	-	57.6	50.1	7.5
11	1,311.1	659.4	181.3	180.6	0.7	-	-	0.0	0.3	-	55.0	47.1	7.9
18	1,350.8	653.2	231.1	230.8	0.2	-	-	0.0	0.3	-	47.1	38.8	8.3
25	1,337.5	649.5	193.2	192.7	0.5	-	-	0.0	0.3	-	72.0	64.1	7.9
Feb 1	1,330.9	652.6	199.2	198.5	0.5	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	55.1	47.8	7.2
8	1,328.3	653.4	197.2	196.5	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.3	-	52.1	45.1	7.0
15	1,348.1	653.0	222.9	222.3	0.2	-	-	0.4	0.3	-	52.6	45.5	7.1
22	1,338.9	650.6	205.8	205.1	0.2	-	-	0.4	0.2	-	66.3	58.9	7.4
29	1,338.8	654.0	195.6	194.9	0.2	-	-	0.6	0.2	-	80.7	73.1	7.6
Mar 7	1,332.9	657.3	196.3	195.8	0.2	-	-	0.3	0.2	-	69.4	62.0	7.5
14	1,367.1	658.7	229.5	229.0	0.2	-	-	0.3	0.2	-	71.0	63.5	7.5
20	1,378.7	665.7	220.6	219.6	0.7	-	-	0.3	0.2	-	80.7	72.9	7.8
28	1,393.3	661.0	224.6	223.4	1.0	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	84.8	77.1	7.7
Apr 4	5 1,371.4	662.6	195.6	194.7	0.6	-	-	0.3	0.2	-	76.3	68.8	7.5
Deutsche Bundesbank													
2006 May	357.5	155.3	51.4	51.4	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.0	0.4
June	5 359.1	157.8	39.9	39.4	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.1	0.4
July	364.4	160.3	52.4	52.4	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.0	0.4
Aug	358.2	159.3	46.0	45.9	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.4
Sep	5 362.4	160.3	46.2	45.5	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.1	0.4
Oct	366.4	161.8	48.0	47.8	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.0	0.5
Nov	359.2	162.8	39.2	39.2	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.4
Dec	373.7	170.9	48.0	47.9	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.0	0.4
2007 Jan	357.9	163.6	37.8	37.8	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.4
Feb	365.5	164.1	43.7	43.6	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.1	0.4
Mar	5 371.4	166.6	47.9	47.8	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.3
Apr	370.9	169.7	43.3	43.0	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.3
May	377.2	169.9	45.1	45.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.4
June	5 373.5	171.9	39.8	39.6	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.4
July	382.1	173.9	46.6	46.5	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.3
Aug	369.6	173.1	31.8	31.5	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.0	0.3
Sep	5 394.0	173.1	47.0	42.2	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.4
Oct	394.6	174.3	43.3	43.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.1	0.3
Nov	410.3	175.4	52.9	52.7	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.4
Dec	5 483.7	183.8	109.5	64.0	4.9	40.6	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.0	0.4
2008 Jan	415.5	176.2	42.6	42.4	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.0	0.8
Feb	432.2	177.1	54.3	54.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.5
Mar	5 453.4	179.0	70.1	69.3	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.5

* The consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem comprises the financial statement of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the financial statements of the national central banks of the euro-area member states (NCBs). The balance sheet items for foreign currency, securities, gold and financial instruments are valued at market rates at the end of the quarter. — 1 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										
18.9	0.2	18.5	18.5	—	5.5	78.9	—	117.0	68.3	2007 Aug 3
19.1	0.1	18.4	18.4	—	5.5	79.2	—	117.0	68.3	10
19.1	0.1	18.2	18.2	—	5.5	77.5	—	117.0	68.8	17
19.5	0.2	17.1	17.1	—	5.5	79.5	—	117.0	68.8	24
20.9	0.1	19.4	19.4	—	5.5	82.5	—	117.0	68.9	31
20.9	0.1	18.6	18.6	—	5.5	86.3	—	117.0	68.9	Sep 7
22.1	0.6	18.1	18.1	—	5.5	88.9	—	117.0	68.9	14
21.8	0.6	18.5	18.5	—	5.5	90.7	—	117.0	68.9	21
23.9	0.6	5 18.1	5 18.1	—	5.4	5 99.2	—	5 131.1	68.9	28
23.9	0.3	19.1	19.1	—	5.4	100.4	—	131.1	68.9	Oct 5
25.0	0.3	19.1	19.1	—	5.4	102.1	—	131.1	68.9	12
25.2	0.3	19.7	19.7	—	5.4	104.8	—	131.1	68.9	19
25.4	0.2	18.6	18.6	—	5.4	107.5	—	131.1	68.9	26
27.3	0.3	19.7	19.7	—	5.4	109.3	—	131.1	68.9	Nov 2
26.8	0.2	18.8	18.8	—	5.4	110.5	—	131.1	68.9	9
27.3	0.9	16.4	16.4	—	5.4	112.5	—	131.1	68.9	16
28.3	0.3	18.3	18.3	—	5.4	117.3	—	131.1	68.9	23
28.7	0.2	19.4	19.4	—	5.4	118.7	—	131.1	68.9	30
30.9	0.5	19.4	19.4	—	5.4	124.0	—	131.1	68.9	2007 Dec 7
31.4	0.4	19.9	19.9	—	5.4	128.6	—	131.1	68.9	14
38.2	0.9	16.8	16.8	—	5.4	129.8	—	131.1	68.9	21
45.5	2.4	16.2	16.2	—	5.4	131.4	—	131.1	68.9	28
45.6	1.6	5 17.6	5 17.6	—	5.3	5 123.7	—	5 147.7	71.4	2008 Jan 4
45.6	1.1	18.8	18.8	—	5.3	126.8	—	147.7	69.7	11
48.6	1.4	18.5	18.5	—	5.3	127.9	—	147.7	69.7	18
51.0	1.2	18.0	18.0	—	5.3	129.7	—	147.7	69.7	25
48.8	1.3	19.3	19.3	—	5.3	131.7	—	147.7	69.7	Feb 1
48.7	1.0	19.7	19.7	—	5.3	133.3	—	147.7	69.7	8
42.0	1.2	19.6	19.6	—	5.3	133.4	—	147.7	70.2	15
41.4	1.1	18.6	18.6	—	5.3	131.5	—	147.7	70.5	22
34.4	0.8	18.6	18.6	—	5.3	130.9	—	147.7	70.6	29
35.4	0.9	18.8	18.8	—	5.3	131.0	—	147.7	70.6	Mar 7
36.1	0.6	19.4	19.4	—	5.3	128.1	—	147.7	70.6	14
36.8	1.5	18.8	18.8	—	5.3	130.7	—	147.7	70.6	20
47.6	1.3	19.6	19.6	—	5.3	130.6	—	147.7	70.6	28
48.0	1.2	5 18.0	5 18.0	—	5.1	5 136.6	—	5 156.2	71.4	Apr 4
Deutsche Bundesbank										
3.8	0.0	2.4	2.4	—	1.4	9.8	79.5	48.5	5.0	2006 May
3.7	0.0	2.1	2.1	—	1.4	22.3	80.6	45.8	5.0	June
3.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	—	1.4	11.6	81.2	45.8	5.0	July
3.6	0.0	1.8	1.8	—	1.4	11.1	83.9	45.8	5.0	Aug
3.6	0.0	1.3	1.3	—	1.4	11.8	85.9	46.4	5.0	Sep
3.7	0.0	1.3	1.3	—	1.4	11.9	86.5	46.4	5.0	Oct
3.9	0.0	1.4	1.4	—	1.4	12.4	86.3	46.4	5.0	Nov
3.7	0.0	1.1	1.1	—	1.4	13.0	84.3	45.9	5.0	Dec
3.8	0.0	1.6	1.6	—	1.4	12.9	85.5	45.9	5.0	2007 Jan
3.7	0.0	1.2	1.2	—	1.4	13.5	86.5	45.9	5.0	Feb
3.8	0.0	1.3	1.3	—	1.4	10.1	87.5	47.4	5.0	Mar
3.8	0.0	2.5	2.5	—	1.4	10.0	87.5	47.4	5.0	Apr
4.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	—	1.4	10.8	90.4	47.4	5.0	May
3.8	0.0	2.3	2.3	—	1.4	12.4	91.6	44.9	5.0	June
4.1	0.0	2.2	2.2	—	1.4	11.6	92.1	44.9	5.0	July
4.1	0.0	2.2	2.2	—	1.4	12.6	94.4	44.9	5.0	Aug
5.4	0.0	2.6	2.6	—	1.3	13.6	96.1	49.5	5.0	Sep
7.9	0.0	2.3	2.3	—	1.3	13.0	97.5	49.5	5.0	Oct
11.1	0.0	2.0	2.0	—	1.3	14.1	98.6	49.5	5.0	Nov
14.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	—	1.3	5 13.1	99.5	5 55.0	5.0	Dec
18.4	0.0	2.6	2.6	—	1.3	13.3	100.2	55.0	5.0	2008 Jan
19.4	0.0	3.0	3.0	—	1.3	14.1	102.4	55.0	5.0	Feb
21.7	0.0	3.3	3.3	—	1.3	10.7	103.7	5 58.1	5.0	Mar

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	Total	Enterprises and households	
				Total	Loans	Secur- ities issued by banks	Total	Loans	Secur- ities issued by banks			Total	Loans
End of year or month													
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
2006	7,154.4	16.4	2,314.4	1,718.6	1,138.6	580.0	595.8	376.8	219.0	3,462.1	3,085.5	2,536.1	2,241.9
2007	7,592.4	17.8	2,523.4	1,847.9	1,290.4	557.5	675.4	421.6	253.8	3,487.3	3,061.8	2,556.0	2,288.8
2006 May	7,102.2	14.0	2,347.5	1,787.1	1,170.6	616.5	560.4	381.7	178.7	3,513.5	3,160.4	2,584.0	2,264.5
June	7,075.1	13.8	2,316.3	1,738.4	1,130.8	607.6	577.9	391.7	186.2	3,481.8	3,122.7	2,560.2	2,265.4
July	7,040.0	13.7	2,299.7	1,733.4	1,133.2	600.1	566.3	379.1	187.2	3,476.6	3,119.5	2,555.2	2,261.1
Aug	7,034.6	13.6	2,300.0	1,732.6	1,136.0	596.7	567.3	376.8	190.5	3,472.6	3,117.7	2,558.7	2,263.2
Sep	7,077.2	14.2	2,278.0	1,705.0	1,111.7	593.3	573.0	374.8	198.2	3,492.6	3,122.1	2,571.2	2,280.7
Oct	7,080.1	14.4	2,278.7	1,697.5	1,108.1	589.4	581.2	376.3	204.9	3,496.5	3,119.2	2,563.0	2,273.3
Nov	7,141.2	13.6	2,293.7	1,712.4	1,126.3	586.2	581.3	365.9	215.3	3,506.4	3,123.3	2,560.4	2,268.4
Dec	7,154.4	16.4	2,314.4	1,718.6	1,138.6	580.0	595.8	376.8	219.0	3,462.1	3,085.5	2,536.1	2,241.9
2007 Jan	7,192.4	13.3	2,308.2	1,711.1	1,138.1	573.0	597.1	378.2	218.9	3,496.9	3,109.2	2,554.6	2,252.7
Feb	7,230.9	13.4	2,332.2	1,717.7	1,146.7	570.9	614.5	386.6	227.9	3,487.3	3,096.0	2,547.2	2,256.2
Mar	7,288.3	13.5	2,364.4	1,749.8	1,180.5	569.3	614.6	378.3	236.3	3,496.5	3,100.8	2,555.8	2,261.3
Apr	7,357.2	14.4	2,379.0	1,736.7	1,167.0	569.7	642.3	406.1	236.2	3,525.9	3,128.3	2,580.7	2,256.9
May	7,389.3	14.7	2,398.4	1,744.1	1,167.2	576.9	654.3	414.7	239.6	3,511.9	3,106.1	2,558.9	2,253.1
June	7,381.7	14.2	2,396.3	1,724.1	1,156.2	567.9	672.3	423.8	248.5	3,484.4	3,071.9	2,538.0	2,261.7
July	7,371.2	13.9	2,373.0	1,708.4	1,146.0	562.5	664.6	415.4	249.2	3,489.7	3,080.8	2,541.9	2,265.9
Aug	7,417.4	14.1	2,405.9	1,735.3	1,178.1	557.2	670.5	419.3	251.2	3,485.8	3,071.6	2,544.4	2,271.6
Sep	7,500.9	14.4	2,438.4	1,756.8	1,201.2	555.6	681.5	429.9	251.7	3,493.0	3,074.0	2,552.6	2,278.5
Oct	7,500.5	14.5	2,453.6	1,770.9	1,208.5	562.4	682.7	430.2	252.5	3,485.7	3,058.5	2,543.7	2,278.4
Nov	7,553.6	14.1	2,489.4	1,791.5	1,226.5	565.1	697.9	443.9	253.9	3,482.3	3,057.5	2,544.1	2,279.6
Dec	7,592.4	17.8	2,523.4	1,847.9	1,290.4	557.5	675.4	421.6	253.8	3,487.3	3,061.8	2,556.0	2,288.8
2008 Jan	7,574.1	14.1	2,506.6	1,798.8	1,240.4	558.5	707.8	454.1	253.7	3,530.9	3,084.8	2,585.0	2,297.3
Feb	7,596.6	13.6	2,512.8	1,806.7	1,249.9	556.8	706.0	450.6	255.5	3,521.2	3,079.7	2,577.0	2,306.5
Changes ¹													
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
2006	349.0	1.1	76.2	- 2.4	25.2	- 27.6	78.6	17.3	61.3	56.0	1.5	32.5	13.3
2007	509.7	1.5	210.1	132.5	153.3	- 20.8	77.6	41.6	36.0	54.1	- 1.0	38.6	53.1
2006 June	- 29.8	- 0.2	- 31.2	- 49.0	- 40.3	- 8.8	17.9	10.3	7.6	- 31.3	- 37.2	- 23.3	1.3
July	- 34.3	- 0.1	- 16.4	- 5.1	2.4	- 7.5	- 11.4	- 12.6	1.3	- 6.9	- 3.4	- 5.2	- 3.6
Aug	- 2.2	- 0.0	1.4	0.3	3.6	- 3.2	1.0	- 2.3	3.3	- 4.3	- 1.6	3.8	2.7
Sep	76.9	0.6	14.6	9.0	7.3	1.7	5.6	- 2.0	7.6	23.7	8.4	16.4	18.1
Oct	4.6	0.2	2.4	- 5.8	- 1.9	- 3.9	8.2	1.5	6.7	4.2	- 2.7	- 8.0	- 8.1
Nov	75.6	- 0.8	15.3	15.1	18.2	- 3.0	0.2	- 10.3	10.5	12.6	6.1	- 0.6	- 1.9
Dec	13.9	2.8	21.3	6.6	12.9	- 6.4	14.7	10.9	3.8	- 40.7	- 34.3	- 21.0	- 23.5
2007 Jan	33.9	- 3.1	- 6.5	- 6.0	- 0.5	- 5.5	- 0.5	- 0.4	- 0.1	36.3	26.8	21.3	9.8
Feb	46.3	0.1	23.7	6.7	8.7	- 1.9	17.0	8.4	8.7	- 7.0	- 11.6	- 5.9	4.8
Mar	61.6	0.1	32.3	32.2	33.8	- 1.6	0.1	- 8.3	8.4	10.4	5.8	9.6	5.8
Apr	77.8	0.9	13.0	- 14.6	- 14.0	- 0.6	27.6	27.6	- 0.0	32.6	29.9	27.2	- 3.2
May	28.0	0.3	19.0	7.4	0.2	7.2	11.6	8.2	3.4	- 13.9	- 22.3	- 21.9	- 3.7
June	- 6.0	- 0.5	- 1.0	- 19.0	- 9.9	- 9.0	18.0	9.0	9.0	- 27.5	- 34.3	- 21.0	8.1
July	- 4.4	- 0.3	- 23.3	- 15.0	- 9.5	- 5.4	- 8.3	- 8.8	0.5	7.2	10.4	5.5	4.4
Aug	42.1	0.2	32.8	26.9	32.2	- 5.3	5.9	3.9	2.0	- 3.9	- 9.3	2.4	5.8
Sep	101.2	0.3	32.9	21.7	23.1	- 1.4	11.2	10.5	0.7	10.3	4.6	10.3	8.9
Oct	26.7	0.2	16.8	14.7	7.2	7.5	2.1	0.4	1.8	5.7	- 5.9	- 2.6	1.0
Nov	63.1	- 0.4	35.9	20.7	18.0	2.7	15.3	13.7	1.6	- 1.9	- 0.2	1.2	1.9
Dec	39.4	3.7	34.3	56.7	64.0	- 7.3	- 22.4	- 22.5	0.2	5.8	4.9	12.5	9.6
2008 Jan	- 31.3	- 3.7	- 33.0	- 63.9	- 65.9	- 2.0	30.9	31.6	- 0.7	35.9	26.2	32.1	10.5
Feb	22.5	- 0.5	6.3	8.0	9.6	- 1.6	- 1.7	- 3.5	1.8	- 9.2	- 4.8	- 7.6	9.5

* This table serves to supplement the "Overall monetary survey" in section II. Unlike the other tables in section IV, this table includes - in addition to the figures reported by banks (including building and loan associations) - data from money market funds. — 1 Statistical breaks have been eliminated

IV Banks

euro area										Claims on non-euro-area residents		Other assets	Period	
to non-banks in other member states									Total	of which Loans	Total			of which Loans
General government			Total	Enterprises and households		General government								
Securities	Total	Loans		Securities 2	Total	of which Loans	Total	Loans							Securities
End of year or month														
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	
294.1	549.5	390.2	159.2	376.6	228.1	85.2	148.5	26.1	122.4	1,172.7	936.2	188.8	2006	
267.3	505.8	360.7	145.0	425.5	294.6	124.9	130.9	26.0	104.9	1,339.5	1,026.9	224.4	2007	
319.5	576.4	394.9	181.4	353.2	193.3	81.5	159.9	30.7	129.2	1,055.0	854.9	172.0	2006 May	
294.9	562.5	391.0	171.5	359.1	200.3	82.2	158.8	31.1	127.7	1,097.0	892.0	166.1	2006 June	
294.0	564.3	392.1	172.2	357.1	200.6	80.9	156.6	31.8	124.8	1,084.4	880.4	165.6	July	
295.5	559.0	389.0	170.0	354.9	200.6	81.6	154.3	30.8	123.5	1,084.5	880.1	163.8	Aug	
290.5	550.9	387.9	163.0	370.5	217.2	87.0	153.3	27.8	125.5	1,123.3	904.0	169.2	Sep	
290.7	556.2	392.6	163.6	377.3	224.3	89.2	153.0	26.1	126.9	1,118.3	893.3	172.2	Oct	
292.0	562.9	393.2	169.8	383.2	229.9	88.8	153.2	26.1	127.2	1,148.4	916.9	179.0	Nov	
294.1	549.5	390.2	159.2	376.6	228.1	85.2	148.5	26.1	122.4	1,172.7	936.2	188.8	Dec	
301.9	554.5	389.0	165.5	387.7	233.6	90.5	154.1	26.0	128.1	1,191.3	947.7	182.6	2007 Jan	
291.0	548.8	384.8	164.0	391.3	239.4	93.4	151.9	25.8	126.1	1,212.1	955.0	185.9	Feb	
294.5	545.0	379.2	165.8	395.7	244.5	96.0	151.2	24.7	126.5	1,229.3	969.4	184.6	Mar	
323.9	547.6	380.6	167.0	397.6	250.0	96.4	147.6	25.0	122.5	1,245.5	980.9	192.3	Apr	
305.8	547.2	378.5	168.7	405.8	255.7	99.0	150.1	24.3	125.8	1,259.2	979.3	205.1	May	
276.3	533.9	372.3	161.6	412.5	263.2	103.1	149.2	25.5	123.8	1,282.6	996.3	204.3	June	
276.1	538.9	378.0	160.9	408.9	264.6	100.0	144.3	25.2	119.1	1,291.5	1,004.7	203.1	July	
272.8	527.2	371.6	155.6	414.3	276.0	112.0	138.2	25.7	112.5	1,300.5	1,005.8	211.0	Aug	
274.0	521.4	366.1	155.3	419.0	284.7	116.4	134.3	24.9	109.5	1,334.3	1,039.6	220.9	Sep	
265.3	514.8	364.6	150.3	427.1	292.8	121.4	134.4	24.9	109.4	1,325.3	1,022.3	221.5	Oct	
264.5	513.4	362.9	150.5	424.8	295.5	122.2	129.3	25.4	103.9	1,344.7	1,031.3	223.1	Nov	
267.3	505.8	360.7	145.0	425.5	294.6	124.9	130.9	26.0	104.9	1,339.5	1,026.9	224.4	Dec	
287.6	499.9	357.1	142.8	446.1	309.7	141.2	136.4	25.9	110.5	1,307.3	1,006.0	215.2	2008 Jan	
270.5	502.7	353.4	149.3	441.5	302.8	135.7	138.7	26.1	112.7	1,326.0	1,022.5	223.1	Feb	
Changes 1														
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	
19.3	- 31.0	- 18.6	- 12.4	54.5	59.6	20.9	- 5.1	- 1.3	- 3.8	205.9	165.7	9.8	2006	
- 14.6	- 39.6	- 29.3	- 10.3	55.1	73.7	41.5	- 18.6	0.0	- 18.6	222.9	136.8	21.1	2007	
- 24.7	- 13.9	- 4.0	- 9.9	5.9	7.0	0.6	- 1.1	0.4	- 1.4	39.6	34.8	- 6.7	2006 June	
- 1.7	1.8	1.1	0.7	- 3.4	- 0.1	- 1.2	- 3.3	- 0.1	- 3.2	- 11.2	- 11.6	0.3	July	
1.2	- 5.4	- 3.1	- 2.4	- 2.7	0.1	0.7	- 2.8	- 1.0	- 1.8	1.8	1.2	- 1.0	Aug	
- 1.6	- 8.1	- 1.0	- 7.1	15.3	16.4	5.3	- 1.1	- 0.2	- 0.9	33.3	23.1	4.7	Sep	
0.1	5.3	4.7	0.6	6.9	7.3	2.2	- 0.4	- 1.0	0.6	- 4.9	- 9.9	2.7	Oct	
1.3	6.8	0.5	6.2	6.5	6.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	42.2	34.7	6.2	Nov	
2.5	- 13.3	- 2.9	- 10.4	- 6.4	- 1.9	- 3.6	- 4.5	0.0	- 4.5	25.8	19.0	4.8	Dec	
11.5	5.5	- 1.2	6.7	9.4	4.2	3.8	5.2	- 0.3	5.5	17.3	9.9	- 10.2	2007 Jan	
- 10.7	- 5.7	- 4.3	- 1.4	4.6	6.7	3.1	- 2.1	- 0.1	- 2.0	27.4	13.5	2.2	Feb	
3.8	- 3.8	- 5.6	1.8	4.6	4.8	2.2	- 0.2	- 0.6	0.4	20.6	17.4	- 1.8	Mar	
30.4	2.7	1.5	1.2	2.7	6.3	1.0	- 3.5	0.4	- 4.0	23.9	18.5	7.4	Apr	
- 18.2	- 0.4	- 2.1	1.7	8.4	5.9	2.9	2.5	- 0.7	3.3	10.1	- 4.9	12.4	May	
- 29.1	- 13.2	- 6.1	- 7.1	6.8	9.2	4.8	- 2.3	0.6	- 3.0	24.6	19.4	- 1.7	June	
1.1	4.9	5.6	- 0.7	- 3.2	1.7	- 2.9	- 5.0	- 0.2	- 4.8	13.3	12.4	- 1.3	July	
- 3.4	- 11.7	- 6.4	- 5.3	5.4	11.5	12.0	- 6.2	0.5	- 6.6	5.4	- 2.5	7.5	Aug	
1.4	- 5.7	- 5.4	- 0.3	5.7	9.4	5.1	- 3.7	- 0.7	- 2.9	48.4	47.0	9.3	Sep	
- 3.6	- 3.3	- 1.5	- 1.8	11.5	11.5	5.4	0.1	0.1	- 0.1	4.3	- 9.7	- 0.3	Oct	
- 0.7	- 1.4	- 1.7	0.3	- 1.7	3.3	1.2	- 5.0	0.5	- 5.5	28.3	16.7	1.1	Nov	
2.9	- 7.6	- 2.1	- 5.4	0.9	- 0.8	3.0	1.7	0.6	1.0	- 0.8	- 0.9	- 3.7	Dec	
21.6	- 5.8	- 3.6	- 2.2	9.7	4.4	9.9	5.3	- 0.1	5.4	- 12.6	- 10.3	- 17.9	2008 Jan	
- 17.1	2.8	- 3.7	6.5	- 4.4	- 6.7	- 5.4	2.4	0.2	2.2	19.5	16.7	6.4	Feb	

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		At agreed notice		Total	Over-night
								Total	of which up to 2 years	Total	of which up to 3 months		
End of year or month													
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
2006	7,154.4	1,637.7	1,348.6	289.0	2,449.2	2,341.6	745.8	1,009.3	310.1	586.5	487.4	62.0	13.9
2007	7,592.4	1,778.6	1,479.0	299.6	2,633.6	2,518.3	769.6	1,193.3	477.9	555.4	446.0	75.1	19.6
2006 May	7,102.2	1,634.7	1,338.6	296.1	2,370.4	2,269.4	734.6	937.4	249.9	597.4	510.1	60.2	11.8
2006 June	7,075.1	1,617.7	1,334.0	283.6	2,380.7	2,276.8	735.1	945.6	256.2	596.1	507.5	61.3	14.8
2006 July	7,040.0	1,606.6	1,334.3	272.3	2,375.8	2,274.0	728.0	952.7	261.5	593.2	503.5	58.2	11.9
2006 Aug	7,034.6	1,589.9	1,310.8	279.1	2,382.3	2,278.6	723.0	965.3	271.0	590.3	499.1	57.0	10.7
2006 Sep	7,077.2	1,583.3	1,299.5	283.8	2,392.3	2,284.0	722.6	973.7	280.2	587.7	495.3	59.2	11.9
2006 Oct	7,080.1	1,586.2	1,303.4	282.8	2,388.6	2,280.6	715.3	980.2	286.7	585.0	490.5	61.8	12.4
2006 Nov	7,141.2	1,618.6	1,320.5	298.1	2,423.1	2,310.9	742.3	987.1	293.7	581.4	484.3	63.8	13.0
2006 Dec	7,154.4	1,637.7	1,348.6	289.0	2,449.2	2,341.6	745.8	1,009.3	310.1	586.5	487.4	62.0	13.9
2007 Jan	7,192.4	1,619.6	1,334.6	285.1	2,444.8	2,341.1	744.5	1,014.4	313.0	582.2	481.3	60.0	14.2
2007 Feb	7,230.9	1,623.5	1,339.1	284.4	2,447.0	2,345.0	744.5	1,020.2	317.4	580.3	477.4	58.2	13.4
2007 Mar	7,288.3	1,652.4	1,368.1	284.3	2,455.8	2,350.8	745.9	1,026.3	324.4	578.5	474.2	61.7	15.7
2007 Apr	7,357.2	1,669.5	1,370.7	298.7	2,469.9	2,366.6	745.8	1,046.2	342.2	574.6	470.0	59.6	13.5
2007 May	7,389.3	1,664.2	1,356.6	307.6	2,485.4	2,376.3	751.7	1,054.5	349.9	570.1	465.8	60.3	16.0
2007 June	7,381.7	1,653.4	1,357.7	295.7	2,506.8	2,394.5	760.0	1,067.8	360.3	566.7	461.7	62.6	17.4
2007 July	7,371.2	1,650.1	1,351.7	298.5	2,508.2	2,401.0	764.7	1,074.7	366.9	561.6	456.0	64.2	15.4
2007 Aug	7,417.4	1,665.0	1,359.9	305.1	2,523.9	2,418.3	759.1	1,101.4	393.4	557.8	452.1	63.0	13.6
2007 Sep	7,500.9	1,698.6	1,380.9	317.7	2,551.3	2,441.3	768.5	1,117.9	405.7	554.8	448.5	68.6	16.6
2007 Oct	7,500.5	1,714.2	1,377.3	336.9	2,548.5	2,438.7	757.6	1,129.9	420.3	551.2	443.8	68.9	16.1
2007 Nov	7,553.6	1,719.0	1,393.4	325.7	2,592.0	2,474.9	785.8	1,141.0	430.8	548.1	439.7	70.5	18.6
2007 Dec	7,592.4	1,778.6	1,479.0	299.6	2,633.6	2,518.3	769.6	1,193.3	477.9	555.4	446.0	75.1	19.6
2008 Jan	7,574.1	1,734.4	1,393.6	340.7	2,628.1	2,514.1	770.0	1,193.6	476.6	550.5	441.2	74.1	22.1
2008 Feb	7,596.6	1,736.2	1,395.6	340.6	2,638.4	2,525.9	768.8	1,209.6	491.5	547.6	439.2	73.7	19.1
Changes ¹													
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
2006	349.0	105.5	81.5	24.0	123.0	118.6	30.4	105.0	77.1	- 16.8	- 31.7	0.5	4.4
2007	509.7	148.4	134.8	13.6	185.2	177.3	24.5	183.9	167.8	- 31.1	- 41.4	13.7	5.6
2006 June	- 29.8	- 17.5	- 4.7	- 12.8	10.2	7.3	0.4	8.1	6.3	- 1.3	- 2.6	1.1	2.9
2006 July	- 34.3	- 10.9	0.3	- 11.2	- 4.9	- 2.8	- 7.0	7.2	5.2	- 2.9	- 4.0	- 3.2	- 2.8
2006 Aug	- 2.2	- 15.5	- 22.5	6.9	6.0	4.1	- 5.5	12.6	9.5	- 2.9	- 4.4	- 1.2	- 1.3
2006 Sep	76.9	24.4	20.1	4.3	11.2	6.7	- 0.6	9.9	9.2	- 2.6	- 3.8	2.2	1.2
2006 Oct	4.6	4.7	5.7	- 1.0	- 3.7	- 3.4	- 7.2	6.5	6.5	- 2.7	- 4.8	2.5	0.5
2006 Nov	75.6	34.6	17.9	16.7	35.2	30.9	27.5	7.0	7.1	- 3.5	- 6.1	2.2	0.6
2006 Dec	13.9	19.1	28.2	- 9.1	26.1	30.7	3.4	22.2	16.5	5.1	3.1	- 1.8	0.9
2007 Jan	33.9	- 19.2	- 14.3	- 4.9	- 5.0	- 0.8	- 1.4	5.0	2.8	- 4.4	- 6.2	- 2.2	0.3
2007 Feb	46.3	4.9	4.9	0.1	2.6	4.2	0.2	5.9	4.4	- 1.8	- 3.8	- 1.8	- 0.8
2007 Mar	61.6	29.4	29.3	0.1	9.2	5.9	1.5	6.1	7.0	- 1.8	- 3.3	3.6	2.3
2007 Apr	77.8	18.6	3.2	15.4	14.0	15.6	- 0.4	20.0	17.9	- 3.9	- 4.1	- 1.9	- 2.1
2007 May	28.0	- 5.8	- 14.3	8.5	15.3	9.5	5.8	8.2	7.7	- 4.5	- 4.2	0.6	2.4
2007 June	- 6.0	- 9.0	2.7	- 11.7	21.5	18.3	8.4	13.4	10.5	- 3.5	- 4.1	2.4	1.5
2007 July	- 4.4	- 2.7	- 5.8	3.1	1.0	6.7	4.8	7.0	6.6	- 5.1	- 5.7	1.6	- 2.0
2007 Aug	42.1	14.7	8.1	6.5	15.3	16.9	- 5.7	26.3	26.4	- 3.7	- 3.9	- 1.3	- 1.8
2007 Sep	101.2	35.8	21.9	13.9	28.3	23.7	9.8	16.9	12.6	- 3.0	- 3.6	5.9	3.1
2007 Oct	26.7	16.8	- 3.1	20.0	- 2.4	- 2.4	- 10.7	11.9	14.5	- 3.6	- 4.7	0.4	- 0.4
2007 Nov	63.1	5.9	16.5	- 10.6	43.6	36.3	28.4	11.0	10.2	- 3.1	- 4.1	1.6	2.5
2007 Dec	39.4	58.9	85.7	- 26.8	41.7	43.4	- 16.2	52.3	47.1	7.3	6.3	4.8	0.8
2008 Jan	- 31.3	- 61.6	-101.1	39.5	- 6.8	- 4.2	0.4	0.4	- 1.3	- 4.9	- 4.8	- 2.5	1.9
2008 Feb	22.5	1.8	1.9	- 0.1	10.3	11.9	- 1.2	16.0	14.9	- 2.9	- 2.1	- 0.3	- 3.0

* 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). —

IV Banks

in other member states ²				Deposits of central governments		Liabilities arising from repos with non-banks in the euro area	Money market fund shares issued ³	Debt securities issued ³		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 ³				
Total	of which up to 2 years	Total	of which up to 3 months			Total	of which domestic central governments			Total	of which with maturities of up to 2 years ³	Total	of which with maturities of up to 2 years ³	Liabilities to non-euro-area residents	Capital and reserves	Other Liabilities	Period
End of year or month													
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
45.9	9.3	2.3	1.9	45.5	41.9	17.1	32.0	1,636.7	136.4	638.5	389.6	353.7	2006
53.2	22.0	2.3	1.8	40.1	38.3	26.6	28.6	1,637.6	182.3	661.0	428.2	398.2	2007
46.0	8.3	2.3	1.9	40.8	37.0	37.0	32.1	1,632.9	125.9	667.8	386.5	340.7	2006 May
44.2	6.9	2.3	1.9	42.6	39.3	35.7	33.0	1,641.1	126.7	652.0	387.2	327.8	2006 June
43.9	6.3	2.3	1.9	43.7	40.3	30.1	32.4	1,641.7	124.8	640.2	387.9	325.2	2006 July
44.0	6.5	2.3	1.9	46.7	44.1	34.9	32.2	1,638.1	127.2	646.0	387.2	324.1	2006 Aug
45.1	7.8	2.3	1.9	49.1	45.6	38.1	31.5	1,639.6	129.7	665.0	388.0	339.7	2006 Sep
47.1	9.9	2.3	1.9	46.3	43.4	32.1	32.0	1,644.6	134.3	663.9	389.1	343.6	2006 Oct
48.6	10.1	2.3	1.8	48.4	43.7	27.5	32.0	1,641.7	137.5	653.0	391.7	353.6	2006 Nov
45.9	9.3	2.3	1.9	45.5	41.9	17.1	32.0	1,636.7	136.4	638.5	389.6	353.7	2006 Dec
43.5	9.2	2.3	1.9	43.7	40.6	25.0	31.9	1,653.8	145.9	667.6	393.0	356.6	2007 Jan
42.5	8.9	2.3	1.8	43.8	41.8	29.7	31.6	1,657.3	149.5	682.1	399.7	359.9	2007 Feb
43.6	10.0	2.3	1.9	43.4	42.2	29.8	32.7	1,659.7	158.3	681.3	405.5	371.2	2007 Mar
43.8	9.5	2.3	1.8	43.6	43.2	29.4	33.6	1,657.7	158.0	708.9	410.7	377.5	2007 Apr
42.0	8.2	2.3	1.8	48.9	46.9	28.0	33.9	1,666.3	158.4	720.2	416.8	374.6	2007 May
42.9	10.0	2.3	1.8	49.7	46.6	32.7	35.3	1,670.4	162.2	685.8	417.8	379.5	2007 June
46.6	12.6	2.3	1.8	43.0	41.8	25.7	34.9	1,673.2	168.2	675.2	426.0	378.0	2007 July
47.1	13.1	2.3	1.8	42.6	41.1	28.4	32.3	1,665.5	169.2	694.4	423.3	384.6	2007 Aug
49.8	16.5	2.3	1.7	41.3	39.6	36.3	30.3	1,651.5	170.7	703.6	426.5	402.7	2007 Sep
50.5	17.5	2.3	1.7	40.9	38.2	34.6	29.2	1,664.4	179.3	687.5	427.7	394.5	2007 Oct
49.6	18.1	2.3	1.7	46.6	41.9	39.7	29.1	1,658.9	188.3	687.0	427.5	400.4	2007 Nov
53.2	22.0	2.3	1.8	40.1	38.3	26.6	28.6	1,637.6	182.3	661.0	428.2	398.2	2007 Dec
49.6	18.9	2.3	1.8	40.0	37.4	42.1	28.8	1,644.1	190.6	679.2	430.8	386.7	2008 Jan
52.3	23.6	2.3	1.8	38.7	37.1	45.9	29.0	1,631.9	189.7	695.0	431.3	389.0	2008 Feb
Changes ¹													
- 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
- 3.9	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.2	3.9	3.1	- 3.2	0.3	34.3	21.7	32.1	27.9	29.2	2006
8.1	13.0	0.0	- 0.1	- 5.8	- 4.3	8.1	- 3.4	20.4	48.7	49.1	42.9	59.1	2007
- 1.8	- 1.4	- 0.0	- 0.0	1.8	2.3	- 1.4	0.9	- 0.6	- 0.7	- 17.5	0.6	- 4.6	2006 June
- 0.3	- 0.6	- 0.0	- 0.0	1.1	1.0	- 5.6	- 0.6	0.7	- 1.9	- 11.4	0.7	- 2.4	2006 July
0.1	0.2	- 0.0	- 0.0	3.0	3.9	4.8	- 0.2	- 2.5	2.4	6.7	- 0.1	- 1.3	2006 Aug
1.0	1.3	- 0.0	- 0.0	2.3	1.5	3.2	- 0.7	5.3	3.5	16.7	0.5	16.2	2006 Sep
2.0	2.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 2.8	- 2.2	- 6.0	0.5	4.8	4.6	- 1.1	1.2	4.2	2006 Oct
1.6	0.2	- 0.0	- 0.0	2.1	0.3	- 4.5	- 0.0	3.1	3.3	- 3.2	3.5	6.9	2006 Nov
- 2.7	- 0.8	0.0	0.0	- 2.9	- 1.8	- 10.5	0.0	- 4.6	- 1.2	- 14.8	- 2.0	0.5	2006 Dec
- 2.5	- 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 1.9	- 1.4	8.0	- 0.0	14.7	9.5	26.0	3.8	5.8	2007 Jan
- 1.0	- 0.3	0.0	- 0.0	0.2	1.1	4.7	- 0.3	6.5	3.6	19.2	7.2	1.5	2007 Feb
1.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	- 0.3	0.4	0.1	1.0	4.2	8.9	1.5	6.0	10.2	2007 Mar
0.3	- 0.4	- 0.0	- 0.0	0.3	1.0	- 0.4	0.9	2.1	- 0.3	32.5	6.0	4.0	2007 Apr
- 1.9	- 1.3	- 0.0	- 0.0	5.2	3.7	- 1.5	0.3	7.1	0.4	9.0	5.8	- 2.2	2007 May
1.0	1.8	- 0.0	- 0.0	0.9	- 0.3	3.2	1.5	4.8	3.7	- 33.7	1.1	4.5	2007 June
3.7	2.7	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 7.3	- 5.3	- 7.0	- 0.4	3.4	5.2	- 7.7	8.4	0.6	2007 July
0.5	0.4	0.0	- 0.0	- 0.3	- 0.7	2.7	- 2.7	- 8.6	2.8	16.4	- 2.9	7.1	2007 Aug
2.9	3.6	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 1.3	- 1.5	7.9	- 1.9	- 7.2	1.6	18.1	4.4	15.7	2007 Sep
0.9	1.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.4	- 1.4	- 1.7	- 1.1	16.0	10.5	- 11.9	1.7	9.2	2007 Oct
- 1.0	0.5	0.0	- 0.0	5.7	3.7	5.1	- 0.1	- 2.5	8.7	5.0	0.3	5.8	2007 Nov
3.9	4.0	0.1	0.0	- 6.5	- 3.7	- 13.1	- 0.5	- 20.2	- 5.9	- 25.2	1.0	- 3.2	2007 Dec
- 4.4	- 3.8	0.0	0.0	- 0.2	- 0.9	15.4	0.2	6.7	8.3	22.8	2.6	- 10.6	2008 Jan
2.7	4.6	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 1.3	- 0.3	3.9	0.2	- 12.8	- 1.4	15.9	1.1	2.2	2008 Feb

² Excluding deposits of central governments. — ³ 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													
2007 Sep	2,022	7,532.6	56.7	3,127.7	2,277.9	812.0	3,878.9	525.0	2,605.8	1.9	729.7	155.8	313.4
Oct	2,020	7,533.6	58.7	3,133.5	2,274.4	819.6	3,871.0	526.6	2,600.5	1.9	717.4	156.3	314.1
Nov	2,019	7,585.9	66.1	3,156.9	2,290.6	824.8	3,891.1	537.1	2,606.9	1.9	716.1	156.9	314.9
Dec	2,015	7,625.7	82.8	3,185.3	2,328.1	818.1	3,884.0	525.1	2,615.2	2.0	712.6	157.7	315.8
2008 Jan	2,016	7,628.6	57.8	3,161.5	2,306.8	813.6	3,919.9	553.0	2,612.8	1.9	725.5	161.4	328.0
Feb	2,018	7,650.4	65.7	3,158.8	2,302.1	811.3	3,927.4	570.0	2,614.6	1.7	713.9	160.7	337.7
Commercial banks ⁵													
2008 Jan	262	2,279.3	21.6	948.2	801.7	131.8	1,103.1	297.1	599.4	1.0	198.7	78.9	127.5
Feb	264	2,294.5	29.4	947.0	799.4	132.1	1,105.7	303.4	604.2	0.9	190.2	78.4	134.1
Big banks ⁶													
2008 Jan	5	1,438.9	10.7	629.9	538.2	82.1	635.1	192.2	292.6	0.8	144.6	68.0	95.2
Feb	5	1,450.3	18.9	622.6	530.1	81.9	639.3	195.7	295.2	0.7	142.9	67.4	102.0
Regional banks and other commercial banks													
2008 Jan	161	686.4	9.2	240.8	187.2	48.5	400.1	78.4	268.5	0.1	51.2	10.4	26.0
Feb	162	684.4	9.6	241.9	188.0	49.0	396.1	78.3	269.1	0.1	46.7	10.4	26.5
Branches of foreign banks													
2008 Jan	96	154.0	1.7	77.6	76.3	1.3	67.9	26.5	38.3	0.1	2.8	0.5	6.2
Feb	97	159.8	0.9	82.5	81.4	1.1	70.2	29.4	40.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	5.6
Landesbanken													
2008 Jan	12	1,563.1	2.1	847.9	640.8	196.4	630.7	109.0	402.4	0.2	100.9	29.0	53.4
Feb	12	1,572.0	3.4	846.9	638.6	193.8	638.3	119.6	401.5	0.2	98.4	29.0	54.5
Savings banks													
2008 Jan	444	1,023.0	18.7	246.7	111.8	129.8	717.7	61.4	554.1	0.4	101.7	19.6	20.3
Feb	444	1,022.3	18.2	246.1	112.5	128.4	717.7	61.4	554.6	0.4	101.2	19.7	20.6
Regional institutions of credit cooperatives													
2008 Jan	2	265.6	1.1	168.7	111.6	55.1	71.8	17.4	19.1	0.0	34.9	14.0	9.9
Feb	2	267.4	0.2	170.0	113.0	55.1	72.8	19.4	19.4	0.0	33.4	13.9	10.5
Credit cooperatives													
2008 Jan	1,232	623.1	12.6	163.9	76.4	82.2	415.5	35.2	330.2	0.2	49.7	10.7	20.4
Feb	1,232	625.2	12.6	165.7	77.5	83.0	415.8	35.3	330.6	0.2	49.4	10.8	20.4
Mortgage banks													
2008 Jan	22	822.1	0.7	253.1	142.5	108.7	544.9	15.8	387.4	-	141.2	1.8	21.6
Feb	22	814.1	1.0	245.9	136.4	107.9	543.1	15.4	385.6	-	141.5	1.7	22.4
Building and loan associations													
2008 Jan	25	189.9	0.1	55.1	42.3	12.6	119.1	1.5	105.8	.	11.8	0.4	15.3
Feb	25	189.8	0.0	55.3	42.4	12.7	118.9	1.5	105.7	.	11.8	0.4	15.2
Special purpose banks													
2008 Jan	17	862.4	0.8	477.8	379.7	97.1	317.2	15.7	214.4	-	86.6	7.0	59.6
Feb	17	865.1	0.9	481.9	382.3	98.4	315.2	13.8	213.0	-	87.9	7.0	60.1
Memo item: Foreign banks ⁷													
2008 Jan	139	858.4	9.2	351.0	279.1	64.4	460.6	80.8	289.9	0.3	88.3	5.9	31.7
Feb	140	855.5	10.8	348.0	275.8	64.7	457.4	80.3	292.2	0.2	83.1	5.9	33.4
of which: Banks majority-owned by foreign banks ⁸													
2008 Jan	43	704.4	7.5	273.4	202.8	63.1	392.7	54.3	251.6	0.2	85.5	5.4	25.4
Feb	43	695.6	9.9	265.4	194.4	63.6	387.1	50.9	252.2	0.2	82.6	5.4	27.8

* For the period up to December 1998, section IV (except for Table IV.1) shows the assets and liabilities of banks (excluding building and loan associations) in Germany; from January 1999, the assets and liabilities of monetary financial institutions (MFIs) in Germany. The assets and liabilities of foreign branches, of money market funds (which are 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

IV Banks

Deposits of banks (MFIs)			Deposits of non-banks (non-MFIs)								Bearer debt securities outstanding ⁴	Capital including published reserves, participation rights capital, funds for general banking risks	Other liabilities	End of month
Total	of which		Total	of which				Savings deposits ³	Bank savings bonds					
	Sight deposits	Time deposits		Sight deposits	Time deposits ¹		Memo item Liabilities arising from repos ²			Total					of which At three months' notice
					for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year ¹								
All categories of banks														
2,166.1	355.9	1,810.1	2,823.7	876.7	466.6	794.0	117.9	563.1	454.6	123.2	1,723.2	353.7	465.9	2007 Sep
2,171.5	340.9	1,830.6	2,813.2	860.9	475.7	791.8	112.1	559.4	449.8	125.4	1,737.2	353.8	457.9	Oct
2,159.8	348.6	1,811.2	2,877.8	898.2	503.7	790.8	132.2	556.3	445.7	128.9	1,733.7	351.5	463.1	Nov
2,217.5	286.8	1,930.6	2,882.3	855.9	534.5	797.3	95.4	563.8	452.2	130.7	1,712.7	352.0	461.3	Dec
2,177.9	342.0	1,835.9	2,905.8	885.2	529.3	799.0	127.6	558.9	447.4	133.3	1,720.7	353.1	471.2	2008 Jan
2,182.7	339.6	1,843.1	2,932.3	879.0	563.5	798.6	145.8	556.0	445.3	135.1	1,707.1	355.4	472.8	Feb
Commercial banks ⁵														
798.5	194.9	603.5	951.5	429.7	266.5	136.2	98.3	103.7	83.1	15.5	250.9	109.0	169.4	2008 Jan
791.7	193.7	598.0	968.6	430.1	280.3	137.1	111.8	104.0	82.8	17.0	250.5	111.1	172.7	Feb
Big banks ⁶														
527.0	136.6	390.5	549.0	223.1	175.4	84.5	91.3	61.1	58.0	4.9	187.7	64.1	111.0	2008 Jan
519.0	137.8	381.2	562.1	225.9	184.0	85.0	103.2	61.1	57.8	6.1	188.3	65.6	115.3	Feb
Regional banks and other commercial banks														
157.4	33.6	123.8	373.1	188.8	84.8	46.5	6.9	42.5	25.1	10.5	63.2	40.8	51.9	2008 Jan
154.6	32.7	121.9	375.6	186.1	89.1	46.7	8.3	42.9	25.0	10.8	62.2	41.1	50.9	Feb
Branches of foreign banks														
114.1	24.8	89.3	29.4	17.8	6.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.0	6.4	2008 Jan
118.1	23.2	94.9	30.8	18.0	7.2	5.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.5	6.4	Feb
Landesbanken														
589.7	74.1	515.6	367.2	65.8	84.6	201.3	22.9	14.3	13.9	1.2	471.0	64.1	71.0	2008 Jan
587.8	74.9	512.9	381.5	65.0	100.3	200.6	30.5	14.2	13.9	1.2	470.4	63.2	69.2	Feb
Savings banks														
198.9	14.7	184.2	675.2	221.0	74.2	13.9	-	278.6	213.4	87.5	47.7	54.4	46.8	2008 Jan
197.4	13.8	183.6	674.9	221.0	75.5	14.0	-	276.8	212.6	87.8	47.8	54.6	47.5	Feb
Regional institutions of credit cooperatives														
149.1	32.0	117.1	46.2	12.9	14.3	17.6	6.4	-	-	1.5	45.8	11.0	13.5	2008 Jan
153.4	31.1	122.2	41.9	8.9	14.0	17.6	3.3	-	-	1.5	47.8	11.1	13.3	Feb
Credit cooperatives														
80.9	4.2	76.7	436.8	147.8	71.3	29.6	-	161.4	136.0	26.7	39.2	37.6	28.6	2008 Jan
82.8	4.7	78.1	437.1	147.7	73.4	29.3	-	160.0	135.1	26.7	39.0	37.7	28.7	Feb
Mortgage banks														
160.5	5.6	154.9	191.3	4.7	9.6	176.1	-	0.6	0.6	0.3	421.1	22.7	26.5	2008 Jan
162.0	4.0	158.0	190.9	2.9	11.1	176.0	-	0.6	0.6	0.3	412.5	22.8	25.9	Feb
Building and loan associations														
23.1	1.8	21.3	129.2	0.3	1.4	126.8	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	7.2	7.3	23.2	2008 Jan
22.8	1.1	21.8	129.0	0.3	1.5	126.5	-	0.3	0.3	0.4	7.1	7.3	23.6	Feb
Special purpose banks														
177.1	14.7	162.4	108.4	3.2	7.5	97.6	0.0	-	-	0.2	437.8	47.0	92.1	2008 Jan
184.9	16.3	168.6	108.4	3.1	7.5	97.6	0.1	-	-	0.2	432.1	47.6	92.1	Feb
Memo item: Foreign banks ⁷														
287.7	62.7	225.0	327.7	153.7	78.7	73.1	11.0	16.1	15.8	6.2	147.9	36.0	59.2	2008 Jan
285.9	66.6	219.2	325.5	150.0	81.0	72.4	11.8	15.7	15.5	6.3	147.1	36.5	60.6	Feb
of which: Banks majority-owned by foreign banks ⁸														
173.6	37.9	135.7	298.2	135.9	72.5	67.8	11.0	16.0	15.8	6.0	147.9	31.9	52.7	2008 Jan
167.8	43.4	124.4	294.7	132.0	73.8	67.0	11.5	15.7	15.4	6.2	147.1	31.9	54.2	Feb

negotiable bearer debt 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 other banking categories.

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 *	
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		
2006	16.0	49.4	1,637.8	1,086.3	–	9.3	542.2	1.9	3,000.7	2,630.3	1.9	2.0	366.5		
2007	17.5	64.6	1,751.8	1,222.5	0.0	25.3	504.0	2.3	2,975.7	2,647.9	1.6	1.5	324.7		
2006 Sep	13.8	47.3	1,626.3	1,062.0	–	10.4	553.9	1.9	3,035.2	2,666.7	2.0	1.0	365.5		
Oct	14.0	48.6	1,617.7	1,057.0	–	11.0	549.8	1.9	3,033.2	2,662.9	2.0	1.4	366.9		
Nov	13.3	41.2	1,640.2	1,082.3	–	10.4	547.5	1.9	3,037.8	2,659.6	1.9	1.5	374.9		
Dec	16.0	49.4	1,637.8	1,086.3	–	9.3	542.2	1.9	3,000.7	2,630.3	1.9	2.0	366.5		
2007 Jan	13.0	39.5	1,639.9	1,095.8	0.0	10.3	533.8	1.9	3,024.5	2,640.0	1.8	1.6	381.2		
Feb	12.9	43.7	1,643.2	1,101.0	–	11.7	530.4	2.0	3,011.3	2,639.3	1.7	1.7	368.6		
Mar	13.1	49.4	1,669.5	1,128.8	0.0	13.2	527.5	1.9	3,016.1	2,638.8	1.6	1.8	373.9		
Apr	13.9	44.9	1,660.0	1,118.8	0.0	12.8	528.4	1.9	3,043.3	2,635.9	1.6	2.4	403.4		
May	14.2	45.6	1,668.3	1,119.7	0.0	13.4	535.1	1.9	3,021.0	2,630.0	1.6	1.3	388.0		
June	13.7	41.3	1,651.1	1,112.2	0.0	16.7	522.2	1.9	2,986.2	2,632.4	1.7	1.7	350.5		
July	13.4	48.4	1,629.8	1,095.7	0.0	17.2	517.0	1.8	2,993.2	2,642.2	1.6	1.3	348.1		
Aug	13.5	33.2	1,670.8	1,141.6	0.0	17.7	511.5	1.8	2,984.1	2,641.6	1.6	1.3	339.6		
Sep	14.0	42.2	1,683.5	1,155.8	0.0	18.8	508.9	1.8	2,986.2	2,643.2	1.4	1.9	339.7		
Oct	14.1	44.1	1,696.3	1,162.1	0.0	23.9	510.3	1.8	2,973.3	2,641.5	1.5	2.2	328.1		
Nov	13.6	52.0	1,708.7	1,171.8	0.0	26.0	511.0	1.7	2,971.5	2,641.0	1.5	2.2	326.9		
Dec	17.5	64.6	1,751.8	1,222.5	0.0	25.3	504.0	2.3	2,975.7	2,647.9	1.6	1.5	324.7		
2008 Jan	13.8	43.6	1,723.3	1,194.0	0.0	29.2	500.2	1.9	2,998.5	2,652.9	1.5	2.2	341.9		
Feb	13.2	52.1	1,722.2	1,194.4	–	29.3	498.5	1.9	2,993.2	2,658.6	1.3	2.1	331.1		
														Changes *	
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		
2006	+ 0.9	+ 1.5	– 3.6	+ 24.5	– 0.0	+ 2.6	– 30.6	– 0.2	– 12.4	– 20.3	– 0.5	– 0.4	+ 8.8		
2007	+ 1.5	+ 15.2	+ 114.8	+ 137.6	+ 0.0	+ 17.0	– 39.8	+ 0.4	– 15.9	+ 12.1	– 0.3	– 0.5	– 27.2		
2006 Sep	+ 0.6	+ 1.3	+ 9.3	+ 6.5	–	+ 1.4	+ 1.4	+ 0.0	+ 12.7	+ 16.5	– 0.1	– 0.3	– 3.5		
Oct	+ 0.2	+ 1.3	– 7.0	– 3.4	–	+ 0.5	– 4.1	+ 0.0	– 2.0	– 3.7	– 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.4		
Nov	– 0.8	– 7.4	+ 22.5	+ 25.3	–	– 0.6	– 2.3	– 0.0	+ 4.7	– 3.2	– 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 7.9		
Dec	+ 2.8	+ 8.3	– 2.4	+ 4.5	–	– 1.1	– 5.8	–	– 36.4	– 28.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.5	– 8.4		
2007 Jan	– 3.0	– 9.9	+ 2.2	+ 9.6	+ 0.0	+ 1.1	– 8.4	– 0.0	+ 24.3	+ 6.6	– 0.1	– 0.4	+ 18.2		
Feb	– 0.1	+ 4.1	+ 3.3	+ 5.3	– 0.0	+ 1.4	– 3.4	+ 0.1	– 13.2	– 0.7	– 0.1	+ 0.2	– 12.5		
Mar	+ 0.2	+ 5.7	+ 26.3	+ 27.8	+ 0.0	+ 1.4	– 3.0	– 0.1	+ 4.8	– 0.5	– 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 5.3		
Apr	+ 0.9	– 4.5	– 11.0	– 10.4	+ 0.0	– 0.4	– 0.3	– 0.0	+ 28.1	– 3.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.6	+ 30.6		
May	+ 0.3	+ 0.7	+ 8.2	+ 0.9	–	+ 0.6	+ 6.7	– 0.0	– 22.4	– 5.8	– 0.0	– 1.1	– 15.4		
June	– 0.5	– 4.3	– 16.1	– 6.4	– 0.0	+ 3.2	– 12.9	+ 0.0	– 35.8	+ 1.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	– 37.5		
July	– 0.3	+ 7.1	– 20.6	– 15.9	– 0.0	+ 0.5	– 5.2	– 0.1	+ 8.1	+ 9.4	– 0.1	– 0.4	– 0.9		
Aug	+ 0.1	– 15.2	+ 41.0	+ 46.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.5	– 5.5	– 0.0	– 9.2	– 0.7	– 0.0	+ 0.0	– 8.5		
Sep	+ 0.5	+ 9.0	+ 12.7	+ 14.2	–	+ 1.0	– 2.5	– 0.0	+ 2.2	+ 1.7	– 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.1		
Oct	+ 0.1	+ 1.9	+ 13.4	+ 6.3	– 0.0	+ 6.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.0	– 4.4	– 1.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	– 3.1		
Nov	– 0.5	+ 7.9	+ 12.4	+ 9.7	– 0.0	+ 2.0	+ 0.7	– 0.1	– 1.7	– 0.5	+ 0.0	– 0.0	– 1.2		
Dec	+ 3.8	+ 12.7	+ 43.1	+ 50.7	–	– 0.6	– 7.0	+ 0.6	+ 3.4	+ 6.1	+ 0.1	– 0.7	– 2.1		
2008 Jan	– 3.7	– 21.0	– 44.3	– 44.4	+ 0.0	+ 3.8	– 3.8	– 0.8	+ 22.7	+ 5.0	– 0.1	+ 0.7	+ 17.1		
Feb	– 0.6	+ 8.5	– 1.1	+ 0.5	– 0.0	+ 0.1	– 1.7	– 0.0	– 5.3	+ 5.6	– 0.1	– 0.0	– 10.8		

* 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, 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	Rediscounted bills 14	Memo item Fiduciary loans 5	Total	Sight deposits 11	Time deposits 13,16	Savings deposits 17	Bank savings bonds 18		Memo item Fiduciary loans 5
End of year or month *														
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
-	53.0	106.3	1,348.2	125.4	1,222.7	0.0	22.3	2,394.6	747.7	962.8	586.5	97.5	37.8	2006
-	51.1	109.4	1,478.6	122.1	1,356.5	0.0	20.0	2,579.1	779.9	1,125.4	555.4	118.4	36.4	2007
-	53.7	108.2	1,299.3	120.7	1,178.6	0.0	22.3	2,356.4	724.2	950.0	587.7	94.5	37.9	2006 Sep
-	53.5	107.2	1,303.3	113.4	1,189.9	0.0	22.5	2,348.2	716.9	950.5	585.0	95.8	38.0	Oct
-	53.3	107.0	1,320.5	135.1	1,185.4	0.0	22.3	2,375.0	744.4	952.5	581.5	96.7	38.1	Nov
-	53.0	106.3	1,348.2	125.4	1,222.7	0.0	22.3	2,394.6	747.7	962.8	586.5	97.5	37.8	Dec
-	53.5	106.9	1,334.2	130.9	1,203.2	0.0	21.9	2,401.4	746.2	973.6	582.2	99.4	38.9	2007 Jan
-	53.3	107.3	1,338.9	128.1	1,210.8	0.0	21.8	2,409.8	746.2	982.5	580.3	100.8	38.8	Feb
-	52.9	107.5	1,367.4	135.9	1,231.4	0.0	21.7	2,417.2	747.5	988.7	578.6	102.5	38.5	Mar
-	54.2	107.9	1,370.2	143.6	1,226.6	0.0	21.3	2,434.0	756.1	999.6	574.6	103.7	38.3	Apr
-	53.8	108.0	1,356.0	142.1	1,213.9	0.0	21.2	2,445.1	761.0	1,008.9	570.1	105.0	37.6	May
-	53.5	108.5	1,357.0	137.8	1,219.2	0.0	21.0	2,464.9	772.5	1,019.0	566.7	106.6	37.5	June
-	52.2	110.3	1,351.2	131.5	1,219.7	0.0	20.6	2,464.7	775.2	1,019.2	561.6	108.7	36.6	July
-	52.0	110.3	1,359.0	134.5	1,224.5	0.0	20.4	2,483.3	769.5	1,045.6	557.8	110.3	36.4	Aug
-	51.7	110.3	1,380.6	135.8	1,244.7	0.0	20.3	2,510.2	782.1	1,061.7	554.8	111.6	36.4	Sep
-	51.7	108.0	1,376.9	133.1	1,243.8	0.0	19.8	2,506.9	770.4	1,071.5	551.2	113.8	36.5	Oct
-	51.4	108.9	1,393.0	141.6	1,251.4	0.0	19.7	2,551.3	800.8	1,085.7	548.1	116.7	36.4	Nov
-	51.1	109.4	1,478.6	122.1	1,356.5	0.0	20.0	2,579.1	779.9	1,125.4	555.4	118.4	36.4	Dec
-	51.9	110.5	1,393.3	136.9	1,256.4	0.0	44.0	2,587.3	785.1	1,130.6	550.5	121.1	33.6	2008 Jan
-	51.4	110.5	1,394.9	139.2	1,255.7	0.0	43.6	2,601.7	784.9	1,147.5	547.6	121.7	33.6	Feb
Changes *														
- 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
-	- 3.7	- 2.2	+ 79.0	+ 8.6	+ 70.5	- 0.1	- 4.5	+ 118.0	+ 30.0	+ 97.7	- 16.8	+ 7.2	- 4.1	2006
-	- 2.3	+ 3.1	+ 132.0	- 3.3	+ 135.3	- 0.0	- 2.3	+ 181.1	+ 31.6	+ 160.5	- 31.1	+ 20.1	- 2.0	2007
-	+ 0.3	- 5.7	+ 20.5	+ 7.5	+ 13.1	- 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 10.4	- 1.4	+ 13.1	- 2.6	+ 1.2	+ 0.4	2006 Sep
-	- 0.3	- 0.9	+ 5.7	- 5.6	+ 11.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	- 8.2	- 7.3	+ 0.5	- 2.7	+ 1.3	+ 0.1	Oct
-	- 0.2	- 0.3	+ 17.2	+ 21.7	- 4.5	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 26.8	+ 27.5	+ 2.0	- 3.6	+ 0.9	+ 0.0	Nov
-	- 0.3	- 0.6	+ 27.6	- 9.7	+ 37.4	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 19.5	+ 3.3	+ 10.3	+ 5.1	+ 0.8	- 0.3	Dec
-	- 0.4	+ 0.6	- 14.0	+ 5.6	- 19.5	- 0.0	- 0.4	+ 6.7	- 1.5	+ 10.9	- 4.4	+ 1.6	- 0.1	2007 Jan
-	- 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 4.7	- 2.9	+ 7.6	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 8.4	- 0.1	+ 8.8	- 1.8	+ 1.4	- 0.1	Feb
-	- 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 28.5	+ 7.9	+ 20.6	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 7.4	+ 1.3	+ 6.2	- 1.8	+ 1.6	- 0.3	Mar
-	+ 1.3	+ 0.4	+ 2.9	+ 7.7	- 4.8	+ 0.0	- 0.3	+ 16.2	+ 8.1	+ 10.9	- 3.9	+ 1.2	- 0.2	Apr
-	- 0.3	+ 0.1	- 14.2	- 1.5	- 12.7	+ 0.0	- 0.2	+ 11.1	+ 4.9	+ 9.3	- 4.5	+ 1.4	- 0.7	May
-	- 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 2.5	- 4.4	+ 6.8	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 18.3	+ 11.5	+ 8.6	- 3.5	+ 1.6	- 0.1	June
-	- 0.7	+ 1.8	- 5.8	- 6.3	+ 0.5	- 0.0	- 0.4	- 0.8	+ 2.6	- 0.3	- 5.1	+ 2.0	- 0.4	July
-	- 0.3	+ 0.0	+ 7.8	+ 3.0	+ 4.8	-	- 0.3	+ 18.2	- 5.7	+ 26.2	- 3.7	+ 1.4	- 0.1	Aug
-	- 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 21.6	+ 1.4	+ 20.3	-	- 0.1	+ 26.9	+ 12.6	+ 16.1	- 3.0	+ 1.2	- 0.1	Sep
-	- 0.1	- 2.3	- 3.7	- 2.8	- 0.9	- 0.0	- 0.5	- 3.2	- 11.7	+ 9.9	- 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 0.1	Oct
-	- 0.2	+ 0.9	+ 16.1	+ 8.5	+ 7.6	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 44.1	+ 30.4	+ 14.2	- 3.1	+ 2.6	- 0.1	Nov
-	- 0.3	+ 0.6	+ 85.6	- 19.5	+ 105.1	-	+ 0.3	+ 27.9	- 20.9	+ 39.7	+ 7.3	+ 1.7	+ 0.1	Dec
-	- 0.7	+ 1.1	- 101.0	+ 14.9	- 115.9	- 0.0	- 1.1	+ 8.0	+ 5.0	+ 5.2	- 4.9	+ 2.7	- 0.1	2008 Jan
-	- 0.5	- 0.0	+ 1.6	+ 2.2	- 0.6	- 0.0	- 0.5	+ 14.5	- 0.1	+ 16.9	- 2.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.0	Feb

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	Cash in hand (non-euro-area banknotes and coins) 1	Lending to foreign banks (MFIs) 2							Lending to foreign non-banks (non-MFIs) 2					
		Total	Credit balances and loans, bills 3			Negotiable money market paper issued by banks	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	Short-term	Medium and long-term					Total	Short-term	Medium and long-term		
End of year or month *														
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
2006	0.4	1,266.9	1,003.2	744.5	258.7	13.3	250.4	0.8	777.0	421.0	156.0	264.9	7.2	348.9
2007	0.3	1,433.5	1,105.9	803.6	302.4	13.4	314.2	0.5	908.3	492.9	197.5	295.4	27.5	387.9
2006 Sep	0.4	1,202.0	966.8	726.1	240.7	12.2	223.0	0.8	767.0	426.7	160.9	265.8	9.4	331.0
Oct	0.4	1,194.8	949.5	708.7	240.7	13.5	231.8	0.7	783.1	435.3	166.2	269.1	10.4	337.4
Nov	0.4	1,217.8	958.7	714.8	243.9	13.5	245.6	0.8	795.4	438.9	169.5	269.4	10.5	346.0
Dec	0.4	1,266.9	1,003.2	744.5	258.7	13.3	250.4	0.8	777.0	421.0	156.0	264.9	7.2	348.9
2007 Jan	0.4	1,275.2	1,001.6	734.0	267.6	15.4	258.3	0.9	805.1	440.8	176.7	264.1	7.9	356.5
Feb	0.5	1,303.2	1,018.2	750.8	267.4	15.8	269.2	0.8	818.5	442.3	178.4	263.9	8.1	368.2
Mar	0.4	1,315.7	1,020.2	752.4	267.8	16.2	279.3	0.8	826.5	448.1	181.4	266.7	7.8	370.6
Apr	0.5	1,347.6	1,050.3	778.5	271.8	16.2	281.1	0.7	839.7	457.9	192.1	265.8	7.7	374.1
May	0.5	1,354.6	1,052.3	776.9	275.4	16.5	285.7	0.7	863.6	464.6	193.0	271.6	8.8	390.2
June	0.5	1,392.2	1,077.8	799.8	278.0	18.6	295.8	0.8	872.5	470.4	192.3	278.1	9.2	392.9
July	0.5	1,397.0	1,081.9	802.4	279.4	19.6	295.6	0.7	865.3	463.0	184.7	278.3	6.6	395.7
Aug	0.6	1,399.5	1,080.7	794.4	286.4	20.4	298.4	0.6	886.0	481.8	195.3	286.5	12.2	391.9
Sep	0.4	1,444.2	1,122.4	829.1	293.3	18.8	303.0	0.6	892.6	488.0	200.0	288.0	14.6	390.0
Oct	0.4	1,437.2	1,112.6	811.4	301.2	15.4	309.3	0.5	897.8	486.1	196.3	289.8	22.3	389.3
Nov	0.5	1,448.2	1,119.1	817.3	301.7	15.2	313.9	0.6	919.6	503.4	212.1	291.3	27.0	389.3
Dec	0.3	1,433.5	1,105.9	803.6	302.4	13.4	314.2	0.5	908.3	492.9	197.5	295.4	27.5	387.9
2008 Jan	0.3	1,438.2	1,113.1	814.1	298.9	11.7	313.4	2.1	921.4	513.3	215.3	298.0	24.4	383.7
Feb	0.4	1,436.6	1,107.9	803.7	304.3	15.8	312.9	2.0	934.3	526.3	225.5	300.8	25.2	382.8
Changes *														
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
2006	+ 0.1	+ 238.3	+ 153.5	+ 109.7	+ 43.8	+ 7.5	+ 77.2	- 0.7	+ 81.4	+ 51.6	+ 25.9	+ 25.8	- 1.8	+ 31.5
2007	- 0.0	+ 190.3	+ 123.7	+ 72.9	+ 50.8	+ 7.5	+ 59.1	- 0.4	+ 167.7	+ 94.3	+ 50.1	+ 44.2	+ 20.1	+ 53.3
2006 Sep	- 0.0	+ 30.8	+ 21.1	+ 17.8	+ 3.2	+ 0.5	+ 9.2	- 0.2	+ 11.3	+ 5.3	+ 0.9	+ 4.5	- 1.9	+ 7.9
Oct	- 0.0	- 7.3	- 17.4	- 17.3	- 0.0	+ 1.3	+ 8.8	- 0.1	+ 16.1	+ 10.2	+ 5.2	+ 4.9	+ 1.1	+ 4.9
Nov	- 0.0	+ 31.1	+ 16.8	+ 11.4	+ 5.4	+ 0.1	+ 14.2	+ 0.1	+ 18.5	+ 8.3	+ 4.0	+ 4.3	+ 0.2	+ 9.9
Dec	+ 0.0	+ 49.0	+ 44.3	+ 29.7	+ 14.7	- 0.2	+ 4.9	+ 0.0	- 18.6	- 18.1	- 13.5	- 4.6	- 3.4	+ 2.9
2007 Jan	- 0.0	+ 5.1	- 4.7	- 12.5	+ 7.9	+ 2.1	+ 7.7	-	+ 24.9	+ 17.3	+ 19.8	- 2.5	+ 0.7	+ 6.8
Feb	+ 0.1	+ 31.4	+ 20.6	+ 19.4	+ 1.2	+ 0.4	+ 10.5	- 0.1	+ 18.1	+ 4.7	+ 2.8	+ 1.9	+ 0.2	+ 13.2
Mar	- 0.0	+ 14.6	+ 3.9	+ 2.8	+ 1.1	+ 0.4	+ 10.3	- 0.1	+ 10.0	+ 7.2	+ 3.5	+ 3.7	- 0.2	+ 3.0
Apr	+ 0.0	+ 36.2	+ 34.1	+ 29.1	+ 5.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.0	- 0.0	+ 18.2	+ 13.5	+ 11.8	+ 1.7	- 0.1	+ 4.8
May	+ 0.1	+ 4.6	- 0.4	- 2.9	+ 2.6	+ 0.3	+ 4.7	+ 0.0	+ 22.2	+ 5.4	+ 0.3	+ 5.1	+ 1.1	+ 15.7
June	+ 0.0	+ 38.1	+ 25.9	+ 23.2	+ 2.7	+ 2.1	+ 10.1	+ 0.0	+ 9.7	+ 7.7	+ 0.9	+ 6.8	- 1.0	+ 2.9
July	- 0.0	+ 3.3	+ 2.6	+ 0.9	+ 1.7	+ 1.0	- 0.3	- 0.0	- 1.0	- 1.9	- 3.5	+ 1.6	- 2.7	+ 3.6
Aug	+ 0.1	+ 2.5	- 1.1	- 8.1	+ 7.0	+ 0.8	+ 2.9	- 0.1	+ 17.1	+ 15.3	+ 7.1	+ 8.2	+ 5.6	- 3.9
Sep	- 0.2	+ 52.9	+ 49.4	+ 40.0	+ 9.4	- 1.6	+ 5.1	- 0.0	+ 15.5	+ 12.5	+ 7.0	+ 5.4	+ 2.7	+ 0.4
Oct	+ 0.0	- 0.5	- 5.7	- 14.8	+ 9.1	+ 4.0	+ 1.2	- 0.1	+ 16.5	+ 1.4	- 2.5	+ 3.9	+ 8.2	+ 6.9
Nov	+ 0.1	+ 16.2	+ 11.5	+ 9.2	+ 2.3	- 0.1	+ 4.8	+ 0.0	+ 27.2	+ 21.3	+ 17.4	+ 3.9	+ 4.9	+ 1.0
Dec	- 0.1	- 14.0	- 12.6	- 13.4	+ 0.8	- 1.8	+ 0.4	- 0.0	- 10.7	- 10.1	- 14.5	+ 4.4	+ 0.6	- 1.1
2008 Jan	- 0.0	+ 6.6	+ 9.1	+ 11.9	- 2.8	- 1.7	- 0.7	+ 0.2	+ 15.6	+ 21.9	+ 18.5	+ 3.4	- 2.9	- 3.4
Feb	+ 0.0	+ 3.5	- 0.2	- 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 4.1	- 0.3	- 0.0	+ 17.9	+ 16.5	+ 11.6	+ 5.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.3

* 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). —

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 *															
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	
5.8	50.4	689.7	168.1	521.6	397.3	124.3	0.4	310.1	82.1	228.0	111.5	116.5	1.5	2006	
5.7	48.3	738.9	164.7	574.1	461.2	113.0	0.2	303.1	76.0	227.1	122.3	104.8	3.1	2007	
6.0	47.8	684.1	169.9	514.1	389.1	125.0	0.5	339.0	86.5	252.5	123.3	129.2	1.7	2006 Sep	
5.9	48.4	683.7	155.2	528.5	404.4	124.1	0.5	335.8	82.4	253.4	123.3	130.1	1.6	Oct	
5.9	48.4	691.6	171.7	519.8	394.7	125.1	0.4	335.4	81.6	253.8	124.2	129.6	1.7	Nov	
5.8	50.4	689.7	168.1	521.6	397.3	124.3	0.4	310.1	82.1	228.0	111.5	116.5	1.5	Dec	
5.8	44.6	704.6	170.0	534.6	408.8	125.8	0.3	317.2	88.2	229.0	114.6	114.4	1.5	2007 Jan	
5.7	44.6	709.9	177.7	532.1	406.6	125.6	0.3	324.0	93.2	230.8	118.1	112.7	1.5	Feb	
5.8	44.3	723.0	200.3	522.6	398.3	124.3	0.3	312.1	90.2	221.9	112.2	109.7	1.4	Mar	
5.7	44.3	753.1	200.5	552.6	429.8	122.8	0.3	320.6	91.9	228.7	118.5	110.2	3.2	Apr	
5.7	44.7	757.9	208.0	549.9	424.0	125.9	0.3	338.8	111.1	227.8	116.9	110.8	3.2	May	
5.8	45.2	727.5	210.6	516.9	390.7	126.1	0.2	329.5	107.7	221.8	111.5	110.3	3.1	June	
5.7	45.2	729.0	210.0	519.1	394.5	124.6	0.2	314.3	95.3	219.0	105.2	113.9	3.1	July	
5.7	45.3	755.8	179.5	576.3	452.1	124.2	0.2	313.7	91.6	222.1	109.5	112.6	3.1	Aug	
5.7	45.5	785.5	220.1	565.3	443.0	122.3	0.2	313.5	94.6	218.9	108.5	110.4	3.1	Sep	
5.8	48.3	794.6	207.8	586.8	466.9	119.9	0.2	306.3	90.6	215.7	106.4	109.3	3.4	Oct	
5.7	48.0	766.8	207.0	559.8	445.8	113.9	0.2	326.6	97.5	229.1	123.1	106.0	3.2	Nov	
5.7	48.3	738.9	164.7	574.1	461.2	113.0	0.2	303.1	76.0	227.1	122.3	104.8	3.1	Dec	
25.0	50.9	784.6	205.1	579.5	465.6	113.9	0.2	318.5	100.2	218.3	115.7	102.6	3.1	2008 Jan	
25.0	50.2	787.8	200.4	587.4	473.8	113.6	0.2	330.5	94.1	236.4	135.7	100.7	3.0	Feb	
Changes *															
+ 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	
- 5.1	+ 13.8	+ 56.2	+ 68.3	- 12.1	- 13.7	+ 1.6	- 0.2	- 0.8	+ 21.2	- 22.0	- 5.1	- 17.0	- 0.2	2006	
- 0.1	- 0.8	+ 67.3	+ 1.5	+ 65.8	+ 74.0	- 8.3	- 0.1	+ 4.6	- 5.5	+ 10.2	+ 16.6	- 6.4	+ 1.6	2007	
+ 0.2	+ 6.5	+ 24.0	+ 18.7	+ 5.2	+ 3.8	+ 1.4	- 0.0	+ 1.0	- 9.5	+ 10.5	+ 11.2	- 0.7	- 0.0	2006 Sep	
- 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 2.2	- 14.6	+ 16.8	+ 15.2	+ 1.6	- 0.1	- 5.9	- 4.1	- 1.8	- 0.1	- 1.7	- 0.1	Oct	
+ 0.0	+ 0.5	+ 13.8	+ 17.9	- 4.1	- 6.0	+ 1.9	- 0.1	+ 3.0	- 0.2	+ 3.2	+ 2.0	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	Nov	
- 0.1	+ 1.9	- 1.9	- 3.6	+ 1.7	+ 2.5	- 0.7	+ 0.0	- 25.5	+ 0.4	- 25.9	- 12.7	- 13.2	- 0.1	Dec	
- 0.0	- 5.8	+ 12.1	+ 1.3	+ 10.9	+ 9.9	+ 1.0	- 0.1	+ 5.6	+ 5.8	- 0.2	+ 2.6	- 2.8	- 0.0	2007 Jan	
- 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 8.7	+ 8.5	+ 0.2	- 0.1	+ 0.3	- 0.0	+ 8.6	+ 5.3	+ 3.4	+ 4.2	- 0.8	- 0.1	Feb	
+ 0.0	- 0.2	+ 14.6	+ 23.0	- 8.4	- 7.2	- 1.2	- 0.0	- 10.8	- 2.9	- 8.0	- 5.5	- 2.4	- 0.1	Mar	
- 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 34.2	+ 1.2	+ 33.0	+ 33.9	- 0.9	+ 0.0	+ 10.2	+ 2.0	+ 8.2	+ 6.9	+ 1.3	+ 1.8	Apr	
- 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 3.0	+ 7.1	- 4.1	- 6.9	+ 2.8	-	+ 17.4	+ 19.0	- 1.6	- 1.8	+ 0.3	- 0.0	May	
+ 0.0	+ 0.5	- 29.8	+ 2.8	- 32.6	- 33.0	+ 0.4	- 0.1	- 9.2	- 3.3	- 5.9	- 5.4	- 0.6	- 0.1	June	
- 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.5	- 1.2	- 0.0	- 10.6	- 12.1	+ 1.5	- 2.5	+ 4.0	+ 0.0	July	
-	+ 0.1	+ 26.6	- 30.5	+ 57.1	+ 57.5	- 0.4	+ 0.0	- 3.4	- 5.0	+ 1.7	+ 2.9	- 1.3	- 0.0	Aug	
+ 0.0	+ 0.6	+ 36.8	+ 41.5	- 4.8	- 3.8	- 1.0	- 0.0	+ 3.1	+ 3.8	- 0.6	+ 0.1	- 0.8	- 0.0	Sep	
+ 0.1	+ 2.9	+ 12.7	- 11.4	+ 24.1	+ 26.1	- 2.0	+ 0.0	- 5.8	- 3.7	- 2.0	- 1.6	- 0.5	+ 0.3	Oct	
- 0.1	-	- 23.6	+ 0.3	- 23.9	- 18.7	- 5.2	-	+ 22.4	+ 7.3	+ 15.1	+ 17.3	- 2.2	- 0.2	Nov	
+ 0.0	+ 0.3	- 28.2	- 42.3	+ 14.1	+ 14.9	- 0.9	+ 0.0	- 23.0	- 21.7	- 1.2	- 0.6	- 0.6	- 0.1	Dec	
+ 0.1	+ 2.2	+ 46.6	+ 40.7	+ 5.9	+ 5.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.0	+ 16.0	+ 24.3	- 8.3	- 6.5	- 1.8	- 0.0	2008 Jan	
+ 0.0	- 0.4	+ 7.4	- 3.4	+ 10.7	+ 10.7	+ 0.0	-	+ 13.9	- 5.7	+ 19.5	+ 20.7	- 1.2	- 0.1	Feb	

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

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

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

Period	Lending to domestic non-banks, total 1,2		Short-term lending					Medium and long-term			
	including negotiable money market paper, securities, equalisation claims	excluding negotiable money market paper, securities, equalisation claims	Total	to enterprises and households 1			to general government		Total	to enter-	
				Total	Loans and bills 3,4	Negotiable money market paper	Total	Loans		Treasury bills	Total	Total
End of year or month *											
1998	5,379.8	4,775.4	704.3	661.3	660.8	0.5	43.0	38.5	4.5	4,675.5	3,482.4
1999	2,904.5	2,576.5	355.3	328.9	328.7	0.2	26.4	23.6	2.8	2,549.2	1,943.6
2000	3,003.7	2,663.7	371.2	348.2	347.7	0.5	22.9	21.2	1.7	2,632.5	2,038.6
2001	3,014.1	2,704.2	387.9	356.7	355.2	1.5	31.2	28.2	2.9	2,626.2	2,070.2
2002	2,997.2	2,689.1	365.4	331.9	331.0	1.0	33.5	31.1	2.4	2,631.8	2,079.7
2003	2,995.6	2,680.6	355.2	315.0	313.4	1.6	40.2	38.4	1.8	2,640.4	2,096.1
2004	3,001.3	2,646.7	320.9	283.8	283.0	0.8	37.1	35.3	1.8	2,680.4	2,114.2
2005	2,995.1	2,635.1	309.7	273.5	272.9	0.6	36.2	34.4	1.8	2,685.4	2,141.3
2006	3,000.7	2,632.2	303.1	269.8	269.3	0.6	33.3	31.9	1.4	2,697.6	2,181.8
2007	2,975.7	2,649.5	331.2	301.8	301.5	0.3	29.4	28.2	1.2	2,644.6	2,168.3
2006 Sep	3,035.2	2,668.7	333.0	301.3	300.5	0.8	31.8	31.5	0.3	2,702.1	2,183.5
Oct	3,033.2	2,664.9	334.5	297.2	296.4	0.8	37.4	36.8	0.6	2,698.7	2,180.2
Nov	3,037.8	2,661.5	325.7	290.2	289.4	0.8	35.5	34.8	0.7	2,712.2	2,185.1
Dec	3,000.7	2,632.2	303.1	269.8	269.3	0.6	33.3	31.9	1.4	2,697.6	2,181.8
2007 Jan	3,024.5	2,641.8	313.0	278.9	278.2	0.7	34.1	33.2	0.9	2,711.5	2,191.4
Feb	3,011.3	2,641.0	316.4	284.1	283.2	1.0	32.2	31.5	0.8	2,695.0	2,178.8
Mar	3,016.1	2,640.4	324.2	291.8	291.1	0.6	32.4	31.3	1.2	2,691.9	2,179.7
Apr	3,043.3	2,637.5	327.9	291.1	290.1	1.0	36.8	35.4	1.4	2,715.4	2,205.0
May	3,021.0	2,631.6	319.3	284.2	283.3	0.9	35.1	34.7	0.4	2,701.6	2,189.7
June	2,986.2	2,634.1	321.7	293.5	292.7	0.8	28.2	27.3	0.9	2,664.6	2,159.1
July	2,993.2	2,643.8	331.2	295.7	294.9	0.8	35.5	35.0	0.5	2,662.0	2,158.9
Aug	2,984.1	2,643.2	321.9	292.0	291.4	0.7	29.9	29.3	0.6	2,662.2	2,165.0
Sep	2,986.2	2,644.7	328.8	300.2	299.8	0.4	28.5	27.1	1.4	2,657.5	2,164.8
Oct	2,973.3	2,643.0	334.5	301.9	301.4	0.6	32.5	30.9	1.6	2,638.8	2,156.7
Nov	2,971.5	2,642.5	329.1	296.7	296.1	0.6	32.4	30.8	1.6	2,642.4	2,161.6
Dec	2,975.7	2,649.5	331.2	301.8	301.5	0.3	29.4	28.2	1.2	2,644.6	2,168.3
2008 Jan	2,998.5	2,654.4	341.7	310.0	309.1	0.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2,656.7	2,188.9
Feb	2,993.2	2,659.9	348.3	317.6	316.7	0.9	30.7	29.4	1.2	2,644.9	2,173.1
Changes *											
1999	+ 156.1	+ 139.5	+ 9.6	+ 6.3	+ 6.4	- 0.0	+ 3.3	+ 2.9	+ 0.4	+ 146.4	+ 146.4
2000	+ 100.7	+ 83.2	+ 14.5	+ 18.1	+ 17.8	+ 0.3	- 3.6	- 2.5	- 1.1	+ 86.1	+ 93.8
2001	+ 11.9	+ 39.2	+ 15.3	+ 7.0	+ 5.9	+ 1.0	+ 8.4	+ 7.8	+ 0.6	- 3.4	+ 32.0
2002	- 19.2	- 18.8	- 23.4	- 25.7	- 25.2	- 0.5	+ 2.3	+ 2.9	- 0.6	+ 4.3	+ 7.6
2003	+ 0.1	- 8.4	- 10.0	- 16.7	- 17.5	+ 0.9	+ 6.7	+ 7.3	- 0.6	+ 10.1	+ 16.0
2004	+ 3.3	- 36.0	- 31.7	- 30.5	- 29.7	- 0.8	- 1.2	- 3.2	+ 1.9	+ 35.0	+ 15.6
2005	- 6.7	- 12.1	- 11.5	- 10.6	- 10.4	- 0.2	- 0.9	- 0.9	+ 0.0	+ 4.8	+ 26.8
2006	- 12.4	- 20.8	- 7.1	- 4.5	- 4.4	- 0.0	- 2.7	- 2.3	- 0.4	+ 5.2	+ 23.6
2007	- 15.9	+ 11.8	+ 27.6	+ 31.5	+ 31.7	- 0.2	- 3.9	- 3.7	- 0.3	- 43.5	- 7.1
2006 Sep	+ 12.7	+ 16.5	+ 14.9	+ 15.8	+ 15.7	+ 0.1	- 0.8	- 0.5	- 0.4	- 2.2	+ 5.0
Oct	- 2.0	- 3.8	+ 1.5	- 4.1	- 4.1	+ 0.0	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 0.3	- 3.5	- 3.2
Nov	+ 4.7	- 3.3	- 8.9	- 7.0	- 7.0	- 0.0	- 1.9	- 2.0	+ 0.1	+ 13.6	+ 4.9
Dec	- 36.4	- 28.6	- 22.5	- 20.3	- 20.1	- 0.2	- 2.2	- 2.9	+ 0.7	- 13.9	- 2.5
2007 Jan	+ 24.3	+ 6.5	+ 9.9	+ 9.0	+ 8.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.8	+ 1.4	- 0.5	+ 14.4	+ 10.1
Feb	- 13.2	- 0.8	+ 3.4	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 0.3	- 1.9	- 1.8	- 0.1	- 16.5	- 12.6
Mar	+ 4.8	- 0.5	+ 7.9	+ 7.6	+ 8.0	- 0.3	+ 0.2	- 0.2	+ 0.4	- 3.0	+ 0.9
Apr	+ 28.1	- 3.1	+ 3.7	- 0.7	- 1.1	+ 0.4	+ 4.4	+ 4.1	+ 0.2	+ 24.4	+ 26.1
May	- 22.4	- 5.9	- 8.6	- 6.8	- 6.8	- 0.1	- 1.7	- 0.7	- 1.0	- 13.8	- 15.2
June	- 35.8	+ 1.3	+ 1.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.5	- 0.2	- 6.9	- 7.4	+ 0.5	- 37.3	- 30.8
July	+ 8.1	+ 9.4	+ 9.9	+ 2.7	+ 2.6	+ 0.0	+ 7.2	+ 7.7	- 0.4	- 1.9	+ 0.5
Aug	- 9.2	- 0.7	- 9.3	- 3.7	- 3.6	- 0.1	- 5.6	- 5.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 6.1
Sep	+ 2.2	+ 1.5	+ 6.8	+ 8.2	+ 8.4	- 0.2	- 1.4	- 2.2	+ 0.8	- 4.7	- 0.2
Oct	- 4.4	- 1.7	+ 5.7	+ 1.7	+ 1.6	+ 0.1	+ 4.0	+ 3.8	+ 0.2	- 10.2	- 2.7
Nov	- 1.7	- 0.5	- 5.4	- 5.3	- 5.2	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.9
Dec	+ 3.4	+ 6.2	+ 2.1	+ 5.1	+ 5.4	- 0.2	- 3.1	- 2.6	- 0.4	+ 1.4	+ 5.9
2008 Jan	+ 22.7	+ 4.9	+ 10.6	+ 8.2	+ 7.6	+ 0.5	+ 2.4	+ 2.3	+ 0.1	+ 12.2	+ 20.5
Feb	- 5.3	+ 5.5	+ 6.8	+ 7.9	+ 7.9	+ 0.1	- 1.1	- 1.0	- 0.1	- 12.1	- 16.0

* 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 Up to December 1998, including loans to domestic building and loan associations. — 2 Up to December 1998,

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

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 *												
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
1,972.7	194.5	1,778.1	209.1	48.2	515.8	358.4	31.7	326.6	157.4	-	4.8	2006
1,987.3	207.7	1,779.6	181.1	46.5	476.2	332.5	31.9	300.6	143.7	-	4.7	2007
1,980.2	198.9	1,781.3	203.3	49.0	518.7	356.4	30.8	325.6	162.2	-	4.7	2006 Sep
1,975.9	197.7	1,778.1	204.4	48.7	518.4	355.9	30.9	325.0	162.6	-	4.7	Oct
1,978.9	198.2	1,780.7	206.1	48.6	527.1	358.4	31.4	327.0	168.7	-	4.7	Nov
1,972.7	194.5	1,778.1	209.1	48.2	515.8	358.4	31.7	326.6	157.4	-	4.8	Dec
1,974.6	198.6	1,776.0	216.9	48.8	520.1	355.8	31.6	324.2	164.3	-	4.7	2007 Jan
1,973.1	197.3	1,775.7	205.8	48.6	516.1	353.3	31.5	321.8	162.8	-	4.7	Feb
1,970.1	196.5	1,773.6	209.6	48.2	512.2	347.9	31.4	316.5	164.4	-	4.7	Mar
1,966.8	195.7	1,771.1	238.1	49.5	510.5	345.2	31.6	313.6	165.3	-	4.7	Apr
1,969.8	199.1	1,770.7	219.9	49.2	511.9	343.8	32.2	311.6	168.1	-	4.7	May
1,969.0	198.8	1,770.3	190.1	48.8	505.4	345.0	33.9	311.1	160.4	-	4.6	June
1,970.9	199.0	1,772.0	188.0	47.6	503.1	343.0	33.3	309.7	160.1	-	4.6	July
1,980.2	202.7	1,777.5	184.8	47.4	497.1	342.3	33.9	308.4	154.8	-	4.6	Aug
1,978.7	203.2	1,775.5	186.1	47.2	492.7	339.1	33.3	305.7	153.6	-	4.6	Sep
1,977.0	200.5	1,776.5	179.7	47.1	482.1	333.7	32.0	301.6	148.4	-	4.6	Oct
1,983.5	203.1	1,780.4	178.1	46.9	480.8	332.0	32.0	300.0	148.7	-	4.6	Nov
1,987.3	207.7	1,779.6	181.1	46.5	476.2	332.5	31.9	300.6	143.7	-	4.7	Dec
1,988.3	209.5	1,778.8	200.6	47.4	467.9	326.6	31.5	295.1	141.3	-	4.5	2008 Jan
1,989.8	210.5	1,779.4	183.3	46.9	471.8	324.0	32.9	291.1	147.8	-	4.5	Feb
Changes *												
+ 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
+ 2.3	+ 0.2	+ 2.2	+ 21.2	- 3.9	- 28.8	- 16.4	- 1.4	- 15.0	- 12.4	-	+ 0.3	2006
+ 9.6	+ 10.1	- 0.6	- 16.7	- 2.2	- 36.3	- 25.8	+ 0.1	- 26.0	- 10.5	-	- 0.1	2007
+ 1.8	+ 1.8	- 0.0	+ 3.2	- 0.1	- 7.2	- 0.5	- 0.8	+ 0.3	- 6.7	-	+ 0.4	2006 Sep
- 4.4	- 1.2	- 3.2	+ 1.1	- 0.3	- 0.2	- 0.6	+ 0.1	- 0.6	+ 0.3	-	+ 0.0	Oct
+ 3.2	+ 0.6	+ 2.6	+ 1.7	- 0.1	+ 8.7	+ 2.5	+ 0.5	+ 2.0	+ 6.2	-	- 0.0	Nov
- 5.5	- 3.1	- 2.4	+ 3.0	- 0.4	- 11.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.4	- 0.4	- 11.4	-	+ 0.1	Dec
- 1.2	+ 0.5	- 1.7	+ 11.3	- 0.4	+ 4.3	- 2.6	- 0.2	- 2.4	+ 6.9	-	- 0.0	2007 Jan
- 1.5	- 1.3	- 0.2	- 11.1	- 0.2	- 3.9	- 2.5	- 0.1	- 2.4	- 1.4	-	- 0.0	Feb
- 2.9	- 0.5	- 2.4	+ 3.8	- 0.3	- 3.9	- 5.4	- 0.1	- 5.3	+ 1.5	-	- 0.0	Mar
- 3.5	- 0.8	- 2.7	+ 29.6	+ 1.3	- 1.7	- 2.7	+ 0.1	- 2.8	+ 1.0	-	+ 0.0	Apr
+ 3.0	+ 3.4	- 0.5	- 18.2	- 0.3	+ 1.4	- 1.4	+ 0.7	- 2.0	+ 2.8	-	- 0.0	May
- 1.0	- 0.6	- 0.4	- 29.9	- 0.4	- 6.4	+ 1.2	+ 1.7	- 0.5	- 7.7	-	- 0.0	June
+ 1.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.9	- 0.6	- 0.7	- 2.3	- 2.0	- 0.6	- 1.4	- 0.3	-	- 0.0	July
+ 9.3	+ 3.8	+ 5.5	- 3.2	- 0.2	- 6.0	- 0.7	+ 0.6	- 1.3	- 5.3	-	- 0.0	Aug
- 1.5	+ 0.5	- 2.0	+ 1.3	- 0.2	- 4.4	- 3.3	- 0.6	- 2.7	- 1.2	-	+ 0.0	Sep
- 1.7	- 2.7	+ 1.0	- 1.0	- 0.1	- 7.4	- 5.4	- 1.3	- 4.1	- 2.0	-	+ 0.0	Oct
+ 6.5	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	- 1.5	- 0.2	- 1.3	- 1.6	- 0.0	- 1.6	+ 0.3	-	- 0.0	Nov
+ 3.0	+ 4.5	- 1.5	+ 2.9	- 0.4	- 4.6	+ 0.5	- 0.1	+ 0.6	- 5.1	-	+ 0.1	Dec
+ 1.0	+ 1.8	- 0.9	+ 19.5	- 0.6	- 8.4	- 5.9	- 0.4	- 5.6	- 2.4	-	- 0.1	2008 Jan
+ 1.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.6	- 17.3	- 0.5	+ 3.9	- 2.6	+ 1.4	- 4.1	+ 6.6	-	+ 0.0	Feb

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					Lending to enterprises and self-employed persons								
	Total	Mortgage loans, total	Housing loans			Total	of which Housing loans	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply, mining 2	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade 3	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport, storage and communication	Financing institutions (excluding MFIs) and insurance corporations
			Total	Mortgage loans secured by residential real estate	Other housing loans									
Lending, total														
End of year or quarter *														
2004	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	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
2006 Dec	2,242.2	1,177.5	1,114.7	921.2	193.5	1,204.2	316.1	133.0	39.3	47.2	131.4	32.4	60.9	76.0
2007 Mar	2,261.5	1,174.9	1,110.9	918.8	192.0	1,229.1	314.4	138.5	39.6	47.7	128.7	32.5	61.2	102.5
June	2,262.0	1,172.6	1,106.6	917.4	189.2	1,230.7	311.4	141.2	39.6	48.0	130.6	33.2	62.5	100.6
Sep	2,278.8	1,172.1	1,105.7	917.6	188.2	1,246.4	309.5	141.5	40.0	47.9	131.9	33.6	63.3	106.9
Dec	2,289.0	1,166.7	1,101.3	914.4	186.8	1,259.7	306.2	145.4	41.3	47.0	135.7	33.2	65.4	101.4
Short-term lending														
2004	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	273.2	–	11.2	–	11.2	230.0	6.7	38.8	3.2	9.7	49.2	3.3	6.1	32.8
2006 Dec	269.6	–	10.5	–	10.5	228.6	6.3	39.6	3.1	8.8	48.6	3.2	5.5	35.0
2007 Mar	291.4	–	10.5	–	10.5	251.6	6.1	42.6	3.5	9.5	46.2	3.4	5.6	58.6
June	292.9	–	9.6	–	9.6	252.5	5.0	45.3	3.1	9.7	46.9	3.8	6.1	55.2
Sep	300.0	–	9.0	–	9.0	260.4	4.9	44.4	3.6	9.3	48.6	3.8	6.3	59.4
Dec	301.7	–	8.6	–	8.6	261.6	4.6	46.2	4.4	8.5	52.0	3.1	7.2	52.1
Medium-term lending														
2004	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	194.6	–	35.7	–	35.7	122.5	10.7	15.6	2.1	5.2	11.4	3.0	10.6	10.8
2006 Dec	194.5	–	34.4	–	34.4	124.6	10.5	18.5	2.2	5.1	11.4	2.9	10.6	11.7
2007 Mar	196.5	–	33.5	–	33.5	128.2	10.5	20.5	2.1	5.1	11.3	2.9	10.5	14.6
June	198.8	–	33.1	–	33.1	131.2	10.6	20.3	2.1	5.3	12.4	2.9	11.1	15.6
Sep	203.2	–	32.5	–	32.5	135.8	10.3	21.1	2.2	5.5	12.7	3.0	11.8	16.9
Dec	207.7	–	32.2	–	32.2	141.5	10.4	22.3	2.2	5.6	13.1	2.9	12.5	17.4
Long-term lending														
2004	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	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
2006 Dec	1,778.1	1,177.5	1,069.8	921.2	148.6	850.9	299.3	74.9	34.0	33.3	71.4	26.4	44.7	29.3
2007 Mar	1,773.6	1,174.9	1,066.8	918.8	148.0	849.3	297.9	75.5	34.0	33.1	71.2	26.2	45.1	29.3
June	1,770.3	1,172.6	1,063.9	917.4	146.5	847.0	295.8	75.5	34.3	33.0	71.3	26.4	45.3	29.9
Sep	1,775.5	1,172.1	1,064.2	917.6	146.6	850.2	294.3	76.0	34.2	33.0	70.6	26.8	45.2	30.6
Dec	1,779.6	1,166.7	1,060.5	914.4	146.0	856.5	291.2	76.9	34.7	33.0	70.6	27.2	45.7	31.9
Lending, total														
Change during quarter *														
2006 Q4	– 37.9	– 3.6	+ 0.1	– 0.5	+ 0.6	– 36.8	– 2.1	– 3.3	+ 0.2	– 2.2	+ 1.2	– 0.5	– 0.3	– 27.4
2007 Q1	+ 16.2	– 1.7	– 3.8	– 1.8	– 2.0	+ 21.6	– 1.7	+ 5.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	– 2.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 22.7
Q2	– 0.8	– 5.8	– 3.0	– 2.9	– 0.0	+ 0.4	– 1.8	+ 2.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.0	+ 0.7	+ 1.2	– 3.0
Q3	+ 16.4	– 2.0	– 0.1	– 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 16.0	– 0.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.9	– 0.1	+ 1.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.8	+ 5.7
Q4	+ 9.4	– 4.6	– 2.9	– 2.3	– 0.6	+ 12.5	– 1.8	+ 3.9	+ 1.3	– 1.0	+ 3.6	– 0.5	+ 2.1	– 5.6
Short-term lending														
2006 Q4	– 31.2	–	– 0.5	–	– 0.5	– 29.9	– 0.2	– 3.7	– 0.2	– 1.4	+ 1.8	– 0.7	– 0.8	– 25.4
2007 Q1	+ 21.8	–	– 0.0	–	– 0.0	+ 23.0	– 0.2	+ 3.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	– 2.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 23.5
Q2	+ 0.7	–	– 0.0	–	– 0.0	+ 0.1	– 0.1	+ 2.8	– 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	– 4.3
Q3	+ 7.5	–	– 0.2	–	– 0.2	+ 7.9	– 0.1	– 1.0	+ 0.5	– 0.3	+ 1.7	– 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 4.2
Q4	+ 1.6	–	– 0.4	–	– 0.4	+ 1.2	– 0.3	+ 1.8	+ 0.8	– 0.9	+ 3.4	– 0.6	+ 1.0	– 7.3
Medium-term lending														
2006 Q4	– 3.7	–	– 0.0	–	– 0.0	– 2.6	+ 0.0	– 0.3	– 0.1	– 0.3	– 0.1	– 0.1	+ 0.1	– 0.6
2007 Q1	– 1.2	–	– 0.5	–	– 0.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 1.9	– 0.1	+ 0.1	– 0.1	– 0.0	– 0.1	– 0.8
Q2	+ 2.1	–	– 0.2	–	– 0.2	+ 2.8	+ 0.3	– 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.8
Q3	+ 4.5	–	– 0.6	–	– 0.6	+ 4.6	– 0.4	+ 0.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	+ 1.4
Q4	+ 4.9	–	– 0.2	–	– 0.2	+ 6.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.2	– 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	– 0.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.5
Long-term lending														
2006 Q4	– 3.0	– 3.6	+ 0.6	– 0.5	+ 1.1	– 4.2	– 1.9	+ 0.7	+ 0.5	– 0.5	– 0.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	– 1.4
2007 Q1	– 4.4	– 1.7	– 3.3	– 1.8	– 1.5	– 1.4	– 1.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.0	– 0.2	– 0.2	– 0.1	+ 0.4	– 0.1
Q2	– 3.5	– 5.8	– 2.7	– 2.9	+ 0.2	– 2.5	– 2.0	– 0.1	+ 0.4	– 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Q3	+ 4.5	– 2.0	+ 0.7	– 0.4	+ 1.1	+ 3.5	– 0.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.0	– 0.7	+ 0.4	– 0.1	+ 0.2
Q4	+ 2.9	– 4.6	– 2.3	– 2.3	– 0.0	+ 5.0	– 1.9	+ 0.9	+ 0.5	– 0.2	– 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.2

* 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. —

											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	
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		
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	2005		
684.0	164.2	39.5	197.0	396.6	60.2	1,023.4	795.0	228.4	130.6	17.6	14.7	3.7	2006 Dec		
678.4	163.0	40.3	195.2	392.7	59.7	1,017.9	792.7	225.2	129.8	16.9	14.6	3.7	2007 Mar		
675.1	162.4	41.6	193.4	390.5	59.9	1,017.0	791.6	225.4	129.6	17.6	14.3	3.6	June		
681.4	163.2	45.0	194.1	388.1	59.5	1,018.2	792.6	225.5	130.9	17.2	14.2	3.6	Sep		
690.3	165.0	46.2	197.5	386.6	58.2	1,015.2	791.6	223.7	129.3	17.2	14.0	3.5	Dec		
Short-term lending															
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		
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	2005		
84.9	13.9	10.1	22.1	36.7	10.0	39.8	4.2	35.6	2.8	17.6	1.2	0.0	2006 Dec		
82.2	12.6	10.1	22.1	36.2	10.3	38.9	4.5	34.4	2.6	16.9	1.0	0.0	2007 Mar		
82.4	12.5	11.0	22.0	36.2	10.3	39.5	4.6	35.0	2.6	17.6	0.9	0.0	June		
85.0	12.7	13.1	21.6	35.3	10.0	38.8	4.1	34.8	2.6	17.2	0.8	0.0	Sep		
88.0	13.0	13.0	23.3	35.7	9.4	39.2	4.0	35.2	2.5	17.2	0.8	0.0	Dec		
Medium-term lending															
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		
63.7	7.3	6.5	15.9	29.8	3.8	71.5	25.0	46.5	37.2	-	0.7	0.1	2005		
62.3	6.9	5.9	15.8	27.7	3.8	69.3	23.9	45.4	37.0	-	0.6	0.1	2006 Dec		
61.2	6.5	6.3	15.7	27.5	3.8	67.7	23.0	44.7	36.9	-	0.6	0.0	2007 Mar		
61.5	6.5	6.8	16.0	27.4	3.8	66.9	22.5	44.4	36.8	-	0.7	0.0	June		
62.7	7.0	6.8	16.6	27.5	3.8	66.8	22.2	44.6	36.9	-	0.6	0.0	Sep		
65.7	7.4	7.5	17.7	27.4	3.7	65.4	21.7	43.6	35.8	-	0.7	0.0	Dec		
Long-term lending															
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		
534.4	138.9	23.8	159.6	337.6	46.2	899.6	749.4	150.2	90.3	-	12.0	3.1	2005		
536.9	143.4	23.4	159.1	332.1	46.5	914.3	766.8	147.4	90.8	-	12.9	3.6	2006 Dec		
535.0	143.9	24.0	157.5	328.9	45.7	911.3	765.2	146.1	90.3	-	12.9	3.7	2007 Mar		
531.2	143.4	23.8	155.4	326.9	45.8	910.5	764.6	146.0	90.3	-	12.7	3.6	June		
533.7	143.5	25.1	155.9	325.2	45.7	912.6	766.3	146.2	91.4	-	12.7	3.6	Sep		
536.6	144.7	25.7	156.5	323.5	45.1	910.6	765.8	144.8	90.9	-	12.5	3.4	Dec		
Change during quarter *														Lending, total	
- 4.4	- 0.5	- 1.0	- 2.6	- 4.3	- 1.3	- 1.2	+ 2.1	- 3.3	- 0.5	- 0.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	2006 Q4		
- 5.3	- 1.2	+ 0.9	- 1.4	- 4.2	- 0.0	- 5.3	- 2.1	- 3.1	- 0.7	- 0.6	- 0.1	+ 0.0	2007 Q1		
- 3.4	- 0.5	+ 1.2	- 2.0	- 2.1	+ 0.1	- 0.9	- 1.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.7	- 0.3	- 0.1	Q2		
+ 6.7	+ 0.8	+ 3.0	+ 0.5	- 1.7	- 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.8	- 0.3	+ 1.2	- 0.4	- 0.1	- 0.0	Q3		
+ 8.7	+ 1.5	+ 1.1	+ 3.6	- 1.5	- 1.2	- 2.9	- 0.9	- 2.0	- 1.6	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.1	Q4		
Short-term lending															
+ 0.4	+ 0.6	- 0.2	- 0.4	- 1.4	- 1.2	- 1.2	- 0.3	- 0.9	- 0.0	- 0.8	- 0.0	- 0.0	2006 Q4		
- 2.6	- 1.4	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.8	+ 0.3	- 0.9	+ 0.2	- 1.2	- 0.2	- 0.6	- 0.2	- 0.0	2007 Q1		
+ 0.2	- 0.0	+ 0.9	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	- 0.0	+ 0.7	- 0.1	- 0.0	Q2		
+ 2.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.1	- 0.4	- 0.9	- 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.4	- 0.1	+ 0.0	Q3		
+ 3.0	+ 0.3	- 0.1	+ 1.7	+ 0.3	- 0.6	+ 0.4	- 0.1	+ 0.5	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0	Q4		
Medium-term lending															
- 1.2	+ 0.2	- 0.8	- 0.4	- 0.7	+ 0.0	- 1.1	- 0.0	- 1.0	- 0.5	-	- 0.0	+ 0.0	2006 Q4		
- 0.9	- 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.0	- 1.3	- 0.6	- 0.7	- 0.2	-	+ 0.1	- 0.0	2007 Q1		
+ 0.2	- 0.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.8	- 0.6	- 0.2	- 0.1	-	+ 0.0	- 0.0	Q2		
+ 1.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	-	- 0.0	- 0.0	Q3		
+ 3.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.7	+ 1.2	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 1.5	- 0.6	- 0.9	- 1.1	-	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	Q4		
Long-term lending															
- 3.5	- 1.2	+ 0.0	- 1.8	- 2.1	- 0.2	+ 1.1	+ 2.5	- 1.4	+ 0.0	-	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	2006 Q4		
- 1.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.6	- 1.5	- 3.1	- 0.4	- 3.0	- 1.8	- 1.2	- 0.3	-	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	2007 Q1		
- 3.9	- 0.4	- 0.1	- 2.3	- 2.0	+ 0.1	- 0.8	- 0.6	- 0.2	+ 0.4	-	- 0.2	- 0.1	Q2		
+ 2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.4	- 0.9	- 0.2	+ 1.0	+ 1.1	- 0.2	+ 1.1	-	+ 0.0	- 0.0	Q3		
+ 2.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.6	- 1.8	- 0.5	- 1.9	- 0.3	- 1.6	- 0.5	-	- 0.3	- 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 *	
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		
2006	2,394.6	747.7	962.8	289.5	673.3	11.7	661.6	586.5	97.5	37.8	30.4	11.2		
2007	2,579.1	779.9	1,125.4	418.9	706.5	22.8	683.7	555.4	118.4	36.4	35.0	22.6		
2007 Mar	2,417.2	747.5	988.7	309.0	679.7	13.2	666.4	578.6	102.5	38.5	30.0	24.3		
Apr	2,434.0	756.1	999.6	316.6	683.0	13.5	669.5	574.6	103.7	38.3	30.0	24.2		
May	2,445.1	761.0	1,008.9	324.3	684.6	13.9	670.8	570.1	105.0	37.6	29.8	22.0		
June	2,464.9	772.5	1,019.0	329.6	689.4	15.3	674.1	566.7	106.6	37.5	30.2	23.9		
July	2,464.7	775.2	1,019.2	327.8	691.5	16.0	675.5	561.6	108.7	36.6	33.4	22.0		
Aug	2,483.3	769.5	1,045.6	353.1	692.5	16.4	676.0	557.8	110.3	36.4	33.3	23.9		
Sep	2,510.2	782.1	1,061.7	364.6	697.1	17.0	680.0	554.8	111.6	36.4	34.2	29.3		
Oct	2,506.9	770.4	1,071.5	375.7	695.8	17.7	678.1	551.2	113.8	36.5	34.1	30.1		
Nov	2,551.3	800.8	1,085.7	387.0	698.7	19.8	678.8	548.1	116.7	36.4	35.0	34.5		
Dec	2,579.1	779.9	1,125.4	418.9	706.5	22.8	683.7	555.4	118.4	36.4	35.0	22.6		
2008 Jan	2,587.3	785.1	1,130.6	420.3	710.3	24.0	686.3	550.5	121.1	33.6	34.9	36.1		
Feb	2,601.7	784.9	1,147.5	434.5	713.0	25.0	688.0	547.6	121.7	33.6	35.0	38.9		
Changes *													End of year or month *	
2006	+ 118.0	+ 30.0	+ 97.7	+ 57.5	+ 40.2	+ 3.5	+ 36.6	- 16.8	+ 7.2	- 4.1	+ 0.1	- 2.2		
2007	+ 181.1	+ 31.6	+ 160.5	+ 127.5	+ 33.0	+ 11.0	+ 22.0	- 31.1	+ 20.1	- 2.0	+ 3.3	+ 9.9		
2007 Mar	+ 7.4	+ 1.3	+ 6.2	+ 6.6	- 0.4	+ 0.6	- 0.9	- 1.8	+ 1.6	- 0.3	- 0.1	+ 1.2		
Apr	+ 16.2	+ 8.1	+ 10.9	+ 7.6	+ 3.3	+ 0.2	+ 3.0	- 3.9	+ 1.2	- 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.0		
May	+ 11.1	+ 4.9	+ 9.3	+ 7.7	+ 1.7	+ 0.4	+ 1.3	- 4.5	+ 1.4	- 0.7	- 0.1	- 2.2		
June	+ 18.3	+ 11.5	+ 8.6	+ 3.8	+ 4.8	+ 1.4	+ 3.4	- 3.5	+ 1.6	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.5		
July	- 0.8	+ 2.6	- 0.3	- 1.8	+ 1.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.9	- 5.1	+ 2.0	- 0.4	+ 2.7	- 2.0		
Aug	+ 18.2	- 5.7	+ 26.2	+ 25.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	- 3.7	+ 1.4	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 2.0		
Sep	+ 26.9	+ 12.6	+ 16.1	+ 11.5	+ 4.6	+ 0.6	+ 4.0	- 3.0	+ 1.2	- 0.1	+ 0.9	+ 5.4		
Oct	- 3.2	- 11.7	+ 9.9	+ 11.1	- 1.2	+ 0.7	- 1.9	- 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.8		
Nov	+ 44.1	+ 30.4	+ 14.2	+ 11.0	+ 3.2	+ 2.1	+ 1.0	- 3.1	+ 2.6	- 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 4.4		
Dec	+ 27.9	- 20.9	+ 39.7	+ 31.9	+ 7.8	+ 2.9	+ 4.9	+ 7.3	+ 1.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	- 11.9		
2008 Jan	+ 8.0	+ 5.0	+ 5.2	+ 1.4	+ 3.8	+ 1.3	+ 2.5	- 4.9	+ 2.7	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 13.5		
Feb	+ 14.5	- 0.1	+ 16.9	+ 14.2	+ 2.8	+ 1.0	+ 1.8	- 2.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 2.9		
Domestic government													End of year or month *	
2005	103.7	21.0	78.7	31.7	47.0	0.5	46.5	2.4	1.5	32.3	1.0	-		
2006	134.4	26.7	104.0	51.1	52.9	2.1	50.8	2.1	1.6	28.2	0.8	-		
2007	158.5	28.0	127.7	71.9	55.8	3.7	52.1	1.4	1.5	27.6	4.5	-		
2007 Mar	131.0	22.8	104.6	51.3	53.2	2.5	50.7	2.1	1.6	29.0	0.8	-		
Apr	133.3	23.7	106.0	52.6	53.4	2.5	51.0	2.0	1.6	28.9	0.8	-		
May	143.8	25.4	115.0	61.3	53.7	2.5	51.2	1.9	1.6	28.8	0.8	-		
June	145.0	25.4	116.3	61.6	54.6	3.4	51.2	1.8	1.5	28.7	1.3	-		
July	142.1	26.0	112.9	57.6	55.3	3.5	51.8	1.7	1.5	27.8	4.6	-		
Aug	145.1	23.1	118.8	63.5	55.3	3.5	51.8	1.6	1.5	27.7	4.5	-		
Sep	149.3	26.6	119.6	64.4	55.1	3.6	51.6	1.6	1.5	27.6	4.5	-		
Oct	146.1	27.1	116.0	61.2	54.8	3.2	51.6	1.5	1.5	27.6	4.5	-		
Nov	157.0	27.3	126.8	71.8	55.1	3.4	51.7	1.4	1.5	27.5	4.5	-		
Dec	158.5	28.0	127.7	71.9	55.8	3.7	52.1	1.4	1.5	27.6	4.5	-		
2008 Jan	150.0	24.9	122.2	66.9	55.3	3.2	52.1	1.4	1.5	24.9	4.5	0.2		
Feb	149.6	24.9	121.9	66.2	55.8	3.4	52.4	1.3	1.5	25.0	4.5	0.2		
Changes *													End of year or month *	
2006	+ 30.7	+ 5.7	+ 25.3	+ 19.4	+ 5.9	+ 1.6	+ 4.3	- 0.4	+ 0.1	- 4.0	- 0.1	-		
2007	+ 23.5	+ 1.2	+ 23.0	+ 20.8	+ 2.2	+ 1.6	+ 0.6	- 0.6	- 0.1	- 1.2	+ 2.6	-		
2007 Mar	- 0.1	- 1.3	+ 1.2	+ 1.8	- 0.6	+ 0.0	- 0.6	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.3	- 0.0	-		
Apr	+ 2.2	+ 0.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.3	+ 0.2	- 0.0	+ 0.2	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0	-		
May	+ 10.5	+ 1.7	+ 8.9	+ 8.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.0	-		
June	+ 1.2	+ 0.0	+ 1.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	+ 0.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.0	-		
July	- 3.4	+ 0.6	- 3.9	- 4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.4	+ 2.7	-		
Aug	+ 3.0	- 2.9	+ 6.0	+ 5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.0	-		
Sep	+ 4.2	+ 3.5	+ 0.8	+ 0.9	- 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.0	-		
Oct	- 3.2	+ 0.5	- 3.6	- 3.2	- 0.3	- 0.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	-		
Nov	+ 10.9	+ 0.2	+ 10.8	+ 10.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.0	-	-		
Dec	+ 1.5	+ 0.7	+ 0.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	-		
2008 Jan	- 8.6	- 3.0	- 5.4	- 5.0	- 0.5	- 0.5	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.2		
Feb	- 0.4	- 0.1	- 0.3	- 0.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	-		

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

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

IV Banks

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

€ billion

Period	Deposits, total	Sight deposits	Time deposits 1,2					Savings deposits 3	Bank savings bonds 4	Memo item		
			Total	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year 2					Fiduciary loans	Subordinated liabilities (excluding negotiable debt securities)	Included in time deposits: liabilities arising from repos
					Total	for up to and including 2 years	for more than 2 years					
Domestic enterprises and households												
End of year or month *												
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
2006	2,260.2	721.0	858.8	238.4	620.4	9.6	610.8	584.5	95.9	9.6	29.5	11.2
2007	2,420.6	752.0	997.7	347.0	650.7	19.0	631.7	554.0	116.9	8.8	30.5	22.6
2007 Mar	2,286.1	724.6	884.1	257.6	626.5	10.7	615.7	576.5	100.9	9.6	29.2	24.3
Apr	2,300.7	732.4	893.6	264.0	629.5	11.0	618.5	572.6	102.1	9.4	29.1	24.2
May	2,301.3	735.6	893.9	263.0	631.0	11.4	619.6	568.3	103.5	8.8	29.0	22.0
June	2,319.9	747.1	902.8	268.0	634.8	11.9	622.9	564.9	105.2	8.8	28.9	23.9
July	2,322.6	749.2	906.4	270.2	636.2	12.5	623.7	559.9	107.2	8.8	28.8	22.0
Aug	2,338.2	746.4	926.8	289.6	637.2	12.9	624.2	556.2	108.8	8.8	28.8	23.9
Sep	2,360.9	755.5	942.1	300.2	641.9	13.5	628.4	553.3	110.1	8.8	29.7	29.3
Oct	2,360.8	743.2	955.5	314.5	641.0	14.5	626.5	549.7	112.4	8.9	29.6	30.1
Nov	2,394.2	773.5	958.9	315.3	643.6	16.5	627.2	546.7	115.2	8.8	30.5	34.5
Dec	2,420.6	752.0	997.7	347.0	650.7	19.0	631.7	554.0	116.9	8.8	30.5	22.6
2008 Jan	2,437.3	760.1	1,008.4	353.4	654.9	20.8	634.1	549.1	119.6	8.6	30.4	35.9
Feb	2,452.2	760.1	1,025.6	368.3	657.3	21.6	635.7	546.2	120.3	8.6	30.5	38.8
Changes *												
2006	+ 87.3	+ 24.3	+ 72.3	+ 38.1	+ 34.2	+ 1.9	+ 32.4	- 16.5	+ 7.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3	- 2.2
2007	+ 157.7	+ 30.3	+ 137.6	+ 106.8	+ 30.8	+ 9.4	+ 21.4	- 30.5	+ 20.2	- 0.7	+ 0.7	+ 9.9
2007 Mar	+ 7.4	+ 2.6	+ 5.0	+ 4.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	- 0.3	- 1.8	+ 1.6	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Apr	+ 14.0	+ 7.2	+ 9.5	+ 6.4	+ 3.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.8	- 3.9	+ 1.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.0
May	+ 0.6	+ 3.2	+ 0.4	- 1.0	+ 1.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.1	- 4.4	+ 1.4	- 0.6	- 0.1	- 2.2
June	+ 17.2	+ 11.5	+ 7.3	+ 3.5	+ 3.8	+ 0.6	+ 3.3	- 3.4	+ 1.7	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.5
July	+ 2.7	+ 2.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.2	+ 1.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.8	- 5.0	+ 2.0	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 2.0
Aug	+ 15.2	- 2.8	+ 20.3	+ 19.4	+ 0.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	- 3.7	+ 1.4	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 2.0
Sep	+ 22.7	+ 9.0	+ 15.3	+ 10.5	+ 4.8	+ 0.6	+ 4.2	- 2.9	+ 1.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.9	+ 5.4
Oct	- 0.1	- 12.2	+ 13.4	+ 14.3	- 0.9	+ 1.1	- 2.0	- 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Nov	+ 33.2	+ 30.3	+ 3.4	+ 0.4	+ 2.9	+ 1.9	+ 1.0	- 3.0	+ 2.6	- 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 4.4
Dec	+ 26.4	- 21.5	+ 38.8	+ 31.8	+ 7.1	+ 2.6	+ 4.5	+ 7.3	+ 1.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 11.9
2008 Jan	+ 16.6	+ 8.0	+ 10.7	+ 6.4	+ 4.3	+ 1.8	+ 2.5	- 4.8	+ 2.7	- 0.2	- 0.1	+ 13.3
Feb	+ 14.9	- 0.1	+ 17.2	+ 14.9	+ 2.3	+ 0.8	+ 1.5	- 2.9	+ 0.7	- 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 2.9
of which: Domestic enterprises												
End of year or month *												
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
2006	874.9	256.1	594.1	122.8	471.3	3.2	468.1	4.5	20.2	9.1	20.0	11.2
2007	961.9	264.9	672.9	178.6	494.3	5.5	488.8	3.9	20.1	8.3	21.5	22.6
2007 Mar	893.5	258.8	609.6	132.9	476.7	3.7	473.0	4.6	20.6	9.1	19.9	24.3
Apr	906.5	263.7	617.7	137.8	479.9	3.8	476.1	4.5	20.5	8.9	19.9	24.2
May	903.6	263.8	614.9	133.4	481.5	3.9	477.6	4.5	20.4	8.3	19.8	22.0
June	913.4	268.4	620.2	134.9	485.3	4.1	481.2	4.4	20.4	8.3	19.7	23.9
July	919.2	273.9	620.7	133.8	486.9	4.3	482.7	4.3	20.3	8.3	19.8	22.0
Aug	926.1	267.8	634.0	146.2	487.8	4.3	483.4	4.1	20.1	8.3	19.8	23.9
Sep	944.2	277.7	642.5	150.7	491.8	4.5	487.3	4.0	20.0	8.3	20.8	29.3
Oct	944.7	269.7	651.1	160.8	490.3	4.5	485.8	4.0	19.9	8.4	20.8	30.1
Nov	962.6	288.7	649.9	158.2	491.7	5.0	486.7	3.9	20.0	8.3	21.4	34.5
Dec	961.9	264.9	672.9	178.6	494.3	5.5	488.8	3.9	20.1	8.3	21.5	22.6
2008 Jan	980.6	281.1	675.6	178.4	497.1	5.6	491.5	3.9	20.1	8.4	21.5	35.9
Feb	993.1	279.2	690.0	190.7	499.2	5.8	493.4	3.9	20.0	8.4	21.6	38.8
Changes *												
2006	+ 63.5	+ 22.2	+ 42.5	+ 13.4	+ 29.1	+ 0.7	+ 28.4	- 0.5	- 0.8	- 0.1	+ 0.6	- 2.2
2007	+ 84.8	+ 8.1	+ 77.6	+ 53.9	+ 23.7	+ 2.3	+ 21.4	- 0.6	- 0.4	- 0.7	+ 1.5	+ 9.9
2007 Mar	+ 2.1	+ 1.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.9	- 0.4	+ 0.3	- 0.6	- 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 1.2
Apr	+ 12.4	+ 4.3	+ 8.1	+ 4.8	+ 3.2	+ 0.1	+ 3.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.0
May	- 2.8	+ 0.1	- 2.8	- 4.4	+ 1.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.5	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.6	- 0.1	- 2.2
June	+ 8.3	+ 4.6	+ 3.7	- 0.0	+ 3.8	+ 0.2	+ 3.6	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.5
July	+ 5.8	+ 5.5	+ 0.6	- 1.1	+ 1.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.5	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.1	- 2.0
Aug	+ 6.7	- 6.1	+ 13.2	+ 12.4	+ 0.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.8	- 0.2	- 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 2.0
Sep	+ 18.2	+ 9.8	+ 8.6	+ 4.5	+ 4.1	+ 0.2	+ 3.9	- 0.1	- 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 1.0	+ 5.4
Oct	+ 0.4	- 8.0	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	- 1.5	- 0.0	- 1.5	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.8
Nov	+ 17.9	+ 19.1	- 1.2	- 3.0	+ 1.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 4.4
Dec	- 0.7	- 23.9	+ 23.1	+ 20.4	+ 2.6	+ 0.5	+ 2.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	- 11.9
2008 Jan	+ 18.6	+ 16.0	+ 2.6	- 0.2	+ 2.8	+ 0.1	+ 2.7	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 13.3
Feb	+ 12.5	- 1.9	+ 14.4	+ 12.3	+ 2.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.9

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					Domestic non-profit institutions	by creditor group				
		Domestic households						Domestic households				
		Total	Total	Self-employed persons	Employees	Other individuals		Total	Total	Self-employed persons	Employees	Other individuals
End of year or month *												
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
2006	1,385.3	464.9	450.3	81.7	307.4	61.1	14.6	264.7	245.7	30.1	198.6	16.9
2007	1,458.7	487.1	472.1	83.9	320.9	67.2	15.0	324.8	300.7	41.7	234.3	24.7
2007 Sep	1,416.7	477.8	462.6	81.5	317.1	64.0	15.2	299.5	277.1	36.4	218.8	21.8
Oct	1,416.2	473.5	458.3	82.9	312.2	63.1	15.3	304.4	282.1	37.4	222.1	22.5
Nov	1,431.7	484.7	469.4	83.3	319.2	66.9	15.4	309.0	286.5	38.0	225.3	23.2
Dec	1,458.7	487.1	472.1	83.9	320.9	67.2	15.0	324.8	300.7	41.7	234.3	24.7
2008 Jan	1,456.7	479.1	464.1	83.6	314.2	66.3	15.0	332.8	308.6	42.6	239.9	26.1
Feb	1,459.1	480.9	465.2	82.9	315.7	66.5	15.7	335.6	311.0	42.5	241.8	26.7
Changes *												
2006	+ 23.8	+ 2.1	+ 2.2	+ 1.9	- 0.9	+ 1.2	- 0.2	+ 29.8	+ 28.7	+ 5.8	+ 19.9	+ 3.0
2007	+ 72.9	+ 22.2	+ 21.8	+ 2.2	+ 16.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4	+ 60.0	+ 54.9	+ 11.6	+ 35.6	+ 7.8
2007 Sep	+ 4.5	- 0.8	- 0.6	- 3.2	+ 2.5	+ 0.0	- 0.2	+ 6.7	+ 6.0	+ 1.5	+ 3.6	+ 0.9
Oct	- 0.5	- 4.3	- 4.4	+ 1.4	- 4.9	- 0.9	+ 0.1	+ 4.9	+ 5.0	+ 1.0	+ 3.3	+ 0.7
Nov	+ 15.3	+ 11.2	+ 11.1	+ 0.4	+ 9.4	+ 1.3	+ 0.1	+ 4.6	+ 4.4	+ 0.6	+ 3.2	+ 0.6
Dec	+ 27.1	+ 2.4	+ 2.7	+ 0.7	+ 1.7	+ 0.3	- 0.3	+ 15.8	+ 14.1	+ 3.6	+ 9.0	+ 1.5
2008 Jan	- 2.0	- 8.0	- 8.0	- 0.4	- 6.8	- 0.8	- 0.0	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 0.9	+ 5.7	+ 1.4
Feb	+ 2.4	+ 1.8	+ 1.1	- 0.6	+ 1.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	+ 2.8	+ 2.4	- 0.1	+ 1.9	+ 0.5

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

Report, are not specially marked. — 1 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		
				for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year						for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year	Savings deposits and bank savings bonds 2	Memo item Fiduciary loans
End of year or month *													
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
2006	134.4	41.9	2.1	6.2	33.6	0.0	9.5	18.0	5.4	2.5	10.0	0.1	18.5
2007	158.5	38.3	1.9	3.1	33.2	0.0	8.2	27.9	6.0	11.2	10.6	0.1	19.1
2007 Sep	149.3	39.6	2.6	2.9	34.1	0.0	8.2	30.4	6.8	13.8	9.8	0.1	19.1
Oct	146.1	38.2	1.6	2.8	33.8	0.0	8.2	29.1	8.6	10.8	9.6	0.1	19.1
Nov	157.0	41.9	1.9	6.2	33.8	0.0	8.2	25.0	4.2	11.1	9.7	0.1	19.0
Dec	158.5	38.3	1.9	3.1	33.2	0.0	8.2	27.9	6.0	11.2	10.6	0.1	19.1
2008 Jan	150.0	37.4	1.5	2.7	33.1	0.0	6.9	26.7	5.4	11.0	10.2	0.1	17.7
Feb	149.6	37.1	1.4	2.6	33.1	0.0	7.0	24.8	4.5	10.0	10.2	0.1	17.7
Changes *													
2006	+ 30.7	+ 3.1	+ 0.8	- 1.7	+ 4.0	- 0.0	- 3.4	+ 1.7	+ 1.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.6
2007	+ 23.5	- 4.3	- 0.2	- 3.1	- 1.0	- 0.0	- 0.5	+ 9.8	+ 0.6	+ 8.6	+ 0.6	+ 0.0	- 0.8
2007 Sep	+ 4.2	- 1.5	+ 1.0	- 1.9	- 0.6	-	- 0.1	+ 5.8	+ 2.6	+ 3.2	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0
Oct	- 3.2	- 1.4	- 1.0	- 0.1	- 0.3	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 1.4	+ 1.7	- 2.9	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.0
Nov	+ 10.9	+ 3.7	+ 0.3	+ 3.4	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 4.0	- 4.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.0
Dec	+ 1.5	- 3.7	+ 0.0	- 3.1	- 0.6	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 2.9	+ 1.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
2008 Jan	- 8.6	- 0.9	- 0.4	- 0.4	- 0.1	-	+ 0.2	- 1.2	- 0.6	- 0.2	- 0.4	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Feb	- 0.4	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.2	+ 0.0	-	+ 0.1	- 1.9	- 0.9	- 1.0	+ 0.0	-	- 0.0

* See Table IV.2, footnote*; excluding deposits of the Treuhand agency and its successor organisations, of the Federal Railways, east German Railways and Federal Post Office, and, from 1995, of Deutsche Bahn AG, Deutsche Post AG and Deutsche Telekom AG, and of publicly owned enterprises,

which are included in "Enterprises". Statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions, which appear in the following

by maturity					Savings deposits ³				Memo item			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	
		Total	of which									
			up to and including 2 years	more than 2 years								
End of year or month *												
17.9	90.8	144.1	5.3	138.8	596.0	586.4	9.6	69.3	0.5	11.3	–	2005
19.1	115.6	149.2	6.4	142.7	580.0	571.1	8.9	75.7	0.5	9.5	–	2006
24.1	168.4	156.4	13.5	142.8	550.1	542.4	7.7	96.8	0.5	9.0	–	2007
22.5	149.4	150.1	9.0	141.1	549.2	541.2	8.0	90.1	0.5	8.9	–	2007 Sep
22.3	153.7	150.8	10.1	140.7	545.7	537.8	7.9	92.5	0.5	8.8	–	Oct
22.5	157.1	151.9	11.5	140.5	542.7	535.1	7.7	95.1	0.5	9.0	–	Nov
24.1	168.4	156.4	13.5	142.8	550.1	542.4	7.7	96.8	0.5	9.0	–	Dec
24.2	175.0	157.8	15.2	142.6	545.3	537.6	7.6	99.6	0.3	8.9	–	2008 Jan
24.6	177.6	158.0	15.8	142.2	542.3	534.7	7.6	100.3	0.3	8.9	–	Feb
Changes *												
+ 1.1	+ 24.7	+ 5.1	+ 1.1	+ 4.0	– 16.0	– 15.3	– 0.7	+ 7.9	+ 0.0	– 0.3	–	2006
+ 5.0	+ 52.9	+ 7.1	+ 7.1	+ 0.0	– 29.9	– 28.7	– 1.2	+ 20.6	+ 0.0	– 0.8	–	2007
+ 0.7	+ 6.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	– 2.9	– 2.8	– 0.1	+ 1.4	+ 0.0	– 0.1	–	2007 Sep
– 0.1	+ 4.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.1	– 0.5	– 3.5	– 3.4	– 0.1	+ 2.3	+ 0.0	– 0.1	–	Oct
+ 0.2	+ 3.4	+ 1.2	+ 1.4	– 0.2	– 3.0	– 2.7	– 0.3	+ 2.4	– 0.0	– 0.1	–	Nov
+ 1.6	+ 11.3	+ 4.4	+ 2.1	+ 2.4	+ 7.3	+ 7.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.6	+ 0.0	– 0.0	–	Dec
+ 0.0	+ 6.6	+ 1.4	+ 1.6	– 0.2	– 4.8	– 4.7	– 0.1	+ 2.8	– 0.2	– 0.0	–	2008 Jan
+ 0.4	+ 2.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	– 0.4	– 2.9	– 2.9	– 0.0	+ 0.7	– 0.0	– 0.1	–	Feb

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

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

Local government and local government associations (including municipal special-purpose associations)						Social security funds						Period
Total	Sight deposits	Time deposits ³		Savings deposits and bank savings bonds ^{2,4}	Memo item Fiduciary loans	Total	Sight deposits	Time deposits		Savings deposits and bank savings bonds ²	Memo item Fiduciary loans	
		for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year					for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year			
End of year or month *												
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
30.5	11.5	12.7	3.4	3.0	0.3	44.0	7.8	29.7	6.0	0.6	0.0	2006
37.8	12.3	19.5	3.6	2.5	0.3	54.5	7.7	38.1	8.4	0.3	0.0	2007
34.7	10.3	18.3	3.6	2.6	0.3	44.5	6.9	29.5	7.7	0.4	0.0	2007 Sep
33.3	10.0	17.3	3.5	2.5	0.3	45.5	7.0	30.3	7.8	0.3	0.0	Oct
37.1	11.6	19.4	3.6	2.5	0.3	53.0	9.6	35.1	8.0	0.4	0.0	Nov
37.8	12.3	19.5	3.6	2.5	0.3	54.5	7.7	38.1	8.4	0.3	0.0	Dec
33.8	9.6	18.3	3.5	2.4	0.3	52.1	8.4	34.9	8.5	0.3	0.0	2008 Jan
36.9	11.0	20.0	3.6	2.4	0.3	50.8	8.1	33.6	8.8	0.3	0.0	Feb
Changes *												
+ 2.5	– 0.3	+ 2.3	+ 0.7	– 0.2	– 0.0	+ 23.3	+ 3.6	+ 18.7	+ 1.1	– 0.1	– 0.0	2006
+ 7.4	+ 0.9	+ 6.8	+ 0.2	– 0.5	– 0.0	+ 10.5	– 0.1	+ 8.4	+ 2.4	– 0.2	– 0.0	2007
– 1.4	– 1.1	– 0.2	+ 0.0	– 0.1	– 0.0	+ 1.2	+ 1.0	– 0.2	+ 0.4	– 0.0	–	2007 Sep
– 1.4	– 0.3	– 1.0	– 0.0	– 0.1	–	+ 1.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.8	+ 0.1	– 0.0	–	Oct
+ 3.7	+ 1.6	+ 2.1	+ 0.0	– 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 7.5	+ 2.6	+ 4.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	–	Nov
+ 0.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	– 0.0	+ 1.5	– 1.9	+ 3.1	+ 0.3	– 0.0	– 0.0	Dec
– 4.0	– 2.7	– 1.2	– 0.0	– 0.1	– 0.0	– 2.4	+ 0.7	– 3.2	+ 0.1	– 0.0	–	2008 Jan
+ 3.1	+ 1.3	+ 1.7	+ 0.1	– 0.0	–	– 1.3	– 0.4	– 1.3	+ 0.3	– 0.0	–	Feb

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 *													
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
2006	594.9	586.5	487.4	384.4	99.1	89.8	8.3	6.4	13.2	107.6	97.5	70.5	10.0
2007	563.8	555.4	446.0	354.6	109.4	101.4	8.4	6.1	14.2	130.7	118.4	64.5	12.3
2007 Oct	559.4	551.2	443.8	352.7	107.4	99.6	8.2	6.0	0.5	125.4	113.8	65.0	11.6
2007 Nov	556.3	548.1	439.7	349.6	108.4	100.5	8.2	6.0	0.5	128.9	116.7	64.8	12.2
2007 Dec	563.8	555.4	446.0	354.6	109.4	101.4	8.4	6.1	9.9	130.7	118.4	64.5	12.3
2008 Jan	558.9	550.5	441.2	351.1	109.3	101.9	8.4	6.1	0.7	133.3	121.1	63.5	12.2
2008 Feb	556.0	547.6	439.2	350.2	108.4	101.1	8.4	6.1	0.4	135.1	121.7	62.9	13.4
Changes *													
2006	- 17.0	- 16.8	- 31.7	- 20.4	+ 14.9	+ 15.5	- 0.2	- 0.4	.	+ 7.3	+ 7.2	- 5.5	+ 0.1
2007	- 31.0	- 31.1	- 41.4	- 28.8	+ 10.3	+ 11.6	+ 0.1	- 0.3	.	+ 22.4	+ 20.1	- 6.7	+ 2.2
2007 Oct	- 3.7	- 3.6	- 4.7	- 3.9	+ 1.1	+ 1.1	- 0.0	- 0.1	.	+ 2.2	+ 2.3	- 0.6	- 0.1
2007 Nov	- 3.1	- 3.1	- 4.1	- 3.1	+ 0.9	+ 1.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	.	+ 3.2	+ 2.6	- 0.3	+ 0.6
2007 Dec	+ 7.5	+ 7.3	+ 6.3	+ 5.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	.	+ 1.8	+ 1.7	- 0.3	+ 0.1
2008 Jan	- 4.9	- 4.9	- 4.8	- 3.5	- 0.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.0	-	.	+ 2.6	+ 2.7	- 0.9	- 0.1
2008 Feb	- 2.9	- 2.9	- 2.1	- 0.9	- 0.9	- 0.8	+ 0.0	- 0.0	.	+ 1.9	+ 0.6	- 0.6	+ 1.2

* See Table IV.2, footnote*; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions, which appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. — 1 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}	Certificates 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 *														
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
2006	1,636.2	392.5	41.1	301.5	30.9	68.3	118.3	1,449.5	1.8	0.2	0.8	0.7	51.4	1.2
2007	1,659.1	375.7	54.2	305.1	51.2	109.6	147.5	1,402.0	1.9	0.1	1.1	0.7	53.6	1.4
2007 Oct	1,683.4	377.5	54.9	314.4	48.0	102.2	149.5	1,431.6	1.8	0.1	1.1	0.6	53.8	1.2
2007 Nov	1,679.3	378.1	55.6	309.0	51.5	111.3	151.5	1,416.5	1.8	0.1	1.1	0.6	54.4	1.5
2007 Dec	1,659.1	375.7	54.2	305.1	51.2	109.6	147.5	1,402.0	1.9	0.1	1.1	0.7	53.6	1.4
2008 Jan	1,667.1	372.9	53.9	307.1	56.3	119.2	147.6	1,400.2	1.9	0.2	1.1	0.6	53.6	1.4
2008 Feb	1,653.6	374.8	55.6	305.0	55.5	116.2	148.5	1,388.9	1.9	0.2	1.1	0.6	53.6	1.4
Changes *														
2006	+ 21.6	- 27.3	+ 8.2	+ 25.4	- 2.3	+ 6.0	+ 22.9	- 7.4	+ 0.2	- 0.0	+ 0.3	- 0.0	+ 4.0	+ 0.2
2007	+ 21.7	- 17.5	+ 12.9	+ 3.6	+ 20.2	+ 40.7	+ 32.3	- 51.3	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3	- 0.2	+ 2.2	- 0.0
2007 Oct	+ 13.2	+ 2.4	+ 2.1	+ 1.0	+ 3.7	+ 7.9	+ 3.7	+ 1.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.8	- 0.0
2007 Nov	- 4.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.7	- 5.4	+ 3.6	+ 8.8	+ 1.9	- 14.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.6	- 0.0
2007 Dec	- 20.1	- 2.3	- 1.5	- 3.9	- 0.3	- 1.7	- 4.0	- 14.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.8	- 0.0
2008 Jan	+ 8.0	- 3.0	- 0.3	+ 2.0	+ 5.2	+ 9.6	+ 0.2	- 1.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.0
2008 Feb	- 13.5	+ 1.9	+ 1.6	- 2.0	- 0.9	- 3.0	+ 0.8	- 11.3	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.0

* See Table IV.2, footnote*; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions, which appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. — 1 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																
2006	26	193.9	41.5	0.0	14.4	27.4	66.7	11.7	14.2	0.4	28.6	123.8	5.2	3.7	7.4	95.2
2007 Dec	25	189.5	41.8	0.0	12.1	27.6	67.9	11.9	12.1	0.3	22.8	123.8	5.2	6.6	7.3	9.0
2008 Jan	25	189.9	42.3	0.0	12.8	27.7	68.0	11.6	11.8	0.3	22.8	123.6	5.5	7.2	7.3	7.0
2008 Feb	25	189.8	42.4	0.0	12.9	27.7	67.9	11.6	11.8	0.2	22.6	123.3	5.7	7.1	7.3	6.9
Private building and loan associations																
2007 Dec	15	137.8	27.5	0.0	7.3	17.5	51.9	11.0	7.4	0.2	18.2	82.5	5.0	6.6	4.7	5.7
2008 Jan	15	138.3	28.0	0.0	8.1	17.6	52.0	10.8	7.1	0.2	18.4	82.3	5.3	7.2	4.7	4.3
2008 Feb	15	138.2	27.9	0.0	8.1	17.6	51.9	10.7	7.2	0.2	18.1	82.0	5.5	7.1	4.7	4.3
Public building and loan associations																
2007 Dec	10	51.7	14.2	0.0	4.8	10.1	16.0	0.9	4.7	0.1	4.6	41.3	0.2	-	2.6	3.3
2008 Jan	10	51.6	14.3	0.0	4.7	10.1	16.0	0.9	4.7	0.1	4.4	41.3	0.2	-	2.6	2.7
2008 Feb	10	51.6	14.5	0.0	4.8	10.1	15.9	0.9	4.6	0.1	4.5	41.3	0.2	-	2.6	2.6

Trends in building and loan association business

€ billion

Period	Changes in deposits under savings and loan contracts			Capital promised		Capital disbursed					Disbursement commitments outstanding at end of period		Interest and repayments received on building loans 10		Memo item Housing bonuses received 12	
	Amounts paid into savings and loan accounts 9	Interest credited on deposits under savings and loan contracts	Repayments of deposits under cancelled savings and loan contracts	Total	of which Net allocations 11	Total	Allocations				Newly granted interim and bridging loans and other building loans	Total	of which Under allocated contracts	Total		of which Repayments during quarter
							Deposits under savings and loan contracts		Loans under savings and loan contracts 9							
							Total	of which Applied to settlement of interim and bridging loans	Total	of which Applied to settlement of interim and bridging loans						
All building and loan associations																
2006	25.1	3.7	6.5	42.4	29.8	38.6	18.5	4.1	6.8	3.4	13.3	10.4	7.5	11.4	9.5	0.5
2007 Dec	2.1	2.6	0.6	3.5	2.8	3.2	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.9	10.0	7.6	0.9	2.3	0.0
2008 Jan	2.1	0.0	0.5	3.6	2.8	3.7	1.8	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.2	9.6	7.3	0.8		0.0
2008 Feb	1.9	0.0	0.5	3.9	3.1	3.3	1.8	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.8	10.1	7.7	0.8		0.0
Private building and loan associations																
2007 Dec	1.4	1.7	0.3	2.5	1.9	2.3	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	6.0	3.9	0.6	1.3	0.0
2008 Jan	1.3	0.0	0.3	2.6	1.9	2.9	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.1	5.8	3.8	0.5		0.0
2008 Feb	1.2	0.0	0.3	2.7	2.0	2.4	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	6.0	3.9	0.5		0.0
Public building and loan associations																
2007 Dec	0.8	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.0	3.7	0.3	0.9	0.0
2008 Jan	0.8	-	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.8	3.5	0.3		0.0
2008 Feb	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.1	3.8	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					
					Total	German banks	Foreign banks			Total	to German non-banks	of which enterprises and households	to foreign non-banks		Money market paper, securities ²
Foreign branches				End of year or month *											
2005	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
2006	53	213	1,743.7	711.6	635.5	194.1	441.4	76.1	897.7	671.8	18.5	17.9	653.3	226.0	134.3
2007	52	218	2,042.4	813.8	743.1	238.6	504.5	70.7	1,066.8	811.4	21.6	20.7	789.8	255.3	161.8
2007 Apr	53	214	1,902.2	736.1	658.6	225.9	432.7	77.5	1,024.4	798.6	25.0	24.3	773.6	225.8	141.6
May	53	215	1,962.5	763.0	684.6	232.9	451.8	78.3	1,057.5	822.4	26.8	26.0	795.6	235.1	142.1
June	53	216	2,037.9	801.8	714.6	224.6	490.0	87.2	1,076.4	837.3	26.1	25.3	811.2	239.1	159.7
July	52	216	2,091.4	806.6	724.4	221.4	503.0	82.2	1,133.0	880.6	24.2	23.2	856.4	252.4	151.7
Aug	52	216	2,077.6	828.5	748.5	238.5	509.9	80.1	1,095.6	822.5	23.0	22.2	799.5	273.0	153.5
Sep	52	216	2,058.3	804.4	727.5	250.4	477.1	76.9	1,096.6	826.0	25.9	24.9	800.2	270.5	157.4
Oct	52	218	2,069.8	832.1	754.9	256.7	498.2	77.1	1,080.6	812.1	24.9	24.0	787.2	268.5	157.2
Nov	52	218	2,067.1	816.2	741.4	247.6	493.9	74.7	1,085.5	827.8	24.9	24.1	802.9	257.8	165.4
Dec	52	218	2,042.4	813.8	743.1	238.6	504.5	70.7	1,066.8	811.4	21.6	20.7	789.8	253.8	161.8
2008 Jan	52	217	2,080.4	837.3	764.6	255.2	509.4	72.7	1,087.8	833.6	22.7	21.6	810.9	254.2	155.3
				Changes *											
2006	- 1	+ 2	+204.9	+ 29.4	+ 23.7	+ 13.9	+ 9.8	+ 5.6	+142.8	+123.1	- 3.5	- 3.7	+126.6	+ 19.7	+ 32.8
2007	- 1	+ 5	+406.5	+132.8	+136.4	+ 44.5	+ 91.9	- 3.6	+240.6	+196.1	+ 3.1	+ 2.9	+192.9	+ 44.5	+ 33.1
2007 Apr	-	- 1	+ 11.3	+ 2.4	+ 2.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.9	+ 0.0	- 3.4	- 5.7	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	- 7.8	+ 2.3	+ 12.3
May	-	+ 1	+ 51.1	+ 23.8	+ 23.2	+ 7.0	+ 16.2	+ 0.6	+ 27.2	+ 19.1	+ 1.8	+ 1.7	+ 17.3	+ 8.1	+ 0.1
June	-	+ 1	+ 77.9	+ 39.7	+ 30.8	- 8.2	+ 39.0	+ 8.9	+ 20.5	+ 16.0	- 0.7	- 0.6	+ 16.7	+ 4.5	+ 17.8
July	- 1	-	+ 63.6	+ 5.5	+ 10.3	- 3.2	+ 13.5	- 4.8	+ 65.8	+ 51.1	- 2.0	- 2.1	+ 53.1	+ 14.7	- 7.7
Aug	-	-	+ 15.2	+ 21.5	+ 23.6	+ 17.1	+ 6.5	- 2.1	- 38.3	- 58.6	- 1.1	- 1.0	- 57.5	+ 20.2	+ 1.6
Sep	-	-	+ 14.5	- 13.5	- 10.9	+ 11.9	- 22.8	- 2.6	+ 22.4	+ 19.8	+ 2.8	+ 2.7	+ 17.0	+ 2.6	+ 5.7
Oct	-	+ 2	+ 27.6	+ 32.6	+ 32.1	+ 6.3	+ 25.7	+ 0.5	- 5.6	- 6.1	- 1.0	- 1.0	- 5.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.6
Nov	-	-	+ 18.5	- 9.0	- 7.0	- 9.2	+ 2.2	- 2.0	+ 18.5	+ 26.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 26.2	- 7.8	+ 9.0
Dec	-	-	- 21.8	- 2.0	+ 2.0	- 8.9	+ 10.9	- 4.0	- 16.6	- 14.4	- 3.3	- 3.3	- 11.1	- 2.2	- 3.2
2008 Jan	-	- 1	+ 45.5	+ 25.8	+ 23.6	+ 16.6	+ 7.1	+ 2.2	+ 26.0	+ 26.2	+ 1.1	+ 0.8	+ 25.1	- 0.1	- 6.4
				Foreign subsidiaries											
				End of year or month *											
2005	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
2006	40	142	761.2	341.9	262.8	124.1	138.7	79.1	347.3	218.7	38.0	36.4	180.7	128.6	72.1
2007	39	120	590.8	267.8	202.4	104.8	97.5	65.5	263.9	176.0	37.8	36.8	138.1	87.9	59.0
2007 Apr	40	112	602.3	295.8	221.3	115.0	106.3	74.5	250.7	136.5	35.1	33.7	101.4	114.3	55.8
May	40	112	613.6	299.0	222.3	112.2	110.1	76.6	255.0	138.2	36.5	35.1	101.7	116.8	59.6
June	40	112	608.2	286.4	210.5	106.1	104.4	75.9	261.9	141.6	36.3	35.0	105.2	120.3	59.9
July	40	109	599.3	280.8	208.2	103.7	104.5	72.6	259.7	143.6	36.2	34.8	107.4	116.1	58.7
Aug	40	109	595.1	274.9	204.2	102.6	101.6	70.7	263.2	145.8	36.6	35.2	109.2	117.4	57.0
Sep	40	110	590.2	274.7	204.8	110.5	94.3	69.9	259.6	147.4	36.2	34.8	111.3	112.2	55.9
Oct	41	112	588.0	270.5	200.6	109.0	91.6	69.9	260.8	150.9	36.2	34.8	114.8	109.9	56.7
Nov	41	112	586.7	269.7	199.6	105.4	94.1	70.1	258.8	152.1	36.7	35.3	115.5	106.7	58.2
Dec	39	120	590.8	267.8	202.4	104.8	97.5	65.5	263.9	176.0	37.8	36.8	138.1	87.9	59.0
2008 Jan	39	121	598.1	273.3	206.9	108.9	98.0	66.4	265.0	177.9	38.4	37.4	139.5	87.1	59.7
				Changes *											
2006	- 3	- 11	+ 62.6	+ 29.7	+ 17.9	+ 4.3	+ 13.6	+ 11.8	+ 28.3	- 0.7	- 1.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.3	+ 29.0	+ 4.7
2007	- 1	- 22	-155.7	- 64.1	- 55.8	- 19.3	- 36.5	- 8.3	- 79.1	- 38.8	- 0.2	+ 0.4	- 38.6	- 40.4	- 12.5
2007 Apr	-	- 1	+ 1.5	- 1.5	- 2.7	- 3.9	+ 1.3	+ 1.2	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 3.9	- 0.4	- 0.7
May	-	-	+ 9.9	+ 2.3	+ 0.7	- 2.8	+ 3.4	+ 1.6	+ 3.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.4	+ 1.4	+ 0.0	+ 2.5	+ 3.7
June	-	-	+ 5.1	- 12.4	- 11.8	- 6.1	- 5.7	- 0.6	+ 7.0	+ 3.4	- 0.2	- 0.1	+ 3.6	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
July	-	- 3	- 7.3	- 4.5	- 1.8	- 2.5	+ 0.6	- 2.6	- 1.7	+ 2.4	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 2.5	- 4.1	- 1.1
Aug	-	-	- 4.2	- 6.0	- 4.0	- 1.1	- 2.9	- 2.0	+ 3.5	+ 2.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.8	+ 1.3	- 1.7
Sep	-	+ 1	- 0.2	+ 3.0	+ 2.1	+ 7.9	- 5.8	+ 1.0	- 2.3	+ 2.9	- 0.4	- 0.4	+ 3.3	- 5.2	- 1.0
Oct	+ 1	+ 2	- 0.0	- 2.8	- 3.6	- 1.5	- 2.1	+ 0.8	+ 1.9	+ 4.1	- 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 4.1	- 2.3	+ 0.9
Nov	-	-	+ 1.2	+ 1.0	- 0.2	- 3.6	+ 3.4	+ 1.2	- 1.3	+ 1.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 1.4	- 3.1	+ 1.5
Dec	- 2	+ 8	+ 4.5	- 1.6	+ 3.0	- 0.6	+ 3.6	- 4.5	+ 5.2	+ 24.0	+ 1.2	+ 1.5	+ 22.8	- 18.8	+ 0.9
2008 Jan	-	+ 1	+ 7.8	+ 5.9	+ 4.7	+ 4.1	+ 0.6	+ 1.2	+ 1.1	+ 1.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	+ 1.3	- 0.8	+ 0.7

* 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 country of domicile

IV Banks

Deposits													Money market paper and debt securities outstanding ⁵	Working capital and own funds	Other liabilities ⁶	Period
of banks (MFIs)				of non-banks (non-MFIs)						Foreign non-banks						
Total	Total	German banks	Foreign banks	Total	German non-banks ⁴											
					Total	Short-term		Medium and long-term								
						Total	of which enterprises and households	Total	of which enterprises and households							
End of year or month *													Foreign branches			
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	2005		
1,442.7	984.9	398.5	586.4	457.8	53.8	49.3	46.2	4.6	4.1	403.9	181.5	27.8	91.7	2006		
1,723.7	1,191.0	547.7	643.3	532.7	55.3	51.2	47.5	4.1	3.9	477.4	186.0	29.2	103.5	2007		
1,565.0	996.5	382.1	614.4	568.5	58.0	53.2	50.1	4.8	4.2	510.5	210.0	28.9	98.2	2007 Apr		
1,611.6	1,012.2	386.5	625.7	599.4	59.0	54.1	50.2	4.8	4.2	540.4	217.9	29.8	103.3	May		
1,677.2	1,076.6	442.8	633.8	600.6	59.0	54.6	50.2	4.5	3.8	541.5	214.8	29.7	116.2	June		
1,725.9	1,097.9	438.6	659.3	628.0	58.1	53.6	51.3	4.5	4.0	569.9	219.8	29.7	115.9	July		
1,715.8	1,139.6	466.2	673.4	576.2	65.6	61.1	56.9	4.6	4.0	510.6	213.5	30.1	118.3	Aug		
1,701.9	1,124.0	507.9	616.1	577.9	62.5	57.9	53.9	4.6	4.0	515.4	203.8	30.1	122.6	Sep		
1,711.3	1,159.4	510.7	648.7	551.9	63.7	59.6	56.3	4.1	3.8	488.2	208.5	30.1	120.0	Oct		
1,739.0	1,154.7	523.7	631.0	584.3	64.0	60.0	55.4	4.1	3.8	520.3	189.8	30.1	108.2	Nov		
1,723.7	1,191.0	547.7	643.3	532.7	55.3	51.2	47.5	4.1	3.9	477.4	186.0	29.2	103.5	Dec		
1,767.7	1,195.7	519.4	676.3	572.0	60.6	56.5	53.6	4.1	3.8	511.4	177.2	29.2	106.4	2008 Jan		
Changes *													Foreign subsidiaries			
+ 142.5	+110.0	+ 24.9	+ 85.1	+ 32.5	- 10.0	- 9.7	- 9.1	- 0.3	- 0.5	+ 42.5	+ 9.5	+ 6.9	+ 46.0	2006		
+ 359.0	+243.9	+149.2	+ 94.7	+115.1	+ 1.5	+ 2.0	+ 1.3	- 0.5	- 0.2	+113.6	+ 4.5	+ 1.3	+ 41.7	2007		
- 12.6	- 9.7	- 24.5	+ 14.8	- 2.9	- 2.6	- 2.5	- 2.2	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.4	+ 9.0	+ 0.9	+ 14.0	2007 Apr		
+ 39.5	+ 11.7	+ 4.4	+ 7.3	+ 27.8	+ 0.9	+ 0.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 26.9	+ 7.9	+ 0.9	+ 2.8	May		
+ 67.8	+ 65.9	+ 56.3	+ 9.6	+ 1.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	- 0.0	- 0.4	- 0.4	+ 1.8	- 3.1	- 0.1	+ 13.4	June		
+ 56.3	+ 21.1	- 4.3	+ 25.4	+ 35.2	- 0.9	- 1.0	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 36.1	+ 5.0	- 0.0	+ 2.2	July		
- 11.4	+ 39.3	+ 27.7	+ 11.6	- 50.6	+ 7.5	+ 7.5	+ 5.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 58.1	- 6.4	+ 0.4	+ 2.2	Aug		
+ 10.9	- 1.5	+ 41.7	- 43.2	+ 12.4	- 3.1	- 3.1	- 2.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 15.5	- 9.7	- 0.0	+ 13.3	Sep		
+ 20.8	+ 41.8	+ 2.8	+ 39.0	- 21.0	+ 1.2	+ 1.7	+ 2.4	- 0.5	- 0.2	- 22.2	+ 4.7	+ 0.0	+ 2.0	Oct		
+ 42.9	+ 3.9	+ 13.0	- 9.1	+ 39.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	- 0.9	- 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 38.6	- 18.7	+ 0.0	- 5.7	Nov		
- 13.6	+ 37.0	+ 24.0	+ 13.0	- 50.6	- 8.7	- 8.8	- 8.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	- 41.9	- 3.8	- 0.9	- 3.5	Dec		
+ 49.1	+ 7.3	- 28.4	+ 35.6	+ 41.9	+ 5.2	+ 5.3	+ 6.2	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 36.6	- 8.8	+ 0.0	+ 5.1	2008 Jan		
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	2005		
557.3	329.4	121.5	207.9	227.9	40.8	33.0	31.6	7.8	7.7	187.1	87.9	40.0	76.0	2006		
437.3	270.1	118.2	151.9	167.2	37.1	30.3	29.5	6.8	6.7	130.1	69.5	28.6	55.4	2007		
446.9	276.6	109.5	167.2	170.3	43.3	34.9	33.0	8.5	8.3	127.0	67.0	28.0	60.3	2007 Apr		
457.7	282.7	106.4	176.2	175.1	43.0	34.4	32.4	8.6	8.4	132.1	66.7	28.2	61.0	May		
453.4	280.8	114.7	166.1	172.5	41.2	32.7	30.6	8.5	8.4	131.3	66.6	28.5	59.7	June		
445.9	278.4	111.0	167.4	167.5	37.7	30.7	29.4	7.1	7.0	129.7	66.7	27.9	58.8	July		
442.7	278.7	121.5	157.2	164.0	38.3	31.3	30.2	7.0	6.9	125.7	65.6	28.1	58.7	Aug		
443.6	280.7	119.1	161.6	162.9	37.4	30.6	30.2	6.8	6.7	125.5	63.0	27.9	55.6	Sep		
440.3	275.8	120.5	155.4	164.5	37.0	30.3	30.1	6.7	6.6	127.5	62.2	28.0	57.6	Oct		
443.2	275.4	121.8	153.6	167.8	37.7	31.0	30.4	6.7	6.6	130.1	59.3	27.4	56.8	Nov		
437.3	270.1	118.2	151.9	167.2	37.1	30.3	29.5	6.8	6.7	130.1	69.5	28.6	55.4	Dec		
445.3	270.6	120.5	150.2	174.7	41.1	34.1	33.8	7.0	6.9	133.6	70.2	29.2	53.3	2008 Jan		
Changes *													Foreign subsidiaries			
+ 43.8	+ 26.3	+ 18.2	+ 8.0	+ 17.6	+ 4.8	+ 3.9	+ 4.5	+ 0.9	+ 0.9	+ 12.7	+ 8.2	- 1.0	+ 11.6	2006		
- 109.3	- 53.9	- 3.4	- 50.5	- 55.4	- 3.7	- 2.6	- 2.1	- 1.1	- 1.0	- 51.7	- 18.3	- 11.4	- 16.7	2007		
+ 2.0	+ 0.3	- 0.7	+ 1.1	+ 1.6	+ 1.9	+ 2.1	+ 1.9	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.3	+ 0.2	- 0.6	- 0.0	2007 Apr		
+ 9.8	+ 5.4	- 3.0	+ 8.5	+ 4.3	- 0.3	- 0.4	- 0.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 4.6	- 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	May		
- 4.1	- 1.6	+ 8.3	- 9.9	- 2.5	- 1.8	- 1.7	- 1.8	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.7	- 0.0	+ 0.3	- 1.2	June		
- 6.3	- 1.8	- 3.7	+ 1.8	- 4.4	- 3.5	- 2.0	- 1.2	- 1.5	- 1.4	- 1.0	+ 0.0	- 0.5	- 0.6	July		
- 3.3	+ 0.2	+ 10.4	- 10.3	- 3.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	+ 0.8	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 4.0	- 1.1	+ 0.2	- 0.0	Aug		
+ 4.4	+ 3.8	- 2.4	+ 6.1	+ 0.6	- 1.0	- 0.7	- 0.0	- 0.2	- 0.2	+ 1.5	- 2.6	- 0.2	- 1.8	Sep		
- 1.7	- 4.1	+ 1.4	- 5.4	+ 2.4	- 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 2.7	- 0.8	+ 0.1	+ 2.5	Oct		
+ 4.7	+ 0.5	+ 1.3	- 0.9	+ 4.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 3.6	- 2.9	- 0.5	- 0.1	Nov		
- 5.6	- 5.2	- 3.6	- 1.6	- 0.4	- 0.6	- 0.7	- 0.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 10.2	+ 1.2	- 1.3	Dec		
+ 8.4	+ 0.6	+ 2.3	- 1.7	+ 7.8	+ 4.0	+ 3.7	+ 4.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 3.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.6	- 2.0	2008 Jan		

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)							
2007 Aug	9,618.1	192.4	0.5	191.9	192.7	0.9	0.0
Sep	9,649.9	193.0	0.5	192.5	193.4	0.9	0.0
Oct	9,708.0	194.2	0.5	193.7	194.4	0.7	0.0
Nov	9,818.7	196.4	0.5	195.9	196.8	1.0	0.0
Dec 8	10,055.2	201.1	0.5	200.6	200.9	1.1	0.0
2008 Jan	10,106.7	202.1	0.5	201.6	202.4	0.8	0.0
Feb P	10,253.8	205.1	0.5	204.6	205.3	0.7	0.0
Mar P	...	...	...	206.9	...	...	...
Apr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Of which: Germany (€ million)							
2007 Aug	2,248,867	44,977	197	44,780	45,221	441	1
Sep	2,253,006	45,060	197	44,864	45,217	353	1
Oct	2,292,287	45,846	196	45,649	45,944	295	0
Nov	2,327,494	46,550	196	46,353	46,703	350	0
Dec	2,339,106	46,782	196	46,586	46,887	301	2
2008 Jan	2,382,218	47,644	197	47,448	47,658	210	0
Feb	2,426,935	48,539	197	48,342	48,569	227	1
Mar P	2,428,235	48,565	197	48,368	...	...	...
Apr P	2,425,851	48,517	196	48,321	...	...	...

1 From March 2004, the reserve maintenance period will start on the settlement day of the main refinancing operation immediately following the meeting of the Governing Council of the ECB for which the monthly discussion of the monetary policy stance is scheduled. — 2 Article 3 of the Regulation of the European Central Bank on the application of minimum reserves (excluding liabilities to which a reserve ratio of 0% applies, pursuant to Article 4 (1)). — 3 Amount after applying the reserve ratios to the reserve base. — 4 Article 5 (2) of the Regulation of the European Central

Bank on the application of minimum reserves. — 5 Average credit balances of the credit institutions at the national central banks. — 6 Average credit balances less required reserves after deduction of the lump-sum allowance. — 7 Required reserves after deduction of the lump-sum allowance. — 8 Required reserves after deduction of the lump-sum allowance, including required reserves of Malta (€ 0,361 billion) and Cyprus (€ 1,058 billion). Required reserves of the euro area up to 31 December 2007 amounted to € 199,2 billion.

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	2003 Mar 7	1.50	2.50	3.50
Jan 22	2.00	3.00	4.50	June 6	1.00	2.00	3.00
Apr 9	1.50	2.50	3.50	2005 Dec 6	1.25	2.25	3.25
Nov 5	2.00	3.00	4.00	2006 Mar 8	1.50	2.50	3.50
2000 Feb 4	2.25	3.25	4.25	June 15	1.75	2.75	3.75
Mar 17	2.50	3.50	4.50	Aug 9	2.00	3.00	4.00
Apr 28	2.75	3.75	4.75	Oct 11	2.25	3.25	4.25
June 9	3.25	4.25	5.25	Dec 13	2.50	3.50	4.50
Sep 1	3.50	4.50	5.50	2007 Mar 14	2.75	3.75	4.75
Oct 6	3.75	4.75	5.75	June 13	3.00	4.00	5.00
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
to Apr 3		July 1	1.17
		2006 Jan 1	1.37
		July 1	1.95
		2007 Jan 1	2.70
		July 1	3.19
		2008 Jan 1	3.32

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							
2008 Mar 5	240,542	176,500	—	4.00	4.11	4.14	7
Mar 12	260,402	209,500	—	4.00	4.12	4.16	7
Mar 19	295,701	202,000	—	4.00	4.16	4.20	7
Mar 26	302,534	216,000	—	4.00	4.23	4.28	7
Apr 2	283,699	150,000	—	4.00	4.21	4.25	7
Apr 9	247,590	130,000	—	4.00	4.23	4.24	7
Apr 16	249,682	204,500	—	4.00	4.21	4.26	7
Longer-term refinancing operations							
2008 Feb 21	110,490	60,000	—	—	4.15	4.26	91
Feb 28	109,612	50,000	—	—	4.16	4.23	91
Mar 13	132,591	60,000	—	—	4.25	4.40	91
Mar 27	131,334	50,000	—	—	4.44	4.53	91
Apr 3	103,109	25,000	—	—	4.55	4.61	189

Source: ECB. — * Enlargement of the euro area on 1 January 2008 to include Malta and Cyprus. — 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
2007 Sep	4.03	3.35 – 4.65	4.71	4.66 – 4.79	4.03	4.22	4.43	4.74	4.75	4.73	4.72	
Oct	3.95	3.60 – 4.13	4.65	4.54 – 4.80	3.94	4.10	4.24	4.69	4.66	4.65	4.65	
Nov	4.00	3.39 – 4.12	4.60	4.50 – 4.81	4.02	4.12	4.22	4.64	4.63	4.62	4.61	
Dec	3.86	3.68 – 4.04	4.83	4.60 – 4.98	3.88	4.16	4.71	4.85	4.82	4.80	4.79	
2008 Jan	3.99	3.50 – 4.19	4.44	4.23 – 4.70	4.02	4.13	4.20	4.48	4.50	4.50	4.50	
Feb	4.01	3.95 – 4.12	4.33	4.27 – 4.38	4.03	4.12	4.18	4.36	4.36	4.35	4.35	
Mar	4.08	3.98 – 4.26	4.57	4.33 – 4.74	4.09	4.19	4.30	4.60	4.59	4.59	4.59	

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, 3.70% to 3.80%.

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
2007 July	3.49	3.02	3.92	4.00	5.28	4.57	4.89	8.80	6.95	6.06	5.70	5.15	5.00
Aug	3.58	3.03	4.03	4.07	5.35	4.58	4.90	8.85	6.97	6.08	5.76	5.24	5.05
Sep	3.68	3.06	4.13	4.09	5.44	4.64	4.94	8.99	7.00	6.13	5.91	5.35	5.14
Oct	3.79	3.04	4.18	4.11	5.49	4.68	4.98	9.02	7.10	6.16	5.96	5.44	5.22
Nov	3.85	3.06	4.21	4.18	5.48	4.72	4.99	8.86	7.12	6.21	5.96	5.49	5.22
Dec	3.95	3.03	4.34	4.16	5.53	4.75	5.00	8.97	7.13	6.22	6.08	5.57	5.28
2008 Jan ³	3.98	3.06	4.27	4.20	5.61	4.76	5.01	9.00	7.16	6.24	6.06	5.55	5.28
Feb	3.99	3.11	4.23	4.24	5.60	4.82	5.04	9.06	7.22	6.28	5.98	5.52	5.31

(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		
2007 July	1.10	3.86	3.90	2.97	2.45	3.40	1.81	4.01	4.16	4.51		
Aug	1.14	3.93	3.93	3.01	2.53	3.46	1.89	4.08	4.33	4.20		
Sep	1.16	4.07	3.98	2.92	2.58	3.50	1.91	4.14	4.34	4.41		
Oct	1.17	4.11	4.16	3.31	2.53	3.57	1.97	4.07	4.37	4.63		
Nov	1.18	4.08	4.22	3.20	2.54	3.64	2.01	4.10	4.41	4.04		
Dec	1.18	4.28	4.14	3.18	2.57	3.68	1.95	4.26	4.40	4.03		
2008 Jan ³	1.20	4.19	4.32	3.43	2.57	3.75	2.01	4.13	4.39	4.68		
Feb	1.21	4.12	4.19	3.25	2.65	3.77	2.01	4.07	4.18	4.32		

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				Total ²	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 and up to 10 years	over 10 years		floating rate or up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 5 years
2007 July	10.49	8.35	8.06	6.76	8.30	5.26	5.06	4.93	5.02	4.91	5.54	5.80	5.41
Aug	10.55	8.48	8.43	6.85	8.31	5.24	5.15	4.98	5.08	4.90	5.36	5.93	5.47
Sep	10.53	8.54	8.48	6.83	8.39	5.31	5.23	5.04	5.09	5.02	5.46	5.87	5.51
Oct	10.64	8.38	8.10	6.88	8.40	5.38	5.29	5.07	5.08	5.11	5.63	6.05	5.59
Nov	10.50	8.47	8.38	6.90	8.36	5.38	5.28	5.03	5.10	5.11	5.60	5.95	5.49
Dec	10.46	8.26	8.05	6.93	8.17	5.40	5.32	5.03	5.07	5.18	5.67	5.83	5.43
2008 Jan ³	10.46	8.48	8.11	7.00	8.50	5.37	5.32	5.02	5.07	5.14	5.59	5.93	5.49
Feb	10.44	8.71	8.52	7.21	8.44	5.40	5.26	4.96	5.01	5.09	5.55	5.86	5.51

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
2007 July	6.30	5.58	5.77	5.09	4.90	4.95	5.17
Aug	6.35	5.77	5.86	5.17	5.01	5.46	5.29
Sep	6.49	5.93	5.90	5.23	5.20	5.60	5.41
Oct	6.53	5.95	6.00	5.26	5.11	5.19	5.31
Nov	6.50	5.96	5.90	5.29	5.08	5.28	5.36
Dec	6.62	6.08	5.96	5.30	5.35	5.62	5.48
2008 Jan ³	6.62	5.93	5.92	5.27	5.12	5.35	5.25
Feb	6.51	5.84	5.85	5.23	5.04	5.46	5.14

Source: ECB. — For footnotes *, ° 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, adminis-

tration, preparation of the documents, guarantees and credit insurance. — ³ Enlargement of the euro area on 1 January 2008 to include Cyprus and Malta.

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
2007 Feb	3.21	157,913	2.59	191,354	3.52	93,871	4.24	21,929
Mar	3.33	163,774	2.58	191,196	3.67	94,996	4.23	22,215
Apr	3.40	167,316	2.57	190,215	3.71	95,725	4.25	22,243
May	3.46	172,864	2.56	189,352	3.78	96,130	4.28	22,042
June	3.55	178,758	2.55	188,711	3.90	95,736	4.27	22,252
July	3.66	184,931	2.55	187,763	3.98	99,560	4.29	22,518
Aug	3.77	194,424	2.54	187,298	4.12	106,493	4.29	22,603
Sep	3.86	202,538	2.54	187,402	4.24	109,580	4.30	22,699
Oct	3.91	210,844	2.54	186,438	4.22	112,487	4.29	22,705
Nov	3.95	218,591	2.53	185,967	4.26	110,367	4.30	22,552
Dec	4.06	233,913	2.52	187,966	4.42	114,005	4.31	22,016
2008 Jan	4.04	245,906	2.52	186,950	4.29	112,840	4.30	21,881
Feb	4.01	250,408	2.51	185,966	4.19	122,709	4.33	22,040

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
2007 Feb	5.60	5,804	4.39	29,068	5.17	928,119	9.77	68,726	5.48	66,426	6.06	318,745
Mar	5.64	6,270	4.41	28,581	5.16	927,728	9.84	69,704	5.47	66,593	6.07	317,772
Apr	5.65	5,893	4.43	28,304	5.14	926,985	9.87	69,322	5.52	65,831	6.07	317,188
May	5.67	5,944	4.44	28,090	5.13	926,349	9.94	68,725	5.53	66,151	6.07	316,791
June	5.70	6,343	4.45	27,849	5.13	926,985	10.04	70,236	5.53	66,528	6.08	316,288
July	5.85	5,643	4.48	27,778	5.12	926,457	10.17	69,915	5.55	66,991	6.10	316,380
Aug	5.89	5,676	4.50	27,649	5.12	927,312	10.19	67,464	5.56	67,238	6.10	316,776
Sep	5.94	5,759	4.53	27,516	5.12	928,315	10.25	69,308	5.58	66,890	6.12	316,026
Oct	6.01	5,610	4.56	27,337	5.11	927,803	10.33	68,812	5.63	66,284	6.14	315,858
Nov	6.00	5,580	4.59	27,097	5.11	928,247	10.21	67,118	5.64	66,285	6.16	315,737
Dec	5.98	5,715	4.61	26,823	5.10	926,998	10.39	69,974	5.64	66,288	6.17	313,792
2008 Jan	6.19	5,548	4.62	26,524	5.09	924,788	10.37	67,113	5.64	66,119	6.17	313,350
Feb	6.16	5,522	4.65	26,176	5.09	924,248	10.28	66,881	5.69	64,849	6.16	313,648

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
	2007 Feb	5.66	154,784	4.68	497,599	4.97	500,380
Mar	5.79	156,009	4.76	494,383	4.98	500,891
Apr	5.81	157,892	4.81	494,834	4.99	501,087
May	5.80	159,526	4.84	497,867	5.00	502,283
June	5.94	161,936	4.98	497,605	5.02	502,136
July	6.00	161,742	4.98	497,599	5.04	503,967
Aug	6.02	161,502	5.08	499,908	5.06	508,115
Sep	6.15	167,064	5.17	501,492	5.10	509,124
Oct	6.11	165,273	5.24	500,697	5.13	511,668
Nov	6.12	168,960	5.25	502,768	5.13	514,169
Dec	6.22	175,804	5.39	509,222	5.17	517,706
2008 Jan	6.15	176,696	5.35	512,568	5.15	519,188
Feb	6.03	180,718	5.28	513,682	5.15	523,048

* 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 MFI interest rate statistics can be found on the Bundesbank's website (Statistics / Reporting system / Banking statistics / MFI interest rate statistics). — ° 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												
		with an agreed maturity of						redeemable at notice of 8				
Overnight		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
2007 Feb	1.61	465,012	3.33	37,779	3.89	3,178	2.84	1,389	2.23	477,454	3.08	102,659
Mar	1.63	466,577	3.48	40,365	3.92	2,715	2.76	1,316	2.27	474,191	3.15	104,158
Apr	1.67	469,364	3.54	41,888	3.96	2,647	2.85	1,547	2.36	470,120	3.21	104,368
May	1.70	472,490	3.60	40,887	4.02	1,934	3.00	1,169	2.35	465,973	3.26	104,138
June	1.73	479,163	3.72	44,261	4.19	3,006	2.92	1,582	2.33	461,997	3.32	104,744
July	1.77	475,744	3.84	49,733	4.28	2,928	3.25	1,619	2.33	456,327	3.40	105,360
Aug	1.85	479,145	3.94	53,951	4.29	2,424	3.23	2,175	2.38	452,446	3.47	105,719
Sep	1.85	478,416	4.01	55,900	4.29	2,811	3.11	1,422	2.44	448,931	3.51	106,318
Oct	1.86	473,877	4.00	56,757	4.29	4,426	3.26	2,616	2.41	444,222	3.58	107,459
Nov	1.84	485,275	4.03	46,651	4.33	4,358	3.26	2,594	2.40	440,239	3.64	108,404
Dec	1.83	487,616	4.22	51,117	4.45	4,997	3.20	2,517	2.46	446,616	3.68	109,427
2008 Jan	1.89	479,559	4.08	67,098	4.38	5,178	3.56	2,096	2.44	441,880	3.76	109,322
Feb	1.89	480,978	3.91	51,891	4.14	2,051	3.22	1,201	2.43	439,835	3.78	108,445

Non-financial corporations' deposits									
		with an agreed maturity of							
Overnight		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	
2007 Feb	2.03	167,001	3.50	56,356	3.99	331	4.66	908	
Mar	2.12	167,475	3.67	59,631	4.09	447	4.10	898	
Apr	2.20	174,310	3.72	54,853	4.12	248	4.52	900	
May	2.23	173,628	3.76	54,833	4.18	290	4.33	265	
June	2.27	174,943	3.90	54,211	4.26	781	4.53	719	
July	2.33	174,104	4.01	61,305	4.42	742	4.83	1,864	
Aug	2.34	174,373	4.07	67,761	4.51	808	4.36	728	
Sep	2.34	173,245	4.12	66,416	4.57	532	4.22	607	
Oct	2.35	175,018	4.03	66,241	4.43	849	4.94	988	
Nov	2.34	181,448	4.10	56,793	4.54	615	4.30	606	
Dec	2.20	182,148	4.25	58,222	4.71	661	4.70	724	
2008 Jan	2.38	175,501	4.08	60,058	4.51	437	5.29	696	
Feb	2.41	173,980	4.02	58,632	3.83	202	4.70	550	

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
2007 Feb	8.04	5.74	1,072	5.91	3,680	9.13	2,501	4.90	6,720	5.21	1,468	5.09	2,194
Mar	7.88	5.71	1,589	5.81	5,349	9.15	3,973	4.94	13,362	5.60	2,087	5.17	2,622
Apr	7.81	5.35	1,121	5.89	5,126	9.08	3,213	4.97	15,958	5.58	1,488	5.16	2,556
May	7.86	5.99	916	5.88	4,881	9.02	3,252	5.01	13,774	5.66	1,743	5.21	2,492
June	7.80	5.97	1,179	5.75	4,703	8.92	3,157	5.18	15,090	5.76	2,009	5.30	2,899
July	8.03	6.31	1,352	5.93	5,248	9.06	3,332	5.22	18,606	5.77	1,697	5.44	3,442
Aug	7.90	6.44	1,003	5.96	4,003	8.67	3,376	5.04	23,231	5.89	1,346	5.43	2,895
Sep	7.88	6.38	832	5.93	4,399	8.70	2,772	5.11	24,079	5.84	1,477	5.48	2,287
Oct	7.62	6.29	1,359	5.67	3,527	8.73	3,132	5.22	20,162	5.93	1,456	5.48	2,996
Nov	7.40	6.19	1,229	5.50	3,131	8.65	2,348	5.15	18,337	5.94	1,296	5.39	2,356
Dec	6.96	5.51	1,472	5.46	2,585	8.27	2,039	5.32	19,696	5.75	2,239	5.33	2,926
2008 Jan	7.58	5.99	1,683	5.73	3,199	8.71	2,631	5.22	17,306	5.91	1,745	5.42	2,866
Feb	7.81	6.36	864	5.84	2,394	8.69	2,143	5.08	10,092	5.78	1,102	5.33	1,752

For footnotes * and 1 to 6, see p 45*. — + In the case of deposits with an agreed maturity and all loans excluding overdrafts, new business covers all new agreements between households or non-financial corporations and the bank. The interest rates are calculated as volume-weighted average rates across all new agreements concluded during the reporting month. In the case of overnight deposits, deposits redeemable at notice and overdrafts, new business is collected in the same way as outstanding amounts for the sake of simplicity. This means that all outstanding deposit and lending

business at the end of the month has to be incorporated in the calculation of average rates of interest. — 7 Estimated. The volume of new business is extrapolated to form the underlying total using the Horvitz-Thompson estimator. — 8 Including non-financial corporations' deposits; including fidelity and growth premia. — 9 Annual percentage rate of charge as defined in Directive 87/102/EEC, which contains other related charges which may occur for enquiries, administration, preparation of the documents, guarantees and credit insurance. — 10 Excluding overdrafts.

VI Interest rates

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

Loans to households (cont'd)											
		Housing loans with an initial rate fixation of ³									
Overdrafts ¹¹		Total	floating rate or up to 1 year ¹⁰			over 1 year and up to 5 years		over 5 years and up to 10 years		over 10 years	
Reporting period	Effective interest rate ¹ % pa	Volume ¹² € million	Annual percentage rate of charge ⁹ % pa	Effective interest rate ¹ % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	Effective interest rate ¹ % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	Effective interest rate ¹ % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	Effective interest rate ¹ % pa	Volume ⁷ € million
2007 Feb	11.36	44,645	4.96	5.45	1,824	4.98	2,009	4.78	4,898	4.78	4,032
Mar	11.47	45,010	4.95	5.46	2,506	4.99	2,565	4.78	6,003	4.76	5,329
Apr	11.52	44,326	4.99	5.54	2,286	4.99	2,315	4.80	6,525	4.81	5,131
May	11.59	44,228	5.04	5.56	2,012	5.06	2,167	4.87	6,281	4.85	5,236
June	11.66	45,364	5.19	5.64	2,372	5.22	2,128	5.01	6,144	5.03	5,466
July	11.76	44,782	5.33	5.69	2,745	5.37	2,484	5.14	6,855	5.16	5,229
Aug	11.85	43,748	5.37	5.93	2,220	5.36	2,207	5.18	5,578	5.16	4,883
Sep	11.94	44,980	5.31	5.86	2,240	5.34	1,967	5.12	4,717	5.08	4,242
Oct	11.90	45,952	5.29	5.87	2,458	5.30	2,380	5.08	5,796	5.08	4,619
Nov	11.76	44,575	5.27	5.91	1,933	5.30	2,248	5.08	4,964	5.02	4,478
Dec	11.88	47,501	5.28	5.97	2,127	5.33	2,094	5.03	4,842	5.01	4,025
2008 Jan	11.87	46,057	5.28	5.99	2,759	5.17	2,776	5.04	5,863	5.06	4,813
Feb	11.81	44,772	5.15	5.80	1,926	5.11	2,085	4.94	4,520	4.89	3,734

Loans to non-financial corporations									
		Loans up to €1 million with an initial rate fixation of ¹³							
Overdrafts ¹¹		floating rate or up to 1 year ¹⁰			over 1 year and up to 5 years		over 5 years		
Reporting period	Effective interest rate ¹ % pa	Volume ¹² € million	Effective interest rate ¹ % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	Effective interest rate ¹ % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	Effective interest rate ¹ % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	Volume ⁷ € million
2007 Feb	6.67	66,262	5.72	7,165	5.44	1,055	5.03	2,402	2,402
Mar	6.78	68,119	5.73	9,581	5.42	1,375	5.09	1,958	1,958
Apr	6.78	66,910	5.89	7,609	5.46	1,217	5.12	1,981	1,981
May	6.84	65,747	5.93	7,749	5.53	1,065	5.11	2,515	2,515
June	6.89	69,428	6.09	8,714	5.67	1,407	5.27	2,293	2,293
July	6.96	68,935	6.08	8,903	5.75	1,555	5.38	3,056	3,056
Aug	7.05	64,559	6.26	8,510	5.83	1,110	5.41	2,393	2,393
Sep	7.06	69,525	6.42	10,087	5.89	1,130	5.42	1,989	1,989
Oct	7.10	65,820	6.43	9,719	5.79	1,154	5.39	2,254	2,254
Nov	7.06	67,908	6.40	8,483	5.71	1,380	5.35	1,975	1,975
Dec	7.15	71,200	6.55	9,614	5.80	1,289	5.38	2,274	2,274
2008 Jan	7.13	70,142	6.31	9,604	5.74	1,248	5.33	2,693	2,693
Feb	7.03	75,680	6.27	8,037	5.72	1,133	5.12	1,249	1,249

Loans to non-financial corporations (cont'd)									
Loans over €1 million with an initial rate fixation of ¹³									
		floating rate or up to 1 year ¹⁰			over 1 year and up to 5 years			over 5 years	
Reporting period	Effective interest rate ¹ % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	Effective interest rate ¹ % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	Effective interest rate ¹ % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	Effective interest rate ¹ % pa	Volume ⁷ € million	
2007 Feb	4.70	35,257	4.69	3,117	4.76	4,820	4.76	4,820	
Mar	4.90	47,651	4.82	5,945	4.95	7,272	4.95	7,272	
Apr	4.94	37,983	5.05	6,685	5.01	5,430	5.01	5,430	
May	4.86	41,431	5.13	5,479	5.05	6,565	5.05	6,565	
June	5.08	52,140	5.50	4,054	5.19	9,513	5.19	9,513	
July	5.12	44,655	5.17	3,937	5.24	7,317	5.24	7,317	
Aug	5.21	44,384	5.55	3,737	5.27	7,867	5.27	7,867	
Sep	5.42	49,458	5.71	3,763	5.64	6,111	5.64	6,111	
Oct	5.24	49,735	5.51	4,437	5.47	6,766	5.47	6,766	
Nov	5.12	49,167	5.39	3,453	5.44	6,819	5.44	6,819	
Dec	5.47	73,727	5.67	7,580	5.53	9,629	5.53	9,629	
2008 Jan	5.21	59,934	5.39	5,274	5.06	6,876	5.06	6,876	
Feb	5.09	58,392	5.84	5,460	5.08	4,125	5.08	4,125	

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												
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	184,679	134,455	31,404	30,262	72,788	50,224	105,557	35,748	69,809	–	79,122	
2004	233,890	133,711	64,231	10,778	58,703	100,179	108,119	121,841	– 13,723	–	125,772	
2005	252,003	110,542	39,898	2,682	67,965	141,461	95,826	61,740	34,086	–	156,177	
2006	247,261	102,379	40,995	8,943	52,446	144,882	125,329	68,893	56,436	–	121,932	
2007	204,638	90,270	42,034	20,123	28,111	114,368	– 53,354	96,476	– 149,830	–	257,992	
2007 Dec	– 33,218	– 28,659	– 22,625	– 1,553	– 4,481	– 4,559	– 34,959	– 8,564	– 26,395	–	1,741	
2008 Jan	– 20,368	– 17,511	– 7,600	– 5,560	– 4,351	– 2,857	– 8,117	– 5,990	– 2,127	–	– 28,485	
Feb	– 16,990	– 23,315	– 14,345	– 1,205	– 10,175	– 6,325	– 8,913	– 11,750	– 20,663	–	– 8,077	

Shares									
Period	Sales = total purchases	Sales			Purchases				
		Domestic shares 8	Foreign shares 9		Residents				Non-residents 12
					Total 10	Credit institutions 5,11	Non-banks 6		
DM million									
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	–	117,729	164,654	23,293	–	141,361	24,194
2001	82,665	17,575	–	65,091	2,252	14,714	–	12,462	84,918
2002	39,338	9,232	–	30,106	18,398	23,236	–	41,634	20,941
2003	11,896	16,838	–	4,946	15,121	7,056	–	22,177	27,016
2004	– 3,317	10,157	–	13,474	7,432	5,045	–	2,387	10,748
2005	31,734	13,766	–	17,969	451	10,208	–	9,757	31,283
2006	25,886	9,061	–	16,825	133	11,323	–	11,190	25,752
2007	– 2,271	10,053	–	12,325	– 15,897	– 6,702	–	9,195	13,626
2007 Dec	– 1,063	418	–	645	– 3,409	– 112	–	3,297	4,472
2008 Jan	– 2,216	100	–	2,316	– 13,215	– 17,729	–	4,514	– 15,431
Feb	– 8,715	813	–	9,528	– 11,731	– 18,740	–	7,009	– 3,016

* Up to end-1999, debt securities in this table comprise bonds and money market paper issued by domestic banks; from January 2000, they comprise all debt securities. For mutual fund shares, see Table VII.6. — 1 Net sales at market values plus/minus changes in issuers' portfolios of their own debt securities. — 2 Including Federal Railways Fund, Federal Post Office and Treuhand agency. — 3 Net purchases or net sales (–) of foreign debt securities by residents; transaction values. — 4 Domestic and foreign debt securities. — 5 Book values; statistically adjusted. — 6 Residual; also including purchases of domestic and foreign securities by domestic mutual

funds. — 7 Net purchases or net sales (–) of domestic debt securities by non-residents; transaction values. — 8 Excluding shares of public limited investment companies; at issue prices. — 9 Net purchases or net sales (–) of foreign shares (including direct investment) by residents; transaction values. — 10 Domestic and foreign shares. — 11 Up to end-1998, excluding syndicated shares. — 12 Net purchases or net sales (–) of domestic shares (including direct investment) by non-residents; transaction values. — The figures for the most recent date are provisional; revisions are not specially marked.

VII Capital market

2 Sales of debt securities issued by residents *

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

Period	Bank debt securities ¹							Corporate bonds ²	Public debt securities ³	Memo item Foreign DM/euro bonds issued by German- managed syndicates
	Total	Total	Mortgage Pfandbriefe	Public Pfandbriefe	Debt securities issued by special purpose credit institutions	Other bank debt securities				
Gross sales ⁴										
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	
2006	925,863	622,055	24,483	99,628	139,193	358,750	29,975	273,834	69	
2007	1,021,533	743,616	19,211	82,720	195,722	445,963	15,043	262,872	–	
2007 Nov	88,445	65,771	6,478	5,838	21,004	32,451	1,079	21,594	–	
Dec	61,434	45,194	1,633	2,941	13,038	27,582	1,056	15,184	–	
2008 Jan	120,378	88,454	5,371	5,528	33,193	44,363	547	31,377	–	
Feb	90,455	70,565	2,505	7,469	31,206	29,385	3,853	16,037	–	
of which: Debt securities with maturities of more than four years ⁵										
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	181,417	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	
2006	337,969	190,836	17,267	47,814	47,000	78,756	14,422	132,711	69	
2007	315,418	183,660	10,183	31,331	50,563	91,586	13,100	118,659	–	
2007 Nov	28,978	15,567	4,735	2,063	1,972	6,798	996	12,415	–	
Dec	11,757	9,265	804	1,264	911	6,286	992	1,500	–	
2008 Jan	38,899	23,147	2,437	2,397	9,794	8,519	547	15,206	–	
Feb	31,238	18,810	879	5,288	7,636	5,007	2,846	9,581	–	
Net sales ⁶										
1995	205,482	173,797	18,260	96,125	3,072	56,342	–	354	61,020	
1996	238,427	195,058	11,909	121,929	6,020	55,199	585	42,788	69,951	
1997	257,521	188,525	16,471	115,970	12,476	43,607	1,560	67,437	63,181	
1998	327,991	264,627	22,538	162,519	18,461	61,111	3,118	60,243	84,308	
€ million										
1999	209,096	170,069	2,845	80,230	31,754	55,238	2,185	36,840	22,728	
2000	155,615	122,774	5,937	29,999	30,089	56,751	7,320	25,522	–	
2001	84,122	60,905	6,932	9,254	28,808	34,416	8,739	14,479	–	
2002	131,976	56,393	7,936	26,806	20,707	54,561	14,306	61,277	–	
2003	124,556	40,873	2,700	42,521	44,173	36,519	18,431	65,253	–	
2004	167,233	81,860	1,039	52,615	50,142	83,293	18,768	66,605	–	
2005	141,715	65,798	–	34,255	37,242	64,962	10,099	65,819	–	
2006	129,423	58,336	–	20,150	44,890	46,410	15,605	55,482	–	
2007	86,579	58,168	–	10,896	46,629	42,567	73,127	3,683	–	
2007 Nov	18,206	4,394	–	3,781	2,780	3,475	6,868	333	–	
Dec	–	35,222	–	4,000	3,728	814	19,009	160	–	
2008 Jan	12,825	12,506	–	6,090	10,541	5,281	9	310	–	
Feb	–	21,495	–	54	5,445	7,982	1,349	2,320	–	

* For definitions, see the explanatory notes in the Statistical Supplement 2 Capital market statistics on p 21 ff. — 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 by 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	Total	Mortgage Pfandbriefe	Public Pfandbriefe	Debt securities issued by special purpose credit institutions	Other bank debt securities				
DM million										
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	
2006	3,044,145	1,809,899	144,397	499,525	368,476	797,502	99,545	1,134,701	115,373	
2007	3,130,723	1,868,066	133,501	452,896	411,041	870,629	95,863	1,166,794	85,623	
2007 Dec	3,130,723	1,868,066	133,501	452,896	411,041	870,629	95,863	1,166,794	85,623	
2008 Jan	3,143,579	1,880,603	136,275	436,774	476,016	831,538	95,872	1,167,104	84,361	
Feb	3,122,053	1,865,850	136,298	431,329	468,035	830,189	98,191	1,158,011	80,868	

Breakdown by remaining period to maturity²

Position at end-February 2008

	1,194,863	804,932	50,377	202,890	200,828	350,835	20,059	369,873	47,919
less than 2	1,194,863	804,932	50,377	202,890	200,828	350,835	20,059	369,873	47,919
2 to less than 4	692,022	441,767	41,118	124,697	100,278	175,674	21,396	228,856	16,872
4 to less than 6	434,977	239,747	29,798	59,062	53,027	97,862	17,955	177,275	5,426
6 to less than 8	330,755	195,518	8,378	21,514	29,350	136,276	14,355	120,881	4,066
8 to less than 10	186,800	66,483	6,101	14,378	25,848	20,157	3,824	116,493	2,800
10 to less than 15	49,919	38,632	486	4,101	24,931	9,116	1,979	9,307	707
15 to less than 20	53,760	13,183	39	1,880	7,721	3,543	1,318	39,259	1,891
20 and more	178,957	65,587	-	2,809	26,051	36,726	17,303	96,067	1,186

* 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										
1996	3 ³ 216,461	7,131	8,353	1,355	396	1,684	- 3,056	833	- 2,432	723,077
1997	221,575	5,115	4,164	2,722	370	1,767	- 2,423	197	- 1,678	1,040,769
1998	238,156	16,578	6,086	2,566	658	8,607	- 4,055	3,905	- 1,188	1,258,042
€ million										
1999	133,513	11,747	5,519	2,008	190	1,075	2,099	1,560	- 708	1,603,304
2000	147,629	14,115	3,620	3,694	618	8,089	- 1,986	1,827	- 1,745	1,353,000
2001	166,187	18,561	7,987	4,057	1,106	8,448	1,018	905	- 3,152	1,205,613
2002	168,716	2,528	4,307	1,291	486	1,690	- 868	- 2,152	- 2,224	647,492
2003	162,131	- 6,585	4,482	923	211	513	- 322	- 10,806	- 1,584	851,001
2004	164,802	- 2,669	3,960	1,566	276	696	- 220	- 1,760	- 2,286	887,217
2005	163,071	- 1,733	2,470	1,040	694	268	- 1,443	- 3,060	- 1,703	1,058,532
2006	163,764	695	2,670	3,347	604	954	- 1,868	- 1,256	- 3,761	1,279,638
2007	164,560	799	3,164	1,322	200	269	- 682	- 1,847	- 1,636	1,481,930
2007 Dec	164,560	- 118	281	30	38	-	- 32	- 256	- 180	1,481,930
2008 Jan	164,512	- 48	84	64	2	-	13	- 88	- 124	1,280,897
Feb	164,756	244	303	132	0	-	4	- 133	- 56	1,382,483

* Excluding shares of public limited investment companies. — 1 Including shares issued out of company profits. — 2 Enterprises whose shares are listed on the Official Market, on the regulated market or on the Neuer Markt (stock market segment was closed down on 24 March 2003) and enterprises whose

shares are traded on the free market. Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data of the Herausbergemeinschaft Wertpapier-Mitteilungen and the Deutsche Börse AG. — 3 Figure revised downwards by DM1,902 million.

VII Capital market

5 Yields and indices on German securities

Period	Yields on debt securities outstanding issued by residents 1										Price indices 2,3				
	Public debt securities					Bank debt securities					Memo item Foreign DM/euro bonds issued by German- managed syndicates 1,5	Debt securities		Shares	
	Total	Total	Listed Federal securities		Total	Total	With a residual maturity of more than 9 and including 10 years 4	With a residual maturity of more than 9 and including 10 years	Corporate bonds	German bond index (REX)		iBoxx € Germany price index	CDAX share price index	German share index (DAX)	
			Total	With a residual maturity of more than 9 and including 10 years 4											
% per annum										Average daily rate	End-1998 = 100	End-1987 = 100	End-1987 = 1000		
1996	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.2	5.5	6.4	5.8	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			
2006	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.0	116.78	96.69	407.16	6,596.92			
2007	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	5.0	4.6	114.85	94.62	478.65	8,067.32			
2007 Dec	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.7	5.5	4.6	114.85	94.62	478.65	8,067.32			
2008 Jan	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.5	4.4	117.45	96.69	406.94	6,851.75			
Feb	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.4	5.5	4.3	118.44	97.06	403.52	6,748.13			
Mar	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.5	4.4	118.80	96.19	391.13	6,534.97			

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

the calculation. Monthly figures are calculated on the basis of the yields on all the business days in a month. The annual figures are the unweighted means of the monthly figures. — 2 End of year or month. — 3 Source: Deutsche Börse AG. — 4 Only debt securities eligible as underlying instruments for futures contracts; calculated as unweighted averages. — 5 If quoted on German stock exchanges.

6 Sales and purchases of mutual fund shares in Germany

Period	Sales								Purchases							
	Sales = total pur- chases	Domestic mutual funds 1 (sales receipts)							Foreign funds 4	Residents						Non-resi- dents 5
		Total	Mutual funds open to the general public			Special- ised funds	Total	Credit institutions including building and loan associations 2		Non-banks 3						
			Money market funds	Secur- ities- based funds	Open- end real estate funds			Total		of which Foreign mutual fund shares	Total	of which Foreign mutual fund shares				
Total	Total	of which	Money market funds	Secur- ities- based funds	Open- end real estate funds	Special- ised funds	Foreign funds 4	Total	Total	of which Foreign mutual fund shares	Total	of which Foreign mutual fund shares	Non-resi- dents 5			
DM million																
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	47,754	43,943	20,079	- 924	7,408	14,166	23,864	3,811	49,547	- 2,658	734	52,205	3,077	- 1,793		
2004	14,435	1,453	- 3,978	- 6,160	- 1,246	3,245	5,431	12,982	10,267	8,446	3,796	1,821	9,186	4,168		
2005	85,256	41,718	6,400	- 124	7,001	- 3,186	35,317	43,538	79,242	21,290	7,761	57,952	35,777	6,014		
2006	42,974	19,535	- 14,257	490	- 9,362	- 8,814	33,791	23,439	34,593	- 14,676	5,221	19,917	18,218	8,381		
2007	55,141	13,436	- 7,872	- 4,839	- 12,848	6,840	21,307	41,705	51,456	- 229	4,240	51,685	37,465	3,685		
2007 Dec	8,726	7,656	- 325	- 434	- 1,155	739	7,982	1,070	8,600	- 3,717	- 1,628	12,317	2,698	126		
2008 Jan	- 5,232	- 7,704	- 1,054	251	- 3,562	1,448	- 6,650	2,472	- 4,145	- 2,643	- 1,988	- 1,502	4,460	- 1,087		
Feb	6,803	1,441	1,036	- 80	- 253	1,247	405	5,362	5,875	- 345	201	6,220	5,161	928		

1 Including public limited investment companies. — 2 Book values. — 3 Residual. — 4 Net purchases or net sales (-) of foreign fund shares by residents; transaction values. — 5 Net purchases or net sales (-) of domestic

fund shares by non-residents; transaction values (up to end-1988 recorded under shares). — The figures for the most recent date are provisional; revisions are not specially marked.

VIII Financial accounts
1 Acquisition of financial assets and financing of private non-financial sectors

€ billion

Item	2004	2005	2006	2005				2006				2007		
				Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3			
Households 1														
I Acquisition of financial assets														
Currency and deposits	49.2	43.9	42.5	19.2	9.4	12.2	1.3	19.6	8.9	22.1	16.5			
Money market paper	- 0.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1			
Bonds	35.6	11.6	36.7	- 5.5	22.0	6.4	19.3	- 10.9	7.0	- 17.3	- 9.9			
Shares	- 6.5	- 4.0	- 5.0	- 1.0	- 1.0	- 2.0	- 1.0	- 1.0	- 1.0	- 1.0	- 1.0			
Other equity	3.2	3.0	2.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8			
Mutual funds shares	- 6.2	22.6	- 7.0	- 0.1	0.2	0.1	- 8.4	1.1	11.7	9.9	- 5.2			
Claims on insurance corporations 2	48.3	59.5	55.4	24.0	15.5	12.2	13.6	14.2	15.2	12.4	13.8			
Short-term claims	2.7	2.7	3.0	- 0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7			
Longer-term claims	45.6	56.8	52.5	24.8	14.8	11.4	12.8	13.4	14.5	11.7	13.1			
Claims from company pension commitments	9.3	7.3	10.3	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7			
Other claims 3	1.5	- 6.2	- 4.9	- 7.2	- 1.2	- 1.3	- 1.2	- 1.2	- 1.2	- 1.2	- 1.2			
Total	134.5	137.7	132.0	32.1	48.4	31.2	27.2	25.3	44.0	28.1	16.4			
II Financing														
Loans	- 0.9	- 3.4	- 7.2	2.2	- 8.3	1.4	6.0	- 6.2	- 10.1	- 1.1	- 4.5			
Short-term loans	- 8.4	- 5.1	- 5.4	- 0.6	- 2.4	- 0.3	- 0.2	- 2.6	- 2.0	0.7	- 0.9			
Longer-term loans	7.5	1.7	- 1.7	2.8	- 5.9	1.6	6.1	- 3.6	- 8.0	- 1.8	- 3.6			
Other liabilities	2.0	- 2.6	0.4	- 1.6	0.2	0.3	- 0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2			
Total	1.1	- 6.0	- 6.8	0.6	- 8.1	1.7	5.9	- 6.2	- 10.0	- 0.9	- 4.3			
Corporations														
I Acquisition of financial assets														
Currency and deposits	27.1	41.0	20.9	9.8	- 1.5	6.1	4.4	11.8	22.3	1.4	11.8			
Money market paper	6.2	2.4	7.6	- 6.4	3.3	- 1.4	3.9	1.9	5.7	0.1	- 12.0			
Bonds	- 61.4	- 12.1	- 28.3	1.9	- 13.9	12.9	- 25.2	- 2.1	- 7.5	- 1.6	- 49.3			
Financial derivatives	5.5	2.9	1.4	2.3	1.3	- 1.7	1.3	0.6	6.0	6.3	16.6			
Shares	38.2	- 8.8	- 17.4	- 3.6	- 8.9	18.9	11.3	- 38.7	6.6	42.4	17.7			
Other equity	- 13.2	- 6.7	30.4	- 15.8	1.0	7.9	12.8	8.7	4.5	2.2	18.8			
Mutual funds shares	8.6	4.9	- 8.1	1.4	- 1.7	- 0.4	- 6.0	0.0	- 1.5	- 5.3	2.1			
Loans	1.5	45.2	16.7	37.0	- 10.1	7.4	- 8.0	27.4	- 21.6	12.3	0.4			
Short-term loans	- 4.2	38.3	11.0	36.0	- 12.3	7.8	- 7.7	23.2	- 18.8	7.6	- 2.5			
Longer-term loans	5.7	6.8	5.7	1.1	2.2	- 0.4	- 0.3	4.2	- 2.8	4.7	2.9			
Claims on insurance corporations 2	1.5	1.7	1.5	- 0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4			
Short-term claims	1.5	1.7	1.5	- 0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4			
Longer-term claims	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other claims	- 3.7	- 10.2	47.6	12.7	30.0	2.0	9.9	5.6	24.9	- 4.7	27.5			
Total	10.3	60.1	72.4	39.2	0.0	52.2	4.7	15.5	39.7	53.4	34.1			
II Financing														
Money market paper	- 7.3	- 6.9	1.8	- 5.1	6.5	3.2	- 3.8	- 4.1	6.1	4.1	- 0.5			
Bonds	9.4	10.1	15.6	3.4	3.7	6.3	8.0	- 2.4	- 1.8	- 1.0	0.8			
Financial derivatives	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shares	2.1	6.0	4.7	1.5	- 0.9	2.5	2.8	0.3	1.9	2.6	0.8			
Other equity	30.5	- 1.6	18.7	- 14.2	2.9	2.3	9.3	4.3	5.7	- 0.2	6.1			
Loans	- 80.8	- 2.7	40.8	21.4	- 19.5	22.8	11.5	26.0	- 6.1	15.4	12.3			
Short-term loans	- 38.5	2.6	25.1	13.3	- 4.9	7.0	8.3	14.7	2.5	14.1	5.0			
Longer-term loans	- 42.3	- 5.3	15.7	8.1	- 14.6	15.7	3.2	11.3	- 8.6	1.3	7.3			
Claims from company pension commitments	6.6	5.5	8.2	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1			
Other liabilities	14.2	6.0	- 5.0	- 4.6	9.4	- 5.5	- 2.2	- 6.8	14.1	- 5.1	4.5			
Total	- 25.3	16.4	84.8	3.9	4.2	33.6	27.5	19.4	22.0	17.9	25.9			

1 Including non-profit institutions serving households. — 2 Including private pension funds, burial funds, occupational pension schemes and

supplementary pension funds. — 3 Including accumulated interest-bearing surplus shares with insurance corporations.

VIII Financial accounts

2 Financial assets and liabilities of private non-financial sectors

End-of-year level, end-of-quarter level; € billion

Item	2004	2005	2006	2006					2007		
				Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Households 1											
I Financial assets											
Currency and deposits	1,448.4	1,492.3	1,534.8	1,492.3	1,501.7	1,513.9	1,515.2	1,534.8	1,543.7	1,565.8	1,582.4
Money market paper	0.9	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
Bonds	322.2	317.5	359.2	317.5	346.7	351.2	353.0	359.2	371.1	342.1	343.8
Shares	276.2	324.5	378.5	324.5	359.1	343.2	353.0	378.5	403.6	420.9	405.8
Other equity	183.3	214.6	225.4	214.6	212.4	211.3	216.0	225.4	211.0	209.5	208.5
Mutual funds shares	460.6	518.7	524.7	518.7	524.1	514.3	513.9	524.7	538.7	558.8	554.1
Claims on insurance corporations 2	994.2	1,053.2	1,107.8	1,053.2	1,068.6	1,080.6	1,094.0	1,107.8	1,122.9	1,135.2	1,149.0
Short-term claims	74.9	77.6	80.6	77.6	78.4	79.1	79.9	80.6	81.3	82.1	82.8
Longer-term claims	919.3	975.6	1,027.2	975.6	990.2	1,001.5	1,014.1	1,027.2	1,041.5	1,053.2	1,066.2
Claims from company pension commitments	233.2	240.5	250.8	240.5	243.0	245.6	248.1	250.8	253.5	256.1	258.8
Other claims 3	57.9	51.6	46.7	51.6	50.5	49.2	48.0	46.7	45.5	44.3	43.0
Total	3,976.9	4,214.0	4,429.9	4,214.0	4,307.3	4,310.7	4,343.0	4,429.9	4,492.0	4,534.6	4,547.3
II Liabilities											
Loans	1,557.6	1,555.9	1,556.1	1,555.9	1,555.8	1,557.6	1,562.8	1,556.1	1,546.7	1,545.6	1,541.0
Short-term loans	90.3	85.6	80.2	85.6	83.2	82.9	82.8	80.2	78.5	79.2	77.9
Longer-term loans	1,467.3	1,470.3	1,475.9	1,470.3	1,472.6	1,474.7	1,480.0	1,475.9	1,468.2	1,466.4	1,463.1
Other liabilities	16.2	12.8	9.7	12.8	12.7	11.5	11.1	9.7	10.9	10.9	11.0
Total	1,573.8	1,568.7	1,565.8	1,568.7	1,568.5	1,569.1	1,573.9	1,565.8	1,557.6	1,556.5	1,552.0
Corporations											
I Financial assets											
Currency and deposits	346.9	396.1	438.7	396.1	420.4	424.6	443.3	438.7	474.4	474.8	492.6
Money market paper	32.9	31.1	36.6	31.1	34.2	31.3	35.7	36.6	42.3	44.8	29.9
Bonds	159.6	140.0	112.5	140.0	129.3	141.6	109.3	112.5	106.5	101.5	55.7
Financial derivatives	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shares	690.6	817.7	966.0	817.7	895.5	887.2	934.5	966.0	1,042.0	1,126.7	1,105.1
Other equity	240.5	271.1	312.4	271.1	268.5	274.0	292.0	312.4	295.9	295.0	311.3
Mutual funds shares	106.8	108.8	99.9	108.8	108.4	104.3	101.6	99.9	97.8	93.1	95.5
Loans	113.7	126.1	146.6	126.1	119.2	127.8	118.5	146.6	128.7	143.5	147.9
Short-term loans	81.1	91.1	107.3	91.1	81.6	90.8	83.1	107.3	96.9	107.6	104.2
Longer-term loans	32.6	35.0	39.3	35.0	37.6	37.0	35.4	39.3	31.8	36.0	43.7
Claims on insurance corporations 2	39.7	41.4	42.8	41.4	41.7	42.1	42.5	42.8	43.2	43.6	44.0
Short-term claims	39.7	41.4	42.8	41.4	41.7	42.1	42.5	42.8	43.2	43.6	44.0
Longer-term claims	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other claims	390.7	399.5	446.4	399.5	413.0	419.1	428.6	446.4	464.0	468.7	488.2
Total	2,121.4	2,331.8	2,601.9	2,331.8	2,430.3	2,452.0	2,506.0	2,601.9	2,694.8	2,791.7	2,770.2
II Liabilities											
Money market paper	24.0	17.1	18.9	17.1	23.5	26.8	23.0	18.9	25.0	29.1	28.6
Bonds	79.4	89.6	93.7	89.6	90.9	93.8	94.7	93.7	92.4	89.5	93.0
Financial derivatives	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shares	979.2	1,137.4	1,359.8	1,137.4	1,273.1	1,230.9	1,251.8	1,359.8	1,439.5	1,597.1	1,600.6
Other equity	599.1	597.5	616.2	597.5	600.4	602.7	612.0	616.2	621.9	621.7	627.8
Loans	1,258.1	1,259.1	1,328.8	1,259.1	1,273.8	1,293.8	1,315.1	1,328.8	1,338.6	1,360.0	1,376.7
Short-term loans	334.7	334.8	361.6	334.8	330.7	337.4	349.1	361.6	365.4	381.6	385.3
Longer-term loans	923.4	924.3	967.2	924.3	943.1	956.4	966.0	967.2	973.2	978.4	991.4
Claims from company pension commitments	200.5	206.1	214.3	206.1	208.1	210.2	212.2	214.3	216.3	218.4	220.4
Other liabilities	350.2	357.1	384.4	357.1	361.3	365.2	368.2	384.4	394.9	405.6	423.7
Total	3,490.7	3,663.9	4,016.1	3,663.9	3,831.1	3,823.2	3,876.9	4,016.1	4,128.6	4,321.3	4,371.0

1 Including non-profit institutions serving households. — 2 Including private supplementary pension funds, burial funds, occupational pension schemes and surplus shares with insurance corporations. — 3 Including accumulated interest-bearing pension funds.

IX Public finances in Germany

1 General government: deficit and debt level as defined in the Maastricht Treaty

Period	General government	Central government	State government	Local government	Social security funds	General government	Central government	State government	Local government	Social security funds
	€ billion					as a percentage of GDP				
Deficit / surplus ¹										
2001	- 59.6	- 27.5	- 27.3	- 1.1	- 3.8	- 2.8	- 1.3	- 1.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
2002	- 78.3	- 36.0	- 30.6	- 5.0	- 6.8	- 3.7	- 1.7	- 1.4	- 0.2	- 0.3
2003	- 87.2	- 39.6	- 32.7	- 7.1	- 7.7	- 4.0	- 1.8	- 1.5	- 0.3	- 0.4
2004 p	- 83.6	- 52.1	- 27.8	- 2.3	- 1.3	- 3.8	- 2.4	- 1.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
2005 p	- 75.4	- 47.5	- 23.0	- 0.9	- 4.0	- 3.4	- 2.1	- 1.0	- 0.0	- 0.2
2006 p	- 37.0	- 34.7	- 10.7	+ 4.9	+ 3.5	- 1.6	- 1.5	- 0.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
2007 pe	+ 0.4	- 19.6	+ 5.1	+ 5.9	+ 9.1	± 0.0	- 0.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
2006 H1 p	- 23.0	- 20.6	- 5.9	+ 1.7	+ 1.8	- 2.0	- 1.8	- 0.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
H2 p	- 14.3	- 14.4	- 4.9	+ 3.3	+ 1.7	- 1.2	- 1.2	- 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
2007 H1 pe	+ 3.2	- 11.1	+ 4.6	+ 4.0	+ 5.8	+ 0.3	- 0.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
H2 pe	- 3.0	- 8.7	+ 0.5	+ 1.9	+ 3.4	- 0.2	- 0.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Debt level ²										
End of year or quarter										
2001	1,241.5	776.7	377.1	102.6	2.3	58.8	36.8	17.8	4.9	0.1
2002	1,293.0	798.1	404.1	104.3	3.0	60.3	37.2	18.9	4.9	0.1
2003	1,381.0	845.4	435.3	111.4	5.3	63.8	39.1	20.1	5.1	0.2
2004	1,451.1	887.1	459.7	116.1	4.2	65.6	40.1	20.8	5.3	0.2
2005	1,521.5	933.0	481.9	119.7	2.7	67.8	41.6	21.5	5.3	0.1
2006	1,569.0	968.6	491.8	122.2	1.7	67.6	41.7	21.2	5.3	0.1
2007 pe	1,576.3	976.1	493.2	120.3	1.6	65.0	40.3	20.3	5.0	0.1
2006 Q1	1,540.7	945.1	487.8	121.3	2.3	68.0	41.7	21.5	5.4	0.1
Q2	1,560.7	964.0	488.5	122.2	1.7	68.5	42.3	21.4	5.4	0.1
Q3	1,575.8	980.0	488.3	121.3	1.7	68.6	42.7	21.3	5.3	0.1
Q4	1,569.0	968.6	491.8	122.2	1.7	67.6	41.7	21.2	5.3	0.1
2007 Q1 pe	1,573.7	973.0	492.7	121.4	1.4	67.0	41.4	21.0	5.2	0.1
Q2 pe	1,592.5	995.7	488.9	121.4	1.5	67.0	41.9	20.6	5.1	0.1
Q3 pe	1,571.3	975.5	489.2	119.9	1.6	65.4	40.6	20.4	5.0	0.1
Q4 pe	1,576.3	976.1	493.2	120.3	1.6	65.0	40.3	20.3	5.0	0.1

Source: Federal Statistical Office and Bundesbank calculations. — 1 Unlike the fiscal balance as shown in the national accounts, the deficit as defined in the Maastricht Treaty includes interest flows from swaps and forward

rate agreements. The half-year figures correspond to the deficit / surplus according to the national accounts. — 2 Quarterly GDP ratios are based on the national output of the four preceding quarters.

2 General government: revenue, expenditure and fiscal deficit / surplus as shown in the national accounts *

Period	Revenue			Expenditure						Deficit / surplus	Memo item Total tax burden ¹	
	Total	of which		Total	of which							
	Taxes	Social contributions	Other	Social benefits	Compensation of employees	Interest	Gross capital formation	Other				
€ billion												
2001	945.5	477.7	383.7	84.1	1,005.1	551.2	166.2	64.5	36.8	186.4	- 59.6	875.1
2002	952.5	477.5	390.7	84.3	1,030.8	579.8	168.7	62.7	36.1	183.6	- 78.3	879.2
2003	961.9	481.8	396.3	83.9	1,049.2	594.2	169.2	64.3	33.9	187.6	- 87.3	889.3
2004 p	958.1	481.3	396.9	80.0	1,041.7	592.7	169.5	62.4	31.6	185.5	- 83.6	888.4
2005 p	977.0	493.0	396.9	87.1	1,052.6	598.2	168.5	62.5	30.7	192.8	- 75.6	900.8
2006 p	1,017.2	530.5	401.1	85.7	1,054.5	600.1	167.7	64.9	32.8	189.1	- 37.3	942.8
2007 pe	1,064.0	574.9	400.8	88.4	1,063.8	597.9	168.4	67.1	36.3	194.0	+ 0.2	987.6
as a percentage of GDP												
2001	44.7	22.6	18.2	4.0	47.6	26.1	7.9	3.1	1.7	8.8	- 2.8	41.4
2002	44.4	22.3	18.2	3.9	48.1	27.1	7.9	2.9	1.7	8.6	- 3.7	41.0
2003	44.5	22.3	18.3	3.9	48.5	27.5	7.8	3.0	1.6	8.7	- 4.0	41.1
2004 p	43.3	21.8	17.9	3.6	47.1	26.8	7.7	2.8	1.4	8.4	- 3.8	40.2
2005 p	43.5	22.0	17.7	3.9	46.9	26.6	7.5	2.8	1.4	8.6	- 3.4	40.1
2006 p	43.8	22.8	17.3	3.7	45.4	25.8	7.2	2.8	1.4	8.1	- 1.6	40.6
2007 pe	43.9	23.7	16.5	3.6	43.9	24.7	6.9	2.8	1.5	8.0	± 0.0	40.7
Percentage growth rates												
2001	- 1.3	- 4.3	+ 1.4	+ 5.0	+ 8.0	+ 3.5	+ 0.1	- 0.9	+ 1.8	+ 43.0	.	- 2.0
2002	+ 0.7	- 0.1	+ 1.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.6	+ 5.2	+ 1.5	- 2.8	- 2.1	- 1.5	.	+ 0.5
2003	+ 1.0	+ 0.9	+ 1.4	- 0.5	+ 1.8	+ 2.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.6	- 6.1	+ 2.2	.	+ 1.1
2004 p	- 0.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2	- 4.7	- 0.7	- 0.3	+ 0.2	- 3.0	- 6.7	- 1.1	.	- 0.1
2005 p	+ 2.0	+ 2.4	± 0.0	+ 8.9	+ 1.0	+ 0.9	- 0.6	+ 0.2	- 3.0	+ 3.9	.	+ 1.4
2006 p	+ 4.1	+ 7.6	+ 1.1	- 1.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	- 0.4	+ 3.7	+ 6.9	- 1.9	.	+ 4.7
2007 pe	+ 4.6	+ 8.4	- 0.1	+ 3.2	+ 0.9	- 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 3.5	+ 10.6	+ 2.6	.	+ 4.8

Source: Federal Statistical Office. — * Figures in accordance with ESA 1995. In the Monthly Reports up to December 2006, customs duties, the EU share in VAT revenue and EU subsidies were included in the national accounts'

data (without affecting the fiscal deficit / surplus). This information can still be found on the Bundesbank's website. — 1 Taxes and social contributions plus customs duties and the EU share in VAT revenue.

IX Public finances in Germany

3 General government: budgetary development (as per government's financial statistics)

€ billion

Period	Central, state and local government ¹									Social security funds ²			General government, total			
	Revenue			Expenditure						Deficit / surplus	Revenue ⁶	Expenditure	Deficit / surplus	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit / surplus
	Total ⁴	of which		Total ⁴	of which ³											
		Taxes	Financial transactions ⁵		Personnel expenditure	Current grants	Interest	Fixed asset formation	Financial transactions ⁵							
2001	555.5	446.2	23.5	599.6	169.9	213.9	66.6	40.1	16.7	- 44.2	445.1	449.1	- 4.0	923.3	971.5	- 48.2
2002 p	554.7	441.7	20.5	610.9	173.3	226.8	66.1	38.7	11.3	- 56.2	457.7	466.0	- 8.3	927.7	992.2	- 64.5
2003 pe	547.0	442.2	21.5	614.3	174.0	235.0	65.6	36.3	10.0	- 67.3	467.7	474.3	- 6.6	925.4	999.3	- 73.9
2004 pe	545.9	442.8	24.1	610.7	173.4	237.0	64.8	34.3	9.6	- 64.8	470.3	468.8	+ 1.5	927.3	990.7	- 63.3
2005 pe	569.3	452.1	31.1	622.6	172.4	245.0	64.1	33.2	14.5	- 53.3	468.8	471.6	- 2.8	948.5	1,004.6	- 56.1
2006 pe	590.5	488.4	18.1	626.1	169.6	252.0	64.4	33.5	12.0	- 35.6	486.7	467.1	+ 19.6	987.7	1,003.7	- 16.0
2005 Q1	121.6	99.2	1.4	159.8	41.1	66.3	25.2	4.6	3.1	- 38.2	117.1	117.5	- 0.4	211.2	249.7	- 38.6
Q2	138.9	112.5	7.7	144.8	41.2	62.8	10.1	6.4	2.4	- 6.0	117.3	118.2	- 0.9	233.5	240.4	- 6.9
Q3	144.2	110.6	13.7	154.2	41.3	59.3	19.7	8.6	2.5	- 10.0	114.1	117.0	- 2.9	235.9	248.8	- 12.9
Q4 p	162.4	129.5	7.8	161.9	47.1	55.4	8.8	12.5	6.0	+ 0.5	118.1	118.3	- 0.2	264.3	264.0	+ 0.3
2006 Q1 p	131.3	106.3	3.8	160.3	40.6	65.6	25.1	4.8	2.9	- 29.0	120.5	116.6	+ 3.9	228.9	254.0	- 25.1
Q2 p	144.3	121.8	4.1	139.9	40.7	59.9	9.5	6.4	2.5	+ 4.5	122.2	117.1	+ 5.0	245.1	235.6	+ 9.5
Q3 p	146.4	121.8	5.9	156.0	40.6	61.2	20.5	8.4	2.6	- 9.5	117.0	115.2	+ 1.7	241.4	249.2	- 7.8
Q4 p	166.0	138.7	4.0	167.8	46.1	64.1	9.0	12.9	3.5	- 1.8	127.2	117.2	+ 10.0	271.1	263.0	+ 8.1
2007 Q1 p	149.4	122.3	2.8	164.5	42.7	64.9	25.5	5.3	3.4	- 15.1	112.2	115.6	- 3.4	238.4	256.9	- 18.5
Q2 p	158.5	136.9	3.0	144.5	43.9	58.4	10.0	6.7	2.5	+ 14.0	119.0	116.3	+ 2.7	253.8	237.0	+ 16.7
Q3 p	155.5	131.6	3.6	160.5	44.2	59.8	21.3	8.6	1.6	- 5.0	116.2	115.6	+ 0.6	248.3	252.8	- 4.5

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on the data from the Federal Statistical Office. — 1 Including subsidiary budgets but excluding the Post Office pension funds. Unlike the annual figures based on the annual calculations of the Federal Statistical Office, the quarterly figures do not include municipal special purpose associations and various special accounts. — 2 The annual figures do not tally with the sum of the quarterly figures, as the latter are all provisional. The quarterly figures for some insurance sectors

are estimated. — 3 The development of the types of expenditure recorded here is influenced in part by statistical changeovers. — 4 Including discrepancies in clearing transactions between central, state and local government. — 5 On the revenue side, this contains proceeds booked as disposals of equity interests and as loan repayments. On the expenditure side, this contains the acquisition of equity interests and loans granted. — 6 Including Federal Government liquidity assistance to the Federal Labour Office.

4 Central, state and local government: budgetary development (as per government's financial statistics)

€ billion

Period	Central government			State government ^{2,3}			Local government ³		
	Revenue ¹	Expenditure	Deficit / surplus	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit / surplus	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit / surplus
2001	240.6	261.3	- 20.7	230.9	255.5	- 24.6	144.2	148.3	- 4.1
2002	240.8	273.5	- 32.7	228.8	258.0	- 29.2	147.0	150.4	- 3.5
2003	239.6	278.8	- 39.2	229.2	259.7	- 30.5	142.1	150.1	- 8.0
2004	233.9	273.6	- 39.7	233.5	257.1	- 23.6	147.0	150.4	- 3.4
2005	250.0	281.5	- 31.5	237.4	259.5	- 22.1	151.2	153.7	- 2.4
2006 pe	254.7	282.9	- 28.2	249.1	259.5	- 10.4	158.8	156.2	+ 2.6
2007 pe	277.4	292.1	- 14.7	276.1	266.7	+ 9.4	169.0	161.2	+ 7.8
2005 Q1	46.0	74.9	- 28.9	56.0	64.7	- 8.7	31.3	34.9	- 3.6
Q2	61.4	66.0	- 4.6	57.8	60.9	- 3.1	36.0	36.3	- 0.3
Q3	68.8	73.2	- 4.4	55.9	62.1	- 6.3	37.9	37.9	+ 0.0
Q4	73.8	67.4	+ 6.4	65.6	71.5	- 6.0	45.9	44.3	+ 1.6
2006 Q1	52.7	74.1	- 21.4	57.3	64.9	- 7.6	33.8	36.4	- 2.6
Q2	63.0	61.6	+ 1.5	60.6	60.1	+ 0.4	37.7	36.8	+ 0.9
Q3	64.6	73.7	- 9.1	60.5	62.5	- 2.1	40.3	38.1	+ 2.2
Q4 p	74.3	73.5	+ 0.8	70.5	71.2	- 0.7	46.9	44.5	+ 2.5
2007 Q1 p	61.1	74.6	- 13.6	63.5	66.5	- 3.0	35.4	37.6	- 2.1
Q2 p	69.7	64.4	+ 5.3	67.6	61.9	+ 5.7	40.4	37.3	+ 3.1
Q3 p	68.3	76.8	- 8.5	66.2	64.1	+ 2.1	42.5	39.7	+ 2.8
Q4 p	78.3	76.3	+ 2.0	77.9	73.4	+ 4.5	50.5	46.1	+ 4.4

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on the data from the Federal Statistical Office. — 1 The Bundesbank's profit is included only up to the maximum amount of €3.5 billion that is to be assigned to the core budget. Revenue over and above this amount accrues directly to the Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities. — 2 Including the local authority level of the

city-states Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg. — 3 Unlike the annual figure based on the annual calculations of the Federal Statistical Office, the quarterly figures do not include various special accounts and municipal special purpose associations.

IX Public finances in Germany

5 Central, state and local government: tax revenue

€ million

Period	Central and state government and European Union						Local government ³	Balance of untransferred tax shares ⁴	Memo item Supplementary central government grants, state government's share of energy tax
	Total	Total	Central government ¹	State government	European Union ²				
2001	446,248	392,189	213,342	159,115	19,732	54,047	+	12	19,576
2002	441,703	389,162	214,371	156,231	18,560	52,490	+	51	22,321
2003	442,238	390,438	214,002	155,510	20,926	51,673	+	127	22,067
2004	442,838	386,459	208,920	157,898	19,640	56,237	+	142	21,967
2005	452,078	392,313	211,779	158,823	21,711	59,750	+	16	21,634
2006	488,444	421,151	225,634	173,374	22,142	67,316	-	22	21,742
2007	...	465,554	251,747	191,558	22,249	...	...	...	21,643
2006 Q1	106,907	90,827	45,203	38,733	6,892	12,391	+	3,689	5,491
Q2	121,891	104,964	57,521	43,338	4,105	16,120	+	807	5,433
Q3	121,711	104,015	55,601	42,798	5,616	17,594	+	103	5,448
Q4	137,935	121,345	67,310	48,505	5,529	21,211	-	4,620	5,370
2007 Q1	122,550	104,537	53,928	43,916	6,693	13,313	+	4,700	5,362
Q2	136,963	118,090	65,298	49,069	3,724	18,217	+	655	5,408
Q3	131,495	113,712	61,592	46,875	5,246	17,882	-	99	5,524
Q4	...	129,215	70,929	51,699	6,587	...	...	...	5,348
2007 Jan	.	31,971	16,577	15,022	371	.	.	.	1,787
Feb	.	36,028	17,153	13,853	5,022	.	.	.	1,787
2008 Jan	.	35,140	16,450	16,351	2,339	.	.	.	1,757
Feb	.	37,343	18,936	14,721	3,687	.	.	.	1,757

Source: Federal Ministry of Finance, Federal Statistical Office and Bundesbank calculations. — 1 Before deducting supplementary central government grants and shares in energy tax revenue remitted to state government. — 2 Custom duties and shares in VAT and gross national income accruing to the EU from central government tax revenue. — 3 Including local govern-

ment taxes in the city-states Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg. — 4 Difference between local government's share in the joint taxes received by the state government cash offices in the period in question (see Table IX. 6) and the amounts passed on to local government in the same period.

6 Central and state government and European Union: tax revenue, by type

€ million

Period	Joint taxes											EU customs duties	Memo item Local government share in joint taxes	
	Total ¹	Income taxes ²					Turnover taxes ⁵			Local business tax transfers ⁶	Central government taxes ⁷			State government taxes ⁷
		Total	Wage tax ³	Assessed income tax	Corporation tax	Investment income taxes ⁴	Total	Turnover tax	Turnover tax on imports					
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	25,169
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	139,713	108,440	31,273	6,218	83,508	20,579	3,378	23,042
2006	446,139	182,614	122,612	17,567	22,898	19,537	146,688	111,318	35,370	7,013	84,215	21,729	3,880	24,988
2007	493,817	204,698	131,774	25,027	22,929	24,969	169,636	127,522	42,114	6,975	85,690	22,836	3,983	28,263
2006 Q1	95,851	36,593	28,095	- 2,104	5,184	5,418	35,873	27,508	8,364	313	15,897	6,258	916	5,024
Q2	111,206	47,844	29,772	5,856	5,173	7,042	35,236	26,345	8,891	1,611	20,438	5,130	948	6,242
Q3	110,282	44,951	29,229	6,266	6,079	3,376	37,051	28,063	8,988	1,686	20,448	5,158	989	6,267
Q4	128,800	53,227	35,516	7,549	6,461	3,701	38,529	29,402	9,127	3,403	27,432	5,183	1,026	7,455
2007 Q1	110,577	43,694	30,464	829	5,434	6,966	42,037	32,624	9,413	153	17,377	6,354	962	6,040
Q2	125,236	55,351	32,244	8,191	6,224	8,693	41,001	30,642	10,359	1,705	20,694	5,493	992	7,145
Q3	120,644	48,742	31,416	7,299	5,571	4,456	42,612	31,724	10,888	1,850	20,750	5,671	1,019	6,932
Q4	137,361	56,912	37,649	8,709	5,700	4,854	43,986	32,532	11,454	3,267	26,868	5,318	1,010	8,146
2007 Jan	34,256	15,892	11,219	261	132	4,280	13,121	10,431	2,690	- 2	2,564	2,402	280	2,285
Feb	37,937	10,950	9,753	- 86	- 100	1,383	16,644	13,161	3,484	140	7,995	1,861	347	1,909
2008 Jan	37,778	17,992	12,022	775	- 47	5,243	13,872	10,614	3,259	160	3,082	2,403	269	2,639
Feb	39,387	11,926	10,515	22	- 283	1,671	17,766	13,777	3,989	128	7,368	1,827	372	2,044

Source: Federal Ministry of Finance and Bundesbank calculations. — 1 This total, unlike that in Table IX. 5, does not include the receipts from the equalisation of burdens levies, local business tax (less local business tax transfers to central and state government), real property taxes and other local government taxes, or the balance of untransferred tax shares. — 2 Respective percentage share of central, state and local government in revenue: wage tax and assessed income tax 42.5:42.5:15, corporation tax and non-assessed taxes on earnings 50:50:-, withholding tax on interest income 44:44:12. — 3 After deducting child benefit and subsidies for supplementary private pen-

sion plans. — 4 Non-assessed taxes on earnings and withholding tax on interest income. — 5 The allocation of revenue to central, state and local government, which is adjusted at more regular intervals, is regulated in section 1 of the Revenue Adjustment Act. Respective percentage share of central, state and local government in revenue for 2007: 53.1:44.9:2 (central government plus €2.3 billion, state government minus this amount). The EU share is deducted from central government's share. — 6 Respective percentage share of central and state government for 2007: 23.3:76.7. — 7 For the breakdown, see Table IX. 7.

IX Public finances in Germany

7 Central, state and local government: individual taxes

€ million

Period	Central government taxes 1							State government taxes 1				Local government taxes		
	Energy tax	Tobacco tax	Solidarity surcharge	Insurance tax	Electricity tax	Spirits tax	Other	Motor vehicle tax	Tax on the acquisition of land and buildings	Inheritance tax	Other 2	Total	of which	
													Local business tax	Real property taxes
2001	40,690	12,072	11,069	7,427	4,322	2,143	1,554	8,376	4,853	3,069	3,330	34,399	24,534	9,076
2002	42,192	13,778	10,403	8,327	5,097	2,149	1,548	7,592	4,763	3,021	3,200	33,447	23,489	9,261
2003	43,188	14,094	10,280	8,870	6,531	2,204	1,442	7,336	4,800	3,373	3,205	34,477	24,139	9,658
2004	41,782	13,630	10,108	8,751	6,597	2,195	1,492	7,740	4,646	4,284	3,105	38,982	28,373	9,939
2005	40,101	14,273	10,315	8,750	6,462	2,142	1,465	8,674	4,791	4,097	3,018	42,941	32,129	10,247
2006	39,916	14,387	11,277	8,775	6,273	2,160	1,428	8,937	6,125	3,763	2,904	49,319	38,370	10,399
2007	38,955	14,254	12,349	10,331	6,355	1,959	1,488	8,898	6,952	4,203	2,783	...	...	...
2006 Q1	4,480	2,786	2,628	3,792	1,492	399	320	2,718	1,681	1,049	811	11,370	8,874	2,321
Q2	9,727	3,604	2,879	1,662	1,720	505	341	2,258	1,350	881	641	12,296	9,365	2,801
Q3	10,045	3,700	2,665	1,705	1,468	536	329	2,020	1,501	904	733	13,115	9,948	3,026
Q4	15,665	4,296	3,105	1,615	1,593	720	438	1,942	1,593	928	719	12,538	10,182	2,250
2007 Q1	4,540	2,916	2,949	4,504	1,647	416	406	2,636	1,828	1,150	740	12,126	9,541	2,408
Q2	9,230	3,462	3,249	1,912	1,997	493	352	2,206	1,606	1,006	675	13,432	10,457	2,841
Q3	9,904	3,774	2,875	2,049	1,319	509	322	2,098	1,860	1,043	670	12,701	9,404	3,147
Q4	15,281	4,103	3,277	1,866	1,392	541	408	1,958	1,659	1,004	698	...	...	...
2007 Jan	260	370	887	466	458	25	97	1,231	570	362	239	.	.	.
Feb	1,445	1,421	706	3,410	575	225	213	627	587	353	294	.	.	.
2008 Jan	373	223	1,020	545	543	225	153	1,186	581	395	241	.	.	.
Feb	1,254	1,197	739	3,316	485	235	142	656	517	329	326	.	.	.

Source: Federal Ministry of Finance, Federal Statistical Office and Bundesbank calculations. — 1 For the sum total, see Table IX. 6. — 2 Notably betting, lottery and beer tax.

8 German pension insurance scheme: budgetary development and assets *

€ million

Period	Revenue 1			Expenditure 1				Deficit / surplus	Assets 5					Memo Item Administrative assets
	Total	of which		Total	of which		Total		Deposits 6	Securities	Equity interests, mortgages and other loans 7	Real estate		
		Contributions 2	Payments from central government		Pension payments 3	Pensioners' health insurance 4								
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	229,428	156,264	71,917	233,357	199,873	13,437	- 3,929	1,976	1,794	16	42	123	4,888	
2006	241,231	168,083	71,773	233,668	200,459	13,053	+ 7,563	10,047	9,777	115	46	109	4,912	
2007 P	236,167	162,218	72,549	235,084	201,922	13,656	+ 1,083	12,206	11,280	765	45	116	4,856	
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	1,976	1,794	16	42	123	4,888	
2006 Q1	60,801	42,622	17,908	57,965	50,110	3,247	+ 2,836	4,452	4,293	16	43	101	4,924	
Q2	60,537	42,351	17,877	58,328	50,143	3,257	+ 2,209	7,406	7,241	16	45	105	4,956	
Q3	57,950	39,741	17,839	58,521	50,297	3,266	- 571	6,845	6,681	16	45	104	4,959	
Q4	61,369	43,351	17,755	58,459	50,140	3,274	+ 2,910	10,047	9,777	115	46	109	4,912	
2007 Q1	56,177	37,771	18,118	58,275	50,369	3,279	- 2,098	7,955	7,585	215	46	108	4,889	
Q2	59,068	40,501	18,180	58,595	50,282	3,432	+ 473	8,890	8,573	165	48	103	4,881	
Q3	57,996	39,494	18,115	59,054	50,633	3,470	- 1,058	8,025	7,598	265	45	117	4,868	
Q4 P	62,926	44,452	18,136	59,159	50,638	3,475	+ 3,767	12,206	11,280	765	45	116	4,856	

Source: Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and German pension insurance scheme. — * Excluding the German pension insurance scheme for the mining, railway and maritime industries. — 1 The annual figures do not tally with the sum of the quarterly figures, as the latter are all provisional. 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 fifth book of the Social Security Code have been deducted from pension payments. — 4 Including long-term care insurance for pensioners until 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. — 8 Excluding income booked in connection with the revaluation of equity interests. — 9 Revenue includes proceeds from the disposal of equity interests.

IX Public finances in Germany

9 Federal Employment Agency: budgetary development

€ million

Period	Revenue			Expenditure								Deficit / surplus	Grant or working capital loans from central government
	Total 1	of which		Total 3	Unemployment support 4,5	of which		Job promotion 5,6	of which		Measures financed by levies 7		
		Contributions	Levies 2			Western Germany	Eastern Germany		Western Germany	Eastern Germany			
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
2006	55,384	51,176	1,123	44,162	23,249	17,348	5,901	9,259	6,185	3,074	1,089	+ 11,221	0
2007	42,838	32,264	971	36,196	17,356	13,075	4,282	8,370	5,747	2,623	949	+ 6,643	-
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
2006 Q1	14,041	13,057	42	12,320	7,155	5,260	1,894	2,306	1,526	780	388	+ 1,721	538
Q2	13,827	12,848	275	11,742	6,362	4,691	1,670	2,266	1,505	761	300	+ 2,084	- 538
Q3	12,860	11,950	302	10,142	5,117	3,879	1,239	2,232	1,486	746	183	+ 2,718	-
Q4	14,656	13,321	504	9,958	4,616	3,518	1,098	2,455	1,669	787	218	+ 4,698	-
2007 Q1	9,932	7,738	78	10,044	5,321	3,971	1,350	2,032	1,370	662	408	- 113	-
Q2	10,837	7,910	303	9,383	4,598	3,440	1,157	2,089	1,423	666	259	+ 1,454	-
Q3	10,366	7,765	232	8,357	3,910	2,979	931	1,985	1,363	622	160	+ 2,010	-
Q4	11,703	8,851	357	8,412	3,528	2,684	843	2,264	1,591	674	122	+ 3,292	-

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 and short-time working benefit. — 5 Including contributions to the statutory

health, pension and long-term care insurance schemes. 6 Vocational training, measures to encourage job take-up, rehabilitation, job creation measures, subsidies granted to Personnel Service Agencies, compensation top-up payments and business start-up grants. — 7 Promotion of winter construction and insolvency compensation for employees.

10 Statutory health insurance scheme: budgetary development

€ million

Period	Revenue 1			Expenditure 1								Deficit / surplus 5
	Total	of which		Total	Hospital treatment	Medical and dental treatment 3	Pharmaceuticals	Therapeutic treatment and aids	Sickness benefits	Other expenditure on benefits	Administrative expenditure 4	
		Contributions 2	Federal grant									
2001	135,790	131,886	.	138,811	44,980	33,495	22,331	9,760	7,717	2,779	7,642	- 3,021
2002	139,707	136,208	.	143,026	46,308	34,899	23,449	9,304	7,561	2,998	8,019	- 3,320
2003	141,654	138,383	.	145,095	46,800	36,120	24,218	9,409	6,973	2,984	8,206	- 3,441
2004	144,279	140,120	1,000	140,178	47,594	34,218	21,811	8,281	6,367	3,731	8,114	+ 4,102
2005	145,742	140,250	2,500	143,809	48,959	33,024	25,358	8,284	5,868	3,847	8,155	+ 1,933
2006	149,929	142,184	4,200	147,973	50,327	34,260	25,835	8,303	5,708	4,526	8,110	+ 1,956
2007 P	155,678	149,966	2,500	153,616	51,102	35,545	27,759	8,655	6,012	2,274	8,132	+ 2,062
2005 Q1	34,630	33,989	-	34,452	12,171	8,280	5,795	1,827	1,539	347	1,765	+ 178
Q2	36,832	34,869	1,250	35,978	12,276	8,183	6,418	2,093	1,522	477	1,989	+ 854
Q3	35,380	34,674	-	35,530	12,102	8,133	6,425	2,087	1,400	391	1,904	- 150
Q4	38,693	36,719	1,250	37,649	12,457	8,502	6,752	2,263	1,398	591	2,391	+ 1,044
2006 Q1	34,744	34,034	-	35,968	12,834	8,483	6,384	1,881	1,477	283	1,836	- 1,224
Q2	38,004	35,279	2,100	36,830	12,658	8,588	6,450	2,071	1,439	574	1,910	+ 1,174
Q3	36,001	35,156	-	36,226	12,551	8,254	6,301	2,048	1,363	515	1,931	- 225
Q4	40,770	37,745	2,100	38,538	12,332	8,888	6,739	2,290	1,412	881	2,384	+ 2,232
2007 Q1	36,437	35,693	-	37,147	12,948	8,793	6,687	1,918	1,525	347	1,879	- 710
Q2	39,316	37,306	1,250	38,299	12,893	8,860	6,862	2,160	1,510	635	1,930	+ 1,017
Q3	37,939	37,138	-	38,068	12,750	8,614	6,897	2,199	1,451	474	1,987	- 129
Q4	41,987	39,829	1,250	40,103	12,512	9,278	7,313	2,378	1,527	818	2,337	+ 1,883

Source: Federal Ministry of Health. — 1 The annual figures do not tally with the sum of the quarterly figures, as the latter are all provisional. — 2 Including contributions from subsidised low-paid part-time employment. — 3 Including dentures. — 4 Net, ie after deducting reimbursements for ex-

penses for levying contributions incurred by other social insurance funds. — 5 Excluding revenue and expenditure as part of the risk structure compensation scheme.

IX Public finances in Germany

11 Statutory long-term care insurance scheme: budgetary development

€ million

Period	Revenue 1		Expenditure 1					Deficit / surplus		
	Total	of which Contributions 2	Total	of which						
				Non-cash care benefits	In-patient care	Nursing benefit	Contributions to pension insurance scheme 3		Administrative expenditure	
2001	16,843	16,581	16,890	2,301	7,744	4,134	979	816	-	47
2002	16,917	16,714	17,346	2,363	8,014	4,151	962	837	-	428
2003	16,844	16,665	17,468	2,361	8,183	4,090	951	853	-	624
2004	16,817	16,654	17,605	2,365	8,349	4,049	925	851	-	788
2005	17,526	17,385	17,891	2,409	8,516	4,050	890	875	-	366
2006	17,749	17,611	18,064	2,437	8,671	4,017	862	886	-	315
2007 P	18,023	17,862	18,344	2,469	8,827	4,034	859	892	-	321
2005 Q1	4,159	4,130	4,418	586	2,103	996	226	245	-	259
Q2	4,315	4,288	4,439	596	2,120	1,011	220	215	-	123
Q3	4,389	4,358	4,492	606	2,140	1,008	221	213	-	103
Q4	4,629	4,600	4,509	607	2,154	1,037	227	198	+	121
2006 Q1	4,660	4,631	4,511	611	2,152	998	213	246	+	150
Q2	4,655	4,629	4,447	582	2,158	994	214	222	+	208
Q3	4,471	4,441	4,551	617	2,171	1,014	213	222	-	80
Q4	4,699	4,657	4,526	611	2,191	1,009	218	200	+	173
2007 Q1	4,301	4,265	4,591	624	2,191	1,014	212	238	-	290
Q2	4,469	4,432	4,528	595	2,192	993	213	231	-	59
Q3	4,440	4,403	4,617	623	2,226	1,012	216	213	-	177
Q4	4,813	4,761	4,608	626	2,218	1,015	217	209	+	204

Source: Federal Ministry of Health. — 1 The annual figures do not tally with the sum of the quarterly figures, as the latter are all provisional. — 2 Since

2005 including special contributions for childless persons (0.25% of income subject to insurance contributions). — 3 For non-professional carers.

12 Central government: borrowing in the market

€ million

Period	Total new borrowing		of which Change in money market loans	of which Change in money market deposits	End of year or quarter
	Gross 1	Net			
2002	+ 178,203	+ 24,327	+ 2,221	+ 22	2002
2003	+ 227,483	+ 42,270	+ 1,236	+ 7,218	2003
2004	+ 227,441	+ 44,410	+ 1,844	+ 802	2004
2005	+ 224,922	+ 35,479	+ 4,511	+ 6,041	2005
2006	+ 221,873	+ 32,656	+ 3,258	+ 6,308	2006
2007	+ 214,995	+ 6,996	+ 1,086	- 4,900	2007 P
2005 Q1	+ 65,235	+ 19,631	+ 11,093	- 4,966	2005 Q1
Q2	+ 54,315	+ 3,646	- 2,371	+ 1,492	Q2
Q3	+ 59,325	+ 11,140	+ 788	+ 7,444	Q3
Q4	+ 46,048	+ 1,062	- 4,999	+ 2,071	Q4
2006 Q1	+ 75,788	+ 12,526	+ 8,174	- 7,296	2006 Q1
Q2	+ 56,445	+ 14,238	+ 8,228	+ 14,649	Q2
Q3	+ 66,689	+ 16,579	+ 4,181	+ 8,913	Q3
Q4	+ 22,952	- 10,686	- 17,326	- 9,958	Q4
2007 Q1	+ 68,285	+ 4,600	+ 12,649	- 11,200	2007 Q1
Q2	+ 54,415	+ 22,020	+ 5,792	+ 27,209	Q2
Q3	+ 51,413	- 20,291	- 4,783	- 27,450	Q3
Q4	+ 40,882	+ 667	- 12,571	+ 6,541	Q4 P

Source: Federal Republic of Germany – Finance Agency. — 1 After deducting repurchases.

13 Central, state and local government: debt by creditor *

€ million

End of year or quarter	Total	Banking system		Domestic non-banks		Foreign creditors pe
		Bundesbank	Credit institutions	Social security funds	Other 1	
2002	1,277,667	4,440	536,900	137	238,390	497,800
2003	1,358,137	4,440	530,700	341	301,956	520,700
2004	1,430,582	4,440	544,200	430	307,212	574,300
2005	1,489,029	4,440	518,500	488	313,101	652,500
2006	1,533,697	4,440	496,900	480	329,577	702,300
2007 P	1,539,539	4,440	461,800	480	307,419	765,400
2005 Q1	1,457,430	4,440	552,700	474	302,916	596,900
Q2	1,465,639	4,440	530,900	501	305,598	624,200
Q3	1,480,384	4,440	535,600	501	304,143	635,700
Q4	1,489,029	4,440	518,500	488	313,101	652,500
2006 Q1	1,508,932	4,440	522,400	486	308,606	673,000
Q2	1,525,012	4,440	528,500	485	320,187	671,400
Q3	1,540,523	4,440	519,300	485	331,898	684,400
Q4	1,533,697	4,440	496,900	480	329,577	702,300
2007 Q1	1,538,621	4,440	513,900	480	321,201	698,600
Q2	1,556,684	4,440	504,600	480	320,564	726,600
Q3	1,535,253	4,440	489,000	480	308,533	732,800
Q4 P	1,539,539	4,440	461,800	480	307,419	765,400

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data from the Federal Statistical Office. — * Excluding direct intergovernmental borrowing. — 1 Calculated as a residual.

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14 Central, state and local government: debt by category *

€ million

End of year or quarter	Total	Treasury discount paper (Bubills) 1	Treasury notes 2,3	Five-year Federal notes (Boblis) 2	Federal savings notes	Federal bonds (Bunds) 2	Direct lending by credit institu- tions 4	Loans from non-banks		Old debt		
								Social security funds	Other 4	arising from German reunifica- tion 5,6	Equal- isation claims 6	Other 7
Central, state and local government												
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	1,430,582	35,722	279,796	168,958	10,817	495,547	379,984	430	53,672	2	5,572	82
2005	1,489,029	36,945	310,044	174,423	11,055	521,801	366,978	488	62,765	2	4,443	86
2006 Q3	1,540,523	37,895	320,241	171,892	10,253	549,652	377,575	485	68,002	2	4,443	83
Q4	1,533,697	37,834	320,288	179,940	10,199	552,028	356,511	480	71,892	2	4,443	81
2007 Q1	1,538,621	38,627	323,595	166,620	10,276	560,413	367,054	480	67,032	2	4,443	80
Q2	1,556,684	38,577	326,230	175,567	10,114	567,582	362,906	480	70,705	2	4,443	79
Q3	1,535,253	39,550	324,981	162,292	10,344	569,273	354,548	480	69,263	2	4,443	77
Q4 p	1,539,539	40,310	327,408	177,394	10,287	574,512	334,418	480	70,213	2	4,443	75
Central government 8,9,10												
2001	701,115	21,136	59,643	119,911	26,395	416,195	471,111	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	886,254	36,098	108,899	174,371	11,055	510,866	29,318	408	10,710	2	4,443	85
2006 Q3	929,597	37,772	106,419	171,841	10,253	539,023	48,236	408	11,119	2	4,443	83
Q4	918,911	37,798	103,624	179,889	10,199	541,404	30,030	408	11,036	2	4,443	80
2007 Q1	923,511	38,622	102,508	166,569	10,276	549,886	39,620	408	11,100	2	4,443	79
Q2	945,531	38,497	103,219	175,516	10,114	557,055	45,104	408	11,096	2	4,443	79
Q3	939,321	37,725	102,103	162,292	10,344	568,917	41,833	408	11,177	2	4,443	77
Q4	939,988	37,385	102,083	177,394	10,287	574,156	22,829	408	10,928	2	4,443	74
State government												
2001	364,559	1,900	87,856	.	.	.	265,652	5	9,145	.	.	1
2002	392,172	588	121,394	.	.	.	255,072	5	15,113	.	.	1
2003	423,737	787	154,189	.	.	.	244,902	4	23,854	.	.	1
2004	448,672	1,282	179,620	.	.	.	228,644	3	39,122	.	.	1
2005	471,375	847	201,146	.	.	.	221,163	3	48,216	.	.	1
2006 Q3	478,603	123	213,823	.	.	.	211,564	2	53,091	.	.	1
Q4	481,850	36	216,665	.	.	.	209,270	2	55,876	.	.	1
2007 Q1	483,084	5	221,087	.	.	.	211,039	2	50,950	.	.	1
Q2	479,658	80	223,011	.	.	.	201,938	2	54,627	.	.	1
Q3	480,050	1,825	222,879	.	.	.	202,054	2	53,290	.	.	1
Q4 p	484,117	2,925	225,325	.	.	.	201,375	2	54,490	.	.	1
Local government 11												
2001	99,209	.	153	.	.	913	96,051	136	1,955	.	.	.
2002	100,842	.	153	.	.	913	97,624	124	2,027	.	.	.
2003	107,857	.	77	.	.	734	104,469	106	2,471	.	.	.
2004	112,538	.	.	.	.	812	108,231	86	3,410	.	.	.
2005	116,033	.	.	.	.	466	111,889	77	3,601	.	.	.
2006 Q3	117,462	.	.	.	.	260	113,522	75	3,605	.	.	.
Q4	118,380	.	.	.	.	256	113,261	70	4,792	.	.	.
2007 Q1	117,768	.	.	.	.	256	112,646	70	4,795	.	.	.
Q2	117,312	.	.	.	.	256	112,191	70	4,795	.	.	.
Q3	115,782	.	.	.	.	256	110,661	70	4,795	.	.	.
Q4 p	115,334	.	.	.	.	256	110,213	70	4,795	.	.	.
Special funds 8,9,10,12												
2001	59,084	-	3,748	10,134	.	31,040	13,626	8	529	.	.	.
2002	59,210	-	3,820	10,185	.	32,828	11,832	8	537	.	.	.
2003	58,830	-	4,610	10,185	.	34,201	9,315	8	512	.	.	.
2004	57,250	-	4,538	9,685	.	34,355	8,274	8	389	.	.	.
2005	15,367	.	.	51	.	10,469	4,609	-	238	.	.	.
2006 Q3	14,860	.	.	51	.	10,368	4,253	-	188	.	.	.
Q4	14,556	.	.	51	.	10,368	3,950	-	188	.	.	.
2007 Q1	14,258	.	.	51	.	10,271	3,749	-	188	.	.	.
Q2	14,183	.	.	51	.	10,271	3,674	-	188	.	.	.
Q3	100	.	.	.	.	100	-	-	-	.	.	.
Q4	100	.	.	.	.	100	-	-	-	.	.	.

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data from the Federal Statistical Office. — * Excluding direct intergovernmental borrowing. — 1 Including Treasury financing paper. — 2 Excluding issuers' holdings of their own securities. — 3 Treasury notes issued by state government include long-term notes. — 4 Mainly loans against borrowers' notes and cash advances. Including loans raised abroad. Other loans from non-banks, including loans from public supplementary 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 allocation ratios. — 9 On 1 January 2005 central government assumed joint responsibility for the debts of the German Unity Fund. From that date on, the aforementioned special fund is recorded under central government. — 10 On 1 July 2007 central government assumed joint responsibility for the debts of the ERP Special Fund. From that date on, the aforementioned special fund is recorded under central government. — 11 Including debt of municipal special purpose associations. Data other than year-end figures have been estimated. — 12 ERP Special Fund (up to the end of June 2007), German Unity Fund (up to the end of 2004) and Indemnification Fund.

X Economic conditions in Germany

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

Item	2006			2007			2006			2007			
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	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)	106.0	111.6	117.5	1.2	5.3	5.3	2.2	5.0	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.6	4.8
Construction	79.2	83.5	85.2	- 4.8	5.4	2.0	1.9	5.6	10.6	15.6	0.1	- 1.5	- 2.9
Wholesale/retail trade, hotel and restaurant services, transport and storage 1	104.7	108.5	110.7	0.6	3.6	2.1	1.9	3.5	5.3	3.2	2.3	2.3	0.5
Financing, renting and business services 2	107.7	110.1	113.5	2.7	2.2	3.1	1.8	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.9
Public and private services 3	103.1	103.3	103.8	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	- 0.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4
Gross value added	104.1	107.0	110.1	1.0	2.8	2.8	1.5	2.9	3.6	3.6	2.9	2.7	2.2
Gross domestic product 4	102.9	105.8	108.5	0.8	2.9	2.5	1.6	2.7	3.7	3.4	2.5	2.4	1.6
II Use of domestic product													
Private consumption 5	101.3	102.3	101.8	- 0.1	1.0	- 0.4	0.2	0.4	1.9	- 0.3	- 0.0	- 0.2	- 1.3
Government consumption	101.4	102.2	104.4	0.5	0.9	2.1	0.1	0.9	0.7	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.7
Machinery and equipment	99.9	108.2	117.1	6.0	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.0	6.3	10.6	7.6	7.1	7.9
Premises	82.4	85.9	87.9	- 3.1	4.3	2.3	1.9	4.7	7.8	14.4	0.5	- 0.5	- 2.2
Other investment 6	117.9	125.8	134.1	4.8	6.7	6.6	6.1	6.9	8.3	4.3	6.2	7.1	8.4
Changes in inventories 7 8	.	.	.	0.0	- 0.1	- 0.1	0.0	0.6	- 2.0	- 0.1	- 0.8	- 0.4	0.8
Domestic use	98.1	100.0	100.9	0.3	1.9	0.9	1.1	2.2	0.7	2.1	0.3	0.6	0.9
Net exports 8	.	.	.	0.5	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.7	3.1	1.5	2.2	1.9	0.8
Exports	134.1	150.9	162.6	7.1	12.5	7.8	9.0	10.7	15.6	9.9	9.3	8.4	4.0
Imports	120.3	133.7	140.2	6.7	11.2	4.8	8.9	10.3	9.2	7.6	4.9	4.6	2.6
Gross domestic product 4	102.9	105.8	108.5	0.8	2.9	2.5	1.6	2.7	3.7	3.4	2.5	2.4	1.6
At current prices (€ billion)													
III Use of domestic product													
Private consumption 5	1,326.4	1,357.5	1,374.4	1.4	2.3	1.2	1.8	1.5	3.1	1.0	1.6	1.6	0.8
Government consumption	421.5	425.9	436.1	1.4	1.0	2.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.1
Machinery and equipment	162.1	173.7	186.5	4.9	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.1	4.9	9.7	6.8	6.4	7.1
Premises	203.4	217.2	235.9	- 2.2	6.8	8.6	3.5	7.9	11.9	22.2	7.5	5.4	3.2
Other investment 6	25.3	26.3	27.1	2.1	3.7	3.3	4.1	3.6	4.4	2.6	2.8	3.5	4.1
Changes in inventories 7	- 7.5	- 4.7	- 7.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Domestic use	2,131.3	2,195.8	2,253.0	1.5	3.0	2.6	2.6	3.3	1.5	3.5	2.1	2.3	2.6
Net exports	113.3	126.4	170.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Exports	918.0	1,046.5	1,133.0	8.3	14.0	8.3	10.9	12.3	16.3	10.4	10.0	8.6	4.5
Imports	804.7	920.1	962.2	9.2	14.3	4.6	13.1	13.2	10.8	7.4	4.6	3.8	2.7
Gross domestic product 4	2,244.6	2,322.2	2,423.8	1.5	3.5	4.4	2.3	3.4	4.3	5.0	4.6	4.5	3.5
IV Prices (2000 = 100)													
Private consumption	107.8	109.3	111.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.1
Gross domestic product	105.8	106.4	108.3	0.7	0.6	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.9
Terms of trade	101.3	99.8	100.5	- 1.3	- 1.5	0.7	- 2.1	- 1.2	- 0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.5
V Distribution of national income													
Compensation of employees	1,129.9	1,149.4	1,181.0	- 0.6	1.7	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.4
Entrepreneurial and property income	561.3	601.9	643.2	5.9	7.2	6.9	2.0	6.1	10.1	7.9	3.4	9.5	6.4
National income	1,691.2	1,751.2	1,824.2	1.4	3.6	4.2	1.8	3.7	4.6	4.8	3.2	5.0	3.7
<i>Memo item:</i> Gross national income	2,265.0	2,344.4	2,446.4	1.7	3.5	4.4	2.3	3.5	4.3	5.3	3.7	4.8	3.7

Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in February 2008. — 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.

X Economic conditions in Germany

2 Output in the production sector *

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												
2003	98.4	84.9	99.8	99.5	99.5	102.0	87.2	97.4	102.0	99.9	97.8	107.6
2004	100.8	80.6	102.7	102.5	103.3	105.7	87.5	97.9	104.4	103.6	101.2	111.9
2005	103.6	76.1	102.9	106.3	106.5	111.0	87.8	100.9	110.0	104.5	106.1	116.8
2006	109.8	81.0	102.9	113.2	115.1	118.9	94.0	102.6	114.5	111.7	114.9	120.2
2007 +	116.3	83.2	100.4	121.0	124.0	128.6	95.3	105.9	119.9	117.8	126.0	129.2
2006 June	112.4	94.0	94.3	116.0	118.8	123.2	92.7	101.4	114.4	117.2	119.4	126.1
July	112.7	99.4	97.1	115.6	119.0	121.3	90.3	103.2	118.8	111.9	115.2	127.4
Aug	103.5	90.6	92.8	105.9	113.0	103.8	79.3	100.8	113.6	104.7	105.4	92.4
Sep	117.4	99.1	93.5	121.6	123.1	129.3	106.6	106.5	113.1	118.6	125.6	132.0
Oct	117.9	97.7	100.7	121.6	124.9	125.7	104.4	110.4	119.8	120.8	119.9	126.9
Nov	120.7	96.1	106.5	124.5	124.4	133.8	107.9	110.5	119.0	121.1	128.3	133.3
Dec	107.1	69.5	110.7	110.2	103.6	124.8	91.3	100.3	105.6	94.0	136.8	100.5
2007 Jan	104.8	56.4	104.9	109.2	115.3	110.3	89.4	98.7	117.9	117.4	102.6	117.6
Feb	108.0	59.4	99.2	113.4	116.8	119.2	95.7	98.6	116.4	117.8	112.5	127.5
Mar	121.3	79.8	105.2	126.9	129.4	135.9	104.2	109.1	125.0	127.9	132.3	143.1
Apr	113.1	86.5	96.8	117.3	121.2	122.4	90.6	104.9	121.4	117.8	117.6	129.2
May	114.0	87.9	95.5	118.4	123.1	123.4	90.7	104.8	121.9	118.2	120.4	128.7
June	118.6	92.5	94.3	123.7	127.8	133.2	95.2	102.9	117.9	121.3	130.6	137.8
July	118.2	96.7	95.2	122.7	127.5	131.0	89.7	103.8	122.0	117.3	127.7	132.3
Aug	109.2	88.8	93.7	112.8	120.2	112.8	81.0	104.2	120.1	108.3	114.2	100.3
Sep	124.4	97.6	96.6	129.8	132.2	139.2	108.0	111.5	121.7	122.3	137.1	143.2
Oct +	125.4	96.2	104.9	130.3	132.4	138.8	105.0	115.0	123.3	125.0	132.5	140.0
Nov +	125.8	90.5	108.0	130.9	130.5	143.4	105.0	120.7	123.5	123.5	137.1	142.7
Dec +	112.5	66.2	110.3	116.9	111.0	133.2	89.3	104.0	110.2	97.2	147.9	107.6
2008 Jan +	111.6	60.4	107.9	116.8	121.6	122.2	90.1	102.1	123.0	120.3	113.6	123.7
Feb + p	114.6	66.1	100.0	120.6	124.0	130.7	94.7	99.6	118.3	122.1	123.2	136.5
Annual percentage change												
2003	+ 0.1	- 4.2	+ 2.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.9	- 5.2	- 0.9	+ 0.2	- 2.0	- 1.7	+ 2.1
2004	+ 2.4	- 5.1	+ 2.9	+ 3.0	+ 3.8	+ 3.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	+ 2.4	+ 3.7	+ 3.5	+ 4.0
2005	+ 2.8	- 5.6	+ 0.2	+ 3.7	+ 3.1	+ 5.0	+ 0.3	+ 3.1	+ 5.4	+ 0.9	+ 4.8	+ 4.4
2006	+ 6.0	+ 6.4	± 0.0	+ 6.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.1	+ 7.1	+ 1.7	+ 4.1	+ 6.9	+ 8.3	+ 2.9
2007 +	+ 5.9	+ 2.7	- 2.4	+ 6.9	+ 7.7	+ 8.2	+ 1.4	+ 3.2	+ 4.7	+ 5.5	+ 9.7	+ 7.5
2006 June	+ 5.7	+ 6.3	+ 1.8	+ 5.9	+ 8.6	+ 5.2	+ 2.5	+ 2.1	+ 6.2	+ 8.8	+ 3.6	+ 3.0
July	+ 5.7	+ 7.0	+ 0.7	+ 6.2	+ 8.2	+ 6.5	+ 7.9	+ 0.7	+ 5.9	+ 3.5	+ 6.8	+ 4.4
Aug	+ 7.9	+ 7.3	+ 0.3	+ 8.7	+ 11.0	+ 9.3	+ 13.0	+ 1.8	+ 4.4	+ 8.7	+ 14.4	+ 1.9
Sep	+ 6.2	+ 7.8	- 0.1	+ 6.6	+ 8.7	+ 6.8	+ 9.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.1	+ 8.4	+ 10.0	+ 1.9
Oct	+ 4.4	+ 4.6	- 3.1	+ 5.1	+ 8.2	+ 5.1	+ 4.2	- 1.8	+ 1.7	+ 7.3	+ 10.8	- 3.2
Nov	+ 7.0	+ 11.6	- 1.4	+ 7.5	+ 8.8	+ 9.0	+ 8.0	+ 1.5	+ 6.3	+ 8.5	+ 12.6	+ 1.7
Dec	+ 7.5	+ 13.7	- 4.2	+ 8.7	+ 11.2	+ 8.3	+ 12.2	+ 3.9	+ 6.7	+ 12.8	+ 6.4	+ 5.7
2007 Jan	+ 6.8	+ 35.6	- 12.9	+ 8.2	+ 10.2	+ 9.1	+ 4.3	+ 2.5	+ 3.5	+ 12.1	+ 11.3	+ 9.6
Feb	+ 7.6	+ 30.0	- 8.9	+ 8.4	+ 10.7	+ 8.7	+ 7.0	+ 2.7	+ 5.4	+ 9.5	+ 13.2	+ 4.7
Mar	+ 8.5	+ 25.5	- 6.6	+ 9.2	+ 11.1	+ 9.2	+ 6.0	+ 5.5	+ 5.6	+ 9.2	+ 13.1	+ 8.6
Apr	+ 4.9	+ 0.5	- 4.9	+ 6.2	+ 7.1	+ 7.0	- 1.9	+ 3.5	+ 7.0	+ 6.6	+ 7.8	+ 7.4
May	+ 5.8	- 1.0	+ 0.1	+ 6.9	+ 7.9	+ 7.3	+ 1.5	+ 4.1	+ 8.0	+ 5.2	+ 9.5	+ 5.1
June	+ 5.5	- 1.6	± 0.0	+ 6.6	+ 7.6	+ 8.1	+ 2.7	+ 1.5	+ 3.1	+ 3.5	+ 9.4	+ 9.3
July	+ 4.9	- 2.7	- 2.0	+ 6.1	+ 7.1	+ 8.0	- 0.7	+ 0.6	+ 2.7	+ 4.8	+ 10.9	+ 3.8
Aug	+ 5.5	- 2.0	+ 1.0	+ 6.5	+ 6.4	+ 8.7	+ 2.1	+ 3.4	+ 5.7	+ 3.4	+ 8.3	+ 8.5
Sep	+ 6.0	- 1.5	+ 3.3	+ 6.7	+ 7.4	+ 7.7	+ 1.3	+ 4.7	+ 7.6	+ 3.1	+ 9.2	+ 8.5
Oct +	+ 6.4	- 1.5	+ 4.2	+ 7.2	+ 6.0	+ 10.4	+ 0.6	+ 4.2	+ 2.9	+ 3.5	+ 10.5	+ 10.3
Nov +	+ 4.2	- 5.8	+ 1.4	+ 5.1	+ 4.9	+ 7.2	- 2.7	+ 2.3	+ 1.4	+ 2.0	+ 6.9	+ 7.1
Dec +	+ 5.0	- 4.7	- 0.4	+ 6.1	+ 7.1	+ 6.7	- 2.2	+ 3.7	+ 4.4	+ 3.4	+ 8.1	+ 7.1
2008 Jan +	+ 6.5	+ 7.1	+ 2.9	+ 7.0	+ 5.5	+ 10.8	+ 0.8	+ 3.4	+ 4.3	+ 2.5	+ 10.7	+ 5.2
Feb + p	+ 6.1	+ 11.3	+ 0.8	+ 6.3	+ 6.2	+ 9.6	- 1.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.6	+ 3.7	+ 9.5	+ 7.1

Source of the unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. — * Annual and quarterly figures based on firms' reports of enterprises with at least 20 employees; monthly breakdown from January 2007 on the basis of data provided by firms with at least 50 employees, but with a smaller reporting group before that date. — ◦ 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 oil 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 2007 respectively for the first quarter 2008.

X Economic conditions in Germany

3 Orders received by industry *

Adjusted for working-day variations ◦

Period	Industry		of which									
			Intermediate goods		Capital goods ¹		Consumer goods ²		of which			
	2000=100	Annual percentage change	2000=100	Annual percentage change	2000=100	Annual percentage change	2000=100	Annual percentage change	Durable goods	Non-durable goods ²		
									2000=100	Annual percentage change	2000=100	Annual percentage change
total												
2003	99.0	+ 0.8	97.8	+ 1.5	100.7	+ 1.2	95.6	- 3.4	90.4	- 5.5	98.8	- 2.2
2004	105.1	+ 6.2	105.0	+ 7.4	107.6	+ 6.9	95.1	- 0.5	89.3	- 1.2	98.7	- 0.1
2005	111.8	+ 6.4	110.0	+ 4.8	116.2	+ 8.0	99.7	+ 4.8	91.4	+ 2.4	104.9	+ 6.3
2006	123.8	+ 10.7	124.8	+ 13.5	127.5	+ 9.7	105.7	+ 6.0	98.9	+ 8.2	109.9	+ 4.8
2007 r	137.5	+ 11.1	135.9	+ 8.9	145.0	+ 13.7	111.6	+ 5.6	103.0	+ 4.1	116.9	+ 6.4
2007 Feb r	133.3	+ 12.7	131.2	+ 12.3	139.4	+ 14.3	114.7	+ 5.8	99.2	+ 3.0	124.3	+ 7.2
Mar r	145.2	+ 13.6	144.9	+ 14.8	151.6	+ 14.5	120.0	+ 5.4	108.5	+ 2.5	127.2	+ 7.1
Apr r	131.0	+ 8.6	133.2	+ 8.3	135.7	+ 9.8	105.1	+ 4.5	97.4	- 0.1	109.8	+ 7.1
May r	134.8	+ 12.4	135.7	+ 10.0	140.9	+ 15.4	106.9	+ 7.8	100.8	+ 4.3	110.7	+ 9.7
June r	147.1	+ 18.4	141.8	+ 10.0	161.3	+ 27.0	107.1	+ 9.6	101.8	+ 6.5	110.3	+ 11.4
July r	135.6	+ 7.9	136.5	+ 6.4	140.8	+ 9.6	111.3	+ 4.8	98.0	+ 4.7	119.4	+ 4.8
Aug r	125.1	+ 5.2	126.6	+ 6.4	127.2	+ 4.3	111.4	+ 4.9	92.0	+ 3.1	123.4	+ 5.7
Sep r	138.7	+ 6.5	138.8	+ 5.9	143.5	+ 7.2	118.6	+ 5.5	110.4	+ 3.1	123.6	+ 6.8
Oct r	143.8	+ 10.9	139.7	+ 3.9	152.0	+ 17.1	123.3	+ 8.6	128.0	+ 14.0	120.4	+ 5.3
Nov r	148.2	+ 13.4	145.3	+ 7.8	158.8	+ 20.7	114.5	+ 0.7	109.3	- 1.4	117.8	+ 2.0
Dec r	137.9	+ 11.7	124.0	+ 7.2	158.4	+ 16.0	99.3	+ 3.9	91.6	+ 5.2	104.0	+ 3.1
2008 Jan p	140.3	+ 8.8	140.3	+ 5.4	147.4	+ 12.6	111.4	+ 4.0	104.4	+ 5.1	115.6	+ 3.3
Feb p	141.2	+ 5.9	138.0	+ 5.2	149.4	+ 7.2	117.9	+ 2.8	102.0	+ 2.8	127.7	+ 2.7
from the domestic market												
2003	94.6	± 0.0	95.0	+ 0.4	96.0	+ 1.4	89.9	- 5.0	86.3	- 6.2	92.1	- 4.4
2004	98.3	+ 3.9	100.4	+ 5.7	100.1	+ 4.3	87.2	- 3.0	83.0	- 3.8	89.8	- 2.5
2005	101.4	+ 3.2	103.6	+ 3.2	102.8	+ 2.7	91.1	+ 4.5	85.2	+ 2.7	94.7	+ 5.5
2006	110.9	+ 9.4	116.9	+ 12.8	110.5	+ 7.5	95.0	+ 4.3	92.2	+ 8.2	96.6	+ 2.0
2007 r	120.1	+ 8.3	127.2	+ 8.8	120.9	+ 9.4	97.7	+ 2.8	93.2	+ 1.1	100.4	+ 3.9
2007 Feb r	115.6	+ 11.6	121.1	+ 12.5	115.6	+ 13.8	99.8	+ 1.7	91.7	+ 0.9	104.8	+ 2.2
Mar r	127.9	+ 12.7	133.0	+ 14.4	130.2	+ 13.4	106.6	+ 4.9	101.6	+ 3.4	109.7	+ 5.9
Apr r	116.4	+ 9.0	124.2	+ 8.4	116.8	+ 11.2	93.4	+ 4.0	88.9	+ 0.7	96.1	+ 6.0
May r	118.0	+ 9.0	127.7	+ 10.2	117.2	+ 9.1	92.7	+ 4.0	89.4	+ 0.3	94.7	+ 6.3
June r	123.7	+ 12.1	131.6	+ 10.2	126.9	+ 16.0	92.5	+ 6.7	91.6	+ 4.6	93.0	+ 7.9
July r	121.7	+ 8.3	129.5	+ 6.7	122.7	+ 11.3	96.6	+ 4.0	89.7	+ 4.4	100.8	+ 3.7
Aug r	113.2	+ 4.1	121.7	+ 5.8	110.4	+ 2.9	96.9	+ 2.4	83.7	+ 0.7	105.0	+ 3.2
Sep r	120.7	+ 0.7	127.7	+ 4.1	119.1	- 3.6	105.5	+ 3.6	101.8	+ 1.3	107.7	+ 5.0
Oct r	124.2	+ 4.8	131.4	+ 3.9	124.2	+ 7.2	103.9	+ 0.6	102.5	- 2.6	104.7	+ 2.5
Nov r	128.9	+ 8.4	139.7	+ 9.7	127.2	+ 9.7	102.8	- 0.3	102.4	- 3.5	103.1	+ 1.8
Dec r	115.9	+ 8.5	114.9	+ 6.9	126.8	+ 12.5	87.6	- 0.2	83.1	+ 1.3	90.3	- 1.1
2008 Jan p	120.0	+ 4.4	129.9	+ 4.9	117.8	+ 3.8	98.0	+ 4.6	97.3	+ 6.0	98.4	+ 3.7
Feb p	121.7	+ 5.3	129.6	+ 7.0	120.6	+ 4.3	102.3	+ 2.5	95.6	+ 4.3	106.4	+ 1.5
from abroad												
2003	104.4	+ 1.7	102.3	+ 3.2	105.1	+ 1.0	108.2	- 0.4	99.3	- 4.4	113.8	+ 2.2
2004	113.6	+ 8.8	112.2	+ 9.7	114.5	+ 8.9	112.6	+ 4.1	103.1	+ 3.8	118.5	+ 4.1
2005	124.8	+ 9.9	119.9	+ 6.9	128.5	+ 12.2	119.0	+ 5.7	105.0	+ 1.8	127.7	+ 7.8
2006	140.0	+ 12.2	137.3	+ 14.5	143.2	+ 11.4	129.4	+ 8.7	113.6	+ 8.2	139.3	+ 9.1
2007 r	159.2	+ 13.7	149.5	+ 8.9	167.3	+ 16.8	142.5	+ 10.1	124.6	+ 9.7	153.6	+ 10.3
2007 Feb r	155.4	+ 13.7	146.9	+ 12.1	161.4	+ 14.6	147.8	+ 12.7	115.8	+ 7.2	167.8	+ 15.2
Mar r	166.9	+ 14.6	163.5	+ 15.4	171.4	+ 15.3	149.7	+ 6.1	123.6	+ 0.7	166.0	+ 8.8
Apr r	149.2	+ 8.3	147.2	+ 8.1	153.1	+ 8.8	130.9	+ 5.1	116.0	- 1.4	140.2	+ 8.9
May r	155.7	+ 15.9	148.1	+ 9.6	162.7	+ 19.9	138.4	+ 13.7	125.7	+ 11.1	146.2	+ 15.0
June r	176.4	+ 24.6	157.8	+ 9.7	193.0	+ 34.8	139.4	+ 14.4	124.3	+ 9.9	148.9	+ 16.8
July r	152.9	+ 7.4	147.5	+ 6.1	157.5	+ 8.4	143.7	+ 6.1	116.1	+ 5.0	160.9	+ 6.5
Aug r	139.9	+ 6.3	134.2	+ 7.2	142.7	+ 5.4	143.6	+ 9.0	110.3	+ 7.4	164.4	+ 9.7
Sep r	161.1	+ 12.7	156.1	+ 8.2	166.0	+ 15.8	147.6	+ 8.5	129.2	+ 6.3	159.1	+ 9.8
Oct r	168.3	+ 17.2	152.8	+ 3.9	177.7	+ 24.5	166.3	+ 22.2	184.1	+ 44.1	155.2	+ 9.8
Nov r	172.3	+ 18.5	154.0	+ 5.2	187.9	+ 28.6	140.5	+ 2.4	124.3	+ 2.5	150.6	+ 2.4
Dec r	165.4	+ 14.5	138.2	+ 7.5	187.5	+ 18.4	125.1	+ 10.7	110.4	+ 12.3	134.3	+ 9.9
2008 Jan p	165.6	+ 13.2	156.5	+ 6.0	174.7	+ 18.9	140.9	+ 3.1	120.0	+ 3.8	153.9	+ 2.7
Feb p	165.5	+ 6.5	151.1	+ 2.9	175.9	+ 9.0	152.3	+ 3.0	115.9	+ 0.1	174.9	+ 4.2

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; from January 2006 on the basis of reports by enterprises with at least 50 em-

ployees, previously on the basis of the reports by enterprises with at least 20 employees. — ◦ 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.

X Economic conditions in Germany

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 4	Industrial construction 3	Public sector construction
2003	79.3	- 10.7	67.5	78.6	87.5	82.0	- 11.0	75.6	79.7	88.7	71.9	- 9.7	45.1	75.4	84.3
2004	74.3	- 6.3	61.3	72.8	84.2	76.9	- 6.2	70.5	74.6	83.8	67.1	- 6.7	35.8	67.7	85.2
2005	73.8	- 0.7	56.9	74.4	83.5	77.8	+ 1.2	66.5	78.0	84.8	62.6	- 6.7	30.5	64.2	80.1
2006	77.6	+ 5.1	59.4	81.3	84.9	82.1	+ 5.5	68.9	84.8	87.3	65.4	+ 4.5	33.1	71.1	78.6
2007	84.2	+ 8.5	56.1	90.0	95.1	89.7	+ 9.3	64.5	94.5	100.0	69.0	+ 5.5	33.1	76.8	82.2
2007 Jan	59.9	+ 19.1	43.4	69.6	59.3	64.6	+ 19.2	50.3	74.6	62.0	47.0	+ 18.7	24.3	55.1	52.2
Feb	64.0	+ 8.3	45.6	77.3	60.5	67.5	+ 4.0	53.4	83.1	58.4	54.4	+ 25.6	24.2	60.6	66.0
Mar	93.1	+ 13.3	60.3	101.8	103.7	99.4	+ 15.2	71.2	107.1	108.3	75.7	+ 6.5	30.1	86.4	91.8
Apr	87.8	+ 9.1	61.9	92.8	98.1	93.3	+ 9.9	68.6	98.8	102.5	72.5	+ 6.0	43.3	75.5	86.8
May	89.6	+ 4.1	60.9	93.5	103.2	96.3	+ 2.6	70.6	100.8	107.5	71.2	+ 10.2	34.0	72.5	92.0
June	96.0	+ 2.7	66.5	103.2	106.2	102.2	+ 4.4	76.0	109.0	110.9	78.8	- 3.0	40.4	86.3	94.0
July	93.6	+ 7.0	60.0	103.3	103.5	100.7	+ 9.7	68.8	112.1	107.8	73.8	- 2.4	35.9	77.8	92.3
Aug	83.8	- 0.5	58.5	82.2	101.5	89.0	+ 0.8	69.0	86.3	105.0	69.5	- 4.7	29.7	70.4	92.4
Sep	93.6	+ 3.1	62.3	92.8	113.9	97.2	+ 2.7	70.1	96.0	115.9	83.5	+ 4.0	41.0	83.6	108.7
Oct	96.4	+ 26.0	56.7	96.9	120.4	104.1	+ 28.2	65.8	97.1	136.6	75.1	+ 18.1	31.6	96.5	78.8
Nov	77.3	+ 9.6	45.6	83.7	89.7	83.0	+ 11.4	53.3	84.9	99.7	61.3	+ 2.7	24.5	80.2	63.7
Dec	75.0	+ 6.7	51.6	82.7	80.8	78.7	+ 8.3	56.6	84.7	85.8	64.6	+ 1.1	38.0	76.6	68.0
2008 Jan	68.8	+ 14.9	41.5	87.3	64.9	75.1	+ 16.3	49.1	93.6	70.1	51.4	+ 9.4	20.5	68.9	51.5

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. — 4 Not working-day adjusted.

5 Retail trade turnover *

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		Retail sales of motor vehicles 3		
2003 = 100	Annual percentage change	Not adjusted	Price-adjusted	2003 = 100	Annual percentage change	2003 = 100	Annual percentage change	2003 = 100	Annual percentage change	2003 = 100	Annual percentage change	Not adjusted	Price-adjusted	2003 = 100	Annual percentage change	
2002	100.6	- 1.5	- 1.2	98.3	+ 2.6	97.6	+ 3.5	105.7	- 5.0	100.8	- 7.9	100.0	- 0.8	- 0.8	98.1	+ 2.9
2003 4	100.2	- 0.4	- 0.5	100.2	+ 1.9	100.0	+ 2.5	100.1	- 5.3	100.2	- 0.6	100.3	+ 0.3	- 0.1	100.5	+ 2.4
2004	101.8	+ 1.6	+ 1.7	103.3	+ 3.1	100.0	± 0.0	103.4	+ 3.3	103.8	+ 3.6	102.0	+ 1.7	+ 1.4	102.5	+ 2.0
2005	103.7	+ 1.9	+ 1.4	106.3	+ 2.9	104.5	+ 4.5	105.6	+ 2.1	102.0	- 1.7	104.0	+ 2.0	+ 1.3	104.8	+ 2.2
2006 5	104.9	+ 1.2	+ 0.5	106.7	+ 0.4	107.1	+ 2.5	108.1	+ 2.4	105.9	+ 3.8	106.5	+ 2.4	+ 1.5	111.9	+ 6.8
2007 6	103.6	- 1.2	- 2.2	106.1	- 0.6	109.7	+ 2.4	110.1	+ 1.9	103.3	- 2.5	104.5	- 1.9	- 3.3	107.0	- 4.4
2007 Feb 6	91.4	- 0.3	- 0.9	97.8	- 0.2	99.6	+ 1.6	81.5	+ 3.4	90.1	+ 1.3	90.6	- 1.4	- 2.3	87.4	- 5.0
Mar	105.8	- 0.3	- 1.0	109.1	+ 0.6	110.6	+ 1.5	111.6	+ 5.9	110.6	+ 4.1	108.4	- 0.2	- 1.2	115.8	- 0.8
Apr	106.9	+ 2.1	+ 1.1	110.1	+ 1.9	109.9	+ 3.7	126.5	+ 9.2	105.0	- 1.7	107.8	- 0.1	- 1.4	111.0	- 6.5
May	101.2	- 3.2	- 3.9	107.2	- 0.9	108.5	+ 2.7	104.6	- 5.5	99.3	- 3.9	104.7	- 2.1	- 3.4	114.8	- 0.9
June	100.1	- 1.7	- 2.1	104.1	- 3.2	106.3	+ 1.1	102.9	- 0.2	98.3	+ 0.1	103.6	- 1.8	- 2.8	115.1	- 0.2
July	102.2	- 0.5	- 0.9	106.4	- 4.0	113.2	+ 5.4	105.1	+ 1.7	100.3	+ 3.3	105.0	- 0.9	- 1.8	115.3	- 0.1
Aug	100.1	- 1.0	- 2.0	102.9	- 0.8	107.0	+ 3.9	105.6	- 1.4	98.5	- 2.5	101.6	- 0.6	- 1.9	104.9	+ 1.2
Sep	101.6	+ 0.1	- 0.9	101.3	+ 0.2	107.3	+ 4.7	120.7	+ 17.6	101.7	- 1.0	103.2	- 0.4	- 1.8	107.4	- 2.5
Oct	107.8	- 0.4	- 2.0	107.8	+ 3.0	113.6	+ 3.2	124.8	+ 0.6	108.3	- 5.0	109.0	- 1.2	- 3.1	114.6	- 3.1
Nov	108.5	- 0.8	- 3.0	106.7	+ 0.7	114.1	+ 2.6	112.9	- 1.5	111.5	- 6.1	110.0	- 2.7	- 5.1	114.4	- 9.0
Dec	123.0	- 5.8	- 7.7	120.6	- 4.3	124.3	- 2.0	135.4	- 2.4	124.8	- 11.2	119.8	- 6.8	- 8.8	106.5	- 14.9
2008 Jan	95.7	+ 1.5	- 0.5	98.1	- 1.4	106.0	+ 3.4	94.0	+ 4.3	94.7	+ 3.5	94.3	+ 4.8	+ 2.7	88.1	+ 14.3
Feb 5	91.0	- 0.4	- 3.1	94.0	- 3.9	102.5	+ 2.9	84.7	+ 3.9	89.9	- 0.2	90.6	± 0.0	- 2.6	...	...

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 Figures for 2003 do not include Lower

Saxony. — 5 From January 2006 reporting population expanded annually to include new entities; statistical break in reporting population eliminated by chain-linking. — 6 From January 2007 figures are provisional and particularly uncertain in recent months owing to estimates for missing reports.

X Economic conditions in Germany

6 Labour market *

Period	Employed 1			Employees 1		Persons in employment 2		Short-time workers 4	Persons employed under employment promotion schemes 5,6	Persons undergoing vocational further training 6	Unemployed 6		Unemployment rate 6,7 in %	Vacancies, 6 thousands		
	Thousands	Annual change		Thousands	Annual percentage change	Mining and manufacturing sector	Construction 3				Thousands	Thousands			Thousands	Annual change, thousands
		in %	Thousands														Thousands
Germany																
2005	38 847	- 0,1	- 33	34 490	- 0,5	5 931	719	126	61	114 ⁸	4 861 ⁸	+ 480 ⁸	11,7 ⁹	413		
2006	39 089	+ 0,6	+ 242	34 694	+ 0,6	5 249	710	67	51	124	4 487	- 374	10,8	564		
2007	39 738	+ 1,7	+ 649	35 292	+ 1,7	5 301	714	68	42	131	3 776	- 711	9,0	621		
2007 Mar	39 242	+ 1,9	+ 743		r	5 256	703	144	42	129	4 125	- 853	9,9	640		
Apr	39 463	+ 1,9	+ 732		r	5 257	713	51	42	133	3 976	- 814	9,5	651		
May	39 649	+ 1,7	+ 653	35 155	+ 1,7	5 268	716	48	42	135	3 812	- 726	9,1	643		
June	39 747	+ 1,5	+ 589		r	5 286	720	46	42	133	3 688	- 711	8,8	648		
July	39 728	+ 1,5	+ 575		r	5 322	723	39	42	123	3 715	- 671	8,9	650		
Aug	39 824	+ 1,5	+ 602	35 438	+ 1,6	5 353	730	32	43	116	3 706	- 666	8,8	648		
Sep	40 138	+ 1,6	+ 631		r	5 365	735	34	43	125	3 544	- 694	8,5	629		
Oct	40 317	+ 1,6	+ 640		r	5 364	728	36	44	142	3 434	- 650	8,2	609		
Nov	40 368	+ 1,6	+ 624	35 847	+ 1,6	5 361	723	37	43	147	3 379	- 617	8,1	577		
Dec	40 202	+ 1,5	+ 586		r	5 347	708	78	40	148	3 406	- 602	8,1	546		
2008 Jan	39 593	+ 1,3	+ 519			5 366	681	...	13	36	13	139	3 659	- 625	8,7	528
Feb	14 39 632	14 + 1,4	14 + 532	5 385	13	36	13	143	3 617	- 630	8,6	565
Mar	13	35	13	148	3 507	- 617	8,4	588
Western Germany ^{o)}																
2005	.	.	.	.	.	5 214	529	101	12	76 ⁸	3 247 ⁸	+ 464 ⁸	9,9 ⁹	325
2006	.	.	.	.	.	4 650	525	54	10	85	3 007	- 240	9,1	436
2007	.	.	.	.	.	4 684	529	52	9	90	2 486	- 521	7,5	489
2007 Mar	.	.	.	.	.	4 648	522	104	9	87	2 709	- 609	8,1	493
Apr	.	.	.	.	.	4 647	529	41	9	90	2 611	- 590	7,8	504
May	.	.	.	.	.	4 657	531	39	10	93	2 504	- 545	7,5	502
June	.	.	.	.	.	4 672	533	36	10	91	2 428	- 539	7,3	511
July	.	.	.	.	.	4 703	536	31	10	85	2 450	- 510	7,3	515
Aug	.	.	.	.	.	4 730	541	25	9	80	2 444	- 497	7,3	511
Sep	.	.	.	.	.	4 736	545	27	9	86	2 335	- 501	7,0	498
Oct	.	.	.	.	.	4 734	540	30	9	98	2 265	- 473	6,8	485
Nov	.	.	.	.	.	4 732	536	30	9	100	2 225	- 448	6,7	460
Dec	.	.	.	.	.	4 719	527	58	8	101	2 231	- 440	6,7	439
2008 Jan	4 732	510	...	13	8	13	94	2 383	- 448	7,1	426
Feb	4 749	13	8	13	98	2 347	- 451	7,0	453
Mar	13	8	13	102	2 271	- 437	6,8	463
Eastern Germany ^{o)}																
2005	.	.	.	.	.	717	189	25	49	38 ⁸	1 614 ⁸	+ 16 ⁸	18,7 ⁹	88
2006	.	.	.	.	.	599	185	13	42	39	1 480	- 134	17,3	129
2007	.	.	.	.	.	617	185	16	33	42	1 291	- 190	15,1	133
2007 Mar	.	.	.	.	.	609	181	40	33	42	1 416	- 244	16,6	146
Apr	.	.	.	.	.	610	184	10	33	43	1 365	- 224	16,0	147
May	.	.	.	.	.	611	185	10	32	42	1 309	- 181	15,2	141
June	.	.	.	.	.	614	187	10	32	42	1 260	- 173	14,7	137
July	.	.	.	.	.	619	188	8	33	39	1 265	- 161	14,7	134
Aug	.	.	.	.	.	623	189	7	33	36	1 262	- 169	14,7	137
Sep	.	.	.	.	.	628	190	6	34	39	1 209	- 193	14,1	131
Oct	.	.	.	.	.	630	189	6	34	44	1 169	- 177	13,6	124
Nov	.	.	.	.	.	629	187	7	34	47	1 154	- 169	13,4	117
Dec	.	.	.	.	.	628	181	20	32	47	1 176	- 162	13,7	106
2008 Jan	634	172	...	13	28	13	45	1 276	- 178	14,9	102
Feb	636	13	28	13	45	1 270	- 179	14,8	112
Mar	13	28	13	46	1 236	- 180	14,4	125

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. — ^o Excluding West Berlin. — + Including West Berlin. — 1 Workplace concept; averages. — 2 Including active proprietors; monthly figures: end of month. — 3 The figures refer to the economic classifications "Site preparation" and "Building of complete constructions or parts thereof; civil engineering". — 4 Number within a given month. — 5 Employees involved in job creation schemes and structural adjustment measures (SAM). — 6 Mid-month level. — 7 Relative to the total civilian labour force. — 8 From January 2005,

unemployed persons including recipients of social assistance who are able to work. — 9 From January 2005, including offers of job opportunities. — 10 From January 2006, enterprises with more than 50 employees, previously enterprises with at least 20 employees. — 11 From January 2007, vacancies for seasonal workers are included only if they are based on non-specific employer requirements. — 12 From May 2007, calculated on the basis of new labour force figures. — 13 Annualised data from the Federal Employment Agency based on information received so far. — 14 Initial preliminary estimate by the Federal Statistical Office.

X Economic conditions in Germany

7 Prices

Period	Consumer price index							Construction price index 2	Index of producer prices of industrial products sold on the domestic market 4	Index of producer prices of agricultural products 4	Indices of foreign trade prices		HWWI Index of World Market Prices of Raw Materials 5		
	Total	of which				Energy 1	Services excluding house rents 3				House rents 3	Exports	Imports	Energy 6	Other raw materials 7
		Food	Other durable and non-durable consumer goods excluding energy 1 2												
	2005 = 100							2000 = 100							
	Index level														
2005	8	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	102,7	8	110,7	98,8	102,4	101,4	139,5	105,4
2006	9	101,6	101,9	100,3	108,5	101,0	101,1	105,3	9	116,8	107,6	104,8	106,7	163,9	131,5
2007	10 11	103,9	105,9	101,7	112,8	103,9	102,2	112,9		119,1	118,2	106,7	108,0	166,6	143,7
2006 June		101,7	102,4	100,1	110,8	100,8	101,0			117,1	106,9	104,8	107,0	172,7	130,0
July		102,1	101,9	99,6	111,8	102,2	101,1			117,7	105,9	105,2	108,3	182,1	135,6
Aug		101,9	101,8	99,5	111,3	102,0	101,2	105,9		117,9	109,8	105,2	108,5	178,5	134,3
Sep		101,5	102,4	100,1	107,7	101,0	101,3			117,5	109,1	105,2	107,1	155,4	133,7
Oct	9	101,7	101,8	100,8	107,3	100,9	101,4		9	117,8	107,9	105,6	106,8	146,8	139,0
Nov		101,7	102,2	100,9	106,8	100,7	101,5	107,1		117,8	110,4	105,7	106,4	144,9	137,7
Dec		102,4	102,7	100,9	106,7	103,1	101,6			117,8	110,8	105,6	106,1	148,7	136,3
2007 Jan	10	102,4	104,1	101,2	108,3	101,8	101,6			117,8	110,6	105,8	105,4	133,2	138,8
Feb		102,9	103,9	101,4	109,1	102,9	101,7	111,7		118,1	112,6	106,0	105,9	142,2	141,8
Mar		103,1	103,7	101,7	110,7	102,8	101,8			118,4	112,7	106,2	106,5	147,7	145,5
Apr	11	103,6	105,3	101,7	111,9	103,5	101,9			118,5	111,9	106,5	107,5	154,9	149,1
May		103,6	104,7	101,6	112,5	103,5	102,0	112,6		118,9	112,6	106,7	107,8	154,7	150,5
June		103,6	105,1	101,4	112,8	103,5	102,2			119,1	113,2	106,9	108,4	164,3	148,5
July		104,2	105,0	101,2	113,8	105,2	102,3			119,0	117,8	106,9	108,7	172,7	146,2
Aug		104,1	105,1	101,1	112,5	105,2	102,5	113,3		119,1	121,8	106,9	107,9	166,8	141,5
Sep		104,2	105,8	101,8	114,0	104,3	102,5			119,3	126,7	106,9	108,5	177,4	142,9
Oct	11	104,5	108,2	102,2	113,8	104,0	102,6			119,8	129,2	107,0	109,3	186,5	143,9
Nov		105,0	109,7	102,4	118,2	103,8	102,7	114,0		120,8	130,1	107,0	110,1	202,1	137,5
Dec		105,6	110,4	102,2	115,8	106,4	102,8			120,7	130,9	107,0	110,0	199,6	138,2
2008 Jan		105,3	112,1	101,9	118,4	104,3	103,0			121,7	130,8	107,7	110,9	201,2	153,3
Feb		105,8	112,0	102,3	118,8	105,3	103,1	115,3		122,6	131,1	108,3	112,1	210,6	163,1
Mar		106,3	112,6	102,5	121,5	105,7	103,2			...	...	...	...	216,5	160,5
	Annual percentage change														
2005	8	+ 1,5	- 0,2	+ 0,5	+ 9,8	+ 0,7	+ 0,9	+ 1,3	8	+ 4,6	- 0,9	+ 1,3	+ 4,3	+ 37,6	+ 9,4
2006	9	+ 1,6	+ 1,9	+ 0,3	+ 8,5	+ 1,0	+ 1,1	+ 2,5	9	+ 5,5	+ 8,9	+ 2,3	+ 5,2	+ 17,5	+ 24,8
2007	10 11	+ 2,3	+ 3,9	+ 1,4	+ 4,0	+ 2,9	+ 1,1	+ 7,2		+ 2,0	+ 9,9	+ 1,8	+ 1,2	+ 1,6	+ 9,3
2006 June		+ 1,9	+ 1,3	+ 0,3	+ 11,5	+ 1,2	+ 1,0			+ 6,1	+ 8,5	+ 2,5	+ 5,6	+ 19,4	+ 22,0
July		+ 1,8	+ 2,2	+ 0,3	+ 9,8	+ 1,1	+ 1,0			+ 6,0	+ 8,6	+ 2,7	+ 6,3	+ 20,0	+ 26,7
Aug		+ 1,5	+ 3,1	+ 0,2	+ 8,0	+ 0,7	+ 1,1	+ 3,1		+ 5,9	+ 11,2	+ 2,7	+ 5,5	+ 10,9	+ 26,8
Sep		+ 1,0	+ 3,7	- 0,1	+ 1,6	+ 1,1	+ 1,1			+ 5,1	+ 10,9	+ 2,3	+ 3,7	- 3,2	+ 26,4
Oct	9	+ 1,1	+ 3,6	+ 0,5	+ 0,6	+ 1,1	+ 1,1		9	+ 4,6	+ 9,2	+ 2,5	+ 3,0	- 4,7	+ 28,7
Nov		+ 1,5	+ 3,8	+ 0,4	+ 3,3	+ 1,3	+ 1,1	+ 4,0		+ 4,7	+ 10,0	+ 2,6	+ 2,8	- 2,4	+ 22,9
Dec		+ 1,4	+ 3,1	+ 0,7	+ 3,1	+ 1,3	+ 1,2			+ 4,4	+ 9,3	+ 2,4	+ 2,2	- 2,2	+ 17,7
2007 Jan	10	+ 1,7	+ 3,2	+ 1,3	+ 2,0	+ 2,1	+ 1,0			+ 3,2	+ 9,4	+ 2,4	+ 0,7	- 18,6	+ 15,6
Feb		+ 1,8	+ 2,4	+ 1,3	+ 2,4	+ 2,2	+ 1,0	+ 7,7		+ 2,8	+ 9,0	+ 2,2	+ 0,8	- 11,6	+ 13,9
Mar		+ 2,0	+ 2,6	+ 1,3	+ 3,7	+ 2,5	+ 1,0			+ 2,5	+ 7,5	+ 2,1	+ 0,9	- 9,7	+ 17,6
Apr	11	+ 2,1	+ 3,5	+ 1,3	+ 1,9	+ 3,2	+ 1,0			+ 1,6	+ 5,8	+ 1,9	+ 0,5	- 12,9	+ 15,3
May		+ 2,1	+ 2,2	+ 1,2	+ 2,1	+ 3,5	+ 1,0	+ 7,9		+ 1,9	+ 6,0	+ 1,8	+ 0,6	- 9,8	+ 11,9
June		+ 1,9	+ 2,6	+ 1,3	+ 1,8	+ 2,7	+ 1,2			+ 1,7	+ 5,9	+ 2,0	+ 1,3	- 4,9	+ 14,2
July		+ 2,1	+ 3,0	+ 1,6	+ 1,8	+ 2,9	+ 1,2			+ 1,1	+ 11,2	+ 1,6	+ 0,4	- 5,2	+ 7,8
Aug		+ 2,2	+ 3,2	+ 1,6	+ 1,1	+ 3,1	+ 1,3	+ 7,0		+ 1,0	+ 10,9	+ 1,6	- 0,6	- 6,6	+ 5,4
Sep		+ 2,7	+ 3,3	+ 1,7	+ 5,8	+ 3,3	+ 1,2			+ 1,5	+ 16,1	+ 1,6	+ 1,3	+ 14,2	+ 6,9
Oct	11	+ 2,8	+ 6,3	+ 1,4	+ 6,1	+ 3,1	+ 1,2			+ 1,7	+ 19,7	+ 1,3	+ 2,3	+ 27,0	+ 3,5
Nov		+ 3,2	+ 7,3	+ 1,5	+ 10,7	+ 3,1	+ 1,2	+ 6,4		+ 2,5	+ 17,8	+ 1,2	+ 3,5	+ 39,5	- 0,1
Dec		+ 3,1	+ 7,5	+ 1,3	+ 8,5	+ 3,2	+ 1,2			+ 2,5	+ 18,1	+ 1,3	+ 3,7	+ 34,2	+ 1,4
2008 Jan		+ 2,8	+ 7,7	+ 0,7	+ 9,3	+ 2,5	+ 1,4			+ 3,3	+ 18,3	+ 1,8	+ 5,2	+ 51,1	+ 10,4
Feb		+ 2,8	+ 7,8	+ 0,9	+ 8,9	+ 2,3	+ 1,4	+ 3,2		+ 3,8	+ 16,4	+ 2,2	+ 5,9	+ 48,1	+ 15,0
Mar		+ 3,1	+ 8,6	+ 0,8	+ 9,8	+ 2,8	+ 1,4			...	...	...	...	+ 46,6	+ 10,3

Source: Federal Statistical Office; HWWI Index of World Market Prices. — 1 Electricity, gas and other fuels. — 2 Bundesbank calculation based on data provided by the Federal Statistical Office. — 3 Net rents. — 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. — 8 From

September 2005, increase in tobacco tax. — 9 From October 2006, increase in the prices of tobacco products. — 10 From January 2007, increase in the standard rate of VAT and in insurance tax from 16% to 19%. — 11 Introduction of university tuition fees in some federal states.

X Economic conditions in Germany

8 Households' income *

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
	€ billion	Annual percentage change	€ billion	Annual percentage change	€ billion	Annual percentage change	€ billion	Annual percentage change	€ billion	Annual percentage change	€ billion	Annual percentage change	%
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	908.2	0.7	591.9	0.3	367.7	3.9	959.6	1.7	1,402.8	1.0	139.3	6.4	9.9
2003	908.3	0.0	589.0	- 0.5	378.3	2.9	967.2	0.8	1,431.8	2.1	147.2	5.6	10.3
2004	914.3	0.7	603.5	2.5	378.7	0.1	982.3	1.6	1,459.3	1.9	151.8	3.2	10.4
2005	911.9	- 0.3	602.8	- 0.1	378.9	0.0	981.7	- 0.1	1,482.6	1.6	156.2	2.9	10.5
2006	926.0	1.5	605.4	0.4	379.2	0.1	984.6	0.3	1,515.9	2.3	158.4	1.5	10.5
2007	955.7	3.2	621.7	2.7	374.4	- 1.3	996.1	1.2	1,542.4	1.7	168.0	6.0	10.9
2006 Q2	223.5	1.7	143.5	0.3	95.3	0.5	238.8	0.4	372.6	1.8	37.2	1.9	10.0
Q3	230.8	2.0	154.9	1.0	94.3	0.1	249.2	0.6	374.4	1.5	33.7	1.6	9.0
Q4	257.3	2.0	166.5	1.1	93.5	- 1.0	260.0	0.3	391.1	2.9	35.0	1.1	9.0
2007 Q1	221.9	3.5	145.1	3.2	94.6	- 1.5	239.7	1.3	384.0	1.6	55.2	5.1	14.4
Q2	231.4	3.5	147.5	2.8	93.3	- 2.1	240.8	0.8	379.9	2.0	39.2	5.5	10.3
Q3	237.6	2.9	158.4	2.3	93.3	- 1.1	251.7	1.0	381.2	1.8	35.1	4.3	9.2
Q4	264.9	2.9	170.8	2.6	93.2	- 0.4	264.0	1.5	397.3	1.6	38.4	9.7	9.7

Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in February 2008. — * 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 (overall economy)

Period	Index of negotiated wages 1								Memo item: Wages and salaries per employee 3	
	on an hourly basis		on a monthly basis				Basic pay rates 2			
			Total		Total excluding one-off payments					
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	
2000	100.0	2.0	100.0	1.9	100.0	2.1	100.0	2.1	100.0	1.5
2001	102.0	2.0	101.9	1.9	102.2	2.2	102.2	2.2	101.8	1.8
2002	104.7	2.7	104.6	2.7	104.6	2.3	104.6	2.3	103.2	1.3
2003	106.8	2.0	106.8	2.1	106.9	2.2	107.1	2.4	104.5	1.3
2004	108.1	1.2	108.2	1.3	108.3	1.3	108.9	1.7	105.1	0.6
2005	109.1	0.9	109.4	1.1	109.3	0.9	110.0	1.0	105.4	0.3
2006	110.2	1.0	110.7	1.2	110.2	0.8	110.9	0.8	106.3	0.9
2007	111.5	1.2	112.2	1.4	111.9	1.5	112.6	1.5	107.9	1.4
2006 Q2	102.7	1.5	103.2	1.7	102.4	0.8	110.7	0.7	103.1	1.0
Q3	112.6	0.3	113.1	0.5	112.8	0.3	111.2	1.0	105.6	1.1
Q4	123.5	1.5	124.2	1.8	123.7	1.5	111.4	1.1	116.3	1.1
2007 Q1	102.5	0.5	103.1	0.7	103.1	1.2	111.7	1.3	101.6	1.5
Q2	104.5	1.7	105.1	1.9	103.7	1.3	112.2	1.3	104.9	1.7
Q3	114.3	1.5	115.1	1.7	114.7	1.7	113.1	1.7	107.0	1.3
Q4	124.8	1.1	125.6	1.2	125.9	1.8	113.4	1.7	117.7	1.2
2007 Aug	103.8	1.6	104.5	1.7	104.5	1.8	113.2	1.8	.	.
Sep	104.4	2.1	105.0	2.3	104.6	1.7	113.2	1.7	.	.
Oct	103.8	1.3	104.5	1.5	104.7	1.8	113.3	1.8	.	.
Nov	164.3	0.6	165.3	0.7	165.8	0.8	113.4	1.7	.	.
Dec	106.4	1.6	107.1	1.6	107.2	3.3	113.4	1.7	.	.
2008 Jan	104.6	1.8	105.3	1.8	105.7	2.5	114.4	2.6	.	.
Feb	104.8	2.5	105.5	2.5	105.7	2.5	114.5	2.5	.	.

1 Current data are normally revised on account of additional reports. — 2 Excluding one-off payments and covenants (capital formation benefits, special payments, such as annual bonuses, holiday pay, Christmas bonuses

(13th monthly salary payment) and retirement provisions). — 3 Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in February 2008.

XI External sector
1 Major items of the balance of payments of the euro area *

€ million

Item	2005	2006	2007	2007					2008
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Nov	Dec	Jan
A Current account	+ 9,625	- 12,433	+ 15,234	- 4,646	+ 10,019	+ 10,364	+ 2,358	+ 4,292	- 19,115
1 Goods									
Exports (fob)	1,217,188	1,386,369	1,498,137	371,777	373,535	393,126	135,660	117,694	124,659
Imports (fob)	1,172,804	1,367,880	1,442,298	352,763	356,637	380,636	129,862	119,133	132,783
Balance	+ 44,386	+ 18,488	+ 55,839	+ 19,014	+ 16,898	+ 12,490	+ 5,799	- 1,440	- 8,124
2 Services									
Receipts	402,887	429,447	469,092	115,808	127,492	120,098	37,696	41,144	37,621
Expenditure	366,710	389,840	421,900	102,105	111,508	110,983	35,157	38,080	35,395
Balance	+ 36,176	+ 39,606	+ 47,192	+ 13,704	+ 15,984	+ 9,114	+ 2,539	+ 3,063	+ 2,226
3 Income	+ 1,918	+ 6,625	- 4,846	- 20,872	+ 2,426	+ 8,710	+ 962	+ 5,355	- 3,088
4 Current transfers									
Transfers from non-residents	86,353	88,976	88,566	19,337	16,438	25,472	5,336	15,637	6,945
Transfers to non-residents	159,212	166,133	171,516	35,827	41,727	45,422	12,277	18,324	17,075
Balance	- 72,859	- 77,155	- 82,951	- 16,491	- 25,289	- 19,950	- 6,941	- 2,687	- 10,130
B Capital account	+ 11,501	+ 9,194	+ 14,527	+ 2,449	+ 1,274	+ 5,810	+ 1,130	+ 3,458	+ 2,384
C Financial account (net capital exports: -)	+ 27,683	+ 123,736	+ 9,383	+ 16,570	+ 98,211	- 112,042	- 11,263	- 21,198	+ 29,053
1 Direct investment	- 205,377	- 131,344	- 107,775	- 68,178	- 38,109	+ 12,127	+ 11,400	- 20,985	- 32,236
By resident units abroad	- 351,103	- 323,748	- 379,356	- 114,204	- 108,339	- 65,647	- 19,948	- 22,279	- 45,064
By non-resident units in the euro area	+ 145,722	+ 192,403	+ 271,580	+ 46,026	+ 70,230	+ 77,773	+ 31,347	+ 1,294	+ 12,828
2 Portfolio investment	+ 138,811	+ 273,745	+ 233,589	+ 72,783	+ 75,459	- 43,503	+ 8,311	+ 3,510	+ 54,331
By resident units abroad	- 413,282	- 535,720	- 409,022	- 151,636	- 34,118	- 76,179	- 35,276	+ 27,480	- 13,642
Equity	- 134,228	- 155,698	- 48,153	- 11,364	- 7,226	- 12,297	- 9,028	+ 6,911	+ 19,240
Bonds and notes	- 261,587	- 311,504	- 315,041	- 116,200	- 43,260	- 60,829	- 37,343	+ 8,880	+ 3,523
Money market instruments	- 17,467	- 68,517	- 45,831	- 24,072	+ 16,367	- 3,055	+ 11,095	+ 11,688	- 36,405
By non-resident units in the euro area	+ 552,094	+ 809,464	+ 642,611	+ 224,420	+ 109,578	+ 32,677	+ 43,587	- 23,970	+ 67,974
Equity	+ 262,858	+ 308,530	+ 222,206	+ 70,686	+ 43,276	- 4,789	+ 82	- 8,034	+ 36,700
Bonds and notes	+ 235,515	+ 497,332	+ 383,159	+ 117,159	+ 52,794	+ 71,906	+ 46,253	+ 5,124	+ 24,440
Money market instruments	+ 53,724	+ 3,604	+ 37,248	+ 36,575	+ 13,508	- 34,440	- 2,748	- 21,060	+ 6,834
3 Financial derivatives	- 16,451	+ 2,521	- 122,021	- 23,182	- 32,436	- 50,004	- 31,563	- 11,509	- 12,734
4 Other investment	+ 92,896	- 19,825	+ 10,313	+ 39,504	+ 96,803	- 35,229	+ 395	+ 2,872	+ 26,443
Eurosystem	+ 5,475	+ 15,293	+ 28,811	+ 7,388	- 3,068	+ 23,890	+ 6,314	+ 15,021	+ 4,386
General government	+ 2,487	+ 3,153	+ 9,907	- 17,529	+ 22,084	- 3,435	- 648	- 8,891	+ 7,614
MFIs (excluding the Eurosystem)	+ 89,902	- 24,562	+ 71,219	+ 44,196	+ 63,252	- 13,858	+ 4,333	- 6,057	+ 12,225
Long-term	- 43,463	- 49,097	- 113,394	+ 5,797	- 40,206	- 32,467	+ 29,798	- 41,143	- 32,049
Short-term	+ 133,362	+ 24,529	+ 184,613	+ 38,399	+ 103,459	+ 18,609	- 25,465	+ 35,086	+ 44,275
Other sectors	- 4,966	- 13,708	- 99,626	+ 5,451	+ 14,531	- 41,827	- 9,605	+ 2,799	+ 2,218
5 Reserve assets (Increase: -)	+ 17,805	- 1,364	- 4,721	- 4,358	- 3,507	+ 4,569	+ 196	+ 4,914	- 6,752
D Errors and omissions	- 48,810	- 120,493	- 39,144	- 14,374	- 109,504	+ 95,868	+ 7,775	+ 13,448	- 12,322

* Source: European Central Bank.

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
	Balance on current account	Foreign trade 1	Supplementary trade items 2	Services 3	Income	Current transfers		Total 4	of which Change in reserve assets at transaction value 5	
DM million										
1994	- 49,418	+ 71,762	- 1,318	- 62,803	+ 2,393	- 59,451	- 2,637	+ 60,708	+ 2,846	- 8,653
1995	- 42,363	+ 85,303	- 4,294	- 63,985	- 3,975	- 55,413	- 3,845	+ 50,117	- 10,355	- 3,909
1996	- 21,086	+ 98,538	- 4,941	- 64,743	+ 1,052	- 50,991	- 3,283	+ 24,290	+ 1,882	+ 79
1997	- 17,336	+ 116,467	- 7,875	- 68,692	- 4,740	- 52,496	+ 52	+ 6,671	+ 6,640	+ 10,613
1998	- 28,696	+ 126,970	- 8,917	- 75,053	- 18,635	- 53,061	+ 1,289	+ 25,683	- 7,128	+ 1,724
1999	- 49,241	+ 127,542	- 15,947	- 90,036	- 22,325	- 48,475	- 301	+ 20,332	+ 24,517	+ 69,874
2000	- 68,913	+ 115,645	- 17,742	- 95,848	- 16,302	- 54,666	+ 13,345	+ 66,863	+ 11,429	- 11,294
2001	+ 830	+ 186,771	- 14,512	- 97,521	- 21,382	- 52,526	- 756	- 23,068	+ 11,797	+ 22,994
€ million										
1999	- 25,177	+ 65,211	- 8,153	- 46,035	- 11,415	- 24,785	- 154	- 10,396	+ 12,535	+ 35,726
2000	- 35,235	+ 59,128	- 9,071	- 49,006	- 8,335	- 27,950	+ 6,823	+ 34,187	+ 5,844	- 5,775
2001	+ 424	+ 95,495	- 7,420	- 49,862	- 10,932	- 26,856	- 387	- 11,794	+ 6,032	+ 11,757
2002	+ 42,976	+ 132,788	- 8,552	- 35,728	- 18,019	- 27,514	- 212	- 38,448	+ 2,065	- 4,316
2003	+ 43,967	+ 129,921	- 11,142	- 34,497	- 15,067	- 25,248	+ 311	- 61,758	+ 445	+ 17,480
2004	+ 102,889	+ 156,096	- 16,447	- 29,341	+ 20,431	- 27,849	+ 435	- 122,984	+ 1,470	+ 19,660
2005	+ 116,606	+ 158,179	- 13,761	- 24,914	+ 25,687	- 28,585	- 1,248	- 130,725	+ 2,182	+ 15,367
2006	+ 141,490	+ 159,048	- 12,722	- 15,556	+ 37,616	- 26,895	- 175	- 151,113	+ 2,934	+ 9,798
2007	+ 184,223	+ 198,640	- 9,430	- 16,274	+ 41,966	- 30,678	+ 224	- 220,859	- 953	+ 36,411
2005 Q1	+ 30,405	+ 43,196	- 3,104	- 4,985	+ 6,690	- 11,392	- 1,491	- 31,468	- 181	+ 2,554
Q2	+ 28,408	+ 40,670	- 3,298	- 5,290	+ 2,586	- 6,260	+ 107	- 50,279	+ 1,230	+ 21,764
Q3	+ 25,081	+ 40,695	- 3,390	- 11,634	+ 7,007	- 7,597	+ 81	- 12,934	- 783	- 12,228
Q4	+ 32,712	+ 33,619	- 3,968	- 3,005	+ 9,404	- 3,337	+ 56	- 36,044	+ 1,916	+ 3,276
2006 Q1	+ 30,284	+ 39,564	- 3,709	- 4,921	+ 9,538	- 10,188	+ 152	- 38,743	+ 1,082	+ 8,307
Q2	+ 30,345	+ 34,873	- 2,508	- 1,752	+ 4,645	- 4,913	+ 11	- 66,246	+ 367	+ 35,890
Q3	+ 29,418	+ 38,718	- 2,974	- 9,386	+ 11,201	- 8,141	- 236	- 20,662	+ 844	- 8,519
Q4	+ 51,443	+ 45,892	- 3,530	+ 503	+ 12,231	- 3,653	- 102	- 25,462	+ 642	- 25,879
2007 Q1	+ 46,455	+ 49,383	- 2,521	- 2,486	+ 13,007	- 10,927	+ 157	- 55,658	+ 100	+ 9,046
Q2	+ 41,805	+ 49,388	- 2,232	- 1,951	+ 1,473	- 4,873	+ 419	- 85,087	- 1,359	+ 42,863
Q3	+ 42,634	+ 50,637	- 2,560	- 9,371	+ 12,969	- 9,040	+ 317	- 13,931	- 347	- 29,020
Q4	+ 53,328	+ 49,232	- 2,116	- 2,466	+ 14,518	- 5,840	- 669	- 66,182	+ 653	+ 13,523
2005 Sep	+ 10,615	+ 14,915	- 1,184	- 3,176	+ 2,902	- 2,842	+ 42	- 4,912	- 2,039	- 5,745
Oct	+ 8,696	+ 11,788	- 1,724	- 2,068	+ 3,039	- 2,339	+ 329	- 9,304	+ 207	+ 279
Nov	+ 11,078	+ 12,951	- 1,248	- 683	+ 3,126	- 3,067	- 107	- 16,935	+ 1,059	+ 5,964
Dec	+ 12,938	+ 8,880	- 997	- 254	+ 3,239	+ 2,069	- 166	- 9,805	+ 650	- 2,968
2006 Jan	+ 9,372	+ 12,367	- 1,476	- 2,080	+ 2,991	- 2,430	+ 8	- 14,042	- 26	+ 4,661
Feb	+ 9,723	+ 12,825	- 674	- 645	+ 3,493	- 5,275	+ 282	- 12,260	+ 1,534	+ 2,254
Mar	+ 11,188	+ 14,373	- 1,559	- 2,196	+ 3,053	- 2,483	- 138	- 12,441	- 426	+ 1,392
Apr	+ 10,522	+ 10,772	- 472	- 431	+ 2,888	- 2,236	- 144	- 23,608	+ 1,475	+ 13,230
May	+ 6,589	+ 12,079	- 1,224	- 936	- 2,238	- 1,091	- 277	- 23,197	- 1,067	+ 16,885
June	+ 13,234	+ 12,022	- 812	- 385	+ 3,995	- 1,586	+ 432	- 19,441	- 41	+ 5,775
July	+ 9,181	+ 12,527	- 1,383	- 2,523	+ 3,510	- 2,949	- 215	+ 7,068	- 332	- 16,034
Aug	+ 7,611	+ 10,943	- 607	- 3,862	+ 3,483	- 2,347	+ 149	- 9,889	+ 698	+ 2,129
Sep	+ 12,626	+ 15,248	- 984	- 3,001	+ 4,208	- 2,845	- 170	- 17,841	+ 478	+ 5,385
Oct	+ 15,484	+ 16,962	- 1,159	- 992	+ 3,913	- 3,239	+ 5	+ 437	+ 401	- 15,927
Nov	+ 17,705	+ 18,133	- 1,239	- 539	+ 4,075	- 2,725	- 75	- 15,702	- 102	- 1,928
Dec	+ 18,254	+ 10,798	- 1,132	+ 2,034	+ 4,243	+ 2,311	- 32	- 10,197	+ 342	- 8,025
2007 Jan	+ 14,388	+ 16,351	- 890	- 2,484	+ 3,320	- 1,909	+ 244	- 2,802	- 458	- 11,830
Feb	+ 11,383	+ 14,337	- 694	- 283	+ 4,606	- 6,584	+ 18	- 26,791	+ 566	+ 15,390
Mar	+ 20,685	+ 18,695	- 937	+ 281	+ 5,080	- 2,433	- 106	- 26,066	- 8	+ 5,487
Apr	+ 13,381	+ 15,182	- 557	- 205	+ 898	- 1,938	+ 190	- 18,970	- 1,215	+ 5,399
May	+ 10,320	+ 17,477	- 1,210	- 1,431	- 3,739	- 777	+ 298	- 29,995	- 657	+ 19,377
June	+ 18,104	+ 16,729	- 465	- 315	+ 4,313	- 2,158	- 69	- 36,122	+ 513	+ 18,086
July	+ 15,201	+ 18,131	- 945	- 3,001	+ 4,011	- 2,997	+ 377	- 3,707	+ 121	- 11,871
Aug	+ 10,075	+ 14,261	- 779	- 4,770	+ 4,332	- 2,968	- 50	+ 5,434	- 21	- 15,460
Sep	+ 17,359	+ 18,245	- 836	- 1,600	+ 4,625	- 3,075	- 10	- 15,659	- 447	- 1,689
Oct	+ 15,077	+ 19,060	- 761	- 2,774	+ 4,617	- 5,066	- 9	- 27,934	+ 309	+ 12,866
Nov	+ 21,416	+ 19,512	- 694	- 324	+ 4,627	- 1,705	- 220	- 23,043	+ 339	+ 1,847
Dec	+ 16,835	+ 10,660	- 662	+ 632	+ 5,274	+ 931	- 440	- 15,205	+ 5	- 1,190
2008 Jan	+ 14,686	+ 17,118	- 896	- 1,113	+ 3,088	- 3,511	+ 446	- 4,110	- 311	- 11,022
Feb	+ 15,434	+ 16,902	- 598	- 33	+ 4,174	- 5,012	+ 214	- 12,035	- 349	- 3,612

1 Special trade according to the official foreign trade statistics: imports cif, exports fob. From January 2007 onwards, excluding supplies of goods for/after repair/maintenance, which, up to December 2006, were deducted via supplementary trade items. — 2 Inter alia warehouse transactions for

the account of residents and deduction of goods returned. — 3 Excluding the expenditure on freight and insurance included in the cif import figure. — 4 Financial account balance including change in reserve assets. Capital exports: - - 5 Increase: - -

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

€ million

Country / group of countries		2005	2006	2007	2007				2008	
					Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb P
All countries ¹	Exports	786,266	893,042	969,049	81,717	88,836	87,751	73,353	84,239	84,625
	Imports	628,087	733,994	770,410	63,472	69,776	68,239	62,693	67,120	67,723
	Balance	+ 158,179	+ 159,048	+ 198,640	+ 18,245	+ 19,060	+ 19,512	+ 10,660	+ 17,118	+ 16,902
I European countries	Exports	581,611	657,325	730,245	61,134	67,183	66,402	54,875	63,067	...
	Imports	443,508	512,568	551,074	45,029	49,898	49,427	44,196	47,293	...
	Balance	+ 138,103	+ 144,757	+ 179,171	+ 16,105	+ 17,285	+ 16,975	+ 10,680	+ 15,774	...
1 EU member states (27)	Exports	505,716	564,864	627,524	52,552	57,527	56,555	46,720	54,202	...
	Imports	371,136	423,731	459,892	37,796	42,214	40,613	36,006	39,118	...
	Balance	+ 134,580	+ 141,133	+ 167,632	+ 14,756	+ 15,314	+ 15,941	+ 10,714	+ 15,084	...
Euro-area (15) countries	Exports	343,843	377,640	416,139	34,475	37,953	37,323	31,173	36,140	...
	Imports	249,043	285,758	306,342	24,878	27,930	26,926	23,886	26,153	...
	Balance	+ 94,800	+ 91,882	+ 109,797	+ 9,597	+ 10,023	+ 10,398	+ 7,287	+ 9,986	...
of which										
Austria	Exports	43,305	49,512	52,763	4,514	4,849	4,719	3,932	4,321	...
	Imports	26,048	30,301	32,753	2,726	2,984	2,966	2,571	2,620	...
	Balance	+ 17,256	+ 19,211	+ 20,009	+ 1,788	+ 1,865	+ 1,753	+ 1,361	+ 1,701	...
Belgium and Luxembourg	Exports	47,512	51,141	56,013	4,507	4,950	4,750	4,168	4,915	...
	Imports	31,426	36,263	42,079	3,474	3,887	3,570	3,212	3,507	...
	Balance	+ 16,085	+ 14,878	+ 13,934	+ 1,033	+ 1,063	+ 1,180	+ 956	+ 1,408	...
France	Exports	79,039	85,006	93,861	7,884	8,616	8,494	7,055	8,341	...
	Imports	53,700	62,102	64,912	5,205	5,994	5,373	4,691	5,658	...
	Balance	+ 25,339	+ 22,904	+ 28,949	+ 2,679	+ 2,622	+ 3,121	+ 2,364	+ 2,682	...
Italy	Exports	53,855	59,348	65,148	5,487	5,845	5,933	4,574	5,504	...
	Imports	36,348	41,470	44,347	3,573	4,030	3,810	3,377	3,647	...
	Balance	+ 17,507	+ 17,878	+ 20,801	+ 1,913	+ 1,815	+ 2,124	+ 1,196	+ 1,857	...
Netherlands	Exports	49,033	56,531	62,373	5,070	5,972	5,573	4,800	5,623	...
	Imports	51,823	60,750	64,328	5,249	5,785	5,943	5,735	5,785	...
	Balance	- 2,789	- 4,219	- 1,954	- 179	+ 187	- 370	- 935	- 162	...
Spain	Exports	40,018	41,775	48,158	3,958	4,359	4,450	3,499	4,146	...
	Imports	18,070	19,832	21,143	1,687	1,849	1,849	1,528	1,929	...
	Balance	+ 21,948	+ 21,943	+ 27,015	+ 2,271	+ 2,510	+ 2,601	+ 1,971	+ 2,217	...
Other EU member states	Exports	161,873	187,224	211,385	18,077	19,574	19,231	15,547	18,062	...
	Imports	122,093	137,973	153,550	12,918	14,284	13,688	12,120	12,965	...
	Balance	+ 39,780	+ 49,251	+ 57,835	+ 5,160	+ 5,291	+ 5,544	+ 3,426	+ 5,097	...
of which										
United Kingdom	Exports	60,394	64,726	70,999	5,916	6,198	6,211	4,908	5,918	...
	Imports	39,069	40,832	43,410	3,489	3,918	3,864	3,559	3,569	...
	Balance	+ 21,325	+ 23,895	+ 27,589	+ 2,426	+ 2,280	+ 2,347	+ 1,348	+ 2,349	...
2 Other European countries	Exports	75,895	92,461	102,721	8,582	9,656	9,847	8,156	8,865	...
	Imports	72,372	88,837	91,181	7,233	7,685	8,813	8,190	8,175	...
	Balance	+ 3,523	+ 3,625	+ 11,540	+ 1,349	+ 1,971	+ 1,033	- 34	+ 691	...
of which										
Switzerland	Exports	29,629	34,782	36,355	2,972	3,280	3,416	2,746	3,252	...
	Imports	22,620	25,227	29,785	2,660	2,674	2,720	2,186	2,495	...
	Balance	+ 7,009	+ 9,556	+ 6,570	+ 312	+ 606	+ 696	+ 560	+ 757	...
II Non-European countries	Exports	203,229	234,139	237,224	20,407	21,549	21,258	18,229	20,973	...
	Imports	183,940	220,745	220,770	18,578	20,029	18,954	18,440	19,767	...
	Balance	+ 19,289	+ 13,393	+ 16,454	+ 1,829	+ 1,519	+ 2,303	- 211	+ 1,206	...
1 Africa	Exports	14,807	16,617	17,588	1,447	1,541	1,452	1,415	1,520	...
	Imports	13,762	16,734	15,682	1,393	1,471	1,362	1,483	1,645	...
	Balance	+ 1,045	- 117	+ 1,905	+ 54	+ 70	+ 91	- 69	- 125	...
2 America	Exports	91,994	104,154	100,797	8,974	9,194	8,882	7,321	8,705	...
	Imports	58,574	72,163	70,354	5,816	6,026	5,900	5,656	5,841	...
	Balance	+ 33,420	+ 31,991	+ 30,443	+ 3,158	+ 3,168	+ 2,982	+ 1,665	+ 2,864	...
of which										
United States	Exports	69,299	77,991	73,356	6,282	6,689	6,565	5,281	6,308	...
	Imports	41,798	49,197	45,626	3,755	3,784	3,856	3,553	3,604	...
	Balance	+ 27,501	+ 28,795	+ 27,730	+ 2,527	+ 2,905	+ 2,708	+ 1,729	+ 2,704	...
3 Asia	Exports	90,498	106,991	111,851	9,381	10,134	10,335	8,991	10,155	...
	Imports	109,304	128,942	132,108	11,163	12,275	11,504	11,082	12,019	...
	Balance	- 18,805	- 21,951	- 20,257	- 1,783	- 2,141	- 1,168	- 2,090	- 1,863	...
of which										
Middle East	Exports	20,420	22,978	23,759	1,971	2,116	2,130	2,055	2,127	...
	Imports	5,077	6,295	6,479	412	592	667	685	640	...
	Balance	+ 15,343	+ 16,682	+ 17,280	+ 1,559	+ 1,524	+ 1,463	+ 1,370	+ 1,487	...
Japan	Exports	13,338	13,886	13,075	1,073	1,294	1,062	940	1,208	...
	Imports	21,772	24,016	24,082	1,994	2,152	1,960	2,030	1,918	...
	Balance	- 8,434	- 10,130	- 11,006	- 921	- 858	- 898	- 1,090	- 710	...
People's Republic of China ²	Exports	21,235	27,478	29,923	2,713	2,711	2,758	2,505	2,729	...
	Imports	40,845	49,958	54,649	4,824	5,419	5,038	4,780	5,213	...
	Balance	- 19,610	- 22,479	- 24,726	- 2,111	- 2,708	- 2,280	- 2,274	- 2,484	...
Emerging markets in South-East Asia ³	Exports	27,538	31,619	32,298	2,721	2,951	2,935	2,416	3,027	...
	Imports	31,520	36,113	33,222	2,765	2,992	2,743	2,536	2,872	...
	Balance	- 3,982	- 4,494	- 924	- 44	- 41	+ 192	- 120	+ 155	...
4 Oceania and polar regions	Exports	5,930	6,377	6,988	605	680	588	503	593	...
	Imports	2,301	2,906	2,625	205	257	188	219	263	...
	Balance	+ 3,629	+ 3,471	+ 4,363	+ 400	+ 422	+ 399	+ 284	+ 330	...

* 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. Excluding repair and maintenance operations from January 2007 onwards. — 2 Excluding Hong Kong. — 3 Brunei Darussalam, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Taiwan and Thailand.

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			
2003	- 34,497	- 37,332	+ 1,833	+ 1,421	- 747	+ 5,088	- 4,761	- 1,836	+ 1,476	- 1,182	- 13,885	
2004	- 29,341	- 35,302	+ 3,870	+ 1,328	- 260	+ 5,349	- 4,325	- 1,363	+ 986	- 989	+ 21,420	
2005	- 24,914	- 36,317	+ 6,245	+ 1,678	- 474	+ 3,688	+ 267	- 1,636	+ 3,076	- 1,376	+ 27,063	
2006	- 15,556	- 32,771	+ 5,015	+ 2,229	- 1,446	+ 3,680	+ 7,737	- 1,807	+ 3,715	- 956	+ 38,572	
2007	- 16,274	- 34,178	+ 6,265	+ 2,987	- 1,709	+ 3,211	+ 7,151	- 1,994	+ 2,365	- 602	+ 42,568	
2006 Q2	- 1,752	- 7,749	+ 1,413	+ 421	- 166	+ 1,059	+ 3,269	- 421	+ 881	- 248	+ 4,893	
Q3	- 9,386	- 13,545	+ 1,457	+ 435	- 606	+ 821	+ 2,053	- 417	+ 1,085	- 711	+ 11,912	
Q4	+ 503	- 5,116	+ 1,368	+ 866	- 214	+ 963	+ 2,635	- 530	+ 1,168	- 257	+ 12,488	
2007 Q1	- 2,486	- 5,456	+ 1,243	+ 734	- 756	+ 770	+ 979	- 350	+ 425	+ 335	+ 12,672	
Q2	- 1,951	- 8,192	+ 1,753	+ 786	- 189	+ 872	+ 3,019	- 463	+ 694	- 151	+ 1,624	
Q3	- 9,371	- 14,309	+ 1,721	+ 664	- 399	+ 839	+ 2,113	- 453	+ 729	- 640	+ 13,608	
Q4	- 2,466	- 6,221	+ 1,548	+ 803	- 365	+ 730	+ 1,040	- 729	+ 518	- 147	+ 14,665	
2007 Apr	- 205	- 1,939	+ 788	+ 161	- 293	+ 277	+ 801	- 124	+ 211	- 55	+ 954	
May	- 1,431	- 2,823	+ 457	+ 280	+ 20	+ 287	+ 347	- 147	+ 214	- 52	+ 3,687	
June	- 315	- 3,430	+ 508	+ 344	+ 84	+ 308	+ 1,870	- 192	+ 269	- 44	+ 4,357	
July	- 3,001	- 4,530	+ 572	+ 253	- 331	+ 289	+ 747	- 176	+ 208	- 204	+ 4,216	
Aug	- 4,770	- 5,854	+ 583	+ 204	+ 12	+ 258	+ 26	- 125	+ 222	- 221	+ 4,553	
Sep	- 1,600	- 3,924	+ 565	+ 206	- 80	+ 293	+ 1,340	- 152	+ 298	- 214	+ 4,839	
Oct	- 2,774	- 3,608	+ 622	+ 206	- 462	+ 264	+ 205	- 194	+ 267	- 56	+ 4,673	
Nov	- 324	- 1,557	+ 488	+ 64	+ 193	+ 238	+ 250	- 251	+ 129	- 74	+ 4,701	
Dec	+ 632	- 1,057	+ 438	+ 534	- 95	+ 227	+ 585	- 284	+ 122	- 17	+ 5,291	
2008 Jan	- 1,113	- 1,518	+ 403	+ 423	- 253	+ 241	- 409	- 178	+ 56	+ 100	+ 2,988	
Feb	- 33	- 1,578	+ 651	+ 335	+ 26	+ 234	+ 299	- 135	+ 95	+ 107	+ 4,067	

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 ser-

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

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

€ million

Period	Public 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							
2003	- 25,248	- 15,222	- 12,393	- 10,696	- 2,829	- 10,026	- 3,332	- 6,694	+ 311	- 1,238	+ 1,549
2004	- 27,849	- 16,694	- 14,249	- 12,672	- 2,444	- 11,156	- 3,180	- 7,976	+ 435	- 1,095	+ 1,529
2005	- 28,585	- 17,609	- 16,266	- 14,689	- 1,343	- 10,976	- 2,926	- 8,050	- 1,248	- 3,419	+ 2,172
2006	- 26,895	- 14,443	- 14,912	- 13,384	+ 469	- 12,452	- 2,927	- 9,525	- 175	- 1,924	+ 1,749
2007	- 30,678	- 16,138	- 18,569	- 16,910	+ 2,432	- 14,541	- 3,005	- 11,536	+ 224	- 2,037	+ 2,261
2006 Q2	- 4,913	- 1,711	- 3,587	- 3,233	+ 1,876	- 3,201	- 732	- 2,470	+ 11	- 663	+ 674
Q3	- 8,141	- 5,084	- 4,707	- 4,512	- 377	- 3,057	- 732	- 2,326	- 236	- 422	+ 186
Q4	- 3,653	- 384	+ 159	+ 636	- 543	- 3,269	- 732	- 2,537	- 102	- 528	+ 426
2007 Q1	- 10,927	- 7,665	- 7,136	- 6,533	- 529	- 3,261	- 751	- 2,510	+ 157	- 292	+ 448
Q2	- 4,873	- 88	- 3,768	- 3,353	+ 3,680	- 4,785	- 751	- 4,034	+ 419	- 328	+ 747
Q3	- 9,040	- 5,720	- 5,509	- 5,213	- 211	- 3,320	- 751	- 2,568	+ 317	- 323	+ 640
Q4	- 5,840	- 2,665	- 2,156	- 1,810	- 508	- 3,175	- 751	- 2,424	- 669	- 1,095	+ 426
2007 Apr	- 1,938	- 682	- 1,665	- 1,599	+ 983	- 1,256	- 250	- 1,006	+ 190	- 98	+ 288
May	- 777	+ 1,534	- 1,010	- 934	+ 2,544	- 2,311	- 250	- 2,060	+ 298	- 105	+ 403
June	- 2,158	- 940	- 1,093	- 821	+ 153	- 1,218	- 250	- 968	- 69	- 124	+ 56
July	- 2,997	- 1,915	- 1,776	- 1,625	- 139	- 1,082	- 250	- 831	+ 377	- 109	+ 486
Aug	- 2,968	- 1,839	- 1,778	- 1,659	- 60	- 1,130	- 250	- 879	- 50	- 120	+ 70
Sep	- 3,075	- 1,966	- 1,954	- 1,930	- 12	- 1,108	- 250	- 858	- 10	- 94	+ 84
Oct	- 5,066	- 3,862	- 3,588	- 3,463	- 274	- 1,204	- 250	- 953	- 9	- 110	+ 101
Nov	- 1,705	- 797	- 503	- 408	- 295	- 908	- 250	- 657	- 220	- 498	+ 277
Dec	+ 931	+ 1,995	+ 1,934	+ 2,061	+ 61	- 1,064	- 250	- 813	- 440	- 487	+ 47
2008 Jan	- 3,511	- 2,468	- 2,502	- 2,282	+ 34	- 1,043	- 252	- 791	+ 446	- 107	+ 553
Feb	- 5,012	- 3,988	- 3,658	- 3,342	- 330	- 1,025	- 252	- 773	+ 214	- 83	+ 297

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.

XI External sector
7 Financial account of the Federal Republic of Germany

€ million

Item	2005	2006	2007	2007					2008	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Dec	Jan	Feb
I Net German investment abroad (Increase/capital exports: -)	- 392,981	- 451,654	- 651,019	- 160,140	- 213,734	- 149,144	- 128,002	+ 22,538	- 85,955	- 53,075
1 Direct investment 1	- 55,384	- 75,489	- 122,325	- 18,170	- 26,860	- 35,569	- 41,726	- 17,326	- 10,502	- 15,664
Equity capital	- 24,715	- 56,876	- 47,152	- 4,896	- 13,991	- 4,590	- 23,674	- 4,723	- 6,614	- 4,211
Reinvested earnings 2	- 19,039	- 24,252	- 30,193	- 7,187	- 5,179	- 9,102	- 8,725	- 1,906	- 2,699	- 3,969
Other capital transactions of German direct investors	- 11,630	+ 5,638	- 44,980	- 6,086	- 7,690	- 21,877	- 9,327	- 10,696	- 1,189	- 7,484
2 Portfolio investment	- 204,948	- 161,339	- 133,334	- 62,420	- 59,338	- 1,997	- 9,579	+ 10,364	- 1,459	- 966
Shares 3	- 19,948	+ 6,982	+ 22,739	+ 13,876	- 2,923	+ 5,073	+ 6,713	+ 6,875	+ 3,870	+ 10,721
Mutual fund shares 4	- 43,538	- 23,440	- 41,705	- 12,398	- 16,939	- 2,599	- 9,770	- 1,070	- 2,472	- 5,362
Bonds and notes 5	- 136,384	- 137,243	- 95,817	- 59,431	- 37,598	+ 1,602	- 391	- 2,780	+ 631	- 4,644
Money market instruments	- 5,078	- 7,639	- 18,551	- 4,468	- 1,878	- 6,073	- 6,131	+ 7,338	- 3,489	- 1,680
3 Financial derivatives 6	- 9,040	- 6,515	- 71,216	- 8,072	- 8,861	- 27,044	- 27,238	- 8,824	- 9,660	- 7,696
4 Other investment	- 125,792	- 211,244	- 323,192	- 71,577	- 117,316	- 84,186	- 50,112	+ 38,319	- 64,023	- 28,401
MFIs 7,8	- 85,773	- 207,632	- 224,809	- 49,056	- 86,941	- 78,386	- 10,426	+ 19,640	- 31,447	- 16,349
Long-term	- 69,969	- 71,591	- 96,773	- 13,433	- 24,043	- 34,437	- 24,860	- 5,340	- 810	- 12,116
Short-term	- 15,804	- 136,041	- 128,036	- 35,623	- 62,899	- 43,949	+ 14,435	+ 24,980	- 30,637	- 4,233
Enterprises and households	- 21,118	- 29,169	- 41,032	- 17,860	- 8,553	- 2,541	- 12,078	+ 16,293	- 16,330	+ 1,242
Long-term	- 12,093	- 24,395	- 46,867	- 9,657	- 11,685	- 9,735	- 15,790	- 686	- 2,609	- 3,929
Short-term 7	- 9,025	- 4,774	+ 5,835	- 8,203	+ 3,132	+ 7,195	+ 3,712	+ 16,979	- 13,721	+ 5,171
General government	+ 3,172	+ 1,068	+ 8,373	+ 10,953	- 25,165	+ 26,605	- 4,020	+ 830	+ 6,392	+ 2,924
Long-term	+ 7,711	+ 7,497	+ 257	- 220	- 219	- 7	+ 703	+ 323	- 235	- 119
Short-term 7	- 4,539	- 6,428	+ 8,117	+ 11,173	- 24,946	+ 26,613	- 4,723	+ 507	+ 6,627	+ 3,043
Bundesbank	- 22,073	+ 24,488	- 65,724	- 15,615	+ 3,343	- 29,865	- 23,588	+ 1,556	- 22,638	- 16,218
5 Change in reserve assets at transaction values (Increase:-)	+ 2,182	+ 2,934	- 953	+ 100	- 1,359	- 347	+ 653	+ 5	- 311	- 349
II Net foreign investment in Germany (Increase/capital imports: +)	+ 262,256	+ 300,540	+ 430,161	+ 104,481	+ 128,647	+ 135,212	+ 61,820	- 37,743	+ 81,845	+ 41,040
1 Direct investment 1	+ 33,747	+ 43,977	+ 37,206	+ 7,612	+ 5,172	+ 18,704	+ 5,717	+ 5,034	- 3,902	+ 2,146
Equity capital	+ 26,760	+ 25,297	+ 23,519	+ 5,129	+ 7,226	+ 11,437	- 273	+ 1,130	+ 1,473	+ 190
Reinvested earnings 2	+ 1,797	+ 3,897	+ 6,167	+ 2,881	- 2,988	+ 3,987	+ 2,287	+ 432	+ 1,958	+ 1,447
Other capital transactions of foreign direct investors	+ 5,190	+ 14,783	+ 7,520	- 397	+ 934	+ 3,281	+ 3,703	+ 3,472	- 7,333	+ 509
2 Portfolio investment	+ 174,012	+ 151,028	+ 267,893	+ 42,575	+ 80,902	+ 49,780	+ 94,636	+ 7,537	+ 11,722	- 4,137
Shares 3	+ 11,821	+ 20,715	+ 6,216	- 6,383	+ 8,195	- 3,111	+ 7,515	+ 5,670	- 15,675	+ 3,012
Mutual fund shares	+ 6,013	+ 8,381	+ 3,685	+ 732	+ 1,624	+ 810	+ 519	+ 126	- 1,087	+ 928
Bonds and notes 5	+ 159,293	+ 124,745	+ 207,841	+ 37,970	+ 66,823	+ 32,731	+ 70,317	+ 115	+ 19,440	- 8,361
Money market instruments	- 3,115	- 2,813	+ 50,151	+ 10,256	+ 4,260	+ 19,350	+ 16,285	+ 1,625	+ 9,045	+ 284
3 Other investment	+ 54,497	+ 105,536	+ 125,062	+ 54,294	+ 42,573	+ 66,728	- 38,533	- 50,314	+ 74,026	+ 43,031
MFIs 7,8	+ 22,456	+ 60,515	+ 73,217	+ 38,500	+ 26,099	+ 53,662	- 45,045	- 51,282	+ 63,066	+ 21,258
Long-term	- 9,830	- 11,881	- 14,197	- 6,004	+ 3,557	- 601	- 11,148	- 1,449	- 554	- 905
Short-term	+ 32,286	+ 72,397	+ 87,413	+ 44,505	+ 22,542	+ 54,263	- 33,897	- 49,833	+ 63,620	+ 22,163
Enterprises and households	+ 30,568	+ 46,486	+ 37,514	+ 12,594	+ 14,099	+ 9,164	+ 1,656	+ 3,244	+ 4,616	+ 13,760
Long-term	+ 17,953	+ 27,526	+ 17,260	+ 1,367	+ 2,040	+ 7,016	+ 6,838	+ 5,364	+ 595	+ 6,383
Short-term 7	+ 12,615	+ 18,961	+ 20,254	+ 11,227	+ 12,059	+ 2,148	- 5,181	- 2,120	+ 4,021	+ 7,376
General government	+ 3,578	- 179	+ 2,983	+ 2,844	+ 1,395	+ 1,942	- 3,198	- 5,194	+ 1,288	+ 6,596
Long-term	+ 2,648	+ 862	- 1,551	- 621	- 413	- 563	+ 46	+ 165	- 371	- 226
Short-term 7	+ 929	- 1,040	+ 4,534	+ 3,465	+ 1,808	+ 2,505	- 3,245	- 5,359	+ 1,658	+ 6,822
Bundesbank	- 2,105	- 1,287	+ 11,349	+ 355	+ 979	+ 1,960	+ 8,054	+ 2,919	+ 5,055	+ 1,417
III Financial account balance 9 (Net capital exports: -)	- 130,725	- 151,113	- 220,859	- 55,658	- 85,087	- 13,931	- 66,182	- 15,205	- 4,110	- 12,035

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.

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	
1995	123,261	121,307	13,688	68,484	10,337	28,798	1,954	16,390	16,390	-	106,871
1996	120,985	119,544	13,688	72,364	11,445	22,048	1,441	15,604	15,604	-	105,381
1997	127,849	126,884	13,688	76,673	13,874	22,649	966	16,931	16,931	-	110,918
1998	135,085	134,005	17,109	100,363	16,533	-	1,079	15,978	15,978	-	119,107

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

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

9 External position of the Bundesbank in the euro area °

€ million

End of year or month	Reserve assets and other claims on non-residents						Other claims on non-euro- area residents 1,3	Claims within the Eurosysteem (net) 2	Other claims on residents in other euro-area member states	Liabilities vis-à-vis non- residents 3	Net external position (col 1 less col 9)
	Total	Reserve assets				Foreign currency reserves					
		Total	Gold and gold receivables	Reserve position in the Inter- national Monetary Fund and special drawing rights	Other claims on non-euro- area residents 1,3						
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	
2006	104,389	84,765	53,114	3,011	28,640	350	18,344	931	4,819	99,570	
2007	179,492	92,545	62,433	2,418	27,694	350	84,064	2,534	16,005	163,488	
2006 Oct	110,016	85,341	52,080	3,097	30,164	350	23,414	912	5,043	104,973	
Nov	114,116	85,307	53,218	3,048	29,040	350	27,546	914	5,273	108,843	
Dec	104,389	84,765	53,114	3,011	28,640	350	18,344	931	4,819	99,570	
2007 Jan	114,714	87,385	54,853	2,998	29,534	350	26,011	969	5,415	109,299	
Feb	121,019	87,962	56,389	2,734	28,839	350	31,715	993	4,892	116,127	
Mar	121,457	86,120	54,820	2,624	28,675	350	33,958	1,029	5,158	116,299	
Apr	110,112	86,731	54,837	2,578	29,316	350	22,102	930	6,300	103,811	
May	125,859	86,364	53,675	2,671	30,018	350	38,242	903	7,005	118,854	
June	116,754	84,846	52,809	2,666	29,370	350	30,616	942	6,137	110,617	
July	120,334	85,125	53,446	2,594	29,085	350	33,606	1,253	6,325	114,009	
Aug	144,630	85,469	53,554	2,594	29,321	350	57,148	1,664	6,257	138,373	
Sep	151,300	88,592	57,168	2,530	28,894	350	60,480	1,879	8,013	143,288	
Oct	171,237	90,168	59,549	2,475	28,144	350	78,473	2,246	10,159	161,077	
Nov	177,674	89,233	59,157	2,426	27,651	350	85,625	2,466	13,068	164,606	
Dec	179,492	92,545	62,433	2,418	27,694	350	84,064	2,534	16,005	163,488	
2008 Jan	208,663	99,028	68,255	2,398	28,376	350	106,706	2,580	21,032	187,632	
Feb	226,761	100,879	70,196	2,378	28,306	350	122,924	2,608	22,382	204,379	
Mar	198,070	95,103	65,126	2,335	27,642	350	100,029	2,588	24,919	173,151	

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

XI External sector

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														
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	548,107	65,557	482,550	375,114	107,436	73,270	34,166
2006	450,228	117,723	332,505	190,300	142,205	134,057	8,148	624,790	95,019	529,771	408,907	120,864	79,900	40,964
2007 r	512,575	162,654	349,921	199,580	150,341	139,837	10,504	650,666	111,893	538,773	404,255	134,518	82,978	51,540
2007 Sep	506,705	149,956	356,749	205,508	151,241	141,180	10,061	666,743	110,971	555,772	424,615	131,157	80,153	51,004
Oct r	526,599	169,870	356,729	203,550	153,179	143,174	10,005	663,262	108,201	555,061	421,843	133,218	80,845	52,373
Nov r	530,286	176,427	353,859	196,819	157,040	146,534	10,506	660,261	110,553	549,708	415,102	134,606	81,850	52,756
Dec r	512,575	162,654	349,921	199,580	150,341	139,837	10,504	650,666	111,893	538,773	404,255	134,518	82,978	51,540
2008 Jan r	527,761	181,763	345,998	196,546	149,452	138,550	10,902	649,522	126,859	522,663	389,976	132,687	79,879	52,808
Feb	530,464	177,226	353,238	199,204	154,034	142,861	11,173	661,402	136,845	524,557	388,600	135,957	81,727	54,230
Industrial countries ¹														
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	508,106	63,924	444,182	364,680	79,502	60,907	18,595
2006	396,649	115,269	281,380	174,784	106,596	100,541	6,055	570,675	93,560	477,115	389,770	87,345	66,210	21,135
2007 r	455,751	160,666	295,085	183,966	111,119	103,099	8,020	589,945	110,641	479,304	383,375	95,929	69,346	26,583
2007 Sep	450,301	147,099	303,202	190,938	112,264	104,678	7,586	606,355	109,577	496,778	403,523	93,255	66,891	26,364
Oct r	470,266	167,031	303,235	189,140	114,095	106,354	7,741	602,846	106,868	495,978	400,862	95,116	68,256	26,860
Nov r	472,349	172,951	299,398	182,156	117,242	109,108	8,134	598,709	109,239	489,470	393,550	95,920	69,048	26,872
Dec r	455,751	160,666	295,085	183,966	111,119	103,099	8,020	589,945	110,641	479,304	383,375	95,929	69,346	26,583
2008 Jan r	472,180	179,796	292,384	181,312	111,072	102,776	8,296	589,715	125,609	464,106	369,933	94,173	67,110	27,063
Feb	473,915	175,242	298,673	183,537	115,136	106,610	8,526	600,810	135,578	465,232	367,673	97,559	69,661	27,898
EU member states ¹														
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
2006	308,720	108,982	199,738	121,929	77,809	72,902	4,907	479,025	86,343	392,682	332,871	59,811	45,202	14,609
2007 r	364,102	154,644	209,458	127,082	82,376	75,937	6,439	488,934	105,372	383,562	318,119	65,443	46,262	19,181
2007 Sep	364,110	141,965	222,145	139,799	82,346	76,299	6,047	506,800	105,154	401,646	337,232	64,414	45,944	18,470
Oct r	383,899	161,514	222,385	138,051	84,334	78,151	6,183	499,363	102,185	397,178	331,152	66,026	46,978	19,048
Nov r	386,626	167,419	219,207	132,162	87,045	80,531	6,514	493,970	104,935	389,035	322,700	66,335	47,263	19,072
Dec r	364,102	154,644	209,458	127,082	82,376	75,937	6,439	488,934	105,372	383,562	318,119	65,443	46,262	19,181
2008 Jan r	388,198	173,132	215,066	131,845	83,221	76,622	6,599	494,974	120,823	374,151	308,600	65,551	45,775	19,776
Feb	393,110	169,305	223,805	137,350	86,455	79,699	6,756	500,151	128,508	371,643	303,946	67,697	47,298	20,399
of which: Euro-area member states ²														
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
2006	207,868	77,056	130,812	79,901	50,911	47,614	3,297	369,648	38,878	330,770	292,178	38,592	28,340	10,252
2007 r	251,717	118,112	133,605	79,747	53,858	49,534	4,324	367,018	56,982	310,036	268,445	41,591	28,964	12,627
2007 Sep	243,638	102,346	141,292	87,735	53,557	49,356	4,201	386,358	56,312	330,046	289,253	40,793	28,379	12,414
Oct r	254,508	113,189	141,319	86,609	54,710	50,396	4,314	382,509	49,964	332,545	290,435	42,110	29,565	12,545
Nov r	264,789	124,803	139,986	82,892	57,094	52,673	4,421	380,638	54,576	326,062	283,706	42,356	29,739	12,617
Dec r	251,717	118,112	133,605	79,747	53,858	49,534	4,324	367,018	56,982	310,036	268,445	41,591	28,964	12,627
2008 Jan r	263,007	125,218	137,789	82,771	55,018	50,533	4,485	376,799	63,904	312,895	270,639	42,256	29,180	13,076
Feb	269,766	126,442	143,324	86,350	56,974	52,329	4,645	383,707	72,031	311,676	268,315	43,361	29,845	13,516
Emerging economies and developing countries ³														
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
2006	53,579	2,454	51,125	15,516	35,609	33,516	2,093	54,115	1,459	52,656	19,137	33,519	13,690	19,829
2007	56,824	1,988	54,836	15,614	39,222	36,738	2,484	60,721	1,252	59,469	20,880	38,589	13,632	24,957
2007 Sep	56,404	2,857	53,547	14,570	38,977	36,502	2,475	60,388	1,394	58,994	21,092	37,902	13,262	24,640
Oct r	56,333	2,839	53,494	14,410	39,084	36,820	2,264	60,416	1,333	59,083	20,981	38,102	12,589	25,513
Nov r	57,937	3,476	54,461	14,663	39,798	37,426	2,372	61,552	1,314	60,238	21,552	38,686	12,802	25,884
Dec r	56,824	1,988	54,836	15,614	39,222	36,738	2,484	60,721	1,252	59,469	20,880	38,589	13,632	24,957
2008 Jan r	55,581	1,967	53,614	15,234	38,380	35,774	2,606	59,807	1,250	58,557	20,043	38,514	12,769	25,745
Feb	56,549	1,984	54,565	15,667	38,898	36,251	2,647	60,592	1,267	59,325	20,927	38,398	12,066	26,332

* 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 XI.7. — 1 From

May 2004, including Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia; from January 2007, including Bulgaria and Romania. — 2 From January 2007, including Slovenia; from January 2008, including Cyprus and Malta. — 3 All countries that are not regarded as industrial countries.

11 ECB euro reference exchange rates of selected currencies *

EUR 1 = currency units ...

Yearly or monthly average	Australia	Canada	China	Denmark	Japan	Norway	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States
	AUD	CAD	CNY 1	DKK	JPY	NOK	SEK	CHF	GBP	USD
1999	1.6523	1.5840	.	7.4355	121.32	8.3104	8.8075	1.6003	0.65874	1.0658
2000	1.5889	1.3706	² 7.6168	7.4538	99.47	8.1129	8.4452	1.5579	0.60948	0.9236
2001	1.7319	1.3864	7.4131	7.4521	108.68	8.0484	9.2551	1.5105	0.62187	0.8956
2002	1.7376	1.4838	7.8265	7.4305	118.06	7.5086	9.1611	1.4670	0.62883	0.9456
2003	1.7379	1.5817	9.3626	7.4307	130.97	8.0033	9.1242	1.5212	0.69199	1.1312
2004	1.6905	1.6167	10.2967	7.4399	134.44	8.3697	9.1243	1.5438	0.67866	1.2439
2005	1.6320	1.5087	10.1955	7.4518	136.85	8.0092	9.2822	1.5483	0.68380	1.2441
2006	1.6668	1.4237	10.0096	7.4591	146.02	8.0472	9.2544	1.5729	0.68173	1.2556
2007	1.6348	1.4678	10.4178	7.4506	161.25	8.0165	9.2501	1.6427	0.68434	1.3705
2006 Feb	1.6102	1.3723	9.6117	7.4641	140.77	8.0593	9.3414	1.5580	0.68297	1.1938
Mar	1.6540	1.3919	9.6581	7.4612	140.96	7.9775	9.4017	1.5691	0.68935	1.2020
Apr	1.6662	1.4052	9.8361	7.4618	143.59	7.8413	9.3346	1.5748	0.69463	1.2271
May	1.6715	1.4173	10.2353	7.4565	142.70	7.7988	9.3310	1.5564	0.68330	1.2770
June	1.7104	1.4089	10.1285	7.4566	145.11	7.8559	9.2349	1.5601	0.68666	1.2650
July	1.6869	1.4303	10.1347	7.4602	146.70	7.9386	9.2170	1.5687	0.68782	1.2684
Aug	1.6788	1.4338	10.2141	7.4609	148.53	7.9920	9.2098	1.5775	0.67669	1.2811
Sep	1.6839	1.4203	10.0971	7.4601	148.99	8.2572	9.2665	1.5841	0.67511	1.2727
Oct	1.6733	1.4235	9.9651	7.4555	149.65	8.3960	9.2533	1.5898	0.67254	1.2611
Nov	1.6684	1.4635	10.1286	7.4564	151.11	8.2446	9.1008	1.5922	0.67397	1.2881
Dec	1.6814	1.5212	10.3356	7.4549	154.82	8.1575	9.0377	1.5969	0.67286	1.3213
2007 Jan	1.6602	1.5285	10.1238	7.4539	156.56	8.2780	9.0795	1.6155	0.66341	1.2999
Feb	1.6708	1.5309	10.1326	7.4541	157.60	8.0876	9.1896	1.6212	0.66800	1.3074
Mar	1.6704	1.5472	10.2467	7.4494	155.24	8.1340	9.2992	1.6124	0.68021	1.3242
Apr	1.6336	1.5334	10.4400	7.4530	160.68	8.1194	9.2372	1.6375	0.67934	1.3516
May	1.6378	1.4796	10.3689	7.4519	163.22	8.1394	9.2061	1.6506	0.68136	1.3511
June	1.5930	1.4293	10.2415	7.4452	164.55	8.0590	9.3290	1.6543	0.67562	1.3419
July	1.5809	1.4417	10.3899	7.4410	166.76	7.9380	9.1842	1.6567	0.67440	1.3716
Aug	1.6442	1.4420	10.3162	7.4429	159.05	7.9735	9.3231	1.6383	0.67766	1.3622
Sep	1.6445	1.4273	10.4533	7.4506	159.82	7.8306	9.2835	1.6475	0.68887	1.3896
Oct	1.5837	1.3891	10.6741	7.4534	164.95	7.6963	9.1735	1.6706	0.69614	1.4227
Nov	1.6373	1.4163	10.8957	7.4543	162.89	7.9519	9.2889	1.6485	0.70896	1.4684
Dec	1.6703	1.4620	10.7404	7.4599	163.55	8.0117	9.4319	1.6592	0.72064	1.4570
2008 Jan	1.6694	1.4862	10.6568	7.4505	158.68	7.9566	9.4314	1.6203	0.74725	1.4718
Feb	1.6156	1.4740	10.5682	7.4540	157.97	7.9480	9.3642	1.6080	0.75094	1.4748
Mar	1.6763	1.5519	10.9833	7.4561	156.59	7.9717	9.4020	1.5720	0.77494	1.5527

* Calculated from daily values; for additional euro reference exchange rates, see Statistical Supplement 5, Exchange rate statistics. — 1 Up to March 2005, ECB indicative rates. — 2 Average from 13 January to 29 December 2000.

12 Irrevocable euro conversion rates in Stage III of European Economic and Monetary Union

Since	Country	Currency	ISO currency code	Euro 1 = currency units ...
1999 January 1	Austria	Austrian schilling	ATS	13.7603
	Belgium	Belgian franc	BEF	40.3399
	Finland	Finnish markka	FIM	5.94573
	France	French franc	FRF	6.55957
	Germany	Deutsche Mark	DEM	1.95583
	Ireland	Irish pound	IEP	0.787564
	Italy	Italian lira	ITL	1,936.27
	Luxembourg	Luxembourg franc	LUF	40.3399
	Netherlands	Dutch guilder	NLG	2.20371
	Portugal	Portuguese escudo	PTE	200.482
	Spain	Spanish peseta	ESP	166.386
	2001 January 1	Greece	Greek drachma	GRD	340.750
2007 January 1	Slovenia	Tolar	SIT	239.640
2008 January 1	Cyprus	Cyprus pound	CYP	0.585274
	Malta	Maltese lira	MTL	0.429300

XI External sector

13 Effective exchange rates and indicators of the German economy's price competitiveness *

1999 Q1 = 100

Zeit	Effective exchange rate of the Euro				Indicators of the German economy's price competitiveness										
	EER-22 1				EER-42 2		Based on the deflators of total sales 3					Based on consumer price indices			
	Nominal	In real terms based on consumer price indices	In real terms based on the deflators of gross domestic product 3	In real terms based on unit labour costs of national economy 3	Nominal	In real terms based on consumer price indices	22 selected industrial countries 4			36 countries 5 6	22 selected industrial countries 4	36 countries 5	56 countries 7		
							Total	Euro-area countries	Non-euro-area countries						
1999	96.2	96.0	95.8	96.4	96.5	95.8	97.7	99.5	95.6	97.7	98.1	98.0	97.6		
2000	87.0	86.4	85.7	85.3	87.9	85.8	91.4	96.8	85.1	90.9	92.8	91.8	90.8		
2001	87.7	87.1	86.5	84.9	90.4	87.1	91.1	95.6	85.8	90.3	92.9	91.3	90.8		
2002	90.1	90.4	89.6	88.1	94.9	91.0	91.8	94.7	88.4	90.8	93.6	92.0	91.9		
2003	100.6	101.4	100.4	99.2	106.8	101.9	95.3	93.7	97.4	94.5	97.3	96.6	96.9		
2004	104.4	105.1	103.4	103.4	111.2	105.6	95.8	92.6	100.1	94.9	98.8	98.2	98.6		
2005	103.3	104.2	102.2	101.6	109.7	103.7	94.7	91.2	99.3	93.2	98.9	97.4	97.3		
2006	103.6	104.6	102.2	101.2	110.0	103.4	93.9	89.8	99.4	92.2	99.1	97.2	96.8		
2007	107.7	108.3	105.7	104.2	114.2	106.6	95.3	89.0	103.9	93.2	101.7	99.2	98.6		
2004 May	103.0	103.8	102.1	102.0	109.8	104.4									
June	102.9	103.6			109.8	104.3									
July	103.4	104.1			110.3	104.8									
Aug	103.2	104.1	102.2	102.2	110.2	104.7	95.4	92.5	99.2	94.4	98.3	97.6	98.1		
Sep	103.6	104.4			110.5	104.9					98.4	97.7	98.1		
Oct	104.7	105.5			111.8	106.1					98.6	97.7	98.2		
Nov	106.0	106.7	104.6	104.8	113.3	107.3	96.1	92.1	101.6	94.9	99.0	98.2	98.7		
Dec	107.3	108.3			114.7	108.8					99.5	98.7	99.3		
2005 Jan	106.2	106.9			113.2	107.1					100.4	99.5	100.1		
Feb	105.4	106.2	104.8	104.3	112.2	106.2	96.2	91.8	102.1	94.7	99.8	98.7	99.1		
Mar	106.2	107.0			113.1	107.0					99.5	98.3	98.5		
Apr	105.3	106.0			112.2	105.9					99.9	98.7	98.9		
May	104.3	105.2	102.7	102.4	110.9	104.8	94.9	91.4	99.6	93.6	99.3	98.1	98.3		
June	101.6	102.6			107.9	102.1					99.1	97.9	97.8		
July	102.2	103.1			108.2	102.3					98.0	96.6	96.3		
Aug	102.7	103.6	101.1	100.4	108.9	103.0	94.2	91.1	98.3	92.7	98.3	96.8	96.4		
Sep	102.1	103.1			108.4	102.5					98.6	97.0	96.7		
Oct	101.8	102.8			107.9	102.0					98.7	97.1	96.8		
Nov	101.1	102.1	100.3	99.5	107.0	101.0	93.4	90.5	97.2	91.8	98.5	96.8	96.4		
Dec	101.2	102.2			107.1	101.0					98.3	96.5	95.9		
2006 Jan	101.8	102.7			107.7	101.5					98.4	96.5	95.8		
Feb	101.2	102.1	100.3	99.9	106.8	100.6	93.4	90.1	97.7	91.7	98.3	96.2	95.4		
Mar	101.9	103.0			107.6	101.4					98.4	96.5	95.7		
Apr	103.0	104.1			108.8	102.5					98.9	97.0	96.3		
May	104.0	104.9	102.4	102.1	110.5	103.9	94.1	90.0	99.7	92.5	99.0	97.3	97.0		
June	104.2	105.1			111.1	104.4					99.1	97.4	97.3		
July	104.5	105.4			111.3	104.6					99.3	97.7	97.4		
Aug	104.6	105.4	102.9	102.1	111.3	104.5	94.0	89.6	99.8	92.4	99.0	97.3	97.0		
Sep	104.4	105.2			111.1	104.3					99.1	97.3	97.0		
Oct	103.9	104.8			110.4	103.7					99.3	97.3	96.9		
Nov	104.5	105.4	102.9	100.6	111.2	104.3	94.1	89.4	100.5	92.2	99.9	97.7	97.4		
Dec	105.6	106.3			112.3	105.2					100.3	98.1	97.7		
2007 Jan	104.9	105.7			111.5	104.4					100.3	98.1	97.6		
Feb	105.4	106.2	103.7	101.9	111.9	104.7	94.6	89.4	101.7	92.7	100.6	98.3	97.8		
Mar	106.1	106.8			112.8	105.4					100.8	98.5	98.0		
Apr	107.2	107.8			113.7	106.3					101.4	99.0	98.5		
May	107.3	107.9	105.2	104.0	113.6	106.1	95.5	89.5	103.7	93.4	101.4	98.9	98.3		
June	106.9	107.4			113.2	105.6					101.2	98.7	98.0		
July	107.6	108.1			113.9	106.2					101.8	99.1	98.5		
Aug	107.1	107.7	105.6	104.1	113.7	106.0	95.2	88.9	103.9	93.1	101.2	98.6	98.1		
Sep	108.2	108.9			114.8	107.0					102.2	99.5	99.0		
Oct	109.4	110.1			115.8	107.9					102.7	99.9	99.2		
Nov	111.0	111.7	108.2	106.5	117.6	109.6	95.8	88.3	106.4	93.5	103.8	101.0	100.4		
Dec	111.2	111.7			117.6	109.4					103.5	100.5	99.9		
2008 Jan	112.0	112.3			118.3	109.9					103.6	100.5	99.9		
Feb	111.8	112.0	...	...	118.2	109.6	96.4	88.0	108.3	94.0	103.5	100.3	99.6
Mar	114.6	114.8			121.5	112.7					104.6	101.4	101.1		

* The effective exchange rate corresponds to the weighted external value of the currency concerned. The method of calculating the indicators of the German economy's price competitiveness is consistent with the procedure used by the ECB to compute the effective exchange rates of the euro (see Monthly Report, November 2001, pp 51-65 and May 2007, pp 32-37). For details of the methodology see ECB, Monthly Bulletin, September 2004, pp 69-72 as well as the ECB's Occasional Paper No 2, which can be downloaded from the ECB's website (www.ecb.int). A decline in the figures implies an increase in competitiveness. — 1 ECB calculations are based on the weighted averages of the changes in the bilateral exchange rates of the euro against the currencies of the following countries: Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Hong Kong, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States. The weights used in these calculations during the period shown are based on

the trade in manufactured goods between 1999 and 2001 and reflect third-market effects. Where price and wage indices were not available, estimates were used. — 2 ECB calculations. This group includes not only the countries belonging to the EER-22 group (see footnote 1) but also Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Croatia, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Philippines, Russian Federation, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and Venezuela. — 3 Annual and quarterly averages. — 4 Euro-area countries (from 2001 including Greece, from 2007 including Slovenia, from 2008 including Cyprus and Malta) as well as Canada, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States. — 5 Euro-area countries and countries belonging to the EER-22 group. — 6 Owing to missing data for the deflators of total sales, China and Singapore are not included in this calculation. — 7 Euro-area countries and countries belonging to the EER-42 group (see footnote 2).

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 2007 see the index attached to the January 2008 *Monthly Report*.

Monthly Report articles

May 2007

- The economic scene in Germany in spring 2007

June 2007

- Investment and financing in 2006
- Current account balances and price competitiveness in the euro area

July 2007

- The relationship between monetary developments and the real estate market
- Trends in local government finances since 2000
- Primary and secondary markets for German public sector debt instruments: institutional framework, trading systems and their relevance for Germany as a financial centre

August 2007

- The economic scene in Germany in summer 2007

September 2007

- The performance of German credit institutions in 2006
- Private consumption in Germany since reunification

October 2007

- Globalisation and monetary policy
- Advances in strengthening the economy's growth potential
- Reform of German budgetary rules
- TARGET2 – the new payment system for Europe

November 2007

- The economic scene in Germany in autumn 2007

December 2007

- Outlook for the German economy: macroeconomic projections for 2008 and 2009
- German enterprises' profitability and financing in 2006
- The current status of banks' internal risk management and the assessment of capital adequacy under the Supervisory Review Process

January 2008

- The microstructure approach to exchange rate theory
- Integrated sectoral and overall balance sheets for Germany

February 2008

- The economic scene in Germany around the turn of 2007-08

March 2008

- German balance of payments in 2007
- Macroeconomic effects of changes in real exchange rates

April 2008

- Ten years of monetary policy cooperation in the Eurosystem
- Price and volume effects of VAT increase on 1 January 2007
- Outlook for Germany's statutory pension insurance scheme

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

Makro-ökonomisches Mehr-Länder-Modell,
November 1996²

Europäische Organisationen und Gremien im Bereich von Währung und Wirtschaft, May 1997²

Die Zahlungsbilanz der ehemaligen DDR 1975 bis 1989, August 1999²

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 2003²

Die Europäische Union: Grundlagen und Politikbereiche außerhalb der Wirtschafts- und Währungsunion, April 2005²

European economic and monetary union,
September 2005

Die Deutsche Bundesbank – Aufgabenfelder, rechtlicher Rahmen, Geschichte, April 2006²

Special Statistical Publications*

- 1 Banking statistics guidelines and customer classification, July 2003³

2 Bankenstatistik Kundensystematik Firmenverzeichnisse, December 2007^{2, 4}

3 Aufbau der bankstatistischen Tabellen,
January 2000^{2, 5}

4 Financial accounts for Germany 1991 to 2006,
July 2007⁵

5 Extrapolated results from financial statements of German enterprises 1994 to 2003, March 2006⁵

6 Ratios from financial statements of German enterprises 2004 to 2005, February 2008⁵

7 Erläuterungen zum Leistungsverzeichnis für die Zahlungsbilanz, February 2005²

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

9 Securities deposits,
August 2005

10 Foreign direct investment stock statistics,
April 2007^{1, 5}

11 Balance of payments by region,
August 2007

12 Technologische Dienstleistungen in der Zahlungsbilanz, June 2006²

* Unless stated otherwise, these publications are available on the Bundesbank's website in German and English.

^o Not available on the website.

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

² Available in German only.

³ Solely available on the website, 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.

⁴ Available on the website only (updated on a quarterly basis).

⁵ Available on the website only.

Discussion Papers*

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Monetary policy and core inflation

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Monetary policy and bank distress: an integrated micro-macro approach

04/2008

Estimating asset correlations from stock prices or default rates – which method is superior?

Banking legislation

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

2 Gesetz über das Kreditwesen, February 2001²

2a Grundsatz I über die Eigenmittel der Institute, January 2001²

2b Grundsatz II über die Liquidität der Institute, August 1999²

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 website.

For footnotes, see p 79*.