

MONTHLY REPORT



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Abbreviations and symbols

e Estimated

1*

- **p** Provisional
- pe Partly estimated
- **r** Revised
- ... Data available at a later date
- . Data unknown, not to be published or not meaningful
- 0 Less than 0.5 but more than nil
- Nil

Discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding.

Overview of publications by the

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Commentaries

Economic conditions

Industry

Industrial output in July and August con-Output tinued at the subdued pace of the second quarter. If positive special factors in the first quarter and various holiday-related irregularities in the ensuing period are taken into account, the purely cyclical losses were, if anything, moderate in the period under review. In August, seasonally adjusted industrial output was 3.2% up on the month, in fact. However, this guite sharp increase mainly reflects the fact that the public holidays were relatively heavily concentrated on the month of July. While this resulted in a weak output figure for July, production in August benefited from the way in which the holidays fell. If the two months are taken together - which is more informative - industrial output declined by 0.5% on the quarter, which was merely the extent of the upward revision of activity for the reference period. Output in July and August was 1.2% up on the year overall.

In line with output, industrial sales, on an average of the period from July to August, were 0.4% down on the second quarter. While domestic sales remained virtually unchanged, exports showed a marked decline. The fact that the decline in exports of goods in July was followed by a further seasonally adjusted fall in August is consistent with this picture. Price corrections in the international commodity markets, too, meant that nominal imports of goods in the reporting period failed by a wide margin to match the very high level of the previous month. In August, Domestic sales and foreign trade

c "						
Seasonally	adjusted	aived (volur	ne): 2000 -	100		
	Industry		110), 2000 -	100		
Period	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Con- struction		
2007 04	136.0	116.1	160.9	80.9		
2007 Q4 2008 O1	133.7	115.7	156.2	80.4		
Q2	128.6	113.2	147.8	74.2		
June	125.8	111.7	143.4	72.9		
July Aug	124.2	109.2	143.0	/8.0		
	Output; 20	00 = 100		<u> </u>		
	Industry					
		of which				
	Total	Inter- mediate goods	Capital goods	Con- struction		
2007 04	123.4	125.9	132.7	82.4		
2008 Q1	125.3	128.2	135.3	88.5		
Q2	124.0	127.3	134.5	81.2		
June	123.6	126.5	134.3	80.5		
Aug	121.4	125.8	130.1	82.7		
	Foreign tra	ade; € billio	n	Memo		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	<i>item</i> Current account balance € billion		
2007 Q4	248.79	194.42	54.37	49.75		
2008 Q1	254.52	206.82	47.70	45.14		
Q2	253.57	203.03	50.54	45.38		
June	85.83	67.62 72.72	18.21	15.51		
Aug	83.95	70.89	13.06	12.33		
	Labour ma	rket				
	Employ- ment	Vacancies	Un- employ- ment	Un- employ-		
	Number in	thousands		in %		
2008 O1	40,184	580	3.388	8.1		
Q2	40,267	566	3,295	7.9		
Q3 July	40 324	565	3,209	7./		
Aug Sep	40,363	563 569	3,206 3,177	7.7		
	Import prices	Producer prices of industrial products	Con- struction prices 1	Con- sumer prices		
	2000 = 100		2005 = 100			
2008 Q1 Q2 Q3	112.3 115.7	122.6 125.6	111.5 112.5 114.0	105.8 106.6 107.3		
July Aug Sep	118.5 116.9	129.4 128.8	:	107.3 107.1 107.4		

Economic conditions in Germany *

* Explanatory notes, see Statistical Section, X, and Statistical Supplement, Seasonally adjusted business statistics. — 1 Not seasonally adjusted.

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the trade surplus, in which there was a massive reduction in July, showed an improvement to a seasonally adjusted €13 billion. Adjusted for movements in prices, foreign trade is likely to have been a dampening factor for economic activity in the third quarter.

The intake of orders in August, at a seasonally adjusted +3.6%, picked up sharply in comparison with July. This growth was sustained equally by increased domestic and foreign demand. Especially with regard to domestic orders, the effects of the public holidays are likely to have been a significant factor. On an average of the months of July and August, the volume of orders, at 1.6%, was, nevertheless, guite clearly down on the second guarter. While there was no more than a moderate decline in the volume of orders received by intermediate goods producers, orders of capital goods and consumer goods showed a marked fall. The largest decline was in orders for motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers. The volume of orders for machinery and equipment was even somewhat larger than in the second quarter. Overall, orders received in July and August were 2.5% down on the year in calendar-adjusted terms.

Construction

Construction output was quite weak overall in July and August. Seasonally adjusted construction output did increase by 5.5% in August, but had declined quite markedly in the two preceding months. Output in the reporting period may have benefited from the fact that the volume of orders had picked up exceptionally strongly (+7.0%) in July Orders received

Construction output and

demand

(more recent data are unavailable at present). This increase was due mainly to new road construction projects and followed a period of very slow ordering in the second quarter. In addition, demand for housing construction has recovered somewhat since the second quarter.

Economy as a whole

Assessment of overall economic output in Q3 Given the marked slowdown in the pace of global economic growth and generally greater uncertainty in the wake of the heightened crisis in the international financial markets, the German economy is likely to have largely stood still in seasonally adjusted terms in the third quarter. This was due mainly to the fact that the dampening effects stemming from foreign trade became stronger in the period under review, while the surge in costs due to energy prices in the second quarter was still impacting on demand in the third guarter. The very sharp adjustment in prices in the international oil markets after the middle of the year as well as the ongoing growth in employment are likely to have stabilised private consumption, however. Furthermore, investment probably showed an overall increase in the third quarter. The building-up of inventories played the most important part in this as the cost of inputs went down again. Firms' spending on new plant and equipment is likely to have held up at least at a high level. By contrast, construction investment is likely to have been weak as in the second guarter. Given a trend stabilisation in domestic demand and a greater propensity to stock up with raw materials that are no longer so

expensive, imports showed a sharp increase in the third quarter.

Labour market

According to initial estimates by the Federal Statistical Office, the number of persons in work in August went up by 39,000 to 40.36 million. Virtually the entire increase was accounted for latterly by jobs which are subject to social security contributions. The overall level of employment was 545,000, or 1.4%, higher than in the same period of 2007. There was hardly any change in the number of job vacancies reported to the Federal Employment Agency. According to the Ifo employment barometer, trade and industry are, nevertheless, likely to have become much more cautious in their personnel planning.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment fell by 29.000 to 3.18 million in September. This gives an overall fall in unemployment of 463,000 on the year. Just under 40% of the decline was in job seekers receiving unemployment benefits under the statutory insurance scheme and just over 60% were job seekers receiving the basic welfare allowance. The unemployment rate was a seasonally adjusted 7.6% in September, compared with 7.7% in August and 8.3% at the end of last year.

Prices

Against the backdrop of an expected cooling of the global economy, crude oil prices were tending to show a further decline in SeptemEmployment

Unemployment

International crude oil prices



ber. For a time, suggestions that the OPEC decision to cut back production was going to be implemented as well as production losses in the Gulf of Mexico as a result of the hurricanes "Gustav" and "Ike" led to a marked upward movement with decidedly high volatility. On a monthly average, the spot price for Brent North Sea oil, at more than US\$101, was almost US\$15 below the the figure for August. As this report went to press, the spot price stood at US\$67, which was less than half as much as when the price peaked in July. In the oil futures markets, six-month deliveries now cost US\$63/4 more; the markup for 18-month deliveries is, in fact, more than US\$14.

Import and producer prices

Owing to the falling crude oil prices, imports in August were a seasonally adjusted 1.4% cheaper on average than in the previous month. The year-on-year figure was unchanged at +9.3%. If energy is excluded, import prices showed a further rise and the 12-month figure went up from 1.4% to 1.8%. Domestic producer prices also went down because of energy prices. They were up 8.1% on the year at the end of the period under review; excluding energy, the increase was 3.4%.

Consumer prices Following a temporary decline in August, consumer prices went up again in September by a seasonally adjusted 0.3%. Heating oil was, in fact, somewhat cheaper and fuel prices remained largely stable, although there were sharp increases in some cases for gas. There was a further relatively sharp rise in the cost of industrial goods, while the price trends for services and housing rents continued to be moderate. The change in food prices was only slight. The annual rate of change in the national consumer price index (CPI) fell from 3.1% in August to 2.9% in September. According to the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), the year-onyear rate at the end of the reporting period was 3.0%, compared with 3.3% in August.

Public finances¹

Local government finances

The most recent cash statistics data from the Federal Statistical Office show that local government recorded a large overall surplus of €3 billion in the second quarter of 2008, as it had done one year previously. However, the Federal Statistical Office points out that the results could be distorted as the use of commercial bookkeeping, which is becoming more widespread within local government, is associated with data recording problems.² It said that this also impairs the informative value of year-on-year comparisons.

According to the available data, local government revenue increased sharply again by almost 6% ($\in 2\frac{1}{2}$ billion). This was mainly due to the favourable development of tax receipts (+7 $\frac{1}{2}$ % or $\in 1\frac{1}{4}$ billion), which was driven by

Continued positive revenue

development ...

Large surplus in 2008 O2

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.

² See press release No 373 of the Federal Statistical Office dated 30 September 2008.

rapid growth in inflows from income tax shares (+16¹/₂% or €³/₄ billion). But local business tax revenue also continued to increase - albeit at a somewhat slower pace - with the shortfalls expected as a result of the business tax reform probably having had only a limited impact on cash receipts up to the end of the reporting period. After deducting the share of local business tax revenue accruing to state and central government, which was reduced further in 2008, the high prior-year figure was further exceeded by just over 4½% (€½ billion). In addition, revenue from categories of grants from state government which are largely linked to the level of tax revenue also increased (+10% or €1/2 billion). By contrast, receipts from fees and capital proceeds, which alongside investment grants from state government consist above all of proceeds from asset realisations, remained largely unchanged on the year.

... alongside much higher spending Following the slight year-on-year decline in total expenditure that was recorded at the beginning of 2008, spending shot up by 61/2% (€21/2 billion) in the second quarter. The steep rise in personnel expenditure of 71/2% (or €¾ billion) was primarily due to the relatively high pay settlement concluded in spring, which entailed corresponding backpayments for the months since the start of 2008. Other operating expenditure jumped by as much as 9½% (or €¾ billion). However, as in the case of other categories of expenditure, this figure may exaggerate the actual expenditure development somewhat owing to retrospective postings from the first guarter. Despite the marked decrease in accommodation costs for long-term unemployed



persons, the cost of social benefits also recorded an increase. However, at just over 2%, this was below average. Finally, the volume of expenditure on fixed assets grew by just over $9\frac{1}{2}$ % (just under $€\frac{1}{2}$ billion). Alongside higher prices, this reflected, as expected, the overall favourable local government financial situation.

Despite the revenue shortfalls expected as a result of the business tax reform and the impact of the negotiated pay rises on personnel expenditure, local government is again likely to record a relatively high surplus on balance in 2008. At + \in 3 billion in mid-2008, the balance was \in 2 billion higher still than the comparable figure in 2007, which posted a full-year record surplus of \in 8½ billion. However, the macroeconomic slowdown and the pos-

High surplus expected again for 2008 as a whole, but cash advances remain high



sible increase in tax shortfalls in the second half of 2008 owing to fiscal reforms mean that it is unlikely that this favourable development will continue. Against this background, the developments in local government borrowing give cause for concern. Although surpluses in the second quarter of 2008 were reported for local government in all the federal states, municipal credit market debt at the end of the second quarter (€821/2 billion gross) remained at the level recorded at the end of the first three months. The volume of cash advances - which are actually only intended to bridge temporary liquidity shortages, but are in fact used to finance current expenditure – rose again by €1/2 billion to €29 billion. It therefore seems imperative that those local governments affected pursue a particularly cautious expenditure policy. Otherwise, any slackening of tax revenue developments will make it even harder to return to a sound fiscal position, which is necessary for sustainable development.

Ensuring data quality for double-entry bookkeeping When publishing its cash statistics data, the Federal Statistical Office once again highlighted data quality problems which are apparently connected to deriving the data from the accounting records of those local governments that have changed over to the double-entry bookkeeping system. However, high-quality German public finance statistics are indispensable, not least as a basis for sustainable budgetary management and in the context of the European budgetary surveillance procedure. Alongside local governments subject to reporting requirements, state parliaments also have an important responsibility in this respect. The autumn 2003 Interior Ministers' Conference on reforming local government budgetary rules addressed the need to meet the statistical reporting requirements and adopted corresponding agreements on new account systems. Reliable and comparable data on local government finances are indispensable.

Securities markets

Bond market

In August 2008, the issue volume in the German bond market was down on the previous month with gross sales amounting to \in 135.9 billion (July: \in 147.2 billion). In the light of reduced redemptions and after taking account of changes in issuers' holdings of their own bonds and notes, net sales came to \in 45.5 billion, compared with \in 11.3 billion in the preceding month. The outstanding amount of foreign debt securities in the German market decreased by \in 2.3 billion in the reporting month; on balance, the decrease affected euro-denominated securities only.

Among borrowers, the public sector tapped the capital markets for \in 13.0 billion in August. Central government issued \in 11.0 billion worth of debt securities; these were primarily ten-year Federal bonds (Bunds) for \in 9.0 billion, Bubills for \in 1.8 billion and two-year Federal Treasury notes (Schätze) for \in 0.6 billion. At the same time it redeemed 30-year Bunds, Federal savings notes, Federal Treasury financing paper and five-year Federal notes (Bobls) worth \in 0.6 billion in total. The outstanding Sales of debt securities

Public debt securities

amount of debt securities issued by state governments increased by $\in 2.0$ billion net.

Bank debt securities German credit institutions' net borrowing reached €4.3 billion in the reporting month. They did this by issuing other credit institution bonds (€3.2 billion) and mortgage Pfandbriefe (€2.5 billion) while specialised credit institutions issued debt securities worth €1.3 billion. By contrast, the volume of public Pfandbriefe outstanding declined by €2.6 billion.

Corporate
bondsIn the reporting month, domestic enterprises
tapped the bond market for €28.1 billion in
net terms. A large securitisation operation
was one notable factor.

Purchases of debt securities

Domestic credit institutions formed the most significant group of purchasers in the German bond market (\in 27.2 billion). They concentrated solely on domestic instruments. Foreign investors also significantly increased their German bond portfolios (\in 21.6 billion). By contrast, German non-banks sold debt securities totalling \in 5.6 billion.

Equity market

Sales and purchases of shares In the month under review, domestic enterprises issued $\in 0.4$ billion worth of new shares in the German equity market, almost all of which involved listed companies. Sales of foreign equities on the German market were somewhat higher ($\in 1.3$ billion). As regards the purchasers, it was primarily German nonbanks who were active ($\in 8.2$ billion). By contrast, German credit institutions were predominantly sellers ($\in 0.8$ billion). Foreign in-

Sales and purchases of debt securities

€billion

	2007	2008			
	2007	2000			
Item	Aug	July	Aug		
Sales					
Domestic debt					
securities 1	- 32.6	11.3	45.5		
of which					
Bank debt securities	- 13.9	21.2	4.3		
Public debt securities	- 18.0	- 11.6	13.0		
Foreign debt securities 2	4.8	3.5	- 2.3		
Purchases					
Residents	- 43.8	1.7	21.6		
Credit institutions 3	- 1.8	0.5	27.2		
Non-banks 4	- 42.1	1.2	- 5.6		
of which					
Domestic debt					
securities	- 39.2	- 2.7	- 6.7		
Non-residents ²	16.0	13.0	21.6		
Total sales/purchases	- 27.8	14.8	43.2		

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

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vestors also sold German equities totalling €5.6 billion net.

Mutual fund shares

In August, domestic mutual funds recorded inflows of \in 1.9 billion net. As had already been the case in the previous month, only specialised funds reserved for institutional investors were able to sell certificates (\in 2.5 billion) while domestic mutual funds open to the general public paid back \in 0.6 billion out of their managed funds to investors. These outflows affected bond-based funds in particular (\in 0.9 billion) as well as, to a lesser extent, money market and share-based funds (each \in 0.3 billion). By contrast, open-end real estate funds (\in 0.5 billion), mixed securitiesbased funds and mixed funds (each \in 0.2 bil-

Sales and purchases of mutual fund shares ***

Major items of the balance of payments

€billion

		2007	2008		
lte	m	Aug	July r	Aug	
T	Current account 1 Foreign trade 1 Exports (fob) Imports (cif)	77.7 63.4	87.0 73.2	75.7 65.1	
	Balance Memo item Seasonally adjusted figures	+ 14.3	+ 13.8	+ 10.6	
	Exports (fob) Imports (cif)	82.5 66.8	84.3 72.7	84.0 70.9	
	2 Supplementary trade items 2	- 0.8	- 0.8	- 0.9	
	Receipts Expenditure	13.5 18.3	15.1 17.7	13.6 17.6	
	Balance	- 4.8	- 2.5	- 4.0	
	4 Income (net)	+ 4.3	+ 4.1	+ 4.2	
	5 Current transfers from non-residents to non-residents	0.9 3.9	0.7 3.3	0.6 3.2	
	Balance	- 3.0	- 2.6	- 2.6	
	Balance on current account	+ 10.0	+ 11.9	+ 7.3	
Ш	Capital transfers (net) 3	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.0	
	 (net capital exports: -) 1 Direct investment German investment abroad Foreign investment in Germany 2 Portfolio investment abroad of which Shares Bonds and notes 4 Foreign investment in Germany of which Shares Bonds and notes 4 3 Financial derivatives 4 Other investment 5 	-5.6 -9.7 +4.1 +30.5 +3.7 +4.1 -2.1 +26.9 +10.6 +10.5 -12.3 -9.9	- 10.2 - 3.1 - 7.0 + 6.6 - 1.0 + 1.9 + 1.4 + 7.7 - 4.4 + 8.9 + 9.5	$\begin{array}{r} - 1.0 \\ - 3.0 \\ + 2.0 \\ + 16.0 \\ + 0.4 \\ - 0.8 \\ + 0.1 \\ + 15.6 \\ - 5.6 \\ + 14.0 \\ - 1.3 \\ - 16.3 \end{array}$	
	Monetary financial institutions 6 of which Short-term Enterprises and households General government Bundesbank	+ 8.5 + 25.6 - 6.8 + 12.0 - 23.6	- 2.1 + 14.6 - 12.8 + 21.6 + 2.9	+ 0.5 + 10.2 + 2.6 - 7.0 - 12.5	
	5 Change in the reserve assets at transaction values (increase: –) 7	- 0.0	+ 1.2	- 0.1	
	Balance on financial account 8	+ 2.7	+ 2.3	- 2.8	
IV	Errors and omissions	- 12.6	- 14.0	- 4.5	

1 Special trade according to the official foreign trade statistics (source: Federal Statistical Office).—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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lion) recorded inflows. Foreign investment funds also recorded inflows from German investors (€1.1 billion). In August, mutual fund shares were purchased predominantly by German non-banks (€2.6 billion) as well as by German credit institutions (€0.7 billion). By contrast, non-residents sold €0.3 billion net worth of share certificates.

Balance of payments

In August, the surplus on Germany's current account – in unadjusted terms – fell to \in 7.3 billion and was thus \in 4.6 billion down on the month. This result can be attributed to a reduced trade surplus and a larger deficit on invisible current transactions, which comprise services, income and current transfers.

Current account

Foreign trade

According to provisional figures from the Federal Statistical Office, the foreign trade surplus in August went down by \in 3.2 billion on the month to \in 10.6 billion. After adjustment for seasonal and calendar variations, it increased by \in 1.5 billion to \in 13.1 billion. The value of exports declined by 0.5% while the value of imports fell by 2.5%. Based on a July-August average, seasonally adjusted nominal exports were down by 0.5% compared with the average recorded for the second quarter. Imports rose by 6.1%; more than one-quarter of this increase was caused by higher prices, especially for energy and other commodities.

The deficit on invisible current transactions Invisibles grew from $\in 1.0$ billion in July to $\in 2.4$ billion in August. The main reason for this was the

€1.5 billion rise in the deficit on services to €4.0 billion, which was largely holidayrelated. By contrast, the income balance surplus widened slightly by €0.1 billion to €4.2 billion. At €2.6 billion, net expenditure on current transfers remained unchanged on the month.

Portfolio investment As in the preceding three months, there were again net capital imports resulting from crossborder portfolio investment in August (€16.0 billion). Following a temporary lull, foreign portfolio investors once again strengthened their investment in Germany (€15.6 billion compared with €7.7 billion in July). They invested primarily in debt securities (€21.6 billion) concentrating mainly on public bonds and money market paper. By contrast, they again disposed of shares (€5.6 billion compared with €4.4 billion in the previous month). Securities transactions by German investors almost cancelled each other out in August (€0.4 billion). Residents sold foreign debt securities (€2.3 billion) and purchased modest amounts of mutual fund shares $(\in 1.1 \text{ billion})$ and shares $(\in 0.8 \text{ billion})$.

Direct investment Direct investment resulted in net capital exports of \in 1.0 billion in August, which was down on the month (\in 10.2 billion). This decline was attributable largely to the fact that foreign enterprises re-equipped their German affiliates with capital (\in 2.0 billion) after withdrawing funds from them in the previous month (\in 7.0 billion). German enterprises

likewise provided their foreign affiliates with additional capital (€3.0 billion). This was achieved by reinvesting earnings and boosting equity capital (combined total €5.2 billion). At the same time, as a result of credit relationships with their foreign affiliates, they acquired inflows of funds amounting to €2.2 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 net capital exports of €16.3 billion in August. Non-banks accounted for €4.4 billion of these outflows. Here, a major role was played by the activities of general government (€7.0 billion), which redeemed short-term financial credits outside Germany and increased its bank deposits abroad. By contrast, enterprises and households recorded inflows of €2.6 billion. The banking system registered net capital exports of €12.0 billion. These resulted from the increase in the Bundesbank's claims against non-residents (€12.5 billion), which in large part was generated by the TARGET2 large value payment system. Conversely, credit institutions experienced modest inflows of funds (€0.5 billion).

The Bundesbank's reserve assets – at transaction values – remained broadly unchanged in August. Other investment by non-banks and ...

... the banking system

Reserve assets



DEUTSCHE BUNDESBANK

Monthly Report October 2008

Germany's international investment position since the beginning of monetary union: developments and structure

Germany's financial ties with the rest of the world have strengthened significantly in recent years. At the end of 2007, Germany's external assets totalled €5,004 billion, its liabilities €4,360 billion. Both positions have more than doubled since the beginning of monetary union. This increase reflects the global trend towards diversifying assets across borders. It also relates to the introduction of the euro which created a large financial playing field in which exchange rate risks no longer play a role.

Overall, Germany had net external assets of €645 billion at the end of 2007. This represented 26½% of GDP. This amount was essentially an accumulation of current account surpluses since 2001. Given the likely impact of demographic ageing, it can also be considered a nest egg for future financial requirements.

The following article analyses key developments in Germany's international investment position since the beginning of monetary union. It also examines the effects of the introduction of the euro on the main regional investment targets. The underlying methodology used to establish the international investment position is described in the annex.





Developmental overview of Germany's international investment position

International investment position as a source of information Germany's financial relationships with other countries are shown in relative detail in the international investment position (IIP). It provides information on the scope and structure of international assets and liabilities in domestic sectors in Germany. The IIP shows the international financial operations of residents, as recorded in the balance of payments, as well as the market price changes in assets between the relevant balance sheet dates. Exchange-rate-related changes are factored into foreign currency positions. In addition to the balance of payments, the IIP is therefore another important source of information for analysing Germany's relationships with third countries.

The annual figures for 2007 show that Germany's international financial relationships have again intensified. At the end of 2007, Germany's external assets amounted to €5,004 billion, two and a half times more than at the beginning of monetary union. Compared with the beginning of 1991, they were as much as six times higher. While, at an annual average of 101/2%, the volume of external assets grew at roughly the same rate as total German financial assets $(+9\frac{1}{2}\%)$ in the years prior to monetary union (1991 to 1998), the external assets included in the IIP grew at an even faster rate from 1999 to 2007 (annual average of 11½%), overtaking total German assets by a considerable margin (annual average of around $4\frac{1}{2}$ %). The home bias of German investors has evidently continued to abate in recent years; portfolios have therefore assumed a more international flavour, in which – as explained later – other euro-area countries account for the lion's share of investments. This development suffered a temporary setback as a result of heightened uncertainty on the global financial markets following the bursting of the new economy bubble, the attacks of 11 September 2001 and the economic downturn in the world economy. These events led to a slight drop in Germany's external assets in 2002. The brisk increase then resumed, however, thanks mainly to high current account surpluses in Germany.

At the end of 2007, external liabilities totalled $\in 4,360$ billion, almost two and a half times more than at the beginning of monetary union. External liabilities have increased at a relatively continuous rate over the entire period despite a slightly slower pace of growth at the beginning of this decade

External assets

External liabilities

owing to the above-mentioned events. Heavy external demand for German securities played a key role in increasing external liabilities. In recent years, however, external liabilities have grown considerably more slowly than assets as current account surpluses tended to favour the creation of external assets.

Germany's net external position thus reached

Change in the net external position:

current account transactions...

a record high of \in 645 billion at the end of 2007. At the beginning of monetary union, Germany's net external position was just \in 34 billion. The increase is attributable largely to the current account surpluses of \in 569 billion generated since 1999. To a certain extent, these contain a self-perpetuating element as they are linked to the accumulation of yield-bearing assets, and the resulting capital gains, in turn, have a positive effect on the current account.

... exchange rates ... Revaluations following changes in exchange rates and stock market prices also played a major role in the development of the net international investment position. These affected foreign currency items and marketprice-related assets. In the nine years since the beginning of monetary union, exchange rate changes have had a negative effect on the international investment position overall (€144 billion). Owing to the trend appreciation of the euro, this reflects the accumulated losses relating to positions denominated in foreign currency which, because of the higher proportion of foreign currency on the asset side, have a negative impact on the net international investment position. At the end of 2007, 32% of external assets and 161/2% of external liabilities were denominated in



Cumulative change in net external assets

foreign currency; at the beginning of monetary union,¹ the corresponding percentages were 46% and 21%.

By contrast, market prices – particularly developments on the share and bond markets – had a slightly positive effect in the period under review, albeit with major fluctuations in individual years (accumulated effect: \in 25 billion). Market-price-related haircuts were applied only at the beginning of the decade and in 2007. Last year alone, market price changes reduced the net international investment position by \in 67 billion, in part because,

... and market prices

¹ Data relate to the end of June 1999 as a complete international investment position broken down by currency is not available for 1 January 1999. On the "eve of EMU" – 31 December 1998 – with the national currencies of euro-area countries as foreign currencies, the percentages were $63\frac{1}{2}$ % and 27%.



in 2007, the share prices of German companies rose significantly more than those of foreign companies.

Increasing degree of financial openness The sharp increase in Germany's external assets and liabilities in recent years has taken place in an international environment characterised largely by advancing financial market convergence. As a result, the degree of financial openness - measured as the ratio of total external assets and liabilities to GDP - rose significantly in many countries.² In industrial countries overall, this ratio has more or less doubled since the beginning of 1999; it has therefore grown much faster than the degree of openness of the real economy. Germany's financial integration into the world economy took place correspondingly fast during this period. At the end of 2007, the degree of financial openness was almost 400%, twice as high as at the beginning of monetary union.

Germany's international investment position by sector

Monetary financial institutions

Central role of credit institutions The banking sector plays a central role in Germany's increasing financial integration with other countries. Almost half of all of Germany's external assets and liabilities (\in 2,432 billion and \in 2,032 billion, respectively) were attributable to credit institutions at the end of 2007. Banks have expanded their foreign business considerably since the beginning of monetary union. Financial credits have accounted for a large share of business, including loans, loans against borrower's notes, bank deposits and assets acquired through assignment. At the end of 2007, they made up two-thirds of banks' external assets and just over half of their external liabilities. The counterparties are mostly foreign banks (interbank transactions), not least banks' own affiliates abroad.

Significant securities

claims

Monetary financial institutions (MFIs) also held substantial foreign securities worth \in 735 billion at the end of 2007. The majority of these (\in 685 billion) were in the form of debt securities. Mutual fund shares and equities, by contrast, played only a minor role. Banks' high level of securities investment should be seen in connection with below-average credit growth in Germany in the reporting period. Banks invested large amounts of the funds available to them in securities, and did so to a considerable extent abroad – taking advantage of the yield spread and accepting the associated risks.³

² See P R Lane and G M Milesi-Ferretti (2007), The external wealth of nations mark II: Revised and extended estimates of foreign assets and liabilities, 1970-2004, Journal of International Economics, 73(2), pp 223-250, and P R Lane and G M Milesi-Ferretti (2008), The drivers of financial globalisation, American Economic Review: Papers & Proceedings, 98(2), pp 327-332.

³ The extent to which the crisis on the international financial markets has affected the external assets of banks – for example, through the granting of additional cross-border loans or acceptance of assets or refinancing operations - cannot be explicitly identified in the highly aggregated IIP figures, especially as some of the distortions occurred only this year, ie after the cut-off date for the international investment position (31 December 2007). Furthermore, certain financial operations, such as the use of derivatives as risk collateral or the granting of standby credit, are not included (directly) in the international investment position. Instead, the international investment position shows a country's external assets and liabilities by cut-off date according to an internationally uniform template, regardless of whether certain positions can be offset at microeconomic level or hedging instruments have been used.

Germany's external assets by sector

		Assets			Liabilities				
		Beginning	g of 1999	End of 20	07	Beginning	Beginning of 1999		07
Iter	n	€bn	Percent- age share	€bn	Percent- age share	€bn	Percent- age share	€bn	Percent- age share
	Aonetary financial institutions 1	750.0	39.2	2,431.9	48.6	904.3	48.0	2,032.0	46.6
1	Direct investment Equity capital Real estate	34.5 34.3 0.2	1.8 1.8 0.0	95.6 94.9 0.8	1.9 1.9 0.0	8.4 8.4 -	0.4 0.4 -	56.3 56.3 –	1.3 1.3 -
2	Portfolio investment Shares Mutual fund shares Bonds and notes Money market instruments	148.5 6.6 4.4 130.7 6.8	7.8 0.3 0.2 6.8 0.4	734.9 23.8 25.8 642.2 43.0	14.7 0.5 0.5 12.8 0.9	245.5 26.7 1.5 201.8 15.5	13.0 1.4 0.1 10.7 0.8	927.0 70.6 2.8 780.6 73.0	21.3 1.6 0.1 17.9 1.7
3	Loans arising from financial relationships 2 Short-term Long-term	566.1 322.2 243.9	29.5 16.8 12.7	1,598.8 1,001.1 597.8	31.9 20.0 11.9	649.6 407.7 241.9	34.5 21.7 12.9	1,047.6 826.8 220.7	24.0 19.0 5.1
	Other assets/other liabilities	0.9	0.0	2.6	0.1	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.0
II E 1	interprises and individuals Direct investment Equity capital Direct investment loans (net) Loans from direct investors Loans to direct investors Real estate	1,017.7 277.9 201.6 42.6 64.8 22.2 33.6	53.1 14.5 10.5 2.2 3.4 1.2 1.8	2,350.9 752.7 586.4 27.9 143.1 115.2 138.4	47.0 15.0 11.7 0.6 2.9 2.3 2.8	544.7 207.6 99.5 102.7 110.6 7.9 5.4	28.9 11.0 5.3 5.5 5.9 0.4 0.3	1,570.1 624.2 356.7 249.8 276.1 26.3 17.7	36.0 14.3 8.2 5.7 6.3 0.6 0.4
2	Portfolio investment Shares Mutual fund shares Bonds and notes Money market instruments	470.8 226.4 79.5 161.3 3.5	24.6 11.8 4.2 8.4 0.2	1,053.5 311.3 305.0 429.1 8.2	21.1 6.2 6.1 8.6 0.2	227.8 217.8 2.1 6.3 1.7	12.1 11.6 0.1 0.3 0.1	557.0 457.4 38.2 33.7 27.7	12.8 10.5 0.9 0.8 0.6
3	Loans arising from financial relationships ² Short-term Long-term	175.4 163.2 12.2	9.2 8.5 0.6	391.3 260.2 131.2	7.8 5.2 2.6	72.1 46.2 25.9	3.8 2.5 1.4	289.3 130.1 159.2	6.6 3.0 3.7
4	Trade credits	72.9	3.8	112.4	2.2	35.8	1.9	96.1	2.2
	Other assets/other liabilities	20.6	1.1	41.0	0.8	1.4	0.1	3.5	0.1
III C 1	General government Participating interests in international organisations	52.7 14.1	2.8	42.0	0.8	425.0	22.6	741.6	17.0
2	Portfolio investment Shares Mutual fund shares Bonds and notes Money market instruments			2.9 0.2 0.5 2.1 0.1	0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	401.9 - - 394.7 7.2	21.4 - 21.0 0.4	720.3 - - 696.0 24.3	16.5 16.0 0.6
3	Loans arising from financial relationships ² Short-term Long-term	38.0 16.0 22.0	2.0 0.8 1.2	22.0 13.6 8.4	0.4 0.3 0.2	22.7 7.3 15.4	1.2 0.4 0.8	20.1 5.5 14.6	0.5 0.1 0.3
	Other assets/other liabilities	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.0
IV E 1	Rundesbank Reserve assets of which	95.3 93.9	5.0 4.9	179.5 92.5	3.6 1.8	8.2	0.4	16.0	0.4
-	Gold	29.3	1.5	62.4	1.2	-	-	-	-
Tot	al (I to IV)	1.4	100.0	5 004 3	1.7	8.2 1 882 1	100.0	4 359 7	100.0

1 Excluding the Bundesbank. — 2 Loans, loans against borrower's notes, bank deposits, assets acquired through assignment etc.

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... and liabilities

On the financing side, third countries have also become increasingly important for banks as a result of the increased acquisition of securities. At the end of 2007, foreign investors held German bank debt securities worth €854 billion. The percentage of bonds and money market paper issued by German banks and held by foreign investors has therefore quadrupled since the beginning of 1999. By comparison, the entire securitised liabilities of German banks rose only by around half their value in the same period, growing by just €516 billion, to €1,660 billion.

Minor role of direct investment Compared with financial credits and securities, direct investment accounted for only a relatively small proportion of banks' external assets and liabilities (\in 96 billion and \in 56 billion, respectively). However, this is also due partly to the fact that, in the case of bank shareholdings, loans between affiliated companies are not shown under direct investments but, instead, under financial credits, and are therefore not included in these figures. In total, the net external position of monetary financial institutions amounted to \in 400 billion at the end of 2007.

Enterprises and individuals

Largest net creditor sector in Germany At \in 781 billion, the net external assets of enterprises and individuals were almost twice those of banks. This sector therefore constituted the largest net creditor of third countries. Overall, enterprises and individuals held external assets of \in 2,351 billion and external liabilities of \in 1,570 billion at the end of 2007. In terms of this sector's external assets, which also include investment funds (excluding money market funds) and insurance companies, securities accounted for the lion's share. At the end of 2007, the corresponding assets amounted to €1,053 billion, liabilities to €557 billion. German enterprises and individuals invested mainly in foreign bonds and notes (€429 billion) and foreign shares (€311 billion), although resident institutional investors played a significant role in both cases. The role of foreign mutual fund shares, which have almost guadrupled to €305 billion since January 1999, was not insignificant either. Moreover, individuals showed great demand for foreign fund products; such products are issued primarily by foreign affiliates of German financial institutions. With regard to the liabilities of enterprises and individuals, shares played an important role (€457 billion). They accounted for 80% of this sector's securitised paper liabilities. Non-resident investors now hold a substantial stake in many German stock companies – almost one-third in terms of market capitalisation (excluding direct investment). By contrast, the role of bonds and notes is insignificant since domestic firms traditionally raise funds through equity and loans. Furthermore, many enterprises active in the capital market have financial subsidiaries abroad which place their bonds in the international capital market. They are therefore not shown as domestic securities liabilities in the international investment position.

Direct investment – the traditional form of cross-border integration – has soared in recent years, particularly in the corporate sector. At the end of 2007, enterprises and indi-

Focus on securities

Brisk development of direct investment

viduals held foreign direct investment worth €753 billion compared with €278 billion at the beginning of 1999. Foreign proprietors, in turn, invested €624 billion in Germany (January 1999: €208 billion). The main destinations and countries of origin of direct investment are other European Union countries and the USA. These regions account for more than four-fifths of all primary direct investment - both German direct investment abroad and foreign direct investment in Germany.⁴ Direct investment also includes crossborder loans between affiliated companies as these are considered a substitute for equity capital. Direct investment credits to foreign affiliates on the asset side of the international investment position amount to €28 billion and are thus substantially lower than direct investment credits on the liability side (€250 billion). There are two reasons for this. First, credits to foreign affiliates (€143 billion) are offset by substantial loans from foreign affiliates to their German parent companies (€115 billion). Second, the loan financing of affiliates in Germany by their foreign parent companies traditionally accounts for a large percentage of foreign direct investment in Germany. In terms of value, real estate, which is also classified as direct investment, plays a major role, particularly in the case of assets. Germans hold real estate abroad worth around €138 billion, while foreigners have real estate worth only €18 billion in Germany. It should be noted that the volume of real estate abroad was subject to considerable value appreciation which was not experienced to the same extent by property in Germany. Furthermore, German residents' holdings



abroad may be overstated as sales abroad to non-residents may not be fully recorded.

The international financial and trade credits of enterprises and individuals amounted to €504 billion at the end of 2007. By contrast, this sector had credit liabilities of €385 billion on its accounts. Half of the assets and onethird of the liabilities were attributable to short-term financial credits at the end of 2007. This was nonetheless a slight decline. The same applies to trade credits, which accounted for almost one-quarter of crossborder credit positions. At the beginning of monetary union, these accounted for about 30%. Thus, loans to enterprises and individ-

⁴ As of end-2006. See Deutsche Bundesbank, Foreign direct investment stock statistics, Special Statistical Publication 10, April 2008.

High percentage of short-term loans

uals have shown a slight shift towards longerterm interest fixation despite the continued dominance of short-term rates in the past ten years.

General government

Traditional net debtors

Public authorities in Germany are traditionally net debtors vis-à-vis third countries. At the end of 2007, their net debtor position was €700 billion. Debts had therefore almost doubled from their level at the beginning of 1999 (€372 billion). This is attributable mainly to strong international demand for Bunds, which, owing the high degree of security and liquidity offered by these instruments, has again risen sharply in the course of the financial crisis which began in the summer of 2007. Foreign investors held German government bonds totalling €720 billion at the end of 2007. In comparison, general government's external assets are relatively insignificant. They amounted to €42 billion and consisted mainly of participating interests in international organisations (€16 billion) and financial credits (including bank deposits) (€22 billion).

Bundesbank

 Net external assets
 Assets, by contrast, played a dominant role in the international investment position of the Bundesbank. At the end of 2007, external assets amounted to €179 billion. They were partly offset by liabilities of €16 billion, which consisted mainly of foreign central bank deposits. The Bundesbank's external assets include currency reserves (€93 billion) and other assets (€87 billion), which also contain

asset balances arising in connection with the large-value payment system TARGET.⁵ These are subject to significant fluctuation on specific dates and are ultimately of a purely transitional nature. The volume of currency reserves has barely changed since the beginning of monetary union as value increases resulting from revaluations, especially of gold, have offset decreases relating to exchange rates and transactions.

Euro area's influence on financial integration

The introduction of the euro in 1999 marked an important watershed for international players. This applies to both the real economy, where it stimulated foreign trade, and the financial sector. Here, the disappearance of exchange rate risks facilitated cross-border investment in the euro area. Furthermore, it is now possible for investors tied to the national currency to invest abroad to a far greater extent. Conversely, the financing basis of debtors also expanded as a result of the enlarged currency area. However, they have since faced tougher competition for investment capital. This has, in many instances, led to investor-friendly issue terms.

The benefits of the introduction of the euro in terms of cross-border financial transactions gave rise to the assumption that there would be greater financial integration between euro-area countries. From an investor's perspective, however, it should be noted that all Introduction of euro as turning point

Effects a priori unclear

⁵ Since 19 November 2007, TARGET2-Bundesbank.

... especially securities

euro-area countries could also be exposed to stronger coincident shocks. Although this is not necessarily a deterrent for more foreign investment, it encourages greater risk diversification – particularly in relation to currency – and thus favours investment outside the euro area.⁶ In the end, only empirical analyses can reveal the factors which shaped investment and financing decisions.

Realignment of financial assets ... From a German perspective, two findings are particularly important.

(1) Financial asset and financing activities have become more international, as described above. In the period under review, external assets and liabilities increased at a much quicker pace than other comparable financial relationships in Germany. The home bias therefore decreased.

(2) The significance of euro-area countries within Germany's international investment position has grown considerably.⁷ Other euro-area countries accounted for only around 39% of Germany's external assets and 361/2% of external liabilities at the beginning of monetary union compared with 50% and 511/2%, respectively, at the end of 2007.8 Germany is therefore more financially integrated in the euro area than it is in a real economic sense. By way of comparison, the euro area accounted for 411/2% of German trade in 2007 and 37% of cross-border services. This strong proportional shift has not, however, led to a regional regrouping of investments recorded in the IIP. Germany's assets and liabilities vis-à-vis countries inside and outside the euro area have increased in absolute terms, albeit at different speeds.

Regional realignment is particularly evident in portfolio investments, which have already expanded at a disproportionate rate owing to the growing trend towards securitising financial relationships. Around two-thirds of German securities claims vis-à-vis other countries and more than half of securities liabilities related to euro-area countries at the end of 2007. In both instances, debt securities played the most important role. From the perspective of German investors, yield considerations were the main incentive for taking part in other euro-area countries' euro issues once exchange rate risks had disappeared. The yields on these countries' government bonds have been consistently higher than those on Bunds in recent years.9 As Bunds provide

⁶ The target country of an asset and the denomination currency are not always fully reconcilable. Particularly in the case of debt securities, many countries outside the euro area use the euro as the issue currency.

⁷ The regional classification of the international investment position always refers to the composition of country groups, and thus the euro area, as of the relevant reporting date. Regional analyses of Germany's external assets use, among other things, information from the IMF's Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey, in which the Bundesbank also takes part. This allows a reliable regional classification of securities liabilities, even when the original purchaser and actual holder are residents of different countries (see explanations on pp 26-27).

⁸ Data for the beginning of monetary union date from the end of June 1999. No complete international investment position vis-à-vis euro-area countries is available as of 1 January 1999.

⁹ Relationships with other euro-area countries in the field of securities were also chiefly influenced by developments in mutual fund shares. German investors (including MFIs) increased their stocks of foreign mutual fund shares by €247 billion to €331 billion between 1999 and 2007 (€319 billion of which was attributable to the euro area). Affiliates of German financial institutions based in Luxembourg provided a large percentage of the underlying mutual funds. Part of the fund assets may have flowed back into the German securities markets. This theory is supported by the large share of German securities liabilities held by Luxembourg.



Evolution of home bias in portfolio investment

The regional diversification of the securities portfolio held by residents is a widely used measure of a country's financial integration into the world economy. If there are no transaction costs and market participants are perfectly informed, the international version of the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) put forward by Solnik (1974) assumes the regional structure of national securities portfolios to be identical in all countries and to correspond to the global portfolio.¹ In the real world, however, securities portfolios differ considerably from this ideal "benchmark" in nearly all countries and display a distinct bias towards domestic securities. This phenomenon, referred to in the literature as "home bias", is attributable largely to transactions costs in the broadest sense of the term and to imperfectly informed investors, especially with regard to securities issued by non-residents.²

The regional composition of the long-term securities (shares, mutual fund shares and debt securities with a maturity of more than one year) featuring in Germany's external assets position will be examined in depth below. The global portfolio is represented by the securities portfolios of the euro area (changing composition), the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States. ³

Since the introduction of the euro, there has been a tendency towards a reduction in the home bias of German investors' securities portfolios.⁴ The share of domestic instruments in German investors' securities portfolio has dropped from as much as 79% at the beginning of monetary union to 58% at the end of 2007. At both reference dates, German securities made up 6% of the global portfolio (see the chart on page 25). At the beginning of monetary union, the securities of other euroarea countries were slightly underrepresented in German portfolios at 11% compared with their share of the global market (12%). However, their share has been continuously rising and is now around 12 percentage points higher than the benchmark. The decline in domestic investors' home bias has therefore coincided with a growing preference for instruments from the rest of the euro area (euroarea bias).

The regional structure of securities liabilities can also be studied in a similar manner. It turns out that, in the past few years, the percentage of German securities held by nonresidents has increased, too. Whereas around 95% of the securities outstanding worldwide have been in the portfolios of non-residents (from a German perspective) – with practically little change since the introduction of the euro – only 27% of German securities were held by non-residents at the beginning of 1999. By the end of 2007, this percentage had risen to 47%. The situation is somewhat different vis-à-vis the rest of the euro area. Investors in the euro area excluding Germany were already the holders of 16% of German securities at the end of 2001, 6 percentage points higher than their share of the global portfolio. ⁵ In subsequent years, the euro-area bias grew even more intensely on the liability side of Germany's external position (to 26% compared with the theoretical benchmark of 14%). What is particularly noteworthy is the high percentage of German debt securities outstanding held by investors who are resident in the rest of the euro area (31%) owing to the liquidity and security these instruments provide.

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¹ B Solnik (1974), An Equilibrium Model of the International Capital Markets, Journal of Economic Theory, 8, pp 500-524. — **2** Recent studies of the determinants behind the regional composition of securities portfolios include P R Lane (2005), Global Bond Portfolios and EMU, ECB Working Paper Series No 533 and P R Lane and G M Milesi-Ferretti (2004), International Investment Patterns, CEPR Discussion Paper No 4745. — **3** The international investment position,

by contrast, shows claims on, and liabilities to, all countries. This leads to a slight understatement of the home bias as Germany's share of the global portfolio is somewhat overestimated. — 4 End-of-year levels are shown. The 1998 value corresponds here to the "opening balance sheet" on 1 January 1999. — 5 A comparable breakdown by region of German securities portfolios held by non-residents was not possible prior to 2001; see explanatory notes on pp 26-27.

credit and liquidity advantages for investors, however, they appear to be an attractive "safe haven" for foreign investors, particularly in times of heightened market tension. A role was also played by supply-side influences such as the temporary increase in issues of public bonds in Germany as a result of higher budgetary deficits at the beginning of this decade and increased direct refinancing in the capital market. In addition, central and state government tried to make their issues appealing to national and particularly international investors, for example, by increasing issue volumes, publishing an issue calendar and jointly issuing jumbo bonds.¹⁰ As mentioned above, banks increasingly sought refinancing in the international capital market.

From home bias to euro-area bias More recent empirical studies also confirm the above trends from another perspective. They show that the share and bond portfolios of German investors did, in fact, become more international in the period under review, despite a persistently substantial deviation from the "theoretical benchmark" resulting from the international Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM). The same trend can be seen in foreign portfolio investment in Germany. Germany's financial relationships with other euro-area countries go - by contrast - well beyond the dimensions attributed to the euro area because of its economic weight (see explanations on p 24). Hence, the decreasing home bias seems to have been offset by an increased euro-area bias.



More broadly-based econometric studies, which take into account other determinants of portfolio investments, such as trade integration, information differentials and geographical distance, also support this hypothesis. Financial globalisation seems – at least in the case of bonds – not to be uniform, but rather to lead to strong mutual ties between euro-area countries.¹¹

¹⁰ See Deutsche Bundesbank, Structural changes in the German capital market in the run-up to European monetary union, Monthly Report, April 1998, pp 55-69, and Deutsche Bundesbank, The market for federal state bonds, Monthly Report, June 2008, pp 31-46.

¹¹ See P R Lane (2005), Global Bond Portfolios and EMU, ECB Working Paper Series No 533.



Regional breakdown of German securities liabilities according to the Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey

The regional classification of a country's securities liabilities is generally fraught with difficulties. At a national level, usually only the direct purchaser can be recorded statistically and not the actual holder of a security.¹ This problem also occurs when drawing up the German international investment position. Thus, on account of the importance of the City of London, the United Kingdom plays a dominant role in the direct purchase of German securities. The Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS), a survey of portfolio stocks in individual countries, which the IMF has coordinated for several years and in which Germany also participates, now offers considerable additional information which can be used to create a more reliable picture of the foreign holders of German securities.²

A total of 74 countries currently take part in the survey. At the end of 2006 – the most recent year for which data are available – they recorded portfolio investments of around US\$32,400 billion. The United States and the United Kingdom, the two countries with the largest securities markets, play the most important role in both the provision and absorption of funds. Furthermore, the mutual ties between them are exceptionally strong. At the end of 2006, German securities worth US\$2,540 billion (or €1,929 billion) were reported to be in foreign hands. This largely corresponded to the German secu-

Deutsche Bundesbank

rities liabilities that were recorded at that time in the international investment position (\leq 1,931 billion).³

The CPIS therefore essentially offers a useful database for analysing the breakdown of holders of German securities abroad. However, it must also be remembered that economically important countries, such as China, India or oil-producing countries in the Middle East, do not take part in the survey. Another disadvantage is that it takes more than a year for the data to become available. Therefore, at the current end, adjustments need to be made to the way the data are used.

The regional classification is based on the total stock of German securities held abroad. The total stock appearing in the international investment position will continue to be calculated this year using the cumulated net turnover in the balance of payments (see the annex on pp 28-32).⁴ The stocks are valued at prevailing market prices using estimates which are made separately for the individual instruments. The total stock is allocated to the individual countries in two steps.

- For CPIS-participating countries, the shares calculated in this survey are used.⁵
- For the other countries, as before, the cumulated net transactions are used as a basis.

down of the securities liabilities can no longer be reliably ascertained on the basis of the transaction data. — 2 See IMF, Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey – Guide, second edition, 2002. — 3 The two sets

¹ The purchaser and the holder are not one and the same if the original purchaser – often a bank – sells on the security. If the purchaser and the holder are domiciled in different countries, the regional break-

Overall, the following picture emerges of holders of German securities abroad at the end of 2007. Around 56% of German interest-bearing instruments and equities in foreign investors' portfolios were held by investors from other euro-area countries, with Luxembourg, an important fund location, accounting for 13% of this and France for 10%. This can be taken as evidence for the close interdependence of the capital markets in the euro area (see the adjacent chart). At 11% (USA) and 6% (UK), the Anglo-Saxon countries, which traditionally have a strong preference for capital-market-oriented financing, also invested heavily in German securities. Japan, the country with the highest level of net external assets, accounted for 8%. It is noteworthy that the foreign central banks of CPIS-participating countries held around 13% (€265 billion) of the German securities purchased by non-residents as currency reserves. It is likely that these were primarily Bunds, which are characterised by a high degree of liquidity and security.

A comparison of the percentage shares of the individual holding countries with those of the initial counterparties, as shown in the balance of payments, allows conclusions to be drawn on the importance of individual countries as trading centres for German securities. The UK, which, on account of the City of London, has a 55% share of the sales and purchases of German securities recorded in the balance of payments, is in first place in this respect. As already mentioned above, however, the UK accounts for only 6% of German securities held abroad. The vast majority of securities purchased are evidently sold on to investors in other countries. France also plays a more important role as a direct counterparty in German securities transactions than is shown in the regional breakdown of holders of securities.



of security by deducting the portfolio investment of German residents from the market volume. — 5 As the 2007 CPIS data are not yet available, the 2006 shares were used.

of statistics differ with regard to the methodology used for both the collection and the valuation. — 4 From 2009, the total volume of German securities held by non-residents will be calculated for each type

Annex

Methodological notes on the international investment position

Definition The international investment position (IIP) is a financial statement setting out a country's external financial assets and liabilities valued at market prices at a specific reference date. The holdings included in the IIP, or to be more precise changes in these holdings, reflect not only financial transactions, which are also included in the balance of payments, but also changes to market prices and exchange rates within a given period. The IIP is drawn up on the basis of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (fifth edition).¹²

Breakdown
by sectorThe asset and liability positions included in the IIP
(external receivables and payables) are broken
down by domestic sector. These sectors comprise
monetary financial institutions (MFIs), enterprises
and individuals, general government, and the Bun-
desbank as the monetary authority. On the asset
side, data are broken down by the domestic sector
holding the asset; the IIP reflects the market value
of a sector's external financial assets. By contrast,
items on the liability side are broken down by the
domestic sector of issuance; the IIP therefore
measures the market value of a sector's external li-
abilities.

Monetary financial institutions include all institutions that accept deposits or near-deposits from non-MFIs and grant loans for their own account and/or invest in securities. The MFI sector therefore comprises all credit institutions resident in Germany and domestic money market funds. The Bundesbank, as the national central bank, is not included in this sector for the purposes of the IIP. The enterprises and individuals sector includes all enterprises and individuals based or resident in Germany (both employed and self-employed persons and all other private individuals) as well as insurance and investment companies and their funds, with the exception of money market funds, which are classified as MFIs.

Besides central, state and local government, the general government sector also includes the social security funds.

General government

Breakdown by instrument

Enterprises and individuals

The Bundesbank as the national central bank represents the fourth sector and provides information on reserve assets, other claims arising from securities as well as receivables and payables arising from loans and deposits.

In addition, the IIP includes a breakdown by underlying instrument. These are divided into the main categories direct investment, portfolio investment and other capital investments (mainly loans and deposits), and reserve assets, which are relevant only for the Bundesbank.

Direct investment comprises participating interests, for instance in the form of equities and other capital stakes, and also loans to affiliated enterprises abroad provided the stakeholding or the share of voting rights held is at least 10%. In addition, direct investment includes cross-border ownership of real estate.

Portfolio investment includes equities, where these are not counted as direct investment, as well as

Portfolio investment

Direct investment

¹² Work is currently in progress on the sixth edition, which is scheduled to be published in 2009.

mutual fund shares, bonds and notes, as well as money market paper.

- Loans and deposits Loans are broken down into trade and financial loans and differentiated by maturity. In addition, this item includes the respective sector's (bank) deposits.
- Reserve assets The Bundesbank's reserve assets comprise gold holdings, claims on the IMF (Special Drawing Rights, or SDRs, and the IMF reserve position) and foreign currency reserves.

Data sources and data compilation

Publication and revision practices

The IIP is published guarterly, three months after the end of the reference quarter, and annually, nine months after the end of the reference year. The annual IIP differs from the guarterly IIP in that its data base is more exact. Once the annual IIP has been drawn up, the previously published quarterly data are adjusted and/or revised. The information for the guarterly IIP are frequently based on estimates. By contrast, when determining the yearend positions to be published in September, all IIP items are recalculated from scratch taking into consideration the primary statistical data that have since become available. The calculation is based not only on the current reporting year, but also includes the last four reporting years including the associated quarterly data. In geographical terms, the year-end levels are also broken down to the level of the individual countries specified in the country list. Consequently, any major methodological changes and/or revisions have in the past been carried out in September of the year concerned and then made public in a press release.

Data sources: stock data ... The IIP should always be calculated using the available stock data. Here, the Bundesbank can draw on banking statistics in the form of banks' monthly balance sheet statistics and external status as well as enterprises' external status. Statistics on direct investment stocks are based on the annual reports on direct investment abroad submitted by enterprises¹³ and individuals and the reports of foreign enterprises and individuals on their direct investment in Germany. This information is also used to establish the IIP. The statistics on investment funds are also included in the calculation of the IIP. An additional source of data - securities deposit statistics, which reflect domestic and foreign depositors' securities holdings with domestic custodian banks on a security-by-security basis every guarter - was added at the end of 2005. In addition, the Bundesbank's accounting division also provides monthly data with which to calculate its external position.

Transactions (buying and selling) may result in changes in holdings, or their value may fluctuate as a result of stock price and market price movements. The IIP therefore includes not only stock data but also balance of payment transaction reports provided by resident MFIs and enterprises. The latter are used to establish estimates where no up-to-date stock data are available. In this case, turnover is aggregated, and individual holdings are determined using additional calculations and estimates. ... transactions and estimates

Direct investment

The annual stock statistics on direct investment are the basis on which the appropriate IIP positions are calculated. All enterprises and individuals in Germany which hold stakes or voting rights of 10% or more in an enterprise abroad or in which foreign investors own a stake or voting rights of 10% or more are required to submit a report. Currently,

¹³ This includes credit institutions.



Direct investment

loans

those with a balance sheet total of less than \in 3 million are exempt.

Equity capital The sub-item equity capital is calculated from nominal capital data and the pro-rata reserves. Since the reporting year 2004, capital stakes in listed enterprises are valued at market prices based on stock prices as at the reference date. Equity capital in non-listed enterprises is valued at the respective book values as listed in the enterprises' balance sheets on the reporting date.

> Direct investment loans may take the form of loans by direct investors to their affiliates or of reverse investment, ie loans extended by subsidiaries to their parent companies. Here, the "directional principle" applies for statistical purposes. Under this principle, all credit transactions that can be traced back to a German investment abroad, ie both parent companies' claims against their foreign subsidiaries and the parent companies' liabilities to their foreign affiliates, are booked on the asset side of the IIP. The German parent companies' credit liabilities to their foreign subsidiaries are deducted from their credit claims. The liability side, by contrast, depicts the financial ties between foreign parent companies and their domestic subsidiaries. Again, the foreign parent companies' credit liabilities to their German subsidiaries are deducted from their credit claims. Loans are reported at book value. Where an MFI is involved in the credit relationship between affiliated enterprises, either as a lender or borrower, the receivables or payables in guestion are counted not as direct investment but as financial loans.

Real estateThe item real estate comprises the domestic and
foreign real estate holdings of banks, enterprises
and individuals. It is classified as direct investment.
As there are no stock statistics for this item, figures

have to be estimated on the basis of aggregate balance of payments transactions and valued at prevailing market prices. The Federal Statistical Office provides a special price index for domestic real estate, while foreign property and real estate are valued with the aid of a price index drawn up by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

The annual direct investment stock statistics are not available until around 15 months after the end of the reference year. In order to be able to provide up-to-date information on equity capital despite this delay, the transactions as recorded in the balance of payments statistics, which have been conducted in the meantime, are added to the latest available stock statistics. Direct investment loans are also estimated for periods for which no balance sheet information is available.

With the publication of the IIP for year-end 2007, securities holdings were, for the first time, determined using real security-by-security stock statistics. However, this procedure is currently applied only to the asset side, ie to foreign securities held by German investors, and to reporting periods from the end of 2006.

Pursuant to an ECB guideline (2004/15), portfolio investment for the IIP should always be measured on a security-by-security basis. The percentage of holdings not determined on a security-by-security basis must not exceed 15% of total securities claims and liabilities on the reference date. To comply with ECB requirements, the Bundesbank's securities deposit statistics were extended accordingly at the end of 2005. Since then, German custodian banks report their own portfolio holdings and their clients' securities holdings on a security-bysecurity basis once a quarter. The Centralised Securities Database (CSDB) set up by the ESCB is Special features

Portfolio investment

Security-bysecurity compilation

used to calculate IIP positions based on the security-by-security data. The CSDB is a centralised securities database containing a range of statistically relevant information on every security. By merging information on both security-by-security holdings and securities master data in one database, various securities aggregates such as securities receivables and payables for the IIP can be determined comparatively flexibly.

Transaction data formerly aggregated Securities claims for the reporting periods prior to the end of 2006 were determined by aggregating the securities sales and purchases listed in the balance of payments per type of security. To this end, the transaction values from the balance of payments statistics were converted into nominal values with the aid of average stock market prices and exchange rates or indices during a period and added to the nominal holdings of the preceding period. Holdings at market prices were based on nominal holdings valued at the stock market prices and exchange rates on the reference date. The Morgan Stanley Composite Index was used to determine the market value of nominal foreign share holdings, while information provided by JP Morgan and data from Merrill Lynch on interest rates and yields by type of bond and remaining time to maturity was used for bonds.

Exceptions However, this calculation method was not applied to MFIs' securities claims, as these holdings were reported as part of the monthly balance sheet statistics, or to foreign money market paper, for which stock data had already been supplied in the past.

General government securities claims To date, it had been assumed that general government holds no securitised external assets. Consequently, no holdings were reported on the asset side of the IIP for this sector. As the new securities deposit statistics show that general government does indeed invest in foreign securities, albeit at comparatively low levels, the appropriate information was included in the IIP for the reporting periods from the end of 2006 onwards when the procedure for collecting statistics was revamped.

The collection procedure pursuant to ECB/2004/15 is scheduled to be introduced on the liability side in 2009. It is to be phased in gradually and concluded with the presentation of the annual IIP for 2008 in the autumn of 2009. German securities liabilities are currently still calculated merely by aggregating balance of payments transactions, ie much as securities claims were for the reporting periods prior to the end of 2006. Domestic shares are valued at market prices based on the DAX. Bonds issued by both the public and private sectors and reported on the liability side are valued at average prices as listed in the issuance statistics.

By contrast, the future compilation of real stock data is intended to allow securities liabilities, too, to be measured more precisely than in the past. Unlike securities claims, however, holdings of German securities cannot be determined by guestioning foreign investors directly, nor can this information be reliably gleaned from data provided by custodian banks. They are therefore determined indirectly using the subtraction method. Two stock measures are necessary to apply the subtraction method on a security-by-security basis: the total volume of the domestic security in circulation (ie the original issuance volume minus any redemptions) and the total volume of this security held by residents (resident holdings). The IIP securities liabilities, ie the volume of domestic securities owned by non-residents, are then calculated as the difference between total volume in circulation and resident holdings.

Changeover planned on liability side

Subtraction method used to determine securities liabilities DEUTSCHE BUNDESBANK EUROSYSTEM Monthly Report October 2008

Loans and deposits

The data on loans and deposits are compiled on the basis of banks' external status as well as the external status of enterprises, individuals and general government. Loans are broken down by type of loan (trade loan, financial loan) and maturity (maturity of up to or more than one year).

Reserve assets The Bundesbank's reserve assets comprise gold, claims against the IMF (reserve positions in the International Monetary Fund and Special Drawing Rights) and foreign currency reserves. Foreign currency reserves are liquid, secure and marketable receivables and deposits with non-resident MFIs and monetary authorities in a foreign currency as well as foreign currency investments in the form of securities issued by non-residents. The term "nonresident" is defined as all those not resident within the euro area.

Data on reserve asset holdings are compiled on the Special features basis of information provided by the Bundesbank's accounting division. Gold is valued at the prices prevailing on the London Gold Exchange on the reference date, while foreign currency receivables are valued at the relevant exchange rates; SDR prices are applied to IMF reserve positions.

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Development of tax revenue in Germany and current tax policy issues

Over the last ten years, tax revenue in Germany fluctuated greatly and, at times, unexpectedly. This was due, in particular, to the extremely volatile nature of profit-related taxes. Overall, the tax ratio rose and, at the end of the period under review, was high even by historical standards. This rise was driven by increases in consumptionrelated taxes, which significantly outweighed the tax relief which was granted predominantly by the reform of income tax and business tax in 2000. By contrast, the combined tax and social contributions ratio declined on balance. The increased allocation of taxes towards co-funding the social security schemes was one of the factors which contributed to the diverging trends in the tax ratio and the combined tax and social contributions ratio.

An efficient tax and social contributions system and a contained tax burden are essential for creating an environment conducive to growth. A more transparent system could help improve the degree of public acceptance and reduce distortions. Thus the need to lower tax rates and limit special provisions for many types of taxes remains on the tax policy agenda. Furthermore, the degree of equivalence between social contributions and corresponding insurance benefits for the contributor could be strengthened by adopting a coherent strategy of tax-funding noninsurance-related benefits.



General trends in the tax ratio and the combined tax and social contributions ratio over the last ten years

Tax ratio volatile and higher overall Over the course of the last ten years, Germany has seen some extremely volatile and erratic developments in its tax revenue. This has been a major contributory factor to the considerable fluctuations in the general government deficits. Sharp revenue growth from 1997 up to the turn of the century was followed by a phase of decidedly weak revenue growth against the backdrop of an unfavourable macroeconomic momentum and comprehensive income tax cuts. This situation only reversed around the middle of the current decade and was notably reinforced by the substantial additional revenue ensuing from the raising of the standard VAT rate last year. By the end of 2007 the tax ratio, that is tax revenue in relation to gross domestic product (GDP), again edged closer to the high level recorded in 2000, which is also elevated in a longer-term comparison (see adjacent chart and table on page 35 for details on the figures and the box on page 37 for the statistical concept). The high revenue volatility was due not only to legislative changes but also to the development of profit-related taxes, which fluctuated wildly and often unpredictably. At the end of the period under review, the level of revenue from profitrelated taxes probably again distinctly exceeded the medium-term trend.

Consumption tax rates have been raised across the board as part of changes in tax legislation. By contrast, income tax rates (including business taxes) have been lowered, and this was offset only in part by counterfinancing measures.¹ Nevertheless, there was only a slight shift in relative weights from income-related taxes to consumption-related taxes on balance as, in the wake of rising income, the progressive structure of the income tax regime causes the income tax burden to increase automatically over time (fiscal drag) and the assessment bases for consumptionrelated taxes grew relatively sluggishly.

While on balance the tax ratio increased by 1½ percentage points over the last ten years to 24½% in 2007, the combined tax and social contributions ratio (ratio of revenue from taxes and social contributions to GDP) deDeclining tax and social contributions ratio and structural shifts

Slight shift

consumption-

related taxes

towards

¹ The general trends described here and in the following sections remain valid even after taking account of the tax relief provided by the 2008 business tax reform.

Development of the tax and social contributions ratio *

Ratios as a % of GDP

Item	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Taxes and social contributions	42.2	43.3	41.4	41.0	41.1	40.2	40.1	40.6	40.8
Tax revenue	23.0	25.0	23.3	22.8	22.8	22.2	22.5	23.3	24.3
Income-related taxes	11.9	13.3	11.7	11.4	11.3	11.0	11.2	12.1	12.5
Wage tax	8.5	8.5	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.3
Profit-related taxes	3.4	4.8	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.5	4.0	4.9	5.3
Consumption-related taxes	10.1	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.7
Turnover tax	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.4	7.0
Other	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.7
Other taxes	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Social contributions	19.2	18.3	18.2	18.2	18.3	17.9	17.7	17.2	16.5

Sources: Federal Statistical Office, Federal Ministry of Finance, Bundesbank calculations. — * For information on the statistical definition, see box on p 37.

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creased by 1½ percentage points to 41%. This was associated with a clear rise in the share of taxes relative to social contributions and a perceptible shift in the revenue structure from income-related levies to consumption-related taxes. The social contributions ratio fell mainly because social security spending in relation to GDP was lower in 2007 than it was in 1997 and the tax-financed share of the social security funds was lifted significantly by a substantial topping-up of Federal grants. A factor contributing to the decline of the ratio was the net lowering of contribution rates to the social security funds between 1997 and 2007. An even weightier factor was that the growth of the assessment bases for contribution receipts (gross wages and salaries, in particular) lagged behind that of GDP. In terms of public finances as a whole, a decline in the wage ratio means that both the general government revenue and expenditure ratios fall almost automatically (that is without fiscal policy intervention) as numerous social benefits on the expenditure side are linked to the average growth of wages and remuneration in the public sector is also based on this growth.

Measured by international standards, the German tax and social contributions ratio has been declining towards the euro-area average since 1997 and in 2007 was just above

Tax and social contributions ratio above EU average



Development of tax ratios and their determinants *

Year-on-year change in ratios in percentage points

ltem	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	1998 to 2007 1
Tax revenue	0.4	- 1.7	- 0.5	0.0	- 0.6	0.2	0.9	0.9	1.3
Legislative changes	0.2	- 0.9	0.6	0.3	- 0.5	- 0.2	0.1	1.1	1.2
Fiscal drag	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0
GDP structural shift	- 0.1	0.0	- 0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	- 0.4	- 0.7
Residual	0.2	- 0.9	- 1.0	-0.4	- 0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	- 0.2
Income-related taxes	0.5	- 1.6	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.3	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.6
Legislative changes	- 0.1	- 1.1	0.4	0.0	- 0.6	- 0.3	0.1	- 0.1	- 1.8
Fiscal drag	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4
GDP structural shift	- 0.1	- 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Residual	0.5	- 0.6	- 0.8	- 0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.0
Consumption-related taxes	0.0	- 0.1	- 0.1	0.1	- 0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6
Legislative changes	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	3.0
Fiscal drag	- 0.1	- 0.1	0.0	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	0.0	- 0.5
GDP structural shift	0.0	0.0	- 0.1	0.1	- 0.1	0.0	- 0.1	- 0.4	- 0.6
Residual	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.1	0.1	- 0.3	- 1.3

Sources: Federal Statistical Office, Federal Ministry of Finance, Bundesbank calculations. — * For information on the method of calculating the determinants of the

development using the disaggregated framework, see box on pp 38-39. — 1 Total changes from 1998 to 2007.

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the EU average (see chart on page 34).² By contrast, the German tax ratio is comparatively low; however, unlike in other EU countries, the social security system in Germany is financed to a large extent by social contributions (rather than taxes). When comparing the tax and social contributions burden at international level, it is therefore advisable to consider taxes and social contributions jointly.

Need for caution in interpreting effective burdens Hence overall tax and social contributions ratios, but also GDP ratios for individual tax and contribution types, are a customary international basis for analysing and classifying the development of taxes and social contributions as well as their impact on public finances. However, conclusions with regard to the underlying concrete burdens based on revenue-related observations should be drawn with caution. For instance, social contributions function less as a distortionary tax if they are more closely linked to the social benefits accruing to the contributor (equivalence principle). Similarly, differences in the extent to which the recipient is taxed on social benefits (gross or net payment) or the possibility of providing a subsidy either by means of financial assistance or tax concessions, can significantly inhibit comparability. In addition, the ratio is influenced by the combination of the legislative setting and economic agents' behaviour, ie it also dependent

² The shift from income-related levies to consumptionrelated taxes and the volatility of profit-related taxes observed in Germany have also been recorded in many other EU countries, see European Commission (2008a), Taxation trends in the European Union, and, for information on current developments and revenue volatility, see European Commission, Public Finances in EMU – 2008, in particular p 100 ff.
on their (legal and illegal) evasive reactions. A high tax rate could, for example, lead to low ratios if tax payers partially evade taxation.

Other indicators also point to above-average burden by international standards One approach which is independent of such behavioural reactions but instead more strongly affected by model assumptions is, for example, to calculate the wage income burden using the tax wedge. In this method, the relative gap between employers' labour costs and employees' net wages is analysed for stylised employee groups. Effective burdens for sample companies are calculated for enterprises. A number of different studies conducted in this field indicate that tax and social contribution burdens have declined considerably owing to rate cuts over the last ten years but that, by international standards, Germany still has a relatively high burden.³

Individual determinants of the tax ratio trend⁴

The disaggregated framework for analysing fiscal developments The following section provides a more detailed breakdown of the development of tax revenue in Germany outlined above. The disaggregated framework for analysing public finances is used for this purpose, which shows the individual explanatory factors (see also the box on page 38). In this method, the

Notes on statistical concepts

Unless indicated otherwise, the revenue development is described as defined in the national accounts, and the tax ratio includes the levies paid to the EU.¹ One important difference vis-à-vis the definition used in the government's budgetary financial statistics is that payments of grants to homeowners and investors and of child benefit are offset there against tax revenue, ie they reduce revenue, whereas they are treated as government expenditure in the national accounts. In addition, in the national accounts revenue is allocated not to the year of receipt but to the year of origin.

The national accounts generally differentiate between current taxes on income, wealth etc (direct taxes), taxes on production and imports (indirect taxes) and capital taxes. Here, however, a classification is used that is more oriented towards the underlying tax assessment bases. The term "income-related taxes" comprises wage tax, assessed income tax, investment income tax, corporation tax and local business tax. This classification is different from the "direct taxes" as defined in the national accounts, particularly since, in the national accounts, local business tax is assigned to the category of indirect taxes. The category of income-related taxes is subdivided into wage tax and (other) "profit-related taxes". However, it should be noted that wage tax merely represents a special method of levying income tax. Deviations from the actual tax liability (eg owing to additional deductions or additional income) are offset in the course of the income tax assessment procedure and reduce the receipts from assessed income tax. Turnover tax, energy tax, electricity tax, tobacco tax and insurance tax as well as the other special excise duties are classified as "consumption-related taxes".

As is customary (also at international level), the ratios are calculated in relation to GDP. Another way of evaluating the withdrawal of funds by means of levies, in principle, would be to consider the ratio in relation to national income (and thus to factor income) after deducting depreciation, among other things. However, this alters the general trends only modestly, although the ratios are naturally significantly higher (in 2007 the ratio of national income to GDP was 75.4%).

³ See, for example, OECD (2008), Taxing Wages 2006-2007; D Endres, C Spengel and T Reister, Neu Mass nehmen: Auswirkungen der Unternehmensteuerreform 2008, Die Wirtschaftsprüfung 11/2007, p 478 ff and Federal Ministry of Finance, Die wichtigsten Steuern im internationalen Vergleich 2007.

⁴ For further information about the period up to 2002 and especially for a detailed description of the developments around the turn of the century, see Deutsche Bundesbank, Recent tax revenue trends, Monthly Report, December 2002, pp 15-36.

¹ The analysis of the European Commission (2008a), op cit, is based on a definition and classification that is for the most part comparable with the one used here.

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The disaggregated framework for analysing public finances

Outline of the framework¹

Under the disaggregated framework, the development of the revenue and expenditure ratios can be explained in more detail. Revenue developments in the major taxes and social contributions are attributed within a model-based procedure to the (estimated) impact of legislative changes and the evolution of macroeconomic reference variables. To this end, appropriate reference variables are selected and revenue elasticities (percentage change in receipts when the variable is changed by 1%) and lag structures (temporal relationship between the evolution of the reference variable and payment of the tax or social contribution) are defined (see also table on p 39). The revenue models used under the framework are relatively simple and standardised, and correspond in principle to those used for revenue forecasting, for example. They are therefore also suitable, among other things, for modelling revenue windfalls, which are the subject of some discussion.

Analysing extraordinary developments

Revenue developments cannot usually be fully explained using the standardised revenue models of the disaggregated framework, so that some unexplained components (residuals) remain. These arise, for example, because the models capture regular and average relationships but cannot record special factors. Thus, a certain relationship is seen between the unexplained weak development in turnover tax receipts in 2001 and an increase in turnover tax fraud (including "carousel transactions"). This manifests itself as a negative residual. However, the above example also demonstrates that specifically identifying and quantifying special factors can be difficult.

Problems in assessing the financial impact of legislative changes are a further cause of unexplained residuals. The calculations for this report were largely based on the estimates carried out by the Federal Government as part of the legislative process. The particular problem with this is that the estimates are often dependent on the forecasts for the economic and revenue development made at the time of estimation (*ex*

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ante approach). A subsequent adjustment to the actual outturn has been carried out here only in isolated cases – primarily for changes to the rates of consumption-related taxes (*ex post* approach). Despite these limitations, the explanatory power of the revenue models can be significantly improved by including the estimates regarding the impact of legislative changes.²

The revenue elasticities are also ultimately estimates, and inaccuracies here can likewise lead to residuals. For taxes or social contributions for which the rates are, in principle, proportional, the elasticities are set to one. For income tax, the elasticity is set at greater than one owing to the progressive tax scale. This results in a positive fiscal drag, ie revenue increases automatically.³ Furthermore, particular account is taken of the fact that excise taxes are largely volumerelated and their receipts are consequently independent of price developments. Technically speaking, the elasticity to the relevant deflator is thus zero. The resultant decline in the tax ratio is likewise described as a (negative) fiscal drag.

Another cause of residuals in the disaggregated framework is that the actual tax assessment bases are not directly observable. For this reason, macroeconomic indicators which are also often used in revenue forecasts are applied to measure their development. In some cases, however, additional information with which the actual tax assessment bases can be better approximated becomes available ex post. By including this additional information, the explanatory power of the models can be improved, although this also renders them more complex. For example, this occurs in the case of turnover tax when allowing for the fact that the differently taxed components of the VAT assessment bases (standard rate, reduced rate, exempt) have developed differently, leading the effective average tax rate to change. Furthermore, the consumption volume figures used for energy and tobacco taxes show a much weaker development than that of real private consumption, which is used as the reference variable in the standard model. This provides an explanation for some of the negative residuals in the case of excise taxes.

economy of tax reforms, Nomos 2008, Chapter III, forthcoming. — **3** The estimate for wage tax elasticity is taken from A Boss, A Boss and T Boss, Der Deutsche Einkommensteuertarif: Wieder eine Wachstumsbremse? Perspektiven der Wirtschaftspolitik, 9 (2008), 1, pp 102-124. Other estimates indicate higher or lower revenue effects, see eg T Büttner, A Dehne, G Flaig, O Hülsewig and P Winker, Berechnung der BIP-Elastizitäten öffentlicher Einnahmen und Ausgaben zu

¹ For more detail, see also Deutsche Bundesbank, A disaggregated framework for analysing public finances: Germany's fiscal track record between 2000 and 2005, Monthly Report, March 2006, pp 61-76, and J Kremer, C R Braz, T Brosens, G Langenus, S Momigliano, M Spolander, A disaggregated framework for the analysis of structural developments in public finances, ECB Working Paper Series, 579/2006, and Deutsche Bundesbank Research Centre, Discussion Paper, Series 1, Economic Studies, No 05/2006. — 2 See also G. Koester, The political

Volatile revenue from profit-related taxes

As the chart on page 43 demonstrates, the revenue development can generally be explained guite satisfactorily using these more detailed (in comparison with the figures in the table below) revenue models; this means - in the terminology of the disaggregated framework - that a larger part of the development can be attributed to fiscal drag and structural shifts within GDP. For the profit-related taxes, however, the models' explanatory power in individual years is limited, and considerable residuals remain even after refinements. This is due, among other things, to the fact that the macroeconomic reference variables - entrepreneurial and property income and its sub-components - are only relatively loosely connected with the actual tax assessment bases. In particular, fluctuation in the tax assessment bases over the economic cycle seems to be significantly greater than that in the macroeconomic variables. For example, tax-relevant value adjustments are not recognised in entrepreneurial and property income as defined in the national accounts. The lag structures for the assessed taxes (assessed income tax, corporation tax, local business tax) are probably likewise very variable over time contrary to the assumption in the models. At the end of a phase of relatively strong profit growth, for example, large advance payments often coincide with large back payments (and vice versa following a period of relatively weak growth). Additionally, the extensive legislative changes in this area cause estimation difficulties.

This problem is illustrated in the chart on page 44. Although, after adjustment for cyclical components estimated using the standard procedure and for the impact of legislative changes, the trend in profitrelated tax receipts was similar to that in entrepreneurial and property income, there were massive fluctuations in revenue in individual years.

Relationship with cyclical adjustment

The revenue models on which the disaggregated framework is based are also used in the Bundesbank's disaggregated standard cyclical adjustment procedure for estimating the cyclical component of the general government fiscal balance. In this procedure, the trend deviations of the relevant macroeconomic variables are calculated using the Hodrick-Prescott filter (smoothing parameter $\lambda = 30$) and are used, with the aid of the elasticities, to determine the cyclical impact on the individual types of revenue. On the expenditure side, an analogous procedure is used to estimate the cyclical effects on spending on unemployment and of the statutory pension insurance scheme. The cyclical component of the fiscal balance is determined by netting the individual cyclical influences on the revenue and expenditure sides.

Overview of the revenue models on which the disaggregated framework is based

		Elasticity of revenue in t with regard to reference variables in		
Levy type	Macroeconomic reference variable	t	t-1	t-2
Wage tax	Gross wages and salaries per employee 4 Employee total 4	1.9		
Profit-related taxes Assessed taxes 5 Investment income tax	Entrepreneurial and property income Entrepreneurial and property income	0.9	0.1 1	0.1
VAT	Nominal private consumption expenditure 6 Nominal private housing expenditure 6 Nominal government expenditure subject to VAT 6	1 1 1	:	· ·
Excise taxes	Real private consumption expenditure	0.8		
Social contributions 7	Gross wages and salaries, total employees, unemployed	1		

Prognosezwecken und Diskussion ihrer Volatilität, or P Gottfried and D Witczak, Gesamtwirtschaftliche Auswirkungen der "heimlichen Steuerprogression" und steuerpolitische Handlungsempfehlungen zur Entlastung der Bürger, IAW-Kurzbericht 1/2008. — 4 Excluding low-paid part-time jobs and "one-euro jobs" (ie top-up earnings of benefit recipients). — 5 Assessed income tax, corporation tax, local business tax; a certain progressive effect assumed for assessed income

tax. — 6 Excluding VAT; included VAT and government expenditure subject to VAT are estimates. — 7 Social contributions for employees (reference variable: gross wages and salaries), for pensions in the statutory pension insurance scheme (reference variable: gross wages and salaries per employee on an average of the years t-1 and t-2) and for unemployment benefit I (estimate; reference variable: unemployed total).



actual evolution of revenue is compared with a reference scenario in which tax revenue develops in line with GDP and the tax ratio thus remains constant.⁵ Differences may be the result of legislative changes, ie they may be attributable to active fiscal policy measures. A role may also be played by additional revenue resulting from fiscal drag owing to the effects of tax progression and any structural shifts within GDP between components taxed at different rates (taking turnover tax as an example, between high tax-yielding domestic consumption and low tax-yielding exports). Changes in the tax ratio that cannot be explained by these three factors, which are termed residuals, have to be analysed in more detail. They can, in part, be explained by special developments and the high level of abstraction of the underlying revenue models.

Changes in tax law lead to considerable additional revenue

On balance, additional revenue due to legislative changes Between 1997 and 2007, changes in tax law had a significant impact on the development of tax revenue. On balance, they brought about a rise of over 1 percentage point in the tax ratio, which for 2007 meant additional revenue of \in 30 billion (for an overview of the legislative changes, see the annex on pages 53-57). A sharp increase in the consumption tax ratio (+3 percentage points) was partly offset by a clear fall in incomerelated taxes (-2 percentage points).

The extensive rise and expansion of consumption-related taxes – in the case of energy tax and tobacco tax as well as turn-over tax and insurance tax – was based partly

on the argument that social benefits were to be financed to a greater extent out of general tax revenue. Thus the Federal grants to the social security funds have increased substantially since 1997, which per se created scope to lower the contribution rates to the social security funds with a revenue volume of 11/2% of GDP in 2007 (see the box on page 41). In effect, the ratio of social contributions to GDP fell on balance by a mere 1/2 percentage point as a result of relief measures (lower contribution rates, in particular) as other factors impacted negatively on the financial situation of the social security funds.⁶ In addition to co-financing the social security funds, tax increases - especially the hike in VAT and insurance tax in 2007 – were closely linked to the need to consolidate government budgets, which showed large deficits, and they were explicitly justified by the need to plug structural budgetary gaps.⁷ Partly thanks to this, the structural deficit declined noticeably.

Legislative changes between 1997 and 2007 provided considerable relief in respect of income-related taxes, causing the tax ratio to fall by almost 2 percentage points on balance. A key element in this was the income tax and business tax reform adopted in 2000 in the context of a comparatively comfortable budgetary position and outlook at that time. Higher consumption tax rates used partly to lift tax financing of social security funds

Net cut in income-related taxes

6 See comments on pp 34-35.

⁵ The developments described below remain valid after adjustment for standard cyclical components as the cyclical components of the numerator (revenue) and the denominator (GDP) develop broadly in parallel and the impact on the revenue ratio is therefore small. As for the ratios, cyclical fluctuations are reflected primarily in the development of the expenditure ratio.

⁷ In addition there were a number of measures designed to stabilise revenue from turnover tax by combating tax fraud.

Additional Federal grants to the social security funds and associated tax increases since 1997

Federal grants to the social security funds have been increased substantially over the past ten years in order to stabilise contribution rates. In most instances, taxes were raised simultaneously. Since social contributions are perceived as and act like a tax (owing to the limited equivalence between contributions and benefits accruing to the contributor), this essentially means that one tax was replaced with another. It cannot be ruled out, however, that retrenchment efforts from the social security funds may then have subsided owing to an easing of financial pressure and that some of the Federal grants were used to cover additional expenditure. Nonetheless, it can be assumed that there was an overall redistribution of funding from tax payers to contribution payers. This was intended, among other things, so as to better align non-insurance-related benefits with tax grants. In the following sections, the additional revenue generated through specific tax rises between 1997 and 2007 is compared with the greater leeway for lowering contribution rates resulting from the increases in the Federal grants. However, it should be borne in mind that a further rise in the Federal grants, particularly those to the statutory health insurance scheme, is planned for the coming years.

In 1998, the general Federal grant to the statutory pension insurance scheme was supplemented by an additional Federal grant. Since 1999, moreover, the Federal Government has been paying contributions to cover child-rearing periods. To finance this, the standard rate of VAT was increased on 1 April 1998 and energy tax was increased in sev-eral stages ("ecological tax reform"). While the general Federal grant amounted to just over €35 billion in 1997, the general and additional Federal grants reached a total of €67½ billion in 2007. In 1997, the contribution rate was kept just over 4½ percentage points lower with the aid of the Federal grants; by 2007, this effect had increased to nearly 81/2 percentage points. The difference (over 3¹/₂ percentage points) was worth almost €29¹/₂ billion in 2007. Additional revenue from the aforementioned tax rises came to a total of €26 billion in 2007.

A Federal grant was paid to the statutory health insurance scheme for the first time in 2004 and was financed through a rise in tobacco tax rates. The grant was raised from an initial \leq 1 billion to \leq 4.2 billion in 2006, but was cut again to \leq 2.5 billion in 2007. It is planned to increase the Federal

1 In 1997, the Federal Government used just under \notin 5 billion to offset the Federal Employment Agency's deficit. Under the assumption that, given the structural improvement in the labour market, no further transfers from the

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grant in stages from 2009 onwards from €1.5 billion annually to €14 billion (from 2016 onwards). Without the Federal grant of €2.5 billion, the contribution rate would have needed to be $\frac{1}{4}$ percentage point higher in 2007. The additional revenue generated from the increase in tobacco tax was also around €2½ billion in 2007.

Until 2006, the Federal Employment Agency's deficits were offset in full by the Federal Government. In 2007, a rule-based Federal grant was introduced. It is no longer envisaged that the Federal Employment Agency's deficits will be automatically offset using funds from the Federal budget; the Agency must therefore compensate for cyclical fluctuations using its own reserves. This requires a contribution rate which ensures a balanced budget over the economic cycle and sufficient reserves to avoid incurring debt. The new Federal grant is to be funded using one-third of the additional revenue generated from increasing the standard rate of VAT from 16% to 19%. In 2007, this additional tax revenue of an estimated €7 billion (the corresponding cash receipts were still relatively low in the year of the increase) was accompanied by a Federal grant of €61/2 billion, ie just over 3/4 percentage point of the contribution rate. In future, the Federal grant will be adjusted on the basis of turnover tax revenue. 1

Overall, the Federal grants to the social security funds in 2007 were around €38½ billion higher than they would have been had the legislative status quo from 1997 still been in force. This was accompanied by additional revenue of €35½ billion arising from the specific tax increases. However, other measures reapportioning funding responsibilities have, on balance, considerably burdened the social security funds to the benefit of central, state and local government. These measures notably include the successive reductions in contributions to the statutory pension, health and long-term care insurance schemes paid out of the Federal budget on behalf of recipients of unemployment assistance. All in all, the additional revenue from the tax increases of the past ten years, for which the stated justification was refinancing of the social security funds, and the change in the payment flows between the social security funds and central, state and local government are likely to have opened up a potential to lower the contribution rates of a similar magnitude.

Federal Government budget would be required based on the legislative status quo in force in 1997, here the current grant has not been netted with the offset of the 1997 deficit.



These measures lowered the tax rates considerably. However, this was counterfinanced in part by a broadening of the assessment bases and, in addition, various revenue-boosting measures in the area of income-related taxes were adopted with the aim of budgetary consolidation.⁸

Fiscal drag raises tax ratio

With growing average income, the fixed nominal progressive income tax regime generates much higher additional revenue than a proportional tax regime. Consequently, over time, tax revenue tends to grow faster than GDP, thus also causing the tax ratio to rise. Over the course of the last ten years, this fiscal drag accumulated to a total of 11/2 percentage points in 2007, the final year of the period under review, thereby neutralising a large part of the income tax relief described above. Measured on the basis of the rate of consumer price inflation, approximately twothirds of fiscal drag was due to higher inflation ("cold progression") while one-third was attributable to real income growth.

Negative fiscal drag of volume-based consumption taxes

Fiscal drag offsets much

of income tax relief

> Additional revenue ensuing from income tax progression was accompanied by a negative fiscal drag of approximately ½ percentage point in the case of consumption taxes. This little heeded effect results from the fact that excise duties are mainly charged based on volume. For example, energy tax on petrol is charged at a fixed amount per litre that remains constant in the face of general price increases. The revenue generated from this tax loses real value over time and the ratio of consumption-related taxes to GDP declines.

Shifts in GDP structure lower tax ratio

In addition to changes in tax legislation and fiscal drag, shifts in the relationship between higher tax-yielding and lower tax-yielding GDP components can automatically change the tax ratio. Such shifts have lowered the tax ratio by ½ percentage point in the last ten years. When interpreting this development, however, it should be noted that it does not reflect changes in the tax and social contributions burden for individual factors and thus does not reflect tax relief.

Lower tax ratio owing to changed GDP structure unsuitable indicator of change in tax burden

Negative impact on

consumptionrelated and

wage-related

taxes

The assessment bases for consumptionrelated taxes in particular developed at a much slower pace than nominal GDP, even after the negative fiscal drag described above has been factored out of the calculations. The rises in tax rates had a major part to play in this as they entailed a nominal increase in consumption and GDP (at market prices) but not in the assessment bases (before taxes). This structural effect was particularly pronounced in 2007 owing to the hike in the standard rate of VAT. Furthermore, entrepreneurial and property income grew at a faster pace than gross wages and salaries, which shifted the relative weight from wage tax to profit-related taxes.

⁸ Although the 2000 reforms and also the 2008 business tax reform were broadly acclaimed for the fact that the lower tax rates would improve conditions for investment in Germany, they were also criticised on the grounds of systemic incoherence as inter alia they intensify the distortion of enterprises' choice of form of financing and legal form: see, for example, the German Council of Economic Experts (2008 and 2008), 2000/01 and 2007/08 Annual Reports as well as the Deutsche Bundesbank's comments on the withholding tax presented to the Deutsche Bundestag's finance committee, 20 April 2007.



Other factors with a significant impact

Residuals fairly small overall but sizeable in individual years As a whole, tax developments over the last ten years can largely be explained by the factors mentioned above. However, in individual years there were sizeable developments that could not be explained using the disaggregated framework (residuals). Profit-related taxes, in particular, recorded an unexplained high volatility, leading to large net additional revenue. By contrast, consumption taxes grew far more slowly over time than was envisaged in the standard framework.

More detailed analysis provides some explanation ... As the disaggregated framework determines "normal" revenue development using some key macroeconomic reference variables, the residuals can, in part, be explained using more detailed revenue models (see chart on this page and the box on pages 38 and 39). For example, the development of consumptionrelated taxes can be captured much more accurately if the clearly shrinking proportion of the more highly taxed components of private consumption are taken into account in the case of turnover tax or energy tax and tobacco tax. Nevertheless, this still leaves some noticeable discrepancies in individual years. For turnover tax, these could be partly due to changes in the extent of tax fraud or tax shortfalls owing to insolvencies.

The residuals for profit-related taxes are particularly large and erratic. In some years, revenue swings amounting up to 1% of GDP (€24 billion in 2007) could not be explained using the more detailed approach either. This is probably due *inter alia* to the specific prob-

... but profitrelated taxes still erratic

Profit-related taxes and their macroeconomic reference variable*



lems of estimating the effects of legislative changes in this area of revenue. Furthermore, the cyclical pattern suggests that the impact of the changing level of macroeconomic activity on revenue is underestimated in the underlying models. Thus large positive residuals were recorded for the "better" years between 1998 and 2000 as well as 2006 and 2007, and sizeable negative residuals for 2001 and 2002. This may well owe some-

nomic projection.

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thing to the fact that the actual assessment bases for profit-related taxes are more volatile than the proxy entrepreneurial and property income shown in the national accounts, which is used as the macroeconomic reference variable in the disaggregated framework. Moreover, changes in the relative amounts of advance and back payments of tax are likely to have magnified the cyclical revenue fluctuations. As regards the level, there are currently some grounds for supposing that, at the end of the period under review, revenue from profit-related taxes exceeded its medium-term trend and that a high setback potential exists (see chart on this page).

Outlook fraught with uncertainty

According to the latest official tax estimate in May 2008, the tax ratio is expected to remain broadly unchanged until 2012.⁹ Proceeds from income-related taxes will increase more rapidly than GDP on balance, with a relatively weak rise in profit-related taxes (as a counterswing to the previous dynamic growth) likely to be offset by additional revenue owing to fiscal drag. The ratio of consumption-related taxes, by contrast, is expected to fall, predominantly because the assessment bases will probably continue to grow more slowly than GDP.

Constant tax ratio estimated given legal status quo ...

⁹ The recalibration from the definition used in the government's financial statistics to that in the national accounts, which is the underlying definition here, is based on Bundesbank calculations.

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... but lower revenue likely On the whole, tax revenue has grown at a faster pace than expected so far this year.¹⁰ However, forecasts for the forthcoming period are subject to considerable uncertainty, in particular regarding the macroeconomic outlook, the implications of the financial crisis and the level of revenue from profitrelated taxes, which is currently very high and is prone to fluctuate greatly. Furthermore, various tax cuts are in the offing. For example, in addition to the planned increase in the tax allowance for children, the basic allowance may also be increased owing to the recalculation of the minimum subsistence level. Furthermore, the income tax allowance for contributions to private health and longterm care insurance schemes has to be raised from 2010 at the latest following a ruling of the Federal Constitutional Court. Depending on the precise form that this will take and, above all, on whether this will also apply to persons insured in the corresponding statutory schemes, this could mean substantial tax revenue shortfalls. Overall, these factors are likely to notably dent tax receipts vis-à-vis the forecast on which the current medium-term financial plan is based.

Some aspects of the current tax policy debate

Need to factor tax forecast uncertainties into budgetary rules

Volatile development makes tax forecasting very hard Tax forecasts – such as the regular official tax estimate but also other projections – are sometimes subject to considerable revision. For instance, tax revenue cash flows in 2002



The role of macro revisions

and residuals in correcting

Sources: Federal Statistical Office, Federal Ministry of Finance and Bundesbank calculations. — * This chart shows the estimate corrections for the tax revenue cash flows of central, state and local government that were made to the official tax estimate from November of the respective previous year. The corrections as derived from the GDP revision are calculated as the difference in the revenue level, as projected using the previous year's revenue level and the GDP growth rate, from the perspective of both the following year and the time of estimation. The residuals are the unexplained components of revenue models, which are more detailed than the models on which the disaggregated framework is based (see box on pp 38-39).

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(as defined in the government's financial statistics) were \in 21 billion lower than expected in the official tax estimate from November 2001, while revenue in 2007 exceeded the previous year's forecast by \in 24 billion (see chart). One reason why tax forecasts have to be revised is because the macroeconomic reference variables were estimated incorrectly.

¹⁰ See Deutsche Bundesbank, Public finances, Monthly Report, August 2008, pp 57-67.



For example, the course of macroeconomic development was weaker than forecast during the period from 2001 to 2004, in particular, but then surpassed the expectations in 2006 and 2007. A major role is played, too, by factors which are reflected in the residuals in the disaggregated framework described above and which are generally very hard to predict. A factor which regularly poses major headaches in this context is the strong volatility of profit-related taxes, which can only be partly explained using the customary estimation models and accounts for a remarkably large proportion of the estimation errors of the past few years, especially given this item's relatively small share of overall revenue. But corrections may also be caused by incorrect estimates of the effects of legislative changes, which are often difficult to quantify even *ex post* and are then reflected as residuals in the disaggregated framework.

Forecasting uncertainty, which at times is considerable, hampers central and state government's budgetary and medium-term financial planning and its attempts to meet the set targets. For example, if there is an insufficient margin of safety below the deficit ceilings, unexpected tax shortfalls may necessitate extensive fiscal policy corrections at short notice. One particularly problematic aspect is that it is often difficult to judge at that moment whether deviations from the estimates are cyclical developments or whether a structural reassessment of the budgetary situation is necessary. For example, only a minimal proportion of the sharp and unexpected movements in profit-related taxes can be attributed to fluctuations in the commonly used macroeconomic reference variables (or even GDP). The standard cyclical adjustment procedures therefore only attribute a very small part of them to the cyclical component of the fiscal balance. The tax ratio adjusted for legislative changes and standard cyclical effects is still very volatile (and, in addition, tends to demonstrate a cyclical pattern). An additional adjustment for fluctuations not captured in the standard cyclical component to take account

Short and medium-term budget planning hampered

of the volatility of profit-related taxes appears to track the actual development more accurately (see chart on page 46).¹¹ This extra adjustment markedly alters the picture of the budgetary stance in individual years.

Strict budgetary rules need cushion to absorb "genuine" estimation errors The estimation uncertainties described above are also relevant for the current discussions about stricter national budgetary rules.¹² If deficit limits are strictly defined, extensive revisions of the forecasts sometimes necessitate abrupt correction measures which impede the attempt to pursue a medium-term fiscal policy. However, this is no reason to dispense with strict rules. Instead, the likelihood of revisions can be reflected in the rules by stipulating that targets which are missed as a result of general, unexpected revenue developments have to be corrected only over the medium term. As forecasts often tend to overestimate tax revenue in economic downturns and to underestimate it in upturns, such leeway to adjust the budget plans (and the target deficit/surplus) to the forecast errors over a longer period of time could also considerably strengthen the stabilising function of public finances over the economic cycle. To prevent the in-built leeway from being abused for deliberate mistargeting, debt resulting from revisions to forecasts would have to be generally restricted and limited to "genuine" estimation errors. There should be institutional safeguards to ensure as far as possible that the relevant estimates are unbiased, ie that they are not regularly overoptimistic. The same applies to approaches to assessing the financial impact of legislative changes. Nevertheless, some estimation errors will remain unavoidable. However, a rule-based approach to dealing with the resulting deficits could limit the short-term and procyclical adjustment measures that are sometimes needed – including under current budget legislation.¹³

Reducing individual tax allowances

From a macroeconomic perspective, low tax rates coupled with limited special tax allowances generally appears to be the optimal tax regime as this makes the tax system more transparent and simple and reduces the risk of misallocation. A moderate and transparent taxation system would increase public acceptance and dampen the incentive to evade or avoid paying tax. Adherence to coherent systemic principles and a transparent tax system could also facilitate public comprehension and discussion of changes to tax law and discourage the privileging of individual vested interests. This objective could be bolstered by a shift away from tax subsidies towards granting financial assistance on the expenditure side. In addition, it is crucial, however, to evaluate whether subsidies (whether granted in the form of tax relief or financial assistance) actually serve the public interest and, if not,

Curbing tax subsidies is important ...

¹¹ As with every trend adjustment procedure, caution should be exercised when interpreting the trend level results, especially at the current end.

¹² A revision of the national budgetary rules is currently being considered by the Federalism Reform Commission II. For information on the Federal Finance Ministry's proposal, see C Kastrop and M Snelting (2008), Das Modell des Bundesfinanzministeriums für eine neue Schuldenregel, in: Wirtschaftsdienst, Vol 6, p 375 ff. For an overview of the discussion, see Deutsche Bundesbank, Reform of German budgetary rules, Monthly Report, October 2007, pp 47-68.

¹³ For more information on this issue, see J Kremer and D Stegarescu (2008), Eine strenge und mittelfristig stabilisierende Haushaltsregel, in: Wirtschaftsdienst, Vol 3, p 181 ff.

Tax benefits according to the modified definition from the Kiel Subsidy Report *

in€bn

				2003	2003
	2002	2007	2000	to	to
Item	2003	2007	2008	20071	2008 1
Total	54.0	53.4	50.4	- 0.6	- 3.6
Memo item: included in addition to the Kiel report	2.2	1.5	1.6	- 0.7	- 0.6
Of which: quantitatively most important tax regulations	50.5	50.2	47.6	- 0.3	- 2.9
Turnover tax relief and exemptions ²	11.5	15.0	15.1	3.5	3.5
of which: tax benefits according to government report	2.3	3.0	3.0	0.6	0.6
Tax benefits relating to energy taxes	7.0	8.0	7.8	1.0	0.8
Grant to homeowners	10.5	8.0	6.7	- 2.5	- 3.9
Income tax relief for certain household services	0.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Special expenditure allowance for church tax ²	3.6	3.0	3.1	- 0.6	- 0.6
Tax allowance for part-time trainers etc ²	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Tax exemption of certain supplements paid for working on Sundays, public holidays and at night	19	19	20	0.0	01
Commuting allowance 2	5.8	2.8	1.6	- 3.0	- 4.2
Tax allowances to promote charitable, religious and non-profit activities					
as well as political parties 2	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.2
Savers' tax-free allowance	2.2	1.0	1.1	- 1.1	- 1.1
Flat-rate wage tax for certain insurance contributions 2	1.0	0.9	0.8	- 0.1	- 0.2
Halving of tax rate for corporate capital gains 2	0.8	0.7	0.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Grant to investors	1.9	0.7	0.6	- 1.3	- 1.4
Promotion of supplementary private pension plans	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
2007 rate allowance for business earnings	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Series with data problems (not reported for all years)	1.0	0.5	0.5	- 0.5	- 0.5
Temporary measures ³			8.4		
Grant to homeowners	· ·		6.7		Ι.
Tax allowances for biofuels	· ·		0.7		Ι.
Grant to investors			0.6		
2007 rate allowance for business earnings		I .	0.5	I .	Ι.

Sources: A Boss and A Rosenschon, Der Kieler Subventionsbericht: eine Aktualisierung, Kiel Discussion Papers No 452/ 453, May 2008; Federal Ministry of Finance, 21st Subsidy Report, September 2007, Bundesbank calculations. — * Explanatory notes on the table: it is very hard to detail the tax revenue shortfalls that are likely to result from special tax benefits as there is much controversy as to how these items should be defined and there are widely varying views on issues such as the allowance-free reference system. In addition, the financial implications mostly have to be estimated. Furthermore, with regard to the general trend, in particular, it should be noted that the volume of tax benefits can change not only due to fiscal policies but also, for instance, due to changing take-up patterns. The definition from the Kiel Subsidy Report has mainly been applied here. Overall, this definition is broader than the definition of subsidies used by central government as it includes most tax subsidies defined in the government report (appendix 2 of the government report) as well as a number of additional tax regulations that are quantitatively important

(predominantly those from appendix 3 of the government report). However, the definition from the Kiel report was modified to include the tax shortfalls resulting from the savers' allowance and supplementary private pension plans as defined in appendix 2 of the government report. Consequently, the volume given here is comparatively high, although it would be possible to define subsidies even more broadly. However, the definition selected here does not purport to make a clear-cut demarcation but rather to give a relatively comprehensive representation on the basis of information that is generally available. In particular, major controversial tax regulations are shown separately. - 1 Difference between the years stated. -2 Included either mainly in appendix 3 of the government report or not at all. -3 Based on the government report. Additional temporary tax regulations with a small financial volume and the non-specified impact relating to section 10 (4a) of the Income Tax Act (in conjunction with the special expenditure allowance for pension contributions) have been omitted.

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to abolish them. As experience has shown that cutting existing subsidies is an uphill struggle, it is particularly important that a transparent and efficient subsidy policy be underpinned by a regular and clear reporting system, including verifiable statements regarding the respective targets, and greater recourse to duration limits.¹⁴

... but clearly difficult

The volume of tax subsidies is measured differently by different approaches. According to a definition based on the Kiel Subsidy Report (and therefore, in particular, in line with the government's financial statistics), individual tax allowances currently cause tax shortfalls of approximately €50 billion or 81/2% of revenue (see table on page 48). Although in the legal status quo, the gap will narrow somewhat in the coming years, the shortfalls will remain large. However, it is difficult to comprehensively cut subsidies, as has been seen in the last few years. In their "Joint Initiative to Reduce Subsidies by Consensus" in 2003, Roland Koch, prime minister of Hesse and a member of the Christian Democratic Union, and Peer Steinbrück, prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia and a member of the Social Democratic Party, managed to agree on a reduction for only around 47% of the total volume of tax allowances of €83½ billion that they had identified in 2002.¹⁵ In the period that followed, many of the identified allowances were indeed abolished or curbed in a cross-party consensus. However, subsidies were greatly expanded at the same time, especially in the form of income tax deductions for certain household services (eg home improvements) and tax allowances for donations and non-profit-making activities. Regular discussions about reducing or expanding tax relief measures for turnover tax and the current debate as to whether to re-expand the commuting allowance, which has only recently been restricted, also highlight the difficulties involved. Nevertheless, it is important and, given the associated distortions and in some cases large tax shortfalls, also worthwhile to continue pursuing the objective of cutting subsidies. When considering the cost of tax benefits, the lack of systemic transparency and the higher general tax and social contribution burden which they cause should likewise be borne in mind.

Limiting fiscal drag

The primary aim of the progressive income tax regime is to ensure that higher-earning tax payers make an above-average contribution to tax revenue. Given steady general income growth, however, it leads to a continuously rising burden for all income tax brackets and to rising marginal tax burdens up to the top rate of taxation. The automatic step-up into higher tax bands caused by the growth in nominal income is especially problematic if nominal income growth is not matched by a corresponding improvement in tax payers' financial means measured in terms of real income (cold progression).

Fiscal drag automatically increases tax burden

¹⁴ See the Federal Court of Auditors' press release from 15 April 2008, "Bundesrechnungshof kritisiert unzureichende Informationen über Steuersubventionen".

¹⁵ See R Koch and P Steinbrück (2003), Subventionsabbau im Konsens. The larger size of the allowances identified in 2002 is attributable predominantly to the inclusion of depreciation allowances that have since been abolished (+ \in 10½ billion), tax allowances for contributions to pension insurance (+ \in 15 billion) and the flat-rate allowance for employees' expenses (+ \in 3½ billion).





Additional revenue from fiscal drag up to 2012 already earmarked As the analysis of revenue growth has shown, fiscal drag owing to the effects of tax progression has continuously caused additional income tax burdens in Germany. For example, in the period between 1997 and 2007, this pushed up the tax ratio by $1\frac{1}{2}$ percentage points (or €34 billion in 2007), and the ratio could rise further by around 1 percentage point (or in a magnitude of €20 billion with regard to 2007) by 2012. The resulting additional revenue has already been earmarked to help achieve the government's aim of a broadly balanced Federal budget, also in structural terms, in the last medium-term financial plan.

In the past, the government has responded to these automatic tax increases at infrequent intervals with tax rate reforms which again reduced the income tax burden, at least temporarily. For example, the reform adopted in 2000 cut income tax rates substantially, and the current rates are significantly lower than those in 1997, the start of the period under review. However, this relief is largely neutralised alone by the effect of cold progression. When comparing real tax rates for 1997 and 2007 (see adjacent chart), it can be seen that the average real burden has, in part, again drawn closer to the 1997 figures and will edge even closer by 2012 assuming consumer prices rise as forecast in the mediumterm financial plan; and this comparison still takes no account of the average additional burden owing to general growth in real incomes.

The automatic increase in the income tax burden owing to fiscal drag will thus continue in the future to necessitate a regular review of income tax rates and of the nominal deduction amounts. There have also been some calls to at least adjust tax rates to price developments so as to prevent cold progression from arising in the first place or at least to mitigate its effects. While fiscal drag would still occur, it would be restricted to cases where tax payers' financial means, measured in terms of average real income, increase. Inflationinduced fiscal drag qualifies rate cuts

Fiscal drag requires regular review of burden

However, from a stability policy perspective, there are serious reservations concerning all types of price indexation as its widespread use harbours the risk of high inflation rates becoming tolerated and entrenched. Should a rule-based antidote to cold progression be considered, then stability-oriented principles would have to be adhered to. Therefore, the relevant nominal values should be adjusted only within bounds compatible with price stability, for instance using a constant annual rate. The strengthening of the automatic stabilisation function that is part of the progressive income tax system would be broadly maintained.

Reorganising the method of financing the social security funds

Efficiency effect limited if burden is merely shifted

There are occasional calls to switch the basis of financing the expenditure of the social security funds more to general tax revenue on the grounds that this would make the tax and social contributions system more efficient overall and more conducive to growth. However, it should be remembered that freeing labour from social contributions by raising taxes would cause distortions elsewhere and, on balance, these may not be any lower. In the frequently discussed theoretical case of a rise in a general consumption tax with a simultaneous lowering of general levies on wages, the assessment base broadens - and the price effects, in particular, ensure that existing assets are also included in taxation. However, both types of taxes increase the tax wedge, ie the difference between real labour costs for employers and real net wages for employees. On the other hand, easing the

burden primarily for employees and placing a relatively heavier burden on existing assets and pension claims should yield a more even intergenerational distribution of burdens resulting from government activities. With regard to the social systems in Germany, it should also be noted that social contributions are generally paid by regular employees subject to social contributions. The associated specific taxation of employees encourages evasive reactions by switching to other forms of employment (such as self-employment and low-paid part-time employment). While, on balance, the burden imposed by general consumption taxation would probably be distributed more evenly, more cautious expectations should be placed on the macroeconomic growth and employment effects of such a shift in the tax and social contributions system.¹⁶

A principled and coherent approach appears appropriate to deciding the fundamental issue of how to finance the expenditure of the social security funds. In such an approach, tax grants ought to be transferred to the social security funds to cover the volume of non-insurance-related benefits, while tasks involving general income redistribution should be financed from taxes.¹⁷ Strengthening the equivalence between social contributions and the corresponding benefits for the contributor would improve the transparency of government payments and ensure that general government activities are financed appropri-

Strengthening the equivalence

transparency

and precision of burden-sharing

principle increases

¹⁶ See, for example, European Commission (2008), op cit, p 169 ff.

¹⁷ See, for example, Deutsche Bundesbank, Outlook for Germany's statutory pension insurance scheme, Monthly Report, April 2008, pp 51-72.



ately, ie not just by employees subject to social contributions but by the broader group of all tax payers. If such government activities and the associated expenditure or tax grants were clearly reported, this would also make it much easier to regularly review their necessity and facilitate the associated fiscal policy discussions. Furthermore, it would make it far harder to shift tasks and burdens back and forth in an opaque and unsystematic manner, as has been the case in the past. At the same time, contributions would be perceived less as a tax and more as the price to be paid for purchasing (insurance) benefits, and the distortions of the present tax and social contributions system could diminish overall.

Concluding remarks

Uncertainty about structural revenue development ... In the last two years, tax revenue developed extremely dynamically. This is due in no small measure to the revenue-boosting measures that were resolved in the context of a tight budgetary situation. In addition, proceeds from profit-related taxes soared, irrespective of legislative changes, and by far exceeded the estimates. Although this was, in part, a counterswing from the sluggish revenue dynamics after 2001, this revenue is now likely to be above the medium-term trend level.

... requires careful planning The sharp growth in revenue, the achievement last year of a close-to-balance general government budget and the macroeconomic slowdown – owing in part to the crisis on the financial markets – have triggered a public debate about tax cuts. Curbing the tax burden and ensuring an efficient tax and social contributions system are indeed key components of an institutional economic environment that is conducive to growth. However, given considerable uncertainty regarding the structural revenue level and foreseeable budgetary strains, a prudent approach that is consistent with the aim of achieving structurally balanced budgets appears appropriate. It is important to bear in mind that, in the end, expenditure has to be covered by revenue and that, ultimately, borrowing simply shifts the burden along the time axis - to the detriment of future generations. Thus, cuts in taxes and social contributions require sound counterfinancing. A key objective as part of the second stage of the federalism reform II is therefore the tightening of the budgetary rules so as to take better account of this underlying relationship. In view of the partly erratic evolution of tax revenue, it is important to systematically incorporate the associated forecasting uncertainties in the new budgetary rules. This could also better accommodate the stabilising function of government budgets over the economic cycle.

In general, policymakers should avoid pursuing a short-term fiscal policy oriented to the cash balance situation and should aim at making structural improvements in the field of tax policy. While the marked lowering of tax rates since 2001 has improved the underlying economic conditions, no progress has been made, for example, towards greater financing neutrality in the area of business taxation, and the transparency of the tax system has not improved on the whole. Furthermore, the tax burden is automatically increasing owing to income tax progression. Therefore, Balanced budget defines bounds of expenditure and revenue

Avoid further fragmentation of the tax system

and also because international competition for tax bases is likely to continue, fundamental reforms will remain on the political agenda. These could include lower tax rates and a curbing of special tax provisions, a coherent tax system as well as a transparent financing of non-insurance-related benefits currently provided by the social security funds.

Annex

Major tax policy measures since the end of 2002¹⁸

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

This Act revised the terms and conditions for lowpaid part-time workers ("mini-jobs") as of 2003. It introduced uniform flat-rate tax and social security levies (flat-rate tax of 2% and flat-rate social security contributions) for employees with a monthly salary of no more than \in 400. It also implemented income tax relief for expenditure on employment and services in households.

Act Continuing the Ecological Tax Reform (Gesetz zur Fortentwicklung der ökologischen Steuerreform) (23 December 2002)

This Act raised the energy tax rates – above all on natural gas – and curtailed the benefits granted to the production and agricultural sectors as of 2003. The additional energy tax revenue generated through the "ecological tax reform" was earmarked to expand the Federal grants to the statutory pension insurance scheme.¹⁹ Act to Reduce Tax Privileges and Exemptions – the Tax Privilege Reduction Act (*Gesetz zum Abbau von Steuervergünstigungen und Ausnahmeregelungen – Steuervergünstigungsabbaugesetz*) (16 May 2003)

This Act involved, above all, a three-year moratorium (12 April 2003 to 31 December 2005) on offsetting any corporation tax credits originating from the imputation method applicable until 2000, as well as the abolition of the legal institution of the multiple-parent fiscal unit with retroactive effect from the beginning of 2003.

Second Act Amending Tax Provisions – the 2003 Tax Amendment Act (*Zweites Gesetz zur Änderung steuerlicher Vorschriften – Steueränderungsgesetz 2003*) (15 December 2003)

Among other things, this Act introduced measures to combat turnover tax fraud, to simplify the tax system and to reduce bureaucracy with effect from 2004 onwards.

¹⁸ See also German Federal Ministry of Finance, Übersicht über die Steuerrechtsänderungen seit 1964 (available only in German), August 2007; for measures between 1997 and the end of 2002, see Deutsche Bundesbank, December 2002, op cit. **19** See also the box on p 41.



Act Implementing the Federal Government's Protocol Statement on the Mediation Committee's Recommendations for the Tax Privilege Reduction Act (*Gesetz zur Umsetzung der Protokollerklärung der Bundesregierung zur Vermittlungsempfehlung zum Steuervergünstigungsabbaugesetz*) (22 December 2003) and the Act Amending the Local Business Tax Act and Other Acts (*Gesetz zur Änderung des Gewerbesteuergesetzes und anderer Gesetze*) (23 December 2003)

These Acts introduced various measures with the intention, above all, of stabilising corporation tax revenue, in particular limiting the tax loss carry-forward facility to 60% of total income for losses in excess of \in 1 million and implementing adjustments with regard to shareholder loans with effect from 2004 onwards. They also implemented analogous modifications to local business tax and relief for local governments through a reduction in the share of local business tax transferred to central and state government.

Act to Promote Tax Honesty (*Gesetz zur Förderung der Steuerehrlichkeit*) (23 December 2003)

This Act provided an exemption from prosecution and fines for tax evasion between 1993 and the end of 2002 through submission of an income declaration and payment of a flat-rate levy of 25% up to the end of 2004 or 35% in the first quarter of 2005 (tax amnesty).²⁰ Act Amending the Tobacco Tax Act and Other Excise Duty Acts (*Gesetz zur Änderung des Tabaksteuergesetzes und anderer Verbrauchsteuergesetze*) (23 December 2003)

This Act involved a three-stage increase in tobacco tax: in March 2004, December 2004 and September 2005 (for cigarettes, this meant an increase of around 1.2 cents per cigarette each time). The additional revenue was earmarked to finance the Federal grant to the statutory health insurance scheme which was paid for the first time in 2004.²¹

Act Accompanying the 2004 Budget (*Haus-haltsbegleitgesetz 2004*) (29 December 2003)

This Act brought forward part of the third tax relief stage of the 2000 income tax reform from 2005 to 2004 (the bottom rate was cut from 19.9% to 16%, the top rate was cut from 48.5% to 45%, the basic tax allowance was raised and the upper proportional zone was lowered). The Act also introduced various measures to eliminate tax subsidies, to aid budget consolidation and to combat turnover tax fraud with effect from 2004 onwards (these included, in particular, a reduction in the grant to homebuyers, modifications to the depreciation rules for movable assets and a cut in the commuting allowance).

²⁰ The estimated revenue from this measure was put at €5 billion in the draft legislation. In reality, however, only

^{€1.4} billion was generated.

²¹ See also the box on p 41.

Act to Reform the Income Tax Treatment of Pension Expenditure and Income – the Retirement Income Act (Gesetz zur Neuordnung der einkommensteuerrechtlichen Behandlung von Altersvorsorgeaufwendungen und Altersbezügen – Alterseinkünftegesetz) (5 July 2004)

This Act implemented, above all, a gradual changeover to a downstream taxation of pensions. It was laid down that the taxable part of a pension would increase from 50% for current pensioners and those receiving a pension for the first time in 2005 to 100% for new pension recipients from 2040 onwards, while the share of tax-free pension contributions would be raised from the 2005 level of 60% to 100% by the year 2025.²²

Act to Transpose EU Directives into National Tax Legislation and Amend Further Provisions – the Directives Transposition Act (*Gesetz zur Umsetzung von EU-Richtlinien in nationales Steuerrecht und zur Änderung weiterer Vorschriften – Richtlinien-Umsetzungsgesetz*) (9 December 2004)

This Act revised, above all, the special provisions for interdependent corporate groups with fiscal unity with effect from 2004 onwards (corporation tax treatment of overpayment or underpayment resulting outside the fiscal unit).

Act to Abolish the Grant to Homebuyers (Gesetz zur Abschaffung der Eigenheimzulage) (22 December 2005)

This Act abolished the grant to new homebuyers with effect from 2006 onwards.

Act to Limit Loss Offsetting in Connection with Tax Deferral Models (Gesetz zur Beschränkung der Verlustverrechnung im Zusammenhang mit Steuerstundungsmodellen) (22 December 2005)

This Act limited the offsetting of losses resulting from tax deferral models against positive income from the same source with retroactive effect from 11 November 2005.

Act to Initiate an Immediate Tax Action Programme (*Gesetz zum Einstieg in ein steuerliches Sofortprogramm*) (22 December 2005)

This Act implemented various measures to aid budget consolidation as of 2006 (in particular, the abolition of both the tax exemption for severance payments and the special allowance for private tax consultancy fees).

Act on the Tax Promotion of Growth and Employment (*Gesetz zur steuerlichen Förderung von Wachstum und Beschäftigung*) (26 April 2006)

This Act implemented various measures to promote economic growth from 2006 onwards: the declining-balance depreciation rate for movable assets was raised from 20% to 30% per year in 2006 and 2007, the income tax relief for expenditure on household services was extended (in particular to include the services of specific skilled trades) and actual taxation was expanded in the case of turnover tax.

²² For further details, see Deutsche Bundesbank, April 2008, op cit.



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

This Act raised the standard rates of turnover tax and insurance tax by 3 percentage points to 19% as well as the lump-sum input tax for agriculture and forestry with effect from 2007 onwards. Onethird of the additional revenue arising from the increase in turnover tax was earmarked (as part of a fundamental revision of the financial relations between central government and the Federal Employment Agency) to finance a rule-based Federal grant to the Federal Employment Agency.²³

2005 Investment Grant Act (*Investitionszulagengesetz 2005*) (17 March 2004), 2007 Investment Grant Act (*Investitionszulagengesetz 2007*) (15 July 2006)

These Acts laid down that the assistance granted by the 1999 Investment Grant Act (*Investitionszulagengesetz 1999*) – which expired at the end of 2004 – would be continued up to the end of 2009, albeit with a reduced scope of assistance.²⁴

2007 Tax Amendment Act (Steueränderungsgesetz 2007) (19 July 2006)

This Act implemented various measures to aid budget consolidation as of 2007. Above all, it laid down that the commuting allowance would be granted only from the 21st kilometre onwards (travel expenses for journeys between home and work would, in principle, no longer be deemed to be income-related expenses), the savers' tax allowance was cut (from €1,370 to €750 for unmarried persons), the maximum age of a child qualifying for child benefit was lowered and the rate of income tax for annual income in excess of €250,000 in the case of unmarried persons or €500,000 in the case of married persons was raised to 45% (excluding income from profits up to the end of 2007).

Act on the Creation of German Real Estate Investment Trusts with Listed Shares – the REIT Act (*Gesetz zur Schaffung deutscher Immobilien-Aktiengesellschaften mit börsennotierten Anteilen – REIT-Gesetz*) (28 May 2007)

This Act created a new instrument for indirect investment in real estate in the form of the German real estate investment trust (REIT), ie a special kind of listed public limited company, which fulfils certain conditions (especially with regard to the free float of the company's shares and minimum dividend payments) and is itself not subject to taxation. The Act promoted the sale of commercial real estate to REITs through exempting half of the sales proceeds from income tax for a limited period from 2007 to 2009.

2008 Business Tax Reform Act (*Unternehmen-steuerreformgesetz 2008*) (14 August 2007)

This Act lowered tax rates for enterprises and was counterfinanced by various measures to broaden the tax assessment bases from 2008 onwards. The Act included the following.

- The corporation tax rate was cut by 10 percentage points to 15%.
- A retention reserve was introduced for noncorporations with a nominal tax rate of around 30%.

²³ See also the box on p 41.

²⁴ For the time being, assistance at reduced rates is scheduled to be continued until 2013.

 The factor for offsetting local business tax against income tax was increased to 3.8.

- Various revisions were implemented with regard to local business tax (in particular, the lowering of the basic tax rate to 3.5%, the abolition of the possibility of deducting local business tax as operational expenditure and the revision of the facility for deducting debt financing costs).
- Declining-balance depreciation for movable assets was abolished, the debt interest deductible was limited by means of an "interest deduction ceiling" and revised arrangements were implemented with regard to shell purchases, securities lending and the determination of intercompany transfer prices in the case of a relocation of functions.

This Act also introduced a withholding tax of 25% for private investment income (such as interest, dividend payments or capital gains from the sale of securities) from 2009 onwards, with an assessment option and a blanket deduction for income-related expenses (new savers' tax allowance of €801 for unmarried persons and €1,602 for married persons).

Act to Further Promote Civic Involvement (Gesetz zur weiteren Stärkung des bürgerschaftlichen Engagements) (10 October 2007)

This Act extended the tax promotion of donations and non-profit-making activities with retroactive effect from the beginning of 2007.



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Financing constraints and capital accumulation: microeconometric evidence

Financing constraints can potentially hamper corporate investment activity. The importance of this relationship is tested using two very different data sets: a qualitative UK study of firms and the ifo Investment Survey.

The results show that financially constrained firms are slower to adjust their capital stock upwards than are financially unconstrained firms. This adjustment delay is particularly evident in the case of small firms. However, small firms are, by nature, more flexible than large firms. On the basis of the microeconometric estimates, it is possible to construct an indicator of the sensitivity of investment demand as a function of the severity of the financial constraints.

The results presented in this article, as well as the fact that there has been a continuous substantial improvement in balance sheet structures for many years, appear to indicate that German firms' investment activity during the current business cycle up until the end of the observation period (late autumn 2007) was not exposed to any meaningful external finance constraints.

The importance of financing constraints

There are various ways in which firms can be financially constrained. External financing costs may be high enough to prevent the im-

Types of financing constraints



plementation of projects that might have paid off had sufficient internal finance been available. Financing constraints may also take the form of quantitative restrictions (credit rationing) if borrowing in excess of a certain limit is not permitted. Lastly, lending may also be attached to the fulfilment of further conditions, such as the maturity of liabilities or how the funds are being used.

The default risk of the borrower is not *per se* the cause of the external finance premium. The agreed interest rate contains a default premium even in perfect markets. The real world, however, is characterised by imperfect markets with transaction costs and information asymmetry. The lender also needs to be compensated for the expected added costs of financing the project externally rather than internally. These are caused by the costs of obtaining and processing information as well as of monitoring, assessing and collecting the debt.

Financing constraints as necessary elements of a market economy

Cause of financing

constraints

Constraints on external debt or equity finance are, by their very nature, a market-driven response by responsible agents to the imperfections of the financial markets. The dotcom bubble in the Neuer Markt at the start of the new millennium was a particularly striking example of what can happen when these mechanisms fail – equity was all too often provided without sound knowledge of the projects being financed, without adequate safety nets to protect against bad entrepreneurial decisions and without taking into account the incentives being given to decisionmakers. Capital misallocation on a grand scale was the result. The ability of real-world financial systems to deal with information problems has obvious implications for allocative efficiency and growth. On the heels of the seminal paper by Rajan and Zingales,¹ the state of financial development of a given country was identified as one of the major sectoral and macroeconomic determinants of growth, especially in terms of the growth outlook for economies in transition and how they are integrated into the system of the international division of labour.

Financing constraints are also a factor in the monetary transmission process. Monetary policy measures can impact on potential borrowers' ability to borrow and also alter the banking industry's ability to lend.² In a very general sense, the financing constraints faced by firms are a key reason why there is any relationship at all between the financial health of a firm, its total value and its activity in the real sector.³

Importance

for economic growth

¹ See R G Rajan and L Zingales (1998), Financial Dependence and Growth, American Economic Review, 88, pp 559-586.

² This refers to the balance sheet channel and the bank lending channel of the monetary transmission process. For more on this topic, see Deutsche Bundesbank, Bank balance sheets, bank competition and monetary policy transmission, Monthly Report, September 2001, pp 51-70, and Deutsche Bundesbank, Monetary policy and investment behaviour – an empirical study, Monthly Report, July 2002, pp 41-54, as well as the in-depth description of the monetary transmission process in I Angeloni, A Kashyap and B Mojon (eds) (2003), Monetary Policy Transmission in the Euro Area, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge et al.

³ The Modigliani-Miller theorems, with their assertion of neutrality, are regarded as the foundation and starting point of modern corporate finance. See F Modigliani and M H Miller (1958), The Cost of Capital, Corporate Finance and the Theory of Investment, American Economic Review, Vol 48, pp 261-297, and F Modigliani and M H Miller (1961), Dividend Policy, Growth and the Valuation of Shares, Journal of Business, Vol 34, pp 411-433. Neutrality fails in the case of information asymmetry and tax-related distortions.

Problems of measurement and operationalisation

The traditional approach...

For a long time, the approach developed by Fazzari, Hubbard and Petersen was used to identify and measure financing constraints in quantitatively oriented economic research.⁴ The underlying idea may be illustrated as follows: the financing constraints faced by school-leavers can be tested by determining whether or not the decision to attend university and the financial wealth of the parents are correlated. If all the success factors of a four-year degree are controlled for, there should be no such correlation in the absence of financing constraints. Accordingly, the cash flow sensitivity of corporate investment can be used to identify financing constraints for firms. Without any external finance premium or credit rationing, current cash flow should have no explanatory power, provided all aspects of investment projects which actually determine the value can be adequately accounted for.

... and criticism thereof

In the past few years, however, this approach has come under heavy criticism.⁵ The criteria for dividing firms into financially constrained and financially unconstrained groups proved to be spurious and not robust to generalisation. The sensitivity itself is virtually impossible to interpret under real-world conditions. A monotone relationship between this sensitivity and the degree of financing constraints exists neither theoretically nor empirically. If, therefore, a comparison is made between more constrained and less constrained firms instead of conceptually selecting the absence of any financing constraint as a reference

point, it is not clear which group can be expected to be more sensitive. An additional fundamental problem is that cash flow is calculated empirically as the sum of the firm's profit and depreciations. Profit, however, is the target variable for the entire range of entrepreneurial activities. Current profits and investment, the latter being the key instrument of corporate policy, are correlated for a multitude of reasons that have nothing to do with financing constraints. This remains true even if due account is taken of the fact that investment at a given point in time largely has no impact on output during the same period. Expectation formation, the time needed to develop and implement major projects and the persistence of productivity shocks all play a key role, as well as learning effects and the length of market penetration periods.

Direct observation using surveys of firms

The problems involved in breaking firms down into constrained and unconstrained firms, and the difficulties in interpreting the cash flow sensitivity, can be avoided by ob-

Surveys of firms as a source of data

⁴ See, for example, S M Fazzari, R G Hubbard and B C Petersen (1988), Financing Constraints and Corporate Investment, Brookings Papers on Economic Policy, Vol 19, pp 141-195.

⁵ An animated discussion on this topic was conducted in the Quarterly Journal of Economics. See S N Kaplan and L Zingales (1997), Do Investment-Cash Flow Sensitivities Provide Useful Measures of Financing Constraints? Quarterly Journal of Economics, Vol 112, pp 169-215; the reply by S M Fazzari, R G Hubbard and B C Petersen (2000), Investment-Cash Flow Sensitivities are Useful: A Comment on Kaplan and Zingales, Quarterly Journal of Economics, Vol 115, pp 695-705; rounded out by S N Kaplan and L Zingales (2000), Investment-Cash Flow Sensitivities Are Not Valid Measures of Financing Constraints, Quarterly Journal of Economics, Vol 115, pp 707-712.



serving financing constraints directly. Data from surveys of firms, in which firms report anonymously on their plans and their assessment of the situation, the current trends in their sales and other business figures, are a useful tool for this purpose. Some surveys also contain information on financing conditions and constraints.

Adjustment speed as an indicator The survey data can be validated and evaluated by measuring the speed at which firms respond to new investment projects that hold out the promise of profit.⁶ Financially unconstrained firms are able to react immediately, or at least very rapidly, to new opportunities. By contrast, financially constrained firms do not instantaneously succeed in reaching the long-run optimum, but instead take time to adjust. In some cases, only part of the necessary fixed capital can be purchased using debt, whereas further investment has to be conducted with retained earnings from sales while, at the same time, the balance sheet is being repaired. The difference in the speed of adjustment is the statistical "fingerprint" of financing constraints and helps to identify their impact econometrically. It is a measure that can represent the core of the economic importance of such constraints.

Survey data for the UK... This approach was first tested using qualitative survey data from the United Kingdom.⁷ The test was based on the Industrial Trends Survey (ITS) conducted by the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), which plays a key role in business cycle analysis in the United Kingdom. The cleaned panel contains 49,244 observations on 5,196 firms over 11 years of data from January 1989 to October 1999. The CBI claims that ITS represents around 33% of total current employment in the UK manufacturing sector. The panel covers all size categories; however, small firms, on which little information is otherwise available in the UK, are particularly well represented. More than 63% of observations in the sample relate to firms having fewer than 200 employees. On average, around 20.8% of those surveyed indicate that their firms were constrained by the lack of either internal or external finance and that these constraints had a real impact on investment behaviour. The study focuses on capacity adjustments. Firms report whether their capacity is insufficient relative to demand. Following the ideas outlined above, one would expect firms reporting financial constraints to experience capacity shortfalls more frequently than others and for these gaps to require more time to close.

A proportional hazard model is estimated in order to measure the speed of adjustment. Financially constrained firms take longer to complete a spell of restricted capacity. According to the results of the study, the measured difference in duration is marked but not significant. At any given time, financially constrained firms will leave the state of capacity restrictions at a rate that is around 20% lower than that of firms not reporting financial constraints. ... and results of the estimates

⁶ The relationships presented below are formally derived in U von Kalckreuth, Financial Constraints for Investors and the Speed of Adjustment: Are Innovators Special?, Discussion Paper, Series 1: Studies of the Economic Research Centre, No 20/2004.

⁷ See U von Kalckreuth (2006), Financial Constraints and Capacity Adjustment: Evidence from a Large Panel of Survey Data, Economica, Vol 73, pp 691-724.

A breakdown of the sample shows that the relationship is less significant for large firms than for small firms. This could indicate that financial constraints are less important for the activity of large firms. However, it is interesting to observe that small firms overcome their capacity shortfalls more quickly than large firms – on average and conditional on their financial status. This may mean that, with their flat hierarchies and low coordination costs, small firms are more nimble and flexible in dealing with demand shocks than large firms.

Studying the adjustment behaviour of UK firms relies on qualitative information; this means that the survey can only state whether or not a firm suffered capacity restrictions. Nothing is said about the extent of restrictions. This provides leeway for interpreting the results cited above. Another reason why financially constrained firms take a longer time to adjust is that firms with a large investment demand encounter financing constraints more frequently than firms with a smaller demand for finance. The two possible directions of causation can be distinguished only if quantitative information about the need for adjustment is either available or can be constructed.

ifo Investment Survey as a source of data for Germany The ifo Institute's Investment Survey provides high-quality quantitative information on investment volume, employment and sales, covering multiple consecutive years. The information is sufficient to reconstruct measures of firms' real capital stock and to estimate a partial adjustment model for the capital stock in which the speed of adjustment is measured as the strength of the reaction to a gap between the target capital stock and installed capital. The size of the adjustment requirement can thus be explicitly included.⁸ Also, the dataset contains information on how various factors affect investment behaviour, including financing conditions.

The micro data from the Ifo Investment Survey in Western German Manufacturing for 1988 to 1998 were available for sampling. During this 11-year period, the autumn survey, which contains information on financial constraints, contained 25,643 observations on a total of 4,443 firms with an average of 2,331 observations per year.

The advantage of this dataset, like the UK data, lies not only in its size and representativeness but also in containing a large number of relatively small firms. Nearly half of the observations refer to firms with fewer than 200 employees, and 20% of the firms have fewer than 50 employees. Around one-quarter of the surveyed firms indicated that their investment was constrained by the availability or cost of finance. To some extent, these responses could also be due to variations in the general level of lending rates. Such aggregated effects can be taken account of, and thus filtered out of the estimation equation by including time dummies indicating the year. Thus, it is only deviations of firm-level data from the sectoral average which are relevant for identification (see also the explanatory notes on page 64).

⁸ For more on the study cited below, see U von Kalckreuth, Financing Constraints, Firm Level Adjustment of Capital and Aggregate Implications, Deutsche Bundesbank, Research Centre, Discussion Paper, Series 1, Economic Studies, No 11/2008.

Adjustment with regime-dependent speed and partly unobserved targets

The starting point is a static neoclassical equation for factor demand. With a CES production function, the first-order conditions for the static maximum profit result in the following linear relationship for the capital stock:

$$\log K^* = \log Y^* - \sigma \log UC^* + \log h^*.$$
(1)

Here, K is capital, Y real output, UC the user cost of capital, σ stands for the elasticity of substitution, and h for a variable that is dependent on firm-specific technology parameters. The asterisk denotes a long-term equilibrium value. To describe the adjustment dynamics, it is necessary to model the unobservable target variable econometrically. Following the error component approach for panel data, one may assume that the unobservable variable can be approximated by observable variables, augmented by error terms that either assume the same value for all individuals at a given point in time or are constant for a given individual. The desired capital stock of enterprise i at time t is modelled as follows:

$$\log K_{i,t}^* = \log S_{i,t} + \lambda_t + \mu_i.$$
⁽²⁾

In this case, the logarithm of real sales, $\log S_{i,t}$, is a proxy for the evolution of real output over time. In addition, it is also possible to use indicators for the expected sales development. The time effect λ_t captures the effects of changes in the user cost of capital and other macroeconomic effects which apply to all enterprises alike, including total factor productivities which are variable in time. The fixed effect μ_i represents unobservable firm-specific technological determinants of capital intensity. It is now assumed that the speed with which the real capital stock is adjusted varies with the financing conditions:

1 Such transformations are called "quasi-differences". The term was coined by D Holtz-Eakin, W Newey and H S Rosen (1988), Estimating Vector Autoregressions with Panel Data, Econometrica, Vol 56, pp 1371–1395. The transformation developed by Holtz-Eakin et al deals with a different case, however. For the technique described here, see U von

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$$\Delta \log K_{i,t} = -\phi(\mathbf{r}_{i,t-1})(\log K_{i,t-1} - K_{i,t}^*) + \epsilon_{i,t}$$
 (3)

with

$$\phi(r_{i,t-1}) = 1 - \alpha_{i,t-1} = 1 - \alpha' r_{i,t-1}$$
(4)

where $\phi(\mathbf{r}_{i,t-1})$ is the speed of adjustment dependent on the financing situation and $\alpha_{i,t-1}$ is a measure of the persistence. Variable $\alpha_{i,t-1}$ cannot be observed; however, there are ordinal data on the financing conditions. Vector $\mathbf{r}_{i,t-1}$ indicates the financing situation depending on the given answer. In each case, one element assumes the value of 1, all the others are zero. Coefficient vector $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ is to be estimated.

In this specification, the habitual procedure for dynamic panel estimations cannot be used. Writing equation (3) in first differences would not cause the fixed effects μ_i to disappear, because they interact with the time-variable expression $\phi(\mathbf{r}_{i,t-1})$. If equation (3) is multiplied by $\phi(\mathbf{r}_{i,t-2})/\phi(\mathbf{r}_{i,t-1})$ and if the lagged original equation is subtracted, substituting equation (4) results in

$$\frac{1 - \alpha_{i,t-2}}{1 - \alpha_{i,t-1}} \Delta \log K_{i,t} - \alpha_{i,t-2} \Delta \log K_{i,t-1} - (1 - \alpha_{i,t-2}) (\Delta \log S_{i,t} + \lambda_t) = \xi_{i,t},$$
(5)

where

$$\xi_{i,t} = \frac{1 - \alpha_{i,t-2}}{1 - \alpha_{i,t-1}} \varepsilon_{i,t} - \varepsilon_{i,t-1}.$$
(6)

The transformed equation looks more complicated than the original, but has the advantage that the unobservable error term μ_i is eliminated and GMM estimations become possible for the α coefficients. However, the non-linearity of equation (5) has to be taken into account in an appropriate manner.¹

Kalckreuth, Panel estimation of state dependent adjustment when the target is unobserved, Deutsche Bundesbank Research Centre, Discussion Paper, Series 1, Economic Studies, No 09/2008. This paper also analyses other estimation methods and compares them in a simulation study.

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Regimes of capital stock adjustment... The preferred estimate featured a distinction between three different adjustment regimes. The first regime is for stationary or expanding firms that are not financially constrained. The second regime covers stationary or expanding firms which report financing constraints, and the third is for potentially downsizing firms. For such firms, financial constraints do not, in fact, necessarily lead to a slower adjustment speed because the adjustment does not require the purchase of new capital goods. Expansion is modelled on the basis of sales expectations. Owing to potential endogeneity, lagged expectations of the impact of financial constraints and sales patterns are used to define the adjustment regime.

... and the concomitant adjustment speeds A comparison is made between the adjustment speeds of stationary or expanding firms that are either financially constrained or financially unconstrained. The adjustment speed is defined as the fraction of the gap between the (logarithmic) values of the current and the target capital stock that is removed within a year. The estimates show that financial constraints do, in fact, reduce the adjustment speed. As in the study of UK firms, the effect is concentrated on smaller firms where, once again, the adjustment speed is generally higher than in the case of large firms. For small, financially unconstrained firms, the adjustment speed per year is measured at a rate of 0.243. If the firms are constrained, the rate decreases markedly to 0.166. For unconstrained large firms, the adjustment speed is 0.186, with the speed falling only marginally to 0.165 for constrained firms.9 The fact that estimates with two wholly different datasets and entirely different methods reach gualita-



tively very similar outcomes may be regarded as a sign of the robustness of the selected approach.

⁹ The estimates reproduced here are those in which sales developments have also been included in the model of the target capital stock.





German firms' financing situation

Survey findings on firms' investment behaviour In the investment survey which yielded the micro data on which the above-described study is based, west German firms are surveyed once a year, in autumn, on the determinants of their investment behaviour, among other factors. The firms are asked to assess the impact of the following factors on a five-part scale: sales conditions/expectations, availability/costs of finance, earnings expectations, technological development, basic economic policy conditions and other factors. This assessment is made for both the current and the following year. The information is disaggregated by size category for the first time here.

In its upper half, the chart on this page initially shows the significance of the availability of finance for investment behaviour in a comparison with the key factors of sales expectations and earnings expectations across all size categories. The weighted balances of percentage points of positive and negative assessments are given, with the weight of "stimulating" and "limiting" answer categories each being halved. In terms of the strength of the fluctuation, availability of finance is less important for explaining investment behaviour than the other two factors. The microeconometric analysis also bears out this assessment.¹⁰ However, sales expectations and earnings expectations are highly correlated, whereas the information provided by the "availability of finance" factor is partly independent.

A look at the availability of finance by size category shows a rather pronounced comovement. Despite the overall low level of interest rates, firms found it particularly difficult to obtain finance for their projects in the period after 2002. The situation has been improving again since 2005. It is interesting to note, however, that the volatility is stronger among the smallest firms than among firms with over 1,000 employees. This points to size-specific differences in the importance of financing constraints. When interpreting them, it should again be noted that the credit risk associated with loans to firms fluctuates over the business cycle. The possibility that *The significance of availability of finance*

Differences by size category

these fluctuations are stronger for smaller firms cannot be ruled out.¹¹

Availability of finance in the manufacturing sector According to the assessment by firms in the west German manufacturing sector, the availability of finance was above average at the end of the data horizon in autumn 2007. The aggregate balance of positive and negative answers is only slightly below the previous year's peak. Even this slight decline is limited to large firms with 200 and more employees. If, instead of the assessment of the current year, one looks at the outlook for the forth-coming period, the assessment becomes somewhat gloomier at the current end, which also includes smaller firms. However, the assessment of the availability of finance remained at an above-average level.

Aggregate adjustment speed The microeconomic estimates enable the survey data to be converted for analytical purposes into a sensitivity of the aggregate to positive investment opportunities. Financially constrained firms are slower to act on their investment opportunities. For these firms, the number of such new opportunities that can actually be realised is smaller. The aggregated adjustment speeds indicate the extent to which the availability of finance enables firms to respond quickly to growth opportunities.

The time series of estimated aggregate adjustment speeds clearly shows the recession that followed the end of the "reunification boom" of the early 1990s and the slump that followed the bursting of the New Economy bubble at the beginning of the new millennium. During the mid- to late 1990s, however, firms were especially well able to re-



spond quickly to new opportunities. The chart on this page shows that, up until the end of 2007, the finances available to firms still provided good growth opportunities despite weakening slightly, with the aggregate adjustment speed fluctuating between 0.195 and 0.202 during the observation period.

¹¹ Such differences have also been observed in other countries. For the UK, see U von Kalckreuth (2004), op cit.



Among small firms, the average adjustment speed varied between 0.256 and 0.267. The effect of changes in the availability of finance was therefore more pronounced than for large firms, whose estimated adjustment speed, as a function of the availability of finance, fluctuated only between 0.176 and 0.180.

Firms' finances in sound condition

German firms' finances are currently in sound condition, which reflects increased restructuring efforts and higher profitability. The chart on page 67 shows that firms' equity has been rising markedly and that their liquidity cushion has also seen strong growth. At the same time, the importance of short and long-term bank loans for corporate finance has been on a pronounced slide. On the whole, Germany's non-financial corporate sector has sound financing structures, which reduces dependency on external capital and yet, at the same time, makes it easier for banks to grant loans. It is precisely in those cases where the financial markets encounter rough patches that the soundness of capital structures in the non-financial corporate sector benefits the economy as a whole.

DEUTSCHE BUNDESBANK

Monthly Report October 2008

Statistical Section



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3-month Euribor 6,7

3.68

3.75

3.82 3.89

3.98

4.07

4.15

4.22

4.54 4.74

4.69

4 64

4.85

4.48

4.36 4.60

4.78

4.86 4.94

4.96

4 97

5.02

% per annum as a monthly average

3.50

3.56

3.57 3.69

3.82

3.79 3.96

4.06

4.05

3.94

4.02

3.88

4.02

4.03 4.09

3.99

4.01 4.01

4.19

4 30

4.27

Yield on Euro-

pean govern-ment bonds

outstanding 8

3.9

4.1

4.1 4.0

4.2

4.3

4.6

4.6

4.4 4.3

4.4 4.2 4.3

4.2

4.1 4.1

4.3

4.4 4.8

4.7

4 5

4.4

I Key economic data for the euro area

Interest rates

Eonia 5,7

Determinants of the money stock 1

MFI lending,

8.2

8.1

7.8 7.8

7.6

8.3

8.6

8.7

8.8

8.7

9.2

91

10.1

10.1

9.9 9.8

9.9

9.5

9.1

9.1

9.2

total

9.8

10.0

10.4 10.4

10.6

10.6 11.1

11.4

11.5 11.7

12.0

12.0

11.8

11.4

10.9

10.5

10.1

10.0

MFI lending to

11.5

11.3

10.7

10.9

10.7

10.9

11.5

11.5

11.7

11.6

12.3

12.1

12.8

12.8

12.7 12.3

12.1

12.0

11.2

11.0

10.8

enterprises and

households

Monetary

capital formation 4

8.5

8.7

8.5 9.2

9.1

8.8

9.4

9.3

9.3 8.9

9.0

84

9.0

9.0

7.8 6.5

6.4

6.4 5.7

5.5 5.5

1 Monetary developments and interest rates

M 3 3

9.4

9.1

8.9 9.5

8.8

9.3 9.5

10.5

10.5 10.2

11.2

10.9

10.1

10.4

10.6

9.7

10.3

3-month

9.9

10.1

10.1 11.0

10.3

10.6

11.0

11.7

11.5 11.3

12.3

12.3

11.5

11.5

11.3

9.9

10.3

10.0

moving average (centred)

Money stock in various definitions 1,2

M2

Annual percentage change

7.6

6.9

6.8 7.0

6.2

5.9 6.1

6.9

6.6 6.1

6.4

6.2 4.0

4.4

3.7 2.8

2.4

Period 2006 Dec M1

2007 Jan

Feb Mar

Apr

May

June

July

Aug Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

Feb

Mar

Apr May

June

July

Aug Sep

2008 Jan

2.3 1.5 10.1 9.5 9.5 9.6 0.2 9.1 9.1 9.2 0.2 8.9 8.8 ••• 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 *

	Select	ed items	of the	euro-area	a balar	ce of pay	ments								Euro exchange	rates 1	
	Curre	nt accour	nt		Capita	al accoun	t									Effective excha	nge rate 3
	Balan	ce	<i>of wh</i> Trade	<i>ich</i> balance	Balan	ce	Direct invest	ment	Securi transa	ities actions 2	Other invest	ment	Reserv assets	e	Dollar rate	Nominal	Real 4
Period	€mill	ion													Euro/US-\$	Q1 1999 = 100	
2006 Dec	+	13,543	+	3,624	-	22,903	-	20,944	+	17,334	-	17,405	-	1,888	1.3213	105.6	106.3
2007 Jan Feb Mar	- - +	2,011 3,672 9,430	- + +	4,002 2,455 10,184	+ + -	47,226 9,056 26,846		11,493 357 2,406	+ + +	38,285 16,080 72,988	+ - -	23,281 6,103 99,415	- - +	2,846 563 1,987	1.2999 1.3074 1.3242	104.9 105.4 106.1	105.7 106.2 106.8
Apr May June	- - +	2,508 13,176 13,734	+ + +	4,887 4,000 11,235	+ + -	51,755 7,030 8,972		5,085 25,856 26,929	- + +	2,975 9,387 64,248	+ + -	61,400 24,317 44,335		1,585 817 1,956	1.3516 1.3511 1.3419	107.2 107.3 106.9	107.8 107.9 107.6
July Aug Sep	+ + + +	6,299 1,094 6,238	+ + +	7,770 3,633 5,668	+ + -	48,035 66,467 16,996	- + -	109 475 41,238	+ - +	7,772 1,348 31,902	+ + -	43,416 66,212 5,234	- + -	3,044 1,129 2,425	1.3716 1.3622 1.3896	107.6 107.1 108.2	108.1 107.6 108.8
Oct Nov Dec	+++++++	4,183 2,868 4,089	+++	7,157 4,769 2,195	- + -	41,008 12,606 52,107	+++	35,379 9,590 49,249	-	49,481 12,784 28,792	- + +	26,965 15,547 21,379	+ + +	60 254 4,555	1.4227 1.4684 1.4570	109.4 111.0 111.2	110.1 111.7 111.7
2008 Jan Feb Mar	- + -	18,011 7,627 4,806	- + +	9,059 4,703 1,426	+ - +	22,881 8,416 4,716		51,932 22,425 30,478	+ + +	33,805 16,349 8,283	+ - +	47,414 6,964 30,202	- + -	6,406 4,624 3,291	1.4718 1.4748 1.5527	112.0 111.8 114.6	112.3 111.9 115.0
Apr May June	- - +	7,359 19,592 1,088	+ - +	4,245 3,272 3,086	+ + +	18,207 45,285 12,660		22,444 8,774 23,084	- - +	17,880 7,349 56,506	+ + -	61,888 58,656 21,255	- + +	3,357 2,750 493	1.5751 1.5557 1.5553	116.0 115.5 115.4	116.1 115.5 115.4
July Aug Sep	-	1,099 	+	915 	-	4,542 	-	14,488 	-	2,456 	+	14,058 	-	1,655 	1.5770 1.4975 1.4370	115.8 113.5 111.6	115.5 113.2 111.3

* 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 do	mestic produc	t ¹					
2005 2006 2007	1.7 2.9 2.6	1.7 2.8 2.8	0.8 3.0 2.5	2.8 4.9 4.5	1.9 2.2 2.2	3.8 4.2 4.0	6.4 5.7 6.0	0.6 1.8 1.5
2007 Q1	3.2	4.0	3.4	5.0	2.1	4.4	8.7	2.1
Q3 Q4	2.6 2.1	2.4	2.3 2.4 1.6	4.1	2.4	3.9	4.0 5.5	1.8 0.3
2008 Q1 Q2	2.1 1.4	1.7 2.0	1.8 3.1	2.3 2.8	1.8 1.6	3.6 3.5	- 1.3 - 0.8	0.2 0.0
	Industrial pro	duction 1,2						
2005 2006	1.4 4.0	- 0.4 5.1	3.3 5.9	0.3	0.3	– 0.9 0.5	3.0 5.1	- 0.8 2.4
2007 2007 Q1	3.4 3.9	2.6	6.1 7.0	4.4	1.3 0.6	2.2 3.5	7.2 13.6	- 0.2 1.2
Q2 Q3	2.8 3.9	2.6 3.2	5.9 6.2	3.7 3.8	- 0.1 2.3	0.7 2.4	- 1.0 7.5	0.7 1.0
Q4 2008 Q1	2.9 2.5	1.1 3.1	5.6 5.0	6.0 3.6	2.4	2.2	9.9 3.2	- 3.4 - 1.3
Q2	1.1	2.1	3.3	2.6	- 0.1	- 1.3	p 4.3	- 1.3
2005	Capacity utili:	1 79 4	82 9	84 9	83.2	72 1	74 2	76.4
2006 2007	83.0 84.2	82.7 83.2	85.5 87.5	86.0 87.3	85.0 86.6	75.7	75.7 76.6	77.6 78.2
2007 Q2 O3	84.6 84.1	83.2 82.8	88.2 87.1	86.9 86.7	86.2 86.4	76.9 76.7	77.1 75.9	78.9 78.2
Q4 2008 Q1	84.0	83.4	87.0	86.3	87.6	77.1	76.4 79.4	77.4
Q2 Q3	83.8 82.7	83.4 82.1	87.6 86.2	85.2 84.3	86.2 86.1	76.2	75.3	76.2 75.6
	Unemployme	nt rate ⁴						
2005 2006	8.9 8.3	8.5	10.7 9.8	8.4	9.2 9.2	9.9 8.9	4.4 4.5	7.7 6.8
2007 2008 Mar	7.4 7.2	7.5	8.4 7.5	6.9 6.3	8.3 7.6	8.3 7.8	4.6 5.2	6.1 6.7
Apr May	7.3	6.7	7.4	6.3	7.6	7.5	5.2	6.8
June	7.4	6.6	7.4	6.3	7.7	7.5	5.6	6.8
Aug	7.4	6.6	7.3	6.3	8.0		6.2	
	Harmonised I	ndex of Consu	mer Prices ¹					
2005 2006	2.2 2.2	2.5	1.9 1.8	0.8	1.9 1.9	3.5	2.2	2.2 2.2
2007 2008 Apr	6 3.3	4.1	2.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.6
May June	3.7 4.0	5.1	3.1 3.4	4.1	3.7 4.0	4.9 4.9	3.7 3.9	3.7 4.0
July Aug Sep	4.0 3.8 P 3.6	5.9 5.4 5.5	3.5 3.3 3.0	4.3 4.6 4.7	4.0 3.5 3.3	4.9 4.8 4.7	3.6 3.2 3.2	4.0 4.2 3.9
	General gove	rnment financ	ial balance ⁷					
2005 2006	- 2.6 - 1.3	- 2.3	- 3.3 - 1.5	2.9 4.1	- 2.9 - 2.4	- 5.1 - 2.6	1.6 3.0	- 4.2 - 3.4
2007	- 0.6	- 0.2	0.1	ı 5.3	ı – 2.7	– 2.8	0.3	- 1.9
2005	70.2	92.1	67.8	41.3	66.4	98.0	27.4	105.8
2006 2007	68.5 66.3	88.2 84.9	67.6 65.1	39.2 35.4	63.6 64.2	95.3 94.5	25.1 25.4	106.5 104.0

Sources: National data, European Commission, Eurostat, European Central Bank. Latest data are partly based on press reports and are provisional. — 1 Annual percentage change; GDP of Greece, 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; force; seasonally adjusted. — **5** Including Slovenia from 2007 onwards. —

I. Key economic data for the euro area

3 General economic indicators

Luxembour	g Malta		Netherlands	Austria	Portugal	Slovenia	Spain	Cyprus	Period
						Re	al gross dome	stic product 1	
	5.2 6.4 5.2 7.2 5.2 4.8 3.6 1.2 2.8	3.5 3.1 3.7 3.9 3.2 4.0 3.7 3.4 3.2	2.1 3.4 3.5 2.8 2.9 4.0 4.1 3.3 3.0	2.9 3.4 3.1 3.8 3.2 2.7 2.6 2.8 2.0	0.9 1.4 1.9 2.0 1.9 1.8 1.9 0.9 0.7	4.4 5.9 6.8 7.2 6.0 6.4 4.7 5.4 5.5	3.6 3.9 3.7 3.9 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.6 2.8 1.6	3.9 4.1 4.4 4.5 4.6 4.6 4.4 4.1 3.9	2005 2006 2007 2007 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2008 Q1 Q2
1	1.0	-	0.4	4.2	0.3	4.0	0.7	0.9	2005
	2.4 0.3 2.4 2.2 - 2.9 - 0.7 - 2.0 0.7	- - - - - - - - -	1.4 2.3 - 3.7 0.0 4.7 8.4 5.5 4.6	7.3 4.9 6.8 5.6 4.4 3.2 4.5 3.8	2.8 1.8 4.2 1.5 1.3 0.0 - 2.8 - 2.7	6.6 6.2 9.0 7.4 5.8 3.0 2.6 1.9	3.9 1.9 4.2 2.5 1.1 - 0.2 - 0.5 - 5.1	0.7 3.1 1.8 2.2 3.9 4.3 4.2 4.1	2006 2007 2007 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2008 Q1 Q2
						Сара	city utilisation	in industry ³	
	82.3 85.2 87.3 88.8 86.5 86.5 86.5 86.0 84.5 85.9	72.8 81.6 80.8 87.4 78.7 76.3 79.5 82.4 78.2	82.0 82.0 83.6 83.8 83.8 83.8 83.8 83.8 83.8 83.4 83.4	81.7 83.4 85.2 85.5 85.2 84.8 83.6 84.0 82.4	80.0 78.4 81.8 84.3 81.3 81.3 78.1 82.3 79.7	82.2 83.9 85.9 86.2 85.9 86.0 84.8 85.3 83.8	80.2 80.5 81.0 81.3 81.4 80.0 81.1 80.2 79.0	72.6 69.9 70.0 69.8 69.2 71.3 72.5 73.2 72.3	2005 2006 2007 2007 Q2 Q3 Q4 2008 Q1 Q2 Q3
							Unemplo	oyment rate 4	
	4.6 4.6 4.1 3.9 4.0 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.1	7.2 7.1 6.4 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7	4.7 3.9 3.2 2.9 2.8 2.6 2.6 2.6	5.2 4.8 4.4 3.8 3.6 3.5 3.5 3.4 3.3	7.7 7.8 8.1 7.5 7.6 7.6 7.5 7.5	6.5 6.0 4.9 4.7 4.5 4.4 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3	9.2 8.5 8.3 9.6 10.1 10.5 10.8 11.0 11.3	5.3 4.6 4.0 3.7 3.6 3.7 3.6	2005 2006 2007 2008 Mar Apr May June July Aug
						Harmonised	Index of Cons	umer Prices ¹	
	3.8 3.0 2.7 4.3 4.8 5.3 5.8 4.8 4.8	2.5 2.6 0.7 4.1 4.1 4.4 5.6 5.4 4.9	1.5 1.7 1.6 2.1 2.3 3.0 3.0 8 2.8	2.1 1.7 2.2 3.4 3.7 4.0 3.8 3.6 P 3.7	2.1 3.0 2.4 2.5 2.8 3.4 3.1 3.1 3.2	2.5 2.5 3.8 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.8 6.9 6.0 5.6	3.4 3.6 2.8 4.7 5.1 5.3 4.9 4.6	2.0 2.2 4.3 4.6 5.2 5.3 5.1 5.0	2005 2006 2007 2008 Apr May June July Aug Sep
						General gove	ernment finan	cial balance ⁷	
	- 0.1 1.3 2.9	- 3.0 - 2.5 - 1.8	- 0.3 0.5 0.4	- 1.5 - 1.5 - 0.5	- 6.1 - 3.9 - 2.6	- 1.5 - 1.2 - 0.1	1.0 1.8 2.2 General govern	- 2.4 - 1.2 3.3	2005 2006 2007
	6.1 6.6 6.8	70.4 64.2 62.6	52.3 47.9 45.4	63.5 61.8 59.1	63.6 64.7 63.6	27.5 27.2 24.1	43.0 39.7 36.2	69.1 64.8 59.8	2005 2006 2007

6 Including Malta and Cyprus from 2008 onwards. — 7 As a percentage of GDP; euro-area aggregate: European Central Bank (ESA 1995), member states: European Commission (Maastricht Treaty definition). The results of

the revised national accounts of August 2008 for Germany concerning deficit and GDP, which are already reported, are not yet included in the calculation of the aggregate.



II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

1 The money stock and its counterparts *

(a) Euro area

€	bi	II	ic	or	1
_	_	_	_	_	

	I Lending to in the euro a	non-banks (area	non-MFIs)			ll Net c non-eu	laims iro-are	on ea residents		III Monetar financial in	y capital for stitutions (N	mation at m 1Fls) in the e	onetary uro area	
		Enterprises and house	nolds	General governmer	nt								Debt	
Period	Total	Total	of which Securities	Total	of which Securities	Total		Claims on non- euro-area residents	Liabil- ities to non-euro- area residents	Total	Deposits with an agreed maturity of over 2 years	Deposits at agreed notice of over 3 months	with maturities of over 2 years (net) 2	Capital and reserves 3
2007 Jan	116.3	99.2	10.4	17.2	21.0	-	24.2	142.7	166.8	17.1	4.0	1.9	7.8	3.4
Feb	69.0	67.6	2.4	1.4	4.4		36.5	121.1	84.6	52.3	2.8	1.9	40.0	7.6
Mar	147.5	155.1	48.2	– 7.7	- 6.4		75.9	116.9	41.0	90.4	31.3	0.9	28.1	30.0
Apr	152.7	167.5	75.0	- 14.8	- 15.4	-	42.4	149.5	191.9	24.8	12.6	0.3	17.2	- 5.3
May	129.9	90.1	15.5	39.8	45.4		13.5	77.3	90.7	14.4	16.7	- 0.2	21.2	- 23.4
June	97.5	115.4	– 4.7	- 17.9	- 17.5		55.7	3.4	– 52.2	83.6	19.7	0.7	31.7	31.6
July	86.8	107.9	7.6	- 21.2	- 22.5	-	8.2	66.7	58.5	47.5	14.6	0.8	7.0	25.1
Aug	- 2.5	34.8	- 4.3	- 37.3	- 31.9		51.1	- 10.9	40.2	5.3	- 4.4	0.2	9.3	0.2
Sep	124.4	136.3	23.3	- 11.9	- 11.7		24.4	31.1	55.5	10.6	- 3.1	1.3	0.4	12.0
Oct	161.1	162.6	81.9	- 1.4	2.2	_	11.9	150.1	138.2	59.6	16.8	1.1	- 1.0	42.7
Nov	100.0	100.4	13.3	- 0.4	- 1.2		28.6	80.9	52.3	- 2.9	2.8	0.8	- 12.0	5.4
Dec	123.7	126.0	67.9	- 2.2	- 13.1		47.5	– 136.4	– 88.9	86.8	51.1	0.4	1.7	33.7
2008 Jan	126.3	108.2	17.7	18.1	14.6		18.5	236.2	254.7	19.8	- 3.2	1.8	10.8	10.4
Feb	57.7	64.5	2.5	- 6.7	2.8		13.8	85.4	99.3	- 6.9	- 7.8	- 1.1	- 0.4	2.4
Mar	150.9	137.6	26.5	13.3	6.6		51.0	– 60.4	– 9.4	20.7	3.9	- 2.3	9.6	9.5
Apr	186.9	163.4	82.5	23.5	11.3	-	73.4	82.6	155.9	24.0	3.7	- 1.6	15.7	6.1
May	85.3	84.3	17.5	1.0	8.6		69.8	- 21.0	48.8	14.5	13.6	- 1.7	10.3	- 7.6
June	44.8	38.6	– 28.3	6.2	– 5.9		14.4	- 134.4	– 148.8	50.1	8.3	- 0.9	18.9	23.8
July Aug	101.7	104.3 14.6	41.7 25.5	- 2.6	1.0	-	3.5 4.1	31.8 18.9	35.3 23.0	35.4	- 1.1 - 4.0	- 0.7	16.3 0.3	20.9 11.0

(b) German contribution

	l Lendi in the	ing to euro a	non-banks area	(non-M	Fls)					ll Net o non-ei	claims uro-are	on ea residents		III Mo finan	onetar cial in	y capita stitutio	al fori ns (M	mation IFIs) in 1	at m the e	onetai uro ar	'y ea		
			Enterprises and house	i holds		Gener gover	al nmen	ıt												Debt			
Period	Total		Total	of wh Securi	<i>ich</i> ties	Total		of wh Securi	<i>ich</i> ties	Total		Claims on non- euro-area residents	Liabil- ities to non-euro- area residents	Total		Depos with a agreed matur of ove 2 years	its n d ity r s	Depos at agre notice over 3 mon	its eed of ths	securi with matu of ove 2 yea (net)	ties rities er rs 2	Capita and reserv	al /es 3
2007 Jan Feb Mar	-	36.3 7.0 10.4	25.6 0.8 14.4	-	12.0 7.1 6.4	-	10.7 7.8 4.0	-	12.2 3.4 2.2	-	11.2 5.7 14.9	17.8 26.9 20.6	29.0 21.2 5.7	_	18.7 5.7 5.3	-	0.2 0.8 0.8		1.8 2.0 1.5	-	5.8 0.6 4.5	_	11.3 3.5 1.4
Apr May June	-	32.6 13.9 27.5	33.4 - 16.0 - 11.9	-	35.6 15.2 24.8	-	0.9 2.1 15.6	-	2.8 5.0 10.1	-	12.4 2.5 58.7	25.2 10.9 24.1	37.5 13.4 – 34.6	-	8.8 2.3 9.6	-	2.8 0.0 2.1	-	0.2 0.2 0.6	_	3.6 6.6 3.8	-	2.2 8.6 10.7
July Aug Sep	-	7.2 3.9 10.3	7.3 13.9 19.7	-	5.8 3.8 5.7		0.1 17.8 9.4	-	5.4 11.9 3.2	-	17.5 10.1 24.7	13.2 5.6 48.7	- 4.3 15.7 24.0		9.8 10.7 0.3	-	1.4 0.0 3.6		0.6 0.2 0.6	- - -	0.7 9.0 3.0	-	8.5 1.8 1.4
Oct Nov Dec	-	5.7 1.9 5.8	8.9 4.5 11.7	_	2.5 1.4 0.9		3.2 6.4 5.9	-	1.9 5.2 4.4		12.0 17.3 21.0	4.1 28.1 – 0.9	- 7.9 10.7 - 21.9		4.2 15.0 2.1	-	2.8 0.7 5.1		1.1 1.0 1.0		5.9 12.0 10.0	-	0.0 3.2 1.8
2008 Jan Feb Mar	-	35.9 7.9 44.0	36.4 - 13.2 43.5	-	16.0 18.2 26.5	-	0.5 5.3 0.5		3.2 8.7 2.7	-	41.6 7.1 7.9	- 12.1 29.0 21.4	29.6 21.9 29.3	-	2.3 8.3 4.2	-	1.1 0.8 0.5	- - -	0.1 0.9 2.1	-	1.0 6.5 0.9	-	0.4 0.1 7.7
Apr May June	-	49.9 12.8 16.9	40.4 - 7.1 - 4.1	-	29.4 14.3 24.2	-	9.4 5.8 12.8	=	4.9 0.6 11.8	-	3.2 5.8 1.1	17.7 - 6.7 - 32.5	20.9 - 12.5 - 31.4	-	0.2 12.3 3.6	_	0.3 0.1 0.3		1.4 1.4 0.8	-	1.6 4.3 0.7	-	0.3 6.8 4.0
July Aug		10.1 25.7	13.9 30.3		2.7 25.8	-	3.8 4.6	-	3.8 4.2	-	0.1 10.2	- 6.8 - 5.1	– 6.9 5.1		5.7 1.6	-	0.4 1.0	-	0.5 1.1	-	0.2 1.7		6.9 2.3

* 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

Γ		ļ	V Ot	her fa	ctors	VI Money s	tock I	۸3 (bal	ance l	plus II	less III less	IV le	ess V)										
L		Γ					Mon	ey stoc	k M2												Debt	secur-	
					of which Intra-				Mone	ey stoc	k M1										nties v matu	vith rities	
l k c	V De- oosits of entral gc ernments	•v- -	Tota	4	Eurosystem liability/ claim related to banknote issue	Total	Tota	I	Total		Currency in circu- lation	Ov	ernight posits 5	Deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years 5	Depo at ag notic up to mont	osits reed e of 3 ths 5,6	Repo trans tions) ac-	Mon mark fund share (net)	ey ket l es 2,7,8	of up 2 yea (incl r marke paper (net)	to rs noney et r) 2,7	Period
L	11.	2		58.7	-	5.2	-	59.9	-	83.4	- 17.0	-	- 66.4	23.1		0.4		14.2		28.5		22.4	2007 Jan
L	19.	0	-	1.3	-	35.4		7.4	-	6.5	3.1	-	- 9.5	25.1	-	11.3		6.6		10.8		10.6	Feb
L	- 5.	4	-	23.5	-	162.0		125.4		62.2	9.8		52.4	65.4	-	2.2		13.2		14.5		8.8	Mar
L	- 9.	9		27.9	-	67.6		49.7		21.2	6.2		15.0	36.1	-	7.6	-	0.3		17.6		0.7	Apr
L	25	9	_	3.1	-	79.3		48.2		20.9	2.9		18.1	31.0	-	3.7		3.5		16.0		11.6	May
L	21.	2	-	26.4	-	74.8		95.3		67.0	7.3		59.7	34.6	-	6.3	-	4.4	-	3.1	-	13.0	June
L	_ 41	5		34.7	_	54.2		37.8		13.6	80		. 21.6	61.6	L _	10.2		19		1 <i>A A</i>		2.8	l lulv
L	- 6	3	_	59.8	-	7.3	_	20.4	_	82.8	- 2.3	_	- 80.5	70.4	l _	8.0		10.5	-	6.9		24.1	Aua
L	22	3	_	36.5	-	103.6		105.1		77.1	- 0.2		77.3	34.4	l -	6.4		1.1	-	24.5		21.9	Sep
L	16	_		10 2		017		56.2		21 6	21		24.7	102.4		15 5		10		12.1		15.0	Oct
L	- 10.	5		40.Z	_	96.8		61.9	-	40.9	5.1	-	- 34.7 35.8	27.2	1 -	63	-	1.0 8.4		12.1		14.9	Nov
L	- 48	8	_	70.9	_	109 1		160.7		70.7	19.9		50.8	69.2		20.8	_	18.8	_	36.5		3.8	Dec
L		Ĭ														20.0							
L	15.	3		44.0	-	28.7	-	31.9	-	62.1	- 16.5	-	- 45.6	30.0		0.2		24.2		43.8	-	7.4	2008 Jan
L	20.	3		5.1	-	25.4		27.7	-	4/.3	5.6	-	- 52.9	//.0	-	2./		7.1		11.9	-	21.3	Feb
L	11.		-	5.9		/2.1		70.2		54.1	4.2		50.0	10.4		5.0	-	0.5	-	2.4	-	5.5	Iviar
	- 2.	3		2.8	-	89.0		77.9	-	16.3	8.5	-	- 24.8	96.0	-	1.8		14.9		10.4	-	14.1	Apr
L	- 24.	0	-	63.3	-	88.2		58.8		29.5	4.4		25.1	33.4	-	4.1		4.4		3.9		21.1	May
	37.	1	-	52.8	-	24.9		50.1		47.9	6.4		41.5	5.9	-	3.7	-	3.0	-	23.1		0.9	June
1	- 30.	2		71.1	-	21.8		9.4	-	78.2	6.6	-	84.8	98.2	-	10.7		2.9		8.1		1.5	July
	5.	8	_	17.0	-	16.4	-	0.5	_	51.3	- 2.7	-	48.6	53.3	-	2.5		9.7		14.2	-	7.0	Aug

(b) German contribution

ſ		V Oth	er facto	ors		VI Mor	ney sto	ck M3	(balanc	e I plus II less I	II less I	V less V)	10]
l				of which				Comp	onents	of the money	stock]
I F G	IV De- posits of central gov- ernments	Total		Intra- Eurosystem liability/ claim related to banknote issue 9,11	Currency in circu- lation	Total		Overn depos	ight its	Deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years	Depo at ag notice up to mont	sits reed e of 3 hs 6	Repo transac- tions		Money market fund shares (net) 7,8		Debt sec with maturiti of up to (incl mo market paper)(r	:urities es 2 years ney net) 7	Period
Γ	- 1.9		0.1	1.1	- 4.3		8.3	-	1.1	2.7	-	6.2		8.0		0.2		4.7	2007 Jan
l	- 0.2	-	12.3 15 9	1.1	0.7		5.1 15.0	-	0.6 3.8	4.2	1	3.9 33		4.7 0 1	-	0.7		1.5 5.0	Feb Mar
l	0.5		13.5	0.0	2.2		9.8	_	2.6	17.4	_	4 1	_	0.1	_	0.0	_	0.5	
l	5.2	-	29.5	2.9	- 0.0		10.2		8.3	6.4	-	4.2	-	1.5		0.3		0.9	May
L	0.9	-	1.1	1.2	2.6		21.9		9.8	12.3	-	4.1		3.2		1.5	-	0.7	June
L	- 7.3		18.7	0.5	2.3		3.5		2.7	9.3	-	5.8	-	7.0	-	0.4		4.7	July
L	- 0.3	-	8.3	1.8	- 0.5		28.2	-	13.0	16.2	-	3.9		7.9	-	3.0 3.7	-	2.6 1.6	Sep
L	- 0.4		17.8	1.4	1.2	- 1	4.0	_	11.1	15.6	-	4.8	-	1.7	-	1.0	-	1.0	Oct
L	5.7	-	22.6	1.1	1.5		47.3		30.9	10.7	-	4.1		5.1	-	0.0		4.6	Nov
L	- 6.5		10.5	0.9	4.7		24.9	-	15.4	51.1		6.4	-	13.1	-	0.4	-	3.7	Dec
L	- 0.1	-	21.3	0.7	- 4.1		13.4		2.6	- 5.1	-	4.8		15.4	-	0.0		5.2	2008 Jan
L	- 1.3 2.3	-	23.9	1.4	1.5		5.7	-	4.2 8.8	0.7	-	1.6		0.8	_	1.5	-	1.4	Mar
L	- 3.3		29.7	0.4	2.8		20.1	-	13.3	25.2	_	2.7		9.0	_	1.5		3.4	Apr
L	2.2	-	7.5	2.1	0.4		10.6		2.8	17.4	-	2.1		0.2	-	0.6	-	7.1	May
	- 0.3	-	27.2	0.9	2.2		5.8		8.4	- 4.3	-	2.1		7.9	-	0.1	-	3.9	June
	- 2.2		5.1	0.2	2.0		1.6	-	22.4	35.6	-	5.1	-	5.8	-	0.1	-	0.7	July
I.	0.1	1	2.2	I 2.4	I − 0.9		14.9	1	1.4	14.1	- 1	3.2	I	5.0	I – I	0.3	I – I	2.1	∎ Aug

euro-area MFIs. — 9 Including national banknotes still in circulation. — 10 The German contributions to the Eurosystem's monetary aggregates should on no account be interpreted as national monetary aggregates and are therefore not comparable with the erstwhile German money stocks M1, M2 or M3. — 11 The difference between the volume of euro banknotes actually issued by the Bundesbank and the amount disclosed in accordance with the accounting regime chosen by the Eurosystem (see also footnote 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) *

		Assets									
		Lending to no	on-banks (non-	MFls) in the eu	ro area						
			Enterprises an	nd households			General gove	rnment			
	Total					Shares and				Claims on non-	
End of year/month	assets or liabilities	Total	Total	Loans	Debt securities 2	other equities	Total	Loans	Debt securities 3	euro-area residents	Other assets
	Euro area	(€ billion)	1				A				
2006 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
Nov	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
Dec	19,723.8	12,914.7	10,620.5	9,161.0	648.4	811.2	2,294.2	830.2	1,464.0	4,680.4	2,128.7
2007 Jan	20,073.5	13,066.2	10,747.1	9,276.9	647.5	822.7	2,319.1	826.1	1,493.0	4,848.5	2,158.7
Feb Mar	20,254.6	13,130.5	10,808.8	9,337.1	660.6	811.1	2,321.6	823.0	1,498.6	4,935.8	2,188.3
Apr	20 881 0	13 419 5	11 124 5	9 525 7	709.0	889.8	2 295 0	821.6	1 473 4	5 141 8	2 319 8
May	21,173.3	13,553.7	11,221.8	9,599.6	735.7	886.5	2,331.9	816.1	1,515.9	5,241.8	2,377.9
June	21,379.3	13,640.0	11,327.2	9,711.7	765.1	850.4	2,312.8	816.0	1,496.8	5,236.7	2,502.6
July	21,433.3	13,719.5	11,427.4	9,809.0	781.0	837.4	2,292.1	817.4	1,474.7	5,281.9	2,431.9
Sep	21,652.2	13,829.1	11,583.7	9,948.7	808.5	826.4	2,245.4	811.8	1,433.7	5,243.9	2,579.2
Oct	22,194.3	14,182.3	11,786.3	10,027.5	881.6	877.2	2,396.0	962.3	1,433.7	5,362.4	2,649.6
Nov	22,398.9	14,275.7	11,877.8	10,110.3	896.0 951.8	871.6	2,397.9	963.1 973 9	1,434.8	5,388.6	2,734.6
2008 Jan	22,550.0	14,589.0	12 157 6	10,100.4	963.0	803.3	2,355.2	980 5	1,415.2	5 / 90 1	2,054.7
Feb	22,977.0	14,638.4	12,214.0	10,356.8	985.1	872.1	2,431.4	970.8	1,453.6	5,530.2	2,808.4
Mar	23,000.9	14,763.0	12,334.0	10,457.0	1,006.3	870.8	2,429.0	977.4	1,451.7	5,357.5	2,880.3
Apr	23,185.5	14,943.0	12,493.9	10,533.7	1,034.5	925.7	2,449.1	989.8	1,459.3	5,450.8	2,791.7
June	23,375.8	15,021.7	12,578.0	10,598.0	1,038.7	861.0	2,445.7	994.2	1,403.0	5,275.4	2,917.8
July	23,297.6	15,147.0	12,699.4	10,719.5	1,101.0	878.9	2,447.5	990.7	1,456.9	5,316.9	2,833.8
Aug	23,506.3	15,183.3	12,730.6	10,721.0	1,129.0	880.6	2,452.7	988.7	1,464.0	5,494.6	2,828.4
	German o	ontributio	n (€ billion	i)							
2006 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	2,307.7	112.0	312.3	713.6	420.2	288.3	1,209.8	177.0
Nov	4,000.3	3,510.9	2,787.3	2,361.5	112.9	315.0	720.6	423.2	290.4	1,204.4	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
Mar	5,010.4	3,500.9	2,780.8	2,349.0	120.5	310.5	705.2	415.0	290.2	1,300.8	194.5
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 Aua	5,084.0	3,494.2	2,806.6	2,365.9	139.8	295.6	669.8	407.6	280.0	1,3//.5	212.4
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
2008 Jan	5 167 5	2 525 2	2,000.0	2,413.7	1/15 9	310 2	640 7	331.2	245.5	1 407 0	234.0
Feb	5,186.3	3,525.7	2,879.9	2,442.3	144.4	293.3	645.8	383.9	261.9	1,427.6	233.0
Mar	5,222.7	3,565.8	2,919.8	2,456.6	163.7	299.5	646.0	381.6	264.4	1,422.9	234.1
Apr May	5,300.6	3,614.0	2,958.7	2,466.4	161.4	330.8	655.4	386.3	269.0	1,441.3	245.3
June	5,230.1	3,581.4	2,944.7	2,491.9	162.8	290.0	636.6	380.1	256.6	1,399.5	249.2
July	5,239.5	3,592.2	2,959.4	2,503.6	162.1	293.7	632.9	380.0	252.9	1,394.5	252.8
Aug	5,284.5	3,623.9	2,995.2	2,511.9	187.2	296.1	628.8	379.8	249.0	1,410.0	250.6

* 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

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Liabilities										
	Deposits of nor	n-banks (non-MI	Fls) in the euro a	rea						
			Enterprises and	l households						
					With agreed maturities of			At agreed notice of 6		
Currency in circulation 4	Total	of which in euro 5	Total	Overnight	up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years	up to 3 months	over 3 months	End of year/month
								Euro area ((€ billion) 1	
562.7	7,478.0	7,025.8	7,091.9	2,827.7	1,059.6	107.6	1,588.3	1,415.6	93.1	2006 July
559.0	7,454.2	7,008.2	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	7,090.6	7,173.0	2,837.7	1,122.2	113.4	1,593.4	1,410.4	95.9	Sep
571.5	7,582.0 7,646.2 7,816.5	7,176.6	7,192.2 7,241.4 7,445.8	2,809.6 2,838.1 2,961.1	1,152.3 1,165.4 1,209.4	119.4 124.6 123.8	1,609.2 1,617.3 1,640.9	1,403.7 1,395.4 1,407.8	100.7 102.7	Nov Dec
575.6	7,815.2	7,354.3	7,435.5	2,909.4	1,235.7	129.6	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
588.5	7,980.2	7,496.9	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	7,543.7	7,635.5	2,964.9	1,335.1	148.0	1,692.5	1,386.6	108.5	Apr
597.6	8,113.3	7,602.2	7,690.9	2,979.9	1,357.0	152.6	1,709.6	1,383.5	108.3	May
604.9	8,240.5	7,710.6	7,794.7	3,038.3	1,384.1	156.8	1,729.2	1,377.4	109.0	June
612.9 610.6 610.4	8,239.3 8,212.8 8,329.8	7,719.6	7,808.8 7,895.0	2,933.5 3,002.6	1,437.5 1,498.3 1,524.3	162.8 168.2 169.8	1,743.3 1,739.2 1,733.6	1,359.7	110.0	Aug Sep
613.5	8,545.9	8,033.4	8,114.1	2,968.2	1,619.6	181.6	1,747.8	1,484.6	112.4	Oct
618.6	8,615.5	8,092.5	8,158.1	2,998.0	1,625.4	193.5	1,749.2	1,478.6	113.4	Nov
638.5	8,753.0	8,282.4	8,346.1	3,048.0	1,687.4	198.4	1,798.6	1,499.8	114.0	Dec
623.1	8,808.9	8,305.6	8,388.8	3,024.1	1,740.9	204.9	1,797.5	1,506.1	115.2	2008 Jan
628.7	8,840.3	8,322.2	8,395.9	2,973.1	1,811.2	205.4	1,788.0	1,503.8	114.4	Feb
632.9	8,917.5	8,396.1	8,468.8	3,023.5	1,830.2	203.5	1,789.6	1,509.6	112.4	Mar
641.3	8,992.3	8,471.2	8,542.5	3,001.1	1,919.0	208.5	1,794.8	1,508.2	111.1	Apr
645.7	9,037.5	8,534.6	8,600.8	3,026.2	1,942.9	209.0	1,808.6	1,504.5	109.6	May
652.1	9,121.7	8,578.8	8,640.9	3,062.4	1,936.0	215.9	1,816.6	1,501.1	108.9	June
658.7	9,097.7	8,578.0	8,651.9	2,984.7	2,026.0	225.6	1,815.9	1,491.4	108.4	July
656.1	9,114.0	8,578.5	8,661.1	2,941.9	2,074.5	233.9	1,814.2	1,489.5	107.3	Aug
							German co	ontribution	(€ billion)	
152.1	2,376.3	2,306.2	2,251.2	718.5	209.9	19.4	710.2	503.6	89.7	2006 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
170.8	2,645.3	2,564.1	2,492.0	773.5	402.6	45.5	725.5	438.4	106.5	Mar
173.6	2,650.1	2,574.0	2,498.9	760.6	425.8	46.0	725.6	435.7	105.1	Apr
174.0	2,671.0	2,591.1	2,508.4	763.8	435.1	46.3	725.8	433.7	103.7	May
176.2	2,671.2	2,589.5	2,502.9	770.0	425.7	47.4	725.3	431.6	102.9	June
178.2	2,676.3	2,596.5	2,512.2	750.5	458.7	49.2	724.8	426.5	102.5	July
177.3	2,688.5	2,608.0	2,522.6	751.6	472.1	50.3	723.9	423.4	101.3	Aug

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

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



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

	Liabilities (d	ont'd)											
	Deposits of	non-banks (non-MFIs) in	the euro are	ea (cont'd)								
	General go	vernment							Repo transa	actions		Debt securi	ties
		Other gene	ral governm	ent					with non-b in the euro	anks area			
				With agree	d		At agreed						
				maturities o	ot .		notice of 2				Money		
	Central				over 1 year and					of which Enterprises	market fund		of which denom-
End of year/month	govern- ments	Total	Overnight	up to 1 year	up to 2 years	over 2 years	up to 3 months	over 3 months	Total	and households	shares (net) 3	Total	inated in euro
	Euro are	ea (€ billi	on) ¹			-	0		<u>.</u>			-	
2006 July	194.3	191.8	106.2	59.3	1.2	21.4	3.2	0.4	250.5	246.7	627.3	2,469.7	1,872.3
Aug Sep	184.8	188.8 192.6	101.6	60.9 61.8	1.3 1.6	21.4 21.6	3.2 3.2	0.4	264.9 263.8	260.7 259.7	639.6 645.5	2,489.8 2,509.1	1,887.7 1,896.2
Oct	193.1	196.7	108.8	61.2	1.7	21.6	3.0	0.4	261.3	255.8	644.6	2,554.3	1,930.0
Dec	158.0	210.9	114.5	70.4	2.1	22.0	2.3	0.4	248.0	230.8	614.6	2,587.8	1,958.4
2007 Jan Feb	170.5	209.2 209.4	112.1	68.8 69.6	2.4 2.4	22.8 22.8	2.6 2.6	0.4	262.3 268.8	258.7 264.1	641.6 651.9	2,628.0 2,670.9	1,987.1 2.027.4
Mar	183.8	206.6	107.5	71.2	2.5	22.4	2.5	0.4	282.0	277.3	666.2	2,704.3	2,056.0
Apr May	173.9	211.4	111.4	72.2	2.5 2.6	22.3 22.5	2.5	0.4	281.6	276.6 280.4	681.7 702.3	2,712.6	2,060.7 2,082.6
June	221.0	224.8	116.3	80.1	3.5	22.3	2.2	0.5	282.2	278.0	698.9	2,772.5	2,088.3
Aug	173.7	230.3	116.3	85.6	3.7	22.3	2.0	0.5	297.6	292.9	705.9	2,807.4	2,121.6
Oct	190.0	238.8	121.7	84.8	3.7	22.8	1.3	7.1	293.4	290.5	684.0	2,811.3	2,140.1
Nov Dec	199.8 151.0	257.6 255.9	130.0 125.4	92.1 93.8	4.0 4.4	22.8 24.0	1.8 1.8	6.9 6.7	301.8 283.0	297.1 278.8	696.7 660.4	2,862.9 2,866.8	2,211.8 2,223.6
2008 Jan	168.9	251.2	123.2	89.6	3.9	24.1	1.8	8.7	307.4	303.6	737.1	2,854.8	2,210.6
Feb Mar	200.0	255.2	122.2	94.4 90.9	4.0 5.0	24.6	1.7	8.3	314.4	310.0 309.9	749.9	2,824.3	2,189.8
Apr May	197.7	252.1 262 7	119.1	93.7 102 7	5.2 5.3	24.6 24.5	1.7	7.9	329.0 333.4	322.9 327 3	752.0 755.8	2,830.9 2,863.2	2,209.4
June	211.1	269.7	124.6	105.9	5.8	24.4	1.6	7.4	330.3	324.5	733.1	2,876.8	2,256.8
July Aug	180.9 186.8	264.8 266.1	118.9 117.8	107.0 109.5	5.7 5.8	24.4	1.6 1.6	7.2	333.2 343.0	329.1 338.2	742.6	2,894.3 2,906.8	2,272.0 2,273.7
	German	contribu	ution (€ b	illion)									
2006 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 Sep	46.7	81.4 82.6	21.2	38.3 39.3	0.9 1.1	18.8 18.9	1.9 1.9	0.4	34.9 38.1	34.9 38.1	30.3 29.7	893.6 896.8	661.1 663.1
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
Dec	45.5	92.6	24.8	44.0	1.2	19.2	1.6	0.4	17.1	17.1	29.3	888.7	646.5
2007 Jan Feb	43.7 43.8	88.0 89.4	21.3 22.4	43.7 43.9	1.8 1.9	19.1 19.2	1.6 1.6	0.4	25.0 29.7	25.0 29.7	29.5 28.3	903.2 901.1	655.3 655.8
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 May	43.6	90.1 97.0	22.1	45.3 50.3	1.8 1.9	18.9 19.0	1.5	0.4	29.4	29.4 28.0	28.5 28.8	898.9 907.9	663.0 667.6
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	658.2 665.5
Aug	42.6	104.1	21.6	59.0 61.8	2.9	18.9	1.2	0.5	28.4	28.4	26.0	900.4	662.5
Oct	40.9	103.7	24.1	58.7	2.9	19.3	1.1	0.3	34.6	34.6	22.4	891.6	658.3
Nov Dec	46.7	115.2 120.3	25.4	65.9 69.1	3.1 3.5	19.3 20.3	1.0 1.0	0.4	39.7 26.6	39.7 26.6	21.4 21.1	881.2 866.9	655.5 646.7
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 Mar	40.8	112.6	23.5	63.9 63.2	3.2 4.2	20.6	0.9	0.4	45.9	45.9 46.7	21.5	854.3	642.2 648.3
Apr Mav	37.5	113.7 122.9	22.8 24.3	64.5 72.2	4.2 4.3	20.9 20.8	0.9	0.4	55.7 56 0	55.7 56.0	18.4	859.7 848 4	644.1 630.4
June	39.4	128.8	26.3	75.5	4.8	21.0	0.9	0.4	63.9	63.9	17.7	842.9	626.2
July Aug	37.3	126.9 128.6	23.4	76.7	4.5 4.6	21.1	0.8	0.3	58.1 63.1	58.1 63.1	17.7 17.3	842.4 846.5	619.3 619.4

* Monetary financial institutions (MFIs) comprise banks (including building and loan associations), money market funds, and the European Central Bank and national central banks (the Eurosystem). — 1 Source: ECB. — 2 In Germany, only savings deposits. — 3 Excluding holdings of MFIs; for the German contribution, excluding German MFIs' portfolios of securities 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 estwhile 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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									Memo item	,				
issued (net) 3						Other liabil	ity items	Monetary a (From 2002) excludes cu	ggregates 7 , German co rrency in circ	ntribution			
With matu	ver 1 year and up to	over	Liabilities to non- euro-area_	Capital and	Exces of inter	ss -MFI		of which Intra- Eurosystem- liability/ claim related to banknote				Monetary capital forma-	Monetary liabilities of central govern- ments (Post Office,	End of
1 year 4	2 years	2 years	residents 5	reserves 6	liabil	ities	Total 8	issue 9	M1 10	M2 11	Eurc	area (€ k	Treasury) 14	year/month
120.8 138.0 138.1	39.5 41.0 40.6	2,309.4 2,310.7 2,330.5	3,810.3 3,825.8 3,934.3	1,274.0 1,272.8 1,275.6		15.4 10.6 4.0	2,350.8 2,343.5 2,468.2	=	3,572.5 3,515.9 3,581.4	6,368.0 6,346.3 6,445.1	7,406.1 7,429.9 7,532.9	5,286.6 5,290.6 5,317.3	224.8 225.1 227.6	2006 July Aug Sep
152.3 160.5 151.2	42.0 38.9 47.7	2,360.0 2,370.2 2,389.0	4,027.8 4,046.0 4,026.5	1,284.7 1,279.9 1,280.8	-	1.5 38.1 15.6	2,497.0 2,666.3 2,541.8	=	3,563.5 3,609.7 3,756.5	6,457.1 6,520.5 6,728.4	7,557.1 7,617.4 7,789.5	5,373.9 5,391.1 5,436.5	230.3 237.7 244.4	Oct Nov Dec
166.2 173.5 179.9	54.7 58.4 60.1	2,407.0 2,439.1 2,464.3	4,218.6 4,270.6 4,295.2	1,290.7 1,302.3 1,348.2		18.3 36.0 18.9	2,623.0 2,635.6 2,730.4	-	3,681.7 3,674.0 3,735.4	6,686.5 6,690.7 6,814.3	7,811.1 7,843.0 8,002.3	5,473.8 5,521.3 5,624.3	242.2 241.7 241.2	2007 Jan Feb Mar
174.7 180.5 167.6	67.2 74.2 74.9	2,470.7 2,495.8 2,530.1	4,451.4 4,562.0 4,502.7	1,350.0 1,327.2 1,353.6	-	1.2 23.2 2.5	2,786.7 2,811.8 2,926.3	-	3,755.4 3,777.0 3,845.2	6,860.3 6,910.1 7,005.8	8,065.3 8,152.0 8,228.7	5,644.5 5,663.8 5,744.6	242.4 239.9 242.4	Apr May June
154.8 174.2 193.2	85.1 86.5 89.0	2,533.4 2,546.8 2,529.3	4,542.4 4,585.9 4,575.7	1,378.5 1,377.9 1,394.7	=	8.0 18.9 27.9	2,879.3 2,848.8 2,979.9	-	3,830.9 3,748.4 3,822.6	7,041.8 7,022.0 7,119.9	8,280.4 8,285.5 8,378.9	5,787.7 5,796.6 5,792.1	245.4 244.2 243.7	Aug Sep
212.2 222.2 220.7 200.8	91.1 96.6	2,549.6 2,549.5 2,549.5	4,696.6 4,599.2 4 867 1	1,458.9 1,458.9 1,487.6		7.3 41.2	3,000.8 3,154.9 3,083.3 3 150 8	-	3,785.0 3,829.5 3,900.5 3,850.7	7,264.3 7,425.1 7,436.5	8,575.2 8,684.8 8,778.6	5,900.8 5,980.3 6,017 5	120.0 122.3 127.8 118.9	Nov Dec 2008 Jan
178.1 171.2 160.6	98.8 112.0 108.5	2,547.5 2,544.8 2,561.8	4,927.3 4,834.0 5,010.7	1,514.8 1,502.5 1,496.6		23.6 12.3 26.2	3,200.7 3,242.0 3,158.7	-	3,799.9 3,850.9 3,835.3	7,458.7 7,529.8 7,609.2	8,799.0 8,868.4 8,958.4	5,997.5 5,981.6 5,996.6	114.2 113.8 111.5	Feb Mar Apr
165.3 156.7 150.9	126.1 132.7 138.4	2,571.9 2,587.4 2,604.9	5,062.8 4,889.0 4,931.9	1,484.9 1,504.8 1,525.6	- - -	33.9 54.7 50.7	3,226.2 3,256.6 3,164.0	-	3,866.5 3,913.2 3,836.8	7,669.8 7,716.4 7,730.7	9,049.1 9,067.8 9,094.5	6,007.0 6,049.5 6,086.3	110.9 111.1 111.0	May June July
143.1	138.2	2,625.5	5,114.5	1,537.1	-	39.0	3,116.6	- 1	3,789.5	Germa	9,120.2 In contrik	e,115.4 6,115.4 (€	billion)	Aug
18.9 20.8 20.5	34.3 36.8 38.8	841.9 836.0 837.5	698.3 703.2 723.6	348.5 344.1 336.2	-	118.1 137.3 121.3	569.0 570.2 588.9	81.2 83.9 85.9	740.4 734.1 735.0	1,513.6 1,512.5 1,520.1	1,627.3 1,635.3 1,647.1	2,009.4 2,003.5 1,997.3		2006 July Aug Sep
19.5 21.3 20.3	40.0 37.9 38.2	836.7 830.6 830.2	723.2 714.5 697.1	340.0 337.0 336.0	- ' - -	118.7 95.7 106.4	594.8 607.0 610.9	86.5 86.3 84.3	728.2 755.7 760.0	1,517.1 1,545.7 1,568.7	1,638.3 1,661.8 1,673.6	2,002.4 1,997.0 2,001.5		Oct Nov Dec
20.6 20.2 22.2	42.7 44.5 47.4	839.9 836.4 830.2	729.6 745.5 748.7	348.1 353.5 350.3	 	119.2 134.7 131.7	610.7 616.3 627.7	85.5 86.5 87.5	759.1 758.3 762.0	1,564.5 1,563.8 1,572.3	1,682.2 1,686.6 1,701.4	2,025.1 2,029.7 2,021.0	=	2007 Jan Feb Mar
19.6 17.2 14.7	49.6 52.9 54.7	829.7 837.7 833.4	780.5 796.4 761.0	352.6 342.6 352.3	- ' - '	131.8 149.7 162.7	636.2 636.9 647.1	87.5 90.4 91.6	759.7 768.0 777.8	1,583.2 1,593.7 1,611.6	1,710.3 1,720.6 1,744.0	2,025.7 2,023.6 2,031.6	-	Apr May June
14.4 15.5 16.8	60.4 59.9 57.0	831.2 824.9 815.5	753.5 772.0 785.8	361.7 360.3 362.4	- - -	148.8 170.4 172.4	647.6 656.6 676.9	92.1 94.4 96.1	780.4 773.0 785.5	1,617.7 1,633.3 1,658.1	1,748.0 1,763.2 1,790.7	2,040.8 2,033.5 2,030.3	=	July Aug Sep
27.4	48.0 48.4 45.1	805.5 794.8	777.4 754.6	363.0 368.0		200.2 194.9	680.4 682.8	97.5 98.6 99.5	774.2 804.9 789.7	1,695.2 1,695.2 1,737.4	1,764.4 1,832.1 1,857.2	2,037.4 2,019.1 2,019.3	-	Nov Dec
27.2	48.2	787.0 780.6 782 5	794.7 813.3 837 1	377.0 379.8 375.4	-	228.9 212.8 187 9	674.8 676.2	103.2 102.4 103.7 104 1	788.4 796.6 783.4	1,744.4 1,751.3	1,871.0 1,887.1 1,891.8 1,911.9	2,019.8 2,013.5 2,009.9	-	Feb Mar Apr
19.6 13.3 12.2	51.6 53.9 54.3	777.3 775.8 775.9	824.7 789.2 783.7	369.6 375.0 381.7		197.6 228.6 223.0	693.0 698.8 702.7	106.3 107.2 107.4	788.1 796.3 773.9	1,780.6 1,782.2 1,790.4	1,925.6 1,931.0 1,932.6	2,000.4	-	May June Julv
13.7	50.9	782.0	803.0	382.3	- 3	241.0	724.7	109.8	776.2	1,804.4	1,949.4	2,011.0		Aug

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

	Liquidity-pro	viding factor	rs			Liquidity-al	osorbing facto	rs				
		Monetary po	olicy operatio	ns of the Eu	rosystem						Cradit	
	Not occote		Longor		Other		Other				credit institutions' current account	
Reserve maintenance period	in gold and foreign currency	Main refinancing operations	term refinancing operations	Marginal lending facility	liquidity- providing operations	Deposit facility	liquidity- absorbing operations	Banknotes in circulation ³	Central government deposits	Other factors (net) 4	(including minimum reserves) 5	Base money 6
ending in ¹	Eurosyst	em 2										
2006 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		569.1	51.1	- 33.5	161.2	730.5
June	336.9	287.0	120.0	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 Nov Dec	326.7 327.4 327.0	308.7 311.9 313.1	120.0 120.0 120.0	0.1 0.1 0.1	0.3 	0.2 0.1 0.1		588.5 592.8 598.6	59.1 60.2 54.9	- 59.1 - 60.6 - 66.4	167.0 167.0 173.2	755.7 759.8 771.8
2007 Jan	325.8	322.3	120.0	0.1	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	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
Apr	349.4	181.5	278.6	0.1	2.6	0.6	0.4	662.1	66.4	- 124.8	207.5	870.3
May	364.5	174.4	295.0	0.1	-	0.3	0.8	667.6	68.8	- 112.2	208.6	876.6
June	375.0	172.8	287.9	0.3	-	0.2	0.5	671.4	67.3	- 111.5	208.1	879.7
July	376.4	185.4	275.4	0.1		0.4	0.5	677.2	64.9	- 118.3	212.7	890.3
Aug	374.5	166.3	299.3	0.1		0.3	0.6	686.1	61.3	- 123.0	214.8	901.2
Sep	376.6	163.5	300.0	0.1		0.6	0.7	685.0	61.1	- 121.2	214.0	899.5
	Deutsch	e Bundesk	oank									
2006 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 Nov Dec	82.6 82.8 82.7	155.6 162.6 155.3	76.7 78.9 78.4	0.1 0.1 0.1	0.2 	0.1 0.0 0.0		160.5 161.1 162.4	0.1 0.1 0.1	113.7 122.4 112.6	40.9 40.8 41.4	201.5 202.0 203.8
2007 Jan Feb Mar	82.5 82.2 82.0	165.0 153.7 135.0	81.0 86.6 95.7	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 –	0.0 0.0 0.2		167.8 164.8 165.3	0.1 0.1 0.1	119.4 115.7 104.5	41.4 41.9 42.8	209.2 206.7 208.2
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
Apr	92.9	76.7	109.9	0.0	1.5	0.5	-	179.7	0.0	52.4	48.6	228.7
May	99.6	75.7	112.7	0.0	-	0.2	0.2	181.0	0.0	57.9	48.6	229.8
June	104.4	73.5	112.8	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	182.7	0.1	58.9	49.1	231.8
July	102.8	79.4	107.2	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	183.6	0.1	55.9	49.5	233.2
Aug	99.6	70.8	111.9	0.0		0.1	0.0	185.5	0.0	46.5	50.1	235.7
Sep	100.6	76.7	105.2	0.1		0.2	0.1	185.7	0.1	46.2	50.2	236.2

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

Liquid	lity-pro	oviding	factor	s						Liquid	lity-al	bsorbing	g facto	rs										
		Monet	ary po	olicy op	eratio	ns of th	e Eu	rosystem	1									_						
Net as in gol and fo currer	ssets d oreign ncy	Main refinar operat	ncing ions	Longe term refina operat	r- ncing tions	Margir lending facility	nal 9	Other liquidity providir operatio	/- ng ons	Depos facilit	iit /	Other liquidit absorb operat	y- ing ions	Bankr in circula	otes ation 3	Central governi deposit	ment s	Other factor (net)	s 1	Credit instituti current account balance (includii minimu reserves	ons' s ng m ;) 5	Base money	7 6 m 2	Reserve maintenance period ending in 1
+	3.2	I -	9.2	+	9.0	+	0.0	+	0.7	+	0.1	I -	0.1	+	5.6	I –	1.7	ı –	1.2	- +	1.2) +	7.0	2006 Apr
+	9.1 0.1	<u>+</u>	1.2 4.3	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	6.3 0.0	+	0.1	-	0.7	-	0.1 0.1	<u>+</u>	0.4 0.3	+++++	12.7 2.9	=	0.5 5.6	+ -	1.7 3.5	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	1.7	+++	14.3 4.9	May June
- - - +	2.6 6.7 0.3 0.6 0.7	++	29.5 13.2 15.7 5.3 3.2	- + +	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	+ + - + +	0.1 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.0	+ -	- - 0.3 0.3	+ - - + -	0.5 0.5 0.0 0.1 0.1	++	0.2 0.3 0.2 0.4	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	6.8 9.4 0.5 0.2 4.3	+ + - - +	21.5 6.0 11.6 2.3 1.1		5.1 9.4 4.1 3.5 1.5	+ + - + +	3.0 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.0	+ + - + +	10.3 9.7 0.2 0.5 4.1	July Aug Sep Oct Nov
_	0.4 1.2	+++	1.2 9.2	- +	0.0 0.0	-	0.0 0.0	+ -	0.1 0.1	- +	0.0 0.1	₊	- 1.0	+	5.8 20.9	-	5.3 9.9	_	5.8 6.3	+	6.2 2.1	++++	12.0 23.1	Dec 2007 Jan
=	3.7 0.5	=	21.8 11.8	+++	4.6 10.0	=	0.0 0.1	+ -	0.1 0.1	-+	0.1 0.4	+ -	0.5 0.7	-	14.9 1.6	+ -	2.9 0.8	=	10.4 6.9	++++	1.2 4.1	-+	13.7 6.0	Feb Mar
+ +	2.0 2.5	=	7.0 0.1	++++	11.1 4.3	+ -	0.5 0.2		-	-+	0.2 0.2	<u>+</u>	0.1 0.8	++	8.6 5.2	++	1.1 3.1	=	5.2 2.0	+++++	2.0 0.6	++++	10.5 6.1	Apr May
+ -	0.3 3.4	+++	3.3 10.5	+++	0.0 0.0	-	0.0 0.1	+	- 0.1	-+	0.3 0.1	+ -	0.1 0.2	+++	5.2 6.1	- +	2.2 4.8	-	2.2 7.0	+++	3.0 3.4	+++	7.9 9.5	June July
- +	6.3 0.6	+ -	6.3 33.0	+ +	0.0 21.7	-+	0.1 0.0	- +	0.1 10.7	++	0.1 0.0	+	_ 1.7	+	8.4 0.5	=	1.6 0.0	=	9.4 2.0	++	2.4 0.7	+++	10.9 0.3	Aug Sep
++	4.6 5.7	=	74.4	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	90.6 2.7	+ -	0.1	-	10.7	+ -	1.2 1.0	- +	0.8 4.2	-+	1.9 2.8	+ -	11.4 7.8	=	0.2 5.3	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	0.7 1.0	-+	0.1 2.8	Oct Nov
+	16.3	+	82.7	-	9.8	-	0.2		_	+	0.2	+	66.2	+	23.6	-	15.5	+	10.2	+	4.1	+	28.3	2008 Jan
-	9.8	+	7.5	=	0.3	=	0.1	+	0.3	-	0.7	=	0.6	+	1.5	++	5.3 8.0	-	14.3	++	2.9	+	4.2	Mar
+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	6.1 15.1 10 5	<u>+</u>	0.2 7.1 1.6	++	10.1 16.4 7 1	+ -	0.0	+ -	2.3 2.6	+ -	0.3 0.3 0.1	++	0.4 0.4 0.3		8.9 5.5 3.8	++	6.7 2.4 1.5		0.2	+++	2.2 1.1 0.5	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	11.6 6.3 3 1	Apr May
+	1.4	+	12.6	-	12.5	-	0.2		_	+	0.1	+	0.0	+	5.8	-	2.4	-	6.8	+	4.6	+	10.6	July
+	2.1	=	2.8	+	0.7	+	0.0		_	+	0.1	+	0.1	-	1.1	-	0.2	+	1.8	<u>+</u>	0.8	- -	1.7	Sep
																		D	eut	sche Bi	unde	esban	k	
+++	1.5 2.7	- +	8.0 14.4 1 7	++	6.0 2.0	± -	0.0	+ -	0.2 0.2	-	0.0	+	0.1	++	0.8 3.3	+	0.0	+	1.1 14.9	++	0.1	++	0.9 3.7 2.0	2006 Apr May
-	0.2	+	8.4	-	2.0	-	0.0		_	+	0.0	+	0.0	+	1.7	+	0.0	+	3.1	+	0.3	+	2.0	July
+	0.0	+	9.3 14.8	+ +	0.5 1.3	-	0.1		-	-	0.3	+	0.4	+ +	0.8	=	0.0	+	5.7	++	0.1	++	2.0 0.8	Sep
+++	0.3 0.2 0.1	- +	1.2 7.0 7 3	++	3.3 2.1 0.5	++	0.0	+ - +	0.2 0.2 0.1	+ -	0.1 0.1 0.0	-	0.2		0.5 0.7 1 3	++	0.0 0.0 0.0		3.5 8.7 9.7		0.4 0.1 0.5	- + +	0.7 0.5 1 9	Oct Nov 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	=	18.7	+	9.1	+	0.0	-	0.0	+	0.0		-	+	0.5	+	0.0	-	11.2	+	0.9	+	1.5	Mar
	0.7	+	6.8 2.4 6.6	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	8.2 3.2 1.6	++	0.0		-	-	0.0		0.2		1.8 1.2 2.3		0.0	+	0.3 5.0 7.8		0.4 0.4 0.6	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	2.2 1.6 2.8	Apr May June
-	0.8 1.6	+	1.1 10.3	+	0.0 3.9	-	0.1	+	0.0	+	0.0	-	0.0	+	1.1	±	0.0	-	1.7	+	0.9 0.1	+	2.0	July Aug
+	0.1		10.4	+	9.3 28.7	+	0.1	+	4.1 4.1	+	0.2	+	0.6 0.4	+	0.2	-	0.0	+	1.9	+	0.3	+	0.7	Sep
+ +	2.2 0.0	=	14.9 5.2		3.8 5.5	+	0.2 0.2		-	-	0.5 0.1	+ -	1.2 0.8	++++	0.6 1.0	-+	0.0 0.0	=	18.8 11.3	++++	0.7 0.8	+++	0.9 1.6	Nov Dec
+++	6.9 4.5 5.2	+	28.9 41.3 1.0	+	1.0 4.0 8.1	- - +	0.1 0.1 0.0	+	- - 0.1	+ - -	0.4 0.4 0.0	+	25.6 26.3 0.1	+ - +	5.4 4.4 1.3	+ - +	0.0 0.0 0.0	+ -	5.1 10.5 16.3	+++++++	0.2 0.8 0.9	+ - +	6.0 4.0 2.2	2008 Jan Feb Mar
+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	2.1 6.7 4.8	+ -	16.9 1.1 2.1	- + +	12.5 2.7 0.1	+ - +	0.0 0.0 0.1	+ -	1.4 1.5 –	+ - -	0.3 0.3 0.2	+ -	_ 0.2 0.1	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	2.2 1.3 1.7	- - +	0.0 0.0 0.0	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	5.4 5.5 1.0	- + +	0.0 0.0 0.5	+ + +	2.4 1.1 2.0	Apr May June
	1.7 3.2 1.0	+ - +	5.9 8.6 5.9	- + -	5.6 4.7 6.7	- - +	0.1 0.0 0.1		- - -	+ - +	0.1 0.1 0.1	- - +	0.0 0.0 0.1	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	0.9 2.0 0.2	+ - +	0.0 0.1 0.0	-	2.9 9.4 0.3	+ + +	0.4 0.6 0.1	++++++	1.4 2.5 0.4	July Aug Sep

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

			Claims on non-e in foreign curre	uro-area resident ncy	s denominated		Claims on non-eur residents denomin	o-area ated in euro	_
On reporting date/ End of month 1	Total assets	Gold and gold receivables	Total	Receivables from the IMF	Balances with banks, security investments, external loans and other external assets	Claims on euro-area residents denominated in foreign currency	Total	Balances with banks, security investments and loans	Claims arising from the credit facility under ERM II
	Eurosystem	2							
2008 Feb 1 8 15 22 29	1,330.9 1,328.3 1,348.1 1,338.9 1,338.8	201.5 201.4 201.4 201.3 201.3	143.0 140.8 140.7 139.3 137.9	9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1	133.9 131.7 131.6 130.2 128.8	34.5 37.0 30.3 30.7 24.7	14.5 15.0 14.6 14.3 14.6	14.5 15.0 14.6 14.3 14.6	
Mar 7 14 20 28	1,332.9 1,367.1 1,378.7 1,393.3	201.2 201.2 201.1 201.1	136.4 139.1 139.4 140.9	9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0	127.3 130.2 130.4 131.8	26.7 24.4 25.3 34.6	15.2 14.8 14.8 14.9	15.2 14.8 14.8 14.9	-
Apr 4 11 18 25	3 1,371.4 1,361.8 1,433.2 1,405.9	3 209.7 209.7 209.7 209.6	3 136.7 136.2 138.2 138.7	8.7 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8	3 128.0 127.4 129.4 129.9	3 31.7 41.7 40.5 40.1	14.8 14.9 15.8 15.9	14.8 14.9 15.8 15.9	
May 2 9 16 23 30	1,399.8 1,392.9 1,440.9 1,423.8 1,423.2	209.6 209.6 209.6 209.6 209.5	138.0 137.3 138.4 138.4 138.4 136.3	8.7 8.7 9.4 9.4 9.4	129.2 128.6 129.0 129.0 129.0 126.9	39.6 48.2 47.8 53.3 54.9	16.3 15.4 15.3 15.7 15.6	16.3 15.4 15.3 15.7 15.6	- - - - -
2008 June 6 13 20 27	1,407.7 1,442.6 1,441.2 1,462.7	209.5 209.4 209.4 209.4 209.4	136.2 135.7 136.1 135.3	9.4 9.4 9.4 9.3	126.8 126.3 126.7 125.9	55.3 55.5 55.2 56.3	15.1 14.8 14.9 14.7	15.1 14.8 14.9 14.7	
July 4 11 18 25	3 1,404.9 1,452.2 1,427.3 1,450.9	209.0 209.0 208.9 208.4	3 137.6 136.0 131.8 135.5	9.3 9.2 9.2 9.2	3 128.3 126.8 122.5 126.3	55.3 55.8 56.6 54.9	15.1 15.2 16.7 15.2	15.1 15.2 16.7 15.2	
Aug 1 8 15 22 29	1,444.6 1,441.6 1,460.2 1,435.0 1,449.1	208.3 208.3 208.3 208.3 208.3 208.3	136.9 137.0 136.6 136.0 135.4	9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3	127.6 127.7 127.3 126.7 126.1	54.7 54.6 59.1 58.4 55.1	16.4 17.0 16.3 15.8 15.4	16.4 17.0 16.3 15.8 15.4	
Sep 5 12 19 26	1,441.0 1,457.7 1,460.6 1,518.5	208.2 208.2 208.1 208.1	135.2 134.7 131.2 134.4	9.3 9.2 9.2 9.2	125.9 125.6 122.0 125.2	55.5 55.6 85.5 103.2	15.0 15.5 16.1 15.0	15.0 15.5 16.1 15.0	-
Oct 3	³ 1,758.7	3 220.4	3 148.6	3 9.8	3 138.8	3 132.2	13.9	13.9	-
	Deutsche B	undesbank							
2006 Nov Dec	359.2 373.7	52.3 3 53.1	33.3 3 31.7	3.1 3.0	30.1 3 28.6	-	0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3	=
2007 Jan Feb Mar	357.9 365.5 3 371.4	53.1 53.1 3 54.8	32.1 31.5 31.3	3.0 2.7 2.6	29.1 28.8 28.7	0.0 - -	0.3 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.3	-
Apr May June	370.9 377.2 3 373.5	54.8 54.8 3 52.8	32.5 33.2 3 32.0	2.6 2.7 2.7	29.9 30.5 3 29.4		0.3 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.3	-
Aug	369.6 3 394.0	52.8 52.8 3 57.2	31.9 31.9 3 31.4	2.6	29.3 29.3 3 28.9	-	0.3	0.3	-
Oct Nov Dec	394.6 410.3 3 483.7	57.2 57.2 3 62.4	31.1 30.8 3 30.1	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.4	28.6 28.3 3 27.7	- - 7.1	0.3 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.3	-
2008 Jan Feb Mar	415.5 432.2 3 453.4	62.4 62.4 3 65.1	30.4 30.8 3 30.0	2.4 2.4 2.3	28.0 28.4 3 27.6	6.9 	0.3 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.3	=
Apr May June	439.6 439.2 447.2	65.1 65.1 64.9	31.1 30.2 3 30.3	2.3 2.5 2.5	28.7 27.6 3 27.8	8.1 14.5 12.2	0.3 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.3	-
July Aug Sep	435.9 449.0 3 519.7	64.9 64.9 3 68.8	29.1 29.1 3 31.1	2.5 2.5 2.6	26.6 26.7 3 28.5	9.4 10.1 3 39.1	0.3 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.3	-

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

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

III Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem

Len den	ding to eu nominated	ro-area credit in euro	institutions re	elated to mon	etary policy o	perations						
Tota	al	Main refinancing operations	Longer-term refinancing operations	Fine-tuning reverse operations	Structural reverse operations	Marginal lending facility	Credits related to margin calls	Other claims on euro-area credit institutions denomi- nated in euro	Securities of euro-area residents denominated in euro	General government debt denominated in euro	Other assets	On reporting date/ End of month 1
										Euro	system ²	
	436.0 430.4 456.0 446.5 451.5	167.5 161.5 187.5 178.0 183.0	268.5 268.5 268.5 268.5 268.5 268.5			0.0 0.4 - 0.0 -	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	30.7 30.6 31.0 31.4 30.8	99.3 100.7 102.0 104.8 106.1	38.6 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.6	332. 333. 333. 331. 333.	7 2008 Feb 1 7 8 4 15 9 22 3 29
	447.0 476.5 484.6 484.5	178.5 209.0 201.7 216.1	268.5 267.4 267.4 268.4	- - 15.0 -		0.0 0.0 0.5 -	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	31.2 33.5 34.2 34.8	107.5 107.3 107.3 108.3	38.6 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.6	329. 331. 333. 335.	1 Mar 7 5 14 2 20 4 28
	444.6 425.0 499.5 468.0	151.4 131.6 204.5 173.0	293.1 293.1 295.0 295.0			0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	34.2 35.2 34.6 34.8	3 109.6 109.6 109.3 109.4	38.6 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.6	3 351. 350. 347. 350.	6 Apr 4 9 11 0 18 7 25
	465.0 445.0 486.6 461.9 455.8	170.0 150.0 191.5 176.5 170.0	295.0 295.0 295.0 285.0 285.0 285.0			0.0 0.0 0.1 0.4 0.8	0.0 0.0 - 0.0 0.0	32.0 34.6 33.9 32.5 32.1	110.0 110.6 112.2 112.4 114.0	38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0	351. 354. 359. 362. 366.	B May 2 1 9 9 0 16 23 9 30 30
	438.0 466.0 463.0 483.0	153.0 191.0 188.0 208.0	285.0 275.0 275.0 275.0			0.0 0.0 -	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	31.4 30.4 30.6 31.7	114.9 115.2 115.3 114.7	38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0	369. 377. 378. 379.	3 2008 June 6 5 13 7 20 7 27
	429.5 475.2 455.1 475.5	154.5 175.0 155.0 175.5	275.0 300.0 300.0 300.0			0.0 0.2 - 0.0	- 0.0 0.0 0.0	30.9 32.1 33.9 35.0	3 112.6 112.9 110.2 112.0	37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5	3 377. 378. 376. 376.	4 July 4 5 11 7 18 9 25
	466.0 460.0 476.1 451.0 467.0	166.0 160.0 176.0 151.0 167.0	300.0 300.0 300.0 300.0 300.0 300.0			- 0.1 - 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	35.2 35.9 36.9 37.3 38.2	111.7 110.6 110.0 109.8 111.1	37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5	377. 380. 379. 380. 381.	Aug 1 7 8 4 15 9 22 2 29
	460.0 476.5 450.3 487.3	160.0 176.5 150.0 180.0	300.0 300.0 299.0 300.5	=		0.0 - 1.3 6.8	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	37.6 40.6 43.5 46.4	109.7 110.0 110.3 111.3	37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5	382. 379. 378. 375.	2 Sep 5 2 12 2 19 4 26
	635.1	190.0	420.5	-	-	24.6	0.0	75.5	3 113.1	37.4	3 382.	3 Oct 3
ī	232.0	155.2	I 76 7			1 00		30	D	eutsche Bun 1 44	desbank	2006 Nov
	256.3 232.5 235.0	173.9 150.1 143.5	82.3 82.3 91.5			0.1 0.0 0.0		3.0 3.1 3.1		4.4 4.4 4.4	24. 32. 38.	8 Dec 4 2007 Jan 0 Feb
	237.3 247.4 236.9 243.4	130.8 139.6 126.6 136.2	106.4 107.5 110.3 107.0			0.1		3.1 3.1 3.2 3.2		4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4	40. 28. 44. 37.	1 Mar 3 Apr 5 May 3 June
	248.5 210.4 223.3	146.0 89.9 83.8	102.4 120.5 139.3	=	=	0.0	-	3.3 3.3 4.3	=	4.4 4.4 4.4	41. 66. 3 73.	0 July 5 Aug 1 Sep
	202.2 207.2 268.0	62.9 77.3 133.1	139.3 129.9 134.8	=	=	0.0 0.0 0.1	-	7.0 10.1 13.1	=	4.4 4.4 4.4	92. 100. 3 98.	4 Oct 3 Nov 4 Dec
	172.7 178.7 213.1	47.0 59.0 98.4	125.7 119.7 103.5	- - 11.2	-	0.0	-	17.3 18.5 20.6	=	4.4 4.4 4.4	120. 137. 3 115.	9 2008 Jan 1 Feb 4 Mar
	192.5 184.5 192.4	80.1 71.2 86.5	112.4 113.2 105.9	=	-	0.0 0.1 0.0		19.9 19.9 18.4	=	4.4 4.4 4.4	118. 120. 124.	1 Apr 2 May 3 June
	184.5 180.4 223.5	75.5 76.6 69.2	109.0 103.8 153.5		-	0.0 0.0 0.8		20.3 22.9 25.2	-	4.4 4.4 4.4	122. 136. 3 127.	9 July 8 Aug 2 Sep

and financial instruments are valued at market rates at the end of the quarter.— ${\bf 1}$ 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 revalutions at the end of the quarter.



III Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem

2 Liabilities *

€	billion	

				Liabilities monetary	to euro-are policy oper	a credit inst ations deno	titutions re ominated ir	ated to euro	1			Liabilities to other euro- denominate	o area residen ed in euro	ts
On reporting date/ End of month 1		Total liabilities Eurosyst	Banknotes in circu- lation 2	Total	Current accounts (covering the minimum reserve system)	Deposit facility	Fixed- term deposits	Fine- tuning reverse opera- tions	Deposits related to margin calls	Other liabilities to euro- area credit institutions deno- minated in euro	Debt certifi- cates issued	Total	General govern- ment	Other liabilities
2008 Feb	1	1 330	9 652 6	1 199 2	1 198 5	05			1 03	I 03		I 55 1	1 47.8	1 72
2000105	8 15 22 29	1,328 1,328 1,348 1,338 1,338	.3 653.4 .1 653.0 .9 650.6 .8 654.0	197.2 222.9 205.8 195.6	196.5 222.3 205.1 194.9	0.4 0.2 0.2 0.2		-	0.4 0.4 0.4 0.6	0.3 0.3 0.2 0.2		52.1 52.6 66.3 80.7	45.1 45.5 58.9 73.1	7.0 7.1 7.4 7.6
Mar	7 14 20 28	1,332 1,367 1,378 1,393	.9 657.3 .1 658.7 .7 665.7 .3 661.0	196.3 229.5 220.6 224.6	195.8 229.0 219.6 223.4	0.2 0.2 0.7 1.0			0.3 0.3 0.2	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2		69.4 71.0 80.7 84.8	62.0 63.5 72.9 77.1	7.5 7.5 7.8 7.7
Apr	4 11 18 25	5 1,371 1,361 1,433 1,405	.4 662.6 .8 662.3 .2 662.8 .9 664.3	195.6 175.5 247.0 197.4	194.7 174.9 246.3 196.9	0.6 0.3 0.3 0.1			0.3 0.3 0.4 0.3	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	-	76.3 75.1 72.6 90.4	68.8 67.6 65.0 83.1	7.5 7.5 7.7 7.3
May	2 9 16 23 30	1,399 1,392 1,440 1,423 1,423	.8 671.7 9 673.5 9 671.1 .8 669.3 .2 672.0	209.3 195.5 233.4 195.5 207.6	209.1 194.8 233.2 195.4 207.5	0.1 0.5 0.0 0.1 0.1			0.2 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.0	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2		65.1 61.6 72.9 88.5 71.9	57.6 54.3 65.4 81.1 64.7	7.6 7.3 7.5 7.3 7.2
2008 June	6 13 20 27	1,407 1,442 1,441 1,462	.7 675.6 6 675.0 .2 674.3 .7 677.4	195.1 225.9 216.0 227.2	195.1 225.9 215.8 226.5	0.1 0.1 0.0 0.7		-	0.0 0.0 0.2 0.0	0.2 0.1 0.2 0.2		66.5 65.8 74.9 81.4	59.6 58.8 67.9 74.4	6.9 7.1 7.1 7.0
July	4 11 18 25	5 1,404 1,452 1,427 1,450	.9 683.9 .2 685.6 .3 685.1 .9 683.9	179.3 236.2 215.7 208.7	179.1 236.1 215.6 208.6	0.3 0.1 0.1 0.1			0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.3 0.2 0.2 0.3		66.9 59.6 56.8 87.8	59.9 52.6 49.9 81.0	7.0 7.0 6.9 6.8
Aug	1 8 15 22 29	1,444 1,441 1,460 1,435 1,449	.6 688.6 .6 690.3 .2 690.2 .0 683.7 .1 683.5	214.8 211.1 232.9 214.4 204.3	214.7 211.0 232.8 214.3 204.1	0.1 0.1 0.0 0.1 0.2			0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.2		66.4 63.5 57.5 58.4 85.0	59.5 56.8 50.8 51.4 78.0	6.9 6.7 7.0 7.1
Sep	5 12 19 26	1,441 1,457 1,460 1,518	.0 684.6 .7 682.7 .6 681.3 .5 681.7	210.8 229.8 215.1 243.5	210.7 229.7 213.3 215.4	0.1 0.1 1.8 28.1		-	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.3		68.5 67.5 54.4 62.3	61.5 60.5 46.4 55.4	7.0 7.0 8.0 6.9
Oct	3	> 1,/58	./ 693.2	386.1	153.4	38.9	193.8	-	0.1	0.2	-	/9.0	/1.4	/.6
		Deutsch	e Bundesk	bank										
2006 Nov Dec		373	.7 162.8	48.0	47.9	0.0	-	=		-	-	0.4	0.1	0.4
2007 Jan Feb Mar		357 365 5 371	.9 163.6 .5 164.1 .4 166.6	37.8 43.7 47.9	37.8 43.6 47.8	0.0 0.1 0.0		-	-	=	=	0.4 0.5 0.4	0.1 0.1 0.1	0.4 0.4 0.3
Apr May June		370 377 5 373	.9 169.7 .2 169.9 .5 171.9	43.3 45.1 39.8	43.0 45.1 39.6	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.1 0.1 0.1	0.3
Aug Sep Oct		369 5 394 394	.1 173.9 .6 173.1 .0 173.1	40.0 31.8 47.0	40.3 31.5 42.2	0.0 0.2 4.8	-	-	=	=	-	0.4 0.3 0.4	0.0	0.3
Nov Dec 2008 Ian		410 5 483 415	.3 175.4 .7 183.8 .5 176.2	43.5 52.9 109.5 42.6	52.7 64.0	0.2 4.9 0.2	40.6	-		-	-	0.4	0.1	0.3 0.4 0.4
Feb Mar Apr		432 5 453 439	.2 177.1 .4 179.0 .6 181.4	54.3 70.1 53.4	54.2 69.3 53.3	0.2	-	-				0.6	0.1 0.1 0.0	0.5
May June July		439 447 435	2 182.0 2 183.8 9 186.0	50.5 56.0 41.2	50.4 55.1 40.9	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.5 0.5 0.4	0.0	0.4 0.4 0.4
Aug Sep		449 5 519	.0 185.1 .7 185.3	50.6	50.5 65.8	0.1 45.7	=	=	_	=	-	0.4	0.0	0.3 0.6

* The consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem comprises the financial statement of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the financial statements of the national central banks of the euro-area member states (NCBs). The balance sheet items for foreign currency, securities, gold and financial instruments are valued at market rates at the end of the quarter. -1 For Eurosystem: financial statements for specific weekly dates; for

the Bundesbank: end-of-month financial statements. — 2 According to the accounting regime chosen by the Eurosystem on the issue of euro banknotes, a share of 8% of the total value of the euro banknotes in circulation is allocated to the ECB on a monthly basis. The counterpart of this adjustment is disclosed as an "Intra-Eurosystem liability related to euro-

III Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem

		Liabilities to n residents deno foreign currer	on-euro-area ominated in icy							
Liabilities to non-euro- area residents denominated in euro	Liabilities to euro-area residents in foreign currency	Total	Deposits, balances and other liabilities	Liabilities arising from the credit facility under ERM II	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 urosvstem ⁴	On reporting date/ End of month 1
48.8	13	193	l 193		53	1317	'I –	147 7	697	2008 Feb 1
48.7 42.0 41.4 34.4	1.0 1.2 1.1 0.8	19.7 19.6 18.6 18.6	19.7 19.6 18.6 18.6		5.3 5.3 5.3 5.3	133.3 133.4 131.5 130.9		147.7 147.7 147.7 147.7 147.7	69.7 70.2 70.5 70.6	8 15 22 29
35.4 36.1 36.8 47.6	0.9 0.6 1.5 1.3	18.8 19.4 18.8 19.6	18.8 19.4 18.8 19.6		5.3 5.3 5.3 5.3	131.0 128.1 130.7 130.6		147.7 147.7 147.7 147.7	70.6 70.6 70.6 70.6 70.6	Mar 7 14 20 28
48.0 57.4 58.4 58.1	1.2 0.8 0.8 0.9	5 18.0 18.5 19.1 19.3	5 18.0 18.5 19.1 19.3		5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1	5 136.6 139.1 139.5 142.2		5 156.2 156.2 156.2 156.2	71.4 71.4 71.4 71.8	Apr 4 11 18 25
57.9 66.7 66.0 73.9 73.4	1.7 1.5 1.9 2.9 2.3	17.5 19.1 18.4 16.3 16.5	17.5 19.1 18.4 16.3 16.5		5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1	143.3 142.7 143.8 144.0 146.1		156.2 156.2 156.2 156.2 156.2 156.2	71.8 71.8 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.9	May 2 9 16 23 30
72.3 76.9 77.5 77.5	2.4 1.6 1.8 3.0	16.6 17.1 16.6 15.6	16.6 17.1 16.6 15.6	-	5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1	146.0 147.1 146.8 147.4) – 	156.2 156.2 156.2 156.2	71.7 71.7 71.7 71.7 71.7	2008 June 6 13 20 27
77.7 76.7 78.3 78.0	1.8 2.5 1.8 2.9	20.0 18.2 16.0 16.3	20.0 18.2 16.0 16.3		5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1	5 145.8 144.0 144.3 144.0		5 152.4 152.4 152.4 152.4	71.7 71.7 71.7 71.7 71.7	July 4 11 18 25
78.9 78.2 81.7 81.4 80.1	2.1 1.4 1.2 1.3 0.9	18.3 19.5 19.4 18.3 17.3	18.3 19.5 19.4 18.3 17.3		5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1	146.0 148.4 148.0 148.2 148.2 148.7		152.4 152.4 152.4 152.4 152.4 152.4	71.7 71.7 71.7 71.7 71.7 71.7	Aug 1 8 15 22 29
79.0 78.3 108.4 127.5	1.3 1.0 1.5 2.1	17.3 17.2 15.3 16.1	17.3 17.2 15.3 16.1		5.1 5.1 5.1 5.1	150.2 151.9 155.3 156.0		152.4 152.4 152.4 152.4 152.4	71.7 71.7 71.7 71.7 71.7	Sep 5 12 19 26
161.6	1.3	5 25.0	5 25.0	-	5.4	5 166.5	-	5 168.7	71.7	Oct 3
1 3.9	0.0	l 1.4	I 1.4	ı –	1.4	12.4	86.3	Deutsche B	undesbank	2006 Nov
3.7 3.8 3.7 3.8 3.7 3.8	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	1.1 1.6 1.2 1 3	1.1 1.6 1.2 1 3	-	1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4	13.0 12.9 13.5 10 1	84.3 85.5 86.5 87.5	45.9 45.9 45.9 5 47 4	5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	Dec 2007 Jan Feb Mar
3.8 4.0 3.8	0.0 0.0 0.0	2.5 3.0 2.3	2.5 3.0 2.3	=	1.4 1.4 1.4	10.0 10.8 12.4	87.5 8 90.4 91.6	47.4 47.4 5 44.9	5.0 5.0 5.0	Apr May June
4.1 4.1 5.4 7 9	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	2.2 2.2 2.6 2.3	2.2 2.2 2.6 2.3	-	1.4 1.4 1.3 1.3	11.6 12.6 13.6 13.0	92.1 94.4 96.1 97 5	44.9 44.9 5 49.5 49.5	5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	July Aug Sep Oct
11.1 14.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	=	1.3	14.1 5 13.1	98.6 99.5	49.5 5 55.0	5.0 5.0	Nov Dec
19.4	0.0	3.0 3.3	3.0	-	1.3 1.3 1.3	14.1	102.4	55.0 55.0 5 58.1	5.0 5.0 5.0	Feb Mar
21.2 21.2 19.6	0.0	4.3 3.2 3.9	4.3 3.2 3.9	-	1.3 1.3 1.3	11.3	104.1	5 57.4	5.0 5.0 5.0	Apr May June
22.1 24.0 24.7	0.0	3.0 2.4 2.1	3.0 2.4 2.1		1.3 1.3 1.3	12.2 13.1 5 15.1	107.4 109.8 111.8	57.4 57.4 5 62.2	5.0 5.0 5.0	Aug Sep

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.



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

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

			Lending to	banks (MFIs)	in the euro	area				Lending to	non-banks (non-MFIs) in	the
				to banks in	the home co	ountry	to banks in	other member	states		to non-ban	ks in the hor	me country
												Enterprises holds	and house-
	Balance					Secur- ities			Secur- ities				
Period	sheet total	Cash in hand	Total	Total	Loans	issued by banks	Total	Loans	issued by banks	Total	Total	Total	Loans
											End o	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 2001	6,083.9 6,303.1	16.1 14.6	1,977.4 2,069.7	1,724.2 1,775.5	1,108.9 1,140.6	615.3 634.9	253.2 294.2	184.5 219.8	68.6 74.4	3,249.9 3,317.1	3,062.6 3,084.9	2,445.7 2,497.1	2,186.6 2,235.7
2002 2003	6,394.2 6.432.0	17.9 17.3	2,118.0	1,769.1 1,732.0	1,164.3 1,116.8	604.9 615.3	348.9 379.5	271.7 287.7	77.2 91.8	3,340.2 3.333.2	3,092.2 3.083.1	2,505.8 2,497.4	2,240.8 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 2006	6,859.4 7,154.4	15.3 16.4	2,276.0 2,314.4	1,762.5 1,718.6	1,148.4 1,138.6	614.1 580.0	513.5 595.8	356.3 376.8	157.2 219.0	3,407.6 3,462.1	3,085.2 3,085.5	2,504.6 2,536.1	2,226.3 2,241.9
2007 2006 Nov	7,592.4	17.8	2,523.4	1,847.9 1 712 4	1,290.4 1 126 3	557.5	675.4 581 3	421.6	253.8 215 3	3,487.3	3,061.8	2,556.0	2,288.8
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 Feb Mar	7,192.4 7,230.9 7,288.3	13.3 13.4 13.5	2,308.2 2,332.2 2,364.4	1,711.1 1,717.7 1,749.8	1,138.1 1,146.7 1,180.5	573.0 570.9 569.3	597.1 614.5 614.6	378.2 386.6 378.3	218.9 227.9 236.3	3,496.9 3,487.3 3,496.5	3,109.2 3,096.0 3,100.8	2,554.6 2,547.2 2,555.8	2,252.7 2,256.2 2,261.3
Apr May June	7,357.2 7,389.3 7,381.7	14.4 14.7 14.2	2,379.0 2,398.4 2,396.3	1,736.7 1,744.1 1,724.1	1,167.0 1,167.2 1,156.2	569.7 576.9 567.9	642.3 654.3 672.3	406.1 414.7 423.8	236.2 239.6 248.5	3,525.9 3,511.9 3,484.4	3,128.3 3,106.1 3,071.9	2,580.7 2,558.9 2,538.0	2,256.9 2,253.1 2,261.7
July Aug Sep	7,371.2 7,417.4 7,500.9	13.9 14.1 14.4	2,373.0 2,405.9 2,438.4	1,708.4 1,735.3 1,756.8	1,146.0 1,178.1 1,201.2	562.5 557.2 555.6	664.6 670.5 681.5	415.4 419.3 429.9	249.2 251.2 251.7	3,489.7 3,485.8 3,493.0	3,080.8 3,071.6 3,074.0	2,541.9 2,544.4 2,552.6	2,265.9 2,271.6 2,278.5
Oct Nov Dec	7,500.5 7,553.6 7,592.4	14.5 14.1 17.8	2,453.6 2,489.4 2,523.4	1,770.9 1,791.5 1 847 9	1,208.5 1,226.5 1 290 4	562.4 565.1 557 5	682.7 697.9 675.4	430.2 443.9 421.6	252.5 253.9 253.8	3,485.7 3,482.3 3 487 3	3,058.5 3,057.5 3,061.8	2,543.7 2,544.1 2,556.0	2,278.4 2,279.6 2,288.8
2008 Jan Feb	7,574.1 7,596.6	14.1 13.6	2,525.4 2,506.6 2,512.7	1,798.8 1,806.7	1,240.4 1,250.0	558.5 556.7	707.8 706.0	454.1 450.6	253.0 253.7 255.5	3,530.9 3,521.3	3,084.8 3,079.8	2,550.0 2,585.0 2,577.1	2,297.3 2,306.5
Mar Apr May	7,641.7 7,725.9 7,729.1	14.2 13.9 14.1	2,516.2 2,520.4 2,540.8	1,818.8 1,824.8 1,844.9	1,262.4 1,264.1 1,274.1	556.4 560.7 570.9	697.4 695.6 695.8	442.9 445.9 436.6	254.5 249.7 259.3	3,561.3 3,609.6 3,596.2	3,095.9 3,145.8 3,130.8	2,593.5 2,632.0 2,620.8	2,316.4 2,323.2 2,326.7
June July	7,688.7 7,675.4 7,744 7	13.8 14.2 14.2	2,556.9 2,532.5 2,556.0	1,855.1 1,833.9 1,860.3	1,281.7 1,263.1 1,284.2	573.3 570.8 576.2	701.8 698.6 695 7	436.9 430.6 427.4	265.0 268.1 268.3	3,576.9 3,587.8 3,619.5	3,098.7 3,110.1 3,137.0	2,604.6 2,616.3	2,333.7 2,341.6 2,344.2
, tug	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1 14.2	2,550.0	1,000.5	1,204.2	570.2	055.7	127.1	200.5	3,015.5	3,137.0	Ch	anges 1
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004	401.5 244.9 165.7 83.5 207.5	- 1.2 - 1.4 3.3 - 0.6 - 2.1	143.0 91.0 63.6 - 20.2 68.9	91.7 50.7 6.5 - 49.0 22.5	28.1 30.3 23.7 - 47.5 9.5	63.6 20.5 – 17.1 – 1.5 13.1	51.4 40.3 57.1 28.8 46.3	22.8 34.5 51.9 15.7 15.8	28.6 5.8 5.2 13.1 30.5	123.2 55.1 34.1 29.6 44.1	105.4 23.9 15.7 23.0 17.5	116.8 50.4 16.5 22.2 – 0.4	89.5 48.1 10.4 26.4 – 1.2
2005 2006 2007	197.2 349.0 509.7	0.1 1.1 1.5	101.8 76.2 210.1	13.2 - 2.4 132.5	25.7 25.2 153.3	- 12.5 - 27.6 - 20.8	88.6 78.6 77.6	50.5 17.3 41.6	38.1 61.3 36.0	59.7 56.0 54.1	14.2 1.5 – 1.0	37.2 32.5 38.6	15.5 13.3 53.1
2006 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 Feb Mar	33.9 46.3 61.6	- 3.1 0.1 0.1	- 6.5 23.7 32.3	- 6.0 6.7 32.2	- 0.5 8.7 33.8	- 5.5 - 1.9 - 1.6	- 0.5 17.0 0.1	- 0.4 8.4 - 8.3	- 0.1 8.7 8.4	36.3 - 7.0 10.4	26.8 - 11.6 5.8	21.3 - 5.9 9.6	9.8 4.8 5.8
Apr May June	77.8 28.0 – 6.0	0.9 0.3 - 0.5	13.0 19.0 – 1.0	- 14.6 7.4 - 19.0	- 14.0 0.2 - 9.9	- 0.6 7.2 - 9.0	27.6 11.6 18.0	27.6 8.2 9.0	- 0.0 3.4 9.0	32.6 - 13.9 - 27.5	29.9 - 22.3 - 34.3	27.2 - 21.9 - 21.0	- 3.2 - 3.7 8.1
July Aug Sep	- 4.4 42.1 101.2	- 0.3 0.2 0.3	- 23.3 32.8 32.9	- 15.0 26.9 21.7	- 9.5 32.2 23 1	- 5.4 - 5.3 - 1.4	- 8.3 5.9 11.2	- 8.8 3.9 10 5	0.5 2.0 0 7	7.2 - 3.9 10 3	10.4 - 9.3 4.6	5.5 2.4 10 3	4.4 5.8 8 9
Oct Nov	26.7 63.1	0.2 - 0.4	16.8 35.9	14.7 20.7	7.2	7.5	2.1 15.3	0.4 13.7	1.8 1.6	5.7	- 5.9 - 0.2	- 2.6 1.2	1.0 1.9
2008 Jan Feb	- 31.3	- 3.7	- 33.0 6.4	- 63.9 8.0	- 65.9 9.6	- 7.3 2.0 - 1.6	- 22.4 30.9 - 1.6	- 22.5 31.6 - 3.5	- 0.7	35.9 - 7.9	4.9 26.2 - 4.1	32.1 - 6.9	9.0 10.5 10.1
iviar Apr May	66.1 81.6 5.2	- 0.3 0.2	3.9 5.4 22.9	12.3 8.0 20.5	12.5 2.8 10.2	- 0.1 5.2 10.2	- 8.4 - 2.6 2.5	- 7.7 2.2 - 7.1	- 0.7 - 4.8 9.6	44.0 49.9 – 12.8	18.4 50.6 – 14.3	18.3 39.1 – 10.6	11.7 7.3 4.0
June July Aug	- 25.4 - 1.1 78.9	- 0.4 0.4 0.0	23.5 - 8.5 29.6	14.5 - 5.4 32.3	7.6 - 5.2 27.0	6.8 - 0.2 5.3	9.0 - 3.1 - 2.8	3.3 - 6.3 - 3.2	5.8 3.2 0.4	- 16.9 10.1 31.1	- 30.6 11.4 26.8	- 14.8 11.7 28.9	7.8 7.8 2.9

 \star 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-a	rea		
	1			to non-ban	ks in other m	nember state	25			residents	1		
	General governmen	t			Enterprises households	and	General governmen	t					
Secur- ities	Total	Loans	Secur- ities 2	Total	Total	of which Loans	Total	Loans	Secur- ities	Total	of which Loans	Other assets	Period
End of y	ear or mo	onth											
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
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	2006 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	499.9 502.7	357.1 353.4	142.8 149.3	446.1 441.5	309.7 302.8	141.2 135.7	136.4 138.7 120.1	25.9 26.1	110.5 112.7	1,307.3 1,326.0	1,026.0	215.2 223.1 223.0	2008 Jan Feb
308.7 294.2	513.8 509.9	355.9 355.7	158.0 159.3	463.8 465.4 478.2	326.7 330.3	140.3 143.2 146.5	135.1 137.1 135.1	26.0 26.0 26.0	111.1 109.1	1,347.9	1,053.8	234.1 235.2	Apr May
270.9	494.1	349.4 349.6 349.0	144.7 144.2 142.8	478.3 477.7 482.4	340.1 343.1 349.9	161.9 167.7	134.6 132.6	26.0 26.0	108.7	1,209.8	1,013.0	237.0 241.2 239.0	July
Changes	s ¹									.,	1 ./02015		,
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
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	2006 Dec
- 10.7	- 5.7	- 1.2 - 4.3 - 5.6	- 1.4 1.8	4.6 4.6	4.2 6.7 4.8	3.8 3.1 2.2	- 2.1	- 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.6	- 2.0 0.4	27.4	13.5 17.4	- 10.2 2.2 - 1.8	Feb Mar
30.4 - 18.2 - 29.1	2.7 - 0.4 - 13.2	1.5 - 2.1 - 6.1	1.2 1.7 – 7.1	2.7 8.4 6.8	6.3 5.9 9.2	1.0 2.9 4.8	- 3.5 2.5 - 2.3	- 0.7 0.6	- 4.0 3.3 - 3.0	23.9 10.1 24.6	18.5 – 4.9 19.4	7.4 12.4 – 1.7	Apr May 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
- 17.0	2.8	- 3.7	6.5	- 3.8	- 6.2	- 5.0	2.4	0.2	2.2	28.6	24.6	6.4	Feb
6.7	0.1	- 2.4	2.5	25.6	25.2	5.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	21.5	30.8	- 3.9	Mar
31.8	11.5	4.7	6.8	- 0.7	1.3	3.8	- 2.1	- 0.2	- 1.8	16.5	20.9	10.2	Apr
- 14.6	- 3.8	- 5.2	1.4	1.5	3.5	3.2	- 2.0	0.0	- 2.0	- 5.6	- 6.8	0.4	May
- 22.6	- 15.8	- 1.3	– 14.6	13.7	10.7	12.3	3.0	0.2	2.8	- 33.2	- 34.6	1.6	June
3.9	- 0.4	0.2	– 0.6	– 1.2	2.2	3.4	- 3.5	- 0.3	- 3.2	– 6.0	– 4.1	2.8	July
26.0	- 2.1	- 0.6	– 1.5	4.3	6.4	5.6	- 2.1	0.4	- 2.5	16.3	15.5	1.9	Aug

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



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

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

		Deposits of	banks (MFIs))	Deposits of	non-banks (non-MFIs) ir	the euro ar	ea				
		in the euro				Deposits of	non-banks i	n the home	country			Deposits of	non-banks
			of banks					With agree maturities	d	At agreed notice			
Period	Balance sheet total	Total	in the home country	in other member states	Total	Total	Over- night	Total	of which up to 2 years	Total	o <i>f which</i> up to 3 months	Total	Over- night
											End o	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 Nov	7,141.2 7,154.4	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
Dec		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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Mar	7,641.7	1,759.3	1,432.8	326.5	2,644.7	2,524.5	769.7	1,211.0	492.4	543.8	437.5	79.3	26.3
Apr	7,725.9	1,790.8	1,439.8	351.1	2,649.4	2,535.5	758.9	1,236.8	517.2	539.8	434.8	76.4	23.7
May	7,729.1	1,785.2	1,443.6	341.6	2,670.6	2,550.5	761.5	1,252.7	533.4	536.3	432.8	80.4	26.1
June	7,688.7	1,764.2	1,448.9	315.3	2,670.8	2,551.5	768.8	1,249.3	530.1	533.4	430.7	79.8	27.1
July	7,675.4	1,749.7	1,439.1	310.6	2,675.9	2,557.0	746.2	1,283.0	563.6	527.9	425.6	81.7	27.3
Aug	7,744.7	1,753.3	1,446.9	306.3	2,688.1	2,569.2	748.7	1,296.8	577.6	523.6	422.5	81.6	27.1
2000	401 5	875	66.0	215	I 38.7	19.8	1 22 5	1 37.8	1 27.0	_ 40.5	I _ 53.6	Ch	anges '
2001 2002 2003 2004	244.9 165.7 83.5 207.5	32.4 70.2 3.8 62.3	8.4 37.2 - 3.3 42.9	24.0 33.1 7.1 19.5	80.6 53.0 44.7 53.5	105.2 57.0 50.3 64.9	83.0 50.3 48.8 26.3	21.2 5.9 - 13.6 25.5	16.2 - 11.0 - 31.6 - 8.3	1.1 0.8 15.1 13.1	11.4 11.0 28.0 14.7	- 4.0 - 2.6 - 3.8 - 9.3	0.3 0.4 0.6 1.4 - 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 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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Feb	33.0	3.0	2.4	0.6	10.8	12.2	- 0.9	16.1	14.9	- 2.9	- 2.1	- 0.2	- 3.0
Mar	66.1	26.4	38.4	– 12.0	7.6	- 0.7	1.5	1.6	1.2	- 3.7	- 1.6	5.9	7.3
Apr	81.6	32.6	7.9	24.8	4.7	10.6	- 11.1	25.8	24.7	- 4.1	- 2.7	- 2.6	- 2.3
May	5.2	- 1.2	4.0	- 5.2	19.2	15.0	2.6	15.9	16.3	- 3.5	- 2.1	2.1	0.5
June	– 25.4	- 18.0	5.9	- 23.9	0.6	1.3	7.4	– 3.3	– 3.2	- 2.9	- 2.1	- 0.4	1.0
July	- 1.1	– 1.7	3.0	- 4.7	5.1	5.4	- 22.7	33.6	33.5	- 5.6	- 5.1	1.9	0.3
Aug	78.9	9.5	13.8	- 4.3	12.2	12.1	2.5	33.9	14.0	- 4.3	- 3.1	- 0.0	- 0.3

 \ast 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

								Debt securi	ties				
in other me	ember states	2		Deposits of	orpmonts			Issued 3					
With agree	d	At agreed				Liabilities							
matarities		notice		1	of which domestic	from repos with	Money		of which with	Liabilities			
	of which		of which		central	non-banks	fund		maturities	euro- area	Capital	Other	
Total	2 years	Total	3 months	Total	ments	euro area	issued 3	Total	2 years 3	residents	reserves	Liabilities	Period
End of y	ear or mo	onth											
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	9.0	4.7	3.3	49.1	46.9	4.9	33.2	1,417.1	129.3	647.6	319.2	318.4	2000
68.6	9.9	4.7	3.0	47.7	45.6	14.1	36.7	1,468.2	131.3	599.2	343.0	309.8	2002
59.8	9.8	3.3	2.7	43.8	41.4	14.8	31.5	1,554.8	116.9	626.2	329.3 346.8	317.2 324.5	2004
45.9	9.3 22.0	2.3 2.3	1.9	45.5 40.1	41.9 38.3	17.1 26.6	32.0 28.6	1,636.7	136.4 182.3	638.5 661.0	389.6 428.2	353.7 398.2	2006 2007
48.6	10.1	2.3	1.8	48.4	43.7	27.5	32.0 32.0	1,641.7	137.5	653.0 638.5	391.7	353.6	2006 Nov 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	10.0	2.3	1.8	43.8	41.8	29.7	31.6	1,659.7	158.3	681.3	405.5	359.9	Mar
43.8	9.5 8.2	2.3 2.3	1.8	43.6 48.9	43.2 46.9	29.4 28.0	33.6 33.9	1,657.7 1,666.3	158.0 158.4	708.9	410.7 416.8	377.5 374.6	Apr May
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	July
47.1	13.1	2.3	1.8 1.7	42.6	41.1	28.4	32.3 30.3	1,665.5	169.2 170.7	694.4 703.6	423.3	384.6 402.7	Aug 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	394.5 400.4	Oct
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	Dec
49.6	18.9 23.6 23.0	2.3	1.8	40.0	37.4	42.1	28.8	1,644.1 1,631.9	190.6 189.7 188 1	679.2 694.5 703 1	430.8 431.8 447 5	386.7 389.0 390.9	2008 Jan Feb Mar
50.4	23.5	2.3	1.8	37.5	35.3	55.7	27.2	1,628.2	195.8	729.3	447.5	404.2	Apr
52.0 50.5	24.6 23.4	2.3	1.8 1.8	39.7 39.4	36.7 37.8	56.0 63.9	24.6 23.8	1,629.9 1,641.4	201.4 217.1	716.8	444.5	401.5 402.9	May June
52.0 52.3	25.5 26.4	2.3 2.3	1.7 1.7	37.2 37.3	35.2 36.3	58.1 63.1	23.5 23.2	1,644.8 1,655.8	222.2 224.7	674.8 687.9	443.6 448.7	405.0 424.6	July Aug
Changes	5 ¹												
- 4.5	- 0.5	- 0.1 0.2	- 0.3	23.1	21.6	– 1.6 4.6	– 1.5 13.3	90.6	15.9 18.6	97.8 34.8	35.3	54.6	2000 2001
- 2.6	1.1	– 0.5 – 0.8	- 0.3	- 1.4	- 1.3	– 1.6 10.7	4.1	18.8 49.8	14.8 – 2.2	– 2.1 4.6	25.6	- 2.7	2002 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
- 3.9	- 0.4 - 0.2 13.0	- 0.1	- 0.2	3.9	3.1	- 3.2	0.2	34.3	21.7	32.1	27.9	29.2	2005 2006 2007
- 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 - 0.3	- 0.0 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 1.9	- 1.4	8.0 4.7 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.3	14.7 6.5	9.5 3.6 8 9	26.0 19.2	3.8 7.2 6.0	5.8 1.5 10.2	2007 Jan Feb 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 5.8	4.0	Apr 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	June
0.5	0.4 3.6	0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.3	- 0.7 - 1.5	2.7	- 2.7	- 8.6	2.8	16.4 18.1	- 2.9	7.1	Aug Sep
0.9	1.1 0.5	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.4	- 1.4	- 1.7	- 1.1 - 0.1	16.0 - 2.5	10.5 8.7	- 11.9	1.7	9.2 5.8	Oct Nov
- 4.4	- 3.8		0.0	- 0.2	- 0.9	15.4	0.2	6.7	8.3	22.8	2.6	- 3.2	2008 Jan
- 1.4	- 0.4	- 0.0		2.3	0.7	0.8	- 1.8	- 3.5	- 0.7 - 1.5	17.9	16.9	1.0 1.9	Mar Apr
- 0.3	- 1.1	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0	- 3.3 2.2 - 0.3	- 2.3 1.4 1.1	0.2	- 0.8	1.6 14.0	4.5 15.8	- 12.8 - 34.1	- 3.9 1.8 4.1	- 2.9 0.9	May June
1.6 0.2	2.1 0.9	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0	- 2.2	– 2.6 1.1	- 5.8 5.1	- 0.3 - 0.3	4.5 12.7	5.7 4.2	– 5.8 13.1	1.5 3.3	1.4 23.4	July Aug

 ${\bf 2}$ Excluding deposits of central governments. — ${\bf 3}$ 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.



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

	€billion												
				Lending to	banks (MFIs	;)	Lending to	non-banks (non-MFIs)				
					of which			of which					
								Loans					
End of	Number of reporting institu-	Balance sheet	Cash in hand and credit balances with central		Balances	Securities issued by		for up to and including	for more than	2.11	Securities issued by	Partici- pating	Other
month	tions		banks	lotal	loans	banks	lotal	1 year	1 year	Bills	non-banks	interests	assets
	All categ	jories of	banks										
2008 Mar	2,021	7,696.0	84.0	3,162.3	2,306.2	808.1	3,949.1	582.2	2,611.0	1.6	732.3	161.7	338.9
May June	2,017 2,014	7,785.8	64.4 68.6	3,221.4 3,227.3	2,339.2 2,332.1	827.4 829.5	3,988.9 3,940.6	588.3 560.1	2,632.4 2,647.7	1.5 1.5 1.5	745.0	160.6 156.5	350.5 352.2
July Aug	2,008 2,003	7,732.1	55.4	3,212.1 3,230.3	2,314.7 2,325.5	827.4 833.2	3,948.2 3,995.0	566.3 568.7	2,656.9 2,677.6	1.4 1.4	702.7 727.0	160.2 160.1	356.1 354.6
2000 1 1	Commer	cial bank	(S ⁵						C42.4		100.0		452.7
Aug	270	2,325.2	20.3	967.0	819.7	131.9	1,106.1	304.6	613.4	0.7	203.3	79.1	152.7
2000 1 1	Big ba	nks ⁶							2044				
2008 July Aug	5	1,443.2	9.8	636.0 640.6	545.7	80.0	612.8	185.5	294.4 296.1	0.5	127.2	72.4	112.2
2000 1.1.	Region	hal banks	and othe	er comme	ercial ban	iks	420.2		277.0	1	L F1.0		
Aug	163	739.6	8.7	243.3	188.1	50.2	420.3	90.3	277.8	0.1	77.7	6.5	33.5
2000 1.1.	Branch	nes of for	eign ban	ks	ا م ر م	1 17	72.0				1 10		
Aug	102	170.0	1.9	92.0	90.3	1.7	73.0	29.9	41.1	0.0	1.8	0.6	6.9
	Landesb	anken											
2008 July Aug	10	1,576.1	3.9	825.6	603.5	192.1	662.4	114.4	426.1 435.6	0.1	110.1	28.2	57.1
2000 1 1	Savings	banks			147.0	420.2			564.0				40.7
Aug	438	1,043.3	18.0	265.4	117.9	138.2	721.4	61.4	561.9	0.4	97.5	19.8	18.7
	Regiona	l instituti	ons of cr	edit coop	eratives								
2008 July Aug	2	268.1 272.4	0.2 1.4	169.1 171.9	113.2 115.2	53.7 54.8	72.4 73.2	21.5 21.5	19.0 19.5	0.0	31.6 31.4	13.9 13.9	12.4 11.9
	Credit co	poperativ	es										
2008 July Aug	1,225 1,220	638.1 642.3	12.7 12.6	174.0 177.0	78.4 80.4	89.0 90.3	420.6 422.1	35.7 35.6	335.6 336.7	0.2 0.2	48.8 49.4	10.8 10.8	20.0 19.8
2000 1 1	Mortgag	ge banks				407.0	5244	45.0	277.6		100.0		
2008 July Aug	21 20	806.6	0.9	250.5	141.1	107.0	531.1	15.9	377.6	-	136.8	1.2	18.0
	Building	and loar	n associat	ions									
2008 July Aug	25 25	191.1 190.1	0.1	56.6 55.3	42.1 41.0	13.8 13.3	120.0 120.3	1.4 1.4	107.4 107.6	· ·	11.2 11.3	0.3	14.1 14.1
	Special p	ourpose b	anks										
2008 July Aug	17	883.6 889.9	0.3	503.7 503.2	398.8 396.7	101.7 103.2	314.2 317.5	11.4 12.1	216.0 217.7	-	86.7 87.5	6.9 7.2	58.5 60.1
	Memo it	e <i>m:</i> Fore	eign bank	(S ⁷						_			_
2008 July Aug	147 147	840.1 839.8	9.3 6.5	343.3 344.8	271.6 272.4	63.2 63.8	445.6 446.7	96.2 95.7	275.3 276.9	0.2	72.2 72.4	6.4 6.6	35.6 35.2
	of whic	<i>h:</i> Banks	majority	/-owned	by foreig	n banks ^ɛ	3			_		_	_
2008 July Aug	45 45	670.1 665.5	7.4 5.0	255.6 252.8	185.6 182.1	61.5 62.1	372.6 373.0	66.3 66.0	234.1 235.1	0.2	70.5 70.5	5.8 6.1	28.7 28.6

* For the period up to December 1998, section IV (except for Table IV.1) shows the assets and liabilities of banks (excluding building and loan associations) in 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 Ioan associations: Including deposits under savings and Ioan contracts (see Table IV.12). — 2 Included in time deposits. — 3 Excluding deposits under savings and Ioan contracts (see also footnote 2). — 4 Including subordinated

IV Banks

	Deposits of	f banks (MF	is)	Deposits o	f non-banks	s (non-MFIs))						Capital		
		of which			of which								published		
						Time depo	sits 1		Savings de	posits 3			partici-		
Т	ōtal	Sight deposits	Time deposits	Total	Sight deposits	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year 1	Memo item Liabilities arising from repos 2	Total	of which At three months' notice	Bank savings bonds	Bearer debt securities out- standing 4	rights capital, funds for general banking risks	Other liabilities	End of month
												All cate	egories c	of banks	
L	2,224.2	372.4	1,851.8	2,929.6	886.8	558.7	796.9	140.8	552.3	443.7	134.9	1,705.3	363.4	473.5	2008 Mar
	2,270.4 2,266.3	348.7 364.0	1,921.7 1,902.3	2,955.0 2,962.3	877.6 876.9	594.7 601.5	798.3 800.1	158.9 144.6	548.2 544.7	441.0 438.9	136.2 139.1	1,708.1	361.8 362.3	486.8 483.9	Apr May
	2,217.8	365.5	1,852.3	2,960.2	894.3	583.3	800.3	139.8	541.8	436.8	140.5	1,725.6	357.4	484.0	June
	2,185.1	296.2	1,863.8	2,973.4	868.9	645.0	800.3	148.7	536.2	431.7	142.3	1,742.2	361.1	506.5	Aug
												Con	nmercial	banks ⁵	
	803.2 808.2	188.4 177.0	614.8 631.1	970.0 982.7	418.3 425.7	285.8 290.9	141.5 141.6	97.4 102.6	104.6 104.0	82.2 81.5	19.9 20.4	261.3 264.8	116.9 117.2	173.7 198.6	2008 July Aug
													Big b	anks ⁶	
L	508.0 506.2	130.9	377.1	554.4	217.2	180.5	86.9	88.5 93.8	61.9	58.3	7.9	202.0	74.7	104.1	2008 July
ľ	500.2	1 110.4	507.0	500.5	223.4	100.0	00.0	55.0	Region	al banks	and oth	ner comn	nercial b	anks	, tug
I	172.0	34.0	138.0	381.4	181.6	97.1	48.3	8.4	42.7	23.9	11.8	59.4	36.9	62.2	2008 July
1	172.9	34.9	137.9	382.9	177.5	102.0	48.7	8.6	42.6	23.8	I 12.1	60.0	37.2	86.6	Aug
ī	123.1	23.4	99.7	34.2	19.5	8.1	6.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	Diano	0.0	5.2	anks 7.4	2008 July
I	129.1	23.7	105.4	33.4	18.8	8.1	6.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.3	6.5	Aug
	552 3	I 56 1	496.2	I 4115	62.2	l 133.0	2013	1 46.9	13.5	13.1	15	1 479.0	Landes	banken	2008 July
I	554.7	47.5	507.1	416.5	60.4	138.8	201.5	51.5	13.4	13.1	1.5	483.4	63.7	72.4	Aug
													Saving	gs banks	
	209.0 208.5	22.6	186.4 185.4	679.7 682.9	222.6	85.7 89.1	14.3 14.4	-	265.8 263.8	205.4	91.3 92.0	46.8 46.7	56.1 56.1	51.8 52.2	2008 July Aug
									Re	gional i	nstitutio	ns of cre	dit coop	eratives	
ī	138.3	24.1	114.1	48.5	9.8	19.5	17.8	4.4	ı –	- I	1.5	53.5	10.9	16.9	2008 July
I	143.6	23.3	120.4	46.8	8.3	19.3	17.7	3.1	I –	-	1.5	54.3	10.9	16.7	Aug
i.	93.8	74	86.4	L 437.0	148.2	812	1 29.0		151 5	l 130 1	27.1	Cre	dit coop	eratives	2008 July
I	95.2	6.9	88.3	439.1	148.8	83.7	29.4		149.9	129.2	27.4	39.1	38.6	30.4	Aug
	472.0												Mortgag	e banks	
	173.9	4.6	169.3	194.2	2.9 3.7	12.8	177.6	-	0.5	0.5	0.3	389.3	22.5	26.7	2008 July Aug
											Buildi	ng and l	oan asso	ciations	
	27.7 27.1	3.1 3.0	24.6 24.2	126.6 126.0	0.3	1.7 1.7	123.9 123.2	_	0.3	0.3	0.4	6.2 6.2	7.3	23.3 23.5	2008 July Aug
												Specia	al purpos	e banks	
I	187.0 186 9	14.9	172.2	105.9	4.8	5.9	95.0		_	_	0.2	451.6	45.5	93.5	2008 July
Ì	100.5		1 174.5	1 100.0	5.0	0.5	55.0	0.0			Mem	o item:	Foreian	banks 7	, tug
I	293.8	67.6	226.2	339.7	156.8	93.3	67.2	18.1	14.9	14.6	7.5	109.2	43.7	53.8	2008 July
I	291.8	ı 65.0	226.8	I 341.4	156.2	95.3	67.3	21.8	14.8	14.6 14.6 naio	ı /.8	109.8	1 43.7	1 53.1	Aug
I	170.7	44.2	126.5	305.5	137.2	85.1	60.8	17.7	14.9	14.6	7.3	109.1	38.4	46.4	2008 July
I	162.7	41.3	121.4	308.0	137.4	87.2	60.9	21.6	14.8	14.5	7.6	109.7	38.4	46.7	Aug

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.



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

			Lending to	domestic ba	nks (MFIs) 2	,3			Lending to	domestic no	on-banks (no	on-MFIs) 3,6	
Period	Cash in hand (euro-area banknotes and coins) 1	Credit balances with the Bundes- bank	Total	Credit balances and loans	Bills 4	Negotiable money market paper issued by banks	Securities issued by banks	Memo item Fiduciary Ioans 5	Total	Loans	Bills 4	Treasury bills and negotiable money mar- ket paper issued by non-banks	Securities issued by non- banks 7
						A					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		2,904.5	2,569.6	7.0	3.0	287.5
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	15.6 14.2 17.5 17.0 14.9	50.8 56.3 45.6 46.7 41.2	1,639.6 1,676.0 1,691.3 1,643.9 1,676.3	1,056.1 1,078.9 1,112.3 1,064.0 1,075.8	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	26.8 5.6 7.8 8.8 7.4	556.6 591.5 571.2 571.0 592.9	3.6 2.8 2.7 2.3 2.1	3,003.7 3,014.1 2,997.2 2,995.6 3,001.3	2,657.3 2,699.4 2,685.0 2,677.0 2,644.0	6.5 4.8 4.1 3.7 2.7	2.3 4.4 3.3 3.4 2.6	304.7 301.5 301.9 309.6 351.0
2005 2006 2007	16.0 17.5	49.4 64.6	1,637.8 1,751.8	1,090.8 1,086.3 1,222.5	0.0	9.3 25.3	542.2 504.0	1.9 2.3	2,993.1 3,000.7 2,975.7	2,632.7 2,630.3 2,647.9	1.9 1.6	2.4 2.0 1.5	366.5 324.7
2007 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
Mar	13.8	69.6	1,716.3	1,189.6	-	29.7	497.0	1.9	3,009.0	2,666.0	1.3	2.5	339.3
Apr	13.5	53.9	1,739.3	1,207.2	_	31.3	500.8	1.9	3,058.8	2,677.9	1.2	2.0	377.7
May	13.7	50.2	1,763.7	1,220.9	0.0	33.2	509.5	1.9	3,043.7	2,676.2	1.2	3.2	363.2
June	13.3	54.7	1,773.8	1,224.3	0.0	37.2	512.3	1.9	3,011.5	2,681.9	1.1	3.6	324.8
July	13.6	41.2	1,766.2	1,218.9	-	37.5	509.8	1.9	3,018.8	2,690.2	1.1	2.8	324.8
Aug	13.6	48.2	1,785.7	1,232.3		38.9	514.6	1.9	3,045.3	2,692.1	1.1	2.9	349.3
												C	hanges *
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	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 0.0 \\ - & 0.0 \\ + & 0.0 \\ + & 0.0 \\ + & 0.0 \end{array}$	+ 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		- 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		+ 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		+ 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		- 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
2007 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 May June	+ 0.9 + 0.3 - 0.5	- 4.5 + 0.7 - 4.3	- 11.0 + 8.2 - 16.1	- 10.4 + 0.9 - 6.4	+ 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.4 + 0.6 + 3.2	- 0.3 + 6.7 - 12.9	- 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.0	+ 28.1 - 22.4 - 35.8	- 3.1 - 5.8 + 1.3	+ 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.1	+ 0.6 - 1.1 + 0.4	+ 30.6 - 15.4 - 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
Mar	+ 0.6	+ 17.5	- 5.9	- 4.8	-	+ 0.4	- 1.5	+ 0.0	+ 15.9	+ 7.5	- 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 8.2
Apr	- 0.3	- 15.7	+ 24.0	+ 18.7	+ 0.0	+ 1.6	+ 3.7	+ 0.0	+ 49.8	+ 11.7	- 0.1	- 0.2	+ 38.4
May	+ 0.2	- 3.6	+ 24.6	+ 13.9		+ 1.9	+ 8.8	- 0.0	- 15.1	- 1.7	- 0.0	+ 1.2	- 14.5
June	- 0.4	+ 4.5	+ 10.0	+ 3.3		+ 4.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.0	- 32.1	+ 5.7	- 0.0	+ 0.4	- 38.1
July Aug	+ 0.3 + 0.1	– 13.6 + 7.1	+ 7.6 + 25.4	+ 8.1 + 19.3	- 0.0	+ 0.6 + 1.3	– 1.1 + 4.8	- 0.0	+ 6.8 + 26.6	+ 7.7 + 2.1	- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.8 + 0.1	- 0.0 + 24.5

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

* 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

															1
			Dential	Deposits o	f domestic	banks (MFIs) 3,9,10		Deposits o	f domestic	non-banks (non-MFIs)	3,15		
			partici-												
			interests in												
	Faultica	Memo	domestic		Ciabt	Time	Dadia	Memo		Ciabt	Time	Covings	Bank	Memo	
	tion	Fiduciary	and		deposits	deposits	counted	Fiduciary		de-	deposits	de-	savings	Fiduciary	
	claims 8	loans 5	enterprises	Total	11,12	12,13	bills 14	loans 5	Total	posits 11	13,16	posits 17	bonds 18	loans 5	Period
	End of y	/ear or n	nonth *												
	71.6 37.5	102.8 58.0	129.2 75.6	2,086.9 1,122.0	472.5 114.4	1,505.2 1,007.3	59.4 0.3	49.7 29.8	3,520.3 1,905.3	799.5	1,194.1 759.6	1,211.0 614.7	234.9	80.9 42.1	1998 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 3.0	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
	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
	-	56.6	108 5	1 300 0	120 5	1 179 4	0.1	26.5	2,200.0	717.0	864.4	603.4	91.9	43.7	2004
	-	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	1,4/8.6	122.1	1,356.5	0.0	20.0	2,5/9.1	7/9.9	1,125.4	555.4	118.4	36.4	2007 2007 Mar
	_	54.2	107.5	1,307.4	143.6	1,231.4	0.0	21.7	2,417.2	756 1	999.6	574.6	102.5	38.3	
	-	53.8	107.5	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
	_	52.2	110.3	1 351 2	131.5	1 219 7	0.0	20.6	2,464.7	775.2	1,019.0	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	108.0	1,380.0	135.8	1,244.7	0.0	20.3	2,510.2	782.1	1,061.7	551.2	1112.8	36.4	Sep
	_	51.4	108.0	1,393.0	141.6	1,243.8	0.0	19.7	2,500.9	800.8	1,071.5	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 Feb
	-	50.8	111.9	1,432.6	142.8	1,289.7	0.0	42.8	2,601.9	786.3	1,150.0	543.8	121.8	33.2	Mar
	-	50.4 50.2	111.0	1,439.6	132.6 133.5	1,306.9	0.0	42.7	2,620.8	779.4	1,178.8	539.8 536.3	122.8	33.1 33.1	Apr Mav
	-	49.2	106.7	1,448.6	134.8	1,313.8	0.0	41.6	2,646.4	793.1	1,194.4	533.5	125.4	32.9	June
	-	49.7	110.5	1,438.6	122.5	1,316.1	0.0	41.9	2,644.7	768.2	1,221.5	527.9 523.6	127.1	32.5	July
Ì	Change	s *	1 110.2	1,440.4	1 124.0	1,521.0	0.0	1 72.5	2,000.4	1 771.5	1,250.7	1 525.0	1 120.1	1 52.5	Aug
1	- 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	- 9.8	- 5.6	- 9.5	+ 3.9	+ 0.0	+ 2.4	+ 54.0	+ 48.4	- 4.8	+ 15.1	- 4.8	- 1.2	2002
	- 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	+ 7.2	- 1.2	2005
	-	- 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
	-	- 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 28.5	+ 7.9	+ 20.6	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 7.4	+ 1.3	+ 6.2	- 1.8	+ 1.6	- 0.3	2007 Mar
	-	+ 1.3 - 0.3	+ 0.4 + 0.1	+ 2.9	+ /./	– 4.8 – 12.7	+ 0.0	- 0.3	+ 16.2	+ 8.1	+ 10.9	- 3.9 - 4.5	+ 1.2	- 0.2	Apr 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 + 3.0	+ 0.5	- 0.0	- 0.4	- 0.8 + 18.2	+ 2.6	- 0.3 + 26.2	- 5.1	+ 2.0	- 0.4	July 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	+ 85.6	- 19.5	+ 105.1	- 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 44.1	- 20.9	+ 14.2	+ 7.3	+ 2.6	+ 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 + 3.7	- 0.6 + 34.0	- 0.0	- 0.5	+ 14.5 + 0.4	- 0.1 + 1.4	+ 16.9 + 2.7	– 2.9 – 3.7	+ 0.6	+ 0.0	Feb Mar
	-	- 0.5	+ 0.1	+ 8.0	- 9.7	+ 17.8	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 18.7	- 7.2	+ 28.8	- 4.1	+ 1.1	- 0.1	Apr
		- 0.2	- 0.1	+ 3.8	+ 1.0	+ 2.9	+ 0.0	- 0.2	+ 15.6	+ 3.1	+ 14.7	- 3.5	+ 1.2	- 0.0	May June
	_	+ 0.5	+ 4.4	+ 3.0	- 9.7	+ 12.7	- 0.0	+ 0.3	- 1.7	- 24.9	+ 27.1	- 5.6	+ 1.7	- 0.5	July
ļ	-	- 0.4	- 0.3	+ 13.7	+ 2.2	+ 11.6	-	+ 0.4	+ 15.7	+ 3.8	+ 15.2	- 4.3	+ 1.0	+ 0.0	Aug

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.



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

		Lending to	foreign ba	nks (MFIs)	2				Lending to	foreign no	on-banks (n	on-MFIs) 2		
	Cash in hand		Credit bala	inces and lo	oans, bills 3	Negotiable				Loans and	bills 3		Treasury bills and negotiable	
Desired	(non- euro-area banknotes and	Tatal	Tetel	Short-	Medium and long-	money market paper issued by	Securities issued by	Memo item Fiduciary	Tetel	Tatal	Short-	Medium and long-	money market paper issued by	Securities issued by
Period		TOLAT	TOTAL	term	term	Danks	Danks	IOans 4	TOLAI	TOLAI	term	End o	f vear or	month *
1009	15	774 0	706.0	E22.6	172.2	0.4	L EQ 7	1 0.0	610.2	264.0	1 02 0	270.0	1 116	211.01
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	325.4 383 7	116.0 138.0	1.3	65.0 73.6	3.6	475.8	286.8	71.1	215.7	6.5 5.2	182.5
2002	0.4	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 2004	0.3	769.6 889.4	675.8 760.2	515.7 606.5	160.1 153.7	1.5	92.3	1.6	576.3 629.5	344.8 362.5	110.9	233.9	6.0 10.9	225.4
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 2007	0.4	1,266.9	1,003.2	744.5 803.6	258.7 302.4	13.3	250.4	0.8	777.0 908.3	421.0	156.0 197.5	264.9	7.2	348.9 387.9
2007 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 May	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
June	0.5	1,392.2	1,032.3	799.8	273.4	18.6	295.8	0.7	872.5	404.0	193.0	271.0	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
Sep	0.0	1,399.3	1,122.4	829.1	293.3	18.8	303.0	0.6	892.6	481.8	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
Dec	0.3	1,446.2	1,105.9	803.6	302.4	13.4	313.9	0.5	908.3	492.9	197.5	291.3	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
Mar	0.4	1,436.0	1,107.9	803.7	304.3	18.2	312.9	2.0	940.1	520.5	225.5	300.8	19.6	393.1
Apr May	0.4	1,466.2	1,140.2	829.7 805 0	310.6	16.7	309.3	2.0	939.4	535.3	226.2	309.1	17.7	386.5
June	0.4	1,453.6	1,108.0	790.9	315.5	28.3	317.8	1.9	929.1	526.2	194.2	332.0	19.3	383.6
July	0.6	1,445.9	1,096.0	766.6 754.6	329.5 338.8	32.2	317.7 318.6	1.9	929.5 949 7	533.3 554.6	196.0 203.1	337.3	18.2 17 3	378.0
Aug	0.0	1,	1,055.5	754.0	550.0	52.5	510.0	2.0	545.7	554.0	205.1	551.5	C	hanges *
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 2002	+ 0.0	+ 83.7 + 120.3	+ 75.6 + 118.0	+ 54.4 + 99.4	+ 21.2	- 0.5	+ 8.5	- 0.2	+ 88.3	+ 53.4 + 12.7	+ 27.0	+ 26.4	– 1.5 + 4.6	+ 36.3
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
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 + 201	+ 31.5
2007 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 June	+ 0.1	+ 4.6 + 38.1	- 0.4 + 25.9	- 2.9 + 23.2	+ 2.6 + 2.7	+ 0.3	+ 4.7 + 10.1	+ 0.0 + 0.0	+ 22.2 + 9.7	+ 5.4 + 7.7	+ 0.3	+ 5.1	+ 1.1 - 1.0	+ 15.7 + 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 Sep	+ 0.1	+ 2.5	- 1.1 + 49.4	- 8.1 + 40.0	+ 7.0 + 9.4	+ 0.8	+ 2.9 + 5.1	- 0.1	+ 17.1 + 15.5	+ 15.3 + 12.5	+ 7.1	+ 8.2	+ 5.6 + 2.7	- 3.9
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 Dec	+ 0.1	+ 16.2	+ 11.5 - 12.6	+ 9.2 - 13.4	+ 2.3 + 0.8	- 0.1	+ 4.8 + 0.4	+ 0.0	+ 27.2	+ 21.3	+ 17.4	+ 3.9	+ 4.9 + 0.6	+ 1.0
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 Mar	+ 0.0	+ 3.5 + 19.8	- 0.2 + 18.7	- 7.2 + 12.8	+ 7.0 + 5.8	+ 4.1	- 0.3	- 0.0	+ 17.9 + 15.8	+ 16.5	+ 11.6	+ 5.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.3 + 12.2
Apr	- 0.0	+ 17.7	+ 20.7	+ 16.9	+ 3.8	- 1.6	- 1.4	- 0.0	- 2.9	+ 6.6	- 0.3	+ 6.8	- 2.0	- 7.4
June	+ 0.1	- 6.8 + 2.8	- 20.0 - 3.5	- 25.0 - 10.7	+ 5.0 + 7.2	+ 4.8 + 6.8	+ 8.4 - 0.5	+ 0.1	+ 5.4 - 12.4	+ 9.2 - 14.9	+ 3.6 - 34.8	+ 5.5 + 20.0	+ 0.8 + 0.9	- 4.6 + 1.5
July Aug	+ 0.2 - 0.0	- 9.2 - 15.6	- 13.5 - 16.5	- 25.2 - 20.8	+ 11.7 + 4.3	+ 3.9 + 0.2	+ 0.4 + 0.7	- 0.0 + 0.1	– 1.4 + 7.0	+ 5.7 + 11.5	+ 1.4 + 4.7	+ 4.3 + 6.9	- 1.1 - 1.1	- 6.0 - 3.4

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

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

banknotes and coins. — 2 Up to December 1998, including fiduciary loans (see also footnote 4). — 3 Up to December 1998, bill-based lending (bill holdings plus endorsement liabilities arising from rediscounted bills and bills sent for collection from the banks' portfolios prior to maturity). —

IV Banks

		Deposits o	f foreign ba	anks (MFIs)	2			Deposits o	f foreign n	on-banks (n	on-MFIs) 2			
	Partici- pating interests			Time depo savings bo	sits (includi nds)	ng bank				Time depo savings de savings bo	osits (includi posits and b nds)	ng bank		
<i>Memo item</i> Fiduciary loans 4	in foreign banks and enter- prises 5	Total	Sight deposits 6	Total 7	Short- term 7	Medium and long- term	Memo item Fiduciary Ioans 4	Total	Sight deposits 6	Total 7	Short- term 7	Medium and long- term	Memo item Fiduciary Ioans 4	Period
End of y	year or m	onth *								-	-			
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
5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8	44.3 44.3 44.7 45.2	723.0 753.1 757.9 727.5	200.3 200.5 208.0 210.6	522.6 552.6 549.9 516.9	429.8 424.0 390.7	124.3 122.8 125.9 126.1	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.2	312.1 320.6 338.8 329.5	90.2 91.9 111.1 107.7	221.9 228.7 227.8 221.8	112.2 118.5 116.9 111.5	1109.7 110.2 110.8 110.3	3.2 3.2 3.1	2007 Mar Apr May 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 25.0 24.2 24.5	50.9 50.2 49.8 49.7	784.6 787.8 791.6 830.8	205.1 200.4 229.5 216.1	579.5 587.4 562.1 614 7	465.6 473.8 449.4 501.7	113.9 113.6 112.7 113.1	0.2 0.2 0.3	318.5 330.5 327.6 334 1	94.1 100.5 98.2	218.3 236.4 227.2 236.0	115.7 135.7 129.6 139.0	102.6 100.7 97.5 97.0	3.1 3.0 2.8 2.8	2008 Jan Feb Mar Apr
24.4	49.8	823.2	230.4	592.7	481.1	111.6	0.3 0.3 0.3	326.0	94.4	231.6	131.7	99.9	2.8	May
24.4	49.7	769.2	230.7	538.5	431.6	106.9		313.9	101.2	212.7	114.2	98.5	2.7	June
23.7	49.8	746.6	198.8	547.7	439.8	107.9		328.7	100.7	228.0	130.9	97.2	2.6	July
24.4	49.9	748.0	171.6	576.4	465.3	111.1	0.3	337.6	103.8	233.8	136.4	97.4	2.6	Aug
+ 1.1	3 + 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
+ 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.3 + 0.5	+ 14.6 + 34.2 + 3.0 - 29.8	+ 23.0 + 1.2 + 7.1 + 2.8	- 8.4 + 33.0 - 4.1 - 32.6	- 7.2 + 33.9 - 6.9 - 33.0	- 1.2 - 0.9 + 2.8 + 0.4	- 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.1	- 10.8 + 10.2 + 17.4 - 9.2	- 2.9 + 2.0 + 19.0 - 3.3	- 8.0 + 8.2 - 1.6 - 5.9	- 5.5 + 6.9 - 1.8 - 5.4	- 2.4 + 1.3 + 0.3 - 0.6	- 0.1 + 1.8 - 0.0 - 0.1	2007 Mar Apr May 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
$ \begin{array}{c c} + & 0.1 \\ - & 0.1 \\ + & 0.0 \\ + & 0.1 \end{array} $	+ 2.9 - + 0.3 + 2.2	+ 12.7 - 23.6 - 28.2 + 46.6	- 11.4 + 0.3 - 42.3 + 40.7	+ 24.1 - 23.9 + 14.1 + 5.9	+ 26.1 - 18.7 + 14.9 + 5.0	- 2.0 - 5.2 - 0.9 + 1.0	+ 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0	- 5.8 + 22.4 - 23.0 + 16.0	- 3.7 + 7.3 - 21.7 + 24 3	- 2.0 + 15.1 - 1.2 - 8.3	- 1.6 + 17.3 - 0.6 - 6.5	- 0.5 - 2.2 - 0.6 - 1.8	+ 0.3 - 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.0	Oct Nov Dec 2008 Jan
+ 0.0	- 0.4	+ 7.4	- 3.4	+ 10.7	+ 10.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 13.9	- 5.7	+ 19.5	+ 20.7	- 1.2	- 0.1	Feb
- 0.7	+ 0.7	+ 11.5	+ 31.0	- 19.6	- 19.4	- 0.2		+ 0.9	+ 7.3	- 6.4	- 4.8	- 1.6	- 0.2	Mar
+ 0.2	- 0.2	+ 38.2	- 14.2	+ 52.4	+ 51.3	+ 1.1		+ 5.9	- 2.8	+ 8.6	+ 9.6	- 0.9	- 0.0	Apr
- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 3.7	+ 16.2	- 19.9	- 20.7	+ 0.8	+ 0.0	- 10.3	- 5.7	- 4.5	- 7.2	+ 2.7	- 0.0	May
+ 0.0	+ 0.2	- 48.9	+ 1.0	- 49.9	- 47.8	- 2.1	+ 0.0	- 10.8	+ 7.0	- 17.9	- 17.0	- 0.9	- 0.1	June
- 0.7	- 0.1	- 23.6	- 32.2	+ 8.5	+ 7.6	+ 1.0	+ 0.0	+ 14.4	- 0.6	+ 15.0	+ 16.6	- 1.6	- 0.0	July
+ 0.7	- 0.4	- 11.2	_ 29.7	+ 18.5	+ 16.1	+ 2.4	+ 0.0	+ 6.4	+ 2.1	+ 4.2	+ 5.4	_ 1.1	- 0.0	Aug

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.



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

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

	Lending to dom	nestic	Short-term le	nding						Medium and	long-term
	non-banks, tota	a 1,2		to enterprises	and househo	lds 1	to general go	overnment			to enter-
Period	including negotiable mor market paper, securities,	excluding ney			Loans and	Negoti- able money market			Treasury		
	equalisation cla	lims	Total	Total	bills 3,4	paper	Total	Loans	bills	Total	Total
									Ene	d of year o	or month "
1998 1999	5,379.8 2,904.5	4,775.4 2,576.5	704.3 355.3	661.3 328.9	660.8 328.7	0.5	43.0 26.4	38.5 23.6	4.5 2.8	4,675.5	3,482.4 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
2002	2,997.2	2,689.1	365.4	331.9	331.0	1.0	33.5	31.1	2.9	2,631.8	2,070.2
2003 2004	2,995.6 3 001 3	2,680.6 2 646 7	355.2	315.0 283.8	313.4	1.6	40.2	38.4	1.8	2,640.4	2,096.1
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 2007	3,000.7 2.975.7	2,632.2 2.649.5	303.1 331.2	269.8 301.8	269.3 301.5	0.6	33.3 29.4	31.9 28.2	1.4 1.2	2,697.6	2,181.8 2.168.3
2007 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 June	3,021.0 2,986.2	2,631.6 2,634.1	319.3 321.7	284.2 293.5	283.3	0.9	28.2	34.7 27.3	0.4	2,701.6	2,189.7
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 Sep	2,984.1 2,986.2	2,643.2 2,644.7	321.9	292.0 300.2	291.4	0.7	29.9	29.3	0.6	2,662.2	2,165.0
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 Dec	2,971.5 2,975.7	2,642.5 2,649.5	329.1 331.2	296.7 301.8	296.1 301.5	0.6	32.4	30.8	1.6 1.2	2,642.4	2,161.6 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 Mar	2,993.2 3,009.0	2,659.9 2,667.3	348.3 359.5	317.6 329.7	316.7 328.8	0.9	30.7	29.4	1.2 1.6	2,644.9	2,173.1
Apr	3,058.8	2,679.1	366.6	332.5	331.7	0.8	34.1	32.8	1.2	2,692.3	2,212.7
May June	3,043.7 3,011.5	2,677.4 2,683.0	363.1 371.0	332.6 338.9	331.5 337.8	1.1	30.5	28.4	2.1	2,680.7	2,201.4 2,178.7
July	3,018.8	2,691.2	374.4	340.5	339.9	0.6	34.0	31.8	2.1	2,644.3	2,184.7
Aug	3,045.3	2,693.2	369.9	335.0	334.3	0.7	34.9	32.8	2.1	2,675.4	2,218.7 Changes *
1999	+ 156.1	+ 139.5	L + 96	+ 63	+ 64	L _ 00	+ 33	+ 29	+ 04	L + 146.4	Changes
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	+ 0.1	- 8.4	- 23.4	- 16.7	- 25.2	+ 0.9	+ 2.5	+ 2.9	- 0.6	+ 4.5	+ 7.6 + 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 - 12.4	- 12.1 - 20.8	- 11.5	- 10.6	- 10.4	- 0.2	- 0.9	- 0.9	+ 0.0 - 0.4	+ 4.8	+ 26.8 + 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
2007 Mar	+ 4.8	- 0.5	+ 7.9	+ 7.6	+ 8.0	- 0.3	+ 0.2	- 0.2	+ 0.4	- 3.0	+ 0.9
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
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
Nov	– 4.4 – 1.7	- 1.7 - 0.5	+ 5.7 - 5.4	+ 1./ - 5.3	- 5.2	+ 0.1	+ 4.0	+ 3.8	+ 0.2	+ 3.6	- 2.7 + 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
Feb	+ 22.7 - 5.3	+ 4.9 + 5.5	+ 10.6 + 6.8	+ 8.2 + 7.9	+ 7.6	+ 0.5	+ 2.4	+ 2.3	+ 0.1	+ 12.2	+ 20.5
Mar	+ 15.9	+ 7.4	+ 11.2	+ 12.0	+ 12.2	- 0.1	- 0.8	- 1.2	+ 0.4	+ 4.6	+ 4.0
Apr May	+ 49.8 - 15.1	+ 11.6 - 1.8	+ 7.3 - 3.6	+ 2.8 + 0.1	+ 2.8	- 0.0 + 0.3	+ 4.4 - 3.6	+ 4.6 - 4.5	- 0.2 + 0.8	+ 42.5	+ 35.6 - 11.3
June	- 32.1	+ 5.6	+ 7.9	+ 6.2	+ 6.3	- 0.1	+ 1.7	+ 1.2	+ 0.4	- 40.0	- 22.6
Aug	+ 6.8 + 26.6	+ 7.7 + 2.1	+ 3.4 - 4.6	+ 1.6	+ 2.0	- 0.4 + 0.1	+ 1.8 + 0.9	+ 2.2 + 0.9	- 0.4	+ 3.4 + 31.2	+ 5.6 + 34.1

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

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

IV Banks

lending 2,5												1
prises and h	ouseholds 1,2				to general g	overnment 2						1
Loans						Loans						1
	Medium-	Long-		Memo item Fiduciary			Medium-	Long-	Secur-	Equal- isation	Memo item Fiduciary	
Total	term •	term /	Securities 5	loans 8	Total	Total	term •	term /	ities 5,9	claims 10	loans 8	Period
End of ye	ear or moi	ntn "										
3,104.5 1,764.8	206.8 182.5	2,897.8 1,582.3	292.4 178.9	85.4 49.2	1,193.2 605.6	868.8 459.5	33.1 30.9	835.7 428.6	235.4 108.6	71.6	17.3 8.7	1998 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
1,909.8	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 1,940.8	195.0	1,732.8	168.3	49.9	544.3	401.0	34.6 32.9	366.4	141.3	2.0	7.0	2003
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
1,987.5	196.5	1,773.6	209.6	40.3	512.2	347 9	31.9	316.5	143.7		4.7	2007 2007 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 1,969.0	199.1 198.8	1,770.7 1,770.3	219.9 190.1	49.2 48.8	511.9 505.4	343.8 345.0	32.2 33.9	311.6 311.1	168.1 160.4	=	4.7	May 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 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 1,987.3	203.1 207.7	1,780.4 1,779.6	178.1 181.1	46.9 46.5	480.8 476.2	332.0 332.5	32.0 31.9	300.0 300.6	148.7 143.7	_	4.6	Nov 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	4/1.8	324.0	32.9	291.1	147.8	-	4.5	Feb Mar
1,991.6	211.9	1,779.7	221.1	45.9	479.6 479.3	323.0	34.0	289.0	156.6	_	4.5	Apr May
1,995.9	213.3	1,782.6	182.8	44.7	461.8	319.8	32.4	287.3	142.0	-	4.5	June
2,001.8 2,009.9	213.3 215.6	1,788.4 1,794.3	182.9 208.8	45.2 44.9	459.7 456.7	317.8 316.2	32.1 31.7	285.7 284.6	141.9 140.5	_	4.5 4.4	July Aug
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	- 2.0	+ 44.7	- 9.8	- 1.2	- 3.4	- 10.5	+ 1.0	- 24.1	+ 10.1	- 29.1	- 0.4	2001
+ 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	+ 14.3	- 30	- 221	- 13.0	+ 0.9	- 14.2	- 77	- 10	- 20	2004
+ 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./	- 2.2	- 36.3	- 25.8	+ 0.1	- 26.0	- 10.5	-	- 0.1	2007
- 2.9	- 0.5	- 2.4	+ 3.0	- 0.5	- 5.9	- 5.4		- 5.5	+ 1.5	-	- 0.0	
+ 3.0	+ 3.4	- 0.5 - 0.4	- 18.2 - 29.9	- 0.3	+ 1.4 - 6.4	- 1.4 + 1.2	+ 0.7 + 1.7	- 2.0	+ 2.8		- 0.0	May 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 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 + 3.0	+ 3.1 + 4.5	+ 3.4 - 1.5	- 1.5 + 2.9	- 0.2 - 0.4	- 1.3 - 4.6	- 1.6 + 0.5	- 0.0 - 0.1	- 1.6 + 0.6	+ 0.3 - 5.1	_	- 0.0 + 0.1	Nov 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 - 2.3	+ 0.7 + 1.0	+ 0.6 - 3.3	- 17.3 + 6.3	- 0.5	+ 3.9 + 0.7	- 2.6	+ 1.4 + 0.7	- 4.1 - 1.9	+ 6.6 + 1.9	-	+ 0.0 - 0.0	Feb Mar
+ 4.0 + 3.7	+ 0.4 + 0.2	+ 3.6 + 3.5	+ 31.6 - 14.9	- 0.5	+ 7.0	+ 0.1 - 0.7	+ 0.2 - 0.5	- 0.1	+ 6.9 + 0.5	-	+ 0.0 - 0.0	Apr May
+ 0.6	+ 1.2	- 0.6	- 23.3	- 1.0	- 17.4	- 2.5	- 1.0	- 1.5	- 14.8	-	- 0.0	June
+ 8.3	+ 2.4	+ 5.8	+ 25.9	- 0.3	- 2.2	- 2.0	- 0.4	- 1.1	- 1.4	-	- 0.0	Aug

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.



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

€billion

	Lending to	domestic e	enterprises	and househ	olds (exclud	ing holding	s of negoti	able money	market pa	per and exc	luding secu	rities portfo	lios) 1	
		of which												
			Housing lo	oans		Lending to	enterprise	and self-er	mployed pe	rsons				
														I
				Mortgage										institu-
				loans secured					Electricity,		Whole-	Agri-	Transport,	tions (excluding
		Mortgage		by residen-	Other		of which		gas and water		sale and	culture, forestry	storage and	MFIs) and insurance
Period	Total	loans, total	Total	tial real estate	housing loans	Total	Housing loans	Manufac- turing	supply, mining 2	Construc-	retail trade 3	and fishing	commu- nication	corpor- ations
	Lending	, total										End of y	/ear or c	uarter *
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 2007 June	2,242.2	1,177.6	1,114.7	921.2	193.5	1,204.2	316.1	133.0	39.3	47.2	131.4	32.4	60.9	76.0 100.6
Sep Dec	2,278.8	1,172.1	1,105.7	917.6 914.4	188.2	1,246.4	309.5 306.2	141.5	40.0	47.9	131.9	33.6	63.3 65.4	106.9 101.4
2008 Mar	2,316.5	1,158.3	1,095.0	908.0	187.0	1,293.1	303.5	152.9	41.7	47.9	134.4	33.5	65.8	126.3
June	Short-tern	n lending	1,050.0	510.5	105.7	1,305.5	, 504.4	150.2	-5.0	47.0	1 134.5	1 54.2	00.5	125.7
2005 2006	273.2 269.6	_	11.2	1 -	11.2	230.0	6.7	38.8	3.2	9.7	49.2	3.3	6.1	32.8
2007 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
Dec	300.0	-	9.0	-	9.0 8.6	260.4	4.9	44.4	4.4	8.5	48.6	3.8	7.2	59.4
2008 Mar June	329.0 338.0		8.6 8.6	_	8.6 8.6	289.8 299.0	4.6 4.8	51.1 54.9	4.4	9.5 9.3	50.9 50.6	3.3 3.8	6.7 6.7	75.4
	Medium-t	erm lending	9											
2005 2006	194.6 194.5	-	35.7 34.4	. =	35.7 34.4	122.5 124.6	10.7 10.5	15.6 18.5	2.1	5.2	11.4	3.0 2.9	10.6 10.6	10.8 11.7
2007 June Sep	198.8 203.2	-	33.1 32.5		33.1 32.5	131.2 135.8	10.6 10.3	20.3 21.1	2.1 2.2	5.3	12.4	2.9	11.1 11.8	15.6 16.9
Dec 2008 Mar	207.7	-	32.2	-	32.2	141.5	10.4	22.3	2.2	5.6	13.1	2.9	12.5	17.4
June	211.5	_	31.2	-	31.4	147.0	10.5	24.1	1.9	5.7	13.2	3.0	12.7	18.9
2005	Long-term	lending	1 046 3	1 895 9	I 150 4	847.2	293.9	76.2	31.8	345	73.5	25.2	I 41 1	1 30.4
2006	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 June Sep	1,775.5	1,172.6	1,063.9	917.4	146.5	847.0 850.2	295.8	75.5	34.3	33.0	70.6	26.4	45.3	29.9 30.6
2008 Mar	1,776.1	1,158.3	1,055.1	914.4	146.0	856.2	291.2	76.9	35.3	33.0	70.8	27.2	45.7	31.9
June	1,782.6	1,160.3	1,056.2	910.3	146.0	861.6	289.1	79.2	36.3	32.6	70.3	27.5	47.8	33.6
	Lending	, total										Change	during c	uarter *
2007 Q2 Q3	- 0.8 + 16.4	- 5.8 - 2.0	- 3.0 - 0.1	- 2.9 - 0.4	- 0.0 + 0.3	+ 0.4 + 16.0	- 1.8 - 0.9	+ 2.5 + 0.3	+ 0.0 + 0.9	+ 0.3 - 0.1	+ 2.0	+ 0.7 + 0.4	+ 1.2 + 0.8	- 3.0 + 5.7
Q4 2008 Q1	+ 9.4 + 27.6	- 4.6 - 6.6	– 2.9 – 6.2	- 2.3	- 0.6	+ 12.5	– 1.8 – 2.6	+ 3.9	+ 1.3	- 1.0 + 0.9	+ 3.6	- 0.5 + 0.3	+ 2.1	- 5.6
Q2	+ 17.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.1	+ 16.2	+ 0.9	+ 5.3	+ 1.3	- 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.8	+ 2.7	+ 3.3
2007 Q2	+ 0.7	i ienaing –	- 0.0	- 1	- 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 2.8	- 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	- 4.3
Q3 Q4	+ 7.5 + 1.6	-	- 0.2 - 0.4		- 0.2 - 0.4	+ 7.9 + 1.2	- 0.1 - 0.3	- 1.0 + 1.8	+ 0.5 + 0.8	- 0.3 - 0.9	+ 1.7 + 3.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2 + 1.0	+ 4.2 - 7.3
2008 Q1	+ 27.6	-	- 0.1 + 0.1	_	- 0.1 + 0.1	+ 28.5	+ 0.0	+ 4.9	- 0.0 + 0.4	+ 1.0	- 0.8	+ 0.2	- 0.5 + 1.1	+ 23.3
4-	Medium-t	erm lending	9											
2007 Q2 03	+ 2.1 + 4.5		- 0.2 - 0.6		- 0.2 - 0.6	+ 2.8	+ 0.3	- 0.1 + 0.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.8
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
Q2	+ 5.5 + 1.8		- 0.8	-	- 0.8	+ 5.2	+ 0.3	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 1.2 \\ - & 0.0 \end{vmatrix}$
2007 02	Long-term	lending	_)7	_ 20	<u>+</u> ∩ ?	_ <u> </u>	- 20	L _ 01	L + 04	I _ 00	+ 02	+ 0°	د ا ⊥ ا	1 + 06
Q3 Q4	+ 4.5	- 2.0 - 4.6	+ 0.7	- 0.4	+ 1.1	+ 3.5	- 0.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.0	- 0.7	+ 0.4	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 0.2 \\ + & 0.4 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 0.2
2008 Q1	- 3.6	- 6.6	- 5.4	- 5.2	- 0.2	- 0.4	- 2.5	+ 0.7	+ 0.6	- 0.2	- 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.2
~- I					0.2		0.5	1.0		- 0.1	- 0.0	0.5		

* Excluding lending by foreign branches. Breakdown of lending by building and loan associations by areas and sectors estimated. Statistical alterations have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional; subsequent alterations, which will appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. $-\!-$

IV Banks

												Lenc	ling to e	emplo	ovees a	nd ot	her ind	lividu	als			Lenc non-	ding to -profit i	nstitu	tions	
Service	es sect	tor (inc	luding	g the p	orofess	ions)		Men	no item	s						Othe	r lendi	ng								
		of whi	ich															of w	hich							
Total		Housir enterp	ng orises	Holdir compa	ng anies	Othe real estate	r e rprises	Lenc to se emp pers	ding elf- loyed ons 4	Lendi to cra enter	ng ft prises	Tota	I	Hous	sing s	Total		Insta Ioan:	lment 5 5	Debit balan on wa salary and pensio accou	ces age, ' on ints	Tota	1	of wh Housi Ioans	nich ing	Period
End	of ye	ear o	r qu	arter			400.2		407 5		60 G I		042.01		770.0		224.01		420.44		40.0		Lendi	ng, t	otal	2005
6	85.0 84.0	1	60.3 64.2		40.6 39.5		199.3 197.0		407.5 396.6		60.6 60.2	1	,012.9 ,023.4		778.9 795.0		234.0 228.4		130.1 130.6		18.8 17.6		14.1 14.7		3.1 3.7	2005 2006
6	75.1 81.4 90.3	1	62.4 63.2 65.0		41.6 45.0 46.2		193.4 194.1 197.5		390.5 388.1 386.6		59.9 59.5 58.2	1 1 1	,017.0 ,018.2 .015.2		791.6 792.6 791.6		225.4 225.5 223.7		129.6 130.9 129.3		17.6 17.2 17.2		14.3 14.2 14.0		3.6 3.6 3.5	2007 June Sep Dec
6	90.5 93.5	1	65.5 66.1		47.4 48.5		195.9 197.2		384.2 383.9		58.6 58.9	1	,009.6 ,010.8		788.1 788.1		221.6 222.6		128.9 130.6		17.0 17.1		13.9 13.8		3.5 3.5	2008 Mar June
																							Short-te	erm lei	nding	
	86.9 84.9		14.1 13.9		10.3 10.1		23.9 22.1		40.1 36.7		10.6 10.0		41.8 39.8		4.5 4.2		37.3 35.6		2.6 2.8		18.8 17.6		1.4 1.2		0.0 0.0	2005 2006
	82.4 85.0 88.0		12.5 12.7 13.0		11.0 13.1 13.0		22.0 21.6 23.3		36.2 35.3 35.7		10.3 10.0 9 4		39.5 38.8 39.2		4.6 4.1 4.0		35.0 34.8 35.2		2.6 2.6 2.5		17.6 17.2 17.2		0.9 0.8 0.8		0.0 0.0 0.0	2007 June Sep Dec
	88.4 90.5		13.1 13.5		14.3 15.4		22.3 22.5		35.5 35.3		10.1 10.2		38.3 38.2		3.9 3.9		34.4 34.4		2.5 2.5		17.0 17.1		0.9 0.8		0.0	2008 Mar June
																						Me	dium-te	erm lei	nding	
	63.7 62.3		7.3 6.9		6.5 5.9		15.9 15.8		29.8 27.7		3.8 3.8		71.5 69.3		25.0 23.9		46.5 45.4		37.2 37.0		_		0.7 0.6		0.1 0.1	2005 2006
	61.5 62.7 65.7		6.5 7.0 7.4		6.8 6.8 7.5		16.0 16.6 17.7		27.4 27.5 27.4		3.8 3.8 3.7		66.9 66.8 65.4		22.5 22.2 21.7		44.4 44.6 43.6		36.8 36.9 35.8				0.7 0.6 0.7		0.0 0.0 0.0	2007 June Sep Dec
	67.7 68.8		7.9 8.4		7.5 7.8		18.6 19.3		27.0 27.1		3.7 3.8		63.8 63.9		21.0 20.6		42.7 43.3		34.8 35.5		_		0.7 0.6		0.0 0.0	2008 Mar June
	24.4		20.01		22.04		450.6		227.6		46.24		000 C I		740.4	1	450.2		00.24				Long-te	erm lei	nding	2005
5	34.4 36.9	1	43.4		23.8		159.6 159.1		337.6		46.2		899.6 914.3		749.4 766.8		150.2 147.4		90.3 90.8		_		12.0		3.1 3.6	2005 2006
5	31.2 33.7 36.6	1	43.4 43.5 44.7		23.8 25.1 25.7		155.4 155.9 156.5		326.9 325.2 323.5		45.8 45.7 45.1		910.5 912.6 910.6		764.6 766.3 765.8		146.0 146.2 144.8		90.3 91.4 90.9				12.7 12.7 12.5		3.6 3.6 3.4	Sep Dec
5	34.4 34.2	1	44.5		25.6 25.2		155.0 155.3		321.8 321.5		44.8 44.9		907.5 908.6		763.1 763.7		144.4 144.9		91.6 92.7		_		12.3 12.4		3.4 3.4	2008 Mar June
Char	ige (durin	g qu	uarte	r *																	I	Lendi	ng, t	otal	
-	3.4 6.7	- +	0.5 0.8	+ +	1.2 3.0	- +	2.0 0.5	:	2.1 1.7	+ _	0.1 0.5	- +	0.9 0.5	- +	1.0 0.8	+ -	0.1 0.3	+++	0.3 1.2	+	0.7 0.4	=	0.3 0.1	_	0.1 0.0	2007 Q2 Q3
+++	8.7 0.2	+ +	1.5 0.4	+ +	1.1 1.2	+ -	3.6 1.5	-	1.5 2.4	- +	1.2 0.4	_	2.9 5.6	-	0.9 3.6	-	2.0 2.0	-	1.6 0.4	_	0.0 0.2	-	0.1 0.2	-	0.1 0.0	Q4 2008 Q1
+	3.0	+	0.7	+	1.0	+	1.3	-	0.3	+	0.3	+	1.2	+	0.2	+	1.0	+	1.7	+	0.1	- I -	0.1 Short-te	+ erm lei	0.0 nding	Q2
++++	0.2 2.6	- +	0.0	+ +	0.9 2.1	-	0.1 0.4	=	0.0 0.9	=	0.0 0.3	+	0.7 0.3	+ -	0.1 0.1	+ -	0.6 0.2	- +	0.0 0.0	+ -	0.7 0.4	=	0.1 0.1	- +	0.0 0.0	2007 Q2 Q3
++	3.0 0.4	+ +	0.3	- +	0.1	+ -	1.7 1.0	+ -	0.3	- +	0.6	+ -	0.4 0.9	-	0.1 0.1	+	0.5 0.8	-	0.0	_	0.0	- +	0.0 0.0	+	0.0	Q4 2008 Q1
+	2.11	+	0.4	+	1.11	+	0.21	- 1	0.1	+	0.01	-	0.11	-	0.1	-	0.01	- 1	0.01	+	0.1	Me	0.1 dium-te	erm lei	- nding	Q2
++++	0.2	+	0.0	+ +	0.5	+++	0.3 0.6	-+	0.1	+ -	0.0	_	0.8 0.1	_	0.6 0.3	- +	0.2	- +	0.1 0.1		_	+	0.0 0.0	-	0.0	2007 Q2 Q3
+	2.0	+	0.5	- +	0.0	+	0.9	-	0.0 0.4 0.1	-	0.1	-	1.6	-	0.0 0.7 0.4	-	0.9	-	1.0		-	-	0.1	-	0.0	2008 Q1
	1.2	F	0.0	Ŧ	0.41	т	0.01		0.1	. T	5.11	т	0.2	-	0.41	-	0.01	, T	5.7		_		Long-te	erm lei	nding	~~ ~
- + +	3.9 2.8 2.2	- + +	0.4 0.1 0.7	- + +	0.1 0.8 0.5	- + +	2.3 0.4 0.6	=	2.0 0.9 1 8	+	0.1 0.2 0.5	- + -	0.8 1.0 1 9	- + -	0.6 1.1 0 3		0.2 0.2 1.6	++	0.4 1.1 0 5		-	- + -	0.2 0.0 0 3		0.1 0.0 0.1	2007 Q2 Q3 O4
-	2.2 0.2		0.3 0.2	- -	0.0 0.4	- +	1.4 0.3	=	1.8 0.3	- +	0.3 0.1	- +	3.1 1.1	- +	2.8 0.7	- +	0.2 0.4	+++	0.6 1.1		-	-	0.1 0.0	- +	0.0	2008 Q1 Q2

1 Excluding fiduciary loans. — 2 Including quarrying. — 3 Including the maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and durable consumer goods. —

 ${\bf 4}$ Including sole proprietors. — ${\bf 5}$ Excluding mortgage loans and housing loans, even in the form of instalment credit.



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

	€billion											
			Time deposi	ts 1,2						Memo item		
Period	Deposits, total	Sight	Total	for up to and including 1 year	for more th	an 1 year 2 for up to and including 2 years	for more than 2 years	Savings deposits 3	Bank savings bonds 4	Fiduciary	Subordinated liabilities (excluding negotiable debt securities)	Included in time deposits: liabilities arising from repos
	Domesti	c non-ban	ks, total	- year	. o cui		L yours	ucposito -	Sonas	Er	nd of year c	or month *
2005	2.276.6	717.0	864.4	l 231.3	l 633.1	8.2	624.9	603.4	l 91.9	42.4	31.6	12.6
2006 2007	2,394.6 2,579.1	747.7 779.9	962.8 1,125.4	289.5 418.9	673.3 706.5	11.7	661.6 683.7	586.5 555.4	97.5 118.4	37.8 36.4	30.4 35.0	11.2 22.6
2007 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 Nov	2,506.9 2,551.3	770.4 800.8	1,071.5 1,085.7	375.7 387.0	695.8 698.7	17.7 19.8	678.1 678.8	551.2 548.1	113.8 116.7	36.5 36.4	34.1 35.0	30.1 34.5
Dec 2008 Jan	2,579.1	779.9	1,125.4	418.9	706.5	22.8	683.7 686.3	555.4	118.4	36.4	35.0	22.6 36.1
Feb Mar	2,601.7 2,601.9	784.9 786.3	1,147.5 1,150.0	434.5 435.8	713.0 714.2	25.0 26.1	688.0 688.1	547.6 543.8	121.7 121.8	33.6 33.2	35.0 35.0	38.9 39.9
Apr Mav	2,620.8 2.636.4	779.4 782.6	1,178.8	462.5 476.5	716.3	26.5 27.0	689.8 690.0	539.8 536.3	122.8 124.0	33.1 33.1	35.6 35.4	50.1 49.2
June	2,646.4	793.1	1,194.4	475.9	718.5	28.4	690.1	533.5	125.4	32.9	35.6	57.1
Aug	2,660.4	771.9	1,236.7	515.4	721.3	30.8	690.5	523.6	127.1	32.5	35.7	55.1
2005												Changes *
2006 2007	+ 118.0 + 181.1	+ 30.0 + 31.6	+ 97.7 + 160.5	+ 57.5 + 127.5	+ 40.2	+ 3.5	+ 36.6 + 22.0	- 16.8 - 31.1	+ 7.2 + 20.1	- 4.1	+ 0.1 + 3.3	- 2.2 + 9.9
2007 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 Nov	- 3.2 + 44.1	- 11.7 + 30.4	+ 9.9	+ 11.1 + 11.0	- 1.2 + 3.2	+ 0.7	- 1.9	- 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.8 + 4.4
2008 Jan	+ 27.9	+ 5.0	+ 5.2	+ 51.9	+ 7.0	+ 2.9	+ 4.9	+ 7.5	+ 1.7	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 13.5
Feb Mar	+ 14.5 + 0.4	- 0.1 + 1.4	+ 16.9 + 2.7	+ 14.2 + 1.3	+ 2.8 + 1.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.8 + 0.2	– 2.9 – 3.7	+ 0.6 + 0.0	+ 0.0 - 0.4	+ 0.0 + 0.0	+ 2.9 + 0.9
Apr May	+ 18.7 + 15.6	- 7.2 + 3.1	+ 28.8 + 14.7	+ 26.7 + 14.0	+ 2.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.7 + 0.3	- 4.1 - 3.5	+ 1.1 + 1.2	- 0.1 - 0.0	+ 0.6 - 0.2	+ 10.2 - 0.8
June	+ 9.9	+ 10.5	+ 0.9	- 0.7	+ 1.6	+ 1.4	+ 0.1	- 2.9	+ 1.4	- 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 7.9
Aug	+ 15.7	+ 3.8	+ 15.2	+ 13.8	+ 1.4	+ 1.2	+ 0.2	- 4.3	+ 1.0	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 2.5
	Domesti	c governm	nent							Er	nd of year c	or month *
2005 2006	103.7 134.4	21.0 26.7	78.7	31.7 51.1	47.0 52.9	0.5	46.5 50.8	2.4 2.1	1.5	32.3 28.2	1.0	
2007 2007 Sep	158.5 149.3	28.0	127.7	71.9 64.4	55.8	3.7	52.1 51.6	1.4	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	-
Dec	157.0	27.3 28.0	126.8	71.8	55.1	3.4	51.7	1.4	1.5	27.5	4.5	-
2008 Jan Feb	150.0 149.6	24.9 24.9	122.2 121.9	66.9 66.2	55.3 55.8	3.2 3.4	52.1 52.4	1.4 1.3	1.5 1.5	24.9 25.0	4.5 4.5	0.2 0.2
Mar Apr	150.0 149.0	24.6	122.7	66.7	56.0	4.4	51.6	1.3	1.4	24.7	4.5	-
May June	159.5 166.6	26.4 28.6	130.5 135.4	74.5	56.0 56.4	4.2	51.8 51.8	1.2 1.2	1.4	24.7 24.6	4.4	_
July	162.0	25.4	134.0	77.9	56.1	4.4	51.8	1.2	1.4	24.3	4.4	-
Aug	104.0	20.5	1 133.5	/0.5	1 50.5	т. т	51.0	1.2		1 24.5	· ···	Changes *
2006	+ 30.7	+ 5.7	+ 25.3	+ 19.4	+ 5.9	+ 1.6	+ 4.3	- 0.4	+ 0.1	- 4.0	- 0.1	-
2007 2007 Sep	+ 23.5	+ 1.2	+ 23.0	+ 20.8	- 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 1.2	+ 2.6	_
Oct	- 3.2	+ 0.5	- 3.6	- 3.2	- 0.3	- 0.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	-
Dec	+ 1.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	-
2008 Jan Feb	- 8.6 - 0.4	- 3.0 - 0.1	- 5.4 - 0.3	- 5.0	- 0.5	- 0.5	+ 0.0 + 0.3	- 0.1 - 0.0	+ 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.1 + 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.2
Mar Apr	+ 0.6	- 0.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.0	- 0.6	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.3 + 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.1	- 0.2
May June	+ 10.6 + 7.0	+ 2.2 + 2.2	+ 8.4 + 4.8	+ 8.3 + 4.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.1	_
July Aug	- 4.5 + 27	- 3.1 + 1.5	- 1.4 + 1.2	- 1.1 + 1.0	- 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.3	+ 0.0	<u> </u>
	/											

* 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. — ${\bf 1}$ Including subordinated liabilities and

IV Banks

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

$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$															€billion	
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$					emo item	N						ts 1,2	Time deposi			
Period Depoits tetal Sight orbit Total Total </td <td>ed e its: ies</td> <td>Include in time deposiⁿ liabiliti</td> <td>ated g le</td> <td>Subordin liabilities (excludin negotiab</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Bank</td> <td></td> <td>or more</td> <td>n 1 year 2 for up to and</td> <td>for more th</td> <td>for up to and</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	ed e its: ies	Include in time deposi ⁿ liabiliti	ated g le	Subordin liabilities (excludin negotiab			Bank		or more	n 1 year 2 for up to and	for more th	for up to and				
Domestic enterprises and households End of year or mor 2005 2,173.0 0.96.0 785.8 230.6 79.5 71.6	enos	arising	.	debt	luciary	Fi	savings	Savings deposits 3	han	including 2 years	Total	including	Total	Sight deposits	Deposits,	Period
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	nth *	r mor	ar or	d of yea	En				,		ds	ousehold	ises and h	c enterpri	Domesti	
2006 2,260.2 721.0 88.8 238.4 620.4 9.6 610.8 584.5 95.9 9.6 225.5 2007 Sep 2,360.9 755.5 942.1 300.2 641.9 13.5 622.4 553.3 110.1 8.8 30.5 Nov 2,394.2 773.5 958.5 315.3 643.6 16.5 622.5 549.7 115.2 8.8 30.5 Dec 2,420.6 775.0 997.7 374.0 650.7 190.0 631.7 554.1 116.9 8.8 30.5 Dec 2,422.0 760.1 1,025.6 366.3 657.7 542.5 120.4 8.5 30.5 Mar 2,475.8 756.2 1,063.0 402.0 660.9 22.8 638.4 532.1 124.6 8.4 31.0 Julw 2,476.7 742.7 1,087.5 463.1 532.6 125.7 82.2 13.3 UW 2,482.7 742.7 1,087.5	12.6		30.7		10.2	3	90.3	601.0	578.4	7.7	586.1	199.5	785.7	696.0	2,173.0	2005
2007 Sep 2.360.9 755.5 94.1 300.2 641.9 13.5 628.4 53.3 11.1 8.8 227 Nov 2.394.2 773.5 958.9 315.3 643.6 165.5 628.5 545.7 115.2 8.8 30.5 Dec 2.420.7 752.0 997.7 347.0 650.7 15.0 632.7 546.7 115.2 8.8 30.5 2008 Jan 2.437.3 760.1 1.002.6 368.3 657.3 21.6 633.5 542.5 120.4 8.6 30.4 Mar 2.479.1 755.2 1.065.7 366.3 660.4 22.4 632.5 542.5 120.4 8.6 30.5 Juing 2.479.8 766.2 1.056.3 366.3 653.5 252.4 125.7 8.2 31.3 Juing 2.482.7 742.7 1.087.5 423.7 663.8 252.2 638.4 532.2 126.7 8.2 31.3 2007	11.2 22.6		29.5 30.5		9.6 8.8		95.9 116.9	584.5 554.0	610.8 631.7	9.6 19.0	620.4 650.7	238.4 347.0	858.8 997.7	721.0 752.0	2,260.2 2,420.6	2006 2007
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	29.3		29.7		8.8	1	110.1	553.3	628.4	13.5	641.9	300.2	942.1	755.5	2,360.9	2007 Sep
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	30.1 34.5		29.6 30.5		8.9 8.8	2	112.4 115.2	549.7 546.7	626.5 627.2	14.5 16.5	641.0 643.6	314.5 315.3	955.5 958.9	743.2 773.5	2,360.8 2,394.2	Oct Nov
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	22.6 35 9		30.5		8.8 8.6	2	116.9	554.0 549 1	631.7 634.1	19.0 20.8	650.7 654.9	347.0 353.4	997.7	752.0 760 1	2,420.6	Dec 2008 Jan
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	38.8 39.9		30.5 30.5 30.5		8.6 8.5	3	120.3 120.4	546.2 542.5	635.7 636.5	21.6 21.7	657.3 658.2	368.3 369.1	1,025.6	760.1 761.8	2,452.2 2,452.2 2,452.0	Feb Mar
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	50.1 49.2 57.1		31.1 31.0 31.2		8.4 8.4 8.4	4 5 0	121.4 122.6 124.0	538.5 535.1 532.2	637.9 638.2 638.4	22.4 22.8 23.8	660.4 660.9 662.1	396.3 402.0 396.9	1,056.7 1,063.0 1,059.0	755.3 756.2 764.5	2,471.9 2,476.8 2,479.8	Apr May June
Chang 2006 + 87.3 + 24.3 + 72.3 + 38.1 + 34.2 + 19 + 32.4 - 16.5 + 7.0 - 0.1 + 0.3 - 2007 Sep + 22.7 + 9.0 + 15.3 + 10.5 + 4.8 + 0.6 + 4.2 - 2.9 + 1.3 + 0.0 + 0.9 - 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.9 - 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.9 - 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.0 + 0.9 + 1.1 - 2.0 - 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.0 + 0.9 + 1.3 + 0.1 + 0.0	52.6 55.1		31.3 31.3		8.2 8.2	7	125.7 126.7	526.7 522.4	638.6 638.7	25.2 26.3	663.8 665.0	423.7 436.5	1,087.5 1,101.5	742.7 745.0	2,482.7 2,495.7	July Aug
2006 + 8.3 + 24.3 + 1.9 + 22.4 - 1.6 + 0.1 + 0.3 - 0.1 + 0.3 - 0.1 + 0.3 - 0.7 + 0.8 + 0.7 + 0.8 + 1.7 + 0.0 +	ges *	Chang	C													
2007 Sep + + 9.0 + 15.3 + 10.5 + 4.8 + 0.6 + 4.2 - 2.9 + 1.3 + 0.0 + 0.9 + 1.1 - 2.0 - 3.6 + 2.3 + 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.6 + 2.8 + 2.8 + 2.6 + 2.6 + 2.5 - 3.6 + 2.7 - 0.0 + 0.0	- 2.2 + 9.9	_ ب	0.3 0.7	++++	- 0.1 - 0.7	2	+ 7.1 + 20.2	- 16.5 - 30.5	+ 32.4 + 21.4	+ 1.9 + 9.4	+ 34.2 + 30.8	+ 38.1 + 106.8	+ 72.3 + 137.6	+ 24.3 + 30.3	+ 87.3 + 157.7	2006 2007
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	+ 5.4	-	0.9	+	+ 0.0	3	+ 1.3	- 2.9	+ 4.2	+ 0.6	+ 4.8	+ 10.5	+ 15.3	+ 9.0	+ 22.7	2007 Sep
Dec + 26.4 - 21.5 + 38.8 + 31.8 + 7.1 + 2.6 + 4.5 + 7.3 + 1.7 + 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.2 + 0.8 + 1.4 - 0.0 + 0.2 + 0.8 + 1.4 - 0.0 + 0.2 + 1.2 + 1.0 + 0.2 - 5.5 + 1.7 + 0.2 + 1.0 +	+ 0.8 + 4.4	ا با	0.1	- +	+ 0.1 - 0.1	3	+ 2.3 + 2.6	- 3.6 - 3.0	- 2.0 + 1.0	+ 1.1 + 1.9	- 0.9 + 2.9	+ 14.3 + 0.4	+ 13.4 + 3.4	- 12.2 + 30.3	- 0.1 + 33.2	Oct Nov
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 11.9	- -	0.0	+	+ 0.0	7	+ 1.7	+ 7.3	+ 4.5	+ 2.6	+ 7.1	+ 31.8	+ 38.8	- 21.5	+ 26.4	Dec 2008 Jap
Mai - 0.2 + 1.7 + 0.3 + 0.1 + <td< td=""><td>+ 2.9</td><td>-</td><td>0.0</td><td>+</td><td>- 0.2</td><td></td><td>+ 0.7</td><td>- 4.8</td><td>+ 1.5</td><td>+ 0.8</td><td>+ 4.3</td><td>+ 14.9</td><td>+ 10.7 + 17.2</td><td>- 0.1</td><td>+ 14.9</td><td>Feb</td></td<>	+ 2.9	-	0.0	+	- 0.2		+ 0.7	- 4.8	+ 1.5	+ 0.8	+ 4.3	+ 14.9	+ 10.7 + 17.2	- 0.1	+ 14.9	Feb
May June + 5.0 + + 0.6 5.1 + + 0.6 0.6 + + 0.3 0.1 + + 0.3 0.2 - 3.4 0.2 + 0.0 0.2 - 3.4 0.2 + 1.2 0.2 - 0.3 0.2 + 0.2 0.2 - 2.8 0.2 + 1.4 0.2 - 0.0 0 + 0.2 0.2 - 0.2 0.5 + 1.4 0.2 - 0.0 0 + 0.2 0.2 + 0.2 0.2 - 2.8 0.2 + 1.4 1.0 + 0.2 0.2 - 0.5 0.2 + 1.7 0.2 - 0.0 0 + 0.2 0.1 + 0.2 0.1 - 0.1 0.1 + 0.2 0.0 - 0.1 0.1 - 0.2 0.0 - 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.0 - 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.0	+ 10.2	ד ו- ו	0.6	+	- 0.1	1	+ 0.1	- 3.7 - 4.0	+ 0.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.9	+ 0.8	+ 1.7	- 6.7	+ 19.7	Apr
July Aug + 2.9 - 21.8 + 22.3 + 22.3 + 12.7 + 1.2 + 1.0 + 0.2 - 3.3 + 1.1 - 0.2 + 0.2 - 0.2 + 1.0 + 0.2 - 0.2 - 0.2 + 1.0 + 0.2 - 0.2 + 1.0 + 0.2 - 0.2 + 1.0 + 0.2 - 0.2 + 1.0 + 0.2 - 0.2 + 1.0 + 0.2 - 0.2 + 1.0 + 0.2 - 0.2 + 1.0 + 0.2 - 0.2 + 1.0 + 0.2 - 0.2 + 1.0 + 0.2 - 0.2 + 1.0 + 0.2 - 0.2 + 1.0 + 0.2 - 0.2 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 <	- 0.8 + 7.9	- -	0.1 0.2	-+	- 0.0 - 0.0	2	+ 1.2 + 1.4	- 3.4 - 2.8	+ 0.3 + 0.2	+ 0.3 + 1.0	+ 0.6 + 1.2	+ 5.7 - 5.1	+ 6.3 - 3.9	+ 0.9 + 8.3	+ 5.0 + 2.9	May June
2005 809.9 233.2 550.8 108.7 442.0 2.4 439.6 5.0 21.0 9.7 19.4 2006 874.9 256.1 594.1 122.8 471.3 3.2 468.1 4.5 20.2 9.1 20.0 2007 961.9 264.9 672.9 178.6 494.3 5.5 488.8 3.9 20.1 8.3 21.5 2007 Sep 944.2 277.7 642.5 150.7 491.8 4.5 487.3 4.0 20.0 8.3 20.8 Oct 944.7 269.7 651.1 160.8 490.3 4.5 487.3 4.0 20.0 8.3 21.4 Dec 961.9 264.9 672.9 178.6 494.3 5.5 488.8 3.9 20.1 8.4 21.5 2008 Jan 980.6 281.1 675.6 178.4 497.1 5.6 491.5 3.9 20.1 8.4 21.5 Mar	- 4.5 + 2.5	+	0.2	+ -	- 0.2 + 0.0	5	+ 1.7 + 1.0	- 5.5 - 4.2	+ 0.2 + 0.2	+ 1.5 + 1.0	+ 1.7 + 1.2	+ 26.8 + 12.7	+ 28.5 + 13.9	- 21.8 + 2.3	+ 2.9 + 13.0	Aug
2005 809.9 233.2 550.8 108.7 442.0 2.4 439.6 5.0 21.0 9.7 19.4 2006 874.9 256.8 594.1 122.8 471.3 3.2 468.1 4.5 20.2 9.1 20.0 2007 961.9 264.9 672.9 178.6 494.3 5.5 488.8 3.9 20.1 8.3 21.5 2007 Sep 944.2 277.7 642.5 150.7 491.8 4.5 487.3 4.0 20.0 8.3 20.8 Oct 944.7 269.7 651.1 160.8 490.3 4.5 485.8 4.0 19.9 8.4 20.8 Nov 962.6 288.7 649.9 158.2 491.7 5.0 486.7 3.9 20.0 8.3 21.4 Dec 961.9 264.9 672.9 178.6 494.3 5.5 488.8 3.9 20.0 8.3 21.5 2008 Jan 980.6 281.1 675.6 178.4 497.1 5.6 491.5 3.9	ith ^	r mon	ar or	d of yea	En							orises	tic enterp	: Domest	of which	
2007 Sep 944.2 277.7 642.5 150.7 491.8 4.5 487.3 4.0 200 8.3 20.8 Oct 944.7 269.7 651.1 160.8 490.3 4.5 485.8 4.0 19.9 8.4 20.8 Nov 962.6 288.7 649.9 158.2 491.7 5.0 486.7 3.9 20.0 8.3 21.4 Dec 961.9 279.2 672.9 178.6 494.3 5.5 488.8 3.9 20.0 8.3 21.5 2008 Jan 980.6 281.1 675.6 178.4 497.1 5.6 491.5 3.9 20.0 8.4 21.5 Mar 990.1 278.8 687.5 187.6 500.0 5.7 494.3 3.9 20.0 8.4 21.6 Mar 1,005.7 270.4 710.8 208.3 502.5 6.1 496.4 3.9 19.9 8.2 22.3 June 1,005.7 270.7 711.5 208.1 503.3 6.3 497.7 3.8	12.6 11.2 22.6		19.4 20.0 21.5		9.7 9.1 8.3	D 2 1	21.0 20.2 20.1	5.0 4.5 3.9	439.6 468.1 488.8	2.4 3.2 5.5	442.0 471.3 494.3	108.7 122.8 178.6	550.8 594.1 672.9	233.2 256.1 264.9	809.9 874.9 961.9	2005 2006 2007
Oct 944.7 269.7 651.1 160.8 490.3 4.5 485.8 4.0 19.9 8.4 20.8 Nov 962.6 288.7 649.9 158.2 491.7 5.0 486.7 3.9 20.0 8.3 21.4 Dec 961.9 264.9 672.9 178.6 494.3 5.5 488.8 3.9 20.1 8.3 21.5 2008 Jan 980.6 281.1 675.6 178.4 497.1 5.6 491.5 3.9 20.1 8.4 21.5 Feb 993.1 279.2 690.0 190.7 499.2 5.8 493.4 3.9 20.0 8.4 21.6 Mar 990.1 278.8 687.5 187.6 500.0 5.7 494.3 3.9 19.9 8.2 22.3 Mar 1,005.0 270.4 710.8 208.3 502.5 6.1 496.4 3.9 19.9 8.2 22.3 May	29.3		20.8		8.3		20.0	4.0	487.3	4.5	491.8	150.7	642.5	277.7	944.2	2007 Sep
2008 Jan Feb 980.6 993.1 281.1 279.2 675.6 690.0 178.4 190.7 497.1 499.2 5.6 5.8 491.5 493.4 3.9 3.9 20.1 20.0 8.4 8.4 21.5 21.6 Mar 990.1 278.2 690.0 190.7 499.2 5.8 493.4 3.9 20.0 8.4 21.6 Apr 1,005.0 270.4 710.8 208.3 502.5 6.1 496.4 3.9 19.9 8.2 22.3 May 1,005.7 270.7 711.5 208.1 503.3 6.3 497.0 3.8 19.8 8.1 22.3 June 1,010.6 283.4 703.7 199.1 504.6 6.9 497.7 3.8 19.8 8.1 22.3 July 1,011.5 262.8 725.2 219.0 506.2 7.3 498.9 3.8 19.7 7.9 22.6 Aug 1,018.6 264.5 731.0 224.2 506.7 7.6 499.2 3.8 19.3 7.9	30.1 34.5 22.6		20.8 21.4 21.5		8.4 8.3 8.3	9 0 1	19.9 20.0 20.1	4.0 3.9 3.9	485.8 486.7 488.8	4.5 5.0 5.5	490.3 491.7 494.3	160.8 158.2 178.6	651.1 649.9 672.9	269.7 288.7 264.9	944.7 962.6 961.9	Oct Nov Dec
Apr 1,005.0 270.4 710.8 208.3 502.5 6.1 496.4 3.9 19.9 8.2 22.3 May 1,005.7 270.7 711.5 208.1 503.3 6.3 497.0 3.8 19.8 8.1 22.3 June 1,010.6 283.4 703.7 199.1 504.6 6.9 497.7 3.8 19.8 8.1 22.3 July 1,011.5 262.8 725.2 219.0 506.2 7.3 498.9 3.8 19.7 7.9 22.6 Aug 1,018.6 264.5 731.0 224.2 506.7 7.6 499.2 3.8 19.3 7.9 22.6	35.9 38.8 39 9		21.5 21.6 21.7		8.4 8.4 8.2		20.1 20.0 19.9	3.9 3.9 3.9	491.5 493.4 494 3	5.6 5.8 5.7	497.1 499.2 500.0	178.4 190.7 187.6	675.6 690.0 687.5	281.1 279.2 278.8	980.6 993.1 990 1	2008 Jan Feb Mar
June 1,010.6 283.4 703.7 199.1 504.6 6.9 497.7 3.8 19.8 8.1 22.5 July 1,011.5 262.8 725.2 219.0 506.2 7.3 498.9 3.8 19.7 7.9 22.6 Aug 1,018.6 264.5 731.0 224.2 506.7 7.6 499.2 3.8 19.3 7.9 22.6	50.1 49.2		22.3 22.3		8.2 8.1	3	19.9 19.8	3.9 3.8	496.4 497.0	6.1 6.3	502.5 503.3	208.3 208.1	710.8 711.5	270.4 270.7	1,005.0 1,005.7	Apr May
Aug 1,010.01 204.31 731.01 224.21 300.71 7.01 435.21 3.01 19.31 7.31 22.01	57.1 52.6		22.5 22.6		8.1 7.9 7.9	3	19.8 19.7	3.8 3.8 3.8	497.7 498.9	6.9 7.3 7.6	504.6 506.2	199.1 219.0	703.7	283.4 262.8 264.5	1,010.6	June July
Chance	aes *	Chanc	22.01		7.5		1 15.5	5.0	455.2	7.01	500.7	1 227.2	/ /51.0	204.5	1,010.0	Aug
2006 + 63.5 + 22.2 + 42.5 + 13.4 + 29.1 + 0.7 + 28.4 - 0.5 - 0.8 - 0.1 + 0.6 + 0.1 + 0.6	- 2.2	-	0.6	+	- 0.1	3	- 0.8	- 0.5	+ 28.4	+ 0.7	+ 29.1	+ 13.4	+ 42.5	+ 22.2	+ 63.5	2006
$2007 \text{ sep} + \frac{64.6}{1.2} + \frac{6.1}{7.6} + \frac{77.6}{5.9} + \frac{53.9}{2.5.7} + \frac{23.7}{7.6} + \frac{21.4}{7.6} - \frac{0.6}{7.4} - \frac{0.7}{7.6} + \frac{1.3}{7.5} + \frac{1.3}{7.6} + \frac{1.3}$	+ 9.9 + 5.4	יי א ו	1.0	++	+ 0.0	2	- 0.4	- 0.8	+ 21.4	+ 2.3	+ 23.7	+ 55.9	+ 77.6	+ 0.1 + 9.8	+ 04.0	2007 2007 Sep
Oct $+ 0.4 - 8.0 + 8.5 + 10.1 - 1.5 - 0.0 - 1.5 - 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.1 - 4$	+ 0.8	-			+ 0.1	1	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 1.5	- 0.0	- 1.5	+ 10.1	+ 8.5	- 8.0	+ 0.4	Oct
Dec -0.7 -23.9 $+23.1$ $+20.4$ $+2.6$ $+0.5$ $+2.1$ $+0.0$ $+0.1$ $+0.1$ $+0.0$ $+0.1$	- 11.9	-	0.1	+	+ 0.0	i	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 2.1	+ 0.5	+ 2.6	+ 20.4	+ 23.1	- 23.9	- 0.7	Dec
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 13.3 + 2.9	+	0.0 0.1	- +	+ 0.0 - 0.0		- 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.0 + 0.0	+ 2.7 + 1.9	+ 0.1 + 0.2	+ 2.8 + 2.1	- 0.2 + 12.3	+ 2.6 + 14.4	+ 16.0 - 1.9	+ 18.6 + 12.5	2008 Jan Feb
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 1.1 + 10.7	+ _	0.1	++++	- 0.1 - 0.1		- 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.8	- 0.1 + 0.4	+ 0.7	- 3.2 + 20.7	- 2.4 + 23.3	- 0.4 - 8.4	- 2.9 + 14.9	Mar Apr
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 0.8 + 7.9	י - ו	0.0	- +	- 0.0 - 0.0		- 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.6 + 0.6	+ 0.2 + 0.6	+ 0.8 + 1.2	- 0.1	+ 0.7 - 7.8	+ 0.2 + 12.6	+ 0.8 + 4.8	May June
July + 0.9 - 20.6 + 21.5 + 19.9 + 1.6 + 0.4 + 1.2 + 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.2 + 0.1 - 0.2 + 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.2 + 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.2 + 0.1 -	- 4.5 + 2.5	- 	0.1 0.1	+ -	- 0.2 + 0.0	1	- 0.1 - 0.4	+ 0.0 - 0.0	+ 1.2 + 0.3	+ 0.4 + 0.3	+ 1.6 + 0.6	+ 19.9 + 5.2	+ 21.5 + 5.8	- 20.6 + 1.8	+ 0.9 + 7.1	July Aug

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). — ${\bf 4}$ Including liabilities arising from non-negotiable bearer debt securities.



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

	€billion												
		Sight de	eposit	ts					Time deposit	ts 1,2			
				by creditor g	group					by creditor o	group		
	Deposits of			Domestic ho	useholds]	Domestic ho	useholds		
Period	domestic households and non-profit institutions, total	Total		Total	Self- employed persons	Employees	Other individuals	Domestic non-profit institu- tions	Total	Total	Self- employed persons	Employees	Other individuals
											End o	of year or	month *
2005 2006 2007	1,363.1 1,385.3 1,458.7	444	62.8 64.9 87.1	448.1 450.3 472.1	79.7 81.7 83.9	305.1 307.4 320.9	63.2 61.1 67.2	14.8 14.6 15.0	234.9 264.7 324.8	217.0 245.7 300.7	23.7 30.1 41.7	179.0 198.6 234.3	14.2 16.9 24.7
2008 Mar	1,461.9	4	83.0	467.5	80.6	319.6	67.2	15.5	339.8	314.3	42.7	244.3	27.3
Apr May June	1,466.9 1,471.1 1,469.2	4 4 4	84.9 85.5 81.2	469.6 470.2 465.9	81.9 81.7 78.9	320.3 321.1 319.9	67.5 67.3 67.1	15.2 15.4 15.3	345.8 351.5 355.4	320.5 325.0 328.0	44.2 45.1 45.2	248.0 250.8 253.1	28.3 29.1 29.8
July Aug	1,471.2 1,477.0	4	80.0 80.5	465.3 465.6	80.1 80.8	318.9 318.5	66.3 66.4	14.6 14.9	362.3 370.5	335.5 343.3	47.1 48.3	257.3 262.6	31.1 32.4
												C	hanges *
2006 2007	+ 23.8 + 72.9	+ +	2.1 22.2	+ 2.2 + 21.8	+ 1.9 + 2.2	- 0.9 + 16.0	+ 1.2 + 3.6	- 0.2 + 0.4	+ 29.8 + 60.0	+ 28.7 + 54.9	+ 5.8 + 11.6	+ 19.9 + 35.6	+ 3.0 + 7.8
2008 Mar	+ 2.8	+	2.1	+ 2.3	- 2.3	+ 3.9	+ 0.7	- 0.2	+ 4.2	+ 3.3	+ 0.2	+ 2.5	+ 0.6
Apr May June	+ 4.8 + 4.2 - 1.9	+++	1.6 0.7 4.3	+ 1.9 + 0.5 - 4.2	+ 1.0 - 0.2 - 2.8	+ 0.9 + 0.8 - 1.2	+ 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.2	- 0.3 + 0.1 - 0.1	+ 6.1 + 5.6 + 3.9	+ 6.2 + 4.5 + 3.0	+ 1.5 + 0.9 + 0.1	+ 3.7 + 2.9 + 2.2	+ 1.0 + 0.8 + 0.7
July Aug	+ 2.0	-	1.2 0.5	- 0.6 + 0.3	+ 1.2 + 0.6	- 1.2 - 0.4	- 0.6 + 0.1	- 0.6 + 0.2	+ 7.0	+ 7.4 + 7.8	+ 1.9	+ 4.2	+ 1.3 + 1.4

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

Federal Government and its special funds 1

Time deposits

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

Time deposits

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

Period

€billion Deposits

2005 2006 2007

2008 Mar Apr May June

July Aug

Apr May June July Aug

Domestic government, total	Total	Sight deposits	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year	Savings deposits and bank savings bonds 2	<i>Memo item</i> Fiduciary Ioans	Total	Sight deposits	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year	Savings deposits and bank savings bonds 2	<i>Memo item</i> Fiduciary loans
										End o	f year or	month *
103.7 134.4 158.5	38.8 41.9 38.3	1.3 2.1 1.9	7.9 6.2 3.1	29.6 33.6 33.2	0.0 0.0 0.0	12.9 9.5 8.2	16.3 18.0 27.9	3.9 5.4 6.0	2.5 2.5 11.2	9.9 10.0 10.6	0.1 0.1 0.1	19.1 18.5 19.1
150.0 149.0 159.5	37.6 35.3 36.7	1.5 1.4 2.1	3.8 2.0 2.6	32.2 31.9 32.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	6.8 6.8 7.0	25.7 27.3 28.6	4.8 5.3 4.4	9.7 10.7 13.0	11.2 11.2 11.1	0.1 0.1 0.1	17.6 17.6 17.5
166.6 162.0 164.8	37.8 35.2 36.3	2.3 2.0 2.3	3.7 1.4 2.1	31.8 31.7 31.8	0.0 0.0 0.0	6.8 6.6 6.6	36.1 34.8 32.9	6.3 5.2 4.6	18.0 17.5 16.2	11.7 12.0 12.1	0.1 0.1 0.1	17.5 17.4 17.4
											C	hanges '
+ 30.7 + 23.5	+ 3.1 - 4.3	+ 0.8 - 0.2	- 1.7 - 3.1	+ 4.0	- 0.0	- 3.4 - 0.5	+ 1.7 + 9.8	+ 1.6 + 0.6	+ 0.1 + 8.6	+ 0.1 + 0.6	- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.6
+ 0.6	+ 0.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.3	- 0.7	+ 0.0	- 0.2	+ 1.0	+ 0.3	- 0.3	+ 0.9	- 0.0	- 0.1
- 1.0 + 10.6 + 7.0	- 2.3 + 1.4 + 1.1	- 0.2 + 0.8 + 0.1	- 1.8 + 0.6 + 1.1	- 0.3 + 0.0 - 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.0 + 0.1 - 0.1	+ 1.6 + 1.3 + 7.5	+ 0.5 - 0.8 + 1.8	+ 1.1 + 2.3 + 5.0	+ 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.7	- 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.0
- 4.5 + 2.7	- 2.6 + 1.1	- 0.2 + 0.3	- 2.3 + 0.6	- 0.1 + 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.2 + 0.0	- 1.3 - 1.8	- 1.1	- 0.5 - 1.3	+ 0.3 + 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.1 + 0.0

State governments

* 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

+ 0.0

IV Banks

					Savings dep	osits 3			Memo item			
	by maturity											
		more than 1	year 2									
			of which							liabilities	in time	
Domestic non-profit institu- tions	up to and including 1 year	Total	up to and including 2 years	more than	Total	Domestic bousebolds	Domestic non-profit institu- tions	Bank savings bonds 4	Fiduciary	(excluding negotiable debt securities) 5	deposits: liabilities arising from repos	Period
End of ye	ear or mo	nth *									[
17.9 19.1 24.1	90.8 115.6 168.4	144.1 149.2 156.4	5.3 6.4 13.5	138.8 142.7 142.8	596.0 580.0 550.1	586.4 571.1 542.4	9.6 8.9 7.7	69.3 75.7 96.8	0.5 0.5 0.5	11.3 9.5 9.0	-	2005 2006 2007
25.5	181.6	158.2	15.9	142.3	538.6	531.0	7.6	100.5	0.3	8.8	-	2008 Mar
25.3 26.5 27.3	188.0 193.9 197.8	157.8 157.6 157.6	16.3 16.4 16.8	141.5 141.2 140.7	534.6 531.3 528.4	527.1 523.8 521.0	7.5 7.5 7.4	101.6 102.8 104.2	0.3 0.3 0.3	8.8 8.7 8.7	-	Apr May June
26.9 27.2	204.7 212.2	157.6 158.3	17.9 18.7	139.7 139.6	522.9 518.6	515.5 511.3	7.3 7.3	106.1 107.4	0.3 0.3	8.7 8.7	=	July Aug
Changes	*											
+ 1.1 + 5.0	+ 24.7 + 52.9	+ 5.1 + 7.1	+ 1.1 + 7.1	+ 4.0 + 0.0	- 16.0 - 29.9	– 15.3 – 28.7	- 0.7 - 1.2	+ 7.9 + 20.6	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.3 - 0.8	=	2006 2007
+ 0.9	+ 4.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	- 3.7	- 3.7	- 0.0	+ 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.1	-	2008 Mar
- 0.2 + 1.1 + 0.9	+ 6.4 + 5.9 + 4.0	- 0.4 - 0.2 - 0.1	+ 0.4 + 0.1 + 0.4	- 0.8 - 0.3 - 0.5	- 4.0 - 3.4 - 2.8	- 3.9 - 3.3 - 2.7	- 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1	+ 1.1 + 1.3 + 1.4	- 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.0	-	Apr May June
- 0.5 + 0.4	+ 6.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.1	- 1.0	- 5.6 - 4.2	- 5.5 - 4.2	- 0.1	+ 1.8		+ 0.0 - 0.0	_	July Aua

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. — ${\bf 5}$ Included in time deposits.

Local gover (including r	rnment and lo municipal spee	cal governm cial-purpose a	ent associatio associations)	ons		Social secur	ity funds					
		Time deposi	ts 3					Time deposi	ts			
Total	Sight deposits	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year	Savings deposits and bank savings bonds 2,4	<i>Memo item</i> Fiduciary Ioans	Total	Sight deposits	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year	Savings deposits and bank savings bonds 2	<i>Memo item</i> Fiduciary Ioans	Period
End of y	ear or mo	nth *										
28.0 30.5 37.8	11.8 11.5 12.3	10.4 12.7 19.5	2.6 3.4 3.6	3.2 3.0 2.5	0.3 0.3 0.3	20.7 44.0 54.5	4.1 7.8 7.7	11.0 29.7 38.1	4.9 6.0 8.4	0.7	0.0 0.0 0.0	2005 2006 2007
37.0	10.7	20.3	3.6	2.3	0.2	49.6	7.5	32.9	8.9	0.3	0.0	2008 Mar
36.8 41.0 38.9	10.5 11.7 10.9	20.4 23.3 21.9	3.7 3.8 3.9	2.3 2.2 2.2	0.2 0.2 0.2	49.5 53.1 53.8	7.0 8.1 9.1	33.1 35.5 35.3	9.1 9.2 9.1	0.3 0.3 0.3	0.0 0.0 0.0	Apr May June
38.3 43.1	10.4 11.9	21.8 25.0	3.9 4.0	2.2 2.2	0.2	53.8 52.5	7.8	37.1 35.7	8.6 8.5	0.3	0.0 0.0	July Aug
Changes	5 *											
+ 2.5	- 0.3 + 0.9	+ 2.3 + 6.8	+ 0.7 + 0.2	- 0.2 - 0.5	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 23.3 + 10.5	+ 3.6 - 0.1	+ 18.7 + 8.4	+ 1.1 + 2.4	- 0.1 - 0.2	- 0.0 - 0.0	2006 2007
+ 0.1	- 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 1.1	- 0.5	- 0.7	+ 0.1	- 0.0	-	2008 Mar
- 0.2 + 4.3 - 2.1	- 0.2 + 1.2 - 0.8	+ 0.0 + 3.0 - 1.4	+ 0.0 + 0.1 + 0.1	- 0.1 - 0.0 + 0.0	=	- 0.1 + 3.6 + 0.6	- 0.5 + 1.1 + 1.0	+ 0.2 + 2.4 - 0.3	+ 0.1 + 0.1 - 0.1	+ 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0		Apr May June
- 0.6 + 4.8	- 0.5 + 1.6	- 0.1 + 3.1	+ 0.0 + 0.1	- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0 - 1.3	- 1.3 + 0.2	+ 1.8 - 1.4	- 0.5 - 0.1	- 0.0	-	July Aug

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

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



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

vings depo	sits 1											
									Bank saving	is bonds, 3 so	old to	
	of residents					of non-re	sidents]		domestic no	on-banks	
		at three mo notice	nths'	at more tha months' not	It more than three nonths' notice			Memo item			of which	
Hal	Total	Total	of which Special savings facilities 2	Total	of which Special savings facilities 2	Total	of which At three months'	credited on savings	non-banks,	Total	maturities of more than	foreign
	ar or mon	th *		TOTAL		TOLAI	Inotice	laebosits	lotai	TOtal	z years	TION-Darks
611.9 594.9 563.8 548.2 544.7 541.8 536.2	603.4 586.5 555.4 539.8 536.3 533.5 532.7 0	519.2 487.4 446.0 434.9 432.8 430.7 432.6	404.2 384.4 354.6 347.2 346.5 345.4 341.9	84.2 99.1 109.4 104.9 103.5 102.7	74.4 89.8 101.4 97.6 96.2 95.4	8. 8. 8.4 8.4 8.4 8.4 8.4	6 6.8 6.4 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.1	13.3 13.2 14.2 0.3 0.3 0.4	99.3 107.6 130.7 136.2 139.1 140.5	91.9 97.5 118.4 122.8 124.0 125.4 127.1	77.5 70.5 64.5 61.9 61.3 60.9	7.4 10.0 12.3 13.4 15.1 15.1
531.9	523.6	422.5	339.9	102.2	93.8	8.3	6.0	0.5	143.5	128.1	60.4	15.3
nanges * - 17.0 - 31.0 - 4.1 - 3.5 - 2.9 - 5.6	- 16.8 - 31.1 - 4.1 - 3.5 - 2.9 - 5.6	- 31.7 - 41.4 - 2.7 - 2.1 - 2.1 - 5.1	- 20.4 - 28.8 - 1.6 - 0.7 - 1.1 - 3.5	+ 14.9 + 10.3 - 1.4 - 1.4 - 0.8 - 0.5	+ 15.5 + 11.6 - 1.3 - 1.5 - 0.8 - 0.5	- 0.1 + 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		+ 7.3 + 22.4 + 1.3 + 2.9 + 1.3 + 1.8	+ 7.2 + 20.1 + 1.1 + 1.2 + 1.4 + 1.7	- 5.5 - 6.7 - 0.5 - 0.6 - 0.4 - 0.2	+ 0.1 + 2.2 + 0.3 + 1.8 - 0.1 + 0.1
ta nc	di 19 594.9 563.8 548.2 541.8 536.2 531.9 anges ' - 17.0 - 31.0 - 4.1 - 3.5 - 2.9 - 5.6 - 4.3	I Total J of year or mon 603.4 594.9 586.5 563.8 555.4 548.2 539.8 541.8 533.5 536.2 527.9 531.9 523.6 anges * - - 17.0 - - 31.0 - - 31.0 - - 3.5 - - 2.9 - 2.9 - 5.6 - 5.6 - 4.3 - 4.3	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c } \hline Total & Total \\ \hline \hline tof year or month * \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline$	$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c } \hline OT WINCHSpecialsavingsfacilities 2 1 of year or month * $	$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c } \hline \begin{tabular}{ c c c c c } \hline \begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c } \hline \begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c } \hline \begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c } \hline \begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c } \hline \begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c } \hline \begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c } \hline \begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c } \hline \begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c } \hline \begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$

* 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 *

Negotiable	bearer deb	t securities	and money	market pap	er			Non-negot and money	iable beare y market pa	er debt secu aper 5	rities		
	of which	1				-	<i>of which</i> with matu	rities of		Subordinated			
					with maturities of								
Total	Floating rate	Zero coupon bonds 1.2	Foreign currency bonds 3.4	Certifi- cates of denosit	up to and including	more than 1 year including 2 years	more than	Total	up to and including	more than 1 year including	more than	negotiable debt	non- negotiable debt
End of v		onth *	bonus	acposit	rycui	2 years	2 years	Total	rycui	2 years	2 years	Jecurreics	Jecuntics
End of y	earorm	ionth											
1,608.7 1,636.2	400.7	25.3	274.5	32.0 30.9	61.8 68.3	94.8 118.3	1,452.1	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.8	45.8	2.5
1,654.8 1,657.8 1,672.2	373.7 388.0 387.3 367.8	54.3 54.7 55.0	303.1 304.0 307.2 308.4	57.4 58.3 60.8	119.3 120.2 125.1	147.3 156.1 162.1 176.0	1,379.4 1,375.5 1,371.1	1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9	0.2 0.2 0.2	1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1	0.6 0.6 0.6	53.3 53.3 53.3 53.5	1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4
1,672.7 1,688.4	367.7 371.1	55.3 57.4	312.4 322.7	59.7 64.4	123.0 131.1	180.3 179.7	1,369.3 1,377.6	2.0 2.0	0.2 0.2	1.1 1.1	0.7	53.6 53.8	1.4 1.4
Changes	*												
+ 21.6 + 21.7	- 27.3 - 17.5	+ 8.2 + 12.9	+ 25.4 + 3.6	- 2.3 + 20.2	+ 6.0 + 40.7	+ 22.9 + 32.3	- 7.4 - 51.3	+ 0.2	- 0.0 - 0.1	+ 0.3	- 0.0	+ 4.0	+ 0.2
+ 3.3 + 2.9 + 14.4	- 1.3 - 0.7 - 1.8	+ 0.8 + 0.9 + 1.3	+ 5.7 + 3.2 + 1.1	- 4.9 + 0.9 + 2.6	- 3.5 + 0.9 + 4.9	+ 8.2 + 4.8 + 14.0	- 1.4 - 2.8 - 4.4	- 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.1 + 0.0 + 0.1	+ 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0
+ 2.2 + 15.7	- 0.1 + 3.4	+ 0.3 + 2.1	+ 4.0	- 1.1 + 4.7	- 1.7 + 8.0	+ 4.7	- 0.9 + 8.3	+ 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.0

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

2005 2006 2007

2008 Apr May June July Aug

2006 2007 2008 Apr May June

July Aug

IV Banks

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

€billion Lending to banks (MFIs) Lending to non-banks (non-MFIs) Deposits of banks Deposits of non-(MFIs) 5 banks (non-MFIs) Credit **Building loans** Memo Securbal-ances ities (initem cludina Bearer New Capital Treasury Deposits Deposits debt and Loans con-Numtracts loans under bills under under secur-(includber (ex-cluding ing pub lished Bank savings Interim and savings savings ities entered Sight and time de-posits 6 Balance Other of and bridging and loan Sight debt and loan Treasurv and loan outinto in building loans) 1 discount paper) 4 Building loans 2 End of associsheet secur conbuilding conand time constandreyear oi year/month serves) 7 ities 3 tracts tracts tracts month 8 ations total loans loans deposits ing All building and loan associations 2007 189.5 67.9 22.8 7.3 89.3 25 41.8 0.0 12.1 27.6 11.9 12.1 0.3 123.8 5.2 6.6 2008 June 25 191.1 42.0 0.0 14.6 28.3 68.2 11.7 11.3 0.2 25.4 121.8 5.9 6.9 7.3 7.8 July 25 191.1 42.1 0.0 14.5 28.7 68.3 11.8 11.2 0.2 27.5 120.7 5.9 6.2 7.3 8.0 25 190.1 41.0 0.1 14.4 28.9 68.3 11.8 11.3 0.2 26.9 120.1 5.9 6.2 7.3 7.5 Aug Private building and loan associations 2008 June 15 139.3 27.3 0.0 9.6 18.1 52.5 10.8 6.7 0.2 20.6 80.7 5.7 6.9 4.7 5.0 139.4 27.4 0.0 9.6 18.3 52.8 10.9 0.2 22.6 79.9 5.7 6.2 4.7 Julv 6.7 5.1 15 0.1 6.2 138.5 26.4 0.0 9.5 52.9 10.9 6.7 5.7 4.7 15 18.4 22.1 79.5 4.9 Aug Public building and loan associations 2008 June 10 51.8 14.8 0.0 5.0 10.3 15.6 0.9 0.1 4.9 41.0 0.2 2.6 2.8 4.6 _ 4.9 0.0 5.0 0.9 0.2 10 14.7 10.4 15.4 4.6 0.1 40.8 2.6 2.8 Julv 51.7 4.7 4.8 10.5 0.9 0.2 2.6 10 51.7 14.6 0.0 4.9 15.4 0.1 40.7 2.7 Aug

Trends in building and loan association business

	€billion															
	Changes	in deposits	5	Capital p	romised	Capital dis	bursed					Disbursement		Interest and		
	loan cont	racts					Allocatio	ns				outstand	nents ding at	repaymer received	on	
	Repay- ments					Deposits under L savings and s loan contracts lo		Loans under savings and loan contracts ⁹		Newly						
	Amounts paid into savings and loan ac-	credited on deposits under savings and loan con-	deposits under cancelled savings and loan con-		of which Net alloca-			of which Applied to settle- ment of interim and bridging		of which Applied to settle- ment of interim and bridging	interim and bridging loans and other building		of which Under alloc- ated con-		of which Repay- ments during	<i>Memo item</i> Housing bonuses re-
Period	counts 9	tracts	tracts	Total	tions 11	Total	Total	loans	Total	loans	loans	Total	tracts	Total	quarter	ceived 12
	All bu	ilding a	and loa	in asso	ciations											
2007	24.3	3.2	6.6	45.9	34.1	42.3	21.0	4.2	8.4	3.8	13.0	10.0	7.6	10.3	8.4	0.5
2008 June	2.0	0.1	0.6	4.5	3.1	4.0	1.9	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.2	10.8	7.7	0.9	2.0	0.0
July	1.9	0.1	0.6	5.0	3.7	5.1	2.3	0.5	1.1	0.4	1.7	10.8	7.7	0.8		0.0
Aug	1.8	0.1	0.5	4.1	3.1	3.8	1.9	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.1	10.8	7.7	0.8	1 1	0.0
	Private	buildi	ng and	loan	associat	ions										
2008 June July Aug	1.3 1.2 1.1	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.3 0.4 0.3	3.1 3.6 2.9	2.0 2.5 2.1	2.9 3.8 2.8	1.3 1.7 1.4	0.2 0.3 0.2	0.5 0.7 0.6	0.2 0.3 0.2	1.0 1.5 0.9	6.6 6.6 6.6	4.0 4.0 4.0	0.6 0.6 0.5	1.4	0.0 0.0 0.0
	Public	buildin	g and	loan a	ssociati	ons										
2008 June July	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.1 1.2	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.3 0.4	0.1	0.2	4.2	3.7	0.3	0.7	0.0
Aug	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	I 0.5	U.1	0.3	∎ 0.1	I 0.2	4.1	∣ <u></u> 3./	/ U.3	(I	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. — 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".



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

4	€ billion																
	Number o	f		Lending t	o banks (M	Fls)			Lending t	o non-banl							
	~				Credit bala	ances and le	oans			Loans							
	German banks (MFIs) with										to Germai non-bank	n s					
Period	foreign branches and/or foreign subsi- diaries	foreign branches 1 and/or foreign subsi- diaries	Balance sheet total	Total	Total	German banks	Foreign banks	Money market paper, secur- ities 2,3	Total	Total	Total	of which enter- prises and house- holds	to foreign non- banks	Money market paper, secur- ities 2	Other		
	Foreigr	branc	hes	lotai	Total	build	builde		rotai	rotai		E	nd of ve	ear or m	onth *		
2005 2006 2007	54 53 52	211 213 218	1,626.5 1,743.7 2.042.4	713.1 711.6 813.8	640.8 635.5 743.1	180.1 194.1 238.6	460.7 441.4 504.5	72.3 76.1 70.7	805.8 897.7 1.066.8	587.7 671.8 811.4	22.0 18.5 21.6	21.5 17.9 20.7	565.7 653.3 789.8	218.1 226.0 255.3	107.6 134.3 161.8		
2007 Oct Nov Dec	52 52 52	218 218 218	2,069.8 2,067.1 2,042.4	832.1 816.2 813.8	754.9 741.4 743.1	256.7 247.6 238.6	498.2 493.9 504.5	77.1 74.7 70.7	1,080.6 1,085.5 1,066.8	812.1 827.8 811.4	24.9 24.9 21.6	24.0 24.1 20.7	787.2 802.9 789.8	268.5 257.8 255.3	157.2 165.4 161.8		
2008 Jan Feb Mar	52 52 52	217 219 220	2,080.4 2,014.6 1,980.6	837.3 819.5 812.8	764.6 748.5 744.6	255.2 248.1 255.0	509.4 500.4 489.6	72.7 71.1 68.2	1,087.8 1,049.3 1,025.6	833.6 788.5 777.1	22.7 24.4 25.5	21.6 23.3 24.2	810.9 764.1 751.5	254.2 260.7 248.5	155.3 145.8 142.2		
Apr May June	53 53 55	221 221 224	1,986.1 2,006.1 1,893.5	804.0 822.1 804.7	738.0 755.3 738.8	265.8 273.4 244.4	472.2 481.9 494.5	65.9 66.8 65.9	1,023.8 1,031.1 959.9	770.8 777.3 719.8	23.5 23.4 22.0	22.2 22.1 20.6	747.3 753.9 697.9	253.0 253.8 240.1	158.3 152.9 128.9		
July	55	224	1,000.0	/00.1	/03.2	255.9	407.5	04.0	900.2	/19.9	22.7	21.5	097.1	Cha	n 150.21		
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	Cric + 19.7	inges + 32.8		
2007 2007 Oct	- 1	+ 5 + 2	+406.5	+132.8 + 32.6	+136.4 + 32.1	+ 44.5	+ 91.9 + 25.7	- 3.6 + 0.5	+240.6	+196.1	+ 3.1	+ 2.9	+192.9	+ 44.5	+ 33.1 + 0.6		
Dec 2008 Jan	-	- 1	+ 18.3 - 21.8 + 45.5	- 9.0 - 2.0 + 25.8	+ 2.0	- 9.2 - 8.9 + 16.6	+ 2.2 + 10.9 + 7.1	- 2.0 - 4.0 + 2.2	+ 18.5 - 16.6 + 26.0	+ 26.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 20.2	- 2.2	- 3.2 - 6.4		
Feb Mar	-	+ 2 + 1	- 46.2 + 5.2	- 11.6 + 6.0	- 10.2 + 8.2	- 7.1 + 7.0	- 3.1 + 1.3	- 1.4 - 2.2	- 26.1 + 1.2	- 35.2 + 7.8	+ 1.7 + 1.1	+ 1.7 + 1.0	- 36.9 + 6.7	+ 9.2 - 6.5	- 8.5 - 2.0		
Apr May June	+ 1 - + 2	+ 1 - + 3	- 5.8 + 18.1 - 97.0	- 13.1 + 17.5 - 12.3	- 10.6 + 16.7 - 11.6	+ 10.8 + 7.6 - 29.0	- 21.4 + 9.1 + 17.4	- 2.5 + 0.8 - 0.7	- 8.6 + 5.9 - 61.4	- 11.3 + 5.5 - 50.0	- 2.0 - 0.1 - 1.4	- 2.1 - 0.1 - 1.5	- 9.3 + 5.5 - 48.5	+ 2.8 + 0.5 - 11.4	+ 15.9 - 5.4 - 23.3		
July	-	-	- 41.4	- 39.0	- 37.8	- 8.5	- 29.4	- 1.1	– 3.7	- 3.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	- 3.7	- 0.7	+ 1.2		
	Foreigr	n subsid	liaries									E	ind of ye	ear or m	onth *		
2005 2006 2007	43 40 39	153 142 120	713.6 761.2 590.8	320.9 341.9 267.8	249.4 262.8 202.4	119.9 124.1 104.8	129.6 138.7 97.5	71.4 79.1 65.5	324.6 347.3 263.9	224.0 218.7 176.0	39.0 38.0 37.8	35.8 36.4 36.8	185.0 180.7 138.1	100.6 128.6 87.9	68.1 72.1 59.0		
2007 Oct Nov Dec	41 41 39	112 112 120	588.0 586.7 590.8	270.5 269.7 267.8	200.6 199.6 202.4	109.0 105.4 104.8	91.6 94.1 97.5	69.9 70.1 65.5	260.8 258.8 263.9	150.9 152.1 176.0	36.2 36.7 37.8	34.8 35.3 36.8	114.8 115.5 138.1	109.9 106.7 87.9	56.7 58.2 59.0		
2008 Jan Feb Mar	39 39 39	121 122 121	598.1 598.8 600.7	273.3 272.0 273.9	206.9 206.0 208.4	108.9 108.7 111.9	98.0 97.2 96.5	66.4 66.1 65.6	265.0 264.4 262.9	177.9 179.2 179.8	38.4 39.7 40.5	37.4 38.7 39.5	139.5 139.5 139.2	87.1 85.3 83.1	59.7 62.3 63.8		
Apr May June	39 39 39	121 121 121	608.9 610.9 611 5	278.6 280.2 279 2	213.2 214.2 213 2	110.7 115.2 110.8	102.5 99.0 102.4	65.4 65.9 66 1	266.7 267.8 269.0	183.3 185.7 187.6	40.0 40.4 39.6	39.1 39.5 38 7	143.4 145.3 148.0	83.4 82.1 81.4	63.6 63.0 63.3		
July	39	121	602.8	268.8	203.1	98.4	104.7	65.7	271.0	190.0	40.2	39.3	149.8	81.0	63.1		
2006	2	11		1 20 7	17.0	. 12	126	110	د مد ، ا	0.7	1.0		1 03	Cha	inges *		
2007	- 3	- 22	-155.7	- 64.1	- 55.8	+ 4.3 - 19.3	- 36.5	- 8.3	- 79.1	- 38.8	- 0.2	+ 0.6	- 38.6	- 40.4	+ 4.7 - 12.5		
2007 Oct Nov Dec	+ 1	+ 2	- 0.0 + 1.2 + 4.5	- 2.8 + 1.0 - 1.6	- 3.6 - 0.2 + 3.0	- 1.5 - 3.6 - 0.6	- 2.1 + 3.4 + 3.6	+ 0.8 + 1.2 - 4.5	+ 1.9 - 1.3 + 5.2	+ 4.1 + 1.9 + 24.0	- 0.0 + 0.5 + 1.2	+ 0.0 + 0.5 + 1.5	+ 4.1 + 1.4 + 22.8	- 2.3 - 3.1 - 18.8	+ 0.9 + 1.5 + 0.9		
2008 Jan Feb	-	+ 1+ 1	+ 7.8 + 2.6	+ 5.9	+ 4.7	+ 4.1	+ 0.6	+ 1.2	+ 1.1 + 0.0	+ 1.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	+ 1.3 + 0.5	- 0.8	+ 0.7 + 2.7		
Mar Apr	-	- 1	+ 6.1	+ 4.6	+ 3.8	+ 3.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.8	- 0.2	+ 1.8	+ 0.8	+ 0.8	+ 1.0	- 2.0 + 0.2	+ 1.7		
May June	-	=	+ 1.9 + 1.9	+ 1.4 - 0.0	+ 1.0 - 0.6	+ 4.5 - 4.5	- 3.5 + 3.8	+ 0.4 + 0.6	+ 1.1 + 1.6	+ 2.4 + 2.3	+ 0.4 - 0.8	+ 0.4 - 0.8	+ 2.0 + 3.1	- 1.3	- 0.6 + 0.3		
July	- 1	- 1	- 9.1	- 10.8	- 10.3	- 12.4	+ 2.1	- 0.6	+ 2.0	+ 2.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	+ 1.8	- 0.4	- 0.2		

* 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 subsidiar-

ies.) 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														
	of banks (MFIs)		of non-ba	nks (non-M	Fls)								
					German n	on-banks 4					Money			
						Short-term	ı	Medium an	d long-term		market			
							of which enter-		of which enter-		and debt	Working		
		German	Foreign				prises and house-		prises and house-	Foreign	out- stand-	capital and own	Other liabil-	
Total	Total	banks	banks	Total	Total	Total	holds	Total	holds	non-banks	ing 5	funds	ities 6	Period
End of y	ear or n	nonth									FO	reign b	ranches	
1,362.8 1,442.7 1,723.7	912.4 984.9 1,191.0	373.6 398.5 547.7	538.9 586.4 643.3	450.4 457.8 532.7	63.9 53.8 55.3	59.0 49.3 51.2	55.3 46.2 47.5	4.9 4.6 4.1	4.6 4.1 3.9	386.5 403.9 477.4	171.9 181.5 186.0	20.9 27.8 29.2	70.8 91.7 103.5	2005 2006 2007
1,711.3 1,739.0 1,723.7	1,159.4 1,154.7 1,191.0	510.7 523.7 547.7	648.7 631.0 643.3	551.9 584.3 532.7	63.7 64.0 55.3	59.6 60.0 51.2	56.3 55.4 47.5	4.1 4.1 4.1	3.8 3.8 3.9	488.2 520.3 477.4	208.5 189.8 186.0	30.1 30.1 29.2	120.0 108.2 103.5	2007 Oct Nov Dec
1,767.7 1,709.0 1,692.7	1,195.7 1,161.3	519.4 504.1	676.3 657.2	572.0 547.6	60.6 57.3	56.5 53.2	53.6 50.2	4.1 4.1	3.8 3.8	511.4 490.4	177.2 166.8	29.2 31.6	106.4 107.3	2008 Jan Feb
1,699.1 1,709.6	1,145.9 1,146.9 1,158.9	512.4 517.1	634.5 641.8	552.2 550.8	56.9 53.9	52.7 49.7	50.5 46.8	4.1 4.1 4.2	3.9 3.9 3.9	489.0 495.4 496.9	157.0 168.0	33.3 34.0	96.6 94.6	Apr May
1,609.5 1,574.7	1,113.9 1,099.8	518.7 507.0	595.2 592.7	495.6 474.9	49.7 48.1	45.6 43.7	42.2 40.9	4.1 4.4	3.8 3.9	446.0 426.8	155.3 160.0	34.1 34.0	94.7 89.8	June July
Changes	s *													
+ 142.5 + 359.0	+110.0	+ 24.9	+ 85.1 + 94.7	+ 32.5	- 10.0 + 1.5	- 9.7 + 2.0	- 9.1 + 1.3	- 0.3 - 0.5	- 0.5 - 0.2	+ 42.5 +113.6	+ 9.5	+ 6.9	+ 46.0	2006 2007
+ 20.8 + 42.9	+ 41.8 + 3.9	+ 2.8 + 13.0	+ 39.0 - 9.1	- 21.0 + 39.0	+ 1.2 + 0.4	+ 1.7 + 0.4	+ 2.4 - 0.9	- 0.5 - 0.0	- 0.2 + 0.0	- 22.2 + 38.6	+ 4.7 - 18.7	+ 0.0 + 0.0	+ 2.0	2007 Oct Nov
+ 49.1 - 44.1	+ 7.3 - 26.2	+ 24.0 - 28.4 - 15.3	+ 35.6 - 10.9	- 50.6 + 41.9 - 18.0	- 8.7 + 5.2 - 3.3	- 0.0 + 5.3 - 3.3	- 8.0 + 6.2 - 3.5	+ 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.1 - 0.0 + 0.0	+ 36.6 - 14.7	- 3.8 - 8.8 - 10.4	+ 0.9 + 2.4	- 5.5 + 5.1 + 5.9	2008 Jan Feb
+ 13.2	+ 1.2	+ 4.3	- 3.1	+ 12.0	- 0.0 - 0.3	- 0.1 - 0.4	- 0.2 + 0.5	+ 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.0 + 0.0	+ 12.0 + 2.1	- 5.8 - 3.9	+ 2.2	- 4.3 + 0.8	Mar Apr May
- 88.5	- 38.5	+ 4.0 + 1.6 - 11.7	- 40.1 - 5.1	- 50.1	- 4.2 - 1.6	- 4.2 - 1.9	- 4.6 - 1.4	- 0.1 + 0.3	+ 0.0 - 0.1 + 0.0	- 45.8 - 21.3	- 12.7 + 4.7	+ 0.0 + 0.1	+ 4.1	June
Fuel of a											F			
End of y	ear or n	nonth	207.2	2440		20.4	27.4			470.0	Forei	gn subs	sidiaries	2005
525.4 557.3 437.3	310.6 329.4 270.1	103.3 121.5 118.2	207.3 207.9 151.9	214.8 227.9 167.2	36.0 40.8 37.1	29.1 33.0 30.3	27.1 31.6 29.5	7.0 7.8 6.8	6.8 7.7 6.7	178.8 187.1 130.1	79.7 87.9 69.5	41.0 40.0 28.6	67.5 76.0 55.4	2005 2006 2007
440.3 443.2 437.3	275.8 275.4 270.1	120.5 121.8 118.2	155.4 153.6 151.9	164.5 167.8 167.2	37.0 37.7 37.1	30.3 31.0 30.3	30.1 30.4 29.5	6.7 6.7 6.8	6.6 6.6 6.7	127.5 130.1 130.1	62.2 59.3 69.5	28.0 27.4 28.6	57.6 56.8 55.4	2007 Oct Nov Dec
445.3 448.6 452.1	270.6 278.2 278.1	120.5 128.8 134.5	150.2 149.5 143 5	174.7 170.4 174.0	41.1 38.8 38 9	34.1 31.6 32.0	33.8 31.4 31.6	7.0 7.2 6 9	6.9 7.0 6.8	133.6 131.6 135 1	70.2 69.0	29.2 29.1 29.1	53.3 52.2 51.8	2008 Jan Feb Mar
458.0	283.3 290.5	127.6 129.7	155.7 160.8	174.0 174.7 168.8	37.9 34.7	30.9 27.5	30.6 27.1	7.0 7.2	6.9 7.1	136.8 134.1	67.2 66.6	29.1 29.3	54.7 55.9	Apr May
461.8 452.4	286.8 281.9	125.6 127.0	161.1 154.9	175.0 170.5	33.0 31.9	26.1 25.1	25.3 24.9	6.9 6.8	6.8 6.7	142.1 138.6	66.4 65.5	29.3 29.5	54.1 55.4	June July
Changes	s *													
+ 43.8	+ 26.3 - 53.9	+ 18.2	+ 8.0 - 50.5	+ 17.6 - 55.4	+ 4.8 - 3.7	+ 3.9 - 2.6	+ 4.5 - 2.1	+ 0.9 - 1.1	+ 0.9 - 1.0	+ 12.7 - 51.7	+ 8.2 - 18.3	- 1.0 - 11.4	+ 11.6	2006 2007
- 1.7 + 4.7	- 4.1 + 0.5	+ 1.4 + 1.3	- 5.4 - 0.9	+ 2.4 + 4.3	- 0.3 + 0.7	- 0.3 + 0.7	- 0.1 + 0.2	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 2.7 + 3.6	- 0.8 - 2.9	+ 0.1 - 0.5	+ 2.5 - 0.1	2007 Oct Nov
- 5.6	- 5.2 + 0.6	- 3.6 + 2.3	- 1.6 - 1.7	- 0.4 + 7.8	- 0.6 + 4.0	- 0.7 + 3.7	- 0.9 + 4.3	+ 0.1 + 0.2	+ 0.1 + 0.2	+ 0.2 + 3.8	+ 10.2	+ 1.2	- 1.3	Dec 2008 Jan
+ 4.8 + 6.6	+ 8.3 + 1.4	+ 8.3 + 5.8	- 0.0 - 4.4	- 3.5 + 5.2	- 2.3 + 0.1	- 2.4 + 0.3	- 2.4 + 0.2	+ 0.2 - 0.2	+ 0.1 - 0.1	- 1.2 + 5.1	- 1.3 - 1.2	- 0.2 + 0.0	- 0.7 + 0.6	Feb Mar
+ 5.9 + 1.1	+ 5.2 + 7.1	- 6.9 + 2.1	+ 12.2 + 5.0	+ 0.7 - 6.0	- 1.0 - 3.2	- 1.1 - 3.4	- 1.0 - 3.6	+ 0.1 + 0.1	+ 0.1 + 0.1	+ 1.7 - 2.8	- 0.6	- 0.0	+ 2.9 + 1.2	Apr May
+ 3.6	- 3.2	- 4.1 + 1.4	+ 0.9 - 6.3	+ 6.8 - 4.8	- 1.7 - 1.1	- 1.4 - 1.0	- 1.7 - 0.4	- 0.3	- 0.3 - 0.1	+ 8.5 - 3.7	- 0.2	+ 0.0 + 0.3	- 1.6 + 1.3	June July
are records	ما مد م دام	ala branch) Tra	acum bille	Troperty	liccount		stisble de	ht cocuri	Har I	E lasuas	of posst	أممام ممط	

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



V Minimum reserves

1 Reserve ratios

Germany

DM million

% 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

Monthly average 1 1995 Dec 1996 Dec 1997 Dec

1998 Dec

Liabilities subject	t to reserve requir	ements				Excess reserves 4		
Total	Sight liabilities	Time liabilities	Savings deposits	Required reserves 2	Actual reserves ³	Level	% of the required reserves	Deficiencies
2,066,565	579,337	519,456	967,772	36,492	37,337	845	2.3	3
2,201,464	655,483	474,342	1,071,639	38,671	39,522	851	2.2	4
2,327,879	734,986	476,417	1,116,477	40,975	41,721	745	1.8	3
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		Required reserves before deduction of lump-sum	Lump-sum	Required reserves after deduction of			
	Reserve base 2	allowance 3	allowance 4	lump-sum allowance	Current account 5	Excess reserves •	Deficiencies 7
	Euro area (€ bill	ion)					
2008 Feb	10,253.8	205.1	0.5	204.6	205.3	0.7	0.0
Mar	10,370.4	207.4	0.5	206.9	207.5	0.6	0.0
Apr	10 / 16 7	208.3	0.5	207.8	208.6	0.8	0.0
May	10,410.7	200.5	0.5	207.3	200.0	0.0	0.0
June	10,618.2	212.4	0.5	211.9	212.7	0.8	0.0
lubz	10 729 4	214.6	0.5	21/1 1	214.0	07	0.0
July	10,/20.4	214.0	0.5	214.1	214.0	0.7	0.0
Sen p.8	10,051.7	215.0	0.5	213.3	214.0	20	0.0
Sep 17		215.5	0.5	214.0	210.0	2.0	
Oct P		I		216.2	I	I	
	Of which: German	ny (€ million)					
2008 Feb	2 426 935	48 539	197	48 342	48 569	227	1
Mar	2,428,235	48,565	197	48,368	48,556	188	0
Apr	2 425 951	A9 E17	106	10 221	10 501	260	1
May	2,423,831	40,517	190	40,521	40,301	197	2
lune	2,435,700	49 536	196	49,340	49 520	180	1
Julie	2,1,0,001	5,550	105	10,014	5,520	100	
July	2,506,799	50,136	195	49,941	50,106	165	0
Aug	2,513,04/	50,273	194	50,079	50,242	1 0/0	2
Jeh	2,510,227	50,325	195	50,151	51,179	1,040	د د
Oct P	2,540,864	50,817	192	50,625	l		

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

reserve base. — 4 Article 5 (2) of the Regulation of the European Central Bank on the application of minimum reserves. — 5 Average credit balances of the credit institutions at the national central banks. — 6 Average credit balances less required reserves after deduction of the lump-sum allowance. — 7 Required reserves after deduction of the lump-sum allowance. — 8 The total number of deficiencies was not available when this report went to press.

DEUTSCHE BUNDESBANK

Monthly Report October 2008

VI Interest rates

2 Base rates

% per annum											% per annun	ו		
		Main re operatio	financing					Main re operatio	financing ons			Base rate as per		Base
Applicable from	Deposit facility	Fixed rate	Minimum bid rate	Mar- ginal lending facility	Applicable from	•	Deposit facility	Fixed rate	Minimum bid rate	Mar- ginal lending facility	Applicable from	Discount Rate Transition Act 1	Applicable from	rate as per Civil Code 2
1999 Jan 1 Jan 4 Jan 22	2.00 2.75 2.00	3.00 3.00 3.00	-	4.50 3.25 4.50	2003 Mar June	7 6	1.50 1.00	=	2.50 2.00	3.50 3.00	1999 Jan 1 May 1	2.50 1.95	2002 Jan 1 July 1	2.57 2.47
Apr 9 Nov 5	1.50	2.50 3.00	-	3.50 4.00	2005 Dec	6	1.25	-	2.25	3.25	2000 Jan 1 May 1	2.68	2003 Jan 1 July 1	1.97 1.22
2000 Feb 4 Mar 17	2.25 2.50	3.25 3.50	-	4.25 4.50	June Aug	15 9	1.75	-	2.50	3.75 4.00	2001 Sep 1	3.62	2004 Jan 1 July 1	1.14 1.13
Apr 28 June 9 June 28	3.25	4.25	4.25	4.75 5.25 5.25	Dec	13	2.25	-	3.25	4.25	2002 Jan 1 to	2.71	2005 Jan 1 July 1	1.21 1.17
Sep 1 Oct 6	3.50	=	4.50 4.75	5.50 5.75	2007 Mar June	14 13	2.75	-	3.75 4.00	4.75 5.00	Apr 3		2006 Jan 1 July 1	1.37 1.95
2001 May 11 Aug 31 Sep 18	3.50 3.25 2.75	=	4.50 4.25 3.75	5.50 5.25 4.75	2008 July Oct Oct	9 8 9	3.25 2.75 3.25	- 	4.25 3.75	5.25 4.75 4.25			2007 Jan 1 July 1	2.70 3.19
Nov 9 2002 Dec 6	2.25	_	3.25 2.75	4.25 3.75									2008 Jan 1 July 1	3.32 3.19

1 Pursuant to the Discount Rate Transition Act, read in conjunction with the Regulation Governing the Use of the Base Rate as a Reference Variable. $-\!-$

2 Pursuant to section 247 of the Civil Code.

3 Eurosystem monetary policy operations allotted through tenders *

			Fixed rate tenders	Variable rate tenders			
	Bid amount	Allotment amount	Fixed rate	Minimum bid rate	Marginal rate 1	Weighted average rate	
settlement	€ million		% per annum				days
	Main refinancing	g operations					
2008 Sep 3 Sep 10 Sep 17 Sep 24	226,254 223,273 328,662 334,044	160,000 176,500 150,000 180,000		4.25 4.25 4.25 4.25 4.25	4.39 4.39 4.53 4.73	4.41 4.41 4.58 4.78	7 7 7 7 7
Oct 1 Oct 8 Oct 15	228,012 271,271 310,412	190,000 250,000 310,412	- - 3.75	4.25 4.25 –	4.65 4.70	4.96 4.99 –	7 7 7
	Longer-term ref	inancing operation	ons				
2008 Sep 11 Sep 25 Sep 30 Oct 9	69,500 154,577 141,683 113,793	50,000 50,000 120,000 50,000			4.45 4.98 4.36 5.36	4.66 5.11 4.88 5.57	91 84 38 182

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

1 ECB interest rates

Money ma	ey market rates reported by Frankfurt banks 1							EURIBOR 3					
Overnight	money		Three-mon	th 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 an highest ra	nd ates		Monthly aver	rages					
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
3.98 4.01 3.98	3.75 – 3.70 – 3.65 –	4.24 4.15 4.20	4.75 4.83 4.91	4.68 4.80 4.81		4.86 4.88 4.97	3.99 4.01 4.01	4.24 4.22 4.20	4.37 4.39 4.47	4.78 4.86 4.94	4.80 4.90 5.09	4.81 4.94 5.23	4.82 4.99 5.36
4.17 4.28 4.22	3.65 – 4.22 – 3.35 –	4.37 4.35 4.55	4.93 4.94 4.99	4.90 4.91 4.90		4.97 4.98 5.30	4.19 4.30 4.27	4.34 4.40 4.53	4.47 4.49 4.66	4.96 4.97 5.02	5.15 5.16 5.22	5.25 5.23 5.29	5.39 5.32 5.38

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.

Reporting period 2008 Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep

43*



End of month 2008 Jan

Reporting period 2008 Jan 3 Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug

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

	2	terestrate												
			Non-financ	iaļ	Loans to ho	ouseholds					Loans to			
	deposits	5	deposits	ns'	Housing loa	ans		Consumer	credit and ot	her loans	corporations			
	with an ag	reed maturi	ty of		with a mat	urity of								
of th	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	
Jan ³ Feb Mar	3.98 3.99 4.01	3.06 3.11 3.07	4.27 4.23 4.29	4.21 4.24 4.24	5.62 5.60 5.61	4.75 4.82 4.80	5.01 5.03 5.02	8.99 9.05 9.06	7.15 7.21 7.19	6.24 6.26 6.25	6.06 5.99 5.99	5.55 5.52 5.51	5.27 5.30 5.27	
Apr May June	4.07 4.13 4.20	3.07 3.06 3.08	4.37 4.43 4.47	4.29 4.27 4.31	5.59 5.61 5.66	4.85 4.85 4.89	5.03 5.05 5.07	9.07 9.08 9.11	7.22 7.22 7.29	6.28 6.27 6.35	6.04 6.09 6.18	5.54 5.59 5.68	5.29 5.32 5.39	
July Aug	4.31 4.38	3.07 3.09	4.59 4.65	4.40 4.38	5.70 5.76	4.93 4.96	5.11 5.11	9.19 9.26	7.35 7.38	6.37 6.41	6.25 6.28	5.76 5.79	5.44 5.46	

(b) New business +

Effective interest rate % per annum 1

	Households' de	posits					Non-financial corporations' deposits					
		with an agreed	maturity of		redeemable at i	notice of		with an agreed	d maturity of			
Reporting period	Overnight	up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years	up to 3 months	over 3 months	Overnight	up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years		
2008 Jan 3	1.20	4.19	4.32	3.43	2.57	3.75	2.01	4.13	4.38	4.68		
Feb	1.21	4.10	4.18	3.22	2.65	3.77	2.01	4.07	4.18	4.36		
Mar	1.22	4.14	3.97	3.08	2.69	3.78	2.03	4.20	4.23	4.07		
Apr	1.22	4.28	4.16	3.14	2.72	3.81	2.05	4.27	4.56	4.64		
May	1.23	4.32	4.27	3.17	2.73	3.84	2.07	4.26	4.68	4.48		
June	1.24	4.43	4.62	3.28	2.74	3.88	2.06	4.28	4.72	4.01		
July	1.26	4.61	4.83	3.37	2.81	3.94	2.14	4.46	5.06	4.57		
Aug	1.29	4.59	4.84	3.45	2.87	3.98	2.17	4.46	5.31	4.55		

Loans to ho	s to households												
	Consumer	credit			Housing lo	ousing loans Other loans							
		with an initi	al rate fixat	ion		with an initi	al rate fixatio	on					
Over- drafts	Total 2	floating rate or up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 5 years	over 5 years	Total 2	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	over 5 years	
10.46 10.45 10.52	8.48 8.70 8.56	8.12 8.55 8.43	7.00 7.24 7.05	8.47 8.44 8.42	5.37 5.35 5.28	5.32 5.26 5.20	5.02 4.97 4.89	5.07 5.02 4.96	5.14 5.11 5.11	5.59 5.55 5.65	5.93 5.87 5.79	5.49 5.55 5.46	
10.53 10.58 10.63	8.55 8.64 8.57	8.33 8.70 8.61	7.02 7.02 6.94	8.46 8.44 8.44	5.29 5.36 5.46	5.23 5.34 5.48	4.91 4.96 5.11	4.95 4.98 5.08	5.12 5.13 5.20	5.83 5.99 6.03	5.80 5.87 6.12	5.45 5.59 5.67	
10.66 10.77	8.80 8.95	8.82 8.86	7.15 7.22	8.58 8.69	5.62 5.68	5.67 5.77	5.27 5.37	5.22 5.29	5.34 5.26	6.08 6.06	6.21 6.28	5.82 5.70	

	Loans to non-financial	ans to non-financial corporations												
		Loans up to €1 million	with an initial rate fixa	ation	Loans over €1 million v	vith an initial rate fixa	tion							
Reporting period	Overdrafts	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							
2008 Jan 3	6.62	5.93	5.92	5.27	5.12	5.35	5.23							
Feb	6.56	5.84	5.86	5.24	5.04	5.43	5.14							
Mar	6.56	5.91	5.77	5.23	5.19	5.44	5.34							
Apr	6.54	6.03	5.77	5.20	5.30	5.42	5.39							
May	6.57	6.10	5.93	5.25	5.27	5.70	5.38							
June	6.67	6.16	6.09	5.43	5.35	5.68	5.52							
July	6.74	6.26	6.29	5.53	5.45	5.82	5.55							
Aug	6.77	6.27	6.33	5.49	5.45	5.61	5.56							

Source: ECB. — For footnotes *, o and 1 see p 45. For footnote + see p 46. — 2 Annual percentage rate of charge as defined in Directive 87/102/EEC, which contains other related charges which may occur for enquiries, 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 $^{\circ}$

Households' deposi	ts			Non-financial corporations' deposits						
with an agreed ma	turity of					-				
up to 2 years		over 2 years		up to 2 years		over 2 years				
ffective oterest rate 1 Volume 2 € pa € million		Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ² € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ² € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ² € million			
3.77	194,424	2.54	187,298	4.12	106,493	4.29		22,603		
3.86	202,538	2.54	187,402	4.24	109,580	4.30		22,699		
3.91	210,844	2.54	186,438	4.22	112,487	4.29		22,705		
3.95	218,591	2.53	185,967	4.26	110,367	4.30		22,552		
4.06	233,913	2.52	187,966	4.42	114,005	4.31		22,016		
4.04	245,906	2.52	186,950	4.29	112,840	4.30		21,881		
4.01	250,408	2.51	185,966	4.19	123,009	4.33		22,040		
4.03	255,183	2.50	185,527	4.26	116,191	4.32		21,716		
4.11	263,482	2.49	184,344	4.32	121,637	4.34		21,730		
4.17	271,299	2.49	183,531	4.40	122,362	4.34		21,803		
4.23	277,318	2.48	182,724	4.47	118,160	4.38		21,713		
4.33	287,196	2.48	181,642	4.56	121,536	4.41		21,919		
4.40	296,615	2.48	181,577	4.60	121,203	4.43		21,860		

Housing loa	Housing loans to households 3						Consumer credit and other loans to households 4, 5						
with a matu	rity of												
up to 1 year	ear 6 over 1 year and up to 5 years over 5 years			up to 1 year	6	over 1 year up to 5 year	and s	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		
5.89	5,676	4.50	27,649	5.12	927,312	10.19	67,464	5.56	67,238	6.10	316,776		
5.94	5,759	4.53	27,516	5.12	928,315	10.25	69,308	5.58	66,890	6.12	316,026		
6.01	5,610	4.56	27,337	5.11	927,803	10.33	68,812	5.63	66,284	6.14	315,858		
6.00	5,580	4.59	27,097	5.11	928,247	10.21	67,118	5.64	66,285	6.16	315,737		
5.98	5,715	4.61	26,823	5.10	926,998	10.39	69,974	5.64	66,288	6.17	313,792		
6.19	5,548	4.62	26,524	5.09	924,788	10.37	67,113	5.64	66,119	6.17	313,350		
6.16	5,524	4.65	26,171	5.09	924,251	10.27	66,879	5.69	64,854	6.16	313,645		
6.18	5,643	4.66	26,002	5.08	922,828	10.39	68,853	5.69	64,918	6.16	312,385		
6.12	5,625	4.67	25,743	5.07	922,724	10.32	66,962	5.68	65,354	6.16	313,135		
6.18	5,397	4.69	25,587	5.07	923,312	10.33	66,248	5.70	65,268	6.16	313,410		
6.22	5,493	4.71	25,544	5.07	923,192	10.43	68,794	5.70	65,599	6.18	313,464		
6.21	5,519	4.76	25,308	5.06	924,208	10.47	66,689	5.73	65,200	6.20	313,990		
6.30	5,480	4.78	25,164	5.06	924,667	10.50	65,482	5.74	65,213	6.21	314,366		

Loans to non-financial co	rporations with a maturity	of				
up to 1 year 6		over 1 year and up to 5 y	ears	over 5 years		
Effective interest rate 1	Volume ²	Effective interest rate 1	Volume ²	Effective interest rate 1	Volume ²	
% pa	€ million	% pa	€ million	% pa	€ million	
6.02	161,502	5.08	99,908	5.06	508,115	
6.15	167,064	5.17	101,492	5.10	509,124	
6.11	165,273	5.24	100,697	5.13	511,668	
6.12	168,960	5.25	102,768	5.13	514,169	
6.22	175,804	5.39	109,222	5.17	517,706	
6.15	176,696	5.35	112,568	5.15	519,188	
6.04	181,249	5.30	114,577	5.15	523,115	
6.17	185,006	5.32	116,463	5.14	523,232	
6.18	183,319	5.37	119,193	5.15	526,831	
6.20	183,855	5.42	120,527	5.16	530,746	
6.24	188,257	5.47	122,714	5.20	531,783	
6.30	184,191	5.58	124,690	5.22	533,931	
6.34	183,359	5.62	128,092	5.24	537,288	

* 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). — o 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.

July Aug

End of

End of month 2007 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2008 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug

July Aug



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 agre	eed 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	
Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ² € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ² € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ² € million
1.85	479,145	3.94	53,951	4.29	2,424	3.23	2,175	2.38	452,446	3.47	105,719
1.85	478,416	4.01	55,900	4.29	2,811	3.11	1,422	2.44	448,931	3.51	106,318
1.86	473,877	4.00	56,757	4.29	4,426	3.26	2,616	2.41	444,222	3.58	107,459
1.84	485,275	4.03	46,651	4.33	4,358	3.26	2,594	2.40	440,239	3.64	108,404
1.83	487,616	4.22	51,117	4.45	4,997	3.20	2,517	2.46	446,616	3.68	109,427
1.89	479,559	4.08	67,098	4.38	5,178	3.56	2,096	2.44	441,880	3.76	109,322
1.89	480,976	3.91	51,891	4.14	2,051	3.22	1,201	2.43	439,835	3.78	108,445
1.90	483,442	4.01	49,509	4.18	1,308	2.85	1,033	2.44	438,185	3.79	106,376
1.91	485,248	4.13	59,292	4.27	1,456	3.02	1,226	2.52	435,524	3.82	105,021
1.90	485,688	4.18	50,180	4.37	1,359	2.83	845	2.51	433,505	3.85	103,615
1.91	481,446	4.27	52,717	4.80	2,511	3.17	1,019	2.53	431,428	3.89	102,836
1.95	480,219	4.43	62,011	4.97	3,507	3.24	1,324	2.57	426,345	3.95	102,337
1.99	480,304	4.51	51,018	5.00	2,919	3.63	1,292	2.58	423,199	4.00	101,222

Non-financial corpo	orations' deposits						
		with an agreed ma	turity of				
Overnight		up to 1 year		over 1 year and up	to 2 years	over 2 years	
Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million
2.34	174,373	4.07	67,761	4.51	808	4.36	728
2.34	173,245	4.12	66,416	4.57	532	4.22	607
2.35	175,018	4.03	66,241	4.43	849	4.94	988
2.34	181,448	4.10	56,793	4.54	615	4.30	606
2.20	182,148	4.25	58,222	4.71	661	4.70	724
2.38	175,501	4.08	60,058	4.51	437	5.29	696
2.41	173,993	4.02	59,230	3.83	202	4.70	550
2.41	173,778	4.13	66,136	4.51	161	4.57	181
2.41	172,497	4.20	55,504	4.66	306	5.20	404
2.42	171,111	4.21	46,331	4.91	288	5.00	234
2.36	173,952	4.30	50,477	5.04	304	5.12	336
2.50	172,252	4.41	53,057	5.15	267	5.22	382
2.47	175,575	4.41	42,137	6.14	366	5.25	191

Loans to he	ouseholds																							
Consumer	credit with a	an initial rate	fixation of	4			Other loans with an initial rate fixation of 5																	
Total	floating ra up to 1 yea	te or ar 10	over 1 year up to 5 yea	and ars	over 5 year	over 5 years		floating rate or up to 1 year 10 up		floating rate or up to 1 year 10		floating rate or up to 1 year 10		floating rate or up to 1 year 10		floating rate or up to 1 year 10		floating rate or up to 1 year 10		floating rate or up to 1 year 10		and Irs	over 5 year	·s
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												
7.90 7.88	6.44 6.38	1,003 832	5.96 5.93	4,003 4,399	8.67 8.70	3,376 2,772	5.04 5.11	23,231 24,079	5.89 5.84	1,346 1,477	5.43 5.48	2,895 2,287												
7.62 7.40 6.96	6.29 6.19 5.51	1,359 1,229 1,472	5.67 5.50 5.46	3,527 3,131 2,585	8.73 8.65 8.27	3,132 2,348 2,039	5.22 5.15 5.32	20,162 18,337 19,696	5.93 5.94 5.75	1,456 1,296 2,239	5.48 5.39 5.33	2,996 2,356 2,926												
7.58 7.81 7.58	5.99 6.36 6.17	1,683 864 1,005	5.73 5.84 5.69	3,199 2,394 2,523	8.71 8.69 8.59	2,631 2,143 2,167	5.22 5.08 5.26	17,306 10,092 11,416	5.91 5.78 5.68	1,745 1,102 1,041	5.42 5.33 5.30	2,866 1,752 1,838												
7.56 7.53 7.48	5.70 6.33 6.25	1,087 843 974	5.68 5.66 5.52	2,933 2,634 2,841	8.66 8.61 8.63	2,657 2,237 2,412	5.39 5.41 5.56	8,433 6,766 6,864	5.71 5.77 6.09	1,274 1,081 1,165	5.25 5.39 5.54	2,565 1,850 2,628												
7.71	6.47 6.24	1,090 1,218	5.67 5.80	2,864 2,322	8.78 8.79	2,616 2,141	5.64 5.62	10,020	6.19 6.30	1,227 883	5.68 5.74	2,802 2,164												

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.

Reporting period 2007 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2008 Jan Feb Mar

Apr May June July Aug

Reporting period 2007 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

2008 Jan Feb Mar

Apr May June July Aug

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 hous	seholds (cont'd))								
		Housing loan	s with an initia	al rate fixation	of 3					
Overdrafts 11		Total	floating rate up to 1 year 1	ting rate or over 1 year and up to 5 years		nd	over 5 years a up to 10 year	and s	over 10 years	
Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 12 € million	Annual per- centage rate of charge ⁹ % pa	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € milion	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million
11.85	43,748	5.37	5.93	2,220	5.36	2,207	5.18	5,578	5.16	4,883
11.94	44,980	5.31	5.86	2,240	5.34	1,967	5.12	4,717	5.08	4,242
11.90	45,952	5.29	5.87	2,458	5.30	2,380	5.08	5,796	5.08	4,619
11.76	44,575	5.27	5.91	1,933	5.30	2,248	5.08	4,964	5.02	4,478
11.88	47,501	5.28	5.97	2,127	5.33	2,094	5.03	4,842	5.01	4,025
11.87	46,057	5.28	5.99	2,759	5.17	2,776	5.04	5,863	5.06	4,813
11.81	44,772	5.15	5.80	1,926	5.11	2,085	4.94	4,520	4.89	3,734
11.84	46,975	5.09	5.73	1,647	5.01	2,181	4.89	4,701	4.88	3,915
11.81	45,118	5.13	5.86	2,388	4.99	2,966	4.90	6,576	4.97	4,787
11.82	44,544	5.19	6.00	1,946	5.06	2,510	4.96	5,480	4.97	4,197
11.83	47,209	5.30	6.05	2,173	5.24	2,634	5.06	6,229	5.09	4,703
11.91	44,887	5.47	6.18	2,701	5.43	2,829	5.21	6,747	5.28	5,113
11.94	44,185	5.54	6.28	1,998	5.57	1,932	5.27	4,920	5.30	4,213

Loans to non-finan	cial corporations												
		Loans up to €1 mill	oans 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									
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						
7.05	64,559	6.26	8,510	5.83	1,110	5.41	2,393						
7.06	69,525	6.42	10,087	5.89	1,130	5.42	1,989						
7.10	65,820	6.43	9,719	5.79	1,154	5.39	2,254						
7.06	67,908	6.40	8,483	5.71	1,380	5.35	1,975						
7.15	71,200	6.55	9,614	5.80	1,289	5.38	2,274						
7.13	70,142	6.31	9,604	5.74	1,248	5.33	2,693						
7.03	75,934	6.27	7,819	5.72	1,138	5.12	1,250						
7.11	80,965	6.24	9,491	5.65	1,079	5.11	1,354						
6.97	80,182	6.26	9,762	5.65	1,297	5.10	1,673						
6.98	80,154	6.26	9,173	5.81	1,051	5.15	1,444						
7.07	85,801	6.34	10,794	5.97	1,280	5.38	1,734						
7.12	82,949	6.36	10,066	6.18	1,313	5.50	1,837						
7.15	82,255	6.35	8,096	6.27	995	5.65	1,298						

Loans over €1 million wit	h an initial rate fixation of	13			
floating rate or up to 1 y	ear 10	over 1 year and up to 5 y	ears	over 5 years	
Effective interest rate 1	Volume 7	Effective interest rate 1	Volume 7	Effective interest rate 1	Volume 7
% pa	€ million	% pa	€ million	% pa	€ million
5.21	44,384	5.55	3,737	5.27	7,
5.42	49,458	5.71	3,763	5.64	6,
5.24	49,735	5.51	4,437	5.47	6,
5.12	49,167	5.39	3,453	5.44	6,
5.47	73,727	5.67	7,580	5.53	9,
5.21	59,934	5.39	5,274	5.06	6
5.09	57,309	5.84	3,873	5.08	4
5.36	67,678	5.58	3,106	5.43	4
5.44	68,988	5.59	3,842	5.40	6
5.25	66,639	5.74	3,571	5.53	4
5.36	80,148	6.09	3,254	5.82	6
5.38 5.46	90,571 73,440	5.97	3,511 2,956	5.66	

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.

Reporting period 2007 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2008 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July

Reporting period 2007 Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec

July Aug



Period

VII Capital market

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

	Sales					Purchase	s				
	Domestic del	ot securities 1				Resident	s				
Sales = total pur- chases	Total	Bank debt securities	Corporate bonds	Public debt secur- ities ²	Foreign debt secur- ities ³	Total 4		Credit in- stitutions including building and loan associations ⁵	Non- banks 6	Bundes- bank open market oper- ations 5	Non- residents 7
DM million		-									
227,099 254,359 332,655 418,841	203,029 233,519 250,688 308,201	162,538 191,341 184,911 254,367	- 350 649 1,563 3,143	40,839 41,529 64,214 50,691	24,070 20,840 81,967 110,640	141 148 204 245	1,282 3,250 4,378 5,802	49,193 117,352 144,177 203,342	94,409 31,751 60,201 42,460	- 2,32 - 85	0 85,8 3 106,1 - 128,2 - 173,0
€million											
292,663	198,068	156,399	2,184	39,485	94,595	155	5,766	74,728	81,038		- 136,8
226,393 180,227 175,396 184,679 233,890	157,994 86,656 124,035 134,455 133,711	120,154 55,918 47,296 31,404 64,231	12,605 14,473 14,506 30,262 10,778	25,234 16,262 62,235 72,788 58,703	68,399 93,571 51,361 50,224 100,179	151 111 60 105 108	1,568 1,281 0,476 5,557 3,119	91,447 35,848 13,536 35,748 121,841	60,121 75,433 46,940 69,809 – 13,723		- 74,8 - 68,9 - 114,9 - 79,1 - 125,7
252,003 247,261 204,638	110,542 102,379 90,270	39,898 40,995 42,034	2,682 8,943 20,123	67,965 52,446 28,111	141,461 144,882 114,368	95 125 - 53	5,826 5,329 3,354	61,740 68,893 96,476	34,086 56,436 – 149,830		- 156,1 - 121,9 - 257,9
21,059	6,081	– 3,179	2,374	6,886	14,978	- 11	1,982	8,971	- 20,953		- 33,0
14,755 43,150	11,277 45,497	21,196 4,333	1,683 28,130	- 11,602 13.033	3,478	1	1,732 1,590	502 27.217	1,230 - 5.627		- 13,0 - 21.5

	Shares						
		Sales		Purchases			
	Sales			Residents			
	= total purchases	Domestic shares ⁸	Foreign shares 9	Total 10	Credit insti- tutions 5,11	Non-banks 6	Non- residents 12
Period	DM million						
1995 1996 1997 1998	46,422 72,491 119,522 249,504	23,600 34,212 22,239 48,796	22,822 38,280 97,280 200,708	49,354 55,962 96,844 149,151	11,945 12,627 8,547 20,252	37,409 43,335 88,297 128,899	- 2,932 16,529 22,678 100,353
	€ million						
1999	150,013	36,010	114,003	103,136	18,637	84,499	46,877
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004	140,461 82,665 39,338 11,896 – 3,317	22,733 17,575 9,232 16,838 10,157	117,729 65,091 30,106 - 4,946 - 13,474	164,654 - 2,252 18,398 - 15,121 7,432	23,293 - 14,714 - 23,236 7,056 5,045	141,361 12,462 41,634 – 22,177 2,387	- 24,194 84,918 20,941 27,016 - 10,748
2005 2006 2007	31,734 25,886 – 2,271	13,766 9,061 10,053	17,969 16,825 – 12,325	451 133 – 15,897	10,208 11,323 - 6,702	- 9,757 - 11,190 - 9,195	31,283 25,752 13,626
2008 June	517	803	- 286	- 8,311	- 28,075	19,764	8,828
July Aug	– 195 1,708	173 385	– 368 1,323	4,296 7,318	- 2,956 - 845	7,252 8,163	– 4,491 – 5,610

* 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. 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

		Bank debt securities 1							Memo item
		-	Mortgage	Public	Debt securities issued by special purpose credit	Other bank	Corporate	Public	Foreign DM/euro bonds issued by German- managed
Period	Gross sales (Iotal	Prandbriete	Prandbriete	Institutions	dept securities	bonds 2	dept securities 3	syndicates
1005	GIUSS Sales 4	470 502	12 202	208 844	41 571	176 977	200	140 229	102 710
1996 1997 1998	731,992 846,567 1,030,827	563,076 621,683 789,035	43,287 41,439 53,168 71,371	246,546 276,755 344,609	53,508 54,829 72,140	221,582 236,933 300,920	1,742 1,915 3,392	167,173 222,972 238,400	112,370 114,813 149,542
	€million								
1999	571,269	448,216	27,597	187,661	59,760	173,200	2,570	120,483	57,202
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004	659,148 687,988 818,725 958,917 990,399	500,895 505,646 569,232 668,002 688,844	34,528 34,782 41,496 47,828 33,774	143,107 112,594 119,880 107,918 90,815	94,556 106,166 117,506 140,398 162,353	228,703 252,103 290,353 371,858 401,904	8,114 11,328 17,574 22,510 31,517	150,137 171,012 231,923 268,406 270,040	31,597 10,605 10,313 2,850 12,344
2005 2006 2007	988,911 925,863 1,021,533	692,182 622,055 743,616	28,217 24,483 19,211	103,984 99,628 82,720	160,010 139,193 195,722	399,969 358,750 445,963	24,352 29,975 15,043	272,380 273,834 262,872	600 69 –
2008 May	111,564 113 418	86,735 89,202	1,744 7 604	10,542 6 406	34,162 33 024	40,287 42 168	2,526 2,660	22,304	-
July Aug	115,107 103,236	80,645 56,251	2,626 3,072	7,299 5,005	33,434 23,002	37,286 25,171	2,454 28,782	32,008 18,204	
	of which: De	bt securities	with maturit	ies of more tl	han four yea	rs 5			
1995 1996 1997 1998	409,469 473,560 563,333 694,414	271,763 322,720 380,470 496,444	30,454 27,901 41,189 59,893	141,629 167,811 211,007 288,619	28,711 35,522 41,053 54,385	70,972 91,487 87,220 93,551	200 1,702 1,820 2,847	137,503 149,139 181,047 195,122	85,221 92,582 98,413 139,645
	€million								
1999	324,888	226,993	16,715	124,067	37,778	48,435	2,565	95,331	44,013
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	319,330 299,751 309,157 369,336 424,769 425,523	209,187 202,337 176,486 220,103 275,808	20,724 16,619 16,338 23,210 20,060 20,862	102,664 76,341 59,459 55,165 48,249 63,851	25,753 42,277 34,795 49,518 54,075 49 842	60,049 67,099 65,892 92,209 153,423 143 129	6,727 7,479 12,149 10,977 20,286 16 360	103,418 89,933 120,527 138,256 128,676 131,479	27,008 6,480 9,213 2,850 4,320
2006 2007	337,969	190,836 183,660	17,267	47,814	47,000	78,756	14,422	132,711	69
2008 May June	47,199 24,794	31,809 14,467	430 1,658	6,610 3,011	6,717 3,859	18,052 5,940	1,759 2,188	13,631 8,139	-
July Aug	30,474 43,870	14,387 7,273	537 1,715	1,488 1,350	3,235 955	9,128 3,253	1,971 27,964	14,116 8,632	-
	Net sales 6								
1995 1996 1997 1998	205,482 238,427 257,521 327,991	173,797 195,058 188,525 264,627	18,260 11,909 16,471 22,538	96,125 121,929 115,970 162,519	3,072 6,020 12,476 18,461	56,342 55,199 43,607 61,111	- 354 585 1,560 3,118	32,039 42,788 67,437 60,243	61,020 69,951 63,181 84,308
	€million								
1999	209,096	170,069	2,845	80,230	31,754	55,238	2,185	36,840	22,728
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004	155,615 84,122 131,976 124,556 167,233	122,774 60,905 56,393 40,873 81,860	5,937 6,932 7,936 2,700 1,039	29,999 - 9,254 - 26,806 - 42,521 - 52,615	30,089 28,808 20,707 44,173 50,142	56,751 34,416 54,561 36,519 83,293	7,320 8,739 14,306 18,431 18,768	25,522 14,479 61,277 65,253 66,605	- 16,705 - 30,657 - 44,546 - 54,990 - 22,124
2005 2006 2007	141,715 129,423 86,579	65,798 58,336 58,168	– 2,151 – 12,811 – 10,896	- 34,255 - 20,150 - 46,629	37,242 44,890 42,567	64,962 46,410 73,127	10,099 15,605 – 3,683	65,819 55,482 32,093	- 35,963 - 19,208 - 29,750
2008 May June	21,643 9,954	4,783 8,386	- 820 - 522	- 1,788 - 4,725	6,345 6,257	1,046 7,376	1,957 1,557	14,903 10	– 2,182 – 5,526
July Aug	11,347 42,747	10,517 4,078	1,077 2,237	- 885 - 2,707	– 1,611 768	11,937 3,780	1,413 28,053	– 583 10,616	- 5,546 - 769

* 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

		Bank debt securit	ies 1						Memo item
End of year or month/ Maturity in years	Total	Total	Mortgage Pfandbriefe	Public Pfandbriefe	Debt securities issued by special purpose credit institutions	Other bank debt securities	Corporate bonds	Public debt securities	Foreign DM/euro bonds issued by German- managed syndicates
	DM million	-			-	<u>^</u>	-		
1996 1997 1998	3,108,724 3,366,245 3,694,234	1,801,517 1,990,041 2,254,668	226,711 243,183 265,721	845,710 961,679 1,124,198	228,306 240,782 259,243	500,790 544,397 605,507	3,331 4,891 8,009	1,303,877 1,371,313 1,431,558	472,180 535,359 619,668
	€ million								
1999	2,097,926	1,322,863	134,814	655,024	163,284	369,741	6,280	768,783	339,560
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004	2,265,121 2,349,243 2,481,220 2,605,775 2,773,007	1,445,736 1,506,640 1,563,034 1,603,906 1,685,766	140,751 147,684 155,620 158,321 159,360	685,122 675,868 649,061 606,541 553,927	157,374 201,721 222,427 266,602 316,745	462,488 481,366 535,925 572,442 655,734	13,599 22,339 36,646 55,076 73,844	805,786 820,264 881,541 946,793 1,013,397	322,856 292,199 247,655 192,666 170,543
2005 2006 2007	2,914,723 3,044,145 3,130,723	1,751,563 1,809,899 1,868,066	157,209 144,397 133,501	519,674 499,525 452,896	323,587 368,476 411,041	751,093 797,502 870,629	83,942 99,545 95,863	1,079,218 1,134,701 1,166,794	134,580 115,373 85,623
2008 June	3,155,063	1,886,136	138,602	417,357	494,586	835,591	101,319	1,167,608	68,681
July Aug	3,166,410 3,209,158	1,896,653 1,900,732	139,679 141,916	416,471 413,774	492,975 493,743	847,528 851,299	102,731 130,784	1,167,025 1,177,642	63,135 62,366
	Breakdown	by remainin	g period to m	naturity 2		Positi	on at end-Au	gust 2008	
less than 2 2 to less than 4 4 to less than 6 6 to less than 8 8 to less than 10 10 to less than 15 15 to less than 20 20 and more	1,293,939 661,858 431,153 334,095 174,915 40,640 65,376 207,183	886,212 408,975 236,333 186,717 69,139 32,659 13,959 66,740	63,440 37,231 27,397 9,724 3,609 495 19	214,875 100,501 54,880 20,844 14,369 4,404 2,010 1,893	217,933 102,741 58,655 29,518 31,075 20,150 7,656 26,013	389,965 168,501 95,400 126,632 20,086 7,610 4,275 38,833	22,162 20,254 17,409 13,563 3,129 1,697 1,318 51,254	385,566 232,629 177,411 133,816 102,645 6,285 50,098 89,189	38,699 7,796 7,721 2,592 1,876 894 1,704 1,084

* 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

	ľ			Change in dor	nestic public lin	nited companie	s' capital due t	0					
Period	Share ca circulatic end of p under re	pital = on at eriod view	Net increase or net decrease (–) during period under review	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	merge and transfe of asse	r er ts	change of legal form	reduct of cap and liquida	ion ital ation	Memo item Share circulation at market values (market capita- lisation) level at end of period under review 2
	DM milli	on											
1996 1997 1998	3	216,461 221,575 238,156	7,131 5,115 16,578	8,353 4,164 6,086	1,355 2,722 2,566	396 370 658	1,684 1,767 8,607	- - -	3,056 2,423 4,055	833 197 3,905		2,432 1,678 1,188	723,077 1,040,769 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 2001 2002 2003 2004		147,629 166,187 168,716 162,131 164,802	14,115 18,561 2,528 – 6,585 2,669	3,620 7,987 4,307 4,482 3,960	3,694 4,057 1,291 923 1,566	618 1,106 486 211 276	8,089 8,448 1,690 513 696	- - -	1,986 1,018 868 322 220	1,827 - 905 - 2,152 - 10,806 - 1,760	- - - -	1,745 3,152 2,224 1,584 2,286	1,353,000 1,205,613 647,492 851,001 887,217
2005 2006 2007		163,071 163,764 164,560	– 1,733 695 799	2,470 2,670 3,164	1,040 3,347 1,322	694 604 200	268 954 269	-	1,443 1,868 682	– 3,060 – 1,256 – 1,847		1,703 3,761 1,636	1,058,532 1,279,638 1,481,930
2008 June		165,994	171	162	135	2	-		10	- 24	-	115	1,195,093
July Aug		166,006 165,492	12 – 514	119 84	171 404	8 45	=	_	120 929	- 70 - 39	-	95 81	1,207,195 1,177,852

* Excluding shares of public limited investment companies. -1 Including shares issued out of company profits. -2 Enterprises listed on the Regulated Market (the introduction of which marked the end of the division of organised trading segments into an official and a regulated market on 1 November 2007) or the Neuer Markt (stock market segment was closed down on

24 March 2003) are included as well as enterprises listed on the Open Market. Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data of the Herausgebergemein-schaft 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

Yields on	debt securities	outstanding	issued by reside	ents 1				Price indices	2,3		
	Public debt	securities		Bank debt	securities]	Debt securit	ies	Shares	
		Listed Federal sec	urities				<i>Memo item</i> Foreign				
Total	Total	Total	With a residual maturity of more than 9 and including 10 years 4	Total	With a residual maturity of more than 9 and including 10 years	Corporate bonds	bonds issued by German- managed syndicates 1,5	German bond index (REX)	iBoxx € Germany price index	CDAX share price index	German share index (DAX)
% per anr	num							Average daily rate	End-1998 = 100	End-1987 = 100	End-1987 = 1000
5. 5. 4. 4.	6 5.6 1 5.1 5 4.4 3 4.3	5.6 5.1 4.4 4.3	6.2 5.6 4.6 4.5	5.5 5.0 4.5 4.3	6.4 5.9 4.9 4.9	5.8 5.2 5.0 5.0	5.8 5.5 5.3 5.4	110.37 111.01 118.18 110.60	100.00 92.52	217.47 301.47 343.64 445.95	2,888.69 4,249.69 5,002.39 6,958.14
5. 4. 4. 3. 3.	4 5.3 8 4.7 7 4.6 7 3.8 7 3.7	5.2 4.7 4.6 3.8 3.7	5.3 4.8 4.8 4.1 4.0	5.6 4.9 4.7 3.7 3.6	5.8 5.3 5.1 4.3 4.2	6.2 5.9 6.0 5.0 4.0	6.3 6.2 5.6 4.5 4.0	112.48 113.12 117.56 117.36 120.19	94.11 94.16 97.80 97.09 99.89	396.59 319.38 188.46 252.48 268.32	6,433.61 5,160.10 2,892.63 3,965.16 4,256.08
3. 3. 4.	1 3.2 8 3.7 3 4.3	3.2 3.7 4.2	3.4 3.8 4.2	3.1 3.8 4.4	3.5 4.0 4.5	3.7 4.2 5.0	3.2 4.0 4.6	120.92 116.78 114.85	101.09 96.69 94.62	335.59 407.16 478.65	5,408.26 6,596.92 8,067.32
4.	8 4.7	4.6	4.5	5.1	5.1	6.3	5.2	113.93	92.62	375.78	6,418.32
4. 4. 4.	8 4.7 5 4.3 4 4.2	4.6 4.3 4.2	4.5 4.2 4.1	5.1 4.7 4.8	5.2 4.8 4.8	6.4 6.1 6.4	5.3 5.0 5.2	114.26 116.35 116.87	93.93 94.87 95.63	374.48 373.55 332.07	6,479.56 6,422.30 5,831.02

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

1	Sales							Purchases						
	Domestic I	mutual fun	ds 1 (sales i	eceipts)				Residents						
		Mutual fu general pu	nds open to ublic	o the					Credit instit	utions uilding	Non bank	. 3		
			of which								NOII-Dariks	, ,		
Sales = total pur- chases	Total	Total	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	Nor	n-resi- nts 5
DM million	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
83,386 145,805 187,641	79,110 138,945 169,748	16,517 31,501 38,998	- 4,706 - 5,001 5,772	7,273 30,066 27,814	13,950 6,436 4,690	62,592 107,445 130,750	4,276 6,860 17,893	85,704 149,977 190,416	19,924 35,924 43,937	1,685 340 961	65,780 114,053 146,479	2,591 6,520 16,507	=	2,318 4,172 2,775
€ million														
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
118,021 97,077 66,571 47,754 14,435	85,160 76,811 59,482 43,943 1,453	39,712 35,522 25,907 20,079 – 3,978	- 2,188 12,410 3,682 - 924 - 6,160	36,818 9,195 7,247 7,408 – 1,246	- 2,824 10,159 14,916 14,166 3,245	45,448 41,289 33,575 23,864 5,431	32,861 20,266 7,089 3,811 12,982	107,019 96,127 67,251 49,547 10,267	14,454 10,251 2,100 - 2,658 8,446	92 2,703 3,007 734 3,796	92,565 85,876 65,151 52,205 1,821	32,769 17,563 4,082 3,077 9,186		11,002 951 680 1,793 4,168
85,256 42,974 55,141	41,718 19,535 13,436	6,400 - 14,257 - 7,872	- 124 490 - 4,839	7,001 - 9,362 - 12,848	- 3,186 - 8,814 6,840	35,317 33,791 21,307	43,538 23,439 41,705	79,242 34,593 51,456	21,290 14,676 – 229	7,761 5,221 4,240	57,952 19,917 51,685	35,777 18,218 37,465		6,014 8,381 3,685
- 8,528	- 6,928	- 4,967	- 653	- 6,079	401	– 1,960	- 1,600	- 5,216	- 3,201	- 706	- 2,015	- 894	-	3,312
487 3,044	1,029 1,906	- 346 - 563	- 545 - 338		1,227 459	1,375 2,468	- 542 1,138	1,404 3,381	- 1,767 745	- 879 - 250	3,171 2,636	337 1,388	=	917 337

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.

1996 1997 1998

Period



VIII Financial accounts

1 Acquisition of financial assets and financing of private non-financial sectors

€ billion											
				2006			2007				2008
Item	2005	2006	2007	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Households 1											
I Acquisition of financial assets											
Currency and deposits	43.9	42.5	85.9	12.2	1.3	19.6	8.9	22.1	16.5	38.4	7.0
Money market paper Bonds	0.1	1.0	- 0.3 - 421	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Shares Other equity Mutual funds shares	- 4.0 3.0 17.7	- 5.0 2.9 - 7.0	- 16.5 2.9 25.5	- 2.0 0.8 1.1	- 1.0 0.7 - 8.2	- 1.0 0.8 0.3	- 1.0 0.8 11.4	- 1.0 0.7 9.9	- 2.5 0.8 - 4.5	- 12.0 0.7 8.7	- 1.0 0.8 10.9
Claims on insurance corporations ² Short-term claims Longer-term claims	59.3 2.7 56.6	55.0 3.0 52.1	53.8 2.9 50.9	12.1 0.7 11.3	13.5 0.8 12.7	14.0 0.7 13.3	15.2 0.8 14.4	12.4 0.7 11.7	13.8 0.7 13.1	12.4 0.7 11.7	15.0 0.7 14.3
Claims from company pension commitments	7.3	10.3	10.8	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0
Other claims 3	- 6.2	- 4.9	- 4.8	- 1.3	- 1.2	- 1.2	- 1.2	- 1.2	- 1.2	- 1.1	- 1.2
Total	137.7	132.0	115.2	31.2	27.2	25.3	43.5	27.9	15.9	27.8	45.5
ll Financing											
Loans Short-term loans Longer-term loans	- 3.4 - 5.1 1.7	- 7.2 - 5.4 - 1.7	- 19.0 - 1.2 - 17.8	1.4 - 0.3 1.6	6.0 - 0.2 6.1	- 6.2 - 2.6 - 3.6	- 10.1 - 2.0 - 8.0	- 1.1 0.7 - 1.8	- 4.5 - 0.9 - 3.6	- 3.4 1.0 - 4.4	- 9.8 - 0.7 - 9.0
Other liabilities	- 2.6	0.4	0.7	0.3	- 0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	- 0.2
Total	- 6.0	- 6.8	- 18.3	1.7	5.9	- 6.2	- 10.0	- 0.9	- 4.3	- 3.2	- 10.0
Corporations											
I Acquisition of financial assets											
Currency and deposits	41.7	27.8	61.2	6.2	7.4	15.8	16.2	6.8	11.9	26.3	4.9
Money market paper Bonds	2.6 – 17.9	9.6 – 27.1	- 22.2 -131.8	- 0.1 15.8	3.3 - 26.9	1.9 - 3.3	3.9 - 22.8	- 1.0 - 9.6	- 12.5 - 49.0	- 12.5 - 50.5	13.8 - 32.5
Financial derivatives	3.8	1.5	37.9	- 1.7	1.3	0.7	5.1	4.8	13.7	14.3	10.0
Other equity Mutual funds shares	- 5.5	34.0	19.7 - 3.1	8.5	15.1	10.1	5.0	1.1	15.3 2.0	- 1.7	13.3
Loans	45.6	18.8	- 13.2	7.8	- 7.4	28.9	- 19.8	12.9	0.6	- 6.9	- 20.5
Short-term loans Longer-term loans	38.3	7.8	- 16.2 3.0	- 0.0	- 7.7	23.2	- 19.6	7.6	- 2.8 3.4	- 1.4 - 5.5	- 26.3 5.8
Claims on insurance corporations ² Short-term claims Longer-term claims	1.7 1.7	1.5 1.5	1.5 1.5	0.4 0.4	0.4 0.4	0.4 0.4	0.4 0.4	0.4 0.4	0.4 0.4	0.4 0.4	0.4 0.4
Other claims	- 9.3	47.2	128.5	2.0	9.8	5.6	25.2	- 4.4	25.5	82.2	20.4
Total	78.0	97.7	157.4	62.5	10.9	23.3	13.3	49.1	27.6	67.4	37.9
II Financing											
Money market paper Bonds Financial derivatives	- 6.9 10.1	1.8 15.6	18.2 - 3.7	3.2 6.3	- 3.8 8.0	- 4.1 - 2.4	6.1 - 1.8	4.1 - 1.0	- 0.5 0.8	8.5 - 1.7	10.3 0.9
Shares Other equity	6.0 1.2	4.7 22.6	6.8 18.9	2.5 1.8	2.8 8.6	0.3 10.4	1.9 6.0	2.6 1.2	0.8 6.9	1.5 4.8	0.9 5.7
Loans Short-term loans	1.0	55.2	48.4	23.6	11.5	39.3	- 4.5	13.3	12.3	27.2	- 5.9
Longer-term loans	- 1.5	28.9	24.5	16.5	3.1	22.9	- 7.1	2.0	8.2	20.9	- 3.9
Claims from company pension commitments	5.5	8.2	8.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
Other liabilities	6.0	- 6.8	11.1	- 5.7	- 3.0	- 7.4	14.5	- 3.6	- 0.9	1.0	10.2
Total	22.9	101.3	107.8	33.7	26.1	38.1	24.4	18.7	21.4	43.4	24.1

1 Including non-profit institutions serving households. -2 Including private pension funds, burial funds, occupational pension schemes and supplementary pension funds. — ${\bf 3}$ 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

	-										
				2006			2007				2008
ltem	2005	2006	2007	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Households 1											
Financial assets											
Currency and deposits	1,492.3	1,534.8	1,620.8	1,513.9	1,515.2	1,534.8	1,543.7	1,565.8	1,582.4	1,620.8	1,627.8
Money market paper	1.0	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6
Bonds	321.1	361.1	330.8	351.1	354.0	361.1	373.0	343.8	346.7	330.8	341.7
Other equity Mutual funds shares	216.1 513.4	225.5 514.4	205.4 545.1	212.1 507.0	215.7 506.0	225.5 514.4	211.5 524.3	210.4 543.1	208.5 538.7	205.4 545.1	197.9 533.4
Claims on insurance corporations 2 Short-term claims Longer-term claims	1,053.2 77.6 975.6	1,107.8 80.6 1 027 2	1,164.6 82.6 1 082 0	1,080.6 79.1 1 001 5	1,094.0 79.9 1 014 1	1,107.8 80.6 1 027 2	1,122.9 81.3 1 041 5	1,135.2 82.1 1 053 2	1,149.0 82.8 1 066 2	1,164.6 82.6 1 082 0	1,179.6 83.3 1 096 3
Claims from company											
pension commitments	240.5	250.8	261.6	245.6	248.1	250.8	253.4	256.1	258.8	261.6	264.5
	4 208 0	40.7	40.5	4 206 8	4 227 1	40.7	4 471 4	4 5 1 2 2	4 5 2 4	40.5	4 525 6
lotal	4,206.9	4,411.5	4,505.0	4,290.0	4,527.1	4,411.5	4,471.4	4,512.2	4,525.4	4,505.0	4,525.0
II Liabilities											1 536 5
Loans Short-term loans	1,555.9	1,556.1	1,537.6	1,557.6	1,562.8	1,556.1	1,546.7	1,545.6 79.2	1,541.0	1,537.6	1,526.5 78.1
Longer-term loans	1,470.3	1,475.9	1,458.7	1,474.7	1,480.0	1,475.9	1,468.2	1,466.4	1,463.1	1,458.7	1,448.4
	1 5 6 9 7	9.0	9.2	1 5 6 0 0	1 572 0	9.0	10.9	1 556 5	10.8	9.2	9.4
lotal	1,508.7	1,505.8	1,546.8	1,569.0	1,5/3.8	1,505.8	1,557.0	1,556.5	1,551.8	1,546.8	1,536.0
Corporations											
I Financial assets											
Currency and deposits	396.1	438.7	507.9	424.6	443.3	438.7	474.4	474.8	492.7	507.9	531.9
Money market paper	31.1	36.2	32.4	31.7	35.4	36.2	41.4	44.1	28.9	32.4	32.8 16.8
Financial derivatives											
Shares Other equity	825.6	972.4 319 3	1,165.0	893.7 277 9	940.4	972.4 319 3	1,050.3	1,137.0	1,115.1	1,165.0	1,057.2
Mutual funds shares	110.5	106.5	109.5	108.5	106.6	106.5	108.2	104.9	107.6	109.5	103.9
Loans Short-term loans Longer-term loans	126.1 91.1 35.0	147.5 107.3 40.3	149.2 108.7 40.4	127.8 90.8 37.0	118.5 83.1 35.4	147.5 107.3 40.3	132.9 96.9 36.0	147.7 107.6 40.2	147.9 104.2 43.7	149.2 108.7 40.4	129.8 85.7 44.2
Claims on insurance											
corporations 2 Short-term claims Longer-term claims	41.4	42.8 42.8	44.2 44.2	42.1 42.1	42.5 42.5	42.8 42.8	43.2 43.2	43.6 43.6	44.0 44.0	44.2 44.2	44.6 44.6
Other claims	399.5	446.4	501.6	419.1	428.6	446.4	464.0	468.7	488.2	501.6	522.3
Total	2,342.8	2,619.0	2,845.0	2,466.0	2,519.2	2,619.0	2,705.6	2,798.1	2,766.9	2,845.0	2,746.3
II Liabilities											
Money market paper Bonds Financial derivatives	17.1 89.6	18.9 93.7	37.1 92.5	26.8 93.8	23.0 94.7	18.9 93.7	25.0 92.4	29.1 89.5	28.6 93.0	37.1 92.5	47.4 96.1
Shares Other equity	1,137.4 600.6	1,359.8 623.2	1,620.6 642.1	1,230.9 604.2	1,251.8 612.8	1,359.8 623.2	1,439.5 629.2	1,597.1 630.4	1,600.6 637.3	1,620.6 642.1	1,369.3 647.8
Loans Short-term loans Longer-term loans	1,270.1 334.5 935.6	1,338.6 360.7 977.9	1,402.8 391.2 1,011.6	1,304.0 336.3 967.7	1,325.0 347.8 977.2	1,338.6 360.7 977.9	1,347.8 364.7 983.1	1,368.4 380.8 987.6	1,384.7 384.7 1,000.0	1,402.8 391.2 1,011.6	1,420.5 384.5 1,036.0
Claims from company pension commitments	206.1	214.2	222.4	210.2	212.2	214.2	216.3	218.3	220.4	222.4	224.4
Other liabilities	356.6	381.2	429.8	363.9	365.9	381.2	391.9	404.0	418.2	429.8	435.0
Total	3,677.4	4,029.6	4,447.4	3,833.6	3,885.4	4,029.6	4,142.1	4,336.8	4,382.8	4,447.4	4,240.5

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



IX Public finances in Germany

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

	General government	Central government	State government	Local government	Social security funds	General government	Central government	State government	Local government	Social security funds
Period	€ billion					as a percentag	e of GDP			
	Deficit / su	rplus 1				-				
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	- 83.5	- 52.0	- 27.9	- 2.4	- 1.2	- 3.8	- 2.4	- 1.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
2005 P	- 74.1	- 47.5	- 22.6	+ 0.1	- 4.1	- 3.3	- 2.1	- 1.0	+ 0.0	- 0.2
2006 P	- 35.6	- 34.3	- 10.3	+ 4.0	+ 5.0	- 1.5	- 1.5	- 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
2007 P	+ 3.4	- 18.7	+ 3.4	+ 8.3	+ 10.4	+ 0.1	- 0.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
2006 H1 P	- 21.9	- 20.5	- 5.5	+ 1.5	+ 2.7	– 1.9	– 1.8	- 0.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
H2 P	- 14.0	- 14.1	- 4.8	+ 2.6	+ 2.3	– 1.2	– 1.2	- 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
2007 H1 P	+ 4.2	- 10.2	+ 3.7	+ 4.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.4	– 0.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
H2 P	- 1.1	- 8.7	- 0.4	+ 4.3	+ 3.7	- 0.1	– 0.7	- 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
2008 H1 pe	+ 6.7	- 8.9	+ 3.5	+ 6.8	+ 5.3	+ 0.5	- 0.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.4
	Debt level	2						I	End of year	or quarter
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	1,577.2	977.0	493.5	120.1	1.6	65.1	40.3	20.4	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	21.5	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	66.9	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	1,573.9	978.1	489.2	119.9	1.6	65.5	40.7	20.4	5.0	0.1
Q4 pe	1,577.2	977.0	493.5	120.1	1.6	65.1	40.3	20.4	5.0	0.1
2008 Q1 pe O2 pe	1,578.8 1,591.8	987.3 995.3	486.5 490.8	118.2 118.5	1.6	64.7 64.5	40.4	19.9 19.9	4.8	0.1 0.1

Source: Federal Statistical Office and Bundesbank calculations. Deficit / surplus data as of August 2008. — 1 Unlike the fiscal balance as shown in the na-tional accounts, the deficit as defined in the Maastricht Treaty includes inter-est 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 *

	Revenue				Expenditure							
		of which				of which						
Period	Total	Taxes	Social con- tributions	Other	Total	Social benefits	Compen- sation of employees	Interest	Gross capital formation	Other	Deficit / surplus	<i>Memo item</i> Total tax burden 1
	€billion											
2002 2003 2004	952.5 961.9 957.7	477.5 481.8 481.3	390.7 396.3 396.5	84.3 83.9 79.9	1,030.8 1,049.2 1,041.2	579.8 594.2 592.0	168.7 169.2 169.6	62.7 64.3 62.4	36.1 33.9 31.7	183.6 187.6 185.5	– 78.3 – 87.3 – 83.5	879.2 889.3 888.0
2005 P 2006 P 2007 P	976.2 1,016.4 1,064.7	493.2 530.5 576.3	396.5 399.9 399.9	86.6 86.0 88.6	1,050.5 1,052.3 1,061.6	597.2 597.9 596.7	168.7 167.5 168.0	62.3 65.3 67.4	31.0 32.6 35.6	191.3 189.1 194.0	- 74.3 - 35.9 + 3.1	900.5 941.7 988.2
	as a perce	ntage of	GDP									
2002 2003 2004	44.4 44.5 43.3	22.3 22.3 21.8	18.2 18.3 17.9	3.9 3.9 3.6	48.1 48.5 47.1	27.1 27.5 26.8	7.9 7.8 7.7	2.9 3.0 2.8	1.7 1.6 1.4	8.6 8.7 8.4	- 3.7 - 4.0 - 3.8	41.0 41.1 40.2
2005 p 2006 p 2007 p	43.5 43.8 43.9	22.0 22.9 23.8	17.7 17.2 16.5	3.9 3.7 3.7	46.8 45.3 43.8	26.6 25.8 24.6	7.5 7.2 6.9	2.8 2.8 2.8	1.4 1.4 1.5	8.5 8.1 8.0	- 3.3 - 1.5 + 0.1	40.1 40.6 40.8
	Percentag	je growth	rates									
2002 2003 2004 2005 P 2006 P 2007 P	+ 0.7 + 1.0 - 0.4 + 1.9 + 4.1 + 4.8	- 0.1 + 0.9 - 0.1 + 2.5 + 7.6 + 8.6	+ 1.8 + 1.4 + 0.1 - 0.0 + 0.9 + 0.0	+ 0.3 - 0.5 - 4.8 + 8.3 - 0.7 + 3.0	+ 2.6 + 1.8 - 0.8 + 0.9 + 0.2 + 0.9	+ 5.2 + 2.5 - 0.4 + 0.9 + 0.1 - 0.2	+ 1.5 + 0.3 + 0.2 - 0.5 - 0.7 + 0.3	- 2.8 + 2.6 - 3.0 - 0.1 + 4.7 + 3.2	- 2.1 - 6.1 - 6.4 - 2.3 + 5.3 + 9.2	- 1.5 + 2.2 - 1.1 + 3.1 - 1.2 + 2.6		$\begin{array}{c cccc} + & 0.5 \\ + & 1.1 \\ - & 0.1 \\ + & 1.4 \\ + & 4.6 \\ + & 4.9 \end{array}$

Source: Federal Statistical Office. — * Figures in accordance with ESA 1995; data as of August 2008. 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															
		Central, st	ate and lo	ocal gover	rnment 1							Social sec	urity funds	; 2	General g	jovernmen	t, total
		Revenue			Expenditu	ıre											
			of which	1		of which	3										
Period		Total 4	Taxes	Finan- cial transac- tions 5	Total 4	Person- nel expend- iture	Current grants	Interest	Fixed asset forma- tion	Finan- cial transac- tions 5	Deficit / surplus	Rev- enue 6	Expend- iture	Deficit / surplus	Rev- enue	Expend- iture	Deficit / surplus
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	467.6	474.4	- 6.8	925.2	999.3	- 74.1
2004 pe		545.9	442.8	24.1	610.7	173.4	236.9	64.8	34.3	9.6	- 64.8	469.7	468.5	+ 1.2	926.8	990.4	- 63.6
2005 pe		568.9	452.1	31.3	621.1	172.1	245.3	64.0	33.0	14.3	- 52.2	467.8	471.0	- 3.2	947.4	1,002.7	- 55.3
2006 pe		589.0	488.4	18.1	625.1	169.4	252.1	64.4	33.5	11.7	- 36.1	486.3	466.3	+ 20.0	986.3	1,002.4	- 16.0
2007 pe		644.1	538.2	17.7	643.5	181.4	250.6	66.1	34.1	9.6	+ 0.6	475.1	465.7	+ 9.4	1,024.8	1,014.7	+ 10.1
2006 Q1	р	131.4	106.3	3.8	160.4	40.6	65.6	25.1	4.8	2.9	- 29.0	120.5	116.6	+ 3.9	229.0	254.1	- 25.1
Q2	р	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	р	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	р	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	р	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	р	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	р	155.4	131.6	3.6	160.5	44.2	59.8	21.3	8.6	1.6	- 5.1	116.2	115.6	+ 0.6	248.2	252.8	- 4.6
Q4	р	180.5	147.6	7.9	172.9	49.2	66.1	9.2	12.5	1.9	+ 7.5	126.9	117.8	+ 9.1	283.9	267.3	+ 16.6
2008 Q1	р	160.2	130.9	3.0	164.7	43.7	65.5	24.7	5.3	2.0	- 4.5	114.1	119.4	- 5.3	250.5	260.3	- 9.9

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on the data from the Federal Statstical Office. — 1 Including subsidiary budgets but excluding the Post Office pension funds. Unlike the annual figures based on the annual calculations 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

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

		€ billion								
		Central governm	ent		State governmen	t 2,3		Local governmen	t 3	
Period		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
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	р	74.3	73.5	+ 0.8	70.5	71.2	- 0.7	46.9	44.5	+ 2.5
2007 Q1	р	61.1	74.6	- 13.6	63.5	66.5	- 3.0	35.4	37.6	- 2.1
Q2	р	69.7	64.4	+ 5.3	67.6	61.9	+ 5.7	40.4	37.3	+ 3.1
Q3	р	68.3	76.8	- 8.5	66.2	64.1	+ 2.1	42.5	39.7	+ 2.8
Q4	р	78.3	76.3	+ 2.0	77.9	73.4	+ 4.5	50.5	46.1	+ 4.4
2008 Q1	р	64.1	75.6	- 11.5	67.7	67.7	- 0.1	37.3	37.4	- 0.1
Q2	р	73.0	68.3	+ 4.7	70.5	64.2	+ 6.3	42.7	39.7	+ 3.0

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 \notin 3.5 billion that is to be assigned to the core budget. Revfor an order and above this amount acrues 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

	Central and state go	overnment and Euro	pean Union				Memo item
Total	Total	Central government ¹	State government	European Union 2	Local government ³	Balance of untransferred tax shares 4	central govern- ment grants, state government's shar of energy tax
446,248	392,189	213,342	159,115	19,732	54,047	+ 12	19,57/
441,703	389,162	214,371	156,231	18,560	52,490	+ 51	22,32
442,238	390,438	214,002	155,510	20,926	51,673	+ 127	22,06
442,838	386,459	208,920	157,898	19,640	56,237	+ 142	21,96
452,078	392,313	211,779	158,823	21,711	59,750	+ 16	21,63
488,444	421,151	225,634	173,374	22,142	67,316	- 22	21,74
538,243	465,554	251,747	191,558	22,249	72,551	+ 138	21,64
106,907	90,827	45,203	38,733	6,892	12,391	+ 3,689	5,49
121,891	104,964	57,521	43,338	4,105	16,120	+ 807	5,43
121,711	104,015	55,601	42,798	5,616	17,594	+ 103	5,44
137,935	121,345	67,310	48,505	5,529	21,211	- 4,620	5,37
122,550	104,537	53,928	43,916	6,693	13,313	+ 4,700	5,36
136,963	118,090	65,298	49,069	3,724	18,217	+ 655	5,40
131,495	113,712	61,592	46,875	5,246	17,882	– 99	5,52
147,236	129,215	70,929	51,699	6,587	23,138	– 5,117	5,52
131,507	111,845	56,179	47,660	8,006	14,148	+ 5,513	5,272
	122,931	66,952	51,585	4,394			5,324
	34,938 33,388	18,886 18,076	14,638 13,353	1,414 1,958			1,84 1,84
•	36,741 35,579	20,245 20,055	15,472 14,200	1,023 1,324	:	· ·	1,834 1,834

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 government 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

	Joint taxes												
	Income taxe	s 2				Turnover ta	ixes 5						Memo item
Total 1	Total	Wage tax 3	Assessed income tax	Corpora- tion tax	Invest- ment income taxes 4	Total	Turnover tax	Turnover tax on imports	Local business tax trans- fers 6	Central govern- ment taxes 7	State govern- ment taxes 7	EU customs duties	Local govern- ment share in joint taxes
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
118,847	49,649	32,793	3,668	4,727	8,462	44,294	33,488	10,806	297	17,515	6,114	980	7,002
130,829	60,000	34,700	10,398	4,822	10,081	41,890	30,645	11,244	1,636	20,700	5,677	927	7,898
36,965	12,958	11,506	- 489	- 46	1,987	14,005	10,489	3,516	1,269	6,431	1,961	342	2,027
35,264	10,995	10,238	- 337	- 286	1,380	14,319	10,587	3,732	579	6,952	2,037	381	1,877
39,050 37,646	14,795 12,171	12,557 10,999	109 - 129	- 223 - 415	2,353 1,717	14,261 15,811	10,513 11,634	3,748	1,227 461	6,540 7,043	1,911	316 359	2,309 2,068

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 €2.7 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: 23.2:76.8. — 7 For the breakdown, see Table IX. 7.

Period

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7 Central, state and local government: individual taxes

	€million													
	Central gov	ernment ta	xes 1					State gove	ernment tax	es 1		Local gove	rnment tax	es
									Tax on				of which	
Period	Energy tax	Tobacco tax	Soli- darity surcharge	Insurance tax	Electri- city tax	Spirits tax	Other	Motor vehicle tax	sition of land and buildings	Inher- itance tax	Other 2	Total	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	51,401	40,116	10,713
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	13,142	10,714	2,317
2008 Q1	4,668	2,547	3,192	4,540	1,547	626	394	2,590	1,676	1,087	761	12,956	10,330	2,444
Q2	9,570	3,267	3,502	1,950	1,594	479	338	2,290	1,461	1,301	625			
2007 July	3,247	1,272	788	526	317	175	106	836	577	321	228	.		
Aug	3,234	1,291	680	1,030	453	158	106	723	654	433	227	.		
2008 July	3,179	1,209	860	554	461	163	114	791	503	399	218	.		
Aug	3,184	1,292	756	1,029	516	153	112	610	452	534	206	.	.	l .

betting, lottery and beer tax.

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

8 German pension insurance scheme: budgetary development and assets *

€ million

Period 2001 7 2002 2003 2004 8 2005 2006 2007 2006 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2007 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2008 Q1 02

Revenue 1			Expenditure	1				Assets 4					
	of which			of which							- ··		
Total	Contri- butions 2	Payments from central govern- ment	Total	Pension payments	Pen- sioners' health insurance 3	Defic surpl	it / us	Total	Deposits 5	Securities	Equity interests, mort- gages and other loans 6	Real estate	Memo item Adminis- trative assets
216.927	152.048	63.093	217.497	184.730	13.762	-	570	13.973	10.646	1.517	1.699	111	4,917
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
229,371	156,510	71,447	231,362	196,038	15,178	-	1,991	7,641	5,017	816	1,682	126	4,862
231,684	156,535	71,680	233,011	198,587	14,258	-	1,327	5,158	4,980	19	41	118	4,834
229,428	156,264	71,917	233,357	199,873	13,437	-	3,929	1,976	1,794	16	42	123	4,888
241,231	168,083	71,773	233,668	200,459	13,053	+	7,563	10,047	9,777	115	46	109	4,912
236,642	162,225	72,928	235,459	201,642	13,665	+	1,183	12,196	11,270	765	46	115	4,819
60,801	42,622	17,908	57,965	50,110	3,247	+	2,836	4,452	4,293	16	43	101	4,924
60,537	42,351	17,877	58,328	50,143	3,257	+	2,209	7,406	7,241	16	45	105	4,956
57,950	39,741	17,839	58,521	50,297	3,266	-	571	6,845	6,681	16	45	104	4,959
61,369	43,351	17,755	58,459	50,140	3,274	+	2,910	10,047	9,777	115	46	109	4,912
56,177	37,771	18,118	58,275	50,369	3,279	-	2,098	7,955	7,585	215	46	108	4,889
59,068	40,501	18,180	58,595	50,282	3,432	+	473	8,890	8,573	165	48	103	4,881
57,996	39,494	18,115	59,054	50,633	3,470	-	1,058	8,025	7,598	265	45	117	4,868
62,926	44,452	18,136	59,159	50,638	3,475	+	3,767	12,196	11,270	765	46	115	4,819
57,611	39,028	18,241	58,952	50,795	3,473	-	1,341	10,730	9,459	1,095	46	130	4,792
60,574	41,958	18,241	59,346	50,714	3,482	+	1,228	11,923	10,267	1,466	61	128	4,704

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** Including long-term care insurance for pensioners until 2004 Q1. — **4** Largely corresponds to the sustainability reserves. End of year or quarter. — **5** Including cash. — **6** Excluding loans to other social security funds. — **7** Excluding income booked in connection with the revaluation of equity interests. — **8** Revenue includes proceeds from the disposal of equity interests.



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9 Federal Employment Agency: budgetary development

	€ million												
	Revenue			Expenditure									
		of which			of which								Grant or working
						of which			of which				capital loans
Period	Total 1	Contri- butions	Levies 2	Total 3	Unemploy- ment sup- port 4,5	Western Germany	Eastern Germany	Job promo- tion 5,6	Western Germany	Eastern Germany	Measures financed by levies 7	Deficit / surplus	from central govern- ment
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	-
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	-
2008 Q1	8,714	5,955	83	11,295	4,299	3,183	1,116	2,088	1,473	615	327	- 2,581	-
Q2	9,690	6,931	211	10,367	3,739	2,761	978	2,182	1,556	626	255	_ 677	-

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												
	Revenue 1			Expenditure [•]	1								
		of which			of which								
Period	Total	Contri- butions 2	Federal grant	Total	Hospital treatment	Medical and dental treatment 3	Pharma- ceuticals	Thera- peutical treatment and aids	Sickness benefits	Other expend- iture on benefits	Adminis- trative expend- iture 4	Defi surp	cit / lus 5
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
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	599	1,930	+	1,017
Q3	37,939	37,138	-	38,068	12,750	8,614	6,897	2,199	1,451	510	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
2008 Q1	37,937	37,136	-	39,010	13,410	9,119	7,084	2,011	1,643	322	1,898	-	1,073
Q2	40,361	38,491	1,250	40,232	13,387	9,162	7,339	2,292	1,644	715	2,021	+	129

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									
	Revenue 1		Expenditure 1							
				of which						
Period	Total	of which Contributions 2	Total	Non-cash care benefits	In-patient care	Nursing benefit	Contributions to pension insur- ance scheme ³	Administrative expenditure	Deficit / surplus	
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
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
2008 Q1	4,421	4,381	4,681	641	2,229	1,022	210	255	-	261
Q2	4,597	4,563	4,703	634	2,251	1,025	221	230	- 1	106

€ million

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

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

	Tota	al new bo	rrow	ing	of w	hich	of v	vhich
					in m	oney	in n	noney
Period	Gro	ss 1	Net		mari loan	cet s	mar dep	osits
2001		125.010		14 710		2 505		1 405
2001	+	135,018	-	14,719	+	3,595	-	1,495
2002	+	178,203	+	24,327	+	2,221	+	22
2003	+	227,483	+	42,270	+	1,236	+	7,218
2004	+	227,441	+	44,410	+	1,844	+	802
2005	+	224,922	+	35,479	+	4,511	+	6,041
2006	+	221,873	+	32,656	+	3,258	+	6,308
2007	+	214,995	+	6,996	+	1,086	-	4,900
2006 Q1	+	75,788	+	12,526	+	8,174	-	7,296
Q2	+	56,445	+	14,238	+	8,228	+	14,649
Q3	+	66,689	+	16,579	+	4,181	+	8,913
Q4	+	22,952	-	10,686	-	17,326	-	9,958
2007 Q1	+	68,285	+	4,600	+	12,649	-	11,200
Q2	+	54,415	+	22,020	+	5,792	+	27,209
Q3	+	51,413	-	20,291	-	4,783	-	27,450
Q4	+	40,882	+	667	-	12,571	+	6,541
2008 Q1	+	69,510	+	10,443	+	12,306	_	705
Q2	+	52,618	+	7,478	+	4,872	+	10,289

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

		Banking sy	stem	Domestic no	n-banks	
End of year or quarter	Total	Bundes- bank	Credit institutions	Social security funds	Other 1	Foreign creditors pe
2001	1,223,966	4,440	534,262	174	230,890	454,200
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	306,912	574,600
2005	1,489,029	4,440	518,500	488	312,401	653,200
2006	1,533,697	4,440	496,900	480	329,577	702,300
2007	1,540,381	4,440	457,000	476	313,065	765,400
2006 Q1	1,508,932	4,440	522,400	486	308,906	672,700
Q2	1,525,012	4,440	528,500	485	320,887	670,700
Q3	1,540,523	4,440	519,300	485	331,598	684,700
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	308,433	732,900
Q4	1,540,381	4,440	457,000	476	313,065	765,400
2008 Q1 P	1,541,759	4,440	467,300	475	306,744	762,800
Q2 p	1,554,151	4,440	462,200	506	291,806	795,200

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



IX Public finances in Germany

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

	€ million												
								Loans from 1	non-banks	Old debt			
End of year or quarter	Total	Treasury discount paper (Bubills) 1	Treasury notes 2,3	Five-year Federal notes (Bobls) 2	Federal savings notes	Federal bonds (Bunds) 2	Direct lending by credit institu- tions 4	Social security funds	Other 4	arising from German reunifica- tion 5,6	Equal- isation claims 6	Other 7	
·	Central, s	tate and l	ocal gove	rnment		. ,							٦
2002 2003 2004	1,277,667 1,358,137 1,430,582	30,815 36,022 35,722	203,951 246,414 279,796	137,669 153,611 168,958	17,898 12,810 10.817	456,300 471,115 495,547	404,046 396,832 379,984	137 341 430	18,844 34,163 53.672	66 33 2	7,845 6,711 5,572		97 86 82
2005 2006	1,489,029 1,533,697	36,945 37,834	310,044 320,288	174,423 179,940	11,055 10,199	521,801 552,028	366,978 356,514	488 480	62,765 71,889	22	4,443 4,443		36 81
2007 Q1 Q2 Q3 O4	1,538,621 1,556,684 1,535,253 1,540,381	38,627 38,577 39,550 39,510	323,595 326,230 324,981 329,108	166,620 175,567 162,292 177,394	10,276 10,114 10,344 10,287	560,413 567,582 569,273 574,512	367,059 362,911 354,554 329,588	480 480 480 476	67,027 70,700 69,258 74,988	2 2 2 2 2	4,443 4,443 4,443 4,443		30 79 77 75
2008 Q1 P Q2 P	1,541,759 1,554,151	39,467 39,655	325,481 328,980	173,295 168,938	9,885 9,816	579,072 586,050	336,845 343,931	475 506	72,726 71,761	22	4,443 4,443		70 70
	Central g	overnmen	t ^{8,9,10}										
2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	725,443 767,713 812,123 886,254 918 911	30,227 35,235 34,440 36,098 37 798	78,584 87,538 95,638 108,899 103,624	127,484 143,425 159,272 174,371 179,889	17,898 12,810 10,817 11,055 10 199	422,558 436,181 460,380 510,866 541,404	39,517 38,146 34,835 29,318 30,030	0 223 333 408	1,167 7,326 10,751 10,710 11,036	66 33 2 2	7,845 6,711 5,572 4,443		97 35 81 85
2000 2007 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	923,511 945,531 939,321 939,988	38,622 38,497 37,725 37 385	102,508 103,219 102,103 102,083	166,569 175,516 162,292 177 394	10,276 10,114 10,344 10,287	549,886 557,055 568,917 574 156	39,620 45,104 41,833 22,829	408 408 408 408 408	11,100 11,100 11,096 11,177 10,928	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4,443 4,443 4,443 4,443 4,443		79 79 79 77 77
2008 Q1 Q2	950,431 957,909	37,774	101,205	173,295	9,885 9,816	578,816 585,794	33,649 38,496	408 408 438	10,886	22	4,443		69 69
	State gov	ernment											
2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	392,172 423,737 448,672 471,375 481,850	588 787 1,282 847 36	121,394 154,189 179,620 201,146 216,665				255,072 244,902 228,644 221,163 209,270	5 4 3 3 2	15,113 23,854 39,122 48,216 55,876				1 1 1 1
2007 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2008 Q1 P	483,084 479,658 480,050 484,373 477,396	5 80 1,825 2,125 1.693	221,087 223,011 222,879 227,025 224,276				211,039 201,938 202,054 194,956 193,385	2 2 2 2 2	50,950 54,627 53,290 60,264 58.039				1 1 1 1
Q2 p	481,875	2,519	227,048				195,189	3	57,116	I .	I .	I	1
2002	100.842		153	ı .	I .	913	97.624	124	2.027	Ι.	I .	1	
2003 2004 2005 2006	107,857 112,538 116,033 118,380		77 - - -		- - -	734 812 466 256	104,469 108,231 111,889 113,265	106 86 77 70	2,471 3,410 3,601 4,789				•
2007 Q1 Q2	117,768 117,312		-	:		256 256	112,651 112,196	70 70 70	4,790 4,790				:
Q4 2008 Q1 P	115,920 113,932		-			256 256	111,803	66 65	3,796 3,800				:
Q2 P	114,367 Special fu	nds ^{8,9,10,1}	2 –	I .		256	110,246	65	3,800	I .	Ι.	I	•
2002	59,210	-	3,820	10,185	.	32,828	11,832	8	537	.	.		
2003 2004 2005 2006	57,250	-	4,538	9,685		34,355	8,274 4,609 3,950	8	389 238 188				:
2007 Q1 Q2	14,258			51		10,271	3,749 3,674		188				:
Q3 Q4	100 100	:	-	=		100 100	-	=	=	:	:		:
2008 Q1 O2	_			_					_		:		·

Source: Bundesbark 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 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. 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

							2006	2007				2008	
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	04	01	02	03	04	01	02
	2005	2000	2007	2005	2000	2007	Q4	QI	QZ	٤ŷ	Q4		QZ
Item	Index 20	00=100		Annual	percentag	je change							
At constant prices, chained													
I Origin of domestic product													
Production sector													
(excluding construction)	107.6	114.0	119.9	2.7	5.9	5.2	6.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	4.7	2.6	5.8
Construction	79.3	77.4	79.4	- 4.9	- 2.3	2.6	2.1	16.3	0.2	- 1.4	- 1.7	2.5	7.3
vertail rade, notel and													
and storage 1	106.0	110.5	111.0	0.7	4.2	0.5	6.2	1.8	0.8	0.6	- 1.1	2.5	3.4
Financing, renting and business						0.5	0.2			0.0			5
services 2	105.9	108.2	112.2	1.4	2.1	3.6	2.9	4.2	4.1	3.2	3.0	2.1	2.5
Public and private services 3	103.0	103.7	105.1	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.6	1.2
Gross value added	104.2	107.3	110.4	1.0	2.9	2.9	3.7	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.0	3.4
Gross domestic product 4	103.0	106.1	108.7	0.8	3.0	2.5	3.8	3.4	2.5	2.4	1.6	1.8	3.1
II Use of domestic product													
Private consumption 5	101.5	102.5	102.1	0.2	1.0	- 0.4	2.1	- 0.2	- 0.2	0.0	- 1.0	- 0.1	- 0.0
Government consumption	102.1	102.7	105.0	0.4	0.6	2.2	0.7	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.0
Machinery and equipment	99.8	111.0	118.7	6.0	11.1	6.9	9.5	8.6	5.3	6.5	7.5	6.2	10.1
Premises	82.4	86.5	88.0	- 3.0	5.0	1.8	8.4	14.1	- 0.0	- 1.0	- 2.8	2.0	6.2
Changes in inventories 7 8	117.2	126.6	136.7	- 0.4	8.0 0.0	8.0 0.1	- 2.0	4.3 - 0.1	- 0.5	9.6 0.0	8.8 0.9	- 0.1	6.2 0.2
Domestic use	97.9	100.0	101.1	0.0	2.1	1.1	1.1	2.0	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.0	2.2
Net exports ⁸	.	.		0.7	1.0	1.4	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.5	0.5	0.9	1.1
Exports	135.0	152.2	163.5	7.7	12.7	7.5	15.9	10.1	9.3	8.3	2.8	5.5	7.0
Imports	120.1	134.4	141.1	6.5	11.9	5.0	10.5	7.5	5.2	5.5	2.2	4.2	5.7
Gross domestic product 4	103.0	106.1	108.7	0.8	3.0	2.5	3.8	3.4	2.5	2.4	1.6	1.8	3.1
At current prices (€ billion)													
III Lice of domestic product													
Private consumption 5	1 324 7	1 355 1	1 373 7	17	23	14	31	10	14	19	12	1 22	23
Government consumption	420.0	425.4	435.6	1.0	1.3	2.4	1.2	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.2	3.1	3.4
Machinery and equipment	162.1	178.1	189.4	4.9	9.8	6.3	7.8	7.9	4.9	5.9	6.7	5.1	9.2
Premises	203.4	218.6	236.4	- 2.1	7.5	8.1	12.6	21.9	7.0	4.9	2.5	5.1	9.7
Other investment 6	25.4	26.4	27.7	2.5	3.9	5.1	4.8	4.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	3.0	3.1
Changes in inventories 7	- 11.9	- 13.7	- 10.9		· ·				· ·	· ·			· ·
Domestic use	2,123.7	2,190.0	2,251.9	1.2	3.1	2.8	1.7	3.2	2.1	2.6	3.4	2.8	4.4
Net exports	119.6	131.5	171.0										
Exports Imports	921.4 801.9	921.2	966.2	8.4	14.3	8.0 4.9	17.2	11.4 7.4	9.9	8.5 4.8	2.9	6.0 6.0	7.8 8.4
Gross domestic product 4	2,243.2	2,321.5	2,422.9	1.5	3.5	4.4	4.4	5.2	4.4	4.4	3.5	3.1	4.4
IV Prices (2000 = 100)													
Private consumption	107.5		110.8	1.5		1.7	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.3
Gross domestic product	105.6		108.1	0./	0.5	1.9	0.5	1./		2.0	1.9	1.3	1.2
	101.2	99.9	100.5	- 1.4	- 1.3	0.7	- 0.3	1.3	0.0	1.0	- 0.2	- 1.2	- 1.6
V Distribution of national income													
Compensation of employees	1,130.1	1,149.5	1,183.6	- 0.6	1.7	3.0	2.3	3.1	3.3	2.6	2.9	3.5	3.5
Entrepreneurial and property													
income	566.7	616.1	643.5	5.9	8.7	4.5	12.8	7.5	0.3	6.8	2.8	3.5	8.0
National income	1,696.7	1,765.6	1,827.1	1.5	4.1	3.5	5.4	4.7	2.2	4.1	2.9	3.5	5.0
Memo item: Gross national income	2.270 8	2.362 4	2,464.2	17	40	43	49	57	36	45	35	29	3 9
	,_, 0.0	,	-,						. 5.5				

Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in August 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 •

		of which										
				Industry 1								
					of which: by	main indust	ial grouping		of which: by	/ economic se	ctor	
Period	Production sector, total	Construc- tion 2	Energy ³	Total	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 = 1	00										
2003 2004	98.4 100.8	84.9 80.5	99.8 102.7	99.5 102.5	99.5 103.3	102.0 105.7	87.2 87.5	97.4 97.9	102.0 104.5	99.9 103.6	97.8 101.2	107.6 111.9
2005 2006 2007	103.6 109.8 116.3	76.1 80.9 83.2	102.9 102.9 100.5	106.3 113.2 121.1	106.5 115.1 123.9	111.0 118.9 128.8	87.8 94.0 95.3	100.9 102.6 105.7	110.0 114.4 120.5	104.5 111.7 118.0	106.1 114.9 126.2	116.8 120.2 129.3
2006 Dec	107.1	69.6	110.7	110.2	103.6	124.8	91.3	100.3	105.5	94.0	136.8	100.5
2007 Jan Feb	105.0 108.2	56.1	105.0	109.5 113.6	115.7	110.5 119.4	89.4 95.8	98.7 98.6	118.9 117.4	117.9 117.8	103.0 113.1	117.8 127.8
Apr Mav	121.4 113.1 114.0	86.4 88.0	97.0	127.0 117.3 118.4	129.3	136.2 122.7 123.7	90.1 90.1	109.4 104.7 104.7	126.3 121.8 122.3	128.1 117.7 118.2	133.0 117.6 120.4	143.4 129.4 128.8
June July	118.7 118.4	92.5 96.6	94.3 95.4	123.8 122.9	127.8 127.7	133.5 131.1	94.6 89.7	102.7 104.3	118.3 123.0	121.3 117.3	130.7 127.8	137.9 132.2
Aug Sep	109.4 124.5	88.9 97.5	94.0 96.4	113.0 130.1	120.3 132.4	112.9 139.4	81.1 108.1	104.7 112.1	121.3 122.7	108.4 122.3	114.4 137.2	100.2 143.1
Oct Nov Dec	125.2 125.6 112.3	96.2 90.3 66.9	104.5 107.9 111.0	130.1 130.7 116.6	132.0 130.1 110.4	139.1 143.8 133.5	105.4 105.4 89.5	113.8 111.9 102.9	123.2 120.5 109.8	125.3 123.9 97.4	132.3 136.9 147.5	140.4 143.0 107.9
2008 Jan Feb Mar	111.1 113.8 7 126.2	60.1 65.3 7 75.9	107.0 101.2 108.3	116.2 119.6 132.8	121.1 122.9 136.8	121.7 129.5 143 5	89.5 94.6 103 9	101.3 99.1 109.6	123.0 117.3 130.4	120.0 122.4 130.9	112.5 122.1 141.2	123.7 136.8 145 9
Apr r May r June r	7 119.3 7 115.9 7 121.2	7 84.2 7 87.5 7 92.3	102.3 95.7 89.7	124.4 120.7 127.3	129.1 126.6 130.7	134.3 128.1 140.3	94.2 86.2 94.6	103.0 101.6 101.5 101.9	119.9 119.1 120.5	125.1 121.6 126.3	131.3 126.1 142.5	137.3 125.3 134.9
July + Aug +p	7 118.5 7 111.3	7 93.9 7 89.5	92.7 93.5	123.6 115.2	129.4 123.5	132.3 116.8	84.6 79.0	103.1 102.5	123.2 118.9	115.5 110.7	133.4 120.9	123.8 99.1
	Annual	percentag	je change									
2003 2004	+ 0.1 + 2.4	- 4.3 - 5.2	+ 2.6 + 2.9	+ 0.2 + 3.0	+ 0.6 + 3.8	+ 0.9 + 3.6	- 5.2 + 0.3	- 0.9 + 0.5	+ 0.2 + 2.5	- 2.0 + 3.7	- 1.7 + 3.5	+ 2.1 + 4.0
2005 2006 2007	+ 2.8 + 6.0 + 5.9	- 5.5 + 6.3 + 2.8	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 0.2 \\ \pm & 0.0 \\ - & 2.3 \end{array} $	+ 3.7 + 6.5 + 7.0	+ 3.1 + 8.1 + 7.6	+ 5.0 + 7.1 + 8.3	+ 0.3 + 7.1 + 1.4	+ 3.1 + 1.7 + 3.0	+ 5.3 + 4.0 + 5.3	+ 0.9 + 6.9 + 5.6	+ 4.8 + 8.3 + 9.8	+ 4.4 + 2.9 + 7.6
2006 Dec	+ 7.5	+ 14.9	- 4.2	+ 8.6	+ 10.9	+ 8.3	+ 12.0	+ 3.9	+ 6.5	+ 12.8	+ 6.4	+ 5.7
Feb Mar	+ 7.8 + 7.8 + 8.6	+ 30.2 + 26.1	- 12.8 - 8.9 - 6.5	+ 8.6 + 9.3	+ 10.6 + 11.0 + 11.0	+ 9.5 + 8.8 + 9.5	+ 4.5 + 7.2 + 5.7	+ 2.5 + 2.7 + 5.8	+ 4.4 + 6.5 + 6.6	+ 9.5 + 9.4	+ 13.8 + 13.7	+ 9.8 + 4.9 + 8.8
Apr May June	+ 4.9 + 5.8 + 5.6	+ 0.6 - 1.0 - 1.6	- 4.7 + 0.1 + 0.0	+ 6.2 + 6.9 + 6.7	+ 7.1 + 7.9 + 7.6	+ 7.3 + 7.6 + 8.4	- 2.6 + 0.9 + 2.0	+ 3.4 + 4.0 + 1.3	+ 7.4 + 8.2 + 3.4	+ 6.5 + 5.2 + 3.5	+ 7.8 + 9.5 + 9.5	+ 7.6 + 5.1 + 9.4
July Aug	+ 5.1 + 5.7	- 2.6 - 2.0	- 1.8 + 1.3	+ 6.3 + 6.7	+ 7.3 + 6.5	+ 8.1 + 8.8	- 0.7 + 2.4	+ 1.1 + 3.8	+ 3.5 + 6.8	+ 4.8 + 3.5	+ 10.9 + 8.5	+ 3.8 + 8.4
Sep Oct Nov	+ 6.0 + 6.2 + 4.1	– 1.5 – 1.5 – 5.8	+ 3.1 + 3.8 + 1.3	+ 7.0 + 7.0 + 4.9	+ 7.6 + 5.7 + 4.6	+ 7.8 + 10.7 + 7.5	+ 1.4 + 1.0 - 2.2	+ 5.3 + 3.1 + 1.2	+ 8.5 + 2.8 + 1.3	+ 3.1 + 3.7 + 2.3	+ 9.2 + 10.3 + 6.7	+ 8.4 + 10.6 + 7.3
Dec 2008 Jan Eeb	+ 4.9 + 5.8	- 3.9 + 7.1	+ 0.3	+ 5.8	+ 6.6	+ 7.0	- 2.0 + 0.1	+ 2.6	+ 4.1 + 3.4	+ 3.6	+ 7.8	+ 7.4 + 5.0
Mar Apr r	7 + 4.0 7 + 5.5	7 = 4.8 7 = 2.5	+ 2.8	+ 5.5 + 4.6 + 6.1	+ 5.8	+ 5.4 + 9.5	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 1.3 \\ \pm & 0.0 \\ + & 4.6 \\ \end{array}$	+ 0.2 - 3.0	+ 3.2	+ 2.2 + 6.3	+ 6.2	+ 1.7 + 6.1
May r June r July +	7 + 1.7 7 + 2.1 7 + 0.1	$\begin{vmatrix} 7 & - & 0.6 \\ 7 & - & 0.2 \\ 7 & - & 2 \\ 9 & 2 \\ 7 & - & 2 \\ 9 & 2 \\ 9 & 2 \\ 9 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 $	+ 0.2 - 4.9	+ 1.9 + 2.8	+ 2.8 + 2.3	+ 3.6 + 5.1	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 4.3 \\ \pm & 0.0 \\ - & 5.7 \end{vmatrix}$	- 3.1 - 0.8	- 2.6 + 1.9	+ 2.9 + 4.1	+ 4.7 + 9.0	- 2.7 - 2.2
Aug + P	$ ^{7} + 1.7$		- 2.0	+ 1.9	+ 2.7	+ 3.5	- 2.6	- 2.1	- 2.0	+ 2.1	+ 4.4	- 0.4

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. — o Using the Census X-12-ARIMA method, version 0.2.8. — 1 Manufacturing sector, unless assigned to the main grouping energy, plus mining and quarrying. — 2 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. — 7 Adjusted in advance by the Federal Statistical Office, by way of estimates, to the results of the annual overall survey in the construction sector (average + 4%). — + Provisional; adjusted in advance by the Federal Statistical Office, by way of estimates, to the results of the Quarterly Production Survey for the third quarter 2008.

X Economic conditions in Germany

3 Orders received by industry *

	Adjusted for	working	g-day	variations o														
				of which														
			[of which					
	Industry			Intermediate	goods		Capital good	s 1		Consumer go	oods 2		Durable goo	ds		Non-durable	goods	2
		Annual percent	t-		Annua	l it-		Annua percer	ıl nt-	5	Annual percent	-		Annual	_		Annua percen	I It-
Period	2000=100	age change		2000=100	age change	2	2000=100	age chang	e	2000=100	age change		2000=100	age change		2000=100	age change	.
		J			J			<u> </u>			<u> </u>			<u> </u>				\neg
	total																	
2003 2004	99.0 105.1	+ +	0.8 6.2	97.8 105.0	++++	1.5 7.4	100.7 107.6	+ +	1.2 6.9	95.6 95.1	=	3.4 0.5	90.4 89.3	=	5.5 1.2	98.8 98.7	=	2.2 0.1
2005 2006 2007	111.8 123.8 137.5	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	6.4 10.7 11 1	110.0 124.8 135 9	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	4.8 13.5 8 9	116.2 127.5 145.0	+ + +	8.0 9.7 13 7	99.7 105.7 111.6	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	4.8 6.0 5.6	91.4 98.9 103.0	+ + +	2.4 8.2 4 1	104.9 109.9 116 9	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	6.3 4.8 6.4
2007 Aug	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 Oct	138.7 143.8	+	6.5 10.9	138.8 139.7	++	5.9 3.9	143.5 152.0	+	7.2 17.1	118.6 123.3	+++	5.5 8.6	110.4 128.0	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	3.1 14.0	123.6 120.4	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	6.8 5.3
Nov Dec	148.2 137.9	+++	13.4 11.7	145.3 124.0	+++	7.8 7.2	158.8 158.4	+ +	20.7 16.0	114.5 99.3	++++	0.7 3.9	109.3 91.6	- +	1.4 5.2	117.8 104.0	++++	2.0 3.1
2008 Jan Feb	139.5 140.6	+	8.2 5.5	139.5 137.0	++	4.8 4.4	146.5 149.3	+ +	11.9 7.1	111.4 117.2	+++	4.0 2.2	104.4 101.6	++	5.1 2.4	115.6 126.8	+ +	3.3 2.0
Apr	137.3	+	4.8	138.7	+	4.5	162.2	+	6.1	106.0	+	0.7	103.3	+	6.1	123.8	-	2.7
June	135.1	+ -	0.2 7.3	140.0	+ -	3.2 0.9	139.1	-	1.3	102.6	-	4.0	97.4 102.6	+	3.4 0.8	105.9	-	4.3 2.7
July Aug P	132.8 125.3	+	2.1 0.2	138.7 128.9	+++	1.6 1.8	134.4 126.7	_	4.5 0.4	107.3 108.1	-	3.6 3.0	93.2 91.7	-	4.9 0.3	116.0 118.2	-	2.8 4.2
	from the	dom	estic	market														
2003 2004	94.6 98.3	±	0.0 3.9	95.0 100.4	++	0.4 5.7	96.0 100.1	+	1.4 4.3	89.9 87.2	=	5.0 3.0	86.3 83.0	=	6.2 3.8	92.1 89.8	=	4.4 2.5
2005	101.4 110.9	+	3.2 9.4	103.6 116 9	+	3.2 12.8	102.8 110 5	+	2.7	91.1 95.0	+	4.5 4 3	85.2 92 2	+	2.7	94.7 96.6	+	5.5
2007	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 Aug Sep	113.2 120.7	+ +	4.1 0.7	121.7 127.7	+ +	5.8 4.1	110.4 119.1	+ -	2.9 3.6	96.9 105.5	++	2.4 3.6	83.7 101.8	++++	0.7 1.3	105.0 107.7	+++	3.2 5.0
Oct Nov	124.2 128.9	+ +	4.8 8.4	131.4 139.7	+++++	3.9 9.7	124.2 127.2	+ +	7.2 9.7	103.9 102.8	+ -	0.6 0.3	102.5 102.4	=	2.6 3.5	104.7 103.1	+++++	2.5 1.8
Dec 2008 Jan	115.9 119.7	++	8.5 4.2	114.9 129.4	+++	6.9 4.5	126.8 117.7	+ +	12.5 3.7	87.6 98.0	-+	0.2 4.6	83.1 97.3	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	1.3 6.0	90.3 98.4	- +	1.1 3.7
Feb Mar	121.1 132.4	+ +	4.8 3.5	128.7 140.8	++	6.3 5.9	120.3 133.4	+ +	4.1 2.5	101.9 105.9	+ -	2.1 0.7	95.3 103.9	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	3.9 2.3	106.0 107.2	+ -	1.1 2.3
Apr May	122.8 117.7	+ -	5.5 0.3	131.1 130.6	+++++	5.6 2.3	124.9 114.8	+ -	6.9 2.0	93.2 88.9	-	0.2 4.1	95.4 88.2	+ _	7.3 1.3	91.8 89.4	=	4.5 5.6
June July	122.3 119.2		1.1 2.1	133.3 132.6	++	1.3 2.4	121.6 115.0	-	4.2 6.3	93.1 92.8	+ _	0.6 3.9	93.8 86.4	+ -	2.4 3.7	92.7 96.8	-	0.3 4.0
Aug P	115.4 from abi	+ +	1.9	124.8	+	2.5	112.7	+	2.1	96.5	-	0.4	84.8	+	1.3	103.7	-	1.2
2002	104.4		17	102.2		۱ د د	105 1		1.0	100 2		0.4	00.2		4.4	113.0		, ,
2003	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 2006 2007	124.8 140.0 159.2	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	9.9 12.2 13 7	119.9 137.3 149 5	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	6.9 14.5 8 9	128.5 143.2 167 3	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	12.2 11.4 16.8	119.0 129.4 142 5	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	5.7 8.7 10 1	105.0 113.6 124.6	+ + +	1.8 8.2 9.7	127.7 139.3 153.6	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	7.8 9.1 10 3
2007 Aug	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	161.1	+	12.7	156.1 152 8	+	8.2 २.०	166.0 177 7	+ +	15.8 24 5	147.6	+	8.5 22.2	129.2	+ +	6.3 44 1	159.1	+ +	9.8 9.8
Nov Dec	172.3 165.4	+++	18.5 14.5	154.0 138.2	+++	5.2 7.5	187.9 187.5	++	28.6 18.4	140.5 125.1	+++	2.4	124.3 110.4	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	2.5 12.3	150.6 134.3	+++	2.4 9.9
2008 Jan Feb	164.3 165.0	+++	12.3 6.2	155.4 149.9	+++	5.2 2.0	173.0 176.0	+ +	17.8 9.0	140.9 151.0	++++	3.1 2.2	120.0 115.5	+	3.8 0.3	153.9 173.2	+++	2.7 3.2
Mar	177.9	+	6.6 4 2	167.2 150 6	+	2.3	188.7 161 6	+	10.1	148.6 134 2	- +	0.7	129.3 120 7	+	4.6 4 1	160.7 142 6	- +	3.2 1 7
May June	156.9 153.9	+	0.8 12.8	154.8 151.7	+	4.5 3.9	161.6 158.2	- -	0.7 18.0	133.0 132.8	- -	3.9 4.7	117.7 121.9	- -	6.4 1.9	142.6 139.6	-	2.5 6.2
July Aug P	149.8 137.7	-	2.0 1.6	148.3 135.3	+++	0.5 0.8	152.3 139.7	-	3.3 2.1	139.4 133.7	-	3.0 6.9	108.2 106.7	_	6.8 3.3	158.8 150.5	-	1.3 8.5

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



Period 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2007 July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2008 Jan Feb Mar

> Apr May June July

2007 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2008 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July

Aug

X Economic conditions in Germany

4 Orders received by construction *

Adjusted for working-day variations o

Germany						Western G	err	nany 1	I			Eastern Ge	erma	any 2			
Total			Housing con- struction	Industrial construc- tion ³	Public sector construc- tion	Total			Housing con- struction	Industrial construc- tion 3	Public sector construc- tion	Total			Housing con- struc tion 4	Industrial construc- tion ³	Public sector construc- tion
2000 = 100	Annu per- centa chan	ual age ge	2000 = 100			2000 = 100	Ar pe ce ch	nnual er- ntage ange	2000 = 100			2000 = 100	An pei cer cha	nual ntage ange	2000 = 100		
79.3 74.3	- 1(- (0.7 6.3	67.5 61.3	78.6 72.8	87.5 84.2	82.0 76.9	-	11.1 6.2	75.6 70.5	79.7 74.5	88.7 83.8	71.9 67.2	-	9.7 6.5	45.1 35.8	75.4 67.7	84.3 85.3
73.8	- (0.7	56.9	74.4	83.5	77.8	+	1.2	66.5	78.0	84.8	62.6	-	6.8	30.5	64.2	80.2
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
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
93.6	+	6.8	60.0	103.4	103.5	100.8	+	9.6	68.8	112.2	107.8	73.8	-	2.3	35.9	77.8	92.2
83.8		0.4	58.5	82.0	101.5	88.9	+	0.9	69.0	86.1	104.8	69.6	-	4.7	29.7	70.3	92.7
93.7		3.1	62.3	93.1	113.9	97.5	+	3.0	70.1	96.4	116.2	83.3	+	3.7	41.0	83.7	108.1
96.3	+ 2	5.7	56.7	96.8	120.4	104.0	+	27.9	65.8	96.9	136.5	75.1	+	18.1	31.6	96.4	78.9
77.2	+	9.5	45.6	83.6	89.7	83.0	+	11.6	53.3	84.8	99.7	61.3	+	2.7	24.5	80.2	63.8
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
68.7	+ 1	4.7	41.5	87.2	64.9	75.0	++++++	16.3	49.1	93.5	70.0	51.4	+	9.4	20.5	68.9	51.6
65.4	+	2.0	46.0	74.5	67.4	73.3		8.4	54.2	84.1	72.9	43.8	-	19.6	23.3	46.7	52.9
95.1	+	2.3	60.2	95.6	116.3	101.8		2.5	68.6	101.8	123.0	76.5	+	1.1	37.2	77.4	99.1
88.8	+	1.0	53.0	102.3	95.9	96.4	+	3.1	58.5	112.0	102.4	67.7	-	6.5	37.7	74.0	79.0
88.0	-	1.8	55.4	91.8	103.9	93.8	-	2.6	63.1	96.0	110.7	71.8	+	0.8	34.1	79.7	86.1
100.1	+ ·	4.3	63.1	108.4	113.9	102.0	-	0.2	67.8	112.3	111.7	95.1	+	20.5	50.2	97.0	119.8
98.3	+	5.0	59.3	97.3	123.7	105.3	+	4.5	67.4	104.3	130.7	78.8	+	6.8	37.0	76.8	105.7

Source of the unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. — * Values exclusive of value-added tax. The figures refer to the economic classifications "Site preparation" and "Building of complete constructions or parts there-

of; civil engineering". — o 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 o

Retail tra	de 1																Memo ite	em							
					of which: by enterprises' main product range 2												of which								
Total					Food, bev	verag	es,	Cosmetic pharmace and med products	, eutic ical	al	Textiles, clothing, footwear leather g	and		Furniture lighting e ments, do appliance ing mate	and equip omes es, bu rials)- tic µild-	Retail tra sales of n and moto sales of a	de pl notor prcycl utom	us re vehi es an iotive	tail cles id e fuel	1	Retail sal motor ve	es o ehicl	f es 3	
2003 = 100	Ann age Not adju	ual p chan sted	erce ge Price adju	nt- e- isted	2003 = 100	Ann perc age char	ual ent- nge	2003 = 100	Anr pero age cha	iual cent- nge	2003 = 100	Anr per age cha	nual cent- nge	2003 = 100	Anr pero age cha	nual cent- nge	2003 = 100	Ann age Not adju	ual p chan sted	ercer ge Price adju	۱t- ۱t-	2003 = 100	An pei age cha	nual rcent- e ange	
100.6 100.1 101.8	- - +	1.6 0.5 1.7	- - +	1.4 0.5 1.8	98.3 100.2 103.3	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	2.6 1.9 3.1	97.6 100.0 99.9	+++	3.5 2.5 0.1	105.7 100.1 103.5	- - +	5.0 5.3 3.4	100.8 100.2 103.8	- - +	7.9 0.6 3.6	100.0 100.2 102.0	- + +	0.8 0.2 1.8	- - +	0.8 0.1 1.5	98.1 100.5 102.5	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	2.9 2.4 2.0	
103.7 104.9 103.6	+++	1.9 1.2 1.2	+ + -	1.4 0.6 2.2	106.3 106.7 105.9	+ + -	2.9 0.4 0.7	104.5 107.2 109.8	+ + +	4.6 2.6 2.4	105.5 108.1 110.3	+ + +	1.9 2.5 2.0	102.0 105.8 104.2	- + -	1.7 3.7 1.5	103.9 106.5 104.1	+ + -	1.9 2.5 2.3	+ + -	1.2 1.5 3.5	104.9 111.9 105.3	+++	2.3 6.7 5.9	
100.3 101.5	- +	1.1 0.4	=	2.0 0.5	102.6 101.1	- ±	1.1 0.0	107.1 107.4	+++	4.0 4.8	105.4 121.6	- +	1.5 18.5	99.3 102.1	=	1.7 0.6	101.1 102.9	=	1.0 0.6	=	2.2 2.0	102.7 105.9	=	1.0 3.9	
107.4 109.0 123.8	-	0.8 0.7 5.5	=	2.3 2.9 7.3	107.6 106.5 120.5	+ + -	2.7 0.5 4.4	113.9 114.3 124.7	+ + -	3.5 2.7 1.8	125.0 112.8 135.4	+ - -	0.6 1.6 2.4	109.1 112.5 126.8	=	4.2 5.2 9.8	108.5 109.6 119.4		1.7 2.9 7.2	- - -	3.5 5.1 9.0	112.7 112.3 102.7		4.7 10.7 18.0	
97.6 94.2 106.7	+++++++	3.8 3.1 0.5	++	1.5 0.3 2.2	99.6 98.1 110.3	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	0.3 0.7 1.4	109.0 104.2 110.6	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	6.3 4.3 0.1	94.6 88.1 103.5	+++	4.8 8.5 7.2	95.3 91.3 110.9	+++	3.0 0.6 0.7	96.1 95.1 109.0	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	6.9 5.3 0.9	+++	4.5 2.6 1.8	91.1 97.4 115.9	++++++	20.0 12.9 1.7	
104.9 105.5 100.8	- + +	1.6 4.0 1.2	- + -	3.9 1.2 1.6	108.9 108.8 105.1	- + +	0.8 1.7 1.3	112.0 107.6 108.7	+ - + +	2.1 0.7 2.3	113.1 119.8 100.5	- + -	11.0 14.4 2.4	104.9 103.7 99.2	- + +	0.8 3.7 0.1	106.6 107.3 102.5	- + -	0.9 2.9 0.8	- + -	3.2 0.2 3.5	111.6 110.3 106.7	+	1.8 3.1 6.6	
103.5 103.6	++	1.3 3.3	=	1.9 0.1	106.5 106.3	+++	0.4 3.6	113.1 108.4	-	0.1 1.2	107.1	+	1.1 0.3	100.2 100.5	-	0.8 1.2	104.1 103.1	-	0.6 2.0	-	3.6 1.2	104.1 98.3	=	8.1 4.3	

Source of the unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. — * Excluding value-added tax. — o 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 in some cases revised, and particularly uncertain in recent months owing to estimates for missing reports.

X Economic conditions in Germany

6 Labour market *

	Employme	nt 1		Employees	1	Person: employ	s in /men	t 2		Persons		Unemploy	ment 6		
		Annual cha	inge		Annual	Mining and manu- factur- ing sector)	Con- struction 3	Short- time workers 4	employed under employ- ment pro- motion schemes 5,6	Persons under- going vo- cational further training 6		Annual		Vacan-
Period	Thou- sands	in %	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	percent- age change	Thousa	inds					Thou- sands	change, thou- sands	Unemploy- ment rate 6,7 in %	cies, 6 thou- sands
	Germa	ny													
2005 2006 2007	38,850 39,095 39,766	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & - & 0.1 \\ 5 & + & 0.6 \\ 5 & + & 1.7 \end{array}$	- 30 + 245 + 671	0 34,490 5 34,703 1 35,317	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & - & 0.5 \\ + & 0.6 \\ + & 1.8 \end{array}$	5,9 10 5,2 5,3	931 249 301	719 710 714	126 67 68	61 51 42	114 r 124 r 131	8 4,861 4,487 3,776	8 + 480 - 374 - 711	8 11.7 10.8 9.0	9 413 564 11 621
2007 Sep	40,172	2 + 1.7	+ 663	3		5,3	365	735	34	43	r 125	3,544	- 694	8.5	629
Oct Nov Dec	40,394 40,410 40,230	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & + & 1.8 \\ 0 & + & 1.7 \\ 0 & + & 1.5 \\ \end{array}$	+ 718 + 667 + 614	3 7 35,905 1	5 + 1.8	5,3 5,3 5,3	364 361 347	728 723 708	36 37 78	44 43 40	r 142 r 147 r 148	3,434 3,379 3,406	- 650 - 617 - 602	8.2 8.1 8.1	609 577 546
2008 Jan Feb Mar	39,742 39,737 39,844	2 + 1.7 7 + 1.6 4 + 1.5	+ 654 + 615 + 582	1 5 35,332 2	2 + 1.7	5,3 5,3 5,4	366 385 402 1	681 678 12 684	126 159 156	36 35 35	r 139 r 143 r 148	3,659 3,617 3,507	- 625 - 630 - 617	8.7 8.6 8.4	528 565 588
Apr May June	40,055 40,233 40,321	5 + 1.4 8 + 1.4 1 + 1.4	+ 571 + 568 + 561	3 35,724	+ 1.6	5,4 5,4 5,4	404 1 409 1 422 1	12 693 12 696 12 703	59 51 50	36 37 39	r 152 150 149	3,414 3,283 3,160	- 563 - 529 - 528	8.1 13 7.8 7.5	592 579 596
July Aug Sep	40,306 15 40,400 	5 + 1.4 15 + 1.4	+ 560 15 + 545			5,4 5,4	450 1 473	12 703 	 	144114431445	14 143 14 137 14 150	3,210 3,196 3,081	- 505 - 510 - 463	7.7 7.6 7.4	588 586 585
	Wester	n Germa	ny °												
2005 2006 2007						5,2 10 4,6 4,6	214 650 684	529 525 529	101 54 52	12 10 9	76 r 85 r 90	8 3,247 3,007 2,486	8 + 464 - 240 - 521	8 9.9 9.1 7.5	9 325 436 11 489
2007 Sep			.			4,7	736	545	27	9	r 86	2,335	- 501	7.0	498
Oct Nov Dec	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					4,7 4,7 4,7	734 732 719	540 536 527	30 30 58	9 9 8	r 98 r 100 r 101	2,265 2,225 2,231	- 473 - 448 - 440	6.8 6.7 6.7	485 460 439
2008 Jan Feb Mar					:	4,7 4,7 4,7	732 749 761 1	510 507 12 512	94 117 114	8 8 8	r 95 r 98 r 101	2,383 2,347 2,271	- 448 - 451 - 437	7.1 7.0 6.8	426 453 463
Apr May June						4,7 4,7 4,7	761 1 766 1 777 1	12 520 12 522 12 526	47 41 40	7 7 7	r 105 104 102	2,216 2,140 2,074	- 395 - 364 - 354	6.6 13 6.4 6.2	465 462 481
July Aug Sep						4,8 4,8	801 1 819	12 526 	 	14 7 14 7 14 7	14 97 14 93 14 103	2,120 2,109 2,042	- 330 - 335 - 293	6.4 6.3 6.1	478 474 471
	Easterr	n Germar	ny +												
2005 2006 2007	-					10	717 599 617	189 185 185	25 13 16	49 42 33	38 r 39 r 42	8 1,614 1,480 1,291	8 + 16 - 134 - 190	8 18.7 17.3 15.1	9 88 129 11 133
2007 Sep			.			6	628	190	6	34	r 39	1,209	- 193	14.1	131
Oct Nov Dec	-						630 629 628	189 187 181	6 7 20	34 34 32	r 44 r 47 r 47	1,169 1,154 1,176	– 177 – 169 – 162	13.6 13.4 13.7	124 117 106
2008 Jan Feb Mar							534 536 541 1	172 171 12 172	33 42 42	28 28 27	r 45 r 45 r 47	1,276 1,270 1,236	– 178 – 179 – 180	14.9 14.8 14.4	102 112 125
Apr May June							643 1 644 1 645 1	12 173 12 174 12 176	12 10 10	28 29 32	r 47 46 47	1,198 1,143 1,086	– 167 – 165 – 174	13.9 13 13.4 12.7	127 117 115
July Aug Sep							649 1 654 	12 178 	 	143414361438	14 46 14 44 14 48	1,090 1,087 1,039	– 175 – 175 – 170	12.8 12.8 12.2	110 112 114

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 at least 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 Provisional up to adjustment to the figures of the annual overall survey. — 13 From May 2008, calculated on the basis of new labour force figures. — 14 Annualised data from the Federal Employment Agency based on information received so far. — 15 Initial preliminary estimate by the Federal Statistical Office.



X Economic conditions in Germany

7 Prices

	Consur	ner pric	e index											нууч	
			of which	1								Indices of foreign trac	le prices	Index of Wo Prices of Rav	orld Market V Materials 5
	Total		Food		Other durable and non- durable consumer goods excluding energy 1 2	Energy 1	Services excluding house rents 3	House rents 3	Con- struction price index 2	Index of producer prices of industrial products sold on the domestic market 4	Index of producer prices of agricultural products 4	Exports	Imports	Energy 6	Other raw materials 7
Period	2005 =	100				-	-	-		2000 = 100					
	Inde	ex leve	el												
2005 2006 2007	8 9 10 11	100.0 101.6 103.9	10 10 10	0.0 1.9 5.9	100.0 100.3 101.7	100.0 108.5 112.8	100.0 101.0 103.9	100.0 101.1 102.2	100.0 102.4 109.3	8 110.7 9 116.8 119.1	98.8 107.1 118.2	102.4 104.8 106.7	101.4 106.7 108.0	139.5 163.9 166.6	105.4 131.5 143.7
2006 Nov Dec		101.7 102.4	10) 10)	2.2	100.9 100.9	106.8 106.7	100.7 103.1	101.5 101.6	103.9	117.8 117.8	110.4 110.8	105.7 105.6	106.4 106.1	144.9 148.7	137.7 136.3
2007 Jan Feb Mar	10	102.4 102.9 103.1	104 103 103	4.1 3.9 3.7	101.2 101.4 101.7	108.3 109.1 110.7	101.8 102.9 102.8	101.6 101.7 101.8	108.3	117.8 118.1 118.4	110.6 112.6 112.7	105.8 106.0 106.2	105.4 105.9 106.5	133.2 142.2 147.7	138.8 141.8 145.5
Apr May June	11	103.6 103.6 103.6	10 10 10	5.3 4.7 5.1	101.7 101.6 101.4	111.9 112.5 112.8	103.5 103.5 103.5	101.9 102.0 102.2	109.1	118.5 118.9 119.1	111.9 112.6 113.2	106.5 106.7 106.9	107.5 107.8 108.4	154.9 154.7 164.3	149.1 150.5 148.5
July Aug Sep		104.2 104.1 104.2	10 10 10	5.0 5.1 5.8	101.2 101.1 101.8	113.8 112.5 114.0	105.2 105.2 104.3	102.3 102.5 102.5	109.6	119.0 119.1 119.3	117.8 121.8 126.7	106.9 106.9 106.9	108.7 107.9 108.5	172.7 166.8 177.4	146.2 141.5 142.9
Oct Nov Dec	11	104.5 105.0 105.6	10 10 11	8.2 9.7	102.2 102.4 102.2	113.8 118.2 115.8	104.0 103.8 106.4	102.6 102.7 102.8	110.3	119.8 120.8 120.7	129.2 130.2 130 9	107.0 107.0 107.0	109.3 110.1 110.0	186.5 202.1 199.6	143.9 137.5 138.2
2008 Jan Feb Mar		105.3 105.8 106 3	11. 11. 11.	2.1	101.9 102.3 102.5	118.4 118.8 121 5	104.3 105.3 105.7	103.0 103.1 103.2	111.5	121.7 122.6 123.4	130.9 131.6 131.5	107.7 108.3 108.5	110.9 112.1 112.6	201.2 210.6 216.5	153.3 163.1 160.5
Apr May		106.1 106.7	11: 11: 11:	3.0	102.5 102.6 102.4	122.6	103.7 104.2 105.0	103.2 103.3 103.4 103.5	112.5	124.7 126.0	126.8 125.5 126.4	108.8 109.2 109.8	113.6 116.3	225.1 258.8 278.3	157.7 159.6 162.8
July Aug		107.6 107.3 107.2	11: 11: 11:	3.4	102.3 101.8 102.2 102.9	131.0 127.1 127.9	105.5 107.1 107.0 105.9	103.6 103.7 103.8	114.0	129.6 128.8	р 127.0 р 124.6	110.4 110.0	118.8 117.9	279.8 254.8 232.7	160.6 156.4 150.8
JCP	Ann	ual p	ercenta	age	change	1 127.5	1 105.5	1 103.0							150.0
2005 2006 2007	8 9 10 11	+ 1.5 + 1.6 + 2.3	- + +	0.2 1.9 3.9	+ 0.5 + 0.3 + 1.4	+ 9.8 + 8.5 + 4.0	+ 0.7 + 1.0 + 2.9	+ 0.9 + 1.1 + 1.1	+ 1.2 + 2.4 + 6.7	8 + 4.6 9 + 5.5 + 2.0	- 0.9 + 8.4 + 10.4	+ 1.3 + 2.3 + 1.8	+ 4.3 + 5.2 + 1.2	+ 37.6 + 17.5 + 1.6	+ 9.4 + 24.8 + 9.3
2006 Nov Dec		+ 1.5 + 1.4	+ +	3.8 3.1	+ 0.4 + 0.7	+ 3.3 + 3.1	+ 1.3 + 1.3	+ 1.1 + 1.2	+ 3.7	+ 4.7 + 4.4	+ 10.0 + 9.3	+ 2.6 + 2.4	+ 2.8 + 2.2	- 2.4 - 2.2	+ 22.9 + 17.7
2007 Jan Feb Mar	10	+ 1.7 + 1.8 + 2.0	+ + +	3.2 2.4 2.6	+ 1.3 + 1.3 + 1.3	+ 2.0 + 2.4 + 3.7	+ 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.5	+ 1.0 + 1.0 + 1.0	+ 7.3	+ 3.2 + 2.8 + 2.5	+ 9.4 + 9.0 + 7.5	+ 2.4 + 2.2 + 2.1	+ 0.7 + 0.8 + 0.9	- 18.6 - 11.6 - 9.7	+ 15.6 + 13.9 + 17.6
Apr May June	11	+ 2.1 + 2.1 + 1.9	+ + +	3.5 2.2 2.6	+ 1.3 + 1.2 + 1.3	+ 1.9 + 2.1 + 1.8	+ 3.2 + 3.5 + 2.7	+ 1.0 + 1.0 + 1.2	+ 7.4	+ 1.6 + 1.9 + 1.7	+ 5.8 + 6.0 + 5.9	+ 1.9 + 1.8 + 2.0	+ 0.5 + 0.6 + 1.3	- 12.9 - 9.8 - 4.9	+ 15.3 + 11.9 + 14.2
July Aug Sep		+ 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.7	+ + +	3.0 3.2 3.3	+ 1.6 + 1.6 + 1.7	+ 1.8 + 1.1 + 5.8	+ 2.9 + 3.1 + 3.3	+ 1.2 + 1.3 + 1.2	+ 6.4	+ 1.1 + 1.0 + 1.5	+ 11.2 + 10.9 + 16.1	+ 1.6 + 1.6 + 1.6	+ 0.4 - 0.6 + 1.3	- 5.2 - 6.6 + 14.2	+ 7.8 + 5.4 + 6.9
Oct Nov Dec	11	+ 2.8 + 3.2 + 3.1	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	6.3 7.3 7.5	+ 1.4 + 1.5 + 1.3	+ 6.1 + 10.7 + 8.5	+ 3.1 + 3.1 + 3.2	+ 1.2 + 1.2 + 1.2	+ 6.2	+ 1.7 + 2.5 + 2.5	+ 19.7 + 17.9 + 18.1	+ 1.3 + 1.2 + 1.3	+ 2.3 + 3.5 + 3.7	+ 27.0 + 39.5 + 34.2	+ 3.5 - 0.1 + 1.4
2008 Jan Feb Mar		+ 2.8 + 2.8 + 3.1	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	7.7 7.8 8.6	+ 0.7 + 0.9 + 0.8	+ 9.3 + 8.9 + 9.8	+ 2.5 + 2.3 + 2.8	+ 1.4 + 1.4 + 1.4	+ 3.0	+ 3.3 + 3.8 + 4.2	+ 18.4 + 16.9 + 16.7	+ 1.8 + 2.2 + 2.2	+ 5.2 + 5.9 + 5.7	+ 51.1 + 48.1 + 46.6	+ 10.4 + 15.0 + 10.3
Apr May June		+ 2.4 + 3.0 + 3.3	+ + +	7.3 7.9 7.6	+ 0.9 + 0.8 + 0.9	+ 9.6 + 12.8 + 14.6	+ 0.7 + 1.4 + 1.7	+ 1.4 + 1.4 + 1.3	+ 3.1	+ 5.2 + 6.0 + 6.7	+ 13.3 + 11.5 + 11.7	+ 2.2 + 2.3 + 2.7	+ 5.7 + 7.9 + 8.9	+ 45.3 + 67.3 + 69.4	+ 5.8 + 6.0 + 9.6
July Aug Sep		+ 3.3 + 3.1 + 2.9	+ + + + +	8.0 7.4 6.4	+ 0.6 + 1.1 + 1.1	+ 15.1 + 13.0 + 12.2	+ 1.8 + 1.7 + 1.5	+ 1.3 + 1.2 + 1.3	+ 4.0	+ 8.9 + 8.1 	P + 7.8 P + 2.3	+ 3.3 + 2.9	+ 9.3 + 9.3 	+ 62.0 + 52.8 + 31.2	+ 9.8 + 10.5 + 5.5

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 *

Gross wage salaries 1	s and	Net wages salaries 2	and	Monetary s benefits red	ocial ceived 3	Mass incom	e 4	Disposable	income 5	Saving 6		Saving ratio 7
	Annual percent- age		Annual percent- age		Annual percent- age		Annual percent- age		Annual percent- age		Annual percent- age	
€billion	change	€ billion	change	€ billion	change	€ billion	change	€ billion	change	€ billion	change	%
883.4	34	569.6	4.0	339.9	28	909 5	3.6	1 337 4	31	123.2	0.4	92
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
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
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
914.6	0.7	603.3	2.4	378.2	- 0.0	981.5	1.5	1,454.5	1.6	151.4	2.9	10.4
912 3	- 02	602 7	- 01	378.6	01	981 3	- 00	1 481 4	18	156 7	35	10.6
926.7	1.6	605.2	0.4	377.6	- 0.3	982.8	0.2	1.514.1	2.2	159.0	1.5	10.5
958.2	3.4	623.4	3.0	372.6	- 1.3	996.1	1.4	1,540.9	1.8	167.1	5.1	10.8
222.0	35	1// 9	32	94 3	_ 14	239.2	13	382.5	16	55.0	50	14.4
231.8	3.5	147.6	28	93.0	- 20	240.6	0.9	378.6	1.0	38.9	3.0	10.3
237.9	3.0	158.6	2.5	93.0	- 0.9	251.6	1.2	381.6	2.0	35.0	3.7	9.2
266.5	3.5	172.4	3.5	92.3	- 0.9	264.7	2.0	398.1	1.9	38.2	8.5	9.6
231.0	4.0	149.5	3.2	94.1	- 0.2	243.6	1.8	393.3	2.8	58.6	6.6	14.9
240.8	3.9	152.1	3.1	93.5	0.5	245.6	2.1	389.4	2.9	42.1	8.1	10.8
Source: Fed * Household dence conce and salaries 3 Social secu and local of	leral Statisti ds including ept. — 2 Aft and emplo urity benefits government	cal Office; non-profit ir er deducting yees' contri in cash fron and foreig	figures com nstitutions se g the wage butions to t m the social m countries	puted in A erving house tax payable the social se security fund security fund security fund	hugust 2008 holds. — 1 I on gross wa curity funds ds, central, s payments (r	. — plus Resi- surp ages rece s. — cluc tate fers net), cluc	monetary blus, mixed eived, incom ling wage ta paid. Includ ling the inc	social benef income, pr e of non-pro ax and cons ing the incre rease in clair	fits received roperty inco- fit institutio umption-rela ease in claim ms on comp	. — 5 Mass ome (net), ons serving h ated taxes) a s on compar any pension	income plu other curre ouseholds, le and other cu y pension fu funds. — 7	us operating nt transfers ess taxes (ex- urrent trans- unds. — 6 In- Saving as a

percentage of disposable income.

Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in August 2008. — * Households including non-profit institutions serving households. — 1 Resi-dence 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

9 Pay rates (overall economy)

Index of negot	ated wages 1	r							
		on a monthly b	asis						
on an hourly ba	asis	Total		Total excluding one-off payme	nts	Basic pay rates	2	Memo item: Wages and sala per employee	aries B
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
100.0	2.0	100.0	1.9	100.0	2.1	100.0	2.1	100.0	1.5
101.9	1.9	101.9	1.9	102.2	2.2	102.2	2.2	101.8	1.8
104.7	2.7	104.6	2.7	104.6	2.3	104.6	2.3	103.2	1.3
106.8	2.0	106.8	2.1	106.9	2.2	107.1	2.4	104.5	1.3
108.0	1.2	108.2	1.3	108.3	1.3	108.8	1.6	105.1	0.6
109.0	0.9	109.3	1.1	109.3	0.9	110.0	1.0	105.4	0.3
110.2	1.0	110.7	1.3	110.2	0.9	110.9	0.9	106.4	0.9
111.5	1.3	112.3	1.4	111.9	1.5	112.6	1.5	108.0	1.6
102.5	0.6	103.1	0.8	103.2	1.3	111.7	1.3	101.6	1.5
104.5	1.8	105.2	1.9	103.8	1.4	112.2	1.4	105.0	1.8
114.4	1.5	115.2	1.7	114.9	1.7	113.2	1.7	107.1	1.3
124.8	1.1	125.6	1.2	125.9	1.8	113.5	1.8	118.2	1.7
105.2	2.6	105.9	2.7	106.2	2.9	115.0	3.0	103.9	2.3
106.2	1.6	107.0	1.7	107.2	3.3	116.0	3.4	107.4	2.2
105.2	2.9	105.9	2.9	106.1	2.9	115.0	3.0		
105.3	2.9	106.0	3.0	106.3	3.0	115.2	3.1		
105.8	1.9	106.5	2.0	106.8	3.3	115.7	3.4		
106.6	0.3	107.3	0.4	107.6	3.6	115.9	3.6	.	
106.4	2.7	107.1	2.7	107.4	3.0	116.3	3.1		
137.9	2.2	138.9	2.3	138.9	2.6	116.6	3.2		
108.2	4.2	109.1	4.3	107.6	2.9	116.6	3.0		

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 August 2008.

Period 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2007 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2008 Q1

Q2

Period

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2007 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2008 Q1 Q2 2008 Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug



XI External sector

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

€million						_										
						20	007	2008			_				_	
Item	2005		200	6	2007	Q	4	Q1	0	22	Ma	ay	Jur	ne	Jul	у
A Current account	+ 1	18,146	-	1,274	+ 26,56	8 +	11,140	- 15,19	<u>р</u> .	- 25,863	-	19,592	+	1,088	-	1,099
1 Goods																
Exports (fob)	1,22	20,263	1,3	391,214	1,504,37	3	393,177	387,14	5	402,076		128,397		135,702		141,018
Imports (fob)	1,17	71,985	1,3	372,001	1,448,81	5	383,445	390,07	5	398,017		131,669		132,616		140,103
Balance	+ 4	18,278	+	19,212	+ 55,56	1 +	9,731	- 2,93	5 -	+ 4,059	-	3,272	+	3,086	+	915
2 Services																
Receipts	40	05,887		437,048	492,17	0	125,218	114,85	7	122,172		40,038		42,231		46,731
Expenditure	36	58,541		394,759	441,28	2	114,925	104,20	5	110,052		35,957		37,222		40,790
Balance	+ 3	37,350	+	42,291	+ 50,88	9 + 10	10,294	+ 10,65	3 .	+ 12,120	+	4,081	+	5,009	+	5,941
3 Income	+	5,446	+	15,093	+ 4,19	3 +	11,597	+ 6,11	1 .	- 24,185	-	15,558	-	1,676	-	388
A Current transfers																
Transfers from non-residents	.	00 010		00 170	00.14		77 177	25.96		20 500		6 9/6		6 156		4 625
		-0 776		03,170	50,140		27,127	23,80	2	20,309		0,643		0,150		4,025
Iransters to non-residents	15	08,776		167,049	1/4,22	<u> </u>	47,607	54,89	1	38,365		11,688		11,487		12,192
Balance	- 7	/2,927	-	77,873	- 84,07	5 -	20,480	- 29,02	' -	- 17,857	-	4,843	-	5,331	-	7,567
B Capital account	+ 1	1,408	+	9,208	+ 13,89	8 +	5,589	+ 5,58	5 ·	+ 2,102	+	1,765	-	201	+	913
C Financial account (net capital exports: –)	_	9.235	+ '	112,369	+ 96.24	6 – I	80,509	+ 19.18	1	+ 76.152	_+	45.285	+	12.660	_	4.542
				,												
1 Direct investment	- 21	16,419	- '	144,733	- 117,278	8 -	4,280	– 104,83	5	- 54,302	-	8,774	-	23,084	-	14,488
By resident units abroad	- 36	54,683	- 3	345,992	- 402,414	4 -	78,936	– 143,19	4 -	- 22,588	-	10,114	-	31,270	-	25,658
By non-resident units in the euro area	+ 14	18,265	+ 2	201,260	+ 285,13	3 +	74,655	+ 38,35	9 ·	- 31,713	+	1,340	+	8,186	+	11,170
2 Portfolio investment	+ 13	31,391	+ 2	266,277	+ 235,82	o -	62,278	+ 73,35	9 -	+ 70,458	+	22,248	+	51,939	-	4,617
By resident units abroad	- 41	12,624	- !	535,878	- 426,60	o -	98,724	- 46,47	7 .	- 91,867	-	53,708	-	7,035	-	14,209
Equity	- 13	34,235	- ·	152,984	- 52,95	1 -	17,636	+ 47,27	3 -	- 15,905	-	11,973	-	2,626	-	5,927
Bonds and notes	- 26	51,313	- 3	314,479	- 319,35	4 _	69,968	- 27,14	3 .	- 71,645	-	35,413	-	9,532	+	2,382
Money market instruments	- 1	17,078	_	68,418	- 54,294	4 _	11,119	- 66,60	, .	- 4,317	-	6,322	+	5,123	-	10,664
By non-resident units in the euro area	+ 54	14,015	+ 8	802,156	+ 662,41	7 +	36,445	+ 119,83	5.	+ 162,326	+	75,957	+	58,974	+	9,592
Equity	+ 25	55,274	+ 3	302,397	+ 188,19	, _	30,578	+ 45,51	4 -	+ 4,602	+	18,529	+	7,200	+	6,261
Bonds and notes	+ 23	35.580	+ 4	498.120	+ 421.07	8 +	92.873	+ 68.03	3.	+ 130.664	+	72,580	+	29.545	-	967
Money market instruments	+ 5	53,160	+	1,640	+ 53,14	7 -	25,848	+ 6,29	. c	+ 27,060	-	15,152	+	22,229	+	4,298
3 Financial derivatives	– 1	18,196	+	2,442	- 90,53	8 –	28,779	- 14,92	2	- 39,181	-	29,597	+	4,567	+	2,161
4 Other investment	+ 9	94,460	-	10,329	+ 73,50	o +	9,961	+ 70,65	2.	+ 99,289	+	58,656	-	21,255	+	14,058
Eurosystem	+	5,333	+	15,235	+ 38,994	4 +	34,073	+ 12,00	9.	+ 28,779	+	19,808	+	2,473	+	148
General government	+	2,545	+	3,931	+ 9,82	2 -	3,001	+ 5,03	5 -	- 8,897	-	5,452	-	1,297	+	11,534
MFIs (excluding the Eurosystem)	+ 9	90,504	_	25,355	+ 78,84	6 -	6,315	+ 66,17	1 -	+ 81,741	+	35,538	-	20,227	+	8,008
Long-term	4	13,253	_	49,254	- 126,70	3 - 18	47,092	- 46,69	, .	- 48,772	-	14,800	-	19,202	-	22,285
Short-term	+ 13	33.753	+	23.895	+ 205.54	8 +	40,775	+ 112.86	<u>ا</u>	+ 130.513	+	50.338	_	1.025	₊	30.293
Other sectors	-	3,919	_	4,137	- 54,16		14,794	- 12,55	, .	- 2,334	+	8,762	-	2,205		5,633
5 Reserve assets (Increase: –)	+ 1	17,998	_	1,288	- 5,25	1 +	4,869	- 5,07	3	- 114	+	2,750	+	493	-	1,655
D Errors and omissions	 3	38,789	 _ ·	120,302	- 136,71	5 +	63,779	- 9,57	3 -	- 52,392	_	27,457	_	13,548	+	4,728

* Source: European Central Bank.

XI External sector

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

	Curre	nt accour	nt										Capital	trans-	Financ	ial accou	nt			
Period	Balan on cu accou	ice rrent int	Foreig	gn 1	Supple menta trade items	2- ry 2	Servic	es 3	Incom	e	Currei transf	nt ers	fers an acquisi disposa non- produc non-fir assets	d tion/ al of ed ancial	Total 4	ŀ	of white Change reserve at tran action value 5	ch e in e assets s-	Errors and Omissi	ons
	DM m	nillion																		
1994	-	49,418	+	71,762	-	1,318	_	62,803	+	2,393	_	59,451	_	2,637	+	60,708	+	2,846	-	8,653
1995 1996 1997 1998		42,363 21,086 17,336 28,696	+ + + +	85,303 98,538 116,467 126,970	- - - -	4,294 4,941 7,875 8,917	- - - -	63,985 64,743 68,692 75,053	- + - -	3,975 1,052 4,740 18,635	- - - -	55,413 50,991 52,496 53,061	- - + +	3,845 3,283 52 1,289	+ + + +	50,117 24,290 6,671 25,683	- + + -	10,355 1,882 6,640 7,128	- + + +	3,909 79 10,613 1,724
2000 2001	+	68,913 830	++++++	127,342 115,645 186,771	-	17,742 14,512	-	95,848 97,521	-	16,302 21,382	-	48,473 54,666 52,526	+	13,345 756	+	20,332 66,863 23,068	++++++	11,429 11,797	+ - +	11,294 22,994
	€mill	ion																		
1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	- - + + +	25,177 35,235 424 42,976 41,398	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	65,211 59,128 95,495 132,788 129,921	- - - -	8,153 9,071 7,420 8,552 11,142	- - - -	46,035 49,006 49,862 35,728 34,497	- - - -	11,415 8,335 10,932 18,019 15,067	- - - -	24,785 27,950 26,856 27,514 27,817	- + - - +	154 6,823 387 212 311	- + - -	10,396 34,187 11,794 38,448 61,758	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	12,535 5,844 6,032 2,065 445	+ - + - +	35,726 5,775 11,757 4,316 20,049
2004 2005 2006 2007	+ + + + +	102,889 116,606 141,490 184,071	+ + + +	156,096 158,179 159,048 198,640	- - - -	16,447 13,761 12,722 9,430	- - - -	29,341 24,914 15,556 16,427	+ + + +	20,431 25,687 37,616 41,966	- - - -	27,849 28,585 26,895 30,678	+ - +	435 1,248 175 224	- - - -	122,984 130,725 151,113 235,930	++++	1,470 2,182 2,934 953	+ + + +	19,660 15,367 9,798 51,635
2005 Q3 Q4	++++	25,081 32,712	++++	40,695 33,619	-	3,390 3,968	-	11,634 3,005	+++	7,007 9,404	-	7,597 3,337	+++++	81 56	-	12,934 36,044	- +	783 1,916	-+	12,228 3,276
2006 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	30,284 30,345 29,418 51,443	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	39,564 34,873 38,718 45,892	- - - -	3,709 2,508 2,974 3,530	- - - +	4,921 1,752 9,386 503	+ + + +	9,538 4,645 11,201 12,231	- - - -	10,188 4,913 8,141 3,653	++	152 11 236 102	- - - -	38,743 66,246 20,662 25,462	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	1,082 367 844 642	+ + - -	8,307 35,890 8,519 25,879
2007 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	46,433 41,784 42,298 53,556	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	49,383 49,388 50,637 49,232	- - - -	2,521 2,232 2,560 2,116	- - -	2,509 1,973 9,708 2,238	+ + + +	13,007 1,473 12,969 14,518	- - - -	10,927 4,873 9,040 5,840	+ + + -	157 419 317 669	- - - -	52,857 85,581 22,243 75,249	+ - - +	100 1,359 347 653	+ + - +	6,267 43,378 20,372 22,362
2008 Q1 Q2	++++	48,339 41,976	++++	50,582 52,974	-	2,304 2,692	-	1,483 3,738	+ -	13,075 264	-	11,530 4,305	++++	518 322	-	66,298 81,405	-	1,165 889	+++	17,441 39,107
2006 Mar	+	11,188	+	14,373	-	1,559	-	2,196	+	3,053	-	2,483	-	138	-	12,441	-	426	+	1,392
Apr May June	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	10,522 6,589 13,234	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	10,772 12,079 12,022		472 1,224 812	- - -	431 936 385	+ - +	2,888 2,238 3,995	- - -	2,236 1,091 1,586	- - +	144 277 432		23,608 23,197 19,441	+	1,475 1,067 41	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	13,230 16,885 5,775
July Aug Sep	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	9,181 7,611 12,626	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	12,527 10,943 15,248	- - -	1,383 607 984	- - -	2,523 3,862 3,001	+ + +	3,510 3,483 4,208	- - -	2,949 2,347 2,845	- + -	215 149 170	+ - -	7,068 9,889 17,841	- + +	332 698 478	- + +	16,034 2,129 5,385
Oct Nov Dec	+ + + +	15,484 17,705 18,254	+ + +	16,962 18,133 10,798	- - -	1,159 1,239 1,132	- - +	992 539 2,034	+ + +	3,913 4,075 4,243	- - +	3,239 2,725 2,311	+	5 75 32	+ - -	437 15,702 10,197	+ - +	401 102 342	- - -	15,927 1,928 8,025
2007 Jan Feb Mar	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	14,380 11,377 20,676	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	16,351 14,337 18,695		890 694 937	- - +	2,493 288 272	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	3,320 4,606 5,080	- - -	1,909 6,584 2,433	+++	244 18 106		1 26,790 26,065	- + -	458 566 8	- + +	14,622 15,395 5,495
Apr May June	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	13,379 10,316 18,088	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	15,182 17,477 16,729		557 1,210 465	- - -	206 1,435 331	+ - +	898 3,739 4,313	- - -	1,938 777 2,158	+++	190 298 69		19,468 29,993 36,120	- - +	1,215 657 513	+++++++	5,899 19,379 18,100
July Aug Sep	++++++	15,223 10,036 17,039	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	18,131 14,261 18,245		945 779 836		2,978 4,810 1,920	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	4,011 4,332 4,625		2,997 2,968 3,075	+	377 50 10	- + -	6,478 2,663 18,429	+	121 21 447	- - +	9,122 12,649 1,399
Oct Nov Dec	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	15,437 21,395 16.723	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	19,060 19,512 10.660		761 694 662	- - +	2,413 345 520	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	4,617 4,627 5,274	- - +	5,066 1,705 931	-	9 220 440		29,798 23,107 22,345	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	309 339 5	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	14,369 1,931 6,061
2008 Jan Feb Mar	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	14,686 16,104 17,549	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	17,118 16,888 16.575		896 626 781	- + -	1,113 274 645	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	3,088 4,595 5,392		3,511 5,027 2,993	++	446 217 146		4,110 31,946 30,242	-	311 349 504	- + +	11,022 15,624 12,839
Apr May June	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	15,453 7,656 18,867	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	18,790 14,282 19,902		723 1,245 724		118 1,846 1,775	- - +	634 3,199 3,569		1,862 336 2,106	- + -	64 407 21		14,213 29,696 37,496	- + -	1,089 913 713	- + +	1,176 21,633 18,650
July Aug P	++	11,894 7.337	+	13,764 10.636	-	768 919	-	2,549 4.004	+	4,082 4,224	-	2,635 2.600	-	123 48	+	2,258 2,751	+	1,225 82	-	14,029 4.538

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

				2008					
Country / group of countries	2005	2006	2007	Jan / Jul	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug P
All countries 1 Exports Imports Balance	786,266 628,087 + 158,179	893,042 733,994 + 159,048	969,049 770,410 + 198,640	598,153 480,833 + 117,320	89,721 70,931 + 18,790	80,663 66,381 + 14,282	88,284 68,382 + 19,902	86,996 73,232 + 13,764	75,696 65,060 + 10,636
I European countries Exports Imports Balance	581,611 443,508 + 138,103	657,325 512,568 + 144,757	730,245 551,074 + 179,171	450,205 346,524 + 103,682	67,857 51,401 + 16,457	61,177 48,152 + 13,025	66,266 49,385 + 16,881	64,541 52,748 + 11,793	
1 EU member states (27)Exports Imports Balance	505,716 371,136 + 134,580	564,864 423,731 + 141,133	627,524 459,892 + 167,632	384,870 284,834 + 100,035	57,958 42,196 + 15,762	52,373 39,674 + 12,699	56,453 41,168 + 15,285	54,787 42,404 + 12,382	
Euro-area (15) Exports countries Imports Balance	343,843 249,043 + 94,800	377,640 285,758 + 91,882	416,139 306,342 + 109,797	254,466 190,402 + 64,063	38,451 28,053 + 10,398	34,422 26,473 + 7,949	37,162 27,159 + 10,002	35,887 28,946 + 6,940	
of which Austria Exports Imports Balance	43,305 26,048 + 17,256	49,512 30,301 + 19,211	52,763 32,753 + 20,009	31,867 19,787 + 12,079	4,824 2,922 + 1,902	4,397 2,774 + 1,623	4,683 3,023 + 1,660	4,520 2,909 + 1,611	
Belgium and Exports Luxembourg Imports Balance	47,512 31,426 + 16,085	51,141 36,263 + 14,878	56,013 42,079 + 13,934	34,131 25,971 + 8,160	5,038 3,824 + 1,215	4,536 3,716 + 820	4,969 3,901 + 1,069	4,912 3,924 + 988	
France Exports Imports Balance	79,039 53,700 + 25,339	85,006 62,102 + 22,904	93,861 64,912 + 28,949	58,482 40,523 + 17,958	8,977 6,283 + 2,694	7,586 5,296 + 2,290	8,718 5,662 + 3,055	8,060 6,395 + 1,665	
Netherlands Exports	36,348 + 17,507	41,470 + 17,878	44,347 + 20,801	27,899 + 11,480	4,107 + 1,953	5,365 3,953 + 1,412	4,024 + 1,784	4,386 + 1,245	
Imports Balance	49,033 51,823 - 2,789	60,750 - 4,219	64,328 - 1,954	41,440 - 2,288	5,721 5,836 - 115	5,325 5,923 - 598	5,741	6,164 - 537	
Spain Exports Imports Balance	40,018 18,070 + 21,948	41,775 19,832 + 21,943	46,136 21,143 + 27,015	28,438 13,532 + 14,906	4,336 2,010 + 2,346	4,011 1,963 + 2,048	3,966 1,874 + 2,094	1,905 + 2,046	
states Imports Balance	122,093 + 39,780	137,973 + 49,251	153,550 + 57,835	94,432 + 35,972	14,143 + 5,364	13,201 + 4,750	14,009 + 5,283	13,458 + 5,442	
United Exports Kingdom Imports Balance	60,394 39,069 + 21,325	64,726 40,832 + 23,895	70,999 43,410 + 27,589	41,364 25,993 + 15,371	6,012 4,063 + 1,949	5,268 3,537 + 1,731	6,024 4,009 + 2,015	6,332 3,582 + 2,750	
2 Other European Exports countries Imports Balance	75,895 72,372 + 3,523	92,461 88,837 + 3,625	102,721 91,181 + 11,540	65,336 61,690 + 3,646	9,899 9,205 + 694	8,804 8,478 + 326	9,812 8,216 + 1,596	9,754 10,343 – 589	
or which Switzerland Exports Imports Balance	29,629 22,620 + 7.009	34,782 25,227 + 9,556	36,355 29,785 + 6.570	22,838 18,549 + 4,289	3,475 2,803 + 672	3,113 2,529 + 584	3,295 2,654 + 641	3,280 2,965 + 315	
II Non-European Exports countries Imports Balance	203,229 183,940 + 19,289	234,139 220,745 + 13,393	237,224 220,770 + 16,454	146,886 133,889 + 12,997	21,770 19,468 + 2,302	19,395 18,171 + 1,223	21,916 18,940 + 2,976	22,164 20,419 + 1,745	
1 Africa Exports Imports Balance	14,807 13,762 + 1,045	16,617 16,734 – 117	17,588 15,682 + 1,905	11,470 12,390 – 920	1,740 1,958 – 219	1,576 1,834 – 258	1,707 1,789 – 82	1,786 1,891 – 104	
2 America Exports Imports Balance	91,994 58,574 + 33,420	104,154 72,163 + 31,991	100,797 70,354 + 30,443	60,392 42,035 + 18,356	8,774 6,397 + 2,377	7,862 5,802 + 2,060	9,295 6,167 + 3,128	8,646 6,528 + 2,118	
of which United States Exports Imports Balance	69,299 41,798 + 27,501	77,991 49,197 + 28,795	73,356 45,626 + 27,730	42,704 26,724 + 15,980	6,216 4,145 + 2,070	5,195 3,618 + 1,577	6,664 3,938 + 2,726	5,898 4,079 + 1,820	
3 Asia Exports Imports Balance	90,498 109,304 – 18,805	106,991 128,942 – 21,951	111,851 132,108 – 20,257	70,601 77,957 – 7,357	10,612 10,915 – 303	9,367 10,304 – 936	10,266 10,769 – 503	10,993 11,775 – 783	
of which Middle East Exports Imports Balance	20,420 5,077 + 15 343	22,978 6,295 + 16.682	23,759 6,479 + 17 280	15,203 4,683 + 10 521	2,480 668 + 1.812	1,873 601 + 1 272	2,161 737 + 1 424	2,383 932 + 1.451	
Japan Exports Imports Balance	13,338 21,772 – 8,434	13,886 24,016 – 10,130	13,075 24,082 – 11,006	7,642	1,095 2,059 – 963	1,018 1,732 - 714	1,057 1,867 – 810	1,103 1,790 - 687	
People's Republic Exports of China 2 Imports Balance	21,235 40,845 – 19,610	27,478 49,958 – 22,479	29,923 54,649 – 24,726	20,056 31,949 – 11,893	3,003 4,303 – 1,299	2,834 4,243 – 1,410	3,133 4,423 - 1,289	3,214 5,115 – 1,901	
Emerging markets Exports in South-East Asia ³ Imports Balance	27,538 31,520 – 3,982	31,619 36,113 – 4,494	32,298 33,222 – 924	19,988 18,739 + 1,248	2,891 2,582 + 309	2,592 2,573 + 19	2,765 2,490 + 276	3,144 2,540 + 604	
4 Oceania and Exports polar regions Imports Balance	5,930 2,301 + 3,629	6,377 2,906 + 3,471	6,988 2,625 + 4,363	4,424 1,506 + 2,917	644 198 + 446	590 232 + 358	648 215 + 433	739 225 + 514	

* 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.

XI External sector

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

€million

Period

2006 Q4 2007 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2008 Q1 Q2 2007 Oct Nov Dec 2008 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July

Servic	es																				
												Other	service	s							
														of whi	ich						
Total		Travel	1	Trans- portat	ion 2	Finano	cial es	Patents and licence	s s	Gover service	nment es 3	Total		Service self-en person	es of nployed Is 4	Constr and as work,	uction sembly repairs	Compe sation o employ	n- of /ees 5	Inves incon	tment ne
- - - -	34,497 29,341 24,914 15,556 16,427	- - - -	37,332 35,302 36,317 32,771 34,331	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	1,833 3,870 6,245 5,015 6,265	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	1,421 1,328 1,678 2,229 2,987		747 260 474 1,446 1,709	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	5,088 5,349 3,688 3,680 3,211	- + + +	4,761 4,325 267 7,737 7,151		1,836 1,363 1,636 1,807 1,994	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	1,476 986 3,076 3,715 2,365		1,182 989 1,376 956 602	- + + +	13,885 21,420 27,063 38,572 42,568
+	503	-	5,116	+	1,368	+	866	-	214	+	963	+	2,635	-	530	+	1,168	-	257	+	12,488
- - -	2,509 1,973 9,708 2,238	- - - -	5,479 8,213 14,645 5,994	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	1,243 1,753 1,721 1,548	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	734 786 664 803		756 189 399 365	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	770 872 839 730	+ + + +	979 3,019 2,113 1,040		350 463 453 729	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	425 694 729 518	+ - - -	335 151 640 147	+ + + +	12,672 1,624 13,608 14,665
-	1,483 3,738	-	5,824 8,128	++++	1,582 1,903	++++	1,014 685	=	428 190	++++	794 912	++++	1,380 1,081	=	427 336	++++	326 439	+ -	316 196	+	12,759 67
- - +	2,413 345 520		3,247 1,577 1,169	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	622 488 438	+ + +	206 64 534	- + -	462 193 95	+ + +	264 238 227	+ + +	205 250 585		194 251 284	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	267 129 122	=	56 74 17	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	4,673 4,701 5,291
- + -	1,113 274 645		1,518 1,578 2,728	++++++	403 711 468	+ + +	423 376 215	- + -	253 56 232	+ + +	241 255 299	- + +	409 455 1,334		178 125 125	+++++++	56 81 189	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	100 107 109	+ + +	2,988 4,488 5,284
- - -	118 1,846 1,775	- - -	1,917 2,902 3,310	++++++	685 562 656	++++++	273 209 204	- + +	225 13 22	++++++	327 316 268	+ - +	740 44 385	-	118 107 110	++++++	113 67 258	- - -	70 58 68	- - +	564 3,141 3,637
-	2,549 4.004	_	4,728 5.775	+++	823 561	+	251 86	_	441 74	+	316 272	+	1,230 926	_	140 74	+	189 247	_	209 231	+	4,291 4,454

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)

6 Capital transfers (balances)

	€mil	lion															€milli	on				
			Publi	c 1							Priva	te 1										
					Interr orgar	national lisations	2															
Period	Total		Total		Total		<i>of wh</i> Europ Comn	<i>ich</i> ean nunities	Other curren transfe	it ers 3	Total		Worke	ers' tances	Other currer transf	nt ers	Total 4	L	Public	1	Private	<u>1</u>
2003 2004 2005 2006 2007	- - - -	27,817 27,849 28,585 26,895 30,678	- - - -	17,791 16,694 17,609 14,443 16,138	- - - -	14,962 14,249 16,266 14,912 18,569	- - - -	13,265 12,672 14,689 13,384 16,910	- - + +	2,829 2,444 1,343 469 2,432		10,026 11,156 10,976 12,452 14,541		3,332 3,180 2,926 2,927 3,005	- - - -	6,694 7,976 8,050 9,525 11,536	++	311 435 1,248 175 224	- - - -	1,238 1,095 3,419 1,924 2,037	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	1,549 1,529 2,172 1,749 2,261
2006 Q4	-	3,653	-	384	+	159	+	636	-	543	-	3,269	-	732	-	2,537	-	102	-	528	+	426
2007 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	- - - -	10,927 4,873 9,040 5,840		7,665 88 5,720 2,665	- - - -	7,136 3,768 5,509 2,156	- - -	6,533 3,353 5,213 1,810	- + - -	529 3,680 211 508	- - -	3,261 4,785 3,320 3,175		751 751 751 751		2,510 4,034 2,568 2,424	++++	157 419 317 669		292 328 323 1,095	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	448 747 640 426
2008 Q1 Q2	=	11,530 4,305	=	8,469 789	=	8,281 4,771	=	7,653 4,308	-+	189 3,981	=	3,061 3,515	=	756 756	=	2,305 2,759	+++	518 322	=	271 363	+++++	789 684
2007 Oct Nov Dec	- - +	5,066 1,705 931	- - +	3,862 797 1,995	- - +	3,588 503 1,934	- - +	3,463 408 2,061	- - +	274 295 61	-	1,204 908 1,064		250 250 250	-	953 657 813		9 220 440		110 498 487	++++++	101 277 47
2008 Jan Feb Mar		3,511 5,027 2,993	=	2,468 3,985 2,017	=	2,502 3,653 2,126	=	2,282 3,342 2,029	+ - +	34 332 110	-	1,043 1,042 976		252 252 252	-	791 790 724	+++	446 217 146	-	107 84 80	+++	553 302 65
Apr May June		1,862 336 2,106	- + -	710 970 1,049		2,202 1,211 1,357		2,037 1,174 1,097	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	1,492 2,181 309	=	1,152 1,306 1,057		252 252 252	-	900 1,054 805	- + -	64 407 21	-	122 111 130	++++++	58 518 109
July Aug	_	2,635 2,600	_	1,569 1,623	_	1,442 1,393	-	1,250 1,265	_	127 230	_	1,067 977	_	252 252	_	815 725	_	123 48	_	148 105	+++++	26 57

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

				2007		2008				
Item	2005	2006	2007	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	June	July	Aug
l Net German investment abroad (Increase/capital exports: –)	- 392,981	- 451,654	- 661,282	- 157,457	- 129,960	- 212,742	- 77,432	- 28,386	+ 12,914	- 15,474
1 Direct investment ¹	- 55,384	- 75,489	- 124,123	- 35,568	- 43,525	- 41,466	- 36,343	- 20,192	- 3,132	- 2,966
Equity capital Reinvested earnings ² Other capital transactions of German direct investors	- 24,715 - 19,039 - 11,630	- 56,876 - 24,252 + 5,638	- 47,152 - 30,193 - 46,778	- 4,590 - 9,102 - 21,876	- 23,674 - 8,725 - 11,126	- 15,833 - 9,012 - 16,622	- 22,619 - 6,902 - 6,822	- 10,708 - 1,730 - 7,755	- 3,787 - 3,274 + 3,929	- 1,391 - 3,797 + 2,222
2 Portfolio investment	- 204,948	- 161,339	- 133,334	- 1,997	- 9,579	- 31,580	- 17,001	- 12,430	- 1,047	+ 392
Shares 3 Mutual fund shares 4 Bonds and notes 5 Money market instruments	– 19,948 – 43,538 – 136,384 – 5,078	+ 6,982 – 23,440 – 137,243 – 7,639	+ 22,739 - 41,705 - 95,817 - 18,551	+ 5,073 - 2,599 + 1,602 - 6,073	+ 6,713 - 9,770 - 391 - 6,131	+ 11,548 - 10,618 - 22,866 - 9,645	+ 12,411 - 5,165 - 21,868 - 2,379	+ 948 + 1,600 - 10,250 - 4,728	+ 1,889 + 542 + 1,401 - 4,880	- 817 - 1,138 + 142 + 2,205
3 Financial derivatives 6	- 9,040	- 6,515	- 71,216	- 27,044	- 27,238	- 18,660	- 15,102	- 370	- 4,934	- 1,347
4 Other investment	- 125,792	- 211,244	- 331,657	- 92,500	- 50,271	- 119,870	- 8,097	+ 5,319	+ 20,802	- 11,471
MFIs 7.8 Long-term Short-term	- 85,773 - 69,969 - 15,804	– 207,632 – 71,591 – 136,041	– 224,809 – 96,773 – 128,036	- 78,386 - 34,437 - 43,949	- 10,426 - 24,860 + 14,435	- 79,555 - 25,280 - 54,275	+ 2,517 - 48,416 + 50,934	+ 17,979 - 27,405 + 45,384	+ 7,491 - 15,972 + 23,463	+ 5,156 - 11,140 + 16,296
Enterprises and households Long-term Short-term 7	- 21,118 - 12,093 - 9,025	- 29,169 - 24,395 - 4,774	- 49,497 - 46,867 - 2,629	- 10,855 - 9,735 - 1,119	- 12,237 - 15,790 + 3,553	- 23,029 - 4,693 - 18,335	+ 4,143 - 4,632 + 8,775	+ 3,033 + 801 + 2,231	- 5,400 - 4,653 - 748	- 385 - 1,232 + 847
General government Long-term Short-term 7	+ 3,172 + 7,711 - 4,539	+ 1,068 + 7,497 - 6,428	+ 8,373 + 257 + 8,117	+ 26,605 - 7 + 26,613	- 4,020 + 703 - 4,723	- 1,322 - 367 - 955	- 6,235 - 237 - 5,997	- 11,917 + 2 - 11,919	+ 17,416 – 18 + 17,434	- 2,397 - 66 - 2,332
Bundesbank	- 22,073	+ 24,488	- 65,724	- 29,865	- 23,588	- 15,963	- 8,523	- 3,776	+ 1,294	- 13,845
5 Change in reserve assets at transaction values (Increase:-)	+ 2,182	+ 2,934	- 953	- 347	+ 653	- 1,165	- 889	- 713	+ 1,225	- 82
II Net foreign investment in Germany (Increase/capital imports: +)	+ 262,256	+ 300,540	+ 425,352	+ 135,213	+ 54,711	+ 146,444	- 3,973	- 9,110	- 10,656	+ 12,723
1 Direct investment 1	+ 33,747	+ 43,977	+ 37,856	+ 18,704	+ 4,067	+ 2,683	+ 5,899	+ 3,682	- 7,048	+ 1,962
Equity capital Reinvested earnings ² Other capital transactions	+ 26,760 + 1,797	+ 25,297 + 3,897	+ 23,519 + 6,167	+ 11,437 + 3,987	– 273 + 2,287	+ 2,340 + 4,648	+ 2,545 + 2,042	+ 1,128 + 187	– 160 – 567	- 99 + 552
of foreign direct investors	+ 5,190	+ 14,783	+ 8,170	+ 3,281	+ 2,053	- 4,305	+ 1,312	+ 2,367	- 6,320	+ 1,510
2 Portfolio investment	+ 174,012	+ 151,028	+ 267,893	+ 49,780	+ 94,636	+ 7,729	+ 12,549	+ 38,998	+ 7,672	+ 15,603
Shares 3 Mutual fund shares Bonds and notes 5 Money market instruments	+ 11,821 + 6,013 + 159,293 - 3,115	+ 20,715 + 8,381 + 124,745 - 2,813	+ 6,216 + 3,685 + 207,841 + 50,151	- 3,111 + 810 + 32,731 + 19,350	+ 7,515 + 519 + 70,317 + 16,285	- 25,789 - 1,459 + 18,192 + 16,784	- 46,089 + 533 + 47,511 + 10,594	+ 9,269 - 3,312 + 25,901 + 7,141	- 4,433 - 917 + 8,811 + 4,211	- 5,621 - 337 + 13,951 + 7,609
3 Other investment	+ 54,497	+ 105,536	+ 119,603	+ 66,729	- 43,992	+ 136,032	- 22,421	- 51,790	- 11,281	- 4,842
MFIs 7.8 Long-term Short-term	+ 22,456 - 9,830 + 32,286	+ 60,515 - 11,881 + 72,397	+ 73,217 - 14,197 + 87,413	+ 53,662 - 601 + 54,263	- 45,045 - 11,148 - 33,897	+ 97,752 - 2,883 + 100,635	- 30,290 + 598 - 30,888	- 59,486 - 2,896 - 56,590	– 9,616 – 711 – 8,905	- 4,624 + 1,484 - 6,108
Enterprises and households Long-term Short-term 7	+ 30,568 + 17,953 + 12,615	+ 46,486 + 27,526 + 18,961	+ 36,865 + 17,260 + 19,605	+ 9,165 + 7,016 + 2,149	+ 1,006 + 6,838 - 5,832	+ 21,656 + 9,165 + 12,491	+ 4,582 + 456 + 4,126	+ 6,042 - 408 + 6,450	- 7,431 + 907 - 8,338	+ 3,021 - 234 + 3,255
General government Long-term Short-term 7	+ 3,578 + 2,648 + 929	- 179 + 862 - 1,040	– 1,827 – 1,551 – 276	+ 1,942 - 563 + 2,505	- 8,007 + 46 - 8,054	+ 7,491 - 878 + 8,369	+ 4,693 - 200 + 4,893	+ 2,531 - 48 + 2,579	+ 4,189 - 0 + 4,189	- 4,594 - 111 - 4,483
Bundesbank	- 2,105	- 1,287	+ 11,349	+ 1,960	+ 8,054	+ 9,133	- 1,406	- 876	+ 1,578	+ 1,355
III Financial account balance 9 (Net capital exports: –)	- 130,725	- 151,113	- 235,930	- 22,243	- 75,249	- 66,298	- 81,405	- 37,496	+ 2,258	- 2,751

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 transaction 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.

XI External sector

DM million Reserve assets and other claims on non-residents Liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents Reserve assets Reserve position in the Inter-Liabilities Liabilities national Net arising arising from from liquidity Monetary external Claims Loans and Fund and position special on the ECB 2 Treasury (col 1 less Foreign other claims external currency on nontrans-Total Total Gold balances 1 rights (net) residents 3 Total actions 4 paper col 8) 1 2 3 Δ 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 123,261 120,985 127,849 135,085 121,307 119,544 126,884 134,005 13,688 13,688 13,688 13,688 17,109 68,484 72,364 76,673 100,363 10,337 11,445 13,874 16,533 28,798 22,048 22,649 1,954 1,441 966 1,079 16,390 15,604 16,931 15,978 16,390 15,604 16,931 15,978 _ _

8 External position of the Bundesbank *

End of year or month

€ million

* 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.

106,871 105,381 110,918 119,107

9 External position of the Bundesbank in the euro area °

	Reserve assets	and other claims	on non-residen	<u>ل</u>						
		Reserve assets	onnonresiden							
End of year or month	Total	Total	Gold and gold receivables	Reserve position in the Inter- national Monetary Fund and special drawing rights	Foreign currency reserves	Other claims on non-euro- area residents 1,3	Claims within the Eurosystem (net) 2	Other claims on residents in other euro-area member states	Liabilities vis-à-vis non- residents 3	Net external position (col 1 less col 9)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1999 Jan 4	95,316	93,940	29,312	8,461	56,167	140	1,225	11	8,169	87,146
1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	141,958 100,762 76,147 103,948 95,394	93,039 93,815 93,215 85,002 76,680	32,287 32,676 35,005 36,208 36,533	8,332 7,762 8,721 8,272 7,609	52,420 53,377 49,489 40,522 32,538	9,162 313 312 312 312 312	39,746 6,620 – 17,385 18,466 17,945	11 14 5 167 456	6,179 6,592 8,752 9,005 10,443	135,779 94,170 67,396 94,942 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
2007 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
Apr	198,225	92,633	61,352	2,345	28,935	350	102,683	2,559	25,586	172,639
May	200,042	92,387	62,311	2,518	27,558	350	104,777	2,528	24,450	175,592
June	206,618	95,220	64,930	2,495	27,796	350	108,553	2,495	23,498	183,120
July	203,949	93,722	64,108	2,468	27,146	350	107,259	2,617	25,121	178,827
Aug	217,137	93,048	62,296	2,539	28,213	350	121,103	2,636	26,641	190,496
Sep	215,889	99,936	68,808	2,623	28,504	350	112,975	2,628	26,756	189,133

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

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



XI External sector

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

	€million													
	Claims on non-residents							Liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents						
			Claims on foreign non-banks							Liabilities vis-à-vis foreign non-banks				
					from trade	credits						from trade	e credits	
End of year or month	Total	Balances with foreign banks	Total	from financial operations	Total	Credit terms granted	Advance payments effected	Total	Loans from foreign banks	Total	from financial operations	Total	Credit terms used	Advance payments received
	All cour	ntries												
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	509,178	162,654	346,524	196,178	150,346	139,842	10,504	651,316	111,893	539,423	404,904	134,519	82,979	51,540
2008 Mar	544,360	183,093	361,267	203,635	157,632	146,498	11,134	669,513	130,332	539,181	400,695	138,486	83,242	55,244
Apr	553,381	179,680	373,701	213,526	160,175	148,817	11,358	680,599	135,932	544,667	404,150	140,517	83,879	56,638
May	553,807	179,307	374,500	213,653	160,847	149,190	11,657	681,322	140,305	541,017	400,044	140,973	83,577	57,396
June	554,123	173,973	380,150	216,188	163,962	151,862	12,100	687,977	133,656	554,321	412,375	141,946	84,694	57,252
July	558,685	178,076	380,609	218,651	161,958	149,371	12,587	677,856	133,832	544,024	402,097	141,927	83,552	58,375
Aug	553,994 Industri	180,599 al count	373,395	215,419	157,976	145,087	12,889	681,451	138,649	542,802	403,628	139,174	79,978	59,196
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	452,354	160,666	291,688	180,564	111,124	103,104	8,020	590,595	110,641	479,954	384,024	95,930	69,347	26,583
2008 Mar	486,439	181,076	305,363	187,720	117,643	109,223	8,420	607,588	129,089	478,499	379,481	99,018	70,532	28,486
Apr	492,766	177,421	315,345	196,945	118,400	109,800	8,600	618,089	134,631	483,458	382,619	100,839	71,939	28,900
May	492,742	176,810	315,932	196,670	119,262	110,522	8,740	618,220	138,967	479,253	378,259	100,994	71,618	29,376
June	491,648	172,096	319,552	198,450	121,102	112,148	8,954	623,250	131,867	491,383	390,549	100,834	71,634	29,200
July	495,201	176,118	319,083	200,983	118,100	108,963	9,137	612,419	132,053	480,366	380,338	100,028	70,271	29,757
Aug	490,175 EU me	mber sta	ates ¹	197,508	114,085	104,823	9,262	614,388	136,723	4/7,665	381,356	96,309	66,373	29,936
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	364,105	154,644	209,461	127,080	82,381	75,942	6,439	489,584	105,372	384,212	318,769	65,443	46,262	19,181
2008 Mar	404,371	175,052	229,319	140,730	88,589	82,017	6,572	507,705	121,940	385,765	317,004	68,761	48,023	20,738
Apr	407,896	170,710	237,186	147,751	89,435	82,566	6,869	511,582	127,546	384,036	313,299	70,737	49,701	21,036
May	407,589	170,091	237,498	147,195	90,303	83,319	6,984	519,619	131,471	388,148	316,999	71,149	49,838	21,311
June	406,290	165,996	240,294	148,685	91,609	84,377	7,232	514,050	124,306	389,744	318,629	71,115	49,924	21,191
July	409,218	169,633	239,585	150,327	89,258	81,875	7,383	510,375	124,680	385,695	314,787	70,908	48,950	21,958
Aug	405,268	172,258	233,010	147,510	85,500	78,046	7,454	512,683	129,382	383,301	315,354	67,947	45,735	22,212
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	251,718	118,112	133,606	79,745	53,861	49,537	4,324	367,668	56,982	310,686	269,095	41,591	28,964	12,627
2008 Mar	281,124	132,707	148,417	90,279	58,138	53,645	4,493	384,769	68,714	316,055	271,854	44,201	30,445	13,756
Apr	280,388	126,384	154,004	95,441	58,563	53,841	4,722	395,789	73,127	322,662	277,622	45,040	31,246	13,794
May	283,666	128,565	155,101	95,934	59,167	54,332	4,835	397,022	75,254	321,768	277,206	44,562	30,548	14,014
June	284,794	126,467	158,327	99,152	59,175	54,377	4,798	393,640	72,684	320,956	275,849	45,107	31,121	13,986
July	286,500	129,962	156,538	99,028	57,510	52,553	4,957	392,981	72,194	320,787	275,823	44,964	30,840	14,124
Aug	285,323	134,009	151,314	96,234	55,080	50,068	5,012	393,454	74,165	319,289	276,868	42,421	28,031	14,390
5	Emergir	ng econo	mies an	d develo	ping cou	untries 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
2008 Mar	57,921	2,017	55,904	15,915	39,989	37,275	2,714	61,925	1,243	60,682	21,214	39,468	12,710	26,758
Apr	60,615	2,259	58,356	16,581	41,775	39,017	2,758	62,510	1,301	61,209	21,531	39,678	11,940	27,738
May	61,065	2,497	58,568	16,983	41,585	38,668	2,917	63,102	1,338	61,764	21,785	39,979	11,959	28,020
June	62,475	1,877	60,598	17,738	42,860	39,714	3,146	64,727	1,789	62,938	21,826	41,112	13,060	28,052
July	63,484	1,958	61,526	17,668	43,858	40,408	3,450	65,437	1,779	63,658	21,759	41,899	13,281	28,618
Aug	63,819	2,017	61,802	17 911	43,858	40,264	3,627	67,063	1 926	65 137	22,272	42 865	13 605	29,260

* 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.

XI External sector

	EUR 1 = currence	y units								
Yearly or monthly	Australia	Canada	China	Denmark	Japan	Norway	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States
average	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 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
Apr	1.6933	1.5965	11.0237	7.4603	161.56	7.9629	9.3699	1.5964	0.79487	1.5751
May	1.6382	1.5530	10.8462	7.4609	162.31	7.8648	9.3106	1.6247	0.79209	1.5557
June	1.6343	1.5803	10.7287	7.4586	166.26	7.9915	9.3739	1.6139	0.79152	1.5553
July	1.6386	1.5974	10.7809	7.4599	168.45	8.0487	9.4566	1.6193	0.79308	1.5770
Aug	1.6961	1.5765	10.2609	7.4595	163.63	7.9723	9.3984	1.6212	0.79279	1.4975
Sep	1.7543	1.5201	9.8252	7.4583	153.20	8.1566	9.5637	1.5942	0.79924	1.4370

11 ECB euro reference exchange rates of selected currencies *

* 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

As of	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	РТЕ	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	СҮР	0.585274
	Malta	Maltese lira	MTL	0.429300
2009 January 1	Slovakia	Slovak koruna	sкк	30.1260



Zeit 1999 2000

2005 2006 2007

2004 Dec

2005 Jan Feb Mar

> Apr May June

July

Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec 2006 Jan Feb Mar Apr May

June

July Aug Sep Oct

Nov Dec

Apr May June Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2008 Jan Feb Mar Apr Apr May June

> July Aug Sep

2007 Jan Feb Mar

XI External sector

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

Effective exchange rate of the Euro						Indicato	ors of t	he German eco	nomy's price co	ompetitiveness			
EER-22 1				EER-42 2	Based on the deflators of total sales 3 Based on consumer price indices							ices	
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 selec	cted in	dustrial countri Euro- area countries	es 4 Non- euro- area countries	36 countries 5 6	22 selected industrial countries 4	36 countries 5	56 countrie
96.2	96.0	95.9	96.5	96.5	95.8		97.7	99.4	95.6	97.6	98.1	98.0	
87.0 87.7 90.1 100.6 104.4	86.4 87.1 90.4 101.4 105.1	85.8 86.6 89.7 100.4 103.4	85.5 85.1 88.1 99.0 102.9	87.9 90.4 94.9 106.8 111.2	85.8 87.1 91.0 101.9 105.7		91.5 91.2 92.0 95.5 95.9	96.9 95.8 95.0 94.0 92.9	85.1 85.8 88.4 97.4 100.0	91.0 90.4 90.9 94.7 95.0	92.8 92.9 93.6 97.3 98.8	91.8 91.4 92.0 96.6 98.2	
103.3 103.6 107.7	104.2 104.6 108.3	102.0 101.8 105.4	101.3 100.7 103.6	109.7 110.0 114.2	103.7 103.4 106.6		94.7 93.9 95.3	91.5 90.0 89.3	99.1 99.1 103.6	93.2 92.2 93.2	98.9 99.1 101.7	97.4 97.2 99.2	
107.3 106.2 105.4 106.2	108.3 106.9 106.2 107.0	104.7	104.2	114.7 113.2 112.2 113.1	108.9 107.1 106.2 107.0		96.3	92.1	102.0	94.8	100.3 99.8 99.5 99.9	99.5 98.7 98.3 98.6	
105.3 104.3 101.6	106.0 105.2 102.7	102.5	101.9	112.2 110.9 107.9	105.9 104.8 102.2		94.9	91.6	99.4	93.5	99.3 99.1 98.1	98.1 97.9 96.7	
102.2 102.7 102.1	103.1 103.6 103.1	101.0	99.9	108.2 108.9 108.4	102.3 103.0 102.5		94.2	91.3	98.1	92.7	98.3 98.7 98.7	96.8 97.1 97.0	
101.8 101.1 101.2	102.8 102.1 102.2	100.0	99.1	107.9 107.0 107.1	102.0 101.0 101.1		93.5	90.8	97.0	91.9	98.4 98.2 98.4	96.8 96.4 96.5	
101.8 101.2 101.9	102.7 102.1 103.0	100.0	99.3	107.7 106.8 107.6	101.4 100.6 101.4		93.3	90.2	97.5	91.6	98.4 98.2 98.4	96.5 96.2 96.4	
103.0 104.0 104.2	104.1 104.9 105.2	102.2	101.5	108.8 110.5 111.1	102.5 103.9 104.5		94.1	90.1	99.4	92.4	98.9 99.1 99.2	97.0 97.3 97.6	
104.5 104.6 104.4	105.5 105.4 105.2	102.5	101.6	111.3 111.3 111.1	104.6 104.5 104.3		94.0	89.9	99.5	92.4	99.3 99.2 99.1	97.7 97.5 97.3	
103.9 104.5 105.6	104.8 105.4 106.3	102.5	100.3	110.4 111.2 112.3	103.8 104.3 105.2		94.2	89.8	100.1	92.3	99.2 99.8 100.2	97.3 97.6 98.1	
104.9 105.4 106.1	105.7 106.2 106.8	103.4	101.6	111.5 111.9 112.8	104.4 104.7 105.4		94.8	89.8	101.6	92.8	100.3 100.6 100.7	98.1 98.3 98.4	
107.2 107.3 106.9	107.8 107.9 107.6	105.0	103.3	113.7 113.6 113.2	106.3 106.1 105.7		95.4	89.6	103.3	93.3	101.4 101.5 101.4	99.0 99.0 98.8	
107.6 107.1 108.2	108.1 107.6 108.8	105.4	103.5	113.9 113.7 114.8	106.3 106.0 107.0		95.2	89.2	103.5	93.1	101.8 101.4 102.1	99.1 98.8 99.5	
109.4 111.0 111.2	110.1 111.7 111.7	107.8	105.9	115.8 117.6 117.6	108.0 109.6 109.4		96.0	88.7	106.2	93.7	102.6 103.7 103.5	99.8 100.9 100.5	
112.0 111.8 114.6	112.3 111.9 115.0	110.1	108.4	118.3 118.2 121.5	109.9 109.5 112.8		96.4	88.3	107.9	94.1	103.6 103.6 104.6	100.6 100.3 101.5	
116.0 115.5 115.4	116.1 115.5 115.4	112.9	110.8	123.1 122.4 122.4	113.8 113.0 112.9		97.4	88.1	110.8	р 94.8	105.0 104.9 104.8	101.7 101.4 101.2	
115.8 113.5 111.6	115.5 113.2 111.3			122.8 120.0 118.3	113.0 110.3 108.6	p	96.3	p 87.6	p 108.6	p 93.4	105.1 104.0 103.0	101.2 100.1 99.3	

* 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, May 2007, pp 32-37 and May 2008, p 40). For details of the methodology see ECB, Monthly Bulletin, September 2004, pp 69-72 as vell 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 the non-euro-area countries (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).

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DEUTSCHE BUNDESBANK

Monthly Report October 2008

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 Bundesbank's website.

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

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

May 2008

- The economic scene in Germany in spring 2008

June 2008

- Outlook for the German economy macroeconomic projections for 2008 and 2009
- The market for federal state bonds

July 2008

- Recent developments in the international financial system
- Development and application of DSGE models for the German economy

August 2008

The economic scene in Germany in summer 2008

September 2008

- The performance of German credit institutions in 2007
- Monetary growth and its determinants in recent years
- Liquidity risk management at credit institutions

October 2008

- Germany's international investment position since the beginning of monetary union: developments and structure
- Development of tax revenue in Germany and current tax policy issues
- Financing constraints and capital accumulation: microeconometric evidence

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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-ökonometrisches Mehr-Länder-Modell, November 1996²

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Die Zahlungsbilanz der ehemaligen DDR 1975 bis 1989, August 1999²

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

European economic and monetary union, September 2005

Special Statistical Publications*

1 Banking statistics guidelines and customer classification, July 2003³

- 2 Bankenstatistik Kundensystematik Firmenverzeichnisse, June 2008²
- 3 Aufbau der bankstatistischen Tabellen, January 2000^{2, 4}
- 4 Financial accounts for Germany 1991 to 2007, June 2008⁴
- 5 Extrapolated results from financial statements of German enterprises 1994 to 2003, March 2006⁴
- 6 Ratios from financial statements of German enterprises 2004 to 2005, February 2008⁴
- 7 Erläuterungen zum Leistungsverzeichnis für die Zahlungsbilanz, February 2005²
- 8 Balance of payments statistics of the Federal Republic of Germany, 2nd edition, February 1991°
- 9 Securities deposits, August 2005
- 10 Foreign direct investment stock statistics, April 2008^{1,4}
- 11 Balance of payments by region, August 2008
- 12 Technologische Dienstleistungen in der Zahlungsbilanz, June 2008²

4 Available on the website only.

^{*} 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.



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Banking legislation

- 1 Bundesbank Act and Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank, June 1998
- 2 Gesetz über das Kreditwesen, January 2008²
- 2a Solvabilitäts- und Liquiditätsverordnung, February 2008²

For footnotes, see p 79*.

^{*} Discussion Papers which appeared from 2000 onwards are available on the website.