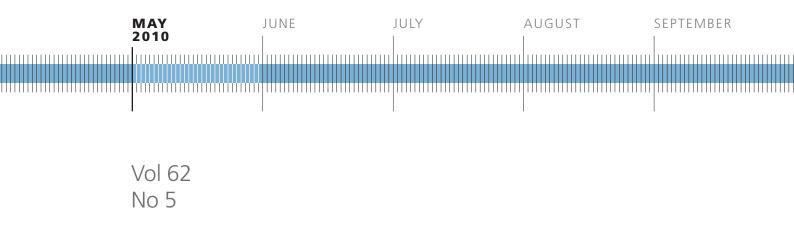


MONTHLY REPORT





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

Postal address Postfach 10 06 02 60006 Frankfurt am Main Germany

Tel +49 69 9566-0

Fax +49 69 9566 3077

Telex 41227 within Germany 414431 from abroad

http://www.bundesbank.de

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Abbreviations and symbols

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 Data unknown, not to be published or not meaningful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

Discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding.

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The current economic situation in Germany

Overview

European monetary union facing crucial challenges

The international financial markets came under considerable tension in the early part of the year as Greece's sovereign debt crisis deteriorated. Over the preceding months, the developments in Greece had ballooned into a crisis of confidence from which the country was unable to liberate itself single-handedly. Given that Greece had breached the European rules for many years prior to the crisis, its plight is not comparable with the fiscal policy problems of other euro-area countries. However, in a market environment characterised by heightened uncertainty about the deterioration of public finances, this resulted in contagion effects and losses of confidence in other euro-area countries as well. This led in early May to an escalation of the situation in the markets for these countries' government bonds. Despite the policy decisions taken at this time to support Greece, the tensions threatened to snowball into an unstoppable avalanche which would have jeopardised the stability of European monetary union and the global financial markets. Against that background, in mid-May the EU finance ministers, after finalising financial assistance for Greece, agreed on extensive additional assistance measures and mechanisms.

The precariousness of the situation necessitated a prompt and far-reaching response. The policy measures taken have nevertheless put a considerable strain on the institutional foundations of monetary union. It is therefore vital that the appropriate lessons from developments over the past few weeks are swiftly

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drawn and speedily implemented. However, the tensions in the financial markets are not the cause of the problem but a rather a manifestation of worries about the perceived unsustainability of public finances in some euro-area member states as well as the resultant uncertainty. Therefore, it is primarily the responsibility of the countries concerned to resolutely implement a credible consolidation strategy and to embed this within a macroeconomic reform package with a view to rapidly regaining the confidence that has been lost.

Recent developments have, in addition, revealed weaknesses in the euro area's current fiscal policy rules. Reform in this area is therefore urgently required. Central aspects of the framework must be re-tightened, and incentives for encouraging national responsibility to safeguard sound public finances need to be strengthened significantly. One crucial need is to ensure comprehensive consolidation of public finances and to anchor the fiscal procedures, which do not appear to have had a sufficiently disciplining effect in the past, in a tighter and more automated framework at arm's length from the political bargaining process. Another key requirement, in a potential assistance case, is to increase the responsibility of and incentives for the country concerned to return to a sound budgetary position. The granting of assistance has to be subject to strict conditions which must be closely monitored and scrupulously complied with. In addition, the scenario of a payment default must remain possible and the introduction of a sovereign insolvency procedure seriously considered. Lastly, it is necessary to put in place institutional arrangements ensuring that a member state which draws on an assistance programme implements the measures necessary to safeguard stability and does not, for instance, consciously incur a risk of jeopardising the union's existence. The rapid implementation of such a package of proposals in the context of a reformed regulatory framework would make a crucial contribution to safeguarding monetary union as a community of stability also in a changed underlying setting. To ensure that monetary union is placed on a sound long-term footing, it is vital that policymakers use the current brief respite in order to initiate reforms.

Confidence in stable and reliable underlying conditions in the euro area is, moreover, a key basis for underpinning the recovery of the global economy. The real economic environment is currently looking relatively favourable. The worldwide economic upswing has continued to strengthen since the beginning of the year, and the recent rise in uncertainty in the international financial markets has not yet impacted on the real sector. Against this background, numerous international organisations – including the International Monetary Fund – have noticeably revised upwards their forecasts for the growth of the world economy and world trade for this year.

The overall robust global economic momentum, however, is masking perceptible regional differences in growth rates. These disparities had already emerged at the end of last year and persisted throughout the reporting period. The emerging market economies – especially in East Asia – continued to grow Global economy



at an impressive pace, with some economies even beginning to show signs of overheating. By contrast, the industrial countries, on the whole, maintained their much more moderate rate of overall economic growth in the first few months of this year. Within this group of countries, Japan and the United States achieved quite strong GDP growth, whereas the euro area's aggregate output expanded only slightly. In some euro-area states, however, the perceptible dampening effects of the unusually cold winter also played a role. The leading indicators for the global economy point to a continuation of the brisk recovery during the second and third quarters, with expectations rising steadily throughout the reporting period.

Financial market environment In the financial markets, the escalation of the debt crisis in Greece triggered a fundamental reassessment of the risks emanating from public indebtedness in other euro-area countries, too. This increasingly depressed sentiment in the international financial markets, which had still been benign at the beginning of the year – not least against the backdrop of the robust outlook for the real economy.

Eventually, the prices of government bonds in various euro-area countries plummeted drastically and sovereign yield spreads widened to unprecedented levels. In turn, the attendant risks to the stability of the financial systems in the countries concerned dragged down European and global stock markets. The euro's exchange rate likewise came under pressure. Since the root causes of the problem are to be found in the euro area itself, the euro depreciated across a broad front, effectively losing 8½% of its value vis-à-vis the currencies of the euro area's major trading partners since the beginning of the year. The euro's slide against the US dollar during this period was particularly pronounced.

The stabilisation package adopted in mid-May briefly halted the drop in prices in the markets for south European countries' sovereign bonds. It has not yet lastingly eased the tensions on the financial markets, however. This will only occur after credible consolidation measures have been taken to restore confidence in the sustainability of public finances in the countries concerned.

Macroeconomic recovery in the euro area proceeded merely at a moderate pace, owing in part to weather-related factors. Given the ongoing marked underutilisation of output capacity and muted monetary and credit growth, there was no reason to change the key monetary policy interest rates. However, in the past few months, some marked adjustments were made to the monetary policy operational setting. After continuing to exit from its non-standard monetary policy measures in the first few months of the year amidst the recovery in the money and financial markets observable up to then, the Governing Council of the ECB responded to the resurgence of tension in the financial markets by halting the exit process and actually reversing it in some areas. It thus resumed full allotment for three-month longer-term refinancing operations (LTRO), launched a renewed indexed six-month LTRO in mid-May and reopened a US dollar swap window in response to emerging strains in the supply of foreign

Monetary policy

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currency-denominated liquidity. Moreover, the Governing Council adopted a reform of its collateral framework, introducing a transition to a graduated haircut regime extending down to a BBB- rating (or equivalent) to take effect on 1 January 2011. This floor was suspended, however, until further notice for marketable debt instruments issued or guaranteed by the Greek government after the Governing Council assessed Greece's consolidation programme as being appropriate.

In the light of the tense situation in the markets for government bonds issued by some euro-area countries, the Governing Council of the ECB also approved, with effect from 10 May 2010, the purchase of private and public debt securities in dysfunctional market segments. This measure harbours substantial stability policy risks. Maximum efforts must be made to minimise these risks in the course of implementing the measures and, in particular, to clearly segregate the spheres of responsibility for monetary policy and fiscal policy.

During the period under review, both monetary and credit growth remained subdued. However, loans to non-financial corporations virtually levelled off following three quarters of sharp falls. This is consistent with the empirical finding of a lagged reaction of this credit component during the business cycle. All in all, the medium-term dynamics of monetary and credit expansion do not indicate any pronounced danger to euro-area price stability. The renewed turmoil in the financial markets has so far had no impact on real economic developments in Germany. The German economy's upturn continued into 2010, despite temporary strains, and seems to have accelerated distinctly in spring. In the second quarter, economic output is likely to see strong growth.

In a global economic environment that remains favourable, the German recovery is still being fuelled by exports. Owing not least to the dynamic growth of the emerging market economies and the increasingly entrenched upswing in the United States, the German economy has already reversed half of the decline in exports to non-euro-area countries which resulted from the global economic slump. By contrast, much less progress has been made in the recovery of its exports to its euro-area trading partners. The short-term dampening in the overall economic outlook for numerous euro-area countries that will probably occur owing to the urgent need for fiscal consolidation suggests that this situation is unlikely to change quickly or radically.

The decline in investment in machinery and equipment at the end of last year was cancelled out by a surplus in the first quarter. It has largely stabilised since the significant correction that occurred at the beginning of 2009. This is quite noteworthy from a cyclical perspective considering that output capacity is still being underutilised. Although construction investment was perceptibly squeezed by the cold and snowy winter weather at the beginning of the year, the fall-off was more limited than might have been expected given German economy the severe weather. In addition, recent data indicate that part of the shortfall might have already been recouped in March.

Apart from some exceptional strains, the underlying trend in private consumption has remained quite stable. Although households curtailed their real consumer spending in the first quarter, this reduction may have been partly attributable to the downturn in car purchases, which lasted into February, following the expiry of the government incentive to replace older vehicles ("environmental premium"). By contrast, retail sales, at least, more or less maintained their pre-quarter level.

One significant factor which might explain the relative robustness of consumption is the continued remarkable resilience of the German labour market. After stripping out seasonal factors, the level of employment remained virtually unchanged. The number of jobs subject to social insurance contributions even picked up slightly, while unemployment was down on the quarter. Although the jobless figures rose slightly after taking labour market support measures into account, the surprisingly muted labour market response to both the severe slump in the real economy and the ongoing underutilisation of capacity remains essentially valid.

In the first quarter of 2010, prices tended to point upwards again at all production and distribution stages. The disinflation process that had been evident since the end of 2008, and which had emanated from commodity prices and subsequently worked through to finished products, has thus come to an end and been superseded by a rising tendency. At the upstream stages of production, energy prices, in particular, rose sharply. This is being reflected in the corresponding components of import prices. At the consumer price level, too, the seasonally adjusted rate of price increases has been appreciably affected by higher energy prices along with weatherrelated rises in food prices. Domestically induced inflation, by contrast, is likely to remain extremely subdued for the time being.

Germany's economy is thus on a recovery path, the underlying dynamics of which, according to current indicators, do not appear to be at risk. The main momentum propelling the upturn will continue to come from the external sector, especially from non-European sales markets, which are currently recording unbridled growth. In addition, German exports to those markets are benefiting from shifts in international currency parities, although the importance of the price component as a determinant of German exports should not be overstated. The positive sentiment in the manufacturing industry is, moreover, being supported by a regionally broadly based surge in new orders. Demand from the rest of the euro area likewise rose sharply at the beginning of the year. Moreover, the development of credit to non-financial corporations continues to show no indication of any credit crunch. Along with the stable labour market situation, the upbeat mood in the manufacturing sector is also due in part to current household optimism. Given the stable labour market situation, the fear of being laid off does not appear to be a paramount con-

cern at the moment. This gives grounds for hoping that the export-led recovery will be additionally buoyed by domestic demand going forward. On the whole, however, it must be borne in mind that the situation remains fragile and uncertainty in the financial markets is high; these factors represent a strain on, and risk to, such a positive scenario.

Public financesDespite the stable cyclical outlook, the slump
in macroeconomic activity and the fiscal pol-
icy response to the slump have left deep scars
on German public budgets. The deficit ratio
could surge from 3.1% last year to some-
where approaching the 5% mark this year.
This development is primarily the result of ex-
tensive fiscal policy measures, particularly tax
relief and higher public investment spending,
not least with a view to stabilising economic
momentum.

But on balance, in view of the more favourable macroeconomic setting, the outturn for 2010 could well be more favourable than the projection in the Federal Government's stability programme of January 2010 (deficit ratio of 5½%). Given the very high deficits and a continued rapid rise in indebtedness, a more positive-than-planned development should be used, however, not for relaxing budgetary discipline but instead for faster fiscal consolidation. This is also required by the conditions imposed by the excessive deficit procedure and the continuing need for extensive consolidation at all levels of government.

This concerns not least the central government budget. The associated budget plan presented in March included an extraordinarily high deficit appropriation which in the course of budget implementation is likely to be much lower. For instance, the latest tax estimate projects additional revenue of around $\in 41/_2$ billion compared with the budgeted amount; an additional $\in 41/_2$ billion in revenue from mobile phone licence auctions will also have an impact; and on the expenditure side, too, lower-than-expected spending is foreseeable given the robust labour market situation. The actual central government deficit is likely to be well under \in 70 billion. The budget plan, however, envisages net borrowing of \in 80 billion.

The structural deficit, too, will be much lower than estimated (€661/2 billion). According to the new debt rule, the 2010 structural deficit will form the basis for the prescribed declining annual borrowing limit in the transitional period up to 2016. The higher this starting level, the greater the leeway for borrowing will be during that period. In order not to endanger the credibility of the new rule, policymakers must resist the temptation to temper and tamper with it prior to its initial implementation by creating loopholes and to delay the necessary consolidation, as has happened so often in the past. The "reduction of the existing deficit" criterion enshrined in the German constitution requires that the budget be based at least on a current estimate of the structural deficit for 2010 rather than the budget target. Moreover, in keeping with the spirit of the new budget rule, one-off grants to social insurance schemes should not be counted against the structural deficit.



The assumption of guarantees in connection with a European Stabilisation Mechanism*

At the end of April, the deteriorating budget and economic situation in Greece ballooned into a crisis of confidence from which the country was unable to liberate itself singlehandedly. This was the upshot of developments over many years during which Greece had massively and irresponsibly breached European agreements and rules. Looking back, its budgetary and economic policies stood in stark contrast to the stability requirements of a single currency area. Once the full extent of these failings had come to light, the financial markets began to fundamentally question Greece's ability to continue to meet its debt-servicing and repayment obligations in future without a comprehensive correction of its fiscal and economic policies, in the wake of which Greece found it virtually impossible to raise new funds on the capital markets. In this very fragile situation, a sovereign default by Greece could have triggered a considerable contagion risk for other member states of the euro area. The euro-area finance ministers therefore decided to grant financial assistance to Greece based on strict conditionality, and in Germany this assistance was approved by the Bundestag on 7 May 2010. In its opinion on the relevant draft legislation, the Bundesbank put aside its fundamental reservations and assessed Germany's participation in this assistance package as being justifiable under the exceptional circumstances, despite the high risks involved.

Before the package was definitively approved, the situation in the capital markets worsened further. The aim of containing the threat of contagion emanating from Greece was not attained. Despite the decisions taken, there was a growing danger that the swelling tensions might snowball into an unstoppable avalanche which could have impaired the stability of European monetary union and might also have entailed grave consequences for the entire global economy. This was the unanimous conclusion reached on the weekend of 8-9 May 2010 by numerous international institutions and the major central banks - including the Deutsche Bundesbank. Given this serious and immediate danger, the EU finance ministers adopted a package of stabilisation measures on 10 May 2010. This package finalised the assistance for Greece that had been agreed earlier. The announcement of the support programme was accompanied by a pledge to accelerate the consolidation of public budgets and reform the fiscal rules and by the intention to

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set up a European financial stabilisation mechanism. There are two purposes to this stabilisation mechanism. One is to enable the EU to provide financial assistance to member states seriously threatened with severe difficulties caused by exceptional occurrences beyond their control. The other is, should the envisaged funds not suffice, to set up a special purpose vehicle, due to expire after three years, which can grant loans to euro-area member states. The necessary resources would be raised in the capital market and guaranteed on a *pro rata* basis by the other euro-area countries. The European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism is to be supplemented by credit lines from the International Monetary Fund.

With regard to the envisaged European Stabilisation Mechanism, it is important that any drawdown of funds be subject to strict economic and fiscal policy conditionality. The intended financial and material involvement of the International Monetary Fund in the agreed assistance programmes, such as in the Greek precedent, is therefore logical. Moreover, it is also important that the granting of assistance be subject to agreement with the guarantors especially Germany as the largest single contributor. The interest terms must be designed to create a tangible incentive to rapidly regain the confidence of potential donors and resume capital market financing. The terms and conditions of assistance to Greece are a suitable benchmark. It is equally important that the special purpose vehicle which forms the second part of the European Stabilisation Mechanism is a limited-term facility. By contrast, the first part of the mechanism is of unlimited duration and thus, despite its limited volume, opens the door to a permanent arrangement financed by EU borrowing. The provision of such a permanent safety net for countries threatened with insolvency severely strains the underlying principle of monetary union, namely that member states are individually responsible for their own public finances; it is therefore more problematic than the assistance given to Greece, which was ad hoc and granted only on very specific terms and conditions, or the temporary assistance offered by the special purpose vehicle. This creates moral hazard both for governments and for holders of government bonds. This moral hazard can be contained by attaching strict conditionality to drawings on these resources and imposing farreaching consequences for violations of this conditionality

ing Guarantees in Connection with a European Stabilisation Mechanism.

^{*} Opinion expressed by Professor Axel A Weber, President of the Deutsche Bundesbank, at the 19 May 2010 public hearing of the Budget Committee of the German Bundestag on the Draft Act Assum-

on the member state in question. For instance, the mechanism should only be capable of being activated if financial stability is in jeopardy throughout the euro area. The aim must under no circumstances be to mitigate a member state's financing problems on a discretionary basis. On the contrary: strict fiscal and economic policy conditionality should motivate the member state to quickly return to a sound budgetary position and regain access to capital market financing.

All in all, the decisions taken on 10 May 2010 by the EU finance ministers appear justifiable in the light of the risks to the stability of European monetary union and the development of the global economy. The decisions, however, place a severe strain on the foundations of monetary union. Rapid and resolute action is therefore necessary to stabilise and reinforce the weakened foundations of monetary union so that similar escalations can be avoided in future. It is particularly crucial to underpin the rescue measures, as envisaged, with moves to improve statistical reporting and especially to tighten the existing fiscal rules. A major requirement is to attach greater importance to the debt criterion in future. Rules should be laid down for debt ratios in excess of 60% spelling out a timetable for their reduction and the sanctions for non-compliance. The deficit criterion can be strengthened by closing the loopholes introduced by the last reform of the Stability and Growth Pact and attaching greater importance to ex ante compliance with the rules. In general, responses to policy aberrations must be expedited and hence the current procedure accelerated. A key need is to improve the hitherto often inadequate implementation of the rules, eg by making the imposition of sanctions less subject to political bargaining and more rule-bound. Another sensible measure would be a commitment to anchor the European fiscal framework - especially the medium-term budgetary objectives - more strongly in national budgetary legislation, as Germany has done with the introduction of a debt brake. In clear cases of misguided policies, increased macroeconomic surveillance at the European level is doubtless also called for. However, in the current framework, not only the independence of monetary policy but also the subsidiarity principle need to be observed. Wholesale moves towards centralisation and fine-tuning would be worryingly dubious. For instance, the relatively broadbrush expansion of deficits and debt in the context of the European Economic Recovery Programme needs to be critically appraised in the light of whether it may, in fact, have helped to worsen the current problems in some countries. Recent calls for a more expansionary fiscal policy and wage increases in Germany likewise give reason to doubt that stronger policy coordination would necessarily contribute to tackling the root causes of the crisis.

If the support measures necessitated by the debt crisis in some countries are not followed up in the foreseeable future by efforts to create a far-reaching, democratically legitimised political union and, instead, member states themselves continue to retain ultimate decision-making authority for their national fiscal and economic policies, monetary union will have to be reinforced as a community of stability by additional reforms that extend beyond tightening the current fiscal framework. A variety of possible measures have already been suggested. Thus, besides moves to strengthen the existing arrangements in the Stability and Growth Pact, the establishment of a sovereign insolvency procedure has also been put forward as a key element of a reformed framework. In addition, furtherreaching sanction mechanisms should be considered in the event that a member state which draws on a support programme fails to implement the necessary measures to maintain its stability and thereby consciously jeopardises the union's existence. In the light of the recently agreed decisions, implementation of these proposals would make an important contribution to safeguarding monetary union as a community of stability also in a changed overall environment.

The Eurosystem, with its single monetary policy, will remain committed to the goal of ensuring price stability in the euro area. It is the task of fiscal policy, through sound public finances and a suitable institutional framework, to ensure that monetary policy is appropriately supported in a monetary union that rests on a foundation of stability. Recent developments have revealed weaknesses in the existing fiscal framework and exposed the economic consequences of many years of diverging competitive positions across the euro area. If monetary union is to be placed on a firm long-term footing, it is vital that policymakers use the current brief respite to initiate reforms.



Developments over the past few weeks have once again forcefully driven home the point that the safeguarding of sustainable public finances and the reduction of the high debt levels are crucial prerequisites for the stability of European monetary union. The European fiscal framework is currently being put to its severest test since the launch of monetary union. It will be especially important not only to shore up the damaged institutional foundations but also for those member states which are currently confronted with particularly challenging fiscal problems to live up to their responsibilities and to regain lost confidence. However, German fiscal policymakers, too, should play a prominent role in ensuring that the fiscal framework in the euro area is made truly binding on the member states.

Global and European setting

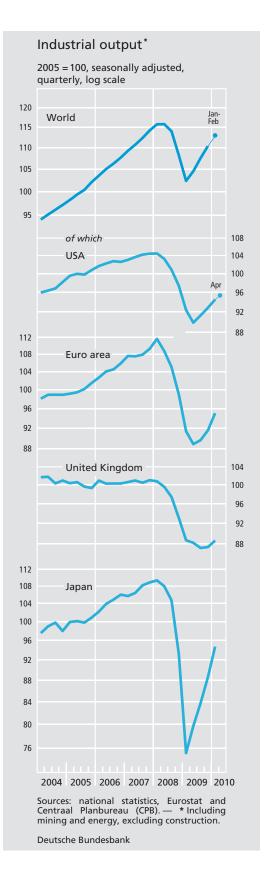
World economic activity

The global upswing became increasingly entrenched starting from the beginning of the year. Monetary policy and the inventory cycle continued to provide strong stimuli, whereas the expansionary fiscal policy effects abated. In addition, continued sharp price rises in the equity markets lasting into April indicated growing confidence in a sustained global upswing. In the past few weeks, however, the financial markets have been dominated by the debt crisis in Greece, which caused contagion effects that spilled over to other countries. The heightened uncertainty in the international equity and bond markets has not, so far, impacted on the real economy. However, it represents a risk, particularly to the euro area.

Global industrial output was up in January– February by 2¼% from the fourth quarter, in which it had risen by 2½%. Following a year marked by recession, its year-on-year growth was no less than 10¼%. In the current quarter, it may well already return to its cyclical peak from the second quarter of 2008. The volume of world trade, having experienced continuous buoyant growth in the past few months, has not recovered fully yet; in January–February it was still 6¼% down on the first quarter of 2008.

The great differences in growth rates between the individual regions which had opened up in 2009 persisted throughout the reporting period. In the meantime, the economies of some east Asian emerging markets and Brazil are again facing the threat of overWorld economic activity still improving, ...





heating. In several countries, central banks have therefore raised their interest rates in the past few months; China has imposed administrative restrictions on lending. The industrial countries, on the whole, maintained their much more moderate rate of economic growth in the first-guarter months. Of those countries, it was Japan that saw the strongest growth in economic output. The United States, too, saw good progress in its cyclical recovery. By contrast, overall output in the euro area grew only sluggishly. However, account needs to be taken of the adverse weather-related effects which affected, above all, construction output in the northern member states. Real gross domestic product (GDP) for the United States, the EU and Japan taken together rose by 1/2% after seasonal adjustment, which was not guite as strong as a quarter earlier; it was up by 13/4% on the year.

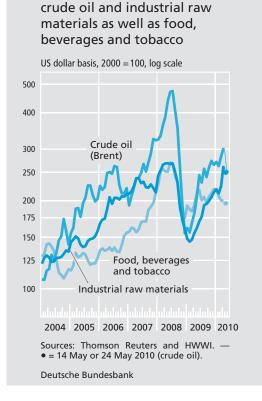
The leading indicators for the world economy are pointing to a continuation of the strong recovery in the second and third guarters of 2010. The forward-looking components of the global Purchasing Managers' Indices for manufacturing and services went up once again in the first-quarter months. A new leading indicator developed by the Bundesbank is pointing in the same direction (see box on pages 18-19). In addition, according to the ifo institute, the global economic climate has of late improved once again, owing mainly to a much more favourable assessment of the current situation and continued optimism regarding future expectations. The indicator has pulled away even further from its multiyear average. This is due in particular to

Positive signals for the Q2–Q3 period

developments in Asia and North America, whereas western Europe has made virtually no progress.

Owing to the extremely buoyant global Favourable IMF spring forecast economic activity, in April the International Monetary Fund (IMF) revised its forecast of global growth for 2010 upwards by 0.3 percentage point from its January forecast to 4.2%. In spring 2009 its forecast had been as low as 1.9%. The latest correction applies to the industrial countries and emerging markets alike; output growth in these regions is now expected to run at 2.3% and 6.3% respectively. Of the emerging markets, the forecasts were increased particularly sharply for the central and east European countries (to 2.8%), India (to 8.8%) and Brazil (to 5.5%). China, however, still leads the pack at 10.0%. For 2011, the forecast for the global economy from the beginning of the year (+4.3%) has been retained. World trade is forecast to grow this year and next by 7.0% and 6.1% respectively. With respect to consumer prices, the IMF expects them to rise moderately in the industrial countries at an annual rate of 11/2% during the forecast period. In the emerging markets, however, inflation will pick up perceptibly for cyclical reasons to 6.2% in 2010 but recede to 4.7% next year. On the whole, though, the IMF regards the risks to growth as being on the downside, with particular emphasis in this context resting on the significant growth of public debt in the industrial countries.

> The price of Brent crude oil fluctuated in the three first-quarter months in a corridor of between US\$70 and US\$80 per barrel. In



World market prices for

early April, however, it picked up rapidly and was then hovering over the US\$85 mark. Amidst the financial market turmoil, however, the price of oil retreated sharply in May, to US\$71¹/₄ as this report went to press. Owing to the euro's depreciation, the price of crude oil in euro did not fall quite as heavily; at the end of the reporting period a barrel was selling for €57¾. Since the fourth quarter of 2009, global demand for oil has been going back up owing, above all, to the surge in demand from the emerging markets, particularly China. However, the supply of oil is also on the rise; owing to an increase in deliveries by Iraq, OPEC production in February was at its highest since the fourth quarter of 2008. The relatively moderate mark-ups in the forward markets indicate a slightly rising price trend for the rest of 2010 and 2011. DevelopPrices of crude oil and industrial raw materials initially continued to rise



Constructing a new leading indicator for the global economy

After plummeting almost synchronously across countries in the last few months of 2008 and the first few months of 2009, the global economy has rapidly regained momentum and has been on a remarkably dynamic growth path since the second guarter of 2009. Since then, the strongest stimuli for the global recovery have been coming from the emerging market economies in South and South East Asia, particularly China, whereas the cyclical recovery in the industrial countries, which were hit much harder by the financial crisis, began later. The cyclical recovery in Germany, which has again been more export-driven of late, is benefiting from a rise in demand both from industrial countries and from the emerging market economies. Leading indicators of global economic development, which by definition provide early signals of changes in economic activity, are therefore of particular interest when analysing and forecasting macroeconomic momentum in Germany.

Leading indicators are generally used to observe economic activity in a given economic area over time and, in particular, to identify cyclical turning points ex ante. Usually, however, there are a large number of variables with leading indicator properties available that exhibit a fairly high level of individual volatility. These individual indicators are, therefore, often compiled into composite leading indicators (CLIs) using statistical methods. For some time now, the OECD's cyclical composite leading indicators have been attracting much attention. The staff at the OECD construct country-specific CLIs which usually draw on between six and eight individual indicators that differ from country to country.1 After detrending, these indicators are aggregated into a composite indicator using statistical data reduction methods. Additionally, the OECD generates aggregate composite indicators for selected economic regions from the country-specific CLIs. The indicator for 29 OECD countries and the six BRIICS countries² is of particular interest. Over 80% of worldwide GDP is generated by this group of countries, which indeed makes it a global leading indicator. It serves below as a benchmark for the properties of a new Bundesbank indicator for the global economy (BBk indicator).

The Bundesbank's global leading indicator was essentially modelled on the OECD's methodology, but with one fundamental difference. Instead of first calculating leading indicators for individual countries and then aggregating

1 The OECD leading indicator for Germany is computed from six indicators: four indicators of the Ifo institute (business climate, demand situation, level of export orders, level of inventories), orders received in

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these, global series were used directly, the availability of which has been steadily increasing. This approach has the dual advantage that it covers a broader range of countries and, compared with the OECD indicator, also allows greater emphasis to be placed on components with timely and frequent availability.

Various statistical data reduction methods are available for constructing a composite indicator from a number of time series.³ Principal component analysis is the method used here. The basic idea behind this method is that each variable contains partial information which is not contained in other time series. This "new" information constitutes the element of a variable that is independent of the other variables or, put differently, it has an uncorrelated or orthogonal relationship to these other variables. In principal component analysis, the orthogonal elements of the various individual variables are calculated first and then, in a second step, a small number of informative linear combinations - the principal components - are formed. The first principal component explains the bulk of the variation in the data, while each additional component successively explains as much of the remaining variation as possible. This allows a small number of uncorrelated components to be generated from several correlated individual variables. The indicator presented here is generated from the first principal component.

The individual variables for principal component analysis were chosen partly on the basis of statistical performance analyses. The timeliness and frequency of the data also played a role in the selection process. A total of 14 global (seasonally adjusted) time series were considered. After detrending, smoothing and normalisation, the variables were examined over the entire estimation period (January 2003 to April 2010) in terms of their statistical leading indicator properties in relation to the reference series, namely global industrial production.⁴ Nine time series indicate a high cross-correlation with global industrial production - which was also stable during the estimation period - and they were thus included in the following principal component analysis. Overall, it turns out that, compared with alternative modelling schemes for the nine time series under consideration, the leading indicator with the best leading indicator properties and which can most accurately forecast cyclical turning points is the one produced from the following six time series:

manufacturing and an (unspecified) interest rate margin. — 2 BRIICS: Brazil, Russia, India, Indonesia, China and South Africa. — 3 See "Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators" OECD, 2008. — 4 Global

the global Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) for manufacturing, where, in addition to the overall indicator, the sub-component "assessment of new export orders" was also taken into consideration; the global PMI for the services sector; the Sentix consumer climate "current situation index";⁵ the Sentix consumer climate "expectations index" (six months) and the S&P Global 1200 share price index.

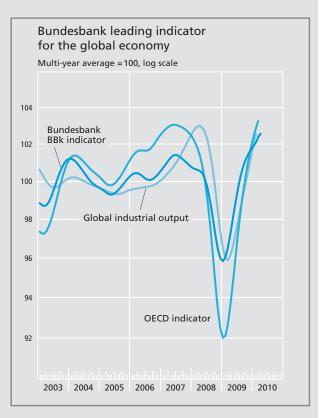
As in the case of the OECD leading indicators, the Bundesbank's BBk indicator has been optimised so that it can predict cyclical turning points in a timely and accurate fashion. However, the detrending required for this means that only qualitative comparisons with the trended reference series, namely global industrial production, are possible. This is why the OECD assesses the quality of its CLIs exclusively in terms of their forecast quality for cyclical turning points and not in terms of their predictive property with regard to the reference series. The descriptive method applied by the OECD was used to compare the Bundesbank's BBk leading indicator with the OECD indicator.6 The results indicate that, for the time period under consideration, the average leading indicator property of the Bundesbank's BBk indicator for cyclical turning points is slightly greater and is subject to somewhat less dispersion. At the same time, the Bundesbank's BBk indicator has a higher cross-correlation with the reference series. However, the greatest advantage of the index as a leading indicator is its timely availability. While the OECD indicator is generally published 11/2 months after the reporting period, the indicator presented here is available as soon as the third working day of the following month and therefore around six weeks earlier. Nevertheless, the relatively short estimation period of the Bundesbank's BBk indicator constitutes a significant drawback at present. It is likely to become less significant over time, however.

When interpreting the indicator, the focus is on momentum and the respective cyclical phase. In line with the OECD's methodology, a distinction is made between four cyclical phases: 1. Expansion (indicator increasing and above 100); 2. Downturn (indicator decreasing and above 100); 3. Slowdown (indicator decreasing and below 100); 4. Recovery (indicator increasing and below 100). When the value for February 2009 was published, both the Bundesbank's BBk leading indicator and the OECD indi-

industrial production according to CPB estimate. — 5 See www. sentix.de/index.php?pagename=documentation/ecowin.htm. — 6 See "Predicting the Business Cycle - How good are early estimates of

cator signalled an imminent cyclical bottoming-out in the recent recession.⁷ The fundamental difference, however, was that the February value of the Bundesbank's BBk indicator was available six weeks earlier (beginning of March). The Bundesbank's BBk indicator for the global economy signalled the changeover from a "recovery" phase to an "expansion" phase as early as August 2009, whereas the OECD indicator did not exceed 100 until October 2009.

The positive trend of the Bundesbank's BBk indicator continued up to the end of the period under review, even though the upward curve has since become somewhat flatter compared with the steep slope in the second and third quarters of 2009. Given its function as a leading indicator, it is to be expected that the upturn in the global economy, which made good progress in the first quarter of 2010, will continue at a rapid pace in the second half of the year.



OECD Composite Leading Indicators?" OECD Statistics Brief, February 2008. — 7 Recursive estimations of the indicator have shown that cyclical turning points did not have to be revised ex post.



ments were highly uneven with regard to other commodities. The prices of industrial raw materials advanced once again in April, especially those of non-ferrous metals and agricultural raw materials. However, they receded distinctly in May amidst heightened uncertainty in the financial markets and a dampened outlook for demand from China. The prices of food, beverages and tobacco, however, remained stable in April and May after having fallen perceptibly in the first quarter.

Energy more expensive but price climate in industrial countries generally calm Consumer prices in the industrial countries were up once again in the first guarter of 2010, by 0.6% on the period after seasonal adjustment. This is the average of a distinct rise around the turn of 2009–10, largely as a result of higher energy prices and the renewed value-added tax hike in the United Kingdom, and a more moderate development in February and March. Since December, year-on-year inflation has fluctuated between 1.5% and 1.8%. At 1.7% on average for the guarter, however, it was around twice as high as in the last guarter of 2009, the beginning of which had even been marked by a slight decline in prices. Core inflation (excluding energy and food) averaged 1.1% over the first-guarter months. Excluding Japan, both rates are each 0.3 percentage point higher. In April, for which no data for Japan were available as this report went to press, overall consumer price inflation, at 2.0% year-onyear, remained unchanged from the first guarter. Core inflation fell further to 1.0%.

Selected emerging market economies

Continued strong

expansion in south and east

markets ...

Asian emerging

The south and east Asian emerging markets maintained their vigorous growth in the firstquarter months. First-quarter real GDP in China was up by 12% on the year. According to an estimate by the Chinese central bank, economic output rose by 3% on the quarter after seasonal adjustment. Government investment, which was sharply increased under the fiscal programme adopted in November 2008, once again contributed to maintaining the strong cyclical growth. Household consumption also provided positive stimuli, with nominal retail sales in the first guarter up by 18% on the year. Sales of cars, which continued to be buoyed by a tax cut for environmentally friendly new cars, even shot up by 77% over the same period. Owing to lively growth of domestic demand and higher commodity prices, imports rose more sharply in terms of value than exports, which meant that China had only a relatively low trade surplus in the first guarter. According to the leading indicators, the rapid pace of economic expansion in China is set to continue in the coming months, which will probably also cause the risks of an overheating economy to increase further. Since the beginning of the year, consumer price inflation has picked up significantly, owing especially to weatherinduced increases in food prices; in April it stood at 2.8%. Excluding food, however, inflation was still moderate, at 1.3%.

India's economy, according to available data, remained on a steep expansionary track in the first quarter. Owing to a slight easing of

food prices, inflation fell slightly at last report, to 14.9% in March.

... and in many Latin American countries Many Latin American countries likewise saw their economic output rise distinctly once again in the first quarter of the year. Industrial output in Brazil was 3% up on its level of the fourth quarter of 2009 after seasonal adjustment. Positive demand stimuli came, above all, from household consumption. Real retail sales in the first quarter were up by 5% on the period after seasonal adjustment following a 3% rise a period earlier. Consumer price inflation accelerated further from the beginning of the year to 5.3% in April.

In Mexico, however, the cyclical recovery has begun to sputter. Real GDP, after seasonal adjustment, even fell slightly on the quarter. This, however, is probably only a temporary lull in growth against the background of the very lively expansion in the second half of 2009. An easing of the rise in food prices caused the rate of inflation to fall noticeably to 4.3% at the end of the reporting period.

Russian recovery weaker In Russia, the cyclical recovery that had begun in the second half of 2009 diminished in the first quarter of 2010. Although real GDP rose on the year again for the first time since the end of 2008 (+3%), this improvement is likely to be due to a base effect following a severe slump in economic output in the same period a year earlier. Investment, in particular, has not yet gained any momentum, according to the available data. At least household consumption, however, appears to have recovered perceptibly, if one uses real retail sales as a benchmark. In addition, Russian export revenue remained on a steep upward path owing to higher intake from deliveries of crude oil and natural gas. Disinflation continued throughout the reporting period. Consumer price inflation stood at 6.0% in April, its lowest level since July 1998.

USA

The engine of the United States economy continued to run at an accelerated pace in the first three months of the year, with overall economic output up by ³/₄% on the quarter after seasonal adjustment, though it failed to match the pace of the final quarter of 2009 (+1½%). That was because inventory movements in the first quarter provided a much smaller boost than previously, contributing only just under ½ percentage point. Domestic private final demand, by contrast, accelerated perceptibly.

In the first quarter of 2010, it was households that made the greatest contribution to overall economic growth. Higher advance tax payments tightly confined the growth of households' disposable income yet failed to keep their consumption from surging. At nearly 1% on the period, price-adjusted consumer spending growth was twice as strong as in the last guarter of 2009. In return, admittedly, the household savings rate was reduced from 4% to 3%. The continued improvement in the labour market, in particular, is likely to have fuelled consumer spending. Following a 6% decline in total employment, the first quarter saw a slight period-on-period increase in non-farm employment for the first time in two years. In the second-quarter

Strong growth ...

... supported by households





months, the census currently in progress will lead to the creation of a large number of temporary jobs in the public sector. However, the private sector, too, has increasingly become a net creator of new jobs. The unemployment rate, which in October 2009 had peaked at 10.1% and held steady at 9.7% in the firstguarter months, climbed back up to 9.9% in April. This was mainly because many people who had exited the job market during the latest recession are now actively seeking employment. The continued decline in inflation provided additional relief to households. CPI inflation in April, after adjustment for seasonal factors, was only 0.2% higher than at the end of 2009; excluding energy and food, it even remained unchanged. The corresponding year-on-year inflation rates fell considerably to 2.2% and 0.9% respectively at the end of the reporting period.

Not only households but also enterprises continued to drive the overall economic recovery. Although investment in machinery and equipment, on the whole, was no longer quite as strong as in the fourth quarter, it was specifically spending on machinery and other industrial equipment which halted its two-year slide. However, commercial construction, which lags the cycle, plummeted almost unhindered. The fragility of the recovery in the real estate market to date, moreover, is documented by a renewed decline in residential housing construction. Foreign trade flows were calmer in the first guarter of 2010 following strong growth a guarter earlier. Amidst a perceptible recovery of domestic private final demand, imports grew more strongly than exports. Apart from foreign trade, demand from the public sector also dampened overall economic output. At the downstream levels of government, in particular, spending is increasingly being adjusted to reduced revenues. Although the economic stimulus programme adopted early last year may initially continue to have a supporting impact, its focus was not only on tax relief but also on transfer payments to regional and local governments and households, as a large part of the programme is designed as a substitute for the automatic stabilisers, which tend to be relatively unimportant in the United States.

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Japan

Foreign trade recovery continuing ... Japan's cyclical recovery progressed by leaps and bounds in the first guarter of the year. According to a preliminary estimate, real GDP, seasonally adjusted, was up by 11/4% since the final quarter of 2009, in which it had risen by 1%. Year-on-year real GDP growth was 41/2%; however, overall economic output was still 43/4% less than its level of the first guarter of 2008. The buoyant recovery, like the severe slump that preceded it, is being supported mainly by foreign demand. Industrial output was up in the first guarter by just under 7% on the period after seasonal adjustment, thereby keeping up with the rapid growth of real exports as defined in the national accounts. Because imports grew at a rate of 21/4% and, hence, by less than exports, foreign trade once again made a considerable (3/4 percentage point) contribution to GDP growth.

... but also signs that domestic activity is stabilising Although a slowdown in the destocking of inventories was the main reason for the increase in the rate of quarter-on-quarter overall economic growth, domestic final demand seems to have regained its footing as well. Private housing investment pointed upwards for the first time since the fourth quarter of 2008. In an environment of improved earnings and growing confidence, enterprises once again stepped up their gross fixed capital formation distinctly. In addition, households once again increased their real consumption, which had already risen sharply owing to government purchase incentives. They are now also being given relief by an improvement in the labour market situation. Employment grew perceptibly in the first quarter compared with the final quarter of 2009, and the unemployment rate in March, at 5.0%, was ¼ percentage point lower than in December. Lastly, the deflationary tendencies in consumer prices seem to be slowly ebbing. Negative year-on-year inflation according to the consumer price index contracted from -1.7% in December to -1.1% in March. Core inflation (excluding food and energy) stood at -1.1% at the end of the reporting period, as compared with -1.2% at the end of the past year.

United Kingdom

The UK economic recovery which got under way in the fourth guarter of last year continued at a muted pace in the first guarter of 2010, with real GDP, according to the latest estimates, up by a seasonally adjusted 1/4% on the period after increasing by 1/2% in the fourth quarter. Disparities among the major sectors persisted. In the manufacturing sector (excluding construction), real gross value added rose sharply (+1¹/₄%). Activity in the services sector – which was supported by the financial sector and the business-related service providers – grew by only 1/4%. By contrast, construction activity contracted - probably due in part to weather conditions – by 1/2%. The standardised unemployment rate climbed by 0.2 percentage point to 7.9% in the first two months of 2010. However, following a trend turnaround in the fourth quarter, the number of people claiming unemployment benefits fell significantly throughout the reporting period. Consumer prices were 3.7% higher in April than a year

Still on path of moderate recovery at beginning of year



earlier. Inflation was thus holding steady above the Bank of England's target range of one percentage point on either side of the 2% mark. Not only the renewed value-added tax hike at the turn of 2009–10 and the surge in oil prices but also the downstream effects of the pound sterling's depreciation are likely to have contributed to the price increases.

New EU member states

Economic picture positive overall The moderate cyclical upturn in the new EU member states (EU-8) picked up momentum in the first guarter, though the positive overall picture continues to mask disparate developments in the individual member states. Whereas overall economic output continued to recover in Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary, it does not appear to have bottomed out yet in the Baltic states of Estonia and Lithuania and the Black Sea countries of Bulgaria and Romania. It is questionable whether the slight GDP growth in Latvia marks the beginning of a sustained recovery. Industrial activity in the EU-8 is growing at an accelerated pace. In this group of countries, industrial output in the first guarter was up by 51/4% on the quarter after seasonal adjustment. Retail sales (excluding cars) likewise expanded perceptibly, by $1\frac{3}{4}\%$ on the period. The labour market situation remained tense, though. The number of unemployed persons rose in the winter months - partly as a result of weather-related effects - by some 165,000 to 4.1 million. Since its cyclical low in September 2008, the number of unemployed persons has risen by more than 50% and the standardised unemployment rate by 3.2 percentage points to 9.5%. Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) inflation was running at 2.9% in April after falling to a new low of 2.6% in March.

Macroeconomic trends in the euro area

Muted growth at beginning of

vear ...

The cyclical recovery in the euro area, which had begun to stall in the fourth guarter of 2009 amidst, among other things, the influence of temporary strains, remained listless in the first-guarter months. Real GDP rose by only 1/4% after seasonal adjustment and was thus 1/2% above its low level of a year earlier. Of the major member states, Italy saw the strongest growth (+1/2% after seasonal adjustment), followed by Germany at 1/4% and then France and Spain, which grew only minimally. The damage to construction output in Germany and other member states caused by the harsh winter put a visible damper on the euro area's result. The catch-up effects in construction alone will probably be enough to spur faster euro-area growth in the second quarter. Despite the fact that the fiscal assistance packages are expiring and the stimuli provided by the inventory cycle are subsiding, the underlying trend in business activity is likely to maintain its moderate upward tilt as 2010 progresses. The escalation of the debt problems in some periphery countries and the announcement of additional consolidation measures by the affected countries against that background, however, will probably tend to curb euro-area growth for the time being. In its spring forecast, the European Commission is expecting growth of 0.9% in 2010 and 1.5% in 2011.

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... supported by the industrial sector GDP growth in the first guarter was generated in great measure by the industrial sector (including energy production). Production in this sector rose by 3³/₄% after seasonal adjustment; although it was up 41/4% on the year, it was still 91/2% lower than before the beginning of the crisis. The guarter-on-guarter rise is attributable in part to a substantial increase in energy production. This reveals a positive weather effect which is making itself felt particularly in France, Germany, the Netherlands and Finland. With regard to overall economic growth, however, this effect contrasts with adverse weather-related impacts on construction activity. The production of intermediate goods and consumer goods each rose by 11/2% in the first guarter, whereas the manufacture of capital goods went up only slightly. As industrial output increased, capacity utilisation in the manufacturing industry showed a visible further improvement in the January to April period, though it was still perceptibly below its long-run average.

The leading indicators point to a continuation of the upward trend in manufacturing at a somewhat accelerated pace. Industrial confidence has improved considerably in the past few months and has now nearly returned to its long-term average. Among its components, production expectations have brightened considerably, and pressure on inventories is regarded as minimal. The assessment of the orders situation is less gloomy than before, yet the balance of responses is still deep in negative territory. Fittingly, new orders in the first quarter were more than one-fifth lower than their early 2008 peak. Admittedly,

Selected indicators of industrial activity in the euro area Seasonally adjusted, guarterly Log scale 115 Industrial output 110 2005 = 100105 100 95 90 Lin scale 85 % Capacity utilisation 85 1994-2009 average 82 79 76 73 70 67 ٥ Log scale 130 New orders received 125 by order-based manufacturing 120 industry 115 2005 = 100 110 105 Total of which 100 Excluding other 95 transport equipment 90 85 80 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 Deutsche Bundesbank

orders in the first quarter were up by $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the quarter; excluding the manufacture of other transport equipment, which is usually strongly characterised by large orders, the increase amounted to $3\frac{3}{4}\%$.

The primary meaningful stimulant of demand at the beginning of the year was exports to non-euro-area countries, which in the first quarter were up by 9¹/₄% on the quarter after

Exports buoyant but domestic demand weak



Fiscal developments in the euro area

After a drastic deterioration in 2009, euro-area budgetary developments still expected to be unfavourable

At the end of April, Eurostat published the general government deficits and debt figures of the EU member states that had reported these figures as part of the European budgetary surveillance process. According to these reports, the euro-area deficit rose dramatically last year from 2.0% of GDP to 6.3%.

Developments were decisively shaped by the financial and economic crisis. The European Commission's calculations show that roughly half of the rise in the deficit ratio is due to the economic downturn. The effect of discretionary fiscal policy measures, such as those taken as part of the European Economic Recovery Plan, was also felt. Furthermore, revenue in some member states fell more sharply than would be expected on the basis of legislative changes and the decline in GDP alone. Revenue decreased by a total of 4% and the revenue ratio fell by 0.5 percentage point to 44.4%. By contrast, expenditure rose by 5% and the expenditure ratio increased sharply by 3.9 percentage points to 50.7%. The debt ratio also soared from 69.4% to 78.7%. This jump was largely due to high primary deficits, rising interest expenditure and falling GDP. In addition there were government support measures for financial institutions, such as bank recapitalisations, that did not affect the deficit but did push up the debt level. By contrast, guarantees and support measures similar to guarantees, which were also deployed during the financial crisis, are mainly not shown in the figures if they have not (yet) been taken up.

In its spring forecast, the European Commission expects the euro-area deficit ratio to continue to rise slightly, reaching 6.6% in 2010 - the highest level since the launch of monetary union. This deterioration is driven not by cyclical influences but by additional tax cuts. Overall, revenue is expected to increase by approximately 1% and expenditure by just under 2%. The revenue ratio will thus slip to 44.2% while the expenditure ratio will remain at a high level of 50.8%. The European Commission forecasts a slight decline in the deficit to 6.1% of GDP in 2011, which is attributable in virtually equal parts to the phasing out of temporary stabilisation measures and to a slight improvement in the cyclical impact. Stronger revenue growth (21/2%) than in 2010 is expected, meaning that the ratio will remain more or less constant. With no year-on-year change in expenditure growth, the expenditure ratio will fall by approximately half a percentage point. According to the Commission's forecast, between the end of 2009 and the end of 2011, general government debt in the euro area relative to GDP will again shoot up by roughly 10 percentage points to just under 90%. This sizeable increase is due primarily to high deficit ratios.

1 For information about the excessive deficit procedure, see also Deutsche Bundesbank, Excessive deficit procedure against 13 euro-

Deutsche Bundesbank

Most countries are in clear breach of the reference values for the deficit and debt ratios

The European Commission estimates that all euro-area countries will overshoot the 3% deficit limit in 2010. At around 12%, Ireland is forecast to record the highest deficit ratio, followed by Spain and Greece, both with almost 10%. Portugal, Cyprus and France are expected to record deficits of between 8½% and 7% of GDP. However, as is standard practice, calculations are based on the laws applicable at the time of estimation, meaning that consolidation measures which had been planned but not yet implemented were not included in the calculations. Spain and Portugal have since provided details of additional consolidation measures as agreed in the package of measures approved by the Ecofin Council on 10 May. Greece has also implemented the additional measures set out in the support package from the beginning of May.

An excessive deficit procedure has already been initiated for most euro-area countries, ¹ and the forecast shows that many of these countries have a considerable need for action if they are to meet the minimum budgetary requirements stipulated in this procedure. Given that the deficit ratio in Cyprus was well in excess of 3% in 2009 and that Finland is planning to overstep the reference value this year, the Council is soon likely to rule that an excessive deficit exists in these countries, too. Subsequently, with the exception of Luxembourg, all euro-area countries would be in an excessive deficit procedure.

According to the Commission's forecast, the debt ratios will rise in all euro-area countries up to 2011, and in some cases this increase will be dramatic. Compared with 2009, the debt ratio in Ireland, Spain and Greece is forecast to climb by around 20 percentage points, followed by Portugal, Cyprus, France and Finland with a plus of between 14½ and 11 percentage points. In 2011, only four countries (Luxembourg, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland) are likely to comply with the reference value of 60% for the debt ratio.

Critical escalation in some countries

In the past few years, Greece has repeatedly failed to meet its obligation to provide reliable statistics. Furthermore, its budgetary and economic policies were inappropriate given the stability requirements of a single currency area and it grossly breached European commitments and rules. In February 2010, the ongoing excessive deficit procedure was stepped up and Greece was instructed to correct its excessive deficit by 2012 at the latest. During a visit by a delegation from the European Commission, ECB and IMF to Greece this March, additional consolidation steps were agreed to ensure that the deficit can be corrected as planned. In spite of implementing consolidation measures, the funding of government borrowing requirements on the capital

area member states, Monthly Report, November 2009, pp 64-65. — 2 See the statement by Professor Axel Weber, President of the

market was in serious jeopardy at the end of April. In the current very fragile situation, a sovereign default would have posed a considerable threat to the stability of the financial system and of monetary union. As a result, the IMF, European Commission and ECB agreed at the beginning of May to provide Greece with extensive loans to safeguard its solvency. These loans are to bear interest on the basis of three-month EURIBOR rates, and an additional charge of 300 to 400 basis points will be applied. In return, the Greek government has committed to an additional consolidation and reform programme. Overall, measures amounting to 71/2% of GDP in 2010, 4% in 2011 and 2% both in 2012 and in 2013 are to be implemented to reduce the deficit ratio so that it reaches 2.6% of GDP in 2014. The loans will be paid in instalments and are conditional on the strict implementation of the conditions agreed, in particular the extensive consolidation measures that have already been stipulated. In light of the fact that economic developments in Greece are now estimated to be significantly more unfavourable and of the additional measures to be taken in 2010 as well as the further consolidation measures already stipulated, it is justifiable that Greece's deadline for correcting the excessive deficit has been delayed until 2014.

Tensions in the markets for some other countries' government bonds also increasingly escalated at the beginning of May on an unexpected scale. Given the serious and immediate danger, the EU finance ministers decided to set up a European financial stabilisation mechanism.² At the same time, they pledged to reform the fiscal rules and accelerate the consolidation of public budgets, especially in the countries facing a serious threat. In this context, the latest additional consolidation measures in Portugal and Spain are a welcome development. Portugal has stated that it plans to reduce its deficit sooner than envisaged in the stability programme and to curb its rising debt ratio. In addition to bringing forward consolidation efforts as announced previously, further measures are to be implemented so that the deficit ratio now planned for 2010 (7.3%) is brought down one percentage point below the previous plan. It is then to be cut to 4.6% in 2011 (compared with the previously planned figure of 6.6%). According to information from the Spanish government, additional measures are to further reduce the deficit ratio by 0.5 percentage point in 2010 and 1.5 percentage points in 2011. Spain's deficit ratio is therefore expected to amount to 9.3% in 2010 and 6.0% in 2011.

Without decisive counter steering, there is - as observed in Greece - a danger of a spiral of increasing risk premiums and rising debt which may give rise to negative growth effects. The current crisis has shown just how important it is to comply with the reference values specified in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. Efforts to strengthen the rules and ensure adherence thereto, which are now underway, are thus vital. This is not just a matter of rapidly correcting excessive deficits. A greater focus has to be placed on achieving and maintaining a sound budgetary position in the first place (preventive arm of the Stability and Growth Pact) than has previously been the case. Moreover, the debt level has to be expressly incorporated into surveillance and correction procedures, with the possibility of sanctions in the event of infringements. Another task will be to complement the weakened non-liability clause of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union with suitable provisions that substantially increase incentives for a sound fiscal policy at national level.

	European Commission, Economic Forecast Spring 2010							Stability programme, beginning of 2010				
	Budget balance as % of GDP				Governm	Government debt as % of GDP				Budget balance as % of GDP		
Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2010	2011	2012	
Austria	- 0.4	- 3.4	- 4.7	- 4.6	62.6	66.5	70.2	72.9	- 4.7	- 4.0	- 3.3	
Belgium	- 1.2	- 6.0	- 5.0	- 5.0	89.8	96.7	99.0	100.9	- 4.8	- 4.1	- 3.0	
Cyprus	0.9	- 6.1	- 7.1	- 7.7	48.4	56.2	62.3	67.6	- 6.0	- 4.5	- 3.4	
Finland	4.2	- 2.2	- 3.8	- 2.9	34.2	44.0	50.5	54.9	- 3.6	- 3.0	- 2.3	
France	- 3.3	- 7.5	- 8.0	- 7.4	67.5	77.6	83.6	88.6	- 8.2	- 6.0	- 4.6	
Germany	0.0	- 3.3	- 5.0	- 4.7	66.0	73.2	78.8	81.6	- 5½	- 41/2	- 3 1/2	
Greece	-7.7	- 13.6	- 9.3	- 9.9	99.2	115.1	124.9	133.9	- 8.7	- 5.6	2.8	
Ireland	- 7.3	- 14.3	- 11.7	- 12.1	43.9	64.0	77.3	87.3	- 11.6	- 10.0	- 7.2	
Italy	- 2.7	- 5.3	- 5.3	- 5.0	106.1	115.8	118.2	118.9	- 5.0	- 3.9	- 2.7	
Luxembourg	2.9	- 0.7	- 3.5	- 3.9	13.7	14.5	19.0	23.6	- 3.9	- 5.0	- 4.6	
Malta	- 4.5	- 3.8	- 4.3	- 3.6	63.7	69.1	71.5	72.5	- 3.9	- 2.9	- 2.8	
Netherlands	0.7	- 5.3	- 6.3	- 5.1	58.2	60.9	66.3	69.6	- 6.1	- 5.0	- 4.5	
Portugal	- 2.8	- 9.4	- 8.5	- 7.9	66.3	76.8	85.8	91.1	- 8.3	- 6.6	- 4.6	
Slovakia	- 2.3	- 6.8	- 6.0	- 5.4	27.7	35.7	40.8	44.0	- 5.5	- 4.2	- 3.0	
Slovenia	- 1.7	- 5.5	- 6.1	- 5.2	22.6	35.9	41.6	45.4	- 5.7	- 4.2	- 3.1	
Spain	- 4.1	- 11.2	- 9.8	- 8.8	39.7	53.2	64.9	72.5	- 9.8	- 7.5	- 5.3	
Euro area	- 2.0	- 6.3	- 6.6	- 6.1	69.4	78.7	84.7	88.5	I .	Ι.		

Deutsche Bundesbank, at the public hearing of the Budget Commit-

tee of the German Bundestag on 19 May 2010 on pages 12-13 of this report.



seasonal adjustment. Imports, however, rose even more strongly in terms of value (+101/2%), which was attributable mainly to higher energy import volumes and also to price increases. If the deterioration in the terms of trade is taken into account, the contribution of foreign trade to GDP growth is likely to be minimal at best. Domestic final demand was probably likewise very muted in the first quarter of the year. Real retail sales (excluding cars) remained virtually unchanged, after seasonal adjustment, in the first guarter. In addition, the reduction or expiry of environmental premiums in some countries at the end of the year caused a 71/4% period-on-period decline in new car registrations in the first guarter. Consumer confidence was also still at a relatively low ebb as the second guarter began. According to output figures, investment in new buildings is likely to have contracted sharply in the first quarter on account of the weather and the lack of demand for capacity extension. According to the data on production, there has been no increase in expenditure on machinery and equipment, either.

Labour market collapse abated

The labour market situation in the euro area worsened only slightly in the first-quarter months. Owing in part to the unusually cold winter weather, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose slightly from 9.9% in December 2009 to 10.0% in March 2010. The individual euro-area countries' rates, however, ranged very widely, from 4.1% in the Netherlands to 19.1% in Spain. The number of employed persons fell in the fourth quarter of 2009 (more recent data are not available) by 0.3% on the period after seasonal adjustment following a period-onperiod decline of 0.5% a quarter earlier. Whereas Slovenia (at -1.0%) and Spain and Greece (-0.8% each) saw higher-than-average falls in employment, the number of employed persons remained unchanged in Germany and Portugal, whereas in Austria and Luxembourg there was even a slight trend increase in employment. The decline in hours worked in the euro area likewise abated in the fourth quarter of 2009. Owing in part to the decline in short-time work, the number of hours worked even increased in Germany (0.4%) and Italy (0.1%) on the quarter.

Euro-area consumer prices rose by 0.5% in the first guarter after seasonal adjustment, the largest increase since the third guarter of 2008. Much higher energy prices as a result of crude oil price hikes were the main reason. The price of unprocessed food, however, likewise rose again for the first time in a year, especially owing to the unusually cold winter weather. Processed food prices, however, remained unchanged, as did the prices of industrial goods excluding energy. Of the core components, only services saw prices increase, though not as sharply as in the preceding quarters. Excluding energy and unprocessed food, annual HICP inflation, at +0.9%, was slightly lower than in the fourth quarter of 2009 (+1.0%). Overall year-onyear HICP, by contrast, saw a quite strong rise of 0.7 percentage point to +1.1%. This was due mainly to a substantial increase in upward price pressures in nearly all euro-area member states. Ireland is now the only country left with negative year-on-year inflation, and only five other countries have an inflation

Distinct rise in energy and food prices

rate of less than 1%. In some of the smaller member states, inflation has already passed the 2% mark. Euro-area consumer prices also rose slightly in April after seasonal adjustment. Annual HICP inflation overall was +1.5% following +1.4% a month earlier.

Deterioration of public finances

In the past year, the development of euroarea public finances was characterised to a significant degree by the financial and economic crisis. The euro-area member states' government deficits and debt levels soared. An excessive deficit procedure has been launched against nearly all of these countries. The European Commission forecast underscores the need for substantial action in order to meet the envisaged correction targets (see also box on pages 26-27). ***

Monetary policy and banking business

Interest rate policy and the money market

Given weak macroeconomic growth at the beginning of the year, persistent marked capacity underutilisation and subdued monetary and credit growth, the Governing Council of the ECB decided to leave the Eurosystem's key policy rates on hold between January and May. The interest rate on central bank liquidity as part of main refinancing operations, which were once again conducted as fixed-rate tenders with full allotment in the first quarter of 2010, thus remained at 1%; the interest rate on the marginal lending facility was 1.75%. Deposits held under the deposit facility were remunerated at 0.25%.

In light of the recovery on the financial markets during the first few months of 2010, the Governing Council continued to phase out non-standard monetary policy measures. For example, in conjunction with the Federal Reserve and the Swiss National Bank, it stopped conducting liquidity swap transactions in US dollars and Swiss francs. The Eurosystem then discontinued six-month refinancing operations at the end of March. The last operation of this kind, like the third and last 12-month tender at the end of December 2009, was interest-indexed. From the end of April, regular three-month operations were once again conducted at a variable interest rate, although - in contrast to the usual practice prior to the financial crisis - the main refinancing rate was applied as the minimum bid rate. The aim of this was to prevent interest rate bids from being too low in view of the ample liquidity in the banking sector. With a volume of around €4.8 billion, deMain refinancing rate remains at 1%

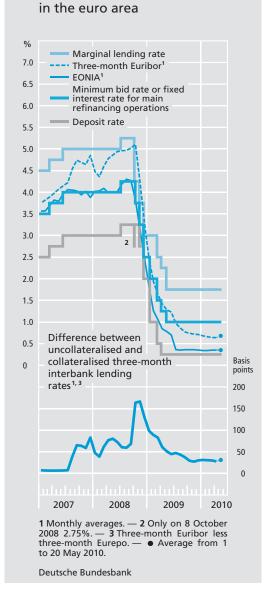
Initial phasing-out of individual non-standard measures

mand for this three-month operation was subdued, remaining well below the Eurosystem's reference volume of €15 billion.

Main refinancing operations still conducted as fixed-rate tenders In parallel with the phasing out of the cited non-standard monetary policy measures, however, the Governing Council announced that main refinancing operations and refinancing operations with a maturity of one maintenance period are to be conducted as fixed-rate tenders with full allotment until at least mid-October 2010.

Decisions on collateral framework In addition, the Governing Council decided in April to introduce, as of 1 January 2011, a schedule of graduated valuation haircuts for marketable and non-marketable assets (excluding asset-backed securities) with a BBB+ to BBB- (or equivalent) rating. Eligible debt securities with a BBB rating can therefore be used as collateral for Eurosystem refinancing operations beyond the end of 2010. Debt securities which are not denominated in euro as well as subordinated debt instruments or securities traded on unregulated markets will, as of January 2011, no longer be accepted as eligible collateral. Furthermore, given what it deemed to be an appropriate Greek consolidation and reform programme, the Governing Council resolved at the beginning of May to suspend the minimum ratings requirements for debt securities issued or guaranteed by the Greek government.

Decisions owing to the exceptional market situation in early May Owing to the escalating debt crisis in Greece, which gave rise to contagion effects for other euro-area countries, there were severe tensions in some segments of the European financial markets before the second weekend



in May. On 9 May, the Governing Council therefore decided to reintroduce selected non-standard monetary policy measures and to purchase public and private-sector debt instruments.

In conjunction with other central banks, the Eurosystem is thus once again working with the Federal Reserve to offer liquidity swap transactions in US dollars with maturities of

Money market interest rates



Money market management and liquidity needs

During the three reserve maintenance periods from 20 January to 13 April 2010, euro-area credit institutions' need for central bank liquidity determined by autonomous liquidity factors fell by €20.9 billion in net terms. The demand for liquidity from banknotes in circulation declined by €3.9 billion during the period under review, owing to the usual seasonal fall in demand for banknotes in the January-February 2010 maintenance period following the sharp rise in the pre-Christmas period. The remaining autonomous factors also contributed to the decline in demand for liquidity in the period under review. First, general government deposits with the Eurosystem went down by a total of €6.2 billion and, second, if the net foreign reserves and the other factors are taken together, a move which eliminates liquidity-neutral valuation effects, there was a decrease in the liquidity needs of €10.8 billion. Factors such as the disbursements of central bank profits, which have an effect on liquidity, including the Bundesbank profit of €4.1 billion paid on 9 March 2010, contributed to this development. In addition to the development of autonomous factors, a decline in the minimum reserve requirement (€1.3 billion net) also contributed to the fall in demand for central bank liquidity.

As was the case in previous months, the Eurosystem continued to provide a generous supply of liquidity during the period under review. All liquidity-providing open market operations were carried out as fixedrate tenders with full allotment (see table on page 34), thus enabling credit institutions to decide for themselves how much liquidity they required from the Eurosystem and even to exceed the benchmark level. Given the still limited functioning of the money market, this considerably improved the banking system's refinancing opportunities. During the period under review, credit institutions' demand for central bank money in liquidity-providing open market operations increased by around €19 billion in net terms. This rise was largely attributable to main refinancing operations (€17 billion). Moreover, credit institutions received additional liquidity from the Eurosystem's purchase programme for covered bonds, which will be continued until the end of June 2010. During the three reserve periods under review, holdings increased as planned by just over €15 billion to €46.4 billion. The reduced demand for liquidity from autonomous factors in conjunction with the additional provision of liquidity as part of the open market operations as well as the inflow of liquidity from the purchase

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programme for covered bonds led to a discernible increase in recourse to the deposit facility (+€54 billion in net terms during the period under review). By contrast, the marginal lending facility continued to be used sparingly. The abundant supply of liquidity was also reflected in the EONIA fixings. The reference rate for unsecured overnight money was set at around 0.33% throughout most of the three reserve periods under review. Noticeable increases could only be observed on the last day of each reserve period, when EONIA rose to as much as 0.66% owing to the liquidity-absorbing fine-tuning operations of the Eurosystem. Apart from this exception, the overnight rate continued to be oriented to the interest rate on the Eurosystem deposit facility (0.25%).

After deciding on initial steps to facilitate a move away from its liquidity policy characterised by nonstandard measures (including the discontinuation of the supplementary three-month tenders and the 12month operations) in December 2009, the ECB Governing Council announced further measures in the first quarter of 2010. Liquidity-providing operations in US dollars and Swiss francs were not extended further and were offered to the Eurosystem's counterparties for the last time in January 2010. Furthermore, at the beginning of March, the ECB Governing Council decided to switch from fixed-rate tenders to variablerate tenders with target allotment volumes (and a minimum bid rate) for three-month tenders from April 2010 onwards. At the same time, the Council announced that both the main refinancing operations and the special tender with a maturity of one reserve maintenance period will continue to be carried out as fixed-rate tenders with full allotment until at least the beginning of October 2010. Furthermore, according to a Council decision, on 1 July 2010, a fine-tuning operation with a maturity of six days should help to (partly) offset the liquidity outflow of €442 billion resulting from the first 12-month tender which matures on this day.

In the January-February 2010 reserve maintenance period, which only lasted three weeks, the average outstanding refinancing volume amounted to around \in 710 billion and was thus considerably higher than credit institutions in the Eurosystem would need calculated on the basis of the liquidity needs arising from autonomous factors and the reserve requirement. As a result, the excess liquidity (on the basis of the benchmark amount) amounted to \in 230 billion on average, which was also reflected in the high average degree of recourse to the deposit facility (€168 billion). EONIA turnover averaged €27.0 billion per day and was thus again somewhat below the already quite low average trading volume of €29.1 billion in the previous period.

In the February-March reserve period, the demand for liquidity in the main refinancing operations increased perceptibly. The average allotment volume in the main refinancing operations, which had remained at around €60 billion in the previous period, rose significantly to €80 billion in the period under review. At the same time, the outstanding refinancing volume in the longer-term refinancing operations fell by a similar degree, supported by the phasing-out of supplementary long-term tenders, the due volumes of which could no longer be extended by credit institutions as a result of the start of the move away from non-standard measures. There continued to be a high level of recourse to the deposit facility (€186 billion on average), which was a consequence of liquidity conditions remaining very comfortable (excess liquidity of €258 billion on average).

The main focus of the March-April reserve period was the allotment of the six-month tender. At the time, no further operation with this maturity was planned. As in the case of the last 12-month tender in December 2009, this fixed-rate tender was allocated at an interest rate corresponding to the average minimum bid rate of the main refinancing operations carried out during the life of this operation. In the run-up to the tender, there was uncertainty among the market participants regarding the total demand volume for the six-month tender. This was reflected, inter alia, in a wide range of forecasts (€20 billion to €150 billion). However, the actual bidding and allotment volume of €17.9 billion was below even the lowest expectations and made it clear that credit institutions now had hardly any interest in additional central bank liquidity. The further increase in excess liquidity in this reserve period (€283 billion on average) and the associated high level of recourse to the deposit facility (€201 billion on average), provide further evidence of this liquidity saturation. Trade in the (short-term) money market continued to be impaired by the existing liquidity surpluses. (Unsecured) EONIA turnover averaged only €27.2 billion per day (previous period: €27.0 billion) and turnover from secured overnight money on Eurex Repo's Euro GC Pooling also amount-

Factors determining bank liquidity 1

€ billion; changes in the daily averages of the reserve maintenance periods vis-à-vis the previous period

		2010				
lte	m	20 Jan to 9 Feb	10 Feb to 9 Mar	10 Mar to 13 Apr		
I	Provision (+) or absorption (-) of central bank balances due to changes in autonomous factors 1 Banknotes in circulation (increase: -)	+ 13.2	- 1.0	- 8.3		
	 2 General government deposits with the Eurosystem (increase: -) 3 Net foreign reserves² 4 Other factors² 	- 2.8 + 12.6 - 14.6	+ 9.4 + 1.3 + 1.8	- 0.4 + 12.9 - 3.2		
То	tal	+ 8.4	+ 11.5	+ 1.0		
ΙΙ	Monetary policy operations of the Eurosystem 1 Open market operations (a) Main refinancing operations (b) Longer-term refinancing operations (c) Other operations 2 Standing facilities (a) Marginal lending facility (b) Deposit facility (increase: -)	- 0.9 + 13.8 - 0.1 - 0.2 - 21.3	+ 20.8 - 21.1 + 7.3 + 0.7 - 18.1	- 2.8 + 9.4 + 7.7 - 0.5 - 14.3		
То	tal	- 8.7	- 10.4	- 0.5		
_	Change in credit institutions' current accounts (I + II)	- 0.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.7		
IV	Change in the minimum reserve requirement (increase: –)	- 0.6	+ 1.4	+ 0.5		

1 For longer-term trends and the Deutsche Bundesbank's contribution, see pages 14* and 15* of the Statistical Section of this Monthly Report. — 2 Including end-of-quarter valuation adjustments with no impact on liquidity.

ed to just €5.6 billion (previous periods: €6.2 billion and €5.4 billion). In comparison, this segment had recorded an average daily trading volume of €9.0 billion in 2009.

At the end of the subsequent April-May reserve period, the ECB Governing Council passed several measures to address the marked increase in tension in the financial markets. In this context, the Eurosystem announced that it would intervene in the euro area public and private debt securities markets, offer the regular three-month tenders as fixed-rate tenders with full allotment again in May and June 2010, carry out a further six-month tender with full allotment and resume US dollar liquidity-providing operations.

Open market operations of the Eurosystem*

Value	Type of trans-	Maturity	Actual allotment	Deviation from the benchmark ²	Marginal rate/fixed	Allotment ratio	Weighted rate	Cover	Number
date	action 1	in days	in € billion		%	%	%	ratio 3	of bidders
date		in days	IN € DIIION	In € DIIIOn	%	%	%	ratios	of bluders
20.01.10	MRO (FRT)	7	58.0	172.0	1.00	100.00	-	1.00	101
20.01.10	S-LTRO (FRT)	21	5.7		1.00	100.00	-	1.00	7
27.01.10	MRO (FRT)	7	63.4	245.9	1.00	100.00	-	1.00	83
28.01.10	LTRO (FRT)	91	3.3	-	1.00	100.00	-	1.00	22
03.02.10	MRO (FRT)	7	55.8	264.8	1.00	100.00	-	1.00	74
09.02.10	FTO (–)	1	- 270.6		0.80	100.00	0.76	1.00	187
10.02.10	S-LTRO (FRT)	28	2.8	-	1.00	100.00	-	1.00	14
10.02.10	MRO (FRT)	7	76.1	186.6	1.00	100.00	-	1.00	79
17.02.10	MRO (FRT)	7	81.9	260.9	1.00	100.00	-	1.00	78
24.02.10	MRO (FRT)	7	81.4	277.9	1.00	100.00	-	1.00	71
25.02.10	LTRO (FRT)	91	10.2		1.00	100.00	-	1.00	23
03.03.10	MRO (FRT)	7	80.5	297.0	1.00	100.00	-	1.00	65
09.03.10	FTO (–)	1	- 294.5		0.80	100.00	0.76	1.00	193
10.03.10	MRO (FRT)	7	78.4	206.4	1.00	100.00	-	1.00	71
10.03.10	S-LTRO (FRT)	35	9.3		1.00	100.00	-	1.00	11
17.03.10	MRO (FRT)	7	79.0	297.0	1.00	100.00	-	1.00	79
24.03.10	MRO (FRT)	7	81.1	312.1	1.00	100.00	-	1.00	81
31.03.10	MRO (FRT)	7	78.3	295.3	1.00	100.00	-	1.00	73
01.04.10	S-LTRO (FRT)	182	17.9	-	4	100.00	-	1.00	62
01.04.10	LTRO (FRT)	91	2.0	-	1.00	100.00	-	1.00	11
07.04.10	MRO (FRT)	7	71.5	281.5	1.00	100.00	-	1.00	67
13.04.10	FTO (–)	1	- 292.3	- 1	0.80	100.00	0.76	1.00	186

* For more information on the Eurosystem's operations from 14 October 2009 to 19 January 2010, see Deutsche Bundesbank, Monthly Report, February 2010, p 27. — 1 MRO: main refinancing operation, LTRO: longer-term refinancing operation, S-LTRO: supplementary longerterm refinancing operation, FTO: fine-tuning operation

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seven and 84 days, which are being conducted as fixed-rate tenders with full allotment. Moreover, a further interest-indexed sixmonth refinancing operation was conducted in mid-May, and the regular three-month refinancing operations scheduled for the end of May and the end of June are to be conducted once again as fixed-rate tenders with full allotment. (+: liquidity providing operation, -: liquidity absorbing operation), FRT: fixed-rate tender. — 2 Excluding (S-)LTROs allotted in the same week. — 3 Ratio of total bids to the allotment amount. — 4 The interest rate is the average minimum bid rate of the MROs over the life of this operation.

The Governing Council also resolved to counteract the severe tensions in the financial markets through targeted purchases of public and private-sector debt securities in the euro area. This decision should be seen in close connection with the announcement of additional consolidation measures in the relevant euro-area countries to safeguard the sustainability of public finances. In order to ensure that the measures adopted by the Governing

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Council have no additional impact on the monetary policy stance, the liquidity generated by the purchase programme is to be reabsorbed by targeted absorption operations.

EONIA still just above interest rate on deposit facility The euro money market's response in the year to date has been reserved overall, both with regard to the initial phasing-out of individual non-standard monetary policy measures and to the severe tensions in the financial markets at the beginning of May. As in the second half of 2009, the overnight interest rate (EONIA) continued to be around 0.1 percentage point above the interest rate on the Eurosystem's deposit facility between January and May, fluctuating only marginally. The persistently low overnight rate is due, furthermore, to generous lending by the Eurosystem.

Longer-term money market rates showing slight upwards trend at end of 2010 Q1 There was a sideways trend in longer-term money market rates, too, from January to April. Tendencies to a slight upward movement have been noticeable since the end of April, although these weakened following the announcement of the non-standard measures of the second weekend in May. Since the beginning of the year, uncollateralised interbank rates with maturities of up to and including six months have been consistently quoted below the Eurosystem's main refinancing rate. The uncollateralised threemonth rate (3M Euribor) currently stands at 0.70% and its collateralised counterpart (3M Eurepo) at 0.35%. The risk premium on the euro money market, which is determined on the basis of their yield spread, is currently 0.35 percentage point and has thus increased slightly since the beginning of May.

Monetary developments in the euro area

There was no further weakening of monetary expansion in the euro area between January and March 2010. In seasonally adjusted and annualised terms, the three-month rate of the broad monetary aggregate M3 amounted to -1/2% in the reporting quarter. While still negative, this was nonetheless an improvement on the corresponding rate of -11/2% in the final quarter of 2009, which was the lowest quarterly value since the launch of monetary union. Owing to base effects, the average of the annual M3 growth rates for the first quarter of 2010 remained at its priorquarter level of -0.1%.

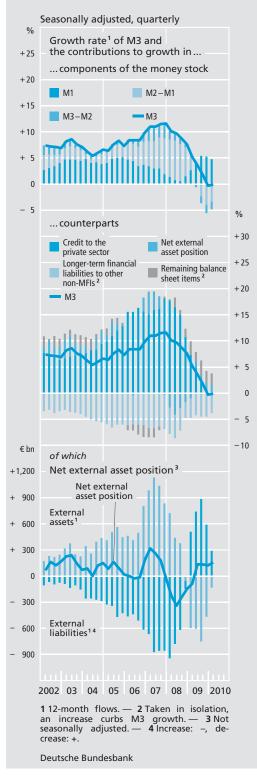
The interest rate environment, characterised by assets with a maturity of up to two years having a comparatively small interest rate advantage over overnight deposits and by a steep yield curve for maturities of over two years, has had a major impact on monetary growth since the fourth guarter of 2008. This constellation led to shifts from short-term time deposits (with an agreed maturity of up to two years) remunerated at close-to-market rates into the most liquid components of M3, although these were less pronounced in the last guarter of 2009 and the first guarter of 2010. At a seasonally adjusted and annualised three-month rate of 6% in the first guarter of 2010, the rise in overnight deposits was marked, but remained below the rate (9%) of the previous quarter. By contrast, there was an accelerated annualised increase in guantitatively less significant cash in circulation in the first quarter, from just under 5% in the previous three-month period to more

monetary expansion

No further weakening of

Demand for highly liquid M3 components weaker, but still buoyant

Components and counterparts of the money stock in the euro area



than 11%. As a result, expansion of the narrow monetary aggregate M1 slowed overall. It was still strong, however, growing by a seasonally adjusted and annualised threemonth rate of 7%, compared with over 15% and almost 8½% in the third and fourth quarters of 2009 respectively.

At the same time, there was a slower reduction in short-term deposits other than overnight deposits; at a seasonally adjusted and annualised three-month rate of -5%, the decline was more muted than in the preceding four quarters. This was due mainly to the significant reduction in the release of shortterm time deposits, even though holdings of such deposits still fell perceptibly at a seasonally adjusted and annualised rate of 15%, compared with -26% in the previous guarter. This development was driven chiefly by households. On the back of substantial shifts in recent years, households released a smaller amount of time deposits in the reporting quarter due to the currently rising interest rates for time deposits with a maturity of up to one year. Short-term savings deposits (with an agreed period of notice of up to three months) continued to be in demand, but to a lesser extent than in the preceding guarters.

At a seasonally adjusted and annualised three-month rate of -14%, there was little aggregate change in the development of marketable financial instruments compared with the preceding quarters. Between January and March, this was due to strong net outflows from money market funds, which account for the largest share of marketable instruments. Transfers from liquid money to Another net reduction in short-term deposits other than overnight deposits ...

... and in marketable instruments

longer-term types of investment probably played a major part in this. By contrast, repo transactions, which are usually very volatile, virtually stagnated on balance in the reporting quarter. Furthermore, for the first time in six quarters, slightly positive net inflows of short-term debt securities of monetary financial institutions held by non-banks (with a maturity of up to two years) were recorded.

Lending to the private sector again slightly negative In the reporting guarter, weak monetary growth was again accompanied by slightly negative net lending to the private sector; the seasonally adjusted and annualised threemonth rate fell from -1/2% in the final guarter of 2009 to -1% at the end of the reporting period. In the first guarter of 2010, this development was accompanied by a net reduction in securities held by euro-area banks and issued by domestic private non-banks as well as by stagnating lending in the form of loans. At 0%, its annualised and seasonally adjusted three-month rate almost matched the annualised three-month rate of lending to the domestic private sector adjusted for credit institutions' securitisation activities and loan sales. This was due to the current low level of securitisation activity in the banking sector.

Continuing upwards movement in loans to households In the reporting period, stagnation in loans to domestic private non-banks was again the outcome of heterogeneous sectoral developments. Loans to households rose significantly in net terms, with the positive development of the previous three quarters becoming increasingly firmer. This was again attributable to growth in loans for house purchase, which make up the lion's share of household borrowing, and to which government assistance programmes also contributed. However, other lending to households also rose perceptibly, while consumer credit declined markedly in the reporting quarter following slight growth in the two preceding quarters.

Following three quarters of strong decline in loans to non-financial corporations, their seasonally adjusted volume remained virtually unchanged in the first quarter, chiefly as a result of noticeably positive net lending in February. For the first time since the final guarter of 2008, medium-term loans (with maturities of more than one year and up to five years) fell significantly more sharply in the reporting quarter than short-term loans. By contrast, there was a further marked expansion in long-term loans. Overall, this is consistent with the pattern that is familiar from earlier periods of economic recovery, with unsecuritised lending to non-financial corporations recovering more slowly from the slump in economic activity than lending to households.

In the reporting quarter, loans to the private sector in the euro area were dampened for the most part by loans to other financial intermediaries. Overall, these fell significantly in the first quarter, while they had a slightly positive influence on growth in loans to the private sector in the fourth quarter of 2009. Many of these transactions are highly volatile indirect interbank operations; therefore, restricted lending to this sector does not, in itself, represent a classical withdrawal of funds for the private non-banking sector. Virtual stagnation of loans to non-financial corporations

Marked decline in loans granted to other financial intermediaries DEUTSCHE BUNDESBANK EUROSYSTEM Monthly Report May 2010

Slight drop in securities acquisitions by banks Funds made available to the private sector in the euro area as a result of securities acquisitions by domestic banks fell at an annualised and seasonally adjusted three-month rate of 61/2% in the first guarter following a decline of more than 21/2% in the preceding threemonth period. This accelerated decrease was due largely to special national factors. In the first guarter of 2010, a decline in securities issued by the private sector was again accompanied by a recognisable increase in banks' holdings of securities issued by the public sector (loans issued by banks to the public sector were at a comparable level in the reporting guarter); the corresponding seasonally adjusted and annualised three-month rate went up from just over $2\frac{1}{2}$ % in the previous guarter to almost 81/2% at the end of the reporting period.

Slight increase in net external assets In the first quarter of 2010, the net external assets of the euro-area MFI sector rose by €11.6 billion on the quarter in seasonally adjusted terms and, thus, taken in isolation, had an expansionary effect on monetary growth. This means that there was a significant drop in funds provided through foreign payment transactions by non-banks in the euro area compared with each of the previous three quarters.

Moderate monetary capital formation As in the previous quarter, monetary capital formation was relatively moderate. MFI longer-term financial liabilities rose by 3½% in seasonally adjusted and annualised terms in the first quarter of 2010, compared with just over 3% in the previous quarter. This has tended to slow the pace of monetary growth. The increase affected all components; in

particular, euro-area credit institutions raised funds from non-banks in the form of bank debt securities with longer maturities. Banks also topped up their capital and reserves in the reporting period, albeit to a somewhat smaller extent than in the preceding guarters. Furthermore, long-term time deposits remained attractive - especially for households – given the continued steep yield curve. As in the fourth quarter of 2009, however, the resulting inflows were largely masked by special-purpose vehicles reducing their holdings of time deposits in connection with the scaling-back of banks' securitisation activities. Domestic non-banks increased their holdings of long-term savings deposits only slightly in the reporting quarter.

Overall, there was no further weakening of the underlying monetary dynamics – in other words, monetary growth which is ultimately relevant to inflation – in the reporting guarter. M3 once again declined slightly between January and March, not least owing to the particular interest rate environment. At the same time, loans to the private sector in the euro area stagnated. Inflation projections based on monetary data, taken as a whole, also continue to indicate that there will be no pronounced risk to price stability in the euro area in the next three years. Nevertheless, as in the preceding quarters, the dispersion of these projections is relatively high. This underlines the fact that there is currently still a high degree of uncertainty associated with such an outlook.

No pronounced risk to price stability from a monetary perspective

German banks' deposit and lending business with domestic customers

Rise in domestic investors' balances at German banks, ... After two quarters of decline, domestic investors again started to increase their deposits held by German banks in the first quarter of 2010. The seasonally adjusted and annualised three-month rate rose from just over -1% in the fourth quarter of 2009 to almost 21/2% in the period from January to March. It is not yet clear, however, whether this means that the negative growth in deposits observed in the second half of 2009 has finally come to an end.

... at slower pace in almost all deposit types Overall, there was a clear quarter-on-quarter decline in the growth of almost all deposit types in the first three months of 2010. Short-term time deposits shrank at a seasonally adjusted and annualised three-month rate of -13% in the reporting quarter, which was a considerably slower rate than in the fourth quarter of 2009 (-45%). Overnight deposits grew at a corresponding rate of only slightly more than 61/2% in the first quarter on the back of just under 141/2% in the preceding quarter. The behaviour of households and financial corporations was largely responsible for the development of both types of deposit. Only the increase in short-term savings deposits (mainly by households) was almost as strong as in the preceding guarter, growing at a seasonally adjusted and annualised three-month rate of just under 10%, compared with just over 11% in the final quarter of 2009.

While there was a net quarter-on-quarter increase in demand for short-term deposits in

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

€billion

	2010	
Item	Jan to Mar	Jan to Mar
Deposits of domestic non-MFIs 1 Overnight With agreed maturities	11.4	69.3
of up to 2 years of over 2 years Redeemable at notice	- 30.5 2.8	- 83.3 12.1
of up to 3 months of over 3 months	12.4 - 2.2	11.8 0.8
Lending to domestic enterprises and households		
Loans Securities to domestic general government	- 23.5 - 6.4	4.9 7.5
Loans Securities	0.3 13.8	- 4.7 5.5

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

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the first three months of 2010, there was a net decrease in long-term deposit types following net growth in the previous quarters. This chiefly affected long-term savings deposits (with an agreed period of notice of over three months), which shrank by 41/2% in seasonally adjusted and annualised terms in the reporting quarter. While there was a slight increase in the quantitatively more significant long-term time deposits (with an agreed maturity of over two years) during the same period, the corresponding three-month rate had fallen further to 1/2% by the end of the reporting period. This waning momentum reflects, first, the slower but still sharp reduction in these balances by insurance companies and pension fund reserves and, second, the fact that households' strong demand for long-term time deposits since the

Long-term deposit types attracting less attention



The impact of the financial and economic crisis on the 2009 financial accounts

The global financial and economic crisis has caused severe turmoil in the financial sector and has hit the real economy hard. This article will examine recent financial accounts data to determine how far these developments are reflected in the financial transactions and asset holdings of the domestic sectors.¹

Sharp decline in corporate financial flows

According to the available financial accounts data, the financial flows of the non-financial sectors as a whole, ie house-holds, producing enterprises and general government, fell appreciably in 2009. This is fairly typical of economic down-turns. In 2009, the acquisition of financial assets in these sectors dropped by almost €100 billion to €225 billion, and demand for funds was €40 billion lower at €117 billion.

A sectoral breakdown shows that this negative development in financial flows was driven mainly by non-financial corporations. They reduced their financial transactions by a total of some €200 billion, or just short of 90%, compared with 2008. Their external financing needs were even slightly negative in 2009 (-€0.3 billion), ie they reduced their liabilities slightly in net terms. One year previously, inflows of external finance had stood at more than €100 billion. Although this contrasted with positive financial investment on the asset side, at around €37 billion it was significantly lower than in 2008, when a figure of €132 billion was recorded. This curtailment of financial activities, which set in as early as the beginning of 2009, was also in evidence in the first half of the last decade as enterprises attempted to consolidate their balance sheets after the end of the stock market boom. Up until the onset of the financial and economic crisis, non-financial corporations - and, in particular, small and medium-sized enterprises - bolstered their capital base significantly, thereby further improving their resilience. By contrast, the reduction in financial flows seen in 2009 was not the result of enterprises' attempts to clean up their balance sheets, but rather a reflection of the severe economic downturn.

The main reason for the poor development in liabilities in 2009 was the reduction of loans from domestic and foreign banks by some \notin 50 billion net. In each of the previous two years, loan demand had been at this level. By contrast, financing through foreign loans to group affiliates, an instrument used mainly by relatively large and internationally active enterprises, was positive, albeit, at \notin 17 billion, lower than in 2008. Developments in external funding via the capital markets were also mixed. For the first time since 2007, equity

1 For the most recent financial accounts figures, see Table VIII in the statistical section at the back of this Monthly Report.

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financing was fairly abundant again in the reporting year, as stock market prices had risen, and stood at $€5\frac{1}{2}$ billion net. Moreover, significantly more funds were raised by issuing longer-term bonds than in 2008, namely just under €20 billion. At the same time, however, almost €27 billion worth of short-dated money market paper were redeemed in net terms. As a result of the weak overall demand for external financing in the form of bank loans and debt securities, the financial debt of producing enterprises had fallen to just under €1,590 billion by the end of 2009 and was consequently $1\frac{1}{2}$ % down on the year. Nonetheless, their debt ratio rose appreciably, from 112% to 119% of gross value added. This was because the economic slump caused enterprises' output to fall sharply.

According to the national accounts data published by the Federal Statistical Office, there was a sharp decline not only in external financing requirements but also in financing using profits and depreciation. Both items added up to €234 billion in the reporting year, some €50 billion less than in 2008. Almost nine-tenths of internal funds were attributable to depreciation on tangible fixed assets, which fell only slightly in 2009. Although producing enterprises generated retained earnings despite the difficult economic environment, these, at €12 billion, were significantly lower than in 2008, when they had been almost five times as high. As enterprises simultaneously slashed spending on real investment from almost €280 billion in 2008 to €213 billion at the end of the period under review, they were able to fund more than 90% of their financial and real investment internally. This ratio is extremely high in a longer-term comparison. In nominal terms, aggregate retained earnings and depreciation were therefore sufficient to finance all investment in the capital stock internally. This means that enterprises as a whole were net acquirers of financial assets in the economically difficult year of 2009, and were therefore, on balance, not reliant on funds from other sectors. This may be seen as an indication that there was no broad-based credit crunch last year.

Considerable increase in public debt

In contrast to enterprises, general government's financial activities were at an extremely high level in 2009, especially their external financing requirements. The latter amounted to \in 120 billion net and was, for the most part, covered by securities issuance. General government's debt financing was therefore appreciably higher than at any time since reunification – with the exception of 1995, when it had stood at al-

most €170 billion owing to the integration of the Treuhand agency into the government sector. Overall, public debt totalled around €1,830 billion at the end of 2009 (calculated at current prices in line with the financial accounts). On the asset side, government (as in 2008) expanded its financial assets substantially by just over €40 billion to a total of €670 billion – principally as a result of support measures for credit institutions. Accordingly, the government's fiscal deficit, at almost €80 billion, was significantly lower than its external financing requirements. However, a comparison with 2007 and 2008, when government posted slight surpluses, shows how severely public finances have deteriorated in the wake of the financial and economic crisis.

Improvement in households' financial assets

Households acquired substantially more financial assets, at €147 billion, than one year earlier (€126 billion). These intensified saving efforts - the savings rate rose to 11.3% of disposable income - were accompanied by a correction of the considerable portfolio shifts, most of which had been undertaken at the height of the financial crisis. For instance, net inflows to bank deposits (including cash), at €50 billion, were significantly more moderate than in 2008, when a record figure of more than €120 billion was reached. This can be attributed to a normalisation in cash holdings, which rose by €7½ billion in the full year 2009, having been boosted by €17 billion in the final quarter of 2008 alone. Moreover, households substantially reduced their time deposits by €124 billion, which they had expanded considerably in 2008, by €77 billion – not least because of relatively favourable conditions. The main beneficiaries of this were sight and savings deposits, which attracted net funds of €141½ billion and €56 billion respectively in 2009. The main reasons for this pronounced restructuring were probably the very low interest rates available on time deposits and the greater liquidity of sight and savings deposits.

Households' investment behaviour in terms of securities has also returned to normal again. Compared to 2008, when households sold mainly stocks across the board in response to the financial crisis, there was only a marginal decline in this segment in 2009. By contrast, households acquired a considerable volume of mutual fund shares (+€29 billion). Given a rise in share prices, domestic equity-based funds open to the general public also recorded significant net inflows of €6 billion – which was previously not the case. Furthermore, households acquired other equity directly, though only on a small scale (+€3 billion). By contrast, debt securities were reduced by €4½ billion net. In 2009, inflows to the entitlements on insurance corporations, which mainly comprise regular premiums payments but may also include one-off payments, were roughly twice as high as one year earlier at more than €63 billion. They were thus back at their 2006 and 2007 level.

Overall, households' financial assets had risen appreciably by end-2009 to around \notin 4,670 billion, or \notin 116,000 per household. Financial assets were thus \notin 240 billion or, per household, more than \notin 5,000 higher than one year earlier when investment had dropped sharply as a result of the financial crisis. Besides their own savings efforts, this can also be attributed to large average gains in share and securities prices. The latter totalled roughly \notin 90 billion. Households' debt to banks and insurance corporations remained virtually unchanged in the reporting year, however, amounting to \notin 1,530 billion, or an average of \notin 38,000 per household, at the end of last year. On balance, the net asset position of households improved considerably in 2009. At 293% of disposable income, net financial assets were almost back at their 2007 record high of 296%.

Summary

Overall, the financial accounts for 2009 bear testimony to large-scale adjustments in the individual domestic sectors in response to the financial and economic crisis. These relate to both investment volume and investment structure. The latter is particularly pronounced for households, which last year reversed the considerable portfolio restructuring of end-2008. In addition, they substantially improved their overall asset position. By contrast, the financial activities of general government and producing enterprises were characterised by considerable turmoil in 2009. While the latter massively curtailed their financial transactions in the wake of the economic slump, lower tax revenues and higher spending to support the economy and the financial sector meant that the public sector was forced to sharply expand borrowing. Based on recent positive economic data and the latest forecasts, corporate financial flows are also likely to rise in future. Public finances, which are currently subject to various strains, are undoubtedly in a more difficult situation. Despite all the problems, there is no alternative to a credible return to sustainable public finances - while maintaining stable prices. This is the only way to create confidence on a broad front and eliminate uncertainty in the financial markets.





final quarter of 2009 was easing off during the reporting period.

Declining credit provision by German banks Overall credit provision by domestic credit institutions to the domestic private sector contracted sharply in seasonally adjusted terms in the reporting quarter, falling well into negative territory. The seasonally adjusted and annualised three-month rate for total credit fell from 0% in the fourth quarter of 2009 to -51/2% in the reporting quarter. This development was caused primarily by the dynamics of credit to financial corporations. It should be borne in mind, however, that the seasonal adjustment of current data is subject to increased uncertainty insofar as the financial crisis has led to a change from earlier usual seasonal behaviour. In the first quarter, there was a strong seasonally adjusted net decrease in securitised lending to the private sector. In annualised terms, it shrank by $14\frac{1}{2}\%$ in the first quarter, compared with a rise of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ in the preceding three-month period. Massive reduction in private-sector securities holdings

Continuing

sector

decline in loans

to the private

Overall, there was a significant decline in loans to the domestic private sector in the first quarter of 2010. In seasonally adjusted terms, they shrank considerably more sharply than in the two preceding quarters. The annualised and seasonally adjusted three-month rate went down from -1/2% to just over -4%. The reduction in loans to private borrowers again chiefly affected the short-term segment with maturities of up to one year, especially loans to financial corporations.

Following a decline in lending to the private sector in the fourth quarter of 2009 that was due solely to perceptible net redemptions of loans granted by German banks to domestic non-financial corporations, lending to this sector clearly bounced back at the beginning of the year. In March, however, there was another marked net reduction in loans, signalling that it is not yet possible to assume that there has been a definite turning point with regard to the development of loans to non-financial corporations. The corresponding seasonally adjusted and annualised threemonth rate went up from just over -61/2% in the final quarter of 2009 to -1/2% in the reporting quarter. This slower decline is due to the reduction in short-term loans that took place over the preceding four guarters losing momentum in the reporting period and a continuing slight expansion of long-term

Only slight drop in unsecuritised lending to non-financial corporations

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loans. Only medium-term loans contracted to a somewhat greater extent than in the preceding quarters. Overall, developments in loans to non-financial corporations in the first quarter of 2010 can still be explained well in terms of developments in the real economy. These figures therefore continue to provide no indication of a credit crunch in Germany.

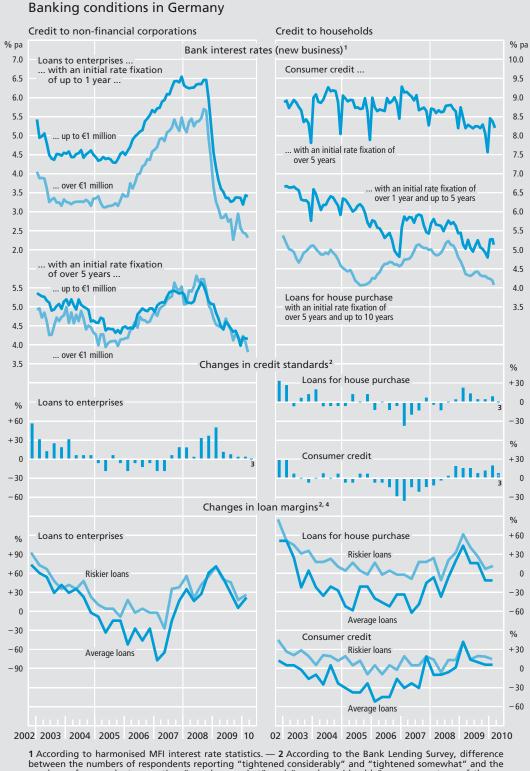
Slight increase in loans to households Total loans to households increased slightly in seasonally adjusted terms between January and March. As in the previous quarter, their seasonally adjusted and annualised three-month rate amounted to ½%. In contrast to the fourth quarter of 2009, loans for house purchase virtually stagnated in seasonally adjusted terms; growth was therefore largely attributable to other credit.

Dynamic growth of credit to general government Unlike lending to the private sector, lending to general government expanded strongly between January and March 2010. In seasonally adjusted and annualised terms, it increased by just over 7½%. Specifically, loans increased at a seasonally adjusted and annualised three-month rate of 3% in the first quarter following an obvious decline in the fourth quarter of 2009. At the same time, securitised lending increased by almost 17½%.

Little change in credit standards The Bank Lending Survey (BLS) for the first quarter of 2010, which was conducted in April 2010, confirms the impression gained in the previous two quarters that the tightening of credit standards in the preceding period was no being longer continued on a broad front. It was only in isolated cases that the surveyed banks tightened their credit standards for loans to enterprises, although, overall, the tighter standards – again, resulting from sector-specific and firm-specific factors – were counteracted by the improved liquidity position of the institutions. By contrast, according to the surveyed institutions, margins were generally more restrictive than in the preceding quarter. Specifically, the tightening of standards was reflected in a considerable expansion of margins on both average-risk and riskier loans. While developments in credit standards in Germany were broadly consistent with those in the rest of the euro area, margins in the EMU sample were adjusted more moderately, albeit still with restrictions.

The surveyed banks had been noting a declining demand for credit from enterprises in the euro area as a whole for some time, German banks, too, now reported a slight drop in net demand for bank loans for the first time since 2008. This development was driven predominantly by declining borrowing requirements for fixed investment as well as improved access to corporate financing on the capital market. Overall, households were faced with somewhat tighter lending conditions by the German banks participating in the BLS. These conditions were shaped, above all, by noticeably tighter standards for consumer credit and somewhat tighter standards for loans for house purchase. Margins - with the exception of average-risk loans for house purchase - were also tightened. At the same time, institutions reported a sharp net decline in households' funding requirements. Mainly fiercer competition in this credit segment was said to be responsible for this development.





1 According to harmonised MFI interest rate statistics. — 2 According to the Bank Lending Survey, difference between the numbers of respondents reporting "tightened considerably" and "tightened somewhat" and the numbers of respondents reporting "eased somewhat" and "eased considerably" as a percentage of the responses given. — 3 Expectations for 2010 Q2. — 4 Reduced scale.

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The survey round for the first quarter of 2010 again contained additional questions on the impact of the financial crisis on the wholesale funding, capital costs and lending behaviour of the participating banks. According to the surveyed banks, there was a marked improvement in access to wholesale funding on the money and capital markets compared with the previous quarter. Moreover, almost half of the surveyed institutions reported higher capital costs in the wake of the financial crisis, which also caused some banks to place certain restrictions on their lending.

Bank lending rates mostly declining Despite the considerable expansion of margins reported in the BLS, the interest rate statistics suggest that German institutions passed on part of the more favourable conditions in the capital market to domestic private customers in the first guarter of 2010, too. In the period under review, the reporting institutions were charging interest of 3.4% for small short-term loans to enterprises and 2.3% for large short-term loans to enterprises. For long-term loans, they charged 4.2% and 3.8%, respectively. With regard to loans to households, consumer loans were more expensive than in the previous quarter, while the interest rates on loans for house purchase fell across the board. The long-term interest rate on loans for house purchase stood at 4.3% at the end of March.

Financial markets

Financial market trends

Greece's debt crisis triggered considerable tensions on the financial markets in the second quarter of 2010, particularly when fears of contagion to other euro-area countries arose. Yields on southern European government bonds in particular rose sharply as a result from mid-April onwards, and the gap between euro-area yields widened to unprecedented levels. On the market for credit default swaps, too, the creditworthiness of sovereign issuers was subjected to a fundamental reassessment. In a setting of heightened uncertainty, the euro also came under considerable pressure; moreover, the functioning of various markets was seriously impaired. The crisis risked gaining an uncontrolled momentum that would have jeopardised the stability of the European Monetary Union and depressed the global economy. The large-scale support measures agreed on by the Ecofin Council and the IMF on 9 and 10 May, the announcement of additional consolidation efforts and the decisions by the ECB Governing Council, which include the Eurosystem's purchases of government bonds on the secondary market, finally halted briefly the dramatic slide of prices on southern European bond markets. On the European stock markets, these measures, paired with expectations that the current low-interest-rate environment would persist, caused equity prices to rise. Financial stocks, considered by investors to be especially sensitive to government bond market developments, advanced strongly.

Exchange rates

Euro exchange rate developments against the US dollar, ...

The tensions within the euro area had a knock-on effect on the foreign exchange markets, too, pushing the euro lower. The single currency has depreciated sharply, particularly against the US dollar, since the turn of the year. Besides the dramatic events described above, the gradual economic recovery in the United States has exerted additional pressure on the euro-US dollar exchange rate. At the end of January, for example, it was announced that, in the final quarter of 2009, the US economy had grown more strongly than anticipated, and at a rate that far exceeded the corresponding figure for the euro area, which was published later. Encouraging economic reports and the phasing-out of non-standard monetary policy measures to supply the US financial sector with liquidity fuelled market speculation that US key interest rates might be raised sooner than previously expected. This, too, helped to push the euro lower. When, at the end of February, citing the fragile state of the US labour market, the Fed assured Congress that key rates would remain decidedly low for an extended period, the euro finally stabilised temporarily at US\$1.36.

In March, the transatlantic interest rate differential on the capital market, which had previously been close to zero, widened in favour of US government bonds, however. This generated renewed pressure on the euro. Moreover, the market increasingly focused its attention on the ongoing uncertainty surrounding the funding of the Greek budget. This accelerated the decline of the euro in



May, probably not least because the Greek fiscal crisis was increasingly impacting on the country's banking sector and because contagion effects threatened to spill over into other euro-area countries by way of higher interest rate spreads. The single currency recovered after agreement in principle was reached to provide a support package for Greece, after details of this package were specified two weeks later, and again after the decision was DEUTSCHE BUNDESBANK EUROSYSTEM Monthly Report May 2010

taken to implement extensive monetary and fiscal policy support measures in the euro area. Yet this had no lasting effect against the background of intensified nervousness on the foreign exchange market. As this report went to press, the euro stood at US\$1.24, or 14% down on the beginning of the year.

... against the yen ...

The single currency depreciated against the yen, too, due to the tensions in the euro area, falling from ¥134 to ¥120 between the turn of the year and end-February. At that time, the media were reporting on differences between the Japanese government and the Bank of Japan regarding the need for further monetary policy measures to fight deflation. Boosted by the uncertainties surrounding the adequacy of Japanese economic policy, the euro gained ground again in March. The euro-yen exchange rate stabilised in April after speculation arose regarding the resumption of the renminbi's appreciation against the US dollar and both the Japanese government and the Bank of Japan expressed optimism about the country's economic outlook following upbeat economic reports. In May, growing concern about the fiscal policy soundness of a number of euro-area countries sent the euro lower against the yen, amongst others, while the resultant increase in risk aversion benefited the yen further. As this report went to press the euro stood at ¥112, 16% below its level at the turn of the year.

... and against the pound sterling Since the beginning of 2010, the eurosterling exchange rate has presented a mixed picture. The euro lost ground to the pound sterling, particularly in January and from mid-

March onwards, but has appreciated noticeably in the meantime. This was due, on the one hand, to disappointment about the rather sluggish pace of economic recovery in the United Kingdom. On the other hand, the UK's precarious budget situation also attracted the markets' attention as a result, amongst other things, of rating agencies' warnings about the credit rating of British government bonds. These fears were fanned further when a sharp drop in UK tax revenue was reported for January. Later, opinion polls indicated that the forthcoming general election might not produce a clear majority; this - it was suspected for a while - would impede resolute consolidation efforts. Against this backdrop, despite its weakness due to Greece's budgetary problems, the euro posted only comparatively minor losses against the pound sterling of 3% on balance since end-2009. It stood at £0.86 as this report went to press.

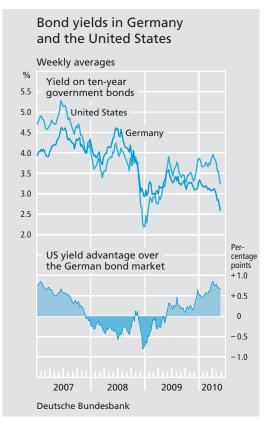
Since the beginning of 2010, the euro's average value vis-à-vis the currencies of 21 major trading partners has fallen by 81/2%. Given that the main reasons for these developments are to be found in the euro area itself, exchange rate losses were broad based. Besides the above-mentioned losses vis-à-vis the US dollar and the yen, demand for which is stronger given their market depth and liquidity, the euro sustained particularly heavy losses against the Canadian dollar (of 131/2%) and against a number of Far Eastern currencies (eg falling by 10% against the Korean won and by 14% against the Singapore dollar). In these countries, a strong upswing has already set in, which is stimulating capital

Effective euro exchange rate

inflows, contributing to the appreciation of their respective currencies. In the reporting period, the euro fell to all-time lows against the Australian dollar and the Swiss franc. The price competitiveness of euro-area suppliers compared with important trading partners improved as the euro depreciated, yet from a longer-term perspective it still cannot be considered favourable overall.

Securities markets and portfolio transactions

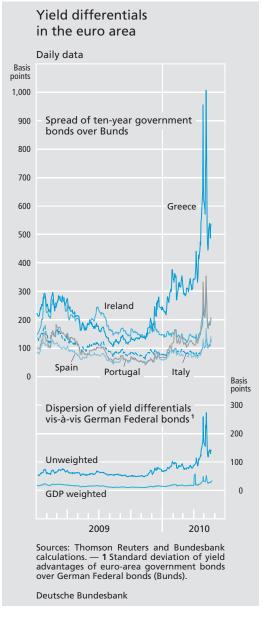
Spotlight on spread of the Greek debt crisis In recent months, developments on the European bond markets have been determined by the Greek debt crisis and its escalation into a crisis of confidence in bonds of other euroarea countries, too. Since the beginning of this year, the GDP-weighted yield differential of the other euro-area government bonds over the corresponding Federal bonds (Bunds) has more than doubled at times; when this report went to press it was, at 107 basis points, still nearly two-thirds above the end-2009 level. The widening was driven primarily by the increase in Greek ten-year government bond yields, which peaked at almost 13% (1,000 basis points over Bunds of comparable maturity). This was largely due to a renewed correction of the Greek budget deficit, strikes in protest against planned consolidation measures and credit downgrades by rating agencies. Greek government bonds last yielded, at just over 8% (premium over Bunds of 540 basis points), markedly less again, although still more than at the beginning of the year. In between, a €110 billion conditional support package was adopted to



keep the Hellenic Republic solvent, a euro rescue package was decided on with a planned volume of up to €750 billion and a scheme was launched for the purchase of government bonds by the Eurosystem. The increasing loss of investor confidence resulted in rising government bond yields for Portugal, Ireland and Spain, too, though not to the extent witnessed in Greece. At the same time, yields on government bonds from countries such as Germany and France declined. As this report went to press, ten-year Bunds were yielding 2½%, or just over ¾ percentage point less than at end-2009; they acted as a "safe haven" for the increasingly unsettled investors.

Yields in the short to medium-term segment have fallen even more sharply than at the long end. As a result, the yield curve on the

German yield curve steeper



German bond market grew even steeper compared with the end of 2009. Based on German Bunds, the spread between ten and two-year yields was, at 237 basis points, very high by historical standards as this report went to press. The renewed steepening of the yield curve mirrors expectations that the Eurosystem will continue to implement its low-interest-rate policy and market players' growing preference for short-dated interestbearing securities.

Outside of Europe, bond yield volatility has been considerably more moderate since the beginning of the year than in the euro area. After falling until mid-February, the average yield on ten-year US government bonds rose substantially again at the end of February and in March on the back of improved growth prospects, expectations of record issuance of US Treasuries and the passage of the health reform. In early April it even breached the 4% mark for a while before dropping by more than ³/₄ percentage point as a result of the uncertainty caused by the Greek debt crisis and the investigations by the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) into a number of large banks. As this report went to press, it stood at 31/4%, which is not only below the level at the end of 2009 but is also lower than the GDP-weighted yield on euro-area government bonds outstanding. In the reporting period, yields on Japanese government bonds slipped slightly on balance and stood at 11/4% at the time of going to press.

In keeping with the brighter economic outlook and the upward movement on the stock markets, the financing conditions for enterprises at first continued to improve on the euro-area credit markets. Since the beginning of the year, yields on BBB-rated, euro-denominated corporate bonds have fallen by roughly 1/2 percentage point. Yield spreads over sovereign bonds, too, have narrowed slightly by 4 basis points. The more favourable conditions supported the continued strong issuance activity by firms on the capital markets International bond markets

Financing

enterprises improved

further

conditions for

in the first quarter of 2010. On the credit derivatives markets, however, the assessment of public sector default risk deteriorated. This also affected the evaluation of enterprises; as a result there was no reduction in credit default risk as measured by credit derivative indices (iTraxx).

Net sales in the bond market up In the first quarter of 2010, debt securities worth \in 335½ billion gross were issued in the German bond market, so that issuance was again down on the previous quarters. However, net of redemptions, which also decreased, and after taking account of changes in issuers' holdings of their own bonds, securities worth \in 20 billion were sold, whereas net redemptions were made in the previous quarters. In addition, foreign borrowers sold debt securities for \in 15 billion on the German market. These were solely euro-denominated paper on balance. With that, funds totalling \in 35 billion were raised in the German bond market in the reporting period.

Borrowing by German government In the first quarter of 2010, the public sector tapped the bond market for \in 32 billion, compared with \in 6½ billion in the previous quarter. Above all, the German Federal government issued five-year Federal notes (Bobls) worth \in 16½ billion and ten-year Federal bonds (Bunds) worth \in 10 billion as well as smaller volumes of two-year Federal Treasury notes (Schätze) for \in 4½ billion and 30-year Bunds for \in 3½ billion. By contrast, the German Federal government redeemed Federal Treasury discount paper (Bubills) totalling \in 10½ billion net. On balance, the state governments issued debt securities worth \in 7½ billion.

Investment activity in the German securities markets

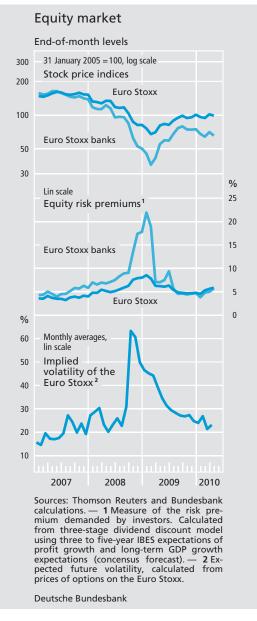
	2009	2010	
Item	Q1	Q4	Q1
Debt securities			
Residents	23.2	19.7	25.8
Credit institutions	10.1	- 19.1	2.1
of which			
Foreign debt securities	- 25.5	- 9.0	1.5
Non-banks	13.1	38.8	23.7
of which			
Domestic debt securities	- 21.3	9.6	10.4
Non-residents	- 18.7	- 18.6	9.1
Shares			
Residents	13.4	7.6	6.7
Credit institutions	- 5.1	7.1	3.0
of which			
Domestic shares	- 3.6	4.8	3.8
Non-banks	18.5	0.5	3.7
of which			
Domestic shares	12.8	- 1.3	2.4
Non-residents	- 0.9	- 1.1	0.5
Mutual fund shares			
Investment in specialised funds	5.9	19.3	13.9
Investment in funds open to the			
general public	1.8	3.2	7.0
of which: Share-based funds	0.7	1.6	- 0.4

In the reporting quarter, domestic credit institutions reduced their capital market debt further, namely by \in 27 billion (fourth quarter of 2009: \in 28½ billion). In particular, they redeemed other bank debt securities, which can be structured flexibly, (\in 21 billion net) and public Pfandbriefe (\in 18½ billion net). Specialised credit institutions, meanwhile, issued debt securities to the tune of \in 9 billion, and mortgage Pfandbrief sales totalled \in 3 billion. Of issues placed by credit institutions, a volume of \in 3 billion was backed by state guarantees.

As financing conditions on the capital market improved further, domestic non-bank corporations issued debt securities amounting to €15 billion net in the reporting quarter. In this issuer group, non-bank financial corporations Net redemptions by credit institutions

lssues by non-banks





tapped the capital market for $\in 8\frac{1}{2}$ billion; for the most part, they issued longer-dated paper ($\in 6\frac{1}{2}$ billion).

Purchase of debt securities In the first quarter of 2010, German nonbanks and foreign investors were the main buyers of domestic debt securities, adding paper worth $\in 10\frac{1}{2}$ billion and $\in 9$ billion, respectively, to their portfolios. In net terms, domestic credit institutions invested in German interest-bearing paper only on a small scale (ℓ_2 billion). In addition, German nonbanks and credit institutions invested in foreign debt securities to the tune of ℓ_131_2 billion and ℓ_11_2 billion, respectively.

At the beginning of the reporting period, Greece's financial problems and talk of a levy on banks set the mood on the international stock markets, driving equity prices on the main stock exchanges down until mid-February. This put pressure on financial stocks in particular, which fell to their lowest levels in several months. All in all, the broad German stock market index CDAX and the European Euro Stoxx index each shed roughly 8% between the beginning of January and early February. Over the same period, Japan's Nikkei index and the US S&P 500 each declined by about 4%. Growing investor uncertainty is also reflected in the implied volatility of equity index options, which rose perceptibly during this time. Positive economic reports triggered a turnaround in stock market sentiment in the following weeks, however. Thus, April business surveys regarding expected GDP growth in the current year on both sides of the Atlantic produced somewhat better results than in March. However, stock prices were probably driven, above all, by longer-term expectations of earnings growth, which have improved since early March. IBES analyst estimates for the Euro Stoxx were raised from 7% to 91/2% as this report went to press. In return, the broad Euro Stoxx and the CDAX index posted gains of 121/2% and 14%, respectively, between mid-February and mid-April. Since then, however, investors' assessment of stock market developments

International stock markets hit by Greek debt crisis

has mainly been shaped by the dramatic intensification of the Greek crisis and the massive loss of confidence in the markets for southern European government bonds in particular. Thus, the Euro Stoxx and CDAX indices lost 15% and 11% of their value, respectively, between mid-April and 7 May. Stock price uncertainty as measured by the implied volatility of options on stock price indices has likewise increased sharply since end-April, when Greece requested financial aid. The measures adopted on 9 and 10 May, which include a European financial stability mechanism, sent European stock prices 9% - and, notably, financial stocks 16% - higher. At going to press, the Euro Stoxx and the CDAX were nevertheless roughly 11% and 6% below their respective levels at the beginning of the year.

Higher risk premium The risk premium demanded by investors for holding stocks – which can be determined using a dividend discount model – has risen since January. At the end of April the implied equity risk premium for the market as a whole was, at almost 6%, at the level recorded before the insolvency of the Lehman Brothers investment bank. By comparison, the figure for bank stocks was, at $5\frac{3}{4}\%$, well below the corresponding level ($8\frac{3}{4}\%$). This indicates that investors, taking into account expected earnings developments on the market for bank stocks, are prepared to take considerably more risks than in mid-2008.

Stock market funding and stock purchases Amidst expectations of a recovery, issuing activity on the domestic stock market picked up again in the first quarter of 2010. Domestic enterprises placed $\notin 61/_2$ billion worth of

Major items of the balance of payments

€k	£ billion			2010	
		2009		2010	
lte	m	Q1	Q4	Q1	
I	Current account 1, 2	+ 22.6	+ 47.5	+ 31.7	
	Foreign trade 1, 3	+ 27.5	+ 44.1	+ 37.8	
	Services 1	- 1.3 + 11.9	+ 1.8	- 1.5 + 11.2	
	Income 1 Current transfers 1	- 12.9	- 7.4	- 13.4	
II	Capital transfers 1, 4	+ 0.0	- 0.5	+ 0.3	
	Financial account 1				
	(Net capital exports: –)	+ 4.1	- 81.2	- 9.1	
	1 Direct investment German investment	- 9.9	+ 8.6	- 25.2	
	abroad	- 13.6	+ 1.9	- 32.0	
	Foreign investment in Germany	+ 3.7	+ 6.8	+ 6.8	
	2 Portfolio investment	- 31.9	- 36.8	- 7.6	
	German investment abroad	- 9.1	- 18.0	- 19.3	
	Shares	+ 0.3	- 0.8	+ 3.6	
	Mutual fund shares Debt securities	- 0.5 - 8.9	+ 3.0 -20.2	- 8.0 - 14.8	
	Bonds and notes 5	- 8.9	- 20.2	- 14.8	
	of which		2		
	Euro-denominated bonds and notes	- 18.6	- 19.9	- 25.9	
	Money market	- 10.0	- 19.9	- 25.9	
	instruments	+ 5.6	+ 1.4	+ 3.3	
	Foreign investment in Germany	- 22.8	- 18.8	+ 11.6	
	Shares	- 4.4	- 0.7	+ 0.8	
	Mutual fund shares	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.8	
	Debt securities Bonds and notes 5	- 18.7 - 32.5	- 18.6 - 14.2	+ 9.1 + 14.6	
	of which	52.5	14.2	+ 14.0	
	Public bonds and				
	notes Money market	+ 8.0	+ 2.6	+ 16.4	
	instruments	+ 13.9	- 4.4	- 5.4	
	3 Financial derivatives 6	+ 22.6	- 0.4	- 4.1	
	4 Other investment 7	+ 23.1	- 53.2	+ 28.4	
	Monetary financial	+ 83.7	777	+ 75.3	
	institutions ⁸ of which: short-term	+ 83.7 + 87.3	- 37.7 - 48.9	+ 75.3	
	Enterprises and				
	households of which: short-term	- 18.9 - 17.2	- 1.8 + 5.6	- 17.8 - 9.9	
	General government	+ 16.7	- 15.4	- 0.2	
	of which: short-term	+ 17.5	- 15.1	+ 0.9	
	Bundesbank	- 58.5	+ 1.6	- 28.9	
	5 Change in reserve assets at				
	transaction values (increase: –) 9	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	- 0.7	
	(, 0.5	. 0.0	0.7	
IV	Errors and omissions	- 26.7	+ 34.1	- 22.8	

1 Balance. — 2 Including supplementary trade items. — 3 Special trade according to the official foreign trade statistics (source: Federal Statistical Office). — 4 Including the acquisition/disposal of non-produced non-financial assets. — 5 Original maturity of more than one year. — 6 Securitised and non-securitised options as well as financial futures contracts. — 7 Includes financial and trade credits, bank deposits and other assets. — 8 Excluding the Bundesbank. — 9 Excluding allocation of SDRs and excluding changes due to value adjustments.

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The European Systemic Risk Board

The financial crisis triggered a series of internationallevel political initiatives aimed at preventing such crises from recurring.

In October 2008, the European Commission mandated a high-level group of experts chaired by the former French Central Bank Governor and ex-Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, Jacques de Larosière, to make recommendations on the future regulation and supervision of the European financial markets. In its report of 25 February 2009, the group of experts concluded, among other things, that the regulatory and supervisory bodies had, to date, placed too much emphasis on microprudential supervision, ie monitoring individual institutions, while not enough attention had been paid to the macroprudential risks to the financial system as a whole. The group therefore recommended establishing a Systemic Risk Council charged with analysing the stability of the financial system, developing early warning systems for emerging risks and weaknesses within the financial system and conducting stress tests at the macro level in order to determine the resilience of the financial sector to certain shocks or developments. The group of experts proposed that the council should be placed under the auspices of the European Central Bank (ECB), and that the ECB should, together with the European System of Central Banks (ESCB), be given this responsibility.

The European Council supported this recommendation in June 2009 and asked the European Commission to draw up legislative proposals. The European Commission therefore on 23 September 2009 published proposals for legislation to set up a European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB). The ECOFIN Council reached broad agreement on these proposals on 20 October 2009. The proposals have not yet been discussed by the European Parliament. However, the political objective that the ESRB be operational by 1 January 2011 no longer appears realistic should the European Parliament agree to the large-scale and far-reaching proposals for change put forward by the rapporteurs in its Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs.

The European Commission has proposed a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council based on Article 114 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the

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European Union (TFEU) as the legal basis for the new body without legal personality. Under Article 114 TFEU, the Union may adopt measures for the approximation of provisions laid down by law which have as their object realising the internal market. It is against this backdrop that the ESRB's mandate to contribute to a smooth functioning of the internal market by preventing or mitigating systemic risks should be seen.

The instruments at the ESRB's disposal are, in the main, risk warnings and recommendations for action to address such risks. These may be directed at the EU, the European Commission, the EU member states, national supervisory authorities or the yet to be established European authorities for microprudential supervision, which were also recommended in the de Larosière report and feature in the European Commission proposals. Although the ESRB measures are not legally binding, the ESRB should monitor whether and to what extent the addressees implement the measures within the prescribed time frame. The latter are obliged to present and explain why they choose not, or only partially, to comply with a recommendation.

The ESRB should initially be able to request from the three new European supervisory authorities necessary banking supervision-related information. In any case, existing data should be used where possible to avoid creating an additional burden for the banking industry. The information should generally be presented in such a way as to prevent individual institutions from being identified. Moreover, the ESRB may use statistical data that the ECB collects via the Eurosystem central banks.

The ESRB will cooperate closely with the national supervisory authorities and the new European bodies as well as, at the international level, with the institutions with responsibility for financial stability, for instance the International Monetary Fund and the Financial Stability Board.

The persons acting for the ESRB will be drawn mainly from the EU central banks, most of which already perform financial stability-related tasks at the national level – though the scale of these activities differs.

Since the start of the monetary union, the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (Article 127 (5) TFEU) gives Eurosystem central banks a mandate for financial stability.

The ESRB's decision-making body is the General Board. It will be composed of the President and Vice-President of the ECB and the Governors of the central banks of all EU member states, which are as such also members of the ECB General Council. Further members include a representative of the European Commission and the chairpersons of the new European supervisory authorities as well as one representative per member state of the national supervisory authorities and the President of the EU's Economic and Financial Committee, though these will have no voting rights. The chair of the General Board can only be elected from those members who represent an EU central bank. It is expected that the ECB President will be nominated the Chair of the General Board.

The General Board, in which members not from EU central banks will be in the clear minority, will be supported by a Steering Committee, whose composition does not reflect that of the General Board. Of the 12 members of the Steering Committee, only five besides the Chair and Vice-Chair of the General Board are representatives of EU central banks. Representatives of Eurosystem central banks will probably be in the minority on the Steering Committee.

ESRB members are obliged to act impartially and solely in the interests of the European Union.

The ESRB will be aided by the Advisory Technical Committee comprising technical specialists from the institutions and organs that belong to the General Board. The Banking Supervision Committee (BSC), in which all EU central banks and banking supervisory authorities are represented, has, since 1998, supported the ECB and ESCB by providing analyses of the stability and structure of the EU banking sector. The BSC could therefore form the core of the ESRB's new advisory committee.

The European Parliament is considering reducing the number of central bank representatives in the bodies in favour of academics and people with an industry or trade union background or providers or consumers of financial services. This would go against the proposals put forward in the de Larosière report that the ESRB should be set up under the sole auspices of the central banks due to their expertise.

The secretariat of the ESRB should be ensured by the ECB and provide analytical, statistical, logistical and administrative support to the ESRB. The European Commission has proposed an additional regulation, based on Article 127 (6) TFEU, to establish the secretariat. According to Article 127 (6) TFEU, the Council may, acting unanimously and after consulting the European Parliament and the ECB, confer upon the ECB specific tasks relating to the prudential supervision of credit institutions and other financial institutions with the exception of insurance undertakings.

The Governing Council of the ECB has already stated that the ECB stands ready to ensure the secretariat for the ESRB. Under Article 127 (5) TFEU, the Eurosystem already has a mandate to support the competent authorities for financial stability, which will include the ESRB once it has been set up. This, and an ECB Governing Council decision, could therefore have been used as the legal basis for the provision by the ECB of the secretariat for the ESRB. This would, moreover, have eliminated the need for a unanimous decision by all EU member states, particularly as the relevant regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council can be passed by qualified majority decision in the Council according to Article 114 TFEU.

Particular attention will have to be paid to ensuring that the new dual role played by ESRB members representing EU central banks and, in particular, Eurosystem central banks does not lead to conflicts of interest in the performance of existing tasks within the Eurosystem/ESCB. This is especially true of the Eurosystem's objective of maintaining price stability. It also applies to the Eurosystem's ongoing financial stability-related tasks. This may be of particular relevance as Article 130 TFEU guarantees independence in performing these tasks. The ECB, too, will have to take this into consideration when making organisational arrangements for providing the ESRB's secretariat. DEUTSCHE BUNDESBANK EUROSYSTEM Monthly Report May 2010

> new shares, the vast majority of which were listed equities. The volume of foreign shares outstanding in the German market rose only slightly (\in ¹/₂ billion). Equities were purchased above all by resident non-banks and credit institutions (\in 3¹/₂ billion and \in 3 billion, respectively), which invested primarily in domestic paper (\in 2¹/₂ billion and \in 4 billion, respectively). Foreign investors added German stocks worth \in ¹/₂ billion to their portfolios (see Direct investment).

Sales and purchases of mutual fund shares During the reporting period, domestic investment companies recorded inflows of €21 billion, after raising funds totalling €221/2 billion in the previous three months. The fresh funds benefited mainly specialised funds reserved for institutional investors (€14 billion). Of the mutual funds open to the general public, in particular open-end real estate funds and mixed securities-based funds were able to place own shares (€3½ billion and €2½ billion, respectively); mixed funds and fixed income funds sold smaller volumes of certificates ($\in 1$ billion and $\in \frac{1}{2}$ billion, respectively). By contrast, equity funds suffered slight outflows (€1/2 billion). Foreign funds traded in the German market acquired new resources totalling €8 billion net in the first guarter.

The principal investors in mutual funds were domestic non-banks, adding certificates worth €27 billion to their portfolios – for the most part domestic paper. Foreign investors, meanwhile, invested €2 billion in domestic funds. German credit institutions bought mutual fund shares for $\in \frac{1}{2}$ billion net; on balance, these were exclusively foreign securities.

Direct investment

As in portfolio investment, which in the first quarter of 2010 recorded net capital exports of \in 7½ billion, cross-border transactions in direct investment resulted in capital outflows of \in 25 billion. German parent companies provided their foreign branches with funds amounting to \in 32 billion, both in the form of equity capital (\in 14 billion) and via intra-group credit transactions (\in 12½ billion). Besides the manufacture of transport equipment sector, Germany's banking and insurance industry (\in 13 billion) were the main direct investors abroad. In this context, an increase by a German credit institution of the capital reserves at a subsidiary played an important role.

From January to March 2010, foreign firms' investment in their branches in Germany was roughly at the levels recorded in the previous quarter. In net terms, German direct investment enterprises received resources – primarily from the euro area – totalling €7 billion. Whereas equity capital was increased only slightly, reinvested profit shares remained with the German subsidiaries. Moreover, funds were made available in the form of – mostly long-term – intra-group loans. This was true, above all, of the manufacture of transport equipment industry.

German direct investment abroad

Foreign direct investment in Germany

Economic conditions in Germany

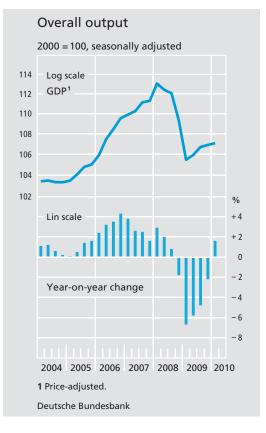
Macroeconomic situation

The upturn in the German economy continued after the start of 2010 despite temporary negative factors. The considerable tensions in the international financial markets in the wake of the escalating debt crisis in Greece and the resulting contagion effects on other euro-area countries have not, so far, been reflected in the real economy. According to the Federal Statistical Office, real gross domestic product (GDP) was 0.2% up on the quarter after seasonal and calendar adjustment. Following an upward revision of the data, a similar increase is now shown for the final guarter of 2009. This means that, on balance, the export-driven trend recovery in the economy outweighed the temporary retarding effects on domestic activity. The exceptionally cold weather and heavy snowfalls in January and February hampered activity in the construction and transport sectors considerably, and the indirect effects of this are likely to have made themselves felt in industry, too. However, not least given the rather favourable orders situation, enterprises rapidly stepped up their production again in March. Households continued to reduce their consumption expenditure following the expiry of the environmental premium for scrapping old cars. Overall output in the reporting period was a calendar-adjusted 1.6% up on the cyclical low of one year earlier.

In the first quarter of 2010, the German economy continued to benefit, first and foremost, from the pick-up in export business. There was a seasonally adjusted 2.6% rise in exports of goods and services on top of a Recovery process held up by weather

Exports again up considerably





marked increase in the second half of 2009. Measured in terms of real flows of goods, exports to other euro-area countries grew somewhat more sharply in the reporting period than did exports to countries outside the euro area. However, demand for German products in non-euro-area markets had already risen strongly in the final quarter of 2009. This early turnaround and the rapid pace of economic growth in the emerging market economies (Asia, in particular) along with the increasingly entrenched upswing in the US economy have played a key part in recovering, to date, roughly one-half of the massive downturn in the volume of noneuro-area exports suffered during the financial and economic crisis. By contrast, much less progress has been made in the recovery of exports to euro-area trading partners.

Imports of goods and services increased very sharply in the first guarter of 2010 at a seasonally adjusted 6.1% following a decline of 1.6% in the preceding guarter. It is striking that, after the turn of the year, the German economy increased its real imports of goods from the rest of the euro area by 111/4%; admittedly, the volume of imports from other euro-area countries had been very low before. Imports of goods from non-euro-area countries also increased following the downturn in the preceding quarter and, in the reporting period, were marginally up on their level in the third quarter of 2009. Since the cyclical low, the trend in imports has been only slightly weaker than in exports. Notwithstanding its sharp decline in the period under review, which almost entirely negated the exceptional increase one guarter earlier, the foreign trade surplus was tending to grow again in seasonally adjusted terms, but was, on average, well down on the level reached at the end of the preceding boom.

Investment in machinery and equipment increased by a seasonally adjusted 1.6% during the reporting period, offsetting the decline in the final quarter of 2009. With regard to movable fixed assets, the underlying trend in investment is characterised by a sideways movement following the massive correction of investment one year earlier. Among other things, the reporting period saw an increased acquisition of motor vehicles for fleets of passenger cars and pools of commercial vehicles. Evidently, many enterprises were no longer able to defer the necessary investment in replacements in this area. This motive may have also been one of the factors that led to more Very sharp growth in imports

Increased investment in machinery and equipment

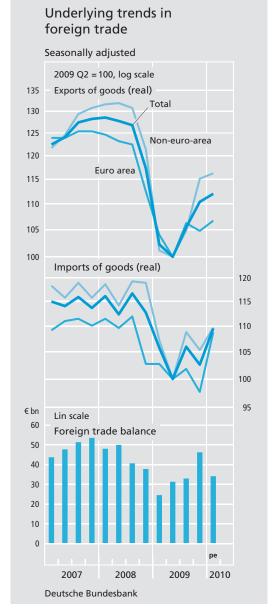
machinery and equipment being procured. Given the perceptible underutilisation of overall production capacity, the increase in this category of goods was comparatively small, however.

Although construction investment was clearly

Weatherrelated decline in construction activity

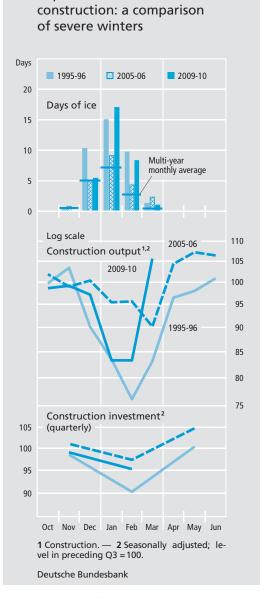
hampered by the cold winter weather and heavy snowfalls, the decline, at 3.8%, was on a limited scale in contrast to comparable frosty spells. In the first guarter of 2010, the number of days of ice - measured as an average for Germany as a whole¹ – was more than twice as high as the multi-year seasonal average. The weather-enforced break in outdoor industries was essentially concentrated on the first two months of the year. As early as March it was possible to start catching up on the backlog. Moreover, further construction measures were being planned on a considerable scale during the winter months. According to Ifo surveys, there was only a marginal deterioration in the business situation of architects at the start of the first guarter after the stock of orders at the end of 2009 had reached its highest level for 15 years. Furthermore, construction investment was buoyed up by the fact that the building completion sector - which is much less dependent on weather conditions - was encountering guite a favourable orders situation, not least owing to the government economic stimulus packages, which also provide funds for the renovation of public buildings.

Private consumption down owing to drop in demand for cars In the first quarter of 2010, households cut back their consumer spending by a seasonally adjusted 0.8% on the quarter in real terms. This was due mainly to the fact that deliveries



of cars to households continued their steep downward trend up to February. Since then, the number of new registrations of noncommercial vehicles has largely remained below its level prior to the introduction of the car scrappage scheme. There was a sharp in-

¹ A "day of ice" is defined as a day on which the highest temperature does not go above freezing point. The indicator used here weights the results of various monitoring stations in accordance with the regional employment structure in the construction sector.



Impact of weather on

crease in sales of light heating oil during the reporting period. This may be connected with the fact that many households had to fill up their tanks early owing to the high level of oil consumption during the cold winter months. Seasonally adjusted retail sales more or less maintained their prior-quarter level. Apart from the above-mentioned special factors, the underlying trend in consumer sentiment appears to be still quite resilient.

Sectoral trends

Industrial output continued its recovery in the first guarter of 2010. With growth at a seasonally adjusted 1.3% on the guarter, the pace of economic activity in this sector showed hardly any change compared with the last three months of 2009 and was therefore still well down on the rate of expansion in the third quarter of last year. One likely contributory factor is that the increase in the flow of orders was somewhat weaker in the fourth quarter of 2009. The very sharp increase in output in March might be an indication that production had not been stepped up at the beginning of 2010 owing, in part, to weather-related delays in the transportation of goods. This is consistent with the finding of the Ifo surveys that manufacturing capacity utilisation shot up by 41/2 percentage points to 793/4% of normal full capacity at the beginning of the second quarter.

At a seasonally adjusted +2% on the guarter, it was again producers of intermediate goods that recorded the sharpest increase during the reporting period. While output of capital goods showed a rise of just under 1%, the increase in the consumer goods sector was moderate. Moreover, identifiable differences exist in sectoral terms with regard to the stage of the cyclical recovery. In the intermediate goods sector, it was the chemicals industry that continued to pick up most; it was the first major industrial sector to have ushered in the trend turnaround and has already made up roughly three-guarters of the loss of output suffered as a result of the recession. In the basic metals sector as in the

Further upturn in industrial output ...

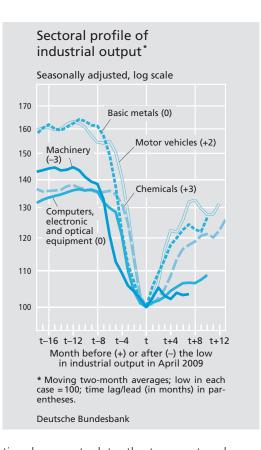
... with sectoral discrepancies

automotive industry, the recovery resumed only after a period of stagnation, which was due mainly to the waning impact of the environmental premium; the upturn had been relatively steep initially owing to the stimulus from the demand for cars. The pick-up in the electrical and mechanical engineering sectors has been rather subdued so far. The fact that production of machinery and equipment has made little progress since its cyclical low is also due the cyclical lag in this sector of industry.

Construction activity and energy production affected by winter weather Energy production and construction activity were affected by the weather in the first quarter of 2010. The cold winter led to a marked seasonally adjusted increase in energy production. Construction output, however, was 7.7% down on the quarter, although the building industry had to contend with somewhat smaller losses than the civil engineering sector.

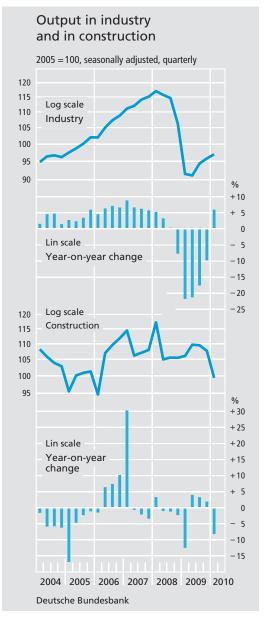
Upturn in most services sectors

Business activity picked up in most services sectors at the beginning of the year. In seasonally adjusted terms, real wholesale sales, which are shaped by business with trade and industry, gained momentum in the first quarter of 2010. In addition, retail sales remained guite stable. Overall, there was a slight fall in sales of motor vehicles, with the decline in sales of new vehicles to households, which no longer had the stimulus of the environmental premium, outweighing the increase in sales to commercial customers. The turnover of hotels and restaurants, which had dropped considerably in the final guarter of 2009, did not show any meaningful improvement in the first guarter of 2010. According to the na-



tional accounts data, the transport and communication sectors suffered losses in the first quarter in seasonally adjusted terms. The weather is likely to have played a part in this, too. The monthly statistics on motorway tolls, for example, indicate that driving was severely hampered by snow and ice in January and February, but increased sharply in March and April. (For more details on the use of motorway toll statistics in the economic analysis, see the box on pages 64-65.) Value added in the financial intermediation sectors and in business-related services showed a perceptible increase after the start of the year. The increase in the public and private services sectors was smaller than in the preceding guarters, however.





Employment and unemployment

Employment in 2010 Q1 stable overall ... The labour market situation is still remarkably robust. According to estimates by the Federal Statistical Office, employment in Germany remained virtually unchanged in the first quarter of 2010. While there was a reduction in low-paid part-time jobs, there was a slight increase in employment subject to social security contributions. One factor in this is likely to have been that weather-related cutbacks in employment in the construction sector were largely offset by seasonal short-time work.

Activity in the labour market after the start of the year was still being shaped by diverging trends which, so far, have largely cancelled each other out. There continued to be marked increases in staffing levels in wholly or partly publicly financed services, while there was a further reduction in employment in the production sector, where the fall in the number of jobs subject to social security contributions was similar in scale to that in the final quarter of 2009. Although the recovery in industrial activity has already made marked progress in some cases, the process of adjusting staff levels appears not to have been completed vet in a number of major sectors. Nevertheless, the number of temporary workers - usually employed, to a large extent, in industry has been going back up since the second half of 2009.

The fact that there is still a considerable employment overhang when measured against current output is revealed, furthermore, by the fact that short-time work for economic reasons is declining only slowly. In December 2009, this affected 810,000 members of staff; this corresponds roughly to 238,000 employees' work being lost completely. New registrations for short-time work fell by onethird in the first quarter of 2010. Nevertheless, a still quite high level is suggested by the fact that the resources spent for this purpose by the Federal Employment Agency have hardly fallen since the start of the year and ... but growing gap between sectors

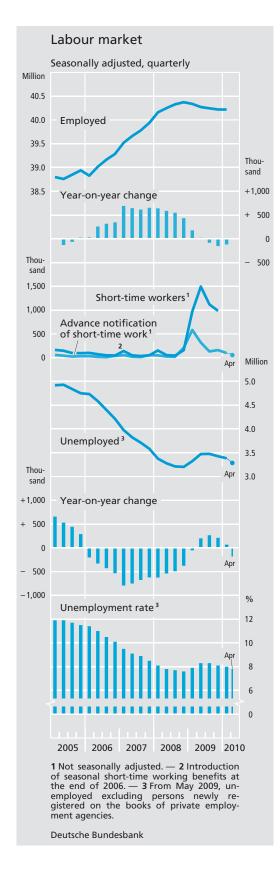
Cyclically induced shorttime work still at a high level

were still around one-half of their peak amount in the second quarter of 2009.

Unemployment down minimally after the start of the year...

In the first guarter of 2010, the seasonally adjusted number of persons registered as unemployed was 3.38 million. Despite the very cold winter weather, this was 42,000 fewer than in the preceding guarter. This decline is likely to have been due chiefly to the expansion of labour market policy measures. However, seasonally adjusted unemployment in the broader sense, which additionally covers job seekers on the books of employment agencies, participants in training schemes, and the long-term unemployed of more than 58 years of age without the prospect of a job offer, was 9,000 persons higher than in the fourth quarter of 2009. The lower commuter balance may also have had a dampening impact on the unemployment figure. The official unemployment rate stood at a seasonally adjusted 8.0% in the reporting period, and was thus only marginally (0.1 percentage point) higher than the comparable 2009 level. The unemployment rate in the broader sense showed a year-on-year increase of 0.7 percentage point.

... and perceptible decline at the beginning of Q2 In April 2010, the seasonally adjusted unemployment figure showed a marked fall of 68,000 on the month to 3.29 million. The unemployment rate went down to 7.8%. One reason why the decline was so sharp is likely to be that the relevant reference date for the statistics in that month fell within a period of increased recruitment after the end of the Easter holidays.





Information content of toll statistics for economic analysis

In January 2005, Germany implemented a distance-based toll on trucks with a gross vehicle weight exceeding 12 tonnes (heavy trucks). Tolls are collected on all German motorways (Autobahnen) as well as on individual stretches of three trunk roads (Bundesstrassen). The Federal Office for Goods Transport (Bundesamt für Güterverkehr, BAG), which is responsible for collecting tolls, compiles statistics from which it publishes regular monthly findings, beginning with the survey period January 2007. Among other things, the toll statistics cover the mileage of toll-liable heavy trucks by country of origin. This not only makes it possible to conduct structural studies of road goods transport; since the BAG usually publishes its evaluations extremely quickly, only 15 working days after the end of each reporting period, this information is also of relevance to short-term business cycle analysis.

In the last three years, commercial vehicles registered in Germany accounted for almost two-thirds of total toll mileage. For geographical reasons, the vast majority of the remaining mileage was accounted for by trucks from other EU countries. Of the commercial vehicles from non-German EU countries, those registered in the new member states of central and eastern Europe travelled appreciably

Transport of goods by foreign-registered trucks on German toll roads, by country or region of origin

Average 2007 to 2009; percentage shares

Country or region of origin	Mileage		By comparison: trade in goods ¹
EU		91.9	84.1
Euro area of which		39.6	57.2
France		1.0	12.3
Italy		3.7	8.5
Spain		2.2	5.0
Netherlands		13.5	10.2
Central and East European			
EU countries ² of which		49.5	13.8
Poland		24.6	5.0
Czech Republic		10.9	4.3
Hungary		4.8	2.6
Baltic states		5.1	0.6
Other EU countries		2.9	13.1
Non-EU countries		8.1	15.9

1 Total exports and imports of goods. — 2 Where not a member of the euro area. — 3 The transport of goods by non-residents – which may be assumed in the case of foreign-registered toll-liable vehicles – is classified in national accounts as the import of transport services, even

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greater distances in Germany than trucks from western Europe: in the first group, Polish and Czech vehicles take an outstanding share, while in the second, that of Dutch trucks is comparatively large.

Considerable deviations are to be found in terms of regional structure between the mileage travelled by foreign trucks and the flows of goods in German foreign trade. Given that only a fraction of the goods traded within the EU is transported by road and, moreover, that Germany is only the transit country for a part of the goods transferred, certain discrepancies are to be expected. However, the relatively large shares accounted for by some central and eastern European countries indicate that transport service providers from those countries are overrepresented in terms of road haulage journeys to and from Germany in relation to trade in goods. A further relevant factor is probably that central and eastern European road hauliers are also hired to transport goods within Germany.

Since the minimum number of observed values was obtained, the Bundesbank has calculated the monthly mileage by toll-liable vehicles adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects. In addition to total mileage, data are provided broken down by commercial vehicles registered in Germany and abroad, respectively. The time series poignantly reflect the slump in trade in goods due to the sharp recession in the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009. Between October 2008 and March 2009, the total toll mileage travelled by heavy trucks per month fell by one-eighth. The onset of economic recovery in the second quarter of 2009 initially brought a rather tentative increase in mileage. Not until March and April 2010 was a clear upward trend recorded.

Although the observation period is still fairly short, the results of the toll statistics trace a fairly accurate picture of general economic activity. Yet the question whether, generally speaking, the mileage travelled by heavy trucks is suitable as a leading indicator of economic developments must also be examined rationally. The transport of goods is directly linked to overall economic output through its sectoral contribution to value added and indirectly through the relationship between the production of goods and the transport of goods.

if goods are neither imported nor exported. — 4 Besides freight transport by road, the transport sector as defined by the national accounts also includes the conveyance of passengers by road as well as all transport by rail, ship and air. Also included, moreover, are auxiliary trans-

The mileage of German-registered toll-liable vehicles is likely to be closely correlated with the value added of carriers and forwarding agents.³ Assuming that the transport of goods by rail, ship and air develops along similar lines because short-term substitution possibilities are limited, the findings of the toll statistics might offer a suitable approach for assessing the activities in this sector of the economy.⁴ However, the share accounted for by the freight transport industry as a whole in the output of all economic sectors (at basic prices) is rather small at an estimated 21/2%.

For this reason, the suitability of toll statistics as an economic indicator is probably better explained by the service function of goods transport for industrial output. Since both in materials management and in production control, large inventories are today for the most part dispensed with, the delivery of commodities and intermediate products - like the subsequent transport of finished goods - is closely linked to the production process as regards the time factor. Thus, the total mileage travelled by all heavy trucks could be a leading indicator of industrial output, and even in the event of a high contemporaneous correlation between the two series a (pseudo) leading indicator property could just result from the fact that the toll statistics are published about three weeks before the corresponding monthly output data. According to the Federal Statistical Office's input-output tables for 2006, the manufacturing industry accounted for demand for about one-third of all direct transport services by land (ie road and rail together). Moreover, only use in trade and in indirect transport services is of quantitative significance.⁵ The relationship between the production of goods and the transport of goods - at least insofar as goods produced in Germany are transferred for commercial enterprises - should tend to grow even closer via the trade channel. In principle, the same applies to the share of the forwarding business, which (in terms of turnover) accounts for about three-fifths of indirect transport services.

According to the statistical analyses in the sample from January 2007 until March 2010, the seasonally adjusted monthly rates of change of toll mileage and industrial output are markedly correlated. Compared with the contemporaneous relationship, the link is even somewhat

port activities (eg cargo handling and storage) and the activities of transport agents such as freight forwarders as well as of travel agents and operators. — 5 It must be noted, however, that input-output

greater assuming either a lead or a lag of one month. This is consistent with the fact that freight services are usually provided before and after the goods production process. The highest correlation, which is based on the role of input supplier, suggests a leading indicator function for industrial output. Thus, forecasts of the trend rate of industrial output should improve if the rate of change of the total mileage travelled by heavy trucks from the previous month is included in the information on which the forecast models are based. Initial econometric results, though promising, must be deemed provisional given the short observation period.



tables do not provide separate data for the transport of passengers and goods, respectively.

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Increasing employment intentions boosting mainly temporary employment Following major improvements over the past months, both the Ifo employment barometer for trade and industry and the BA-X have now reached values which, in the last upswing, marked the start of a perceptible increase in employment. In contrast to the present situation, utilisation of staffing levels in parts of the economy was significantly higher then - as can be seen from the number of working hours of full-time employees. It may therefore be expected that, this time, firms' and employees' efforts to reduce shorttime work, offset negative balances in working hours accounts and increase regular weekly working hours will appreciably delay the positive impact of the cyclical recovery on the labour market. Furthermore, it is mainly temporary work that will benefit initially. This is revealed, not least, by the fact that, according to IAB Job Vacancy Survey, labour demand in the temporary employment sector in the first quarter of 2010 was already well up on the same period of 2009, even though the total number of vacancies actually fell slightly on the year. Even so, the brighter overall economic setting offers the prospect of markedly decreased adjustment pressure even in those sectors hit hard by the economic crisis. Seen in that light, the Federal Government's plans to prolong the extended possibilities of shorttime work now until March 2012 harbours the risk that this instrument, designed to bridge temporary losses in production, will in future be used by a greater number of firms which suffer more from structural problems.

Wages and prices

The 2010 pay round was shaped mainly by the currently still depressed level of capacity utilisation, although some settlements also reflect the expectation that the economic recovery will continue. The dominant objective in negotiations in the manufacturing sectors was to safeguard employment. As a result, some of the settlements include extended options for a temporary reduction of weekly working hours. Employee representatives in the metal and chemicals industries entered into pay negotiations without any specific wage demands this time, and wage discussions were concluded comparatively quickly and without fuss. In both of these sectors, there were no increases in scheduled rates of pay for the current year. Instead, one-off payments were agreed, some of which can be staggered according to firms' performance and profitability. While the very short duration of the most recent settlement for the chemicals industry avoids making any commitment for the coming year, rates of negotiated pay in the metal industry have been increased quite considerably, although account has been taken of the continued heightened uncertainty in the business outlook by incorporating into the settlements elements of flexibility for special operational situations. In contrast to the settlements in the private sector, the new pay settlement for central and local government employees provides for scheduled rates of pay rising somewhat more sharply this year than in 2011.

2010 pay

moderate settlements

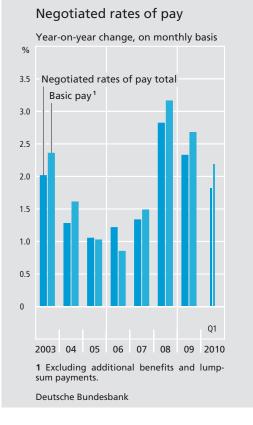
round with very

The pattern of the wage settlements is reflected in the Bundesbank's statistics on

Moderate wage increase in 2010 Q1 ... negotiated pay rates inasmuch as, in the reporting quarter, there was a further decline on the year in the monthly rates of basic pay (+2.2%, compared with +2.6% in the final quarter of 2009). This is also shown by the figures of the Federal Statistical Office. However, the year-on-year increase in overall negotiated wages in the first quarter of 2010, at 1.8%, was moderate, as in the previous quarter. Actual earnings (on a monthly basis) went up 1.3% on the year in the reporting period after declining slightly on the whole in 2009. Wage drift fell from -1.6 percentage points in the fourth quarter of 2009 to -0.5 percentage point in the first quarter of 2010.

Growing expansion of sector-specific minimum wages Minimum wages in the office cleaning and roofing industries were declared generally binding in the period under review. Industrywide minimum wage levels are likewise planned in the security industry and the care sector. Negotiations on minimum wages have been initiated in other sectors, possibly out of fear of increasing low-wage competition from May 2011 onwards when the last restrictions on the free movement of workers from other EU countries will be abolished in Germany.

Price trends generally pointing back up In the first quarter of 2010, prices tended to point back up at all production and distribution stages. The disinflation process observable since the third quarter of 2008 stemming from commodities and ranging through intermediate goods to final products has therefore come to an end and is leading into a similarly gradual countermovement. This development has recently been reinforced by the depreciation of the euro. Overall, import prices were

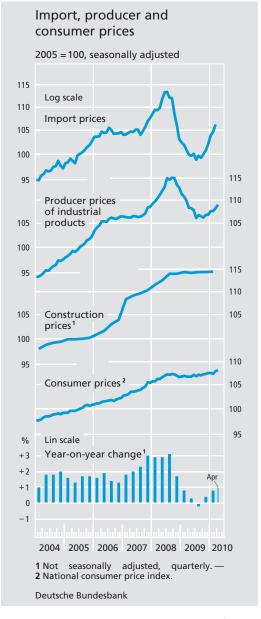


noticeably up on the quarter in seasonally adjusted terms at 3.9%, and export prices rose by 1.3%. Domestic industrial producer prices were also up sharply at 1.1% with a further 0.7% rise in April. This means that prices are now showing an increase on the year again, although they are still well below the peak levels in the third quarter of 2008. There was a deterioration in the terms of trade owing to the disproportionate rise in import prices. At the consumer level, the sharp increase in crude oil prices and the (principally weatherrelated) higher cost of food more than offset the slight decline in other goods and services.

At the upstream stages of production, energy prices, in particular, rose sharply. The subindex for exports went up by no less than 12.4% on the quarter in seasonally adjusted

Rising prices at all stages of the economy





terms. In domestic sales, where price fluctuations are usually more moderate owing to the lower percentage of crude oil, the figure was 2.3%. There was also a rise in the prices of intermediate goods. In this case, too, industrial producer prices followed the import sector with a slight time lag and smaller fluctuations (seasonally adjusted +1.2%, compared with +4.5%). In the first quarter, the reversal in the general price trend also led to the first increase for some while in the prices for final products. It was, above all, the cost of imported consumer goods that went up quite markedly. Even the import prices of capital goods showed a slight increase. Domestic sales present a similar picture. Construction prices were virtually unchanged on the quarter and were only 0.1% up on the year. According to the index of the Association of German Pfandbriefbanks (vdp-Index), the sales prices of residential property fell somewhat in the first quarter of 2010 with a 1½% decline on the year.

Consumer prices were 0.3% up on the guarter in seasonally adjusted terms, which was much the same rate of increase as in the two preceding guarters. As in the final guarter of 2009, this was due in large part to higher energy prices. In addition, food prices went up owing to the weather. The other main components - apart from rents - were down slightly. The increased cost of energy was due chiefly to higher international crude oil prices, which rose at a faster pace owing to the depreciation of the euro, with the prices of heating oil and fuel generally quickly following suit. Added to this was a marked expansion of margins in March. In the case of gas, the delayed adjustment of prices to the fall in crude oil prices in 2008 came to an end. The very cold winter weather impacted, above all, on food prices, especially vegetables. Overall, food was still cheaper than one year earlier, however. Consumers had to pay somewhat less for other durables and semi durables principally clothing and shoes. The subindex for services also showed a slight decline, mainly because of lower prices in the financial

Consumer prices affected by energy and food

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and health sectors as well as cheaper package holidays. The cut in the rate of VAT for accommodation services from 19% to 7% as of 1 January 2010 was not passed on to consumers, however. Housing rents continued their moderate upward trend with an unchanged 1% year-on-year increase. The national consumer price index (CPI) rose 0.7% on the year in the first quarter of 2010, compared with 0.4% in the final quarter of 2009; the HICP inflation rates were 0.8% and 0.4% respectively. The early date of Easter is likely to have been significant in this context.

Further rise in prices in April mainly due to energy

In April, the cost of living increased further by a seasonally adjusted 0.2%, compared with an increase of 0.6% in May. Annual CPI inflation nevertheless fell by 0.1 percentage point to 1.0%. (The HICP figure was likewise 1.0%, compared with 1.2%). It was mainly energy prices that continued to rise. Seasonally adjusted food items were affected by the very cold winter weather. The slight decline in the annual rate was due, above all, to the countermovement to the effect of Easter. Over the short to medium term, prices will be shaped chiefly by the ups and downs on the international forex and commodities markets, whereas upward price pressure stemming from domestic activity is likely to be remain limited for the time being.

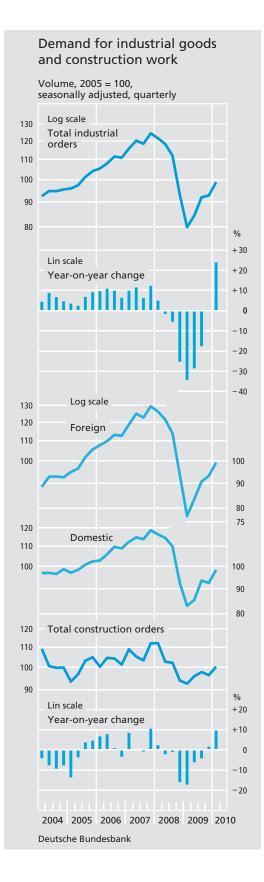
Orders received and outlook

Cyclical upturn in Q2 The cyclical upturn will gain obvious momentum in the second quarter of 2010, not least owing to the elimination of the temporary negative factors in the first few months of the year. Economic output is likely to grow strongly. Given the quite favourable orders situation, weather-related output losses are likely to be made up quickly. Furthermore, the leading indicators suggest that industrial output will pick up markedly in the second quarter, especially as demand has been well ahead of production during the past few months. Finally, the pattern of private consumption will no longer be impaired as much as it was in the preceding quarters by the fact that new car registrations are returning to normal after the discontinuation of the environmental premium.

Exports remain the main driving force behind the upturn, with firms expecting even stronger stimuli from export business. This applies especially if they have a presence in non-European sales markets, which are currently displaying a rapid pace of economic growth. Moreover, German exporters are benefiting in those countries from the recent shifts in international exchange rates. According to the surveys by the Ifo institute, export expectations in manufacturing have recently advanced into territory where this indicator had last stood during the big export boom of the last upswing. This is also likely to have supported the continued improvement in the business climate in trade and industry as a whole. What should not be overlooked when interpreting the survey indicators, however, is that they generally represent the balance of trend assessments in a condensed form. High index levels therefore mainly reflect the fact that there is a widespread improvement in sentiment in the economy. The surveys do

Favourable export outlook





not take account of either the starting level of the boost or of its strength.

New orders were more buoyant again at the start of 2010. In the first guarter, orders rose by 6.5% in seasonally adjusted terms following a moderate increase of 0.9% in the preceding three-month period. The surge in orders was broadly based across regions. In addition, large orders were received both domestically and from export customers. There was recently a surge in demand from other euro-area countries, which - like domestic demand - had been comparatively weak in the fourth guarter of last year. Orders from non-euro-area countries continued their sharp upward trend. In the reporting period, there was an increase in demand for both intermediate and capital goods. There were, however, somewhat fewer orders of consumer goods in the first quarter of 2010 than in the preceding quarter. Despite this sharp increase, the recovery in the intake of industrial orders has made less progress than is shown by the sentiment indicators. One-half of the overall decline in demand suffered during the downturn has been recovered to date.

Construction output is likely to be characterised by further catch-up effects in the spring months after already recovering strongly in March. A large number of projects, especially in the building industry, were approved towards the end of last year; the start of construction was delayed, however, by the long period of frost this winter. The orders situation in public sector construction continues to benefit from the boost provided by the economic stimulus packages despite financial Industrial orders more buoyant again

Catch-up effects in construction

constraints at local government level. Demand for residential buildings was lower at the start of the year than in the final quarter of 2009, however.

Households' sentiment undimmed Industry's optimism regarding the future outlook for the economy is also shaping households' sentiment. Given the stable labour market situation, the risk of redundancy does not appear to be a paramount concern for many employees. The losses in pay associated with short-time work and the reduction of regular weekly working hours, like the rather moderate prospects for wages and salaries, are exerting no more than a subdued impact on households' income expectations. This probably also reflects the perceptible increase in their scope for expenditure *per se* owing to the further fiscal policy relief afforded at the beginning of the year. The propensity to purchase is therefore still at a comparatively high level. This represents a good foundation for the consumer climate to go on reinforcing the export-led cyclical upturn on the domestic side. The risk of negative confidence effects stemming from the recent dramatically escalating tensions in the euro area might prove to be a limiting factor in this regard, however.

Public finances*

General government budget

The public finance situation in Germany already took a significant turn for the worse last year in the wake of the financial and economic crisis. Owing to the automatic stabilisers, a collapse in revenue from profit-related taxes and extensive support measures, the deficit ratio (3.1%) exceeded the EU reference value and the debt ratio reached a record high of 73.1%. This deterioration will continue in 2010, and the deficit ratio may reach almost 5%. In contrast to the previous year, this development is primarily due to fiscal policy measures amounting to 11/4% of gross domestic product (GDP), while the cyclical component remains largely unchanged if account is taken of the growth structure.¹ Various (mainly permanent) tax relief measures and sharply rising investment are having a particularly strong impact in this respect. The clear rise in the debt ratio is set to continue.²

Public finances deteriorating

again significantly in 2010

^{*} The "General government budget" section starts with an analysis based on data contained in the national accounts and on the Maastricht ratios. Subsequent reporting on budgets of the various levels of government and social security schemes is based on the budgetary figures as defined in the government's (budgetary) financial statistics.

¹ During the crisis, the macroeconomic reference variables that are particularly relevant to public finances (gross wages and salaries, private consumption, unemployment) have experienced a more stable development than GDP. Cyclical adjustment procedures oriented to the output gap (disregarding the growth structure) therefore record a more negative cyclical influence for 2009 and an easing effect for 2010, whereas the "disag-gregated method" applied here, which takes account of the effect of the growth structure, records a lesser impact for 2009 and a broadly unchanged cyclical component for 2010.

² The debt ratio is affected, among other things, by the support measures for the financial sector, although Eurostat has not yet finalised its decision on how they should be booked. While the bulk of the measures will probably have no impact on the national accounts deficit, they could considerably increase the government debt level.

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Government measures reduce revenue ratio and ... The government revenue ratio is likely to decline significantly in 2010. This is due to fiscal policy measures, such as the greater tax deductibility of contributions to the health and long-term care insurance schemes and the various tax relief measures adopted in response to the crisis (most notably the lowering of income tax rates, corporate taxation relief measures and the new preferential turnover tax treatment for the hotel trade). In the area of social contributions, by contrast, the revenue shortfalls caused by the lower annual average contribution rate to the health insurance fund were broadly offset by health insurance institutions charging insurees additional contributions and the one-off effect of particularly high insolvency benefit contributions to the Federal Employment Agency. In addition, the ratio is likely to be reduced owing, in particular, to the fact that, unlike in 2009, wages and salaries are now growing at a slower pace than nominal GDP.

... drive up expenditure ratio The general government expenditure ratio already experienced an upsurge in 2009 and is likely to expand again somewhat this year. Since the outbreak of the crisis, substantial increases in expenditure have been agreed (especially on investment and the rise in child benefit), and spending on healthcare services will also probably continue to grow significantly. The discontinuation of the car scrappage scheme and the child bonus form only a limited counterweight to this development. Booked in such a way as to reduce expenditure, the proceeds from the auction of UMTS mobile telephone licences constitute considerable one-off windfalls.³

There are signs that the government deficit will see a limited decline in the coming year. Although some one-off gains (higher insolvency benefit contributions, proceeds from the frequency auctions) will no longer have an effect, a number of assistance programmes will come to an end. Investment, in particular, is likely to fall back significantly from the comparatively high level reached in 2010. If the discontinuation of the one-off central government grants to the statutory health insurance scheme is offset by curbing spending or raising contributions, this will also lead to a certain improvement in public finances. Nonetheless, the overall public finance situation remains considerably worse than before the crisis. Since the crisis broke out, extensive permanent tax relief measures (amounting to around 11/2% of GDP) have been adopted, revenue from profit-related taxes has fallen back to its long-term trend following the collapse in 2009, and the scope for expenditure has narrowed due to the downward revision of estimated output potential. In addition, the debt ratio, which is already high, will continue to rise owing to the substantial deficit, and an increase in the currently very low rates of interest would lead relatively quickly to billions of euros of additional expenditure.⁴

As things stand, the deficit ratio might initially be lower than forecast in the Federal GovernPriority for rapid debt reduction

³ In the national accounts, purchases and sales of nonfinancial assets are netted out and recorded on the expenditure side. Consequently, the proceeds from the auction (as in 2000), being the result of an asset sale, reduce expenditure in the national accounts, whereas they are posted on the revenue side in the government's (budgetary) financial statistics.

⁴ See also Deutsche Bundesbank, Government debt and interest payment burden in Germany, Monthly Report, April 2010, pp 15-33.



ment's stability programme of January 2010, aided in particular by the fact that the macroeconomic trend is likely to be more favourable. However, using better-than-expected budgetary developments as an opportunity for tax relief measures or spending increases would run counter to the spirit of both the national and the European rules, as well as the agreements that tie in with them. In view of the still very high deficit ratio and the growing debt ratio, a rapid consolidation of public finances must instead be given priority. The excessive deficit procedure also stipulates that better-than-expected economic developments must be used for faster debt reduction. Moreover, this would constitute an important step towards complying with the new national budgetary rules, which require central government to have a structurally close-tobalance budget from 2016 onward.

Fiscal measures to stabilise monetary union justifiable ... Recent developments in the euro area have demonstrated just how dramatic the conseguences of unsound budgetary policy can be, and they have underscored the important role played by Germany as an anchor of stability (see box "Fiscal developments in the euro area" on pages 26-27). At the end of April, the deteriorating budgetary and economic situation in Greece led to a crisis of confidence from which the country was unable to liberate itself single-handedly. As, in this very fragile situation, a sovereign default by Greece would have posed a considerable contagion risk for other euro-area member states, the euro-area finance ministers decided to grant financial assistance to Greece based on strict conditionality. As little as a week later, however, the situation on the financial markets had deteriorated again. In response, the Ecofin Council adopted an extensive package of measures, which envisages not only accelerated consolidation of public budgets in particularly vulnerable countries and the reform of fiscal rules but above all the establishment of a European financial stabilisation mechanism. While the package as a whole - like the assistance for Greece - is justifiable given the acute dangers, it weakens the member states' individual responsibility for their own budgetary policy stipulated in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and undermines the institutional foundations of monetary union. An extensive tightening of the European rules is therefore urgently needed in order to provide strong incentives for the member states to maintain a sound budgetary policy. Otherwise, the aim pursued through the TFEU of shielding monetary policy from unsound public finances (see also box on pages 12-13) will be jeopardised.

... but undermining of fundamental principles now necessitates drastic tightening of European rules

Substantial decline in tax

revenue in Q1

Budgetary development of central, state and local government

Tax revenue

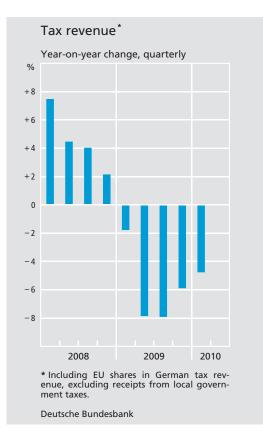
In the first quarter of 2010, tax revenue⁵ fell by 5% on the year (see chart on page 75 and table on page 76). The shortfalls for incomerelated taxes were particularly high (-10%). Most notably, there was a steep decline in wage tax receipts (-11%), a large part of

⁵ Including EU shares in German tax revenue but excluding receipts from local government taxes, which are not yet known for the last quarter recorded.

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which is attributable to the increase in child benefit, which was deducted from wage tax receipts, and to tax cuts (above all, expanded deduction of insurance contributions and full impact of the two rate reductions in 2009 and 2010). A considerable revenue shortfall was likewise recorded for profit-related taxes (-7%). With the underlying trend still declining, tax relief measures (as well as those already mentioned, in particular the relief measures for enterprises adopted in the wake of the financial and economic crisis) had a negative impact in this respect. In contrast to the previous year, the tax refunds made following the Federal Constitutional Court's ruling of December 2008 on the standard travel allowance for commuters had come to an end and, due to the phasing out of grants to homebuyers - which are deducted from revenue - payments for this purpose were lower. Revenue from consumption-related taxes likewise decreased (-1%), although developments over the course of the year are, in part, very volatile.

Significant drop in revenue expected for 2010 According to the latest official tax estimate, tax receipts (including local government taxes) for the year as a whole are expected to contract again significantly compared with 2009 (by 2½%).⁶ The negative special effect that arose in 2009 in connection with the standard travel allowance for commuters is no longer a factor and the macroeconomic reference variables are increasing again with the economic recovery. In addition, the correction of the trend in profit-related taxes, whose revenue collapsed last year following the exceptional rise up to 2008, may be more or less complete. Nonetheless, cash receipts



are lagging behind the economic trend, and the changes in tax legislation are leading, on balance, to large shortfalls (around 4% of revenue, or \in 20 billion).⁷

In 2011, revenue is expected to increase by only 1% based on current tax legislation. Although the economy is continuing to gather momentum, additional revenue shortWithout further tax relief, return to growth from 2011 onward

⁶ The estimate is based on the Federal Government's current macroeconomic projection, which foresees real GDP growth of 1.4% and nominal GDP growth of 1.8% for 2010 (November 2009: 1.2% and 1.6%). In 2011, real growth is expected to be 1.6% and nominal growth 2.4%. In the medium term (up to 2014), nominal growth of 2.9% per year is forecast.

⁷ The Federal Government is expecting a further ruling this year in the Meilicke case regarding the treatment of corporation tax paid abroad in the taxation of dividends under the tax imputation procedure that was abolished in 2001. Temporary burdens arising from tax refunds are therefore included in the official tax estimate (a total of €5 billion, of which around €3½ billion in 2011 and €1½ billion in 2012).

Tax revenue

	Q1			Estimate	
	2009	2010		for 2010 1, 2	
Type of tax	€billion		Year- on-year percent- age change	Year- on-year percent- age change	
Tax revenue, total 2	116.7	111.2	- 4.8	- 2.6	
of which Wage tax Profit-related	34.0	30.3	- 10.9	- 7.4	
taxes 3	16.0	14.9	- 7.2	- 6.7	
Assessed income tax Corporation	3.0	6.2		+ 0.1	
tax	4.4	2.0	- 55.6	- 2.1	
income tax 4 Turnover taxes 5 Energy tax Tobacco tax	8.7 43.1 4.8 2.4	6.8 42.9 4.4 2.5	- 21.8 - 0.5 - 6.9 + 4.1	- 15.2 + 1.6 - 1.6 - 1.2	

1 According to official tax estimate of May 2010. — 2 Including EU shares in German tax revenue, excluding receipts from local government taxes. — 3 Employee refunds, grants paid to homebuyers and investors deducted from revenue. — 4 Withholding tax on interest income and capital gains, non-assessed taxes on earnings. — 5 Turnover tax and import turnover tax.

Deutsche Bundesbank

falls resulting from tax relief measures will reduce receipts by around ½% (€3½ billion) owing to time lags until the measures take full financial effect. Average revenue growth of 4% is forecast for the medium-term planning period up to 2014. Fiscal drag will lead, on balance, to additional receipts, as the positive revenue effect of the progressive structure of the income tax schedule will outweigh the negative revenue effect arising from the extensive price inelasticity of excise duties. Legislative changes will have a relatively low impact, as growth resulting from factors such as the phasing out of grants to homebuyers and the more favourable depreciation rules (first economic stimulus package) will be offset by rising shortfalls caused by factors such as tax exemption for pension insurance contributions in connection with the conversion to the downstream taxation of pension outflows, and government sponsorship of private Riester pension plans.

> Revenue shortfalls vis-à-vis

earlier expectations

Although expectations regarding the macroeconomic trend have improved compared with those in the latest official tax estimate in November 2009, the shortfalls of €6 billion caused by the Act to Accelerate Growth (Wachstumsbeschleunigungsgesetz) will lead to a revenue loss of €1 billion for 2010.8 One key difference compared with the latest medium-term forecast (May 2009) is the fact that, given the collapse in 2009, the longerterm trend for revenue from profit-related taxes, for which predictions are subject to very great uncertainty, is now estimated to be weaker (adjusted for the correction of the macroeconomic benchmarks and for new legislative changes); another is that further tax relief measures will lead to shortfalls of €8 billion in the medium term. In the first years of the projection period, this will be offset by upward revisions due to more favourable macroeconomic assumptions; however, it is predicted that they will cease to have an impact in the final year (2013). The revenue shortfalls vis-à-vis the official May 2009 forecast are therefore considerable and are predicted to rise from €11½ billion in 2011 to €13½ billion in 2013.

⁸ Forecasting uncertainty for tax estimation is generally very high. Alongside forecasts regarding the macroeconomic trend or the financial impact of legislative changes, predictions concerning fluctuations in revenue from profit-related taxes that are independent of the aforementioned explanatory factors also tend to be inaccurate. See also Deutsche Bundesbank, Development of tax revenue in Germany and current tax policy issues, Monthly Report, October 2008, pp 33-57.

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Central government budget

Strong growth in deficit in Q1, with falling revenue and rising expenditure In the first three months of this year, the central government deficit almost doubled yearon-year to €211/2 billion. Revenue was down by just over 7% on the year (- $\in 4\frac{1}{2}$ billion). Despite the fact that central government has been receiving motor vehicle tax revenue since summer 2009, tax receipts fell by 3% $(-\in 1\frac{1}{2})$ billion) owing, among other things, to a larger transfer for financing the EU budget. The contraction in non-tax revenue was considerably sharper, as the positive one-off effect experienced in 2009 as a result of the Bundesbank's profit distribution – which, contrary to usual practice, was used entirely for the central government budget despite exceeding the relevant threshold – had come to an end. By contrast, spending grew strongly by 7½% (+€6 billion). This was primarily due to higher payments to the social security funds (+€5 billion), especially to the Federal Employment Agency, which was in deficit and had largely depleted its liquid reserves, and to the health insurance fund. In addition, transfers to other levels of government were €2 billion higher owing principally to payments to state government in compensation for the transfer of motor vehicle tax revenue. Despite the high deficits, however, interest expenditure saw a further significant decline of 8% (-€1 billion) as a result of the very favourable refinancing conditions.

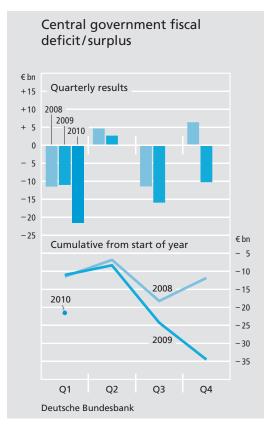
Budget plan with exceptionally high deficit estimate ... The draft central government budget for 2010 presented by the new Federal Government at the start of the year was revised again at the beginning of March in the course of parliamentary consultations. Nonetheless,

the exceptionally high deficit was reduced only moderately. The expenditure appropriations were cut by €6 billion. In particular, the revised draft budget included more favourable developments with regard to the payment to offset the Federal Employment Agency's deficit (-€3 billion), interest expenditure (-€11/2 billion) and spending in connection with long-term unemployment (- $\in \frac{1}{2}$ billion). On balance, the authorisation for net new borrowing was reduced by €51/2 billion to €80 billion. However, compared with actual net new borrowing in 2009, this constitutes an exceptionally sharp rise of €46 billion. Central government's structural deficit, which is calculated by deducting the cyclical component and financial transactions and which must be reduced to no more than 0.35% of GDP by 2016 under the new debt rule, was estimated at €66½ billion, or 2.8% of GDP. Nonetheless, it must be borne in mind that the central government structural deficit estimated for 2010 was inflated owing mainly to non-recurring grants (totalling just over €161/2 billion) to the Federal Employment Agency and the health insurance fund.

Overall, the actual development of this year's central government budget is likely to be considerably more favourable than predicted. The latest tax estimate projects additional revenue of $\epsilon 41/_2$ billion compared with the budgeted amount. Furthermore, the frequency auction by the Federal Network Agency brought in proceeds of $\epsilon 41/_2$ billion, while the estimate in the central government budget merely matches the minimum bid (just under $\epsilon 100$ million). On the expenditure side, too, it seems likely that actual figures

... but deficit likely to be significantly lower during budget implementation





will be substantially better than the estimates. Given that forecasts of labour market developments have again been revised upward significantly, the payment needed to offset the Federal Employment Agency's deficit is likely to be considerably lower, and the budgetary authorisations for costs arising in connection with long-term unemployment should not need to be used in full. Moreover, there are signs that there will be further noticeable cost savings, not least for interest expenditure, meaning that the deficit could remain markedly below €70 billion. The structural component would probably then also be significantly lower than estimated.

Credibility of new debt limit must not be jeopardised Under the new debt rule, the 2010 structural deficit will, as the starting value, determine the gradual decline in the borrowing limit in

the transitional period up to 2016. In order to avoid jeopardising its credibility, policymakers must resist the temptation to weaken the rule prior to its initial implementation in the 2011 budget by creating loopholes in the form of additional scope for borrowing and to delay the necessary consolidation, as has happened so often in the past. With regard to the adjustment path from 2011 onward, the "reduction of the existing deficit" criterion enshrined in Article 143d of the German Basic Law requires that the budget be based at least on a current estimate of the structural deficit for 2010 rather than on the budget target. Moreover, in keeping with the spirit of the new budget rule, one-off grants to social insurance schemes should not increase the structural deficit.⁹

The need to consolidate the central government budget until the constitutional limit of 0.35% of GDP applicable from 2016 onward is reached poses an exceptionally large fiscal policy challenge. In addition, if account is taken of the great uncertainty of budgetary forecasts, a significant safety margin with respect to the borrowing limit would seem necessary in order to avoid the need for short-term and unexpected consolidation measures, which tends to arise during economic downturns.¹⁰ It is therefore unlikely

Need for consolidation a major challenge

⁹ See also Deutsche Bundesbank, Federal budget for 2010 and scope for borrowing up to 2016, Monthly Report, February 2010, pp 72-73.

¹⁰ See also Deutsche Bundesbank, The reform of the borrowing limits for central and state government, Monthly Report, May 2009, pp 78-79 and J Kremer and D Stegarescu (2009), Neue Schuldenregeln: Sicherheitsabstand für eine stetige Finanzpolitik, Wirtschaftsdienst, Vol 89/9, pp 630 ff (in German only).

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that there will be any leeway for additional budgetary burdens in the coming years.

High deficit for off-budget entities in 2010, too Central government's off-budget entities recorded a deficit of €1½ billion in the first guarter of 2010 after breaking even in the same period last year. This was chiefly due to the developments in the Financial Market Stabilisation Fund. Higher acquisitions of participating interests led to a deficit of €1½ billion, compared with €1/2 billion in the first quarter of 2009. In addition, the Investment and Repayment Fund established in spring 2009 as part of the second economic stimulus package recorded a deficit of $\in \frac{1}{2}$ billion, as outflows for investments and the car scrappage scheme (just over €1/2 billion in each case) exceeded its share of just over €1/2 billion in the Bundesbank's profit distribution. As in the same period last year, the Federal Pension Service for Post and Telecommunications posted a surplus of €1/2 billion arising from contribution payments from Deutsche Bundespost's successor enterprises, which must be put aside for repaying bonds originating from their securitisation. After a deficit of €21 billion was recorded in 2009, a funding gap of well above €10 billion is anticipated for 2010 as a whole owing to still outstanding drawdowns of funds from the Investment and Repayment Fund and the expected further acquisitions of participating interests by the Financial Market Stabilisation Fund.

State government¹¹

In the first quarter, state government recorded a deficit of just over €7 billion, compared

with just under €10½ billion a year earlier. However, excluding the substantial recapitalisation of BayernLB in 2009 (€7 billion), which no longer had an impact in the first guarter of 2010, the deficit rose significantly. Revenue receded further by just under 3% (nearly €2 billion). Although tax revenue still decreased perceptibly (-81/2%), it should be remembered that a large part of this decline was due to the transfer of receipts from motor vehicle tax to central government from July 2009 onward. The related compensation payments from central to state government (€2¹/₄ billion per quarter) were reflected in a rise in other revenue. Expenditure fell back significantly by 61/2%. After adjustment for the bank recapitalisations in 2009, however, it climbed by 3%. Personnel expenses grew strongly (+5%) owing to the wage adjustments agreed in spring 2009 (including the east-west pay equalisation) and their extension to public sector employees with civil servant status and retired civil servants.¹²

Particularly given the further revenue shortfalls caused by tax relief measures, the deficit of the federal states' core budgets is expected to increase further for 2010 as a whole desFurther deficit increase expected for 2010 as a whole

Excluding 2009

significant rise in Q1 deficit

¹¹ The development of local government finances in 2009 was analysed in greater detail in the short articles in the Bundesbank's April Monthly Report. These are the most recent data available.

¹² In an expansion of the monthly statistics, since the beginning of 2010 more detailed data have now also been published on the expenditure and revenue positions of the federal states. In future, this will allow a considerably improved, prompt analysis of budgetary developments (see Federal Ministry of Finance, Monthly Report, April 2010; in German only). The newly recorded items include, most notably, revenue from sales, the receipts of public administrations, expenditure on pensions and healthcare subsidies and other operating expenditure, as well as spending on interest, payments to public administrations, fixed asset formation and other investment.



pite the drop-out of the extensive bank recapitalisations vis-à-vis 2009. According to the plans available to date, the deficit is even set to reach a record high of just under €331/2 billion. Although Bavaria, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and Saxony are to manage without additional new borrowing (partly through extensive withdrawals of reserves), the particularly highly indebted federal states of Bremen, Saarland, Schleswig-Holstein and Berlin, along with all the other western German federal states, are planning to exceed their borrowing limits - in some cases very substantially. Not least owing to further tax cuts, the latest tax estimate for state government foresees an improvement of only €1 billion compared with the November 2009 estimate despite the rather more favourable macroeconomic conditions. However, compared with the latest medium-term forecast of May 2009, for which the need for adjustment was significantly greater than for the November estimate, there will be shortfalls of around €4 billion in each of the years from 2011 to 2013. All in all, the structurally balanced budget prescribed from 2020 onward is likely to be very difficult to achieve - particularly for some highly indebted federal states - without major consolidation efforts, which will mainly have to be focused on the expenditure side.

As in the case of central government, for the five states with a fundamental entitlement to transitional assistance, the structural deficit for 2010 constitutes the starting value for the gradual reduction prescribed for the coming years. As the successor to the Financial Planning Council, the recently established Stability Council has a key role to play in monitoring budgetary developments and evaluating consolidation progress before financial assistance is provided.

Social security funds¹³

Statutory pension insurance scheme

The statutory pension insurance scheme posted a deficit of just over €2 billion in the first quarter of 2010, which was thus just over €1/2 billion larger than in the first quarter of 2009. Growth of almost 2% was recorded on the revenue side. While employees' compulsory contributions (including contributions for recipients of short-time working benefits) climbed by only 1%, the contributions for recipients of unemployment benefits increased again very sharply (+181/2%). At 21/2%, the rise in transfers from the central government budget was comparatively steep, as the majority will be adjusted in 2010 in line with the considerable wage growth in 2008. At almost 3%, the increase in expenditure was sharper than that in revenue. This was mainly attributable to the growth in pension expenditure caused by the relatively large pension increase in mid-2009. By contrast, there was still only a marginal expansion in the number of pensions. Spending on rehabilitation measures saw a further surge (+20%).

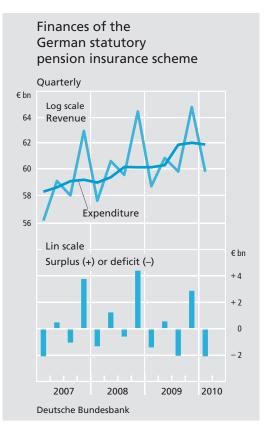
¹³ The financial development of the statutory health and public long-term care insurance schemes in 2009 was analysed in the short articles of the March Monthly Report. These are the most recent data available.

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Deficit in 2010 lower than expected The statutory pension insurance scheme will probably record a deficit for this year, although it is likely to be considerably lower than expected in the Old-age Provision Report of autumn 2009 (€31/2 billion). This is due, in particular, to the improved assessment with regard to employment and employee compensation.¹⁴ Pensions will not be cut at midyear even though average remuneration fell by almost 1/2% last year. In the absence of the safeguard clause,¹⁵ pensions would have been reduced by 2.1% in western Germany and by 0.5% in eastern Germany. It is planned that all pension cuts that have been waived (a cumulative adjustment requirement of 3.8% in western Germany and 1.8% in eastern Germany) will be clawed back in the coming years by halving pension increases, thus enabling medium-term contribution rate targets to be met.

Federal Employment Agency

Sustained yearon-year deterioration in financial situation ... The Federal Employment Agency recorded a deficit of just over €1½ billion in the first quarter. At just over €4 billion, it was significantly higher in the same period last year. However, the agency already received sizeable grants amounting to €3½ billion from central government in the first guarter of 2010, whereas, in 2009, transfers of the regular Federal grant did not begin until September. In addition, no reintegration payments were made to central government in the first quarter of 2010 (2009: almost €1 billion). After adjustment for these special effects, the Federal Employment Agency's financial situation deteriorated significantly. Among other things, the decline of 1% in



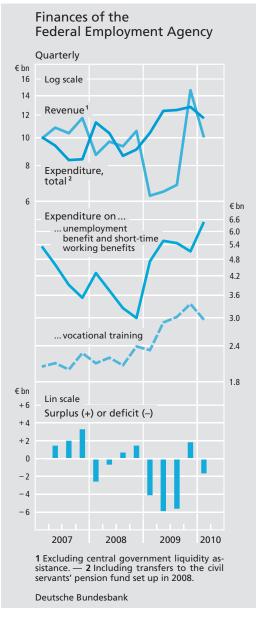
contribution receipts played a role in this development. By contrast, considerable additional revenue from insolvency benefit contributions was generated by the increase in the contribution rate from 0.1% to 0.41% of gross wages and salaries at the beginning of the year.¹⁶

¹⁴ In the 2009 Old-age Provision Report, the Federal Government still expected a rise of 0.7 % in gross wages and salaries per employee and a decline of 2.0 % in the number of employed persons for 2010. At the end of April 2010, these assumptions were revised upward (to +1.0 % for average remuneration and -0.2 % for the number of employed persons). On the basis of this reassessment alone there is likely to be an improvement of around €2 billion in the financial outturn for 2010.

¹⁵ Particularly the presumed contribution to a supplementary private pension scheme ("Riester reform steps"), but also the sustainability factor would have led to a pension cut in the absence of the safeguard clause. In western Germany, the marked decline in per capita earnings would have had an additional effect.

¹⁶ After insolvency benefit payments exceeded contributions by almost €1 billion in 2009, the gap is to be closed by recording a surplus this year.





... but expenditure growth decelerated at end of reporting period Spending was up by 12½% on the year in the first quarter. However, had the first instalment of the reintegration payment not been deferred, expenditure would have climbed by almost one-quarter. This growth was again driven largely by benefits for the unemployed and short-time workers, on which almost $\in 1$ billion more was spent. Moreover, outlays on active labour market policy measures (including refunds of social security contributions for short-time working made to employers, which fall into this category) rose by just over $\in \frac{1}{2}$ billion. Compared with the preceding quarters, year-on-year expenditure growth was markedly slower towards the end of the reporting period, and spending on short-time working benefits had already peaked in summer 2009.

The Federal Employment Agency already relied guite heavily on financial assistance from central government in the first three months of 2010. The 2010 central government budget envisages offsetting this year's deficit using grants amounting to just under €13 billion instead of loans. Combined with the €3 billion in reserves available at the end of 2009, this would cover a Federal Employment Agency deficit of almost €16 billion. In view of the recent improvement in the economic and labour market outlook, the deficit could turn out to be substantially lower. All in all, however, it is clear that a contribution rate of 2.8%, or 3.0% from 2011 onward, is not sufficient to ensure that the Federal Employment Agency is able to finance itself independently across the business cycle.

Need for grants probably significantly smaller than previously estimated

DEUTSCHE BUNDESBANK

Monthly Report May 2010

Statistical Section



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I Key economic data for the euro area

1 Monetary developments and interest rates

Money stock in various definitions 1,2 Determinants of the money stock 1 Interest rates M 3 3 MFI lending to Yield on Euro-3-month Monetary enterprises and pean govern-ment bonds moving average (centred) capital formation 4 3-month Euribor 6,7 MFI lending, M1 households Eonia 5,7 M2 total outstanding 8 Period Annual percentage change % per annum as a monthly average 0.3 0.2 1.2 9.2 8.9 9.0 9.2 8.9 8.7 9.3 9.0 8.8 9.9 10.1 9.4 11.7 11.6 10.8 6.0 6.3 6.2 4.19 4.30 4.27 4.7 4.5 4.4 2008 July 4.96 4.97 5.02 Aug Sep Oct 3.6 9.3 8.7 8.4 8.2 9.5 4.5 3.82 5.11 4.3 2.2 3.4 7.7 7.6 4.1 3.7 Nov 8.8 8.0 3.15 9.1 5.1 4.24 8.2 7.2 Dec 8.3 7.1 7.8 4.3 2.49 3.29 6.0 5.8 5.2 5.0 5.8 5.4 5.1 6.2 7.5 7.0 3.9 4.0 3.9 2009 Jan 6.5 6.9 7.1 1.81 2 46 5.7 5.3 6.6 5.8 Feb 6.4 1.26 1.94 Mar 6.1 6.3 5.2 1.06 1.64 8.4 6.0 4.9 4.6 5.0 4.2 5.3 0.84 1.42 3.9 Apr 5.2 5.0 4.0 4.2 3.6 5.7 May 8.1 3.9 4.1 4.5 0.78 1.28 June 9.5 3.6 3.5 4.8 3.4 6.2 0.70 1.23 4.6 4.5 2.9 2.4 12.0 3.0 3.8 6.1 0.36 0.97 4.0 2.3 July 3.3 1.6 6.4 0.35 3.8 Aug 13.4 2.4 0.86 Sep 12.8 3.6 1.8 1.5 3.5 1.4 6.6 0.36 0.77 3.8 Oct Nov 11.8 12.5 2.3 1.8 0.3 0.2 0.6 - 0.1 3.3 2.8 0.9 0.7 7.4 7.1 3.7 3.7 0.36 0.74 0.36 0.72 Dec 12.4 1.6 _ 0.3 - 0.2 2.6 0.7 6.8 0.35 0.71 3.7 1.8 1.6 1.7 0.1 0.3 6.1 5.3 5.5 - 0.2 - 0.1 1.7 - 0.0 0.34 0.68 2010 Jan 11.4 3.8 1.6 1.7 11.0 _ 0.0 0.34 3.8 0.66 Feb _ Mar 10.9 _ 0.1 _ 0.1 0.35 0.64 3.7 .. 0.35 Apr 0.64 3.7

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. 6 Euro

2 External transactions and positions *

	Selecte	ed items	of the	euro-area	a balar	ce of pay	ments								Euro exchange	rates 1	
	Currer	nt accour	nt		Capita	al accoun	t									Effective excha	nge rate 3
	Balanc	e	of wh Trade	<i>ich</i> balance	Balan	ce	Direct invest		Securi transa	ties Ictions 2	Other invest		Reserve assets	9	Dollar rate	Nominal	Real 4
Period	€milli	on													Euro/US-\$	Q1 1999 = 100	
2008 July Aug Sep		9,620 16,023 12,374		739 8,376 3,501	+ + +	28,734 9,018 18,219	+	10,379 22,335 30,426	+	11,151 16,362 89,262	+ + -	8,921 12,700 42,237	- + +	1,717 2,290 1,620	1.5770 1.4975 1.4370	113.2 110.9 109.3	112.7 110.3 108.5
Oct Nov Dec		10,944 18,055 4,975	+ - -	2,307 5,245 437	+ + +	17,155 7,280 15,161	- - +	1,119 51,660 921	+++	97,035 36,103 3,150	- + +	70,777 23,245 9,536	- - +	7,985 408 7,855	1.3322 1.2732 1.3449	105.8 105.0 110.2	105.2 104.5 109.7
2009 Jan Feb Mar		23,567 5,738 7,929	- + +	10,548 61 2,872	+ + +	31,581 8,457 10,851		21,454 15,583 27,565	- + +	3,474 66,238 58,853	+ - -	51,278 43,465 19,579	+ + -	5,231 1,267 858	1.3239 1.2785 1.3050	109.8 108.7 111.1	109.2 108.0 110.3
Apr May June	- - +	9,794 13,697 1,537	+ + +	4,110 2,593 7,264	++	18,083 9,398 16,600	+ + -	7,680 17,466 24,798	+ + +	7,718 43,195 42,769	+ - -	1,502 49,092 34,152	+ - -	1,182 2,171 418	1.3190 1.3650 1.4016	110.3 110.8 112.0	109.5 109.9 111.1
July Aug Sep	+	8,088 6,059 5,608	+ - +	14,115 1,853 1,535	- - +	19,404 10,785 17,568	+++	7,209 1,706 32,628	- + +	20,022 15,914 77,734		2,893 29,161 30,809	- + +	3,698 756 3,270	1.4088 1.4268 1.4562	111.6 111.7 112.9	110.5 110.6 111.6
Oct Nov Dec	- - +	153 2,378 9,498	+ + +	8,534 4,984 5,873	++	1,519 2,770 8,063	- - +	3,001 7,436 2,661	+ - +	10,004 6,282 65,156	- + -	4,848 15,105 75,046	- + -	636 1,382 834	1.4816 1.4914 1.4614	114.3 114.0 113.0	112.8 112.5 111.3
2010 Jan Feb Mar	-	14,743 5,161 	+	7,358 5,325 	+++	14,488 7,160 	+	3,107 175 	+++	4,382 9,711 	+ +	11,742 922 	+ -	1,470 3,648 	1.4272 1.3686 1.3569	110.8 108.0 107.4	108.9 106.0 105.7
Apr															1.3406	106.1	104.4

* 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-21 group. — 4 Based on consumer prices.



I. Key economic data for the euro area

3 General economic indicators

		1		1		1	1	
Period	Euro area	Belgium	Germany	Finland	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy
	Real gross do	mestic produc						
2007 2008 2009 2008 Q4 2009 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2010 Q1	2.8 0.6 - 4.1 - 1.9 - 5.0 - 4.9 - 4.1 - 2.2 0.5	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	- 4.9 - 1.7 - 6.4 - 7.0 - 4.7 - 1.5	1.2 - 7.8 - 2.7 - 7.8 - 9.3 - 9.3 - 8.9 - 5.1	0.2 - 2.6 - 1.8 - 3.3 - 3.4 - 2.1 - 0.3	2.0 - 2.0 0.7 - 1.0 - 1.9 - 2.4 - 2.5	- 3.0 - 7.1 - 8.0 - 8.7 - 7.4 - 7.1 - 5.1	1.5 - 1.3 - 5.0 - 3.2 - 6.7 - 6.4 - 4.4 - 2.7
	Industrial pro							
2007 2008 2009 2008 Q4 2009 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2010 Q1	3.7 - 1.7 - 15.1 - 8.9 - 18.6 - 18.8 - 14.5 - 7.6 e 4.3	- 0.6 - 14.0 - 7.8 - 16.5 - 17.5 - 13.8 - 7.4	6.0 0.0 - 16.8 - 7.6 - 20.5 - 20.6 - 16.5 - 9.4 10p 6.3	1.1 - 21.2 - 6.8 - 21.9 - 24.0 - 22.3 - 16.3	- 2.5 - 12.0 - 8.9 - 15.7 - 15.8 - 11.0 - 5.2	- 4.2 - 9.2 - 7.5 - 8.1 - 11.3 - 9.9 - 7.2	- 1.5 - 3.9 - 7.1 - 3.6 - 2.4 - 4.1 - 5.5	1.8 - 3.5 - 18.4 - 10.3 - 22.4 - 23.2 - 17.2 - 9.4 3.0
		sation in indus						
2007 2008 2009 2009 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2010 Q1 Q2	84.3 83.0 71.4 74.6 70.2 69.6 71.0 72.3 75.5	72.3 75.4 70.4 71.5 72.0 73.7	87.5 86.5 72.8 71.8 71.1 72.1 73.9 79.8	84.4 67.7 72.0 66.5 65.3 67.0 74.6	85.8 73.0 76.0 71.2 70.8 74.1 74.6	76.4 70.7 73.4 70.3 68.3 70.6 69.0		78.2 75.9 66.7 70.4 66.2 64.6 65.6 66.7 68.6
	Standardised	unemploymer	nt rate ⁵					
2007 2008 2009 2009 Oct Nov Dec 2010 Jan Feb Mar	7.5 7.5 9.4 9.8 9.9 9.9 9.9 10.0 10.0	7.9 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0	7.5 7.5 7.4 7.4 7.4 7.4	6.4 8.2 8.7 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.9 8.9 8.9	7.8 9.5 9.9 10.0 9.9 10.0 10.1	7.7 9.5 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2 	6.3 11.9 13.0 13.1 12.9 13.1 13.1 13.1	6.1 6.7 7.8 8.1 8.4 8.5 8.6 8.8
	Harmonised I	ndex of Consu	mer Prices ¹					
2007 2008 2009 2009 Nov Dec 2010 Jan Feb Mar Apr	6 2.1 7 3.3 8 0.3 0.9 1.0 0.9 1.4 P 1.5	4.5 0.0 0.3 0.8 0.8 1.9	2.8 0.2 0.3 0.8 0.8 0.5 1.2	3.9 1.6 1.3 1.8 1.6 1.3 1.8 1.6 1.3 1.5	3.2 0.1 0.5 1.0 1.2 1.4 1.7	4.2 1.3 2.1 2.6 2.3 2.9 3.9	3.1 - 1.7 - 2.8 - 2.6 - 2.4 - 2.4 - 2.4	2.0 3.5 0.8 1.1 1.3 1.1 1.4 1.6
	General gove	ernment financ	ial balance ⁹					
2007 2008 2009	- 0.6 - 2.0 - 6.3	- 1.2	0.2 0.0 - 3.3	5.2 4.2 - 2.2	- 2.7 - 3.3 - 7.5	- 5.1 - 7.7 - 13.6	- 7.3	- 2.7
	General gove	ernment debt ⁹						
2007 2008 2009	65.9 69.4 78.6	84.2 89.8 96.7	65.0 66.0 73.2	34.2	67.5	95.7 99.2 115.1	43.9	106.1

Sources: National data, European Commission, Eurostat, European Central Bank. Latest data are partly based on press reports and are provisional. -1 Annual percentage change. -2 GDP of the euro area calculated from seasonally adjusted data. -3 Manufacturing, mining and energy; adjusted

for working-day variations. — 4 Manufacturing, in %; seasonally adjusted; data are collected in January, April, July and October. — 5 As a percentage of the civilian labour force; seasonally adjusted. — 6 Including Slovenia from 2007 onwards. — 7 Including Malta and Cyprus from 2008

I. Key economic data for the euro area

3 General economic indicators

																	7
Luxen	nbourg	Malta		Netherlands		Austria		Portugal		Slovakia		Slovenia		Spain		Cyprus	Period
												Re	al gr	oss d	omesti	c product ^{1,2}	
	0	.5	3.8 2.1		3.6 2.0		3.5 2.0		1.9 0.0		10.6 6.2		6.8 3.5	5	3.6 0.9	3.6	2008
		.4	- 1.9 0.7	-	4.0 0.7		- 3.6 - 0.3	-	· 2.7 · 1.6	_	4.7 1.6	-	- 7.8 - 0.8		- 3.6 - 0.9	1	
		.1	- 2.0 - 3.9		4.5 5.5		- 4.7 - 4.9	-	· 4.1 · 3.6	-	5.7 5.5	-	- 8.2 - 9.2		- 3.8 - 4.8	3 0.6 3 - 1.6	Q2
		.1 .5	- 2.4 0.5		3.7 2.2		- 3.1 - 1.2	:	· 2.2 · 0.9	-	4.9 2.6		- 8.3 - 5.5	;	- 3.8 - 2.2	3 – 2.7	Z Q3
I					0.1		0.4				4.6			.	- 1.2	2 – 2.4	2010 Q1
														Indu	strial p	roduction ^{1,3}	
	- 5	.6 .3			2.3 1.4		5.9 1.2	-	0.1 4.1		16.5 3.2		7.4 1.7	'	2.0 - 7.3	3 4.0	2008
	- 15 - 17		-		7.6 6.5		- 11.9 - 4.5	-			14.2 11.3	-	- 17.5 - 8.2		- 15.8 - 16.6	1	
	- 24 - 21		-		9.8 12.5		- 12.4 - 16.7	-		-	22.0 21.5		- 18.0 - 23.9)	- 22.6 - 18.6	5 - 7.2	2009 Q1
	- 16			<u> </u>	6.9 1.4		- 13.2 - 5.3	-	- 7.4	-	12.8		- 18.9		- 14.6 - 5.6	5 – 8.8 5 p – 8.6	Q3
p		.3	-		6.0				4.0		20.2	-			0.3	1	2010.01
												Cap	bacity	/ utili	sation	in industry ⁴	
	87 85	.1	80.8 79.0	8	83.6 83.4		85.2 83.0		81.8 79.8		73.6 72.0 53.7		85.9 84.1		81.0 79.2	2 72.0	2008
	69 72	.2	69.7 69.0		75.9 77.5		74.8 77.2		72.6 76.4		53.7 53.3		71.1 75.2		70.0 73.5	66.3	
	65 67	.2	65.9		74.6		73.2		70.6 71.5		50.9		69.1		69.8 67.9	66.7	Q2
	71 77		71.0 73.0 77 3	1	75.5 76.0 77.3		73.5 75.2 75.8		72.0 75.1		51.9 58.8 58.1		69.3 70.7 73.0		68.8 68.9	64.3	
Ι	79	.3	77.3 75.7		78.8		79.4		75.7		55.4		73.0 75.3		70.9	63.1	Q2
												Standa				ment rate 5	
	4	.2 .9	6.4 5.9		3.2 2.8		4.4 3.8		8.1 7.7		11.1 9.5		4.9 4.4		8.3 11.3	4.0 3 3.6	2008
		.4	6.9 6.9		3.4 3.8		4.8 5.0		9.6 10.2		12.0 13.8		5.9 6.5		18.0 19.0	1	
	5 5	.5	7.0 7.1		3.8 3.9		4.8 4.8		10.1 10.2		14.1 14.2		6.4 6.3	4	19.0 18.9) 6.2	Nov
		.4	7.0 7.1		3.9 4.0		4.8 4.9		10.3 10.3		14.1 14.1		6.2 6.1		18.9 19.0		
I	5	.6	6.9	I	4.1		4.9	I	10.5		14.1		6.2		19.1		
								_								mer Prices ¹	
	4	.7	0.7 4.7		1.6 2.2		2.2 3.2		2.4 2.7		1.9 3.9		3.8 5.5	5	2.8 4.1	4.4	2008
	1	.0 .7	1.8 - 0.1		1.0 0.7		0.4 0.6		· 0.9 · 0.8		0.9 0.0		0.9 1.8		- 0.2 0.4	1	
			- 0.4 1.2		0.7 0.4		1.1 1.2	-	· 0.1 0.1	_	0.0 0.2		2.1 1.8		0.9 1.1	1	
	2	.3	0.7 0.6		0.3		0.9 1.8		0.2 0.6	-	0.2		1.6	5	0.9	2.8	Feb Feb
I		.1	0.8	р	0.6	р	1.8	1	0.7		0.7		2.7		1.6	1	
											Gen	eral go	verni	ment	financi	al balance ⁹	
	3	.6	- 2.2 - 4.5		0.2		- 0.4 - 0.4			-	1.9 2.3		0.0 - 1.7		1.9 - 4.1		
I	- 0	.7	- 3.8	- 1	5.3		- 3.4		9.4	-	6.8	-	- 5.5	5	- 11.2	2 – 6.1	
													-		~	ment debt ⁹	
	13	.7 .7 .5	61.9 63.7 69.1	!	45.5 58.2 60.9		59.5 62.6 66.5		63.6 66.3 76.8		29.3 27.7 35.7		23.4 22.6 35.9	5	36.2 39.7 53.2	48.4	2008
" onwar				from 2009 onv												ical Office by wa	

onwards. — **8** Including Slovakia from 2009 onwards. — **9** As a percentage of GDP; euro-area aggregate: European Central Bank (ESA 1995), member states: European Commission (Maastricht Treaty definition). —

10 Provisional; adjusted in advance by the Federal Statistical Office by way of estimates to the results of the Quarterly Production Survey.



II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

1 The money stock and its counterparts *

(a) Euro area

€billion	
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	I Lending to in the euro a		non-MFIs)				claims uro-are		sidents				y capital for stitutions (N				
		Enterprises and house		General governme	nt											Debt	
Period	Total	Total	of which Securities	Total	of which Securities	Total				area	to -euro-	Total	Deposits with an agreed maturity of over 2 years	Deposit at agre notice o over 3 mont	ed of	securities with maturities of over 2 years (net) 2	5 Capital and reserves 3
2008 Aug	24.9	30.9	34.4	- 6.0	0.7		3.0		15.9		12.9	15.8	3.0	-	1.3	- 0.	5 14.6
Sep	41.3	67.8	- 19.5	- 26.5	- 36.8		28.2		9.9	-	18.3	8.3	- 13.4	-	1.3	- 10.	8 33.9
Oct	17.4	25.3	8.4	- 7.9	- 7.4		103.7	_	36.1	-	139.7	- 40.8	- 0.7		2.6	- 66.	3 23.6
Nov	117.3	78.6	60.0	38.8	41.0		5.5	-	84.7	-	90.2	40.6	26.0		3.4	- 9.	0 20.2
Dec	6.2	- 8.9	62.4	15.1	21.6	-	45.9	-	199.0	-	153.1	59.2	43.0		3.7	11.	5 1.0
2009 Jan	102.3	32.1	6.6	70.2	56.2	-	69.6	-	29.5		40.1	54.9	31.7		2.1	6.	8 14.3
Feb	28.9	- 8.5	13.8	37.4	40.7		46.2	-	109.6	-	155.8	43.5	13.2	-	0.3	23.	8 6.8
Mar	51.3	14.3	12.2	37.0	45.7	-	30.6	-	132.7	-	102.1	18.9	22.9		0.4	1.	8 – 6.2
Apr	86.9	44.2	48.3	42.6	31.4		40.6		41.6		1.0	16.2	15.0		0.1	- 5.	3 6.3
May	34.8	22.6	8.8	12.1	19.5		17.1	-	54.6	-	71.6	57.4	23.7		1.3	23.	3 9.1
June	108.5	35.6	3.9	72.9	49.9		44.1	-	50.6	-	94.7	75.9	20.7		0.8	14.	1 40.3
July	- 34.9	- 40.3	- 10.1	5.4	4.7		10.5	-	39.4	-	49.8	28.0	12.1		1.1	13.	7 1.1
Aug	- 52.9	- 62.7	- 1.0	9.8	4.9		25.5	-	22.3	-	47.8	37.1	6.7		0.7	16.	7 13.0
Sep	72.2	50.4	5.5	21.8	31.2	-	13.7	-	34.6	-	21.0	21.3	16.3		1.0	- 9.	5 13.6
Oct	- 5.9	- 39.8	- 1.6	33.9	14.3		9.6		10.8		1.2	5.4	1.6		2.2	- 0.	4 1.9
Nov	42.4	44.8	13.8	- 2.4		-	6.3		6.0		12.3	28.5	9.4		0.6	4.	
Dec	- 36.4	- 4.1	1.9	- 32.3	- 27.7		49.2	-	52.9	-	102.1	41.3	19.1	-	1.1	- 13.	5 36.8
2010 Jan	- 36.0	- 58.2	- 26.7	22.2			18.5		69.7		51.2	13.4	- 14.6		1.0	31.	
Feb	18.0	- 7.5	- 10.1	25.5	30.3	-	24.9		6.5		31.4	- 0.5	5.3	-	0.7	- 7.	
Mar	63.1	6.0	_ 19.1	57.1	33.8	-	13.7	-	13.5		0.2	28.0	1.7	-	0.1	16.	3 10.0

(b) German contribution

	l Lend in the			anks (non-M	FIs)					ll Net non-e			dents						mation IFIs) in t					
			Enter and h		olds		Genei gover		t													Debt _			
Period	Total		Total		of wh Securi		Total		of wh Securi		Total		Clain on no euro- resid	ns on- •area	Liabil- ities to non-euro- area residents	Total		Depose with a agree matur of ove 2 year	an d ity er	Deposi at agre notice over 3 mon	ed of	securit with matur of ove 2 year (net) 2	ities r s	Capita and reserv	
2008 Aug Sep		25.7 1.3		30.3 18.6		25.8 2.2	-	4.6 17.3	-	4.2 14.8	-	10.2 34.7	-	5.1 71.4	5.1 36.7	-	1.5 7.4	-	1.0 3.0	-	1.1 1.1		1.7 6.3		2.3 2.9
Oct Nov Dec	-	9.9 7.4 13.7	-	12.8 12.0 15.4	-	10.7 1.2 30.8	-	3.0 4.6 1.7	-	1.2 2.5 0.8		23.2 38.2 6.5	- - -	2.8 76.5 31.1	- 26.0 - 38.3 - 24.7	-	14.2 5.6 27.3	-	3.1 0.8 29.8		3.0 3.7 3.8	-	16.8 9.9 18.0	-	2.8 0.3 11.7
2009 Jan Feb Mar	-	36.2 9.1 9.2	-	29.7 6.6 13.7	_	7.1 6.7 3.6		6.5 2.4 4.6	-	6.9 0.3 0.1	- - -	59.8 1.8 30.8	- - -	54.4 24.9 35.1	5.4 - 23.0 - 4.4	-	0.4 13.7 3.0		3.7 6.8 2.6	-	0.0 0.0 0.8		0.6 9.8 6.8	-	2.8 10.7 0.4
Apr May June	-	20.1 3.3 15.8	-	13.4 4.2 16.1	-	12.0 8.5 5.0	-	6.7 1.0 0.3		4.9 5.1 1.6	_	19.7 28.0 22.9	-	40.7 5.7 19.2	21.0 - 33.7 3.8	-	8.3 2.9 34.5		3.9 2.6 13.6		0.2 1.5 1.0	-	5.9 2.4 3.0	-	6.5 3.6 23.0
July Aug Sep	=	8.5 27.5 22.3	-	23.3 18.8 18.7	-	3.6 6.4 0.5	-	14.8 8.7 3.6	-	1.9 3.2 6.5	-	25.3 1.9 6.7	-	31.6 13.3 28.0	- 6.3 - 15.2 - 21.3	-	7.1 1.5 12.0		0.9 1.9 2.9		1.2 0.8 1.2	-	9.0 1.8 17.1	=	0.2 2.9 0.9
Oct Nov Dec		0.1 0.4 37.4	-	19.2 6.6 30.0	-	5.1 2.4 9.7		19.1 7.0 7.4	-	7.3 1.3 1.4	-	9.2 0.4 10.6	- - -	0.9 1.2 9.3	- 10.1 - 0.8 - 20.0		0.5 0.9 12.5	-	0.9 2.2 0.7	_	2.4 0.9 1.1		1.3 10.0 12.8	-	0.7 6.0 0.6
2010 Jan Feb Mar	-	16.6 12.8 2.0		5.4 14.5 9.5	-	8.1 10.4 5.9		11.1 1.7 7.5		8.1 5.0 8.2	- - -	16.7 23.1 13.6	-	6.8 18.2 3.0	23.5 5.0 16.6		6.2 6.8 3.5		2.4 0.5 1.1	-	1.6 0.7 0.1	-	0.3 6.3 3.2	- - -	6.7 0.4 0.9

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

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

II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

(a) Euro area

		V Other fa	ictors	VI Money	stock	M3 (bal	ance l	plus II	less III less	V less V)						
					Mc	oney stoc	k M2								Debt secur-]
			of which Intra-				Mone	ey stoc	k M1						ities with maturities	
IV De posit centr ernm	s of al gov-	Total 4	Eurosystem liability/ claim related to banknote issue	Total	Tot	tal	Total		Currency in circu- lation	Overnight deposits 5	Deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years 5	Deposits at agreed notice of up to 3 months 5,6	Repo transac- tions	Money market fund shares (net) 2,7,8	of up to 2 years (incl money market paper) (net) 2,7	Period
	5.9 4.5	- 9.6 - 0.7	=	15 57		- 0.9 72.0	-	52.6 83.5	- 2.7 1.1	- 49.9 82.4	54.2 – 1.5					
	65.1 69.9 66.5	- 4.3 - 31.9 - 102.6	-	101 44 70	3	104.3 49.6 103.7		56.4 25.5 74.7	41.7 4.8 19.2	14.7 20.7 55.5	52.4 19.7 – 15.1		- 12.6		- 2.	8 Nov
	62.5 14.0 12.7	- 3.1 2.5 - 11.4	-	- 81 15 0		- 64.6 - 6.7 10.7		22.1 4.5 33.5	– 11.9 3.6 4.0	34.0 0.9 29.5	- 131.7 - 34.3 - 43.2	23.0		20.2	- 1.	7 Feb
-	14.0 5.9 20.4	43.7 6.2 55.0		81 - 5 1	- 1	68.9 4.3 28.6		82.6 26.9 91.0	9.3 2.8 3.0	73.3 24.1 88.0	- 36.4 - 38.7 - 74.1		- 1.9	2.3 0.6 - 22.6	- 8.	8 May
-	54.1 12.3 20.7	40.5 - 14.0 10.1		- 38 - 38 6	2 -	- 15.9 - 15.5 9.5	-	0.8 7.4 62.4	10.5 – 4.3 – 0.5	- 11.3 11.7 63.0	- 34.0 - 39.9 - 59.6	16.9		16.0 1.1 – 19.5	- 14.	7 Aug
-	22.3 13.6 57.2	- 9.4 40.8 - 55.2		- 14 - 19 83	7 -	26.2 - 7.0 96.4		55.6 38.4 83.0	4.8 4.6 20.0	50.8 33.7 63.0	- 44.1 - 49.2 - 23.8			- 4.8 - 15.0 - 26.3	- 3.	2 Nov
-	30.6 3.9 6.1	- 3.4 24.9 16.3		- 58 - 27 11	4 -		-	4.1 15.2 7.8	– 12.9 2.5 9.2	8.7 - 17.7 - 1.4	– 71.5 – 21.7 – 14.6	9.1	16.0		- 6.	

(b) German contribution

		V Othe	er facto	ors			VI Mor	ey sto	ck M3 (balanc	e I plus I	I less I	II less IV less \	′) 10]
				of which					Components	of the n	noney	stock							
IV De posits centra ernm	s of al gov-	Total		Intra- Eurosystem liability/ claim related to banknote issue 9,11	Currency in circu- lation	ý	Total		Overnight deposits	Deposi with ar agreed maturi of up t 2 years	ty o	Deposits at agreed notice of up to 3 months 6	tra	epo ansac- ons	Money market fund shares (net) 7,8		with maturi	o 2 years oney	Period
	0.1		2.1	2.4	_	1.0		14.9	1.4		14.1	- 3		5.0	-	0.3	-	2.1	2008 Aug
	0.7		24.9	2.1		0.5		17.9	16.3	-	0.8	- 3	3	7.8	-	0.4	-	1.7	Sep
-	1.4	-	8.6	7.5		10.6		37.5	28.2		13.9	- 1		- 1.2	-	3.9		1.8	Oct
	0.2 0.0		59.5 17.3	1.3		1.3 5.6		34.2 2.7	9.2 1.5	_	9.9 2.2	- 1		2.8 - 9.9		0.8 0.8		14.1 0.6	Nov Dec
	0.6 8.1 3.2		31.3 14.1 0.7	17.5 1.5 – 0.3		18.2 0.7 1.3	_	6.7 8.8 22.5	57.9 57.2 – 1.8	=	47.7 23.1 19.4	3		6.3 6.6 13.7	-	0.4 0.8 0.6	-	13.3 1.9 17.2	
_	14.4 12.0 9.2	_	7.2 19.8 15.3	1.3 0.4 – 0.3		1.6 0.1 1.5	-	26.5 10.0 17.1	32.1 4.1 20.0		20.8 15.0 33.9	2	1 4 7	4.9 - 1.7 2.5		0.1 0.3 0.2	_	7.3 0.5 9.2	Apr May June
-	5.8 1.7 2.3	-	3.7 18.5 20.1	- 0.1 1.6 1.6		3.3 1.4 0.1	-	24.6 10.2 9.6	2.3 12.8 20.5		19.0 18.0 26.1	4 4 3	5	- 11.0 - 10.6 11.9		1.1 0.1 0.1	-	0.2 1.1 0.0	July Aug Sep
-	1.4 7.8 8.9		11.1 2.0 2.5	1.5 0.3 0.0		0.8 1.5 4.3	-	3.1 5.9 7.8	27.9 24.0 – 16.6	-	30.7 16.8 3.7	4 3 10	0	- 0.4 - 2.3 - 0.5	- - -	0.1 0.2 0.6	- - -	3.9 1.7 3.8	Oct Nov Dec
- - -	6.1 3.8 1.6	-	16.6 30.9 2.9	0.7 2.1 0.5		2.9 0.6 3.1	-	4.4 5.5 14.6	29.3 0.3 – 14.2	-	27.6 11.6 0.8	4 5 1		- 12.3 10.7 - 0.4	-	0.7 0.2 0.5	_	0.8 0.5 2.1	Feb

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									
			on-banks (non-l	MFIs) in the eu	ro area						
			Enterprises an	d households			General gover	nment			
	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
ycannonan		(€ billion)		Louis	securites -	equities	lotai	Loans	securities -	residents	435013
2008 Feb	23,026.4	14,732.6	12,267.0	10,342.7	1,053.9	870.5	2,465.6	971.1	1,494.5	5,595.8	2,698.0
Mar	23,065.5	14,868.1	12,396.6	10,443.2	1,084.6	868.9	2,471.5	977.7	1,493.7	5,429.5	2,767.9
Apr May	23,259.2 23,460.3	15,058.8 15,153.2	12,564.5 12,656.5	10,517.8 10,583.2	1,122.3 1,156.3	924.4 917.0	2,494.3 2,496.7	990.1 982.5	1,504.2 1,514.2	5,530.7 5,522.4	2,669.7 2,784.6
June	23,407.6	15,198.6	12,693.0	10,646.6	1,187.7	858.7	2,505.6	994.4	1,511.1	5,365.2	2,843.8
July Aug	23,405.7 23,627.6	15,304.5 15,348.0	12,787.3 12,832.5	10,701.5 10,709.0	1,208.8 1,245.3	877.1 878.1	2,517.2 2,515.5	995.5 988.9	1,521.8 1,526.5	5,408.6 5,512.4	2,692.6 2,767.3
Sep	23,893.7	15,389.0	12,897.3	10,804.8	1,218.2	874.3	2,491.7	999.3	1,492.4	5,608.4	2,896.4
Oct Nov	24,578.8 24,736.3	15,443.9 15,550.8	12,954.8 13,015.0	10,860.9 10,870.3	1,258.9 1,321.2	835.0 823.5	2,489.0 2,535.8	999.6 997.2	1,489.5 1,538.6	5,794.7 5,681.2	3,340.1 3,504.3
Dec	24,116.3	15,520.2	12,967.3	10,772.0	1,409.1	786.1	2,552.9	988.6	1,564.3	5,239.1	3,357.1
2009 Jan Feb	24,498.5 24,441.8	15,700.1 15,723.5	13,061.2 13,046.5	10,860.1 10,836.8	1,411.9 1,432.9	789.1 776.8	2,638.9 2,676.9	1,004.1 1,000.7	1,634.9 1,676.2	5,400.0 5,311.2	3,398.4 3,407.1
Mar Apr	24,162.3 24,244.9	15,748.5 15,839.8	13,034.5 13,083.0	10,815.3 10,812.2	1,449.4 1,475.4	769.9 795.4	2,713.9 2,756.8	991.6 1,002.7	1,722.3 1,754.1	5,043.4 5,105.9	3,370.4 3,299.3
May	23,924.1	15,847.4	13,086.2	10,809.8	1,483.6	792.9	2,761.2	995.1	1,766.1	4,971.2	3,105.5
June July	24,089.7 24,038.5	15,951.0 15,918.9	13,116.1 13,074.3	10,836.5 10,799.8	1,498.9 1,496.8	780.7 777.7	2,834.9 2,844.6	1,018.1 1,018.7	1,816.8 1,825.8	4,918.9 4,880.7	3,219.8 3,239.0
Aug Sep	23,956.5 23,908.3	15,867.8 15,942.6	13,012.9 13,062.6	10,735.1 10,769.1	1,496.0 1,496.1	781.8 797.4	2,854.9 2,880.0	1,023.5 1,014.0	1,831.3 1,866.0	4,869.2 4,786.5	3,219.5 3,179.2
Oct	23,908.5	15,942.0	13,002.0	10,723.2	1,490.1	797.4	2,880.0	1,014.0	1,800.0	4,780.3	3,173.2
Nov Dec	24,010.8 23,828.6	15,967.5 15,930.7	13,058.5 13,057.3	10,752.5 10,745.1	1,494.4 1,500.5	811.6 811.7	2,909.0 2,873.4	1,026.1 1,021.7	1,882.9 1,851.8	4,800.3 4,814.8	3,243.0 3,083.0
2010 Jan	24,034.4	15,915.5	13,020.5	10,733.7	1,471.1	815.7	2,895.0	1,033.2	1,861.9	4,951.3	3,167.6
Feb Mar	24,196.0 24,250.2	15,937.4 15,994.3	13,012.6 13,014.2	10,737.0 10,759.6	1,474.1 1,461.0	801.4 793.6	2,924.8 2,980.1	1,028.5 1,051.8	1,896.3 1,928.2	5,009.1 5,005.0	3,249.6 3,250.9
	German c	ontributio	n (€ billion)							
2008 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
2008 Feb Mar	5,222.7	3,565.8	2,919.8	2,442.5	163.7	299.5	646.0	381.6	264.4	1,422.9	233.0
Apr May	5,300.6 5,283.0	3,614.0 3,600.6	2,958.7 2,951.1	2,466.4 2,473.1	161.4 162.5	330.8 315.5	655.4 649.5	386.3 381.1	269.0 268.4	1,441.3 1,436.0	245.3 246.5
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 Aug	5,239.5 5,284.5	3,592.2 3,623.9	2,959.4 2,995.2	2,503.6 2,511.9	162.1 187.2	293.7 296.1	632.9 628.8	380.0 379.8	252.9 249.0	1,394.5 1,410.0	252.8 250.6
Sep	5,383.1	3,627.7	3,016.0	2,530.7	188.4	296.9	611.7	377.3	234.4	1,501.9	253.5
Oct Nov	5,457.7 5,385.6	3,632.1 3,637.4	3,016.4 3,026.4	2,540.2 2,549.0	186.7 191.6	289.5 285.8	615.7 611.1	379.4 377.3	236.3 233.8	1,554.5 1,463.2	271.1 285.0
Dec	5,310.8	3,642.6	3,035.0	2,529.4	224.5	281.1	607.6	374.9	232.8	1,379.1	289.1
2009 Jan Feb	5,343.8 5,315.0	3,682.0 3,672.2	3,065.9 3,058.5	2,557.6 2,544.1	219.9 235.8	288.4 278.6	616.1 613.8	374.8 372.8	241.3 241.0	1,367.2 1,348.2	294.6 294.6
Mar Apr	5,282.0 5,330.0	3,674.0 3,694.6	3,065.2 3,079.0	2,555.9 2,557.4	235.1 234.9	274.3 286.8	608.8 615.6	368.1 369.8	240.7 245.8	1,278.5 1,319.6	329.5 315.8
May	5,261.9	3,684.9	3,068.7	2,556.8	234.0	277.8	616.2	365.5	250.8	1,292.8	284.3
June July	5,220.8 5,173.5	3,698.7 3,689.5	3,082.9 3,059.0	2,566.5 2,545.9	246.0 245.8	270.4 267.3	615.8 630.6	363.7 376.6	252.1 254.0	1,270.5 1,238.5	251.6 245.5
Aug	5,149.9 5,131.7	3,660.3 3,679.7	3,038.5 3,054.4	2,532.0 2,548.0	242.9 242.8	263.6 263.6	621.8 625.2	371.0 368.1	250.7 257.1	1,223.4 1,186.5	266.3 265.5
Sep Oct	5,131.7	3,679.7	3,054.4	2,548.0	242.8	263.6	625.2 644.2	368.1	257.1	1,186.5	265.5
Nov Dec	5,131.5 5,084.8	3,675.6 3,642.7	3,041.1 3,015.1	2,537.6 2,520.4	240.3 235.5	263.2 259.1	634.6 627.6	368.9 363.0	265.7 264.6	1,184.3 1,188.8	271.6 253.3
2010 Jan	5,123.4	3,660.2	3,021.3	2,516.0	239.8	265.5	638.8	366.1	272.7	1,211.6	251.5
Feb Mar	5,099.1 5,106.0	3,649.6 3,638.3	3,008.2 2,993.1	2,513.7 2,509.7	237.7 233.9	256.8 249.6	641.4 645.2	362.9 362.2	278.5 283.0	1,208.0 1,209.5	241.5 258.2

* Monetary financial institutions (MFIs) comprise banks (including building and loan associations), money market funds, and the European Central Bank and national central banks (the Eurosystem). — 1 Source: ECB. — 2 Including money market paper of enterprises. — 3 Including Treasury bills and other money market paper issued by general government. — 4 Euro currency in circulation (see also footnote 8 on p 12*). Excluding MFIs' cash in hand (in euro). The German contribution includes the volume of euro banknotes put into circulation by the Bundesbank in accordance with

II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

iabilities										
	Deposits of nor	n-banks (non-MF	Fls) in the euro a							
			Enterprises and	l households						
					With agreed maturities of			At agreed notice of 6		
ัurrency า irculation 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/mo
	lotai		Total	Overnight			2 years	Euro area (year/mo
628.8	8,906.7	8,389.3	8,461.9	2,973.7	1,814.1	205.0	1,849.1	1,505.7	114.4	2008 Fel
632.9	8,997.0	8,475.7	8,547.8	3,024.7	1,834.5	203.1	1,861.5	1,511.7	112.3	Ma
641.4	9,077.2	8,555.9	8,627.0	3,002.6	1,922.9	208.1	1,871.1	1,511.3	111.0	Ap
645.8	9,134.1	8,631.1	8,696.7	3,027.1	1,949.3	208.6	1,894.1	1,508.1	109.6	Ma
652.1	9,224.9	8,681.5	8,743.5	3,063.1	1,941.1	215.5	1,910.0	1,505.1	108.9	Jui
658.8	9,207.3	8,687.5	8,760.7	2,986.3	2,031.6	225.1	1,913.3	1,496.2	108.3	Jul
656.1	9,230.3	8,695.3	8,776.7	2,942.3	2,081.1	233.3	1,918.5	1,494.4	107.2	Au
657.2	9,302.0	8,759.5	8,840.7	3,025.4	2,081.6	236.5	1,906.6	1,484.6	106.1	Sej
698.9	9,467.0	8,856.6	8,941.8	3,049.8	2,151.7	237.6	1,911.0	1,482.7	109.0	Oc
703.7	9,601.2	8,935.7	8,997.5	3,060.0	2,164.4	239.4	1,933.7	1,487.3	112.6	No
722.9	9,637.2	9,075.4	9,113.9	3,105.8	2,151.9	235.6	1,972.7	1,531.4	116.5	De
712.3	9,761.5	9,115.3	9,171.1	3,184.2	2,040.4	241.3	2,011.1	1,576.9	117.3	2009 Jai
716.0	9,780.6	9,127.3	9,173.9	3,185.1	1,996.9	250.2	2,024.7	1,599.9	117.2	Fe
719.9	9,810.0	9,155.3	9,193.9	3,203.3	1,955.1	251.8	2,045.9	1,620.0	117.8	Mi
729.2	9,874.4	9,235.9	9,273.0	3,254.9	1,938.7	253.4	2,063.4	1,643.9	118.8	Ar
732.0	9,879.9	9,251.8	9,285.0	3,275.9	1,893.7	252.0	2,085.3	1,657.9	120.2	M
735.0	9,947.4	9,291.9	9,328.7	3,354.1	1,835.5	241.6	2,106.6	1,669.7	121.3	Ju
745.5	9,878.9	9,276.5	9,318.4	3,341.7	1,794.1	254.0	2,118.0	1,688.2	122.4	Ju
741.2	9,849.1	9,273.0	9,312.2	3,350.5	1,752.5	257.2	2,123.8	1,704.9	123.2	Au
740.6	9,887.3	9,295.0	9,329.7	3,406.9	1,694.4	254.0	2,138.5	1,711.5	124.4	Se
745.5	9,932.9	9,313.6	9,356.5	3,460.6	1,648.0	256.0	2,139.1	1,726.0	126.9	Oc
750.1	9,913.8	9,315.0	9,348.2	3,485.2	1,598.6	259.1	2,147.6	1,730.0	127.7	No
770.1	9,955.3	9,410.2	9,464.9	3,558.1	1,582.3	259.7	2,170.3	1,767.6	126.9	De
757.2	9,955.4	9,375.6	9,430.9	3,578.0	1,512.8	262.2	2,155.6	1,796.9	125.4	2010 Ja
759.6	9,938.7	9,367.7	9,415.6	3,559.6	1,493.5	266.2	2,165.6	1,805.9	124.9	Fe
768.9	9,927.2	9,359.1	9,412.9	3,562.6	1,478.3	265.6	2,167.4	1,813.8	125.1	M
							German co	ontribution	(€ billion)	
169.4	2,638.9	2,559.5	2,487.6	764.9	402.2	45.8	726.2	440.0	108.5	2008 Fe
170.8	2,645.3	2,564.1	2,492.0	773.5	402.6	45.5	725.5	438.4	106.5	M
173.6	2,650.1	2,574.0	2,498.9	760.6	425.8	46.0	725.6	435.7	105.1	Aş
174.0	2,671.0	2,591.1	2,508.4	763.8	435.1	46.3	725.8	433.7	103.7	M
176.2	2,671.2	2,589.5	2,502.9	770.0	425.7	47.4	725.3	431.6	102.9	Ju
178.2	2,676.3	2,596.5	2,512.2	750.5	458.7	49.2	724.8	426.5	102.5	Ju
177.2	2,688.5	2,608.0	2,522.6	751.6	472.1	50.3	724.0	423.4	101.3	Ai
177.7	2,698.7	2,618.7	2,532.2	768.0	471.5	51.5	720.9	420.1	100.3	Se
188.3	2,742.6	2,664.9	2,592.5	798.6	489.4	52.8	718.1	418.8	103.2	O
189.6	2,760.1	2,685.4		804.1	492.9	54.6	716.3	417.6	106.9	No
195.2	2,799.3	2,728.0		800.8	493.7	54.4	747.3	425.7	110.7	De
177.0	2,819.7	2,748.0	2,657.0	859.6	452.3	53.7	751.4	429.4	110.7	2009 Ja
177.7	2,834.1	2,754.4	2,660.1	872.0	432.0	52.8	758.1	434.7	110.6	Fe
179.0	2,821.3	2,740.2	2,650.6	870.1	418.5	52.7	760.7	437.3	111.3	M
180.6	2,854.6	2,759.1		880.6	418.0	52.0	764.7	439.8	112.1	AJ
180.7	2,860.9	2,753.2		884.4	401.8	51.8	767.2	442.2	113.6	M
182.2	2,856.1	2,755.9		902.2	372.6	50.8	780.8	445.7	114.6	Ju
185.6	2,840.1	2,747.1	2,663.6	907.2	358.8	50.2	781.5	450.2	115.7	Ju
184.2	2,832.1	2,748.8	2,667.0	919.1	344.4	49.1	783.3	454.6	116.5	Au
184.3	2,830.8	2,750.2	2,671.8	937.9	324.4	47.9	786.2	457.7	117.7	Se
185.0	2,834.4	2,752.2	2,676.5	966.4	295.8	47.6	784.8	461.8		Oc
186.5	2,839.6	2,767.0	2,687.1	987.8	280.1	46.6	787.0	464.7		No
190.8	2,828.4	2,763.3	2,688.5	975.3	283.8	46.9	788.0	474.6		De
187.9 188.5 191.6	2,830.4 2,829.6 2,817.8	2,772.0 2,776.4 2,766.9	2,695.8	1,005.5 1,003.1 992.7	261.0 253.7 255.1	44.4 43.7 42.8	788.2 792.4 793.5	479.4 485.3 487.1	117.6	Fe Fe

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

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



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

	Liabilities (cont'd)											
	Deposits of	non-banks (non-MFls) in	the euro are	ea (cont'd)								
	General go	vernment							Repo transa with non-b			Debt securi	ties
		Other gene	ral governm	ent					in the euro				
				With agreed maturities of			At agreed notice of 2				Money		
End of year/month	Central govern- ments	Total	Overnight	up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years	up to 3 months	over 3 months	Total	of which Enterprises and households	market fund shares	Total	of which denom- inated in euro
	Euro ar	ea (€ billi	on) ¹			-			<u>.</u>	-	-	-	
2008 Feb Mar	189.0 199.9	255.8 249.2	122.1 118.5	95.0 91.5	4.1 5.1	24.6 24.4	1.7 1.7	8.3 8.1	314.3 314.0	309.9 309.9	749.6 742.5	2,803.2 2,809.3	2,178.4 2,200.4
Apr May June	197.5 173.9 211.2	252.7 263.5 270.1	119.0 120.8 124.0	94.4 103.6 106.9	5.2 5.3 5.8	24.6 24.5 24.4	1.7 1.6 1.6	7.9 7.6 7.4	328.9 333.3 330.3	322.8 327.3 324.5	751.3 755.8 733.0	2,812.4 2,844.7 2,856.5	2,197.1 2,226.8 2,241.8
July Aug Sep	180.8 186.7 191.2	265.7 266.8 270.1	118.8 117.5 121.1	107.9 110.3 110.1	5.8 5.9 5.9	24.4 24.4 24.6	1.6 1.6 1.5	7.2 7.1 6.8	333.1 343.1 345.6	329.0 338.3 341.0	743.2 757.9 731.1	2,878.2 2,888.8 2,906.9	2,260.8 2,261.3 2,267.9
Oct Nov Dec	256.3 326.2 259.8	268.9 277.6 263.5	122.9 129.3 124.4	107.4 110.2 101.7	5.8 5.7 4.9	24.8 24.5 24.7	1.5 1.5 1.6	6.6 6.4 6.1	351.0 336.6 330.1	347.4 333.4 327.4	729.8 739.7 725.7	2,890.9 2,871.2 2,828.6	2,209.9 2,207.9 2,224.4
2009 Jan Feb Mar	325.3 339.3 351.9	265.1 267.4 264.2	125.9 130.3 134.9	99.4 97.0 89.3	5.0 5.3 4.6	24.6 24.6 24.9	2.0 2.3 2.6	8.2 8.0 7.9	324.0 327.4 338.5	321.4 324.6 335.5	759.7 779.7 780.6	2,824.7 2,849.1 2,801.5	2,194.6 2,215.7 2,200.0
Apr May June	337.6 331.7 352.5	263.8 263.2 266.3	139.9 138.1 146.0	83.8 84.7 80.3	4.8 4.9 4.6	24.9 25.0 25.0	2.8 3.0 3.1	7.7 7.5 7.3	338.2 336.2 347.3	335.4 333.4 344.5	781.5 771.3 741.7	2,811.9 2,807.5 2,805.9	2,196.0 2,214.7 2,203.1
July Aug Sep	298.4 274.6 295.3	262.1 262.3 262.3	146.0 148.3 154.7	74.9 72.3 65.9	4.9 5.1 5.2	25.5 25.7 25.7	3.5 3.8 3.9	7.2 7.1 6.8	320.0 310.8 335.2	317.6 308.8 333.0	758.0 759.3 740.5	2,808.7 2,804.7 2,775.6	2,207.9 2,201.6 2,191.4
Oct Nov Dec	317.7 304.1 246.9	258.8 261.5 243.6	154.7 151.7 158.1 143.9	65.1 61.8 58.8	5.2 5.0 4.8	26.0 26.1 25.9	4.2 4.1 4.0	6.6 6.4 6.2	309.4 314.9 328.7	307.2 312.7 326.0	734.9 721.8 646.9	2,762.3 2,757.1 2,759.0	2,131.4 2,180.5 2,176.8 2,172.1
2010 Jan Feb Mar	277.4 273.5 267.4	247.1 249.6	144.4 146.6	56.8 56.8	4.8 4.8 4.6	28.2 28.4 28.5	4.3 4.7	8.6 8.4	307.7 323.7	306.1 322.2	657.1 647.5	2,806.0 2,800.5 2,826.7	2,189.4 2,168.5 2,188.7
iviai	1		ution (€ b		4.0	20.5	4.9	0.1	1 540.1	, 550.5	020.7	2,020.7	2,100.7
2008 Feb Mar	38.7 40.8	112.6	23.5	63.9 63.2	3.2 4.2	20.6 20.7	0.9	0.4	45.9 46.7	45.9 46.7	21.5	862.3 854.3	642.2 648.3
Apr May June	37.5 39.7 39.4	113.7 122.9 128.8	22.8 24.3 26.3	64.5 72.2 75.5	4.2 4.3 4.8	20.9 20.8 21.0	0.9 0.9 0.9	0.4 0.4 0.4	55.7 56.0 63.9	55.7 56.0 63.9	18.4 17.8 17.7	859.7 848.4 842.9	644.1 630.4 626.2
July Aug Sep	37.3 37.3 38.0	126.9 128.6 128.4	23.4 24.6 25.0	76.7 77.1 76.4	4.5 4.6 4.6	21.1 21.1 21.3	0.8 0.8 0.8	0.3 0.3 0.3	58.1 63.1 70.9	58.1 63.1 70.9	17.7 17.3 16.9	842.4 846.5 845.5	619.3 619.4 607.4
Oct Nov Dec	36.6 36.7 36.7	125.1 130.8 129.9	25.0 28.7 32.0	73.2 75.7 72.0	4.5 4.4 3.6	21.3 21.0 21.2	0.8 0.8 0.8	0.3 0.3 0.3	69.8 71.0 61.1	69.8 71.0 61.1	13.0 12.3 11.5	853.5 854.6 819.1	600.2 607.1 596.4
2009 Jan Feb Mar	37.3 45.4 48.6	125.4 128.6 122.2	32.2 37.1 36.3	67.2 65.0 59.5	3.6 3.9 3.4	21.1 21.1 21.4	1.0 1.0 1.1	0.4 0.4 0.5	67.4 74.0 87.7	67.4 74.0 87.7	11.1 12.0 11.4	822.0 814.7 779.4	575.4 563.9 542.7
Apr May June	62.7 74.7 65.8	124.6 125.1 123.7	41.4 41.0 43.0	56.8 57.6 54.3	3.5 3.5 3.2	21.3 21.3 21.3 21.3	1.2 1.2 1.3	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.6	92.6 90.9 93.4	92.6 90.9 93.4	11.4 11.2 10.9 10.7	782.5 776.7 764.5	531.5 538.0 521.5
July Aug Sep	60.0 50.2 47.9	116.5 114.9 111.2	40.3 41.1 42.4	49.4 46.6 41.7	3.3 3.4 3.4	21.5 21.5 21.5 21.5	1.4 1.6 1.6	0.6 0.6 0.7	82.4 71.7 83.7	82.4 71.7 83.7	9.6 9.5 9.6	754.9 755.1 734.0	510.6 507.7 498.1
Oct Nov Dec	49.3 49.3 41.6 32.7	108.5 110.9 107.3	42.4 41.6 44.1 40.7	39.5 39.3 39.5	3.4 3.3 3.2	21.3 21.7 21.7 21.4	1.6 1.7 1.8	0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7	83.3 81.0 80.5	83.3 81.0 80.5	9.5 9.3 8.7	727.1 713.6 703.3	492.8 483.0 470.7
2010 Jan Feb Mar	26.6 22.7 21.2	107.0 111.1	40.3 43.4	37.4 38.4	3.1 3.1	23.7 23.7	1.7 1.7	0.7 0.7	68.2 78.9	68.2 78.9	9.4 9.2	712.0 711.0	466.2 456.3

* Monetary financial institutions (MFIs) comprise banks (including building and loan associations), money market funds, and the European Central Bank and national central banks (the Eurosystem). — 1 Source: ECB. — 2 In Germany, only savings deposits. — 3 Excluding holdings of MFIs; for the German contribution, excluding German MFIs' portfolios of securities issued by MFIs in the euro area. — 4 In Germany, bank debt securities with maturities of up to one year are classed as money market paper. — **5** Excluding liabilities arising from securities issued. — **6** After deduction of inter-MFI participations. — **7** The German contributions to the Eurosystem's monetary aggregates should on no account be interpreted as national monetary aggregates and are therefore not comparable with the erstwhile German money stocks M1, M2 or M3. — **8** including DM banknotes still in circulation (see also footnote 4 on p 10*). — **9** For the German contribution, the difference between the volume of euro banknotes actually issued

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									Memo item	1				
sued (net)	3						Other liabil	ity items	(From 2002	aggregates 7 , German co rrency in circ				
Vith matur p to year 4	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years	Liabilities to non- euro-area residents 5	Capital and reserves 6	Exces of inter liabil	-MFI	Total 8	of which Intra- Eurosystem- liability/ claim related to banknote issue 9	M1 10	M2 11	M3 12 Euro	Monetary capital forma- tion 13 o area (€ 1	Monetary liabilities of central govern- ments (Post Office, Treasury) 14 cillion) 1	End of year/mc
173.2	98.9	2,531.1	4,983.3	1,519.8		23.4	3,143.9	-	3,800.4	7,464.3	8,799.5	6,047.2	114.2	2008 Fe
165.7 155.7 159.6 151.9	111.7 112.8 125.5 130.3	2,531.9 2,543.9 2,559.6 2,574.3	4,896.2 5,079.2 5,134.8 4,962.7	1,506.7 1,500.1 1,488.0 1,494.4	- - - -	12.9 25.2 33.8 50.6	3,179.6 3,093.7 3,157.3 3,204.0		3,852.0 3,836.8 3,867.3 3,914.3	7,537.6 7,618.1 7,681.2 7,727.1	8,870.7 8,965.9 9,054.3 9,071.2	6,044.8 6,058.4 6,083.4 6,119.4	113.8 111.5 110.9 112.0	Mi Ap Mi Ju
149.1 140.5 146.9	137.7 137.4 140.3	2,591.4 2,610.9 2,619.7	5,005.3 5,119.4 5,179.1	1,517.5 1,528.7 1,563.8		48.6 39.3 33.9	3,110.4 3,142.4 3,241.5	=	3,838.3 3,789.7 3,876.4	7,743.1 7,752.3 7,832.7	9,104.9 9,129.9 9,195.3	6,162.1 6,196.8 6,227.6	111.0 109.9 108.8	Ju Au Se
140.4 136.8 138.5	136.4 137.9 129.1	2,614.1 2,596.5 2,561.1	5,291.3 5,166.7 4,780.5	1,570.2 1,609.1 1,613.6		11.3 37.0 79.3	3,590.6 3,744.8 3,556.5	=	3,944.0 3,969.0 4,035.3	7,964.6 8,011.1 8,095.4	9,321.2 9,361.5 9,418.0	6,235.6 6,282.8 6,294.8	106.3 109.5 115.1	Oc No De
93.7 88.7 66.2	123.6 126.8 128.8	2,607.3 2,633.6 2,606.5	5,000.3 4,862.5 4,645.8	1,658.4 1,670.0 1,645.1	- - -	100.1 98.2 89.0	3,557.4 3,554.4 3,509.6	=	4,095.8 4,102.1 4,131.0	8,094.0 8,086.5 8,087.0	9,394.5 9,408.5 9,400.4	6,427.0 6,478.2 6,448.0	106.6 103.6 105.5	2009 Ja Fe M
65.8 53.7 38.9	140.2 145.3 143.7	2,606.0 2,608.5 2,623.4	4,674.1 4,516.7 4,439.5	1,646.7 1,657.0 1,689.9	- - -	87.9 108.8 70.2	3,476.3 3,332.0 3,453.0	-	4,197.7 4,220.9 4,311.7	8,155.7 8,149.7 8,178.6	9,480.8 9,455.5 9,449.5	6,467.4 6,503.4 6,573.3	104.4 107.4 108.7	Al M Ju
25.6 12.3 7.2	146.1 144.8 141.8	2,637.1 2,647.6 2,626.5	4,386.6 4,312.0 4,238.8	1,697.4 1,715.9 1,738.7	- - -	63.6 75.2 71.4	3,506.9 3,538.4 3,522.7	-	4,311.0 4,317.6 4,379.3	8,162.5 8,145.3 8,145.9	9,411.6 9,372.1 9,370.4	6,607.7 6,643.4 6,660.7	109.7 109.6 108.7	Ju Ai Se
- 1.4 - 2.2 3.8	141.1 137.3 130.0	2,622.6 2,622.0 2,625.2	4,229.7 4,216.3 4,239.1	1,745.9 1,780.2 1,801.8	- - -	97.6 61.3 44.6	3,495.8 3,617.6 3,372.0	-	4,434.5 4,472.1 4,558.1	8,170.7 8,162.2 8,266.5	9,354.4 9,333.4 9,375.0	6,667.2 6,710.0 6,756.2	108.6 110.2 117.2	O N D
1.9 0.7 12.2	130.1 125.7 121.7	2,674.0 2,674.2 2,692.8	4,354.5 4,419.5 4,427.6	1,798.8 1,814.1 1,831.3	- - -	39.9 29.8 60.1	3,437.7 3,522.0 3,559.9		4,556.0 4,542.6 4,550.3	8,225.1 8,205.4 8,206.9	9,321.9 9,303.0 9,309.6	6,790.7 6,815.6 6,853.2		2010 Ja Fe N
												oution (€		
27.2 25.0	48.2 48.8	787.0 780.6	794.7 813.3	377.0 379.8	-	228.9 212.8	674.8 676.2	103.7	788.4 796.6	1,744.4 1,751.3	1,887.1 1,891.8	2,013.5	-	2008 Fe N
24.7 19.6 13.3	52.5 51.6 53.9	782.5 777.3 775.8	837.1 824.7 789.2	375.4 369.6 375.0	-	187.9 197.6 228.6	692.0 693.0 698.8	104.1 106.3 107.2	783.4 788.1 796.3	1,760.6 1,780.6 1,782.2	1,911.9 1,925.6 1,931.0	2,009.9 1,997.6 2,000.4		A M Ju
12.2 13.7 13.5	54.3 50.9 49.5	775.9 782.0 782.5	783.7 803.1 850.4	381.7 382.3 391.3	-	223.0 241.0 238.3	702.7 724.7 747.6	107.4 109.8 111.8	773.9 776.2 793.1		1,932.6 1,949.4 1,968.8			Ju A Se
19.2 33.2 41.9	45.6 45.7 37.5	788.7 775.7 739.8	862.4 815.4 762.8		=	248.6 309.6 334.6	776.8 786.2 785.4	119.3 120.6 121.8		1,883.0		2,025.6		O N D
32.7 34.5 19.3	33.5 33.5 31.4	1	791.6 770.8 751.2	414.8 407.4 400.0	-	353.2 376.1 382.6	770.3 778.2 813.6	139.2 140.7 140.4	891.8 909.1 906.4	· ·	2,043.7 2,052.3 2,028.6	2,022.7	-	2009 Ja Fe N
24.5 25.8 22.0 23.3	33.4 32.5 26.6	724.5 718.4 715.9	774.4 727.4 731.4 724.8	390.7 389.3 407.9 408.0	-	373.8 361.3 390.7 397.8	797.8 767.1 747.5 751.5	141.8 142.2 141.9	922.0 925.5 945.2	1,873.0	2,054.9 2,043.6 2,025.8 2,001.2	2,010.3 2,041.0	-	A N Ju
24.7 26.3	25.1 24.9 23.2	706.4 705.6 684.5	718.3 690.3	408.3 409.6	=	407.6 396.2	751.5 762.6 769.8	141.8 143.4 144.9	947.5 960.2 980.3	1,856.9	1,990.7 1,999.7	2,033.8 2,035.8 2,020.1	-	Ju A Se
23.7 21.5 23.1	21.9 22.4 17.0	681.5 669.7 663.2	678.5 674.6 663.8	411.0 424.7 423.6	-	388.6 384.9 390.1	773.6 773.7 766.7	146.5 146.8 146.8	1,015.9	1,867.7 1,865.7	1,996.2 2,001.8 1,994.9	2,016.8	-	0 N D
25.4 27.4 27.3	17.2 16.7 15.3	669.3 666.9 671.8	693.8 703.0 721.0	419.4 424.6 424.3	-	364.7 394.6 419.9	755.0 737.4 761.3	147.6 149.6 150.2	1,046.5	1,872.4	1,993.1 2,004.6 1,990.6	2,026.0		2010 Ja Fe N

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 report 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

		oviding factor	or daily posit			Liquidity-at	osorbing factor	rs				
			olicy operatio	ns of the Eu	rosystem							
Reserve maintenance period	Net assets in gold and foreign currency	Main refinancing operations	Longer- term refinancing operations	Marginal lending facility	Other liquidity- providing operations 3	Deposit facility	Other liquidity- absorbing operations 4	Banknotes in circulation 5	Central government deposits	Other factors (net) 6	Credit institutions' current account balances (including minimum reserves) 7	Base money 8
ending in 1	Eurosyst	em 2										
2007 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
Oct	417.3	174.1	334.3	7.5	5.9	19.9	45.5	684.3	55.2	- 82.6	216.8	921.0
Nov	549.0	301.6	452.5	12.7	4.2	213.7	2.3	722.1	85.0	78.2	218.6	1 154.4
Dec	580.5	337.3	457.2	2.7	-	200.9	4.9	731.1	107.8	114.3	218.7	1 150.7
2009 Jan	581.3	219.2	613.6	2.9		238.5	3.3	753.1	99.9	100.6	221.5	1 213.1
Feb	547.4	224.9	551.4	2.1		175.4	6.1	740.2	102.7	79.3	222.1	1 137.7
Mar	512.7	224.3	472.4	1.6		95.5	4.0	741.5	110.1	41.4	218.6	1 055.5
Apr	508.0	230.5	443.1	1.1		57.8	3.7	747.3	139.0	13.3	221.6	1 026.6
May	512.4	239.7	426.9	0.7		42.7	3.1	757.5	141.9	13.7	220.8	1 021.0
June	487.9	238.8	400.6	0.7		22.3	2.1	759.8	141.7	- 15.8	217.9	1 000.0
July	457.1	221.4	504.9	1.3	-	119.7	9.9	763.1	137.9	- 65.1	219.2	1 102.0
Aug	433.6	94.1	694.0	0.3	2.8	185.1	22.1	770.8	133.9	- 103.9	216.9	1 172.8
Sep	427.6	74.8	645.4	0.3	8.4	136.7	18.5	769.1	125.7	- 110.4	216.9	1 122.7
Oct	421.4	79.1	616.9	0.3	14.3	109.6	12.9	768.8	139.0	- 113.1	214.7	1 093.1
Nov	413.0	52.3	626.1	0.3	20.1	86.5	12.0	770.7	148.7	- 118.9	212.8	1 070.0
Dec	407.6	55.8	593.4	0.7	24.6	65.7	9.9	775.2	150.1	- 130.2	211.4	1 052.3
2010 Jan Feb Mar	413.0 425.6 426.9 439.8	60.6 59.7 80.5 77.7	648.4 662.2 641.1 650.5	0.4 0.2 0.9 0.4	28.4 33.5 38.0 43.6	147.0 168.3 186.4 200.7	8.1 13.3 10.5 8.4	796.8 783.6 784.6 792.9	119.8 122.6 113.2 113.6	- 132.1 - 117.5 - 119.3 - 116.1	211.2 210.9 211.8 212.5	1 155.0 1 162.8 1 182.9 1 206.1
Apr		e Bundesl		0.4	43.0	200.7	0.4	/92.9	1 113.0	- 110.1	212.5	1 1206.1
2007 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 Feb Mar	91.5 96.0 90.8	102.1 60.8 59.8	133.6 134.6 130.6 122.5	0.3 0.1 0.0 0.0	- - 0.1	0.3 0.6 0.2 0.2	26.4 0.1	173.2 180.6 176.2 177.5	0.1 0.1 0.0 0.1	73.7 63.3 46.9	46.9 47.7 48.6	228.1 228.1 224.1 226.3
Apr May June	92.9 99.6 104.4	76.7 75.7 73.5	109.9 112.7 112.8	0.0 0.0 0.1	1.5	0.5 0.2 0.1		179.7 181.0 182.7	0.0 0.0 0.1	52.4 57.9 58.9	48.6 48.6 49.1	228.7 229.8 231.8
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
Oct	114.4	74.8	118.6	0.9	3.6	10.1	8.6	186.2	0.2	55.9	51.2	247.5
Nov	138.6	103.6	163.2	2.7	2.0	88.8	1.1	198.9	0.3	68.7	52.3	339.9
Dec	146.9	105.1	158.5	2.0	-	84.2	1.1	197.9	0.2	77.2	52.0	334.0
2009 Jan	141.2	72.4	198.1	2.4		91.5	1.2	195.8	4.1	68.5	52.8	340.2
Feb	132.9	79.4	178.5	1.3		77.9	2.2	185.0	2.5	71.4	53.2	316.1
Mar	135.3	72.9	147.8	1.2		51.9	1.7	185.3	9.6	55.7	52.9	290.1
Apr	142.9	74.7	122.8	0.7		38.9	1.6	186.3	14.6	46.2	53.4	278.7
May	150.7	87.5	111.9	0.1		24.1	1.3	189.1	26.2	56.3	53.3	266.5
June	145.7	95.0	103.4	0.7		15.4	0.6	189.3	32.3	54.3	52.8	257.4
July Aug Sep	138.0 128.6 126.0	81.0 47.6 40.6	141.5 189.1 178.0	0.6 0.1 0.1	0.8 2.9	49.4 70.1 51.8	4.5 4.9 4.3	190.2 192.0 192.3	23.5 23.5 23.6	40.4 23.6 23.4	53.2 52.2 52.2	292.8 314.2 296.4
Oct	124.2	37.3	175.9	0.2	4.9	49.4	3.0	192.5	23.7	22.4	51.5	293.3
Nov	120.7	34.6	178.8	0.2	6.2	34.2	4.3	192.5	23.6	34.8	51.0	277.7
Dec	116.3	33.7	171.1	0.6	7.2	25.7	2.7	193.3	18.8	37.8	50.5	269.5
2010 Jan	112.1	42.8	168.9	0.1	7.9	44.8	2.3	198.4	10.7	25.3	50.3	293.5
Feb	112.3	42.2	168.6	0.1	8.9	50.3	5.2	195.6	5.4	25.4	50.2	296.1
Mar	112.6	51.8	157.9	0.8	10.0	67.8	5.0	196.5	2.1	11.8	50.0	314.3
Apr	116.2	40.9	164.9	0.2	11.5	69.8	3.4	198.0	0.3	11.9	50.3	318.2

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. — 2 Source: ECB. — 3 From Aug. 2009, includes liquidity provided under Eurosystem's covered bond

purchase programme. — **4** From Aug. 2009, includes liquidity absorbed as a result of the Eurosystem's foreign exchange swap operations. — **5** 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

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Flows

Liquidi	ity-pro	oviding	facto	rs						Liquidi	ty-ab	sorbing	facto	rs										
		Mone	tary p	olicy op	eratio	ns of th	ne Eu	rosysten	ı											Credit				
Net ass in golc and fo curren	l reign	Main refina opera		Longe term refina opera	ncing	Margii lendin facility	g	Other liquidit providi operati	ng	Deposi ¹ facility	t	Other liquidit absorbi operati	ng	Bankn in circula		Central governr deposits		Other factor (net) 0	s	instituti current account balance (includin minimu reserves	s ng m ;) 7	Base money syste		Reserve maintenance period ending in 1
+	4.6 5.7	=	74.4	+	90.6	+	0.1	-	10.7	+	1.2	_	0.8 4.2	-+	1.9 2.8	+	11.4	-	0.2 5.3	+	0.7	· -	0.1	2007 Oct
+ -	0.1	-	14.1 7.2	+++	2.7 13.6	+	0.2 0.2		_	=	1.0 0.2	+ -	2.9	+	4.5	-+	7.8 6.0	=	3.3	+++	1.0 2.4	++++	2.8 6.8	Nov Dec
+++	16.3 9.8 10.3	+ - +	82.7 81.9 7.5		9.8 0.3 0.0	=	0.0 0.1 0.1	+	- 0.3	+	0.7 0.7 0.1	+ - -	66.2 67.8 0.6	+ - +	23.6 16.5 1.5	- + +	15.5 5.3 8.0	+	10.2 5.7 14.3	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	4.1 1.5 2.9	+ - +	28.3 15.7 4.2	2008 Jan Feb Mar
+++++	6.1 15.1	+	0.2 7.1	+++++	10.1 16.4	+	0.0 0.0	+	2.3 2.6	+	0.3	++++	0.0 0.4 0.4	++++	8.9 5.5	+++++	6.7 2.4	+	0.2	++++	2.3 2.2 1.1	++++	4.2 11.6 6.3	Apr May
+	10.5	- - +	1.6 12.6	-	7.1	+	0.2 0.2		-	- - +	0.1	- +	0.3 0.0	++++	3.8 5.8		1.5 2.4	+	0.7	- +	0.5 4.6	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	3.1 10.6	June July
+	1.9 2.1		19.1 2.8	+ +	23.9 0.7	-+	0.0 0.0		_	+	0.1 0.3	+++	0.1 0.1	+ -	8.9 1.1	=	3.6 0.2	- +	4.7 1.8	+ -	2.1 0.8	+ -	10.9 1.7	Aug Sep
+ + +	40.7 131.7 31.5	++++++	10.6 127.5 35.7	+ + +	34.3 118.2 4.7	+ + -	7.4 5.2 10.0	+ - -	5.9 1.7 4.2	+19	9.3 3.8 2.8	+ - +	44.8 43.2 2.6	- + +	0.7 37.8 9.0	- + +	5.9 29.8 22.8	+1	38.6 60.8 36.1	+ + +	2.8 1.8 0.1	+++	21.5 233.4 3.7	Oct Nov Dec
+	0.8 33.9 34.7	- + -	118.1 5.7 0.6	+ -	156.4 62.2 79.0	+ -	0.2 0.8 0.5			- 6	87.6 53.1 79.9	- + -	1.6 2.8 2.1	+ - +	22.0 12.9 1.3	- + +	7.9 2.8 7.4	-	13.7 21.3 37.9	+ + -	2.8 0.6 3.5	+ -	62.4 75.4 82.2	2009 Jan Feb Mar
- + -	4.7 4.4 24.5	+++	6.2 9.2 0.9	=	29.3 16.2 26.3	Ē	0.5 0.4 0.0		- - -	- 1	87.7 5.1 20.4	-	0.3 0.6 1.0	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	5.8 10.2 2.3	+++	28.9 2.9 0.2	+	28.1 0.4 29.5	+ - -	3.0 0.8 2.9	=	28.9 5.6 21.0	Apr May June
	30.8 23.5 6.0	=	17.4 127.3 19.3	++++	104.3 189.1 48.6	+	0.6 1.0 0.0	+++	- 2.8 5.6	+ 6	97.4 55.4 18.4	+ + -	7.8 12.2 3.6	+++	3.3 7.7 1.7		3.8 4.0 8.2		49.3 38.8 6.5	+ - -	1.3 2.3 0.0	+++	102.0 70.8 50.1	July Aug Sep
	6.2 8.4 5.4	+ - +	4.3 26.8 3.5	- + -	28.5 9.2 32.7	+ - +	0.0 0.0 0.4	+ + +	5.9 5.8 4.5	- 2	27.1 23.1 20.8		5.6 0.9 2.1	- + +	0.3 1.9 4.5	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	13.3 9.7 1.4	-	2.7 5.8 11.3	-	2.2 1.9 1.4		29.6 23.1 17.7	Oct Nov Dec
++	5.4 12.6	<u>+</u>	4.8 0.9 20.8	+++	55.0 13.8	=	0.3 0.2 0.7	+++++	3.8 5.1 4.5	+ 8 + 2	31.3 21.3	- + -	1.8 5.2	+	21.6 13.2	- + -	30.3 2.8 9.4	-	1.9 14.6	=	0.2 0.3 0.9	++++	102.7 7.8	2010 Jan Feb
+++	1.3 12.9	+ -	20.8	-	21.1 9.4	+ -	0.7	++	4.5 5.6	+ 1 + 1	4.3	_	2.8 2.1	+++	1.0 8.3		9.4 0.4	+	1.8 3.2	+++	0.9	++++	20.1 23.2	Mar Apr
																		D	eut	sche B	unde	esbar	k	
+++	1.3 2.2 0.0	=	31.9 14.9 5.2	+ -	28.7 3.8 5.5	+ - +	0.1 0.2 0.2	-	4.1		0.6 0.5 0.1	- + -	0.4 1.2 0.8	- + +	0.6 0.6 1.0	- - +	0.0 0.0 0.0		5.6 18.8 11.3	- + +	0.0 0.7 0.8	+ + +	0.1 0.9 1.6	2007 Oct Nov Dec
+++++	6.9 4.5	+	28.9 41.3	+	5.5 1.0 4.0	- -	0.2 0.1 0.1		_	+	0.1 0.4 0.4	+ -	25.6 26.3	+	5.4 4.4	+	0.0 0.0 0.0	+	5.1 10.5	+++++	0.8 0.2 0.8	+	6.0 4.0	2008 Jan Feb
-+	5.2 2.1	- - +	1.0 16.9	=	8.1 12.5	+++	0.0 0.0	+ +	0.1 1.4	- - +	0.0	-	0.1	++++	1.3 2.2	+ _	0.0 0.0		16.3 5.4	+	0.9 0.0	+++	2.2 2.4	Mar Apr
++++	6.7 4.8	-	1.1 2.1	++++	2.7 0.1	+	0.0 0.1	<u> </u>	1.5	<u>-</u>	0.3 0.2	+ -	0.2 0.1	+++	1.3 1.7	- +	0.0 0.0	+++	5.5 1.0	++++	0.0 0.5	+++	1.1 2.0	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
++++	13.8 24.2	- +	1.9 28.8	+	13.5 44.6	+++++	0.8 1.9	+ -	3.6 1.6	+ 1	0.0 78.6	+ -	8.5 7.5	++++	0.5 12.7	++++	0.1 0.1	+++	9.7 12.8	+++	0.9 1.1	++++	11.4 92.4	Oct Nov
+	8.3 5.7 8.3	+ - +	1.5 32.7 7.0	+	4.6 39.5 19.5	- + -	0.8 0.4 1.0	_	2.0 _ _	+	4.6 7.3 3.6	+ + +	0.0 0.1 0.9	-	1.0 2.1 10.8	- + -	0.2 4.0 1.7	-	8.5 8.7 2.9	- + +	0.3 0.9 0.3	+	5.9 6.1 24.0	Dec 2009 Jan Feb
+++	2.3 7.6	- +	6.4 1.8	-	30.7 25.1	-	0.2 0.5		-	- 1		-	0.4 0.1	+++	0.3 1.0	+++	7.2 5.0	-	15.7 9.5	-+	0.2 0.5	-	26.0 11.4	Mar Apr
+ -	7.8 5.0	+ +	12.8 7.5	-	10.9 8.5	-+	0.6 0.5		_	-	4.8 8.7	-	0.3 0.6	++	2.7	+++	11.6 6.2	-		-	0.2	-	12.2 9.1	May June
	7.7 9.3 2.6	=	13.9 33.5 7.0	+ + -	38.1 47.6 11.1	- - +	0.0 0.5 0.0	+ +	- 0.8 2.1	+ 2	84.1 20.6 8.2	+ + -	3.8 0.4 0.6	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	0.9 1.8 0.3	- + +	8.9 0.0 0.1		13.9 16.8 0.2	+ - +	0.4 1.0 0.1	++	35.4 21.5 17.9	July Aug Sep
	1.8 3.5 4.4		3.3 2.7 0.9	- +	2.1 3.0 7.7	+ - +	0.0 0.0 0.4	+ + +	2.0 1.3 1.0	_ 1	2.5 5.2 8.5	- + -	1.2 1.2 1.6	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	0.2 0.1 0.7	+ -	0.1 0.1 4.8	+	1.0 12.5 3.0		0.8 0.4 0.5	=	3.1 15.6 8.2	Oct Nov Dec
-+	4.2 0.2	+ _	9.1 0.6	=	2.2 0.3	-+	0.5 0.0	+++	0.7 1.0	+ 1	9.1 5.5	- +	0.4 3.0	+	5.1 2.8	=	8.1 5.2	-+	12.6 0.1	=	0.2 0.1	++	24.0 2.6	2010 Jan Feb
+ +	0.3 3.6	+ _	9.6 10.8	- +	10.6 7.0	+ -	0.7 0.7	++	1.1 1.5		2.0	-	0.3 1.6	+++	0.9 1.6	-	3.3 1.8		13.6 0.1	- +	0.1 0.3		18.2 3.9	

this adjustment is shown under "Other factors". The remaining 92% 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. — 6 Remaining items in the consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem and the financial statement of the Bundesbank. — 7 Equal to the difference between the sum of liquidity-providing factors and the sum of liquidity-absorbing factors. — 8 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

	€ billion								
			Claims on non-e in foreign curre	uro area resident ncy	s denominated		Claims on non-euro residents denomin		
On reporting date/ End of month 1	Total assets Eurosystem	Gold and gold receivables 2	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
2009 Sep 4 11	1,819.5 1,802.5	232.1	196.3 198.1	58.0	138.2	58.9	17.0 16.3	17.0 16.3	_
18 25	1,793.0 1,790.2	232.0 232.0 231.9	196.7 196.3	63.3 63.6	133.4 132.7	59.1 58.1	15.6 15.0	15.6 15.0	-
Oct 2 9 16 23 30	3 1,844.6 1,802.7 1,801.4 1,786.1 1,779.0	3 238.2 238.2 238.2 238.2 238.2 238.2 238.2	3 194.4 193.7 194.3 195.0 194.7	3 62.9 62.9 62.9 63.1 63.2	3 131.5 130.8 131.5 131.9 131.5	3 52.3 48.9 47.7 44.1 43.0	15.1 15.4 15.0 15.3 16.4	15.1 15.4 15.0 15.3 16.4	- - - -
Nov 6 13 20 27	1,773.7 1,759.6 1,761.5 1,759.2	238.1 238.2 238.1 238.1	193.0 194.0 193.8 192.2	61.8 62.2 62.2 62.1	131.2 131.8 131.6 130.1	42.6 41.9 41.2 39.7	16.5 16.7 17.1 17.4	16.5 16.7 17.1 17.4	- - - -
Dec 4 11 18 25	1,759.4 1,744.5 1,842.4 1,852.5	238.1 238.1 238.1 238.1 238.1	192.7 191.9 192.1 191.9	62.2 62.2 62.3 61.4	130.4 129.7 129.8 130.6	36.0 34.9 33.3 31.7	15.7 15.2 15.7 15.7	15.7 15.2 15.7 15.7	- - -
2010 Jan 1 8 15 22 29	3 1,904.9 1,879.6 1,870.6 1,870.3 1,877.7	3 266.9 266.9 266.9 266.9 266.9 266.9	³ 195.5 196.1 196.4 195.1 193.8	62.8 62.8 62.8 62.8 62.8 62.8 62.8	³ 132.7 133.3 133.6 132.3 130.9	3 32.2 31.4 28.2 27.8 28.3	15.2 16.2 17.3 17.4 18.1	15.2 16.2 17.3 17.4 18.1	- - - - -
Feb 5 12 19 26	1,874.5 1,874.7 1,880.9 1,889.0	266.9 266.9 266.9 266.9	194.5 193.4 195.7 197.6	62.8 62.8 63.0 64.4	131.7 130.6 132.7 133.2	29.0 29.2 28.8 28.3	17.8 17.1 17.3 15.4	17.8 17.1 17.3 15.4	- - - -
Mar 5 12 19 26	1,890.3 1,886.7 1,889.7 1,894.9	266.9 266.9 266.9 266.9	197.5 197.2 198.0 198.6	64.4 64.3 64.2 64.4	133.1 132.9 133.8 134.2	27.8 28.3 28.4 28.5	16.1 15.7 16.1 15.7	16.1 15.7 16.1 15.7	- - - -
Apr 1 9 16 23 30	3 1,942.5 1,936.7 1,940.0 1,943.3 1,956.8	3 286.7 286.7 286.7 286.7 286.7	3 210.6 209.4 209.9 209.3 211.7	3 66.5 66.7 66.6 66.6 66.5	3 144.1 142.7 143.3 142.7 145.2	3 29.3 28.5 28.4 28.0 27.2	17.6 17.2 16.8 17.3 17.5	17.6 17.2 16.8 17.3 17.5	- - - - -
May 7	1,983.2	undesbank	209.6	66.5	143.1	28.8	16.8	16.8	-
2008 June	447.2		з 30.3	2.5	3 27.8	12.2	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	
Oct Nov	591.6 577.1	68.8 68.8	34.5 34.8	2.6	31.9 31.5	50.5 50.5 61.1	0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3	-
Dec 2009 Jan	³ 612.9 560.5	³ 68.2 68.2	³ 31.0 28.7	3.3 3.3	³ 27.7 25.5	63.3 46.7	0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3	-
Feb Mar	547.5 3 539.7 540.5	68.2 3 75.7 75.7	29.0 3 32.1 32.7	3.3 3.5 3.5	25.7 3 28.6 29.2	45.3 3 50.7 42.0	0.3 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.3	-
Apr May June	3 628.3	73.7 75.7 3 73.0	32.7 32.3 31.7	4.7 4.5	23.2 27.6 27.2	37.5 3 30.8	0.3 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.3	-
July Aug Sep	572.3 571.2 3 577.7	73.0 73.0 3 74.9	31.8 41.6 3 41.9	4.7 15.1 16.3	27.1 26.5 3 25.6	25.3 24.0 3 21.6	0.3 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.3	
Oct Nov Dec	557.2 551.7 3 588.2	74.9 74.9 3 83.9	42.5 41.0 41.6	16.6 15.9 16.0	25.9 25.1 25.6	16.9 13.0 4.4	0.3 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.3	
2010 Jan Feb Mar	571.8 591.6 3 608.6	83.9 83.9 3 90.2	41.7 42.4 3 44.7	16.0 16.7 3 17.2	25.7 25.7 3 27.5	-	0.3 - -	0.3 - -	- - -
Apr	615.5	90.2	44.8	17.2	27.6	-	-	-	-

 * 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

III Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem

	euro area c ed in euro	redit institut	tions relate	d to moneta	ary policy o	perations		Secur in eu		euro area res	idents					
tal	Main re- financing opera- tions	Longer- term re- financing opera- tions	Fine- tuning reverse opera- tions	Structural reverse opera- tions	Marginal lending facility	Credits related to margin calls	Other claims on euro area credit institutions denomi- nated in euro	Total		Securities held for monetary policy purposes	Other securities	General government debt deno- minated in euro	Othe asset	s	On reportir date/ End of month 1	
												Euros	syste	2 m		
706.7 689.3 683.8 681.0	72.1 93.3 87.8 85.0	634.4 595.9 595.9 595.9			0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0	23.3 24.0 24.7 26.4		315.4 316.6 317.5 319.1	10.2 11.1 12.8 14.2	305.2 305.5 304.7 304.8	36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2		233.6 231.7 227.4 226.2	2009 Sep)
734.3 694.6 691.4 679.6 672.3	66.8 62.6 62.3 50.5 49.4	667.4 631.9 629.0 629.0 622.7			0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1	24.7 24.0 22.2 21.1 19.9	3	320.8 322.9 324.2 325.4 323.5	15.6 17.4 18.3 19.7 20.6	3 305.2 305.5 305.9 305.7 302.9	36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2	3	228.6 228.9 232.3 231.2 234.8	Oct	:
669.9 649.9 649.5 649.0	46.9 52.0 53.3 59.7	622.7 595.4 595.4 589.1			0.1 2.5 0.8 0.1	0.1 0.0 0.1 0.0	20.2 21.8 22.1 20.6		324.1 325.8 326.1 327.9	21.6 22.7 24.2 25.3	302.5 303.0 301.9 302.6	36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2		233.2 235.2 237.5 238.1	Nov	v
648.1 629.3 722.9 728.6	58.8 56.5 53.6 59.2	589.1 572.6 669.3 669.3			0.1 0.2 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	22.6 24.4 24.8 25.8		328.2 328.9 329.2 329.5	26.2 26.7 27.7 28.5	302.0 302.3 301.5 301.0	36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2		241.9 245.5 250.0 254.9	Deo	с
749.9 724.0 719.9 720.9 726.3	79.3 54.7 60.7 58.6 64.0	669.3 669.3 659.1 662.2 662.2			1.3 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	26.3 26.9 27.3 28.5 26.7	3	328.7 329.6 327.2 328.8 331.2	28.8 29.1 29.9 32.1 33.5	3 299.9 300.5 297.3 296.8 297.7	36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2	3	254.2 252.2 251.3 248.7 250.2	2010 Jan	i
718.7 717.1 719.2 726.9	56.4 76.7 82.5 82.0	662.2 636.5 636.5 644.7	-		0.1 3.9 0.1 0.2	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	26.9 27.4 27.6 26.7		332.6 334.0 333.9 335.8	34.8 36.1 37.4 38.7	297.8 297.9 333.9 297.1	36.1 36.1 36.1 36.1		251.9 253.4 255.4 255.3	Feb)
724.9 722.8 723.4 725.4	80.5 78.4 79.0 81.1	644.4 644.3 644.3 644.3			0.1 0.1 0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	26.4 27.2 25.4 27.2		336.7 338.9 340.3 342.9	39.6 41.5 42.4 43.5	297.1 297.3 297.8 299.4	36.1 36.1 36.1 36.1		257.9 253.5 255.0 253.6	Ma	ır
740.0 730.9 736.3 735.9 743.6	78.3 71.5 70.6 70.2 75.6	661.7 659.3 665.7 665.7 667.2	- - - - -		0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.8	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	26.7 29.0 31.7 32.7 32.7		345.2 348.5 351.0 352.1 354.7	44.4 46.1 47.2 48.5 50.2	300.8 302.4 303.8 303.6 304.5	36.1 36.1 36.1 36.1 35.6	3	250.4 250.4 243.1 245.0 247.0	Арі	r
760.0	90.3	667.2	-	-	2.4	0.0	33.9		360.2	51.6	308.5	35.6		251.7	Ma	Ŋ
192.4	86.5	105.9			0.0	I –	18.4				Deut	sche Bund	lesb.	ank 124.3	2008 Jun	
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	3	122.9 136.8 127.2	July Aug Sep	y co
297.1 263.3 277.7 245.4	107.2 101.4 75.3 74.4	186.4 159.7 201.6 169.2			3.5 2.2 0.8 1.8	-	38.5 23.5 22.0 3.9			-	-	4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4	3	97.4 120.9 146.0 162.9	Oct Nov Dec 2009 Jan	v c
219.4 186.7 194.6 225.0	75.4 71.6 83.6 121.5	143.4 114.6 110.6 103.4	-		0.6 0.6 0.4 0.2	-	4.4 5.0 6.0 5.9		- - 2.1	-	- - 2.1	4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4	3	176.4 184.6 184.8 172.6	Feb Ma Apı Ma	r
273.5 231.8 220.9 205.6	71.6 48.8 45.9 33.0	201.6 182.9 175.0 168.8			0.3 0.1 0.1 3.8		6.5 4.5 6.0 6.8		4.4 6.5 8.5 10.6	- 1.2 3.2 5.3	4.4 5.3 5.3 5.3	4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4	3	203.8 194.6 192.4 211.6	Jun July Aug Sep	y g
212.9 206.0 223.6	35.1 35.3 53.6	177.7 170.6 170.0	=	=	0.1 0.0 0.0	-	6.8 6.9 7.1		11.6 12.9 13.2	6.4 7.6 7.9	5.3 5.3 5.3	4.4 4.4 4.4		186.8 192.3 209.6	Oct Nov Dec	t v c
210.3 209.1 206.1 206.1	41.7 51.6 40.9 41.6	168.5 157.3 164.7 164.5			0.0 0.1 0.6 0.0	-	7.7 7.2 7.3 7.8		14.1 15.6 17.0 18.1	8.8 10.3 11.8 12.9	5.3 5.3 5.3 5.3	4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4		209.4 228.9 239.0 244.2	2010 Jan Feb Ma Api	o ar

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

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



III Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem

2 Liabilities *

€	billion	

		€billion												
						a credit inst ations denc						Liabilities to other euro denominate	area residen	ts
On reporting date/ End of month 1		Total liabilities	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
		Eurosyste	m 4											
2009 Sep	4 11 18 25	1,819.5 1,802.5 1,793.0 1,790.2	770.0 769.2 767.5 766.1	339.7 331.9 325.2 306.5	199.6 243.0 236.2 189.8	140.1 88.8 89.0 116.8	- - -	- - -	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2		145.3 138.4 145.7 160.7	134.6 127.7 134.4 145.0	10.7 10.7 11.4 15.7
Oct	2 9 16 23 30	5 1,844.6 1,802.7 1,801.4 1,786.1 1,779.0	770.9 772.3 770.9 768.7 771.6	368.9 321.3 322.0 300.3 277.3	218.3 176.5 254.0 219.6 189.5	150.6 144.8 68.0 80.7 87.8			0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.2 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.4	- - - -	151.8 152.3 158.3 167.4 182.3	140.8 138.4 144.4 153.1 173.9	10.9 13.9 13.9 14.2 8.3
Nov	6 13 20 27	1,773.7 1,759.6 1,761.5 1,759.2	773.8 773.2 771.6 774.4	309.8 286.5 275.9 273.4	180.9 232.2 229.8 205.1	128.9 54.3 46.1 68.3			0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.5 0.4 0.4 0.2	- - - -	146.0 155.5 163.6 166.6	137.5 147.3 155.4 158.4	8.4 8.2 8.2 8.2
Dec	4 11 18 25	1,759.4 1,744.5 1,842.4 1,852.5	785.2 789.4 797.5 807.2	282.7 274.7 389.3 368.7	159.4 242.6 252.8 204.6	123.4 32.1 136.5 164.1			0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3	- - -	150.9 139.8 113.3 133.8	142.2 131.1 104.6 125.7	8.7 8.7 8.7 8.1
2010 Jan	1 8 15 22 29	5 1,904.9 1,879.6 1,870.6 1,870.3 1,877.7	806.5 796.4 787.9 783.4 783.5	395.6 387.8 394.5 387.3 384.8	233.5 160.7 162.4 244.2 219.5	162.1 227.1 232.1 143.1 165.3			0.0 0.0 0.0 - 0.0	0.3 0.5 0.5 0.3 0.4	- - - - -	129.7 123.4 119.1 133.0 143.6	120.5 114.9 110.5 124.4 135.2	9.3 8.4 8.6 8.6 8.3
Feb	5 12 19 26	1,874.5 1,874.7 1,880.9 1,889.0	785.2 785.2 782.8 784.3	398.6 404.8 394.8 402.5	169.3 254.7 207.8 199.8	229.4 150.1 187.0 202.7			 0.0 	0.5 0.5 0.4 0.6		121.6 115.7 131.5 134.3	113.4 107.5 123.5 126.2	8.3 8.2 8.1 8.1
Mar	5 12 19 26	1,890.3 1,886.7 1,889.7 1,894.9	788.4 788.1 787.7 791.3	423.7 423.0 418.2 413.8	164.0 262.6 223.1 199.9	259.8 160.3 195.1 213.9			0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.4 2.4 0.6 0.8	- - -	109.5 112.9 121.6 128.2	101.3 104.9 113.5 120.2	8.2 8.1 8.1 8.0
Apr	1 9 16 23 30	5 1,942.5 1,936.7 1,940.0 1,943.3 1,956.8	801.7 797.5 794.5 792.8 798.1	421.8 427.2 430.9 421.5 449.1	179.2 177.9 259.7 204.1 197.5	242.7 249.3 171.1 217.4 251.6		- - - -	0.0 0.0 0.0 –	0.7 0.6 0.5 0.7 0.5	- - - -	113.1	118.2 112.4 117.5 129.9 104.9	8.2 8.1 8.1 7.9 8.1
May	7	1,983.2	802.6	454.2	172.2	282.0	-	-	0.0	0.6	-	107.9	98.6	9.3
		Deutsche	Bundesb	ank										
2008 June		447.2	183.8	56.0	55.1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.0	0.4
July Aug Sep		435.9 449.0 5 519.7 591.6	186.0 185.1 185.3 197.1	41.2 50.6 111.5 146.4	40.9 50.5 65.8 48.4	0.4 0.1 45.7 98.0						0.4 0.4 0.7 7.9	0.0 0.0 0.1 0.2	0.4 0.3 0.6 7.7
Oct Nov Dec 2009 Jan		577.1 5 612.9 560.5	197.1 198.1 206.6 184.7	146.4 138.3 166.9 127.2	48.4 52.5 100.7 49.3	98.0 85.7 66.3 77.8	-	-	-	-	-	2.9 1.1 2.6	0.2 0.1 0.2 2.2	2.8 0.9 0.5
Feb Mar Apr		547.5 5 539.7 540.5	185.2 186.5 189.5	106.6 100.0 80.0	54.2 53.1 48.3	52.4 46.9 31.7		-	-		-	12.5 15.7 30.8	11.9 15.4 30.2	0.6 0.3 0.6
May June July		555.9 5628.3 572.3	190.0 190.6 192.9	87.2 176.7 120.7	71.1 75.1 44.5	16.1 101.5 76.2					-	36.8 23.7 23.9	36.2 23.4 23.5	0.5 0.4 0.4
Aug Sep Oct		571.2 577.7 557.2	191.6 191.5 192.6	107.4 109.7 86.5	46.2 76.1 50.7	61.2 33.6 35.9					-	24.0 24.0 24.0	23.5 23.6 23.6	0.4 0.4 0.4
Nov Dec 2010 Jan		551.7 5588.2 571.8	193.7 201.3 195.6	87.0 112.2 106.3	59.0 76.7 60.9	28.0 35.5 45.4				-	-	16.0 10.4 4.1	15.6 10.0 3.7	0.4 0.4 0.4
Feb Mar Apr		591.6 5608.6 615.5	195.8 199.0 199.2	127.6 135.7 139.1	55.2 82.3 58.6	72.3 53.4 80.5	-					0.7 0.6 0.7	0.3 0.2 0.2	0.4 0.4 0.5

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

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

III Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem

		Liabilities to n residents denc foreign currer	ominated in										
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	of s drav righ	nterpart pecial wing ts allocated he IMF	Other liabilit	ties 3	Intra- Eurosystem liability related to euro banknote issue 2	Revaluation accounts	Capital and reserves	On reporting date/ End of month 1	g
94.1 89.3 83.4	1.8 2.1 3.2	12.7 12.1 11.0	12.7 12.1 11.0			46.3 51.5 51.5		148.7 147.0 144.6		187.8 187.8 187.8	73.0	2009 Sep	4 11 18
85.7 76.3 78.9 70.9 69.7 65.8	3.0 3.9 4.6 4.0 2.5 4.5	10.7 8.8 8.1 9.3 11.0 8.1	10.7 8.8 8.1 9.3 11.0 8.1		5	51.5 50.9 50.9 50.9 50.9 50.9 50.9	5	145.0 147.6 149.0 149.7 150.1 152.8		187.8 5 192.3 192.3 192.3 192.3 192.3 192.3	73.0 73.0 73.0 73.0 73.0	Oct	25 9 16 23 30
61.8 58.2 62.1 57.0	3.3 4.2 3.6 3.2	9.5 8.9 9.7 9.0	9.5 8.9 9.7 9.0			50.9 50.9 50.9 50.9 50.9		152.9 156.5 158.5 159.2		192.3 192.3 192.3 192.3 192.3	73.0 73.0 73.0	Nov	
49.6 48.9 47.4 46.5	3.2 3.6 3.3 3.7	10.0 9.0 9.3 9.6	10.0 9.0 9.3 9.6			50.9 50.9 50.9 50.9 50.9		161.2 162.8 165.8 166.6		192.3 192.3 192.3 192.3	73.0 73.0 73.0	Dec	11 18 25
46.8 46.3 43.4 41.0 40.2	4.0 4.7 5.0 5.0 2.7	9.6 9.6 9.2 8.4 9.4	9.6 9.6 9.2 8.4 9.4	- - - -		51.2 51.2 51.2 51.2 51.2 51.2		167.8 166.5 165.5 166.5 167.5		5 220.2 220.2 220.2 220.2 220.2 220.2 220.2	73.0 74.0 74.0	2010 Jan	1 8 15 22 29
40.0 40.1 40.0 40.5	2.9 2.6 2.8 1.9	10.4 9.9 11.1 12.1	10.4 9.9 11.1 12.1			51.2 51.2 51.2 51.2 51.2		169.7 170.1 171.5 166.5		220.2 220.2 220.2 220.2 220.2	74.5 74.5 75.0	Feb	5 12 19 26
39.8 38.8 37.9 37.6 37.2	1.8 1.3 1.6 1.6 1.4	11.4 12.1 12.6 12.9 5 14.5	11.4 12.1 12.6 12.9 5 14.5		5	51.2 51.2 51.2 51.2 51.2 53.0		168.8 161.6 163.1 160.6 160.2		220.2 220.2 220.2 220.2 5 249.2	75.0 75.0 76.4	Mar	12 19 26
36.5 36.4 36.2 40.1	0.9 1.1 1.0 1.1	13.0 13.4 13.0 14.5	13.0 13.4 13.0 14.5			53.0 53.0 53.0 53.0		161.6 158.8 161.4 161.4		249.2 249.2 249.2 249.2 249.2	76.7 76.7 76.7 76.7	Apr	1 9 16 23 30
56.7	2.8	12.7	12.7	-	I	53.0		167.0	-	249.2 Deutsche B	^{76.7} Bundesbank	May	ı 7
19.6	0.0	3.9	3.9	-	I	1.3		12.5	107.2			2008 June	e
22.1 24.0 24.7	0.0 0.0 0.0	3.0 2.4 2.1	3.0 2.4 2.1			1.3 1.3 1.3	5	12.2 13.1 15.1	107.4 109.8 111.8	57.4 57.4 5 62.2	5.0 5.0	July Aug Sep	
21.7 16.1 9.2 6.9	11.9 13.5 18.4 13.4	3.8 3.0 2.5 0.1	3.8 3.0 2.5 0.1			1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3		14.8 15.9 16.9 17.0	119.3 120.6 121.8 139.2	62.2 62.2 5 63.1 63.1	5.0 5.0	Oct Nov Dec 2009 Jan	
7.5 7.5 8.3 8.7	7.6 0.0 0.0	0.2 - 0.2 0.5	0.2 - 0.2 0.5	-		1.3 1.4 1.4	5	17.7 11.6 12.1	140.7 140.4 141.8	63.1 5 71.5 71.5	5.0 5.0 5.0	Feb Mar Apr	
9.3 6.7 8.1	0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.8 1.2 0.9	0.8 1.2 0.9			1.4 1.3 1.3 11.9	5	12.6 12.4 12.2 12.4	142.2 141.9 141.8 143.4	71.5 5 66.6 66.6 _ 66.6	5.0 5.0 5.0	May June July Aug	5
8.6 8.5 9.3 9.1	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 0.5 0.0 -	0.1 0.5 0.0			13.0 13.0 13.0 13.1	5	13.2 12.9 13.2 13.5	144.9 146.5 146.8 146.8	5 67.6 67.6 67.6 5 76.8	5.0 5.0	Sep Oct Nov Dec	
9.8 9.3 9.3	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.2 0.3 0.1	0.2 0.3 0.1	=		13.1 13.1 13.6		13.2 13.4 10.3	147.6 149.6 150.2	76.8 76.8 5 84.8	5.0 5.0 5.0	2010 Jan Feb Mar	
11.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	-	I	13.6		10.2	151.1	84.8	5.0	Apr	

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

the aforementioned accounting regime and the value of euro banknotes put into circulation is also disclosed as an "Intra-Eurosystem claim/ liability related to banknote issue". — 3 For the Deutsche Bundesbank: including DM banknotes still in circulation. — 4 Source: ECB. — 5 Changes are due mainly to revaluations at the end of the quarter.



IV Banks

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

			Lending to	banks (MFIs) in the euro	area				Lending to	non-banks (non-MFIs) in	the
					the home co		to banks in	other membe	r states		to non-ban	ks in the hoi	me country
	Balance					Secur- ities			Secur- ities			Enterprises holds	and house-
Period	sheet total	Cash in hand	Total	Total	Loans	issued by banks	Total	Loans	issued by banks	Total	Total	Total	Loans
											End c	of year or	month
2001 2002 2003 2004	6,303.1 6,394.2 6,432.0 6,617.4	14.6 17.9 17.3 15.1	2,069.7 2,118.0 2,111.5 2,174.3	1,775.5 1,769.1 1,732.0 1,750.2	1,140.6 1,164.3 1,116.8 1,122.9	634.9 604.9 615.3 627.3	294.2 348.9 379.5 424.2	219.8 271.7 287.7 306.3	77.2 91.8	3,317.1 3,340.2 3,333.2 3,358.7	3,084.9 3,092.2 3,083.1 3,083.4	2,497.1 2,505.8 2,497.4 2,479.7	2,235.7 2,240.8 2,241.2 2,223.8
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	6,859.4 7,154.4 7,592.4 7,892.7 7,436.1	15.3 16.4 17.8 17.8 17.2	2,276.0 2,314.4 2,523.4 2,681.8 2,480.5	1,762.5 1,718.6 1,847.9 1,990.2 1,813.2	1,148.4 1,138.6 1,290.4 1,404.3 1,218.4	614.1 580.0 557.5 585.8 594.8	513.5 595.8 675.4 691.6 667.3	356.3 376.8 421.6 452.9 449.5	219.0 253.8	3,407.6 3,462.1 3,487.3 3,638.2 3,638.3	3,085.2 3,085.5 3,061.8 3,163.0 3,187.9	2,504.6 2,536.1 2,556.0 2,686.9 2,692.9	2,226.3 2,241.9 2,288.8 2,357.3 2,357.5
2008 June	7,688.7	13.8	2,556.9	1,855.1	1,281.7	573.3	701.8	436.9	265.0	3,576.9	3,098.7	2,604.6	2,333.7
July Aug Sep	7,675.4 7,744.7 7,896.2	14.2 14.2 13.7	2,532.5 2,556.0 2,614.7	1,833.9 1,860.3 1,918.3	1,263.1 1,284.2 1,351.8	570.8 576.2 566.6	698.6 695.7 696.3	430.6 427.4 431.1		3,587.8 3,619.5 3,623.3	3,110.1 3,137.0 3,134.6	2,616.3 2,645.3 2,657.2	2,341.6 2,344.2 2,354.8
Oct Nov Dec	8,030.2 7,985.4 7,892.7	15.4 15.1 17.8	2,670.4 2,705.1 2,681.8	1,962.1 1,995.0 1,990.2	1,399.6 1,408.3 1,404.3	562.5 586.8 585.8	708.3 710.1 691.6	453.2 462.5 452.9	247.6 238.8	3,627.7 3,633.0 3,638.2	3,135.2 3,134.5 3,163.0	2,653.3 2,657.2 2,686.9	2,357.7 2,362.4 2,357.3
2009 Jan Feb Mar	7,906.4 7,846.4 7,777.1	14.0 13.9 13.9	2,676.9 2,649.2 2,611.1	1,975.0 1,950.8 1,923.6	1,382.5 1,357.1 1,312.9	592.5 593.7 610.7	701.9 698.4 687.4	465.2 466.0 458.5	232.4 228.9	3,677.6 3,667.8 3,669.6	3,189.7 3,183.1 3,193.6	2,706.2 2,702.3 2,716.4	2,375.7 2,368.3 2,383.4
Apr May June	7,802.2 7,685.1 7,710.6	15.3 15.8 15.0	2,584.9 2,537.1 2,601.5	1,902.2 1,869.2 1,943.5	1,295.0 1,263.7 1,333.1	607.1 605.5 610.4	682.7 667.9 658.0	454.9 444.2 436.9		3,690.1 3,680.5 3,694.3	3,216.1 3,198.6 3,211.7	2,730.5 2,714.9 2,725.6	2,385.5 2,384.7 2,388.3
July Aug Sep	7,619.1 7,590.2 7,519.5	1	2,558.6 2,563.6 2,512.5	1,890.7 1,886.5 1,862.6	1,277.0 1,270.3 1,253.1	613.7 616.2 609.6	667.8 677.2 649.9	448.3 458.7 432.3		3,685.1 3,655.8 3,675.2	3,205.7 3,183.7 3,199.8	2,706.7 2,691.4 2,705.4	2,372.4 2,361.6 2,375.4
Oct Nov Dec	7,498.4 7,493.5 7,436.1	14.2 13.8 17.2	2,496.7 2,496.0 2,480.5	1,824.6 1,826.7 1,813.2	1,219.2 1,224.7 1,218.4	605.4 602.0 594.8	672.2 669.4 667.3	456.2 448.7 449.5	220.6 217.8	3,673.1 3,671.2 3,638.3	3,202.2 3,201.7 3,187.9	2,692.0 2,700.0 2,692.9	2,365.5 2,372.5 2,357.5
2010 Jan Feb Mar	7,452.7 7,449.5 7,454.6	14.3 14.2 14.4	2,465.1 2,491.6 2,489.7	1,806.6 1,830.8 1,832.0	1,220.4 1,250.2 1,250.3	586.2 580.5 581.7	658.5 660.8 657.7	440.7 444.5 440.2	216.3	3,655.8 3,645.2 3,633.9	3,198.2 3,184.7 3,180.8		
2002	105.7				22.7	171		F1 0		24.1	15.7		anges ¹
2002 2003 2004	165.7 90.7 209.7	3.3 - 0.6 - 2.1	63.6 – 12.2 71.6	6.5 - 44.1 24.0	23.7 - 42.6 10.9	- 17.1 - 1.5 13.1	57.1 31.9 47.6	51.9 18.8 17.1	13.1 30.5	34.1 30.0 44.0	15.7 23.6 17.4	16.5 22.8 – 0.4	10.4 26.4 – 1.3
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	191.4 353.9 515.3 314.0 –454.8	0.1 1.1 1.5 - 0.1 - 0.5	96.5 81.2 215.6 184.4 –189.5	10.3 0.5 135.5 164.2 –166.4	22.8 28.0 156.2 127.3 –182.1	- 12.5 - 27.6 - 20.8 36.9 15.8	86.2 80.8 80.1 20.2 – 23.2	48.1 19.5 44.1 34.6 – 2.5	38.0 61.3 36.0 - 14.4 - 20.7	59.7 55.9 54.1 140.2 17.3	14.1 1.5 - 1.0 102.5 38.2	37.1 32.5 38.6 130.8 16.9	15.5 13.2 53.2 65.4 6.5
2008 July Aug Sep	- 1.5 47.7 129.0	0.4 - 0.0 - 0.5	- 8.8 25.7 55.9	- 5.6 29.7 56.1	- 5.4 24.6 65.8	- 0.2 5.1 - 9.7	- 3.2 - 4.0 - 0.3	- 6.4 - 4.2 2.9	3.2 0.2 - 3.2	10.1 25.6 1.2	11.3 24.1 – 3.5	11.7 26.4 10.7	7.8 0.4 9.2
Oct Nov Dec	47.4 - 9.6 - 30.1		42.7 45.7 – 9.2	34.0 43.2 5.5	38.6 18.9 5.9	- 4.6 24.3 - 0.4	8.7 2.5 – 14.7	19.3 9.9 – 7.1		- 9.9 7.4 13.5	- 6.9 0.9 30.4	- 11.0 5.6 30.3	- 4.6 6.4 - 4.9
2009 Jan Feb Mar	- 43.6 - 76.0 - 51.3	- 0.1 0.1	- 14.8 - 28.3 - 31.5	- 23.0 - 25.2 - 22.4	- 29.4 - 26.4 - 39.6	6.4 1.2 17.2	8.2 - 3.1 - 9.1	10.0 0.6 – 5.9	- 3.7 - 3.2	36.2 - 9.1 9.2	27.8 - 5.2 13.9	20.8 - 2.5 17.4	16.5 - 6.7 18.4
Apr May June	19.9 - 75.1 25.3	0.5 - 0.8	- 27.3 - 32.8 64.3	- 21.9 - 19.4 74.4	- 18.3 - 24.0 69.5	- 3.6 4.6 4.9	- 5.4 - 13.4 - 10.1	- 3.9 - 9.3 - 7.2	- 4.1 - 2.9	20.1 - 3.3 15.8	22.4 - 13.7 14.8	13.9 - 11.9 12.4	2.2 2.1 4.8
July Aug Sep	- 93.3 - 9.7 - 57.5		- 42.9 6.0 - 49.6	- 52.7 - 3.5 - 23.0	- 56.1 - 6.0 - 16.5	3.3 2.5 - 6.5	9.8 9.5 - 26.6	11.4 10.6 – 25.9	- 1.1 - 0.7	- 8.5 - 27.5 22.3	- 5.2 - 20.9 17.5	- 18.1 - 14.3 15.4	- 15.1 - 9.8 15.0
Oct Nov Dec	- 16.3 2.5 - 79.7	0.3 - 0.4 3.4	- 15.2 0.4 - 17.7	- 37.5 2.9 - 14.9	- 33.4 6.1 - 8.0	- 4.2 - 3.1 - 6.9	22.4 - 2.6 - 2.8	- 7.2 0.2	4.6 - 3.1	- 0.1 - 0.4 - 37.4	3.5 0.2 - 16.8	- 12.4 6.1 - 9.9	- 8.6 5.1 - 17.4
2010 Jan Feb Mar	- 8.8 - 7.0 8.9	- 0.2	- 17.4 25.8 - 0.2	- 8.1 24.0 2.5	0.8 29.6 0.1	- 8.9 - 5.6 2.4	- 9.3 1.8 - 2.7	- 9.4 3.4 - 4.3	- 1.7	16.6 – 12.8 – 3.3	11.3 - 14.6 2.2	3.9 - 14.4 - 4.8	- 1.7 - 4.4 - 2.7

 \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

IV Banks

euro area										Claims on non-euro-a	rea		
	General			to non-ban		nember state	General			residents			
	governmen	t			Enterprises households		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											
261.3 265.0 256.2 255.9	586.4 585.6	468.7 448.5 439.6 423.0	119.1 137.9 146.1 180.8	232.3 248.0 250.2 275.3	111.3 125.0 133.5 140.6	53.7 63.6 62.7 61.9	121.0 123.0 116.6 134.7	26.2 25.5 25.9 25.7	94.8 97.5 90.7 109.0	727.3 738.1 806.4 897.8	589.2 645.6	179.9	2001 2002 2003 2004
278.2 294.1 267.3 329.6 335.4	580.7 549.5 505.8 476.1 495.0	408.7 390.2 360.7 342.8 335.1	171.9 159.2 145.0 133.4 160.0	322.4 376.6 425.5 475.1 450.4	169.1 228.1 294.6 348.1 322.2	65.0 85.2 124.9 172.1 162.9	153.3 148.5 130.9 127.0 128.2	30.7 26.1 26.0 27.6 23.5	122.6 122.4 104.9 99.4 104.7	993.8 1,172.7 1,339.5 1,279.2 1,062.6	796.8 936.2 1,026.9 1,008.6 821.1	166.7 188.8 224.4 275.7 237.5	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009
270.9 274.7	494.1 493.8	349.4 349.6	144.7 144.2	478.3	340.1 343.1	158.3 161.9	138.1 134.6	26.2 26.0	111.9 108.7	1,303.5 1,299.8	1,013.6	237.6 241.2	2008 Jur July
301.1 302.4	491.7	349.0 344.8	142.8	482.4 488.7	349.9 358.9	167.7	132.6	26.4	106.2	1,316.1	1,027.0	239.0 243.3	Aug Sep
295.6 294.8 329.6	481.9 477.2 476.1	346.7 344.2 342.8	135.2 133.0 133.4	492.5 498.5 475.1	363.1 369.2 348.1	182.5 186.6 172.1	129.3 129.4 127.0	28.3 28.6 27.6	101.1 100.8 99.4	1,455.9 1,357.6 1,279.2	1,166.6 1,078.6 1,008.6	260.8 274.7 275.7	Oct Nov Dec
330.5 334.1 333.0	483.5 480.8 477.1	344.3 342.4 338.1	139.2 138.3 139.0	487.9 484.7 476.0	359.7 356.1 348.8	182.0 175.8 172.5	128.3 128.5 127.2	26.1 25.9 25.5	102.1 102.7 101.7	1,256.5 1,233.9 1,169.9	991.4 974.1 916.9	281.4 281.6 312.7	2009 Jan Feb Ma
345.0 330.1 337.3	485.6 483.7 486.1	340.5 336.6 336.5	145.1 147.0 149.7	474.1 481.9 482.5	348.6 353.8 357.3	171.9 172.1 178.2	125.5 128.1 125.2	24.8 24.4 22.7	100.7 103.7 102.5	1,213.3 1,184.7 1,165.0	961.0 933.9 912.3	298.7 267.1 234.8	Apı Ma Jun
334.3 329.8 330.0	499.0 492.4 494.3	348.5 342.9 340.0	150.5 149.5 154.3	479.4 472.1 475.4	352.3 347.1 349.0	173.5 170.4 172.6	127.1 124.9 126.4	23.6 23.7 23.6	103.5 101.2 102.8	1,132.8 1,107.4 1,069.0	882.1 856.8 822.5	228.8 249.5 248.8	July Au Sep
326.5 327.5 335.4	510.2 501.7 495.0	351.7 340.9 335.1	158.5 160.8 160.0	470.9 469.5 450.4	341.3 341.0 322.2	166.5 165.1 162.9	129.6 128.4 128.2	23.7 23.5 23.5	105.9 105.0 104.7	1,063.7 1,057.5 1,062.6	822.7 818.6 821.1	250.7 255.0 237.5	Oct Nov Dec
341.7 331.7 326.6	502.3 502.2 507.3	338.0 334.8 335.5	164.4 167.4 171.8	457.5 460.5 453.1	325.5 325.7 319.6	161.9 162.9 162.7	132.1 134.8 133.5	23.7 23.7 22.3	108.3 111.1 111.2	1,081.5 1,072.7 1,073.9	838.8 832.8 833.9	236.0 225.9 242.6	2010 Jan Feb Ma
Change		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		
6.2 - 3.6 0.9		- 20.2 - 8.7 - 17.0	19.4 9.6 34.9	18.3 6.4 26.6	15.9 13.1 8.2	12.0 2.6 3.1	2.4 - 6.8 18.4	- 0.6 - 0.8 0.0	3.0 - 6.0 18.4	65.7 115.4 111.0	64.1 97.7 100.2	- 0.4 - 42.0 - 14.7	2002 2003 2004
21.7 19.3 – 14.6 65.4 10.5	- 23.0 - 31.0 - 39.6 - 28.3 21.3	- 14.3 - 18.6 - 29.3 - 16.9 - 5.1	- 8.6 - 12.4 - 10.3 - 11.5 26.4	45.5 54.5 55.1 37.7 – 20.9	27.4 59.6 73.7 42.2 – 21.0	2.2 20.9 41.5 40.3 – 7.1	18.2 - 5.2 - 18.6 - 4.5 0.0	4.6 - 1.3 0.0 1.6 - 3.9	13.5 - 3.8 - 18.6 - 6.1 3.9	57.2 205.8 223.0 - 40.1 -182.2	31.3 165.7 136.7 – 7.5 –162.2	- 22.2 9.8 21.1 29.7 - 99.8	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009
3.9 26.0 1.6	- 0.4 - 2.2 - 14.2	0.2 - 0.6 - 4.1	- 0.6 - 1.6 - 10.1	- 1.3 1.5 4.7	2.2 3.8 7.8	3.4 4.0 7.1	- 3.5 - 2.3 - 3.1	- 0.3 0.3 1.6	- 3.2 - 2.6 - 4.7	- 6.1 - 5.5 70.3	- 4.3 - 4.1 65.5	2.8 1.9 2.1	2008 July Au Sep
- 6.4 - 0.8 35.2	- 4.7	1.8 - 2.5 - 0.2	2.3 - 2.2 0.3	- 3.0 6.5 - 16.9	- 1.9 6.4 - 15.1	2.5 4.4 – 10.7	- 1.1 0.1 - 1.8	- 0.0 0.4 - 0.7	- 1.0 - 0.2 - 1.1	- 2.8 - 75.6 - 34.0	- 65.5	13.2	Oct No Dec
4.4 4.2 – 1.0	- 2.7	1.3 - 1.8 - 4.2	5.6 - 0.9 0.7	8.3 - 3.9 - 4.7	8.8 - 4.2 - 3.6	6.1 - 6.7 - 1.1	- 0.5 0.3 - 1.1	- 1.7 - 0.3 - 0.2	1.2 0.5 – 0.9	- 52.0 - 24.8 - 38.3	- 48.0 - 20.7 - 35.2	- 9.1 - 13.7 9.3	2009 Jan Feb Ma
11.7 - 14.0 7.5		2.4 - 3.8 - 0.2	6.1 2.0 2.6	- 2.3 10.5 1.0	- 0.6 7.7 3.7	- 0.8 2.2 6.3	- 1.7 2.7 - 2.7	- 0.5 - 0.3 - 1.7	- 1.2 3.1 - 1.1	40.2 - 7.0 - 19.1	41.5 - 7.5 - 21.2		Api Ma Jun
- 3.0 - 4.4 0.5	- 6.7	12.0 - 5.6 - 2.8	0.9 - 1.0 4.9	- 3.3 - 6.6 4.8	- 5.2 - 4.5 3.2	- 4.6 - 2.6 3.2	1.9 - 2.1 1.6	0.9 0.1 – 0.0	1.0 - 2.2 1.6	- 31.6 - 9.6 - 28.4	- 9.8	- 1.8	July Aug Sep
- 3.8 1.0 7.5	- 5.9 - 6.9	11.7 - 8.2 - 5.9	4.2 2.3 – 1.0	- 3.6 - 0.5 - 20.6	- 6.8 0.5 - 20.1	- 5.5 - 0.9 - 2.9	3.2 - 1.1 - 0.4	0.0 - 0.1 - 0.1	3.1 - 0.9 - 0.4	- 1.8 - 0.7 - 9.0	0.9 – 10.7	3.6 – 18.9	Oct No Dec
5.6 – 10.0 – 2.1	- 0.2	2.8 - 3.2 0.7		5.3 1.8 – 5.5	1.5 - 0.9 - 4.1	- 1.0 0.3 - 0.1	3.8 2.7 – 1.3	0.2 - 0.0 - 1.4	3.6 2.7 0.1	6.1 - 17.1 8.4	- 13.7	- 2.7	2010 Jan Feb Mai

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



IV Banks

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

			banks (MFIs))	Deposits of	non-banks (non-MFIs) in	the euro are	ea				
		in the euro	area			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	<i>of which</i> up to 3 months	Total	Over- night
1 chou		Total	country	states	Total	lotal	ingitt	Total	2 years	Total		of year or	
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
2008	7,892.7	1,827.7	1,583.0	244.7	2,798.2	2,687.3	809.5	1,342.7	598.7	535.2	424.8	74.2	22.4
2009	7,436.1	1,589.7	1,355.6	234.0	2,818.0	2,731.3	997.8	1,139.1	356.4	594.4	474.4	63.9	17.7
2008 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
Sep	7,896.2	1,832.7	1,529.1	303.5	2,698.0	2,573.6	758.0	1,296.4	578.4	519.2	419.2	86.4	34.4
Oct	8,030.2	1,913.9	1,642.3	271.6	2,734.7	2,620.5	786.9	1,312.8	598.0	520.8	417.8	77.6	28.8
Nov	7,985.4	1,862.4	1,595.7	266.7	2,757.2	2,645.5	804.3	1,317.8	603.6	523.4	416.7	75.0	25.6
Dec	7,892.7	1,827.7	1,583.0	244.7	2,798.2	2,687.3	809.5	1,342.7	598.7	535.2	424.8	74.2	22.4
2009 Jan	7,906.4	1,794.4	1,533.3	261.1	2,817.1	2,701.2	857.7	1,304.6	557.0	539.0	428.6	80.7	33.6
Feb	7,846.4	1,760.2	1,509.8	250.4	2,821.6	2,714.6	882.6	1,287.7	534.4	544.3	433.9	73.4	25.7
Mar	7,777.1	1,693.9	1,456.2	237.6	2,805.6	2,699.1	879.3	1,272.1	515.8	547.8	436.6	73.2	26.8
Apr	7,802.2	1,701.3	1,458.7	242.6	2,823.8	2,716.8	895.8	1,269.8	509.3	551.1	439.1	74.4	25.4
May	7,685.1	1,678.3	1,445.4	232.9	2,824.1	2,711.3	898.8	1,257.5	494.8	555.0	441.5	74.2	26.0
June	7,710.6	1,695.3	1,469.0	226.3	2,832.4	2,716.6	918.7	1,238.2	461.7	559.7	445.1	73.2	26.0
July	7,619.1	1,641.3	1,417.8	223.4	2,816.2	2,706.5	922.3	1,218.7	442.0	565.5	449.7	73.2	24.7
Aug	7,590.2	1,635.5	1,414.6	220.8	2,808.1	2,707.6	933.8	1,203.1	424.4	570.8	454.3	73.7	25.8
Sep	7,519.5	1,603.4	1,381.3	222.1	2,806.8	2,706.2	953.3	1,177.9	398.2	575.1	457.4	76.2	26.5
Oct	7,498.4	1,602.0	1,373.6	228.4	2,797.5	2,696.7	981.3	1,133.7	367.5	581.7	461.5	74.9	26.2
Nov	7,493.5	1,599.1	1,375.7	223.4	2,823.6	2,724.5	1,005.5	1,133.4	353.0	585.6	464.5	73.0	25.9
Dec	7,436.1	1,589.7	1,355.6	234.0	2,818.0	2,731.3	997.8	1,139.1	356.4	594.4	474.4	63.9	17.7
2010 Jan Feb Mar	7,452.7 7,449.5 7,454.6	1,596.8 1,597.3 1,566.6	1,348.9 1,361.7 1,328.7	247.9 235.6 237.9	2,826.3 2,828.9 2,817.1	2,736.7 2,736.7 2,726.4	1,025.2 1,025.5 1,010.0	1,113.9 1,108.4 1,111.7	330.5 323.8 326.1	597.6 602.9 604.7	479.2 485.1 486.8		
2002	165.7	70.2	37.2	33.1	53.0	57.0	50.3	5.9	- 11.0	0.8	11.0	Ch - 2.6	anges ¹
2003	90.7	3.8	- 3.3	7.1	44.7	50.3	48.8	- 13.6	- 31.6	15.1	28.0	- 3.8	1.4
2004	209.7	62.3	42.8	19.6	53.5	64.9	26.3	25.5	- 8.3	13.1	14.7	- 9.3	- 0.4
2005	191.4	32.8	26.9	5.8	65.0	75.5	69.4	7.3	- 6.9	- 1.2	2.9	- 8.0	0.5
2006	353.9	105.6	81.5	24.1	122.9	118.6	30.4	105.0	77.1	- 16.8	- 31.7	0.5	4.4
2007	515.3	148.3	134.8	13.5	185.1	177.3	24.6	183.9	167.8	- 31.1	- 41.4	13.6	5.6
2008	314.0	65.8	121.5	– 55.8	162.4	173.1	38.8	154.6	123.5	- 20.2	- 21.2	- 7.4	- 0.1
2009	-454.8	–235.3	–224.5	– 10.8	31.9	43.9	205.0	–220.4	-259.3	59.3	50.3	- 9.6	- 4.1
2008 July	- 1.5	- 1.8	3.0	- 4.7	5.1	5.4	- 22.7	33.6	33.5	- 5.6	- 5.1	1.9	0.3
Aug	47.7	5.2	11.3	- 6.1	10.3	11.1	1.9	13.6	13.7	- 4.3	- 3.1	- 0.9	- 0.4
Sep	129.0	76.2	80.4	- 4.2	8.4	3.7	8.8	– 0.7	0.6	- 4.4	- 3.3	4.0	7.2
Oct	47.4	67.5	103.9	- 36.3	32.0	44.4	27.1	15.7	18.9	1.5	- 1.4	- 11.0	- 6.2
Nov	– 9.6	- 36.3	- 30.0	- 6.2	27.8	29.9	17.5	9.8	7.8	2.6	- 1.1	- 2.2	- 3.2
Dec	– 30.1	- 26.1	- 4.5	- 21.6	42.7	44.4	6.4	26.2	– 3.5	11.8	8.1	- 1.6	- 3.0
2009 Jan Feb Mar	- 43.6 - 76.0 - 51.3	- 42.8 - 35.3 - 60.9	- 57.3 - 24.5 - 49.1	14.5 - 10.8 - 11.8	16.7 4.4 - 15.1	12.4 13.2 - 14.9	47.1 24.8 - 2.6	- 38.5 - 16.9 - 15.8	- 42.1 - 22.7 - 18.5	3.8 5.3 3.5	3.8 5.3 2.8	- 7.2 0.1	11.2 - 7.8 1.2
Apr	19.9	6.5	1.7	4.8	17.9	17.2	33.2	- 19.3	- 23.6	3.3	3.1	1.1	- 1.4
May	- 75.1	- 14.8	- 5.9	- 8.8	1.6	- 4.6	3.5	- 11.9	- 14.1	3.9	2.4	0.2	0.7
June	25.3	17.1	23.7	- 6.5	8.2	5.3	19.9	- 19.3	- 33.1	4.7	3.6	- 0.8	0.3
July	- 93.3	- 54.0	- 51.1	- 2.9	- 16.1	- 10.1	3.5	- 19.4	- 19.7	5.8	4.6	0.0	- 1.3
Aug	- 9.7	- 5.1	- 2.6	- 2.4	3.6	1.3	11.6	- 15.6	- 17.6	5.3	4.5	0.6	1.1
Sep	- 57.5	- 31.3	- 33.0	1.7	- 0.7	- 1.0	19.8	- 25.1	- 26.1	4.3	3.1	2.8	0.8
Oct	- 16.3	- 1.0	- 7.3	6.3	4.3	3.8	28.1	- 31.0	- 30.6	6.6	4.2	- 1.0	- 0.3
Nov	2.5	- 2.1	2.8	- 4.9	13.5	15.1	24.4	- 13.1	- 14.4	3.8	3.0	- 1.8	- 0.3
Dec	- 79.7	- 11.8	- 21.8	10.0	- 6.5	6.1	- 8.3	5.5	3.2	8.9	9.9	- 9.3	- 8.3
2010 Jan	- 8.8	5.3	- 7.9	13.2	7.3	4.8	26.9	- 25.3	- 26.0	3.2	4.7	2.4	2.3
Feb	- 7.0	3.6	12.0	- 8.4	- 6.0	- 0.4	– 0.1	- 5.6	- 6.8	5.2	5.9	- 5.2	0.3
Mar	8.9	– 15.1	- 17.4	2.3	- 11.7	- 10.4	– 15.5	3.3	2.3	1.8	1.8	0.1	1.4

* This table serves to supplement the "Overall monetary survey" in section II. Unlike the other tables in section IV, this table includes – in addition to the figures reported by banks (including building and loan associations) –

data from money market funds. — 1 Statistical breaks have been eliminated from the flow figures (see also footnote * in Table II.1). —

IV Banks

								Debt securi	ties				
in other me	mber states	2		Deposits of		1		issued 3					
With agreed	d	At agreed		central gov	ernments	Liabilities							
maturities Total	of which up to 2 years	notice Total	of which up to 3 months	Total	of which domestic central govern- ments	arising from repos with non-banks in the euro area	Money market fund shares issued 3	Total	of which with maturities of up to 2 years 3	Liabilities to non- euro- area residents	Capital and reserves	Other Liabilities	Period
End of y	ear or mo	onth											
92.4	9.0	5.2	3.8	49.1	46.9	4.9	33.2	1,445.4	129.3	647.6	319.2	300.8	2001
74.6	9.9	4.7	3.6	47.7	45.6	3.3	36.7	1,468.2	71.6	599.2	343.0	309.8	2002
68.6	11.4	3.9	3.1	45.9	44.2	14.1	36.7	1,486.9	131.3	567.8	340.2	300.8	2003
59.8	9.8	3.3	2.7	43.8	41.4	14.8	31.5	1,554.8	116.9	577.1	329.3	317.2	2004
50.2	9.8	2.4	2.0	41.6	38.8	19.5	31.7	1,611.9	113.8	626.2	346.8	324.5	2005
45.9	9.3	2.3	1.9	45.5	41.9	17.1	32.0	1,636.7	136.4	638.5	389.6	353.7	2006
53.2 49.5 43.7 50.5	22.0 24.9 17.0 23.4	2.3 2.4 2.5 2.3	1.8 1.8 2.0 1.8	40.1 36.6 22.8 39.4	38.3 34.8 22.2 37.8	26.6 61.1 80.5 63.9	28.6 16.4 11.4 23.8	1,637.6 1,609.9 1,500.5 1,641.4	182.3 233.3 146.3 217.1	661.0 666.3 565.6 679.2	428.2 461.7 454.8 442.6	398.2 451.5	2007 2008 2009 2008 June
52.0	25.5	2.3	1.7	37.2	35.2	58.1	23.5	1,644.8	222.2	674.8	443.6	405.0	July
52.3	26.4	2.3	1.7	37.3	36.3	63.1	23.2	1,655.8	224.7	687.9	448.7	424.6	Aug
49.7	25.5	2.3	1.7	38.0	37.5	70.9	22.4	1,642.2	219.9	741.6	445.3	443.0	Sep
46.5	21.8	2.3	1.7	36.6	35.5	69.8	18.6	1,637.0	214.5	747.9	453.9	454.4	Oct
47.1	23.9	2.3	1.7	36.7	34.4	71.0	17.5	1,655.9	242.5	713.2	448.2	460.1	Nov
49.5	24.9	2.4	1.8	36.6	34.8	61.1	16.4	1,609.9	233.3	666.3	461.7	451.5	Dec
44.6	19.7	2.4	1.8	35.2	33.0	67.4	15.9	1,614.6	215.8	697.5	462.3	437.1	2009 Jan
45.2	19.3	2.5	1.8	33.6	32.7	74.0	15.4	1,604.9	211.4	686.7	441.5	442.1	Feb
44.0	18.2	2.5	1.8	33.2	32.0	87.7	14.8	1,580.2	201.3	664.6	447.9	482.5	Mar
46.5	21.0	2.5	1.9	32.6	32.0	92.6	14.4	1,579.0	203.6	697.7	430.2	463.3	Apr
45.7	19.9	2.5	1.9	38.5	36.5	90.9	14.1	1,574.2	196.6	646.6	425.4	431.7	May
44.7	19.1	2.5	1.9	42.6	40.6	93.4	13.6	1,571.0	185.5	652.1	441.8	411.0	June
46.0	19.7	2.5	1.9	36.6	34.6	82.4	12.4	1,565.9	181.1	647.3	441.5	412.0	July
45.3	19.2	2.5	1.9	26.8	25.0	71.7	12.2	1,570.3	177.8	626.3	443.6	422.6	Aug
47.1	19.2	2.5	1.9	24.4	22.7	83.7	12.4	1,543.3	171.9	599.7	442.8	427.3	Sep
46.2	18.8	2.5	1.9	25.9	23.2	83.3	12.3	1,530.6	161.7	591.4	439.4	442.0	Oct
44.6	16.3	2.5	1.9	26.1	24.2	81.0	12.0	1,518.8	158.0	589.4	440.6	429.1	Nov
43.7	17.0	2.5	2.0	22.8	22.2	80.5	11.4	1,500.5	146.3	565.6	454.8	415.6	Dec
44.0	15.5	2.5	2.0	23.0	21.3	68.2	12.2	1,503.2	142.7	598.0	441.8	406.3	2010 Jan
46.6	15.1	2.5	2.0	22.6	20.7	78.9	12.0	1,496.5	140.1	608.5	441.6	385.9	Feb
45.2	13.6	2.6	2.0	21.1	20.4	78.4	11.6	1,503.2	138.0	622.6	445.8	409.3	Mar
Changes	-							,					
- 2.6 - 4.4 - 8.3 - 7.7 - 3.9 8.0 - 7.4 - 5.6		- 0.5 - 0.8 - 0.6 - 0.9 - 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	- 0.3 - 0.4 - 0.4 - 0.7 - 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.0 0.0	- 1.4 - 1.8 - 2.1 - 2.5 3.9 - 5.8 - 3.3 - 2.4	- 1.3 - 1.4 - 2.8 - 3.0 3.1 - 4.3 - 3.2 - 0.8	- 1.6 10.7 0.8 4.7 - 3.3 8.1 36.1 19.4	4.1 - 0.5 - 5.2 0.2 0.3 - 3.4 - 12.2 - 5.0	18.8 49.6 73.2 39.1 34.4 20.3 – 33.8 –105.0	14.8 - 2.2 - 14.8 - 9.5 21.7 48.7 50.4 - 87.3	- 2.1 4.9 21.7 22.0 32.4 48.8 - 0.0 - 95.5		- 19.4 14.0 13.3 33.7	2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009
- 3.0 1.6 - 0.5 - 3.1 - 4.9 1.0 1.3	- 7.0 2.1 0.4 - 1.4 - 5.0 2.2 1.3	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	- 2.2 0.1 0.7 - 1.4 0.1 - 0.1	- 2.6 1.1 1.3 - 2.0 - 1.1 0.4	- 5.8 5.0 7.8 - 1.1 2.8 - 9.9	- 0.3 - 0.3	4.5 2.7 - 20.9 - 29.6 21.3 - 27.1	- 07.3 5.7 2.3 - 5.0 - 5.6 28.0 - 9.0	- 5.8 0.4	1.5 3.3	1.0 21.0	2009 2008 July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec
- 5.5	- 5.7	0.0	0.0	- 1.5	- 1.8	6.3	- 0.5	- 12.5	- 17.7	11.9	- 3.2	- 19.6	2009 Jan
0.6	- 0.4	0.0	0.0	- 1.6	- 0.3	6.6	- 0.5	- 9.7	- 4.7	- 13.1	- 20.8	- 7.5	Feb
- 1.1	- 0.9	0.0	0.0	- 0.3	- 0.6	13.7	- 0.6	- 12.9	- 9.9	- 9.5	8.9	25.1	Mar
2.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	- 0.3	0.4	4.9	- 0.4	- 3.4	2.3	31.4	- 18.2	- 18.9	Apr
- 0.5	- 0.9	0.0	0.0	5.9	4.4	- 1.7	- 0.3	4.2	- 6.9	- 39.9	3.1	- 27.3	May
- 1.1	- 0.8	- 0.0	0.0	3.8	4.1	2.5	- 0.4	- 3.5	- 11.1	5.4	16.3	- 20.4	June
1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	- 6.0	- 6.0	- 11.0	- 1.2	- 4.8	- 4.4	- 4.6	- 0.2	- 1.4	July
- 0.5	- 0.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.9	- 10.6	- 0.3	6.1	- 3.3	- 18.2	2.5	12.4	Aug
2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	- 2.5	- 2.3	11.9	0.2	- 22.7	- 5.9	- 21.3	0.2	6.1	Sep
- 0.7	- 0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	- 0.4	- 0.1	- 11.0	- 10.2	- 7.1	- 3.1	2.1	Oct
- 1.5	- 2.4	- 0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	- 2.3	- 0.2	- 10.1	- 3.7	0.8	1.5	1.4	Nov
- 1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	- 3.3	- 1.9	- 0.5	- 0.6	- 24.6	- 11.8	- 31.4	12.8	– 17.1	Dec
0.1 - 5.5 - 1.3	- 1.6 - 4.8 - 1.5	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.2 - 0.4	- 0.9 - 0.6	- 12.3 10.7	0.8	- 6.2 - 10.9	- 5.3 - 2.7	26.3 6.4	- 13.0 - 1.2	- 17.0 - 9.4	2010 Jan Feb

 ${\bf 2}$ 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.



IV Banks

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

	€billion												
				Lending to	banks (MFIs	;)	Lending to	non-banks (non-MFls)				
					of which			of which					
			Cash in					Loans					
			hand and credit										
	Number of reporting	Balance	balances with		Balances	Securities		for up to and	for		Securities	Partici-	
End of month	institu- tions	sheet total	central banks	Total	and Ioans	issued by banks	Total	including 1 year	more than 1 year	Bills	issued by non-banks	pating interests	Other assets
	All cated	ories of	banks										
2009 Oct Nov	1,945 1,937	7,570.4	75.4	3,018.5 3,003.7	2,143.8 2,130.7	851.1 850.4	3,953.2 3,945.9	502.4 492.6	2,694.2 2,693.1	1.0 0.9			370.4 374.3
Dec	1,939	7,509.8	96.2	2,988.9	2,124.1	826.9	3,915.8	459.2	2,702.0	1.0	739.8	151.4	357.5
2010 Jan Feb	1,938 1,938	7,525.5 7,522.7	75.2 73.4	3,001.4 3,018.4	2,144.5 2,168.9	821.7 816.8	3,940.7 3,938.4	465.7 461.9	2,702.4 2,705.7	1.1 1.0	756.1	146.6	355.8 346.0
Mar	1,938	7,527.9 cial bank		2,992.2	2,138.8	821.4	3,921.3	464.4	2,695.8	1.0	0 746.0	147.9	362.5
2010 Feb	277	2,207.6		919.0	788.3	111.7	1,063.8	223.2	624.4	0.5	5 209.0	72.1	126.0
Mar	278	2,204.1					1,040.5		620.3	0.5	5 197.3		
2010 Feb	Big ba		15.9	575.5	498.0	59.2	542.1	139.8	270.4	0.4	125.5	65.2	99.6
Mar	4									0.4			107.0
	-		and othe				454.0						
2010 Feb Mar	170 170		9.6 10.6	224.5 228.6	172.9 176.8	51.0 51.4	451.8 456.2			0.1 0.1	81.2 82.5	6.6 6.6	22.5 22.5
	Branch	es of for	eign ban	ks									
2010 Feb Mar	103 104	194.5 199.9	1.3 1.9	119.1 123.2						0.0 0.0		0.3	
	Landesb	anken											
2010 Feb Mar	10 10	1,450.1 1,447.0		662.4 660.5			684.2 680.6	93.4 93.7	444.7 440.5	0.1 0.1			
	Savings	banks											
2010 Feb Mar	431 431						744.8 747.2			0.2 0.2			
Wat						1 170.51	747.2	05.1	501.01	0.2	1 102.2	1 17.5	17.0
			ons of cr			1 42.01							
2010 Feb Mar	22	256.0 260.7	0.8	160.4 161.5			66.6 64.9			0.0 0.0			
	1	operativ	es										
2010 Feb Mar	1,157 1,157	693.4 694.8	13.7 13.5	198.6 197.9			450.7 453.4	33.7 34.3		0.1 0.1			
	Mortgag	ge banks											
2010 Feb Mar	18 18	762.9 760.4					482.7 477.9		353.5 350.6	-	118.5 117.0		14.9 13.8
	Building	and loar	n associat	ions									
2010 Feb Mar	25 24		0.1	58.0 56.8		19.0 19.2		1.4 1.4	110.9 111.1		12.6 13.0	0.3	11.9 11.8
Mai		ourpose b		50.0	57.0	1 15.21	125.5			•	1 15.0	0.5	1
2010 Feb	18 18	890.6	1.1		394.3	95.3 95.0	320.7	20.8 30.4	214.6	-	. 85.3 . 86.3	7.2	70.6 71.3
Mar			0.9 eign bank		394.7	95.01	331.3	30.4	214.5	-	- 80.3	1 7.2	/1.3
2010 Feb	147	815.6	8.9	337.6				72.8	274.0		2 82.4	6.1	31.3
Mar	145							69.0	269.1	0.2	80.0	4.9	27.4
2010 Feb	44	621.1				n banks ⁸ 53.3		50.8	228.7	0.2	2 80.1	5.8	27.4
Mar	41	614.4					350.7			0.2 0.2	2 77.1		

* 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

ſ	Deposits o	f banks (MF	ls)	Deposits of non-banks (non-MFIs)									Capital]
of which					of which including										
						Time deposits 1			Savings deposits ³				reserves, partici- pation		
	Total	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	Other liabilities	End of month
				-		-						All categories of bank			1
	2,030.1 2,026.6 2,007.7	352.6 386.4 342.5	1,677.5 1,640.1 1,665.2	3,057.0 3,066.5 3,046.0	1,117.8 1,130.8 1,107.6	415.3 410.9 405.9	810.9 810.0 809.7	135.9 134.4 116.3	591.3 595.1 604.1	468.4 471.4 481.5		1,595.0 1,581.1 1,575.9	374.3 377.6 378.8	514.0 513.7 501.3	2009 Oct Nov Dec
	2,031.8 2,038.8 2,029.6	396.3 404.0 407.8	1,635.4 1,634.8 1,621.8	3,057.4 3,074.7 3,055.2	1,147.5 1,148.5 1,132.5	377.2 385.7 384.5	808.0 810.9 807.0	118.8 140.4 137.2	607.3 612.5 614.4	486.3 492.2 494.1	117.5 117.1 116.9			-	2010 Jan Feb Mar
													nmercial		
	731.4 731.2		462.5 459.4	994.6 983.3			174.0 171.3					208.6 210.2		157.7 163.7	2010 Feb Mar
														Big banks ⁶	
	448.0 431.4		260.4 261.2				100.5 97.6					171.3 173.8			2010 Feb Mar
									Region	al banks	and oth	er comn	nercial b	anks	
	151.7 162.0	39.3 53.7	112.4 108.2		241.6		61.1 60.7		47.9						2010 Feb Mar
	102.0	55.7	100.2	422.1	255.5	1 39.5	00.7	1 3.4	1 47.51 50.61			Branches of foreign			ividi
	131.6 137.8	41.9 47.8	89.7 90.0	50.3 49.4	26.4 25.4		12.4 13.0	-	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.6		6.3 6.4	6.2 6.3	2010 Feb Mar
	441.0	62.6	277.4	412.2	I 00 F	1122	105.1	1 75 5	- 1201 11		1 15	Landesbanken 437.4 73.8 85.7		2010 Feb	
	441.0 436.5		377.4 374.7				195.1 193.5							94.7	Mar
					_	_	_	_					Savings banks		
	198.7 198.4	17.9 18.8	180.8 179.7				15.8 15.9		291.8 292.6						2010 Feb Mar
						Regional institutions of credit cooperative								eratives	
I	132.2	31.8	100.4	36.2	11.5	8.2	14.3	4.3	-			58.9			2010 Feb
I	133.0	30.7	102.3	34.5	9.6	8.5	14.1	3.1	-	_	2.3	58.1	-		Mar
	107.1	3.4	103.7	487.6	208.0	50.9	29.2	I –	179.5	146.4	20.0		dit coop 39.8		2010 Feb
	107.8								180.9			27.7	40.1	31.8	Mar
	225.6	5.0	220.0	400 7			172.6						Mortgag		2040 5 1
	225.6 222.2	5.6 7.1	220.0 215.1	190.7 191.7	5.1 5.1	11.7 12.5	173.6 173.6	4.7 5.1	0.4		0.0		20.2 20.2 18.4		2010 Feb Mar
												ng and l			
	28.8 27.5	2.3 1.2	26.4 26.3	131.8 132.6	0.5	1.6 1.6			0.3	0.3	0.9	5.7 5.5	7.5	21.4 21.5	2010 Feb Mar
												Special purpose banks			
	174.1 173.0	10.5 12.6	163.5 160.4		4.6 4.8	4.9 6.1	80.3 79.9	0.6	_	_	0.4	494.9 504.6		88.0 87.8	2010 Feb Mar
			Memo item: Foreign banks ⁷												
	273.7 291.6	96.5 113.2	177.1 178.4	372.0 359.6				15.7 15.1		20.6	8.2		43.1	53.6	2010 Feb Mar
1	231.0	113.2	170.4	0.50	1/5.9	۱.دە ا	0.00				n o.2 ority-owr				
	142.0	54.6						15.7	20.8	20.6	7.6	73.2	36.8	47.3	2010 Feb
1	153.8	65.4	88.4	310.2	154.5	54.8	72.5	15.1	20.8	20.6	7.6	71.8	34.5	44.2	Mar

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 (up to Nov. 2009), Commerzbank AG, UniCredit Bank AG (formerly Bayerische Hypo- und

Vereinsbank AG) and Deutsche Postbank AG. — 7 Sum of the banks majority-owned by foreign banks and included in other categories of banks and the category "Branches (with dependent legal status) of foreign banks". — 8 Separate presentation of the banks majority-owned by foreign banks included in other banking categories.



IV Banks

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

	€ billion														
			Lending to domestic banks (MFIs) 2,3						Lending to domestic non-banks (non-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	<i>Memo item</i> 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		
	End of year or month												month *		
2000	15.6	50.8	1,639.6	1,056.1	0.0	26.8	556.6	3.6	3,003.7	2,657.3	6.5	2.3	304.7		
2001	14.2	56.3	1,676.0	1,078.9	0.0	5.6	591.5	2.8	3,014.1	2,699.4	4.8	4.4	301.5		
2002	17.5	45.6	1,691.3	1,112.3	0.0	7.8	571.2	2.7	2,997.2	2,685.0	4.1	3.3	301.9		
2003	17.0	46.7	1,643.9	1,064.0	0.0	8.8	571.0	2.3	2,995.6	2,677.0	3.7	3.4	309.6		
2004	14.9	41.2	1,676.3	1,075.8	0.0	7.4	592.9	2.1	3,001.3	2,644.0	2.7	2.6	351.0		
2005	15.1	47.9	1,684.5	1,096.8	0.0	6.7	580.9	2.1	2,995.1	2,632.7	2.4	2.4	357.6		
2006	16.0	49.4	1,637.8	1,086.3	-	9.3	542.2	1.9	3,000.7	2,630.3	1.9	2.0	366.5		
2007	17.5	64.6	1,751.8	1,222.5	0.0	25.3	504.0	2.3	2,975.7	2,647.9	1.6	1.5	324.7		
2008	17.4	102.6	1,861.7	1,298.1	0.0	55.7	507.8	2.0	3,071.1	2,698.9	1.2	3.1	367.9		
2009	16.9	78.9	1,711.5	1,138.0	-	31.6	541.9	2.2	3,100.1	2,691.8	0.8	4.0	403.5		
2008 Oct	14.6	51.4	1,884.6	1,343.9	0.0	39.3	501.4	1.9	3,045.1	2,703.4	1.0	2.3	338.4		
Nov	14.4	54.7	1,914.5	1,349.3	0.0	57.6	507.6	1.9	3,044.6	2,705.5	1.1	2.0	336.1		
Dec	17.4	102.6	1,861.7	1,298.1	0.0	55.7	507.8	2.0	3,071.1	2,698.9	1.2	3.1	367.9		
2009 Jan	13.5	51.8	1,893.6	1,327.3	0.0	54.5	511.8	1.9	3,097.3	2,718.9	1.1	3.1	374.3		
Feb	13.4	54.4	1,865.5	1,299.3	0.0	52.2	514.0	1.9	3,091.2	2,709.8	0.9	3.2	377.2		
Mar	13.5	54.1	1,835.7	1,255.7	0.0	35.9	544.2	1.7	3,101.4	2,720.6	0.9	3.7	376.2		
Apr	14.9	48.5	1,819.9	1,243.3	0.0	32.5	544.1	1.7	3,124.3	2,725.1	0.9	5.4	392.9		
May	15.4	73.3	1,771.0	1,187.2	0.0	29.3	554.6	1.6	3,106.5	2,720.5	0.9	5.8	379.3		
June	14.6	78.1	1,840.0	1,251.2	0.0	26.3	562.4	1.6	3,121.8	2,724.0	0.8	3.7	393.3		
July	13.5	55.4	1,811.6	1,219.6	0.0	24.6	567.4	1.7	3,116.5	2,720.1	0.8	5.3	390.3		
Aug	13.6	61.2	1,801.7	1,207.4	0.0	22.9	571.3	1.7	3,094.1	2,703.8	0.7	4.8	384.8		
Sep	13.5	88.1	1,751.1	1,163.2	0.0	19.0	568.9	1.8	3,110.3	2,714.8	0.7	7.0	387.9		
Oct	13.8	61.2	1,739.8	1,156.2	0.0	15.8	567.8	1.8	3,116.9	2,716.5	0.7	5.3	394.4		
Nov	13.5	73.8	1,729.6	1,149.1	0.0	13.6	566.9	1.9	3,117.3	2,712.8	0.7	5.4	398.4		
Dec	16.9	78.9	1,711.5	1,138.0	-	31.6	541.9	2.2	3,100.1	2,691.8	0.8	4.0	403.5		
2010 Jan	13.9	60.9	1,723.0	1,157.7	0.0	29.8	535.5	2.0	3,111.5	2,691.3	0.8	4.0	415.3		
Feb	13.6	59.2	1,748.8	1,188.8	0.0	28.2	531.8	2.0	3,103.1	2,684.8	0.7	3.2	414.4		
Mar	13.9	89.5	1,720.0	1,158.7	-	27.2	534.1	1.9	3,098.8	2,681.7	0.8	3.1	413.3		
												C	hanges *		
2001	- 1.4	+ 5.5	+ 34.6	+ 20.1	- 0.0	- 21.3	+ 35.8	- 0.9	+ 11.9	+ 40.8	- 1.6	+ 1.6	+ 0.3		
2002	+ 3.3	- 10.7	+ 15.0	+ 33.1	+ 0.0	+ 2.3	- 20.3	- 0.2	- 19.2	- 18.0	- 0.8	- 1.1	+ 1.7		
2003	- 0.5	+ 1.1	- 47.2	- 48.2	+ 0.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3	+ 0.1	- 8.0	- 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 9.3		
2004	- 2.1	- 5.5	+ 35.9	+ 15.1	+ 0.0	- 1.4	+ 22.1	- 0.2	+ 3.3	- 35.0	- 1.0	+ 1.1	+ 39.2		
2005	+ 0.2	+ 6.7	+ 8.4	+ 21.0	- 0.0	- 0.8	- 11.9	- 0.0	- 6.7	- 11.8	- 0.3	- 0.2	+ 6.6		
2006	+ 0.9	+ 1.5	- 3.6	+ 24.5	- 0.0	+ 2.6	- 30.6	- 0.2	- 12.4	- 20.3	- 0.5	- 0.4	+ 8.8		
2007	+ 1.5	+ 15.2	+ 114.8	+ 137.6	+ 0.0	+ 17.0	- 39.8	+ 0.4	- 15.9	+ 12.1	- 0.3	- 0.5	- 27.2		
2008	- 0.1	+ 39.4	+ 125.9	+ 90.1	± 0.0	+ 30.6	+ 5.2	- 0.8	+ 92.0	+ 47.3	- 0.4	+ 1.8	+ 43.3		
2009	- 0.5	- 23.6	- 147.2	- 157.3	- 0.0	- 24.1	+ 34.3	+ 0.2	+ 25.7	- 11.2	- 0.4	+ 1.4	+ 35.9		
2008 Oct	+ 1.3	- 17.1	+ 61.1	+ 64.7	- 0.0	+ 1.3	- 4.9	- 0.0	+ 0.4	+ 4.8	+ 0.0	- 0.2	- 4.3		
Nov	- 0.2	+ 4.8	+ 38.0	+ 13.6	-	+ 18.3	+ 6.1	+ 0.1	- 0.5	+ 2.2	+ 0.0	- 0.3	- 2.4		
Dec	+ 3.0	+ 47.8	- 51.3	- 49.7	-	- 1.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.0	+ 23.2	- 9.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.1	+ 31.7		
2009 Jan	- 3.9	- 50.8	+ 31.9	+ 29.2	+ 0.0	- 1.3	+ 4.0	- 0.1	+ 26.2	+ 20.0	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 6.4		
Feb	- 0.1	+ 2.6	- 28.1	- 28.0	- 0.0	- 2.3	+ 2.2	+ 0.0	- 6.1	- 9.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.9		
Mar	+ 0.0	- 0.3	- 29.8	- 43.6	-	- 16.3	+ 30.1	- 0.2	+ 9.2	+ 9.8	- 0.0	+ 0.4	- 1.0		
Apr	+ 1.5	- 5.5	- 15.9	- 12.4	-	- 3.3	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 22.8	+ 4.5	+ 0.0	+ 1.7	+ 16.7		
May	+ 0.5	+ 24.7	- 45.4	- 52.6	-	- 3.2	+ 10.5	- 0.1	- 16.9	- 4.6	- 0.1	+ 0.5	- 12.8		
June	- 0.9	+ 4.8	+ 69.0	+ 64.0	+ 0.0	- 3.0	+ 7.9	- 0.0	+ 15.8	+ 3.5	- 0.1	- 1.6	+ 14.0		
July Aug Sep	- 1.1 + 0.1 - 0.1	- 22.6 + 5.7 + 26.9	- 28.4 - 9.9 - 51.3	- 31.6 - 12.2 - 44.9	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 1.8 - 1.6 - 3.9	+ 5.0 + 3.9 - 2.5	+ 0.1 - 0.0 + 0.2	- 5.4 - 22.4 + 15.9	- 3.9 - 16.4 + 10.7	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	+ 1.5 - 0.5 + 2.2	- 3.1 - 5.5 + 3.1		
Oct	+ 0.3	- 26.9	- 11.3	- 7.0	+ 0.0	- 3.2	- 1.1	- 0.0	+ 6.4	+ 1.8	+ 0.0	- 1.7	+ 6.3		
Nov	- 0.3	+ 12.6	- 10.2	- 7.1	+ 0.0	- 2.3	- 0.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.4	- 3.7	- 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 4.0		
Dec	+ 3.4	+ 5.1	- 17.9	- 11.1	- 0.0	+ 18.1	- 24.8	+ 0.3	- 20.2	- 23.8	+ 0.1	- 1.4	+ 4.9		
2010 Jan	- 3.0	- 18.1	+ 11.5	+ 19.7	+ 0.0	- 1.8	- 6.4	- 0.2	+ 11.2	- 0.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 11.8		
Feb	- 0.4	- 1.7	+ 26.3	+ 31.7	- 0.0	- 1.6	- 3.7	- 0.0	- 8.9	- 7.0	- 0.1	- 0.9	- 1.0		
Mar	+ 0.4	+ 30.3	- 27.0	- 30.1	- 0.0	- 0.5	+ 3.6	- 0.0	+ 0.2	- 3.1	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 3.4		

* See Table IV.2, footnote*; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions which appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. — 1 Up to December 1998, domestic banknotes and coins. — 2 Up to December 1998, excluding loans to domestic building and loan associations. — 3 Up to December 1998, including fiduciary loans (see also footnote 5). — 4 Up to December 1998, bill-based lending (bill holdings plus endorsement liabilities arising from

rediscounted bills and bills sent for collection from the banks' portfolios prior to maturity). — 5 From 1999, no longer included in loans or deposits (see also footnote 3). — 6 Up to December 1998, including loans to domestic building and loan associations. — 7 Excluding debt securities arising from the exchange of equalisation claims (see also footnote 8). — 8 Including debt securities arising from the exchange of equalisation claims. — 9 Including liabilities arising from registered debt securities, registered money market paper and non-negotiable bearer debt securities;

IV Banks

			Deposits o	f domestic	banks (MFIs) 3,9,10		Deposits o	f domestic	non-banks ((non-MFIs)	3,15		
	14055-	Partici- pating interests in					Mare -						Marrie -	
Equalisa- tion claims 8	Memo item Fiduciary loans 5	domestic banks and enterprises	Total	Sight deposits 11,12	Time deposits 12,13	Redis- counted bills 14	Memo item Fiduciary loans 5	Total	Sight de- posits 11	Time deposits 13,16	Savings de- posits 17	Bank savings bonds 18	Memo item Fiduciary loans 5	Period
End of	year or n	nonth *												
33.1 4.0 3.0 2.0 1.0	58.5 57.0 54.8 56.8 61.8		1,189.2 1,204.9 1,244.0 1,229.6 1,271.2	113.4 123.1 127.6 116.8 119.7	1,075.3 1,081.6 1,116.2 1,112.6 1,151.4	0.4 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.1	30.1 27.2 25.6 27.8 30.3	1,945.8 2,034.0 2,085.9 2,140.3 2,200.0	443.4 526.4 575.6 624.0 646.9	819.9 827.0 830.6 825.7 851.2	573.5 574.5 575.3 590.3 603.5	109.0 106.0 104.4 100.3 98.4	42.1 43.3 42.1 40.5 43.7	2000 2001 2002 2003 2004
	56.6 53.0 51.1 47.2 43.9	108.5 106.3 109.4 111.2 106.1	1,300.0 1,348.2 1,478.6 1,582.5 1,355.1	120.5 125.4 122.1 138.5 128.9	1,179.4 1,222.7 1,356.5 1,444.0 1,226.2	0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	26.5 22.3 20.0 41.6 35.7	2,276.6 2,394.6 2,579.1 2,781.4 2,829.7	717.0 747.7 779.9 834.6 1,029.5	864.4 962.8 1,125.4 1,276.1 1,102.6	603.4 586.5 555.4 535.2 594.5	91.9 97.5 118.4 135.4 103.2	42.4 37.8 36.4 32.3 43.4	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009
	48.1 47.8 47.2	108.8 108.4 111.2	1,641.8 1,595.2 1,582.5	162.0 155.9 138.5	1,479.7 1,439.3 1,444.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	43.2 43.2 41.6	2,719.2 2,748.8 2,781.4	812.8 832.8 834.6	1,252.5 1,257.9 1,276.1	520.8 523.4 535.2	133.1 134.7 135.4	32.3 32.2 32.3	2008 Oct Nov Dec
	46.9 46.5 46.4	115.6 116.4 119.5	1,532.6 1,509.5 1,455.9	155.0 159.0 138.3	1,377.6 1,350.4 1,317.7	0.0 0.0 0.0	41.9 42.0 40.6	2,799.9 2,820.0 2,817.3	884.4 912.1 914.0	1,242.7 1,231.8 1,226.4	539.0 544.3 547.8	133.8 131.9 129.1	31.9 31.8 30.9	2009 Jan Feb Mar
	45.5 44.7 44.2	119.1 110.6 108.4	1,458.0 1,444.8 1,467.8	153.2 121.6 117.4	1,304.8 1,323.1 1,350.4	0.0 0.0 0.0	39.6 38.3 37.6	2,839.6 2,837.0 2,847.3	932.2 935.4 956.0	1,231.1 1,224.4 1,213.1	551.1 555.1 559.7	125.2 122.1 118.5	31.1 31.2 31.1	Apr May June
	43.8 43.5 43.2	107.5 108.0 107.7	1,417.1 1,413.9 1,380.6	119.2 125.7 129.9	1,297.9 1,288.2 1,250.7	0.0 0.0 0.0	37.2 36.9 36.3	2,819.9 2,801.5 2,810.6	954.4 962.4 987.2	1,185.6 1,157.0 1,139.6	565.5 570.8 575.1	114.4 111.2 108.6	31.2 42.0 42.2	July Aug Sep
	42.9 42.8 43.9	103.7 102.7 106.1	1,372.8 1,375.3 1,355.1	126.2 150.5 128.9	1,246.7 1,224.8 1,226.2	0.0 0.0 0.0	35.8 35.5 35.7	2,812.0 2,825.5 2,829.7	1,014.0 1,037.6 1,029.5	1,110.4 1,098.1 1,102.6	581.8 585.6 594.5	105.9 104.2 103.2	42.2 42.2 43.4	Oct Nov Dec
	43.4 43.3 42.9		1,348.2 1,360.7 1,327.9	142.4 150.4 129.4	1,205.8 1,210.3 1,198.5	0.0 0.0 0.0	35.7 36.0 36.1	2,820.3 2,830.1 2,819.0	1,051.3 1,055.9 1,040.0	1,070.0 1,070.5 1,073.7	597.7 602.9 604.7	101.3 100.8 100.5	43.0 43.0 42.8	2010 Jan Feb Mar
Change	es *													
- 29.1 - 1.0 - 1.0 - 1.1	- 1.5 - 2.1 + 2.1 + 3.0	+ 13.3 + 24.2 - 9.8 - 9.6	+ 9.6 + 37.9 - 5.6 + 41.3	+ 7.4 + 1.7 - 9.5 + 2.9	+ 2.3 + 36.3 + 3.9 + 38.5	- 0.2 - 0.1 + 0.0 - 0.1	- 2.9 - 1.5 + 2.4 + 2.4	+ 88.5 + 51.7 + 54.0 + 62.0	+ 82.3 + 48.4 + 48.4 + 24.4	+ 8.1 + 4.1 - 4.8 + 25.9	+ 1.1 + 0.8 + 15.1 + 13.1		+ 1.0 - 1.1 - 1.2 + 1.2	2001 2002 2003 2004
- 1.0 - - - -	- 4.9 - 3.7 - 2.3 - 5.4 - 4.2	+ 8.9 - 2.2 + 3.1 + 7.8 + 0.7	+ 28.9 + 79.0 + 132.0 + 124.3 - 225.4	+ 0.8 + 8.6 - 3.3 + 23.0 - 9.7	+ 28.0 + 70.5 + 135.3 + 101.3 - 215.7	+ 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	- 3.5 - 4.5 - 2.3 - 3.6 - 5.7	+ 76.6 + 118.0 + 181.1 + 207.6 + 59.7	+ 70.7 + 30.0 + 31.6 + 54.3 + 211.4	+ 12.4 + 97.7 + 160.5 + 156.6 - 179.3	- 1.2 - 16.8 - 31.1 - 20.2 + 59.3	- 5.4 + 7.2 + 20.1 + 17.0 - 31.6	- 1.2 - 4.1 - 2.0 - 1.3 - 0.9	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009
	- 0.3 - 0.3 - 0.6	+ 0.5 - 0.3 + 2.8	+ 113.0 - 30.7 - 12.7	+ 11.1 - 3.3 - 17.4	+ 101.9 - 27.4 + 4.7	- 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.0	+ 1.2 + 0.0 - 1.6	+ 43.2 + 34.3 + 33.5	+ 28.1 + 20.0 + 1.8	+ 10.1 + 10.1 + 19.2	+ 1.5 + 2.6 + 11.8	+ 3.5 + 1.7 + 0.6	- 0.1 - 0.0 + 0.1	2008 Oct Nov Dec
	- 0.3 - 0.3 - 0.6	+ 4.4 + 0.7 + 3.2	- 49.9 - 23.1 - 53.6	+ 16.5 + 4.0 - 20.7	- 66.4 - 27.1 - 32.8	- 0.0 - - 0.0	+ 0.3 + 0.1 - 1.4	+ 18.5 + 20.2 - 3.0	+ 27.7 + 1.9	- 33.5 - 10.9 - 6.1	+ 3.8 + 5.3 + 3.5		- 0.4 - 0.1 - 0.9	2009 Jan Feb Mar
	- 0.9 - 0.2 - 0.4	- 0.4 - 2.6 - 2.2	+ 1.8 - 9.8 + 23.0	+ 14.9 - 31.6 - 4.3	- 13.2 + 21.8 + 27.3	+ 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	- 1.0 - 1.1 - 0.7	- 2.6 + 10.3	+ 3.0 + 20.6	- 12.0 - 6.5 - 11.3	+ 3.3 + 3.9 + 4.7	- 3.9 - 3.1 - 3.7	+ 0.2 - 0.0 - 0.1	Apr May June
	- 0.4 - 0.3 - 0.3	- 0.8 + 0.5 - 0.3	- 50.6 - 3.3 - 34.3	+ 1.9 + 6.4 + 4.3	- 52.5 - 9.7 - 38.5	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.4 - 0.3 - 0.6	- 27.4 - 7.0 + 9.1	+ 8.0	- 27.4 - 17.2 - 17.4	+ 5.8 + 5.3 + 4.3	- 4.1 - 3.1 - 2.6	+ 0.1 + 0.0 + 0.2	July Aug Sep
	- 0.3 - 0.1 + 0.0	- 4.1 - 0.9 + 3.3	- 7.8 + 2.5 - 20.2	- 3.8 + 24.4 - 21.7	- 4.1 - 21.9 + 1.5	+ 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.5 - 0.3 + 0.2	+ 1.7 + 13.5 + 4.3	+ 23.6	- 29.3 - 12.3 + 4.5	+ 6.6 + 3.8 + 8.9	- 2.5 - 1.7 - 1.0	+ 0.1 + 0.0 + 0.1	Oct Nov Dec
	- 0.5 - 0.1 - 0.4	- 1.7 - 5.4 - 0.2	- 6.9 + 12.4 - 17.2	+ 13.6 + 7.9 - 5.4	- 20.4 + 4.5 - 11.8	- 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.3 + 0.0	- 9.5 + 9.9 - 11.2	+ 4.6	- 32.6 + 0.5 + 3.2	+ 3.2 + 5.2 + 1.8		- 0.5 - 0.0 - 0.2	2010 Jan Feb Mar

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 *

€billion

	€billion													
	l l	Lending to	foreign ba	anks (MFIs)	2				Lending to	o foreign no	on-banks (n	on-MFIs) 2		
	Cash in hand (non-		Credit bala	ances and lo	oans, bills 3	Negotiable				Loans and	bills 3		Treasury bills and negotiable money	
Period	euro-area banknotes and coins) 1	Total	Total	Short- term	Medium and long- term	market paper issued by banks	Securities issued by banks	<i>Memo item</i> Fiduciary loans 4	Total	Total	Short- term	Medium and long- term	market paper issued by non-banks	Securities issued by non-banks
		-		-	-				-	-	-	End o	f year or	month *
2000	0.4	507.7	441.4	325.4	116.0	1.3	65.0	3.6	475.8	286.8	71.1		6.5	
2001 2002	0.4	596.1 690.6	521.7 615.3	383.7 468.0	138.0 147.2	0.8 0.9	73.6 74.4	3.5 2.7	570.3 558.8	347.2 332.6	99.7 92.6	247.5 240.0	5.2 9.3	217.9 216.9
2003	0.3	769.6	675.8	515.7	160.1	1.5	92.3	1.6	576.3	344.8	110.9	233.9	6.0	225.4
2004 2005	0.2	889.4 1,038.8	760.2 860.0	606.5 648.5	153.7 211.5	2.8 5.8	126.3 173.0	1.5 1.5	629.5 712.0	362.5 387.9	136.6 132.8	225.9 255.1	10.9 9.3	256.1 314.8
2006	0.4	1,266.9	1,003.2	744.5	258.7	13.3	250.4	0.8	777.0	421.0	156.0	264.9	7.2	348.9
2007 2008	0.3	1,433.5 1,446.6	1,105.9 1,131.6	803.6 767.2	302.4 364.3	13.4 15.6	314.2 299.5	0.5 1.9	908.3 908.4	492.9 528.9	197.5 151.4	295.4 377.5	27.5 12.9	387.9 366.6
2009 2008 Oct	0.3	1,277.4	986.1	643.5 859.9	342.6 372.7	6.2 27.3	285.0 311.3	2.9 2.0	815.7 990.1	469.6 597.4	116.9 208.6	352.7 388.8	9.8 17.0	336.3 375.6
Nov Dec	0.8	1,509.6 1,446.6	1,232.6 1,181.4 1,131.6	807.5 767.2	373.9 364.3	27.5 21.5 15.6	306.7 299.5	2.0 2.0 1.9	990.1 961.6 908.4	597.4 574.4 528.9	183.8 151.4	390.5 377.5	17.0 12.8 12.9	375.6 374.4 366.6
2009 Jan Feb	0.4	1,433.6 1,416.2	1,122.7 1,111.4	743.9 733.1	378.8 378.3	14.8 12.2	296.1 292.6	1.9 1.9	915.4 905.6	541.1 529.5	153.8 141.1	387.3 388.4	12.2 11.3	362.1 364.7
Mar Apr	0.5	1,357.7 1,378.9	1,058.2 1,081.8	686.2 713.6	372.0 368.2	10.0 9.2	289.5 287.9	1.9 1.9	880.9 896.0	514.4 530.1	135.4 147.2	379.1 382.9	9.8 11.6	356.6 354.3
May June	0.4	1,355.9 1,332.8	1,057.7 1,036.7	691.4 653.2	366.3 383.5	6.7 8.2	291.4 287.8	2.0 2.0	884.5 879.9	516.3 513.5	143.5 142.6	372.8 370.9	12.3 11.6	355.9 354.7
July Aug Sep	0.4 0.3 0.4	1,310.8 1,311.7 1,261.1	1,016.8 1,017.4 967.7	639.5 647.4 608.1	377.3 370.0 359.6	8.6 8.3 8.1	285.5 286.1 285.2	2.0 3.1 3.0	875.4 851.5 840.2	510.3 491.7 482.3	136.8 130.6 125.6	373.5 361.1 356.7	13.8 13.1 11.1	351.3 346.6 346.8
Oct	0.4	1,278.7	987.6	637.1	350.5	7.8	283.3	3.0	836.3	480.4	127.2	353.3	13.1	342.7
Nov Dec	0.3	1,274.1 1,277.4	981.6 986.1	637.6 643.5	344.1 342.6	9.0 6.2	283.5 285.0	3.0 2.9	828.7 815.7	473.2 469.6	124.5 116.9	348.8 352.7	13.2 9.8	342.3 336.3
2010 Jan Feb Mar	0.4 0.6 0.5	1,278.4 1,269.6 1,272.2	986.8 980.1 980.1	647.2 640.5 640.2	339.6 339.5 339.8	5.3 4.5 4.8	286.2 285.0 287.3	2.9 2.9 3.0	829.2 835.3 822.5	477.1 483.0 478.7	121.1 122.5 119.5	356.0 360.5 359.2	12.1 10.5 11.1	340.1 341.8 332.7
													C	hanges *
2001 2002 2003 2004	+ 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1	+ 83.7 + 120.3 + 103.8 + 128.3	+ 75.6 + 118.0 + 84.6 + 89.4	+ 54.4 + 99.4 + 65.2 + 95.3	+ 21.2 + 18.6 + 19.3 - 5.9	- 0.5 + 0.1 + 0.6 + 1.3	+ 8.5 + 2.2 + 18.7 + 37.6	- 0.2 - 0.9 - 0.4 - 0.1	+ 88.3 + 21.2 + 46.3 + 65.8	+ 53.4 + 12.7 + 35.1 + 29.5	+ 27.0 - 0.4 + 24.0 + 31.7	+ 26.4 + 13.2 + 11.0 - 2.2	- 1.5 + 4.6 - 2.7 + 5.1	+ 36.3 + 3.9 + 13.9 + 31.1
2005	+ 0.0	+ 127.3	+ 78.9	+ 26.3	+ 52.6	+ 2.9	+ 45.4	- 0.0	+ 59.4	+ 7.3	- 9.4	+ 16.7	- 1.8	+ 54.0
2006 2007	+ 0.1	+ 238.3 + 190.3	+ 153.5 + 123.7	+ 109.7 + 72.9	+ 43.8 + 50.8	+ 7.5 + 7.5	+ 77.2 + 59.1	- 0.7	+ 81.4 + 167.7	+ 51.6 + 94.3	+ 25.9 + 50.1	+ 25.8 + 44.2	– 1.8 + 20.1	+ 31.5 + 53.3
2008 2009	+ 0.0	+ 8.5	+ 20.2	- 43.0 - 122.5	+ 63.2	+ 2.1	- 13.7 - 18.4	- 0.0	+ 4.3	+ 45.1	- 31.9 - 31.7	+ 77.0	- 14.5 - 3.3	- 26.3 - 25.7
2008 Oct Nov Dec	+ 0.4 - 0.2 - 0.3	+ 9.5 - 53.9 - 31.8	+ 21.6 - 43.8 - 19.9	+ 19.2 - 46.5 - 22.1	+ 2.5 + 2.8 + 2.2	- 5.0 - 5.7 - 5.9	- 7.2 - 4.4 - 6.0	+ 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.1	- 10.3 - 12.5 - 27.1	+ 3.6 - 7.4 - 25.2	- 1.1 - 10.3 - 27.6	+ 4.7 + 2.9 + 2.4	- 2.0 - 4.2 + 0.2	- 11.8 - 0.9 - 2.0
2009 Jan	+ 0.1	- 39.9	- 34.8	- 39.1	+ 4.2	- 0.8	- 4.2	+ 0.1	- 15.8	- 5.3	- 1.5	- 3.9	- 0.7	- 9.7
Feb Mar	- 0.0 + 0.1	- 19.3 - 42.4	- 13.5 - 37.7	- 12.0 - 38.1	- 1.5 + 0.4	- 3.1 - 2.2	- 2.7 - 2.5	+ 0.0 - 0.0	- 12.8 - 9.8	- 13.6	- 13.3 - 3.2	- 0.4 - 0.5	- 0.9 - 1.5	+ 1.8 - 4.7
Apr May June	- 0.1 - 0.0 + 0.1	+ 18.4 - 14.1 - 23.9	+ 21.3 - 10.9 - 21.2	+ 26.0 - 14.3 - 38.2	- 4.7 + 3.5 + 17.0	- 0.8 - 2.5 + 1.0	- 2.1 - 0.7 - 3.7	- 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.0	+ 13.0 + 6.3 - 4.3	+ 14.5 - 2.9 - 2.5	+ 11.6 - 1.1 - 0.2	+ 2.9 - 1.8 - 2.3	+ 1.5 + 0.8 - 0.7	- 3.0 + 8.4 - 1.0
July Aug Sep	- 0.0 - 0.1 + 0.1	- 21.8 + 4.9 - 43.7	- 19.9 + 4.7 - 43.5	- 13.7 + 9.7 - 35.9	- 6.1 - 5.0 - 7.6	+ 0.3 - 0.3 - 0.1	- 2.3 + 0.5 - 0.1	+ 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.1	- 5.0 - 10.9 - 5.5	- 3.4 - 6.4 - 4.6	- 5.8 - 5.0 - 3.9	+ 2.4 - 1.4 - 0.8	+ 2.2 - 0.7 - 2.0	- 3.8 - 3.7 + 1.1
Oct Nov	- 0.0	+ 19.4 - 1.3	+ 21.7 - 2.8	+ 30.1 + 2.2	- 8.4 - 5.1	- 0.4 + 1.2	- 2.0 + 0.3	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 1.2 - 4.3	- 0.1 - 4.6	+ 1.9 - 2.1	- 1.9 - 2.5	+ 2.1 + 0.0	- 3.2 + 0.2
Dec	+ 0.0	- 6.4	- 4.8	+ 0.8	- 5.6	- 2.8	+ 1.1	- 0.1	- 22.6	- 11.2	- 9.2	- 2.0	- 3.4	- 8.1
2010 Jan Feb Mar	+ 0.1 + 0.2 - 0.1	- 7.4 - 14.1 + 2.5	- 7.5 - 11.8 - 1.5	- 1.0 - 9.2 - 1.1	- 6.5 - 2.6 - 0.4	- 0.9 - 0.9 + 0.3	+ 1.0 - 1.5 + 3.7	+ 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.1	+ 5.4 - 0.0 - 6.7	+ 2.5 + 1.2 - 5.8	+ 2.8 + 0.6 - 3.3	- 0.3 + 0.6 - 2.5	+ 2.3 - 1.6 + 0.7	

* 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 no	on-banks (n	on-MFls) 2			
	Partici- pating interests			Time depo savings bo	sits (includi nds)	ng bank					sits (includi posits and b nds)			
Memo item 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 loans 4	Total	Sight deposits 6	Total 7	Short- term 7	Medium and long- term	<i>Memo item</i> Fiduciary loans 4	Period
	year or m		ucposits -	Total	term -	term	louis	lotui	deposito -	Total	term -			T CHOU
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 0.5	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		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
25.5	45.1	703.3	218.1	485.1	362.3	122.9	0.3	286.1	92.2	193.9	95.1	98.8	2.5	2008
32.1	45.4	652.6	213.6	439.0	307.4	131.6	0.2	216.3	78.1	138.2	73.7	64.5	1.9	2009
26.3	49.2	780.1	243.5	536.6	415.1	121.5	0.3	325.3	103.6	221.7	117.9	103.8	2.7	2008 Oct
26.5	49.0	752.0	254.4	497.6	369.7	127.9	0.3	307.8	103.7	204.1	101.4	102.7	2.6	Nov
25.5	45.1	703.3	218.1	485.1	362.3	122.9	0.3	286.1	92.2	193.9	95.1	98.8	2.5	Dec
25.9	50.9	737.2	253.1	484.1	359.6	124.6	0.3	306.8	123.8	183.0	82.4	100.7	2.6	2009 Jan
26.1	49.4	733.1	251.7	481.4	356.7	124.6	0.3	279.9	100.5	179.4	78.5	100.9	2.5	Feb
24.1	49.5	705.4	266.8	438.7	315.7	122.9	0.3	273.0	103.7	169.3	71.3	98.0	2.5	Mar
24.2	50.0	729.0	228.6	500.4	378.6	121.8	0.3	288.8	100.4	188.4	91.5	96.9	2.4	Apr
23.8	49.7	718.8	214.4	504.4	353.6	150.8	0.3	239.2	102.5	136.7	72.1	64.7	2.3	May
23.3	49.7	720.6	247.2	473.4	321.9	151.5	0.3	237.5	102.5	135.0	70.9	64.1	2.1	June
23.2	49.7	699.5	227.9	471.7	321.9	149.8	0.3	250.7	112.3	138.3	73.2	65.1	2.0	July
32.9	49.6	682.3	215.3	467.1	321.8	145.2	0.3	243.9	100.5	143.4	79.7	63.7	2.0	Aug
32.5	49.3	665.4	218.9	446.5	304.7	141.9	0.2	237.0	94.7	142.3	76.1	66.2	2.0	Sep
32.3	49.2	657.2	226.4	430.9	291.5	139.4	0.2	245.0	103.8	141.1	75.5	65.7	1.9	Oct
32.1	51.1	651.3	235.9	415.4	281.6	133.7	0.2	241.0	93.2	147.8	82.1	65.7	1.9	Nov
32.1	45.4	652.6	213.6	439.0	307.4	131.6	0.2	216.3	78.1	138.2	73.7	64.5	1.9	Dec
32.4 32.8 32.8	48.0 47.7	683.5 678.1	253.9 253.6 278.4	429.6 424.5 423.3	299.0 293.3 289.7	130.6 131.2 133.6	0.2 0.2	237.2 244.5 236.2	96.1 92.6	141.0 152.0	74.7 82.3	66.4 69.7 67.0	1.9 1.9 1.8	2010 Jan Feb Mar
Change	s *													
- 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
+ 0.7	- 3.1	- 50.1	+ 52.2	- 102.3	- 120.7	+ 18.5	+ 0.1	- 12.4	+ 16.1	- 28.5	- 19.4	- 9.1	- 0.6	2008
- 3.2	+ 0.1	- 81.4	- 2.1	- 79.3	- 57.5	- 21.7	- 0.2	- 33.5	- 13.3	- 20.1	- 17.0	- 3.1	- 0.6	2009
+ 1.6	- 0.8	- 61.4	- 22.2		- 40.1	+ 0.9	+ 0.0	- 13.0	+ 0.1	- 13.2	- 13.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	2008 Oct
+ 0.2	+ 0.1	- 26.4	+ 11.0		- 44.0	+ 6.6	- 0.0	- 10.4	+ 2.9	- 13.3	- 13.5	+ 0.2	- 0.1	Nov
- 1.0	- 2.6	- 38.1	- 31.8		- 4.2	- 2.1	- 0.0	- 7.6	- 9.8	+ 2.2	+ 3.4	- 1.2	- 0.1	Dec
+ 0.3	+ 4.6	+ 18.3	+ 32.1	- 13.8	- 3.8	- 0.9	- 0.0	+ 14.2	+ 30.4	- 16.3	- 14.8	- 1.4	+ 0.1	2009 Jan
+ 0.3	- 1.6	- 5.9	- 1.8	- 4.0		- 0.2	- 0.0	- 27.4	- 23.4	- 4.0	- 3.9	- 0.1	- 0.1	Feb
- 1.6	+ 0.8	- 17.5	+ 17.9	- 35.4		- 0.0	- 0.0	- 3.1	+ 4.0	- 7.1	- 6.0	- 1.1	- 0.1	Mar
+ 0.0 - 0.9 - 0.5	+ 0.3 + 0.1 - 0.1	+ 22.5 - 36.3 + 1.9	- 37.8 - 11.5 + 32.8	- 24.9	- 23.8	- 0.5 - 1.0 - 0.2	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 14.8 - 10.5 - 1.9	- 3.3 + 3.1 + 0.1	+ 18.1 - 13.6 - 2.0	+ 19.8 - 14.3 - 1.3	- 1.6 + 0.7 - 0.6	- 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1	Apr May June
- 0.1 + 0.0 - 0.4	+ 0.1 + 0.0	- 21.0 - 15.1 - 12.2	- 19.4 - 12.8 + 4.7	- 1.7 - 2.3 - 16.9	+ 0.0 + 1.6 - 14.6	- 1.7 - 4.0 - 2.3	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.1	+ 13.2 - 5.6 - 5.6	+ 9.8 - 11.7 - 5.5	+ 3.4 + 6.1 - 0.1	+ 2.3 + 6.9 - 2.9	+ 1.1 - 0.7 + 2.9	- 0.1 + 0.0 - 0.1	July Aug Sep
- 0.2	- 0.1	- 6.9	+ 7.9	- 14.8	- 8.8	- 2.3	-	+ 8.2	+ 9.3	- 1.1	- 0.4	- 0.7	- 0.1	Oct
- 0.2	+ 2.0	- 3.6	+ 10.2	- 13.9		- 5.1	-	- 3.3	- 10.4	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 0.2	- 0.0	Nov
- 0.0	- 6.1	- 5.4	- 24.4	+ 19.0		- 3.5	- 0.0	- 26.4	- 15.6	- 10.8	- 9.1	- 1.7	- 0.0	Dec
+ 0.3 + 0.4 + 0.0	+ 2.2 - 0.5	+ 25.6 - 5.0	+ 39.0 - 1.5	– 13.3 – 3.5	– 11.3 – 3.6	- 2.0 + 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 19.4 - 1.4	+ 17.7 - 3.9 - 0.2	+ 1.7 + 2.5	+ 0.4 + 3.0	+ 1.3 - 0.5	+ 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.1	2010 Jan Feb

4 From 1999, no longer included in loans and deposits (see also footnote 2). - 5 Up to December 1998, including working capital supplied to branches abroad. - 6 Up to December 1998, including time deposits with terms of less than one month. — 7 Up to December 1998, excluding time deposits with terms of less than one month.



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

€billion

	€ billion									
	Lending to domestic	Short-term lendir	ing						Medium and	long-term
	non-banks, total 1,2	to	enterprises	and househol	ds 1	to general go	vernment			to enter-
Period	including excluding negotiable money market paper, securities, equalisation claims	Total Tot		Loans	Negoti- able money market	Total	Loans	Treasury bills	Total	Total
								End	d of year o	or month *
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004	3,003.7 2,663.7 3,014.1 2,704.2 2,997.2 2,689.1 2,995.6 2,680.6 3,001.3 2,646.7		348.2 356.7 331.9 315.0 283.8	347.7 355.2 331.0 313.4 283.0	0.5 1.5 1.0 1.6 0.8	22.9 31.2 33.5 40.2 37.1	21.2 28.2 31.1 38.4 35.3	1.7 2.9 2.4 1.8 1.8	2,632.5 2,626.2 2,631.8 2,640.4 2,680.4	2,038.6 2,070.2 2,079.7 2,096.1 2,114.2
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2008 Oct Nov Dec	2,995.1 2,635.1 3,000.7 2,632.2 2,975.7 2,649.5 3,071.1 2,700.1 3,100.1 2,692.6 3,045.1 2,704.4 3,044.6 2,706.6 3,071.1 2,700.1	374.5	273.5 269.8 301.8 337.5 306.3 337.9 341.3 337.5	272.9 269.3 301.5 335.3 306.2 337.5 340.9 335.3	0.6 0.3 2.2 0.1 0.4 0.4 2.2	36.2 33.3 29.4 35.5 41.0 36.7 34.5 35.5	34.4 31.9 28.2 34.5 37.1 34.8 32.9 34.5	1.8 1.4 1.2 1.0 3.9 1.9 1.6 1.0	2,685.4 2,697.6 2,644.6 2,698.1 2,752.8 2,670.6 2,668.8 2,698.1	2,141.3 2,181.8 2,168.3 2,257.8 2,299.7 2,225.5 2,226.4 2,257.8
2009 Jan Feb Mar	3,097.3 2,719.9 3,091.2 2,710.7 3,101.4 2,721.5	395.2 386.9 410.5	353.9 344.0 368.3	353.2 343.6 367.9	0.7 0.5 0.4	41.4 42.8 42.2	39.0 40.1 39.0	2.4 2.8 3.3	2,702.0 2,704.3 2,690.9	2,260.4 2,266.9 2,256.7
Apr May June	3,124.3 2,726.0 3,106.5 2,721.4 3,121.8 2,724.8		362.5 360.4 362.3	362.1 359.5 362.0	0.4 0.9 0.3	46.0 41.4 39.5	41.0 36.5 36.0	5.0 5.0 3.4	2,715.8 2,704.6 2,720.0	2,276.8 2,263.1 2,274.1
July Aug Sep Oct	3,116.5 2,720.9 3,094.1 2,704.5 3,110.3 2,715.5 3,116.9 2,717.2	387.8 367.4 383.3 381.6	336.5 321.9 337.5 326.3	336.1 321.7 337.2 325.9	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.4	51.3 45.5 45.8 55.3	46.4 40.9 39.1 50.4	4.9 4.6 6.7 4.9	2,728.7 2,726.7 2,727.1 2,735.3	2,281.7 2,280.6 2,279.4 2,281.4
Nov Dec	3,117.3 2,713.4 3,100.1 2,692.6	374.5 347.3	327.2 306.3	327.0 306.2	0.2 0.1	47.4 41.0	42.1 37.1	5.2 3.9	2,742.7 2,752.8	2,289.4 2,299.7
2010 Jan Feb Mar	3,111.5 2,692.1 3,103.1 2,685.6 3,098.8 2,682.4		305.0 299.8 302.9	304.8 299.6 302.6	0.2 0.2 0.3	44.7 43.7 46.1	40.9 40.8 43.2	3.8 2.9 2.8	2,761.8 2,759.6 2,749.9	2,305.2 2,302.2 2,290.3
										Changes *
2001 2002 2003 2004	+ 11.9 + 39.2 - 19.2 - 18.8 + 0.1 - 8.4 + 3.3 - 36.0	- 23.4 - 10.0	+ 7.0 - 25.7 - 16.7 - 30.5	+ 5.9 - 25.2 - 17.5 - 29.7	+ 1.0 - 0.5 + 0.9 - 0.8	+ 8.4 + 2.3 + 6.7 - 1.2	+ 7.8 + 2.9 + 7.3 - 3.2	+ 0.6 - 0.6 - 0.6 + 1.9	- 3.4 + 4.3 + 10.1 + 35.0	+ 32.0 + 7.6 + 16.0 + 15.6
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 27.6 + 43.1	- 10.6 - 4.5 + 31.5 + 36.8 - 31.5	- 10.4 - 4.4 + 31.7 + 34.9 - 30.0	- 0.2 - 0.0 - 0.2 + 1.8 - 1.5	- 0.9 - 2.7 - 3.9 + 6.3 + 5.5	- 0.9 - 2.3 - 3.7 + 6.3 + 2.5	+ 0.0 - 0.4 - 0.3 - 0.0 + 2.9	+ 4.8 - 5.2 - 43.5 + 48.9 + 51.8	+ 26.8 + 23.6 - 7.1 + 83.4 + 36.6
2008 Oct Nov Dec	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 0.4 \\ - & 0.5 \\ + & 23.2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} + & 4.8 \\ - & 4.8 \\ + & 23.2 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 1.3	- 7.1 + 3.4 - 3.8	- 6.6 + 3.5 - 5.6	- 0.5 - 0.0 + 1.8	+ 4.0 - 2.1 + 1.0	+ 3.7 - 1.9 + 1.6	+ 0.3 - 0.2 - 0.6	+ 3.4 - 1.7 + 26.0	+ 3.0 + 0.9 + 26.9
2009 Jan Feb Mar	+ 26.2 + 19.8 - 6.1 - 9.2 + 9.2 + 9.7	- 8.3	+ 15.1 - 9.8 + 24.2	+ 16.7 - 9.6 + 24.3	- 1.5 - 0.2 - 0.1	+ 5.8 + 1.5 - 0.6	+ 4.4 + 1.1 - 1.1	+ 1.4 + 0.4 + 0.5	+ 5.2 + 2.3 - 14.4	+ 3.9 + 6.5 – 11.3
Apr May June	+ 22.8 + 4.5 - 16.9 - 4.6 + 15.8 + 3.4	- 6.6 + 0.7	- 5.8 - 2.1 + 2.7	- 5.7 - 2.6 + 2.8	- 0.0 + 0.5 - 0.1	+ 3.7 - 4.5 - 1.9	+ 2.0 - 4.5 - 0.4	+ 1.7 - 0.0 - 1.5	+ 24.9 - 10.4 + 15.1	+ 20.2 - 12.9 + 10.7
July Aug Sep	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	- 20.4 + 15.9	- 25.9 - 14.5 + 15.5	- 25.9 - 14.4 + 15.5	+ 0.0 - 0.1 + 0.1	+ 11.8 - 5.8 + 0.3	+ 10.3 - 5.5 - 1.8	+ 1.5 - 0.4 + 2.1	+ 8.6 - 2.0 + 0.1	+ 7.5 - 1.1 - 1.5
Oct Nov Dec	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 7.0 - 27.2	- 11.1 + 0.9 - 20.8	- 11.2 + 1.1 - 20.8	+ 0.0 - 0.2 - 0.0	+ 9.5 - 7.9 - 6.4	+ 11.2 - 8.2 - 5.0	- 1.7 + 0.3 - 1.4	+ 8.0 + 7.4 + 7.1	+ 1.7 + 5.4 + 7.5
2010 Jan Feb Mar	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 11.2 & - & 0.6 \\ - & 8.9 & - & 7.1 \\ + & 0.2 & - & 3.1 \end{vmatrix}$	- 6.2	- 1.5 - 5.1 + 3.0	- 1.6 - 5.2 + 3.0	+ 0.1 + 0.0 + 0.0	+ 3.8 - 1.0 + 2.4	+ 3.8 - 0.1 + 2.5	- 0.1 - 0.9 - 0.1	+ 9.0 - 2.8 - 5.2	+ 5.5 - 3.5 - 8.0

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

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

IV Banks

ending 2,5												
orises and h	ouseholds 1,2				to general g	government 2						
oans						Loans						
ſotal	Medium- term 6	Long- term 7	Securities 5	<i>Memo item</i> Fiduciary Ioans ⁸	Total	Total	Medium- term 6	Long- term 7	Secur- ities 5,9	Equal- isation claims 10	Memo item Fiduciary Ioans 8	Period
End of y	ear or moi	nth *										
1,838.9 1,880.5 1,909.8 1,927.7 1,940.8	191.1 193.5 195.0 194.3	1,689.4 1,716.3 1,732.8 1,746.5	199.7 189.7 169.9 168.3 173.5	50.1 48.9 47.3 49.9 55.3	556.0 552.1 544.3 566.1	440.3 417.1 401.0 387.7	25.6 27.4 34.6 32.9	414.6 389.7 366.4	111.8 132.0 141.3 177.5	33.1 4.0 3.0 2.0 1.0	8.0 7.5 7.0 6.5	2000 2001 2002 2003 2004
1,953.4 1,972.7 1,987.3 2,022.0 2,051.3	194.5 207.7 222.0 242.7	1,758.8 1,778.1 1,779.6 1,800.0 1,808.6	187.9 209.1 181.1 235.8 248.4	52.1 48.2 46.5 42.8 39.6	544.1 515.8 476.2 440.3 453.1	358.4 332.5 308.2 298.0	31.7 31.9 29.7 32.2	278.5 265.8	169.7 157.4 143.7 132.1 155.1		4.5 4.8 4.7 4.5 4.3	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009
2,020.3 2,021.5 2,022.0	218.7 222.0	1,802.1 1,802.8 1,800.0	205.3 204.9 235.8	43.6 43.3 42.8	445.0 442.4 440.3	311.3 308.2	29.9 29.7	281.4 278.5	133.2 131.2 132.1		4.5 4.5 4.5	2008 C N D
2,022.5 2,024.7 2,015.5	225.8 224.4	1,799.5 1,799.0 1,791.1	238.0 242.2 241.1	42.5 42.2 42.0	441.6 437.4 434.3	302.4 299.2	29.2 28.8	270.4	136.3 135.0 135.1		4.4 4.4 4.4	2009 Ja Fi N
2,023.4 2,025.2 2,026.3	230.2 233.0	1,794.4 1,795.0 1,793.3	253.5 237.9 247.8	41.1 40.3 39.9	439.0 441.5 445.9	300.2 300.4	30.8	269.8 269.6	139.4 141.4 145.5		4.4 4.4 4.3	A N Ju
2,036.3 2,039.9 2,038.3	237.1 237.2	1,799.5 1,802.9 1,801.0	245.5 240.7 241.1	39.5 39.2 38.9	447.0 446.1 447.7	302.0 300.9	32.5	270.1 268.4	144.9 144.1 146.8		4.3 4.3 4.3	J A S
2,039.6 2,045.5 2,051.3	236.9 242.7	1,802.7 1,808.6 1,808.6	241.8 243.9 248.4	38.7 38.5 39.6	453.9 453.4 453.1	298.8 298.0	32.6 32.2	266.2 265.8	152.6 154.6 155.1		4.2 4.3 4.3	C N D
2,049.4 2,051.2 2,044.4	241.9	1,808.0 1,809.4 1,806.9	255.8 251.0 245.9	39.2 39.1 38.7	456.6 457.3 459.6	294.0	30.8	263.2	159.5 163.4 167.4	-	4.2 4.2 4.1	2010 Ja F
Changes	*											
+ 41.9 + 26.6 + 17.9 + 10.7	- 2.1 + 0.2	+ 44.7 + 28.7 + 17.8 + 10.5	- 9.8 - 19.0 - 1.9 + 4.9	- 1.2 - 1.6 + 2.6 + 3.6	- 35.4 - 3.4 - 5.9 + 19.4	- 23.1 - 16.1	+ 1.0 + 4.9	- 24.1 - 21.0	+ 10.1 + 20.7 + 11.2 + 34.3	- 29.1 - 1.0 - 1.0 - 1.1	- 0.4 - 0.5 - 0.5 - 0.6	2001 2002 2003 2004
+ 12.5 + 2.3 + 9.6 + 28.8 + 23.5	+ 0.2 + 10.1 + 12.0	+ 10.8 + 2.2 - 0.6 + 16.8 + 6.3	+ 14.3 + 21.2 - 16.7 + 54.7 + 13.1	- 3.0 - 3.9 - 2.2 - 5.3 - 3.9	- 22.1 - 28.8 - 36.3 - 34.5 + 15.2	– 16.4 – 25.8 – 23.2 – 7.6	- 1.4 + 0.1 - 2.3 + 2.5	- 15.0 - 26.0 - 20.8 - 10.2	- 7.7 - 12.4 - 10.5 - 11.4 + 22.8	- 1.0 - - - -	- 2.0 + 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.2	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009
+ 9.6 + 1.2 - 3.8	+ 0.6 + 2.3	+ 7.8 + 0.7 - 6.1	- 6.6 - 0.4 + 30.7	- 0.4 - 0.3 - 0.5	+ 0.5 - 2.6 - 0.9	– 0.6 – 1.9	+ 0.2 - 0.2	- 0.8 - 1.7	+ 2.3 - 2.0 + 1.0	-	+ 0.1 + 0.0 - 0.0	2008 C N D
+ 1.7 + 2.3 - 10.2	+ 2.8 - 3.1	- 7.2	+ 2.2 + 4.2 - 1.1	- 0.3 - 0.3 - 0.5	+ 1.3 - 4.2 - 3.1	– 2.9 – 3.2	- 0.4 - 0.4	- 2.9	+ 4.2 - 1.3 + 0.1	-	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	2009 Ja F
+ 7.8 + 1.8 + 0.8 + 10.0	+ 1.2 + 2.6	+ 3.2 + 0.7 - 1.8 + 6.2	+ 12.3 - 14.8 + 9.9 - 2.4	- 0.9 - 0.1 - 0.4 - 0.4	+ 4.7 + 2.6 + 4.4 + 1.1	+ 0.6 + 0.3	+ 1.2 + 0.5	- 0.5 - 0.2	+ 4.3 + 1.9 + 4.1 - 0.6	-	+ 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	A N Ji
+ 3.7 - 2.0	+ 0.3 + 0.2	+ 3.4 - 2.1	- 4.8 + 0.5	- 0.3 - 0.3	- 0.9 + 1.6	- 0.2	+ 0.1 + 0.6	- 0.2 - 1.7	- 0.7 + 2.6	=	- 0.0 - 0.0	Ji A Si C
+ 1.3 + 3.3 + 3.0	+ 0.0 + 3.0	+ 1.6 + 3.3 + 0.0	+ 0.4 + 2.1 + 4.5	- 0.2 - 0.2 + 0.1	+ 6.3 + 2.0 - 0.4	+ 0.1 - 0.8	+ 0.0 - 0.4	- 0.4	+ 5.8 + 2.0 + 0.4	-	- 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.0	N C
- 1.9 + 1.3 - 6.8	- 0.1	- 0.6 + 1.4 - 2.5	+ 7.4 - 4.8 - 1.2	- 0.4 - 0.1 - 0.4	+ 3.4 + 0.8 + 2.8	- 3.1	- 0.7	- 2.4	+ 4.4 + 3.8 + 4.6	-	- 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.0	2010 Ja Fi N

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 *x

€billion

	€billion														
	Lending to	o domestic e	nterprises a	nd househo	olds (exclud	ing holding	s of negotia	able money	market pap	per and excl	luding secu	rities portfo	olios) 1		
		of which													
			Housing lo	ans		Lending to	enternrise	and self-er	nnloved ne	rsons					
			i iousing io						iipioyeu pe						
		Mortgage Ioans,		Mortgage loans secured by residen- tial real	Other housing		of which Housing		Electricity, gas and water supply; refuse disposal, mining and		Whole- sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor-	Agri- culture, forestry, fishing and aqua-	Transport- ation and storage; post and telecom- munica-	MFIs) insura com-	medi- uding and ance
Period	Total	total	Total	estate	loans	Total	loans	turing	quarrying	tion	cycles	culture	tions	panie	
	Lending	g, total										End of y	year or c	uart	er *
2008	2,357.5	1,157.4	1,093.4	907.1	186.3	1,332.6	302.8	157.4	56.1	52.1	138.9	34.6	74.0	1	127.6
2009 Mar June Sep Dec	2,383.5 2,388.5 2,375.6 2,357.6	1,150.8 1,149.7 1,149.2 1,155.1	1,087.5 1,087.4 1,092.1 1,094.7	901.5 899.6 900.2 905.0 902.0	186.0 187.7 191.9 189.7 188.5	1,363.1 1,365.5 1,346.7 1,327.1 1,320.8	301.2 300.9 300.7 301.4 299.6	160.9 160.4 155.4 145.8 143.9	61.7 62.7 63.1 68.5 69.5	62.8 63.4 62.7 63.2 63.7	131.0 128.8 126.2 122.1 122.2	34.0 34.8 36.0 36.4 37.6	74.5 74.7 73.6 74.7 77.2	1 1	161.5 173.3 165.7 165.2
2010 Mar	2,347.1 Short-tern		1,090.4	902.0	100.5	1,520.0	299.0	145.9	09.5	05.7	122.2	57.0	1 11.2		162.7
2008	335.5	l enuing	8.4	_	8.4	294.8	4.5	51.4	5.4	10.4	54.7	3.1	7.4		70.9
2009 Mar June Sep Dec	368.0 362.2 337.3 306.3		8.7 8.8 8.8 8.4 8.1	- - -	8.7 8.8 8.8 8.4 8.4	328.1 322.3 296.9 266.9	4.8 4.8 4.8 4.5 4.5	54.6 51.5 46.4 36.3	6.5 6.2 5.4 6.0	15.2 15.8 15.1 14.2	48.9 46.8 44.0 39.7	3.4 3.7 3.9 3.0 3.5	7.6 7.8 7.3 7.1	1	106.1 109.2 98.4 90.7
2010 Mar	302.7 Modium t	erm lending		-	0.1	264.2	1 4.5	36.6	6.1	15.1	39.7	1 3.5	1 7.7		87.3
2008	222.0		30.3		30.3	159.1	10.9	27.1	2.7	6.6	13.8	3.1	14.5		18.0
2009 Mar June Sep Dec	224.4 233.0 237.2 242.7		31.4 31.6 32.0 32.4		31.4 31.6 32.0 32.4	160.0 167.1 169.6 173.9	11.3 11.5 11.6 11.8	29.0 31.6 32.2 32.6	3.4 3.6 4.0 4.8	8.2 8.8 8.8 9.0	13.2 13.2 13.4 13.9		14.5 14.5 14.6 14.1 13.6		16.9 21.0 21.7 25.5
2010 Mar	237.5		32.2	_	32.2	168.9		30.4	5.1	8.9	1				26.1
	Long-term	lending													
2008	1,800.0	1,157.4	1,054.6	907.1	147.5	878.7	287.5	78.9	48.0	35.2	70.4	28.4	52.1		38.6
2009 Mar June Sep Dec 2010 Mar	1,791.1 1,793.3 1,801.0 1,808.6 1,806.9	1,150.8 1,149.7 1,149.2 1,155.1 1,151.5	1,047.3 1,047.0 1,051.3 1,053.9 1,050.1	901.5 899.6 900.2 905.0 902.0	145.8 147.4 151.1 148.9 148.1	875.1 876.2 880.2 886.4 887.7	285.1 284.5 284.3 285.1 283.6	77.2 77.3 76.8 76.9 77.0	51.8 52.9 53.8 57.7 58.3	39.4 38.8 38.9 40.0 39.8	68.9 68.8 68.8 68.5 67.9	27.7 28.0 28.8 29.8 30.3	52.4 52.2 52.2 54.0 56.3		38.5 43.0 45.6 49.0 49.3
	Lending	ı. total										Change	durina c	uart	er *
2009 01	-		E 0		16	1 , <u>20 E</u>	1 16							_	
2009 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2010 Q1	+ 25.0 + 4.9 - 13.2 - 23.3 - 11.2	- 0.5 - 0.7 + 3.3 - 3.4	- 5.9 + 0.7 + 3.3 + 2.6 - 4.7	- 4.4 - 0.5 + 0.3 + 2.3 - 3.0	+ 0.3	+ 3.8 - 19.2 - 23.9	+ 0.7	+ 4.4 - 0.5 - 4.3 - 9.7 - 1.9	+ 2.6 + 1.1 + 0.3 + 3.8 + 1.0	+ 2.0 + 0.4 - 0.7 + 0.2 + 0.5	- 2.2 - 2.7 - 4.3	+ 0.7 + 1.3 + 0.4	- 0.4 - 1.1 + 1.1	+ - -	33.8 10.1 7.6 7.7 4.5
2009 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	Short-tern + 31.3 - 5.6 - 24.9 - 30.9		+ 0.3 + 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.3 - 0.3	- - - -	+ 0.3 + 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.3 - 0.3	+ 32.1 - 5.6 - 25.3 - 29.9 - 2.9	1	+ 2.9 - 3.1 - 4.4 - 10.1 + 0.3	+ 1.1 - 0.3 - 0.9 + 0.6 + 0.1	+ 1.7 + 0.3 - 0.7 - 0.9 + 0.8	- 4.2		+ 0.2 - 0.5 - 0.2	+ - -	33.9 2.6 10.9 10.6
2010 Q1	- 3.8	erm lending		-	- 0.3	- 2.9	- 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	- 0.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	- 1	3.5
2009 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2010 Q1	+ 1.9 + 8.4 + 4.3 + 2.7 - 5.8		- 0.4 + 0.2 + 0.4 + 0.3 - 0.2	- - - -	- 0.4 + 0.2 + 0.4 + 0.3 - 0.2	+ 6.9 + 2.5 + 2.4	+ 0.1 + 0.2	+ 2.5 + 0.6 + 0.2	+ 0.4 + 0.9		- 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.3	1	+ 0.2 - 0.5 - 0.5	++++	0.0 3.0 0.7 2.4 1.6
2009 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2010 Q1	Long-term – 8.2 + 2.1 + 7.4 + 4.9 – 1.7	- 5.4 - 0.5 - 0.7 + 3.3	- 5.9 + 0.4 + 2.8 + 2.6 - 4.2	- 4.4 - 0.5 + 0.3 + 2.3 - 3.0		+ 2.4 + 3.7 + 3.6		- 0.6 + 0.1 - 0.5 + 0.1 + 0.1	+ 0.9 + 1.2 + 0.8 + 2.3 + 0.6	- 0.1 - 0.6 + 0.0 + 1.1 - 0.2	- 0.2 - 0.0 - 0.3	+ 1.0	- 0.7 - 0.0 + 1.8	+ + +	0.1 4.5 2.6 0.4 0.6

* Excluding lending by foreign branches. Breakdown of lending by building and loan associations by areas and sectors estimated. Statistical alterations have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional; subsequent alterations, which will appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. — 1 Excluding fiduciary loans. — 2 Including sole proprietors. — 3 Excluding mortgage loans and housing loans, even in the form of instalment credit. x As of December 2008, the data are collected according to the

IV Banks

																				_				
											Lendi	ing to	emplo	oyees ar	nd otl	her ind	ividua	ıls			ending to on-profi		utions	
vices sec	tor (in	cluding	g the p	orofess	sions)		Memo	o item	5					·		r lendir				+				
	of wh													ľ	-		of wh	nich						
	Housi	ing	Holdi	ng	Other real estate		Lendi to seli	f-	Lendi to cra				Hous	ing			Instalı		Debit balances on wage salary and pension				<i>which</i> Ising	
al		prises			activi		perso			prises	Total		loans		Total		loans		accounts	Т	otal	loar		Period
d of y	ear c	or qu	arte	r *																	Lend	ding,	total	
691.9	1	169.4		51.7		190.2	:	381.4		58.2	1,	011.4		787.3		224.0		132.1	17	7.1	13.	5	3.3	2008
676.8		183.9		51.9		168.0		378.3		58.2		007.2		783.0		224.2		134.7		5.2	13.		3.2	2009 Mar
667.5 663.9		181.2 180.9		50.7 50.0		171.3 172.3		380.3 379.7		55.7 55.1	1,	010.3 015.9		783.4 788.1		226.8 227.8		137.2 140.3	16	5.1	12. 13.	0	3.1 3.3	June Sep
651.2		181.2		46.5		170.5		378.9		54.3	1,	017.5		790.0		227.5		142.0		5.8	13.		3.3	Dec
643.9	I	179.5		44.9		171.7		378.1		54.4	1,	013.4		787.5		225.8		141.8	15	5.0	13.		3.3	2010 Mar
04.4		42.41		47.0		40.2		25.41		0.41		20.7		2.01		25.01		2.01	4-				ending	2000
91.4 85.7		13.4 12.9		17.0 16.6		19.3 16.2		35.4 35.8		9.4 10.0		39.7 39.1		3.9 3.9		35.8 35.2		2.8 3.0		7.1 5.2	1. 0.		0.0 0.0	2008 2009 Mar
81.0		12.0		15.5		16.4		35.5		9.8		39.2		3.9		35.3		3.1	16	5.1	0.	7	0.0	June
76.5 69.9		11.5 11.1		15.1 12.1		15.8 14.6		34.6 33.3		9.2 8.3		39.7 38.7		4.0 4.0		35.7 34.7		3.0 3.0		5.2	0. 0.		0.0 0.0	Sep Dec
68.2		10.6		11.7		14.8		33.8		8.9		37.8		3.8		34.0		3.0		5.0	0.		0.0	2010 Mar
																				-	Medium-	term l	ending	
73.3		8.2		9.2		21.3		26.7		4.0		62.3		19.5		42.8		35.1		-	0.	6	0.0	2008
71.9		8.3		9.8		20.0		26.5		4.1		63.9		20.1		43.8		36.7		-	0.		0.0	2009 Mar
71.3 72.1		7.9 8.3		10.3 10.5		20.8 21.9		26.8 27.2		4.1 4.0		65.4 67.0		20.1 20.4		45.2 46.6		38.1 39.6		-	0. 0.	5 6	0.0 0.0	June Sep
70.8		8.5		11.0		21.7		27.6		4.0		68.2		20.5		47.7		40.9		-	0.		0.0	Dec
66.9	I	8.4		9.5		21.7		27.4		3.9		68.1		20.5		47.6		40.9		-1	0.	6	0.0	2010 Mar
																					Long-	term l	ending	
527.2		147.8		25.6		149.7		319.3		44.8		909.4		763.9		145.4		94.2		-	11.		3.2	2008
519.1 515.2		162.7 161.3		25.6 24.8		131.8 134.2		316.0 318.1		44.1 41.9		904.3 905.7		759.0 759.4		145.2 146.3		95.0 96.0		-	11. 11.		3.2 3.0	2009 Mar June
515.3 510.4		161.1 161.6		24.4 23.5		134.6 134.1		317.9 318.0		41.9 42.0		909.2 910.6		763.7		145.5 145.0		97.7 98.0		-	11. 11.	7	3.3 3.3	Sep Dec
508.8		160.5		23.5		135.1		316.9		41.6		907.5		763.2		144.3		97.9		_	11.		3.3	2010 Mar
						155.11		510.51		41.01		507.5	I	/05.21		144.51		57.51		-1				2010 10181
nge	durir	ոց զւ	uarte	er î																	Lend	ding,	total	
6.1 5.5	=	0.3 2.2	+ -	0.3 1.3	- +	2.3 3.6	-+	3.2 1.1	_	0.0 0.9	- +	4.3 1.6	-+	4.3 0.4	+++	0.0 1.2	+++	2.4 2.2	- (- ().9).1	- 0. - 0.	3 -	0.0 0.2	2009 Q1 Q2
4.5	-	0.3	-	1.5	+	0.9	-	0.6	-	0.6	+	5.7	+	3.2	+	2.4	+	3.1	+ ().1	+ 0.	3 +	0.2	Q3
7.6 4.6	+	0.5 1.8		2.9 1.6	+	0.3 0.9	-	1.0 0.8	-	0.8 0.2	+ -	0.6 4.9	+	1.9 3.3	_	1.3 1.6	+ -	0.7 0.2).4).8	- 0. - 0.		0.0 0.0	Q4 2010 Q1
4.0	- 1	1.0	-	1.01	+	0.9	-	0.01	+	0.2	-	4.9	-	5.5	-	1.01	-	0.2	- (.0				2010 Q1
2.3	I –	0.5	_	0.4	_	0.5	+	0.4	+	0.6	_	0.6	_	0.0	_	0.6	+	0.2	- ().9	- 0.1		ending 0.0	2009 Q1
3.7	-	0.6	-	1.0	+	0.2	- -	0.3	-	0.2 0.6	+	0.1	-	0.0	+	0.1	+	0.1	- ().1	- 0.	1 –	0.0	Q2 Q3
5.2 3.7		0.5 0.3	-	1.2 2.4	_	0.5 0.4	=	0.8 1.3	_	0.6	+	0.5 1.0	+ -	0.1 0.1	+ -	0.4 1.0	- +	0.1).1).4	- 0. + 0.		0.0 0.0	Q3 Q4
1.5		0.5		0.4		0.2		0.5		0.7	_	0.9		0.1	_	0.8	_	0.0		0.8		- +		2010 Q1
																				-	Medium-	-term l		
0.6	-	0.2	+	0.6	+	0.0	-	0.5	+	0.0	+	0.3	-	0.6	+	0.9	+	1.6		-1	- 0.	1 +	0.0	2009 Q1
0.4 0.8	- +	0.4 0.4	+ +	0.6 0.1	+ +	0.8 1.1	++++	0.3 0.4	+	0.0 0.0	+ +	1.5 1.7	+++	0.0 0.3	+++	1.5 1.4	+ +	1.6 1.5		-	- 0. + 0.	0 –	0.0	Q2 Q3
1.1	+	0.4	+	0.1	++	0.2	++	0.4	_	0.0	+	0.3	+	0.3	+	0.1	+	0.3		-	+ 0. - 0.			Q3 Q4
2.1	_	0.1	-	1.5	-	0.0	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.1	+	0.0		-1	- 0.	o _	0.0	2010 Q1
																					Long-	term l	ending	
3.2 2.2	+	0.3 1.2	+	0.1 0.8	-	1.9 2.6	-	3.0 1.1	_	0.7 0.7	-	3.9 0.1	-	3.7 0.4	_	0.2 0.3	+	0.6 0.5		-	- 0. - 0.		0.1	2009 Q1
0.0	=	0.2		0.4	+ +	0.4	+ -	0.2	-	0.0	+ +	3.5	+++	2.9	+	0.6	+ +	1.6		-	+ 0.	3 +	0.2	Q2 Q3 Q4
2.9	+	0.6		0.7	+	0.5	+	0.1	+	0.1	+	1.4	+	1.9	-	0.5	+	0.3		-	- 0.			
1.0	I –	1.2	+	0.2	+	0.7	- 1	1.1	-	0.4	-	3.9	-	3.1	-	0.7	-	0.1		-1	+ 0.	0 +	0.0	2010 Q1

Federal Statistical Office's "Classification of Economic Activities", Edition 2008 (WZ 2008). The changeover from the "old" to the "new" classification resulted in many changes within the individual sectors. As the resulting

breaks could only be statistically adjusted in part, the data from 2008 Q4 onwards are not fully comparable with those from preceding quarters.



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 deposits	Total	for up to and including 1 year	for more that	for up to and including 2 years	for more than 2 years	Savings deposits 3	Bank savings bonds 4	Fiduciary loans	Subordinated liabilities (excluding negotiable debt securities)	Included in time deposits: liabilities arising from repos
		c non-ban	1	- year	10101	L years	L'ycury	achenia	bollab		nd of year o	· · · ·
2007	2,579.1 2,781.4		1,125.4	418.9	706.5	22.8		555.4		l 36.4	35.0	22.6
2008 2009	2,829.7	1,029.5	1,276.1 1,102.6	530.6 339.5	745.6 763.1	32.6 32.1	713.0	594.5	135.4 103.2	32.3 43.4	35.6	59.3 76.8
2009 Apr May June	2,839.6 2,837.0 2,847.3	935.4	1,231.1 1,224.4 1,213.1	469.7 461.0 436.9	761.4 763.4 776.2	32.9 33.7 33.4	728.4 729.7 742.8	551.1 555.1 559.7	125.2 122.1 118.5	31.1 31.2 31.1		91.9 91.4 93.6
July Aug	2,819.9 2,801.5	1	1,185.6	409.5 390.8	776.1	33.7 33.1	742.4	565.5	114.4	31.2 42.0	35.1	81.1 72.7
Sep Oct	2,810.6 2,812.0		1,139.6 1,110.4	374.1 347.2	765.5 763.2	32.4 32.3	733.2 730.9	575.1 581.8	108.6 105.9	42.2 42.2	35.4	83.5 82.0
Nov Dec	2,825.5 2,829.7	1,037.6 1,029.5	1,098.1 1,102.6	336.0 339.5	762.1 763.1	31.7 32.1	730.4 731.0	585.6 594.5	104.2 103.2	42.2 43.4		80.2 76.8
2010 Jan Feb Mar	2,820.3 2,830.1 2,819.0	1,051.3 1,055.9 1,040.0	1,070.0 1,070.5 1,073.7	309.9 310.8 315.1	760.1 759.7 758.6	30.3 29.9 29.1	729.8 729.8 729.6	597.7 602.9 604.7	101.3 100.8 100.5	43.0 43.0 42.8	38.1	63.5 73.3 74.5
Wa	2,015.0	1,040.0	1,075.7	1 515.1	1 750.0	25.1	1 725.0	1 004.7	100.5	1 42.0	-	
2008	+ 207.6		+ 156.6	+ 114.5	+ 42.1	+ 10.0	+ 32.0		+ 17.0	- 1.3	- 0.6	Changes * + 36.7
2009 2009 Apr	+ 59.7 + 22.3	+ 211.4 + 34.9	- 179.3 - 12.0	- 207.5 - 16.1	+ 28.2	- 0.5 + 0.5	+ 28.7	+ 59.3 + 3.3	- 31.6	- 0.9 + 0.2	- 0.1	+ 17.5 + 5.5
May June	- 2.6 + 10.3	+ 3.0 + 20.6	- 6.5 - 11.3	- 8.5 - 24.1	+ 2.0 + 12.8	+ 0.7 - 0.3	+ 1.3 + 13.1	+ 3.9 + 4.7	- 3.1 - 3.7	- 0.0 - 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.5 + 2.2
July Aug Sep	– 27.4 – 7.0 + 9.1	- 1.7 + 8.0 + 24.7	– 27.4 – 17.2 – 17.4	– 27.3 – 18.7 – 16.7	- 0.1 + 1.5 - 0.7	+ 0.3 - 0.6 - 0.8	- 0.4 + 2.1 + 0.1	+ 5.8 + 5.3 + 4.3	- 4.1 - 3.1 - 2.6	+ 0.1 + 0.0 + 0.2	+ 0.4 + 0.1 + 0.2	- 12.6 - 8.4 + 10.8
Oct Nov	+ 1.7 + 13.5	+ 26.8	- 29.3 - 12.3	- 26.9 - 11.1	- 2.3 - 1.1	- 0.0 - 0.7	- 2.3	+ 6.6 + 3.8	- 2.5	+ 0.1 + 0.0	+ 0.2 + 0.3	- 1.5 - 1.8
Dec 2010 Jan	+ 4.3	- 8.1	+ 4.5	+ 3.5	+ 1.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	+ 8.9	- 1.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	- 3.4 - 13.3
Feb Mar	+ 9.9 - 11.2	+ 4.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.9 + 4.3	- 0.4 - 1.0	- 0.4 - 0.8	+ 0.0	+ 5.2 + 1.8	- 0.5	- 0.0 - 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 9.8 + 1.3
	Domesti	c governn	nent							Er	nd of year c	or month *
2007 2008	158.5 164.7		127.7 127.8	71.9	55.8 52.5	3.7 3.6	52.1 48.8	1.2	1.5	27.6	3.9	
2009 2009 Apr	129.3 156.6	42.0	83.4	43.0	40.4	3.6 3.6	36.8 48.0	2.6	1.5	35.7 24.1	3.9	0.5
May June	161.5 164.1	42.5 44.9	115.7 115.8	63.9 64.5	51.8 51.3	3.8 3.6	48.0	1.8 1.9	1.5	24.1 24.0		2.2 3.5
July Aug Sep	151.0 139.8 133.7	41.6 42.2 43.6	105.8 93.8 86.3	54.1 52.7 45.2	51.7 41.1 41.1	3.9 3.9 3.9	47.9 37.3 37.1	2.1 2.2 2.3	1.5 1.5 1.5	24.1 34.7 34.9	3.9 3.9 3.9	2.2 3.8 1.8
Oct Nov	131.0 134.4	42.6 44.9	84.5 85.4	43.6 44.6	40.9 40.9	3.9 3.8	37.0 37.1	2.4 2.5	1.6 1.5	34.9 34.9	3.9	2.7 3.3
Dec 2010 Jan	129.3 127.7	41.8	83.4 82.6	43.0 40.0	40.4 42.6	3.6 3.6	36.8	2.6 2.5	1.5 1.5	35.7 35.6	3.9	0.5 1.2
Feb Mar	130.6 127.6	43.7	82.9	40.1	42.7	3.6	39.2	2.5	1.5	35.6	6.3	0.5
												Changes *
2008 2009	+ 8.5 - 23.9		+ 2.5 - 32.9	+ 5.1 - 32.2	- 2.6 - 0.7	+ 0.0 - 0.0	- 2.6 - 0.7	- 0.3 + 1.4	- 0.0 + 0.1	- 0.6 - 0.5	- 0.6	± 0.0 + 0.5
2009 Apr May	+ 2.4 + 4.9	+ 4.7 + 0.5	- 2.4 + 4.4	- 2.2 + 4.2	- 0.2 + 0.1	+ 0.2 + 0.2	- 0.4 - 0.0	+ 0.0 + 0.1	- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.9 + 1.2
June July	+ 2.6 - 13.1	+ 2.4 - 3.4	+ 0.1 - 10.0	+ 0.6 - 10.4	- 0.5 + 0.5	- 0.2 + 0.3	- 0.3 + 0.1	+ 0.1 + 0.2	- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.1 + 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.0	+ 1.3 - 1.3
Aug Sep	+ 0.2 - 6.0	+ 0.6 + 1.4	- 0.6 - 7.5	– 1.4 – 7.5	+ 0.8 - 0.1	- 0.0 + 0.1	+ 0.8 - 0.1	+ 0.2 + 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.1 + 0.1	+ 0.0 - 0.0	+ 1.6 - 2.0
Oct Nov Dec	- 2.7 + 3.6 - 5.1	- 1.0 + 2.3 - 3.1	- 1.8 + 1.1 - 2.1	- 1.6 + 1.2 - 1.6	- 0.2 - 0.0 - 0.5	- 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.2	- 0.2 + 0.1 - 0.3	+ 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.0	+ 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.2	- 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.9 + 0.5 - 2.7
2010 Jan Feb	- 5.1 - 1.6 + 2.9	- 0.8	- 2.1 - 0.7 + 0.3	- 1.6 - 3.0 + 0.1	+ 2.3 + 0.1	- 0.2 - 0.1 + 0.0	+ 2.3 + 0.1	+ 0.0 - 0.1 + 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.0	+ 2.4	+ 0.6
Mar	– 3.0	- 3.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.2	- 0.8	– 0.2	– 0.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.2	- 0.0	+ 0.3

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

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

	€billion											
			Time deposi	ts 1,2						Memo item		
Period	Deposits, total	Sight deposits	Total	for up to and including 1 year	for more th Total	an 1 year 2 for up to and including 2 years	for more than 2 years	Savings deposits 3	Bank savings bonds 4	Fiduciary loans	Subordinated liabilities (excluding negotiable debt securities)	Included in time deposits: liabilities arising from repos
	Domesti	c enterpri	ises and h	ousehold	ls					En	d of year o	r month *
2007 2008	2,420.6 2,616.7	752.0	997.7 1,148.3	347.0 455.2	650.7 693.1	19.0 29.0	631.7	554.0	116.9 133.9	8.8	30.5 30.5	22.6 59.3
2009 2009 Apr	2,700.4 2,683.0	987.6 890.1	1,019.2 1,119.7	296.5 410.0	722.7 709.7	28.5 29.3	694.2 680.4	591.9 549.4	101.6 123.7	7.7	31.7 30.1	76.3 90.9
May June	2,675.4 2,683.2	892.9 911.1	1,108.7 1,097.3	397.1 372.4	711.6 724.9	29.9 29.9	681.7 695.1	553.3 557.8	120.6 117.0	7.1	30.7 30.8	89.2 90.2
July Aug	2,668.9 2,661.7	912.8 920.2	1,079.8 1,063.2	355.4 338.1	724.4 725.1	29.9 29.3	694.5 695.8	563.5 568.5	112.8 109.7	7.2 7.2	31.2 31.3	78.9 68.9 81.7
Sep Oct	2,676.8 2,681.0	943.5 971.4	1,053.3 1,025.9	328.8 303.6	724.5 722.3	28.4 28.4	696.0 693.9	572.9 579.4	107.1 104.3	7.3 7.3	31.4 31.4	81.7 79.3 76.9
Nov Dec	2,691.1 2,700.4	992.6 987.6	1,012.7 1,019.2	291.5 296.5	721.2 722.7	27.9 28.5	1	583.1 591.9	102.7 101.6	7.3	31.7 31.7	76.3
2010 Jan Feb Mar	2,692.6 2,699.6 2,691.4	1,010.3 1,012.3 999.8	987.3 987.6 990.4	269.9 270.7 273.7	717.4 716.9 716.7	26.7 26.3 25.6	690.7 690.6 691.1		99.8 99.3 99.0	7.4 7.4 7.3	31.8 31.8 31.8	62.3 72.7 73.7
												Changes *
2008 2009	+ 199.1 + 83.6	+ 48.1 + 203.8	+ 154.0 - 146.4	+ 109.4 - 175.3	+ 44.6 + 28.9	+ 10.0 - 0.5	+ 34.6 + 29.4	+ 57.9	+ 17.0 - 31.7	- 0.7 - 0.4	+ 0.0 + 1.4	+ 36.7 + 17.0
2009 Apr May June	+ 19.9 - 7.6 + 7.7	+ 30.2 + 2.6 + 18.2	- 9.6 - 10.9 - 11.4	- 13.9 - 12.8 - 24.7	+ 4.3 + 1.9 + 13.3	+ 0.3 + 0.6 - 0.1	+ 4.0 + 1.3 + 13.4	+ 3.3 + 3.8 + 4.5	- 3.9 - 3.1 - 3.7	+ 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.0	- 0.1 + 0.6 + 0.1	+ 4.6 - 1.6 + 0.9
July Aug	- 14.3 - 7.2	+ 1.7 + 7.4	- 17.4 - 16.6	- 16.9 - 17.3	- 0.5	- 0.0 - 0.6	- 0.5 + 1.3	+ 5.6 + 5.1	- 4.1	+ 0.1 + 0.1	+ 0.4 + 0.1	- 11.3 - 10.0
Sep Oct	+ 15.1 + 4.4	+ 23.3 + 27.8	- 9.9	- 9.3 - 25.3	- 0.6	- 0.9 - 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 4.3	- 2.6	+ 0.1 + 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 12.8
Nov Dec	+ 9.9 + 9.4	+ 21.3 - 5.0	- 13.4 + 6.5	- 12.3 + 5.0	- 1.1 + 1.5	- 0.6 + 0.6	- 0.6 + 0.9	+ 3.7 + 8.9	- 1.7 - 1.0	+ 0.0 + 0.3	+ 0.2 + 0.3 - 0.0	- 2.3 - 0.7
2010 Jan Feb Mar	- 7.8 + 7.0 - 8.2	+ 22.6 + 2.0 - 12.5	- 31.9 + 0.3 + 2.8	- 26.6 + 0.8 + 3.1	- 5.3 - 0.5 - 0.3	- 1.8 - 0.4 - 0.7	- 3.5 - 0.1 + 0.4	+ 3.2 + 5.2 + 1.8	- 1.8 - 0.5 - 0.4	- 0.3 + 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.1 + 0.0 + 0.0	- 13.9 + 10.4 + 0.9
	of which	: Domes	tic enterp	rises						En	d of year o	r month *
2007 2008 2009	961.9 1,073.5 1,105.6	264.9 292.6 336.4	672.9 757.7 743.6	178.6 223.7 187.5	494.3 534.0 556.1	5.5 7.7 9.1	488.8 526.3 547.0	3.9 3.8 5.5	20.1 19.3 20.2	8.3 7.8 7.6	21.5 22.0 21.8	22.6 59.3 76.3
2009 Apr	1,103.0 1,120.1 1,106.5	313.6 305.7	743.0 782.9 777.2	232.5	550.5 551.5	9.0 9.2	541.5 542.2	4.4	19.1 19.2	6.9 7.0	21.6 21.5	90.9 89.2
May June	1,116.0	319.8	772.3	208.2	564.1	9.1	555.0	4.5	19.3	7.0	21.5	90.2
July Aug Sep	1,100.5 1,093.6 1,109.2	313.2 311.2 326.3	763.1 758.0 758.1	199.9 194.2 195.5	563.2 563.8 562.6	9.1 9.1 8.5	554.0 554.7 554.1	4.9 5.0 5.1	19.3 19.4 19.6	7.1 7.1 7.2	21.8 21.8 21.9	78.9 68.9 81.7
Oct Nov	1,107.8 1,106.2	342.8 346.5	740.1 734.6	180.6 176.4	559.5 558.2	8.4 8.5	551.0 549.7	1	19.7 19.8	7.2 7.2	21.8 22.0	79.3 76.9
Dec 2010 Jan	1,105.6	336.4 343.0	743.6	187.5 169.0	556.1	9.1 8.6	547.0 542.6		20.2	7.6	21.8	76.3 62.3
Feb Mar	1,087.3 1,083.5	337.2	723.9	174.3	549.6	8.5	541.2	5.9	20.3	7.3	21.8	72.7
2008	. 110.4		+ 84.4	+ 45.0			+ 37.2	- 0.1	- 0.8	I – 05		Changes *
2009	+ 110.4 + 32.6	+ 27.0 + 61.6	- 31.5	- 53.1	+ 39.3 + 21.6	+ 2.1 + 1.4	+ 20.3	+ 1.6	+ 0.9	- 0.4	- 0.3	+ 36.7 + 17.0
2009 Apr May June	+ 15.1 - 13.5 + 9.4	+ 12.5 - 7.9 + 14.1	+ 2.6 - 5.7 - 4.9	- 1.3 - 6.7 - 17.6	+ 3.9 + 1.0 + 12.6	+ 0.4 + 0.3 - 0.2	+ 3.5 + 0.7 + 12.8	+ 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.2	- 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1	+ 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.0	- 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.0	+ 4.6 - 1.6 + 0.9
July Aug	- 15.5 - 6.9	- 6.5	- 9.2 - 5.1	- 8.3 - 5.7	- 0.9	+ 0.1	- 1.0 + 0.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.1 + 0.1	+ 0.3 + 0.0	- 11.3 - 10.0
Sep Oct	+ 15.6	+ 15.1 + 16.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.3	- 1.2	- 0.6 - 0.0	- 0.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.1 + 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 12.8
Nov Dec	- 1.4 - 1.9 - 0.6	+ 3.8	- 5.8 + 9.0	- 4.4 + 11.1	- 1.4	+ 0.1 + 0.6	- 1.4	+ 0.0 + 0.2	+ 0.1 + 0.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.1 - 0.2	- 2.4 - 2.3 - 0.7
2010 Jan Feb	- 16.5 - 1.8	+ 6.6 - 5.8	- 23.4 + 3.7	- 18.5 + 5.2	- 5.0 - 1.5	- 0.5 - 0.1	- 4.4	+ 0.3 + 0.2	+ 0.0 + 0.1	- 0.3 + 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 13.9 + 10.4
Mar	l – 3.8 liabilities ari	– 7.5 sing from re		+ 4.4 ot securities.			– 0.7 5 under :		l – 0.0 Ioan contra		+ 0.0	+ 0.9

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

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.



Period

2007 2008 2009

2008 2009 2009 Oct Nov Dec 2010 Jan Feb Mar

Period

2007 2008 2009 2009 Oct Nov Dec 2010 Jan Feb Mar

2008 2009 2009 Oct

2010 Jan Feb Mar

2009 Oct Nov Dec 2010 Jan Feb Mar

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

	Sight dep	osits						Time deposit	ts 1,2			
		b	oy creditor <u>c</u>	group					by creditor g	Iroup		
Deposits of			Domestic ho	useholds				1	Domestic ho	useholds		
domestic households and non-profit institutions, total	Total	Т	ſotal	Self- employed persons	Employees	Other individuals	Domestic non-profit institu- tions	Total	Total	Self- employed persons	Employees	Other
				-	-	-	-	-	-	End	of year or	mon
1,458.7 1,543.2 1,594.9	487 507 651	.8	472.1 491.8 631.3	83.9 85.1 112.5	320.9 336.5 424.6	67.2 70.3 94.3	15.0 16.0 19.9	324.8 390.6 275.6	300.7 367.2 258.5	41.7 50.4 24.5	281.0	1
1,573.2 1,584.9 1,594.9	628 646 651	5.1	608.9 626.2 631.3	110.0 112.5 112.5		90.2 92.4 94.3	19.6 19.9 19.9	285.8 278.1 275.6	267.8 261.4 258.5	26.4 25.1 24.5	219.0 214.8 213.2	1
1,603.5 1,612.3 1,607.9	667 675 670	5.1	645.3 652.9 648.5	115.2 115.0 112.8		97.4 98.9 98.6	22.0 22.2 21.7	267.2 263.7 263.0	250.7 247.3 246.6	22.7 22.4 21.9		1
											C	hang
+ 88.7 + 51.0	+ 21	.1	+ 19.5 + 138.3	+ 1.2 + 27.4		+ 3.2 + 22.6	+ 1.5 + 4.0	+ 69.7 – 115.0	+ 66.6 - 108.7	+ 9.4 - 25.8		
+ 5.8 + 11.8 + 10.0		.4 7.5 5.2	+ 10.9 + 17.3 + 5.1	+ 4.5 + 2.5 - 0.0	+ 4.4 + 12.5 + 3.3	+ 2.0 + 2.3 + 1.8	+ 0.5 + 0.2 + 0.1	- 9.4 - 7.6 - 2.5	- 8.4 - 6.3 - 2.9	- 1.7 - 1.3 - 0.6	- 5.5 - 4.1 - 1.6	-
+ 8.6 + 8.8 - 4.4	+ 7	5.0 7.8 1.9	+ 13.9 + 7.6 - 4.4	+ 2.7 - 0.2 - 2.2	+ 8.1 + 6.3 - 1.9	+ 3.1 + 1.5 - 0.3	+ 2.1 + 0.2 - 0.5	- 8.5 - 3.5 - 0.7	- 7.8 - 3.4 - 0.6	- 1.8 - 0.4 - 0.5	- 2.7	-

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

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

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

	€billion												
	Deposits												
		Federal Go	vernment an	d its special	funds 1			State gover	nments				
				Time depos	its					Time depos	its		
od	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	Memo item Fiduciary Ioans
											End o	f year or	month *
7 8 9	158.5 164.7 129.3	38.3 34.8 22.2	1.9 2.3 1.3	3.1 3.7 3.7	33.2 28.9 17.1	0.0 0.0 0.1	8.2 6.6 17.3	27.9 28.2 23.1	6.0 6.9 7.1	11.2 9.9 5.8	10.6 11.3 10.1	0.1 0.1 0.1	19.1 17.3 18.0
9 Oct Nov Dec	131.0 134.4 129.3	23.2 24.2 22.2	1.2 1.4 1.3	4.8 5.4 3.7	17.2 17.2 17.1	0.1 0.1 0.1	17.5 17.5 17.3	26.6 24.1 23.1	9.7 8.4 7.1	6.4 5.2 5.8	10.3 10.4 10.1	0.1 0.1 0.1	17.0 17.0 18.0
0 Jan Feb Mar	127.7 130.6 127.6	21.3 20.7 20.4	1.3 1.5 1.3	2.8 2.0 2.4	17.1 17.2 16.6	0.1 0.1 0.1	17.3 17.3 17.3	27.2 29.6 30.6	8.4 9.2 8.6	6.2 7.8 9.6	12.4 12.4 12.3	0.1 0.2 0.2	17.9 17.9 17.7
												C	hanges *
8 9	+ 8.5 - 23.9	- 3.2 - 0.8	+ 0.3 - 1.0	+ 0.6 + 0.4	- 4.2 - 0.3	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.1	+ 0.5 - 5.1	+ 0.9 + 0.2	– 1.1 – 4.1	+ 0.7 - 1.1	- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.6 - 0.4
9 Oct Nov Dec	- 2.7 + 3.6 - 5.1	+ 0.5 + 0.9 - 1.9	- 0.1 + 0.3 - 0.2	+ 1.0 + 0.6 - 1.7	- 0.4 + 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.0 + 0.0 -	+ 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.2	- 1.5 - 2.4 - 1.1	+ 0.1 - 1.3 - 1.3	- 1.5 - 1.2 + 0.6	- 0.0 + 0.1 - 0.3	- 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0
0 Jan Feb Mar	- 1.6 + 2.9 - 3.0	- 0.9 - 0.6 - 0.4	+ 0.0 + 0.2 - 0.2	- 1.0 - 0.8 + 0.4	- 0.0 + 0.1 - 0.6	+ 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0 -	+ 4.1 + 2.4 + 1.0	+ 1.4 + 0.8 - 0.7	+ 0.4 + 1.6 + 1.8	+ 2.3 - 0.0 - 0.1	+ 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.2

* 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

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IV Banks

					Savings dep	osits 3			Memo item			
	by maturity]				
		more than 1	year 2							Cultura di matta di	In also also	
			of which							liabilities	Included in time	
Domestic non-profit institu- tions	up to and including 1 year	Total	up to and including 2 years	more than 2 years	Total	Domestic households	Domestic non-profit institu- tions	Bank savings bonds 4	Fiduciary loans	(excluding negotiable debt securities) 5	deposits: liabilities arising from repos	Period
End of y	ear or mo	nth *			<u>^</u>			<u>^</u>				
24.1 23.4 17.2		156.4 159.2 166.6	13.5 21.3 19.4	142.8 137.9 147.2	550.1 530.2 586.5	542.4 523.1 577.5	7.7 7.1 9.0	96.8 114.6 81.5	0.5 0.3 0.1	9.0 8.5 9.8		2007 2008 2009
18.0 16.7 17.2	123.0 115.1 109.0	162.9 163.0 166.6	20.0 19.4 19.4	142.9 143.6 147.2	574.2 577.8 586.5	565.3 569.0 577.5	8.9 8.8 9.0	84.6 82.9 81.5	0.1 0.1 0.1	9.6 9.7 9.8		2009 Oct Nov Dec
16.5 16.4 16.3		166.3 167.3 167.9	18.2 17.8 17.2	148.2 149.5 150.6	589.5 594.5 596.0	580.4 585.2 586.5	9.1 9.3 9.5	79.6 79.1 78.7	0.1 0.1 0.1	9.9 10.0 10.1	0.0	2010 Jan Feb Mar
Changes	*											
+ 3.1 - 6.2		+ 5.3 + 7.2	+ 7.9 - 1.9	– 2.6 + 9.1	– 19.9 + 56.3	– 19.3 + 54.4	- 0.6 + 1.9	+ 17.8 - 32.6	- 0.2 + 0.0	- 0.4 + 1.7	-	2008 2009
- 1.0 - 1.3 + 0.5	- 7.9	+ 1.0 + 0.3 + 3.6	+ 0.0 - 0.6 + 0.0	+ 1.0 + 0.9 + 3.6	+ 6.4 + 3.7 + 8.7	+ 6.2 + 3.7 + 8.4	+ 0.2 - 0.1 + 0.2	- 2.6 - 1.7 - 1.4	- 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.3 + 0.2 + 0.2		2009 Oct Nov Dec
- 0.7 - 0.1 - 0.1	- 8.2 - 4.5 - 1.3	- 0.3 + 1.0 + 0.6	- 1.2 - 0.4 - 0.6	+ 0.9 + 1.3 + 1.1	+ 3.0 + 5.0 + 1.6	+ 2.9 + 4.8 + 1.3	+ 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.2	- 1.9 - 0.5 - 0.3	+ 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.0	+ 0.0 - 0.0 -	2010 Jan Feb Mar

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 goveri (including m	nment and lo nunicipal spec	cal governme ial-purpose a	ent 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	Memo item 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 ye	ear or mo	nth *										
37.8 42.5 38.0	12.3 14.3 20.2	19.5 22.0 10.3	3.6 3.9 4.2	2.5 2.2 3.3	0.3 0.2 0.4	54.5 59.2 46.0	10.7	38.1 39.8 23.1	8.4 8.4 8.9	0.3 0.3 0.6		2007 2008 2009
37.4 37.1 38.0	18.2 18.7 20.2	11.8 11.0 10.3	4.3 4.2 4.2	3.1 3.2 3.3	0.4 0.4 0.4	43.8 49.0 46.0	16.4	20.6 22.9 23.1	9.1 9.1 8.9	0.6 0.7 0.6	0.0 0.0 0.0	2009 Oct Nov Dec
34.1 35.8 34.4	17.2 18.9 17.9	9.3 9.3 8.7	4.3 4.3 4.4	3.3 3.3 3.4	0.4 0.4 0.4	45.2 44.4 42.3	14.1	21.8 21.1 20.6	8.7 8.8 8.6	0.5 0.5 0.4	0.0	2010 Jan Feb Mar
Changes	*											
+ 5.4 - 4.4	+ 2.0 + 5.9	+ 3.3 -11.7	+ 0.4 + 0.3	– 0.3 + 1.1	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 5.9 - 13.6		+ 2.3 - 16.8	+ 0.6 + 0.4	- 0.0 + 0.3	- 0.0 - 0.0	2008 2009
- 0.9 - 0.3 + 0.9	+ 0.1 + 0.5 + 1.5	- 1.1 - 0.8 - 0.6	+ 0.0 - 0.1 + 0.0	+ 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1	- 0.0 - -	- 0.8 + 5.3 - 3.0	+ 2.8	+ 0.1 + 2.5 + 0.2	+ 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.2	+ 0.1 + 0.0 - 0.0		2009 Oct Nov Dec
- 4.0 + 1.8 - 1.4	- 3.0 + 1.7 - 1.0	- 1.0 + 0.0 - 0.6	+ 0.1 + 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.1	- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.8 - 0.7 - 2.2	- 0.0	- 1.3 - 0.7 - 0.4	- 0.1 + 0.0 - 0.1	- 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.1	- 0.0	2010 Jan Feb Mar

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) *

	€ billion												
	Savings depo	osits 1								Bank saving	ıs bonds, 3 s	old to	
		of residents					of non-res	idents]		domestic no	on-banks	
			at three mo notice	nths'	at more tha months' not				Memo item Interest			<i>of which</i> With	
				of which Special savings		of which Special savings		of which At three months'	credited on savings	non-banks,		maturities of more than	foreign
Period	Total	Total	Total	facilities 2	Total	facilities 2	Total	notice	deposits	total	Total	2 years	non-banks
	End of ye	ar or mon	th *										
2007 2008	563.8 544.1	555.4	446.0 424.8	354.6 344.0	109.4 110.4	101.4 103.2	8.4		14.2	130.7 150.8	118.4 135.4	64.5 59.6	12.3
2008	604.1	535.2	424.8 474.5	344.0	120.0	103.2	9.6		14.9	118.8	135.4	68.3	15.4 15.6
2009 Nov Dec	595.1 604.1	585.6 594.5	464.5 474.5	371.6 379.4	121.1 120.0	113.3 112.1	9.5 9.6	6.9 7.0	0.8 8.1	119.7 118.8	104.2 103.2	66.5 68.3	15.5 15.6
2010 Jan	607.3	597.7	479.2	382.3	118.5	110.6	9.6	7.1	0.7	117.5	101.3	70.2	16.2
Feb Mar	612.5 614.4	602.9 604.7	485.1 486.9	387.3 389.4	117.8 117.9	110.0 109.4	9.6 9.6		0.3	117.1 116.9	100.8 100.5	71.4	16.3 16.4
	Changes	*											
2008 2009	- 19.7 + 60.0	- 20.2 + 59.3	- 21.2 + 50.3	– 11.1 + 35.8	+ 1.0 + 8.9	+ 1.6 + 7.8	+ 0.5 + 0.7		:	+ 20.1 - 30.6	+ 17.0 - 31.6	– 4.9 + 9.5	+ 3.2 + 1.0
2009 Nov Dec	+ 3.8 + 9.0	+ 3.8 + 8.9	+ 3.0 + 9.9	+ 1.9 + 7.8	+ 0.9 - 1.0	+ 0.8 - 1.2	- 0.0 + 0.1	+ 0.0 + 0.2	:	- 1.8 - 0.9	- 1.7 - 1.0	+ 1.8 + 1.8	- 0.2 + 0.1
2010 Jan Feb Mar	+ 3.2 + 5.2 + 1.9	+ 3.2 + 5.2 + 1.8	+ 4.7 + 5.9 + 1.8	+ 3.0 + 5.1 + 2.2	- 1.6 - 0.7 + 0.1	- 1.5 - 0.7 - 0.5	+ 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.0			- 1.3 - 0.4 - 0.2	- 1.9 - 0.5 - 0.4	+ 1.9 + 1.2 + 0.6	+ 0.6 + 0.1 + 0.2

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

loan contracts, which are classified as time deposits. -2 Savings deposits bearing interest at a rate which exceeds the minimum or basic rate of interest. -3 Including liabilities arising from non-negotiable bearer debt securities.

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

	€billion													
	Negotiable	bearer deb	t securities	and money	market pap	ber			Non-negot and money	iable beare / market pa		rities		
		of which								<i>of which</i> with matu	rition of		Subordina	tod
						with matu	rities of			with matu			Suboruina	
		Floating rate	Zero coupon	Foreign currency	Certifi- cates of	including	more than 1 year including	than		including		than	debt	non- negotiable debt
Period	Total	bonds 1	bonds 1,2	bonds 3,4	deposit	1 year	2 years	2 years	Total	1 year	2 years	2 years	securities	securities
	End of y	ear or m	iontn "											
2007 2008	1,659.1 1,640.1	375.7 395.9	54.2 50.7	305.1 314.1	51.2 64.0	109.6 162.6	147.5 153.3	1,402.0 1,324.2	1.9 2.3	0.1 0.2	1.1 1.3	0.7 0.8	53.6 52.5	1.4 1.6
2009	1,529.8	380.6		317.4	70.4	115.9	105.8	1,308.2	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.6	46.1	1.8
2009 Nov Dec	1,533.6 1,529.8	387.2 380.6	44.3 43.9	302.0 317.4	60.2 70.4	85.1 115.9	135.3 105.8	1,313.2 1,308.2	1.0 0.9	0.0 0.0	0.3 0.3	0.6 0.6	47.5 46.1	1.8 1.8
2010 Jan Feb	1,529.2	379.3 380.7	44.2 46.2	327.2 335.0	71.9 74.7	114.0 116.4	100.5 94.5	1,314.7 1,311.1	0.8 0.7	0.0 0.0	0.2 0.1	0.6 0.6	45.7 45.3	1.8 1.8
Mar	1,532.8									0.0	0.1	0.6		
	Changes	*												
2008 2009	- 17.0 - 110.1	+ 18.2	- 3.7 - 6.8	+ 9.0 + 4.7	+ 12.8 + 6.4	+ 53.1 - 46.7	+ 5.8 - 47.8	– 75.9 – 15.6	+ 0.4 - 1.4	+ 0.1 - 0.2	+ 0.2 - 1.0	+ 0.1 - 0.2	– 1.1 – 6.4	+ 0.1 + 0.5
2009 Nov Dec	- 14.3 - 3.8	- 1.8 - 6.6	- 3.0 - 0.4	- 5.0 + 15.4	- 1.6 + 10.2	- 6.3 + 30.8	+ 0.5 - 29.5	- 8.4 - 5.1	- 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.4 - 1.4	- 0.0 + 0.0
2010 Jan Feb Mar	- 0.6 - 7.3 + 10.9	- 1.3 - 3.5 + 5.2	+ 0.3 + 2.0 - 1.0	+ 9.8 + 7.8 + 5.3	+ 1.5 + 2.8 + 0.8	- 1.9 + 2.4 + 2.1	- 5.3 - 6.0 - 0.1	+ 6.6 - 3.6 + 8.8	- 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.0		- 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.4 - 0.4 - 0.2	+ 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.0

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

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

IV Banks

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

€billion 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 of (ex-cluding ing pub lished Bank savings Interim and savings savings ities entered Sight and time de-posits 6 Balance Other and loan Sight and bridging 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 or year/month serves) 7 ations total ities 3 tracts tracts deposits tracts month 8 loans loans ing All building and loan associations 2009 193.6 37.2 70.7 27.8 7.3 87.5 25 0.0 19.1 29.4 12.6 12.2 0.4 123.4 7.4 6.3 2010 Jan 25 194.8 38.5 0.0 19.3 29.4 70.6 12.6 12.2 0.5 28.5 123.9 7.4 6.1 7.5 6.7 Feb 25 195.2 39.0 0.0 19.0 29.2 70.5 12.6 12.6 0.5 28.3 124.4 7.4 5.7 7.5 6.8 24 194.5 37.6 0.0 19.2 29.1 70.8 12.7 13.0 0.5 27.0 125.2 7.4 5.5 7.4 7.8 Mar Private building and Ioan associations 2010 Jan 15 142.6 22.9 0.0 14.8 18.8 55.9 11.3 7.5 0.3 25.1 81.3 7.2 4.9 4.3 6.1 142.6 23.2 0.0 18.7 55.9 7.7 0.3 24.8 7.2 5.7 4.9 15 14.4 11.1 81.7 4.3 Feb 55 14.5 56.2 11.3 7.8 0.3 7.2 4.8 14 141.8 22.0 0.0 18.6 23.6 82.2 Mar 4.9 Public building and loan associations 15.6 2010 Jan 52.2 10.6 42.6 10 0.0 4.5 14.7 1.3 4.7 0.2 3.5 0.2 2.6 2.5 _ 10.5 14 3.5 Feb 10 526 158 0.0 46 14 6 49 0.2 42 8 0.2 26 25 Mar 10 52.7 15.6 0.0 47 10.5 14 6 14 52 02 34 43.0 02 26 29

Trends in building and loan association business

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	€billion															
		in deposits	5	Capital p	omised	Capital dis	bursed					Disburse		Interest a		
	under sav loan cont						Allocatio	ns				commitr outstand end of p	ding at	repaymer received building	on	
		Interest	Repay- ments of				Deposits savings a loan cont	nd	Loans und savings ai loan cont	nd	Newly granted					
Period	Amounts paid into savings and loan ac-	credited on deposits	deposits under cancelled savings and		of which Net alloca- tions 11	Total	Total	of which Applied to settle- ment of interim and bridging loans	Total	of which Applied to settle- ment of interim and bridging loans	interim and bridging loans and other	Total	of which Under alloc- ated con- tracts	Total	of which Repay- ments during quarter	Memo item Housing bonuses re- ceived 12
	All bui	ilding a	and loa	in asso	iations			-		-					-	
2009	25.4	2.5	5.8	46.6	31.6	41.3	18.4	4.2	9.1	3.9	13.7	10.9	7.5	11.4	9.3	0.4
2010 Jan	2.3	0.0	0.4	3.1	2.2	2.7	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.8	10.9	7.5	0.9		0.0
Feb	2.2	0.0	0.4	3.2	2.4	2.7	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.9	11.0	7.7	0.9		0.0
Mar	2.7	0.0	0.5	3.5	2.3	3.3	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.1	10.9	7.5	1.0		0.1
	Private	buildi	ng and	loan a	associat	ions										
2010 Jan Feb Mar	1.4 1.4 1.8	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.2 0.2 0.3		1.5 1.4 1.6		0.9 0.8 1.0	0.3 0.3 0.3	0.4 0.4 0.4	0.2 0.2 0.2	0.7 0.7 0.9	6.8 6.7 6.7	4.0 3.9 3.9	0.6		0.0 0.0 0.0
	Public	buildin	g and	loan a	ssociati	ons										
2010 Jan Feb Mar	0.8 0.8 0.9	- - 0.0	0.2 0.2 0.2	0.9 1.2 1.0	0.7 1.0 0.8	0.7 0.8 0.9	0.4 0.4 0.5	0.1	0.2 0.2 0.2	0.1 0.1 0.1	0.1	4.1 4.3 4.2	3.6 3.8 3.7	0.3 0.3 0.3		0.0 0.0 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 equilisation. Claims. — 5 Including liabilities to building and loan associations of savings and loan associations. — 6 Including small amounts of savings deposits. — 7 Including participation rights capital and fund for general banking risks. — 8 Total

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



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

4	€billion														
	Number o	f		Lending to	o banks (M	Fls)			Lending t	o non-banl	ks (non-MF	ls)			
	German				Credit bala	ances and lo	oans			Loans					
	banks										to Germa				
	(MFIs) with										non-bank		1		
		foreign branches 1						Money				of which enter-		Money	
	and/or foreign	and/or foreign	Balance					market paper,				prises and	to foreign	market paper,	
Period	subsi-	subsi- diaries	sheet total	Total	Total	German banks	Foreign banks	secur- ities 2,3	Total	Total	Total	house- holds	non- banks	secur- ities 2	Other assets
		brancl											nd of ye		
2007	52	218	2,042.4	813.8	743.1	238.6	504.5	70.7	1,066.8	811.4	21.6	20.7	789.8	255.3	161.8
2008 2009	56 51	226 211	1,715.5 1,461.6	730.7 579.2	669.1 539.1	244.9 210.1	424.2 328.9	61.6 40.2	825.3 691.5	630.4 534.7	20.2 20.7	19.2 19.7	610.3 514.0	194.9 156.7	159.5 190.9
2009 May	56	228	1,723.8	722.6	670.3	266.7	403.5	52.3	780.3	607.2	23.6	22.6	583.6	173.1	220.9
June July	55 54	224 223	1,680.2 1,627.0	715.4 683.2	666.5 636.3	260.9 252.0	405.7 384.4	48.8 46.9	760.5 740.7	588.8 576.2	20.9 20.9	19.9 19.8	567.9 555.4	171.6 164.4	204.4 203.2
Aug Sep	54 54	225 224	1,586.8	663.4 627.7	617.1 582.6	248.1 230.6	369.0 352.0	46.3	720.8	555.7	21.5	20.5	534.2	165.1	202.6
Oct	54	224	1,552.6	612.5	569.0	230.0	339.9	43.4	724.9	553.1	20.1	18.9	533.1	167.5	219.5
Nov Dec	53 51	222 211	1,530.0 1,461.6	581.5 579.2	540.0 539.1	205.6 210.1	334.4 328.9	41.5 40.2	710.1 691.5	547.5 534.7	19.9 20.7	18.9 19.7	527.6 514.0	162.6 156.7	238.4 190.9
2010 Jan	53	212	1,557.1	609.7	570.4	214.8	355.6	39.3	715.9	552.3	20.7	19.7	531.6	163.6	231.5
Feb	53	213	1,539.5	604.8	565.7	211.5	354.3	39.1	709.5	547.7	19.7	18.6	528.0	-	225.3
2000			250.4	0.00	00.2					100 7	1 15	1 10	100.2		inges *
2008 2009	+ 4 - 5	+ 8 - 15	-359.4 -247.9	- 98.5 -148.8	- 89.3 -127.3	+ 6.3 - 34.7	- 95.5 - 92.6	- 9.2 - 21.5	-256.8 -131.7	-190.7 - 94.6	- 1.5 + 0.5	- 1.6 + 0.5	-189.3 - 95.1	- 66.1 - 37.1	- 4.1 + 32.6
2009 May June	- 1	- 2 - 4	- 27.3 - 43.6	- 17.6 - 6.5	- 15.2 - 3.0	- 9.6 - 5.9	- 5.6 + 2.9	- 2.5 - 3.5	- 15.0 - 20.6	- 10.8 - 19.3	- 1.1	- 1.0	- 9.8 - 16.6	- 4.1	+ 5.3 - 16.5
July	- 1	- 1	- 53.9	- 32.5	- 30.6	- 8.9	- 21.7	- 2.0	- 20.1	- 12.7	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 12.7	- 7.4	- 1.2
Aug Sep	-	+ 2 - 1	- 32.2 - 24.6	- 17.4 - 30.5	- 16.9 - 29.5	- 3.9 - 17.5	- 13.0 - 12.1	- 0.5 - 1.0	- 14.4 + 14.3	- 16.0 + 11.6	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	- 16.7 + 13.1	+ 1.6 + 2.7	- 0.4 - 8.4
Oct Nov	- 1	+ 1 - 3	+ 11.6 - 15.0	- 12.9 - 28.8	- 11.3 - 27.0	- 1.5 - 23.5	- 9.8 - 3.5	- 1.6 - 1.9	- 1.6 - 5.3	- 4.1 - 1.4	- 0.1	- 0.1 - 0.0	- 4.0	+ 2.5 - 3.9	+ 26.1 + 19.1
Dec	- 2	- 11	- 92.6	- 10.5	- 8.9	+ 4.5	- 13.4	- 1.6	- 33.5	- 24.5	+ 0.8	+ 0.8	- 25.2	- 9.0	- 48.6
2010 Jan Feb	+ 2	+ 1+1	+ 74.7 - 32.8	+ 23.4 - 11.8	+ 24.5 - 11.4	+ 4.6 - 3.3	+ 19.9 - 8.1	- 1.1 - 0.4	+ 11.6 - 14.1	+ 7.5 - 10.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 7.4	+ 4.1	+ 39.7 - 6.9
	Foreigr	subsid	iaries									E	ind of ye	ear or m	onth *
2007 2008	39 38	120 116	590.8 594.9	267.8 244.9	202.4	104.8 85.5	97.5 97.6	65.5 61.8	263.9 267.8	176.0 196.5	37.8	36.8	138.1 154.3	87.9 71.3	59.0 82.2
2009	36	97	474.1	205.4	157.0	87.4	69.6	48.4	217.0	154.7	38.7	38.4	115.9	62.4	51.7
2009 May June	37 37	112 111	533.6 530.3	220.1 218.2	165.1 163.8	74.3 75.0	90.7 88.8	55.0 54.4	261.4 260.4	191.7 190.8	43.1 42.4	42.5 41.8	148.7 148.4	69.7 69.7	52.1 51.7
July Aug	37 37	112 112	526.5 523.9	208.9 211.8	155.0 158.0	72.3 71.6	82.7 86.4	54.0 53.8	260.8 257.1	191.3 189.7	41.9 41.0	41.3 40.5	149.4 148.8	69.6 67.4	56.7 55.0
Sep	36	112	531.3	214.0	163.3	73.8	89.5	50.7	251.6	186.9	40.9	40.4	146.0	64.7	65.8
Oct Nov	36 36	110 108	517.3 516.5	210.3 212.8	160.6 163.7	77.6 77.5	83.0 86.2	49.7 49.1	251.1 247.0	186.6 183.5	40.9	40.4	145.7	64.5 63.4	56.0 56.7
Dec 2010 Jan	36 36	97 97	474.1 476.5	205.4 206.1	157.0 158.2	87.4 84.9	69.6 73.2	48.4 48.0	217.0 219.1	154.7 155.5	38.7 38.9	38.4 38.5	115.9	62.4 63.6	51.7 51.3
Feb	36	96		211.7		85.4	78.4		219.1	155.5					49.9
														Cha	inges *
2008 2009	- 1 - 2	- 4 - 19	- 0.2 -120.2	- 24.2 - 39.8	– 19.8 – 26.9	- 19.3 + 1.9	- 0.5 - 28.8	- 4.4 - 12.9	+ 1.1 - 50.0	+ 17.5		+ 4.8	+ 13.2	- 16.4 - 8.9	+ 22.9
2009 May	- 1	- 1	- 13.5	- 7.2	- 5.6	+ 0.2	- 5.8	- 1.5	- 3.4	- 1.2	- 0.4	- 0.4	- 0.7	- 2.3	- 2.9
June July	-	- 1 + 1	- 3.2 - 3.8	- 2.0 - 9.3	- 1.4 - 8.8	+ 0.6 - 2.7	- 2.0 - 6.1	- 0.6 - 0.5	- 0.9 + 0.5	- 0.8 + 0.5	- 0.7	- 0.7 - 0.5	- 0.1 + 1.0	- 0.0 - 0.1	- 0.4 + 5.0
Aug	- - - 1	+ 1	- 3.8 - 1.7 + 9.7	- 9.5 + 3.4 + 3.5	- 0.0 + 3.3 + 6.0	- 2.7 - 0.7 + 2.2	- 0.1 + 4.0 + 3.8	- 0.5 + 0.1 - 2.6	+ 0.5 - 3.4 - 4.7	+ 0.5 - 1.3 - 2.0	- 0.5 - 0.9 - 0.1	- 0.8	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 1.0 \\ - & 0.3 \\ - & 1.9 \end{array}$	- 2.2	+ 5.0 - 1.7 + 10.9
Sep Oct	-	- 2	- 13.3	- 3.3	- 2.5	+ 3.8	- 6.3	- 0.8	- 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.2	- 9.8
Nov Dec	-	- 2 - 11	+ 0.2 - 46.0	+ 3.1 - 9.3	+ 3.4 - 7.8	- 0.1 + 9.9	+ 3.5 - 17.7	- 0.3 - 1.5	- 3.7 - 31.4	- 2.7 - 30.4	+ 0.2 - 2.3	+ 0.1 - 2.1	- 2.8	- 1.0	+ 0.8 - 5.2
2010 Jan	-	- 1	- 0.7	- 0.9	+ 0.3	- 2.5	+ 2.7	- 1.2	+ 0.7	- 0.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.6	+ 1.2	- 0.5
Feb		- 1	+ 2.0	+ 4.4	+ 5.2	+ 0.5	+ 4.7	- 0.7	- 1.0	- 0.6	- 0.2	- 0.3	- 0.4	- 0.4	– 1.5

* 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	IFIs)								
					German n	on-banks 4					Money			
						Short-term	ı	Medium an	d long-term		market paper			
Total	Total	German banks	Foreign banks	Total	Total	Total	of which enter- prises and house- holds	Total	of which enter- prises and house- holds	Foreign non-banks	and debt securities out- stand-	Working capital and own funds	Other liabil- ities 6	Period
End of y	ear or n	nonth *									Fo	reign b	ranches	
1,723.7	1,191.0	547.7	643.3	532.7	55.3	51.2	47.5	4.1	3.9	477.4	186.0	29.2	103.5	2007
1,446.1	1,070.4	554.3	516.1	375.7	45.0	36.5	34.6	8.5	8.0	330.7	126.6	35.6	107.2	2008
1,125.9	798.0	449.6	348.4	327.9	37.4	33.8	31.6	3.5	3.3	290.5	157.5	33.9	144.4	2009
1,393.7	990.9	522.3	468.6	402.8	43.9	39.3	38.5	4.5	4.0	359.0	148.5	35.9	145.6	2009 May
1,344.9	968.0	517.0	451.1	376.8	41.4	36.9	36.3	4.5	3.9	335.5	158.1	35.7	141.6	June
1,285.1 1,250.3 1,206.4	913.1 875.2 851.8	479.5 465.5 446.3	433.6 409.7 405.5	372.0 375.1 354.6	40.1 38.3 38.1	35.6 33.8 33.7	35.1 33.4 32.9	4.3 4.4 4.4 4.4	3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9	331.9 336.8 316.4	150.1 157.0 157.8 166.3	35.9 35.8 35.7	141.0 149.1 142.9 137.8	July Aug Sep
1,203.4	822.4	441.1	381.3	381.1	36.9	32.5	32.2	4.4	3.9	344.2	169.4	34.7	145.1	Oct
1,172.1	829.1	434.1	395.0	343.0	36.5	32.2	31.6	4.3	3.8	306.5	169.0	34.6	154.3	Nov
1,125.9	798.0	449.6	348.4	327.9	37.4	33.8	31.6	3.5	3.3	290.5	157.5	33.9	144.4	Dec
1,195.5 1,178.0	824.5	444.2 431.4	380.3 370.5	371.1	36.3 38.9	32.9 35.4	32.3 34.8	3.5 3.5	3.2	334.7 337.2	171.2	34.2 34.3	156.3 159.2	2010 Jan Feb
Changes	5 *													
- 304.0	-139.7	+ 6.5	-146.3	-164.3	- 10.3	– 14.7	- 12.9	+ 4.4	+ 4.1	-153.9	- 59.4	+ 6.5	- 2.4	2008
- 312.0	-267.8	-104.7	-163.1	- 44.2	- 7.6	– 2.6	- 3.0	- 5.0	- 4.7	- 36.6	+ 30.9	- 1.7	+ 34.9	2009
- 28.3	- 23.9	- 4.0	- 19.9	- 4.4	- 3.1	- 2.9	- 3.1	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 1.3	+ 1.6	- 0.5	- 0.1	2009 May
- 48.8	- 22.4	- 5.3	- 17.1	- 26.3	- 2.5	- 2.5	- 2.2	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 23.8	+ 9.6	- 0.3	- 4.1	June
- 60.1	- 55.2	- 37.5	- 17.7	- 4.9	- 1.3	- 1.2	- 1.2	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 3.6	- 1.1	+ 0.3	+ 7.1	July
- 29.3	- 35.1	- 14.0	- 21.2	+ 5.8	- 1.8	- 1.8	- 1.7	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 7.6	+ 0.8	- 0.2	- 3.5	Aug
- 32.7	- 17.3	- 19.2	+ 1.9	- 15.4	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.5	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 15.3	+ 8.4	- 0.1	- 0.2	Sep
+ 1.2	- 26.6	- 5.3	- 21.3	+ 27.8	- 1.2	- 1.2	- 0.7	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 29.0	+ 3.1	- 1.0	+ 8.3	Oct
- 25.8	+ 9.4	- 7.0	+ 16.4	- 35.2	- 0.4	- 0.4	- 0.6	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 34.8	- 0.4	- 0.1	+ 11.2	Nov
- 62.4	- 40.1	+ 15.5	- 55.6	- 22.4	+ 0.9	+ 1.7	+ 0.0	- 0.8	- 0.6	- 23.2	- 11.5	- 0.7	- 17.9	Dec
+ 56.3	+ 18.9	- 5.4	+ 24.3	+ 37.4	- 1.0	- 1.0	+ 0.7	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 38.4	+ 13.7	+ 0.2	+ 4.5	2010 Jan
- 28.5	- 29.2	- 12.8	- 16.4	+ 0.7	+ 2.6	+ 2.5	+ 2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 1.9	- 3.0	+ 0.1	- 1.4	Feb
End of y	ear or n	nonth *									Forei	gn subs	idiaries	
437.3	270.1	118.2	151.9	167.2	37.1	30.3	29.5	6.8	6.7	130.1	69.5	28.6	55.4	2007
453.7	277.7	145.1	132.7	176.0	32.8	24.1	23.6	8.7	8.6	143.2	57.7	30.5	52.9	2008
377.6	218.5	125.4	93.1	159.1	37.0	29.6	29.4	7.4	7.3	122.1	33.3	24.3	38.9	2009
402.5	242.5	121.6	121.0	160.0	33.3	24.9	24.2	8.4	8.3	126.7	55.2	28.5	47.4	2009 May
403.0	240.1	122.3	117.8	162.9	33.7	25.3	24.6	8.4	8.3	129.2	54.2	28.7	44.5	June
397.5	236.2	120.5	115.7	161.3	31.5	23.0	22.6	8.5	8.4	129.9	55.0	28.9	45.0	July
394.9	235.3	122.7	112.5	159.7	30.8	22.4	21.8	8.4	8.3	128.9	55.2	28.0	45.8	Aug
403.7	239.7	128.2	111.5	164.0	31.0	22.5	21.7	8.5	8.4	133.0	54.6	28.0	45.1	Sep
387.8	228.3	121.7	106.6	159.5	31.7	23.2	22.3	8.5	8.4	127.8	53.7	27.9	47.9	Oct
387.2	227.1	119.9	107.2	160.1	30.0	21.5	21.1	8.5	8.4	130.0	53.3	28.9	47.1	Nov
377.6	218.5	125.4	93.1	159.1	37.0	29.6	29.4	7.4	7.3	122.1	33.3	24.3	38.9	Dec
378.1	220.5	121.5	99.1	157.5	34.2	26.9	26.6	7.4	7.3	123.3	33.5	24.4		2010 Jan
382.4	219.9	121.9	98.0	162.5	35.3	27.6	27.3	7.7	7.6	127.2	33.9	24.4		Feb
Changes	5 *													
+ 12.1 - 76.0	+ 4.8 - 59.1	+ 26.9 - 19.7	- 22.1 - 39.5	+ 7.3 - 16.9	+ 4.2	- 6.3 + 5.5	- 5.9 + 5.8	+ 2.0 - 1.4	- 1.4	+ 11.6 - 21.1	- 11.8 - 24.3	- 6.2	- 2.4 - 13.6	2008 2009
- 10.6	- 3.8	- 2.7	- 1.1	- 6.8	- 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.3	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 6.7	- 1.6	- 0.6	- 0.8	2009 May
+ 0.6	- 2.3	+ 0.7	- 3.1	+ 2.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 2.5	- 1.0	+ 0.2	- 2.9	June
- 5.5	- 4.0	- 1.8	- 2.2	- 1.6	- 2.3	- 2.3	- 2.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	July
- 1.9	- 0.7	+ 2.2	- 2.9	- 1.3	- 0.7	- 0.7	- 0.7	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.6	+ 0.2	- 0.9	+ 1.0	Aug
+ 10.3	+ 5.1	+ 5.4	- 0.4	+ 5.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 5.1	- 0.6	- 0.0	- 0.0	Sep
- 15.3	- 11.0	- 6.4	- 4.6	- 4.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.6	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 5.0	- 0.9	- 0.1	+ 3.0	Oct
+ 0.2	- 0.9	- 1.9	+ 1.0	+ 1.1	- 1.7	- 1.7	- 1.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 2.7	- 0.4	+ 1.0	- 0.5	Nov
- 12.2	- 9.8	+ 5.5	- 15.4	- 2.4	+ 6.9	+ 8.1	+ 8.3	- 1.1	- 1.1	- 9.3	- 19.9	- 4.6	- 9.3	Dec
- 1.8	+ 0.9	- 4.0	+ 4.9	- 2.8	- 2.7	- 2.7	- 2.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.9	
+ 2.9	- 1.4	+ 0.5	- 1.9	+ 4.3	+ 1.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 3.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.0	- 1.4	

are regarded as a single branch. -2 Treasury bills, Treasury discount paper and other money market paper, debt securities. -3 Including own debt securities. -4 Excluding subordinated liabilities and

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



V Minimum reserves

1 Reserve ratios

Germany

% of liabilities subject to reserve requirements

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

Euro area

% of reserve base 1

Applicable from	Ratio	
1999 Jan 1		2

1 Article 3 of the Regulation of the European Central Bank on the application of minimum reserves (excluding liabilities to which a reserve ratio of 0% applies pursuant to Article 4 (1)).

2 Reserve maintenance in Germany up to the end of 1998 – pursuant to the Minimum Reserves Order of the Bundesbank

Monthly average 1 1995 Dec

1996 Dec 1997 Dec 1998 Dec

Liabilities subject	to reserve require	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	
2,201,464	655,483	474,342	1,071,639	38,671	39,522	851	2.2	
2,327,879	734,986	476,417	1,116,477	40,975	41,721	745	1.8	
2,576,889	865,444	564,878	1,146,567	45,805	46,432	627	1.4	

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

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

3 Reserve maintenance in the euro area

– from 1999, pursuant to the ECB Regulation on the application of minimum reserves in accordance with Article 19.1 of the Statute of the ESCB

Maintenance period beginning in 1	Reserve base 2	Required reserves before deduction of lump-sum allowance 3	Lump-sum	Required reserves after deduction of lump-sum allowance	Current account ⁵	Excess reserves 6	Deficiencies 7
	Euro area (€ bill	ion)					
2009 Sep	10,710.1	214.2	0.5	213.7	214.7	1.1	0.0
Oct Nov Dec	10,617.5 10,538.1 10,530.2	212.4 210.8 210.6	0.5 0.5 0.5	211.8 210.2 210.1	212.8 211.4 211.3	1.0 1.2 1.2	0.0 0.0 0.0
2010 Jan Feb Mar P	10,499.6 10,568.9 10,595.2	210.0 211.4 211.9	0.5 0.5 0.5	209.5 210.9 211.4	210.9 211.8 212.5	1.4 1.0 1.2	0.0 0.0 0.0
Арг р,8 Мау Р	10,587.7	211.8 	0.5 	211.2 211.3	212.4	1.2 	
	Of which: German	ny (€ million)					
2009 Sep	2,566,298	51,326	188	51,138	51,456	318	0
Oct Nov Dec	2,549,967 2,523,110 2,507,906	50,999 50,462 50,158	188 187 187	50,812 50,275 49,971	51,032 50,532 50,297	220 257 326	0 2 0
2010 Jan Feb Mar P	2,496,117 2,496,911 2,508,645	49,922 49,938 50,173	187 187 187	49,735 49,751 49,985	50,168 50,044 50,295	433 293 310	2 0 0
Apr P May P	2,504,766 2,510,392	50,095 50,208	187 187	49,908 50,020	50,213 	305 	0

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

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VI Interest rates

2 Base rates

		Main ret operatio	financing ons					Main re operatio	financing ons			Base rate as per		Bas
Applicable from	Deposit facility		Minimum bid rate		Applicable from	9	Deposit facility	Fixed rate	Minimum bid rate	Mar- ginal lending facility	Applicable from	Discount Rate Transition Act 1	Applicable from	rate as p Civi Coc
1999 Jan 1 Jan 4	2.00 2.75	3.00 3.00	-	3.25	2005 Dec		1.25	-	2.25	3.25	1999 Jan 1 May 1	2.50 1.95	2002 Jan 1 July 1	
Jan 22 Apr 9 Nov 5	2.00 1.50 2.00	3.00 2.50 3.00	-	4.50 3.50 4.00	2006 Mar June Aug	8 15 9	1.50 1.75 2.00		2.50 2.75 3.00	3.50 3.75 4.00	2000 Jan 1 May 1	2.68 3.42	2003 Jan 1 July 1	
2000 Feb 4	2.25	3.25	-	4.25	Oct Dec	11 13	2.25 2.50	=	3.25 3.50	4.25 4.50	Sep 1	4.26	2004 Jan 1	
Mar 17 Apr 28 June 9	2.50 2.75 3.25	3.50 3.75 4.25	-	4.50 4.75 5.25	2007 Mar June		2.75	-	3.75 4.00	4.75 5.00	2001 Sep 1 2002 Jan 1	3.62	July 1 2005 Jan 1	
June 28 Sep 1	3.25 3.50	=	4.25 4.50	5.25 5.50	2008 July	9	3.25	-	4.25	5.25	to Apr 3		July 1	
Oct 6 2001 May 11	3.75	-	4.75 4.50	5.75	Oct Oct Nov	8 9 12	2.75 3.25 2.75	- 3.75 3.25	3.75	4.75 4.25 3.75			2006 Jan 1 July 1	
Aug 31 Sep 18	3.25 2.75	=	4.25 3.75	5.25 4.75	Dec	10	2.00	2.50	-	3.00			2007 Jan 1 July 1	
Nov 9 2002 Dec 6	2.25	-	3.25 2.75	4.25	Mar	21 11 8	1.00 0.50 0.25	2.00 1.50 1.25	=	3.00 2.50 2.25			2008 Jan 1 July 1	
2002 Dec 8	1.75	-	2.75	3.50	Apr May		0.25	1.00	-	1.75			2009 Jan 1	
June 6	1.00	_											July 1	

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. $-\!-$

1 ECB interest rates

2 Pursuant to section 247 of the Civil Code.

3 Eurosystem monetary policy operations allotted through tenders

			Fixed rate tenders	Variable rate tenders			
D ()	Bid amount	Allotment amount	Fixed rate	Minimum bid rate	Marginal rate 1	Weighted average rate	
Date of settlement	€ million		% per annum				Running for days
	Main refinancing	g operations					
2010 Apr 21 Apr 28 May 5 May 12 May 19	70,228 75,624 90,317 99,570 104,752	75,624 90,317 99,570	1.00 1.00 1.00				7 7 7 7 7 7
	Longer-term refi	inancing operation	ons				
2010 Apr 14 Apr 29 May 12 May 13	15,730 4,846 20,480 35,668	4,846 20,480	1.00 1.00	=			28 91 35 182
	Source: FCR 1 Los	vart ar bigbart inter					

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

4 Money market rates, by month

% per annu	um													
Money mar	rket ra	ates rep	orted	by Frankfurt	banks 1				EURIBOR 3					
Overnight ı	mone	y		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		est and est rate	25	Monthly Lowest and averages highest rates			Monthly aver	rages						
0.33 0.32).25 –).23 –	0.75 0.80	0.67 0.66	0.57 0.56	-	0.75 0.76	0.36 0.35	0.36 0.39	0.44 0.48	0.72 0.71	0.99 1.00		
0.28 0.30 0.28	().23 –).24 –).23 –	0.70 0.75 0.75	0.62 0.60 0.57	0.52 0.51 0.49		0.71 0.69 0.66	0.34 0.34 0.35	0.36 0.34 0.34	0.42	0.68 0.66 0.64	0.98 0.96 0.95	1.11 1.10 1.09	
0.29	().24 –	0.75	0.58	0.49	_	0.67	0.35	0.35	0.40	0.64	0.96	1.10	1.23

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

of real turnover according to the act/360 method and published via Moneyline Telerate. — 3 Euro Interbank Offered Rate: unweighted average rate calculated by Moneyline Telerate since 30 December 1998 according to the act/360 method. — 4 At end-December, 0.23% to 0.30%.

Reporting period 2009 Nov Dec 2010 Jan Feb Mar Apr



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

		Non-financ		Loans to ho	ouseholds					Loans to		
Households deposits		corporation deposits	ns'	Housing loa	ans		Consumer	credit and ot	ner loans	non-financia corporation		
with an ag	reed maturi	ty of		with a mat	urity of							
		up to 2 years	over 2 years	up to	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		over 1 year and up to 5 years	over 5 years
3.07 2.94 2.83	3.03 3.01 3.01	1.97 1.89 1.80	3.53 3.39 3.39	4.31 4.23 4.18	4.31 4.25 4.26	4.36 4.28 4.25	7.82	6.79 6.74 6.71	5.70 5.65 5.63	3.72 3.65 3.62	3.59 3.50 3.43	3.8 3.7 3.6
2.64 2.51 2.36	2.96 2.95 2.91	1.70 1.62 1.56	3.34 3.37 3.30	4.05 4.01 4.08	4.19 4.15 4.11	4.18 4.12 4.07		6.66 6.66 6.57	5.54 5.51 5.43	3.56 3.53 3.46	3.37 3.36 3.35	3.6 3.5 3.5
2.20 2.15 2.13	2.84	1.45 1.42 1.39	3.23 3.31 3.23	3.99 4.04 3.98	4.05 4.11 4.04	4.00 4.03 3.98	7.49	6.52 6.61 6.48	5.38 5.43 5.34	3.47 3.45 3.43	3.31 3.33 3.26	3.4 3.4 3.3

(b) New business +

Effective interest rate % per annum 1

Households' de	posits					Non-financial o	orporations' de	eposits	
	with an agreed	maturity of		redeemable at i	notice of		with an agreed	d maturity of	
Overnight	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				over 3 months	Overnight	up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years
0.52	1.86	2.41	2.61	1.86	3.38	0.57	0.82	2.41	2.92
0.50	1.72	2.32	2.64	1.64	3.23	0.54	0.71	2.06	2.93
0.49	1.61	2.27	2.52	1.60	3.12	0.52	0.69	2.10	2.74
0.46	1.68	2.11	2.55		2.97	0.49	0.66	1.99	2.7
0.46	1.67	2.23	2.56		2.76	0.48	0.70	2.11	2.9
0.45	1.67	2.31	2.40		2.45	0.47	0.77	2.00	2.5
0.43	0.45 1.67 2.31 2 0.43 1.74 2.33 2 0.42 1.75 2.24 2				2.23	0.45	0.72	1.95	2.44
0.42					2.11	0.44	0.73	2.11	2.39
0.42					2.05	0.44	0.79	2.73	2.26

	Consumer	credit			Housing lo	ans				Other loans		
		with an initi	al rate fixat	ion		with an initi	al rate fixatio	on				
Over- drafts		rate or up	over 1 year and up to 5 years	over 5 years	Total 2	floating rate or up to 1 year		over 5 years and up to 10 years	over 10 years	rate or up	over 1 year and up to 5 years	over 5 years
9.31 9.26 9.26	8.02 8.17 8.00	7.63 7.93 7.69	6.49 6.54 6.45	8.03 7.96 7.91	4.02 4.06 3.92	3.03 3.00 2.81	4.10 4.10 4.05	4.54 4.54 4.48	4.54 4.45 4.45		4.77 4.74 4.66	4.9 4.8 4.7
9.16 9.07 8.99	7.87 7.76 7.43		6.38 6.29 6.26	7.94 7.87 7.56	3.85 3.78 3.81	2.77 2.71 2.71	4.02 3.97 3.96	4.45 4.46 4.42	4.40 4.32 4.26	3.21 3.16 3.08	4.73 4.57 4.40	4.7 4.6 4.3
8.94 9.01 8.86	7.86 7.78 7.60	6.72	6.42 6.25 6.22	8.04 7.98 7.95	3.79 3.74 3.66		3.94 3.83 3.73	4.38 4.32 4.21	4.26 4.18 4.15	3.17	4.45 4.48 4.61	4. 4. 4.

	Loans up to €1 million	with an initial rate fix	ation	Loans over €1 million with an initial rate fixation				
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		
4.34	3.56	4.78		2.37	2.89			
4.23 4.25			4.24	2.31 2.06	2.80 2.89			
4.18			4.18	2.14	2.73			
4.11	3.34	4.49	4.10	2.22	2.74			
4.05			3.96	2.19	3.15			
4.05 4.02			3.99 4.05	2.01 1.94	2.88 2.90			
3.99			4.00					

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 2008/48/EC,

which contains other related charges which may occur for enquiries, administration, preparation of the documents, guarantees and credit insurance.

Reporting period 2009 July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

2010 Jan Feb Mar

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End of month 2009 July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2010 Jan Feb Mar

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 corpo	orations' deposits			
with an agreed mat	turity of							
up to 2 years		over 2 years		up to 2 years		over 2 years		
Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ² € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ² € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ² € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ² € million	
3.71	278,398	2.45	179,828	2.15	109,282	4.42	23,2	
3.56 3.42 3.32	261,337 251,435 240,427	2.45 2.44 2.44	180,758 182,163 183,008	1.72	110,298 107,732 101,792	4.39 4.36 4.25	23,2 23,2 23,8	
3.10 2.91 2.75	226,909 211,060 196,660	2.43 2.43 2.42	184,056 185,213 186,698	1.20	101,908 102,191 99,264	4.17 4.03 3.99	24,5 25,3 25,6	
2.59 2.39 2.18	182,143 170,152 161,018	2.42 2.41 2.40	188,911 191,395 196,621	1.06 1.01 0.95	93,477 92,010 88,785	3.95 3.92 3.99	25,9 26,4 26,2	
1.92 1.80 1.77	148,065 141,541 138,799	2.40 2.40 2.38	201,737	0.91 0.88 0.83	87,339 86,509 86,735	3.93 4.16 4.04	25,8 24,5 24,3	

Housing loa	ns to househ	olds 3				Consumer ci	redit and othe	r loans to hou	useholds 4, 5		
with a matu	rity of										
up to 1 year	6	over 1 year a up to 5 year		over 5 years		up to 1 year	6	over 1 year a up to 5 year		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
5.34 5.06 4.97 4.86 4.64	5,628 5,584 5,586 5,605 5,645	4.65 4.57 4.54 4.49 4.44	25,121 25,145 25,160 25,260 25,362	5.01 4.98 4.97 4.95 4.93	914,717 915,839 916,289 916,103 917,085	9.16 8.93 8.76 8.98 8.74	69,930 68,006 67,806 69,625 67,655	5.56 5.58 5.54 5.49 5.44	65,236 66,027 66,445 66,936 67,784	6.01 5.99 5.98	313,261 313,661 313,433
4.56 4.51 4.37 4.38 4.46	5,590 5,673 5,595 5,539 5,548	4.41 4.38 4.35 4.33 4.28	25,463 25,577 25,653 25,786 25,772	4.92 4.91 4.89 4.88 4.88 4.86	919,804 920,688 922,437 923,421 922,968	8.67 8.67 8.53 8.40 8.53	67,279 69,218 67,505 66,513 67,071	5.41 5.36 5.33 5.29 5.30	68,040 68,844 69,092 69,197 70,265	5.94 5.94 5.90 5.89 5.88	313,043 312,413 312,661
4.37 4.36 4.34	5,331 5,265 5,409	4.26 4.25 4.22	25,666 25,617 25,702	4.85 4.84 4.83	920,635 919,585 919,685	8.44 8.30 8.40	65,619 64,998 66,783	5.28 5.26 5.22	69,803 69,606 69,960		310,649

up to 1 year 6		over 1 year and up to 5 y	ears	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
4.51	183,679	4.30	139,786	4.55	5
4.18 4.13 4.09	177,190	3.93	142,202 142,644 142,643	4.40 4.36 4.27	5 5 5
3.92 3.85 3.87	162,055	3.72	144,430 144,119 144,402	4.18 4.15 4.10	5- 5- 5-
3.83 3.82 3.68	152,333	3.61	143,106 142,207 144,786	4.06 4.06 4.01	5 5 5
3.66 3.67 3.77	140,023		143,161 143,854 139,288	3.98 3.96 3.93	5

* 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 the reporting agents in their own name and for their own account. — 4 Consume redities aloans 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.

45*

month 2009 Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec 2010 Jan Feb Mar

End of

End of month 2009 Mar Apr May July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2010 Jan Feb Mar

End of month 2009 Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2010 Jan Feb Mar



VI Interest rates

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

		with an agre	eed maturity	of				redeemable	at notice of 8		
Overnight		up to 1 year		over 1 year a up to 2 year		over 2 years		up to 3 mon	ths	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
1.38	558,216	1.46	30,369	2.97	1,746	3.15	2,911	2.08	437,140	3.91	111,178
1.13 1.03 0.94	576,843 587,516 591,673		1.32 27,496 1.34 25,817		1,611 1,663 1,293	3.08 2.88 2.74	3,059 2,893 2,592	1.98 1.85 1.82	439,565 441,968 445,518	3.79 3.67 3.55	112,039 113,49 114,48
0.88 0.84 0.82	599,922 609,242 617,597	1.45 1.18 1.01	28,372 21,694 19,325	2.29 2.14 2.02	2,077 1,393 1,584	2.77 2.83 2.61	2,947 2,866 2,779	1.79 1.62 1.61	450,019 454,401 457,521	3.41 3.25 3.14	115,61 116,34 117,55
0.79 0.75 0.75	629,015 646,360 651,570		19,145 17,401 19,427	1.97 1.92 1.94	1,868 1,801 1,704	2.75 2.80 2.69	3,393 3,572 3,516	1.49 1.47 1.52	461,657 464,488 474,429	2.99 2.77 2.44	119,952 120,775 119,702
0.73 0.71 0.70	667,262 675,402 670,474	1.12 1.21 1.35	1.12 20,151 1.88		1,645 1,287 1,418	2.93 2.80 2.43	3,755 2,873 2,485	1.37 1.34 1.40	479,240 485,075 486,809	2.22 2.09 2.03	118,14 117,49 117,55

		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	
1.03	203,071	1.10	50,263	2.63	480	4.02	1,14	
0.81	209,654	0.77	50,849	2.57	358	3.68	53	
0.81	211,660		43,357	2.32	412	3.41	39	
0.61	217,069		42,875	1.77	279	2.11	91	
0.55	222,639		46,924	2.22	356	2.91	1,71	
0.53	228,457		34,238	1.75	326	3.63	79	
0.51	234,141		38,890	1.78	325	2.91	56	
0.48	244,464	0.48	40,077	1.79	229	3.20	51	
0.47	249,011		41,382	1.75	301	3.59	55	
0.46	249,139		37,933	2.20	460	3.24	84	
0.48	245,835	0.46	36,579	1.38	256	2.57	53	
0.47	238,889		30,650	1.57	200	2.76	29	
0.45	243,829		34,398	1.87	344	3.04	47	

Loans to ho	ouseholds											
Consumer	credit with a	an initial rate	fixation of	4			Other loan	s with an init	ial rate fixa	tion of 5		
Total	floating ra up to 1 yea		over 1 year up to 5 yea		over 5 year			te or ar 10	over 1 year up to 5 yea		over 5 years	
Annual percentage rate of charge ⁹ % pa	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate ¹ % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate ¹ % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million
6.95 6.99 6.94 6.79	4.41 5.10	1,171 1,510 904 1,484	5.06 5.30 5.08 4.99	3,180 3,112 2,915 3,097	8.19 8.28 8.24 8.19	2,765 2,485 2,247 2,347	3.01 2.68 2.67 2.65	6,416 7,353 5,699 6,020	4.65 4.78	1,467 1,773 1,307 1,419	4.79 4.75	2,19 2,32 2,02 2,40
7.02 7.19 6.93		1,242 1,187 1,322	5.15 5.28 5.10	3,184 2,401 2,294	8.25 8.24 8.20	2,607 1,958 2,007	2.49 2.38 2.17	6,809 5,529 6,690	4.73 4.62 4.61	1,468 1,119 1,043	4.82	2,80 1,82 2,04
6.84 6.47 6.06	4.55	1,651 2,065 2,385	5.05 4.96 4.83	2,386 2,242 2,027	8.29 8.05 7.57	2,018 1,733 1,789	2.24 2.08 2.40	6,626 5,102 6,198	4.65 4.47 4.41	1,208 1,225 1,495	4.39	2,48 1,85 2,90
6.95 6.91 6.72	4.32	2,233 2,127 2,685	5.30 5.31 5.14	1,775 1,759 2,385	8.45 8.37 8.20	1,889 1,834 2,179	2.30 2.23 2.22	5,417 4,795 7,183		1,422 977 1,205	4.57	1,89 1,63 2,48

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 2008/48/EC, which contains other related charges which may occur for enquiries, administration, preparation of the documents, guarantees and credit insurance. — 10 Excluding overdrafts.

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VI Interest rates

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

		Housing loan	s with an initia	al rate fixation	of 3					
Overdrafts 11		Total	floating rate up to 1 year 1		over 1 year a up to 5 years	nd	over 5 years a up to 10 year		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
11.16	45,902	4.42	4.19	2,787	4.12	3,343	4.40	6,831	4.49	4,60
10.97	43,989	4.34	3.86	3,150		3,521	4.37	7,455	4.54	4,27
10.87	43,269	4.29	3.80	2,616		3,031	4.35	6,547	4.47	4,00
10.85	45,907	4.31	3.73	2,654		3,410	4.39	7,491	4.53	4,26
10.58	44,140	4.31	3.56	3,374	3.89	3,747	4.45	8,321	4.54	4,42
10.58	43,846	4.28	3.47	2,931	3.87	2,812	4.46	6,269	4.51	3,70
10.61	45,022	4.22	3.38	2,256	3.81	2,587	4.37	5,904	4.45	4,00
10.53	43,311	4.17	3.28	2,956	3.78	2,707	4.34	6,512	4.41	3,78
10.36	41,858	4.14	3.24	2,214		2,462	4.35	5,363	4.32	3,68
10.38	43,670	4.13	3.36	2,530		2,741	4.29	5,547	4.38	3,66
10.33	42,165		3.20	2,978	3.71	2,512	4.27	5,293	4.49	3,0
10.28	41,795		3.16	2,057	3.67	2,096	4.22	4,389	4.34	3,3
10.36	43,281		3.04	2,660	3.56	2,470	4.09	5,889	4.30	4,2

		Loans up to €1 mill	ion with an initial ra	te 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
5.65	84,903	3.83	12,529	4.95	1,198	4.69	1,33
5.21	82,312	3.60	11,605	4.85	1,204	4.48	1,48
5.24	81,653	3.52	10,634	4.83	1,078	4.41	1,13
5.14	82,602	3.36	11,556	4.82	1,090	4.61	1,39
5.01	76,756	3.26	11,383	4.73	1,398	4.54	1,68
4.86	77,358		8,654	4.80	990	4.43	1,15
5.05	76,050		11,592	4.72	986	4.35	1,28
5.02	72,593	3.37	11,279	4.54	1,133	4.37	1,40
4.99	72,412	3.37	8,729	4.70	965	4.22	1,25
4.84	67,483	3.36	9,502	4.23	1,426	3.98	1,71
4.70	69,286	3.19	7,819	4.54	1,047	4.20	1,12
4.82	68,416	3.43	7,546	4.63	943	4.17	94
5.03	66,491	3.41	11,441	4.70	1,073	4.16	1,33

Loans over €1 million wi	th an initial rate fixation of	13			
floating rate or up to 1 y	ear 10	over 1 year and up to 5 y	rears	over 5 years	
Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million
3.09	73,340	4.23	2,283	4.50	
2.84 2.84 2.93	58,465	4.22 3.98 4.33	2,706 2,404 2,229	4.47 4.47 4.69	
2.74 2.80 2.26	70,243 54,832	3.85	· · ·	4.52 4.40 4.12	
2.59 2.95 2.57	51,190	3.87	1,858	4.29 4.20 4.07	
2.45 2.43 2.32	37,997	4.54	1,840	4.23 4.07 3.81	

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.

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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.



Period

Period

VII Capital market

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

	Sales					Purchases				
	Domestic del	ot securities 1				Residents				
Sales = total pur- chases	Total	Bank debt securities	Corporate bonds (non-MFIs)	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- resident
DM million										
332,655 418,841	250,688 308,201	184,911 254,367	1,563 3,143	64,214 50,691		204,378 245,802	144,177 203,342	60,201 42,460	-	12 17
€million										
292,663	198,068	156,399	2,184	39,485	94,595	155,766	74,728	81,038	-	13
226,393 180,227 175,396 184,679 233,890				25,234 16,262 62,235 72,788 58,703	68,399 93,571 51,361 50,224 100,179	151,568 111,281 60,476 105,557 108,119	91,447 35,848 13,536 35,748 121,841	60,121 75,433 46,940 69,809 – 13,723	- - - -	7 6 11 7 12
252,658 242,006 217,859 72,358 70,433	110,542 102,379 90,270 66,139 – 538	39,898 40,995 42,034 – 45,712	2,682 8,943 20,123 86,527 22,709	67,965 52,446 28,111 25,322 91,655	142,116 139,627 127,589 6,219 70,971	94,718 125,423 - 28,853 21,032 96,606	61,740 68,893 96,476 68,049 12,973	32,978 56,530 - 125,329 - 47,017 83,633		15 110 240 5 - 20
12,253 12,646 10,066				11,970 19,824 227	- 4,336	12,532 2,945 10,373		10,401 10,894 2,454	-	-

		Sales		Purchases			
Sales =				Residents			
= total purchase:	5	Domestic shares 8	Foreign shares 9	Total 10 Credit insti- tutions 5,11 Non-banks 6		Non-banks 6	Non- residents 12
DM millio	on						
	119,522 249,504				8,547 20,252	88,297 128,899	22,6 100,3
€ million			-		-	-	-
	150,013	36,010	114,003	103,136	18,637	84,499	46,8
_	140,461 82,665 39,338 11,896 3,317		65,091 30,106	- 2,252 18,398 - 15,121	– 14,714	141,361 12,462 41,634 – 22,177 2,387	- 24, 84,9 20,9 27,0 - 10,7
-	32,364 26,276 3,722 20,326 36,217	13,766 9,061 10,053 11,326 23,962	17,214 – 13,773	7,528 - 48,183 10,417	10,208 11,323 - 6,702 - 23,079 - 8,335	- 9,172 - 3,795 - 41,481 33,496 32,350	31,; 18,; 44,4 - 30,; 12,;
-	552 338 7,065	96	- 434		- 4,785	697 2,477 554	

* 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. — 5 Book values; statistically adjusted. — 6 Residual; also including purchases of domestic and foreign securities by domestic mutual

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

VII Capital market

2 Sales of debt securities issued by residents *

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

	Up to end-1998,	DM nominal millio	on value; from 199	99, € million nomi	nal value				
		Bank debt securi	ties 1						Memo item
Period	Total	Total	Mortgage Pfandbriefe	Public Pfandbriefe	Debt securities issued by special purpose credit institutions	Other bank debt securities	Corporate bonds (non-MFIs)	Public debt securities 2	Foreign DM/euro bonds issued by German- managed syndicates
	Gross sales 3	lotai			institutions			debt securities	synancates
1997 1998	846,567 1,030,827	621,683 789,035	53,168 71,371	276,755 344,609	54,829 72,140	236,933 300,920	1,915 3,392	222,972 238,400	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	659,148	500,895 505,646	34,528 34,782	143,107 112,594	94,556 106,166	228,703 252,103	8,114 11,328	150,137 171,012	31,597 10,605
2002	687,988 818,725	569,232	41,496	119,880	117,506	290,353	17.574	231,923	10,313
2003 2004	958,917 990,399	668,002 688,844	47,828 33,774	107,918 90,815	140,398 162,353	371,858 401,904	22,510 31,517	268,406 270,040	2,850 12,344
2004	988,911	692,182		103,984	160,010	399,969		1	600
2006	925,863	622,055	28,217 24,483	99,628	139,193	358,750	24,352 29,975	273,834	69
2007 2008	1,021,533 1,337,337	743,616 961,271	19,211 51,259	82,720 70,520	195,722 382,814	445,963 456,676	15,043 95,093	262,872 280,974	
2009	1,533,616	1,058,815	40,421	37,615	331,566	649,215	76,379	398,423	-
2009 Dec	116,005	101,121	2,166	1,034	31,004	66,917	1,313	13,572	-
2010 Jan	109,792	64,294	2,393	3,465	36,072	22,364	6,809	38,689	-
Feb Mar	94,437 109,558	53,246 67,153	1,939 3,671	4,171 3,161	31,193 36,175	15,943 24,146	6,077 7,182	35,114 35,223	-
	of which: De	ebt securities	with maturit	ies of more t	han four yea	rs 4			
1997 1998	563,333 694,414	380,470 496,444	41,189 59,893	211,007 288,619	41,053 54,385	87,220 93,551	1,820 2,847	181,047 195,122	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	319,330	209,187	20,724	102,664	25,753	60,049			27,008
2001	299,751	202,337	16,619	76,341	42,277	67,099	6,727 7,479 12,149	89,933 120,527	6,480
2002 2003	309,157 369,336	176,486 220,103	16,338 23,210	59,459 55,165	34,795 49,518	65,892 92,209	10,977	138,256	9,213 2,850
2004	424,769	275,808	20,060	48,249	54,075	153,423	20,286	128,676	4,320
2005 2006	425,523	277,686 190,836	20,862 17,267	63,851 47,814	49,842 47,000	143,129 78,756	16,360 14,422	131,479 132,711	400 69
2007	337,969 315,418	183,660	10,183	31,331	50,563	91,586	13,100	118,659	-
2008 2009	387,516 361,999	190,698 185,575	13,186 20,235	31,393 20,490	54,834 59,809	91,289 85,043	84,410 55,240	112,407 121,185	-
2009 2009 Dec	18,895	15,404	943	538	5,103	8,820	998	2,493	
2010 Jan	46,523	22,926	705	2,856	12,498	6,866	4,714	18,882	_
Feb	33,266	10,728	960	2,227	3,715	3,826	4,922	17,615	_
	Net sales 5	1,013	. 2,722	0/5	7,410	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	5,005	1 17,202	.
1007	<u> </u>	100 575	16 474	115 070	10 470	1 43 607	1 1 5 6 0		62 101
1997 1998	257,521 327,991	188,525 264,627	16,471 22,538	115,970 162,519	12,476 18,461	43,607 61,111	1,560 3,118		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	155,615	122,774	5,937	29,999	30,089	56,751	7,320	25,522	- 16,705
2001 2002	84,122 131,976	60,905 56,393	6,932 7,936	- 9,254 - 26,806	28,808 20,707	34,416 54,561	8,739 14,306	14,479 61,277	– 30,657 – 44,546
2003	124,556	40,873	2,700	- 42,521	44,173	36,519	18,431	65,253	- 54,990
2004	167,233	81,860	1,039	- 52,615	50,142	83,293	18,768	66,605	- 22,124
2005 2006	141,715	65,798 58,336	– 2,151 – 12,811	- 34,255 - 20,150	37,242 44,890	64,962 46,410	10,099 15,605	65,819 55,482	– 35,963 – 19,208
2007	86,579	58,168	– 10,896	- 46,629	42,567	73,127	- 3,683	32,093	- 29,750
2008 2009	119,472	8,517 – 75,554	15,052 858	- 65,773 - 80,646	25,165 25,579	34,074 – 21,345	82,653 48,508	28,302 103,482	
2009 Dec	- 36,747	- 20,331	- 819	- 7,328	12,592				
2010 Jan	- 5,452		- 785	- 9,979	5,351		4,759	- 975	- 10
Feb Mar	13,001 14,754		847 2,481	- 2,473 - 4,517	- 1,252 7,669	– 8,842 1,479	5,084 5,318	19,637 2,325	- 2,529 - 1,282

* 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 Including Federal Railways Fund, Federal Post Office and

Treuhand agency. — 3 Gross sales means only initial sales of newly issued securities. — 4 Maximum maturity according to the terms of issue. — 5 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

	Op to end-1998, i	Jivi million nominai	value; from 199	9, € million nomi	nai value				
		Bank debt securitie	₂₅ 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 (non-MFIs)	Public debt securities	Foreign DM/euro bonds issued by German- managed syndicates
	DM million						(
1998	3,694,234	2,254,668	265,721	1,124,198	259,243	605,507	8,009	1,431,558	619,668
	€ million					A			
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 2008 2009	2,914,723 3,044,145 3,130,723 3,250,195 3,326,635	1,751,563 1,809,899 1,868,066 1,876,583 1,801,029	157,209 144,397 133,501 150,302 151,160	519,674 499,525 452,896 377,091 296,445	323,587 368,476 411,041 490,641 516,221	751,093 797,502 870,629 858,550 837,203	83,942 99,545 95,863 178,515 227,024	1,079,218 1,134,701 1,166,794 1,195,097 1,298,581	134,580 115,373 85,623 54,015 32,978
2010 Jan Feb Mar	3,321,183 3,334,184 3,348,938	1,791,793 1,780,073 2 1,781,705	150,375 151,222 153,702	286,466 283,994 279,476	521,572 520,320 527,989	833,379 824,537 2 820,537	231,783 236,868 242,186	1,297,606 1,317,243 2 1,325,048	
	Breakdown	by remaining	period to m	naturity ³		Posit	ion at end-N	/larch 2010	
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	1,318,800 724,539 521,355 232,846 164,291 70,744 69,517 246,846	808,951 429,353 286,180 88,683 58,233 29,908 18,148 62,249	66,005 49,345 20,524 11,679 4,368 1,757 24 0	140,072 76,692 31,176 18,237 8,275 2,352 1,436 1,238	211,859 131,705 65,835 32,464 34,208 19,054 11,696 21,169	391,014 171,612 168,648 26,303 11,384 6,746 4,992 39,841	36,719 33,979 37,042 16,589 6,738 14,946 2,959 93,213	473,132 261,206 198,132 127,574 99,319 25,890 48,411 91,385	13,071 5,285 4,216 2,800 306 1,763 651 1,064

* Including debt securities temporarily held in the issuers' portfolios. — 1 Excluding debt securities handed to the trustee for temporary safe custody. — 2 Sectoral reclassification of debt securities. — 3 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

		Change in dor	nestic public lin	nited companie	s' capital due t	0					
Share capital = circulation at end of period under review	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		r	change of legal form	reduct of cap and liquida	ital	Memo item Share circulation at market values (market capita- lisation) level at end of period under review 2
DM million											
238,156	16,578	6,086	2,566	658	8,607	-	4,055	3,905	5 –	1,188	1,258,042
€ million	-	<u>^</u>	<u>^</u>		<u>.</u>						•
133,513	11,747	5,519	2,008	190	1,075		2,099	1,560) –	708	1,603,304
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 - 2,157 - 10,806 - 1,760	2 -	1,745 3,152 2,224 1,584 2,286	1,353,000 1,205,613 647,492 851,001 887,217
163,071 163,764 164,560 168,701 175,691	- 1,733 695 799 4,142 6,989	2,470 2,670 3,164 5,006 12,476	1,040 3,347 1,322 1,319 398	694 604 200 152 97	268 954 269 0 -	- - - -	1,443 1,868 682 428 3,741	- 3,060 - 1,250 - 1,847 - 608 - 1,269	5 – 7 – 3 –	1,703 3,761 1,636 1,306 974	1,058,532 1,279,638 1,481,930 830,622 927,256
175,763 175,450 175,699	72 - 313 249	205 66 282	- - 49	86 0 2		_	0 121 31	- 203 - 235	5 -	15 22 54	887,966 879,672 968,958

* 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 Novem-

ber 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 Herausgebergemeinschaft Wertpapier-Mitteilungen and the Deutsche Börse AG.

50*

Period

1998

1999

2010 Jan Feb Mar

VII Capital market

5 Yields and indices on German securities

Yields on del	bt securities ou	itstanding issu	ued by residents '	1			Price indices 2	,3		
	Public debt se	curities		Bank debt sec	urities		Debt securitie	S	Shares	
		Listed Federal secu	rities							
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 (non- MFIs)	German bond index (REX)	iBoxx € Germany price index	CDAX share price index	German share index (DAX)
% per annur	n						Average daily rate	End-1998 = 100	End-1987 = 100	End-1987 = 1000
4.5 4.3	4.4 4.3	4.4 4.3	4.6 4.5	4.5 4.3	4.9 4.9	5.0 5.0	118.18 110.60	100.00 92.52	343.64 445.95	5,002.39 6,958.14
5.4 4.8 4.7 3.7 3.7	5.3 4.7 4.6 3.8 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	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
3.1 3.8 4.3 4.2 3.2	3.2 3.7 4.3 4.0 3.1	3.2 3.7 4.2 4.0 3.0	3.4 3.8 4.2 4.0 3.2	3.1 3.8 4.4 4.5 3.5	3.5 4.0 4.5 4.7 4.0	3.7 4.2 5.0 6.3 5.5	120.92 116.78 114.85 121.68 123.62	101.09 96.69 94.62 102.06 100.12	335.59 407.16 478.65 266.33 320.32	5,408.26 6,596.92 8,067.32 4,810.20 5,957.43
3.0 2.9 2.8	3.0 2.8 2.8	3.0 2.8 2.8	3.3 3.2 3.1	3.1 3.0 2.9	3.8 3.7 3.5	4.4 4.4 4.2	123.86 124.70 124.93	101.31 102.02 102.01	303.33 302.10 331.65	5,608.79 5,598.46 6,153.55
2.8	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.8	3.5	4.3	125.47	102.86	329.26	6,135.70

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.

6 Sales and purchases of mutual fund shares in Germany

	Sales							Purchases					
	Domestic I	mutual fund	ds 1 (sales r	eceipts)				Residents					
		Mutual fu general pu	nds open to ublic	o the					Credit instit including b and loan as	uilding	Non-banks	; 3	
			of which										1
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	Non-resi- dents 5
DM million													
187,641	169,748	38,998	5,772	27,814	4,690	130,750	17,893	190,416	43,937	961	146,479	16,507	- 2,775
€ million													
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	5,76
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	951 - 680 - 1,793
85,268 47,264 55,695 514	41,718 19,535 13,436 – 7,911	6,400 - 14,257 - 7,872 - 14,409	- 124 490 - 4,839 - 12,171	7,001 - 9,362 - 12,848 - 11,149	- 3,186 - 8,814 6,840 799	35,317 33,791 21,307 6,498	43,550 27,729 42,259 8,425	79,252 39,006 50,925 9,154	21,290 14,676 – 229 – 16,625	7,761 5,221 4,240 – 9,252	57,962 24,330 51,154 25,779	35,789 22,508 38,019 17,677	8,258 4,770
43,139	43,747	10,966	- 5,047	11,749	2,686	32,780	- 609	42,984	- 14,995	- 8,178	57,979	7,569	
13,133 7,717 8,131	10,008 5,671 5,280	2,704 2,857 1,460	706 - 133 - 480	- 10 1,645 846	1,811 1,100 428		3,125 2,046 2,851	12,269 7,382 7,574	1,007 2,014 – 2,648	574 779 505	11,262 5,368 10,222	2,551 1,267 2,346	335

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. — The figures for the most recent date are provisional; revisions are not specially marked.

Period



VIII Financial accounts

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

€ billion	
-----------	--

				2008				2009			
tem	2007	2008	2009	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Households 1											
I Acquisition of financial assets											
Currency and deposits	85.9	121.0	49.9	6.4	14.6	12.9	87.1	9.4	15.2	5.5	
Money market paper Bonds	- 0.3 - 53.3	- 0.1 1.8	- 0.8 - 4.6	- 0.1 19.4	- 0.1 1.3	0.0 6.6	0.1 - 25.5	- 0.2 9.8		- 0.2 1.7	=
Shares Other equity Mutual funds shares	- 16.5 2.9 24.3	- 45.5 3.0 9.3	- 1.0 3.0 29.2	- 1.0 0.8 13.4	- 2.5 0.7 7.6	- 9.0 0.8 1.7	- 33.0 0.8 - 13.4	- 2.0 0.7 9.3	- 1.0 0.8 5.4	1.0 0.8 7.6	
Claims on insurance corporations 2 Short-term claims Longer-term claims	71.9 1.1 70.8	31.7 0.4 31.2	69.0 3.4 65.6	7.0 0.4 6.6	8.3 - 0.2 8.5	7.3 0.1 7.2	9.1 0.1 9.0	23.8 0.8 23.0	0.9	12.9 0.8 12.1	
Claims from company pension commitments	4.3	7.3	7.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	
Other claims 3	- 4.1	- 2.8	- 5.5	- 0.7	- 0.7	- 0.7	- 0.7	- 1.3	- 1.4	- 1.4	-
Total	115.1	125.7	146.9	47.0	30.9	21.5	26.3	51.6	35.6	29.8	
ll Financing											
Loans Short-term loans Longer-term loans	- 20.7 - 1.2 - 19.5	- 16.0 1.2 - 17.2	- 4.4 - 4.3 - 0.1	- 9.9 - 0.7 - 9.1	0.8 - 0.0 0.9	- 1.2 0.6 - 1.8	- 5.7 1.4 - 7.1	- 7.6 - 0.4 - 7.1		4.6 - 1.3 5.8	-
Other liabilities	- 0.4	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	- 0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	- 0.2	
Total	- 21.1	- 15.5	- 3.2	- 9.8	0.9	- 1.3	- 5.3	- 7.2	2.7	4.4	-
Corporations											
I Acquisition of financial assets											
Currency and deposits	71.2	22.8	47.7	8.6	- 15.5	33.5	- 3.7	13.2	- 1.4	14.5	
Money market paper Bonds	- 11.6 -104.0	- 4.1 7.6	8.6	13.7 - 55.3	- 24.7	- 13.4	20.3 52.7	2.0	- 15.5	- 3.3	
Financial derivatives Shares	44.9	14.3 100.2	- 10.3 73.7	10.3 13.0	8.3 48.3	0.1	- 4.4 23.7	- 11.4 13.2	1	3.0 29.5	_
Other equity	17.4	18.5	19.0	12.3	17.7	- 8.5	- 3.0	11.2	6.4	3.7	-
Mutual funds shares Loans	- 2.9	- 8.2 32.1	- 41.4 12.4	- 3.8	- 2.8	5.6 9.7	- 7.2	- 3.0 3.3	- 10.1	- 15.5	-
Short-term loans Longer-term loans	5.0 4.6	23.7	- 1.3 13.7	- 0.3 6.5	12.5	6.5 3.2	4.8	1.0 2.3		- 3.1	
Claims on insurance corporations 2	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Short-term claims Longer-term claims	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Other claims	104.0	- 51.8	- 67.9	23.6	- 11.8	- 29.3	- 34.4	- 44.8	- 18.8	- 25.1	
Total	169.1	131.8	37.4	28.8	32.4	22.6	48.0	- 17.3	- 3.5	- 12.2	
ll Financing											
Money market paper Bonds Financial derivatives	18.6 - 11.4	3.6 6.0	- 26.7 19.6	9.5 - 2.5	- 6.5 1.6	0.4 1.5	0.2 5.4	- 13.5 3.5		- 2.3 5.8	
Shares Other equity	6.8 34.9	3.6 14.9	5.5 8.1	0.9 6.2	1.4 5.7	0.7 0.2	0.5 2.8	1.9 3.7	0.3 0.7	2.3 1.1	
Loans Short-term loans Longer-term loans	51.5 16.4 35.1	73.9 18.7 55.3	- 19.3 - 36.8 17.5	- 3.4 - 5.9 2.5	20.8 14.9 5.9	24.7 1.2 23.4	31.9 8.5 23.4	18.1 3.6 14.5	- 14.1	- 24.7 - 18.0 - 6.7	
Claims from company pension commitments	1.3	2.9	2.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1	0.7	I
Other liabilities	13.3	- 0.7 104.2	9.6 - 0.3	9.2 20.7	- 0.8	5.4 33.5	- 14.5	15.3	- 6.4	0.8	-

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

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

VIII Financial accounts

2 Financial assets and liabilities of private non-financial sectors

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

				2008				2009			
Item	2007	2008	2009	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Households 1											
I Financial assets											
Currency and deposits	1,620.8	1,737.5	1,788.1	1,627.2	1,642.0	1,650.6	1,737.5	1,746.8	1,762.9	1,768.4	1
Money market paper Bonds	1.7 343.7	1.6 324.6	0.8 362.8	1.6 367.4	1.5 351.6	1.5 329.0	1.6 324.6	1.4 315.0	1.3 321.5	1.1 368.4	
Shares Other equity Mutual funds shares	368.5 187.8 549.4	169.4 177.5 503.6	181.3 183.8 555.3	319.4 186.6 539.6	302.0 189.3 543.4	259.8 194.4 530.8	169.4 177.5 503.6	142.6 178.3 502.6	155.1 179.8 526.0	161.3 179.7 542.9	
Claims on insurance corporations ² Short-term claims Longer-term claims	1,190.4 80.8 1,109.6	1,216.9 81.3 1,135.7	1,295.3 84.7 1,210.6	1,195.7 81.2 1,114.5	1,203.5 81.0 1,122.5	1,209.8 81.1 1,128.6	1,216.9 81.3 1,135.7	1,234.6 82.1 1,152.5	1,255.0 83.0 1,172.0	1,275.8 83.8 1,192.0	1
Claims from company pension commitments	255.1	262.4	270.1	256.9	258.7	260.5	262.4	264.3	266.3	268.2	
Other claims 3	42.6	39.8	34.2	41.9	41.2	40.5	39.8	38.4	37.0	35.6	⊢
Total	4,559.8	4,433.4	4,671.7	4,536.3	4,533.2	4,476.8	4,433.4	4,424.1	4,505.0	4,601.4	4
II Liabilities											
Loans Short-term loans	1,536.7 78.9	1,520.8	1,520.7	1,525.5	1,526.4	1,525.1	1,520.8	1,513.4	1,518.2	1,522.8	
Longer-term loans	1,457.9	1,440.8	1,444.9	1,447.4	1,448.3	1,446.5	1,440.8	1,433.8	1,438.7	1,444.6	1
Other liabilities	9.1	10.2	11.4	10.5	10.2	10.6	10.2	11.4	11.5	11.2	⊢
Total Corporations	1,545.8	1,531.0	1,532.0	1,536.0	1,536.6	1,535.7	1,531.0	1,524.8	1,529.7	1,534.0	1
I Financial assets											
Currency and deposits	477.0	507.3	560.7	474.6	470.0	502.5	507.3	517.4	517.5	539.9	
Money market paper Bonds Financial derivatives	27.1 92.9	10.9 102.5	18.8 106.8	30.7 38.2	7.9 39.2	0.9 49.8	10.9 102.5	9.6 104.4	12.7 79.5	15.5 66.5	
Shares Other equity	1,024.3 297.2	644.2 293.7	800.4 318.4	924.3 306.5	933.5 327.4	861.4 326.4	644.2 293.7	575.1 305.0	668.3 312.7	718.3 314.9	
Mutual funds shares	109.5	67.9	61.6	81.0	81.0	85.3	67.9	63.0	58.0	83.4	
Loans Short-term loans Longer-term loans	152.2 103.0 49.2	184.1 126.3 57.8	200.7 123.7 77.0	159.7 103.3 56.4	172.3 115.9 56.5	179.4 119.8 59.6	184.1 126.3 57.8	187.5 126.2 61.3	186.4 124.2 62.2	188.2 120.3 67.9	
Claims on insurance corporations 2 Short-term claims Longer-term claims	43.8 43.8	44.2 44.2	44.6 44.6	43.9 43.9	44.0 44.0	44.1 44.1	44.2 44.2	44.3 44.3	44.4 44.4	44.5 44.5	
Other claims	500.2	576.9	525.9	520.2	536.7	569.4	576.9	588.9	513.0	521.8	
Total	2,724.1	2,431.8	2,637.9	2,578.9	2,611.9	2,619.2	2,431.8	2,395.3	2,392.4	2,493.0	2
II Liabilities											
Money market paper Bonds Financial derivatives	36.5 82.2	40.2 96.8	13.5 123.4	46.0 82.3	39.6 78.9	44.9 81.6	40.2 96.8	26.7 102.5	18.4 106.1	16.1 116.7	
Shares Other equity	1,564.3 670.4	963.5 685.3	1,081.3 693.4	1,322.0 676.6	1,266.1 682.3	1,154.1 682.5	963.5 685.3	814.4 688.9	948.4 689.7	1,043.3 690.8	1
Loans Short-term loans Longer-term loans	1,392.9 380.3 1,012.6	1,470.0 390.7 1,079.2	1,450.6 356.4 1,094.2	1,389.2 368.4 1,020.8	1,414.9 383.8 1,031.2	1,437.2 381.5 1,055.7	1,470.0 390.7 1,079.2	1,488.1 392.2 1,095.9	1,479.4 378.1 1,101.4	1,454.6 361.8 1,092.9	1
Claims from company pension commitments	215.5	218.4	221.3	216.2	216.9	217.7	218.4	219.1	219.8	220.6	
Other liabilities	446.8	490.8	475.9	454.6	465.5	474.4	490.8	552.8	470.1	482.5	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.



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 percentage	e of GDP			
	Deficit / su	rplus 1				-				
2003 2004	- 87.2 - 83.5	- 39.6 - 52.0	– 32.7 – 27.9	– 7.1 – 2.4	- 7.7	- 4.0 - 3.8	- 1.8	- 1.5 - 1.3	- 0.3 - 0.1	- 0.4 - 0.1
2005 2006 p 2007 p 2008 p 2009 pe	- 74.0 - 37.8 + 4.9 + 1.0 - 79.4	- 47.4 - 34.5 - 18.9 - 14.2 - 39.7	- 22.5 - 11.3 + 4.6 + 1.2 - 20.2	- 0.2 + 3.0 + 8.3 + 5.8 - 7.5	- 3.9 + 5.0 + 10.9 + 8.2 - 12.1	- 3.3 - 1.6 + 0.2 ± 0.0 - 3.3	- 2.1 - 1.5 - 0.8 - 0.6 - 1.6	- 1.0 - 0.5 + 0.2 + 0.0 - 0.8	- 0.0 + 0.1 + 0.3 + 0.2 - 0.3	- 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.4 + 0.3 - 0.5
2008 H1 p H2 p	+ 7.3 - 6.3	- 7.0 - 7.2	+ 3.6 - 2.5	+ 5.7 + 0.1	+ 4.9 + 3.3	+ 0.6 - 0.5	- 0.6 - 0.6	+ 0.3 - 0.2	+ 0.5 + 0.0	+ 0.4 + 0.3
2009 H1 pe H2 pe	– 20.7 – 58.6	- 10.4 - 29.2	– 7.2 – 13.0	– 0.1 – 7.4	– 3.1 – 9.0	- 1.8	- 0.9 - 2.4	- 0.6	- 0.0 - 0.6	- 0.3
	Debt level	2						I	End of year	or quarter
2003 2004	1,383.5 1,453.8	847.9 889.5	435.3 459.8	111.5 116.3	5.3	63.9 65.8	39.2 40.2	20.1 20.8	5.2 5.3	0.2
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 pe	1,524.4 1,571.7 1,578.8 1,646.2 1,762.2	935.3 970.7 977.9 1,006.8 1,077.1	482.3 492.1 494.0 533.3 575.2	120.0 122.4 120.2 118.8 122.6	2.7 1.7 1.6 1.5 1.3	68.0 67.6 65.0 66.0 73.2	41.7 41.7 40.3 40.3 44.7	21.5 21.2 20.3 21.4 23.9	5.4 5.3 4.9 4.8 5.1	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1
2008 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1,598.5 1,634.3 1,628.4 1,646.2	989.0 997.0 995.1 1,006.8	504.3 531.4 528.1 533.3	118.3 118.7 117.6 118.8	1.6 1.6 2.0 1.5	65.3 66.0 65.3 66.0	40.4 40.2 39.9 40.3	20.6 21.5 21.2 21.4	4.8 4.8 4.7 4.8	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1
2009 Q1 pe Q2 pe Q3 pe Q4 pe	1,677.5 1,742.9 1,750.8 1,762.2	1,028.2 1,073.6 1,077.0 1,077.1	542.0 561.5 564.8 575.2	119.6 120.3 121.1 122.6	1.6 1.4 1.5 1.3	68.0 71.7 72.6 73.2	41.7 44.2 44.7 44.7	22.0 23.1 23.4 23.9	4.9 5.0 5.0 5.1	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1

Source: Federal Statistical Office and Bundesbank calculations. - 1 Unlike the fiscal balance as shown in the national accounts, the deficit as defined in the Maastricht Treaty includes interest flows from swaps and forward rate agreements. The half-year figures correspond to the deficit / surplus according to the national accounts. — 2 Quarterly GDP ratios are based on the national output of the four preceding quarters.

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

	Revenue				Expenditure							
		of which			Experiarcale	of which						
							•					
			Social con-			Social	Compen- sation of		Gross capital		Deficit /	Memo item Total tax
Period	Total	Taxes	tributions	Other	Total	benefits	employees	Interest	formation	Other	surplus	burden 1
	€ billion											
2003 2004	961.9 957.7	481.8 481.3	396.3 396.5	83.9 79.9	1,049.2 1,041.2	594.2 592.0	169.2 169.6	64.3 62.4	33.9 31.7	187.6 185.5	- 87.3 - 83.5	889.3 888.0
2005 2006 P 2007 P 2008 P	976.1 1,016.4 1,065.3 1,091.8	493.2 530.6 576.3 592.6	396.5 400.0 399.8 408.1	86.4 85.8 89.2 91.1	1,050.3 1,054.5 1,060.7 1,090.8	597.0 598.4 596.8 607.4	168.9 167.9 168.4 172.1	62.6 65.5 67.3 67.1	30.3 32.4 34.3 37.4	191.5 190.3 193.9 206.8	- 74.2 - 38.1 + 4.7 + 1.0	900.5 941.9 988.2 1,013.6
2009 pe	1,066.0		411.1		1,145.3	640.8	177.0	63.5	40.1		- 79.3	984.3
	as a perce	entage of	GDP									
2003 2004	44.5 43.3		18.3	3.9 3.6	48.5 47.1	27.5 26.8	7.8 7.7	3.0 2.8	1.6 1.4	8.7 8.4	- 4.0 - 3.8	41.1 40.2
2005 2006 p 2007 p 2008 p 2009 pe	43.5 43.7 43.9 43.7 43.7 44.3	23.7	17.7 17.2 16.5 16.4 17.1	3.9 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.8	46.8 45.4 43.7 43.7 47.6	26.6 25.7 24.6 24.3 26.6	7.5 7.2 6.9 6.9 7.4	2.8 2.8 2.8 2.7 2.6	1.4 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.7	8.5 8.2 8.0 8.3 9.3	- 3.3 - 1.6 + 0.2 ± 0.0 - 3.3	40.2 40.5 40.7 40.6 40.9
2005 P	Percentag				47.0	20.0		2.0	,		J.J	40.5
2003 2004 2005 2006 p 2007 p 2008 p 2009 pe	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 0.9 \\ - & 0.1 \\ + & 2.5 \\ + & 7.6 \\ + & 8.6 \\ + & 2.8 \\ - & 5.0 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 0.5 - 4.8 + 8.1 - 0.7 + 4.0 + 2.2 + 0.9	$\begin{array}{rrrrr} + & 1.8 \\ - & 0.8 \\ + & 0.9 \\ + & 0.4 \\ + & 0.6 \\ + & 2.8 \\ + & 5.0 \end{array}$	+ 2.5 - 0.4 + 0.8 + 0.2 - 0.3 + 1.8 + 5.5	$\begin{array}{rrrrr} + & 0.3 \\ + & 0.2 \\ - & 0.4 \\ - & 0.6 \\ + & 0.3 \\ + & 2.2 \\ + & 2.8 \end{array}$	+ 2.6 - 3.0 + 0.4 + 4.6 + 2.7 - 0.3 - 5.3	- 6.1 - 6.4 - 4.4 + 7.0 + 6.0 + 9.1 + 7.0	- 1.1 + 3.2 - 0.6 + 1.9 + 6.6		$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$

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

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

IX Public finances in Germany

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

Central, sta	ate and lo	ocal gover	nment 1								Social sec	urity funds	; 2	General g	overnmen	t, total
Revenue	_		Expenditu	ure												
	of which			of which	3											
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	Def surp		Rev- enue 6	Expend- iture	Deficit / surplus	Rev- enue	Expend- iture	Defici ¹ surplu
554.7	441.7	20.5	610.4	173.3	226.8	66.1	38.7	11.3	-	55.8	457.7	466.0	- 8.3	927.7	991.8	- 6
547.0	442.2	21.5	614.2	174.0	235.0	65.6	36.3	10.0	-	67.2	467.6	474.4	- 6.8	925.2	999.1	- 7
545.9	442.8	24.1	610.4	173.4	236.9	64.8	34.3	9.6	-	64.5	469.7	468.6	+ 1.1	926.8	990.2	- 6
568.9	452.1	31.3	620.6	172.1	245.3	64.0	33.0	14.3	_	51.7	467.8	471.3	- 3.4	947.4	1,002.5	- 5
590.9	488.4	18.8	626.2	169.7	252.1	64.4	33.7	11.6	-	35.3	486.3	466.6	+ 19.7	988.2	1,003.8	- 1
644.8	538.2	17.7	644.2	182.2	250.0	66.2	34.6	9.5	+	0.6	475.3	466.4	+ 8.9	1,025.6	1,016.1	+
668.9	561.2	13.4	677.4	187.3	259.9	67.3	36.4	18.6	-	8.5	485.7	478.9	+ 6.9	1,058.8	1,060.4	-
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	_ 1
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	+ 1
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	-
179.6	147.6	7.9	172.9	49.7	65.1	9.1	12.7	1.9	+	6.7	126.9	117.8	+ 9.1	283.0	267.2	+ 1
160.0	130.8	3.0	164.5	43.7	65.5	24.7	5.3	2.0	-	4.5	114.1	119.4	- 5.3	250.4	260.2	-
166.1	143.5	2.1	151.5	44.9	61.4	11.1	7.2	1.7	+	14.6	120.6	120.1	+ 0.5	263.0	247.9	+ 1
159.7	137.2	1.3	167.1	45.9	62.6	21.2	9.0	1.5	-	7.4	118.6	118.9	- 0.3	254.5	262.2	-
180.9	149.4	6.7	192.4	51.2	68.7	10.0	13.6	13.3	-	11.5	130.4	121.7	+ 8.7	287.4	290.2	-
157.0	128.9	1.8	175.7	45.9	67.4	22.8	5.0	10.0	-	18.7	117.9	122.3	- 4.4	251.2	274.4	- 2
154.4	130.4	3.3	169.2	47.2	60.4	10.7	7.4	16.9	-	14.8	120.5	125.5	- 5.0	251.4	271.2	- 1
148.8	124.4	2.1	174.9	47.6	65.0	19.8	10.5	4.5	-	26.0	120.1	127.6	- 7.5	245.1	278.7	- 3

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

Period 2002 p 2003 pe 2004 pe 2005 pe 2006 pe 2007 pe 2008 pe 2007 Q1 P р 02 Q3 р Q4 р 2008 Q1 P Q2 р Q3 р Q4 р 2009 Q1 P Q2 р Q3 р

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

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

		€ billion								
		Central governm	ent		State governmen	t 2,3		Local governmen	1t 3	
Period		Revenue 1	Expenditure	Deficit / surplus	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit / surplus	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit / surplus
2002		240.8	273.5	- 32.7	228.8	258.0	- 29.2	147.0	150.0	- 3.0
2003		239.6	278.8	- 39.2	229.2	259.7	- 30.5	142.1	149.9	- 7.8
2004		233.9	273.6	- 39.7	233.5	257.1	- 23.6	147.0		- 3.1
2005		250.0	281.5	- 31.5	237.4	259.6	- 22.2	151.3	153.2	- 1.9
2005		254.6	282.8	- 28.2	249.8	260.1	- 10.3	161.1	155.2	
2007 pe		277.4	292.1	- 14.7	275.9	267.5	+ 8.4	171.3	162.4	I I
2008 pe		292.0	303.8	- 11.8	279.3	278.0	+ 1.3	176.9		+ 7.9
2009 pe		282.6	317.1	- 34.5	269.9	295.0	- 25.1	171.7	178.6	
2007 Q1	р	61.1	74.6	- 13.6	63.5	66.5	- 3.0	35.4	37.6	- 2.1
Q2	p	69.7	64.4	+ 5.3	67.6	61.9	+ 5.7	40.4	37.3	
Q3	p	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	77.7	74.0	+ 3.7	51.0		+ 4.9
2008 Q1	р	64.1	75.6	- 11.5	67.7	67.7	- 0.1	37.3	37.4	- 0.1
Q2	p	73.0	68.3	+ 4.7	70.7	64.2	+ 6.5	42.7	39.7	+ 3.0
Q3	р	71.2	82.7	- 11.4	67.3	66.3	+ 1.0	43.8	41.1	+ 2.7
Q4	р	83.7	77.3	+ 6.4	72.6	78.7	- 6.0	51.0	49.0	+ 2.0
2009 Q1	р	65.8	76.8	- 11.0	65.3	75.9	- 10.6	36.3	39.3	- 3.0
Q2	р	71.3	68.6	+ 2.7	66.1	67.9	- 1.8	40.7	41.9	- 1.2
Q3	р	68.6	84.5	- 15.9	63.1	69.4	- 6.3	42.5	45.1	- 2.6
Q4	р	77.0	87.2	- 10.2	74.4	80.7	- 6.3	50.6	51.0	- 0.4

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on the data from the Federal Statistical Office. -1 Any amounts of the Bundesbank's profit distribution exceeding the reference value that were used to repay parts of the debt of central government's special funds are not included here. -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 ac-counts 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 Supplement
Total	Total	Central government 1	State government	European Union ²	Local government ³	Balance of untransfer tax shares	red	central gove ment grants, government of energy ta
442,238	390,438	214,002	155,510	20,926	51,673	+	127	
442,838	386,459	208,920	157,898	19,640	56,237	+	142	:
452,078	392,313	211,779	158,823	21,711	59,750	+	16	:
488,444	421,151	225,634	173,374	22,142	67,316	-	22	:
538,243	465,554	251,747	191,558	22,249	72,551	+	138	:
561,182	484,182	260,690	200,411	23,081	77,190	-	190	:
	455,615	252,842	182,273	20,501				
131,507	111,845	56,179	47,660	8,006	14,148	+	5,513	
143,006		66,952	51,585	4,394	19,614	+	461	
137,454		65,380	48,667	3,814	19,715	-	122	
149,216	131,545	72,178	52,500	6,867	23,712	-	6,042	
128,787	109,674	55,941	46,212	7,521	13,289	+	5,824	
130,491	113,442	65,247	46,653	1,541	17,397	-	347	
124,437	108,572	62,354	42,335	3,883	15,865	-	1	
	123,928	69,299	47,073	7,556				
	104,370	54,316	41,777	8,278				
	38,154	20,468	15,784	1,903				
	36,592	21,096	14,308	1,188				

Source: Federal Ministry of Finance, Federal Statistical Office and Bundesbank calculations. — 1 Before deducting supplementary central government grants, shares in energy tax revenue and compensation for the transfer of motor vehicle tax to central government, which are remitted to state government. — 2 Custom duties and shares in VAT and gross national income ac-

cruing 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	xes 5						Memo item
Total 1	Total	Wage tax 3	Assessed income tax	Corpora- tion tax	Invest- ment income tax 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
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	24,40
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	23,0
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	23,04
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	24,98
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	28,26
515,498	220,483	141,895	32,685	15,868	30,035	175,989	130,789	45,200	6,784	86,302	21,937	4,002	31,3
484,880	193,684	135,165	26,430	7,173	24,916	176,991	141,907	35,084	4,908	89,318	16,375	3,604	29,26
118,847	49,649	32,793	3,668	4,727	8,462	44,294	33,488	10,806	297	17,515	6,114	980	7,00
130,829	60,000	34,700	10,398	4,821	10,080	41,890	30,645	11,244	1,636	20,700	5,676	927	7,81
125,510	52,135	34,063	8,878	4,086	5,109	44,338	32,705	11,633	1,690	20,888	5,442	1,017	7,64
140,312	58,699	40,339	9,741	2,235	6,384	45,468	33,951	11,517	3,161	27,200	4,705	1,080	8,70
116,731	50,001	33,975	2,971	4,399	8,657	43,087	34,234	8,853	- 36	17,361	5,351	966	7,05
120,543	48,503	30,481	9,141	342	8,539	43,424	35,176	8,248	1,499	21,085	5,186	846	7,10
115,567	43,486	32,150	6,732	592	4,011	44,365	35,717	8,649	1,346	22,427	3,023	920	6,99
132,040	51,695	38,559	7,586	1,841	3,708	46,114	36,780	9,334	2,099	28,445	2,815	872	8,11
111,163	45,127	30,255	6,155	1,951	6,766	42,891	34,054	8,837	215	19,001	2,814	1,115	6,7
40,612	19,502	10,319	3,848	4,343	992	12,216	9,444	2,772	27	6,823	1,730	315	2,4
39,125	· ·		· ·	· ·			· ·	l .		· ·	· ·		1

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** Final withholding tax on interest income and capital gains, non-assessed taxes on earnings. — **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 2009: 53.9:44.1:2. The EU share is deducted from central government's share. — **6** Respective percentage share of central and state government for 2009: 21.3:78.7. — **7** For the breakdown, see Table IX. 7.

IX Public finances in Germany

7 Central, state and local government: individual taxes

	€million														
	Central go	vernment	taxes 1						State gov	ernment ta	xes 1		Local gove	rnment ta	xes
										Tax on the acqui-				of which	
Period	Energy tax	Tobacco tax	Soli- darity surcharge	Insurance tax	Motor vehicle tax 2	Electri- city tax	Spirits tax	Other	Motor vehicle tax 2	sition of land and	Inher- itance tax	Other 3	Total	Local business tax	Real property taxes
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
2008	39,248	13,574	13,146	10,478		6,261	2,126	1,470	8,842	5,728	4,771	2,596	52,468	41,037	10,807
2009	39,822	13,366	11,927	10,548	3,803	6,278	2,101	1,473	4,398	4,857	4,550	2,571			
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	624	13,813	10,850	2,815
Q3	9,807	3,649	3,059	2,078		1,464	488	343	2,050	1,398	1,361	632	13,634	10,281	3,184
Q4	15,203	4,111	3,392	1,911		1,655	533	396	1,912	1,193	1,022	579	12,065	9,577	2,364
2009 Q1	4,777	2,365	3,191	4,502		1,560	594	372	2,284	1,165	1,144	758	12,021	9,370	2,452
Q2	10,059	3,560	3,057	1,999		1,569	478	363	2,114	1,131	1,334	608	11,447	8,433	2,860
Q3	9,883	3,499	2,638	2,096	1,907	1,582	488	335	0	1,297	1,123	604	10,216	6,800	3,233
Q4	15,103	3,942	3,040	1,952	1,897	1,567	542	402	-	1,264	950	601			
2010 Q1	4,446	2,462	2,856	4,496	2,345	1,498	526	372	-	1,229	918	667			
2009 Mar	2,982	1,046	1,382	645		538	139	91	738	399	393	200		.	.
2010 Mar	2,779	1,266	1,263	744	810	641	130	93	-	453	359	192		.	.

Source: Federal Ministry of Finance, Federal Statistical Office and Bundesbank calculations. -1 For the sum total, see Table IX. 6. -2 As of 1 July 2009, motor vehicle tax revenue is attributable to central govern-

ment. Postings to state government shown thereafter relate to the booking of cash flows. — 3 Notably betting, lottery and beer tax.

8 German pension insurance scheme: budgetary development and assets *

		€million			_					-					
		Revenue 1			Expenditure	1				Assets 4					
			of which			of which									
Period		Total	Contri- butions 2	Payments from central govern- ment	Total	Pension payments	Pen- sioners' health insurance 3		icit / olus	Total	Deposits 5	Securities	Equity interests, mort- gages and other loans 6	Real estate	Memo item Adminis- trative assets
2003		229,371	156,510	71,447	231,362	196,038	15,178	.	1,991	7,641	5,017	816	1,682	126	4,862
2004 7		231,684	156,535	71,680	233,011	198,587	14,258	-	· 1,327	5,158	4,980	19	41	118	4,834
2005		229,428	156,264	71.917	233,357	199.873	13.437	.	3,929	1,976	1.794	16	42	123	4,888
2006		241,231	168,083	71,773	233,668	200,459	13,053	.		10,047	9,777	115	46	109	4,912
2007		236,642	162,225	72,928	235,459	201,642	13,665	-	1,183	12,196	11,270	765	46	115	4,819
2008		242,770	167,611	73,381	238,995	204,071	14,051	-	3,775	16,531	16,313	36	56	126	4,645
2009 P		244,140	169,178	73,842	244,201	208,751	14,422	-	· 61	16,812	16,608	23	61	120	4,582
2008 Q1		57,611	39,028	18,241	58,952	50,795	3,473	-	1,341	10,730	9,459	1,095	46	130	4,792
Q2		60,574	41,958	18,241	59,346	50,714	3,482	-	1,228	11,923	10,267	1,466	61	128	4,704
Q3		59,525	40,769	18,215	60,124	51,418	3,539	-	- 599	11,727	10,421	1,128	50	127	4,690
Q4		64,495	45,851	18,231	60,100	51,301	3,548	-	4,395	16,531	16,313	36	56	126	4,645
2009 Q1		58,681	39,891	18,500	60,105	51,554	3,633	-	1,424	14,902	14,699	15	56	132	4,618
Q2		60,812	42,140	18,384	60,263	51,410	3,626	-	549	15,280	15,082	15	59	124	4,593
Q3		59,783	41,142	18,364	61,841	52,869	3,580	-	2,058	13,647	13,428	40	60	119	4,585
Q4	р	64,864	46,005	18,594	61,993	52,917	3,583	-	2,871	16,812	16,608	23	61	120	4,582
2010 Q1	р	59,761	40,601	18,917	61,861	53,059	3,582	-	2,100	14,922	14,717	20	64	120	4,490

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 Revenue includes proceeds from the disposal of equity interests.



IX Public finances in Germany

9 Federal Employment Agency: budgetary development

Revenue			Expenditure									
	of which			of which								Gra wor
					of which			of which				cap loar
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	fror cen gov mer
50,635	47,337	2,081	56,850	29,735	21,528	8,207	19,155	10,564	8,591	1,948	- 6,215	
50,314	47,211	1,674	54,490	29,746	21,821	7,925	16,843	9,831	7,011	1,641	- 4,176	
52,692 55,384 42,838	46,989 51,176 32,264	1,436 1,123 971	53,089 44,162 36,196	27,654 23,249 17,356	20,332 17,348 13,075	7,322 5,901 4,282	11,590 9,259 8,370	7,421 6,185 5,748	4,169 3,074 2,623	1,450 1,089 949	- 397 + 11,221 + 6,643	
38,289 34,254	26,452 22,046	974 1,000	39,407 48,057	14,283 20,866	10,652 16,534	3,631 4,332	8,712 11,595	6,222 8,794	2,490 2,801	920 1,946	– 1,118 – 13,803	
9,932 10,837 10,366 11,703	7,738 7,910 7,765 8,851	78 303 232 357	10,044 9,383 8,357 8,412	5,321 4,598 3,910 3,528	3,971 3,440 2,979 2,684	1,350 1,157 931 843	2,032 2,089 1,985 2,264	1,370 1,423 1,363 1,591	662 666 622 674	408 259 160 122	- 113 + 1,454 + 2,010 + 3,292	
8,714 9,690 9,330 10,555	5,955 6,931 6,317 7,248	83 211 272 409	11,295 10,367 8,648 9,098	4,299 3,739 3,245 3,001	3,183 2,761 2,442 2,267	1,116 978 804 733	2,088	1,473 1,556 1,462 1,731	615 626 592 657	327 255 149 189	- 2,581 - 677 + 683 + 1,458	
6,283 6,490 6,853 14,627	5,248 5,421 5,316 6,061	192 261 250 296	10,396 12,391 12,480 12,790	4,723 5,563 5,465 5,115	3,556 4,376 4,439 4,163	1,167 1,187 1,026 951	2,318 2,893 3,026 3,358	1,688 2,193 2,325 2,588	630 700 701 770	480 491 630 345	- 4,113 - 5,901 - 5,626 + 1,837	
10,020	5,196	714	11,681	6,475	5,112	1,362	2,957	2,263	694	208	- 1,661	

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 or a reintegration payment 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

Revenue 1			Expenditure [•]	I								
	of which			of which								
Total	Contri- butions 2	Central govern- ment funds 3	Total	Hospital treatment	Pharma- ceuticals	Medical treatment	Dental treatment 4	Thera- peutical treatment and aids	Sickness benefits	Adminis- trative expend- iture 5	Defi surp	
141,654	138,383		145,095	46,800	24,218	24,301	11,819	9,409	6,973	8,206	-	3,44
144,279	140,120	1,000	140,260	47,594	21,811	22,955	11,263	8,281	6,367	8,196	+	4,0
145,742	140,250	2,500	144,071	48,959	25,358	23,096	9,928	8,284	5,868	8,303	+	1,6
149,929	142,183	4,200	148,297	50,327	25,835	23,896	10,364	8,303	5,708	8,319	+	1,6
156,058	149,964	2,500	154,314	50,850	27,791	24,788	10,687	8,692	6,017	8,472	+	1,7
162,763	156,130	2,500	161,334	52,623	29,145	25,889	10,926	9,095	6,583	8,680	+	1,4
169,430	158,607	7,200	170,825	56,105	30,742	27,782	11,242	9,532	7,241	8,989	-	1,3
36,437	35,693	-	37,147	12,948	6,687	6,123	2,670	1,918	1,525	1,879	-	7
39,316	37,306	1,250	38,299	12,893	6,862	6,163	2,697	2,160		1,930	+	1,0
37,939	37,138	-	38,068	12,750	6,897	6,062	2,552	2,199	1,451	1,987	-	1
41,987	39,829	1,250	40,384	12,363	7,313	6,481	2,797	2,378	1,527	2,618	+	1,6
37,937	37,136	-	39,010	13,410	7,084	6,409	2,711	2,011	1,643	1,898	-	1,0
40,361	38,491	1,250	40,232	13,387	7,339	6,434	2,728	2,292	1,644	2,021	+	
39,185	38,338	-	39,733	13,012	7,215	6,415	2,660	2,271	1,602	2,045	-	5
44,387	41,838	1,250	42,165	12,913	7,588	6,812	2,894	2,461	1,672	2,704	+	2,2
42,502	39,324	2,575	41,432	14,154	7,463	6,969	2,797	2,095	1,822	1,977	+	1,(
42,540	40,464	1,377	42,400	14,092	7,652	6,810	2,857	2,392	1,779	2,083	+	
42,752	38,827	3,002	42,548	13,967	7,574	6,981	2,684	2,437	1,746	2,324		2
41,635	39,992	246	44,445	13,892	8,052	7,021	2,904	2,607	1,895	2,604	-	2,

Source: Federal Ministry of Health. — 1 The final annual figures do not tally with the sum of the quarterly figures, as the latter are all provisional. Excluding revenue and expenditure as part of the risk structure compensation scheme. — 2 Including contributions from subsidised low-paid part-time

employment. — **3** Federal grant and liquidity assistance. — **4** Including dentures. — **5** Net, ie after deducting reimbursements for expenses for levying contributions incurred by other social insurance funds. Including administrative expenditure on disease management programmes.

Period 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 p 2007 Q1 02 Q3 Q4 2008 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2009 Q1 Q2 Q3 04

IX Public finances in Germany

11 Statutory long-term care insurance scheme: budgetary development

Period 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 p 2007 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2008 Q1 Q2 Q3 04 2009 Q1 Q2 €million

	Revenue 1		Expenditure 1							
				of which						
iod	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	
)3	16,844	16,665	17,468	2,361	8,183	4,090	951	853	_	624
)4	16,817	16,654	17,605	2,365	8,349	4,049	925	851	-	788
)5	17,526	17,385	17,891	2,409	8,516	4,050	890	875	-	366
)6	17,749	17,611	18,064	2,437	8,671	4,017	862	886	-	315
)7	18,036	17,858	18,385	2,475	8,831	4,050	861	896	-	350
08	19,785	19,608	19,163	2,605	9,054	4,225	868	941	+	622
)9 р	21,314	21,189	20,327	2,754	9,288	4,467	877	996	+	987
07 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
08 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	-	106
Q3	5,167	5,133	4,872	665	2,280	1,089	218	234	+	295
Q4	5,583	5,535	4,884	662	2,293	1,103	219	220	+	698
09 Q1	5,110	5,082	4,970	676	2,284	1,104	215	274	+	139
Q2	5,275	5,253	4,977	662	2,308	1,100	217	248	+	298
Q3	5,279	5,239	5,157	706	2,338	1,115	219	246	+	122
Q4	5,650	5,614	5,223	710	2,358	1,148	225	228	+	427

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

 ${\bf 2}$ Since 2005 including special contributions for childless persons (0.25% of income subject to insurance contributions). — ${\bf 3}$ For non-professional carers.

12 Central government: borrowing in the market

13 Central, state and local government: debt by creditor

	€ million										
	Tota	al new bo	rrow	ing 1		/hich	of which				
Period	Gro	_{SS} 2	Net		Cha in m mar loar	ioney ket	Change in money market deposits				
2003	+	227,483	+	42,270	+	1,236	+	7,218			
2003	+ 227,465		+	42,270		+ 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			
2008	+	233,356	+	26,208	+	6,888	+	9,036			
2009	+	312,729	+	66,821	-	8,184	+	106			
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			
Q3	+	53,933	-	2,231	-	10,736	-	12,088			
Q4	+	57,296	+	10,519	+	447	+	11,541			
2009 Q1	+	66,560	+	20,334	-	2,256	-	7,856			
Q2	+	96,270	+	46,283	-	2,791	+	26,434			
Q3	+	82,451	+	1,343	+	1,268	-	15,901			
Q4	+	67,448	-	1,139	_	4,406	_	2,572			

Source: Federal Republic of Germany - Finance Agency. — 1 Including the Financial Market Stabilisation Fund (SoFFin) and the Investment and Repayment Fund. — 2 After deducting repurchases.

	€ million					
		Banking sy	stem	Domestic no		
End of year or quarter	Total	Bundes- bank	Credit institutions	Social security funds	Other 1	Foreign creditors pe
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	312,201	653,400
2006	1,533,697	4,440	496,900	480	329,177	702,700
2007	1,540,381	4,440	457,000	476	312,265	766,200
2008	1,564,590	4,440	435,700	510	323,240	800,700
2009 p	1,657,242	4,440	442,100	516	331,486	878,700
2007 Q1	1,538,621	4,440	513,900	480	320,701	699,100
Q2	1,556,684	4,440	504,600	480	319,864	727,300
Q3	1,535,253	4,440	489,000	480	307,833	733,500
Q4	1,540,381	4,440	457,000	476	312,265	766,200
2008 Q1	1,541,759	4,440	467,300	475	305,344	764,200
Q2	1,554,151	4,440	462,200	506	291,906	795,100
Q3	1,547,336	4,440	431,900	506	298,490	812,000
Q4	1,564,590	4,440	435,700	510	323,240	800,700
2009 Q1	1,594,621	4,440	426,500	514	324,567	838,600
Q2	1,646,307	4,440	430,400	520	327,047	883,900
Q3	1,651,955	4,440	439,600	520	322,995	884,400
Q4 p	1,657,242	4,440	442,100	516	331,486	878,700

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 r	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	Day-bond	Direct lending by credit institu- tions 4	Social security funds	Other 4	Equal- isation claims 5	Other 5,6
	Central, s	tate and l	ocal gove	rnment								
2004 2005 2006 2007	1,430,582 1,489,029 1,533,697 1,540,381	35,722 36,945 37,834 39,510	279,796 310,044 320,288 329,108	168,958 174,423 179,940 177,394	10,817 11,055 10,199 10,287	495,547 521,801 552,028 574,512		379,984 366,978 356,514 329,588	430 488 480 476	53,672 62,765 71,889 74,988	5,572 4,443 4,443 4,443	84 88 82 76
2008 Q3 Q4 2009 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 P	1,547,336 1,564,590 1,594,621 1,646,307 1,651,955 1,657,242	42,816 44,870 70,315 99,170 110,126 106,220	332,792 337,261 341,169 353,904 346,833 361,475	177,594 172,037 177,859 174,146 181,326 174,219	9,415 9,649 9,436 9,490 9,450 9,471	579,969 584,144 586,340 600,012 587,608 594,999	701 3,174 3,413 3,185 2,746 2,495	326,582 325,648 320,494 310,665 315,889 304,304	506 510 514 520 520 516	72,445 82,781 80,564 90,699 92,945 99,031	4,443 4,443 4,443 4,443 4,443 4,443 4,442	74 73 74 73 72 71
	Central go			,	,	,	,				,	
2004 2005 2006 2007	812,123 886,254 918,911 939,988	34,440 36,098 37,798 37,385	95,638 108,899 103,624 102,083	159,272 174,371 179,889 177,394	10,817 11,055 10,199 10,287	460,380 510,866 541,404 574,156	- - - -	34,835 29,318 30,030 22,829	333 408 408 408	10,751 10,710 11,036 10,928	5,572 4,443 4,443 4,443	83 87 82 75
2008 Q3 Q4 2009 Q1 Q2	955,678 966,197 986,530 1,032,813	40,316 40,795 64,653 95,758	105,361 105,684 104,571 113,060	177,594 172,037 177,859 174,146	9,415 9,649 9,436 9,490	579,713 583,930 586,225 599,898	701 3,174 3,413 3,185	26,980 35,291 24,804 21,634	438 448 448 448	10,644 10,674 10,605 10,680	4,443 4,443 4,443 4,443	74 72 74 72
Q2 Q3 Q4	1,034,156 1,033,017 State gov		107,171 113,637	181,326 174,219	9,450	587,493	2,746 2,495	22,877	448 448	10,718 10,700	4,443 4,442	71 70
2004			179,620					228 644	2	20 122		1
2005 2006 2007	448,672 471,375 481,850 484,373	1,282 847 36 2,125	201,146 216,665 227,025					228,644 221,163 209,270 194,956	3 3 2 2	39,122 48,216 55,876 60,264	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 1 1
2008 Q3 Q4 2009 Q1 Q2	478,495 483,875 492,771 497,725	2,500 4,075 5,661 3,411	227,430 231,577 236,599 240,844			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		190,560 179,978 184,415 177,307	3 3 6 12	58,001 68,241 66,090 76,149		1 1 1 1
Q2 Q3 Q4 P	501,092 505,965	3,411 2,711 1,811	239,661 247,838					180,349 171,846	12 8	78,358		1
	Local gov	ernment ¹	2									
2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 Q3	112,538 116,033 118,380 115,920 113,163					812 466 256 256 256		108,231 111,889 113,265 111,803 109,042	86 77 70 66 65	3,410 3,601 4,789 3,796 3,800		
Q4 2009 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 P	114,518 115,320 115,769 116,707 118,260	· · · ·				214 114 114 114 219		110,379 111,276 111,725 112,663 114,111	60 60 60 60 60	3,866 3,870 3,870 3,870 3,870 3,870		
-	Special fu	nds ^{7,8,9,13}	_			215		114,111	00	5,670		
2004 2005 2006 2007	57,250 15,367 14,556 100		4,538 _ _ _	9,685 51 51 –		34,355 10,469 10,368 100		8,274 4,609 3,950 –	8 - - -	389 238 188 –		
2008 Q3 Q4 2009 Q1 Q2	- - -		- - -	- - -				- - -	- - -	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Q3 Q4			-	-	:	_		-	-	-		

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 Excluding offsets against outstanding claims. — 6 Old debt mainly denominated in foreign currency, in accordance with the London Debts Agreement, old liabilities arising from housing construction and liabilities arising from housing construction by the former GDR's armed forces and from housing construction in connection with the return of the troops of the former USSR stationed in eastern Germany to their home country; excluding debt securities in own portfolios. — 7 In con-

trast 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. — 8 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. — 9 On 1 July 2007 central government assumed joint responsibility for the debts of the ERP Special Fund. From that date on, the aforementioned special fund is recorded under central government. — 10 From December 2008, including debt of the Financial Market Stabilisation Fund (SoFFin). — 11 From March 2009, including debt of the Investment and Repayment Fund. — 12 Including debt of municipal special purpose associations. Data other than year-end figures have been estimated. — 13 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

							2008		2009				ŀ
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
ltem	Index 20	00=100		Annual	percentad	ae chango	2						
						, <u></u>	-						
At constant prices, chained	•												
I Origin of domestic product Production sector	1	1					I I		1		1	1	I.
(excluding construction) Construction Wholesale/retail trade, hotel and	114.0 79.2	114.2 81.9	94.7 80.7	1.8 0.8	0.2 3.5	– 17.1 – 1.5	0.6 3.2	- 8.5 0.7			– 16.4 0.9		
restaurant services, transport and storage 1 Financing, renting and business	112.5	114.3	107.7	2.9	1.5	- 5.8	1.6	- 1.5	- 6.6	- 7.5	- 5.7	- 3.3	
services 2 Public and private services 3	115.6 106.6	117.5 108.6	115.6 110.1	4.8 2.1	1.6 1.9	– 1.6 1.4	1.4 2.1	0.2 2.0		- 2.2 1.1	- 2.0 1.4	- 0.9 2.2	
Gross value added	110.5	112.0	105.8	2.9	1.4	- 5.5	1.5	- 2.0	- 6.9	- 7.9	- 5.3	- 2.0	,
Gross domestic product 4	108.9	110.3	104.8	2.5	1.3	- 4.9	1.4	- 1.7	- 6.4	- 7.0	- 4.7	- 1.5	;
II Use of domestic product													
Private consumption 5 Government consumption	102.6 104.8	102.9 107.0	102.9 110.6	- 0.3 1.7	0.4	- 0.1 3.4	0.4	- 0.6 2.3		0.4	- 0.5	- 0.0	
Machinery and equipment	123.2	127.3	101.1	11.0	3.3	- 20.5	5.8	- 3.0		- 23.4			
Premises	86.2	88.4	87.4	0.0	2.6	- 1.1	2.7	0.3		- 3.0	1.2	2.5	
Other investment ⁶ Changes in inventories 7 ⁸	135.9	143.2	150.3	6.5 0.0	5.3 0.4	4.9 - 0.9	5.6 0.3	4.7 1.7		4.5 – 1.2	5.3 - 0.8	5.5 – 1.5	
Domestic use	101.1	102.9	100.7	1.0	1.7	- 2.1	1.8	1.7		- 2.7	- 1.8		
Net exports ⁸ Exports	164.0	168.7	144.3	1.5 7.5	- 0.3 2.9	– 2.9 – 14.5	- 0.4 4.2	- 3.3 - 5.7		- 4.4	- 3.1 - 15.5	0.8	
Imports	141.1	147.1	133.1	4.8	4.3	- 9.5	5.8	1.2		- 12.9	- 10.1	- 7.1	
Gross domestic product 4	108.9	110.3	104.8	2.5	1.3	- 4.9	1.4	- 1.7	- 6.4	- 7.0	- 4.7	- 1.5	;
At current prices (€ billion)													
III Use of domestic product													
Private consumption 5 Government consumption	1,375.4 435.6			1.4 2.2	2.5 3.7	0.1	3.0 3.8	0.8 3.6		0.5	- 0.7	0.7	
Machinery and equipment	196.5	201.8	158.2	10.2	2.7	- 21.6	5.3	- 3.5		- 24.4		- 19.1	
Premises	231.5	245.0	244.4	6.3	5.8	- 0.2	6.4	3.4		- 2.1	1.1	3.0	
Other investment 6 Changes in inventories 7	27.5	27.9	27.3	3.4	1.6	- 2.2	1.6	0.7	- 2.5	- 2.3	- 2.3	- 1.7	
changes in inventories .			-						- 1.1	- 2.5	- 1.7	- 2.1	
Domestic use	2,256.5		2,296.0	2.9	3.7	- 1.9	4.3	3.0			1		
Domestic use Net exports	171.7	155.7	113.1		.	.	l 185		
Domestic use	171.7 1,139.5	155.7	113.1	2.9 8.0 4.9	3.7 3.5 5.8	.	5.3		– 19.0	.			
Domestic use Net exports Exports	171.7 1,139.5 967.8	155.7 1,179.4	113.1 979.3 866.2	8.0	3.5	– 17.0	5.3	- 5.5	- 19.0 - 13.0	- 23.1 - 19.1	- 17.6	- 11.5	;
Domestic use Net exports Exports Imports Gross domestic product 4	171.7 1,139.5 967.8 2,428.2	155.7 1,179.4 1,023.7 2,495.8	113.1 979.3 866.2 2,409.1	8.0 4.9 4.4	3.5 5.8 2.8	- 17.0 - 15.4 - 3.5	5.3 9.4 2.8	- 5.5 - 0.1	- 19.0 - 13.0 - 5.0	- 23.1 - 19.1 - 5.8	- 17.6 - 2.9	- 11.5 - 0.3	
Domestic use Net exports Exports Imports Gross domestic product 4 IV Prices (2000 = 100) Private consumption	171.7 1,139.5 967.8 2,428.2 110.5	155.7 1,179.4 1,023.7 2,495.8 112.8	113.1 979.3 866.2 2,409.1 113.0	8.0 4.9 4.4 1.8	3.5 5.8 2.8 2.1	- 17.0 - 15.4 - 3.5 0.2	5.3 9.4 2.8 2.6	- 5.5 - 0.1 0.2	- 19.0 - 13.0 - 5.0 0.0	- 23.1 - 19.1 - 5.8 0.1	- 17.6 - 2.9 - 0.2	- 11.5 - 0.3 0.7	;; ;
Domestic use Net exports Exports Imports Gross domestic product 4	171.7 1,139.5 967.8 2,428.2	155.7 1,179.4 1,023.7 2,495.8	113.1 979.3 866.2 2,409.1 113.0 111.4	8.0 4.9 4.4	3.5 5.8 2.8 2.1 1.5	- 17.0 - 15.4 - 3.5	5.3 9.4 2.8 2.6 1.4	- 5.5 - 0.1	- 19.0 - 13.0 - 5.0 0.0 1.6	- 23.1 - 19.1 - 5.8	- 17.6 - 2.9 - 0.2 1.9	- 11.5 - 0.3 0.7 1.2	5 5
Domestic use Net exports Exports Imports Gross domestic product 4 IV Prices (2000 = 100) Private consumption Gross domestic product	171.7 1,139.5 967.8 2,428.2 110.5 108.1	155.7 1,179.4 1,023.7 2,495.8 112.8 109.8	113.1 979.3 866.2 2,409.1 113.0 111.4	8.0 4.9 4.4 1.8 1.9	3.5 5.8 2.8 2.1 1.5	- 17.0 - 15.4 - 3.5 0.2 1.5	5.3 9.4 2.8 2.6 1.4	- 5.5 - 0.1 0.2 1.3 2.0	- 19.0 - 13.0 - 5.0 0.0 1.6	- 23.1 - 19.1 - 5.8 0.1 1.3	- 17.6 - 2.9 - 0.2 1.9	- 11.5 - 0.3 0.7 1.2	5 5
Domestic use Net exports Exports Imports Gross domestic product 4 IV Prices (2000 = 100) Private consumption Gross domestic product Terms of trade	171.7 1,139.5 967.8 2,428.2 110.5 108.1	155.7 1,179.4 1,023.7 2,495.8 112.8 109.8 99.4	113.1 979.3 866.2 2,409.1 113.0 111.4 103.2	8.0 4.9 4.4 1.8 1.9	3.5 5.8 2.8 2.1 1.5	- 17.0 - 15.4 - 3.5 0.2 1.5	5.3 9.4 2.8 2.6 1.4	- 5.5 - 0.1 0.2 1.3 2.0	- 19.0 - 13.0 - 5.0 0.0 1.6 3.1	- 23.1 - 19.1 - 5.8 0.1 1.3 3.6	- 17.6 - 2.9 - 0.2 1.9 5.2	- 11.5 - 0.3 0.7 1.2 3.1	
Domestic use Net exports Exports Imports Gross domestic product 4 IV Prices (2000 = 100) Private consumption Gross domestic product Terms of trade V Distribution of national income Compensation of employees	171.7 1,139.5 967.8 2,428.2 110.5 108.1 100.2	155.7 1,179.4 1,023.7 2,495.8 112.8 109.8 99.4	113.1 979.3 866.2 2,409.1 113.0 111.4 103.2	8.0 4.9 4.4 1.8 1.9 0.4	3.5 5.8 2.8 2.1 1.5 – 0.8	- 17.0 - 15.4 - 3.5 0.2 1.5 3.8	5.3 9.4 2.8 2.6 1.4 - 2.2 4.1	- 5.5 - 0.1 0.2 1.3 2.0 1.6 3.5	19.0 - 13.0 - 5.0 0.0 1.6 3.1 1.1	- 23.1 - 19.1 - 5.8 0.1 1.3 3.6 - 0.0	- 17.6 - 2.9 - 0.2 1.9 5.2 - 0.6	- 11.5 - 0.3 0.7 1.2 3.1	
V Distribution of national income Compensation of employees Exports	171.7 1,139.5 967.8 2,428.2 110.5 108.1 100.2 1,180.9	155.7 1,179.4 1,023.7 2,495.8 112.8 109.8 99.4 1,225.1 661.0	113.1 979.3 866.2 2,409.1 113.0 111.4 103.2 1,223.3 583.2	8.0 4.9 4.4 1.8 1.9 0.4 2.8	3.5 5.8 2.8 2.1 1.5 - 0.8 3.7	- 17.0 - 15.4 - 3.5 0.2 1.5 3.8 - 0.1 - 11.8	5.3 9.4 2.8 2.6 1.4 - 2.2 4.1 - 0.2	- 5.5 - 0.1 0.2 1.3 2.0 1.6 3.5	- 19.0 - 13.0 - 5.0 0.0 1.6 3.1 1.1 - 19.5	- 23.1 - 19.1 - 5.8 0.1 1.3 3.6 - 0.0 - 20.0	- 17.6 - 2.9 - 0.2 1.9 5.2 - 0.6 - 7.5	- 11.5 - 0.3 0.7 1.2 3.1 - 0.9 1.5	5 7 9

Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in May 2010. — 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 prod-

ucts). — 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 •

	Aujusted for	working-day										
		of which										
				Industry								
					of which: by	main indust	rial grouping		of which: by	/ economic sec	tor	
	Production sector, total	Construc- tion	Energy	Total	Inter- mediate goods	Capital goods	Durable goods	Non- durable goods	Manu- facture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	Manu- facture of computers, electronic and optical products and electrical equipment		Motor vehicles, trailers and semi- trailers
	2005=10	0										
% of total 1 Period	100.00	5.56	8.76	85.69	33.96	35.37	2.78	13.58	12.15	10.82	12.48	12.34
2005	99.7	99.5	100.1	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.5	99.6
2006	105.4	105.8	101.0	105.8	107.1	106.0	107.3	101.7	107.3	112.9	107.5	102.6
2007	111.6	108.9	98.2	113.1	114.6	114.9	108.4	105.8	114.0	124.4	119.4	109.7
2008	111.5	108.3	95.6	113.4	114.2	116.8	104.0	104.4	114.4	128.8	124.5	104.5
2009	93.8	108.2	90.1	93.2	93.2	90.8	87.6	100.7	87.4	100.8	92.3	82.0
2008 July	113.2	122.7	89.0	115.0	119.2	116.7	95.0	104.3	118.5	131.2	126.5	104.9
Aug	106.0	117.5	85.7	107.3	113.9	103.8	90.0	103.5	112.8	125.9	113.7	84.2
Sep	117.6	125.2	89.6	120.0	119.2	125.8	115.7	107.7	119.9	135.9	129.4	113.9
Oct	115.7	123.2	98.0	117.1	117.4	119.2	113.3	111.6	117.6	133.0	125.9	104.4
Nov	112.1	116.9	97.5	113.3	108.8	119.6	111.8	108.7	109.4	133.5	126.5	100.9
Dec	95.5	84.9	99.8	95.7	82.6	107.6	84.7	99.6	80.1	109.7	136.3	61.6
2009 Jan	86.8	58.9	105.0	86.7	87.3	81.3	85.3	99.8	83.0	96.2	87.4	67.5
Feb	85.7	67.5	92.2	86.3	86.6	82.8	85.1	95.0	82.0	96.4	90.2	65.9
Mar	96.4	104.3	91.7	96.3	93.5	97.1	92.8	102.1	87.1	103.9	104.1	84.5
Apr	88.5	117.6	82.2	87.3	87.1	83.3	83.6	98.7	80.8	91.3	87.0	70.3
May	91.4	117.7	80.9	90.8	90.5	88.9	83.3	98.0	83.7	93.7	89.3	83.5
June	96.0	123.8	85.2	95.3	94.6	95.7	83.9	98.4	88.4	98.6	95.2	91.1
July	94.0	126.2	85.8	92.7	95.4	88.5	80.1	99.7	87.6	99.1	86.1	83.6
Aug Sep Oct	88.4 102.8 101.5	120.2 122.0 129.1 126.1	81.8 84.5 93.6	86.9 102.9 100.7	92.6 101.9 103.1	78.0 103.0 96.4	74.4 99.4 98.4	98.2 105.7 106.5	87.8 84.8 95.8 96.7	96.2 109.1 111.9	78.7 102.5 90.2	65.1 103.2 97.8
Nov	103.2	121.2	95.7	102.8	103.0	100.7	102.6	107.7	99.2	113.8	93.5	99.8
Dec	90.4	83.9	103.0	89.6	82.7	93.6	82.7	98.1	79.3	99.6	103.4	71.3
2010 Jan ×	88.9	49.4	110.4	89.2	94.3	81.1	88.7	97.4	87.2	98.8	77.5	82.3
Feb ×	90.4	55.4	99.8	91.8	94.9	88.2	91.4	93.8	89.9	102.4	82.3	91.7
Mar ×p	104.7	107.0	98.0	105.3	107.9	103.7	98.8	104.4	103.6	114.1	100.6	108.4
	Annual	percentag	e change									
2005	+ 3.0	- 5.4	+ 0.4	+ 3.8	+ 3.0	+ 5.0	+ 0.1	+ 3.9	+ 1.4	+ 8.8	+ 5.1	+ 4.1
2006	+ 5.7	+ 6.3	+ 0.9	+ 6.2	+ 7.4	+ 6.4	+ 7.6	+ 2.1	+ 7.7	+ 13.1	+ 8.0	+ 3.0
2007	+ 5.9	+ 2.9	- 2.8	+ 6.9	+ 7.0	+ 8.4	+ 1.0	+ 4.0	+ 6.2	+ 10.2	+ 11.1	+ 6.9
2008	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 2.6	+ 0.3	- 0.3	+ 1.7	- 4.1	- 1.3	+ 0.4	+ 3.5	+ 4.3	- 4.7
2009	- 15.9	- 0.1	- 5.8	- 17.8	- 18.4	- 22.3	- 15.8	- 3.5	- 23.6	- 21.7	- 25.9	- 21.5
2008 July	- 0.1	- 2.9	- 2.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.3	+ 0.3	- 6.1	- 1.0	+ 1.8	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	- 6.6
Aug	+ 1.4	+ 0.7	- 5.8	+ 2.1	+ 2.7	+ 3.7	- 2.9	- 2.5	+ 3.3	+ 6.3	+ 5.6	+ 0.7
Sep	- 1.5	- 1.4	- 4.4	- 1.2	- 1.8	+ 0.5	- 5.8	- 3.9	- 0.5	- 0.4	- 0.2	- 6.6
Oct	- 3.7	- 2.4	- 5.0	- 3.6	- 3.7	- 3.9	- 6.6	- 1.8	- 3.2	- 2.7	- 1.0	- 12.4
Nov	- 7.2	- 1.1	- 9.6	- 7.4	- 9.4	- 6.9	- 7.5	- 3.5	- 10.0	- 5.1	- 2.5	- 17.3
Dec	- 11.4	- 4.0	- 9.0	- 12.0	- 18.9	- 9.6	- 14.9	- 2.0	- 20.6	- 11.5	- 0.5	- 31.6
2009 Jan	- 18.4	- 24.9	+ 0.2	- 20.0	- 22.3	- 24.2	- 16.3	- 2.9	- 25.8	- 21.6	- 19.4	- 35.3
Feb	- 21.7	- 20.6	- 5.8	- 23.0	- 24.1	- 28.1	- 20.7	- 5.2	- 28.4	- 23.4	- 22.0	- 43.5
Mar	- 20.3	+ 4.0	- 12.8	- 22.3	- 25.7	- 24.3	- 21.0	- 6.4	- 31.6	- 26.1	- 22.1	- 32.2
Apr	- 22.5	+ 6.4	- 17.6	- 24.7	- 26.8	- 30.1	- 21.9	- 2.8	- 32.6	- 28.4	- 29.8	- 39.7
May	- 17.7	+ 2.9	- 12.8	- 19.4	- 22.8	- 22.2	- 14.1	- 2.6	- 28.9	- 25.8	- 25.2	- 21.6
June	- 17.5	+ 2.7	- 2.2	- 19.8	- 21.4	- 23.3	- 21.1	- 4.1	- 28.0	- 26.3	- 29.1	- 20.6
July	- 17.0	+ 2.9	- 3.6	- 19.4	- 20.0	- 24.2	- 15.7	- 4.4	- 26.1	- 24.5	- 31.9	- 20.3
Aug	- 16.6	+ 3.8	- 4.6	- 19.0	- 18.7	- 24.9	- 17.3	- 5.1	- 24.8	- 23.6	- 30.8	- 22.7
Sep	- 12.6	+ 3.1	- 5.7	- 14.3	- 14.5	- 18.1	- 14.1	- 1.9	- 20.1	- 19.7	- 20.8	- 9.4
Oct	- 12.3	+ 2.4	- 4.5	- 14.0	- 12.2	- 19.1	- 13.2	- 4.6	- 17.8	- 15.9	- 28.4	- 6.3
Nov Dec 2010 Jan ×	- 7.9 - 5.3 + 2.4	+ 3.7 - 1.2 - 16.1	- 1.8 + 3.2 + 5.1	- 9.3 - 6.4 + 2.9	- 5.3 + 0.1 + 8.0	- 15.8 - 13.0 - 0.2	- 8.2 - 2.4 + 4.0	- 0.9 - 1.5 - 2.4	- 9.3 - 1.0 + 5.1	- 13.3 - 14.8 - 9.2 + 2.7	- 26.1 - 24.1 - 11.3	- 1.1 + 15.7 + 21.9
Feb × Mar × p	+ 5.5 + 8.6	- 17.9 + 2.6	+ 8.2 + 6.9	+ 6.4 + 9.3	+ 9.6 + 15.4	+ 6.5 + 6.8	+ 7.4 + 6.5	- 2.4 - 1.3 + 2.3	+ 9.6 + 18.9	+ 6.2 + 9.8	- 8.8	+ 39.2

Source of the unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. — * For explanatory notes, see Statistical Supplement "Seasonally adjusted business statistics", Tables II.10 to II.12. — o Using the Census X-12-ARIMA method, version 0.2.8. — 1 Share of gross value added at factor cost of the pro-

duction sector in the base year 2005. — ${\bf x}$ Provisional; adjusted in advance by the Federal Statistical Office, by way of estimates, to the results of the Quarterly Production Survey.

X Economic conditions in Germany

3 Orders received by industry *

	Adjusted for	working-d	ay variations •											
			of which											
										of which				
	Industry		Intermediat	e goods	Capital goo	ds	Co	onsumer go	ods	Durable goo	ds	Non-durable	goods	
Period	2005=100	Annual percent- age change	2005=100	Annual percent- age change	2005=100	Annual percent- age change	20	05=100	Annual percent- age change	2005=100	Annual percent- age change	2005=100	Annua percen age change	it-
	total													
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	99.7 110.7 123.1 115.5 87.5	+ 11 + 11	.2 125.2 .2 121.2	+ 14	.9 123.2 .2 112.9	+ 12 + 12	7.3 9.7 2.6 3.4 4.5	99.8 105.3 111.9 108.1 94.8	+ 5.6 + 5.5 + 6.3 - 3.4 - 12.3	108.4 110.3 103.5	- 1.5 + 8.7 + 1.8 - 6.2 - 14.5	99.8 104.3 112.5 109.7 96.9	+ + - -	8.1 4.5 7.9 2.5 11.7
2009 Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2010 Jan Feb Mar P	89.1 79.8 83.0 90.2 83.9 95.3 92.0 96.8 89.5 97.5 98.5 113.2	+ 4 + 20 + 24	5 82.2 6 84.1 4 91.7 8 91.7 3 87.7 3 97.6 6 98.1 5 101.0 8 87.3 1.1 104.8 5 103.8	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$.1 77.1 .0 81.4 .5 88.2 .5 88.2 .7 80.1 .0 92.9 .6 86.9 .5 93.6 .8 91.4 .9 92.5	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4.0 7.7 1.6 5.8 1.8 4.4 4.6 1.8 1.0 5.3 0.9 2.7 2.9	98.2 87.5 89.1 90.8 97.7 92.9 101.8 99.2 99.7 87.0 98.9 100.9 107.6	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	80.5 82.9 87.7 76.0 110.6 101.0 99.4 86.9 93.5 94.1	- 24.0 - 24.3 - 18.5 - 18.1 - 12.4 - 20.7 - 3.7 - 8.7 - 4.1 + 5.7 + 11.4 + 19.4 + 21.0	101.4 89.8 91.2 91.9 101.8 98.6 98.7 98.6 99.7 87.0 100.8 103.2 107.8	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	13.8 12.0 10.3 11.4 11.9 15.1 11.2 9.4 7.2 6.9 1.0 1.1 6.3
	from the	e domes	tic market											
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	99.7 109.0 118.7 113.1 88.0	+ 9 + 8	.4 99.7 .3 113.3 .9 124.7 .7 121.8 .2 89.9	+ 13 + 10 - 2	.1 115.8 .3 107.5	+ 6 + 8 - 7	2.8 5.8 3.8 7.2 9.5	99.7 103.4 107.0 103.9 87.4	+ 4.2 + 3.7 + 3.5 - 2.9 - 15.9	111.0 109.6 107.1	- 3.2 + 11.3 - 1.3 - 2.3 - 16.1	99.7 100.9 106.1 102.9 86.6	+ + - -	6.7 1.2 5.2 3.0 15.8
2009 Mar	90.1	- 31	.0 85.8	- 38	.6 93.7	- 25	5.5	90.7	- 20.0	88.8	- 25.6	91.3	-	18.0
Apr May June	81.4 84.2 87.6	- 32 - 27 - 26	.7 83.3	- 35	.5 85.4	- 21	1.0 1.9 4.3	80.3 81.6 82.0	- 18.8 - 15.8 - 18.3	83.3	- 27.2 - 18.8 - 20.6	80.4 81.0 80.8	- - -	15.6 14.8 17.5
July Aug Sep	94.2 86.8 93.1	- 19 - 22 - 18	.5 89.6		.9 84.1	- 19	0.7 9.0 8.7	87.8 88.8 98.4	- 16.5 - 17.7 - 10.5	81.9	- 17.0 - 14.2 + 1.1	88.8 91.0 90.7	- - -	16.2 18.8 14.8
Oct Nov Dec	92.7 95.1 84.5	+ 2	.9 103.9 .1 87.5	+ 2	.6 88.6 .9 82.8	- 3	4.2 3.9 0.6	90.7 89.6 79.4	- 14.0 - 12.8 - 9.4	97.4	- 9.5 - 12.3 - 3.6	86.4 87.0 78.3	- - -	15.8 13.0 11.2
2010 Jan Feb Mar Р	96.3 94.7 109.7	+ 12 + 17 + 21	.5 103.3	+ 32		+ 8	6.5 8.5 0.7	88.8 89.5 95.9	- 1.4 + 0.3 + 5.7	86.0	- 1.6 + 7.5 + 12.3	89.5 90.6 94.7	- - +	1.3 1.7 3.7
	from ab	road												
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	99.7 112.2 126.8 117.6 87.0	+ 9 + 12 + 13 - 7 - 26	.0 125.7 .3 120.6	+ 14 + 9 - 4	.8 99.7 .8 111.5 .7 128.5 .1 116.7 .5 84.3	+ 11 + 15 - 9	0.9 1.8 5.2 9.2 7.8	99.8 107.5 117.3 112.6 102.8	+ 7.2 + 7.7 + 9.1 - 4.0 - 8.7	105.7 111.0 99.9	+ 0.3 + 6.1 + 5.0 - 10.0 - 12.8	99.8 108.1 119.5 117.1 108.3	+ + - -	9.8 8.3 10.5 2.0 7.5
2009 Mar	88.2	- 37		1			9.4	106.2	- 12.8	1	- 22.4	112.6	-	9.7
Apr May June	78.4 82.0 91.5	- 38 - 34 - 26	.7 85.0	- 34	.3 78.6	- 37	2.0 7.5 5.9	95.2 97.2 100.3	- 11.7 - 8.9 - 8.1	82.5	- 21.0 - 18.1 - 15.5	100.2 102.4 104.1	- - -	8.7 6.0 5.5
July Aug Sep	86.7 81.3 97.3	- 27 - 26 - 14	.0 85.5	- 24	.3 77.2	- 28	9.1 8.3 1.8	108.4 97.3 105.4	- 7.7 - 14.8 - 7.9	70.0	- 7.2 - 27.2 - 9.0	116.1 107.0 107.6	- - -	8.0 11.4 7.6
Oct Nov Dec	91.4 98.3 93.9	+ 7	.3 97.6 .1 87.0	- 6 + 1	.1 97.2 .5 97.4	+ 1	0.1 1.1 0.8	108.4 110.6 95.3	- 4.2 + 0.1 + 1.6	101.4 91.3	- 7.8 + 5.4 + 16.0	112.0 113.8 96.7	- - -	3.1 1.6 2.4
2010 Jan Feb Mar P	98.6 101.8 116.2	+ 27 + 30 + 31	.8 104.4	+ 33		+ 33	3.1 3.8 2.3	109.8 113.3 120.2	+ 7.6 + 5.8 + 13.2	102.3	+ 26.0 + 31.8 + 30.1	113.2 117.2 122.3	+ - +	3.0 0.3 8.6

Source of the unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. — \star For explanatory notes, see Statistical Supplement "Seasonally adjusted business

statistics", Tables II.14 to II.16. — ${\bf o}$ Using the Census X-12-ARIMA method, version 0.2.8.



X Economic conditions in Germany

4 Orders received by construction *

Adjusted for working-day variations o

			Breakdov	wn	by type	of constr	uctio	on										Breakdov	vn b	y clier	nt 1		
			Building																				
Total			Total			Housing construct	ion		Industria construct			Public sec construct			Civil engineeri	ing		Industry			Public sector		
2005 = 100	pe ag	nnual ercent- ge nange	2005 = 100	pe ag		2005 = 100	per age		2005 = 100	pei age		2005 = 100	pe ag		2005 = 100	pe ag		2005 = 100	per age		2005 = 100	per age	
105.1 113.9 113.4 107.4	-		106.6 112.5 114.7 100.7	+	6.7 5.5 2.0 12.2	104.3 98.5 94.4 94.2		4.4 5.6 4.2 0.2	109.6 123.2 127.9 100.7		9.7 12.4 3.8 21.3	101.7 108.5 116.7 115.5	+	1.7 6.7 7.6 1.0	103.5 115.4 112.0 114.4	-	3.7 11.5 2.9 2.1	109.0 120.7 123.3 104.9	+ + + -	9.1 10.7 2.2 14.9	101.6 113.7 111.4 115.5	-	1 11 2 3
76.9 113.3	-		74.9 109.1	=	20.3 15.8	70.0 95.6	-	13.3 10.1	74.5 114.4	=	28.2 16.1	87.3 121.7		4.4 24.0	79.0 117.8		4.9 7.8	78.1 111.5	-	21.7 13.7	78.7 122.8	-	10
113.5 115.8 130.0	-		101.7 106.6 110.4		21.0 5.8 19.7	105.2 96.4 108.3	+ - -	13.9 0.7 2.2	98.1 105.9 104.7	=	37.2 14.6 34.1	105.5 132.1 134.5	- + +	11.2 16.2 6.2	125.9 125.5 150.3	+ + +	13.2 0.5 12.3	101.8 111.2 119.2		25.2 9.8 17.8	128.9 128.7 150.0		1
123.7 118.4 123.2	+		109.9 110.4 115.8		8.4 2.6 14.9	107.8 97.3 109.9	+ + -	3.8 4.0 3.1	106.3 116.2 110.8	=	17.1 8.0 26.2	126.4 120.8 146.0	+	1.6 5.8 4.4	138.2 126.7 130.8		5.9 6.6 3.7	112.0 117.3 116.0	-	13.9 6.5 17.1	142.3 128.5 136.0		1
109.2 90.6 99.0	=	1.9	104.1 93.1 99.2	-	5.2 2.8 0.5	103.0 89.6 89.1	+ + +	9.7 1.1 12.1	101.7 92.8 97.3	=	12.6 11.7 7.7	114.5 102.3 128.2	+	7.7 26.6 1.3	114.5 88.0 98.8	+ - +	5.3 1.0 13.3	109.5 96.7 101.8	=	9.4 8.4 5.7	111.4 84.9 100.3	+ + + +	1
71.2 90.9		- 5.2 - 18.2	69.7 87.4		4.3 16.7	56.0 76.2		2.8 8.9	75.2 88.1	-	11.6 18.3	82.4 110.2		24.7 26.2	72.7 94.5	-+	6.1 19.6	79.0 90.6	- +	5.4 16.0	69.8 97.4		2

Source of the unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. — * Values exclusive of value-added tax; for explanatory notes, see Statistical Supplement "Seasonally adjusted business statistics", Tables II.21. — o Using the Census

X-12-ARIMA method, version 0.2.8. - 1 Excluding housing construction orders.

5. Retail trade turnover, sales of motor vehicles *

Adjusted for calendar variations •

	Retail tra	do																						
							of which:	by e	nterp	orises' mai	n pro	duct	range 1											
	Total						Food, bev tobacco 2		ies,	Textiles, clothing foodwea leather g			Informati and communi equipme	catio	ns	Construct and floor materials househol appliance furniture	ing d s		Retail sal pharmace and medi goods, co and toile articles	eutica ical osmet		Wholesal and retai and repa motor ve and moto	l trac ir of hicle	s
	At curren prices	t		At prices year 2005			At curren	t prie	ces															
Period	2005 = 100	Ann perc age char %	ent-	2005 = 100	Ann perc age char %	ent-	2005 = 100	age char	ent-	2005 = 100	Ann perc age char %	ent-	2005 = 100	Ann perc age char %	ent- nge	2005 = 100	Ann perc age char %	ent-	2005 = 100	age char	ent-	2005 = 100	age chai	ent-
2006 3 2007 3 2008 2009 4	101.0 99.4 101.5 99.0	+ - + -	1.1 1.6 2.1 2.5	100.3 99.0 98.9 97.1	+ - -	0.4 1.3 0.1 1.8	100.1 99.5 100.7 99.4	+ - + -	0.1 0.6 1.2 1.3	102.4 103.6 104.7 104.3	+ + + -	2.4 1.2 1.1 0.4	102.3 110.1 116.3 117.1	+ + + +	2.3 7.6 5.6 0.7	103.4 98.5 99.7 98.6	+ - + -	3.5 4.7 1.2 1.1	102.1 104.2 107.1 109.9	+ + + +	2.2 2.1 2.8 2.6	106.8 100.7 95.8 96.9	+ - - +	7.3 5.7 4.9 1.1
2009 Mar 4 Apr May June	100.6 101.2 99.1 94.4	- + -	1.5 0.4 2.6 3.0	98.8 98.4 96.4 91.9	- + -	0.6 0.5 1.8 2.3	101.3 102.4 103.1 97.0	- + +	1.7 0.5 1.3 1.2	101.4 113.4 103.2 95.7	+ + -	4.2 6.6 8.3 0.3	112.4 94.4 94.5 102.3		4.3 9.7 4.7 3.3	104.3 106.4 100.0 94.8	- + -	2.9 3.4 1.7 0.9	110.1 110.0 106.7 106.0	+ + + +	3.6 3.1 3.7 2.0	117.5 109.7 104.8 105.5	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	7.5 4.8 2.3 4.2
July Aug Sep	97.8 95.3 96.4		2.1 4.3 4.6	96.2 93.4 94.5		0.5 3.2 3.3	98.1 99.6 95.1		1.6 0.2 2.6	103.4 93.3 111.0	+	2.8 5.7 4.7	106.3 105.8 109.5	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	1.5 0.2 1.0	98.8 95.4 98.0	+ - -	1.1 1.3 0.9	111.4 106.2 107.0	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	2.9 3.3 1.2	100.2 89.9 94.1	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	2.2 1.9 0.2
Oct Nov Dec	103.3 102.7 119.1	- - -	2.1 2.9 0.9	101.1 101.2 117.4		1.3 2.6 1.4	99.3 99.1 116.9	- - +	3.4 3.1 0.3	127.8 104.8 131.3	+ - +	7.5 4.1 1.6	124.3 137.6 192.3	+ + +	4.0 5.4 6.1	105.3 106.9 106.5	+ - -	0.8 0.1 0.7	112.1 116.5 127.2	+ + +	2.1 5.1 2.4	98.2 91.3 80.4	+	0.2 1.9 3.1
2010 Jan Feb Mar	90.0 87.5 100.3	- + -	1.3 0.3 0.3	88.4 85.4 97.2	- - -	1.8 0.1 1.6	92.2 90.1 100.1	++	1.1 0.7 1.2	86.8 78.2 106.7	- - +	0.3 0.6 5.2	121.9 104.6 112.9	- + +	1.5 2.4 0.4	82.8 84.5 107.3	- + +	0.4 1.4 2.9	105.6 103.4 111.6	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	0.2 3.3 1.4	70.9 75.7 99.0		6.2 20.6 15.7

Source of the unadjustded figures: Federal Statistical Office. — * Excluding value-added tax; For explanatory notes, see Statistical Supplement "Seasonally adjusted business statistics", Tables II.24. — o Using the Census X-12-ARIMA method, version 0.2.8. — 1 In stores. — 2 Including stalls and markets. — 3 Expansion of the reporting population to include new entities;

in January 2006 and January 2007; statistical breaks in reporting population eliminated by chain-linking. — 4 From January 2009 figures are provisional in some cases revised, and particularly uncertain in recent months owing to estimates for missing reports.

Period

2009 Feb Mar

Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2010 Jan Feb

X Economic conditions in Germany

6 Labour market *

											1			
	Employme	nt 1		Employees	1	Persons in employme	nt 2		Persons employed		Unemploy	ment 7		
		Annual cha	nge		Annual	Mining and manu- factur- ing sector 3	Con- struction 4	Short- time workers 5	employed under employ- ment pro- motion schemes 6,7	Persons under- going vo- cational further training 7		Annual		Vacan-
Period	Thou- sands	in %	Thou- sands	Thou-	percent- age change	Thousands					Thou- sands	change, thou- sands	Unemploy- ment rate 7,8 in %	cies, 7 thou- sands
renou	Germa		sanus	sanus	change	mousanus					sanus	sanus	7,0 111 70	sanus
2007 2008 2009	39,724 40,277 r 40,267	' + 1.4	+ 553	35,845	+ 1.6	5,158 5,276 5,134	714 706 705	68 102 1,143	43 40 16	149 171 216	3,777 3,268 3,423	- 509	9.0 7.8 8.2	569
2009 Apr May June	40,132 40,215 40,255	+ 0.0	+ 17	7 35,769 9	+ 0.2	5,159 5,132 5,114	705 708 715	1,518 1,534 1,433	20 17 15	215 229 228	3,585 10 3,458 3,410	10 + 175 + 250	8.1	490 484
Sep	40,223 r 40,273 r 40,540	r – 0.2 r – 0.3	r – 7! r – 116	5 r 35,916	r – 0.2	5,094 5,090 5,099	716 723 726	1,236 1,050 1,074	13 11 9	213 201 218	3,462 3,472 3,346	+ 276 + 266	8.2 8.3 8.0	486 486
Nov Dec	r 40,661 r 40,627 r 40,430 r 39,805	r – 0.4 r – 0.3	r – 169 r – 129	9 r 36,171	r – 0.4	5,074 5,059 5,035 4,971	717 714 701 673	1,084 976 890	7 6 5 4	231 234 226 207	3,229 3,215 3,276 3,617	+ 227	7.7 7.6 7.8 8.6	465 461
Feb Mar Apr	r 39,804		r – 127	35,451	- 0.3	4,971 4,971 4,968	667 		12 4 12 4	12 207 12 207 12 212 12 217	3,643 3,568	+ 91 - 18	8.7 8.5	480 503
	Wester	n Germa									,			
2007 2008 2009 2009 Apr	-					4,560 4,651 4,517 4,540	529 527	52 80 980 1,318	9 7 4 5	103 118 150 151	2,145 2,320 2,400	- 341 + 176 + 184	6.4 6.9 7.2	455 375 378
May June July Aug	- - -	· ·				4,515 4,498 4,480 4,478	•	1,332 1,244 1,070 893	4 4 4 3	162 161 151 141	10 2,334 2,319 2,368 2,389	+ 245 + 248	10 11 6.9 6.9 7.0 7.1	370
Sep Oct Nov						4,485 4,462 4,448	•	926 935 845	3 3 2 2 2	151	2,307 2,307 2,229 2,216	+ 265 + 239	6.9 6.6 6.6	376 372
Dec 2010 Jan Feb		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				4,427 4,370 4,367		757 	1 12 1	137 12 138		+ 163 + 134	6.7 7.4 7.4	353 370
Mar Apr	Fastorr	Germar				4,363				12 142 12 147	· · ·	1		
2007	Lasteri					L 507	105	10		1 10	1 201	100	1 15 1	10 122
2007 2008 2009 2009 Apr	- - -					597 625 617 620	185 179	16 21 152 184	33 33 13 16	46 53 66 64	1,123 1,103	- 167 - 20	13.1 13.0	113 110
May June July	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					617 616 614	•	186 175 155	13 11 9	67 66 61	10 1,124 1,091 1,094	10 – 19 + 5	10 11 13.3 12.9	119 113
Aug Sep Oct		· ·				612 614 612		148 140 141	8 7 5	60 68 73	1,082 1,040 1,000	- 5 + 1 - 7	12.8 12.3 11.8	112 109 107
Nov Dec 2010 Jan						611 608 601	· ·	126 128 	4 3 2	75 70	1,027 1,148	- 3 - 16 - 34	12.1 13.5	99 104
Feb Mar Apr						603 604 	·		12 2	12 69 12 69 12 69 12 69	1,140	- 67	13.5	115

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 Enterprises with at least 50 employees. — 4 The figures refer to enterprises from Nace Rev.2 items 41.2, 42, 43.1 and 43.9. — 5 Number within a given month; from January 2009, results for Germany contain data from operational reports, which cannot be assigned to a region. — 6 Employees involved in job creation schemes; up to December 2008 including employees involved in structural adjustment measures (SAM). — 7 Mid-month level. — 8 Relative to the total civilian labour force. — 9 From January 2007, vacancies for seasonal workers are included only if they are based on non-specific employer requirements. — 10 From May 2009, unemployed excluding persons formally on the books of private employment agencies. — 11 From May 2009, calculated on the basis of new labour force figures. — 12 Annualised data from the Federal Employment Agency based on information received so far. — 13 Initial preliminary estimate by the Federal Statistical Office.



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7 Prices

	Consume	r price index											HWWI	
		of whi	ch								Indices of foreign trac	le prices	Index of Wo Prices of Rav	orld Market v Materials 5
	Total	Food	di ai di co gi ex	other urable nd non- urable onsumer oods xcluding nergy 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
					Litergy	Tents -	rend -	macx -				mports		indeendis -
Period	2005 = 10									2000 = 100	2005 = 100		2000 = 100	
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	9 1 1011 1 1	01.6 1 03.9 1 06.6 1	00.0 01.9 05.9 12.7 11.2	100.0 100.3 101.7 102.5 103.9	100.0 108.5 112.8 123.6 116.9	100.0 101.0 103.9 105.8 107.4	100.0 101.1 102.2 103.5 104.6	100.0 102.4 109.3 113.0 114.4	8 100.0 9 105.4 106.8 112.7 108.0	98.8 107.1 118.2 121.2 102.6	100.0 101.8 103.0 104.8 102.5	100.0 104.4 105.1 109.9 100.5	139.5 163.9 166.6 217.1 144.5	105.4 131.5 143.7 150.3 124.3
2008 June July Aug Sep Oct	1 1 1	07.6 1 07.3 1 07.2 1	13.1 13.4 12.9 12.6 12.8	102.3 101.8 102.2 102.9 103.2	129.3 131.0 127.1 127.9 124.9	105.3 107.1 107.0 105.9 105.6	103.5 103.6 103.7 103.8 103.9	114.0	113.3 115.5 114.9 115.2 115.2	126.4 127.0 124.1 119.8 115.1	105.5 106.0 105.9 105.8 105.1	113.6 114.3 113.6 112.7 109.1	278.3 279.8 254.8 232.7 180.2	162.8 160.6 156.4 150.8 133.3
Nov Dec 2009 Jan Feb	1 1 1 1	06.5 1 06.8 1 06.3 1 06.9 1	12.0 12.7 13.3 13.3	103.1 103.0 102.7 103.4	119.9 114.8 117.4 117.4	105.6 108.3 106.0 107.1	104.0 104.0 104.1 104.3	114.0 114.4	113.3 112.4 111.1 110.5	110.7 107.7 105.7 106.5	104.3 103.1 102.9 102.9	106.0 102.2 101.5 101.3	142.7 107.3 112.8 112.1	126.9 114.6 114.9 116.2
Mar Apr May June	1 1 1	06.8 1 06.7 1 07.1 1	12.8 12.3 11.7 12.1	103.7 103.9 103.7 103.9	116.0 116.2 116.8 119.1	106.7 106.8 106.7 106.9	104.4 104.5 104.5 104.6	114.2	109.7 108.2 108.2 108.1	104.4 103.3 102.9 103.7	102.5 102.4 102.3 102.4	100.7 99.9 99.9 100.3	139.6 160.7	113.8 120.1 123.2 125.8
July Aug Sep Oct Nov	1	07.3 1 06.9 1 07.0 1	10.7 09.5 09.2 09.0 09.5	103.3 103.8 104.4 104.7 104.2	116.0 118.2 116.4 116.2 116.9	108.8 108.7 107.3 107.3 106.9	104.7 104.8 104.8 104.9 105.0	114.4	106.5 107.0 106.5 106.5 106.6	103.3 102.1 100.6 100.4 103.4	102.2 102.5 102.4 102.4 102.5	99.4 100.7 99.8 100.3 100.7	150.1 163.2 152.0 161.7 168.6	123.9 131.3 126.4 127.9 130.6
Dec 2010 Jan Feb Mar	1 1 1 1	07.8 1 07.1 1 07.5 1 08.0 1	10.4 11.7 12.0 13.1	104.5 103.7 104.1 104.5 104.5	115.9 118.5 117.5 120.6	109.5 109.5 106.9 107.7 107.9 106.7	105.1 105.2 105.3 105.5	114.5	106.5 107.3 107.3 108.0 108.9	104.6 104.6 105.7 P 105.3	102.7 103.3 103.7 104.5	101.2 102.9 103.9 105.7	166.6 178.4 179.5 191.7	138.0 143.6 144.5 151.0
Apr		al percen	14.0 tage (-	122.2	106.7	105.6	I	106.9			I	200.9	172.1
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	8 + 9 + 10 11 + +	1.5 - 1.6 + 2.3 + 2.6 + 0.4 -	0.2 1.9 3.9 6.4 1.3	+ 0.5 + 0.3 + 1.4 + 0.8 + 1.4	+ 9.8 + 8.5 + 4.0 + 9.6 - 5.4	+ 0.7 + 1.0 + 2.9 + 1.8 + 1.5	+ 0.9 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.3 + 1.1	+ 1.1 + 2.4 + 6.7 + 3.4 + 1.2	8 + 4.4 9 + 5.4 + 1.3 + 5.5 - 4.2	- 0.9 + 8.4 + 10.4 + 2.5 - 15.3	+ 0.9 + 1.8 + 1.2 + 1.7 - 2.2	+ 3.4 + 4.4 + 0.7 + 4.6 - 8.6	+ 17.5 + 1.6 + 30.3	+ 9.4 + 24.8 + 9.3 + 4.6 - 17.3
2008 June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	3.3 + 3.3 + 3.1 + 2.9 + 2.4 + 1.4 + 1.1 +	7.6 8.0 7.4 6.4 4.3 2.1 2.1	+ 0.9 + 0.6 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.0 + 0.7 + 0.8	+ 14.6 + 15.1 + 13.0 + 12.2 + 9.8 + 1.4 - 0.9	+ 1.7 + 1.8 + 1.7 + 1.5 + 1.5 + 1.7 + 1.8	+ 1.3 + 1.3 + 1.2 + 1.3 + 1.3 + 1.3 + 1.2	+ 4.0 + 3.4	+ 6.2 + 8.2 + 7.7 + 7.9 + 7.3 + 4.7 + 4.0	+ 11.7 + 7.8 + 1.9 - 5.4 - 10.9 - 15.0 - 17.7	+ 2.2 + 2.6 + 2.6 + 2.5 + 1.8 + 1.1 ± 0.0	+ 7.9 + 8.3 + 8.3 + 7.0 + 2.8 - 0.7 - 4.1	+ 31.2 - 3.4 - 29.4 - 46.2	+ 9.6 + 9.8 + 10.5 + 5.5 - 7.4 - 7.7 - 17.1
2009 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July	+ + + + ±	0.9 + 1.0 + 0.5 + 0.7 - 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.5 -	1.1 1.2 0.2 0.6 1.2 0.9 2.4	+ 0.8 + 1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3 + 1.3 + 1.6 + 1.5	- 0.8 - 1.2 - 4.5 - 5.2 - 8.0 - 7.9 - 11.5	+ 1.6 + 1.7 + 0.9 + 2.5 + 1.6 + 1.5 + 1.6	+ 1.1 + 1.2 + 1.2 + 1.2 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1	+ 2.6 + 1.5	+ 2.0 + 0.9 - 0.5 - 2.7 - 3.6 - 4.6 - 7.8	- 19.3 - 19.1 - 20.6 - 18.5 - 18.0 - 18.0 - 18.7	- 0.9 - 1.2 - 1.7 - 2.0 - 2.7 - 2.9 - 3.6	- 5.6 - 6.7 - 7.5 - 9.0 - 10.9 - 11.7 - 13.0	- 43.9 - 46.8 - 45.1 - 44.1 - 46.1 - 42.3 - 46.4	- 25.0 - 28.8 - 29.1 - 23.8 - 22.8 - 22.7 - 22.9
Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	± - ± +	0.0 - 0.3 - 0.0 - 0.4 - 0.9 -	3.0 3.0 3.4 2.2 2.0	+ 1.6 + 1.5 + 1.5 + 1.1 + 1.5	- 7.0 - 9.0 - 7.0 - 2.5 + 1.0	+ 1.6 + 1.3 + 1.6 + 1.2 + 1.1	+ 1.1 + 1.0 + 1.0 + 1.0 + 1.1	+ 0.4 + 0.4	- 6.9 - 7.6 - 7.6 - 5.9 - 5.2	- 17.7 - 16.0 - 12.8 - 6.6 - 2.9	- 3.2 - 3.2 - 2.6 - 1.7 - 0.4	- 11.4 - 11.4 - 8.1 - 5.0 - 1.0	- 35.9 - 34.7 - 10.3 + 18.1 + 55.3	- 16.0 - 16.2 - 4.1 + 2.9 + 20.4
2010 Jan Feb Mar Apr	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	0.8 - 0.6 - 1.1 + 1.0 +	1.4 1.1 0.3 1.5	+ 1.0 + 0.7 + 0.8 + 0.6	+ 0.9 + 0.1 + 4.0 + 5.2	+ 0.8 + 0.6 + 1.1 - 0.1	+ 1.1 + 1.0 + 1.1 + 1.1	+ 0.1	- 3.4 - 2.9 - 1.5 + 0.6	- 1.0 - 0.8 P + 0.9	+ 0.4 + 0.8 + 2.0	+ 1.4 + 2.6 + 5.0	+ 61.4	+ 25.0 + 24.4 + 32.7 + 43.3

Source: Federal Statistical Office; HWWI Index of World Market Prices. — 1 Electricity, gas and other fuels. — 2 Bundesbank calculation based on data provided by the Federal Statistical Office. — 3 Net rents. — 4 Excluding value-added tax. — 5 For the euro area, in euro. — 6 Coal and crude oil. — 7 Food, beverages and tobacco as well as industrial raw materials. — 8 From

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

X Economic conditions in Germany

plus monetary social benefits received. — **5** Mass income plus operating surplus, mixed income, property income (net), other current transfers received, income of non-profit institutions serving households, less taxes (ex-

cluding wage tax and consumption-related taxes) and other current transfers paid. Including the increase in claims on company pension funds. — 6 Including the increase in claims on company pension funds. — 7 Saving as a percentage of disposable income.

8 Households' income *

Period 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2008 Q4 2009 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2010 Q1 Q2

Period

Gross wage salaries 1	s and	Net wages salaries 2	and	Monetary s benefits rec		Mass incom	ie 4	Disposable	income 5	Saving 6		Saving ratio 7
€billion	Annual percent- age change	€ billion	Annual percent- age change	€ billion	Annual percent- age change	€billion	Annual percent- age change	€ billion	Annual percent- age change	€ billion	Annual percent- age change	%
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	
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	1
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	
912.1	- 0.3	602.4	- 0.2	378.6	0.1	981.0	- 0.1	1,481.0	1.8	155.6	2.7	
926.2	1.6	604.7	0.4	378.1	- 0.1	982.8	0.2	1,516.2	2.4	160.0	2.8	
957.8	3.4	623.0	3.0	372.8	- 1.4	995.9	1.3	1,541.1	1.6	165.7	3.6	
995.8	4.0	642.7	3.2	374.4	0.4	1,017.1	2.1	1,588.2	3.1	178.5	7.7	
992.2	- 0.4	638.9	- 0.6	403.4	7.7	1,042.3	2.5	1,591.2	0.2	180.4	1.0	
275.6	3.5	176.3	2.4	93.2	0.8	269.5	1.8	402.2	1.3	40.5	6.9	
232.8	0.8	149.1	- 0.4	98.8	4.4	247.9	1.5	396.4	0.0	59.3	1.5	
239.8	- 0.4	151.0	- 0.7	101.6	9.0	252.5	2.9	395.9	0.5	42.0	- 0.1	
246.4	- 0.8	163.4	- 0.8	102.4	9.8	265.8	3.0	393.9	- 0.4	38.3	2.2	
273.2	- 0.9	175.5	- 0.5	100.6	7.9	276.1	2.4	404.9	0.7	40.8	0.6	
234.8	0.9	153.6	3.0	103.1	4.4	256.8	3.6	400.4	1.0	60.9	2.8	

Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in May 2010. — * Households including non-profit institutions serving households. — 1 Residence concept. — 2 After deducting the wage tax payable on gross wages and salaries and employees' contributions to the social security funds. — 3 Social security benefits in cash from the social security funds, central, state and local government and foreign countries, pension payments (net), private funded social benefits, less social contributions on social benefits, consumption-related taxes and public charges. — 4 Net wages and salaries

9 Pay rates (overall economy)

		on a monthly b	asis						
on an hourly ba	asis	Total		Total excluding one-off payme		Basic pay rates	2	<i>Memo item:</i> Wages and sala per employee ³	
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
104.7	2.6	104.5	2.6	104.5	2.2	104.4	2.2	103.2	
106.7	2.0	106.6	2.0	106.7	2.1	106.9	2.4	104.5	
107.9	1.1	108.0	1.3	108.1	1.3	108.6	1.6	105.1	
108.9	0.9	109.1	1.1	109.1	0.9	109.8	1.0	105.4	
109.9	1.0	110.5	1.2	110.0	0.8	110.7	0.9	106.4	
111.2	1.2	111.9	1.3	111.6	1.5	112.3	1.5	108.1	
114.3	2.8	115.1	2.8	114.9	3.0	115.9	3.2	110.5	
116.9	2.3	117.8	2.3	117.9	2.6	119.0	2.7	110.2	-
129.0	3.6	129.9	3.6	129.2	2.9	116.7	3.2	120.7	
108.3	3.1	109.1	3.1	108.9	2.7	117.9	2.8	104.0	
109.0	2.8	109.8	2.8	110.0	2.8	118.9	2.8	106.7	-
119.6	2.1	120.5	2.1	120.5	2.6	119.4	2.6	109.5	-
130.9	1.5	131.8	1.5	132.0	2.2	119.8	2.6	120.5	-
110.2	1.8	111.0	1.8	111.2	2.2	120.5	2.2	105.3	
110.4	3.2	111.2	3.2	110.5	2.6	119.6	2.6		
109.5	2.7	110.4	2.7	110.6	2.7	119.8	2.7		
171.0	2.0	172.3	2.0	172.6	1.8	119.8	2.6		
112.0	- 0.5	112.8	- 0.5	112.9	2.2	119.9	2.6		
110.0	1.0	110.8	1.1	111.2	2.5	120.4	2.5		
110.2	2.4	111.1	2.4	111.2	2.2	120.4	2.2	.	
110.4	2.0	111.2	2.0	111.4	1.8	120.6	1.8		

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 May 2010.



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

					2009						20	10		
em	2007	2	2008	2009	Q2	Q3	Q4		De	ec	Jar	า	Fel	b
A Current account	+ 13,4	93 .	- 153,805	- 55,800	- 21,954	- 3,579	+	6,967	+	9,498	-	14,743	-	5,1
1 Goods														
Exports (fob)	1,518,0	25	1,580,431	1,290,061	312,468	322,518		347,605		114,022		100,156		111,7
Imports (fob)	1,470,0		1,599,530	1,250,520	298,500	308,722		328,214		108,149		107,514		106,3
Balance	+ 47,9		- 19,096		+ 13,967			19,391	+	5,873		7,358		5,3
2 Services														
Receipts	494,9	18	517,570	471,050	114,790	124,034		121,839		44,220		35,073		34,2
Expenditure	445,2		476,182	439,659	107,914	· ·		111,260		39,342		34,252		32,6
Balance	+ 49,6		+ 41,388			+ 12,167		10,579	L		1	821	+	، ₂₂ ,
balance			+ 41,500				ľ	-	ľ	4,070	Ť	021	Ť	1,0
3 Income	+ 2,9	31 ·	- 76,560	- 37,997	- 25,516	- 6,707	-	2,815	-	512	-	1,137	+	1,
4 Current transfers														
Transfers from non-residents	91,0	23	88,467	92,798	21,012	14,329		31,657		16,294		10,350		9,5
Transfers to non-residents	178,0	55	188,001	181,532	38,292	37,165		51,845		17,035		17,419		22,8
Balance	- 87,0	34 .	- 99,536	- 88,732	- 17,280	- 22,835	-	20,188	-	741	-	7,069	-	13,
B Capital account	+ 5,0	15 .	+ 9,765	+ 7,993	+ 2,151	+ 1,419	+	2,968	+	1,381	+	1,712	+	
				,						,				
C Financial account (net capital exports: –)	– 10,e	69 ·	+ 163,207	+ 45,375	+ 10,881	- 12,621	-	3,774	-	8,063	+	14,488	+	7,
1 Direct investment	- 73,6	96 .	- 198,689	- 95,743	+ 348	- 23,713	-	7,776	+	2,661	-	3,107	+	
By resident units abroad	- 476,5	44 .	- 323,796	- 314,371	- 87,186	- 61,954	-	62,794	-	15,266	-	5,751	-	14,
By non-resident units in the euro area	+ 402,8	50	+ 125,111	+ 218,629	+ 87,535	+ 38,242	+	55,018	+	17,927	+	2,644	+	14,
2 Portfolio investment	+ 151,4	93 -	+ 344,074	+ 317,897	+ 70,803	+ 78,154	+	63,099	+	61,052	-	718	+	10,
By resident units abroad	- 438,4	56 -	+ 10,201	- 74,160	- 61,192	- 45,568	-	37,969	+	6,383	-	30,869	-	8,
Equity	- 64,6	85 -	+ 103,949	- 46,571	- 9,496	- 39,551	-	35,795	-	8,907	+	2,908	-	3,
Bonds and notes	- 290,4	54 -	- 96,736	- 29,346	- 32,134	- 27,392	-	25,097	-	580	-	14,485	-	5,
Money market instruments		18				+ 21,375				15,870		19,292	+	
By non-resident units in the euro area	+ 589,9		+ 333,873					101,068				30,151	+	19,
Equity	+ 167,9			+ 139,838						57,184	+	18,254	+	4,
Bonds and notes	+ 362,5	09 ·	+ 236,328	+ 134,163					+	6,829		2,056		10,
Money market instruments	+ 59,4	68 ·	+ 204,657	+ 118,056	+ 46,344	+ 53,512	+	8,264	-	9,344	+	9,841	+	3,
3 Financial derivatives	- 63,7	43	- 62,476	+ 39.906	+ 22,879	- 4,528	+	5,779	+	4,104	+	5,100	_	
			,		,	.,		-,		.,		-,		
4 Other investment	- 19,6	37 .	+ 83,677	- 221,160	- 81,742	- 62,863	-	64,789	-	75,046	+	11,742	+	1
Eurosystem	+ 67,5	82 .	+ 290,011	- 229,338	- 96,302	- 36,784	-	22,254	-	11,251	-	2,376	+	4,
General government	+ 6,8	35 .	+ 16,413	- 16,388	+ 1,175	+ 720	-	10,493	-	14,134	+	4,042	+	5,
MFIs (excluding the Eurosystem)	+ 78,3	64 ·	- 130,518	+ 60,144	+ 8,422	+ 4,109	-	76,719	-	68,911	+	2,810	+	23,
Long-term	- 112,4	71 .	- 227,007	- 27,863	- 32,792	+ 7,576	+	16,430	+	13,150	+	10,946	-	16,
Short-term	+ 190,8	35 -	+ 96,490	+ 88,006	+ 41,216	- 3,467	-	93,151	-	82,062	-	8,135	+	40,
Other sectors	- 172,4	15	- 92,229	- 35,576	+ 4,964	- 30,909	+	44,677	+	19,250	+	7,265	-	32,
E Posonuo assots (Instructor)		。-	2 201		1 407			00		0.74		1 470		2
5 Reserve assets (Increase: –)	- 5,0	87 ·	- 3,381	+ 4,473	– 1,407	+ 328	-	88	-	834	+	1,470	-	3,0
	1			1	I I	1	1				1		1	

* Source: European Central Bank.

XI External sector

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

	Current accou	nt					Capital trans-	Financial accou	Int	
Period	Balance on current account	Foreign trade 1	Supple- mentary trade items 2	Services 3	Income	Current transfers	fers and acquisition/ disposal of non- produced non-financial assets	Total 4	of which Change in reserve assets at trans- action value 5	Errors and Omissions
	DM million									
1996 1997 1998	- 21,08 - 17,33 - 28,69	5 + 116,467	- 7,875	- 64,743 - 68,692 - 75,053	+ 1,052 - 4,740 - 18,635	- 50,991 - 52,496 - 53,061	- 3,283 + 52 + 1,289	+ 24,290 + 6,671 + 25,683	+ 1,882 + 6,640 - 7,128	+ 79 + 10,613 + 1,724
1999 2000 2001	- 49,24 - 68,91 + 83	3 + 115,645		- 90,036 - 95,848 - 97,521	- 22,325 - 16,302 - 21,382	- 48,475 - 54,666 - 52,526	- 301 + 13,345 - 756	- 20,332 + 66,863 - 23,068	+ 24,517 + 11,429 + 11,797	+ 69,874 - 11,294 + 22,994
	€ million									
1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	- 25,17 - 35,23 + 42,97 + 42,97 + 40,91	5 + 59,128 4 + 95,495 3 + 132,788	– 7,420 – 8,552	- 46,035 - 49,006 - 49,862 - 35,728 - 34,506	- 11,415 - 8,335 - 10,932 - 18,019 - 15,067	- 24,785 - 27,950 - 26,856 - 27,517 - 28,283	- 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 - 4,313 + 20,529
2004 2005 2006 2007 2008	+ 102,83 + 114,63 + 150,10 + 185,13 + 166,96) + 158,179 5 + 159,048 7 + 195,348 3 + 178,297	- 14,057 - 12,888 - 9,907 - 12,618	- 29,375 - 25,677 - 13,740 - 11,603 - 7,031	+ 20,431 + 24,896 + 44,893 + 43,506 + 42,617	- 27,849 - 28,712 - 27,206 - 32,206 - 34,303	+ 435 - 1,369 - 258 + 110 - 209	- 122,984 - 129,635 - 174,133 - 219,502 - 198,730	+ 1,470 + 2,182 + 2,934 - 953 - 2,008	+ 19,717 + 16,374 + 24,285 + 34,254 + 31,976
2009 2007 Q2 Q3 Q4	+ 119,22 + 40,99 + 41,43 + 55,77) + 48,183 3 + 50,181	- 2,718	- 9,437 - 1,448 - 9,013 + 502	+ 33,797 + 1,743 + 12,382 + 15,175	– 31,991 – 5,145 – 9,393 – 6,466	- 186 + 358 + 299 - 687	- 137,777 - 73,559 - 24,575 - 73,457	+ 3,200 - 1,359 - 347 + 653	+ 18,739 + 32,210 - 17,162 + 18,369
2008 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	+ 48,58 + 43,79 + 35,09 + 39,49	7 + 53,167 I + 40,225	– 2,818 – 2,873	+ 77 - 2,425 - 6,331 + 1,649	+ 13,387 + 1,470 + 13,301 + 14,458	- 12,255 - 5,597 - 9,231 - 7,219	+ 502 + 245 - 299 - 658	- 64,083 - 61,132 - 18,169 - 55,346	- 1,165 - 889 + 1,630 - 1,584	+ 15,000 + 17,090 - 16,623 + 16,509
2009 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	+ 22,55 + 23,40 + 25,78 + 47,47	3 + 31,686 3 + 32,816	– 2,048 – 2,291	- 1,274 - 2,620 - 7,293 + 1,751	+ 11,949 - 93 + 10,714 + 11,226	- 12,916 - 3,522 - 8,159 - 7,395	+ 25 + 290 - 42 - 459	+ 4,139 - 45,176 - 15,578 - 81,162	+ 321 + 41 + 2,269 + 569	- 26,719 + 21,483 - 10,168 + 34,143
2010 Q1 P	+ 31,68	4 + 37,844	- 2,445	- 1,516	+ 11,189	- 13,388	+ 292	- 9,132	- 651	- 22,844
2007 Oct Nov Dec	+ 17,18 + 20,11 + 18,48	2 + 19,423		- 2,169 + 327 + 2,344	+ 4,859 + 4,752 + 5,564	- 3,533 - 3,631 + 699	- 13 - 224 - 450	- 34,810 - 27,378 - 11,269	+ 309 + 339 + 5	+ 17,639 + 7,491 – 6,761
2008 Jan Feb Mar	+ 14,84 + 16,19 + 17,53	5 + 17,103	- 1,528	- 672 + 817 - 68	+ 3,458 + 4,920 + 5,010	– 3,920 – 5,117 – 3,219	+ 438 + 214 - 150	- 4,667 - 29,183 - 30,233	- 311 - 349 - 504	- 10,618 + 12,773 + 12,845
Apr May June	+ 15,76 + 8,74 + 19,29	I + 14,371	- 1,040	+ 44 - 1,827 - 642	– 287 – 2,228 + 3,985	– 2,109 – 535 – 2,953	- 140 + 406 - 21	– 11,569 – 26,656 – 22,907	- 1,089 + 913 - 713	- 4,056 + 17,509 + 3,637
July Aug Sep	+ 11,26 + 8,07 + 15,74	5 + 10,813	– 1,082	- 3,006 - 2,647 - 677	+ 4,066 + 4,356 + 4,878	– 3,011 – 3,365 – 2,854	- 127 - 50 - 122	+ 1,300 - 7,407 - 12,062	+ 1,225 - 82 + 487	– 12,442 – 618 – 3,563
Oct Nov Dec	+ 14,37 + 9,80 + 15,31) + 9,967	– 1,737	- 1,836 + 578 + 2,907	+ 4,696 + 4,833 + 4,930	– 4,139 – 3,841 + 761	- 201 - 85 - 371	- 22,465 - 10,041 - 22,841	- 3,373 - 269 + 2,058	+ 8,286 + 326 + 7,897
2009 Jan Feb Mar	+ 3,18 + 7,07 + 12,29	3 + 8,873	901 –	- 2,121 + 239 + 608	+ 3,348 + 4,008 + 4,593	– 4,170 – 5,147 – 3,599	- 52 - 86 + 163	+ 22,428 - 435 - 17,854	+ 2,245 - 271 - 1,652	– 25,561 – 6,552 + 5,394
Apr May June	+ 6,03 + 4,63 + 12,73) + 9,688	- 781	+ 329 - 172 - 2,777	- 553 - 3,221 + 3,681	- 2,856 - 883 + 217	+ 314 + 99 - 123	– 8,857 – 7,034 – 29,286	- 590 + 342 + 288	+ 2,504 + 2,305 + 16,675
July Aug Sep	+ 10,63 + 5,16 + 9,99	5 + 8,069	- 731	- 3,674 - 2,759 - 860	+ 3,536 + 3,556 + 3,622	– 2,548 – 2,969 – 2,642	- 56 - 10 + 24	+ 1,178 - 6,902 - 9,854	- 92 + 743 + 1,618	- 11,753 + 1,745 - 160
Oct Nov Dec	+ 10,98 + 16,64 + 19,85	3 + 17,191	– 1,197	- 1,167 + 688 + 2,230	+ 3,846 + 3,805 + 3,576	- 4,898 - 3,844 + 1,348	- 235 + 89 - 313	- 23,637 - 23,727 - 33,798	- 651 + 1,522 - 302	+ 12,892 + 6,995 + 14,255
2010 Jan Feb Mar P	+ 4,39 + 9,26 + 18,02	I + 12,654	- 316		+ 3,504 + 3,657 + 4,028	- 4,353 - 6,328 - 2,706		+ 21,599 – 14,925 – 15,807	- 55 - 782 + 187	- 26,079 + 5,232 - 1,997

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: – .



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

€million

					2009			2010		
Country / group of countrie	25	2007	2008	2009	Oct	Nov Dec		Jan	Feb	Mar P
All countries 1	Exports	965,236	984,140	803,476		73,355	69,228	63,823	70,028	85,61
	Imports Balance	769,887	805,842 + 178,297	667,395 + 136,081	60,684	56,164 + 17,191 +	55,793 13,435	55,809 + 8,014	57,373 + 12,654	68,43 + 17,17
I European countries	Exports	726,518	733,092	593,030		52,420	49,076	47,017	50,287	
·	Imports	541,650	567,062	475,403	43,316	38,831	39,141	38,248	41,111	
1 Ell mombor statos (2	Balance	+ 184,867 623,837	+ 166,031 622,637	+ 117,627 508,395	+ 10,780	+ 13,589 + 43,890	9,935 41,902	+ 8,769 40,735	+ 9,176 43,088	· ·
1 EU member states (27	Imports	449,691	460,887	392,637	36,149	32,163	32,381	31,453	34,214	
	Balance	+ 174,147	+ 161,750	+ 115,758		+ 11,727 +	9,521	+ 9,282	+ 8,874	.
Euro-area (16) countries	Exports Imports	421,570 307,188	419,597 315.052	347,943 268,205	31,522 24,515	30,096 21,783	28,773 21,979	27,899 21,425	29,590 23,252	·
countries	Balance	+ 114,383	+ 104,545	+ 79,738		+ 8,314 +		+ 6,474	+ 6,338	
of which										
Austria	Exports Imports	52,813 32,091	54,689 33,180	48,235 29,084	4,312	4,205 2,539	3,745 2,347	3,702 2,257	3,877 2,440	· ·
	Balance	+ 20,722	+ 21,509	+ 19,151	+ 1,610	+ 1,667 +		+ 1,445	+ 1,437	
Belgium and	Exports	55,397	55,230	46,808		4,023	3,939	3,738	4,109	.
Luxembourg	Imports Balance	39,455	39,959 + 15,271	32,092 + 14,717	2,916 + 1,295	2,696 + 1,327 +	2,607 1,332	2,490 + 1,248	2,617 + 1,492	·
France	Exports	91,665	93.718	81.941	7,543	7,067	6,875	6,781	7,056	
Tunce	Imports	62,873	63,369	54,559	5,197	3,847	4,175	4,629	4,728	
	Balance	+ 28,792	+ 30,349	+ 27,382		+ 3,220 +	2,700	+ 2,153	+ 2,328	
Italy	Exports Imports	64,499 44,694	62,015 46,842	51,050 39,684	4,633	4,633 3,275	4,190 3,102	4,093 2,848	4,348 3,219	
	Balance	+ 19,805	+ 15,173	+ 11,367	+ 1,108	+ 1,358 +	1,088	+ 1,245	+ 1,128	
Netherlands	Exports	62,948	65,799	54,142		4,311	4,496	4,313	4,629	
	Imports Balance	61,951	67,971 – 2,172	58,044 - 3,902		4,761 – 450 –	5,253 757	4,816	5,297 - 668	
Spain	Exports	+ 997 47,631	42,676	– 3,902 31,296		2,846	2.647	2,610	2,706	
Spann	Imports	20,687	20,701	19,257	1,727	1,564	1,462	1,592	1,858	
	Balance	+ 26,944	+ 21,975	+ 12,040		+ 1,282 +	1,185	+ 1,018	+ 848	
Other EU membe states	r Exports Imports	202,267	203,040 145,836	160,451 124,432	14,820	13,794 10,380	13,129 10,402	12,836 10,028	13,498 10,963	
states	Balance	+ 59,764	+ 57,204	+ 36,020		+ 3,413 +		+ 2,808	+ 2,536	
of which										
United	Exports	69,760 41,966	64,175 41,646	53,156 33,174		4,441 2,492	4,430 2,756	4,447 2,679	4,611 2,916	
Kingdom	Imports Balance	+ 27,794	+ 22,529	+ 19,982		+ 1,948 +	2,756	+ 1,768	+ 1,695	
2 Other European	Exports	102,680	110,455	84,636		8,530	7,174	6,282	7,199	
countries	Imports	91,960	106,174	82,766		6,668	6,760	6,795	6,897	
of which	Balance	+ 10,721	+ 4,281	+ 1,869	+ 587	+ 1,862 +	414	- 513	+ 302	
Switzerland	Exports	36,373	39,027	35,324	3,243	3,666	2,899	2,865	3,126	
	Imports	29,822	31,299	28,071	2,414	2,407	2,071	2,280	2,244	
II Non-European	Balance Exports	+ 6,551 237,139	+ 7,728 249,199	+ 7,252 213,841	+ 828	+ 1,259 + 20,806	829 20,068	+ 585	+ 882 19,724	
countries	Imports	227,569	238,050	197,924		17,276	16,601	17,560	16,260	
	Balance	+ 9,570	+ 11,150	+ 15,917		+ 3,530 +		- 763	+ 3,464	
1 Africa	Exports Imports	17,575	19,636 20,661	17,200 14,211	1,705	1,568 1,399	1,616 1,261	1,286 1,246	1,518 1,080	
	Balance	+ 1,118	- 1,024	+ 2,990	+ 667	+ 169 +	355	+ 41	+ 438	
2 America	Exports	100,769	101,866	77,903	7,382	7,830	6,450	5,804	6,811	
	Imports Balance	71,276 + 29,493	73,884	60,909 + 16,993	5,024 + 2,358	5,013 + 2,816 +	4,913 1,537	5,221 + 583	4,544 + 2,266	
of which	Datatice	+ 25,455	+ 27,502	+ 10,333	+ 2,550	+ 2,010 +	1,557	- 505	+ 2,200	
United States	Exports	73,327	71,428	53,835		5,393	4,339	3,839	4,459	
	Imports Balance	45,993	46,464 + 24,965	39,915 + 13,920		3,311 + 2,083 +	3,285 1,054	3,352 + 487	2,870 + 1,588	
3 Asia	Exports	111,691	120,102	111,653		10,606	11,385	9,142	10,679	
5 7.510	Imports	136,411	140,585	120,096	11,034	10,652	10,234	10,932	10,436	
<i>c</i>	Balance	- 24,721	- 20,483	- 8,443	- 831	- 46 +	1,151	– 1,790	+ 242	
of which Middle East	Exports	23,709	27,498	23,334	1,941	2,158	2,696	1,714	2,033	
	Imports	6,444	7,943	5,492	407	480	639	448	458	
	Balance	+ 17,265				+ 1,679 +		+ 1,266	+ 1,576	
Japan	Exports Imports	13,022 24,381	12,732 23,130	10,787 18,116		1,034 1,587	965 1,492	1,005 1,556	977 1,424	
	Balance	- 11,359	- 10,398	- 7,329		- 554 -	527	- 551	- 447	
People's Republic	Exports	29,902	34,065	36,460	3,449	3,539	3,410	3,121	4,010	
of China 2	Imports Balance	56,417	60,825 - 26,760	55,447 – 18,988	5,282	5,229 - 1,690 -	4,794 1,384	5,011 – 1,890	4,817 – 807	
Emerging markets		32,284	32,572	28,309		2,725	2,773	2,395	2,623	
in South-East Asia	3 Imports	35,357	33,152	27,756	2,609	2,395	2,311	2,817	2,435	
	Balance	- 3,073		+ 553	+ 146	+ 330 +	462		+ 188	
4 Oceania and polar regions	Exports Imports	7,104 3,425	7,595 2,920	7,085 2,707		802 212	617 192	564	717 199	
polaricyjons	Balance	+ 3,679					425			

* 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

Service	es																				
												Othe	r service	s							
														of whi	ch						
Total		Travel	1	Trans- portat	ion 2	Finano		Patent and licence		Gover service	nment 25 3	Total		Service self-en person	ployed		sembly	Compe sation employ	of	Inves	stment ne
- - - -	25,677 13,740 11,603 7,031 9,437	- - - -	36,317 32,771 34,324 34,644 33,073	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	6,379 5,723 6,770 8,312 6,877	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	1,622 2,232 2,886 4,067 3,941	- - - -	1,203 1,895 2,192 1,715 357	+ + + +	3,688 3,736 3,309 2,351 2,315	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	153 9,235 11,947 14,598 10,861	- - - -	1,638 1,790 1,977 1,583 1,164	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	3,086 3,980 3,089 3,059 2,165	- - + +	1,285 773 342 523 344	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	43,16 42,09
- +	6,331 1,649	=	14,729 5,221	++++	2,261 2,197	++++	887 1,600	-	605 183	++++	648 542	++++	5,208 2,713	=	322 501	+++	943 748	- +	372 189	+	
- - - +	1,274 2,620 7,293 1,751	- - -	5,431 8,667 13,362 5,613	+++++++	2,260 1,855 1,325 1,437	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	921 697 732 1,591	- - + +	994 343 103 877	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	615 644 577 478	+++++++	1,355 3,193 3,332 2,981		342 254 276 291	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	311 467 585 802	++	677 269 720 570	+ - + + +	11,2 3 11,4 11,7
-	1,516	-	5,465	+	1,433	+	905	-	13	+	586	+	1,038	-	261	+	414	+	812	+	10,3
_	172 2,777	-	2,790 3,914	++++	643 482	++++	253 48	+ -	27 153	++++	209 211	++++	1,487 548	=	76 87	- +	83 366	+++	87 86	- +	3,3 3,5
	3,674 2,759 860		5,015 4,825 3,522	++++++	525 416 385	+ + +	267 254 211	- + -	117 249 30	+ + +	164 210 203	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	502 937 1,893	-	108 95 73	++++++	304 136 145	-	247 237 236	++++++	3,7 3,7 3,8
- + +	1,167 688 2,230	- - -	3,617 1,235 760	++++++	466 517 454	+ + +	373 314 904	- + +	80 368 588	+ + +	154 183 141	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	1,537 541 903	-	67 102 121	++++++	374 153 275		224 215 132	+++++	4,0 4,0 3,7
- - +	1,885 407 775		1,872 1,597 1,997	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	361 475 597	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	303 289 314	- + +	560 397 150	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	154 213 219	- - +	271 184 1,493		81 70 110	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	136 111 166	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	250 270 292	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	3,2 3,3 3,7

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)

	€ million						€ million		
		Public 1			Private 1				
			International organisations 2						
Period	Total	Total	of which European Total Communities	Other current transfers 3		Other Workers' current remittances transfers	Total 4	Public 1	Private 1
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	- 28,712 - 27,206 - 32,206 - 34,303 - 31,991	- 17,588 - 14,496 - 16,752 - 17,907 - 17,750	- 16,264 - 14,687 - 14,902 - 13,348 - 18,659 - 16,876 - 19,611 - 17,536	- 1,324 + 406 + 1,908 + 1,704 + 171	- 11,124 - 12,710 - 15,454 - 16,395 - 14,241	- 2,926 - 8,198 - 2,927 - 9,783 - 2,997 - 12,458 - 3,079 - 13,316 - 2,995 - 11,247	- 1,369 - 258 + 110 - 209 - 186	- 3,419 - 1,947 - 2,034 - 1,857 - 1,645	+ 2,050 + 1,689 + 2,145 + 1,648 + 1,459
2008 Q3 Q4	– 9,231 – 7,219	- 5,054 - 3,034		– 639 – 989	- 4,176 - 4,185	- 770 - 3,407 - 770 - 3,415	– 299 – 658	– 367 – 792	+ 69 + 134
2009 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	- 12,916 - 3,522 - 8,159 - 7,395	- 9,286 + 351 - 5,019 - 3,796	– 2,109 – 1,630 – 4,288 – 3,766	- 597 + 2,460 - 731 - 962	- 3,629 - 3,873 - 3,140 - 3,599	- 749 - 2,881 - 749 - 3,124 - 749 - 2,392 - 749 - 2,850	+ 25 + 290 - 42 - 459	- 407 - 303 - 360 - 576	+ 432 + 592 + 318 + 117
2010 Q1	- 13,388	- 9,945	- 8,957 - 8,265	- 988	- 3,443	- 759 - 2,684	+ 292	- 378	+ 670
2009 May June	- 883 + 217	+ 234 + 1,143		+ 1,591 - 178	– 1,117 – 925	- 250 - 868 - 250 - 676	+ 99 - 123	- 90 - 108	+ 190 - 16
July Aug Sep	- 2,548 - 2,969 - 2,642	– 1,322 – 2,040 – 1,657	– 1,110 – 871 – 1,716 – 1,538 – 1,462 – 1,356	- 213 - 324 - 194	- 1,226 - 930 - 985	- 250 - 976 - 250 - 680 - 250 - 735	- 56 - 10 + 24	- 117 - 100 - 142	+ 61 + 91 + 166
Oct Nov Dec	- 4,898 - 3,844 + 1,348	- 3,974 - 2,517 + 2,696	- 2,077 - 1,991	- 418 - 441 - 103	- 924 - 1,327 - 1,348	- 250 - 674 - 250 - 1,077 - 250 - 1,098	- 235 + 89 - 313	- 148 - 198 - 230	- 88 + 287 - 83
2010 Jan Feb Mar	- 4,353 - 6,328 - 2,706	– 3,179 – 5,137 – 1,629	- 4,696 - 4,358	– 227 – 442 – 319	- 1,175 - 1,191 - 1,078	- 253 - 922 - 253 - 938 - 253 - 825	+ 82 + 432 - 222	– 112 – 108 – 158	+ 193 + 540 - 64

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.

Period 2005 2006 2000 2007 2008 2009 2008 Q3 Q4 2009 Q1 Q2 Q3 ò4 2010 Q1 2009 May June Julv Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2010 Jan Feb Mar



7 Financial account of the Federal Republic of Germany

€ million

tem	2007	2008	2009	2009 Q2	Q3	Q4	2010 Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar
	2007	2000	2005	42	45	41	4	Jun	100	iviai
l Net German investment abroad (Increase/capital exports: –)	- 687,629	- 233,154	+ 4,951	- 68,117	+ 40,831	- 27,348	- 68,069	- 1,824	- 25,892	- 40,35
1 Direct investment 1	- 118,723	- 91,882	- 45,138	- 16,116	- 17,247	+ 1,855	- 32,011	- 7,911	- 10,426	- 13,67
Equity capital Reinvested earnings ² Other capital transactions of German direct investors	- 43,692 - 30,853 - 44,178	- 61,067 - 11,852 - 18,964	- 47,617 - 14,431 + 16,910	- 13,561 - 1,103 - 1,452	- 14,892 - 5,584 + 3,228	- 4,649			- 2,778	- 2,09 - 1,88 - 9,69
2 Portfolio investment	- 148,706		- 72,571	- 27,121	- 18,369			- 13,148		- 10,3
Shares ³ Mutual fund shares 4 Bonds and notes ⁵ Money market instruments	+ 21,141 - 42,259 - 101,167 - 26,422	+ 39,598 - 8,425 - 23,905	- 2,208 + 608 - 83,507	- 1,442 - 1,030 - 27,448	- 253 - 865 - 19,949	- 771 + 2,995 - 21,596	+ 3,581 - 8,022 - 18,123	+ 2,811 - 3,125 - 7,671	+ 1,971 - 2,046 - 537	- 1,2 - 2,8 - 9,9
3 Financial derivatives 6	- 85,170	- 25,449	+ 20,415	+ 4,142	- 5,902	- 377	- 4,107	- 577	+ 296	- 3,82
4 Other investment	- 334,077	- 138,770	+ 99,044	- 29,063	+ 80,081	- 11,416	- 12,036	+ 19,866	- 19,241	- 12,66
MFIs 7.8 Long-term Short-term	- 226,871 - 98,835 - 128,036	- 142,257	+ 176,593 + 25,819 + 150,774	- 16,002	+ 18,219	1	+ 11,600		+ 2,004	+ 2,87
Enterprises and households Long-term Short-term 7	- 49,908 - 47,586 - 2,321	- 25,105 - 22,745 - 2,360	– 18,287 – 16,747 – 1,540		- 11,394	- 5,611		- 3,612	- 5,184	- 6,12 + 49 - 6,62
General government Long-term Short-term 7	+ 8,426 + 309 + 8,117	+ 2,809 - 325 + 3,135	- 652	- 15,680 - 391 - 15,289	+ 14,159 - 43 + 14,203	+ 130		- 423	- 943 - 69 - 874	- 5,0 - 4,9
Bundesbank	- 65,724	- 44,600	- 61,267	- 19,372	- 7,982	+ 1,099	- 29,181	+ 176	- 19,422	- 9,9
5 Change in reserve assets at transaction values (Increase:-)	- 953	- 2,008	+ 3,200	+ 41	+ 2,269	+ 569	- 651	- 55	- 782	+ 1
II Net foreign investment in Germany (Increase/capital imports: +)	+ 468,128		- 142,728	+ 22,940	- 56,409	- 53,814	+ 58,937	+ 23,423	+ 10,967	
1 Direct investment 1					-					
Equity capital Reinvested earnings ² Other capital transactions	+ 39,980 + 5,487	+ 17,536 - 1,802		- 357 + 380	+ 1,353 + 481		1	- 268 + 1,379	- 698 + 1,163	· ·
of foreign direct investors	+ 10,458		+ 15,290							
2 Portfolio investment	+ 291,455		· ·		- 5,296					
Shares ³ Mutual fund shares Bonds and notes ⁵	+ 39,971 + 4,771 + 199,219	+ 13,894	+ 155 - 75,383	- 2 - 1,261	- 612 - 27,423	+ 475 – 14,156	+ 1,756 + 14,551	+ 864 + 5,122	+ 335 + 7,491	+ 5 + 1,9
Money market instruments 3 Other investment	+ 47,493 + 120,748		+ 49,210 - 150,132	+ 28,798 - 15,088	+ 10,933 - 56,839	- 4,407 - 41,821	- 5,436 + 40,464	- 5,401 + 25,942		- 2,2 + 16,6
MFIs 7,8 Long-term	+ 73,212 - 14,201	- 58,201 + 11,871	– 115,410 – 24,386	- 11,652 - 3,821	- 45,741 - 4,564	– 36,894 – 12,456	+ 51,662 - 1,603	+ 44,695 - 637	- 6,809 - 356	+ 13,7 - 6
Short-term Enterprises and households Long-term Short-term 7	+ 87,413 + 39,667 + 20,003 + 19,664	+ 45,177 + 24,555	- 7,706 + 168	- 2,274 + 2,733	- 10,360 - 1,046	+ 8,489 - 1,836	- 12,971 + 435	- 20,393 + 980	+ 848 - 500	+ 6,5
General government Long-term Short-term 7	- 3,480 - 3,204 - 276	+ 6,347 - 1,048	- 5,235 - 1,959	- 3,779 - 931	+ 711 - 180	– 13,904 – 355	+ 1,496 - 521	+ 713 + 6	+ 4,364 - 220	- 3,5 - 3
		.,	3,2.0	_,;;,0				+ 928		3,2

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 arising from liquidity national Net arising from Monetary external Claims Loans and Fund and position special on the ECB 2 Treasury (col 1 less Foreign other claims external End of year currency on nontransbalances 1 Total Total Gold rights (net) residents 3 Total actions 4 paper col 8) 1 2 3 Δ 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 120,985 127,849 135,085 119,544 126,884 134,005 13,688 13,688 17,109 72,364 76,673 100,363 11,445 13,874 16,533 1,441 966 1,079 15,604 16,931 15,978 15,604 16,931 15,978 105,381 110,918 119,107 22,048 22,649 _

8 External position of the Bundesbank *

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

9 External position of the Bundesbank in the euro area °

	€million									
	Reserve assets a	and other claims	on non-residen	ts						
		Reserve assets							1 6,179 4 6,592 5 8,752 7 9,005 6 10,443 7 7,935 6 6,285 1 4,819 4 16,005 3 30,169 1 21,988 4 16,983 8 7,527 8 8,538 0 9,175 5 10,121 2 7,900 6 8,972 7 8,641 0 9,038 6 9,274 0 9,126 6 10,066 0 9,274	
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	vis-à-vis non-	Net external position (col 1 less col 9)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1999 Jan 5	95,316	93,940	29,312	8,461	56,167	140	1,225	11		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	6,592 8,752 9.005	135,779 94,170 67,396 94,942 84,951
2004 2005 2006 2007 2008	93,110 130,268 104,389 179,492 230,775	71,335 86,181 84,765 92,545 99,185	35,495 47,924 53,114 62,433 68,194	6,548 4,549 3,011 2,418 3,285	29,292 33,708 28,640 27,694 27,705	312 350 350 350 350 350	20,796 42,830 18,344 84,064 128,668	667 906 931 2,534 2,573	4,819 16,005	85,175 123,983 99,570 163,488 200,607
2009	323,286	125,541	83,939	15,969	25,634	350	189,936	7,460	9,126	314,160
2008 Dec	230,775	99,185	68,194	3,285	27,705	350	128,668	2,573		200,607
2009 Jan Feb Mar	258,620 275,770 274,458	109,963 113,507 107,809	78,633 81,893 75,726	3,462 3,455 3,463	27,869 28,159 28,620	350 350 350	145,706 159,318 163,681	2,601 2,594 2,618	21,988 16,983 7,527	236,631 258,786 266,931
Apr May June	272,318 261,878 290,738	105,577 107,375 104,691	73,476 75,646 72,955	3,482 4,599 4,493	28,619 27,130 27,243	350 350 350	163,774 151,664 183,052	2,618 2,490 2,645	9,175	263,781 252,703 280,617
July Aug Sep	282,460 291,882 314,396	104,931 115,309 116,785	72,586 72,998 74,913	4,694 15,186 16,268	27,651 27,124 25,604	350 350 350	173,956 171,719 191,035	3,222 4,506 6,227	8,972	274,560 282,910 305,756
Oct Nov Dec	292,775 306,623 323,286	119,584 126,129 125,541	77,320 85,449 83,939	16,501 15,723 15,969	25,763 24,957 25,634	350 350 350	166,341 172,779 189,936	6,500 7,366 7,460	9,274	283,737 297,349 314,160
2010 Jan Feb Mar	326,161 352,969 364,072	127,966 134,669 134,826	84,917 89,796 90,158	16,350 17,327 17,176	26,699 27,546 27,491	350 50 50	189,759 209,481 219,417	8,086 8,770 9,780	10,066 9,573 9,421	316,095 343,396 354,651
Apr	377,729	142,021	96,677	17,290	28,054	50	225,677	9,982	11,833	365,897

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** Excluding allocations of special drawing rights (SDR) by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for an amount of SDR 12,059 million. — **5** Euro opening balance sheet of the Bundesbank as at 1 January 1999.

or month

1996 1997 1998



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

	€ million													
	Claims on	non-residen	ts					Liabilities v	vis-à-vis non	-residents				
			Claims on [.]	foreign non	-banks					Liabilities vi	s-à-vis forei	gn non-ban	nks	
					from trade	credits						from trade	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												
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	650,966	111,543	539,423	404,904	134,519	82,979	51,540
2008	553,465	173,255	380,210	227,055	153,155	140,520	12,635	706,304	147,242	559,062	422,811	136,251	79,980	56,271
2009	594,771	209,729	385,042	241,907	143,135	130,605	12,530	751,625	159,667	591,958	454,738	137,220	80,759	56,461
2009 Oct	590,748	208,618	382,130	236,413	145,717	132,995	12,722	726,700	147,955	578,745	442,165	136,580	78,438	58,142
Nov	596,457	209,907	386,550	236,828	149,722	137,175	12,547	728,414	149,664	578,750	440,476	138,274	80,756	57,518
Dec	594,771	209,729	385,042	241,907	143,135	130,605	12,530	751,625	159,667	591,958	454,738	137,220	80,759	56,461
2010 Jan	585,567	205,776	379,791	245,189	134,602	122,038	12,564	724,937	145,359	579,578	452,051	127,527	70,475	57,052
Feb Mar	597,683 619,382	214,474	383,209	245,660	137,549	124,929	12,620	730,116	143,824	586,292	456,578	129,714	72,228 78,751	57,486
	Industri	al count	ries ¹											
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	590,245	110,291	479,954	384,024	95,930	69,347	26,583
2008	489,430	171,387	318,043	207,807	110,236	101,002	9,234	642,252	145,045	497,207	400,620	96,587	68,148	28,439
2009	532,976	208,571	324,405	221,958	102,447	93,566	8,881	682,254	157,343	524,911	428,795	96,116	68,912	27,204
2009 Oct	528,658	207,403	321,255	216,213	105,042	95,751	9,291	661,178	145,898	515,280	418,847	96,433	67,635	28,798
Nov	533,581	208,776	324,805	216,345	108,460	99,365	9,095	662,669	147,619	515,050	417,044	98,006	69,441	28,565
Dec	532,976	208,571	324,405	221,958	102,447	93,566	8,881	682,254	157,343	524,911	428,795	96,116	68,912	27,204
2010 Jan	523,677	204,714	318,963	224,505	94,458	85,434	9,024	655,442	143,042	512,400	426,086	86,314	58,787	27,527
Feb	534,112	213,467	320,645	224,500	96,145	87,103	9,042	660,115	141,525	518,590	430,529	88,061	60,308	27,753
Mar	553,812	215,282	338,530	234,208	104,322	95,449	8,873	677,692	144,474	533,218	438,979	94,239	66,410	27,829
	EU me	mber sta	ates 1											
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	489,234	105,022	384,212	318,769	65,443	46,262	19,181
2008	398,833	164,762	234,071	151,391	82,680	75,192	7,488	534,951	137,208	397,743	330,098	67,645	46,188	21,457
2009	443,431	200,400	243,031	165,986	77,045	70,051	6,994	576,596	141,633	434,963	364,980	69,983	48,977	21,006
2009 Oct	438,523	199,468	239,055	159,369	79,686	72,382	7,304	564,747	136,659	428,088	358,519	69,569	47,516	22,053
Nov	442,355	200,413	241,942	159,922	82,020	74,895	7,125	565,224	138,113	427,111	356,186	70,925	48,945	21,980
Dec	443,431	200,400	243,031	165,986	77,045	70,051	6,994	576,596	141,633	434,963	364,980	69,983	48,977	21,006
2010 Jan	433,328	196,101	237,227	167,033	70,194	62,993	7,201	559,494	136,135	423,359	361,898	61,461	40,126	21,335
Feb	443,957	205,203	238,754	168,084	70,670	63,493	7,177	562,567	134,856	427,711	365,109	62,602	41,244	21,358
Mar	455,584	205,972	249,612	172,789	76,823	69,831	6,992	573,886	134,321	439,565	372,210	67,355	45,985	21,370
	of wh	<i>ich:</i> Euro	-area me	ember st	ates ²									
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	367,318	56,632	310,686	269,095	41,591	28,964	12,627
2008	281,518	130,226	151,292	96,968	54,324	49,408	4,916	413,821	81,703	332,118	288,693	43,425	29,768	13,657
2009	321,991	159,740	162,251	114,378	47,873	43,179	4,694	463,064	91,792	371,272	329,280	41,992	28,397	13,595
2009 Oct	307,498	154,897	152,601	103,037	49,564	44,644	4,920	451,697	86,386	365,311	323,068	42,243	28,126	14,117
Nov	313,980	158,134	155,846	104,921	50,925	46,144	4,781	450,934	88,176	362,758	320,309	42,449	28,393	14,056
Dec	321,991	159,740	162,251	114,378	47,873	43,179	4,694	463,064	91,792	371,272	329,280	41,992	28,397	13,595
2010 Jan	317,132	156,956	160,176	112,898	47,278	42,399	4,879	455,285	88,596	366,689	326,104	40,585	26,443	14,142
Feb	324,621	163,628	160,993	113,084	47,909	43,074	4,835	457,580	88,218	369,362	327,489	41,873	27,939	13,934
Mar	328,902	160,720	168,182	116,317	51,865	47,044	4,821	462,990	84,275	378,715	334,050	44,665	30,961	13,704
	Emergir	ng econo	mies an	d develo	ping cou	untries ³								
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	64,035	1,868	62,167	19,248	42,919	39,518	3,401	64,052	2,197	61,855	22,191	39,664	11,832	27,832
2009	61,795	1,158	60,637	19,949	40,688	37,039	3,649	69,371	2,324	67,047	25,943	41,104	11,847	29,257
2009 Oct	62,090	1,215	60,875	20,200	40,675	37,244	3,431	65,522	2,057	63,465	23,318	40,147	10,803	29,344
Nov	62,876	1,131	61,745	20,483	41,262	37,810	3,452	65,745	2,045	63,700	23,432	40,268	11,315	28,953
Dec	61,795	1,158	60,637	19,949	40,688	37,039	3,649	69,371	2,324	67,047	25,943	41,104	11,847	29,257
2010 Jan	61,890	1,062	60,828	20,684	40,144	36,604	3,540	69,495	2,317	67,178	25,965	41,213	11,688	29,525
Feb	63,571	1,007	62,564	21,160	41,404	37,826	3,578	70,001	2,299	67,702	26,049	41,653	11,920	29,733
Mar	65,570	1,052	64,518	21,035	43,483	39,586	3,897	71,376	2,314	69,062	26,652	42,410	12,341	30,069

* Up to and including November 2009 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 January 2007, including Bulgaria and Romania. — **2** From January 2007, including Slovenia; from January 2008, including Cyprus and Malta; from January 2009, including Slovakia. — **3** All countries that are not regarded as industrial countries.

XI External sector

	EUR 1 = currend	cy units								
Yearly	Australia	Canada	China	Denmark	Japan	Norway	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States
or monthly average	AUD	CAD	CNY 1	ркк	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
2008	1.7416	1.5594	10.2236	7.4560	152.45	8.2237	9.6152	1.5874	0.79628	1.4708
2009	1.7727	1.5850	9.5277	7.4462	130.34	8.7278	10.6191	1.5100	0.89094	1.3948
2008 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
Oct	1.9345	1.5646	9.1071	7.4545	133.52	8.5928	9.8506	1.5194	0.78668	1.3322
Nov	1.9381	1.5509	8.6950	7.4485	123.28	8.8094	10.1275	1.5162	0.83063	1.2732
Dec	2.0105	1.6600	9.2205	7.4503	122.51	9.4228	10.7538	1.5393	0.90448	1.3449
2009 Jan	1.9633	1.6233	9.0496	7.4519	119.73	9.2164	10.7264	1.4935	0.91819	1.3239
Feb	1.9723	1.5940	8.7406	7.4514	118.30	8.7838	10.9069	1.4904	0.88691	1.2785
Mar	1.9594	1.6470	8.9210	7.4509	127.65	8.8388	11.1767	1.5083	0.91966	1.3050
Apr	1.8504	1.6188	9.0110	7.4491	130.25	8.7867	10.8796	1.5147	0.89756	1.3190
May	1.7831	1.5712	9.3157	7.4468	131.85	8.7943	10.5820	1.5118	0.88445	1.3650
June	1.7463	1.5761	9.5786	7.4457	135.39	8.9388	10.8713	1.5148	0.85670	1.4016
July	1.7504	1.5824	9.6246	7.4458	133.09	8.9494	10.8262	1.5202	0.86092	1.4088
Aug	1.7081	1.5522	9.7485	7.4440	135.31	8.6602	10.2210	1.5236	0.86265	1.4268
Sep	1.6903	1.5752	9.9431	7.4428	133.14	8.5964	10.1976	1.5148	0.89135	1.4562
Oct	1.6341	1.5619	10.1152	7.4438	133.91	8.3596	10.3102	1.5138	0.91557	1.4816
Nov	1.6223	1.5805	10.1827	7.4415	132.97	8.4143	10.3331	1.5105	0.89892	1.4914
Dec	1.6185	1.5397	9.9777	7.4419	131.21	8.4066	10.4085	1.5021	0.89972	1.4614
2010 Jan	1.5624	1.4879	9.7436	7.4424	130.34	8.1817	10.1939	1.4765	0.88305	1.4272
Feb	1.5434	1.4454	9.3462	7.4440	123.46	8.0971	9.9505	1.4671	0.87604	1.3686
Mar	1.4882	1.3889	9.2623	7.4416	123.03	8.0369	9.7277	1.4482	0.90160	1.3569
Apr	1.4463	1.3467	9.1505	7.4428	125.33	7.9323	9.6617	1.4337	0.87456	1.3406

11 ECB euro reference exchange rates of selected currencies *

 \star Averages: Bundesbank calculations based on the daily euro reference exchange rates published by the ECB; for additional euro reference exchange rates, see Statistical Supplement 5, Exchange rate statistics. —

 ${\bf 1}$ Up to March 2005, ECB indicative rates. — ${\bf 2}$ 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	Slovenian 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



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

Effective exch	ange rate of th	e Euro				Indicators of t	he German ecc	onomy's price co	ompetitiveness			
EER-21 1				EER-41 2		Based on the	deflators of tot	al sales 3		Based on cons	umer price ind	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	23 selected in	dustrial countri Euro- area countries	es 4 Non- euro- area countries	36 countries 5 6	23 selected industrial countries 4	36 countries 5	56 countrie
96.1	96.0	95.8	96.5	96.5	95.8	97.7	99.5	95.5	97.6	98.1	97.9	
86.8 87.3 89.7 100.3 104.2	86.5 87.0 90.1 101.3 105.1	85.8 86.3 89.2 100.0 102.8	85.6 84.5 87.4 97.8 101.8	87.9 90.2 94.7 106.6 111.2	85.8 86.9 90.5 101.4 105.0	91.5 91.2 92.0 95.5 95.9	97.1 95.9 95.1 94.1 93.0	85.0 85.7 88.3 97.4 99.9	90.9 90.3 90.9 94.8 95.2	92.7 92.9 93.6 97.3 98.8	91.7 91.3 92.0 96.6 98.2	
102.7 102.6 106.3 110.5 111.7	103.7 103.7 106.8 110.1 110.6			109.2 109.3 113.0 118.0 120.6	1	94.7 93.7 95.1 95.7 95.2	91.5 90.0 89.3 87.9 88.1	98.9 98.7 103.1 106.7 105.1	1	98.8 99.0 101.7 103.5 102.8	97.4 97.1 99.1 100.1 100.0	
103.6 103.4	104.7 104.3	100.7	99.7	110.6 110.4	103.1 102.7	93.7	89.7	99.1	92.2	99.1 99.0	97.4 97.2	
102.8 103.4 104.4	103.8 104.3 105.0	100.5	98.8	109.7 110.4 111.5	102.0 102.4 103.2	93.9	89.6	99.7	92.2	99.2 99.7 100.2	97.2 97.6 98.0	
103.8 104.3 105.0	104.5 104.9 105.5	101.3	99.2	110.6 111.0 111.9	102.5 102.7 103.4	94.7	89.9	101.1	92.8	100.3 100.5 100.7	98.0 98.3 98.4	
105.9 106.0 105.6	106.6 106.6 106.1	102.5	100.6	112.7 112.5 112.0	104.2 103.9 103.4	95.2	89.6	102.9	93.3	101.3 101.5 101.3	98.9 99.0 98.8	
106.2 105.8 106.8	106.7 106.1 107.1	102.5	100.5	112.6 112.6 113.5	103.9 103.7 104.5	94.9	89.0	103.0	92.9	101.8 101.3 102.1	99.2 98.7 99.4	
107.9 109.4 109.5	108.1 109.6 109.4	104.3	103.4	114.4 116.2 116.0	105.1 106.6 106.2	95.6	88.5	105.5	93.5	102.5 103.6 103.5	99.7 100.8 100.5	
110.1 109.8 112.6	109.9 109.3 112.3	105.8	104.6	116.6 116.5 119.9	106.6 106.0 109.3	96.2	88.4	107.2	94.0	103.5 103.5 104.5	100.5 100.3 101.4	
113.7 113.2 113.0	113.2 112.9 112.7	108.2	107.5	121.2 120.5 120.4	110.1 109.5 109.4	97.3	88.1	110.4	94.7	104.9 104.8 104.8	101.6 101.4 101.2	
113.2 110.9 109.3	112.7 110.3 108.5	106.2	104.9	120.6 117.8 116.4	109.4 106.6 105.2	96.1	87.5	108.2	93.3	105.2 104.0 102.9	101.3 100.1 99.2	
105.8 105.0 110.2	105.2 104.5 109.7	102.5	101.7	113.8 113.0 118.7	102.7 102.0 107.1	93.1	87.5	100.8	91.3	100.5 100.3 102.4	97.3 97.1 99.5	
109.8 108.7 111.1	109.2 108.0 110.3	105.2	р 105.1	118.6 117.7 120.4	106.8 105.9 108.0	93.9	87.9	102.2	92.7	102.2 101.2 102.3	99.4 99.0 99.9	
110.3 110.8 112.0	109.5 109.9 111.1	106.5	р 106.4	119.1 119.5 120.7	106.8 107.1 108.3	95.1	88.2	104.7	93.7	102.9	100.2	
111.6 111.7 112.9	110.5 110.6 111.6	107.4	р 106.6	120.5 120.6 122.0	107.7 107.8 108.7	95.7	88.2	106.1	р 94.0	102.8 103.0 103.3	99.9 100.1 100.3	
114.3 114.0 113.0	112.8 112.5 111.3	р 108.6	р 108.1	123.0 122.9 121.7	р 109.2 р 107.9	96.0	88.0	107.3	р 94.2	103.9 103.8 103.5	101.0 100.9 100.5	
110.8 108.0 107.4	108.9 106.0 105.7			119.1 116.2 115.2	P 102.5					102.4 101.1 101.2	99.2 97.8 97.6	
106.1	p 104.4			113.5	P 100.2					100.7	97.0	

 106.1
 P
 104.4
 113.5
 P
 100.2

 * 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 except for the used trade weights (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, January 2010, pp 593 – 594 as well as the ECB's Occasional Paper No 2, which can be downloaded from the ECB's website (www.ecb.int). A decline in the figures implies an increase in competitiveness. — 1 ECB calculations are based on the weighted averages of the changes in the bilateral exchange rates of the euro against the currencies of the following countries: Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Hong Kong, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, Singapore, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, United

Kingdom and United States. 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-21 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, from 2009 including Slovakia) 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-21 group. — 6 Owing to missing data for the deflator of total sales, China is not included in this calculation. — 7 Euro-area countries and countries belonging to the EER-41 group (see footnote 2).

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DEUTSCHE BUNDESBANK

Monthly Report May 2010

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 2009 see the index attached to the January 2010 *Monthly Report*.



Monthly Report articles

June 2009

July 2009

- Outlook for the German economy macroeconomic projections for 2009 and 2010
- Growth effects of permanently high energy prices: recent evidence for Germany
- The development and determinants of euro currency in circulation in Germany

Demographic change and the long-term sustainability of public finances in Germany
 Recent developments in German and European

- Corporate earnings and share prices

December 2009

- Outlook for the German economy macroeconomic projections for 2010 and 2011
- Financial integration and risk sharing in the euro area – longer-term trends and impact of the financial crisis
- International cooperation in the area of ongoing banking supervision

January 2010

- German enterprises' profitability and financing in 2008
- Price-level targeting as a monetary policy strategy

February 2010

- The current economic situation in Germany

August 2009

retail payments

- The current economic situation in Germany

September 2009

- Developments in lending to the German private sector during the global financial crisis
- The performance of German credit institutions in 2008
- Amendments to the new EU Capital Requirements Directive and the Minimum Requirements for Risk Management

October 2009

- The development of government investment
- Firm-level and aggregate output volatility

November 2009

- The current economic situation in Germany

March 2010

- German balance of payments in 2009
- The use of cash and other payment instruments – a behavioural study using micro data
- The Treaty of Lisbon
- Financing and representation in the International Monetary Fund

April 2010

- Government debt and interest payment burden in Germany
- Emerging markets in the financial crisis: the effect of cross-border bank loans

May 2010

- The current economic situation in Germany

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

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

Die Zahlungsbilanz der ehemaligen DDR 1975 bis 1989, August 1999²

The market for German Federal securities, May 2000

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

Bundesbank Act, September 2002

Weltweite Organisationen und Gremien im Bereich von Währung und Wirtschaft, March 2003²

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

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

European economic and monetary union, April 2008

Special Statistical Publications*

- 2 Bankenstatistik Kundensystematik Firmenverzeichnisse, March 2010^{2, 4}
- 3 Aufbau der bankstatistischen Tabellen, July 2008^{2, 4}
- 4 Financial accounts for Germany 1991 to 2008, June 2009⁴
- 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 Notes on the coding list for the balance of payments statistics, March 2009⁴
- 8 The 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 2009^{1,4}
- 11 Balance of payments by region, August 2009
- 12 Technologische Dienstleistungen in der Zahlungsbilanz, June 2008²

4 Available on the website only.

¹ Banking statistics guidelines and customer classification, January 2009³

^{*} 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 "Preliminary remarks", "Monthly balance sheet statistics", "Borrowers' statistics", "External positions report" and "Customer classification" are available in English.



Discussion Papers*

Series 1 Economic Studies

35/2009

Analyse der Übertragung US-amerikanischer Schocks auf Deutschland auf Basis eines FAVAR

36/2009

Choosing and using payment instruments: evidence from German microdata

01/2010

Optimal monetary policy in a small open economy with financial frictions

02/2010

Price, wage and employment response to shocks: evidence from the WDN survey

03/2010 Exports versus FDI revisited: Does finance matter?

04/2010

Heterogeneity in money holdings across euro area countries: the role of housing

05/2010

Loan supply in Germany during the financial crisis

06/2010

Empirical simultaneous confidence regions for path-forecasts

07/2010

Monetary policy, housing booms and financial (im)balances

08/2010

On the nonlinear influence of Reserve Bank of Australia Interventions on exchange rates

Series 2 Banking and Financial Studies

13/2009 Systematic risk of CDOs and CDO arbitrage

14/2009 The dependency of the banks' assets and liabilities: evidence from Germany

15/2009

What macroeconomic shocks affect the German banking system? Analysis in an integrated micromacro model

01/2010

Deriving the term structure of banking crisis risk with a compound option approach: the case of Kazakhstan

02/2010

Recovery determinants of distressed banks: Regulators, market discipline, or the environment?

03/2010

Purchase and redemption decisions of mutual fund investors and the role of fund families

Banking legislation

- 1 Bundesbank Act and Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank, June 1998
- 2 Gesetz über das Kreditwesen, February 2009²
- 2a Solvabilitäts- und Liquiditätsverordnung, February 2008²
- * Discussion Papers which appeared from 2000 onwards are available on the website.

For footnotes, see p 79*.