

### **MONTHLY REPORT**



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### **Contents**

5
6
12
18
25
28
37
48
54
63
64
71
1*
5*
8*
4.5.1
16*
20*
42* 43*
43 ^ 48*



Financial accounts 52\*
Public finances in Germany 54\*
Economic conditions in Germany 61\*
External sector 68\*

Overview of publications by the
Deutsche Bundesbank 77\*

#### 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 Data unknown, not to be published or not meaningful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.

Monthly Report November 2011

# The current economic situation in Germany



### Overview

## In the shadow of the sovereign debt crisis

Global economic growth picked up slightly in the third quarter compared with the previous three months, which can mainly be explained by the evaporation of temporary strains. However, the outlook for the world economy in the latter part of 2011 and early part of 2012 has worsened considerably, in part because of the renewed escalation in the European sovereign debt crisis. Hard business activity numbers have, to date, drawn a more favourable picture. However, leading economic indicators based on surveys among businesses and households have for several months been pointing clearly downwards and signalling appreciable downside risks.

The sovereign debt crisis in the euro area could weigh on the recovery in Europe and could also have negative consequences for trade partners in other economic areas. Against this backdrop, it is particularly important that the affected euro-area countries take rapid and decisive measures to prevent a further erosion of confidence in the soundness of their public finances and to regain lost competitiveness. This is a key precondition for reducing the uncertainty that prevails among consumers and enterprises. However, doubts about national fiscal and economic policymakers' ability to resolve the problems are in some cases obscuring more favourable economic fundamentals and settings. Abating inflation, a strongly expansionary monetary policy stance in the industrial countries and the still robustly growing demand in the emerging market economies will continue to

Global economy constitute important global driving forces in the months to come.

Financial markets The heightened uncertainty about the evolution of the European sovereign debt crisis has been a key determinant of events on the financial markets since the middle of the year. At the European level, the resolutions of the heads of state or government at the summit meetings in July and October failed to bring about a long-term improvement in the situation on the financial markets. Investors have widened their critical gaze to include not only the peripheral states that had already been identified as endangered but also other countries, notably Italy. The problems have therefore, for the first time, reached large economies of the euro area.

Even after the resolutions made at the October summit, it remains unclear what a coherent institutional framework for monetary union should look like going forward. A fundamental decision must be taken on whether to strengthen the existing framework, with national fiscal sovereignty and the application of some Community rules with a no-bail-out rule, or whether to create a fiscal decisionmaking structure where a central level has ultimate powers to intervene in national budget sovereignty. The route currently being taken of partially expanding joint liability, and thus concurrently reducing the incentive for countries to achieve sound public finances on their own, without at the same time significantly strengthening the right to intervene in national budgets is yielding an increasingly incoherent framework for monetary union. This is raising the risk of unsound public finances, and the potential for conflict with a stability-oriented monetary policy is likewise growing significantly. The recent escalation of the crisis demonstrates that the pivotal decision on the future framework for monetary union cannot be delayed if a further deterioration is to be avoided.

The worsening of macroeconomic prospects and the implications this has for the inflation outlook prompted the ECB Governing Council to cut interest rates by 25 basis points at the beginning of November. The negative effects of the spreading sovereign debt crisis on banks' funding situation caused a massive increase in their demand for liquidity from the Eurosystem. The Governing Council responded in October by agreeing on the renewed provision of longer-term liquidity for a period of around 12 months through two additional longer-term refinancing operations, one in October and the other in December. It also decided to continue to conduct all monetary refinancing operations on the basis of full allotment for as long as necessary, and at least until the end of June 2012. Given the uncertainty on the money and financial markets, excess liquidity in the banking system reached a level last observed in the summer of 2010. In order to help ease the strained funding situation experienced by euro-area banks, the ECB Governing Council in October also decided to relaunch its covered bond purchase programme, which will this time have a volume of €40 billion - one-third

The expansion in the M3 monetary aggregate since the spring of 2010 accelerated in

smaller than the May 2009 programme.

Monetary policy



the third quarter of 2011. The quarter-on-quarter increase was the highest since the fourth quarter of 2008. However, the sharp rise in monthly year-on-year growth rates in M3 was largely due to heightened uncertainty on the financial markets. Unlike monetary growth, loans to the domestic private sector have been expanding at an almost constant pace since the beginning of the year, at around 2½% on the year. However, growth in loans to non-financial corporations slowed again in the reporting quarter, though data on these loans for the entire euro area mask very heterogeneous developments in the individual member states.

Germany

Such heterogeneity is also evident in economic developments. Several of the peripheral countries that had shown considerable overheating before the global financial and economic crisis continue to see economic activity decline sharply or stagnate. By contrast, growth in Germany, for instance, remained robust in the third quarter. According to the Federal Statistical Office's flash estimate, seasonally and calendar-adjusted real gross domestic product increased fairly sharply again in the third quarter by 0.5% on the preceding three months after extraordinary effects had slightly slowed the pace of growth to 0.3% in the second guarter. At the beginning of the second half of 2011, the underlying cyclical tendency was therefore not much weaker than in the first six months. During the reporting period, seasonally and calendar-adjusted economic output exceeded the peak it had marked before the onset of the financial and economic crisis. In the year to date, moreover, the utilisation of aggregate capacity, which had previously already reached the corridor of normal utilisation, is likely to have risen perceptibly.

However, a look at developments in monthly production indicators shows that economic momentum has waned of late. Furthermore, the substantial lowering of business expectations that has been observed for some time is being reflected in a considerable deterioration of industrial new orders. Disruptive externalities, as mirrored in the increasingly bearish sentiment, are now perceptibly weighing on real economic activity in Germany and are likely to leave their mark over the next few months. This increases the risk of the domestic economy weakening.

German enterprises' exports remained buoyant in the third quarter despite growing concerns about global economic momentum. Of late, German enterprises' foreign business has benefited from stimuli from the United States and Japan and the country's east European neighbouring countries. Exports to China and other south and east Asian emerging market economies, by contrast, stagnated, as did deliveries of goods to the euro area. Imports expanded again appreciably in the third quarter. However, the rate of increase is likely to have been lower than in the previous quarter.

The dynamic of business investment likewise remained intact in the third quarter. The current high level of capacity utilisation of tangible fixed assets in large parts of the economy, in conjunction with the now considerable backlog of orders, explains why enterprises

have, so far, barely revised their intention to expand production capacity. Provided it remains a temporary phenomenon, the fact that demand has eased off from its cyclical high does not therefore contradict plans to expand production plant. Taking a longer-term view, the business investment cycle has not yet achieved maturity. Housing construction again provided support to the domestic economy. Demand for residential property remained strong throughout the third quarter, not least because mortgage rates fell to new lows.

Private consumption recovered from its temporary lull – largely caused by the deteriorating price climate in the spring months – in the second half of the year. Retailers reported a seasonally adjusted quarter-on-quarter increase in sales for the period under review. Moreover, households purchased significantly more motor vehicles again. Higher consumer spending was in part attributable to sharply improved earnings and a robust propensity to purchase.

An important factor underpinning private consumption was the ongoing positive – albeit less dynamic – labour market trend. Employment continued to rise in the third quarter of 2011 on the back of sharply higher economic output. Most new jobs that were created were again subject to social security contributions, while the number of persons working exclusively in low-paid part-time jobs remained virtually unchanged in seasonally adjusted terms, and government-sponsored working arrangements (one-euro workfare jobs) were reduced further. The fall-

ing trend in unemployment likewise continued in the third guarter of 2011. The pace at which joblessness decreased decelerated compared with the first half of the year, however. While there was only a moderate decline in the number of longer-term job seekers receiving welfare benefits, no further significant drop was recorded in the number of unemployed workers claiming insurance benefits, which was already at a very low level. According to the leading indicators available for the labour market, the positive development is likely to continue for the time being as the incentive to expand production capacities is still the dominant factor in staffing plans in trade and industry. This assessment is, however, presumably predicated on the assumption that the emerging economic slowdown is confined to the fourth guarter of 2011 and early part of 2012.

Meanwhile, employees are benefiting from the favourable labour market situation in the form of sharply higher earnings. In many industries, these are well above the collectively agreed wage increases. A moderate drop in prices, or at least a slowdown in the rate of increase, was evident across all stages of the economy in the third quarter. Consumer price inflation has also weakened. The rate of price increase for energy almost halted; by contrast excluding energy it continued virtually unchecked. Over the next few months, year-on-year inflation rates are likely to fall further, not least given the emerging economic slowdown.

The German economy is likely to encounter a more turbulent phase in the coming months.



External demand, in particular, has fallen markedly and financial markets are jittery. The industrial sector has now scaled back its export expectations to a level which is somewhat below the longer-term average. By contrast, the construction sector and consumption-related sectors are anticipating a much less severe deterioration in their business prospects. One positive factor is that enterprises have so far scarcely revised their basic expansionary focus in terms of investment intentions and recruitment plans. Moreover, there is no evidence of supply constraints on bank lending.

Growing concerns about the economy are also being clearly reflected in household sentiment. This has done little to dent income expectations, however, as employees still anticipate a perceptible rise in their earnings in view of the currently very favourable labour market environment. There were no signs in recent months of any reduction in consumers' pronounced propensity to make major purchases despite the heightened uncertainty. The underlying conditions for buoyant consumer demand are consequently still in place, at least in the short term.

Overall, economic growth is likely to slow next year, with the baseline scenario of GDP growth amounting to between ½% and 1% appearing realistic. This is likely to entail a shift from external to domestic growth dynamics. No major change for the labour market is expected to result from this. However, there are significant risk factors. For instance, a pronounced downturn cannot be ruled out

if the sovereign debt crisis in Europe were to intensify appreciably.

Despite the easing of cyclical strains, the deficit ratio in Germany deteriorated significantly again last year. This year, however, it is likely to fall substantially to around 1%. This is due in no small part to the economic recovery. Moreover, in 2011 there are likely to be very few of the extensive capital transfers to financial institutions that were seen in 2010.

In 2012, the deficit ratio is likely to remain virtually unchanged given the macroeconomic prospects outlined above. The cyclical deterioration could be small, not least because the economic slowdown is likely to have mainly external causes and thus has less of an impact on cyclically sensitive domestic factors that have greater weight for public finances. Only a slight structural improvement is on the cards, partly because the originally announced fiscal consolidation path has now been relaxed. Looking forward, the possibility of an escalation of the sovereign debt crisis and a stronger-than-expected economic slowdown entail considerable risks.

Overall, German budgetary policy should focus on reducing the deficit in a timely manner. However, the fact that several aspects of the original consolidation course have been weakened – as happened recently with the decisions taken by the coalition committee at the beginning of November – suggests that a different course has now been embarked upon. In particular, the series of upward revisions of forecast tax revenue in the wake of the economic upswing have encouraged pol-

Public finances

Monthly Report November 2011

icymakers to delay eliminating the structural budget imbalance. It would be better to use the windfall gains instead in order to reduce the deficit faster and to achieve the mediumterm objective of a structurally (close-to-) balance budget earlier. The virtually unchecked growth in the debt ratio since the 1970s highlights the continuous erosion of fiscal policymakers' radius of action that has en-

sued from their habitual tendency to keep putting off budgetary consolidation indefinitely. The reforms of the national budgetary rules and of the European Stability and Growth Pact are intended precisely to avoid making this mistake in the future. However, this will succeed only if the requirements are implemented rigorously – which did not happen in the past.



# Global and European setting

#### World economic activity

In the summer quarter, global economic growth was somewhat stronger than in the preceding period, in which output growth had been restrained. The diminishing influence of the previously active temporary strains was one of the reasons for the pick-up in activity. Energy and food prices did not climb any further, and to a limited extent some prices even fell. This impacted to some degree on consumer prices. A phenomenon which has more of a short-term effect was the rectification of the disruptions to production processes in Japan caused by the natural disaster in March, which had affected, above all, car manufacturing. Consequently, industrial output in Japan and in countries with Japanese manufacturing plants, especially the United States, rose sharply.

Slight resurgence of global growth in summer months ...

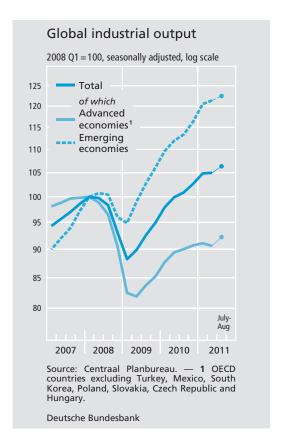
In the July-August period, seasonally adjusted global industrial output was 11/4% higher than in the second quarter, in which it had stagnated. As this report went to press, the main drivers of growth were the industrial countries, which means here not only Japan and the United States, which had previously been hit hard by the disaster-related interruptions, but also the euro area, which was less affected by the events in Japan. By contrast, industrial output in the emerging market economies (EMEs) has barely budged since mid-year. One reason is that, in many regions, a restrictive economic policy has been maintained in order to minimise price pressure and the resultant threat of second-round effects. Of the major EMEs, to date only Brazil and Indonesia have loosened their mone-

... thanks to brisk industrial output tary policy reins. Trade volume, unlike global industrial output, rose only sluggishly in the summer.

Perceptible increase in industrial countries' GDP

The livelier growth in the advanced economies' industrial sector is reflected in stronger aggregate output growth. In the third quarter, according to initial estimates based on provisional data for the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom and the euro area, real gross domestic product (GDP) grew by a seasonally adjusted ½% and was thus 1¼% higher year-on-year. Japan was in the lead, with seasonally adjusted growth of +1½% vis-à-vis the spring quarter, followed by the United States and the United Kingdom at +½% each. By comparison, the euro area was only able to achieve moderate growth (+¼%).

Contradictory signals make it difficult to assess shortterm outlook The outlook for the global economy in the 2011 Q4-2012 Q1 period has become considerably more pessimistic following the renewed escalation in the European sovereign debt crisis and the global stock market slump. This is also reflected in the fact that leading indicators based on surveys among businesses and households have for several months been pointing clearly downwards, signalling the risk of a recession. By contrast, hard business activity indicators, to date, draw a more favourable picture. The sovereign debt crisis in the euro area could weigh on the recovery in Europe especially, but could also have adverse implications for trading partners in other economic areas. However, extreme turmoil such as that following the Lehman Brothers insolvency three years ago is not likely. Assuming that the sovereign

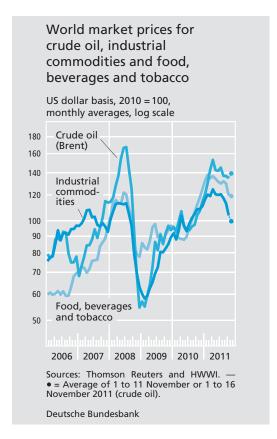


debt crisis in Europe does not intensify dramatically, there is justified reason for hope, given falling inflation and a very expansionary monetary policy in the industrial nations as well as continued robust demand growth in the EMEs, that the global forces of growth will not run aground in the coming months. This would also mitigate the uncertainty prevailing among consumers and enterprises regarding the economy.

Against the background of stock market corrections, the renewed escalation of the sovereign debt crisis in the euro area and the resulting global deterioration in sentiment, the IMF revised downwards its forecast for global economic growth in September from its interim forecast in June. The growth forecasts for 2011 and 2012 were reduced by ¼ and

IMF forecast revised downwards





½ percentage point respectively to 4.0% for each of those years. However, this still represents above-average growth compared with the last economic cycle. The corrections are focused on the industrial countries, especially the United States and the euro area. The forecasts for the EMEs were reduced for each of those years by ¼ percentage point to 6.4% and 6.1% respectively. The revisions were larger than average for the central and east European countries (excluding the CIS) because of the relatively pronounced dependence of their economies on the euro area. The changes in the assessment of world trade growth were also quite extensive. Owing to the escalation of the euro-area sovereign debt crisis, the IMF's latest World Economic Outlook sees the downside risks as being even more predominant than earlier.

Following a bout of sharp price increases in the 2010 Q4-2011 Q1 period, the commodity markets calmed perceptibly in the summer months amidst more moderate global economic activity and increased uncertainty in the financial markets. The spot price of a barrel of Brent crude oil was 41/4% cheaper than in the spring. However, it was still more expensive year-on-year (453/4%). Oil futures were trading at considerable discounts, indicating that short-term supplies are still low despite the restoration of oil production in Libya. Prices for industrial commodities and food likewise fell perceptibly in the summer period. Unlike crude oil, however, their prices started to fall at an even faster pace as late as the beginning of autumn.

> Consumer prices still under upward pressure in the

industrial

countries

Perceptible

calmina in

commodity markets

In the summer months, the effect of the easing in the commodity markets was to make a slight dent in consumer price inflation in the industrial countries. However, the consumer price index was still up by ¼% (seasonally adjusted) from the previous quarter, in which it had risen by ½%. The basket of goods excluding energy and food was once again up by ½%. Prices therefore afforded households no perceptible relief. Year-on-year headline inflation accelerated from 2.9% to 3.0%; core inflation (excluding energy and food prices) rose by 0.2 percentage point to 1.7%.

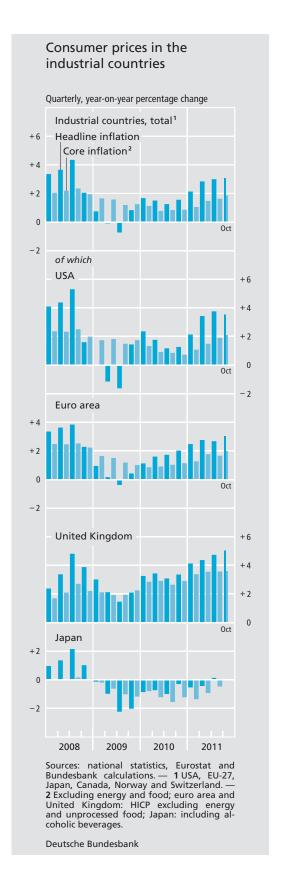
#### Selected emerging market economies

The Chinese economy's slowdown, which had started at year's beginning, continued in the summer months. Year-on-year real GDP growth fell from 9½% in the second quarter to 9%. One of the reasons for the decelera-

Chinese economy continuing to gradually cool off

tion is that the People's Bank of China has maintained its restrictive monetary and lending policy. In particular, the central government's programme of strongly expanding public residential construction, designed to meet rising demand for affordable housing, has caused investment growth to weaken only moderately up to now. Another reason is that real retail sales grew somewhat more slowly in the past few months than previously. The loss of consumers' purchasing power as a result of the persistently high rate of inflation is likely to have played a major role. As this report went to press, consumer price inflation decelerated somewhat owing to a slight easing in food prices; however, at 5.5% in October, it was still well off the government's target level of 4%. Alongside the dampened domestic dynamics, a slowdown in exports also contributed to the recent moderation of growth in China. Year-on-year export growth – in US dollar terms – fell from 22% in the second quarter to 19% in the period from July to October.

India looking at prospect of economic slowdown In India, for which no current GDP data are available yet, economic output growth is likely to have decelerated perceptibly in the third quarter from a high level. One particular sign of this is that manufacturing activity, after having already slowed down considerably, lost a perceptible amount of momentum again, with year-on-year industrial output growth falling from +6¾% in the second quarter to +3¼% in the third. Moreover, the very strong momentum in some services sectors up to that point appears to have recently also flagged considerably. Unlike the trend in many other EMEs, consumer price inflation in





India rose over the course of the summer, from 8.6% in June to 10.1% in September. In order to counter the strong inflationary pressure, the Reserve Bank of India raised its key interest rate in September and again in October.

Brazilian economy treading water Brazil's economic output growth has probably more or less come to a standstill in the past quarter after having grown by a considerable 34% in the spring quarter. Industrial output, which has become less competitive owing to a strong appreciation of the Brazilian real and high wage increases, continued to trend downwards in the past few months. In September, output was down by a seasonally adjusted 4% from its March cyclical peak. However, like in India, services seem to have entered calmer waters as this report went to press. The Brazilian central bank lowered its key interest rate in September and October by a total of 100 basis points owing to a less favourable assessment of the economic outlook. However, consumer price inflation in October stood at 7.0%, which was still above the central bank's upper tolerance threshold of 6.5%.

Increased growth rate in Russia The Russian economy, unlike those of the other major emerging market economies, saw significant output growth in the past quarter. According to an initial estimate from the Russian Federal Statistics Service, real GDP was up by 4¾% on the year compared with +3½% in the second quarter. Even period-on-period – seasonally adjusted data are not yet available – output is likely to have grown much more strongly than in the spring quarter, in which GDP growth had been de-

pressed not least owing to inventory adjustments. On the whole, the Russian economy has been on more of a flat growth path since the beginning of the recovery; as before, aggregate economic output is still below its precrisis levels. This is due chiefly to weak investment growth. The declining trend in consumer price inflation since the beginning of the year has continued throughout the reporting period. Consumer price inflation was 7.2% in October, and thus 2.4 percentage points lower than in January.

#### **United States**

The US economy picked up the pace perceptibly in the third quarter. After seasonal adjustment, real GDP was up by ½% from the spring quarter, in which it had risen by only 1/4%. This represented an exceeding of the growth level of 2007 Q4, the latest cyclical peak. Households were one of the key drivers of the acceleration. Following a quarter in which an undersupply of Japanese cars had put a considerable damper on real consumer spending (+1/4%), the return to normal in the summer months led to a greater impetus  $(+\frac{1}{2}\%)$ . Virtually just as many new cars were sold in September as in April. However, labour market developments remained subdued. Although monthly employment growth, at 130,000 jobs, was much stronger in the July-September period than on average in the May-June period (+37,000 jobs), the first four months of 2011 had seen average monthly employment growth of 179,000. Whereas the tentative employment growth constrained nominal income growth, stubborn inflation eroded consumers' purchasing

Economic activity receiving renewed stronger boost from households ... power. Consumer prices were up in the summer by a seasonally adjusted 34% from the second guarter, in which they had risen by 1%. Year-on-year headline inflation thus increased from +3.4% to +3.8%. Even excluding energy and food prices, the rate of inflation rose, from 1.5% to 1.9%. All in all, real disposable incomes contracted slightly compared with the spring, which meant that households' increased consumption came at the expense of their savings. At 4%, the saving ratio was at its lowest level since the end of 2007. The role of real income trends and specifically that of inflation in explaining the flatter path of consumption in the past few years relative to previous upswings is also shown by an econometric study (see box on pages 18 and 19).

... and enterprises It was not only households that provided a stronger boost in the summer, but also enterprises. After price adjustment, their spending on equipment and software grew more buoyantly than at any time since spring 2010 (+4%). In addition, construction investment once again showed strong gains. By contrast, private residential investment growth was muted at best, public demand remained unchanged, and foreign trade had virtually no impact on GDP growth. The slowdown in stockbuilding continued to perceptibly inhibit the upward trend in aggregate economic activity. On the whole, real spending shows that households and enterprises, despite the increased uncertainty expressed in some measures of sentiment, assume that the upswing will continue.

#### Japan

Of the key industrial countries, Japan showed by far the strongest guarter-on-guarter growth in aggregate economic activity in the summer, at a seasonally adjusted 11/2%. If upward revisions are taken into account, real GDP nearly returned to its level of a year earlier. This reflected a return of production to normality following the disaster-related stoppages in the winter and spring. With monthly indicators already showing much more moderate economic growth in Japan as the summer progressed, the sharp 64/8 rise in real exports of goods and services in the third quarter, in particular, needs to be seen in the context of the slump in the preceding guarter (-5%). The calming of global economic activity and appreciation of the yen are likely to put a considerable strain on the growth rate of Japanese exports in the months to come. The strong surge in imports in the summer months was driven by rising domestic demand. It was especially private-sector spending on residential construction which rose sharply in real terms, while government investment was scaled back. However, the recent third extra budget passed by the Diet of Japan is expected to further support the reconstruction process. The labour market proved to be a stabilising factor. In September, the national unemployment rate, at 4.1%, was even much lower than during the last nationwide survey in February (4.6%). Owing, above all, to higher energy prices, Japan's consumer price index underwent a U-turn from -0.5% in the spring to +0.1% in the third quarter. Excluding energy and food

Economic activity largely back to normal



#### Explaining growth in US private consumption during the current upturn

So far, the pace of economic recovery in the United States has been only moderate. The upswing has been rather flat not only in relation to the severe contraction in the latter part of 2008 and early part of 2009. The current expansion is even below average compared with the two previous phases of recovery in the early 1990s and 2000s, both of which followed considerably milder downturns. Sluggish growth of private consumption is an important reason for the relatively weak current upward trend of the US economy. In order to illustrate this, a consumption function is estimated below. A comparison of earlier cycles with the individual influencing factors' contribution to growth calculated from this estimation enables the identification and classification of economic driving forces and growth-inhibiting factors.

It is assumed in the consumption function that the change in consumer spending (C) is a function of growth in households' disposable income (I). As the estimating equation is based on real variables, the higher rates of inflation caused by rising energy and food prices directly affect real disposable income. Particular attention is paid to households' balance sheets. Aside from net housing wealth (HW) and net financial wealth (FW) their debt (D) is also taken into account.2 For this purpose, a cause-and-effect relationship is assumed between the growth of private net wealth and consumption expenditure. In this case, the wealth effect is assumed to be the key driver. Rising asset prices therefore discourage households from saving current income as they can achieve a similar increase in wealth with less saving and vice versa.3 With this in mind, the sharp decline in the saving ratio of American households up to the middle of the past decade is often attributed to the strong increase in their net assets. Conversely, falling real estate prices since the beginning of the most recent financial and economic crisis are likely to have pushed the saving ratio up markedly, thus leading to a dent in consumption. Households' increasing efforts to reduce their debt could be having a similar impact. The unemployment rate (U) is included in the function as an additional regressor since rising unemployment may lead to higher precautionary saving.

On the basis of the Johansen Test, a cointegrating relationship between real private consumption and real income can be confirmed. The error correction model below is initially estimated for the entire time period available, 1957 Q1 to spring 2011.<sup>4</sup>

1 As only the first eight quarters of recovery could be observed, the reference periods at the beginning of the 1990s and 2000s were restricted to this horizon, too. — 2 Net housing wealth is calculated by subtracting mortgage debt from housing wealth. Net financial wealth also includes stocks of durable consumer goods as well as equipment and software. The debt variable comprises overall outstanding household debt, including mortgages and consumer credit. The data are taken

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$$\begin{split} \Delta lnC_t &= \beta_1 + \beta_2 \Delta lnI_t + \beta_3 \Delta lnFW_t + \beta_4 \Delta lnHW_t + \beta_5 \Delta^2 lnD_t + \beta_6 \Delta U \\ &+ \gamma (lnC_{t,l} - lnI_{t,l}) + \varepsilon_t \end{split}$$

However, structural adjustments within the US economy over the past 55 years are likely to have substantially altered the sensitivity of consumption to some of the factors considered in this context. Calculating the growth contributions at the current end and based on a regression covering the entire estimating period could lead to the picture being distorted. To gain an impression of the movement of the coefficients over time, rolling regressions are carried out over a period of 20 years. The results indicate that the importance of the wealth effect in the case of real estate did not manifest itself until the beginning of the boom in the early 1990s. The coefficient in the estimation over the last 20 years was considerably higher than with regard to the regression across the entire observation period. In contrast, the coefficient of net financial wealth mostly oscillated within a fairly narrow range, without giving an indication of a sustained upward or downward tendency. However, the sensitivity of consumption to increases in income has continually weakened over the past few decades. Similarly, US consumers have recently appeared to be perceptibly less sensitive to changes in the unemployment rate than was the case in the 1970s and 1980s. The dynamics of the time-varying coefficients underline the likelihood of a regression of the entire estimation period potentially leading to an incorrect specification at the current end. For this reason, the above regression function has been re-estimated for the 1990 to 2011 period; the resulting coefficients provide the basis for the following analysis.

The estimation results are in line with the literature.<sup>5</sup> Aside from real disposable income, households' net assets also impact significantly on consumption growth in both statistical and economic terms. The considerably higher coefficient of the growth of housing wealth compared with that of financial wealth signals that households are a great deal more sensitive to movement in house prices than to fluctuations in the financial markets. A change in the unemployment rate impacts on consumption expenditure not only through the development of wage incomes, but also through adjustment of the saving ratio. As the debt dynamics appear to be insignificant, they will no longer be taken into account below.

from the Federal Reserve's Flow of Funds. All nominal variables were converted into real terms with the help of the personal consumption expenditure deflator. — 3 An additional impact on consumption could stem from liquidity constraints. Hence, households which have trouble obtaining credit could use the additional net equity "created" by higher asset prices to finance current consumption. — 4 As it is not the changes in the level of debt as such, but the change to the change of

The model does not explain the weakness of private consumption experienced in the most recent economic recovery compared with the expansionary phase at the beginning of the 1990s. The residual's negative contribution to growth reflects virtually the entire growth differential. A look at the beginning of the new millennium leads to a different result: during this period, the regressors studied in this context did considerably more to stimulate growth, on balance.

A closer look at the explanatory factors reveals that the moderate increase in real disposable income has throttled consumption growth since mid-2009 in comparison with 2002 and 2003 in particular, but also with the early 1990s. This, however, is probably not particularly attributable to the moderate increase in employment; the phases at the beginning of the last two decades were even referred to as "jobless recoveries". Moreover, on average over the past few quarters, nominal wage income, too, did not grow any less than in previous periods. Instead, the strong inflation, particularly in energy and food, appears to have dampened the growth of real disposable income a great deal more than in earlier phases of recovery. This finding accentuates the dampening real economic effects of the latest increase in oil prices. In view of the high consumption intensity, the repercussions for the US economy were particularly hard-felt. For instance, the share of energy expenditure in private consumption rose by 3/4 percentage point in the four quarters up to spring 2011.

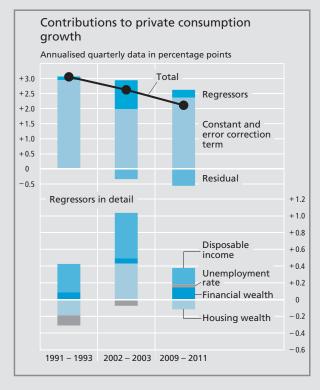
By contrast, the unemployment rate made a slight positive contribution to the latest upswing. Unlike in the periods at the beginning of the 1990s and 2000s, the unemployment rate – starting from a relatively high level – temporarily trended downwards somewhat. With regard to household wealth, the assumption is confirmed that the fall in real estate prices, which has continued beyond the recession to the present, has stifled consumption considerably. However, since at the same time the stock market recovery has improved household wealth substantially, wealth effects generated no negative growth contributions on balance. Compared with 2002 and 2003, during which the real estate boom was strongly expansive, an important stimulus was nevertheless missing.

this level that determines consumption growth, the variable is incorporated in the second difference. For financial wealth, an additional term lagged by one period was tested, but proved to be insignificant. The same applies to the lagged endogenous variable. — 5 See, for instance, K Case, J Quigley and R Shiller (2005), Comparing Wealth Effects: The Stock Market versus the Housing Market, Advances in Macroeconom-

## Determinants of real private consumption growth ( $\Delta lnC$ )

Coefficient, p-value in parentheses

	1957 Q1	1990 Q1
	to	to
Determinant	2011 Q2	2011 Q2
Change in income (△lnI)	0.215	0.156
	(0.00)	(0.01)
Change in financial wealth ( $\Delta lnFW$ )	0.032	0.027
	(0.02)	(0.08)
Change in housing wealth ( $\Delta lnHW$ )	0.036	0.081
	(0.04)	(0.00)
Second change in private debt ( $\Delta^2 lnD$ )	0.024	- 0.040
	(0.33)	(0.37)
Change in the unemployment rate ( $\Delta U$ )	- 0.008	- 0.004
	(0.00)	(0.01)
Error correction term $(lnC_{(t-1)}-lnI_{(t-1)})$	- 0.049	- 0.058
	(0.00)	(0.04)
Constant	0.001	0.001
	(0.59)	(0.73)
Memo item		
R <sup>2</sup> (adjusted) in %	43.9	52.4
Number of observations	1 218	l 86



ics 5 (1) and J Benjamin, P Chinloy and D Jud (2004), Real Estate Versus Financial Wealth in Consumption, Journal of Real Estate Finance and Economics, 29 (3). For a meta-analysis of the effects of housing wealth on consumption growth, see: CBO Background Paper (2007), Housing Wealth and Consumer Spending.



prices, however, inflation remained negative (-0.4%).

#### United Kingdom

GDP growth overstates underlying dynamics After virtually stagnating, UK economic output rose moderately in the summer compared with the preceding quarter. However, since special factors had previously constrained real GDP growth, its seasonally adjusted increase of ½% from the spring is probably more likely an overstatement of the underlying momentum of economic activity. Although gross value added in the manufacturing sector (excluding construction) once again grew considerably following a contraction in the previous quarter, this was due mainly to the recovery of power and gas production following a weather-related dent. By contrast, manufacturing output growth was once again anaemic; construction even saw a contraction. However, the services sector, which accounts for three-quarters of total gross value added, showed considerably stronger growth (34%) than in the second quarter, in which an additional holiday had dampened the level of activity. Although no information on the expenditure side of GDP is available yet, households are likely to have remained in a tight spot, after already having curbed their real consumer spending in the spring for the fourth consecutive quarter. For one thing, unemployment climbed to 8.3% in August, its highest level since 1995. The number of applications for unemployment benefits continued to rise in September and October, although the pace decelerated. For another, households saw their purchasing power take yet another heavy hit. In the summer, the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) rose nearly as sharply period-on-period as in the spring (+1%). Its year-on-year rise further increased somewhat to +4.7%, and even core inflation (excluding energy and unprocessed food), at 3.5%, was well above the official inflation target (regarding head-line inflation) of 2%.

#### New EU member states

Upswing continues

In the entire group of new EU member states (EU-7),1 economic output is likely to have once again grown perceptibly in the summer quarter following a rise of 1/2% in the second quarter after seasonal adjustment. Real GDP was up by 2% in Romania and ½% in Hungary. In addition, the robust upward trend of Polish industrial output is indicative of a perceptible increase in aggregate output. The situation on the labour market has continued to improve slightly in most of these countries. In the region as a whole, unemployment fell from 9.4% in the second guarter to 9.2% in the third. Consumer price inflation averaged 3.5% in the July-October period, which was much lower than in the second quarter (4.5%). This was due in large part not only to the easing of food prices but also to the elimination of the mid-2010 rise in indirect taxes in Romania from the year-on-year comparison.

<sup>1</sup> This group comprises the non-euro-area countries that joined the European Union in 2004 and 2007.

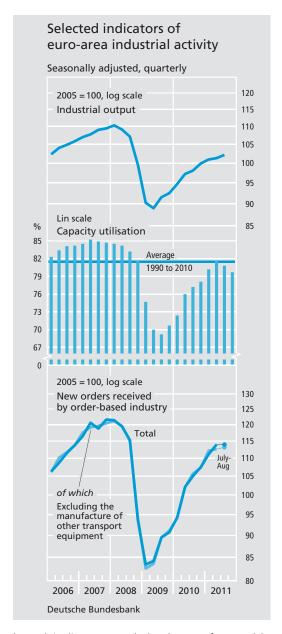
#### Macroeconomic trends in the euro area

Moderate growth in the summer quarter

In the third quarter, the euro area remained on the flat growth path that it had embarked on in the second guarter. Real GDP grew once again by 1/4% after seasonal adjustment. It was up by 11/2% on the year but still 13/4% removed from its pre-crisis level. The German and French economies, which each expanded by a seasonally adjusted ½%, made the main contributions to growth. In Spain, real GDP remained stagnant at the previous period's level. The Netherlands, Portugal and Cyprus reported a decline in aggregate output. The contraction process seems to have continued unabated in Greece. Although Greece has no longer reported seasonally adjusted data on real GDP since the spring, negative year-onyear GDP growth in the third quarter (51/4%) is likely to have been smaller than a quarter earlier owing merely to a base effect. No such data are available for Italy and Ireland yet. Mounting uncertainty among consumers and investors caused by the renewed escalation of the sovereign debt crisis in the summer is likely to be one of the key reasons for sluggish euro-area growth. In addition, banks appear to be less willing to grant loans in the most afflicted countries.

Growth outlook more on gloomy side towards year's end The deterioration of the sentiment indicators, which has already lasted for several months now, has failed to make itself felt in a corresponding distinct weakening of real economic activity, thus making it more difficult to assess macroeconomic trends in the euro area for the 2011 Q4-2012 Q1 period. There is currently no telling in which direction the gap between the extraordinarily bad survey-





based indicators and the less unfavourable hard economic indicators will close. All in all, there are many indications that growth in the fourth quarter will more or less grind to a halt. Further macroeconomic developments are likely to depend, in particular, on how the sovereign debt crisis unfolds.

The increase in economic output in the third quarter was borne chiefly by the increased

buoyancy of activity in the production sector compared to the spring quarter. Industrial output was up by a seasonally adjusted 1% on the period. Capital goods (+23/4%) and energy production (+11/4%) were the main drivers. The production of intermediate goods and consumer durables rose by ½% each. By contrast, the output of non-durables went down perceptibly (-1/2%) in the period under review. Although output was brisk on the whole in the summer quarter, capacity utilisation in manufacturing fell once again in the July to October period, thus moving even further away from normal levels. Besides the industrial sector, construction activity rose noticeably in the summer quarter, by 34% compared to the second quarter.

> ... yet uncertain outlook

Industrial

output is

buoyant ...

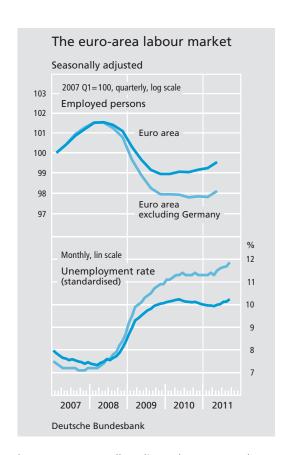
With regard to the outlook for the euro-area industrial sector, at present the leading indicators - as is the case for other economic areas – are presenting a somewhat hazy picture. In the July-August period, orders received by manufacturing maintained their high level of the spring months. Excluding the manufacture of other transport equipment, in which numerous large orders were recorded in the second quarter, orders were still up by 1/2%. This represented a year-onyear increase of 63/4%. By contrast, according to the European Commission's economic survey, industry confidence continued to deteriorate, albeit at a slower pace, falling in October back to its multi-year average. A poorer assessment of order books and higher pressure on inventories are the main reasons for the deterioration of growth. In addition, the Purchasing Managers' Index for manufacturing (as well as for services) fell even further

below the expansion threshold in October, thus signalling a contraction.

Corporate investment and exports boosting economic activity

From the demand side, investment and exports are likely to have boosted GDP growth in the third quarter. The perceptible growth in capital goods and construction output mentioned above indicate rather favourable development of investment expenditure. In the July-August period, nominal exports from the euro area to non-euro-area countries rose by a seasonally adjusted 1% from the second quarter. Since imports simultaneously stagnated, the euro-area balance of trade improved distinctly during the period under review. Foreign trade is thus likely to have once again made a positive contribution to growth. On the other hand, household consumption has probably put a renewed damper on aggregate growth. At all events, the number of new car registrations was down slightly after seasonal adjustment, whereas real retail sales stood pat at the depressed level of the previous period. This is consistent with a decline in consumer confidence that persisted throughout the reporting period, which was particularly pronounced in those member states that are under severe pressure to consolidate their public finances.

Situation in labour market persistently difficult After mid-year, the recovery in the labour market began to sputter. Employment growth, which in the second quarter still managed to amount to ¼% compared to the winter months, is likely to have come to a virtual standstill given the renewed sluggishness of economic growth. This is also indicated by the renewed rise in the number of unemployed persons in August and Septem-



ber to a seasonally adjusted 560,000 above its low of April 2011. Since then, the standardised unemployment rate has gone up by 0.3 percentage point to 10.2%. After factoring out the favourable development in Germany, the picture presented by the labour market is even gloomier. In the euro area excluding Germany, employment did not reach its cyclical trough until the beginning of 2011 and has only inched upwards since then. In addition, the unemployment rate in that group of countries, at 11.9%, was perceptibly higher than in the euro area as a whole.

Year-on-year HICP inflation in the euro area rose to 3.0% in September 2011 and stayed at that level in October. This means that the wave of inflation which followed the global economic recovery with a time-lag is likely to

Peaking of inflation



have peaked. Year-on-year HICP inflation is expected to recede distinctly in the coming months. The impact on annual inflation of the surging energy prices in the 2010 Q4-2011 Q1 period, in particular, is likely to gradually wane. The same applies to the in some cases rather sharp increase in food prices. The price-driving effects of fiscal measures applied in some euro-area countries to consolidate public budgets in deficit in the second half of 2010 and beginning of 2011 will likewise probably diminish.

The extension of coverage to include seasonal products beginning in January 2011

without adjusting the index series for the past has increased the volatility of the monthly annualised HICP rates for the euro area, making them considerably more difficult to interpret at times. This is particularly true of non-energy durables and non-durables, in which the semi-annual end-of-season sales made themselves felt much more strongly than before. Because of these influences – the year-on-year rates in July and August were thus condensed – year-on-year consumer price inflation, at 2.7% on average over the third quarter, was even slightly less strong than in the second quarter, when it stood at 2.8%.

# Monetary policy and banking business

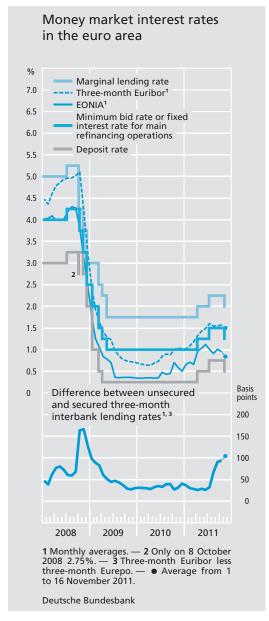
## Monetary policy and money market developments

Economic growth has weakened increasingly in the euro area during the course of 2011. At the same time, the economic outlook for the final quarter of this year and first quarter of next year and beyond has deteriorated noticeably since the middle of the year. This is partly due to the renewed intensification of the sovereign debt crisis and the concomitant pronounced uncertainty on financial markets. Overall, this development has led to a perceptible downward revision in growth expectations for 2012. Furthermore, it is expected that HICP inflation will decline appreciably in the coming months and thus return to the range of stability. The deterioration in macroeconomic prospects and its implications for the inflation outlook prompted the ECB Governing Council's decision to cut interest rates by 25 basis points at the beginning of November. Taking care to maintain the current corridor breadth of 150 basis points, the main refinancing rate has stood at 1.25% with effect from 8 November 2011, with the interest rate for recourse to the marginal lending facility set at 2% and the interest rate on the deposit facility at 0.5%.

The temporary calm on financial markets at the beginning of the year has been followed by a significant deterioration of financial market conditions since the summer. As the crisis spread to other euro-area countries, growing uncertainty about banks' financing situation generated a massive rise in banks' demand for liquidity from the Eurosystem. In response to an escalation of this develop-

ECB Governing Council lowers key interest rates by 25 bp

overnight rate in spite of high excess liquidity



ment mid-September, on 6 October the ECB Governing Council approved the renewed provision of longer-term liquidity for a period of around 12 months through two additional longer-term refinancing operations in October and December 2011; it also decided to continue to conduct all refinancing operations on the basis of full allotment for as long as necessary, and at least until 10 July 2012. Excess liquidity in the banking system conse-

quently reached a level last observed in the summer of 2010. In the reporting period, EONIA was affected by two opposing forces. On the one hand, the abundant excess liquidity in the third quarter caused money market rates to stabilise significantly below the main refinancing rate. On the other hand, the greater uncertainty prevailing since the middle of September was reflected in the form of a risk premium, which led to the spread between EONIA and the rate on the deposit facility almost doubling in the past four months (to around 20 basis points on average throughout the last reserve maintenance period). The overnight rate is thus currently slightly above the weighted average rate of the liquidity-absorbing operations conducted in connection with the Securities Markets Programme. The significance of these operations for the Eurosystem's counterparties has increased significantly, as their volume has meanwhile risen to more than €180 billion, which approximately corresponds to the average use of the deposit facility in the last reserve maintenance period.

Given the recent worsening of the sovereign debt crisis, markets had anticipated an interest rate cut at the end of the year. Nevertheless, the interest rate move in November came as a surprise for market participants. Longer-term unsecured money market rates declined by as much as 9 basis points immediately after the announcement and completely reversed the increase of the past six months. Secured money market rates likewise experienced an immediate decline of up to 11 basis points, returning to the downward trend of the third quarter. As a result,

Longer-term money market rates halt upward trend even after the rate cut, the depo-repo spreads remained at the high level reached in the course of the third quarter. Irrespective of their underlying maturity, risk premiums have more than doubled compared with the average level of the last 2½ years, as money market rates for secured transactions saw a drastic decline during the third quarter, moving much closer to the deposit rate.

Further nonstandard measures announced in October 2011 In order to counter the strained funding situation of euro-area banks, at its first meeting in the month of October 2011 the ECB Governing Council decided not only to further extend its longer-term liquidity provision but also to launch a second covered bond purchase programme, which will have a size of €40 billion, one-third smaller than the May 2009 programme.

## Monetary developments in the euro area

Accelerated continuation of monetary expansion

The expansion in the M3 monetary aggregate observed since the spring of 2010 continued at an accelerated pace in the third quarter of 2011. At a seasonally adjusted and annualised three-month rate of just over 7½%, the quarter-on-quarter increase was the highest since the fourth quarter of 2008. Heightened uncertainty on the financial markets was the main reason for the sharp rise in the M3 monetary aggregate. The annual growth rate of M3 increased from 2% at the middle of the year to 3% at the end of the reporting quarter on account of these influences. By contrast, loans to the domestic private sector have grown at an almost constant

### Monetary developments in the euro area\*

Changes in	€ billion.	seasonally	adiusted
------------	------------	------------	----------

Monetary aggregate in a balance	2011		
sheet context	Q2	Q3	
Monetary aggregate M3 (=1+2-3-4-5) Components:	54.9	181.5	
Currency in circulation and overnight deposits (M1) Other short-term deposits	9.1	57.4	
(M2-M1) Marketable instruments (M3-M2)	31.9 13.8	36.7 87.4	
Counterparts 1. Total credit to non-MFIs in			
the euro area Credit to general govern-	16.5	114.0	
ment Credit to private-sector	- 26.7	63.8	
non-MFIs in the euro area  2. Net external assets	43.2 46.1	50.3 64.5	
<ul><li>3. Central government deposits</li><li>4. Longer-term financial</li></ul>	20.5	- 29.9	
liabilities to other non-MFIs in the euro area	90.8	63.2	
<ol><li>Other counterparts of M3 (residual)</li></ol>	103.6	36.3	

\* Changes for statistical reasons are eliminated.

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pace since the beginning of the year, at around 2½% on the year.

Whilst the expansion of M3 in the first half of 2011 was mainly driven by the growth of short-term time and savings deposits (M2-M1), the rise in marketable instruments (M3-M2) and in the highly liquid sub-component M1 was particularly marked over the summer months. In seasonally adjusted and annualised terms, the three-month rate for M1 was up on the guarter from (revised) 0.8% to 5%. This acceleration was mainly attributable to the strong increase in sight deposits, particularly in August. On top of this, cash holdings again increased significantly. Both increases are likely to have resulted from a rebalancing of portfolios, in the course of which market participants shifted their funds temporarily

Pronounced demand for marketable instruments and highly liquid components

#### Money market management and liquidity needs

During the three reserve maintenance periods from 13 July to 11 October 2011, euro-area credit institutions' need for central bank liquidity as determined by autonomous liquidity factors fell significantly by €29.4 billion in net terms. The volume of banknotes in circulation rose by €8.7 billion in the period under review and therefore had, in contrast to overall developments, a liquidity-absorbing effect which, however, was more than offset by developments in the remaining factors. For one thing, general government deposits with the Eurosystem went down by €23.4 billion, resulting in a corresponding reduction in the demand for central bank liquidity. For another, if net foreign assets and other factors are taken together, a move which eliminates valuation effects with no impact on liquidity, there was an increase in liquidity needs of €14.7 billion in the period in question. The minimum reserve requirement dropped by a total of €1.5 billion during the three maintenance periods under review and further reduced the need for liquidity.

In the period under review, the Eurosystem continued to meet credit institutions' demand for central bank liquidity to the full amount. As liquidity-providing open-market operations continued to be carried out as fixed-rate tenders with full allotment (see table on page 30), the volume of liquidity provided through the tender operations was determined exclusively by the demand from credit institutions in the Eurosystem, meaning that demand often significantly exceeded the calculated requirement arising from autonomous factors and the minimum reserve requirement. This additional liquidity made it possible for the credit institutions to meet their minimum reserve requirements ahead of schedule in the period under review (frontloading) by holding a high level of reserves at the beginning of a reserve period.

In addition, given the renewed tensions in some financial markets in the euro area the Governing Council of the ECB decided at its meeting on 4 August 2011 to offer a further six-month tender in that same month. As with the three-month tenders, this was allotted at the fixed rate which is indexed to the average of the minimum bid rates of the main refinancing operations over the life of this operation. Moreover, at its meeting on 7 July 2011, the Governing Council of the ECB had already decided to raise its key policy rate by 25 basis points to 1.50%. The rates for the deposit and marginal lending facilities rose by the same margin to 0.75% and 2.25% respectively. The interest rate corridor thus remained symmetric at 75 basis points above and below the policy rate.

Notwithstanding the reduced need for liquidity related to the autonomous factors, the demand for liquidity in open-market operations rose perceptibly during the period under review, both in the case of main refinancing operations and longer-term refinancing operations. The volume of main refinancing operations increased over the three reserve periods by €47 billion while the overall

volume of fixed-rate tenders grew by as much as €62 billion in the same period. With regard to the latter, the execution of the additional six-month tender had a particularly profound effect. As a result of this increase in demand for central bank liquidity which significantly exceeded the benchmarked amount, recourse to the deposit facility in the Eurosystem rose substantially and, comparing period averages, increased over the three reserve periods in net terms by €139 billion. Despite the overall amount of excess liquidity, the marginal lending facility was also used to a somewhat greater degree, especially towards the end of the observation period. Average use in the August-September reserve period stood at €1.5 billion, compared with €0.1 billion and €0.3 billion respectively in the two preceding periods. On the other hand, owing to the rise in excess liquidity, overnight rates were once again geared more closely to the deposit facility. In each of the three reserve periods under review, the overnight rates followed a different pattern. On the whole, however, they were considerably less volatile than in the preceding three periods, measured by the standard deviation of the EONIA rate.

Against the backdrop of a renewed worsening of the European sovereign debt crisis, the Eurosystem returned to purchasing bonds under the Securities Market Programme (SMP) from mid-August onwards. As a consequence, holdings of such securities expanded significantly during the period under review, by €89.8 billion, to reach a total of €164.0 billion, if matured securities are taken into account. The Eurosystem continued to carry out weekly, liquidity-absorbing fine-tuning operations in order to neutralise the liquidity-providing effect resulting from the SMP purchases. Across the three reserve periods, the respective intended volume was easily absorbed in the course of each and every SMP liquidity absorbing tender. During the same period, the volume of securities purchased under the Covered Bond Purchase Programme (CBPP) declined by €0.9 billion to €59.2 billion as a result of maturing covered bonds and revaluations. The volume of holdings thus remained close to its peak level of €61.1 billion which it reached at the beginning of July 2010 after the planned completion of the programme. Moreover, throughout the period under review, on the last day of each of the maintenance periods, the Eurosystem continued to carry out a fine tuningoperation with an overnight maturity in order to absorb a large proportion of the excess central bank liquidity no longer needed to meet reserve requirements.

In the July-August 2011 reserve period the new main refinancing rate of 1.50% was used for the first time, as decided by the ECB Governing Council in its 7 July meeting. This rate hike had no restrictive effect on demand in open market operations. Instead, the total outstanding tender volume (excluding liquidity-absorbing fine-tuning operations) climbed to €505 billion by the end of the reserve period and was thus up a significant €72 billion

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from its level at around the same time one period earlier. As the demand for liquidity from autonomous factors simultaneously remained almost unchanged (€279 billion compared with €275 billion in the previous period), the increased demand for liquidity led to a corresponding rise in excess liquidity, ie central bank liquidity over and above the benchmark amount. As a result, use of the deposit facility rose markedly to an average of €57 billion compared with €30 billion in the previous period. The increase in excess liquidity also left its mark on overnight money, leading to a gradual fall in rates as the period progressed. On average during the reserve period the EONIA stood at 1.09% and was thus 41 basis points below the main refinancing rate. In the previous period this gap was only 27 basis points. Secured overnight money trading on Eurex Repo's GC Pooling trading platform saw a similar development: on a volume-weighted average, the overnight rate was recorded at 1.02% - a clear 48 basis points below the key interest rate (previous period -34 basis points). On average over the period, both EONIA turnover and secured overnight turnover on GC Pooling rose only minimally by €27.1 billion and €12.9 billion respectively compared with the average volumes one period earlier (€26.0 billion and €11.6 billion respectively) and thus remained at a relatively low level.

In the August-September 2011 reserve period, the overall increase in demand for liquidity in open market operations continued apace. During this period, demand in the tender operations initially rose by a significant margin before gradually declining again. This was largely attributable to the additional six-month tender conducted in the first week for which the credit institutions in the Eurosystem put in bids totalling around €50 billion. Furthermore, a decline in the demand for liquidity from autonomous factors (€262 billion on average over the period) led to an additional rise in excess liquidity which the credit institutions in the Eurosystem utilised for pronounced frontloading. Added to this, the increase in liquidity excess triggered significantly increased recourse to the deposit facility (€122 billion on average throughout the period) and another decline in overnight rates. Throughout this period, the EONIA remained fairly constant, averaging 0.90%; the weighted overnight rate at GC Pooling also declined perceptibly to 0.84% on average over the period, fluctuating only marginally. At the same time, the average underlying turnovers barely changed (€26.9 billion for the EONIA and €14.6 billion in the case of GC Pooling).

The September-October 2011 reserve period was characterised by a continued rise in demand for central bank liquidity. Primarily in the case of the main refinancing operations, the level of demand rose significantly, averaging €193 billion over the period (€135 billion in the previous period). On balance, the outstanding tender volume (excluding liquidity-absorbing fine-tuning operations) rose throughout the period to €567 billion, up

#### Factors determining bank liquidity <sup>1</sup>

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

	2011			
Item	13 July to 9 Aug	10 Aug to 13 Sep	14 Sep to 11 Oct	
Provision (+) or absorption (-) of central bank balances due to changes in autonomous factors     Banknotes in circulation (increase: -)     Government deposits with the Eurosystem (increase: -)     Net foreign assets <sup>2</sup> Other factors <sup>2</sup>	- 8.0 + 2.0 + 7.7 - 6.7	+ 1.0 + 19.1 - 1.0 - 1.5	- 1.7 + 2.3 + 30.7 - 14.5	
Total	- 5.0	+ 17.6	+ 16.8	
II 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: –)	+ 25.7 + 9.9 - 2.6 - 0.1 - 27.2	- 36.6 + 68.3 + 13.5 + 0.2 - 65.1	+ 57.9 - 16.2 - 13.7 + 1.2 - 46.9	
Total	+ 5.7	- 19.7	- 17.7	
III Change in credit institutions' current accounts (I + II)	+ 0.6	- 2.0	- 0.8	
IV Change in the minimum reserve requirement (increase: –)	- 1.1	+ 1.8	+ 0.8	

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.

from €493 billion and €525 billion in the previous two periods. Since the demand for liquidity from autonomous factors again declined (to €244 billion on average), credit institutions in the Eurosystem had even more liquidity above the benchmark level at their disposal. This was reflected in the use of the deposit facility which went up to €169 billion on average. The more comfortable liquidity conditions, however, did not lead to a continued decline in overnight rates; the increased segmentation of the banking market is likely to have played a part in this. Instead, EONIA increased to 1.05% on average over the period, although at the end of the quarter (end-September) it had peaked at 1.46%. Despite the higher level of excess liquidity, EONIA turnover also rose to €32.6 billion. On average, secured overnight trading on GC Pooling demonstrated a similar development: a rise in weighted rates (to 0.96%) coupled with a simultaneous increase in turnover (€15.2 billion).



#### Open market operations of the Eurosystem\*

				Deviation	Marginal				
			Actual	from the	rate/fixed	Allotment	Weighted		
Value	Type of	Maturity	allotment	benchmark		ratio	rate	Cover	Number
date	transaction1	in days	in € billion	in € billion²	%	%	%	ratio <sup>3</sup>	of bidders
13.07.11	MRO (FRT)	7	153.6	- 24.9	1.50	100.00	_	1.00	230
13.07.11	S-LTRO (FRT)	28	67.7	_	1.50	100.00	_	1.00	57
13.07.11	FTO (–)	7	- 74.0	_	1.50	30.76	1.39	1.24	64
20.07.11	MRO (FRT)	7	197.1	102.1	1.50	100.00	_	1.00	291
20.07.11	FTO (-)	7	- 74.0	_	1.40	21.33	1.31	1.16	63
27.07.11	MRO (FRT)	7	164.2	53.2	1.50	100.00	_	1.00	193
27.07.11	FTO (–)	7	- 74.0	_	1.25	38.13	1.09	1.26	69
28.07.11	LTRO (FRT)	91	85.0	_	4 1.50	100.00	-	1.00	165
03.08.11	MRO (FRT)	7	172.0	157.5	1.50	100.00	-	1.00	168
03.08.11	FTO (-)	7	- 74.0	-	0.99	49.60	0.92	1.17	68
09.08.11	FTO (-)	1	- 145.1	_	1.30	100.00	1.27	1.00	121
10.08.11	MRO (FRT)	7	157.1	8.1	1.50	100.00	-	1.00	153
10.08.11	S-LTRO (FRT)	35	75.8	-	1.50	100.00	-	1.00	39
10.08.11	FTO (–)	7	- 74.0	-	1.14	7.14	1.01	1.29	65
11.08.11	S-LTRO (FRT)	203	49.8	-	4	100.00	-	1.00	114
17.08.11	MRO (FRT)	7	147.7	216.2	1.50	100.00	-	1.00	139
17.08.11	FTO (–)	7	- 96.0	-	1.20	8.11	0.96	1.28	78
24.08.11	MRO (FRT)	7	133.7	240.7	1.50	100.00	-	1.00	133
24.08.11	FTO (–)	7	– 110.5	-	1.15	16.15	1.03	1.20	91
31.08.11	MRO (FRT)	7	121.7	184.7	1.50	100.00	-	1.00	135
31.08.11	FTO (–)	7	115.5	-	1.14	8.45	1.02	1.32	98
01.09.11	LTRO (FRT)	91	49.4	<del>-</del>	4	100.00	-	1.00	128
07.09.11	MRO (FRT)	7	115.4	205.9	1.50	100.00		1.00	126
07.09.11	FTO (-)	7	- 129.0	-	1.05	88.03	1.00	1.35	100
13.09.11	FTO (-)	1 1	- 167.0		1.30	100.00	1.27	1.00	130
14.09.11	MRO (FRT)	7	163.8	76.3	1.50	100.00	-	1.00	142
14.09.11	S-LTRO (FRT)	28	54.2	-	1.50	100.00		1.00	37
14.09.11	FTO (-)	7	- 143.0		1.06	42.40	1.01	1.31	104
21.09.11	MRO (FRT)	7	201.1	215.6	1.50	100.00	l <del>.</del> .	1.00	153
21.09.11	FTO (–)	7	152.5		1.05	20.29	0.99	1.33	109
28.09.11	MRO (FRT)	7	208.3	145.8	1.50	100.00		1.00	159
28.09.11	FTO (-)	7	- 156.5	-	1.15	62.14	1.05	1.30	103
29.09.11	LTRO (FRT)	84	140.6		4	100.00	-	1.00	214
05.10.11	MRO (FRT)	7	198.9	275.4	1.50	100.00		1.00	166
05.10.11	FTO (-)	7	- 160.5	_	1.02	16.77	0.96	1.50	100
11.10.11	FTO (–)	1	– 273.8	-	1.30	100.00	1.27	1.00	153

\* For more information on the Eurosystem's operations from 13 April 2011 to 12 July 2011, see Deutsche Bundesbank, Monthly Report, August 2011, p 27. — 1 MRO: main refinancing operation, LTRO: longer-term refinancing operation, S-LTRO: supplementary longer-term refinancing operation, FTO: fine-tuning operation (+: liquidity provid-

ing operation,  $\neg$ : liquidity absorbing operation), FRT: fixed-rate tender.  $\longrightarrow$  2 Calculation according to publication after MRO allotment.  $\longrightarrow$  3 Ratio of total bids to the allotment amount.  $\longrightarrow$  4 The interest rate corresponds to the average minimum bid rate or main refinancing rate of the MROs conducted over the life of this operation.

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into highly liquid forms of investment, such as cash and overnight deposits. As regards other shorter-term bank deposits (M2-M1), the positive development seen in the previous quarters continued. However, their contribution to M3 growth in the summer months was considerably smaller than the contribution provided by the other components.

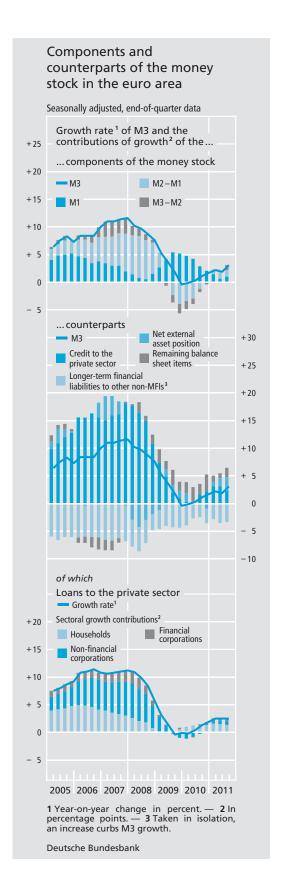
Marketable instruments enjoyed particularly dynamic growth during the period under review, with their seasonally adjusted and annualised three-month rate rising from just under 5% at the end of June to just over 33½% at the end of September. This development was primarily driven by exceptional growth in repo transactions, which had already increased strongly in the previous quarter. The sharp rise in secured interbank trans-

Sharp rise in repo transactions actions settled through central counterparties was the main reason for this increase. In this respect there is also a direct link between this development and the greater level of uncertainty. Bank debt securities included in (M3-M2) and money market fund shares that are redeemable on a daily basis also increased discernibly, with the latter recording a positive inflow for the first time in more than two years.

Moderate increase in credit to the domestic private sector

Among the counterparts of M3, loans to non-banks grew appreciably again in the third guarter after weaker growth in the first half of 2011, with growth divided almost equally between credit to general government and credit to the private sector in the euro area. With respect to credit to the domestic private sector, in the reporting quarter loans increased somewhat more strongly than in the previous quarter at a seasonally adjusted and annualised three-month rate of just under 21/2%. The contribution of lending to financial corporations to the growth of this credit aggregate increased considerably in the summer quarter. These loans are largely made up of the offsetting positions to the repo transactions included in (M3-M2).

Increase in credit to nonfinancial private sector slows down further By contrast, the growth in loans to the nonfinancial private sector slowed down again, this time appreciably, compared with the previous quarter. The seasonally adjusted and annualised increase in loans to households came in at just under 1% and was thus down on the quarter once again (previously 2%). For one thing, growth in lending for house purchase, the major component of household borrowing, weakened again. For an-





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

Changes in € billion, seasonally adjusted

	2011	
Item	Q2	Q3
Deposits of domestic non-MFIs <sup>1</sup>		
Overnight	7.7	28.0
With agreed maturities	400	27.2
of up to 2 years	19.3	27.2
of over 2 years Redeemable at notice	- 2.2	- 2.2
of up to 3 months	- 1.3	- 0.7
of over 3 months	0.4	0.7
Lending	0.4	0.2
to domestic general government		
Loans	- 23.9	- 10.2
Securitised lending	- 2.1	- 1.7
to domestic enterprises and		'''
households		
Loans	13.9	23.9
of which to households <sup>2</sup>	2.6	3.1
to non-financial		
corporations <sup>3</sup>	- 1.7	4.3
Securitised lending	- 5.1	- 5.2

\* As well as banks (including building and loan associations, but excluding the Bundesbank), monetary financial institutions (MFIs) here also include money market funds. End-of-quarter data, adjusted for statistical changes.—1 Enterprises, households and general government excluding central government.—2 Including non-profit institutions serving households.—3 Non-financial and quasi-corporations.

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other, loans for consumption saw a decline, albeit smaller than in the previous quarter. The upward movement for loans to non-financial corporations also slowed again in the reporting quarter. Lending to this sector was heavily focused on long-term maturities in the reporting quarter, whilst medium-term loans virtually stagnated and short-term loans actually fell slightly. It should, however, be borne in mind that data on lending to non-financial corporations cover the entire euro area and mask very heterogeneous developments in the individual member states.

Considerable increase in credit to general government

In contrast to the previous quarter, credit to general government also increased significantly during the July-September period. This growth was solely attributable to purchases made by the Eurosystem under its Securities Markets Programme, while monetary financial institutions (excluding the Eurosystem) reduced their exposure in this area. At the same time, there was a discernible decrease in the deposits of central governments, which are not part of the monetary aggregate M3. This had an overall positive impact on the increase in the monetary aggregate M3 in the third quarter of 2011.

Taken in isolation, the continuous growth of the euro-area banking sector's net external assets since the beginning of the year, which accelerated somewhat again in the reporting quarter, also contributed to monetary growth. This was caused by an appreciable decline in external liabilities combined with almost unchanged external claims. However, this positive effect was again restrained by significant monetary capital formation, which was primarily driven by strong capital formation and accumulation of reserves, but also by a marked increase in long-term time deposits (with a maturity of over two years). The dampening impact of monetary capital formation on monetary growth was noticeably weaker in the third quarter than in the previous period, however.

Inflation forecasts on the basis of various monetary indicators (monetary aggregates, short-term deposits, loans) currently signal balanced risks for price stability for the next three years on average. However, the uncertainty inherent in such forecasts has been rising almost uninterruptedly since the beginning of the financial crisis and has currently reached a new record. This is mainly due to the fact that the various monetary indicators

Noticeable rise in net external position along with significant monetary capital formation

Money-based forecasts with balanced inflation risks

Monthly Report November 2011

are increasingly sending out divergent signals. For example, the forecasts based on M3 growth indicate heightened inflation risks, whereas those on the basis of the growth of M1 and of loans to households are well below 2%.

German banks' deposit and lending business with domestic customers

Strong growth in short-term deposits

With a seasonally adjusted and annualised three-month rate of 71/2%, German banks' deposit business has grown much more strongly this quarter than in the previous two quarters. The dynamic growth of time deposits with a maturity of up to two years and of overnight deposits were decisive factors here; an increased use of both types of deposits could be observed for all private sectors. In contrast to the euro area as a whole, shortterm time deposits increased again strongly in Germany. Without this German contribution, the holdings of short-term time deposits in the euro area would have even declined in seasonally adjusted terms. One major reason for the increased accumulation of short-term deposits compared with the previous quarter is likely to have been the heightened uncertainty on capital markets, which had already led to portfolio shifts into short-term deposits in the second quarter. The still favourable development in terms of interest rates on these deposits compared with the remuneration of longer-term investments may also have played a role.

As in previous quarters, domestic customers' longer-term deposits with credit institutions

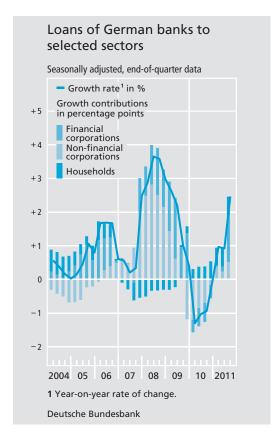
in Germany shrank further on balance in the third quarter. This decline was in particular due to outflows from time deposits with an agreed maturity of more than two years, as holdings of longer-term savings deposits stagnated. The continuing decline in deposits held by financial corporations was a key factor with respect to the reduction of longer-term time deposits. By contrast, households increased their holdings of longer-term time deposits, albeit less strongly than in the previous quarter.

Reduction of longer-term deposits continues

German banks' credit to domestic non-banks increased again slightly in the third guarter of 2011, growing at a seasonally adjusted and annualised three-month-rate of just under 1%, after two successive declines in the previous quarters. This growth was driven by credit to the domestic private sector, while credit to general government remained on the decline. The main reason for the expansion in credit to the private sector was the strong increase in loans, which saw their three-month rate accelerate to 4%. Loans to financial corporations constituted the largest share; they rose predominantly due to an expansion of secured interbank transactions conducted through central counterparties in August. However, such loans do not entail any increased provision of credit to the private non-bank sector.

Slight increase in banks' lending to domestic non-banks

In addition to loans to financial corporations, German banks also increased their loans to domestic non-financial corporations and households appreciably in the reporting quarter. The seasonally adjusted and annualised three-month rate for loans to non-financial Increased lending to non-financial corporations



corporations increased at the end of the reporting quarter to just over 2%. The recovery in lending to this sector, which had set in during the first guarter, therefore continued, following a decline in the second quarter. The growth in loans to domestic non-financial corporations was mainly characterised by an increase in short-term loans with a maturity of up to one year. By contrast, there was a decline in the medium-term maturity seqment – a decline which was, however, less pronounced in comparison with the previous quarter. Longer-term loans to domestic nonfinancial corporations only grew by a small margin. This differed from the overall development in the euro area, where expanded lending to non-financial corporations was almost exclusively composed of longer-term loans. With respect to Germany, more loans to this sector were extended by almost all the important categories of banks, with the exception of the Landesbanken, which slightly reduced their lending to non-financial corporations.

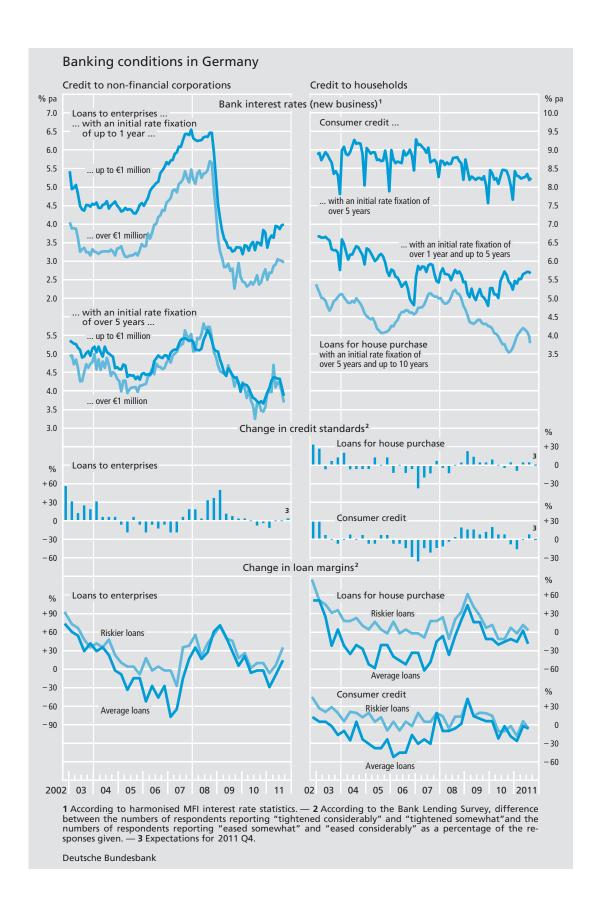
Loans from German banks to households in Germany grew by 1% in seasonally adjusted and annualised terms during the reporting quarter, representing a slightly stronger rise than in the previous quarter. The growth of this credit aggregate thus remains in line with the trend observed since the beginning of 2010. Cooperative banks and savings banks made the strongest contribution to this expansion. The increase in household debt with banks arose from a marked expansion of credit for consumption combined with a further increase in lending for house purchase, which, however, saw somewhat weaker growth than in the previous quarter.

Increase in loans for house purchase and credit for consumption

According to the data submitted by German banks as part of the Bank Lending Survey (BLS), in the third quarter there were divergent developments with regard to the lending policy, which tended toward a more restrictive stance.¹ For the first time in three quarters, the credit institutions applied slightly stricter standards for consumer credit overall. By contrast, credit standards remained virtually unchanged for corporate clients and house purchase alike. A heterogeneous development was also observed in banks' margin policy. On the one hand, the margins for loans to enterprises were signifi-

German banks' lending policies show signs of tightening

<sup>1</sup> The aggregate survey results for Germany may be found at www.bundesbank.de/volkswirtschaft/vo\_veroeffentlichungen.en.php.





cantly expanded in some cases. This mainly applied to riskier exposures with the chief focus on loans to large enterprises. On the other hand, most of the surveyed institutions reported broadly unchanged margins for loans to households. According to the responses supplied by these institutions, no major adjustments with regard to credit standards are expected for the fourth quarter of 2011, with the exception of a planned slight tightening for long-term loans to enterprises.

The BLS survey for the third quarter again contained an *ad hoc* question on the impact of the financial and sovereign debt crisis on credit institutions' refinancing conditions. According to information provided by the reporting institutions, both for the German sub-sample and for the overall sample of European banks, access to wholesale funding, primarily on money and capital markets, worsened significantly on balance compared with the preceding quarter.

Financial and sovereign debt crisis has negative impact on banks' refinancing

Reduced dynamics in credit demand in Germany At the same time, there was an increase in the demand for credit from the reporting banks both for corporate and for retail lending. Nevertheless, the credit institutions reported a noticeable deceleration in demand for funds compared with the previous quarter, in particular for loans to enterprises and loans for consumption. Overall decrease in interest rates on bank loans

Less heterogeneity of supply conditions across euro area In the third quarter, changes in credit supply conditions in the euro area remained heterogeneous but not as diverse as before. Compared with the previous quarters, between July and September credit supply conditions were tightened in an increasing number of euro-area countries. As a result, in aggregate terms there was a perceptible tightening of conditions across all three surveyed lending categories coupled with a general decline in demand.

Data provided by the reporting institutions showed that lending rates were down on the quarter. This is especially true of loans with long rate fixation periods, while those with short fixation periods only saw small but more heterogeneous changes. The interest rates on long-term loans for enterprises fell sharply by around 50 basis points on the quarter, with the effect that the interest rates on large-scale (small-scale) loans stood at 3.7% (3.9%). In addition, long-term loans to households for the purpose of house purchase also saw a notable drop in lending rates by around 50 bp to 3.8% on average, while the interest rates on longer-term consumer credit remained broadly unchanged. Hence, bank lending rates only partially mirrored the falling yields on German bonds, which is in line with the historical pattern of a lagged interest rate pass-through.

### Financial markets

### Financial market developments

Since mid-year, financial market developments have been very largely shaped by heightened uncertainty over the future course of the sovereign debt crisis in several euro-area countries. The measures agreed by the heads of state or government at the end of July 2011 to contain the crisis have ultimately failed to dispel market participants' doubts concerning the sustainability of the public finances of the peripheral countries. Moreover, the summit resolutions adopted at the end of October - which among other things provide for a voluntary private sector involvement of 50% in a Greek aid plan yet to be negotiated, greater capital buffers for banks and extended powers for the EFSF brightened the sentiment on the equity and bond markets only temporarily. The political situation in a number of euro-area countries was assessed as still fragile, notably in Greece, where there was brief talk of a referendum and where – as in Italy – the old government has since resigned and a new one has been formed. The swift and resolute implementation of the necessary reforms to strengthen economic growth and the consolidation measures aimed at restoring confidence in the markets did not appear to be assured in all cases. In particular, financial markets focused on the problem of high public debt levels and weak growth prospects in Italy. Thus, for the first time, investors who had been observing the problems in the euro area also turned their attention to member states with a big economy. Another factor burdening the markets was that, compared with the second quarter of 2011, the economic pros-

Turmoil in the financial markets amid insufficient consolidation progress in the peripheral countries



pects were growing increasingly dim. Surveys revealed that, besides the renewed escalation of the sovereign debt crisis, the long-term growth expectations for the year ahead have been constantly revised downwards on both sides of the Atlantic. International organisations, too, have lowered their growth forecasts (see page 13). Overall, the stock markets of the major industrial countries have seen substantial price losses since the end of June and – amid strong safe haven flows into Bunds and US Treasuries – spreads in euroarea bond yields have widened further. On the foreign exchange markets, the euro has depreciated on balance.

### **Exchange rates**

Euro depreciates against US dollar since mid-year Since the third quarter, movements on the foreign exchange markets have to a large extent been influenced by developments in the euro area. This is especially true of the eurodollar exchange rate. In July and August, investor uncertainty driven by high government debt levels on both sides of the Atlantic kept the euro within a corridor of between US\$1.40 and US\$1.45. However, the economic outlook in the euro area gradually deteriorated, leading the market to expect the Eurosystem to refrain from further key interest rate increases for the time being. When, after the ECB Governing Council meeting at the beginning of September, it was announced that the growth forecast by ECB staff had been revised downwards, market participants increasingly felt interest rate cuts to be possible also in the euro area.

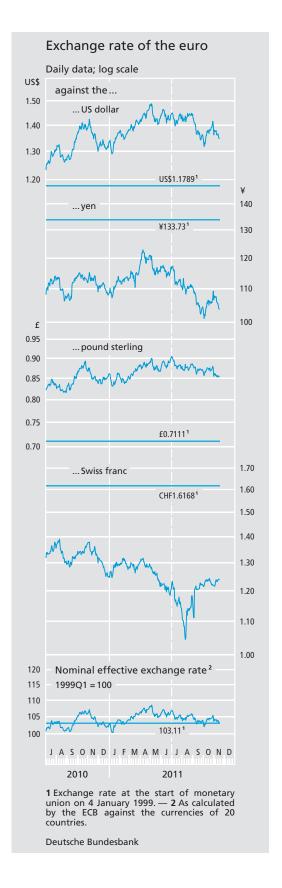
Moreover, there was a growing incidence of negative political news from the euro area during the third quarter. At the beginning of August, the Italian government cast doubt over the implementation of the austerity measures that had already been announced. Additionally, the temporary breakdown of talks in Athens of EU, ECB and IMF representatives as well as the announcement by Greece that it would probably miss the fiscal deficit target for 2011 fuelled speculation about a possibly impending Greek default. The gradual downward revision of interest rate expectations in the euro area paired with investors' growing fears of the sovereign debt crisis escalating depressed the euro in September. At the beginning of October, the euro dropped to US\$1.32, its lowest level since January 2011. However, political measures were taken in the course of the month to contain the sovereign debt crisis. This led to a temporary appreciation of the euro against the dollar, the single currency climbing to a level of US\$1.42 by the end of October.

The euro again depreciated early in November when the Greek government briefly considered holding a referendum about the aid measures. The uncertain political situation further fuelled uncertainty over the development of the sovereign debt crisis, with Italy also attracting greater attention from the financial markets. Moreover, further news pointing to weakening economic activity in the euro area put the single currency under additional pressure. As this report went to print, the euro stood at US\$1.35; this is 6½% down on its mid-year level.

Euro also down against the yen ...

During the period under review, the euro also depreciated against the yen on balance, despite temporarily regaining some lost ground in October given the above developments in the euro area. Latterly it stood at ¥104, or 101/2% below its mid-year value. Among other things, the yen profited from the markets' assessment that investments in the Japanese currency were less risky than in other currency areas. What is more, it was found that Japan is recovering more quickly from the natural and nuclear power plant disaster in March than many had expected. The appreciation of the yen, notably against the US dollar, caused the Japanese Ministry of Finance to resort to unilateral foreign exchange market intervention at the expense of the domestic currency in early August and at the end of October. Despite the yen's current nominal strength against the US dollar and the euro, the Japanese currency is at present trading, in real terms, close to its long-term average, and therefore by no means at exceptionally high levels. Nor was there any excessively high nominal exchange rate volatility vis-à-vis the US dollar or the euro of late that would have made foreign exchange market interventions appear necessary.

... and against the pound sterling After the euro came under pressure against the pound sterling at the beginning of July, it subsequently proved to be relatively stable, trading at between £0.86 and £0.89. The British economic outlook deteriorated on a scale similar to that in the euro area. Furthermore, the pound sterling was burdened by extremely strong inflationary pressures which continued to rise until the end of the third quarter, and which in combination with the





very expansionary bias of monetary policy led to high negative real interest rates. Towards the end of the reporting period, the euro stood at £0.85, or 5½% lower than at midyear.

Minimum exchange rate of the Swiss franc against the euro The growing government debt levels in several industrial countries and the high degree of uncertainty felt by investors led to substantial capital flows to Switzerland into the third quarter, resulting in a marked depreciation of the euro against the Swiss franc. For a time the euro fell to an all-time low of CHF1.05. After the Swiss National Bank countered this development first by further easing monetary policy, it set a minimum exchange rate of CHF1.20 per euro in early September and announced that it would buy foreign currency in unlimited quantities to defend it. The Swiss National Bank justified this intervention by arguing that the Swiss currency was massively overvalued, which posed an acute threat to the Swiss economy and harboured deflation risks. Since then, the euro has traded within a band of CHF1.20 to CHF1.24.

Effective euro exchange rate

Since the middle of the year, the euro has depreciated by 3% in effective terms vis-à-vis the currencies of 20 major trading partners. It is therefore roughly at the same level as at the start of monetary union.

## Securities markets and portfolio transactions

Demand for safe and liquid investments dominated activity on the international secu-

rities markets in recent months,1 causing interest rates on the German and US sovereign bond markets to drop sharply. Yields on tenyear US Treasuries declined amid fluctuations from 3.2% at the end of June to 2.0% of late. As this report went to print, German Bunds with the same maturity were yielding 1.7%, which is also more than one percentage point lower than at mid-year. During the course of the third quarter, long-term interest rates on either side of the Atlantic fell, for a time, to record lows of around 1.6% for Bunds and 1.7% in the US. In October there was only a temporary countermovement, which reflected also the short-lived relief at the agreement reached at the EU summit. In early November, however, the political uncertainty in Greece and Italy paired with gloomier economic forecasts again depressed yields. The return on ten-year Japanese government bonds fell slightly, by 14 basis points to just shy of 1%, from mid-year onwards.

Yield spreads within the euro area widened sharply again from the middle of the year onwards. Up to mid-November, the GDP-weighted yield spread of long-term sovereign bonds of the other euro-area countries over Bunds of the same maturity rose to a new high of 459 basis points, despite substantial bond purchases by the Eurosystem under the Securities Market Programme (SMP). However, this average conceals considerable het-

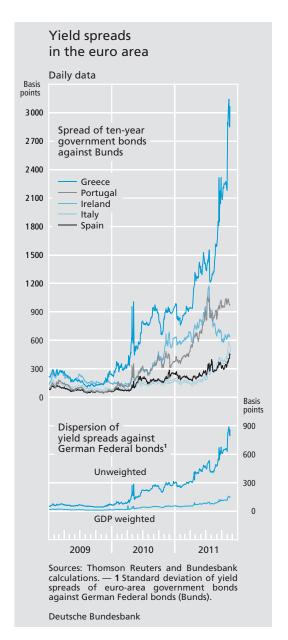
Economic worries and safe haven flows affect international bond markets

Yield spreads within euro area reach record level

<sup>1</sup> The increased uncertainty among market participants was reflected, for example, in the higher implied volatility of options on Bund futures. At the same time the spread between Federal government-guaranteed KfW bonds and Bunds, which can be interpreted as an indicator of investors' preference for liquidity, widened perceptibly. In the US, too; similar figures point to a flight into the quality and liquidity of US Treasuries.

erogeneity among the individual countries. Among the so-called programme countries, ten-year Greek bond yields reached a new high (of more than 33%)<sup>2</sup> – in low turnover – after negative real economic and fiscal news and in the light of heightened political uncertainty. However, Greece currently does not need to raise funds on the market. In Italy and Spain, too, however, which drew greater attention from the markets in the third quarter, investors' growing risk aversion as well as rating downgrades led to an increase in yields to 7.2% and just below 6.8% respectively of late. Even Austrian and French sovereign bonds, yields on which usually move in fairly close synchrony with those on Bunds, have profited only to a limited extent from safe haven flows since mid-year. The spread between them and German paper has likewise widened as a result, to 193 and 207 basis points respectively. The yield level even in these countries (3.6% and 3.8% respectively) is still comparatively low, however. By contrast, the long-term yield on Irish sovereign bonds declined from the third quarter onwards; as this report went to print, it stood at 8.4%, compared with more than 14% at the middle of July.

Yield curve of Bunds shifted downwards Since mid-year, strong demand for Bunds has pushed the German yield curve downwards largely in parallel across the entire maturity spectrum by more than one percentage point. The interest rate differential separating ten and two-year maturities edged up slightly from 155 to 158 basis points. The decline in interest rates at the short end reflects both the resolved interest rate cut and expectations of lower rates to come.

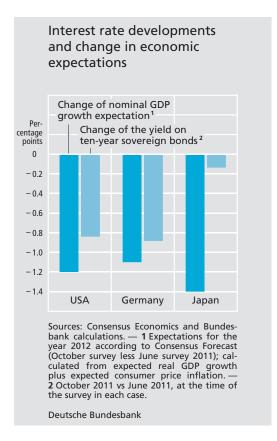


Yields on BBB-rated European corporate bonds with a residual maturity of seven to ten years rose to 6.8% in the reporting period, which is roughly in line with the five-year average.<sup>3</sup> This increase was attributable

Financing conditions for enterprises slightly worse

<sup>2</sup> Yields on short-term Greek bonds are even substantially higher given market participants' fear of massive losses under a debt restructuring.

**<sup>3</sup>** Yields on BBB-rated corporate bonds in the iBoxx bond index serve as a basis. This index covers bonds issued by banks and non-banks.



almost exclusively to enterprises of the financial sector. Given the high risk of losses from exposures to sovereign bonds, financial institutions most recently borrowed on the capital market at 12.9% for longer maturities; this is considerably higher than what nonfinancial enterprises paid (5.1%). This discrepancy is also reflected in the development of the iTraxx Europe 125 Index, which tracks the credit risk premiums of big European enterprises and which also rose in the reporting period primarily because of financial enterprises. In a number of euro-area peripheral countries, notably in Italy, financing conditions for non-financial corporations have also deteriorated since mid-year, however. Nevertheless, there is no indication of developments in the sovereign debt markets of the euro-area peripheral states having a stable systematic influence on the financing conditions for the respective non-financial corporations.

In the third quarter of 2011, gross issue volume in the German bond market amounted to €347½ billion, which was just below the level for the previous quarter. After deducting the higher redemptions and taking account of changes in issuers' holdings of their own bonds, net sales of domestic debt securities came to €12½ billion. In addition, foreign borrowers placed debt securities worth €2 billion on the German market.⁴ Thus, funds totalling €14½ billion were raised on the German bond market in the reporting period.

Higher net sales in the bond market

The public sector raised €15½ billion in the bond market in the third quarter, compared with €35½ billion one quarter before. Here, central government (including FMS Wertmanagement) issued mainly Federal notes (€11 billion), and to a lesser extent 30-year Federal bonds (€1½ billion). By contrast, the German Federal government redeemed tenyear bonds and Federal Treasury discount paper (Bubills) totalling €12 billion and €5½ billion net respectively. On balance, the German Länder tapped the capital market in the amount of €4½ billion in the quarter under review

Public sector borrowing

Domestic enterprises issued debt securities worth €½ billion net in Germany in the period under review. On balance, these were

On balance, only issues by non-financial corporations

**<sup>4</sup>** A contributory factor here were securities purchased by the Deutsche Bundesbank from foreign counterparties under the SMP.

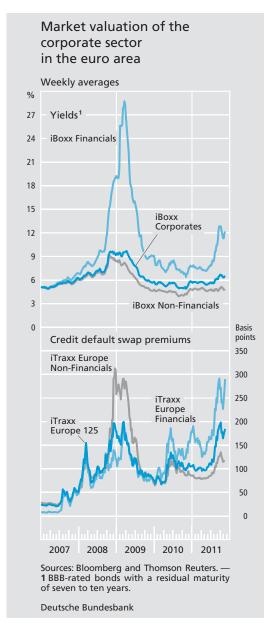
solely bonds running less than one year. Whereas non-financial corporations, in the light of virtually unchanged yields, increased their market debt by just under €7 billion overall, non-monetary financial intermediaries redeemed bonds for roughly the same amount.

Net redemptions by credit institutions

Domestic credit institutions reduced their capital market debt by €4 billion net in the third quarter, compared with €36½ billion in the previous three-month period. This takes into consideration the fact that they scaled back holdings of their own bonds by €3 billion; credit institutions' capital market debt would have dropped even further without this adjustment. On balance, they redeemed primarily public Pfandbriefe (€13 billion) and mortgage Pfandbriefe (€5½ billion). Specialised credit institutions, meanwhile, issued debt securities to the tune of €16 billion net.

Purchase of debt securities

In the third quarter, the Bundesbank and domestic non-banks were the main buyers of debt securities, adding paper worth €21½ billion and €8 billion respectively to their portfolios; primarily foreign securities were bought (€20½ billion in total). The Bundesbank mainly bought securities under the SMP, after the Eurosystem had resumed its purchases at the beginning of August. Given the high level of uncertainty in Europe, foreign investors acquired German debt securities worth €18½ billion. They largely invested in public sector bonds, which are usually in strong demand in times of crisis because of the high degree of security and liquidity these instruments offer. By contrast, German credit institutions disposed of interest-bearing



paper in the amount of €34 billion net; they sold foreign debt instruments totalling €18½ billion. As was mentioned above, the Bundesbank took over, in net terms, a portion of the debt securities disposed of by domestic banks.

In the third quarter, too, price movements on the international stock markets were largely driven by the high level of investor uncer-



### Investment activity in the German securities markets

	2010	2011	2011		
Item	Q3	Q2	Q3		
Debt securities					
Residents	- 34.0				
Credit institutions of which	- 31.9	- 17.5	- 33.9		
Foreign debt securities	- 10.9	- 2.6	- 18.3		
Other sectors	- 2.0	- 33.7	29.7		
of which					
Domestic debt securities	- 32.9		9.3		
Non-residents	30.6	58.9	18.7		
Shares					
Residents	- 9.2				
Credit institutions of which	- 3.1	- 0.3	- 12.0		
Domestic shares	- 1.4	- 5.1	7.1		
Other sectors	6.1	16.1	3.6		
of which					
Domestic shares	0.4	10.3	12.1		
Non-residents	2.1	12.6	- 4.7		
Mutual fund shares					
Investment in specialised funds	20.2	4.2	5.6		
Investment in funds open to					
the general public	3.0	0.5	0.2		
of which Share-based funds	0.3	1.4	0.7		

Deutsche Bundesbank

Prices fall sharply on the international stock markets amid high volatility tainty due to the sovereign debt crisis in Europe. Moreover, there was a renewed increase in recessionary fears on both sides of the Atlantic. This combination of factors led to considerable share price losses, which were accompanied by strong fluctuations. Stock price indices fell to a low in the second half of September. This was followed by some easing of tensions as a result of economic data which were, in part, somewhat better than anticipated and the expectation that a solution to the European sovereign debt crisis would be found at the EU summit at the end of October. By contrast, the reporting season for US and European enterprises, which was fairly favourable of late, did not touch off any strong positive stimuli: enterprises' earnings prospects, which are of greater relevance to equity valuation than earnings generated in the past, became increasingly clouded.

After the outcome of the summit at the end of October was announced, the stock markets as a whole, and banking stocks in several peripheral countries in particular, registered pronounced price gains. However, these gains were quickly lost again when the Greek government announced a referendum, causing doubts among market participants about whether Greece would actually meet the conditions linked to the rescue package, and the EU and the IMF put a temporary halt on further payments under the Greek aid programme. As measured by the implied volatility of equity options, share price uncertainty rose again substantially, particularly in Europe. Nevertheless, volatility in November stayed below the levels recorded one month before.

On balance, price losses on German and European equities, measured against the broadbased CDAX and Euro Stoxx indices, amounted to 20½% and 21½% respectively from the end of June. Japanese shares (Nikkei, -13½%) and US shares (S&P 500, -8%) lost less by comparison. European bank equities suffered even heavier losses than the market as a whole (-35% since the end of June); this was true, above all, of the bank indexes in Greece, Portugal and Italy. Not least of all, this was the result of banks' large exposure to sovereign debt in peripheral countries.

The risk premium which investors demand for an investment in European shares (Euro

Equity risk premium almost unchanged Stoxx) as compared to a safe investment, and which can be calculated using a dividend discount model, at first rose considerably in the reporting period before receding to 7½% in October; this was roughly in line with the level at mid-year. It therefore remains considerably above the five-year average (around 5½%). The implied risk premium for exposure to European banking stocks is also, on balance, roughly at its prior-quarter level. This means that, compared to the market as a whole, investors can continue to demand roughly 1½ percentage points more as compensation for investing in banking stocks.

Low level of stock market funding Issuing activity in the German equity market was subdued in the third quarter. Domestic enterprises issued only €½ billion worth of new shares, the majority of which were unlisted equities. In the same period, the outstanding volume of foreign equities in the German market dropped by €13½ billion. Equities were purchased only by domestic nonbanks (€3½ billion), which bought only domestic paper in net terms. By contrast, resident credit institutions sold shares worth €12 billion, with domestic paper again accounting for the lion's share. Foreign investors sold German equities to the tune of €4½ billion.

Sales and purchases of mutual fund shares During the reporting period, domestic investment companies recorded inflows of €6 billion, after raising funds totalling €4½ billion in the previous three months. Almost all the fresh funds benefited specialised funds reserved for institutional investors (€5½ billion). Of the mutual funds open to the general public, bond funds, equity funds and money market funds in particular sold new shares



totalling €½ billion in each case. By contrast, mixed securities-based funds and mixed funds repurchased shares worth €1 billion and €½ billion respectively. Foreign funds active in the German market recorded outflows totalling €3½ billion. Foreign investors were the sole net purchasers, adding mutual fund shares in the value of €4 billion to their portfolios. On the other hand, domestic credit institutions sold fund shares in the amount of

### Major items of the balance of payments

#### € billion

€ DIIIION	2010	2011		
Item	Q3	Q2	Q3	
I Current account 1, 2	+ 30.8	+ 27.2	+ 30.0	
Foreign trade 1, 3	r + 38.9	r + 38.3	+ 39.8	
Services 1	- 7.1	- 2.4	- 6.6	
Income 1	+ 12.9	+ 0.7	+ 13.4	
Current transfers 1	- 10.9	- 5.6	- 10.3	
II Capital transfers 1, 4	+ 0.0	- 0.3	+ 0.1	
III Financial account <sup>1</sup> (Net capital exports: –)	- 25.7	- 29.2	- 17.6	
1 Direct investment	+ 15.5	+ 3.7	+ 2.2	
German investment				
abroad	+ 7.5	+ 0.9	- 5.6	
Foreign investment				
in Germany	+ 7.9	+ 2.8	+ 7.8	
2 Portfolio investment	+ 7.1	+ 55.2	+ 31.2	
German investment				
abroad	- 24.9	- 16.3	+ 12.8	
Shares	+ 2.8	- 8.4	+ 11.4	
Mutual fund shares	- 7.7	- 2.3	+ 3.6	
Debt securities	- 20.0	- 5.6	- 2.2	
Bonds and notes 5	- 17.2	+ 2.5	+ 2.2	
of which				
Euro-denominated bonds and notes	- 12.0	+ 5.6	+ 3.3	
Money market	- 12.0	+ 5.0	+ 3.3	
instruments	- 2.7	- 8.1	- 4.3	
Foreign investment	- 2.7	- 0.1	- 4.5	
in Germany	+ 32.0	+ 71.5	+ 18.4	
Shares	+ 2.0	+ 11.7	- 4.2	
Mutual fund shares	- 0.5	+ 0.9	+ 3.9	
Debt securities	+ 30.6	+ 58.9	+ 18.7	
Bonds and notes 5	+ 21.5	+ 37.6	+ 4.7	
of which				
Public bonds and				
notes	+ 23.6	+ 30.7	+ 9.0	
Money market				
instruments	+ 9.0	+ 21.3	+ 14.0	
3 Financial derivatives 6	- 7.9	- 5.3	- 6.8	
4 Other investment <sup>7</sup>	- 40.8	- 82.3	- 43.7	
Monetary financial				
institutions 8	+ 42.4	- 52.4	+ 56.2	
of which short-term	+ 15.5	- 47.6	+ 66.6	
Enterprises and				
households	- 25.7	- 6.6	- 8.0	
of which short-term	- 9.9	+ 0.8	- 7.3	
General government	+ 3.3	- 7.2	+ 18.1	
of which short-term	+ 2.5	- 8.6	+ 15.4	
Bundesbank	- 60.7	- 16.2	- 110.0	
5 Change in reserve assets				
at transaction values				
(increase: –) 9	+ 0.3	- 0.4	- 0.6	

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.

Deutsche Bundesbank

€1½ billion. Buyers included almost no domestic non-banks on balance in the period under review.

### Direct investment

As in cross-border portfolio transactions (€31 billion), Germany also recorded net inflows in direct investment between July and September (€2 billion). This mainly resulted from direct investment by foreign enterprises in Germany (€8 billion, after €3 billion in the previous quarter), which provided their German affiliates with additional funds, particularly through intra-group loans (€4½ billion), as well as in the form of equity capital and reinvested earnings (together €3½ billion). The main investors were enterprises from European countries (€5½ billion), with those primarily from the euro area and Switzerland investing more heavily in Germany. German private equity firms received a large portion of funds (€7 billion), while €2 billion flowed to domestic credit institutions.

Domestic owners, too, provided their foreign subsidiaries with capital in the third quarter (€5½ billion). In particular, they (re)invested earnings previously generated abroad (€8½ billion). Furthermore, they increased their equity capital abroad. Conversely, resident parent enterprises recorded an inflow of funds via intra-group credit transactions (€5 billion) which – in line with the standard international methods for compiling the balance of payments – have to be offset. Borrowing from foreign subsidiaries played an important role in this context. Emerging market and devel-

Inflows in direct investment

Monthly Report November 2011

oping countries were the geographical focus of German direct investment abroad in the third quarter, whereas capital was withdrawn in net terms from the US in particular.



# Economic conditions in Germany

### Macroeconomic situation

The upturn in the German economy continued into the third guarter of 2011. According to the Federal Statistical Office's flash estimate, seasonally and calendar-adjusted real gross domestic product (GDP) increased fairly sharply again in the third quarter by 0.5% on the preceding three-month period after extraordinary effects had slightly slowed the pace of growth to 0.3% in the second guarter. Going into the second half of 2011, the underlying cyclical tendency was therefore not much weaker than in the first six months. During the reporting period, seasonally and calendar-adjusted economic output clearly exceeded the peak it had marked prior to the onset of the financial and economic crisis. In the year to date, moreover, the level of use of aggregate capacity, which had previously already reached the corridor of normal utilisation, is likely to have risen perceptibly.

> ... but unfavourable outlook

Strong GDP growth in 2011

Q3, ...

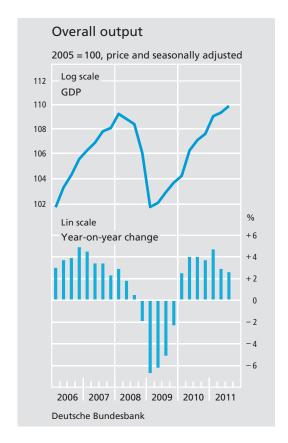
However, a look at the pattern of development in monthly production indicators shows that economic momentum has waned of late. Furthermore, the substantial lowering of business expectations that has been observed for some time is being reflected in a considerable deterioration of industrial new orders. External perturbations, as mirrored in plummeting international stock markets and sagging sentiment, are now perceptibly weighing on real economic activity in Germany and are likely to leave their mark over the next few months. This increases the risk that domestic economic dynamics may weaken.

Buoyant export activity

German enterprises' foreign trade remained buoyant in the third quarter of 2011 despite growing concerns about global economic developments. The value of exported goods rose by a seasonally adjusted 21/4% in the summer months. Against the backdrop of only minor price rises across the range of German exports, a real increase is likely to have been posted which was not smaller than the perceptible growth recorded in the two preceding quarters. Of late, German enterprises' foreign business has benefited from stimuli from the United States and Japan and the country's east European neighbouring countries. Exports to China and other south and east Asian emerging market economies, by contrast, stagnated, as did deliveries of goods to the euro area. Foreign sales of motor vehicles and automotive components experienced exceptionally dynamic growth. Sales of machinery and electronic goods also increased. There was once again a perceptible seasonally adjusted rise in intermediate goods exports in July and August – primarily metals and metal products – after only a marginal increase had been recorded in the previous quarter.

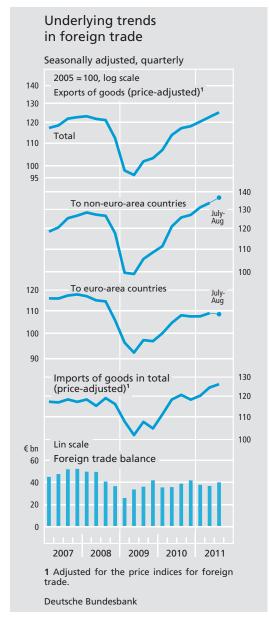
Marked rise in imports

Imports expanded again appreciably in the third quarter. However, the rate of increase is likely to have been lower than in the previous three months. Purchases of goods by German enterprises from foreign suppliers in the reporting period rose by a seasonally adjusted 1% on the quarter. Demand for energy was particularly strong as it was somewhat cheaper than in the second quarter. Real imports of energy in July and August – more recent data are not yet available – are esti-



mated to have risen by just over one-tenth on the previous quarter on average. In addition to chemical and pharmaceutical products as well as metal products, motor vehicle imports also went up by an above-average amount. This is likely to be due to a sizeable extent to the fact that exports of Japanese brands were no longer being hampered, as they had been in the second quarter, by lost output in connection with the disruptions in the global supply chain resulting from the natural disaster that occurred in Japan. There was, however, a slight decline in purchases of foreign machinery from the middle of 2011 following a marked rise in the first half of the year.

The dynamic upswing in business investment remained intact in the third quarter. Enter-



Dynamic business investment prises substantially stepped up their purchases of new machinery and electrical equipment. Large-scale investments were also made in vehicle fleets. The current high level of capacity utilisation of tangible fixed assets in large parts of the economy, in conjunction with the now considerable backlog of orders, explains why enterprises have, so far, barely revised their intention to expand production capacity. The order capacity index,

for example, indicates that the current order volume has been consistently above the normal level of industrial output for the past one-and-a-half years. Provided it remains a temporary phenomenon, the fact that demand has eased off from its cyclical high is therefore not inconsistent with plans to expand production capacity. Taking a longerterm view, at any rate, the business investment cycle has not yet reached maturity. In the enterprise sector (excluding housing), for example, the share of gross fixed capital formation in value added in the second quarter of 2011 was still down perceptibly on the price-adjusted level recorded at the end of the last upswing.

Housing construction again provided support to the domestic economy. Demand for residential property remained strong throughout the third quarter, not least because mortgage rates fell to new lows. Output in public sector construction is not likely to have held up at its elevated level of the past few months of late.

Further stimulus from housing construction but public sector construction weaker

Private consumption recovered from its temporary spring lull going into the second half of the year. Retailers reported a seasonally adjusted quarter-on-quarter increase in sales for the reporting period. Moreover, households purchased significantly more motor vehicles again. Higher consumer spending was attributable to sharply improved earnings and a robust propensity to purchase. A contributory factor towards the end of the period was a pick-up in purchases of heating oil,

which had been deliberately postponed in

Recovery in private consumption

Monthly Report November 2011

the late winter and early spring months owing to high prices.

### Sectoral trends

High industrial output in July and August not matched in September Industrial output developed dynamically on balance in the third quarter of 2011. In July and August it clearly exceeded the peak level recorded prior to the crisis. Following the marked rise of 21/4% in the second quarter, industrial output grew by another 2% after seasonal adjustment on an average of the third guarter compared with the preceding three months. The manufacture of capital goods expanded very sharply by 31/2% in the reporting period, compared with an increase of 134% in the case of intermediate goods. Only the production of consumer goods showed a slight decline (-11/4%). Output was bolstered by the automobile industry, in particular, which benefited from very positive demand conditions of late. Added to this was the fact that a large number of automobile manufacturers shortened their usual plant shutdowns this summer or even refrained from shutting down completely. The output of motor vehicles in the reporting period was therefore up by a seasonally adjusted 73/4% on the guarter. The severe cutback in industrial output alone by 3% between August and September was due partly to this special effect, but it may also be interpreted as a harbinger of a broadly based slowdown in industrial activity, which is likely to occur in the coming months in the light of the noticeably weakened demand dynamics.

This view is supported by Ifo Institute data, according to which manufacturing capacity utilisation in October, at 84¾% of normal full capacity, was rated significantly lower than in April and July (86%). There was an above-average decline in capacity utilisation in the intermediate goods sector, though it held up at just above the long-term sectoral mean – a position which can also be observed in the case of the capital goods sector at present.

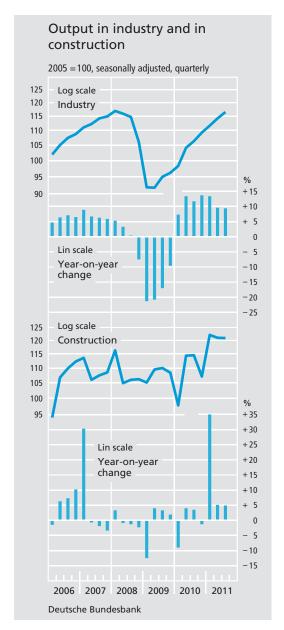
Industrial capacity utilisation noticeably lower at start of O4

Construction activity has persisted at a high level since the second quarter. Overall construction output remained virtually unchanged between the second and the third quarter of 2011 in seasonally adjusted terms; building construction expanded slightly, whereas civil engineering contracted moderately. Energy production stabilised in the third quarter after it had previously declined considerably following the shutdown of a number of nuclear power plants (see the box on pages 54 and 55 for information on the effects of permanently decommissioning older nuclear power plants on the generation of domestic electricity and cross-border power transmission).

Construction output and energy production showing sideways movement

In the third quarter of 2011, the wholesale and retail trade largely made good the sales losses they suffered in the previous quarter in seasonally adjusted terms. Motor vehicle traders also posted growth in activity. This, however, was by no means enough to offset the sharp fall recorded in the second quarter, which was probably connected in part with the delivery problems of Japanese cars. The transport and logistics sector is likely to have felt the forthcoming slowdown in industrial

Growth in sales in trade sectors, hardly any growth in other services



activity in the third quarter. For example, there was no further seasonally adjusted increase in the mileage of German-registered freight carriers and hauliers on roads subject to toll charges in the third quarter of 2011. Nevertheless, according to Ifo Institute data, service providers (excluding retailers) rated their business situation in the reporting period almost as optimistically as in the preceding months.

### Employment and labour market

Employment continued to rise in the third guarter of 2011 on the back of sharply higher economic output. The pace of growth decelerated compared with the first half of the year, however. According to estimates by the Federal Statistical Office, employment in Germany rose by 90,000, or 0.2%, on the guarter after adjustment for seasonal variations. Employment therefore expanded more than one-third more slowly than in the two preceding quarters. Most new jobs that were created were again subject to social security contributions, while the number of persons working exclusively in low-paid part-time jobs remained virtually unchanged in seasonally adjusted terms, and governmentsponsored working arrangements (one-euro workfare jobs) were reduced further. Selfemployment grew at a rate similar to that of payroll employees.

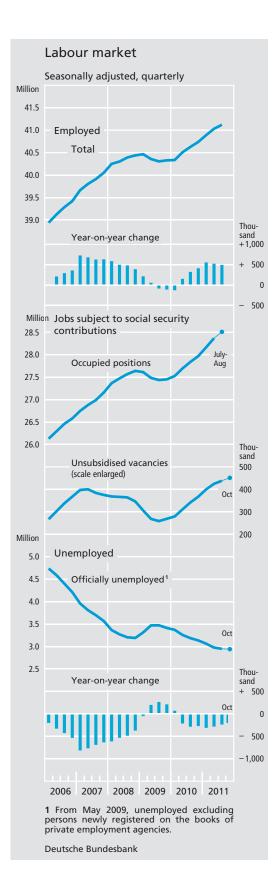
Growth in employment subject to social security contributions, which was up by 120,000 persons, or 0.4%, in July and August taken together compared with the average of the second guarter, was accounted for primarily by the manufacturing sector, the health and social work sector, businessrelated services (excluding third-party hiring) and the wholesale and retail trade. No further growth in employment was posted in the construction sector in the reporting period following the sizeable gains observed since the beginning of 2010. The number of agency hirings has been tending to decline for a number of months now. This presumably primarily reflects the fact that the

Modest rise in employment

Further rise in employment subject to social security contributions build-up of a flexibility reserve, which triggered the boom in third-party hiring in the early stage of the recovery, has now come to an end in a large number of enterprises and this is now being followed by an exchange in favour of the core workforce. However, the anticipated deceleration in the pace of economic growth, among other factors, may also have prompted firms to adopt a somewhat more cautious approach, especially with regard to temporary staff.

Migration from EU-8 countries still muted

Citizens from the eight central and eastern EU member states (EU-8), who have been permitted to take up employment in Germany without restrictions since the introduction of full labour mobility within the EU in May 2011, are also benefiting from the growth in employment subject to social security contributions. According to estimates by the Federal Employment Agency, the number of migrants from the EU-8 countries in jobs subject to social security contributions in Germany at the end of August 2011 was around 47,000 higher than the figure recorded immediately prior to the introduction of the new regulation. This represents an increase of 40,000 after adjustment for seasonal variations. The vast majority of these are likely to have been persons who have been living in Germany for some time already. At any rate, data from the Central Register of Foreign Nationals indicate that migration from the EU-8 countries has been





### The effect of decommissioning nuclear power plants on the generation and cross-border trading of electricity

On 14 March 2011, three days after the nuclear reactor disaster in Fukushima, Japan, the German Federal government announced a suspension of its nuclear power plant lifetime extension programme as part of a three-month moratorium. Following this, five blockunit nuclear power stations with a net output of more than 5 gigawatts (GW) were taken off-line on 17 and 18 March. Together with the two plants that have not been in operation since 2007 and the two reactor blocks shut down for an overhaul, at the peak in spring, nine of Germany's 17 nuclear power plants with an installed output of just under 10 GW were not connected to the grid. This represents 6% of the country's entire domestic electricity-generating capacity.1 The Federal government decided to permanently decommission the eight oldest nuclear power plants with effect from 6 August 2011. Although the moratorium had already ended seven weeks before the final switch-off date, none of the power plants concerned was started up again.

Permanently forgoing the use of around two-fifths of the nuclear power plants' output leads to a reduction of the potential domestic electricity supply, which is determined by the generating capacity of all the domestic electricity producers. It is the effective supply, however, which is relevant to the market and this would be unaffected by the nuclear power plants being switched off if reserve capacities could be used on an adequate scale and/or the average capacity utilisation of other plants were to be raised accordingly. For various reasons, this did not occur in the short term, however, resulting in a marked reduction in the domestic supply. What proved to be a likely technical obstacle was that the baseload capacity of nuclear power could not simply be taken up by other energy sources. From an economic perspective, it may have been relevant that departures from the normal degree of capacity utilisation lead to increased plant wear and tear, making additional maintenance work necessary.

1 The Federal Association of the Energy and Water Industry (Bundesverband der Energie- und Wasserwirtschaft) gives the net capacity of all Germany's power plants in 2010 as 166 GW. Their data are based on estimates, particularly in the field of renewable energy and in the case of industrial power plants. — 2 In May 2011, the nuclear power plants fed very little electricity into the grid. The monthly supply volume has

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The main reason for maintaining additional power plant capacities, from an economic point of view, is to ensure the security of supply. Expansion investments are needed to substitute so that the risk of shortages increasing beyond the level hitherto deemed to be sustainable is avoided in the long term after the plants are shut down, although the effect of these investments will be felt only in the long term. Owing to complex and time-consuming planning and approval procedures as well as long construction times, the commissioning of new plants and the associated expansion of the power grid generally require a considerable lead time.

According to the Electricity Report of the Federal Statistical Office, the production of electricity by nuclear power (less plants' own consumption) slumped by a seasonally adjusted 35% in the second quarter of 2011.2 In terms of pure numbers, this almost completely "explains" the 10% decline in electricity generation for general supply to 104 terawatt-hours (TWh). This is likely to overstate the adjustment in the level of the effective domestic supply, however. The monthly production results are not based on reports by all the electricity producers. While electricity from nuclear power is incorporated fully into the statistics, the amounts generated by smaller producers, in particular from photovoltaic plants, wind parks and biomass power plants, are not adequately recorded as there is a maximum number of power plant operators to be surveyed as well as a reporting threshold. Industrial electricity production for self-supply is likewise not included in the statistics.

German electricity suppliers responded to the decline in domestic production mainly by stepping up imports. Since April 2011, the foreign trade statistics have been showing a deficit in cross-border trade in electricity after regularly recording a surplus from 2003 onwards. The import and export of electricity has a distinct seasonal pattern. Every spring, there is a significant reduction in

since clearly recovered from this low. — 3 Electricity plays a dominant role on the export side, however. In the second quarter of 2011, electricity accounted for two-fifths of the overall very small primary energy exports. — 4 On a monthly basis, it was only in April and May 2011 that there were net imports of electricity in seasonally adjusted terms. Since June, electricity has been exported again on balance on a small

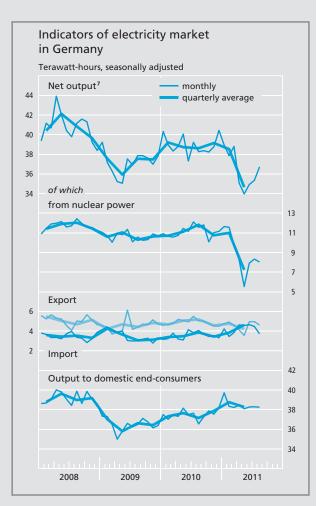
(gross) electricity exports, which increase again in the autumn. This is mostly due to the fact that Austria and Switzerland import less electricity from Germany on balance during the second and third quarters of the year as they can generate more themselves thanks to the snowmelt. Output to these two countries was especially low this year. Since April, there has also been a noticeable rise in electricity imports, with mainly French suppliers feeding additional electricity into the German grid. A similar response was also identifiable in the supply balances with Denmark and the Netherlands.

The shifts in cross-border trade in electricity have not had any significant impact on the German energy balance, however, which is characterised by high levels of oil and gas supplies from abroad. In real terms, electricity accounts for no more than around 5% of Germany's entire primary energy imports.³ The fact that monthly net earnings from international trading in electricity have declined by some €100 million year on year since the nuclear power plants were switched off is hardly significant given a monthly deficit in primary energy carrier trading, which has been fluctuating between €4 and €8 billion since 2008.

According to the Electricity Report, Germany imported a seasonally adjusted 1¼ TWh of electricity on balance in the second quarter of 2011, compared with net exports of 2¾ TWh during the first quarter of the year.⁴ This turnaround in cross-border trading nevertheless accounts for merely one-third of the statistically recorded decline in domestic electricity generation of 11½ TWh during the same period. Considering that electricity consumption shows comparatively little fluctuation from one quarter to the next in seasonally adjusted terms,⁵ a considerable unexplained residual persists on the supply side, which may be associated with the aforementioned recording problems.

scale. — 5 One indication of this is the supply of network operators to domestic end-consumers. In the second quarter of 2011, this was a seasonally adjusted  $11\!\!\!/_2$  TWh down on the quarter and somewhat up on the year. — 6 At present, experts are looking into how the informative value of energy statistics can be improved. See W Bayer (2011),

Overall, it can be said that, with the decommissioning of eight nuclear power plants, Germany's domestic electricity production from conventional sources has shown a perceptible decline. This has been partly offset by the fact that, on balance, German electricity providers have since supplied virtually no electricity for export. It can also be assumed that domestic electricity production has been increasingly shifted to plants that are not currently covered by the infra-annual energy reports.<sup>6</sup>



Sich ständig wandelnde Energiemärkte – eine Herausforderung für die amtliche Energiestatistik, Wirtschaft und Statistik, August 2011, pp 753–761. — 7 Gross output of general supply less the power plants' own consumption.



muted so far.1 One reason for this is presumably that demand for labour in the construction sector and in third-party hiring, which have so far accounted for the largest shares - at just under one-fifth in each case - of the growth in employment among persons originating from one of the EU-8 countries, is not experiencing any further growth at present. Furthermore, the finding that the rise in the number of persons from these countries working exclusively in low-paid part-time employment between April and August, especially in the agricultural and hotel and restaurant sectors, was greater than last year is also an indication that this additional labour supply was focused primarily on jobs which tend to have a low skills profile. Nevertheless, there is considerable demand for highly qualified and skilled workers, the recruitment of whom is often a timeconsuming process, especially when recruiting from abroad.

Slower pace of decline in registered unemployment The falling trend in unemployment continued in the third quarter of 2011. At 2.95 million, around 28,000 fewer persons were registered as unemployed in the reporting period (seasonally adjusted) than in the second quarter, when the corresponding figure declined by as much as 86,000. The unemployment rate fell by 0.1 percentage point to 7.0% in the period under review. While unemployment among longer-term job seekers receiving welfare benefits continued to fall moderately, no further noticeable drop was recorded in the number of unemployed workers claiming insurance benefits, which was already at a very low level. The strong cyclical undercurrent that has boosted the labour market over the past twelve months is demonstrated by the fact that underemployment (excluding short-time work), which also includes persons participating in labour market policy measures, declined by more than half a million persons compared with last year, whereas registered unemployment fell by just 239,000. Registered unemployment did not decline any further in October 2011 in seasonally adjusted terms; the corresponding unemployment rate remained at 7.0%.

According to the leading indicators available for the labour market, the positive development is likely to continue for the time being as the incentive to expand production capacities is still the dominant factor in staffing plans in trade and industry. The Ifo employment barometer with a survey horizon of three months has fallen perceptibly vis-à-vis the peak reached in the first quarter. Nevertheless, it is still clearly expansionary. In addition, the autumn survey conducted by the German Chamber of Commerce (DIHK), which investigates the hiring intentions of enterprises over the next 12 months, indicates that those enterprises intending to reduce their headcount are by far outnumbered by those with plans to increase their staffing levels or to leave them unchanged. There was a further seasonally adjusted increase in the third quarter in the number of vacancies registered with the Federal Employment Agency for jobs not promoted by la-

Weaker yet still positive outlook for labour market

<sup>1</sup> The (gross) influx of immigrants from the EU-8 countries in the four-month period from May to August 2011 was only about 13,000 higher than in the previous year, with the lion's share of the increase being accounted for in May alone; see Wanderungsmonitor (migration monitor) of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees.

bour market policy measures. The pace of increase slowed down considerably compared with the preceding quarters, however. A similar picture is also revealed by the guarterly IAB Job Vacancy Survey for the third quarter of 2011. The BA-X index for job vacancies, which provides information on the current level and intake of vacancies, was only marginally higher than in the previous quarter. This is a reflexion of the fact that, for the second time in succession, fewer new vacancies were reported in the quarter under review than in the preceding period. There was also a decline in the number of job placements in the third quarter, which resulted in vacancies remaining unfilled for longer periods and a lower turnover on the labour market.

Wages and prices

Strong growth in actual earnings in first half of 2011, ... Meanwhile, employees are benefiting from the favourable labour market situation in the form of sharply higher earnings. In many industries, these are well above the collectively agreed wage increases. A number of enterprises in the metal-working and electrical engineering industries, for example, in which, from today's perspective, a comparatively moderate wage increase had already been agreed in 2010, made generous voluntary one-off payments. Moreover, a number of chemical and pharmaceutical companies granted substantial bonus payments on top of the sizeable wage increase already agreed this year. Another factor contributing to the sharp rise in actual earnings was that regular working hours continued to converge towards the normal level, thus also pushing up the amount of paid overtime. These special factors are likely to become much less significant as the year progresses. Nevertheless, a markedly positive wage drift, measured on a monthly basis, will be recorded for the year as a whole.

The moderate pattern of increase in negotiated rates of pay continued in the third quarter. According to Bundesbank statistics, negotiated rates of basic pay went up by 1.9% year on year in the third quarter of 2011, compared with 1.6% in the second guarter.2 This is essentially due to wage agreements that were concluded earlier as no further wage settlements were finalised in the larger economic sectors in the second half of 2011. Including all one-off and ancillary payments, negotiated rates of pay in the reporting guarter went up by an average of 1.9% on the year, with marked differences between sectors. The wage increase in the very heterogeneous services sector, for example, where pay rates were raised by 1.7% on the year in the third quarter, was perceptibly lower than in the cyclically buoyant industrial sector (2.5%).

There are currently ten sectors with generally binding minimum wage levels negotiated upfront between the respective wage bargainers. It is difficult to objectively measure the effects on employment of these interventionist wage policies. However, it is to be expected that the risk of negative effects in-

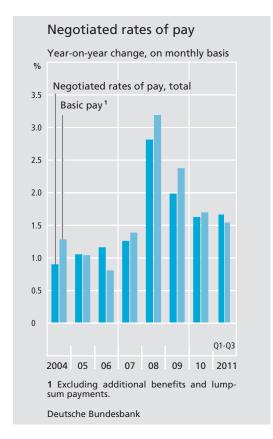
Renewed debate about minimum wage

... but only moderate rise

in negotiated wages

<sup>2</sup> The Federal Statistical Office, whose index excludes government employees with civil servant status, reports an increase of 1.8% in negotiated rates of basic pay in the third quarter, compared with 1.5% in the second quarter.





creases when social policy considerations become a factor in the wage bargaining process for professions which tend to have a low skills profile. This applies particularly to calls to introduce a nationwide minimum wage aimed at ensuring an adequate standard of living for everyone. A basic level of subsistence is already guaranteed for employees in Germany through the existing welfare system.

Further fall in import prices

A moderate drop in prices, or at least a slow-down in the rate of increase, was evident across all stages of the economy in the third quarter. Import prices continued to decline in the third quarter. Nevertheless, they were still up 7% on the year owing to the sharp rise in prices at the turn of 2010-11. The decline in crude oil prices contributed to the favourable

development of import prices in the third quarter, although this tendency was partly counteracted by the depreciation of the euro (which was weaker in percentage terms). Accordingly, energy prices fell most sharply, whereas imported consumer goods became even more expensive. The prices of intermediate goods and capital goods remained largely unchanged. The fall in import price levels was also aided by the fact that the general price upthrust in the wake of the global economic recovery has come to an end. An additional factor was that the looming economic slowdown is starting to ease the pressure on the commodity markets.

Similar trends are largely apparent in German industry's sales prices both at home and abroad, with prices rising only marginally on the quarter in seasonally adjusted terms. Domestic sales prices went up by 5½% on the year, while foreign sales prices rose by just over 3%. Despite the recent improvement, the terms of trade were still considerably more unfavourable than in the third quarter of last year.

prices, at 0.7%, was only slightly weaker than in the second quarter as a result of the ongoing buoyant demand, and the year-on-year rate reached 3.0%. According to calculations by the Association of German Pfandbrief Banks (Verband deutscher Pfandbriefbanken), purchase prices for owner-occupied housing rose by 1.1% compared with the sec-

ond guarter of 2011 and by 2.7% on the

year.

The guarter-on-guarter rise in construction

Slower rise in industrial sales prices

Marked rise in construction and real estate prices Gradual easing of consumer inflation

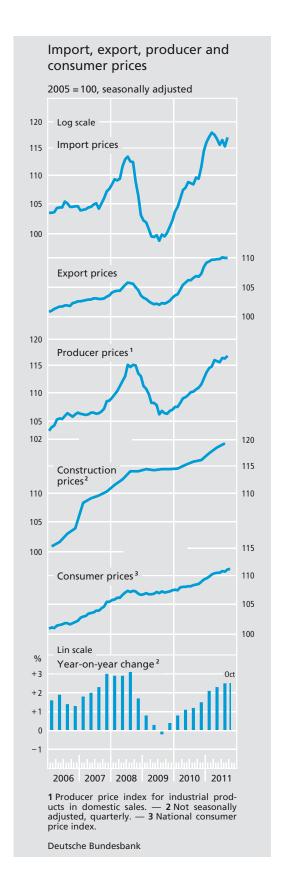
Consumer price inflation has weakened. In the summer months, consumer prices went up by a seasonally adjusted 0.4%, compared with 0.6% in the previous quarter. The rate of price increase for energy almost halted, but excluding energy it continued virtually unabated. Food prices were adjusted in line with the recent sharp rises - in some cases in the prices of basic foodstuffs. The prices of industrial goods (excluding energy) continued to rise in line with import prices. There was also a perceptible rise in the prices of services despite marked declines in the premiums for motor vehicle insurance. Overall, consumer prices were 2.4% higher year on year. The corresponding figure as measured by the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) was 2.7%.

The moderate rise in consumer prices continued in October. The year-on-year increase in the national consumer price index went down from 2.6% to 2.5%; the HICP rate remained unchanged at 2.9%. The abolition of university tuition fees in North Rhine-Westphalia had an alleviating impact, the effect of which is estimated at 0.1 percentage point. Year-on-year rates are likely to fall further over the next few months as the sharp price rises recorded in the fourth quarter of 2010 are not expected to be repeated.

### Orders received and outlook

Downbeat mood ...

The German economy is likely to encounter some turbulence in the coming months. The marked turndown in demand is being compounded by nervousness in the financial mar-





kets and is causing enterprises to take an increasingly pessimistic view of the future. In little more than half a year, the expectation component of the Ifo business climate indicator has fallen from an historical high back into neutral territory. The autumn survey conducted by the DIHK is also pointing to a severe deterioration in the business outlook compared with the previous survey conducted in the early summer. The usual offsetting of the positive and negative reports in this connection does, however, mask the fact that just over three-fifths of the enterprises surveyed are not expecting any change in their market opportunities. The fact that just four months ago enterprises are likely to have assessed their market opportunities very favourably on the whole shows that the finding based on the netting of replies is relative.

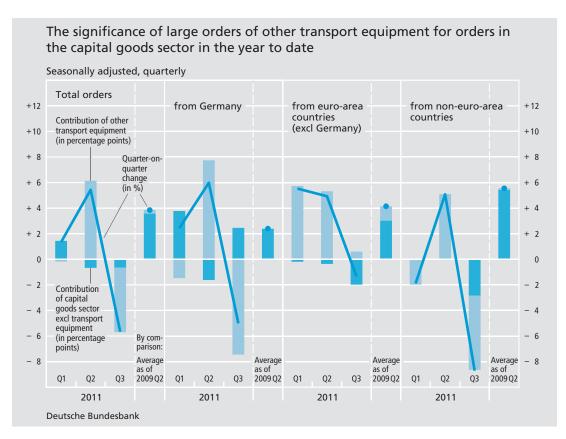
to reducing uncertainty. This would undoubtedly increase the likelihood that the forth-coming economic slowdown remains a temporary phenomenon.

Industrial new orders in the third quarter of 2011 were down by a seasonally adjusted 3½% on the quarter, with the decline recorded in September being particularly pronounced. Domestic orders declined significantly in the reporting quarter by 3½%. The losses in terms of foreign orders were slightly higher on the whole; these remained limited, however, owing to the fact that the inflow of new orders from euro-area partner countries held up well (+½%). By contrast, demand for industrial goods from non-euro area countries in the third quarter was much lower than in the second quarter (-6½%).

Sharp decline in industrial orders

... owing primarily to external perturbations The surveys conducted by the Ifo and the DIHK unanimously show that the cyclical growth-inhibiting factors are currently stemming predominantly from external demand. The industrial sector has now scaled back its export expectations to a level which is somewhat below the longer-term average. By contrast, the construction sector and the consumption-related sectors are anticipating a much less severe deterioration in business prospects. Furthermore, there are, at best, mild indications that enterprises have now substantially revised their basic expansionary focus in terms of investment intentions and recruitment plans. Nevertheless, the unresolved sovereign debt crisis in the euro area is a serious negative factor. Substantial progress towards resolving the crisis could restore the confidence that has been lost and contribute

The quarter-on-quarter figures were also influenced significantly by the fact that in the third quarter major orders did not match the level reached in the previous three months. The impact of this was particularly apparent in the capital goods sector, which, including as it does the manufacture of other transport equipment, is the largest recipient of major orders in the industrial sector. While the contribution of other transport equipment to the change in orders of capital goods is fairly small overall, given its low share of less than one-tenth on average, the erratic frequency at which major orders are placed means that they can have a substantial impact on the quarterly profile. Significantly fewer orders for other transport equipment were placed by both domestic and foreign customers in the reporting period than between April and Marked fall in capital goods orders due primarily to fewer big orders



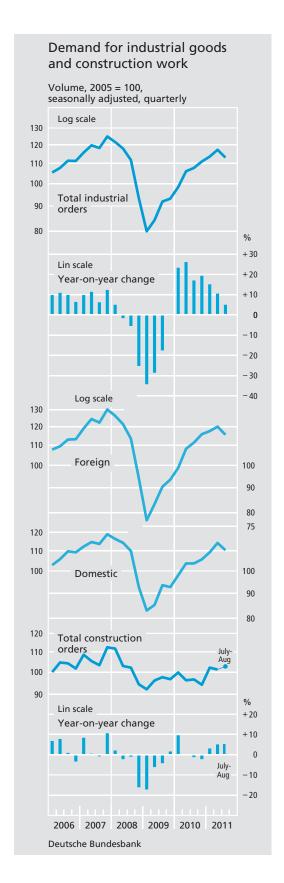
June. This concealed, for instance, the simultaneous increase recorded in domestic orders of machinery and motor vehicles. Two-thirds of the marked decline in the demand for capital goods from non-euro-area markets is attributable to this subsegment of other transport equipment. Owing to the existence of a major European aerospace group, orders of capital goods from the euro area are generally influenced to a comparatively large extent by the manufacture of other transport equipment; these impulses were exceptionally strong in the first half of 2011, but waned significantly after the middle of the year.

New orders of intermediate goods declined by a comparatively small amount in the third quarter after adjustment for seasonal variations. The fact that there was a sharp rise in orders for this group of goods from other euro-area countries helped to stabilise the overall level of orders. By contrast, the downswing in the demand for inputs and intermediate goods from non-euro-area countries, which had already begun in the previous quarter, continued. The corresponding market for domestic orders also clearly dipped during the third quarter, though after having recorded sharp growth in the first half of the year. There was slightly less demand for consumer goods in the reporting period than in the second quarter in seasonally adjusted terms.

Construction demand remains favourable. Orders received in the construction sector, which have been subject to considerable monthly volatility owing primarily to the

Construction demand still buoyant

Intermediate goods orders also down



awarding of public infrastructure projects, have held up at a high level since the beginning of the year. The most important demand stimuli were still being generated by housing construction. In particular, the construction of apartment blocks received strong impetus again of late. In the third quarter of 2011, the seasonally adjusted number of building permits for flats in larger dwellings was up by more than one-half on the base level of the years 2008 and 2009. Following strong growth in the first half of the year, not quite as many permits were granted for new single-family and two-family houses at the end of the period under review.

While growing concerns about the economy are also being clearly reflected in household sentiment, this has barely dented their income expectations as employees still anticipate a perceptible rise in their earnings in view of the currently very favourable labour market environment. Despite the heightened uncertainty, there were no signs in recent months of any abatement of consumers' pronounced propensity to make major purchases. The underlying conditions for buoyant consumer demand are consequently still in place, at least in the short term.

Income expectations and propensity to purchase little dented

Significant improvement

in public finances

in 2011

### Public finances\*

### General government budget

Despite the easing of cyclical strains, the deficit ratio in Germany rose significantly (to 4.3%1) again last year. This year, however, it is likely to fall substantially to around 1%. This is due in no small part to the ongoing economic recovery, and - despite the economic slowdown likely at the end of the year - the cyclical component is expected even to enter positive territory. Moreover, in 2011 the extensive capital transfers to financial institutions that were seen in 2010 (1.4% of gross domestic product (GDP)) will probably largely cease to be a factor. Finally, consolidation measures and the phasing out of parts of the economic stimulus programmes will also contribute to this improvement. The forecast deficit, coupled with relatively strong nominal GDP growth, will help to bring the debt ratio down markedly. Overall, the ratio could fall from its high last year to 81.1% according to government plans, although this is subject to considerable uncertainty, not least due to the sovereign debt crisis.2

kely to in- Rising revenue

ratio and ...

The government revenue ratio is likely to increase notably in 2011. Following sizeable

<sup>\*</sup> The analysis in the "General government budget" section is based on data contained in the national accounts and on the Maastricht ratios. The subsequent reporting on the budgets of the various levels of government and social security schemes is based on the budgetary figures as defined in the government's financial statistics (which are generally in line with the budgetary accounts).

<sup>1</sup> In spring, the recorded deficit ratio for 2010 still stood at 3.3%. The upward revision is chiefly attributable to higher capital transfers being booked in connection with the founding of the FMS Wertmanagement "bad bank" as a result of new information coming to light.

<sup>2</sup> In 2010, the debt ratio stood at 83.2% This figure includes debt in connection with support measures for financial institutions of 12½% of GDP since 2008. This contrasts for the most part with financial assets, which are, however, especially prone to risk.



### Decisions of the European Council and the Euro Summit of 26 and 27 October 2011

On 21 July 2011, the euro-area heads of state or government and the EU institutions agreed on extensive measures to curtail the renewed intensification of the sovereign debt crisis. In particular, the set of tools available to the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF) was extended to include precautionary credit lines, allow loans to recapitalise financial institutions to also be granted to non-programme euro-area countries, and to provide the option of intervening in the secondary market for government bonds. Furthermore, the leaders announced a second assistance programme for Greece and expressed their intention to achieve the voluntary involvement of private creditors in tackling Greece's budgetary problems. Finally, the interest rates on assistance loans to Greece, Ireland and Portugal were cut significantly and their maturities were extended. The expansion of the set of tools available to the EFSF as well as the previously agreed increase in the EFSF's effective lending capacity to €440 billion were ratified by the last member states in October.

However, the decisions did not result in a lasting stabilisation of the financial markets. Instead, despite interventions by the Eurosystem, Spanish and, above all, Italian long-term government bond yields, for example, rapidly increased again. This was predominantly due to doubts about the fiscal consolidation paths of some euro-area countries regarded as problematic, a loss of confidence within the European banking sector and a deterioration in the macroeconomic outlook. These factors mutually reinforced one another.<sup>2</sup> In light of this, on 26 and 27 October the European Council and the Euro Summit once again took decisions aimed at alleviating the current crisis.

Based on these decisions, the European financial system is to be strengthened by means of higher capital requirements and government guarantees on longer-term bank liabilities. At the same time, it is to be ensured that the credit flow to the real economy is not unduly restricted. From July 2012 onwards, large, internationally active financial institutions in the EU must temporarily build up a higher core tier 1 capital ratio amounting to at least 9% after each institution has marked its holdings of EEA government bonds to market. Government guarantees are intended to facilitate access to longer-term funding. These measures could help increase financial institutions' resilience to shocks. However, to protect the taxpayer and minimise distortions to competition in the financial sector, any government funds that may be required should only be granted subject to suitable conditions being imposed on the respective financial institutions, in

1 See Deutsche Bundesbank, Decisions taken by the heads of state or government of the euro area and the institutions of the European

return for corresponding rights to participate in decisions, and in line with state aid rules.

It is important that, as envisaged, capital requirements are met as far as possible using private sources of capital, which may also include the conversion of debt to equity instruments and constraints regarding the distribution of dividends and the granting of bonus payments. Support from national governments is only justified if this cannot be achieved in sufficient measure, and the EFSF can only issue special-purpose loans to euro-area countries if support from national governments is likewise unavailable to the extent necessary. If the EFSF were to provide direct financial assistance to credit institutions, this would upset the balance between national responsibility for banking supervision and liability and is therefore not envisaged.

With regard to government guarantees for bank debt securities, it should be ensured that the institutions have sufficient equity. The envisaged coordination at EU level regarding access criteria and conditions may help to minimise distortions to competition within Europe. The guarantees should be suitably recompensed and scaled back within a foreseeable timeframe. The EFSF support measures must not result in the necessary restructuring measures in the banking systems concerned being bypassed.

The effective lending capacity of the EFSF is once again to be significantly increased (on a scale of up to €1 trillion according to the EFSF) by means of two leverage models designed to mobilise additional private capital. In the first model, private investors buying new government bonds would be offered credit enhancement providing insurance up to a certain percentage (which has yet to be specified) against the risk of losses in the event of a haircut. In the second model, public sector entities pay subordinated capital into special purpose vehicles (SPVs). Unlike the first model, the SPV option also allows interventions in the secondary market for government bonds and the involvement of other public financiers, such as the IMF or its shareholders. In both cases, the leverage effect and the potential loss distribution depend on the specific features of the models (which have yet to be decided) and the evolving assessment of market participants. Neither variant envisages the participation of the Eurosystem in the leverage. Both the proposal for the EFSF to be refinanced via the central bank and the idea of providing foreign reserve assets as collateral, which has subsequently been discussed, would be at odds with the ban on the monetary financing of governments. With regard to the details of the leverage models, which have yet to be finalised, the risk of loss for the EFSF, and consequently

Union on 21 July 2011, Monthly Report, August 2011, pp 62-65. — **2** See also pp 37-47 in this report and Deutsche Bundesbank, Financial

Deutsche Bundesbank

for the taxpayers of the guaranteeing countries, would be limited if in both models the EFSF first grants loans to the beneficiary member state and the latter then, as a next step, uses these funds to provide credit enhancement (model 1) or hedge the subordinate tranche of the SPV's financing (model 2). This provision is also included in the EFSF framework agreement, which envisages loans to member states only. As a general rule, complex leverage models reduce transparency, thus making it difficult to monitor the assistance tools. Although the leverage does not result in an increase in Germany's total liability, it does bring increased risk in the form of a greater loss if guarantees are exercised.

The reorganisation of the EFSF in the wake of the decisions taken in July has resulted in a marked overall increase in the communitisation of liability risks. The incentives for sound fiscal policy are being reduced, above all in conjunction with the near-elimination of interest rate premiums on assistance loans and the expansion of support options with potentially greatly diminished conditionality, and this is not being counterbalanced by granting additional rights at a central level to intervene in national budgetary policy.

The euro-area heads of state or government want private holders of Greek government bonds to take a voluntary haircut on their claims. To this end, a bond exchange is to be carried out at the beginning of 2012. With a nominal discount of 50% of the nominal value, the contribution of the private sector is to be considerably greater than initially announced in July. The euro-area countries will contribute up to €30 billion to the credit enhancement for the exchanged bonds. On this basis, it was announced that public funds of up to €100 billion until 2014 would be provided for a new adjustment programme. The new programme is to be agreed by the end of 2011 and is also to include a recapitalisation of Greek banks. In principle, the involvement of private creditors in a restructuring of sovereign debt is an important component of the regulatory framework for monetary union. However, such a process also entails risks. In particular, it is essential to ensure that it does not give rise to the expectation that failure to meet prescribed consolidation targets will ultimately result in debt relief, lower consolidation requirements and additional assistance from other countries, allowing the country concerned to scale back its own efforts. Otherwise, this would additionally reduce incentives to achieve sound public finances and further erode capital market confidence.

Stability Review 2011. — 3 See Deutsche Bundesbank, The debt brake in Germany – key aspects and implementation, Monthly Report, Octo-

Furthermore, the euro-area member states were called upon to enshrine the provision of a structurally balanced budget in their constitutions, or the legal equivalent thereof, by the end of 2012 and to draw up their budget plans on the basis of independent growth forecasts. This could be a significant step forward. However, the effectiveness of such rules hinges on the details, which can, for example, produce loopholes.<sup>3</sup> Ultimately, it is crucial that the rules are implemented stringently and effectively and that there is confidence that the respective countries' political majorities also actually feel bound to the new rules.

Italy was called upon to carry out structural reforms, including privatisation, deregulation, labour market reforms and increasing the statutory retirement age. Close monitoring of these measures by the European Commission was announced.<sup>4</sup>

Finally, it was agreed to further develop the institutional framework of European monetary union. The Commission and the Council have been given powers to examine and adopt an opinion on national draft budgets before they are passed by the respective national parliaments. The institutions at euro-area level are to be considerably expanded (including semi-annual Euro Summits chaired by a president). Furthermore, a working group has been commissioned to identify steps to strengthen economic convergence in the euro area, improve fiscal discipline and deepen economic union. For this purpose, the possibility of making limited changes to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union is to be considered, too.

Overall, it remains unclear what a coherent regulatory framework for monetary union will look like going forward. A fundamental decision must be taken on whether to strengthen the existing framework, with national fiscal sovereignty and the application of some Community rules with a no-bail-out rule, or whether to create a fiscal decision-making structure where a central level has ultimate powers to intervene in national budget sovereignty. The route currently being taken of partially expanding joint liability, and thus concurrently reducing the incentive for countries to achieve sound public finances on their own, without at the same time significantly strengthening the right to intervene in national budgets is yielding an increasingly inconsistent framework for monetary union. This is increasing the risk of unsound public finances, and the potential for conflict with a stability-oriented monetary policy is likewise growing significantly.

ber 2011, pp 15-40. —  $\bf 4$  Shortly afterwards, it was decided that the IMF would also play a role in this monitoring.



cuts in tax and social contribution rates between 2008 and 2010, additional revenue is resulting in particular from higher contribution rates to the statutory health insurance scheme and to the Federal Employment Agency as well as from tax hikes under central government's consolidation package. Moreover, on the whole - as in previous upturns – tax revenue (adjusted for the impact of legislative changes) is developing much more favourably than its macroeconomic reference variables.

Despite favourable developments, consolidation still needed

... falling expenditure ratio

The expenditure ratio is likely to decline significantly. A year-on-year cyclical improvement is causing the ratio to fall chiefly via higher GDP in the denominator. In addition, the extensive capital transfers to safeguard financial institutions recorded last year will probably largely cease to be a factor. The partial phasing out of temporary macroeconomic support measures from 2009 and 2010 and, not least, the subdued development of expenditure as a result of a structural fall in unemployment figures as well as the dampening effect of the pension adjustment formula are also playing a part in the decline.

Deficit ratio virtually unchanged in 2012

As things stand, the deficit ratio is likely to remain virtually unchanged in 2012. The effect of cyclical developments could be neutral on the whole, not least because the expected economic slowdown is predominantly attributable to external causes and thus has less of an impact on cyclically sensitive domestic factors that have greater weight for public finances. Only a slight structural improvement is on the cards, partly because the originally announced consolidation path has The decline in the general government deficit in 2011 is partly due to the social security funds, which are currently especially benefiting from dynamic wage and employment developments and are recording high surpluses on balance. Central, state and local government, on the other hand, are still posting considerable structural deficits, and the need for consolidation remains substantial, not least given the borrowing requirements in the reformed budgetary rules.3 It is also becoming apparent that the debt ratio will still be well above the reference value of 60% for many years to come, even if the sovereign debt crisis does not escalate further. A rapid reduction of the debt ratio is warranted. This would additionally help to avert the danger of Germany also being affected by a loss of confidence in the sustainability of its public finances if additional strains arise. The burden of demographic change is soon likely to become much heavier, which, without effective adjustments – many of which have yet to be set out in detail - would inflate the debt ratio. For 2011 and, in particular, for subsequent years, an escalation of the sovereign debt crisis and a stronger-than-expected eco-

now been relaxed. As is the case this year,

temporary economic stimulus measures – in

particular investment programmes, which for

the most part have an especially long time

lag – will continue to be phased out. The

muted development of structural pension

and labour market expenditure may also con-

tinue.

<sup>3</sup> See also Deutsche Bundesbank, The debt brake in Germany - key aspects and implementation, Monthly Report, October 2011, pp 15-40.

Monthly Report November 2011

nomic downturn would entail considerable risks.

Not appropriate to weaken course given positive forecast revisions or ...

Against this backdrop, structural deficit reduction should take priority. However, the fact that several aspects of the original consolidation course have been weakened – as happened recently with the decisions taken by the coalition committee at the beginning of November - suggests that a different course has been embarked upon. In particular, the series of upward revisions of forecast tax revenue in the wake of the economic upswing have encouraged policymakers to delay eliminating the structural budget imbalance. It would be better to use the windfall gains instead to reduce the deficit faster and to achieve the medium-term objective of a structurally (close-to-) balance budget earlier. The planned income tax cuts will slow down the attainment of this objective if there is no counterfinancing of these cuts, for instance by abolishing tax breaks or reducing growth in expenditure.4 The expansion of the benefits provided under the public long-term care insurance scheme will initially be covered by a higher contribution rate from 2013 onwards; however, this paves the way for a faster rise in burdens in the medium term.

... in order to stimulate demand Delaying consolidation to actively stimulate demand – as international bodies in particular are proposing – is not appropriate either given the limited economic slowdown in Germany indicated by the baseline scenario in most current macroeconomic forecasts. Here, the automatic stabilisers are sufficient to absorb shocks. The impact of German fiscal policy on other countries via the demand chan-

nel is very limited anyway, as indicated by an IMF study.<sup>5</sup> It should also be noted that because of its lower structural deficit, the fiscal policy stance required in Germany for rapid consolidation does not have to be as restrictive as in many other countries.

The virtually unchecked growth in the debt ratio since the 1970s highlights the continuous erosion of fiscal policymakers' radius of action that has ensued from their habitual tendency to keep putting off budgetary consolidation until later. The reforms of the national budgetary rules and of the European Stability and Growth Pact are intended precisely to avoid making this mistake in the future. However, this will succeed only if the requirements are implemented rigorously – which has not happened in the past.

Bring about sustainable reversal in debt trend now

# Budgetary development of central, state and local government

### Tax revenue

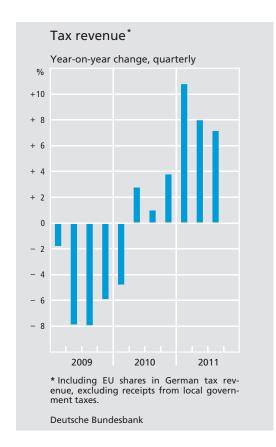
Tax revenue<sup>6</sup> was up by 7% on the year in the third quarter (see the chart and table on pages 68 and 69). Although the year-on-year rate was again somewhat below the level recorded in the previous quarter, the pace of growth remained strong. Revenue from income-related taxes rose sharply by just over

Sharp rise in tax revenue in Q3

<sup>4</sup> See for example the recommendations in German Council of Economic Experts, Verantwortung für Europa wahrnehmen, Annual Report 2011/2012, p 19f (in German only).

 $<sup>{\</sup>bf 5}$  See IMF, Germany – Staff Report for the 2011 Article IV Consultation, June 2011, p 15.

**<sup>6</sup>** Including EU shares in German tax revenue but excluding receipts from local government taxes, which are not yet known for the quarter under review.



10½%. The increase in wage tax receipts was chiefly attributable to the positive pay and employment trends but to a lesser extent also to lower deductions (child benefit and subsidies for supplementary private pension plans). Revenue from profit-related taxes went up by just under 12% due, on balance, to a strong rise in corporation tax. Receipts from consumption-related taxes grew by 3½%, with turnover tax revenue developing largely in line with its macroeconomic reference variables. Overall, revenue from the new air traffic tax and the nuclear fuel tax also contributed notably to growth in revenue.<sup>7</sup>

According to the latest official tax estimate, tax receipts for 2011 as a whole are expected to rise by 7½% (including local government

taxes).8 This growth reflects economic developments as well as – to a much lesser extent - fiscal drag<sup>9</sup> and legislative changes. In the case of the latter, additional tax revenue (especially from nuclear fuel tax, air traffic tax and tobacco tax as well as from subsidy cuts for electricity and energy tax) and lower expenditure on homebuyers grants - which are being phased out - contrast with revenue shortfalls in other areas (in particular, deferred shortfalls due to greater tax deductibility of insurance contributions). In addition, as in previous upturns, revenue growth is much stronger than implied by figures for economic developments, the effects of progressive taxation and legislative changes.

Slower but still significant revenue growth of 3½% is anticipated for 2012. Although aggregate growth is forecast to weaken, the macroeconomic figures relevant to tax revenue are expected to see solid growth. The impact of legislative changes is again projected to be slightly positive (in particular, the phasing out of homebuyers grants and the waning impact of depreciation allowances under the first economic stimulus package). In the medium term (from 2013 to 2016), an-

Clear rise expected in future, too

Strong growth

also expected

<sup>7</sup> Court orders have decreed that nuclear fuel tax paid to date has to be refunded in some cases. A decision regarding the lawfulness of this tax is, however, still outstanding.

<sup>8</sup> This estimate is based on central government's current macroeconomic forecast. In 2011, real GDP growth is expected to be +2.9% and nominal growth +3.8% (May 2011: +2.6% and +3.5% respectively). Growth for 2012 is forecast to be +1.0% and +2.4% respectively (May 2011: +1.8% and +3.5% respectively). In the medium term, nominal growth of around 3% per year is forecast (as was also the case in May).

**<sup>9</sup>** In this context, this term comprises the positive revenue effect of the progressive structure of the income tax schedule as well as the nominal dampening effect as a result of the extensive price inelasticity of specific excise duties.

#### Tax revenue

	Q1 to Q3				Q3			Estimate for 2011 1, 2		
	2010	2011			2010	2011			Year-on-	
Type of tax	€ billion		Year-on-y change € billion	ear	€ billion		Year-on-y change € billion	ear	year per- centage change	
Tax revenue, total <sup>2</sup>	351.7	381.9	+ 30.2	+ 8.6	116.7	125.0	+ 8.3	+ 7.1	+ 7.5	
of which Wage tax Profit-related taxes <sup>3</sup> Assessed income tax Corporation tax Investment income	91.1 48.5 23.2 7.4	100.2 55.2 23.2 9.7	+ 9.1 + 6.7 + 0.1 + 2.4	+ 9.9 + 13.8 + 0.3 + 32.0	30.4 12.4 7.3 1.6	33.6 13.8 7.1 3.0	+ 3.1 + 1.5 - 0.2 + 1.4	+ 10.3 + 11.8 - 2.8 + 90.7	+ 9.6 + 11.2 + 0.7 + 23.1	
tax <sup>4</sup> Turnover taxes <sup>5</sup> Energy tax Tobacco tax	17.9 132.2 24.2 9.4	22.2 140.6 24.5 9.6	+ 4.3 + 8.4 + 0.3 + 0.2	+ 23.8 + 6.4 + 1.3 + 2.3	3.5 45.0 10.2 3.6	3.7 47.2 10.1 3.4	+ 0.2 + 2.2 - 0.1 - 0.2	+ 6.7 + 4.8 - 1.1 - 5.3	+ 19.8 + 5.7 + 1.0 + 2.5	

<sup>1</sup> According to official tax estimate of November 2011. — 2 Including EU shares in German tax revenue, excluding receipts from local government taxes. — 3 Employee refunds, homebuyers grant and investment grant 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

nual revenue growth is also expected to be 3½% on average, with legislative changes playing a negligible role. The tax ratio (as defined in the government's financial statistics) is projected to increase to 23.0% by 2016 (2010: 21.4%). Fiscal drag accounts for approximately ½ percentage point, or €15 billion, of this rise. Overall, it should be borne in mind that the baseline scenario used in the Federal Government's macroeconomic forecast and hence in the official tax estimate assumes that no further downside risks as a result of the sovereign debt crisis will materialise, which entails considerable uncertainty.

Compared with May 2011, the macroeconomic assumptions underlying the tax estimate are, on the whole, more favourable for 2011 but somewhat less favourable thereafter. Legislative changes made in the intermittent period are resulting in (limited) short-falls compared with the last forecast. Especially in 2011 but also in 2012, there is, moreover, a positive impact from the fact that tax refunds in connection with a court ruling are now assumed to be much lower than before.¹¹ In total, expectations now exceed the May estimate by €16 billion (½% of GDP) for 2011, €7½ billion for 2012 and between €4½ billion and €6 billion for the period from 2013 to 2015. Compared with the autumn 2010 forecast, which forms the basis for the cen-

10 The Federal Government previously expected tax refunds in connection with the Meilicke case (recognition of corporation tax paid abroad in the taxation of dividends under the tax imputation procedure that was abolished in 2001) of just over €3½ billion for 2011 and just under €1½ billion for 2012. Now that the European Court of Justice has issued a new ruling on additional details concerning this case, total shortfalls of €½ billion have been assumed for 2012 and 2013 combined.

Declining additional revenue vis-à-vis earlier expectations



tral government budget and partly also for state government budgets for 2011, the increase is much higher, totalling €34 billion for 2011 and €29 billion for 2012 (1½% and 1% of GDP respectively).

### Central government budget

Marked improvement in fiscal balance in Q3 Central government recorded a deficit of €12 billion in the third quarter of 2011 compared with a deficit of €16½ billion one year previously. Revenue rose sharply by 9% (€6 billion). Tax receipts continued to grow significantly by 7½% (€4½ billion). Expenditure went up by 2% (€1½ billion). On balance, this increase was predominantly attributable to the fact that interest expenditure was €3 billion higher, ultimately because of a distorted figure from the previous year.<sup>11</sup> As a result, the improvement in the fiscal balance in the third quarter is significantly understated. Among the other expenditure items, outlays on unemployment benefit II in particular fell by €1 billion, partly because of the abolition of pension insurance contributions on behalf of benefit recipients, which reduced the receipts of the statutory pension insurance scheme accordingly. Transfers to the social security funds were also down (-€½ billion) given lower needs-based payments to the Federal Employment Agency.

Lower-thanbudgeted deficit for year as a whole Central government therefore recorded a cumulated deficit of €28 billion at the end of the third quarter of 2011 compared with a deficit of €43 billion one year previously. While the actual deficit in 2010 totalled €44½ billion, as things stand it appears entirely possible to keep net borrowing for the year as a

whole below €25 billion (budget target: €49 billion) provided that tax revenue continues to develop favourably, as expected. Compared with the budgeted amount, the new official tax estimate forecasts additional revenue of €17½ billion, and expenditure looks likely to ease by a total of almost €10 billion, especially on labour market-related costs (for loans to offset the Federal Employment Agency's deficit and for unemployment benefit II, in particular) and interest costs. Consequently, the value for the structural deficit to be calculated by central government at budget outturn under the debt brake will probably be around €20 billion below the deficit ceiling used to date for 2011. However, this undershooting is largely due to the fact that the deficit ceiling, which is to sink gradually up to 2016, has so far not been adjusted to the much more favourable result for 2010. As a result, budgetary leeway that is at odds with the intention of the debt brake is still being recorded.12

Following the Budget Committee's adjustment meeting, the 2012 central government budget now envisages net borrowing of €26 billion, which represents a marked rebound on the actual level that is emerging for 2011. Compared with the Federal Cabinet decision in July, new borrowing has been cut by only €1 billion despite tax rate rises put forward in

After latest adjustments, 2012 budget envisages increase in deficit ...

<sup>11</sup> Interest expenditure of this amount for the interest due date at the beginning of July 2010 has apparently been recorded in the cash statistics as an outflow in June.

<sup>12</sup> For a more in-depth explanation and critique, see Deutsche Bundesbank, The debt brake in Germany – key aspects and implementation, Monthly Report, October 2011, pp 15-40.

### On the cyclical adjustment procedure under the German central government's new debt rule

The new debt rule for Germany's central government budget relates to structural net borrowing. The procedure to determine the cyclical component of the budget deficit therefore plays an important role. The cyclical component depends largely on the estimated output gap, which is defined as the deviation of GDP from potential output.¹ According to the Act implementing Article 115 of Germany's Basic Law, potential output, which cannot be observed, must be estimated in line with the procedure applied under the European Stability and Growth Pact (EU procedure).

The current design of the procedure under national budgetary rules entails problems with the sensitivity of the estimation results, which are in clear evidence at the current end.<sup>2</sup> While Germany's central government reports an output gap of -0.7% of GDP for 2011 based on the EU procedure, calculations conducted by the European Commission yield a figure of 0% of GDP.<sup>3</sup> As the estimates are made using only slightly different expectations regarding the macroeconomic outlook, a uniform estimation procedure could be expected to yield very similar results. However, the fact that they differ bears testimony to the options that the current EU procedure allows in terms of modelling and setting parameters.

Under the debt brake, there is a risk that the symmetry of the cyclical components will be lost – possibly because loopholes are exploited – and that, over time, deficits will therefore systematically be wrongly excused as being the result of cyclical factors. That would run counter to the intention of the debt brake. Such concerns were already expressed back when the new procedure was first applied. The current range of estimation results now confirms that such a complex and opaque procedure that is difficult to verify is not really suited to application under a debt rule.

1 For more on issues relating to the application of cyclical adjustment in the context of the German central government's debt rule, see Deutsche Bundesbank, Requirements regarding the cyclical adjustment procedure under the new debt rule, Monthly Report, January 2011, pp 55-60, and Deutsche Bundesbank, The debt brake in Germany key aspects and implementation, Monthly Report, October 2011, pp 15-40. — 2 See also German Bundestag, Budget Committee, committee printed paper 2946 of the 17th electoral term and Deutsche Bundesbank (January 2011), loc sit, pp 57-59. — 3 See Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology, www.bmwi.de/BMWi/Redaktion/PDF/G/gesamtwirtschaftliches-produktionspotenzial-herbstprojek tion-2011, published on 20 October 2011, and European Commission, www.circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/ecfin/outgaps/library, published on 10 November 2011. As part of the

The alternative would be a return to the version of the EU procedure that was used in the autumn of 2010 to draw up the 2011 central government budget and, at the time, was obviously seen to be in line with legal requirements. The necessary smoothing of the time series was effected using only the comparatively transparent Hodrick-Prescott filter.

Irrespective of the procedure selected, the calculations must be transparent and verifiable. All information needed for control purposes must be provided in full, in user-friendly form and in a timely manner. It is therefore very welcome that the central government already provides comprehensive material at an early stage. However, additional steps in this direction are necessary to ensure complete verifiability and user-friendly application.<sup>4</sup>

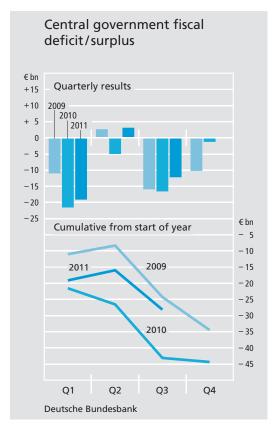
Moreover, especially in connection with budgetary rules, a certain procedural stability appears very important, particularly to allow for oversight by parliament and the public. This is difficult to square with discretionary modelling or frequent other methodological *ad hoc* interventions. Any interventions that are nonetheless made should be documented and explained. For more substantial changes, comparative calculations should be used to show the significance for assessment of the structural budget situation. The transparency this creates would ultimately be a precondition for the desirable continuous oversight of budgetary policy by the public.

The symmetry of the cyclical components in real time, on which the respective budgets are based, can, moreover, also be verified retroactively. If this reveals a significant negative cyclical component on average across one cycle, which has resulted in a trend increase in debt over time, this should be corrected going forward – in line with the constitutional intention.

Joint Economic Forecast, the research institutions involved use the same procedure to estimate capacity overutilisation, of +1%, given similar expectations of macroeconomic developments, see Project Group Joint Economic Forecast, Adverse Effects on the German Economy from the European Debt Crisis, Joint Economic Forecast Autumn 2011, p 6, published on 13 October 2011. — 4 Almost all of the necessary data are already available on the websites of the Federal Ministry of Finance and the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology. However, the program codes used by the government are not yet disclosed. This relates both to the production function itself and the approaches used to smooth the unemployment rate and total factor productivity. Moreover, documentation and an explanation of methodological changes have not yet been released.

Deutsche Bundesbank





the latest tax estimate (€2 billion)<sup>13</sup> and the estimated fall of €1½ billion in interest expenditure. Plans to relieve pressure on the budget on balance by effecting asset realisations of €4½ billion and the fact that the Federal Government has estimated a more negative cyclical effect (-€5½ billion) in view of weaker growth expectations (for more information on calculating cyclical components, see page 71) put the structural deficit at €25½ billion. Despite the planned pause in consolidation, the debt brake ceiling used to date by the Federal Government would thus be undershot by €14½ billion.

The 2012 central government budget represents a clear departure from the consolidation measures decided in June 2010. In addition to the foregone revenue that a financial

transaction tax could have supplied, lower receipts from the nuclear fuel tax following the closure of a number of nuclear reactors, the transfer of proceeds from the sale of CO<sub>2</sub> emission permits to the Energy and Climate Fund, shortfalls resulting from the 2011 Tax Simplification Act and a €1 billion supplementary expenditure item for surplus personnel in the administration of the Federal Armed Forces, it has now been decided that cutbacks in special payments for public sector employees with civil servant status and retired civil servants should also be reversed and that investment in transport infrastructure should be increased. Including the gradual assumption of the costs of the basic allowance to ease the strain on local government, the total departure from the consolidation measures agreed for 2012 already amounts to around €8 billion (the total volume originally planned was €19 billion). This delay in consolidation comes at a time when the economic conditions continue to be rather favourable (according to the baseline scenario in the current macroeconomic forecasts) and when the demographic burdens are still relatively limited. Policymakers are thus putting off the essential task of adjusting fiscal policy to the debt brake's increasingly strict borrowing limits, running the risk of ultimately having to implement these adjustments in a much tougher environment.

13 In this estimate, central government is expected to receive an extra €2½ billion in revenue overall compared with the estimate from May 2011. However, the summer draft budget already contained an additional €2 billion vis-à-vis the May estimate to offset shortfalls as a result of legislative changes, which at that time were only in the planning phase but most of which have now been taken into account in the tax estimate. The upward correction stated in the article results from this sum plus additional planned tax relief measures of €½ billion.

... and clear move away from agreed consolidation measures Off-budget entities record deficit in Q3, but surplus likely for year as a whole Central government's off-budget entities recorded a deficit of €4 billion in the third quarter of 2011 compared with just over €1 billion in the same period last year. Soffin posted a deficit of €2½ billion chiefly due to a capital injection for HRE's resolution agency – which is also ascribed to the government sector – compared with a surplus from guarantee fees of €½ billion one year previously. As in the third quarter of 2010, there was a net outflow of €1½ billion from the Investment and Repayment Fund set up in the spring of 2009 to overcome the economic crisis. Investment by state and local government generated expenditure of €1 billion. In total, there is still almost €2 billion (of an original €10 billion) available until the end of the year for this purpose alone. For the year as a whole, central government's off-budget entities are expected to record a surplus of more than €5 billion, compared with a deficit of €7 billion in 2010. In addition to the high cash surplus that SoFFin can be expected to record if no further support measures are agreed,14 the transfers booked to the pension reserves, the Restructuring Fund's income from the new bank levy as well as inflows to the special fund "Provision for final payments for inflation-indexed Federal securities" booked as interest expenditure for both central government and for the purposes of the Maastricht deficit will make a particular contribution to this surplus.

#### State government<sup>15</sup>

Improvement continues in O3

State government budgets continued to improve in the third quarter. The deficit of state government's core budgets fell by €2½ billion

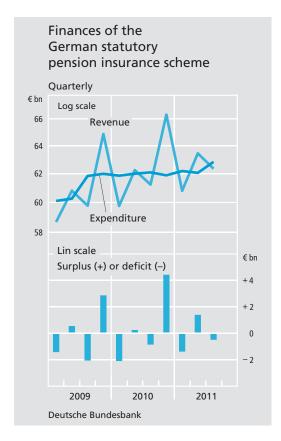
to €3 billion compared with the same period one year previously. Revenue rose sharply by 7½% (€5 billion). In addition to tax revenue (+6½%, or €3 billion), receipts from other levels of government recorded especially strong growth (+11½%, or €2 billion), partly as a result of the €½ billion in consolidation assistance granted to the five federal states entitled to such funds. Although growth in spending was slower than that in revenue, it was still considerable (+3½%, or €2½ billion). In addition to the sharp rise in current transfers to local government (+6½%, or €1 billion), the development of personnel expenditure (+3½%, or €1 billion) following the rise in negotiated pay rates in spring and the – in some cases delayed – extension to public sector employees with civil servant status and retired civil servants were a key factor.

The latest tax estimate forecasts further additional revenue for state government (€6½ billion) for 2011 compared with the May estimate, putting year-on-year growth in revenue at €13½ billion (6½%). Given this situation, despite higher personnel expenditure and transfers to local government, and contrary to the budget plans, the deficit is likely to fall sharply for the year as a whole (2010: €21 billion). Nevertheless, some federal states for which the Stability Council has not de-

Sharp deficit reduction in 2011 as a whole

<sup>14</sup> Write-downs on the assets of resolution agencies due to debt forgiveness are not recorded in the financial statistics. As a rule, they are included in the Maastricht deficit provided that no decreases in value were already priced in when the assets were allocated to the government sector.

<sup>15</sup> The development of local government finances in the second quarter of 2011 was analysed in greater detail in the short articles in the Bundesbank's October 2011 Monthly Report. These are the most recent data available.



clared impending budgetary hardship are still posting sizeable financial deficits. It seems all the more important to use the relatively favourable macroeconomic conditions (according to the baseline scenario in the current forecasts) for consolidation measures. Defining more ambitious, binding consolidation paths for the period before the new debt rule comes into force (in 2020 at the latest) could help this process. <sup>16</sup> Tax cuts without counterfinancing would inflate the need for consolidation accordingly and increase the threat to the constitutional requirement of a balanced budget in states with high starting deficits.

At its next meeting on 1 December, the Stability Council will focus in particular on the current stability reports for 2011 as well as the five-year restructuring programmes to be

agreed for the four federal states for which it declared impending budgetary hardship in May 2011 (Berlin, Bremen, Saarland and Schleswig-Holstein). In this context, it seems essential for the restructuring programmes to lay the ground for a rapid and sustainable reduction of structural borrowing. For this purpose, it would be helpful to clearly set out the details of sufficiently extensive consolidation measures that will be effective over a number of years, and to enshrine in law a commitment to make appropriate corrections if benchmarks are missed. To improve the transparency and comparability of the budgetary circumstances of the individual governments, it would also be desirable to expand the regular reporting requirements and to establish a closer connection between the key figures to be reported and the applicable borrowing limits.17

#### Social security funds<sup>18</sup>

#### Statutory pension insurance scheme

The statutory pension insurance scheme recorded a deficit of  $\in 1/2$  billion in the third quarter of 2011. However, one year previously the deficit still amounted to  $\in 1$  billion. Contribution receipts increased by a total of

Lower deficit than one year previously

Fiscal surveillance by Stability Council

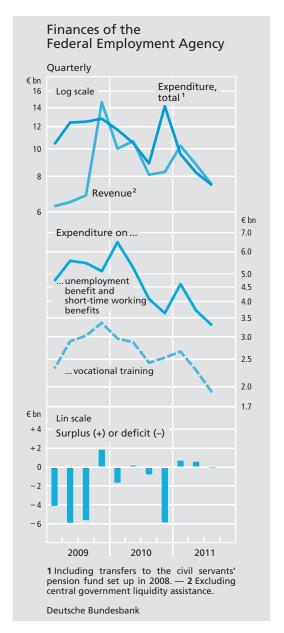
**<sup>16</sup>** For more details, see Deutsche Bundesbank, The debt brake in Germany – key aspects and implementation, Monthly Report, October 2011, pp 15-40.

<sup>17</sup> For more details on the information contained in this section, see Deutsche Bundesbank, The role of the Stability Council, Monthly Report, October 2011, pp 20-23.

18 The financial development of the statutory health and public long-term care insurance schemes in the second quarter of 2011 was analysed in the short articles of the September Monthly Report. These are the most recent data available.

21/2% in the third quarter. Employees' compulsory contributions rose more strongly (by almost 4%) owing to the favourable employment and pay trends. By contrast, contributions for recipients of unemployment benefits fell by almost 45%. This was due in particular to the fact that since the beginning of 2011 pension contributions have no longer been paid on behalf of recipients of unemployment benefit II. However, revenue growth was also dampened by the stagnation on balance of transfers from the central government budget. Following the previous freeze in pension adjustments, pension payments climbed at a slightly faster pace again owing to the increase of almost 1% in mid-2011. Nevertheless, the rise was still moderate as the number of pensions grew only very marginally and the number of new pensions was relatively low on average, probably due partly to a sharper increase in pensions for persons with a reduced earning capacity, which are lower on average. At almost 5%, the contributions that the pension insurance scheme has to pay to the health insurance scheme on behalf of pensioners grew at a much sharper rate owing to the rise in the latter scheme's contribution rate.

Temporary easing in financial situation before demographic burdens rise The statutory pension insurance scheme is expected to record a clear surplus for 2011 as a whole. Even if economic activity slows somewhat, a surplus is again likely in 2012. As the reserves held at the end of 2012 will probably exceed the threshold of 1.5 times the scheme's monthly expenditure if the contribution rate remains unchanged, the contribution rate has to be cut. As the post-war baby boomers increasingly enter retirement



from 2015 at the latest, the financial situation of the statutory pension insurance scheme will lastingly deteriorate and the contribution rate will be subject to constant upward pressure. The current positive financial situation is thus only of a temporary nature and offers no scope for a permanent expansion of benefits.



#### Federal Employment Agency

Financial improvement understated due to special effect

In the third quarter, the Federal Employment Agency recorded a virtually balanced budget compared with a deficit of close to €1 billion in the same period last year. However, the year-on-year comparison is still distorted by the time lags affecting payment flows between central government and the Federal Employment Agency. As just over €1/2 billion less in central government funds were paid out in advance from July to September 2011, the actual financial improvement is likely to be greater. In unadjusted terms, however, revenue was 8% and expenditure 16% lower than one year previously. The sharp rise in employees' contributions (+121/2%) is predominantly attributable to the contribution rate being raised from 2.8% to 3.0%. However, even after adjustment for this effect, contributions grew by almost 5%. This additional revenue was fully offset by shortfalls resulting from the absence of insolvency benefit contributions in 2011. The decline in total revenue in the third quarter is thus almost entirely due to lower advance payments from central government. The decline in expenditure is mainly the result of lower payments for unemployment benefits (-14%) and for active labour market policy (-21%).

For 2011 as a whole, the Federal Employment Agency's financial situation will be far more favourable than the deficit of €5½ billion in the budget plan. A central government loan, which is still likely to be required, will probably be repaid for the most part next year thanks to surpluses. However, the contribution rate of 3.0% is likely to be too low to fund expenditure over the economic cycle in the long run, in particular owing to the planned halving of the VAT-financed grants from central government.<sup>19</sup>

Federal Employment Agency structurally underfinanced

**<sup>19</sup>** See Deutsche Bundesbank, Sustainable contribution rate for the Federal Employment Agency, Monthly Report, August 2011, pp 76-77.

Monthly Report November 2011

# Statistical Section



#### **Contents**

#### I Key economic data for the euro area

1	Monetary developments and interest	
	rates	5*
2	External transactions and positions	5*
3	General economic indicators	6*

## II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

1 7	The money stock and its counterparts	8*
2 (	Consolidated balance sheet of mon-	
6	etary financial institutions (MFIs)	10*
3 E	Banking system's liquidity position	14*

## III Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem

1 Assets	16*
2 Liabilities	18*

#### **IV Banks**

1 Assets and	liabilities of monetary	
financial ins	stitutions (excluding the	
Bundesban	k) in Germany	20*
2 Principal as	sets and liabilities of bank	.S
(MFIs) in Ge	ermany, by category of	
banks		24*
3 Assets and	liabilities of banks (MFIs)	
in Germany	vis-à-vis residents	26*
4 Assets and	liabilities of banks (MFIs)	
in Germany	vis-à-vis non-residents	28*

5 Lending by banks (MFIs) in Germany		VI Interest rates	
to domestic non-banks (non-MFIs)	30*		
6 Lending by banks (MFIs) in Germany		1 ECB interest rates	43*
to domestic enterprises and house-		2 Base rates	43*
holds, housing loans, sectors of		3 Eurosystem monetary policy oper-	
economic activity	32*	ations allotted through tenders	43*
7 Deposits of domestic non-banks		4 Money market rates, by month	43*
(non-MFIs) at banks (MFIs)		5 Interest rates and volumes for out-	
in Germany	34*	standing amounts and new business	
8 Deposits of domestic households		of German banks (MFIs)	44*
and non-profit institutions at			
banks (MFIs) in Germany	36*		
9 Deposits of domestic government			
at banks (MFIs) in Germany, by		VII Capital market	
creditor group	36*		
10 Savings deposits and bank savings		1 Sales and purchases of debt securities	5
bonds of banks (MFIs) in Germany		and shares in Germany	48*
sold to non-banks (non-MFIs)	38*	2 Sales of debt securities issued by	
11 Debt securities and money market		residents	49*
paper outstanding of banks (MFIs)		3 Amounts outstanding of debt	
in Germany	38*	securities issued by residents	50*
12 Building and loan associations (MFIs)		4 Shares in circulation issued by	
in Germany	39*	residents	50*
13 Assets and liabilities of the foreign		5 Yields and indices on German	
branches and foreign subsidiaries of		securities	51*
German banks (MFIs)	40*	6 Sales and purchases of mutual	
		fund shares in Germany	51*
V Minimum reserves		VIII Financial accounts	
1 Reserve ratios	42*	1 Acquisition of financial assets and	
2 Reserve maintenance in Germany up		financing of private non-financial	
to the end of 1998	42*	sectors	52*
3 Reserve maintenance in the euro		2 Financial assets and liabilities of priva	te
area	42*	non-financial sectors	53*



#### IX Public finances in Germany 3 Orders received by industry 63\* 4 Orders received by construction 64\* 64\* 5 Retail trade turnover 1 General government: deficit and debt 6 Labour market 65\* level as defined in the Maastricht Treaty 54\* 66\* 7 Prices 2 General government: revenue, 8 Households' income 67\* expenditure and fiscal deficit/surplus 9 Pay rates and actual earnings 67\* as shown in the national accounts 54\* 3 General government: budgetary development (as per government's XI External sector financial statistics) 55\* 4 Central, state and local government: 1 Major items of the balance of budgetary development (as per payments of the euro area 68\* government's financial statistics) 55\* 2 Major items of the balance of 5 Central, state and local government: payments of the Federal Republic tax revenue 56\* of Germany 69\* 6 Central and state government and 3 Foreign trade (special trade) of the European Union: tax revenue, by type 56\* Federal Republic of Germany, by 7 Central, state and local government: country and group of countries 70\* 57\* individual taxes 4 Services and income of the 8 German pension insurance scheme: Federal Republic of Germany 71\* budgetary development and assets 57\* 5 Current transfers of the Federal 9 Federal Employment Agency: 71\* Republic of Germany budgetary development 58\* 71\* 6 Capital transfers 10 Statutory health insurance scheme: 7 Financial account of the Federal budgetary development 58\* Republic of Germany 72\* 11 Statutory long-term care insurance 8 External position of the Bundesbank 73\* scheme: budgetary development 59\* 9 External position of the Bundesbank 12 Central government: borrowing in in the European Monetary Union 73\* the market 59\* 10 Assets and liabilities of enterprises 13 Central, state and local government: in Germany (other than banks) 59\* debt by creditor vis-à-vis non-residents 74\* 14 Central, state and local government: 11 ECB euro reference exchange rates debt by category 60\* 75\* of selected currencies 12 Euro member countries and irrevocable euro conversion rates X Economic conditions in Germany in the third stage of European Economic and Monetary Union 75\* 1 Origin and use of domestic product, 13 Effective exchange rates of the euro distribution of national income 61\* and indicators of the German 2 Output in the production sector 62\* economy's price competitiveness 76\*

Monthly Report November 2011

#### I Key economic data for the euro area

#### 1 Monetary developments and interest rates

	Money stock in	various definiti	ons 1,2		Determinants o	of the money sto	ock 1	Interest rates					
	M1	M2	M 3 3	3-month moving average (centred)		MFI lending to enterprises and households	Monetary capital formation 4	Eonia 5,7	3-month Euribor 6,7	Yield on Euro- pean govern- ment bonds outstanding 8			
Period	Annual percent	rcentage change						% per annum a	s a monthly ave	rage			
2010 Jan	11.5	1.8	0.0	- 0.3	1.8	0.2	6.3	0.34	0.68	3.7			
Feb	11.0	1.6	- 0.4	- 0.2	1.8	0.2	5.5	0.34	0.66	3.7			
Mar	10.9	1.7	- 0.1	- 0.3	1.8	0.2	5.8	0.35	0.64	3.6			
Apr	10.5	1.3	- 0.3	- 0.1	1.8	0.4	5.9	0.35	0.64	3.6			
May	10.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	5.0	0.34	0.69	3.5			
June	9.4	1.5	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.1	3.8	0.35	0.73	3.6			
July	8.3	1.6	0.3	0.6	2.0	0.7	3.8	0.48	0.85	3.5			
Aug	7.7	2.1	1.1	0.8	2.4	1.2	3.4	0.43	0.90	3.3			
Sep	6.2	2.0	1.1	1.1	2.3	1.2	3.3	0.45	0.88	3.3			
Oct	4.9	2.1	1.1	1.4	3.3	1.2	3.4	0.70	1.00	3.3			
Nov	4.6	2.3	2.1	1.6	4.0	1.9	3.7	0.59	1.04	3.7			
Dec	4.3	2.2	1.7	1.8	3.5	1.6	3.6	0.50	1.02	4.1			
2011 Jan	3.2	2.3	1.6	1.8	3.8	2.1	3.3	0.66	1.02	4.2			
Feb	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.0	3.8	2.3	3.8	0.71	1.09	4.3			
Mar	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.1	3.3	2.2	3.7	0.66	1.18	4.4			
Apr	1.6	2.4	1.9	2.1	3.2	2.3	3.9	0.97	1.32	4.5			
May	1.2	2.4	2.3	2.1	3.1	2.5	4.2	1.03	1.43	4.4			
June	1.3	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.7	2.2	4.7	1.12	1.49	4.4			
July Aug Sep			2.3 2.6 	2.5 2.5 2.4	5 1.8 4		1.01 0.91 1.01	1.60 1.55 1.54	4.6 4.1 4.0				
Oct						l		0.96	1.58	4.3			

1 Source: ECB. — 2 Seasonally adjusted. — 3 Excluding money market fund shares/units, money market paper and debt securities with a maturity of up to two years held by non-euro-area residents. — 4 Longer-term liabilities to euro-area non-MFIs. — 5 Euro OverNight Index Average. — 6 Euro

Interbank Offered Rate. — 7 See also footnotes to Table VI.4, p 43\*. — 8 GDP-weighted yield on ten-year government bonds. Countries include:DE,FR,NL,BE,AT,FI,IE,PT,ES,IT,GR,SK.

#### 2 External transactions and positions \*

	Selected items of the euro-area balance of payments r)  Euro exchange rates 1																
	Selected it	Selected items of the euro-area balance of payments r)  Current account  Capital account														rates 1	
	Current ac	coun	t		Capita	al accoun	t									Effective excha	nge rate 3
	Balance		of whi Trade	<i>ich</i> balance	Balan	ce	Direct invest		Securi transa	ties ctions 2	Other invest		Reserve	e	Dollar rate	Nominal	Real 4
Period	€ million														Euro/US-\$	Q1 1999 = 100	
2010 Jan Feb Mar	- 13,463 - 8,65 - 5,913 + 3,52 - 1,124 + 5,10 - 4,569 + 97				+ - +	11,173 101 1,318	- - -	6,863 2,595 31,859	+	36,064 10,256 2,988	- + +	19,580 16,375 38,753	+ - -	1,553 3,625 2,588	1.4272 1.3686 1.3569	110.8 108.0 107.4	109.0 106.1 105.8
Apr May June	- 15,208 - 1,980 + 1,817 + 3,044			) + 13,726 - 15,2		18,195 15,266 2,400	+ + +	32,534 51,236 13,188	- - -	13,162 22,167 11,374	- - +	94 77 1,148	1.3406 1.2565 1.2209	106.1 102.8 100.6	104.5 101.4 99.3		
July Aug Sep	- 7	+ 5,211 + 6,272 - 7,462 - 4,602		2 + 667 3 + 6,323		-  -  -	12,923 30,651 8,645	- + +	23,084 4,623 35,718	+ + -	38,937 28,294 20,461	- - -	3,164 1,600 289	1.2770 1.2894 1.3067	102.5 102.1 102.5	101.0 100.5 100.8	
Oct Nov Dec	- 3	,892 ,426 ,963	+ - +	5,665 839 639	+ 13,388				+ + +	4,959 21,484 1,967	+ - -	5,939 53,510 49,222	- + -	237 1 1,318	1.3898 1.3661 1.3220	106.0 104.7 102.6	104.1 102.7 100.6
2011 Jan Feb Mar	- 9	- 19,921 - 9,290		- 14,711 - 827		13,548 2,180 17	+ - +	11,750 27,869 6,252	- + +	29,920 94,422 61,782	+ - -	37,708 65,344 61,463	8 – 5,989 4 + 971		1.3360 1.3649 1.3999	102.4 103.4 105.2	100.3 101.1 103.1
Apr May June	- 4,948 - 3,711 - 16,085 + 56		3,717 562 494	- 1,768 + 13,124		- - +	30,353 5,857 7,758	+ + +	21,642 41,695 95,647	+ - -	997 19,598 95,714	7 + 5,946 8 - 3,116		1.4442 1.4349 1.4388	107.0 106.0 106.1	104.9 103.8 104.0	
July Aug Sep	- 2,045 - 6,317 		+ -	3,324 3,117 	7 + 9,798		+ -	623 291 	- +	25,688 34,868 	8 – 28,027				1.4264 1.4343 1.3770	105.2 104.9 103.8	102.6 102.3 101.4
Oct															1.3706	104.0	101.7

<sup>\*</sup> 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-20 group. — 4 Based on consumer prices.



#### I. Key economic data for the euro area

#### 3 General economic indicators

			I			l		I	
Period	Euro area	Belgium	Germany	Estonia	Finland	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy
	Real gross de	omestic prod	luct <sup>1,2</sup>						
2008 2009 2010 2010 Q2	0.4 - 4.2 1.8 2.1 2.1	- 2.8	- 5.1 3.7 4.4	- 14.3 2.3 2.5	1.0 - 8.2 3.6 4.9	- 2.7 1.5 1.9	- 0.2 - 3.2 - 3.5 - 0.7	- 3.0 - 7.0 - 0.4 - 0.7	- 1.3 - 5.2 1.3
Q3 Q4 2011 Q1 Q2 Q3	2.1 1.9 2.4 1.6 1.4	2.2 3.0 2.3	4.0 3.8 5.0 3.0 2.5	6.0 9.5 8.4	3.4 5.6 4.8 2.9 2.7	1.7	- 4.6 - 8.6 - 8.3 - 7.4 - 5.2	0.3 - 0.2 0.3 2.3	1.3 1.2 1.0 0.8
	Industrial pr	oduction 1,3							
2008 2009 2010 2010 Q2 Q3 Q4 2011 Q1 Q2 Q3	- 1.6 - 14.8 7.4 9.3 7.0 8.0 6.6 4.1 e 4.0	- 9.5 11.9 15.1 9.5 9.9 8.2 5.3		- 23.9 20.3 17.7 23.9 33.8 31.7 26.2	1.0 - 18.0 5.0 5.9 5.8 9.5 4.2 2.9 - 0.9	- 12.8 4.7 6.2 3.3 5.0 4.5 2.4	- 4.2 - 9.2 - 6.6 - 6.4 - 6.7 - 6.3 - 11.6 P - 5.7	- 4.5 7.6 3.9 11.5 12.8 0.9	- 3.5 - 18.8 6.4 9.0 7.2 5.0 2.1 1.9 - 0.5
2000	Capacity util		-						
2009 2010 2011 2010 Q3 Q4 2011 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	71.2 75.9 80.6 77.2 78.1 80.2 81.6 80.8	80.5 79.0 79.4 81.2 82.6 80.1	86.1 81.9 83.1 85.6 86.8 86.7	67.1 73.3 68.8 71.2 73.5 73.4 73.0	73.5 77.8 74.4 74.8 77.0 77.4	77.2 82.7 77.5 78.4 81.8 84.5 83.0	70.7 68.1 67.9 66.6 67.1 69.5 68.8 67.5	- - - - - -	66.1 68.3 72.6 69.2 70.9 72.5 74.3 72.1
Q4	79.7 Standardised			73.2	78.9	81.3	65.8	-	71.6
2008 2009 2010	7.6 9.6 10.1			5.5 13.8 16.9	6.4 8.3 8.4	7.8 9.5 9.8	7.7 9.5 12.6	6.3 11.9 13.7	6.7 7.8 8.4
2010 Apr May June July Aug Sep	9.9 10.0 10.0 10.1 10.1 10.2	7.0 7.0 7.0 6.9 6.8	5.8 5.9 6.0 6.0 5.9	12.8	7.9 7.8 7.8 7.8 7.8 7.8	9.7 9.7 9.8 9.8 9.9	16.0 16.8 17.1 17.6	14.2 14.2 14.3 14.5 14.4	8.1 8.2 8.1 8.2 8.0
	Harmonised	Index of Cor	nsumer Prices	1					
2008 2009 2010 2011 May June July Aug Sep Oct	8 3.3 9 0.3 1.6 10 2.7 2.7 2.5 2.5 3.0 P 3.0	0.0 2.3 3.1 3.4 4.0 3.4 3.4	1.2 2.4 2.4 2.6 2.5 2.9	0.2 2.7 5.5 4.9 5.3 5.6 5.4	1.6 1.7 3.4 3.4 3.7 3.5 3.5	0.1 1.7 2.2 2.3 2.1 2.4 2.4	1.3 4.7 3.1 3.1 2.1 1.4 2.9	- 1.7 - 1.6 1.2 1.1 1.0 1.0	0.8 1.6 3.0 3.0 2.1 2.3 3.6
			ancial balance		. 5.2	. 2.3	. 2.3	. 1.3	. 3.01
2008 2009 2010	- 2.1 - 6.4 - 6.2	- 1.3 - 5.8	- 0.1 - 3.2	- 2.9 - 2.0	4.3 - 2.5 - 2.5	- 3.3 - 7.5 - 7.1	- 9.8 - 15.8 - 10.6	- 14.2	
	General gov		_		_	_	_	_	_
2008 2009 2010	70.1 79.8 85.4	95.9	74.4	7.2	33.9 43.3 48.3	79.0	129.3	65.2	115.5

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 Adjusted in advance by the Federal Statistical Office, by way of estimates, to the results of the annual overall survey in construction sector (average + 4%). — 5 Manufacturing, in %; seasonally adjusted; data are collected in January, April, July and

#### I. Key economic data for the euro area

#### 3 General economic indicators

Γ														
L	uxembourg	Malta		Netherlands	Austria		Portugal		Slovakia		Slovenia	Spain	Cyprus	Period
											Real gro	oss domestic	product 1,2	
	0.8 - 5.3 2.7	-	4.4 2.7 2.7	1.8 - 3.5 1.7		1.4 - 3.8 2.3	-	0.0 - 2.5 1.4	-	5.8 - 4.8 4.0	3.6 - 8.0 1.4	0.9 - 3.7 - 0.1	3.6 - 1.9 1.1	2008 2009 2010
	4.1 2.4		2.4 1.7	2.1 1.8		2.7 3.6		1.4 1.1		4.4 4.0	2.0 1.7	0.2 0.0	0.6 1.9	2010 Q2 Q3
	4.1 2.9		2.3	2.3 2.8		2.6 5.2				3.7 3.4 3.5	2.4	0.6	2.4 1.7	Q4 2011 Q1
	1.9 		2.8	1.6 1.1		3.9 2.6		- 1.0 		2.9	0.9	0.6	1.4	Q2 Q3
		_			_		_				_	Industrial pr		
	- 5.2 - 15.9 10.5		-	1.4 - 7.6 7.1		1.3 - 11.3 6.5			-	3.3 13.8 19.0	1.7 - 17.7 6.0	- 7.3 - 15.8 0.8	4.5 - 9.0 - 2.0	2008 2009 2010
	14.7 5.7		-	10.8 4.2		8.1 8.4		2.5		24.5 15.3	9.9 7.3	2.9 - 0.2	- 2.1 - 0.4	2010 Q2 Q3
	6.3 1.8		-	5.9 0.8		9.1 11.3		1.0		16.7 11.9	7.3 8.2	0.4 1.8	- 2.8 - 3.7	Q4 2011 Q1
	– 3.8 p 0.1		-	- 1.6 2.8		9.1 	-	- 1.6 - 2.7	p	7.9 5.6	4.0	- 1.1 - 1.5	- 3.6	Q2 Q3
											Capacity	utilisation ir	n industry <sup>5</sup>	
	65.4 78.5	7	7.7	76.0 78.9		77.4 81.9		72.6 75.0		54.0 58.0	76.0	70.0 71.1	62.6	2009 2010
	83.2 80.3	7	8.7	80.3 79.6		85.4 83.2		74.4 75.0		61.6 58.9 57.9	80.4 77.9	73.3 72.6	61.4 62.5	2011 2010 Q3
	78.1 82.9 87.3	8	7.0 80.6 81.1	79.7 80.7 81.1		83.7 84.6 86.3		74.5 73.5 76.4		68.0 55.4	78.2 79.9 82.2	72.5 73.5 74.7	63.9 63.2 62.9	Q4 2011 Q1
	82.7 79.8	7	6.9 6.0	80.6 78.9		85.8 85.0		74.3 73.5		60.6 62.3	80.1	72.6		Q2 Q3 Q4
											Standardised	unemploym	ent rate 6,7	
	4.9 5.1		6.0	3.1 3.7		3.8 4.8		8.5 10.6		9.5 12.0	4.4 5.9	11.3 18.0	3.6 5.3	2008 2009
	4.6 4.5		6.9 6.7	4.5 4.2		4.4 4.1		12.0 12.6		14.4 13.2	8.0	20.1 20.7	6.3 7.2	2010 2011 Apr
	4.6 4.6		6.7 6.7	4.2 4.1		4.2 3.9		12.6 12.5		13.2 13.3	7.9 7.9	21.0 21.3	7.4 7.5	May June
	4.8 4.8 4.8		6.7 6.6 6.6	4.3 4.4 4.5		3.7 3.7 3.9		12.4 12.4 12.5		13.3 13.4 13.5	7.9 7.8 8.0	21.8 22.2 22.6	7.5	July Aug Sep
											rmonised Ind			·
	4.1 0.0		4.7   1.8	2.2 1.0		3.2 0.4	-	2.7 - 0.9		3.9 0.9	5.5 0.9	4.1 - 0.2	4.4 0.2	2008 2009
	2.8 3.8		2.0	0.9 2.4		1.7 3.7		1.4 3.7		0.7 4.2	2.1 2.4	2.0 3.4	2.6 4.1	2010 2011 May
	3.8 3.2		3.1 2.2	2.5 2.9		3.7 3.8		3.3 3.0		4.1 3.8		3.0 3.0	4.5 3.5	June July
	3.7 3.8		2.3	2.8 3.0		3.7 3.9		2.8 3.5		4.1 4.4	1.2 2.3	2.7 3.0	2.7 2.5	Aug Sep
-	3.8	р	2.4	p 2.8	р	3.8	I	4.0	I	4.6				Oct
1	3.0		4.6	0.5	I	- 0.9		- 3.6		2.1	eral governm   - 1.9	- 4.5		2008
	- 0.9 - 1.1	-	3.7 3.6	- 5.6 - 5.1		- 4.1 - 4.4	-	- 10.1	-	- 8.0	- 6.1	- 11.2	- 6.1	2009 2010
											Gene	ral governm	ent debt <sup>11</sup>	
	13.7 14.8 19.1	6	2.2 7.8 9.0	58.5 60.8 62.9		63.8 69.5 71.8		71.6 83.0 93.3		27.8 35.5 41.0	21.9 35.3 38.8	53.8	58.5	2008 2009 2010

October. — 6 As a percentage of the civilian labour force; seasonally adjusted. — 7 Standardised unemployment rate of Germany: Bundesbank calculation based on unadjusted data from the Federal Statistical Office. — 8 Including Malta and Cyprus from 2008 onwards. — 9 Including Slovakia

from 2009 onwards. — 10 Including Estonia from 2011 onwards. — 11 As a percentage of GDP; euro-area aggregate: European Central Bank (ESA 1995), member states: European Commission (Maastricht Treaty definition).



1 The money stock and its counterparts \*

#### (a) Euro area

#### €billion

	I Lending to in the euro a		non-MFIs)				claims uro-are		idents			III Monetai financial ir							
		Enterprises and househ	ıolds	General governmen	t								Depo				Debt		
Period	Total	Total	of which Securities	Total	of which Securities	Total			Claims on non- euro-area		I- to euro- ents	Total	with an agreed maturity of over 2 years		Deposits at agreed notice of over 3 months		securities with maturities of over 2 years (net) 2	Capital and reserve	
2010 Feb	20.4	- 6.7	- 9.6	27.1	32.1	_	14.9		14.8		29.7	- 2.9		6.4	_	0.7	- 7.	_	1.3
Mar	63.8	5.7	- 20.7	58.1	33.6	-	16.9	-	25.0	-	8.1	31.2		2.6	-	0.1	23.		5.5
Apr May June	83.3 21.8 87.4	69.2 - 15.9 37.2	40.9 - 41.6 - 10.4	14.1 37.7 50.2	11.4 23.5 31.9	- -	25.4 27.5 9.1	_	71.2 30.9 156.6	_	96.6 3.4 147.5	24.0 1.6 6.4		17.0 3.1 6.0	- - -	2.0 1.8 2.4	7. - 7. - 18.	9 .	1.0 14.4 33.2
July Aug Sep	32.1 3.4 62.7	45.3 3.7 44.7	29.1 12.6 2.3	- 13.2 - 0.2 18.1	- 2.3 - 7.5 13.0	- -	33.6 0.7 9.1	-   -	42.6 91.4 44.5	-   -	9.0 92.1 53.6	32.1 9.3 17.7		28.1 6.9 3.6	- - -	2.2 1.4 2.7	6. – 1. 15.	9	0.0 5.7 1.1
Oct Nov Dec	150.0 160.2 – 113.2	- 37.0 143.3 - 47.9	- 20.2 51.5 - 28.6	187.0 16.9 – 65.2	107.5 - 37.8 - 69.9	-	83.0 8.7 50.3	-   -	37.7 15.8 89.4	_	45.3 7.1 139.7	9.4 54.9 31.5	-	7.5 29.4 19.9	- -	1.7 0.2 0.5	12. 1. – 2.	3 2	6.5 23.5 14.5
2011 Jan Feb Mar	43.9 19.9 – 28.2	27.5 23.8 – 6.5	3.1 - 0.4 - 25.2	16.4 - 3.9 - 21.7	20.0 10.2 – 11.1		7.8 19.3 102.8	_	84.1 31.6 33.7	_	76.3 12.2 136.5	17.5 33.4 26.4	-	1.4 5.4 9.6		1.5 0.5 0.0	22. 22. 14.	7 '	4.8 15.6 2.3
Apr May June	83.1 5.8 22.5	82.4 18.9 – 2.4	45.8 - 21.5 - 30.6	0.7 - 13.1 24.9	11.1 10.2 28.3	-	24.4 9.9 70.4	_	82.7 83.2 130.3	_	107.1 73.3 200.7	35.4 24.9 41.4		17.0 2.2 4.4	- - -	1.1 0.5 0.3	18. 11. 4.	i   '	0.7 12.0 32.5
July Aug Sep	- 2.0 5.8 47.8	8.0 - 11.6 23.9	4.0 - 14.1 - 20.4	- 10.0 17.4 24.0	- 14.1 31.4 21.3	-	6.4 29.1 48.5	-	28.5 67.1 7.1	-   _	22.1 38.0 41.5	36.1 8.2 0.2	-	5.5 0.6 12.6	- -	0.0 0.4 0.7	0. - 1. - 11.	5	9.5 0.2

#### (b) German contribution

		ling to euro a		anks (	non-M	Fls)				claims uro-ar		dents						mation IFIs) in					
				prises nouseh			General governmen	t								Deposits				Debt <sub>.</sub>			
Period	Total		Total		of wh		Total	of which Securities	Total		Claim on no euro- reside	n- area	Liabil- ities to non-euro- area residents	Total		with a agreed matur of ove 2 year	n d ity r	Depos at agr notice over 3 mon	eed of	securi with matur of ove 2 year (net) 2	ities r	Capita and reserv	
2010 Feb Mar	-	12.8 2.5	<u>-</u>	15.3 8.8	-  -	11.1 5.2	2.5 6.2	5.7 7.0	_ _	22.1 14.0	-	18.4 2.8	3.8 16.8	-	6.8 2.9		0.5 1.1	-	0.7 0.1	-	6.3 2.7	-	0.4 0.9
Apr May June	-	54.7 36.4 15.1	- -	50.6 54.5 10.3	  -  -	24.7 52.2 9.7	4.1 18.1 25.3	2.3 7.8 20.4	- - -	13.0 35.4 17.8	_	40.5 13.5 62.2	53.5 48.9 – 44.4	- - -	3.7 17.0 4.9	-	0.1 5.3 0.7	- - -	1.9 1.8 1.3	- -	0.6 1.7 3.4	- - -	1.4 11.6 0.9
July Aug Sep	-	2.9 8.7 16.1	- -	1.5 6.9 24.0	- -	4.5 1.6 5.2	- 1.4 1.8 7.9	2.9 1.8 4.0	- -	30.9 7.2 2.2	- -	38.5 12.0 23.0	- 7.5 4.8 - 20.9	- - -	6.5 3.4 0.4	- -	0.2 2.4 1.0	-   -   -	2.2 1.8 2.4	- -	12.2 2.4 2.2	-	8.1 1.7 0.7
Oct Nov Dec	_	101.0 40.6 72.0	_	7.6 33.5 39.6	_	1.6 5.2 4.2	93.4 7.1 – 32.4	88.7 - 69.0 - 22.5	_	5.0 5.2 18.4	- -	3.4 6.4 11.7	- 8.4 11.6 - 30.1	_	2.3 4.3 0.5	- - -	2.1 0.2 0.2	- -	1.4 0.5 0.0	- -	4.4 3.1 0.7		10.2 0.8 0.4
2011 Jan Feb Mar	  -  -	30.1 0.8 29.6	_	19.0 13.5 17.0	  -  -	16.9 7.2 0.5	11.1 - 14.3 - 12.5	6.2 - 2.4 - 2.2	_	9.5 4.0 26.3	_	6.0 3.6 26.8	- 3.5 7.7 - 53.1	_	5.8 2.2 3.7	- - -	2.5 1.8 1.7	-	0.5 0.0 0.2	_	2.3 0.0 4.7		6.5 3.9 2.5
Apr May June	  -  -	29.0 26.0 23.3	- -	36.8 16.3 13.4	  -  -	22.4 24.7 12.4	- 7.7 - 9.7 - 10.0	3.2 1.3 – 6.4		18.9 5.5 17.2	_	50.0 1.4 41.4	31.2 - 4.1 - 58.5	-	2.4 10.3 4.8	- -	1.3 0.3 0.2	-   -   -	0.8 0.1 0.2	-	3.0 3.5 2.0	-	1.4 6.4 2.8
July Aug Sep	-	0.8 15.3 12.8	-	2.0 12.7 9.7	- - -	4.0 6.1 5.5	1.3 2.6 3.1	- 3.9 12.0 3.6	- - -	9.4 31.5 39.7	- -	5.0 23.8 15.0	4.4 55.3 24.6	-   _	5.0 0.1 7.9	- - -	0.3 0.1 3.8	  -  -	0.0 0.1 0.5	-   -   -	6.3 1.2 2.2	_	1.5 1.5 1.5

<sup>\*</sup> 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

Monthly Report November 2011

#### II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

#### (a) Euro area

Г			V Ot	her fa	ctors	VI Mo	VI Money stock M3 (balance I plus II less IV less V)																	
								Mone	y stoc	k M2												Debt		
					of which Intra-					Mone	y stoc	k M1										ities v matu	rities	
p	/ De osits entra	of al gov-	Tota	4	Eurosystem liability/ claim related to banknote issue	Total		Total		Total	otal lation de				with agre	ed urity p to	Deposits at agreed notice of up to 3 months 5,6	Repo transa tions	ac-	Mon mark fund share (net)	ket I	of up 2 year (incl r marke paper (net)	rs noney et ·)	Period
Г	_	3.6		40.3	_	_	28.3	_	29.4	_	17.1	2.4	Τ.	- 19.5	_	21.4	9.1		15.9	_	8.2	_	6.6	2010 Feb
	-	5.9		12.6	-		9.0	-	1.9		5.4	9.1		- 3.7	-	16.1	8.8		18.4	-	16.5		9.1	Mar
	-	19.8	-	23.1	-		76.9		53.6		80.5	4.0		76.5	-	36.1	9.1		21.0		2.0		0.5	Apr
		34.0 20.2		1.1 18.5	_		12.7 33.1		18.6 25.2		30.9 42.4	6.4 6.5		24.5 35.9	_	10.9 20.6	- 1.5 3.4		4.2 39.0	-	4.1 24.4	-	6.0 6.7	May June
	_	22.3		3.7	_	_	15.0		14.4	_	12.1	8.4				16.3	10.1		22.1	_	8.4		1.2	July
	_	20.2	_	4.0	_	-	17.6		3.9	-	34.9	- 6.0				26.0	12.7	- '	2.7	-	11.7	_	0.7	Aug
		3.4		31.9	-		18.9		16.1		8.5	- 1.2		9.7		4.5	3.1		22.2	-	18.8	-	0.8	Sep
		78.1	-	8.2	-	-	12.4		35.6		8.2	2.2		6.0		23.8	3.6		27.5	-	14.9	-	5.6	Oct
		17.1		40.6	-		56.4	-	1.2		10.5	1.2		9.3	-	15.2	3.6		48.1		12.9	-	3.5	Nov
	-	97.1	-	48.6	-		51.3		89.6		65.4	18.4		47.0		3.2	21.1	-	5.2	-	34.0		0.9	Dec
		51.9 13.5	_	59.0 27.5	-	-	76.8 19.9	-	41.1 20.5	-	44.7 33.9	- 12.6 - 0.0		- 32.1 - 33.9	-	16.2 12.2	19.7 1.2		36.1 39.7	-	5.2 2.9		5.7 2.2	2011 Jan Feb
	_	29.1	-	50.9	_		26.5	-	26.7	-	16.9	2.5		- 33.9 14.4		6.8	2.9		15.0	_	2.9	-	17.0	Mar
		8.0	_	53.7	_		68.9		49.8		40.1	7.1		33.0		6.7	3.0		22.8		2.2	_	5.8	Apr
	_	17.0	_	11.6	_		19.4	_	8.4	_	15.3	5.0	-			6.2	0.7		38.7	_	3.5	_	7.3	May
		51.6	-	13.9	-		13.8		30.5		54.6	9.2		45.4	-	21.9	- 2.1	-	11.4	-	18.4		13.0	June
	_	22.7	-	15.5	-	-	6.3		2.0	-	21.8	8.5		50.5		21.6	2.2	-	1.1	-	6.8	-	0.4	July
	-	59.7		14.4	-		72.0		10.2	-	21.6	- 4.8		10.5		26.3	5.5		45.8		18.3	-	2.5	Aug
1		4.2	I	35.9	I –	ı	56.1	I	28.0	I	19.3	7.7	I	11.6	I	13.6	– 4.8	1	24.8	I -	7.6	I	10.9	Sep

#### (b) German contribution

Г			V Othe	er facto	rs				VI Mor	ney sto	ck M3	(balanc	e I plus I	less II	l less IV less \	/) 1	0					]
					of whi	ch					Comp	onents	of the m	oney	stock							
p	V De- losits of entral gov rnments		Total		Intra- Eurosy liabilit claim related bankn issue 9	y/ d to ote	Currenc in circu- lation		Total		Overr depos		Deposit with ar agreed maturit of up to 2 years	у	Deposits at agreed notice of up to 3 months 6		Repo transac- tions	Mone marke fund shares (net)	ét s	with matu of up (incl i mark	to 2 years money	Period
		3.8	-	30.9 3.3		2.1 0.5		0.6 2.9	_	6.6 14.6	_	0.3 14.7	- -	11.6 0.0		.9	10. 1.		0.2 0.5	_	1.5 2.1	2010 Feb Mar
	1	).2  .6  .0	-	4.5 65.7 6.5	_	0.9 0.6 0.8		0.6 1.2 2.3	_	40.8 9.3 3.3		40.5 11.8 1.7	- - -	21.9 5.3 0.3	2	2.0 2.0 2.7	20. 0. 1.	7	0.2 0.4 0.7	-  -  -	0.4 0.3 6.0	Apr May June
	7	7.5 3.5	- - -	23.0 14.7 11.3		0.3 2.0 2.6	  -  -	1.7 1.3 0.4	-	5.9 26.5 1.9	-	0.2 4.7 1.0	-	3.0 1.5 3.6	1	.7 .7	- 10. 11. - 8.	7   -	0.5 0.3 0.2		3.5 7.2 2.9	July Aug Sep
	3	).8 3.3 5.7	- -	110.6 18.8 29.2	-	0.9 0.1 0.5		0.0 1.1 3.8	- -	27.7 46.7 17.2	_	2.5 26.4 8.7	-	0.2 5.2 8.5	2	7 1 6	- 10. 23. - 22.	9	0.1 0.3 0.1	-   -   -	21.7 0.8 3.6	Oct Nov Dec
	1	5.4 1.9 3.2	-	32.5 17.7 16.4		0.7 1.1 0.6	- -	2.8 0.2 0.6	- -	4.1 8.8 7.7	-	14.7 15.5 3.3	-	6.2 5.2 3.8	2	7 1 8	- 12. 18. - 14.	3 –	0.1 0.1 0.1	-   -   -	3.1 1.7 1.5	2011 Jan Feb Mar
	3	1.5 3.4 3.0	- -	26.7 38.8 19.2		0.7 1.5 1.5		1.5 1.4 2.5		23.3 25.1 5.1		7.3 1.1 8.2	_	10.2 10.9 0.4	_ 2	.3 .3 .9	10. 15. – 0.	9   -	0.2 0.3 0.2	-   -   -	3.1 0.2 0.2	Apr May June
	- (	).1 3.4	- - -	1.0 46.9 40.6		1.8 2.6 3.2	-	2.0 1.0 1.3	-	3.0 30.7 18.3	-	4.8 12.3 7.1		13.5 6.6 12.3	- 1	.2 .4 .0	- 13. 10. 4.	3	0.1 0.4 0.1	_	3.0 2.6 5.2	July Aug Sep

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).



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

		Assets									
			n-banks (non-	MFIs) in the eu	ro area						
			Enterprises an				General gover	rnment		1	
										1	
										Claims	
End of	Total assets or				Debt	Shares and other			Debt	on non- euro-area	Other
year/month	liabilities	Total	Total	Loans	securities 2	equities	Total	Loans	securities 3	residents	assets
		(€ billion)									
2009 Aug Sep	23,945.4 23,895.7	15,873.5 15,948.6	13,019.7 13,069.0	10,737.8 10,771.9	1,499.6 1,499.5	782.3 797.6	2,853.8 2,879.6	1,022.7 1,013.2	1,831.1 1,866.4	4,861.3 4,779.8	3,210.6 3,167.3
Oct	23,848.5	15,934.7	13,022.4	10,725.9	1,497.4	799.1	2,912.3	1,033.0	1,879.3	4,787.1	3,126.8
Nov Dec	24,007.6 23,848.0	15,973.4 15,974.2	13,064.7 13,102.7	10,755.2 10,784.5	1,497.9 1,505.5	811.5 812.7	2,908.7 2,871.5	1,025.5 1,021.1	1,883.2 1,850.4	4,796.4 4,809.2	3,237.8 3,064.6
2010 Jan Feb	24,070.4 24,250.8	15,985.1 16,010.6	13,092.5 13,086.0	10,774.4 10,777.2	1,501.6 1,505.9	816.5 802.9	2,892.6 2,924.6	1,032.8 1,027.9	1,859.8 1,896.7	4,941.8 5,013.3	3,143.5 3,226.9
Mar	24,293.0	16,068.3	13,087.2	10,777.2	1,492.0	794.7	2,981.1	1,052.5	1,928.6	4,998.9	3,225.9
Apr May	24,618.7 25,230.9	16,139.0 16,179.5	13,145.3 13,145.1	10,820.2 10,865.1	1,499.2 1,478.6	825.9 801.3	2,993.8 3,034.4	1,055.5 1,070.2	1,938.3 1,964.2	5,122.8 5,349.6	3,356.8 3,701.9
June	25,225.9	16,379.1	13,288.2	10,988.6	1,516.3	783.4	3,090.9	1,091.5	1,999.4	5,247.2	3,599.6
July Aug	24,924.3 25,577.5	16,395.4 16,412.5	13,314.0 13,323.5	10,981.3 10,978.8	1,548.1 1,549.6	784.7 795.1	3,081.4 3,088.9	1,080.3 1,087.9	2,001.1 2,001.0	5,050.3 5,236.5	3,478.6 3,928.5
Sep	25,171.8	16,434.0	13,330.7	10,981.4	1,552.3	797.1	3,103.3	1,094.1	2,009.2	5,034.4	3,703.3
Oct Nov	25,139.0 25,450.3	16,575.1 16,731.2	13,287.1 13,441.0	10,958.1 11,067.7	1,524.5 1,557.1	804.5 816.3	3,287.9 3,290.3	1,173.7 1,229.3	2,114.2 2,061.0	4,976.3 5,148.7	3,587.6 3,570.4
Dec	25,812.1	16,593.4 16,653.2	13,365.2	11,027.0	1,538.3	799.9	3,228.3 3,246.3	1,240.4	1,987.9 2,009.4	5,007.5 5,019.1	4,211.1 4,011.9
2011 Jan Feb	25,684.3 25,728.7	16,689.4	13,407.0 13,455.5	11,064.9 11,112.3	1,526.8 1,535.5	815.2 807.7	3,233.9	1,236.8 1,216.6	2,017.3	5,055.9	3,983.4
Mar Apr	25,308.7 25,453.8	16,487.4 16,559.0	13,398.7 13,473.7	11,117.0 11,142.4	1,502.7 1,509.0	779.0 822.3	3,088.8 3,085.3	1,207.3 1,197.2	1,881.4 1,888.1	4,947.4 4,967.3	3,873.8 3,927.5
May June	25,792.1 25,472.0	16,585.8 16,595.2	13,508.8 13,498.2	11,202.1 11,226.4	1,506.7 1,483.0	800.0 788.8	3,077.0 3,097.1	1,174.2 1,170.5	1,902.8 1,926.6	5,132.9 4,971.3	4,073.4 3,905.5
July	25,472.0	16,588.4	13,511.0	11,226.4	1,487.9	782.0	3,097.1	1,170.3	1,926.6	5,025.2	4,229.9
Aug Sep	26,424.8 27,065.9	16,593.1 16,640.5	13,485.9	11,241.7	1,478.9	765.3	3,107.1	1,162.7	1,944.5	5,109.8	4,721.9
					.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		,	,	,	,	,
			n (€ billion								
2009 Aug Sep	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
Oct	5,128.8	3,677.6	3,033.3 3,041.1	2,532.0	240.4 240.3	260.9 263.2	644.2 634.6	379.8 368.9	264.4 265.7	1,184.0	267.3 271.6
Nov Dec	5,131.5 5,084.8	3,675.6 3,642.7	3,015.1	2,537.6 2,520.4	235.5	259.1	627.6	363.0	264.6	1,184.3 1,188.8	253.3
2010 Jan Feb	5,123.4 5,099.1	3,660.2 3,649.6	3,021.3 3,008.2	2,516.0 2,513.7	239.8 237.7	265.5 256.8	638.8 641.4	366.1 362.9	272.7 278.5	1,211.6 1,208.0	251.5 241.5
Mar	5,105.8	3,638.3	2,993.1	2,509.7	233.9	249.6	645.2	362.2	283.0	1,209.3	258.2
Apr May	5,210.6 5,259.6	3,693.3 3,664.4	3,044.0 2,996.6	2,535.9 2,539.6	231.3 209.1	276.8 247.9	649.3 667.8	364.1 374.7	285.2 293.1	1,262.7 1,324.9	254.6 270.3
June	5,236.5	3,680.2	2,988.1	2,540.8	205.5	241.8	692.1	377.7	314.4	1,272.2	284.0
July Aug	5,144.1 5,201.0	3,670.8 3,683.3	2,980.4 2,991.4	2,537.8 2,546.6	200.7 199.6	242.0 245.1	690.4 691.9	373.1 373.2	317.3 318.7	1,195.0 1,228.9	278.3 288.8
Sep	5,107.4	3,659.4	2,960.3	2,520.3	198.8	241.2	699.1	376.7	322.3	1,172.2	275.8
Oct Nov	5,191.7 5,311.7	3,756.9 3,822.0	2,964.7 3,004.1	2,523.0 2,557.1	197.8 195.3	243.9 251.8	792.2 817.8	381.2 457.5	411.0 360.3	1,162.4 1,207.0	272.4 282.8
Dec 2011 Jan	6,121.8 6,033.2	3,742.7 3,767.9	2,958.5 2,972.6	2,518.9 2,516.5	192.7 194.1	246.9 262.0	784.2 795.3	447.6 452.3	336.6 342.9	1,183.6 1,170.1	1,195.5 1,095.2
Feb	5,986.9	3,764.4	2,983.4	2,535.7	193.4	254.3	781.0	440.8	340.2	1,175.3	1,047.2
Mar Apr	5,835.3 5,901.3	3,730.5 3,753.8	2,962.9 2,995.6	2,515.9 2,526.0	190.2 189.8	256.8 279.8	767.6 758.2	430.3 419.3	337.3 339.0	1,134.9 1,171.1	970.0 976.3
May June	5,944.1 5,793.3	3,731.5 3,706.7	2,982.7 2,968.3	2,537.9 2,536.0	189.2 187.5	255.6 244.9	748.8 738.4	408.5 404.9	340.3 333.4	1,192.1 1,145.1	1,020.6 941.6
July	5,929.3	3,709.0	2,969.1	2,540.8	185.6	242.7	739.9	410.3	329.6	1,158.0	1,062.2
Aug Sep	6,140.9 6,294.6	3,729.5 3,744.9	2,988.1 3,001.5	2,565.9 2,584.8	183.4 181.4	238.8 235.4	741.4 743.4	400.7 400.3	340.8 343.1	1,190.0 1,194.0	1,221.3 1,355.7

<sup>\*</sup> 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

iabilities	Deposits of nor	n-banks (non-MF	is) in the euro a	ırea						1
	Берозів от пог	T BUTTIES (TIGHT WIT	Enterprises and							
					With agreed maturities of			At agreed notice of 6		
iurrency n 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
								Euro area (	€ billion) ¹	
741.0	9,857.5	9,281.6	9,320.7	3,350.7	1,759.6	257.8	2,124.5	1,704.9	123.2	2009 Au
740.5	9,895.9	9,303.8	9,338.4	3,407.1	1,701.4	254.6	2,139.3	1,711.5	124.4	Se
745.3	9,941.6	9,322.4	9,365.2	3,460.8	1,654.9	256.7	2,140.0	1,726.0	126.9	Od
750.0	9,922.8	9,324.0	9,357.1	3,485.6	1,605.4	259.9	2,148.6	1,730.0	127.7	Nd
769.9	9,985.6	9,437.9	9,492.5	3,556.5	1,590.9	262.2	2,189.1	1,767.0	126.9	De
757.1	10,012.0	9,430.2	9,485.4	3,576.3	1,521.6	265.1	2,200.1	1,796.9	125.4	2010 Jai
759.5	9,995.1	9,421.7	9,469.6	3,556.1	1,502.6	269.0	2,211.1	1,805.9	124.9	Fe
768.6	9,983.1	9,412.5	9,466.0	3,558.2	1,485.8	268.3	2,213.8	1,814.7	125.1	Ma
772.6	10,030.1	9,475.3	9,534.0	3,635.0	1,449.8	270.3	2,232.7	1,824.1	122.1	Ar
779.0	10,089.2	9,480.6	9,551.6	3,660.4	1,442.0	270.3	2,235.5	1,823.1	120.4	Ma
785.5	10,217.2	9,594.3	9,651.2	3,695.5	1,426.0	269.0	2,318.6	1,822.6	119.5	Ju
793.9	10,209.2	9,625.3	9,684.9	3,683.4	1,438.2	270.5	2,342.7	1,832.8	117.4	Ju
788.0	10,207.2	9,631.4	9,699.4	3,657.4	1,457.2	272.6	2,350.3	1,845.7	116.1	Au
786.8	10,206.5	9,644.5	9,689.9	3,661.4	1,458.3	263.9	2,344.0	1,848.5	113.8	Se
789.0	10,308.3	9,671.7	9,717.5	3,666.6	1,476.6	273.7	2,336.0	1,852.2	112.4	Oc
790.2	10,390.5	9,719.2	9,777.1	3,670.5	1,465.7	277.9	2,393.8	1,856.3	112.9	No
808.6	10,371.2	9,808.2	9,871.6	3,723.4	1,472.2	272.6	2,413.2	1,877.7	112.5	De
796.3	10,407.3	9,792.5	9,849.0	3,699.8	1,452.1	276.1	2,410.6	1,898.3	112.2	2011 Ja
796.2	10,415.9	9,789.7	9,842.4	3,667.9	1,461.0	278.7	2,422.4	1,899.3	112.9	Fe
798.3	10,428.5	9,838.3	9,887.6	3,681.8	1,456.3	287.2	2,445.1	1,904.2	113.1	M
805.4	10,487.6	9,891.9	9,941.1	3,709.6	1,458.7	286.4	2,464.9	1,909.3	112.2	Ap
810.4	10,475.3	9,889.6	9,935.5	3,688.9	1,457.2	298.0	2,468.9	1,910.6	111.9	M
819.7	10,549.9	9,911.8	9,949.1	3,726.4	1,429.4	300.0	2,472.7	1,908.7	111.9	Ju
828.2	10,523.3	9,913.3	9,956.0	3,708.8	1,444.9	306.8	2,472.3	1,911.2	112.0	Ju
823.4	10,482.1	9,930.6	9,969.5	3,689.9	1,460.6	312.9	2,477.6	1,916.6	111.9	Au
831.2	10,533.4	9,962.2	10,017.9	3,711.5	1,476.2	312.7	2,493.9	1,912.3	111.3	Se
							German co	ontribution	(€ billion)	
184.2	2,832.1	2,748.8	2,667.0	919.1	344.4	49.1	783.3	454.6	116.5	2009 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	120.1	Oc
186.5	2,839.6	2,767.0	2,687.1	987.8	280.1	46.6	787.0	464.7	120.9	No
190.8	2,828.4	2,763.3	2,688.5	975.3	283.8	46.9	788.0	474.6	119.8	De
187.9	2,830.4	2,772.0	2,696.8	1,005.5	261.0	44.4	788.2	479.4	118.3	2010 Ja
188.5	2,829.6	2,776.4	2,695.8	1,003.1	253.7	43.7	792.4	485.3	117.6	Fe
191.4	2,816.4	2,765.5	2,687.3	992.2	254.0	42.8	793.5	487.1	117.7	M
192.1	2,836.8	2,782.6	2,710.0	1,035.2	234.4	42.0	793.6	489.0	115.8	Aş
193.2	2,841.8	2,783.5	2,706.9	1,043.4	229.2	40.8	788.5	490.9	114.0	M
195.5	2,842.8	2,787.0	2,702.1	1,041.7	229.2	39.0	787.9	491.6	112.7	Ju
197.2	2,841.1	2,785.3	2,706.3	1,047.6	227.6	37.8	787.4	495.2	110.6	Ju
195.8	2,857.9	2,794.5	2,710.2	1,050.3	226.9	37.5	789.7	496.9	108.8	Ai
195.4	2,851.5	2,797.8	2,709.0	1,049.9	226.9	37.5	788.8	499.4	106.6	Se
195.5	2,873.7	2,798.5	2,717.1	1,055.7	229.3	37.9	786.8	502.1	105.2	Oc
196.6	2,925.7	2,845.2	2,764.3	1,078.2	227.8	38.2	810.2	504.1	105.7	No
200.4	2,926.8	2,855.0	2,772.1	1,069.6	235.1	38.1	811.1	512.4	105.7	De
197.6	2,939.7	2,862.6	2,782.4	1,084.8	230.8	38.0	808.5	515.1	105.3	2011 Ja
197.4	2,931.4	2,853.1	2,769.4	1,066.1	236.0	38.2	806.5	517.1	105.4	Fe
198.0	2,928.9	2,858.5	2,771.7	1,066.6	238.1	38.7	804.8	517.9	105.6	M
199.5	2,937.5	2,871.5	2,786.1	1,074.5	246.3	39.5	803.5	517.6	104.7	A <sub>l</sub>
200.9	2,951.3	2,881.4	2,787.4	1,071.8	252.3	40.0	803.2	515.4		M
203.5	2,960.1	2,884.6	2,787.0	1,078.0	247.9	39.6	803.5	513.6		Ju
205.5	2,966.7	2,893.1	2,798.5	1,078.4	259.7	40.1	803.3	512.4	104.4	Ju
204.5	2,989.1	2,916.1	2,816.9	1,090.2	260.9	41.9	808.3	511.0		Ai
205.9	3,008.4	2,930.1	2,832.6	1,099.5	271.9	42.5	804.8	510.1		Se

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.



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

	Liabilities (d	cont'd)											
	Deposits of	non-banks (	non-MFIs) in	the euro are	ea (cont'd)								
	General go	vernment							Repo transa			Debt securi	ties
		Other gene	ral governm	ent					with non-ba				
				With agreematurities of			At agreed notice of 2	ı			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 are	ea (€ billi	on) <sup>1</sup>				-		-	-			
2009 Aug	274.6	262.2	148.2	72.3	5.1	25.7	3.8	7.1	310.8	308.8	759.9	2,798.6	2,197.2
Sep	295.3	262.2	154.7	65.9	5.2	25.7	3.9	6.8	335.2	333.0	741.1	2,769.7	2,187.1
Oct	317.6	258.7	151.6	65.1	5.2	26.0	4.2	6.6	309.4	307.2	735.5	2,756.8	2,176.7
Nov	304.2	261.5	158.1	61.8	5.0	26.1	4.1	6.4	314.8	312.7	722.3	2,751.8	2,173.2
Dec	249.6	243.5	143.9	58.8	4.8	25.9	4.0	6.2	327.5	324.8	647.5	2,752.9	2,167.6
2010 Jan	279.6	247.1	144.4	56.8	4.8	28.2	4.3	8.6	307.0	305.5	652.1	2,799.3	2,183.8
Feb	275.9	249.5	146.5	56.8	4.7	28.4	4.7	8.4	323.0	321.4	643.9	2,793.9	2,162.4
Mar	270.1	247.0	142.2	58.8	4.6	28.5	4.9	8.1	341.4	339.6	628.3	2,828.4	2,192.1
Apr	250.3	245.8	141.0	58.6	4.5	28.6	5.1	7.9	362.4	360.4	634.4	2,842.2	2,192.7
May	284.2	253.3	145.6	61.6	4.4	28.4	5.4	7.8	366.8	364.8	630.3	2,868.5	2,180.5
June	304.5	261.4	149.9	64.7	3.9	30.0	5.5	7.6	405.9	404.4	605.7	2,855.2	2,169.6
July	282.2	242.0	131.7	63.0	3.6	30.5	5.7	7.5	383.6	382.2	596.7	2,835.5	2,169.9
Aug	262.1	245.7	131.4	67.0	3.3	30.8	5.9	7.4	386.4	385.1	608.1	2,848.1	2,161.5
Sep	265.5	251.0	132.0	72.2	3.3	30.1	6.4	7.0	408.4	406.9	589.4	2,831.2	2,172.7
Oct	343.7	247.0	133.2	66.9	3.4	30.3	6.5	6.8	385.0	383.5	574.3	2,830.8	2,173.0
Nov	360.8	252.5	141.4	64.3	3.4	30.4	6.6	6.5	433.4	431.8	586.5	2,866.4	2,183.3
Dec	264.2	235.4	125.1	64.0	3.4	30.1	6.5	6.3	428.1	426.1	552.4	2,858.3	2,182.6
2011 Jan	316.5	241.7	127.6	65.4	3.4	30.1	6.9	8.2	392.0	390.6	570.2	2,883.0	2,216.3
Feb	330.0	243.5	126.4	67.8	3.4	30.6	7.4	8.0	431.6	430.0	575.6	2,899.7	2,230.9
Mar	296.6	244.3	125.7	69.3	3.4	30.7	7.4	7.8	405.1	403.7	568.2	2,972.3	2,314.6
Apr	304.4	242.2	123.8	69.1	3.6	30.7	7.5	7.5	427.7	426.3	570.2	2,977.8	2,321.9
May	287.4	252.3	128.3	75.0	3.7	30.8	7.3	7.3	466.5	464.8	566.7	3,007.4	2,332.5
June	339.0	261.8	134.6	78.2	3.8	30.8	7.3	7.1	455.0	453.4	548.1	3,022.6	2,340.3
July Aug Sep	316.2 256.6 260.8	251.1 256.0	123.3 124.8	78.2 82.4 84.3	4.6 4.6	30.8 30.2	7.2 7.3	7.0 6.8	449.3 494.9	447.8 492.8 515.2	538.9 557.1 549.1	3,040.8 3,028.4 3,055.0	2,340.4 2,330.1
Зер		contribu			4.7	30.0		0.0	317.0	313.2	343.11	3,033.0	2,330.7
2009 Aug	50.2	114.9	41.1	46.6	3.4	21.5	1.6	0.6	71.7	71.7	9.5	755.1	507.7
Sep	47.9	111.2	42.4	41.7	3.4	21.5	1.6	0.7	83.7	83.7	9.6	734.0	498.1
Oct	49.3	108.5	41.6	39.5	3.4	21.7	1.6	0.7	83.3	83.3	9.5	727.1	492.8
Nov	41.6	110.9	44.1	39.3	3.3	21.7	1.7	0.7	81.0	81.0	9.3	713.6	483.0
Dec	32.7	107.3	40.7	39.5	3.2	21.4	1.8	0.7	80.5	80.5	8.7	703.3	470.7
2010 Jan	26.6	107.0	40.3	37.4	3.1	23.7	1.7	0.7	68.2	68.2	9.4	712.0	466.2
Feb	22.7	111.1	43.4	38.4	3.1	23.7	1.7	0.7	78.9	78.9	9.2	711.0	456.3
Mar	21.2	107.9	39.6	39.1	3.0	23.7	1.8	0.7	79.8	79.8	8.6	714.4	458.2
Apr	21.4	105.4	37.4	38.8	2.9	23.8	1.8	0.7	100.7	100.7	8.4	715.8	451.0
May	23.0	112.0	42.2	40.6	2.8	23.7	2.0	0.7	101.4	101.4	8.8	733.9	451.9
June	21.9	118.8	45.4	43.2	2.4	25.0	2.0	0.7	102.7	102.7	8.1	729.6	450.9
July	23.5	111.3	38.4	42.9	2.1	25.1	2.0	0.7	92.2	92.2	8.6	709.2	437.0
Aug	30.9	116.8	41.0	45.7	2.0	25.4	2.1	0.7	104.0	104.0	8.3	720.7	436.1
Sep	22.4	120.1	41.2	48.9	2.1	25.1	2.2	0.6	95.9	95.9	8.1	710.8	437.1
Oct	43.2	113.3	37.6	45.6	2.1	25.2	2.2	0.6	85.0	85.0	8.0	682.1	408.8
Nov	46.5	114.9	41.9	43.0	2.1	25.2	2.2	0.6	109.0	109.0	8.3	716.8	433.9
Dec	39.8	114.9	40.6	44.6	2.0	25.0	2.2	0.5	86.7	86.7	8.4	708.5	425.8
2011 Jan	45.2	112.1	39.6	42.7	1.9	25.0	2.3	0.5	74.5	74.5	8.4	703.2	426.8
Feb	47.1	114.9	39.7	45.6	1.7	25.2	2.3	0.5	93.2	93.2	8.4	698.6	424.5
Mar	38.9	118.3	42.0	46.6	1.8	25.2	2.3	0.5	78.9	78.9	8.5	686.0	426.2
Apr	34.3	117.2	39.8	47.6	1.8	25.2	2.3	0.5	89.2	89.2	8.4	678.5	420.6
May	37.7	126.3	44.2	52.1	1.9	25.2	2.3	0.5	105.2	105.2	8.0	681.7	417.9
June	40.7	132.3	46.1	56.4	2.1	25.2	2.2	0.5	104.8	104.8	7.8	682.3	415.4
July Aug Sep	39.5 39.4 42.9	128.7 132.8	41.3 41.6	57.0 61.1	2.8 2.8	25.1 24.8	2.1 2.1	0.5 0.4	91.8 101.9	91.8 101.9	5.3 5.7 5.8	684.4 682.6	410.9 412.4

<sup>\*</sup> 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. —

<sup>5</sup> 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

									Memo item	1				
issued (net)	) 3						Other liabil	ity items	(From 2002	nggregates 7 , German con				
With matur	over 1 year and		Liabilities to non-	Capital	Exce			of which Intra- Eurosystem- liability/ claim related to				Monetary capital	Monetary liabilities of central govern- ments (Post	
up to 1 year <b>4</b>	up to 2 years	over 2 years	euro-area residents 5	and reserves 6		r-MFI ilities	Total 8	banknote issue 9	M1 10	M2 11	M3 12	forma- tion 13	Office, Treasury) 14	End of year/mont
12.1	144.3	2,642.3	4,309.1	1,715.7	l –	74.9	3,527.6	ı -	4,317.6	8,153.0	Euro 9,379.3	area (€ l   6,638.5	109.6	2009 Aug
7.0 – 1.6	141.1	2,621.6 2,618.1	4,235.7 4,227.7	1,739.0 1,747.2	-   -	74.9 96.6	3,513.4 3,481.8	-	4,379.3 4,434.6	8,153.6 8,178.4	9,377.5 9,361.4	6,656.8 6,664.8	108.7	Sep
- 2.4 3.6	136.5		4,227.7 4,213.9 4,238.8	1,787.5	- - -	65.8 33.9	3,610.1 3,358.9	- -	4,434.0 4,472.3 4,556.2	8,170.0 8,275.1	9,340.4 9,381.5	6,714.0 6,769.1	110.2 117.2	Nov Dec
2.5 1.1 11.7	123.8	2,668.0 2,669.1 2,694.3	4,359.1 4,422.9 4,425.3	1,798.5 1,819.0 1,831.1	-   -   -	34.8 15.9 53.8	3,420.0 3,509.4 3,540.6	- - -	4,554.1 4,538.9 4,544.3	8,234.9 8,213.6 8,212.2	9,325.5 9,305.4 9,315.9	6,828.9 6,860.9 6,901.0	107.8 107.8 106.1	2010 Jan Feb Mar
15.6 22.2 22.5	106.9		4,551.2 4,705.0 4,603.3	1,845.1 1,890.5 1,974.3	  -  -	72.6 56.5 10.9	3,653.3 3,958.3 3,789.7	- - -	4,625.9 4,663.8 4,711.1	8,269.0 8,301.2 8,332.9	9,399.9 9,427.1 9,467.3	6,944.2 7,022.0 7,182.1	107.8 109.4 110.4	Apr May June
27.7 27.1 32.4	99.2 99.4	2,708.6	4,488.4 4,636.6 4,440.7	1,934.9 1,977.8 1,955.7	-	26.6 3.1 2.6	3,708.7 4,122.2 3,950.5	- - -	4,693.8 4,660.8 4,662.7	8,337.5 8,342.2 8,344.7	9,444.4 9,463.0 9,470.9	7,141.6 7,203.9 7,153.4	114.8 113.7 111.9	July Aug Sep
25.4 23.1 29.7	97.3 96.5	2,708.1 2,746.8	4,457.7 4,585.2 4,374.1	1,967.3 2,004.2 2,022.2		17.5 18.5 46.0	3,809.2 3,775.5 4,351.1	- - -	4,669.3 4,685.0 4,747.0	8,377.9 8,387.7 8,471.3	9,459.7 9,527.1 9,572.9	7,160.9 7,294.6 7,321.4	109.8 111.4 117.9	Oct Nov Dec
33.8 37.6 68.4	93.7 88.3	2,755.5 2,773.9	4,388.1 4,386.0 4,173.8	2,003.0 2,033.4 2,038.3		36.1 43.5 53.0	4,208.4 4,146.7 3,871.1	- - -	4,705.0 4,670.4 4,685.7	8,434.8 8,415.1 8,440.0	9,524.1 9,547.7 9,566.7	7,319.7 7,381.2 7,453.4	109.0 106.8 106.3	2011 Jan Feb Mar
70.9 74.3	86.9 84.0	2,819.9 2,849.1	4,215.5 4,350.2	2,042.6 2,070.4	_	16.4 6.2	3,910.6 4,051.4	- -	4,719.8 4,708.0	8,480.7 8,486.0	9,636.2 9,677.1	7,477.9 7,538.5	107.4 106.7	Apr May
92.2 92.0 95.1	82.3 77.1	2,866.4 2,856.2	4,131.0 4,144.4 4,157.3	2,085.1 2,150.4 2,204.7		5.4 2.0	3,858.5 4,173.7 4,675.0	- - -	4,761.9 4,742.6 4,719.5	8,515.4 8,521.4 8,530.0	9,690.0 9,683.6 9,754.0	7,558.4 7,639.0 7,687.3	107.4 108.3 107.4	June July Aug
104.9	77.9	2,872.3	4,211.8	2,183.7	-	3.0	5,187.1	-	4,745.3			l 7,697.8 oution (€		Sep
24.7 26.3			718.3 690.3	408.3 409.6	-	407.6 396.2	762.6 769.8	143.4 144.9	960.2 980.3	1,859.9 1,856.9	1,990.7 1,999.7	2,035.8 2,020.1	-	2009 Aug Sep
23.7 21.5 23.1		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	1,008.0 1,031.9 1,015.9	1,857.8 1,867.7 1,865.7	1,996.2 2,001.8 1,994.9	2,019.8 2,024.8 2,016.8	- -	Oct Nov Dec
25.4 27.4 27.3	16.7	669.3 666.9 671.8	693.8 703.0 721.0	424.6	  -  -	364.7 394.6 419.9	755.0 737.4 761.1	147.6 149.6 150.2	1,045.8 1,046.5 1,031.8	1,872.9 1,872.4 1,859.6	1,993.1 2,004.6 1,990.6	2,019.7 2,026.0 2,031.8	-	2010 Jan Feb Mar
27.5 26.7 23.5	14.7 15.3	673.7	777.7 847.8 807.3	429.9 431.1	  -  -	411.7 469.8 475.4	753.1 764.6 790.2	151.1 151.7 150.9	1,072.5 1,085.6	1,881.6 1,891.9	2,032.7 2,044.0 2,041.9	2,037.4 2,050.0	- -	Apr May June
25.4 33.6 35.2	14.7 13.9	669.1 673.3	784.5 797.3 757.5	426.1 433.5	<u>-</u>	483.3 496.8 517.7	765.7 776.1 770.9	151.2 153.2 155.8	1,086.0 1,091.3 1,091.1	1,893.7 1,902.4	2,034.6 2,062.0 2,061.9	2,019.1 2,031.3 2,012.4	- - -	July Aug Sep
13.0 28.0 27.4	15.2 18.4	653.9 670.4	745.2 772.9 736.5	440.6 451.7	-   -   -	414.3 439.4 456.6	771.5 766.9 1,660.7	156.7 156.6 157.1	1,093.3 1,120.1 1,110.2	1,912.7 1,937.4	2,033.8 2,101.1 2,082.5	2,012.2 2,063.8 2,058.9	-	Oct Nov Dec
24.2 26.1	15.5 11.8	663.5 660.6	727.0 732.7	447.6 455.8	-   -   -	421.8 446.9	1,554.6 1,513.6	157.8 158.9	1,124.4 1,105.8	1,955.2 1,946.8	2,077.8 2,086.4	2,050.4 2,054.0	- - -	2011 Jan Feb
23.7 19.8 19.3	13.6 14.0	645.1 648.4	672.7 694.9 698.7	455.5 457.3 456.2	  -	438.1 413.4 455.5	1,442.9 1,448.8 1,498.4	159.5 160.1 161.6	1,108.6 1,114.2 1,116.0	1,969.4 1,980.1	2,078.0 2,100.4 2,126.5	2,040.9 2,036.3 2,038.2	_	Mar Apr May
18.7 22.2 25.2 21.8	14.0 13.6	648.2 643.8	638.7 647.7 699.8 738.8		-   -   -	480.5 484.9 542.9 600.1	1,424.7 1,550.9 1,720.9 1,871.4	163.1 164.9 167.5 170.7	1,124.1 1,119.7 1,131.9 1,140.5	1,993.8 2,011.7	2,131.5 2,127.1 2,158.1 2,178.3	2,038.3 2,048.9 2,065.6 2,063.3	- - -	June July Aug Sep

by the Bundesbank and the amount disclosed in accordance with the accounting regime chosen by the Eurosystem (see also footnote 3 on banknote circulation in Table III.2). — 10 Overnight deposits (excluding central governments' deposits), and (for the euro area) currency in circulation, central governments' overnight monetary liabilities, which are not included in the consolidated balance sheet. — 11 M1 plus deposits with agreed maturities of up to 2 years and at agreed notice of up to 3 months

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



### 3 Banking system's liquidity position \* Stocks

€ billion; period averages of daily positions

		widing factor				Liauridity of	ocarbina facta	***				
	Liquiaity-pro	widing factor	olicy operatio	ns of the Fu	rosystem	Liquidity-ai	osorbing facto	rs 				
		Monetary po	лісу орегацо	ns of the Eu	rosystem						Credit institutions'	
Reserve maintenance		Main refinancing	Longer- term refinancing	Marginal lending	Other liquidity- providing	Deposit	Other liquidity- absorbing	Banknotes in	Central government		current account balances (including minimum	Base _
period ending in 1	Eurosyst	operations em 2	operations	facility	operations 3	facility	operations 4	circulation 5	deposits	(net) 6	reserves) 7	money 8
2009 Apr May June	508.0 512.4 487.9	230.5 239.7 238.8	443.1 426.9 400.6	1.1 0.7 0.7	=	57.8 42.7 22.3	3.7 3.1 2.1	747.3 757.5 759.8	139.0 141.9 141.7	13.3 13.7 – 15.8	221.6 220.8 217.9	1 026.6 1 021.0 1 000.0
July Aug Sep	457.1 433.6 427.6	221.4 94.1 74.8	504.9 694.0 645.4	1.3 0.3 0.3	2.8 8.4	119.7 185.1 136.7	9.9 22.1 18.5	763.1 770.8 769.1	137.9 133.9 125.7	- 65.1 - 103.9 - 110.4	219.2 216.9 216.9	1 102.0 1 172.8 1 122.7
Oct Nov Dec	421.4 413.0 407.6	79.1 52.3 55.8	616.9 626.1 593.4	0.3 0.3 0.7	14.3 20.1 24.6	109.6 86.5 65.7	12.9 12.0 9.9	768.8 770.7 775.2	139.0 148.7 150.1	- 113.1 - 118.9 - 130.2	214.7 212.8 211.4	1 093.1 1 070.0 1 052.3
2010 Jan Feb Mar	413.0 425.6 426.9	60.6 59.7 80.5	648.4 662.2 641.1	0.4 0.2 0.9	28.4 33.5 38.0	147.0 168.3 186.4	8.1 13.3 10.5	796.8 783.6 784.6	119.8 122.6 113.2	- 132.1 - 117.5 - 119.3	211.2 210.9 211.8	1 155.0 1 162.8 1 182.9
Apr May June	439.8 457.0 462.4	77.7 76.7 110.0	650.5 666.4 706.7	0.4 0.9 0.3	43.6 49.4 86.9	200.7 218.2 288.8	8.4 11.4 34.1	792.9 796.6 806.2	113.6 112.1 123.1	- 116.1 - 100.3 - 98.4	212.5 212.4 212.5	1 206.1 1 227.2 1 307.5
July Aug Sep	500.9 543.4 543.2	167.5 185.4 153.1	573.2 432.2 435.0	0.3 0.1 0.6	140.2 121.4 121.8	230.4 96.7 83.7	54.4 67.5 66.9	813.0 819.3 816.0	126.5 95.2 86.8	- 56.5 - 11.8 - 15.0	214.4 215.7 215.3	1 257.8 1 131.7 1 115.0
Oct Nov Dec	531.3 511.3 511.1	164.5 183.0 179.5	392.6 340.0 336.3	0.7 0.8 1.9	128.3 124.5 130.4	68.8 41.9 44.7	64.8 68.8 70.8	814.1 813.5 815.9	96.4 92.1 94.4	- 39.8 - 72.0 - 79.1	213.1 215.2 212.5	1 096.1 1 070.7 1 073.1
2011 Jan Feb Mar	527.5 549.7 550.0	197.0 185.4 134.4	316.6 318.2 321.0	0.5 0.1 7.6	140.9 137.2 137.9	66.5 39.2 26.9	73.5 81.3 80.3	833.9 822.0 820.9	81.3 101.2 89.8	- 85.1 - 66.7 - 79.9	212.4 213.6 212.9	1 112.8 1 074.8 1 060.7
Apr May June	544.1 525.9 526.8	97.3 109.2 114.7	335.4 320.5 317.9	0.8 0.4 0.0	137.6 136.6 135.5	23.0 22.8 18.4	79.5 76.8 76.2	824.4 833.9 836.6	73.1 61.3 62.6	- 95.2 - 111.6 - 107.9	210.5 209.5 209.0	1 057.9 1 066.1 1 064.0
July Aug Sep	533.6 541.3 540.3	146.0 171.7 135.1	311.6 321.5 389.8	0.2 0.1 0.3	134.2 133.9 178.0	29.5 56.7 121.8	76.9 79.2 109.8	846.2 854.2 853.2	73.4 71.4 52.3	- 111.2 - 104.5 - 103.0	210.9 211.5 209.5	1 086.6 1 122.4 1 184.5
Oct	571.0		373.6	1.5	217.4	168.7	162.9	854.9	50.0	- 88.5	208.7	1 232.2
2000 4		e Bundesk		0.71		30.0	1.0	100.2	14.6	46.2	F2.4	270.7
2009 Apr May June	142.9 150.7 145.7	74.7 87.5 95.0 81.0	122.8 111.9 103.4 141.5	0.7 0.1 0.7	=	38.9 24.1 15.4	1.6 1.3 0.6 4.5	186.3 189.1 189.3 190.2	14.6 26.2 32.3	46.2 56.3 54.3	53.4 53.3 52.8	278.7 266.5 257.4
July Aug Sep Oct	138.0 128.6 126.0 124.2	47.6 40.6 37.3	141.5 189.1 178.0 175.9	0.6 0.1 0.1 0.2	0.8 2.9 4.9	49.4 70.1 51.8 49.4	4.5 4.9 4.3 3.0	190.2 192.0 192.3 192.5	23.5 23.5 23.6 23.7	40.4 23.6 23.4 22.4	53.2 52.2 52.2 51.5	292.8 314.2 296.4 293.3
Nov Dec 2010 Jan	120.7 116.3	34.6 33.7 42.8	173.9 178.8 171.1 168.9	0.2 0.6 0.1	6.2 7.2 7.9	34.2 25.7 44.8	4.3 2.7	192.5 193.3	23.6 18.8 10.7	34.8 37.8	51.0 50.5	277.7 269.5 293.5
Feb Mar Apr	112.1 112.3 112.6 116.2	42.2 51.8	168.6 157.9 164.9	0.1 0.8 0.2	8.9 10.0 11.5	50.3 67.8 69.8	2.3 5.2 5.0 3.4	195.6 196.5 198.0	5.4 2.1 0.3	25.3 25.4 11.8 11.9	50.3 50.2 50.0 50.3	296.1 314.3 318.2
May June July	121.1 122.2	40.9 40.5 43.0 55.2	164.7 166.4	0.1 0.0 0.1	12.8 22.1	74.9 113.1	4.2 17.1	199.0 201.5	0.7 0.8	10.2 – 29.2	50.2 50.5	324.1 365.0
Aug Sep Oct	133.9 145.8 145.5 142.2	55.2 61.7 52.6 54.4	112.8 52.8 50.3 40.5	0.1 0.2 0.1	32.7 28.4 28.4 29.3	81.0 32.7 24.8 27.0	22.3 20.7 26.5 32.4	202.5 204.2 204.2 204.0	0.4 0.5 0.5 0.5	- 22.7 - 21.6 - 30.9 - 48.3	51.2 52.3 52.0 51.0	334.7 289.2 280.9 281.9
Nov Dec 2011 Jan	136.7 136.5 141.9	63.7 60.5 55.2	28.9 32.5 34.1	0.0 0.1 0.1	28.8 29.3	21.2 21.2 28.2	35.7 41.0 42.0	202.9 203.3 207.7	0.4 0.2 0.3	- 53.6 - 57.7 - 66.9	51.5 51.0 51.3	281.9 275.5 275.5 287.2
Feb Mar Apr	148.1 148.4 146.6	44.6 31.3 24.1	44.0 44.7 45.5	0.0 0.0 0.0	31.2 31.6 31.7 31.9	19.8 14.6 13.6	43.0 48.4 38.9	204.6 204.8 205.2	0.2 0.2 0.2	- 51.0 - 63.7 - 61.5	51.8 51.8 51.7	276.2 271.2 270.4
May June July	142.4 142.5 144.3	17.9 10.6 22.8	47.7 41.5 35.8	0.2 0.0 0.0	31.9 31.7 31.4	10.8 8.1 11.1	38.2 33.4 36.4	207.6 208.7 211.1	0.4 0.3 0.3	- 68.2 - 75.8 - 77.3	51.4 51.7 52.6	269.8 268.4 274.8
Aug Sep Oct	146.7 146.7 155.5	13.6 6.6 10.7	36.5 33.6 20.8	0.0 0.0 0.0	31.3 42.3 52.3	15.4 27.8	35.2 60.2	213.0 213.4 213.5	0.2 0.3	- 88.4 - 124.3 - 155.0	52.7 51.8	281.1 293.0 307.2

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 Includes liquidity provided under the Eurosystem's covered bond purchase

programme and the Eurosystem's securities markets 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 alloca-

Monthly Report November 2011

#### II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

#### Flows

Liquid	itv-pre	oviding facto	rs			Liquidity-a	bsorbing facto	ors					
Liquio	ity pi		olicy operatio	ons of the Eu	rosystem	Liquidity u	bootbing ructe	1					
Net as in gol and fo	d oreign	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	Reserve maintenance period
											Euro	system 2	ending in 1
+	4.7 4.4 24.5	+ 6.2 + 9.2 - 0.9	- 29.3 - 16.2 - 26.3	- 0.5 - 0.4 - 0.0	= =	- 37.7 - 15.1 - 20.4	- 0.3 - 0.6 - 1.0	+ 10.2	+ 28.9 + 2.9 - 0.2	- 28.1 + 0.4 - 29.5	+ 3.0 - 0.8 - 2.9	- 28.9 - 5.6 - 21.0	2009 Apr May June
-	30.8 23.5 6.0 6.2	- 17.4 - 127.3 - 19.3 + 4.3	+ 189.1 - 48.6	+ 0.6 - 1.0 - 0.0 + 0.0	+ 2.8 + 5.6 + 5.9	+ 97.4 + 65.4 - 48.4 - 27.1	+ 7.8 + 12.2 - 3.6 - 5.6	+ 7.7	- 3.8 - 4.0 - 8.2 + 13.3	- 49.3 - 38.8 - 6.5 - 2.7	+ 1.3 - 2.3 - 0.0 - 2.2	+ 102.0 + 70.8 - 50.1 - 29.6	July Aug Sep Oct
=	8.4 5.4	- 26.8 + 3.5	+ 9.2	- 0.0 + 0.4	+ 5.8 + 4.5	- 23.1 - 20.8	- 0.9 - 2.1	+ 1.9 + 4.5	+ 9.7 + 1.4	- 5.8 - 11.3	- 1.9 - 1.4	- 23.1 - 17.7	Nov Dec
+ + +	5.4 12.6 1.3	+ 4.8 - 0.9 + 20.8	+ 13.8	- 0.3 - 0.2 + 0.7	+ 3.8 + 5.1 + 4.5	+ 81.3 + 21.3 + 18.1	- 1.8 + 5.2 - 2.8	- 13.2	- 30.3 + 2.8 - 9.4	- 1.9 + 14.6 - 1.8	- 0.2 - 0.3 + 0.9	+ 102.7 + 7.8 + 20.1	2010 Jan Feb Mar
+ + +	12.9 17.2 5.4	- 2.8 - 1.0 + 33.3	+ 15.9	- 0.5 + 0.5 - 0.6	+ 5.6 + 5.8 + 37.5	+ 14.3 + 17.5 + 70.6	- 2.1 + 3.0 + 22.7	+ 8.3 + 3.7 + 9.6	+ 0.4 - 1.5 + 11.0	+ 3.2 + 15.8 + 1.9	+ 0.7 - 0.1 + 0.1	+ 23.2 + 21.1 + 80.3	Apr May June
+ + -	38.5 42.5 0.2	+ 57.5 + 17.9 - 32.3	- 141.0	- 0.0 - 0.2 + 0.5	+ 53.3 - 18.8 + 0.4	- 58.4 -133.7 - 13.0	+ 20.3 + 13.1 - 0.6	+ 6.8 + 6.3 - 3.3	+ 3.4 - 31.3 - 8.4	+ 41.9 + 44.7 - 3.2	+ 1.9 + 1.3 - 0.4	- 49.7 - 126.1 - 16.7	July Aug Sep
-	11.9 20.0 0.2	+ 11.4 + 18.5 - 3.5	- 42.4 - 52.6	+ 0.1 + 0.1 + 1.1	+ 6.5 - 3.8 + 5.9	- 14.9 - 26.9 + 2.8	- 2.1 + 4.0 + 2.0	- 1.9 - 0.6 + 2.4	+ 9.6 - 4.3 + 2.3	- 24.8 - 32.2 - 7.1	- 2.2 + 2.1 - 2.7	- 18.9 - 25.4 + 2.4	Oct Nov Dec
+ +	16.4 22.2 0.3	+ 17.5 - 11.6 - 51.0	- 19.7 + 1.6	- 1.4 - 0.4 + 7.5	+ 10.5 - 3.7 + 0.7	+ 21.8 - 27.3 - 12.3	+ 2.7 + 7.8 - 1.0	+ 18.0 - 11.9	- 13.1 + 19.9 - 11.4	- 6.0 + 18.4 - 13.2	- 0.1 + 1.2 - 0.7	+ 39.7 - 38.0 - 14.1	2011 Jan Feb Mar
-	5.9 18.2	- 37.1 + 11.9	+ 14.4 - 14.9	- 6.8 - 0.4	- 0.3 - 1.0	- 3.9 - 0.2	- 0.8 - 2.7	+ 3.5 + 9.5	- 16.7 - 11.8	- 15.3 - 16.4	- 2.4 - 1.0	- 2.8 + 8.2	Apr May
+ + +	0.9 6.8 7.7	+ 5.5 + 31.3 + 25.7	- 6.3 + 9.9	+ 0.2 - 0.1	- 1.1 - 1.3 - 0.3	- 4.4 + 11.1 + 27.2	- 0.6 + 0.7 + 2.3	+ 9.6 + 8.0			- 0.5 + 1.9 + 0.6	- 2.1 + 22.6 + 35.8	June July Aug
+	1.0 30.7	- 36.6 + 57.9	1	+ 0.2 + 1.2	+ 44.1 + 39.4	+ 65.1 + 46.9	+ 30.6 + 53.1	1	- 19.1 - 2.3	+ 1.5 + 14.5	- 2.0 - 0.8	+ 62.1 + 47.7	Sep Oct
										Deut	sche Bund	esbank	
+ + -	7.6 7.8 5.0	+ 1.8 + 12.8 + 7.5	- 10.9	- 0.5 - 0.6 + 0.5	=	- 12.9 - 14.8 - 8.7	- 0.1 - 0.3 - 0.6	+ 2.7	+ 5.0 + 11.6 + 6.2	- 9.5 + 10.1 - 2.0	+ 0.5 - 0.2 - 0.5	- 11.4 - 12.2 - 9.1	2009 Apr May June
-	7.7 9.3 2.6	- 13.9 - 33.5 - 7.0	+ 47.6	- 0.0 - 0.5 + 0.0	+ 0.8 + 2.1	+ 34.1 + 20.6 - 18.2	+ 3.8 + 0.4 - 0.6	+ 1.8	- 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	+ 3.0	+ 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.4	+ 2.0 + 1.3 + 1.0	- 2.5 - 15.2 - 8.5	- 1.2 + 1.2 - 1.6		+ 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 0.3	+ 9.1 - 0.6 + 9.6	- 2.2 - 0.3	- 0.5 + 0.0	+ 0.7 + 1.0	+ 19.1 + 5.5 + 17.4	- 0.4 + 3.0 - 0.3	+ 5.1 - 2.8	- 8.1 - 5.2 - 3.3	- 12.6 + 0.1 - 13.6	- 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.1	+ 24.0 + 2.6	2010 Jan Feb Mar
++	3.6 4.9	- 10.8 - 0.4	+ 7.0 - 0.2	- 0.7 - 0.1	+ 1.5 + 1.3	+ 2.0 + 5.0	- 1.6 + 0.8	+ 1.6 + 1.0	- 1.8 + 0.5	+ 0.1 - 1.7	+ 0.3 - 0.1	+ 3.9 + 5.9	Apr May
+ + +	1.1 11.7 11.9	+ 2.5 + 12.2 + 6.6	- 53.6 - 60.0	- 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0	+ 9.3 + 10.7 - 4.3	+ 38.2 - 32.1 - 48.3	+ 12.9 + 5.1 - 1.5	+ 2.5 + 1.0 + 1.7	- 0.4 + 0.1	+ 1.1	+ 0.3 + 0.8 + 1.0	+ 40.9 - 30.3 - 45.6	June July Aug
	0.3 3.3 5.6	- 9.1 + 1.8 + 9.3	- 9.8	+ 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1	+ 0.0 + 0.9 - 0.5	- 7.9 + 2.2 - 5.8	+ 5.8 + 5.9 + 3.3	- 0.2	- 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.1	- 9.3 - 17.4 - 5.3	- 0.3 - 1.0 + 0.5	- 8.3 + 1.0 - 6.4	Sep Oct Nov
++	0.2 5.5 6.2	- 3.1 - 5.4	+ 3.6 + 1.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6 + 1.9 + 0.3	+ 0.0 + 7.0 - 8.4	+ 5.3 + 1.1 + 0.9		- 0.2 + 0.0 - 0.0	- 4.1 - 9.2 + 15.9	- 0.5 + 0.4 + 0.5	- 0.0 + 11.6 - 11.0	Dec 2011 Jan Feb
+	0.3 1.8 4.2	- 13.3 - 7.2 - 6.2	+ 0.7 + 0.9		+ 0.2 + 0.1 + 0.0	- 5.2 - 1.0 - 2.8 - 2.7	+ 5.5 - 9.5 - 0.7		- 0.0 + 0.0	- 12.7 + 2.2 - 6.7	- 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.3	- 5.0 - 0.7 - 0.7	Mar Apr May
+ +	0.2 1.7	- 7.3 + 12.2	- 6.3 - 5.7	- 0.2 + 0.0	- 0.2 - 0.3	+ 3.0	- 4.7 + 3.0	+ 1.1 + 2.4	- 0.1 + 0.0	- 7.6 - 1.5	+ 0.2 + 0.9	- 1.4 + 6.4	June July
+++++	2.4 0.0 8.8	- 6.9	- 2.9		- 0.0 + 11.0 + 9.9	+ 4.3 + 12.4 + 13.7	1	1	1	- 11.1 - 35.9 - 30.7	+ 0.1 - 0.9 + 0.3	+ 6.3 + 12.0 + 14.2	Aug Sep Oct

ted on a monthly basis to the ECB. The counterpart of 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".



#### 1 Assets \*

€billion

	E DIIIIOII		Claims on non-e	euro area residen	ts denominated		Claims on non-euro area	
			in foreign curre				residents denominated in e	uro
On reporting date/ End of month 1	Total assets	Gold and gold receivables	Total	Receivables from the IMF	Balances with banks, security investments, external loans and other external assets	Claims on euro area residents denominated in foreign currency	Balance: with bar security investme Total and loar	nks, arising from the credit ents facility under
	Eurosystem	1 2						
2011 Mar 4 11 18 25	1,939.2 1,953.0 1,940.4 1,928.1	367.4 367.4 367.4 367.4	230.7 232.2 233.8 232.9	75.5 76.9	156.7 156.9	26.4 26.0 25.6 25.6	22.0 18.8 20.5 20.4	22.0
Apr 1 8 15 22 29	3 1,888.5 1,873.1 1,885.0 1,887.9 1,894.1	3 350.7 350.7 350.7 350.7 350.7	3 221.9 219.6 219.3 218.1 216.8	74.2 74.2 74.2	145.0 143.8	3 23.9 24.2 23.6 23.5 23.3	20.9 23.1 24.9 23.2 22.4	20.9 23.1 – 24.9 – 23.2 – 22.4 –
May 6 13 20 27	1,901.9 1,898.7 1,895.9 1,900.6	350.7 350.7 350.7 350.7	218.1 217.5 218.7 219.4	1	144.5	23.4 23.6 23.8 22.9	21.1 19.8 18.8 19.4	21.1 – 19.8 – 18.8 – 19.4 –
June 3 10 17 24	1,899.0 1,892.6 1,914.5 1,972.2	350.7 350.7 350.7 350.7	219.4 219.6 219.1 217.7	74.9 74.9 74.9		23.2 23.3 23.7 23.7	19.0 21.3 20.1 20.7	19.0 21.3 20.1 20.7
2011 July 1 8 15 22 29	3 1,944.6 1,919.5 1,957.2 2,006.1 2,000.5	3 363.3 363.3 363.3 363.3 363.3	3 216.0 216.3 217.4 218.1 217.7		141.7 142.0 141.8 142.2 141.8	23.3 23.8 23.2 24.6 23.9	20.5 19.1 20.0 20.3 21.8	20.5 19.1 – 20.0 – 20.3 – 21.8 –
Aug 5 12 19 26	2,004.3 2,073.0 2,076.6 2,071.6	363.3 363.3 363.3 363.2	216.5 215.9 215.9 214.9	75.9 76.0 76.0	140.0 139.9 139.0	25.5 26.8 27.3 27.9	23.1 20.5 20.2 18.8	23.1 - 20.5 - 20.2 - 18.8 -
Sep 2 9 16 23 30	2,073.1 2,086.4 2,134.7 2,180.1 3 2,288.6	363.2 363.2 363.2 363.2 3 420.0	214.3 214.3 213.9 213.0 3 226.5	77.1	137.7 136.7 135.9	28.4 29.1 29.8 31.6 3 35.3	18.9 19.8 20.8 20.6 19.7	18.9 19.8 – 20.8 20.6 – 19.7
Oct 7 14 21 28 Nov 4	2,295.7 2,310.9 2,313.2 2,333.4	419.8 419.8 419.8 419.8 419.8	226.8 227.1 226.9 228.5 229.8	80.4 80.4 80.4 80.4	146.7 146.5 148.1	34.6 32.2 32.5 32.7	20.4 19.8 21.6 26.7 27.3	20.4 19.8 – 21.6 – 26.7 – 27.3 –
NOV 4	2,328.6	I	229.0	00.3	149.5	31.8	27.3	27.3
2000 D	Deutsche B		1 41.6	16.0	35.6		0.21	0.21
2009 Dec 2010 Jan	3 588.2 571.8	3 83.9 83.9	41.6 41.7	16.0 16.0		4.4	0.3	0.3
Feb Mar	591.6 3 608.6	83.9 3 90.2	42.4 3 44.7		25.7	_	-	-
Apr	615.5	90.2	44.8			_	_	_
May June	673.4 3 713.7	90.2 3 110.7	45.5 3 49.9			0.1 0.2	-	
July Aug	625.3 624.7 3 623.2	110.6 110.6 3 105.1	49.9 49.8 3 45.7	19.1 19.0	30.8 30.7	0.2 0.0	- - -	
Sep Oct	619.1	105.1	45.7	1	27.3	_	_	
Nov Dec	621.0 3 671.2	105.1 3 115.4	45.4 46.7	17.9	27.5		-	
2011 Jan Feb	628.7 639.5	115.4 115.4	46.9 46.9	18.9 18.9	27.9 28.0	_ _	-	
Mar Apr	3 632.2 610.1	3 110.1 110.1	3 45.6 46.1	3 19.3 19.3		- -	- -	
May June	611.3 3 632.3	110.1 3 114.1	46.1 45.7	19.3 19.1		_ _	-	
July	629.0	114.1	46.1	19.7	26.4	-	-	-   -
Aug Sep	679.1 3 764.6	3 131.9		3 20.9	3 28.7	-	-	= =
Oct	772.8	131.7	49.5	20.9	28.6	0.5	-	-   -

 $<sup>{}^{\</sup>star}$  The consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem comprises the financial statement of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the financial

statements of the national central banks of the euro area member states (NCBs). The balance sheet items for foreign currency, securities, gold  $% \left( \frac{1}{2}\right) =\frac{1}{2}\left( \frac{1}{2$ 

Lending to denominat		redit institut	ions related	d to moneta	ry policy o	perations		Secur in eur		euro area res	sidents			]
Total	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 denominated in euro	Total		Securities held for monetary policy purposes	Other securities	General government debt deno- minated in euro	Other assets	On reporting date/ End of month 1
												Euros	system <sup>2</sup>	
447.0 454.2 443.5 435.7	111.3 100.5 89.4	321.8 342.9 342.9 342.9	- - -	- - - -	0.8 0.0 0.1 3.4	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	47.8 50.6 48.7 45.5		471.3 471.9 470.4 470.7	138.2 138.2 138.0 137.3	333.1 333.7 332.5 333.3	34.9 34.9 34.9 34.9	291.7 296.8 295.5 294.9	18 25
424.0 407.7 418.4 421.5 434.3	100.4 84.5 94.1 97.4 117.9	322.9 322.9 324.0 324.0 316.3	- - - -	- - - -	0.7 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1	42.1 44.6 43.5 44.9 49.6	3	471.0 471.6 470.4 471.9 472.1	137.6 137.5 136.6 136.6 136.5	3 333.5 334.1 333.8 335.3 335.5	34.9 35.1 35.1 35.1 34.5	3 299.1 296.5 299.2 299.1 290.5	15 22
444.0 438.2 432.7 437.5	127.5 124.8 119.4 116.1	316.3 313.3 313.3 321.3	- - - -	- - - -	0.0 0.1 0.0 0.1	0.1 0.1 0.0 0.1	52.2 50.4 50.5 47.2		471.4 472.7 471.5 472.7	136.5 136.5 135.3 135.3	334.9 336.2 336.2 337.4	34.5 34.5 34.5 34.5	286.4 291.3 294.7 296.3	13 20 27
432.1 423.9 445.9 497.5	110.8 102.4 135.6 186.9	321.3 321.3 310.3 310.3	- - -	- - -	0.0 0.0 0.2	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	40.3 36.6 39.2 41.0		477.9 477.9 476.6 478.8	135.3 135.2 134.2 134.1	342.6 342.7 342.4 344.7 3 350.7	34.5 34.5 34.5 34.5	301.8 304.8 304.7 307.6	10 17 24
455.2 433.2 465.2 508.6 497.4	141.5 120.0 153.6 197.1 164.2	313.2 313.2 311.5 311.5 333.1	- - - -	- - -	0.5 0.0 0.0 - 0.0	0.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.1	45.2 45.8 52.4 57.3 59.2		485.0 486.2 485.4 484.5 484.4	134.4 134.4 134.2 133.8 133.7	3 350.7 351.9 351.2 350.6 350.6	34.0 33.9 33.9 33.9 33.9	3 302.2 297.9 296.4 295.5 298.8	8 15 22
505.1 548.1 538.7 524.6	172.0 157.1 147.7 133.7	333.1 390.8 390.8 390.8	- - - -	- - - -	0.0 0.1 -	0.0 0.1 0.1 0.1	50.9 52.5 49.1 49.8		469.8 491.9 504.7 510.3	133.7 155.7 170.0 175.3	336.1 336.2 334.7 335.0	33.9 33.9 33.9 33.9	316.2 320.1 323.6 328.1	12 19
513.8 507.5 534.6 571.3 588.8	121.7 115.4 163.8 201.1 208.3	392.1 392.1 369.6 369.6 378.9	- - - - -	- - - - -	0.0 0.0 1.2 0.5 1.4	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1	50.1 48.0 52.2 50.2 52.3	3	523.0 539.2 547.1 552.1 556.7	188.6 202.4 212.0 215.9 219.9	334.5 336.8 335.1 336.2 3 336.7	33.9 33.9 33.9 33.9 34.0	327.5 331.2 339.0 344.1 3 355.3	9 16 23
580.7 586.6 585.2 596.4	198.9 204.9 201.2 197.4	378.9 379.5 379.5 396.0	- - - -	- - - -	2.8 2.2 4.6 2.9	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.2	68.3 78.2 79.7 85.0		560.7 562.4 567.2 571.3	222.3 224.5 228.7 232.7	338.5 337.9 338.5 338.6	34.0 34.0 34.0 34.0	350.3 350.7 346.2 338.9	14 21 28
580.0	182.8	396.0	-	-	1.2	0.0	85.5		578.4	242.2	336.2	34.0	342.0	Nov 4
223.6	53.6	170.0	-	-	0.0	-	7.1	l	13.2	7.9	5.3	sche Bund   4.4		2009 Dec
210.3 209.1 206.1	41.7 51.6 40.9	168.5 157.3 164.7	- - -	- - -	0.0 0.1 0.6	- - -	7.7 7.2 7.3		14.1 15.6 17.0	8.8 10.3 11.8	5.3 5.3 5.3	4.4 4.4 4.4	209.4 228.9 239.0	Feb Mar
206.1 210.2 225.6	41.6 43.3 58.6	164.5 166.8 167.0	- -	=	0.0 0.1 0.0	- - -	7.8 8.4 8.8		18.1 28.4 33.4	12.9 23.1 28.1	5.3 5.3 5.3	4.4 4.4 4.4	244.2 286.3 280.8	May
115.0 103.8 85.3	52.9 56.4	53.3 50.3 24.0	- - 4.1	- - -	0.0 0.6 0.8	- - -	9.3 8.7 8.9		33.7 33.7 33.9	28.4 28.4 28.6	5.3 5.3 5.3	4.4 4.4 4.4		Aug Sep
103.0 93.0 103.1		33.8 33.8 33.5	- 1.2	=	0.2 0.0 -	- - -	10.6 9.1 9.6		34.0 34.7 36.1	28.7 29.5 30.9	5.3 5.3 5.2	4.4 4.4 4.4	316.5 329.3 355.9	Nov Dec
82.5 74.9 71.7	37.8 29.8 25.5	44.4 45.1 46.1	- - -	- - -	0.3 0.0 0.1	- - -	10.0 10.0 9.6		36.8 37.1 37.2	31.6 31.8 31.9	5.2 5.2 5.2	4.4 4.4 4.4	332.7 350.9 353.5	Feb Mar
64.8 52.1 57.8		46.1 41.3 35.9	- - -	- - -	0.0 0.0 0.2	- - -	8.3 7.7 6.7		37.0 36.8 36.5	31.9 31.7 31.4	5.1 5.1 5.1	4.4 4.4 4.4	339.3 353.9 366.9	May June
45.8 37.6 31.1 21.3	3.5 12.6	36.0 34.0 18.4 17.7	- - - -	- - - -	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1	- - - -	8.1 7.8 9.7 8.5		36.4 48.4 57.8 60.8	31.3 43.5 52.9 55.9	5.1 4.9 4.9 4.9	4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4		Aug Sep
1 21.3	1 3.3	I ''.'	· -	I _	J 0.1	_	0.5	I	50.0	l 33.9	I 7.3	1 7.4	450.1	1

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.



#### 2 Liabilities \*

_	L:1	1:

	€ billion												
				o euro area policy opera							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		Other liabilities to euro- area credit institutions deno- minated in euro	Debt certifi- cates issued	Total	General govern- ment	Other liabilities
	Eurosyste	m 4											
2011 Mar 4 11 18 25	1,939.2 1,953.0 1,940.4 1,928.1	824.9 824.4 823.9 822.2	303.7 327.1 321.0 303.3	182.7 234.1 222.4 206.3	43.2 15.3 20.2 19.4	77.5 77.5 77.5 77.5	- - -	0.4 0.3 1.0 0.1	3.6 3.1 3.9 4.2	- - -	99.3 91.7 85.0 90.9	91.6 84.0 77.1 83.0	7.7 7.7 7.9 7.9
Apr 1 8 15 22 29	5 1,888.5 1,873.1 1,885.0 1,887.9 1,894.1	826.0 828.5 830.9 837.6 834.4	308.4 296.2 309.6 293.7 286.5	205.8 188.6 222.4 204.5 187.7	26.1 30.5 10.0 13.1 27.3	76.5 77.0 77.0 76.0 71.4	- - - -	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	5.0 5.2 5.1 5.3 5.1	- - - -	73.0 68.4 65.6 74.6 92.2	64.9 60.6 57.8 66.8 84.4	8.0 7.8 7.8 7.9 7.8
May 6 13 20 27	1,901.9 1,898.7 1,895.9 1,900.6	834.7 833.3 832.0 834.1	331.5 331.8 311.0 307.2	215.0 243.7 217.2 212.8	54.2 12.1 17.8 19.4	62.2 76.0 76.0 75.0	- - -	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.0	4.9 4.5 5.8 5.5	- - -	53.7 50.8 65.4 72.6	46.1 43.2 57.8 65.0	7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6
June 3 10 17 24	1,899.0 1,892.6 1,914.5 1,972.2	842.7 843.5 842.7 843.4	287.1 282.8 318.5 340.6	191.7 197.4 238.1 253.4	20.4 10.4 5.4 13.2	75.0 75.0 75.0 74.0	- - - -	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	6.6 5.4 2.5 2.8	- - - -	80.7 78.4 67.1 101.4	73.1 70.7 59.6 93.7	7.6 7.8 7.5 7.7
2011 July 1 8 15 22 29	5 1,944.6 1,919.5 1,957.2 2,006.1 2,000.5	849.2 851.8 853.4 853.0 855.7	316.9 297.4 327.6 357.9 332.9	216.2 157.6 242.4 250.5 208.3	24.9 65.7 10.3 32.2 49.9	74.0 74.0 74.0 74.0 74.0	- - - -	1.8 0.1 1.0 1.2 0.8	5.1 6.0 4.4 4.4 5.2	- - - - -	79.5 72.5 74.9 87.3 97.4	71.8 64.8 67.0 79.4 89.5	7.7 7.7 7.8 7.8 8.0
Aug 5 12 19 26	2,004.3 2,073.0 2,076.6 2,071.6	857.6 858.2 854.6 850.2	369.8 441.5 447.3 431.7	159.8 286.8 244.8 197.0	134.8 80.2 105.9 121.2	74.0 74.0 96.0 110.5	- - -	1.2 0.5 0.5 3.0	6.5 3.9 2.2 4.7	- - -	62.5 62.0 60.3 70.9	54.0 53.5 51.7 62.5	8.4 8.6 8.7 8.4
Sep 2 9 16 23 30	2,073.1 2,086.4 2,134.7 2,180.1 5 2,288.6	853.0 853.2 852.7 852.5 857.4	447.0 455.3 506.2 530.0 563.0	179.7 139.3 241.5 223.5 204.9	151.1 181.8 111.5 150.7 199.6	115.5 129.0 143.0 152.5 156.5	- - - -	0.6 5.2 10.2 3.4 2.0	4.2 3.6 3.7 4.6 3.3	- - - -	53.3 54.3 49.0 64.4 59.7	44.9 45.6 40.3 56.4 51.6	8.5 8.7 8.7 8.0 8.1
Oct 7 14 21 28	2,295.7 2,310.9 2,313.2 2,333.4	859.6 859.5 858.3 863.1	571.5 598.0 580.3 596.6	154.1 298.6 213.1 178.7	255.6 136.2 202.1 248.1	160.5 163.0 165.0 169.5	- - - -	1.3 0.2 0.2 0.3	2.0 3.5 3.7 3.5	- - - -	62.4 53.3 77.2 75.1	54.3 45.2 69.2 66.8	8.1 8.1 8.0 8.3
Nov 4	2,328.6	867.1	601.0	135.3	288.4	173.5	-	3.8	4.1	-	58.7	51.0	7.7
	Deutsche	Bundesb	ank										
2009 Dec	5 588.2	201.3	112.2	76.7	35.5	-	-	-	-	-	10.4	10.0	0.4
2010 Jan Feb Mar	571.8 591.6 5 608.6	195.6 195.8 199.0	106.3 127.6 135.7	60.9 55.2 82.3	45.4 72.3 53.4	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	4.1 0.7 0.6	3.7 0.3 0.2	0.4 0.4 0.4
Apr May June	615.5 673.4 5 713.7	199.2 201.0 202.7	139.1 193.0 208.8 115.9	58.6 52.8 108.6 61.8	80.5 123.9 82.9	16.2 17.3	- - -	- -	- -	- -	0.7 0.9 0.6	0.2 0.3 0.1 0.5	0.5 0.6 0.4
July Aug Sep	625.3 624.7 5 623.2 619.1	204.8 203.2 203.0 203.5	115.3 121.3	62.4 64.9	34.7 29.8 28.2 20.8	19.4 23.1 28.2	- -	- - -	- -	- -	1.0 1.0 1.0 0.9	0.5 0.6 0.6 0.2	0.5 0.4 0.4
Oct Nov Dec 2011 Jan	621.0 5 671.2 628.7	203.5 203.9 209.6 204.5	114.4 116.9 146.4 109.4	62.1 54.8 71.4 50.5	20.8 23.7 38.5 16.6	31.4 38.4 36.5 42.3	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	0.9 0.9 0.9 2.0	0.2 0.2 0.2	0.7 0.6 0.8 1.8
Feb Mar Apr	639.5 5 632.2 610.1	204.3 204.2 205.2 207.8	120.7 119.9 95.9	58.2 63.9 47.9	13.0 17.1 11.7	42.3 49.5 38.9 36.3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.6 0.6 0.8	0.2 0.2 0.2	0.5 0.5 0.4
May June July	611.3 5 632.3 629.0	207.8 208.6 210.9 213.1	95.0 95.0 108.5 100.3	54.3 63.3 52.5	7.7 8.7 13.2	32.9 36.5 34.6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.6 0.6 1.1 0.6	0.4 0.2 0.2 0.2	0.4 0.9 0.4
Aug Sep Oct	679.1 5 764.6 772.8	211.6 213.5 215.2	145.5 205.5 212.1	60.5 69.8 59.9	16.0 56.8 58.4	68.9 78.8 93.9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.7 0.9 1.1	0.2 0.3 0.4	0.4 0.6 0.7
	-	-	- '						-	-	-	-	

<sup>\*</sup> 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. —  $\bf 2$  According to the accounting regime chosen by the Eurosystem on the issue of euro banknotes, a share of  $\bf 8\%$  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

		Liabilities to n residents deno 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	Counterpart of special drawing rights allocated by the IMF	Other liabilities 3	Intra- Eurosystem liability related to euro banknote issue 2	Revaluation accounts	Capital and reserves urosystem <sup>4</sup>	On reporting date/ End of month 1
43.4 42.4 41.8 43.3	2.9 2.4 2.0 1.6	14.9 16.3 15.8 15.1	14.9 16.3 15.8 15.1	=	54.6 54.6 54.6 54.6	180.6 179.6 181.0 181.2	-	331.5 331.5 331.5 331.5	79.8	2011 Mar 4 11 18 25
42.3 41.7 41.5 42.3 41.2	1.3 1.1 1.0 1.0 0.9	5 14.5 14.0 12.7 13.0 11.8	5 14.5 14.0 12.7 13.0 11.8	- - - - - - -	5 52.6 52.6 52.6 52.6 52.6 52.6	5 179.1 178.0 178.8 180.4 182.3	- - -	5 305.9 305.9 305.9 305.9 305.9 305.9	80.5 81.4 81.4 81.4 81.2	Apr 1 8 15 22 29
40.2 40.7 40.4 41.1	1.9 2.4 2.4 1.7	11.9 10.9 11.3 11.8	11.9 10.9 11.3 11.8	- - -	52.6 52.6 52.6 52.6	183.2 184.5 187.9 186.9	-	305.9 305.9 305.9 305.9	81.2 81.2 81.2 81.2	May 6 13 20 27
40.0 38.1 40.6 38.0	2.4 1.6 0.9 1.5	11.3 11.9 12.0 10.1	11.3 11.9 12.0 10.1	- - -	52.6 52.6 52.6 52.6	188.5 190.8 190.3 194.4	- - - -	305.9 305.9 305.9 305.9	81.2 81.5 81.5 81.5	June 3 10 17 24
36.3 37.1 38.9 40.4 40.2	0.9 1.9 3.2 3.4 1.6	9.6 8.5 6.9 8.9 10.2	9.6 8.5 6.9 8.9 10.2	- - - -	52.2 52.2 52.2 52.2 52.2 52.2	5 196.8 194.0 197.6 200.4 207.1	-	5 316.7 316.7 316.7 316.7 316.7	81.5 81.5 81.5 81.5 81.5	2011 July 1 8 15 22 29
39.1 40.0 44.9 44.6	1.5 1.6 1.6 2.1	10.6 11.5 11.9 11.8	10.6 11.5 11.9 11.8	- - - -	52.2 52.2 52.2 52.2 52.2	206.4 204.1 203.6 205.4	- - -	316.7 316.7 316.7 316.7	81.5 81.5 81.5 81.5	Aug 5 12 19 26
43.7 47.0 52.1 56.3 50.0 48.3 48.3	2.7 2.4 2.1 2.3 2.5 3.7 2.5	11.2 11.9 11.5 12.2 5 13.8 12.3	11.2 11.9 11.5 12.2 5 13.8 12.3 10.4	- - - - -	52.2 52.2 52.2 52.2 5 54.5 54.5 54.5	207.7 208.3 207.4 5 219.6 216.8 216.0	- - -	316.7 316.7 316.7 316.7 318.3 383.3 383.3	81.5 81.5 81.5 81.5 81.5 81.5	Sep 2 9 16 23 30 Oct 7
48.2 49.6 49.4	1.9 2.8 2.7	11.0 11.4 11.5	11.0 11.4 11.5	- -	54.5 54.5 54.5	213.2 212.1 214.9	-	383.3 383.3 383.3	81.5 81.5 81.5	21 28 Nov 4
								Deutsche B	undesbank	
9.1 9.8 9.3 9.3 11.5 12.8	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.2 0.3 0.1 0.3 0.2	0.2 0.3 0.1 0.3 0.2	- - - - -	13.1 13.1 13.1 13.6 13.6 13.6	13.5 13.2 13.4 10.3 10.2 10.4	147.6 149.6 150.2 151.1	1	I	2009 Dec 2010 Jan Feb Mar Apr May
11.0 11.2 10.5 10.8	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.2 0.3 0.5 0.1	0.2 0.3 0.5 0.1	- - - -	5 14.5 14.5 14.5 5 13.7	5 11.3 12.5 12.8 5 12.4	150.9 151.2 153.2 155.8	5 108.8 108.8 108.8 5 99.9	5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	June July Aug Sep
12.6 11.0 14.5 12.2 12.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.1	0.1 0.2 0.2 0.2	- - - - -	13.7 13.7 14.0 14.0 14.0	12.3 12.8 13.1 13.1 13.5	156.6 157.1 157.8 158.9	5 110.5 110.5 110.5	5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	Oct Nov Dec 2011 Jan Feb
13.4 11.7 11.3 10.5 11.9	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.2 0.3 0.3 0.1	0.2 0.3 0.3 0.1	- - -	13.5 13.5 13.5 13.3 13.3	11.7 11.7 12.1 12.7 12.7	160.1 161.6 163.1 164.9	103.3 103.3 5 107.0 107.0	5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	Mar Apr May June July
15.3 13.6 12.9		0.1 0.2 0.2	0.1 0.2 0.2	- - - -	13.3 5 13.9 13.9	13.2 14.3 14.4	170.7	1	5.0 5.0 5.0	Aug Sep Oct

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.

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

€billion

	€ billion		1							1			
			Lending to	banks (MFIs	in the euro	area				Lending to	non-banks (	non-MFIs) in	the
				to banks in	the home co	ountry	to banks in	other membe	r states		to non-ban	ks in the hor	me country
												Enterprises	and house-
						Secur-			Secur-			holds	
	Balance   sheet	Cash				ities issued			ities issued				
Period	total 1	in hand	Total	Total	Loans	by banks	Total	Loans	by banks	Total	Total	Total	Loans
											End c	of year or	month
2002	6,394.2		2,118.0	1,769.1	1,164.3	604.9	348.9	271.7		3,340.2	3,092.2	2,505.8	2,240.8
2003 2004	6,432.0 6,617.4	17.3 15.1	2,111.5 2,174.3	1,732.0 1,750.2	1,116.8 1,122.9	615.3 627.3	379.5 424.2	287.7 306.3		3,333.2 3,358.7	3,083.1 3,083.4	2,497.4 2,479.7	2,241.2 2,223.8
2005	6,859.4	15.3	2,276.0	1,762.5	1,148.4	614.1	513.5	356.3	157.2	3,407.6	3,085.2	2,504.6	2,226.3
2006 2007	7,154.4 7,592.4	16.4 17.8	2,314.4 2,523.4	1,718.6 1,847.9	1,138.6 1,290.4	580.0 557.5	595.8 675.4	376.8 421.6		3,462.1 3,487.3	3,085.5 3,061.8	2,536.1 2,556.0	2,241.9 2,288.8
2008	7,892.7	17.8	2,681.8	1,990.2	1,404.3	585.8	691.6	452.9	238.8	3,638.2	3,163.0	2,686.9	2,357.3
2009 2010	7,436.1 8,304.7	17.2 16.5	2,480.5 2,361.6	1,813.2 1,787.8	1,218.4 1,276.9	594.8 510.9	667.3 573.9	449.5 372.8	1	3,638.3 3,724.5	3,187.9 3,302.9	2,692.9 2,669.1	2,357.5 2,354.7
2009 Dec	7,436.1	17.2	2,480.5	1,813.2	1,218.4	594.8	667.3	449.5	1	3,638.3	3,187.9	2,692.9	2,357.5
2010 Jan	7,452.7	14.3	2,465.1	1,806.6	1,220.4	586.2	658.5	440.7	217.8	3,655.8	3,198.2	2,695.9	2,354.2
Feb Mar	7,449.5 7,454.6	14.2 14.4	2,491.6 2,489.7	1,830.8 1,832.0	1,250.2 1,250.3	580.5 581.7	660.8 657.7	444.5 440.2		3,645.2 3,633.9	3,184.7 3,180.8	2,682.5 2,673.6	2,350.8 2,347.0
Apr	7,570.0	14.0	2,507.1	1,843.7	1,263.9	579.8	663.5	448.2		3,688.9	3,222.8	2,711.0	2,360.2
May June	7,681.0 7,641.3	14.7 14.2	2,593.2 2,583.7	1,897.6 1,899.5	1,326.4 1,341.3	571.2 558.2	695.6 684.2	480.6 464.9		3,650.9 3,664.0	3,211.1 3,228.2	2,688.9 2,685.0	2,364.6 2,368.0
July	7,438.3	14.7	2,457.9	1,777.3	1,234.5	542.8	680.6	473.5		3,654.1	3,219.4	2,680.5	2,364.5
Aug Sep	7,517.6 7,387.2	14.5 14.9	2,489.7 2,447.4	1,792.7 1,780.3	1,252.0 1,245.4	540.6 535.0	697.1 667.0	488.6 460.9		3,667.0 3,642.6	3,229.6 3,209.0	2,688.4 2,665.8	2,373.2 2,353.9
Oct	7,397.5	15.2	2,353.9	1,759.6	1,246.2	513.4	594.3	389.3		3,758.9	3,327.9	2,675.0	2,360.5
Nov Dec	7,508.4 8,304.7	14.8 16.5	2,376.9 2,361.6	1,776.3 1,787.8	1,259.7 1,276.9	516.5 510.9	600.7 573.9	397.7 372.8		3,804.8 3,724.5	3,368.9 3,302.9	2,704.7 2,669.1	2,389.3 2,354.7
2011 Jan	8,183.8	14.1	2,322.8	1,748.8	1,239.7	509.1	573.9	374.7		3,748.8	3,322.9	2,684.7	2,356.7
Feb Mar	8,142.3 7,955.1	14.5 14.5	2,332.2 2,294.6	1,751.5 1,735.4	1,243.1 1,233.8	508.4 501.6	580.6 559.2	380.6 363.4		3,745.3 3,711.8	3,322.0 3,293.5	2,697.7 2,680.7	2,377.4 2,358.7
Apr May	7,997.9 8,045.9	15.6 15.5	2,270.7 2,281.5	1,702.2 1,702.0	1,203.3 1,201.3	498.8 500.7	568.6 579.5	371.7 377.0		3,736.5 3,714.4	3,307.8 3,289.2	2,703.7 2,694.7	2,360.9 2,376.5
June	7,885.8	15.2	2,268.6	1,696.4	1,206.0	490.5	572.2	377.0		3,690.4	3,269.3	2,681.2	2,374.9
July Aug	8,001.0 8,263.5	15.2 14.7	2,258.5 2,337.8	1,688.2 1,750.1	1,202.0 1,265.2	486.2 484.9	570.2 587.7	372.7 390.3		3,692.8 3,699.5	3,270.6 3,279.0	2,685.7 2,706.1	2,379.2 2,403.3
Sep	8,489.4			1,831.2	1,349.3		581.4			3,708.6			
												Ch	anges <sup>3</sup>
2003 2004	90.7 209.7	- 0.6 - 2.1	- 12.2 71.6	- 44.1 24.0	- 42.6 10.9	- 1.5 13.1	31.9 47.6	18.8 17.1		30.0 44.0	23.6 17.4	22.8 - 0.4	26.4 - 1.3
2005	191.4	0.1	96.5	10.3	22.8	- 12.5	86.2	48.1	38.0	59.7	14.1	37.1	15.5
2006 2007	353.9 515.3	1.1	81.2 215.6	0.5 135.5	28.0 156.2	- 27.6 - 20.8	80.8 80.1	19.5 44.1		55.9 54.1	1.5 - 1.0	32.5 38.6	13.2 53.2
2008 2009	314.0 -454.8	- 0.1 - 0.5	184.4 –189.5	164.2 –166.4	127.3 –182.1	36.9 15.8	20.2 - 23.2	34.6 – 2.5		140.2 17.3	102.5 38.2	130.8 16.9	65.4 6.5
2010	-135.1	- 0.7	- 90.6	3.0	58.3	- 55.3	- 93.6	- 78.5	1	77.5	107.1	- 13.7	0.6
2010 Jan	- 8.8	- 2.9	- 17.4	- 8.1	0.8	- 8.9	- 9.3	- 9.4		16.6	11.3	3.9	- 1.7
Feb Mar	- 7.2 4.9	- 0.2 0.3	25.8 0.5	24.0 2.6	29.6 - 0.3	- 5.6 2.9	1.8 - 2.1	3.4 - 4.4		- 12.8 - 2.5	- 14.7 1.2	- 14.4 - 4.5	- 4.5 - 3.2
Apr	107.9	- 0.5	16.4	11.0	13.1	- 2.1	5.4	7.8		54.7	42.4	37.9	13.2
May June	63.7	0.7	80.8 - 11.2	50.4 0.7	59.5 13.8	- 9.1 - 13.1	30.4 – 11.9	31.0 – 16.1		- 45.6 11.1	- 15.4 15.6	- 25.6 - 5.3	1.1
July	-166.1	0.6	-118.1	-116.0	-101.0	- 15.0	- 2.1	9.9		- 3.2	- 4.5	- 0.5	0.4
Aug Sep	60.6 - 88.7	- 0.3 0.4	29.2 - 36.3	13.6 – 8.8	15.9 - 3.6	- 2.4 - 5.2	15.6 – 27.5	14.5 – 26.0		8.7 – 16.5	7.3 – 15.2	5.2 – 17.5	6.2 - 14.3
Oct	20.7	0.4	- 72.6	- 0.9	1.7	- 2.6	- 71.7	- 70.7		100.9	102.9	11.7	9.2
Nov Dec	80.9 -152.6	- 0.5 1.7	25.6 - 13.1	22.0 12.6	10.8 18.1	11.2 - 5.5	3.5 - 25.6	5.8 – 24.0		39.4 - 73.2	36.9 - 60.5	25.8 - 30.3	25.0 - 32.8
2011 Jan	-106.0	- 2.4	- 35.7	- 37.3	- 36.0	- 1.2	1.5	2.9		29.3	24.2	19.4	5.7
Feb Mar	- 39.5 -167.6	0.3 0.0	10.1 - 31.8	3.2 - 10.8	3.7 - 8.2	- 0.5 - 2.6	6.9 - 20.9	6.1 – 16.2		- 1.1 - 29.7	0.4 - 25.8	14.6 – 14.5	22.0 - 16.4
Apr	63.2	1.2	- 21.0	- 31.7	- 29.2	- 2.5	10.8	9.6		29.0	17.1	25.6	5.1
May June	27.4 –165.7	- 0.1 - 0.2	7.4 – 21.0	- 1.9 - 14.0	- 3.5 4.8	1.6 – 18.7	9.3 - 7.1	3.9 – 4.6		- 25.8 - 23.0	- 21.2 - 19.3	- 11.3 - 12.9	13.1 - 1.0
July	104.8 263.0	- 0.0 - 0.5	- 10.6 80.7	- 7.9 69.9	- 3.8 71.0	- 4.1 - 1.1	- 2.6 10.8	- 0.4 10.9		- 0.7 1.0	- 1.3 1.9	2.2 14.1	2.0 17.8
Aug Sep	225.9												

<sup>\*</sup> 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 See footnote 1 in Table IV.2. — 2 Including debt securities arising from the exchange of equalisation

Monthly Report November 2011

**IV Banks** 

euro area										Claims on			
				to non-ban	ks in other n	nember state	es			non-euro-a residents	irea		
	General governmen	t			Enterprises households		General governmen	nt					
Secur- ities	Total	Loans	Secur- ities 2	Total	Total	of which Loans	Total	Loans	Secur- ities	Total	of which Loans	Other assets 1	Period
End of y	ear or mo	onth											
265.0 256.2 255.9	585.6	448.5 439.6 423.0	137.9 146.1 180.8	248.0 250.2 275.3	125.0 133.5 140.6	63.6 62.7 61.9	123.0 116.6 134.7			806.4	645.6	163.6	2002 2003 2004
278.2	1	423.0	171.9	322.4	169.1	65.0	153.3	1	122.6		1	166.7	2004
294.1 267.3	549.5	390.2 360.7	159.2 145.0	376.6 425.5	228.1 294.6	85.2 124.9	148.5 130.9	26.1	122.4	1,172.7	936.2	188.8 224.4	2006 2007
329.6	476.1	342.8	133.4	475.1	348.1	172.1	127.0	27.6	99.4	1,279.2	1,008.6	275.7	2008
335.4		335.1	160.0	450.4	322.2	162.9	128.2	1		1,062.6	1	237.5	2009
314.5	1	418.4	215.3	421.6	289.2	164.2	132.4			1 '	1	1,181.0	2010
335.4 341.7	495.0 502.3	335.1 338.0	160.0 164.4	450.4 457.5	322.2 325.5	162.9 161.9	128.2 132.1	23.5	104.7 108.3	1,062.6 1,081.5	821.1 838.8	237.5 236.0	2009 Dec 2010 Jan
331.7 326.6	502.2	334.8 335.5	167.4 171.8	460.5 453.1	325.7 319.6	162.9 162.7	134.8 133.5	23.7	111.1	1,072.7	832.8	225.9 242.6	Feb Mai
350.8 324.3 317.0	522.2	337.7 343.8 349.1	174.1 178.4 194.1	466.1 439.8 435.8	332.9 307.7 303.1	175.7 175.0 172.8	133.1 132.1 132.7	22.0 26.4 24.2	105.7	1,167.0	879.4 923.7 865.0	239.8 255.2 268.4	Apr May Jun
316.0 315.2	541.2	344.7 344.9	194.2 196.3	434.7 437.4	299.9 303.0	173.2 173.4	134.8 134.4	23.8	110.5	1,073.1	834.1	262.7 273.3	July Aug
312.0 314.6 315.4	652.9	346.6 350.9 427.3	196.5 302.0 237.0	433.7 431.0 435.9	294.4 289.7 299.5	166.4 162.6 167.8	139.2 141.3 136.4	25.8	115.5	1,011.3	1	261.6 258.2 268.5	Sep Oct Nov
314.5	1	418.4	215.3	421.6	289.2	164.2	132.4				1	1,181.0	Dec
328.0 320.2 322.1		421.7 410.1 399.4	216.5 214.2 213.4	425.9 423.3 418.3	287.9 285.7 282.2	159.8 158.2 157.2	138.0 137.6 136.2	26.3	111.3	1,017.4	786.3 790.0 748.1	1,081.0 1,033.0 955.6	2011 Jan Feb Mai
342.8 318.2 306.3	594.5	388.4 377.9 374.6	215.7 216.6 213.6	428.7 425.2 421.1	291.9 288.0 287.2	165.1 161.4 161.2	136.8 137.2 133.9	26.2	111.0	1,028.3		961.8 1,006.2 927.1	Apr May Jun
306.5 302.8	584.9 572.9	374.5 365.2	210.4 207.7	422.3 420.5	283.5 281.9	161.6 162.6	138.8 138.5	31.3 31.0	107.5 107.5	986.6 1,004.6	757.8 779.9	1,047.9 1,206.8	July Aug
299.9		365.2	206.6	423.3	288.0	171.2	135.3	30.7	104.6	1,011.7	786.7	1,341.1	Sep
Changes		- 8.7	9.6	6.4	13.1	2.6	- 6.8	- 0.8	- 6.0	115.4	97.7	- 42.0	2003
0.9	17.8	- 17.0	34.9	26.6	8.2	3.1	18.4						2003
21.7 19.3 - 14.6 65.4	- 28.3	- 14.3 - 18.6 - 29.3 - 16.9	- 8.6 - 12.4 - 10.3 - 11.5	45.5 54.5 55.1 37.7	27.4 59.6 73.7 42.2	2.2 20.9 41.5 40.3	18.2 - 5.2 - 18.6 - 4.5	- 1.3 0.0 1.6	- 3.8 - 18.6 - 6.1	205.8 223.0 – 40.1	165.7 136.7 – 7.5	9.8 21.1 29.7	2005 2006 2007 2008
10.5 - 14.2	21.3 120.8	- 5.1 83.3	26.4 37.4	- 20.9 - 29.6	- 20.9 - 36.4	- 7.1 0.2	0.0 6.8	- 3.9 3.0		-182.2 - 74.9	1	- 99.8 - 46.4	2009 2010
5.6 - 10.0	7.3	2.8 - 3.2	4.5 3.0	5.3 1.8	1.5 - 0.9	- 1.0 0.3	3.8 2.7		3.6	6.1	6.4	- 11.2	2010 Jan Feb
- 1.3 24.7 - 26.7	5.7 4.5 10.2	0.7 2.2	5.0 2.3 4.2	- 3.7 12.3 - 30.2	- 4.2 12.7 - 28.9	- 0.4 12.7 - 3.3	0.5 - 0.4 - 1.4	- 0.4	0.0	40.7		3.7 - 3.4	Mai Apr May
- 26.7 - 7.3 - 0.9	20.9	6.0 5.2 – 4.1	15.7	- 30.2 - 4.4 1.3	- 28.9 - 4.9 - 1.0	- 3.5 - 2.5 2.5	0.5	- 0.3	0.8	- 62.1		13.9 12.3 – 6.1	Jun July
- 1.0 - 3.1	2.1 2.2	0.0 1.9	2.0 0.4	1.4 – 1.3	1.7 – 6.6	- 0.8 - 4.5	- 0.3 5.3	- 0.1 2.0	- 0.2 3.3	12.4 - 24.0	13.0 - 21.2	10.6 - 12.3	Aug Sep
2.5 0.7 2.5	11.1 - 30.2	4.6 76.1 – 8.8	86.6 - 65.0 - 21.4	- 2.0 2.6 - 12.7	- 4.2 7.7 - 9.3	- 3.3 3.2 - 2.6	2.1 - 5.1 - 3.4	- 0.1	- 5.0	7.5	6.7	- 4.6 8.9 - 55.5	Oct Nov Dec
13.7 - 7.4 1.9	- 14.2	3.5 - 12.0 - 10.5	1.3 - 2.2 - 0.8	5.1 - 1.5 - 3.9	- 0.4 - 1.1 - 2.6	- 3.6 - 1.3 - 0.1	5.5 - 0.4 - 1.3	0.1	- 0.5	3.0	6.1	-102.4 - 51.9 - 78.2	2011 Jan Feb Mai
20.6 - 24.4 - 11.9	- 9.9	- 10.9 - 10.7 - 3.2	2.4 0.8 – 3.1	11.9 - 4.6 - 3.8	11.1 - 5.0 - 0.4	9.3 - 4.6 0.0	0.8 0.4 - 3.3	- 0.3	0.7 0.6	48.6 1.7	- 2.8	5.4 44.1 – 80.0	Apr May Jun
0.2		- 0.2	- 3.3	0.6	- 4.2	- 0.0	4.9			1	1	121.1	July
- 3.7 - 2.9	- 12.2	- 9.3	- 2.9	- 0.9	- 1.3	1.1 8.7	0.5	- 0.1	0.5	23.7	26.9	158.0	Aug

claims. — 3 Statistical breaks have been eliminated from the flow figures (see also footnote  $\ast$  in Table II.1).

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

€billion

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.   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.   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.   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.   2008   7,892.7   1,277.7   1,583.0   244.7   2,798.2   2,687.3   809.5   1,342.7   598.7   535.2   424.8   74.2   22.2   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.   2010   8,304.7   1,495.8   1,240.1   255.7   2,925.8   2,817.6   1,090.0   1,109.4   303.7   618.2   512.5   68.4   19.   2009 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.   2010 Jan   7,452.7   1,596.8   1,348.9   247.9   2,826.3   2,736.7   1,025.2   1,113.9   330.5   597.6   479.2   66.6   60.2		€ DIIIION													
Period   Balance   Sheet   Total   In the home country   In the						Deposits of	non-banks (	non-MFIs) in	the euro are	ea					_
Period   Balance   In the total   Total   In the total   In tot			in the euro	area			Deposits of	non-banks i	n the home o	country			Deposits o	f non-bank	(S
Period   P				ļ <u>,</u>						d					$\neg$
Period blad   Total   Notal				of banks	ı				maturities		notice		ł		
Period blad   Total   Notal		Ralance		in the	in other					of which		of which			
End of year or month  2002	Dania d	sheet	T-4-1	home	member	T-4-1	Takal		Takal	up to	Takal	up to	T-4-1		
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 82003 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. 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. 81.8 9. 2005 6,874.4 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 2010 8,304.7 1,495.8 1,240.1 255.7 2,925.8 2,817.6 1,090.0 1,109.4 303.7 618.2 512.5 68.4 19. 2009 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. 2010 Jan 7,452.7 1,596.8 1,348.9 247.9 2,826.3 2,736.7 1,025.5 1,113.9 330.5 597.6 479.2 66.6 20. 474.9 5. 159.7 3,1361.7 235.6 2,828.9 2,736.7 1,025.5 1,108.4 223.8 602.9 485.1 696.6 20. 474.9 5. 159.7 3,1361.7 235.6 2,828.9 2,736.7 1,025.5 1,108.4 223.8 602.9 485.1 696.6 20. 474.9 5. 159.7 3,1356.0 273.3 2,880.9 2,749.1 1,063.1 1,081.1 299.5 605.0 490.8 69.1 21. June 7,641.3 1,616.8 1,366.8 251.0 2,842.3 2,750.9 1,064.3 1,081.1 299.5 605.0 490.8 69.1 21. June 7,641.3 1,616.8 1,366.8 251.0 2,842.3 2,750.9 1,064.3 1,081.1 299.5 605.0 490.8 69.1 21. June 7,517.6 1,534.6 1,253.2 281.4 2,885.9 2,756.0 1,064.3 1,081.1 299.5 605.0 490.8 69.1 21. Nov 7,508.4 1,513.5 1,244.8 260.2 2,484.2 2,275.0 1,009.4 1,110.9 302.5 605.0 490.8 69.1 21. June 7,641.3 1,616.8 1,366.8 251.0 2,842.3 2,750.9 1,064.3 1,081.1 299.5 605.0 490.8 69.1 21. June 7,641.3 1,616.8 1,366.8 251.0 2,842.3 2,750.9 1,064.3 1,081.1 299.5 605.0 490.8 69.1 21. June 7,517.6 1,534.6 1,253.2 281.4 2,885.9 2,756.0 1,060.3 1,081.1 299.5 605.0 490.8 69.1 21. June 7,517	renou	totai	TOLAT	country	states	TOTAL	TOTAL	migni	IOLAI	z years	IOLAI				
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. 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   515.5   71.9   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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 2010   8,304.7   1,495.8   1,240.1   255.7   2,925.8   2,817.6   1,090.0   1,109.4   303.7   618.2   512.5   68.4   19. 2010   3,407.4   1,495.8   1,348.9   247.9   2,826.3   2,731.3   997.8   1,139.1   356.4   594.4   474.4   63.9   17. 2010   3,407.4   1,495.8   1,348.9   247.9   2,826.3   2,736.7   1,025.2   1,113.9   330.5   597.6   479.2   666.6   20. 2009   2,449.5   1,597.3   1,361.7   235.6   2,828.9   2,736.7   1,025.5   1,108.4   323.8   602.9   485.1   69.6   20. 2010   3,407.4   3,407															
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   9.0   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.   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.   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.   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.   2009   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.   2010   Jan   7,452.7   1,596.8   1,348.9   247.9   2,826.3   2,736.7   1,025.2   1,113.9   330.5   597.6   479.2   66.6   20.   2010   Feb   7,449.5   1,597.3   1,361.7   235.6   2,828.9   2,736.7   1,025.5   1,108.4   323.8   602.9   485.1   69.6   20.   2010   Mar   7,454.6   1,566.6   1,328.7   273.3   2,840.9   2,736.7   1,025.5   1,108.4   323.8   602.9   485.1   69.6   20.   2010   May   7,681.0   1,629.3   1,356.0   273.3   2,840.9   2,749.1   1,063.1   1,081.1   299.5   605.0   490.8   69.1   21.   2010   June   7,641.3   1,616.8   1,365.8   251.0   2,842.3   2,750.9   1,064.3   1,082.1   299.7   604.4   491.5   69.5   22.   2010   Mar   7,570.6   1,534.6   1,253.2   281.4   2,856.9   2,756.9   1,068.3   1,081.1   299.5   605.0   490.8   69.1   21.   2010   Mar   7,458.7   1,488.4   1,244.1   271.3   2,840.1   2,745.2   1,061.3   1,081.1   299.5   605.0   490.8   69.1   21.   2011   June   7,641.3   1,616.8   1,365.8   251.0   2,842.3   2,750.9   1,064.3   1,081.1   299.5   605.0   490.8   69.1   21.   2012   Mar   7,575.6   1,534.6   1,249.9   270.0   2,872.8   2,759.9   1,064.3   1,081.1   300.4   607.4   502.2   69.9   504.2   66.6   69.9   7,387.2   1,482.4   1,483.8   1,240.1   2,557.7   2,924.8   2,820.7   1,093.6   1,093.6   1,093.6   2,955.5   609.9   504.2   517.2   66.5   21.   2011	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		3.1 9.3
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         132,00         29,6         2,633,6         2,518,3         769,6         1,193,3         477,9         555,4         446,0         72,1         19,2           2008         7,892,7         1,827,7         1,588,0         244,7         2,798,2         2,687,3         809,5         1,342,7         598,7         555,4         446,0         74,2         22,2           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         17,461,1         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         17,250,0         19,00         1,094,4         303,7         618,2         512,5         68,4         19,2         1,00         1,094,4         303,7         618,2         512,5         68,4         19,2         2,00         1,113,9         303,7         618,2         512,5         68,4         19,2 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1 '  </td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>3.8 9.6</td>						1 '									3.8 9.6
2008         7,892.7         1,827.7         1,588.0         244.7         2,798.2         2,687.3         809.5         1,342.7         598.7         535.2         424.8         74.2         22.           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.           2010         8,304.7         1,495.8         1,240.1         255.7         2,925.8         2,817.6         1,090.0         1,109.4         303.7         618.2         512.5         68.4         19.           2009         Pec         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.           2010         Jan         7,452.6         1,596.8         1,348.9         247.9         2,826.3         2,736.7         1,025.5         1,118.9         330.5         597.6         479.2         66.6         20.           Apr         7,449.5         1,599.7         1,340.9         258.7         2,815.8         2,725.0         1,009.4         1,110.9         330.5	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	3.9
2010 8,304.7 1,495.8 1,240.1 255.7 2,925.8 2,817.6 1,090.0 1,109.4 303.7 618.2 512.5 68.4 19. 2009 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. 2010 Jan 7,452.7 1,596.8 1,348.9 247.9 2,826.3 2,736.7 1,025.2 1,113.9 330.5 597.6 479.2 66.6 20. Feb 7,449.5 1,597.3 1,361.7 235.6 2,828.9 2,736.7 1,025.5 1,108.4 323.8 602.9 485.1 69.6 20. Mar 7,454.6 1,566.6 1,328.7 237.9 2,815.8 2,725.0 1,009.4 1,110.9 325.3 604.7 486.8 69.7 21. Apr 7,570.0 1,599.7 1,340.9 258.7 2,836.1 2,737.0 1,044.7 1,087.5 301.4 604.8 488.8 67.9 27. May 7,681.0 1,629.3 1,356.0 273.3 2,840.9 2,749.1 1,063.1 1,081.1 299.5 605.0 490.8 69.1 21. June 7,641.3 1,616.8 1,365.8 251.0 2,842.3 2,750.9 1,064.3 1,081.1 299.5 605.0 490.8 69.1 21. Aug 7,517.6 1,534.6 1,253.2 281.4 2,856.9 2,756.0 1,068.3 1,081.9 298.3 605.8 496.8 70.4 22. Sep 7,387.2 1,482.4 1,218.3 264.1 2,850.5 2,758.9 1,069.7 1,083.1 300.6 606.1 499.4 69.7 20. Oct 7,397.5 1,517.9 1,247.9 270.0 2,872.8 2,759.8 1,061.3 1,081.1 300.4 607.4 502.2 69.9 21. Nov 7,508.4 1,513.5 1,245.8 267.7 2,924.8 2,802.1 1,093.6 1,098.6 295.5 609.9 504.2 763. 25. Dec 8,304.7 1,495.8 1,240.1 255.7 2,925.8 2,817.6 1,090.0 1,109.4 303.7 618.2 515.1 69.0 22. Mar 7,955.1 1,454.6 1,191.7 262.9 2,928.3 2,817.6 1,090.0 1,109.4 303.7 618.2 515.1 69.0 22. Mar 7,959.9 1,458.9 1,183.6 275.3 2,936.7 2,830.9 1,085.9 1,111.3 308.8 623.5 517.6 71.9 25.	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	2.4
2009 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.  2010 Jan 7,452.7 1,596.8 1,348.9 247.9 2,826.3 2,736.7 1,025.2 1,113.9 330.5 597.6 479.2 66.6 20.  Feb 7,449.5 1,597.3 1,361.7 235.6 2,828.9 2,736.7 1,025.5 1,108.4 323.8 602.9 485.1 69.6 20.  Mar 7,454.6 1,566.6 1,328.7 237.9 2,815.8 2,725.0 1,009.4 1,110.9 325.3 604.7 486.8 69.7 21.  Apr 7,570.0 1,599.7 1,340.9 258.7 2,836.1 2,737.0 1,044.7 1,087.5 301.4 604.8 488.8 77.9 27.  May 7,681.0 1,629.3 1,356.0 273.3 2,840.9 2,749.1 1,063.1 1,081.1 299.5 605.0 490.8 69.1 21.  July 7,438.3 1,515.4 1,244.1 271.3 2,840.1 2,745.2 1,061.3 1,078.1 299.7 604.4 491.5 69.5 22.  July 7,438.3 1,515.4 1,244.1 271.3 2,840.1 2,745.2 1,061.3 1,078.1 297.4 605.9 495.1 71.8 24.  Aug 7,517.6 1,534.6 1,253.2 281.4 2,856.9 2,756.0 1,068.3 1,081.9 298.3 605.8 496.8 70.4 22.  Sep 7,387.2 1,482.4 1,218.3 264.1 2,850.5 2,758.9 1,069.7 1,083.1 300.6 606.1 499.4 69.7 20.  Oct 7,397.5 1,517.9 1,247.9 270.0 2,872.8 2,759.8 1,071.3 1,081.1 300.4 607.4 502.2 69.9 21.  Nov 7,508.4 1,513.5 1,245.8 267.7 2,924.8 2,802.1 1,093.6 1,098.6 295.5 609.9 504.2 76.3 25.  Dec 8,304.7 1,495.8 1,240.1 255.7 2,925.8 2,817.6 1,090.0 1,109.4 303.7 618.2 512.5 68.4 19.  2011 Jan 8,183.8 1,489.1 1,221.1 268.0 2,937.6 2,823.6 1,099.8 1,103.4 299.7 620.4 515.1 69.0 22.  Apr 7,997.9 1,458.9 1,183.6 275.3 2,936.7 2,830.9 1,088.0 1,120.7 319.2 622.3 517.6 71.9 25.															
Feb Mar 7,449.5 1,597.3 1,361.7 235.6 2,828.9 2,736.7 1,025.5 1,108.4 323.8 602.9 485.1 69.6 20. Mar 7,454.6 1,566.6 1,328.7 237.9 2,815.8 2,725.0 1,009.4 1,110.9 325.3 604.7 486.8 69.7 21. Apr 7,570.0 1,599.7 1,340.9 258.7 2,836.1 2,737.0 1,044.7 1,087.5 301.4 604.8 488.8 77.9 27. May 7,681.0 1,629.3 1,356.0 273.3 2,840.9 2,749.1 1,063.1 1,081.1 299.5 605.0 490.8 69.1 21. June 7,641.3 1,616.8 1,365.8 251.0 2,842.3 2,750.9 1,064.3 1,082.1 299.7 604.4 491.5 69.5 22. July 7,438.3 1,515.4 1,244.1 271.3 2,840.1 2,745.2 1,061.3 1,078.1 299.7 604.4 491.5 69.5 22. Aug 7,517.6 1,534.6 1,253.2 281.4 2,856.9 2,756.0 1,068.3 1,081.9 298.3 605.8 496.8 70.4 22. Sep 7,387.2 1,482.4 1,218.3 264.1 2,850.5 2,758.9 1,069.7 1,083.1 300.6 606.1 499.4 69.7 20. Oct 7,397.5 1,517.9 1,247.9 270.0 2,872.8 2,759.8 1,071.3 1,081.1 300.4 607.4 502.2 69.9 21. Nov 7,508.4 1,513.5 1,245.8 267.7 2,924.8 2,802.1 1,093.6 1,098.6 295.5 609.9 504.2 76.3 25. Dec 8,304.7 1,495.8 1,240.1 255.7 2,925.8 2,817.6 1,090.0 1,109.4 303.7 618.2 512.5 68.4 19. 2011 Jan 8,183.8 1,489.1 1,221.1 268.0 2,937.6 2,823.6 1,099.8 1,103.4 299.7 620.4 515.1 69.0 22. Apr 7,997.9 1,458.9 1,183.6 275.3 2,936.7 2,830.9 1,088.0 1,120.7 319.2 622.3 517.6 71.9 25.						1 '									- 1
Mar         7,454.6         1,566.6         1,328.7         237.9         2,815.8         2,725.0         1,009.4         1,110.9         325.3         604.7         486.8         69.7         21.           Apr         7,570.0         1,599.7         1,340.9         258.7         2,836.1         2,737.0         1,044.7         1,087.5         301.4         604.8         488.8         77.9         27.           May         7,681.0         1,629.3         1,356.0         273.3         2,840.9         2,749.1         1,063.1         1,081.1         299.5         605.0         490.8         69.1         21.           July         7,641.3         1,616.8         1,365.8         251.0         2,840.3         2,750.9         1,064.3         1,082.1         299.7         604.4         491.5         69.5         22.           July         7,438.3         1,515.4         1,244.1         271.3         2,840.1         2,745.2         1,061.3         1,078.1         297.4         605.9         495.1         71.8         24.           Aug         7,517.6         1,534.6         1,253.2         281.4         2,856.9         2,756.0         1,068.3         1,081.9         298.3         605.8         496.8<															
May June 7,681.0 1,629.3 1,356.0 273.3 2,840.9 2,749.1 1,063.1 1,081.1 299.5 605.0 490.8 69.1 21. June 7,641.3 1,616.8 1,365.8 251.0 2,842.3 2,750.9 1,064.3 1,082.1 299.7 604.4 491.5 69.5 22. July 7,438.3 1,515.4 1,244.1 271.3 2,840.1 2,745.2 1,061.3 1,078.1 297.4 605.9 495.1 71.8 24. Aug 7,517.6 1,534.6 1,253.2 281.4 2,856.9 2,756.0 1,068.3 1,081.9 298.3 605.8 496.8 70.4 22. Sep 7,387.2 1,482.4 1,218.3 264.1 2,850.5 2,758.9 1,069.7 1,083.1 300.6 606.1 499.4 69.7 20. Oct 7,397.5 1,517.9 1,247.9 270.0 2,872.8 2,759.8 1,071.3 1,081.1 300.4 607.4 502.2 69.9 21. Nov 7,508.4 1,513.5 1,245.8 267.7 2,924.8 2,802.1 1,093.6 1,098.6 295.5 609.9 504.2 76.3 25. Dec 8,304.7 1,495.8 1,240.1 255.7 2,925.8 2,817.6 1,090.0 1,109.4 303.7 618.2 512.5 68.4 19. 2011 Jan 8,183.8 1,489.1 1,221.1 268.0 2,937.6 2,823.6 1,099.8 1,103.4 299.7 620.4 515.1 69.0 22. Mar 7,955.1 1,454.6 1,191.7 262.9 2,928.3 2,820.7 1,085.9 1,111.3 308.8 623.5 518.0 68.7 22. Apr 7,997.9 1,458.9 1,183.6 275.3 2,936.7 2,830.9 1,088.0 1,120.7 319.2 622.3 517.6 71.9 25.		7,454.6	1,566.6	1,328.7	237.9	2,815.8	2,725.0	1,009.4	1,110.9	325.3	604.7	486.8	69.7	21	1.9
Aug         7,517.6         1,534.6         1,253.2         281.4         2,856.9         2,756.9         1,068.3         1,081.9         298.3         605.8         496.8         70.4         22.           Sep         7,387.2         1,482.4         1,218.3         264.1         2,850.5         2,758.9         1,069.7         1,083.1         300.6         606.1         499.4         69.7         20.           Oct         7,397.5         1,517.9         1,247.9         270.0         2,872.8         2,759.8         1,071.3         1,081.1         300.4         607.4         502.2         69.9         21.           Nov         7,508.4         1,513.5         1,245.8         267.7         2,924.8         2,802.1         1,098.6         295.5         609.9         504.2         76.3         25.           Dec         8,304.7         1,495.8         1,240.1         255.7         2,925.8         2,817.6         1,090.0         1,109.4         303.7         618.2         512.5         68.4         19.           2011 Jan         8,183.8         1,489.1         1,221.1         268.0         2,937.6         2,823.6         1,099.8         1,103.4         299.7         620.4         515.1         69.0<	May	7,681.0	1,629.3	1,356.0	273.3	2,840.9	2,749.1	1,063.1	1,081.1	299.5	605.0	490.8	69.1	21	1.9
Sep         7,387.2         1,482.4         1,218.3         264.1         2,850.5         2,758.9         1,069.7         1,083.1         300.6         606.1         499.4         69.7         20.           Oct         7,397.5         1,517.9         1,247.9         270.0         2,872.8         2,759.8         1,071.3         1,081.1         300.4         607.4         502.2         69.9         21.           Nov         7,508.4         1,513.5         1,245.8         267.7         2,924.8         2,802.1         1,093.6         1,098.6         295.5         609.9         504.2         76.3         25.           Dec         8,304.7         1,495.8         1,240.1         255.7         2,925.8         2,817.6         1,090.0         1,109.4         303.7         618.2         512.5         68.4         19.           2011 Jan         8,183.8         1,489.1         1,221.1         268.0         2,937.6         2,823.6         1,099.8         1,103.4         299.7         620.4         515.1         69.0         22.           Feb         8,142.3         1,472.6         1,208.0         264.6         2,930.8         2,817.3         1,083.9         1,111.3         308.8         623.5         518															1.2
Nov Dec         7,508.4 Dec         1,513.5 Republic         1,245.8 Republic         267.7 Republic         2,924.8 Republic         2,802.1 Republic         1,093.6 Republic         1,098.6 Republic         295.5 Republic         609.9 Republic         504.2 Republic         76.3 Republic         25. Republic         76.3 Republic         25. Republic         1,098.6 Republic         1,109.4 Republic <td>Sep</td> <td>7,387.2</td> <td>1,482.4</td> <td>1,218.3</td> <td>264.1</td> <td>2,850.5</td> <td>2,758.9</td> <td>1,069.7</td> <td>1,083.1</td> <td>300.6</td> <td>606.1</td> <td>499.4</td> <td>69.7</td> <td>20</td> <td>0.9</td>	Sep	7,387.2	1,482.4	1,218.3	264.1	2,850.5	2,758.9	1,069.7	1,083.1	300.6	606.1	499.4	69.7	20	0.9
Feb         8,142.3         1,472.6         1,208.0         264.6         2,930.8         2,817.3         1,083.9         1,110.9         307.2         622.5         517.2         66.5         21.           Mar         7,955.1         1,454.6         1,191.7         262.9         2,928.3         2,820.7         1,085.9         1,111.3         308.8         623.5         518.0         68.7         22.           Apr         7,997.9         1,458.9         1,183.6         275.3         2,936.7         2,830.9         1,088.0         1,120.7         319.2         622.3         517.6         71.9         25.	Nov	7,508.4	1,513.5	1,245.8	267.7	2,924.8	2,802.1	1,093.6	1,098.6	295.5	609.9	504.2	76.3	25	5.7
Mar 7,955.1 1,454.6 1,191.7 262.9 2,928.3 2,820.7 1,085.9 1,111.3 308.8 623.5 518.0 68.7 22.  Apr 7,997.9 1,458.9 1,183.6 275.3 2,936.7 2,830.9 1,088.0 1,120.7 319.2 622.3 517.6 71.9 25.															
						1 '									- 1
May 8,045.9 1,422.2 1,163.9 258.3 2,950.7 2,841.8 1,090.4 1,131.5 330.2 619.9 515.3 71.3 25. 71.3 25. 71.3 26.	May	8,045.9	1,422.2	1,163.9	258.3	2,950.7	2,841.8	1,090.4	1,131.5	330.2	619.9 617.7	515.3 513.4	71.3 73.4	25	5.1
July         8,001.0         1,398.0         1,154.4         243.6         2,966.1         2,853.8         1,094.1         1,143.1         342.8         616.5         512.2         72.9         25.           Aug         8,263.5         1,413.8         1,163.7         250.1         2,988.4         2,873.6         1,105.9         1,152.7         351.5         615.0         510.8         75.6         25.           Sep         8,489.4         1,430.6         1,176.1         254.6         3,007.4         2,884.0         1,111.5         1,159.1         361.4         613.4         509.7         80.7         28.	Aug	8,263.5	1,413.8	1,163.7	250.1	2,988.4	2,873.6	1,105.9	1,152.7	351.5	615.0	510.8	75.6	25	5.5
Changes 4	зер	0,403.4	1,430.0	1,170.1	234.0	3,007.4	2,004.0	1,111.5	1,155.11	301.4	013.4	303.7			
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.				- 3.3			50.3		- 13.6	- 31.6				:  1	1.4
															0.4
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.	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	1.4 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.	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	- c	).1 1.1
															2.1
															2.3
Mar   4.9   - 15.7   - 17.8   2.1   - 13.3   - 11.8   - 16.1   2.4   1.5   1.8   1.8   0.1   1. Apr   107.9   33.5   12.9   20.6   18.9   10.6   35.1   - 24.5   - 25.0   0.1   2.0   8.2   5.	Mar	4.9	- 15.7	- 17.8	2.1	- 13.3	- 11.8	- 16.1	2.4	1.5 - 25.0	1.8	1.8	0.1	1	5.4
May   63.7   25.0   11.9   13.0   2.9   10.7   17.3   - 6.8   - 2.1   0.2   2.0   - 9.4   - 5.    June   -50.5   -14.0   8.7   - 22.7   0.8   1.5   1.6   0.5   - 0.3   - 0.6   0.6   0.2   0.	May June	63.7 - 50.5	25.0 - 14.0	11.9 8.7	13.0 - 22.7	2.9 0.8	10.7 1.5	17.3 1.6	- 6.8 0.5	- 2.1 - 0.3	- 0.6	2.0 0.6	- 9.4 0.2	- 5	5.6 ).3
Aug   60.6   16.9   7.6   9.2   16.0   10.2   6.6   3.7   0.8   - 0.1   1.7   - 1.6   - 1.	Aug	60.6	16.9	7.6	9.2	16.0	10.2	6.6	3.7	0.8	- 0.1	1.7	- 1.6	5 – 1	2.0 1.8 1.5
															0.4
															1.4 5.6
															3.5 1.4
Mar   -167.6   - 16.1   - 15.2   - 0.9   - 1.8   4.0   2.5   0.6   1.7   1.0   0.8   2.4   0.	Mar	-167.6	- 16.1	- 15.2	- 0.9	- 1.8	4.0	2.5	0.6	1.7	1.0	0.8	2.4	·	0.8
May   27.4   - 39.2   - 21.2   - 18.1   13.1   10.1   1.9   10.7   10.8   - 2.4   - 2.3   - 0.7   - 0.	May	27.4	- 39.2	- 21.2	- 18.1	13.1	10.1	1.9	10.7	10.8	- 2.4	- 2.3	- 0.7	'	3.7 ).7
July 104.8 - 4.5 - 5.0 0.4 6.5 8.3 - 2.7 12.3 12.5 - 1.2 - 1.2 - 0.6 - 1.	July	104.8	- 4.5	- 5.0	0.4		8.3	- 2.7	12.3	12.5		- 1.2	- 0.6	_ 1	1.5 1.6
Aug   263.0   16.8   12.6   4.2   17.1   19.9   11.8   9.6   8.8   - 1.6   - 1.4   - 2.7   0.	Aug	263.0	16.8	12.6	4.2	17.1	19.9	11.8	9.6	8.8	- 1.6	- 1.4	- 2.7	'   C	0.4 2.8

<sup>\*</sup> 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 See footnote 1 in Table IV.2. — 2 Excluding deposits of central governments. — 3 In Germany, debt

Write species   All agreed motivaries   All agreed m									Debt securi	ties				
With agreed   Product	in other m	ember states	2						issued 3	I				
Total					central gov	ernments								
7.6  99  4.7  3.6  47  45.6  42.9  36.0  47.7  45.6  3.2  36.7  1.46.0  71.6  599.2  933.0  309.8  500.5  508. 98  8.3  3.1  4.5  44.5		of which up to		up to	Total	domestic central govern-	from repos with non-banks in the	market fund shares	Total	with maturities of up to	to non- euro- area	and		Period
68.6	End of y	year or m	onth											
455   9.3   2.3   1.9   455   41.9   17.1   32.0   1.636.7   136.4   661.0   422.2   3006   335.7   2006   437.7   17.0   2.5   2.0   2.8   8.2   22.2   8.0   5.1   14.1   1.500.5   146.3   856.5   861.0   422.2   3002   2006   44.8   44.5   2009   44.7   17.0   2.5   2.0   2.8   8.2   22.2   8.0   11.4   1.500.5   146.3   856.5   864.8   44.5   2009   44.7   17.0   2.5   2.0   2.0   2.8   22.2   8.0   11.4   1.500.5   146.3   856.5   864.8   44.5   2009   44.7   17.0   2.5   2.0   2.0   2.1	68.6	5 11.4	3.9	3.1	45.9	44.2	14.1	36.7 31.5	1,486.9	131.3	567.8	340.2	300.8	2003
44.7	45.9 53.2 49.5	9.3 2 22.0 5 24.9	2.3 2.3 2.4	1.9 1.8 1.8 2.0	45.5 40.1 36.6	41.9 38.3 34.8	17.1 26.6 61.1	32.0 28.6 16.4 11.4	1,636.7 1,637.6 1,609.9	136.4 182.3 233.3	638.5 661.0 666.3	389.6 428.2 461.7	353.7 398.2 451.5	2006 2007 2008 2009
44.0			1	1	1	1	1	l .	1		1	1		
48.0	44.0 46.6	15.5 15.1	2.5 2.5	2.0 2.0	23.0 22.6	21.3 20.7	68.2 78.9	12.2 12.0	1,503.2	142.7 140.1	598.0 608.5	441.8 441.6	406.3 385.9	2010 Jan Feb
46.53   13.9   2.7   2.1   30.4   20.4   104.0   10.3   1.457.6   111.1   701.7   438.1   414.3   Aujg	48.0 44.5	16.8 13.9	2.6 2.6	2.0 2.1	21.2 22.7	19.8 20.6	100.7 101.4	11.3 11.3	1,501.9 1,503.4	132.1 127.7	672.6 738.4	448.0 447.0	399.8 409.4	Apr May
46.4   16.1   2.8   2.2   39.8   38.7   86.7   9.8   1,407.8   82.3   636.0   452.8   1,289.9   Dec   42.3   14.3   2.8   2.2   47.0   37.8   93.2   9.8   1,396.0   80.6   631.5   454.3   1,186.1   2011 Jan   42.3   14.3   2.8   2.9   2.3   38.9   36.2   78.9   10.0   1,373.4   78.2   575.5   460.7   1,073.7   Mar   43.3   16.0   2.9   2.3   34.0   33.8   89.2   9.7   1,364.1   76.2   605.0   466.8   1,077.5   Apr   43.3   16.2   2.9   2.3   34.0   33.8   89.2   9.7   1,364.1   74.2   556.5   440.7   1,123.8   May   43.9   15.8   2.9   2.3   37.6   34.8   105.2   9.5   1,386.4   77.2   565.4   440.7   1,123.8   May   44.9   16.9   3.0   2.3   39.4   35.6   91.8   6.8   1,357.0   77.3   560.3   455.2   1,167.9   July   47.1   15.2   3.0   2.3   39.3   36.8   101.9   7.2   1,352.8   79.4   604.9   455.7   1,335.7   Aug   49.4   17.7   3.0   2.3   39.3   36.8   101.9   7.2   1,352.8   79.4   604.9   455.7   1,335.7   Aug   49.4   17.7   3.0   2.3   42.3   40.8   107.0   72.2   1,352.8   79.4   604.9   455.7   1,335.7   Aug   49.4   17.7   3.0   2.3   42.3   40.8   107.0   72.2   1,352.8   79.4   604.9   455.7   1,335.7   Aug   49.4	45.3	13.9	2.7	2.1	30.4	20.4	104.0	10.3	1,457.6	111.1	701.7	438.1	414.3	July Aug Sep
42.3	47.8	14.6 3 15.5 4 16.1	2.7 2.7 2.8	2.2	46.3	41.3	109.0	9.8	1,423.6	87.7	674.0	452.8	401.0	Nov
43.3	42.3	14.3	2.8 2.9	2.2 2.3	47.0	37.8 36.2	93.2 78.9	9.8 10.0	1,396.0	83.0	634.1 575.5	460.2	1,145.7 1,073.7	Feb Mar
Changes 4  - 44	43.3 43.9	16.2 9 15.8	2.9 2.9	2.3 2.3	37.6 40.6	34.8 38.3	105.2 104.8	9.5 9.4	1,368.4 1,360.1	77.2 74.2	605.4 556.5	460.7 449.5	1,123.8 1,045.4	June
- 4.4	47.1 49.4	1 15.2 4 17.7	3.0	2.3	39.3	36.8	101.9	6.8 7.2 7.2	1,357.0 1,352.8 1,352.5	79.4	604.9	458.7	1,335.7	Aug
- 7.7	_		1 0.8	. 0.4	l 10	1.4	l 10.7		10.6		1 40		10.4	2002
- 3.9	- 8.3	- 1.4	- 0.6	- 0.4	- 2.1	- 2.8	0.8	1	1	- 14.8		1	14.0	2004
- 5.5	- 3.9 8.0 - 7.4 - 5.6	9 - 0.3 13.0 4 0.7 5 - 7.6	- 0.1 0.0 0.1 0.1	- 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.0 0.2	3.9 - 5.8 - 3.3 - 2.4	3.1 - 4.3 - 3.2 - 0.8	- 3.3 8.1 36.1 19.4	0.3 - 3.4 - 12.2 - 5.0	34.4 20.3 - 33.8 -104.9	21.7 48.7 50.4 – 87.3	32.4 48.8 - 0.0 - 95.5	27.9 42.9 39.2 – 0.1	33.7 65.1 56.6 – 65.2	2006 2007 2008 2009
- 3.8	- 5.5 - 1.4	- 4.8 - 1.5	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	- 0.4 - 1.5	- 0.6 - 0.4	10.7 1.0	- 0.1 - 0.4	- 11.0 6.0	- 2.7 - 2.0	6.2 13.0	- 1.2 4.0	- 9.5 10.3	Feb Mar
0.2	- 3.8 - 0.1	3.2 1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	1.5 – 0.9	0.8 0.2	0.7 1.2	- 0.0 - 0.3	- 16.1 - 20.7	- 4.5 - 16.4	49.5 - 35.6	- 5.2 - 4.7	7.0 22.7	May June
- 2.2	0.2 1.2 - 0.1	2 0.6 2 1.1 1 – 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.0 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0 0.0	7.4 - 8.6 21.3	0.7 0.3 13.4	11.7 - 8.0 - 10.8	- 0.4 - 0.1 - 0.4	1.5 - 0.8 - 29.8	4.2 - 2.3 - 20.7	8.9 - 19.4 - 6.5	- 3.3 - 1.4 7.1	9.3 - 6.9 1.9	Aug Sep Oct
1.6	- 2.2 - 2.8	2 0.6 3 – 2.3	0.1 0.0	0.1 0.0	- 6.5 5.2	- 2.5 - 1.6	- 22.2 - 12.2	0.1 0.0	- 11.1 - 1.2	- 5.3 - 1.6	- 33.1 0.2	0.8 2.9	- 72.7 -103.1	Dec 2011 Jan
0.6 - 0.4   0.0   0.0   3.0   3.5   - 0.3   - 0.1   - 15.4   - 3.7   - 47.8   - 11.0   - 78.6   June   0.9   1.0   0.0   0.0   - 1.2   - 2.7   - 13.4   - 0.1   - 8.6   3.0   0.6   2.7   121.6   July   - 3.1   - 2.2   - 0.0   - 0.0   - 0.1   1.1   10.3   0.4   - 1.0   2.2   47.1   5.4   167.0   Aug	- 0.4	2.1 4 – 0.2	0.0	0.0	- 8.1 - 4.7	- 1.6 - 2.3	- 14.3 10.4	0.2 - 0.3	- 12.4 - 1.5	- 3.7 - 1.9	- 53.4 36.7	2.3 - 2.3	- 72.1 4.2	Mar Apr
1 331 351 ANI ANI 541 ANI 541 ANI 341 ANI 3071 401 44401 C	0.6 0.9 - 3.1	6 - 0.4 9 1.0 1 - 2.2	0.0 0.0 - 0.0	0.0 0.0 - 0.0	3.0 - 1.2 - 0.1	3.5 - 2.7 1.1	- 0.3 - 13.4 10.3	- 0.1 - 0.1 0.4	- 15.4 - 8.6 - 1.0	- 3.7 3.0 2.2	- 47.8 0.6 47.1	- 11.0 2.7 5.4	- 78.6 121.6 167.0	June July Aug

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. — 4 Statistical breaks have been eliminated from the flow figures (see also footnote \* in Table II.1).

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

€billion

End of month

2011 Apr May June July Aug Sep

2011 Aug Sep

2011 Aug Sep

2011 Aug

2011 Aug

2011 Aug Sep

2011 Aug Sep

2011 Aug

2011 Aug

2011 Aug Sep

€ billion			Lendina to	banks (MFIs	;)	Lendina to	non-banks (	non-MFIs)				
				of which	,	20.10.119 10	of which				1	
							Loans				1	
Number of reporting institu- tions	Balance sheet total 1	Cash in hand and credit balances with central banks	Total	Balances and loans	Securities issued by banks	Total	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year	Bills	Securities issued by non-banks	Partici- pating interests	Other assets 1
All categ	ories of	banks										
1,922 1,923 1,923	8,045.9 8,094.0 7,933.6	64.8 71.9 81.9	2,781.5 2,785.4 2,729.3	2,043.0 2,038.2 1,995.7	728.6 735.5 722.6	3,996.7 3,988.8 3,956.3	513.3 513.6 504.0	2,695.1 2,706.3 2,699.0	0.8 0.7 0.7	746.8 727.0 715.8	146.9	1,054.5 1,101.0 1,021.8
1,922 1,920 1,915	8,051.5 8,313.8 8,538.9	72.7 79.1 94.3	2,730.0 2,819.5 2,890.3	2,004.4 2,096.1 2,171.8	713.9 712.7 706.6	3,962.5 3,969.7 3,974.7	502.5 512.9 518.4	2,713.4 2,723.0 2,731.9	0.7 0.7 0.7			1,142.5 1,301.7 1,435.8
Commer	cial bank	S 6										
288   288	3,133.7 3,282.2	31.5 44.7				1,093.5 1,086.6		634.5 637.5				
Big bar	nks <sup>7</sup>											
4 4	2,232.3		577.0		56.5	542.8 526.8	165.6 157.8	252.2 252.4		96.0 91.4		
Region 171 171	770.1	13.4	er comme   241.2   279.2		44.9	484.3 493.7	67.5 71.4	339.5 342.1	0.1	76.9 79.5	6.7	24.4 24.7
Branch	es of for	eign ban	ks									
113 113	225.5 233.4	2.2 2.1	151.7 159.8			66.4 66.1	20.1 20.3	42.9 42.9			0.9	
Landesb	anken											
10   10		9.8 12.7	514.9 535.0		131.6 130.8	652.2 662.7	107.0 116.1		0.1 0.1	128.3 127.1	17.6 17.6	
Savings k	oanks											
428 428	1,078.2 1,079.2	20.6 20.1				775.7 778.1	58.8 60.5	611.8 612.9				
Regional	l instituti	ons of cr	edit coop	eratives								
2   2	277.0 285.3	0.7 0.9				61.7 60.9	14.5 14.1	19.5 20.0	0.0			
Credit co	operativ	es										
1,133   1,128		14.6 14.2				483.0 485.7	31.8 33.0					
Mortgag						422.2						
18 18	616.7 615.7	0.7 0.3		98.4 101.3	74.2 73.5	423.3 420.0	17.8 16.0	309.5 308.6	_	96.0 95.4		
_		associat										
23 23	196.6 197.3	0.1 0.1	58.2 59.3	40.8 42.0	17.4 17.3	130.2 129.7	1.6 1.6		:	14.3 13.5	0.4	7.8 7.8
Special p												
18 18	913.5 925.4		503.7 506.6			350.1 351.0				84.7 85.1	7.6 7.6	50.8 59.1
		eign bank		_	_		_	_	_	_	_	_
152   153	980.7	11.9	409.8	355.7	52.5	431.8		269.3 270.3				
of whic					n banks <sup>9</sup>		47.1	226.4	0.1	82.9	52	108.2
40	747.3	10.9 9.7	249.9			365.7	53.9					116.7

<sup>\*</sup> 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 Owing to the Act Modernising Accounting Law (Gesetz zur Modernisierung des Bilanzrechts)

of 25 May 2009, derivative financial instruments in the trading portfolio (trading portfolio derivatives) within the meaning of section 340e (3) sentence 1 of the German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch) read in conjunction with section 35 (1) No 1a of the Credit Institution Accounting Regulation (Verordnung über die Rechnungslegung der Kreditinstitute) are classified under "Other assets and liabilities" as of the December 2010 reporting date. Trading portfolio derivatives are listed separately in the Statistical Supplement to the Monthly Report 1, Banking statistics in Tables

ſ	Deposits o	f banks (MF	is)	Deposits of non-banks (non-MFIs)										]	
		of which			of which								including published		
						Time depo	sits 2		Savings de	posits 4			reserves, partici- pation		
	「otal	Sight deposits	Time deposits	Total	Sight deposits	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year 2	Memo item Liabilities arising from repos <sup>3</sup>	Total	of which At three months' notice	Bank savings bonds	Bearer debt securities out- standing 5	rights capital, funds for general banking	Other liabi- lities 1	End of month
ľ						,	,						egories o	of banks	1
	1,909.1 1,871.7 1,811.6	397.8 393.2 373.3	1,511.3 1,478.4 1,438.3	3,181.0 3,212.1 3,210.1	1,232.8 1,235.5 1,226.1	383.4 412.6 422.3	816.6 816.2 815.1	151.7 168.7 161.3	632.4 630.0 627.8	525.5 523.2 521.2	115.7 117.8 118.8	1,428.0 1,436.0 1,417.7	392.2 392.4 391.2		2011 Apr May June
	1,810.5 1,868.7 1,921.5	370.7 379.8 437.8	1,439.8 1,488.9 1,483.7	3,206.0 3,240.5 3,268.3	1,233.4 1,241.1 1,261.9	410.7 432.8 443.2	815.7 821.4 819.2	146.8 160.9 162.9	626.5 624.9 623.3	519.9 518.4 517.4		1,418.0 1,418.2 1,418.3	391.4 392.7 392.9	1,225.6 1,393.7 1,537.9	July Aug Sep
												Con	nmercial	banks <sup>6</sup>	
	748.4 781.3		495.2 491.1		561.9 572.7	187.7 192.8	203.0 202.9	87.4 87.2						951.4 1,055.9	2011 Aug Sep
													Big b	anks 7	
	458.1 451.7		280.2 259.2		260.7 260.3	107.8 112.2	87.0 86.0			69.4 69.0			80.0 80.0		2011 Aug Sep
i											and oth			- ,	
	144.3 176.1		102.5 108.2	504.9 517.3	262.2 273.2	72.0 72.6	99.7 100.5	5.8 5.3	51.2		19.7	36.5		41.0	2011 Aug Sep
					-	-		-			Brand	hes of f		anks	
	146.0 153.4	33.5 29.6	112.5 123.8		39.0 39.2	7.9 7.9	16.3 16.5	_	0.0			0.1	7.3 7.4		2011 Aug Sep
													Landes	sbanken	
	359.5 370.7				93.8 105.0	110.0 114.0	167.5 166.7	57.7 60.3	14.1 14.0						2011 Aug Sep
													Saving	gs banks	
	178.3 179.0		161.2 159.3		328.1 327.3	48.1 48.4	15.6 15.6	1.0 0.8				22.6 22.2			2011 Aug Sep
									Re	gional i	nstitutio	ns of cre	dit coop	eratives	
	134.1 137.5		105.7 108.2		9.5 11.7	12.5 13.7	13.5 13.5	4.3 7.2	-	-	2.3 2.3	55.7 53.8	13.0 13.0		2011 Aug Sep
		_	_						_	_			dit coop		
	100.7 100.5		94.8 93.5		227.2 226.2	49.2 49.9	30.2 30.1	_	186.2 185.9	162.2 162.0			44.4 44.5		2011 Aug Sep
												ı	Mortgag		
	160.2 165.6				11.3 11.7	13.5 13.5	175.4 174.2		0.3			213.3 206.4	19.3 19.3		2011 Aug Sep
						_		_				ng and l			
	25.3 25.2	1.8 1.5	23.5 23.7	139.8 140.2	0.4	0.9 0.9	137.2 137.6	_	0.4 0.4	0.3 0.3	1.0	5.6 5.6	8.3 8.3	17.6 18.0	2011 Aug Sep
												Specia	l purpos		
	162.2 161.8	14.4 17.2	147.9 144.6	98.8 95.5	8.9 6.8	10.8 10.1	79.1 78.6	6.6 4.0	_	_	_	537.6 551.5	48.6 48.6	66.4 68.0	2011 Aug Sep
												o item:	_		
	267.0 309.9				216.3 223.5	79.7 79.4		27.0 30.2		19.4 19.3	15.2 15.3	66.7 63.4	44.8 44.9	125.4 134.1	2011 Aug Sep
								of wh	nich: Bar	-	-	-	_		
	121.0 156.5		73.8 76.9	356.9 363.9	177.3 184.3	71.8 71.5	74.0 74.3			19.3 19.2	14.2 14.3	66.7 63.3		117.4 126.1	

I.1 to I.3. — 2 For building and loan associations: Including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see Table IV.12). — 3 Included in time deposits. — 4 Excluding deposits under savings and loan contracts (see also footnote 2). — 5 Including subordinated negotiable bearer debt securities; excluding non-negotiable bearer debt securities. — 6 Commercial banks comprise the sub-groups "Big banks", "Regional banks and other commercial banks" and "Branches of foreign banks". — 7 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. — 8 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". — 9 Separate presentation of the banks majority-owned by foreign banks included in other banking categories.



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

€ billion

	€ billion												
	Lending to domestic banks (MFIs) 2,3								Lending to	domestic no	n-banks (no	n-MFIs) 3,6	
Period	Cash in hand (euro-area banknotes and coins) 1		Total	Credit balances and loans	Bills 4	Negotiable money market paper issued by banks	Securities issued by banks	Memo item Fiduciary loans 5	Total	Loans	Bills 4	Treasury bills and negotiable money mar- ket paper issued by non-banks	Securities issued by non- banks 7
											End	of year or	month *
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
2010	16.0	79.6	1,686.3	1,195.4	-	7.5	483.5	1.8	3,220.9	2,770.4	0.8	27.9	421.8
2010 Apr May June	13.6 14.2 13.7	66.4 57.5 116.1	1,754.8 1,817.8 1,761.1	1,195.3 1,267.0 1,223.2	- 0.0	26.5 26.5 26.5	533.0 524.3 511.4	1.9 1.9 1.9	3,140.8 3,130.1 3,147.5	2,697.2 2,707.8 2,716.5	0.7 0.6 0.6	2.0 2.5 8.1	440.9 419.2 422.4
July	14.3	66.8	1,688.7	1,165.6	-	26.4	496.7	1.8	3,139.7	2,708.6	0.6	9.9	420.6
Aug	13.9	66.8	1,704.5	1,183.5	-	27.1	493.9	1.8	3,150.2	2,717.5	0.6	9.2	423.0
Sep	14.2	74.1	1,685.0	1,169.5	-	24.5	491.1	1.9	3,129.7	2,699.9	0.6	8.9	420.3
Oct	14.7	64.4	1,674.2	1,180.2	-	6.9	487.1	1.8	3,249.0	2,710.7	0.6	28.2	509.4
Nov	14.0	57.6	1,697.3	1,200.6	-	8.6	488.1	1.8	3,290.2	2,815.9	0.6	26.1	447.6
Dec	16.0	79.6	1,686.3	1,195.4	-	7.5	483.5	1.8	3,220.9	2,770.4	0.8	27.9	421.8
2011 Jan	13.6	54.0	1,673.1	1,183.9	-	7.9	481.3	1.7	3,241.2	2,777.7	0.7	29.2	433.6
Feb	13.6	61.7	1,668.2	1,179.5	-	9.4	479.3	1.7	3,240.3	2,786.9	0.7	29.4	423.4
Mar	14.0	67.0	1,646.6	1,164.7	-	7.7	474.2	1.7	3,211.7	2,757.5	0.6	24.6	429.0
Apr	15.1	49.1	1,630.9	1,152.3	-	5.4	473.2	1.7	3,226.5	2,748.7	0.6	25.6	451.6
May	14.6	56.4	1,623.7	1,143.2	-	5.7	474.8	1.7	3,209.4	2,753.8	0.5	23.7	431.3
June	14.4	66.6	1,607.5	1,137.4	-	5.2	465.0	1.7	3,191.7	2,748.9	0.5	21.6	420.7
July	14.5	57.5	1,610.1	1,144.0	-	5.1	460.9	1.6	3,193.1	2,753.1	0.5	18.7	420.7
Aug	14.0	64.1	1,665.1	1,200.6	-	5.3	459.2	1.7	3,201.3	2,768.0	0.5	16.7	416.2
Sep	14.7	78.8	1,731.5	1,270.1	-	6.0	455.4	1.7	3,207.5	2,778.2	0.6	14.5	414.2
												C	hanges *
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
2010	- 0.9	+ 0.6	- 19.3	+ 61.5	± 0.0	- 24.0	- 56.8	- 0.3	+ 130.5	+ 78.7	+ 0.0	+ 23.8	+ 28.0
2010 Apr May June	- 0.4 + 0.7 - 0.5	- 23.1 - 8.9 + 58.6	+ 34.8 + 63.0 - 56.7	+ 36.5 + 71.7 - 43.7	- + 0.0	- 0.7 - 0.0 - 0.4	- 1.1 - 8.7 - 12.6	- 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.0	+ 42.1 - 10.7 + 17.5	+ 15.5 + 10.5 + 8.7	- 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.0	- 1.1 + 0.5 + 5.5	+ 27.7 - 21.8 + 3.3
July	+ 0.5	- 49.3	- 69.2	- 54.4	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 14.7	- 0.1	- 7.8	- 7.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.6	- 1.7
Aug	- 0.3	- 0.0	+ 15.8	+ 17.9	-	+ 0.7	- 2.8	-	+ 10.5	+ 8.8	- 0.0	- 0.7	+ 2.4
Sep	+ 0.3	+ 7.4	- 19.5	- 14.0	-	- 2.7	- 2.8	+ 0.0	- 20.6	- 17.6	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 2.7
Oct	+ 0.4	- 9.8	- 10.8	+ 10.7	-	- 17.5	- 4.0	- 0.0	+ 120.1	+ 11.7	+ 0.1	+ 19.3	+ 89.1
Nov	- 0.6	- 6.8	+ 23.1	+ 20.4	-	+ 1.7	+ 1.1	- 0.0	+ 41.1	+ 105.0	- 0.0	- 2.1	- 61.8
Dec	+ 2.0	+ 22.0	- 10.7	- 4.9	-	- 1.1	- 4.6	+ 0.0	- 64.1	- 45.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.8	- 20.7
2011 Jan	- 2.4	- 25.6	- 13.2	- 11.4	-	+ 0.5	- 2.2	- 0.1	+ 20.3	+ 7.3	- 0.1	+ 1.3	+ 11.8
Feb	- 0.1	+ 7.7	- 4.9	- 4.4	-	+ 1.5	- 2.0	-	- 0.9	+ 9.2	- 0.0	+ 0.2	- 10.2
Mar	+ 0.4	+ 5.3	- 21.6	- 14.8	-	- 1.7	- 5.1	+ 0.0	- 28.6	- 29.4	- 0.1	- 4.7	+ 5.6
Apr	+ 1.1	- 17.8	- 15.7	- 12.4	-	- 2.3	- 0.9	+ 0.0	+ 14.8	- 8.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.9	+ 22.7
May	- 0.5	+ 7.2	- 7.3	- 9.1	-	+ 0.3	+ 1.6	- 0.0	- 17.1	+ 5.1	- 0.1	- 1.9	- 20.3
June	- 0.3	+ 10.3	- 16.2	- 5.8	-	- 0.5	- 9.8	+ 0.0	- 17.5	- 4.7	- 0.0	- 2.1	- 10.7
July Aug Sep	+ 0.2 - 0.5 + 0.6	- 9.1 + 6.6	+ 2.6 + 62.3	+ 6.6 + 63.8	-	- 0.0 + 0.2 + 0.7	- 4.0 - 1.7	- 0.0 + 0.0	+ 1.4 + 0.7	+ 4.2 + 7.3	+ 0.0 - 0.0	- 2.8 - 2.1	+ 0.0 - 4.6

<sup>\*</sup> 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;

Participating interests in deposits of domestic banks (MFIs) 3.9.10   Deposits of domestic non-banks (non-MFIs) 3.15
Requalisation   Memo   Indicator   Memo   Indicator   Memo   Indicator   Memo   Indicator   Memo   Indicator   Memo   Indicator   Indica
Equalisation   Item Fiduciary   Item F
tión claims 8         Fiduciary loans 5         and enterprises         Total         deposits 11,12         counted bills 14         Fiduciary loans 5         Total         derection of posits 11         deposits 13,16         deposits 17         savings bonds 18         Fiduciary loans 5         Period           End of year or month *           4.0         57.0         95.9         1,204.9         123.1         1,081.6         0.3         27.2         2,034.0         526.4         827.0         574.5         106.0         43.3         2001           3.0         54.8         119.0         1,224.0         122.6         1,116.2         0.2         25.6         2,085.9         575.6         830.6         575.3         104.4         42.1         2002           2.0         56.8         109.2         1,229.6         116.8         1,112.6         0.2         27.8         2,140.3         624.0         825.7         590.3         100.3         40.5         2003           1.0         61.8         99.6         1,271.2         119.7         1,151.4         0.1         30.3         2,200.0         646.9         851.2         603.5         98.4         43.7         2004           -         53.0         106.3 </td
End of year or month *    4.0   57.0   95.9   1,204.9   123.1   1,081.6   0.3   27.2   2,034.0   526.4   827.0   574.5   106.0   43.3   2001     3.0   54.8   119.0   1,244.0   127.6   1,116.2   0.2   25.6   2,085.9   575.6   830.6   575.3   104.4   42.1   2002     2.0   56.8   109.2   1,229.6   116.8   1,112.6   0.2   27.8   2,140.3   624.0   825.7   590.3   100.3   40.5   2003     1.0   61.8   99.6   1,271.2   119.7   1,151.4   0.1   30.3   2,200.0   646.9   851.2   603.5   98.4   43.7   2004     -   56.6   108.5   1,300.0   120.5   1,179.4   0.1   26.5   2,276.6   717.0   864.4   603.4   91.9   42.4   2005     -   53.0   106.3   1,348.2   125.4   1,222.7   0.0   22.3   2,394.6   747.7   962.8   586.5   97.5   37.8   2006     -   51.1   109.4   1,478.6   122.1   1,356.5   0.0   20.0   2,579.1   779.9   1,125.4   555.4   118.4   36.4   2007     -   47.2   111.2   1,582.5   138.5   1,444.0   0.0   41.6   2,781.4   834.6   1,276.1   535.2   135.4   32.3   2008     -   43.9   106.1   1,355.1   128.9   1,226.2   0.0   35.7   2,829.7   1,029.5   1,102.6   594.5   103.2   43.4   2009     -   42.8   98.6   1,340.4   140.3   1,200.1   0.0   36.1   2,852.0   1,070.3   1,077.0   604.8   99.9   42.7   2010 Apr     -   42.8   97.8   1,355.5   139.6   1,215.9   0.0   37.1   2,867.5   1,089.6   1,073.1   605.1   99.7   42.7   May     -   42.3   96.1   1,243.3   134.7   1,108.6   0.0   35.9   2,873.4   1,094.7   1,074.2   605.9   98.7   42.2   Aug     -   42.3   95.6   1,252.5   138.9   1,113.7   0.0   35.9   2,873.4   1,094.7   1,074.2   605.9   98.7   42.2   Aug     -   42.0   95.1   1,247.7   137.0   1,110.7   0.0   34.9   2,872.3   1,091.1   1,075.1   607.4   98.6   42.0   Oct
3.0
2.0   56.8   109.2   1,229.6   116.8   1,112.6   0.2   27.8   2,140.3   624.0   825.7   590.3   100.3   40.5   2003
1.0 61.8 99.6 1,271.2 119.7 1,151.4 0.1 30.3 2,200.0 646.9 851.2 603.5 98.4 43.7 2004  - 56.6 108.5 1,300.0 120.5 1,179.4 0.1 26.5 2,276.6 717.0 864.4 603.4 91.9 42.4 2005  - 53.0 106.3 1,348.2 125.4 1,222.7 0.0 22.3 2,394.6 747.7 962.8 586.5 97.5 37.8 2006  - 51.1 109.4 1,478.6 122.1 1,356.5 0.0 20.0 2,579.1 779.9 1,125.4 555.4 118.4 36.4 2007  - 47.2 111.2 1,582.5 138.5 1,444.0 0.0 41.6 2,781.4 834.6 1,276.1 535.2 135.4 32.3 2008  - 43.9 106.1 1,355.1 128.9 1,226.2 0.0 35.7 2,829.7 1,029.5 1,102.6 594.5 103.2 43.4 2009  - 33.7 96.8 1,237.9 135.3 1,102.6 0.0 13.8 2,936.6 1,104.4 1,117.1 618.2 96.9 37.5 2010  - 42.8 98.6 1,340.4 140.3 1,200.1 0.0 36.1 2,852.0 1,070.3 1,077.0 604.8 99.9 42.7 2010 Apr  - 42.8 97.8 1,355.5 139.6 1,215.9 0.0 37.1 2,867.5 1,089.6 1,073.1 605.1 99.7 42.7 May  - 42.5 97.6 1,365.2 140.1 1,225.0 0.0 36.8 2,867.5 1,090.5 1,073.1 604.4 99.5 42.4 June  - 42.3 96.1 1,243.3 134.7 1,108.6 0.0 35.6 2,851.1 1,084.9 1,061.3 605.9 98.9 42.2 July  - 42.3 96.1 1,243.3 134.7 1,108.6 0.0 35.6 2,851.1 1,084.9 1,061.3 605.9 98.9 42.2 July  - 42.3 95.6 1,252.5 138.9 1,113.7 0.0 35.9 2,873.4 1,094.7 1,074.2 605.9 98.7 42.2 Aug  - 42.1 95.3 1,217.8 138.6 1,079.1 0.0 35.1 2,867.2 1,083.3 1,079.4 606.1 98.4 42.1 Sep
- 53.0   106.3   1,348.2   125.4   1,222.7   0.0   22.3   2,394.6   747.7   962.8   586.5   97.5   37.8   2006   - 51.1   109.4   1,478.6   122.1   1,556.5   0.0   20.0   2,579.1   779.9   1,125.4   555.4   118.4   36.4   2007   - 47.2   111.2   1,582.5   138.5   1,444.0   0.0   41.6   2,781.4   834.6   1,276.1   535.2   135.4   32.3   2008   - 43.9   106.1   1,355.1   128.9   1,226.2   0.0   35.7   2,829.7   1,029.5   1,102.6   594.5   103.2   43.4   2009   - 33.7   96.8   1,237.9   135.3   1,102.6   0.0   13.8   2,936.6   1,104.4   1,117.1   618.2   96.9   37.5   2010   - 42.8   98.6   1,340.4   140.3   1,200.1   0.0   36.1   2,852.0   1,070.3   1,077.0   604.8   99.9   42.7   2010 Apr   - 42.8   97.8   1,355.5   139.6   1,215.9   0.0   37.1   2,867.5   1,089.6   1,073.1   605.1   99.7   42.7   May   - 42.5   97.6   1,365.2   140.1   1,225.0   0.0   36.8   2,867.5   1,090.5   1,073.1   604.4   99.5   42.4   June   - 42.3   96.1   1,243.3   134.7   1,108.6   0.0   35.6   2,851.1   1,084.9   1,061.3   605.9   98.9   42.2   July   - 42.3   95.6   1,252.5   138.9   1,113.7   0.0   35.9   2,873.4   1,094.7   1,074.2   605.9   98.7   42.2   Aug   - 42.1   95.3   1,217.8   138.6   1,079.1   0.0   35.1   2,867.2   1,083.3   1,079.4   606.1   98.4   42.1   Sep
- 47.2 111.2 1,582.5 138.5 1,444.0 0.0 41.6 2,781.4 834.6 1,276.1 535.2 135.4 32.3 2008 43.9 106.1 1,355.1 128.9 1,226.2 0.0 35.7 2,829.7 1,029.5 1,102.6 594.5 103.2 43.4 2009 43.7 2,829.7 1,029.5 1,102.6 594.5 103.2 43.4 2009 43.4 2009 43.7 2010 42.8 98.6 1,340.4 140.3 1,200.1 0.0 36.1 2,852.0 1,070.3 1,077.0 604.8 99.9 42.7 2010 Apr 42.8 97.8 1,355.5 139.6 1,215.9 0.0 37.1 2,867.5 1,089.6 1,073.1 605.1 99.7 42.7 May 42.5 97.6 1,365.2 140.1 1,225.0 0.0 36.8 2,867.5 1,090.5 1,073.1 604.4 99.5 42.4 June 42.3 96.1 1,243.3 134.7 1,108.6 0.0 35.6 2,851.1 1,084.9 1,061.3 605.9 98.9 42.2 July 42.3 95.6 1,252.5 138.9 1,113.7 0.0 35.9 2,873.4 1,094.7 1,074.2 605.9 98.7 42.2 Aug 42.1 95.3 1,217.8 138.6 1,079.1 0.0 35.1 2,867.2 1,083.3 1,079.4 606.1 98.4 42.1 Sep 42.0 95.1 1,247.7 137.0 1,110.7 0.0 34.9 2,872.3 1,091.1 1,075.1 607.4 98.6 42.0 Oct
- 33.7 96.8 1,237.9 135.3 1,102.6 0.0 13.8 2,936.6 1,104.4 1,117.1 618.2 96.9 37.5 2010  - 42.8 98.6 1,340.4 140.3 1,200.1 0.0 36.1 2,852.0 1,070.3 1,077.0 604.8 99.9 42.7 2010 Apr  - 42.8 97.8 1,355.5 139.6 1,215.9 0.0 37.1 2,867.5 1,089.6 1,073.1 605.1 99.7 42.7 May  - 42.5 97.6 1,365.2 140.1 1,225.0 0.0 36.8 2,867.5 1,090.5 1,073.1 604.4 99.5 42.4 June  - 42.3 96.1 1,243.3 134.7 1,108.6 0.0 35.6 2,851.1 1,084.9 1,061.3 605.9 98.9 42.2 July  - 42.3 95.6 1,252.5 138.9 1,113.7 0.0 35.9 2,873.4 1,094.7 1,074.2 605.9 98.7 42.2 Aug  - 42.1 95.3 1,217.8 138.6 1,079.1 0.0 35.1 2,867.2 1,083.3 1,079.4 606.1 98.4 42.1 Sep  - 42.0 95.1 1,247.7 137.0 1,110.7 0.0 34.9 2,872.3 1,091.1 1,075.1 607.4 98.6 42.0 Oct
- 42.8 98.6 1,340.4 140.3 1,200.1 0.0 36.1 2,852.0 1,070.3 1,077.0 604.8 99.9 42.7 2010 Apr - 42.8 97.8 1,355.5 139.6 1,215.9 0.0 37.1 2,867.5 1,089.6 1,073.1 605.1 99.7 42.7 May - 42.5 97.6 1,365.2 140.1 1,225.0 0.0 36.8 2,867.5 1,090.5 1,073.1 604.4 99.5 42.4 June - 42.3 96.1 1,243.3 134.7 1,108.6 0.0 35.6 2,851.1 1,084.9 1,061.3 605.9 98.9 42.2 July - 42.3 95.6 1,252.5 138.9 1,113.7 0.0 35.9 2,873.4 1,094.7 1,074.2 605.9 98.7 42.2 Aug - 42.1 95.3 1,217.8 138.6 1,079.1 0.0 35.1 2,867.2 1,083.3 1,079.4 606.1 98.4 42.1 Sep - 42.0 95.1 1,247.7 137.0 1,110.7 0.0 34.9 2,872.3 1,091.1 1,075.1 607.4 98.6 42.0 Oct
- 42.8 97.8 1,355.5 139.6 1,215.9 0.0 37.1 2,867.5 1,089.6 1,073.1 605.1 99.7 42.7 May - 42.5 97.6 1,365.2 140.1 1,225.0 0.0 36.8 2,867.5 1,090.5 1,073.1 604.4 99.5 42.4 June - 42.3 96.1 1,243.3 134.7 1,108.6 0.0 35.6 2,851.1 1,084.9 1,061.3 605.9 98.9 42.2 July - 42.3 95.6 1,252.5 138.9 1,113.7 0.0 35.9 2,873.4 1,094.7 1,074.2 605.9 98.7 42.2 Aug - 42.1 95.3 1,217.8 138.6 1,079.1 0.0 35.1 2,867.2 1,083.3 1,079.4 606.1 98.4 42.1 Sep - 42.0 95.1 1,247.7 137.0 1,110.7 0.0 34.9 2,872.3 1,091.1 1,075.1 607.4 98.6 42.0 Oct
- 42.3 95.6 1,252.5 138.9 1,113.7 0.0 35.9 2,873.4 1,094.7 1,074.2 605.9 98.7 42.2 Aug - 42.1 95.3 1,217.8 138.6 1,079.1 0.0 35.1 2,867.2 1,083.3 1,079.4 606.1 98.4 42.1 Sep - 42.0 95.1 1,247.7 137.0 1,110.7 0.0 34.9 2,872.3 1,091.1 1,075.1 607.4 98.6 42.0 Oct
- 42.1 95.3 1,217.8 138.6 1,079.1 0.0 35.1 2,867.2 1,083.3 1,079.4 606.1 98.4 42.1 Sep - 42.0 95.1 1,247.7 137.0 1,110.7 0.0 34.9 2,872.3 1,091.1 1,075.1 607.4 98.6 42.0 Oct
- 33.7 96.8 1,237.9 135.3 1,102.6 0.0 13.8 2,936.6 1,104.4 1,117.1 618.2 96.9 37.5 Dec - 33.5 98.4 1,220.9 148.0 1,072.9 0.0 13.7 2,928.6 1,125.9 1,085.0 620.4 97.2 37.3 2011 Jan
- 33.5 98.2 1,207.7 135.8 1,071.9 0.0 13.7 2,942.8 1,121.6 1,100.7 622.5 98.0 37.4 Feb
- 33.3 98.3 1,191.5 126.6 1,064.8 0.0 13.7 2,930.5 1,112.1 1,096.6 623.5 98.3 37.2 Mar - 33.1 98.2 1,183.6 132.1 1,051.5 0.0 13.5 2,948.4 1,127.1 1,099.2 622.3 99.8 37.0 Apr
- 33.0 96.7 1,164.0 119.8 1,044.1 0.0 13.6 2,976.6 1,125.7 1,129.3 619.9 101.7 37.0 May - 33.0 94.7 1,158.5 120.1 1,038.4 0.0 13.6 2,980.6 1,123.7 1,136.4 617.8 102.7 36.7 June
- 32.7 94.8 1,154.4 122.4 1,031.9 0.0 13.3 2,976.5 1,130.6 1,125.8 616.6 103.5 36.6 July
- 32.7 94.9 1,163.0 123.3 1,039.7 0.0 13.5 3,007.6 1,139.2 1,149.1 615.0 104.2 36.7 Aug - 32.7 94.9 1,175.7 133.0 1,042.6 0.0 13.5 3,026.3 1,151.3 1,157.3 613.5 104.3 36.7 Sep
Changes *
- 1.0
- 1.1
- 1.0   - 4.9
- 2.3 + 3.1 + 132.0 - 3.3 + 135.3 - 0.0 - 2.3 + 181.1 + 31.6 + 160.5 - 31.1 + 20.1 - 2.0 2007 - 5.4 + 7.8 + 124.3 + 23.0 + 101.3 - 0.0 - 3.6 + 207.6 + 54.3 + 156.6 - 20.2 + 17.0 - 1.3 2008
4.2 + 0.7 - 225.4 - 9.7 - 215.7 - 0.0 - 5.7 + 59.7 + 211.4 - 179.3 + 59.3 - 31.6 - 0.9 2009
- 2.1 - 9.2 - 96.8 + 22.3 - 119.1 - 0.0 - 0.2 + 77.4 + 76.0 - 18.9 + 24.0 - 3.7 - 1.7 2010 - 0.1 - 0.1 + 13.6 + 10.9 + 2.7 - 0.0 + 0.0 + 32.0 + 30.3 + 2.2 + 0.1 - 0.6 - 0.0 2010 Apr
0.0 - 0.9 + 15.1 - 0.7 + 15.8 - 0.0 + 1.0 + 15.4 + 19.3 - 3.9 + 0.2 - 0.2 - 0.0 May 0.3 - 0.2 + 9.7 + 0.5 + 9.1 + 0.0 - 0.3 + 0.0 + 1.4 - 0.5 - 0.6 - 0.3 - 0.3 June
0.1 - 1.4 - 118.6 - 5.1 - 113.5 + 0.0 - 1.2 - 16.4 - 5.6 - 11.8 + 1.5 - 0.5 - 0.2 July 0.1 - 0.5 + 9.2 + 4.1 + 5.1 - 0.0 + 0.3 + 17.6 + 9.8 + 8.2 - 0.1 - 0.3 - 0.0 Aug
- 0.1 - 0.5 + 9.2 + 4.1 + 5.1 - 0.0 + 0.3 + 17.6 + 9.8 + 8.2 - 0.1 - 0.3 - 0.0 Aug - 0.2 - 0.3 - 34.7 - 0.2 - 34.5 - 0.0 - 0.8 - 6.2 - 11.4 + 5.2 + 0.3 - 0.2 - 0.1 Sep
- 0.1 - 0.2 + 29.9 - 1.7 + 31.5 + 0.0 - 0.2 + 4.9 + 7.9 - 4.5 + 1.3 + 0.2 - 0.1 Oct - 0.1 + 0.2 - 2.1 + 13.1 - 15.2 - 0.0 + 0.4 + 50.3 + 39.3 + 8.2 + 2.6 + 0.3 - 0.0 Nov
0.1 + 1.6 - 7.2 - 14.8 + 7.6 + 0.0 + 0.2 - 9.4 - 25.5 + 6.9 + 8.5 + 0.6 - 0.3 Dec
0.2 + 1.6 - 17.0 + 12.7 - 29.8 - 0.0 - 0.1 - 8.1 + 21.6 - 32.1 + 2.2 + 0.3 - 0.2 2011 Jan - + 0.0 - 0.2 - 13.4 - 12.2 - 1.2 + 0.0 + 0.0 + 14.2 - 4.4 + 15.7 + 2.1 + 0.8 + 0.0 Feb
0.2 + 0.1 - 16.3 - 9.2 - 7.0 - 0.0 - 0.0 - 12.3 - 9.5 - 4.3 + 1.0 + 0.5 - 0.2 Mar
0.2 - 0.1 - 7.9 + 5.4 - 13.3 - 0.0 - 0.1 + 17.9 + 15.9 + 3.0 - 2.1 + 1.0 - 0.1 Apr 0.0 - 1.5 - 19.6 - 12.2 - 7.4 + 0.0 + 0.1 + 28.3 - 1.4 + 30.1 - 2.4 + 1.9 - 0.1 May
0.1 - 2.0 - 5.5 + 0.3 - 5.7 + 0.0 + 0.0 + 4.0 - 2.0 + 7.0 - 2.1 + 1.0 - 0.3 June 0.3 + 0.1 - 3.8 + 2.6 - 6.4 + 0.0 - 0.3 - 4.4 + 6.6 - 10.6 - 1.2 + 0.8 - 0.1 July
- + 0.0 + 0.2 + 11.4 + 1.1 + 10.3 - + 0.1 + 31.0 + 8.5 + 23.4 - 1.6 + 0.7 + 0.1 Aug 0.0 + 12.6 + 9.7 + 2.9 - 0.0 + 0.1 + 18.7 + 11.8 + 8.4 - 1.5 + 0.0 - 0.1 Sep

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 \*

4	hil	lion

	€ billion													
		Lending to	foreign ba	nks (MFIs)	2				Lending to	foreign no	on-banks (n	on-MFIs) 2		
	Cash in hand (non-		Credit bala	ances and lo	oans, bills 3	Negotiable money				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	Memo item Fiduciary loans 4	Total	Total	Short- term	Medium and long- term	market paper issued by non-banks	Securities issued by non-banks
					10						101111		f year or	
2001	0.4	596.1	521.7	383.7	138.0	0.8	73.6	3.5	570.3	347.2	99.7	247.5	5.2	217.9
2002	0.3	690.6	615.3	468.0	147.2	0.9	74.4	2.7	558.8	332.6	92.6	240.0	9.3	216.9
2003	0.3	769.6	675.8	515.7	160.1	1.5	92.3	1.6	576.3	344.8	110.9	233.9	6.0	225.4
2004	0.2	889.4	760.2	606.5	153.7	2.8	126.3	1.5	629.5	362.5	136.6	225.9	10.9	256.1
2005	0.2	1,038.8	860.0	648.5	211.5	5.8	173.0	1.5	712.0	387.9	132.8	255.1	9.3	314.8
2006	0.4	1,266.9	1,003.2	744.5	258.7	13.3	250.4	0.8	777.0	421.0	156.0	264.9	7.2	348.9
2007	0.3	1,433.5	1,105.9	803.6	302.4	13.4	314.2	0.5	908.3	492.9	197.5	295.4	27.5	387.9
2008	0.3	1,446.6	1,131.6	767.2	364.3	15.6	299.5	1.9	908.4	528.9	151.4	377.5	12.9	366.6
2009	0.3	1,277.4	986.1	643.5	342.6	6.2	285.0	2.9	815.7	469.6	116.9	352.7	9.8	336.3
2010	0.5	1,154.1	892.7	607.7	285.1	2.1	259.3	1.8	773.8	461.4	112.6	348.8	10.1	302.3
2010 Apr	0.4	1,307.0	1,019.7	681.4	338.3	4.6	282.8	3.0	852.3	505.3	143.7	361.7	11.4	335.6
May	0.5	1,356.5	1,073.9	725.7	348.3	6.6	276.0	3.0	854.4	531.2	156.2	375.0	10.6	312.7
June	0.4	1,301.1	1,019.9	678.6	341.2	6.1	275.1	3.0	832.7	506.4	134.6	371.8	11.5	314.9
July	0.4	1,259.9	988.7	678.4	310.3	3.5	267.6	2.9	813.6	492.1	130.7	361.4	12.3	309.2
Aug	0.5	1,293.4	1,020.2	708.5	311.7	3.8	269.5	2.8	821.9	499.5	135.0	364.5	11.0	311.5
Sep	0.6	1,234.3	965.4	666.0	299.4	2.6	266.3	2.7	796.0	474.6	119.2	355.4	12.9	308.4
Oct	0.6	1,159.1	892.5	604.4	288.1	3.1	263.4	2.7	786.3	466.0	115.9	350.1	15.3	304.9
Nov	0.8	1,176.9	913.0	619.6	293.5	2.2	261.7	2.7	810.4	488.1	129.5	358.6	11.5	310.8
Dec	0.5	1,154.1	892.7	607.7	285.1	2.1	259.3	1.8	773.8	461.4	112.6	348.8	10.1	302.3
2011 Jan	0.5	1,151.1	888.7	609.2	279.5	2.8	259.6	1.8	774.8	458.0	114.9	343.2	13.9	302.9
Feb	0.9	1,157.9	894.3	612.9	281.5	2.0	261.5	1.8	773.2	460.3	118.3	342.1	12.9	300.0
Mar	0.5	1,108.8	848.0	571.0	277.0	2.0	258.7	1.8	757.3	446.7	110.0	336.7	13.7	296.9
Apr	0.5	1,150.6	890.7	615.6	275.1	4.5	255.3	1.8	770.2	459.8	129.8	330.1	15.2	295.1
May	0.8	1,161.7	895.0	618.3	276.8	6.0	260.7	1.8	779.4	466.3	132.2	334.0	17.5	295.7
June	0.9	1,121.8	858.3	581.3	277.0	5.8	257.6	1.8	764.6	454.2	122.1	332.1	15.2	295.1
July	0.7	1,119.9	860.5	578.8	281.7	6.5	252.9	1.8	769.4	463.0	122.5	340.5	17.1	289.4
Aug	0.7	1,154.4	895.5	608.5	287.0	5.4	253.5	1.8	768.4	468.0	130.3	337.7	19.9	280.4
Sep	0.8	1,158.8	901.8	608.3	293.5	5.8	251.1	1.8	767.2	472.3	127.5	344.8	17.5	277.4
													C	hanges *
2002	- 0.1	+ 120.3	+ 118.0	+ 99.4	+ 18.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.2	- 0.9	+ 21.2	+ 12.7	- 0.4	+ 13.2	+ 4.6	+ 3.9
2003	- 0.1	+ 103.8	+ 84.6	+ 65.2	+ 19.3	+ 0.6	+ 18.7	- 0.4	+ 46.3	+ 35.1	+ 24.0	+ 11.0	- 2.7	+ 13.9
2004	- 0.1	+ 128.3	+ 89.4	+ 95.3	- 5.9	+ 1.3	+ 37.6	- 0.1	+ 65.8	+ 29.5	+ 31.7	- 2.2	+ 5.1	+ 31.1
2005	+ 0.0	+ 127.3	+ 78.9	+ 26.3	+ 52.6	+ 2.9	+ 45.4	- 0.0	+ 59.4	+ 7.3	- 9.4	+ 16.7	- 1.8	+ 54.0
2006	+ 0.1	+ 238.3	+ 153.5	+ 109.7	+ 43.8	+ 7.5	+ 77.2	- 0.7	+ 81.4	+ 51.6	+ 25.9	+ 25.8	- 1.8	+ 31.5
2007	- 0.0	+ 190.3	+ 123.7	+ 72.9	+ 50.8	+ 7.5	+ 59.1	- 0.4	+ 167.7	+ 94.3	+ 50.1	+ 44.2	+ 20.1	+ 53.3
2008	+ 0.0	+ 8.5	+ 20.2	- 43.0	+ 63.2	+ 2.1	- 13.7	- 0.0	+ 4.3	+ 45.1	- 31.9	+ 77.0	- 14.5	- 26.3
2009	- 0.0	- 170.0	- 141.3	- 122.5	- 18.8	- 10.3	- 18.4	- 0.2	- 72.8	- 43.8	- 31.7	- 12.1	- 3.3	- 25.7
2010	+ 0.1	- 141.5	- 116.2	- 47.3	- 68.9	- 4.8	- 20.4	- 0.2	- 62.0	- 24.5	- 12.6	- 11.9	+ 0.4	- 38.0
2010 Apr	- 0.1	+ 34.9	+ 36.3	+ 39.4	- 3.1	- 0.3	- 1.1	- 0.0	+ 23.0	+ 24.0	+ 23.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	- 1.3
May	+ 0.1	+ 30.6	+ 35.8	+ 34.5	+ 1.2	+ 2.0	- 7.1	+ 0.0	- 18.3	+ 10.2	+ 8.8	+ 1.4	- 0.8	- 27.7
June	- 0.1	- 59.9	- 58.1	- 49.0	- 9.2	- 1.1	- 0.6	- 0.0	- 24.8	- 27.2	- 24.5	- 2.7	+ 0.9	+ 1.5
July	+ 0.0	- 26.9	- 17.5	+ 6.9	- 24.5	- 2.5	- 6.8	- 0.1	- 5.0	- 2.6	- 1.0	- 1.6	+ 0.9	- 3.3
Aug	+ 0.1	+ 25.8	+ 24.1	+ 26.3	- 2.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.5	- 0.2	+ 1.2	+ 1.6	+ 0.7	+ 0.9	- 1.4	+ 1.0
Sep	+ 0.1	- 40.8	- 37.6	- 33.1	- 4.5	- 1.0	- 2.2	- 0.0	- 9.1	- 10.7	- 12.5	+ 1.8	+ 2.0	- 0.4
Oct	- 0.1	- 71.3	- 69.1	- 59.6	- 9.5	+ 0.5	- 2.7	- 0.0	- 6.0	- 5.5	- 2.6	- 2.9	+ 2.4	- 2.9
Nov	+ 0.2	+ 2.5	+ 5.9	+ 7.6	- 1.7	- 1.0	- 2.4	+ 0.0	+ 9.9	+ 10.1	+ 11.0	- 0.9	- 3.8	+ 3.5
Dec	- 0.3	- 17.5	- 15.1	- 9.1	- 5.9	- 0.2	- 2.2	- 0.0	- 31.4	- 22.3	- 16.2	- 6.1	- 1.4	- 7.7
2011 Jan	+ 0.0	+ 2.9	+ 1.6	+ 4.5	- 2.9	+ 0.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.0	+ 6.3	+ 1.0	+ 3.2	- 2.2	+ 3.8	+ 1.5
Feb	+ 0.4	+ 8.2	+ 7.0	+ 4.4	+ 2.6	- 0.8	+ 2.0	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 3.5	+ 3.7	- 0.2	- 1.0	- 2.6
Mar	- 0.4	- 42.7	- 39.6	- 38.3	- 1.4	+ 0.0	- 3.2	- 0.0	- 9.6	- 8.5	- 7.1	- 1.4	+ 0.9	- 2.0
Apr	+ 0.0	+ 50.1	+ 50.6	+ 48.9	+ 1.7	+ 2.5	- 3.0	- 0.0	+ 20.8	+ 19.7	+ 21.2	- 1.5	+ 1.5	- 0.4
May	+ 0.4	+ 2.8	- 3.7	- 1.7	- 2.0	+ 1.5	+ 5.0	- 0.0	+ 2.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.9	- 0.5	+ 2.3	- 0.7
June	+ 0.0	- 38.4	- 35.2	- 36.2	+ 0.9	- 0.2	- 3.0	+ 0.0	- 13.2	- 10.8	- 9.8	- 1.0	- 2.2	- 0.2
July Aug Sep	- 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.1	- 7.3 + 30.7 - 9.8	- 3.0 + 31.1 - 7.3		+ 2.1 + 2.7 + 0.7	+ 0.7 - 1.1 + 0.5	- 5.0 + 0.7 - 3.0	+ 0.0 + 0.0 -		+ 5.3 + 7.4 - 5.7	- 0.4 + 8.2 - 5.1	+ 5.6 - 0.8 - 0.6	+ 1.9 + 2.8 - 2.5	- 6.8 - 8.4 - 5.2

<sup>\*</sup> 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). —

	Deposits of foreign banks (MFIs) 2 Deposits of foreign banks (MFIs) 2								Deposits of foreign non-banks (non-MFIs) 2						
		Partici- pating interests			Time depo	sits (includi nds)	ng bank					sits (includi posits and b nds)			
Mem item Fiduc loans	iary	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	Memo item Fiduciary loans 4	Period
End	of	year or m	onth *												
	13.8 15.6 11.6 9.8	47.6 44.8 41.4 39.3	614.2 590.7	91.9 101.6 95.1 87.0	530.8 512.7 495.6 516.2	434.5 410.4 387.7 403.2	96.3 102.3 107.9 113.0	1.4 1.1 0.4 0.5	350.6 319.2 307.3 311.2	34.0 33.5 32.2 36.6	316.6 285.7 275.1 274.7	97.6 87.0 102.4 123.4	219.0 198.7 172.7 151.2	5.3 4.5 3.6 0.8	2001 2002 2003 2004
	10.6 5.8 5.7 25.5 32.1	37.2 50.4 48.3 45.1 45.4	689.7 738.9 703.3 652.6	102.9 168.1 164.7 218.1 213.6	548.8 521.6 574.1 485.1 439.0	420.4 397.3 461.2 362.3 307.4	128.4 124.3 113.0 122.9 131.6	0.6 0.4 0.2 0.3 0.2	316.4 310.1 303.1 286.1 216.3	62.0 82.1 76.0 92.2 78.1	254.4 228.0 227.1 193.9 138.2	119.4 111.5 122.3 95.1 73.7	135.0 116.5 104.8 98.8 64.5	1.2 1.5 3.1 2.5 1.9	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009
	15.6 32.9 33.9 33.6	48.8 49.9 49.9 55.9	750.2 815.8	258.7 270.8 311.0 331.9	483.0 479.3 504.8 448.2	349.3 345.4 367.4 310.4	133.6 134.0 137.4 137.8	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	226.5 266.4 271.2 254.3	84.8 111.4 116.0 110.3	141.7 155.0 155.2 144.1	76.7 88.8 88.7 77.7	64.9 66.2 66.5 66.4	1.5 1.8 1.7 1.7	2010 2010 Apr May June
	32.4 32.9 32.2	49.9 51.5 51.2	779.1 803.7	311.8 324.2 293.5	467.3 479.5 462.9	336.6 347.2 330.4	130.7 132.3 132.5	0.1 0.1 0.1	260.8 267.5 254.5	112.2 114.7 104.3	148.6 152.8 150.1	82.4 87.3 85.6	66.2 65.6 64.6	1.7 1.8 1.7	July Aug Sep
	32.1 32.5 15.6	51.5 52.5 48.8	758.3	301.7 314.2 258.7	447.5 444.1 483.0	316.9 311.8 349.3	130.6 132.3 133.6	0.1 0.1 0.1	264.2 271.5 226.5	108.4 114.3 84.8	155.8 157.1 141.7	87.5 86.9 76.7	68.4 70.2 64.9	1.7 1.7 1.5	Oct Nov Dec
	15.6 15.6 15.6	51.0 50.0 50.2	735.9 695.8	284.0 282.3 253.9	454.6 453.7 441.9	321.6 321.0 310.5	133.0 132.7 131.4	0.1 0.1 0.1	245.0 244.5 219.8		134.5 134.3 129.4	70.3 72.2 68.6	64.2 62.1 60.8	1.5 1.5 1.5	2011 Jan Feb Mar
	15.5 15.5 15.4	50.2 50.2 49.7	707.7 653.1	265.7 273.4 253.2	459.8 434.3 399.9	329.8 303.4 274.1	130.0 130.9 125.7	0.1 0.1 0.1	232.6 235.5 229.5	105.7 109.8 102.4	126.9 125.7 127.0	68.0 66.2 66.5	58.9 59.4 60.5	1.5 1.4 1.5	Apr May June
	15.3 15.4 15.5		705.7	248.3 256.5 304.7	407.8 449.2 441.1	279.8 321.1 312.8	128.0 128.1 128.4	0.1 0.1 0.1	229.5 232.9 242.0	102.8 101.9 110.6	126.7 131.0 131.4	66.2 66.0 65.9	60.5 65.0 65.5	1.5 1.4 1.4	July Aug Sep
Cha	_		l . 22.7	. 146	l . 01		. 04					1 46	. 04		2002
+ - +	1.7 0.7 0.7	+ 1.6 - 1.9 - 1.5	+ 5.7 + 19.8	+ 14.6 - 2.0 - 6.1	+ 8.1 + 7.7 + 25.9	- 1.3 - 2.4 + 21.1	+ 9.4 + 10.0 + 4.8	- 0.3 - 0.0 + 0.1	+ 4.6 + 4.5 + 13.0	+ 0.8 + 0.4 + 5.4	+ 3.8 + 4.1 + 7.6	- 4.6 + 20.6 + 22.8	+ 8.4 - 16.5 - 15.2	- 0.9 + 1.9 - 0.3	2002 2003 2004
+ - - + -	0.8 5.1 0.1 0.7 3.2	- 3.5 + 13.8 - 0.8 - 3.1 + 0.1	+ 56.2	+ 12.6 + 68.3 + 1.5 + 52.2 - 2.1	+ 16.0 - 12.1 + 65.8 - 102.3 - 79.3	+ 4.9 - 13.7 + 74.0 - 120.7 - 57.5	+ 11.1 + 1.6 - 8.3 + 18.5 - 21.7	+ 0.1 - 0.2 - 0.1 + 0.1 - 0.2	- 4.9 - 0.8 + 4.6 - 12.4 - 33.5	+ 23.9 + 21.2 - 5.5 + 16.1 - 13.3	- 28.8 - 22.0 + 10.2 - 28.5 - 20.1	- 7.7 - 5.1 + 16.6 - 19.4 - 17.0	- 21.1 - 17.0 - 6.4 - 9.1 - 3.1	+ 0.4 - 0.2 + 1.6 - 0.6 - 0.6	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009
+	0.2	+ 1.4	+ 79.6	+ 42.0	+ 37.5	+ 38.1	- 0.6	- 0.1	- 2.7	+ 6.0	- 8.7	- 3.3	- 5.5	- 0.4	2010
+ + -	0.1 1.0 0.3	+ 0.5 - 1.0 + 5.7	+ 52.5	- 8.3 + 36.3 + 20.5	+ 54.6 + 16.2 - 58.3	+ 54.8 + 15.1 - 58.1	- 0.1 + 1.1 - 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 29.5 + 0.2 - 17.8	+ 18.8 + 2.8 - 6.0	+ 10.7 - 2.6 - 11.8	+ 11.7 - 1.9 - 11.4	- 1.0 - 0.8 - 0.4	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	2010 Apr May June
+ -	1.1 0.5 0.8	- 5.8 + 1.5 - 0.1	+ 19.4	- 16.6 + 10.6 - 26.2	+ 25.7 + 8.7 - 7.9	+ 31.1 + 8.0 - 10.3	- 5.4 + 0.7 + 2.4	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	+ 9.9 + 4.9 - 9.1	+ 3.3 + 1.9 - 9.0	+ 6.6 + 3.0 - 0.1	+ 6.0 + 4.1 - 0.1	+ 0.6 - 1.1 - 0.0	+ 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.1	July Aug Sep
+ -	0.0 0.4 0.2	+ 0.3 + 0.8 - 3.6	- 2.3 - 12.3	+ 9.1 + 8.5 - 53.8	- 13.6 - 10.8 + 41.6	- 12.1 - 10.6 + 39.4	- 1.5 - 0.2 + 2.1	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 10.6 + 3.3 - 43.6	+ 4.3 + 4.7 - 28.2	+ 6.3 - 1.4 - 15.3	+ 2.4 - 2.2 - 9.7	+ 4.0 + 0.8 - 5.6	+ 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.2	Oct Nov Dec
+ -	0.1 0.0 0.0	+ 2.3 - 1.0 + 0.2	- 1.1 - 35.5	+ 26.4 - 1.2 - 26.7	- 25.5 + 0.1 - 8.8		+ 0.1 - 0.2 - 0.3	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	+ 19.7 - 0.1 - 23.2	+ 26.0 - 0.2 - 19.2	- 6.4 + 0.1 - 4.0	- 5.9 + 2.0 - 3.1	- 0.5 - 1.9 - 0.9	- 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.0	2011 Jan Feb Mar
+ -	0.0 0.0 0.1	+ 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.4	- 53.5	+ 14.0 + 5.8 - 19.8	+ 21.8 - 29.0 - 33.7	+ 23.5 - 28.9 - 28.9	- 1.7 - 0.1 - 4.8	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 14.6 + 1.1 - 5.7	+ 16.1 + 3.3 - 7.2	- 1.5 - 2.3 + 1.5	- 0.0 - 2.4 + 0.4	- 1.4 + 0.1 + 1.2	+ 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.1	Apr May June
+ +	0.1 0.1 0.1	- 0.8 - 0.1 - 0.1	+ 49.0	- 5.9 + 8.7 + 45.0	+ 5.9 + 40.3 - 14.0	+ 4.3 + 39.8 - 12.4	+ 1.6 + 0.6 - 1.6	+ 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.9 - 1.4 + 6.2	+ 0.0 - 0.7 + 7.5	- 0.9 - 0.7 - 1.3	- 0.7 - 0.0 - 1.0	- 0.3 - 0.7 - 0.3	- 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.0	July Aug Sep

<sup>4</sup> 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) \*

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	Lending to domestic	Short-term	lending	Medium and long-term						
	non-banks, total 1,2		to enterprises and househo		lds 1	to general go	vernment	rnment		to enter-
Period	including excluding negotiable money market paper, securities,			Loans and	Negoti- able money market			Treasury		
	equalisation claims	Total	Total	bills 3,4	paper	Total	Loans	bills	Total	Total
							_		d of year o	
2001 2002		387.   389.1   365.		355.2 331.0		31.2 33.5	28.2 31.1	2.9 2.4	2,626.2 2,631.8	2,070.2 2,079.7
2003 2004		80.6 355. 46.7 320.		313.4 283.0	1.6 0.8	40.2 37.1	38.4 35.3	1.8 1.8	2,640.4 2,680.4	2,096.1 2,114.2
2005		309.		272.9	0.6	36.2	34.4	1.8	2,685.4	2,141.3
2006 2007	2,975.7 2,	32.2 303. 349.5 331.	2 301.8	269.3 301.5	0.6 0.3	33.3 29.4	31.9 28.2	1.4 1.2	2,697.6 2,644.6	2,181.8 2,168.3
2008 2009		[00.1] 373. [92.6] 347.		335.3 306.2	2.2 0.1	35.5 41.0	34.5 37.1	1.0 3.9	2,698.1 2,752.8	2,257.8 2,299.7
2010	3,220.9 2,	71.3 428.	0 283.0	282.8	0.2	145.0	117.2	27.7	2,793.0	2,305.6
2010 Apr May		97.9 358. 08.4 361.		311.5 310.3	0.3 0.2	46.9 51.1	45.2 48.8	1.7 2.3	2,782.2 2,768.4	2,318.9 2,298.8
June	3,147.5 2,	17.1 376.		312.9	0.3	63.0	55.2	7.8	2,771.4	2,292.6
July Aug Sep	3,150.2 2,	109.3     366.       118.1     367.       100.4     351.	2 309.8	305.4 309.6 293.2	0.3 0.2 0.2	60.4 57.3 57.8	50.8 48.4 49.0	9.6 9.0 8.8	2,773.7 2,783.1 2,778.5	2,296.5 2,300.7 2,294.8
Oct Nov Dec	3,290.2 2,	111.4 378. 16.5 470. 171.3 428.	8 318.0	297.2 317.7 282.8	0.3 0.3 0.2	80.5 152.8 145.0	52.5 126.9 117.2	28.0 25.9 27.7	2,871.0 2,819.5 2,793.0	2,300.2 2,309.5 2,305.6
2011 Jan Feb Mar	3,240.3 2,	78.4 440. 87.6 446. 58.1 415.	4 308.5	290.2 308.2 292.4	0.2 0.3 0.3	149.8 137.9 123.1	120.8 108.8 98.7	29.0 29.1 24.4	2,801.1 2,794.0 2,796.0	2,314.1 2,309.0 2,307.8
Apr May June	3,209.4 2,	49.3 409. 54.3 405. 49.4 404.	8 305.2	295.5 304.8 306.6	0.4 0.4 0.5	114.0 100.6 97.0	88.8 77.2 75.9	25.2 23.3 21.1	2,816.7 2,803.6 2,787.6	2,328.1 2,311.3 2,298.0
July	3,193.1 2,	53.6 399.	4 305.8	305.4	0.4	93.6	75.3	18.4	2,793.7	2,303.9
Aug Sep		68.5 399. 78.8 406.		317.8 325.8	0.5 0.5	81.7 79.9	65.5 65.9	16.2 14.0	2,801.4 2,801.3	2,311.9 2,311.2
										Changes *
2002 2003 2004	- 19.2 - + 0.1 - + 3.3 -	18.8 - 23. 8.4 - 10. 36.0 - 31.	0 – 16.7	- 25.2 - 17.5 - 29.7		+ 2.3 + 6.7 - 1.2	+ 2.9 + 7.3 - 3.2	- 0.6 - 0.6 + 1.9	+ 4.3 + 10.1 + 35.0	+ 7.6 + 16.0 + 15.6
2005 2006	- 6.7 - - 12.4 -	12.1 – 11. 20.8 – 7.		- 10.4 - 4.4	- 0.2 - 0.0	- 0.9 - 2.7	- 0.9 - 2.3	+ 0.0 - 0.4	+ 4.8 - 5.2	+ 26.8 + 23.6
2007	- 15.9 +	11.8 + 27.	6 + 31.5	+ 31.7	- 0.2	- 3.9	- 3.7	- 0.3	- 43.5	- 7.1
2008 2009	+ 92.0 + + 25.7 -	46.9 + 43. 11.6 - 26.		+ 34.9 - 30.0	+ 1.8 - 1.5	+ 6.3 + 5.5	+ 6.3 + 2.5	- 0.0 + 2.9	+ 48.9 + 51.8	+ 83.4 + 36.6
2010	+ 130.5 +	78.7 + 80.		- 23.5	+ 0.1	+ 103.8	+ 80.1	+ 23.7	+ 50.1	+ 14.9
2010 Apr May June	+ 42.1 + - 10.7 + + 17.5 +	15.5 + 9. 10.5 + 3. 8.7 + 12.	0 – 1.2	+ 8.9 - 1.1 + 0.7	- 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.9 + 4.2 + 11.8	+ 2.0 + 3.6 + 6.3	- 1.1 + 0.6 + 5.5	+ 32.3 - 13.7 + 5.0	+ 28.6 - 20.0 - 4.3
July Aug Sep	- 7.8 - + 10.5 + - 20.6 -	7.8 - 10. 8.8 + 0. 17.7 - 13.	6 + 3.6	- 7.5 + 3.7 - 13.8	+ 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.0	- 2.8 - 3.0 + 0.4	- 4.4 - 2.4 + 0.6	+ 1.6 - 0.6 - 0.2	+ 2.4 + 9.9 - 7.2	+ 3.9 + 4.8 - 8.6
Oct	+ 120.1 +	11.7 + 26.	9 + 4.1	+ 4.0	+ 0.1	+ 22.7	+ 3.5	+ 19.2	+ 93.3	+ 6.0
Nov Dec	+ 41.1 + - 64.1 -	05.0 + 92. 45.2 - 42.		+ 20.3 - 34.8	- 0.0 - 0.1	+ 72.3 - 7.9	+ 74.4 - 9.7	- 2.1 + 1.8	- 51.5 - 21.3	+ 9.3 + 1.3
2011 Jan Feb	+ 20.3 + - 0.9 +	7.2 + 12. 9.1 + 6.		+ 7.3 + 18.6	+ 0.0 + 0.1	+ 4.8 - 12.4	+ 3.5 - 12.5	+ 1.3 + 0.1	+ 8.1 - 7.1	+ 8.5 - 5.1
Mar	- 28.6 -	9.1 + 6.		- 15.9		- 12.4	- 10.1	- 4.8	+ 2.1	- 1.2
Apr May June	+ 14.8 - - 17.1 + - 17.5 -	8.8 - 5. 5.0 - 4. 4.7 - 1.	1 + 9.3	+ 3.1 + 9.3 + 2.0	+ 0.1 - + 0.1	- 9.1 - 13.4 - 3.6	- 9.9 - 11.6 - 1.3	+ 0.8 - 1.9 - 2.3	+ 20.7 - 13.1 - 16.1	+ 20.3 - 16.8 - 13.3
July Aug Sep	+ 1.4 + + 0.7 + + 6.2 +	4.2 - 4. 7.3 + 0. 10.3 + 6.		- 1.2 + 12.3 + 8.0	+ 0.1	- 3.4 - 12.0 - 1.7	- 0.6 - 9.8 + 0.5	- 2.7 - 2.2 - 2.2	+ 6.1 + 0.3 - 0.1	

<sup>\*</sup> 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

ending 2,5												
prises and households 1,2					to genera	government 2						
Loans				Loans								
<b>Total</b>	Medium- term <sup>6</sup>	Long- term 7	Securities 5	Memo item Fiduciary Ioans 8	Total	Total	Medium- term <sup>6</sup>	Long- term 7	Secur- ities 5,9	Equal- isation claims 10	Memo item Fiduciary loans 8	Period
End of ye	ear or mor	nth *										
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	189.7 169.9 168.3 173.5	48.9 47.3 49.9 55.3	556 552 544 566	.1 417.1 .3 401.0 .1 387.7	27.4 34.6 32.9	389.7 366.4 354.8	111.8 132.0 141.3 177.5		8.0 7.5 7.0 6.5	2001 2002 2003 2004
1,953.4 1,972.7 1,987.3 2,022.0 2,051.3	194.7 194.5 207.7 222.0 242.7	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	544 515 476 440 453	.8 358.4 .2 332.5 .3 308.2 .1 298.0	31.7 31.9 29.7 32.2	326.6 300.6 278.5 265.8	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
2,070.0 2,048.7	238.1 237.7	1,831.8 1,811.0	235.7 270.1	30.7 38.7	487 463	1		265.1 261.6	186.1 170.8	_	3.1 4.1	2010 2010 A
2,054.3 2,055.1	237.6 237.2	1,816.7 1,817.9	244.6 237.5	38.6 38.4	469 478	.6 295.0	31.4	263.6	174.6 184.9	-	4.1 4.1	N Ju
2,059.1 2,063.6 2,060.7	237.2 236.7 236.2	1,821.9 1,826.9 1,824.5	237.3 237.2 234.2	38.3 38.3 38.1	477 482 483	.3 296.5	33.9	262.6	183.3 185.8 186.1	- -	4.1 4.0 4.0	Ju A Se
2,063.2 2,071.6 2,070.0	236.9 238.5 238.1	1,826.3 1,833.1 1,831.8	237.0 237.9 235.7	38.0 37.8 30.7	570 510 487	.0 300.3	35.7		272.4 209.6 186.1	- -	4.0 3.9 3.1	N D
2,066.5 2,069.2 2,066.3	237.0 236.8 238.6	1,829.6 1,832.5 1,827.6	247.6 239.8 241.5	30.5 30.5 30.3	486 485 488	.0 301.3	37.9	263.4	186.0 183.6 187.5	- -	3.0 3.0 3.0	2011 J F N
2,065.4 2,071.7 2,068.2	236.2 237.7 234.6	1,829.2 1,833.9 1,833.6	262.7 239.6 229.8	30.1 30.1 30.0	488 492 489	.3 300.6	38.8	261.8	189.0 191.7 190.9	- -	3.0 3.0 2.9	Δ Ν Ji
2,073.7 2,085.5 2,087.9	235.8 244.8 245.2	1,838.0 1,840.8 1,842.7	230.2 226.4 223.3	29.7 29.8 29.8	489 489 490	.5 299.7	40.0	259.8	190.5 189.8 190.9		2.9 2.9 2.9	Ji A Si
Changes	*											
+ 26.6 + 17.9 + 10.7	- 2.1 + 0.2 + 0.2	+ 28.7 + 17.8 + 10.5	- 19.0 - 1.9 + 4.9	- 1.6 + 2.6 + 3.6		.4 – 23.1 .9 – 16.1 .4 – 13.8	+ 4.9	- 21.0	+ 20.7 + 11.2 + 34.3		- 0.5 - 0.5 - 0.6	2002 2003 2004
+ 12.5 + 2.3 + 9.6 + 28.8 + 23.5	+ 1.7 + 0.2 + 10.1 + 12.0 + 17.3	+ 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 - 28 - 36 - 34 + 15	.8 - 16.4 .3 - 25.8 .5 - 23.2 .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	-	- 2.0 + 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.2	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009
+ 18.6 + 4.4 + 5.5	- 0.1	+ 22.6 + 4.2 + 5.6	- 3.8 + 24.2 - 25.6	- 1.7 - 0.1 - 0.0	+ 6	.7 + 0.3 .3 + 2.5	+ 0.5 + 0.4	- 0.2 + 2.0	+ 31.7 + 3.5 + 3.8	_	- 0.3 - 0.0 - 0.0	2010 2010 A N
+ 2.7 + 4.1 + 5.0 - 5.6	+ 0.6 + 0.0 - 0.3 - 0.5	+ 2.1 + 4.1 + 5.3 - 5.1	- 7.0 - 0.2 - 0.2 - 3.0	- 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.2	- 1 + 5	.3 - 1.0 .4 + 0.0 .1 + 2.5 .4 + 1.1	+ 0.6 + 2.0	- 0.6 + 0.5	+ 10.3 - 1.5 + 2.5 + 0.3	-	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	Ji Ji A Si
+ 3.2 + 8.3 - 1.5	+ 0.7 + 1.6	+ 2.5 + 6.8 - 1.2	+ 2.8 + 1.0 + 2.8	- 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.0	+ 87 - 60 - 22	.3 + 1.0 .8 + 1.9	+ 0.8 + 1.0	+ 0.2 + 1.0	+ 86.3 - 62.8 - 23.5	-	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	) () ()
- 3.5 + 2.7 - 2.9	- 1.2 - 0.2 + 1.2	- 2.3 + 2.9 - 4.2	+ 12.0 - 7.8 + 1.7	- 0.2 + 0.0 - 0.2	- 0 - 2	.4 - 0.3 .0 + 0.4 .2 - 0.6	+ 1.1 + 0.7	- 1.3 - 0.4	- 0.2 - 2.3 + 3.8	-	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	2011 J
- 0.9 + 6.3 - 3.4	+ 1.6	+ 1.5 + 4.6 - 0.3	+ 21.2 - 23.0 - 9.8	- 0.2 - 0.0 - 0.1	+ 3	.4 – 1.1 .7 + 1.0 .8 – 2.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.8	+ 1.5 + 2.7 - 0.8	-	- 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.0	N J
+ 5.5 + 4.3 + 2.3		+ 4.4 + 2.8 + 1.9	+ 0.4 - 3.8 - 3.0	- 0.3 + 0.1 + 0.0	- c	.2 + 0.5 .2 + 0.5 .6 - 0.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	- 0.4 - 0.7 + 1.1	-	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	J A S

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 \*

£	hil	lion

	€billion													
	Lending to	domestic e	nterprises a	and househo	olds (exclud	ing holding	s of negotia	ble money	market par	per and excl	luding secu	rities portfo	lios) 1	
		of which												
		Housing loans		Lending to enterprises and self-employed persons										
				Mortgage loans					Electricity, gas and water supply;		Whole- sale and retail trade; repair of	Agri- culture,	Transport- ation and	Financial intermedi- ation
D : 1	<b>-</b>	Mortgage loans,		secured by residen- tial real	Other housing		of which Housing	Manufac-	refuse disposal, mining and	Construc-	motor vehicles and motor-	forestry, fishing and aqua-	storage; post and telecom- munica-	(excluding MFls) and insurance com-
Period	Total	total	Total	estate	loans	Total	loans	turing	quarrying	tion	cycles	culture	tions	panies
	Lending	i, totai										End of y	ear or q	uarter *
2009	2,357.6	1,155.1	1,094.7	905.0	189.7	1,327.1	301.4	145.8	68.5	63.2	1	36.4	1	165.2
2010 Sep Dec	2,353.9 2,352.9 2,358.7	1,151.9 1,153.8 1,150.4	1,096.6 1,101.6 1,098.9	905.8 907.8 906.8	190.8 193.8 192.1	1,320.0 1,317.2	300.2 302.4 300.5	138.1 134.1 138.0	73.0 75.5 76.9	63.4 61.7	120.1 120.3 121.8	40.5 40.3 40.5	78.1 78.8 77.3	160.6 157.5
2011 Mar June Sep	2,374.9 2,413.7	1,163.7	1,102.8	909.3	193.4 196.5	1,325.0 1,337.2 1,367.2	301.3 302.1	137.1 134.7	78.9 78.9 81.3	61.8 60.7 60.9	121.6	41.6	77.0	161.1 173.6 196.6
	Short-tern	n lending												
2009	306.3	-	8.4		8.4	266.9	4.5	36.3	6.0	14.2	39.7	3.0	7.1	
2010 Sep Dec	293.3 282.9	_	8.1 7.7	_	8.1 7.7	252.6 243.2	4.0 3.8	34.8 32.2	5.2 5.2	14.6 13.2	39.0 39.4	3.7 3.0	7.3 6.6	82.7 78.9
2011 Mar June	292.5 306.7	_	7.7 7.7	_	7.7 7.7	253.3 267.0	3.9 4.0	36.8 38.1	5.3 5.8	13.7 13.5	41.2 41.5	3.3 3.7	7.1 7.1	81.8 93.9
Sep	325.8	_	-		7.9	286.0	4.1	36.6				3.8	7.0	
		erm lendino	•											
2009 2010 Sep	242.7 236.2	- -	32.4 33.0	_	32.4 33.0	173.9 167.8	11.8 11.9	32.6 28.2	4.8 5.0	9.0 9.3	13.9 13.3	3.7 4.1	13.6 13.1	25.5 27.7
Dec	238.1	_	32.8	_	32.8	169.1	11.4	27.5	5.2	9.2	13.4	3.9	12.9	29.0
2011 Mar June	238.6 234.7	-	32.6 33.2	- -	32.6 33.2	169.9 165.8	11.1 11.4	27.7 26.4	5.3 5.3	9.0 8.7	13.7 13.7	3.8 3.9	12.3 11.8	30.3 30.7
Sep	245.2	_	33.5	-	33.5	173.4	11.1	26.6						
	Long-term													
2009 2010 Sep	1,808.6 1,824.5	1,155.1 1,151.9	1,053.9 1,055.6	905.0 905.8	148.9 149.8	886.4 899.7	285.1 284.3	76.9 75.1	57.7 62.8	40.0 39.5	68.5 67.7	29.8 32.7	54.0 57.7	49.0 50.2
Dec	1,831.8	1,153.8	1,061.1	907.8	153.4	904.9	287.1	74.5	65.1	39.3	67.6	33.4	59.3	49.6
2011 Mar June Sep	1,827.6 1,833.6 1,842.7	1,150.4 1,163.7 1,166.2	1,058.7 1,061.8 1,066.9	906.8 909.3 911.8	151.9 152.4 155.1	901.8 904.4 907.9	285.4 285.9 286.9	73.6 72.6 71.5	66.3 67.8 69.4	39.0 38.5 38.5	66.9 66.4 66.6	33.4 34.0 34.7	57.9 58.1 60.3	49.0 48.9 49.7
	Lending	ı, total										Change	during q	uarter *
2010 Q3 Q4	- 14.1 - 0.4	+ 2.3 + 3.6	+ 5.1 + 4.2	+ 3.6 + 3.6	+ 1.5 + 0.5	- 19.5 - 2.8	+ 1.1 + 0.7	- 4.2 - 3.9	+ 0.7 + 2.4	- 0.8 - 1.7	- 0.5 + 0.3	+ 0.9 - 0.3	- 3.4 + 0.7	- 11.2 - 3.1
2011 Q1	+ 6.3	- 1.9	- 1.8	- 0.1	- 1.7	+ 8.2	- 0.9	+ 3.9	+ 1.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.5	+ 0.3	- 1.5	+ 3.8
Q2 Q3	+ 16.4 + 31.2			+ 2.2 + 2.9	+ 1.8 + 2.5	+ 12.2 + 24.5	+ 1.1 + 0.7	- 0.9 - 3.0	+ 2.0 + 2.3	- 0.9 - 0.2		+ 1.0 + 0.9		+ 12.5 + 21.0
2010 Q3	Short-tern	n lending	+ 0.2	I _I	+ 0.2	– 17.8	+ 0.1	– 1.7	- 1.2	- 0.4	+ 0.2	- 0.2	l – 0.6	- 10.4
Q4	- 10.5	-	- 0.4	-	- 0.4	- 9.4	- 0.2	- 2.6	+ 0.0	- 1.4	+ 0.3	- 0.7	- 0.7	- 3.8
2011 Q1 Q2	+ 10.0 + 14.4	_	- 0.0 + 0.1	_ _	- 0.0 + 0.1	+ 10.6 + 13.7	+ 0.1 + 0.1	+ 4.6 + 1.3	+ 0.1 + 0.6	+ 0.6 - 0.2 - 0.3	+ 1.8 + 0.3	+ 0.3 + 0.4	+ 0.5	
Q3	+ 19.1 Medium-t	l – erm lendino	+ 0.2	-	+ 0.2	+ 18.9	+ 0.1	- 1.3	+ 0.5	- 0.3	+ 2.3	+ 0.1	– 0.1	+ 18.7
2010 Q3	- 0.8		+ 0.5	-	+ 0.5	- 1.7	+ 0.1	- 0.9	- 0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3		- 0.4	
Q4 2011 Q1	+ 1.9	-	- 0.2 - 0.3	-	- 0.2 - 0.3	+ 1.4 + 0.1	- 0.5 - 0.3	- 0.7 + 0.2	+ 0.2 + 0.1		+ 0.1 + 0.3	- 0.2 - 0.1	- 0.2 - 0.6	+ 1.3
Q2	- 3.8	_	+ 0.7	- - -	+ 0.7	- 4.0	+ 0.2	- 1.2	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.5	+ 0.4
Q3	+ 3.1 Long-term		+ 0.3	- 1	+ 0.3	+ 2.1	- 0.2	- 0.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	- 0.0	+ 1.7
2010 Q3	+ 4.4	+ 2.3			+ 0.8	+ 0.0	+ 1.0	- 1.7	+ 2.1		- 0.4		- 2.5	- 1.6
Q4 2011 Q1	+ 8.1	+ 3.6	+ 4.7 - 1.5	+ 3.6	+ 1.1	+ 5.3	+ 1.4	- 0.7 - 0.9	+ 2.2 + 1.2	- 0.2 - 0.3	- 0.1 - 0.7	+ 0.6 + 0.0	+ 1.5	- 0.6 - 0.4
Q2 Q3	+ 5.8 + 9.1	+ 3.3	+ 3.2	+ 2.2	+ 1.0	+ 2.6	+ 0.7	- 0.9	+ 1.5	- 0.4	- 0.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.2	- 0.1

 $<sup>{}^{\</sup>star}$  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

											Lend	ing to	empl	oyees a	nd o	ther ind	ividu	als				ing to profit i	nstitu	tions	
Service	s sect	tor (includii	ng th	he profess	sions)	,	Memo	o item	s						Oth	er lendii	ng								
		of which															of w	hich							
Total		Housing enterprises		olding	Othe real estat	te	Lendi to sel emplo perso	f- oyed	Lend to cra		Total		Hou:		Tota	ıl	Insta	ılment	Debit baland on wa salary and pensic accou	ces ige, on	Total		of wh Housi loans		Period
	of v	ear or qu			activ	ities	perso	113 -	enter	prises	Total		loan		1010		Ioan	3 5	accou	1113		endi		otal	renou
						170 5 1		270.0		E4 2 l		017.5		700.0	ı	227.51		142.0	ı	15.0					2000
	51.2 46.2	181.2 176.8		46.5 46.8		170.5 176.4		378.9 381.2		54.3 54.4		,017.5		790.0 792.9		227.5 228.0		142.0 154.0		15.8 14.7		13.0 13.1		3.3	2009 2010 Sep
	49.0	178.5		46.8		175.8		380.4		53.5		,022.4		795.7		226.7		155.0		13.9		13.3		3.5	Dec
64	47.6 46.7 46.4	175.8 178.3 177.9	:	47.0 44.6 44.5		178.7 177.9 178.3		378.2 379.5 381.8		53.9 53.6 52.8	1	,020.3 ,024.2 ,033.1		794.9 798.0 802.7		225.4 226.2 230.3		155.1 145.7 149.0		13.7 13.9 14.0		13.5 13.6 13.4		3.5 3.5 3.5	2011 Mar June Sep
																					S	hort-te	erm le	nding	
	69.9	11.1		12.1		14.6		33.3		8.3		38.7		4.0 4.0		34.7		3.0		15.8		0.7		0.0	2009
	65.3 64.7	9.9 9.6		11.6 11.7		14.3 13.9		33.1 32.2		8.5 7.7		40.0 38.9		3.9		36.0 35.1		2.6 2.6		14.7 13.9		0.7 0.9		0.0	2010 Sep Dec
	64.2 63.3 62.4	9.4 9.5 9.5	i	12.3 11.7 11.6		13.5 13.2 13.4		31.9 32.1 31.1		8.4 8.5 8.0		38.2 38.7 38.9		3.7 3.7 3.8		34.5 35.0 35.1		2.6 2.5 2.6		13.7 13.9 14.0		0.9 1.1 1.0		0.0 0.0 0.0	2011 Mar June Sep
																					Med	dium-te	erm le	nding	•
	70.8	8.5		11.0		21.7		27.6		4.0		68.2		20.5		47.7		40.9		-		0.6		0.0	2009
	67.1 68.1	8.7 8.8		9.8 10.1		21.3 21.3		28.0 28.1		3.7 3.8		67.9 68.5		21.0 21.3		46.9 47.1		41.7 42.0		_		0.5 0.5		0.0	2010 Sep Dec
(	67.8 65.3 66.7	8.6 8.4 8.2	l I	10.0 8.3 8.5		22.1 21.6 21.2		28.0 28.2 30.8		3.9 3.7 3.6		68.2 68.3 71.3		21.4 21.8 22.4		46.8 46.5 48.9		41.7 41.5 43.7		-		0.5 0.5 0.5		0.0 0.0 0.0	2011 Mar June Sep
													-									ong-te			
	10.4	161.6		23.5		134.1		318.0		42.0		910.6		765.5		145.0		98.0		-		11.7		3.3	2009
	13.8 16.2	158.1 160.2		25.4 25.0		140.8 140.6		320.0 320.1		42.2 42.0		913.0 915.0		767.8 770.5		145.1 144.5		109.6 110.4		_		11.9 11.9		3.5 3.5	2010 Sep Dec
5	15.7 18.0 17.3	157.9 160.4 160.3	ı	24.7 24.5 24.4		143.1 143.1 143.8		318.3 319.2 319.8		41.6 41.4 41.2		913.9 917.2 922.9		769.8 772.5 776.6		144.1 144.8 146.3		110.8 101.7 102.7		- - -		12.0 12.0 11.9		3.5 3.4 3.4	2011 Mar June Sep
		during o	เมล	rter *																		_endi		otal	·
Citati	1.0	+ 0.4		+ 1.3	+	0.3	+	0.2	l –	0.6	+	5.2	+	3.8	+	1.4	+	0.9	+	0.4	<u> </u>   +	0.2		0.1	2010 Q3
+	2.9	+ 1.4	۱	+ 0.2	-	0.4	-	0.8	-	0.9	+	2.1	+	3.4	-	1.3	+	0.7	_	8.0	+	0.2	+	0.0	Q4
- - -	1.2 1.0 1.3	+ 0.1 + 1.4 - 0.5	ıl.	+ 0.1 - 2.5 - 0.2	+ + + +	0.0 0.2 0.3	+ -	2.2 1.3 0.1	+ - -	0.4 0.4 0.8	+ + +	2.1 4.1 6.8	- + +	0.8 2.9 4.7	- + +	1.3 1.1 2.1	+++++	0.1 0.4 1.3	- + +	0.2 0.1 0.2	+ + -	0.2 0.1 0.1	-   -   -	0.0 0.0 0.0	2011 Q1 Q2 Q3
																						hort-te		nding	,
_	3.6 0.6	- 0.5 - 0.4		- 0.3 + 0.1	=	0.3	-	1.2 1.0	-	0.3	+	0.2 1.2	+	0.1 0.2	+	0.1 1.0	_	0.1	+	0.4 0.8	-	0.0 0.1		0.0	2010 Q3 Q4
_	0.8	- 0.1		+ 0.4	-	0.6	_	0.3	+	0.7	_	0.7	-	0.1	_	0.6	_	0.0	_	0.2		0.1	_	0.0	2011 Q1
_	0.8	+ 0.2 - 0.1		- 0.6 - 0.2	- +	0.2 0.1	+	0.3 1.0	+	0.1 0.4	++	0.6 0.2	-	0.0 0.1	++	0.6 0.1	+	0.1 0.1	++	0.1 0.2		0.1 0.1		0.0	Q2 Q3
																					Med	dium-te	erm le	nding	
- +	1.2 1.0	+ 0.3 + 0.0		- 0.2 + 0.3	-	0.6	++	0.2	- +	0.1	++	0.9 0.6	+	0.4 0.3	+ +	0.4 0.3	++	0.3 0.3		_	+ +	0.0		0.0	2010 Q3 Q4
- - +	0.3 2.4 0.1	- 0.2 - 0.2		- 0.1 - 1.7 + 0.1	+	0.4 0.5 0.6	- +	0.2 0.3 0.3	+	0.1 0.2 0.1	- +	0.3 0.2 1.0	++	0.1 0.4 0.6	<u>-</u>	0.4 0.2 0.4	_	0.3 0.2 0.2		- - -	++	0.0 0.0 0.0	-	0.0 0.0 0.0	2011 Q1 Q2 Q3
	0.11	, 0.3		. 0.11		0.01		0.5		J. I		1.0	. т	0.01		0.41	т	٥.٢ ا	1	_		ong-te۔			43
+	3.8	+ 0.7		+ 1.8	+	1.2	+	1.1	-	0.2	+	4.1	+	3.2	+	0.9	+	0.7		-	+	0.2	+	0.1	2010 Q3
+	0.2	+ 1.8 + 0.3		- 0.2 - 0.2	+ +	0.0	+	0.0 1.7	-   -	0.2	+	2.8 1.1	+	3.3 0.7	-   _	0.5 0.4	+	0.4		_	+ +	0.1	+	0.0	Q4 2011 Q1
+	2.2	+ 1.4	ιl .	- 0.2 - 0.2	+	0.9	+	0.8	-	0.2 0.3	+	3.2 5.6	+	2.5 4.1	+	0.7 1.6	+	0.7 1.0		_		0.0	-	0.0	Q2

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.



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

€billion

	€billion											
			Time deposi	ts 1,2						Memo item		
David	Deposits,	Sight	Total	for up to and including 1 year	for more th	for up to and including	for more than	Savings deposits 3	Bank savings bonds 4	Fiduciary	Subordinated liabilities (excluding negotiable debt securities)	Included in time deposits: liabilities arising
Period		deposits non-ban	ks, total	i yeai	Total	2 years	2 years	deposits 3	DONUS 4	loans Er	nd of year o	from repos or month *
2008			1,276.1	530.6	745.6	32.6	713.0	535.2	135.4	32.3	34.4	
2009 2010	2,781.4 2,829.7 2,936.6	1,104.4	1,102.6 1,117.1	339.5 329.3	763.1 787.8	32.1 25.1	731.0 762.7	594.5 618.2	103.2 96.9	43.4 37.5	35.6 37.2	76.8 80.9
2010 Oct Nov Dec	2,872.3 2,946.1 2,936.6	1,091.1 1,129.6 1,104.4	1,075.1 1,110.2 1,117.1	316.3 323.6 329.3	758.9 786.6 787.8	24.7	762.0	607.4 610.0 618.2	98.6 96.3 96.9	42.0 42.0 37.5	37.4 37.4 37.2	78.6 103.7 80.9
2011 Jan Feb Mar	2,928.6 2,942.8 2,930.5	1,125.9 1,121.6 1,112.1	1,085.0 1,100.7 1,096.6	304.4 320.6 317.9	780.6 780.0 778.7	24.9	755.1	620.4 622.5 623.5	97.2 98.0 98.3	37.3 37.4 37.2	37.0 37.1 36.8	68.0 90.9 75.0
Apr May	2,948.4 2,976.6	1,127.1 1,125.7	1,099.2 1,129.3	323.6 354.4	775.7 775.0	26.0 26.7	749.7 748.3	622.3 619.9	99.8 101.7	37.0 37.0	36.7 36.7	84.7 102.8
June July Aug	2,980.6 2,976.5 3,007.6	1,123.7 1,130.6 1,139.2	1,136.4 1,125.8 1,149.1	363.7 352.4 374.6	772.7 773.4 774.5		746.2		102.7 103.5 104.2	36.7 36.6 36.7	36.6 36.6 36.4	103.5 87.4 99.4
Sep	3,026.3			385.1	772.2		743.0				36.2	106.0
2009	+ 59.7	+ 211.4	- 179.3	- 207.5	+ 28.2	- 0.5	+ 28.7	+ 59.3	- 31.6	- 0.9		Changes *
2010	+ 77.4	+ 76.0	- 18.9	- 12.6	- 6.3	- 7.0	+ 0.7	+ 24.0	- 3.7	- 1.7	+ 1.6	+ 4.1
2010 Oct Nov Dec	+ 4.9 + 50.3 - 9.4	+ 7.9 + 39.3 - 25.5	- 4.5 + 8.2 + 6.9	- 15.1 + 6.4 + 5.7	+ 10.6 + 1.7 + 1.2	+ 0.5 + 0.0 + 0.5	+ 1.7	+ 1.3 + 2.6 + 8.5	+ 0.2 + 0.3 + 0.6	- 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.3	- 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.2	- 10.5 + 25.2 - 22.8
2011 Jan Feb	- 8.1 + 14.2	+ 21.6 - 4.4	- 32.1 + 15.7	- 24.9 + 16.3	- 7.2 - 0.6	- 0.1 - 0.1	- 7.1 - 0.5	+ 2.2 + 2.1	+ 0.3 + 0.8	- 0.2 + 0.0	- 0.1 + 0.0	- 12.9 + 22.9
Mar	- 12.3	- 9.5	- 4.3	- 2.7	- 1.6	+ 0.5	- 2.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.5	- 0.2 - 0.1	- 0.2	- 15.9
Apr May June	+ 17.9 + 28.3 + 4.0	+ 15.9 - 1.4 - 2.0	+ 3.0 + 30.1 + 7.0	+ 5.6 + 30.8 + 9.3	- 2.6 - 0.7 - 2.3	+ 0.6 + 0.7 - 0.7	- 1.4	- 2.4	+ 1.0 + 1.9 + 1.0	- 0.1 - 0.3	- 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1	+ 9.7 + 18.1 + 0.7
July Aug	- 4.4 + 31.0	+ 6.6 + 8.5	- 10.6 + 23.4	- 11.3 + 22.2	+ 0.7 + 1.1	+ 1.2 + 1.2	- 0.6 - 0.0	- 1.2 - 1.6	+ 0.8 + 0.7	- 0.1 + 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.2	- 16.4 + 12.1
Sep	+ 18.7 Domestic	l + 11.8 governm		+ 10.7	– 2.3	+ 0.8	- 3.1	– 1.5	+ 0.0	l – 0.1 Er	l – 0.2 nd of year c	r month *
2008	164.7	34.2	127.8	75.4	52.5	3.6	48.8	1.2	1.5	24.2	3.9	
2009 2010	129.3 153.4	41.8 46.1	83.4 103.0	43.0 47.7	40.4 55.3			2.6 2.8	1.5 1.5	35.7 34.7	3.9 6.2	0.5 0.4
2010 Oct Nov	147.3 156.0	41.7 49.1	101.3 102.6	47.3 45.8	54.0 56.7	2.1	54.7	2.8 2.8	1.5 1.5	35.0 35.0	6.2 6.2	0.1 1.0
Dec 2011 Jan	153.4 149.0	46.1 49.6	103.0 95.1	47.7 44.8	55.3 50.3	2.5	47.8		1.5 1.5	34.7 34.5	6.2 6.2	0.4
Feb Mar	152.7 154.4	48.7 50.2	99.6 99.9	49.4 50.1	50.2 49.7	2.3		2.9 2.9	1.5 1.5	34.5 34.4	6.2 6.1	3.2 1.4
Apr May	150.8 160.9	46.8 50.3	99.6 106.3		48.3 48.8	2.9	45.9		1.5 1.5	34.4 34.4	6.1 6.1	0.9 2.7
June July	170.4 164.1	52.0 49.5	114.1 110.5	65.8 61.6		3.3	45.7	2.7	1.6	34.1 34.0	6.1	6.1 0.2
Aug Sep	169.4 173.5	50.4 52.4	114.9 117.1	66.6 68.4					1.5 1.5	34.1 34.1		
2009	- 23.9	+ 7.5	- 32.9	- 32.2	- 0.7	- 0.0	- 0.7	+ 1.4	+ 0.1	- 0.5	+ 0.0	Changes *
2010	+ 23.9	+ 4.1	+ 19.7	+ 4.7	+ 14.9	- 1.0	+ 16.0	+ 0.3	- 0.1	- 1.0	+ 2.3	- 0.1
2010 Oct Nov Dec	+ 6.7 + 8.7 - 2.6	- 1.6 + 7.4 - 3.1	+ 8.4 + 1.2 + 0.5	- 4.3 - 1.5 + 1.9	+ 12.7 + 2.7 - 1.4	+ 0.3 - 0.1 + 0.5	+ 2.8	- 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.3	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	- 1.3 + 0.9 - 0.6
2011 Jan Feb	- 4.4 + 3.7	+ 3.5	- 7.9 + 4.5	- 2.9 + 4.6	- 5.0 - 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.2	- 4.9	- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.2 - 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.4 + 3.2
Mar	+ 1.7	+ 1.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.8	- 0.5	+ 0.1	- 0.6	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 1.8
Apr May June	- 4.0 + 10.1 + 9.5	- 3.3 + 3.4 + 1.8	- 0.7 + 6.7 + 7.8	+ 0.8 + 6.2 + 8.3	- 1.4 + 0.4 - 0.5	+ 0.0 + 0.4 - 0.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.3	+ 0.0 - - 0.0	- 0.4 + 1.7 + 3.4
July	- 6.3	- 2.6	- 3.6	- 4.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 5.9
Aug Sep	+ 5.3 + 4.1	+ 1.0 + 1.9	+ 4.4 + 2.2			+ 0.0 + 0.1		- 0.0 - 0.1	- 0.1 - 0.1	+ 0.1 - 0.0	- 0.1 + 0.0	+ 1.9 + 2.4

 $<sup>{}^\</sup>star$  See Table IV.2, footnote \*; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as

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

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

€	hil	lion

			Time deposi	ts 1,2						Memo item		
				for up to and	for more th	an 1 year <sup>2</sup> for up to and	for more		Bank		Subordinated liabilities (excluding negotiable	Included in time deposits: liabilities
Period	Deposits, total	Sight deposits	Total	including 1 year	Total	including 2 years	than 2 years	Savings deposits 3	savings bonds 4	Fiduciary Ioans	debt securities)	arising from repos
	Domesti	c enterpri	ses and h	ouseholo	ds					En	d of year o	r month *
2008	2,616.7	800.5	1,148.3	455.2	693.1	29.0	664.1	534.0	133.9	8.1	30.5	59.3
2009	2,700.4	987.6	1,019.2	296.5	722.7	28.5	694.2	591.9	101.6	7.7	31.7	76.3
2010	2,783.2	1,058.3	1,014.1	281.6	732.5	22.5	710.0	615.4	95.4	2.9	31.0	80.5
2010 Oct	2,725.0	1,049.4	973.8	268.9	704.9	22.5	682.4	604.6	97.2	7.0	31.2	78.5
Nov	2,790.1	1,080.4	1,007.6	277.7	729.9	22.6	707.3	607.2	94.8	7.0	31.2	102.8
Dec	2,783.2	1,058.3	1,014.1	281.6	732.5	22.5	710.0	615.4	95.4	2.9	31.0	80.5
2011 Jan	2,779.6	1,076.4	989.9	259.6	730.3	22.5	707.8	617.6	95.7	2.8	30.9	68.0
Feb	2,790.1	1,072.9	1,001.1	271.3	729.8	22.6	707.2	619.7	96.5	2.9	30.9	87.7
Mar	2,776.1	1,061.9	996.7	267.8	728.9	23.0	706.0	620.7	96.8	2.7	30.7	73.6
Apr	2,797.5	1,080.3	999.6	272.3	727.3	23.5	703.8	619.5	98.2	2.6	30.6	83.7
May	2,815.7	1,075.4	1,023.0	296.9	726.2	23.8	702.4	617.1	100.1	2.6	30.6	100.1
June	2,810.2	1,071.6	1,022.3	297.9	724.4	23.4	701.0	615.1	101.1	2.6	30.5	97.4
July	2,812.3	1,081.1	1,015.3	290.8	724.5	24.0	700.5	614.0	101.9	2.6	30.6	87.1
Aug	2,838.2	1,088.7	1,034.3	308.0	726.2	25.1	701.2	612.5	102.7	2.6	30.4	97.3
Sep	2,852.8	1,098.8	1,040.2	316.6	723.6	25.8	697.8	611.0	102.8	2.6	30.2	101.5
												Changes *
2009	+ 83.6	+ 203.8	- 146.4	- 175.3	- 21.3	- 0.5	+ 29.4	+ 57.9	- 31.7	- 0.4	+ 1.4	+ 17.0
2010	+ 53.5	+ 71.9	- 38.6	- 17.3		- 6.0	- 15.3	+ 23.8	- 3.6	- 0.7	- 0.7	+ 4.2
2010 Oct	- 1.8	+ 9.5	- 12.9	- 10.8	- 2.1	+ 0.2	- 2.3	+ 1.3	+ 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 9.2
Nov	+ 41.7	+ 31.9	+ 6.9	+ 7.9	- 1.0	+ 0.1	- 1.1	+ 2.5	+ 0.3	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 24.3
Dec	- 6.9	- 22.4	+ 6.4	+ 3.9	+ 2.6	- 0.1	+ 2.7	+ 8.6	+ 0.6	- 0.0	- 0.2	- 22.3
2011 Jan	- 3.7	+ 18.1	- 24.2	- 22.0	- 2.2	- 0.1	- 2.1	+ 2.2	+ 0.3	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 12.5
Feb	+ 10.6	- 3.5	+ 11.2	+ 11.7	- 0.5	+ 0.1	- 0.6	+ 2.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 19.8
Mar	- 14.0	- 10.9	- 4.6	- 3.4	- 1.2	+ 0.4	- 1.6	+ 1.0	+ 0.5	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 14.1
Apr	+ 21.8	+ 19.2	+ 3.7	+ 4.9	- 1.2	+ 0.6	- 1.7	- 2.1	+ 1.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 10.1
May	+ 18.2	- 4.8	+ 23.5	+ 24.6	- 1.1	+ 0.3	- 1.4	- 2.3	+ 1.9	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 16.4
June	- 5.5	- 3.8	- 0.7	+ 1.0	- 1.8	- 0.4	- 1.4	- 2.0	+ 1.0	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 2.7
July Aug Sep	+ 1.8 + 25.7 + 14.7			- 7.0 + 17.2 + 8.8	+ 0.0 + 1.8 - 2.6	+ 0.6 + 1.1 + 0.7	- 0.5 + 0.7 - 3.3	- 1.1 - 1.5 - 1.5	+ 0.8 + 0.8 + 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0		- 10.6 + 10.3 + 4.2
	of which	: Domest	tic enterp	rises						En	d of year o	r month *
2008	1,073.5	292.6	757.7	223.7	534.0	7.7	526.3	3.8	19.3	7.8	22.0	59.3
2009	1,105.6	336.4	743.6	187.5	556.1	9.1	547.0	5.5	20.2	7.6	21.8	76.3
2010	1,124.3	344.6	755.5	196.0	559.5	7.5	552.0	6.3	17.9	2.8	21.3	80.5
2010 Oct	1,092.1	346.2	719.0	183.6	535.4	7.5	527.9	6.5	20.4	6.9	21.4	78.5
Nov	1,145.3	369.3	751.8	192.1	559.7	7.4	552.3	6.4	17.9	6.9	21.4	102.8
Dec	1,124.3	344.6	755.5	196.0	559.5	7.5	552.0	6.3	17.9	2.8	21.3	80.5
2011 Jan	1,119.8	364.2	731.6	174.9	556.6	7.5	549.1	6.3	17.7	2.7	21.2	68.0
Feb	1,124.8	358.7	742.0	186.9	555.1	7.4	547.6	6.4	17.8	2.8	21.2	87.7
Mar	1,108.5	347.3	737.5	184.1	553.4	7.9	545.4	6.4	17.4	2.6	21.1	73.6
Apr	1,121.5	359.3	738.5	186.6	551.8	8.3	543.5	6.4	17.2	2.6	21.0	83.7
May	1,137.8	354.0	760.1	210.3	549.8	8.6	541.3	6.4	17.4	2.5	20.9	100.1
June	1,130.0	348.4	757.7	210.2	547.5	8.2	539.3	6.3	17.5	2.5	20.8	97.4
July	1,123.6	351.9	747.8	200.9	546.9	8.3	538.6	6.3	17.5	2.5	20.9	87.1
Aug	1,150.5	360.9	765.8	217.5	548.3	9.2	539.1	6.3	17.6	2.5	20.7	97.3
Sep	1,163.0	370.1	769.2	224.4	544.8	9.6	535.2	6.3	17.5	2.5	20.6	101.5
2000	22.6											Changes *
2009 2010	+ 32.6 - 10.6	+ 61.6 + 9.8	- 31.5 - 21.6	- 53.1 + 6.1	+ 21.6 - 27.6	+ 1.4 - 1.6	- 26.0	+ 1.6 + 0.9	+ 0.3	- 0.4 - 0.7	- 0.3 - 0.5	+ 17.0 + 4.2
2010 Oct	- 10.0	+ 3.1	- 13.1	- 10.4	- 2.7	+ 0.1	- 2.8	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 9.2
Nov	+ 29.8	+ 23.9	+ 6.0	+ 7.7	- 1.7	- 0.1	- 1.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 24.3
Dec	- 21.0	- 24.6	+ 3.6	+ 3.8	- 0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 22.3
2011 Jan	- 4.5	+ 19.6	- 23.9	- 21.0	- 2.9	- 0.0	- 2.9	- 0.0	- 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 12.5
Feb	+ 5.1	- 5.5	+ 10.4	+ 12.0	- 1.6	- 0.1	- 1.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 19.8
Mar	- 16.3	- 11.5	- 4.8	- 2.8	- 2.0	+ 0.5	- 2.5	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 14.1
Apr	+ 13.3	+ 12.0	+ 1.3	+ 3.0	- 1.6	+ 0.4	- 2.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 10.1
May	+ 16.4	- 5.3	+ 21.6	+ 23.6	- 2.0	+ 0.2	- 2.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 16.4
June	- 7.9	- 5.5	- 2.4	- 0.1	- 2.4	- 0.4	- 2.0	- 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 2.7
July	- 6.7	+ 3.2	- 9.9	- 9.3		+ 0.2	- 0.7	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 10.6
Aug	+ 26.8	+ 8.8	+ 17.9	+ 16.6		+ 0.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 10.3
Sep	+ 12.5	+ 9.0	+ 3.7	+ 7.1		+ 0.4	- 3.9	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 4.2

liabilities arising from registered debt securities. —  $\bf 2$  Including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see Table IV.12). —  $\bf 3$  Excluding deposits

under savings and loan contracts (see also footnote 2). — 4 Including liabilities arising from non-negotiable bearer debt securities.



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

#### €billion

Period

2008 2009 2010 2011 Apr May June July Aug Sep

2009 2010 2011 Apr May June July Aug Sep

	Sight deposi	ts					Time deposi	ts 1,2			
		by creditor o	group					by creditor g	jroup		
Deposits of		Domestic ho	useholds					Domestic ho	useholds		
domestic households and non-profit institutions, total	Total	Total	Self- employed persons	Employees	Other individuals	Domestic non-profit institu- tions	Total	Total	Self- employed persons	Employees	Other individuals
									End o	of year or	month *
1,543.2 1,594.9 1,658.9	507.8 651.3 713.7	491.8 631.3 692.4	85.1 112.5 123.8	336.5 424.6 471.2	70.3 94.3 97.4	16.0 19.9 21.3	390.6 275.6 258.6	367.2 258.5 241.4	50.4 24.5 21.2	281.0 213.2 203.7	35.8 20.7 16.4
1,676.1 1,677.9 1,680.2	721.0 721.5 723.2	698.2 698.9 700.0	125.3 126.1 123.6	474.5 474.5 477.9	98.4 98.4 98.5	22.8 22.5 23.2	261.1 262.9 264.6	244.2 245.8 247.5	22.7 22.8 23.1	204.8 205.8 206.9	16.6 17.2 17.5
1,688.8 1,687.7 1,689.9	729.2 727.9 728.8	706.5 706.1 707.9	126.7 129.2 127.7	480.9 478.0 480.1	98.9 99.0 100.1	22.7 21.8 20.9	267.5 268.5 271.0	250.0 250.7 251.1	24.0 23.3 22.7	208.3 209.6 210.5	17.7 17.9 17.9
										C	hanges *
+ 51.0 + 64.0	+ 142.2 + 62.1	+ 138.3 + 60.8	+ 27.4 + 11.3	+ 88.3 + 40.4	+ 22.6 + 9.1	+ 4.0 + 1.4		- 108.7 - 17.1	- 25.8 - 3.3	- 67.7 - 9.7	- 15.2 - 4.1
+ 8.5 + 1.8 + 2.3	+ 7.2 + 0.5 + 1.8	+ 7.0 + 0.7 + 1.0	+ 3.9 + 0.8 - 2.4	+ 2.7 - 0.0 + 3.4	+ 0.4 - 0.0 + 0.1	+ 0.2 - 0.2 + 0.7	+ 2.4 + 1.8 + 1.7	+ 2.1 + 1.7 + 1.7	+ 0.7 + 0.2 + 0.3	+ 1.1 + 1.0 + 1.1	+ 0.4 + 0.6 + 0.3
+ 8.5 - 1.1 + 2.2	+ 6.0 - 1.3 + 0.9	+ 6.6 - 0.5 + 1.8	+ 3.1 + 2.4 - 1.5	+ 3.1 - 3.0 + 2.1	+ 0.4 + 0.1 + 1.1	- 0.6 - 0.9 - 0.9	+ 2.8 + 1.1 + 2.5	+ 2.5 + 0.8 + 0.4	+ 0.9 - 0.7 - 0.6	+ 1.4 + 1.3 + 0.9	+ 0.2 + 0.2 - 0.0

<sup>\*</sup> 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												
	Deposits												
		Federal Gov	ernment an	nd its special	funds 1			State gover	nments				
				Time depos				Janes garas		Time depos	its		
Period	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	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	Memo item Fiduciary loans
											End o	f year or	month *
2008 2009 2010	164.7 129.3 153.4	34.8 22.2 38.7	2.3 1.3 5.7	3.7 3.7 3.3	28.9 17.1 29.6	0.0 0.1 0.1	6.6 17.3 17.0	28.2 23.1 28.2	6.9 7.1 8.5	9.9 5.8 6.7	11.3 10.1 12.9	0.1 0.1 0.2	17.3 18.0 17.2
2011 Apr May June	150.8 160.9 170.4	33.8 34.8 38.3	7.2 6.1 6.1	3.9 5.6 9.6	22.7 23.0 22.4	0.1 0.1 0.1	17.0 17.0 16.8	33.3 34.8 39.9	9.7 11.6 14.1	11.0 10.5 13.3	12.4 12.5 12.3	0.2 0.2 0.2	17.0 17.0 16.9
July Aug Sep	164.1 169.4 173.5	35.6 36.8 40.8	8.3 8.9 11.5	4.8 5.8 6.9	22.4 22.0 22.3	0.1 0.1 0.1	16.8 16.9 16.9	37.6 37.6 40.1	11.6 9.0 12.3	13.1 15.8 15.0	12.7 12.7 12.6	0.2 0.2 0.2	16.9 16.9 16.8
												C	hanges *
2009 2010	- 23.9 + 23.9	- 0.8 + 16.5	- 1.0 + 4.4	+ 0.4 - 0.4	- 0.3 + 12.5	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.2	- 5.1 + 5.2	+ 0.2 + 1.5	- 4.1 + 0.9	- 1.1 + 2.8	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.4 - 0.7
2011 Apr May June	- 4.0 + 10.1 + 9.5	- 2.3 + 1.0 + 3.5	- 1.1 - 1.1 - 0.0	+ 0.3 + 1.7 + 4.0	- 1.4 + 0.3 - 0.5	+ 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.2	- 1.8 + 1.5 + 5.1	- 2.4 + 1.9 + 2.4	+ 0.8 - 0.5 + 2.8	- 0.2 + 0.0 - 0.1	- 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.1
July Aug Sep	- 6.3 + 5.3 + 4.1	- 2.7 + 1.1 + 4.0	+ 2.1 + 0.6 + 2.6	- 4.8 + 0.9 + 1.1	- 0.0 - 0.4 + 0.3	+ 0.0 - -	- 0.0 + 0.1 + 0.0	- 2.3 + 0.1 + 2.4	- 2.5 - 2.6 + 3.3	- 0.2 + 2.6 - 0.7	+ 0.4 + 0.0 - 0.2	+ 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0

<sup>\*</sup> 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

# **IV Banks**

					Savings dep	osits 3			Memo item			
	by maturity											
		more than 1	year 2							C		
			of which							Subordinated 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 ye	ear or mo	nth *										
23.4 17.2 17.3	109.0		21.3 19.4 15.0	147.2	530.2 586.5 609.1		7.1 9.0 9.9	114.6 81.5 77.5	0.3 0.1 0.1	8.5 9.8 9.7	- - -	2008 2009 2010
16.9 17.1 17.2	85.6 86.6 87.7		15.2 15.3 15.2	160.3 161.1 161.7	613.0 610.8 608.8	601.0	10.0 9.8 9.6	81.0 82.8 83.6	0.1 0.1 0.1	9.7 9.7 9.7	- - -	2011 Apr May June
17.5 17.8 19.9	90.6	178.0	15.6 15.9 16.2	162.1	607.7 606.2 604.7	598.1 596.7 595.3	9.6 9.5 9.4	84.4 85.1 85.3	0.1 0.1 0.1	9.7 9.6 9.6	- - -	July Aug Sep
Changes	*											
- 6.2 + 0.1	- 122.2 - 23.3	+ 7.2 + 6.4	- 1.9 - 4.4	+ 9.1 + 10.8	+ 56.3 + 22.8		+ 1.9 + 0.9	- 32.6 - 4.0	+ 0.0 - 0.0	+ 1.7 - 0.2	± 0.0	2009 2010
+ 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.1		+ 0.5 + 0.9 + 0.6	+ 0.2 + 0.1 - 0.0	+ 0.3 + 0.8 + 0.6	- 2.2 - 2.3 - 2.0	- 2.1 - 2.0 - 1.8	- 0.0 - 0.2 - 0.2	+ 1.1 + 1.8 + 0.8	- 0.1 - 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.0	- - -	2011 Apr May June
+ 0.4 + 0.3 + 2.2	+ 0.6		+ 0.4 + 0.2 + 0.3	+ 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.5	- 1.1 - 1.5 - 1.4	- 1.0 - 1.5 - 1.4	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.1	+ 0.8 + 0.7 + 0.2	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0 -	- - -	July Aug Sep

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.

	nment and lo			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 loans	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 loans	Period
End of ye	ear or mo	nth *										
42.5 38.0 37.4	20.2	10.3	3.9 4.2 4.5	3.3	0.2 0.4 0.4	59.2 46.0 49.1	10.7 13.3 12.3	39.8 23.1 27.9	8.4 8.9 8.3	0.3 0.6 0.6		2008 2009 2010
35.2 38.0 36.6	18.2	11.6	4.7 4.8 4.8		0.4 0.4 0.4	48.5 53.3 55.6	13.1 14.3 14.9	26.3 29.8 31.5	8.6 8.6 8.7	0.6 0.6 0.5	0.0	2011 Apr May June
36.1 39.9 37.7			5.0 5.0 5.1	3.3	0.4 0.4 0.4	54.8 55.1 54.9	13.3 14.0 12.0		8.8 8.5 8.6	0.6 0.5 0.5	0.0	July Aug Sep
Changes	*											
- 4.4 - 0.6		- 11.7 - 0.5	+ 0.3 + 0.2	+ 1.1 + 0.2	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 13.6 + 2.9	+ 2.5 - 1.2	- 16.8 + 4.7	+ 0.4 - 0.6	+ 0.3 - 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.0	2009 2010
+ 0.0 + 2.8 - 1.4		- 0.2 + 1.4 - 0.2	+ 0.0 + 0.1 + 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.0 - 0.0 -	+ 0.0 + 4.7 + 2.4	+ 0.0 + 1.3 + 0.6	- 0.1 + 3.5 + 1.7	+ 0.1 - 0.0 + 0.1	+ 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	- - -	2011 Apr May June
- 0.4 + 3.7 - 2.2	- 0.6 + 2.2 - 2.0	+ 0.1 + 1.5 - 0.2	+ 0.2 + 0.0 + 0.1		- 0.0	- 0.8 + 0.3 - 0.2	- 1.6 + 0.7 - 2.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1 - 0.3 + 0.1	+ 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.1	- - -	July Aug Sep

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

Period

2008 2009 2010 2011 May June July Aug Sep

2009 2010 2011 May June July Aug Sep

Savings dep	osits 1								Bank saving	s bonds, 3 so	ld to	
	of residents					of non-res	idents			domestic no	n-banks	
		at three mo	onths'	at more that months' no				Memo item			of which	
Total	Total	Total	of which Special savings facilities 2	Total	of which Special savings facilities 2	Total	of which At three months' notice	Interest credited on savings deposits	non-banks, total	Total	With maturities of more than 2 years	foreign non-banks
End of y	ear or mo	nth *										
544.1 604.1 628.2	594.5	424.8 474.5 512.5	344.0 379.4 412.3	110.4 120.0 105.7	103.2 112.1 96.6	8.9 9.6 9.9	6.3 7.0 7.7	14.9 13.8 10.9		135.4 103.2 96.9	68.3	15.6
630.0 627.8		515.4 513.5	413.9 411.8	104.6 104.3	95.5 95.3	10.0 10.0	7.8 7.7	0.3 0.3	117.8 118.8	101.7 102.7	74.9 75.6	
626.5 624.9 623.3	615.0		410.9 409.8 409.3	104.3 104.2 103.7	95.3 95.2 94.5	9.9 9.9 9.8	7.6 7.6 7.6	0.4 0.4 0.3	119.7 120.4 120.7	103.5 104.2 104.3	76.5	16.1
Changes	*											
+ 60.0 + 24.3		+ 50.3 + 38.3	+ 35.8 + 33.1	+ 8.9 - 14.3	+ 7.8 - 15.5		+ 0.8 + 0.6	:	- 30.6 - 2.7	- 31.6 - 3.7	+ 9.5 + 6.3	+ 1.0 + 1.0
- 2.5 - 2.2		- 2.3 - 1.9	- 1.9 - 2.1	- 0.1 - 0.2	- 0.1 - 0.2	- 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.1 - 0.1	:	+ 2.1 + 1.0	+ 1.9 + 1.0		
- 1.3 - 1.6 - 1.6	- 1.6	- 1.2 - 1.4 - 1.0	- 1.1 - 1.0 - 0.5	+ 0.0 - 0.2 - 0.5	+ 0.0 - 0.2 - 0.6	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.0		+ 0.8 + 0.7 + 0.4	+ 0.8 + 0.7 + 0.0	+ 0.4	- 0.0

<sup>\*</sup> 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 del	ot securities	and mone	y market p	aper					Non-nego			
		of which									bearer de securities	and		
						with matu	rities of				money ma paper 6	ırket	Subordinat	ed
						up to	ling 1 year		n 1 year up to ling 2 years			of which		
Period	Total	Floating rate bonds 1	Zero coupon bonds 1,2	Foreign currency bonds 3,4	Certifi- cates of deposit	Total	of which without a nominal guarantee 5		of which without a nominal guarantee 5	more than 2 years	Total	with maturities of more than 2 years	debt	non- negotiable debt securities
renou	End of year or month *													
2008 2009 2010	1,640.1 1,529.8 1,435.1	395.9 380.6 287.2	50.7 43.9 27.8	314.1 317.4 359.2	64.0 70.4 82.8	162.6 115.9 94.0	4.6	153.3 105.8 54.1	6.5	1,324.2 1,308.2 1,281.4	2.3 0.9 0.7	0.8 0.6 0.6	52.5 46.1 43.9	1.6 1.8 1.5
2011 May June	1,391.7 1,373.6	299.4 293.3	24.2 23.9	335.4 329.0	73.6 61.0	84.0 71.0	6.1 5.9	53.9 53.7	8.6 8.2	1,246.6 1,241.6	0.6 0.6	0.5 0.5	44.3 44.1	1.5 1.5
July Aug Sep	1,373.8 1,374.4 1,374.6	294.6 294.9 297.4	24.2 24.8 24.9	338.7 340.1 351.9	68.7 76.7 73.5	78.1 86.6 85.3	5.7 4.3 3.6	51.9 49.8 48.9	8.4 6.0 5.2	1,235.3 1,229.5 1,232.5	0.5 0.5 0.5	0.5 0.4 0.4	44.2 43.8 43.7	1.5 1.5 1.5
	Changes	<b>*</b>												
2009 2010	- 110.1 - 94.2	- 15.3 - 92.8	- 6.8 - 9.8	+ 4.7 + 41.9	+ 6.4 + 12.4	- 46.7 - 22.8	· :	- 47.8 - 52.1		- 15.6 - 26.4	- 1.4 - 0.2	- 0.2 - 0.0	- 6.4 - 2.1	+ 0.5 - 0.3
2011 May June	+ 8.7 - 18.1	+ 0.3 + 1.3	- 0.3 - 0.3	+ 10.6 - 6.3	+ 5.1 - 12.6	+ 5.7 - 12.7	+ 0.1 - 0.2	- 1.1 + 0.2	+ 0.3 - 0.4	+ 4.0 - 5.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.7 - 0.2	+ 0.0 + 0.0
July Aug Sep	+ 0.7 + 0.6 + 0.2	+ 1.3 + 0.3 + 2.5	+ 0.2 + 0.7 + 0.1	+ 9.6 + 1.4 + 11.8	+ 7.7 + 8.0 - 3.3	+ 7.1 + 8.5 - 1.6		- 1.8 - 2.1 - 0.5	+ 0.2 - 2.3 - 0.9	- 5.8 - 5.8 + 3.0	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.0	+ 0.1 - 0.4 - 0.1	+ 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.0

<sup>\*</sup> 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 Negotiable bearer debt securities respectively money market paper with a nominal guarantee of less than 100%. — 6 Non-negotiable bearer debt securities are classified among bank savings bonds (see also Table IV.10, feathers 2). footnote 2).

#### **IV** Banks

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

hi	

			Lending t	o banks (N	⁄IFIs)	Lending t	o non-bar	nks (non-N	1FIs)	Deposits (MFIs) 5	of banks	Deposits banks (no				
			Credit bal-			Building l	oans		Secur- ities (in-	(IVII IS) 3		Dariks (IIC	11-1011 13)			Memo item
			ances						cluding	D :4-		D :+-		Bearer	Ci4-1	New
	Num-		and Ioans			Loans under			bills	Deposits under		Deposits under		debt secur-	Capital (includ-	tracts
	ber of		(ex- cluding		Bank debt	savings and loan		Other	and Treasury	savings and loan			Sight and	ities out-	ing pub- lished	entered into in
End of year/month	associ- ations		building loans) 1	Building loans 2	secur- ities 3	con- tracts	bridging loans	building loans	discount paper) 4		and time deposits			stand- ing	re- serves) 7	year or month 8
	All b	uilding	and lo	oan ass	ociatio	ns										
2010	24	198.9	42.8	0.0	18.9	27.8	72.0	14.3	14.4	0.6	29.7	130.9	7.3	5.5	7.5	92.7
2011 July	23	197.0	41.8	0.0	17.4	27.6	72.9	15.0	14.2	0.6	25.5	132.9	6.8	5.6	8.3	8.2
Aug	23	196.6	40.8	0.0	17.4	27.6	73.0	15.3	14.3	0.7	24.7	133.1	6.7	5.6	8.3	8.2
Sep	23	197.3		-			73.4	15.3	13.5	0.7	24.6	133.5	6.7	5.6	8.3	7.9
	Priva	te build	ding ar	nd Ioan	associ	ations										
2011 July	13	142.1	25.3		11.6		58.2		8.2	0.4			6.6			5.3
Aug	13 13	141.6 142.2	24.1 25.3	0.0	11.8 11.7	17.9 17.9	58.2 58.6	13.7 13.7	8.3 7.6	0.4 0.4	21.5 21.5	87.9 88.2	6.5 6.5	5.6 5.6	5.6 5.6	5.3 5.1
Sep				d Ioan			36.0	13.7	7.0	0.4	21.5	00.2	0.5	5.0	5.0	3.1
	rubii	C bullu	ing and	J IOali	associa	tions										
2011 July	10		16.5		5.7		14.7			0.2	3.2	45.1	0.2	-	2.7	2.9
Aug Sep	10 10	55.0 55.1	16.7 16.7	0.0	5.7 5.6	9.6 9.6	14.8 14.9	1.6 1.6	5.9 5.9	0.3 0.3	3.2 3.1	45.2 45.3	0.2 0.2	_	2.7 2.7	2.9 2.7
JCP	10	ا ا در	10.7	0.0	5.0	J.0	17.3	1.0	. 5.5	0.5	ا . ر	ر.ر_ ا	0.2		2./	2./

# Trends in building and loan association business

#### € billion

	€ DIIIIOII															
		in deposit	S	Capital pi	romised	Capital dis	bursed					Disburse		Interest a		
	under sav loan cont						Allocatio	ns				commitr outstand end of p	ding at	repayme received building	on	
			Repay- ments				Deposits savings a loan cont	nd	Loans un savings a loan con	ind	Newly	end or p	Jeriou	bulluling	loans to	
Period	paid into	on deposits under savings and loan con-	of deposits under cancelled savings and loan con- tracts		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	granted interim and bridging loans and other building loans	Total	of which Under alloc- ated con- tracts	Total	of which Repay- ments during quarter	Memo item Housing bonuses re- ceived 12
	All bu	ilding a	and loa	n asso	ciations											
2010	27.8	2.6	5.5	43.6	29.3	37.9	17.0	4.3	7.8	4.0	13.2	11.8	7.5	11.8	9.6	0.5
2011 July	2.1	0.0	0.5	4.0	2.8	3.6	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.3	12.7	7.8	0.9		0.0
Aug	2.2	0.0	0.5	3.9	2.6	3.5	1.5	0.4	0.7	1			7.7	0.8		0.0
Sep	2.3	0.0	0.5	3.6	2.4	3.4	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.3	12.4	7.7	0.9	l	0.0
	Private	buildi	ng and	loan a	associat	ions										
2011 July	1.4				1.8		1.1		0.5		1					0.0
Aug Sep	1.5 1.5		0.3	2.7 2.5	1.7 1.6	2.5 2.4	1.0 1.0	0.3	0.5 0.5		1.0 1.0		3.9 3.9	0.6 0.7		0.0
зер				loan a			1.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.0	7.0	3.9	0.7		0.0
2011 July	0.7				1.0				0.3							0.0
Aug Sep	0.8 0.7	0.0	0.2 0.2	1.2 1.1	0.9 0.8	1.0 0.9	0.5 0.4	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.2	0.1	0.3	4.9 4.8	3.8 3.8	0.3		0.0

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

amount covered by the contracts; only contracts newly entered into, for which the contract fee has been fully paid. Increases in the sum contracted count as new contracts. — 9 For disbursements of deposits under savings and loan contracts arising from the allocation of contracts see "Capital disbursed". — 10 Including housing bonuses credited. — 11 Only allocations accepted by the beneficiaries; including allocations applied to settlement of interim and bridging loans. — 12 The amounts already credited to the accounts of savers or borrowers are also included in "Amounts paid into savings and loan accounts" and "Interest and repayments received on building loans". — 13 See Table IV.2, footnote 1.

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

€ billi	on
---------	----

	€ billion														
	Number o	of		Lending to	o banks (M	FIs)			Lending to	o non-bank	ks (non-MF	ls)		Other assets 7	
		I			Credit bala	ances and lo	oans			Loans					
	German banks (MFIs) with foreign	foreign													Derivative
	branches and/or foreign subsi-	branches 1 and/or foreign subsi-	Balance sheet			German	Foreign	Money market paper, secur-			to German non-	to foreign non-	Money market paper, secur-		financial instruments in the trading
Period	diaries	diaries	total	Total	Total	banks	banks	ities 2,3	Total	Total	banks	banks	ities 2	Total	portfolio
	Foreigr	n brancl	nes									E	ind of y	ear or n	nonth *
2007 2008 2009	52 56 51	218 226 211	2,042.4 1,715.5 1,461.6	813.8 730.7 579.2	743.1 669.1 539.1	238.6 244.9 210.1	504.5 424.2 328.9	70.7 61.6 40.2	1,066.8 825.3 691.5	811.4 630.4 534.7	21.6 20.2 20.7	789.8 610.3 514.0	255.3 194.9 156.7	161.8 159.5 190.9	- - -
2010 Nov Dec	56 55	215 212	1,636.3 2,226.3	648.0 591.4	620.2 564.8	232.1 232.0	388.1 332.8	27.8 26.6	725.7 696.7	557.5 532.5	24.0 27.5	533.6 505.0	168.2 164.2	262.6 938.2	633.9
2011 Jan	55	211	2,072.1	583.8	558.1	221.8	336.3	25.8	712.9	550.9	27.1	523.8	162.0	775.4	614.1
Feb Mar	55 55	211 211	2,041.4 1,980.5	570.4 546.9	545.7 523.0	210.6 199.5	335.1 323.5	24.8 24.0	697.6 678.2	542.8 523.5	26.6 26.1	516.2 497.4	154.8 154.7	773.4 755.4	585.7 585.1
Apr	55	211	2,057.3	567.6	544.1	213.6	330.6	23.5	673.2	518.2	25.5	492.7	155.0	816.4	642.8
May	55	212	2,023.3	579.5	556.2	204.0	352.2	23.3	682.3	526.8	24.9	501.9	155.6	761.5	600.1
June	55 55	211 211	1,962.2 2,028.0	533.9 526.1	511.8 503.4	179.1 182.4	332.7 321.0	22.1 22.7	664.5 676.6	509.9 523.5	24.5 25.0	485.3 498.5	154.6 153.1	763.8 825.3	600.8 651.9
July Aug	55	213		562.0	539.9		346.8	22.1	680.7	527.2	24.6	502.7		939.1	772.8
														Ch	anges *
2008	+ 4	+ 8	-359.4	- 98.5	- 89.3	+ 6.3	- 95.5	- 9.2	-256.8	-190.7	- 1.5	-189.3	-66.1	- 4.1	anges I -I
2009	- 5	- 15	-247.9	-148.8	-127.3	- 34.7	- 92.6	- 21.5	-131.7	- 94.6	+ 0.5	- 95.1	-37.1	+ 32.6	-
2010 Dec	- 1	- 3	+606.6	- 50.2	- 49.3	- 0.1	- 49.2	- 1.0	- 19.7	- 17.8	+ 3.5	- 21.3	- 2.0	+676.6	-
2011 Jan Feb	_	- 1	-139.5 - 26.8	- 0.7 - 11.6	+ 0.0 - 10.6	- 10.2 - 11.2	+ 10.3 + 0.6	- 0.7 - 1.0	+ 23.5 - 13.3	+ 23.9 - 6.6	- 0.4 - 0.5	+ 24.3 - 6.2	- 0.4 - 6.7	–162.2 – 1.9	- 19.8 - 28.4
Mar	-	-	- 42.2	- 16.8	- 16.1	- 11.1	- 5.0	- 0.6	- 8.9	- 11.0	- 0.5	- 10.5	+ 2.1	- 16.6	- 0.6
Apr May	-	- + 1	+ 99.6 - 54.5	+ 30.1 + 3.1	+ 30.4 + 3.5	+ 14.1 - 9.6	+ 16.3 + 13.1	- 0.3 - 0.4	+ 7.4 - 1.6	+ 4.2 + 0.2	- 0.6 - 0.6	+ 4.8 + 0.8	+ 3.2 - 1.8	+ 62.1 - 56.0	+ 57.7 - 42.6
June	-		- 55.9	- 44.1	- 42.9	- 24.9	- 18.1	- 1.2	- 14.4	- 14.1	- 0.4	- 13.7	- 0.4	+ 2.6	+ 0.7
July	-	- + 2	+ 52.3 +161.4	- 13.3	- 13.8	+ 3.3	- 17.1	+ 0.5	+ 5.0 + 8.7	+ 8.0 + 7.4	+ 0.4	+ 7.6	- 3.0	+ 60.6	+ 51.1
Aug	_	1 + 2	+101.4	+ 38.4	+ 38.9	+ 10.7	+ 28.2	- 0.5	+ 8.7	+ 7.4	- 0.4	+ 7.8	+ 1.3	+114.4	+ 120.9
	-	subsid											-	ear or n	nonth *
2007 2008	39 38	120 116	590.8 594.9	267.8 244.9	202.4 183.1	104.8 85.5	97.5 97.6	65.5 61.8	263.9 267.8	176.0 196.5	37.8 42.2	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	115.9	62.4	51.7	-
2010 Nov Dec	37 37	95 93	498.2 495.1	223.0 220.9	180.4 178.7	95.6 98.8	84.8 79.9	42.6 42.1	218.4 218.3	167.2 168.8	37.8 37.7	129.4 131.2	51.1 49.5	56.8 55.9	_
2011 Jan	37	94	492.5	222.7	180.6	99.6	81.0	42.0	217.6	167.2	38.1	129.1	50.4	52.3	_
Feb Mar	37 37	94 94	490.1 484.4	221.5 219.4	182.1 180.3	100.5 100.2	81.6 80.1	39.4 39.1	215.9 214.5	165.3 164.5	37.4 36.3	127.9 128.3	50.6 49.9	52.7 50.5	-
Apr	36	93	485.9	224.5	184.9	100.2	84.2	39.5	211.9	162.8	35.4	127.4	49.1	49.5	_
May	36	93	495.2	225.8	186.6	99.7	86.8	39.3	214.2	165.7	35.9	129.8	48.5	55.1	-
June July	36 35	93 91	481.8 480.7	216.0 211.3	177.0 172.8	99.1 100.2	77.9 72.7	39.0 38.5	213.1 215.9	165.1 167.3	36.5 36.6	128.6 130.7	47.9 48.6	52.8 53.5	_
Aug	35			220.9			79.5	38.4	207.9	160.4					_
														Ch	anges *
2008	- 1	- 4	- 0.2	- 24.2	- 19.8	- 19.3	- 0.5	- 4.4	+ 1.1	+ 17.5	+ 4.4	+ 13.2	-16.4	+ 22.9	-
2009	- 2	- 19	-120.2	- 39.8	- 26.9	+ 1.9	- 28.8	- 12.9	- 50.0	- 41.1	- 3.5	- 37.6	- 8.9	- 30.4	-
2010 Dec	-	- 2	- 1.5	- 1.1	- 1.0	+ 3.2	- 4.2	- 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.1	- 0.1	+ 2.2	- 1.7	- 0.8	-
2011 Jan Feb	_	+ 1	- 0.2 - 1.9	+ 2.9 - 0.9	+ 2.6 + 1.7	+ 0.8 + 0.9	+ 1.8 + 0.7	+ 0.3 - 2.6	+ 0.5 - 1.5	- 0.4 - 1.7	+ 0.4 - 0.7	- 0.9 - 1.0	+ 0.9 + 0.2	- 3.6 + 0.5	_
Mar		-	- 3.3	- 0.8	- 1.0	- 0.3	- 0.7	+ 0.2	- 0.3	+ 0.3	- 1.2	+ 1.5	- 0.7	- 2.1	-
Apr May	- 1	- 1	+ 4.4 + 6.1	+ 6.7 - 0.2	+ 5.6 + 0.6	+ 0.5 - 1.0	+ 5.2 + 1.6	+ 1.1 - 0.8	- 1.4 + 0.7	- 0.6 + 1.4	- 0.8 + 0.5	+ 0.2 + 0.9	- 0.8 - 0.6	- 0.9 + 5.5	_
June	-	_	- 13.0	- 0.2 - 9.6	- 9.3	- 0.6	- 8.7	- 0.2	- 1.1	- 0.6	+ 0.6	- 1.1	- 0.6	- 2.3	-
July Aug	- 1	- 2 - 2	- 3.5 - 0.8	- 5.6 + 10.2	- 4.8 + 10.1	+ 1.1 + 2.9	- 5.9 + 7.2	- 0.8 + 0.1	+ 1.5 - 7.3	+ 0.8 - 6.2	+ 0.1 - 0.2	+ 0.7 - 6.0	+ 0.6 - 1.1	+ 0.7 - 3.7	_

<sup>\*</sup> 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

TX1

Deposits												Other liabil	ities 6,7	
	of banks (	MFIs)		of non-ba	nks (noi	n-MFI	5)							
					Germa	n non	-banks 4	Medium and		Money market paper and debt securities out-	Working capital		Derivative financial instruments in the	
Total	Total	German banks	Foreign banks	Total	Total		Short- term	long- term	Foreign non-banks	stand- ing 5	and own funds	Total	trading portfolio	Period
End of y	ear or n	nonth *										Foreigr	branches	
1,723.7 1,446.1 1,125.9	1,191.0 1,070.4 798.0	547.7 554.3 449.6	643.3 516.1 348.4	532.7 375.7 327.9		55.3 45.0 37.4	51.2 36.5 33.8	4.1 8.5 3.5	477.4 330.7 290.5	186.0 126.6 157.5	29.2 35.6 33.9	103.5 107.2 144.4	- -	2007 2008 2009
1,240.7 1,131.3	815.2 751.9	395.9 398.2	419.2 353.7	425.6 379.4		47.0 44.9	41.1 39.2	5.9 5.7	378.6 334.5	193.0 187.1	34.2 34.7	168.3 873.3	- 648.7	2010 Nov Dec
1,155.7 1,150.3 1,092.3	759.6 752.8 719.1	400.8 387.7 379.7	358.8 365.0 339.4	396.1 397.5 373.2		44.2 45.1 41.2	38.9 39.8 36.0	5.4 5.3 5.3	351.9 352.4 331.9	187.8 188.4 183.0	35.0 35.0 34.5	693.6 667.8 670.8	610.9 582.3 581.5	2011 Jan Feb Mar
1,111.1 1,134.5 1,090.2	737.1 761.8 715.1	397.3 394.7 384.0	339.8 367.1 331.0	374.0 372.7 375.2		39.8 40.4 40.2	34.6 35.1 35.0	5.2 5.3 5.2	334.1 332.3 334.9	177.5 172.7 163.3	34.3 36.6 36.9	734.4 679.5 671.8	636.6 594.1 594.0	Apr May June
1,099.1 1,148.4	724.7 780.4	386.4 404.2	338.2 376.2	374.5 368.0		38.7 39.0	33.4 33.8	5.2 5.2	335.8 328.9	162.7 153.9	37.1 37.2	729.1 842.3	653.2 766.3	July Aug
Changes	s *													
- 304.0 - 312.0 - 96.5	-139.7 -267.8 - 56.3	+ 6.5 -104.7 + 2.2	-146.3 -163.1 - 58.5	-164.3 - 44.2 - 40.2	-   -	10.3 7.6 2.1	- 14.7 - 2.6 - 1.9	+ 4.4 - 5.0 - 0.2	-153.9 - 36.6 - 38.1	- 59.4 + 30.9 - 5.9	+ 6.5 - 1.7 + 0.5	- 2.4 + 34.9 + 708.5	=	2008 2009 2010 Dec
+ 34.6 - 2.2 - 44.6	+ 13.3 - 5.0 - 26.7	+ 2.7 - 13.1 - 8.0	+ 10.7 + 8.1 - 18.7	+ 21.3 + 2.8 - 17.9	- + -	0.7 0.9 3.9	- 0.4 + 1.0 - 3.8	- 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.1	+ 21.9 + 1.9 - 14.0	+ 0.8 + 0.5 - 5.3	+ 0.3 + 0.0 - 0.5	- 175.1 - 25.2 + 8.2	- 37.7 - 28.6 - 0.8	2011 Jan Feb Mar
+ 35.5 + 9.4 - 41.1	+ 26.9 + 17.6 - 45.4	+ 17.6 - 2.6 - 10.7	+ 9.3 + 20.1 - 34.7	+ 8.6 - 8.2 + 4.3	- + -	1.4 0.6 0.2	- 1.4 + 0.5 - 0.1	- 0.1 + 0.1 - 0.1	+ 10.0 - 8.8 + 4.5	- 5.5 - 4.8 - 9.4	- 0.2 + 2.3 + 0.3	+ 69.8 - 61.4 - 5.6	+ 55.1 - 42.5 - 0.1	Apr May June
- 0.0 + 54.7	+ 5.0 + 58.4	+ 2.4 + 17.7	+ 2.6 + 40.6	- 5.0 - 3.6	-	1.5 0.4	- 1.5	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 3.4 - 4.0	- 0.6 - 8.8	+ 0.2 + 0.1	+ 52.7 + 115.4	+ 59.2 + 113.1	July Aug
End of y	ear or n	nonth *									ı	Foreign s	ubsidiaries	
437.3 453.7	270.1 277.7	118.2 145.1	151.9 132.7	167.2 176.0		37.1 32.8	30.3 24.1	6.8	130.1 143.2	69.5 57.7	28.6 30.5	55.4 52.9		2007 2008
377.6 387.1	218.5	125.4 137.6	93.1	159.1 165.9		37.0 30.0	29.6 22.4	7.4 7.5	122.1	33.3 29.6	24.3	38.9 49.7	_	2009 2010 Nov
387.4	221.1	136.4	84.7	166.3		31.0	23.6	7.3	135.3	28.9	31.8	46.9	_	Dec
387.2 386.1 384.9	221.2 218.4 218.8	135.5 131.5 132.0	85.7 86.8 86.8	166.0 167.7 166.1		32.5 31.3 31.1	25.0 23.9 23.9	7.4 7.4 7.2	133.5 136.4 135.0	27.7 26.7 24.7	30.2 30.4 30.1	47.5 47.0 44.7	_	2011 Jan Feb Mar
387.2	223.7	130.6	93.1	163.4		31.1	23.8	7.3	132.3	24.1	29.8	44.8	_	Apr
393.9 384.4	232.0 222.0	139.8 134.2	87.8	161.9 162.5		29.8 30.2	22.4 22.9	7.3 7.3	132.1 132.2	24.7 24.6	30.5 30.5	46.1 42.3	_	May June
379.0 377.4	220.6 218.3	133.7 131.1	86.9 87.2	158.5 159.1		30.8 30.6	23.4 23.7	7.4 7.0	127.7 128.5	25.5 25.6	30.6 30.4	45.6 45.2	_	July Aug
Changes			22.4	. 70		4.2.1					1.0			2000
+ 12.1	- 59.1	+ 26.9 - 19.7	- 22.1 - 39.5	+ 7.3	+	4.3	+ 5.5	+ 2.0	+ 11.6	- 24.3	- 6.2	- 2.4 - 13.6	_	2008 2009
+ 1.7 + 1.6	+ 0.5 + 0.9	- 1.1 - 0.9	+ 1.6 + 1.8	+ 1.2 + 0.7	+ +	1.0	+ 1.2 + 1.4	- 0.2 + 0.1	+ 0.2	- 0.7 - 1.3	+ 0.1	- 2.7 + 1.1	_	2010 Dec 2011 Jan
- 0.6 + 0.7	- 2.6 + 1.3	- 4.0 + 0.5	+ 1.4 + 0.8	+ 2.0 - 0.6	-	1.2 0.2	- 1.1 - 0.1	- 0.1 - 0.1	+ 3.2 - 0.4	- 1.0 - 2.0	+ 0.2 - 0.3	- 0.5 - 1.7	_	Feb Mar
+ 4.8 + 4.3	+ 6.1 + 7.1	- 1.4 + 9.2	+ 7.5	- 1.3 - 2.8	+ -	0.0 1.4	- 0.1 - 1.4	+ 0.1	- 1.3 - 1.4	- 0.5 + 0.5	- 0.3 + 0.7	+ 0.5 + 0.5	_	Apr May
- 9.1 - 6.9	- 9.9 - 2.2	- 5.7 - 0.4	- 4.2 - 1.8	+ 0.8	+ +	0.5	+ 0.5 + 0.5	- 0.0 + 0.1	+ 0.3	- 0.1 + 0.8	- 0.0 + 0.1	- 3.8 + 2.5		June July
- 0.7	- 1.8	- 2.6	+ 0.8	+ 1.1	-	0.1	+ 0.3	- 0.4	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3	+ 0.1	-	Aug

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

non-negotiable debt securities. —  $\bf 5$  Issues of negotiable and non-negotiable debt securities and money market paper. —  $\bf 6$  Including subordinated liabilities. —  $\bf 7$  See also Table IV.2, footnote 1.



#### V Minimum reserves

## Reserve ratios Germany

% of liabilities subject to reserve requirements

70 OT HUDHICICS SUBJ	cer to reserve requi	Terrieries	
Applicable from	Sight liabilities	Time liabilities	Savings deposits
1995 Aug 1	2	2	1.5

#### Euro area

% of reserve base 1

Applicable from	Ratio	
1999 Jan 1	2	

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

# 2 Reserve maintenance in Germany up to the end of 1998

- pursuant to the Minimum Reserves Order of the Bundesbank

DM million

Monthly average 1 1995 Dec 1996 Dec 1997 Dec 1998 Dec

Liabilities subject	t to reserve requir	ements				Excess reserves 4			٦
Total	Sight liabilities	Time liabilities	Savings deposits	Required reserves 2	Actual reserves <sup>3</sup>	Level	% of the required reserves	Deficiencies	
2,066,565	579,337	519,456	967,772	36,492	37,337	845	2.3		3
2,201,464	655,483	474,342	1,071,639	38,671	39,522	851	2.2		4
2,327,879	734,986	476,417	1,116,477	40,975	41,721	745	1.8		3
2,576,889	865,444	564.878	1,146,567	45.805	46,432	627	1.4		4

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

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

## 3 Reserve maintenance in the euro area

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

Maintenance period beginning in 1	Reserve base 2	Required reserves before deduction of lump-sum allowance 3	Lump-sum allowance 4	Required reserves after deduction of lump-sum allowance	Current account 5	Excess reserves 6	Deficiencies 7
	Euro area (€ bill	ion)					
2011 Mar	10,491.8	209.8	0.5	209.3	210.5	1.1	0.0
Apr May June	10,438.7 10,372.1 10,412.3	208.8 207.4 208.2	0.5 0.5 0.5	208.3 206.9 207.7	209.5 209.0 210.9	1.2 2.0 3.1	0.0 0.0 0.0
July Aug Sep p	10,464.9 10,374.3 10,330.1	209.3 207.5 206.6	0.5 0.5 0.5	208.8 207.0 206.1	211.5 209.5 208.7	2.7 2.5 2.6	0.0 0.0 0.0
Oct p,8 Nov p	10,334.1 	206.7	0.5	206.2 207.7	208.9	2.8	
	Of which: Germar	ny (€ million)					
2011 Mar	2,576,678	51,534	186	51,348	51,711	363	1
Apr May June	2,563,152 2,524,058 2,540,817	51,263 50,481 50,816	186 186 185	51,077 50,296 50,631	51,437 51,660 52,597	360 1,364 1,966	0 0 0
July Aug Sep <b>p</b>	2,552,960 2,516,922 2,532,338	51,059 50,338 50,647	185 185 184	50,874 50,154 50,463	52,734 51,818 52,154	1,860 1,664 1,691	1 3 0
Oct p Nov p	2,588,110 2,664,713	51,762 53,294	184 184	51,579 53,111	53,005 	1,426 	0

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

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

## VI Interest rates

## 1 ECB interest rates

# 2 Base rates

% per annum

% per annum

		Main re operation	financing ons					Main ret	financing ons			Base		Base
Applicable from	Deposit facility		Minimum bid rate		Applicable from	9	Deposit facility		Minimum bid rate	Mar- ginal lending facility	Applicable from	rate as per Civil Code 1	Applicable from	rate as per Civil Code 1
2002 Dec 6	1.75	-	2.75	3.75	2008 July Oct	9	3.25 2.75	_	4.25 3.75	5.25 4.75	2002 Jan 1 July 1	2.57 2.47	2007 Jan 1 July 1	2.70 3.19
2003 Mar 7 June 6	1.50 1.00	_	2.50 2.00		Oct Nov	9 12	3.25 2.75	3.75 3.25	_	4.25 3.75	2003 Jan 1		2008 Jan 1	3.32
2005 Dec 6	1.25	_	2.25	3.25	Dec	10	2.00	2.50	-	3.00	July 1	1.22	July 1	3.19
2006 Mar 8	1.50		2.50 2.75			21 11 8	1.00 0.50	2.00 1.50	_	3.00 2.50	2004 Jan 1 July 1	1.14	2009 Jan 1 July 1	1.62 0.12
June 15 Aug 9 Oct 11	1.75 2.00 2.25	=	3.00 3.25	4.00	Apr May		0.25 0.25	1.25 1.00	_	2.25 1.75	2005 Jan 1 July 1	1.21 1.17	2011 July 1	0.37
Dec 13	2.50		3.50		2011 Apr July	13 13	0.50 0.75	1.25 1.50	-	2.00 2.25	2006 Jan 1	1.37		
2007 Mar 14 June 13	2.75 3.00	_	3.75 4.00		Nov	9	0.50	1.25	-	2.00	July 1	1.95		

<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to section 247 of the Civil Code.

# 3 Eurosystem monetary policy operations allotted through tenders \*

				Fixed rate tenders	Variable rate tenders			
		Bid amount	Allotment amount		Minimum bid rate	Marginal rate 1	Weighted average rate	
Date of settlement		€ million		% per annum				Running for days
		Main refinancing	poperations					
2011 Oct 12 Oct 19 Oct 26 Nov 1 Nov 9 Nov 16	) 5 9 5	204,939 201,182 197,438 182,773 194,765 230,265	201,182 197,438 182,773 194,765 230,265		- - -	- - - - -	- - - -	7 7 7 6 8 7
2011 Can 20		Longer-term refi	nancing operation     140,628	Dris I 2		ı		l 84
2011 Sep 29 Oct 12		59,062	59,062	1.50	_	_	_	28
Oct 27 Oct 27	,	44,564 56,934	44,564 56,934	2 2	- -	= =	=	91 371
Nov 9	)	55,547	55,547	1.25	_	-	_	35

Source: ECB. — \* Enlargement of the euro area on 1 January 2011 to include Estonia. — 1 Lowest or highest interest rate at which funds were allotted or collected. — 2 Interest payment on the maturity date; the rate

will be fixed at the average minimum bid rate of the main refinancing operations over the life of this operation.

## 4 Money market rates, by month

% per annum

Reporting period 2011 Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct

% per anni	um											
Money ma	rket rates repo	orted	by Frankfurt	: banks 1			EURIBOR 3					
Overnight	money		Three-mon	th funds		EONIA 2	One-week funds	One-month funds	Three-month funds	Six-month funds	Nine-month funds	Twelve- month funds
Monthly averages	Lowest and highest rates		Monthly averages	Lowest and highest rates		Monthly ave	rages					
0.94 1.00 1.10	0.50 -	1.50 1.35 1.92	1.28 1.39 1.44	1.14 – 1.29 – 1.30 –	1.40 1.45 1.55	0.97 1.03 1.12	1.07 1.19 1.19	1.13 1.24 1.28	1.32 1.43 1.49	1.62 1.71 1.75	1.86 1.93 1.95	2.1
0.95 0.83 0.93	0.50 - 0.75 - 0.75 -	1.45 1.25 1.70	1.55 1.52 1.49	1.44 – 1.42 – 1.42 –	1.63 1.62 1.57	1.01 0.91 1.01	1.32 1.17 1.13	1.37	1.60 1.55 1.54	1.75	1.99 1.92 1.90	2.1
0.87	0.75 -	1.30	1.52	1.43 –	1.59	0.96	1.17	1.36	1.58	1.78	1.94	2.1

<sup>1</sup> 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 Reuters. — 3 Euro Interbank Offered Rate: unweighted average rate calculated by Reuters since 30 December 1998 according to the act/360 method.



#### VI Interest rates

5 Interest rates and volumes for outstanding amounts and new business of German banks (MFIs)  $^{\star}$  (a) Outstanding amounts  $^{\circ}$ 

Households' depos	its			Non-financial corpo	orations' deposits		
with an agreed ma	turity of						
up to 2 years		over 2 years		up to 2 years		over 2 years	
Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume <sup>2</sup> € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume <sup>2</sup> € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume <sup>2</sup> € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million
1.59 1.59 1.59 1.57	123,619 123,550 123,828 123,875	2.44	208,722 209,255 209,940 213,208	0.97 1.00	92,658 95,970 95,794 98,840	3.90 3.86 3.85 3.83	22,52 22,53 22,64 22,63
1.58 1.58 1.58	123,263 123,712 123,032	2.40 2.40 2.37		1.08 1.10 1.14	95,791 96,346 98,952	3.80 3.80 3.79	22,85 22,98 23,10
1.61 1.65 1.68	125,585 127,375 128,443	2.36 2.36 2.36	219,602	1.25 1.33 1.41	100,520 102,891 100,866	3.76 3.75 3.74	23,8° 23,70 23,96
1.73 1.78 1.81	131,401 132,093 134 117	2.35 2.35 2.34	221,490 222,091 222,719	1.52	103,337 107,467 113,117	3.72 3.71 3.68	24,13 24,18 24,0

End of month

2010 Sep
Oct Nov Dec

2011 Jan Feb Mar
Apr May June
July Aug
Sep

Housing loa	ns to househ	olds 3				Consumer credit and other loans to households 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	
4.18 4.14 4.06 3.99	5,496 5,455 5,394 5,369	4.05	26,301 26,375 26,558 26,563	4.69 4.68 4.66 4.64	925,117 926,841 927,903 927,171	8.42 8.26 8.06 8.14	68,206 66,398 66,324 68,321	5.93 5.89 5.78 5.73	69,703 69,962 70,098 70,042	5.75 5.74 5.73 5.70	313,591 313,936 314,010 312,604	
3.91 3.82 3.88	5,251 5,036 5,244	3.95 3.92 3.89	26,421 26,475 26,702	4.63 4.62 4.60	926,224 926,667 926,845	8.20 8.20 8.25	65,462 64,486 65,739	5.72 5.70 5.66	69,810 69,108 69,606	5.70 5.69 5.68	311,915 312,164 311,059	
3.95 4.04 4.13	5,202 5,248 5,203	3.88 3.87 3.86	26,839 27,063 27,213	4.59 4.58 4.58	927,168 928,319 929,355	8.22 8.30 8.46	63,985 64,040 66,552	5.64 5.60 5.56	69,778 70,343 69,359	5.68 5.68 5.68	312,376 313,138 312,069	
4.17 4.20 4.23	5,292 5,315 5,283	3.86	27,349 27,537 27,817	4.57 4.56 4.55	930,437 931,968 934,054	8.45 8.52 8.56	63,944 63,858 65,654		69,328 74,147 74,384	5.69 5.68 5.68	312,900 313,504 313,747	

End of month 2010 Sep Oct Nov Dec 2011 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep

up to 1 year 6		over 1 year and up to 5 y	ears	over 5 years			
Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume <sup>2</sup> € million			Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume <sup>2</sup> € million		
3.83	132,925	3.57	134,337	3.87	551,28		
3.88 3.82 3.82	131,772 132,041 128,142	3.63 3.65 3.66	133,816 134,424 133,617	3.85 3.85 3.86	551,20 555,00 555,31		
3.89 3.88 3.90		3.67 3.68 3.70	132,483 133,024 133,748	3.85 3.86 3.87	555,16. 557,88 556,25		
3.96 3.99 4.15	134,221	3.75 3.78 3.86	130,873 130,465 127,937	3.90 3.91 3.94	558,07 558,89 560,96		
4.09 4.12 4.16	135,305	3.95 4.04 4.03	127,958 129,991 129,919	3.98 3.98 3.98			

End of month 2010 Sep Oct Nov Dec 2011 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep

interest rates are calculated either as annualised agreed interest rates or as narrowly defined effective rates. Both calculation methods cover all interest payments on deposits and loans but not any other related charges which may occur for enquiries, administration, preparation of the documents, guarantees and credit insurance. — 2 Data based on monthly balance sheet statistics. — 3 Secured and unsecured loans for home purchase, including building and home improvements; including loans granted by building and loan associations and interim credits as well as transmitted loans granted by the reporting agents in their own name and for their own account. — 4 Consumer credit is defined as loans granted for the purpose of personal use in the consumption of goods and services. — 5 For the purpose of these statistics, other loans are loans granted for other purposes such as business, debt consolidation, education etc. — 6 Including overdrafts (see also footnotes 13 to 15 p 47\*).

<sup>\*</sup> 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

# VI Interest rates

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

	Households'	deposits										
			with an agre	ed maturity	of				redeemable	at notice of 8		
	Overnight		up to 1 year	up to 1 year over 1 year and up to 2 years over					up to 3 mon	iths	over 3 months	
Reporting period	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume <sup>2</sup> € 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 <sup>2</sup> € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume <sup>2</sup> € million
2010 Sep	0.74	697,415	1.04	13,929	2.26	1,354	2.12	1,477	1.40	499,188	1.83	106,394
Oct Nov Dec	0.75 0.74 0.71	703,734 711,278 714,112	1.13 1.16 1.06	13,062 13,413 13,862	2.04 1.80 1.99	1,166 1,342 1,075	2.23 2.16 2.13	1,691 1,756 2,300	1.37 1.36 1.39	501,900 503,907 512,222	1.80 1.81 1.82	105,025 105,590 105,583
2011 Jan Feb Mar	0.72 0.74 0.75	712,891 714,176 714,781	1.29 1.24 1.18	17,554 15,659 13,674	2.14 2.21 2.20	1,570 1,621 1,980	2.49 2.67 2.42	2,259 2,278 2,293	1.34 1.36 1.37	514,833 516,856 517,707	1.83 1.84 1.85	105,207 105,268 105,429
Apr May June	0.74 0.79 0.81	720,878 721,441 723,542	1.36 1.36 1.40	15,283 15,015 14,485	2.28 2.31 2.61	1,988 1,980 1,707	2.78 2.81 2.79	2,473 3,088 2,458	1.40 1.40 1.43	517,337 515,120 513,314	1.87 1.88 1.89	104,640 104,562 104,371
July Aug Sep	0.87 0.90 0.91	729,146 728,134 729,240	1.55 1.53 1.53	17,846 17,115 18,506	2.53 2.50 2.46	2,140 1,828 1,244	2.80 2.80 2.70		1.42 1.43 1.47	512,173 510,749 509,809	1.90 1.91 1.92	104,420 104,307 103,814

Non-financial corporations' deposits with an agreed maturity of Overnight over 1 year and up to 2 years over 2 years up to 1 year Effective Effective Effective Effective interest rate 1 % pa Reporting interest rate 1 Volume 2 Volume 7 interest rate 1 Volume 7 interest rate 1 period % pa € million € million € million % pa 2010 Sep 0.45 248,544 0.59 35,618 1.72 475 0.50 0.47 0.46 0.75 0.73 0.68 249,029 35,976 1.69 376 288 Oct 38,509 51,978 Nov 254 987 1.86 258,245 2.60 Dec 452 0.53 0.47 253,658 242,018 0.77 0.87 43,391 31,168 1.72 1.90 383 706 2011 Jan Feb Mar 0.48 245,287 0.90 35,003 2.03 430 1.12 1.20 1.25 Apr May 0.58 0.58 243,324 245,993 33,097 37,292 2.09 2.31 625 433 0.62 2.08 June 243,252 36,331 434 0.63 0.63 0.66 243,727 246,151 249,350 1.29 1.23 1.24 39,877 38,033 34,917 2.22 2.53 2.09 774 428 411 July Aug Sep

Other loans	to households	with an initi	ai rate fixatio	311 01 3							
						of which loa	ns to sole pro	orietors 10			
floating rate up to 1 year		over 1 year a up to 5 year		over 5 years				over 1 year a up to 5 year		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 ∈						
2.40 2.53 2.57 2.58	4,582 4,941 4,301 5,582	4.15 4.33 4.31 4.15	1,061 1,025 1,519 1,326	3.88 4.00 3.93 3.98	2,581 2,246 2,536 3,534		2,871 3,235 2,861 3,302	4.27 4.37 4.44 4.29	798 763 737 889	3.84 3.98 3.88 3.96	1 1 1 1
2.58 2.53 2.63	5,362 4,860 5,036	4.13 4.56 4.56	1,387 1,039 1,328	4.15 4.27 4.45	2,234 2,456 2,880	2.62 2.62 2.70	3,557 2,727 3,273	4.22 4.68 4.67	1,007 676 988	4.16 4.28 4.44	1 1 1
2.81 2.93 3.04	4,744 3,980 4,559	4.56 4.71 4.42	1,175 1,150 1,092		2,360 2,605 2,391	2.86 3.02 3.17	3,116 2,670 3,034	4.66 4.81 4.64	844 795 654	4.56 4.64 4.62	
3.13 3.14 3.05	5,314 4,211 4,304	4.68 4.81 4.69	1,599 1,087 1,122	4.54 4.36 4.09	2,613 2,051 2,576	3.24 3.22 3.17	3,393 2,473 2,650	4.76 4.98 4.80	740 830 854	4.57 4.34 4.07	1 1 1

3.13 5,314 4.68 1,599 4.54 2,61 3.14 4,211 4.81 1,087 4.36 2,05 3.05 4,304 4.69 1,122 4.09 2,57

For footnotes \* and 1 to 6, see p 44\*. — + In the case of deposits with an agreed maturity and all loans excluding revolving loans and overdrafts, credit card debt, 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, revolving loans and overdrafts, credit card debt, new business is collected in the same way as outstanding amounts for

Reporting period 2010 Sep Oct Nov Dec 2011 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June

July Aug Sep

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 Excluding overdrafts. — 10 Collected from June 2010.

Volume 7

139

248 381 811

388 783

448

845 472 465

574 515 415

2.81

2.28 2.70 2.81

2.63 3.02 2.48

2.55 2.94

2.63



## VI Interest rates

5 Interest rates and volumes for outstanding amounts and new business of German banks (MFIs)  $^{\star}$  (cont'd) (b) New business  $^{+}$ 

	Loans to households (cont'd)								
	Consumer credit v	vith an initial rate	fixation of 4						
	Total (including charges)	Total		floating rate or up to 1 year <sup>9</sup>		over 1 year and up to 5 years		over 5 years	
Reporting period	Annual percentage rate of charge 11 % pa	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume <sup>7</sup> € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume <sup>7</sup> € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume <sup>7</sup> € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume <sup>7</sup> € million
	Total loans								
2010 Sep	7.09	6.50		3.43	731	5.67	2,142	8.43	2,084
Oct	6.89	6.26	5,170	3.45	908	5.49	2,170	8.28	2,092
Nov	6.75	6.21	4,945	3.45	729	5.42	2,175	8.03	2,041
Dec	6.34	5.82	4,400	3.16	771	5.27	1,943	7.66	1,686
2011 Jan	6.99	6.26	5,179	3.36	1,042	5.51	2,029	8.43	2,108
Feb	6.93	6.20	5,233	3.30	958	5.43	2,167	8.30	2,108
Mar	6.99	6.37	6,134	3.52	945	5.57	2,652	8.28	2,537
Apr	6.86	6.20	5,700	3.28	1,029	5.55	2,417	8.23	2,254
May	7.11	6.39	6,269	3.68	1,086	5.69	2,625	8.25	2,558
June	7.00	6.34	5,203	3.42	879	5.72	2,258	8.27	2,066
July	7.07	6.30	5,699	3.47	1,164	5.75	2,307	8.35	2,228
Aug	7.09	6.35	5,764	3.56	1,039	5.74	2,364	8.19	2,361
Sep	7.09	6.42	5,364	3.60	867	5.69	2,243	8.24	2,254
	of which:	collateralise	d loans 12						
2010 Sep		4.35	433	2.09	110	6.30	164	3.91	159
Oct		4.00	536	2.29	210	6.16	173	3.91	153
Nov		4.64	456	2.49	94	6.40	187	3.92	175
Dec		4.72	475	2.78	104	6.42	198	3.95	173
2011 Jan	:	4.50	430	2.67	119	5.92	176	4.25	135
Feb		4.12	449	2.48	181	5.82	152	4.44	116
Mar		5.26	458	2.72	105	6.24	182	4.61	142
Apr	:	4.88	440	2.84	116	6.17	200	4.69	124
May		4.85	527	3.04	168	6.40	207	4.74	152
June		5.16	423	3.14	109	6.52	201	4.69	113
July		5.01	466	3.24	130	6.26	215	4.69	121
Aug		4.81	461	2.98	119	5.99	207	4.60	135
Sep		4.55	430	2.81	124	5.81	191	4.35	115

	Loans to househo	pans to households (cont'd)									
	Housing loans wit	h an initial rat	e fixation of 3								
	Total (including charges)	Total		floating rate up to 1 year s		over 1 year ar up to 5 years	nd	over 5 years a up to 10 years		over 10 years	
Reporting period	Annual percentage rate of charge 11 % pa	interest rate 1	Volume <sup>7</sup> € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume <b>7</b> € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume <sup>7</sup> € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume <b>7</b> € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume <sup>7</sup> € million
	Total loans										
2010 Sep	3.62	3.54	16,328	3.28	2,039	3.25	2,340	3.65	6,342	3.64	5,607
Oct	3.61	3.49	16,995	3.21	2,797	3.34	2,407	3.58	6,464	3.59	5,327
Nov	3.65	3.55	16,236	3.42	1,977	3.25	2,378	3.61	6,393	3.66	5,488
Dec	3.76	3.62	17,749	3.38	2,524	3.31	2,659	3.70	7,049	3.77	5,517
2011 Jan	3.82	3.74	17,098	3.38	3,444	3.43	2,803	3.85	6,692	4.06	4,159
Feb	3.99	3.92	14,711	3.56	2,101	3.60	2,470	4.02	5,832	4.15	4,308
Mar	4.07	3.99	17,526	3.49	2,777	3.70	2,793	4.10	6,742	4.26	5,214
Apr	4.18	4.09	16,705	3.51	2,760	3.73	2,601	4.18	6,626	4.50	4,718
May	4.23	4.16	16,448	3.82	2,503	3.84	2,531	4.23	6,594	4.41	4,820
June	4.18	4.11	13,933	3.78	2,189	3.82	2,051	4.19	5,334	4.32	4,359
July	4.12	4.02	15,868	3.68	3,131	3.82	2,395	4.13	6,067	4.25	4,275
Aug	4.06	3.98	15,599	3.89	2,277	3.69	2,348	4.01	6,041	4.13	4,933
Sep	3.85	3.75	15,338	3.77	2,119	3.52	2,146	3.80	5,951	3.80	5,122
	of which:	collaterali	sed loans	12							
2010 Sep		3.46	8,500	3.10	786	3.18	1,265	3.57	3,395	3.56	3,054
Oct	:	3.47	9,197	3.02	1,241	3.40	1,389	3.51	3,540	3.63	3,027
Nov		3.48	8,496	3.19	844	3.15	1,280	3.52	3,452	3.66	2,920
Dec		3.57	8,982	3.28	1,055	3.29	1,401	3.62	3,753	3.76	2,773
2011 Jan		3.66	8,664	3.22	1,431	3.36	1,477	3.76	3,560	3.98	2,196
Feb		3.86	7,820	3.43	916	3.58	1,366	3.96	3,235	4.07	2,303
Mar		3.92	8,747	3.34	1,077	3.64	1,439	4.02	3,544	4.17	2,680
Apr	:	4.04	8,763	3.33	1,330	3.69	1,323	4.09	3,440	4.49	2,670
May		4.09	8,592	3.65	1,093	3.78	1,342	4.16	3,638	4.33	2,519
June		4.03	7,153	3.64	994	3.73	1,055	4.11	2,874	4.25	2,230
July	:	3.94	8,563	3.53	1,652	3.77	1,280	4.05	3,296	4.18	2,335
Aug		3.91	8,077	3.72	1,009	3.60	1,236	3.93	3,239	4.12	2,593
Sep		3.68	7,509	3.63	900	3.40	1,116	3.73	3,015	3.77	2,478

For footnotes \* and 1 to 6, see p 44\*. For footnotes +, 7 to 10, see p 45\*. For footnote 12, see p 47\*. — 11 Annual percentage rate of charge, which con-

tains other related charges which may occur for enquiries, administration, preparation of the documents, guarantees and credit insurance.  $\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2}$ 

#### VI Interest rates

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

	Loans to househ	nolds (cont'd)					Loans to non-financial corporations				
			of which					40	of which		
	Revolving loans and overdrafts credit card debt	14	Revolving loan and overdrafts		Extended credit card deb	ot	Revolving loan and overdrafts credit card deb	14	Revolving loan and overdrafts		
Reporting period	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 16 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 16 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume <sup>2</sup> € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 16 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 16 € million	
2010 Sep	10.12	46,795	10.17	41,644	14.90	3,233	4.82	66,162	4.83	65,969	
Oct Nov Dec	9.92 9.82 9.95	45,605 44,999 46,527	9.97 9.92 10.04	40,404 39,670 41,264	14.82 14.84 14.85	3,254 3,241 3,266	4.90 4.86 4.86	64,296 64,101 62,512	4.91 4.87 4.87	64,108 63,904 62,342	
2011 Jan Feb Mar	9.99 10.09 10.08	44,746 43,724 44,548	10.11 10.19 10.19	39,415 38,548 39,295	14.94 14.88 14.88	3,263 3,250 3,251	4.91 4.91 4.87	64,520 67,762 68,034	4.92 4.92 4.89	64,347 67,580 67,799	
Apr May June	10.08 10.16 10.18	42,907 43,083 44,814	10.20 10.30 10.27	37,543 37,679 39,450	14.94 14.96 14.94	3,281 3,315 3,362	4.95 4.91 5.07	66,106 65,330 69,283	4.96 4.93 5.08	65,901 65,099 69,071	
July Aug Sep	10.23 10.30 10.30	10.23 42,851 10.			15.04 15.11 15.17	3,425 3,455 3,506	4.91 4.96 5.09	67,586 66,000 71,074	4.93 4.97 5.10	67,417 65,817 70,863	

	Loans to non-financial corporations (cont'd)											
	Loans up to	€1 million wit	h an initial ra	ite fixation o	f 17		Loans over #	€1 million with	an initial ra	te fixation of	17	
	floating rate up to 1 year		over 1 year a up to 5 year		over 5 years	i	floating rate up to 1 year		over 1 year up to 5 year		over 5 years	
Reporting period	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million
	Total loa	ns					_	_				
2010 Sep	3.49	7,124	4.40	1,227	3.67	1,438	2.37	43,643	3.40	1,725	3.66	4,437
Oct Nov Dec	3.42 3.84 3.77	7,024 6,989 7,119	4.25 4.27 4.24	1,296 1,329 1,472	3.73 3.66 3.81	1,496 1,505 1,798	2.44 2.64 2.78	45,964 38,043 52,023	3.33 3.47 3.26	2,006	3.47 3.44 3.56	4,341 4,998 7,562
2011 Jan Feb Mar	3.36 3.59 3.69	6,823 5,971 7,429	4.25 4.51 4.54	1,315 1,247 1,537	3.96 4.08 4.28	1,288 1,211 1,426	2.50 2.69 2.69	44,418 34,963 46,728	3.34 4.05 3.84	1,522	3.95 3.98 3.97	4,794 3,950 5,171
Apr May June	3.63 3.95 3.93	6,876 6,606 6,808	4.63 4.71 4.64	1,303 1,378 1,264	4.37 4.36 4.33	1,254 1,362 1,143	2.87 2.91 3.06	45,450 38,493 44,897	3.82 3.67 3.62	2,177 1,083 2,839	4.70 4.10 4.23	5,871 4,057 4,181
July Aug Sep	3.87 3.97 3.99	7,200 6,317 7,008	4.70 4.75 4.60	1,380 1,470 1,459	4.33 4.10 3.87	1,181	3.02 3.01 2.96	47,966 36,905 45,287	3.79 3.92 3.60	1,639	4.18 3.99 3.69	
	of wh	nich: collat	eralised l	oans <sup>12</sup>								
2010 Sep	3.75	1,258	3.99	149	3.53	465	2.37	8,203	3.23	443	3.99	1,246
Oct Nov Dec	3.77 4.25 4.15	1,439 1,179 1,477	3.75 3.60 3.72	191 190 196	3.58 3.47 3.57	532 404 503	2.43 2.65 2.82	8,896 6,985 9,561	3.18 3.45 2.74	592	3.68 3.32 3.41	1,251 1,543 1,665
2011 Jan Feb Mar	3.59 3.65 3.70	1,605 1,231 1,428	3.70 4.19 4.25	209 146 194	3.86 3.86 4.11	386 311 388	2.51 2.53 2.75	9,039 6,812 9,342	3.38 4.26 3.70	624	4.09 4.06 4.09	1,135 1,070 976
Apr May June	3.76 4.11 4.00	1,476 1,312 1,343	4.37 4.53 4.40	199 172 156	4.20 4.18 4.05		2.76 2.95 3.08	9,355 7,064 8,797	3.88 3.73 3.54	221	4.60 4.12 4.30	2,009 946 1,271
July Aug Sep	4.04 4.17 4.06	1,536 1,230 1,351	4.41 4.38 4.09	190 147 139	4.04 3.96 3.61	428 289 333	3.13 3.06 3.16	10,905 6,690 9,251	3.52 4.06 3.62	531	4.36 3.88 3.71	1,227 917 1,056

For footnotes \* and 1 to 6, see p 44\*. For footnotes + and 7 to 10, see p 45\*. For footnote 11, see p 46\*. — 12 Collected from June 2010. For the purposes of the interest rate statistis, a loan is considered to be secured if collateral (among others financial collateral, real estate collateral, debt securities) in at leat the same value as the loan amount has been posted, pledged or assigned. — 13 From June 2010 including revolving loans which have all the following features: (a) the borrower may use or withdraw the funds to a pre-approved credit limit without giving prior notice to the lender; (b) the amount of available credit can increase and decrease as funds are borrowed and repaid; (c) the loan may be used repeatedly; (d) there is no obligation of regular repayment of funds. — 14 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. — 15 From June 2010 including convenience and extended credit card debt. Convenience credit is defined as the credit granted at an interest rate of 0% in the period between payment transactions effectuated with the card during one billing cycle and the date at which the debt balances from this specific billing cycle become due. — 16 From January 2003 up to May 2010 estimated. The volume of outstanding amounts reported was extrapolated to form the underlying total using the Horvitz-Thompson estimator. From June 2010 the data are based on monthly balance sheet statistics. — 17 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 \*

Debt securitie	S									
	Sales					Purchases				
	Domestic del	ot securities 1				Residents				
Sales = total pur- chases	Total	Bank debt securities	Corporate bonds (non-MFIs) 2	Public debt secur- ities <sup>3</sup>	Foreign debt secur- ities 4	Total <sup>5</sup>	Credit in- stitutions including building and loan associations 6	Other sectors 7	Bundes- bank open market oper- ations 6	Non- residents 8
DM million										
418,841	308,201	254,367	3,143	50,691	110,640	245,802	203,342	42,460	_	173,038
€ million										
292,663	198,068	156,399	2,184	39,485	94,595	155,766	74,728	81,038	_	136,89
226,393 180,227 175,396 184,679 233,890	86,656 124,035 134,455	120,154 55,918 47,296 31,404 64,231	12,605 14,473 14,506 30,262 10,778	25,234 16,262 62,235 72,788 58,703	68,399 93,571 51,361 50,224 100,179	151,568 111,281 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	- - - - -	74,825 68,946 114,920 79,122 125,772
252,658 242,006 217,798 72,574 67,560	102,379 90,270 66,139	39,898 40,995 42,034 - 45,712 - 114,902	2,682 8,943 20,123 86,527 22,709	67,965 52,446 28,111 25,322 91,655	142,116 139,627 127,528 6,435 68,098	94,718 125,423 - 26,762 2,798 88,871	61,740 68,893 96,476 68,049 12,973	32,978 56,530 - 123,238 - 65,251 75,898	- - - - -	157,94 116,58 244,56 69,77 – 21,31
148,535 - 15,843 41,731 - 11,398	- 1,212 - 13,921 38,421 - 12,170	- 8,597 16,683	24,044 2,528 903 – 2,901	- 17,635 - 7,852 20,835 2,570	149,747 - 1,922 3,310 772	100,463 - 8,204 5,698 - 1,665	- 103,271 - 12,490 - 9,417 - 11,962	203,734 4,286 15,115 10,297	- - -	48,07 - 7,63 36,03 - 9.73

Shares						
	Sales		Purchases			
Sales			Residents			
= total purchases	Domestic shares <sup>9</sup>	Foreign shares 10	Total 11	Credit insti- tutions 6,12	Other sectors 7	Non- residents 13
DM million						
249,504	48,796	200,708	149,151	20,252	128,899	100,35
€ million						
150,013	36,010	114,003	103,136	18,637	84,499	46,87
140,461 82,665 39,338 11,896 – 3,317	9,232 16,838	117,729 65,091 30,106 – 4,946 – 13,474	- 15,121	23,293 - 14,714 - 23,236 7,056 5,045	141,361 12,462 41,634 – 22,177 2,387	- 24,19 84,91 20,94 27,01 - 10,74
32,364 26,276 - 5,009 - 28,613 37,903	9,061 10,053 11,326	18,597 17,214 – 15,062 – 39,939 13,940	- 62,308 1,542	10,208 11,323 - 6,702 - 23,079 - 8,335	- 9,172 - 3,795 - 55,606 24,621 40,511	31,32 18,74 57,29 – 30,15 5,72
35,469	20,049	15,422	37,798	7,340	30,458	_ 2,32
- 5,947 - 2,896 - 4,210		- 6,084 - 3,099 - 4,301	- 143	- 2,396 - 5,224 - 4,409	- 3,393 5,081 1,946	– 15 – 2,75 – 1,74

<sup>\*</sup> 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 cross-border financing within groups from January 2011. — 3 Including Federal Railways Fund, Federal Post Office and Treuhand agency. — 4 Net purchases or net sales (–) of foreign debt securities by residents; transaction values. — 5 Domestic and foreign debt securities. — 6 Book values; statistically adjusted. — 7 Residual; also including purchases of domestic and foreign securities by domestic mutual

funds. — 8 Net purchases or net sales (–) of domestic debt securities by non-residents; transaction values. — 9 Excluding shares of public limited investment companies; at issue prices. — 10 Net purchases or net sales (–) of foreign shares (including direct investment) by residents; transaction values. — 11 Domestic and foreign shares. — 12 Up to end-1998, excluding syndicated shares. — 13 Net purchases or net sales (–) of domestic shares (including direct investment) by non-residents; transaction values. — The figures for the most recent date are provisional; revisions are not specially marked.

# VII Capital market

# 2 Sales of debt securities issued by residents \*

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

	Up to end-1998,	DM nominal millio	on value; from 199	99, € million nomi	nal value				
		Bank debt securi	ties 1						Memo item
			Mortgage	Public	Debt securities issued by special purpose credit	Other bank	Corporate bonds	Public	Foreign DM/euro bonds issued by German- managed
Period	Total	Total	Mortgage Pfandbriefe	Pfandbriefe	institutions	debt securities	(non-MFIs) 2		syndicates
	Gross sales 4								
1998	1,030,827	789,035	71,371	344,609	72,140	300,920	3,392	238,400	149,542
	€ million								
1999	571,269	448,216	27,597	187,661	59,760	173,200	2,570	120,483	57,202
2000 2001	659,148 687,988	500,895 505,646	34,528 34,782	143,107 112,594	94,556 106,166	228,703 252,103	8,114	150,137 171,012	31,597 10,605
2001	818,725	569,232	41,496	119,880	117,506	290,353	11,328 17,574	231,923	10,803
2003	958,917	668,002	47,828	107,918	140,398	371,858	22,510	268,406	2,850
2004	990,399	688,844	33,774	90,815	162,353	401,904	31,517	270,040	12,344
2005 2006	988,911 925,863	692,182 622,055	28,217 24,483	103,984 99,628	160,010 139,193	399,969 358,750	24,352 29,975	272,380 273,834	600 69
2007	1,021,533	743,616	19,211	82,720	195,722	445,963	15,043	262,872	-
2008 2009	1,337,337 1,533,616	961,271 1,058,815	51,259 40,421	70,520 37,615	382,814 331,566	456,676 649,215	95,093 76,379	280,974 398,423	_
		1							
2010	1,375,138	757,754	36,226	33,539	363,828	324,160	53,654	563,731	-
2011 June	101,126	47,060	1,872	2,111	30,852	12,225	10,762	43,304	-
July Aug	101,359 124,006	41,497 67,984	1,040 774	559 1,187	25,022 45,089	14,875 20,934	8,459 3,615	51,403 52,407	_
Sep	101,062		2,522	836	34,485	15,065	3,124	45,031	
	of which: De	ebt securities	with maturit	ies of more t	han four year	rs 5			
1998	694,414	496,444	59,893	288,619	54,385	93,551	2,847	195,122	139,645
	€ million								
1999	324,888	226,993	16,715	124,067	37,778	48,435	2,565	95,331	44,013
2000	319,330	209,187	20,724	102,664	25,753	60,049	6,727	103,418	27,008
2001	299,751	202,337	16,619	76,341	42,277	67,099	7,479	89,933	6,480
2002 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	12,149 10,977	120,527 138,256	9,213 2,850
2004	424,769	275,808	20,060	48,249	54,075	153,423	20,286	128,676	4,320
2005	425,523	277,686	20,862	63,851	49,842	143,129	16,360	131,479	400
2006 2007	337,969	190,836 183,660	17,267 10,183	47,814 31,331	47,000 50,563	78,756 91,586	14,422 13,100	132,711	69
2007	315,418 387,516	190,698	13,186	31,331	54,834	91,289	84,410	118,659 112,407	_
2009	361,999	185,575	20,235	20,490	59,809	85,043	55,240	121,185	-
2010	381,687	169,174	15,469	15,139	72,796	65,769	34,649	177,863	-
2011 June	36,018	17,689	1,258	1,343	12,017	3,071	5,662	12,667	-
July	28,753	9,215	658	319	4,574	3,664	4,898	14,640	-
Aug Sep	27,396 29,195	11,663 13,259	428 189	82 160	7,542 9,464	3,612 3,446	1,647 741	14,086 15,195	-
	Net sales 6								
1998	327,991	264,627	22,538	162,519	18,461	61,111	3,118	60,243	84,308
	€ million								
1999	209,096	170,069	2,845	80,230	31,754	55,238	2,185	36,840	22,728
2000	155,615	122,774	5,937	29,999	30,089	56,751	7,320	25,522	_ 16,705
2001	84,122	60,905 56,393	6,932	- 9,254	28,808 20,707	34,416 54,561	8,739 14,306	14,479	- 30,657
2002 2003	131,976 124,556	56,393 40,873	7,936 2,700	- 26,806 - 42,521	20,707 44,173	54,561 36,519	14,306 18,431	61,277 65,253	- 44,546 - 54,990
2004	167,233	81,860	1,039	- 52,615	50,142	83,293	18,768	66,605	- 22,124
2005	141,715	65,798	- 2,151	- 34,255	37,242	64,962	10,099	65,819	- 35,963
2006 2007	129,423 86,579	58,336 58,168	– 12,811 – 10,896	- 20,150 - 46,629	44,890 42,567	46,410 73,127	15,605 - 3,683	55,482 32,093	- 19,208 - 29,750
2008	119,472	8,517	15,052	- 65,773	25,165	34,074	82,653	28,302	- 31,607
2009	76,441		858	- 80,646	25,579	- 21,345	48,508	103,482	21,037
2010	21,566	- 87,646	- 3,754	- 63,368	28,296	- 48,822	23,748	85,464	- 10,904
2011 June	- 15,356	- 25,203	- 1,296	- 3,638	- 1,703	- 18,566	3,574	6,274	- 300
July	- 13,941	- 6,201	- 437	- 5,090	- 273	- 401	1,497	- 9,238	-
Aug Sep	32,551 - 12,754	13,553 - 12,887	- 715 - 4,961	- 2,954 - 4,768	14,226 3,291	2,996 - 6,449	- 2,327 - 4,093	21,325 4,226	-

<sup>\*</sup> 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 cross-border financing within groups from January 2011. — 3 Including Federal Railways Fund, Federal Post Office and

Treuhand agency. — 4 Gross sales means only initial sales of newly issued securities. — 5 Maximum maturity according to the terms of issue. — 6 Gross sales less redemptions.

# VII Capital market

# 3 Amounts outstanding of debt securities issued by residents \*

#### € million nominal value

		Bank debt securitie	es 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
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	3,348,201	2 1,570,490	147,529	232,954	544,517	2 645,491	250,774	2 1,526,937	22,074
2011 Apr May June	3,380,943 3,400,959 3,385,603	1,565,583 1,560,246 1,535,042	151,857 152,539 151,243	215,274 213,554 209,916	553,094 558,994 557,291	645,358 635,158 616,592	270,457 271,624 275,197	1,544,902 1,569,089 1,575,363	17,391 16,464 16,164
July Aug Sep	3,371,662 3,404,214 3,391,460	1,528,843 1,542,396 1,529,509	150,806 150,091 145,130	204,826 201,872 197,104	557,018 571,245 574,536	616,193 619,189 612,740	276,694 274,368 270,275	1,566,125 1,587,450 1,591,676	16,164 16,164 16,164
	Breakdown	by remaining	period to m	naturity 3		Position a	it end-Septe	mber 2011	
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	1,327,162 772,975 509,891 214,841 194,819 57,925 83,914 229,932	643,701 397,255 254,451 85,207 58,568 19,228 15,126 55,974	65,881 45,408 22,409 7,527 3,347 510 14	97,406 55,191 25,902 10,562 3,920 2,583 325 1,214	230,678 131,608 83,224 46,976 39,322 11,437 7,296 23,993	249,734 165,049 122,915 20,141 11,979 4,697 7,490 30,732	59,644 59,774 28,833 15,833 6,555 10,528 2,978 86,130	623,818 315,946 226,607 113,800 129,697 28,169 65,810 87,828	4,086 5,303 2,973 273 218 1,657 687 967

 <sup>\*</sup> 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 \*

## € million nominal value

			Change in dor	nestic public lin	nited companie	s' capital due t	o						
	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	contribution of claims and other real assets	contribution of shares, mining shares, GmbH shares, etc		er	change c legal for		reduct of cap and liquida	ital	Memo item Share circulation at market values (market capita- listication) level at end of period under review 2
1999	133,513	11,747	5,519	2,008	190	1,075		2,099	1	,560	_	708	1,603,304
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007	147,629 166,187 168,716 162,131 164,802 163,071 163,764 164,560	14,115 18,561 2,528 - 6,585 2,669 - 1,733 695 799	3,620 7,987 4,307 4,482 3,960 2,470 2,670 3,164	3,694 4,057 1,291 923 1,566 1,040 3,347 1,322	618 1,106 486 211 276 694 604 200	8,089 8,448 1,690 513 696 268 954 269	- - - -	1,986 1,018 868 322 220 1,443 1,868 682	- 2 - 10 - 1	,827 905 2,152 0,806 ,760 3,060 ,256 ,847	-	1,745 3,152 2,224 1,584 2,286 1,703 3,761 1,636	1,353,000 1,205,613 647,492 851,001 887,217 1,058,532 1,279,638 1,481,930
2008 2009	168,701 175,691	4,142 6,989	5,006 12,476	1,319 398	152 97	0 -	_	428 3,741	- - 1	608 ,269	_	1,306 974	830,622 927,256
2010	174,596	- 1,096	3,265	497	178	10	-	486	_	993	-	3,569	1,091,220
2011 Apr May June	175,396 174,520 177,023	272 - 876 2,503	303 1,413 2,860	30 - 147	- 3 10	- - -	- -	1 0 66	_	36 18 9	- -	25 2,310 457	1,162,665 1,133,630 1,137,397
July Aug Sep	177,208 176,989 176,899	185 - 219 - 90	107 192 85	221 1 71	97 - 1	9 - -	- -	14 242 100	- - -	78 102 75	- -	157 68 72	1,101,653 919,444 873,180

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

# VII Capital market

#### 5 Yields and indices on German securities

Period 1999

2010 2011 July Aug Sep Oct

Period 1998

1999

2009 2010

2011 July Aug Sep

Yields on de	bt securities ou	ıtstanding issı	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	maturity of more than 9 and including I Total Total 10 years 4		more than 9 and including	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	m						Average daily rate	End-1998 = 100	End-1987 = 100	End-1987 = 1000
4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.9	5.0	110.60	92.52	445.95	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		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
2.5	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.3	4.0	124.96	102.95	368.72	6,914.19
2.7 2.3 1.9	2.6 2.1 1.7	2.6 2.0 1.7	2.7 2.2 1.8	3.1 2.6 2.4	3.5 3.2 2.7	4.2 4.4 4.6	125.79 128.78 129.54	103.94 105.99 108.24	368.64 302.46 285.00	7,158.77 5,784.85 5,502.02
2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.8	4.6	129.65	107.27	316.80	6,141.34

<sup>1</sup> 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 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 fun	ds 1 (sales r	eceipts)				Residents					
		Mutual fu general pu	nds open to ublic	the					Credit instit		Other sect	ors 3	
			of which						una loun us	Jociations	Other sect	013	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	5,761
118,021 97,077 66,571 47,754 14,435	85,160 76,811 59,482 43,943 1,453	39,712 35,522 25,907 20,079 – 3,978	- 2,188 12,410 3,682 - 924 - 6,160	36,818 9,195 7,247 7,408 – 1,246	- 2,824 10,159 14,916 14,166 3,245	45,448 41,289 33,575 23,864 5,431	32,861 20,266 7,089 3,811 12,982	107,019 96,127 67,251 49,547 10,267	14,454 10,251 2,100 – 2,658 8,446	92 2,703 3,007 734 3,796	92,565 85,876 65,151 52,205 1,821	32,769 17,563 4,082 3,077 9,186	- 1,793
85,268 47,264 55,778 – 313	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 42,342 7,598	79,252 39,006 51,309 8,401	21,290 14,676 - 229 - 16,625	7,761 5,221 4,240 – 9,252	57,962 24,330 51,538 25,026	35,789 22,508 38,102 16,850	6,016 8,258 4,469 – 8,714
41,972 106,663	43,747 84,906	10,966 13,381	- 5,047 - 148	11,749 8,683	2,686 1,897	32,780 71,525	- 1,776 21,756	36,566 104,253	- 14,995 3,873	- 8,178 6,290	51,561 100,380	6,402 15,466	5,406 2,410
4,617 - 3,397 1,005	6,417 - 1,284 691	2,803 - 2,453 - 138	392	3,105 - 2,355 - 372	10 - 103 310	1,169	- 2,113		410	230	3,081 - 3,782 584	334 - 2,343 500	- 25

<sup>1</sup> 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.

# **VIII Financial accounts**

1 Acquisition of financial assets and financing of private non-financial sectors (non-consolidated)

€	billion											
					2009		2010				2011	
Ite	em	2008	2009	2010	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Н	ouseholds 1											
	I Acquisition of financial assets											
	Currency and deposits	121.0	49.9	80.2	5.5	19.8	16.5	21.3	7.6	34.8	7.8	20.0
	Debt securities 2	- 21.8	- 11.7	- 11.2	1.0	- 1.2	- 3.5	- 4.9	0.9	- 3.8	2.5	1.8
	Shares Other equity Mutual funds shares	- 9.5 3.0 - 34.3	16.3 3.0 – 1.1	13.4 3.0 10.0	0.7 0.8 - 0.5	3.3 0.8 - 0.3	2.6 0.7 3.4	5.1 0.7 6.6	- 1.6 0.7 0.5	7.2 0.8 – 0.5	3.3 0.7 – 3.5	0.5 0.7 – 0.1
	Claims on insurance corporations 3 short-term claims longer-term claims	31.2 0.4 30.8	60.6 0.5 60.1	63.1 0.4 62.7	11.9 0.1 11.8	15.6 0.2 15.4	22.1 0.1 22.0	13.8 0.1 13.7	11.1 0.1 11.0	16.1 0.1 16.0	23.1 0.1 22.9	13.4 0.1 13.3
	Claims from company pension commitments	7.4	10.0	7.8	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1
	Other claims 4	26.0	21.0	- 11.9	9.5	- 11.5	8.1	- 5.7	10.0	- 24.3	12.4	- 3.5
	Total	123.0	147.9	154.3	31.4	28.9	51.8	38.9	31.2	32.4	48.2	35.0
	II Financing											
	Loans short-term loans longer-term loans	- 14.9 1.2 - 16.0	- 5.1 - 4.3 - 0.9	4.5 - 2.3 6.8	4.5 - 1.3 5.7	- 4.5 - 2.5 - 2.0	- 7.2 - 0.3 - 6.9	5.7 1.0 4.7	5.5 - 0.8 6.3	0.6 - 2.1 2.7	- 3.3 - 0.6 - 2.8	4.9 1.0 4.0
	Other liabilities	0.4	1.1	0.4	- 0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	- 0.0	- 0.0	0.2	0.0
	Total	- 14.4	- 4.0	4.9	4.4	- 4.1	- 6.8	5.7	5.4	0.6	- 3.2	5.0
C	orporations											
	I Acquisition of financial assets											
	Currency and deposits	11.2	24.7	9.4	12.9	2.4	5.5	- 21.9	20.1	5.8	2.0	- 15.8
	Debt securities <sup>2</sup> Financial derivatives	- 0.4 16.6	4.9 - 6.0	- 0.1 26.6	- 0.1 3.7	0.1 0.2	- 0.6 2.0	0.4 3.3	1.7 4.2	- 1.6 17.2	3.5 5.2	- 0.7 2.3
	Shares Other equity	41.7 14.0	28.8 21.9	32.9 39.4	0.1 6.9	3.9 - 2.7	5.3 31.6	1.2 6.7	9.1 4.5	17.4 - 3.4	3.5 - 2.6	7.7 12.4
	Mutual funds shares	52.1	- 42.1	49.7	- 35.9	7.5	8.8	7.7	12.5	20.7	4.8	22.0
	Loans short-term loans longer-term loans	50.6 34.4 16.2	87.1 53.8 33.3	95.2 70.4 24.8	19.2 12.7 6.6	24.8 12.8 12.0	26.5 20.2 6.3	28.7 20.0 8.7	22.9 17.0 5.9	17.1 13.2 3.8	31.7 25.8 6.0	25.4 23.6 1.8
	Claims on insurance corporations <sup>3</sup> short-term claims longer-term claims	0.4 0.4	1.0 1.0	0.8 0.8	0.2 0.2	0.4 0.4	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.2
	Other claims	- 52.2	51.1	- 78.8	15.7	14.0	- 36.8	7.6	- 30.7	_ 18.9	19.6	- 11.9
	Total	134.2	171.4	175.3	22.8	50.5	42.4	33.8	44.6	54.5	67.9	41.7
	II Financing											
	Debt securities <sup>2</sup> Financial derivatives	9.6	- 7.1	9.6	3.5	1.2	8.7	- 0.5 ·	- 3.6	5.1	7.7	- 0.3
	Shares Other equity	3.6 19.7	5.5 7.2	7.2 9.1	2.3 1.6	1.0 5.1	6.1 1.7	0.1 1.6	0.2 5.2	0.8 0.6	0.3 4.0	5.5 1.2
	Loans short-term loans longer-term loans	79.0 46.8 32.2	57.4 10.3 47.1	62.8 60.7 2.1	1.4 - 0.4 1.8	10.9 - 0.8 11.7	29.2 29.7 – 0.6	11.4 20.7 – 9.3	20.0 8.5 11.5	2.2 1.7 0.5	22.4 4.0 18.5	32.6 34.0 – 1.5
	Claims from company pension commitments	2.9	4.8	2.6	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
	Other liabilities	22.3	45.7	37.0	9.1	0.4	3.9	9.0	- 23.3	47.3	6.5	- 15.9
	Total	137.1	113.5	128.4	19.1	19.8	50.2	22.3	- 0.8	56.7	41.6	23.7

<sup>1</sup> Including non-profit institutions serving households. — 2 Including money market paper. — 3 Including private pension funds, burial funds, occupational pension schemes and supplementary pension funds. —

 $<sup>\</sup>boldsymbol{4}$  Including accumulated interest-bearing surplus shares with insurance corporations.

## VIII Financial accounts

# 2 Financial assets and liabilities of private non-financial sectors (non-consolidated)

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

End-of-year level, end-of-quarter level; € bill	ion										
				2009		2010				2011	
Item	2008	2009	2010	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Households 1											
l Financial assets											
Currency and deposits	1,737.5	1,788.1	1,868.3	1,768.4	1,788.1	1,804.6	1,825.9	1,833.4	1,868.3	1,876.1	1,896.
Debt securities 2	267.1	265.5	254.1	266.7	265.5	264.7	259.1	259.6	254.1	254.8	258.
Shares Other equity Mutual funds shares	181.9 221.9 376.7	201.7 204.2 412.5	243.5 220.4 431.3	185.2 205.6 406.7	201.7 204.2 412.5	214.1 207.9 423.1	208.5 219.7 416.4	215.0 212.6 422.7	243.5 220.4 431.3	257.2 216.7 422.1	260 217 416
Claims on insurance corporations 3 short-term claims longer-term claims	1,214.8 81.3 1,133.6	1,282.7 81.8 1,200.9	1,347.7 82.2 1,265.6	1,265.7 81.6 1,184.2	1,282.7 81.8 1,200.9	1,305.2 81.9 1,223.3	1,318.5 82.0 1,236.5	1,330.2 82.1 1,248.1	1,347.7 82.2 1,265.6	1,370.8 82.3 1,288.5	1,384. 82. 1,301.
Claims from company pension commitments	263.5	273.4	281.2	270.9	273.4	275.3	277.3	279.3	281.2	283.2	285.
Other claims 4	39.8	38.7	38.7	38.9	38.7	38.8	38.8	38.7	38.7	38.2	38.
Total	4,303.3	4,466.8	4,685.4	4,408.2	4,466.8	4,533.7	4,564.1	4,591.5	4,685.4	4,719.1	4,757.
II Liabilities											
Loans short-term loans longer-term loans	1,521.7 80.0 1,441.7	1,520.9 75.7 1,445.1	1,525.4 75.6 1,449.8	1,523.6 78.2 1,445.4	1,520.9 75.7 1,445.1	1,514.4 75.4 1,439.0	1,520.1 78.0 1,442.1	1,525.2 77.6 1,447.7	1,525.4 75.6 1,449.8	1,522.0 75.0 1,447.0	1,526. 75. 1,451.
Other liabilities	11.1	12.0	11.8	12.5	12.0	13.3	12.8	12.9	11.8	14.0	13
Total	1,532.9	1,532.8	1,537.2	1,536.0	1,532.8	1,527.7	1,532.9	1,538.2	1,537.2	1,536.0	1,540
Corporations											
I Financial assets											
Currency and deposits	420.0	456.4	451.7	446.1	456.4	455.3	439.9	451.4	451.7	439.2	424
Debt securities 2 Financial derivatives	42.0	48.4	48.1	48.6	48.4	48.2	48.5	50.0	48.1	51.6	51
Shares Other equity Mutual funds shares	757.0 358.4 102.3	822.4 346.4 108.8	910.1 410.0 119.3	816.4 353.0 105.4	822.4 346.4 108.8	854.2 383.0 114.4	828.6 410.2 113.7	851.1 400.1 118.8	910.1 410.0 119.3	921.3 399.1 119.9	933 412 120
Loans short-term loans longer-term loans	363.0 240.5 122.5	450.1 294.2 155.8	545.3 364.6 180.7	425.3 281.4 143.9	450.1 294.2 155.8	476.6 314.4 162.2	505.3 334.4 170.9	528.2 351.4 176.8	545.3 364.6 180.7	577.0 390.4 186.6	602 414 188
Claims on insurance corporations 3 short-term claims longer-term claims	44.2 44.2	45.2 45.2	46.0 46.0	44.8 44.8	45.2 45.2	45.4 45.4	45.6 45.6	45.8 45.8	46.0 46.0	46.2 46.2	46 46
Other claims	933.1	916.1	733.7	915.2	916.1	910.6	952.5	923.8	733.7	758.1	763
Total	3,020.0	3,193.8	3,264.1	3,154.9	3,193.8	3,287.8	3,344.3	3,369.3	3,264.1	3,312.3	3,353
II Liabilities											
Debt securities <sup>2</sup> Financial derivatives	137.0	136.9	145.2	132.8	136.9	146.9	154.1	153.6	145.2	128.5	130
Shares Other equity	963.5 689.9	1,081.3 697.1	1,301.8 706.1	1,043.3 691.9	1,081.3 697.1	1,118.8 698.7	1,089.5 700.4	1,159.5 705.6	1,301.8 706.1	1,322.3 710.2	1,357 711
Loans short-term loans longer-term loans	1,400.8 468.3 932.6	1,444.4 476.3 968.0	1,501.8 537.6 964.1	1,433.6 475.6 958.0	1,444.4 476.3 968.0	1,465.2 501.0 964.2	1,476.6 521.8 954.8	1,494.8 528.7 966.1	1,501.8 537.6 964.1	1,524.7 538.3 986.4	1,569 572 996
Claims from company pension commitments	218.4	223.2	225.8	222.0	223.2	223.8	224.5	225.1	225.8	226.5	227
Other liabilities	838.4	857.1	837.5	863.7	857.1	863.2	887.3	851.2	837.5	817.0	227 810
Total	4,247.8		4,718.2	4,387.3							

<sup>1</sup> Including non-profit institutions serving households. — 2 Including money market paper. — 3 Including private pension funds, burial funds, occupational pension schemes and supplementary pension funds. —

 $<sup>\</sup>boldsymbol{4}$  Including accumulated interest-bearing surplus shares with insurance corporations.



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

		1					1	1		
	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								
2005 2006 2007 2008 P 2009 P	- 73.9 - 37.9 + 5.8 - 1.4 - 76.3	- 47.6 - 34.4 - 18.6 - 15.2 - 38.2	- 22.9 - 11.8 + 2.5 - 2.2 - 20.8	+ 0.6 + 3.3 + 11.1 + 8.8 - 2.1	- 4.0 + 5.0 + 10.8 + 7.2 - 15.2	- 3.3 - 1.6 + 0.2 - 0.1 - 3.2	- 2.1 - 1.5 - 0.8 - 0.6 - 1.6	- 0.5 + 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.9	+ 0.0 + 0.1 + 0.5 + 0.4 - 0.1	+ 0.2 + 0.4 + 0.3 - 0.6
2010 <sup>2</sup> , p 2009 H1 p	– 105.9 – 18.2	- 79.9 - 9.4	- 22.6 - 6.6	- 5.7 + 1.2	+ 2.3 - 3.3	- 4.3 - 1.6	- 3.2 - 0.8	- 0.9 - 0.6	- 0.2 + 0.1	+ 0.1
H2 p 2010 H1 <sup>2</sup> , p	- 58.0 - 37.3	- 28.7 - 26.9	- 14.2 - 9.8	- 3.2 - 3.7	- 11.9 + 3.1	- 4.7 - 3.1	- 2.3 - 2.2	- 1.2 - 0.8	- 0.3 - 0.3	- 1.0 + 0.3
H2 p	- 68.8	- 53.1	- 12.8	- 2.1	- 0.9	- 5.4	- 4.2	- 1.0	- 0.2	- 0.1
2011 H1 pe	- 7.2	- 14.7	- 2.0	- 0.6	+ 10.0	- 0.6	- 1.2		- 0.1	+ 0.8
	Debt level	3						I	End of year	or quarter
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 pe	1,526.3 1,574.7 1,582.5 1,649.0 1,767.7	935.3 970.7 978.0 1,007.6 1,075.7	482.3 492.1 494.1 531.3 574.8	121.5 125.1 123.4 123.2 129.1	2.7 1.7 1.6 1.5 1.3	68.6 68.1 65.2 66.7 74.4	42.0 42.0 40.3 40.7 45.3	21.7 21.3 20.3 21.5 24.2	5.5 5.4 5.1 5.0 5.4	0.1 0.1 0.1
2010 pe	2,061.8	1,317.6	622.4	134.5	1.3	83.2	53.2	25.1	5.4	0.1
2009 Q1 pe Q2 pe Q3 pe Q4 pe	1,679.3 1,745.9 1,754.8 1,767.7	1,028.3 1,074.4 1,077.0 1,075.7	538.9 559.2 563.3 574.8	124.1 125.3 126.4 129.1	1.6 1.4 1.5 1.3	68.9 72.8 73.9 74.4	42.2 44.8 45.3 45.3	22.1 23.3 23.7 24.2	5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1
2010 Q1 pe Q2 pe Q3 pe Q4 pe	1,787.5 1,830.6 1,856.5 2,061.8	1,088.5 1,099.1 1,116.4 1,317.6	580.8 611.0 618.5 622.4	130.1 132.4 134.3 134.5	1.3 1.3 1.6 1.3	74.6 75.5 75.7 83.2	45.4 45.3 45.5 53.2	24.2 25.2 25.2 25.1	5.4 5.5 5.5 5.4	0.1
2011 Q1 pe Q2 pe	2,046.2 2,052.4	1,308.4 1,308.3	617.1 618.0	132.9 137.4	1.7 2.7	81.6 81.1	52.2 51.7	24.6 24.4	5.3 5.4	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 Including the  $\in$ 4.4 billion proceeds received from the 2010 frequency auction. — 3 Quarterly GDP ratios are based on the national output of the four preceding quarters.

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

	Revenue				Expenditure							
		of which				of which					]	
Period	Total	Taxes	Social con- tributions	Other	Total	Social benefits	Compen- sation of employees	Interest	Gross capital formation	Other	Deficit / surplus	Memo item Total tax burden 1
	€ billion											
2005 2006 2007 2008 p 2009 p	969.3 1,011.1 1,062.3 1,088.2 1,066.0	512.7 558.4 572.6 546.3	400.7 400.9 408.8 409.8	96.5 97.7 103.0 106.9 109.9	1,049.3 1,056.8 1,089.6 1,142.1	580.6 579.4 590.3 622.6	176.8 177.2 178.2 182.3 189.7	66.1 68.5 68.3 63.8	31.4 33.7 36.0 38.9 41.4 40.8	192.4 191.6 194.6 209.8 224.6 2 256.3	- 38.2 + 5.5 - 1.4 - 76.1	924.7 971.3 994.2 966.3
	as a perce	entage of	GDP			-						
2005 2006 2007 2008 P 2009 P	43.6 43.7 43.7 44.0 44.9 43.6	21.4 22.2 23.0 23.1 23.0	17.9 17.3 16.5 16.5 17.3	4.2 4.2 4.3 4.6	46.9 45.3 43.5 44.0 48.1 2 47.9	25.1 23.9 23.9 26.2	7.9 7.7 7.3 7.4 8.0 7.9	2.8 2.9 2.8 2.8 2.7 2.5	1.4 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.7	8.6 8.3 8.0 8.5 9.5	+ 0.2 - 0.1 - 3.2	40.0 40.0 40.2 40.7
	Percentag	ge growth	rates									
2005 2006 2007 2008 P 2009 P	+ 1.9 + 4.3 + 5.1 + 2.4 - 2.0 + 1.3	+ 2.5 + 7.8 + 8.9 + 2.5 - 4.6 + 0.5		+ 7.7 + 1.2 + 5.4 + 3.8 + 2.8 + 2.1	+ 1.0 + 0.6 + 0.7 + 3.1 + 4.8 + 3.8	+ 0.9 + 0.2 - 0.2 + 1.9 + 5.5 + 1.6	- 0.2 + 0.3 + 0.6 + 2.3 + 4.0 + 2.5	+ 0.1 + 4.6 + 3.6 - 0.2 - 6.6	- 3.5 + 7.4 + 6.7 + 7.9 + 6.5	+ 3.1 - 0.4 + 1.5 + 7.8 + 7.1 + 14.1		+ 1.4 + 4.6 + 5.0 + 2.4 - 2.8 + 1.2

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. — 2 Including the  $\not\in$  4.4 billion proceeds received from the 2010 frequency auction, which are deducted from other expenditure in the national accounts.

# IX Public finances in Germany

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

#### €billion

		Central, sta	ate and lo	cal gover	nment 1							Social sec	urity funds	2	General g	overnmen	t, total
		Revenue			Expenditu	ıre											
			of which			of which	3										
Period		Total 4	Taxes	Finan- cial transac- tions 5	Total 4	iture grants Interest tion tions 5 surp					Deficit / surplus	Rev- enue 6	Expend- iture	Deficit / surplus	Rev- enue	Expend- iture	Deficit / surplus
2004 pe		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	- 63.4
2005 pe		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	- 55.1
2006 pe		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	- 15.6
2007 pe		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	+ 9.6
2008 pe		668.9	561.2	13.4	677.4	187.3	259.9	67.3	36.4	18.6	- 8.5	485.5	478.9	+ 6.6	1,058.5	1,060.4	- 1.9
2009 pe		630.4	524.0	9.2	721.3	195.2	270.4	64.0	40.5	38.0	- 90.9	492.0	505.9	- 13.9	1,020.5	1,125.3	-104.8
2010 pe		650.0	530.6	12.7	732.8	199.9	293.9	60.1	40.1	19.4	- 82.8	515.4	512.3	+ 3.2	1,048.0	1,127.6	- 79.6
2009 Q1	р	156.6	128.7	1.7	175.4	45.9	67.2	22.8	5.0	10.0	- 18.9	117.9	122.3	- 4.4	250.8	274.1	- 23.3
Q2	р	154.8	130.6	3.3	169.5	47.1	60.6	10.7	7.5	16.9	- 14.6	120.5	125.5	- 5.0	251.8	271.5	- 19.6
Q3	р	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	245.2	278.7	- 33.5
Q4	p	168.0	140.3	1.9	199.4	52.5	76.6	10.2	16.3	6.4	- 31.4	132.3	130.1	+ 2.2	269.3	298.5	- 29.2
2010 Q1	p	147.9	121.6	2.6	180.4	47.6	74.8	21.2	5.5	4.9	- 32.5	123.6	127.6	- 4.0	242.2	278.7	- 36.6
Q2	р	7 163.6	134.9	3.7	173.7	48.2	71.2	13.2	8.1	6.2	- 10.1	128.2	127.3	+ 0.9	7 262.4	271.6	- 9.2
Q3	р	153.2	127.6	3.0	177.3	48.3	69.8	16.1	10.5	3.4	- 24.0	124.7	125.6	- 1.0	251.0	276.0	- 25.0
Q4	р	183.2	147.6	3.2	199.4	54.0	76.1	9.2	14.7	4.8	- 16.2	133.3	131.8	+ 1.5	290.3	305.0	- 14.7

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on the data from the Federal Stat-Source: Bundesbank calculations based on the data from the Federal Statistical Office. — I Including subsidiary budgets, from 2007 also including the post office pension fund; excluding the special fund "Provision for final payments for inflation-indexed Federal securities", which was set up in 2009. Unlike the annual figures based on the annual calculations of the Federal Statistical Office, the quarterly figures do not include municipal special purpose associations and various special accounts. — 2 The annual figures do not tally with the sum of the quarterly figures, as the latter are all provisional. The quarterly figures for some insurance sectors are estimated. — 3 The development of the types of expenditure recorded here is influenced in part by statistical changeovers. — 4 Including discrepancies in clearing transactions between central, state and local government. — 5 On the revtransactions between central, state and local government. — 5 On the revenue side, this contains proceeds booked as disposals of equity interests and so 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. — 7 Including the €4.4 billion proceeds received from the 2010 frequency auction.

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

#### €billion

		Central governm	ent		State governmen	t 2,3		Local governmen	t 3	
Period		Revenue 1	Expenditure	Deficit / surplus	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit / surplus	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit / surplus
2004		233.9	273.6	- 39.7	233.5	257.1	- 23.6	147.0	150.1	- 3.1
2005		250.0	281.5	- 31.5	237.4	259.6	- 22.2	151.3	153.2	- 1.9
2006		254.6	282.8	- 28.2	250.3	260.1	- 9.8	161.1	157.4	+ 3.7
2007 pe		277.4	292.1	- 14.7	275.9	267.5	+ 8.4	171.3	162.4	+ 8.9
2008 pe		292.0	303.8	- 11.8	279.3	278.0	+ 1.3	176.9	169.0	+ 7.9
2009 pe		282.6	317.1	- 34.5	266.2	293.7	- 27.5	172.0	178.9	- 6.9
2010 pe		288.0	332.4	- 44.4	278.5	302.0	- 23.5	176.5	183.9	- 7.4
2009 Q1	р	65.8	76.8	- 11.0	65.3	75.9	- 10.6	35.8	39.0	- 3.1
Q2	р	71.3	68.6	+ 2.7	66.1	67.9	- 1.8	41.1	42.2	- 1.1
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	70.7	79.4	- 8.7	50.6	51.0	- 0.4
2010 Q1	р	61.1	82.6	- 21.5	65.0	73.5	- 8.5	34.6	41.2	- 6.6
Q2	р	4 75.6	80.6	- 5.0	68.3	69.1	- 0.8	42.2	43.5	- 1.3
Q3	р	66.2	82.7	- 16.6	68.5	73.3	- 4.8	43.8	45.2	- 1.4
Q4	р	85.2	86.5	- 1.3	75.8	85.0	- 9.2	53.8	52.3	+ 1.5
2011 Q1	р	65.4	84.5	- 19.1	74.1	75.6	- 1.5	37.1	42.5	- 5.3
Q2	р	76.6	73.5	+ 3.1	76.0	75.8	+ 0.2	45.4	44.3	+ 1.1

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 accounts and municipal special purpose associations. — 4 Including the  $\in$ 4.4 billion proceeds received from the 2010 frequency auction.



#### 5 Central, state and local government: tax revenue

#### € million

2010 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2011 Q1 Q2 Q3 2010 Sep 2011 Sep

Period 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2009 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2010 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2011 Q1 Q2 03 2010 Sep 2011 Sep

	Central and state go	overnment and Euro	pean Union				
Total	Total	Central government 1	State government	European Union 2	Local government <sup>3</sup>	Balance of untransferred tax shares 4	Memo item Amounts deducted in the federal budget <sup>5</sup>
442,838	386,459	208,920	157,898	19,640	56,237	+ 1	21,967
452,078 488,444 538,243 561,182 524,000	421,151 465,554 484,182	211,779 225,634 251,747 260,690 252,842	173,374 191,558 200,411	21,711 22,142 22,249 23,081 20,501	59,750 67,316 72,551 77,190 68,419	+ 1: - 1:	6 21,634 22 21,742 8 21,643 10 21,510 44 24,846
530,587	460,230	254,537	181,326	24,367	70,385	- :	28,726
128,787 130,491 124,437 140,285	113,442 108,572	55,941 65,247 62,354 69,299		7,521 1,541 3,883 7,556	13,289 17,397 15,865 21,868	+ 5,8. - 3 <sup>,</sup> - 5,5	5,140 1 7,333
121,321 134,843 127,311 147,112	109,956	54,316 66,331 61,146 72,744	46,516 43,102	8,278 3,919 5,709 6,462	11,299 18,270 17,564 23,253		7,127 7,329
135,590 	126,086	60,579 71,530 66,277		8,717 4,266 5,598		+ 6,0	71 6,989 7,102 7,662
	42,402	23,348	16,932	2,122			. 2,443
	45,565	25,278	18,137	2,150			. 2,376

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

enue. — 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. — 5 Volume of the positions mentioned under footnote 1.

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

#### € million

	Joint taxes												
	Income taxe	<sub>S</sub> 2				Turnover ta	ixes 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
409,517	159,104	123,896	5,394	13,123	16,691	137,366	104,715	32,651	5,661	84,554	19,774	3,059	23,058
415,355 446,139 493,817 515,498 484,880	182,614 204,698 220,483	131,774	9,766 17,567 25,027 32,685 26,430	22,898 22,929 15,868	16,943 19,537 24,969 30,035 24,916	139,713 146,688 169,636 175,989 176,991	108,440 111,318 127,522 130,789 141,907	31,273 35,370 42,114 45,200 35,084	6,218 7,013 6,975 6,784 4,908	83,508 84,215 85,690 86,302 89,318	21,729 22,836 21,937	3,378 3,880 3,983 4,002 3,604	23,042 24,988 28,263 31,316 29,265
488,731	192,816	127,904	31,179	12,041	21,691	180,042	136,459	43,582	5,925	93,426	12,146	4,378	28,501
116,731 120,543 115,567 132,040	43,486		2,971 9,141 6,732 7,586	4,399 342 592 1,841	8,657 8,539 4,011 3,708	43,087 43,424 44,365 46,114	34,234 35,176 35,717 36,780	8,853 8,248 8,649 9,334	- 36 1,499 1,346 2,099		5,351 5,186 3,023 2,815	966 846 920 872	7,057 7,102 6,994 8,112
111,163 123,859 116,691 137,019	42,813		6,155 9,681 7,320 8,023	1,951 3,830 1,588 4,672	6,766 7,710 3,460 3,756	42,891 44,343 44,997 47,810	34,054 33,779 33,258 35,369	8,837 10,564 11,740 12,441	215 1,311 1,574 2,825	19,001 22,682 22,922 28,821	2,814 2,914 3,242 3,177	1,115 943 1,143 1,177	6,793 7,092 6,734 7,882
123,131 133,727 125,021	50,328 57,624 47,420	34,144	6,755 9,366 7,111	2,485 4,215 3,028	8,611 9,900 3,691	47,389 46,091 47,161	35,528 33,082 34,232	11,861 13,010 12,929	366 1,692 1,735	20,515 24,026 24,309	3,408 3,207 3,229	1,124 1,087 1,169	7,253 7,641 7,209
45,421	21,072	9,487	8,373	2,392	820	14,851	10,932	3,918	18	7,975	1,096	409	3,019
48,750	23,255	10,400	8,567	3,345	943	15,605	11,142	4,463	2	8,359	1,068	461	3,185

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:-, final withholding tax on interest income and capital gains, non-assessed taxes on earnings 44:44:12. — 3 After deducting

child benefit and subsidies for supplementary private pension 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 2010: 53.2:44.8:2. The EU share is deducted from central government's share. — 6 Respective percentage share of central and state government for 2010: 21.7:78.3. — 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				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	the acqui- sition of land and buildings	Inher- itance tax	Other <sup>3</sup>	Total	Local business tax	Real property taxes
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 2006	40,101 39,916	14,273 14,387	10,315 11,277	8,750 8,775		6,462 6,273	2,142 2,160	1,465 1,428	8,674 8,937	4,791 6,125	4,097 3,763	3,018 2,904	42,941 49,319	32,129 38,370	10,247 10,399
2007 2008	38,955 39,248	14,254 13,574	12,349 13,146	10,331 10.478	-	6,355 6,261	1,959 2,126	1,488 1,470	8,898 8,842	6,952 5.728	4,203 4,771	2,783 2,596	51,401 52.468	40,116 41.037	10,713 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	44,028	32,421	10,936
2010	39,838	13,492	11,713	10,284	8,488	6,171	1,990	1,449	-	5,290	4,404	2,452	47,780	35,712	11,315
2009 Q1 Q2	4,777 10,059	2,365 3,560	3,191 3.057	4,502 1,999		1,560 1,569	594 478	372 363	2,284 2,114	1,165 1,131	1,144 1,334	758 608	12,021 11,447	9,370 8,433	2,452 2,860
Q2 Q3	9,883	3,499	2,638	2,096	1,907	1,589	488	335	2,114	1,131	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	10,344	7,818	2,391
2010 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	4,446 9,596 10,172 15,625	2,462 3,327 3,608 4,096	2,856 3,100 2,615 3,142	4,496 2,060 2,110 1,619	2,345 2,235 2,012 1.895	1,498 1,570 1,563 1,540	526 437 489 538	372 357 354 366	- - -	1,229 1,207 1,430 1,425	918 1,115 1,216 1,156	667 591 597 597	10,374 12,295 12,194 12,918	7,641 9,201 8,618 10,252	2,518 2,915 3,373 2,508
2011 Q1 Q2	4,457 10,002	2,893 3,300	3,072 3,450	4,869 2,017	2,349 2,215	1,785 1,960	574 482	516 599	- -	1,555 1,464	1,170 1,129	683 614	12,825	9,948	2,631
Q3 2010 Sep	10,058 3,507	3,418 1,175	2,879 1,272	2,145 540	2,006 642	1,763 557	541 165	1,499	_	1,581 503	1,039 383	609 210			
2011 Sep	3,309	1,181	1,388	507	657	576	203	538	_	543	332	192			

Sources: 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 1,2			Expenditure	1,2				Assets 1,5					
		of which			of which									
Period	Total	Contri- butions <sup>3</sup>	Payments from central govern- ment	Total	Pension payments	Pen- sioners' health insurance 4	Defic surp		Total	Deposits 6	Securities	Equity interests, mort-gages and other loans 7	Real estate	Memo item Adminis- trative assets
2004 8	231,684	156,535	71,680	233,011	198,587	14,258	_	1,327	5,158	4,980	19	41	118	4,834
2005	229,428	156,264	71,917	233,357	199,873	13,437	_	3,929	1,976	1,794	16	42	123	4,888
2006	241,231	168,083	71,773	233,668	200,459	13,053	+	7,563	10,047	9,777	115	46	109	4,912
2007	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	244,689	169,183	74,313	244,478	208,475	14,431	+	211	16,821	16,614	23	64	120	4,525
2010	250,133	172,767	76,173	248,076	211,852	14,343	+	2,057	19,375	18,077	1,120	73	105	4,464
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	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	59,761	40,601	18,917	61,861	53,059	3,582	_	2,100	14,922	14,717	20	64	120	4,490
Q2	62,249	43,054	18,923	61,999	53,006	3,585	+	250	15,254	15,053	20	69	112	4,478
Q3	61,237	42,048	18,912	62,091	53,102	3,589	-	854	14,853	14,656	20	68	109	4,474
Q4	66,317	47,060	18,933	61,887	52,966	3,579	+	4,430	19,274	17,978	1,120	68	108	4,476
2011 Q1	60,804	41,608	18,902	62,188	53,176	3,742	_	1,384	18,063	17,069	819	74	101	4,482
Q2	63,452	44,307	18,855	62,058	52,920	3,731	+	1,394	19,704	18,507	1,019	78	100	4,475
Q3	62,354	43,109	18,902	62,844	53,341	3,761	-	490	19,959	19,266	519	79	94	4,445

Sources: 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 final annual figures do not tally with the quarterly figures, as the latter are all provisional. — 2 Including financial compensation payments. Excluding investment spend-

ing and proceeds. — 3 Including contributions for recipients of government cash benefits. — 4 Including long-term care insurance for pensioners until 2004 Q1. — 5 Largely corresponds to the sustainability reserves. End of year or quarter. — 6 Including cash. — 7 Excluding loans to other social security funds. — 8 Revenue includes proceeds from the disposal of equity interests.



9 Federal Employment Agency: budgetary development \*

#### € million

Period 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2009 O1 Q2 03 04 2010 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2011 Q1 Q2 Q3

Revenue			Expenditure										
	of which			of which									
					of which			of which					Grant or loans
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	Defici surplu		from central govern- ment
50,314	47,211	1,674	54,490	29,746	21,821	7,925	16,843	9,831	7,011	1,641	- 4	,176	4,175
52,692	46,989	1,436	53,089	27,654	20,332	7,322	11,590	7,421	4,169	1,450	_	397	397
55,384		1,123		23,249	17,348	5,901	9,259		3,074	1,089	+ 11	,221	0
42,838		971	36,196	17,356	13,075	4,282			2,623	949	+ 6	,643	_
38,289	26,452	974	39,407	14,283	10,652	3,631	8,712	6,222	2,490	920	– 1	,118	-
34,254	22,046	1,000	48,057	20,866	16,534	4,332	11,595	8,794	2,801	1,946	– 13	,803	-
37,070	22,614	3,222	45,213	19,456	15,629	3,827	10,791	8,287	2,504	740	- 8	,143	5,200
6,283	5,248	192	10,396	4,723	3,556	1,167	2,318	1,688	630	480	_ 4	,113	_
6,490	5,421	261	12,391	5,563	4,376	1,187	2,893	2,193	700	491	- 5	,901	_
6,853	5,316	250	12,480	5,465	4,439	1,026	3,026	2,325	701	630	- 5	,626	-
14,627	6,061	296	12,790	5,115	4,163	951	3,358	2,588	770	345	+ 1	,837	-
10,020	5,196	714	11,681	6,475	5,112	1,362	2,957	2,263	694	208	- 1	,661	-
10,649	5,601	784	10,501	5,264	4,148	1,116	2,872	2,204	668	184	+	148	-
8,109	5,527	808	8,887	4,082	3,353	729	2,431	1,863	567	193	-	778	-
8,291	6,290	916	14,144	3,635	3,016	619	2,531	1,957	575	154	- 5	,853	5,200
10,259	5,853	123	9,583	4,602	3,701	901	2,660		612	186	+	676	-
8,802	6,358	60	8,246	3,710	3,007	703	2,285		532	175	+	556	-
7,467	6,205	76	7,450	3,293	2,707	586	1,910	1,464	446	187	+	17	-

Source: Federal Employment Agency. — \* Excluding pension fund. — 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

## € million

	Revenue 1			Expenditure 1	ı								
		of which			of which								
Period	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	Defic surp	
2004	144,279	140,120	1,000	140,260	47,594	21,811	22,955	11,263	8,281	6,367	8,196	+	4,020
2005 2006	145,742 149,929	140,250 142,183	2,500 4,200	144,071 148,297	48,959 50,327	25,358 25,835	23,096 23,896	9,928 10,364	8,284 8,303	5,868 5,708	8,303 8,319	+	1,671 1,632
2007 2008	156,058 162,516	149,964 155,883	2,500 2,500	154,314 161,334	50,850 52,623	27,791 29,145	24,788 25,887	10,687 10,926	8,692 9.095	6,017 6,583	8,472 8,680	+	1,744
2009	169,758	158,594	7,200	170,823	55,977	30,696	27,635	11,219	9,093	7,258	8,947	-	1,162
2010	179,878	160,792	15,700	176,036	56,697	30,147	28,432	11,419	10,609	7,797	9,553	+	3,842
2009 Q1 Q2	42,502 42,540	39,324 40,464	2,575 1,377	41,432 42,400	14,154 14.092	7,463 7,652	6,969 6,810	2,797 2,857	2,095 2,392	1,822 1,779	1,977 2,083	+	1,069 140
Q3 Q4	42,752 41,635	38,827 39,992	3,002 246	42,548 44,445	13,967 13,892	7,574 8,052	6,981 7,021	2,684 2,904	2,437 2,607	1,746 1,895	2,324 2,604	+	204
2010 Q1 6 Q2	43,093 44,440	38,542 39,826	3,878 3,889	43,274 43,999	14,419 14.037	7,549 7,870	7,255 7,128	2,871 2,882	2,368 2,669	1,996 1,955	2,130 2,261	- +	182 441
Q3 Q4	44,457 47,505	39,808 42,600	3,884 4,049	43,662 44,842	14,122 14,144	7,592 7,307	7,007 7,107	2,786 2,952	2,676 2,853	1,903 1,943	2,255 2,876	+	795 2,663
2011 Q1 Q2	45,339 46,887	40,871 42,370	3,783	44,392	15,075 14,601		7,361 7,372	2,893	2,528 2,834	2,210 2,106	2,173	+	947 1,931

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 den-

tures. — 5 Net, ie after deducting reimbursements for expenses for levying contributions incurred by other social insurance funds. Including administrative expenditure on disease management programmes. — 6 Data on individual expenditure categories for 2010 only partly comparable with prior-year figures owing to a change in the statistical definition.

## 11 Statutory long-term care insurance scheme: budgetary development

#### € million

	Revenue 1		Expenditure 1							
				of which					1	
Period	Total	of which Contributions <sup>2</sup>	Total	Non-cash care benefits	In-patient care	Nursing benefit	Contributions to pension insurance scheme <sup>3</sup>	Administrative expenditure	Deficit / surplus	
2004	16,817	16,654	17,605	2,365	8,349	4,049	925	851	_	788
2005	17,526	17,385	17,891	2,409	8,516	4,050	890	875	_	366
2006	17,749	17,611	18,064	2,437	8,671	4,017	862	886	-	315
2007	18,036	17,858	18,385	2,475	8,831	4,050	861	896	-	350
2008	19,785	19,608	19,163	2,605	9,054	4,225	868	941	+	622
2009	21,300	21,137	20,314	2,742	9,274	4,443	878	984	+	986
2010	21,864	21,659	21,539	2,933	9,567	4,673	869	1,028	+	325
2009 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
2010 Q1	5,241	5,175	5,298	722	2,362	1,151	217	264	-	56
Q2	5,398	5,369	5,302	707	2,378	1,167	219	258	+	95
Q3	5,385	5,358	5,416	735	2,398	1,160	220	266	-	31
Q4	5,760	5,739	5,432	743	2,417	1,195	225	229	+	328
2011 Q1	5,306	5,269	5,457	750	2,408	1,165	216	277	-	150
Q2	5,519	5,496	5,396	713	2,417	1,173	210	263	+	123

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. -

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

## 12 Central government: borrowing in the market

#### € million

	Tota	al new bo	rrow	ing 1	of wi			vhich
					Chan in mo	oney	in n	nge noney
Period	Gro	ss 2	Net		mark		mar den	ket osits
	-	-			100115		шер	05.15
2004	+	227,441	+	44,410	+	1,844	+	802
2005	+	224,922	+	35,479	+	4,511	+	6,041
2006	+ 221,873			32,656	+	3,258	+	6,308
2007	+	214,995	+	6,996	+	1,086	-	4,900
2008	+	233,356	+	26,208	+	6,888	+	9,036
2009	+	312,729	+	66,821	-	8,184	+	106
2010	+	302,694	+	42,397	-	5,041	+	1,607
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
2010 Q1	+	74,369	+	12,637	_	5,322	-	1,520
Q2	+	83,082	+	3,666	-	4,143	+	1,950
Q3	+	79,589	+	14,791	+	250	-	4,625
Q4	+	65,655	+	11,304	+	4,174	+	5,803
2011 Q1	+	76,394	+	15,958	-	607	-	5,206
Q2	+	77,158	+	10,392	_	49	+	26,625

Source: Federal Republic of Germany - Finance Agency. — 1 Including the Financial Market Stabilisation Fund, the Investment and Repayment Fund and the Restructuring Fund for Credit Institutions. — 2 After deducting repurchases.

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

#### € million

		Banking sy	stem	Domestic no	n-banks	
Period (End of year or quarter)	Total	Bundes- bank	Credit institutions	Social security funds	Other 1	Foreign creditors pe
2004	1,430,582	4,440	544,100	430	307,012	574,600
2005	1,489,029	4,440	518,400	488	312,201	653,500
2006	1,533,697	4,440	496,800	480	329,177	702,800
2007	1,540,381	4,440	456,900	476	317,065	761,500
2008	1,564,590	4,440	435,600	510	305,040	819,000
2009	1,657,842	4,440	438,700	507	312,695	901,500
2010 p	1,732,374	4,440	400,600	473	280,961	1,045,900
2009 Q1	1,594,403	4,440	426,200	514	302,249	861,000
Q2	1,646,307	4,440	430,300	520	301,347	909,700
Q3	1,651,955	4,440	439,500	520	299,295	908,200
Q4	1,657,842	4,440	438,700	507	312,695	901,500
2010 Q1 P	1,678,191	4,440	450,100	508	318,743	904,400
Q2 p	1,687,957	4,440	469,600	468	301,949	911,500
Q3 p	1,712,685	4,440	470,200	473	297,372	940,200
Q4 p	1,732,374	4,440	400,600	473	280,961	1,045,900
2011 Q1 pe	1,747,302	4,440	410,800	525	268,137	1,063,400

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



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

_		
€	mil	lion

	CIIIIIIOII											
									Loans from r	non-banks	Old debt	
D : 1		Treasury		Five-year				Direct lending	6			
Period (End of year	Total	discount paper	Treasury	Federal notes	Federal savings	Federal bonds	Day band	by credit institu-	Social security	Othor 4	Equal- isation	Other F 6
or quarter)	Total	(Bubills) 1	notes 2,3	(Bobls) 2	notes	(Bunds) 2	Day-bond	tions 4	funds	Other 4	claims 5	Other 5,6
	Central, st		ocal gove									
2005 2006 2007	1,489,029 1,533,697 1,540,381	36,945 37,834	310,044 320,288 329,108	174,423 179,940 177,394 172,037 174,219	11,055 10,199 10,287	521,801 552,028 574,512 584,144 594,999		366,978 356,514 329,588 325,648 300,927	488 480	62,765 71,889 74,988	4,443 4,443 4,443	88 82
2007 2008 2009	1,540,381 1,564,590 1,657,842	37,834 39,510 44,620 105,970	329,108 337,511 361,727	177,394 172,037 174,219	9,649 9,471	574,512 584,144 594,999	3,174 2,495	329,588 325,648 300,927	476 510 507	74,988 82,781 103,014	4,443 4,443 4,442	88 82 76 73 71
2010 Q1 P Q2 P Q3 P	1,678,191 1,687,957 1,712,685	93,830 82,661 84,808	374.088	191,722	9,441 9,438	602,650	2,286	297,819	508 468		4.442	73
Q3 P Q4 P	1,712,685 1,732,374	84,808 87,042	378,912 389,502 391,976	191,722 192,682 203,056 195,534	8,867 8,704	602,650 617,987 618,150 628,757	2,286 2,123 2,058 1,975	297,819 296,325 297,349 297,584	473 429	101,331 102,843 103,908 115,931	4,440 4,440 4,440	73 78 75 2
2011 Q1 pe	1,747,302	84,961	393,494	211,821				297,787	495			2
	Central go		t <sup>7,8,9,10,11,</sup> –									
2005 2006 2007	886,254 918,911 939,988	36,098 37,798 37,385 40,795	108,899 103,624	174,371 179,889 177,394 172,037 174,219	11,055 10,199 10,287	510,866 541,404 574,156 583,930 594,780		29,318 30,030 22,829 35,291 18,347	408 408	10,710 11,036 10,928 10,674	4,443 4,443	87 82
2007 2008 2009	939,988 966,197 1,033,017	40,795 104,409	102,083 105,684 113,637	177,394 172,037 174,219	9,649 9,471	574,156 583,930 594,780	3,174 2,495	22,829 35,291 18 347	408 448 448	10,928 10,674 10,700	4,443 4,443 4,442	87 82 75 72 70
			117 695	191,722	9,441	602 345	2 286	13,303	448 408		4,442	73
2010 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1,045,654 1,049,321 1,064,111 1,075,415	93,630 82,511 82,908 85,867	120,801 124,948 126,220	191,722 192,682 203,056 195,534	9,441 9,438 8,867 8,704	617,682 617,845 628,582	2,123 2,058 1,975	13,303 8,859 9,084 13,349	408 408 408	10,270 10,300 10,425 10,335	4,442 4,440 4,440 4,440	73 77 74 2
2011 Q1 Q2	1,091,373 1,101,764	82,607	129,208 131,348	211,821	8,500	629,541	1,845	13,056 13,002	408 408	9,945 9,951	4,440	2 2
·	State gov											
2005 2006	471,375 481,850	847 36	201,146			.		221,163	3 2 2	48,216 55,876		1 1
2007 2008 2009	481,850 484,373 483,875 505,359	2,125 3,825 1,561	201,146 216,665 227,025 231,827 248,091	:	:			221,163 209,270 194,956 179,978 167,310	3 8	48,216 55,876 60,264 68,241 88,389		1 1
	505,359 511.619	1,561 200						167,310 167.878	10	88,389 87,137		1 1
2010 Q1 P Q2 P Q3 P	511,619 515,471 523,883	150 1,900	256,393 258,111 264,554	:	:			167,878 168,581 167,854	10 15	87,137 88,618 89,558 96,733		1 1
Q4 p 2011 Q1 p	526,118 526,308	1,176 2,354 2,037	265,756 264,286 273,090					162,452 164,167	67	95,733 95,433 97,431		1 1
Q2 p	527,387 Local gove							154,767	62	97,431		1
2005				I	ı	l 466 l		111 889	l 77	3 601		
2006 2007	116,033 118,380 115,920 114,518		- - - -	:	:	466 256 256		111,889 113,265 111,803 110,379 115,270	77 70 66 60	3,601 4,789 3,796 3,866 3,925		
2008 2009	119,400		_	:	:	214 219		110,379 115,270	52	3,866 3,925		:
2010 Q1 P Q2 P	120,918 123,165 124,691		- - -	:	:	305 305 305		116,638 118,885 120,411	50 50 50	3,925 3,925 3,925		
Q3 p Q4 p	130,842		_	:	:	175		121,784	20	8,863		
2011 Q1 pe	129,622 Special fu		-			175		120,564	20	8,863		
2005	15,367	l l		51	ı	10,469		4 609	l -	238		
2006 2007	14,556 100		_	51 -	] :	10,368 100		4,609 3,950 -	_	188		
2008 2009	_	:	_ =	_	:	_	:	_ _	_	_	:	:
2010 Q1 Q2		:	_ =	_ =	:		:		_	_	:	:
Q2 Q3 Q4	_	:	Ξ	=	:	-		_	=	=	:	:
2011 Q1 Q2	_	:	] [	_	:	-	:	_	_	_	:	:

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data from the Federal Statistical Office. — \* Excluding direct intergovernmental borrowing. — 1 Including Treasury financing paper. — 2 Excluding issuers' holdings of their own securities. — 3 Treasury notes issued by state government include long-term notes. — 4 Mainly loans against borrowers' notes and cash advances. Including loans raised abroad. Other loans from non-banks, including loans from public supplementary pension funds and liabilities arising from the investment assistance levy. — 5 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 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 contrast to the capital market statistics, the debt incurred through the joint issu-

ance 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. — 11 From March 2009, including debt of the Investment and Repayment Fund. — 12 From January 2011, including debt of the Restructuring Fund for Credit Institutions. — 13 Including debt of municipal special purpose associations. Data other than year-end figures have been estimated. — 14 ERP Special Fund (up to the end of June 2007), German Unity Fund (up to the end of 2004) and Indemnification Fund.

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

							2009	2010				2011	
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Item	Index 20	05=100		Annual	percentac	ge change	<b>.</b>						
At constant prices, chained													
I Origin of domestic product Production sector (excluding construction) Construction Wholesale/retail trade, transport and storage, hotel and	109.9 99.0	90.2 94.9	99.0 96.6	- 2.0 - 0.3	- 17.9 - 4.1	9.8 1.7	- 7.8 - 1.9	7.2 - 1.7	12.5 6.2	9.2 2.7	10.3 - 0.9	11.0 10.1	6.4 2.1
restaurant services Information and communication Financial and insurance	109.9 124.0	104.2 135.1	108.1 141.8	3.0 5.0	- 5.2 9.0	3.8 5.0	- 2.0 14.5	1.7 4.0	3.6 5.4	4.7 4.5	4.9 6.0	6.3 1.7	4.5 2.1
activities Real estate activities Business services <sup>1</sup> Public services, education and	115.5 105.5 112.2	128.9 107.6 99.1	128.8 107.8 102.8	2.3 1.7 1.9	11.6 2.0 – 11.7	- 0.1 0.2 3.8	3.5 3.5 – 9.9	2.5 1.3 1.7	- 0.3 - 0.3 3.7	- 2.5 0.4 5.5	- 0.0 - 0.5 4.1	- 0.1 0.0 4.4	- 1.6 0.8 3.9
health Other services	104.9 105.7	107.1 106.5	108.8 107.8	2.8 1.7	2.1 0.8	1.6 1.2	3.5 2.4	2.8 1.6	1.7 1.5	1.7 1.7	0.2 - 0.0	0.3 - 0.3	0.7 - 0.8
Gross value added	109.1	103.0	107.2	1.2	- 5.6	4.1	- 1.7	3.3	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.5	3.0
Gross domestic product <sup>2</sup>	108.3	102.7	106.5	1.1	- 5.1	3.7	- 1.6	2.6	4.4	4.0	3.8	5.0	2.8
II Use of domestic product Private consumption 3 Government consumption Machinery and equipment Premises Other investment 4 Changes in inventories 5 6	101.9 105.5 127.9 104.3 125.1	101.8 109.0 98.7 101.2 125.9	102.5 110.9 109.1 103.4 131.9	0.6 3.1 3.6 - 0.7 7.0 0.0	- 0.1 3.3 - 22.8 - 3.0 0.6 - 0.9	0.6 1.7 10.5 2.2 4.7 0.6	0.0 3.3 - 20.8 0.6 - 0.6 - 0.6	- 0.1 2.7 0.3 - 1.9 4.3 0.0	- 0.2 1.2 9.3 6.1 4.3 1.7	0.9 1.5 13.1 3.4 4.3 0.3	1.8 1.2 17.6 0.1 5.9 0.5	1.9 0.6 16.5 13.2 4.8 0.1	1.4 1.3 11.6 2.4 4.8 0.1
Domestic use Net exports 6 Exports	106.0 125.4	103.2	105.7 123.2	1.3 0.0 2.7	- 2.6 - 2.6 - 13.6	2.4 1.5 13.7	- 2.0 0.3 - 5.0	0.4 2.2 8.4	3.3 1.3 17.7	2.4 1.6 15.0	3.4 0.7 13.9	3.6 1.6 13.3	2.3 0.6 7.7
Imports  Gross domestic product 2	121.8 108.3	110.6 102.7	123.5 106.5	3.3 1.1	- 9.2 - 5.1	11.7 3.7	- 6.4 - 1.6	3.6 2.6	16.6 4.4	12.2 4.0	14.6 3.8	11.0 5.0	7.3
At current prices (€ billion)  II Use of domestic product Private consumption 3 Government consumption Machinery and equipment Premises Other investment 4 Changes in inventories 5	1,387.7 452.6 201.4 231.5 27.9 18.6		1,423.0 488.8 170.8 235.0 27.8	2.3 4.3 3.0 2.6 4.3	- 0.0 5.1 - 23.0 - 1.9	2.6 2.7 10.1 3.5 2.7	0.8 4.2 – 20.8 1.5 – 2.4	1.9 4.3 - 0.0 - 1.5 1.9	1.7 2.5 9.1 7.7 2.7	2.9 2.0 12.9 5.2 2.8	3.7 2.1 17.2 1.4 3.3	4.1 1.7 16.4 16.2 3.1	3.7 3.0 11.5 5.3 2.8
Domestic use Net exports Exports Imports	2,319.6 154.2 1,189.2 1,035.0		135.5 1,159.8	2.7 3.8 6.1	- 2.7 - 16.2 - 15.2	3.8 16.5 16.7	- 1.7 - 7.3 - 11.6	1.8 8.4 4.1	4.7 20.7 22.0	3.7 19.1 19.1	4.9 17.6 22.0	5.3 18.1 20.1	4.5 10.9 13.7
Gross domestic product 2		2,374.5	<u> </u>	1.9	- 4.0	4.3	- 0.2	3.7	5.1	4.4	4.1	5.3	3.7
IV Prices (2005 = 100) Private consumption Gross domestic product Terms of trade	104.2 102.7 97.6	104.3 103.9 101.3	106.3 104.6 99.2	1.7 0.8 – 1.5	0.1 1.2 3.8	1.9 0.6 – 2.0	0.8 1.4 3.4	2.0 1.1 – 0.5	1.9 0.7 – 1.9	2.0 0.4 - 2.4	1.9 0.3 - 3.0	2.2 0.2 - 3.6	2.3 0.9 – 2.9
V Distribution of national income Compensation of employees Entrepreneurial and property income	1,229.8 664.4	1,231.5 574.7	1,262.9 635.0	3.6 - 3.7	0.1	2.5	- 0.5 3.4	1.3 14.2	2.6 15.8	2.9 7.0	3.3 6.3	4.3 5.6	5.1 - 0.3
National income	1,894.2			0.9	- 4.6	5.1	0.6	5.5	6.4	4.4	4.2	4.8	3.4
Memo item: Gross national income		·	2,522.8		- 3.2								

Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in September 2011. — 1 Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities. — 2 Gross value added plus taxes on products (netted with subsidies on products). — 3 Including non-profit institutions serving households. — 4 In-

tangible fixed asset formation (inter alia, computer software and entertainment, literary or artistic originals) and cultivated assets. — 5 Including net increase in valuables. — 6 Contribution of growth to GDP.



## 2 Output in the production sector \*

Adjusted for working-day variations •

	Adjusted for	r working-day	variations •									
		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	Machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles, trailers and semi- trailers
	2005=10	00										
% 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
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010	105.4 111.6 111.5 94.3 103.9	105.8 108.9 108.3 108.2	101.0 98.2 95.6 90.6	105.8 113.1 113.4 93.7 104.6	107.1 114.5 114.2 93.3 107.2	106.0 114.9 116.8 92.0 103.7	107.3 108.4 104.0 87.6 95.7	101.7 105.8 104.4 100.6	107.3 114.0 114.4 87.5 101.7	112.8 124.4 128.8 100.9 117.5	107.5 119.5 124.5 92.2 101.5	102.6 109.7 104.5 82.0 102.3
2010 Feb Mar	91.5 106.3	55.4 105.2	98.2 98.6	93.1 107.2	96.1 109.5	89.9 106.3	91.4 99.3	94.3 105.7	91.1 105.4	103.3 115.8	82.6 102.8	92.0 108.3
Apr May June	101.2 103.4 106.5	123.2 122.8 127.7	90.6 91.2 81.5	100.9 103.4 107.6	106.1 108.9 110.7	97.5 100.6 108.1	90.8 92.1 96.4	98.9 99.5 100.6	100.3 102.6 105.8	109.8 112.9 120.0	93.2 95.8 104.8	99.6 104.7 108.8
July Aug Sep	105.2 98.7 111.8	132.3 124.6 133.6	86.5 82.0 83.8	105.4 98.8 113.2	111.2 106.5 114.4	101.7 91.4 114.7	90.0 84.4 107.2	103.5 101.9 107.5	105.1 99.0 108.9	119.7 115.6 127.4	100.0 95.2 110.8	97.8 78.5 119.1
Oct Nov Dec	114.7 115.4 101.8	135.2 127.8 64.0	94.4 98.3 108.6	115.5 116.4 103.5	117.7 115.9 93.2	115.6 119.7 116.6	110.0 109.2 88.8	110.7 110.8 98.1	112.7 111.8 89.9	132.2 134.2 118.8	110.2 116.6 129.3	121.0 119.4 95.8
2011 Jan Feb Mar	100.8 105.2 2 118.6	1	105.5 95.2 98.6	102.0 107.4 120.4	108.4 110.4 122.2	97.7 108.3 124.0	94.0 99.5 109.8	99.1 99.0 109.0	103.5 106.8 118.5	120.6 126.1 136.8	92.2 101.5 123.2	101.2 117.0 128.6
34.16	2 110.9 2 111.1 2 114.0	2 131.3 2 132.1	84.4 78.9 77.4	112.4 113.1 116.5	116.3 117.0 120.0	112.7 114.3 119.6	99.8 97.2 94.8	104.1 103.4 104.3	112.0 114.0 116.7	126.1 127.6 137.0	110.3 110.3 120.9	116.9 119.3 117.1
July × Aug × Sep × p	2 116.0 2 107.0 2 117.8	2 130.6	78.9 77.3 e 78.7	118.2 108.5 120.5	122.5 115.4 121.9	119.8 106.6 124.9	101.8 85.0 110.5	106.4 101.0 107.6	117.7 108.1 116.3	143.4 136.4 147.5	119.2 109.2 123.4	119.5 98.1 127.1
	Annual	percentag	e change									
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010	+ 5.7 + 5.9 - 0.1 - 15.4 + 10.2	+ 6.3 + 2.9 - 0.6 - 0.1 + 0.2	+ 0.9 - 2.8 - 2.6 - 5.2 + 3.3	+ 6.2 + 6.9 + 0.3 - 17.4 + 11.6	+ 7.4 + 6.9 - 0.3 - 18.3 + 14.9	+ 6.4 + 8.4 + 1.7 - 21.2 + 12.7	+ 7.6 + 1.0 - 4.1 - 15.8 + 9.2	+ 2.1 + 4.0 - 1.3 - 3.6 + 1.8	+ 7.6 + 6.2 + 0.4 - 23.5 + 16.2	+ 13.0 + 10.3 + 3.5 - 21.7 + 16.5	+ 8.0 + 11.2 + 4.2 - 25.9 + 10.1	+ 3.0 + 6.9 - 4.7 - 21.5 + 24.8
2010 Feb Mar	+ 5.9 + 9.2	- 17.9 + 0.9	+ 5.4 + 6.5	+ 7.1 + 10.2	+ 10.8 + 16.7	+ 7.0 + 7.4	+ 7.4 + 6.5	- 1.3 + 3.3		+ 6.9 + 11.0	- 8.6 - 2.1	+ 40.5 + 28.5
Apr May June July	+ 13.7 + 12.6 + 10.5 + 11.2	+ 4.7 + 4.3 + 3.1 + 4.8	+ 10.0 + 12.9 - 3.1 + 0.5	+ 14.9 + 13.3 + 12.2 + 12.8	+ 21.8 + 20.2 + 16.9 + 16.3	+ 15.2 + 11.5 + 11.4 + 13.3	+ 8.6 + 10.7 + 14.9 + 12.4	± 0.0 + 1.7 + 2.3 + 3.8	+ 23.8 + 22.1 + 19.4 + 19.7	+ 20.3 + 20.5 + 21.7 + 20.5	+ 7.2 + 7.5 + 10.1 + 16.3	+ 42.1 + 25.2 + 19.3 + 17.0
Aug Sep Oct Nov	+ 11.0 + 8.2 + 12.5 + 11.3	+ 2.1 + 3.5 + 7.2 + 5.4	- 2.8 - 2.4 + 1.0 + 2.7	+ 13.3 + 9.5 + 14.0 + 12.6	+ 15.4 + 12.2 + 13.7 + 12.1	+ 15.5 + 10.1 + 18.6 + 17.6	+ 14.1 + 7.8 + 11.7 + 6.3	+ 4.0 + 1.7 + 3.8 + 2.8	+ 17.0 + 13.4 + 16.1 + 12.6	+ 20.5 + 16.6 + 18.1 + 17.8	+ 21.3 + 8.1 + 22.6 + 25.4	+ 20.4 + 15.5 + 23.7 + 19.6
Dec 2011 Jan Feb Mar	+ 11.7 + 12.4 + 15.0 2 + 11.6	- 23.7 + 53.0 + 56.3 2 + 15.4	+ 4.8 - 3.7 - 3.1 ± 0.0	+ 14.6 + 13.0 + 15.4 + 12.3	+ 11.9 + 13.4 + 14.9 + 11.6	+ 23.3 + 18.4 + 20.5 + 16.7	+ 7.1 + 6.1 + 8.9 + 10.6	+ 0.1 + 1.4 + 5.0 + 3.1	+ 12.9 + 17.2 + 17.2 + 12.4	+ 19.2 + 21.0 + 22.1 + 18.1	+ 25.4 + 19.4 + 22.9 + 19.8	+ 34.6 + 22.4 + 27.2 + 18.7
Apr May June	2 + 9.6 2 + 7.4 2 + 7.0	2 + 5.2 2 + 6.9	- 6.8 - 13.5 - 5.0	+ 11.4 + 9.4 + 8.3	+ 9.6 + 7.4 + 8.4	+ 15.6 + 13.6 + 10.6	+ 9.9 + 5.5 - 1.7	+ 5.3 + 3.9 + 3.7	+ 11.7 + 11.1 + 10.3	+ 14.8 + 13.0 + 14.2	+ 18.3 + 15.1 + 15.4	+ 17.4 + 13.9 + 7.6
	2 + 10.3 2 + 8.4 2 + 5.4	2 + 4.8	- 8.8 - 5.7 e - 6.1	+ 12.1 + 9.8 + 6.4	+ 10.2 + 8.4 + 6.6	+ 17.8 + 16.6 + 8.9	+ 13.1 + 0.7 + 3.1	+ 2.8 - 0.9 + 0.1	+ 12.0 + 9.2 + 6.8	+ 19.8 + 18.0 + 15.8	+ 19.2 + 14.7 + 11.4	+ 22.2 + 25.0 + 6.7

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 production sector in the base year 2005. — 2 Adjusted in advance by the Fed-

eral Statistical Office, by way of estimates, to the results of the annual overall survey in the construction sector (average + 4%). — x Provisional; adjusted in advance by the Federal Statistical Office, by way of estimates, to the results of the Quarterly Production Survey. — e Unadjusted figures estimated by the Federal Statistical Office.

# 3 Orders received by industry \*

Adjusted for working-day variations •

	Adjusted for	working-	day variations o														
			of which														
												of which		_			
	Industry		Intermediat	e goods		Capital good	ls		Consumer go	oods		Durable goo	ds		Non-durable	goods	
Period	2005=100	Annual percent- age change	2005=100	Annual percent- age change		2005=100	Annua percel age chang	nt-	2005=100	Annual percent age change	:-	2005=100	Annual percent- age change		2005=100	Annua percer age chang	nt-
	total																
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010	110.7 123.0 115.5 87.5 109.0	+ 1 - - 2	1.0 114.0 1.1 125.2 6.1 121.2 4.2 89.3 4.6 114.3	+ - - 2	4.3 9.8 3.2 6.3	109.4 123.2 112.9 85.2 106.8	+ + - - +	9.7 12.6 8.4 24.5 25.4	105.3 111.9 108.1 94.8 99.8	+ + - - +	5.5 6.3 3.4 12.3 5.3	108.4 110.3 103.5 88.5	l .	8.7 1.8 6.2 4.5 4.6	104.3 112.5 109.7 96.9 99.3	+ + - - +	4.5 7.9 2.5 11.7 2.5
2010 Sep	112.9	+ 1	8.5 117.5	+ 2	0.4	111.4	+	19.9	103.6	+	1.9	111.7	+	1.0	100.8	+	2.1
Oct Nov Dec 2011 Jan	112.6 121.0 111.3 118.1	+ 2 + 2 + 2	2.4 119.3 5.0 121.8 4.4 107.9 1.3 128.5	+ 2 + 2 + 2	1.6 20.6 23.6 22.3	109.4 123.1 116.6 113.5	+ + +	25.9 31.5 27.6 23.2	104.0 102.1 89.3 102.4	+ + + +	4.8 2.4 2.6 3.5	115.9 110.7 87.6 105.2	+ 1 + 1 +	4.8 1.4 0.7	100.0 99.3 89.9 101.5	+ - +	1.5 0.4 3.3 0.5
Feb	122.1	+ 2	5.0 126.2	+ 2	1.0	121.0	+	30.2	110.9	+	10.7	104.8	+ 1	2.7	113.0	+	10.0
Mar Apr May June	129.5 120.3 122.8 129.1	+ 1 + 1	4.8 139.8 3.7 127.7 5.4 128.9 1.7 128.3	+ 1	7.7 0.4 3.1 7.8	125.6 118.2 122.2 133.8	+ + + +	14.6 17.0 18.8 15.6	110.0 100.8 99.5 100.6	+ + + +	3.1 8.4 3.5 1.1	114.3 108.0 103.4 107.0	+ + + +	9.5 0.5 0.9	108.4 98.3 98.2 98.4	+ + + +	1.6 8.0 4.7 1.1
July Aug Sep p	122.3 110.7 117.2	+	1.0 129.6 6.0 118.3 3.8 121.8	+	8.8 8.6 3.7	119.0 106.9 115.4	+ + + +	13.1 4.7 3.6	112.3 102.6 108.9	+ + +	7.6 2.8 5.1	111.9 95.8 121.0	+	0.5 6.6 8.3	112.4 105.0 104.8	+ + + +	6.6 1.8 4.0
•	from the	from the domesti															
2005	400.0				201	105.1			400.4			444.0			400.0		
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010	109.0 118.7 113.1 88.0 104.5	+ - - 2	9.3 113.3 8.9 124.7 4.7 121.8 2.2 89.9 8.8 115.9	+ 1	3.6 0.1 2.3 6.2 8.9	106.4 115.8 107.5 86.5 97.8	+ + - - +	6.8 8.8 7.2 19.5	103.4 107.0 103.9 87.4 88.6	+ -	3.7 3.5 2.9 15.9	111.0 109.6 107.1 89.9 93.9	-   -	1.3 1.3 2.3 6.1 4.4	100.9 106.1 102.9 86.6 86.9	+ + - - +	1.2 5.2 3.0 15.8 0.3
2010 Sep	108.5	+ 1	6.5 119.1	+ 2	2.0	102.0	+	15.5	95.2	_	3.3	109.6	_ 1	0.1	90.5	_	0.2
Oct Nov Dec	110.2 113.5 99.5	+ 1 + 1	8.9 123.0 9.3 125.1 7.8 104.9	+ 2 + 2	1.5 20.4 9.9	102.7 107.6 99.0	+ + +	19.7 21.4 19.6	92.5 91.9 76.8	+ + -	2.0 2.6 3.3	112.1 105.3 78.2	+ + -	8.1 8.1 5.3	86.1 87.6 76.4	- + -	0.3 0.7 2.4
2011 Jan Feb Mar	112.4 115.2 123.3	+ 2	7.3 128.2 1.4 127.1 2.6 138.8	+ 2	2.2 2.0 6.6	103.4 108.6 115.1	+ + +	15.7 23.5 10.7	88.3 96.3 96.4	- + +	0.8 7.4 1.3	95.7 99.5 107.0	+ 1	0.4 6.2 7.0	85.9 95.3 92.9	- + -	4.2 4.6 0.9
Apr May June	114.9 126.8 116.6	+ 2 +	0.4 131.0 3.2 135.2 8.0 128.4	+ 1	0.1 6.9 6.0	106.1 126.6 111.8	+ + +	11.1 32.4 10.7	88.1 88.4 88.7	+ + +	7.3 5.5 4.0	102.1 101.0 98.5	++	6.3 7.3 8.8	83.5 84.3 85.5	+ + +	4.0 4.7 2.3
July Aug Sep <b>P</b>	120.3 108.5 113.0	++	2.1 135.7 8.5 123.3 4.1 123.0	+	0.9 9.7 3.3	111.4 98.7 106.7	+ + +	14.5 8.0 4.6	97.8 93.5 101.7	+ + +	6.7 3.8 6.8	108.2 99.2 126.0	+ 1	20.6 3.2 5.0	94.4 91.7 93.8	+++++	2.3 0.9 3.6
	from ab	road															
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010	112.2 126.8 117.6 87.0 112.9	+ 1 - - 2	2.5 114.6 3.0 125.7 7.3 120.6 6.0 88.6 9.8 112.5	+ - 2	4.8 9.7 4.1 26.5	111.5 128.5 116.7 84.3 113.2	+ + - - +	11.8 15.2 9.2 27.8 34.3	107.5 117.3 112.6 102.8 111.9	+ + - - +	7.7 9.1 4.0 8.7 8.9	105.7 111.0 99.9 87.1 109.0	- 1	6.0 5.0 0.0 2.8 25.1	108.1 119.5 117.1 108.4 112.9	+ + - - +	8.3 10.5 2.0 7.4 4.2
2010 Sep	116.8	+ 2	0.2 115.6	+ 1	8.6	118.0	+	22.8	112.6	+	6.9	113.9	+ 1	4.8	112.2	+	4.4
Oct Nov Dec	114.6 127.5 121.5	+ 2 + 2	5.4 115.0 9.7 118.1 9.4 111.3	+ 2 + 2	1.7 1.0 7.9	114.1 134.1 129.0	+ + +	30.1 38.0 32.4	116.5 113.2 102.7	+ + +	7.6 2.4 7.9	119.7 116.1 97.1	+ 2 + 1	21.9 4.5 6.2	115.4 112.2 104.7	+ - +	3.1 1.4 8.4
2011 Jan Feb Mar	123.1 128.1 134.9	+ 2 + 1	4.7 128.9 8.0 125.2 6.7 141.0	+ 1	9.8 8.9	120.6 129.7 133.0	+ + +	28.3 34.5 17.1	117.6 126.7 124.6	+	7.4 13.6 4.6	114.7 110.2 121.6	+++	6.3 9.7 6.8	118.7 132.6 125.6	++++++	4.7 14.9 3.8
Apr May June July	125.0 119.4 140.0 124.1	+ + 1	6.6 123.9 9.1 121.8 4.6 128.2 0.1 122.7	+ +	0.7 8.8 9.9 6.3	126.8 119.1 149.3 124.4	+ + +	20.9 10.3 18.5 12.4	114.5 111.5 113.4 127.9	+ + - +	9.4 2.0 1.3 8.3	114.0 105.9 115.5 115.7	+ - - +	4.0 5.3 5.1 2.3	114.7 113.5 112.6 132.2	+ + + +	11.5 4.7 0.2 10.4
Aug Sep p	112.6 120.8	+	4.0 112.7 3.4 120.5	+	7.3 4.2	112.6	+	2.6	112.5	+	2.0	92.4	+	0.1	119.7 116.9	+	2.7

Source of the unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. — \* 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.



Period

2010 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2011 Jan Feb Mar

> June July Aug

#### X Economic conditions in Germany

## 4 Orders received by construction \*

Adjusted for working-day variations •

			Breakdov	vn b	y type	of constr	ucti	on										Breakdov	vn k	y clier	nt 1		
			Building																				
Total			Total			Housing construct	ion		Industrial construct			Public sec construct			Civil engineeri	ing		Industry			Public sector		
2005 = 100	per age		2005 – 100	Annual percentage 2005 = 100 Annual percentage change		rcent-	2005 = 100	pei age		2005 = 100	pei age		2005 = 100	per age		2005 = 100	pei age		2005 = 100	per age			
114.0 113.4 107.4 109.0	+	8.5 0.5 5.3 1.5	112.5 114.7 100.7 106.7	+	5.5 2.0 12.2 6.0	98.5 94.4 94.2 103.3	- - -	5.6 4.2 0.2 9.7	123.2 127.9 100.7 105.4	++	12.4 3.8 21.3 4.7	108.5 116.7 115.5 118.9	++	6.7 7.6 1.0 2.9	115.4 112.0 114.4 111.3	+ - + -	11.5 2.9 2.1 2.7	120.7 123.3 104.9 111.0	++	10.7 2.2 14.9 5.8	113.7 111.4 115.6 109.4	+ - +	11.9 2.0 3.8 5.4
117.7 123.2	  -  ±	0.6 0.0	119.8 118.8		8.6 2.6	112.7 130.1	++	15.7 18.5	124.7 106.3	+	7.6 4.1	119.8 134.9		0.8 7.6	115.4 127.8	  -	8.9 2.3	120.3 116.0	+ ±	2.7 0.0	117.1 127.5		8.9 6.3
113.9 92.1 90.3	++	4.3 1.7 8.8	110.8 93.8 96.0		6.4 0.8 3.2	107.0 96.1 101.3	+	3.9 7.3 13.7	111.6 92.8 92.3	+ ± -	9.6 0.0 5.1	117.0 92.0 96.5	+  -  -	2.2 10.1 24.7	117.2 90.3 84.2	++	2.4 2.6 14.8	125.5 97.2 95.1	++	14.6 0.5 6.6	105.3 85.3 80.7		5.5 0.5 19.5
76.9 94.1 134.3	++++	8.2 3.6 5.8	84.4 102.3 133.8	+	21.3 17.2 9.8	77.5 97.7 142.6	+++++	38.1 28.2 24.5	94.0 114.3 130.6	+++++	25.5 29.9 6.0	68.1 72.5 124.3	-  -	17.5 34.2 7.4	69.1 85.6 134.9	- - +	5.0 9.4 2.0	94.2 114.5 147.3	++++	19.5 26.5 13.0	59.3 72.0 117.8		15.0 26.1 8.6
122.9 127.6 136.2	+++++	7.7 10.1 6.2	118.6 135.6 137.7	+	6.5 25.2 10.1	135.9 148.5 129.3	+	20.1 36.5 17.2	111.6 127.4 136.6	+++++	7.5 23.6 7.3	102.9 134.1 160.7	+	22.4 7.9 6.3	127.3 119.3 134.5	+ - +	8.8 3.7 2.4	124.9 126.0 140.4	+++++	16.0 12.5 4.3	115.2 120.4 134.8	-	4.8 2.0 4.3
137.0 123.6		11.1 5.0	124.1 125.4		5.3 4.7	133.9 130.1		17.7 15.4	115.2 129.2		0.9 3.6	132.0 102.1		0.1 14.8	150.4 121.7	+	16.6 5.5	129.7 132.5		5.1 10.1	145.7 111.9		14.5 4.4

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. —  $\bf o$  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	de																						
							of which:	by e	nterp	orises' mai	n pro	duct	range 1											
	Total						Food, bev		jes,	Textiles, clothing foodwea leather g			Informati and communi equipme	catio	ns	Construct and floor materials household appliance furniture	ing d		Retail sale pharmace and medi goods, co and toile articles	eutical smet		Wholesal and retai and repa motor ve and moto	l trac ir of hicles	s
	At curren	t		At prices year 2005			At curren	t pri	ces															
Period	2005 = 100	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-		Ann perc age char %	ent-	2005 = 100	Ann perd age char %	ent-	2005 = 100	age char	ent-
2007 <b>3</b> 2008 2009 <b>4</b>	99.4 101.5 98.1	- + -	1.6 2.1 3.3	99.0 98.9 96.2	- - -	1.3 0.1 2.7	99.5 100.8 98.8	- + -	0.6 1.3 2.0	103.7 104.8 101.5	++	1.2 1.1 3.1	110.2 116.4 117.0	+++++	7.7 5.6 0.5	98.6 99.7 97.1	- + -	4.6 1.1 2.6	104.2 107.1 110.0	+++++	2.1 2.8 2.7	100.6 95.8 96.8	-  -  +	5.8 4.8 1.0
2010 5	100.4	+	2.3	97.3	+	1.1	99.6	+	8.0	106.0	+	4.4	118.8	+	1.5	99.5	+	2.5	114.2	+	3.8	92.3	-	4.6
2010 Sep 5	98.6	+	3.2	95.5	+	2.0	94.5	+	0.7	117.1	+	7.8	112.8	+	2.5	98.4	+	1.2	112.6	+	4.6	95.7	+	0.4
Oct Nov Dec	104.9 104.3 120.7	+ + +	2.4 2.2 2.0	101.5 100.8 117.1	+ + + +	1.3 0.2 0.5	101.1 100.3 118.6	+ + +	3.0 2.2 1.6	125.5 111.4 130.2	+ + +	0.3 7.9 1.0	119.7 130.5 180.9	-  -  -	1.6 3.5 0.5	107.5 107.1 105.3	+ + +	4.6 2.1 0.4	117.5 116.9 130.6	+ - +	3.9 1.2 1.5	103.2 101.3 89.2	+ + + +	4.1 11.1 8.5
2011 Jan Feb Mar	93.4 90.7 103.6	+ + +	4.0 4.3 2.1	90.7 87.1 98.6	+++++	2.8 2.4 0.4	92.8 91.0 103.6	+ + +	0.2 2.2 1.4	89.4 83.3 108.4	++++	4.0 5.6 2.1	132.2 105.4 110.2	+ - -	9.2 0.5 0.8	87.6 88.9 107.7	+++++	9.1 7.1 1.3	110.1 106.2 114.1	+ + -	4.4 1.1 2.4	83.6 91.1 110.2	+	19.8 22.8 11.4
Apr May June	103.7 100.6 100.1	+ - +	3.5 0.4 2.7	98.1 95.3 95.1	+ - +	1.9 2.1 1.0	103.4 100.8 102.7	+ - +	4.6 0.5 4.6	116.7 102.8 101.9	+ + +	8.1 0.8 1.2	100.2 102.3 103.6	-  -  -	0.4 5.7 5.0	109.1 102.1 100.0	+ - +	5.4 2.7 0.9	112.4 112.4 111.8	± - +	0.0 0.3 0.4	105.4 102.8 102.7	+ + + +	8.9 8.9 2.8
July Aug Sep	103.8 99.7 101.0	+ + +	2.5 1.5 2.4	99.3 95.4 96.1	+ + + +	1.2 0.1 0.6	102.6 100.2 96.7	+ + +	0.9 3.3 2.3	109.1 97.3 109.6	+ - -	4.7 4.3 6.4	111.8 109.7 111.8	+  -  -	1.1 4.3 0.9	103.9 100.0 101.4	+ + +	4.6 0.9 3.0	116.5 111.7 113.0	+ - +	0.2 1.2 0.4	102.3 91.9 98.6	+ + +	6.2 4.8 3.0

Source of the unadjusted 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. —  $\bf 4$  In January 2009 new reporting sample including new entities; statistical breaks in the reporting sample eliminated by chain-linking. —  $\bf 5$  Figures from January 2010 are provisional in some cases revised, and particularly uncertain in recent months owing to estimates for missing reports.

# X Economic conditions in Germany

#### 6 Labour market \*

	Employmer	nt 1	Employmer	nt subject to	o social secu	urity contrib	utions 2		Short time	workers 3	Unemployr	nent 4		
			Total		of which:					of which:		of which:		
	Thou- sands	Annual change in %	Thou- sands	Annual change in %	Produc- tion sector	Services excluding temporary employ- ment	Temporary employ- ment	contri-	Total	Cyclically induced <sup>5</sup>	Total	Recipients of insured unem- ployment benefits	Unem-	Vacan- cies, 4,7 thou- sands
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010	39,192 39,857 40,344 40,362 40,553	+ 0.6 + 1.7 + 1.2 ± 0.0 + 0.5	26,366 26,942 27,510 27,493 27,757	+ 0.5 + 2.2 + 2.1 - 0.1 + 1.0	8,533 8,659 8,521 8,426	17,958 18,210 18,438	679 549 679	4,819 4,861 4,866 4,904 4,883	67 68 102 1,144 503	54 26 58 1,078 429	4,487 3,760 3,258 8 3,415 3,238	1,663 1,245 1,006 8 1,190 1,075	10.8 9.0 7.8 8 8.1 7.7	356 423 389 301 359
2008 Q3 Q4	40,506 40,724	+ 1.2 + 0.9	27,617 27,916	+ 2.1 + 1.8	8,701 8,771	17,974 18,259	717 674	4,849 4,885	44 157	33 128	3,154 3,021	947 926	7.5 7.2	416 362
2009 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	40,120 40,305 40,418 40,606	+ 0.5 + 0.2 - 0.2 - 0.3	27,390 27,379 27,482 27,720	+ 0.9 + 0.1 - 0.5 - 0.7	8,563 8,515 8,500 8,504	18,083 18,133 18,204 18,423	550 512 557 579	4,864 4,906 4,913 4,934	999 1,436 1,136 1,007	855 1,411 1,103 944	3,533	1,284	8.4 8 8.3 8.1 7.7	312 300 300 290
2010 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	39,993 40,460 40,740 41,019	- 0.3 + 0.4 + 0.8 + 1.0	27,307 27,592 27,886 28,242	- 0.3 + 0.8 + 1.5 + 1.9	8,308 8,377 8,469 8,548	18,244 18,346 18,454 18,710	561 648 740 767	4,854 4,885 4,889 4,905	987 517 265 242	804 485 239 188	3,601 3,261 3,132 2,959	1,327 1,053 1,003 920	8.6 7.8 7.5 7.0	296 353 395 392
2011 Q1 Q2 Q3	r 40,541 r 40,987 11 41,235	r + 1.3	27,944 9 28,264 	+ 2.3 9 + 2.4 	8,428 9 8,534 	18,578 9 18,720 	9 740 786 	9 4,852 9 4,886 	291 	9 158 9 107 	3,290 2,977 2,893	1,088 850 843	7.8 10 7.1 6.9	411 470 497
2008 June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	40,345 40,392 40,433 40,693 40,825 40,789 40,557	+ 1.3 + 1.3 + 1.2 + 1.2 + 1.0 + 1.0 + 0.8	27,458 27,440 27,684 27,996 28,020 27,914 27,632	+ 2.2 + 2.2 + 2.1 + 2.1 + 1.8 + 1.6 + 1.5	8,646 8,652 8,721 8,810 8,802 8,773 8,662	17,877 17,842 18,019 18,243 18,299 18,269 18,178	710 722 715 718 699 663 598	4,882 4,872 4,820 4,829 4,868 4,913 4,920	50 43 39 50 71 130 270	39 31 29 39 61 120 201	3,151 3,201 3,187 3,073 2,989 2,980 3,094	906 963 961 917 883 902 994	7.5 7.6 7.6 7.3 7.1 7.1	418 422 417 409 393 367 327
2009 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	40,116 40,103 40,140 40,262 40,324 40,330 40,317 40,357 40,581 40,684 40,675 40,460	+ 0.7 + 0.6 + 0.4 + 0.3 + 0.1 ± 0.0 - 0.2 - 0.2 - 0.3 - 0.3 - 0.3 - 0.3	27,379 27,307 27,337 27,385 27,395 27,380 27,314 27,542 27,800 27,786 27,783	+ 1.1 + 0.7 + 0.4 + 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.3 - 0.5 - 0.5 - 0.7 - 0.8 - 0.7	8,565 8,529 8,530 8,524 8,509 8,493 8,464 8,507 8,564 8,534 8,497 8,400	18,063 18,052 18,088 18,132 18,154 18,135 18,080 18,249 18,430 18,444 18,341	561 533 513 507 508 531 551 565 578 581 589 553	4,848 4,848 4,872 4,901 4,914 4,932 4,935 4,891 4,893 4,909 4,961	594 1,079 1,325 1,446 1,469 1,394 1,248 1,055 1,104 1,109 982 929	452 919 1,194 1,426 1,443 1,365 1,215 1,072 1,072 1,076 947 809	3,480 3,542 3,576 3,575 8 3,449 3,401 3,454 3,463 3,338 3,221 3,221 3,208 3,268	1,263 1,293 1,296 1,270 8 1,192 1,159 1,210 1,211 1,137 1,071 1,069 1,108	8.3 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.2 8.1 8.2 7.9 7.7 7.6 7.8	302 318 317 305 299 297 298 300 302 298 291 281
2010 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	39,965 39,933 40,082 40,310 40,485 40,585 40,606 40,688 40,926 41,072 41,088 40,897	- 0.4 - 0.4 - 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.4 + 0.6 + 0.7 + 0.8 + 0.9 + 1.0 + 1.0	27,249 27,230 27,398 27,553 27,667 27,710 27,691 27,976 28,269 28,296 28,277 28,033	- 0.5 - 0.3 + 0.2 + 0.6 + 1.0 + 1.2 + 1.4 + 1.6 + 1.7 + 1.8 + 2.0 + 2.0	8,295 8,269 8,318 8,371 8,395 8,414 8,419 8,493 8,573 8,566 8,566	18,214 18,210 18,277 18,335 18,385 18,365 18,360 18,700 18,708 18,738 18,733 18,733	550 560 596 627 665 707 732 752 766 769 779	4,840 4,814 4,874 4,875 4,898 4,916 4,915 4,854 4,859 4,886 4,932 4,931	1,057 1,031 874 632 499 420 313 244 237 231 215	874 829 709 599 467 390 286 219 214 209 194 162	3,610 3,635 3,560 3,399 3,236 3,148 3,186 3,183 3,026 2,941 2,927 3,011	1,339 1,356 1,285 1,140 1,036 983 1,029 1,030 948 908 903	8.6 8.6 8.5 8.1 7.7 7.5 7.6 7.6 7.2 7.0 6.9	271 298 320 335 355 370 391 396 398 401 394 380
2011 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct	r 40,487 r 40,510 r 40,625 r 40,846 r 41,009 r 41,118 r 41,177 11 41,411	r + 1.4 r + 1.3 r + 1.3 r + 1.3 r + 1.3 r + 1.2 11 + 1.2	9 28,383 9 28,353 9 28,647	9 + 2.4 9 + 2.4 9 + 2.4	9 8,579 9 8,590	9 18,756 9 18,710	9 820 9 830	9 4,929 9 4,918 9 4,872	322 305 246 133  	177 155 143 117 9 107 9 97 9 71 9 56 	3,346 3,313 3,210 3,078 2,960 2,893 2,939 2,945 2,796 2,737	1,146 1,107 1,010 907 839 804 859 867 802 779	6.9 7.0 7.0 6.6	375 417 442 461 470 480 492 497 501

Sources: Federal Statistical Office; Federal Employment Agency. — \* Annual and quarterly figures: averages; calculated by the Bundesbank; deviations from the official figures are due to rounding. — 1 Workplace concept; averages. — 2 Monthly figures: end of month. — 3 Number within a given month — 4 Mid-month level. — 5 Until the end of 2006, short-time work excluding construction and agriculture; from 2007, in accordance with section 170 of the third Book of the Social Security Code. — 6 Relative to the total civilian labour force. — 7 Excluding government-assisted forms of employment and seasonal jobs. — 8 From May 2009, unemployed excluding

persons formally on the books of private employment agencies. — 9 Unadjusted data estimated by the Federal Employment Agency. The estimates for Germany in 2008 and 2009 deviated from the final data by a maximum of 0.2 % for employees subject to social contributions, by a maximum of 2.0 % for persons solely in jobs exempt from social contributions and, in 2009, by a maximum of 14 % for cyclically induced short-time work. — 10 From May 2011, calculated on the basis of new labour force figures. — 11 Initial preliminary estimate by the Federal Statistical Office.



## 7 Prices

	Consu	mer prid	e index										HWWI	
			of which								Indices of foreign trac	de prices	Index of Wo Prices of Rav	orld Market v Materials 5
	Total		Food	Other durable and non- durable consumer goods excluding	Energy 1	Services excluding house	House	Con- struction price	Index of producer prices of industrial products sold on the domestic	Index of producer prices of agricultural	Evports	Imports	Energy 6	Other raw
	Total		Food	energy 1,2	Energy 1	rents 3	rents 3	index 2	market 4	products 4	Exports	Imports	Energy 6	materials 7
Period	2005 =	ex leve	el										2010 = 100	
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010	8 9 10	101.6 103.9 106.6 107.0 108.2	101.9 105.9 112.7 111.2 113.0	100.3 101.7 102.5 103.9 104.4	108.5 112.8 123.6 116.9 121.5	101.0 103.9 105.8 107.4 108.0	101.1 102.2 103.5 104.6 105.8	102.4 109.3 113.0 114.4 115.4	8 105.4 106.8 112.7 108.0 109.7	107.3 119.9 124.3 100.6 114.0	101.8 103.0 104.8 102.5 106.0	104.4 105.1 109.9 100.5 108.3	84.4 86.0 109.7 72.8 100.0	80.7 87.5 92.0 74.5 100.0
2009 Dec 2010 Jan Feb Mar		107.8 107.1 107.5 108.0	110.4 111.7 112.0 113.1	104.5 103.7 104.1 104.5	115.9 118.5 117.5 120.6	109.5 106.9 107.7 107.9	105.1 105.2 105.3 105.5	114.5	106.5 107.3 107.3 108.0	102.5 103.2 104.7 105.2	102.7 103.3 103.7 104.5	101.2 102.9 103.9 105.7	83.8 89.0 89.6 96.5	82.8 85.7 85.7 89.5
Apr May June July Aug		107.9 108.0 108.1 108.4 108.4	114.0 113.2 113.4 113.6 112.6	104.5 104.4 104.2 103.6 104.0	122.2 122.5 122.4 121.4 121.2	106.7 107.2 107.5 109.2 109.4	105.6 105.7 105.8 105.9 106.0	115.2 115.8	108.9 109.2 109.9 110.4 110.4	106.3 108.2 110.4 111.3 r 117.7	105.5 106.0 106.4 106.4 106.8	107.8 108.4 109.4 109.2 109.4	105.1 100.6 102.6 98.8 99.3	97.2 98.9 100.4 101.2 104.8
Sep Oct Nov Dec		108.3 108.4 108.5 109.6	112.5 112.2 113.2 114.4	104.7 104.7 105.1 105.3 105.1	121.7 122.1 122.8 125.4	108.0 107.9 107.3 110.0	106.0 106.1 106.3 106.4	116.1	110.7 110.7 111.1 111.3 112.1	r 119.3 r 119.8 r 122.5	107.1 106.8 107.1 108.0	109.7 109.5 110.8 113.3	99.0 98.9 104.3 115.7	104.1 108.1 116.1
2011 Jan Feb Mar Apr		109.2 109.8 110.3	114.7 115.8 115.6 115.6	104.5 104.8 105.4 105.6	128.7 129.5 133.3 135.0	107.9 108.8 108.7 108.9	106.5 106.7 106.8 106.9	117.4	113.4 114.2 114.7 115.9	r 131.3 r 131.4 r 133.6	108.9 109.3 109.6 109.9	115.0 116.3 117.6 117.9	121.1 126.5 135.5 141.0	121.4 122.8 117.7 117.8
May June July Aug Sep	11	110.5 110.6 111.0 111.0 111.1	116.3 116.3 116.0 115.4 115.3	105.7 105.5 105.0 105.4 106.3	134.1 133.5 134.3 133.2 135.3	108.4 109.3 111.0 110.8 109.5	107.0 107.1 107.2 107.3 107.4	118.5	115.9 116.0 116.8 116.5 116.8	r 133.4 r 130.2 r 129.1 129.4	110.0 110.0 110.3 110.2 110.2	117.2 116.5 117.4 116.6 117.3	132.5 130.5 135.1 127.5 135.7	115.7 114.0 115.0 112.9 114.1
Oct	Ann	111.1 nual p	115.4 ercentag	l 106.8 e change		109.0	107.5	ı		l			132.0	105.1
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010	8 9 10	+ 1.6 + 2.3 + 2.6 + 0.4 + 1.1	+ 1.9 + 3.9 + 6.4 - 1.3 + 1.6	+ 0.3 + 1.4 + 0.8 + 1.4 + 0.5	+ 8.5 + 4.0 + 9.6 - 5.4 + 3.9	+ 1.0 + 2.9 + 1.8 + 1.5 + 0.6	+ 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.3 + 1.1 + 1.1	+ 2.4 + 6.7 + 3.4 + 1.2 + 0.9	8 + 5.4 + 1.3 + 5.5 - 4.2 + 1.6	+ 7.3 + 11.7 + 3.7 - 19.1 + 13.3	+ 1.8 + 1.2 + 1.7 - 2.2 + 3.4	+ 4.4 + 0.7 + 4.6 - 8.6 + 7.8	+ 16.4 + 1.9 + 27.6 - 33.6 + 37.4	+ 25.5 + 8.4 + 5.1 - 19.0 + 34.2
2009 Dec 2010 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July		+ 0.9 + 0.8 + 0.6 + 1.1 + 1.0 + 1.2 + 0.9 + 1.2	- 2.0 - 1.4 - 1.1 + 0.3 + 1.5 + 1.3 + 1.2 + 2.6	+ 1.5 + 1.0 + 0.7 + 0.8 + 0.6 + 0.7 + 0.3 + 0.3	+ 1.0 + 0.9 + 0.1 + 4.0 + 5.2 + 4.9 + 2.8 + 4.7	+ 1.1 + 0.8 + 0.6 + 1.1 - 0.1 + 0.5 + 0.6 + 0.4	+ 1.1 + 1.0 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1	+ 0.1	- 5.2 - 3.4 - 2.9 - 1.5 + 0.6 + 0.9 + 1.7 + 3.7	- 6.6 - 3.3 - 2.1 + 0.4 + 3.3 + 6.1 + 8.0 + 10.2	- 0.4 + 0.4 + 0.8 + 2.0 + 3.0 + 3.6 + 3.9 + 4.1	- 1.0 + 1.4 + 2.6 + 5.0 + 7.9 + 8.5 + 9.1 + 9.9	+ 57.8 + 56.4 + 55.8 + 61.9 + 65.0 + 44.3 + 27.5 + 30.3	+ 22.8 + 24.0 + 23.1 + 30.8 + 34.4 + 32.6 + 31.8 + 36.6
Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2011 Jan Feb Mar		+ 1.0 + 1.3 + 1.5 + 1.7 + 2.0 + 2.1 + 2.1	+ 2.8 + 3.0 + 2.9 + 3.4 + 3.6 + 2.7 + 3.4 + 2.2	+ 0.2 + 0.3 + 0.4 + 1.1 + 0.6 + 0.8 + 0.7 + 0.9	+ 2.5 + 4.6 + 5.1 + 5.0 + 8.2 + 8.6 + 10.2 + 10.5	+ 0.6 + 0.7 + 0.6 + 0.4 + 0.5 + 0.9 + 1.0 + 0.7	+ 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.2 + 1.2 + 1.2 + 1.3 + 1.2	+ 1.2 + 1.5 + 2.5	+ 3.2 + 3.9 + 4.3 + 4.4 + 5.3 + 5.7 + 6.4 + 6.2	r + 17.5 r + 21.5 r + 21.7 r + 20.7 r + 23.8 r + 23.7 r + 25.4	+ 4.2 + 4.6 + 4.3 + 4.5 + 5.2 + 5.4 + 4.9	+ 8.6 + 9.9 + 9.2 + 10.0 + 12.0 + 11.8 + 11.9 + 11.3	+ 18.9 + 30.1 + 22.6 + 23.6 + 38.1 + 36.1 + 41.2 + 40.4	+ 33.3 + 42.3 + 37.3 + 38.8 + 40.2 + 41.7 + 43.3 + 31.5
Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct	11	+ 2.4 + 2.3 + 2.3 + 2.4 + 2.4 + 2.6 + 2.5	+ 1.4 + 2.7 + 2.6 + 2.1 + 2.5 + 2.9	+ 1.1 + 1.2 + 1.2 + 1.4 + 1.3 + 1.5 + 1.6	+ 10.5 + 9.5 + 9.1 + 10.6 + 9.9 + 11.2 + 11.1	+ 2.1 + 1.1 + 1.7 + 1.6 + 1.3 + 1.4 + 1.0	+ 1.2 + 1.2 + 1.2 + 1.2 + 1.2 + 1.3 + 1.3	+ 2.9 + 3.0	+ 6.4 + 6.1 + 5.6 + 5.8 + 5.5 + 5.5	r + 24.2 r + 20.8 r + 17.0 r + 9.7 + 8.5	+ 4.2 + 3.8 + 3.4 + 3.7 + 3.2 + 2.9	+ 9.4 + 8.1 + 6.5 + 7.5 + 6.6 + 6.9	+ 34.2 + 31.7 + 27.2 + 36.7 + 28.4 + 37.1 + 33.5	+ 21.2 + 17.0 + 13.5 + 13.6 + 7.7 + 7.0 + 1.0

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

October 2006, increase in the prices of tobacco products. — 9 From January 2007, increase in the standard rate of value-added tax and in insurance tax from 16% to 19%. — 10 Introduction of university tuition fees in some federal states. — 11 From May 2011, increase in tobacco tax.

# X Economic conditions in Germany

## 8 Households' income \*

	Gross wage salaries 1	s and		Net wages salaries 2	and		Monetary so benefits rec		Mass incom	ie 4	Disposable	income 5	Saving 6		Saving ratio 7
		Annua percei age	nt-		Annua percen age	t-		Annual percent- age		Annual percent- age		Annual percent- age		Annual percent- age	
Period	€ billion	chang	е	€ billion	change	9	€ billion	change	€ billion	change	€ billion	change	€ billion	change	%
2003	920.2	_	0.0	615.6	_	0.8	358.4	3.0	974.0	0.6	1,411.8	2.3	147.3	6.1	10.4
2004	924.7		0.5	627.9		2.0	359.5	0.3	987.3	1.4	1,435.4	1.7	151.8	3.1	10.6
2005	922.1	-	0.3	625.5	_	0.4	359.8	0.1	985.3	- 0.2	1,463.9	2.0	156.9	3.3	10.7
2006	935.0		1.4	627.8		0.4	358.5	- 0.4	986.3	0.1	1,502.0	2.6	162.5	3.6	10.8
2007	965.9		3.3	646.2		2.9	353.6	- 1.4	999.8	1.4	1,524.8	1.5	168.1	3.4	11.0
2008	1,002.3		3.8	664.0		2.8	355.4	0.5	1,019.4	2.0	1,571.2	3.0	183.5	9.2	11.7
2009	1,000.1	-	0.2	661.5	-	0.4	386.8	8.8	1,048.3	2.8	1,560.5	- 0.7	173.1	- 5.7	11.1
2010	1,026.7		2.7	688.5		4.1	391.6	1.2	1,080.1	3.0	1,603.8	2.8	180.8	4.5	11.3
2010 Q1	238.2		1.5	159.6		3.7	100.2	4.4	259.8	4.0	395.5	2.2	59.6	3.9	15.1
Q2	249.1		2.9	164.2		4.4	98.0	1.4	262.2	3.3	397.4	2.1	43.3	5.3	10.9
Q3	254.2		2.9	174.3		3.6	97.3	- 0.6	271.6	2.0	405.1	3.1	38.8	4.6	9.6
Q4	285.2		3.2	190.4		4.6	96.1	- 0.3	286.5	2.9	405.8	3.8	39.1	4.3	9.6
2011 Q1	249.4		4.7	165.4		3.6	98.0	- 2.1	263.4	1.4	409.1	3.4	59.4	- 0.4	14.5
Q2	262.8		5.5	172.8	l	5.3	96.2	- 1.9	269.0	2.6	411.0	3.4	43.7	0.9	10.6

Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in September 2011. — \* Households including non-profit institutions serving households. — 1 Residence concept. — 2 After deducting the wage tax payable on gross wages and salaries and employees' contributions to the social security funds. — 3 Social security benefits in cash from the social security funds, central, state and local government and foreign countries, pension payments (net), private funded social benefits, less social contributions on social benefits, consumption-related taxes and public charges. — 4 Net wages and salaries

plus monetary social benefits received. — 5 Mass income plus operating surplus, mixed income, property income (net), other current transfers received, income of non-profit institutions serving households, less taxes (excluding wage tax and consumption-related taxes) and other current transfers paid. Including the increase in claims on company pension funds. — 6 Including the increase in claims on company pension funds. — 7 Saving as a percentage of disposable income.

# 9 Pay rates (overall economy)

	Index of negoti	ated wages 1								
			on a monthly b	asis						
	on an hourly basis		Total		Total excluding one-off paymer	nts	Basic pay rates	2	Memo item: Wages and sala per employee <sup>3</sup>	
Period	2005 = 100	Annual percentage change	2005 = 100	Annual percentage change	2005 = 100	Annual percentage change	2005 = 100	Annual percentage change	2005 = 100	Annual percentage change
2003 2004	98.3 99.1	2.0 0.8	98.1 98.9	2.0 0.9	98.2 99.1	2.1 0.9	97.7 99.0	2.4 1.3	99.2 99.7	1.1 0.5
2005 2006	100.0 100.9	0.9 0.9	100.0 101.2	1.1 1.2	100.0 100.8	0.9 0.8	100.0 100.8	1.0 0.8	100.0 100.8	0.3 0.8
2007 2008	102.1 104.9	1.2	102.5 105.4	1.3	102.2 105.3	1.4 3.0	102.2 105.5	1.4	102.2 104.5	1.4
2009	107.0	2.0	107.5	2.0	107.6	2.2	108.1	2.4	104.2	- 0.3
2010	108.7	1.6	109.3	1.6	109.3	1.6	109.9	1.7	106.4	2.1
2010 Q2 Q3	102.2 110.6	2.1 1.1	102.7 111.1	2.2 1.1	102.4 111.4	1.7 1.3	109.8 110.1	1.7 1.5	103.6 105.0	2.4
Q3 Q4	121.2	1.5	121.8	1.5	121.9	1.3	110.3	1.4	116.6	2.0
2011 Q1	102.6	1.7	103.1	1.7	102.9	1.3	110.6	1.1	103.2	3.2
Q2 Q3	103.6 112.7	1.3 1.9	104.1 113.3	1.4 1.9	104.2 113.5	1.7 1.9	111.6 112.2	1.6 1.9	107.8	4.1
2011 Mar	102.6	1.4	103.1	1.4	103.3	1.5	110.7	1.0		
Apr May	104.0 103.7	1.7 1.3	104.5 104.2	1.7 1.3	104.1 104.4	1.4 2.0	111.3 111.6	1.4 1.6		
June	103.7	1.0	103.6	1.0	104.0	1.7	111.9	1.8		
July	130.7	1.7 2.1	131.4 104.3	1.7	131.8	1.7	112.1	1.9		.
Aug Sep	103.8 103.7		104.3	2.1 2.0	104.3 104.4	2.0 1.9	112.3 112.3	2.0 1.9		:

<sup>1</sup> 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 September 2011.

# DEUTSCHE BUNDESBANK EUROSYSTEM Monthly Report November 2011

# XI External sector

1 Major items of the balance of payments of the euro area  $^{\star}\,$ 

## € million

				2010 r)	2011				
tem	2008 r	2009 r	2010 r	Q4	Q1 r	Q2 r	June r	July r	Aug
A Current account	- 143,536	- 25,902	- 42,161	+ 3,429	- 30,217	- 20,812	+ 221	- 2,045	- 6,3
1 Goods									
Exports (fob)	1,588,541	1,302,519	1,560,030	421,688	423,350	437,972	145,449	148,097	139,3
Imports (fob)	1,610,358	1,266,490	1,547,089	416,224	436,362	440,632	144,954	144,773	142,5
Balance	_ 21,814	' '	+ 12,940					+ 3,324	
2 Services									
Receipts	513,253	473,914	518,804	135,718	122,984	133,320	47,325	47,057	46,2
Expenditure	471,192	438,828	472,871	125,224	115,977	115,823	39,214	41,552	42,6
Balance	+ 42,061		+ 45,934						
3 Income	- 66,789	- 5,833	+ 2,253	+ 4,308	+ 10,247	- 14,443	- 234	- 650	+ 1,1
4 Current transfers									
Transfers from non-residents	91,839	94,472	87,597	30,954	24,660	19,581	5,843	5,342	5,9
Transfers to non-residents	188,834	185,658	190,889	47,791	59,119	40,785	13,993	15,566	13,8
Balance	- 96,994	- 91,186	- 103,288	- 16,837	- 34,459	- 21,204	- 8,150	- 10,224	- 7,9
B Capital account	+ 9,991	+ 7,274	+ 5,495	+ 1,257	+ 2,403	+ 699	+ 340	+ 472	+ 2,1
C Financial account (net capital exports: –)	+ 121,338	+ 14,005	+ 44,064	+ 9,545	+ 15,745	+ 20,558	+ 9,202	+ 2,492	+ 9,7
1 Direct investment	- 231,147	- 102,822	- 49,916	+ 79,481	- 9,867	- 28,452	+ 7,758	+ 623	- 2
By resident units abroad	- 336,609	- 334,698	- 174,868	+ 19,625	- 89,347	- 59,462	+ 154	- 12,229	+ 6,4
By non-resident units in the euro area	+ 105,461	+ 231,875	+ 124,955	+ 59,857	+ 79,478	+ 31,009	+ 7,604	+ 12,852	- 6,7
2 Portfolio investment	. 261 411	+ 261,374	. 149 021	. 10.475	. 120 521	. 155 500	. 02 600	_ 21,104	. 26 0
By resident units abroad	- 4,992		- 145,578						+ 67,1
Equity	+ 93,692	1		- 40,749					
Bonds and notes	- 72,141		- 109,328			- 29,436			
Money market instruments	- 26,543	'				+ 13,010			
By non-resident units in the euro area		+ 355,327							
Equity	1	+ 121,603	· ·			- 12,260			
Bonds and notes		+ 143,195	l .		l		1		1
Money market instruments	+ 199,528	+ 90,529	- 9,519	- 24,902	+ 45,351	+ 26,497	+ 4,861	- 4,605	– 10,1
3 Financial derivatives	- 84,453	+ 21,081	+ 17,414	+ 8,935	_ 2,247	+ 3,385	+ 1,949	- 4,584	_ 1,1
4 Other investment		- 170,182						+ 28,460	
Eurosystem	+ 290,439		· ·	+ 11,217				+ 14,269	
General government	+ 15,182	1		+ 10,710				+ 12,287	
MFIs (excluding the Eurosystem)	- 132,076	1		- 71,635					
Long-term	- 226,162				+ 35,609				
Short-term	+ 94,087		· ·	- 74,723					'
Other sectors	+ 5,340	- 11,817	- 78,359	- 47,084	- 3,822	- 49,038	- 17,315	+ 6,740	+ 15,0
5 Reserve assets (Increase: –)	- 3,358	+ 4,558	_ 10 290	– 1,554	_ 11 572	+ 4341	+ 1,511	- 902	+ 3,2
5eserve assets (mercase/	3,336	7,556	10,230	1,334	'',3/2	, 7,541	' ',5''	302	' 3,2

<sup>\*</sup> Source: European Central Bank.

#### XI External sector

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

	Curre	nt accoun	ıt										Capital		Financ	ial accou	nt			
Period	Balan on cu	rrent	Foreig		Supple menta trade items	iry	Service	es 3	Income	<u> </u>	Currer		fers an acquisi disposa non- produc non-fir assets	tion/ I of ed	Total 4	ı	of whice Change reserved at tran action value 5	e in e assets s-	Errors and omissio	ons
	DM m												1				1			
1997 1998	-	17,336 28,696	++	116,467 126,970	-	7,875 8,917	-	68,692 75,053	_ _	4,740 18,635	- -	52,496 53,061	+ +	52 1,289	++	6,671 25,683	+ -	6,640 7,128	++	10,613 1,724
1999 2000 2001	- - +	49,241 68,913 830	+ + + +	127,542 115,645 186,771	- - -	15,947 17,742 14,512	- - -	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 11,295 22,994
	€ mill			,		. ,,		51,021										,		
1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	- - + +	25,177 35,235 424 42,973 40,917	+ + + +	65,211 59,128 95,495 132,788 129,921	- - - -	8,153 9,071 7,420 8,552 11,148	- - - -	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	+ + + +	102,833 112,906 144,999 181,150 154,833	+ + + +	156,096 158,179 159,048 195,348 178,297	- - - -	16,470 14,057 12,888 9,816 14,058	- - - -	29,375 27,401 17,346 14,852 11,585	+ + + +	20,431 24,896 44,893 43,310 35,565	- - - -	27,849 28,712 28,708 32,841 33,386	+ - - + -	435 1,369 258 104 215	- - - -	122,984 129,635 175,474 210,151 160,196	+ + + - -	1,470 2,182 2,934 953 2,008	+ + + +	19,717 18,098 30,732 28,897 5,577
2009 2010 r	+ +	133,744 141,495	+ +	138,697 154,863	-	11,604 11,415	_	10,437 8,349	++	50,105 44,483	- -	33,017 38,086	+ -	74 637	-	145,427 140,301	+ -	3,200 1,613	+	11,609 557
2008 Q4 2009 Q1	+	37,045 24,869	+	33,972	-	3,977	+	1,529	+	12,613	-	7,092	-	661	-	43,830	-	1,584	+	7,446
Q2 Q3 Q4	+ + + +	26,201 32,190 50,485	+ + +	27,576 34,119 36,092 40,910	- - -	3,657 2,666 2,679 2,603	- - +	1,984 2,973 8,269 2,789	+ + + +	14,543 3,742 15,210 16,610	- - -	11,609 6,021 8,164 7,222	+ + + -	22 291 37 276	- - -	3,419 49,965 22,056 69,987	+ + +	321 41 2,269 569	- + - +	21,471 23,473 10,171 19,778
2010 Q1 r Q2 r Q3 r Q4 r	+ + + +	34,435 28,375 30,808 47,877	+ + +	37,736 37,249 38,895 40,982	- - -	2,535 2,835 2,973 3,072	- - +	965 2,596 7,127 2,339	+ + +	14,296 3,131 12,900 14,156	- - -	14,098 6,573 10,886 6,529	+ - + -	271 443 6 472	- - -	32,811 31,734 25,709 50,046	- - + -	651 801 344 506	- + - +	1,896 3,802 5,105 2,641
2011 Q1 r Q2 r Q3 p	+ + +	35,336 27,199 29,954	+ + +	40,808 38,304 39,779	- - -	4,402 3,805 6,344	- - -	217 2,381 6,577	+ + +	13,293 686 13,386	- - -	14,146 5,606 10,289	+ - +	912 251 107	- - -	54,840 29,207 17,645	- - -	1,393 438 639	+ + -	18,593 2,259 12,416
2009 Apr May June	+ + +	7,432 6,088 12,680	+ + +	10,066 10,327 13,726	- - -	774 1,031 860	+ - -	147 335 2,785	+ - +	709 2,171 5,203	- - -	2,715 703 2,603	+ + -	313 101 123	- - -	9,810 8,738 31,416	- + +	590 342 288	+ + +	2,065 2,549 18,858
July Aug Sep	+ + +	12,894 7,503 11,792	+ + +	15,592 8,999 11,501	-   -   -	978 959 743	- - -	3,813 2,985 1,471	+ + +	4,661 5,433 5,116	- - -	2,568 2,985 2,611	+ - +	24 10 23	- - -	3,788 8,514 9,753	- + +	92 743 1,618	- + -	9,130 1,021 2,062
Oct Nov Dec	+ + +	11,383 16,586 22,516	+ + +	12,466 15,962 12,482	- - -	591 1,485 526	- + +	1,195 379 3,605	+ + +	5,619 5,525 5,466	- - +	4,916 3,794 1,488	- + -	249 91 117	- - -	23,201 22,777 24,010	- + -	651 1,522 302	+ + +	12,067 6,100 1,611
2010 Jan r Feb r Mar r	+ + +	5,738 10,667 18,031	+ + +	8,277 13,215 16,244	- - -	1,038 286 1,210	- - +	1,499 17 551	+ + +	4,526 4,637 5,133	- - -	4,528 6,882 2,687	+ + -	64 430 223	+ - -	13,557 17,923 28,445	- - +	55 782 187	- + +	19,359 6,826 10,637
Apr r May r June r	+ + +	11,810 3,350 13,215	+ + +	12,995 10,143 14,111	- -	816 1,289 730	+ - -	390 1,166 1,820	+ - +	1,479 2,827 4,478	- - -	2,239 1,510 2,824	- - -	200 53 190	=	9,518 8,748 13,468	- - -	116 671 14	- + +	2,092 5,451 444
July r Aug r Sep r	+ + +	9,708 6,007 15,094	+ + + +	12,967 9,456 16,473	- - -	1,263 955 756	- - -	2,721 3,158 1,249	+ + +	4,435 4,229 4,236	- - -	3,710 3,566 3,610	+ - -	420 112 302	+ - -	19,207 18,532 26,385	+ + +	20 119 205	- + +	29,335 12,637 11,593
Oct r Nov r Dec r	+ + +	14,204 14,370 19,303	+ + + +	14,518 13,884 12,580	-  -  -	644 1,051 1,376	- + +	826 892 2,273	+ + +	4,734 4,699 4,723	- - +	3,577 4,053 1,102	- - -	221 169 81	+ - -	557 21,728 28,875	+ + -	234 81 820	- + +	14,539 7,527 9,654
2011 Jan r Feb r Mar r	+ + +	7,040 8,702 19,594	+ + +	10,108 11,928 18,772	-  -  -	1,356 1,088 1,958	- + +	1,191 350 624	+ + +	3,543 4,623 5,126	- - -	4,065 7,111 2,971	+ + -	542 528 158	- - -	6,102 20,372 28,367	- - -	182 23 1,188	- + +	1,480 11,142 8,931
Apr r May r June r	+ + +	8,992 6,657 11,550	+ + + +	10,821 14,787 12,696	- -	1,186 904 1,715	- - -	729 449 1,203	+ - +	1,805 5,763 4,643	- - -	1,720 1,015 2,871	- - -	177 65 10	- -	15,203 13,540 463	- + +	563 24 101	+ + -	6,388 6,948 11,078
July r Aug Sep p	+ + +	7,786 6,486 15,682	+ + +	10,561 11,790 17,428	- - -	1,432 2,207 2,705	- - -	2,137 4,296 144	+ + +	4,465 4,465 4,455	- - -	3,672 3,266 3,351	- + -	141 375 127	+ - -	5,117 15,912 6,850	- + -	428 109 320	- + -	12,761 9,051 8,706

<sup>1</sup> 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  $^{\star}$ 

€ million

					2011					
Country / group of countrie	S	2008	2009	2010 r	Jan / Aug	May r	Jun r	Jul r	Aug r	Sep P
All countries 1	Exports	984,140	803,312	951,959	696,702	92,164	88,299	85,811		95,01
an countries i	Imports	805,842		797,097	595,239	77,377	75,603			77,59
	Balance	+ 178,297		+ 154,863		+ 14,787	+ 12,696			+ 17,42
I European countries	Exports	733,092		675,024	497,013	65,497	64,022			
	Imports	567,062		541,720	411,169	53,981	53,201			
4.511   1.1. (2.7	Balance	+ 166,031		+ 133,305	+ 85,844	+ 11,517	+ 10,820			
1 EU member states (27	Imports	622,637 460,887		570,879 444,375	415,694 334,634	54,557 43,842	54,012 44,799		48,658 39,795	
	Balance	+ 161,750		+ 126,504	+ 81,060	+ 10,715	+ 9,212			
Euro-area (17)	Exports	421,120		388,103	279,351	36,805	36,798			
countries	Imports	315,410	258,729	300,135	225,442	29,677	30,618			
	Balance	+ 105,710	+ 84,972	+ 87,968	+ 53,909	+ 7,128	+ 6,180	+ 5,258	+ 5,301	
of which	_									
Austria	Exports Imports	54,689 33,180		52,156 33,013	38,442 24,841	5,055 3,294	4,898 3,270			
	Balance	+ 21,509		+ 19,144	+ 13,601	3,294 + 1,761	+ 1,628			
Belgium and	Exports	55,230	1	50,545	35,824	4,763	4,482			
Luxembourg	Imports	39,959		36,026	27,338	3,493	3,643			
3	Balance	+ 15,271	+ 15,568	+ 14,519	+ 8,486	+ 1,270	+ 839			
France	Exports	93,718		89,582	66,356	8,839	8,891			
	Imports	63,369		60,673	43,859	6,041	6,850			
14-1	Balance	+ 30,349		+ 28,909	+ 22,497	+ 2,798	+ 2,041			
Italy	Exports Imports	62,015 46,842		58,589 41,977	41,541 32,239	5,472 4,255	5,573 4,353			
	Balance	+ 15,173				+ 1,216	+ 1,220			
Netherlands	Exports	65,799	1 '	62,978	45,860	5,919	6,305			
11011101101103	Imports	67,971		67,205	54,165	7,025	6,890			
	Balance	- 2,172	2,388	- 4,227	- 8,305	- 1,106	- 585	1,320	- 1,188	
Spain	Exports	42,676		34,222	23,387	3,136	3,072			
	Imports	20,701		21,955	15,160	1,997	2,082			
0.1 511	Balance	+ 21,975		+ 12,267	+ 8,226	+ 1,139	+ 990			
Other EU member		201,517		182,775	136,342	17,752	17,214			
states	Imports Balance	145,478 + 56,039		144,240 + 38,536	109,191 + 27,151	14,165 + 3,588	14,181 + 3,033			
of which	Dululice	1 30,033	33,333	1 30,330	2,,131	, 3,500	, 5,055	1 2,330	, 3,302	
United	Exports	64,175	53,240	58,666	43,162	5,503	5,233	5,380	5,215	
Kingdom	Imports	41,646	32,452	37,923	28,839	3,601	3,522	3,888		
	Balance	+ 22,529	+ 20,787	+ 20,743	+ 14,323	+ 1,902	+ 1,711	+ 1,492	+ 1,637	
2 Other European	Exports	110,455		104,145	81,320	10,940	10,010			
countries	Imports	106,174		97,345	76,536	10,139	8,402			
6 111	Balance	+ 4,281	+ 1,774	+ 6,800	+ 4,784	+ 801	+ 1,608	333	+ 1,492	
<i>of which</i> Switzerland	Exports	39,027	35,510	41,659	31,143	4,115	3,707	3,840	4,256	
SWITZCHANG	Imports	31,299		32,507	24,015	3,239	2,967			
	Balance	+ 7,728				+ 876	+ 740			
Non-European	Exports	249,199		276,635	199,159	26,472	24,240	25,842	25,615	
countries	Imports	238,050		255,377	184,093	23,396	22,402			
	Balance	+ 11,150	1			+ 3,075	+ 1,838			
1 Africa	Exports	19,636		19,968	13,589	1,741	1,700			
	Imports Balance	20,661		17,040 + 2,929	15,376 - 1,787	1,448 + 293	2,021 – 321			
2 America	Exports	101,866	1	99,464	71,590	9,417	8,889			
2 America	Imports	73,884		71,680	52,898	7,457	6,668			
	Balance	+ 27,982		+ 27,784	+ 18,692	+ 1,960	+ 2,221			
of which										
United States	Exports	71,428		65,574	47,422	6,199	5,925	6,159		
	Imports	46,464		45,241	31,963	4,520	3,785			
2 Asia	Balance	+ 24,965			+ 15,460	+ 1,679	+ 2,140			
3 Asia	Exports Imports	120,102 140,585		148,231 163,523	107,711 113,135	14,389 14,137	12,864 13,381	13,884 14,394		
	Balance	- 20,483		- 15,293	- 5,423	+ 252	518			
of which				.,		-			'	
Middle East	Exports	27,498	23,598	28,138	17,260	2,241	2,024	2,202	2,255	
	Imports	7,943	5,506	6,878	5,029	631	622	718	743	
	Balance	+ 19,555		+ 21,260		+ 1,610	+ 1,401			
Japan	Exports	12,732		13,149	9,516	1,129	1,129	1,285		
	Imports Balance	23,130		22,475 - 9,326	15,543 - 6,026	1,897 – 768	1,855 - 727	1,921   – 636		
People's Republic		34,065								
of China 2	Exports Imports	60,825		53,791 77,270	42,466 51,357	5,835 6,674	5,142 6,271			
or crima -	Balance	- 26,760			- 8,891	- 839	- 1,128			
Emerging markets		32,572	1	38,183	27,366	3,736	3,181			
in South-East Asia		33,152	28,338	39,562	26,874	3,318	3,022	3,434	3,385	
	Balance	- 580	1	- 1,379		+ 418	+ 159	+ 89		
4 Oceania and	Exports	7,595		8,972	6,269	925	787			
polar regions	Imports	2,920	2,747	3,134	2,684	354	332	294	400	I

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

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

#### XI External sector

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

€ million

	CIIIIII	011																				
	Service	es																				
													Other	services	5							
															of whic	:h						
Period	Total		Travel	1	Trans-	on 2	Financ		Patents and licence		Gover		Total		Services self-em persons	ployed	and ass	embly	Comper sation o	f	Investincon	tment
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010	- - - -	17,346 14,852 11,585 10,437 8,349	- - - -	32,771 34,324 34,718 33,341 32,778	+ + +	5,723 6,756 8,300 6,873 7,056	+ + + +	2,232 2,801 4,106 3,848 3,709		1,895 2,016 1,337 804 992	+ + + + +	3,736 3,309 2,372 2,369 2,470	+ + + + +	5,629 8,622 9,691 9,011 10,202	- - -	1,790 1,964 1,648 1,256 1,155	+ + +	3,980 3,197 3,145 2,563 2,887	- + + -	773 252 463 126 269	+ + +	45,666 43,058 35,103 50,231 44,751
2010 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	- - - +	965 2,596 7,127 2,339	- - -	5,171 8,514 13,252 5,841	+	1,497 2,038 1,910 1,611	+ + + +	920 663 1,033 1,093	+ + - +	112 438 289 731	+ + + +	608 595 596 671	+ + +	1,068 2,184 2,875 4,075	- - -	246 267 329 313	+ + +	584 716 649 938	+ + - -	443 294 584 423	+	13,853 2,837 13,484 14,578
2011 Q1 Q2 Q3	=	217 2,381 6,577	- - -	5,563 8,180 13,656	+++++	1,402 2,153 1,804	+++++	709 805 1,028	- + -	141 400 148	+ + +	596 675 655	+ + +	2,781 1,767 3,740	- - -	248 248 359	+++++	618 669 550	+ + -	410 287 562	+ + +	12,883 399 13,948
2010 Nov Dec	++	892 2,273	- -	1,640 1,025	++	550 565	++	330 525	++	197 609	++	271 187	++	1,184 1,412	_	101 124	++	375 302	-	185 74	+	4,884 4,796
2011 Jan Feb Mar	- + +	1,191 350 624	- - -	1,994 1,486 2,083	+ + +	411 489 502	+ + +	391 64 253	- + -	198 244 187	+ + +	187 194 215	+ + +	13 845 1,924	- - -	87 64 97	+++++	150 264 204	+ + +	131 130 150	+ + +	3,413 4,494 4,977
Apr May June	=	729 449 1,203	- - -	1,830 2,576 3,774	+ + +	645 783 724	+ + +	301 291 213	+ + +	86 313 1	+ + +	229 234 212	- + +	160 506 1,421	- - -	47 117 84	+++++	235 196 238	+ + +	94 102 92	+ - +	1,711 5,864 4,552
July Aug Sep	- -	2,137 4,296 144	- - -	4,238 5,479 3,940	+ + +	727 609 468	+ + +	434 224 370	- + -	90 35 93	+ + +	223 224 208	+ + +	808 90 2,841	- - -	108 125 126	+ + +	116 205 229	- - -	185 185 193	+ + +	4,650 4,650 4,648

<sup>1</sup> 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.

€ million

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

#### 6 Capital transfers (balances)

m		

		Public 1				Private 1					
			International organisations	2							
Period	Total	Total	Total	of which European Communities	Other current transfers <sup>3</sup>	Total	Workers' remittances	Other current transfers	Total 4	Public 1	Private 1
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010	- 28,708 - 32,841 - 33,386 - 33,017 - 38,086	- 15,998 - 17,393 - 17,003 - 18,830 - 22,960	- 16,404 - 19,331 - 18,741 - 19,044 - 22,607	- 14,850 - 17,548 - 16,645 - 16,603 - 19,542	+ 406 + 1,939 + 1,738 + 214 - 353	- 12,710 - 15,448 - 16,384 - 14,187 - 15,126	- 2,927 - 2,997 - 3,079 - 2,995 - 3,035	- 9,783 - 12,451 - 13,304 - 11,192 - 12,092	- 258 + 104 - 215 + 74 - 637	- 2,034 - 1,857 - 1,704	+ 1,689 + 2,138 + 1,642 + 1,778 + 1,407
2010 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	- 14,098 - 6,573 - 10,886 - 6,529	- 10,921 - 2,298 - 7,168 - 2,573	- 10,086 - 4,393 - 6,457 - 1,670	- 8,986 - 3,771 - 5,662 - 1,123	- 835 + 2,095 - 711 - 903	- 3,177 - 4,275 - 3,718 - 3,956		- 2,418 - 3,516 - 2,960 - 3,197	+ 271 - 443 + 6	- 403 - 425	+ 673 - 40 + 431 + 343
2011 Q1	- 14,146	- 10,553	- 9,872	- 8,949	- 682	- 3,593	- 744	- 2,849	+ 912	- 429	+ 1,317
Q2	- 5,606	- 1,061	- 4,865	- 4,255	+ 3,804	- 4,545	- 744	- 3,801	- 251		+ 178
Q3	- 10,289	- 6,777	- 6,123	- 5,456	- 653	- 3,513	- 744	- 2,769	+ 107		+ 591
2010 Nov	- 4,053	- 2,758	- 2,271	- 2,145	- 487	- 1,296	- 253	- 1,043	- 169		+ 33
Dec	+ 1,102	+ 2,901	+ 2,935	+ 3,108	- 35	- 1,799	- 253	- 1,546	- 81		+ 355
2011 Jan	- 4,065	- 2,943	- 2,904	- 2,415	- 39	- 1,122	- 248	- 874	+ 542	- 108	+ 664
Feb	- 7,111	- 5,882	- 5,439	- 5,128	- 443	- 1,229	- 248	- 981	+ 528		+ 636
Mar	- 2,971	- 1,729	- 1,529	- 1,406	- 200	- 1,242	- 248	- 994	- 158		+ 17
Apr	- 1,720	- 590	- 1,637	- 1,272	+ 1,046	- 1,130	- 248	- 882	- 177	- 141	- 49
May	- 1,015	+ 1,061	- 1,666	- 1,562	+ 2,727	- 2,076	- 248	- 1,828	- 65		+ 76
June	- 2,871	- 1,532	- 1,562	- 1,421	+ 30	- 1,339	- 248	- 1,091	- 10		+ 150
July	- 3,672	- 2,479	- 2,107	- 1,932	- 373	- 1,193	- 248	- 945	- 141	- 150	+ 20
Aug	- 3,266	- 2,099	- 1,826	- 1,484	- 273	- 1,167	- 248	- 919	+ 375		+ 525
Sep	- 3,351	- 2,198	- 2,191	- 2,040	- 8	- 1,153	- 248	- 905	- 127		+ 46

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

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



#### 7 Financial account of the Federal Republic of Germany

#### € million

				2010	2011					
em	2008	2009	2010	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	July	Aug	Sep
I Net German investment abroad (Increase/capital exports: –)	- 200,157	- 10,911	- 399,139	- 102,141	<b>–</b> 51,097	- 71,793	- 164,149	- 3,192	- 104,026	- 56,9
1 Direct investment 1	- 52,663	- 56,292	- 80,756	- 11,270	- 26,355	+ 889	- 5,551	+ 418	- 1,728	- 4,2
Equity capital Reinvested earnings <sup>2</sup> Other capital transactions	- 52,227 + 17,073	- 51,427 - 22,735			- 6,874 - 9,236	1	- 2,121 - 8,571		- 2,533 - 2,510	
of German direct investors	- 17,508									
2 Portfolio investment	+ 25,099		- 171,328							
Shares <sup>3</sup> Mutual fund shares <sup>4</sup> Bonds and notes <sup>5</sup> Money market instruments	+ 39,133 - 7,600 - 24,151 + 17,717	<ul><li>2,821</li><li>1,775</li><li>81,203</li><li>13,105</li></ul>	- 21,753 - 156,134	- 2,285 - 3,190 - 115,902 + 5,636	+ 4,793 - 2,916 - 19,965 - 2,626	- 2,299 + 2,491	+ 3,599 + 2,179	+ 1,800 + 4,082	+ 2,113	- - 2,
3 Financial derivatives 6	- 30,235	+ 12,368	- 17,608	+ 267	- 11,474	- 5,292	- 6,770	- 448	- 3,195	- 3,
4 Other investment	- 140,350	+ 98,957	- 127,834	+ 25,109	+ 8,838	- 50,650	- 164,034	- 9,876	- 101,486	- 52,
MFIs <b>7.8</b> Long-term Short-term	- 142,271	+ 176,553 + 25,779 + 150,774		+ 26,615	+ 5,073	+ 2,120	- 28,085 - 9,914 - 18,171	- 7,886	- 38,874 - 1,561 - 37,313	-
Enterprises and households Long-term Short-term <sup>7</sup>	<ul><li>26,758</li><li>23,572</li><li>3,187</li></ul>	- 18,390 - 22,263 + 3,872	- 39,834	- 7,214	- 27,258 - 9,599 - 17,660	- 1,200		- 3,104		+ 5,
General government Long-term Short-term 7	+ 2,896 - 238 + 3,135	- 596	- 52,757	- 52,494 - 41,371 - 11,122	+ 1,777	- 377	+ 574	+ 191	+ 76	+
Bundesbank	- 44,600	- 61,267	- 147,633	- 15,890	+ 2,325	- 13,311	- 113,073	- 7,123	- 46,762	- 59,
5 Change in reserve assets at transaction values (Increase: –)	- 2,008	+ 3,200	- 1,613	- 506	- 1,393	- 438	- 639	- 428	+ 109	-
I Net foreign investment in Germany (Increase/capital imports: +)	+ 39,962	- 134,516	+ 258,838	+ 52,095	- 3,743	+ 42,586	+ 146,504	+ 8,309	+ 88,114	+ 50,
1 Direct investment 1	+ 2,879	+ 27,085	+ 34,833	+ 10,267	+ 856	+ 2,774	+ 7,759	+ 266	+ 614	+ 6,
Equity capital Reinvested earnings <sup>2</sup> Other capital transactions	+ 22,800 - 21,491	'			- 1,513 + 3,911			1	+ 810 + 1,154	1 '
of foreign direct investors	· '	+ 17,168				1			- 1,351	1
2 Portfolio investment	+ 26,328	- 13,571							+ 33,352	
Shares <sup>3</sup> Mutual fund shares Bonds and notes <sup>5</sup> Money market instruments		+ 5,406 - 71,690	+ 2,408 + 48,308	+ 1,160 - 7,321	+ 32,448	+ 864 + 37,583	+ 3,922 + 4,676	+ 2,651 - 17,327	- 2,657 - 25 + 24,071 + 11,963	+ 1,
3 Other investment	+ 10,755	- 148,031	+ 177,597	+ 33,824	- 52,393	- 31,666	+ 120,356	+ 12,808	+ 54,149	+ 53,
MFIs 7.8 Long-term Short-term	- 57,268 + 12,805 - 70,073	- 114,873 - 23,849 - 91,024	- 5,855	- 640	- 3,597	- 6,879	- 508	+ 1,327	- 52	- 1,
Enterprises and households Long-term Short-term <b>7</b>	+ 47,437 + 26,991 + 20,445	+ 1,773	- 5,173	- 2,679	- 5,685	- 6,183	- 3,365	+ 699	- 973	- 3,
General government Long-term Short-term <sup>7</sup>	+ 6,235 - 1,161 + 7,396	- 2,013	- 232	+ 299	+ 243	+ 1,755	+ 2,094	+ 124	- 35	+ 2,
Bundesbank	+ 14,351	- 21,782	+ 5,518	+ 3,627	- 1,042	- 2,854	+ 3,102	+ 1,371	+ 3,308	- 1,

<sup>1</sup> From 1996, new definition for direct investment. — 2 Estimated. — 3 Including participation rights. — 4 From 1991, including retained earnings. — 5 From 1975, excluding accrued interest. — 6 Options, whether evidenced by securities or not, and financial futures contracts. — 7 The trans-

action values shown here are mostly derived from changes in stocks. Purely statistical changes have been eliminated as far as possible. —  $8\,$  Excluding the Deutsche Bundesbank. —  $9\,$  Financial account balance including change in reserve assets.

#### XI External sector

#### 8 External position of the Bundesbank up to end-1998 \*

#### DM million

Reserve assets	s and other cla	ims on non-res	idents				Liabilities vis-	à-vis non-resid	ents	
	Reserve assets	5								
Total	Total	Gold	Foreign currency balances 1	Reserve position in the Inter- national Monetary Fund and special drawing rights	Claims on the ECB <sup>2</sup> (net)	Loans and other claims on non-residents <sup>3</sup>	Total	Liabilities arising from external trans- actions 4	Liabilities arising from liquidity Treasury discount paper	Net external position (col 1 less col 8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
120,985 127,849 135,085	126,884	13,688 13,688 17,109	76,673	13,874	22,048 22,649 -	1,441 966 1,079	15,604 16,931 15,978	15,604 16,931 15,978	-	105,381 110,918 119,107

End of year or month 1996 1997 1998

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

#### 9 External position of the Bundesbank in European monetary union $^\circ$

#### € million

	Reserve assets a	and other claims	on non-resident	ts						
		Reserve assets								
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) <sup>2</sup>	Other claims on residents in other euro-area member states	Liabilities vis-à-vis non- residents 3,4	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	8,169	87,146
1999	141,958	93,039	32,287	8,332	52,420	9,162	39,746	11	6,179	135,779
2000	100,762	93,815	32,676	7,762	53,377	313	6,620	14	6,592	94,170
2001	76,147	93,215	35,005	8,721	49,489	312	– 17,385	5	8,752	67,396
2002	103,948	85,002	36,208	8,272	40,522	312	18,466	167	9,005	94,942
2003	95,394	76,680	36,533	7,609	32,538	312	17,945	456	10,443	84,951
2004	93,110	71,335	35,495	6,548	29,292	312	20,796	667	7,935	85,175
2005	130,268	86,181	47,924	4,549	33,708	350	42,830	906	6,285	123,983
2006	104,389	84,765	53,114	3,011	28,640	350	18,344	931	4,819	99,570
2007	179,492	92,545	62,433	2,418	27,694	350	84,064	2,534	16,005	163,488
2008	230,775	99,185	68,194	3,285	27,705	350	128,668	2,573	30,169	200,607
2009	323,286	125,541	83,939	15,969	25,634	350	189,936	7,460	9,126	314,160
2010	524,695	162,100	115,403	18,740	27,957	50	337,869	24,676	14,620	510,075
2010 July	452,125	145,637	98,074	18,507	29,056	50	283,223	23,216	11,557	440,569
Aug	473,073	155,245	106,417	18,798	30,030	50	294,597	23,181	10,910	462,163
Sep	496,333	150,758	105,059	18,188	27,511	50	321,979	23,547	10,995	485,338
Oct	472,762	150,481	105,507	17,972	27,002	50	298,661	23,569	12,729	460,032
Nov	497,807	162,835	115,698	18,397	28,740	50	311,444	23,479	11,281	486,526
Dec	524,695	162,100	115,403	18,740	27,957	50	337,869	24,676	14,620	510,075
2011 Jan	492,995	152,428	106,493	18,667	27,268	50	314,944	25,574	13,719	479,276
Feb	515,777	156,964	111,426	18,532	27,005	50	333,010	25,754	12,100	503,677
Mar	516,360	155,718	110,136	19,253	26,329	50	335,543	25,049	13,569	502,791
Apr	502,690	157,344	112,655	18,818	25,871	50	321,422	23,875	12,011	490,679
May	522,887	162,854	116,831	19,202	26,821	50	335,955	24,028	11,566	511,322
June	531,716	159,745	114,087	19,098	26,560	50	348,854	23,067	10,700	521,016
July	549,738	170,639	123,740	19,901	26,998	50	355,977	23,072	12,077	537,661
Aug	622,802	184,687	138,174	19,774	26,739	50	402,739	35,327	15,380	607,422
Sep	686,659	181,430	131,912	20,862	28,655	50	461,927	43,253	13,809	672,850
Oct	704,976	181,946	133,987	20,434	27,525	50	477,830	45,150	13,147	691,829

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.

<sup>\*</sup> 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



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

€ million

	€ million													
	Claims on r	non-residen	ts					Liabilities v	vis-à-vis non	-residents				
			Claims on 1	oreign non	-banks					Liabilities vi	s-à-vis forei	gn non-ban	ks	
					from trade	credits						from trade	credits	
		Dalansas				C. Cu.ts			Loons				c. cu.ts	
		Balances with		from		Credit	Advance		Loans from		from		Credit	Advance
End of year or month	Total	foreign banks	Total	financial operations	Total	terms granted	payments effected	Total	foreign banks	Total	financial operations	Total	terms used	payments received
or month	iotai	Datiks	iotai	operations	iotai	granteu	errecteu	iotai	Datiks	iotai	operations	iotai	useu	received
	All coun	ntries												
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 2009	553,465 593,591	173,255 209,729	380,210 383,862	227,055 240,727	153,155 143,135	140,520 130,605	12,635 12,530	707,704 754,355	147,242 159,667	560,462 594,688	424,211 457,468	136,251 137,220	79,980 80,759	56,271 56,461
2010 r	670,695	242,028	428,667	272,426	156,241	143,032	13,209	806,295	161,201	645,094	498,310	146,784	88,288	58,496
2011 Apr r	696,810	245,892	450,918	284,647	166,271	150,763	15,508	813,412	155,908	657,504	506,775	150,729	86,431	64,298
May r June	718,924 708,789	258,838 258,103	460,086 450,686	291,826 281,190	168,260 169,496	152,515 153,825	15,745 15,671	820,631 831,722	156,396 157,780	664,235 673,942	513,556 522,016	150,679 151,926	85,337 86,973	65,342 64,953
July	722,209	267,205	455,004	287,583	167,421	151,778	15,643	842,832	164,298	678,534	526,366	152,168	86,505	65,663
Aug	735,308	283,424	451,884	288,335	163,549	147,577	15,972	848,127	170,558	677,569	530,211	147,358	80,839	66,519
Sep	747,446			294,213	171,859	156,096	15,763	874,588	178,393	696,195	540,214	155,981	89,610	66,371
		al count	ries 1											
2007 2008	452,354 489,430	160,666 171,387	291,688 318,043	180,564 207,807	111,124 110,236	103,104 101,002	8,020 9,234	590,245 643,652	110,291 145,045	479,954 498,607	384,024 402,020	95,930 96,587	69,347 68,148	26,583 28,439
2009	531,796	208,571	323,225	220,778	102,447	93,566	8,881	684,984	157,343	527,641	431,525	96,116	68,912	27,204
2010 r	598,167	240,915	357,252	249,497	107,755	98,428	9,327	724,754	158,632	566,122	464,105	102,017	73,987	28,030
2011 Apr r	619,487	244,734	374,753	260,065	114,688	102,907	11,781	730,638	153,525	577,113	472,222	104,891	72,242	32,649
May r June	640,601 630,725	257,640 256,817	382,961 373,908	266,647 255,877	116,314 118,031	104,150 105,863	12,164 12,168	738,788 749,820	154,018 155,366	584,770 594,454	479,695 487,851	105,075 106,603	71,852 73,664	33,223 32,939
July	642,801	265,862	376,939	261,928	115,011	102,822	12,189	759,886	161,866	598,020	492,028	105,992	72,618	33,374
Aug Sep	655,871 666,757	282,043 280,155	373,828 386,602	262,698 268,204	111,130 118,398	98,702 106,016	12,428 12,382	765,235 790,566	168,121 175,900	597,114 614,666	495,833 505,351	101,281 109,315	67,216 75,202	34,065 34,113
Зер		mber sta		200,204	110,330	100,010	12,302	7 90,300	173,300	014,000	303,331	109,515	73,202	34,113
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	536,351	137,208	399,143	331,498	67,645	46,188	21,457
2009 2010 r	443,431 494,360	200,400 230,746	243,031 263,614	165,986 184,862	77,045 78,752	70,051 71,525	6,994 7,227	579,596 617,255	141,633 149,927	437,963 467,328	367,980 395,566	69,983 71,762	48,977 50,035	21,006 21,727
2011 Apr r May r	516,479 536,675	234,048 246,676	282,431 289,999	197,082 203,907	85,349 86,092	75,711 76,343	9,638 9,749	624,071 630,753	145,839 146,259	478,232 484,494	402,600 408,972	75,632 75,522	49,441 48,923	26,191 26,599
June	527,918	246,356	281,562	194,117	87,445	77,673	9,772	640,902	147,106	493,796	416,538	77,258	50,922	26,336
July	541,068	255,413	285,655	200,458	85,197	75,431	9,766	650,146	154,060	496,086	419,899	76,187	49,502	26,685
Aug Sep	549,770 556,220	267,045 263,070	282,725 293,150	201,265 206,207	81,460 86,943	71,490 77,057	9,970 9,886	653,554 672,648	158,524 164,861	495,030 507,787	422,331 429,045	72,699 78,742	45,530 51,498	27,169 27,244
·	of whi	<i>ich:</i> Euro	-area me	ember st	ates <sup>2</sup>									
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	130,226 159,740	151,292	96,968	54,324	49,408	4,916	415,221	81,703	333,518	290,093	43,425	29,768	13,657
2009 2010 r	321,991 366,774	184,299	162,251 182,475	114,378 130,430	47,873 52,045	43,179 47,239	4,694 4,806	466,064 496,543	91,792 97,287	374,272 399,256	332,280 351,352	41,992 47,904	28,397 33,444	13,595 14,460
2011 Apr r	383,318	185,118	198,200	140,424	57,776	51,820	5,956	500,873	95,658	405,215	355,135	50,080	33,472	16,608
May r	401,448	195,688	205,760	147,119	58,641	52,611	6,030	508,998	96,987	412,011	361,143	50,868	33,911	16,957
June	394,643	192,988	201,655	141,579	60,076	54,085	5,991	518,130	97,430	420,700	368,894	51,806	35,021	16,785
July Aug	409,922 413,495	204,629 210,079	205,293 203,416	147,241 148,459	58,052 54,957	52,067 48,930	5,985 6,027	531,725 530,471	105,614 105,236	426,111 425,235	374,540 375,913	51,571 49,322	34,587 31,959	16,984 17,363
Sep	421,901	210,456	211,445	152,804	58,641	52,617	6,024	545,823	110,643	435,180	382,194	52,986	35,514	17,472
	Emergir	ng econo	mies an	d develo	ping cou	ıntries <sup>3</sup>								
2007	56,824 64,035	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 2009	64,035 61,795	1,868	54,836 62,167 60,637	19,248 19,949	39,222 42,919 40,688	39,518	3,401	64,052 69,371	2,197	61,855 67,047	22,191 25,943	39,664 41,104	11,832	27,832
2010	72,528	1,158 1,113	71,415	22,929	48,486	37,039 44,604	3,649 3,882	81,541	2,324 2,569	78,972	34,205	44,767	11,847 14,301	29,257 30,466
2011 Apr	77,323	1,158	76,165	24,582	51,583	47,856	3,727	82,774	2,383	80,391	34,553	45,838	14,189	31,649
May	78,323	1,198	77,125	25,179	51,946	48,365	3,581	81,843	2,378	79,465	33,861	45,604	13,485	32,119
June	78,064	1,286	76,778	25,313	51,465	47,962	3,503	81,902	2,414	79,488	34,165	45,323	13,309	32,014
July Aug	79,408 79,437	1,343 1,381	78,065 78,056	25,655 25,637	52,410 52,419	48,956 48,875	3,454 3,544	82,946 82,892	2,432 2,437	80,514 80,455	34,338 34,378	46,176 46,077	13,887 13,623	32,289 32,454
Sep	80,689	1,381 1,219	78,056 79,470	25,637 26,009	53,461	48,875 50,080	3,381	82,892 84,022	2,437 2,493	80,455 81,529	34,863	46,666	13,623 14,408	32,454 32,258

<sup>\*</sup> 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; from January 2011 including Estonia. — 3 All countries that are not regarded as industrial countries. Up to December 2010 including Niederländische Antillen; from January 2011 including Bonaire, St.Eustatius, Saba and Curacao and St.Martin (Dutch part).

#### XI External sector

#### 11 ECB euro reference exchange rates of selected currencies \*

FUR 1 = currency units

	EUR 1 = current	cy units								
Yearly or monthly	Australia	Canada	China	Denmark	Japan	Norway	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States
average	AUD	CAD	CNY 1	DKK	JPY	NOK	SEK	CHF	GBP	USD
1999	1.6523	1.5840		7.4355	121.32	8.3104	8.8075	1.6003	0.65874	1.0658
2000	1.5889	1.3706	2 7.6168	7.4538	99.47	8.1129	8.4452	1.5579	0.60948	0.9236
2001	1.7319	1.3864	7.4131	7.4521	108.68	8.0484	9.2551	1.5105	0.62187	0.8956
2002	1.7376	1.4838	7.8265	7.4305	118.06	7.5086	9.1611	1.4670	0.62883	0.9456
2003	1.7379	1.5817	9.3626	7.4307	130.97	8.0033	9.1242	1.5212	0.69199	1.1312
2004	1.6905	1.6167	10.2967	7.4399	134.44	8.3697	9.1243	1.5438	0.67866	1.2439
2005	1.6320	1.5087	10.1955	7.4518	136.85	8.0092	9.2822	1.5483	0.68380	1.2441
2006	1.6668	1.4237	10.0096	7.4591	146.02	8.0472	9.2544	1.5729	0.68173	1.2556
2007	1.6348	1.4678	10.4178	7.4506	161.25	8.0165	9.2501	1.6427	0.68434	1.3705
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
2010	1.4423	1.3651	8.9712	7.4473	116.24	8.0043	9.5373	1.3803	0.85784	1.3257
2010 May	1.4436	1.3060	8.5794	7.4413	115.83	7.8907	9.6641	1.4181	0.85714	1.2565
June	1.4315	1.2674	8.3245	7.4409	110.99	7.9062	9.5723	1.3767	0.82771	1.2209
July	1.4586	1.3322	8.6538	7.4522	111.73	8.0201	9.4954	1.3460	0.83566	1.2770
Aug	1.4337	1.3411	8.7520	7.4495	110.04	7.9325	9.4216	1.3413	0.82363	1.2894
Sep	1.3943	1.3515	8.8104	7.4476	110.26	7.9156	9.2241	1.3089	0.83987	1.3067
Oct	1.4164	1.4152	9.2665	7.4567	113.67	8.1110	9.2794	1.3452	0.87638	1.3898
Nov	1.3813	1.3831	9.0895	7.4547	112.69	8.1463	9.3166	1.3442	0.85510	1.3661
Dec	1.3304	1.3327	8.7873	7.4528	110.11	7.9020	9.0559	1.2811	0.84813	1.3220
2011 Jan	1.3417	1.3277	8.8154	7.4518	110.38	7.8199	8.9122	1.2779	0.84712	1.3360
Feb	1.3543	1.3484	8.9842	7.4555	112.77	7.8206	8.7882	1.2974	0.84635	1.3649
Mar	1.3854	1.3672	9.1902	7.4574	114.40	7.8295	8.8864	1.2867	0.86653	1.3999
Apr	1.3662	1.3834	9.4274	7.4574	120.42	7.8065	8.9702	1.2977	0.88291	1.4442
May	1.3437	1.3885	9.3198	7.4566	116.47	7.8384	8.9571	1.2537	0.87788	1.4349
June	1.3567	1.4063	9.3161	7.4579	115.75	7.8302	9.1125	1.2092	0.88745	1.4388
July	1.3249	1.3638	9.2121	7.4560	113.26	7.7829	9.1340	1.1766	0.88476	1.4264
Aug	1.3651	1.4071	9.1857	7.4498	110.43	7.7882	9.1655	1.1203	0.87668	1.4343
Sep	1.3458	1.3794	8.7994	7.4462	105.75	7.7243	9.1343	1.2005	0.87172	1.3770
Oct	1.3525	1.3981	8.7308	7.4442	105.06	7.7474	9.1138	1.2295	0.87036	1.3706

<sup>\*</sup> 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. — 1 Up

### 12 Euro member countries and irrevocable euro conversion rates in the third stage of European Economic and Monetary Union

From	Country	Currency	ISO currency code	EUR 1 = currency units
1999 January 1	Austria	Austrian schilling	ATS	13.7603
	Belgium	Belgian franc	BEF	40.3399
	Finland	Finnish markka	FIM	5.94573
	France	French franc	FRF	6.55957
	Germany	Deutsche Mark	DEM	1.95583
	Ireland	Irish pound	IEP	0.787564
	Italy	Italian lira	ITL	1,936.27
	Luxembourg	Luxembourg franc	LUF	40.3399
	Netherlands	Dutch guilder	NLG	2.20371
	Portugal	Portuguese escudo	PTE	200.482
	Spain	Spanish peseta	ESP	166.386
2001 January 1	Greece	Greek drachma	GRD	340.750
2007 January 1	Slovenia	Slovenian tolar	SIT	239.640
2008 January 1	Cyprus	Cyprus pound	CYP	0.585274
	Malta	Maltese lira	MTL	0.429300
2009 January 1	Slovakia	Slovak koruna	SKK	30.1260
2011 January 1	Estonia	Estonian kroon	EEK	15.6466

to March 2005, ECB indicative rates. —  ${\bf 2}$  Average from 13 January to 29 December 2000.



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

1999 Q1 = 100

Period 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2008 Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2009 Jan Feb Mar Apr June Aug Sep Oct Nov 2010 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2011 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct

	ange rate of th	e Euro						nomy's price co	ompetitiveness			
EER-20 1				EER-40 2		Based on the	deflators of tot	al sales 3		Based on cons	umer price indi	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	24 selected inc	Euro- area countries	Non- euro- area countries	36 countries 5 6	24 selected industrial countries 4	36 countries 5	56 countries
96.2	96.0	95.9	96.4	96.5	95.8	97.7	99.5	95.6	97.6	98.2	98.0	9
86.9 87.6 90.0 100.6 104.4	86.5 87.2 90.3 101.5 105.3	86.0 86.6 89.5 100.4 103.2	85.7 84.8 87.9 98.3 102.2	87.9 90.4 94.8 106.8 111.4	85.8 87.1 90.7 101.6 105.2	91.5 91.0 91.6 95.0 95.1	97.1 95.8 94.9 93.9 92.6	85.0 85.4 87.9 96.9 99.1	91.0 90.1 90.5 94.2 94.2	92.8 92.9 93.5 97.0 98.4	91.9 91.3 91.9 96.5 98.0	99
102.9 102.8 106.4 110.4 111.7	103.8 103.8 106.8 109.9 110.6	101.3 100.5 102.7 105.1 106.1	99.8 98.7 100.5 104.1 106.0	109.4 109.4 113.0 117.9 120.6	102.7 102.0 104.3 107.1 108.0	93.9 92.5 93.5 93.8 93.3	91.2 89.6 88.8 87.3 87.3	98.1 97.1 101.0 104.4 103.1	92.2 90.5 90.9 90.8 91.3	98.4 98.5 100.8 102.4 102.0	96.9 96.4 97.9 98.4 98.5	9999
104.6	103.0	98.4	98.0	112.3	99.3	90.6	86.7	96.8	p 88.2	98.9	94.5	9
112.5 113.6 113.1 112.8	112.2 113.1 112.7 112.4	107.7	106.9	119.8 121.2 120.4 120.3	109.4 110.3 109.6 109.4	94.9	87.3	107.5	91.8	103.4 103.6 103.6 103.5	99.9 99.8 99.7 99.3	
113.0 110.8 109.1	112.4 110.0 108.2	105.4	104.5	120.5 117.7 116.3	109.4 106.6 105.2	94.1	87.0	105.8	90.6	103.8 102.7 101.9	99.3 98.1 97.4	
105.6 104.8 110.0	105.0 104.3 109.5	101.6	100.8	113.7 112.9 118.7	102.8 102.0 107.2	91.8	87.1	99.4	89.4	99.9 99.8 101.8	95.8 95.6 98.0	
109.8 108.7 111.2	109.3 108.1 110.3	104.6	104.5	118.7 117.8 120.5	107.1 106.2 108.3	92.2	87.0	100.7	90.6	101.5 100.7 101.7	97.9 97.7 98.4	
110.3 110.9 112.0	109.5 109.9 111.0	105.8	105.5	119.1 119.6 120.8	107.1 107.3 108.4	93.2	87.4	102.7	91.3	101.6 101.7 102.1	98.0 98.1 98.8	
111.6 111.6 112.9	110.4 110.5 111.4	106.4	105.9	120.6 120.7 122.0	107.8 108.0 108.8	93.7	87.5	103.8	91.5	102.0 102.1 102.4	98.4 98.5 98.8	
114.2 114.0 113.0	112.7 112.4 111.2	107.5	107.9	123.0 122.9 121.7	109.6 109.4 108.1	94.2	87.5	105.4	91.9	102.9 102.7 102.5	99.4 99.2 98.9	
110.8 108.0 107.4	109.0 106.1 105.8	102.3	102.3	119.2 116.3 115.2	105.6 102.8 102.2	92.4	87.1	100.9	89.9	101.5 100.4 100.4	97.6 96.2 95.9	
106.1 102.8 100.6	104.5 101.4 99.3	97.1	96.8	113.5 109.9 107.7	100.6 97.5 95.6	90.2	86.7	95.7	87.7	99.7 98.3 97.2	95.0 93.6 92.7	
102.5 102.1 102.5	101.0 100.5 100.8	96.5	95.4	109.9 109.5 110.0	97.5 97.0 97.2	89.7	86.6	94.5	p 87.3	97.8 97.6 97.8	93.5 93.2 93.3	
106.0 104.7 102.6	104.1 102.7 100.6	97.7	97.7	113.8 112.5 110.1	100.3 99.0 96.8	90.3	86.5	96.4	p 87.8	99.3 98.9 98.0	94.8 94.4 93.4	
102.4 103.4 105.2		96.9	96.4	110.1 111.4 113.2	97.6 p 99.4	89.8	86.1	95.7	p 87.3	97.9 98.3 98.8	93.5 94.2	p p
107.0 106.0 106.1	p 103.8 p 104.0	99.5	99.2	115.0 114.1 114.4	p 100.1 p 100.3	p 91.1	р 86.3	98.7	р 88.3	99.8 99.2 99.2	95.1 94.4 94.4	р <u>9</u>
105.2 104.9 103.8 104.0	p 102.3 p 101.4			113.4 113.8 112.8 113.3	p 99.4 p 98.7					98.9 98.4 97.9 p 97.8	p 93.8 p 93.4	p 9

<sup>\*</sup> The effective exchange rate corresponds to the weighted external value of the currency concerned. The method of calculating the indicators of the German economy's price competitiveness is consistent with the procedure used by the ECB to compute the effective exchange rates of the euro (see Monthly Report, November 2001, pp 50-53, May 2007, pp 31-35, May 2008, p 40 and November 2010, pp 44-45). For details of the methodology see the ECB's Occasional Paper No 2 (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, 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.

Includes countries belonging to the EER-20 group (see footnote 1) and additional 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, from 2011 including Estonia) as well as Canada, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States. — 5 Euro-area countries and countries belonging to the EER-20 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-40 group (see footnote 2).

# Overview of publications by the Deutsche Bundesbank

This overview provides information about selected recent economic and statistical publications by the Deutsche Bundesbank. Unless otherwise indicated, these publications are available in both English and German, in printed form and on the 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 CD-ROM from the Division Statistical data processing, mathematical methods or downloaded from the Bundesbank-ExtraNet site. 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 2000 and 2010 see the index attached to the January 2011 Monthly Report.

#### **Monthly Report articles**

#### December 2010

- Outlook for the German economy macroeconomic projections for 2011 and 2012
- German enterprises' profitability and financing in 2009
- Development, information content and regulation of the market for credit default swaps

#### January 2011

- The banknote cycle and banknote recycling in Germany
- Foreign demand for euro banknotes issued in Germany
- Investor behaviour in theory and practice
- Requirements regarding the cyclical adjustment procedure under the new debt rule

#### February 2011

The current economic situation in Germany

#### March 2011

- German balance of payments in 2010
- Approaches to the measurement and macroprudential treatment of systemic risk
- The implications of the financial crisis for monetary policy

#### April 2011

- Effective exchange rates from financial market data
- The US labour market in the current cycle
- European Council decisions on the prevention and resolution of future sovereign debt crises

#### May 2011

- The current economic situation in Germany

#### June 2011

- Outlook for the German economy macroeconomic projections for 2011 and 2012
- Sovereign yield spreads in the euro area
- Extended MFI interest rate statistics: methodology and first results
- Fundamental features of the German Bank Restructuring Act

#### July 2011

- Developments in the exports of the four largest euro-area member states since the launch of monetary union
- Leasing financing in Germany
- Reliability and revision profile of selected German economic indicators
- Deutsche Bundesbank Spring Conference
   2011 fiscal and monetary policy challenges in the short and long run

#### August 2011

- The current economic situation in Germany

#### September 2011

- The performance of German credit institutions in 2010
- German banks' lending to the domestic private sector since summer 2009
- International cooperation in banking regulation: past and present

#### October 2011

- The debt brake in Germany key aspects and implementation
- Germany's external position against the background of increasing economic policy surveillance

#### November 2011

- The current economic situation in Germany

## Statistical Supplements to the Monthly Report

- 1 Banking statistics 1, 2
- 2 Capital market statistics 1, 2
- 3 Balance of payments statistics 1, 2
- 4 Seasonally adjusted business statistics 1, 2
- 5 Exchange rate statistics<sup>2</sup>

#### **Special Publications**

Makro-ökonometrisches Mehr-Länder-Modell, November 1996<sup>3</sup>

Europäische Organisationen und Gremien im Bereich von Währung und Wirtschaft, May 1997<sup>3</sup>

Die Zahlungsbilanz der ehemaligen DDR 1975 bis 1989, August 1999<sup>3</sup>

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 2003<sup>3</sup>

Die Europäische Union: Grundlagen und Politikbereiche außerhalb der Wirtschafts-und Währungsunion, April 2005<sup>3</sup>

Die Deutsche Bundesbank – Aufgabenfelder, rechtlicher Rahmen, Geschichte, April 2006<sup>3</sup>

European economic and monetary union, April 2008

#### Special Statistical Publications\*

1 Banking statistics guidelines and customer classification, July 2011<sup>2</sup>

- 2 Bankenstatistik Kundensystematik Firmenverzeichnisse, September 2011<sup>2, 3</sup>
- 3 Aufbau der bankstatistischen Tabellen, June 2011<sup>2, 3</sup>
- 4 Financial accounts for Germany 2005 to 2010, September 2011<sup>2</sup>
- 5 Extrapolated results from financial statements of German enterprises 1994 to 2003, March 2006<sup>2</sup>
- 6 Verhältniszahlen aus Jahresabschlüssen deutscher Unternehmen von 2007 bis 2008, March 2011<sup>2, 3</sup>
- 7 Notes on the coding list for the balance of payments statistics, March 2009<sup>2</sup>
- 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 2011<sup>1, 2</sup>
- 11 Balance of payments by region, August 2011 2,3
- 12 Technologische Dienstleistungen in der Zahlungsbilanz, June 2011<sup>3</sup>

<sup>\*</sup> Unless stated otherwise, these publications are available on the Bundesbank's website in German and English

o Not available on the website.

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

<sup>2</sup> Available on the website only.

<sup>3</sup> Available in German only.

#### **Discussion Papers\***

#### Series 1

#### **Economic Studies**

#### 17/2011

Recent developments in quantitative models of sovereign default

#### 18/2011

Exchange rate dynamics, expectations, and monetary policy

#### 19/2011

An information economics perspective on main bank relationships and firm R&D

#### 20/2011

Foreign demand for euro banknotes issued in Germany: estimation using direct approaches

#### 21/2011

Foreign demand for euro banknotes issued in Germany: estimation using indirect approaches

#### 22/2011

Using cash to monitor liquidity – implications for payments, currency demand and withdrawal behavior

#### 23/2011

Home-field advantage or a matter of ambiguity aversion? Local bias among German individual investors

#### 24/2011

Monetary transmission right from the start: on the information content of the eurosystem's main refinancing operations

#### 25/2011

Output sensitivity of inflation in the euro area: indirect evidence from disaggregated consumer prices

#### 26/2011

Detecting multiple breaks in long memory: the case of U.S. inflation

#### Series 2

#### Banking and Financial Studies

#### 09/2011

The importance of qualitative risk assessment in banking supervision before and during the crisis

#### 10/2011

Bank bailouts, interventions, and moral hazard

#### 11/2011

Improvements in rating models for the German corporate sector

#### 12/2011

The effect of the interbank network structure on contagion and common shocks

#### 13/2011

Banks' management of the net interest margin: evidence from Germany

#### 14/2011

A hierarchical Archimedean copula for portfolio credit risk modelling

#### 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 2009³
- 2a Solvabilitäts- und Liquiditätsverordnung, February 2008<sup>3</sup>

For footnotes, see p 79\*.

<sup>\*</sup> Discussion Papers which appeared from 2000 onwards are available on the website.