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Abbreviations and symbols

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 Data unknown, not to be published or not meaningful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

Discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding.

Overview

German economy shows strong, broad-based growth

Global economic activity has stabilised ... The impression that global economic activity has stabilised has been confirmed. Global economic output is likely to have risen significantly in the second quarter of 2017. In addition, the latest available data indicate that the dip in growth at the beginning of the year was less severe than originally estimated. In the United States, real gross domestic product (GDP) saw a resurgence of growth following a rather sluggish start to the year. The pace of growth picked up considerably in Japan. Moreover, economic activity in the euro area remained buoyant. China and other important emerging market economies likewise continued to experience relatively favourable economic conditions. However, economic output in the United Kingdom was subdued, growing at approximately the same rate as in the first quarter.

... and no immediate change of pace is likely Although the quarterly GDP rates are volatile, the underlying pace of global economic activity is unlikely to change substantially during the third quarter. The global purchasing managers' indices (PMIs) for July again revealed marked growth in the manufacturing industry and other sectors. Although alternative sentiment indicators even suggest a further quickening of pace in the short term, the Bundesbank's leading indicator, which had signalled a cyclical upturn in the world economy since June 2016, has not risen further over the past few months. Low saving rates among households in the United States and the United Kingdom are raising doubts about the sustainability of private consumption growth rates in these countries.

Barely any progress on important initiatives in the United States As yet, the US government and Congress appear to have made very little progress in implementing key economic policy initiatives. Although a number of measures have been taken in the area of deregulation, the healthcare reform has foundered for the time being. Plans

to introduce a comprehensive tax reform have not moved forward, either. Nevertheless, by abandoning the proposed border adjustment tax, a risk for international trade and thus for the world economy appears to have been averted. Even so, protectionist tendencies in general continue to pose a downside risk to the global economy. Furthermore, geopolitical tensions have become more prominent again of late.

Against the backdrop of firmer global economic activity, developments in the international financial markets in the second quarter were mainly determined by political factors and changing expectations about the course of monetary policy on both sides of the Atlantic. While political uncertainty in the euro area diminished as Eurosceptic parties failed to gain a foothold during elections in France and Italy, serious doubt surrounded the implementation of planned economic policy measures in the United States. By and large, the markets anticipated the Federal Reserve's policy rate hike in June 2017. Because further interest rate increases this year are seen as less likely than before, however, yields on ten-year US government bonds have declined on balance since the end of March. GDP-weighted long-term government bond yields also went down on balance in the euro area, although a speech by the ECB President at the end of June gave rise to temporary market expectations that the Eurosystem's asset purchases might be phased out earlier than anticipated in response to the continued economic upturn. For a short period, this triggered a sharp rise in yields, which was particularly pronounced in the case of German bonds. As a result, yields on ten-year German government bonds have inched upward since the end of March 2017, thus also narrowing the spreads between German bonds and bonds issued by other euro area countries. Buoyed by rising earnings expectations, US equity indices

climbed to new all-time highs at the beginning

Developments in the financial markets driven by political factors and monetary policy expectations of August, while shares in the euro area have been burdened by the strong euro as well as by the spread of the diesel emissions scandal and anti-trust complaints against German car manufacturers. The euro recorded significant gains against the background of favourable economic data in the euro area. Measured against the currencies of 19 major trading partners, the euro appreciated by just over 5% compared with the end of the first quarter.

Monetary policy: ECB Governing Council leaves policy rates unchanged The Governing Council of the European Central Bank (ECB) kept the key interest rates unchanged in the reporting period. The monthly volume of purchases under the expanded asset purchase programme has been reduced to €60 billion since April 2017. These purchases are scheduled to take place until the end of December 2017, or beyond, if necessary, and in any case until the ECB Governing Council sees a sustained adjustment in the path of inflation consistent with its inflation target. The Governing Council believes that the euro area's growth prospects have improved of late and now considers the risks surrounding the growth outlook to be broadly balanced. On the one hand, the positive cyclical momentum increases the chances that the economic upswing will be stronger than expected, while on the other, downside risks relating to predominantly global factors continue to exist. However, the Governing Council considers that a substantial degree of monetary policy accommodation is still needed if price inflation is to meet the stability target in the medium term.

Ongoing monetary growth in the euro area The positive underlying dynamics in the monetary indicators persisted in the reporting quarter. The broad monetary aggregate M3 again expanded considerably in the second quarter of 2017 against the backdrop of historically low interest rates and robust economic growth in the euro area. The mainstay of monetary growth was lending to the domestic private sector, with loans to households once again playing a major role. Moreover, monetary growth was also sustained by securities-based lending to domestic non-banks, which was

dominated by the Eurosystem's asset purchase programmes.

Germany continued to experience rapid economic growth in the second quarter of 2017. According to provisional data from the Federal Statistical Office, after seasonal and calendar adjustment, real GDP grew by 0.6% in the second quarter compared with 0.7% in the first quarter. GDP therefore expanded much faster than potential output in both quarters, and aggregate overall capacity utilisation, which was already significantly above average in any case, rose again markedly. The fairly brisk underlying pace of economic activity seen last year owing to buoyant domestic activity recently accelerated further as the result of a more favourable external environment.

German economy continued to expand vigorously in the second quarter

Industry and construction as

key drivers

As in the first guarter, the strong economic growth in the second quarter of 2017 was mainly attributable to the solid upswing in industry and construction. After some ups and downs last year, industrial output moved onto a clear growth path at the turn of the year. This also spilled over to business-related services sectors such as the wholesale market. The boom in the construction sector continued. Looking at demand, the recovery was broadly based. Exports continued to grow, mainly thanks to stimuli from the other euro area countries. In addition, investment in machinery and equipment expanded again. The fact that it has overcome its sustained period of sluggishness is probably mainly down to growing capacity utilisation in the industrial sector and positive sales prospects. Private consumption is also likely to have made a major contribution to the growth in GDP.

In line with this, German banks again markedly expanded their lending to the domestic private sector in the quarter under review. The largest net expansion was recorded by loans to households, driven mainly by their brisk demand for mortgages. Banks' lending business with domestic non-financial corporations also grew on balance; growth momentum here is still ham-

Marked rise in loans to the domestic private sector in Germany pered by the abundant funds available to enterprises from alternative sources of financing.

Labour market: situation and outlook still very buoyant, ... In the second quarter, the situation in the labour market remained very buoyant. Employment rose sharply, although the extremely rapid pace of growth seen in the final quarter of 2016 and the first quarter of 2017 could not be maintained. This positive development in employment continued to be driven mainly by the creation of new jobs subject to social security contributions. As in previous quarters, however, the low-paid part-time employment segment, as well as the number of self-employed, contracted. While registered unemployment fell significantly in quarter-on-quarter terms, the outlook for the next few months remains upbeat.

... but wage growth nevertheless subdued Notwithstanding the positive labour market situation and the favourable economic situation, wage growth in the second quarter of the year remained moderate. Nor do recently concluded pay agreements in the services sector point to any significant boost in wage growth. With regard to upcoming wage negotiations, most of which affect the services industry, the social partners in some sectors will not just be campaigning for higher wages, but also addressing other aspects such as the impact of digitalisation or more diverse working arrangements to allow greater flexibility. Taken in isolation, this is likely to dampen wage growth.

Marked rise in consumer prices excluding energy and food In the second quarter, consumer prices as measured by the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) rose further. At a seasonally adjusted 0.3%, this increase was, however, not as large as in the previous quarter (+0.5%), mainly due to the decline in energy prices caused by lower crude oil prices in euro terms. Moreover, there was no further increase in food prices. By contrast, prices excluding energy and food went up more noticeably than in the past. In particular, the prices of services rose more steeply, their upward movement having slowed down somewhat at the begin-

ning of the year following the recent reform in services provided under the public long-term care insurance scheme. Prices of industrial goods (excluding energy) rose at roughly the same pace as in the first quarter, whereby the depreciation of the euro in the final quarter of 2016 and the first quarter of 2017 is also likely to have had an effect, albeit with a time lag. The price increase as measured by HICP narrowed overall from 1.9% to 1.6% in year-onyear terms. This was partly attributable to a base effect arising from the surge in energy prices in the second quarter of 2016. Conversely, excluding food and energy, the yearon-year rate went up quite significantly from 1.0% to 1.4%, putting it above its longer-term average level of 1.0%, amidst above-average aggregate capacity utilisation.

The strong economic upturn in the German economy is expected to continue in the third quarter, with industrial output probably continuing to play an important role, thanks to a substantial expansion in exports. The all-time high degree of positive sentiment in manufacturing, the robust volume of new orders and the large stock of orders still being processed suggest that industrial output can be expected to grow significantly again in the current quarter. At least according to the survey data available to date, the discussion about imposing bans on older diesel cars in some German cities has hardly affected the sentiment among enterprises operating in the motor vehicle sector. Further developments remain to be seen. The good sales prospects and the increasing utilisation of capacity seen in the manufacturing sector are also likely to further sustain the momentum witnessed in business investment. Business-related services should likewise benefit from the ongoing favourable level of industrial activity. After recording very strong growth rates of late, recent developments in the order books indicate that the construction sector could generate considerably weaker momentum. All in all, the positive labour market environment and upbeat income prospects for consumers should, however, persist over the sum-

Economic activity likely to remain buoyant in Q3 mer months, from which private consumption will continue to benefit. The German economy in the current year could therefore perform even somewhat more strongly than forecast in the June projection.

German government budget in good shape Germany's public finances continue to benefit from the highly favourable underlying economic conditions. Despite pursuing an expansionary fiscal policy, a marked surplus is therefore to be expected again in the current year. On the one hand, the positive economic developments, along with the extremely beneficial financing conditions, ease the strain on public coffers. On the other hand, the unconstitutional tax levied on nuclear fuel has had to be repaid and expenditure on pensions, healthcare and long-term care, for instance, or on infrastructure and military is set to grow significantly. The debt ratio continues to narrow, but it will still be well above the 60% threshold. As things stand, the outlook for public finances will initially remain sound, and surpluses will persist so long as there is no change in policy. That said, the fiscal policy measures discussed in the run-up to the general election (such as tax relief or additional expenditure in various areas), all in all point to a more expansionary stance over the next few years.

Favourable environment suited to catering for demographic burdens and enhancing the resilience of public finances In principle, moderate structural surpluses seem entirely appropriate for Germany. The debt ratio is still high, and the financial burdens that are set to arise from demographic developments will be factored into its public finances in the future and need to be absorbed. Most of these burdens will not materialise until some years down the road, when the baby boomer generation retires from the labour force. When assessing the shape of public finances or ques-

tions relating to pensions, it is therefore important to take into account significantly longer time horizons than those frequently considered in current political discussions or international recommendations. Overall, there is much to be said for taking advantage of the temporary relief due to favourable cyclical conditions and the very favourable interest rate level to swiftly reduce the debt ratio. This applies first and foremost to those state and local governments that have very high levels of debt. To this end, a more ambitious fiscal policy stance is particularly called for, not least in order to be equipped to deal with a normalisation in interest rates.

The central government budget is likely to develop more positively in the current year than planned. However, owing to the sizeable financial burden generated by the reimbursement of nuclear fuel tax payments, a deficit must be expected. To avoid net borrowing (ensuring a "black zero" or balanced budget), withdrawals from the reserve are likely to be necessary. Under the current implementation regime, withdrawals from the reserve increase the Federal Government's financial leeway in terms of complying with the national debt brake provisions. This methodology differs considerably from the European rules, which are based on the fiscal balance, which in turn is not affected by changes in reserves. This runs counter to the aim of ensuring that the national rules also ensure compliance with the European commitments. Furthermore, it would seem that the reserve is not needed to cover the costs of refugee-related spending for which it was originally intended. Against this background, it would be consistent to release the reserve set up for this purpose in the Federal budget by repaying debt.

Releasing the reserve in the Federal budget

Global and European setting

World economic activity

Global economy likely to have grown significantly in the second quarter, ... The impression of strengthened global economic activity has been confirmed. Global economic output is likely to have risen significantly in the second quarter of 2017, and the most recent data indicate that the dip in growth at the beginning of the year was less severe than originally estimated. Furthermore, initial data for individual advanced economies show that fixed capital formation continued to expand in the second quarter after increasing sharply in the previous quarter. Investment therefore seems to have recovered from last year's lull. Households also increased their consumer spending more markedly again in the second quarter in price-adjusted terms after they had been somewhat more reticent in the first quarter, probably owing to the surge in energy prices.1

Selected short-term indicators for international economic activity

Monthly, standardised¹



Sources: OECD, Haver Analytics and Bundesbank calculations. 1 Based on the mean value and the standard deviation since January 2003. 2 For the global economy. 3 OECD indicators (amplitude adjusted) for the OECD area and six other major economies.

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The global growth profile is likely to have been more balanced not only in terms of demand components, but also across countries. In the United States, in particular, real gross domestic product (GDP) saw sharper growth after a rather weak start to the year. The pace of growth picked up considerably in Japan. In addition, economic activity in the euro area remained buoyant in the second quarter. China and other important emerging market economies also continued to experience relatively favourable economic conditions. However, economic output in the United Kingdom was subdued, growing at approximately the same rate as in the first quarter of the year.

IMF confirms growth projections

... supported by a fairly broad

base of

countries

Backing up the impression that global economic activity has strengthened, the global growth projection published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in July 2017 confirmed the projections made in its April World Economic Outlook. Aggregated on the basis of purchasing power parity exchange rates, global economic output is still expected to grow by 31/2% both this year and next. However, contrasting adjustments to the projections for individual economies have been made. Given the upbeat state of the economy, slightly stronger growth is now expected – not least for China and the euro area. By contrast, the IMF significantly lowered its projections for the United States. Considering the subdued start to the year, a slight reduction for 2017 was expected here in any case.2 The significant revision for 2018 is because the IMF expects the fiscal policy stance in the United States to be less expansionary than it did in its April report.

A key factor here is likely to have been that the US government and Congress appear to have made very little progress in implementing key

¹ See Deutsche Bundesbank, Energy prices and private consumption, Monthly Report, February 2017, pp 13-15.
2 See Deutsche Bundesbank, Global and European setting, Monthly Report, May 2017, pp 10-11.

Barely any progress on important initiatives in the United States economic policy initiatives so far. Although a number of measures have been taken in the area of deregulation, the healthcare reform has foundered for the time being. Plans for a comprehensive tax reform have also stalled. The absence of such a reform would deprive the US economy of a short to medium-term stimulus.³ Nevertheless, by dropping proposals for a border adjustment tax, one risk for international trade and thus for the world economy appears to have been averted. Even so, protectionist tendencies in general continue to pose a downside risk to the global economy.⁴ Furthermore, geopolitical threats have recently become more prominent again.

Underlying pace of global economic activity appears stable

The underlying pace of global economic activity is unlikely to change substantially during the third quarter. The global purchasing managers' indices (PMIs) for July continued to show marked growth in manufacturing and other sectors. Although alternative indicators even suggest another quickening of pace in the short term, the Bundesbank's leading indicator, which has signalled a cyclical improvement in the world economy since June 2016, has not risen further over the past few months.⁵

Outlook for private consumption

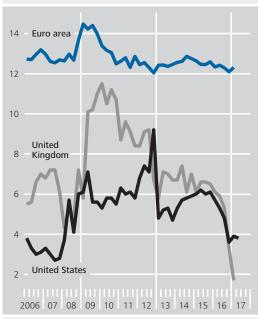
Furthermore, saving rates among households in the United States and the United Kingdom recently contracted significantly. Although these data are frequently revised, they nonetheless raise questions as to the sustainability of consumption growth. The situation on some sales markets for new motor vehicles, in particular, appears rather tense. For instance, according to the Bundesbank's calculations, the seasonally adjusted sales figures among the industrialised countries in June were just over 4% lower than at the end of 2016.7

Commodity prices steadier again

Given the stable global economy, information from the supply side continued to shape developments in the crude oil market during the reporting period (see also the box on page 12). The rise in oil production in Libya, Nigeria and the United States, in particular, meant that the price of Brent oil had fallen significantly until

Households' saving rates^{*} in selected economic areas

As a percentage, quarterly, seasonally adjusted



Sources: Eurostat, national statistics, Haver Analytics and Bundesbank calculations. *Saving by households (including non-profit institutions serving households) in relation to disposable income. For the euro area and the UK, gross saving and gross disposable income, incorporating changes to net capital in pension funds in each case.

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June 2017 before picking up again in July. Reasons for the turnaround probably include, not least, Saudi Arabia's announcement of its intention to take additional measures to curtail its supply after the OPEC countries and other major oil-producing countries had agreed to extend their production cutbacks back at the end of May. As this report went to press, the

- **3** However, it is less clear what the implications would be for the economic outlook of the country's trading partners. See Deutsche Bundesbank, The macroeconomic impact of tax reform plans in the United States, Monthly Report, May 2017, pp 12-13.
- **4** See Deutsche Bundesbank, The danger posed to the global economy by protectionist tendencies, Monthly Report, July 2017, pp 77-91.
- **5** See also Deutsche Bundesbank, Constructing a new leading indicator for the global economy, Monthly Report, May 2010, pp 18-19.
- 6 In its latest annual revision, for instance, the Bureau of Economic Analysis adjusted the saving rate in the United States for the first quarter of 2017 downwards from 5.1% to 3.9%. According to these data, it stood at 3.6% in the final quarter of 2016, its lowest level since the end of 2007. 7 For more information on this calculation, see also Deutsche Bundesbank, Developments in global car sales and implications for the world economy, Monthly Report, November 2015, pp 12-14.

Supply-side influences on the price of oil

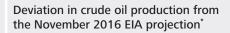
At the end of 2016, the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) reached an agreement with other major oil-producing countries to curb crude oil production. Against this background, the price of oil initially rose significantly. However, after a longer period of sideways movement, prices began to trend downwards again in March 2017. In July, the spot price for a barrel of Brent crude oil was just under US\$50 – roughly as much as it had been before the agreement. This box highlights factors that are likely to have played a role in limiting the extent and duration of the rise in oil prices.

Comparing the US Energy Information Administration's (EIA) current assessment with the pre-OPEC decision projection (November 2016), year-on-year growth in overall OPEC crude oil production from January to April 2017 was down by an average 1½ million barrels per day.¹ This correlates with information indicating that the agreements on curbing production were largely adhered to.² As of May, however, OPEC output rose and, in July, its year-on-year growth fell short of the projection by only 0.6 million barrels per day. This was due mainly to considerable increases in production in Nigeria and, in particular, in Libya.³ Furthermore, the EIA figures suggest

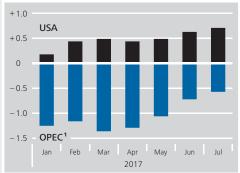
that Saudi Arabia stepped up its production in June and July, and may have breached the designated upper limit. Consequently, OPEC as a whole clearly missed its production target.

In terms of global oil supply, however, it is not only OPEC output that needs to be taken into account. The price increase at the end of 2016 boosted the recovery in non-conventional production in the USA. According to the latest EIA estimate, in the first seven months of 2017, the year-on-year growth in US production exceeded the November 2016 projection by an average 0.5 million barrels per day, and even by as much as 0.7 million barrels per day in July. This meant that, ultimately, additional US output more than compensated for the only moderate drop in OPEC production.

In the light of weakening prices over recent months, OPEC – especially Saudi Arabia – has made efforts to restrict supply even further.⁴ In addition, there have been signs that the lower price level has dampened oil industry activity in the USA.⁵ Overall, there is much to suggest that particularly US producers respond relatively swiftly to price signals and thereby serve as flexible "marginal providers," contributing to stabilising oil prices in both an upwards and a downwards direction.⁶



Millions of barrels per day



Sources: US Energy Information Administration (EIA) and Bundesbank calculations. * Deviation and projection in terms of year-on-year change. **1** Based on current membership. Deutsche Bundesbank

- 1 The group of countries is defined on the basis of current OPEC membership. Owing to level revisions, year-on-year growth is used as a reference.
- 2 Saudi Arabia reduced its output to a greater extent than planned, thereby balancing out failures to curb production elsewhere, such as in Iraq.
- **3** Neither of these two OPEC members was subject to the agreement on curbing production.
- **4** Among other things, the duration of the production cutbacks was extended to March 2018, and Saudi Arabia announced short-term export reductions.
- **5** In particular, the rise in the number of active oil drilling installations in the USA has levelled out.
- **6** See also Deutsche Bundesbank, Causes of the fall in oil prices, Monthly Report, February 2015, pp 16-17.

spot price for a barrel of Brent crude oil was US\$51, while forward premiums were roughly as low as in mid-May. The prices of other commodities picked up again at the beginning of the second half of the year.

Moderate increase in consumer prices

The price of the basket of consumer goods barely increased over the second quarter in the industrialised countries, mainly owing to declining energy prices. Furthermore, base effects stemming from a marked rise in energy prices in the second quarter of 2016 helped to reduce the annual rate of change in consumer prices from 1.8% in March to 1.4% in June. Although inflation in the industrialised countries was therefore moderate, it was nonetheless significantly higher than in the previous two years. Inflation excluding energy and food changed only slightly in the second quarter, amounting to 1.4% in June, or 1.6% if Japan is factored out.

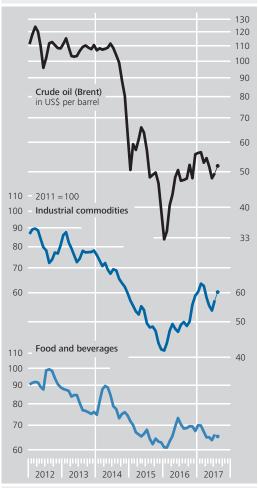
Selected emerging market economies

Stable economic growth in China

According to the official estimate, real GDP in China was up by 6.9% on the year in the second quarter of 2017. The Chinese economy thus maintained the fairly brisk pace of growth seen since the beginning of the year. On the one hand, economic activity was driven by private consumer demand. According to surveys, consumer sentiment was exceptionally good in the light of solid growth in nominal incomes and the favourable labour market situation. Added to this, consumer prices in June rose by a mere 1.5% on the year. However, the passenger car segment did not benefit from the strong appetite for consumption, not least because some of the tax relief schemes for small cars had been withdrawn at the beginning of the year. From next year onwards, these incentives are to be phased out entirely. On the other hand, in addition to consumption, the continued boom in the housing market provided an important boost to growth. Between January and June 2017, floor space sold and con-

World market prices for crude oil, industrial commodities and food and beverages

US dollar basis, monthly averages, log scale



Sources: Thomson Reuters and HWWI. • Latest figures: average of 1 to 11 August 2017, or 1 to 17 August 2017 for crude oil.

Deutsche Bundesbank

struction starts were up by one-seventh on the year in each case. The steep rise in real estate prices continued in many places. This price increase has recently shown a noticeable slow-down only in a few major towns and cities in which local authorities are attempting to discourage speculative purchases.

Economic activity in India weakened distinctly in the first quarter of 2017, the latest for which national accounts data are available. Year-on-year growth in real GDP fell from 7.0% in the last quarter of 2016 to 6.1%. Negative effects stemming from the cash reform of November 2016 may have played a role here because the

Cyclical fluctuations in India growth rate of private consumption, in particular, fell considerably. Now that the cash supply has returned to normal, growth is likely to have picked up again in the quarter just ended. At the current end, however, concerns about the economy have emerged once again. These were mainly attributable to short-term burdens caused by the introduction of a nationwide value added tax on 1 July, which replaces a large number of indirect taxes. Against this background, consumer price inflation rose markedly. In July, the annual rate of inflation stood at 2.4%, having previously fallen to its lowest level since the general consumer price index (CPI) was introduced in 2011. In the medium to long term, meanwhile, this simplification of the tax system is expected to significantly boost economic development, particularly the creation of a single market within India. The Reserve Bank of India lowered its monetary policy rates slightly at the beginning of August 2017.

Weak recovery in Brazil

After a long, deep recession, economic output in Brazil grew fairly strongly in the first quarter of 2017, rising by a seasonally adjusted 1.0% on the previous period. This was primarily down to significant growth in exports. However, this momentum probably did not continue into the second quarter. So far, domestic demand appears to have remained weak, one potential reason being the currently very difficult labour market situation. The unemployment rate still stood at 13.0% in June, despite having dipped slightly over the past few months. Meanwhile, consumer price inflation declined further. The rate of inflation fell to 2.7% in July. At the beginning of 2016, it had still been above 10%. The central bank used the resulting monetary policy leeway to make a number of significant cuts to its policy rates.

Russian economy gains traction In the quarter just ended, Russia's real GDP was up by 2.5% on the year according to a provisional estimate by the Russian Federal State Statistics Service. This compares with an increase of 0.5% in the first quarter of 2017. There are thus mounting signs that the Russian

economy has regained momentum following the severe recession. In the first half of 2017, goods imports, which had declined sharply during the economic crisis, showed a year-on-year increase of just over one-quarter on a US dollar basis. This benefited euro area exports, in particular. Consumer price inflation remained subdued by Russian standards, standing at 3.9% in July.

United States

According to an initial estimate, real GDP in the United States expanded by a seasonally adjusted 0.6% in the second quarter of 2017 compared with the first quarter, thus picking up in pace again distinctly. Overall, the US economy showed moderate growth in the first half of the year, matching the underlying pace since the beginning of the upturn in the summer of 2009.8 On the one hand, the most recent acceleration was largely due to the fact that inventories were no longer a drag on overall economic developments and gross fixed capital formation continued to increase. On the other, households recently increased their consumption again fairly sharply following the moderate increase in the previous quarter. Nevertheless, in price-adjusted terms, they substantially cut back their spending on new cars again.9 Although sales of new cars have stabilised again over the last few months, dealers' strong purchasing incentives continued to shape the market in July. Households benefited from the continuous rise in employment; the unemployment rate fell to a cyclical low of 4.3% in July 2017. Furthermore, inflation calculated on the basis of the consumer price index went down, falling from 2.7% in February to 1.7% in July. Against the background of the progress already made and still expected in

Fairly strong private consumption arowth

⁸ See Deutsche Bundesbank, The US economy in the current economic upturn, Monthly Report, April 2013, pp 15-37

⁹ See Deutsche Bundesbank, The importance of the automobile market to the US economy, Monthly Report, May 2016, pp 18-19.

Unturn

terms of its monetary policy objectives, the US Federal Reserve raised its policy rate again and announced that it plans to begin a process to normalise its balance sheet.

Japan

Significantly faster growth The pace of growth in the Japanese economy picked up significantly in the second quarter. A provisional estimate shows that real GDP grew by 1% on the quarter after adjustment for seasonal factors. The acceleration of growth was driven by a clear increase in domestic demand. In particular, gross fixed capital formation rose substantially. In parallel with this, imports expanded distinctly again. Exports, on the other hand, were slightly lower, which meant that foreign trade dampened aggregate growth in arithmetical terms. Although the unemployment rate remained extremely low in the second guarter, at 2.9%, and employment continued to climb fairly strongly, there were almost no signs of an increase in domestic inflationary pressures. Inflation in the basket of household goods excluding energy and food stayed in negative territory in June. Against this backdrop, the Japanese central bank kept its monetary policy on an expansionary track.

United Kingdom

Aggregate growth remains subdued

Aggregate economic growth in the United Kingdom remained muted in the second quarter of 2017. After adjustment for the usual seasonal variations, real GDP in the second quarter was up by 0.3% on the previous period, in which it had risen by only 0.2%. In contrast to the winter months, production in the construction and manufacturing sectors declined recently. Growth in the important services sector distinctly gathered pace, however, especially in consumption-driven areas. After a considerable setback, real retail sales returned to the level reached in the fourth quarter of last year, which is consistent with a revival of private consumption. However, the number of new passenger car registrations slumped when vehicle tax was reformed. As before, the labour market was extremely robust, with the unemployment rate falling to its lowest level in 42 years in the guarter ended (4.4%). The inflation rate as measured by the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) dropped to 2.6% in July, after peaking at 2.9% in May. The Bank of England kept its monetary policy loose over the reporting period.

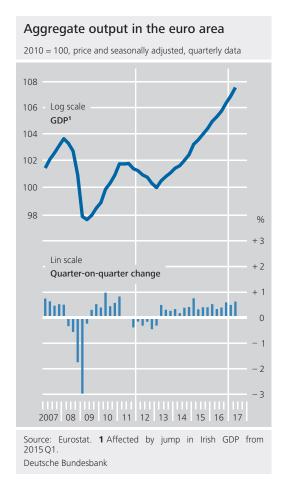
In the new EU member states (EU-6), 10 robust

New EU member states

continues

economic growth was sustained in the second quarter of 2017. Brisk industrial activity, in particular, provided key impetus in many places. Labour market conditions continued to improve in the second quarter. The unemployment rate in this group of countries fell to 5.0% in seasonally adjusted terms, thus reaching a new low since the transition period. At the same time, the number of vacancies rose, especially in the services sector. In this setting, average wages and salaries increased considerably according to national data. In the first quarter of 2017, the year-on-year increase came to 4.1% in Poland, 5.3% in the Czech Republic, and 11.1% in Hungary, where the minimum wage was raised substantially at the start of the year. Since then, wage growth appears to have accelerated further. Annual consumer price inflation as measured by the HICP was nonetheless subdued in the second quarter, at 1.5% as an average for this group. The inflation rate excluding energy and unprocessed food picked up from 0.9% in the first quarter to 1.2%. The Czech National Bank raised its monetary policy rate slightly in early August.

¹⁰ This group comprises the non-euro area countries that have joined the EU since 2004, ie Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and Croatia.



Macroeconomic trends in the euro area

Marked economic growth The economic upswing is continuing in the euro area. As in the fourth quarter of 2016 and first quarter of 2017, economic output increased significantly in the second quarter, and the positive sentiment among households and enterprises promises a continuation of the upturn. In the second quarter of 2017, Eurostat data show that real GDP rose by a seasonally adjusted 0.6% on the previous quarter, which represented a year-on-year increase of 2.2%. Economic growth was again broadly based across the various countries and expenditure components.

Economic importance of exports

Domestic demand in the euro area has revived considerably in the past few years. However, the acceleration of aggregate growth since mid-2016 was probably attributable, in particular, to the strengthening of global activity,

which was accompanied by greater export opportunities. This is not always clear from the traditional breakdown of growth into the arithmetical contributions of the expenditure components, because imports are fully netted against exports (see the box on pages 18 to 20).

Growth stimuli are likely to have emanated from export business again in the second quarter of 2017. At any rate, the foreign trade data reveal a marked increase in revenue from exports of goods to non-euro area countries. This export growth seems to have been driven mainly by demand from European countries outside the euro area, while in the two previous quarters it was also fuelled by demand from Asia and the United States. Exports are likely to have risen markedly in real terms as well, because price effects were insignificant. Expenditure on imports of goods from noneuro area countries was virtually unchanged in the second quarter. At the same time, import prices fell fairly steeply, resulting in a significant increase in real terms. This suggests that domestic growth forces are robust in the euro area. Intra-trade also saw brisk growth, in line with this.

Foreign demand still buoyant

Industrial activity was a particular beneficiary of the dynamic foreign demand. After a firstquarter growth hiatus, industrial output picked up in the second quarter, rising by 1.2% on the previous period in seasonally adjusted terms, with this expansion being broadly based across sectors. Industrial activity gathers pace

¹¹ The growth rate for the two preceding quarters was revised when the Irish GDP figures were published. The GDP growth rate for the first quarter is now 0.5% instead of 0.6%, while the rate for the fourth quarter of 2016 is the reverse, namely 0.6% instead of 0.5%. The reason for this is that real GDP in Ireland declined by 2.6% in the first quarter, according to an initial estimate of the Irish statistical office, after a revised increase of 5.8% (previously 2.5%) in the preceding quarter. Ireland's GDP growth rates have been very volatile and susceptible to revision for some time due to the activities of multinationals. See also Deutsche Bundesbank, The revision of the euro-area national accounts for 2015, Monthly Report, November 2016, pp 16-17.

Private consumption somewhat brisker The economic indicators show that growth in private consumption was probably somewhat stronger in the second quarter of 2017 than in the previous quarters. Growth in retail sales accelerated significantly in both seasonally and price-adjusted terms. New passenger car registrations recorded a decent increase, albeit a weaker one than in the first quarter. The strong appetite for consumption was supported by the ongoing brightening of consumer confidence, which is down to growing economic optimism. The sustained labour market recovery and weakening inflation are also likely to have boosted the propensity to purchase.

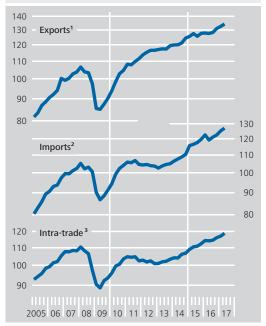
Investment still on upward track

Investment probably continued to pick up.¹² It appears that more machinery and equipment was acquired, and there was probably an increase in construction investment, too. Production of capital goods was stepped up distinctly in the second quarter, at any rate. Second-quarter construction activity was up by 1.2% on the first quarter, after seasonal adjustment.

Growth regionally broadly based The upturn in the second quarter of 2017 was also broadly based across the various countries. In France, real GDP rose for the third consecutive quarter by a seasonally adjusted 0.5% on the previous period. Growth was fuelled mainly by exports, which experienced a major lift after a weak preceding quarter. Private consumption and investment saw only sluggish increases, by contrast. The weak growth in investment is likely to be connected with the lapsing of special depreciation in April. Imports registered a sideways movement, probably in connection with significant destocking. The Italian economy also built on the previous quarter's pace of growth in the second quarter. Real GDP rose by 0.4% in the second quarter, probably driven by exports and investment in machinery and equipment. Private consumption and construction investment tended to be slack, despite a further improvement in the labour market. In Spain, the robust upswing continued at a slightly higher pace, with GDP seeing a secondquarter increase of 0.9% on the previous quarter. The strong rise in real retail sales suggests

Euro area trade in goods

2010 = 100, quarterly data, price and seasonally adjusted, log scale



Sources: Eurostat and Bundesbank calculations. 1 Extra-euro area exports price adjusted using the producer price index for extra-euro area exports. 2 Extra-euro area imports price adjusted using the price index for extra-euro area imports. 3 Intra-euro area exports price adjusted using the producer price index for intra-euro area exports.

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that consumption was a key factor. Added impetus came from foreign business, whereas investment seems to have lost some momentum. Very significant GDP growth was also recorded in the Netherlands, Latvia, Austria, Cyprus and Slovakia. Lithuania experienced robust growth. In Belgium, economic output rose distinctly, while in Portugal real GDP expanded only slightly, after having risen substantially in the previous quarters. In Finland, output came down from its sharply higher first-quarter level.

In keeping with the economic upturn, the improvement in the labour market situation continued. The standardised unemployment rate fell to 9.1% up to June, compared with 10.1%

Steady decline in unemployment

12 According to Eurostat, gross fixed capital formation in the euro area decreased in the first quarter by a seasonally adjusted 0.5% compared with the previous quarter, in which it had risen by 1.4%. However, this decline is largely driven by one-off developments in the Irish national accounts figures. For the euro area excluding Ireland, there was an increase in gross fixed capital formation of 1.3%, compared with 0.9% in the fourth quarter of 2016.

The importance of external and domestic stimuli for the economic upturn in the euro area

The euro area economy has now been experiencing an upturn for more than four years.1 While the recovery was initially very moderate, it accelerated over the past year, as measured by seasonally adjusted quarterly growth in gross domestic product (GDP). Over time, however, the strength of the upwards movement has varied, as has the relative importance of the factors driving it. At the beginning of the economic improvement in the second and third quarters of 2013, capital formation and private consumption picked up. Moreover, restocking of inventories increased. Exports rose almost continuously, even in the crisis year of 2012, with growth accelerating further in 2014. Faced with weakness of the world economy in the second half of 2015, export momentum subsequently flattened, while imports continued to grow strongly on the back of sturdy domestic activity. Exports did not pick up again until the latter part of 2016/early 2017. Private consumption gathered strength at the end of 2014, supported by the drop in oil prices. As a result, real GDP was, at last count, just under 8% up on its low from the first quarter of 2013 and 4% higher than it was at the beginning of 2008, before the crisis hit.

The importance of individual drivers for the economic upturn in the euro area can be illustrated by a statistical breakdown of economic growth into the contributions made by the expenditure-side components of GDP.² In a first, traditional approach, domestic drivers are measured based on the contributions that the expenditure components of private consumption, government consumption and capital formation make to growth. The difference between exports and imports is interpreted as net exports.³ According to this depiction, the eco-

nomic recovery in the euro area over the past few years has been supported by the revival in domestic demand. Between 2013 and 2016, it contributed an average of 1 percentage point a year to GDP growth. Half of this rise was attributable to private consumption, which appears to be the main driving force behind the upturn. In this representation, foreign trade supported economic growth considerably during the crisis, but its contribution was actually even slightly negative in the following years.

In this traditional approach, imports are fully netted against exports. This may overstate the contribution of domestic factors in that all demand components do, in fact, contain a certain import share,⁴ which can be estimated. Alternatively, imports can therefore be distributed roughly across the other expenditure components in order to model the cyclical drivers.⁵

This is based on the input-output tables (IO tables) published by Eurostat.⁶ Alongside the output data for the various sectors and their contribution to the expenditure-side

¹ Although real gross domestic product (GDP) declined slightly by 0.2% in full year 2013, GDP has risen continuously since the second quarter of 2013.

² The analysis covers the euro area excluding Ireland. This is because the Irish data are distorted by the transactions of multinationals. Euro area economic momentum is clearer when Ireland is excluded. See also Deutsche Bundesbank, The revision of the euro-area national accounts for 2015, Monthly Report, November 2016, pp 16-17.

³ Using an expenditure-side calculation, GDP equates to domestic demand plus exports, minus imports.

⁴ See also European Central Bank, Assessing the recent impulse from the external sector to euro area activity, Monthly Report, June 2005, pp 53-55.

⁵ See also H Kranendonk and J Verbruggen, Decomposition of GDP growth in some European countries and the United States, De Economist, 2008, 156(3), pp 295-306.

⁶ See symmetric input-output table in Eurostat's database (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database).

GDP components, the IO tables also present intermediate consumption and imports from countries outside the euro area. This allows the import shares of GDP components to be estimated for the euro area.⁷ It becomes evident that the import share in exports⁸ is highest at around 30%, followed by gross fixed capital formation at approximately 20%,⁹ private consumption at 15% and government consumption at 6%.¹⁰ For all components, the import share increases over time, reflecting growing external trade links with countries outside the euro area.

The shares derived from the IO tables can be used to calculate approximate data on the contribution to growth made by individ-

7 See M Bussière, G Callegari, F Ghironi, G Sestieri and N Yamano, Estimating trade elasticities: demand composition and the trade collapse of 2008-2009, American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics, 2013, 5(3), pp 118-151.

8 Extra-euro area exports.

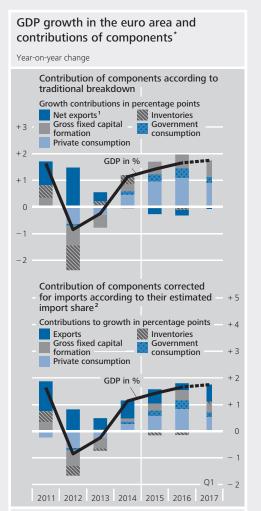
9 Data for individual countries suggest that the share of imports in investment in machinery and equipment is much higher than for construction investment. This is partly because construction work undertaken in a given country by foreign firms is considered part of the domestic product and is not classed as an import.

10 As the import share of changes in inventories cannot be calculated, a percentage of 50% is assumed.

11 The contributions which the GDP components make to growth are determined in a two-stage procedure. In a first step, the import shares are used to calculate the adjusted GDP components. The sum of imports determined in this way may, however, differ from actual imports as a result of various inaccuracies. For example, IO tables are currently only available up to 2014, and older IO tables do not always incorporate data revisions in a timely fashion. In a second step, the resulting residuals are therefore allocated to expenditure components in line with the shares of the relevant imports in calculated total imports. See H Kranendonk and J Verbruggen, 2008, op cit.

12 No price-adjusted data on extra-euro area trade is, as yet, published in the national accounts for the euro area. As an approximation, the balance-of-payments data on exports and imports of goods and services, which only measure extra-euro area trade, were adjusted using the export and/or import deflator from the national accounts.

13 Certain difficulties arise in this decomposition, particularly in the intra-year analysis, as sudden bursts in imports often go hand in hand with greater stockpiling, and vice versa. If this is the case, the approximate allocation of imports to the components in the above-described manner may be misleading. Annual data and annual growth rates are therefore used here.



Sources: Eurostat and Bundesbank calculations. * Excluding Ireland. 1 Net exports are defined as exports minus imports. 2 Data for 2015 to 2017 based on import shares of 2014. The breakdown takes into account only trade flows between the euro area and non-euro-area countries.

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ual GDP expenditure components after adjusting for imports.¹¹ It should be noted that whereas the traditional breakdown also nets the contributions to growth of imports and exports between the individual euro area member states (intra-trade), this breakdown takes into account only extraeuro area trade in line with the IO tables.¹²

This produces a modified picture as compared with the traditional breakdown.¹³ From this perspective, too, domestic forces substantially supported economic growth in the euro area. However, the focus moved to domestic demand relatively late. Taking

into account the import shares of the individual components, GDP growth was mainly driven by exports up until the middle of 2015. Only in the second half of 2015 did domestic demand take over as the main driver. The acceleration in growth in the final quarter of 2016/first quarter of 2017 was, however, again driven by exports. This is also likely to be clearly reflected in the calculation of contributions to growth for 2017, whereas the picture for 2016 was still characterised by the weakness in global trade, which lasted up until mid-2016.¹⁴

The alternative breakdown of growth is less precise in arithmetical terms and requires additional assumptions as compared with the traditional approach. However, it does make clearer the important role of external demand for economic developments. Nonetheless, both approaches suggest that overall economic growth in the euro area

in recent years has been increasingly driven by domestic demand. However, neither the traditional nor the modified statistical breakdown can replace model-based analyses of supply and demand-side drivers of economic growth.

14 See Deutsche Bundesbank, Recent trends in world trade in goods, Monthly Report, March 2016, pp 23-

one year earlier. By broader measures, too, the labour market slack continued to decrease in the first quarter.¹³ At approximately two million people, or 1.5%, the year-on-year increase in employment again significantly exceeded the decline in unemployment by around one million people. Despite the improved labour market situation, wage growth remained subdued. In the first quarter of 2017, labour costs increased by 1.3% year-on-year on an hourly basis. Gross wages per employee went up by 1.5% over the same period.

As measured by the HICP, consumer prices in the euro area were up slightly in the second quarter, rising by a seasonally adjusted 0.1% quarter-on-quarter, following a large increase of 0.6% in the first quarter. Prices for energy and unprocessed food fell fairly significantly as a result of lower crude oil prices and the improved weather conditions, but the prices of processed food and services rose substantially (by 0.7% and 0.6%, respectively). Consumers

had to pay much the same amounts as in the previous quarter for non-energy industrial goods. Annual HICP inflation declined from the first quarter by 0.3 percentage point to 1.5%. This was partly due to the aforementioned dampening baseline effect relating to energy prices.

Annual HICP inflation excluding energy and food, on the other hand, saw a marked recovery to 1.1% in the second quarter, after having stood at 0.8% in the three quarters before. This was not just because of Easter shifting from March in 2016 to April in 2017; even looking at the average of the first two quarters, which is unaffected by this shift, there is an increase on the second half of 2016. Nevertheless, the core inflation rate, as this definition of inflation is termed, was still lower in the euro area than in

... whereas core rate quite significantly higher

Inflation in energy and unprocessed food prices weaker in Q2 than at the start of the year, ...

13 For more details on broader measures of underutilisation of capacity in the euro area, see Deutsche Bundesbank, Labour market slack in the euro area, Monthly Report, May 2017, pp 19-20.

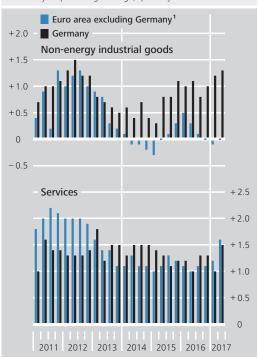
Germany (at 1.4%). This is chiefly due to persistently weaker inflation in the prices of non-energy industrial goods in the euro area excluding Germany. By contrast, services prices saw fairly similar developments in Germany and the rest of the euro area.

Inflation rate unchanged in July In July 2017, HICP inflation in the euro area stood at 1.3%, as in June. HICP inflation excluding energy and food, however, rose slightly to 1.2%. This was down to a combination of slightly higher price rises for non-energy industrial goods and a persistently higher inflation rate for services.

Economic growth probably robust in Q3, too The unabatedly positive sentiment among businesses and households suggests that the economic upturn in the euro area will continue. Although the Purchasing Managers' Index for the economy as a whole fell in July for the second time in a row, it still exceeds the expansion threshold by a very clear margin. The European Commission's indicator of business and consumer sentiment maintained its high level. The surveys indicate a high degree of optimism in the retail trade sector and among consumers, in particular. The economic expansion in the euro area is likely to benefit from internal and external stimuli in the third quarter as well.



Year-on-year percentage change, quarterly data



* Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices. 1 Bundesbank calculations.

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These stimuli include favourable financing terms, the continually improving labour market situation and strengthened global economic activity.

Monetary policy and banking business

Monetary policy and money market developments

ECB Governing Council again leaves policy rates unchanged Based on its regular economic and monetary analyses, the ECB Governing Council decided to leave key interest rates unchanged in the reporting period. The main refinancing rate therefore remains at 0%, while the marginal lending rate stands at 0.25% and the deposit facility rate at -0.40%. Purchases under the expanded asset purchase programme (APP) continue to be made at the monthly pace of €60 billion and are intended to run until the end of December 2017, or beyond, if necessary, and in any case until the Governing Council sees a sustained adjustment in the path of inflation consistent with its inflation aim. The net purchases will be made alongside reinvestments of the principal payments from maturing securities purchased under the APP.

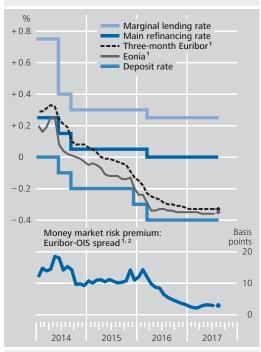
Since the Governing Council believes that the deflation risks previously seen by a majority of its members for the euro area have disappeared, it has adjusted its expectations for the future path of key rates. It now assumes they will remain at their present levels for an extended period of time and well past the horizon of its net asset purchases, but no longer expects them to fall any further.

ECB Governing Council adjusts expectations for future interest rates

The information that has become available since April confirms the Governing Council's view that the economic dynamics in the euro area have increased and that the growth prospects have therefore improved. Ultimately, the Governing Council considers the risks to the growth outlook to be broadly balanced now. On the one hand, the positive cyclical momentum increases the chances that the economic upswing will be stronger than expected, while on the other, downside risks relating predominantly to global factors continue to exist.

Risks to the growth outlook broadly balanced

Money market interest rates in the euro area



Sources: ECB and Bloomberg. **1** Monthly averages. **2** Threemonth Euribor less three-month Eonia swap rate. • Average 1 to 17 August 2017.

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The Governing Council, however, believes that a very substantial degree of monetary accommodation is still needed for sufficient underlying inflation pressures to build up and support headline inflation in the medium term. It is nevertheless expected that inflation will gradually increase over the medium term.

On 11 August 2017, the Eurosystem held assets in the amount of €1,680.7 billion as part of the public sector purchase programme (PSPP). The average maturity of the PSPP portfolio, which largely consists of government bonds, fell yet again slightly to 7.9 years from the previous maturity of eight years. The outstanding amounts purchased to date under the third covered bond purchase programme (CBPP3) and the asset-backed securities purchase programme (ABSPP) came to €226.1 billion and €24.8 billion, respectively. Purchases under the corporate sector purchase programme (CSPP), meanwhile, totalled €104.5 billion as at 11 August.

Purchase volumes still in line with announced target

Money market management and liquidity needs

The two reserve maintenance periods between 3 May 2017 and 25 July 2017 saw another significant increase in euro area liquidity needs stemming from autonomous factors (see the table below). They rose to an average of €1,088.6 billion in the June-July 2017 reserve period, which was €88.0 billion more than the average of the March-May 2017 reserve period, ie the last one prior to the period under review. The sum of the autonomous factors fluctuated considerably in the two reserve maintenance periods, moving within a corridor of €967.2 billion to €1,132.5 billion. Their increase was fuelled primarily by government deposits with the Eurosystem, which grew by €47.8 billion as against the average of the March-May 2017 reserve period, climbing to an average of €229.8 billion in the June-July 2017 reserve period. In addition, changes in the other autonomous factors also had a liquidity-absorbing effect. For instance, comparing the averages of the same two periods, banknotes in circulation increased by €17.9 billion, and net foreign assets and other factors, which are considered together because of liquidity-neutral valuation effects, saw an aggregate decrease of €22.3 billion on balance which also removed that amount of liquidity from the banking sector. The minimum reserve requirement rose across the two reserve maintenance periods by a total of €2.0 billion to €122.6 billion in the June-July 2017 reserve period, thus additionally pushing up the calculated liquidity needs.

The total outstanding tender volume did not change substantially within the two observation periods, falling slightly by around €8 billion to just over €774 billion between the last day of the preceding period and the last day of the period under review (see the chart on page 25). The volume of longer-

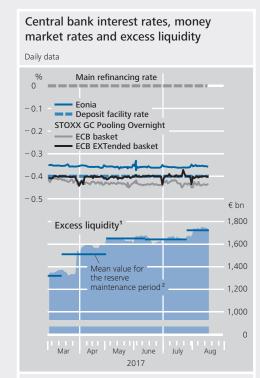
Factors determining banks' liquidity*

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

	2017		
ltem	3 May to 13 June	14 June to 25 July	
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 assets¹ Other factors¹	- 7.6 + 18.4 + 4.5 - 18.6	- 10.3 - 66.2 - 26.2 + 18.0	
Total II Monetary policy operations of the Eurosystem 1 Open market operations	- 3.3	- 84.7	
(a) Main refinancing operations(b) Longer-term refinancing operations(c) Other operations2 Standing facilities	- 4.8 + 60.0 + 89.7	+ 81.1	
(a) Marginal lending facility (b) Deposit facility (increase: –)	- 0.1 - 43.7	+ 0.0 - 1.6	
Total	+ 101.1	+ 75.2	
III Change in credit institutions' current accounts (I + II)	+ 97.6	- 9.5	
IV Change in the minimum reserve requirement (increase: –)	- 1.7	- 0.3	

^{*} For longer-term trends and the Bundesbank's contribution, see pp 14* and 15* of the Statistical Section of this Monthly Report. 1 Including end-of-quarter liquidity-neutral valuation adjustments.

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Sources: ECB, Eurex Repo and Bundesbank calculations. 1 Current account holdings minus the minimum reserve requirement plus the deposit facility. 2 The last period displayed is still ongoing.

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Eurosystem purchase programmes

€ billion

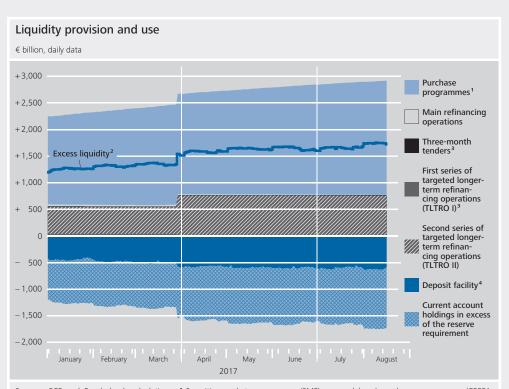
ltem	Change across the two reserve periods	Balance sheet holdings as at 11 August 2017
Active programmes PSPP CBPP3 CSPP ABSPP	+ 136.5 + 8.0 + 19.0 + 0.9	1,680.7 226.1 104.5 24.8
Completed programmes SMP CBPP1 CBPP2	- 2.2 - 0.9 - 0.9	91.2 7.5 4.9

term refinancing operations remained almost consistent throughout the two periods, standing at €767 billion and €768 billion, respectively. Even the voluntary early repayments from the fourth TLTROI operation, which were received on 28 June 2017, had no notable effect. They amounted to just €1.8 billion; the banks had made no use of the early repayment option, available at the same time, for the second TLTROI operation. The total outstanding TLTROI volume

was thus reduced to €19.9 billion, while the total TLTRO II volume still remained at €740.2 billion. The slight decline in the TLTRO I volume was offset by somewhat higher demand for three-month tenders, the volume of which increased from a total of €5.4 billion at the beginning of the period under review to €7.2 billion at the end. However, the volume of main refinancing operations continued to decline, nearly halving to €9.4 billion on average in the June-July 2017 reserve period, compared with the average for the March-May 2017 reserve period (see the chart on page 26). With demand standing at €6.8 billion as at 19 July 2017, the outstanding volume of main refinancing operations hit its lowest level in the history of the Eurosystem.

The Eurosystem continued to provide the vast majority of central bank liquidity through the monetary policy asset purchase programmes (see the adjacent table). During the June-July 2017 reserve period, they represented balance sheet holdings of €2,076 billion on average, which was €171 billion higher than their average balance sheet amount in the March-May 2017 reserve period. Of all the liquidity provided through open market operations, almost three-quarters was thus accounted for by the asset purchase programmes.

Excess liquidity rose further owing to the additional liquidity provided, but the higher calculated liquidity needs stemming from autonomous factors and the minimum reserve requirement moderated the increase. These countervailing effects arising from additional liquidity provision and higher liquidity needs were particularly evident in the June-July 2017 reserve period, in which average excess liquidity for the period fell relative to the previous period for the first time since early 2015, albeit only slightly, by €8 billion. However, owing to the May-June 2017 reserve period's high increase of €140 billion on average compared with the previous period, excess liquidity rose overall in

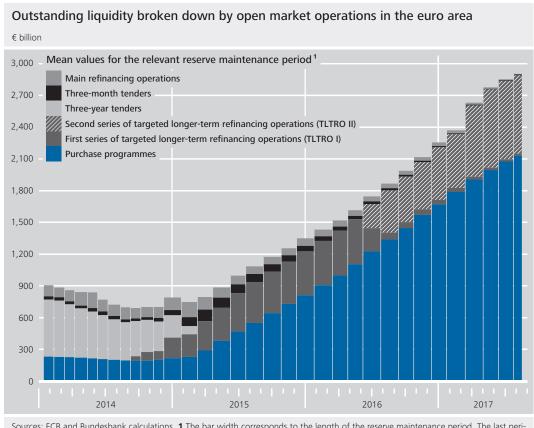


Sources: ECB and Bundesbank calculations. 1 Securities markets programme (SMP), covered bond purchase programmes (CBPP1, CBPP2 and CBPP3), asset-backed securities purchase programme (ABSPP), public sector purchase programme (PSPP) and corporate sector purchase programme (CSPP). 2 Current account holdings minus the minimum reserve requirement plus the deposit facility. 3 Volume so small it is hardly visible. 4 The marginal lending facility is not shown in this chart owing to its very low volume. Deutsche Bundesbank

the period under review, climbing to an average of €1,642 billion in the June-July 2017 reserve period. As in the previous period, in each of the two observation periods 36% of excess liquidity was attributable to use of the deposit facility and 64% to excess reserves in the form of current account holdings; in other words, even though the level of excess liquidity changed, its distribution across these two components remained constant.

The abundant supply of liquidity meant that overnight rates remained geared to the rate on the deposit facility during the period under review (see the chart on page 24). Eonia almost consistently stood at -0.36%, which was 4 basis points higher than the deposit facility rate. At the same time, the underlying turnover decreased markedly to an average of $\{6.3\ \text{billion}$, following on from $\{9.2\ \text{billion}$ in the two preceding periods. By contrast, secured overnight money in GC Pooling (ECB basket) still

traded below the deposit facility rate in both of the observation periods, at an average of -0.43%, which was thus again 1 basis point lower than the average of the two previous periods. The rate for secured overnight money in the ECB EXTended basket, which contains a larger set of eligible securities, continued to move within a very narrow range around the deposit facility rate, again trading at an average of -0.40%. The associated overnight turnovers in the ECB and ECB EXTended baskets rose slightly in total to an average of €6.1 billion, compared with €5.6 billion in the two preceding periods. The end of the half-year at the close of June resulted in the rate for secured overnight money in the ECB EXTended basket temporarily dropping by just over 3 basis points to -0.435% on that day, while Eonia rose simultaneously by 1 basis point to -0.35%.



Sources: ECB and Bundesbank calculations. **1** The bar width corresponds to the length of the reserve maintenance period. The last period displayed is still ongoing.

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Excess liquidity continues upward trend

In the period under review, excess liquidity continued to follow the upward trend seen since the APP was launched, climbing by €88 billion to €1,742 billion. This increase was mainly propelled as before by the continued asset purchases, while volumes in the standard tender operations eased again slightly. The purchases planned during the further course of the year under the APP are expected to increase excess liquidity further.

review, reflecting ongoing market uncertainty over the future path of monetary policy rates (more on market movements towards the end of the second quarter can be found in the article on pages 38 to 49). Money market forward rates currently suggest that market participants are pricing in a first hike of 10 basis points in the deposit facility rate for the beginning of 2019.

Market participants expect first policy rate increases at the beginning of 2019 The unsecured overnight money market rate (Eonia) hovered in a narrow range of between -0.35% and -0.36% during the period under review, just above the deposit facility rate of -0.40%, while the secured overnight rate (STOXX GC Pooling) was slightly below that level. The three-month Euribor was largely unchanged in the reporting period, standing at -0.33% at last report. On the whole, money market rates have thus remained largely static for several months now. Forward rates again fluctuated sharply during the period under

Monetary developments in the euro area

The broad monetary aggregate M3 again expanded considerably in the second quarter of 2017, registering an annual growth rate at the end of June of 5.0%, the level seen since April 2015. The continued expansion of the money stock can be explained by the money-holding sector's ongoing strong preference for overnight deposits given the low opportunity costs. A glance at the counterparts reveals that MFI

Monetary dynamics still influenced by expansionary monetary policy

Lending to domestic

non-banks

the largest counterpart

once again

Consolidated balance sheet of the MFI sector in the euro area*

Quarter-on-quarter change in € billion, seasonally adjusted

Assets	2017 Q2	2017 Q1	Liabilities	2017 Q2	2017 Q1
Credit to private non-MFIs			Central government deposits	- 7.6	- 16.1
in the euro area	54.6	148.5			
Loans	17.9	98.8	Monetary aggregate M3	90.4	215.4
Loans, adjusted ¹	43.4	87.1	of which Components		
Securities	36.7	49.6	Currency in circulation and		
			overnight deposits (M1)	159.2	204.3
Credit to general government			Other shorter-term bank deposits		
in the euro area	21.2	78.3	(M2-M1)	- 23.9	- 7.5
Loans	- 3.2	- 11.0	Marketable instruments (M3-M2)	- 44.9	18.6
Securities	24.0	88.7	A 50 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	25.2	F 0
			MFI longer-term financial liabilities	- 25.2	- 5.0
Net external assets	- 17.9	- 33.6	of which	- 3.1	42.6
The external assets		33.0	Capital and reserves	- 3.1	42.6
Other counterparts of M3	0.1	1.6	Other longer-term financial liabilities	- 22.1	- 47.7
Other Counterparts of M3	0.1	1.0	liabilities	- 22.1	-47.7

^{*} Adjusted for statistical changes and revaluations. 1 Adjusted for loan sales and securitisation as well as for positions arising from notional cash pooling services provided by MFIs.

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lending to non-banks in the euro area – including by the Eurosystem – was once again the most significant driver of monetary growth. Bank loans to households, in particular, continued to increase in the quarter under review. All in all, loan growth was boosted by robust and broad-based economic growth and by the very low interest rate level. At the same time, securitised lending to general government and private non-banks also rose, albeit at a slightly more moderate pace on account of the reduced volume of asset purchases by the Eurosystem since April 2017.

Overnight deposits still main driver of M3 growth

Money growth was again dominated by strong inflows into overnight deposits in the second quarter of 2017. These mostly originated from households and non-financial corporations, which have been building up increasing volumes of overnight deposits since back in 2012. Money holdings also remained attractive to these risk-averse sectors during the period under review due to the narrow yield spread between long-term government bonds and monetary components. Within M3, shifts from short-term time deposits to short-term savings deposits and especially to overnight deposits continued as the minimal interest rate spreads between these types of deposit still favoured highly liquid components.

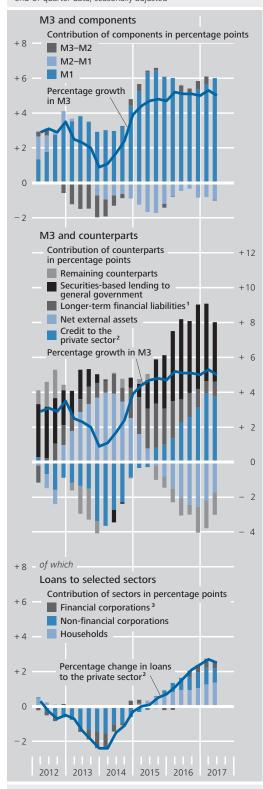
MFI lending to non-banks in the euro area was again the counterpart that did the most to propel monetary growth during the guarter under review. The pace of growth did, however, recede significantly compared with the preceding quarters, owing to securitised lending to general government on the one hand and to loans to enterprises on the other. Volatile loans to financial corporations saw appreciable net outflows, while loans to non-financial corporations, which have likewise fluctuated noticeably in recent quarters, recorded lower net inflows. The annual growth rate of loans to private non-banks adjusted for securitisation and other one-off effects was consequently slightly down on the quarter at 2.5% in the quarter under review. The gap between monetary aggregate and loan growth is therefore significantly narrower than in mid-2015; it did not narrow any further in the second quarter, however.

As in the preceding quarter, loans to households contributed the most to loan growth. Once again, the driving force behind this was loans for house purchase, the annual growth rate of which rose from 3.0% at the end of March to 3.3% by the end of June. The largest contributions in terms of volume came from Germany and France; that said, increasing – that is to say: less negative – growth rates

Clear growth in loans to households driven by housing loans, ...

Monetary aggregates and counterparts in the euro area

Year-on-year change, end-of-quarter data, seasonally adjusted



Source: ECB. 1 Denoted with a negative sign because, per se, an increase curbs M3 growth. 2 Adjusted for loan sales and securitisation as well as for positions arising from notional cash pooling services provided by MFIs. 3 Non-monetary financial corporations.

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were also observable particularly in euro area countries in which the household sector as a whole is still in the process of scaling back its stock of housing loans. The Bank Lending Survey (BLS) for the second quarter found that household demand for loans for house purchase also picked up in the second quarter, though the pace of growth fell slightly short of the rate observed in the previous two quarters. Euro area banks cited the low general interest rate level, stable consumer confidence and a still-upbeat household assessment of the outlook for the residential real estate market as explanatory factors for the rise in the need for funds. Credit standards remained essentially unchanged on balance.

Consumer credit, too, continued to expand strongly during the period under review, its annual growth rate climbing to 5.8% by the end of June. Upward momentum was evident in all four of the largest countries in the euro area, which probably ties in closely with the persistently expansionary underlying path of private consumption. This is consistent with the view expressed by the banks surveyed in the BLS that demand for consumer credit had increased yet again. Respondents mainly put this down to the low general level of interest rates and the high propensity to purchase. On balance, credit standards remained virtually unchanged.

... but also continued substantial growth in consumer credit

Net growth in loans to non-financial corporations in the euro area slowed down significantly on the two preceding quarters, reducing the annual growth rate from 2.4% at the end of March to 2.1% at the end of June. This decrease was to a significant extent due to a one-off special effect, which is unlikely to have a lasting impact on the recovery in loan growth that has been observed for quite some time now. For one thing, there was a favourable setting for a continued recovery in loans to enterprises, with economic growth becoming entrenched and evident across wide parts of

Growth in loans to non-financial corporations down on previous quarters

¹ See also Monetary developments in the euro area: June 2017, ECB press release dated 27 July 2017.

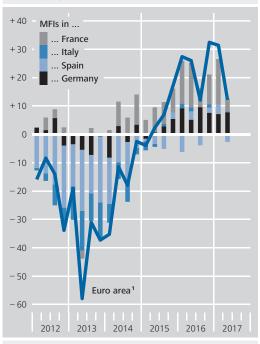
the euro area. For another, lending rates throughout the currency area are still close to historical lows. This upbeat overall setting is consistent with reports by the banks which participated in the BLS that euro area demand among non-financial corporations for bank loans picked up perceptibly in the second quarter. Besides pointing to the financing requirements for mergers, acquisitions and restructuring measures, the low general interest rate level and the need for funds arising from debt restructuring, refinancing and renegotiations, BLS respondents also put this stronger demand down to a rise in the funds needed for fixed investment, which has not increased this sharply since the final quarter of 2015. At the same time, survey respondents said that, on balance, they had largely left their standards for loans to enterprises unchanged at the previous quarter's level.

Discernible country-specific differences in loan dynamics As in the preceding quarters, growth in loans to non-financial corporations in the euro area was fuelled chiefly by the contributions of banks in Germany and, to a lesser extent, France (see the upper adjacent chart). In some countries, such as in Germany and Spain, the ongoing high availability of funds via internal financing was one major factor dampening enterprises' demand for loans. On aggregate, they were thus able to finance their resurgent investment without having to borrow funds. Furthermore, a glance at data for the euro area as a whole reveals that debt securities issuance is another external source of financing, alongside loans, which has been gaining significance in annualised terms since 2016 for the nonfinancial corporate sector. One important factor here is the favourable financing terms in the capital markets, which can be attributed in part to the Eurosystem's asset purchase programmes.

Securities-based lending bolstered by Eurosystem's asset purchases The Eurosystem's asset purchases remained a key driver of monetary growth in the second quarter of 2017. However, the pace of growth was braked somewhat *per se* by the reduction in the monthly volume of purchases made by

Loans to non-financial corporations in the euro area*

€ billion, 3-month accumulated flows, end-of-quarter data, seasonally adjusted

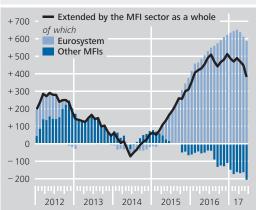


Sources: ECB and Bundesbank calculations. * Loans adjusted for loan sales and securitisation. 1 Also adjusted for positions arising from notional cash pooling services provided by MFIs.

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Securities-based lending to general government in the euro area

€ billion, 12-month accumulated flows



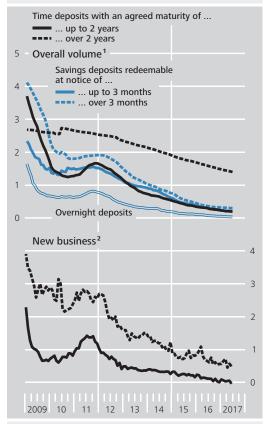
Sources: ECB and Bundesbank calculations.

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the Eurosystem since April 2017. Furthermore, the PSPP made less of a contribution to this monetary aggregate counterpart than in the preceding quarters as the Eurosystem's net purchases of domestic government bonds were partly offset in the reporting quarter by increased net sales by other MFIs (see the lower

Interest rates on bank deposits in Germany*

% pa, monthly data



* Deposits of households and non-financial corporations. 1 According to the harmonised MFI interest rate statistics. Volume-weighted interest rates across sectors. Interest rate levels for overnight and savings deposits may also be interpreted as new business due to potential daily changes in interest rates. 2 According to the harmonised MFI interest rate statistics. Volume-weighted interest rates across sectors and maturities. Unlike the overall volume of contracts (ie deposit contracts on the balance sheet at the end of the month), the volume of new business (ie all contracts concluded in the course of a month) is explicitly recorded for time deposits only.

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chart on page 29). In securities-based lending to the private sector, debt securities benefited from the CSPP, as in previous quarters; in an environment of rising equity prices, MFIs also held more shares and investment fund shares in the quarter under review.

The supportive effect of longer-term financial liabilities on the monetary aggregate, which has been observable since the end of 2011, lasted into the reporting quarter. Given the current interest rate levels, longer-term time deposits, in particular, continued to be pared back significantly. By contrast, the previous quarters' rather sharp reduction in longer-term bank

bonds held by the money-holding sector came to a halt during the second quarter of 2017. One likely reason for this is the expiry in March this year of the Eurosystem's (extremely favourable) targeted longer-term refinancing operations (TLTROs), which took away a major source of alternative funding for the banking sector.

Viewed in isolation, the ongoing reduction in the MFI sector's net external asset position continued to put a damper on monetary growth. Although this impact weakened slightly in the reporting quarter in view of persistently high current account surpluses and the economic upturn in the euro area, the balance of payments data so far available for April and May 2017 indicate that non-resident investors again sold a discernible volume of longer-term bonds in particular, both from the private sector and the general government sector in the euro area. At the same time, domestic nonbanks' demand for foreign securities in these two months remained high, meaning that, on the whole, persistently high net capital exports were recorded in portfolio investment.

Contribution from net external assets still negative but more moderate than in previous quarter, despite persistently high net capital exports

German banks' deposit and lending business with domestic customers

Once again, German banks' deposit business with domestic customers grew significantly in the second quarter of 2017. As in the previous quarters, though, this was attributable solely to growth in short-term bank deposits (more specifically: overnight deposits), while long-term deposits declined further on balance. This build-up of highly liquid transferable deposits in the quarter under review was aided by the historically low interest rate level and the flat yield curve, and was supported by nearly all the money-holding sectors (see the adjacent chart).

Households continued to make the largest contribution to this growth in short-term deposits. The ongoing preference among households for

Deposit growth still dominated by build-up of overnight deposits

Continued reduction in longer-term financial liabilities

Real portfolio returns of households in Germany

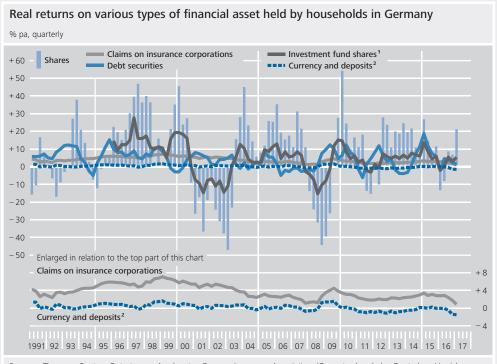
Time and again, the prevailing low-interestrate environment has ignited public debate over the low deposit rates earned by German savers. However, and as the Bundesbank has demonstrated in earlier analyses, savers' financial portfolios also contain, besides bank deposits, other forms of investment which have a role to play – one which, at times, is even as important as that of bank deposits. Hence, a comprehensive picture of households' portfolio returns needs to incorporate the returns generated by these other types of financial asset – that is, the yields generated by claims on insurance corporations, say, or valuation gains and losses and dividend payouts on securities.1 Since the purchasing power of nominal returns varies with the inflation rate, our analysis observes the various rates of return in real terms.2

Below is an updated version of the chart published in the Deutsche Bundesbank's October 2015 *Monthly Report* showing how real returns on the main types of financial asset that feature in German households' portfolios evolved between 1991 and the first guarter of 2017.

Securities returns in particular remained relatively high into 2015 before dwindling

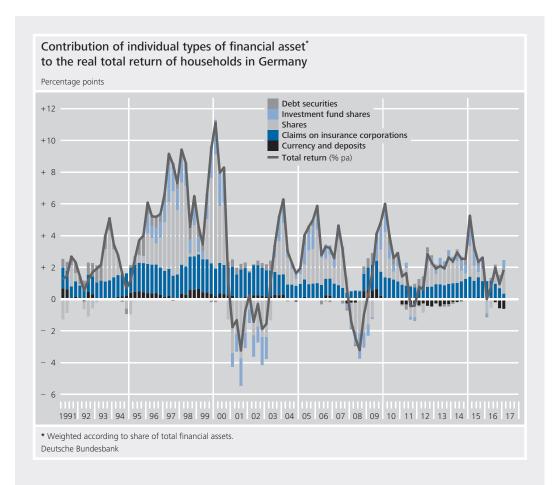
1 Details on the path of returns and the impact on household behaviour can be found in Deutsche Bundesbank, German households' saving and investment behaviour in light of the low-interest-rate environment, Monthly Report, October 2015, pp 25ff.

2 More on this topic can also be found in Deutsche Bundesbank, Developments in real interest rates on deposits in Germany, Monthly Report, July 2017, pp 101-103; and Deutsche Bundesbank (2017), Return on private financial assets taking into account inflation and taxes, op cit, pp 69-75. Our analysis does not adjust returns for taxes, though the overall qualitative outcome would be similar if we did.



Sources: Thomson Reuters Datastream, Assekurata, German Insurance Association (Gesamtverband der Deutschen Versicherungswirtschaft) and Bundesbank calculations. 1 Data on the annual return on investment fund shares are only available as from 1995 Q4. 2 Nominal deposit interest rates are based on the Bundesbank's interest rate statistics until 2002 and on the harmonised MFI interest rate statistics as from 2003. The period prior to 2003 and the years from 2003 onwards can therefore only be compared to a limited degree.

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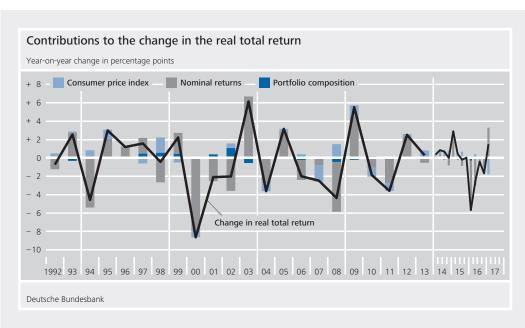


as that year progressed. Those returns may have slightly underperformed 2015 levels on the whole since then, but the return on shares, especially, has climbed noticeably to date, largely on the back of valuation gains in the capital market. At the same time, the returns on bank deposits (including currency) and on claims on insurance corporations fell appreciably, the former dropping to well below zero at last count. This was due chiefly to the prevailing rise in the rate of inflation since mid-2016.

We measure the real total return on the financial portfolios of German households in the period under review by weighting the individual returns with the time-varying portfolio share of each type of financial asset. As the above chart shows, this total return, though low at the current end, is nonetheless still in positive territory, coming in at just shy of 1.9% in the first quarter of 2017. While this is down on the long-term

average of 2.8% observed since 1991, it is a little higher than the mean value of 1.7% recorded since 2008.

One contribution to the total return that has been positive and noteworthy throughout came from claims on insurance corporations, though their return, too, has shrunk significantly since 2016. The contribution from securities has likewise been positive for the most part, but their relatively small portfolio share - especially since 2009, at less than one-quarter – means that their sometimes very high returns in recent years have had no more than a limited effect on the total return of German households. Bank deposits (including currency), which currently represent a very substantial portfolio share of just under 40%, on the other hand, contributed far less still to the total return throughout the observation period, or even eroded it at times.



The chart above illustrates year-on-year changes in the total return and a breakdown into its contributory factors, including changes in the nominal total return and inflation (measured with the aid of the consumer price index (CPI)) as well as shifts in relative portfolio composition. Essentially, these shifts can be triggered either by transaction-driven inflows into individual types of financial asset, ie active portfolio reallocations, or by valuation effects, which largely affect the stocks of securities held in the portfolio.

Developments in nominal returns were, in nearly all cases, the key factor for the real return on the portfolio. Particularly in periods of crisis, such as between 2000 and 2002 (the end of the New Economy boom) or in 2007-08, there were negative contributions from nominal returns, largely as a result of price losses. A similar pattern can be identified for the year 2016. Moreover, it is always found that movements in the CPI make a smaller, albeit significant contribution, where, in the above chart, a year-onyear increase produces a negative contribution, given that it depresses the real total return when viewed in isolation. Shrinking but still-positive rates of inflation meant that the CPI continued to make a positive contribution to the path of the real return in 2014 and 2015. However, inflation rates have been picking up again since mid-2016, meaning that contribution has been negative.

Changes in portfolio composition usually only have a minor impact on the portfolio return, though the year 2002, when the New Economy boom came to an end, stands out as a notable exception. That was a period in which investors offloaded appreciable stocks of loss-ridden shares and switched to bank deposits, which were yielding positive real returns back then. The otherwise negligible role played by changes in portfolio composition is consistent with the observation that German households' portfolio structure tends to be less sensitive to returns and is instead driven chiefly by personal preferences as well as by slowmoving demographic and institutional factors.3

Lending and deposits of monetary financial institutions in Germany*

€ billion, 3-month accumulated flows, end-of-quarter data, seasonally adjusted

	2017		
Item	Q1	Q2	
Deposits of domestic non-MFIs ¹ Overnight With an agreed maturity of	43.0	47.4	
up to 2 years over 2 years Redeemable at notice of	5.8 - 7.0	- 6.2 - 7.0	
up to 3 months over 3 months	0.0 - 1.7	1.7 - 0.7	
Lending to domestic general government			
Loans Securities	- 7.8 - 11.3	- 6.9 - 5.9	
to domestic enterprises and households			
Loans ² of which to households ³ to non-financial	19.7 12.7	22.7 13.6	
corporations ⁴ Securities	5.7 - 2.0	7.4 8.2	

* 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 and revaluations. 1 Enterprises, households and general government excluding central government. 2 Adjusted for loan sales and securitisation. 3 Including non-profit institutions serving households. 4 Nonfinancial corporations and quasi-corporations.

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Private nonfinancial sector contributes most to growth in overnight deposits highly liquid bank deposits that can be observed here suggests that the portfolio structure of households in Germany tends to be less sensitive to returns (see the box on pages 31 to 33). This is also consistent with the observation that portfolio shifts into higher-yielding types of financial asset are still of relatively little importance for this sector.

Non-financial corporations, too, stepped up their overnight bank deposits to a considerably greater extent than in the previous quarter, in spite of the low and, in some cases, even negative interest rates on offer. Besides the still very marginal yield disadvantage relative to other deposit types, this sector's strong inflows into transferable deposits are also likely to be aided by German non-financial corporations' high level of cash holdings at present, which is due to their strong earnings position.

Financial corporations likewise continued to build up their overnight bank deposits during the reporting period. On balance, however, they decreased their deposits held with domestic banks because all other bank deposits, and in particular the long-term time deposits of insurers and pension funds, saw significantly sharper declines. On the whole, then, the investment decisions of this sector are likely to have again been driven by a search for higher-yielding types of financial asset and by regulatory requirements during the reporting quarter.²

Decline in deposits in the financial sector driven by insurers and pension funds

Banks' lending business with the domestic non-bank sector gained distinct traction in the reporting quarter. As in the previous quarters, however, this upswing was due solely to the stronger flow of credit to private non-banks. In addition to loans to the private sector, banks also added to their stocks of privately issued securities, which they had reduced discernibly in the preceding quarter. At the same time, domestic banks reported yet another decline in lending business with the domestic public sector, affecting both securitised lending as well as loans, and reflecting a further reduction in financing needs as a result of the favourable state of public finances.

Stronger growth for lending to domestic non-banks

As in the previous quarters, a large proportion of the loans to the private sector were granted to households, in particular in the form of loans for house purchase, for which demand was roughly as buoyant as during the preceding quarter. At 3.9% at the end of June, however, year-on-year growth in this credit segment – which was supported by exceptionally fa-

Loans to households still dominated by loans for house purchase

² See Deutsche Bundesbank, Ongoing portfolio shifts into higher-yielding assets in Germany, Monthly Report, May 2017, pp 30-33.

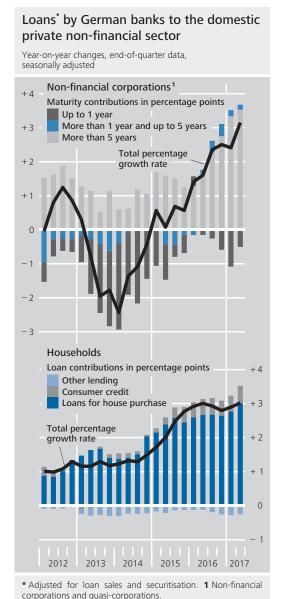
vourable interest rates – was only marginally higher than at the end of the previous quarter. Thus, the interest rate on long-term loans for house purchase barely changed over the course of the second quarter, ending the quarter at 1.9%, which is just above its all-time low since harmonised MFI interest rate statistics were introduced in 2003, which it reached last September.

The BLS data likewise show that, all other things being equal, the low general level of interest rates once again boosted demand. By contrast, the positive outlook for the housing market (including for anticipated residential property prices going forward), which respondents had cited in the previous quarters as a key factor driving demand, played only a secondary role for the first time in around seven years. The BLS also revealed that unlike in the previous quarters, consumer confidence was no longer a notable source of demand-side stimulus. However, the view expressed on the whole by the bank managers surveyed in the BLS - that demand for loans for house purchase had eased somewhat overall in the second quarter of 2017 – can mainly be put down to a number of respondents having lost market share to competitors within and outside the sample. On balance, the banks participating in the BLS left their credit standards for loans for house purchase unchanged.

Fresh inflows for consumer credit

Consumer credit also increased markedly in the reporting quarter. This is consistent with the BLS data showing at least a slight rise in demand for this type of lending in the second quarter of 2017, which the bank managers responding to the survey attributed to consumers' increased propensity to purchase, strong consumer confidence and the low general interest rate level. The respondent banks did not change their credit standards in this segment.

In addition to loans to households, lending to non-financial corporations also recorded marked inflows. With an annual growth rate of



3.2% at the end of June, this credit segment is now even slightly outpacing loans to households, which expanded at a rate of 3.0%. In terms of maturities, non-financial corporations in Germany continued to show a stronger preference for long-term loans. Unlike in the previous quarters, there was also demand from non-financial corporations for shorter-dated loans on balance, albeit on a much smaller scale. Besides the exceptionally low interest rates, German enterprises' greater interest in long-term loan contracts on the whole can probably be explained by the generally upbeat underlying economic and business expectations. For their short and medium-term ex-

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Renewed increase in lending to non-financial corporations



1 New business. According to the harmonised MFI interest rate statistics. Until May 2010, the aggregate interest rate was calculated as the average rate weighted by the reported volume of new business. As of June 2010, an interest rate weighted by the reported volume of new business is first calculated for each level. The aggregate interest rate is calculated by weighting the interest rates for the levels by the extrapolated volumes. 2 According to the Bank Lending Survey; for credit standards: difference between the number of respondents reporting "tightened considerably" and "tightened somewhat" and the number of respondents reporting "eased somewhat" and "eased considerably" as a percentage of the responses given; for margins: difference between the number of respondents reporting "widened considerably" and "widened somewhat" and the number of respondents reporting "narrowed somewhat" and "narrowed considerably" as a percentage of the responses given. 3 Expectations for 2017 Q3.

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penditure, German enterprises are likely to have access to ample internal resources and/or alternative sources of funding, such as intragroup loans, trade credits and loans from shadow banks.

The latest BLS results generally underpin this assessment, with the respondent banks reporting only a moderate rise in demand in this credit segment during the second quarter of 2017. At the same time, they identified the vast scope for internal financing available to enterprises as a major factor dragging on demand. By contrast, according to BLS data, demand for loans was especially supported by funding needs for refinancing, restructuring and renegotiation purposes, as well as by the low general level of interest rates. For example, at the end of June, domestic enterprises paid interest amounting to 2.5% for small-volume and 1.1% for large-volume loans in the shortterm segment, while interest on long-term loans stood at 1.8% and 1.6%, respectively, of late. The surveyed banks reported that they had left their credit standards for lending to enterprises virtually unchanged.

The BLS conducted in July contained additional questions on banks' financing conditions, the impact of regulatory and supervisory activities relating to requirements for capital adequacy, leverage ceilings or liquidity, as well as the banks' participation in the TLTROI and TLTROII operations. Against the backdrop of conditions in the financial markets, German banks reported a marginal improvement in their funding situation compared with the previous quarter. With regard to regulatory and supervisory activities, the first half of 2017 saw the banks reducing their risk-weighted assets further, on balance, and strengthening their capital position again. The fourth and final TLTROII in March 2017 met with greater interest among the surveyed credit institutions than the previous TLTRO I and TLTRO II operations. They put their participation down to the attractive conditions of the operations. Reportedly, the borrowed funds were to be used chiefly for lending, in keeping with the objective of the monetary policy measure. Overall, the participating banks' financial situation improved markedly, although participation itself had no impact on their credit standards.

German BLS banks show greater interest in final TLTRO II operation

Financial markets

Financial market setting

Financial
markets driven
by political
developments
and monetary
policy

Against the backdrop of firmer global economic activity, developments in the international financial markets in the second guarter of this year were mainly shaped by political factors and changing expectations about the course of monetary policy on both sides of the Atlantic. Reduced political uncertainty in the euro area, where elections in France and Italy did not yield a positive outcome for Eurosceptic parties, stood in contrast to major doubts about the prospects of implementing further planned economic measures in the United States following the failure of the healthcare reform. The hike in the US policy rate by the Federal Reserve (Fed) in June had been broadly anticipated on the markets, but because the likelihood of further interest rate increases this year has fallen, yields on ten-year US government bonds have fallen by 20 basis points to 2.2% since the end of March. In the euro area, too, GDP-weighted yields on long-term government bonds have fallen on balance, although a speech by the ECB President at the end of June fuelled short-term market expectations that the Eurosystem's asset purchases might be phased out earlier than anticipated in response to the continued economic upturn. This led to a brief sharp increase in yields, particularly in Germany. On balance, yields on tenyear Bunds have gone up by 7 basis points to 0.4% since the end of March. Buoyed by rising earnings expectations, US equity indices climbed to new all-time highs at the beginning of August, while shares in the euro area were burdened by the strength of the euro as well as by the spread of the diesel emissions scandal and allegations that German car manufacturers were running a cartel. The euro recorded significant gains against the background of favourable economic data in the euro area. Measured against the currencies of 19 major trading partners, the euro appreciated by 5.2% compared with the end of the first quarter.

Exchange rates

The euro-dollar rate recorded slight gains between the end of March and mid-May 2017. This was attributable not only to the election result in France, but also to favourable economic data from the euro area and uncertainty among investors concerning the developments in US domestic politics. Starting in mid-May, the single currency then fluctuated within a narrow corridor of between US\$1.10 and US\$1.13. During this period, negative factors, such as the prospect of a less expansionary monetary policy in the United States, were broadly balanced out by positive factors, such as further surprisingly up-beat economic data from the euro area. The Fed's decision to raise its key policy rate in June had been largely anticipated, with the result that it did not place the euro under sustained pressure.

Remarks by the President of the ECB at the Forum on Central Banking in Sintra on economic and inflation developments in the euro area were interpreted as being quite confident, leading to the expectation among market participants of a forthcoming departure from the Eurosystem's highly accommodative monetary policy. The euro-dollar exchange rate rose in the next few days to US\$1.14, which at the time was the highest level since May 2015. Other voices from the ECB quickly dampened investors' expectations, tempering what would have been an even higher rise.

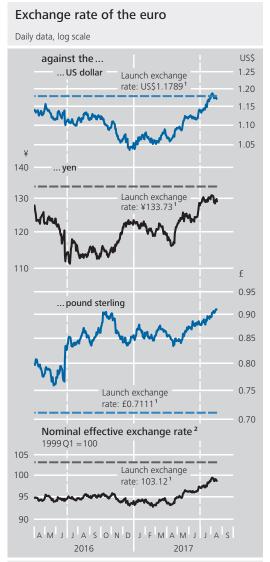
The euro-dollar rate was given further impetus by developments in the United States, including the renewed failure of the healthcare reform and statements before the US Congress by the chair of the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) of the Federal Reserve on the weak inflation trend in the United States. Investors interpreted these statements as a sign that expansionary monetary policy in the United States might continue for longer. The

Euro up markedly against the US dollar, ... appreciation of the euro continued after the ECB Governing Council's meeting in July, despite no indications having been given of an early departure from the present monetary policy course. The euro received an additional boost when the FOMC kept the US policy rate stable at its meeting in July instead of once again increasing it. The single currency continued to make gains into August, at one point reaching US\$1.19 – its highest level since January 2015. As this report went to press, the exchange rate stood at US\$1.17. Overall, the euro-dollar exchange rate therefore appreciated by 9.4% over the reporting period.

... against the yen ...

The single currency also appreciated considerably against the yen on balance. While it recorded significant losses before the first round of the French presidential elections amid geopolitical uncertainty, it quickly made good on these. In the period thereafter, the euro-yen exchange rate was strengthened, above all, by statements from Japan's central bank governor reaffirming the bank's commitment to yield curve control and by the Japanese central bank's interventions on the domestic bond market to ensure ten-year government bond yields remained on target. In addition, the Bank of Japan surprised market participants by again extending the timetable for achieving the inflation target. The prospect of a prolonged phase of expansionary monetary policy led to further appreciation of the euro against the yen. As this report went to press, the euro was trading at ¥128.8, and thus 7.7% above its level at the beginning of the reporting period.

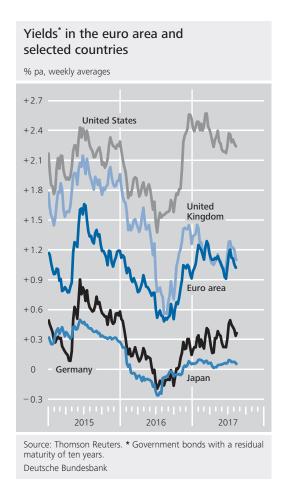
... and against the pound sterling On balance, the euro made substantial gains of just under 6.2% against the pound sterling. From the end of March to mid-May 2017, the euro-sterling exchange rate initially came under slight pressure, among other things due to the announcement by the British Prime Minister that she would work to achieve free trade agreements with the EU. Subsequently, however, it was buoyed by surprisingly weak economic data from the United Kingdom. In addition, the UK Prime Minister's Conservative



Source: ECB. **1** Exchange rate at the start of monetary union on 4 January 1999. **2** As calculated by the ECB against the currencies of 19 countries.

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Party lost its absolute majority in the snap parliamentary elections held at the beginning of June. The resulting uncertainty regarding the EU exit negotiations subsequently led to a lasting weakening of the pound against the euro. By contrast, voices from the Bank of England calling for an increase in interest rates in the near future on account of the positive inflationary developments in the United Kingdom only briefly dampened the euro's upward trajectory, especially as the Governor made clear he was against such a move. The euro made further gains when the Bank of England decided not to raise the policy rate at the beginning of August, showing that some market participants had



clearly still expected a policy rate hike. As this report went to press, the euro was trading at £0.91.

Euro has also appreciated significantly in effective terms On the other hand, the single currency depreciated slightly against the Czech koruna, among others, after the Czech central bank discontinued the koruna's exchange rate floor to the euro. Measured against the currencies of 19 major trading partners, the euro appreciated by 5.2% on balance over the reporting period. When calculating the effective euro, recalculated trade weights were used for the first time (see the box on pages 41 to 43). The price competitiveness of euro area exporters deteriorated further due to the currency's appreciation. Since April 2015, when the real effective euro was at a multi-year low, a cumulative loss of competitiveness of around 10% has been calculated. However, in terms of the long-term average, the euro area's competitive position can continue to be regarded as neutral.

Securities markets and portfolio transactions

Bond market activity was determined, above all, by the changing expectations among some market participants concerning future monetary policy. Up to and into June, the yields on long-term government bonds initially fell in many countries, as market participants, for the most part, expected the Eurosystem's accommodative monetary policy to continue unchanged and somewhat lowered their expectations of a policy rate hike in the United States. However, comments at the Forum on Central Banking in Sintra, Portugal, at the end of June were – as mentioned above – interpreted by the markets as a sign of a forthcoming departure from the highly accommodative monetary policy in the euro area. This triggered a sharp rise in yields for a short time, though this partially receded by the end of the reporting period. On balance, the GDP-weighted yield on ten-year government bonds in the euro area fell by 15 basis points to 1.0% over the entire reporting period, which started at the end of March.

Monetary policy expectations impact yields on long-term government bonds

Contrary to the European trend, the yield on ten-year Bunds since the end of March recorded a rise, on balance, of 7 basis points to 0.4%. It is possible that the mounting market expectation of a scaling back of bond purchases also led to a reduction in the scarcity premium on long-dated Bunds. The revised communication on the deposit rate after the meeting of the ECB Governing Council in June, the US policy rate hike and the speeches in Sintra had no direct impact at the short end of the yield curve. This maturity spectrum continued to be dominated by signals of scarcity. Since 2014, the yield on two-year Federal securities has fluctuated at a level close to the rate for overnight repo transactions for which Federal securities are used as collateral. The fact that the repo rate is significantly lower than the deposit rate is a sign that a special liquidity premium (scarcity premium) is applied

Increase in longterm Bund yields

Recalculated weights for indicators of the German economy's price competitiveness

Indicators of price competitiveness are normally calculated as the weighted average of a country's relative price or cost development compared with major trading partners. The Bundesbank regularly calculates and publishes such indicators for Germany. Both conceptually and in the calculation procedure used, the indicators are in line with the real effective exchange rates published by the European Central Bank for the euro.1 The individual trading partners are included in the indicators with time-variable trade weights, which are adjusted every three years to reflect changes in direct and indirect trade flows.2 These regular adjustments aim to take account of current developments in foreign trade. The same applies to the most recent recalculation. Prior to the latest adjustment, the trade weights for all indicator series from 2010 onwards were based on the data from the years 2010 to 2012.3 By contrast, the recalculated indicator values applying from 2013 use weights derived from trade links prevailing between 2013 and 2015.

The table on page 42 presents the recalculated weights that are used to calculate the indicator of the German economy's price competitiveness against a broad group of 56 trading partners. The weights for both the narrow and the medium-sized group of countries can be determined by rescaling the weights calculated for the broad group.⁴

The current weights deviate in some cases markedly from those of the previous period (basis 2010 to 2012), reflecting shifts in Germany's trading relations. For instance, the weight assigned to Germany's trade relations with China has increased further to currently 12%. In terms of the indicators of Germany's price competitiveness against the medium-sized and the broad group of countries, China therefore still has the highest trade weight of all of Germany's trading partners. The relative share of the United States, which was declining over an extended period of time, has gone up to just under 81/2%. Thus, for the first time since the 2001-03 reference period, it is again greater than the relative share for France,

⁴ Rescaling is achieved by proportionately distributing the weights of the countries which do not belong to the group of economies in question to the weights of the remaining countries.



¹ The calculation procedure is described in detail in M Schmitz, M de Clercq, M Fidora, B Lauro and C Pinheiro (2012), Revisiting the effective exchange rates of the euro, ECB Occasional Paper No 134. The most recent adjustments to the methodology may be found in Adjustments in the calculation of effective exchange rates and indicators of price competitiveness, Deutsche Bundesbank, Monthly Report, August 2013, pp 50-52.
2 Direct trade flows refer to direct bilateral trade between two given countries; in the case of indirect trade flows, two countries compete against one another not just in their respective markets but on a global level.

³ The most recent regular adjustments to the weights are collated in Deutsche Bundesbank, Monthly Report, August 2015, p 40.

Weighting scheme for the price competitiveness indicator of the German economy against a broad group of 56 trading partners

In thousandths

Group of countries/country	Up to 19971	1998- 2000	2001- 2003	2004- 2006	2007- 2009	2010- 2012	From 2013 ²
arrow group of countries	778.5	770.5	744.9	709.9	677.7	634.7	624.
Belgium	55.5	48.2	52.3	56.4	56.2	49.3	46.
Estonia	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.
Finland	10.7	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.6	8.0	8.
France	113.1	107.8	100.8	93.6	89.3	83.7	80
Greece	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.1	2.
Ireland	9.8	15.7	16.0	12.5	10.8	9.6	10.
Italy	86.5	80.0	75.6	72.4	70.2	63.0	57. 1.
Latvia Lithuania	0.5 1.0	0.7 1.1	0.9 1.5	0.8 1.6	0.9 1.9	0.9 1.9	2
Luxembourg	3.5	3.1	3.7	4.1	4.2	3.3	3
Malta	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0
Netherlands	65.2	65.3	63.7	67.5	70.0	69.0	67
Austria	43.9	42.5	41.4	42.1	42.2	41.0	39
Portugal	10.7	10.6	9.7	7.9	7.1	6.5	6
Slovenia	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.5	5.1	5.0	5
Spain	35.9	37.3	38.1	39.5	38.1	32.7	32
Cyprus	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0
Denmark Sweden	15.5 22.8	14.0 21.3	14.4 19.6	13.4 20.9	13.3 20.1	11.1 19.1	11 17
United Kingdom	82.3	81.2	76.5	70.2	60.0	54.8	56
Norway	7.0	6.0	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.1	4
Switzerland	43.4	38.3	38.3	35.9	36.2	37.5	37
Slovakia	5.4	6.9	9.0	10.3	11.6	13.1	14
Japan	55.9	51.7	42.1	36.6	32.9	32.8	27
Canada	7.9	8.7	9.0	8.3	7.5	7.5	7
USA	90.9	108.0	104.7	88.6	77.3	75.0	84
edium-sized group	121.6	134.8	161.0	190.3	217.7	250.4	265
Bulgaria	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.5	2
Croatia	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.6	1
Poland	18.5	21.8	25.0	27.0	33.4	35.5	39
Romania Czech Republic	4.0 16.9	4.3 20.9	5.4 26.3	7.0 26.0	8.7 30.3	9.8 31.8	11 33
Hungary	10.9	16.6	18.9	19.4	18.6	17.4	19
China	26.6	31.7	45.3	65.2	84.9	110.8	117
Hong Kong SAR	11.5	10.3	10.1	10.4	9.3	10.4	10
Korea, Republic of	15.9	13.5	14.3	18.8	17.7	19.1	18
Singapore	9.6	8.7	8.4	8.5	6.5	7.2	6
Australia	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.3	3
ountries additionally included	00.0	0.4.7	0.4.4	00.0	1016	4440	440
broad group Iceland	99.9	94.7 0.5	94.1 0.5	99.8 0.6	104.6 0.6	114.9 0.5	110
Israel	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.3	3
Russia	12.4	9.8	11.9	16.0	19.5	20.4	16
Turkey	14.0	13.4	13.3	16.1	16.1	17.7	18
Algeria	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0
Morocco	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1
South Africa	5.7	5.7	6.1	6.6	6.0	6.5	5
Argentina	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.1	1
Brazil	8.1	7.3	6.4	7.1	8.1	8.7	7
Chile	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.9	2.0	2.2	1
Mexico Venezuela	4.9 0.9	7.5 0.8	7.9 0.7	7.5 0.6	7.9 0.6	8.5 0.5	9
India	7.6	6.3	6.8	8.6	11.1	13.3	12
Indonesia	5.6	4.3	4.1	3.4	3.4	4.0	3
Malaysia	7.3	6.7	6.6	6.2	5.8	6.7	6
Philippines	2.6	3.2	3.5	2.9	2.1	2.1	2
Taiwan	13.7	14.1	12.0	10.3	8.7	9.5	9
Thailand	6.6	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.3	6
New Zealand	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0
otal	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000

¹ Basis 1995 to 1997. **2** Basis 2013 to 2015.

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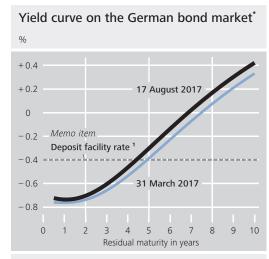
whose trade weight when calculating the indicators was down slightly on the previous three-year period. The relative share for Italy has shown a somewhat stronger decline; for the first time, its trade weight in the broad group of countries now stands at below 6%. By contrast, the trade weights of the central and eastern European countries have increased slightly, with Poland's relative share seeing the strongest growth. The relative share of Japan has contracted again, having also decreased compared with the previous baseline periods. It is now only around 21/2%. There were no major changes in the weights assigned to the other Asian countries.

To summarise, in the underlying three years, the weight of Germany's relative trade flows shifted away from the large EU partner countries and Japan to the central and eastern European EU countries as well as, in particular, to the United States and China.

The recalculated indicators based on the consumer price indices show the German economy as having a somewhat stronger price competitiveness than on the basis of the old weighting (see the chart on page 41). This was partly due to the higher weight of both the United States and China, whose currencies have appreciated against the euro on balance - in nominal and in real terms - since the end of 2012. On the other hand, Japan's somewhat smaller relative share meant that the depreciation of the yen against the euro since the end of 2012 has had a less detrimental effect on Germany's price competitiveness than would have been the case using the old weighting.

The recalculated indicator of price competitiveness against 56 countries based on the consumer price indices now shows a virtually unchanged price competitiveness on

balance for the period from December 2012 to July 2017. By contrast, using the old weights as a basis would have produced a marginal deterioration of ½%. For the medium-sized and the narrow group of countries, too, the recalculated indicator shows that Germany's price competitiveness has developed somewhat more favourably since the end of 2012 than on the basis of the old indicator (on balance, by around ½ percentage point in each case).

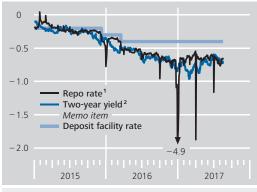


* Interest rates for (hypothetical) zero-coupon bonds (Svensson method), based on listed Federal securities. 1 Current interest rate on the deposit facility in place since 15 March 2016.

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Repo rate and yield on short-dated Federal securities

% pa, daily data



1 Money market rate for overnight credit secured by German government bonds. Source: repofundsrate.com. **2** Yield on a two-year zero-coupon bond from the German yield curve. Deutsche Bundesbank

to Federal securities, which is reflected in the yields on short-term maturities.¹

Spreads between long-term Bunds and government bonds from the rest of the euro area have narrowed significantly. In the GDP-weighted average, the difference has fallen by 36 basis points to 84 basis points since the end of March. This was partially attributable to the increase in yields in Germany — as well as in Austria and Slovakia — and a decline in yields in all the other countries of the euro area. The main reason for this was that the political risks in the euro area which had weighed on the markets in the first quarter did not materialise. In Italy,

Eurosceptic parties performed worse than predicted in municipal elections, and in France, the outcome of the parliamentary election gives the newly elected President the possibility to implement a reform agenda. For Greece, a new tranche of rescue funds was approved in June, and in July the country successfully issued its first government bond in three years.

The average market-based inflation expectations for the coming years in the euro area has risen across all maturities, particularly for short horizons. However, the flattening of the inflation curve accompanying this increase has led to a rise in the five-year forward inflation rates in five years derived from inflation swaps of only 4 basis points, on balance, to 1.6%. The probability of deflation over the next five years based on options data stood at a multi-year low in August.

Rise in marketbased inflation expectations, risk of deflation at lowest level for many years

Yields on ten-year US Treasuries have fallen by 20 basis points to 2.2% since the end of March, amid considerable fluctuations. The increase in the interest rate corridor by 25 basis points to between 1% and 1.25% in June had been broadly expected and therefore had no direct impact on the yield development following the FOMC meeting. Nevertheless, the future path of the policy interest rates expected by the market shifted downwards, placing pressure on yields. In addition, the Federal Reserve outlined the start of a gradual shrinking of its balance sheet. The exact form that this will take is still unclear, however. Yield fluctuations on the US government bond market were additionally caused by differing statements by FOMC members and persisting uncertainty about the imUS bond yields impacted by monetary and economic policy

Political risks in euro area have not materialised; yield spreads have narrowed significantly

1 In contrast to the short-term yield on Federal securities, over the past year the yield on bonds of the same maturity issued by the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) has hovered, with minor fluctuations, close to the deposit facility rate at its current level of -40 basis points. KfW has an explicit guarantee of the Federal Republic of Germany. Its bonds are therefore regarded as comparably default-free as Federal securities. The spread between KfW bonds and Bunds reflects the special advantages Bunds have in terms of tradability and on the derivatives market and is therefore a widely used liquidity measure.

plementation of major projects of US economic policy.

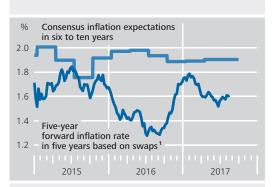
Monetary policy also dominates bond market activity in the United Kingdom and Japan Given the possibility of a tightening of monetary policy in response to the strong pattern of inflation, the yield on ten-year UK government bonds rose at the end of June, in some cases significantly. In August, however, this trend was reversed when the Bank of England revised its economic projection downwards. By contrast, the outcome of the parliamentary election had no direct impact on yields. By the end of the reporting period, at 1.1%, the yield on ten-year government bonds stood 5 basis points below its level at the end of March. In Japan, the central bank's adherence to yield curve control ensured that yields on ten-year government bonds remained virtually unchanged at 0.1%.

Decline in yields on bonds issued by financial corporations

Yields on BBB-rated European corporate bonds with a maturity of seven to ten years have continued to decrease since the end of March. Bonds issued by non-financial corporations recorded a decline of 10 basis points, delivering a yield of 1.4% as this report went to press, while yields on bonds issued by financial corporations fell by more than ½ a percentage point to 2.1%. This downward trend was only briefly interrupted following the speech by the President of the ECB in Sintra, when yields in both corporate sectors temporarily rose by almost 20 basis points within a matter of days. Overall, yield spreads in both the financial and nonfinancial corporate sector over German government bonds nonetheless fell by 71 and 20 basis points respectively in the course of the reporting period. Compared with their five-year average, financing conditions for enterprises therefore remain highly favourable.

Net issuance in the German bond market Gross issuance in the German bond market amounted to €265 billion in the second quarter of 2017 and was therefore well below its previous-quarter level (€333 billion). After deducting redemptions and taking account of changes in issuers' holdings of their own bonds, net sales of debt securities came to €12 billion. In addition, foreign borrowers placed

Forward inflation rates and expectations in the euro area

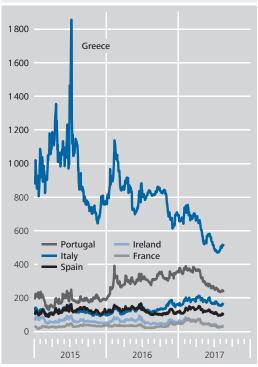


Sources: Thomson Reuters, Consensus Economics and Bundesbank calculations. 1 Derived from the fixed cash flow arising from inflation swaps which is swapped for the actual annual inflation rates (HICP excluding tobacco) realised over the next five or ten years. Weekly averages.

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Spreads of ten-year government bonds over German Federal bonds

Basis points, daily data



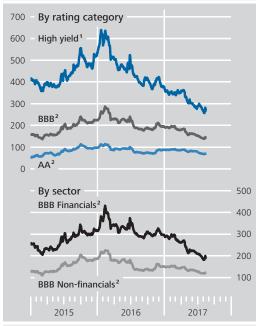
Sources: Thomson Reuters and Bundesbank calculations. Deutsche Bundesbank

debt securities worth €18½ billion in the German market. On balance, the total outstanding volume of bonds in Germany thus climbed by €30½ billion in the quarter under review.

The public sector issued bonds in the amount of €9½ billion net in the second quarter, com-

Yield spreads of corporate bonds in the euro area*

Basis points, daily data



Sources: Thomson Reuters and Bundesbank calculations. * Compared with Federal securities with a residual maturity of seven to ten years. 1 Merrill Lynch index across all maturities. 2 In each case, iBoxx indices with a residual maturity of seven to ten years.

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Investment activity in the German securities markets

€ billion

	2016	2017	
Item	Q2	Q1	Q2
Debt securities Residents Credit institutions of which	66.2	60.0	32.1
	- 19.7	- 20.8	- 13.6
Foreign debt securities Deutsche Bundesbank Other sectors of which	- 4.2	- 8.1	0.9
	50.8	52.6	38.4
	35.1	28.2	7.2
Domestic debt securities	8.1	13.7	- 10.9
Non-residents	- 26.6	- 22.4	- 1.4
Shares			
Residents Credit institutions of which	10.0	15.9	0.9
	1.9	2.1	3.1
Domestic shares Non-banks of which	0.8	0.5	6.7
	8.2	13.8	- 2.2
Domestic shares	5.1	8.0	- 3.2
Non-residents	- 5.2	2.7	- 2.4
Mutual fund shares Investment in specialised funds Investment in open-end funds of which	19.8 5.8	21.4 7.9	9.3 7.6
Equity funds	0.8	1.4	1.1

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pared to net redemptions totalling €3 billion one quarter earlier. These figures include issues by resolution agencies set up for German banks, which are ascribed to the public sector for statistical purposes. For its part, the Federal government mainly issued ten-year and 30-year bonds (for €13½ billion and €4½ billion respectively). This contrasted with net redemptions of Federal notes (Bobls) totalling €7 billion. In the quarter under review, state and local governments redeemed their own bonds to the tune of €½ billion net.

Increase in public sector capital market debt

Domestic credit institutions continued the trend of the previous quarter by increasing their capital market borrowing by €8 billion (compared to €25½ billion in the first quarter). On balance, only debt securities of specialised credit institutions were placed in the market (€17 billion). This contrasted with net redemptions of other bank debt securities which can be structured flexibly (€5½ billion), public Pfandbriefe (€3 billion) and mortgage Pfandbriefe (€½ billion).

Net issuance by credit institutions

In the second quarter, domestic enterprises redeemed debt securities worth €5 billion net, compared with net issuance totalling €6½ in the previous quarter. These redemptions were predominantly attributable to other financial intermediaries (€3 billion) and insurers (€1½ billion), while non-financial corporations only redeemed a very small volume of debt securities. All in all, the overwhelming majority of redemptions made over this period consisted of bonds with an original maturity of more than one year.

enterprises' capital market debt

The Bundesbank was the predominant buyer in the German bond market in the second quarter of 2017, adding a net €38½ billion worth of paper to its portfolio, mainly under the Eurosystem's asset purchase programmes, and with a strong emphasis on domestic securities issued by the public sector (€32 billion). Domestic non-banks purchased debt securities (€7 billion), focusing primarily on foreign securities (€18 billion), and disposed of domestic instru-

Purchases of debt securities

ments (€11 billion). By contrast, domestic credit institutions and foreign investors offloaded bonds worth €13½ billion and €1½ billion net respectively.

Global equity markets post gains overall

For the most part, the international equity markets developed positively during the period under review. In particular, following price gains at the beginning of the year, US and Japanese share prices continued to rise. Bolstered by favourable quarterly results and increased earnings expectations, the USS&P500 index was up by a total of 2.8% on its end-of-March level, chalking up one all-time high after another in the interim period. Notwithstanding this increase, valuations, as measured by the price/earnings ratio, remained almost unchanged, but they are still high when viewed in a multi-year comparison. At 4.2%, price gains on the Japanese Nikkei 225 were even higher, although the index initially posted significant losses in the period up to mid-April. The British flagship FTSE 100 likewise recorded losses at the beginning of the second quarter, but it quickly recovered from this setback, going up by 0.9% overall in the reporting period. Developments in the euro area were even more subdued. The broad Euro Stoxx index was not quite able to maintain the distinct price gains seen for a while and was up by 0.8% as this report went to press. The price/earnings ratio has declined slightly, but remains above its average level of the past five years. The German CDAX index was down by 1.1%, with sector-specific factors and probably also the strong euro playing a key role.

Sector-specific factors: automotive industry under pressure ...

The negative share price movements in Germany were chiefly attributable to the automotive sector which, in international terms, constitutes a relatively large share of the market as a whole. In addition to the diesel emissions scandal, which has weighed on the entire sector, German enterprises have recently faced allegations of running a cartel. Given the threat of fines and compensation claims, share prices of German car manufacturers have dropped, in some cases substantially.

Equity market

Weekly averages



Sources: Thomson Reuters and Bundesbank calculations. 1 Implied equity risk premiums determined using dividend discount models on the basis of earnings and dividend expectations (I/B/E/S)

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By contrast, the prospect of higher dividend payments and improved profitability in the medium term meant that bank shares recorded broad gains on a global level. The increase in the price of bank shares on this side of the Atlantic even exceeded the 1.2% gain seen in the United States. The UK banking sector recorded a 4.8% increase, while bank shares in the euro area were up by a total of 5.4%. Among the euro area countries, the prices of Portuguese, Italian and French bank shares went up by double-digit percentages. The main reason for this above-average performance is likely to be that, with the takeover and reso-

... whereas bank shares buoyant

Major items of the balance of payments

€ billion

	2016	2017	
Item	Q2	Q1	Q2p
I Current account 1 Goods ¹ 2 Services ² 3 Primary income 4 Secondary income	+ 70.0 + 77.9 - 4.0 + 0.6 - 4.4	+ 65.8 + 67.2 - 3.3 + 15.9 - 14.0	+ 54.6 + 67.2 - 4.1 + 4.2 - 12.8
II Capital account	+ 1.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.0
III Financial account (increase: +) 1 Direct investment Domestic investment abroad Foreign investment in the reporting country 2 Portfolio investment in Domestic investment in foreign securities Shares ³ Investment fund shares ⁴ of which Money market fund shares Long-term debt securities ⁵ of which Denominated in euro ⁶ Short-term debt securities ⁷ Foreign investment in domestic securities Shares ³ Investment fund shares Long-term debt securities ⁵ foreign investment in domestic securities Shares ³ Investment fund shares Long-term debt securities ⁵	+ 62.6 - 21.2 + 6.1 + 27.3 + 67.5 + 33.6 + 4.8 + 8.0 - 1.3 + 25.6 + 17.2 - 4.7 - 33.9 - 5.6 - 1.7	+ 64.4 + 20.3 + 49.0 + 28.7 + 51.7 + 31.0 + 5.5 + 16.9 + 6.3 + 5.3 + 6.0 + 3.2 - 20.8 + 1.5 + 0.1	+ 61.5 + 12.6 + 22.6 + 10.0 + 25.6 + 20.4 - 2.4 + 4.4 - 4.4 + 19.1 + 13.1 - 0.6 - 5.2 - 2.4 - 1.4 + 0.2
of which Issued by the public sector8 Short-term debt securities7 3 Financial derivatives9 4 Other investment10 Monetary financial institutions11 Enterprises and households12 General government Bundesbank 5 Reserve assets13 IV Errors and omissions14	- 39.5 + 7.6 + 4.2 + 11.5 - 30.1 + 2.6 - 6.9 + 45.8 + 0.8	- 21.2 - 9.9 + 0.0 - 7.3 - 35.0 - 13.0 - 1.7 + 42.5 - 0.4 - 1.9	- 2.2 - 1.6 + 2.6 + 20.3 - 7.7 + 4.3 - 1.8 + 25.6 + 0.4 + 6.9
IN FLIGIS WITH OLLINSSIOLIS	- 0.5	- 1.9	+ 0.9

1 Excluding freight and insurance costs of foreign trade. 2 Including freight and insurance costs of foreign trade. 3 Including participation certificates. 4 Including reinvested earnings. 5 Long term: original maturity of more than one year or unlimited. 6 Including outstanding foreign D-Mark bonds. 7 Short-term: original maturity up to one year. 8 Including bonds issued by the former Federal Railways, the former Federal Post Office and the former Treuhand agency. 9 Balance of transactions arising from options and financial futures contracts as well as employee stock options. 10 Includes in particular financial and trade credits as well as currency and deposits. 11 Excluding the Bundesbank. 12 Includes the following sectors: financial corporations (excluding monetary financial institutions) as well as non-financial corporations, households and non-profit institutions serving households. 13 Excluding allocation of special drawing rights and excluding changes due to value adjustments. 14 Statistical errors and omissions, resulting from the difference between the balance on the financial account and the balances on the current account and the capital account.

Deutsche Bundesbank

lution of three banks in Spain and Italy, uncertainty in the market was reduced.

Issuing activity in the German equity market Stock market was muted in the second quarter. Domestic enterprises issued €1 billion worth of new shares. The outstanding volume of foreign equities in the German market dropped by €2½ billion in the same period. Equities were purchased by domestic credit institutions (€3 billion) which shifted their focus from foreign to domestic shares on balance. By contrast, both domestic non-banks (€2 billion) and foreign investors (€2½ billion) sold domestic equity instruments.2

funding and stock purchases

During the quarter under review, domestic investment companies recorded inflows of €17 billion, after raising funds totalling €29½ billion in the previous three-month period. Specialised funds reserved for institutional investors (€91/2 billion) as well as retail funds (€7½ billion) saw fresh inflows of funds. Among the asset classes, mixed securities-based funds attracted the most inflows (€6½ billion), though equity funds and open-end real estate funds (€3 billion in each case) and funds of funds (€2½ billion) also sold new fund shares. Foreign funds traded in the German market attracted inflows totalling €4½ billion net in the second quarter of 2017. Domestic non-banks were the main buyers, adding mutual fund shares worth €21½ billion to their portfolios. German credit institutions purchased investment fund shares for €1½ billion, while foreign investors sold mutual fund shares worth €1½ billion.

Sales and purchases of mutual fund

Direct investment

As with cross-border portfolio investment, which saw net outflows totalling €25½ billion in the second quarter of 2017, net capital exports were likewise recorded in the field of direct investment: these amounted to €12½ billion.

investment sees capital exports

German direct investment abroad Direct investment abroad by German enterprises came to €22½ billion net in the period from April to June 2017, with domestic investors augmenting their equity capital by a total of €16 billion. This was achieved, in equal shares, by means of equity capital in the narrower sense and reinvested earnings (€8 billion in each case). German enterprises also stepped up their intra-group lending by €6½ billion. In this context, an increase in financial credits by €7½ billion contrasted with a decrease in trade credits in the amount of €1 billion. Countries receiving substantial direct investment from Germany in the second quarter of 2017 included the Netherlands (€6½ billion), the

United States (€3½ billion) and Luxembourg (€3 billion). By contrast, domestic enterprises disinvested in China to the tune of €2½ billion.

Non-resident enterprises boosted their investment in Germany in the months April to June 2017 by €10 billion, relying exclusively on intragroup lending to do so. This mainly occurred on the back of loans from foreign subsidiaries to their German parent companies. In regional terms, German firms saw large-scale inflows from the Netherlands (€5½ billion) and the United Kingdom (€2 billion). By contrast, Italian investors withdrew capital from Germany (€2 billion).

Foreign direct investment in Germany

Economic conditions in Germany

■ Macroeconomic situation

German economy continued on strong growth path in Q2 The German economy continued to experience rapid growth in the second guarter of 2017. According to provisional data from the Federal Statistical Office, real gross domestic product (GDP) in the second quarter grew by a seasonally and calendar adjusted 0.6% compared with 0.7% in the preceding three-month period.1 GDP growth was therefore much faster than potential output in both quarters and overall capacity utilisation, which was already significantly above average, showed a further marked rise. Exceptionally upbeat sentiment among both enterprises and consumers along with the positive order situation in industry suggests that the German economy is also likely to continue to grow with strong momentum in the current quarter. The fairly brisk underlying pace of economic growth last year

owing to buoyant domestic activity accelerated further towards the end of the period under review owing to a more favourable external environment. Overall, GDP growth in the current year could even be somewhat stronger than expected in the June projection.²

As in the first quarter, the strong economic growth in the second quarter of 2017 was due mainly to the buoyant upturn in industry and construction. After some ups and downs last year, industrial output moved onto a clear growth path at the turn of the year. This also had a knock-on impact on business-related services sectors, such as the wholesale trade sector. The boom in the construction sector continued and there was a further considerable increase in output.

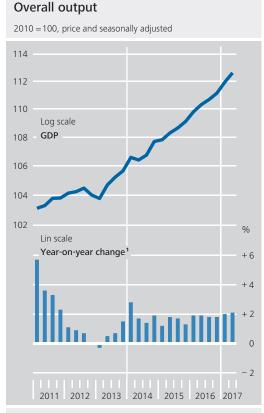
Industry and construction as kev drivers

Looking at demand, the recovery continued to be broadly based. Exports were still on the rise, mainly thanks to stimuli from the other euro area countries. In addition, there was a further expansion in investment in machinery and equipment. The fact that this overcame its sustained period of sluggishness is probably due chiefly to increasing capacity utilisation in the industrial sector and the positive outlook for sales. Private consumption is also likely to have made a major contribution to growth in GDP.

Demand impulses broadly based

Following their strong showing in the fourth quarter of 2016 and the first quarter of 2017, German exports continued to grow at a somewhat slower pace in the second quarter. According to the figures available up to May, stimuli from the other euro area countries were

Further rise in exports



Source of unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. **1** Only calendar-adjusted.

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¹ GDP growth was revised upwards by 0.1 percentage point in the first quarter of 2017. Following the usual mid-year revision of previous years' data, GDP growth was revised upwards by 0.3 percentage point in 2014 and by just under 0.1 percentage point in 2016.

² See Deutsche Bundesbank, Outlook for the German economy – macroeconomic projections for 2017 and 2018 and an outlook for 2019, Monthly Report, June 2017, pp 11-27.

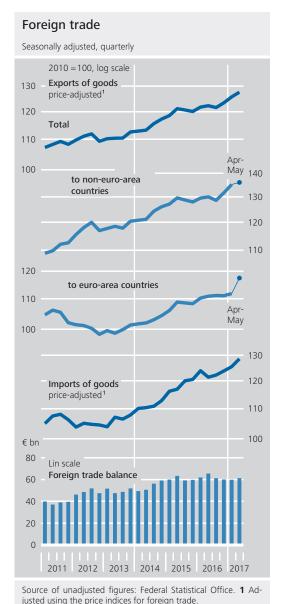
a key factor in this. The ongoing and robust economic recovery in these countries was reflected in a considerably higher demand for German products. By contrast, growth in sales to non-euro area countries was comparatively modest. In terms of value, significantly more goods were exported, especially to central and east European countries, the United Kingdom, the OPEC countries and Japan. There was a marked fall in exports to the United States and China, however. German exporters' trade with Russia was moving somewhat towards a normal level again following the quite significant rise in the previous quarter, but was still very strong compared with the final quarter of 2016. This reflects the fact that the Russian economy has overcome its severe recession of recent years.

Investment in machinery and equipment on expansionary course

Private investment in machinery and equipment appears to have recovered from last year's cyclical lull and has taken on a somewhat brisker pace since the turn of the year. Enterprises are also likely to have significantly stepped up their investment in machinery and equipment in the second quarter of 2017. The value of sales of capital goods producers in Germany and capital goods imports both showed a further increase in the second quarter. Furthermore, the higher number of motor vehicle registrations indicates that commercial owners have been building up their fleets significantly. The greater amount of investment in machinery and equipment by enterprises is likely to have been due, above all, to the marked strengthening in industrial activity at the end of the period under review and the high and increasing level of capacity utilisation in manufacturing.

Construction investment still very buoyant

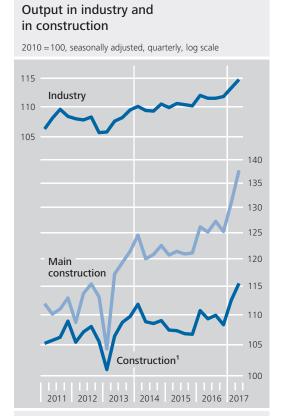
Construction investment, too, is likely to have risen again sharply in the second quarter of 2017 on a broad front. The turnover figures for the main construction sector, which are available up to May, show that, along with the very dynamic activity in housing construction, commercial non-residential construction and public sector construction picked up perceptibly.



Private consumption is likely to have increased noticeably in the second quarter. Consumers were in an exceptionally positive spending mood owing to very high income and economic expectations. Real retail sales (excluding motor vehicles) posted a sharp increase and thus rose considerably more strongly than in the previous quarters. All major categories of goods benefited from the buoyant consumer demand. Online shopping and mail order sales showed especially sharp growth. The significant increase in trade in information and communication technology (ICT) equipment also stood out given the already fairly substantial rise in the previous quarter. By contrast, there

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Private consumption benefited from buoyant consumer spending



Source of unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. **1** Main construction sector and finishing trades.

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was a tailing-off in demand for motor vehicles. At all events, the number of private passenger car registrations decreased. It is not possible at present to say with any certainty how far this was due to uncertainty among buyers resulting from the diesel emission problems of a number of German car manufacturers, which was already increasingly being talked about in the second quarter. Measured by the total number of registrations, foreign group brands gained further market shares in Germany, thus continuing a trend that has been observable for roughly two years now.

Import demand broadly based

Imports rose steeply in the second quarter of 2017 after adjustment for seasonal variations. The increase was driven by strong domestic demand as well as by the rise in exports, as the exported products contain a large share of imported intermediate goods. In terms of value, the increase was not quite as sizeable. This was due to energy prices, which declined quite significantly during the reporting period. In re-

gional terms, non-euro area countries – according to the figures available up to May – benefited in particular from the strong demand for imports. By contrast, the sharp rise in imports from the euro area witnessed in the previous quarter gradually levelled off. The value of imports of Chinese products, which rose guite considerably in the second guarter, stood out in particular. Japanese products were also sought after. Demand for goods from the United States was stagnating, however. Imports from the United Kingdom failed to maintain their upward movement of the first quarter and even posted a marked decline. The value of imports from Russia also fell, probably as a result of the cheaper energy imports towards the end of the period under review.

Sectoral trends

Industrial output in Germany in the second quarter of 2017 was able to build on the marked increase in its pace of growth since the beginning of the year. In quarter-on-quarter terms, industrial output recorded a further sharp seasonally adjusted rise following the rather muted increase of recent years. Manufacturers of computers, electronic and optical products benefited particularly strongly from the buoyant economic activity, while growth in the mechanical engineering sector tended to be modest. All in all, manufacturers of capital goods were able to expand their production by roughly the same amount as consumer goods manufacturers. The increase was somewhat higher still in the case of intermediate goods.

According to Ifo Institute data, the level of capacity utilisation of tangible fixed assets in manufacturing, which was already higher than average, went up significantly and reached its highest level in almost a decade (86½%). Producers of capital goods reported a marked increase in capacity utilisation, whereas it declined slightly in the intermediate and consumer goods industry.

Strong growth in industrial output

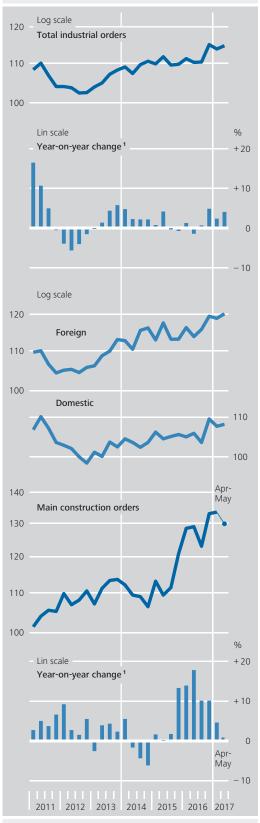
Further rise in industrial capacity utilisation Boom in the construction sector still holding strong

The construction sector is still experiencing a boom. Construction output in the second quarter of 2017 showed strong growth on the quarter after adjustment for seasonal variations. While output in the finishing trades contracted slightly, it showed very strong growth in the main construction sector. Here, building construction and civil engineering grew at similarly strong rates. According to the Federal Statistical Office, however, the high rate of growth in the main construction sector is to be seen against the backdrop of the exceptionally sharp expansion at the beginning of the year in the number of construction firms required to report, which also had a positive impact on the result of the second quarter.3

Services sector driven by strong industrial activity The services sectors are also likely to have expanded again significantly overall in the second quarter. Price-adjusted wholesale sales increased again sharply owing to buoyant industrial activity. In line with this, the assessment of the business situation in this sector has, according to the Ifo Institute, meanwhile reached its highest level since 1991. Retail trade (excluding motor vehicles) was also flourishing. By contrast, motor vehicle sales gained little momentum. According to the figures available up to May, motor vehicle sales were down slightly following their fairy strong result in the previous quarter, whereas the number of new passenger car registrations showed a further increase. Other services, excluding trade, are likely to have undergone a marked expansion in the second quarter as well after their strong upward movement in the first quarter. Enterprises in these sectors recently rated their business situation more positively than at any other time since records began.

Demand for industrial goods and construction work

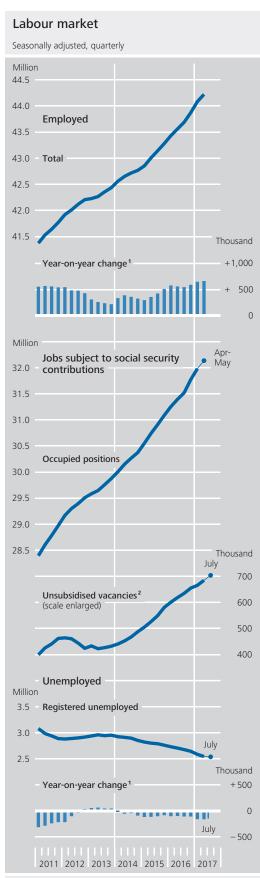
Volume, 2010 = 100, seasonally adjusted, quarterly



Source of unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. **1** Only calendar-adjusted.

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³ Although the adjustment to the reporting group was already made at the beginning of 2017, the fact that the increase in the number of hours worked, and thus also in output, is concentrated on February is – according to the Federal Statistical Office – "for technical reasons" resulting from the way that data are collected. For more information, see Federal Statistical Office, Anpassungen beim Produktionsindex für das Bauhauptgewerbe, May 2017.



Source of unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office and Federal Employment Agency. **1** Not seasonally adjusted. **2** Excluding seasonal jobs and jobs located abroad.

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Labour market

In the second quarter, the situation in the labour market remained very favourable. Employment rose sharply, even though it was not possible to maintain the extremely rapid pace of growth seen in the final quarter of 2016 and the first quarter of 2017. This positive development in employment continued to be driven mainly by the creation of new jobs subject to social security contributions. As in previous quarters, however, there was a contraction in the low-paid part-time employment segment as well as in the number of self-employed persons. Registered unemployment fell significantly in quarter-on-quarter terms. The outlook for the next few months remains upbeat.

Labour market: situation and outlook still very buoyant

The seasonally adjusted number of persons in work in Germany rose by 138,000, or 0.3%, in the second quarter of 2017. Although this increase was still strong, it was nonetheless more moderate than in the first guarter (+0.5%). This is likely to have been due, at least in part, to the comparatively minor weather-related restrictions in the winter and the particularly early spring pick-up, which began as soon as the first quarter. Employment subject to social security contributions, which is the main driver of overall employment, was also growing more moderately of late. According to initial estimates by the Federal Employment Agency for April and May, employment subject to social security contributions was 0.4% higher than the average of the winter months.

Gratifying rise in employment in Q2

Employment growth was broadly based across all sectors. The only exceptions here were the financial and insurance industries, which are still undergoing a process of adjustment, and, over the past few months, also temporary agency employment. The latter could be a response to legislative changes, as a number of amendments to the Act on Labour Leasing (Arbeitnehmerüberlassungsgesetz) came into force on 1 April 2017. These included regulations on the maximum period of labour leasing and the implementation of the equal pay prin-

Employment growth broadly based across sectors

ciple.4 The legal provisions can, however, be modified by means of collective labour agreements. Answering the question of the extent to which temporary agency work, as a particularly flexible labour market segment, will be hampered by the new regulations will depend on how employment in this sector continues to develop. The greatest increase in jobs subject to social security contributions was in businessrelated services (excluding temporary agency employment) and in the health and social work sector, as well as in the information and communication sector. By contrast, there was a rather average increase in the manufacturing and construction sectors. In view of the favourable orders situation in these sectors, a lack of suitably qualified workers might possibly have been the reason why employment was not expanded further.

Immigration supports employment growth

Employment was supported throughout the reporting period by strong immigration. The number of non-German nationals in jobs subject to social security contributions rose by 331,000 on the same month last year, which itself corresponds to almost half of the total increase. The east European EU member states were still the most significant region of origin. There was also a substantial year-on-year rise of 50,000 in the number of employees subject to social security contributions from the eight most significant countries of origin of asylum seekers. This represented an increase of as much as 51% over the past 12 months.⁵

Further significant decline in unemployment Registered unemployment fell significantly in the second quarter of 2017 in seasonally adjusted terms. On an average of the reporting period, the registered unemployment figure was 40,000 lower than in the first quarter. The unemployment rate contracted by as much as 0.2 percentage point to 5.7%. The unemployment figure showed a further fall in July. The positive underlying cyclical trend is, however, masked somewhat by the fact that more persons were registered as unemployed in the context of forced migration (+44,000 in July compared with the same month last year).

According to the leading labour market indicators, employment is likely to expand over the next few months to much the same extent as the period under review. The Ifo employment barometer and the labour market barometer of the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) both remain stable at a very high level, and the Federal Employment Agency's BA-X job index is climbing from one record high to another. This is mainly due to the rising number of reported vacancies for jobs subject to social security contributions, while the turnover in jobs tends to be stagnating or even declining. There has been a particularly strong increase in the number of vacancies in manufacturing and in business-related services. This is a further indication that it is the labour supply and not the demand for labour which is restricting employment growth in some sectors. The unemployment subcomponent of the IAB labour market barometer is still above the neutral threshold. The IAB expects that, in the coming months, refugees will enter the labour market in growing numbers after finishing their integration courses and that registered unemployment could thus show a smaller decline than that seen recently.7

Wages and prices

Notwithstanding the positive labour market situation and the favourable economic situ-

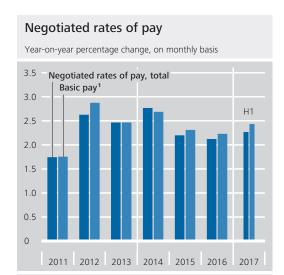
4 With the legislative amendment, a maximum period of 18 months was introduced for the leasing of labour to other firms, after which, temporary workers must be taken on as regular employees if they are to continue working for the firm. Moreover, after no later than nine months, temporary workers are to receive the same salary as comparable regular employees.

5 See Federal Employment Agency, Statistik/Arbeitsmarkt-berichterstattung (2017): Migrations-Monitor Arbeitsmarkt – Eckwerte Deutschland (July). The Middle East countries of Syria, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan, as well as the African countries of Eritrea, Nigeria and Somalia, are classed as being among the most significant countries of origin of asylum seekers.

6 One factor in this development was that the Federal Employment Agency adjusted the calculation of the unemployment rate, as is usual in the second quarter, and, in this connection, the labour force in the denominator was increased significantly.

7 See the IAB press release of 27 July 2017.

Positive employment developments likely to continue, but decline in unemployment at a slower pace



1 Excluding additional benefits and lump-sum payments (eg holiday pay, bonuses)

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Only moderate wage growth in spite of very favour labour market

ation, wage growth in the second quarter of the year remained moderate. In the second guarter of 2017, negotiated wage rates including additional benefits and one-off payments were up by only 2.1% on the year and were thus distinctly weaker than in the first guarter. By contrast, after adjustment for special factors, the increase in basic negotiated rates of pay, at 2.4%, almost matched that in the previous quarter.8 What was striking in this context was the smaller growth in the services industries, which was clearly below the larger increase in industry. Months with a pay freeze agreed in recent pay negotiations in the larger industries and the low phased increases deriving from agreements in the previous year are leaving their mark on wage dynamics in the services sector. The rise in actual earnings may have been somewhat more pronounced than the increase in negotiated rates of pay.

Wage agreements with mainly moderate waae growth so far

Recent pay agreements in the services sector do not point to distinctly stronger wage growth, either. The wage increases agreed in the wholesale sector and foreign trade as well as in the initial pay settlement in the retail sector were moderate at an annualised figure of just over 2%. It was only in the automotive industry that a somewhat stronger increase of just over 21/2% was agreed.

In the upcoming wage negotiations, most of which will affect the services sector, the social partners in some industries will not just be deliberating on higher wages, but also addressing other aspects such as the implications of digitalisation or enhanced arrangements for making working hours more flexible. Such components can increase labour costs directly or indirectly but, viewed in isolation, are likely to at least dampen the agreed rise in negotiated wages.

Wage bargaining also shaped bv other components in addition to pay

The second guarter of 2017 saw a further rise in consumer prices as measured by the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP). The quarter-on-quarter increase, at a seasonally adjusted 0.3%, was not as marked as in the previous quarter (0.5%), however. This was due chiefly to falling energy prices on the back of crude oil prices that were lower in euro terms. Moreover, there was no further increase in food prices. By contrast, prices excluding energy and food were accelerating more noticeably than before. The prices of services, in particular, were going up more strongly again, after upward pressure on prices had been eased somewhat at the beginning of the year by the latest reform of long-term care services. The continuing marked increase in rents played a part in this. Prices of industrial goods (excluding energy) were rising at roughly the same pace as in the first quarter. In this respect, there is likely to have been a time lag in the impact of the depreciation of the euro in the final quarter of 2016 and the first quarter of 2017.

Significant rise in consumer prices excluding energy and food in Q2

The price differential, as measured by the HICP, narrowed overall from 1.9% to 1.6% in yearon-year terms.9 This was also due in part to a base effect arising from the steep rise in energy prices in the second quarter of 2016. If food and energy are excluded, however, the annual

Core inflation rate above Ionaterm average in vear-on-vear terms

⁸ In arithmetical terms, one-off and special payments across much of the production sector in the second quarter of 2016 result in negative base effects in the annual rate of change for the second quarter of 2017.

⁹ The annual figure as measured by the national consumer price index (CPI) fell from +1.9% to +1.7%.

rate went up quite significantly from 1.0% to 1.4%, which – given above-average aggregate capacity utilisation – was above its long-term average of 1.0%. The increase is likely to be slightly overstated as, unlike in 2016, Easter fell in the second quarter this year and there was a quite clear rise in the prices of clothing and footwear as well as travel services, which are often subject to strong fluctuations. Even if these volatile goods and services are excluded, however, the average rate of inflation at the end of the period under review was above its longer-term average.

Further clear price rise in July

After adjustment for seasonal variations, prices in July were clearly up on the month. The decline in crude oil prices in June was still having a slight impact on consumer prices for energy. By contrast, food prices were going up again. Prices of industrial goods (excluding energy) were slightly up on the month and prices of services were, in fact, quite substantially higher than in the previous month on account of travel services. Annual inflation stood at 1.5% in June in terms of both headline inflation and inflation excluding energy and food.¹⁰

Core inflation likely to rise gradually in coming months

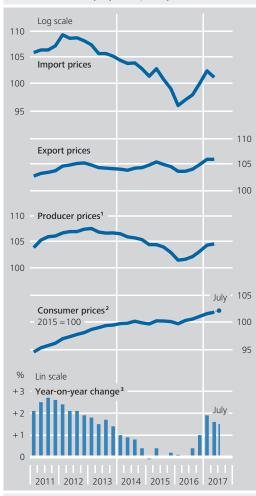
Headline inflation is likely to be characterised by volatility in the coming months, but the core rate is likely to accelerate gradually. This is mainly due to the very upbeat economic situation in Germany. Domestic producer prices for all goods excluding energy were increased in the second quarter, too. By contrast, foreign price pressure is likely to diminish. Import prices at the end of the period under review fell overall as well as when excluding energy. This reflects mainly the recent appreciation of the euro, which is likely to increasingly feed through to consumer prices in the period ahead.

Orders received and outlook

Economic activity likely to remain buoyant in Q3 The strong economic growth in the German economy is expected to continue in the third quarter. Industrial output is likely to go on playing a major role, sustained by a considerable

Import, export, producer and consumer prices

2010 = 100, seasonally adjusted, quarterly



Source of unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. **1** Producer price index for industrial products in domestic sales. **2** Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices. **3** Not seasonally adjusted.

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expansion in exports. With sentiment in manufacturing at an all-time high, the robust orders situation and the large stock of orders that is still being processed suggest that industrial output will increase significantly in the current quarter, too. According to the Ifo Institute, the debate on imposing bans on older diesel cars in some German cities has so far had hardly any effect on sentiment among enterprises in the automotive sector. This may, however, also be due to the fact that the latest survey was already largely complete before the court in

¹⁰ Annual headline CPI inflation rose from +1.6% to +1.7%.

Business situation and expectations for trade and industry*

2005 = 100, seasonally adjusted, log scale



Source: Ifo Institute. * Includes the manufacturing, main construction and wholesale and retail trade sectors.

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Stuttgart backed the bans and before anti-trust complaints were made against a number of car manufacturers.¹¹ It therefore remains to be seen how events unfold. The favourable sales outlook and increasing manufacturing capacity utilisation are also likely to ensure the continuing buoyancy of business investment. Businessrelated services should likewise benefit from the ongoing favourable level of industrial activity. By contrast, after very strong growth of late, recent order book developments indicate that the construction sector might generate significantly fewer stimuli for aggregate economic activity. The labour market environment and the outlook for consumers' incomes should also remain favourable over the summer months, however, and continue to bolster private consumption.

Sentiment in the German economy is distinctly ebullient. Enterprises estimate the current business situation in particular as extremely favourable. In fact, the assessment of the current situation in both the manufacturing sector and the construction industry reached new record highs, according to the Ifo Institute. This was also the case for services excluding retail trade. Although business expectations fell short of their peak levels, they were nevertheless at a high level in all sectors. Furthermore, bearing in mind that the expectations are to be viewed in

the context of the excellent business situation, the latest results suggest that the buoyant economic activity will continue.

Industrial orders were also signalling a steep rise in economic output. In the second quarter of 2017, they were up significantly on the quarter, although relatively few large orders were received. Excluding such orders, there was markedly stronger growth in the inflow of new orders. This new impetus is therefore likely to be felt in the near future. In regional terms, demand from abroad was dominant. There was a strong inflow of orders from the euro area in particular. By contrast, the volume of orders from non-euro area countries suffered from a lack of large contracts and remained at the same level as in the previous quarter. Growth in domestic orders was relatively moderate, which meant that the extremely high level of the final quarter of 2016 was not yet exceeded again. Survey indicators also paint a favourable picture of the orders situation in German industry. According to the Ifo Institute, for example, the last time enterprises made such an optimistic assessment of their order books was in 2011. In line with this, the reach of the order books was, in fact, at its highest level for almost a decade.

Peak of the

boom reached?

construction

Quite substantial

new orders

despite fewer

large orders

The outlook for the construction sector is still more than averagely favourable for the third quarter of 2017, although this sector is likely to have made a smaller contribution to aggregate growth than in the recent past. In April and May – statistics are available up to then – new orders in the main construction area were considerably down on the very strong first quarter of 2017. Major stimuli were provided only by public building construction. On the other hand, the inflow of orders in other areas, and particularly in residential construction, declined considerably. According to the Ifo Institute, there was also a contraction in the reach of the

Ebullient sentiment in German economy order books in the main construction sector to roughly the level seen in mid-2016.

Consumption likely to be sound pillar of economy in third quarter, too Private consumption is likely to have remained a sound pillar of the economy in the third quarter, too. In the light of the favourable labour market environment and continuing positive income growth, households' spending is likely to have risen in the third quarter of 2017 as well. According to the consumer climate index of the Gesellschaft für Konsumforschung (GfK), consumer sentiment is at its highest level for one-and-a-half decades. Despite the recent more intense debate on pollution from older diesel car emissions, consumers' propensity to purchase is also not far from its record level.

Public finances*

General government budget

Surplus again this year despite burdens, ... Germany's public finances are continuing to benefit from the highly favourable underlying economic conditions. As a result, a marked surplus is expected once again this year in spite of various burdens (2016: 0.8% of gross domestic product (GDP)). On the one hand, positive economic developments are easing the strain on public coffers, while the extremely favourable financing conditions at all levels of government are causing interest expenditure to fall further. On the other hand, the nuclear fuel tax repayments to be made in line with a Federal Constitutional Court ruling are having a negative impact.1 Furthermore, the fiscal policy stance is expansionary on the whole. Additional funding has been earmarked for areas such as infrastructure, the armed forces and long-term care, in particular. Spending on pensions and healthcare is likewise set to rise relatively sharply. On the revenue side, favourable tax developments are on the horizon – despite the slight dampening effect of the income tax cut. In addition, the raising of the contribution rate to the longterm care insurance scheme is generating additional receipts, which are to be used to finance a large part of the benefit increases introduced under the latest long-term care reform. All in all, the tax and social contributions ratio looks set to increase further. The debt ratio fell in the first quarter of 2017 to 66.9% (end-2016: 68.3%). In view of the surpluses recorded by central, state and local government and of nominal GDP growth in the ratio's denominator, it will probably maintain its downward trajectory.2

... and debt ratio continues to fall

Current fiscal policy stance to lead to sizeable surpluses even in medium term, yet budget-consuming measures under discussion

As things currently stand, the setting for German public finances will remain favourable in the medium term. Provided there is no change in policy, further sizeable surpluses are to be expected, and the debt ratio could fall back below the 60% threshold in 2019. That said, many of the measures being discussed in the

run-up to the German general election would put pressure on the budget.

In principle, moderate structural surpluses seem entirely appropriate for Germany. The debt ratio is still high, and the financial burdens that are set to arise from demographic developments – particularly in the areas of pensions and long-term care, but also healthcare - will have an impact on public finances in the future and will need to be addressed. These effects will remain limited in the medium term, with the economic situation and highly favourable interest rate level bringing about a temporary period of calm. However, it is precisely in good times that long-term challenges should be kept in mind. Most of these burdens will not materialise until some years down the road when the baby boomer generation retires from the labour force. It is therefore important when assessing public finances or pension issues to take into account significantly longer time horizons.3

Moderate structural surpluses helping to address demographic developments and ...

It is also recommended that central and state government draw up budgets that factor in safety margins below the budget ceiling de-

... improve resilience of public finances

* The section entitled "General government budget" relates to data from the national accounts and the Maastricht debt ratio. The subsequent more detailed reporting on the budgets of central, state and local government and of the social security funds pursuant to available data is based on the figures as defined in the government finance statistics (which are generally in line with the budget ac-

counts).

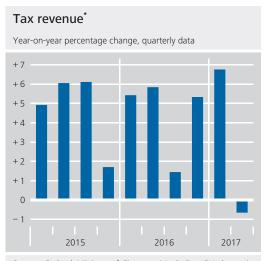
- 1 See p 61f. Tax refunds owing to court rulings, and the interest that goes with them, are recorded in the national accounts as spending (capital transfers); however, in the government finance statistics, these payments are deducted from tax revenue. Temporary burdens could also arise, in particular, in connection with the remaining state government guarantees issued for HSH Nordbank (roughly €8 billion).
- 2 Generally speaking, there is uncertainty surrounding the further portfolio reduction and scaling-back of corresponding liabilities at government-owned bad banks. As in the past few quarters, developments could be volatile due, inter alia, to increases or reductions in cash collateral in connection with derivatives transactions.
- **3** For example, the time horizon in current sustainability reports runs until 2060.

fined by the debt brake. Moderate structural surpluses provide leeway, making it possible to take account of unexpectedly adverse budgetary developments. As a result, there is no need to resort to adopting short-term and, where appropriate, procyclical consolidation measures or to relaxing the debt brake, which would compromise its effectiveness and credibility. The current low-interest-rate environment is taking considerable pressure off those state and local governments with very high levels of debt, in particular. However, the current highly favourable financing conditions and the resulting relatively low interest expenditure should not obscure the fact that high debt levels will place a strain on future budgets. To this end, a more ambitious fiscal policy stance is particularly warranted, not least so as to be equipped to deal with interest rates returning to normal.4

Budgetary development of central, state and local government

Tax revenue

Slight decline in tax revenue in Q2 due to nuclear fuel tax repayments The year-on-year decline in tax revenue⁵ came to 1/2% in the second quarter of 2017 (see the chart above and the table on page 62). The decline is due to the fact that, following a ruling by the Federal Constitutional Court,6 central government was required to repay the €6½ billion collected in nuclear fuel tax payments since 2011 to the operators of nuclear power plants. Without these repayments, revenue would have risen by 3%. At 61/2%, growth in wage tax receipts was considerable, though the income tax cut at the start of the year had a slightly dampening effect. On the other hand, the rate of growth was elevated by the fact that child benefit, which is deducted from revenue, rose only moderately. Growth in assessed profitrelated taxes remained buoyant. Receipts from withholding tax on interest income and capital gains were up significantly, which is likely to be mainly attributable to capital gains. By contrast, revenue from non-assessed taxes on earnings,



Source: Federal Ministry of Finance. * Including EU shares in German tax revenue but excluding receipts from local government taxes.

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the main component of which is investment income tax payments on dividends, decreased considerably. However, this appears to be linked to some extent to dividend payments, which are now made later over the course of the year, meaning that a turnaround can be expected by the end of the year. Turnover tax revenue, which is quite volatile *per se*, increased by a rather modest 3%. While tobacco tax receipts decreased, this was probably largely driven by a (temporary) revenue-boosting one-off effect in the same period a year earlier.⁷

According to the official tax estimate from May, tax revenue (including local government taxes) is expected to rise by 4% in 2017 as a whole. Adjusted for the aforementioned ruling by the Federal Constitutional Court on nuclear fuel

Growth of 3% expected for 2017 as a whole even in face of nuclear fuel tax repayments

7 The entry into force on 20 May 2016 of the Regulation Governing the Implementation of the EU Tobacco Products Directive (Verordnung zur Umsetzung der Richtlinie über Tabakerzeugnisse) is likely to have increased tax revenue in the first half of 2016 before lowering it in the second half of 2016. Pursuant to the regulation, measures to be taken include putting images of diseases caused by smoking on packaging.

⁴ See Deutsche Bundesbank, The development of government interest expenditure in Germany and other euro area countries, Monthly Report, July 2017, pp 33-68.

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

⁶ See Federal Constitutional Court, Order of the Second Senate of 13 April 2017 (2 BvL 6/13). The order was published on 7 June 2017.

Tax revenue

	H1				Estimate	Q2			
	2016	2017			for 20171,2	2016	2017		
Type of tax	€ billion		Year-on-yea	ar change %	Year-on- year change %	€ billion		Year-on-yea	ar change %
Tax revenue, total ²	317.0	326.4	+ 9.4	+ 3.0	+ 2.9	162.1	161.0	- 1.1	- 0.7
of which Wage tax	87.9	93.6	+ 5.7	+ 6.5	+ 5.1	45.3	48.3	+ 2.9	+ 6.5
Profit-related taxes ³ Assessed income tax Corporation tax	57.4 27.5 15.8	61.6 31.8 16.4	+ 4.2 + 4.3 + 0.6	+ 7.4 + 15.7 + 3.9	+ 3.7 + 6.8 - 1.3	29.2 12.9 7.3	29.9 14.8 7.9	+ 0.7 + 1.9 + 0.5	+ 2.6 + 14.5 + 7.4
Investment income tax ⁴	14.1	13.4	- 0.7	- 5.1	+ 2.4	8.9	7.2	- 1.7	- 18.9
Turnover taxes ⁵	107.1	111.7	+ 4.6	+ 4.3	+ 4.8	52.7	54.2	+ 1.5	+ 2.9
Other consumption- related taxes ⁶	41.3	42.0	+ 0.7	+ 1.6	+ 0.8	21.9	22.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.7

Sources: Federal Ministry of Finance and Bundesbank calculations. 1 According to official tax estimate of May 2017, adjusted for nuclear fuel tax repayments. 2 Including EU shares in German tax revenue but excluding receipts from local government taxes. Nuclear fuel tax repayments are included here for 2017. 3 Employee refunds deducted from revenue. 4 Withholding tax on interest income and capital gains, non-assessed taxes on earnings. 5 Turnover tax and import turnover tax. 6 Taxes on energy, tobacco, insurance, motor vehicles, electricity, spirits, air traffic, coffee, sparkling wine, intermediate products, alcopops, betting and lottery, beer, fire protection.

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tax,8 which was not published until after the tax estimate had been prepared, this corresponds to an increase of 3%. It is assumed here that profit-related taxes will rise significantly, and at a greater rate than could be expected solely on the basis of macroeconomic assumptions and the financial impact of legislative changes and court rulings. This was also observed for the first half of the year, at least. By contrast, projected growth will be curtailed by further, greater tax refunds owing to court rulings, some of which were made some time ago. Repayments are expected later in the year and primarily concern revenue from profit-related taxes.9

Central government budget

Central government recorded a surplus of only €1½ billion in the second quarter of 2017 compared with €14 billion a year earlier. Revenue fell considerably (by 7%, or -€6 billion). This

was mainly due to the nuclear fuel tax repayments (see page 61). In addition, the deductions for transfers to the EU budget were up on the year by $\le 11/2$ billion. At the same time, total expenditure rose sharply (by 81/2%, or $+ \le 61/2$ billion). The largest expenditure increase was recorded for higher transfers ($+ \le 3$ billion), par-

8 Interest payments will also be made to the operators in this connection in future, but the amount of these payments is not yet known. These are not taken into account here. However, including them is not likely to paint a very different picture. Another factor not taken into consideration is that the payments to the enterprises – and, where appropriate, additional dividend payments – are subject to profit-related taxes, which are deducted with a time lag in some cases. The original nuclear fuel tax payments were deductible from their assessment bases. It thus stands to reason that the net burden on government coffers will shrink in future.

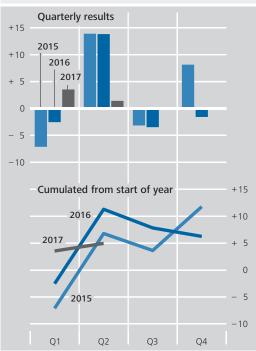
9 For the impact of the court rulings on the tax estimate, see Deutsche Bundesbank, Public finances, Monthly Report, May 2017, p 63. Unlike the cash receipt developments described here, the impact of these court rulings is recorded in the national accounts at the time of each ruling as increasing expenditure rather than being deducted from tax revenue. The burden is therefore distributed over several years (2011 and 2013 to 2017) in the national accounts, with tax revenue rising at a significantly sharper rate this year.

Surplus largely depleted in Q2, primarily owing to nuclear fuel tax repayments ticularly to the social security funds (most notably the statutory pension insurance scheme) and state governments. Transfers to the latter include central government's increased contribution to accommodation costs for recipients of unemployment benefit II (means-tested benefit), which is to be passed on to local government. However, spending on unemployment benefit II itself was up significantly (by 6%, or +€½ billion). This is largely due to the growing number of refugees who are now eligible for basic allowance benefits, which are financed by central government. Another significant item was the €1½ billion increase in interest expenditure. Of particular note in this regard were rapidly declining premiums, 10 which nevertheless reached an amount of just over €1 billion, and higher payments to the precautionary fund for inflation-linked Federal securities.

General government deficit, and thus recourse to reserve, for year as a whole probably lower than planned In the first half of the year, the central government budget therefore recorded a surplus of €5 billion, which fell significantly short of the €11½ billion surplus recorded a year earlier. For the year as a whole, however, a deficit of €7 billion is budgeted, amounting to a deterioration of €13 billion on the actual figure for 2016. Compared with the budget estimates, there will be revenue shortfalls as a result of the ruling by the Federal Constitutional Court on nuclear fuel tax (€6½ billion plus interest) and of a €2 billion drop in the Bundesbank's profit. In addition, the budget plan still contains a €3 billion global cut in expenditure. However, more favourable fundamental tax developments are expected (+€7 billion on the basis of the May tax estimate), and several further improvements vis-à-vis the budget estimates are on the horizon. All things considered, the central government budget is expected to develop more favourably than planned, despite the negative effects described here. The deficit and withdrawal from the reserve in order to achieve a "black zero", ie a balanced budget without net borrowing, are thus likely to be lower than the estimated €7 billion (see the table on page 65).11

Central government fiscal balance*

€ billion



Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data from the Federal Ministry of Finance. * Core budget excluding off-budget entities. Not adjusted for financial transactions or cyclical effects.

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In addition to the result recorded for the central government budget, the deficits of three off-budget entities - the flood relief fund, the fund to promote municipal investment, and the energy and climate fund - are taken into account in the context of the debt brake. The total of their deficits is likely to be somewhat lower than the estimated €3 billion, and, overall, the central government budget looks set to safely comply with the debt brake limit for the structural balance of -0.35% of GDP (-€10½ billion). This remains the case when - in contrast to the Federal Ministry of Finance's approach - looking at the financial balance (deficit) of the core budget rather than borrowing. As it is currently implemented, the option under the national debt brake of central government

Dissolution of reserve to pay down debt advisable

¹⁰ See Deutsche Bundesbank, Distortive accounting of premiums and discounts in the Federal budget, Monthly Report, July 2017, pp 43-44.

¹¹ Forming and dissolving reserves has no effect on the balance of revenue and expenditure (ie surplus or deficit). However, in the event of an existing deficit, it is possible to avoid borrowing by dissolving reserves.

(and some state governments) of complying with fiscal rules by dissolving reserves is a significant deviation from the European rules. As the national rules should, not least, ensure compliance with European requirements, this inconsistency gives cause for concern. For example, it may give rise to a situation in which compliance with the limits set under national debt brakes is accompanied by non-compliance with European rules. Against this background, but also because it is clear that expenditure relating to refugee immigration can be financed without – as was originally intended – making use of the reserve, it would make sense to dissolve the reserve to pay down debt in the budget. 12 As a general rule, the Stability Council (in which central government and all state governments are represented) reviews compliance with the European rules on the general government deficit. It is important that detailed information on budgetary developments at the level of both central government (and the social security funds) as well as individual state governments (and the sum of their local authorities) are available, together with the corresponding plans. In this way, the Stability Council can also identify risks relating to compliance with the European rules at an early stage - risks that, in spite of compliance with the debt brake requirements, can result, inter alia, from differences in the treatment of reserve withdrawals or premiums – and initiate the necessary budgetary adjustments.

2018 draft budget: recourse to refugee reserve masks planned deficit At the end of June, the Federal Cabinet adopted a draft budget for 2018. This is likely to be revised when the new government takes up office following the general election in September, but is probably the starting point for further planning. Once again, the budget contains no net borrowing. In particular, expenditure for the broadly rule-based payments to the statutory pension insurance scheme, but also for the financing of the energy and climate fund and the military, is set to increase distinctly. Furthermore, interest expenditure is expected to rise (+€2½ billion) − mainly to provide for later final payments for inflation-indexed Federal secur-

ities. On the revenue side, growth in tax revenue is to be subdued as transfers to the EU budget are estimated to be much higher, and additional tax revenue is assigned to the state and local governments on a lasting basis as part of the €5 billion municipal relief package. As in the 2017 budget, the Bundesbank's profit is forecast to be €2½ billion, with the Bundesbank announcing burdens resulting from further risk provisioning. The estimated global revenue shortfall of just over €2 billion may represent a certain amount of provisioning, as long as this is not used to cover other imminent burdens, such as the lump-sum refugee payment to the federal states (2017: just over €1 billion). After factoring in a global spending cut of €4 billion, which eases the budgetary burden, €8 billion is to be withdrawn from the refugee reserve. After deduction of coin seigniorage, therefore, the draft budget contains a deficit of €8½ billion (see the table on page 65).

The debt brake limits the structural result for 2018 to -€11 billion. The Federal Ministry of Finance is basing its budgetary plans on a net borrowing of €0 for the core budget and a total deficit of €2½ billion for the relevant offbudget entities. A small revenue surplus (€½ billion) is envisaged for financial transactions (which are to be factored out of the calculations). Applying an approach where the cyclical impact is taken to be negative increases (improves) the structural balance, thus leaving leeway of just over €8 billion to the upper limit overall. If instead of net borrowing, the deficit of the core budget were included in the calculations (meaning that withdrawals from the reserve, in particular, were not included), there would no longer be any leeway. Furthermore, the economic situation in the coming year, especially also in light of the low unemployment rate, is generally being classified as good and budget-relieving, rather than as a burden on public finances. It would thus appear more appropriate to figure in cyclical relief for the cen-

Estimated cyclical budgetary burden unconvincing

¹² See Deutsche Bundesbank, Public finances, Monthly Report, May 2017, p 65.

Central government's medium-term fiscal planning for 2017 to 2021 and structural net borrowing under the debt brake

€ billion

	Actual	Actual	Target	Draft	Fiscal plan		
Item	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Expenditure ¹ of which	311.4	317.1	329.1	337.5	348.2	349.4	356.8
Investment	29.6	33.2	36.1	36.4	37.1	32.6	33.0
Revenue ^{1, 2} of which	311.4	317.1	329.1	337.5	348.2	349.4	356.8
Tax revenue ¹	281.7	289.0	301.0	308.8	321.8	327.1	341.6
Net borrowing (–)/repayment (+) Transfers to (–)/withdrawals from (+) reserves	- - 12.1	- 6.5	6.7	8.2	3.8	-	_ _
Fiscal balance ³	11.8	6.2	- 7.0	- 8.4	- 4.1	- 0.3	- 0.3
Cyclical component ⁴ Balance of financial transactions	- 2.5 1.9	- 0.0 0.6	- 1.6 - 0.7	- 0.4 0.6	- 0.2 0.6	0.0 0.9	0.0 0.9
Balance of relevant off-budget entities Energy and climate fund Relief fund (2013 flood) Fund to promote municipal investment	1.9 - 0.9 3.5	0.0 - 2.3 3.4	- 1.5 - 1.0 - 0.8	- 0.3 - 0.8 - 1.4			· ·
Structural net borrowing (–)/repayment (+) ⁵ Structural fiscal balance ⁵	5.1 16.9	0.4 6.6	- 0.9 - 8.0	- 2.8 - 11.2			
Memo item Ceiling	- 18.6	- 10.2	- 10.6	- 11.0	- 11.3	- 11.7	- 12.0

1 After deduction of supplementary central government grants, shares of energy tax revenue, compensation under the 2009 reform of motor vehicle tax and consolidation assistance to Federal states from 2011, including transfers to/withdrawals from reserves. 2 Including coin seigniorage. 3 Corresponds to the difference between the revenue and expenditure of the core budget as defined in the government finance statistics and equals net borrowing/repayment less transfers to/withdrawals from reserves and less coin seigniorage. 4 Notwithstanding legal requirements, data for all years taken from the Federal Government's 2017 spring forecast. 5 Meaning of structural: plus the balance of relevant off-budget entities less the cyclical component and less the balance of financial transactions.

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tral government budget. Based on the budget estimates presented, the structural deficit would therefore exceed the upper limit of €11 billion. However, actual budgetary developments in some areas are likely to be better than estimated in the draft budget, meaning that all in all, from today's perspective, the deficit would still remain under the upper limit, even if this line of thought is followed. Nevertheless, the gap would be significantly lower than indicated in the draft budget.

The medium-term fiscal plan for 2019 to 2021 retains a balanced budget. Taking this and the remainder of €4 billion in the refugee reserve into account, the Federal Ministry of Finance indicates that there is room for manoeuvre (global revenue shortfalls) in the amount of €15 billion in cumulative terms. No concrete policy intentions for these funds have yet been established in the plans for the period after the election. Measures such as tax cuts or higher trans-

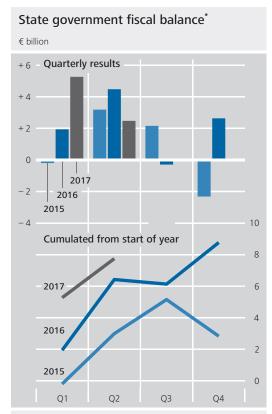
fers to expand benefits in the statutory pension

insurance scheme are being mooted in the election campaign. There have also been hints at NATO agreements regarding increased defence expenditure. However, the favourable economic situation and the very advantageous financing costs underlying the plans continue to ease the pressure on the budget. This puts the aim of no net borrowing into perspective. Furthermore, moderate structural surpluses still seem sensible. In addition to remaining within a safety margin to the debt brake budget limit, fiscal policy would then be making provisions for gradually emerging demographic burdens and a possible increase in capital market rates.

In the second quarter of 2017, as in the previous year, a net surplus of €2 billion was reported for central government's off-budget entities covered by the Federal Ministry of Finance's quarterly overviews (excluding, in particular, bad banks and other entities keeping commercial accounts). Significantly increased central government transfers to the precaution-

Off-budget entities record unchanged result in Q2 ...

No net borrowing in fiscal plan up to 2021, but post-election intentions disregarded



Source: Bundesbank calculations based on monthly data from the Federal Ministry of Finance. * Federal states' core budgets excluding off-budget entities. Deutsche Bundesbank

ary fund for final payments for inflation-indexed Federal securities offset the absence of a repayment to the Financial Market Stabilisation Fund. At the beginning of the second half of the year, the operating companies of nuclear power plants in Germany made a one-off payment of €24 billion to a newly established state fund, which will consequently assume the permanent burdens arising from the disposal of nuclear waste. Against this background, a one-off very high overall surplus is expected for the year as a whole, taking into account all the off-budget entities of central government.¹³ However, for the entities covered thus far in the quarterly reports, the surplus might be only slightly up on the year (2016: +€½ billion). In 2016, the retroactive forwarding of revenue from the European bank levy burdened the budget, and the flood relief fund paid back €1½ billion to the central government budget. Additionally, there was an inflation-indexed bond to be repaid last year, and central government transfers to the precautionary fund for final payments for

inflation-indexed Federal securities are pushed up by inflation. In contrast to last year, however, no further revenue is likely to be produced by topping up the fund to promote municipal investment or repaying bank aid at the current juncture.

State government budgets¹⁴

After a strong start to the year, the surplus in the state government budgets decreased by €2 billion on the year in the second quarter of 2017 to €2½ billion. Revenue rose by only 3% (just over €2½ billion), which was primarily due to the significantly subdued increase in tax receipts (+31/2%, or just over €2 billion). However, at 5½% (just over €4½ billion), expenditure rose at a considerably stronger pace than revenue. Personnel costs increased steeply by just over 5%. In addition to the rapid rise in civil servants' pension benefits, the wage agreement in spring and adjustments to civil servants' pay rates, in particular, were responsible for this. Substantial growth was also recorded for investment expenditure (+81/2%). By contrast, interest expenditure and other operating expenditure, which was exceptionally high in the previous year as a result of the additional refugee-related expenditure, continued to decline (by around -8% in both cases).

Declining surplus in Q2 amidst large increase in expenditure

As the year progresses, the growth in tax revenue is expected to slow down once more due to the lagged effects of previous court rulings, while the growth in other operating expenditure should return to normal. Viewed as a whole, however, following the very favourable development at the beginning of the year, only a limited decline in the surplus is to be expected for 2017 as whole (2016: €9 billion). As

Further surpluses expected this year and in the medium term

¹³ Nevertheless, this inpayment, which is counterbalanced by the assumption of future burdens, retains a neutral balance effect in the national accounts.

¹⁴ The development of local government finances in the first quarter of 2017 was analysed in the short article of the July 2017 Monthly Report. These are the most recent data available. The data on state government budgets are based on the monthly cash statistics on the core budgets.

was the case last year, this situation contrasts with the plans of state governments, which currently envisage a deficit of €5½ billion, not least due to earlier less favourable tax estimates. In the absence of any substantial policy changes and on the basis of the tax estimate from May of this year, further surpluses can be expected in the years to come. From 2020, the state governments will then profit from additional central government transfers as part of the reformed financial equalisation scheme. Given the favourable starting position and increased central government transfers, considerably increased investments can be expected.

Stability Council plans to extend budgetary recovery procedures for Bremen and Saarland

Against the backdrop of an overall positive picture, the Stability Council established at its June meeting that all recipient federal states had fulfilled the requirements for the granting of consolidation assistance in 2016. However, Bremen and Saarland only undershot the established respective deficit ceilings by a small margin. The budgetary recovery procedures¹⁵ for Berlin and Schleswig-Holstein were successfully completed. Nevertheless, additional consolidation measures are still deemed necessary for Bremen and Saarland, and an extension of the recovery procedure to the end of 2020 is planned. Under the reform of federal financial relations, Bremen and Saarland are each to receive budgetary recovery assistance from central government to the tune of €400 million on an annual basis from 2020 onwards. However, the repayment obligations for these payments are relatively reasonable in comparative terms. 16

■ Social security funds¹⁷

Statutory pension insurance scheme

Surplus broadly unchanged in Q2 The statutory pension insurance scheme recorded a surplus of just under €1 billion in the second quarter of 2017, which nearly matched the previous year's level. Revenue continued to rise steeply at 4½% on the year. This was largely attributable to the ongoing favourable

wage and employment developments, but also to the removal of a reduction factor in the central government grant. Expenditure increased by just under 5%. This was mainly due to the high pension increase in the middle of last year (by 4.25% in western Germany and 5.95% in eastern Germany).

In comparison with the first half of the year, considerably smaller increases in expenditure are to be expected in the remainder of the year, with a continued stable rise in revenue. A distinctly lower deficit than in the previous year (2016: just over €2 billion) is therefore on the cards for the year as a whole. This is largely attributable to the removal of the reduction factor (just over €1 billion) in the central government grant mentioned above. Furthermore, growth in contribution receipts could be somewhat higher than that of pension expenditure. As in the previous year, annual average pension growth stands at 3½%.¹¹8 However, since the number of pensions is rising somewhat more

Interim peak in statutory pension insurance scheme, but high demographic burdens in the longer term

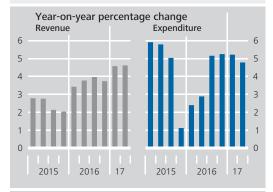
15 In the context of regular fiscal surveillance, budgetary recovery procedures were initiated from 2012 for federal states deemed to be at risk of budgetary hardship. With the exception of Saxony-Anhalt, this affected the federal states in receipt of consolidation assistance. The recovery programmes, which in principle last five years and which do not involve financial assistance, are assessed by the Stability Council on a regular basis.

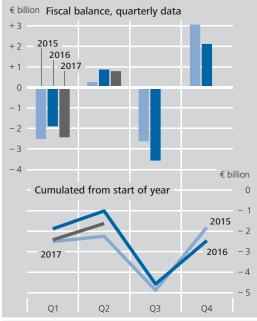
16 Pursuant to section 2 (2) of the budgetary recovery assistance law, these federal states are committed to reducing their debt levels. To this end, they are, in principle, committed to (1) repaying debts amounting to at least oneeighth (ie €50 million) of the total assistance granted, on a yearly basis, and (2) repaying one-fifth of the total assistance granted (ie €400 million) over a period of five years. Adherence is reviewed at two-yearly or five-yearly intervals by the Federal Ministry of Finance. In the event of an unexcused overall undershooting of (1) in the previous two years, the outstanding amount of repayment is retained from the budgetary recovery assistance until this outstanding amount is repaid, whilst in the case of failure to meet condition (2), the annual repayment obligation of oneeighth of the assistance granted is increased by one-fifth of the outstanding repayment amount for each year of the subsequent five-year period.

17 The financial development of the public long-term care and statutory health insurance schemes in the first quarter of 2017 was analysed in the short articles of the July 2017 Monthly Report. These are the most recent data available.

18 In mid-2017, the pension increase (an average of +2½% for Germany as a whole) was substantially lower than a year earlier, meaning that pension expenditure is set to rise considerably more slowly in the second half of the year. For more information, see Deutsche Bundesbank, Public finances, Monthly Report, May 2017, p 68.

Finances of the German statutory pension insurance scheme





Source: German statutory pension insurance scheme (Deutsche Rentenversicherung Bund).

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slowly from the current perspective, total pension expenditure is also likely to increase slightly less strongly than in the previous year (+4%). At the end of the year, the reserve is expected to be slightly lower than at end-2016, amounting to 1.5 times the scheme's monthly expenditure. This would therefore still place it at the upper end of the envisaged range of variation. This should not, however, be viewed as scope for expanding benefits in the statutory pension insurance scheme. The reserve will gradually be depleted in the medium term. As the "baby boomers" enter retirement and life expectancy continues to rise, funding pressures on the statutory pension insurance scheme will mount

considerably in the future, and in the absence of benefit increases, significant rises in the contribution rate are already expected in the longer term.¹⁹

Federal Employment Agency

In the second quarter of 2017, the Federal Employment Agency posted a surplus of €1½ billion in the core budget, 20 which was somewhat higher than a year ago. An exceptionally high transfer was made to the civil servants' pension fund (as in the first quarter), which reduced the Federal Employment Agency's operating profit by almost €½ billion.21 This was the main reason for the 2% increase in expenditure, whereas the decrease in unemployment benefit continued in the light of the favourable labour market situation (almost -31/2%) and spending on active labour market policies matched the level of the previous year. The latter, however, was attributable to the temporary and non-insurance-related financing of language courses for refugees. Revenue rose by 4%, with an even greater increase in contribution receipts (+5%).

Basic financial situation distinctly improved in Q2

The Federal Employment Agency's finances are also likely to benefit from the favourable labour market situation as the year progresses, and no further special transfers to the civil servants' pension fund have been planned. Even if active labour market policy expenditure were to increase by a somewhat larger amount, an even higher surplus would therefore be expected for the year as a whole compared to the previous year (2016: €5½ billion). This would then significantly exceed the budgeted amount (€1½ billion) once more, and the reserve for the core

Considerable surplus expected again for year as whole

¹⁹ For more on the longer-term outlook, see Deutsche Bundesbank, Excursus: longer-term pension developments, Monthly Report, August 2016, pp 68-77.

²⁰ Excluding consolidation with the civil servants' pension fund, thus including surplus-reducing transfers to this fund.
21 These special transfers are connected with low interest rates and resultant additional capital requirements to cover future pension expenditure, particularly for civil servants. These amounted to a total of almost €1 billion in the first half of the year.

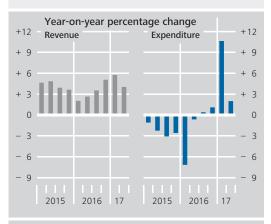
budget (end-2016: €11½ billion) would again be topped up by much more than originally planned.²²

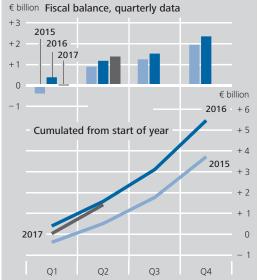
Reduced contribution rate appropriate, given favourable labour market situation

The favourable labour market developments are set to continue in the next few years, according to current forecasts, benefiting the Federal Employment Agency's finances on both the revenue and expenditure sides. Assuming that expenditure on active labour market policy measures reaches a stable level, therefore, surpluses would rise further, and the reserve for the regular operational business as a whole would continue to increase strongly. Such an environment opens up the possibility of reducing the contribution rate. From the current perspective, surpluses could still be achieved if the rate was cut moderately, and the anticipated reserve level could even accommodate a sharper downturn without drawing on central government loans.

22 The reserve value reported here refers to the Federal Employment Agency's free reserves and does not include the winter compensation reserve, insolvency benefit or pension reserve.

Finances of the Federal Employment Agency*





Source: Federal Employment Agency. * Federal Employment Agency core budget including transfers to the civil servants' pension fund.

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I Key economic data for the euro area

1 Monetary developments and interest rates

	Money stock in v	arious definitions	1,2		Determinants of	the money stock	1	Interest rates		
	M1	M2	M 3 3	3-month moving average (centred)	MFI lending, total	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 percenta	ge change						% Annual percer	ntage as a monthl	y average
2015 Oct	11.5	5.4	5.3	5.1	2.3	0.9	- 3.4	- 0.14	- 0.05	1.1
Nov	10.8	5.1	5.0	5.0	2.6	1.1	- 3.2	- 0.13	- 0.09	1.1
Dec	10.5	5.2	4.7	4.9	2.3	0.6	- 3.0	- 0.20	- 0.13	1.2
2016 Jan	10.5	5.5	5.1	5.0	2.8	1.1	- 3.2	- 0.24	- 0.15	1.1
Feb	10.4	5.5	5.1	5.2	3.3	1.2	- 3.2	- 0.24	- 0.18	1.0
Mar	10.3	5.6	5.2	5.0	3.2	1.1	- 3.1	- 0.29	- 0.23	0.9
Apr	9.7	5.2	4.8	5.0	3.5	1.3	- 2.5	- 0.34	- 0.25	0.9
May	9.1	5.1	4.9	4.9	3.7	1.4	- 2.2	- 0.34	- 0.26	0.8
June	8.8	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.0	1.5	- 2.0	- 0.33	- 0.27	0.7
July	8.6	5.1	5.1	5.1	3.9	1.3	- 2.3	- 0.33	- 0.29	0.6
Aug	8.6	5.0	5.0	5.1	3.9	1.6	- 2.1	- 0.34	- 0.30	0.5
Sep	8.4	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.0	1.9	- 2.1	- 0.34	- 0.30	0.6
Oct	8.0	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.3	2.2	- 1.6	- 0.35	- 0.31	0.7
Nov	8.5	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.4	2.2	- 1.6	- 0.35	- 0.31	1.0
Dec	8.8	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	2.4	- 1.6	- 0.35	- 0.32	1.0
2017 Jan	8.4	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.5	2.4	- 1.6	- 0.35	- 0.33	1.1
Feb	8.4	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.3	2.3	- 1.2	- 0.35	- 0.33	1.2
Mar	9.1	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.8	2.8	- 1.1	- 0.35	- 0.33	1.2
Apr	9.3	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.5	2.6	- 1.5	- 0.36	- 0.33	1.1
May	9.3	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.3	2.6	- 1.2	- 0.36	- 0.33	1.1
June	9.7	5.4	5.0		4.1	2.8	- 1.4	- 0.36	- 0.33	1.0
July	l	l					l	- 0.36	- 0.33	1.2

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^{\bullet} **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 item	s of the	euro-area	balance	of paym	ents										Euro exchange	rates 1		
	Current accou	unt		Financ	ial accour	nt											Effective exch	nange r	ate 3
	Balance	of w Goo		Baland	:e	Direct investi	nent	Portfo invest		Financ deriva		Other invest		Reserve assets		Dollar rate	Nominal	Real	
Period	€ million															1 EUR = USD	Q1 1999 = 10	00	
2015 Oct Nov Dec	+ 32,38 + 32,90 + 43,69	8 +	32,338	-	74,629 15,745 71,903	+ - +	19,215 53,574 50,450	+ + +	15,321 31,729 63,279	+ + +	12,759 21,227 22,109	+ -	33,343 17,589 72,062	- + +	6,009 2,462 8,126	1.1235 1.0736 1.0877	93.0 90.5 91.9		88.8 86.3 87.5
2016 Jan Feb Mar	+ 12,67 + 17,37 + 38,59	'2 +	27,934	+	4,558 21,437 40,164	- + +	18,730 51,803 22,709	+ + -	76,162 33,713 10,005	+ + +	15,198 13,598 364	- - +	76,032 78,738 26,034	- + +	1,155 1,061 1,063	1.0860 1.1093 1.1100	93.0 94.2 93.6		88.3 89.2 88.8
Apr May June	+ 38,07 + 21,29 + 41,49	3 +	32,849	+	35,155 17,859 33,384	- + -	8,623 21,695 40,683	+ + +	135,565 4,954 29,638	- - -	21,749 14,064 9,821	- + +	68,421 2,164 53,558	- + +	1,617 3,110 692	1.1339 1.1311 1.1229	94.4 94.6 94.4		89.5 89.9 89.7
July Aug Sep	+ 36,75 + 27,43 + 38,74	8 +	25,222	+ + + +	27,319 44,998 58,692	+ + +	26,559 55,713 52,885	+ + +	59,757 48,555 4,414	+ + +	13,337 6,884 3,715	- - -	71,456 67,968 9,112	- + +	878 1,813 6,789	1.1069 1.1212 1.1212	94.6 94.9 95.1		89.8 90.1 90.1
Oct Nov Dec	+ 27,01 + 33,17 + 40,30	'7 +	33,457	+	7,799 1,272 74,673	+ - -	35,516 7,430 10,826	+ - +	52,876 23,847 63,837	+ + +	6,220 2,868 6,080	- + +	82,862 27,224 9,510	- + +	3,951 2,458 6,073	1.1026 1.0799 1.0543	95.1 94.6 93.7		90.3 89.6 88.9
2017 Jan Feb Mar	- 8 + 25,13 + 44,72		26,221	- + +	12,475 22,018 43,523	- + +	12,326 32,437 16,588	+ + +	11,539 55,657 9,313	+ + +	2,211 8,057 5,214	- - +	8,822 76,114 11,845	- + +	5,077 1,981 563	1.0614 1.0643 1.0685	93.9 93.4 94.0		89.1 88.8 89.2
Apr May June	+ 22,78 + 18,26				14,111 22,660 	+ +	20,183 4,134 	++	50,209 8,287 	+ +	1,013 3,222 	+	52,780 5,615 	+	4,514 1,402 	1.0723 1.1058 1.1229	93.7 95.6 96.3	p p p	89.0 90.5 91.2
July	Ι													l		1.1511	97.6	р	92.4

 $^{^\}star$ Source: ECB, according to the international standards of the Balance of Payments Manual in the 6th edition of the International Monetary Fund. $\bf 1$ See also Tables

XII.10 and 12, pp 81–82 ${\bf 2}$ Including employee stock options. **3** Vis-à-vis the currencies of The-EER-19 group.

I Key economic data for the euro area

3 General economic indicators

Period	Euro area	Belgium	Germany	Estonia	Finland	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Latvia
	Real gross de		duct ^{1,2}						,	
2014 2015 2016 2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2017 Q1 Q2	1.2 2.0 1.8 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.9 1.9 2.2	1.6 1.5 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.1	1.9 1.7 1.9 1.5 3.3 1.7 1.3	2.8 1.4 1.6 1.5 0.7 1.3 2.7 4.4	- 0.6 0.0 1.9 1.7 1.8 2.2 2.0 3.8	0.9 1.1 1.2 1.4 1.8 0.6 0.9 1.5	- 0.4 - 0.2 0.0 - 0.8 0.0 2.1 - 1.3 0.8	8.3 25.6 5.1 2.5 5.4 2.7 9.9 6.1	0.8 0.9 1.0 1.1 0.9 0.4 2.1	2.1 2.7 2.0 2.4 2.3 0.5 2.6 4.0
	Industrial pro				_				_	
2014 2015 2016 2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2017 Q1 Q2	0.8 2.1 1.4 1.3 1.1 1.0 2.3 1.4 e 2.5	1.0 0.0 4.3 4.6 3.4 4.8 4.5	1.4 0.8 1.0 1.5 0.5 0.6 1.4 1.0 3.0	4.3 0.1 1.8 - 2.0 - 1.2 3.0 7.6 10.6 12.6	- 1.9 - 1.2 2.3 - 0.7 3.6 2.6 3.2 1.7 2.9	- 0.8 1.7 0.3 0.7 0.5 - 0.6 0.4 0.9 1.9	- 2.0 1.0 2.6 - 0.9 5.3 2.0 4.0 9.7 3.1	20.9 36.9 0.7 - 0.2 0.7 - 0.8 3.2 - 6.0 P - 1.1	- 0.7 1.1 1.7 1.6 0.2 1.6 3.6 1.6 3.0	- 0.9 3.6 4.9 3.8 4.4 1.4 9.8 8.6 9.3
	Capacity util		-							
2014 2015 2016 2016 Q2 Q3 Q4 2017 Q1 Q2 Q3	80.4 81.3 81.8 81.5 81.6 82.3 82.5 82.6 83.2	79.3 79.7 80.0 79.3 79.7 80.9 80.7 81.4 82.0	83.9 84.5 85.0 84.6 84.8 85.7 85.9 86.0 86.7	73.0 71.4 73.6 73.8 73.0 75.0 74.4 76.4 73.9	79.0 79.2 78.0 78.0 73.8 80.6 81.0 82.1 82.6	81.9 82.7 83.2 82.8 83.8 83.6 84.6 84.3 84.4	67.7 66.2 67.6 67.8 67.8 69.3 68.6 68.1 72.0	- - - - - - -	73.7 75.5 76.3 76.5 76.0 75.7 76.5 76.0 77.0	72.2 71.5 72.6 73.0 71.8 73.1 74.5 74.8 74.5
	Standardised	l unemployn	nent rate 5							
2014 2015 2016 2017 Feb Mar Apr May June July	11.6 10.9 10.0 9.5 9.4 9.2 9.2 9.1	8.5 8.5 7.8 7.6 6.8 	5.0 4.6 4.1 3.9 3.8 4.1 3.8 3.7	7.4 6.2 6.8 5.6 5.6 6.3 6.9 	8.7 9.4 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.7	10.3 10.4 10.1 9.6 9.5 9.6 9.6	26.5 24.9 23.6 22.6 22.0 21.7 	11.3 9.4 7.9 6.8 6.6 6.4 6.3 6.4	12.7 11.9 11.7 11.4 11.5 11.1 11.3 11.1	10.8 9.9 9.6 8.9 8.5 8.3 8.2 8.3
	Harmonised	Index of Co	nsumer Prices	1						
2014 2015 2016 2017 Feb Mar Apr May June July	6 0.4 7 0.0 0.2 2.0 1.5 1.9 1.4 1.3	0.5 0.6 1.8 3.3 2.5 2.7 1.9 1.5	0.8 0.1 0.4 2.2 1.5 2.0 1.4 1.5	0.5 0.1 0.8 3.4 3.0 3.6 3.5 3.1	1.2 - 0.2 0.4 1.4 0.9 1.0 0.9 0.9	0.6 0.1 0.3 1.4 1.4 0.9 0.8 0.8	- 1.4 - 1.1 0.0 1.4 1.7 1.6 1.5 0.9	0.3 0.0 - 0.2 0.3 0.6 0.7 0.0 - 0.6 - 0.2	1.2	0.7 0.2 0.1 3.2 3.3 3.3 2.7 3.1
			ncial balance						-	
2014 2015 2016	- 2.6 - 2.1 - 1.5	- 2.5	0.3 0.7 0.8	0.7 0.1 0.3	- 2.7	- 3.9 - 3.6 - 3.4	- 3.7 - 5.9 0.7	- 3.7 - 2.0 - 0.6	- 3.0 - 2.7 - 2.4	- 1.6 - 1.3 0.0
	General gove	ernment deb	t ⁸							
2014 2015 2016	92.0 90.3 89.2	106.0	71.2	10.7 10.1 9.5	63.7	94.9 95.6 96.0	177.4	105.3 78.7 75.4	132.1	36.5

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 Manufacturing, in %; seasonally adjusted; data are collected in January, April, July and October. 5 As a percentage of the civilian labour force; seasonally adjusted. Standardised unemployment rate of Germany: calculation based on unadjusted data from the Federal Statistical Office.

I Key economic data for the euro area

Lithu	ania	Luxembourg	N	1alta	Netherlands	Austria	Portugal	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Cyprus	Period
									Real gro	ss domestic	product 1,2	
	3.5 1.8 2.3		5.6 4.0 4.2	8.3 7.3 5.0	1.4 2.3 2.2	0.6 1.0 1.5	0.9 1.6 1.4	2.6 3.8 3.3	3.1 2.3 2.5	1.4 3.2 3.2	- 1.5 1.7 2.8	2014 2015 2016
	2.3 1.8 1.6 3.4		3.1 4.6 5.0 4.1	6.3 4.5 4.4 4.9	1.7 2.3 2.4 2.4	1.7 1.5 1.3 1.6	1.0 1.1 1.5 1.9	3.4 3.8 3.0 3.0	2.2 2.7 2.5 2.6	3.6 3.5 3.2 2.6	2.8 2.9	2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4
	4.1	1	4.0	4.2	3.2 3.3	2.5 2.2	3.0			3.0	l	2017 Q1 Q2
						_				ndustrial pro		
	0.3 4.6 2.8 5.5	_	4.4 0.9 0.1 1.9	- 5.7 6.3 - 3.5 - 5.0	- 2.9 - 3.4 2.2 - 2.7	1.0 2.2 2.1 1.8	1.8 1.7 1.0 0.9	3.6 7.4 4.8 4.5	1.7 5.1 7.8 7.2	1.3 3.4 1.8 2.9	3.4 8.0	2014 2015 2016 2016 O1
	- 0.3 3.0	_	0.7 0.1	- 4.3 - 3.1	3.4 3.4	1.8 1.0	0.8 0.4	7.5 2.8	6.6 7.9	1.3 0.9	8.7 6.1	2016 Q1 Q2 Q3
	3.1 5.9	_	6.3	- 1.7 5.7	5.6 2.2	3.6	1.9 3.0	4.1 7.8	9.3 6.6	1.8 1.9	8.6	Q4 2017 Q1
ı	6.3	I		p 1.6	p 1.5	I		1.2		utilisation in		Q2
ı	74.9		56.2	78.1	80.2		78.4		80.3	75.8	53.9	2014
	74.2 75.9		68.3 76.9	78.6 79.1	81.8 81.7	84.0 84.3	80.4 80.2	82.4 84.5	83.6 83.5	77.8 78.6		2015 2016
	76.1 75.5	7	76.1 77.6	78.9 79.8	81.7 81.5	84.0 83.2	80.8 79.6	83.0 84.3	83.1 83.7	77.8 78.4	58.7	2016 Q2 Q3
	76.0 76.5	1	31.3 32.6	79.9 79.3	82.1 81.4	85.1 85.1	80.3 79.8	85.4 87.1	84.1 84.5	79.1 78.8		Q4 2017 Q1
	77.4 77.6	8	32.1 30.1	79.1 80.0	82.5 83.1	86.6 86.9	79.1 80.9	86.5 84.4	85.4 85.1	78.1 78.7	57.6 61.5	Q2 Q3
									Standardise	d unemploy	ment rate 5	
	10.7 9.1		6.0	5.8 5.4	7.4 6.9	5.7	14.1 12.6	13.2 11.5	9.7 9.0	24.5 22.1	16.1 15.0	2014 2015
	7.9 7.9		6.3	4.7	6.0 5.3	6.0 5.8	9.9	9.6 8.5	8.0 7.3	19.6 18.2	12.5	2016 2017 Feb
	8.1 7.5 7.3	1	6.0	4.2 4.1	5.1 5.1	5.7 5.4	9.7 9.5	8.3 8.2	7.1 7.1	18.0 17.6	11.3	Mar Apr
	7.3 7.2		6.0 6.0	4.1 4.1	5.1 4.9	5.2 5.2	9.2 9.0	8.0 7.6	7.1 7.1	17.3 17.1	11.0 10.8	May June
ı		I				l						July
	0.0		0.71	0.01				_	nonised Inde			2014
	0.2 - 0.7 0.7		0.7 0.1 0.0	0.8 1.2 0.9	0.3 0.2 0.1	1.5 0.8 1.0	- 0.2 0.5 0.6	- 0.1 - 0.3 - 0.5			- 1.5	
	3.2 3.2		2.7	1.2 1.2	1.7	2.4	1.6 1.4	1.2	2.5	3.0 2.1		2017 Feb Mar
	3.5 3.2	1	2.6 1.9	1.1	1.4 0.7	2.3 2.1	2.4	0.8	1.7 1.5	2.6 2.0	2.1	Apr May
	3.5		1.5	1.1 1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.6	0.9	June
ı	4.1	1	1.8	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.0		l 1.2 eral governm			July
ı	- 0.7		1.4	- 2.0	- 2.3	- 2.7	- 7.2	- 2.7	_	- 6.0	- 8.8	2014
	- 0.2 0.3		1.4 1.6	- 1.3 1.0	- 2.1 0.4			- 2.7 - 1.7	- 5.4 - 2.9 - 1.8			2015 2016
										eral governn		
	40.5 42.7 40.2	2 2 2	22.4 21.6 20.0	64.3 60.6 58.3	65.2	84.4 85.5 84.6	129.0	52.5	80.9 83.1 79.7	99.8	107.5	2014 2015 2016

6 Including Latvia from 2014 onwards. 7 Including Lithuania from 2015 onwards.
 8 As a percentage of GDP (Maastricht Treaty definition). Euro area: European Central Bank, regularly updated. Member states excluding Germany:

latest data publication under the excessive deficit procedure (Eurostat). Germany: current data according to the Federal Statistical Office and Bundesbank calculations.

1 The money stock and its counterparts * (a) Euro area

€ billion

	I Lending to n in the euro ar		n-MFIs)			II Net o			nts							tion at r) in the					
		Enterprises and househo	olds	General government										D				Debt securit			
Period	Total	Total	of which Securities	Total	of which Securities	Total		Claims on noi euro-a residei	n- area	Liabil- ities to non-eur area resident		Total		Deposi with a agreed maturi of over 2 years	n I ty r	Deposi at agre notice over 3 mon	ed of	with maturi of ove 2 year (net) 2	ities r s	Capital and reserves 3	
2015 Nov	89.6	49.1	2.0		48.5		4.0 3.4	-	15.6		19.6	-	4.2 7.4	-	13.6	-	1.7 0.6	-	4.6	15 16	
Dec 2016 Jan Feb Mar	- 108.7 157.6 87.9 64.6	- 70.7 45.9 45.1 22.2	- 2.0 6.0 - 0.5 - 5.6	111.8 42.8		- - -	45.5 81.6 26.4	l	190.9 129.0 32.3 86.1	11 11	87.4 74.5 13.9 12.4	_	25.3 13.7 10.3	- -	4.1 8.1 11.2 6.5	- - -	0.6 0.4 1.2 0.9	- - -	27.1 18.3 24.0 3.9	1 0	1.4 0.2 5.8
Apr May June	96.8 70.8 55.6	47.7 20.7 5.1	27.7 12.9 - 7.0	50.2		-	61.4 0.7 31.3	_	119.0 62.0 23.2	(80.5 62.7 54.4	_	0.1 3.7 7.3	- - -	3.7 5.0 20.8	- - -	1.3 0.5 0.8	- - -	0.5 0.1 10.3	9	5.4 9.3 1.6
July Aug Sep	54.5 17.3 41.8	29.5 16.9 26.6	27.1	0.4		- - -	85.0 39.7 17.0	_	56.9 7.8 69.0	، ا	41.9 47.5 52.0	-	23.9 2.4 22.8	- - -	7.1 4.9 12.2	- - -	0.5 0.6 0.5	- - -	23.8 0.3 19.6	8	7.5 3.2 9.5
Oct Nov Dec	83.4 106.5 – 58.0	35.9 56.1 – 50.3	4.5 16.1 – 8.3	50.3	45.1 62.3 – 0.9	-	45.7 4.1 38.6	-	153.2 21.2 155.0	- :	98.9 25.3 93.5	- - -	4.8 1.8 11.6	- - -	5.7 8.8 3.2	- - -	0.6 0.7 1.1	- - -	8.8 1.1 13.8).4 3.7 5.6
2017 Jan Feb Mar	132.5 46.0 151.1	44.6 30.8 92.3		15.2	35.3	- - -	10.7 47.4 5.4	_	234.4 52.7 51.5	10	45.1 00.1 46.1	-	21.5 15.3 2.1	_ _	10.2 6.3 2.5	- - -	0.2 0.5 0.5	- - -	4.3 3.1 22.3	25	5.9 5.2 3.3
Apr May June	53.8 46.9 25.0	27.1 21.7 30.2	23.1 12.3 2.1	25.2	24.2 35.8 - 5.4	-	41.3 1.7 59.1	_	78.2 4.7 107.2	_	19.5 3.0 66.3	_	28.2 19.3 16.9	- - -	12.2 5.8 12.3	- - -	0.3 0.3 0.2	- -	0.2 16.3 10.0		5.4 9.1 5.5

(b) German contribution

	I Lending t in the euro		on-banks (r ea	on	-MFIs)						claims c uro-area		ents					capital t							
			Enterprises and house		ds		Genera govern											Deposi	+-			Debt securi	tios		
Period	Total		Total		<i>of whic</i> Securiti		Total		<i>of which</i> Securities	Total		Claim on no euro-a reside	n- area	Liabilities t non-e area reside	o euro-	Total		with ar agreed maturit of over 2 years	ty	Deposi at agre notice over 3 mon	ts ed of	with matur of ove 2 year (net) 2	ities er	Capita and reserve	
2015 Nov Dec		8.6 9.0	21. – 11.	- 1		7.8 5.8	_	7.4 7.4	12.0 - 1.9	-	13.0 5.2	-	35.9 52.1	-		-		-	3.6 3.9	-	1.2 0.9	-	4.0 22.2	-	2.5
2016 Jan Feb Mar	2	1.1 7.2 4.0	5. 10. 4.	7 9	- - -	3.0 4.2 0.6	_	15.4 6.3 9.6	11.8 6.3 9.9	_ _	21.1 29.3 7.3	_	24.7 7.2 22.6	_	45.8 36.5	_	0.3 10.4 2.7	- - -	1.5 1.8 0.0	- - -	1.3 1.3 1.1	-	2.6 8.0 2.3		0.5 0.8 1.5
Apr May June	2	5.7 4.8 4.7	12. 16. 1.	2		0.7 4.9 0.5		13.4 8.6 2.9	8.8 11.9 8.6	- -	40.1 1.5 2.9		13.6 1.1 23.9	-	53.7 0.4 26.8	_	0.6 7.5 3.5	-	3.3 0.8 1.5	- - -	1.1 1.0 0.7	_	1.6 4.7 7.5		3.3 3.0 6.2
July Aug Sep	1	0.2 1.1 4.6	13. 8. 13.	9		1.6 1.5 3.4		16.9 2.2 11.4	13.8 4.0 12.6	- - -	18.4 16.5 37.2	_	7.1 2.5 11.1		25.5 19.0 26.1	- -	6.0 2.0 7.2	- - -	0.8 1.8 1.1	- - -	0.9 0.8 0.7	-	5.4 3.9 6.2		1.1 0.6 0.9
Oct Nov Dec	2	1.5 8.1 0.1	11. 18. – 8.	4		2.6 4.4 0.4	_	9.6 9.7 2.1	6.5 14.4 8.4	- -	3.2 22.4 19.6	- -	42.4 25.7 9.5	 - -	45.7 3.3 29.1	_	7.1 9.2 2.6	_ _	2.2 0.6 2.0	- - -	0.8 0.5 0.4	-	5.8 9.6 2.9	-	0.2 0.8 2.7
2017 Jan Feb Mar	1	3.6 7.3 8.2	15. 12. 12.	5		2.3 3.9 1.8		8.6 4.9 5.5	8.5 5.5 9.5	- - -	24.4 30.2 3.6		31.8 7.5 6.3		56.2 37.8 9.9	_	9.8 1.4 2.7	- - -	3.1 1.4 1.0	- - -	0.7 0.6 0.5	- -	15.9 0.1 1.3	-	2.3 0.8 5.5
Apr May June	1.	4.9 3.8 1.8	7. 13. 11.	3	-	1.5 3.5 6.2		7.1 0.6 0.4	5.4 7.9 2.6	-	18.8 7.5 22.3	- -	7.2 12.7 16.7	 - -	11.7 20.1 5.5		9.3 2.7 5.9	- - -	3.5 0.1 2.0	- - -	0.5 0.4 0.4		1.3 1.8 2.8		11.9 1.4 5.5

^{*} 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.

(a) Euro area

			V Otl	her fac	tors	VI Money sto	ock M3	(balan	ce I plu	ıs II less	III less IV les	ss V)											
							Money	/ stock	M2												Debt s		
					of which Intra-				Mone	y stock	M1										ities w maturi	ities	
po	De- osits ntral nme	gov-	Total	4	Eurosystem liability/ claim related to banknote issue	Total	Total		Total		Currency in circu- lation	Overnight deposits 5	ag ma of	posits th an reed iturity up to rears 5	Deposit at agree notice o up to 3 months	ed of	Repo trans tions	ac-	Mone mark fund share (net)	ét s	of up to 2 years (incl m marke paper) (net) 2	s ioney t	Period
	_	17.0		60.5	_	54.3		55.7		58.5	5.7	52.8		- 0.7	-	2.2		3.3		15.9		0.6	2015 Nov
	-	71.4	-	38.0	-	4.8		54.1		44.2	14.4	29.7	1	9.0		0.9	-	28.3	-	22.2	-	10.8	Dec
		87.7	-	19.7	-	69.5		38.2		36.3	- 11.1	47.4		- 8.4		10.4		21.8		11.0		-	2016 Jan
	-	14.1 31.8		0.3 31.7	-	33.9 37.7		15.2 55.9		21.7 42.6	1.2 3.7	20.5 38.9		- 11.7 11.0		5.2 2.3	_	44.5 6.2	-	1.3 13.0		7.0 1.7	Feb Mar
					-												-		-				
	-	35.9 20.1	-	29.4 12.5	-	100.7 33.8		75.3 35.2		92.7 47.5	4.6 2.3	88.2 45.3		- 17.2 - 20.2	-	0.3 7.9	-	4.5 9.5		17.1 0.1	_	2.7 2.0	Apr May
		60.5		14.9	_	18.9		31.3		34.6	8.4	26.2		- 20.2 - 1.9	_	1.4	-	2.5	-	9.6	_	5.9	June
		29.0	_	74.1	_	96.6		73.6		67.1	10.1	57.0	1	6.1		0.5	_	22.7		15.6		5.0	July
	_	54.7	-	40.8] [- 10.9	_	8.9	_	5.1	- 3.5	- 1.6		- 4.5		0.7	-	2.4		0.6	_	2.5	Aug
		2.7		42.5	-	2.4		18.3		23.7	2.2	21.5		1.4	-	6.7	-	4.8	-	1.8	_	5.9	Sep
	_	3.0		14.3	_	31.2		16.3		52.1	2.8	49.3		- 29.7	_	6.2	_	16.9		18.0		0.8	Oct
		5.1		17.9	-	89.4		84.7		95.4	1.7	93.6		- 8.7	-	1.9	-	1.8		7.0		1.2	Nov
	-	48.2	-	15.0	-	55.4		76.0		94.2	16.2	78.0	-	- 24.6		6.4		4.0	-	6.0	-	7.4	Dec
		62.7		52.6	_	28.1		6.5	-	6.4	- 11.9	5.5		3.0		9.9	-	17.5		11.5	_	0.9	2017 Jan
	-	18.4	-	28.3	-	29.9		31.0		30.9	3.0	27.9		- 2.0		2.1	-	8.6	-	4.1		6.5	Feb
		24.2		16.7	-	107.0		92.6		93.4	4.3	89.1	-	- 6.1		5.3		13.9		11.9	-	0.6	Mar
	-	5.3	-	12.1	-	58.1		74.3		103.0	6.8	96.2		- 31.2		2.5	-	5.8	-	3.9	-	14.9	Apr
		13.5	-	13.3	-	25.8		28.0		41.9	0.5	41.4		- 21.0		7.1	-	10.9	-	5.9		3.1	May
		20.6	I	30.3	l –	50.1	1	76.5		83.7	9.6	74.1	1	- 9.8	l	2.6	-	16.2	- 1	20.0		1.8	June

(b) German contribution

		V Othe	r factor	5			VI Mone	y stocl	k M3 (balance I	plus II les	s III les	s IV less V) 1	0						
				of which					Components of	of the mor	ey sto	ck							
IV De- posits central ernme	gov-	Total		Intra- Eurosystem liability/ claim related to banknote issue 9,11	Currency in circu- lation		Total		Overnight deposits	Deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years		Deposits at agreed notice of up to 3 months 6		Repo transac- tions		Money market fund shares (net) 7,8		Debt securities with maturities of up to 2 years (incl money market paper)(net) 7	Period
-	1.2 10.3		15.2 15.2	2.0 2.6		1.8 2.3	_	43.4 16.2	34.3 – 21.3		6.8 6.3		0.9	- -	0.5 3.6	- -	0.1 0.4	_ 2 _ 0	
-	0.8 7.1 21.0	- -	24.2 24.0 3.1	- 0.7 0.6 2.1	-	1.9 0.4 0.6	_	24.7 15.2 5.5	27.8 13.3 – 12.5	-	5.5 1.9 10.9	_	0.9 1.6 0.8	_	0.3 1.4 0.9	 - -	0.3 0.1 0.2	0	9 2016 Jan 0 Feb
-	17.4 18.7 13.0	- - -	20.7 19.8 7.9	1.2 2.9 4.2) _	1.0 0.5 1.5		23.1 19.9 0.2	24.1 21.5 2.0	_	1.0 0.3 0.7	- - -	0.7 0.6 0.4	- -	0.5 0.2 1.0	- -	0.5 0.4 0.0	- 0 0	7 May
-	31.8 8.8 8.6	-	25.0 22.3 21.2	3.7 2.3 4.7	3 –	2.1 0.8 0.6		24.5 6.2 7.2	12.3 11.3 3.0	-	4.0 1.6 5.5	-	0.1 0.1 0.6	- -	0.9 0.2 0.3	- -	0.2 0.1 0.0	7 - 3 - 0	4 Aug
-	8.8 6.9 13.6	-	18.6 48.2 30.4	3.2 1.9 3.3)	0.5 0.3 2.4	_	1.4 37.8 4.8	12.0 36.2 – 4.9		10.2 3.3 1.5		0.2 0.1 2.7	- -	0.3 0.2 0.9	-	0.1 0.0 0.0	- 0 - 1 - 0	7 Nov
-	12.6 4.2 14.2	- - -	27.2 18.9 2.7	1.1 1.7 1.8	·	2.7 1.2 1.1		29.2 11.6 0.5	16.9 13.6 2.4		8.9 2.4 3.5	_	0.7 0.7 1.4	- -	2.6 0.3 1.9	- - -	0.1 0.0 0.1	0 0 - 2	0 Feb
-	6.7 7.7 7.1	-	8.8 8.3 1.2	3.3 2.9 4.7	-	1.6 0.7 0.9		2.3 19.2 19.8	10.3 18.3 20.6		7.1 1.3 0.7	- - -	0.0 0.1 0.7	 - -	0.9 1.1 0.6	- -	0.0 0.0 0.1	- 1 0 - 0	

8 Less German MFIs' holdings of paper issued by euro-area MFIs. **9** Including national banknotes still in circulation. **10** The German contributions to the Euro-system's monetary aggregates should on no account be interpreted as national monetary aggregates and are therefore not comparable with the erstwhile German

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

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

		Assets									
		Lending to non	-banks (non-MFI	s) in the euro ar	ea						
			Enterprises and	households			General govern	ment			
	Total					Shares and				Claims on non-	
End of year/month	assets or liabilities	Total	Total	Loans	Debt securities 2	other equities	Total	Loans	Debt securities 3	euro-area residents	Other assets
	Euro area	(€ billion) 1									
2015 May June	26,685.3 26,127.5	16,472.1 16,435.2	12,762.9 12,728.4	10,681.9 10,683.9	1,276.3 1,254.0	804.8 790.5	3,709.2 3,706.8	1,138.4 1,136.8	2,570.8 2,570.1	5,413.2 5,275.2	4,800.0 4,417.0
July	26,346.9	16,514.6	12,785.5	10,682.8	1,301.0	801.7	3,729.1	1,135.4	2,593.7	5,296.1	4,536.2
Aug Sep	26,196.6 26,145.1	16,494.0 16,526.0	12,735.6 12,714.3	10,646.0 10,639.8	1,302.7 1,303.0	786.9 771.4	3,758.4 3,811.8	1,126.5 1,121.0	2,631.9 2,690.7	5,247.5 5,164.7	4,455.1 4,454.4
Oct	26,337.3	16,576.0	12,732.6	10,661.8	1,288.0	782.8	3,843.4	1,125.0	2,718.5	5,251.2	4,510.1
Nov Dec	26,653.4 25,850.7	16,691.7 16,541.4	12,803.5 12,703.0	10,716.5 10,627.4	1,295.5 1,296.3	791.5 779.3	3,888.3 3,838.4	1,117.1 1,110.2	2,771.2 2,728.2	5,314.1 5,034.5	4,647.6 4,274.8
2016 Jan	26,414.5	16,689.5	12,731.2	10,656.8	1,306.9	767.5	3,958.2	1,127.1	2,831.2	5,149.6	4,575.4
Feb Mar	26,749.2 26,406.8	16,774.6 16,825.5	12,771.5 12,776.3	10,700.6 10,709.9	1,313.1 1,312.0	757.8 754.4	4,003.1 4,049.1	1,118.6 1,117.9	2,884.5 2,931.3	5,228.2 5,030.7	4,746.4 4,550.7
Apr	26,557.6	16,909.0	12,815.8	10,721.4	1,325.7	768.7	4,093.2	1,127.9	2,965.3	5,173.9	4,474.7
May June	26,807.0 27,072.9	16,993.9 17,041.3	12,842.5 12,829.2	10,733.4 10,732.4	1,341.3 1,344.2	767.8 752.7	4,151.4 4,212.1	1,121.7 1,110.6	3,029.6 3,101.4	5,270.0 5,278.2	4,543.1 4,753.4
July	27,135.0	17,093.6	12,852.6	10,737.6	1,359.6	755.3	4,241.1	1,111.6	3,129.5	5,326.7	4,714.7
Aug Sep	27,037.8 26,973.2	17,105.6 17,147.5	12,866.5 12,892.5	10,723.2 10,756.7	1,365.0 1,359.3	778.2 776.5	4,239.1 4,255.0	1,102.9 1,098.8	3,136.2 3,156.2	5,321.4 5,266.4	4,610.7 4,559.3
Oct	27,051.8	17,205.1	12,925.5	10,787.5	1,363.1	775.0	4,279.5	1,101.1	3,178.4	5,422.5	4,424.3
Nov Dec	27,164.5 26,679.5	17,298.2 17,237.4	12,986.1 12,928.0	10,832.8 10,774.6	1,383.3 1,372.1	770.0 781.3	4,312.1 4,309.3	1,089.1 1,079.6	3,223.1 3,229.7	5,452.3 5,208.1	4,414.0 4,234.0
2017 Jan	26,763.7	17,320.2	12,959.1	10,779.3	1,393.4	786.4	4,361.1	1,097.5	3,263.6	5,378.1	4,065.4
Feb Mar	27,023.9 26,986.1	17,381.2 17,513.8	12,997.0 13,079.7	10,809.6 10,866.0	1,398.3 1,423.8	789.0 789.9	4,384.2 4,434.1	1,076.4 1,072.9	3,307.8 3,361.2	5,497.8 5,418.3	4,144.9 4,054.1
Apr	27,073.5	17,560.3	13,096.8	10,861.0	1,432.8	803.1	4,463.5	1,075.6	3,387.9	5,451.1	4,062.1
May June	26,985.7 26,656.6	17,596.2 17,573.1	13,109.4 13,095.0	10,861.0 10,857.2	1,450.1 1,437.4	798.3 800.3	4,486.8 4,478.1	1,062.4 1,063.1	3,424.4 3,415.0	5,360.4 5,195.3	4,029.1 3,888.2
	German co	ontribution	(€ billion)								
2015 May	6,140.7	3,771.0		2,555.9	135.0	281.3	798.8	370.7	428.1	1,317.8	1,052.0
June	5,995.9	3,767.4	2,967.3	2,557.3	133.3	276.7	800.1	367.0	433.1	1,279.1	949.4
July Aug	6,058.5 6,026.9	3,803.2 3,813.3	2,993.0 2,996.1	2,561.0 2,567.6	153.8 155.4	278.2 273.1	810.2 817.2	368.0 364.9	442.2 452.3	1,274.1 1,260.5	981.2 953.1
Sep	6,042.0	3,824.3	2,996.1	2,572.5	157.2	266.4	828.1	364.5	463.6	1,257.0	960.7
Oct Nov	6,041.8 6,104.8	3,832.3 3,865.0	2,994.6 3,019.5	2,578.6 2,594.8	150.5 153.5	265.6 271.2	837.7 845.5	368.4 363.9	469.2 481.6	1,257.1 1,236.6	952.5 1,003.2
Dec	5,925.1	3,840.1	3,003.6	2,586.5	155.7	261.3	836.5	358.3	478.2	1,166.4	918.6
2016 Jan Feb	6,057.8 6,155.3	3,858.2 3,874.9	3,004.8 3,014.0	2,592.8 2,607.0	154.8 151.1	257.3 255.9	853.4 860.9	362.0 362.0	491.4 498.9	1,191.2 1,209.7	1,008.3 1,070.8
Mar	6,060.6	3,885.5	3,015.6	2,607.8	151.8	256.0	869.9	361.6	508.3	1,163.7	1,011.4
Apr May	6,050.2 6,091.2	3,908.3 3,934.7	3,026.3 3,043.0	2,617.8 2,629.7	152.2 153.3	256.3 260.0	882.1 891.7	366.1 362.8	515.9 528.9	1,181.7 1,187.1	960.2 969.4
June	6,221.2	3,939.7	3,042.5	2,629.1	152.9	260.5	897.2	357.3	540.0	1,221.3	1,060.1
July	6,245.6 6,218.9	3,968.5 3,977.8	3,054.3 3,062.7	2,639.3 2,646.2	155.3 155.3	259.7 261.2	914.2 915.1	360.3 358.5	553.8 556.6	1,228.3 1,226.9	1,048.8 1,014.2
Aug Sep	6,202.1	4,001.8	3,062.7	2,646.2	157.6	262.1	926.8	357.2	569.5	1,215.0	985.4
Oct	6,208.1 6,186.1	4,019.0 4,046.1	3,087.3 3,107.1	2,664.9 2,680.4	161.9 165.0	260.5 261.7	931.7 939.0	360.3 355.5	571.4 583.5	1,260.2 1,243.2	928.9 896.8
Nov Dec	6,131.1	4,046.1	3,107.1	2,680.4	164.0	263.6	939.0	345.2	583.5	1,243.2	859.8 859.4
2017 Jan	6,131.6 6,196.5	4,054.1	3,112.0	2,682.7	165.0	264.3	942.1	345.2	596.8	1,260.2	817.4
Feb Mar	6,196.5	4,075.7 4,089.6	3,124.9 3,136.8	2,691.3 2,701.2	168.1 169.6	265.5 266.0	950.8 952.8	344.6 340.6	606.2 612.3	1,281.9 1,281.0	839.0 805.7
Apr May	6,174.4 6,160.2	4,103.1 4,114.5	3,143.3 3,157.3	2,709.1 2,719.6	170.4 172.6	263.9 265.0	959.8 957.2	342.3 332.2	617.5 624.9	1,264.2 1,234.6	807.1 811.2
June	6,106.4										

^{*} Monetary financial institutions (MFIs) comprise banks (including building and loan associations), money market funds, and the European Central Bank and national central banks (the Eurosystem). 1 Source: ECB. 2 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 $^{\bullet}$) Excluding MFIs' cash in hand (in euro). The German contribution includes the volume

Liabilities										
Labilities	Deposits of non-	banks (non-MFIs)	in the euro area							
			Enterprises and h	nouseholds						
					With agreed maturities of			At agreed notice of 6		
Currency in circulation 4	Total	of which in euro 5	Total	Overnight	up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years	up to 3 months	over 3 months	End of year/montl
								Euro area	(€ billion) ¹	
1,006.4	11,370.9	10,644.8	10,742.7	5,049.9	999.5	364.6	2,124.5	2,121.9	82.3	2015 May
1,017.1	11,390.8	10,645.9	10,747.1	5,096.4	976.4	361.0	2,110.1	2,122.0	81.2	June
1,031.3	11,391.9	10,681.7	10,796.9	5,135.0	983.0	358.9	2,119.8	2,119.7	80.4	July
1,029.4	11,375.8	10,678.2	10,788.2	5,137.0	981.5	353.8	2,114.8	2,122.1	79.1	Aug
1,026.5	11,410.5	10,694.5	10,796.3	5,162.5	977.4	350.6	2,110.9	2,116.6	78.3	Sep
1,028.8	11,498.5	10,739.4	10,848.4	5,244.5	972.9	349.1	2,092.0	2,112.5	77.3	Oct
1,034.5	11,524.1	10,774.1	10,869.8	5,288.4	970.8	343.9	2,081.4	2,109.6	75.7	Nov
1,048.9	11,486.5	10,813.7	10,922.5	5,325.7	981.5	343.8	2,083.3	2,112.9	75.2	Dec
1,037.7	11,611.6	10,852.2	10,953.0	5,365.0	973.3	344.1	2,074.6	2,121.8	74.3	2016 Jan
1,038.9	11,620.9	10,871.7	10,975.9	5,385.0	967.8	340.6	2,085.3	2,124.1	73.1	Feb
1,042.5	11,686.3	10,916.6	11,007.0	5,418.7	973.3	339.8	2,076.3	2,126.7	72.3	Mar
1,047.1	11,715.5	10,978.0	11,072.8	5,504.2	963.0	337.5	2,071.0	2,126.5	70.5	Apr
1,049.3	11,766.7	11,005.8	11,092.4	5,545.0	945.2	331.9	2,066.3	2,134.0	70.0	May
1,057.7	11,829.0	11,001.2	11,089.1	5,565.0	944.9	330.2	2,046.5	2,133.1	69.3	June
1,067.8	11,849.4	11,053.6	11,133.5	5,614.9	952.1	325.6	2,039.3	2,132.9	68.8	July
1,064.3	11,783.3	11,037.6	11,120.7	5,611.2	952.6	320.7	2,034.0	2,134.1	68.1	Aug
1,066.5	11,788.7	11,032.3	11,130.4	5,636.9	960.1	315.0	2,021.8	2,129.2	67.4	Sep
1,069.3	11,797.2	11,047.7	11,134.5	5,680.6	936.0	307.1	2,019.8	2,123.8	67.2	Oct
1,071.1	11,882.7	11,108.1	11,212.7	5,780.1	926.6	303.3	2,014.3	2,121.9	66.6	Nov
1,087.3	11,890.7	11,172.6	11,282.5	5,869.9	910.5	294.0	2,014.0	2,128.5	65.6	Dec
1,075.4	11,946.0	11,152.4	11,267.2	5,867.4	912.6	286.6	1,997.4	2,138.2	65.0	2017 Jan
1,078.4	11,953.8	11,171.2	11,290.8	5,892.1	917.8	284.4	1,991.6	2,140.2	64.6	Feb
1,082.7	12,064.3	11,241.6	11,384.3	5,988.6	908.6	285.3	1,992.6	2,145.1	64.1	Mar
1,089.5	12,104.1	11,286.9	11,420.0	6,066.8	884.6	278.6	1,978.7	2,147.6	63.7	Apr
1,089.9	12,116.3	11,304.9	11,409.4	6,088.9	858.6	273.0	1,970.2	2,156.7	62.0	May
1,099.5	12,177.3	11,348.0	11,447.3	6,158.2	852.1	265.8	1,949.8	2,159.5	61.9	June
							German	contribution	ı (€ billion)	
234.9	3,289.4	3,214.1	3,094.6	1,620.0	183.7	31.9	659.5	528.5	71.1	2015 May
238.3	3,287.5	3,208.9	3,090.0	1,626.3	178.9	32.2	654.6	528.3	69.7	June
241.6	3,312.5	3,236.6	3,120.9	1,643.3	179.8	32.4	669.3	527.9	68.2	July
241.2	3,321.2	3,246.0	3,123.4	1,651.0	175.8	32.2	669.5	528.2	66.7	Aug
240.3	3,330.8	3,253.8	3,131.7	1,667.0	172.0	31.7	666.7	529.0	65.3	Sep
240.1	3,349.1	3,271.6	3,154.0	1,698.6	170.8	32.9	657.5	530.3	64.0	Oct
241.9	3,386.8	3,309.9	3,182.3	1,732.8	168.6	33.2	653.8	531.1	62.8	Nov
244.2	3,379.0	3,293.1	3,168.8	1,711.8	176.9	34.4	649.6	534.1	61.9	Dec
242.2	3,398.2	3,319.7	3,191.1	1,739.2	172.6	35.6	647.9	535.1	60.7	2016 Jan
242.7	3,412.8		3,197.4	1,747.9	172.1	35.8	645.5	536.7	59.4	Feb
243.3	3,428.4		3,188.8	1,735.7	176.5	37.5	644.9	535.9	58.3	Mar
244.2	3,429.1	3,334.3	3,208.5	1,759.1	178.5	38.3	640.3	535.1	57.2	Apr
243.7	3,469.8	3,356.2	3,222.9	1,779.2	175.2	37.3	640.6	534.4	56.2	May
245.2	3,481.5	3,352.9	3,218.7	1,779.1	173.1	38.3	638.8	533.9	55.4	June
247.4	3,464.1	3,368.1	3,233.1	1,793.5	174.7	38.2	638.3	533.8	54.6	July
246.5	3,480.0	3,376.0	3,238.3	1,803.0	173.4	38.2	636.2	533.8	53.8	Aug
245.9	3,494.5	3,380.7	3,247.0	1,807.9	179.4	38.3	635.0	533.3	53.1	Sep
245.4	3,489.6	3,386.4	3,254.0	1,821.1	172.1	37.8	637.3	533.5	52.3	Oct
245.7	3,536.5	3,424.0	3,288.1	1,857.7	171.0	37.4	636.6	533.7	51.7	Nov
248.1	3,517.1	3,419.8	3,284.1	1,851.0	171.5	38.4	635.6	536.3	51.3	Dec
245.4	3,526.3	3,439.3	3,306.3	1,873.8	174.0	38.7	632.1	537.1	50.6	2017 Jan
246.6	3,532.6	3,448.3	3,313.4	1,881.5	175.3	38.8	630.0	537.9	50.0	Feb
247.7	3,549.3	3,449.2	3,318.1	1,886.4	177.4	39.9	628.4	536.5	49.5	Mar
249.3 248.6 249.5		3,447.5 3,465.8 3,482.0	3,317.0 3,327.4 3,340.0	1,895.9 1,910.5 1,928.7	170.7 167.5 165.5	40.0 40.2 40.3		536.6 536.4 535.7	49.0 48.7 48.3	Apr May June

of euro banknotes put into circulation by the Bundesbank in accordance with the accounting regime chosen by the Eurosystem (see also footnote 2 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 savings deposits.

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

	Liabilities (co	ont'd)											
	Deposits of r	non-banks (no	n-MFIs) in the	euro area (co	nt'd)								
	General gove	ernment							Repo transac			Debt securiti	es
		Other genera	l government						in the euro a		ļ		
				With agreed maturities of			At agreed notice of 2				Manay		
End of	Central govern-			up to	over 1 year and up to	over	up to	over		of which Enterprises and	Money market fund shares		of which denom- inated
year/month	ments Euro are	Total ea (€ billio	Overnight n) 1	1 year	2 years	2 years	3 months	3 months	Total	households	(net) 3	Total	in euro
2015 May	295.5	332.7	157.0	97.0			20.7	5.0	331.0		459.3	2,450.8	1,723.4
June July Aug	309.5 266.4 251.6	328.6 335.9	157.2 149.2 155.2	97.6 100.3 100.4	13.1 13.3 13.3	40.9 38.8 38.8	20.5 22.3 23.4	4.9 4.9 4.8	312.2 301.3 305.4	308.7 298.1 300.3	443.0 465.7 464.3	2,438.7 2,410.6 2,379.6	1,708.9 1,685.1 1,675.5
Sep Oct	280.6 315.5	333.7 334.6	153.5 157.4	101.4 98.6	13.2 13.2	39.4 39.6	21.5 20.9	4.8 4.7	304.5 297.6	296.9 288.1	459.3 481.2	2,344.0 2,337.6	1,660.4 1,640.5
Nov Dec	298.5 227.4	355.7 336.6	168.0 154.4	108.4 104.6	13.0 13.7	39.7 39.7	21.9 19.5	4.7 4.7	301.4 272.8	296.2 270.9	497.1 475.1	2,367.2 2,318.6	1,646.3 1,633.5
2016 Jan Feb Mar	315.1 301.0 333.3	343.4 344.0 345.9	160.9 162.6 159.5	102.3 98.1 102.0	14.3 14.4 15.1	39.7 39.9 40.8	21.0 24.0 23.6	5.2 5.1 5.0	294.5 339.1 332.3	292.9 335.1 329.1	485.5 484.2 471.7	2,300.6 2,287.2 2,270.6	1,614.2 1,596.9 1,589.5
Apr May June	297.6 317.7 378.3	345.2 356.6 361.6	161.9 167.0 171.3	97.2 102.1 102.4	15.4 15.5 15.9	42.2 43.1 43.7	23.5 24.0 23.5	4.9 4.9 4.8	327.9 318.7 321.3	323.1 312.8 318.0	489.1 489.2 479.7	2,275.1 2,283.2 2,280.5	1,585.5 1,574.6 1,568.0
July Aug Sep	349.2 294.6 297.4	366.7 368.1 361.0	174.1 175.7 170.5	101.6 100.8 99.5	18.2 18.7 19.4	43.8 44.3 44.4	24.2 23.8 22.3	4.8 4.9 5.0	298.6 301.0 286.5	297.4 299.9 285.7	494.8 495.5 493.7	2,256.9 2,251.9 2,225.8	1,542.4 1,533.2 1,515.8
Oct Nov Dec	295.3 300.4 253.1	367.4 369.6 355.1	182.2 178.6 169.8	94.1 98.9 93.9	19.8 21.2 21.5	44.7 44.2 43.3	21.3 21.6 21.4	5.3 5.2 5.1	266.4 264.9 268.9	265.7 264.2 268.2	511.8 518.8 512.8	2,224.8 2,242.8 2,229.1	1,502.0 1,504.8 1,501.3
2017 Jan Feb Mar	316.8 299.0 323.1	362.0 364.1 357.0	170.7 176.2 166.6	99.5 96.3 96.5	21.3 20.2 21.5	43.4 44.1 44.6	21.7 21.9 22.3	5.5 5.4 5.4	250.1 241.7 255.6	249.5 241.0 254.9	524.2 520.1 532.0	2,208.1 2,219.8 2,192.5	1,485.9 1,492.1 1,478.9
Apr May June	317.8 331.3 352.0	366.2 375.5	177.7 182.9	92.4 94.5 95.7	23.7 25.3	44.7 45.2	22.2 22.9 22.7	5.5 4.7 4.7	249.6 238.4 222.1	248.9 237.7	528.2 522.0	2,165.7 2,170.1	1,464.5 1,488.5
June		contribut			20.0	1 45.0	. 22.,	1 7/		. 221.4	301.0	2,143.2	1,777.21
2015 May June	13.4 15.6		54.6 53.2	80.0 80.8	9.7 9.7	33.3 34.4	3.2	0.6 0.6	5.0	3.8 2.2	3.3 3.4	557.3 555.5	272.4 269.8
July Aug Sep	12.4 12.1 14.0	179.3 185.7 185.1	49.8 56.0 54.4	83.6 83.8 84.5	9.8 9.8 9.7	32.3 32.5 32.8	3.1 3.1 3.1	0.6 0.6 0.6	4.5 6.6 7.0	3.3 4.6 4.9	3.4 3.5 4.0	558.4 547.0 547.0	267.2 266.9 272.6
Oct Nov Dec	13.4 12.3 22.6	181.6 192.2 187.6	54.1 55.6 54.3	80.9 90.2 86.0	9.8 9.5 10.2	33.1 33.2 33.4	3.1 3.1 3.1	0.6 0.6 0.5	6.6 6.1 2.5	5.0 4.5 2.0	3.9 3.8 3.4	555.3 562.5 533.4	275.2 270.9 254.9
2016 Jan Feb Mar	21.8 28.9 49.3	185.2 186.5	54.5 59.1 57.4	83.2 79.7 84.1	10.5 10.5 10.8	33.4 33.7 34.3	3.1 3.1 3.1	0.5 0.5 0.5	2.8 4.2 3.2	2.7 3.7 2.0	3.7 3.6 3.4	534.8 527.9 518.7	257.0 250.2 250.5
Apr May June	31.9 50.6 63.6	188.7 196.3	58.2 60.4 62.2	80.3 84.9 85.0	10.9 11.1 11.5	35.6 36.2 36.6	3.2 3.3 3.3	0.5 0.5 0.5	3.7 3.5 2.5	2.4 2.4 2.3	1	521.8 530.9 523.0	249.1 244.9 241.2
July Aug Sep	31.9 40.6 49.3	199.1 201.0	59.9 61.7 59.7	85.2 84.6 83.5	13.3 13.6 14.0	36.8 37.2 37.2	3.3 3.4 3.4	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	3.4 3.2 2.9	3.2 3.2 2.9	2.4 2.3 2.4	524.2 524.4 516.7	241.2 241.5 240.8
Oct Nov	40.5 47.4 33.8	195.1 201.0	58.8 59.5 61.6	80.4 84.2 80.5	14.9 16.1	37.2 37.3 37.3 36.6	3.4 3.3 3.3	0.5 0.6 0.6	3.2 3.0	3.2 3.0	2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3	526.0 542.1	242.2 251.4 250.6
Dec 2017 Jan Feb	21.2 17.5	198.8 201.8	55.1 61.5	86.6 83.2	16.6 16.4 15.7	36.9 37.7	3.2 3.1	0.6 0.6	2.2 4.8 4.5	2.2 4.8 4.5	2.2 2.2	541.3 553.4 556.7	261.4 262.6
Mar Apr May June	31.6 25.0 32.7 39.8	198.9 206.1	58.7 59.0 61.6 63.4	82.5 79.4 81.6 82.6	16.5 18.8 20.6 22.0	38.7	3.1 3.0 3.1 3.0	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6	2.6 3.5 2.4 1.8	2.6 3.5 2.4 1.8	2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1	551.8 546.7 542.6 541.8	263.6 264.9 263.2 266.0

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

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

									Memo item					
issued (net)	3						Other liabilit	y items		gregates 7 German conti rency in circul				
With maturi	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years	Liabilities to non- euro-area residents 5	Capital and reserves 6	Exces of inter- liabili	-MFI	Total 8	of which Intra- Eurosystem- liability/ claim related to banknote issue 9	M1 10	M2 11	M3 12	Monetary capital forma- tion 13	Monetary liabilities of central govern- ments (Post Office, Treasury) 14	End of year/month
											Eur	ro area (€	billion) 1	
54.3 58.9			3,951.4 3,781.9	2,550.2 2,532.6		67.3 59.5	4,632.6 4,270.7	-	6,302.5 6,361.2	9,940.0 9,973.5	10,600.5 10,602.0		110.0 112.4	2015 May June
46.2 35.8 32.7	47.5	2,296.3	3,881.1 3,875.9 3,799.5	2,531.6 2,530.1 2,534.0	- - -	66.9 65.8 52.8	4,400.5 4,301.9 4,319.4	- -	6,408.3 6,416.1 6,438.2	10,027.7 10,032.4 10,040.3	10,676.1 10,672.4 10,667.2		114.8 116.3 117.3	July Aug Sep
32.6 31.1 22.9	49.2	2,286.9	3,852.5 3,906.0 3,652.9	2,560.1 2,565.3 2,549.2	- - -	75.9 77.1 49.3	4,356.8 4,534.8 4,095.9		6,525.2 6,592.2 6,631.5	10,113.8 10,180.4 10,228.1	10,775.7 10,841.2 10,840.6	7,053.7	115.7 121.9 123.0	Oct Nov Dec
28.9 33.4 37.2	54.2	2,199.6	3,800.6 3,912.4 3,725.0	2,573.0 2,609.9 2,592.4	- - -	76.5 98.0 93.9	4,387.6 4,554.5 4,379.8	-	6,665.8 6,688.2 6,721.4	10,264.0 10,278.2 10,322.5	10,908.3 10,942.3 10,968.2	7,012.9	123.6 122.8 121.3	2016 Jan Feb Mar
41.7 39.9 49.8	49.2	2,194.1	3,912.6 4,018.6 3,941.2	2,604.3 2,600.8 2,664.9	- - -	98.9 82.8 61.7	4,285.0 4,363.2 4,560.3	- - -	6,815.2 6,867.4 6,901.2	10,399.0 10,440.7 10,471.8	11,070.4 11,110.5 11,131.3	6,979.2	122.7 126.6 127.7	Apr May June
54.6 53.9 48.7	46.2	2,151.8	4,072.1 4,114.1 4,069.2	2,678.7 2,676.2 2,698.3	-	104.2 84.0 44.0	4,521.0 4,435.5 4,388.4		6,967.5 6,961.8 6,984.4	10,542.8 10,533.2 10,550.7	11,225.3 11,214.1 11,216.1	6,989.9 6,979.1 6,967.9	131.5 131.4 131.3	July Aug Sep
53.5 54.7 48.1	42.8	2,145.3	4,275.5 4,318.1 4,036.5	2,683.2 2,662.6 2,658.4	- - -	30.1 54.3 39.4	4,253.7 4,257.8 4,035.2	- - -	7,043.2 7,145.5 7,238.3	10,566.2 10,659.5 10,732.2	11,248.1 11,345.6 11,397.8		131.8 136.4 135.4	Oct Nov Dec
44.1 49.4 48.5	47.2	2,123.2	4,241.1 4,373.0 4,309.9	2,645.8 2,697.0 2,688.3	-	11.6 16.9 2.3	3,884.4 3,957.0 3,858.7	- - -	7,228.1 7,262.5 7,353.7	10,732.5 10,767.6 10,857.2	11,420.1 11,454.6 11,558.2		139.1 140.1 140.0	2017 Jan Feb Mar
37.6 42.1 42.8	42.8	2,085.2	4,395.5 4,330.4 4,131.6	2,674.1 2,670.5 2,636.7		1.8 2.6 9.5	3,865.0 3,845.5 3,729.1	-	7,452.1 7,482.8 7,562.6	10,925.4 10,937.7 11,008.9	11,610.0 11,620.5 11,662.2	6,837.8	142.1 145.0 146.3	Apr May June
										Gerr	nan conti	ribution (€	billion)	
18.6 18.5			764.2 718.1	556.8 555.8		676.8 670.9	1,641.5 1,543.2		1,674.6 1,679.6	2,511.5 2,512.5	2,544.0 2,543.1	1,854.4 1,846.8		2015 May June
18.2 16.2 21.9	5.9	524.9	742.1 754.9 736.7	552.4 552.8 553.5	-	692.2 711.7 709.5	1,577.2 1,552.8 1,572.5	284.9 287.3 290.1	1,693.1 1,707.0 1,721.4	2,529.7 2,539.8 2,551.4	2,561.0 2,571.9 2,592.3	1,847.1	- - -	July Aug Sep
25.8 26.4 26.3	9.6	526.5	737.2 724.9 659.6	558.6 553.7 552.5	-	735.5 754.5 742.7	1,566.6 1,621.4 1,537.4	295.2	1,752.7 1,788.4 1,766.1	2,580.5 2,624.1 2,610.8	2,624.6 2,670.0 2,652.3	1,830.6	- - -	Oct Nov Dec
25.2 25.5 24.0	11.8	490.7	702.8 739.6 699.0	560.8 574.8 569.9	-	766.0 790.7 784.5	1,620.7 1,683.0 1,622.4		1,793.6 1,807.0 1,793.1	2,633.8 2,644.8 2,641.1	2,676.6 2,689.9 2,682.7	1,804.6	- - -	2016 Jan Feb Mar
23.9 22.8 23.8	12.3	495.8	753.1 758.5 783.3	575.6 571.4 592.6	-	803.0 823.1 834.3	1,566.8 1,577.5 1,670.0	303.9	1,817.3 1,839.6 1,841.3	2,663.6 2,685.7 2,686.4	2,705.9 2,726.9 2,727.1	1,800.7	- - -	Apr May June
30.5 27.4 26.4	12.5	484.5	807.8 826.1 851.2	595.1 589.2 594.2	-	824.9 846.9 876.5	1,673.4 1,640.6 1,616.7	314.1	1,853.4 1,864.6 1,867.6	2,702.0 2,711.7 2,719.5	2,750.9 2,757.1 2,764.2	1,801.3	- - -	July Aug Sep
25.3 22.7 23.1	14.6	504.7	899.9 905.9 878.8	585.7 578.4 580.3	-	863.2 918.6 897.1	1,564.6 1,536.5 1,506.3	323.9	1,879.9 1,917.2 1,912.6	2,721.9 2,762.9 2,759.2	2,766.1 2,805.6 2,801.0		- - -	Oct Nov Dec
22.8 22.2 19.5	15.2	519.2	930.2 972.2 979.6	575.5 587.9 586.5	-	926.5 944.3 957.7	1,465.7 1,484.8 1,462.2	330.1	1,928.9 1,943.0 1,945.1	2,784.9 2,797.0 2,801.0	2,829.2 2,841.1 2,841.1	1,825.3	- - -	2017 Jan Feb Mar
17.7 18.4 19.1	16.8	507.4		597.9 595.0 591.4	-	965.5 967.6 981.1	1,463.1 1,461.9 1,412.2	338.1	1,954.8 1,972.1 1,992.1	2,803.4 2,821.5 2,841.2	2,843.5 2,861.2 2,880.0	1,814.4	- - -	Apr May June

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). 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

	Liquidity-providing factors					Liquidity-abs	orbing factors					
	Liquidity provi		au aparations	of the Francis	ton	Liquidity abs	orbing factors					
		Monetary poli	cy operations	of the Eurosys	tem						Credit	
											institutions' current	
											account	
Reserve	Net assets in gold	Main	Longer- term	Marginal	Other liquidity-		Other liquidity-	Banknotes	Central	Other	balances (including	
maintenance	and foreign	refinancing	refinancing	lending	providing	Deposit	absorbing	in	government	factors	minimum	Base
period ending in 1	currency	operations	operations	facility	operations 3	facility	operations 4	circulation 5	deposits	(net) 6	reserves) 7	money 8
3	Eurosyste	em 2										
2015 Jan	576.4	119.0	454.4	0.5	217.9	50.2	0.0	1 005.5	66.3	9.8	236.3	1 292.1
Feb	589.2	142.6	375.0	0.4	230.8	42.4	0.0	1 005.4	62.1	2.7	225.3	1 273.1
Mar Apr	625.9	118.9	386.1	0.4	290.6	68.6	0.0	1 005.4	70.2	5.1	261.8	1 346.4
May												
June July	655.7 642.9	95.9 82.4	406.6 443.2	0.1 0.3	383.1 471.8	99.7 103.1	0.0	1 027.4 1 042.7	76.5 96.3	34.5 17.2	303.4 381.4	1 430.5 1 527.2
Aug												
Sep Oct	627.4	72.4	462.2	0.6	550.8 643.2	148.0	0.0	1 055.3	63.4	18.1	428.4	1 631.8
Nov	619.1	70.2	462.1	0.1		152.8	0.0	1 052.4	95.2	28.9	465.3	1 670.5
Dec	612.2	66.1	459.3	0.0	730.7	173.1	0.0	1 056.5	93.5	51.5	493.8	1 723.4
2016 Jan Feb	611.6	71.6	466.9	0.2	811.8	196.6	0.0	1 072.8	82.5	53.2	557.1	1 826.5
Mar	607.8	62.9	461.7	0.1	907.6	230.5	0.0	1 063.4	115.6	73.9	556.5	1 850.4
Apr May	627.3	58.1	460.8	0.2	1 000.1	262.0	0.0	1 069.3	147.4	97.7	570.0	1 901.3
June	640.3	53.9	456.3	0.2	1 105.3	309.0	0.0	1 076.6	123.9	122.8	623.8	2 009.4
July Aug	666.1	47.6	471.6	0.1	1 227.1	323.1	0.0	1 087.1	175.5	169.4	657.5	2 067.7
Sep	685.0	43.5	483.7	0.0	1 339.7	355.1	0.0	1 096.2	137.8	214.0	748.8	2 200.2
Oct Nov	687.8	37.4	503.5	0.1	1 447.0	387.3	0.0	1 094.7	168.3	248.0	777.4	2 259.4
Dec	687.4	34.0	511.8	0.2	1 570.2	439.4	0.0	1 103.1	159.7	277.6	823.9	2 366.3
2017 Jan Feb	674.7	34.6	548.9	0.2	1 670.8	434.4	0.0	1 119.1	143.1	313.6	919.0	2 472.6
Mar	662.4	29.0	554.3	0.3	1 787.5	479.2	0.0	1 110.8	160.3	322.2	960.9	2 550.9
Apr May	678.6	18.5	707.4	0.3	1 905.3	550.0	0.0	1 118.4	182.0	378.8	1 081.1	2 749.4
June	683.1	13.7	767.4	0.2	1 995.0	593.7	0.0	1 126.0	163.6	397.4	1 178.7	2 898.5
July	656.9	9.4	767.4	0.2	2 076.1	595.3	0.0	1 136.3	229.8	379.4	1 169.2	2 900.8
	Deutsche	Bundesb	ank									
2015 Jan	141.9	13.4	30.7	0.0	50.4	14.9	0.0	237.3	1.2	- 92.3	75.3	327.5
Feb Mar	143.2	6.6	30.9	0.0	52.4	12.4	0.0	237.0	1.5	- 92.6	74.7	324.1
Apr	151.5	5.6	29.5	0.0	64.8	21.2	0.0	239.9	1.1	- 100.3	89.4	350.5
May June	159.2	3.6	28.8	0.0	83.9	28.6	0.0	242.5	2.0	- 100.4	102.8	373.9
July	155.4	2.1	36.4	0.0	102.5	25.5	0.0	246.2	3.4	- 100.4	122.8	394.4
Aug	151.2	1.8	40.0	0.0	119.1	42.4	0.0	249.5	2.9	- 118.3	135.9	427.7
Sep Oct	148.4	2.8	40.8	0.0	138.2	40.8	0.0	248.8	5.2	- 115.9	151.2	440.9
Nov	146.1	3.2	43.3	0.0	156.3	56.1	0.0	249.1	9.3	- 116.3	150.7	455.9
Dec 2016 Jan	144.8	3.6	48.4	0.0	174.0	50.0	0.0	252.4	18.0	- 116.3 - 124.0	174.4	476.8
Feb	143.7		46.3	0.0	193.9	59.8	0.0	250.4				473.1
Mar Apr	152.2	1.9 3.1	45.0	0.0	214.1	67.6	0.0	250.4	26.1 37.3	- 113.3 - 105.1	162.9 162.4	482.1
May		3.3		0.0		87.3	0.0	254.7	41.1			
June July	156.4 163.3	2.7	45.3 44.7	0.0	237.2 263.4	89.8	0.0	254.7	47.2	- 127.2 - 117.0	186.5 196.6	528.4 543.9
Aug Sep							l .l					
Sep Oct	168.3 168.7	1.9 1.5	44.0 50.6	0.0	288.2 311.9	90.8 105.2	0.0	258.7 258.6	36.2 50.5	- 112.6 - 125.2	229.3 243.6	578.9 607.4
Nov												
Dec 2017 Jan	167.7 163.8	0.9 0.9	54.0 62.0	0.0 0.0	339.2 361.5	129.7 132.7	0.0 0.0	260.3 264.2	43.7 35.4	- 141.9 - 146.1	270.0 302.0	660.0 698.9
Feb							l .l					
Mar Apr	159.4	0.8	63.5	0.0	386.6	153.7	0.0	262.3	23.1	- 169.8	341.0	757.0
Apr May	164.4	1.0	86.0	0.1	412.4	181.4	0.0	264.1	29.7	- 185.3	374.0	819.5
June July	165.8 159.6	0.3 0.5	95.0 95.0	0.0	431.8 447.9	181.2 170.1	0.0	266.2 269.0	32.4 52.7	- 204.9 - 201.6	418.0 412.7	865.4 851.9
July	155.0	0.5	, ,,,,,	0.01		170.1	0.01	203.0	32.7		712./	051.5

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. Following the changeover in the frequency of Governing Council monetary policy meetings to a six-week cycle, a reserve maintenance period no longer ends in every month. No

figures are available in such cases. **2** Source: ECB. **3** Includes liquidity provided under the Eurosystem's securities purchase programmes. **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

Flows

Liquid	itv-prov	iding fa	ctors							Liquid	itv-ab:	sorbing fa	actors											
"	3 F			icv oper	ations	of the E	urosv	stem			.,	<u>J</u>		1										
Net a in gol and for curren	d oreign	Main refinar operat	ncing	Longer term refinar operat	r- ncing	Margin lending facility	al	Other liquidity providii operati	ng	Depos facility		Other liquidity absorbii operatio	ng	Bankno in circula		Central governm deposits	nent	Other factors (net) 6		Credit instituti current account balance (includir minimu reserves	t s ng m	Base money	8	Reserve maintenance period ending in 1
																					Eur	osyste	em 2	-
+	12.1	+	15.7	+	58.3	+	0.3	+	15.9	+	22.9	±	0.0	+	25.7	-	5.4	+	8.0	+	50.9	+	99.6	2015 Jan Feb
+	12.8	+	23.6	-	79.4	-	0.1	+	12.9	-	7.8	±	0.0		0.1	-	4.2	-	7.1	-	11.0	-	19.0	Mar
+	36.7	-	23.7	+	11.1	-	0.2	+	59.8	+	26.2	±	0.0	+	10.5	+	8.1	+	2.4	+	36.5	+	73.3	Apr May
+		-	23.0	+	20.5	-	0.1	+	92.5		31.1	±	0.0	1	11.5	+	6.3	1	29.4	+	41.6	+	84.1	June
-	12.8	-	13.5	+	36.6	+	0.2	+	88.7	+	3.4	±	0.0	+	15.3	+	19.8		17.3	+	78.0	+	96.7	July Aug
	15.5 8.3	-	10.0 2.2	+	19.0 0.1	+	0.3	+	79.0 92.4	+	44.9 4.8	± ±	0.0	+	12.6 2.9	- +	32.9 31.8	+	0.9	+ +	47.0 36.9	+ +	104.6 38.7	Sep Oct
_	6.9	_	4.1	_	2.8		0.0		87.5		20.3	±	0.0		4.1		1.7		22.6	+	28.5		52.9	Nov Dec
-	0.6	+	5.5	+	7.6	+	0.1	;	81.1		23.5		0.0	+	16.3	_	11.0	+	1.7	+	63.3	;	103.1	2016 Jan
-	3.8	-	8.7	_	5.2	_	0.1	+	95.8	+	33.9	l ±	0.0	_	9.4	+	33.1	+	20.7	_	0.6	+	23.9	Feb Mar
+	19.5	-	4.8	-	0.9	+	0.1	+	92.5	+	31.5	±	0.0	+	5.9	+	31.8	+	23.8	+	13.5	+	50.9	Apr
+	13.0	-	4.2	-	4.5	±	0.0	+	105.2	+	47.0	±	0.0	+	7.3	-	23.5	+	25.1	+	53.8	+	108.1	May June
+	25.8	-	6.3	+	15.3	-	0.1	+	121.8	+	14.1	±	0.0	+	10.5	+	51.6	+	46.6	+	33.7	+	58.3	July Aug
+	18.9	-	4.1	+	12.1	-	0.1	+	112.6		32.0	_	0.0	+	9.1	-	37.7	1	44.6	+	91.3	+	132.5	Sep
+	2.8	-	6.1	+	19.8	+	0.1	+	107.3		32.2	±	0.0	_	1.5	+	30.5		34.0	+	28.6	+	59.2	Oct Nov
-	0.4 12.7	-	3.4 0.6	+ +	8.3 37.1	+	0.1	+	123.2 100.6	+	52.1 5.0	±	0.0	+ +	8.4 16.0	-	8.6 16.6	1	29.6 36.0	+ +	46.5 95.1	+ +	106.9 106.3	Dec 2017 Jan
		+	5.6			±	0.0		116.7		44.8		0.0	*		l -	17.2				41.9		78.3	Feb
-	12.3	-	5.0	+	5.4	+	0.1	+	110.7	†	44.0	±	0.0	_	8.3	+	17.2	+	8.6	+	41.9	+	76.5	Mar Apr
+ +	16.2 4.5	-	10.5 4.8	+ +	153.1 60.0	±	0.0	+ +	117.8 89.7	+ +	70.8 43.7	± ±	0.0	+ +	7.6 7.6		21.7 18.4		56.6 18.6	+ +	120.2 97.6	+ +	198.5 149.1	May June
-	26.2	-	4.3		0.0	±	0.0	+	81.1		1.6		0.0		10.3	1	66.2		18.0		9.5		2.3	July
																			D	eutsch	ne Bu	ndesk	ank	
+	1.1	+	6.7	+	14.1	-	0.0	+	3.1	+	5.6	l ±	0.0	+	4.9	+	0.3	-	5.7	+	19.8	+	30.4	2015 Jan
+	1.2	_	6.7	+	0.2	+	0.0	+	2.0	_	2.5	l ±	0.0	_	0.3	+	0.3	_	0.2	_	0.7	_	3.5	Feb Mar
+	8.3	-	1.1	-	1.4	+	0.0	+	12.4	+	8.8		0.0	+	3.0	-	0.4	-	7.8	+	14.7	+	26.4	Apr
+	7.7	-	2.0	-	0.7	-	0.0	+	19.2	+	7.4	±	0.0	+	2.6	+	0.8	-	0.0	+	13.5	+	23.4	May June
-	3.8	-	1.5	+	7.6	-	0.0	+	18.6	-	3.1	±	0.0	+	3.7	+	1.4	-	1.0	+	19.9	+	20.5	July Aug
-	4.1	-	0.3	+	3.7	+	0.0	+	16.6	+	16.9	1	0.0	+	3.2	-	0.4	-	17.0	+	13.1	+	33.2	Sep
-	2.9	+	0.9	+	0.8	-	0.0	+	19.1	-	1.5	-	0.0		0.6	+	2.3	+	2.4	+	15.4	+	13.2	Oct Nov
-	2.3 1.3	+ +	0.4 0.5	+ +	2.5 5.1	- +	0.0	+	18.1 17.7	+	15.2 6.0	1	0.0	+	0.3 3.3	+ +	4.1 8.7	-	0.4 7.6	- +	0.6 23.7	+ +	15.0 21.0	Dec 2016 Jan
		_	1.7	_		_	0.0		19.9			-		*				l -	10.7	_		_		Feb
-	1.0 8.4	-	1.1	_	2.1 1.3	+	0.0	+	20.3	+ +		_	0.0	+	2.1 1.7	+ +	8.1 11.3	+	8.2	_	11.5 0.4	-	3.8 9.0	Mar Apr
	4.3	+	0.3	+	0.4	_	0.0	+	23.1	1	19.7	-	0.0		2.6		3.8		22.1	+	24.1	+	46.3	May June
4		_	0.6	-	0.6	-	0.0	+	26.2	+		_	0.0		2.8	+	6.1	1	10.2	+	10.1	+	15.4	July
+	5.1	-	0.8	_	0.7	_	0.0	+	24.8	+	1.0	l ±	0.0	+	1.3	_	11.0	+	4.4	+	32.7	+	35.0	Aug Sep
+	0.4	-	0.5	+	6.6	+	0.0	+	23.7	+	14.4		0.0	-	0.1	+	14.3	-	12.6	+	14.2	+	28.5	Oct Nov
-	0.9	-	0.5	+	3.3	+	0.0	+	27.3	+	24.4		0.0		1.7	-	6.8	-	16.7	+	26.5	+	52.6	Dec
-	4.0	-	0.1	+	8.1	-	0.0	+	22.3	+	3.0	±	0.0	+	3.9	-	8.3	-	4.3	+	31.9	+	38.8	2017 Jan Feb
-	4.4	-	0.0	+	1.4	+	0.0	+	25.1	+	21.0	±	0.0	-	1.9	-	12.2	-	23.6	+	39.0	+	58.1	Mar
++	1.5	+	0.1 0.7	++	22.6 9.0	+ -	0.0 0.1	+ +	25.9 19.4	-	27.7 0.2	± ±	0.0 0.0		1.8 2.1	+	6.6 2.6	-	15.6 19.6	+	33.0 44.0	+ +	62.5 45.9	Apr May June
-	6.2	+	0.2	+	0.0	+	0.0	+	16.1	-	11.1	l ±	0.0	+	2.8	+	20.3	+	3.3	-	5.3	l –	13.6	July

allocated 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

				Claims on non-eur	o area residents de	nominated		Claims on non-euro residents denominat		
On reporting date/ End of month 1		Total assets	Gold and gold receivables	Total	Receivables from the IMF	Balances with banks, security investments, external loans and other external assets	Claims on euro area residents denominated in foreign currency	Total	Balances with banks, security investments and loans	Claims arising from the credit facility under ERM II
		Eurosystem	2							
2016 Dec	2	3,587.4	412.6	314.4	77.4	237.0	34.0	17.4	17.4	-
	9	3,609.8	412.6	316.5	77.5	239.1	36.1	17.9	17.9	-
	16	3,630.7	412.6	319.5	77.5	242.0	36.9	18.1	18.1	-
	23	3,685.7	412.6	317.8	77.1	240.6	35.5	18.3	18.3	-
	30	3,662.9	382.1	327.9	78.8	249.1	30.7	19.1	19.1	-
2017 Jan	6	3,672.6	382.1	326.6	78.7	247.8	31.9	18.5	18.5	-
	13	3,697.3	382.1	326.9	78.7	248.2	34.7	17.5	17.5	-
	20	3,719.6	382.1	325.7	78.7	247.0	31.4	19.0	19.0	-
	27	3,740.8	382.1	323.6	78.7	245.0	35.8	18.8	18.8	-
Feb	3 10 17 24	3,749.5 3,770.9 3,787.9 3,808.2	382.1 382.1 382.1 382.1	323.4 323.2 324.7 324.4	78.7 78.4 77.8 77.8	244.8 244.7 246.9 246.6	34.7 36.4 34.7 35.6	19.8 18.9 19.0 19.1	19.8 18.9 19.0 19.1	- - -
Mar	3	3,820.3	382.1	323.8	77.8	246.1	34.1	19.4	19.4	-
	10	3,839.9	382.1	325.3	77.8	247.6	34.6	19.7	19.7	-
	17	3,856.9	382.1	324.6	77.9	246.8	33.0	18.7	18.7	-
	24	3,877.0	382.1	326.4	77.8	248.5	32.8	19.5	19.5	-
	31	4,100.7	404.2	323.4	77.6	245.8	33.9	20.2	20.2	-
Apr	7	4,116.4	404.2	323.1	77.7	245.4	31.6	18.6	18.6	-
	14	4,130.0	404.2	321.8	77.7	244.2	31.6	19.8	19.8	-
	21	4,139.4	404.2	321.6	77.7	243.9	31.4	19.0	19.0	-
	28	4,148.0	404.2	319.6	77.5	242.1	34.6	17.2	17.2	-
2017 May	5	4,156.8	404.1	319.7	77.4	242.4	34.6	16.8	16.8	-
	12	4,170.6	404.1	320.9	77.4	243.5	32.3	17.0	17.0	-
	19	4,185.7	404.1	320.6	77.4	243.2	32.7	17.4	17.4	-
	26	4,195.7	404.1	321.2	77.4	243.7	30.3	15.9	15.9	-
June	2	4,204.5	404.1	321.2	77.4	243.8	30.2	16.3	16.3	-
	9	4,218.1	404.1	321.5	77.4	244.1	29.9	16.7	16.7	-
	16	4,232.9	404.1	322.9	77.6	245.3	28.7	18.3	18.3	-
	23	4,246.2	404.1	321.6	77.6	244.0	30.7	18.5	18.5	-
	30	4,209.5	379.1	304.8	74.4	230.4	31.2	18.0	18.0	-
July	7 14 21 28	4,214.7 4,229.3 4,235.8 4,248.3	379.1 379.1 379.1 379.1	303.5 302.9 300.7 302.0	74.6 74.2 74.3 74.3	228.9 228.7 226.4 227.7	30.5 31.6 33.4 33.9	17.2 17.2 15.9 16.7	17.2 17.2 15.9 16.7	- - - - -
Aug	4	4,246.5	379.1	299.2	74.4	224.8	36.9	16.4	16.4	-
201F Con		Deutsche Bu	Indesbank 109.0	53.0	20.1	32.8				
2015 Sep Oct Nov Dec		956.3 1 002.6 1 011.5	109.0 109.0 109.0 105.8	53.0 53.1 52.6 53.7	20.1 20.1 20.0 20.3	33.0 32.6 33.4	0.0	- - 0.0	- - 0.0	- - - -
2016 Jan		1 018.5	105.8	53.6	20.4	33.2	0.0	-	-	-
Feb		1 043.7	105.8	55.0	22.0	33.0	0.0	-	-	-
Mar		1 077.6	117.8	53.4	21.5	32.0	0.0	-	-	-
Apr		1 112.7	117.8	54.1	21.5	32.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
May		1 159.5	117.8	54.9	21.5	33.4	0.0	-	-	-
June		1 214.0	129.0	55.7	21.5	34.1	0.7	-	-	-
July		1 209.4	129.0	56.0	21.5	34.5	0.2	-	-	-
Aug Sep Oct Nov		1 239.2 1 305.3 1 312.2 1 376.5	129.0 128.8 128.8 128.8	56.1 55.0 54.9 55.0	21.4 21.3 21.3 21.1	34.7 33.7 33.6 33.9	0.3 2.3 - 0.0 0.1	0.4 0.3 0.4	0.4 0.3 0.4	- - -
Dec		1 392.7	119.3	56.5	21.5	35.0	1.8	0.4	0.4	-
2017 Jan		1 449.7	119.3	56.4	21.5	34.9	0.1	1.8	1.8	-
Feb		1 484.8	119.3	56.2	21.2	35.0	0.1	1.5	1.5	-
Mar		1 558.0	126.2	55.7	21.1	34.7	2.7	1.7	1.7	-
Apr		1 582.8	126.1	55.7	21.0	34.7	0.0	2.4	2.4	-
May		1 608.2	126.1	55.7	21.0	34.7	0.0	2.0	2.0	-
June		1 616.4	118.2	53.1	20.0	33.0	1.3	2.1	2.1	-
July		1 621.0	118.2	53.5	20.0	33.6	0.0	2.8	2.8	-

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

Lending to denominate		dit institutions	related to m	onetary poli	cy operations	;		Securities of e	euro area reside	ents				
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 denomi- nated 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	
												system ²		
546. 546. 547. 589. 595.	5 35.8 4 36.8 8 32.9	510.5	- - - -	- - - -	0.2 0.2 0.1 0.4 0.2	- - - - -	83.1 81.7 79.8 71.7 69.1	1 932.3 1 950.6 1 967.1 1 982.3 1 974.9	1 608.1 1 626.5 1 644.0 1 659.5 1 654.0	324.2 324.1 323.1 322.9 320.9	26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4 26.5	220.6 221.4 222.9 231.3 236.8	2016 Dec	2 9 16 23 30
590. 589. 589. 588.	1 32.3 0 32.3 7 34.0	556.6 556.6 556.6 554.5	- - - -	- - -	0.2 0.2 0.1 0.2	- - - -	70.9 74.8 78.1 80.4	1 987.0 2 010.4 2 030.4 2 049.8	1 666.1 1 690.2 1 710.9 1 730.3	320.9 320.1 319.5 319.4	26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5	238.5 235.4 237.5 235.2	2017 Jan	6 13 20 27
586. 584. 583. 584.	7 29.6 1 28.0 7 30.8	554.5 554.5 553.8	- - -	- - -	0.2 0.6 0.6 0.1	- - - -	79.7 81.4 81.0 81.1	2 064.0 2 083.9 2 101.8 2 119.6	1 748.6 1 768.7 1 787.9 1 807.1	315.4 315.2 313.8 312.5	26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4	233.1 234.0 235.1 235.2	Feb	3 10 17 24
579. 578. 580. 586. 784.	1 23.9 5 26.5 8 32.7	553.8 553.8 553.8 553.8 769.2	- - - -	- - - -	0.2 0.5 0.2 0.3 0.3	- - - - -	83.5 82.7 86.3 82.5 69.8	2 136.5 2 153.8 2 172.9 2 188.5 2 192.8	1 825.9 1 844.2 1 862.9 1 878.7 1 887.1	310.6 309.6 309.9 309.8 305.7	26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4	235.2 237.1 232.4 232.0 245.9	Mar	3 10 17 24 31
782. 783. 784. 782.	1 13.2 2 14.8 1 14.4	769.2 767.3	- - - -	- - -	0.1 0.7 0.2 0.4	- - -	81.4 80.7 82.0 78.2	2 211.3 2 225.9 2 236.2 2 247.4	1 906.3 1 921.4 1 933.0 1 946.9	305.0 304.5 303.2 300.5	26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4	237.4 236.5 234.5 238.4	Apr	7 14 21 28
782. 781. 781. 783.	2 13.7 5 14.0	767.3 767.3 767.3 767.3	- - - -	- - -	0.3 0.2 0.2 0.2	- - - -	78.6 79.6 78.6 75.9	2 257.5 2 271.4 2 285.2 2 299.1	1 959.9 1 974.7 1 989.0 2 002.4	297.6 296.8 296.2 296.7	26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4	237.1 237.6 239.3 239.3	2017 May	5 12 19 26
780. 780. 779. 779.	12.1 1 11.0 5 11.5		- - - -	- - - -	0.3 0.1 0.3 0.3 0.3	- - - -	74.5 73.7 75.5 73.1 70.9	2 311.0 2 325.6 2 338.7 2 352.1 2 358.6	2 015.2 2 029.8 2 045.0 2 058.4 2 064.4	295.8 295.9 293.7 293.7 294.2	26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4 25.8	240.7 240.3 239.2 240.1 241.9	June	9 16 23 30
775. 774. 774. 776. 773.	7.1 6.8 7.4	767.3 767.3 768.7	- - - -		0.1 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	- - - -	69.5 69.0 67.7 63.3	1	2 081.3 2 097.5 2 108.3 2 119.2	293.1 292.9 291.7 292.1 286.6	25.7 25.7 25.7 25.7 25.7	239.0 238.8 239.0 240.0 237.5	July	7 14 21 28 4
//3.	1 4.3	708.7	-	-	0.2	-	63.6	2 414.0	2 128.2	1	l 23.7 Itsche Bun	'	Aug	4
46.	3 4.1	42.2	I -	I -	0.0	I -	4.2	136.8	136.8		4.4		2015 Sep	
45.3 50.3 58.	3 4.1 2 3.1 1 9.1	41.7 47.1 48.6	-	- - -	0.0 0.0 0.3	- - -	3.8 3.5 3.5	149.1 161.7 172.3	149.1 161.7 172.3	- - -	4.4 4.4 4.4	591.2 621.2 613.7	Oct Nov Dec	
51.: 44.: 49.: 49.:	9 1.9 7 3.7	43.0 46.0	- - -	-	0.0 0.0 0.0	- - - -	2.8 2.3 3.4 4.3		197.6	- - -	4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4	615.7 633.6 638.4 655.0	2016 Jan Feb Mar Apr	
48. 47. 46.	3.8 3 2.8 4 2.3	45.0 44.5 44.1	- - -	_	0.0 0.0 0.0	- - -	4.3 5.2 5.5	244.8 261.8 279.9	244.8 261.8 279.9	- - -	4.4 4.4 4.4	684.4 710.0 688.0	May June July	
46 55 55 55	3 1.3 5 0.9	54.0 53.9	-	_	0.0 - 0.7 0.3	- - - -	5.5 5.7 5.4 4.8	292.6 309.3 326.7 345.4	309.3 326.7	- - - -	4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4	705.0 744.1 736.2 782.3	Aug Sep Oct Nov	
65. 64. 63.	5 1.8 0 0.6 9 0.7	63.5 63.4 63.2	- - -	- - -	0.1 0.0 0.0	- - -	3.0 4.1 4.5	357.7 375.7 392.6	357.7 375.7 392.6	- - -	4.4 4.4 4.4	784.1 823.9 842.4	Dec 2017 Jan Feb	
95. 95. 95. 96. 95.	7 0.6 3 0.3 4 1.2	95.0 95.0 95.0	- - -	- - -	0.2 0.1 0.0 0.1 0.1	- - - -	3.9 4.2 4.0 3.9 4.4	445.8	421.4 434.3 445.8	- - - -	4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4	859.0 872.8 886.4 891.3 884.8	Mar Apr May June July	,

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.

2 Liabilities *

€ billion

		€ DIIIION												
					euro area c olicy operati							Liabilities to other euro a		
On reporting date/ End of month 1		Total liabilities	Banknotes in circu- lation 2	Total	Current accounts (covering the minimum reserve system)	Deposit facility	Fixed- term deposits	Fine- tuning reverse opera- tions	Deposits related to margin calls	Other liabilities to euro- area credit institutions deno- minated in euro	Debt certifi- cates issued	denominated	General govern- ment	Other liabilities
		Eurosyste			, ,	,	<u> </u>							
2016 Dec	2 9 16 23 30	3,587.4 3,609.8 3,630.7 3,685.7 3,662.9	1,108.4 1,114.3 1,117.4 1,126.7 1,126.2	1,301.3 1,321.0 1,298.1 1,353.8 1,313.3	849.7 869.0 879.7 930.9 889.0	451.6 451.9 418.4 422.9 424.2	- - - - -		0.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0	3.4 4.9 8.8	- - - - -	253.8 249.0 271.8 238.0 220.8	147.0 144.9 168.9 133.1 114.9	106.8 104.1 102.9 104.9 105.9
2017 Jan	6 13 20 27	3,672.6 3,697.3 3,719.6 3,740.8	1,122.2 1,115.5 1,110.7 1,109.0	1,369.2 1,396.8 1,386.8 1,385.7	928.6 935.3 952.4 978.9	440.5 461.4 434.3 406.7	- - - -		0.0 - 0.1 - 0.2 - 0.0	9.6 9.7	- - - -	213.8 240.2 281.8 305.2	110.2 137.9 177.7 201.3	103.6 102.4 104.0 103.9
Feb	3 10 17 24	3,749.5 3,770.9 3,787.9 3,808.2	1,111.4 1,110.9 1,110.1 1,110.8	1,438.1 1,451.1 1,422.6 1,434.8	963.9 955.3 953.6 957.4	474.2 495.8 469.0 477.4	- - - -		0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	8.5 9.5	- - - -	237.5 252.0 293.9 289.7	130.5 144.2 185.6 177.5	107.0 107.8 108.3 112.3
Mar	3 10 17 24 31	3,820.3 3,839.9 3,856.9 3,877.0 4,100.7	1,113.5 1,113.8 1,112.9 1,111.2 1,114.5	1,468.1 1,491.9 1,475.6 1,455.1 1,632.5	966.3 966.3 984.4 946.2 1,048.5	501.8 525.5 491.3 508.9 584.0	- - - - -		0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	15.4 15.3 14.1	- - - - -	254.5 257.1 297.9 340.9 304.8	140.4 142.5 178.4 221.5 178.9	114.0 114.6 119.4 119.4 125.9
Apr	7 14 21 28	4,116.4 4,130.0 4,139.4 4,148.0	1,119.2 1,127.5 1,121.6 1,125.3	1,721.1 1,708.3 1,682.0 1,709.1	1,132.9 1,144.5 1,123.0 1,132.6	588.2 563.8 559.0 576.4	- - - -		0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	13.2 10.7	- - - -	279.2 298.1 344.2 306.2	153.9 164.7 209.5 172.0	125.3 133.4 134.7 134.3
2017 May	5 12 19 26	4,156.8 4,170.6 4,185.7 4,195.7	1,125.1 1,124.7 1,123.2 1,124.1	1,773.1 1,766.3 1,760.3 1,748.4	1,172.7 1,165.6 1,169.5 1,159.5	600.4 600.7 590.7 588.9	- - - -	:	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1	10.8	- - - -	256.0 283.1 314.5 353.1	114.2 140.8 177.1 209.3	141.8 142.2 137.4 143.9
June	2 9 16 23 30	4,204.5 4,218.1 4,232.9 4,246.2 4,209.5	1,131.3 1,130.5 1,131.7 1,131.3 1,136.9	1,796.2 1,800.6 1,776.2 1,735.3 1,723.1	1,194.2 1,199.2 1,168.4 1,158.1 1,106.1	602.0 601.3 607.8 577.2 617.0	- - - - -		- 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.1	9.1 7.4	- - - - -	299.9 310.2 351.7 400.8 347.6	157.7 172.5 209.7 259.1 210.1	142.2 137.7 142.1 141.7 137.5
July	7 14 21 28	4,214.7 4,229.3 4,235.8 4,248.3	1,140.0 1,141.2 1,140.4 1,142.3	1,787.3 1,792.1 1,764.1 1,784.2	1,166.6 1,197.8 1,186.9 1,200.7	620.7 594.2 577.2 583.5	- - - -		0.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.1	9.8 9.2 9.6	- - - -	340.1 360.2 380.8 369.8	209.1 230.7 254.1 239.3	131.0 129.6 126.7 130.5
Aug	4	4,246.5	1,144.7	1,867.3	1,245.9	621.3	-	.	- 0.0	10.4	-	273.7	147.1	126.6
2015 Sep		Deutsche 936.9		nk 173.5	139.4	34.1		Ι.	- 0.0		ı _	56.8	2.3	54.5
Oct		956.3	247.9	184.3	140.9	43.3	_		- 0.0	-	_	65.5	2.8	62.7
Nov Dec		1 002.6 1 011.5	249.0 254.8	212.4 208.7	154.3 155.1	58.0 53.6	- -	:	- - 0.0		_	79.3 71.9	2.9 11.6	76.4 60.2
2016 Jan Feb Mar		1 018.5 1 043.7 1 077.6	249.9 250.1 251.9	228.7 231.5 227.3	172.7 165.9 167.8	56.0 65.6 59.6	- - -		-	-	- - -	75.6 88.2 108.8	10.7 18.7 39.9	64.8 69.5 69.0
Apr May June		1 112.7 1 159.5 1 214.0	252.5 253.4 255.6	272.4 293.2 299.7	180.8 200.0 214.4	91.6 93.2 85.3	- - -		0.0	1	- - -	96.3 121.2 130.6	24.2 41.8 56.5	72.1 79.4 74.1
July Aug Sep Oct		1 209.4 1 239.2 1 305.3 1 312.2	258.0 257.1 257.9 259.2	320.7 334.5 362.6 380.0	235.4 242.3 244.7 260.5	85.4 92.2 117.9 119.5	- - -		0.0		- - - -	101.4 110.4 122.4 110.8	25.3 33.5 43.9 35.6	76.1 76.9 78.6 75.3
Nov Dec 2017 Jan		1 376.5 1 392.7 1 449.7	259.2 259.5 264.9 260.9	428.0 411.4 499.0	293.1 284.9 348.3	134.9 126.4 150.7	- - -		: :	0.3 0.5	_	116.8 116.6 105.8 92.9	40.0 32.5 17.1	76.6 73.4
Feb Mar Apr		1 449.7 1 484.8 1 558.0 1 582.8	261.3 262.1 264.7	507.1 543.2 591.2	348.3 347.0 353.8 402.7	160.7 160.1 189.3 188.5	- - - -				- - - -	92.9 97.3 115.4 88.9	17.1 12.4 26.8 20.0	75.8 84.9 88.6 68.9
May June July		1 608.2 1 616.4 1 621.0	264.7 264.9 267.4 268.8	607.1 586.1	433.6 418.6	173.5 167.5 174.7	- - -		- 0.0	2.5 3.4	=	102.9 112.9 112.2	27.8 40.0 40.8	75.1 72.9 71.4

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

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

		Liabilities to noi residents denor foreign currenc	ninated 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	On reporting date/ End of month 1	
113.2	3.8	10.9	10.9	ı	58.1	214.7	ı	418.5	_	2016 Dec	2
112.0 127.3 145.7 205.7	6.2 7.1 7.0 3.6	12.2 12.2 10.4 9.3	12.2 12.2 10.4 9.3	- - - -	58.1 58.1 58.1 59.3	215.4 215.6 219.0 221.4	- - - -	418.5 418.5 418.5 394.4	99.5 99.5 99.5 99.5		2 9 16 23 30
167.4 138.8 133.8 133.0	5.7 7.7 7.3 9.2	10.7 13.4 9.7 10.5	10.7 13.4 9.7 10.5	- - - -	59.3 59.3 59.3 59.3	221.3 221.7 226.4 227.0	- - - -	394.4 394.4 394.4 394.4	99.8 99.8 99.8 99.8	2017 Jan	6 13 20 27
151.5 144.8 147.7 159.9	9.2 8.5 8.6 9.5	9.4 11.9 12.2 11.0	9.4 11.9 12.2 11.0	- - - -	59.3 59.3 59.3 59.3	228.7 229.6 229.6 228.2	- - - -	394.4 394.4 394.4 394.4	100.1 100.0 100.0 100.6	Feb	3 10 17 24
168.4 157.0 152.9 153.5 218.8	7.7 6.0 3.5 5.0 3.0	10.6 12.8 12.4 12.0 10.4	10.6 12.8 12.4 12.0 10.4	- - - -	59.3 59.3 59.3 59.3 59.0	231.8 231.7 232.1 231.0 229.4	- - - - -	394.4 394.4 394.4 394.4 412.0	100.6 100.6 100.6 100.6 101.1	Mar	3 10 17 24 31
168.5 170.5 169.1 180.7	3.9 2.9 3.0 5.0	11.6 11.2 10.5 10.1	11.6 11.2 10.5 10.1	- - - -	59.0 59.0 59.0 59.0	226.6 225.8 225.7 225.5	- - - -	412.0 412.0 412.0 412.0	101.4 101.4 101.4 102.3	Apr	7 14 21 28
175.2 170.5 162.0 145.5	4.1 3.7 3.7 2.9	11.4 11.1 11.6 11.1	11.4 11.1 11.6 11.1	- - - -	59.0 59.0 59.0 59.0	226.3 227.2 227.4 226.9	- - - -	412.0 412.0 412.0 412.0	102.3 102.2 102.3 102.3	2017 May	12 19 26
150.7 152.7 149.0 152.1 222.5	2.8 2.8 3.0 3.0 4.1	10.7 10.8 11.0 12.5 10.8	10.7 10.8 11.0 12.5 10.8	- - - -	59.0 59.0 59.0 59.0 56.7	228.3 228.1 229.5 230.1 224.4	- - - - -	412.0 412.0 412.0 412.0 412.0 371.9	102.3 102.3 102.3 102.3 102.3	June	9 16 23 30
168.8 156.4 170.7 169.3	5.0 5.0 5.5 6.2	10.3 11.2 10.8 12.7	10.3 11.2 10.8 12.7	- - - -	56.7 56.7 56.7 56.7	222.5 222.5 223.5 223.2	- - - -	371.9 371.9 371.9 371.9	102.3 102.3 102.3 102.3	July	7 14 21 28
175.8	8.9	10.5	10.5	-	56.7	224.2	-	371.9	102.3	Aug	4
160				ı	15.4				Bundesbank	2045.6	
16.2 12.4 13.9 27.2	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.5 0.8 0.4 0.6	0.5 0.8 0.4 0.6	- - - -	15.1 15.1 15.1 15.3	24.0 24.1 24.2 24.4	290.1 293.1 295.2 297.8	108.2 108.2 108.2 105.7	5.0 5.0 5.0	2015 Sep Oct Nov Dec	
16.0 28.0 30.5 30.7	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 0.2 0.3 0.8	0.1 0.2 0.3 0.8	- - -	15.3 15.3 14.9 14.9	25.0 22.0 22.8 22.9	297.1 297.7 299.8 300.9	105.7 105.7 116.2 116.2	5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	2016 Jan Feb Mar Apr	
27.2 47.0 43.8 48.9	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	1.4 1.0 1.4 1.7	1.4 1.0 1.4 1.7	- - - - - -	14.9 15.2 15.2 15.2	23.1 23.4 23.6 23.7	303.9 308.0 311.7 314.1	116.2 128.5 128.5 128.5 128.5	5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	May June July Aug	!
70.3 66.5 74.7 117.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	1.1 1.0 1.0 1.2	1.1 1.0 1.0 1.2	- - - -	15.1 15.1 15.1 15.1 15.4	24.0 24.3 24.4 24.7	318.8 322.0 323.9 327.3	128.0 128.0 128.0 128.0 119.7		Sep Oct Nov Dec	
100.5 121.3 131.3	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.6 0.9 0.5	0.6 0.9 0.5	- - -	15.4 15.4 15.3	25.2 24.5 25.1	328.3 330.1 331.9	119.7 119.7 126.0	5.0 5.6 5.6	2017 Jan Feb Mar	
125.9 119.4 140.4 130.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.7 0.7 1.1 1.7	0.7 0.7 1.1 1.7	- - - -	15.3 15.3 14.7 14.7	25.3 25.8 26.2 26.4	335.2 338.1 342.8 345.0	126.0 126.0 115.8 115.8		Apr May June July	

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.

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

€ billion

	€ DIIIION	Π		1 (5.451.):								1 1 /	N451) :	
			Lending to b	anks (MFIs) in							Lending to n	on-banks (no		
				to banks in t	he home cou	ntry	to banks in c	ther mer	nber sta	ates		to non-bank	s in the home	country
													Enterprises a holds	nd house-
						Secur-				Secur-			110103	
	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	of year o	r month
2008 2009	7,892.7 7,436.1	17.8 17.2	2,681.8 2,480.5	1,990.2 1,813.2	1,404.3 1,218.4	585.8 594.8	691.6 667.3		452.9 449.5	238.8 217.8	3,638.2 3,638.3	3,163.0 3,187.9	2,686.9 2,692.9	2,357.3 2,357.5
2010	8,304.8	16.5	2,361.6	1,787.8	1,276.9	510.9	573.9		372.8	201.0	3,724.5	3,303.0	2,669.2	2,354.7
2011 2012	8,393.3 8,226.6	16.4 19.2	2,394.4 2,309.0	1,844.5 1,813.2	1,362.2 1,363.8	482.2 449.4	550.0 495.9		362.3 322.2	187.7 173.7	3,673.5 3,688.6	3,270.5 3,289.4	2,709.4 2,695.5	2,415.1 2,435.7
2013 2014	7,528.9	18.7	2,145.0	1,654.8	1,239.1	415.7	490.2		324.6	165.6	3,594.3	3,202.1	2,616.3	2,354.0
2014	7,802.3 7,665.2	19.2 19.5	2,022.8 2,013.6	1,530.5 1,523.8	1,147.2 1,218.0	383.3 305.8	492.3 489.8		333.9 344.9	158.4 144.9	3,654.5 3,719.9	3,239.4 3,302.5	2,661.2 2,727.4	2,384.8 2,440.0
2016	7,792.6	26.0	2,101.4	1,670.9	1,384.2	286.7	430.5		295.0	135.5	3,762.9	3,344.5	2,805.6	2,512.0
2015 Sep	7,829.3	15.8	2,042.0	1,547.5	1,200.0	347.6	494.5		348.7	145.8	3,728.0	3,301.1	2,716.7	2,426.3
Oct Nov	7,856.5 7,940.1	16.5 15.9	2,082.1 2,106.9	1,584.2 1,613.7	1,240.4 1,275.3	343.8 338.4	497.9 493.2		352.0 347.0	145.9 146.2	3,727.4 3,751.3	3,302.2 3,319.2	2,716.0 2,733.8	2,431.7 2,446.0
Dec	7,665.2	19.5	2,013.6	1,523.8	1,218.0	305.8	489.8		344.9	144.9	3,719.9	3,302.5	2,727.4	2,440.0
2016 Jan	7,823.5	16.5	2,057.4	1,562.4	1,257.7	304.8	494.9		352.3	142.6	3,727.4	3,307.6	2,729.1	2,443.1
Feb Mar	7,913.1 7,783.4	16.2 17.5	2,072.2 2,039.2	1,566.4 1,547.2	1,263.3 1,243.5	303.1 303.7	505.8 492.0		361.1 347.9	144.7 144.1	3,734.6 3,736.0	3,317.1 3,316.8	2,739.2 2,742.1	2,453.8 2,458.5
Apr	7,806.5	17.2	2,089.1	1,594.3	1,291.0	303.3	494.8		352.8	142.0	3,747.3	3,329.8	2,753.3	2,467.1
May June	7,817.2 7,920.6	18.7 19.3	2,070.3 2,072.8	1,587.2 1,592.2	1,284.7 1,292.9	302.4 299.3	483.1 480.6		342.8 338.2	140.4 142.4	3,759.2 3,745.9	3,334.1 3,321.4	2,762.8 2,759.7	2,476.2 2,473.7
July	7,942.1	19.7	2,086.0	1,604.7	1,308.1	296.6	481.2		341.4	139.8	3,758.8	3,333.6	2,766.6	2,479.7
Aug Sep	7,908.5 7,863.9	19.7 21.0	2,086.1 2,074.5	1,611.7 1,636.4	1,317.0 1,343.9	294.7 292.5	474.4 438.2		336.0 300.7	138.5 137.5	3,758.4 3,766.0	3,335.4 3,343.0	2,774.3 2,785.6	2,486.3 2,497.3
Oct	7,868.7	22.8	2,074.5	1,641.2	1,349.4	291.8	438.3		301.6	136.7	3,773.0	3,349.9	2,793.6	2,502.5
Nov	7,911.6	22.9	2,154.7	1,712.1	1,421.7	290.5	442.6		306.3	136.2	3,785.7	3,361.6	2,810.0	2,518.4
Dec 2017 Jan	7,792.6 7,889.3	26.0 24.6	2,101.4 2,210.1	1,670.9 1,777.0	1,384.2 1,490.7	286.7 286.3	430.5 433.1		295.0 299.8	135.5 133.3	3,762.9 3,769.9	3,344.5 3,347.6	2,805.6 2,813.5	2,512.0 2,519.3
Feb	7,944.8	23.9	2,225.4	1,783.3	1,497.9	285.4	442.1		307.6	134.5	3,774.5	3,347.6	2,819.5	2,525.6
Mar	7,926.1	23.6	2,237.5	1,797.8	1,513.2	284.6	439.7		306.9	132.7	3,776.8	3,351.3	2,828.1	2,533.8
Apr May	7,954.6 7,947.0	24.7 25.6	2,276.6 2,286.5	1,847.6 1,864.4	1,563.1 1,579.4	284.6 285.0	428.9 422.1		298.2 290.1	130.8 132.0	3,780.1 3,782.1	3,357.1 3,360.7	2,836.6 2,847.3	2,541.1 2,552.6
June	7,849.9	27.3	2,245.8	1,831.0	1,548.9	282.2	414.8	l	284.2	130.6	3,780.7	3,364.7		
														nanges ³
2009	- 454.5	- 0.5	- 189.0	- 166.4	- 182.2	15.8			1.8		17.4		17.0	
2010 2011	- 136.3 54.1	- 0.7 - 0.1	– 111.6 32.6	– 15.6 58.7	58.5 91.7	- 74.1 - 33.0	- 95.9 - 26.0	_	80.9 12.1	- 15.1 - 13.9	96.4 - 51.8	126.0 - 35.3	- 13.7 38.7	0.7 56.7
2012 2013	- 129.2 - 703.6	2.9 - 0.5	- 81.9 - 257.1	- 28.4 - 249.2	3.0 - 216.5	- 31.4 - 32.7	- 53.5 - 7.9	-	39.7 1.6	- 13.9 - 13.8 - 9.5	27.5 13.6	27.7 16.6	17.0 23.6	28.8 21.6
2013	206.8	0.4	- 126.2	- 249.2 - 128.6	- 95.3	- 33.4	2.4		7.2	- 4.8	55.1	40.0	52.3	36.8
2015 2016	- 191.4 184.3	0.3 6.5	- 18.2 120.3	- 12.1 178.4	66.1 195.3	- 78.2 - 16.8	- 6.1 - 58.1	_	6.6 49.2	- 12.8 - 8.8	64.8 57.5	64.1 53.4	68.1 88.8	56.6 81.0
2015 Oct	13.7	0.7	37.8	35.4	39.8	- 4.4	2.4		2.4	0.0	- 3.5	- 0.4	- 1.7	5.4
Nov Dec	59.5 - 252.6	- 0.6 3.6	21.2 – 88.7	27.7 – 87.4	33.7 – 56.1	- 6.0 - 31.3	- 6.5 - 1.3	_	6.8 0.5	0.3 - 0.8	20.0 – 26.5	14.7 – 13.7	15.6 – 3.6	12.6 - 4.5
2016 Jan	169.4	- 3.1	45.1	39.8	39.9	- 0.1	5.3		7.3	- 2.0	12.0	7.7	4.3	4.4
Feb Mar	94.5	- 0.3 1.3	16.5 – 29.0	5.2 – 17.2	6.3 – 18.4	- 1.1 1.2	11.4 – 11.8	_	9.1 11.2	2.3 - 0.6	8.8 4.5	10.5 1.7	11.1 4.7	11.4 6.7
Apr	31.0	- 0.3	49.9	47.2	47.6	- 0.4	2.7		4.8	- 2.1	13.0	14.4	12.6	9.9
May June	35.2 108.2	1.5 0.7	8.4 3.7	20.2 5.6	21.4 8.2	- 1.2 - 2.6	– 11.7 – 1.9	_	10.1 4.2	- 1.6 2.3	11.4 - 10.4	5.3 – 11.4	10.6 – 1.7	10.0 - 1.2
July	23.5	0.4	13.1	12.4	15.2	- 2.8	0.7		3.4	- 2.7	14.5	13.4	8.2	7.3
Aug Sep	- 31.5 - 42.7	- 0.0 1.3	0.4 - 11.3	7.1 24.9	9.0 26.9	- 1.9 - 2.0	- 6.7 - 36.3	-	5.3 35.2	– 1.4 – 1.1	0.2 8.3	2.1 8.3	8.0 11.7	6.8 11.4
Oct	- 0.5	1.8	4.8	5.2	5.6	- 0.4	- 0.3		0.5	- 0.9	6.5	7.1	7.9	5.2
Nov Dec	25.9 - 121.7	0.1 3.1	72.2 - 53.6	69.4 - 41.3	71.4 - 37.8	- 2.0 - 3.5	2.8 - 12.3		3.4 11.7	- 0.5 - 0.6	11.6 - 23.1	11.3 - 17.0	15.8 - 4.4	15.2 - 6.1
2017 Jan	108.8	- 1.4	110.7	107.1	107.1	0.0	3.5		5.7	- 2.2	9.4	4.6	9.3	8.5
Feb	47.4	- 0.7	14.0	5.6	6.8	- 1.2	8.4		7.1	1.2	4.3	0.3	6.3	6.5
Mar Apr	- 13.0 40.1	- 0.3	13.1 41.0	14.9 50.7	15.5 50.5	- 0.6 0.2	- 1.8 - 9.7	_	0.0 7.8	- 1.8 - 1.9	3.2 4.7	4.3 6.8	9.0 9.4	8.9 8.3
May	9.1	0.9	12.6	18.0	17.1	0.9	- 5.4	-	6.7	1.4	3.9	4.6	9.0	9.9
June	94.3	1.7	- 39.3	- 32.1	- 29.6	- 2.4	7.3	ı –	5.9	– 1.4	- 0.5	4.8	12.7	7.5

 $^{^\}star$ This table serves to supplement the "Overall monetary survey" in section II. Unlike the other tables in section IV, this table includes – in addition to the figures reported

euro are	a																			Claims o						
								to no	n-bank	in oth	ner mer	nber st	ates							non-euro residents		3				
		General governm	ent							Enter	prises a eholds			Gene gover	ral nment											
Secur- ities		Total		Loans		Secui ities 2		Total		Total		of wh		Total		Loans		Secur- ities		Total		<i>of wh</i> Loans		Othe asset		Period
End o	f ye	ar or r	nor	nth																						
	29.6 35.4		6.1 5.0		342.8 335.1		133.4 160.0		475.1 450.4		348.1 322.2		172.1 162.9		127.0 128.2		27.6 23.5		99.4 04.7	1,27	79.2 52.6 	1	,008.6 821.1		275.7 237.5	2008 2009
25 25 26	14.5 94.3 59.8 52.3 76.4	56 59 58	3.8 1.1 4.0 5.8 8.2		418.4 359.8 350.3 339.2 327.9		215.3 201.2 243.7 246.6 250.4		421.6 403.1 399.2 392.3 415.0		289.2 276.9 275.1 267.6 270.0		164.2 161.2 158.1 144.6 142.7		132.4 126.2 124.1 124.6 145.0		24.8 32.6 30.4 27.8 31.9		07.6 93.6 93.7 96.9 13.2	97	95.1 70.3 21.2		792.7 770.9 745.0 690.5 805.0		1,181.1 1,313.8 1,239.4 849.7 1,055.8	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014
28 29	37.4 93.6	57 53	5.1 8.9		324.5 312.2		250.6 226.7		417.5 418.4		276.0 281.7		146.4 159.5		141.5 136.7		29.4 28.5	1 1	12.1 08.2	1,00 1,05	06.5 58.2		746.3 802.3		905.6 844.1	2015 2016
28 28	90.4 34.3 87.8	58 58	4.3 6.1 5.4		330.1 333.2 329.5		254.2 252.9 255.9		426.9 425.2 432.0		279.2 278.4 285.5		146.0 146.7 148.6		147.7 146.8 146.6		30.0 30.8 30.0	1 1	17.8 16.1 16.6	1,09 1,09 1,07	90.1 75.0		841.4 833.3 813.3		948.8 940.4 991.0	2015 Se Oc No
28 28	37.4 36.1 35.4	57 57	5.1 8.4 8.0		324.5 328.4 328.0		250.6 250.1 249.9		417.5 419.8 417.4		276.0 275.5 274.6		146.4 149.5 153.0		141.5 144.3 142.8		29.4 29.2 29.5	1 1	12.1 15.2 13.4	1,00 1,02 1,03	26.3 31.4		746.3 765.1 767.7		905.6 996.1 1,058.7	De 2016 Jai Fe
28 28	33.6 36.2 36.6	57 57	4.7 6.5 1.3		327.8 331.6 329.5		246.9 244.8 241.9		419.2 417.6 425.1		273.3 272.8 280.0		149.1 150.4 153.3		145.9 144.8 145.1		29.3 30.0 28.9	1 1	16.6 14.8 16.2	1,00 1,01	12.9		727.7 741.1 750.5		998.5 947.2 956.2	M: Ap M:
28 28	36.0 36.8 38.0	56 56	7.0 1.0		323.9 327.0 324.9		237.9 240.0 236.1		424.4 425.2 423.1		281.2 284.2 283.3		155.2 159.3 159.7		143.2 141.0 139.8		28.9 28.9 29.1	1 1	14.3 12.1 10.7	1,03 1,04 1,04	41.7 42.6		774.7 785.1 786.2		1,046.2 1,036.0 1,001.7	Jui Jui Au
29	91.0 91.6	55 55	7.5 6.4 1.6		323.0 326.3 321.9		234.5 230.0 229.7		422.9 423.0 424.1		282.2 284.6 285.9		157.8 162.1 161.9		140.7 138.5 138.3		29.8 29.5 29.2	1 1	10.9 08.9 09.1	1,03 1,07 1,06	77.9 55.1		774.4 823.1 811.1		971.9 915.5 883.2	Se Oc No
29 29	93.6 94.2 94.0	53 52	8.9 4.1 8.0 3.2		312.2 311.6 307.1		226.7 221.9 216.5		418.4 422.4 427.0 425.5		281.7 284.6 289.4 290.8		159.5 163.1 165.6		136.7 137.7 137.6 134.7		28.5 28.6 28.6 29.0	1 1	08.2 09.2 09.0	1,05 1,08 1,09	30.8 95.4		802.3 826.0 843.6		844.1 803.9 825.5	2017 Jai Fe
29	94.3 95.5 94.6 99.7	52 51	0.5 3.4 5.4		307.1 307.9 298.9 296.4		216.1 212.6 214.6 208.9		423.0 421.4 416.0		287.1 288.5 283.4		167.2 167.8 166.8 162.6		135.8 132.9 132.6		29.9 28.9 29.9	1 1	05.7 05.9 03.9 02.6	1,09 1,08 1,05	30.7		847.5 832.2 808.0 817.0		791.1 792.5 796.5 731.2	M: Ap M: Jui
Chang			J.41		230.4	'	200.5		410.0		205.4		102.01	'	132.01		23.3		02.01	1,00	J4.J		017.0	'	751.2	, Ju
	وعر 10.5		1.3	_	5.1	ı	26.4	_	20.9	l –	20.9	I –	7.1		0.0	_	3.9	ı	3.9	_ 18	32.5	_	162.3	I –	99.8	2009
- : - :	14.3 18.0 11.8 2.0	13 - 7 1	9.7 4.0 0.7 7.0 2.3	- - - -	83.4 59.1 10.5 10.9 15.1	-	56.3 14.9 21.2 3.9 2.9	- - -	29.6 16.6 0.2 3.0 15.1	- - -	36.4 13.8 0.7 3.4 0.4	- - -	0.2 5.5 1.5 9.3 4.0	-	6.8 2.7 0.5 0.5 14.6	_ _	3.1 8.0 2.2 2.6 0.9		3.7 10.7 2.7 3.1 13.8	- 7 - 3 - 1 - 3	74.1 39.5 15.5 38.8 33.6	- - -	61.9 34.9 17.7 47.2 72.0	- - -	46.3 112.9 62.2 420.8 194.0	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014
	11.5 7.8		3.9 5.4	_	4.2 12.1	-	0.3 23.3		0.7 4.0		4.4 8.2		1.8 14.6	- -	3.7 4.2	_	1.0 0.9	- -	2.8 3.3		38.3 51.4	-	101.0 55.0	- -	150.1 51.4	2015 2016
-	7.1 3.0 0.9	_	1.3 0.9 0.1	-	2.8 3.8 4.9	- -	1.5 2.9 5.2	-	3.2 5.3 12.8	- -	2.1 5.7 8.0	_	0.3 0.9 1.3	- - -	1.1 0.4 4.8	_	0.8 0.8 0.6	- -	1.9 0.4 4.2	- 3	12.9 31.7 55.6	- - -	15.3 35.4 55.3	- -	8.4 50.6 85.4	2015 Oc No De
- - -	0.1 0.3 1.9	_	3.4 0.7 3.0	_	3.8 0.4 0.2	- - -	0.4 0.2 2.9	-	4.3 1.6 2.8	- -	1.4 0.2 0.3	_	4.3 3.7 2.8	-	2.9 1.4 3.1	_	0.2 0.3 0.2	-	3.1 1.8 3.3		24.8 5.8 23.5	_	22.7 3.1 25.4	_	90.5 63.5 60.2	2016 Jai Fe M
_	2.7 0.6 0.5	_ _	1.8 5.2 9.7	_	3.9 2.3 5.7	- - -	2.1 2.9 4.0	-	1.4 6.1 1.0	-	0.3 5.7 2.0		1.7 1.4 2.4	-	1.1 0.4 1.0	-	0.7 1.0 0.0	- -	1.8 1.4 1.0		12.9 0.9 24.7		13.1 3.7 25.5	-	44.4 13.0 89.5	Ap M. Ju
	0.8 1.2 0.3	- -	5.3 5.9 3.4	-	3.1 2.0 1.8	 - 	2.2 3.9 1.6	-	1.0 1.9 0.0	 - -	3.2 0.6 0.8	_	4.4 0.6 1.7	- -	2.2 1.3 0.8	-	0.0 0.2 0.6	- -	2.1 1.5 0.1		6.7 2.3 10.8	_	11.9 2.4 10.5	- - -	11.1 34.3 30.3	Jul Au Se
	2.8 0.6 1.7	- - 1	0.9 4.5 2.6	-	3.5 4.3 9.7	- - -	4.3 0.2 2.9	-	0.6 0.4 6.0	_	1.9 0.6 4.4	 - -	4.0 1.2 2.3	- - -	2.5 0.2 1.6	- - -	0.3 0.4 0.7	- -	2.2 0.1 0.9	- 2	42.7 25.7 9.4	<u>-</u>	44.1 24.1 11.4	- - -	56.4 32.3 38.8	Oc No De
-	0.8 0.2 0.2	- -	4.7 6.1 4.7	-	0.0 0.6 4.4	- - -	4.8 5.4 0.3	-	4.9 4.0 1.2		3.7 4.2 1.7		4.2 2.1 2.1	- -	1.2 0.2 2.9		0.1 0.0 0.4	- -	1.1 0.2 3.3		80.4 8.2 5.5		31.0 11.7 7.5	- -	40.2 21.6 34.5	2017 Jai Fe M
-	1.2 0.8 5.2	_	2.6 4.4 8.0	_	0.8 6.4 2.4	-	3.4 2.0 5.6	- - -	2.1 0.6 5.2	_	3.3 2.4 4.0	_	1.1 0.0 3.2	-	1.2 3.0 1.3	-	0.9 1.0 0.1	- -	0.3 2.0 1.3	– 1	8.0 12.4 9.0	_	7.3 12.8 9.1	_	1.4 4.0 65.1	Ap M. Ju

| 5.2| - 8.0| - 2.4| - 5.6| - 5.2| - 4.0| - exchange of equalisation claims. **3** Statistical breaks have been eliminated from the flow figures (see also footnote * in Table II.1).

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

€ billion

	€ DIIIION												
		Deposits of b			Deposits of r	on-banks (no	n-MFIs) in the	euro area					
		in the euro a	irea T		-	Deposits of r	on-banks in t	he home cour	ntrv			Deposits of r	on-banks
								With agreed		At agreed		1	
			of banks					maturities		notice			
				I								1	
	Deleve								-6		-6		
	Balance sheet		in the home	in other member			Over-		of which up to		of which up to		Over-
Period	total 1	Total	country	states	Total	Total	night	Total	2 years	Total	3 months	Total	night
											End	of year o	r month
												-	
2008 2009	7,892.7 7,436.1	1,827.7 1,589.7	1,583.0 1,355.6	244.7 234.0	2,798.2 2,818.0	2,687.3 2,731.3	809.5 997.8	1,342.7 1,139.1	598.7 356.4	535.2 594.4	424.8 474.4	74.2 63.9	22.4 17.7
2010	8,304.8	1,495.8	1,240.1	255.7	2,925.8	2,817.6	1,089.1	1,110.3	304.6	618.2	512.5	68.4	19.3
2011	8,393.3	1,444.8	1,210.3	234.5	3,033.4	2,915.1	1,143.3	1,155.8	362.6	616.1	515.3	78.8	25.9
2012 2013	8,226.6 7,528.9	1,371.0 1,345.4	1,135.9 1,140.3	235.1 205.1	3,091.4 3,130.5	2,985.2 3,031.5	1,294.9 1,405.3	1,072.8 1,016.2	320.0 293.7	617.6 610.1	528.4 532.4	77.3 81.3	31.2 33.8
2014	7,802.3	1,343.4	1,112.3	211.7	3,197.7	3,107.4	1,514.3	985.4	298.1	607.7	531.3	79.7	34.4
2015	7,665.2	1,267.8	1,065.9	201.9	3,307.1	3,215.1	1,670.2	948.4	291.5	596.4	534.5	80.8	35.3
2016	7,792.6	1,205.2	1,033.2	172.0	3,411.3	3,318.5	1,794.8	935.3	291.2	588.5	537.0	84.2	37.2
2015 Sep	7,829.3	1,281.8	1,076.3	205.5	3,274.0	3,174.2	1,624.8	954.9	283.2	594.5	529.3	87.9	41.9
Oct	7,856.5	1,295.4	1,096.9	198.5	3,283.6	3,187.7	1,650.4	942.7	278.9	594.6	530.6	85.1	39.5
Nov Dec	7,940.1 7,665.2	1,312.0 1,267.8	1,108.5 1,065.9	203.5 201.9	3,307.5 3,307.1	3,215.4 3,215.1	1,672.6 1,670.2	948.6 948.4	287.1 291.5	594.2 596.4	531.5 534.5	82.8 80.8	39.5 35.3
2016 Jan	7,823.5	1,266.8	1,066.5	200.3	3,322.6	3,225.5	1,686.6	942.9	286.9	596.0	535.4	85.3	41.5
Feb	7,913.1	1,264.9	1,062.1	202.8	3,324.6	3,227.5	1,694.0	937.1	283.2	596.3	537.0	86.0	42.5
Mar	7,783.4	1,252.3	1,058.8	193.5	3,319.6	3,221.8	1,682.6	944.7	290.4	594.4	536.2	86.8	40.1
Apr	7,806.5	1,258.6	1,060.8	197.8	3,332.8	3,240.8	1,704.9	943.2	291.0	592.7	535.6	82.4	38.4
May June	7,817.2 7,920.6	1,230.3 1,241.7	1,027.5 1,039.1	202.8 202.6	3,348.6 3,350.9	3,253.7 3,250.2	1,717.2 1,718.1	945.3 942.1	292.6 290.9	591.1 590.0	535.0 534.5	84.9 89.4	41.7 44.9
July	7,942.1	1,226.7	1,023.7	203.0	3,362.7	3,267.1	1,733.1	945.0	295.2	589.1	534.5	85.5	40.7
Aug	7,908.5	1,211.5	1,016.5	195.0	3,369.5	3,274.0	1,744.5	941.2	292.8	588.4	534.6	85.5	40.4
Sep	7,863.9	1,194.8	1,029.1	165.7	3,372.1	3,274.9	1,743.8	944.0	297.4	587.1	534.0	88.0	41.4
Oct Nov	7,868.7 7,911.6	1,186.8 1,205.6	1,025.4 1,042.2	161.3 163.4	3,378.8 3,420.0	3,286.5 3,320.5	1,763.9 1,795.0	936.0 939.3	288.5 292.8	586.6 586.1	534.3 534.4	83.7 89.8	37.1 43.4
Dec	7,792.6	1,205.2	1,033.2	172.0	3,411.3	3,318.5	1,794.8	935.3	291.2	588.5	537.0	84.2	37.2
2017 Jan	7,889.3	1,237.0	1,053.4	183.6	3,433.4	3,337.5	1,807.5	941.6	300.1	588.4	537.7	88.4	42.2
Feb Mar	7,944.8 7,926.1	1,245.6 1,259.8	1,055.3 1,077.3	190.3 182.5	3,435.3 3,433.9	3,336.9 3,334.5	1,812.7 1,813.5	935.8 934.4	295.0 296.4	588.5 586.6	538.3 537.0	89.6 91.2	41.7 39.6
	7,954.6	1,259.8	1,075.4	178.8	3,452.0	3,352.3	1,840.8	925.4	290.4	586.2	536.9	91.2	41.7
Apr May	7,934.0	1,259.3	1,079.9	179.4	3,463.2	3,360.6	1,848.6	925.4	290.7	585.7	536.8		44.2
June	7,849.9	1,235.2	1,054.2	181.0	3,477.7	3,362.1	1,865.7	911.8	290.3	584.6	536.2	107.1	44.8
												Cl	nanges ⁴
2009	- 454.5	- 235.4	- 224.6	- 10.8	31.9	43.9	205.0	- 220.4	- 259.3	59.3	50.3		- 4.1
2010	- 136.3	- 75.2	- 99.4	24.2	72.3	59.7	88.7	- 53.0	- 52.2	24.0	38.3	- 4.4	2.2
2011	54.1	- 48.4	- 28.8	- 19.6	102.1	97.4	52.4	47.6	58.8	- 2.6	1.3	4.8	6.5
2012 2013	- 129.2 - 703.6	- 68.7 - 106.2	- 70.0 - 73.9	1.3 - 32.3	57.8 39.1	67.1 47.8	156.1 111.5	- 90.4 - 56.3	- 50.2 - 26.6	1.5 - 7.3	14.1 4.0	- 1.4 2.6	5.4 3.3
2014	206.8	- 28.4	- 32.2	3.9	62.7	71.6	106.0	- 32.1	3.1	- 2.4	- 2.4	- 2.5	- 0.0
2015	- 191.4	- 62.1	- 50.3	- 11.9	104.1	104.8	153.2	- 37.0	- 10.1	- 11.3	4.2	- 0.4	- 0.3
2016	184.3	- 31.6	- 2.2	- 29.4	105.7	105.2	124.3	- 11.1	1.4	- 8.0	2.4	2.7	1.9
2015 Oct Nov	13.7 59.5	12.7 14.4	20.0 10.2	- 7.3 4.1	8.7 22.2	12.7	25.1 21.0	– 12.4 5.6	- 4.4 8.0	0.1	1.3 0.9	- 2.9	- 2.5 - 0.2
Dec	- 252.6	- 42.5	- 41.5	- 1.0	1.0	0.9	- 1.4	0.1	4.5	2.2	3.0	- 2.6 - 1.8	- 4.1
2016 Jan	169.4	- 0.4	1.0	- 1.4	16.0	10.9	16.5	- 5.3	- 4.5	- 0.4	0.9	4.6	6.3
Feb	94.5	- 0.6	- 3.3	2.7	4.3	4.2	7.4	- 3.5	- 1.8	0.3	1.6	0.7	1.0
Mar	- 107.0	- 10.1	- 1.9	- 8.3	- 3.2	- 4.6	- 10.1	7.4	7.0	- 1.9	- 0.8		- 2.3
Apr May	31.0 35.2	6.3 - 1.4	2.0	4.3 4.2	13.1 14.8	18.9 12.0	22.2 11.7	– 1.5 1.8	0.6 1.4	- 1.8 - 1.5	- 0.7 - 0.6	- 4.5 2.4	- 1.6 3.2
June	108.2	13.0	12.4	0.6	2.2	- 3.0	1.0	- 2.9	- 1.5	- 1.1	- 0.4	3.9	3.2
July	23.5	- 14.9	- 15.4	0.5	11.9	17.1	15.1	2.9	4.3	- 0.9	- 0.1	- 3.9	- 4.2
Aug Sep	- 31.5 - 42.7	- 15.0 - 16.5	7.1 12.7	- 7.9 - 29.2	7.0 2.7	7.0 1.0	11.5	– 3.8 2.9	- 2.4 4.6	- 0.7 - 1.2	0.1	0.1	- 0.3 1.1
Oct	- 42.7	- 8.4	- 3.7	- 29.2 - 4.7	6.2	11.2	19.8	- 8.1	- 8.9	- 0.6	0.2	- 4.3	- 4.4
Nov	25.9	17.3	15.9	1.4	39.7	32.7	30.1	3.0	4.0	- 0.6	0.2	5.8	6.1
Dec	- 121.7	- 0.9	- 9.3	8.4	- 9.0	- 2.2	- 0.4	- 4.1	- 1.3	2.3	2.7	- 5.7	- 6.2
2017 Jan	108.8	32.8	20.7	12.1	23.0	19.7	13.3	6.4	9.1	- 0.0	0.7	4.4	5.1
Feb Mar	47.4 - 13.0	7.6 14.8	1.6 22.2	6.1 - 7.4	1.2	- 0.7 - 2.1	4.7 1.1	- 5.5 - 1.3	- 4.8 1.5	0.1	0.7	1.1	- 0.5 - 2.1
Apr	40.1	- 4.4	- 1.3	- 3.1	19.1	18.7	27.8	- 8.7	- 5.5	- 0.5	- 0.0		2.2
May	9.1	6.7	5.3	1.5	12.7	9.5	8.7	1.3	2.3	- 0.5	- 0.1	2.5	2.6
June	- 94.3	- 23.2	- 24.8	1.6	14.5	10.4	17.0	- 5.6	– 2.4	l – 1.0	- 0.7	4.6	0.6

 $^{^\}star$ This table serves to supplement the "Overall monetary survey" in section II. Unlike the other tables in section IV, this table includes – in addition to the figures reported

							1	Debt securiti	es				1
in other mer	mbor states 2			Deposits of				issued 3	-				
	mber states 2	I		central gove	rnments								
With agreed maturities		At agreed notice				Liabilities arising							
			Π	1	of which domestic	from repos with	Money market		of which with	Liabilities to non-			
	of which		of which		central	non-banks	fund		maturities	euro-	Capital	l	
Total	up to 2 years	Total	up to 3 months	Total	govern- ments	in the euro area	shares issued 3	Total	of up to 2 years 3	area residents	and reserves	Other Liabilities 1	Period
End of y	ear or mo	nth							,				
49.5	24.9	2.4	1.8	36.6	34.8	61.1	16.4	1,609.9	233.3	666.3	461.7	451.5	2008
43.7	17.0	2.5	1	22.8	22.2	80.5	11.4	1,500.5	146.3	565.6	1	415.6	2009
46.4 49.6		2.8 3.3		39.8 39.5	38.7 37.9	86.7 97.1	9.8 6.2	1,407.8 1,345.7	82.3 75.7	636.0 561.5	452.6 468.1	1,290.2 1,436.6	2010 2011
42.3 44.0	14.7	3.8 3.5	2.8	28.9 17.6	25.9 16.0	80.4 6.7	7.3 4.1	1,233.1 1,115.2	56.9 39.0	611.4 479.5	487.3 503.0	1,344.7 944.5	2012 2013
42.0		3.3		10.6	10.5	3.4	3.5	1,115.2	39.0	535.3		1,125.6	2013
42.2 43.9		3.3 3.1		11.3 8.6	9.6 7.9	2.5 2.2	3.5 2.4	1,017.7 1,030.3	48.3 47.2	526.2 643.4	569.3 591.5	971.1 906.3	2015 2016
42.6	1	3.4	1	12.0	10.5	7.0	4.1	1,060.5	43.6	606.7	577.1	1,018.1	2015 Sep
42.2	15.5	3.4		10.8	8.7	6.6	4.1	1,069.9	48.1	609.1	578.5	1,009.4	Oct
40.0 42.2		3.4 3.3		9.3 11.3	7.8 9.6	6.1 2.5	3.9 3.5	1,075.9 1,017.7	50.6 48.3	599.6 526.2		1,060.4 971.1	Nov Dec
40.4 40.1	15.0 14.9	3.3 3.3		11.8 11.2	8.4 8.5	2.8 4.2	3.8 3.7	1,021.1 1,020.2	49.5 51.2	583.5 595.3	566.5 579.5	1,056.5 1,120.8	2016 Jan Feb
43.5	1	3.3	1	11.0	8.3	3.2	3.5	1,014.7	49.0	557.1	576.3	1,056.7	Mar
40.7 40.0	17.0 15.9	3.2 3.2	2.7	9.6 10.0	7.9 8.1	3.7 3.5	3.1 2.7	1,019.3 1,029.8	50.3 49.8	606.6 611.6	583.6 583.9	998.9 1,007.0	Apr May
41.3	17.1	3.2	2.7	11.3	8.8	2.5	2.7	1,023.9	50.0	618.1	587.3	1,093.4	June
41.6 42.0	17.0	3.2 3.2	2.7	10.1 10.0	8.1 7.9	3.4 3.2	2.5 2.4	1,021.8 1,020.1	56.6 52.7	656.1 663.4	578.1 581.9	1,090.9 1,056.4	July Aug
43.4 43.6	1	3.1 3.1	2.7	9.2 8.5	8.1 7.6	2.9 3.2	2.5 2.4	1,011.1 1,019.6	51.9 50.7	655.7 710.2	596.9 594.9	1,028.0 972.9	Sep Oct
43.4 43.9	16.0	3.1 3.1	2.6	9.7 8.6	8.2 7.9	3.0 2.2	2.4 2.4	1,035.2 1,030.3	48.4 47.2	711.7 643.4	591.2	942.6 906.3	Nov Dec
43.2 44.8	15.6 18.0	3.0 3.0	2.6 2.6	7.5 8.8	6.9 7.7	4.8 4.5	2.3 2.3	1,043.2 1,050.8	47.5 48.0	716.8 734.1	585.0 588.5	866.9 883.7	2017 Jan Feb
48.6 46.6 46.4	18.3	3.0 3.0 3.0	2.6	8.3 8.5 9.1	7.9 7.6 7.8	2.6 3.5 2.4	2.2 2.2 2.1	1,045.7 1,042.1 1,042.5	45.9 43.9 44.6	730.2 749.0 724.9		857.6 853.4 849.4	Mar Apr May
59.3	20.1												
Changes			1 02	1 24	I - 08	10.4	I 50	l – 104.6	I 07.1	J 05.3	I - 03	l – 65.0	1 2000
- 5.7 - 6.8	1	0.1	1	- 2.4 17.0	- 0.8 16.5	19.4 6.2	- 5.0 - 1.6	- 104.6 - 106.7	- 87.1 - 63.2	- 95.3 54.4	- 0.3 - 7.1	- 65.0 - 78.6	2009 2010
- 2.2	1.7	0.5	0.3	- 0.1	- 0.7	10.0	- 3.7	- 76.9	- 6.6	- 80.5	13.7	137.8	2011
- 7.2 - 0.5	2.2	- 0.5 - 0.3	- 0.1	- 7.9 - 11.3	- 9.2 - 10.0	- 19.6 4.1	1.2 - 3.2	- 107.0 - 104.9	– 18.6 – 17.6	54.2 - 134.1	21.0 18.9	- 68.5 - 417.1	2012 2013
- 2.3 - 0.1	- 1.2	- 0.2 0.0	1	- 6.4 - 0.4	- 4.8 - 1.9	- 3.4 - 1.0	- 0.6 - 0.0	- 63.7 - 86.8	- 0.2 7.7	35.9 - 30.3	26.1 28.0	178.3 - 143.2	2014 2015
1.1	0.0	- 0.3		- 2.2	- 1.3	- 0.3	- 1.1	8.6	- 1.3	116.1	26.4	- 39.5	2015
- 0.4 - 2.4 2.3	- 1.2	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	0.0	- 1.1 - 1.5 2.0	- 1.8 - 0.9 1.8	- 0.5 - 0.5 - 3.6	- 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.5	4.5 - 3.9 - 50.1	4.4 2.3 – 2.1	- 1.3 - 16.9 - 67.8	0.0 - 6.7 - 2.8	51.1	2015 Oct Nov Dec
- 1.7 - 0.3	- 1.0	l	- 0.0	0.5 - 0.6	- 1.3 0.1	- 3.6 0.3 1.4	0.3	5.8 - 1.2	1.3 1.6	59.2	1	- 86.4 90.4 65.8	2016 Jan Feb
3.5	4.0	- 0.0	- 0.0	0.3	0.4	- 0.9	- 0.2	4.8	- 1.8	- 30.7	- 0.2	- 66.4	Mar
- 2.8 - 0.8 0.7	- 1.1	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	0.0	- 1.3 0.4 1.3	- 0.5 0.3 0.7	0.5 - 0.2 - 1.0	- 0.4 - 0.4 0.0	3.9 4.8 – 5.0	- 1.2 - 0.7 0.3	49.3 1.0 8.4	4.3	- 48.8 12.3 86.7	Apr May June
0.3 0.4	0.8	- 0.0 - 0.0	0.0	- 1.3 - 0.1	- 0.7 - 0.2	0.9 - 0.2	- 0.2 - 0.1	- 1.2 - 1.1	6.6 - 3.8	7.9	6.6		July Aug
1.5	0.8	- 0.0 - 0.1	1	- 0.8 - 0.7	0.1	- 0.3 0.3	0.0	- 8.1 5.3	- 0.8 - 1.3	- 7.0 52.6	1	- 25.5 - 53.5	Sep Oct
- 0.3 0.5	- 0.7 - 0.2	- 0.0 - 0.0	0.0	1.2	0.6 - 0.3	- 0.2 - 0.8	0.1	7.3 – 6.8	- 2.6 - 1.3	- 5.1 - 69.7	- 6.2 - 0.2	- 27.0 - 34.3	Nov Dec
- 0.6 1.6	2.3	- 0.0 0.0	0.0	- 1.1 0.8	- 1.0 0.3	2.6 - 0.3	- 0.1 - 0.1	17.9 3.4	0.5 0.3	76.7 14.4			2017 Jan Feb
3.7 - 1.9	1	- 0.0 - 0.0		- 0.6 0.2	0.3	- 1.9 0.9	- 0.1 - 0.0	- 2.8 1.4	- 2.0 - 1.8	- 2.2 22.7	1	- 26.2 - 5.1	Mar Apr
- 0.1	- 1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	- 1.1	- 0.0	7.7	0.9	- 18.5	7.0	- 5.3	May
													· · · · · ·

governments. 3 In Germany, debt securities with maturities of up to one year are classed as money market paper; up to the January 2002 Monthly Report they were

published together with money market fund shares. 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*

	€ DIIIION												
				Lending to b	anks (MFIs)		Lending to r	on-banks (no	n-MFIs)				
					of which			of which					
								Loans					
			Cash in hand and										
	Number of		credit balances					for					
End of	reporting institu-	Balance sheet	with central		Balances and	Securities issued by		up to and including	for more than		Securities issued by	Partici- pating	Other
month	tions	total 1	banks	Total	loans	banks	Total	1 year	1 year	Bills	non-banks	interests	assets 1
	All categ	ories of b	anks										
2017 Jan	1,701			2,476.4	1,978.8	495.7	4,050.5	359.6	2,939.6	0.6	744.5	119.4	901.9
Feb Mar	1,699 1,698	7,989.3 7,970.5	387.7 396.2	2,502.2 2,510.0	2,004.8 2,015.1	495.0 491.6	4,061.0 4,060.6	362.0 361.8	2,948.9 2,954.1	0.6 0.7	742.5 738.9	114.4 114.1	924.0 889.7
Apr	1,696		442.7	2,488.5	1,995.4	490.0	4,063.3	366.4	2,959.3	0.7	731.1	113.7	890.8
May June	1,692 1,689	7,993.3 7,897.4	466.1 465.0	2,452.9 2,434.6	1,956.5 1,942.6	493.1 488.4	4,064.6 4,053.0	359.2 351.9	2,967.5 2,965.4	0.6 0.6	730.4 727.7	113.6 113.2	896.0 831.6
		cial banks		. ,	, , , , , , ,		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				•
2017 May	263			1,049.7	966.1	82.7	1,209.0	196.3	782.0	0.4	226.8	51.3	650.7
June	266		296.5	1,055.9	973.5	81.5	1,203.7			0.4	226.9	50.9	601.7
	Big bar	nks ⁷											
2017 May June	4 4	1,857.4 1,813.0							282.3 281.8				611.8 563.2
June		•	and other			, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			201.01				303.21
2017 May	154				203.6	43.1	628.2	60.9	454.2	0.3	111.3	4.8	30.2
June	155												
	Branch	es of fore	ign banks	;									
2017 May June	105 107	419.4 417.1							45.5 45.3				8.8 9.2
June	Landesba	•	07.5	255.01	233.0	3.01	00.5	25.0	45.5	0.1		0.01	3.21
2017 May	9		54.9	275.9	207.5	67.4	486.1	51.6	356.7	0.1	75.9	10.5	102.9
June	9												99.6
	Savings k	oanks											
2017 May June	397 397												15.6 16.3
Julie				173.11	02.11	110.5	333.9	47.3	/51.11	0.0	154.7	14.21	10.51
	Credit co	operative	S										
2017 May	968								507.8				18.5 18.8
June	963		15.8	165.2	57.4	107.3	648.4	32.9	509.7	0.0	105.8	16.2	18.81
2017 May	Mortgag			1447] 21.4	l 12.21	210.2	1 20	l 171.7	ı	l 25.7	. 0.1	9.01
June	15 14		2.9 3.0		31.4 30.8			2.8 2.8	171.7 167.7	_	35.7 34.1		8.0 7.5
	Building	and loan	associatio	ns									
2017 May	20	228.1	1.0	58.9								0.3	4.7
June	20							1.3	137.8		24.8	0.3	4.8
2017.11		•	l, developi					20.2			107.1		05.61
2017 May June	20 20												
	Memo ite	em: Fore	eign banks	s ⁸									
2017 May	140	1,122.1	128.6	419.4									90.8
June	142						478.4	67.3	301.4	0.4	106.9	4.2	87.8
	*		majority-	-									-
2017 May June	35 35	702.7 702.7	47.0 39.7	172.4 182.8	134.3 145.0	37.4 36.9	397.9 398.1		255.7 256.1		95.4 95.8		82.0 78.6

^{*} 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 I.1 to I.3. 2 For building and

Γ	Deposits of	banks (MFIs)	Deposits of	non-banks (r	non-MFIs)							Capital		1
İ		of which	<u> </u>		of which							1	including published		
					, .	Time depos	its 2		Savings dep	osits 4			reserves, partici-		
	Total	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 3	Total	of which At three months' notice	Bank savings bonds	Bearer debt securities out- standing 5	pation rights capital, funds for general banking risks	Other liabi- lities 1	End of month
Ī												All ca	tegories	of banks	1
	1,798.7 1,819.8 1,845.9	622.1	1,209.1 1,197.6 1,220.4	3,593.0 3,599.6 3,580.4	1,938.1 1,946.2 1,930.7	305.2 305.1 303.1	695.2 694.2 695.3	73.0 76.4 57.8	596.4 596.5 594.6	544.6 545.3 543.8	58.1 57.6 56.8	1,140.0 1,151.0 1,147.8	487.9 488.0 491.8	914.0 930.9 904.7	2017 Jan Feb Mar
	1,826.3 1,811.9 1,774.3	606.0		3,632.2 3,637.8 3,630.1	1,976.6 1,986.3 1,992.9	311.4 307.4 295.3	693.7 694.9 694.3	84.6 83.3 54.7	594.0 593.5 592.4	543.8 543.7 542.9	56.5 55.6 55.1	1,137.0 1,140.2 1,139.6	503.1 505.2 509.6	900.4 898.2 843.8	Apr May June
												Co	mmercia	l banks ⁶	
	879.8 882.3							62.8 37.2	102.8 102.7					605.5 554.5	2017 May June
													Big b	oanks ⁷	
	445.0 453.5				357.0 360.6		87.6 89.1	62.8 37.2	62.2 62.1						2017 May June
									Regi	onal ban	ks and o	ther com	mercial b	anks	
	192.2 188.3				416.3 416.1			0.0	40.0 40.1			32.7 31.9		46.2 44.0	2017 May June
											Bra	nches of	foreign b	anks	
	242.6 240.5				106.5 106.9			_ _	0.5 0.5						2017 May June
													Lande	sbanken	
	272.8 251.0				122.9 125.6	62.1 62.6		17.0 14.2	12.7 12.6						2017 May June
													Savin	gs banks	
	132.6 131.3							- -	291.9 291.2						2017 May June
												Cr	edit coop	peratives	
	111.5 111.8				402.5 402.4			- -	185.7 185.4						2017 May June
													Mortgag	ge banks	
	51.9 50.4				4.7 4.3	6.6 6.1		- -	- -	-] :	91.0 90.2			2017 May June
											Build	ding and	loan asso	ociations	
	26.0 26.5		22.0 22.0				169.9 169.8		0.4 0.4	0.4	0.1 0.1				2017 May June
							Ban	ks with s	pecial, d	evelopme	ent and o	ther cent	tral supp	ort tasks	
	337.3 320.9		252.6 245.4				60.0 59.7	3.5 3.3	- -	-] :	648.4 649.5	80.2 79.8	98.3 96.0	2017 May June
											Me	mo item:	Foreign	banks 8	
	414.7 416.1					57.6 57.9	77.0 77.4			20.7 20.7	9.0 9.0	21.9 22.8	49.5 49.4	96.9 91.6	2017 May June
									-				y foreign	banks 9	
	172.0 175.5			382.0 382.7			51.2 51.9	8.3 8.1		20.4 20.4	7.5 7.5	21.5 22.4	41.4 41.2	85.7 80.7	2017 May June

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 *

	€ DIIIIOII	I	I		(2.45)				I			>	
			Lending to d	omestic bank	s (MHs)				Lending to d	omestic non-	banks (non-N	IFIS)	
Period	Cash in hand (euro-area banknotes and coins)	Credit balances with the Bundes- bank	Total	Credit balances and loans	Bills	Negotiable money market paper issued by banks	Securities issued by banks	Memo item Fiduciary loans	Total	Loans	Bills	Treasury bills and negotiable money mar- ket paper issued by non-banks	Securities issued by non- banks 1
											End	d of year o	month *
2007	17.5	L 646	l 17510	1 222 5		J 25.2	I F04.0		l 2.07F.7	1 26470		_	
2007 2008	17.5 17.4		1,751.8 1,861.7	1,222.5 1,298.1	0.0	25.3 55.7	504.0 507.8	2.3 2.0	2,975.7 3,071.1	2,647.9 2,698.9	1.6 1.2	1.5 3.1	324.7 367.9
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 2011	16.0 15.8		1,686.3 1,725.6	1,195.4 1,267.9	_	7.5 7.1	483.5 450.7	1.8 2.1	3,220.9 3,197.8	2,770.4 2,774.6	0.8 0.8	27.9 6.4	421.8 415.9
2012	18.5	134.3	1,655.0	1,229.1	_	2.4	423.5	2.4	3,220.4	2,785.5	0.6	2.2	432.1
2013 2014	18.5 18.9		1,545.6 1,425.9	1,153.1 1,065.6	0.0 0.0	1.7 2.1	390.8 358.2	2.2	3,131.6 3,167.3	2,692.6 2,712.2	0.5 0.4	1.2 0.7	437.2 454.0
2015 2016	19.2 25.8	155.0	1,346.6 1,364.9	1,062.6 1,099.8	0.0	1.7	282.2 264.3	1.7	3,233.9 3,274.3	2,764.0 2,823.8	0.4	0.4	469.0 449.8
2016 Jan	16.2	1	1,368.7	1,086.0	0.0	2.0	280.8	1.6	3,238.7	2,771.0	0.4	0.7	466.5
Feb Mar	15.9 17.2	164.3	1,379.8 1,358.5	1,098.3 1,076.3	0.0 0.0	1.8 2.0	279.7 280.2	1.6 1.6	3,248.0 3,247.2	2,781.4 2,785.9	0.4 0.3	1.5 1.2	464.7 459.7
Apr	16.9		1,392.1	1,110.3	0.0	2.1	279.7	1.6	3,260.6	2,798.3	0.4	1.3	460.6
May June	18.4 19.1	197.2 213.5	1,367.7 1,356.7	1,086.7 1,078.8	0.0 0.0	1.8 1.6	279.2 276.2	1.5 1.7	3,264.8 3,252.1	2,805.3 2,797.2	0.3 0.3	1.4 1.8	457.8 452.9
July	19.4		1,349.1	1,074.3	0.0	1.3	273.4	1.7	3,264.5	2,806.4	0.3	1.7	456.1
Aug Sep	19.4 20.7		1,348.1 1,368.1	1,075.2 1,097.3	0.0 0.0	1.2 1.2	271.7 269.5	1.7 1.7	3,265.9 3,274.2	2,810.9 2,819.9	0.3 0.3	1.3 1.6	453.5 452.4
Oct Nov	22.6 22.6		1,360.3 1,397.6	1,090.2 1,128.8	0.0 0.0	1.4 1.1	268.7 267.6	1.7 1.7	3,281.0 3,293.1	2,828.6 2,840.0	0.2 0.2	1.6 1.3	450.6 451.6
Dec	25.8	284.0	1,364.9	1,099.8	0.0	0.8	264.3	2.0	3,274.3	2,823.8	0.3	0.4	449.8
2017 Jan Feb	24.3 23.6	346.6	1,407.0 1,413.8	1,142.5 1,150.2	0.0 0.0	1.0 1.1	263.5 262.5	1.7 1.8	3,277.7 3,279.0	2,831.2 2,836.8	0.3 0.3	0.8 0.8	445.4 441.1
Mar	23.4	1	1,423.3 1,424.8	1,160.4 1,161.7	0.0	1.3	261.6 262.0	1	3,283.0 3,288.9	2,840.6 2,848.6	0.3	1.0	441.1 438.9
Apr May	25.4	426.0	1,415.5	1,152.3	0.0	1.1	262.1	1.7	3,292.9	2,851.3	0.2	1.8	439.6
June	27.0	417.8	1,391.1	1,130.4	0.0	1.2	259.4	1.7	3,296.8	2,855.9	0.2		
													Changes *
2008 2009	- 0.1 - 0.5	+ 39.4 - 23.6	+ 125.9 - 147.2	+ 90.1 - 157.3	± 0.0 - 0.0	+ 30.6 - 24.1	+ 5.2 + 34.3	- 0.8 + 0.2	+ 92.0 + 25.7	+ 47.3 - 11.2	- 0.4 - 0.4	+ 1.8 + 1.4	+ 43.3 + 35.9
2010 2011	- 0.9 - 0.2		- 19.3 + 47.3	+ 61.5 + 80.5	± 0.0	- 24.0 - 0.4	- 56.8 - 32.8	- 0.3 - 0.1	+ 130.5 - 30.6	+ 78.7 - 3.2	+ 0.0 + 0.0	+ 23.8 - 21.5	+ 28.0 - 5.9
2012	+ 2.7		+ 47.3 - 68.6	- 37.5	_	- 4.6	- 32.6 - 26.5	+ 0.1	+ 21.0	+ 9.8	+ 0.0 - 0.2	- 4.3	+ 15.7
2013 2014	+ 0.0 + 0.4		- 204.1 - 119.3	- 170.6 - 87.1	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.7 + 0.4	- 32.7 - 32.6	- 0.2 + 0.1	+ 4.4 + 36.7	+ 0.3 + 20.6	- 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.6 - 0.6	+ 4.8 + 16.8
2015 2016	+ 0.3 + 6.5	1	- 80.7 + 48.1	- 4.3 + 66.9	- 0.0	- 0.4 - 0.9	- 75.9 - 17.9	- 0.1 + 0.4	+ 68.9 + 43.7	+ 54.1 + 62.8	- 0.0 - 0.1	- 0.3 - 0.1	+ 15.1 - 18.9
2016 Jan	- 3.1	+ 15.9	+ 22.2	+ 23.4	_	+ 0.3	- 17.9 - 1.5	- 0.0	+ 4.5	+ 6.7	- 0.0	+ 0.3	- 2.4
Feb Mar	- 0.3 + 1.3	- 6.5	+ 11.9	+ 13.1	- -	- 0.2 + 0.2	- 1.0 + 0.5	- 0.0	+ 9.6 - 0.8	+ 10.6 + 4.5	- 0.1 - 0.0	+ 0.8	- 1.7 - 5.0
Apr	- 0.3	+ 13.2	+ 33.6	+ 34.0	_	+ 0.1	- 0.6	- 0.1	+ 13.3	+ 12.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
May June	+ 1.5 + 0.7		+ 3.9 - 10.9	+ 4.8 - 7.8	_	- 0.4 - 0.1	- 0.5 - 3.0	- 0.0 + 0.2	+ 5.7 - 11.9	+ 8.4 - 7.3	- 0.1 - 0.0	+ 0.1 + 0.4	- 2.7 - 5.0
July	+ 0.4	1	- 7.6	- 4.5	_	- 0.3	- 2.8		+ 13.3	+ 10.2	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 3.2
Aug	- 0.0	+ 7.9	- 1.0	+ 0.9	-	- 0.1	- 1.8	+ 0.0	+ 1.5	+ 4.6	+ 0.0	- 0.4	- 2.6
Sep	+ 1.3	1	+ 20.0	+ 22.1	_	+ 0.0	- 2.1	- 0.0	+ 8.2	+ 9.1	- 0.0	+ 0.3	- 1.1
Oct Nov	+ 1.8 + 0.1	+ 33.0	- 7.3 + 37.3	- 6.6 + 38.7] -	+ 0.1 - 0.3	- 0.8 - 1.1	+ 0.0	+ 7.0 + 12.1	+ 8.6 + 11.4	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.0 - 0.3	- 1.7 + 1.0
Dec	+ 3.1	- 7.7	- 32.7	- 29.0	-	- 0.3	- 3.3	+ 0.3	- 19.0	- 16.4	+ 0.1	- 0.9	- 1.8
2017 Jan Feb	- 1.4 - 0.7	+ 62.9	+ 42.1 + 6.8	+ 42.6 + 7.7	_	+ 0.2 + 0.1	- 0.8 - 1.0	- 0.3 + 0.1	+ 3.3 + 1.4	+ 7.3 + 5.7	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.5 - 0.0	- 4.4 - 4.2
Mar	- 0.3		+ 9.5	+ 10.2	-	+ 0.2	- 0.9	- 0.0	+ 3.9	+ 3.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	- 0.0
Apr May	+ 1.1 + 0.9	+ 48.1 + 25.8	+ 1.7 - 9.4	+ 1.3 - 9.5	_	_ _ 0.0	+ 0.4 + 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 5.9 + 3.9	+ 8.1 + 2.6	+ 0.0 - 0.1	+ 0.1 + 0.7	- 2.3 + 0.7
June	+ 1.7		- 23.5			+ 0.1			+ 4.0	1	+ 0.0	- 0.6	

^{*} 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 debt securities arising from the exchange of equalisation claims

			Denosits of	domestic ba	nks (MFIs) 3			Denosits of	domestic no	n-hanks (nor	n-MFIs)			l
		Partici- pating	Берозііз от	domestic ba	11K3 (1V11 13) -			Берозітэ от	domestic no	IT BUTIES (FIOT	1 1011 13/			
		interests												
	Memo	in domestic					Мето						Memo	
Equalisa- tion	item Fiduciary	banks and		Sight deposits	Time deposits	Redis- counted	item Fiduciary		Sight de-	Time deposits	Savings de-	Bank savings	item Fiduciary	
claims 2	loans	enterprises	Total	4	4	bills 5	loans	Total	posits	6	posits 7	bonds 8	loans	Period
End of y	ear or m	onth *												
-	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 36.3	96.8 94.6	1,238.3 1,210.5	135.3 114.8	1,102.6 1,095.3	0.0 0.0	13.8 36.1	2,935.2 3,045.5	1,104.4 1,168.3	1,117.1 1,156.2	618.2 616.1	95.4 104.8	37.5 36.5	2010 2011
-	34.8	90.0	1,135.5	132.9	1,002.6	0.0	36.3	3,090.2	1,306.5	1,072.5	617.6		34.9	2012
_	31.6 26.5	92.3 94.3	1,140.3 1,111.9	125.6 127.8	1,014.7 984.0	0.0	33.2 11.7	3,048.7 3,118.2	1,409.9 1,517.8	952.0 926.7	610.1 607.8	76.6 66.0	32.9 30.9	2013 2014
_	20.4	89.6	1,065.6	131.1	934.5	0.0	6.1	3,224.7	1,673.7	898.4	596.5	56.1	29.3	2015
-	19.1	91.0	1,032.9	129.5	903.3	0.1	5.6	3,326.7	1,798.2	889.6	588.5	50.4	28.8	2016
-	20.3 20.2	90.0 89.8	1,066.1 1,061.7	145.0 151.8	921.1 909.9	0.0 0.0	6.0 5.9	3,233.8 3,236.2	1,689.6 1,697.4	893.3 887.8	596.1 596.4	54.8 54.6	29.3 29.3	2016 Jan Feb
] -	19.9	90.3	1,058.6	147.9	910.7	0.0	5.9	3,230.2	1,687.4	894.9	594.5	54.4	29.3	Mar
-	19.8	89.8	1,060.2	149.7	910.4	0.0	5.9	3,249.8	1,709.6	893.5	592.7	54.0	29.0	Apr
_	19.7 19.6	89.9 89.9	1,026.8 1,038.6	142.0 152.5	884.7 886.0	0.0 0.0	5.8 6.0	3,262.7 3,259.9	1,721.8 1,722.6	896.1 894.1	591.2 590.0	53.7 53.1	29.0 28.7	May June
_	19.5	90.1	1,022.8	140.0	882.7	0.0	5.9	3,275.7	1,737.1	896.8	589.1	52.7	28.6	July
-	19.4	90.3	1,015.7	137.3	878.3	0.0	5.9	3,282.1	1,748.5	893.1	588.4	52.2	28.7	Aug
-	19.3	89.8	1,028.7	132.1	896.6	0.0	5.8	3,283.7	1,748.1	896.6	587.2	51.8	28.6	Sep
_	19.1 19.1	89.7 89.3	1,025.1 1,041.1	137.1 145.9	887.9 895.1	0.0 0.0	5.7 5.6	3,294.7 3,328.9	1,768.0 1,799.3	888.8 892.5	586.6 586.2	51.3 50.9	28.6 28.6	Oct Nov
-	19.1	91.0	1,032.9	129.5	903.3	0.1	5.6	3,326.7	1,798.2	889.6	588.5	50.4	28.8	Dec
-	20.3	90.8	1,052.6	136.9	915.6	0.1	5.5	3,346.3	1,812.5	895.8	588.5	49.5	30.6	2017 Jan
_	20.3	89.4 89.1	1,054.6 1,077.0	141.4 137.4	913.1 939.6	0.0 0.0	5.6 5.5	3,345.5 3,342.8	1,816.6 1,817.0	891.4 890.9	588.5 586.7	49.0 48.2	30.5 30.4	Feb Mar
_	20.1	88.8	1,074.8	140.7	934.2	0.0	5.5	3,360.3	1,844.4		586.2	47.8	30.3	Apr
-	20.0	88.7	1,079.5	142.0	937.5	-	5.5	3,368.4	1,852.2	883.4	585.7	47.0	30.4	May
		88.5	1,053.9	125.6	928.3	0.0	5.5	3,370.3	1,869.2	869.8	584.7	46.6	29.8	June
Changes	S - 5.4	+ 7.8	l . 1242	+ 23.0	+ 101.3	l – 0.0	- 3.6	+ 207.6	+ 54.3	l . 1566	- 20.2	+ 17.0	- 1.3	2008
_	- 4.2	+ 7.8 + 0.7	+ 124.3 - 225.4	+ 23.0 - 9.7	- 215.7	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 3.6 - 5.7	+ 207.6 + 59.7	+ 54.3 + 211.4		- 20.2 + 59.3	+ 17.0 - 31.6		2008
-	- 2.1	- 9.2	- 96.5	+ 22.3	- 119.1	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 77.8	+ 76.0		+ 24.0		- 1.7	2010
_	- 1.1 - 1.3	- 2.2 - 4.1	- 25.0 - 70.8	- 20.0 + 21.5	- 5.1 - 91.9	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.1 + 0.2	+ 111.2 + 42.2	+ 63.7 + 138.7	+ 40.9 - 86.7	- 2.6 + 1.5	+ 9.3 - 11.2	- 1.1 - 1.6	2011 2012
-	- 3.3	+ 2.4	- 79.4	- 24.1	- 55.3	+ 0.0	- 3.4	+ 40.2	+ 118.4	- 53.9	- 7.4	- 17.0	- 1.7	2013
-	- 1.9	+ 2.0	- 29.0	+ 2.2	- 31.2	- 0.0	- 0.6	+ 69.7	+ 107.9	- 25.3	- 2.4	l .	- 2.0	2014
-	- 2.1 - 1.3	- 4.3 + 1.5	- 46.6 - 1.7	+ 3.3 + 0.3	- 50.0 - 2.0	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 1.3 - 0.5	+ 106.5 + 104.7	+ 156.2 + 124.5	- 28.3 - 6.9	- 11.3 - 7.9	- 10.1 - 5.0	- 1.6 - 0.5	2015 2016
_	- 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	+ 13.9	- 13.4	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 9.1	+ 15.8	- 5.8	- 0.4	- 0.6	+ 0.0	2016 Jan
_	- 0.1 - 0.3	- 0.2 + 0.5	- 3.1 - 3.2	+ 7.0 - 4.0	- 10.1 + 0.8	+ 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.1	+ 4.8 - 5.0	+ 7.9 - 10.0	- 3.1 + 7.0	+ 0.3 - 1.9	- 0.2 - 0.2	- 0.0 - 0.2	Feb Mar
_	- 0.3	- 0.3	+ 1.6	+ 1.9	- 0.3	- 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 18.6		- 1.3	- 1.9		- 0.2	Apr
-	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 5.1	- 2.9	- 2.2	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 12.9	+ 12.2	+ 2.5	- 1.5	- 0.3	- 0.0	May
-		+ 0.0	+ 12.8	+ 10.8	+ 2.0	-	+ 0.2	- 2.5			- 1.1	- 0.5	- 0.3	June
_	- 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.0 + 0.2	- 15.8 - 7.1	- 12.5 - 2.7	- 3.3 - 4.4	-	- 0.1 - 0.0	+ 15.8 + 6.4		+ 2.7 - 3.8	- 0.9 - 0.7	- 0.5 - 0.5	- 0.0 + 0.0	July Aug
-	- 0.1	- 0.5	+ 13.0	- 5.3	+ 18.3	_	- 0.0	+ 1.6			- 1.2	- 0.3	- 0.0	Sep
-	- 0.2	+ 0.1	- 3.2	+ 1.5	- 4.7	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 11.0		- 7.9	- 0.6	- 0.5	- 0.0	Oct
_	- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.4 + 1.6	+ 16.0 - 8.2	+ 8.8 - 16.4	+ 7.3 + 8.2	- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 34.2			- 0.4 + 2.3		+ 0.2	Nov Dec
_	+ 1.2	- 0.2	+ 19.7	+ 7.4	+ 12.3	_	- 0.1	+ 19.6			- 0.1	- 0.9	+ 1.0	2017 Jan
-	- 0.1	- 1.4	+ 2.0	+ 4.6	- 2.5	- 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.8	+ 4.1	- 4.5	+ 0.1	- 0.5	- 0.1	Feb
-	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 22.4	- 4.1	+ 26.5	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 2.7	+ 0.4		- 1.9	- 0.7	- 0.1	Mar
_		- 0.3 - 0.0	- 2.2 + 4.6	+ 3.3 + 1.3	- 5.5 + 3.3	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.0	+ 17.5 + 8.1	+ 27.3 + 7.8		- 0.5 - 0.5	- 0.4 - 0.8	- 0.1 + 0.0	Apr May
_														

with the Bundesbank. **5** Own acceptances and promissory notes outstanding. **6** Since the inclusion of building and loan associations in January 1999, including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see Table IV.12). **7** Excluding deposits under

savings and loan contracts (see also footnote 8). $\bf 8$ Including liabilities arising from non-negotiable bearer debt securities.

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

		Lending to	foreign bank	s (MFIs)					Lending to	foreign non-	banks (non-N	ΛFIs)		
	Cash in hand (non-		Credit balar	nces and loar	ns, bills	Negotiable money				Loans and b	oills		Treasury bills and negotiable money	
Period	euro-area banknotes and coins)	Total	Total	Short- term	Medium and long- term	market paper issued by banks	Securities issued by banks	Memo item Fiduciary loans	Total	Total	Short- term	Medium and long- term	market paper issued by non-banks	Securities issued by non-banks
												End	of year o	
2007 2008	0.3 0.3	1,433.5 1,446.6	1,105.9 1,131.6	803.6 767.2	302.4 364.3	13.4 15.6	314.2 299.5	0.5 1.9	908.3 908.4	492.9 528.9	197.5 151.4	295.4 377.5	27.5 12.9	387.9 366.6
2009	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 2011	0.5 0.6	1,154.1 1,117.6	892.7 871.0	607.7 566.3	285.1 304.8	2.1 4.6	259.3 241.9	1.8 2.6	773.8 744.4	461.4 455.8	112.6 102.0	348.8 353.8	10.1 8.5	302.3 280.1
2012	0.8	1,046.0	813.5	545.5	268.1	5.4	227.0	2.6	729.0	442.2	105.1	337.1	9.0	277.8
2013 2014	0.2 0.2	1,019.7 1,125.2	782.4 884.8	546.6 618.7	235.8 266.1	7.2 7.9	230.1 232.5	2.5 1.1	701.0 735.1	404.9 415.2	100.3 94.4	304.6 320.8	8.2 6.5	287.8 313.5
2015 2016	0.3 0.3	1,066.9 1,055.9	830.7 820.6	555.9 519.8	274.7 300.7	1.2 0.5	235.0 234.9	1.0 1.0	751.5 756.2	424.3 451.6	83.8 90.1	340.5 361.4	7.5 5.0	319.7 299.6
2016 Jan Feb	0.3 0.3	1,080.5 1,095.3	844.9 854.5	570.2 580.2	274.8 274.3	1.9 3.1	233.6 237.8	1.0 1.0	766.7 765.9	440.2 445.3	101.3 102.6	338.8 342.7	8.9 10.2	317.6 310.3
Mar Apr	0.3	1,057.4 1,064.5	816.6 824.2	551.7 559.7	264.9 264.5	3.0	237.8 237.1	1.0 1.0	754.4 762.5	427.1 440.0	87.9 99.9	339.2 340.0	9.1 9.4	318.2 313.1
May June	0.3	1,063.5 1,091.2	825.4 851.1	554.4 580.7	271.0 270.4	3.5 3.6	234.6 236.4	1.0 1.0 1.0	766.3 758.7	439.7 435.5	94.3 89.4	345.4 346.1	8.9 6.4	317.7 316.8
July Aug	0.3 0.3	1,089.1 1,081.5	854.6 848.6	586.5 577.9	268.0 270.7	2.7 2.5	231.9 230.4	1.0 1.0	766.0 765.4	448.5 450.3	100.1 99.9	348.4 350.4	4.1 5.1	313.4 310.0
Sep	0.3	1,046.8	806.0	535.5	270.7	2.5	238.4	1.0	751.0	444.0	93.6	350.4	4.7	302.3
Oct	0.3	1,089.3	850.4	571.3	279.0	2.1	236.8	1.0	758.1	454.5	102.9	351.6	4.2	299.3
Nov Dec	0.3 0.3	1,074.3 1,055.9	837.9 820.6	541.7 519.8	296.2 300.7	1.7 0.5	234.7 234.9	1.0 1.0	765.2 756.2	459.4 451.6	103.6 90.1	355.9 361.4	5.5 5.0	300.3 299.6
2017 Jan	0.3	1,069.4	836.4	537.3	299.0	0.8	232.2	1.7	772.9	468.4	109.0	359.4	5.3	299.1
Feb Mar	0.3 0.3	1,088.4 1,086.7	854.7 854.7	552.1 548.7	302.6 306.0	1.3 1.9	232.5 230.0	1.7 1.7	782.0 777.5	474.4 475.7	110.6 110.9	363.8 364.9	6.2 4.1	301.3 297.7
Apr	0.3	1,063.7	833.7	529.7	304.0	1.9	228.0	1.7	774.4	477.4	114.5	362.9	4.8	292.2
May June	0.3 0.3	1,037.5 1,043.5	804.3 812.2	506.9 515.4	297.4 296.8	2.2 2.3	231.0 229.0	1.9 1.9	771.7 756.2	475.9 461.8	112.3 102.5	363.6 359.3	5.1	290.8
													(Changes *
2008 2009	+ 0.0 - 0.0	+ 8.5 - 170.0	+ 20.2 - 141.3	- 43.0 - 122.5	+ 63.2 - 18.8	+ 2.1 - 10.3	- 13.7 - 18.4	- 0.0 - 0.2	+ 4.3 - 72.8	+ 45.1 - 43.8	- 31.9 - 31.7	+ 77.0 - 12.1	- 14.5 - 3.3	- 26.3 - 25.7
2010 2011	+ 0.1	- 141.5 - 48.4	- 116.2 - 32.6	- 47.3	- 68.9	- 4.8	- 20.4	- 0.2 + 0.0	- 62.0 - 38.9	- 24.5	- 12.6 - 12.8	- 11.9 - 0.9	+ 0.4 - 1.6	- 38.0
2011	+ 0.1 + 0.1	- 48.4 - 70.1	- 32.6 - 56.8	- 45.3 - 23.1	+ 12.7 - 33.7	+ 2.5 + 0.9	- 18.4 - 14.1	+ 0.0 - 0.1	- 38.9 - 9.4	- 13.6 - 7.5	+ 8.3	- 0.9 - 15.9	+ 0.6	- 23.6 - 2.5
2013 2014	- 0.5 - 0.0	- 22.7 + 86.1	- 26.9 + 80.1	- 1.3 + 63.2	- 25.6 + 16.8	+ 1.8 + 0.7	+ 2.4 + 5.3	- 0.0 - 0.6	- 21.2 + 5.7	- 33.1 - 10.2	- 5.8 - 12.8	- 27.2 + 2.7	- 0.7 - 1.8	+ 12.6 + 17.7
2015 2016	+ 0.1 + 0.0	- 91.8 - 25.5	- 86.0 - 14.5	- 82.2 - 38.2	- 3.8 + 23.7	- 6.7 - 0.7	+ 0.8 - 10.3	- 0.1 - 0.0	- 6.1 + 17.4	- 9.2 + 28.9	- 6.5 + 10.1	- 2.7 + 18.8	+ 1.1 - 3.0	+ 2.0 - 8.5
2016 Jan	- 0.0	+ 16.1	+ 16.8	+ 15.6	+ 1.2	+ 0.7	- 1.4	+ 0.0	+ 18.2	+ 18.2	+ 18.6	- 0.4	+ 1.3	- 1.3
Feb Mar	+ 0.0 - 0.0	+ 14.9 - 26.3	+ 9.6 - 26.5	+ 10.3 - 22.8	- 0.7 - 3.7	+ 1.1 - 0.1	+ 4.2 + 0.3	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.2 - 3.8	+ 5.8 - 12.2	+ 2.1 - 13.6	+ 3.7 + 1.3	+ 1.1 - 0.9	- 7.1 + 9.3
Apr	- 0.0	+ 6.6	+ 7.0	+ 7.6	- 0.5	+ 0.3	- 0.8	+ 0.0	+ 7.5	+ 12.7	+ 11.9	+ 0.7	+ 0.1	- 5.3
May June	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 5.7 + 28.8	- 3.3 + 26.7	- 7.9 + 26.9	+ 4.6 - 0.3	+ 0.2 + 0.1	- 2.6 + 2.0	+ 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.8 - 5.5	- 2.7 - 2.8	- 4.6 - 4.3	+ 1.9 + 1.4	- 0.4 - 2.8	+ 3.9 + 0.1
July	- 0.0	- 1.0	+ 4.4	+ 6.2	- 1.9	- 1.0	- 4.5	+ 0.0	+ 8.0	+ 13.6	+ 10.9	+ 2.7	- 2.3	- 3.3
Aug	+ 0.0	- 6.7 - 44.3	- 5.0 - 42.2	- 8.1 - 42.1	+ 3.0 - 0.1	- 0.2 - 0.0	- 1.5	+ 0.0	- 0.2 - 3.2	+ 2.2 - 5.3	- 0.1	+ 2.3	+ 1.0 - 0.4	- 3.3
Sep Oct	- 0.0						- 2.1 - 1.8	+ 0.0 - 0.0				+ 0.8	- 0.4	+ 2.5
Nov	+ 0.0	+ 38.4 - 25.6	- 22.6	- 35.0	+ 6.5 + 12.3	- 0.5	- 2.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.9	- 0.4	- 0.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.2	+ 0.1
Dec	+ 0.0	- 20.7	- 19.9	- 23.1	+ 3.2	- 1.2	+ 0.4	- 0.0	- 10.7	- 9.1	- 13.4	+ 4.3	- 0.5	- 1.2
2017 Jan Feb	+ 0.0 - 0.0	+ 18.9 + 14.0	+ 21.1 + 13.5	+ 19.8 + 12.3	+ 1.3 + 1.2	+ 0.3 + 0.4	- 2.5 + 0.1	+ 0.0 + 0.0	+ 19.9 + 6.2	+ 19.5 + 3.5	+ 19.3 + 1.0	+ 0.2 + 2.5	+ 0.3 + 0.9	+ 0.1 + 1.8
Mar	- 0.0	+ 1.3	+ 3.0	- 1.8	+ 4.8	+ 0.4	- 2.1	- 0.0	- 2.7	+ 2.7	+ 0.6	+ 2.1	- 0.7	- 4.7
Apr May June	+ 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	- 16.1 - 17.3 + 11.0	- 14.2 - 20.9 + 12.7	- 15.4 - 18.6 + 10.9	+ 1.2 - 2.3 + 1.9	+ 0.0 + 0.3 + 0.1	- 1.9 + 3.3 - 1.9	+ 0.0 + 0.2 + 0.0	- 0.1 + 2.8 - 12.8	+ 4.2 + 3.0 - 11.8	+ 3.8 - 0.3 - 9.3	+ 0.4 + 3.4 - 2.5	+ 0.6 + 0.4 + 1.2	- 4.9 - 0.6 - 2.2

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

			Deposits of	foreign bank	cs (MFIs)				Deposits of	foreign non-	banks (non-I	MFIs)			
		Partici- pating interests			Time depos savings bon	its (including	bank					its (including osits and bar ids)			
	<i>Memo</i> <i>item</i> Fiduciary loans	in foreign banks and enter- prises	Total	Sight deposits	Total	Short- term	Medium and long- term	Memo item Fiduciary loans	Total	Sight deposits	Total	Short- term	Medium and long- term	Memo item Fiduciary loans	Period
	End of y	ear or mo	nth *												
	5.7	l 48.3	738.9	164.7	574.1	461.2	113.0	0.2	l 303.1	76.0	227.1	122.3	104.8	3.1	2007
	25.5 32.1	45.1 45.4	703.3 652.6	218.1 213.6	485.1 439.0	362.3 307.4	122.9 131.6	0.3 0.2	286.1 216.3	92.2 78.1	193.9 138.2	95.1 73.7	98.8 64.5	2.5 1.9	2008 2009
	15.6	48.8	741.7	258.7	483.0	349.3	133.6	0.2	227.6	84.8	142.7	76.7	66.0	1.5	2009
	32.9	45.0	655.7	242.6	413.1	289.4	123.7	0.1	225.9	92.3	133.6	66.9	66.6	1.3	2011
	32.6	46.4	691.1	289.4	401.7	284.6	117.0	0.1	237.6	107.2	130.3	69.1	61.2	1.2	2012
	30.8 14.0	39.0 35.6	515.7 609.2	222.6 277.1	293.2 332.1	196.0 242.7	97.2 89.4	0.1 0.1	257.8 221.0	118.1 113.0	139.7 107.9	76.8 47.8	62.9 60.1	1.0 0.7	2013 2014
					l	l						l			
	13.1 13.1	30.5 28.7	611.9 696.1	323.4 374.4	288.5 321.6	203.8 234.2	84.7 87.5	0.1 0.0	201.1 206.2	102.6 100.3	98.5 105.9	49.3 55.2	49.2 50.8	0.7 0.7	2015 2016
	13.2	29.6	637.8	352.2	285.7	201.3	84.3	0.1	237.7	129.1	108.6	60.5	48.2	0.8	2016 Jan
	13.2	29.0	644.4	357.8	286.6	201.8	84.8	0.1	246.4	137.2	109.2	61.8	47.5	0.8	Feb
	13.3	28.9	623.4	349.6	273.8	192.0	81.8	0.0	218.8	119.8	99.0	52.9	46.1	0.8	Mar
	13.3	28.9	658.0	344.2	313.8	234.1	79.6	0.0	233.6	126.9	106.7	62.0	44.8	0.8	Apr
	13.3 13.1	28.9 29.2	664.6 679.1	389.5 397.7	275.1 281.4	195.6 203.4	79.5 77.9	0.0 0.0	239.7 235.5	130.6	109.0 102.7	64.2 57.2	44.8 45.5	0.7 0.7	May
					l	l				132.8		l			June
	13.1 13.1	29.4 29.4	706.1 701.3	408.3 398.5	297.8 302.8	217.9 220.1	80.0 82.7	0.0 0.0	244.0 248.3	129.1 127.3	114.9 121.0	68.2 74.9	46.6 46.1	0.7 0.7	July Aug
	13.1	29.4	679.5	366.0	313.5	231.3	82.2	0.0	233.3	124.6	108.7	62.0	46.7	0.7	Sep
	13.2	28.8	692.7	398.6	294.1	211.9	82.2	0.0	266.3	146.2	120.1	72.0	48.1	0.7	Oct
	13.2	28.9	703.9	416.7	287.2	203.2	84.0	0.0	266.2	138.3	128.0	79.1	48.9	0.7	Nov
	13.1	28.7	696.1	374.4	321.6	234.2	87.5	0.0	206.2	100.3	105.9	55.2	50.8	0.7	Dec
	13.0	28.4	746.1	452.6	293.5	206.4	87.1	0.0	246.7	125.6	121.1	71.1	50.0	0.7	2017 Jan
	13.0 12.9	24.8 24.7	765.2 768.8	480.7 488.1	284.5 280.7	197.4 192.1	87.1 88.6	0.0 0.0	254.0 237.6	129.5 113.7	124.5 124.0	74.8 72.2	49.7 51.8	0.7 0.7	Feb Mar
	12.9	24.8	751.4	429.4	322.0	234.2	87.7	0.0	271.9	132.3	139.7	89.0	50.6	0.7	Apr
	12.8	24.6	732.4	464.0	268.4	181.8	86.5	0.0	269.4	134.1	135.7	85.0	50.3	0.6	May
	12.5	24.4	720.3	463.2	257.1	170.1	87.0	0.0	259.9	123.7	136.1	75.7	60.4	0.6	June
	Changes	s *													
ì	+ 0.7	- 3.1	- 50.1	+ 52.2	- 102.3	- 120.7	+ 18.5	+ 0.1	- 12.4	+ 16.1	- 28.5	- 19.4	- 9.1	- 0.6	2008
	- 3.2	+ 0.1	- 81.4	- 2.1	- 79.3	- 57.5	- 21.7	- 0.2	- 33.5	- 13.3	- 20.1	- 17.0	- 3.1	- 0.6	2009
	+ 0.2	+ 1.4	+ 895.4	+ 42.0	+ 542.4	+ 38.1	+ 136.8	- 0.1	- 1.6	+ 6.0	- 7.6	- 3.3	- 4.4	- 0.4	2010
	- 0.1	- 3.9	- 88.8	- 13.8	- 75.0	- 61.8	- 13.1	- 0.0	- 9.3	+ 6.4	- 15.7	- 10.4	- 5.3	- 0.2	2011
	- 0.3 - 1.8	+ 1.5 - 7.2	+ 38.2 - 174.0	+ 51.7 - 75.6	- 13.5 - 98.4	- 7.5 - 83.1	- 6.0 - 15.4	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 12.6 + 13.5	+ 15.2 + 9.6	- 2.6 + 3.9	+ 2.5 + 6.9	- 5.1 - 3.0	- 0.1 - 0.2	2012 2013
	+ 0.1	- 3.8	+ 76.3	+ 47.8	+ 28.5	+ 39.0	- 10.5	- 0.0	- 43.6	- 8.3	- 35.3	- 30.7	- 4.6	+ 0.2	2014
	- 0.6	- 6.1	- 15.4	+ 40.6	- 56.0	- 48.6	- 7.4	- 0.0	- 26.5	- 13.9	- 12.6	+ 0.3	- 13.0	- 0.0	2015
	- 0.1	- 1.5	+ 82.7	+ 51.0	+ 31.7	+ 27.0	+ 4.7	- 0.0	+ 3.5	- 3.1	+ 6.7	+ 5.9	+ 0.8	- 0.0	2016
	+ 0.1	- 0.9	+ 27.6	+ 29.5	- 1.9	- 1.6	- 0.2	-	+ 36.9	+ 26.4	+ 10.6	+ 11.2	- 0.6	+ 0.1	2016 Jan
	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.4 - 0.0	+ 6.2	+ 5.1 - 5.4	+ 1.1	+ 0.8 - 6.7	+ 0.3 - 2.0	- 0.0	+ 8.9 - 25.6	+ 8.3	+ 0.6 - 9.1	+ 1.3	- 0.7 - 1.2	- 0.0 + 0.0	Feb Mar
					l	l		- 0.0				l			
	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.0	+ 34.2 + 2.8	- 5.7 + 44.1	+ 39.9 - 41.3	+ 40.6 - 40.6	- 0.7 - 0.7	+ 0.0	+ 14.7 + 5.0	+ 7.1 + 3.3	+ 7.6 + 1.7	+ 9.1 + 1.9	- 1.4 - 0.2	- 0.0 - 0.1	Apr May
	- 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 16.8	+ 9.4	+ 7.4	+ 7.8	- 0.4	- 0.0	- 4.5	+ 2.2	- 6.8	- 7.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.0	June
	+ 0.0	+ 0.4	+ 27.8	+ 11.0	+ 16.8	+ 14.7	+ 2.1	- 0.0	+ 8.5	- 3.8	+ 12.3	+ 11.5	+ 0.8	- 0.0	July
	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 4.3	- 9.5	+ 5.2	+ 2.4	+ 2.8	-	+ 4.5	- 1.7	+ 6.2	+ 6.7	- 0.5	- 0.1	Aug
	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 21.2	- 32.3	+ 11.1	+ 11.6	- 0.5	- 0.0	- 14.8	- 2.7	- 12.1	- 12.7	+ 0.7	- 0.0	Sep
	+ 0.1	- 0.6	+ 11.1	+ 31.7	- 20.5	- 20.1	- 0.4	- 0.0	+ 32.5	+ 21.4	+ 11.2	+ 9.8	+ 1.3	+ 0.1	Oct
	+ 0.0 - 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 4.9	+ 15.8 - 42.7	- 10.9 + 33.5	- 12.0 + 30.2	+ 1.1 + 3.3	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 2.2 - 60.5	- 9.0 - 38.2	+ 6.9 - 22.3	+ 6.4 - 24.1	+ 0.4 + 1.8	+ 0.0 + 0.0	Nov Dec
	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 52.9	+ 79.0	- 26.1	- 26.2	+ 0.1		+ 41.2	+ 25.6	+ 15.6	+ 16.2	- 0.6	- 0.0	2017 Jan
	- 0.0	- 3.6	+ 15.9	+ 26.6	- 10.7	- 10.3	- 0.4] -	+ 6.6	+ 3.7	+ 2.9	+ 3.4	- 0.4	+ 0.0	Feb
	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 5.5	+ 8.3	- 2.8	- 4.5	+ 1.7	-	- 15.9	- 15.7	- 0.2	- 2.4	+ 2.2	- 0.0	Mar
	- 0.0	+ 0.1	- 12.8	- 56.2	+ 43.4	+ 43.7	- 0.4	-	+ 34.4	+ 18.2	+ 16.2	+ 17.1	- 0.9		Apr
	- 0.1 - 0.3	- 0.1 - 0.2	- 13.8 - 9.0	+ 36.5 + 0.6	- 50.3 - 9.6	- 49.8 - 10.5	- 0.5 + 0.9	_	- 0.9 - 17.8	+ 2.4 - 10.0	- 3.3 - 7.8	- 3.3 - 9.0	- 0.0 + 1.2	- 0.0 - 0.0	May June
- 1	0.5	. 0.2	. 5.0	0.0	. 5.0	. 10.3	0.5		. 17.0	. 10.0	. ,.0	. 5.0		. 0.0	, June

IV Banks

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

	€ billion										
	Lending to domestic	S	Short-term lend	ling						Medium and lo	ng-term
	non-banks, total			to enterprises a	nd households		to general gove	ernment			to enter-
Period	including excludir negotiable money market paper, securities, equalisation claims		「otal	Total	Loans and bills	Negoti- able money market paper	Total	Loans	Treasury bills	Total nd of year	Total
2007	2,975.7	2,649.5	331.2	301.8	301.5	0.3	29.4	28.2	1.2	2,644.6	2,168.3
2008	3,071.1	2,700.1	373.0	337.5	335.3	2.2	35.5	34.5	1.0	2,698.1	2,257.8
2009	3,100.1	2,692.6	347.3	306.3	306.2	0.1	41.0	37.1	3.9	2,752.8	2,299.7
2010	3,220.9	2,771.3	428.0	283.0	282.8	0.2	145.0	117.2	27.7	2,793.0	2,305.6
2011	3,197.8	2,775.4	383.3	316.5	316.1	0.4	66.8	60.7	6.0	2,814.5	2,321.9
2012	3,220.4	2,786.1	376.1	316.8	316.3	0.5	59.3	57.6	1.7	2,844.3	2,310.9
2013	3,131.6	2,693.2	269.1	217.7	217.0	0.6	51.4	50.8	0.6	2,862.6	2,328.6
2014	3,167.3	2,712.6	257.5	212.7	212.1	0.6	44.8	44.7	0.1	2,909.8	2,376.8
2015	3,233.9	2,764.4	255.5	207.8	207.6	0.2	47.8	47.5	0.2	2,978.3	2,451.4
2016	3,274.3	2,824.2	248.6	205.7	205.4	0.3	42.9	42.8	0.1	3,025.8	2,530.0
2016 Jan	3,238.7	2,771.4	259.0	208.1	207.7	0.4	50.9	50.5	0.3	2,979.7	2,452.5
Feb	3,248.0	2,781.8	266.3	214.3	213.6	0.7	52.0	51.2	0.8	2,981.7	2,456.1
Mar	3,247.2	2,786.3	271.4	218.7	217.9	0.8	52.6	52.2	0.4	2,975.9	2,454.1
Apr	3,260.6	2,798.7	273.9	217.9	217.2	0.8	56.0	55.5	0.5	2,986.6	2,466.5
May	3,264.8	2,805.6	276.1	221.2	220.4	0.8	55.0	54.4	0.6	2,988.7	2,472.7
June	3,252.1	2,797.5	268.8	217.8	216.8	1.1	51.0	50.3	0.7	2,983.3	2,472.8
July	3,264.5	2,806.6	268.8	213.8	212.9	1.0	55.0	54.2	0.7	2,995.6	2,483.9
Aug	3,265.9	2,811.2	262.2	208.1	207.5	0.6	54.1	53.4	0.7	3,003.8	2,497.1
Sep	3,274.2	2,820.2	268.7	214.2	213.7	0.5	54.5	53.4	1.1	3,005.4	2,502.7
Oct	3,281.0	2,828.8	269.7	212.6	212.0	0.6	57.1	56.1	1.0	3,011.3	2,512.3
Nov	3,293.1	2,840.2	268.0	216.3	215.8	0.5	51.7	51.0	0.8	3,025.0	2,525.5
Dec	3,274.3	2,824.2	248.6	205.7	205.4	0.3	42.9	42.8	0.1	3,025.8	2,530.0
2017 Jan	3,277.7	2,831.5	252.1	208.6	208.0	0.6	43.5	43.3	0.2	3,025.6	2,535.3
Feb	3,279.0	2,837.1	252.8	209.7	209.1	0.7	43.1	42.9	0.1	3,026.2	2,541.5
Mar	3,283.0	2,840.9	252.7	212.6	211.8	0.8	40.0	39.8	0.2	3,030.4	2,547.5
Apr	3,288.9	2,849.0	253.7	210.6	209.8	0.8	43.1	42.8	0.3	3,035.2	2,558.1
May	3,292.9	2,851.5	249.3	211.0	210.0	0.9	38.4	37.5	0.8	3,043.5	2,568.8
June	3,296.8	2,856.1	251.1	214.1	213.5	0.6	37.0	36.4	0.5	3,045.7	2,577.7
											Changes *
2008	+ 92.0 +	46.9	+ 43.1	+ 36.8	+ 34.9	+ 1.8	+ 6.3	+ 6.3	- 0.0	+ 48.9	+ 83.4
2009	+ 25.7 -	11.6	- 26.1	- 31.5	- 30.0	- 1.5	+ 5.5	+ 2.5	+ 2.9	+ 51.8	+ 36.6
2010	+ 130.5 +	78.7	+ 80.4	- 23.4	- 23.5	+ 0.1	+ 103.8	+ 80.1	+ 23.7	+ 50.1	+ 14.9
2011	- 30.6 -	3.2	- 45.2	+ 33.6	+ 33.3	+ 0.2	- 78.7	- 57.0	- 21.7	+ 14.6	+ 9.4
2012	+ 21.0 +	9.6	- 9.7	- 1.6	- 1.7	+ 0.1	- 8.2	- 3.8	- 4.3	+ 30.7	+ 10.9
2013	+ 4.4 +	0.1	- 13.8	- 5.8	- 6.3	+ 0.5	- 8.0	- 7.0	- 1.1	+ 18.2	+ 17.6
2014	+ 36.7 +	20.5	- 11.6	- 4.5	- 4.5	- 0.0	- 7.1	- 6.5	- 0.6	+ 48.3	+ 52.5
2015	+ 68.9 +	54.1	+ 1.6	- 1.3	- 0.9	- 0.4	+ 2.9	+ 2.8	+ 0.1	+ 67.2	+ 73.9
2016	+ 43.7 +	62.7	- 5.2	- 0.3	- 0.4	+ 0.1	- 4.9	- 4.8	- 0.2	+ 48.9	+ 79.8
2016 Jan	+ 4.5 +	6.7	+ 3.1	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 3.1	+ 3.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.4	+ 1.1
Feb	+ 9.6 +	10.5	+ 7.6	+ 6.4	+ 6.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.4	+ 2.0	+ 3.6
Mar	- 0.8 +	4.5	+ 5.3	+ 4.7	+ 4.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 1.0	- 0.4	- 6.0	- 2.2
Apr	+ 13.3 +	12.4	+ 2.6	- 0.8	- 0.8	- 0.0	+ 3.4	+ 3.3	+ 0.1	+ 10.7	+ 12.3
May	+ 5.7 +	8.3	+ 2.2	+ 3.2	+ 3.2	+ 0.0	- 1.0	- 1.1	+ 0.1	+ 3.5	+ 7.7
June	- 11.9 -	7.3	- 6.5	- 2.5	- 2.8	+ 0.3	- 4.0	- 4.1	+ 0.1	- 5.4	+ 0.2
July	+ 13.3 +	10.2	+ 0.1	- 3.9	- 3.8	- 0.1	+ 4.0	+ 3.9	+ 0.1	+ 13.3	+ 12.0
Aug	+ 1.5 +	4.6	- 6.7	- 5.8	- 5.4	- 0.4	- 0.9	- 0.8	- 0.1	+ 8.2	+ 13.2
Sep	+ 8.2 +	9.0	+ 6.6	+ 6.2	+ 6.3	- 0.1	+ 0.4	- 0.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.6	+ 5.5
Oct	+ 7.0 +	8.6	+ 1.1	- 1.5	- 1.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.6	+ 2.7	- 0.1	+ 5.8	+ 9.4
Nov	+ 12.1 +	11.4	- 1.7	+ 3.7	+ 3.8	- 0.1	- 5.4	- 5.2	- 0.2	+ 13.7	+ 13.0
Dec	- 19.0 -	16.2	- 19.0	- 10.1	- 9.9	- 0.2	- 8.9	- 8.2	- 0.7	+ 0.0	+ 3.8
2017 Jan	+ 3.3 +	7.3	+ 3.5	+ 2.9	+ 2.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2	+ 5.3
Feb	+ 1.4 +	5.6	+ 0.7	+ 1.2	+ 1.1	+ 0.1	- 0.4	- 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 6.2
Mar	+ 3.9 +	3.7	- 0.2	+ 2.8	+ 2.7	+ 0.1	- 3.0	- 3.1	+ 0.1	+ 4.1	+ 5.9
Apr	+ 5.9 +	8.1	+ 1.0	- 2.0	- 2.0	- 0.0	+ 3.0	+ 2.9	+ 0.1	+ 4.9	+ 10.6
May	+ 3.9 +	2.5	- 4.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	- 4.7	- 5.2	+ 0.5	+ 8.0	+ 7.8
June	+ 4.0 +	4.6	+ 1.9	+ 3.3	+ 3.6	- 0.3	- 1.4	- 1.1	- 0.3	+ 2.1	+ 8.8

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

lending]
rises and ho	useholds				to gen	eral go	vernment]
Loans							Loans						1
Гotal	Medium- term	Long- term	Securities	<i>Memo</i> <i>item</i> Fiduciary loans	Total		Total	Medium- term	Long- term	Secur- ities 1	Equal- isation claims 2	<i>Memo</i> <i>item</i> Fiduciary loans	Perio
nd of ye	ar or mon	th *											
1,987.3 2,022.0 2,051.3	222.0		181.1 235.8 248.4	46.5 42.8 39.6		476.2 440.3 453.1	332.5 308.2 298.0	31.9 29.7 32.2	278.5	143.7 132.1 155.1	-	1	2007 2008 2009
2,070.0 2,099.5 2,119.5	238.1 247.9 249.7	1,831.8 1,851.7 1,869.8	235.7 222.4 191.4	30.7 32.7 31.4		487.3 492.6 533.4 534.0	301.2 299.1 292.7	36.1 41.1 39.4	265.1 258.0 253.3	186.1 193.5 240.7	-	3.1 3.6 3.5	2010 2011 2012
2,136.9 2,172.7 2,232.4	251.7 256.0	1,888.9 1,921.0 1,976.3	191.7 204.2 219.0	28.9 24.4 18.3		532.9 527.0	288.4 283.1 277.0	38.8 33.5 27.9	249.6 249.0	250.0	-	2.1	2013 2014 2015
2,306.5 2,235.3 2,240.2	257.1	2,042.4 1,978.3 1,982.8	223.4 217.2 215.9	17.3 18.2 18.0		495.8 527.2 525.6	269.4 277.8 276.8	23.9 27.7 27.7	250.1	226.4 249.4 248.8	_	2.1	2016
2,240.5 2,249.9 2,255.8	257.3 258.6	1,983.2 1,991.3 1,997.8	213.5 216.6 216.9	17.9 17.8 17.7		521.8 520.1 516.0	275.6 276.1 275.1		248.1 248.7	246.2 244.0 240.9	-	2.0	
2,256.9 2,266.8	258.7 258.5	1,998.2 2,008.2	216.0 217.1	17.8 17.7		510.4 511.7	273.5 272.7	26.9 25.9	246.6 246.8	236.9 239.0	-	1.8	
2,278.8 2,283.5 2,290.5	261.0	2,018.1 2,022.5 2,029.0	218.4 219.3 221.8	17.6 17.5 17.3		506.6 502.7 498.9	271.5 269.6 270.2	25.9 25.4 24.4	244.2	235.1 233.1 228.8	-	1.8	
2,302.5 2,306.5	264.0 264.1	2,038.5 2,042.4	223.0 223.4	17.3 17.3		499.5 495.8	270.9 269.4	24.3 23.9	246.6 245.5	228.6 226.4	-	1.8	
2,311.3 2,316.5 2,322.0	263.2 264.4	1	224.0 225.1 225.5	18.6 18.5 18.4		490.3 484.7 482.9	268.9 268.6 267.3	24.2 25.0 24.6	243.7 242.7	221.4 216.1 215.6	-	1.7	2017
2,331.2 2,342.6 2,346.1	266.2	2,076.4	226.8 226.2 231.6	18.4 18.3 18.0		477.2 474.8 468.0	265.1 261.3 260.0	23.6 23.4 23.0	238.0		-	1.7 1.7 1.6	
Changes '	*												
+ 28.8 + 23.5	+ 12.0	+ 16.8 + 6.3	+ 54.7 + 13.1	- 5.3 - 3.9	- +	34.5 15.2	- 23.2 - 7.6					- 0.1 - 0.2	2008
+ 18.6 + 22.6 + 21.6 + 17.7 + 39.9	+ 2.2 + 1.5 - 0.1	+ 20.4 + 20.1 + 17.8	- 3.8 - 13.2 - 10.7 - 0.1 + 12.5	- 1.7 - 1.0 - 1.1 - 2.5 - 1.8	+ + + +	35.2 5.2 19.8 0.6 4.1	+ 3.5 - 2.1 - 6.6 - 4.3 - 8.5	+ 3.5 + 4.9 - 1.9 - 0.7 - 5.1	- 7.0 - 4.7 - 3.6	+ 26.4	-	- 0.3 - 0.2 - 0.2 - 0.8 - 0.2	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014
+ 59.0 + 75.1	1	+ 54.6 + 65.4	+ 14.8 + 4.7	- 2.1 - 0.9	-	6.6 30.9	- 6.9 - 7.3	- 4.8 - 4.0	- 2.0	+ 0.2 - 23.6	_	+ 0.0	2015 2016
+ 3.0 + 4.8 + 0.2	+ 1.0	+ 3.7	- 1.8 - 1.1 - 2.4	- 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.2	+ - -	0.2 1.7 3.8	+ 0.9 - 1.1 - 1.2	- 0.2 - 0.0 - 0.2	- 1.0		-	+ 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.1	2016
+ 9.2 + 7.4 + 1.2	+ 0.8		+ 3.0 + 0.3 - 0.9	- 0.0 - 0.1 + 0.1	- - -	1.6 4.2 5.6	+ 0.6 - 1.1 - 1.6	- 0.4	- 0.8	- 3.1	-	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.2	
+ 10.8 + 12.0 + 4.6	+ 2.1	+ 9.9	+ 1.1 + 1.3 + 0.9	- 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1	+ - -	1.3 5.1 3.8	- 0.8 - 1.2 - 1.8	- 0.0	- 1.2	- 3.9	-	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	
+ 6.8 + 11.9 + 3.4	+ 2.4	+ 9.4	+ 2.7 + 1.1 + 0.5	- 0.2 - 0.1 + 0.0	- + -	3.6 0.7 3.8	+ 0.7 + 0.9 - 1.5		+ 1.0		-	- 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.0	
+ 4.8 + 5.1 + 5.5	+ 0.3 - 1.3	+ 4.5 + 6.4	+ 0.5 + 1.1 + 0.4	+ 1.3 - 0.1 - 0.1	 - -	5.5 5.6 1.8	- 0.5 - 0.2 - 1.4	+ 0.3 + 0.8	- 0.8 - 1.0	- 5.0 - 5.3	-	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	2017
+ 9.3 + 8.5 + 3.4	+ 1.0 + 0.8	+ 8.3 + 7.7	+ 1.3 - 0.7	- 0.1 - 0.0	- +	5.7 0.1 6.7	- 2.2 - 1.3	- 1.0 - 0.2	- 1.1 - 1.1	- 3.6 + 1.4	-	- 0.0 - 0.0	

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

	€ billion														
	Lending to	domestic ent	erprises and	households (excluding ho	ldings of neg	otiable mon	ey market pa	per and excl	uding securit	ies portfolios) 1			
		of which													
			Housing loa	ins		Lending to	enterprises a	nd self-emplo	yed persons						_
Period	Total	Mortgage loans, total	Total	Mortgage loans secured by residen- tial real estate	Other housing loans	Total	of which Housing loans	Manufac- turing	Electricity, gas and water supply; refuse disposal, mining and quarrying	Construc-	Whole- sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor- cycles	Agri- culture, forestry, fishing and aqua- culture	Transport- ation and storage; post and telecom- munica- tions	Financia intermed ation (excludia MFIs) ar insurand com- panies	edi- ing nd
	Lending	, total							, , ,			End of	year or	quarte	er *
2015	2,440.0	1,253.3	1,230.2	1,010.4	219.8	1,314.2	339.6	127.4	100.9	60.5	125.2		-		30.5
2016 June Sep Dec	2,473.6 2,497.2 2,512.0	1,235.1 1,248.2 1,259.7	1,248.0 1,264.5 1,276.6	996.2 1,007.6 1,016.5	251.8 256.9 260.1	1,332.0 1,341.1 1,347.5	345.8 350.5 354.1	131.5 130.3 125.1	101.7 103.0 104.7	62.7 63.2 62.2	125.4 126.9 128.2	50.9 51.2 50.6	59.0 57.4 57.0	13 13 13	33.7 36.4 39.7
2017 Mar June	2,533.8 2,559.7	1,267.0 1,279.7	1,283.2 1,297.8	1,022.4 1,033.3	260.8 264.4	1,364.4 1,377.6	356.6 360.9	129.4 131.5	105.2 108.2	66.9 65.7		50.5 51.0	55.9 54.7		11.0 11.5
	Short-term	lending													
2015	207.6	-	8.5	-	8.5	173.8	4.3	33.7	4.7	11.5	42.0	3.9	5.3	2	24.1
2016 June Sep	216.8 213.8	_	7.9 7.6	_	7.9 7.6	184.7 181.6	4.3 4.1	37.0 34.3	4.7 4.6	13.1 13.0		4.2 4.1	5.1 4.7		27.2 28.5
Dec	205.5	_	6.9	-	6.9	174.3	3.7	29.7	4.4	11.8		3.6	4.4		29.3
2017 Mar June	211.8 213.6	_	6.9 6.7	_	6.9 6.7	181.3 183.3	3.7 3.5	33.6 34.7	4.5 4.7	13.6 13.7		3.8 4.0	4.2 4.6		28.6 28.1
	Medium-te	rm lending													
2015	256.0	-	35.2	-	35.2	181.3	13.3	23.8	5.1	10.4	16.4	4.4	11.7	4	11.1
2016 June Sep	258.7 261.0	_	34.7 34.8	_	34.7 34.8	182.1 183.4	13.2 13.4	23.7 24.3	5.1 5.7	10.5 10.5	16.6 16.5	4.5 4.6	11.1 11.0		10.4 11.1
Dec	264.1	_	34.5	-	34.5	186.4	13.5	23.6	5.5	10.5		4.5	11.2		11.8
2017 Mar June	264.4 267.7	- -	34.0 34.1		34.0 34.1	186.8 188.6	13.4 13.3	23.3 23.3	4.9 5.0	11.4 10.9		4.4 4.4	10.8 10.7		13.0 14.3
	Long-term	lending													
2015	1,976.3	1,253.3	1,186.4	1,010.4	176.0	959.1		70.0		38.5		41.7		1	55.3
2016 June Sep	1,998.2 2,022.5	1,235.1 1,248.2	1,205.5 1,222.1	996.2 1,007.6	209.3 214.5	965.3 976.1	328.3 332.9	70.7 71.7	91.9 92.7	39.1 39.7	66.8 67.8	42.1 42.4	42.8 41.6		6.0 6.9
Dec	2,042.4	1,259.7	1,235.1	1,016.5	218.6	986.8	336.9	71.8	94.8	39.9		42.5	41.4		8.6
2017 Mar June	2,057.6 2,078.4	1,267.0 1,279.7	1,242.4 1,257.0	1,022.4 1,033.3	220.0 223.6	996.2 1,005.7	339.6 344.0	72.5 73.5	95.8 98.5	41.9 41.1		42.3 42.6	40.9 39.4		59.4 59.2
	 Lending	, total										Change	e during	quarte	er *
2016 Q2	+ 17.4	+ 7.0	+ 12.9	+ 8.9	+ 4.0	+ 5.7	+ 3.4	- 1.1	- 0.1	+ 0.5	- 1.0	+ 0.6	- 3.7	+	3.3
Q3 Q4	+ 24.5 + 14.4	+ 12.4 + 9.1	+ 16.0 + 12.4	+ 10.9 + 8.4	+ 5.1 + 4.0	+ 10.2 + 6.0		- 1.1 - 5.2	+ 1.2 + 1.4	+ 0.6 - 1.0		+ 0.3 - 0.6	- 1.6 - 0.3		2.7 3.2
2017 Q1	+ 21.7	l .	+ 6.6	1	+ 0.7	+ 16.8	+ 2.6	+ 4.3	+ 0.5	+ 2.0	+ 3.3	- 0.1	l .	1	1.2
Q2			+ 14.0	+ 11.1	+ 2.9	+ 11.1		+ 2.1	+ 0.5	– 1.1	- 0.5	+ 0.6		+	0.2
2016 Q2	Short-term – 0.4	-	+ 0.1	ı	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	- 1.8	- 0.2	+ 0.1	- 1.3	+ 0.3	- 0.3	+	2.6
Q3	- 2.9	_	- 0.3	-	- 0.3	- 2.9	- 0.2	- 2.8	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.6	- 0.1	- 0.3	+	1.3
Q4 2017 Q1	- 7.6 + 6.3	_	- 0.7 - 0.0	1	- 0.7 - 0.0		l	l	l	- 1.2 + 1.0			l	1	0.9
Q2	+ 2.1		- 0.0] -	- 0.0 - 0.1										0.4
	Medium-te														
2016 Q2 Q3	+ 2.7 + 3.2		- 0.2 + 0.1		- 0.2 + 0.1										0.3
Q4	+ 2.4	-	- 0.3	-	- 0.3	+ 2.3		l	l	- 0.0		- 0.0	l	1	0.7
2017 Q1 Q2	+ 0.2 + 3.1	_	- 0.6 - 0.1		- 0.6 - 0.1					+ 0.5 - 0.4					1.1
•	Long-term														
2016 Q2	+ 15.1				+ 4.1		+ 3.2 + 4.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.0 + 0.7				- 3.1		0.4
Q3 Q4	+ 24.2 + 19.6				+ 5.3 + 4.9			+ 1.0 + 0.1							0.8 1.6
2017 Q1 Q2	+ 15.1 + 18.1	+ 7.3 + 12.4	+ 7.2 + 14.2	+ 5.8 + 11.1	+ 1.4 + 3.1					+ 0.5 - 0.8		- 0.2 + 0.4			0.8
Q2	₁ + 10.1	₁ + 12.4	T 14.2	T 11.1	ı ∓ 3.I∣	T 0.9	ı + 4.4	₁ + 1.0	□ + 0.2	_ 0.8	ı + U.6	ı + 0.4	_ 1.5		J.U [

^{*} Excluding lending by foreign branches. Breakdown of lending by building and loan associations by areas and sectors estimated. Statistical alterations have been eliminated

]
							Londing to o	mployees and	other individ	uals		Lending to non-profit in	stitutions	1
Sarvicas sar	ctor (includir	na the r	nrofessions	.)	Memo items		Lending to e	Inployees and	Other lendir			non-pront in	Stitutions	
Jervices sec	of which	ig the p	proressions	<u>''</u>	Wemo tems	<u> </u>			Other lendii	of which		1		
				Other real	Lending to self-	Lending					Debit balances on wage, salary and		of which	
Total	Housing enterprise			estate activities	employed persons 2	to craft enterprises	Total	Housing loans	Total	Instalment Ioans 3	pension accounts	Total	Housing loans	Period
	ear or q	_		uctivities	persons	enterprises	Total	louris	Total	TOUTIS *	uccounts		ling, total	renou
				176 5	J 205.6	16.0	1 11116	l 007.1		1544	10.1		_	2015
654. 667. 672. 680. 684.	2 198 7 20° 0 20¢	3.4 1.4 1.7	32.4 34.6 34.8 36.3 38.8	176.5 178.1 180.8 181.6 179.7	395.6 399.4 401.1 401.3 403.8	46.9 46.8 46.0	1,111.6 1,127.6 1,142.0 1,150.1 1,154.8	887.1 898.7 910.5 919.0 922.9	224.6 228.9 231.5 231.2 231.9	159.6 162.3 163.3	10.1 9.8 9.8 9.2 9.2	14.0 14.2 14.4	3.5 3.5 3.5 3.6 3.7	2015 2016 June Sep Dec 2017 Mar
694.		9.8	39.6	183.6			1,167.5		234.4		8.9	14.5	3.8	June
48.	7 (3.7	4.9	10.7	25.4	5.6	33.2	4.2	29.0	1.7	10.1		term lending 0.0	2015
51 49 47	2 8	3.6 3.5 3.4	6.1 5.9 5.7	10.7 10.7 11.1 10.2	25.5 24.7 23.9	5.9 5.7	31.6 31.6 30.6	3.6 3.4 3.2	28.1 28.2 27.4	1.8 1.7	9.8 9.8 9.2	0.5 0.5 0.6	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	2015 2016 June Sep Dec
48. 50.	2 8	3.4 9.0	6.6 6.5	9.1 9.7	24.5 24.5	5.7	29.8 29.7	3.2	26.7	1.8	9.2	0.5	0.0	2017 Mar June
68.4	4 10	0.1	7.3	19.3	32.4	3.5	74.2	21.9	52.3	47.4	l -	0.6	0.0	2015
70. 69. 72.	1 10 7 10	0.6 0.7 1.1	7.3 7.3 8.2	19.0 18.9 19.3	33.0 33.0 32.9	3.6 3.7	76.0 77.1 77.3	21.4 21.4 21.1	54.6 55.7 56.2	1	- - -	0.6 0.5	0.0 0.0 0.0	2016 June Sep Dec
71. 72.		1.3 1.5	8.6 8.8	17.8 18.6	32.7 32.7	3.6 3.6	77.1 78.5	20.6 20.8	56.5 57.8			0.5	0.0 0.0 -term lending	2017 Mar June
537.	3 174	1.6	20.2	146.5	337.8	37.7	1,004.2	861.0	143.3	105.3	-		_	2015
545.3 553. 560.	1 182	2.1	21.2 21.6 22.4	148.5 150.8 152.2	340.9 343.4 344.5	37.4 37.4 37.3	1,019.9 1,033.3 1,042.3	873.7 885.7 894.7	146.2 147.6 147.6		- - -	13.0 13.1 13.3	3.4 3.5 3.5	2016 June Sep Dec
564. 572.			23.6 24.3	152.7 155.3	346.5 350.7		1,047.9 1,059.3	899.2 909.3	148.8 150.0		- -	13.4 13.5	3.7 3.7	2017 Mar June
Change	during o	quart	er *									Lend	ling, total	
	4 + 1 1 + 3 8 +	2.7 3.3 1.4	+ 0.1 + 0.3 + 1.5 + 2.3 + 0.8			- 0.1 - 0.8 + 0.3		+ 9.5 + 11.8 + 8.5 + 4.1 + 9.7		+ 2.4 + 1.1 + 2.3		+ 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.1	+ 0.0 + 0.1 + 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.1	2016 Q2 Q3 Q4 2017 Q1 Q2
+ 1.0 - 1.0 - 1.0	4 - ().1 ·	- 0.4 - 0.1 - 0.3	+ 0.3 + 0.3 - 0.5		- 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.6 + 0.1 - 0.9	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.1	+ 0.0	2016 Q2 Q3 Q4
+ 1.0	0 + (0.0	+ 0.9	- 0.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.6	- 0.7	- 0.0	- 0.7	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.0	2017 Q1 Q2
+ 1 + 0 + 1 - 0 + 0	4 + 0 7 + 0 5 + 0	0.2	+ 0.0 + 0.1 + 1.0 + 0.2 + 0.1	- 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.9	+ 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.1	+ 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.0	+ 0.8 + 0.2 - 0.2	- 0.1 - 0.3 - 0.5	+ 0.9 + 0.5 + 0.3	+ 0.9 + 0.6 + 0.7	- - - -	- 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.0	2016 Q2 Q3 Q4 2017 Q1 Q2
+ 5 + 7 + 6 + 6 + 7	4 + 2 8 + 3 2 +	2.5 3.1 1.2	+ 0.5 + 0.4 + 0.8 + 1.1 + 0.7	+ 2.8 + 1.3 + 2.0	+ 2.5 + 1.1 + 1.8	+ 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.2	+ 13.3 + 9.1 + 5.8	+ 12.0 + 9.0 + 4.6	+ 0.0 + 1.2	+ 1.6 + 0.4 + 1.6	- - -	- 0.0 + 0.2 + 0.1	+ 0.1 + 0.0 - 0.0	

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

	€ DIIIION											
	Time deposits 1,			posits 1,2						Memo item		
	Deposits,	Sight		for up to and including	for more tha	for up to and including	for more than	Savings	Bank savings	Fiduciary	Subordinated liabilities (excluding negotiable debt	Liabilities arising
Period	total	deposits	Total	1 year	Total	2 years	2 years	deposits 3	bonds 4	loans	securities)	from repos
	Domestic	non-bank	cs, total								_	r or month*
2014 2015 2016	3,118.2 3,224.7 3,326.7	1,673.7	898.4	1 243.0	655.4	37.3	618.1	607.8 596.5 588.5	66.0 56.1 50.4	29.3	20.5	1.7 0.5 0.9
2016 July Aug Sep	3,275.7 3,282.1 3,283.7	1,748.5	896. 893. 896.	1 234.7	658.3	45.0	613.3	589.1 588.4 587.2	52.7 52.2 51.8	28.6 28.7 28.6	19.0	1.0 0.7 1.3
Oct Nov	3,294.7 3,328.9	1,768.0 1,799.3	888.3 892.3	229.9 233.6	658.8 658.8	45.8 46.5	613.1 612.4	586.6 586.2	51.3 50.9	28.6 28.6	18.7 18.6	1.1 0.8
Dec 2017 Jan Feb	3,326.7 3,346.3 3,345.5	1,812.5	895.	3 241.0	654.9	46.8	608.0	588.5 588.5 588.5	50.4 49.5 49.0		1	0.9 2.5 1.5
Mar Apr	3,342.8 3,360.3	1,817.0 1,844.4	890.9 881.9	237.8 229.2	653.1 652.6	47.8 5 50.3	605.3 602.3	586.7 586.2	48.2 47.8	30.4 30.3	17.2 17.3	0.9
May June	3,368.4 3,370.3								47.0 46.6			
												Changes*
2015 2016	+ 106.5 + 104.7							- 11.3 - 7.9		- 1.6 - 0.5		- 1.2 + 0.3
2016 July	+ 15.8		+ 2.		+ 0.6			- 0.9 - 0.7	- 0.5	- 0.0		- 0.5 - 0.3
Aug Sep	+ 6.4 + 1.6		- 3.i + 3.i		- 0.5 - 1.2				- 0.5 - 0.3	+ 0.0 - 0.0		- 0.3 + 0.7
Oct Nov	+ 11.0 + 34.2		- 7.9 + 3.1		+ 1.7 + 0.0		+ 1.4	- 0.6 - 0.4	- 0.5 - 0.4	- 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.2	- 0.2 - 0.3
Dec	- 2.2	- 1.2	- 2.8	- 0.8	- 2.0	+ 0.5	- 2.5	+ 2.3	- 0.5	+ 0.2	- 0.2	+ 0.1
2017 Jan Feb	+ 19.6 - 0.8	+ 4.1	+ 6	5 – 3.7	- 0.8	- 0.4	- 0.4	- 0.1 + 0.1	- 0.9 - 0.5	+ 1.0	- 0.2 - 0.5	+ 1.7 - 1.1
Mar	- 2.7 + 17.5	+ 0.4 + 27.3	- 0.i - 9.i	1	1	1	1	- 1.9 - 0.5	- 0.7 - 0.4	- 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.4 + 0.0	- 0.6 - 0.1
Apr May June	+ 17.5 + 8.1 + 10.9	+ 7.8	+ 1.0	5 + 0.1	+ 1.5	+ 2.0	- 0.5	- 0.5	- 0.8	+ 0.0	- 0.2	- 0.4
	Domestic	governm	ent								End of yea	r or month*
2014 2015	186.7 197.4				43.7			3.8 3.7	2.3	29.1 27.9	4.8 2.7	0.5 0.5
2016	199.8	57.9		79.5	54.0	16.6	37.4	3.9	4.5	27.1	2.5	-
2016 July Aug	203.8 206.1	60.1 62.4	135.0 135.0				38.0 38.4	3.9 4.0	4.1 4.1	27.2 27.3	2.6 2.6	0.2 0.0
Sep	202.6	1	1	1	1	1	38.3	3.9	4.3	27.2	2.7	0.2
Oct Nov	199.1 207.0		137.0	82.6	54.4	16.2	38.3	3.9 3.9	4.3 4.4	27.2 27.2	2.7 2.6	-
Dec 2017 Jan	199.8 202.2	1	133. 138.	1	1	1		3.9	4.5 4.5	27.1 26.7	2.5 2.5	-
Feb Mar	202.2 205.7 204.0	61.4	136.0	81.8	54.2	15.8	38.4	3.7 3.7 3.7	4.6		2.5	- - -
Apr	204.0	1	135.	1	1	1	1		1	26.7	2.5	_
May June	209.7 209.9											-
												Changes*
2015 2016	+ 10.1							- 0.0				+ 0.1
2016 2016 July	+ 3.1	+ 0.3	1	1	+ 8.7	1	1	+ 0.1 + 0.0	+ 0.7 + 0.1	- 0.8 - 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.5 - 0.1
Aug Sep	+ 2.1	+ 2.3		3 – 0.9	+ 0.6	5 + 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.1 + 0.1
Oct	- 3.5	- 0.8	_ 2.	7 – 3.6	+ 0.8	+ 0.8	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Nov Dec	+ 7.8 - 7.2							- 0.1 + 0.0	+ 0.0 + 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.1	- 0.1 - 0.1	-
2017 Jan Feb	+ 2.4 + 3.5		+ 5.3 - 2.8					- 0.1 - 0.1	+ 0.1 + 0.1	- 0.4 + 0.0		-
Mar	- 1.7									- 0.1	- 0.0	-
Apr May	- 1.0 + 6.7							- 0.1 + 0.1	+ 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.1	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- - -
June	- 0.1											I -l

^{*} 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

IV Banks

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

	€ billion											
			Time deposits	1,2	T					Memo item		
					for more than	n 1 year 2					Subordinated liabilities	
		c: 1.		for up to and		for up to and	for more		Bank		(excluding negotiable	Liabilities
Period	Deposits, total	Sight deposits	Total	including 1 year	Total	including 2 years	than 2 years	Savings deposits 3	savings bonds 4	Fiduciary loans	debt securities)	arising from repos
	Domestic	enterprise	es and ho	useholds							End of year	or month*
2014 2015	2,931.5 3,027.3	1,616.1	765.8	155.3	625.9 610.5	21.8 27.1	604.1 583.5	604.0 592.7	52.6	1.8 1.4	17.8	-
2016 2016 July	3,127.0 3,071.8	1,740.3 1,677.0	756.2 761.1	152.8 153.6	603.3 607.5	30.6 31.2	572.7 576.3	584.6 585.2	45.9 48.6	1.7 1.4	15.8 16.7	0.9
Aug Sep	3,076.0 3,081.1	1,686.1 1,688.4	757.4 761.8	151.1 157.0	606.3 604.8	31.4 31.4	574.9 573.3	584.4 583.2	48.1 47.6	1.4	16.4 16.1	0.6 1.2
Oct Nov	3,095.6 3,121.9	1,709.2 1,737.6	756.7 755.5	151.1 151.1	605.6 604.4	30.9 30.3	574.8 574.1	582.7 582.3	47.0 46.5	1.4 1.5	16.0 15.9	1.1 0.8
Dec 2017 Jan	3,127.0	1,740.3 1,757.4	756.2 757.1	152.8 156.3	603.3	30.6 30.4	572.7 570.3	584.6 584.7	45.9 45.0	1.7	15.8 15.6	0.9
Feb Mar	3,139.8 3,138.8	1,755.2	757.1 755.4 754.1	155.5 156.3	599.9 597.8	30.4 30.6 31.3	569.2 566.4	584.8 583.0	44.4 43.6	3.7 3.7	15.0 15.1 14.8	1.5 0.9
Apr	3,157.2 3,158.7	1,785.2 1,791.1	746.3 743.1	151.4 148.9	594.9 594.2	31.6 31.9	563.3 562.4	582.6 582.0	43.1 42.4	3.7 4.0	14.8 14.6	0.8 0.4
May June	3,160.3											
2015	. 06.4	+ 151.0	- 32.0	- 16.5	l – 15.4	+ 5.1	- 20.6	- 11.3	- 11.3	- 0.4	- 3.7	Changes*
2016	+ 96.4 + 101.7	+ 124.2	- 8.9	- 2.2	- 6.7	+ 3.8	- 10.5	- 8.0	- 5.7	+ 0.3	- 1.9	- 1.2 + 0.9
2016 July Aug	+ 15.9	+ 16.4 + 9.1	+ 1.0	+ 2.3	- 1.3 - 1.1	- 0.0 + 0.2	- 1.3 - 1.3	- 1.0 - 0.8	- 0.5 - 0.5	+ 0.0	- 0.2 - 0.4	- 0.4 - 0.2
Sep Oct	+ 5.4 + 14.5	+ 2.3 + 20.8	+ 4.6 - 5.1	+ 5.9 - 6.0	- 1.3 + 0.8	+ 0.1 - 0.6	- 1.4 + 1.4	- 1.2 - 0.5	- 0.3 - 0.6	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.2 - 0.1	+ 0.5 - 0.1
Nov Dec	+ 26.4 + 5.0	+ 28.4 + 2.7	- 1.3 + 0.7	- 0.0 + 1.7	- 1.2 - 1.1	- 0.5 + 0.3	- 0.7 - 1.4	- 0.3 + 2.3	- 0.5 - 0.6	+ 0.0 + 0.3	- 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.3 + 0.1
2017 Jan Feb	+ 17.2 - 4.3	+ 17.1 - 2.2	+ 1.0 - 1.7 - 1.3	+ 3.5 - 0.8	- 2.5 - 0.9	- 0.2 + 0.2	- 2.3 - 1.1	+ 0.1 + 0.2	- 1.0 - 0.6	+ 1.4 - 0.1	- 0.2 - 0.5	+ 1.7 - 1.1
Mar Apr	- 1.0 + 18.4	1	- 1.3 - 7.8	+ 0.8	- 2.1 - 2.8	+ 0.7 + 0.2	- 2.8 - 3.1	- 1.9 - 0.4	- 0.8 - 0.5	+ 0.0	- 0.3 + 0.0	- 0.6 - 0.1
May June	+ 1.4 + 11.0	+ 5.9	- 3.2 - 7.5	- 2.5	- 0.7 - 3.3	+ 0.3 - 0.2	- 0.9 - 3.1	- 0.6 - 1.0		+ 0.1 - 0.2	- 0.2 - 0.1	- 0.4 + 0.4
	of which:	Domesti	c enterpris	ses							End of year	or month*
2014 2015	1,007.9 1,029.8		529.1 506.5	104.1 99.8	425.0 406.7	10.4 14.4	414.6 392.3	6.9 7.1	14.9 13.3	1.8 1.3	16.4 14.0	1.2
2016 2016 July	1,032.4 1,027.0		494.1 499.6	98.3 98.2	395.8 401.4	17.4 17.5	378.4 384.0	6.9 7.4	13.2 13.4	1.6 1.3	13.0 13.6	0.9
Aug Sep	1,030.7 1,035.0	512.7 512.9	497.2 501.4	96.9 103.0	400.2 398.4	17.3 17.7 17.8	382.5 380.7	7.4 7.4 7.3	13.4 13.4 13.4	1.3	13.3 13.1	0.6 0.6 1.2
Oct Nov	1,040.1 1,043.0	523.5 527.1	496.0 495.6	96.5 96.6	399.5 399.0	17.2 17.0	382.2 382.0	7.3 6.9	13.3 13.3	1.3 1.3	13.1 13.0	1.1 0.8
Dec	1,032.4	518.3	494.1	98.3	395.8	17.4	378.4	6.9	13.2	1.6	13.0	0.9
2017 Jan Feb Mar	1,048.4 1,033.8 1,034.5		495.6 493.6 492.1	102.1 100.5 101.3	393.6 393.1 390.8	17.6 18.0 18.4	376.0 375.1 372.4	6.9 6.8 6.8		2.9 2.8 2.8	12.8 12.4 12.1	2.5 1.5 0.9
Apr	1,035.4	530.1	485.4	97.5	387.9	18.6	369.2	6.9	13.0	2.8	12.1	0.8
May June	1,033.4 1,032.3		482.6 467.6	95.8 92.9	386.8 374.7	18.8 18.8	368.1 355.9	6.8 6.8		2.9 2.8	12.0 11.9	0.4 0.9
2045	22.7	15.0										Changes*
2015 2016	+ 22.7 + 4.6	+ 46.0 + 15.9	- 22.1 - 11.2	- 3.8 - 1.2	- 18.3 - 10.1	+ 3.7 + 3.2	- 22.0 - 13.2	+ 0.3 - 0.2	- 1.5 + 0.1	- 0.5 + 0.2	- 2.5 - 0.9	- 1.2 + 0.9
2016 July Aug	- 0.1 + 3.8		+ 1.6 - 2.3	+ 2.4	- 0.8 - 1.1	- 0.1 + 0.3	- 0.7 - 1.4	+ 0.1 + 0.0	+ 0.2 + 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.3	- 0.4 - 0.2
Sep Oct	+ 4.7 + 5.0		+ 4.4 - 5.4	+ 6.1 - 6.5	- 1.7 + 1.0	+ 0.1	- 1.7 + 1.6	- 0.1 - 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.2 + 0.0	+ 0.5 - 0.1
Nov Dec	+ 3.0 - 10.6		- 0.5 - 1.5	+ 0.0 + 1.7	- 0.5 - 3.2	- 0.3 + 0.4	- 0.2 - 3.6	- 0.2 - 0.1	+ 0.1 - 0.1	+ 0.0 + 0.3	- 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.3 + 0.1
2017 Jan Feb	+ 16.0 - 14.2	- 12.6	+ 1.6 - 1.6	+ 3.8 - 1.1	- 2.2 - 0.5	+ 0.2 + 0.4	- 2.4 - 0.9	 _ 0.0	- 0.2 - 0.0	+ 1.4 - 0.1	- 0.1 - 0.5	+ 1.7 - 1.1
Mar Apr	+ 0.7	+ 2.4 + 7.3	- 1.5 - 6.6	+ 0.8 - 3.8	- 2.3 - 2.8	+ 0.4 + 0.2	- 2.7 - 3.1	- 0.1 + 0.1	- 0.2 + 0.2	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.3 + 0.1	- 0.6 - 0.1
May June	- 2.0 + 8.3	+ 1.0	- 2.7	- 1.7	- 1.0	+ 0.1	- 1.2	- 0.1	- 0.1	-	- 0.1	- 0.4

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.

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

	€ billion											
		Sight deposits	5					Time deposits	1,2			
			by creditor gr	oup					by creditor gr	oup		
	Deposits of		Domestic hou	seholds					Domestic hou	seholds		
Period	domestic households and non-profit institutions, total	Total	Total	Self- employed persons	Employees	Other individuals	Domestic non-profit institu- tions	Total	Total	Self- employed persons	Employees	Other individuals
										End	d of year o	r month*
2014 2015 2016	1,923.6 1,997.5 2,094.5	1,008.3 1,113.3 1,222.0		173.3 188.9 206.0	673.0 748.6 828.6	133.8 143.7 152.3	28.2 32.1 35.1	269.3 259.3 262.1	254.7 246.2 248.6	27.8 24.9 25.0	185.0 179.8 182.0	41.8 41.6 41.5
2017 Jan Feb Mar	2,095.7 2,106.0 2,104.3	1,224.5 1,234.9 1,235.4	1,189.6 1,199.9 1,200.2	211.3 212.0 208.2	828.3 837.0 841.4	150.0 150.9 150.5	34.9 34.9 35.2	261.5 261.8 262.0	248.0 247.2 247.1	24.9 24.6 25.1	181.8 181.5 181.5	41.3 41.1 40.5
Apr May June	2,121.9 2,125.3 2,128.0	1,255.1 1,260.1 1,266.1	1,220.2 1,223.9 1,230.1	211.6 213.8 211.0	856.4 857.9 866.2	152.2 152.2 152.9	35.0 36.2 36.0	260.9 260.5 258.6	246.1 245.5 244.3	24.8 24.4 24.1	180.6 180.6 180.2	40.7 40.5 39.9
											(Changes*
2015 2016	+ 73.7 + 97.1	+ 105.0 + 108.4		+ 15.6 + 17.5	+ 75.4 + 78.7	+ 10.1 + 9.0	+ 3.9 + 3.0	- 9.9 + 2.4	- 8.1 + 1.8	- 3.0 + 0.1	- 4.5 + 1.9	- 0.7 - 0.3
2017 Jan Feb Mar	+ 1.2 + 9.9 - 1.7	+ 2.5 + 10.4 + 0.5	+ 2.7 + 10.3 + 0.2	+ 5.3 + 0.7 - 3.7	- 0.3 + 8.7 + 4.2	- 2.3 + 0.9 - 0.2	- 0.2 + 0.0 + 0.3	- 0.6 - 0.1 + 0.2	- 0.6 - 0.7 - 0.2	- 0.1 - 0.3 + 0.5	- 0.3 - 0.2 - 0.2	- 0.2 - 0.2 - 0.4
Apr May June	+ 17.5 + 3.4 + 2.7	+ 19.8 + 4.9 + 6.0	+ 3.7	+ 3.4 + 2.2 - 2.7	+ 14.5 + 1.3 + 8.0	+ 2.1 + 0.1 + 0.9	- 0.3 + 1.3 - 0.3	- 1.2 - 0.4 - 1.9	- 1.0 - 0.6 - 1.3	- 0.2 - 0.3 - 0.3	- 1.0 - 0.0 - 0.6	+ 0.3 - 0.2 - 0.4

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

revisions, which appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. **1** Including subordinated liabilities and liabilities arising from registered debt

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

€ billion

	Deposits												
		Federal Gov	ernment and i	ts special fund	ds 1			State govern	ments				
				Time deposit	ts					Time deposit	S		
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 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
											End	of year o	r month*
2014 2015 2016	186.7 197.4 199.8	10.5 9.6 7.9	3.1	2.4 3.9 2.0	5.5 2.6 2.2	0.1 0.1 0.1	14.6 14.1 13.5	40.2 44.3 42.3	13.4 13.2 13.4	10.4 13.7 11.2	15.8 16.5 16.6	0.7 0.9 1.1	14.1 13.5 13.2
2017 Jan Feb Mar	202.2 205.7 204.0	6.9 7.7 7.9	3.6	1.1 1.6 1.9	2.2 2.3 2.3	0.1 0.1 0.1	13.5 13.6 13.5	48.7 49.0 51.0	13.3 13.5 13.4	17.7 17.9 20.0	16.6 16.6 16.6	1.1 1.0 1.0	12.8 12.9 12.8
Apr May June	203.1 209.7 209.9	7.6 7.8 7.9	3.7	1.5 1.6 2.0	2.3 2.4 2.3	0.1 0.1 0.1	13.5 13.5 13.2	49.2 48.3 50.7	12.3 11.2 11.5	19.2 18.8 20.6	16.6 17.1 17.4	1.1 1.1 1.1	12.8 12.7 12.6
													Changes*
2015 2016	+ 10.1 + 3.1	- 1.9 - 1.2	+ 0.5 + 0.5	+ 0.4 - 1.4	- 2.9 - 0.3	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.6 - 0.5	+ 4.0 - 1.8	- 0.3 + 0.1	+ 3.4 - 1.8	+ 0.7 - 0.3	+ 0.2 + 0.1	- 0.6 - 0.3
2017 Jan Feb Mar	+ 2.4 + 3.5 - 1.7	- 1.0 + 0.3 + 0.3		- 1.0 + 0.1 + 0.3	- 0.0 + 0.1 - 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0 -	+ 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.0	+ 6.4 + 0.3 + 2.0	- 0.1 + 0.1 - 0.1	+ 6.6 + 0.1 + 2.1	- 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.0 + 0.0	
Apr May June	- 1.0 + 6.7 - 0.1	- 0.3 + 0.2 + 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.4 + 0.2 + 0.4	+ 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.0 -	- 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.3	- 1.8 - 0.9 + 2.4	- 1.1 - 1.1 + 0.3	- 0.8 - 0.3 + 1.8	- 0.0 + 0.6 + 0.3	+ 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.1

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

					Savings depo	sits 3			Memo item			
	by maturity											
		more than 1	year 2							Subordinated		
D + i -			of which				D			liabilities (excluding		
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	negotiable debt securities) 5	Liabilities arising from repos	Period
End of ye	ar or mon	th*										
14.6 13.1 13.5	55.5		12.7	189.5 191.1 194.3	597.2 585.6 577.7	587.7 576.6 569.3	9.4 9.0 8.4	48.8 39.2 32.7		5.0 3.8 2.9	-	2014 2015 2016
13.5 14.6 15.0	54.3 55.1 55.1	207.2 206.7 207.0	12.9 12.6 12.9	194.3 194.1 194.1	577.8 578.0 576.2	569.4 569.7 567.9	8.4 8.4 8.3	31.9 31.3 30.7	0.9 0.9 0.9	2.8 2.7 2.7	- - -	2017 Jan Feb Mar
14.8 14.9 14.3	53.1	207.0 207.4 206.9	13.1	194.0 194.3 194.0	575.8 575.3 574.2	567.4 567.0 566.0		30.1 29.5 29.0		2.7 2.6 2.5	- - -	Apr May June
Changes*	•											
- 1.8 + 0.6		+ 2.9 + 3.4	+ 1.4 + 0.7	+ 1.4 + 2.7	- 11.5 - 7.9	- 11.1 - 7.3	- 0.5 - 0.5	- 9.8 - 5.8		- 1.2 - 0.9		2015 2016
+ 0.0 + 0.6 + 0.4	- 0.3 + 0.4 - 0.0	- 0.3 - 0.5 + 0.2	- 0.4 - 0.2 + 0.3	+ 0.1 - 0.2 - 0.1	+ 0.1 + 0.2 - 1.8	+ 0.1 + 0.2 - 1.7	- 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.1	- 0.8 - 0.6 - 0.6		- 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.0	- - -	2017 Jan Feb Mar
- 0.2 + 0.1 - 0.6	- 1.2 - 0.8 - 1.4	+ 0.0 + 0.4 - 0.5	+ 0.1	- 0.0 + 0.2 - 0.3	- 0.5 - 0.5 - 1.0	- 0.5 - 0.4 - 1.0	+ 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.6 - 0.6 - 0.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.0	- - -	Apr May June

securities. **2** Including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see Table IV.12). **3** Excluding deposits under savings and loan contracts (see also foot-note

2). 4 Including liabilities arising from non-negotiable bearer debt securities. 5 Included in time deposits.

												1
	ernment and loca municipal specia					Social securit	v funds					
(iricidaling	municipai specia	Time deposit				30Clai Securit	Time deposits					1
Total	Sight deposits	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year	Savings deposits and bank savings bonds 2,4	<i>Memo</i> <i>item</i> Fiduciary loans	Total	Sight deposits	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year	Savings deposits and bank savings bonds 2	<i>Memo</i> item Fiduciary loans	Period
End of	year or mor	nth*										
5.	8.0 25.3 2.4 29.2 6.0 31.5	9.6	8.3		0.4	88.0 91.2 93.6	12.1	60.5	15.4 17.5 25.1		-	2014 2015 2016
5	9.4 25.4 3.1 28.9 1.7 27.1	8.3	10.2	5.7	0.4 0.4 0.4	97.2 95.9 93.4	13.0 15.4 14.7		25.2 25.0 25.8		-	2017 Jan Feb Mar
5	1.7 27.5 7.0 31.6 4.4 28.8	8.4	11.3	5.8		94.5 96.5 96.9	14.5	51.5	28.1 29.1 30.5	1.5 1.4 1.4	-	Apr May June
Change	es*											
	4.1 + 3.8 3.7 + 2.4			+ 0.7 + 0.5	+ 0.0 - 0.0	+ 4.0 + 2.4			+ 1.9 + 7.7	+ 0.2 + 0.2		2015 2016
+ :	6.6 – 6.2 3.7 + 3.5 1.4 – 1.8	- 0.1	- 0.0 + 0.2 + 0.4	- 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0	-	+ 3.6 - 0.7 - 2.5	+ 2.5		+ 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.8	+ 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.0	-	2017 Jan Feb Mar
+	0.1 + 0.3 5.3 + 4.1 2.6 - 2.7	+ 0.5		- 0.1 + 0.1 - 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 1.1 + 2.0 + 0.0		+ 2.2	+ 2.2 + 1.1 + 1.0	- 0.0 - 0.1 + 0.0	-	Apr May June

the following 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. $\bf 3$ Including deposits under savings and loan contracts. $\bf 4$ 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)*

Period

2015 2016 2017 Feb

Apr May June

Apr May June

C Dillion												
Savings depo	sits 1							Bank savings	bonds 3 , solo	d to		
	of residents				of non-residents					domestic nor	ı-banks	
					n three ice			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 ye	ar or mon	th*									,	
617.0 605.4 596.5	596.5	531.3 534.6 537.1	401.4 379.7 361.6	76.4 61.9 51.5	63.3 48.0 37.7		7.4 7.4 6.9	6.1 4.4 3.3	79.8 64.9 59.1		41.0	
596.5 594.6	588.5 586.7	538.4 537.0	354.9 351.5	50.2 49.7	36.6 36.2	8.0 7.9	6.9 6.8	0.1 0.1	57.6 56.8	49.0 48.2	34.9 34.4	8.6 8.6
594.0 593.5 592.4		537.0 536.9 536.2	351.6 349.1 347.5	49.2 48.9 48.5	35.8 35.3 34.9		6.8 6.8 6.7	0.1 0.1 0.1	56.5 55.6 55.1	47.0	33.6	
Changes*	•											
- 11.6 - 8.8		+ 4.3 + 2.5	- 20.6 - 18.4	- 15.6 - 10.4	- 16.3 - 10.3		+ 0.0 - 0.5	:	- 15.1 - 5.0	- 10.1 - 5.0	- 6.6 - 4.7	- 5.1 - 0.0
+ 0.1 - 1.9	+ 0.1 - 1.9	+ 0.7 - 1.4	+ 0.3 - 3.4	- 0.6 - 0.5	- 0.5 - 0.4		+ 0.0 - 0.1		- 0.5 - 0.7	- 0.5 - 0.7	- 0.3 - 0.5	+ 0.0
- 0.5 - 0.5 - 1.1	- 0.5 - 0.5 - 1.0	- 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.7	- 0.0 - 2.4 - 1.6	- 0.4 - 0.4 - 0.4	- 0.5 - 0.5 - 0.4	- 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.1		- 0.4 - 0.9 - 0.5	- 0.4 - 0.8 - 0.4	- 0.2 - 0.5 - 0.3	+ 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.1

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

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

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

€ billion

	Chillot													
	Negotiable	bearer debt	securities an	d money ma	arket paper						Non-negot			
		of which									bearer deb securities a	and		
						with matur	ities of				money ma paper 6	rket	Subordinate	d
						up to and includi	ng 1 year	more than and includ		of which				
		Floating rate	Zero coupon	Foreign currency	Certifi- cates of		of which without a nominal		of which without a nominal	more than		with maturities of more than	debt	non- negotiable debt
Period	Total	bonds 1	bonds 1,2	bonds 3,4	deposit	Total	guarantee 5	Total	guarantee 5	2 years	Total	2 years	securities	securities
Period	End of y	ear or m	onth*											
2014 2015 2016	1,114.2 1,075.7 1,098.1		30.2	354.0 384.1 407.1	69.2 88.7 90.9	83.6 109.8 111.3		26.3 28.4 37.4		1,004.3 937.5 949.4	1.0 0.3 0.6	0.2	33.7 31.9 33.8	1.2 0.5 0.5
2017 Feb Mar	1,118.1 1,114.6		27.2 29.0	409.5 405.1	88.5 87.3	108.1 108.0	4.7 4.7	40.1 40.1	6.1 6.2	969.9 966.6	0.8 0.8		32.9 33.2	0.5 0.5
Apr May June	1,104.2 1,107.3 1,107.1	173.0	26.7	391.2 391.2 390.3	80.5 84.0 85.9	99.0 103.3 105.3	4.7 4.8 4.8	39.8 39.0 39.8			0.8 0.5 0.3	0.2		0.5 0.5 0.5
	Changes	s*												
2015 2016	- 38.5 + 22.1	- 97.2 - 12.0		+ 30.1 + 23.0	+ 19.5 + 2.2	+ 26.2 + 1.6		l .	+ 0.1	- 66.8 + 11.7	- 0.8 + 0.3		- 1.8 + 1.9	- 0.7 - 0.0
2017 Feb Mar	+ 11.9 - 3.6			+ 5.1 - 4.5	+ 0.9 - 1.2	+ 1.0 - 0.1	+ 0.4 + 0.0	+ 2.9 - 0.1	+ 0.1 + 0.1	+ 8.0 - 3.4	+ 0.2 - 0.0			+ 0.0
Apr May June	- 10.4 + 3.2 - 0.2	+ 3.2	- 2.5 + 0.2 - 0.9	- 13.9 - 0.0 - 0.9	- 6.8 + 3.5 + 1.9	- 8.9 + 4.2 + 2.0	- 0.0 + 0.1 + 0.0	- 0.2 - 0.8 + 0.8		- 1.2 - 0.2 - 3.1	+ 0.0 - 0.3 - 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- - -

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

coupon bonds denominated in foreign currencies. **4** Bonds denominated in non-euro-area currencies. **5** 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, footnote 2).

IV Banks

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

€ billion

			Lending to	banks (MF	ls)	Lending to	non-banks	(non-MFIs)	Deposits o	of banks	Deposits o				
			Credit bal-			Building lo	ans	ı	Secur- ities (in-	(IVII 15) 3		Daliks (IIOI	1-1011 13)			Memo item
End of year/month	Num- ber of associ- ations	Balance sheet total 13	ances and loans (ex- cluding building loans) 1	Building loans 2	Bank debt secur- ities 3	Loans under savings and loan con- tracts	Interim and bridging loans	Other building loans	cluding Treasury bills and Treasury discount paper) 4	Deposits under savings and loan con- tracts	Sight and time deposits	Deposits under savings and loan con- tracts	Sight and time deposits 6	Bearer debt secur- ities out- stand- ing	Capital (includ- ing pub- lished re- serves) 7	New contracts entered into in year or month 8
	All b	uilding	and loa	n asso	ciations								-			
2015	21	213.6	43.1	0.0	17.5	15.8	93.4					159.2		2.4	9.9	98.5
2016	20	218.8	43.6	0.0	16.6	13.8	98.6	18.1	23.4	2.5	21.4	163.8	5.5	2.0	10.2	89.2
2017 Apr	20	228.3	43.7	0.0	16.9	13.3	99.8	25.0	24.7	2.6	23.9	164.9	10.3	2.9	11.0	6.7
May	20	228.1	42.8	0.0	17.1	13.1	100.2	25.1	24.8			165.4	10.1	2.9	11.1	7.4
June	20	228.7	42.5	0.0	17.1	13.0	101.0	25.2	24.8	2.5	23.9	165.4	10.1	2.9	11.0	6.9
	Privat	e build	ing and	loan a	associati	ons										
2017 Apr	12	160.5	28.2	-	7.9	10.0	77.3	22.2	11.2	1.7	21.4	107.8	10.1	2.9	7.3	4.3
May	12	160.4	27.4	-		9.8	77.6	22.3			21.3	108.0	9.8	2.9	7.4	4.5
June	12	160.8	27.1	-	8.0	9.7	78.2	22.4	11.2	1.7	21.6	108.0	9.7	2.9	7.4	4.3
	Public	buildir	ng and	Ioan a	ssociatio	ons										
2017 Apr	8	67.8	15.5	0.0	9.0	3.3						57.1		-	3.7	2.4
May	8	67.7	15.4	0.0	9.1	3.3	22.6		13.5	0.8	2.2	57.4	0.3	-	3.7	2.9
June	8	67.9	15.4	0.0	9.1	3.2	22.8	2.8	13.5	0.8	2.3	57.4	0.4	-	3.6	2.6

Trends in building and loan association business

€ billion

	Changes ir under savi			Capital pro	mised	·						Disburse		Interest ar		
	loan contr		Г				Allocation	5				outstand end of pe	ing at	received o	n	
			Repay- ments				Deposits u savings an loan contr	d	Loans und savings an loan contr	d	Newly					
	Amounts paid into savings	Interest credited on deposits under savings	of deposits under cancelled savings and		of which			of which Applied to settle- ment of interim		Applied to settle- ment of interim	granted interim and bridging loans and		of which Under alloc-		of which Repay-	Memo item Housing
Period	and loan ac- counts 9	and loan con- tracts	loan con- tracts		Net alloca- tions 11	Total	Total	and bridging loans	Total	and bridging loans	other building loans	Total	ated con- tracts	Total	ments during quarter	bonuses re- ceived 12
	All bui	lding ar	nd loan	associa	ntions											
2015 2016	28.1 27.5	2.5 2.2	8.2 7.6	51.5 46.8	31.2 27.4	44.4 40.9	19.9 17.2	4.2 4.4	5.3 4.9	3.6 3.7	19.2 18.8	15.6 16.3	8.1 8.0	9.5 8.0	8.3 7.2	0.4 0.2
2017 Apr May	2.1 2.5	0.0 0.0	0.5 0.6	4.1 4.2	2.5 2.4	3.4 3.3	1.5 1.4	0.4 0.3	0.5 0.4	0.4 0.3	1.5 1.6	17.1 17.3	8.1 8.3	0.6 0.6		0.0 0.0
June	2.2 Private	0.0 huildin		4.1 loan as:	2.4		1.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.7	17.1	8.0	0.5	l	0.0
2017 Apr	1.3				1.8		1.1	0.3	l 0.4	l 0.3	l 1.2	12.3	l 4.9	l 0.4	ı	0.0
May June	1.6 1.4	0.0	0.3	2.8	1.5	2.6	1.1 1.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.3	12.2	4.8	0.4		0.0
	Public	building	and lo	oan ass	ociation	S										
2017 Apr May June	0.7 0.9 0.8	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.3	1.4	0.8 0.9 0.8	0.8	0.3 0.3 0.4	0.1 0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1 0.1	0.1 0.0 0.1	0.4	5.1	3.4	0.1		0.0 0.0 0.0

^{*} Excluding assets and liabilities and/or transactions of foreign branches. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions, which appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. 1 Including 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.

IV Banks

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

	€ billion														
	Number of			Lending to	banks (MFIs)			Lending to	non-banks	(non-MFIs)			Other asset	_S 7
Period	German banks (MFIs) with foreign branches and/or foreign subsi- diaries	foreign branches 1 and/or foreign subsi- diaries	Balance sheet total 7	Total	Credit balar	German banks	Foreign banks	Money market paper, secur- ities 2,3	Total	Loans	to German non- banks	to foreign non- banks	Money market paper, secur- ities 2	Total	of which Derivative financial instruments in the trading portfolio
renou		branch		Total	Total	Биткэ	buriks	rues 7-	Total	Total	burnes	Dariks		year or	
2014 2015 2016 2016 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2017 Jan Feb Mar	56 51 51 50 50 50 50 51 51 51	205 198 191 187 187 186 185 191 192 193 193	1,926.2 1,842.9 1,873.3 1,959.7 1,916.6 1,942.2 1,928.8 1,873.3 1,877.2 1,920.0 1,918.1	548.8 526.0 584.2 569.3 595.9 626.9 592.4 584.2 603.8 617.9 616.1	532.2 508.7 570.5 553.9 581.3 613.0 578.4 570.5 590.4 604.9 602.7	201.2 161.3 205.0 187.9 200.4 212.4 205.9 205.0 215.5 227.3 228.2	331.0 347.5 365.5 366.0 380.9 400.6 372.5 365.5 375.0 377.5 374.5	16.5 17.3 13.8 15.4 14.6 13.9 14.0 13.8 13.4 13.1	593.5 635.1 580.5 643.3 629.3 599.9 622.8 580.5 586.0 600.4 609.0	473.1 511.6 489.8 528.5 524.9 496.1 516.4 489.8 492.4 505.3 513.0	14.0 14.0 14.5 13.9 14.3 14.1 14.5 14.1 13.8 14.1	497.6 475.3 514.6 510.6 482.8 502.3 475.3 478.4 491.4	120.5 123.6 90.8 114.7 104.4 103.7 106.4 90.8 93.6 95.1 95.9	783.8 681.8 708.5 747.1 691.4 715.4 713.7 708.5 687.4 701.7 693.0	551.9 499.0 485.3 544.6 511.1 497.2 495.0 485.3 461.8 467.6 452.2
Apr May	51 51	192 192	1,931.5 1,894.2	631.8 629.7	618.6 616.8	224.4 215.1	394.2 401.8	13.3 12.8	597.8 565.5	503.9 478.3	13.7 13.2	490.3 465.1	93.9 87.2	701.8 699.0	460.3 459.0
														Cł	nanges *
2015 2016 Sep Oct Nov Dec 2017 Jan Feb Mar Apr May 2014 2015 2016 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2017 Jan Feb	- 5 ± 0	- 7 - 7 - 7 - 1 - 1 - 1 + 6 + 1 + 1 - 1 - 1 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 -	- 145.0 + 29.1 - 42.9 + 24.9 - 15.5 - 55.9 + 5.1 + 41.4 - 1.2 + 14.9 - 35.2 aries 389.4 376.0 320.5 352.7 320.9 316.6 323.1 320.5 314.1 315.4	- 56.3 + 49.3 + 27.4 + 26.9 - 44.0 - 10.2 + 24.7 + 9.6 + 0.7 + 22.0 + 6.6 154.5 126.5 82.1 112.4 84.2 81.4 83.1 82.1 81.3 80.7	- 56.0 + 52.9 + 28.1 + 27.7 - 43.9 - 9.9 + 25.0 + 10.1 + 0.4 + 22.0 + 6.8 137.9 113.5 72.2 102.3 74.1 71.3 73.2 72.2	- 40.0 + 43.7 + 12.5 + 11.9 - 6.5 - 1.0 + 10.5 + 11.8 + 0.9 - 3.8 - 9.3 - 3.8 - 9.3 - 20.9 20.5 19.9 21.4 22.0 30.9	- 16.0 + 9.2 + 15.6 + 15.8 - 37.4 - 8.9 + 14.5 - 0.5 + 25.8 + 16.1 - 54.5 63.4 50.8 53.3 53.2 50.8 49.7 40.4	- 0.3 - 3.5 - 0.7 - 0.8 - 0.2 - 0.3 - 0.2 - 0.4 + 0.4 + 0.1 - 0.2 16.7 13.0 9.9 10.0 10.0 10.1 10.0 9.9 9.5	+ 4.5 - 56.4 - 12.8 - 32.2 + 12.5 - 44.3 + 11.3 + 11.7 - 4.5 - 22.3 172.7 184.3 161.4 167.7 168.0 157.9 154.6 161.5 162.0	+ 7.0 - 24.6 - 2.7 - 31.4 + 11.3 - 28.4 + 7.9 + 10.6 - 3.1 - 16.9 141.2 152.5 130.3 135.4 135.7 126.3 123.1 130.3 130.5 130.8	+ 0.5 + 0.4 - 0.9 + 0.7 + 0.4 - 0.4 - 0.2 + 0.3 - 0.4 - 0.5	- 25.1 - 3.1 - 30.5 + 10.6 - 28.8 + 8.3 + 8.1 + 10.3 - 2.6 - 16.4	- 31.8 - 10.1 - 0.8 + 1.1 - 15.9 + 3.5 + 0.9 + 1.2 - 1.4 - 5.4	- 109.0 + 24.9 - 55.6 + 23.3 - 3.8 - 5.5 - 20.0 + 13.0 - 7.9 + 10.3	- 58.2 - 14.8 - 32.4 - 16.4 - 9.1 - 11.1 - 20.0 + 2.9 - 13.7 + 11.7 + 4.0
Mar Apr May	20 20 20	53 53 53	309.8 303.2 295.9	79.8 73.1 72.1	70.7 64.1 64.6	31.1 24.8 26.7	39.7 39.3 38.0	9.1 9.0 7.5	162.7 160.8 157.0	131.5 130.9 128.3	23.0 22.8 23.0	108.5 108.0 105.3			- - -
2015 2016 2016 Sep Oct Nov Dec 2017 Jan Feb Mar Apr May	- 4 - 4 	- 5 - 5 - 2 - 1 + 1 	- 23.9 - 56.8 - 31.5 - 5.6 + 3.8 - 3.4 - 4.8 + 0.0 - 4.9 - 4.9 - 4.9	- 33.3 - 45.9 - 28.0 - 3.6 - 0.0 - 1.6 + 0.2 - 1.4 - 0.4 - 5.7 + 0.5	- 28.7 - 42.6 - 28.0 - 3.5 + 0.4 - 1.5 + 0.4 - 1.1 - 0.1 - 5.7 + 1.7	- 33.3 - 28.7 - 27.0 - 0.5 - 0.6 + 1.5 + 0.5 + 8.9 + 0.2 - 6.3 + 1.9	+ 4.6 - 13.9 - 1.0 - 3.0 + 0.9 - 3.0 - 0.2 - 10.0 - 0.3 + 0.5 - 0.1	- 3.3 - 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.4 - 0.1 - 0.2 - 0.2 - 0.3 + 0.1	+ 6.5 - 22.7 + 0.4 - 10.6 - 4.2 + 6.6 + 0.6 + 1.0 - 1.3 - 2.9	+ 6.2 - 22.1 + 0.4 - 9.8 - 4.2 + 7.0 + 0.8 - 0.2 + 1.0 - 0.0 - 1.7	+ 0.6 + 0.4 + 0.1 - 0.3 + 0.2 - 0.5 + 0.3 + 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.2 + 0.2	- 22.4 + 0.3 - 9.6 - 4.3 + 7.4 + 0.5 - 0.4 + 1.1 + 0.1		+ 2.9 + 11.8 - 3.9 + 8.6 + 8.0 - 8.4 - 5.6 + 1.4 - 5.5 + 2.1	- - - - - - - -

^{*} In this table "foreign" also includes the country of domicile of the foreign branches and foreign subsidiaries. Statistical revisions have been eliminated from the changes. (Breaks owing to changes in the reporting population have not been eliminated from

the flow figures for the foreign subsidiaries.) The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional; subsequent revisions, which appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. 1 Several branches in a given

IV Banks

Deposits												Other liabilitie	es 6,7	
	of banks (M	FIs)		of non-bank	cs (non-MFIs)]				
		German	Foreign		German nor	Short		Medium and long-	Foreign	Money market paper and debt securities out- stand-	Working capital and own		of which Derivative financial instruments in the trading	
Total	Total	banks	banks	Total	Total	term		term	non-banks	ing 5	funds	Total	portfolio	Period
End of ye	ear or mo	nth *										Foreig	ın branches	
1,046.7 1,060.9 1,136.5	739.9 715.3 800.9	416.2 359.3 424.9	323.7 356.0 376.0	306.8 345.6 335.6	20 21 15	1	16.1 16.2 11.8	4.4 4.9 3.6	286.2 324.6 320.2	128.9	45.2 49.9 51.2	705.8 603.1 585.1	557.5 497.4 481.0	2014 2015 2016
1,128.2 1,117.2	760.8 763.1	382.8 380.6	378.1 382.5	367.4 354.1	21. 21.		17.7 17.7	3.8 3.8	345.8 332.6	114.7 113.7	49.8 49.7	667.0 636.1	548.8 513.9	2016 Aug Sep
1,186.7 1,165.0 1,136.5	833.2 791.8 800.9	422.0 410.5 424.9	411.2 381.3 376.0	353.4 373.2 335.6	21. 19. 15.	1	17.8 15.5 11.8	3.8 3.6 3.6	331.9 354.1 320.2	108.9 104.2 100.6	49.6 50.3 51.2	597.0 609.4 585.1	491.1 495.3 481.0	Oct Nov Dec
1,161.3 1,190.7 1,197.9	804.3 816.8 825.3	417.6 423.2 436.0	386.7 393.6 389.3	357.0 373.9 372.6	15. 16. 15.	5	11.7 13.2 11.8	3.5 3.4 3.4	341.8 357.4 357.4		50.9 51.2 51.6	553.9 564.0 561.7	456.6 462.0 448.3	2017 Jan Feb Mar
1,210.4 1,178.6	846.5 830.8	422.0 406.4	424.5 424.4	363.9 347.8	15. 15.		12.0 12.3	3.3 3.2	348.7 332.2	104.7 100.5	51.3 50.7	565.0 564.3	455.4 458.6	Apr May
Changes														
- 30.8 + 66.8	- 53.8 + 76.8	- 57.0 + 65.6	+ 3.2 + 11.2	+ 23.0 - 10.1	+ 0. - 5.		0.0 4.4	+ 0.4 - 1.2	+ 22.5 - 4.4	- 2.1 - 29.6	+ 4.7 + 1.2	- 124.1 - 18.1	- 65.8 - 17.3	2015 2016
- 10.3	+ 3.0	- 2.1	+ 5.1	- 13.2	- 0.	- 1	0.0	- 0.0	- 13.2	- 0.9	- 0.2	- 30.9	- 33.9	2016 Sep
+ 65.3 - 31.1 - 30.5	+ 66.1 - 50.5 + 7.1	+ 41.4 - 11.5 + 14.4	+ 24.7 - 39.0 - 7.3	- 0.7 + 19.4 - 37.6	+ 0. - 2. - 3.	5 –	0.1 2.4 3.7	- 0.1 - 0.2 + 0.0	- 0.8 + 21.9 - 34.0	- 5.5 - 6.8 - 4.0	- 0.0 + 0.7 + 0.8	- 39.1 + 12.3 - 24.3	- 25.5 - 2.6 - 15.8	Oct Nov Dec
+ 30.0 + 24.8 + 9.9	+ 8.5 + 8.0 + 11.1	- 7.3 + 5.6 + 12.8	+ 15.8 + 2.4 - 1.7	+ 21.5 + 16.8 - 1.2	- 0. + 1. - 1.	3 +	0.1 1.5 1.3	- 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.0	+ 21.7 + 15.4 + 0.1	+ 11.7 + 1.6 - 6.4	- 0.3 + 0.3 + 0.4	- 31.2 + 10.2 - 2.4	- 20.5 + 2.3 - 11.9	2017 Jan Feb Mar
+ 19.0 - 22.7	+ 27.4 - 6.8	– 14.1 – 15.5	+ 41.5 + 8.7	- 8.5 - 15.9	+ 0.		0.2 0.3	- 0.1 - 0.1	- 8.6 - 16.2	- 0.7 - 2.1	- 0.3 - 0.6	+ 3.4 - 0.8	+ 11.1 + 8.7	Apr May
End of ye	ear or mo	nth *										Foreign	subsidiaries	
297.1 292.3 247.0	173.6 166.7 134.3	101.1 99.6 71.8	72.5 67.1 62.5	123.5 125.7 112.7	20. 13. 12.	1	14.5 10.5 6.7	5.8 2.6 5.5	103.2 112.6 100.5	18.4 14.4 13.6	25.9 26.3 23.8	48.0 42.9 36.0	- -	2014 2015 2016
281.4 248.4	167.7 136.3	99.9 72.9	67.8 63.3	113.7 112.2	11. 11.		6.3 6.4	4.8 4.7	102.7 101.0	12.4 12.5	24.4 23.8	34.5 36.2	- -	2016 Aug Sep
243.7 250.1 247.0	140.6 139.7 134.3	76.3 77.1 71.8	64.3 62.6 62.5	103.1 110.4 112.7	10. 10. 12.	2	6.3 5.2 6.7	4.5 4.9 5.5	92.3 100.3 100.5	12.7 12.6 13.6	23.9 23.8 23.8	36.3 36.6 36.0	- - -	Oct Nov Dec
240.0 239.3 237.1	131.4 129.5 126.8	70.5 70.4 68.1	61.0 59.1 58.6	108.5 109.8 110.3	12. 13. 13.	0	6.8 7.6 8.4	5.4 5.4 5.4	96.3 96.8 96.5		24.0 24.1 23.7	36.7 38.2 35.2	- - -	2017 Jan Feb Mar
229.6 224.9	116.9 114.1	57.7 55.8	59.1 58.3	112.7 110.8	12. 13.		7.2 7.7	5.7 5.7	99.8 97.4		23.6 23.5	36.2 33.7		Apr May
Changes														
- 12.3 - 46.2	- 11.2 - 33.5	- 1.5 - 27.8	- 9.7 - 5.7	- 1.1 - 12.7	- 7. - 0.	2 – 9 –	4.0 3.8	- 3.2 + 2.9	+ 6.1 - 11.9	- 4.0 - 0.8	+ 0.4 - 2.5	- 7.9 - 7.3		2015 2016
- 32.7	- 31.3	- 27.0	- 4.3	- 1.4	+ 0	- 1	0.2	- 0.0	- 1.6	+ 0.2	- 0.6	+ 1.6	-	2016 Sep
- 5.8 + 4.4 - 3.7	+ 3.7 - 2.1 - 5.8	+ 3.4 + 0.8 - 5.3	+ 0.3 - 2.9 - 0.5	- 9.4 + 6.6 + 2.1	- 0. - 0. + 2.	6 –	0.1 1.1 1.5	- 0.3 + 0.4 + 0.6	- 9.0 + 7.2 + 0.1	+ 0.2 - 0.1 + 1.0	+ 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.0	- 0.2 - 0.4 - 0.8	- - -	Oct Nov Dec
- 5.8 - 1.6 - 1.7	- 2.1 - 2.5 - 2.4	- 1.3 - 0.1 - 2.2	- 0.8 - 2.4 - 0.2	- 3.7 + 0.9 + 0.7	+ 0 + 0 + 0	8 +	0.1 0.8 0.8	- 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.0	- 3.8 + 0.1 - 0.0	- 0.1 + 0.4 - 0.1	+ 0.1 + 0.1 - 0.4	+ 1.0 + 1.1 - 2.7	- - -	2017 Jan Feb Mar
- 6.3 - 3.0	- 9.1 - 1.8	- 10.4 - 2.0	+ 1.3 + 0.2	+ 2.8 - 1.2	- 0.	- 1	1.2 0.5	+ 0.3 + 0.0	+ 3.7 - 1.6	+ 0.0 - 0.1	- 0.1 - 0.1	+ 1.5 - 1.8	-	Apr May

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

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

V Minimum reserves

1 Reserve maintenance in the euro area

€ billion

Maintenance period beginning in 1	Reserve base 2	before deduction of	Required reserves after deduction of lump-sum allowance 4	Current accounts 5	Excess reserves 6	Deficiencies 7
2010	10,559.5	211.2	210.7	212.4	1.7	0.0
2011	10,376.3	207.5	207.0	212.3	5.3	0.0
2012	10,648.6	106.5	106.0	489.0	383.0	0.0
2013	10,385.9	103.9	103.4	248.1	144.8	0.0
2014	10,677.3	106.8	106.3	236.3	130.1	0.0
2015	11,375.0	113.8	113.3	557.1	443.8	0.0
2016	11,918.5	119.2	118.8	919.0	800.3	0.0
2017 May r	12,271.0	122.7	122.3	1,178.7	1,056.4	0.0
June	12,299.7	123.0	122.6	1,169.2	1,046.6	0.0
July P	12,260.5	122.6	122.2			

2 Reserve maintenance in Germany

€ million

Maintenance period beginning in 1	Reserve base 2	German share of euro-area reserve base in per cent	before deduction of	Required reserves after deduction of lump-sum allowance 4	Current accounts 5	Excess reserves 6	Deficiencies 7
2010	2,530,99	24.0	50,620	50,435	51,336	901	0
2011	2,666,42	25.7	53,328	53,145	54,460	1,315	1
2012	2,874,71	27.0	28,747	28,567	158,174	129,607	1
2013	2,743,93	26.4	27,439	27,262	75,062	47,800	2
2014	2,876,93	26.9	28,769	28,595	75,339	46,744	4
2015	3,137,35	27.6	31,374	31,202	174,361	143,159	0
2016	3,371,09	28.3	33,711	33,546	301,989	268,443	0
2017 May	3,467,77		34,678				
June	3,467,89	28.2	34,679	34,515	412,707	378,192	6
July P	3,456,23	28.2	34,562	34,401			

(a) Required reserves of individual categories of banks

€ million

	C 1111111011						
Maintenance period beginning in 1	Big banks	Regional banks and other commercial banks	Branches of foreign banks	Landesbanken and savings banks	Credit cooperatives	Mortgage banks	Banks with special, development and other central support tasks
2010	10,633	7,949	1,845	18,128	9,153	556	2,170
2011	10,459	8,992	3,078	18,253	9,437	601	2,324
2012 3	5,388	4,696	2,477	9,626	4,886	248	1,247
2013	5,189	4,705	1,437	9,306	5,123	239	1,263
2014	5,593	4,966	1,507	9,626	5,375	216	
2015	6,105	5,199	2,012	10,432	5,649	226	
2016	6,384	5,390	2,812	10,905	5,960	236	1,859
2017 May	6,494	5,537	3,407	10,992	6,055	198	1,832
June	6,583	5,618	3,231	11,065	6,088	167	1,762
July	6,424	5,570	3,260	11,140	6,124	160	1,722

(b) Reserve base by subcategories of liabilities

€ million

Maintenance period beginning in 1	deposits, deposits with build- ing and loan associations and repos) to non-MFIs with agreed maturities of up to 2	Liabilities (excluding repos and deposits with building and loan associations) with agreed maturities of up to 2 years to MFIs that are resident in euro-area countries but not subject to minimum reserve requirements	Liabilities (excluding repos and deposits with building and loan associations) with agreed maturities of up to 2 years to banks in non-euro-area countries	Savings deposits with agreed periods of notice of up	Liabilities arising from bearer debt securities issued with agreed maturities of up to 2 years and bearer money market paper after deduction of a standard amount for bearer debt certificates or deduction of such paper held by the reporting institution
2010	1,484,334	2,376	344,440	594,119	105,728
2011	1,609,904	3,298	354,235	596,833	102,153
2012	1,734,716	2,451	440,306	602,834	94,453
2013	1,795,844	2,213	255,006	600,702	90,159
2014	1,904,200	1,795	282,843	601,390	86,740
2015	2,063,317	1,879	375,891	592,110	104,146
2016	2,203,100	1,595	447,524	585,099	133,776
2017 May	2,244,724	1,684	509,025	586,013	126,323
June	2,274,005	1,813	487,900	585,613	118,566
July	2,282,504		465,089	585.322	121,246

¹ The reserve maintenance period starts on the settlement day of the main refinancing operation immediately following the meeting of the Governing Council of the ECB for which the discussion on 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 ratio to the reserve base. The reserve ratio for liabilities with agreed maturities of up to two years was

2% between 1 January 1999 and 17 January 2012. Since 18 January 2012, it was stood at 1%. **4** Article 5 (2) of the Regulation of the European Central Bank on the application of minimum reserves. **5** Average credit balances of credit institutions at 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.

1 ECB interest rates

2 Base rates

% per annum

% per annum

			Main refir operation		N.4				Main refir operation					Base			Base
Applicable from		Deposit facility	Fixed rate	Minimum bid rate	Mar- ginal lending facility	Applicable from		Deposit facility	Fixed rate	Minimum bid rate	Mar- ginal lending facility	Applicable from		rate as per Civil Code 1	Applicable from		rate as per Civil Code 1
2005 Dec	6	1.25	-	2.25		2011 Apr July	13 13	0.50 0.75	1.25 1.50	_ _	2.00 2.25	2002 Jan July	1 1	2.57 2.47	2009 Jan July	1	1.62 0.12
2006 Mar June Aug	8 15 9	1.50 1.75 2.00	_	2.50 2.75 3.00	3.50 3.75 4.00	Nov Dez	9 14	0.50 0.25	1.25 1.00	_	2.00 1.75	2003 Jan July	1 1	1.97 1.22	2011 July	1	0.37
Oct Dec	11 13	2.25 2.50	_	3.25 3.50	4.25 4.50			0.00	0.75	-	1.50	2004 Jan	1	1.14	2012 Jan	1	0.12
2007 Mar June		2.75 3.00	_	3.75 4.00	4.75 5.00	2013 May Nov	8 13	0.00	0.50 0.25	_	1.00 0.75	July 2005 Jan	1	1.13	2013 Jan July	1	-0.13 -0.38
2008 July	9	3.25	_	4.25	5.25	2014 June Sep	11 10	-0.10 -0.20	0.15 0.05	- -	0.40 0.30	July	1	1.17	2014 Jan July	1 1	-0.63 -0.73
Oct Oct Nov	8 9 12	2.75 3.25 2.75	3.75 3.25	3.75 - -	4.75 4.25 3.75	2015 Dec	9	-0.30	0.05	-	0.30	2006 Jan July	1	1.37 1.95	2015 Jan	1	-0.83
Dec	10	2.00	2.50	-	3.00	2016 Mar	16	-0.40	0.00	-	0.25	2007 Jan July	1 1	2.70 3.19	2016 July	1	-0.88
2009 Jan Mar Apr May	21 11 8 13	1.00 0.50 0.25 0.25	2.00 1.50 1.25 1.00	-	3.00 2.50 2.25 1.75							2008 Jan July	1 1	3.32 3.19			

¹ Pursuant to section 247 of the Civil Code.

3 Eurosystem monetary policy operations allotted through tenders *

			Fixed rate tenders	Variable rate tenders			
	Bid amount	Allotment amount	Fixed rate	Minimum bid rate	Marginal rate 1	Weighted average rate	
Date of settlement	€ million		% per annum				Running for days
	Main refinancing	operations					
2017 July 12 July 19 July 26	7,104 6,828 7,350	7,104 6,828 7,350	0.00 0.00 0.00	_ _ _	- - -	- - -	7 7 7
Aug 2 Aug 9 Aug 15	4,267 4,591 4,810	4,267 4,591 4,810	0.00 0.00 0.00	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 6 8
	Long-term refinar	ncing operations					
2017 Apr 27	1,470	1,470	2 0.00	-	-	-	91
June 1 June 29	3,050 2,667	3,050 2,667	2 2	- -	- -	- -	91 91
July 27	2,860	2,860	2	_	_	_	91

 $^{^\}star$ Source: ECB. 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

Monthly average 2017 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July

	EURIBOR 2					
EONIA 1	One-week funds	One-month funds	Three-month funds	Six-month funds	Nine-month funds	Twelve-month funds
- 0.3 - 0.3 - 0.3	- 0.38	- 0.37	- 0.33 - 0.33 - 0.33	- 0.24	- 0.15 - 0.17 - 0.17	- 0.09 - 0.11 - 0.11
- 0.30 - 0.30 - 0.30	- 0.38	- 0.37	- 0.33 - 0.33 - 0.33	- 0.25	- 0.18 - 0.18 - 0.20	- 0.13
- 0.30	- 0.38	- 0.37	- 0.33	- 0.27	- 0.21	- 0.1!

^{*} Averages are Bundesbank calculations. Neither the Deutsche Bundesbank nor anyone else can be held liable for any irregularity or inaccuracy of the EONIA rate and the EURIBOR rate. 1 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. **2** Euro Interbank Offered Rate: unweighted average rate calculated by Reuters since 30 December 1998 according to the act/360 method.

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

Households' deposits	5			Non-financial corpora	ations' deposits		
with an agreed matu	rity of						
up to 2 years		over 2 years		up to 2 years		over 2 years	
Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ² € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ² € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume ² € million
0.42	77,303	1.56	220,707	0.16	78,910	1.80	18,063
0.41 0.41 0.40	77,112 75,607 75,235	1.55 1.53 1.52	219,660 219,332 219,354	0.14 0.14 0.12	80,553 79,332 83,015	1.76 1.72 1.65	18,143 18,124 18,371
0.40 0.39 0.38	74,620	1.51 1.49 1.48	218,836 218,016 220,035	0.13 0.10 0.10	80,349 82,888 81,192	1.60 1.56 1.54	
0.37 0.35 0.34		1.46 1.45 1.44	219,585 219,045 218,575	0.10 0.10 0.09	82,672 83,514 84,520	1.53 1.52 1.49	19,293 19,144 19,649
0.33 0.33 0.33	71,503	1.42 1.41 1.40	218,122 217,847 217,155	0.09 0.08 0.08		1.44 1.41 1.35	20,074 20,471 20,769

Housing loans	s to household	s 3				Loans for con	sumption and c	ther purposes	to households 4	1, 5	
with a maturi	ty of										
up to 1 year 6	5	over 1 year ar up to 5 years	nd	over 5 years		up to 1 year	5	over 1 year ar up to 5 years	nd	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
2.57	4,863	2.28	27,272	3.16	1,064,491	7.39	53,521	4.22	82,252	4.31	309,025
2.50 2.50 2.49	4,836 4,772 4,645	2.25 2.23 2.22	27,233 27,198 27,195	3.13 3.10 3.07	1,069,851 1,074,183 1,079,270	7.26 7.27 7.29	51,406 51,516 52,985	4.20 4.17 4.15	82,844 83,206 83,297	4.29 4.27 4.24	310,390 310,914 310,507
2.49 2.42 2.42	4,711 4,538 4,380	2.19 2.13 2.11	27,068 27,004 26,777	3.04 3.02 2.99	1,083,120 1,087,318 1,090,316	7.26 7.17 7.18	52,115 51,035 51,459	4.12 4.09 4.07	83,574 83,826 83,809	4.21 4.19 4.16	310,941 311,454 310,013
2.43 2.41 2.47	4,463 4,314 4,342	2.10 2.09 2.07	26,399 26,272 26,205	2.96 2.94 2.91	1,090,663 1,093,062 1,097,148	7.21 7.24 7.32	51,134 50,975 51,515	4.04 4.02 4.01	83,791 83,726 84,063	4.13 4.11 4.09	310,789 311,206 311,220
2.45 2.44 2.44	4,296 4,356 4,254	2.05 2.04 2.03	26,173 26,187 26,517	2.88 2.85 2.83	1,102,315 1,106,601 1,112,862	7.10 7.13 7.17	50,383 50,320 51,412	3.99 3.96 3.95	84,268 84,963 85,255	4.08 4.06 4.04	310,696 312,176 311,595

	Loans to non-financial corpo	orations with a maturity of				
	up to 1 year 6		over 1 year and up to 5 year	rs	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
9	2.62	135,941	2.13	133,455	2.60	604,497
ı	2.59 2.60 2.58	129,449	2.09 2.08 2.06	133,334 134,293 134,447	2.57 2.55 2.52	608,349 613,121 612,812
,	2.53 2.54 2.57	132,273 131,980 125,998	2.04 2.02 2.01	134,868 136,298 136,477	2.50 2.48 2.45	615,105 620,104 623,831
	2.52 2.55 2.54	130,773 132,264 132,741	2.00 1.99 1.98	136,921 136,362 136,980	2.42 2.41 2.39	628,271 631,862 632,484
/	2.51 2.45 2.51	133,262 133,371 134,739	1.98 1.97 1.95	137,137 137,779 138,253	2.37 2.35 2.33	637,174 643,570 639,612

^{*} The interest rate statistics gathered on a harmonised basis in the euro area from January 2003 are collected in Germany on a sample basis. The grossing-up procedure was changed according to the ECB (Guideline ECB/2014/15). The data published hitherto from June 2010 to May 2015 were grossed-up again with the new method. 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 nonfinancial 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 most recent figures are in all cases to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions appearing in the following Monthly Report are not specially marked. Further information on the MFI interest rate statistics can be found on the Bundesbank's website (Statistics / Reporting system / Banking statistics / MFI interest rate statistics). o The statistics on outstanding amounts are

collected at the end of the month. 1 The effective interest rates 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 Loans for consumption are 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*).

End of month 2016 June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2017 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June

End of month 2016 June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2017 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June

End of month 2016 June July Aug Sep

Nov Dec 2017 Jan Feb Mar

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

Households'	deposits										
		with an agree	ed maturity of					redeemable a	t notice of 8		
Overnight		up to 1 year		over 1 year and		up to 3 mont	hs	over 3 month	S		
Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million
0.08 0.08 0.08 0.08	1,149,604 1,168,427 1,171,644 1,173,762	0.27 0.33 0.32	6,027 5,846 5,081 5,240	0.61 0.50	759 856 1,148 671	0.83 0.80 0.86 0.77	885	0.30 0.28 0.27 0.26	533,649 533,501 533,503 532,980	0.36 0.35 0.34 0.33	54,560 53,749 53,031
0.07 0.07 0.07	1,184,012 1,208,967 1,220,413	0.30 0.30 0.23	6,402 5,075 5,583	0.44 0.58 0.51	716 523 621	0.75 0.77 0.68	933 907 967	0.25 0.24 0.24	533,209 533,406 536,031	0.32 0.32 0.32	52,223 51,649 51,299
0.07 0.06 0.05	1,222,852 1,233,193 1,233,631	0.28 0.31 0.26	6,002 4,688 4,918		715 617 676	0.61 0.70 0.69	999 773 820	0.23 0.22 0.21	536,834 537,566 536,136	0.31 0.31 0.31	50,563 49,971 49,493
0.05 0.05 0.04	1,253,497 1,258,521 1,264,830	0.19 0.20 0.22	4,926 4,724 4,078	0.43	729 719 947	0.63 0.87 0.73	741 726 633	0.21 0.21 0.21	536,260 536,046 535,418	0.31 0.30 0.30	

Non-financial corporations' deposits with an agreed maturity of over 2 years Overnight up to 1 year over 1 year and up to 2 years Effective interest rate **1** % pa Effective interest rate 1 Effective interest rate 1 Effective Reporting interest rate 1 Volume 2 Volume 7 Volume 7 % pa € million € million % pa € million % pa € million 0.01 376,365 0.02 10,619 0.16 689 0.46 858 9,596 9,727 15,158 0.14 0.19 0.14 0.25 0.39 0.30 378,718 569 0.01 0.02 476 0.01 388,519 389,701 0.06 286 792 451 598 0.14 0.24 0.22 0.00 399,216 0.03 10,736 577 521 0.36 0.00 400,064 401,493 0.11 13,017 15,159 0.39 0.36 1,490 538 1.205 0.00 400,475 0.05 11,356 0.22 754 0.40 314 0.00 0.01 397,363 395,640 0.07 0.09 10,802 12,614 0.13 0.19 631 450 0.54 0.79 336 309 Apr May June 0.01 0.01 0.02 0.07 0.05 0.14 9,275 10,212 14,661 0.08 0.13 0.07 899 912 525 0.33 0.30 0.24 397,203 1,039 401,652 415,078 837 586

Loans to l	nouseholds														
Loans for	other purpo	oses to hou	ıseholds wit	h an initial	rate fxation	of 5									
										of which	loans to sole	e proprieto	rs		
Total 9, 10 over 1 year and up to 1 year 9 up to 1 year 9 up to 5 years over 5 year															
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	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million
2.02	6,820	1.93	2,359	1.84	3,200	2.58	1,134	1.98	2,486	2.09	1,953	2.67	898	1.89	1,769
1.89 2.02 1.89	6,818 5,949 6,462	1.73 1.95 1.76	2,543 1,989 2,153	1.69 1.94 1.76	3,394 2,699 3,266	2.66 2.80 2.69	936 793 807	1.89 1.85 1.81	2,488 2,457 2,389	1.88 1.99 1.88	2,323 1,789 2,013	2.82 2.96 2.89	724 589 610	1.85 1.89 1.78	1,614 1,569 1,638
1.89 1.92 1.93	6,445 6,305 7,774	1.72 1.89 1.89	2,522 2,070 2,343	1.70 1.79 1.86	3,408 3,051 3,262	2.63 2.71 2.61	928 837 1,085	1.87 1.81 1.79	2,109 2,417 3,427	1.86 2.00 1.98	2,096 1,920 2,257	2.78 2.78 2.71	728 647 881	1.82 1.76 1.76	1,403 1,572 2,255
1.94 1.94 2.01	6,698 5,484 7,097	1.84 1.86 1.88	2,651 1,916 2,130	1.78 1.69 1.80	3,024 2,540 3,237	2.52 2.56 2.72	915 803 1,032	1.92 1.99 1.99	2,759 2,141 2,828	1.92 1.95 2.01	2,084 1,579 2,120	2.61 2.75 2.84	712 568 767	1.83 1.93 1.93	1,898 1,466 1,896
2.00 2.02 2.05	6,030 5,890 5,909	1.81	2,229 1,930 1,848	1.75 1.83 1.94	2,826 2,535 2,702	2.67 2.61 2.73	853 941 859	2.05 1.99 1.93	2,351 2,414 2,348	1.95 2.04 2.12	1,931 1,667 1,944	2.77 2.84 2.84	670 689 681	1.97 1.92 1.88	1,679 1,677 1,552

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 of 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 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 a grossing-up procedure. 8 Including non-financial corporations' deposits; including fidelity and growth premia. 9 Excluding overdrafts. 10 Collected from December 2014.

2016 June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2017 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June

Reporting period

period 2016 June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2017 Jan Feb Mar

Reporting period 2016 June Aug Sep Nov Dec 2017 Jan Feb Mar Apr May

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

	Loans to househo	lds (cont'd)									
	Loans for consum	ption with an ir	itial rate fixation	of 4							
	Total including charges)	Total		of which renegotiated lo	ans 9, 10	floating rate or up to 1 year 9	•	over 1 year and up to 5 years	t	over 5 years	
Reporting period	Annual percentage rate of charge 11 % pa	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7	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 loans										
2016 June	6.20	6.18	8,940	7.47	1,864	5.73	314	4.87	3,616	7.15	5,010
July Aug Sep	6.20 6.09 5.94	6.18 6.06 5.92	8,468 8,301 7,802	7.50 7.36 7.11	1,764 1,643 1,560	5.97 5.89 6.04	298 328 296	4.77 4.70 4.56	3,405 3,402 3,257	7.20 7.09 6.95	4,765 4,571 4,249
Oct Nov Dec	5.95 5.85 5.69	5.93 5.83 5.67	7,579 7,595 6,552	7.10 7.12 7.06	1,482 1,674 1,399	6.04 6.05 6.09	300 316 320	4.52 4.51 4.40	3,127 3,312 3,026	6.99 6.91 6.83	4,152 3,967 3,206
2017 Jan Feb Mar	6.06 5.82 5.62	6.04 5.80 5.60	8,603 8,187 9,849	7.16 6.92 6.88	1,886 1,619 1,761	6.15 6.15 6.12	330 273 341	4.59 4.37 4.15	3,242 3,094 4,041	6.97 6.69 6.64	5,031 4,820 5,467
Apr May June	5.66 5.89 5.90	5.65 5.87 5.88	8,222 9,372 8,685	6.91 7.22 7.22	1,544 1,814 1,689	6.17 6.41 6.28	287 337 308	4.32 4.49 4.49	3,415 3,846 3,573	6.61 6.87 6.88	4,520 5,189 4,804
	of which	: collatera	lised loans 1	2							
2016 June		3.62	213		.	2.95	17	3.96	141	2.94	55
July Aug Sep		3.53 3.52 3.56	193 216 201			2.85 3.00 2.86	18 16 17	3.82 3.83 3.87	135 149 134	2.86 2.80 2.97	40 51 50
Oct Nov Dec		3.51 3.55 3.38	189 198 207			2.63 2.48 2.72	17 15 18	3.91 3.93 3.80	129 140 136	2.65 2.66 2.53	43 43 53
2017 Jan Feb Mar		3.51 3.65 3.53	169 188 230	· ·		2.85 2.92 2.83	13 14 14	3.78 3.87 3.85	118 139 163	2.92 3.08 2.74	38 35 53
Apr May June	:	3.58 3.68 3.50	189 204 214			2.99 3.31 2.98	11 13 15	3.84 3.90 3.92	135 151 144	2.89 2.96 2.55	43 40 55

	Loans to househo	olds (cont'd)											
	Housing loans wi	th an initial rat	e fixation of	3									
	Total (including charges)	Total		of which renegotiated lo	ans 9,10	floating rate of up to 1 year 9		over 1 year ar up to 5 years	nd	over 5 years a up to 10 year		over 10 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 loans												
2016 June	1.82	1.76	21,409	1.94	4,079	2.04	2,567	1.85	1,931	1.60	7,424	1.79	9,487
July Aug Sep	1.78 1.74 1.70	1.73 1.68 1.64	20,287 19,903 18,636	1.83 1.86 1.79	4,970 4,075 3,854	2.01 2.18 2.01	2,464 2,185 2,062	1.79 1.76 1.75	1,866 1,745 1,658	1.59 1.49 1.48	7,230 7,197 6,555	1.75 1.69 1.66	8,727 8,776 8,361
Oct Nov Dec	1.68 1.67 1.72	1.62 1.62 1.66	17,913 20,223 21,400	1.72 1.72 1.80	4,542 4,687 4,757	1.99 1.88 1.98	2,093 2,611 2,347	1.62 1.66 1.67	1,584 1,614 1,800	1.45 1.43 1.49	6,317 7,008 8,054	1.66 1.68 1.73	7,919 8,990 9,199
2017 Jan Feb Mar	1.82 1.87 1.87	1.77 1.81 1.82	19,804 17,838 22,196	1.84 1.89 1.86	5,711 4,291 4,945	2.08 2.17 2.08	2,283 1,784 2,428	1.66 1.65 1.69	1,780 1,567 1,932	1.59 1.64 1.67	7,454 6,556 7,609	1.86 1.90 1.89	8,287 7,931 10,227
Apr May June	1.91 1.88 1.87	1.85 1.83 1.82	18,087 20,484 19,294	1.89 1.92 1.92	4,620 4,136 3,767	2.10 2.17 2.02	2,001 2,288 2,265	1.73 1.77 1.70	1,672 1,731 1,541	1.71 1.66 1.68	6,456 7,308 6,573	1.92 1.88 1.89	7,958 9,157 8,915
	of which	: collater	alised loa	ns ¹²									
2016 June		1.67	9,111	.		1.96	956	1.55	849	1.53	3,475	1.75	3,831
July Aug Sep	:	1.65 1.58 1.55	8,675 8,476 7,930			1.86 1.97 1.98	927 770 728	1.51 1.46 1.46	833 770 708	1.53 1.41 1.39	3,387 3,410 3,109	1.75 1.67 1.61	3,528 3,526 3,385
Oct Nov Dec	:	1.55 1.51 1.57	7,854 9,115 9,705			1.89 1.54 1.85	764 1,225 863	1.43 1.48 1.55	768 763 878	1.39 1.36 1.41	3,023 3,407 3,968	1.65 1.65 1.66	3,299 3,720 3,996
2017 Jan Feb Mar		1.67 1.71 1.72	8,932 7,964 9,905			1.90 2.06 1.96	835 643 855	1.50 1.50 1.53	925 796 939	1.52 1.57 1.59	3,632 3,181 3,565	1.81 1.82 1.82	3,540 3,344 4,546
Apr May June	:	1.75 1.73 1.72	8,413 9,110 8,374			1.98 2.09 1.87	795 843 865	1.53 1.59 1.53	838 900 726	1.60 1.58 1.61	3,204 3,370 3,030	1.89 1.81 1.82	3,576 3,997 3,753

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 contains other

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

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

	Loans to househo	olds (cont'd)					Loans to non-financial corporations			
			of which						of which	
	Revolving loans 1 and overdrafts 14 credit card debt 1		Revolving loans and overdrafts 1		Extended credit card debt		Revolving loans and overdrafts 1 credit card debt	4	Revolving loans and overdrafts 1	
Reporting period	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
2016 June	8.75	41,709	8.77	34,494	15.23	4,093	3.74	67,687	3.75	67,430
July Aug Sep	8.61 8.61 8.62	39,874 40,210 41,559	8.62 8.63 8.66	32,504 32,811 33,900	15.22 15.22 15.13	4,152 4,137 4,269	3.66 3.73 3.70	65,412 63,560 66,057	3.67 3.74 3.71	65,180 63,322 65,773
Oct Nov Dec	8.59 8.50 8.50	40,657 39,342 40,103	8.60 8.51 8.54	32,988 31,782 32,351	15.13 15.13 15.06	4,328 4,222 4,286	3.67 3.61 3.69	64,202 64,064 61,612	3.68 3.63 3.71	63,931 63,786 61,357
2017 Jan Feb Mar	8.55 8.65 8.66	39,784 39,345 40,215	8.54 8.62 8.61	32,190 31,953 32,949	15.12 15.14 15.13	4,309 4,291 4,273	3.61 3.68 3.67	64,182 65,697 65,990	3.63 3.70 3.68	63,925 65,431 65,698
Apr May June	8.50 8.46 8.44	38,972 39,394 40,606	8.49 8.50 8.47	31,353 31,647 32,739	15.13 15.13 15.13	4,295 4,259 4,328	3.64 3.53 3.59	65,154 65,353 67,424	3.66 3.54 3.60	64,865 65,067 67,134

	Loans to	non-financia	al corporati	ons (cont'd)												
			of which		Loans up	to €1 millio	n with an i	nitial rate fix	cation of 1	6	Loans ove	er €1 million	with an in	itial rate fix	ation of 16	,
	Total		renegotia 9, 10	ted loans	floating ra up to 1 ye		over 1 yea up to 5 ye		over 5 yea	ars	floating ra up to 1 ye		over 1 yea up to 5 ye		over 5 ye	ars
Reporting period	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million														
	Total lo	oans														
2016 June	1.52	66,550	1.68	19,903	2.61	8,992	2.79	1,600	1.76	1,526	1.23	43,829	1.57	2,249	1.55	8,354
July Aug Sep	1.46 1.43 1.51	62,584 54,015 62,170	1.55 1.58 1.66	21,116 14,307 19,929	2.44 2.44 2.54	8,339 7,384 8,312	2.67 2.62 2.63	1,484 1,340 1,431	1.72 1.68 1.70	1,554 1,416 1,312	1.16 1.14 1.24	41,120 33,033 41,393	1.88 1.48 1.67	2,329 2,112 1,986	1.53 1.40 1.54	7,758 8,730 7,736
Oct Nov Dec	1.43 1.45 1.53	59,422 58,860 78,985	1.50 1.52 1.63	20,936 15,959 22,509	2.44 2.48 2.50	8,219 8,095 8,638	2.63 2.64 2.57	1,417 1,497 1,829	1.65 1.69 1.77	1,258 1,361 1,881	1.16 1.16 1.27	40,159 36,792 48,315	1.69 1.32 1.64	1,960 2,628 3,444	1.44 1.49 1.62	6,409 8,487 14,878
2017 Jan Feb Mar	1.33 1.33 1.50	64,819 56,958 71,530	1.54 1.55 1.60	18,857 13,746 22,647	2.42 2.55 2.51	8,119 7,309 9,245	2.60 2.58 2.59	1,328 1,326 1,733	1.86 1.83 1.85	1,423 1,209 1,665	1.01 0.99 1.20	43,339 37,140 45,163	1.40 1.29 1.41	2,830 2,001 2,977	1.57 1.54 1.67	7,780 7,973 10,747
Apr May June	1.43 1.35 1.41	57,323 65,177 71,910	1.46 1.53 1.48	19,903 18,706 20,878	2.44 2.54 2.51	7,699 8,000 8,860	2.54 2.58 2.57	1,493 1,661 1,682	1.81 1.82 1.84	1,371 1,423 1,442	1.14 0.99 1.13	38,649 41,638 46,904	1.41 1.55 1.08	2,188 3,072 3,656	1.67 1.58 1.61	
	of	which:	collater	alised lo	ans ¹²											
2016 June	1.58	10,056			1.91	601	2.51	159	1.64	468	1.56	4,885	1.72	1,003	1.46	2,940
July Aug Sep	1.53 1.54 1.59	10,322 7,519 9,002			1.87 2.01 1.93	681 523 550	2.38 2.54 2.49	161 119 104	1.53 1.51 1.46	544 410 379	1.35 1.40 1.53	5,526 3,645 5,125	1.95 1.71 2.18	929 452 614	1.61 1.57 1.45	2,481 2,370 2,230
Oct Nov Dec	1.49 1.49 1.55	8,746 8,480 16,083			1.85 2.00 1.91	652 494 662	2.40 2.41 2.46	149 159 176	1.48 1.57 1.57	401 401 569	1.40 1.29 1.39	5,352 4,031 8,076	1.90 2.04 1.96	560 610 1,310	1.44 1.50 1.62	1,632 2,785 5,290
2017 Jan Feb Mar	1.57 1.46 1.48	8,742 8,259 11,857			1.80 2.07 1.87	692 464 643	2.24 2.44 2.52	141 158 166	1.81 1.78 1.72	505 399 493	1.41 1.33 1.37	4,626 4,051 7,040	2.05 1.73 1.30	518 512 519	1.60 1.40 1.60	2,260 2,675 2,996
Apr May June	1.42 1.61 1.55	8,360 8,671 11,011			1.81 2.06 1.85	570 545 632	2.23 2.54 2.60	164 191 150	1.69 1.70 1.75	413 401 444	1.29 1.45 1.44	5,640 4,558 6,484	1.59 2.04 1.64	299 646 625	1.62 1.63 1.66	1,274 2,330 2,676

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 The amount category refers to the single loan transaction considered as new business.

VII Insurance corporations and pension funds

1 Assets *

	lını

	€ DIIIION									
	Assets									
		Financial assets								
			Cash and	Debt securi-				Ceded share		
End of			deposits with banks	ties (inclu- ding financial	Loans	Shares and other	Investment fund	of insurance technical	Other financial	Non-financial
year/quarter	Total	Total	(MFIs) 1	derivatives)	granted 2	equity 3	shares/units	reserves	assets	assets
	Insurance co	orporations a	and pension	funds 4						
2007	1 020 2	1,779.8		155.1	248.2	J 275.2	100.6	70.2	L 63.1	58.5
2007	1,838.3 1,770.6	1,714.8	558.3 574.5	155.1 159.4	243.3	275.3 228.9	409.6 379.7	65.8	63.1 63.4	55.8
2009	1,836.8	1,779.6	588.9	173.9	259.8	210.5	426.9	58.6	61.2	57.1
2010	1,961.9	1,900.5	570.9	210.4	267.2	223.5	501.4	59.9	67.2	61.4
2011 2012	2,011.2 2,162.8	1,947.8 2,095.7	576.3 560.1	226.2 287.2	271.9 277.9	221.9 223.8	522.1 619.5	62.2 63.1	67.1 64.2	63.4 67.1
2013	2,236.7	2,165.2	540.6	310.5	284.7	224.1	678.5	64.2	62.7	71.5
2014	2,444.5	2,367.3	523.2	384.5	300.5	232.5	790.1	68.8	67.6	77.2
2015 2016	2,536.5	2,454.1	488.7	421.6 461.8	309.2 317.0	246.9 268.5	841.7	77.0 79.4	69.0 71.5	82.4 87.6
	2,659.4	2,571.8	459.2	l	l	l	914.4	l		
2015 Q2 Q3	2,489.5 2,507.3	2,410.8 2,427.5	509.4 498.0	396.7 412.5	304.8 308.0	238.9 241.6	819.2 823.8	72.6 74.7	69.2 68.9	78.6 79.8
Q4	2,536.5	2,454.1	488.7	421.6	309.2	246.9	841.7	77.0	69.0	82.4
2016 Q1	2,598.2	2,514.1	486.8	456.3	310.8	248.3	863.1	78.9	70.0	84.1
Q2 Q3	2,637.2 2,693.1	2,552.5 2,608.4	478.6 470.9	480.8 486.8	312.6 315.9	248.5 261.8	882.7 922.9	78.7 79.0	70.6 71.2	84.7 84.7
Q4	2,659.4	2,571.8	459.2	461.8	317.0	268.5	914.4	79.4		87.6
2017 Q1	2,644.3	2,557.9	453.6	463.7	312.3	261.7	913.6	81.6	71.4	86.4
	Insurance co	orporations								
2007	1,526.2	1,485.5	432.5	130.7	226.4	267.1	304.0	68.2	56.6	40.7
2008	1,454.7	1,416.5	436.7	133.7	221.7	221.4	284.3	63.4	55.2	38.2
2009	1,490.3	1,452.2	440.4	146.2	236.4	202.7	317.6	55.6	53.2	38.1
2010 2011	1,553.3 1,584.6	1,513.1 1,542.9	420.0 419.8	170.9 191.3	243.2 246.0	210.7 210.4	356.5 361.4	56.5 58.4	55.4 55.5	40.3 41.7
2012	1,694.4	1,651.1	405.1	246.2	251.7	211.4	425.1	59.0	52.7	43.3
2013	1,742.1	1,695.7	386.3	268.0	257.1	211.1	462.3	59.8	51.0	46.4
2014	1,892.0	1,842.7	371.6	327.4	271.4	215.9	542.3	63.9	50.2	49.3
2015 2016	1,953.4 2,049.5	1,901.7 1,996.2	336.3 312.3	357.3 392.7	278.7 285.9	228.7 247.1	578.3 632.0	71.6 73.7	50.7 52.6	51.8 53.3
2015 Q2	1,925.8	1,875.9	357.5	337.9	275.3	221.6	564.6	67.5	51.5	49.9
Q3	1,938.2	1,887.7	347.5	350.0	278.1	224.0	567.7	69.5	51.0	50.5
Q4	1,953.4	1,901.7	336.3	357.3	278.7	228.7	578.3	71.6		51.8
2016 Q1 Q2	2,007.2 2,034.0	1,954.1 1,980.7	336.2 328.6	386.6 408.0	280.0 281.7	230.0 229.6	596.3 607.7	73.4 73.1	51.6 51.9	53.1 53.2
Q3	2,081.0	2,028.4	319.5	414.0	284.9	242.8	641.4	73.4	52.5	52.6
Q4	2,049.5	1,996.2	312.3	392.7	285.9	247.1	632.0	73.7	52.6	53.3
2017 Q1	2,028.3	1,976.6	305.0	396.7	280.6	239.8	626.3	75.8	52.4	51.7
	Pension fun	ds ⁴								
2007	312.1	294.3	125.8				105.6			17.8
2008 2009	315.9 346.5	298.3 327.4	137.8 148.4	25.6 27.7	21.6 23.3	7.4 7.7	95.3 109.3	2.4 3.0	8.2 8.0	17.5 19.1
2010	408.5	387.4	150.9	39.5	24.0	12.8	144.9	3.5	11.8	21.1
2011	426.6	404.9	156.5	34.9	25.9	11.5	160.8	3.8	11.6	21.7
2012 2013	468.4 494.6	444.6 469.6	155.1 154.3	40.9 42.5	26.2 27.6	12.4 13.0	194.4 216.2	4.1 4.4	11.5 11.7	23.8 25.1
2014	552.5	524.6	151.7	57.1	29.1	16.7	247.8	4.9	17.4	27.8
2015	583.0	552.4	152.4	64.3	30.4	18.2	263.3	5.4	18.3	30.6
2016	609.8	575.6	146.9	69.1	31.1	21.4	282.4	5.7	18.9	34.3
2015 Q2	563.7	534.9	151.8	58.8	29.6	17.3	254.7	5.1	17.7	28.8
Q3 Q4	569.2 583.0	539.9 552.4	150.6 152.4	62.5 64.3	29.9 30.4	17.7 18.2	256.0 263.3	5.3 5.4	17.9 18.3	29.3 30.6
2016 Q1	591.1	560.0	150.6	69.7	30.7	18.3	266.8	5.5	18.4	31.0
Q2	603.2	571.7	150.0	72.8	30.9	18.8	275.0	5.5	18.6	31.5
Q3 Q4	612.1 609.8	580.0 575.6	151.5 146.9	72.8 69.1	31.0 31.1	18.9 21.4	281.5 282.4	5.6 5.7	18.7 18.9	32.1 34.3
2017 Q1	616.0			l	l	l		l		

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on supervisory data of the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin). * Valuation of securities based on current market values; valuation of other items based on book values. Figures from 2016 Q4 on have been revised. 1 Including registered bonds, borrower's note loans and Pfandbriefe of monetary financial institutions. 2 Including deposits retained on assumed reinsurance. 3 Including participation certificates ("Genuss-Scheine"). 4 The term "pension"

funds" refers to the institutional sector "insurance corporations and pension funds" of the European System of Accounts. Pension funds thus comprise company pension schemes ("Pensionskassen", pension funds supervised by BaFin, Contractual Trust Arrangements (CTAs; included as from 2010) and public, church and municipal supplementary pension funds) and occupational pension schemes for the self-employed. Social security funds are not included.

VII Insurance corporations and pension funds

2 Liabilities *

€ billion

	Liabilities								
					Insurance technical	reserves			
End of year/quarter	Total	Debt securities (including financial derivatives)	Loans received 1	Shares and other equity 2		Net equity of households in life insurance and pension fund reserves 3	Unearned premiums and reserves for outstanding claims	Other liabilities	Net worth 4
	Insurance cor	porations and	pension fund	ls ⁵					
2007	1,838.3	11.7	88.9	214.8	1,377.9	1,119.2	258.7	78.2	66.9
2008	1,770.6	14.7	77.0	136.0	1,396.3	1,141.5	254.8	74.7	71.8
2009	1,836.8	16.2	71.6	136.2	1,460.5	1,211.6	249.0	73.1	79.2
2010	1,961.9	17.8	72.3	137.6	1,573.3	1,318.9	254.4	71.5	89.3
2011	2,011.2	17.0	72.1	111.8	1,625.0	1,360.3	264.7	71.5	113.8
2012	2,162.8	22.4	77.1	158.9	1,708.3	1,437.1	271.2	71.3	124.8
2013	2,236.7	16.9	81.8	197.7	1,794.1	1,514.4	279.7	71.7	74.5
2014	2,444.5	17.3	89.0	202.7	1,903.8	1,605.5	298.3	72.3	159.4
2015	2,536.5	18.3	96.6	226.0	1,995.9	1,683.2	312.8	71.9	127.8
2016	2,659.4	18.7	99.6	225.3	2,079.0	1,757.6	321.4	77.0	159.9
2015 Q2	2,489.5	17.9	91.9	206.2	1,958.3	1,649.6	308.7	72.5	142.7
Q3	2,507.3	17.5	94.3	208.4	1,976.5	1,665.6	311.0	72.2	138.4
Q4	2,536.5	18.3	96.6	226.0	1,995.9	1,683.2	312.8	71.9	127.8
2016 Q1	2,598.2	17.7	97.8	231.7	2,027.1	1,707.3	319.9	73.2	150.6
Q2	2,637.2	17.6	97.9	201.1	2,041.1	1,722.3	318.8	73.3	206.2
Q3	2,693.1	19.0	98.9	208.0	2,073.4	1,754.2	319.2	74.0	219.8
Q4	2,659.4	18.7	99.6	225.3	2,079.0	1,757.6	321.4	77.0	159.9
2017 Q1	2,644.3	20.3	101.7	237.8	2,071.8	1,736.9	335.0	77.5	135.2
2017 Q1	Insurance cor		101.7	257.01	2,071.01	1,730.3	333.0	, ,,,,	133.2
2007	1,526.2	11.7	86.4	206.7	1,090.1	831.7	258.3	75.7	55.6
2008	1,454.7	14.7	74.2	130.6	1,095.7	841.3	254.4	72.3	67.2
2009	1,490.3	16.2	68.3	130.8	1,136.4	887.8	248.5	71.1	67.5
2010	1,553.3	17.8	68.7	131.8	1,191.3	937.3	254.0	69.4	74.4
2011	1,584.6	17.0	68.3	107.0	1,224.3	960.1	264.2	69.6	98.3
2012	1,694.4	22.4	73.1	152.0	1,280.0	1,009.2	270.8	69.5	97.4
2013	1,742.1	16.9	77.7	188.7	1,340.7	1,061.4	279.3	68.8	49.2
2014	1,892.0	17.3	84.3	193.0	1,411.6	1,113.8	297.8	70.5	115.3
2015	1,953.4	18.3	91.6	215.1	1,472.9	1,160.6	312.3	70.2	85.4
2016	2,049.5	18.7	94.4	213.9	1,536.0	1,215.1	320.9	72.5	114.0
2015 Q2	1,925.8	17.9	87.2	196.4	1,453.2	1,145.0	308.3	70.7	100.3
Q3	1,938.2	17.5	89.5	198.5	1,464.5	1,154.0	310.5	70.5	97.6
Q4	1,953.4	18.3	91.6	215.1	1,472.9	1,160.6	312.3	70.2	85.4
2016 Q1	2,007.2	17.7	92.8	220.6	1,499.3	1,179.8	319.4	71.4	105.4
Q2	2,034.0	17.6	92.9	191.3	1,506.7	1,188.4	318.3	71.5	154.0
Q3	2,081.0	19.0	93.8	197.9	1,534.3	1,215.6	318.7	72.2	163.8
Q4	2,049.5	18.7	94.4	213.9	1,536.0	1,215.1	320.9	72.5	114.0
2017 Q1	2,028.3	20.3	96.5	226.0	1,521.2	1,186.7	334.5	73.0	91.4
2007	Pension fund	S ⁵	1 24	0.11	ا م 707 و ا	J 207 E	I 0.2)) <u></u>	11.2
2007	312.1	_	2.4	8.1	287.8	287.5	0.3	2.5	11.2
2008	315.9	_	2.8	5.4	300.6	300.2	0.4	2.4	4.7
2009	346.5	_	3.2	5.4	324.2	323.7	0.4	1.9	11.7
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	408.5 426.6 468.4 494.6 552.5	- - - -	3.6 3.8 4.1 4.2 4.7	5.8 4.8 6.9 8.9 9.7	382.1 400.6 428.3 453.4 492.1	381.7 400.2 427.9 452.9 491.6	0.4 0.5 0.4 0.5 0.5	2.1 1.9 1.8 2.9 1.8	15.0 15.5 27.3 25.3 44.2
2015	583.0	-	4.9	11.0	523.0	522.6	0.5	1.7	42.4
2016	609.8	-	5.2	11.3	543.0	542.5	0.5	4.5	45.9
2015 Q2	563.7	-	4.8	9.8	505.1	504.6	0.5	1.7	42.4
Q3	569.2	-	4.8	9.9	512.0	511.6	0.5	1.7	40.7
Q4	583.0	-	4.9	11.0	523.0	522.6	0.5	1.7	42.4
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2017 Q1	591.1 603.2 612.1 609.8 616.0	- - - -	5.0 5.0 5.1 5.2 5.2	11.2 9.8 10.1 11.3 11.7	527.9 534.4 539.1 543.0 550.6	527.4 533.9 538.6 542.5 550.2	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	1.7 1.8 1.8 4.5 4.5	45.3 52.3 56.0 45.9 43.8

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on supervisory data of the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin). * Valuation of securities based on current market values; valuation of other items based on book values. Quarterly data and data as from 2015 are partially estimated. Figures from 2016 Q4 on have been revised. 1 Including deposits retained on ceded business. 2 Including participation certificates ("Genuss-Scheine"). 3 Including ageing provisions of health insurance schemes and premium reserves of accident insurance schemes with guaranteed premium refund. 4 As defined in the European System of Accounts (ESA 1995), net worth is the difference

between total assets and the remaining liability items. Own funds are the sum of net worth and "shares and other equity". 5 The term "pension funds" refers to the institutional sector "insurance corporations and pension funds" of the ESA. Pension funds thus comprise company pension schemes ("Pensionskassen", pension funds supervised by BaFin, Contractual Trust Arrangements (CTAs; included as from 2010) and public, church and municipal supplementary pension funds) and occupational pension schemes for the self-employed. Social security funds are not included.

VIII Capital market

1 Sales and purchases of debt securities and shares in Germany

€ million

	Debt securities						
		Sales		F	Purchases		
		Domestic debt securities 1		F	Residents		
Period	Sales = total pur- chases	Bank debt Total securities	Corporate debt bonds secur-	Foreign debt secur- ities 4 1	Credit institutions including building and loan associations 6	Deutsche Other Bundesbank sectors 7	Non- residents 8
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	252,658 242,006 217,798 76,490 70,208	102,379 40,995 90,270 42,034 66,139 – 45,712	8,943 52,446 20,123 28,111 86,527 25,322	142,116 139,627 127,528 10,351 70,747	94,718 61,74 125,423 68,89 - 26,762 96,47 18,236 68,04 90,154 12,97	56,530 5 . – 123,238 9 . – 49,813	116,583 244,560 58,254
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	146,620 33,649 51,813 – 15,969 64,027	13,575 – 46,796 1 – 21,419 – 98,820 1 – 101,616 – 117,187	- 8,701 86,103 153 15,415	147,831 20,075 73,231 85,646 95,988	92,682 - 103,27 - 23,876 - 94,79; - 3,767 - 42,01; 16,409 - 25,77; 53,068 - 12,12;	3 36,805 34,112 7 – 3,573 41,823 8 – 12,708 54,895	57,526 55,580 - 32,380
2015 2016	31,809 69,798			67,819 42,728	123,820 – 66,33 173,193 – 58,01		
2016 Aug Sep	19,190 17,625		- 942 11,972 3,712 2,650	1,149 5,157	11,826 – 10,24 23,838 – 4,02		
Oct Nov Dec	- 8,977 - 193 - 30,541	2,417 - 5,172	- 377 7,966	- 2,619 - 2,611 - 8,649	10,962 – 7,639 6,331 – 2,469 557 – 9,459	18,652 – 9,852	6,524
2017 Jan Feb Mar	24,212 4,188 9,225	3 – 2,177 12,413	1,756 - 16,346	1,624 6,365 512	20,521 - 7,44: 21,814 - 5,04: 17,676 - 8,29:	1 16,715 10,143	17,626
Apr May June	- 12,590 39,706 3,552	28,463 10,800	1,096 16,567	2,580 11,243 4,642	3,520 – 5,73° 17,325 3,900 11,251 – 11,749	668	22,381

€ million

	CTIMIOT						
	Shares						
		Sales		Purchases			
	Sales			Residents			
Period	= total purchases	Domestic shares 9	Foreign shares 10	Total 11	Credit insti- tutions 6	Other sectors 12	Non- residents 13
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	32, 26, – 5, – 29, 35,	9,061 009 10,053 152 11,326	17,214 - 15,062 - 40,778	1,036 7,528 – 62,308 2,743 30,496	10,208 11,323 - 6,702 - 23,079 - 8,335	- 9,172 - 3,795 - 55,606 25,822 38,831	31,329 18,748 57,299 – 32,194 5,484
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	37, 25, 15, 20, 39,	21,713 061 5,120 187 10,106	4,120 9,941 10,081	36,406 40,804 14,405 17,336 34,148	7,340 670 10,259 11,991 17,203	29,066 40,134 4,146 5,345 16,945	1,361 - 14,971 656 2,851 5,755
2015 2016	40, 33,			26,058 32,324	- 5,421 - 5,143	31,479 37,467	14,235 1,180
2016 Aug Sep		1,063 138 1,063		3,191 6,092	2,256 503	935 5,589	1,613 - 654
Oct Nov Dec	3,	984 204 866 681 921 861	3,185	- 1,464 3,772 - 12	- 221 728 1,291	- 1,243 3,044 - 1,303	3,448 94 3,033
2017 Jan Feb Mar	2, 2, 13,	154 148 136 852 10,136	1,584	1,369 2,985 11,531	– 247 1,866 506	1,616 1,119 11,025	785 - 549 2,454
Apr May June	3,	261 95 134 107 555 920	3,327	- 3,599 2,137 2,373	- 2,589 475 5,219	1,662	2,338 1,297 – 6,028

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. Up to end-2008, data comprise Deutsche Bundesbank. 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** Residual; also including purchases of domestic and foreign securities by domestic mutual funds. **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.

2 Sales of debt securities issued by residents *

€ million nominal value

	€ million nominal value							
		Bank debt securities 1						
Period	Total	Total	Mortgage Pfandbriefe	Public Pfandbriefe	Debt securities issued by special purpose credit institutions	Other bank debt securities	Corporate bonds (non-MFIs) 2	Public debt securities 3
renou	Gross sales 4	Iotai	Fidilubilele	rialiubilele	Institutions	debt securities	(HOH-IVIFIS) 2	debt securities 3
	Gross sales 4							
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
2007	1,021,533	743,616	19,211	82,720	195,722	445,963	15,043	262,872
2008	1,337,337	961,271	51,259	70,520	382,814	456,676	95,093	280,974
2009	1,533,616	1,058,815	40,421	37,615	331,566	649,215	76,379	398,423
2010 2011	1,375,138 1,337,772	757,754 658,781	36,226 31,431	33,539 24,295	363,828 376,876	324,160 226,180	53,654 86,615	563,731 592,376
2012	1,340,568	702,781	36,593	11,413	446,153	208,623	63,259	574,529
2013 2014	1,433,628 1,362,056	908,107 829,864	25,775 24,202	12,963 13,016	692,611 620,409	176,758 172,236	66,630 79,873	458,891 452,321
2015 2016 5	1,359,422 1,206,483	852,045 717,002	35,840 29,059	13,376 7,621	581,410 511,222	221,417 169,103	106,676 73,370	400,700 416,110
2016 Nov	72,858	40,706	2,017	211	29,840	8,639	2,842	29,309
Dec 2017 Jan	56,403 123,462	32,710 82,622	340 4,569	48 2,909	23,727 62,057	8,595 13,088	9,060 6,115	14,634 34,725
Feb Mar	99,851 95,842	70,911 47,729	2,669 3,548	733 756	48,391 31,244	19,118 12,182	4,105 4,691	24,835 43,421
Apr	87,097	55,296	2,170	58	45,233	7,836	2,707	29,094
May June	88,568 73,438	55,536 42,842	1,700 5,005	238 364	41,685 25,324	11,913 12,148	5,015 4,284	28,016 26,312
	of which: Debt so	ecurities with ma	turities of mor	e than four yea	ars 6			
2005	425,523	277,686	20,862	63,851	49,842	143,129	16,360	131,479
2006 2007	337,969 315,418	190,836 183,660	20,862 17,267 10,183	47,814 31,331	47,000 50,563	78,756 91,586	14,422 13,100	132,711 118,659
2007	387,516	190,698	13,186	31,331	54,834	91,289	84,410	112,407
2009	361,999	185,575	20,235	20,490	59,809	85,043	55,240	121,185
2010 2011	381,687 368,039	169,174 153,309	15,469 13,142	15,139 8,500	72,796 72,985	65,769 58,684	34,649 41,299	177,863 173,431
2012	421,018	177,086	23,374	6,482	74,386	72,845	44,042	199,888
2013 2014	372,805 420,006	151,797 157,720	16,482 17,678	10,007 8,904	60,662 61,674	64,646 69,462	45,244 56,249	175,765 206,037
2015	414,593	179,150	25,337	9,199	62,237	82,379	68,704	166,742
2016 5	375,859	173,900	24,741	5,841	78,859	64,460	47,818	154,144
2016 Nov Dec	23,848 19,429	11,083 7,699	2,004 137	211 48	5,122 3,777	3,746 3,737	1,368 6,592	11,397 5,138
2017 Jan Feb Mar	41,887 31,566 34,636	26,101 17,827 15,895	3,344 2,220 2,772	1,861 733 462	15,975 11,542 6,186	4,921 3,332 6,474	4,857 2,843 3,396	10,929 10,896 15,345
Apr	27,201	15,693	2,055	23	11,781	1,834	1,547	9,962
May June	29,215 24,255	12,669 10,611	1,165	136 54	6,045 3,390	5,322	3,142 1,784	13,404
June	Net sales 7	10,011	3,011	341	3,330	4,150	1,704	11,000
2005	141.715	65,798	l = 2.151	- 34,255	37,242	64,962	10,099	l 65.819
2006	129,423	58,336	- 12,811	- 34,233 - 20,150	44,890	46,410	15,605	55,482
2007 2008	86,579 119,472	58,168 8,517	- 10,896 15,052	- 46,629 - 65,773	42,567 25,165	73,127 34,074	- 3,683 82,653	32,093 28,302
2009	76,441		858	- 80,646	25,579	– 21,345	48,508	103,482
2010	21,566	- 87,646	- 3,754	- 63,368	28,296	- 48,822	23,748	85,464
2011 2012	22,518 - 85,298	- 54,582 - 100,198	1,657 - 4,177	- 44,290 - 41,660	32,904 - 3,259	- 44,852 - 51,099	- 3,189 - 6,401	80,289 21,298
2013	- 140,017	- 125,932	- 17,364	- 37,778	- 4,027	- 66,760	1,394	- 15,479
2014	- 34,020		- 6,313		- 862	- 25,869	10,497	12,383
2015 2016 5	- 65,147 21,951	- 77,273 10,792	9,271 2,176	- 9,754 - 12,979	– 2,758 16,266	- 74,028 5,327	25,300 18,177	- 13,174 - 7,020
2016 Nov Dec	4,577 – 26,763	- 6,635 - 10,987	1,095 - 1,766	- 1,855 - 428	- 3,251 - 5,419	- 2,625 - 3,374	175 1,714	11,037 - 17,490
2017 Jan	5,954	13,059	2,874	788	6,724	2,673	1,848	- 8,953
Feb Mar	- 2,582 11,887	13,750 4,049	1,628 1,520	138 - 839	1,366 3,038	10,618 330	221 - 705	- 16,553 8,543
Apr	_ 15,906		1,191	- 1,613	- 1,034		- 1,836	- 8,832
May June	26,524 - 6,370	10,344 1,035	- 1,329 2,036		13,027 4,667	- 250 - 5,423	– 226 – 2,704	16,406 - 4,701

^{*} 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. $\bf 5$ Sectoral reclassification of debt securities. e. $\bf 6$ Maximum maturity according to the terms of issue. $\bf 7$ Gross sales less redemptions.

VIII Capital market

3 Amounts outstanding of debt securities issued by residents *

€ million nominal value

		Bank debt securities						
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
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
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	3,348,201 3,370,721 3,285,422 3,145,329 3,111,308	1,515,911	147,529 149,185 145,007 127,641 121,328	232,954 188,663 147,070 109,290 85,434	544,517 577,423 574,163 570,136 569,409	600,640	250,774 247,585 1 220,456 221,851 232,342	1,607,226
2015 2016 1	3,046,162 3,068,111	1,154,173 1,164,965	130,598 132,775	75,679 62,701	566,811 633,578	381,085 335,910	257,612 275,789	1,634,377 1,627,358
2016 Dec	3,068,111	1,164,965	132,775	62,701	633,578	335,910	275,789	1,627,358
2017 Jan Feb Mar	3,074,066 3,071,484 3,083,371	1,178,024 1,191,774 1,195,823	135,649 1 139,719 141,239	63,489 63,627 62,787	640,303 641,669 644,707	338,583 1 346,760 347,090	277,637 277,858 277,153	1,618,405 1,601,851 1,610,395
Apr May June	3,067,464 3,093,988 3,087,618	1,190,584 1,200,928 1,201,963	140,768	61,174 60,069 59,824	657,153	343,188 342,938 337,515	275,317 275,091 272,387	1,601,563 1,617,969 1,613,268
	Breakdown by re	emaining period	to maturity 2			Positi	on at end-June 2	2017
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	125,179	469,329 287,167 176,464 109,706 74,254 30,631 16,146 38,264	38,864 41,632 26,410 20,077 12,694 2,438 192 498	22,692 15,253 7,576 5,944 5,802 1,217 1,241	285,033 155,096 96,632 57,418 33,726 12,821 11,830 9,264	122,739 75,186 45,849 26,267 22,033 14,156 2,882 28,402	50,850 49,625 40,255 23,438 12,267 14,665 8,135 73,149	500,451 316,505 258,345 167,010 134,793 79,883 53,556 102,725

^{*} Including debt securities temporarily held in the issuers' portfolios. 1 Sectoral reclassification of debt securities. 2 Calculated from month under review until final

maturity for debt securities falling due en bloc and until mean maturity of the residual amount outstanding for debt securities not falling due en bloc.

4 Shares in circulation issued by residents *

€ million nominal value

			Change in dom	estic public limite	ed companies' ca	apital due to				
Period	circulation at	Net increase or net decrease (–) during period under review	cash payments and ex- change of convertible bonds 1	issue of bonus shares	contribution of claims and other real assets	contribution of shares, GmbH shares, etc	merger and transfer of assets	change of legal form	reduction of capital and liquidation	Memo item Share circulation at market values (market capita- lisation) level at end of period under review 2
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	163,071 163,764 164,560 168,701 175,691	- 1,733 695 799 4,142 6,989	2,670 3,164 5,006	1,040 3,347 1,322 1,319 398	694 604 200 152 97	268 954 269 0	- 1,443 - 1,868 - 682 - 428 - 3,741	- 3,060 - 1,256 - 1,847 - 608 - 1,269	- 3,761 - 1,636 - 1,306	1,058,532 1,279,638 1,481,930 830,622 927,256
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	174,596 177,167 178,617 171,741 177,097	- 1,096 2,570 1,449 - 6,879 5,356	6,390 3,046 2,971	497 552 129 718 1,265	178 462 570 476 1,714	10 9 - - -	- 486 - 552 - 478 - 1,432 - 465	- 993 - 762 594 - 619 - 1,044	- 3,569 - 3,532 - 2,411 - 8,992 - 1,446	1,091,220 924,214 1,150,188 1,432,658 1,478,063
2015 2016	177,416 176,355	319 – 1,062		397 319	599 337	_ _ -	- 1,394 - 953	- 1,385 - 2,165		1,614,442 1,676,397
2016 Dec	176,355	- 439	747	8	-	-	0	- 1,164	_ 29	1,676,397
2017 Jan Feb Mar	176,328 176,382 178,273	- 28 54 1,891	112	- - 1	8 - 0	- - -	- 34 0 - 105	- 21 - 6 - 94	- 18 - 52 - 140	1,716,525 1,731,415 1,794,735
Apr May June	178,328 178,326 178,620		78	20 48 202	2 50 218	- - -	0 0 0	- 13 - 17 - 6	- 47 - 162 - 184	1,828,445 1,845,930 1,811,817

^{*} Excluding shares of public limited investment companies. 1 Including shares issued out of company profits. 2 All marketplaces. Source: Bundesbank calculations based

VIII Capital market

5 Yields and indices on German securities

	Yields on debt	securities outst	anding issued b	y residents 1				Price indices 2,3				
		Public debt sec	urities		Bank debt secu	rities		Debt securities		Shares		
			Listed Federal securit	ties								
	Total	Total	Total	With a residual maturity of 9 and including 10 years 4	With a residue maturity of more than 9 and including Total 10 years		Corporate bonds (non- MFIs)	German bond index (REX)	iBoxx € Germany price index	CDAX share price index	German share index (DAX)	
Period	% per annum							Average daily rate	End-1998 = 100	End-1987 = 100	End-1987 = 1000	
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	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	
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	2.5 2.6 1.4 1.4 1.0	2.4 2.4 1.3 1.3 1.0	2.4 2.4 1.3 1.3 1.0	2.7 2.6 1.5 1.6 1.2	2.7 2.9 1.6 1.3 0.9	3.3 3.5 2.1 2.1 1.7	4.0 4.3 3.7 3.4 3.0	124.96 131.48 135.11 132.11 139.68	102.95 109.53 111.18 105.92 114.37	368.72 304.60 380.03 466.53 468.39	6,914.19 5,898.35 7,612.39 9,552.16 9,805.55	
2015 2016	0.5 0.1	0.4 0.0	0.4 0.0	0.5 0.1	0.5 0.3	1.2 1.0	2.4 2.1	139.52 142.50	112.42 112.72	508.80 526.55	10,743.01 11,481.06	
2017 Feb Mar	0.2 0.3	0.1 0.2	0.1 0.1	0.3 0.4	0.4 0.5	1.0 1.0	1.9 1.9	143.32 141.93	112.08 110.93	543.02 562.80	11,834.41 12,312.87	
Apr May June	0.2 0.3 0.2	0.1 0.2 0.1	0.1 0.2 0.1	0.2 0.3 0.3	0.4 0.5 0.4	1.0 0.9 0.9	1.8 1.7 1.7	141.87 141.95 140.79	111.03 110.90 109.60	570.29 572.60 557.50	12,438.01 12,615.06 12,325.12	
July	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.7	140.78	108.71	552.08	12,118.25	

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

ding 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

€	mil	llio	n

		Sales							Purchases					
		Open-end o	domestic mut	tual funds 1	(sales receip	ts)			Residents					
			Mutual fund general pub		ne					Credit institu including bu and loan ass	ilding	Other secto	_{rs} 3	
				of which										1
Period	Sales = total pur- chases	Total	Total	Money market funds	Secur- ities- based funds	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-residents 5
2005 2006 2007 2008	85,268 47,264 55,778 2,598	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 10,509	79,252 39,006 51,309 11,315	21,290 14,676 – 229 – 16,625	5,221 4,240	57,962 24,330 51,538 27,940	35,789 22,508 38,102 19,761	6,016 8,258 4,469 – 8,717
2009 2010 2011 2012 2013	49,929 106,190 46,512 111,236 123,736	43,747 84,906 45,221 89,942 91,337	10,966 13,381 - 1,340 2,084 9,184	- 5,047 - 148 - 379 - 1,036 - 574	11,749 8,683 - 2,037 97 5,596	2,686 1,897 1,562 3,450 3,376	32,780 71,345 46,561 87,859 82,153	6,182 21,284 1,291 21,293 32,400	38,132 102,591 39,474 114,676 117,028	- 14,995 3,873 - 7,576 - 3,062 771	6,290 - 694	53,127 98,718 47,050 117,738 116,257	14,361 14,994 1,984 22,855 32,300	11,796 3,598 7,036 - 3,438 6,709
2014 2015 2016	139,768 180,762 155,955	97,711 146,136 119,369	3,998 30,420 21,301	- 473 318 - 342	862 22,345 11,131	1,000 3,636 7,384	93,713 115,716 98,068	42,057 34,626 36,586	143,560 173,417 162,883	819 7,362 2,877	- 1,745 494 - 3,172	142,741 166,055 160,006	43,802 34,131 39,757	- 3,790 7,345 - 6,928
2016 Dec	20,446	16,366	1,388	- 37	1,016	253	14,977	4,081	20,017	- 614	- 756	20,631	4,837	429
2017 Jan Feb Mar	18,658 14,721 12,841	10,107 11,872 7,318	1,518 2,730 3,636	- 65 - 62 - 64	583 1,782 2,626	1,001 603 704	8,589 9,141 3,682	8,551 2,849 5,523	19,191 14,854 12,039	1,383 1,263 133	452	17,808 13,591 11,906	8,049 2,397 5,699	- 533 - 133 802
Apr May June	10,284 6,140 4,868	6,496 5,658 4,745	2,607 3,113 1,831	- 51 - 12 66	1,878 2,492 874	450 238 488	3,890 2,545 2,915	3,788 481 123	11,594 5,515 5,565	302 422 557	250	11,292 5,093 5,008	3,981 231 – 539	- 1,309 625 - 697

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

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

IX Financial accounts

1 Acquisition of financial assets and external financing of non-financial corporations (non-consolidated)

				2015	2016			2017
1	2014	2015	2016	Q4	Q1	Q2 Q3	Q4	Q1
Acquisition of financial assets								
Currency and deposits	- 10.74		34.15	15.17	3.25		5.00	
Debt securities short-term debt securities long-term debt securities	- 5.38 1.62 - 7.00	- 0.93 - 0.77 - 0.15	- 3.22 - 0.57 - 2.65	- 0.52 0.78 - 1.29	0.87 0.98 - 0.10	- 0.70 - 0	17 - 0.94 02 - 0.82 19 - 0.11	2
Memo item Debt securities of domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government Debt securities of the rest of the world Loans	- 1.88 - 0.05 - 1.26 - 0.57 - 3.50	0.73 - 0.79 1.93 - 0.41 - 1.66 27.00	- 2.60 0.69 - 2.49 - 0.81 - 0.62 10.37	- 0.38 - 0.52 0.58 - 0.44 - 0.14	0.51 0.66 0.31 - 0.46 0.37 4.88	- 0.12 - 1.80 - 0.62 - 0.78	04 - 0.52 01 0.15 53 - 0.47 47 - 0.20 21 - 0.41 62 14.11	5 7 9 - 1 –
short-term loans long-term loans	33.19 - 14.67	25.81 1.20	6.66 3.71	1.47	- 0.08 4.96	- 2.49 - 4	65 13.88 03 0.23	3 1
Memo item to domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government to the rest of the world Equity and investment fund shares Equity Listed shares of domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations Listed shares of the rest of the world	14.15 - 0.42 14.46 0.11 4.37 - 1.82 8.56 - 1.62 - 5.39 3.78 - 4.85	- 10.41 - 8.04	- 3.69 - 8.35 4.47 0.18 14.06 60.98 55.16 20.66 20.34 0.31 10.13	- 3.43 0.02 - 3.46 0.02 3.18 20.55 19.05 2.88 0.02 3.02	0.05 0.79 9.56 9.11 - 6.00	- 12.25	90 1.64 54 0.81 40 0.78 05 0.05 28 12.47 22 35.06 13 33.02 72 20.70 83 20.62 11 0.08	1 3 5 7 1 5 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Other equity 1	15.02	26.12	24.37	13.15	14.45		04 3.63	
Investment fund shares Money market fund shares Non-MMF investment fund shares Insurance technical reserves Financial derivatives Other accounts receivable	- 10.38 0.23 - 10.61 1.10 - 1.26 - 78.15	16.35 0.21 16.13 3.03 0.54 31.02	5.82 0.36 5.46 2.56 4.60 – 23.24	1.50 0.35 1.15 0.68 – 1.48 14.86	0.75	- 0.10 - 0 - 0.65 4 0.78 0 0.86 - 1	08 2.04 03 0.79 11 1.25 73 0.46 07 6.88 05 - 17.05	9 - 5 - 5 -
Total	- 77.74	139.18	86.20	49.02	23.95	- 5.48 24	22 43.51	1 11
external financing								
3	1.26		22.74		10.40	,,,		
Debt securities short-term securities long-term securities	1.26 - 11.63 12.89	7.78 1.96 5.82	23.71 - 0.15 23.85	- 1.17 - 0.27 - 0.89	10.40 2.04 8.36	0.18 - 0	88 5.82 57 - 1.79 45 7.61	,
Memo item Debt securities of domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government Households Debt securities of the rest of the world	4.27 - 0.05 4.12 0.00 0.20 - 3.01	1.76 - 0.79 2.07 0.02 0.46 6.02	10.79 0.69 9.97 0.01 0.12 12.92	- 0.52 - 0.60 0.01 - 0.07 0.03	4.97 0.66 3.59 - 0.00 0.73 5.43	- 0.12 0 1.96 1 0.00 0 - 0.57 0 3.33 1	59 2.96 01 0.15 56 2.86 01 0.00 01 - 0.05 29 2.87	5 0 - 7
Loans short-term loans long-term loans	- 7.26 0.55 - 7.81	47.58 29.91 17.67	49.71 14.52 35.19	- 2.60 2.92 - 5.53	29.87 15.01 14.86	_ 2.47 2	42 - 3.09 77 - 0.80 65 - 2.30)
Memo item from domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government from the rest of the world Equity Listed shares of domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government Households Quoted shares of the rest of the world Other equity 1	10.90 - 0.42 22.78 - 11.46 - 18.16 31.11 - 0.34 - 5.39 2.22 0.03 2.80 9.09	20.72 0.84 26.86 - 6.98 26.86 16.63 7.36 - 8.04 11.75 0.11 3.55 - 1.34	26.30 - 8.35 25.92 8.73 23.41 8.95 21.96 20.34 - 2.31 0.07 3.85 - 20.44 7.43	- 9.61 0.02 1.42 - 11.04 7.00 0.85 11.39 2.86 5.09 0.01 3.43 - 10.04		- 12.25	51 - 2.24 54 0.81 67 - 6.33 62 3.29 91 - 0.85 18 1.12 33 17.00 83 20.62 50 - 2.11 01 - 0.02 26 - 1.41 01 - 16.11 95 0.25	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Insurance technical reserves	6.41	5.06	1	l .	1.27	1 1	27 1.27	
Financial derivatives and employee								
stock options Other accounts payable	- 0.21 - 0.79	- 10.81 15.79	- 0.13 31.24	- 3.90 - 7.75	5.34 6.65	I I	05 – 7.81 80 24.69	
1 7		1	1	1	1	1 1	1	1 -

¹ Including unlisted shares.

IX Financial accounts

2 Financial assets and liabilities of non-financial corporations (non-consolidated)

Financial assets Currency and deposits Debt securities short-term debt securities long-term debt securities Memo item Debt securities of domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government Debt securities of the rest of the world Loans short-term loans long-term loans Memo item to domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government to the rest of the world Equity and investment fund shares Equity Listed shares of domestic sectors	2014 406.3 49.6 6.8 42.9 22.9 4.6 12.7 5.7 26.7 455.4 356.2 99.2 303.7 212.4 84.9 6.4 151.7 1,700.7 1,565.2 262.2 252.2 10.0	2015 463.4 47.8 6.0 41.7 23.3 3.6 14.5 5.2 24.4 485.2 383.7 101.5 312.5 213.3 92.8 6.4 172.7 1,880.9 1,728.9 273.0	2016 514.8 44.8 5.5 39.3 20.8 4.4 12.0 494.5 390.5 104.0 308.8 204.9 97.2 6.6 185.7 1,926.3	Q4 463.4 47.8 6.0 41.7 23.3 3.6 14.5 5.2 24.4 485.2 383.7 101.5 213.3 92.8 6.4 172.7	Q1 456.1 48.8 7.0 41.7 23.8 4.3 14.8 24.9 487.8 382.5 105.3 316.6 218.9 91.2 6.5	Q2 466.5 45.7 6.3 39.3 21.4 4.2 13.0 4.2 24.3 480.0 380.4 99.6 310.0 206.7 96.8	93 502.9 46.0 6.3 39.6 21.4 4.3 12.5 4.6 24.5 478.4 375.4 103.0 307.2 204.1 96.4	44.8 5.5 39.3 20.8 4.4 12.0 4.4 24.0 494.5 390.5 104.0	Q1 516 43 38 20 52 400 115 318 206 109 109
Currency and deposits Debt securities short-term debt securities long-term debt securities Memo item Debt securities of domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government Debt securities of the rest of the world Loans short-term loans long-term loans Memo item to domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government to the rest of the world Equity and investment fund shares Equity	49.6 6.8 42.9 22.9 4.6 12.7 5.7 26.7 455.4 356.2 99.2 303.7 212.4 84.9 6.4 151.7 1,700.7 1,565.2 262.2 252.2	47.8 6.0 41.7 23.3 3.6 14.5 5.2 24.4 485.2 383.7 101.5 312.5 213.3 92.8 6.4 172.7 1,880.9 1,728.9	44.8 5.5 39.3 20.8 4.4 12.0 4.4 24.0 494.5 390.5 104.0 308.8 204.9 97.2 6.6 185.7	47.8 6.0 41.7 23.3 3.6 14.5 5.2 24.4 485.2 383.7 101.5 312.5 213.3 92.8 6.4	48.8 7.0 41.7 23.8 4.3 14.8 24.9 487.8 382.5 105.3 316.6 218.9 91.2	45.7 6.3 39.3 21.4 4.2 13.0 4.2 24.3 480.0 380.4 99.6 310.0 206.7 96.8	46.0 6.3 39.6 21.4 4.3 12.5 4.6 24.5 478.4 375.4 103.0	44.8 5.5 39.3 20.8 4.4 12.0 4.4 24.0 494.5 390.5 104.0	2 1 2 52 40 11 31 20
Debt securities short-term debt securities long-term debt securities Memo item Debt securities of domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government Debt securities of the rest of the world Loans short-term loans long-term loans Memo item to domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government to the rest of the world Equity and investment fund shares Equity	49.6 6.8 42.9 22.9 4.6 12.7 5.7 26.7 455.4 356.2 99.2 303.7 212.4 84.9 6.4 151.7 1,700.7 1,565.2 262.2 252.2	47.8 6.0 41.7 23.3 3.6 14.5 5.2 24.4 485.2 383.7 101.5 312.5 213.3 92.8 6.4 172.7 1,880.9 1,728.9	44.8 5.5 39.3 20.8 4.4 12.0 4.4 24.0 494.5 390.5 104.0 308.8 204.9 97.2 6.6 185.7	47.8 6.0 41.7 23.3 3.6 14.5 5.2 24.4 485.2 383.7 101.5 312.5 213.3 92.8 6.4	48.8 7.0 41.7 23.8 4.3 14.8 24.9 487.8 382.5 105.3 316.6 218.9 91.2	45.7 6.3 39.3 21.4 4.2 13.0 4.2 24.3 480.0 380.4 99.6 310.0 206.7 96.8	46.0 6.3 39.6 21.4 4.3 12.5 4.6 24.5 478.4 375.4 103.0	44.8 5.5 39.3 20.8 4.4 12.0 4.4 24.0 494.5 390.5 104.0	2 3 1 2 52 40 11 31
short-term debt securities long-term debt securities Memo item Debt securities of domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government Debt securities of the rest of the world Loans short-term loans long-term loans Memo item to domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government to the rest of the world Equity and investment fund shares Equity	6.8 42.9 4.6 12.7 5.7 26.7 455.4 356.2 99.2 303.7 212.4 84.9 6.4 151.7 1,700.7 1,565.2 262.2 252.2	6.0 41.7 23.3 3.6 14.5 5.2 24.4 485.2 383.7 101.5 312.5 213.3 92.8 6.4 172.7 1,880.9 1,728.9	5.5 39.3 20.8 4.4 12.0 4.4 24.0 494.5 390.5 104.0 308.8 204.9 97.2 6.6 185.7	6.0 41.7 23.3 3.6 14.5 5.2 24.4 485.2 383.7 101.5 312.5 213.3 92.8 6.4	7.0 41.7 23.8 4.3 14.8 24.9 487.8 382.5 105.3 316.6 218.9 91.2	6.3 39.3 21.4 4.2 13.0 4.2 24.3 480.0 380.4 99.6 310.0 206.7 96.8	6.3 39.6 21.4 4.3 12.5 4.6 24.5 478.4 375.4 103.0	5.5 39.3 20.8 4.4 12.0 4.4 24.0 494.5 390.5 104.0	2 1 2 52 40 11 31
Debt securities of domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government Debt securities of the rest of the world Loans short-term loans long-term loans Memo item to domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government to the rest of the world Equity and investment fund shares Equity	4.6 12.7 5.7 26.7 455.4 356.2 99.2 303.7 212.4 84.9 6.4 151.7 1,700.7 1,565.2 262.2 252.2	3.6 14.5 5.2 24.4 485.2 383.7 101.5 312.5 213.3 92.8 6.4 172.7 1,880.9 1,728.9	4.4 12.0 4.4 24.0 494.5 390.5 104.0 308.8 204.9 97.2 6.6 185.7	3.6 14.5 5.2 24.4 485.2 383.7 101.5 312.5 213.3 92.8 6.4	4.3 14.8 4.8 24.9 487.8 382.5 105.3 316.6 218.9 91.2	4.2 13.0 4.2 24.3 480.0 380.4 99.6 310.0 206.7 96.8	4.3 12.5 4.6 24.5 478.4 375.4 103.0 307.2 204.1	4.4 12.0 4.4 24.0 494.5 390.5 104.0	52 40 11 33
long-term loans Memo item to domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government to the rest of the world Equity and investment fund shares Equity	99.2 303.7 212.4 84.9 6.4 151.7 1,700.7 1,565.2 262.2 252.2	312.5 213.3 92.8 6.4 172.7 1,880.9	308.8 204.9 97.2 6.6 185.7	312.5 213.3 92.8 6.4	316.6 218.9 91.2	99.6 310.0 206.7 96.8	103.0 307.2 204.1	308.8 204.9	3 2
to domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government to the rest of the world Equity and investment fund shares Equity	212.4 84.9 6.4 151.7 1,700.7 1,565.2 262.2 252.2	213.3 92.8 6.4 172.7 1,880.9 1,728.9	204.9 97.2 6.6 185.7	213.3 92.8 6.4	218.9 91.2	206.7 96.8	204.1	204.9	2
Equity	262.2 252.2	1		1,880.9	171.2 1,797.6	6.5 170.0 1,757.1	6.6 171.2 1,814.5	97.2 6.6 185.7 1,926.3	2,0
Non-financial corporations Financial corporations Listed shares of the rest of the world	50.0	266.6 6.3 62.5	1,766.4 292.3 286.2 6.1 73.9	1,728.9 273.0 266.6 6.3 62.5	1,646.5 248.1 242.0 6.1 62.9	1,605.5 239.4 233.7 5.7 62.1	1,656.3 265.1 259.3 5.8 64.5	1,766.4 292.3 286.2 6.1 73.9	1,8 3 2
Other equity 1 Investment fund shares Money market fund shares Non-MMF investment fund shares Insurance technical reserves Financial derivatives	1,252.9 135.5 1.2 134.4 47.3 22.7	1,393.4 151.9 1.4 150.6 50.0 24.0	1,400.2 159.9 1.9 158.0 52.9 26.9	1,393.4 151.9 1.4 150.6 50.0 24.0	1,335.5 151.1 1.0 150.1 50.7 23.2	1,303.9 151.7 1.1 150.6 51.4 25.3	1,326.6 158.2 1.0 157.2 52.2 22.0	159.9 1.9 158.0 52.9 26.9	1,4 1 1
Other accounts receivable Total	883.4	912.6	930.1	912.6	904.1 3,768.4	903.5	904.0 3,819.9	930.1	1,0 4,1
	3,565.4	3,863.9	3,990.4	3,863.9	3,708.4	3,729.0	3,619.9	3,990.4	4,1
Liabilities									
Debt securities short-term securities long-term securities	150.9 1.8 149.1	156.8 3.0 153.7	183.8 2.9 180.9	156.8 3.0 153.7	173.1 5.1 168.0	179.0 5.3 173.7	183.0 4.7 178.3	183.8 2.9 180.9	1
Memo item Debt securities of domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government Households Debt securities of the rest of the world	60.2 4.6 39.8 0.1 15.8 90.7	58.7 3.6 40.0 0.1 15.0 98.1	72.0 4.4 51.7 0.1 15.7 111.8	58.7 3.6 40.0 0.1 15.0 98.1	65.9 4.3 46.0 0.1 15.6 107.2	68.2 4.2 49.1 0.1 14.9 110.8	71.2 4.3 50.9 0.1 15.9 111.8	72.0 4.4 51.7 0.1 15.7 111.8	1
Loans short-term loans long-term loans Memo item	1,388.2 486.6 901.7	1,436.9 515.7 921.2	1,481.6 529.2 952.5	1,436.9 515.7 921.2	1,461.5 528.9 932.6	1,464.2 526.5 937.7	1,481.7 530.4 951.2	1,481.6 529.2 952.5	1,5 5 9
from domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government from the rest of the world	1,091.5 212.4 819.7 59.4 296.7	1,108.9 213.3 843.9 51.7 328.0	1,129.3 204.9 862.8 61.5 352.4	1,108.9 213.3 843.9 51.7 328.0	1,131.8 218.9 854.9 57.9 329.7	1,119.6 206.7 855.3 57.7 344.6	1,130.2 204.1 869.8 56.3 351.4	61.5	1,1 2 8
Equity Listed shares of domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government Households Quoted shares of the rest of the world	2,543.6 570.8 252.2 134.7 35.2 148.7 719.1	2,673.9 626.4 266.6 150.1 43.4 166.2 756.3	2,749.3 664.0 286.2 154.7 44.4 178.7 803.7	2,673.9 626.4 266.6 150.1 43.4 166.2 756.3	2,570.6 585.2 242.0 140.3 41.5 161.5 724.7	2,490.5 569.6 233.7 139.2 40.4 156.3 684.7	2,665.4 616.9 259.3 147.8 40.8 168.9 782.2	44.4	2,8 6 2 1 1 8
Other equity 1 Insurance technical reserves	1,253.7 250.3	1,291.2 255.4	1,281.6 260.4	1,291.2 255.4	1,260.8 256.6	1,236.2 257.9	1,266.4 259.2		1,3
Financial derivatives and employee stock options Other accounts payable	51.8 978.1	42.0 999.2	38.2 1,033.1	42.0 999.2	49.6 980.2	46.5 982.8	50.4 991.3	1	1,0

¹ Including unlisted shares.

IX Financial accounts

3 Acquisition of financial assets and external financing of households (non-consolidated)

	20			2015 2016					
m	2014	2015	2016	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Acquisition of financial assets									
Currency and deposits	85.82	96.56	114.97	38.97	8.72	29.08	24.73	52.45	ı
Currency	15.64	25.40	21.30	7.73	3.03	4.82	7.09	6.36	
Deposits	70.18	71.16	93.68	31.24	5.70	24.26	17.63	46.09	
Transferable deposits	73.84	100.96	105.26	32.22	7.24	28.09	23.41	46.52	
Time deposits	8.74		1.28	0.44		2.16	- 1.73	0.02	1
Savings deposits	0., .	5.22			0.05	2		0.02	
(including savings certifikates)	- 12.41	- 20.58	- 12.87	- 1.43	- 2.37	- 5.99	- 4.05	- 0.45	-
Debt securities	- 18.00	- 17.40	- 12.20	- 3.07	- 1.76	- 4.10	- 3.16	- 3.18	-
short-term debt securities long-term debt securities	- 0.67 - 17.33	0.75 - 18.16	- 0.10 - 12.10	- 0.13 - 2.95	0.10 - 1.86	- 0.62 - 3.48	0.10 - 3.26		_
Memo item Debt securities of domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government	- 15.08 0.02 - 12.52 - 2.58	0.39 - 6.80	0.02 - 2.22	- 1.45 - 0.07 - 0.78 - 0.60		- 1.57 - 0.59 - 0.36 - 0.63	- 1.74 0.03 - 1.29 - 0.48	- 0.09 - 1.31	-
Debt securities of the rest of the world	- 2.93	- 8.06	- 8.39	- 1.62	- 2.84	- 2.53	- 1.42	- 1.60	-
Equity and investment fund shares	36.87	46.39	42.23	14.48	15.67	11.57	10.20	4.79	
Equity	12.17	15.03	18.16	6.69	10.26	5.22	3.35	- 0.67	
Listed Shares of domestic sectors	4.61	4.06	6.49	2.79	6.59	2.69	0.25	- 3.03	-
Non-financial corporations Financial corporations	2.69 1.93	3.77 0.28	3.22 3.28	2.76 0.03		0.69 2.00	- 0.30 0.55		- -
Quoted shares of the rest of the world	3.70	6.75	6.83	2.30	1.65	1.21	2.08	1.88	
Other equity 1	3.86	4.22	4.83	1.60	2.02	1.32	1.02	0.47	
Investment fund shares	24.70	31.36	24.07	7.79	5.41	6.35	6.86	5.46	
Money market fund shares Non-MMF investment fund shares	- 0.34 25.04	- 0.57 31.93	- 0.52 24.60	- 0.30 8.09	- 0.30 5.71	- 0.15 6.50	0.10 6.76		-
Non-life insurance technical reserves and provision for calls under standardised guarantees	22.97	20.08	17.36	5.12	4.67	4.18	4.32	4.18	
Life insurance and annuity									
entitlements	31.89	31.36	40.02	7.19	19.65	7.58	9.01	3.78	
Pension entitlement, claims of pension funds on pension managers, entitlements to non-pension benefits	36.84	30.32	27.01	6.79	3.09	6.55	5.69	11.68	
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Other accounts receivable 2	- 34.57	- 23.28	l .	- 25.15	10.53	- 7.38	- 8.83	1	
Total	161.82	184.03	194.93	44.33	60.57	47.49	41.95	44.92	
xternal financing									
Loans	20.59	39.06	47.17	9.39	5.99	15.83	15.99	9.36	
short-term loans long-term loans	- 1.98 22.57		- 4.31 51.48	- 1.40 10.79		- 0.91 16.74	- 0.93 16.92	- 2.05	-
Memo item Mortage loans	24.87	36.49	41.64	10.44		12.14	14.31		
Consumer loans Entrepreneurial loans	1.21 - 5.49	5.44 - 2.88	9.78 - 4.24	0.32 - 1.38		3.93 - 0.24	2.86 – 1.17		-
Memo item Loans from monetary financial institutions Loans from other financial institutions Loans from general government and rest	18.87 1.72		4.31	9.38 0.01	0.75	13.81 2.02	15.74 0.25	1.28	-
of the world	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	1	
Financial derivatives	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	
Other accounts payable	0.78	- 1.14	0.34	- 0.25	0.19	0.03	0.11	0.01	-
Total	21.37	37.92	47.51	9.14	6.18	15.86	16.10	9.37	

 $^{{\}bf 1}$ Including unlisted shares. ${\bf 2}$ Including accumulated interest-bearing surplus shares with insurance corporations.

4 Financial assets and liabilities of households (non-consolidated)

				2015	2016				2017
m	2014	2015	2016	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
inancial assets									
Currency and deposits	1,998.1	2,094.7	2,208.8	2,094.7	2,103.5	2,132.6	2,157.5	2,208.8	2,22
Currency	127.7	153.1	174.4	153.1	156.1	160.9	168.0	174.4	10
Deposits	1,870.4	1,941.6	2,034.4	1,941.6	1,947.4	1,971.6	1,989.5	2,034.4	2,0
Transferable deposits	981.4	1,082.4	1,188.0	1,082.4	1,089.8	1,117.9	1,141.5	1,188.0	1,2
Time deposits	256.4	246.8	248.7	246.8	248.3	250.4	248.7	248.7	2
Savings deposits (including savings certifikates)	632.7	612.4	597.7	612.4	609.3	603.4	599.3	597.7	9
Debt securities	162.2	139.8	127.4	139.8	137.1	133.5	130.6	127.4	1
short-term debt securities long-term debt securities	2.1 160.1	2.9 136.9	2.7 124.7	2.9 136.9	2.9 134.2	2.3 131.2	2.4 128.3	2.7 124.7	
Memo item Debt securities of domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government	102.4 14.1 78.7 9.6	89.4 13.4 69.5 6.5	85.6 13.9 66.7 5.0	89.4 13.4 69.5 6.5	89.6 13.9 69.4 6.3	87.8 13.1 69.0 5.7	87.1 14.1 67.8 5.2	85.6 13.9 66.7 5.0	
Debt securities of the rest of the world	59.8	50.3	41.8	50.3	47.6	45.7	43.5	41.8	
Equity and investment fund shares	951.4	1,040.7	1,108.3	1,040.7	1,023.0	1,028.9	1,069.2	1,108.3	1,
Equity	508.9	555.9	590.4	555.9	543.7	541.2	564.1	590.4	'
Listed Shares of domestic sectors	169.7	188.9	200.8	188.9	181.8	174.6	187.9	200.8	:
Non-financial corporations Financial corporations	142.1 27.6	158.7 30.3	169.8 31.0	158.7 30.3	154.1 27.6	148.6 26.0	160.6 27.3	169.8 31.0	
Quoted shares of the rest of the world	64.0	74.8	86.8	74.8	73.1	76.8	80.7	86.8	
Other equity 1	275.3	292.2	302.9	292.2	288.9	289.7	295.5	302.9	:
Investment fund shares	442.5	484.8	517.8	484.8	479.3	487.8	505.1	517.8	
Money market fund shares Non-MMF investment fund shares	4.0 438.5	3.4 481.4	2.8 515.0	3.4 481.4	3.1 476.3	3.0 484.7	3.0 502.1	2.8 515.0	
Non-life insurance technical reserves and provision for calls under standardised guarantees	307.3	324.4	337.8	324.4	327.7	331.1	334.5	337.8	:
Life insurance and annuity entitlements	885.6	919.5	963.2	919.5	940.4	948.8	958.6	963.2	;
Pension entitlement, claims of pension funds on pension managers, entitlements to non-pension benefits	752.1	783.4	810.4	783.4	786.5	793.0	798.7	810.4	
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Other accounts receivable 2	35.8	37.1	35.6	37.1	36.8	36.5	36.0	35.6	
Total	5,092.6	5,339.5	5,591.4	5,339.5	5,355.1	5,404.3	5,485.1	5,591.4	5,
iabilities									
Loans	1,570.5	1,607.5	1,655.3	1,607.5	1,613.9	1,629.7	1,645.9	1,655.3	1,6
short-term loans long-term loans	64.6 1,505.9	60.9 1,546.6	56.6 1,598.7	60.9 1,546.6	60.5 1,553.4	59.6 1,570.1	58.6 1,587.2		1,6
Memo item Mortage loans Consumer loans Entrepreneurial loans	1,118.0 188.9 263.6	1,154.7 191.9 260.9	1,196.4 201.8 257.0	1,154.7 191.9 260.9	1,159.0 194.0 260.9	1,171.2 197.8 260.7	1,185.5 200.9 259.5	1,196.4 201.8 257.0	
Memo item Loans from monetary financial institutions Loans from other financial institutions Loans from general government and rest	1,477.6 92.9	1,514.9 92.7	1,558.3 97.0	1,514.9 92.7	1,520.5 93.4	1,534.3 95.4	1,550.2 95.7	1,558.3 97.0	
of the world	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	l .	
Financial derivatives Other accounts payable	0.0 16.4	0.0 14.9	0.0 15.6		0.0 15.8	0.0 15.9	0.0 16.3	0.0 15.6	
Total	1,586.9	1,622.4	1,670.9	1,622.4	1,629.7	1,645.5	1,662.1	1,670.9	1,6

 $^{{\}bf 1}$ Including unlisted shares. ${\bf 2}$ Including accumulated interest-bearing surplus shares with insurance corporations.

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

Period	General government € billion	Central government	State government	Local government	Social security funds	4	General government as a percentage	Central government of GDP	State government	Local government	Social security funds	
2010 2011 2012 2013 P 2014 P 2015 P 2016 Pe 2015 H1 P H2 P	Deficit/surp - 108.9 - 25.9 - 0.9 - 5.4 + 8.6 + 20.9 + 26.4 + 14.4 + 6.6	- 84.1 - 29.4 - 16.1 - 8.1 + 8.6 + 10.0 + 6.9 + 2.4 + 7.7	- 20.6 - 11.4 - 5.5 - 2.7 - 0.5 + 4.6 + 5.9 + 3.7 + 0.9	- 0.3 + 2.2 + 0.2 - 2.5 + 4.2 + 5.5 + 5.6 - 1.4	+ 1! + 18 + ! + 3 + 4 + 6	3.8 5.3 8.4 5.3 3.0 2.1 8.0 2.6 0.5	- 4.2 - 1.0 - 0.0 - 0.2 + 0.3 + 0.7 + 0.8 + 1.0	- 1.7 - 0.6 - 0.5 + 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.5	- 0. - 0. - 0. - 0. + 0. + 0. + 0. + 0.	- 0.0 + 0.1 + 0.0 - 0.1 2 + 0.1 2 + 0.2 2 + 0.4 - 0.1	+ + + + + + +	0.6 0.7 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.2 0.0
2016 H1 pe H2 pe	+ 16.4 + 10.0	+ 4.3 + 2.6	+ 3.2 + 2.7	+ 2.4 + 3.1		6.4 1.6	+ 1.1 + 0.6	+ 0.3		+ 0.2	+	0.1
	Debt level ²									End of yea	ar or qua	arter
2010 2011 2012 2013 P 2014 p	2,088.8 2,128.3 2,204.9 2,189.8 2,189.6	1,334.0 1,344.1 1,387.9 1,390.5 1,396.5	629.6 657.0 685.5 664.1 657.0	143.1 143.6 148.2 151.3 152.5		1.3 1.3 1.2 1.3 1.4	81.0 78.7 79.9 77.5 74.9	49.3 50.3 49.2	24.5 24.5 23.5	5.3 5.4 5.4 5.4		0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
2015 p 2016 p	2,158.8 2,140.4	1,372.7 1,366.9	653.1 637.0	152.5 152.7		1.4 1.1	71.2 68.3					0.0
2015 Q1 P Q2 P Q3 P Q4 P	2,195.0 2,160.8 2,162.5 2,158.8	1,398.0 1,380.6 1,374.8 1,372.7	665.0 644.6 652.1 653.1	152.8 152.6 153.4 152.5		1.4 1.4 1.5 1.4	74.5 72.6 72.0 71.2	46.4 45.8	21. 21.	5.1 5.1		0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
2016 Q1 P Q2 P Q3 P Q4 P	2,166.4 2,169.3 2,162.3 2,140.4	1,382.5 1,391.2 1,381.1 1,366.9	645.8 642.1 642.5 637.0	154.9 154.4 155.1 152.7		1.2 1.1 1.0 1.1	70.9 70.2 69.4 68.3	45.0 44.4	20.8	5.0 5.0		0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
2017 Q1 p	2,114.8	1,352.8	625.6	152.0		1.2	66.9	42.8	19.8	4.8	I	0.0

Sources: Federal Statistical Office and Bundesbank calculations. **1** The deficit/surplus in accordance with ESA 2010 corresponds to the Maastricht definition. **2** Quarterly

GDP ratios are based on the national output of the four preceding quarters.

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

	Revenue			Expenditure									
		of which				of which							
Period	Total	Taxes	Social con- tributions	Other		Social benefits	Compen- sation of employees	Inter- mediate consumption	Gross capital formation	Interest	Other	Deficit/ surplus	Memo item Total tax burden 1
	€ billion												
2010 2011 2012 2013 P 2014 P	1,110.3 1,182.7 1,220.9 1,258.4 1,306.8	556.2 598.8 624.9 650.6 674.0	426.2 442.3 454.3 465.0 482.0	127.9 141.7 141.7 142.8 150.7	1,219.2 1,208.6 1,221.8 1,263.7 1,298.2	634.5 633.9 645.5 666.5 692.5	203.5 208.6 212.3 217.9 224.1	118.0 124.1 126.5 133.1 134.3	59.4 61.4 61.5 60.7 60.9	63.9 67.5 63.1 56.0 52.0	139.9 113.1 112.8 129.4 134.3	- 108.9 - 25.9 - 0.9 - 5.4 + 8.6	986.5 1,045.6 1,083.7 1,119.9 1,160.7
2015 p 2016 pe	1,354.8 1,414.7	706.3 738.8	500.8 523.3	147.8 152.7	1,333.9 1,388.4	723.4 755.4	228.6 236.7	139.5 150.1	64.3 66.3	47.3 43.2	130.8 136.7	+ 20.9 + 26.4	1,212.5 1,269.0
	as a perce	entage of	GDP										
2010 2011 2012 2013 P 2014 P	43.0 43.8 44.3 44.5 44.7	21.6 22.2 22.7 23.0 23.1		5.0 5.2 5.1 5.1 5.2	47.3 44.7 44.3 44.7 44.4	24.6 23.4 23.4 23.6 23.7	7.9 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7	4.6 4.6 4.6 4.7 4.6	2.3 2.3 2.2 2.1 2.1	2.5 2.5 2.3 2.0 1.8	5.4 4.2 4.1 4.6 4.6	- 4.2 - 1.0 - 0.0 - 0.2 + 0.3	38.2 38.7 39.3 39.6 39.7
2015 p 2016 pe	44.7 45.1	23.3 23.6	16.5 16.7	4.9 4.9	44.0 44.3	23.9 24.1	7.5 7.6	4.6 4.8	2.1 2.1	1.6 1.4	4.3 4.4	+ 0.7 + 0.8	40.0 40.5
	Percentag	je growth	rates										
2010 2011 2012 2013 P 2014 P 2015 P 2016 Pe	+ 1.8 + 6.5 + 3.2 + 3.1 + 3.8 + 3.7 + 4.4	+ 0.3 + 7.7 + 4.4 + 4.1 + 3.6 + 4.8 + 4.6	+ 2.5 + 3.8 + 2.7 + 2.4 + 3.7 + 3.9 + 4.5	+ 6.1 + 10.7 + 0.0 + 0.8 + 5.5 - 1.9 + 3.3	+ 4.2 - 0.9 + 1.1 + 3.4 + 2.7 + 2.7	+ 1.5 - 0.1 + 1.8 + 3.3 + 3.9 + 4.5 + 4.4	+ 2.9 + 2.5 + 1.8 + 2.6 + 2.8 + 2.0 + 3.5	+ 5.7 + 5.1 + 2.0 + 5.2 + 0.9 + 3.9 + 7.6	+ 1.9 + 3.3 + 0.2 - 1.3 + 0.4 + 5.4 + 3.1	- 1.7 + 5.7 - 6.5 - 11.2 - 7.2 - 9.1 - 8.6	+ 23.9 - 19.2 - 0.3 + 14.8 + 3.8 - 2.6 + 4.5		+ 1.3 + 6.0 + 3.6 + 3.3 + 3.6 + 4.5 + 4.7

Source: Federal Statistical Office. * Figures in accordance with ESA 2010. 1 Taxes and social contributions plus customs duties and levies from banks to the Single Reso-

lution Fund established at the European level.

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

€ billion

	Central, stat	te and loca	ıl governm	ent 1							Social secu	rity funds 2		General go	vernment,	total	
	Revenue			Expenditur	e												
		of which			of which	3											
Period	Total 4	Taxes	Finan- cial transac- tions 5	Total 4	Person- nel expend- iture	Current grants	Interest	Fixed asset forma- tion	Finan- cial transac- tions 5	Deficit / surplus	Rev- enue 6	Expend- iture	Deficit / surplus	Rev- enue	Expend- iture	Defic surpl	
2010	634.7	530.6	7.9	713.6	190.7	308.5	57.7	39.7	11.4	- 78.9	516.5	512.7	+ 3.8	1,033.7	1,108.8	_	75.1
2011	689.6	573.4	22.8	711.6	194.3	301.3	56.8	38.5	13.7	- 22.0	526.3	511.2	+ 15.1	1,104.2	1,111.1	-	6.9
2012 P	745.0	600.0	14.7	770.2	218.8	285.2	69.9	42.6	25.5	- 25.2	536.2	518.8	+ 17.4	1,171.1	1,178.8	-	7.8
2013 p	761.8	619.7	14.7	773.6	225.3	286.9	65.7	42.8	23.5	- 11.8	536.7	531.9	+ 4.9	1,198.1	1,205.0	-	6.9
2014 p	791.8	643.6	11.3	786.7	236.0	292.9	57.1	45.9	17.6	+ 5.1	554.5	551.1	+ 3.5	1,245.3	1,236.7	+	8.6
2015 P	829.5	673.3	10.4	804.0	244.1	302.6	49.8	46.4	12.5	+ 25.5	575.0	573.1	+ 1.9	1,300.8	1,273.4	+	27.4
2016 p	862.1	705.8	9.0	844.5	251.3	320.5	43.4	49.0	11.8	+ 17.6	601.2	594.6	+ 6.7	1,354.2	1,330.0	+	24.2
2015 Q1 p	196.0	160.9	2.4	198.8	58.5	80.5	18.4	7.7	2.5	- 2.8	137.3	142.8	- 5.4	307.6	315.8	-	8.2
Q2 p	208.4	167.7	1.5	185.2	59.5	72.8	7.2	9.1	3.0	+ 23.1	142.4	142.3	+ 0.1	325.0	301.8	+	23.2
Q3 p	202.8	166.5	3.8	198.0	62.3	71.3	16.6	11.6	3.4	+ 4.7	141.2	143.4	- 2.1	318.1	315.5	+	2.6
Q4 p	221.5	178.2	2.6	219.3	63.4	77.4	7.3	17.3	3.5	+ 2.2	152.7	145.3	+ 7.4	348.4	338.8	+	9.6
2016 Q1 p	205.7	169.9	1.4	206.5	60.2	81.5	17.7	8.4	2.2	- 0.8	143.0	146.6	- 3.6	321.8	326.2	-	4.5
Q2 p	216.7	176.6	2.4	194.1	60.7	77.7	5.4	10.4	2.4	+ 22.7	148.7	147.0	+ 1.7	338.5	314.2	+	24.3
Q3 p	207.9	169.3	2.9	211.7	62.0	79.3	14.5	12.3	2.4	- 3.8	148.3	149.7	- 1.4	329.0	334.2	-	5.2
Q4 p	232.3	189.2	2.1	232.6	68.0	82.3	7.7	17.2	4.8	- 0.3	160.1	152.2	+ 7.8	364.9	357.4	+	7.5
2017 Q1 p	215.6	180.4	0.9	200.9	63.1	80.9	13.8	10.2	1.9	+ 14.6	150.3	155.1	- 4.8	337.5	327.7	+	9.8

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on Federal Statistical Office data. **1** Annual figures based on the calculations of the Federal Statistical Office. Bundesbank supplementary estimations for the reporting years after 2011 that are not yet available. The quarterly figures contain numerous off-budget entities which are assigned to the general government sector as defined in the national accounts but are not yet included in the annual calculations. From 2012, also including the bad bank FMSW. **2** The annual figures do not tally with the sum of the quarterly figures, as the

latter are all provisional. The quarterly figures for some insurance sectors are estimated. **3** The development of the types of expenditure recorded here is influenced in part by statistical changeovers. **4** Including discrepancies in clearing transactions between central, state and local government. **5** On the revenue side, this contains proceeds booked as disposals of equity interests and as loan repayments. On the expenditure side, this contains the acquisition of equity interests and loans granted. **6** Including central government liquidity assistance to the Federal Employment Agency.

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

€ billion

	Central governmen	t		State government 2	2,3		Local government	3	
Period	Revenue 1	Expenditure	Deficit / surplus	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit / surplus	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit / surplus
2010	288.7	333.1	- 44.4	266.8	287.3	- 20.5	175.4	182.3	- 6.9
2011	307.1	324.9	- 17.7	286.5	295.9	- 9.4	183.9	184.9	- 1.0
2012 p	312.5	335.3	- 22.8	311.0	316.1	- 5.1	200.0	198.5	+ 1.5
2013 p	313.2	335.6	- 22.4	324.3	323.9	+ 0.4	207.6	206.3	+ 1.3
2014 p	322.9	323.3	- 0.3	338.3	336.1	+ 2.1	218.7	218.7	- 0.1
2015 p	338.3	326.5	+ 11.8	355.1	350.6	+ 4.5	232.7	229.1	+ 3.6
2016 p	344.7	338.4	+ 6.2	381.1	373.5	+ 7.6	248.9	243.1	+ 5.8
2015 Q1 p	74.4	81.6	- 7.1	84.2	84.5	- 0.3	46.3	52.1	- 5.8
Q2 p	86.5	72.6	+ 13.9	87.0	83.6	+ 3.4	58.1	53.4	+ 4.7
Q3 p	85.9	89.0	- 3.2	87.8	84.2	+ 3.6	57.5	56.3	+ 1.2
Q4 p	91.5	83.4	+ 8.1	94.1	96.8	- 2.8	69.0	65.9	+ 3.0
2016 Q1 P	81.1	83.6	- 2.5	90.5	88.2	+ 2.4	49.0	55.1	- 6.1
Q2 P	87.5	73.6	+ 13.8	92.7	88.2	+ 4.4	61.1	57.9	+ 3.2
Q3 p	85.2	88.6	- 3.5	91.5	90.0	+ 1.5	60.7	60.7	+ 0.1
Q4 p	90.9	92.5	- 1.6	104.3	105.5	- 1.2	76.3	68.0	+ 8.3
2017 Q1 p	88.2	84.6	+ 3.5	95.6	90.0	+ 5.6	52.7	57.7	- 4.9

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on Federal Statistical Office data. 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 Quarterly data of core budgets and off-budget entities which are

assigned to the general government sector. Annual figures up to and including 2011: excluding off-budget entities, but including special accounts and special purpose associations based on the calculations of the Federal Statistical Office. For the following years, Bundesbank supplementary estimations.

5 Central, state and local government: tax revenue

€ million

	Central and state government and European Union						
ōtal	Total					Balance of untransferred tax shares 4	Memo item Amounts deducted in the federal budget ⁵
530,587 573,352 600,046 619,708	460,230 496,738 518,963 535,173	254,537 276,598 284,801 287,641	181,326 195,676 207,846 216,430	24,367 24,464 26,316 31,101	70,385 76,570 81,184 84,274	+ 43 - 101 + 262	28,726 28,615 28,498 27,775
673,276 705,791	580,485 606,965	308,849 316,854	240,698 260,837	30,938 29,273	93,003 98,679	- 212 + 148	27,241 27,836
161,068 167,763 166,468 177,978	137,183 143,248 143,854 156,200	68,215 76,762 79,783 84,089	57,237 59,298 59,551 64,613	11,731 7,188 4,520 7,499	15,722 24,814 23,006 29,461	- 299 - 392	6,433 6,633 7,558 6,618
170,358 176,879 169,374 189,180	144,841 152,042 145,700 164,382	74,113 82,184 76,638 83,920	61,972 64,684 61,573 72,608	8,755 5,175 7,489 7,855	17,121 25,205 23,839 32,513	- 368 - 165	
181,506 	154,154 149,915	85,256 76,387	66,704 66,605	2,194 6,922	17,950 	+ 9,403 	6,606 6,825
	63,479 58,550	34,058	27,918	1,504			2,171 2,275
	530,587 573,352 600,046 619,708 643,624 673,276 705,791 161,068 167,763 166,468 177,978 170,358 176,879 169,374 189,180	530,587 460,230 573,352 496,738 600,046 518,963 619,708 535,173 643,624 556,008 673,276 580,485 705,791 606,965 161,068 137,183 167,763 143,248 166,468 143,854 177,978 156,200 170,358 144,841 176,879 152,042 169,374 145,700 189,180 164,382 181,506 154,154 149,915	otal Central government 1 530,587 460,230 254,537 573,352 496,738 276,598 600,046 518,963 284,801 619,708 535,173 287,641 643,624 556,008 298,518 673,276 580,485 308,849 705,791 606,965 316,854 161,068 137,183 68,215 167,763 143,248 76,762 166,468 143,854 79,783 170,358 144,841 74,113 176,879 152,042 82,184 169,374 145,700 76,638 189,180 164,382 83,920 181,506 154,154 85,256 63,479 34,058	otal government 1 government 1 530,587 460,230 254,537 181,326 573,352 496,738 276,598 195,676 600,046 518,963 284,801 207,846 619,708 535,173 287,641 216,430 643,624 556,008 298,518 226,504 673,276 580,485 308,849 240,698 705,791 606,965 316,854 260,837 161,068 137,183 68,215 57,237 167,763 143,248 76,762 59,298 166,468 143,854 79,783 59,551 177,978 156,200 84,089 64,613 170,879 152,042 82,184 64,684 169,374 145,700 76,638 61,573 189,180 164,382 83,920 72,608 181,506 154,154 85,256 66,704	otal Central government 1 government 2 government 1 gove	State government 1 State government 1 European Union 2 Local government 3	Central government 1 State government 1 European Union 2 Local government 3 Local government 4 Local government 3 Local government 4 Local g

Sources: Federal Ministry of Finance, Federal Statistical Office and Bundesbank calculations. 1 Before deducting or adding supplementary central government grants, shares in energy tax revenue, compensation for the transfer of motor vehicle tax to central government and consolidation aid, which central government remits to state government. See the last column for the volume of these amounts which are deducted from tax revenue in the federal budget. 2 Custom duties and shares in VAT

and gross national income accruing to the EU from central government tax revenue. 3 Including local government taxes in the city-states Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg. Including revenue from offshore wind farms. 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 X. 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 taxes	2				Turnover taxe	_{2S} 5						Memo item
Period	Total 1	Total	Wage tax 3	Assessed income tax	Corpora-	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
2010	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
2011	527,255	213,534	139,749	31,996	15,634	26,155	190,033	138,957	51,076	6,888	99,133	13,095	4,571	30,517
2012	551,785	231,555	149,065	37,262	16,934	28,294	194,635	142,439	52,196	7,137	99,794	14,201	4,462	32,822
2013	570,213	245,909	158,198	42,280	19,508	25,923	196,843	148,315	48,528	7,053	100,454	15,723	4,231	35,040
2014	593,039	258,875	167,983	45,613	20,044	25,236	203,110	154,228	48,883	7,142	101,804	17,556	4,552	37,031
2015	620,287	273,258	178,891	48,580	19,583	26,204	209,921	159,015	50,905	7,407	104,204	20,339	5,159	39,802
2016	648,310	291,492	184,826	53,833	27,442	25,391	217,090	165,932	51,157	7,831	104,441	22,342	5,113	41,345
2015 Q1	146,924	66,225	41,557	13,134	5,438	6,097	51,852	40,050	11,803	143	22,268	5,207	1,228	9,741
Q2	153,155	69,728	44,267	12,323	5,851	7,287	50,754	38,063	12,691	1,760	24,892	4,838	1,183	9,907
Q3	153,307	66,010	43,251	10,666	4,452	7,640	53,203	40,029	13,174	2,019	25,637	5,029	1,409	9,453
Q4	166,901	71,295	49,816	12,457	3,842	5,180	54,111	40,873	13,238	3,484	31,407	5,265	1,339	10,701
2016 Q1	154,892	70,790	42,583	14,569	8,433	5,204	54,408	42,268	12,141	173	22,553	5,673	1,294	10,051
Q2	162,096	74,489	45,311	12,943	7,329	8,905	52,705	40,195	12,510	1,957	25,783	5,952	1,210	10,054
Q3	155,524	68,137	44,656	11,898	5,546	6,037	53,906	40,877	13,029	2,046	24,857	5,263	1,316	9,824
Q4	175,797	78,076	52,275	14,422	6,134	5,245	56,071	42,593	13,478	3,656	31,247	5,454	1,293	11,415
2017 Q1	165,352	76,990	45,309	17,009	8,511	6,161	57,502	44,196	13,306	438	23,364	5,834	1,224	11,198
Q2	161,036	78,178	48,256	14,825	7,872	7,225	54,243	39,885	14,358	2,059	19,868	5,407	1,281	11,121
2016 June	68,089	38,863	16,170	11,667	6,533	4,493	17,685	13,581	4,104	1	8,734	2,403	403	4,610
2017 June	63,666	39,961	17,319	13,145	7,041	2,456	17,878	13,124	4,755	- 7	3,500	1,888	446	5,107

Source: Federal Ministry of Finance and Bundesbank calculations. 1 This total, unlike that in Table X. 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 4.2.5.4.5.715, 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 2016: 49.4:48.3:2.2. The EU share is deducted from central government's share. **6** Respective percentage share of central and state government for 2016: 22.4:77.6. **7** For the breakdown, see Table X. 7.

7 Central, state and local government: individual taxes

€ million

	Central gov	ernment tax	es 1						State gover	nment taxes	; 1		Local gover	nment taxe	s
									Tax on the acqui-		Betting			of which	
		Soli-			Motor				sition of	Inherit-	and			Local	Real
Period	Energy	darity	Tobacco	Insurance	vehicle	Electri-	Spirits		land and	ance	lottery			business	property
	tax	surcharge	tax	tax	tax	city tax	tax	Other	buildings	tax	tax	Other	Total	tax 2	taxes
2010	39,838	11,713	13,492	10,284	8,488	6,171	1,990	1,449	5,290	4,404	1,412	1,039	47,780	35,712	11,315
2011	40,036	12,781	14,414	10,755	8,422	7,247	2,149	3,329	6,366	4,246	1,420	1,064	52,984	40,424	11,674
2012	39,305	13,624	14,143	11,138	8,443	6,973	2,121	4,047	7,389	4,305	1,432	1,076	55,398	42,345	12,017
2013	39,364	14,378	13,820	11,553	8,490	7,009	2,102	3,737	8,394	4,633	1,635	1,060	56,549	43,027	12,377
2014	39,758	15,047	14,612	12,046	8,501	6,638	2,060	3,143	9,339	5,452	1,673	1,091	57,728	43,763	12,691
2015	39,594	15,930	14,921	12,419	8,805	6,593	2,070	3,872	11,249	6,290	1,712	1,088	60,396	45,752	13,215
2016	40,091	16,855	14,186	12,763	8,952	6,569	2,070	2,955	12,408	7,006	1,809	1,119	65,313	50,097	13,654
2015 Q1	4,704	3,783	2,223	5,825	2,454	1,806	570	904	2,760	1,668	426	353	14,288	10,912	2,982
Q2	9,512	4,278	3,683	2,187	2,361	1,465	470	937	2,561	1,617	433	227	16,368	12,383	3,636
Q3	10,159	3,714	3,981	2,436	2,108	1,643	496	1,102	3,021	1,335	401	272	15,180	11,118	3,697
Q4	15,220	4,155	5,034	1,972	1,883	1,678	534	930	2,906	1,670	452	236	14,561	11,339	2,899
2016 Q1	4,620	3,979	2,722	5,946	2,489	1,685	565	547	3,217	1,668	451	336	15,639	12,090	3,121
Q2	9,860	4,470	4,139	2,269	2,366	1,515	473	691	2,952	2,283	451	267	16,740	12,635	3,715
Q3	10,149	3,938	3,010	2,510	2,198	1,641	499	911	3,050	1,501	446	266	15,896	11,699	3,794
Q4	15,461	4,468	4,315	2,038	1,899	1,728	532	806	3,189	1,554	460	251	17,039	13,673	3,024
2017 Q1	4,812	4,324	2,637	6,178	2,536	1,746	578	553	3,359	1,641	490	343	16,593	12,905	3,228
Q2	10,091	4,809	3,634	2,353	2,374	1,784	476	-5,652	3,129	1,538	474	265			
2016 June	3,414	2,204	849	623	777	422	153	292	1,003	1,153	151	96			
2017 June	3,515	2,445	1,270	657	843	686	155	_ 6,071	1,074	563	157	94			.

Sources: Federal Ministry of Finance, Federal Statistical Office and Bundesbank calculations. ${\bf 1}$ For the sum total, see Table X. 6. ${\bf 2}$ Including revenue from offshore wind farms.

8 German pension insurance scheme: budgetary development and assets*

€ million

	Revenue 1,2			Expenditure 1	,2			Assets 1,4					
		of which			of which								
Period	Total	Contri- butions 3	Payments from central govern- ment	Total	Pension payments	Pen- sioners' health insurance	Deficit/ surplus	Total	Deposits 5	Securities	Equity interests, mort-gages and other loans 6	Real estate	Memo item Adminis- trative assets
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
2011	254,968	177,424	76,200	250,241	212,602	15,015	+ 4,727	24,965	22,241	2,519	88	117	4,379
2012	259,700	181,262	77,193	254,604	216,450	15,283	+ 5,096	30,481	28,519	1,756	104	102	4,315
2013	260,166	181,991	77,067	258,268	219,560	15,528	+ 1,898	33,114	29,193	3,701	119	100	4,250
2014	269,115	189,080	78,940	265,949	226,204	15,978	+ 3,166	36,462	32,905	3,317	146	94	4,263
2015	276,129	194,486	80,464	277,717	236,634	16,705	- 1,588	35,556	32,795	2,506	167	88	4,228
2016	286,399	202,249	83,154	288,641	246,118	17,387	- 2,242	34,094	31,524	2,315	203	52	4,147
2015 Q1	65,923	45,653	20,025	68,435	58,671	4,125	- 2,512	34,084	31,583	2,262	148	92	4,255
Q2	68,700	48,483	19,945	68,443	58,390	4,113	+ 257	34,319	31,797	2,276	152	93	4,254
Q3	67,538	47,280	20,006	70,165	59,931	4,228	- 2,627	32,246	29,722	2,276	156	92	4,259
Q4	73,393	53,096	19,971	70,326	59,963	4,233	+ 3,067	35,574	32,794	2,506	158	117	4,242
2016 Q1	68,182	47,397	20,665	70,076	60,143	4,239	- 1,894	33,865	31,194	2,406	179	86	4,223
Q2	71,291	50,372	20,548	70,418	60,097	4,238	+ 873	34,427	31,892	2,265	183	87	4,220
Q3	70,218	49,333	20,670	73,782	63,081	4,453	- 3,564	31,412	28,776	2,365	187	84	4,213
Q4	76,136	55,171	20,733	74,016	63,117	4,450	+ 2,120	34,088	31,529	2,315	192	53	4,161
2017 Q1	71,301	49,388	21,715	73,731	63,263	4,460	- 2,430	31,660	29,133	2,270	205	52	4,140
Q2	74,581	52,739	21,632	73,785	63,016	4,440	+ 796	32,535	30,372	1,901	210	52	4,136

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. Ex-

cluding investment spending and proceeds. **3** Including contributions for recipients of government cash benefits. **4** Largely corresponds to the sustainability reserves. End of year or quarter. **5** Including cash. **6** Excluding loans to other social security funds.

9 Federal Employment Agency: budgetary development*

€ million

	Revenue				Expenditure									
		of which				of which								Deficit offsetting
Period	Total 1	Contri- butions	Insolvency compen- sation levy	Central government subscriptions	Total	Unemploy- ment benefit 2	Short-time working benefits ³	Job promotion 4	Re- integration payment 5	Insolvency benefit payment	Adminis- trative expend- iture 6	Def sur		grant or loan from central govern- ment
2010	37,070	22,614	2,929	7,927	45,213	16,602	4,125	9,297	5,256	740	5,322	_	8,143	5,207
2011	37,563	25,433	37	8,046	37,524	13,776	1,324	8,369	4,510	683	5,090	+	40	-
2012	37,429	26,570	314	7,238	34,842	13,823	828	6,699	3,822	982	5,117	+	2,587	-
2013	32,636	27,594	1,224	245	32,574	15,411	1,082	6,040		912	5,349	+	61	-
2014	33,725	28,714	1,296	-	32,147	15,368	710	6,264		694	5,493	+	1,578	-
2015	35,159	29,941	1,333	_	31,439	14,846	771	6,295		654	5,597	+	3,720	_
2016	36,352	31,186	1,114	-	30,889	14,435	749	7,035		595	5,314	+	5,463	-
2015 Q1	8,209	6,969	310	_	8,599	4,267	387	1,586		165	1,287	-	390	-
Q2	8,758	7,467	326	-	7,856	3,758	214	1,591		172	1,318	+	902	-
Q3	8,573	7,285	329	-	7,319	3,501	82	1,455		164	1,368	+	1,254	-
Q4	9,619	8,220	367	-	7,665	3,320	87	1,662		152	1,624	+	1,954	-
2016 Q1	8,376	7,271	261	_	7,984	4,083	395	1,739		150	984	+	393	-
Q2	8,991	7,737	278	-	7,807	3,648	203	1,847		147	1,288	+	1,184	-
Q3	8,877	7,609	276	-	7,349	3,428	74	1,608		165	1,399	+	1,529	-
Q4	10,108	8,569	299	-	7,750	3,276	77	1,841		134	1,642	+	2,358	-
2017 Q1	8,859	7,564	204	-	8,834	3,973	478	1,772		146	1,749	+	26	-
Q2	9,355	8,112	227	_	7,964	3,529	173	1,802		155	1,577	+	1,391	_

Source: Federal Employment Agency. * Including transfers to the civil servants' pension fund. 1 Excluding central government deficit offsetting grant or loan. 2 Unemployment benefit in case of unemployment. 3 Including seasonal short-time working benefits and restructuring short-time working benefits, restructuring measures and refunds of social security contributions. 4 Vocational training, measures to

encourage job take-up, rehabilitation, compensation top-up payments and promotion of business start-ups. **5** Until 2012. From 2005 to 2007: compensatory amount. **6** Including collection charges to other statutory social security funds, excluding administrative expenditure within the framework of the basic allowance for job seekers.

10 Statutory health insurance scheme: budgetary development

€ million

	Revenue 1			Expenditure 1									
		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 surpli	
2010	179,529	160,797	15,700	175,804	56,697	30,147	28,432	11,419	10,609	7,797	9,554	+	3,725
2011	189,049	170,875	15,300	179,599	58,501	28,939	29,056	11,651	11,193	8,529	9,488	+	9,450
2012	193,314	176,388	14,000	184,289	60,157	29,156	29,682	11,749	11,477	9,171	9,711	+	9,025
2013	196,405	182,179	11,500	194,537	62,886	30,052	32,799	12,619	12,087	9,758	9,979	+	1,867
2014	203,143	189,089	10,500	205,589	65,711	33,093	34,202	13,028	13,083	10,619	10,063	-	2,445
2015	210,147	195,774	11,500	213,727	67,979	34,576	35,712	13,488	13,674	11,227	10,482	_	3,580
2016	223,692	206,830	14,000	222,936	70,450	35,981	37,300	13,790	14,256	11,677	11,032	+	757
2015 Q1	50,407	46,846	2,875	53,255	17,532	8,554	8,961	3,379	3,216	2,935	2,360	_	2,848
Q2	51,850	48,371	2,875	53,351	17,157	8,661	8,976	3,385	3,376	2,730	2,433	-	1,501
Q3	51,888	48,472	2,875	52,884	16,899	8,621	8,808	3,262	3,398	2,732	2,508	-	996
Q4	55,872	52,085	2,875	54,124	16,553	8,773	8,998	3,449	3,618	2,834	3,102	+	1,747
2016 Q1	53,320	49,292	3,500	55,424	18,044	8,879	9,374	3,470	3,419	2,955	2,458	_	2,104
Q2	54,988	51,009	3,500	55,603	17,686	9,005	9,362	3,478	3,528	2,963	2,599	-	615
Q3	55,632	51,377	3,500	55,114	17,421	8,929	9,166	3,399	3,585	2,842	2,628	+	517
Q4	59,552	55,146	3,500	56,832	17,342	9,194	9,351	3,526	3,698	2,912	3,291	+	2,720
2017 Q1	55,809	51,632	3,625	57,716	18,643	9,215	9,807	3,559	3,516	3,173	2,514	_	1,907

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 contri-

butions from subsidised low-paid part-time employment. $\bf 3$ Federal grant and liquidity assistance. $\bf 4$ Including dentures. $\bf 5$ Net, ie after deducting reimbursements for expenses for levying contributions incurred by other social insurance funds.

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

€ million

	Revenue 1		Expenditure 1							
				of which						
Period	Total	of which Contributions 2	Total	Non-cash care benefits	In-patient care	Nursing benefit	Contributions to pension insurance scheme 3	Administrative expenditure	Deficit/ surplus	
2010	21,864	21,659	21,539	2,933	9,567	4,673	869	1,028	+	325
2011	22,294	22,145	21,962	3,002	9,700	4,735	881	1,034	+	331
2012	23,082	22,953	22,988	3,135	9,961	5,073	881	1,083	+	95
2013	24,972	24,891	24,405	3,389	10,058	5,674	896	1,155	+	567
2014	25,974	25,893	25,457	3,570	10,263	5,893	946	1,216	+	517
2015	30,825	30,751	29,101	3,717	10,745	6,410	960	1,273	+	1,723
2016	32,171	32,100	30,936	3,846	10,918	6,673	983	1,422	+	1,235
2015 Q1	7,252	7,228	6,906	906	2,655	1,571	236	333	+	346
Q2	7,611	7,592	7,139	902	2,666	1,591	239	311	+	472
Q3	7,626	7,609	7,390	930	2,701	1,613	239	326	+	236
Q4	8,198	8,180	7,571	966	2,722	1,682	240	295	+	626
2016 Q1	7,600	7,578	7,587	941	2,703	1,613	238	389	+	13
Q2	7,918	7,901	7,659	949	2,724	1,665	244	331	+	259
Q3	7,958	7,942	7,810	961	2,746	1,682	247	373	+	147
Q4	8,550	8,535	7,941	975	2,741	1,877	250	322	+	608
2017 Q1	8,558	8,538	9,092	1,046	3,194	2,261	289	405	_	534

Source: Federal Ministry of Health. * Including transfers to the long-term care provident fund. 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

	Total	Total new borro		1	of wh		of w	
					Chang in mo marke	ney	marl	oney ket
Period	Gross	2	Net		loans		depo	osits 3
2010	+	302,694	+	42,397	-	5,041	+	1,607
2011	+	264,572	+	5,890	-	4,876	-	9,036
2012	+	263,334	+	31,728	+	6,183	+	13,375
2013	+	246,781	+	19,473	+	7,292	-	4,601
2014	+	192,540	-	2,378	-	3,190	+	891
2015	+	167,655	-	16,386	-	5,884	-	1,916
2016	+	182,486	-	11,331	-	2,332	-	16,791
2015 Q1	+	52,024	-	3,086	+	4,710	-	7,612
Q2	+	36,214	-	5,404	-	12,133	+	6,930
Q3	+	46,877	-	1,967	-	806	-	1,091
Q4	+	32,541	-	5,929	+	2,344	-	142
2016 Q1	+	61,598	+	10,650	+	8,501	-	19,345
Q2	+	60,691	+	4,204	+	3,694	+	4,084
Q3	+	33,307	-	13,887	-	18,398	-	4,864
Q4	+	26,890	-	12,297	+	3,872	+	3,333
2017 Q1	+	47,749	-	5,700	+	6,178	-	2,428
Q2	+	42,941	+	5,281	+	318	+	4,289

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.

3 Excluding the central account balance with the Deutsche Bundeshank

13 General government: debt by creditor*

€ million

Chillion											
		Banking sys	tem	Domestic non	-banks						
Period (End of year or quarter)	Total	Bundes- bank	Domestic MFIs pe	Other do- mestic fi- nancial cor- porations pe	Other domestic creditors 1	Foreign creditors pe					
2010	2,088,785	4,440	691,401	207,062	133,351	1,052,532					
2011	2,128,324	4,440	641,685	206,631	123,064	1,152,505					
2012	2,204,943	4,440	643,884	199,132	143,883	1,213,603					
2013	2,189,775	4,440	634,669	190,555	145,785	1,214,327					
2014	2,189,564	4,440	619,838	190,130	134,670	1,240,486					
2015	2,158,813	77,220	606,481	186,661	150,966	1,137,486					
2016 P	2,140,368	196,320	572,527	179,755	175,358	1,016,408					
2015 Q1	2,195,020	12,335	625,817	189,048	142,040	1,225,780					
Q2	2,160,801	34,310	612,663	187,280	141,307	1,185,241					
Q3	2,162,548	54,990	616,499	188,165	142,763	1,160,130					
Q4	2,158,813	77,220	606,481	186,661	150,966	1,137,486					
2016 Q1 p	2,166,362	100,051	607,793	183,160	144,155	1,131,204					
Q2 p	2,169,346	133,297	595,070	181,372	158,883	1,100,724					
Q3 p	2,162,250	163,636	590,349	179,359	158,991	1,069,914					
Q4 p	2,140,368	196,320	572,527	179,755	175,358	1,016,408					
2017 Q1 P	2,114,849	230,505	554,222	178,219	173,785	978,117					

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data from the Federal Statistical Office. * As defined in the Maastricht Treaty. 1 Calculated as a residual.

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

mı	

									Loans from no	on-banks	Old debt	
Period (End of year or quarter)	Total	Treasury discount paper (Bubills) 1	Treasury notes 2,3	Five-year Federal notes (Bobls) 2	Federal savings notes	Federal bonds (Bunds) 2	Day-bond	Direct lending by credit institu- tions 4	Social security funds	Other 4	Equal- isation claims 5	Other 5,6
	Central, st	ate and lo	cal govern	ment								
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	1,732,851 1,752,903 1,791,672 1,816,557 1,817,587	87,042 60,272 57,172 50,128 27,951	391,851 414,250 417,469 423,441 429,633	195,534 214,211 234,355 245,372 259,186	8,704 8,208 6,818 4,488 2,375	628,957 644,894 667,198 684,951 703,812	1,975 2,154 1,725 1,397 1,187	302,716 292,606 289,225 291,969 277,296	21 102 70 46 42	111,609 111,765 113,198 110,323 111,664	4,440 4,440 4,440 4,440 4,440	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2015 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1,821,890 1,807,271 1,811,599 1,805,314	28,317 29,575 26,213 19,431	425,257 421,582 424,534 429,818	250,432 243,299 256,613 246,940	2,271 2,031 1,677 1,305	707,905 722,562 715,763 725,285	1,155 1,133 1,106 1,070	290,509 271,661 270,467 263,992	42 42 42 59	111,561 110,944 110,741 112,972	4,440 4,440 4,440 4,440	2 2 2 2 2
2016 Q1 P Q2 P Q3 P Q4 P	1,814,572 1,812,750 1,804,565 1,786,779	21,804 29,543 31,237 24,509	427,090 427,813 433,493 430,701	240,281 235,389 245,945 236,136	1,205 1,108 922 737	730,533 727,922 717,358 724,328	1,051 1,033 1,021 1,010	279,084 277,672 262,894 258,084	59 59 59 59	109,023 107,769 107,194 106,772	4,440 4,440 4,440 4,440	
2017 Q1 P	1,773,085 Central go		424,930 7,8	227,906	619	730,531	995	260,835	56	106,673	4,440	2
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	1,075,415 1,081,304 1,113,032 1,132,505 1,130,128	85,867 58,297 56,222 50,004 27,951	126,220 130,648 117,719 110,029 103,445	195,534 214,211 234,355 245,372 259,186	8,704 8,208 6,818 4,488 2,375	628,582 644,513 666,775 684,305 702,515	1,975 2,154 1,725 1,397 1,187	13,349 9,382 16,193 23,817 20,509	- - - - -	10,743 9,450 8,784 8,652 8,518	4,440 4,440 4,440 4,440 4,440	2 2 2 2 2 2
2015 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1,127,042 1,121,637 1,119,670 1,113,741	26,495 27,535 24,157 18,536	102,203 101,090 98,087 96,389	250,432 243,299 256,613 246,940	2,271 2,031 1,677 1,305	706,308 720,715 713,766 723,238	1,155 1,133 1,106 1,070	25,289 13,021 11,776 13,825	- - - -	8,448 8,373 8,046 7,996	4,440 4,440 4,440 4,440	2 2 2 2 2
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1,124,391 1,128,595 1,114,708 1,102,410	20,526 28,369 30,626 23,609	98,232 99,417 102,053 95,727	240,281 235,389 245,945 236,136	1,205 1,108 922 737	728,457 725,469 714,903 722,124	1,051 1,033 1,021 1,010	22,533 26,236 7,794 11,761	- - - -	7,664 7,133 7,002 6,866	4,440 4,440 4,440 4,440	2 2 2 2 2
2017 Q1 Q2	1,096,711 1,101,991	14,910 14,431	95,148 93,795	227,906 219,668	619 487	727,887 743,120	995 986	17,829 18,076	_	6,976 6,986	4,440 4,440	2 2
	State gove											
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	528,696 537,870 541,254 546,354 544,992	1,176 1,975 950 125 0	265,631 283,601 299,750 313,412 326,188					167,429 154,844 139,116 134,439 120,101	1 62 52 35 5	94,459 97,387 101,386 98,343 98,697		1 1 1 1 1
2015 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	547,487 538,594 544,260 543,999	1,821 2,040 2,056 895	323,055 320,492 326,447 333,429					123,943 117,935 117,506 110,674	5 5 5 5	98,662 98,121 98,245 98,996		1 1 1 1
2016 Q1 P Q2 P Q3 P Q4 P 2017 Q1 P	542,715 536,884 541,819 538,755 531,334	1,278 1,173 611 900 1,188	328,858 328,397 331,441 334,975 329,782					117,194 112,651 115,550 108,948 106,644	5 6 6 6	95,379 94,657 94,212 93,927 93,718		1 1 1 1 1
2017 Q1 F	Local gove		323,762					100,044	, ,	33,710	•	·
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	128,740 133,730 137,386 137,697 142,468	: : : :	- - - - -	: : : :	: : : :	375 381 423 646 1,297		121,938 128,380 133,916 133,713 136,686	20 40 18 11 37	6,407 4,929 3,029 3,328 4,448		
2015 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	147,362 147,039 147,669 147,573		- - - -			1,597 1,847 1,997 2,047		141,278 140,705 141,185 139,493	37 37 37 54	4,450 4,450 4,450 5,980		
2016 Q1 P Q2 P Q3 P Q4 P 2017 Q1 P	147,466 147,271 148,038 145,614 145,040		- - - - -	:		2,076 2,453 2,455 2,204 2,645		139,356 138,785 139,550 137,376 136,362	54 54 54 54 54	5,980 5,980 5,980 5,980 5,980		

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 form 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 liabili

ities 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 issuance of Federal securities is recorded here under central government and its special funds in accordance with the agreed allocation ratios. 8 From January 2011, including debt of the Restructuring Fund for Credit Institutions. 9 Including debt of municipal special purpose associations. Data other than year-end figures have been estimated.

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

	Τ						2015		2016				2017
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2015	04	2016	02	03	04	2017
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Item	Index 20	10=100		Annual p	ercentage	change							
At constant prices, chained													
I Origin of domestic product Production sector	ı	l	I	l	I	I	I	I	I	I	ı	I	l
(excluding construction) Construction Wholesale/retail trade, transport and storage, hotel and restaurant	110.0 101.6	111.8 101.4	113.3 103.5	5.0 1.4		1.4 2.1	1.7 - 0.8	1.9 2.4	0.9 1.6	4.0 5.6		0.1 - 0.5	3.8 4.0
services Information and communication Financial and insurance	106.6 125.9	108.6 129.1	111.0 132.7	0.4 4.8	2.5	2.2 2.8	1.6 2.5	1.9 3.0	1.2 2.4	4.3 3.4	1.5 3.1	2.0 2.2	3.0 3.7
activities Real estate activities	105.8 101.8	106.5 102.6	109.1 103.4	- 4.8 - 1.5		2.4 0.7	1.6 0.9	- 0.4 1.2	2.2 0.7	1.4 1.0	2.4 0.5	3.8 0.6	1.6 1.1
Business services 1 Public services, education and	106.6	109.0	111.6	2.4		2.4	2.1	3.0	1.7	3.8	2.2	2.0	3.8
health Other services	103.1 97.3	105.2 97.6	107.4 99.0	0.7 - 0.5	2.0 0.3	2.1 1.4	2.1 0.2	1.6 0.9	1.5 0.2	2.4 2.2	2.3 1.6	2.4 1.7	2.3 2.6
Gross value added	106.3	107.9	109.9	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.2	3.2	1.5	1.4	2.9
Gross domestic product 2	106.4	108.2	110.2	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.5	3.2	1.6	1.3	2.9
Il Use of domestic product Private consumption 3 Government consumption Machinery and equipment Premises Other investment 4 Changes in inventories 5, 6	104.4 104.5 106.8 109.5 111.4	106.5 107.4 110.7 109.8 113.5	108.7 111.7 111.9 112.9 116.5	0.9 1.2 5.5 1.9 4.0 – 0.1	2.7 3.7 0.3 1.9	2.1 4.0 1.1 2.8 2.6 – 0.2	2.2 2.6 4.4 0.1 1.8 – 0.2	2.1 3.4 6.4 3.1 2.1 – 0.3	2.1 4.7 3.9 3.1 2.4 – 0.5	2.9 4.9 4.4 5.5 2.7 – 0.5	3.9	1.6 2.7 - 2.6 0.4 2.5 0.1	1.6 1.5 2.0 4.7 2.5 0.3
Domestic demand Net exports 6 Exports	104.5 118.0	106.2 124.1	108.6 127.4	1.4 0.3 4.1	0.2 5.2	2.3 - 0.2 2.7	2.0 - 0.1 4.9	2.5 - 0.3 3.6	2.3 - 0.6 1.3	3.2 0.3 4.6	2.1 - 0.5 1.4	1.5 - 0.1 3.3	2.2 0.9 6.6
Imports Gross domestic product 2	114.8	121.0 108.2	125.6 110.2	4.0 1.6		3.8 1.9	6.0 1.8	5.0	3.1 1.5	5.0 3.2	2.7 1.6	4.3 1.3	5.6 2.9
At current prices (€ billion) III Use of domestic product Private consumption 3 Government consumption Machinery and equipment Premises Other investment 4	1,594.4 561.1 191.5 288.7 105.0 – 7.4	_	_	1.8 3.5 6.1 4.2 5.5	2.6 4.0 4.6 2.2	2.8 5.4 2.1 4.7 3.9	2.7	2.8 4.9 7.4 4.9 3.7		3.3 6.3 5.4 7.4 4.0	2.5 5.2	2.8 4.0 – 1.6 2.5 3.9	
Changes in inventories 5 Domestic use	2,733.2		2,895.3	2.8	2.6	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.1	4.0	3.1	2.9	3.9
Net exports Exports Imports	190.7 1,334.8 1,144.1	229.5 1,418.8	238.8 1,442.2	3.9 2.5	6.3	1.7 1.2	6.2 4.7	4.2 2.8	0.7 0.1	2.7 0.8	0.1 0.1	3.0 3.9	
Gross domestic product 2	2,923.9			3.5		3.3	3.7	4.2	3.2	4.7	2.9	2.6	3.7
IV Prices (2010=100) Private consumption Gross domestic product Terms of trade	105.6 106.6 99.5	106.2 108.7 102.0	106.9 110.2 103.6	1.0 1.8 1.3	2.0	0.7 1.4 1.5	0.5 1.9 2.5	0.6 2.1 2.6	0.5 1.7 2.4	0.4 1.5 2.3		1.2 1.3 0.1	1.7 0.8 – 2.3
V Distribution of national income Compensation of employees Entrepreneurial and property	1,485.5	1,539.9	1,598.4	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.1
income	694.1	723.4	740.8	2.4	4.2	2.4	4.1	5.3	1.6	9.8	0.4	- 1.6	1.8
National income Memo item: Gross national	2,179.5	2,263.2	2,339.2	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.9	4.3	3.3	5.3	2.6	2.3	3.3
income	2,988.9	3,098.8	3,198.7	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.7	4.2	3.4	4.8	2.6	2.2	3.4

Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in May 2017. 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 in-

stitutions serving households. 4 Intellectual property rights (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 v	vorking-day vai	rations •									
		of which:										
				Industry								
					of which: by n	nain industrial	grouping	ı	of which: by e	economic secto	r	
	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
	2010=10	0										
% of total 1 Period	100.00	11.24	10.14	78.62	31.02	33.31	2.49	11.80	10.41	10.37	12.17	11.62
2013	106.4	106.4	96.4	107.7	104.4	114.0	100.1	100.6	108.3	106.0	113.7	114.7
2014	108.1	109.5	92.7	109.8	106.2	116.6	100.5	102.2	111.3	108.7	115.1	119.5
2015	108.6	107.0	97.5	110.3	106.1	117.6	102.8	101.9	111.4	109.4	114.8	119.3
2016	109.8	109.6	96.2	111.7	107.3	119.3	105.9	103.0	113.0	111.4	114.8	121.6
2016 Q2	109.2	110.9	89.0	111.5	108.2	118.9	104.2	101.1	114.5	109.2	112.9	124.2
Q3	110.1	117.9	91.8	111.4	108.3	117.6	103.0	104.1	112.6	113.5	113.2	119.3
Q4	112.9	120.5	101.6	113.3	104.8	124.1	109.6	106.1	111.7	114.1	124.1	117.7
2017 Q1	108.4	90.8	101.8	111.7	109.3	117.7	110.0	101.9	115.3	112.9	110.6	125.4
Q2 x,p	112.8	117.1	92.1	114.8	112.0	122.1	110.3	102.8	119.0	115.5	117.0	126.2
2016 June	112.4	114.8	86.0	115.5	109.8	125.9	110.6	102.3	117.2	115.1	121.5	128.6
July 2	110.4	120.7	91.7	111.4	109.2	117.5	99.3	102.7	113.6	111.9	111.1	121.7
Aug 2	104.5	113.6	90.6	105.1	104.2	107.8	94.1	102.5	107.0	108.2	105.8	104.6
Sep	115.4	119.5	93.1	117.7	111.5	127.5	115.7	107.0	117.3	120.3	122.6	131.7
Oct	115.7	122.4	99.5	116.8	111.9	124.0	114.5	109.9	118.6	116.7	114.2	132.1
Nov	118.7	123.6	102.2	120.2	111.8	131.6	115.9	111.3	121.8	120.4	127.3	131.0
Dec	104.3	115.4	103.1	102.9	90.6	116.7	98.4	97.2	94.6	105.3	130.9	90.1
2017 Jan	99.8	68.9	108.2	103.1	104.3	103.8	102.7	98.2	108.3	106.0	94.9	112.6
Feb	106.1	90.7	97.2	109.5	106.1	116.8	108.8	98.0	112.4	109.5	110.1	126.0
Mar	119.2	112.7	100.0	122.6	117.5	132.4	118.5	109.4	125.1	123.1	126.7	137.7
Apr x	111.6	116.0	93.3	113.3	111.9	119.1	110.0	101.4		114.6	112.3	127.0
May x	111.6	115.7	92.1	113.6	111.1	120.2	107.6	102.8		113.0	114.4	125.2
June x,p	115.1	119.6	90.9	117.6	112.9	127.1	113.2	104.1		118.8	124.3	126.4
	Annual p	ercentage	change									
2013	+ 0.1	± 0.0	- 1.0	+ 0.3	- 0.2	+ 0.6	- 0.4	+ 0.8		- 1.7	- 1.3	+ 1.8
2014	+ 1.6	+ 2.9	- 3.8	+ 1.9	+ 1.7	+ 2.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.6		+ 2.5	+ 1.2	+ 4.2
2015	+ 0.5	- 2.3	+ 5.2	+ 0.5	- 0.1	+ 0.9	+ 2.3	- 0.3		+ 0.6	- 0.3	- 0.2
2016	+ 1.1	+ 2.4	- 1.3	+ 1.3	+ 1.1	+ 1.4	+ 3.0	+ 1.1		+ 1.8	± 0.0	+ 1.9
2016 Q2	+ 0.6	+ 1.8	- 2.5	+ 0.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.1	+ 2.6	+ 0.4		+ 1.1	- 2.6	+ 3.2
Q3	+ 0.9	+ 2.7	- 1.4	+ 0.9	+ 0.8	+ 0.9	+ 2.8	+ 0.9		+ 2.3	- 0.3	+ 1.6
Q4	+ 1.4	+ 1.3	+ 0.9	+ 1.5	+ 1.5	+ 1.2	+ 4.0	+ 1.7		+ 2.6	+ 1.4	+ 1.0
2017 Q1	+ 1.1	+ 2.0	- 0.6	+ 1.2	+ 1.5	+ 0.9	+ 3.1	+ 1.2		+ 3.7	+ 1.3	+ 0.3
Q2 x,p	+ 3.3	+ 5.6	+ 3.4	+ 3.0	+ 3.4	+ 2.7	+ 5.9	+ 1.7		+ 5.7	+ 3.7	+ 1.6
2016 June	+ 1.3	+ 2.5	- 3.8	+ 1.6	± 0.0	+ 3.3	+ 7.9	– 1.2	+ 1.7	+ 1.5	– 1.5	+ 7.0
July 2	- 1.3	+ 3.1	- 2.7	- 1.8	- 0.6	- 2.8	+ 2.2	- 2.0	- 1.0	+ 0.3	- 4.3	- 3.9
Aug 2	+ 2.3	+ 2.2	- 0.1	+ 2.6	+ 1.7	+ 3.9	+ 3.5	+ 1.7	+ 1.0	+ 2.9	+ 0.2	+ 7.9
Sep	+ 1.8	+ 2.8	- 1.5	+ 1.9	+ 1.5	+ 1.9	+ 2.7	+ 3.0	+ 1.1	+ 3.5	+ 3.1	+ 2.2
Oct	+ 1.6	+ 2.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.6	+ 1.6	+ 0.8	+ 4.8	+ 3.1	+ 0.9	+ 3.8	- 1.6	+ 1.5
Nov	+ 2.5	+ 1.6	+ 0.9	+ 2.8	+ 2.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.2	+ 2.4	+ 4.0	+ 4.0	+ 4.9	+ 1.2
Dec	± 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.4	- 0.2	+ 0.4	- 0.9	+ 5.4	- 0.6	+ 0.2	- 0.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.2
2017 Jan	- 0.4	- 5.2	+ 0.7	- 0.1	+ 1.3	- 1.1	+ 3.3	- 1.1	+ 1.0	+ 4.3	- 0.3	- 2.1
Feb	+ 1.4	+ 4.3	± 0.0	+ 1.4	+ 0.7	+ 1.7	+ 3.0	+ 2.0	+ 1.9	+ 2.6	+ 3.7	+ 0.6
Mar	+ 2.1	+ 5.1	- 2.3	+ 2.3	+ 2.4	+ 2.0	+ 3.0	+ 2.6	+ 3.0	+ 4.1	+ 0.6	+ 2.1
Apr x	+ 2.8	+ 6.9	+ 2.3	+ 2.2	+ 3.7	+ 0.9	+ 5.1	+ 1.5	+ 3.2	+ 7.0	+ 2.2	- 1.1
May x	+ 4.8	+ 5.9	+ 2.4	+ 5.0	+ 3.8	+ 6.6	+ 10.7	+ 1.8	+ 5.4	+ 7.1	+ 6.7	+ 8.2
June x,p	+ 2.4	+ 4.2	+ 5.7	+ 1.8	+ 2.8	+ 1.0	+ 2.4	+ 1.8	+ 3.1	+ 3.2	+ 2.3	- 1.7

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 2010. 2 Influenced by

3 Orders received by industry *

Adjusted for working-day variations o

	Adjusted for v	vorking-da	ay var	iations •														
				of which:														
													of which:					
	Industry			Intermediate o	goods		Capital goods			Consumer goo	ods		Durable good:	S		Non-durable g	joods	
		Annual percent- age			Annual percent- age			Annual percentage			Annual percent- age			Annual percent- age			Annual percent age	
Period	2010=100	change		2010=100	change		2010=100	change		2010=100	change		2010=100	change		2010=100	change	
	Total																	
2012 2013 2014	106.9 109.4 112.4	- + +	2.7 2.3 2.7	104.2 103.2 103.9	- - +	4.5 1.0 0.7	109.2 114.3 118.6	- + +	1.8 4.7 3.8	103.8 105.9 110.8	+	0.0 2.0 4.6	99.4 101.8 102.4	- + +	5.6 2.4 0.6	105.3 107.4 113.7	+ + +	1.9 2.0 5.9
2015 2016	114.8 115.7	+ +	2.1 0.8	103.0 102.1	- -	0.9 0.9	123.2 125.3	++	3.9 1.7	114.3 115.3		3.2 0.9	106.7 112.6	++	4.2 5.5	116.9 116.2	+ -	2.8 0.6
2016 June	118.7	-	3.9	103.0	-	3.5	130.4	-	4.5	114.1	-	0.2	111.1	+	2.8	115.2	-	1.0
July Aug Sep	114.1 103.2 113.9	- + +	2.1 0.4 1.8	102.1 92.9 100.5	- - +	2.8 0.6 0.5	122.1 109.0 123.3	- + +	1.9 0.6 2.7	117.3 114.5 115.4	+	1.2 4.3 1.1	110.0 101.9 119.2	+ + +	2.0 2.4 2.4	119.9 119.0 114.1	- + +	2.0 4.8 0.6
Oct Nov Dec	118.7 119.0 121.1	+ + + +	4.4 2.1 9.5	105.0 107.5 93.6	+ + +	2.2 2.1 3.7	128.4 127.1 143.0	+ + +	6.6 1.8 13.9	117.9 118.3 104.1	+	1.8 2.5 2.1	129.5 119.1 103.6	+ + +	12.9 8.7 5.0	113.8 118.0 104.2	- + -	6.6 0.5 4.4
2017 Jan Feb	115.1 119.0 133.6	+ +	1.1 6.0	107.0 111.8 119.5	+	2.6 10.4 10.0	120.7 123.8 143.8	++	1.1 3.7 0.8	116.9 121.7	- +	4.1 4.1	115.6 116.6	- +	0.6 11.9	117.4 123.4 129.8	- +	5.2 1.7 6.0
Mar Apr May	119.4 118.3	+ + +	4.3 5.5 5.7	111.0 109.2	+ + +	5.9 7.6	125.3 125.1	+ + +	4.9 4.9	131.1 118.7 116.4	++	7.8 4.4	135.0 120.9 119.4	+ +	2.3 18.6	117.9 115.4	+ + +	10.0 0.1
June P	From the		6.61 stic	114.9 market	l +	11.6	135.5	l +	3.9	121.5	+	6.5 l	130.8	+	17.7	118.3	+	2.7
2012	103.9	I -	5.3	103.3	l -	5.8	105.4	l –	4.9	99.1	l –	4.3	101.9	l –	7.5	98.2	l –	2.9
2013 2014 2015	104.4 105.6 107.4	+ + + +	0.5 1.1 1.7	101.9 100.8 99.0	- - -	1.4 1.1 1.8	107.6 110.9 116.3	+ + +	2.1 3.1 4.9	100.4 102.4 105.2	+	1.3 2.0 2.7	102.8 102.8 102.1	+ ± -	0.9 0.0 0.7	99.5 102.2 106.3	+ + + +	1.3 2.7 4.0
2016	107.4	±	0.0	96.8	_	2.2	118.7	+	2.1	103.4		1.7	105.6	+	3.4	102.6	_	3.5
2016 June	108.4 105.6	+	1.1 6.0	97.0 97.6	-	3.7 3.8	121.1 113.6	+	5.8 8.0	100.7 105.1		1.2 5.1	101.4 102.9	+	1.4 1.6	100.4 105.9	-	2.1 6.1
July Aug Sep	99.7 104.4	+ -	0.7 0.9	91.0 92.8	- - -	2.4 3.5	107.8 116.0	- + +	4.2 1.5	103.0 104.0	- -	3.5 3.5	101.3 115.8	- + +	1.6 0.7	103.6 99.8	- - -	5.1 5.1
Oct Nov Dec	111.0 111.3 107.3	+ + +	3.1 0.8 9.6	100.5 102.4 86.4	+ + +	1.8 0.4 2.7	122.2 120.9 131.0	+ + +	4.7 1.4 16.1	107.0 107.5 91.0	_	1.1 0.7 0.2	120.6 114.6 88.9	+ + +	6.8 5.7 6.3	102.2 105.0 91.7	- - -	4.1 3.0 1.8
2017 Jan Feb Mar	106.2 113.5 122.5	+ + + +	0.5 7.5 4.9	100.8 108.4 111.5	+ + +	2.1 13.9 9.2	112.0 119.3 135.3	- + +	1.0 3.2 1.9	103.6 109.9 111.2	+	0.2 1.9 2.0	104.6 104.3 117.6	+ + +	1.6 3.8 1.0	103.2 111.9 109.0	- + +	0.4 1.4 2.4
Apr May June P	111.8 107.8 116.1	+ + + +	3.2 2.7 7.1	104.8 102.7 105.7	+ + +	2.7 7.2 9.0	120.7 114.0 128.2	+ - +	4.0 0.5 5.9	99.9 101.7 105.6	_	0.6 0.8 4.9	106.3 102.9 107.9	+ + +	0.1 8.2 6.4	97.7 101.3 104.8	+ - +	0.9 3.6 4.4
222	From abı																	
2012 2013	109.2 113.5	+	0.7	105.2 104.8	-	3.0 0.4	111.6 118.4	+	0.2 6.1	107.7 110.7	+	3.5	97.3 100.8	- +	3.7 3.6	111.3 114.1	++	5.8 2.5
2014 2015 2016	117.9 120.7 122.4	+ + +	3.9 2.4 1.4	107.4 107.7 108.3	+ + +	2.5 0.3 0.6	123.4 127.4 129.4	+ + +	4.2 3.2 1.6	118.0 122.1 125.5	+	6.6 3.5 2.8	102.0 110.7 118.8	+ + +	1.2 8.5 7.3	123.5 126.0 127.8	+ + +	2.0 1.4
2016 June	127.1	_	7.0	110.1	_	3.2	136.2	_	9.3	125.6	+	0.6	119.6	+	3.9	127.7	_	0.4
July Aug Sep	121.0 106.1 121.7	+ + +	0.7 0.3 3.8	107.4 95.1 109.5	- + +	1.6 1.4 4.8	127.4 109.8 127.8	+ - +	1.8 1.3 3.3	127.7 124.4 125.1	+ 1	1.8 0.6 4.6	116.2 102.4 122.2	+ + +	5.1 3.1 3.9	131.8 132.0 126.2	+ + +	0.9 12.7 4.9
Oct Nov Dec	124.9 125.2 132.4	+ + +	5.4 2.9 9.4	110.3 113.6 102.0	+ + +	2.6 4.0 4.5	132.3 130.9 150.4	+ + +	7.7 1.9 12.7	127.2 127.6 115.3	+	2.3 5.0 3.6	137.2 123.1 116.4		18.0 11.2 4.1	123.7 129.1 114.9	- + -	8.3 3.1 6.1
2017 Jan Feb	122.4 123.5	+ +	1.7 4.9	114.3 115.9	++	3.2 6.8	126.0 126.6	++	2.2 4.0	128.3 131.7	- +	6.8 5.6	125.1 127.4	- +	2.2 18.5	129.4 133.2	- +	8.2 2.1
Mar Apr	142.6 125.5	+ +	3.9 7.2	129.0 118.2	+	10.9 9.4	149.1 128.2	+ +	0.2 5.4	148.2 134.8		3.0	150.2 133.6	+ +	3.8	147.5 135.1	+	8.4 16.4
May June P	126.9 135.0		8.0 6.2	116.9 125.7	++	8.0 14.2	131.9 140.0	+	8.0 2.8	128.9 135.1	+	8.1 7.6	133.7 150.8		26.7 26.1	127.3 129.7	++	2.7 1.6

Period 2012

2015 2016

2016 May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2017 Jan Feb Mar Apr May

XI Economic conditions in Germany

4 Orders received by construction *

Adjusted for working-day variations o

			Breakdow	n by	type o	f constructi	ion											Breakdow	n by	client	1		
			Building																				
Total			Total			Housing construction	on		Industrial construction	on		Public sect			Civil engineerin	ıg		Industry			Public sector 2		
2010 = 100	per age		2010 = 100	percent- age 10 = 100 change 2010 = 100								2010 = 100	pe ag		2010 = 100	per age		2010 = 100	age	cent-	2010 = 100	age	cent-
114.7 119.2 118.6	+	7.1 3.9 0.5		+			+			+	9.3 3.1 1.0	91.7 93.9 90.6			107.9 111.9 109.9	+	5.8 3.7 1.8	118.7 121.9 121.7		5.3 2.7 0.2	103.4 107.7 104.0	+	7.5 4 3.
124.2 142.2		4.7 14.5	133.6 153.8		5.0 15.1	165.4 193.4		12.8 16.9	124.4 143.0		1.8 15.0	98.5 107.5			114.8 130.7		4.5 13.9	122.6 137.1		0.7 11.8	109.3 126.9		5. 16.
157.4 165.2		18.6 19.9	176.1 181.1	++	27.5 24.4	209.7 223.0	++	24.7 27.6	173.6 175.0		32.9 25.6	117.6 117.0			138.7 149.3	++	9.0 14.8	156.0 161.6		19.6 20.4	137.9 145.6		14. 15.
152.6 138.9 144.5	+	15.6 12.2 7.6	163.6 148.6 161.6	+	17.3 14.2 6.7	195.1 184.0 225.4		5.8 16.7 11.5	158.3 141.7 133.2	+	31.4 15.2 0.5	117.2 99.7 120.3	+	3.1	141.7 129.2 127.4	+	13.7 9.9 8.6	144.0 132.4 129.7	+	19.2 11.0 1.1	144.4 127.5 127.1	+	17. 11. 12.
145.3 127.1 131.1	+ + + +	23.4 7.0 6.2	156.9 139.7 150.0	+ + + +	22.6 1.9 10.9	189.3	+	22.9 24.3 2.8	147.8 121.8 153.8	-	26.9 15.8 22.6	110.2 95.1 95.6	+	12.0	133.6 114.5 112.2	+	24.4 13.9 0.4	144.7 124.4 141.0		20.1 11.5 22.8	126.1 104.8 104.6		27.9 26.0 8.1
113.5 130.2 179.0	+	4.7 7.9 8.7	125.0 144.2 190.5	+	6.3 14.4 13.1	154.5 176.0 243.5	+	4.6 11.6 7.0	122.5 139.0 172.4	+	15.2 20.3 17.7	74.4 97.3 139.8	+		102.1 116.2 167.6	+	2.8 0.7 4.2	124.5 127.3 165.2	+	11.8 16.1 10.2	85.9 114.8 167.3		4. 2. 8.
165.2 155.5		9.4 1.2	170.3 162.5		9.6 7.7			4.6 3.7	166.4 143.2		16.7 17.5	114.5 142.1			160.0 148.6		9.1 7.1	153.8 138.8		9.5 11.0	160.9 154.0		11.8 11.7

Source of the unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. * At current prices; values exclusive of value-added tax; for explanatory notes, see Statistical Supplement Seasonally adjusted business statistics, Table II.21. o Using the Census X-12-ARIMA

method, version 0.2.8. ${\bf 1}$ Excluding housing construction orders. ${\bf 2}$ Including road construction.

5 Retail trade turnover *

Adjusted for calendar variations o

	Aujusteu	ioi cai	Ciluai	variations																				_
							of which																	
							in stores b	y ente	erprise	es main pro	duct	range												
	Total						Food, beve tobacco 1	erage	s,	Textiles, clothing, foodwear leather go			Informatio and communic equipmen	ation	ns	Constructi and floorir materials, household appliances furniture	ng		Retail sale pharmace and medic goods, cos and toilet articles	utical :al		Retail sale mail order or via inter as well as other reta	hous rnet	
	At current prices	t		At prices i year 2010			At current	price	S															
Period	2010 = 100	Annu perce age chan	ent-	2010 = 100	Annu perce age chan	ent-	2010 = 100	Anni perce age chan	ent-	2010 = 100	Anr pero age cha	cent-	2010 = 100	age	ent-	2010 = 100	Annu perce age chan	ent-	2010 = 100	Annu perce age chan	ent-	2010 = 100	Anni perc age char	ent-
		_												-						Cridir				_
2012 2013 2014	104.5 106.2 108.2	+	1.8 1.6 1.9	101.3	+++	0.3 0.5 1.4	105.2 109.0 111.6	+ + +	2.6 3.6 2.4	102.3 103.0 104.9	+ + +	0.7 0.7 1.8	99.0 95.4 94.6	- -	0.4 3.6 0.8	104.5 102.3 101.9	+ - -	0.8 2.1 0.4	100.7 103.4 110.7	+ + +	0.4 2.7 7.1	116.5 123.4 126.2	+ + +	8.4 5.9 2.3
2015 2016 4	3 112.2 115.0		3.7 2.5	3 106.7 108.9	++	3.9 2.1	114.8 117.1	+	2.9 2.0	105.2 104.8	+ -	0.3 0.4	95.5 95.5	+ ±	1.0 0.0	104.6 106.1	++	2.6 1.4	116.6 121.4	++	5.3 4.1	3 151.5 166.4	++	20.0 9.8
2016 June	112.0	+	1.9	106.0	+	1.8	116.1	+	1.7	103.0	-	2.3	85.2	+	4.3	103.2	+	1.0	117.3	+	3.3	153.1	+	6.2
July Aug Sep	115.5 111.1 110.6	+	2.1 1.7 0.6	109.8 105.7 104.4	+ + +	1.8 1.5 0.1	119.1 115.8 112.3	+++++	2.9 0.5 2.1	107.2 96.6 100.3	- + -	0.6 0.7 10.6	89.6 84.4 87.9	- -	1.2 1.7 5.5	106.3 101.4 101.2	++	2.9 2.4 0.9	124.0 118.2 119.7	+ + + +	3.7 5.9 5.2	150.0 152.9 156.9	+ +	0.8 4.3 0.7
Oct Nov Dec	119.9 120.6 138.4	+	3.5 2.2 2.7	112.7 113.4 130.5	+ + +	2.9 1.3 1.2	118.6 118.6 137.6	+ + +	2.7 1.9 2.8	127.7 107.6 124.5	+ + +	6.2 3.4 0.2	101.1 109.1 151.8	+ - +	3.3 1.3 2.4	112.5 112.4 115.8	+ - +	1.6 1.8 2.1	124.3 126.5 135.7	+ + +	4.1 3.2 3.7	179.0 198.8 214.7	+ + + +	9.3 7.1 5.1
2017 Jan Feb Mar	107.3 105.3 121.6	+	1.8 3.5 5.4		- + +	0.2 1.2 3.5	108.5 108.9 121.6	+ + +	0.4 3.1 3.8	86.6 80.5 108.5	- + +	4.9 0.4 10.8	114.2 93.6 103.8	+		91.0 93.0 116.8	- - +	2.0 1.1 3.8	119.2 116.4 127.0	+ + +	2.6 2.4 2.6	170.4 160.5 180.9	+ + + +	8.5 4.2 4.8
Apr May June	119.2 119.6 118.3	+	4.1 4.2 5.6	110.5 110.9 110.3	+ + +	2.5 2.6 4.1	123.5 122.8 121.3	+ + +	5.5 3.5 4.5	106.3 107.8 108.2		5.5 0.6 5.0	95.1 90.6 96.3	+		112.1 110.0 106.5	+ + +	0.6 0.4 3.2	123.2 124.5 123.5	+ + +	3.4 5.0 5.3	172.5 172.1 169.3	+ + + +	14.8 9.4 10.6

Source of the unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. $\mbox{\bf *}$ Excluding value-added tax; For explanatory notes, see Statistical Supplement Seasonally adjusted business statistics, Table II.24. **o** Using the Census X-12-ARIMA method, version 0.2.8. **1** Including stalls and markets. **2** Not in stores, stalls or markets. **3** As of May 2015, integration of a larger online retail sales based enterprise that founded a business establishment in Germany in May 2015. **4** As of January 2016 figures are provisional, in some cases revised, and particularly uncertain in recent months due to estimates for missing reports.

6 Labour market *

	Employment	t 1	Employment	subject to s	ocial contrib	utions 2,3			Short time w	orkers 4	Unemploym	ent 5		
			Total		of which:					of which:		of which:		
Period	Thou- sands	Annual percentage change	Thou- sands	Annual percentage change	Production sector	Services excluding temporary employ- ment	Temporary employ- ment	Solely jobs exempt from social contri- butions 2	Total	Cyclically induced	Total	Recipients of insured unem- ployment benefits	Unem- ploy- ment rate 5,6 in %	Vacan- cies, 5,7 thou- sands
2012 2013 2014	42,062 r 42,319 r 42,672		29,341 29,713 30,197	+ 2.3 + 1.3 + 1.6	8,739 8,783 8,860	19,604 19,958 20,332	773 743 770	4,981 5,017 5,029	171 191 134	67 77 49	2,897 2,950 2,898	902 970 933	6.8 6.9 6.7	478 457 490
2015 2016	r 43,069 r 43,638		30,822 p 31,485	+ 2.1 p + 2.2	8,937 p 9,022	20,839 p 21,390	806 p 834	4,856 p 4,805	130 128	44 42	2,795 2,691	859 822	6.4 6.1	569 655
2014 Q2 Q3 Q4	r 42,641 r 42,861 r 42,965	r + 0.8	30,080 30,284 30,614	+ 1.7 + 1.7 + 1.6	8,829 8,896 8,956	20,255 20,344 20,625	753 800 796	5,043 5,065 5,018	72 50 110	56 37 46	2,886 2,860 2,738	900 909 846	6.6 6.6 6.3	487 512 510
2015 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	r 42,517 r 42,998 r 43,286 r 43,476	r + 0.8 r + 1.0	30,360 30,671 30,927 31,329	+ 1.8 + 2.0 + 2.1 + 2.3	8,833 8,895 8,974 9,049	20,551 20,740 20,864 21,201	756 792 840 837	4,863 4,863 4,868 4,828	310 61 47 101	51 47 33 46	2,993 2,772 2,759 2,655	1,011 822 827 775	6.9 6.3 6.3 6.0	515 560 595 604
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	r 43,096 r 43,557 r 43,832 r 44,066	r + 1.3 r + 1.3		+ 2.3 p + 2.1 p + 2.0 + 2.2		21,120 p 21,279 p 21,391 21,772			312 59 46 93	50 47 35 36	2,892 2,674 2,651 2,547	932 782 808 766	6.6 6.1 6.0 5.8	610 653 682 677
2017 Q1 Q2	r 43,746 10 44,221	r + 1.5	8 31,791 				l			8 43 	2,734 2,513	9 987 822	6.2 11 5.6	671 717
2014 Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	r 42,303 r 42,499 r 42,658 r 42,765 r 42,792 r 42,815 r 42,976 r 43,065 r 43,017 r 42,813	r + 1.0 r + 0.9 r + 0.9 r + 0.9 r + 0.8 r + 0.8 r + 0.8 r + 0.7	29,932 30,060 30,125 30,175 30,121 30,312 30,663 30,663 30,636 30,398	+ 1.7 + 1.7 + 1.6 + 1.9 + 1.8 + 1.6 + 1.7 + 1.6 + 1.7	8,797 8,826 8,836 8,854 8,860 8,904 8,992 8,980 8,960 8,864	20,162 20,244 20,292 20,295 20,219 20,362 20,668 20,645 20,645 20,565	742 749 751 779 800 802 813 808 798	4,990 5,030 5,060 5,087 5,100 5,046 5,013 5,021 5,020 5,012	202 77 72 66 54 44 51 61 63 204	55 60 56 52 40 32 39 49 52 39	3,055 2,943 2,882 2,833 2,871 2,902 2,808 2,733 2,717 2,764	1,026 938 893 869 909 934 885 836 834	7.1 6.8 6.6 6.5 6.6 6.7 6.5 6.3 6.3	476 485 481 495 502 515 518 517 515 498
2015 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	r 42,444 r 42,470 r 42,638 r 43,013 r 43,150 r 43,190 r 43,245 r 43,545 r 43,545 r 43,545 r 43,545	r + 0.7 r + 0.8 r + 0.8 r + 0.9 r + 0.9 r + 1.0 r + 1.0 r + 1.0	30,276 30,342 30,528 30,645 30,718 30,771 30,744 30,986 31,330 31,365 31,344	+ 1.8 + 1.9 + 2.0 + 1.9 + 2.0 + 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.2 + 2.2 + 2.4 + 2.5	8,815 8,819 8,865 8,895 8,911 8,915 8,934 8,993 9,067 9,067 9,059 8,963	20,498 20,546 20,651 20,723 20,776 20,788 20,724 20,899 21,150 21,203 21,243 21,163	747 756 777 784 794 819 840 846 850 846 842 798	4,846 4,821 4,829 4,850 4,875 4,902 4,908 4,841 4,810 4,813 4,845 4,843	327 352 251 67 57 59 49 40 51 61 66	50 52 50 54 44 45 35 26 39 47 52 39	3,032 3,017 2,932 2,843 2,762 2,711 2,773 2,796 2,708 2,649 2,633 2,681	1,043 1,034 955 868 815 782 830 851 799 764 764	7.0 6.9 6.8 6.5 6.3 6.2 6.4 6.2 6.0 6.0	485 519 542 552 557 572 589 597 600 612 610 591
2016 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	r 43,005 r 43,059 r 43,224 r 43,388 r 43,577 r 43,707 r 43,689 r 43,807 r 43,992 r 44,086 r 44,131 r 43,982	r + 1.4 r + 1.3 r + 1.3 r + 1.3 r + 1.3 r + 1.2 r + 1.3 r + 1.3 r + 1.3 r + 1.3		+ 2.3 + 2.2 + 2.1 + 2.2 P + 2.0 P + 1.7 + 2.2 + 2.2 + 2.2 + 2.2 + 2.3					343 343 252 67 57 54 43 50 46 50 52	48 50 52 55 45 42 31 38 35 39 40	2,920 2,911 2,845 2,744 2,664 2,614 2,661 2,684 2,540 2,532 2,568	961 947 888 817 774 754 805 830 787 756 756	6.7 6.6 6.5 6.3 6.0 5.9 6.0 6.1 5.9 5.8 5.7	581 614 635 640 655 665 674 685 687 691 681 658
2017 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July	r 43,663 r 43,707 r 43,868 r 44,047 r 44,239 10 44,377	r + 1.5 r + 1.5 r + 1.5 r + 1.5 10 + 1.5	8 31,924 8 32,021 8 32,139	8 + 2.3 8 + 2.3 8 + 2.4	8 9,077 8 9,104 8 9,127	8 21,774 8 21,837 8 21,906	8 837 8 839 8 859	8 4,712 8 4,741 8 4,765	370 	8 42 8 44 8 30 8 26 	2,777 2,762 2,662 2,569 2,498 2,473 2,518	1,014 935 861 810 796	5.5	647 675 692 706 714 731 750

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 From January 2012, excluding all persons taking up federal voluntary service or a year of social or ecological work. 4 Number within a given month. 5 Mid-month level. 6 Relative to the total civilian labour force. 7 Excluding government-assisted forms of employment and seasonal jobs, including jobs located abroad. 8 Unadjusted figures estimated by the Federal Employment Agency. In 2015 and 2016, the estimated values for Germany deviated from the final data by a maximum statement of the sta

mum of 1.1 % for employees subject to social contributions, by a maximum of 0.5 % for persons solely in jobs exempt from social contributions, and by a maximum of 33.9 % for cyclically induced short-time work. **9** From January 2017, persons receiving additional income assistance (unemployment benefit and unemployment benefit II at the same time) shall be assigned to the legal category of the Third Book of the Social Security Code (SGB III). **10** Initial preliminary estimate by the Federal Statistical Office. **11** From May 2017 calculated on the basis of new labour force figures.

7 Prices

	Harmonised Inc	lex of Cons	umer Prices										HWWI	
		of which	1						Index of producer		Indices of foreign trac	de prices	Index of Wo Prices of Raw	
			Non- energy industrial			of which	Memo item: Consumer price index (national	Con- struction price	prices of industrial products sold on the domestic	Index of producer- prices agricultural				Other raw
	Total	Food 2	goods	Energy 3	Services	rents 4	concept)	index	market 5	products 5	Exports	Imports	Energy 7	materials 8
Period	2015 = 100						2010 = 100						2015 = 100	
	Index leve	I												
2012 2013 2014	9 97.5 99.1 99.9	9 94.2 97.4 98.8	98.1 98.7 99.2	107.8 109.8 107.5	95.9 97.4 98.8	96.1 97.3 98.8	9 104.1 105.7 106.6	105.7 107.9 109.7	107.0 106.9 105.8	119.4 120.7 111.1	104.9 104.3 104.0	108.7 105.9 103.6	166.8 160.2 142.8	128.7 117.6 108.3
2015 2016	100.0 100.4	100.0 101.3	100.0 101.0	100.0 94.6	100.0 101.2	100.0 101.2	106.9 107.4	111.3 113.4	103.9 102.1	106.9 10 106.6	104.9 104.0	100.9 97.8	100.0 83.2	100.0 98.4
2015 Sep Oct Nov Dec	100.1 100.1 100.1 100.1	100.0 100.4 100.5 100.2	100.7 101.2 101.0 100.4	98.4 97.6 97.7 95.0	100.1 100.0 100.1 101.2	100.2 100.3 100.4 100.4	107.0 107.0 107.1 107.0	111.8	103.5 103.1 102.9 102.4	107.4 108.9 107.6 107.3	104.6 104.4 104.5 104.1	99.6 99.3 99.1 97.9	90.8 91.6 89.6 77.5	94.1 93.4 92.7 89.4
2016 Jan Feb Mar	99.1 99.5 100.3	100.4 100.8 101.2	99.7 99.9 101.0	92.7 91.8 92.7	99.9 100.6 101.5	100.6 100.7 100.8	106.1 106.5 107.3	112.5	101.7 101.2 101.2	106.8 106.0 106.6	103.9 103.4 103.6	96.4 95.8 96.5	64.5 64.0 72.3	88.2 88.6 93.6
Apr May June	99.8 100.2 100.3	101.6 101.3 101.0	101.5 101.4 100.7	93.6 95.0 96.2	99.7 100.5 100.9	100.9 101.0 101.1	106.9 107.2 107.3	113.1	101.3 101.7 102.1	105.9 106.0 106.4	103.5 103.7 103.9	96.4 97.3 97.8	75.1 82.6 87.9	95.5 97.2 98.9
July Aug Sep	100.7 100.6 100.6	101.3 100.9 101.2	100.0 100.3 101.5	95.1 94.3 94.9	102.2 102.3 101.4	101.2 101.4 101.5	107.6 107.6 107.7	113.7	102.3 102.2 102.0		104.1 104.0 104.0	97.9 97.7 97.8	84.4 83.9 83.9	100.2 98.6 97.0
Oct Nov Dec 2017 Jan	100.8 100.8 101.8 101.0	101.2 102.0 102.6 103.2	102.0 102.0 101.6 100.7	96.2 95.2 97.3 98.2	101.2 101.1 102.8 101.0	101.7 101.8 102.0 102.2	107.9 108.0 108.8 108.1	114.1	102.7 103.0 103.4 104.1	108.8 111.2 113.1 114.8	104.3 104.8 105.2 105.8	98.7 99.4 101.3 102.2	96.2 95.4 106.6 108.9	99.8 108.5 114.0 115.9
Feb Mar	101.7 101.8	104.6 103.4	101.0 102.6	98.4 97.5	101.9 102.0	102.2 102.3 102.4	108.1 108.8 109.0	115.5	104.3 104.3	116.2 117.6	106.0 106.0	102.2 102.9 102.4	110.2 99.7	118.9 116.4
Apr May June	101.8 101.6 101.8	103.4 103.5 103.6	102.7 102.7 102.0	98.3 96.9 96.1	101.5 101.5 102.5	102.6 102.8 102.9	109.0 108.8 109.0	116.6	104.7 104.5 104.5	119.9 120.9 121.3	106.2 106.0 105.8	102.3 101.3 100.2	100.4 93.1 85.7	110.1 104.2 100.4
July	Annual pe			95.9 ၉	103.8	103.0	109.4	I	l	l	l	l	86.5	102.9
2012	9 + 2.1		+ 1.3	+ 5.6	+ 1.3	+ 1.2	9 + 2.0	+ 2.7	+ 1.6	l + 5.3	+ 1.5	+ 2.2	+ 7.5	l – 5.3
2013 2014 2015	+ 1.6 + 0.8 + 0.1	+ 3.4 + 1.5 + 1.2	+ 0.7 + 0.5 + 0.8	+ 1.8 - 2.1 - 7.0	+ 1.5 + 1.4 + 1.2	+ 1.3 + 1.6 + 1.2	+ 1.5 + 0.9 + 0.3	+ 2.1 + 1.7 + 1.5	- 0.1 - 1.0 - 1.8	+ 1.1 - 8.0 - 3.8	- 0.6 - 0.3 + 0.9	- 2.6 - 2.2 - 2.6		- 8.6 - 7.9 - 7.7
2016	+ 0.4	+ 1.3	+ 1.0	- 5.4	+ 1.2	+ 1.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.9	- 1.7	10 - 0.3	- 0.9	- 3.1	- 16.8	- 1.6
2015 Sep Oct Nov	- 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.2	+ 1.3 + 1.7 + 1.9	+ 0.9 + 1.5 + 1.1	- 9.2 - 8.7 - 7.6	+ 1.1 + 1.3 + 1.1	+ 1.2 + 1.1 + 1.1	± 0.0 + 0.3 + 0.4	+ 1.5	- 2.1 - 2.3 - 2.5	- 0.5 + 5.0 + 3.9	+ 0.3 + 0.2 + 0.3	- 4.0 - 4.1 - 3.5	- 37.2 - 32.5 - 29.3	- 10.4 - 11.6 - 13.1
Dec 2016 Jan Feb Mar	+ 0.2 + 0.4 - 0.2 + 0.1	+ 1.4 + 1.2 + 1.1 + 1.4	+ 0.7 + 1.2 + 1.0 + 0.8	- 6.5 - 5.7 - 8.6 - 8.9	+ 1.1 + 1.2 + 0.7 + 1.6	+ 1.0 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1	+ 0.3 + 0.5 ± 0.0 + 0.3	+ 1.5	- 2.3 - 2.4 - 3.0 - 3.1	+ 4.4 + 4.3 + 1.1 + 1.4	+ 0.2 - 0.5 - 1.2 - 1.6	- 3.1 - 3.8 - 5.7 - 5.9	- 28.4 - 30.0 - 40.7 - 33.7	- 14.8 - 17.4 - 16.3 - 12.6
Apr May June	- 0.3 ± 0.0 + 0.2	+ 1.2 + 0.9 + 0.9	+ 1.1 + 1.2 + 0.9	- 8.5 - 8.0 - 6.4	+ 0.5 + 1.1 + 1.4	+ 1.1 + 1.1 + 1.1	- 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.3	+ 1.8	- 3.1 - 2.7 - 2.2	- 0.1 + 1.1 + 0.9	- 2.0 - 1.6 - 1.3	- 6.6 - 5.5 - 4.6	- 35.0 - 29.3	- 9.6 - 7.2 - 4.4
July Aug Sep	+ 0.4 + 0.3 + 0.5	+ 1.5 + 1.2 + 1.2	+ 0.9 + 0.7 + 0.8	- 7.0 - 5.9 - 3.6	+ 1.4 + 1.3 + 1.3	+ 1.1 + 1.3 + 1.3	+ 0.4 + 0.4 + 0.7	+ 2.0	- 2.0 - 1.6 - 1.4	+ 5.3 + 4.5 10 – 2.5	- 1.2 - 0.9 - 0.6	- 3.8 - 2.6 - 1.8	- 20.4 - 8.3	- 1.4 + 2.7 + 3.1
Oct Nov Dec	+ 0.7 + 0.7 + 1.7	+ 0.8 + 1.5 + 2.4	+ 0.8 + 1.0 + 1.2	- 1.4 - 2.6 + 2.4	+ 1.2 + 1.0 + 1.6	+ 1.4 + 1.4 + 1.6	+ 0.8 + 0.8 + 1.7	+ 2.1	- 0.4 + 0.1 + 1.0	- 0.1 + 3.3 + 5.4	- 0.1 + 0.3 + 1.1	- 0.6 + 0.3 + 3.5		+ 6.9 + 17.0 + 27.5
2017 Jan Feb Mar	+ 1.9 + 2.2 + 1.5	+ 2.8 + 3.8 + 2.2	+ 1.0 + 1.1 + 1.6	+ 5.9 + 7.2 + 5.2	+ 1.1 + 1.3 + 0.5	+ 1.6 + 1.6 + 1.6	+ 1.9 + 2.2 + 1.6	+ 2.7	+ 2.4 + 3.1 + 3.1	+ 7.5 + 9.6 + 10.3	+ 1.8 + 2.5 + 2.3	+ 6.0 + 7.4 + 6.1	+ 37.9	+ 31.4 + 34.2 + 24.4
Apr May June July	+ 2.0 + 1.4 + 1.5 + 1.5	+ 1.8 + 2.2 + 2.6 + 2.5	+ 1.2 + 1.3 + 1.3 + 1.4	+ 5.0 + 2.0 - 0.1 + 0.8	+ 1.8 + 1.0 + 1.6 + 1.6	+ 1.7 + 1.8 + 1.8 + 1.8	+ 2.0 + 1.5 + 1.6 + 1.7	+ 3.1	+ 3.4 + 2.8 + 2.4	+ 13.2 + 14.1 + 14.0	+ 2.6 + 2.2 + 1.8	+ 6.1 + 4.1 + 2.5		+ 15.3 + 7.2 + 1.5 + 2.7

Sources: Eurostat; Federal Statistical Office and Bundesbank calculation based on data from the Federal Statistical Office; for the Index of World Market Prices of Raw Materials: HWWI. 1 Differences from the official figures are due to rounding. 2 Including alcoholic beverages and tobacco. 3 Electricity, gas and other fuels well as

transport fuels and lubricants. **4** Net rents. **5** Excluding value-added tax. **6** For the euro area, in euro. **7** Coal, crude oil (Brent) and natural gas. **8** Food, beverages and tobacco as well as industrial raw materials. **9** From January 2012, increase in tobacco tax. **10** From September 2016 onwards, provisional figures.

8 Households' income *

	Gross wages salaries 1	and	Net wages ar salaries 2	nd	Monetary soo benefits rece		Mass income	4	Disposable in	come 5	Saving 6		Saving ratio 7
Period	€ billion	Annual percent- age change	€ billion	Annual percent- age change	€ billion	Annual percent- age change	€ billion	Annual percent- age change	€ billion	Annual percent- age change	€ billion	Annual percent- age change	As percent- age
2009	1,009.5	0.1	672.6	0.3	380.7	6.9	1,053.3	2.6	1,569.2	- 0.8	156.2	- 5.9	10.0
2010	1,039.0	2.9	702.2	4.4	385.3	1.2	1,087.5	3.2	1,606.4	2.4	160.1	2.5	10.0
2011	1,088.6	4.8	729.4	3.9	380.4	- 1.3	1,109.8	2.0	1,653.7	2.9	158.2	- 1.2	9.6
2012	1,133.0	4.1	756.8	3.8	387.6	1.9	1,144.5	3.1	1,695.6	2.5	157.6	- 0.4	9.3
2013	1,167.5	3.0	778.4	2.9	389.1	0.4	1,167.5	2.0	1,719.8	1.4	154.1	- 2.2	9.0
2014	1,213.0	3.9	807.1	3.7	400.2	2.8	1,207.3	3.4	1,759.5	2.3	165.1	7.1	9.4
2015	1,260.6	3.9	836.6	3.6	415.5	3.8	1,252.0	3.7	1,811.2	2.9	175.2	6.1	9.7
2016	1,311.0	4.0	868.7	3.8	427.6	2.9	1,296.3	3.5	1,862.4	2.8	180.9	3.2	9.7
2015 Q4	348.7	4.2	231.6	4.5	103.5	3.1	335.1	4.0	459.3	3.0	38.4	5.7	8.4
2016 Q1	305.4	4.5	202.4	4.5	107.5	1.7	309.9	3.5	459.5	2.7	59.5	3.0	13.0
Q2	319.4	3.5	207.5	3.7	105.2	2.7	312.7	3.4	464.7	3.4	43.7	4.3	9.4
Q3	323.4	3.9	218.8	3.6	108.2	4.2	327.0	3.8	465.9	2.4	37.9	2.2	8.1
Q4	362.8	4.0	240.1	3.7	106.7	3.1	346.8	3.5	472.3	2.8	39.8	3.5	8.4
2017 Q1	318.1	4.2	210.5	4.0	111.3	3.5	321.8	3.8	476.3	3.7	63.4	6.4	13.3

Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in May 2017. * 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. 6 Including the increase in claims on company pension funds. 7 Saving as a percentage of disposable income.

9 Negotiated pay rates (overall economy)

	Index of negotiat	ed wages 1									٦
			On a monthly ba	sis							
	On an hourly bas	is	Total		Total excluding one-off payments	S	Basic pay rates 2		Memo item: Wages and salari per employee 3	es	
Period	2010=100	Annual percentage change	2010=100	Annual percentage change	2010=100	Annual percentage change	2010=100	Annual percentage change	2010=100	Annual percentage change	
2009	98.4	2.0	98.3	2.0	98.4	2.3	98.2	2.5	97.6	- (0.1
2010 2011 2012 2013	100.0 101.7 104.4 107.0	1.6 1.7 2.7 2.5	100.0 101.7 104.4 107.0	1.7 1.7 2.6 2.5	100.0 101.8 104.7 107.3	1.7 1.8 2.9 2.5	100.0 101.8 104.7 107.3	1.8 1.8 2.9 2.5	100.0 103.4 106.2 108.4	3	2.5 3.4 2.7 2.0
2014 2015	110.1 112.6	2.9 2.2	110.0 112.4	2.8	110.1 112.6	2.7	110.1 112.7	2.7 2.3	111.4		2.8
2016	115.0	2.1	114.8	2.1	115.0	2.2	115.2	2.2	117.2	2	2.5
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	106.4 107.9 117.4 128.3	2.0 2.1 2.1 2.2	106.1 107.7 117.2 128.1	1.9 2.2 2.2 2.2	106.5 107.7 117.5 128.5	2.3 1.9 2.2 2.2	113.9 114.9 115.9 116.2	2.3 2.1 2.2 2.3	110.6 114.6 115.4 128.2	2	2.9 2.1 2.5 2.5
2017 Q1 Q2	109.0 110.1	2.5 2.1	108.8 109.9	2.5 2.1	109.1 110.2	2.4 2.3	116.8 117.6	2.5 2.4	113.2	2	2.4
2016 Dec	110.5	2.4	110.3	2.4	110.5	2.3	116.2	2.3			
2017 Jan Feb Mar	108.9 109.0 109.2	2.5 2.7 2.3	108.7 108.7 108.9	2.5 2.7 2.3	108.8 109.1 109.3	2.4 2.7 2.3	116.5 116.8 117.0	2.4 2.7 2.3			
Apr May June	110.3 110.2 109.9	2.5 2.1 1.7	110.0 109.9 109.7	2.5 2.1 1.6	110.3 110.3 110.0	2.6 2.1 2.3	117.5 117.6 117.8	2.6 2.3 2.3			

¹ Current data are normally revised on account of additional reports. **2** Excluding one-off payments and covenants (capital formation benefits, special payments, such as annual bonuses, holiday pay, Christmas bonuses (13th monthly salary payment)

and retirement provisions). ${\bf 3}$ Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in May 2017.

10 Assets, equity and liabilities of listed non-financial groups *

End-of-year/end-of-halfyear data

	End-or-yea	Assets	airyear data							Equity and	liabilities					
		7.550.55	of which				of which			Equity und	Liabilities					
							,					Long-term		Short-term	ı	
											ľ				of which	
Period	Total assets	Non- current assets	Intangible assets	Tangible assets		Current assets	Inven- tories	Trade receiv- ables	Cash 1	Equity	Total	Total	of which Financial debt	Total	Financial debt	Trade payables
		E billion)								1. 7						1 - 7
2013 2014 2015 2016 P 2015 H1	1,902.2 2,078.8 2,226.6 2,371.4 2,163.8		385.0 431.0 470.7 493.0 453.6	485.2 520.3 565.2 595.4 539.8	232.4 249.6 273.1 289.7 270.0	731.1 794.7 832.0 891.6 816.8	187.5 203.1 215.6 227.0 217.9	175.8 187.3 190.6 218.0	136.5 132.4 136.2 152.2	569.6 582.9 633.8 676.0	1,332.6 1,495.9 1,592.8 1,695.5 1,541.4	706.0 812.0 860.8 889.0 830.0	377.5 426.8 465.4 481.9 440.6	626.6 683.9 732.0 806.5 711.4	191.0 214.8 233.1 258.5 223.0	163.1 175.8 180.3 192.9
H2	2,103.6	1,346.9	470.7	565.2	273.1	832.0	217.9	190.6	136.2	633.8	1,592.8	860.8	465.4	732.0	233.1	180.3
2016 H1	2,256.6	1,381.0	462.4	549.8	272.0	875.6	226.7	195.2	140.5	607.4	1,649.2	895.4	464.6	753.8	243.9	174.9
H2 p	2,371.4	1,479.8	493.0	595.4	289.7	891.6	227.0	218.0	152.2	676.0	1,695.5	889.0	481.9	806.5	258.5	192.9
		_	of total a													
2013	100.0	61.6	20.2	25.5	12.2	38.4	9.9	9.2	7.2	29.9	70.1	37.1	19.8	32.9	10.0	8.6
2014	100.0	61.8	20.7	25.0	12.0	38.2	9.8	9.0	6.4	28.0	72.0	39.1	20.5	32.9	10.3	8.5
2015	100.0	62.6	21.1	25.4	12.3	37.4	9.7	8.6	6.1	28.5	71.5	38.7	20.9	32.9	10.5	8.1
2016 p	100.0	62.4	20.8	25.1	12.2	37.6	9.6	9.2	6.4	28.5	71.5	37.5	20.3	34.0	10.9	8.1
2015 H1	100.0	62.3	21.0	25.0	12.5	37.8	10.1	9.1	5.9	28.8	71.2	38.4	20.4	32.9	10.3	8.0
H2	100.0	62.6	21.1	25.4	12.3	37.4	9.7	8.6	6.1	28.5	71.5	38.7	20.9	32.9	10.5	8.1
2016 H1	100.0	61.2	20.5	24.4	12.1	38.8	10.1	8.7	6.2	26.9	73.1	39.7	20.6	33.4	10.8	7.8
H2 p	100.0	62.4	20.8	25.1	12.2	37.6	9.6	9.2	6.4	28.5	71.5	37.5	20.3	34.0	10.9	8.1
112 P	1		focus on						0.41	20.5	, 1.5	37.3	20.5	34.01	10.5	0.1
2013	1,523.6	908.2	257.2	384.6	215.6	615.4	171.2	136.1	104.1	450.9	1,072.6	560.4	280.5	512.2	170.2	114.9
2014	1,655.6	989.4	276.5	411.9	236.0	666.2	185.7	140.3	98.9	451.4	1,204.2	644.0	318.6	560.2	193.3	122.4
2015	1,782.1	1,077.3	304.0	446.9	259.0	704.8	198.9	147.1	104.5	485.5	1,296.6	689.8	353.1	606.8	208.7	127.6
2016 p	1,909.6	1,146.4	322.1	473.4	270.8	763.3	209.8	170.1	115.6	514.5	1,395.1	715.3	369.4	679.8	232.5	141.0
2015 H1	1,743.3	1,047.8	293.3	432.1	257.1	695.4	201.0	151.7	103.6	487.1	1,256.2	670.0	336.1	586.2	194.9	127.3
H2	1,782.1	1,077.3	304.0	446.9	259.0	704.8	198.9	147.1	104.5	485.5	1,296.6	689.8	353.1	606.8	208.7	127.6
2016 H1 H2 P	1,818.4 1,909.6	1,059.3	296.6 322.1	432.5 473.4	254.2 270.8	759.1 763.3	210.1 209.8	150.0 170.1	112.3 115.6	466.0 514.5	1,352.3 1,395.1	717.9 715.3	351.0	634.4 679.8	219.2 232.5	130.0 141.0
	as a per	centage	of total a	ssets												
2013	100.0	59.6	16.9	25.2	14.2	40.4	11.2	8.9	6.8	29.6	70.4	36.8	18.4	33.6	11.2	7.5
2014	100.0	59.8	16.7	24.9	14.3	40.2	11.2	8.5	6.0	27.3	72.7	38.9	19.2	33.8	11.7	7.4
2015	100.0	60.5	17.1	25.1	14.5	39.6	11.2	8.3	5.9	27.2	72.8	38.7	19.8	34.1	11.7	7.2
2016 p	100.0	60.0	16.9	24.8	14.2	40.0	11.0	8.9	6.1	26.9	73.1	37.5	19.3	35.6	12.2	7.4
2015 H1	100.0	60.1	16.8	24.8	14.8	39.9	11.5	8.7	5.9	27.9	72.1	38.4	19.3	33.6	11.2	7.3
H2	100.0	60.5	17.1	25.1	14.5	39.6	11.2	8.3	5.9	27.2	72.8	38.7	19.8	34.1	11.7	7.2
2016 H1	100.0	58.3	16.3	23.8	14.0	41.8	11.6	8.3	6.2	25.6	74.4	39.5	19.3	34.9	12.1	7.2
H2 p	100.0	60.0	16.9	24.8	14.2	40.0	11.0	8.9	6.1	26.9	73.1	37.5	19.3	35.6	12.2	7.4
	Groups	with a	focus on	the serv	ices sect	tor (€ bil	lion)									
2013	378.6	262.9	127.8	100.6	16.8	115.7	16.3	39.7	32.3	118.6	260.0	145.6	97.0	114.4	20.8	48.2
2014	423.2	294.7	154.6	108.4	13.6	128.6	17.4	47.0	33.5	131.5	291.7	168.0	108.3	123.7	21.6	53.4
2015	444.5	317.3	166.7	118.3	14.1	127.2	16.7	43.5	31.6	148.3	296.2	171.0	112.2	125.2	24.4	52.7
2016 p	461.8	333.5	170.9	122.0	18.9	128.3	17.1	48.0	36.6	161.4	300.4	173.7	112.5	126.6	26.0	51.9
2015 H1	420.5	299.1	160.3	107.7	12.9	121.4	17.0	45.7	23.4	135.3	285.2	160.0	104.4	125.2	28.0	45.9
H2	444.5	317.3	166.7	118.3	14.1	127.2	16.7	43.5	31.6	148.3	296.2	171.0	112.2	125.2	24.4	52.7
2016 H1	438.3	321.7	165.8	117.3	17.8	116.6	16.6	45.3	28.2	141.4	296.9	177.4	113.6	119.4	24.7	45.0
H2 p	461.8	333.5	170.9	122.0	18.9	128.3	17.1	48.0	36.6	161.4	300.4	173.7	112.5	126.6	26.0	51.9
2012		_	of total a													,, -
2013	100.0	69.5	33.8	26.6	4.5	30.6	4.3	10.5	8.5	31.3	68.7	38.5	25.6	30.2	5.5	12.7
2014	100.0	69.6	36.5	25.6	3.2	30.4	4.1	11.1	7.9	31.1	68.9	39.7	25.6	29.2	5.1	12.6
2015	100.0	71.4	37.5	26.6	3.2	28.6	3.8	9.8	7.1	33.4	66.6	38.5	25.3	28.2	5.5	11.9
2016 p	100.0	72.2	37.0	26.4	4.1	27.8	3.7	10.4	7.9	35.0	65.0	37.6	24.4	27.4	5.6	11.2
2015 H1	100.0	71.1	38.1	25.6	3.1	28.9	4.0	10.9	5.6	32.2	67.8	38.1	24.8	29.8	6.7	10.9
H2	100.0	71.4	37.5	26.6	3.2	28.6	3.8	9.8	7.1	33.4	66.6	38.5	25.3	28.2	5.5	11.9
2016 H1	100.0	73.4	37.8	26.8	4.1	26.6	3.8	10.3	6.4	32.3	67.7	40.5	25.9	27.3	5.6	10.3
H2 p	100.0	72.2	37.0	26.4	4.1	27.8	3.7	10.4	7.9	35.0	65.0	37.6	24.4	27.4	5.6	11.2

^{*} Non-financial groups admitted to the Prime Standard segment of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange which publish IFRS consolidated financial statements on a quarterly or half-yearly basis and make a noteworthy contribution to value added in Germany.

11 Revenues and operating income of listed non-financial groups *

						income bet TDA 1) as						Operating	income (EB	BIT) as a per	centage of	revenues
			Operating				Distributio	n 2						Distributio	n 2	
	Revenues		before dep and amort (EBITDA 1	isation	Weighted average		First quartile	Median	Third quartile	Operating income (El	BIT)	Weighted average		First quartile	Median	Third quartile
		Annual		Annual		Annual change in per-					Annual		Annual change in per-			
Period	€ billion	change in % 3	€ billion	change in % 3	%	centage points 3	%	%	%	€ billion	change in % 3	%	centage points 3	%	%	%
	Total															
2009	1,158.6	- 10.7	135.6	- 16.9	11.7	- 0.9	3.9	9.4	15.7	55.9	- 29.2	4.8	- 1.3	- 0.1	4.9	9.3
2010 2011	1,321.0 1,414.4	13.3 8.5	181.4 175.9	30.6 0.5	13.7 12.4	1.8 - 1.0	6.6 5.4	11.4 10.9	18.5 17.4	98.3 93.9	66.6 - 4.1	7.4 6.6	2.4 - 0.9	3.2 2.7	6.8 6.6	12.1 12.0
2012 2013	1,533.0 1,541.1	6.6 - 0.6	189.3 187.1	3.1 - 2.8	12.4 12.1	- 0.4 - 0.3	5.2 5.1	10.2 10.3	17.5 18.3	95.7 99.5	- 7.7 5.5	6.2 6.5	- 0.9 0.4	1.9 1.9	6.0 5.8	11.0 10.9
2014 2015	1,565.6 1,636.2	1.0 6.9	198.7 196.4	4.9 - 1.0	12.7 12.0	0.5 – 1.0	5.7 6.1	10.3 10.6	17.2 17.6	109.3 91.6	8.5 – 16.3	7.0 5.6	0.5 – 1.5	1.9 1.7	6.1 6.5	11.1
2016 p 2012 H1	1,626.0 751.0	- 0.4 8.1	222.7	11.9 3.6	13.7 12.4	1.5 – 0.5	6.5 4.7	11.3 9.1	17.8	112.1	9.2 1.6	6.9 7.4	0.5 - 0.5	2.5 1.0	6.5 5.7	12.0 11.4
H2	782.2	5.2	93.3 95.9	2.6	12.3	- 0.3	4.7	11.0	16.8 17.9	55.7 39.9	- 19.2	5.1	- 1.4	1.4	6.8	11.7
2013 H1 H2	762.8 780.0	- 0.2 - 1.1	93.4 93.8	- 3.5 - 2.0	12.2 12.0	- 0.4 - 0.1	3.4 5.4	9.3 10.7	16.5 19.2	53.8 45.7	– 7.6 25.5	7.1 5.9	- 0.6 1.3	0.6 1.7	4.9 6.1	10.7 12.1
2014 H1 H2	757.2 808.7	- 0.9 2.9	97.2 101.5	4.6 5.2	12.8 12.6	0.7 0.3	4.7 5.4	9.5 10.8	16.0 19.1	57.8 51.5	9.4 7.6	7.6 6.4	0.7 0.3	1.0 1.7	5.2 7.1	10.5 12.0
2015 H1	815.7	8.7	102.9	5.7	12.6	- 0.4	4.8 6.3	10.1	17.6	59.1 32.7	1.4	7.3	- 0.5	1.1	5.9	10.9
H2 2016 H1	831.7 782.3	5.2 - 2.0	93.8 111.7	- 7.5 6.2	11.3 14.3	- 1.5 1.1	5.7	11.5 10.3	18.1 17.3	65.6	- 36.7 2.8	3.9 8.4	- 2.6 0.4	2.3 1.5	7.1 6.4	11.7 11.3
H2 p	Groups		l 110.9 l focus on	18.3		1.9 sector 4	6.1	11.8	18.8	46.4	21.2	5.5	0.8	2.9	7.5	12.5
2009	837.7	- 11.8		- 20.6	11.3	- 1.3	2.5	9.0	14.0	40.0	- 32.6	4.8	- 1.5	- 1.4	4.3	8.8
2010	980.7	15.8	136.2	38.7	13.9	2.3	6.6	11.4	16.3	75.7	72.4	7.7	2.6	3.0	7.3	12.0
2011 2012	1,079.0 1,173.8	10.6 7.7	130.0 140.8	- 1.7 5.3	12.1 12.0	- 1.5 - 0.3	5.5 5.4	11.3 10.2	16.4 16.1	74.1 81.7	- 4.9 2.2	6.9 7.0	- 1.1 - 0.4	2.1 1.8	6.8 6.1	11.5 9.8
2013 2014	1,179.0 1,197.3	- 0.8 1.0	138.7 147.9	- 2.6 5.8	11.8 12.4	- 0.2 0.6	4.4 5.1	10.3 9.6	15.5 15.3	74.5 82.0	- 5.8 9.3	6.3 6.9	- 0.3 0.5	1.3 1.4	5.7 5.9	10.0 10.2
2015 2016 p	1,283.3 1,267.1	7.0 – 1.1	144.0 164.4	- 2.7 11.2	11.2 13.0	- 1.1 1.4	6.1 6.5	10.4 10.8	15.5 16.0	65.2 80.5	- 20.2 4.4	5.1 6.4	- 1.8 0.3	1.8 2.8	6.5 6.2	10.0 10.4
2012 H1 H2	580.1 593.9	9.5 6.1	73.3 67.5	5.2 5.3	12.6 11.4	- 0.5 - 0.1	5.7 4.4	10.5 10.5	14.9 15.9	46.8 34.9	3.5 0.2	8.1 5.9	- 0.5 - 0.3	1.9 0.6	6.1 6.2	10.5 10.2
2013 H1 H2	588.8 591.7	- 0.1 - 1.4	71.7 67.1	- 4.8 - 0.3	12.2 11.3	- 0.6 0.1	3.1 4.0	9.3 10.4	15.0 15.8	43.1 31.4	- 10.9 1.7	7.3 5.3	- 0.9 0.2	0.6 0.6	5.3 5.8	9.7 10.9
2014 H1 H2	584.4 613.1	- 1.1 3.0	74.2 73.7	3.8 7.8	12.7 12.0	0.6 0.5	4.7 4.4	9.6 9.8	15.0 15.8	46.2 35.8	8.9 9.8	7.9 5.8	0.7 0.4	1.4 0.7	5.4 6.3	9.6 10.7
2015 H1 H2	636.8 647.1	8.8 5.3	80.1 63.9	7.9 – 13.3	12.6 9.9	- 0.1 - 2.1	5.1 5.3	10.0 10.9	15.4 15.5	48.8 16.4	4.9 - 52.5	7.7 2.5	- 0.3 - 3.3	2.1 1.7	6.1 6.8	10.0 10.3
2016 H1 H2 p	610.8 656.4	- 2.7 0.5	83.9 80.5	1.2 23.8	13.7 12.3	0.5 2.3	6.6 6.1	10.3 11.0	15.3 16.8	50.6 29.9	- 6.6 35.1	8.3 4.6	- 0.3 0.9	1.7 2.7	6.4 6.3	9.9
112 P	1		focus on				0.11	11.01	10.8	29.9	, 33.1	4.0	0.9	2.7	0.5	10.4
2009	321.0	- 7.4	40.7	- 4.9	12.7	0.3	4.7	10.7	20.3	16.0	- 16.3	5.0	- 0.5	1.7	5.7	12.7
2010 2011	340.4 335.5	5.8 1.7	45.1 45.9	8.9 7.6	13.3 13.7	0.4 0.8	5.6 5.4	10.8 10.1	19.6 20.7	22.6 19.7	46.8 – 0.7	6.7 5.9	1.7 – 0.1	3.3 3.2	5.9 6.1	12.4 13.8
2012 2013	359.2 362.2	2.8	48.5 48.4	- 3.4 - 3.3	13.5 13.4	- 0.9 - 0.4	5.1 5.1	10.0	22.7 21.1	14.0 25.0	- 47.2 84.4	3.9 6.9	- 3.0 3.0	2.1 2.5	5.7 5.9	14.0 12.2
2014	368.3	1.0	50.8	2.2	13.8	0.2	6.0	12.7	22.6	27.3	5.7	7.4	0.3	2.9	6.5 6.7	13.7
2015 2016 P	352.9 358.9	6.4 2.4	52.4 58.3	4.8 14.4	14.9 16.2	- 0.2 1.7	6.1 6.7	11.4 12.7	22.1 24.8	26.4 31.5	– 1.6 24.8	7.5 8.8	- 0.6 1.6	1.4 2.3	8.2	14.1 15.2
2012 H1 H2	170.9 188.3	3.3 2.3	20.0 28.5	- 2.6 - 4.0	11.7 15.1	- 0.7 - 1.0	2.6 5.2	8.0 11.2	21.0 23.7	8.9 5.1	– 9.8 – 73.2	5.2 2.7	- 0.7 - 5.2	- 0.4 2.7	4.5 7.4	13.9 15.3
2013 H1 H2	174.0 188.3	- 0.5 0.3	21.7 26.7	1.4 – 6.7	12.5 14.2	0.2 – 1.1	3.9 5.6	8.0 11.3	19.2 21.8	10.7 14.3	12.8 241.4	6.2 7.6	0.7 5.2	0.9 2.2	4.6 7.3	12.8 13.4
2014 H1 H2	172.9 195.6	- 0.5 2.4	23.0 27.8	7.6 – 2.2	13.3 14.2	1.0 - 0.7	4.8 6.4	9.3 13.5	20.4 23.8	11.6 15.7	11.6 1.4	6.7 8.1	0.7 - 0.1	1.0 3.6	5.1 8.1	13.5 18.0
2015 H1 H2	178.9 184.7	8.4 4.6	22.8 29.9	- 2.2 10.8	12.7 16.2	- 1.5 0.9	4.4 7.3	10.9 12.2	21.5 23.5	10.3 16.3	- 15.7 9.3	5.8 8.8	- 1.6 0.4	- 0.5 2.5	4.5 7.7	14.2 15.0
2016 H1 H2 p	171.5 187.4	1.2	27.8	27.7	16.2	3.5	5.1	10.3 13.2	23.1	15.0	62.1	8.7	3.3	1.0	6.4 8.9	14.9

^{*} Non-financial groups admitted to the Prime Standard segment of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange which publish IFRS consolidated financial statements on a quarterly or half-yearly basis and make a noteworthy contribution to value added in Germany. Excluding groups engaged in real estate activities. 1 Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation. 2 Quantile data are based on the groups' unweighted

return on sales. **3** Adjusted for substantial changes in the basis of consolidation of large groups and in the reporting sample. See the explanatory notes in the Statistical Supplement Seasonally adjusted business statistics. **4** Including groups in agriculture and forestry.

XII External sector

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

€ million

				2016		2017			
Item	2014	2015	2016	Q3	Q4	Q1	Mar	Apr	May p
A Current account	+ 250,091	+ 336,415	+ 372,933	+ 102,937	+ 100,493	+ 69,776	+ 44,723	+ 22,783	+ 18,2
1 Goods									
Exports	1,964,242	2,110,012	2,117,767	522,363	552,786	557,533	210,978	173,342	196,3
Imports	1,723,277	1,759,899	1,741,840	430,392	458,636	485,715	173,037	148,575	167,3
Balance	+ 240,964	+ 350,111	+ 375,924	+ 91,970	+ 94,149	+ 71,818	+ 37,941	+ 24,767	+ 28,9
2 Services									
Receipts	713,996	775,948	785,782	207,508	204,934	192,243	68,825	63,306	67,7
Expenditure	628,632	706,018	741,150	181,611	211,430	180,655	61,208	57,522	64,2
Balance	+ 85,363	+ 69,930	+ 44,633	+ 25,896	- 6,494	+ 11,587	+ 7,616	+ 5,785	+ 3,5
3 Primary income									
Receipts	630,047	640,729	633,740	146,548	179,093	158,025	57,775	52,114	54,2
Expenditure	564,244	590,557	543,468	126,935	132,491	133,434	47,760	44,548	60,5
Balance	+ 65,800	+ 50,174	+ 90,268	+ 19,612	+ 46,600	+ 24,592	+ 10,015	+ 7,567	- 6,2
4 Secondary income									
Receipts	93,022	104,279	111,062	25,989	28,979	25,819	9,659	8,458	10,6
Expenditure	235,060	238,079	248,953	60,530	62,741	64,041	20,509	23,794	18,5
Balance	- 142,036	- 133,799	- 137,891	- 34,541	- 33,762	- 38,222	- 10,849	- 15,336	- 7,9
B Capital account	+ 14,167	- 13,251	- 2,224	+ 1,088	- 462	- 15,583	- 4,125	- 344	+ 2
C Financial account (Increase: +)	+ 252,979	+ 299,560	+ 358,194	+ 131,009	+ 83,744	+ 53,066	+ 43,523	+ 14,111	+ 22,6
1 Direct investment	+ 61,184	+ 237,130	+ 180,588	+ 135,157	+ 17,260	+ 36,699	+ 16,588	+ 20,183	+ 4,1
By resident units abroad	+ 159,981	+ 847,353	+ 314,753	+ 55,767	+ 120,135	+ 147,157	+ 9,250	+ 27,620	+ 22,2
By non-resident units in the euro area	+ 98,799	+ 610,225	+ 134,164	- 79,392	+ 102,876	+ 110,458	- 7,338	+ 7,437	+ 18,0
2 Portfolio investment	+ 32,867	+ 122,107	+ 475,619	+ 112,726	+ 92,866	+ 76,509	+ 9,313	+ 50,209	+ 8,2
By resident units abroad	+ 459,120	l '	+ 389,539	+ 127,492					
Equity and				, ,		. , .	,		
Investment fund shares	+ 139,790				+ 24,896			1	· ·
Long-term debt securities	+ 226,811	l			+ 15,676			1	
Short-term debt securities	+ 92,520			+ 7,503				1	
By non-resident units in the euro area Equity and	+ 426,255	+ 277,185	- 86,080	+ 14,766	- 78,222	+ 91,222	+ 32,922	- 6,220	+ 69,6
Investment fund shares	+ 318,092	+ 222,371	+ 126,388	+ 79,678	+ 25,314	+ 81,828	+ 31,451	+ 30,540	+ 46,8
Long-term debt securities	+ 127,440	+ 99,546	- 261,466	- 63,901	- 83,234	- 37,637	- 11,330	- 37,468	+ 22,1
Short-term debt securities	- 19,277	- 44,733	+ 48,997	- 1,010	- 20,302	+ 47,032	+ 12,801	+ 709	+ 6
3 Financial derivatives and employee stock options	+ 45,722	+ 90,347	+ 22,630	+ 23,936	+ 15,168	+ 15,482	+ 5,214	+ 1,013	+ 3,2
4 Other investment	+ 108,848	- 160,593	- 336,099	– 148,536	- 46,128	- 73,091	+ 11,845	- 52,780	+ 5,6
Eurosystem	+ 31,510	- 25,390	- 151,070	- 34,843	- 90,066	- 26,169	- 22,674	+ 30,494	+ 5,7
General government	+ 11,832	+ 19,286	+ 4,059	- 652	- 2,678	+ 281	- 2,829	- 2,689	_ 1,1
MFIs (excluding the Eurosystem)	+ 99,280	- 122,527	- 152,878	- 87,784	+ 45,401	- 19,752	+ 23,770	- 48,463	- 10,5
Enterprises and households	- 33,775	- 31,964	- 36,210	- 25,256	+ 1,215	- 27,451	+ 13,578	- 32,123	+ 11,5
5 Reserve assets	+ 4,361	+ 10,569	+ 15,458	+ 7,724	+ 4,580	- 2,533	+ 563	- 4,514	+ 1,4

 $[\]mbox{*}$ Source: ECB, according to the international standards of the Balance of Payments Manual in the 6th edition of the International Monetary Fund.

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

€ million

	€ milli	on																		
	Currer	nt account														al account				
			Goods	(fob/fob)	1										(Net le	nding: +/	net borrov	wing: -)		
			Goods	(100/100)																
					of which															
					Supple-								Dalanca	of			of which			
					mentary trade		Services	5			Seco	ndary	Balance capital	OT			of which Reserve		Errors and	
Period	Total		Total		items 2		(fob/fob		Primar	y income	inco		account	t 4	Total		assets		omissio	ns 5
2002	+	41,655	+	142,103	+	6,008	-	45,440	_	25,596	_	29,413	_	4,010	+	8,038	_	2,065	_	29,606
2003	+	31,347	+	130,021	-	2,105	-	48,708	-	18,920	-	31,047	+	5,920	+	47,559	-	445	+	10,292
2004 2005	+ +	101,205 105,730	+ +	153,166 157,010	-	6,859 6,068	-	38,713 40,600	+ +	16,860 20,905	-	30,109 31,585	_	119 2,334	+ +	112,834 96,436	_	1,470 2,182	+	11,748 6,960
2006	+	135,959	+	161,447	-	4,205	_	34,641	+	41,453	-	32,300	_	1,328	+	157,142	_	2,934	+	22,511
2007	+	169,636	+	201,989	-	922	_	34,881	+	36,332	_	33,804	_	1,597	+	183,169	+	953	+	15,130
2008	+	143,318	+	184,521	-	3,586	-	31,467	+	24,724	-	34,461	_	893		121,336	+	2,008	-	21,088
2009 2010	+ +	141,233 144,890	+ +	141,167 161,146	- -	6,064 5,892	-	19,648 27,041	+ +	54,757 50,665	-	35,043 39,880	- +	1,858 1,219	+ +	129,693 92,757	++	8,648 1,613	_	9,683 53,351
2011	+	165,078	+	163,426	-	8,900	-	31,574	+	68,235	-	35,010	+	419	+	120,857	+	2,836	_	44,639
2012	+	193,590	+	200,401	-	10,518	_	32,775	+	64,858	_	38,894	_	413	+	151,417	+	1,297	_	41,759
2013	+	189,616	+	212,662	-	3,663	-	41,376	+	61,969	-	43,639	-	563	+	225,360	+	838	+	36,307
2014 2015	+ +	218,026 259,963	+ +	228,361 261,182	-	5,873 2,668	-	25,323 18,602	+ +	56,177 57,370	-	41,188 39,987	+	2,355 635	+ +	238,630 234,603	_	2,564 2,213	+	18,248 24,725
2016	+	262,401	+	271,484	-	1,434	-	21,218	+	52,136	-	40,001	+	1,112	+	235,623	+	1,686	-	27,889
2014 Q3	+	55,457	+	60,537	-	2,570	-	12,921	+	15,683	-	7,843	+	420	+	52,796	+	332	_	3,081
Q4	+	66,413	+	60,143	-	2,536	-	3,609	+	21,123	-	11,244	-	216	+	68,678	-	1,722	+	2,481
2015 Q1	+	59,401	+	60,330	-	1,426	-	2,104	+	17,030	-	15,855	+	298	+	29,421	-	21	-	30,277
Q2 Q3	+ +	59,356 67,057	+ +	68,659 67,516	- +	1,737 978	-	2,871 10,628	+ +	611 16,866	-	7,043 6,697	++	505 701	+ +	72,121 67,337	- -	465 1,455	+	12,260 421
Q4	+	74,149	+	64,676	-	483	-	2,999	+	22,864	-	10,391	_	2,138	+	65,723	-	272	-	6,287
2016 Q1	+	64,331	+	64,120	+	621	_	3,363	+	16,933	-	13,359	_	269	+	36,937	+	1,228	_	27,125
Q2	+	70,047	+	77,864	+	242	-	4,009	+	584	-	4,393	+	1,092	+	62,620	+	761	-	8,518
Q3 Q4	+ +	59,069 68,954	+ +	67,878 61,621	-	126 2,171	_	11,696 2,150	+ +	13,516 21,103	-	10,630 11,620	++	228 61	+ +	61,531 74,535	_	261 43	+ +	2,233 5,521
2017 Q1	+	65,815	, ,	67,185	+	2,419	_	3,315		15,902	_	13,958	+	457		64,362	_	360	_	1,910
Q2 p	+	54,553	T +	67,206	<u>-</u>	858	-	4,076	+	4,236	-	12,813	+	28		61,470	+	385	+	6,890
2015 Jan	+	14,983	+	15,511	_	1,117	_	873	+	4,580	_	4,236	+	28	_	2,145	+	372	_	17,156
Feb	+	16,422	+	19,540	-	767	-	993	+	5,410	-	7,535	+	65	+	10,355	+	266	-	6,132
Mar	+	27,996	+	25,280	+	458	-	238	+	7,039	-	4,084	+	204	+	21,211	-	660	-	6,989
Apr	+	21,755 11,465	+ +	22,266 20,915	-	1,084 690	- -	514 1,177	+ -	2,898 6,268	-	2,895 2,005	+ +	377 483	+ +	30,681 16,041	_ _	69 78	+	8,549 4,093
May June	+ +	26,136	T +	25,478	-	38	-	1,177	+	3,980	-	2,143	_	355		25,400	-	318	+ -	382
July	+	25,776	+	25,151	_	896	_	3,062	+	6,027	_	2,339	+	448	+	20,865	_	1,170	_	5,359
Aug	+	14,760	+	16,897	+	661	-	4,616	+	5,265	-	2,785	+	44	+	21,976	-	180	+	7,171
Sep	+	26,521	+	25,469	+	1,213	-	2,950	+	5,575	-	1,573	+	209	+	24,497	-	105	-	2,233
Oct	+	22,205	+	23,927	+	147 4	-	4,630	+	6,013	-	3,105	-	85 183	+	20,171	+	154 548	_	1,949 649
Nov Dec	+ +	25,362 26,582	+ +	22,542 18,207	+	634	+	685 2,315	+ +	6,368 10,483	-	2,863 4,423	+	2,236	+ +	24,896 20,656	+	123	_	3,689
2016 Jan	+	14,614	+	13,864	_	3	_	1,527	+	4,518	_	2,241	_	37	_	2,007	_	186	_	16,584
Feb	+	20,578	+	22,729	+	724	-	226	+	5,600	-	7,525	+	520	+	18,706	+	1,478	-	2,392
Mar	+	29,139	+	27,528	l .	99	-	1,610	+	6,815	-	3,594	-	752	+	20,238	-	64	-	8,149
Apr	+	28,093	+	27,954		116	-	858	+	2,726	-	1,730	+	1,287	+	25,738	+	696	-	3,642
May June	+ +	17,916 24,038	+ +	23,371 26,539	+	511 153	-	880 2,271	- +	4,001 1,859	-	574 2,089	+	268 463	+ +	14,378 22,504	+	776 711	_	3,806 1,071
July	+	18,297	+	20,755	+	520	_	3,503	+	4,494	_	3,449	_	139	+	18,115	+	342	_	43
Aug	+	17,016	+	21,394		367	-	4,965	+	5,092	-	4,504	-	126	+	18,180	+	93	+	1,290
Sep	+	23,756	+	25,730	-	279	-	3,227	+	3,930	-	2,677	+	493	+	25,236	-	695	+	987
Oct	+	18,832	+	20,877	+	163	-	3,551	+	5,076	-	3,570	-	182	+	27,769	-	145	+	9,119
Nov Dec	+ +	24,992 25,130	+ +	23,683 17,061	-	385 1,949	+	339 1,740	+ +	5,677 10,349	-	4,029 4,021	- +	90 332	+ +	23,140 23,626	+	140 38	_	1,762 1,836
2017 Jan		13,979	+	16,000	+	278	_	1,271		6,080	_	6,830	_	262	+	16,099	_	124	+	2,383
Feb	+	20,702	+	23,105		993	_	777	+	3,008		4,635	+	271	+	3,984	_	216	-	16,990
Mar	+	31,134	+	28,080	+	1,148	-	1,268	+	6,814	-	2,492	+	448	+	44,279	-	21	+	12,697
Apr	+	14,879	+	19,695	-	43	-	769	+	4,234		8,281	-	311	+	18,894	-	2	+	4,325
May June p	+ +	16,036 23,638	+ +	23,379 24,132		1,020 205	_	1,801 1,506	- +	4,624 4,627		918 3,614	++	66 272	+ +	6,955 35,622	+	47 434	- +	9,147 11,711
24	I	,055	ı '	,.52	I '	_00	I	.,550	1	.,027	I	3,0.4		-,-		,022		.5 1	ı .	,]

¹ Excluding freight and insurance costs of foreign trade. 2 For example, warehouse transactions for the account of residents, deductions of goods returned and deductions of exports and imports in connection with goods for processing. 3 Including freight and insurance costs of foreign trade. 4 Including net

acquisition/disposal of non-produced non-financial assets. **5** Statistical errors and omissions, resulting from the difference between the balance on the financial account and the balances on the current account and the capital account.

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

€ million

					2017					
Ländergruppe/Land		2014	2015	2016	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun p
All countries 1	Exports	1,123,746	1,193,555	1,206,857	98,760	102,398	118,335	101,029	110,671	107,247
All Countries •	Imports	910,145	949,245	954,826	84,035	82,418	93,036	82,913	88,653	84,923
	Balance	+ 213,601	+ 244,310	+ 252,030	+ 14,724	+ 19,980	+ 25,299	+ 18,116	+ 22,018	+ 22,324
I European countries	Exports Imports	761,914 642,738	803,425 653,782	821,178 658,222	68,394 56,814	70,670 57,690	79,291 63,915	70,555 57,210	75,296 60,429	
	Balance	+ 119,176	+ 149,643	+ 162,956	+ 11,580	+ 12,980	+ 15,376	+ 13,345	+ 14,867	
1 EU member states (28)	Exports	648,446	692,493	707,694	58,731	61,267	67,960	60,851	64,273	
	Imports Balance	527,117	543,334 + 149,159	551,929 + 155,765	46,499 + 12,232	47,942 + 13,325	53,158 + 14,803	47,717	50,357	
Euro area (19)	Exports	+ 121,329 413,753	434,075	+ 155,765 442,457	+ 12,232 37,057	+ 13,325 38,250	+ 14,803 42,493	+ 13,135 38,392	+ 13,915 40,867	
Laio arca (13)	Imports	350,550	356,643	359,311	30,137	31,101	34,404	30,861	32,534	
	Balance	+ 63,203	+ 77,432	+ 83,145	+ 6,920	+ 7,149	+ 8,089	+ 7,531	+ 8,333	
<i>of which</i> Austria	Exports	55.807	58,217	59,804	4,728	5,015	5,555	5,216	5,396	
rastra	Imports	36,218	37,250	38,613	3,206	3,325	3,702	3,322	3,513	
	Balance	+ 19,590	+ 20,967	+ 21,191	+ 1,522	+ 1,690	+ 1,853	+ 1,895	+ 1,882	
Belgium and Luxembourg	Exports Imports	47,345 42,548	46,196 40,116	47,086 41,087	3,949 3,393	4,151 3,611	4,650 4,043	4,149 3,753	4,323 3,946	
Luxembourg	Balance	+ 4,797	+ 6,079	+ 5,999	+ 556	+ 541	+ 607	+ 396	+ 377	
France	Exports	100,580	102,762	101,386	8,601	8,666	9,268	8,660	9,423	
	Imports Balance	66,714 + 33,866	66,819 + 35,943	65,609 + 35,777	5,441 + 3,159	5,275 + 3,391	5,901 + 3,366	5,006 + 3,654	5,286 + 4,137	
Italy	Exports	54,240	57,987	61,426	5,095	5,354	5,995	5,207	5,780	
rtury	Imports	48,522	49,038	51,797	4,169	4,460	4,844	4,526	4,736	
and the	Balance	+ 5,718	+ 8,949	+ 9,630	+ 926	+ 894	+ 1,151	+ 681	+ 1,044	
Netherlands	Exports Imports	72,736 87,796	79,191 87,889	78,972 83,375	6,813 7,472	6,818 7,540	7,745 8,170	6,885 7,646	7,229 7,615	
	Balance	- 15,060	- 8,697	- 4,403	- 660	7,340	- 425	7,040	- 385	
Spain	Exports	34,820	38,715	40,614	3,408	3,617	4,062	3,399	3,799	
	Imports Balance	24,804 + 10,016	26,442 + 12,273	27,829 + 12,785	2,442 + 965	2,609 + 1,008	2,985 + 1,077	2,352 + 1,046	2,792 + 1,007	
Other EU member	Exports	234,693	258,417	265,238	21,674	23,017	25,468	22,459	23,406	
states	Imports	176,567	186,691	192,618	16,361	16,841	18,754	16,856	17,823	
	Balance	+ 58,126	+ 71,727	+ 72,620	+ 5,312	+ 6,176	+ 6,714	+ 5,604	+ 5,583	
<i>of which</i> United	Exports	79,163	89,018	86,150	6,762	7,360	8,186	6,649	7,166	
Kingdom	Imports	38,545	38,414	35,697	2,925	3,008	3,676	3,050	3,102	
3	Balance	+ 40,618	+ 50,604	+ 50,453	+ 3,837	+ 4,352	+ 4,510	+ 3,600	+ 4,063	
2 Other European	Exports	113,468	110,932	113,484	9,663	9,402	11,331	9,703	11,023	
countries	Imports Balance	115,621 - 2,153	110,448 + 484	106,293 + 7,191	10,315 - 653	9,747 – 345	10,757 + 574	9,493 + 210	10,071 + 951	
of which	Dalarice			,,,,,,]		' 33'	
Switzerland	Exports	46,202	49,070	50,331	4,431	4,297	5,138	4,306	4,865	
	Imports Balance	39,392 + 6,810	42,089 + 6,981	43,947 + 6,384	4,193 + 237	3,782 + 515	4,374 + 765	3,708 + 597	3,996 + 868	
II Non-European	Exports	358,337	387,398	382,941	30,121	31,516	38,731	30,173	35,066	
countries	Imports	267,407	295,461	296,599	27,221	24,728	29,016	25,703	28,224	
1 Africa	Balance	+ 90,930	+ 91,936	+ 86,342	+ 2,899	+ 6,788	+ 9,714	+ 4,469	+ 6,841	
1 Africa	Exports Imports	22,505 20,242	23,897 18,307	24,504 16,670	1,894 1,571	2,352 1,562	2,385 1,872	2,606 1,656	2,510 1,708	
	Balance	+ 2,263	+ 5,590	+ 7,834	+ 323	+ 790	+ 513	+ 950	+ 803	
2 America	Exports	135,293	156,982	147,703	12,029	12,207	15,288	11,375	13,239	
	Imports Balance	74,191 + 61,103	85,582 + 71,400	83,361 + 64,342	7,361 + 4,668	6,696 + 5,511	8,484 + 6,804	7,085 + 4,290	8,040 + 5,199	
of which	Dalarice	,	1 , ,,,,,,,,,	. 0.,5.2	,,,,,	,,,,,,,	. 0,00.	,,,,,,,,,	. 3,.33	
United States	Exports	95,928	113,733	106,911	8,932	8,961	11,232	8,243	9,495	
	Imports Balance	49,207 + 46,721	60,217 + 53,516	57,927 + 48,984	4,931 + 4,001	4,606 + 4,354	6,027 + 5,204	4,913 + 3,329	5,424 + 4,071	
3 Asia	Exports	190,973	196,297	200,357	15,405	16,138	20,077	15,246	18,393	
3 / 5/4	Imports	170,050	188,621	193,565	17,944	16,103	18,318	16,507	18,087	
	Balance	+ 20,923	+ 7,676	+ 6,793	- 2,540	+ 35	+ 1,759	- 1,262	+ 305	
<i>of which</i> Middle East	Exports	35,462	39,518	36,785	2,319	2,730	3,459	2,177	3,037	
Wildale East	Imports	7,865	7,330	6,581	464	511	566	571	636	
	Balance	+ 27,598	+ 32,188	+ 30,204	+ 1,854	+ 2,218	+ 2,893	+ 1,606	+ 2,401	
Japan	Exports Imports	16,910 19,007	16,968 20,180	18,344 21,933	1,576 1,940	1,519 1,840	1,844 2,127	1,474 1,861	1,557 2,041	
	Balance	- 2,097	- 3,213	- 3,589	- 365	- 321	- 283	- 387	- 2,041 - 484	
People's Republic	Exports	74,369	71,284	76,088	6,277	6,295	7,885	6,097	7,481	
of China 2	Imports	79,828	91,930	93,885	8,823	7,444	8,229	7,521	8,366	
New industrial countries	Balance Exports	- 5,459 48,476	- 20,646 51,510	- 17,797 51,918	- 2,546 3,893	- 1,149 4,028	- 343 5,072	- 1,424 4,074	- 885 4,466	
and emerging markets		38,782	42,478	42,876	4,102	3,790	4,593	4,074	4,400	
of Asia 3	Balance	+ 9,695	+ 9,032	+ 9,041	- 208	+ 238	+ 479	- 43	+ 241	
4 Oceania and polar regions	Exports Imports	9,566 2,924	10,221 2,951	10,377 3,003	793 345	819 366	981 343	946 455	924 389	
	IIIIPOLIS	L.324	2.70							

^{*} 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

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

€ million

	Service	es															Primary i	income				
			of whi	ch																		
Period	Total		Transp	ort	Travel	1	Financia services		Charge: the use intellect propert	of ual	Tele- commu cations compu- informa services	ter and	Other busines services		Govern goods a services	and	Compen of emplo		Investr income		Other primary income	
2012 2013 2014 2015 2016	- - - -	32,775 41,376 25,323 18,602 21,218	- - - -	10,189 9,881 7,301 5,476 5,962	- - - -	35,422 37,713 37,653 36,595 38,266	+ + + +	8,793 8,056 7,008 9,331 9,189	+ + + + + +	3,030 3,656 3,639 4,942 6,450	+ - + +	1,442 870 2,785 4,037 3,312	- - - -	9,459 5,518 1,418 3,116 3,276	+ + + +	3,103 3,073 3,024 3,106 3,119	+ + + +	2,187 541 451 783 652	+ + + +	61,666 60,205 54,849 56,948 53,196	+ + + -	1,005 1,223 877 361 1,712
2015 Q4 2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	- - - -	2,999 3,363 4,009 11,696 2,150	- - - -	1,865 1,660 1,080 1,414 1,808	- - - -	8,595 6,286 8,654 15,956 7,371	+ + + +	2,526 2,095 2,174 1,892 3,029	+ + + + +	1,662 1,215 1,190 1,629 2,416	+ + + + +	1,985 219 1,238 483 1,372	- - - -	1,239 819 687 173 1,597	+ + + + +	585 852 831 833 604	+ + - - +	372 756 107 384 386	+ + + + + +	19,476 16,817 3,501 15,089 17,788	+ - - - +	3,016 640 2,810 1,190 2,928
2017 Q1 Q2 p	- -	3,315 4,076	- -	1,260 436	- -	5,956 9,179	++	2,016 2,291	+	1,223 1,606	++	426 1,060	- -	1,464 1,072	++	723 788	+ -	740 90	++	16,280 6,173	- -	1,118 1,846
2016 Aug Sep	-	4,965 3,227	- -	623 424	- -	6,363 5,195	++	621 565	++	827 264	++	51 672	- +	207 357	++	257 288	- -	117 109	++	5,612 4,451	_	404 413
Oct Nov Dec	- - +	3,551 339 1,740	- - -	480 773 555	- - -	5,301 1,540 529	+ + +	640 1,321 1,068	+ + +	1,081 727 609	- + +	14 29 1,357	- - -	166 728 702	+ + +	198 209 197	+ + +	175 151 60	+ + +	5,484 5,938 6,366	- - +	583 412 3,923
2017 Jan Feb Mar	- - -	1,271 777 1,268	- - -	470 298 492	- - -	1,575 1,459 2,921	+ + +	831 478 707	+ + +	289 484 450	- + +	317 62 681	- - -	660 498 307	+ + +	201 277 244	+ + +	271 272 197	+ + +	6,219 3,072 6,989	- - -	410 335 373
Apr May June p	-	769 1,801 1,506	- - -	109 165 162	- - -	1,760 3,049 4,371	+ + +	881 806 605	+ + +	688 293 625	- + +	392 212 1,240	- - +	532 554 14	+ + + +	262 255 271	- - -	42 18 30	+ - +	4,720 3,162 4,614	- - +	444 1,444 42

¹ Since 2001, the sample results of a household survey have been used on the expenditure side. 2 Domestic public authorities' receipts from and expenditure on services, not included elsewhere; including the receipts from foreign military bases.

5 Secondary income of the Federal Republic of Germany (balances)

6 Capital account of the Federal Republic of Germany (balances)

E	m	ill	io	n
_	•••	••••		•

	€ millio	n													€ millio	n				
			Genera	l governme	ent				All sect	ors exclud	ding gen	eral gove	rnment 2							
					of which)					of whic	h								
Period	Total		Total		Current internati coopera		Current taxes on income, etc.		Total		Personal betwee resident nonresi househ	t and dent	<i>of which</i> Workers remittan	′ l	Total		Non-pro non-fina assets		Capital transfer	s
2012 2013 2014 2015 2016	- - - -	38,894 43,639 41,188 39,987 40,001	- - - -	25,446 28,923 28,106 24,925 26,227	- - - -	5,167 4,733 5,972 6,648 8,376	+ + + +	5,206 6,174 8,101 9,830 9,934	- - - -	13,448 14,715 13,082 15,062 13,774	- - - -	2,952 3,250 3,476 3,540 4,214	- - - -	2,952 3,229 3,451 3,523 4,196	- + - +	413 563 2,355 635 1,112	+ + + + + +	1,745 1,105 2,898 2,377 3,324	- - - -	2,158 1,668 542 3,012 2,212
2015 Q4	-	10,391	-	6,832	-	2,111	+	1,002	-	3,560	-	885	-	881	-	2,138	+	279	-	2,418
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	- - -	13,359 4,393 10,630 11,620	- - -	10,088 836 6,866 8,437	- - - -	2,840 1,567 1,702 2,267	+ + +	1,307 5,561 1,772 1,294	- - -	3,271 3,556 3,763 3,183	- - -	1,052 1,053 1,053 1,055	- - - -	1,049 1,049 1,049 1,049	- + +	269 1,092 228 61	- + + +	521 2,219 887 739	+ - - -	253 1,127 659 679
2017 Q1 Q2 p	-	13,958 12,813	-	7,816 2,869	<u>-</u>	2,668 1,370	++	1,774 5,170	-	6,141 9,945	- -	1,157 1,158	-	1,153 1,153	+ +	457 28	+ +	643 466	- -	186 438
2016 Aug Sep	-	4,504 2,677	-	2,985 1,576	-	983 268	++	264 1,124	- -	1,519 1,101	- -	350 351	- -	350 350	- +	126 493	+ +	145 653	- -	271 160
Oct Nov Dec	- - -	3,570 4,029 4,021	- - -	2,830 2,910 2,696	- - -	659 451 1,157	+ + +	329 27 937	- - -	740 1,119 1,325	- - -	352 353 351	- - -	350 350 350	- - +	182 90 332	- + +	11 244 507	- - -	170 334 175
2017 Jan Feb Mar	- - -	6,830 4,635 2,492	- - -	3,731 2,699 1,386	- - -	1,622 699 347	+ + +	189 714 871	- - -	3,099 1,936 1,106	- - -	386 385 386	- - -	384 384 384	+ +	262 271 448	- + +	85 8 719	- + -	178 263 271
Apr May June p	- - -	8,281 918 3,614	+	1,856 829 1,842	- - -	398 198 774	+ + +	811 3,216 1,143	- - -	6,425 1,748 1,772	- - -	385 387 386	- - -	384 384 384	- + +	311 66 272	- + +	37 215 288	- - -	274 149 15

¹ Excluding capital transfers, where identifiable. Includes current international cooperation and other current transfers. 2 Includes insurance premiums and claims

(excluding life insurance policies). ${\bf 3}$ Transfers between resident and non-resident households.

 $^{{\}bf 3}$ Includes, inter alia, taxes on leasing, production and imports transferred to the EU as well as subsidies received from the EU.

7 Financial account of the Federal Republic of Germany (net)

€ million

Net domestic investment abroad (Increase: +) 1 Direct investment	2014		201	15	201	16	Q4		Q1		Q2	n	Apr				Ι. Ξ	
(Increase: +) 1 Direct investment					_		Ψ-		Ϋ́		Q2	Ρ	Aþi		May		Jun	e p
(Increase: +) 1 Direct investment																		
1 Direct investment	+ 3	01,030	L	249,102	L	380,469	+	30,612	L	228.744	+	36,309	_	8,337	L	12,374		32,2
		·		101.357						- '								
		83,960	+	, , , , ,	+	69,323	+	21,373	+	48,982	+	22,605	+	144	+	9,853	+	12,
Equity of which	+	56,733	+	67,801	+	61,655	+	15,717	+	16,835	+	16,210	+	6,160	+	5,817	+	4,
Reinvestment of earnings 1	+	18,535	+	9,711	+	13,224	_	79	+	6,206	+	7,918	+	3,315	+	1,921	+	2,
Debt instruments	+	27,227	+	33,556	+	7,668	+	5,655	+	32,147	+	6,395	-	6,017	+	4,036	+	8,
2 Portfolio investment	+ 1	46,979	+	122,005	+	96,602	-	573	+	30,952	+	20,432	+	979	+	12,444	+	7,
Shares 2	+	8,935	+	19,561	+	17,288	+	3,383	+	5,528	_	2,426	_	5,389	+	719	+	2,
Investment fund shares 3 Long-term	+	42,057	+	34,626	+	36,586	+	9,923	+	16,923	+	4,392	+	3,788	+	481	+	
debt securities 4	+	95,025	+	73,519	+	48,826	_	9,718	+	5,347	+	19,099	+	2,370	+	12,284	+	4
Short-term																		
debt securities 5	+	963	-	5,700	-	6,098	-	4,161	+	3,155	-	633	+	210	-	1,041	+	
3. Financial derivatives and	1.	21 000	١.	26.202	١.	22.702	١.	12 472	١.	١	١.	2.560	١.	1 470	١.	1 105		
employee stock options 6		31,896		26,202		32,792		13,473		0	+	2,569	+	1,478		1,185		
4. Other investment 7		40,759	+	1,750	+	180,067	-	3,617		149,170	-	9,683	-	10,937	-	11,060		12
Monetary financial institutions 8 Long-term		76,296 21,139	-	90,287 2,803	+	18,747 45,099	-+	1,411 27,253		72,179 12,896	+	26,659 2,596	-+	13,312 1,659	-	20,486 1,318		7,
Short-term		55,156	-	2,803 87,484	-	26,353	-	28,664		59,283	+	2,596	-	14,971	-	21,804		7
Enterprises and				,				,								,		
households 9	-	2,952	-	19,122	-	10,373	_	31,064	+	794	_	12,068	_	13,481	-	3,520	+	4
Long-term	+	6,364		12,513		1,254	+	886	-	162	-	746	+	289	-	222	-	_
Short-term	-	9,316	-	31,635	-	11,627	-	31,950		956	-	11,322	-	13,770	-	3,298		5
General government Long-term	+	17,295 405	-	12,205 7,557	+	1,202 5,331	-	9,717 447	-	567 1,253	-	2,376 1,051	+	1,467 139	-	497 310	-	3
Short-term	-	17,700		4,648		6,533	_	9,270		686	_	1,325	+	1,606	-	187	-	2
Bundesbank	_	49,880	_	123,364	_	170,491	+	38,574	+	76,764	+	31,420	+	14,389	+	13,442	_	3
5. Reserve assets	_	2,564	_	2,213		1,686	_	43	_	360	+	385	_	2	_			
Net foreign investment		2,304		2,213	Ι΄.	1,000		75		300	ľ	303		-		7,	`	
in the reporting country																		
(Increase: +)	+	62,400	+	14,499	+	144,846	-	43,923	+	164,383	_	25,162	-	27,231	+	5,419	-	3
1 Direct investment	+	11,930	+	47,284	+	46,695	-	7,520	+	28,686	+	9,976	-	5,214	+	2,580	+	12
Equity	+	23,558	+	20,935	+	12,126	_	886	+	5,627	_	217	+	1,580	-	2,252	+	
of which		2 225		4 275		F 00F		270		2 5 6 5		4 522		4 246		405		
Reinvestment of earnings 1 Debt instruments	+	3,325 11,628		4,375 26,349	+	5,905 34,569	+	378 6,634		3,565 23,059	+	1,533 10,193	+	1,246 6,794		195 4,831	+	12
2 Portfolio investment	- 1	13,483		74,941		111,309	_	51,609		20,789	_	5,161	_	15,040		24,303	<u>.</u>	14
		·			-						_							
Shares 2) Investment fund shares 3	+	6,314 3,790		9,725 7,345	-	985 6,928	+	6,402 449	+	1,460 136	_	2,352 1,381	+	2,380 1,309	+	1,297 625	-	6
Long-term		-,		,					ľ									
debt securities 4	+	14,131	-	101,208	-	95,730	-	29,253	-	12,459	+	153	-	12,324	+	13,854	-	1
Short-term debt securities 5	_	3,171	_	9,197	_	7,666	_	28,308	_	9,926	_	1,581	_	3,786	+	8,526	_	6
3. Other investment 7	+	36,987		42,156		209,460		15,206		156,485	_	29,977	_	6,977	_	21,463		1
		32,480	<u>-</u>	41,166		86,802	ļ	23,705		107,204		18,932	١.			14,179		26
Monetary financial institutions 8 Long-term		14,558		19,536		5,834	+	7,425		2,847	+	347	-	21,277 1,494	-	478		20
Short-term		47,039		21,630		80,968	-	31,130		104,357		19,279	+	22,771		13,701		28
Enterprises and																		
households 9		16,355		10,459		1,988		3,712		13,837		16,366		12,927		4,970		1
Long-term Short-term	+ +	2,960 13,395		15,960 5,501		6,716 4,728	+	1,142 4,854		3,042 10,795		680 17,046	+	326 13,253		2,469 7,439		2
General government	_	5,575		11,521		1,796	_	7,892		1,161	_	548	+	4,894		3,797	ı	1
Long-term	-	931	-	3,942		2,847	_	1,041		2,850	_	842	_	4,094	-	667		
Short-term	-	4,645	-	7,579		4,642	-	6,850		4,012		294	+	4,936	-	3,130		1
Bundesbank	-	6,273	+	84,383	+	118,874	+	50,515	+	34,282	+	5,869	-	20,221	+	1,483	+	24

¹ Estimate based on data on direct investment stocks abroad and in the Federal Republic of Germany (see Special Statistical Publication 10), 2 Including participation certificates. 3 Including reinvestment of earnings. 4 Up to and including 2012, without accrued interest. Long-term: original maturity of more than one year or unlimited. 5 Short-term: original maturity up to one year. 6 Balance of transactions

arising from options and financial futures contracts as well as employee stock options. **7** Includes in particular loans, trade credits as well as currency and deposits. **8** Excluding Bundesbank. **9** Includes the following sectors: financial corporations (excluding monetary financial institutions) as well as non-financial corporations, households and non-profit institutions serving households.

8. External position of the Bundesbank o

€ million

	€ million										
	External assets										
		Reserve assets					Other investme	nt		1	
End of reporting period	Total	Total	Gold and gold receivables	Special drawing rights	Reserve position in the IMF	Currency, deposits and securities	Total	of which Clearing accounts within the ESCB 1	Portfolio investment 2	External- liabilities 3,4	Net external position (col 1 minus col 10)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1999 Jan 5	95,316	93,940	29,312	1,598	6,863	56,167	1,376	-	-	9,628	85,688
1999	141,958	93,039	32,287	1,948	6,383	52,420	48,919	26,275	-	7,830	134,128
2000	100,762	93,815	32,676	1,894	5,868	53,377	6,947	- 6,851	-	8,287	92,475
2001 2002	76,147 103,948	93,215 85,002	35,005 36,208	2,032 1,888	6,689 6,384	49,489 40,522	- 17,068 18,780	- 30,857 4,995	_ 166	10,477 66,278	65,670 37,670
2002	95,394	76,680	36,533	1,540	6,069	32,538	18,259	4,995	454	83,329	12,065
2004	93,110	71,335	35,495	1,512	5,036	29,292	21,110	7,851	665	95,014	- 1,904
2005	130,268	86,181	47,924	1,601	2,948	33,708	43,184	29,886	902	115,377	14,891
2006 2007	104,389 179,492	84,765 92,545	53,114 62,433	1,525 1,469	1,486 949	28,640 27,694	18,696 84,420	5,399 71,046	928 2,527	134,697 176,569	- 30,308 2,923
2008	230,775	99,185	68,194	1,576	1,709	27,705	129,020	115,650	2,570	237,893	- 7,118
2009 2010	323,286 524,695	125,541 162,100	83,939 115,403	13,263 14,104	2,705 4,636	25,634 27,957	190,288 337,921	177,935 325,553	7,458 24,674	247,645 273,241	75,641 251,454
2011	714,662	184,603	132,874	14,104	8,178	29,433	475,994	463,311	54,065	333,730	380,932
2012	921,002	188,630	137,513	13,583	8,760	28,774	668,672	655,670	63,700	424,999	496,003
2013	721,741	143,753	94,876	12,837	7,961	28,080	523,153	510,201	54,834	401,524	320,217
2014	678,804	158,745	107,475	14,261	6,364	30,646	473,274	460,846	46,784	396,314	282,490
2015	800,709	159,532	107,473	15,185	5,132	33,423	596,638	584,210	44,539	481,801	318,907
2016	990,450	175,765	119,253	14,938	6,581	34,993	767,128	754,263	47,557	592,799	397,651
2014 Nov	682,969	155,424	103,245	14,045	7,520	30,615	480,294	467,866	47,250	400,642	282,327
Dec	678,804	158,745	107,475	14,261	6,364	30,646	473,274	460,846	46,784	396,314	282,490
2015 Jan	751,062	176,741	121,607	14,895	6,488	33,751	527,698	515,266	46,623	451,800	299,262
Feb	744,552	172,120	116,647	14,956	6,361	34,157	525,795	513,365	46,637	443,519	301,033
Mar	767,856	176,922	119,988	15,311	5,944	35,679	544,130	531,701	46,804	434,696	333,160
Apr	762,437	171,758	116,812	14,967	5,796	34,184	544,620	532,192	46,058	436,061	326,376
May	758,500	173,842	118,141	15,124	5,744	34,833	538,619	526,191	46,039	436,637	321,863
June	756,263	168,299	113,838	15,000	5,617	33,844	543,502	531,074	44,461	439,905	316,357
July	763,247	163,071	108,872	15,172	4,919	34,107	555,013	542,585	45,162	444,709	318,537
Aug	781,286	162,917	110,012	14,934	5,164	32,807	573,712	561,284	44,657	440,954	340,331
Sep	774,428	161,922	108,959	14,941	5,191	32,831	567,602	555,174	44,903	462,529	311,899
Oct	786,694	166,664	112,836	15,126	5,199	33,503	575,246	562,818	44,784	468,522	318,172
Nov	813,320	163,816	108,820	15,475	5,217	34,303	604,946	592,518	44,558	482,779	330,541
Dec	800,709	159,532	105,792	15,185	5,132	33,423	596,638	584,210	44,539	481,801	318,907
2016 Jan	807,971	164,656	111,126	15,055	5,197	33,278	599,427	587,000	43,888	473,127	334,844
Feb	839,336	177,917	122,535	15,109	6,899	33,374	617,434	605,006	43,985	489,497	349,839
Mar	837,375	171,266	117,844	14,730	6,730	31,962	621,617	609,190	44,491	492,161	345,214
Apr	856,266	175,738	121,562	14,793	6,759	32,623	638,201	625,774	42,327	495,599	360,667
May	884,887	173,927	118,133	14,970	6,839	33,984	667,972	655,544	42,988	501,617	383,270
June	922,232	184,628	128,963	14,746	6,780	34,139	693,498	681,070	44,106	518,466	403,766
July	904,044	186,300	130,417	14,698	6,736	34,449	672,748	660,320	44,996	518,921	385,124
Aug	918,692	183,951	128,171	14,685	6,642	34,452	689,906	677,479	44,834	525,322	393,370
Sep	957,860	183,796	128,795	14,657	6,605	33,738	728,554	715,738	45,510	549,884	407,976
Oct	947,718	181,623	126,245	14,708	6,631	34,039	720,795	708,029	45,300	543,007	404,711
Nov	991,108	177,348	121,032	14,917	6,572	34,826	766,905	754,057	46,855	552,602	438,506
Dec	990,450	175,765	119,253	14,938	6,581	34,993	767,128	754,263	47,557	592,799	397,651
2017 Jan	1,034,804	177,256	121,656	14,806	6,523	34,270	809,862	795,621	47,687	577,997	456,807
Feb	1,060,894	184,666	128,507	14,976	6,248	34,935	828,264	814,375	47,964	609,242	451,652
Mar	1,075,039	181,898	126,158	14,886	6,183	34,671	843,892	829,751	49,249	623,526	451,513
Apr	1,089,144	180,726	126,011	14,697	6,055	33,963	858,281	843,439	50,137	603,092	486,052
May	1,089,144	175,958	122,486	14,697	5,907	33,107	871,724	857,272	51,197	604,291	494,588
June	1,098,880	171,295	118,235	14,349	5,695	33,016	875,312	860,764	52,273	628,709	470,171
July	1,092,769										
July	1,032,709	1 103,733	117,530	14,124	3,331	32,730	0/1,/32	030,310	31,282	019,040	H/Z,330

o Assets 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** Mainly net claims on TARGET2 balances (according to

the respektive country designation), since November 2000 also balances with non-euro area central banks within the ESCB. **2** Mainly long-term debt securities from issuers within the euro area. **3** Including estimates of currency in circulation abroad. **4** See Deutsche Bundesbank, Monthly Report, October 2014, p 22. **5** Euro opening balance sheet of the Bundesbank as at 1 January 1999.

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

€ million

	Claims on no	on-residents						Liabilities vis	-à-vis non-re	sidents				
			Claims on fo	reign non-b	anks					Liabilities vis-	à-vis foreign	non-banks		
					from trade of	redits						from trade of	redits	
End of year or month		Balances with foreign banks	Total	from financial operations	Total	Credit terms granted	Advance payments effected	Total	Loans from foreign banks	Total	from financial operations	Total	Credit terms used	Advance payments received
	All coun	tries												
2013	787,308	282,026	505,282	325,614	179,668	164,454	15,214	939,252	144,884	794,368	632,110	162,258	95,302	66,957
2014	833,644	279,559	554,085	365,230	188,856	174,058	14,798	959,833	154,566	805,267	636,328	168,939	102,126	66,813
2015	866,912	265,170	601,743	409,858	191,885	177,397	14,488	1,003,050	150,054	852,996	672,312	180,684	109,062	71,622
2016	855,814	241,683	614,131	412,871	201,260	187,086	14,174	1,025,815	128,831	896,984	708,734	188,250	115,808	72,443
2017 Jan	861,809	239,100	622,710	422,879	199,831	185,609	14,222	1,027,892	123,897	903,995	723,238	180,757	107,842	72,916
Feb	859,012	232,639	626,372	421,305	205,068	190,478	14,590	1,038,330	125,004	913,326	724,197	189,129	113,847	75,282
Mar	887,996	232,783	655,213	438,025	217,189	202,812	14,377	1,068,018	128,102	939,916	743,702	196,214	121,734	74,480
Apr	864,608	220,308	644,300	433,207	211,093	196,561	14,532	1,046,984	122,302	924,682	732,879	191,803	117,103	74,700
May June	862,375 871,794	215,937 216,916	646,438 654,878	436,547	209,892	195,247	14,645	1,044,280 1,051,930	119,183	925,096	734,160	190,936	115,520	75,416
	Industria	l countri	es 1											
2013	697,475	278,723	418,753	296,675	122,077	108,620	13,458	852,420	143,577	708,843	594,623	114,220	79,543	34,676
2014	733,191	274,660	458,531	330,034	128,497	115,398	13,099	869,392	153,412	715,980	595,396	120,583	85,122	35,461
2015	761,648	261,267	500,381	368,033	132,348	119,309	13,038	906,968	145,136	761,832	635,205	126,627	90,716	35,911
2016	748,340	237,789	510,551	371,663	138,888	126,211	12,677	931,963	124,504	807,460	674,402	133,058	95,933	37,125
2017 Jan	752,958	235,258	517,700	380,068	137,632	125,029	12,604	936,221	120,397	815,824	689,166	126,659	89,129	37,530
Feb	747,595	228,425	519,170	377,934	141,236	128,239	12,997	943,381	121,211	822,170	689,721	132,448	94,191	38,257
Mar	771,527	228,776	542,751	391,878	150,873	138,047	12,826	973,574	123,684	849,890	710,107	139,783	101,848	37,935
Apr	747,178	216,494	530,683	385,883	144,800	131,859	12,941	952,807	118,386	834,421	699,917	134,504	96,593	37,911
May	745,902	211,998	533,904	391,173	142,730	129,749	12,981	948,825	115,512	833,313	700,437	132,875	94,797	38,078
June	754,814	212,909	541,905	395,228	146,677	134,501	12,177	956,978	115,708	841,270	707,535	133,736	96,899	36,837
	EU mei	mber sta	tes 1											
2013	589,286	264,271	325,014	237,949	87,066	76,539	10,527	713,044	129,044	583,999	504,337	79,663	53,340	26,323
2014	617,489	259,516	357,973	266,777	91,196	80,585	10,611	724,674	138,894	585,780	502,054	83,726	56,580	27,147
2015	626,482	243,139	383,344	289,190	94,153	83,665	10,488	743,011	134,564	608,448	524,316	84,132	58,384	25,748
2016	605,613	219,938	385,675	288,730	96,945	86,930	10,016	757,649	114,258	643,390	555,414	87,976	61,160	26,817
2017 Jan	609,464	217,258	392,206	294,482	97,723	87,860	9,863	761,687	107,975	653,712	567,612	86,100	58,805	27,295
Feb	605,236	210,465	394,771	293,345	101,426	91,179	10,248	767,240	110,276	656,963	567,253	89,710	62,133	27,577
Mar	618,618	209,900	408,718	301,027	107,691	97,616	10,075	793,285	109,512	683,773	588,420	95,353	68,002	27,351
Apr	596,286	197,208	399,078	296,736	102,341	92,078	10,264	780,830	107,987	672,842	581,525	91,317	64,010	27,307
May	590,986	193,047	397,938	297,142	100,796	90,502	10,294	778,585	105,601	672,985	582,110	90,874	63,385	27,490
June	596,255	194,243	402,012	299,065	102,947	93,395	9,553	785,852	105,078	680,774	589,660	91,114	64,780	26,334
	of whic	ch: Euro-	area ²											
2013	428,179	197,430	230,749	174,605	56,143	49,968	6,175	603,366	101,722	501,645	448,142	53,502	36,671	16,832
2014	456,469	204,043	252,426	194,207	58,219	51,999	6,220	606,525	107,694	498,831	444,401	54,430	37,498	16,932
2015	465,919	195,751	270,168	208,862	61,305	54,730	6,575	598,884	93,947	504,937	452,298	52,639	37,994	14,644
2016	445,368	167,575	277,794	213,498	64,295	57,575	6,721	609,399	75,639	533,760	477,891	55,869	41,068	14,801
2017 Jan	444,996	165,652	279,345	214,462	64,882	58,182	6,700	613,663	73,752	539,911	485,880	54,031	39,036	14,995
Feb	443,805	161,817	281,989	215,485	66,504	59,343	7,161	622,955	77,170	545,785	488,796	56,989	41,686	15,303
Mar	449,986	158,004	291,982	221,726	70,256	63,246	7,010	638,661	72,629	566,032	504,951	61,081	45,743	15,338
Apr	437,053	149,207	287,846	220,490	67,356	60,187	7,169	631,496	70,909	560,587	501,343	59,244	43,966	15,279
May	435,699	150,097	285,602	219,346	66,256	59,140	7,116	627,775	67,035	560,740	501,801	58,940	43,574	15,366
June	436,797	148,454	288,342	220,617	67,725	60,570	7,155	636,899	69,736	567,163	507,402	59,761	44,548	15,213
	Emergin	g econon	nies and	developii	ng count	ries ³								
2013	89,826	3,303	86,523	28,937	57,586	55,829	1,757	86,829	1,307	85,522	37,487	48,035	15,755	32,280
2014	100,400	4,849	95,551	35,193	60,358	58,659	1,699	90,439	1,153	89,285	40,931	48,354	17,003	31,352
2015	104,276	3,094	101,182	41,825	59,358	57,908	1,450	91,912	947	90,964	36,908	54,057	18,346	35,711
2016	106,063	2,647	103,416	41,192	62,224	60,727	1,497	90,708	1,401	89,307	34,132	55,175	19,875	35,300
2017 Jan	107,458	2,600	104,858	42,799	62,059	60,441	1,618	89,304	1,382	87,922	33,872	54,050	18,681	35,369
Feb	110,007	2,942	107,064	43,359	63,705	62,113	1,593	92,355	1,446	90,909	34,276	56,633	19,625	37,008
Mar	115,050	2,761	112,289	46,112	66,177	64,627	1,551	91,237	1,457	89,780	33,396	56,384	19,857	36,527
Apr	115,444	2,541	112,903	46,758	66,145	64,554	1,591	91,597	1,613	89,984	32,735	57,249	20,475	36,774
May	115,005	2,665	112,340	45,339	67,001	65,337	1,664	92,803	1,273	91,530	33,522	58,007	20,687	37,321
June	115,500	2,742	112,758	45,293	67,464	65,795	1,669	92,085	1,240	90,845	33,069	57,776	21,677	36,099

^{*} 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 fi-

gures shown in Table XI.7. $\bf 1$ From July 2013 including Croatia. $\bf 2$ From January 2014 including Latvia; from January 2015 including Lithuania. $\bf 3$ All countries that are not regarded as industrial countries. Up to June 2013 including Croatia. $\bf r$ Corrected.

10 ECB's euro foreign exchange reference rates of selected currencies *

EUR 1 = currency units ...

			I							
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
2011	1.3484	1.3761	8.9960	7.4506	110.96	7.7934	9.0298	1.2326	0.86788	1.3920
2012	1.2407	1.2842	8.1052	7.4437	102.49	7.4751	8.7041	1.2053	0.81087	1.2848
2013	1.3777	1.3684	8.1646	7.4579	129.66	7.8067	8.6515	1.2311	0.84926	1.3281
2014	1.4719	1.4661	8.1857	7.4548	140.31	8.3544	9.0985	1.2146	0.80612	1.3285
2015	1.4777	1.4186	6.9733	7.4587	134.31	8.9496	9.3535	1.0679	0.72584	1.1095
2016	1.4883	1.4659	7.3522	7.4452	120.20	9.2906	9.4689	1.0902	0.81948	1.1069
2016 Sep	1.4768	1.4677	7.4819	7.4475	114.22	9.1971	9.5655	1.0919	0.85228	1.1212
Oct	1.4470	1.4594	7.4198	7.4402	114.47	9.0009	9.7073	1.0887	0.89390	1.1026
Nov	1.4331	1.4519	7.3883	7.4406	116.93	9.0807	9.8508	1.0758	0.86894	1.0799
Dec	1.4356	1.4070	7.2983	7.4362	122.39	9.0252	9.7095	1.0750	0.84441	1.0543
2017 Jan	1.4252	1.4032	7.3189	7.4355	122.14	8.9990	9.5110	1.0714	0.86100	1.0614
Feb	1.3886	1.3942	7.3143	7.4348	120.17	8.8603	9.4762	1.0660	0.85273	1.0643
Mar	1.4018	1.4306	7.3692	7.4356	120.68	9.0919	9.5279	1.0706	0.86560	1.0685
Apr	1.4241	1.4408	7.3892	7.4376	118.29	9.1993	9.5941	1.0727	0.84824	1.0723
May	1.4878	1.5041	7.6130	7.4400	124.09	9.4001	9.7097	1.0904	0.85554	1.1058
June	1.4861	1.4941	7.6459	7.4376	124.58	9.4992	9.7538	1.0874	0.87724	1.1229
July	1.4772	1.4641	7.7965	7.4366	129.48	9.3988	9.5892	1.1059	0.88617	1.1511

 $^{^\}star$ Averages: Bundesbank calculations based on the daily euro foreign exchange reference rates published by the ECB; for additional euro foreign exchange reference

rates, see Statistical Supplement 5, Exchange rate statistics. $\bf 1$ Up to March 2005, ECB indicative rates. $\bf 2$ Average from 13 January to 29 December 2000.

11 Euro area 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
2014 January 1	Latvia	Latvian lats	LVL	0.702804
2015 January 1	Lithuania	Lithuanian litas	LTL	3.45280

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

1999 Q1=100

	Effective exchar	nge rate of the E	ıro				Indicators of the	e German econoi	my's price compe	etitiveness			
	EER-19 1				EER-38 2		Based on the de	eflators of total s	ales 3		Based on consu	mer price indices	
			In real towns	In real terms			26 selected indu	ustrial countries !	5				
Period	Nominal	In real terms based on consumer price indices	In real terms based on the deflators of gross domestic product 3	based on unit labour costs of national economy 3	Nominal	In real terms based on consumer price indices 4	Total	Euro area countries	Non- euro area countries	37 countries 6	26 selected industrial countries 5	37 countries 6	56 countries 7
1999	96.3	96.1	96.1	95.8	96.5	95.8	97.8	99.5	95.8	97.6	98.2	98.0	97.7
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004	87.2 87.8 90.1 100.7 104.6	86.7 87.1 90.2 101.2 104.9	86.0 86.3 89.2 100.0 102.8	85.2 85.9 89.2 100.3 103.7	88.1 90.6 95.1 107.1 111.7	85.9 86.9 90.5 101.4 105.0	91.8 91.6 92.2 95.5 95.8	97.3 96.3 95.4 94.5 93.2	85.2 85.9 88.4 97.5 99.8	90.8 90.1 90.6 94.7 94.9	93.0 93.0 93.5 97.0 98.4	92.0 91.4 91.9 96.5 98.0	90.9 90.8 91.7 96.7 98.3
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	102.9 102.8 106.1 109.3 110.7	103.4 103.3 106.0 108.1 108.8	100.5 99.6 101.4 102.7 103.8	101.7 100.4 102.3 105.5 110.5	109.7 109.6 113.0 117.2 120.2	102.4 101.7 103.6 105.5 106.6	94.6 93.3 94.2 94.3 94.6	91.9 90.3 89.4 88.0 88.8	98.9 98.2 102.1 105.2 104.4	92.8 91.0 91.2 90.3 90.9	98.4 98.5 100.7 102.1 101.7	96.9 96.4 97.8 97.7 97.9	96.5 95.8 96.9 97.0 97.4
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	103.6 103.3 97.7 101.0 101.4	101.1 100.1 94.8 97.7 97.2	95.5 93.4 87.9 90.6 90.6	102.5 101.1 94.9 97.5 98.5	111.7 112.4 107.3 111.8 114.3	97.6 97.0 92.2 95.1 95.4	92.1 91.7 89.9 92.2 92.8	88.5 88.3 88.3 88.7 89.6	98.0 97.4 92.4 97.7 98.0	87.0 86.2 83.5 85.4 86.2	98.7 98.1 95.8 98.1 98.2	93.6 92.7 89.7 91.4 91.6	91.9 91.3 88.2 90.1 90.7
2015 2016	91.7 94.4	87.6 89.5	82.3 84.5	88.0 p 89.1	105.7 109.7		90.1 91.0	90.5 91.1	89.3 90.8	82.5 84.0	94.1 p 94.7	86.4 p 87.4	
2014 Aug Sep	101.2 99.5	96.9 95.2	89.9	97.9	113.7 111.9	94.8 93.3	92.6	89.6	97.2	86.0	98.1 97.6	91.6 90.7	90.4 89.6
Oct Nov Dec	98.6 98.4 98.4	94.3 94.1 94.0	88.1	95.8	111.3 111.3 112.3	92.5 92.4 93.0	92.2	89.9	95.9	85.1	97.2 97.2 97.1	90.1 90.0 89.9	89.1 89.0 89.2
2015 Jan Feb Mar	94.6 92.8 90.0	90.3 88.7 86.1	82.9	89.7	108.1 106.2 103.0	89.2 87.8 85.1	90.1	90.4	89.7	82.5	95.1 94.8 93.6	87.8 87.2 85.6	87.0 86.4 84.6
Apr May June	89.1 91.0 91.7	85.3 87.0 87.7	81.1	86.7	101.7 104.1 105.2	84.0 85.8 86.8	89.7	90.4	88.5	81.9	93.4 94.0 94.1	85.2 86.2 86.4	84.0 85.1 85.6
July Aug Sep	90.7 92.4 93.2	86.6 88.1 88.9	82.6	88.0	104.3 107.2 108.7	85.8 88.0 89.2	90.2	90.5	89.6	82.8	93.7 94.3 94.5	85.8 86.7 87.1	85.0 86.4 87.1
Oct Nov Dec	93.0 90.5 91.9	88.8 86.3 87.5	82.6	87.6	108.2 105.1 107.1		90.3	90.8	89.4	82.9	94.6 93.5 93.7	87.1 85.8 86.2	
2016 Jan Feb Mar	93.0 94.2 93.6	88.3 89.2 88.8	84.2	p 88.9	108.9 110.3 109.1	p 89.9	90.9	91.2	90.4	83.8	93.9 94.4 94.5	86.7 87.2 87.0	p 87.1
Apr May June	94.4 94.6 94.4	89.5 89.9 89.7	84.7	p 89.2	109.8 110.3 109.9	p 89.9	91.0	91.1	90.7	84.2	94.8 94.7 94.5	87.5 87.7 87.6	p 87.4
July Aug Sep	94.6 94.9 95.1	89.8 90.1 90.1	84.9	p 89.3	109.6 110.1 110.3	p 89.6	91.1	91.1	91.1	84.2	94.8 95.0 95.1	87.6 87.7 87.7	p 87.1
Oct Nov Dec	95.1 94.6 93.7	90.3 89.6 88.9	84.3	p 88.9	110.0 109.7 108.6	p 89.0	91.0	91.1	90.9	83.9	95.4 94.7 p 94.6	87.8 87.4 p 87.3	p 86.7
2017 Jan Feb Mar	93.9 93.4 94.0	89.1 88.8 89.2	82.9	p 88.0	109.1 108.2 108.6	p 87.9	90.5	90.8	90.0	83.2	p 94.4 p 94.4 p 94.6	p 87.0	p 86.1
Apr May June July	93.7 95.6 96.3 97.6	p 90.5 p 91.2			108.3 110.5 111.5 113.4	p 89.3 p 90.1					p 94.4p 95.4p 95.9p 96.5	p 88.1 p 88.5	p 87.1 p 87.6
July] 37.0	l' , 32.4	ا ا		115.4	l' 31.3			l	١	1 30.3	l' 03.2	00.3

^{*} The effective exchange rate corresponds to the weighted external value of the currency concerned. The method of calculating the indicators of the German economy's price competitiveness is consistent with the procedure used by the ECB to compute the effective exchange rates of the euro (see Monthly Report, November 2001, pp 50-53, May 2007, pp 31-35 and August 2017). For more detailed information on methodology see the ECB's Occasional Paper No 134 (www.ecb.eu). 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, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Hong Kong, Hungary, Japan, Norway, Poland, Romania, Singapore, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. Where current price and wage indices were not available, estimates were used. 2 ECB calculations. Includes countries belonging to the EER-19 group (see footnote 1) and additional Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, 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 Data for Argentina are currently not available due to the state of emergency in the national statistical system declared by the government of Argentina on 7 January 2016. As a consequence, Argentina is not included in the calculation of the EER-38 CPI deflated series from February 2016. The policy regarding the inclusion of Argentina will be reconsidered in the future depending on further developments. 5 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, from 2014 including Latvia, from 2015 including Lithuania) as well as Canada, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. 6 Euro area countries (see footnote 5) and countries belonging to the EER-19 group. 7 Euro area countries and countries belonging to the EER-38 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 External Communication Division. Up-to-date figures for some statistical datasets are also available on the Bundesbank's website.

Annual Report

Financial Stability Review

Monthly Report

For information on the articles published between 2000 and 2016 see the index attached to the January 2017 Monthly Report.

Monthly Report articles

August 2016

- The current economic situation in Germany

September 2016

- Distributional effects of monetary policy
- Globalisation and the transmission of global financial shocks to the euro-area countries
 - implications for (national) economic policy
- The performance of German credit institutions in 2015

October 2016

Local government finances: Development and selected aspects

 Significance and impact of high-frequency trading in the German capital market

November 2016

- The current economic situation in Germany

December 2016

- Outlook for the German economy macroeconomic projections for 2017 and 2018 and an outlook for 2019
- Wage dynamics amid high euro-area unemployment
- German enterprises' profitability and financing in 2015

January 2017

- The Eurosystem's bond purchases and the exchange rate of the euro
- Recent developments in the indebtedness of the private non-financial sector in selected euro-area countries

February 2017

The current economic situation in Germany

March 2017

- German balance of payments in 2016
- Federal states' cyclical adjustment in the context of the debt brake

April 2017

- The role of banks, non-banks and the central bank in the money creation process
- Demographic change, immigration and the potential output of the German economy

May 2017

- The current economic situation in Germany

June 2017

- Outlook for the German economy macroeconomic projections for 2017 and 2018 and an outlook for 2019
- Design and implementation of the European fiscal rules

July 2017

- The market for corporate bonds in the lowinterest-rate environment
- The development of government interest expenditure in Germany and other euro area countries
- Return on private financial assets taking into account inflation and taxes
- The danger posed to the global economy by protectionist tendencies
- Changes to the MFI interest rate statistics

August 2017

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 statistics²

Special Publications

Makro-ökonometrisches Mehr-Länder-Modell, November 1996³

Europäische Organisationen und Gremien im Bereich von Währung und Wirtschaft, May 1997³

Die Zahlungsbilanz der ehemaligen DDR 1975 bis 1989, August 1999³

The market for German Federal securities, May 2000

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

Bundesbank Act, September 2002

Weltweite Organisationen und Gremien im Bereich von Währung und Wirtschaft, March 2013³

Die Europäische Union: Grundlagen und Politikbereiche außerhalb der Wirtschafts- und Währungsunion, April 2005³

Die Deutsche Bundesbank – Aufgabenfelder, rechtlicher Rahmen, Geschichte, April 2006³

European economic and monetary union, April 2008

85°

Special Statistical Publications

- 1 Banking statistics guidelines, January 2017^{2, 4}
- 2 Banking statistics customer classification, July 2017²
- 3 Aufbau der bankstatistischen Tabellen, July 2013^{2, 3}
- 4 Financial accounts for Germany 2011 to 2016, May 2017²
- 5 Extrapolated results from financial statements of German enterprises 1997 to 2015,

 December 2016²
- 6 Verhältniszahlen aus Jahresabschlüssen deutscher Unternehmen von 2013 bis 2014, May 2017^{2, 3}
- 7 Notes on the coding list for the balance of payments statistics, September 2013 ²
- 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 2017^{1, 2}
- 11 Balance of payments by region, July 2013
- 12 Technologische Dienstleistungen in der Zahlungsbilanz, June 2011³

Discussion Papers*

13/2017

Asymmetric arbitrage trading on offshore and onshore renminbi markets

14/2017

The effect of investing abroad on investment at home: On the role of technology, tax savings, and internal capital markets

15/2017

M-PRESS-CreditRisk: A holistic micro- and macroprudential approach to capital requirements

16/2017

CDS and credit: Testing the small bang theory of the financial universe with micro data

17/2017

Financial crises and the dynamic linkages between stock and bond returns

18/2017

Google data in bridge equation models for German GDP

19/2017

Banks' trading after the Lehman crisis – The role of unconventional monetary policy

20/2017

The Fisher paradox: A primer

21/2017

Interest-rate pegs, central bank asset purchases and the reversal puzzle

22/2017

The optimal conduct of central bank asset purchases

o Not available on the website.

^{*} As of 2000 these publications have been made available on the Bundesbank's website in German and English. Since the beginning of 2012, no longer subdivided into series 1 and series 2.

For footnotes, see p 86°.

Banking legislation

- 1 Bundesbank Act, July 2013, and Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank, June 1998
- 2 Banking Act, July 2014²

- 2a Solvency Regulation, December 2006² Liquidity Regulation, December 2006²
- 1 Only the headings and explanatory notes to the data contained in the German originals are available in English.
- **2** Available on the website only.
- 3 Available in German only.
- **4** Only some parts of the Special Statistical Publications are provided in English. The date refers to the German issue, which may be of a more recent date than the English one.