## MONTHLY REPORT

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Monthly Report
July 2005

## Commentaries

## Economic conditions

Industry

In spring, industrial business activity remained at the higher level of the preceding months. Although output in May was somewhat lower than in April in seasonally and workingday adjusted terms, it was slightly higher on an average of April and May than the comparable figure for the first quarter. There was a year-on-year increase of $2 \frac{1}{4} \%$ compared with $33 / 4 \%$ on an average of the first three months of the year.

In May, the volume of orders received by industry was noticeably up on the rather low level of the preceding month after seasonal and working-day adjustment. Nevertheless, on an average of the last two months (April and May), the intake of orders fell somewhat short of that in the first quarter. All in all, the volume of new orders received by German industry only matched the intake in the same period of 2004 following a significant increase in the first three months of the year.

Foreign demand for German industrial goods slackened in particular. Although there was a perceptible improvement in May, not least in connection with several large orders in the area of manufacturing of other transport equipment, the combined figures for April and May show a decline. At the same time, domestic business activity remained largely at the quite low level where it has already been for some while.

## Economic conditions in Germany *

| Period |  | New orders (volume); 2000=100 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Industry 1 |  |  | Construction |
|  |  | Total | Domestic | Foreign |  |
| 2004 | Q3 | 103.0 | 95.4 | 112.6 | 73.1 |
|  | Q4 | 104.7 | 98.1 | 112.9 | 73.0 |
| 2005 | Q1 | 104.3 | 95.1 | 115.9 | 67.0 |
| 2005 | Mar | 105.1 | 95.7 | 116.9 | 70.2 |
|  | Apr <br> May | 102.4 | 95.2 | 111.5 | 68.0 |
|  |  | 105.2 | 95.7 | 117.1 | . |
|  |  | Output; 2000 = 100 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Industry 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | of which |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Intermediate goods | Capital goods 3 | Construction |
| 2004 | Q3 | 103.3 | 104.0 | 107.1 | 79.6 |
|  | Q4 | 103.0 | 104.3 | 106.0 | 79.3 |
| 2005 | Q1 | 104.9 | 105.3 | 108.0 | 72.7 |
| 2005 | Mar | 104.4 | 103.1 | 109.2 | 63.0 |
|  | Apr <br> May | 105.3 | 105.6 | 109.8 | 74.1 |
|  |  | 104.8 | 106.1 | 107.2 | 74.6 |
|  |  | Labour market |  |  |  |
|  |  | Employed 4 | Vacancies | Unemployed | Un-employment rate in \% 5 |
|  |  | Number in thousands |  |  |  |
| 2004 | Q4 | 38,927 | 277 | 4,454 | 10.7 |
| 2005 | Q1 | 38,965 | 329 | 4,853 | 11.7 |
|  | Q2 | ... | 388 | 4,874 | 11.7 |
| 2005 | Apr | 38,985 | 376 | 4,884 | 11.8 |
|  | May | 38,989 | 389 | 4,881 | 11.8 |
|  | June | ... | 399 | 4,858 | 11.7 |
|  |  | Import prices | Producer prices of industrial products 6 | Construction prices 7 | Consumer prices |
|  |  | $2000=100$ |  |  |  |
| 2004 | Q4 | 98.3 | 107.4 | 102.0 | 106.9 |
| 2005 | Q1 | 99.0 | 108.6 | 102.5 | 107.2 |
|  | Q2 | ... | ... | 102.5 | 107.9 |
| 2005 | Apr | 99.8 | 109.8 |  | 107.7 |
|  | May | 99.3 | 109.8 |  | 108.0 |
|  | June |  |  |  | 108.0 |

[^0]
## Construction

The situation in the construction sector remained unfavourable throughout the reporting period. Although output in May was marginally higher - after adjustment for seasonal and working-day variations - than in April, when construction activity had returned to normal after the winter hold-ups, the level was still clearly down on the year $(-61 / 4 \%)$.

In April, seasonally adjusted demand for construction work was well down on March. However, it was slightly up on the average level of the first quarter, which had probably also been adversely affected by the unfavourable weather conditions. The year-on-year decline was again in double figures.

## Overall economic output

The available data, in particular on developments in industry, construction, trade and the external sector, suggest that overall economic output in the second quarter of 2005 more or less matched that of the first quarter, in which there had been a sharp increase. Domestic demand is likely to have had a bolstering effect. For example, real fixed capital formation may have grown, unlike in the first quarter, and private consumption expenditure was probably just as high as in the preceding quarter. There was also a sharp build-up of inventories in the period under review. This development should also be seen in connection with the rise in imports. Net exports, therefore - in contrast to the early part of the year - appear to have made a negative contribution to GDP growth.

Output

Demand


#### Abstract

\section*{Labour market}

Employment

Unemployment

Throughout the period under review, the labour market was primarily marked by the effects of labour market policy measures, which are obscuring cyclical developments. For example, while employment was still showing a slight rise in seasonally adjusted terms in May, this increase was essentially brought about by an expansion of auxiliary types of employment, ie one-euro jobs or second jobs. In the periods prior to this, minijobs and self-employment promoted by business start-up grants had been a factor. According to Federal Statistical Office data, the seasonally adjusted total number of persons in work went up to 38.99 million in May. As in April, this was about 135,000 persons, or $0.4 \%$, more than in 2004.

Unemployment was also affected by the increase in auxiliary jobs as persons who work more than 15 hours per week are no longer counted as unemployed. The seasonally adjusted number of persons officially registered as unemployed fell to 4.86 million in June. The year-on-year increase went down to 470,000 from almost 515,000 in May. This represents an unemployment rate of $11.7 \%$, compared with $11.8 \%$ in May.


The number of unemployed calculated by the Federal Statistical Office in accordance with the ILO standard on the basis of a telephone survey fell to a seasonally adjusted 3.97 million in May (more recent statistics are unavailable at present). The corresponding jobless rate fell from 9.6\% in April to $9.3 \%$ in May. The delayed seasonal upturn on the
labour market may have played a part in this.

## Prices

Up to the end of the period under review, price developments were being noticeably affected by the sharp fluctuations in spot market prices on the international oil markets. New record highs of more than US $\$ 60$ were reached in the last weeks. Prior to this, the rising trend in oil prices, which began in December following a preceding low, had been interrupted for a time, with prices falling below US\$49 for a barrel of Brent North Sea oil. As the euro was tending to depreciate on the foreign exchange markets, price increases in the euro area were even sharper.

German import prices (for which data are currently available up to May) fell somewhat in seasonally adjusted terms given the moderate easing of oil prices in that month. The year-on-year rate of increase, which had been as much as $3.3 \%$ in April, went down to $2.2 \%$. In the case of industrial producer prices, the price rise which had been apparent in seasonally adjusted terms since the end of 2004 halted in May. The year-on-year increase, which had been $4.6 \%$ in April, went down to 4.1\%.

The year-on-year consumer inflation rate increased from $1.7 \%$ in May to $1.8 \%$ in June. Prices remained unchanged in seasonally adjusted terms. Industrial goods played a key role in this. There were even falls in food prices and the volatile prices of package holidays. This was offset by fairly sharp rises in
the prices of refined petroleum products, however. There was actually a double-digit increase in the price of light heating oil.

## Public finances

## General government debt

Debt level as defined in the Maastricht Treaty

As defined in the Maastricht Treaty, the consolidated debt of general government (central, state and local government, and social security funds) amounted to $€ 1.464$ trillion at the end of the first quarter. This represents an increase of around $€ 27$ billion compared with the end of 2004. Vis-à-vis the same period last year, the consolidated debt went up by $€ 52$ billion.

Indebtedness of central, state and local government

The indebtedness of central, state and local government (as defined in the government's financial statistics) declined by $€ 3.6$ billion in May. The largest reduction ( $€ 2.9$ billion) was made by central government although it concurrently reduced its money market deposits by $€ 4.8$ billion. Whereas its liabilities on the money market went up by €4.7 billion, its capital market debt declined by $€ 7.7$ billion. In particular, the volume of Federal bonds (Bunds) in circulation decreased by €4.6 billion. The scheduled redemption of a security from 1995 ( $€ 10.2$ billion), which carried a $6.875 \%$ coupon, and the repurchases undertaken for market management purposes ( $€ 1.1$ billion) were partly offset by the issue of a ten-year Bund with a volume of $€ 6.7$ billion.

Net borrowing in the market

| € billion |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | 2004 |  |  | 2005 |  |
|  |  | of <br> which <br> Jan- <br> May | Jan- <br> May pe | May pe |  |
| Borrower | Total |  |  |  |  |
| Central govern- <br> ment 1 | +43.9 | +36.7 | +24.7 | -2.9 |  |
| State government | +24.8 | +13.2 | +10.7 | -0.6 |  |
| Local govern- <br> ment 2, pe | +4.2 | +2.2 | +1.2 | +0.3 |  |
| ERP Special Fund | -1.1 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -0.4 |  |
| Central, state and <br> local government, <br> total | +71.8 | +51.4 | +35.9 | -3.6 |  |

1 Including the off-budget special funds not shown separately here. - $\mathbf{2}$ Including special purpose associations.

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Offering an issue yield of 3.35\%, central government was able to refinance much more cheaply. The outstanding volume of five-year Federal notes (Bobls) went down by €2.8 billion on balance. State government lowered its liabilities marginally by €0.6 billion. Whereas state government reduced its outstanding volume of treasury notes by $€ 2.2$ billion, it raised its direct borrowing from banks by $€ 1.6$ billion. The ERP special funds redeemed bank loans in the amount of $€ 0.4$ billion. By contrast, there is likely to have been a further moderate increase in local government indebtedness.

## Central government debt

In June, a month of major tax payments, central government repaid $€ 1.6$ billion of net li-

First half of 2005
abilities. This was mainly attributable to the redemption of money market loans amouting to $€ 3.6$ billion. By contrast, capital market debt grew by $€ 2$ billion on balance. The volume of outstanding Bobls went up by $€ 4.3$ billion. The second topping-up of series 146 issued in April yielded around €4 billion. Compared with the previous month, the issue yield was down by a further 26 basis points to $2.48 \%$. With a coupon of $3.25 \%$, the premium was $3.44 \%$. The outstanding volume of Bunds increased by $€ 3.8$ billion. The first issue of a five-year US dollar Bund with a nominal value of US $\$ 5$ billion and a coupon of $3.875 \%$ raised the equivalent of almost €4 billion. According to the Federal Ministry of Finance, the issue, which had not been definitively included in the annual issuance calendar for 2005, was hedged fully against currency risks. For this purpose, the 2005 Budget Act contains an authorised volume for corresponding hedging transactions. The preamble to the Act states that foreign currency liabilities should only be incurred when they provide an advantage because of interest rate spreads on the market. The outstanding volume of two-year Federal Treasury notes (Schätze) was reduced by $€ 5.1$ billion on balance. Bank loans worth €1 billion were redeemed.

In the first half of 2005 central government borrowed $€ 23.2$ billion. Around half of the debt increase was covered by the issue of Bunds, the respective share of which in the overall debt marginally declined (to just under $57 \%$ ). Owing to the strong recourse to the money market, the percentage of short-term loans in total debt rose to over 5\%. Whereas

Net borrowing in the market by central government

| Item | June |  | JanuaryJune |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gross | Net | Gross | Net |
| Change in money market debt | -3.6 | -3.6 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| Change in capital market debt, total 1 | 21.1 | 2.0 | 110.8 | 14.5 |
| Treasury discount paper (Bubills) | 5.9 | -0.1 | 37.2 | 1.5 |
| Federal Treasury financing paper | 0.0 | -0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Treasury notes (Schätze) | 6.9 | -5.1 | 29.0 | 5.1 |
| Five-year Federal notes (Bobls) | 4.3 | 4.3 | 14.4 | 1.4 |
| Federal savings notes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Federal bonds (Bunds) | 3.8 | 3.8 | 28.0 | 11.7 |
| Bank loans | 0.0 | -1.0 | 1.1 | -5.7 |
| Loans from non-banks | - | - | - | 0.1 |
| Other debt | - | - | - | 0.0 |
| Total borrowing | 17.5 | -1.6 | 119.5 | 23.2 |
| 1 Memo item: Borrowing according to central government's plans for the whole of 2005: $€ 216.1$ billion gross, $€ 22.0$ billion net. |  |  |  |  |
| Deutsche Bundesbank |  |  |  |  |

central government resorted increasingly to Schätze, as was the case in the last few years, loans against borrowers' notes continued to lose significance. The relative weight of Bobls also declined marginally after their rising trend in the last few years.

## Securities markets

## Bond market

The issue volume in the German bond market declined to €97.6 billion in May after domestic borrowers had issued bonds with a market value of €104.7 billion in April. After deducting redemptions and changes in issuers' holdings of their own bonds and notes, the volume of domestic bonds outstanding declined

Sales of debt securities

## Sales and purchases of debt securities

| Item | 2005 |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 2004 \\ \hline \text { May } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Apr | May |  |
| Sales of domestic debt securities 1 | 37.8 | -6.1 | 21.9 |
| of which |  |  |  |
| Bank debt securities | 20.8 | 1.2 | 13.8 |
| Public debt securities | 15.7 | -9.6 | 7.9 |
| Foreign debt securities ${ }^{2}$ | 21.6 | 4.7 | 8.2 |
| Purchases |  |  |  |
| Residents | 35.7 | -2.1 | 19.8 |
| Credit institutions 3 | 21.1 | -2.0 | 18.5 |
| Non-banks 4 of which | 14.6 | -0.1 | 1.3 |
| Domestic debt |  |  |  |
| securities | 11.1 | - 5.8 | -0.2 |
| Non-residents 2 | 23.8 | 0.6 | 10.3 |
| Total sales/purchases | 59.4 | -1.5 | 30.1 |
| 1 Net sales at market values plus/minus changes in issuers' holdings of their own debt securities. - 2 Transaction values. - 3 Book values, statistically adjusted. - 4 Residual. |  |  |  |
| Deutsche Bundesbank |  |  |  |

by $€ 6.1$ billion. In the previous month, it had risen by $€ 37.8$ billion. A net $€ 4.7$ billion worth of foreign paper was sold in Germany.

The main factors behind the net redemptions of German bonds and notes were the low level of new sales by the credit institutions and large public sector redemption commitments. In net terms, bank debt securities were issued to the value of a mere $€ 1.2$ billion, compared with $€ 20.8$ billion in April. At $€ 2.0$ billion, net sales of other bank bonds were significantly lower than in the previous month ( $€ 13.4$ billion). Sales of securities of mortgage banks and specialised credit institutions amounted to $€ 0.8$ billion and $€ 0.6$ billion respectively, and the volume of public Pfandbriefe outstanding declined by $€ 2.1$ billion.

Federal and state governments reduced their capital market debt in May by €9.6 billion net. The volume of ten-year Federal bonds (Bunds) and five-year Federal notes (Bobls) fell by $€ 6.3$ billion and $€ 2.8$ billion respectively while state governments redeemed their own debt securities in the amount of $€ 0.5$ billion net. On balance, the only sales were of two-year Federal Treasury notes (Schätze) (€0.5 billion) and Federal savings notes (€0.1 billion). The volume of 30-year bonds outstanding remained virtually unchanged.

Borrowing in the German bond market by non-financial corporations was concentrated in the longer-term segment, with issues of longer-term corporate bonds amounting to €2.1 billion.

The large net redemptions of public sector bonds led to a substantial shift in emphasis in investors' bond portfolios. Thus, while foreign investors invested $€ 6.3$ billion in private sector bonds, they reduced their holdings of public sector paper by $€ 5.7$ billion overall. Domestic non-banks increased their stocks of foreign bonds and reduced their holdings of German debt securities by the same amount ( $€ 5.8$ billion). By contrast, the credit institutions' holdings of fixed-interest securities were less strongly affected by structural shifts. Overall, their bond holdings declined by $€ 2$ billion, which was due primarily to the redemptions of public sector paper.

## Equity market

Issuing activity in the German equity market remained weak in May with a market value

Public debt securities

Corporate bonds

Sales and purchases of shares

Sales and purchases of mutual fund shares
of $€ 0.2$ billion. By contrast, there were considerable equity purchases by foreign investors ( $€ 36.7$ billion). At the same time, domestic credit institutions and non-banks sold German equities in the amount of $€ 20.4$ billion and $€ 16.1$ billion respectively. This partly entailed the unwinding of transactions in the previous month in which the foreign investment funds had replaced dividend payments with price gains for tax reasons.

## Mutual fund shares

In May, domestic mutual funds experienced inflows of $€ 1.3$ billion, which was down again by half on the previous month. Institutional investors placed $€ 1.2$ billion in specialised funds. Among the investment funds open to the general public, only the bondbased funds recorded inflows of funds, which amounted to $€ 1.1$ billion. The German sharebased and money market funds each had to redeem shares to the value of $€ 0.5$ billion. Moreover, resident investors purchased a comparatively large amount of foreign fund shares ( $€ 2.2$ billion).

## Balance of payments

Current account

The German current account closed with a surplus of $€ 5.2$ billion in May, $€ 2.0$ billion below the previous month's figure. This was caused by both a decrease in the trade surplus and a rise in the deficit on invisible current transactions, which comprise services, income and current transfers.

According to provisional figures from the Federal Statistical Office, the foreign trade surplus fell by $€ 0.7$ billion in May to $€ 12.0$ billion. In seasonally adjusted terms, too, the trade balance stood at $€ 12$ billion, down $€ 1 / 2$ billion on the month. This can be attributed to the fact that a sharp rise in the exports of goods (4\% seasonally adjusted, compared with April) was exceeded by a rise of just under 6\% in the imports of goods. In a three-month comparison (March to May, compared with December to February), exports rose by $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$. In the same period, imports rose by $3 \%$, although this was somewhat lower in real terms.

There was a month-on-month increase in the deficit on invisible current transactions of $€ 1.4$ billion to $€ 5.9$ billion. This meant that the slight decrease in the deficit on income (of $€ 0.8$ billion to $€ 1.2$ billion) was eclipsed by the increase in the deficit on services (of €1.6 billion to $€ 2.6$ billion) and on current transfers (of €0.6 billion to €2.0 billion).

Cross-border portfolio investment resulted in net capital imports of $€ 26.9$ billion in May, following substantial net capital exports in the preceding months. This turnaround was greatly influenced by large transactions by foreign investors involving substantial amounts of German shares which they had temporarily placed on the German market in April and some of which they bought back again in the month under review. Total purchases by foreign investors in May amounted to $€ 36.6$ billion. By contrast, they cut back their acquisitions of German bonds and notes sharply ( $€ 3.9$ billion, down from $€ 19.2$ billion

## Major items of the balance of payments

| Item | 2004 | 2005 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May | Apr ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | May |
| I Current account 1 Foreign trade 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Exports (fob) <br> Imports (cif) | $\begin{aligned} & 60.4 \\ & \mathbf{~} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64.5 \\ & 518 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63.6 \\ & 51.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Balance | + 14.0 | + 12.7 | + 12.0 |
| Memo item |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted figures |  |  |  |
| Exports (fob) | 62.0 | 62.4 | 64.7 |
| Imports (cif) | r 47.5 | 49.7 | 52.6 |
| 2 Supplementary trade items 2 | - 1.0 | - 1.1 | - 1.0 |
| 3 Services |  |  |  |
| Receipts | 9.8 | 9.8 | 8.9 |
| Expenditure | 11.2 | 10.8 | 11.5 |
| Balance | - 1.4 | - 0.9 | - 2.6 |
| 4 Income (net) -1.1 -2.1 -1.2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| to non-residents | 3.8 | 3.0 | 3.7 |
| Balance | - 2.7 | - 1.5 | - 2.0 |
| Balance on current account | + 7.8 | + 7.2 | + 5.2 |
| II Capital transfers (net) 3 | - 0.0 | - 0.2 | + 0.3 |
| III Financial account (net capital exports: -) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Direct investment $4-1.3-2.0-0.0$ |  |  |  |
| German investment <br> abroad |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Portfolio investment    <br> German investment -7.3 -40.4 +26.9 |  |  |  |
| abroad <br> of which |  |  |  |
| Shares | - 3.4 | + 3.2 | - 3.3 |
| Bonds and notes $\quad-7.5-18.7-7.1$ |  |  |  |
| Foreign investment |  |  |  |
| of which |  |  |  |
| Shares | - 5.4 | -44.7 | + 36.6 |
| Bonds and notes | + 12.1 | + 19.2 | + 3.9 |
| Financial derivatives | + 1.2 | + 0.2 | - 1.0 |
| Credit transactions $\quad-1.7-21.9-14.5$ |  |  |  |
| Monetary financial -17.9 +11.3 -1.4 |  |  |  |
| institutions 4 <br> of which -17.9 +11.3 -1.4 |  |  |  |
| Short-term | -25.2 | + 26.3 | + 5.2 |
|  | Enterprises and individuals + 5.6 + 5.3-1.6 |  |  |
| General government | + 1.3 | - 7.2 | + 5.1 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Other investment $-0.1-0.5-0.2$ |  |  |  |
| Overall balance on financial account | - 9.2 | -20.8 | + 11.1 |
| IV Change in the reserve assets at transaction values (increase:-) 5 |  |  |  |
|  | + 0.6 | + 0.4 | - 0.1 |
| $\checkmark$ Balance of unclassifiable transactions |  |  |  |
|  | + 0.8 | + 13.5 | - 16.5 |

1 Special trade according to the official foreign trade statistics (source: Federal Statistical Office). - 2 Mainly warehouse transactions for account of residents and deduction of goods reactions. - 3 Including the acquisition/disposal of non-produced non-financial assets. - 4 Excluding Bundesbank - 5 Excluding non-financial assets. - 4 Excluding Bundesbank - 5 Excluding
allocation of SDRs and excluding changes due to value adjustallocatio
ments.

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in April) and sold a net amount of money market paper ( $€ 3.3$ billion). German residents invested less heavily in terms of value in foreign capital markets in May than in the previous month (€10.2 billion, compared with €20.3 billion in April). They acquired bonds and notes ( $€ 7.1$ billion), shares ( $€ 3.3$ billion) and mutual fund shares ( $€ 2.2$ billion) but sold a net amount of money market paper ( $€ 2.4$ billion).

Direct investment was in balance in May, with both German parent companies withdrawing capital from their branches abroad and foreign groups withdrawing capital from their affiliated companies in Germany. There were very few transactions, however.

Non-securitised credit transactions with nonbanks led to net capital imports of $€ 3.6$ billion in May. These can be attributed mainly to financial transactions by general government, which - primarily as a result of a reduction in short-term claims - imported funds from abroad ( $€ 5.1$ billion). Enterprises and indivduals accounted for outflows of funds ( $€ 1.6$ billion). The same was true of the credit transactions of the banking system, through which there were net outflows of €18.1 billion. Almost all of these can be attributed to the increase in claims at the Bundesbank, primarily balances within the large-value payment system TARGET (€16.7 billion).

The Bundesbank's reserve assets rose - at Reserveassets transaction values - by €0.1 billion in May.

Direct investment

## Rapid change in paid employment

Paid employment in Germany is undergoing a radical transformation. Traditional or "normal" contracts of employment in the form of dependent full-time employment for an unlimited period are becoming less and less prevalent. This is a widespread trend and is now apparent, albeit to a varying extent, in nearly all sectors of the economy. While the increase in part-time jobs often accommodates women's wishes for paid employment, the expansion of other forms of employment is being driven, to a major extent, by corporate demand for labour.

This finding is not just a reflection of the substantial needs for adjustment in enterprises. It also reflects changes in the underlying conditions in terms of labour market policy and of taxes and social security contributions, which are to be seen as a response by economic policymakers over the past few years to the persistent major imbalances on the labour market. If the existing variation in arrangements concerning working hours is taken into consideration along with the present broad range of forms of employment, many different options are now available for working patterns at the firm level, which signifies a considerable increase in the flexibility of labour deployment in the economy.

## Structural shifts in forms of employment

According to the figures of the Federal Statistical Office, almost 39 million persons are in gainful employment in seasonally adjusted terms. That is almost exactly as many as at the beginning of the 1990s. The fact that the aggregated stock figures are largely constant does, however, conceal marked structural shifts in the status of the employed. For example, the statistics of the German Institute for Employment Research (IAB) show that the level of persons in full-time employment declined by one-fifth between 1991 and 2004. On balance, nearly 6 million persons have departed from this core segment of the labour market, resulting in its overall size decreasing from what used to be $291 / 2$ million to no more than $233 / 4$ million at the end of the period under review.

The crucial counterweight to this is formed by the group of persons in part-time jobs, among which, in this context, those work- ing exclusively on a part-time low-income basis are also counted. As defined by the Federal Employment Agency, part-time work is deemed to be employment in which, by contractual agreement, a person does not work full-time but on a regular basis for part of what are, normally, standard or negotiated working hours. Over one-quarter of all employed persons now belong to this category. At just under 11 million, their number has almost doubled since the early 1990s (1991: $51 / 2$ million). Self-employment has also become more important. Including members of families who assist in family-run businesses and who are usually assigned to this group in
the statistics, $4 \frac{1}{4}$ million, or $11 \%$ of all persons in gainful employment, were selfemployed at the end of the period under review. At the beginning of the 1990s, the figure had been $9 \%$.

## Part-time employment subject to social security contributions

Part-time work is especially prevalent among employees subject to social security contributions. ${ }^{1}$ Of the total of just under 27 million persons working in this category, ie around two-thirds of all employed persons, somewhat over $16 \%$, or $4 \frac{1}{4}$ million, were working limited working hours in 2004. One decade before, the rate had been little more than one-tenth. The increase in the number of persons working part-time by more than 1 million, or $37 \%$, between 1993 and 2004 is all the more striking in the light of the fact that there was a simultaneous decline in the number of full-time employed of $31 / 4$ million, ie almost $13 \%$. $^{2}$

Part-time employment has traditionally been a female domain. Even though the number of men working limited hours has more than doubled in the past decade and was significantly over $1 / 2$ million at the end of the period under review, at just over $31 / 2$ million, women still accounted for a share of around $85 \%$. At

[^1]Rise in parttime employment subject to social security contributions ...

Sharp increase in eastern Germany
the end of the period under review, not quite one-third of the nearly 12 million women in jobs subject to social security contributions were working part-time, compared with less than one-quarter in 1993. The persistently increasing participation of women in the labour force has thus led in many cases to part-time employment, while the number of women working full-time - as in the case of men has fallen.

There has been a comparatively sharp expansion of part-time work in eastern Germany with a nearly $60 \%$ increase over the past 11 years. More than $1 / 2$ million women are now working in part-time jobs. Nevertheless, at one-quarter, their share among all female employees subject to social security contributions was still appreciably lower than in western Germany, where the rate in 2004 was just under 33\%. This may be partly connected with the fact that, traditionally, part-time work has been less popular in eastern Germany. In the 2004 microcensus, more than half of all dependently employed women stated that the only reason they were working part-time was that they were unable to find full-time employment. In western Germany, by contrast, part-time work is primarily a matter of preference. Only $61 / 2 \%$ of women would prefer to work longer hours. In line with these differing preferences or constraints, the number of hours worked per week by women in part-time jobs in eastern Germany was clearly higher than in western Germany. Whereas around one-half of the women in western Germany stated that they worked fewer than 20 hours, the relevant fig-

ure in eastern Germany was mostly between 20 and 30 hours.

At the end of the period under review, a particularly large number of part-time jobs was being offered in the health and social work sector as well as in the wholesale and retail trade. These sectors employed $13 / 4$ million persons, which corresponds to roughly twofifths of the overall number of persons work-

Concentration on the services sector

ing in part-time jobs subject to social security contributions. In many cases, the number of operating hours to be filled in the two cited sectors are probably too small for the deployment of persons working on a full-time basis. Without the readiness to work reduced hours, many jobs would undoubtedly not be created. With a total of roughly 800,000 part-time jobs, the public sector and the education sector were also well represented. Furthermore, both the commercial service providers and real estate activities (including business services) are heavily staffed with part-time labour. Together, these sectors account for around $1 / 2$ million employees. In industry, the food and drink industry as well as construction play a prominent role, although the 125,000 part-time jobs provided by these
sectors are notably fewer than those in the services sector.

## Low-paid part-time jobs

Another major form of part-time work is in jobs classified as low-paid part-time work (Geringfügige Beschäftigungsverhältnisse), which differs from part-time work which is subject to social security contributions in that there is a monthly upper income limit of €400 and that the employee is exempt from the obligation to pay taxes and social security contributions. The reduced contributions to health insurance (11\%), pension insurance (12\%) as well as the flat-rate wage tax (2\%) are paid solely by the employer. The policy intention behind establishing job opportunities of this kind was to create jobs in the low-pay sector, integrate the unemployed and to cut back on illicit working in the field of household services.

Low-paid part-time work is evidently very popular. According to the official figures, which have been available since 1999, around $43 / 4$ million employed persons worked exclusively in jobs of this kind in mid-2004. ${ }^{3}$ This was, in fact, even larger than the number of part-time employees subject to social security contributions. Since 1999, there has been an increase in low-paid part-time jobs

3 This does not include persons who are simultaneously employed in work that is subject to social security contributions and who do low-paid part-time work as a second job. On the reference data of 30 June 2004, their number amounted to 1.7 million. Likewise excluded are low-paid part-time workers in households who are included at around 100,000 in the figures published by the Miners' Federal Statutory Insurance Scheme (Bundesknappschaft).

## Strong

 proliferation of low-paid part-time work
## Forms of employment by economic sector

| Sector | Full-time subject to social security contributions |  |  | Part-time subject to social security contributions |  |  | Low-paid part-time 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1999 | 2004 | $\begin{aligned} & 1999 \text { to } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | 1999 | 2004 | $\begin{aligned} & 1999 \text { to } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | 1999 | 2004 | $\begin{aligned} & 1999 \text { to } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ |
| Manufacturing | 6,891 | 6,403 | - 488 | 333 | 378 | 45 | 508 | 585 | 77 |
| Construction | 2,295 | 1,584 | - 711 | 70 | 60 | - 10 | 138 | 196 | 58 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 3,410 | 3,127 | - 283 | 772 | 822 | 50 | 870 | 1,061 | 191 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 623 | 607 | - 16 | 116 | 145 | 29 | 299 | 456 | 157 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 1,314 | 1,299 | - 15 | 153 | 169 | 16 | 179 | 285 | 106 |
| Financial intermediation | 923 | 863 | - 60 | 129 | 162 | 33 | 52 | 55 | 3 |
| Real estate acitivities 2 | 2,316 | 2,645 | 329 | 391 | 504 | 113 | 722 | 964 | 242 |
| Public sector | 1,418 | 1,270 | - 148 | 380 | 445 | 65 | 28 | 81 | 53 |
| Education | 678 | 659 | - 19 | 317 | 365 | 48 | 97 | 122 | 25 |
| Health and social work | 2,159 | 2,151 | - 8 | 721 | 942 | 221 | 345 | 451 | 106 |
| Total | 23,810 | 22,213 | -1,597 | 3,672 | 4,311 | 639 | 3,658 | 4,803 | 1,145 |
| Source: Federal Statistical Office, Federal Employment Agency; figures in each case for June. - 1 Excluding em- |  |  |  | ployees working in low-paid part-time jobs as a secondary activity. - $\mathbf{2}$ Including renting and business services. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deutsche Bundesbank |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

of just over 1 million, or more than $30 \%$. Estimates by the IAB show a figure of just under $21 / 2$ million persons in low-paid part-time work for 1991. That means almost a doubling since the early 1990s. There has therefore been a markedly higher-than-average increase.

Low-paid part-time jobs are likely to be seen as especially appealing by employers as such jobs allow a large degree of flexibility with regard to working hours along with a low cost burden. Furthermore, the administrative input for registering and transferring the contributions and tax is comparatively limited. The jobs offered, however, are generally not very demanding as the working hours are usually quite short. Assuming, say, an hourly wage of €10, fully exploiting the income
scope of €400 a month would leave no more than ten hours per week or so. This makes it possible to cope with operational peak working times or to fill in times that are not covered by a normal job. ${ }^{4}$

The restricted duration of working time is undoubtedly one of the reasons why a considerable part of low-paid part-time work is performed by persons in fairly old and fairly young age groups. According to the data of the Federal Employment Agency, roughly one-fifth were more than 60 years of age and around one-fifth younger than 25 . Pensioners and retirees are likely to feature prominently

[^2]Structure of low-paid part-time employment
among the older age group as are school, college and university students among the younger persons. Whereas most persons in these two groups have probably made a voluntary decision to work in a low-paid parttime job, in the case of other persons working on a $€ 400$ basis it is much less possible to rule out that they would prefer a regular job. The fact that two-thirds of those working in lowpaid part-time jobs are women does suggest that bringing up children and other family commitments often run counter to a heavier involvement in the labour market. Nevertheless, a significant percentage of persons working in "mini-jobs" might prefer an employment subject to social security contributions.
paper manufacture, publishing and printing. The distribution of newspapers and magazines is likely to be an important factor in this area. There has also been a notable increase in the deployment of low-paid part-time work in the construction sector.

## Part-time work versus full-time work?

Even though the decline in full-time work and the simultaneous sharp increase in part-time jobs would, at first sight, seem to point to strong substitution processes, such a substitution is unlikely to have been the primary aim of firms' personnel policy. This is suggested, firstly, by the fact that the decline in the number of payroll employees in the past decade has very largely affected male workers, while the increase in part-time work has mainly benefited women. Secondly, the reductions in staffing levels were concentrated, above all, on industry and construction. By contrast, there were employment gains especially in the tertiary sector, namely in the wholesale and retail trade and in hotel and restaurant services. Both longer opening hours and marked peaks in demand at certain times of the day often call for flexible but not-full time working. The situation is similar with regard to the cleaning of buildings and vehicles (especially public transport). In these sectors of the economy, it cannot be ruled out that part-time work subject to social security contributions has been displaced owing to the fact that low-paid part-time jobs are easy to administrate and offer a large degree of flexibility in working hours and pay. In the public sector as well as in education, on account of the tight financial situation, the possibility of

Structural change promoting part-time work

Slight increase in limited-term jobs
making savings may have played a part in the increased use of part-time labour.

## Limited-term employment and subcontracted working

Limited-term employment contracts and subcontracted work (temporary hiring from an agency) are further forms of employment beyond the traditional pattern. According to the data from the 2004 microcensus, around $21 / 2$ million persons in gainful employment, or $8 \%$ of dependently employed persons (excluding trainees and those doing community or military service) were employed exclusively on a limited or fixed-term basis. This means that the quantitative significance of traditional "normal" work contracts is even less than is indicated by the percentage of full-time employees among the gainfully employed. The limited-term rate has increased by more than 1 percentage point compared with 1991. However, this slight overall growth conceals the fact that there is a clear increase in the case of younger employees. In 2004, at over $22 \%$, twice as many dependently employed persons aged between 15 and 29 years were working on limited-term contracts than in 1991. This suggests that enterprises are offering fewer and fewer unlimited contracts, especially to those starting out on their work career. Furthermore, a professional qualification appears to increase the likelihood of obtaining an unlimited contract. At $14 \%$, the limited-term rate in the case of employees who have not completed any vocational training is significantly higher than for the dependently employed as a whole. By contrast, labour market policy assistance for
limited-term contracts for older workers has met with little success.

According to Federal Employment Agency figures, the number of subcontracted workers in June 2004 was about 400,000. The personnel service agencies set up as part of active labour market policy play no more than a minor role in this context with around 25,000 employees. With an overall share among employees subject to social security contributions of only $1.5 \%$, the quantitative significance of subcontracted work is comparatively slight. Even so, the temporary labour sector is growing extremely rapidly, with the easing of some restrictive regulations undoubtedly having played a part in this. In the past ten years, the number of subcontracting firms has doubled to around 15,000, and there were three times as many subcontracted employees as in 1991. Furthermore, there is evidently still no saturation of demand for subcontracted workers. Even though there was a decline in 2002 and 2003 associated with the slackening of economic activity, the sharp rise of more than 70,000 in the number of casual employees last year points to a continuing upward trend. The principle that subcontracted workers should enjoy the same pay and working conditions as core staff, ${ }^{5}$ which was enshrined with effect from 1 January 2004 in the Act on Labour Leasing (Arbeitnehmerüberlassungsgesetz), gave rise to fears of a resulting decline in temporary
work. So far, this does not appear to be case.
work. so lal, this aoes nol appear lo Ne Case.

5 Departures from this are possible if the firm leasing workers has concluded its own pay agreement.

Rapid growth of subcontracted work ...

This is likely to be connected to the fact that wage differentials are less of a major consideration in deploying temporary labour than the associated increase in operational flexibility. For example, order peaks or a temporary loss of working hours as a result of business disruptions or illness can be offset more easily by means of subcontracted work. The temporary labour sector is, however, not only very flexible with regard to firms leasing labour from it but also in terms of its own complement of staff, as is shown by its very high staff turnover. Only $40 \%$ of the concluded work contracts ran for longer than three months, with $14 \%$, in fact, being for only up to one week.

One reason for this quite short period of employment is that roughly one-third of subcontracted workers succeed in making a seamless transition into jobs outside the firm hiring out labour. ${ }^{6}$ Accordingly, the temporary work agencies have, to a certain extent, assumed a job placement capacity. They recruit on a large scale from among the unemployed and non-employed. Nearly $70 \%$ of the workers were not previously employed, of which $8 \%$ had never been employed and $11 \%$ not in the preceding 12 months. Low-skilled persons, whose position in the economy is becoming increasingly difficult as a whole, have gained additional shares of employment in the temporary labour sector.

## Self-employment

The changing profile of gainful employment is also apparent in the growing importance of self-employment. Including family members
who assist in family-run businesses, who are usually counted towards this category, their number rose between 1991 and 2004, as mentioned above, by one-fifth to $41 / 4$ million at the end of the period under review. This was due mainly to a sharp increase in selfemployed single-person-operated businesses. According to the data from the microcensus, since 2000 there have been more business proprietors working alone than self-employed persons with dependent employees. This is also likely to be connected with government assistance for unemployed persons to start up their own businesses, which has become very much more prevalent in the past few years. According to the calculations of the Institute for SME Research (IfM), Bonn, the total number of business start-ups reached a new peak in 2004, at around 570,000. The amendment of the regulations governing the craft trades, which entered into force at the start of 2004, has also played a considerable part in this, leading to a start-up boom in craft trades that no longer require authorisation.

Such assisted start-ups now account for nearly two-thirds of self-employed businesses. The number of firms established with the aid of bridging payments (Überbrückungsgeld) in Germany increased from 5,600 cases in 1986, the year in which they were introduced, to around 185,000 in 2004. Since the introduction of business start-up grants (Existenzgründungszuschuss), which are also financed by the labour exchanges, start-ups by persons who were formally unemployed have

[^3] ein Weg mit Perspektive, IAB-Kurzbericht 20.
... with government assistance

Sectoral distribution
gained additional momentum. As early as in the first year of 2003, almost 93,000 oneperson businesses were promoted throughout Germany. Taking bridging payments and business start-up grants together, 355,000 persons establishing a new business made use of the labour market policy programmes last year. Nevertheless, it is not possible at present to assess whether the instrument of the subsidised one-person business will ensure sustained self-employment. ${ }^{7}$ The accompanying research on bridging payments showed that, three years after starting up a business, more than $70 \%$ of those given assistance were still self-employed. This roughly corresponds to the survival rate of nonassisted business start-ups and shows that temporary unemployment does not necessarily pose an obstacle to operating a successful business. ${ }^{8}$

The largest growth in self-employment in the past five years, at around one-fifth, was in the case of commercial service providers. Along with the wholesale and retail trade, around $11 / 4$ million were employed in this sector, which corresponds to nearly one-third of the total number. Hotel and restaurant services as well as the health and social work sector are heavily represented with almost 400,000 self-employed persons in each case. The services sector as a whole now accounts for nearly three-quarters of all self-employed persons and persons assisting in family-run businesses. In industry, the construction sector plays a prominent role with around 450,000 persons at the end of the period under review. The importance of selfemployment in the construction sector has
undoubtedly also increased markedly under the pressure of circumstances.

## Reasons for the transformation of employment

In explaining the structural shifts described above, reference is often made to sectoral change. It is true that the shift of importance in the forms of employment is being especially intensified by the advance of the services sector. But the percentage of full-time employees is clearly declining in the production sector, too, including, in particular, construction. A further factor behind the changes is undoubtedly (west German) women's increasing participation in the labour force. This may have caused a rise in demand for parttime jobs, although it does not explain the decline in full-time employment.

The underlying institutional conditions on the labour market are of crucial importance. High and increasing taxes and social security contributions have wedged themselves between labour costs and net incomes. In terms of the demand for labour, the increase in the cost of the factor labour leads not only to labour being substituted by capital but also to demand for labour moving to the alternative

[^4]Widening tax wedge contracts ...

Wages and tax wedge


19919293949596979899000102032004
1 Compensation per employee hour worked relative to the deflator of gross value added. - $\mathbf{2}$ Net wages and salaries per employee hour worked relative to the deflator of private consumption expenditure.

Deutsche Bundesbank
forms of employment which involve only low or no contributions to the social security systems. This is often the only way to prevent further jobs from migrating to other countries. Likewise, in terms of the supply of labour, employment subject to social security contributions is becoming less attractive than alternative forms of employment such as selfemployment and low-paid part-time work.

Furthermore, the regulation of the labour market and/or the regulatory burden have a considerable influence on the demand for labour. The more highly regulated "normal" work contracts are, the more likely is the response of moving to less protected alternative forms of employment. According to an international comparative study undertaken by the OECD, German employment protec-
tion regulations are to be rated as restrictive. The established indicator shows Germany occupying 19th place among 28 countries. With regard to compulsory redundancies and dismissals for individual reasons, only six and five countries respectively had poorer marks than Germany. ${ }^{9}$

It is true that a number of regulations have been relaxed over the past few years. However, this did not affect "normal" jobs so much as, first and foremost, "atypical" work contracts, where, according to the OECD, there has been more-than-average deregulation in the past decade. This has created additional options and incentives for enterprises to use alternative forms of employment. The fact that many employees see these as appealing, too, is revealed by the Act on parttime work adopted in 2001, which enshrines the fundamental legal right to part-time work. According to the Institute for Employment Research, between 2001 and 2003, working hours were reduced on request for a total of around 250,000 full-time employees. ${ }^{10}$

Growing requirements of flexibility are a major cause of the transformation in paid employment. Increasing regional as well as international integration and division of labour inside and between enterprises along with greater customer-orientation make it necessary to adjust the deployment of labour - not least on considerations of cost - to what is often a fluctuating orders situation.

[^5]... alongside increasing deregulation of alternative forms of employment

Adjustment to changed demands

## Major changes to the legal framework for employment contracts in Germany

## Employment protection

1996 Raising of company threshold for the applicability of the Employment Protection Act (Kündigungsschutzgesetz, KSchG) from six to eleven employees.
Part-time employees are to be included in the calculation of the threshold on a pro rata basis.
1999 Revocation of 1996 amendments.
Lowering of company threshold for the applicability of the Employment Protection Act to six employees.
2004 Raising of company threshold for the applicability of the Employment Protection Act from six to eleven employees (does not apply to those workers already employed on 31 December 2003).
Simplification and harmonisation of the social selection criteria in the case of compulsory redundancies.

## Part-time employment

2001 Act on part-time and fixed-term employment (Teil-zeit- und Befristungsgesetz, TzBfG).
Basic statutory right to part-time employment.
Possibility of returning to full-time employment.
As a general rule, new positions are also to be advertised as part-time jobs.

## Low-paid part-time employment

until 1999 Flat-rate tax of $20 \%$ to be paid by employer (plus solidarity surcharge) for low-paid part-time workers (monthly earnings below the defined ceiling and no more than 15 working hours per week).
Employees exempt from paying taxes and social security contributions
Wage-linked raising of the earnings ceiling from DM470 (1990, in western Germany) to DM630 (1999).
Employees who do low paid part-time work as a second job no longer exempt from paying taxes and social security contributions.
Flat-rate tax of $22 \%$ payable by employers.
Earnings ceiling set at DM630 or $€ 325$ per month (no longer any annual adjustment).
2003 Earnings ceiling raised to $€ 400$ per month, abolition of restriction to 15 working hours per week.
Flat-rate contribution of $25 \%$ by employers, reduced flat-rate contribution of $12 \%$ for mini-jobs in households.
Reintroduction of exemption from taxes and social security contributions for employees with a maximum of one additional low paid part-time job.
Reduced social security contributions for "midi jobs" (scaled rates).
Simplification of registration and contribution trans fer procedures.

Fixed-term employment contracts
until 1985 Limited-term employment contracts permissible only with justified reason (section 620 of the German Civil Code in conjunction with case law).
1985 Employment Promotion Act (Beschäftigungsförderungsgesetz, BeschFG).
Abolition of justified reason for limited-term employment.
Maximum fixed-term period of 18 months.
1996 Maximum fixed-term period of 24 months.
Abolition of all restrictions on limited-term employment contracts for employees aged over 60.

2001 Act on part-time and limited-term employment. Limited-term employment contract permissible only with justified reason; justified reasons are regulated by law.
Limited-term employment without justified reason permissible only for new recruits.
Abolition of all restrictions on limited-term employment contracts for employees aged over 58.
2003 Abolition of all restrictions on limited-term employment contracts for employees aged over 52.
Extension of maximum period of limited-term contract to four years for newly established companies.

## Subcontracted/casual employment

1972 Act on labour leasing (Arbeitnehmerüberlassungsgesetz, AÜG).
Maximum period of labour leasing: three months; time limitation ban and synchronisation ban.
1985 Maximum period of labour leasing extended to six months.
1994 Maximum period of labour leasing extended to nine months.
1997 Maximum period of labour leasing extended to twelve months.
Relaxation of synchronisation ban, time limitation ban and reemployment ban.
2002 Maximum period of labour leasing extended to 24 months.
Principle of equality (regarding the wages and working conditions for labour leasing) after the twelfth month of labour leasing.
2004 Abolition of numerous restrictions (maximum period of labour leasing, synchronisation ban, time limitation ban, reemployment ban).
Principle of equality (regarding the wages and working conditions for labour leasing); exemption for labour leasing contracts subject to negotiated pay settlements.
Establishment of personnel service agencies (PSA) to promote placement-oriented labour leasing.

## Self-employment

1986 Assistance in the form of bridging payments for unemployed persons who become self-employed; these are paid for six months and are based on the level of unemployment benefit expected or already received.
1999 Act promoting self-employment: restriction of pseudo self-employment.
2003 Assistance in the form of business start-up grants for unemployed persons who become self-employed; maximum duration of assistance is three years; monthly payments of $€ 600$ in the first year, $€ 360$ in the second year and $€ 240$ in the third year; annual income may not exceed $€ 25,000$.
2004 Partial abolition of the requirement to be a master craftsman as a result of the amendment to the legislation on craft trades: authorisation now required for only 41 out of 94 craft professions; qualified journeymen can also become self-employed in craft professions.
2005 Assistance in the form of start-up allowance for unemployed persons who become self-employed and are not entitled to bridging payments or business start-up grants (recipients of unemployment benefit II); this is paid for a maximum of two years and depends on the length of unemployment, the number of dependants, the current standard benefits and the future level of total income.

Employees' working hours are being deployed with greater variability and greater use is being made of flexible forms of employment. Longer-term staff retention, which involves ties that are often difficult to adapt owing to statutory regulations or negotiated working arrangements, is becoming less competitive.

## Implications of the new employment structures

Total number of hours worked

Given the outlined trends, it is becoming less and less possible to measure the amount of work performed on the basis of the number of employed persons. The key determinant, owing to the changes in the forms of employment, is the total number of hours worked. According to the calculations of the Institute for Employment, the annual total number of hours worked has gone down by roughly $6 \%$, or $31 / 2$ billion, from just under 60 billion in the early 1990s. Given that the number of persons in work has remained largely constant, this implies a corresponding decline in the average number of hours worked. The crucial factor here is not so much the trend towards generally shorter working hours but rather the increase in part-time employment. Between 1991 and 2004, hours worked on a part-time basis increased from 312 billion to $61 / 2$ billion hours and their share of total working hours doubled to around $12 \%$, compared with $28 \%$ when measured by the number of persons. By contrast, the number of hours worked by full-time employees fell by one-sixth.

The changes in the employment structures are being reflected more and more in the traditional productivity ratios as well. While, in the period under review, productivity growth per employee, at an average annual rate of just under $11 / 2 \%$, roughly corresponded to the trend rate of real GDP, productivity growth on an hourly basis - owing to the falling total number of hours worked - was noticeably higher at an average annual rate of about $2 \%$.

The transformation in paid employment also has obvious implications for the importance of labour income for securing a livelihood. In the 1991 microcensus, no fewer than 95\% of employed persons stated that their own labour income was the main source for securing their livelihood, whereas only $91 \%$ did so in 2004. Although some persons earning only a small amount are supported by the family income, supplementary social transfers to cover living costs are likely to become increasingly important, not least given the growing number of one-person households.

The advancing transformation of paid employment is leading to serious problems in the financing of the social security funds. Insofar as the social security contributions have no direct relation to the claim for benefits and are therefore perceived as taxes, decoupling them from the level of employee compensation is called for. Additionally, traditional work contracts need to be framed in such a way that engaging new staff is made easier rather than more difficult. Furthermore, greater con-

Productivity of the factor labour

## Labour income

 and securing a livelihoodtractual freedom in pay bargaining is a an appropriate option. ${ }^{11}$

The German labour market is currently in a transitional phase. A lot has now changed. At the microeconomic level, this is undoubtedly often associated with hardships and frictions. More and more often, however, adhering to the status quo is proving to hold out no prospects; long-term unemployment remains by far the most important reason for income
poverty in Germany. In macroeconomic terms, it is important not to impede structural change on the labour market and to accompany processes of adjustment with systems of tax and social security, transfers and pay rates that are compatible with incentives and the availability of resources.

11 See Deutsche Bundesbank, Greater flexibility on the German labour market, Monthly Report, September 2004, pp 43-57.

Monthly Report
July 2005

## Exchange rates and interest rate differentials: recent developments since the introduction of the euro

The euro's exchange rate has fluctuated considerably since the beginning of monetary union. Against the US dollar, in particular, the euro recovered strongly after losing ground in 1999 and 2000. At the end of 2004 it peaked at US\$1.36. Since then, however, it has once again lost some of its value; its level is currently somewhat higher than when monetary union was launched in 1999. The ups and downs of the exchange rate have coincided with varying interest rate differentials between investments in euro and in US dollars. These are considered in analyses as often being key determinants of exchange rate movements.

This article studies the theoretical and empirical connections between exchange rates and interest rate differentials. It discusses both covered interest parity and uncovered interest parity as well as various hypotheses which claim to explain deviations from uncovered interest parity. It is based on the period since the introduction of the euro. This article also explains the importance of currency carry trades for exchange rate dynamics.

Global foreign exchange turnover has risen sharply in the past few years. In April 2004 the latest date for which survey data exist - it averaged an estimated US\$1.9 trillion per

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Interest rate differential between the USA and the euro area
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Daily data

trading day. ${ }^{1}$ By contrast, global goods trade, in terms of exports, amounted to "only" around US\$9 trillion for all of 2004, according to IMF information. These figures, despite not being directly comparable, illustrate the vast scale that international financial transactions have taken on in recent times. The exploitation of international interest rate differentials is often cited as a motive for such crossborder activity.

Movements in money market rates are largely a reflection of the impact of monetary policy measures. Accordingly, US money market funds had a yield spread of up to 3 percentage points over the euro area in the first two years of monetary union. The economic upturn at the end of the 1990s had resulted in US monetary policy being relatively
restrictive. The slowdown in US economic growth during 2001, however, led the Federal Reserve to rapidly ease its monetary policy, whereas key interest rates in the euro area, starting at a lower level, were cut only later and - given the persistent inflationary risks - to a lesser extent. The interest rate differential consequently shifted to the euro area's advantage. The renewed tightening of monetary policy in the United States caused its interest rate to rise continuously in the past year, overtaking the euro-area interest rate in late 2004. Long-term interest rates tend to follow a similar, if more stable, pattern to short-term rates. This is also a reflection of long-term growth and inflation expectations.

## Covered interest parity and exchange

 rates to the euroA foreign interest rate advantage, such as is currently enjoyed by investments in the USA over the euro area at both the short and long end, can act as a stimulus to invest abroad. However, the yield spread between a foreign currency investment and a domestic investment is determined not just by international interest rate differentials but also by fluctuations in the exchange rate. An appreciating US dollar would amplify the return on an investment in the US financial market for investors in the euro area, while a depreciating dollar would reduce the gain or even turn it

1 This was the result of a survey conducted by the Bank for International Settlements, in which the Bundesbank took part. See BIS (2004), Triennial Central Bank Survey of Foreign Exchange and Derivatives Market Activity in April 2004.

Covered interest parity in theory

## Covered and uncovered interest rate parity

With the free international movement of capital, a domestic investor has the option of investing in the euro area or elsewhere, for example in the USA. If he chooses the USA, he must first change the investment amount $G$ into US dollars at the current spot exchange rate $w_{0}$ - defined as the price of one euro in units of US dollars. Let us assume that the resulting US dollar amount is then invested at an interest rate $i^{*}$ in twelve-month funds on the US money market. ${ }^{1}$ After one year, the amount invested will have grown to $G \cdot w_{0} \cdot\left(1+i^{*}\right)$ US dollars and will then be reconverted to euro at the prevailing spot rate $w_{1}$. Differences between the future and current euro-dollar exchange rate affect the final value in the domestic currency ( $\left.G \cdot\left(1+i^{*}\right) \cdot w_{0} / w_{1}\right)$. Were the euro to weaken against the dollar, this would amplify the return in euro on a US investment; conversely, the return would be reduced, or even outweighed, by a stronger euro.

Forward exchange markets allow investors to eliminate the exchange rate risk of an investment in a foreign currency through an appropriate hedge. This means that an investor is able to exchange the final US dollar value $G \cdot w_{0} \cdot\left(1+i^{*}\right)$ of his investment due on a future date at today's forward exchange rate $f_{0,1}$. It is then guaranteed to be worth $G \cdot\left(1+i^{*}\right) \cdot w_{0} / f_{0,1}$ in the domestic currency after one year.

Alternatively, the investor could have invested on the domestic money market at an interest rate $i$ and generated an equally secure ${ }^{2}$ final value of $G \cdot(1+i)$. Since the final value is known in advance under both investment strategies, differing returns offer potential arbitrage opportunities. The investment offering the greater return - be it domestic or international would generally be favoured. This would result in exchange and interest rate adjustments which would tend to equalise the returns (disregarding transaction costs). Covered interest rate parity therefore applies
$G \cdot(1+i)=G \cdot\left(1+i^{*}\right) \cdot w_{0} / f_{0,1}$

[^6]or
$\frac{f_{0,1}}{w_{0}}=\frac{1+i^{*}}{1+i}$.
The correlation can also be expressed in the following form
$\frac{f_{0,1}-w_{0}}{w_{0}}=\frac{i^{*}-i}{1+i}$.
Thus, the swap rate (the relative difference between the forward rate and the current spot rate) broadly corresponds to the interest rate differential.

If the investor decides not to hedge the exchange rate risk through a forward transaction, a decision on which investment to choose will depend on how he expects exchange rates to move. The secure final value of $G \cdot(1+i)$ for a domestic investment contrasts with an expected final value of $G \cdot\left(1+i^{*}\right) \cdot w_{0} / w_{0,1}^{e}$ for a foreign investment, where $w_{0,1}^{e}$ denotes the spot rate a year from now expected today. Based on these conditions and assuming rational expectations and risk neutrality, speculative capital flows should ensure uncovered interest rate parity
$\frac{w_{0,1}^{e}-w_{0}}{w_{0}}=\frac{i^{*}-i}{1+i}$.
Uncovered interest parity implies that an expected euro depreciation is virtually matched by a correspondingly higher rate of interest on an investment in the euro area compared to an investment in the USA. While deviations from uncovered interest parity offer profit-making opportunities, they are not risk-free - in contrast to covered interest rate parity. If we additionally assume that covered interest parity holds then, in accordance with uncovered interest parity, the expected exchange rate movement must correspond to the swap rate
$\frac{w_{0,1}^{e}-w_{0}}{w_{0}}=\frac{f_{0,1}-w_{0}}{w_{0}}$.
Assuming rational expectations, the forward rate is then an unbiased forecast of the future spot rate.

## Covered interest parity between the USA and the euro area*

Daily data, 4 Jan 1999 to 30 June 2005

$0.996 \quad 0.998 \quad 1.0001 .0021 .0041 .0061 .008$
Source: Thomson Financial Datastream. -

* Each individual point represents a ratio calculated from exchange rates and interest rates, each on a given trading day in London at 4 pm . For covered interest parity to hold, the points have to be close to the $45^{\circ}$ line in the chart

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into a loss. It is true that the domestic investor can hedge against this exchange rate risk by, for instance, converting the future payment amount disbursed on his US dollardenominated investment into euro in advance. The theorem of covered interest parity states, however, that the ratio between the forward and spot rates of the euro-US dollar exchange rate must equal that between the interest factors of investments in the two currencies (see box on page 29). The respective returns on a domestic investment and a foreign investment hedged by a forward transaction are accordingly equal because otherwise they would be vulnerable to arbitrage ie exploiting the interest rate differentials for a risk-free profit.

Some support for covered interest parity is provided by comparing, for each trading day, the relationship between forward and spot euro-US dollar exchange rates to the interest rate factors for three-month money market funds between the USA and the euro area. Since the differences between the interest factors on either side of the Atlantic have not been all that great since the beginning of monetary union, the observed ratios are close to unity. The two-time change in signs in the interest rate differential during the reporting period is due to the fact that some values are higher than unity, while others are lower. If a point in the chart is on the $45^{\circ}$ line, covered interest parity between the euro and the US dollar is said to hold at this time. Deviations from covered interest parity have, in fact, remained small. The picture is quite similar for other currency pairs.

The connection can be tested econometrically by regressing the exchange rate ratio on the ratio of interest factors. For the euro's exchange rate against the US dollar and the pound sterling, the validity of covered interest parity - at least for estimations without a constant - cannot be rejected (see table on page 31 and box on page 29). For other currency pairs involving the euro, too, the estimated coefficients are numerically very close to their hypothetical value of unity, as is implied by covered interest parity. However, in these cases the hypothesis of covered interest parity is rejected at the standard levels of significance owing to extremely small standard deviations.

Newey-West estimates on interest parity theories for the exchange rates of selected currencies to the euro

| Currency | $\alpha$ |  | $\beta$ |  | Wald test |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Estimated coefficient | Standard deviation | Estimated coefficient | Standard deviation | 1\% |  | 5\% |
|  | Estimate for covered interest parity with three-month money market funds 1$f_{t, t+k} / w_{t}=\beta\left(1+i_{t}^{*}\right) /\left(1+i_{t}\right)+u_{t}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australian dollar | - - |  | 1.00029 | $3.24 \mathrm{e}-05$ | (-) |  | (-) |
| Canadian dollar | - |  | 1.00010 | 3.12e-05 |  | (-) | (-) |
| Swiss franc | - |  | 0.99987 | $1.40 \mathrm{e}-05$ |  | (-) | (-) |
| Pound sterling |  | - | 1.00004 | $3.40 \mathrm{e}-05$ |  | (+) | (+) |
| Yen | - | - | 0.99976 | $2.87 \mathrm{e}-05$ |  | (-) | (-) |
| Norwegian krone | - | - | 1.00030 | $4.69 \mathrm{e}-05$ |  | (-) | (-) |
| New Zealand dollar | - |  | 1.00034 | $3.23 \mathrm{e}-05$ |  | (-) | (-) |
| US dollar |  |  | 1.00009 | 5.09e-05 |  |  | (+) |
|  | Estimate for uncovered interest parity with three-month money market funds 2$\ln w_{t+k}-\ln w_{t}=\alpha+\beta\left(i_{t}^{*}-i_{t}\right)+u_{t+k}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australian dollar | -0.00215 | 0.01773 | 0.18615 | 3.03614 | (+) |  | (+) |
| Canadian dollar | 0.00916 | 0.00863 | - 8.25852 | 3.13863 |  | (+) | (-) |
| Swiss franc | -0.03424 | 0.01103 | - 7.74007 | 2.87536 |  | (+) | (-) |
| Pound sterling | 0.01694 | 0.01276 | - 4.06704 | 3.00474 |  | (+) | (+) |
| Yen | -0.03532 | 0.03764 | - 4.76680 | 4.73261 |  | (+) | (+) |
| Norwegian krone | 0.00039 | 0.00927 | - 0.34200 | 1.50384 |  | (+) | (+) |
| New Zealand dollar | -0.01462 | 0.01900 | 1.67050 | 2.66282 |  | (+) | (+) |
| US dollar | 0.00992 | 0.00767 | - 6.52024 | 1.64010 |  | (-) | (-) |
|  | Estimate for uncovered interest parity across three-month periods under the assumption that covered interest parity holds 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australian dollar | -0.00233 | 0.01804 | 0.21982 | 2.99968 |  | (+) | (+) |
| Canadian dollar | 0.00923 | 0.00863 | - 8.04463 | 3.07291 |  | (+) | (-) |
| Swiss franc | -0.03371 | 0.01073 | - 7.52651 | 2.77882 |  | (-) | (-) |
| Pound sterling | 0.01682 | 0.01215 | - 4.15311 | 2.90892 |  | (+) | (+) |
| Hong Kong dollar | 0.00873 | 0.00763 | - 5.45580 | 1.37902 |  | (-) | (-) |
| Indonesian rupiah | 0.00498 | 0.01568 | 0.26465 | 0.64625 |  | (+) | (+) |
| Indian rupee | 0.02772 | 0.01312 | - 1.90536 | 1.10059 |  | (+) | (-) |
| Yen | -0.03520 | 0.03802 | - 4.68140 | 4.70591 |  | (+) | (+) |
| Malaysian ringgit | -0.00746 | 0.01597 | - 13.38792 | 13.05612 |  | (+) | (+) |
| Norwegian krone | 0.00030 | 0.00921 | - 0.32359 | 1.48095 |  | (+) | (+) |
| New Zealand dollar | -0.01564 | 0.01904 | 1.81362 | 2.66376 |  | (+) | (+) |
| Philippine peso | 0.08928 | 0.02667 | - 4.25374 | 1.98802 |  | $(-)$ | (-) |
| Saudi riyal | 0.13002 | 0.05192 | - 6.51107 | 2.32468 |  | (-) | (-) |
| Swedish krona | 0.00492 | 0.00390 | - 6.22764 | 2.07552 |  | (-) | (-) |
| Singapore dollar | -0.03044 | 0.01478 | - 9.10926 | 3.58031 |  | (+) | (-) |
| Thai baht | 0.02194 | 0.00732 | - 4.13563 | 1.25224 |  | $(-)$ | (-) |
| US dollar | 0.01017 | 0.00767 | - 6.45528 | 1.60757 |  | (-) | (-) |

For a definition of the variables, see boxes on p 29 and $32-33$; in addition, $3.24 \mathrm{e}-05 \equiv 3.24 \times 10^{-5} \equiv 0.0000324$. -1 In the last two columns, (+) means that the null hypothesis " $\beta=1$ ", according to which a Wald test confirms covered interest parity, cannot be rejected. (-) denotes rejection. Results are given for the $1 \%$ and $5 \%$ significance levels. -

2 In the last two columns, ( + ) indicates that the null hypothesis " $\alpha=0$ and $\beta=1$ ", according to which a Wald test confirms uncovered interest parity, cannot be rejected. $(-)$ denotes rejection. Results are given for the $1 \%$ and $5 \%$ significance levels.

## Empirical validation of interest parity theories

Covered interest rate parity states that the relation between the foreign and domestic interest factor (disregarding transaction costs) corresponds to that between the forward and spot exchange rate (see box on page 29). This theory can be tested by regressing the exchange rate ratio $\left(f_{t, t+k} / w_{t}\right)$ on the relationship between the interest factors $\left(\left(1+i_{t}^{*}\right) /\left(1+i_{t}\right)\right)$ and a constant ( $\alpha$ ):
$\frac{f_{t, t+k}}{w_{t}}=\alpha+\beta \frac{1+i_{t}^{*}}{1+i_{t}}+u_{t}$,
where $u_{t}$ denotes the error term. The index $k$ denotes the investment period for the interest-earning instruments. Confirmation of the joint hypothesis that the estimated value for the constant $(\alpha)$ is 0 and that the regression coefficient for the interest factor ( $\beta$ ) is 1 would therefore be an indication that covered interest parity holds.

This null hypothesis can be checked using the Wald test for coefficient constraints. When applying such a test to different exchange rates against the euro, the hypothesis is always rejected for the usual error probabilities of $1 \%$ and $5 \%$, although the estimated coefficients are extremely close numerically to their hypothetical values of 0 and 1 . The small standard deviations are the main reason for this. As both the exchange rate ratio and interest factor are always close to 1 for the currency pairs being studied, a weakness in the regression might lie in the way influence is assigned between the constant and the interest factor. If (disregarding the constant term) the exchange rate ratio is only regressed on the interest factor, the estimated coefficients indeed differ from unity only after three decimal places, as shown in the upper half of the table on page 31. Nevertheless, the null hypothesis of a regression coefficient of 1 is generally rejected because of standard deviations that, here too, are very small; the hypothesis cannot be rejected in the case of the US dollar and the pound sterling. The test

1 In this connection, the fact that the null hypothesis could not be rejected for a regression without a constant in the case of the US dollar and pound sterling could be interpreted as an indication of the comparatively narrow bid/offer spread in these very liquid markets. 2 Other empirical studies dispute the assumption of the absence of restrictions of capital flows on which covered interest parity is based. These studies assume that covered interest parity holds and interpret empirically observed deviations from it as an indication of the exist-
results are much the same if dollar exchange rates are used.

Much of the literature argues that regression analyses are unable to confirm covered interest parity because of the existence of transaction costs. ${ }^{1,2}$ However, regressions can only be used to test whether interest parity holds on average. Yet arbitrage, on which covered interest parity is based, hinges on conditions at a given point in time. The quality of the data used in the empirical application is also a key factor. Interest rates have to be selected for investments which - apart from the currency in which they are denominated - are comparable in every respect, particularly maturity, the default risk and the regulatory regime. That is why interest rates on investments on the euro currency market are usually used. Care should also be taken to ensure that interest rates and exchange rates are determined simultaneously, because even small differences in the timing render it impossible to test for arbitrage opportunities and hence might cause the hypothesis of covered interest parity to be rejected. ${ }^{3}$

In addition, overlaps in the time horizons for the forward rates and interest rates with the data frequency provide a source for autocorrelating the error terms. As part of the regressions undertaken here, the money market interest rates and forward interest rates were observed for a three-month time horizon based on monthly data (month-end data). This gives three monthly observations within the three-month period. Therefore, the Newey and West variance/covariance estimator is used, taking into account the autocorrelation of the residuals up to the third lag.

Finally, regressions using the least squares method are only appropriate if the time series used are stationary. However, the standard tests to check for the existence of a unit root or stationarity suffer from low statistical

[^7]power in the case of near-unit roots. Because of the combination of low variance and long memory in the data, the null hypothesis is rarely rejected. Based on these data, neither the Dickey-Fuller test nor the Phillips-Perron test are able to reject the null hypothesis of a unit root as regards the correlation between the forward and spot rate or the interest factor. Conversely, the null hypothesis of stationarity is not usually rejected by the KPSS test either. Given the diverging test results, the regressions described assume stationarity.

Uncovered interest parity requires the expected exchange rate change to approximately match the interest rate differential. Assuming rational expectations, then for it to be valid a regression in the form
$\ln w_{t+k}-\ln w_{t}=\alpha+\beta\left(i_{t}^{*}-i_{t}\right)+u_{t+k}$
should produce values for $\alpha$ and $\beta$ that do not deviate significantly from 0 or $1 .{ }^{4}$ The difference between the logarithmic spot rates is used to approximate the percentage change in the exchange rate. ${ }^{5}$ The estimated coefficients for some euro exchange rates are shown in the middle of the table on page 31. The estimated values for $\beta$ are generally negative and are often well below -1 . Even so, at a significance level of $1 \%$ the null hypothesis that uncovered interest parity holds is only rejected in a Wald test in the case of the US dollar; at a significance level of $5 \%$, it is also rejected for the relationship between the euro and the Canadian dollar and the Swiss franc. The fact that a similar null hypothesis cannot be rejected for the other currency pairs is attributable, however, to the comparatively high standard deviations which, in turn, permit a very wide range of possible coefficient values, thereby substantially reducing the statistical power of the test. This is demonstrated particularly clearly when the two interest parity theories are compared. Ignoring statistical significance, it turns out that the deviations from

[^8]covered interest parity in comparison to those from uncovered interest parity are negligible in absolute terms (see also the chart on page 36).

The conclusions do not alter substantially if, assuming that covered interest parity holds, the change in the exchange rate is regressed on the swap rate. Using logarithms, the regression equation is

$$
\ln w_{t+k}-\ln w_{t}=\alpha+\beta\left(\ln f_{t, t+k}-\ln w_{t}\right)+u_{t+k}
$$

As the interest rate differential has been replaced by the swap rate, such that the constraint on the congruence between interest rates and exchange rates is replaced by the requirement for congruent spot and forward rates, this approach allows us to analyse a broader range of currency pairs. The additional currency pairs - which mainly encompass exchange rates between the euro and currencies from certain emerging markets - confirm the impression that the regression coefficient is generally negative, as shown in the bottom half of the table on page 31. This is consistent with the academic literature, which holds that these types of regressions do indeed often produce estimated coefficients closer to -1 than to $+1 .{ }^{6}$ In the case of a negative coefficient, which is clearly of particular empirical relevance, the currency with the higher interest rate appreciates. Therefore, an investment denominated in this currency will on average, in addition to the higher interest, also gain from the exchange rate change. The estimated coefficients, which often exceed 1 in absolute value, in fact indicate that this exchange rate gain was frequently appreciably larger than the interest gain during the test period since the start of EMU. However, this average view masks phases during which an investment denominated in a currency with a higher interest rate ultimately resulted in a loss because of a countervailing movement in the exchange rate.
does not match the depreciation rate of the other. Unit root and stationarity tests regularly show that the difference between the logarithms is stationary. - 6 See K A Froot and R H Thaler (1990), "Anomalies: foreign exchange", Journal of Economic Perspectives, 4, pp 179192 and C Engel (1996), "The forward discount anomaly and the risk premium: A survey of recent evidence", Journal of Empirical Finance, 3, pp 123-192.

It should be noted when interpreting these results that such a regression-based test can at most check whether covered interest parity holds on average. However, the underlying theory postulates that international interest arbitraging cannot be profitable at any point in time. Moreover, the real question is not whether observed deviations from covered interest parity are statistically significant but instead whether they represent the opportunity of a risk-free profit. Yet covered interest arbitrage is profitable only if its guaranteed return exceeds the attendant transaction costs. Accordingly, observed deviations from covered interest parity which are smaller than the transaction costs associated with arbitrage trading cannot refute this hypothesis. Transaction costs are determined, in particular, by the bid-offer spread. Since this article uses interest rates and exchange rates taken as the mean from bid-offer spreads, no allowance has been made for transaction costs. ${ }^{2}$ Moreover, the use of such middle rates may also entail approximations that distort the results. Finally, the data used here are not necessarily prices at which trades were actually transacted. The observed deviations from interest parity - after taking transaction costs into account - are more likely to indicate imperfect data than market inefficiencies. ${ }^{3}$ On the whole, therefore, covered interest parity should be assumed to hold.

## Uncovered interest parity and exchange rates to the euro

However, an investor may still seek to make a profit from international interest rate differ-
entials by, for instance, choosing not to hedge a transaction on the forward market. In this case, the investor's profit (or loss) hinges decisively on future changes in the spot exchange rate. A domestic investor will earn more on a US investment than on a comparable euro-area investment as long as a US interest rate advantage is not neutralised by a depreciation of the US dollar against the euro. ${ }^{4}$ If he bases his investment decisions on this approach, he will, under these circumstances, weight his portfolio more heavily in favour of US debt instruments. If a majority of investors follows this line of thinking, the result will be a significant capital export to the United States. This will tend to have two consequences: falling interest rates in the United States, reflecting a rise in the price of the relevant debt instruments, as well as an appreciation of the US dollar, which, as long as the fundamentals remain unchanged, will engender expectations that the US dollar will depreciate. Both developments will reduce the attractiveness of US bonds and cause it to converge with the popularity of comparable euro-area investments. Uncovered interest parity therefore claims that, in the medium term, a state of equilibrium will be reached, in which the expected returns on an unhedged investment in foreign currency (but calculated in domestic currency) should match those of a comparable investment in

2 In this connection, the empirical confirmation of covered interest parity in the euro-US dollar and europound sterling cases may be interpreted as a sign of high market liquidity and low transaction costs.
3 See M P Taylor (1987), Covered interest parity: a highfrequency, high-quality data study, Economica 54, pp 429-438.
4 The following remarks are contingent on the absence of a risk premium. This problem will be revisited further below in this article.

Uncovered interest parity between the USA and the euro area

Empirical
results for uncovered interest parity and their implications
domestic currency (see box on page 29). Thus, an interest rate advantage of US financial investments over investments in the European market would have to be associated with an expected appreciation of the euro against the US dollar. Assuming rational expectations among market participants and foreign exchange market efficiency, moreover, the expected exchange rate movements correspond, on average, to subsequent actual movements; deviations are likely to be random.

However, the euro-US dollar exchange rate has, if anything, tended to run counter to the interest rate differential: thus an interest rate advantage of US investments over euro-area investments was often followed by an appreciation of the US dollar. The exchange rate movement was, moreover, far larger than the interest spread on average. The contrast to covered interest parity could therefore hardly be more striking (see chart on page 36)

The impression gained from a simple comparison of time series can only partly be confirmed through a systematic analysis, however. If, for instance, the exchange rate change is regressed on the interest rate differential and a constant, the hypothesis of uncovered interest parity can often not be rejected owing to the high variance of the values at the usual levels of significance, even though the estimated regression coefficients vary strongly from the theoretical values. What remains, however, is the empirical finding that, on average, the higher-interest currency will tend to appreciate. Similar results are reached by - assuming that covered inter-

## Uncovered interest parity between the USA and the euro area*

Daily data, 4 Jan 1999 to 30 June 2005, annualised, \%


Source: Thomson Financial Datastream. * Each individual point represents a ratio calculated from exchange rates and interest rates, each on a given trading day in London at 4 pm . For uncovered interest parity to exist, the points have to be close to the $45^{\circ}$ line in the chart, which is very to the $45^{\circ}$ line in the chart, which is very
flat owing to the different scales of the flat owing to the different scales of the
two axes. Deviations should be distributed randomly.
Deutsche Bundesbank
est parity holds - testing alternatively for uncovered interest parity by regressing the exchange rate change on the swap rate, ie on the relative deviation of the forward exchange rate from the spot exchange rate, and on a constant. It becomes apparent that the swap rate, due to the negative correlation with the interest rate differential, is not capable of correctly anticipating the direction of the exchange rate change. This means that

Forward rate alone not suited to forecasting the value of the spot rate
the forward exchange rate is, by itself, not suitable for forecasting the value of the future spot exchange rate. ${ }^{5}$ These results generally call into question the role of uncovered interest parity as a condition for international capital market equilibrium. ${ }^{6}$

## Potential causes of deviation from uncovered interest parity

The academic literature lists time-varying risk premia and forecasting errors concerning rational expectations and heterogeneous expectations as causes of the low empirical support for the uncovered interest parity theorem. These causes are considered below.

If risk awareness is factored into economic agents' investment decisions, the composition of the portfolio will be shaped not only by expected returns but also by the risk structure of international investments. For foreign investments, not only default risk but also, and in particular, exchange rate risks are important. They are the factors prompting riskaverse investors to demand a risk premium. Therefore, realistically, a risk premium has to be added to uncovered interest parity, which means that, on average, a given interest rate advantage of foreign investments (and, if covered interest parity holds, the swap rate, too) exceeds the expected rate of appreciation of the domestic currency by the amount of the risk premium. The empirical findings on uncovered interest parity could then be explained by a quantitatively significant, timevarying risk premium.

However, to avoid the tautology of interpreting all deviations from uncovered interest parity as risk premia, an empirical test of the risk premium approach must be able to distinguish between the existence of a risk premium and the alternative explanatory approaches explained below, which focus on forecast errors of market participants. Various

5 This does not imply, however, that the forward rate is wholly devoid of information for exchange rate forecasts in a more general model. See R H Clarida and M P Taylor (1997), The term structure of forward exchange premiums and the forecastability of spot exchange rates: correcting the errors, Review of Economics and Statistics, 79, pp 353-361, and R Clarida, L Sarno, M P Taylor and G Valente (2002), The out-of-sample success of term structure models as exchange rate predictors: a step beyond, CEPR Discussion Paper 3281.
6 See K Lewis (1995), Puzzles in international financial markets, in G M Grossman and K Rogoff (eds), Handbook of International Economics, Vol 3, pp 1913-1971, and R Flood and A Rose (2002), Uncovered interest parity in crisis, IMF Staff Papers, 49, pp 252-266.

Varying risk premia over time

Rational speculative bubbles
authors have therefore begun to approximate expected exchange rate changes by using survey data in order to isolate the influence of risk premia on the swap rate. ${ }^{7}$ The resulting estimation results indicate that, although forward exchange rates contain risk premia, these premia do not completely explain the fluctuations in the swap rate. ${ }^{8}$ If, in the light of this empirical finding, the risk premium approach cannot be regarded as the sole determinant of the mixed results concerning uncovered interest parity, further explanatory approaches have to focus on systematic forecasting errors.

A common explanation for the lack of empirical support for uncovered interest parity, which nonetheless permits the assumption of rational expectations to be retained, is the hypothesis of "rational speculative bubbles". They are defined as exponentially increasing deviations of the spot exchange rate from its fundamental level, which is determined by macroeconomic variables. Once a bubble has formed, for example, in the foreign exchange market, the currency initially continues to appreciate because market participants, at least for some time, expect a continuing increase in exchange rates and thus also in profit opportunities. For that reason, market participants carry on investing in the currency despite being aware that this is not consistent with the fundamentals. According to this theory, bubbles burst in the end, with the spot exchange rate collapsing to its fundamental level. The general discussion of the bubble phenomenon spilled over to the foreign exchange market following the considerable - albeit temporary - appreciation of the US
dollar in the first half of the 1980s. As early as 1982, most economists had come to regard the US dollar as being substantially overvalued in terms of its fundamental value. Yet market participants apparently persisted in believing in an - at least temporary - continuation of the upward trend, and so they ignored this publicly available assessment and kept investing in dollar-denominated instruments. The fact that expecting further appreciation up to the beginning of 1985 proved to be rational is regarded as evidence of a rational speculative bubble.

Because speculative bubbles are not easily distinguishable from other phenomena, there is a danger that speculative bubbles may be seen as the cause of all exchange rate movements that cannot be explained by standard fundamental variables. An evaluation of econometric studies shows that no empirical test so far has been able to conclusively prove the existence of rational speculative bubbles. ${ }^{9}$

A further approach to explaining forecasting errors which ex post appear systematic, such as may occur in the empirical findings on uncovered interest parity, was introduced to the literature as the "peso problem". This term was coined in the mid-1970s when the Mexican peso, despite its peg to the US dollar and

[^9]an economic policy that looked sustainable, was consistently traded at a discount on the forward exchange market. The explanation given for this phenomenon is that market participants did not completely rule out a return to an expansionary monetary and fiscal policy, ie an economic policy that could only be associated with a depreciation of the Mexican peso. Since then, the term "peso problem" has been used to describe situations in which market participants see the possibility of a discretionary change in one or more fundamentals in the future. The influence of such potential regime shifts usually makes itself felt in the average expected future exchange rate, which, as long as the regime shift does not occur, seems to be decoupled from the actual exchange rate for the above reason, in some cases over long stretches of time. The greater the expected regime shift, and the greater the likelihood of it occurring, the larger the forecasting error will be. Once the regime shift actually occurs, the peso effect disappears again, provided no new shocks to the fundamentals are expected.

When a peso problem exists, systematic forecasting errors are, accordingly, not an expression of irrational expectations but instead reflect the rational way of taking into account possible future events. A comparison with speculative bubbles shows that both explanatory approaches are based on a distinction between several potential future exchange rate paths. However, the peso effect is affected by the dynamics of fundamentals whereas speculative bubbles are maintained by selffulfilling expectations. The empirical work undertaken to date, however, fails to indicate
that the peso effect can make a decisive contribution to explaining the observed deviation from uncovered interest parity. Such deviations are generally too large to support the theory of the peso effect being a predominant phenomenon. ${ }^{10}$

In contrast to the peso problem, the "learning" approach ${ }^{11}$ in exchange rate theory hypothesises that agents cannot exactly gauge the extent of change from the fundamentals or that they are not sure whether a suspected change has actually taken place. Announced changes in economic policy may serve as an example of such "shocks". In a state of uncertainty about the time path of fundamentals, market participants only "learn" the true extent of the changes by carefully interpreting the current observations. Thus, in their expectations concerning the future exchange rate, they take into account both the possibility - to stay within the example - that the regime change has taken place and the possibility that this change has not (yet) taken place. The expected exchange rate will then include both (weighted) economic policy alternatives. However, in the next period, new information about the current state of the fundamentals will be available, which means that the actual exchange rate will be much closer to the level now considered more likely than the initially expected exchange rate was.

10 See K A Froot and R H Thaler (1990), Anomalies: foreign exchange, Journal of Economic Perspectives, 4, pp 179-192 and M Evans (1996), Peso problems: their theoretical and empirical implications, in G Maddala and C Rao (eds), Handbook of Statistics: Statistical Methods in Finance, pp 613-646.
11 See K Lewis (1989), Changing beliefs and systematic rational forecast errors with evidence from foreign exchange, American Economic Review, 79, pp 79-100.

Learning approaches

This means that the actual exchange rate may deviate from the expected rate during the time in which learning is taking place. In this case, systematic forecasting errors are not due to irrational behaviour but are a symptom of imperfect information which, depending on the type, could impact on exchange rate movements with varying degrees of permanence.

In some respects, the similarities between the peso effect and the impact of learning on exchange rate movements are strong. In the latter case, the deviation of the actual exchange rate from the expected exchange rate is eliminated gradually, and not abruptly as in the case of the peso effect. However, it seems difficult to distinguish between these two alternatives using traditional econometric techniques. In addition, there are some conceptual problems. For instance, events that can trigger learning processes cannot be directly read off the data. Moreover, it stands to reason that, owing to the numerous fundamental variables which affect the exchange rate, several learning processes will be in progress at the same time. Testing the empirical relevance of learning approaches is therefore confined to cases of significant monetary and real disruptions.

Heterogeneous exchange rate expectations

Whereas the approaches described in the foregoing maintain the assumption of ration- al expectations at least in the long run, a more recent branch of exchange rate theory seeks to explain deviations from uncovered interest parity by the heterogeneity of exchange rate expectations. Prompted by weak empirical support for structural exchange rate
models, this school of thought holds that market participants, in real life, cannot be assumed to have complete knowledge of the true relationship between exchange rates and its fundamentals. Current foreign exchange market developments may therefore be interpreted in a variety of ways by market participants. The hypothesis of heterogeneous expectations has been tested repeatedly using survey data, with the robust finding that market expectations are based on different forecast techniques. ${ }^{12}$ Whereas many market participants forecast short-run exchange rate movements by extrapolating past trends, thereby departing from the theoretical ideal of rational expectations, long-run exchange rate movements are forecast almost exclusively on the basis of fundamental variables. There appears to be a consensus among market participants that the exchange rate can be determined by non-fundamentals in the short run but that, in the long run, it returns to its fundamental level. This "term structure of exchange rate expectations" causes the market expectations aggregated from survey data, on average, to understate the current exchange rate trend. ${ }^{13}$ Where survey data are actually capable of consistently reflecting agents' exchange rate expectations, it is possible to make a direct inference concerning the observed deviations from uncovered interest parity. In this theoretical approach - similar to the learning model described above - such deviations result because agents

12 See M Taylor and H Allen (1992), The use of technical analysis in the foreign exchange market, Journal of International Money and Finance, 11, pp 304-314. 13 See S Takagi (1991), Exchange rate expectations: a survey of survey studies, IMF Staff Papers, 38, pp 156183 and R Jongen, W Verschoor and C Wolff (2002), loc cit.
distinguish between two regimes, thus causing the aggregate expected future exchange rate to comprise the weighted sum of the short-run and long-run forecast value.

Testing the hypothesis of heterogeneous expectations is difficult because short-run exchange rate expectations, long-run exchange rate expectations and the weights of both sets of expectations all have to be specified. This gives these empirical tests an arbitrary component which makes it more difficult to interpret the findings. Initial work that has been done up to now in this new branch of empirical research has shown, however, that the hypothesis of heterogeneous expectations can often not be rejected. ${ }^{14}$

Deviations from uncovered interest parity not fully explained by theoretical approaches

One interim result of the foregoing discussion of exchange rates and interest rate differentials is that arbitrage trading on integrated international capital markets will generally ensure that covered interest parity holds. By contrast, the postulation of uncovered interest parity as a condition of equilibrium in international capital transactions is mostly called into question despite the fact that it often cannot be rejected using the standard econometric tests. In practice, this may create significant profit-making opportunities on foreign exchange markets. One strategy used by international investors to make a profit from persistent deviations from uncovered interest parity is the currency carry trade.

## Currency carry trade strategies

A currency carry trade involves borrowing funds in a low-interest currency and investing them in a high-interest currency. Such trades are not hedged (on the forward exchange market, for instance) because - according to covered interest parity - this would preclude any chance of a profit whatsoever. ${ }^{15}$ This means that the carry trade is speculative, with the profit depending crucially on actual exchange rate movements over the investment period. If the exchange rate does not change, the yield on the carry trade is equal to the interest rate differential. If uncovered interest parity holds, the interest income would be offset by a loss caused by the depreciation of the higher-interest currency, in which case a carry trade strategy would not make any sense. If, however, the higherinterest currency appreciates, the total profit from the carry trade will supplement the interest rate advantage by the margin of the favourable exchange rate change.

The chart on page 41 shows the annualised returns of a carry trade investment strategy in three-month money market funds which a euro-area investor would have achieved if his investments had been oriented solely to the interest rate differential between the euro area and the United States known at the time of the investment. As outlined above in the section on the empirical testing of uncovered interest parity, a higher-interest currency

14 See R Ahrens and S Reitz (2005), Heterogeneous expectations in the foreign exchange market, Journal of Evolutionary Economics, 15, pp 65-82.
15 An option-based hedge, though conceivable, would diminish the expected return.

The currency carry trade strategy

Carry trades between the USA and the euro area

tends to appreciate rather than to depreciate. Consequently, the carry trade strategy between the euro area and the United States would have achieved an average annualised return of $15 \%$ since the start of European monetary union, several times the interest rate differential. The return is thus largely determined by relatively sharp fluctuations in exchange rates. The chart also indicates, however, that the returns vary considerably from month to month. Although peaking at $71 \%$ in the extreme, the returns can also be clearly negative over a period of up to several months. This highlights the speculative character of carry trades.

An important question, however, is whether the return calculated for hypothetical carry trades is perhaps itself partly the result of ac-
tual carry trades. Exchange rate movements, after all, are likely to be affected by financing and investment decisions taken by international investors. Shifting funds borrowed in a low-interest currency into a higher-interest currency should tend to cause the latter to appreciate. The carry trade could thus generate an exchange rate movement that ultimately helps it to become profitable. In addition, the observation that a currency in which interest rates were already higher is also tending to appreciate could encourage international investors to initiate additional carry trades, which could then lead to a protracted exchange rate trend.

Conversely, the unwinding of a carry trade generally leads to a depreciation of the higher-interest currency and reduces the re-

Potential exchange rate implications of carry trade strategies
turn on outstanding carry trades. If the exchange rate change that then emerges is viewed as a trend reversal, more investors might feel the need to unwind their carry trades, thereby accelerating the depreciation process: the more carry trades are unwound, the larger the depreciation, and the less sustainable the positions of those investors who are still holding on to their carry trades. Accordingly, one agent's investment behaviour has an externality on other agents' strategies, ie the agents' strategies are interdependent. If this leads to general selling pressure, then, according to theoretical models, bottlenecks and exaggerated exchange rate reactions could occur even on relatively liquid markets. ${ }^{16}$

Absence of empirical evidence

On foreign exchange markets, exchange rate dynamics are repeatedly attributed to the execution or reversal of carry trades. However, it is nearly impossible to quantify the impact of carry trades on the exchange rate. It would be particularly interesting to find out the link between exchange rate movements and the portfolio allocations of hedge funds, which are often named as actors that pursue carry trading strategies. However, the requisite data are not available. Moreover, carry trades can be carried out with a variety of instruments, which is why they are difficult to identify among international financial transactions - such as are recorded, for instance, in the balance of payments. ${ }^{17}$

## Conclusion

In practice, the links between exchange rate movements and interest rate differentials are much more complex than is usually assumed in simple models. Deviation from (uncovered) interest parity seems to be the rule rather than the exception. As this article has shown, this also applies to the period since the introduction of the euro. To date, the hypotheses discussed in the literature have been incapable of providing a satisfactory explanation for this phenomenon. Carry trades are therefore a possibility - albeit a highly speculative one - of exploiting deviation from uncovered interest parity.

Carry trades can be significant for central banks in several ways. They can extend the leverage of interest rate policy measures to cover the exchange rate channel, thus making it more effective. However, they can also amplify exchange rate swings in a potentially undesirable manner. They therefore represent a particular challenge to monetary policy makers, to market agents' risk management practices and to financial market and banking regulators and supervisors.

16 See S Morris and H S Shin (1999), Risk management with interdependent choice, Oxford Review of Economic Policy, 15, pp 52-62.
17 See Bank for International Settlements (1998), Carry trade strategies, in International banking and financial market developments, February 1998, p 23.

Exchange rate and interest rate differentials: their importance to central banks

## Statistical <br> Section

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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.

I Key economic data for the euro area
1 Monetary developments and interest rates

| Period | Money stock in various definitions 1,2 |  |  |  | Determinants of the money stock 1 |  |  | Interest rates |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M1 | M2 | M 33 |  | MFI lending, total | MFI lending to enterprises and households | Monetary capital formation 4 | Eonia 5,7 | 3-month Euribor 6,7 | Yield on European government bonds outstanding 8 |
|  |  |  |  | 3-month moving average (centred) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual percentage change |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% per annum as a monthly average |  |  |
| 2003 Nov | 10.5 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 1.97 | 2.16 | 4.4 |
| Dec | 10.6 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 2.06 | 2.15 | 4.4 |
| 2004 Jan | 11.3 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 2.02 | 2.09 | 4.2 |
| Feb | 10.7 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 2.03 | 2.07 | 4.2 |
| Mar | 11.3 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 2.01 | 2.03 | 4.0 |
| Apr | 10.9 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 7.5 | 2.08 | 2.05 | 4.2 |
| May | 9.4 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 7.6 | 2.02 | 2.09 | 4.4 |
| June | 9.5 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 7.6 | 2.03 | 2.11 | 4.4 |
| July | 10.0 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 7.5 | 2.07 | 2.12 | 4.3 |
| Aug | 9.2 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 2.04 | 2.11 | 4.1 |
| Sep | 9.7 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 2.05 | 2.12 | 4.1 |
| Oct | 8.9 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 2.11 | 2.15 | 4.0 |
| Nov | 9.7 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 2.09 | 2.17 | 3.9 |
| Dec | 9.0 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 2.05 | 2.17 | 3.7 |
| 2005 Jan | 9.6 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 2.08 | 2.15 | 3.6 |
| Feb | 10.2 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 8.7 | 2.06 | 2.14 | 3.6 |
| Mar | 9.3 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 2.06 | 2.14 | 3.8 |
| Apr | 9.3 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 2.08 | 2.14 | 3.5 |
| May | 10.1 | 7.6 | 7.3 | ... | 6.5 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 2.07 | 2.13 | 3.4 |
| June | ... | $\ldots$ | . ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 2.06 | 2.11 | 3.2 |

1 Source: ECB. - $\mathbf{2}$ 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.5, p 44*. 8 GDP-weighted yield on ten-year government bonds.

2 External transactions and positions *


* Source: ECB. - 1 See also Tables X. 12 and 13, pp 74-75. - 2 Including
financial derivatives. - 3 Vis-à-vis the currencies of The-EER-23 group. -
4 Based on consumer prices.

| Belgium | Germany | Finland | France | Greece | Ireland | Italy | Luxembourg | Netherlands | Austria | Portugal | Spain | Euro area |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Real gross domestic product


Sources: National data, European Commission, Eurostat, European Central Bank. Latest data are partly based on press reports and are provisional. 1 Annual percentage change; GDP of Greece and Portugal is calculated from seasonally adjusted data. - 2 Manufacturing, mining and energy; adjusted for working-day variations. - 3 Manufacturing, in \%; seasonally adjusted; data are collected in January, April, July and October. 4 Standardised, as a percentage of the civilian labour force; seasonally
adjusted. - 5 As a percentage of GDP; Maastricht Treaty definition including proceeds from sales of UMTS licences; Euro-area aggregate: European Central Bank, member states: European Commission. 6 Adjusted in advance by the Federal Statistical Office by way of estimates to the results of the Quarterly Production Survey for the first quarter (industry in Germany: on average - 2.6\%). - 7 Comparability impaired owing to changeover to new method of collection and calculation.

II Overall monetary survey in the euro area
1 The money stock and its counterparts *
(a) Euro area

(b) German contribution

| Period | I Lending to non-banks (non-MFIs) in the euro area |  |  |  |  | II Net claims on non-euro-area residents |  |  | III Monetary capital formation at monetary financial institutions (MFIs) in the euro area |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Enterprises and households |  | General government |  | Total | Claims on non-euro-area residents | Liabilities to non-euroarea residents | Total | Deposits with an agreed maturity of over 2 years | Deposits at agreed notice of over 3 months | Debt securities with maturities of over 2 years (net) 2 |  |
|  | Total | Total | of which Securities | Total | of which Securities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Capital and reserves 3 |
| 2003 Oct | - 1.8 | - 9.3 | - 3.4 | 7.5 | 4.5 | 6.4 | - 0.2 | - 6.6 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 0.2 |
| Nov | 24.5 | 15.5 | 5.5 | 8.9 | 2.4 | 7.9 | 12.4 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3.0 | - 0.1 |
| Dec | - 10.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | - 10.2 | - 7.8 | 14.2 | 15.2 | 1.0 | - 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.0 | - 2.9 | 0.2 |
| 2004 Jan | - 0.6 | - 6.8 | 1.4 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 20.2 | 32.1 | 11.9 | 2.6 | - 0.2 | - 1.1 | 6.5 | - 2.7 |
| Feb | 16.6 | 2.9 | - 3.6 | 13.7 | 22.4 | - 23.5 | - 2.7 | 20.8 | - 5.8 | 0.6 | - 0.4 | 0.5 | - 6.5 |
| Mar | 28.7 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 18.3 | 5.8 | - 2.0 | 10.3 | 12.3 | 9.4 | 0.0 | - 0.2 | 9.4 | 0.2 |
| Apr | 10.8 | 16.4 | 13.3 | - 5.6 | 1.1 | 15.0 | 22.0 | 7.0 | 13.0 | 4.5 | - 1.2 | 6.2 | 3.4 |
| May | - 10.4 | - 10.6 | - 8.3 | 0.1 | 6.0 | 11.1 | - 4.9 | - 16.0 | 5.0 | 4.3 | - 0.9 | 4.9 | - 3.3 |
| June | - 9.2 | - 12.4 | - 12.7 | 3.2 | 8.5 | 21.2 | - 8.5 | - 29.7 | 7.9 | 4.0 | - 0.3 | - 1.8 | 6.0 |
| July | 6.4 | - 4.1 | - 1.5 | 10.5 | 1.5 | - 3.3 | - 9.4 | - 6.1 | 8.0 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 3.9 |
| Aug | - 7.4 | - 8.1 | - 5.4 | 0.8 | 5.4 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 1.9 | - 0.0 | 5.2 | - 4.3 |
| Sep | 5.3 | 10.7 | 0.6 | - 5.3 | - 0.8 | 11.1 | 35.0 | 23.9 | 9.9 | 1.1 | - 0.3 | 9.9 | - 0.7 |
| Oct | 11.7 | - 0.6 | 1.5 | 12.3 | 7.3 | 18.7 | 8.1 | - 10.6 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 0.6 | - 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Nov | 6.1 | 11.8 | 1.1 | - 5.7 | - 1.8 | 3.3 | 41.4 | 38.1 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 0.8 | - 0.9 | - 2.0 |
| Dec | - 14.0 | - 1.8 | 9.9 | - 12.2 | - 8.2 | 10.3 | - 25.6 | - 36.0 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 1.1 | - 5.2 | 2.5 |
| 2005 Jan | 20.9 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 14.6 | 10.2 | - 4.8 | 26.3 | 31.1 | 2.3 | 0.6 | - 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Feb | - 2.2 | 0.6 | - 5.1 | - 2.8 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 14.0 | 12.3 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 4.8 | - 4.5 |
| Mar | 8.5 | - 1.1 | 6.2 | 9.6 | 9.8 | - 10.4 | 4.0 | 14.3 | 10.6 | 2.6 | - 0.0 | 7.8 | 0.3 |
| Apr | 63.2 | 50.8 | 45.3 | 12.4 | 7.5 | 15.6 | 56.3 | 40.7 | 11.8 | - 2.8 | - 0.5 | 10.8 | 4.2 |
| May | - 21.7 | - 15.0 | - 17.7 | - 6.6 | - 5.7 | - 22.2 | - 25.5 | - 3.3 | - 1.8 | - 4.0 | - 0.5 | 2.0 | 0.7 |

* 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 MFls' portfolios. - 3 After
deduction of inter-MFI participations. - 4 Including the counterparts of monetary liabilities of central governments. - 5 Including the monetary liabilities of central governments (Post Office, Treasury). - 6 In Germany, only savings deposits. - 7 Paper held by residents outside the euro area has been eliminated. - 8 Less German MFIs' holdings of paper issued by
(a) Euro area

| IV Deposits of central governments | $\checkmark$ Other factors |  | VI Money stock M3 (balance I plus II less III less IV less V) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Period |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total 4 | of which IntraEurosystem liability/ claim related to banknote issue | Total | Money stock M2 |  |  |  |  |  | Repo transactions | Money market fund shares (net) 2,7,8 | Debt securities with maturities of up to 2 years (incl money market paper) (net) 2,7 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Money stock M1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Total | Currency <br> in circu- <br> lation | Overnight deposits 5 | with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years 5 | Deposits at agreed notice of up to 3 months 5,6 |  |  |  |  |
| - 18.0 | 3.0 |  | 50.7 | 19.9 | 4.3 | 6.4 | - 2.1 | 10.5 | 5.1 | 13.2 | 5.7 | 11.8 | 2003 Oct |
| 14.6 | 17.7 |  | 47.5 | 52.1 | 49.2 | 7.9 | 41.3 | - 4.1 | 7.0 | - 1.0 | - 3.8 | 0.2 | Nov |
| - 24.7 | - 44.1 | - | 62.9 | 93.9 | 64.8 | 18.8 | 46.1 | 0.4 | 28.7 | - 16.0 | - $\quad 3.4$ | 11.6 | Dec |
| 18.3 | 35.7 | - | 7.2 | - 28.3 | 24.7 | - 8.8 | - 15.9 | - 21.1 | 17.5 | 6.9 | 9.6 | 4.7 | 2004 Jan |
| 18.9 | - 7.1 |  | 26.3 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 4.4 | 2.7 | - 5.9 | 6.7 | 14.0 | 7.5 | 2.3 | Feb |
| - 9.2 | 20.5 | - | 27.1 | 33.7 | 40.7 | 6.1 | 34.6 | - 12.3 | 5.2 | - 9.3 | 5.3 | 2.6 | Mar |
| - 4.7 | 20.8 | - | 52.5 | 33.3 | 24.4 | 9.8 | 14.6 | 0.6 | 8.3 | 5.8 | 8.0 | 5.4 | Apr |
| 15.5 | - 16.0 | - | 27.7 | 35.8 | 18.7 | 7.3 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 6.0 | - 3.6 | - 2.1 | 2.4 | May |
| 28.7 | - 3.0 | - | 27.1 | 30.3 | 44.2 | 6.4 | 37.8 | - 26.1 | 12.2 | - 4.2 | - 3.7 | 4.7 | June |
| - 22.2 | - 3.5 | - | 26.6 | 19.7 | 1.4 | 13.3 | - 11.9 | 10.6 | 7.6 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 2.2 | July |
| - 8.5 | 14.4 | - | - 14.4 | 29.7 | 38.7 | - 2.8 | 35.9 | 3.4 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 11.0 | 1.3 | Aug |
| 11.1 | - 1.7 | - | 34.1 | 56.6 | 63.1 | 4.6 | 58.5 | - 8.6 | 2.2 | - 8.3 | - 13.3 | 0.9 | Sep |
| - 6.7 | - 4.2 | - | 60.8 | 42.0 | 10.1 | 6.4 | 3.8 | 27.7 | 4.1 | 13.1 | 7.4 | 1.7 | Oct |
| - 14.6 | 46.3 | - | 39.2 | 43.8 | 50.5 | 4.3 | 46.2 | - 13.5 | 6.7 | - 5.5 | - 3.2 | 4.2 | Nov |
| - 20.4 | - 70.8 | - | 104.5 | 109.4 | 38.6 | 19.7 | 19.0 | 39.2 | 31.6 | 4.7 | - 8.0 | 1.6 | Dec |
| 18.2 | 33.9 | - | 9.5 | 1.7 | 16.7 | - 8.5 | 25.2 | - 27.8 | 12.8 | - 1.1 | 12.4 | 3.5 | 2005 Jan |
| 29.5 | - 11.4 | - | 11.4 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 0.2 | - 5.3 | 5.2 | - 1.7 | - 1.7 | 11.0 | Feb |
| - 24.0 | - 8.5 | - | 25.0 | 32.7 | 26.1 | 8.2 | 17.9 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 0.6 | - 0.3 | 8.0 | Mar |
| - 6.6 | 32.8 | - | 83.0 | 57.1 | 33.4 | 9.3 | 24.1 | 16.5 | 7.2 | - 0.7 | 13.2 | 13.4 | Apr |
| - 7.4 | - 59.5 | - | 49.6 | 34.8 | 28.5 | 4.8 | 23.7 | - 0.61 | 6.9 | 13.2 | 7.5 | 5.9 | May |

(b) German contribution

| IV Deposits of central governments | V Other factors |  |  | VI Money stock M3 (balance I plus II less III less IV less V) $\mathbf{1 0}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Period |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | of which |  | Total | Components of the money stock |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Overnight deposits | Deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years | Deposits at agreed notice of up to 3 months 6 | Repo transactions | Money market fund shares (net) 7,8 | Debt securities with maturities of up to 2 years (incl money market paper)(net) 7 |  |
| - 0.7 | - 3.6 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 5.9 | 3.3 | - 3.5 | 0.9 | 5.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 2003 Oct |
| 0.1 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 25.5 | 22.8 | - 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 4.1 | Nov |
| 0.2 | 7.0 | 0.2 | 4.5 | - 3.0 | 10.8 | 3.5 | 8.9 | 5.9 | 0.2 | 1.2 | Dec |
| 0.0 | 19.7 | 3.5 | 5.0 | - 2.7 | 8.3 | - 14.1 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 2004 Jan |
| 1.3 | - 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.9 | - 0.6 | 5.7 | - 5.2 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 3.0 | Feb |
| 0.6 | 12.2 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 3.0 | Mar |
| - 0.6 | 13.0 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 5.8 | - 5.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | Apr |
| 1.0 | - 10.7 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 8.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.0 | May |
| 2.4 | 10.3 | 0.6 | 2.3 | - 8.6 | 3.3 | - 9.8 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.8 | June |
| - 1.0 | - 0.1 | 1.7 | 3.6 | - 3.8 | 8.5 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 3.9 | - 4.2 | July |
| 2.4 | - 2.9 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | Aug |
| 3.9 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 9.0 | 14.6 | - 5.1 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 | Sep |
| - 2.6 | 29.4 | 1.4 | 1.0 | - 0.3 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | Oct |
| 1.9 | - 7.6 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 18.4 | 29.2 | - $\quad 9.5$ | - 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 0.2 | Nov |
| 0.1 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 4.8 | - 10.0 | 29.5 | 23.5 | 9.2 | - 7.2 | 3.9 | 2.2 | Dec |
| 1.4 | - 4.7 | 1.1 | - 2.0 | 17.1 | 23.2 | - 15.8 | 0.9 | 10.3 | - 0.2 | 1.1 | 2005 Jan |
| - 0.8 | - $\quad 5.6$ | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 5.2 | - 5.6 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 0.3 | - 1.4 | Feb |
| - 3.3 | - 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.5 | - 7.4 | 0.4 | - 5.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.6 | - 3.9 | Mar |
| 0.8 | 54.2 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 12.0 | 2.4 | 6.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.8 | Apr |
| - 1.3 | - $\quad 50.2$ | 2.4 | 1.0 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 3.0 | - 0.4 | - 0.3 | - 0.5 | - 1.5 | May |

euro-area MFIs. - 9 Up to end-2002, including national banknotes and coins still in circulation. - $\mathbf{1 0}$ The German contributions to the Eurosystem's monetary aggregates should on no account be interpreted as national monetary aggregates and are therefore not comparable with the erstwhile

German money stocks M1, M2 or M3. - 11 The difference between the volume of euro banknotes actually issued by the Bundesbank and the amount disclosed in accordance with the accounting regime chosen by the Eurosystem (see also footnote 3 on banknote circulation in Table III.2).

DEUTSCHE
BUNDESBANK
Monthly Report
July 2005

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

| End of year/month | Total assets or liabilities | Assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Lending to non-banks (non-MFIs) in the euro area |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Claims on non-euro-area residents | Other assets |
|  |  |  | Enterprises and households |  |  |  | General government |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Total | Loans | Debt securities 2 | Shares and other equities | Total | Loans | Debt securities 3 |  |  |
|  | Euro area | (€ billion) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2003 \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ | $14,231.8$ $14,302.7$ $14,382.4$ | $10,030.0$ $10,088.4$ $10,102.3$ | $7,882.5$ $7,914.2$ $7,945.2$ | $6,891.0$ $6,907.1$ $6,942.3$ | 406.1 409.7 409.2 | 585.5 597.5 593.7 | $2,147.5$ $2,174.1$ $2,157.1$ | 823.3 818.9 817.8 | $1,324.2$ $1,355.2$ $1,339.2$ | $2,907.3$ $2,881.2$ $2,961.9$ | $1,294.6$ $1,333.2$ $1,318.2$ |
| July Aug | $14,374.7$ $14,364.0$ | $10,159.9$ $10,167.7$ | $7,986.4$ $8,004.9$ | $6,963.0$ $6,975.7$ | 406.9 410.0 | 616.4 619.3 | $2,173.5$ $2,162.8$ | 825.9 819.8 | $1,347.6$ $1,342.9$ | $2,947.9$ $2,933.8$ | $1,267.0$ $1,262.5$ |
| Sep | 14,410.1 | 10,213.3 | 8,026.2 | 6,996.3 | 415.2 | 614.8 | 2,187.0 | 821.3 | 1,365.8 | 2,892.2 | 1,304.6 |
| Oct Nov | $14,495.7$ $14,604.7$ | $10,260.2$ $10,346.8$ | $8,060.6$ $8,121.2$ | $7,025.0$ $7,071.6$ | 422.8 427.1 | 612.7 622.5 | $2,199.6$ $2,225.5$ | 821.1 828.9 | $1,378.5$ $1,396.6$ | $2,955.3$ $2,953.2$ | $1,280.2$ $1,304.7$ |
| Dec | 14,551.8 | 10,359.3 | 8,155.1 | 7,102.5 | 429.0 | 623.6 | 2,204.3 | 840.1 | 1,364.1 | 2,885.7 | 1,306.8 |
| 2004 Jan | 14,763.6 | 10,409.9 | 8,181.7 | 7,120.0 | 429.0 | 632.7 | 2,228.3 | 836.6 | 1,391.7 | 3,014.2 | 1,339.5 |
| Feb | 14,859.2 | 10,453.5 | 8,209.5 | 7,140.9 | 434.7 | 633.9 | 2,244.1 | 828.3 | 1,415.8 | 3,033.5 | 1,372.2 |
| Mar | 15,060.8 | 10,532.4 | 8,258.1 | 7,172.9 | 435.7 | 649.4 | 2,274.3 | 843.9 | 1,430.5 | 3,151.8 | 1,376.6 |
| Apr | 15,223.6 | 10,622.5 | 8,343.5 | 7,231.0 | 440.4 | 672.1 | 2,279.0 | 838.2 | 1,440.8 | 3,228.3 | 1,372.8 |
| May | 15,252.3 | 10,685.9 | 8,384.6 | 7,270.8 | 444.5 | 669.3 | 2,301.3 | 832.4 | 1,468.9 | 3,196.2 | 1,370.2 |
| June | 15,324.8 | 10,753.4 | 8,434.7 | 7,322.8 | 449.0 | 662.9 | 2,318.6 | 838.1 | 1,480.6 | 3,179.1 | 1,392.3 |
| July | 15,349.2 | 10,784.7 | 8,463.4 | 7,359.0 | 451.2 | 653.3 | 2,321.3 | 844.4 | 1,477.0 | 3,182.6 | 1,382.0 |
| Aug | 15,382.1 | 10,763.3 | 8,444.2 | 7,350.2 | 450.7 | 643.3 | 2,319.1 | 839.4 | 1,479.7 | 3,222.8 | 1,396.0 |
| Sep | 15,484.0 | 10,809.8 | 8,496.5 | 7,404.1 | 449.3 | 643.1 | 2,313.3 | 832.3 | 1,481.1 | 3,211.4 | 1,462.8 |
| Oct | 15,581.1 | 10,863.2 | 8,550.3 | 7,451.2 | 452.1 | 647.0 | 2,313.0 | 832.4 | 1,480.6 | 3,216.3 | 1,501.6 |
| Nov | 15,773.4 | 10,948.1 | 8,632.1 | 7,514.6 | 457.4 | 660.1 | 2,316.0 | 828.3 | 1,487.8 | 3,279.3 | 1,546.0 |
| Dec | 15,720.3 | 10,965.2 | 8,691.3 | 7,558.0 | 466.9 | 666.4 | 2,273.8 | 833.9 | 1,439.9 | 3,234.5 | 1,520.7 |
| 2005 Jan | 15,987.6 | 11,069.0 | 8,746.9 | 7,597.5 | 471.2 | 678.1 | 2,322.1 | 838.7 | 1,483.4 | 3,368.4 | 1,550.2 |
| Feb | 16,101.3 | 11,129.9 | 8,786.3 | 7,623.5 | 481.3 | 681.5 | 2,343.7 | 829.4 | 1,514.3 | 3,416.7 | 1,554.7 |
| Mar | 16,278.0 | 11,180.6 | 8,844.2 | 7,675.0 | 482.3 | 686.9 | 2,336.4 | 827.2 | 1,509.1 | 3,485.8 | 1,611.6 |
| Apr | 16,555.8 | 11,311.3 | 8,953.7 | 7,721.3 | 491.3 | 741.1 | 2,357.6 | 832.7 | 1,524.9 | 3,601.0 | 1,643.5 |
| May | 16,744.7 | 11,382.9 | 9,026.7 | 7,787.3 | 498.1 | 741.4 | 2,356.2 | 830.7 | 1,525.5 | 3,651.4 | 1,710.4 |

2003 Apr
May
June
July
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
2004 Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
June
July
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
2005 Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May

German contribution ( $€$ billion)

| 4,400.8 | 3,353.3 | 2,629.0 | 2,300.8 | 67.3 | 260.9 | 724.3 | 475.4 | 248.9 | 867.3 | 180.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4,401.1 | 3,351.6 | 2,629.9 | 2,298.8 | 67.9 | 263.2 | 721.7 | 470.7 | 251.1 | 871.8 | 177.7 |
| 4,411.5 | 3,334.6 | 2,629.8 | 2,301.7 | 67.0 | 261.1 | 704.8 | 463.7 | 241.2 | 906.3 | 170.6 |
| 4,391.1 | 3,334.6 | 2,620.8 | 2,293.4 | 64.4 | 263.0 | 713.9 | 474.3 | 239.6 | 891.4 | 165.1 |
| 4,373.2 | 3,322.7 | 2,624.8 | 2,296.4 | 64.5 | 263.9 | 697.9 | 469.1 | 228.8 | 886.0 | 164.4 |
| 4,384.6 | 3,337.1 | 2,634.6 | 2,309.9 | 64.2 | 260.5 | 702.5 | 463.0 | 239.4 | 877.7 | 169.8 |
| 4,387.2 | 3,333.3 | 2,624.5 | 2,303.4 | 66.5 | 254.6 | 708.8 | 466.1 | 242.7 | 882.7 | 171.3 |
| 4,409.5 | 3,355.4 | 2,637.9 | 2,311.5 | 66.9 | 259.5 | 717.5 | 472.5 | 245.0 | 884.0 | 170.2 |
| 4,392.5 | 3,337.7 | 2,630.9 | 2,303.9 | 69.0 | 258.0 | 706.7 | 469.9 | 236.8 | 883.7 | 171.1 |
| 4,416.6 | 3,334.2 | 2,621.1 | 2,291.7 | 68.4 | 260.9 | 713.2 | 470.2 | 242.9 | 921.4 | 161.0 |
| 4,424.0 | 3,346.3 | 2,619.5 | 2,295.4 | 67.9 | 256.2 | 726.7 | 461.6 | 265.2 | 916.1 | 161.5 |
| 4,479.7 | 3,374.8 | 2,629.5 | 2,295.8 | 66.6 | 267.0 | 745.3 | 474.2 | 271.1 | 939.4 | 165.5 |
| 4,514.1 | 3,385.7 | 2,646.0 | 2,299.2 | 65.4 | 281.5 | 739.6 | 467.5 | 272.2 | 962.8 | 165.7 |
| 4,495.6 | 3,374.2 | 2,634.5 | 2,296.1 | 66.2 | 272.3 | 739.7 | 461.6 | 278.0 | 952.1 | 169.3 |
| 4,477.8 | 3,364.6 | 2,621.6 | 2,295.8 | 66.5 | 259.2 | 742.9 | 456.3 | 286.6 | 944.6 | 168.6 |
| 4,479.3 | 3,372.7 | 2,619.4 | 2,292.9 | 70.7 | 255.8 | 753.4 | 465.2 | 288.2 | 937.4 | 169.1 |
| 4,477.2 | 3,362.1 | 2,608.0 | 2,286.8 | 69.1 | 252.1 | 754.2 | 460.6 | 293.6 | 949.3 | 165.8 |
| 4,507.8 | 3,365.6 | 2,616.9 | 2,294.9 | 69.5 | 252.6 | 748.6 | 455.9 | 292.7 | 974.8 | 167.4 |
| 4,522.7 | 3,376.3 | 2,615.4 | 2,291.9 | 69.3 | 254.3 | 760.9 | 460.8 | 300.0 | 976.6 | 169.8 |
| 4,559.3 | 3,380.9 | 2,626.0 | 2,301.2 | 68.5 | 256.2 | 754.9 | 456.8 | 298.2 | 1,005.9 | 172.4 |
| 4,511.9 | 3,363.1 | 2,620.3 | 2,285.7 | 68.7 | 265.9 | 742.9 | 453.1 | 289.7 | 969.6 | 179.2 |
| 4,562.3 | 3,381.7 | 2,623.9 | 2,283.1 | 68.7 | 272.0 | 757.7 | 457.7 | 300.1 | 1,009.8 | 170.8 |
| 4,569.3 | 3,376.7 | 2,622.0 | 2,286.5 | 69.6 | 266.0 | 754.7 | 453.2 | 301.5 | 1,018.7 | 173.9 |
| 4,580.5 | 3,384.2 | 2,619.8 | 2,278.0 | 71.6 | 270.1 | 764.4 | 453.1 | 311.4 | 1,029.4 | 166.9 |
| 4,706.9 | 3,446.9 | 2,670.0 | 2,283.0 | 74.7 | 312.2 | 776.9 | 458.0 | 318.9 | 1,087.9 | 172.2 |
| 4,682.9 | 3,426.6 | 2,656.1 | 2,286.6 | 76.0 | 293.5 | 770.5 | 457.3 | 313.2 | 1,078.6 | 177.8 |

* 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 From 2002, euro currency in circulation; up to end-2002, also including nationa banknotes and coins still in circulation (see also footnote 8 on p 12*) Excluding MFIs' cash in hand (in euro). From 2002, the German contribution

includes the volume of euro banknotes put into circulation by the Bundesbank in accordance with the accounting regime chosen by the Eurosystem (see footnote 3 on banknote circulation in Table III.2). The volume of currency actually put into circulation by the Bundesbank can be
calculated by adding to this total the item "Intra-Eurosystem liability/claim related to banknote issue" (see "Other liability items"). - 5 Excluding central governments' deposits. - $\mathbf{6}$ In Germany, only saving deposits.

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Il Overall monetary survey in the euro area
2 Consolidated balance sheet of monetary financial institutions (MFIs) (cont'd) *

| Liabilities (cont'd) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Deposits of non-banks (non-MFIs) in the euro area (cont'd) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Repo transactions with non-banks in the euro area |  | Money market fund shares (net) 3 | Debt securities |  |
| General government |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Other general government |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | With a maturi |  |  | At agreed notice of 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Central governments | Total | Overnight | up to 1 year | over <br> 1 year and up to 2 years | over <br> 2 years | up to 3 months | over <br> 3 months | Total | of which Enterprises and households |  | Total | of which denominated in euro |

Euro area ( $€$ billion) ${ }^{1}$
2003 Apr
May
June
July
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
2004 Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
June
July
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
2005 Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
2003 Apr
May
June
July
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
2004 Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
June
July
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
2005 Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May

German contribution ( $€$ billion)


* 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 Germany, only savings deposits. - 3 Excluding holdings of MFIs, for the German contribution, excluding German MFls' portfolios of securities issued
by MFIs in the euro area. - 4 In Germany, bank debt securities with 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; up to the January 2002 Monthly Report, they were published in this table together

| 2.8 | 0.3 | 230.5 | 227.0 | 565.2 | 1,837.3 | 1,518.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2.8 | 0.3 | 231.7 | 228.2 | 571.7 | 1,821.2 | 1,516.4 |
| 2.8 | 0.3 | 215.0 | 212.1 | 570.9 | 1,835.4 | 1,517.4 |
| 2.8 | 0.3 | 219.9 | 216.4 | 584.9 | 1,852.3 | 1,519.4 |
| 2.8 | 0.3 | 217.1 | 214.2 | 587.1 | 1,864.5 | 1,516.1 |
| 2.8 | 0.3 | 211.5 | 207.9 | 576.9 | 1,860.0 | 1,519.5 |
| 2.8 | 0.4 | 224.7 | 221.1 | 582.3 | 1,896.0 | 1,541.0 |
| 2.9 | 0.3 | 224.7 | 220.9 | 585.2 | 1,904.4 | 1,554.1 |
| 2.9 | 0.4 | 208.7 | 206.4 | 581.5 | 1,878.0 | 1,537.6 |
| 2.9 | 0.3 | 214.6 | 211.9 | 591.7 | 1,903.5 | 1,551.5 |
| 3.0 | 0.4 | 228.6 | 225.3 | 599.2 | 1,913.6 | 1,561.0 |
| 3.1 | 0.4 | 219.4 | 215.8 | 602.6 | 1,951.3 | 1,578.4 |
| 3.2 | 0.4 | 225.5 | 222.5 | 611.0 | 1,975.9 | 1,588.7 |
| 3.3 | 0.4 | 221.9 | 218.5 | 609.0 | 1,986.4 | 1,591.7 |
| 3.3 | 0.4 | 217.7 | 214.3 | 609.2 | 1,999.9 | 1,601.1 |
| 3.4 | 0.4 | 223.0 | 219.5 | 613.0 | 2,017.2 | 1,610.1 |
| 3.5 | 0.5 | 226.0 | 221.9 | 624.1 | 2,026.0 | 1,618.9 |
| 3.5 | 0.5 | 217.6 | 214.2 | 609.5 | 2,048.9 | 1,637.5 |
| 3.7 | 0.5 | 230.7 | 227.6 | 617.1 | 2,057.4 | 1,643.1 |
| 3.7 | 0.5 | 225.1 | 222.0 | 613.4 | 2,059.7 | 1,646.8 |
| 3.8 | 0.5 | 229.7 | 226.8 | 604.9 | 2,060.3 | 1,654.9 |
| 3.8 | 0.5 | 228.7 | 225.5 | 616.4 | 2,085.6 | 1,663.7 |
| 3.9 | 0.4 | 227.0 | 224.2 | 615.5 | 2,124.8 | 1,695.4 |
| 3.8 | 0.5 | 227.7 | 223.9 | 615.2 | 2,144.1 | 1,701.5 |
| 3.8 | 0.5 | 226.9 | 223.2 | 627.9 | 2,175.6 | 1,712.7 |
| 4.0 | 0.5 | 240.2 | 235.9 | 634.6 | 2,204.0 | 1,722.1 |
| 1.6 | 0.3 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 37.2 | 818.7 | 699.8 |
| 1.6 | 0.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 37.7 | 814.0 | 698.7 |
| 1.6 | 0.3 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 37.3 | 819.6 | 699.7 |
| 1.6 | 0.3 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 36.9 | 822.7 | 696.4 |
| 1.7 | 0.3 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 36.4 | 821.8 | 688.4 |
| 1.7 | 0.3 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 36.3 | 825.6 | 689.8 |
| 1.6 | 0.4 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 35.7 | 829.7 | 692.4 |
| 1.6 | 0.3 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 35.2 | 833.2 | 698.6 |
| 1.6 | 0.4 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 35.4 | 826.4 | 693.3 |
| 1.7 | 0.3 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 34.9 | 836.4 | 695.5 |
| 1.7 | 0.4 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 34.7 | 833.7 | 695.2 |
| 1.8 | 0.4 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 34.2 | 851.5 | 698.5 |
| 1.8 | 0.4 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 34.2 | 858.7 | 698.9 |
| 1.8 | 0.4 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 34.6 | 861.5 | 701.5 |
| 1.8 | 0.4 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 34.5 | 859.1 | 697.1 |
| 1.9 | 0.4 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 38.4 | 860.1 | 692.4 |
| 2.0 | 0.5 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 39.6 | 865.1 | 696.9 |
| 2.0 | 0.5 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 37.5 | 869.5 | 699.7 |
| 2.1 | 0.5 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 36.2 | 865.5 | 691.2 |
| 2.0 | 0.5 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 34.3 | 860.8 | 687.5 |
| 2.2 | 0.5 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 30.5 | 850.2 | 678.1 |
| 2.0 | 0.5 | 25.1 | 25.1 | 30.2 | 854.7 | 673.7 |
| 2.1 | 0.4 | 27.3 | 27.3 | 30.5 | 856.4 | 671.1 |
| 2.0 | 0.5 | 28.3 | 28.3 | 32.1 | 862.2 | 671.6 |
| 1.9 | 0.5 | 28.6 | 28.6 | 32.6 | 875.9 | 676.5 |
| 2.1 | 0.5 | 28.3 | 28.3 | 32.1 | 881.4 | 676.1 |

1,518.8 $1,516.4$
$1,517.4$ 1,519.4 $1,516.1$
$1,519.5$ 1,541.0 $1,554.1$
$1,537.6$ ,551.5 ,578.4
1,588.7
$1,591.7$
$1,601.1$
,610.1
$1,618.9$
$1,637.5$
646.8
,654.9
1,663.7
1,701.5
1,722.1
with money market fund shares. - 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 From 2003, including DM banknotes still in circulation (see also footnote 4 on p 10*). - 9 For the German contribution, the difference

| issued (net) ${ }^{3}$ |  |  | Liabilities to non-euro-area residents 5 | Capital and reserves 6 |  |  |  | Memo item |  |  |  |  | End of year/month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Excess <br> of <br> inter-MFI <br> liabilities |  | Other liability items |  | Monetary aggregates 7 (From 2002, German contribution excludes currency in circulation) |  |  | Monetary capital formation 13 | Monetary liabilities of central governments (Post Office, Treasury) 14 |  |
|  |  |  | Total 8 |  | of which Intra-Eurosystemliability/ claim related to banknote issue 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| With maturities of |  |  |  |  |  | M1 10 | M2 11 | M3 12 |  |  |  |
| up to <br> 1 year 4 | over <br> 1 year and up to <br> 2 years | $\begin{array}{\|l} \begin{array}{l} \text { over } \\ 2 \text { years } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Euro area (€ billion) ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{c\|c\|c} \ldots & 1,708.3 \\ \ldots & \ldots & 1,713.3 \\ \ldots & \ldots & 1,731.2 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,713.1 \\ & 2,653.4 \\ & 2,668.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 997.0 \\ & 993.6 \\ & 997.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} -\quad & 21.4 \\ -\quad 5.7 \\ & 15.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,593.4 \\ & 1,649.9 \\ & 1,626.3 \end{aligned}$ | $-$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,527.2 \\ & 2,561.5 \\ & 2,605.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,052.4 \\ & 5,109.4 \\ & 5,130.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,977.1 \\ & 6,020.7 \\ & 6,020.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,007.2 \\ & 4,012.9 \\ & 4,066.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 198.1 \\ & 200.4 \\ & 186.6 \end{aligned}$ | 2003 Apr May June |
| $\ldots$ | ... | 1,753.4 | 2,678.5 | 999.8 | 5.3 | 1,577.5 | - | 2,584.8 | 5,124.2 | 6,027.9 | 4,065.2 | 154.4 | July |
| ... |  | $1,767.7$ $1,768.0$ | $2,677.3$ $2,642.2$ | $1,014.4$ $1,016.6$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } \\ -\quad 3.2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $1,553.3$ $1,612.9$ |  | $2,573.2$ $2,615.6$ | $5,126.0$ $5,137.0$ | $6,027.0$ $6,017.5$ | $4,101.2$ $4,102.8$ | 156.2 | Aug |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,615.6 |  |  |  |  | Sep |
| ... | ... | 1,791.9 | 2,690.5 | 1,014.1 | 9.6 | 1,587.5 | - | 2,620.4 | 5,157.9 | 6,069.0 | 4,129.3 | 157.3 | Oct |
| $\ldots$ | ... | $1,800.7$ $1,785.4$ | $2,685.2$ $2,634.0$ | $1,009.3$ $1,004.7$ | 4.9 8.9 | $1,631.2$ $1,598.3$ | - | $2,667.8$ $2,727.1$ | $5,206.0$ $5,295.8$ | $6,119.7$ $6,178.7$ | $4,140.7$ $4,138.7$ | $158.1$ | Nov Dec |
| $\ldots$ | ... |  |  |  |  |  | - | $2,727.1$ $2,702.9$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\ldots$ | ... | $1,807.9$ $1,816.6$ 1,8568 | $2,749.4$ $2,765.3$ | $1,003.5$ $1,002.8$ $1,020.6$ | 17.1 21.6 | $1,649.8$ $1,670.5$ 1,698 | - | $2,702.9$ $2,703.3$ | $5,271.7$ $5,273.5$ | $6,173.6$ $6,198.4$ | $4,161.1$ $4,176.3$ | $\begin{aligned} & 161.8 \\ & 166.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2004 \text { Jan } \\ \text { Feb } \end{array}$ |
| ... | ... | 1,856.8 | 2,856.2 | 1,020.6 | 21.1 | 1,699.3 |  | 2,745.5 | 5,310.2 | 6,226.7 | 4,241.8 | 168.2 | Mar |
| ... | ... | 1,876.4 | 2,936.8 | 1,016.5 | 16.1 | 1,710.0 | - | 2,770.7 | 5,344.5 | 6,280.5 | 4,266.8 | 166.4 | Apr |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $1,890.2$ $1,899.8$ | $2,930.9$ $2,892.7$ | $1,014.0$ $1,018.9$ | 17.4 16.4 | $1,689.1$ $1,713.5$ | - | 2,788.6 | $5,377.4$ $5,408.0$ | $6,3804.5$ $6,335.0$ | $4,282.1$ $4,306.2$ | 167.0 163.2 | May |
| ... | ... | 1,919.4 | 2,897.7 | 1,026.3 | 20.0 | 1,697.9 | - | 2,834.8 | 5,428.5 | 6,362.3 | 4,340.2 | 170.8 | July |
| ... |  | 1,926.8 | 2,902.7 | 1,033.0 | 21.0 | 1,729.9 |  | 2,795.7 | 5,398.0 | 6,347.3 | 4,359.8 | 173.2 | Aug |
| ... | ... | 1,948.7 | 2,861.6 | 1,039.4 | 15.0 | 1,808.9 |  | 2,857.1 | 5,451.1 | 6,378.4 | 4,391.0 | 176.0 | Sep |
| $\ldots$ | ... | 1,958.5 | 2,847.5 | 1,041.7 | 20.7 | 1,843.5 | - | 2,866.0 | 5,490.4 | 6,437.1 | 4,410.9 | 177.7 | Oct |
| ... | ... | 1,956.1 | 2,904.7 | 1,050.4 | 44.3 | 1,921.4 |  | 2,913.7 | 5,528.9 | 6,470.9 | 4,433.4 | 185.9 | Nov |
| ... | ... | 1,958.0 | 2,842.2 | 1,047.0 | 34.0 | 1,843.0 |  | 2,948.8 | 5,634.0 | 6,570.8 | 4,459.4 | 192.8 | Dec |
| $\ldots$ | ... | 1,986.4 | 2,994.5 | 1,049.8 | 28.6 | 1,899.0 | - | 2,968.0 | 5,641.0 | 6,585.4 | 4,493.2 | 194.6 | 2005 Jan |
| $\ldots$ |  | 2,008.8 | 3,030.1 | 1,053.9 | 21.0 | 1,903.3 |  | 2,971.6 | 5,646.6 | 6,605.2 | 4,527.3 | 196.4 | Feb |
| ... | ... | 2,036.3 | 3,109.5 | 1,060.6 | 7.1 | 1,957.9 |  | 2,998.2 | 5,681.3 | 6,631.9 | 4,579.4 |  |  |
| $\ldots$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,055.3 \\ & 2,089.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,224.0 \\ & 3,309.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,061.7 \\ & 1,074.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.7 \\ & 11.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,014.8 \\ & 2,046.9 \end{aligned}$ | -- | $\begin{aligned} & 3,032.0 \\ & 3,063.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,739.2 \\ & 5,779.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 6,714.3 } \\ & 6,769.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,604.3 \\ 4,652.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 196.9 \\ & 195.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Germa | n contrib | ution (€ | billion) |  |
| 33.5 | 36.3 | 748.9 | 686.4 | 281.1 | - 55.5 | 444.9 | 34.2 | 594.5 | 1,357.8 | 1,476.1 | 1,803.5 | - | 2003 Apr |
| 32.2 | 34.1 | 747.7 | 666.8 | 277.5 | - 43.6 | 447.0 | 36.6 | 600.7 | 1,371.8 | 1,488.0 | 1,795.1 | - | May |
| 33.0 | 31.6 | 754.9 | 661.1 | 279.0 | 42.6 | 451.8 | 37.3 | 617.5 | 1,377.9 | 1,490.5 | 1,802.6 |  | June |
| 30.6 | 31.7 | 760.4 | 668.9 | 280.4 | - 63.1 | 451.5 | 38.4 | 605.0 | 1,366.0 | 1,476.0 | 1,812.5 | - | July |
| 25.7 | 29.5 | 766.7 | 640.5 | 285.5 | - 67.4 | 450.4 | 40.8 | 607.2 | 1,374.0 | 1,477.8 | 1,825.8 | - | Aug |
| 26.4 | 29.3 | 770.0 | 639.8 | 279.8 | - 60.1 | 459.3 | 42.2 | 617.3 | 1,370.9 | 1,478.4 | 1,820.9 | - | Sep |
| 25.7 | 30.1 | 773.9 | 638.2 | 279.6 | - 63.5 | 457.6 | 43.4 | 620.7 | 1,371.7 | 1,484.4 | 1,825.0 | - | Oct |
| 28.6 | 31.5 | 773.1 | 635.5 | 279.6 | - 70.8 | 465.2 | 44.4 | 643.2 | 1,394.3 | 1,509.6 | 1,824.4 | - | Nov |
| 30.0 | 31.3 | 765.1 | 625.4 | 279.6 | 67.8 | 464.3 | 44.6 | 631.9 | 1,395.2 | 1,505.9 | 1,818.7 |  | Dec |
| 31.2 | 29.8 | 775.4 | 642.8 | 276.3 | - 47.1 | 446.8 | 48.1 | 640.5 | 1,391.1 | 1,503.6 | 1,824.6 | - | 2004 Jan |
| 26.7 | 31.3 | 775.8 | 663.0 | 270.2 | - 60.8 | 452.6 | 49.2 | 645.3 | 1,392.7 | 1,502.9 | 1,819.0 |  | Feb |
| 29.6 | 31.4 | 790.6 | 680.7 | 273.8 | - 54.5 | 460.7 | 50.4 | 646.8 | 1,394.2 | 1,507.6 | 1,837.3 | - | Mar |
| 29.8 | 31.1 | 797.7 | 690.9 | 274.2 | - 52.8 | 472.2 | 52.3 | 652.7 | 1,395.8 | 1,508.3 | 1,848.3 | - | Apr |
| 27.6 | 32.3 | 801.5 | 671.6 | 270.6 | - 61.3 | 471.9 | 53.3 | 649.8 | 1,401.8 | 1,513.4 | 1,851.8 | - | May |
| 29.5 | 29.7 | 799.9 | 642.5 | 276.7 | 54.5 | 474.3 | 53.9 | 653.5 | 1,395.1 | 1,504.8 | 1,860.1 | - | June |
| 27.2 | 27.7 | 805.2 | 638.2 | 280.6 | - 59.0 | 478.3 | 55.6 | 644.8 | 1,391.0 | 1,501.1 | 1,871.1 | - | July |
| 29.2 | 26.5 | 809.4 | 636.6 | 278.9 | - 69.5 | 480.2 | 58.6 | 646.4 | 1,394.0 | 1,503.5 | 1,874.5 | - | Aug |
| 27.5 | 26.1 | 815.9 | 654.3 | 277.5 | - 80.2 | 493.1 | 60.9 | 660.7 | 1,403.1 | 1,512.3 | 1,880.2 | - | Sep |
| 27.2 | 25.1 | 813.3 | 639.6 | 278.9 | - 58.8 | 502.5 | 62.3 | 656.9 | 1,402.1 | 1,511.7 | 1,882.2 | - | Oct |
| 29.5 | 22.7 | 808.7 | 669.7 | 277.1 | - 73.6 | 510.9 | 63.1 | 685.2 | 1,420.6 | 1,529.0 | 1,879.6 | - | Nov |
| 27.5 | 22.5 | 800.2 | 627.6 | 277.6 | - 69.5 | 516.2 | 63.4 | 655.4 | 1,423.3 | 1,518.6 | 1,875.2 | - | Dec |
| 27.6 | 21.2 | 805.8 | 667.8 | 279.2 | - 76.0 | 506.0 | 64.5 | 679.0 | 1,432.3 | 1,536.4 | 1,883.1 | - | 2005 Jan |
| 27.2 | 26.5 | 802.8 | 676.7 | 275.0 | - 77.0 | 501.8 | 65.8 | 684.0 | 1,431.9 | 1,543.3 | 1,880.3 | - | Feb |
| 23.6 | 26.1 | 812.6 | 695.2 | 276.1 | - 95.6 | 510.3 | 67.9 | 684.1 | 1,425.8 | 1,535.8 | 1,893.9 | - | Mar |
| 24.9 | 26.6 | 824.5 | 737.1 | 281.0 | - 43.8 | 516.5 | 68.8 | 686.6 | 1,435.3 | 1,547.9 | 1,907.4 | - | Apr |
| 25.1 | 24.8 | 831.5 | 745.0 | 282.5 | - 89.5 | 517.3 | 71.3 | 696.1 | 1,447.7 | 1,558.0 | 1,911.6 | - | May |

[^10]II Overall monetary survey in the euro area
3 Banking system's liquidity position * Stocks

| Reserve maintenance period ending in 1 | Liquidity-providing factors |  |  |  |  | Liquidity-absorbing factors |  |  |  |  | Credit institutions' current account balances (including ${ }_{\text {minimum }}$ reserves) 5 | Base money 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Monetary policy operations of the Eurosystem |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Net assets in gold and foreign currency | Main refinancing operations | Longerterm refinancing operations | Marginal lending facility | Other liquidityproviding operations |  |  |  |  |  | Deposit facility |  | Other liquidityabsorbing operations | Banknotes <br> in circulation 3 | Central government deposits | Other factors (net) 4 |
|  | Eurosystem 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 2003 \text { Jan } \\ \text { Feb } \\ \text { Mar } \end{gathered}$ | 360.9 356.4 352.5 3 | 176.3 168.6 179.5 19 | 45.0 45.0 45.0 | 0.5 0.3 0.2 | - | 0.3 0.3 0.1 | - | 353.9 340.7 347.8 35 | 43.7 50.2 59.1 | 53.3 48.0 40.6 |  | 131.6 131.1 129.6 130.6 | 485.8 472.2 477.5 |
| Apr <br> May <br> June | 337.4 333.1 331.3 3 | 179.4 <br> 177.1 <br> 194.7 <br> 2.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 45.0 \\ & 45.0 \\ & 45.0 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1 0.4 0.4 | - | 0.2 0.2 0.3 | 0.1 0.2 | 358.5 366.2 373.2 382.7 | 52.1 42.6 52.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 20.5 \\ & 15.5 \\ & 13.2 \end{aligned}$ | 130.6 130.9 131.9 132.2 | 489.3 497.3 505.3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | 320.4 315.8 315.0 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 204.7 \\ & 213.4 \\ & 214.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45.0 \\ & 45.0 \\ & 45.0 \end{aligned}$ | 0.4 0.2 0.1 | - | 0.3 0.1 0.6 | - | 382.7 391.6 391.7 3 | 52.4 51.5 54.4 | $\begin{array}{r}2.9 \\ -1.6 \\ -4.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 132.2 132.8 132.0 131 | 515.2 524.6 524.2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { De } \end{aligned}$ | 321.3 321.8 320.1 309.2 | 208.4 205.8 235.5 | 45.0 45.0 45.0 | 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.6 | - | 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.1 | - | 395.5 399.4 416.1 427.6 | 48.3 43.4 57.0 | -1.1 $-\quad 2.2$ $-\quad 4.5$ | 131.9 131.8 132.6 133.6 | 527.5 531.4 548.7 561.4 |
| $\begin{gathered} 2004 \text { Jan } \\ \text { Feb } \\ \text { MMar } \end{gathered}$ | 309.2 | 232.6 | 45.0 56.7 | 0.3 | - | 0.1 | - | 427.6 | 37.0 | - 11.2 | 133.6 | 561.4 |
| Mar | 303.3 | 219.4 | 56.7 | 0.4 |  | 0.2 | - | 418.0 | 48.6 | - 21.1 | 134.1 | 552.3 |
| Apr <br> May <br> June | 301.4 310.7 311.3 3 | 217.9 213.2 224.7 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 67.1 \\ & 75.0 \\ & 75.0 \end{aligned}$ | 0.4 0.4 0.1 0.1 | - | 0.2 0.4 0.1 0.5 | 0.4 | 425.3 436.4 442.5 | 51.5 46.0 52.2 | -25.7 -18.9 -21.1 | 135.3 135.0 137.1 | 561.0 571.5 580.1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | 308.2 300.8 299.4 | 245.4 253.6 251.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 75.0 \\ & 75.0 \\ & 75.0 \end{aligned}$ | 0.3 0.0 0.1 | - | 0.1 0.2 0.2 | - | 449.1 460.9 462.8 | 65.0 61.1 56.3 | - 24.1 <br> -31.8 <br> -32.4 | 138.8 139.1 139.3 | 588.1 600.1 602.3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | 298.8 298.3 298.0 | 256.4 257.9 265.7 | 75.0 75.0 75.0 | 0.3 0.3 0.1 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 0.0 0.3 0.1 | 0.5 | 465.1 469.7 475.4 | 58.2 55.1 60.2 | - 32.1 -32.1 $-\quad 36.0$ | 139.3 138.4 138.5 139.1 | 604.4 608.4 614.1 |
| 2005 Jan Feb Mar | 290.3 280.6 280.2 288.1 | 272.9 276.6 277.8 | 75.0 78.0 82.2 | 0.2 0.1 0.1 | 0.2 0.1 | 0.1 0.1 0.1 | 0.1 | 496.0 487.1 489.5 | 45.3 63.8 68.5 | -41.9 $-\quad 55.5$ -59.2 | 139.1 140.0 141.3 143 | 635.2 627.2 630.9 |
| Apr <br> May <br> June | $\begin{aligned} & 282.1 \\ & 287.0 \\ & 286.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 278.2 \\ & 276.5 \\ & 273.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86.9 \\ & 90.0 \\ & 90.0 \end{aligned}$ | 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 | - | 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2 | $0 . \overline{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 498.6 \\ & 505.5 \\ & 512.8 \end{aligned}$ | 67.4 62.9 53.5 | $\begin{aligned} & -62.1 \\ & -58.9 \\ & -62.0 \end{aligned}$ | 143.3 144.0 145.5 | 642.0 649.7 658.5 |
|  | Deutsche Bundesbank |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 2003 \text { Jan } \\ \text { Feb } \\ \text { Mar } \end{gathered}$ | 82.3 81.4 81.4 78 | 85.1 81.6 90.0 | 36.1 36.5 34.9 | 0.5 0.2 0.1 | - | 0.1 0.3 0.1 | - | 98.3 95.5 97.5 | 0.1 0.1 0.1 | 66.9 65.6 70.9 | 38.6 38.3 37.9 | 137.0 134.1 135.5 |
| Apr May June | 78.5 77.6 77.2 | $\begin{array}{r}95.6 \\ 98.8 \\ 112.4 \\ \hline 15.5\end{array}$ | 32.3 32.4 32.9 | 0.1 0.4 0.3 | - | 0.2 0.1 0.2 | 0.1 0.1 | 100.7 102.5 104.4 | 0.1 0.1 0.1 | 67.4 68.4 79.8 | 38.2 38.1 38.3 | 139.1 140.7 142.8 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Aug } \end{aligned}$ Sep | 74.3 73.7 73.9 | 115.5 111.0 114.0 | 32.4 29.6 29.1 | 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.1 | - | 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.4 | - | 107.1 109.6 109.8 | 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 | 77.1 66.5 69.2 | 38.2 38.2 37.7 | 145.4 147.9 147.9 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \mathrm{Nov} \end{aligned}$ Dec | 75.7 76.1 76.1 | 106.5 102.3 118.3 | 29.7 30.8 30.9 | 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.3 | - | 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.1 | - | 110.8 111.5 115.9 116.2 | 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 | 63.4 60.0 72.2 | 37.5 37.5 37.4 37.9 | 148.4 149.1 153.4 |
| 2004 Jan | 73.1 | 119.5 | 32.3 | 0.2 | - | 0.1 | - | 116.2 | 0.1 | 70.9 | 37.9 | 154.1 |
| Mar | 72.4 | 109.7 | 41.3 | 0.2 | - | 0.2 | - | 113.5 | 0.1 | 72.0 | 37.9 | 151.5 |
| Apr May June | 72.9 75.4 75.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 97.9 \\ 100.7 \\ 115.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48.7 \\ & 51.8 \\ & 49.4 \end{aligned}$ | 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.1 | - | 0.3 0.3 0.0 0.3 | 0.1 | 115.8 119.3 121.2 12 | 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 | 65.7 70.9 80.9 | 37.8 37.8 37.7 38.3 38.5 | 153.9 157.0 159.9 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | 74.6 72.1 72.2 | 127.9 136.9 131.7 | 49.6 50.3 50.3 | 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.1 | - | 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 | - | 122.7 126.2 127.5 | 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 | 91.1 94.7 88.8 | 38.5 38.3 37.9 | 161.1 164.6 165.4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { De } \end{aligned}$ | 72.1 72.2 72.2 | 129.8 136.0 142.4 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 48.1 \\ & 46.1 \\ & 46.5 \end{aligned}$ | 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 | $0 . \overline{-}$ | 0.1 0.0 0.2 0.1 | 0.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 127.7 \\ & 128.3 \\ & 129.9 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 | 84.8 88.4 93.4 | 37.5 37.5 37.6 | 165.3 166.0 167.5 |
| $\begin{gathered} 2005 \text { Jan } \\ \text { Feb } \\ \text { Mar } \end{gathered}$ | 70.2 67.7 67.6 | 144.7 137.7 145.3 1 | 46.9 49.4 52.0 | 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 | 0.0 0.1 - | 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 | 0.0 | 135.2 133.2 134.0 1 | 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 | 89.1 83.8 93.5 | 37.4 37.9 37.5 | 172.7 171.1 171.5 174 |
| Apr May June | 68.1 69.3 69.5 | 133.3 140.3 139.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 53.0 \\ & 52.7 \\ & 52.5 \end{aligned}$ | 0.2 0.1 0.1 | - | 0.1 0.1 0.1 | $0 . \overline{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136.6 \\ & 138.4 \\ & 141.2 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1 0.0 0.1 0.1 | 79.8 85.9 81.5 | 38.0 38.1 38.5 | 174.7 176.5 179.7 |

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 mainteof the Bundesbank. - ingures are daily averages for the reserve maintethe new operational framework for monetary policy, there is no reserve
maintenance period ending in February 2004. 2 Source: ECB. - 3 From 2002, euro banknotes and other banknotes which have been issued by the 2002, euro banknotes and other banknotes which have been issued by the accordance with the accounting procedure chosen by the Eurosystem for accordance with the accounting procedure chosen by the Eurosystem for the issue of euro banknotes, $8 \%$ of the total value of the euro banknotes in
circulation are allocated on a monthly basis to the ECB. The counterpart of this adjustment is shown under "Other factors". The remaining $92 \%$

Flows


[^11]factors". From 2003 euro banknotes only. - 4 Remaining items in the consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem and the financia statement of the Bundesbank. - 5 Equal to the difference between the sum of liquidity-providing factors and the sum of liquidity-absorbing factors. - 6 Calculated as the sum of the "deposit facility", "banknotes in circulation" and "credit institutions' current account holdings".

BUNDESBANK
Monthly Report
July 2005

III Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem
1 Assets *


* 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

| Lending to euro-area credit institutions related to monetary policy operations denominated in euro |  |  |  |  |  |  | Other claims on euro-area credit institutions denominated in euro | Securities of euro-area residents denominated in euro | General government debt denominated in euro | Other assets | On reporting date/ End of month 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | Main refinancing operations | Longer-term refinancing operations | Fine-tuning reverse operations | Structural reverse operations | Marginal lending facility | Credits related to margin calls |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Euro | system ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| 343.0 | 268.0 | 75.0 | - |  | - | 0.0 | 1.9 | 68.5 | 42.1 | 117.6 | 2004 Oct | 29 |
| 339.5 333.1 | 264.5 | 75.0 75.0 | - |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 69.5 70.3 | 42.1 | 118.1 | Nov | 5 12 |
| 333.1 337.5 | 262.5 | 75.0 | - |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 71.0 | 42.0 | 118.3 |  | 12 19 |
| 345.0 | 270.0 | 75.0 | - |  | - | 0.0 | 1.7 | 71.2 | 42.0 | 118.5 |  | 26 |
| 348.6 357.1 | 273.5 282.0 | 75.0 75.0 | - |  | 0.1 0.0 | 0.0 0.1 | 1.8 2.2 | 71.2 71.0 | 42.0 | 119.4 119.7 | Dec | 3 10 |
| 351.3 | 276.0 | 75.0 | - |  | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 70.1 | 41.9 | 119.6 |  | 17 |
| 358.7 | 283.5 | 75.0 | - |  | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 69.8 | 41.5 | 119.5 |  | 24 |
| 345.1 | 270.0 | 75.0 | - |  | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 70.2 | 41.3 | $3 \quad 120.4$ |  | 31 |
| 334.0 | 259.0 | 75.0 | - |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 70.5 | 41.3 | 118.7 | 2005 Jan | 7 |
| 340.0 | 265.0 | 75.0 | - |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 71.0 | 41.3 | 119.2 |  | 14 |
| 354.5 | 279.5 | 75.0 | - |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 71.8 | 41.3 | 120.3 |  | 21 |
| 353.0 | 273.0 | 80.0 | - |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 72.6 | 41.3 | 120.0 |  | 28 |
| 357.5 | 277.5 | 80.0 | - |  | - | 0.0 | 3.4 | 72.8 | 41.3 | 120.1 | Feb | 4 |
| 355.5 | 275.5 | 80.0 | - |  | -- | 0.0 | 3.1 | 73.5 | 41.3 | 120.6 |  | 11 |
| 356.7 | 276.5 | 80.0 | - |  | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 74.8 | 41.3 | 121.2 |  | 18 |
| 369.5 | 284.5 | 85.0 | - |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 75.4 | 41.3 | 122.6 |  | 25 |
| 360.0 | 275.0 | 85.0 | - |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 76.4 | 41.3 | 123.0 | 2005 Mar | 4 |
| 357.5 | 272.5 | 85.0 | - |  | $\overline{-}$ | 0.0 | 3.2 | 77.7 | 41.3 | 122.9 |  | 11 |
| 361.5 | 276.5 | 85.0 | - |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 78.8 | 41.3 | 123.4 |  | 18 |
| 376.1 | 291.0 | 85.0 | - |  | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 79.7 | 41.3 | 123.7 |  | 24 |
| 366.8 | 276.0 | 90.0 | - |  | 0.7 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 79.7 | 41.2 | $3 \quad 124.4$ | Apr | 1 |
| 365.0 | 275.0 | 90.0 | - |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 80.7 | 41.2 | 124.5 |  | 8 |
| 360.5 | 270.5 | 90.0 | - |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 80.7 | 41.2 | 125.2 |  | 15 |
| 372.0 | 282.0 | 90.0 | - |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 80.1 | 41.2 | 126.0 |  | 22 |
| 370.5 | 280.5 | 90.0 | - |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 79.8 | 41.2 | 126.5 |  | 29 |
| 363.2 | 273.0 | 90.0 | - |  | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 80.1 | 41.2 | 126.9 | May |  |
| 357.5 | 267.5 | 90.0 | - |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 81.1 | 41.2 | 128.1 |  | 13 |
| 362.5 | 272.5 | 90.0 | - |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 82.4 | 41.2 | 128.3 |  | 20 |
| 361.2 | 271.0 | 90.0 | - |  | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 82.9 | 41.2 | 128.1 |  | 27 |
| 372.0 369.0 | 281.5 279.0 | 90.0 90.0 | - |  | 0.5 0.0 | 0.0 0.0 | 2.5 | 83.2 84.0 | 41.2 41.2 | 129.0 129.7 | June | 3 10 |
| 373.6 | 283.5 | 90.0 | - |  | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 83.4 | 41.2 | 130.3 |  | 17 |
| 400.1 | 310.0 | 90.0 | - |  | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 84.2 | 41.2 | 130.3 |  | 24 |
| 398.2 | 308.0 | 90.0 | - |  | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 85.7 | 40.7 | $3 \quad 129.3$ | July | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | eutsche Bund | desbank |  |  |
| 145.2 151.4 | 116.0 121.5 | 29.1 29.7 | - |  | 0.0 0.2 | - | 0.0 0.0 | - | 4.4 | $\begin{array}{ll}  & 20.1 \\ 3 & 20.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2003 \text { Aug } \\ \text { Sep } \end{array}$ |  |
| 133.0 | 101.9 | 31.1 | - |  | 0.0 | _ | 0.0 | - | 4.4 | 38.4 | Oct |  |
| 145.4 | 115.0 | 30.4 | - |  | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 4.4 | 23.3 | Nov |  |
| 162.3 | 129.9 | 32.3 | - |  | 0.1 | - | 0.0 | - | 4.4 | 24.0 | Dec |  |
| 157.4 | 117.4 | 40.0 | - |  | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 4.4 | 19.0 | 2004 Jan |  |
| 157.6 | 109.9 | 47.5 | - |  | 0.2 | - | 0.0 | - | 4.4 | 18.9 | Feb |  |
| 141.7 | 94.1 | 47.5 | - |  | 0.2 | - | 0.0 | - | 4.4 | 30.1 | Mar |  |
| 153.7 | 104.3 | 49.4 | - |  | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 4.4 | 29.1 | Apr |  |
| 173.2 | 123.7 | 49.5 | - |  | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 4.4 | 18.9 | May |  |
| 189.4 | 139.9 | 49.5 | - |  | 0.1 | - | 0.0 | - | 4.4 | 19.1 | June |  |
| 196.0 | 145.1 | 50.9 | - |  | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 4.4 | 19.1 | July |  |
| 184.8 | 135.3 | 49.5 | - |  | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 4.4 | 19.1 | Aug |  |
| 173.6 | 127.4 | 45.6 | - |  | 0.6 | - | 0.0 | - | 4.4 | 29.5 | Sep |  |
| 195.1 | 148.1 | 46.9 | - |  | - | - | 0.0 | - | 4.4 | 19.0 | Oct |  |
| 199.8 | 153.5 | 46.0 | - |  | 0.3 | - | 0.0 | - | 4.4 | 19.0 | Nov |  |
| 190.4 | 143.0 | 47.3 | - |  | 0.1 | - | 0.0 | - | 4.4 | 26.9 | Dec |  |
| 185.1 | 134.3 | 50.9 | - |  | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 4.4 | 26.3 | 2005 Jan |  |
| 205.2 | 151.7 | 53.5 | - |  | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 4.4 | 18.9 | Feb |  |
| 184.4 | 129.9 | 52.1 | - |  | 2.4 | - | 0.0 | - | 4.4 | 31.7 | Mar |  |
| 201.7 | 148.2 | 53.5 | - |  | - - | - | 0.0 | - | 4.4 | 19.1 | Apr |  |
| 190.8 | 139.3 | 51.4 | - |  | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 4.4 | 35.6 | May |  |
| 208.1 | 151.2 | 55.6 | - |  | 1.3 | - | 0.0 | - | 4.4 | 19.2 | June |  |

and financial instruments are valued at market rates at the end of the quar-ter.-1 For the Eurosystem: financial statements for specific weekly dates;
for the Bundesbank: end-of month financial statement. - 2 Source: ECB. 3 Changes are due mainly to revalutions at the end of the quarter.

BUNDESBANK
Monthly Report
July 2005

III Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem
2 Liabilities *

|  | $€$ billion |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Liabilit mone | euro-are policy oper | a credit in ations den | titutions re minated in | ated to euro |  |  |  | Liabil other deno | area resid |  |
| On reporting date/ End of month 1 | Total liabilities | Banknotes in circulation 2 | Total | Current accounts (covering the minimum reserve system) | Deposit facility | Fixedterm deposits | Finetuning reverse operations | Deposits related to margin calls | Other liabilities to euroarea credit institutions denominated in euro | Debt certificates issued | Total | General government | Other liabilities |



2003 Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
2004 Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
June
July
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
2005 Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
June
 $\stackrel{\sim}{\infty} \pm+$
$€$ billion

Eurosystem ${ }^{4}$ 15

## Deutsche Bundesbank



* 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



|  | 893.8 | 471.3 | 122.0 | 122.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 893.2 | 474.0 | 142.5 | 141.3 |
|  | 887.1 | 473.4 | 138.3 | 138.2 |
|  | 893.8 | 472.0 | 137.0 | 136.9 |
|  | 899.1 | 473.6 | 137.7 | 137.7 |
|  | 905.5 | 485.2 | 137.2 | 137.1 |
|  | 914.2 | 490.7 | 135.6 | 135.6 |
|  | 909.2 | 496.2 | 145.4 | 145.3 |
|  | 915.7 | 504.6 | 140.6 | 140.4 |
| 5 | 884.2 | 501.3 | 138.7 | 138.6 |
|  | 873.6 | 497.2 | 132.5 | 132.4 |
|  | 881.0 | 491.0 | 143.7 | 143.6 |
|  | 896.2 | 486.9 | 141.1 | 141.0 |
|  | 894.8 | 486.1 | 139.7 | 139.6 |
|  | 899.5 | 490.0 | 138.6 | 138.6 |
|  | 897.1 | 489.8 | 142.2 | 142.2 |
|  | 900.3 | 488.2 | 145.1 | 145.1 |
|  | 913.8 | 488.2 | 140.9 | 140.8 |
|  | 906.9 | 493.6 | 142.4 | 142.3 |
|  | 905.4 | 494.6 | 144.6 | 144.5 |
|  | 912.7 | 495.5 | 147.1 | 146.7 |
|  | 926.4 | 501.7 | 144.0 | 144.0 |
| 5 | 927.2 | 500.9 | 142.2 | 142.1 |
|  | 927.2 | 502.9 | 142.2 | 142.1 |
|  | 922.2 | 502.3 | 143.4 | 143.3 |
|  | 934.5 | 502.1 | 143.7 | 143.6 |
|  | 934.5 | 507.0 | 139.3 | 138.9 |
|  | 927.1 | 512.7 | 146.5 | 146.1 |
|  | 922.9 | 513.5 | 141.8 | 141.8 |
|  | 929.8 | 510.9 | 148.0 | 147.9 |
|  | 927.8 | 511.9 | 144.3 | 144.2 |
|  | 940.2 | 517.1 | 146.0 | 145.9 |
|  | 938.0 | 519.1 | 144.9 | 144.9 |
|  | 940.8 | 519.7 | 147.5 | 147.5 |
|  | 967.9 | 520.4 | 146.6 | 146.6 |
| 5 | 988.4 | 526.0 | 154.0 | 154.0 |

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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-

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

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

| Period | Up to end-1998, DM billion; from 1999, € billion |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Balance <br> sheet <br> total | Cash in hand | Lending to banks (MFIs) in the euro area |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lending to non-banks (non-MFIs) in the |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total | to banks in the home country |  |  | to banks in other member states |  |  | Total | to non-banks in the home country |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Loans |  | Total | Loans | Securities issued by banks |  | Total | Enterprises and households |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Loans |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | End of year or month |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1996 \\ & 1997 \\ & 1998 \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,540.5 \mid \\ 9,368.2 \\ 10,355.5 \\ 5,678.5 \end{array}$ |   <br> 30.3 $2,523.0$ <br> 30.7 $2,836.0$ <br> 29.9 $3,267.4$ <br> 17.2 $1,836.9$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,301.1 \\ & 2,580.7 \\ & 2,939.4 \\ & 1,635.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,585.7 \\ & 1,758.6 \\ & 1,977.4 \\ & 1,081.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 715.4 \\ & 822.1 \\ & 962.0 \\ & 553.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 221.9 \\ & 255.3 \\ & 328.1 \\ & 201.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 181.2 \\ & 208.8 \\ & 264.9 \\ & 161.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.7 \\ & 46.5 \\ & 63.1 \\ & 40.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,084.7 \\ & 5,408.8 \\ & 5,833.9 \\ & 3,127.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,981.9 \\ & 5,269.5 \\ & 5,615.9 \\ & 2,958.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,812.8 \\ & 4,041.3 \\ & 4,361.0 \\ & 2,326.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,543.0 \\ & 3,740.8 \\ & 3,966.5 \\ & 2,093.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2000 | 6,083.9 | 16.1 | 1,977.4 | 1,724.2 | 1,108.9 | 615.3 | 253.2 | 184.5 | 68.6 | 3,249.9 | 3,062.6 | 2,445.7 | 2,186.6 |
| 2001 | 6,303.1 | 14.6 | 2,069.7 | 1,775.5 | 1,140.6 | 634.9 | 294.2 | 219.8 | 74.4 | 3,317.1 | 3,084.9 | 2,497.1 | 2,235.7 |
| 2002 | 6,394.2 | 17.9 | 2,118.0 | 1,769.1 | 1,164.3 | 604.9 | 348.9 | 271.7 | 77.2 | 3,340.2 | 3,092.2 | 2,505.8 | 2,240.8 |
| 2003 | 6,432.0 | 17.3 | 2,111.5 | 1,732.0 | 1,116.8 | 615.3 | 379.5 | 287.7 | 91.8 | 3,333.2 | 3,083.1 | 2,497.4 | 2,241.2 |
| 2004 | 6,617.4 | 15.1 | 2,174.3 | 1,750.2 | 1,122.9 | 627.3 | 424.2 | 306.3 | 117.9 | 3,358.7 | 3,083.4 | 2,479.7 | 2,223.8 |
| 2003 Aug | 6,395.1 | 13.5 | 2,105.5 | 1,720.3 | 1,104.5 | 615.8 | 385.2 | 296.8 | 88.3 | 3,318.3 | 3,084.7 | 2,495.6 | 2,231.4 |
| Sep | 6,403.1 | 13.3 | 2,099.4 | 1,712.2 | 1,095.3 | 616.9 | 387.2 | 297.5 | 89.7 | 3,332.6 | 3,089.6 | 2,504.9 | 2,245.2 |
| Oct | 6,399.3 | 13.6 | 2,092.9 | 1,715.9 | 1,096.1 | 619.9 | 376.9 | 285.3 | 91.7 | 3,328.9 | 3,086.1 | 2,496.9 | 2,242.9 |
| Nov | 6,456.1 | 13.1 | 2,126.2 | 1,742.4 | 1,117.5 | 624.9 | 383.7 | 292.5 | 91.3 | 3,350.9 | 3,103.5 | 2,505.0 | 2,246.9 |
| Dec | 6,432.0 | 17.3 | 2,111.5 | 1,732.0 | 1,116.8 | 615.3 | 379.5 | 287.7 | 91.8 | 3,333.2 | 3,083.1 | 2,497.4 | 2,241.2 |
| 2004 Jan | 6,424.2 | 13.2 | 2,084.1 | 1,713.6 | 1,101.3 | 612.4 | 370.4 | 278.3 | 92.1 | 3,329.8 | 3,078.3 | 2,489.0 | 2,230.4 |
| Feb | 6,448.7 | 13.2 | 2,100.2 | 1,722.7 | 1,101.9 | 620.8 | 377.5 | 282.5 | 94.9 | 3,341.8 | 3,081.9 | 2,483.5 | 2,230.2 |
| Mar | 6,506.7 | 12.7 | 2,106.5 | 1,725.6 | 1,098.7 | 626.9 | 380.9 | 282.2 | 98.7 | 3,370.4 | 3,102.9 | 2,491.9 | 2,228.9 |
| Apr | 6,568.8 | 12.9 | 2,132.5 | 1,749.7 | 1,115.1 | 634.6 | 382.9 | 282.4 | 100.4 | 3,381.2 | 3,110.1 | 2,506.6 | 2,230.4 |
| May | 6,583.5 | 13.8 | 2,163.3 | 1,771.6 | 1,127.6 | 644.0 | 391.7 | 289.0 | 102.7 | 3,369.7 | 3,101.0 | 2,497.0 | 2,229.7 |
| June | 6,551.3 | 13.1 | 2,150.2 | 1,746.3 | 1,112.7 | 633.6 | 404.0 | 299.5 | 104.4 | 3,360.1 | 3,090.4 | 2,483.2 | 2,229.4 |
| July | 6,574.9 | 13.2 | 2,171.4 | 1,765.1 | 1,130.4 | 634.7 | 406.3 | 303.2 | 103.0 | 3,368.3 | 3,093.3 | 2,477.1 | 2,225.1 |
| Aug | 6,567.5 | 13.2 | 2,167.2 | 1,759.6 | 1,126.4 | 633.2 | 407.6 | 301.7 | 105.9 | 3,357.7 | 3,086.1 | 2,470.3 | 2,221.8 |
| Sep | 6,597.6 | 13.2 | 2,165.1 | 1,759.6 | 1,123.8 | 635.8 | 405.6 | 295.9 | 109.6 | 3,361.1 | 3,091.0 | 2,478.1 | 2,229.6 |
| Oct | 6,627.7 | 13.9 | 2,178.3 | 1,759.5 | 1,128.1 | 631.4 | 418.7 | 306.4 | 112.4 | 3,371.9 | 3,094.1 | 2,475.6 | 2,226.8 |
| Nov | 6,683.4 | 13.3 | 2,197.3 | 1,771.7 | 1,137.6 | 634.1 | 425.6 | 310.6 | 115.1 | 3,376.5 | 3,098.8 | 2,482.9 | 2,233.7 |
| Dec | 6,617.4 | 15.1 | 2,174.3 | 1,750.2 | 1,122.9 | 627.3 | 424.2 | 306.3 | 117.9 | 3,358.7 | 3,083.4 | 2,479.7 | 2,223.8 |
| 2005 Jan | 6,672.1 | 13.2 | 2,182.9 | 1,749.0 | 1,124.6 | 624.4 | 433.9 | 312.6 | 121.4 | 3,377.2 | 3,092.4 | 2,478.8 | 2,216.8 |
| Feb | 6,717.4 | 12.8 | 2,220.8 | 1,752.4 | 1,124.4 | 628.1 | 468.3 | 339.6 | 128.7 | 3,372.3 | 3,080.6 | 2,474.4 | 2,219.9 |
| Mar | 6,723.0 | 13.6 | 2,215.6 | 1,757.1 | 1,123.7 | 633.4 | 458.5 | 325.4 | 133.0 | 3,379.8 | 3,084.0 | 2,475.2 | 2,216.6 |
| Apr | 6,908.4 | 13.1 | 2,275.5 | 1,814.0 | 1,174.8 | 639.1 | 461.6 | 325.9 | 135.6 | 3,442.4 | 3,127.8 | 2,518.2 | 2,217.5 |
| May | 6,892.0 | 13.8 | 2,284.9 | 1,808.0 | 1,167.1 | 640.9 | 477.0 | 338.3 | 138.6 | 3,422.1 | 3,107.2 | 2,500.9 | 2,220.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | anges ${ }^{1}$ |
| 1997 | 825.6 | 0.5 | 313.1 | 279.6 | 172.9 | 106.7 | 33.5 | 27.6 | 5.9 | 324.0 | 287.5 | 228.4 | 197.6 |
| 1998 | 1,001.0 | - 0.8 | 422.2 | 355.7 | 215.1 | 140.6 | 66.4 | 56.2 | 10.2 | 440.4 | 363.3 | 337.5 | 245.2 |
| 1999 | 452.6 | 1.8 | 179.8 | 140.1 | 81.4 | 58.6 | 39.8 | 26.3 | 13.5 | 206.6 | 158.1 | 156.8 | 126.4 |
| 2000 | 401.5 | - 1.2 | 143.0 | 91.7 | 28.1 | 63.6 | 51.4 | 22.8 | 28.6 | 123.2 | 105.4 | 116.8 | 89.5 |
| 2001 | 244.9 | - 1.4 | 91.0 | 50.7 | 30.3 | 20.5 | 40.3 | 34.5 | 5.8 | 55.1 | 23.9 | 50.4 | 48.1 |
| 2002 | 165.7 | 3.3 | 63.6 | 6.5 | 23.7 | - 17.1 | 57.1 | 51.9 | 5.2 | 34.1 | 15.7 | 16.5 | 10.4 |
| 2003 | 83.5 | - 0.6 | - 20.2 | - 49.0 | - 47.5 | - 1.5 | 28.8 | 15.7 | 13.1 | 29.6 | 23.0 | 22.2 | 26.4 |
| 2004 | 207.5 | - 2.1 | 68.9 | 22.5 | 9.5 | 13.1 | 46.3 | 15.8 | 30.5 | 44.1 | 17.5 | - 0.4 | - 1.2 |
| 2003 Sep | 26.2 | - 0.2 | - 5.9 | - 8.1 | - 9.2 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 17.7 | 7.4 | 11.8 | 16.2 |
| Oct | - 5.0 | 0.3 | - 6.5 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 3.3 | - 10.6 | 12.6 | 2.0 | - 1.8 | - 2.0 | - 7.3 | - 1.7 |
| Nov | 67.6 | - 0.5 | 33.6 | 26.6 | 21.4 | 5.1 | 7.1 | 7.2 | - 0.1 | 24.5 | 19.2 | 9.8 | 5.6 |
| Dec | - 8.6 | 4.2 | - 14.4 | - 10.3 | - 0.7 | 9.6 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 0.7 | - 10.1 | - 13.7 | - 1.4 | 0.3 |
| 2004 Jan | - 15.4 | - 4.1 | - 26.5 | - 18.1 | - 15.5 | - 2.6 | - 8.5 | - 9.4 | 0.9 | - 0.6 | - 1.0 | - 4.6 | - 6.6 |
| Feb | 26.4 | 0.0 | 17.3 | 9.0 | 0.4 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 16.6 | 8.0 | - 1.1 | 2.5 |
| Mar | 47.2 | - 0.5 | 6.2 | 2.8 | - 3.2 | 6.0 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 28.7 | 21.7 | 9.0 | - 0.9 |
| Apr | 57.9 | 0.1 | 26.1 | 24.1 | 16.4 | 7.7 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 10.8 | 7.1 | 14.6 | 1.4 |
| May | 19.5 | 1.0 | 30.7 | 21.9 | 12.5 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 6.5 | 2.3 | - 10.4 | - 8.2 | - 8.8 | 0.1 |
| June | - 33.2 | - 0.7 | - 13.0 | - 25.2 | - 14.9 | - 10.3 | 12.2 | 10.6 | 1.7 | - 9.2 | - 10.1 | - 13.2 | 0.2 |
| July | 21.8 | 0.1 | 23.4 | 18.8 | 17.7 | 1.2 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 6.4 | 3.3 | - 5.7 | - 3.8 |
| Aug | - 5.3 | - 0.1 | - 7.0 | - 5.5 | - 4.0 | - 1.5 | - 1.5 | 4.3 | 2.9 | - 7.4 | - 6.8 | - 6.4 | - 2.9 |
| Sep | 39.6 | 0.0 | - 1.7 | 0.3 | - 2.6 | 2.9 | - 1.9 | 5.8 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 9.2 | 9.4 |
| Oct | 36.3 | 0.7 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 4.3 | - 4.3 | 13.2 | 10.4 | 2.7 | 11.7 | 3.9 | - 1.8 | - 2.0 |
| Nov | 67.8 | - 0.6 | 19.3 | 12.2 | 9.5 | 2.7 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 8.3 | 7.9 |
| Dec | - 55.0 | 1.9 | - 19.2 | - 17.8 | - 11.2 | - 6.6 | - 1.4 | 4.2 | 2.9 | - 14.0 | - 12.4 | 0.2 | - 6.6 |
| 2005 Jan | 40.4 | - 2.0 | 8.2 | - 1.2 | 1.7 | - 2.9 | 9.4 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 20.9 | 11.7 | 1.9 | - 4.1 |
| Feb | 50.7 | - 0.4 | 38.0 | 3.6 | - 0.2 |  | 34.5 | 27.1 | 7.4 | - 2.2 | - 9.4 | - 2.0 | 5.4 |
| Mar | - 0.5 | 0.8 | - 4.9 | 4.9 | - 0.6 | 5.6 | - 9.9 | - 14.2 | 4.3 | 8.5 | 4.8 | 2.2 | - 1.9 |
| Apr | 183.0 | - 0.5 | 59.4 | 56.8 | 51.1 | 5.7 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 63.2 | 44.4 | 43.7 | 1.4 |
| May | - 16.4 | 0.7 | 9.4 | - 6.0 | - 7.7 | 1.8 | 15.4 | 12.4 | 3.0 | - 19.8 | - 20.1 | - 16.7 | 3.9 |

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

| euro area |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Claims on non-euro-area residents |  | Other assets | Period |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Securities |  |  |  | to non-banks in other member states |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | General government |  |  | Total | Enterprises and households |  | General government |  |  | Total | of which Loans |  |  |
|  | Total | Loans | Securities 2 |  | Total | of which Loans | Total | Loans 3 | Secur- <br> ities |  |  |  |  |
| End of year or month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 269.7 300.6 394.5 233.0 | $1,169.1$ $1,228.2$ $1,254.9$ 632.1 | 857.8 911.0 939.1 488.4 | 311.4 317.2 315.8 143.7 | 102.8 139.2 218.0 168.8 | 36.8 41.9 62.5 65.3 | 36.8 41.2 56.0 35.9 | 66.0 97.3 155.5 103.6 | 17.2 23.4 35.6 20.7 | 48.8 73.9 119.9 82.8 | 678.1 839.6 922.0 511.2 | 575.3 710.2 758.0 404.2 | 224.4 253.1 302.2 185.8 | 1996 1997 1998 1999 |
| 259.1 | 616.9 | 478.5 | 138.4 | 187.3 | 83.8 | 44.2 | 103.5 | 20.0 | 83.5 | 622.4 | 481.7 | 218.1 | 2000 |
| 261.3 | 587.8 | 468.7 | 119.1 | 232.3 | 111.3 | 53.7 | 121.0 | 26.2 | 94.8 | 727.3 | 572.0 | 174.3 | 2001 |
| 265.0 | 586.4 | 448.5 | 137.9 | 248.0 | 125.0 | 63.6 | 123.0 | 25.5 | 97.5 | 738.1 | 589.2 | 179.9 | 2002 |
| 256.2 | 585.6 | 439.6 | 146.1 | 250.2 | 133.5 | 62.7 | 116.6 | 25.9 | 90.7 | 806.4 | 645.6 | 163.6 | 2003 |
| 255.9 | 603.8 | 423.0 | 180.8 | 275.3 | 140.6 | 61.9 | 134.7 | 25.7 | 109.0 | 897.8 | 730.4 | 171.4 | 2004 |
| 264.1 | 589.1 | 440.6 | 148.5 | 233.6 | 129.2 | 65.0 | 104.4 | 24.1 | 80.3 | 801.2 | 642.0 | 156.6 | 2003 Aug |
| 259.8 | 584.6 | 435.2 | 149.4 | 243.1 | 129.7 | 64.7 | 113.4 | 23.4 | 90.0 | 795.8 | 642.4 | 161.9 | Sep |
| 254.0 | 589.2 | 436.6 | 152.6 | 242.8 | 127.6 | 60.6 | 115.2 | 25.1 | 90.1 | 800.6 | 643.9 | 163.3 | Oct |
| 258.1 | 598.5 | 442.5 | 156.0 | 247.4 | 132.9 | 64.7 | 114.5 | 25.6 | 89.0 | 803.7 | 648.2 | 162.2 | Nov |
| 256.2 | 585.6 | 439.6 | 146.1 | 250.2 | 133.5 | 62.7 | 116.6 | 25.9 | 90.7 | 806.4 | 645.6 | 163.6 | Dec |
| 258.6 | 589.2 | 440.2 | 149.0 | 251.5 | 132.0 | 61.2 | 119.5 | 25.6 | 93.9 | 843.7 | 683.0 | 153.4 | 2004 Jan |
| 253.3 | 598.3 | 432.1 | 166.2 | 260.0 | 136.0 | 65.2 | 124.0 | 25.0 | 99.0 | 839.5 | 680.6 | 154.0 | Feb |
| 263.0 | 611.0 | 444.9 | 166.2 | 267.4 | 137.6 | 67.0 | 129.8 | 24.9 | 104.9 | 859.1 | 697.2 | 158.0 | Mar |
| 276.2 | 603.5 | 437.2 | 166.3 | 271.1 | 139.4 | 68.8 | 131.7 | 25.8 | 105.9 | 884.1 | 722.1 | 158.1 | Apr |
| 267.2 | 604.1 | 431.4 | 172.7 | 268.7 | 137.6 | 66.3 | 131.1 | 25.8 | 105.3 | 875.0 | 707.5 | 161.6 | May |
| 253.9 | 607.2 | 426.2 | 181.0 | 269.7 | 138.4 | 66.5 | 131.3 | 25.7 | 105.6 | 867.0 | 695.6 | 160.8 | June |
| 252.0 | 616.2 | 434.4 | 181.8 | 275.0 | 142.3 | 67.7 | 132.8 | 26.4 | 106.4 | 860.7 | 687.7 | 161.3 | July |
| 248.4 | 615.8 | 429.9 | 186.0 | 271.6 | 137.7 | 65.0 | 133.9 | 26.2 | 107.6 | 871.6 | 696.5 | 157.9 | Aug |
| 248.5 | 612.9 | 425.8 | 187.1 | 270.1 | 138.8 | 65.3 | 131.3 | 25.7 | 105.6 | 898.6 | 725.5 | 159.6 | Sep |
| 248.7 | 618.5 | 430.9 | 187.7 | 277.8 | 139.9 | 65.1 | 137.9 | 25.5 | 112.4 | 901.8 | 727.5 | 161.9 | Oct |
| 249.1 | 615.9 | 426.6 | 189.3 | 277.7 | 143.1 | 67.5 | 134.6 | 25.7 | 108.9 | 931.8 | 756.6 | 164.6 | Nov |
| 255.9 | 603.8 | 423.0 | 180.8 | 275.3 | 140.6 | 61.9 | 134.7 | 25.7 | 109.0 | 897.8 | 730.4 | 171.4 | Dec |
| 262.0 | 613.6 | 427.5 | 186.2 | 284.9 | 145.2 | 66.3 | 139.7 | 25.8 | 113.9 | 935.8 | 762.7 | 163.1 | 2005 Jan |
| 254.5 | 606.2 | 422.2 | 184.0 | 291.7 | 147.6 | 66.6 | 144.1 | 26.5 | 117.5 | 945.4 | 771.9 | 166.2 | Feb |
| 258.6 | 608.8 | 420.7 | 188.2 | 295.8 | 144.6 | 61.4 | 151.2 | 28.0 | 123.2 | 955.0 | 780.7 | 159.1 | Mar |
| 300.7 | 609.6 | 422.8 | 186.8 | 314.6 | 151.8 | 65.5 | 162.9 | 30.7 | 132.1 | 1,013.1 | 835.4 | 164.2 | Apr |
| 280.3 | 606.2 | 421.7 | 184.5 | 315.0 | 155.1 | 66.0 | 159.8 | 31.1 | 128.7 | 1,001.3 | 821.1 | 169.8 | May |
| Changes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30.8 | 59.1 | 53.31 | 5.8 | 36.5 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 31.4 | 6.1 | 25.3 | 159.4 | 132.9 | 28.6 | 1997 |
| 92.3 | 25.8 | 28.1 | - 2.3 | 77.1 | 18.9 | 13.0 | 58.3 | 12.5 | 45.7 | 83.9 | 52.0 | 55.3 | 1998 |
| 30.4 | 1.3 | 7.7 | - 6.4 | 48.4 | 12.2 | 6.4 | 36.2 | 2.0 | 34.2 | 33.1 | 13.8 | 31.3 | 1999 |
| 27.3 | - 11.4 | - 6.7 | - 4.6 | 17.8 | 16.8 | 7.2 | 1.0 | - 0.3 | 1.2 | 103.9 | 71.9 | 32.5 | 2000 |
| 2.4 | - 26.5 | - 9.8 | - 16.7 | 31.3 | 24.3 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 2.2 | 4.8 | 110.1 | 86.6 | - 9.9 | 2001 |
| 6.2 | - 0.8 | - 20.2 | 19.4 | 18.3 | 15.9 | 12.0 | 2.4 |  | 3.0 | 65.7 | 64.1 | - 0.4 | 2002 |
| - 4.3 | 0.8 | - 8.7 | 9.6 | 6.6 | 13.4 | 2.7 | - 6.8 | - 0.8 | - 6.0 | 116.2 | 98.5 | - 41.5 | 2003 |
| 0.9 | 17.8 | - 17.0 | 34.9 | 26.6 | 8.2 | 3.1 | 18.4 | 0.0 | 18.4 | 111.4 | 100.5 | - 14.7 | 2004 |
| - 4.3 | - 4.4 | - 5.4 | 0.9 | 10.3 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 9.3 | - 0.5 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 14.5 | 4.4 | 2003 Sep |
| - 5.6 | 5.3 | 1.4 | 3.9 | 0.2 | - 2.0 | - 4.2 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 0.5 | - 0.5 | - 3.6 | 3.5 | Oct |
| 4.1 | 9.4 | 6.0 | 3.4 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 4.3 | - 0.4 | 0.6 | - 1.0 | 13.0 | 12.4 | - 3.0 | Nov |
| - 1.7 | - 12.4 | - 2.9 | - 9.5 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 16.2 | 9.4 | - 4.5 | Dec |
| 2.1 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 0.4 | - 2.3 | - 1.6 | 2.7 | - 0.4 | 3.1 | 31.9 | 32.1 | - 16.1 | 2004 Jan |
| - 3.7 | 9.1 | - 8.0 | 17.2 | 8.6 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.6 | - 0.6 | 5.2 | - 2.7 | - 1.1 | - 4.8 | Feb |
| 9.8 | 12.7 | 12.7 | - 0.0 | 7.0 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 5.6 | - 0.1 | 5.8 | 10.7 | 8.6 | 2.1 | Mar |
| 13.2 | - 7.5 | - 7.6 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 21.3 | 21.2 | - 0.4 | Apr |
| - 8.9 | 0.6 | - 5.9 | 6.5 | - 2.2 | - 1.7 | - 2.4 | - 0.5 | 0.1 | - 0.5 | - 4.4 | - 10.4 | 2.6 | May |
| - 13.4 | 3.1 | - 5.2 | 8.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | - 0.2 | 0.2 | - 8.9 | - 14.1 | - 1.5 | June |
| - 1.8 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | - 8.2 | - 9.8 | 0.1 | July |
| - 3.6 | - 0.3 | - 4.5 | 4.2 | - 0.6 | - 1.7 | 0.1 | 1.1 | - 0.1 | 1.2 | 12.6 | 10.6 | - 3.6 | Aug |
| - 0.2 | - 2.9 | - 4.1 | 1.1 | - 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.6 | - 2.4 | - 0.5 | - 1.9 | 34.9 | 36.0 | 0.9 | Sep |
| 0.2 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 7.9 | 1.3 | - 0.0 | 6.6 | - 0.1 | 6.7 | 9.0 | 7.5 | 1.7 | Oct |
| 0.4 | - 2.6 | - 4.2 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 2.7 | - 3.1 | 0.3 | - 3.4 | 41.1 | 38.9 | 1.9 | Nov |
| 6.8 | - 12.5 | - 4.1 | - 8.4 | - 1.7 | - 2.0 | - 5.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | - 26.1 | - 19.1 | 2.4 | Dec |
| 6.0 | 9.8 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 9.1 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.8 | - 0.0 | 4.8 | 25.6 | 21.0 | - 12.4 | 2005 Jan |
| - 7.4 | - 7.4 | - 5.2 | - 2.2 | 7.2 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 14.6 | 13.6 | 0.7 | Feb |
| 4.1 | 2.6 | - 1.6 | 4.2 | 3.7 | - 3.3 | - 5.4 | 7.0 | 1.4 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 3.7 | - 9.0 | Mar |
| 42.2 | 0.8 | 2.2 | - 1.4 | 18.8 | 7.2 | 4.1 | 11.6 | 2.8 | 8.9 | 56.7 | 53.5 | 4.2 | Apr |
| - 20.5 | - 3.4 | - 1.1 | - 2.3 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 0.4 | - 3.0 | 0.4 |  | - 11.7 | - 14.3 | 5.0 | May |

from the flow figures (see also footnote * in Table II.1). $\mathbf{-} \mathbf{2}$ Including debt
securities arising from the exchange of equalisation claims.

IV Banks

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



* This table serves to supplement the "Overall monetary survey" in section I. Unlike the other tables in section IV, this table includes - in addition to the figures reported by banks (including building and loan associations) data from money market funds. - 1 Statistical breaks have been eliminated
from the flow figures (see also footnote * in Table II.1). $\mathbf{-} \mathbf{2}$ For the German contribution: from 1999, including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see Table IV.12). - 3 For the German contribution: up to the end of 1998, including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see also


End of year or month


[^12] with agreed maturities of up to two years. - 7 In Germany, debt securities

[^13]
## IV Banks

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

| End of month | $€$ billion |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of reporting institutions | Balance sheet total | Cash in hand and credit balances with central banks | Lending to banks (MFIs) |  |  | Lending to non-banks (non-MFIs) |  |  |  |  |  | Participating interests | Other assets |
|  |  |  |  | Total | of which |  | Total | of which |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Balances and loans | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Securities } \\ & \text { issued by } \\ & \text { banks } \end{aligned}$ |  | Loans |  | Bills |  | Securities issued by non-banks |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | for up to and including 1 year | for more than 1 year |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All categories of banks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2004 Dec | 2,147 | 6,663.8 | 56.4 | 2,565.7 | 1,836.0 | 719.3 | 3,630.8 | 451.5 | 2,554.4 |  | 3.3 | 607.1 | 138.9 | 272.0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2005 \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \end{aligned}$ | 2,142 2,141 2,141 | $6,719.0$ $6,764.5$ | 57.8 57.0 52.0 | $2,590.6$ $2,638.5$ $2,653.6$ | $1,859.7$ $1,896.5$ $1,899.4$ | 720.3 730.7 741.1 | $3,666.2$ $3,663.2$ | 469.5 | $2,552.3$ $2,547.7$ $2,546.0$ |  | 3.2 3.1 3.1 | 627.8 628.8 | 140.3 137.5 137.2 | 264.0 268.3 260.5 |
| Mar | 2,141 | 6,767.3 | 52.9 | 2,653.6 | 1,899.4 | 741.1 | 3,663.2 | 460.3 | 2,546.0 |  | 3.1 | 646.3 | 137.2 | 260.5 |
| AprMay | 2,140 2,136 | $6,952.1$ $6,935.7$ | 53.1 55.2 | $2,740.8$ $2,746.7$ | 1,977.2 | 748.8 756.0 | $3,749.8$ <br> $3,720.3$ | 492.7 480.8 | 2,550.2 |  | 3.0 2.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 694.5 \\ & 674.0 \end{aligned}$ | 142.8 142.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 265.6 \\ & 271.1 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Commercial banks 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May | 252 | 2,050.9 $2,030.2$ | 17.8 19.1 | 802.0 799.8 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r}663.4 \\ 659.2\end{array}\right.$ | 135.6 138.4 | $1,053.8$ $1,029.7$ | 283.0 271.6 | 545.0 547.2 |  | 1.6 | 218.3 205.2 | 76.1 76.1 | 101.2 105.6 |
|  | Big banks ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May | 5 5 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1,339.5 \\ & 1,322.9\end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 10.5 \\ & 11.2\end{aligned}\right.$ | 523.1 524.6 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 445.9 \\ & 445.8\end{aligned}\right.$ | 74.8 76.7 | 666.5 644.8 | 194.8 187.4 | 307.4 308.1 |  | 1.1 \| 1.1 | 158.5 145.4 | 63.7 63.6 | 75.8 78.6 |
|  | Regional banks and other commercial banks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May | 163 164 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 601.0 \\ & 598.2\end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 6.7 \mid \\ & 7.3\end{aligned}\right.$ | 218.5 218.3 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 160.2 \\ & 160.3\end{aligned}\right.$ | 57.6 57.9 | 341.3 337.8 | 67.9 65.9 | 219.1 220.5 |  | 0.4 0.4 | 52.8 49.8 | 12.4 12.4 | 22.1 22.4 |
|  | Branches of foreign banks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May | 84 83 | 110.5 109.2 | 0.6 <br> 0.7 | 60.4 56.9 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 57.2 \\ & 53.1\end{aligned}\right.$ | 3.2 3.8 | 46.1 47.0 | 20.3 18.4 | 18.6 18.6 |  | 0.0 0.0 | 7.1 10.0 | 0.1 0.1 | 3.3 4.5 |
|  | Landesbanken |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May | 12 12 | $1,347.3$ $1,337.7$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3.0\end{aligned}\right.$ | 740.0 740.2 | 571.9 570.5 | 160.3 162.1 | 536.0 526.4 | 68.5 71.4 | 360.7 <br> 361.8 |  | 0.3 0.2 | 104.0 90.6 | 27.4 27.0 | 40.7 41.1 |
|  | Savings banks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May | 470 469 | 990.4 992.1 | 17.9 18.2 | 231.6 233.4 | 76.9 78.4 | 154.2 154.6 | 703.4 | 68.7 67.6 | 538.3 539.1 |  | 0.81 | 95.5 96.7 | 15.4 15.4 | 22.1 21.0 |
|  | Regional institutions of credit cooperatives |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May | 2 2 | 216.0 221.1 | 1.3 <br> 1.1 | 145.7 151.1 | \|r|r|ring 102.71 | 46.6 47.1 | 50.0 49.8 | 12.3 11.8 | 19.71 |  | 0.0 0.0 | 17.91 | 11.5 11.5 | 7.4 7.5 |
|  | Credit cooperatives |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May | 1,336 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 575.4 \\ & 576.0\end{aligned}\right.$ | 11.7 12.1 | 151.4 150.9 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 64.5 \\ & 63.5\end{aligned}\right.$ | 85.3 85.7 | 389.4 390.3 | 39.7 39.4 | 306.8 307.6 |  | 0.4 0.4 | 42.1 42.5 | 6.1 6.1 | 16.8 16.7 |
|  | Mortgage banks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May | 25 25 | 884.8 887.3 |   <br>  0.8 <br> 1.1  | 241.8 243.0 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 147.7 \\ & 148.3\end{aligned}\right.$ | 93.9 94.7 | 623.8 <br> 623.6 | 12.0 10.8 | 474.5 472.9 |  | - | 137.3 139.9 | 0.8 0.8 | 17.6 18.8 |
|  | Building and loan associations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May | 27 27 | 187.9 188.1 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.0\end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 48.4 \\ & 47.6\end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 35.4 \\ & 34.3\end{aligned}\right.$ | 12.9 13.2 | 120.8 121.7 | 1.4 | 103.5 103.3 |  | . 1 | 15.9 17.0 | 0.4 0.4 | 18.3 18.3 |
|  | Special purpose banks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May | 16 16 | 699.4 703.1 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.6\end{aligned}\right.$ | 380.0 380.7 | 320.0 320.2 | 59.9 60.3 | 272.5 274.7 | 7.1 6.8 | 201.6 203.5 |  | --1 | 63.5 64.1 | 5.1 5.1 | 41.4 42.1 |
|  | Memo item: Foreign banks ${ }^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \\ & 125 \end{aligned}$ | 457.1 | \|r $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 4.7\end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 197.3 \\ & 193.3\end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 147.1 \\ & 141.8\end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.1 \\ & 514 \end{aligned}$ | 243.1 241.8 | 42.8 39.7 | 137.1 137.5 |  | 0.2 0.2 | 62.9 64.4 | 0.9 0.9 | 12.9 15.6 |
|  | of which: Banks majority-owned by foreign banks ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2005 \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \end{aligned}$ | 41 42 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 346.6 \\ & 347.1\end{aligned}\right.$ | \|r $\begin{array}{r}2.3 \\ 4.0\end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 136.9 \\ & 136.4\end{aligned}\right.$ | \| $89.9 \mid$ | 46.9 47.6 | 197.0 194.8 | 22.5 21.3 | 118.6 119.0 |  | 0.1 0.1 | 55.8 54.4 | 0.8 0.8 | 9.7 11.1 |

* For the period up to December 1998, section IV (except for Table IV.1) shows the assets and liabilities of banks (excluding building and loan associations) in liabilities of monetary financial institutions (MFIs) in Germany. The assets and liabilities of foreign branches, of money market funds (which are also classified as MFIs) and of the Bundesbank are not
included. For the definitions of the respective items, see the footnotes to Table IV.3. - 1 For building and loan associations: Including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see Table IV.12). - 2 Included in time deposits. - 3 Excluding deposits under savings and loan contracts (see also footnote 2). - 4 Including subordinated negotiable bearer debt


securities; excluding non-negotiable bearer debt securities. - 5 Commercial banks comprise the sub-groups "Big banks", "Regional banks and other commercial banks" and "Branches of foreign banks". - 6 Deutsche Bank AG, Dresdner Bank AG, Commerzbank AG, Bayerische Hypo- und Vereinsbank AG and Deutsche Postbank AG. - 7 Sum of the banks majority-owned
by foreign banks and included in other categories of banks and the category "Branches (with dependent legal status) of foreign banks". 8 Separate presentation of the banks majority-owned by foreign banks included in the categories "Regional banks and other commercial banks" and "Mortgage banks".

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


* See Table IV.2, footnote*; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions which appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. - 1 Up to December 1998, domestic banknotes and coins. - 2 Up to December 1998, excluding loans to domestic building and loan associations. - 3 Up to December 1998, including fiduciary loans (see also footnote 7). - 4 Up to December 1998, bill-based lending (bill holdings plus endorsement liabilities arising from rediscounted bills and bills sent for collection from the banks' portfolios
prior to maturity). - 5 Up to November 1993, included in securities (see also footnote 6). - 6 Up to November 1993, including negotiable money market paper; excluding registered debt securities. - 7 From 1999, no longer included in loans or deposits (see also footnote 3). - 8 Up to December 1998, including loans to domestic building and loan associations. 9 Excluding debt securities arising from the exchange of equalisation claims (see also footnote 10). - 10 Including debt securities arising from the exchange of equalisation claims. - 11 Including liabilities arising from



## End of year or month *


registered debt securities, registered money market paper and non-negotiable bearer debt securities; including subordinated liabilities. -
12 Up to December 1998, excluding liabilities to domestic building and loan associations and money market funds. - 13 Up to December 1998 including time deposits with terms of less than one month. - 14 Including liabilities arising from monetary policy operations with the Bundesbank. 15 Up to December 1998, excluding time deposits with terms of less than one month. - 16 Own acceptances and promissory notes outstanding and,
up to December 1998, including endorsement liabilities arising from rediscounted bills. - 17 Up to December 1998, including liabilities to domestic building and loan associations and money market funds. 18 Since the inclusion of building and loan associations in January 1999, including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see Table IV.12). 19 Excluding deposits under savings and loan contracts (see also debt securities.

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

| Period | Up to end-1998, DM billion; from 1999, € billion |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash in hand (non-euro-area banknotes and coins) 1 | Lending to foreign banks (MFIS) 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lending to foreign non-banks (non-MFIs) ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Credit bala | ances and lo | oans, bills 3 | Negotiable money market paper issued by banks 4 | Securities issued by banks 5 | Memo item Fiduciary loans 6 | Total | Loans and bills 3 |  |  | Treasury bills and negotiable money market paper issued by non-banks | Securities issued by non-banks |
|  |  |  | Total | Shortterm | Medium and longterm |  |  |  |  | Total | Shortterm | Medium and longterm |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | End of year or month * |  |  |
| 1995 | 1.2 | 538.4 | 500.8 | 349.7 | $151.1 \mid$ | 0.1 | 25.6 | 11.8 | 289.2 |  | 42.1 |  |  |  |
| 1996 | 1.4 | 588.9 | 544.2 | 386.6 | 157.6 | 0.3 | 31.5 | 13.0 | 352.0 | 191.1 <br> 230.4 <br> 12 | 60.2 | 148.9 170.2 | 1.7 4.9 | 79.7 103.9 |
| 1997 | 1.5 | 689.1 | 635.3 | 456.1 | 179.2 | 0.2 | 43.1 | 10.5 | 474.8 | 312.7 | 96.2 | 216.5 | 4.9 6.0 | 140.3 |
| 1998 | 1.5 | 774.9 | 706.9 | 533.6 | 173.3 | 0.4 | 58.7 |  | 610.3 | 364.9 |  | 270.9 | 11.6 | 211.0 |
| 1999 | 0.4 | 427.1 | 383.5 | 279.5 | 104.1 | 0.4 | 43.2 | 4.2 | 396.1 | 235.8 | 52.7 | 183.1 | 7.5 | 152.7 |
| 2000 | 0.4 | 507.7 | 441.4 | 325.4 | 116.0 | 1.3 | 65.0 | 3.6 | 475.8 | 286.8 | 71.1 | 215.7 | 6.5 | 182.5217.9 |
| 2001 | 0.4 | 596.1 | 521.7 | 383.7 | 138.0 | 0.8 | 73.6 | 3.5 | 570.3 | 347.2 | 99.7 | 247.5 | 5.2 |  |
| 2002 | 0.3 | 690.6 | 615.3 | 468.0 | 147.2 | 0.9 | 74.4 | 2.7 | 558.8 | 332.6 | 92.6 | 240.0 | 9.3 | 216.9 |
| 2003 | 0.3 | 769.6 | 675.8 | 515.7 | 160.1 | 1.5 | 92.3 | 1.6 | 576.3 | 344.8 | 110.9 | 233.9 | 6.0 | 225.4 |
| 2004 | 0.2 | 889.4 | 760.2 | 606.5 | 153.7 | 2.8 | 126.3 | 1.5 | 629.5 | 362.5 | 136.6 | 225.9 | 10.9 | 256.1 |
| 2003 Dec | 0.3 | 769.6 | 675.8 | 515.7 | 160.1 | 1.5 | 92.3 | 1.6 | 576.3 | 344.8 | 110.9 | 233.9 | 6.0 | 225.4 |
| 2004 Jan | 0.3 | 788.7 | 693.8 | 531.9 | 161.9 | 1.2 | 93.6 | 1.6 | 588.4 | 353.0 | 118.0 | 235.0 | 5.5 | 229.8 |
| Feb | 0.3 | 790.5 | 691.5 | 530.7 | 160.8 | 1.3 | 97.7 | 1.6 | 598.7 | 360.7 | 126.1 | 234.6 | 6.0 | 232.0 |
| Mar | 0.3 | 803.2 | 700.1 | 538.5 | 161.6 | 1.7 | 101.4 | 1.7 | 617.6 | 370.2 | 133.9 | 236.4 | 4.8 | 242.5 |
| Apr | 0.3 | 825.5 | 720.4 | 557.5 | 162.9 | 2.2 | 102.8 | 1.7 | 625.8 | 376.7 | 137.2 | 239.5 | 5.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 244.0 \\ & 246.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| May | 0.3 | 836.2 | 725.7 | 570.5 | 155.2 | 1.9 | 108.7 | $1.7$ | 613.1 | 361.8 | 123.6 | 238.2 | 5.0 |  |
| June | 0.4 | 835.5 | 722.1 | 566.9 | 155.2 | 2.1 | 111.3 | 1.7 | 618.9 | 363.8 | 124.6 | 239.1 | 7.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 246.3 \\ & 247.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| July | 0.4 | 829.1 | 717.3 | 557.4 | 159.9 | 1.7 | 110.1 | 1.6 | 626.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 366.1 \\ & 372.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.6 \\ & 134.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 238.5 \\ & 237.7 \end{aligned}$ | 9.7 250.2 |  |
| Aug | 0.4 | 828.3 | 714.6 | 557.9 | 156.7 | 1.8 | 112.0 | 1.6 | 635.0 |  |  |  | 12.1 | 250.5 |
| Sep | 0.3 | 854.3 | 735.7 | 578.0 | 157.7 | 2.0 | 116.6 | 1.7 | 634.5 | 375.5 | 141.8 | 233.6 | 10.6 | 248.4 |
| Oct | 0.3 | 873.8 | 751.8 | 595.5 | 156.3 | 2.0 | 120.0 | 1.7 | 639.0 | 370.9 | 139.0 | 231.8 | $11.1 \quad 257.1$ |  |
| Nov | 0.4 | 898.7 | 772.7 | 619.1 | 153.7 | 2.0 | 124.0 | 1.6 | 652.7 | 386.3 | 158.1 | 228.2 | $11.3 \quad 255.2$ |  |
| Dec | 0.2 | 889.4 | 760.2 | 606.5 | 153.7 | 2.8 | 126.3 | 1.5 | 629.5 | 362.5 | 136.6 | 225.9 | $10.9 \quad 256.1$ |  |
| 2005 Jan | 0.3 | 918.7 | 784.9 | 627.9 | 156.9 | 3.3 | 130.5 | 1.5 | 656.3 | 380.8381.2 | 151.7152.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 229.1 \\ & 228.3 \end{aligned}$ | 9.8 265.7 <br> 7.7 273.8 |  |
| Feb | 0.3 | 962.5 | 821.3 | 660.8 | 160.5 | 3.5 | 137.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | 662.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar | 0.4 | 969.4 | 821.6 | 657.3 | 164.3 | 4.5 | 143.4 |  | 659.3 | 372.1 | 139.4 | 232.7 | $5.1-282.0$ |  |
| Apr | 0.4 | 1,001.7 | 850.2 | 679.8 | 170.4 | 5.8 | 145.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 707.4 \\ & 698.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 405.6 \\ & 396.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 168.8 \\ & 155.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 236.8 \\ & 241.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.5 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 295.3 \\ & 297.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| May | 0.4 | 1,014.5 | 858.7 | 681.6 | 177.1 | 5.4 | 150.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Changes * |  |
| 1996 | + 0.2 | + 34.2 | + 29.9 | + 27.2 | + 2.71 | + 0.21 | + 5.2 | - 1.1 | + 58.4 | + 36.2 | + 17.0 | + 19.2 |  |  |
| 1997 | + 0.1 | + 80.6 | + 71.5 | + 53.3 | + 18.2 | - 0.1 | + 10.4 | - 1.2 | + 109.3 | + 73.0 | + 33.7 | + 39.3 | +3.1+0.7+0.5+ |  |
| 1998 | - 0.0 | + 100.8 | + 89.5 | $+\quad 79.3$ | + 10.2 | + 0.0 | + 13.1 | - 1.8 | + 122.0 | + 42.7 | - 6.4 | + 49.1 | + 5.5 | + 66.0 |
| 1999 | - 0.3 | + 17.7 | + 5.7 | - $\quad 5.3$ | + 11.0 | + 0.2 | + 11.7 | - 0.0 | + 85.8 | + 42.8 | + 8.4 | + 34.4 | + 1.3 | + 41.8 |
| 2000 | - 0.0 | + 78.9 | + 56.5 | + 44.6 | + 11.8 | + 0.9 | + 21.6 | - 0.7 | + 72.0 | + 45.0 | + 17.4 | + 27.7 | - 1.2 | + 28.2 |
| 2001 | + 0.0 | + 83.7 | + 75.6 | + 54.4 | + 21.2 | - 0.5 | + 8.5 | - 0.2 | + 88.3 | + 53.4 | + 27.0 | + 26.4 | - 1.5 | + 36.3 |
| 2002 | - 0.1 | + 120.3 | + 118.0 | + 99.4 | + 18.6 | + 0.1 | $+\quad 2.2$ | - 0.9 | + 21.2 | + 12.7 | - 0.4 | + 13.2 | + 4.6 | $+\quad 3.9$ |
| 2003 | - 0.1 | + 103.8 | + 84.6 | + 65.2 | + 19.3 | + 0.6 | + 18.7 | - 0.4 | + 46.3 | + 35.1 | + 24.0 | + 11.0 | - 2.7 | + 13.9 |
| 2004 | - 0.1 | + 128.3 | + 89.4 | + 95.3 | - 5.9 | + 1.3 | + 37.6 | - 0.1 | + 65.8 | + 29.5 | + 31.7 | - 2.2 | + 5.1 | + 31.1 |
| 2003 Dec | - 0.0 | + 11.7 | + 9.9 | + 7.6 | + 2.3 | + 0.3 | + 1.5 | - 0.0 | + 0.5 | - 6.0 | - 5.7 | - 0.4 | - 0.2 | + 6.8 |
| 2004 Jan | + 0.0 | + 16.3 | + 14.8 | + 14.0 | + 0.8 | - 0.3 | + 1.8 | + 0.0 | $+\quad 7.6$ | + 5.3 | + 6.4 | - 1.1 | - 0.6 | + 2.9 |
| Feb | - 0.0 | + 2.7 | - $\quad 1.5$ | - 0.6 | - 0.9 | + 0.1 | + 4.1 | + 0.0 | + 11.1 | + 8.0 | + 8.4 | - 0.4 | + 0.6 | + 2.5 |
| Mar | + 0.0 | + 6.1 | + 2.2 | + 5.3 | - 3.1 | + 0.3 | + 3.6 | + 0.0 | + 15.6 | + 7.4 | + 7.0 | + 0.4 | - 1.3 | + 9.4 |
| Apr | - | + 20.3 | + 18.4 | + 17.6 | + 0.8 | + 0.6 | + 1.4 | + 0.0 | + 5.6 | + 4.2 | + 3.1 | + 1.1 | + 0.2 | + 1.3 |
| May | + 0.0 | + 13.0 | + 7.5 | + 14.8 | - 7.3 | - 0.3 | + 5.8 | - 0.0 | - 9.7 | - 12.7 | - 13.1 | + 0.4 | + 0.0 | + 3.0 |
| June | + 0.0 | - 1.1 | - 4.1 | - $\quad 3.9$ | - 0.2 | + 0.2 | + 2.9 | - 0.0 | + 5.4 | + 0.4 | + 1.0 | - 0.6 | + 2.3 | + 2.7 |
| July | + 0.0 | - 5.2 | - 5.9 | - 10.2 | + 4.3 | - 0.4 | + 1.1 | - 0.1 | + 3.7 | + 1.2 | + 2.8 | - 1.6 | + 2.4 | + 0.1 |
| Aug | - 0.0 | - $\quad 2.5$ | - $\quad 4.5$ | - 1.7 | - 2.8 | + 0.1 | + 1.9 | - 0.0 | + 12.8 | + 10.0 | + 9.8 | + 0.2 | + 2.4 | + 0.5 |
| Sep | - 0.0 | + 30.2 | + 25.1 | + 23.0 | + 2.1 | + 0.3 | + 4.8 | + 0.1 | + 4.2 | + 6.6 | + 8.2 | - 1.6 | - 1.3 | - 1.2 |
| Oct | - 0.0 | + 22.7 | + 19.3 | + 19.8 | - 0.5 | - 0.0 | + 3.5 | - 0.0 | + 8.0 | - 1.6 | - 2.1 | + 0.6 | + 0.4 | + 9.2 |
| Nov | + 0.1 | + 30.6 | + 26.3 | + 26.5 | - 0.2 | - 0.0 | + 4.3 | - 0.0 | + 20.0 | + 20.6 | + 20.5 | + 0.1 | + 0.3 | - 1.0 |
| Dec | - 0.2 | - 4.9 | - 8.3 | - 9.4 | + 1.1 | + 0.9 | + 2.5 | - 0.1 | - 18.6 | - 20.1 | - 20.3 | + 0.3 | - 0.3 | + 1.8 |
| 2005 Jan | + 0.1 | + 21.8 | + 17.6 | + 16.0 | + 1.6 | + 0.5 | + 3.7 | + 0.0 | + 19.7 | + 12.6 | + 13.5 | - 0.9 | - 1.3 | + 8.4 |
| Feb | - 0.0 | + 46.4 | + 39.0 | + 34.9 | + 4.1 | + 0.2 | + 7.2 | - 0.0 | + 9.0 | + 2.3 | + 1.7 | + 0.6 | - 2.1 | + 8.7 |
| Mar | + 0.1 | + 4.1 | - 2.6 | - 5.6 | + 3.0 | + 1.0 | + 5.6 | - | 6.5 | - 11.7 | - 14.2 | + 2.5 | - 2.5 | + 7.7 |
| Apr | - 0.0 | + 31.5 | + 27.8 | + 21.9 | + 5.8 | + 1.3 | + 2.4 | - 0.0 | + 47.4 | + 33.2 | + 29.3 | + 3.8 | + 1.3 | + 12.9 |
| May | + 0.1 | + 4.7 | + 0.7 | - 4.1 | + 4.8 | - 0.5 | + 4.4 | + 0.0 | - 17.7 | - 16.0 | - 16.0 | + 0.1 | - 2.2 | + 0.4 |

[^14]banknotes and coins. - 2 Up to December 1998, including fiduciary loans (see also footnote 6). - 3 Up to December 1998, bill-based lending (bil holdings plus endorsement liabilities arising from rediscounted bills and bills sent for collection from the banks' portfolios prior to maturity). -

| $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Memo } \\ \text { item } \\ \text { Fiduciary } \\ \text { loans } 6 \end{array}$ | Partici－ pating interests in foreign banks and enter－ prises 7 | Deposits of foreign banks（MFIs）${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Deposits of foreign non－banks（non－MFIs） 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Sight deposits 8 | Time deposits（including bank savings bonds） |  |  | Memo item Fiduciary loans 6 | Total | Sight deposits 8 | Time deposits（including savings deposits and bank savings bonds） |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Memo } \\ \text { item } \\ \text { Fiduciary } \\ \text { loans } 6 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Total 9 | Short－ term 9 | Medium and long－ term |  |  |  | Total 9 | Short－ term 9 | Medium and long－ term |  |


| 16.7 | 38.8 | 463.7 | 116.9 | 339.7 | 191.6 | 148.2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12.7 | 45.8 | 486.5 | 147.1 | 335.7 | 172.0 | 163.7 |
| 15.7 | 54.7 | 670.3 | 226.0 | 440.2 | 254.3 | 185.9 |
| 22.9 | 62.9 | 875.7 | 309.5 | 562.5 | 359.1 | 203.4 |
| 13.6 | 33.9 | 483.6 | 65.6 | 418.0 | 332.3 | 85.6 |
| 13.9 | 47.4 | 586.0 | 113.7 | 472.2 | 382.9 | 89.3 |
| 13.8 | 47.6 | 622.7 | 91.9 | 530.8 | 434.5 | 96.3 |
| 15.6 | 44.8 | 614.2 | 101.6 | 512.7 | 410.4 | 102.3 |
| 11.6 | 41.4 | 590.7 | 95.1 | 495.6 | 387.7 | 107.9 |
| 9.8 | 39.3 | 603.3 | 87.0 | 516.2 | 403.2 | 113.0 |
| 11.6 | 41.4 | 590.7 | 95.1 | 495.6 | 387.7 | 107.9 |
| 11.7 | 40.9 | 606.8 | 138.7 | 468.2 | 359.1 | 109.0 |
| 12.0 | 39.7 | 602.9 | 122.7 | 480.2 | 368.1 | 112.1 |
| 9.5 | 39.8 | 640.2 | 136.3 | 503.8 | 389.4 | 114.4 |
| 9.6 | 39.3 | 646.0 | 127.7 | 518.3 | 403.7 | 114.6 |
| 9.6 | 39.4 | 616.9 | 114.2 | 502.7 | 389.0 | 113.8 |
| 9.6 | 38.9 | 603.8 | 129.4 | 474.4 | 360.2 | 114.2 |
| 9.7 | 39.2 | 598.6 | 123.8 | 474.8 | 359.8 | 115.1 |
| 9.7 | 39.3 | 594.3 | 106.8 | 487.5 | 371.5 | 116.0 |
| 9.7 | 38.8 | 609.9 | 128.7 | 481.2 | 366.3 | 115.0 |
| 9.6 | 38.8 | 602.8 | 118.6 | 484.2 | 368.7 | 115.5 |
| 9.7 | 38.1 | 617.6 | 140.9 | 476.7 | 363.1 | 113.6 |
| 9.8 | 39.3 | 603.3 | 87.0 | 516.2 | 403.2 | 113.0 |
| 9.9 | 39.4 | 626.8 | 143.8 | 483.0 | 367.2 | 115.8 |
| 10.8 | 39.2 | 630.3 | 131.4 | 498.9 | 385.2 | 113.6 |
| 10.8 | 39.2 | 656.8 | 149.4 | 507.4 | 393.9 | 113.5 |
| 10.7 | 39.3 | 706.7 | 154.6 | 552.1 | 436.1 | 116.0 |
| 10.6 | 39.2 | 703.7 | 167.7 | 536.0 | 419.3 | 116.7 |

Changes＊


[^15]| 응 | 000 б் б் ்் | 000 in in in | 000 in in in | 000 in in in | 000 in in in | $\stackrel{O}{\square}$ | $\text { 압 } \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\Delta} \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\square} \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{i}$ | $\cdots \cdots$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\sim}{\underset{\omega}{\omega}} \underset{\sim}{w} \underset{\sim}{w} \underset{\sim}{\sim}$ $\rightarrow$ ن | $\stackrel{\omega}{\sim} \underset{\sim}{\sim}$ $\begin{gathered}\text {～} \\ \text { in }\end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \omega \\ & \underset{\sim}{\omega} \underset{\sim}{\sim} \underset{\sim}{\sim} \\ & \underset{\sim}{\sim} \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\omega} \underset{\sim}{\sim} \underset{\sim}{\omega} \underset{\sim}{w}$ <br> i̛ シ் | $\underset{i}{\underset{\sim}{e}}$ | $\stackrel{\omega}{\underset{\sim}{\omega}} \underset{\sim}{\omega} \underset{\sim}{\omega} \underset{\sim}{\omega} \underset{\sim}{\omega}$ د へíべゥ ம | N ${ }_{\infty}^{\omega}{ }_{0}^{\omega} \underset{\sim}{\omega} \underset{\sim}{\sim} \sim$ ＋O OW W <br>  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ov } \\ & \text { of ir } \end{aligned}$ |  | ऊ 의 б் $\omega$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { on U } \\ & +\infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ |  | の式 $D$ $\infty$ © $\infty$ | $\stackrel{\underset{\sim}{\sim}}{\sim}$ | $\omega \omega{ }^{\omega} \omega \omega$ oñ نَ |  $\infty$ i $\dot{\omega}$ ir $\dot{\omega}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{\infty} \underset{\sim}{\sim} \underset{\sim}{\sim} \\ & \underset{\sim}{\infty} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | N～N <br> $\rightarrow \infty \infty$ | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{N} \\ & \underset{\sim}{n} \end{aligned}$ | N N N ${ }^{\omega}$ N <br>  $\dot{-} \rightarrow$ क் i | N NָN N N N <br>  |


136.9
0.7

Period
End of year or month＊


| 4.4 | 1995 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2.1 | 1996 |
| 4.8 | 1997 |
| 9.5 | 1998 |
| 5.8 | 1999 |
| 5.6 | 2000 |
| 5.3 | 2001 |
| 4.5 | 2002 |
| 3.6 | 2003 |
| 0.8 | 2004 |
| 3.6 | 2003 Dec |
| 3.7 | 2004 Jan |
| 3.4 | Feb |
| 0.9 | Mar |
| 0.9 | Apr |
| 0.9 | May |
| 0.9 | June |
| 0.9 | July |
| 0.9 | Aug |
| 0.8 | Sep |
| 0.8 | Oct |
| 0.8 | Nov |
| 0.8 | Dec |
| 0.8 | 2005 Jan |
| 1.8 | Feb |
| 1.8 | Mar |
| 1.7 | Apr |
| 1.6 | May |
|  |  |

1996

$\left.$| - |
| :--- |$\quad 2.0 \right\rvert\, 1996$

1999
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[^16]DEUTSCHE
BUNDESBANK
Monthly Report
July 2005

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


See Table IV.2, footnote*; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions, which appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. - 1 Up to December 1998, including loans to domestic building and loan associations. - 2 Up to December 1998,
including fiduciary loans (see also footnote 9). - 3 Up to December 1998 bill-based lending (bill holdings plus endorsement liabilities arising from rediscounted bills and bills sent for collection from the banks' portfolios prior to maturity). - 4 From 1999, including small amounts of medium-term series of bills. - 5 From December 1993, including other negotiable

| lending 2,6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Period |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| prises and households 1,2 |  |  |  |  | to general government 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans |  |  | Securities 6 |  | Total | Loans |  |  |  | Securities 6,10 | Equalisation claims 11 | Memo item Fiduciary loans 9 |  |
| Total | Mediumterm 7 | Longterm 8 |  |  |  | Total |  | Mediumterm 7 | Longterm 8 |  |  |  |  |
| End of year or month * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2,522.0$ $2,713.3$ $2,900.0$ $3,104.5$ $1,764.8$ | 214.1 215.8 216.2 206.8 182.5 | $2,307.9$ $2,497.5$ $2,683.8$ $2,897.8$ $1,582.3$ | 192.9 205.9 234.1 292.4 178.9 | 70.6 88.0 89.3 85.4 49.2 | $1,036.2$ $1,103.6$ $1,167.2$ $1,193.2$ 605.6 |  | 713.0 773.0 833.8 868.8 459.5 | 74.5 69.5 53.0 33.1 30.9 | 638.4 703.6 780.8 835.7 428.6 | 234.4 231.3 239.2 235.4 108.6 | 71.3 81.3 76.0 71.6 37.5 | 17.5 18.0 18.3 17.3 8.7 | 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 |
| $1,838.9$ $1,880.5$ | 192.8 191.1 | $1,646.0$ $1,689.4$ | 199.7 189.7 | 50.1 48.9 | 593.9 556.0 |  | 455.9 440.3 | 30.4 25.6 | 425.5 414.6 | 104.9 111.8 | 33.1 4.0 | 8.4 | 2000 |
| 1,909.8 | 193.5 | 1,716.3 | 169.9 | 47.3 | 552.1 |  | 417.1 | 27.4 | 389.7 | 132.0 | 3.0 | 7.5 | 2002 |
| 1,927.7 | 195.0 | 1,732.8 | 168.3 | 49.9 | 544.3 |  | 401.0 | 34.6 | 366.4 | 141.3 | 2.0 | 7.0 | 2003 |
| 1,940.8 | 194.3 | 1,746.5 | 173.5 | 55.3 | 566.1 |  | 387.7 | 32.9 | 354.8 | 177.5 | 1.0 | 6.5 | 2004 |
| 1,927.7 | 195.0 | 1,732.8 | 168.3 | 49.9 | 544.3 |  | 401.0 | 34.6 | 366.4 | 141.3 | 2.0 | 7.0 | 2003 Dec |
| 1,926.0 | 195.0 | 1,731.0 | 171.7 | 50.1 | 547.6 |  | 400.5 | 33.9 | 366.5 | 145.1 | 2.0 | 7.1 | 2004 Jan |
| 1,925.4 | 194.3 | 1,731.1 | 165.8 | 49.6 | 564.1 |  | 399.8 | 34.8 | 365.0 | 162.3 | 2.0 | 7.0 | Feb |
| 1,922.9 | 193.9 | 1,729.1 | 175.6 | 47.9 | 564.1 |  | 399.7 | 35.4 | 364.4 | 162.4 | 2.0 | 7.0 | Mar |
| 1,927.1 | 194.7 | 1,732.5 | 189.0 | 47.4 | 560.7 |  | 397.2 | 34.9 | 362.3 | 161.5 | 2.0 | 7.0 | Apr |
| 1,933.6 | 197.1 | 1,736.4 | 179.5 | 47.4 | 565.1 |  | 394.9 | 34.6 | 360.3 | 168.3 | 2.0 | 6.9 | May |
| 1,935.2 | 198.2 | 1,737.0 | 166.9 | 48.1 | 569.9 |  | 392.3 | 34.4 | 357.9 | 175.7 | 2.0 | 6.8 | June |
| 1,938.2 | 199.0 | 1,739.2 | 166.2 | 49.2 | 567.3 |  | 392.3 | 34.1 | 358.2 | 174.0 | 1.0 | 6.7 | July |
| 1,941.3 | 200.2 | 1,741.1 | 164.2 | 49.1 | 571.5 |  | 391.3 | 33.9 | 357.4 | 179.1 | 1.0 | 6.7 | Aug |
| 1,942.9 | 199.2 | 1,743.7 | 163.9 | 50.3 | 574.2 |  | 391.2 | 34.5 | 356.7 | 182.0 | 1.0 | 6.7 | Sep |
| 1,944.0 | 198.0 | 1,746.0 | 164.7 | 53.3 | 571.0 |  | 387.9 | 32.9 | 354.9 | 182.0 | 1.0 | 6.7 | Oct |
| 1,941.7 | 195.6 | 1,746.1 | 164.7 | 53.5 | 573.2 |  | 387.5 | 32.9 | 354.6 | 184.7 | 1.0 | 6.7 | Nov |
| 1,940.8 | 194.3 | 1,746.5 | 173.5 | 55.3 | 566.1 |  | 387.7 | 32.9 | 354.8 | 177.5 | 1.0 | 6.5 | Dec |
| 1,938.3 | 194.0 | 1,744.3 | 179.4 | 55.3 | 568.6 |  | 385.0 | 32.1 | 352.8 | 182.7 | 1.0 | 6.4 | 2005 Jan |
| 1,935.3 | 193.0 | 1,742.3 | 174.4 | 54.9 | 565.6 |  | 384.1 | 30.9 | 353.2 | 180.6 | 1.0 | 6.4 | Feb |
| 1,929.8 | 192.3 | 1,737.5 | 178.0 | 54.6 | 570.8 |  | 383.5 | 31.7 | 351.8 | 186.3 | 1.0 | 6.3 | Mar |
| 1,932.9 | 191.0 | 1,741.8 | 214.7 | 54.5 | 566.0 |  | 380.5 | 31.9 | 348.7 | 184.5 | 1.0 | 6.2 | Apr |
| 1,935.5 | 191.0 | 1,744.5 | 194.6 | 54.5 | 561.1 |  | 378.0 | 31.1 | 346.8 | 182.1 | 1.0 | 6.2 | May |
| Changes * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| + 204.4 | + 1.6 | + 202.8 | + 14.0 | + 3.1 | + 70.4 | + | 65.7 | - 5.5 | + 71.2 | - 3.3 | + 8.0 | + 0.1 | 1996 |
| + 189.0 | + 0.3 | + 188.7 | + 29.5 | + 1.4 | + 62.6 |  | 60.6 | - 18.0 | + 78.6 | $+\quad 7.0$ | 5.3 | + 0.2 | 1997 |
| + 205.7 | - 8.9 | + 214.6 | + 56.5 | - 3.9 | + 25.3 |  | 35.0 | - 20.0 | + 55.0 | - 4.4 | 4.4 | - 0.9 | 1998 |
| + 121.8 | + 25.1 | + 96.8 | + 24.6 | + 0.3 | + 0.0 |  | 8.5 | + 6.2 | + 2.3 | - 7.8 | 0.6 | - 0.1 | 1999 |
| + 71.8 | + 6.9 | + 64.9 | + 22.1 | + 0.8 | 7.7 | - | 3.8 | - 0.4 | - 3.5 | - 3.1 | - 0.8 | - 0.3 | 2000 |
| + 41.9 | - 2.8 | + 44.7 | - 9.8 | - 1.2 | - 35.4 |  | 16.5 | - 5.5 | - 10.9 | + 10.1 | - 29.1 | - 0.4 | 2001 |
| + 26.6 | - 2.1 | + 28.7 | - 19.0 | - 1.6 | 3.4 |  | 23.1 | + 1.0 | - 24.1 | + 20.7 | - 1.0 | - 0.5 | 2002 |
| + 17.9 | + 0.2 | + 17.8 | - 1.9 | + 2.6 | 5.9 |  | 16.1 | + 4.9 | - 21.0 | + 11.2 | - 1.0 | - 0.5 | 2003 |
| + 10.7 | + 0.2 | + 10.5 | + 4.9 | + 3.6 | + 19.4 |  | 13.8 | - 0.9 | - 12.9 | + 34.3 | - 1.1 | - 0.6 | 2004 |
| - 2.5 | - 1.0 | 1.6 | + 1.6 | + 2.9 | 9.7 |  | 0.7 | + 1.5 | - 2.2 | 9.0 | + 0.0 | - 0.1 | 2003 Dec |
| - 1.7 | + 0.0 | 1.7 | + 3.4 | + 0.2 | + 3.3 | - | 0.5 | - 0.6 | + 0.1 | + 3.8 | - 0.0 | + 0.1 | 2004 Jan |
| - 0.7 | - 0.8 | + 0.1 | - 5.9 | - 0.5 | + 16.4 | - | 0.7 | $+\quad 0.9$ $+\quad 1.5$ | - 1.6 | + 17.1 | - | - 0.0 | Feb |
| - 2.7 | + 0.3 | 3.0 | + 9.8 | - 1.7 | + 0.1 |  | 0.1 | + 1.5 | - 1.5 | + 0.1 | + 0.0 | - 0.0 | Mar |
| + 4.2 | + 0.8 | + 3.4 | + 13.4 | - 0.5 | - 3.3 | - | 2.5 | - 0.5 | - 2.1 | - 0.8 | - 0.0 | - 0.0 | Apr |
| + 6.1 | + 2.5 | + 3.7 $+\quad 0.5$ | - 9.5 | - 0.1 | + 4.4 | - | 2.3 | - 0.3 | - 2.0 | + 6.8 | - | - 0.0 | May |
| + 1.4 | + 1.0 | + 0.5 | - 12.6 | + 0.8 | + 4.8 | - | 2.6 | - 0.2 | - 2.4 | + 7.4 | - | - 0.2 | June |
| + 3.0 | + 0.8 | + 2.2 | - 0.7 | + 1.1 | 2.6 | + | 0.0 | - 0.3 | + 0.3 | - 1.7 | - 0.9 | - 0.0 | July |
| + 3.1 | + 0.8 | + 2.3 | - 2.1 | - 0.1 | + 4.2 | - | 0.9 | - 0.2 | - 0.7 | + 5.1 | + 0.0 | - 0.0 | Aug |
| + 1.6 | - 0.9 | + 2.6 | - 0.5 | + 1.2 | + 0.7 | - | 0.2 | + 0.6 | - 0.8 | + 0.9 | - | - 0.0 | Sep |
| + 1.1 | - 0.9 | + 2.0 | + 0.8 | + 3.0 | - 3.2 |  | 3.3 | - 1.6 | - 1.7 | + 0.0 | - | - 0.0 | Oct |
| - 2.2 | - 2.0 | 0.2 | + 0.0 | + 0.3 | + 2.3 | - | 0.4 | - 0.2 | - 0.2 | $+\quad 2.7$ | - | + 0.0 | Nov |
| - 2.5 | - 1.3 | 1.2 | + 8.8 | - 0.1 | 7.6 | - | 0.3 | + 0.0 | - 0.3 | - 7.2 | - 0.1 | - 0.2 | Dec |
| - 2.5 | - 0.3 | - 2.2 | + 5.9 | - 0.0 | + 2.5 | - | 2.7 | - 0.8 | - 1.9 | + 5.2 | - | - 0.1 | 2005 Jan |
| - 3.0 | - $\quad 1.0$ | - 2.0 | - 4.9 | - 0.1 | - 3.0 | - |  | - 1.2 | $+\quad 0.3$ | - 2.1 | - | - 0.0 | Feb |
| - 5.5 | 0.8 | 4.7 | + 3.5 | - 0.4 | + 5.2 |  | 0.6 | + 0.8 | - 1.3 | + 5.7 | + 0.0 | - 0.1 | Mar |
| $+\quad 3.1$ | + 0.1 | + 2.9 | + 36.7 | - 0.1 | 4.8 |  |  | + 0.1 | - 3.1 | - 1.8 | - | - 0.1 | Apr |
| + 2.7 | + 0.2 | + 2.5 | - 20.1 | + 0.0 | 4.9 | - |  | - 0.7 | - 1.8 | - 2.4 | - | - 0.0 | May |

money market paper; excluding mobilisation and liquidity paper. - 6 From 1999, breakdown of securities by medium and long-term lending no longer possible. - 7 Up to December 1998, maturity or period of notice of more than one year to less than four years; from 1999, more than one year up to and including five years. - 8 Up to December 1998, maturity or period of
notice of four years and more; from 1999, of more than five years. - 9 From 1999, no longer included in lending (see also footnote 2). - 10 Excluding debt securities arising from the exchange of equalisation claims (see also footnote 11). - 11 Including debt securities arising from the exchange of equalisation claims.

DEUTSCHE
BUNDESBANK
Monthly Report
July 2005

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



[^17]4 Including sole proprietors. - 5 Excluding mortgage loans and housing loans, even in the form of instalment credit.

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

Domestic non-banks, total

liabilities arising from registered debt securities. - 2 Including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see Table IV.12). - 3 Excluding deposits
under savings and loan contracts (see also footnote 2). - 4 Including liabilities arising from non-negotiable bearer debt securities.

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


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

[^18]9 Deposits of domestic government at banks (MFIs) in Germany, by creditor group *

| Deposits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Domestic government, total | Federal Government and its special funds 1 |  |  |  |  |  | State governments |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | Sight deposits | Time deposits |  | Savings deposits and bank savings bonds 2 | Memo item Fiduciary loans | Total | Sight deposits | Time deposits |  | Savings deposits and bank savings bonds 2 | Memo item Fiduciary loans |
|  |  |  | for up to and including 1 year | for more than 1 year |  |  |  |  | for up to and including 1 year | for more than 1 year |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | End of year or month * |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 113.9 \\ & 108.1 \\ & 103.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45.6 \\ & 44.2 \\ & 41.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 5.2 \\ & 5.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41.1 \\ & 36.9 \\ & 34.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.5 \\ & 12.6 \\ & 12.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.9 \\ & 18.5 \\ & 15.1 \end{aligned}$ | 2.5 | 1.4 | 14.9 | 0.1 | 22.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.1 | 1.3 | 14.1 | 0.1 | 21.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.7 | 2.2 | 10.2 | 0.1 | 21.5 |
| 103.6 | 41.4 | 0.8 | 5.8 | 34.8 | 0.0 | 12.9 | 15.1 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 10.2 | 0.1 | 21.5 |
| 104.7 | 41.8 | 0.8 | 6.2 | 34.7 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 18.9 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 10.2 | 0.1 | 21.4 |
| 105.0 | 41.5 | 0.6 | 6.4 | 34.6 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 18.4 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 10.1 | 0.1 | 21.4 |
| 101.7 | 40.5 | 0.8 | 6.8 | 33.0 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 18.5 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 10.1 | 0.1 | 21.1 |
| 98.8 | 39.4 | 0.5 | 6.4 | 32.6 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 17.8 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 10.0 | 0.1 | 21.0 |
| 101.7 | 39.2 | 0.6 | 6.1 | 32.4 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 16.3 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 10.1 | 0.1 | 20.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | hanges * |
| - 4.8 | - 1.4 | + 1.1 | + 1.7 | - 4.2 | $-0.0$ | - 1.0 | - 0.21 | + 0.5 | + 0.1 | - 0.8 | - 0.0 | - 0.7 |
| - 1.9 | - 2.8 | - 1.2 | + 0.6 | - 2.1 | + 0.0 | + 0.2 | - 1.0 | - 0.4 | + 0.9 | - 1.6 | - 0.0 | - 2.4 |
| + 2.9 | + 0.2 | + 0.3 | + 0.1 | - 0.3 | + 0.0 | - 0.0 | + 0.5 | + 0.3 | + 0.3 | - 0.1 | - 0.0 | - 0.4 |
| + 1.1 | + 0.3 | - 0.0 |  | - 0.1 | + 0.0 | - 0.0 | + 3.7 | + 2.8 | + 1.0 | - 0.0 | - | - 0.1 |
| $+\quad 0.3$ | - 0.2 | - 0.3 | + 0.1 | - 0.1 | + 0.0 | + 0.0 | - 0.4 | - 0.6 | + 0.3 | - 0.1 | $-0.0$ | - 0.0 |
| - 3.3 | - 1.0 | + 0.2 | + 0.4 | - 1.6 | - 0.0 | - 0.0 | + 0.0 | - 0.5 | $+0.5$ | - 0.0 | + 0.0 | - 0.2 |
| - 2.9 | - 1.1 | - 0.3 | - 0.4 | - 0.4 | - | - 0.0 | - 0.7 | - 0.2 | - 0.5 | - 0.0 | - | - 0.1 |
| + 2.9 | - 0.2 | + 0.1 | 0.2 | - 0.2 | - | - 0.0 | - 1.4 | - 0.8 | - 0.7 | + 0.0 | + 0.0 | - 0.3 |

* See Table IV.2, footnote *; excluding deposits of the Treuhand agency and its successor organisations, of the Federal Railways, east German Railways and Federal Post Office, and, from 1995, of Deutsche Bahn AG, Deutsche Post AG and Deutsche Telekom AG, and of publicly owned enterprises,
which are included in "Enterprises". Statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions, which appear in the following

|  |  |  |  |  | Savings deposits 3 |  |  | Bank savings bonds 4 | Memo item |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | by maturity |  |  |  | Total | Domestic households | Domestic non-profit institutions |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic non-profit institutions | up to and including 1 year | more than 1 year 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | of which |  |  |  |  |  |  | liabilities | in time |  |  |
|  |  | Total | up to and including 2 years | more than 2 years |  |  |  |  | Fiduciary loans | negotiable debt securities) 5 | liabilities arising from repos |  | Period |
| End of year or month * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19.6 18.9 18.4 | 128.3 106.7 94.3 | 129.6 134.3 141.0 | 6.3 6.1 5.5 | 123.3 128.2 135.6 | 568.8 583.5 595.7 | 559.9 574.3 586.3 | 8.9 9.2 9.5 | 80.4 76.5 75.1 | 0.2 0.2 0.3 | 10.8 12.0 12.8 |  | - | 2002 2003 2004 |
| 18.4 | 94.3 | 141.0 | 5.5 | 135.6 | 595.7 | 586.3 | 9.5 | 75.1 | 0.3 | 12.8 |  |  | 2004 Dec |
| 17.3 | 91.7 | 141.7 | 5.4 | 136.3 | 596.4 | 586.9 | 9.5 | 74.4 | 0.4 | 12.7 |  |  | 2005 Jan |
| 17.4 17.0 | 91.4 89.8 | 142.1 142.5 | 5.3 5.0 | 136.7 137.5 | 597.3 597.5 | 587.5 587.7 | 9.7 9.8 | 73.9 72.2 | 0.4 0.4 | 12.7 11.5 |  |  | Feb Mar |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17.1 17.2 | 89.3 89.2 | 142.8 | 4.9 5.0 | 137.8 | 597.1 596.1 | 587.3 586.2 | 9.8 | 72.0 71.3 | 0.4 0.4 | 11.5 11.5 |  |  | Apr May |
| Changes * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - 0.7 | - 21.6 | + 4.7 | - 0.2 | + 4.9 | + 14.7 | + 14.4 | + 0.3 | - 4.6 | + 0.0 | + 0.6 |  | - | 2003 |
| - 0.5 | - 12.3 | + 6.7 | - 0.7 | + 7.4 | + 12.2 | + 12.0 | + 0.2 | - 1.4 | + 0.1 | + 0.8 |  |  | 2004 |
| + 1.8 | + 2.1 | + 4.4 | - | + 4.4 | + 10.4 | + 10.3 | + 0.1 | - 0.2 | + 0.0 | + 0.0 |  |  | 2004 Dec |
| - 1.1 | - 2.6 | + 0.7 | - 0.1 | + 0.7 | + 0.7 | + 0.7 | + 0.0 | - 0.6 | + 0.1 | - 0.1 |  |  | 2005 Jan |
| + 0.1 | - 0.4 | + 0.4 | - 0.1 | + 0.4 | + 0.9 | + 0.6 | + 0.3 | - 0.6 | - 0.0 | - 0.0 |  | - | Feb |
| - 0.4 | - 1.3 | + 0.8 | + 0.0 | + 0.8 | - 1.0 | - 1.1 | + 0.0 | - 0.5 | - 0.0 | - 0.0 |  |  | Mar |
| + 0.1 | - 0.5 | + 0.3 | - 0.1 | + 0.4 | - 0.4 | - 0.4 | + 0.0 | - 0.2 | - | + 0.0 |  | - | Apr |
| + 0.1 | - 0.1 | - 2.2 | + 0.0 | - 2.2 | - 1.0 | - 1.1 | + 0.1 | - 0.6 | - 0.0 | - 0.0 |  |  | May |

under savings and loan contracts (see Table IV.12). - 3 Excluding deposits under savings and loan contracts (see also footnote 2). - 4 Including
liabilities arising from non-negotiable bearer debt securities. - $\mathbf{5}$ Included in time deposits.


Monthly Report, are not specially marked. - 1 Federal Railways Fund, Fund, German Unity Fund, Equalisation of Burdens Fund. - 2 Including
liabilities arising from non-negotiable bearer debt securities. - 3 Including deposits under savings and loan contracts. - 4 Excluding deposits under savings and loan contracts (see also footnote 3 ).

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


* 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 *


[^19][^20]12 Building and loan associations (MFIs) in Germany * Interim statements

| End of year/month | $€$ billion |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of associations |  | Lending to banks (MFIs) |  |  | Lending to non-banks (non-MFIs) |  |  |  | Deposits of banks (MFIs) 5 |  | Deposits of nonbanks (non-MFIs) |  | Bearer debt <br> securities out-standing | Capital <br> (includ- <br> ing pub- <br> lished <br> re- <br> serves) 7 | Memo <br> item <br> New <br> con- <br> tracts <br> entered into in year or month 8 |
|  |  |  | Credit <br> bal- <br> ances <br> and <br> loans <br> (ex- <br> cluding building loans) 1 |  |  | Building loans |  |  | Securities (including Treasury bills and Treasury discount paper) 4 | Deposits under savings and loan contracts | Sight and time deposits | Deposits under savings and loan contracts | Sight and time deposits 6 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Balance sheet total |  | Building loans 2 | Bank debt secur- ities 3 | Loans under savings and loan contracts | Interim and bridging loans | Other building loans |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All building and loan associations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2004 | 27 | 183.9 |  |  |  | 34.5 | 63.8 | 9.3 | 14.2 | 0.4 | 27.5 | 113.2 | 4.6 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 96.4 |
| 2005 Mar | 27 | 188.2 | 36.8 | 0.1 | 12.6 | 33.4 | 62.5 | 9.2 | 14.9 | 0.4 | 27.9 | 115.1 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 7.4 | 8.0 |
| Apr | 27 | 187.9 | 35.3 | 0.1 | 13.0 | 33.3 | 62.4 | 9.2 | 15.9 | 0.4 | 27.5 | 115.5 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 7.5 |
| May | 27 | 188.1 | 34.3 | 0.1 | 13.3 | 32.8 | 62.6 | 9.3 | 17.0 | 0.4 | 27.3 | 115.7 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 7.2 |
|  | Private building and loan associations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2005 Mar | 16 | 137.9 | 29.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 21.2 | 44.7 | 8.4 | 10.6 | 0.3 | 20.5 | 78.0 | 4.5 | 6.2 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Apr | 16 | 137.2 | 27.2 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 21.1 | 44.6 | 8.5 | 11.5 | 0.3 | 20.1 | 78.1 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| May | 16 | 137.3 | 26.5 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 20.8 | 44.9 | 8.5 | 12.2 | 0.3 | 20.0 | 78.3 | 4.5 | 6.3 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
|  | Public building and Ioan associations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2005 Mar | 11 | 50.4 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 12.2 | 17.8 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 7.3 | 37.1 | 0.2 |  | 2.6 | 3.1 |
| Apr | 11 | 50.7 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 12.2 | 17.7 | 0.8 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 7.4 | 37.4 | 0.2 | - | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| May | 11 | 50.8 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 12.0 | 17.7 | 0.8 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 7.4 | 37.4 | 0.2 |  | 2.7 | 2.7 |

Trends in building and loan association business


All building and loan associations

| 2004 | 26.0 | 3.1 | 5.4 | 42.0 | 28.3 | 40.3 | 17.1 | 4.2 | 7.8 | 3.5 | 15.4 | 10.4 | 7.7 | 13.3 | 11.0 | 0.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2005 Mar | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 10.7 | 7.7 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 0.1 |
| Apr | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 10.8 | 7.9 | 1.1 |  | 0.1 |
| May | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 10.9 | 7.8 | 1.1 |  | 0.1 |
| Private building and loan associations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2005 Mar | 1.8 | 0.01 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 6.3 | 3.7 \| | 0.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 |
| Apr | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 6.4 | 3.9 | 0.7 |  | 0.0 |
| May | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 6.5 | 3.8 | 0.7 |  | 0.0 |
| Public building and Ioan associations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2005 Mar | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| Apr | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 0.4 |  | 0.0 |
| May | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 0.4 |  | 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 - $\mathbf{1}$ Including postal giro account balances, claims on building and loan associations, claims arising from registered debt securities and central bank credit blances. - 2 Lrans 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 paper and small amounts of other securities issued by banks. -4 Including
equalisation claims. - 5 Including liabilities to building and loan equalisation claims. - 5 Including liabilities to building and loan
associations. -6 Including small amounts of savings deposits. $\mathbf{7}$ Including 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 interim and bridging loans. - 12 The amounts already credited to the
accounts of savers or borrowers are also included in "Amounts paid into accounts of savers or borrowers are also included in "Amounts paid into savings and loa
building loans".

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

| Period | Number of |  |  | Lending to banks (MFIs) |  |  |  |  | Lending to non-banks (non-MFIs) |  |  |  |  |  | Other assets |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | German banks (MFIs) with foreign branches and/or foreign subsidiaries | foreign branches 1 and/or foreign subsidiaries | Balance sheet total | Total | Credit balances and loans |  |  | Money market paper, securities 2,3 | Total | Loans |  |  |  | Money market paper, securities 2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | to Germa non-bank |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total | German banks | Foreign banks |  |  | Total | Total | of which enterprises and households | to foreign nonbanks |  |  |
|  | Foreign branches |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | nd of $y$ | ar or | onth * |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2002 \\ & 2003 \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 55 \\ & 52 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 205 \\ & 202 \\ & 203 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,407.4 \\ & 1,29.1 \\ & 1,452.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 679.9 \\ & 599.0 \\ & 681.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 572.3 \\ & 522.9 \\ & 595.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 198.3 \\ & 185.6 \\ & 170.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 374.0 \\ & 337.3 \\ & 425.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 107.6 \\ 76.1 \\ 85.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 668.5 \\ & 632.7 \\ & 671.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 484.0 \\ & 438.0 \\ & 477.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.8 \\ & 19.0 \\ & 17.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.0 \\ & 16.8 \\ & 15.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 465.1 \\ & 419.0 \\ & 460.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 184.6 \\ & 194.7 \\ & 193.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}59.0 \\ 62.5 \\ 100.7 \\ \hline 8.6\end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2004 \text { July } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | 54 54 53 | 204 206 205 | $1,447.9$ $1,451.9$ $1,452.0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 675.6 \\ & 676.3 \\ & 684.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 589.2 \\ & 588.8 \\ & 597.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 177.6 \\ & 174.4 \\ & 179.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 411.6 \\ & 414.3 \\ & 418.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86.4 \\ & 87.6 \\ & 86.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 686.8 \\ & 686.5 \\ & 680.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500.5 \\ & 492.2 \\ & 484.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.1 \\ & 17.6 \\ & 17.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.7 \\ & 16.3 \\ & 16.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 483.4 \\ & 474.7 \\ & 466.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 186.3 \\ & 194.3 \\ & 196.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85.6 \\ & 89.1 \\ & 87.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \\ & 53 \\ & 52 \end{aligned}$ | 206 205 203 | $1,454.2$ $1,483.9$ $1,452.7$ | $\begin{aligned} & 667.4 \\ & 691.7 \\ & 681.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 577.6 \\ & 602.1 \\ & 595.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 171.6 \\ & 176.7 \\ & 170.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 405.9 \\ & 425.4 \\ & 425.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.9 \\ & 89.6 \\ & 85.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 693.2 \\ & 692.1 \\ & 671.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 492.1 \\ & 492.1 \\ & 477.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.5 \\ & 16.9 \\ & 17.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.1 \\ & 15.6 \\ & 15.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 475.6 \\ & 475.1 \\ & 460.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 201.1 \\ & 200.1 \\ & 193.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93.6 \\ 100.1 \\ 100.7 \end{array}$ |
| 2005 Jan Feb Mar | 52 52 | 203 203 202 | $1,499.6$ $1,512.5$ $1,522.7$ | 692.2 690.2 701.4 | 607.9 609.9 623.9 | 174.9 171.0 181.3 | 433.0 438.9 442.6 | 84.3 80.3 77.5 | 698.6 713.4 709.6 | 501.7 510.9 503.3 | 18.9 18.9 18.4 | 17.5 17.6 17.3 | 482.8 492.0 485.0 | 196.9 202.5 206.2 | 108.9 108.8 111.7 |
| Apr | 52 | 202 | 1,568.7 | 709.0 | 633.2 | 191.0 | 442.1 | 75.8 | 744.9 | 532.5 | 20.1 | 18.8 | 512.4 | 212.5 | 114.8 |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Changes * |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2003 | - 5 | - 31 | - 6.8 | - 45.3 | - 17.4 | - 12.7 | - 4.7 | - 27.9 | + 22.5 | - 2.5 | + | 0.2 | + | 1.7 | - 2.71 | + | 24.9 |  | 15.9 |
| 2004 | - 3 | + 1 | +207.5 | +100.7 | + 90.1 | - 15.4 | +105.5 | + 10.6 | + 64.2 | + 57.8 | - | 1.9 | - | 1.0 | + 59.7 | + | 6.4 |  | 42.7 |
| 2004 July | - 1 | - 1 | + 5.9 | + 3.3 | - 1.4 | - 12.7 | + 11.2 | + 4.7 | + 1.4 | + 11.2 | - | 1.3 | - | 1.0 | + 12.4 | - | 9.8 | + | 1.3 |
| Aug | - | + 2 | + 9.3 | + 2.8 | + 1.4 | - 3.1 | + 4.5 | + 1.4 | + 2.7 | - 5.7 | + | 0.5 | + | 0.6 | - 6.2 | + | 8.4 | + | 3.8 |
| Sep | - 1 | - 1 | $+20.3$ | + 15.0 | + 15.7 | + 5.3 | + 10.4 | - 0.6 | + 4.4 | - 0.4 | $+$ | 0.1 | - | 0.0 | - 0.5 | + | 4.8 | + | 0.8 |
| Oct | - | + 1 | + 16.5 | - 11.0 | - 15.0 | - 8.1 | - 6.9 | + 4.0 | + 20.7 | + 14.0 | - | 1.2 | - | 1.2 | + 15.2 | + | 6.7 | + | 6.8 |
| Nov | - | - 1 | + 53.8 | + 33.4 | + 32.9 | + 5.1 | + 27.8 | + 0.5 | + 13.1 | + 10.1 | $+$ | 0.5 | + | 0.6 | + 9.6 | + | 3.0 | + | 7.3 |
| Dec | - 1 | - 2 | - 13.4 | - 3.6 | + 0.2 | - 6.5 | + 6.7 | - 3.8 | - 11.1 | - 7.6 | $+$ | 0.1 | + | 0.2 | - 7.7 | - | 3.6 | + | 1.3 |
| 2005 Jan | - | - | + 16.2 | - 0.9 | + 0.9 | + 4.7 | - 3.8 | - 1.8 | + 10.5 | + 12.1 | + | 1.8 | + | 1.7 | + 10.4 | - |  | + | 6.7 |
| Feb | - | - | + 23.7 | + 2.2 | + 5.9 | - 3.9 | + 9.8 | - 3.7 | + 21.2 | + 13.6 | $+$ | 0.0 | + | 0.1 | + 13.6 | + | 7.5 |  | 0.4 |
| Mar | - | - 1 | - 3.0 | + 6.1 | + 9.3 | + 10.3 | - 1.0 | - 3.2 | - 11.4 | - 13.2 | - | 0.6 | - | 0.3 | - 12.6 | + | 1.7 | + | 2.3 |
| Apr | - | - | + 42.1 | + 6.2 | + 8.0 | + 9.7 | - 1.8 | - 1.8 | + 33.1 | + 27.4 | + | 1.7 | + | 1.5 | + 25.7 |  | 5.7 |  | 2.8 |

Foreign subsidiaries

| 2002 | 47 | 200 | 704.2 | 333.7 | 265.5 | 125.7 | 139.8 | 68.2 | 300.1 \| | 239.1 | 46.7 | 42.9 | 192.4 | 61.0 | 70.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2003 | 46 | 179 | 645.8 | 307.2 | 246.4 | 127.3 | 119.1 | 60.7 | 277.0 | 213.8 | 41.5 | 37.9 | 172.3 | 63.3 | 61.6 |
| 2004 | 45 | 170 | 647.7 | 304.4 | 236.1 | 117.1 | 119.0 | 68.3 | 282.1 | 211.9 | 38.6 | 35.0 | 173.3 | 70.2 | 61.2 |
| 2004 July | 45 | 173 | 636.3 | 292.3 | 229.6 | 116.4 | 113.2 | 62.7 | 279.0 | 209.7 | 39.6 | 36.7 | 170.1 | 69.2 | 65.0 |
| Aug | 45 | 173 | 627.9 | 289.0 | 224.3 | 115.2 | 109.1 | 64.7 | 278.1 | 208.5 | 38.1 | 36.2 | 170.3 | 69.6 | 60.8 |
| Sep | 45 | 171 | 634.1 | 292.8 | 226.3 | 114.0 | 112.4 | 66.5 | 279.9 | 210.6 | 37.9 | 35.5 | 172.8 | 69.2 | 61.4 |
| Oct | 45 | 170 | 636.6 | 294.8 | 228.1 | 116.1 | 112.0 | 66.7 | 280.4 | 210.4 | 36.5 | 34.9 | 173.9 | 70.0 | 61.4 |
| Nov | 45 | 170 | 644.4 | 297.7 | 230.2 | 114.9 | 115.3 | 67.5 | 284.4 | 212.6 | 37.8 | 35.0 | 174.8 | 71.8 | 62.3 |
| Dec | 45 | 170 | 647.7 | 304.4 | 236.1 | 117.1 | 119.0 | 68.3 | 282.1 | 211.9 | 38.6 | 35.0 | 173.3 | 70.2 | 61.2 |
| 2005 Jan | 45 | 170 | 648.0 | 299.9 | 229.9 | 110.3 | 119.6 | 70.0 | 284.9 | 211.1 | 37.4 | 34.7 | 173.7 | 73.9 | 63.2 |
| Feb | 45 | 171 | 658.3 | 305.7 | 233.5 | 112.6 | 120.9 | 72.1 | 285.2 | 207.3 | 37.0 | 35.2 | 170.3 | 78.0 | 67.4 |
| Mar | 45 | 174 | 667.6 | 312.1 | 238.8 | 113.7 | 125.1 | 73.3 | 288.4 | 207.0 | 37.3 | 35.5 | 169.7 | 81.4 | 67.1 |
| Apr | 44 | 172 | 664.9 | 306.6 | 234.1 | 112.5 | 121.6 | 72.6 | 289.6 | 206.7 | 37.5 | 35.8 | 169.2 | 82.9 | 68.7 |



[^21]

End of year or month *

| 1,116.0 | 758.5 | 250.1 | 508.4 | 357.5 | 62.6 | 58.4 | 55.0 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 294.9 | 212.1 | 25.9 | 53.6 | 2002 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1,076.8 | 727.6 | 267.1 | 460.5 | 349.2 | 66.2 | 60.6 | 56.8 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 283.0 | 139.4 | 30.5 | 47.4 | 2003 |
| 1,226.9 | 798.4 | 295.2 | 503.2 | 428.4 | 61.8 | 55.7 | 52.4 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 366.6 | 139.9 | 21.7 | 64.3 | 2004 |
| 1,199.1 | 774.5 | 261.5 | 513.0 | 424.6 | 69.2 | 62.0 | 58.9 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 355.4 | 161.9 | 28.0 | 58.9 | 2004 July |
| 1,209.8 | 785.8 | 266.7 | 519.0 | 424.1 | 70.0 | 62.8 | 59.7 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 354.1 | 153.6 | 27.0 | 61.5 | Aug |
| 1,212.4 | 803.1 | 280.4 | 522.7 | 409.4 | 69.0 | 61.8 | 59.1 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 340.4 | 147.6 | 27.1 | 64.8 | Sep |
| 1,217.4 | 797.9 | 280.9 | 516.9 | 419.6 | 71.8 | 64.9 | 62.1 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 347.8 | 144.6 | 27.2 | 65.0 | Oct |
| 1,251.2 | 804.4 | 280.2 | 524.3 | 446.8 | 64.4 | 58.2 | 55.2 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 382.3 | 139.4 | 27.2 | 66.2 | Nov |
| 1,226.9 | 798.4 | 295.2 | 503.2 | 428.4 | 61.8 | 55.7 | 52.4 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 366.6 | 139.9 | 21.7 | 64.3 | Dec |
| 1,266.5 | 814.2 | 293.4 | 520.8 | 452.3 | 70.0 | 63.8 | 60.6 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 382.3 | 143.6 | 21.8 | 67.7 | 2005 Jan |
| 1,288.0 | 815.9 | 294.8 | 521.1 | 472.2 | 70.6 | 64.5 | 61.3 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 401.5 | 136.5 | 22.9 | 65.1 | Feb |
| 1,300.8 | 828.8 | 311.2 | 517.6 | 472.0 | 71.8 | 66.2 | 63.0 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 400.2 | 135.3 | 22.2 | 64.4 | Mar |
| 1,339.7 | 848.9 | 331.7 | 517.2 | 490.8 | 69.8 | 64.2 | 60.9 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 421.0 | 137.9 | 22.3 | 68.8 | Apr |

## Changes *

| + 34.4 | + 12.6 | + 17.0 | - 4.4 | + 21.8 | + | 3.6 | $+$ | 2.1 | + | 1.7 | $+$ | 1.5 | + | 1.6 | + 18.1 |  | 72.6 | + | 4.6 |  | 26.8 | 2003 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| + 186.4 | + 93.2 | + 28.1 | + 65.1 | + 93.3 | - | 4.4 | - | 4.8 | - | 4.4 | $+$ | 0.5 | $+$ | 0.4 | + 97.7 |  | 0.4 | - | 8.7 |  | 29.4 | 2004 |
| + 6.4 | - 3.9 | - 5.7 | + 1.8 | + 10.2 | + | 3.2 | + | 2.8 | + | 3.1 | + | 0.4 | + | 0.4 | + 7.0 | + | 1.7 | + | 0.0 | - | 2.2 | 2004 July |
| + 15.0 | + 13.5 | + 5.3 | + 8.2 | + 1.6 | $+$ | 0.8 | + | 0.8 | + | 0.9 | $+$ | 0.0 | $+$ | 0.0 | + 0.7 | - | 8.3 | - | 1.0 | + | 3.5 | Aug |
| + 16.6 | + 25.8 | + 13.6 | + 12.2 | - 9.2 | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | - | 0.6 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - 8.2 | - | 6.0 | + | 0.1 |  |  | Sep |
| + 17.0 | + 2.0 | + 0.6 | + 1.4 | + 15.1 | + | 2.9 | + | 3.1 | + | 3.0 | - | 0.2 | - | 0.2 | + 12.2 | - | 3.0 | + | 0.1 |  |  | Oct |
| + 53.0 | + 18.4 | - 0.8 | + 19.2 | + 34.6 | - | 7.4 | - | 6.7 | - | 7.0 | - | 0.7 | - | 0.7 | + 42.0 | - | 5.3 | - | 0.0 |  |  | Nov |
| - 10.1 | + 2.6 | + 15.0 | - 12.4 | - 12.7 | - | 2.6 | - | 2.5 | - | 2.8 | - | 0.1 | - | 0.1 | - 10.1 | + | 0.5 | - | 5.4 | + |  | Dec |
| + 15.8 | + 1.5 | - 1.8 | + 3.3 | + 14.3 | + | 8.2 | $+$ | 8.1 | + | 8.3 | + | 0.1 | + | 0.1 | + 6.0 | + | 3.7 | + | 0.1 | - |  | 2005 Jan |
| + 29.7 | + 6.7 | + 1.4 | + 5.3 | + 23.0 | $+$ | 0.6 | $+$ | 0.7 | + | 0.7 | - | 0.1 | - | 0.1 | + 22.4 |  | 7.1 | + | 1.0 | $+$ | 0.0 | Feb |
| + 1.9 | + 6.5 | + 16.4 | 9.9 | - 4.7 |  | 1.1 |  | 1.7 |  | 1.7 |  | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | - 5.8 |  | 1.3 | - | 0.6 |  |  | Mar |
| + 35.9 | + 18.7 | + 20.5 | - 1.8 | + 17.3 | - | 2.0 | - | 1.9 | - | 2.1 | - | 0.1 | - | 0.0 | + 19.2 |  | 2.6 | + | 0.0 |  | 3.6 | Apr |

End of year or month *

| 503.5 | 307.7 | 99.5 | 208.2 | 195.7 | 27.0 | 22.5 | 21.1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 467.9 | 283.1 | 99.8 | 183.3 | 184.8 | 29.9 | 25.9 | 24.0 |
| 462.3 | 277.5 | 83.4 | 194.1 | 184.9 | 31.8 | 27.3 | 26.5 |
| 457.0 | 279.0 | 83.1 | 195.9 | 178.0 | 30.0 | 26.1 | 25.3 |
| 447.8 | 273.3 | 80.9 | 192.3 | 174.5 | 28.5 | 24.2 | 23.3 |
| 454.1 | 279.6 | 84.1 | 195.5 | 174.5 | 28.0 | 23.6 | 23.4 |
| 455.8 | 276.8 | 82.8 | 194.1 | 179.0 | 26.6 | 22.2 | 21.3 |
| 458.7 | 279.8 | 83.1 | 196.7 | 178.9 | 26.3 | 21.9 | 21.0 |
| 462.3 | 277.5 | 83.4 | 194.1 | 184.9 | 31.8 | 27.3 | 26.5 |
| 460.0 | 272.0 | 74.9 | 197.1 | 188.0 | 28.9 | 24.4 | 23.0 |
| 470.1 | 283.8 | 79.7 | 204.1 | 186.3 | 28.7 | 24.1 | 22.5 |
| 477.1 | 289.7 | 79.8 | 209.9 | 187.4 | 29.5 | 24.8 | 23.4 |
| 479.4 | 292.8 | 80.7 | 212.1 | 186.6 | 28.7 | 23.0 | 21.0 |

Foreign subsidiaries

| 78.4 | 43.0 | 79.3 | 2002 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 68.2 | 41.3 | 68.4 | 2003 |
| 73.5 | 39.1 | 72.7 | 2004 |
| 71.4 | 39.9 | 68.0 | 2004 July |
| 72.0 | 39.7 | 68.4 | Aug |
| 71.6 | 39.4 | 69.0 | Sep |
| 71.2 | 39.5 | 70.1 | Oct |
| 72.5 | 39.0 | 74.2 | Nov |
| 73.5 | 39.1 | 72.7 | Dec |
| 73.8 | 39.5 | 74.7 | 2005 Jan |
| 73.7 | 40.3 | 74.2 | Feb |
| 74.8 | 40.7 | 74.9 | Mar |
| 72.2 | 40.7 | 72.6 | Apr |

Changes *


[^22]subordinated liabilities and non-negotiable debt securities. - 5 Issues of negotiable and non-negotiable debt securities and money market paper. - 6 Including subordinated liabilities.

## V Minimum reserves

## 1 Reserve ratios

## Germany

\% of liabilities subject to reserve requirements

| Applicable from | Sight <br> liabilities | Time <br> liabilities | Savings deposits |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |$|$| 1995 Aug 1 |  | 2 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Euro area

\% of reserve base 1

| Applicable from | Ratio |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1999 Jan 1 |  |
|  | 2 |

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

Monthly average 1
1995 Dec
1996 Dec
1997 Dec 1998 Dec

2 Reserve maintenance in Germany up to the end of 1998

- pursuant to the Minimum Reserves Order of the Bundesbank

DM million

| Liabilities subject to reserve requirements |  |  |  | Required reserves 2 | Actual reserves 3 | Excess reserves 4 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | Sight liabilities | Time liabilities | Savings deposits |  |  | Level | \% of the required reserves | Deficiencies |
| 2,066,565 | 579,337 | 519,456 | 967,772 | 36,492 | 37,337 | 845 | 2.3 | 3 |
| 2,201,464 | 655,483 | 474,342 | 1,071,639 | 38,671 | 39,522 | 851 | 2.2 | 4 |
| 2,327,879 | 734,986 | 476,417 | 1,116,477 | 40,975 | 41,721 | 745 | 1.8 | 3 |
| 2,576,889 | 865,444 | 564,878 | 1,146,567 | 45,805 | 46,432 | 627 | 1.4 | 4 |

1 Pursuant to sections 5 to 7 of the Minimum Reserves Order. 2 Amount after applying the reserve ratios to the liabilities subject to reserve requirements (section 5 (1) of the Minimum Reserves Order). - 3 Average credit
balances of the credit institutions subject to reserve requirements on their giro accounts at the Bundesbank. - 4 Actual reserves less required reserves.

3 Reserve maintenance in the euro area

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

|  | Required reserves <br> before deduction <br> of lump-sum <br> allowance 3 | Lump-sum <br> Reserve base 2 | Required reserves <br> after deduction of <br> lump-sum allowance | Current account 5 | Excess reserves 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Euro area ( $€$ billion)

| $6,923.3$ |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| $6,945.1$ |  |
| $6,988.4$ | 138.5 |
| $7,051.8$ |  |
| $7,157.8$ | 138.9 |
| $7,180.2$ | 139.8 |
| $7,255.6$ | 141.0 |
| $\ldots$ | 143.2 |
| $\ldots$ | 143.6 |
|  | 145.1 |


| 0.5 | 137.9 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 0.5 | 138.4 |
| 0.5 | 139.3 |
| 0.5 | 140.5 |
| 0.5 | 142.6 |
| 0.5 | 143.1 |
| 0.5 | 144.6 |
| $\ldots$ | 147.2 |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |


| 138.5 | 0.6 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 139.1 | 0.7 |
| 140.0 | 0.8 |
| 141.3 | 0.8 |
| 143.3 | 0.6 |
| 144.0 | 0.9 |
| 145.5 | 0.9 |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

2004 Nov
2005 Dec
2005 Jan
Mar
Apr
May

July

2004 Nov
Dec
05 Jan
Feb

Apr
May
June p
July p

## 1 ECB interest rates

\% per annum


Applicable

2 Base rates

| Applicable from |  | Base rate as per Discount Rate Transition Act 2 | Applicable from |  | Base rate as per Civil Code 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1999 \text { Jan } \\ \text { May } \end{gathered}$ | 1 | 2.50 | 2002 Jan | 1 | 2.57 |
|  | 1 | 1.95 | July | 1 | 2.47 |
| $\begin{array}{\|l} 2000 \text { Jan } \\ \text { May } \\ \text { Sep } \end{array}$ | 1 | 2.68 | 2003 Jan | 1 | 1.97 |
|  | 1 | 3.42 | July | 1 | 1.22 |
|  | 1 | 4.26 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2004 Jan | 1 | 1.14 |
| 2001 Sep | 1 | 3.62 | July | 1 | 1.13 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2002 \text { Jan } \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { Apr } \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 2.71 | 2005 Jan | 1 | 1.21 |
|  | $3$ |  | July | 1 | 1.17 |

1 Up to 21 June 2000, fixed rate tenders; from 28 June 2000, variable rate tenders at minimum bid rate. - 2 Pursuant to the Discount Rate Transition

Act, read in conjunction with the Regulation Governing the Use of the Base Rate as a Reference Variable. - 3 Pursuant to section 247 of the Civil Code.

3 Eurosystem monetary policy operations allotted through tenders

## Date of

 settlement2005 June 8
June 15
June 22
June 29
July
July 13

2005 Mar 31
Apr 28
May 26
June 30


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

## 4 Money market rates, by month



1 Money market rates are not fixed or quoted officially; the monthly averages computed from daily quotations are unweighted. - 2 Euro OverNight Index Average: weighted average overnight rate for interbank operations calculated by the European Central Bank since 4 January 1999 on the basis
of real turnover according to the act/360 method and published via Moneyline Telerate. - 3 Euro Interbank Offered Rate: unweighted average rate calculated by Moneyline Telerate since 30 December 1998 according to the $\mathrm{act} / 360$ method. - 4 At end-December, $2.08 \%$ to $2.11 \%$.

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VI Interest rates
5 Interest rates for outstanding amounts and new business of banks (MFIs) in the European monetary union * (a) Outstanding amounts ${ }^{\circ}$

| Households deposits |  | Non-financial corporations' deposits |  | Loans to households |  |  |  |  |  | Loans to non-financial corporations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Housing loans |  |  | Consumer credit and other loans |  |  |  |  |  |
| with an agreed maturity of |  |  |  | with a maturity of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| up to 2 years | over 2 years | up to 2 years | over 2 years | up to 1 year | over 1 year and up to 5 years | over 5 years | up to <br> 1 year | over 1 year and up to 5 years | over 5 years | up to 1 year | over 1 year and up to 5 years | over 5 years |
| 1.90 | 3.22 | 2.12 | 3.97 | 4.82 | 4.58 | 4.90 | 8.06 | 7.13 | 5.85 | 4.45 | 3.99 | 4.52 |
| 1.90 1.90 | 3.27 3.26 | 2.10 | 3.89 3.86 3.77 | 4.69 4.67 | 4.54 4.52 | 4.88 | 8.05 7.94 | 7.07 6 | 5.80 5 | 4.41 4.40 | $\begin{array}{r}3.97 \\ 3.96 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4.48 4.48 |
| 1.92 | 3.24 | 2.16 | 3.77 | 4.72 | 4.50 | 4.83 | 7.95 | 7.01 | 5.80 | 4.34 | 3.97 | 4.44 |
| 1.90 | 3.23 <br> 3.25 | 2.13 | 3.72 3 | 4.69 4.65 | 4.45 4.45 | 4.79 4.76 | 8.07 | 6.97 7.03 | 5.77 5 | 4.42 | 3.90 3.92 | 4.41 4.46 |
| 1.91 | 3.22 | 2.09 | 3.75 | 4.74 | 4.41 | 4.78 | 8.09 | 6.97 | 5.77 | 4.38 | 3.91 | 4.40 |
| 1.92 | 3.22 | 2.10 | 3.61 | 4.70 | 4.38 | 4.74 | 8.03 | 6.94 | 5.76 | 4.34 | 3.86 | 4.37 |
| 1.92 | 3.19 | 2.11 | 3.50 | 4.66 | 4.36 | 4.71 | 8.03 | 6.86 | 5.74 | 4.32 | 3.85 | 4.35 |

(b) New business +

Effective interest rate \% per annum 1

| Households' deposits |  |  |  |  |  | Non-financial corporations' deposits |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | with an agreed maturity of |  |  | redeemable at notice of |  | Overnight | with an agreed maturity of |  |  |
| Overnight | up to 1 year | over 1 year and up to 2 years | over <br> 2 years | up to 3 months | over <br> 3 months |  | up to 1 year | over 1 year and up to 2 years | over 2 years |
| 0.72 | 1.90 | 2.20 | 2.48 | 2.00 | 2.52 | 0.90 | 2.00 | 2.32 | 3.68 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0.72 \\ & 0.73 \\ & 0.73 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.92 \\ & 1.94 \\ & 1.95 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.29 \\ & 2.20 \\ & 2.19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.48 \\ & 2.50 \\ & 2.32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.00 \\ & 2.01 \\ & 2.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.52 \\ & 2.51 \\ & 2.52 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.89 \\ & 0.90 \\ & 0.90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.04 \\ & 2.04 \\ & 2.08 \end{aligned}$ | 2.34 2.23 2.70 | 3.56 3.39 3.51 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0.74 \\ & 0.74 \\ & 0.74 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.95 \\ & 1.95 \\ & 1.93 \end{aligned}$ | 2.29 2.19 2.16 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.54 \\ & 2.33 \\ & 2.40 \end{aligned}$ | 1.98 1.97 1.97 | 2.49 2.49 2.47 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.92 \\ & 0.92 \\ & 0.94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.04 \\ & 2.03 \\ & 2.00 \end{aligned}$ | 2.25 2.25 2.35 | 3.26 3.47 3.15 |
| 0.74 0.75 | 2.01 1.93 | 2.09 2.01 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.32 \\ & 2.21 \end{aligned}$ | 1.95 1.98 | 2.45 2.43 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.95 \\ & 0.95 \end{aligned}$ | 2.01 2.01 | 2.23 2.12 | 2.92 3.31 |

Reporting period 2004 Sep


Reporting period
2004 Sep


Oct
Nov
Dec 2005 Jan

Feb
Mar
Apr
Apr
May

Effective interest rate \% per annum 1

End of month

2004 Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
2005 Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May

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

| Households' deposits |  |  |  | Non-financial corporations' deposits |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| with an agreed maturity of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| up to 2 years |  | over 2 years |  | up to 2 years |  | over 2 years |  |
| Effective interest rate 1 \% pa | Volume 2 € million | Effective interest rate 1 \% pa | Volume 2 € million | Effective interest rate 1 \% pa | Volume 2 € million | Effective interest rate 1 \% pa | Volume 2 € million |
| 1.90 1.89 | $\begin{aligned} & 118,543 \\ & 115,574 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.05 \\ & 3.03 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 192,822 \\ & 193,431 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.98 \\ & 1.98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73,261 \\ & 71,355 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.93 \\ & 4.88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,523 \\ & 29,376 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1.91 1.91 1.90 | $\begin{aligned} & 113,816 \\ & 112,858 \\ & 111,909 \end{aligned}$ | 3.03 3.03 2.97 | $\begin{aligned} & 193,684 \\ & 194,631 \\ & 194,950 \end{aligned}$ | 1.99 2.00 2.00 | $\begin{aligned} & 72,644 \\ & 70,573 \\ & 69,114 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.86 \\ & 4.82 \\ & 4.81 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,709 \\ & 29,760 \\ & 29,936 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1.91 1.90 1.94 | $\begin{aligned} & 111,286 \\ & 110,334 \\ & 112,266 \end{aligned}$ | 2.96 2.95 2.92 | $\begin{aligned} & 195,397 \\ & 194,704 \\ & 199,018 \end{aligned}$ | 2.01 2.01 2.07 | 72,291 69,413 73,428 | 4.74 4.71 4.62 | $\begin{aligned} & 28,853 \\ & 29,239 \\ & 29,684 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1.94 1.92 1.98 | $\begin{aligned} & 109,623 \\ & 109,099 \\ & 107,152 \end{aligned}$ | 2.91 2.89 2.88 | $\begin{aligned} & 198,936 \\ & 198,918 \\ & 198,059 \end{aligned}$ | 2.05 2.01 2.03 | $\begin{aligned} & 71,982 \\ & 70,218 \\ & 69,433 \end{aligned}$ | 4.61 4.56 4.57 | $\begin{aligned} & 28,809 \\ & 28,550 \\ & 28,190 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1.98 1.99 | 106,627 106,379 | 2.87 2.83 | 198,127 195,384 | 2.03 2.03 | 71,680 71,714 | 4.42 4.41 | 23,890 <br> 23,901 |


|  | Housing loans to households 3 |  |  |  |  |  | Consumer credit and other loans to households 4,5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | with a maturity of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | up to 1 year 6 |  | over 1 year and up to 5 years |  | over 5 years |  | up to 1 year 6 |  | over 1 year and up to 5 years |  | over 5 years |  |
| End of month | 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 |
| 2004 May | 5.27 5.23 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,501 \\ & 7,635 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.84 \\ & 4.83 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32,268 \\ & 33,008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.73 \\ & 5.71 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 882,795 \\ & 886,304 \end{aligned}$ | 8.74 8.88 | $\begin{aligned} & 81,301 \\ & 83,204 \end{aligned}$ | 6.15 6.14 | $\begin{aligned} & 70,586 \\ & 70,479 \end{aligned}$ | 6.21 6.21 | $\begin{aligned} & 331,611 \\ & 331,013 \end{aligned}$ |
| July <br> Aug <br> Sep | 5.24 5.24 5.27 | 7,577 7,478 7,597 | 4.77 4.75 4.72 | 33,072 <br> 33,203 <br> 33,360 | 5.69 5.68 5.67 | $\begin{aligned} & 888,736 \\ & 890,887 \\ & 894,787 \end{aligned}$ | 8.80 8.77 8.83 | 81,277 80,999 83,016 | 6.10 6.07 6.04 | $\begin{aligned} & 71,134 \\ & 71,478 \\ & 70,960 \end{aligned}$ | 6.21 6.20 6.20 | $\begin{aligned} & 331,665 \\ & 331,010 \\ & 329,461 \end{aligned}$ |
| Oct <br> Nov <br> Dec | 5.14 5.12 5.25 | 7,649 7,586 7,637 | 4.67 4.65 4.63 | 33,775 33,278 33,190 | 5.66 5.65 5.63 | 895,414 896,510 897,826 | 8.79 8.72 8.72 8.72 | 80,415 77,971 80,598 | 5.95 5.94 5.91 | 71,660 70,561 70,109 | 6.18 6.17 6.23 | $\begin{aligned} & 330,628 \\ & 328,982 \\ & 331,682 \end{aligned}$ |
| $2005 \text { Jan } \begin{gathered} \text { Feb } \\ \text { Mar } \end{gathered}$ | 5.20 5.14 5.14 | 7,201 7,107 7,152 | 4.60 4.58 4.56 | 32,930 32,852 33,789 | 5.61 5.60 5.59 | 896,162 895,869 894,877 | 8.72 8.77 8.80 | 79,153 77,215 77,975 | 5.88 5.91 5.89 | 69,565 69,138 69,157 | 6.21 6.20 6.20 | $\begin{aligned} & 330,629 \\ & 329,691 \\ & 327,558 \end{aligned}$ |
| Apr <br> May | $\begin{aligned} & 5.07 \\ & 5.03 \end{aligned}$ | 7,116 6,983 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.58 \\ & 4.56 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,177 \\ & 30,996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.56 \\ & 5.54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 897,746 \\ & 898,612 \end{aligned}$ | 8.70 8.76 | $\begin{aligned} & 76,047 \\ & 75,999 \end{aligned}$ | 5.86 5.83 | $\begin{aligned} & 70,598 \\ & 71,128 \end{aligned}$ | 6.19 6.19 | $\begin{aligned} & 329,222 \\ & 328,516 \end{aligned}$ |


| Loans to non-financial corporations with a maturity of |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| up to 1 year 6 |  | over 1 year and up to 5 years |  | over 5 years |  |
| Effective interest rate 1 \% pa | Volume 2 € million | Effective interest rate 1 \% pa | Volume 2 $€$ million | Effective interest rate 1 \% pa | Volume 2 € million |
| 4.77 4.79 | 174,716 176,791 | 4.28 4.32 | $\begin{aligned} & 89,876 \\ & 90,154 \end{aligned}$ | 5.23 5.22 | $\begin{aligned} & 491,825 \\ & 488,805 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4.72 \\ & 4.68 \\ & 4.75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 171,094 \\ & 170,136 \\ & 171,070 \end{aligned}$ | 4.26 4.21 4.25 | $\begin{aligned} & 90,072 \\ & 90,723 \\ & 89,980 \end{aligned}$ | 5.21 5.19 5.25 | $\begin{aligned} & 487,135 \\ & 487,903 \\ & 485,483 \end{aligned}$ |
| 4.68 4.61 4.64 | $\begin{aligned} & 169,423 \\ & 174,233 \\ & 166,976 \end{aligned}$ | 4.18 4.14 4.15 | $\begin{aligned} & 87,915 \\ & 87,256 \\ & 87,044 \end{aligned}$ | 5.23 5.20 5.19 | $\begin{aligned} & 485,720 \\ & 486,256 \\ & 483,878 \end{aligned}$ |
| 4.65 4.69 4.66 | $\begin{aligned} & 163,146 \\ & 164,658 \\ & 164,367 \end{aligned}$ | 4.12 4.09 4.06 | $\begin{aligned} & 86,960 \\ & 86,165 \\ & 85,401 \end{aligned}$ | 5.15 5.14 5.12 | $\begin{aligned} & 483,211 \\ & 483,024 \\ & 480,353 \end{aligned}$ |
| 4.59 4.60 | 163,098 162,342 | 4.04 4.05 | 84,101 83,456 | 5.09 5.07 | $\begin{aligned} & 481,216 \\ & 481,891 \end{aligned}$ |

* The MFI interest rate statistics are based on the interest rates applied by MFIs and the related volumes of euro-denominated deposits and loans to households and non-financial corporations domiciled in the euro area. The household sector comprises individuals (including sole proprietors) and non-profit institutions serving households. Non-financial corporations include all enterprises other than insurance companies, banks and other financial institutions. The interest rate statistics gathered on a harmonised basis in the euro area from January 2003 are being collected in Germany on a sample basis. The most recent figures are in all cases to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions appearing in the following Monthly Report are not specially marked. Further information on the new interest rate statistics can be found on the Bundesbank's website (Statistics / Reporting system / Banking statistics / EWUU-Zinsstatistik). This information is currently available in German only. - o The statistics on outstanding amounts are collected at
the end of the month. - 1 The effective interest rates may always be calculated either as annualised agreed interest rates or as narrowly defined effective rates. Both calculation methods cover all interest payments on deposits and loans but not any other related charges which may occur for enquiries, administration, preparation of the documents, guarantees and credit insurance. - 2 Data based on monthly balance sheet statistics. 3 Secured and unsecured loans for home purchase, including building and home improvements; including loans granted by building and loan associations and interim credits as well as transmitted loans granted by the reporting agents in their own name and for their own account. 4 Consumer credit is defined as loans granted for the purpose of personal use in the consumption of goods and services. - 5 For the purpose of these statistics, other loans are loans granted for other purposes such as business, debt consolidation, education etc. - 6 Including overdrafts

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

| Reporting period | Households' deposits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Overnight |  |  | with an agreed maturity of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | redeemable at notice of 8 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | up to 1 year |  | over 1 year and up to 2 years |  |  | over 2 years |  |  | up to 3 months |  | over 3 months |  |  |
|  | Effective interest rate 1 \% pa | Volume 2 € million |  | Effective interest rate 1 \% pa | Volume 7 € million | Effective interest rate 1 \% pa |  | Volume 7 <br> € 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 |
| $2004 \text { May }$ | 1.13 1.13 |  | 8,859 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.88 \\ & 1.88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30,506 \\ & 25,696 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.33 \\ & 2.46 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,097 \\ 838 \end{array}$ | 2.74 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,404 \\ & 1,725 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.10 \\ & 2.13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 505,649 \\ & 505,366 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2.58 | $\begin{aligned} & 85,838 \\ & 85,480 \end{aligned}$ |
| July <br> Aug <br> Sep | 1.14 1.16 1.17 |  | 8,729 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.90 \\ & 1.96 \\ & 1.89 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,693 \\ & 24,546 \\ & 23,981 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.43 \\ & 2.50 \\ & 2.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,071 \\ 701 \\ 913 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.86 \\ & 3.12 \\ & 2.78 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,113 \\ & 2,459 \\ & 2,724 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.10 \\ & 2.11 \\ & 2.13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 505,800 \\ & 506,415 \\ & 506,492 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2.57 <br> 2.56 <br> 2.55 <br> 2.54 | $\begin{aligned} & 85,562 \\ & 85,491 \\ & 85,177 \end{aligned}$ |
| Oct <br> Nov <br> Dec | 1.17 1.15 1.17 |  | 1,839 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.92 \\ & 1.92 \\ & 1.90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,905 \\ & 23,384 \\ & 25,470 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.67 \\ & 2.41 \\ & 2.39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 960 \\ & 856 \\ & 929 \end{aligned}$ | 3.03 3.04 2.59 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,649 \\ & 2,839 \\ & 2,791 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.13 \\ & 2.16 \\ & 2.13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 506,856 \\ & 50,867 \\ & 515,840 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2.54 2.54 2.55 | $\begin{aligned} & 85,738 \\ & 86,349 \\ & 87,804 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 2005 \text { Jan } \\ \text { Feb } \\ \text { Mar } \end{gathered}$ | 1.19 1.20 1.21 |  | 9,342 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.93 \\ & 1.93 \\ & 1.91 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26,734 \\ 22,719 \\ 24,402 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.72 \\ & 2.52 \\ & 2.53 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,647 \\ 1,089 \\ \hline 958 \end{array}$ | 2.89 2.69 2.76 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,284 \\ & 1,796 \\ & 4,236 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.09 \\ & 2.11 \\ & 2.06 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 516,803 \\ & 517,068 \\ & 516,937 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2.51 2.51 2.49 | $\begin{aligned} & 87,540 \\ & 88,403 \\ & 88,481 \end{aligned}$ |
| Apr May | 1.21 1.23 |  | 9,717 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.88 \\ & 1.89 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,835 \\ & 22,796 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.31 \\ & 2.21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 743 \\ 1,067 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.61 \\ & 2.49 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,268 \\ & 1,225 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.05 \\ & 2.12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 517,005 \\ & 516,455 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.47 \\ & 2.45 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88,013 \\ & 87,517 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Non-financial corporations' deposits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Overnight |  |  |  | with an agreed maturity of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | up to 1 year |  |  |  | over 1 year and up to 2 years |  |  |  | over 2 years |  |  |  |
| Reporting period | Effective interest rate 1 \% pa |  | Volume 2 <br> € million |  | Effective <br> interest rate 1 <br> \% pa |  | Volume 7 € million |  | Effective interest rate 1 \% pa |  | Volume 7 <br> € million |  | Effective interest rate 1 \% pa |  | Volume 7 <br> $€$ million |  |
| $2004 \text { May }$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.10 \\ & 1.09 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 131,703 \\ 134,255 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.92 \\ & 1.92 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 32,753 \\ & 31,971 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2.44 |  | 115 163 |  | 4.24 4.22 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,535 \\ & 1,273 \end{aligned}$ |
| July <br> Aug <br> Sep |  | 1.08 1.08 1.11 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 131,254 \\ & 135,739 \\ & 138,157 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.95 \\ & 1.94 \\ & 1.95 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 32,273 \\ & 30,356 \\ & 30,538 \end{aligned}$ |  | 3.10 2.56 2.51 |  | 334 102 274 |  | 4.25 4.29 3.94 |  | 2,601 <br> 1,823 <br> 2,033 <br> 1 |
| Oct <br> Nov <br> Dec |  | 1.13 1.13 1.14 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 137,992 \\ & 142,752 \\ & 144,569 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.97 \\ & 1.95 \\ & 2.02 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 29,266 \\ 29,259 \\ 51,843 \end{array}$ |  | 2.56 2.24 2.39 |  | 258 176 211 |  | 4.13 4.04 3.81 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,151 \\ & 2,678 \\ & 2,215 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 2005 \text { Jan } \\ \text { Feb } \\ \text { Mar } \end{gathered}$ |  | 1.19 1.20 1.22 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 140,648 \\ & 140,178 \\ & 140,864 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.03 \\ & 1.97 \\ & 1.96 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 39,113 \\ & 33,053 \\ & 36,334 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2.50 2.24 2.57 2.35 |  | 181 134 236 |  | 3.50 3.93 3.58 3.56 |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,526 \\ 1,055 \\ \mathbf{9 9 6} \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Apr May |  | 1.24 1.24 |  | 144,016 144,649 |  | 1.97 1.98 |  | 35,595 35,116 |  | 2.35 2.27 |  | 314 194 |  | 3.56 3.87 |  | 907 637 |


| Report period | Loans to households |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Consumer credit with an initial rate fixation of 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Other loans with an initial rate fixation of 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | floating rate or up to 1 year 10 |  | over 1 year and up to 5 years |  | over 5 years |  | floating rate or up to 1 year 10 |  | over 1 year and up to 5 years |  | over 5 years |  |
|  | Annual percentage rate of charge 9 \% pa | Effective interest <br> rate 1 <br> \% pa | Volume 7 € million | Effective interest <br> rate 1 <br> \% pa | Volume 7 € million | Effective interest <br> rate 1 <br> \% pa | Volume 7 € million | Effective interest <br> rate 1 <br> \% pa | Volume 7 € million | Effective interest rate 1 \% pa | Volume 7 € million | Effective interest rate 1 \% pa | Volume 7 € million |
| $2004 \text { May }$ June | 7.77 7.87 | 5.21 5.34 | 1,147 1,402 | 6.21 6.21 | 5,257 5,371 | 8.94 9.11 | 3,147 3,794 | 3.94 3.48 | 5,901 8,704 | 4.85 5.00 | 1,552 2,816 | 5.10 5.07 | 1,725 3,278 |
| July Aug Sep | 8.02 8.13 8.03 | 5.25 5.42 5.09 | 1,492 1,090 1,365 | 6.34 6.44 6.41 | 5,020 5,187 4,878 | 9.11 9.27 9.16 | 3,792 3,038 3,058 | 3.64 3.52 3.42 | 9,119 8,837 9,097 | 4.90 5.07 4.88 | 1,908 1,379 1,474 | 5.15 5.17 5.07 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,018 \\ & 1,365 \\ & 2,577 \end{aligned}$ |
| Oct <br> Nov <br> Dec | 7.95 7.70 7.18 | 4.77 4.86 4.90 | 1,210 1,251 1,550 | 6.30 6.20 5.95 | 4,579 4,159 4,551 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.17 \\ & 8.88 \\ & 8.04 \end{aligned}$ | 2,927 3,133 2,846 | 3.74 <br> 3.46 <br> 3.44 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,395 \\ 8,436 \\ 10,026 \end{array}$ | 4.80 4.84 4.54 | 1,590 1,164 2,853 | 4.90 4.75 4.68 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,415 \\ 1,989 \\ 2,967 \end{array}$ |
| $2005 \text { Jan } \begin{gathered} \text { Feb } \\ \text { Mar } \end{gathered}$ | 7.94 7.92 7.82 | 4.98 4.85 4.73 | 1,347 1,531 1,648 | 6.38 6.35 6.26 | 4,289 3,720 4,173 | 9.05 8.98 8.90 | 2,847 2,743 3,353 | 3.68 3.66 3.71 | 9,059 4,633 7,213 | 4.64 4.68 4.72 | 1,578 1,182 1,700 | 4.67 4.38 4.58 | 2,251 1,653 2,224 |
| Apr <br> May | 7.84 7.74 | 4.90 4.94 | 1,405 1,391 | 6.15 6.02 | 4,809 3,991 | 8.94 8.93 | 3,627 3,087 | 3.70 3.61 | 7,385 8,053 | 4.79 4.75 | 1,415 1,491 | 4.61 4.58 | 2,157 1,617 |

For footnotes * and 1 to 6 , see p 45*. - + In the case of deposits with an agreed maturity and all loans excluding overdrafts, new business covers all new agreements between households or non-financial corporations and the bank. The interest rates are calculated as volume-weighted average rates across all new agreements concluded during the reporting month. In the case of overnight deposits, deposits redeemable at notice and overdrafts, new business is collected in the same way as outstanding amounts for the sake of simplicity. This means that all outstanding deposit and lending
business at the end of the month has to be incorporated in the calculation of average rates of interest. - 7 Estimated. The volume of new business is extrapolated to form the underlying total using the Horvitz-Thompson estimator. - 8 Including non-financial corporations' deposits; including fidelity and growth premia. - 9 Annual percentage rate of charge as defined in Dir ective $87 / 102 / E E C$, which contains other related charges which may occur for enquiries, administration, preparation of the documents, guarantees and credit insurance. - 10 Excluding overdrafts.

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


Reporting
period period
2004 May June

| Loans to non-financial corporations (cont'd) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans over $€ 1$ million with an initial rate fixation of 13 |  |  |  |  |  |
| floating rate or up to 1 year 10 |  | over 1 year and up to 5 years |  | over 5 years |  |
| Effective interest rate 1 \% pa | Volume 7 <br> € million | Effective interest rate 1 \% pa | Volume 7 € million | Effective interest rate 1 \% pa | Volume 7 € million |
| 3.26 | 26,670 | 3.93 | 3,403 | 4.79 | 4,593 |
| 3.26 | 32,704 | 3.93 | 3,754 | 4.63 | 5,444 |
| 3.27 | 35,348 | 3.91 | 4,012 | 4.89 | 4,475 |
| 3.26 | 28,221 | 3.60 | 3,766 | 4.70 | 3,971 |
| 3.31 | 31,752 | 3.65 | 4,204 | 4.41 | 5,135 |
| 3.26 | 30,755 | 3.85 | 3,246 | 4.51 | 4,502 |
| 3.16 | 30,886 | 3.68 | 3,855 | 4.46 | 4,913 |
| 3.34 | 43,091 | 3.95 | 7,061 | 4.33 | 8,560 |
| 3.35 | 34,508 | 3.75 | 4,041 | 4.27 | 4,889 |
| 3.40 | 26,543 | 3.66 | 3,928 | 3.99 | 5,083 |
| 3.23 | 44,390 | 3.59 | 5,771 | 4.28 | 6,314 |
| 3.12 | 49,798 | 3.76 | 4,657 | 4.28 | 5,827 |
| 3.11 | 42,311 | 3.68 | 5,578 | 3.94 | 5,749 |

For footnotes * and 1 to 6 , see $p$ 45*. For footnotes + and 7 to 10, see p 46*: - 11 Overdrafts are defined as debit balances on current accounts. They include all bank overdrafts regardless of whether they are within or beyond the limits agreed between customers and the bank. - 12 Estimated.

The volume of outstanding amounts reported is extrapolated to form the underlying total using the Horvitz-Thompson estimator. - 13 The amount refers to the single loan transaction considered as new business.

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VII Capital market
1 Sales and purchases of debt securities and shares in Germany *

| Period | Debt securities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sales = total purchases | Sales |  |  |  |  | Purchases |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Domestic debt securities 1 |  |  |  | Foreign debt securities 3 | Residents |  |  |  | Nonresidents 7 |
|  |  | Total | Bank debt securities | Corporate bonds | Public debt securities 2 |  | Total 4 | Credit institutions including building and loan associations 5 | Nonbanks 6 | Bundes- <br> bank <br> open <br> market <br> oper- <br> ations 5 |  |
|  | DM million |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1992 | 291,762 | 284,054 | 106,857 | 175 | 177,376 | 7,708 | 170,873 | 132,236 | 37,368 | 1,269 | 120,887 |
| 1993 | 395,110 | 382,571 | 151,812 | 200 | 230,560 | 12,539 | 183,195 | 164,436 | 20,095 | 1,336 | 211,915 |
| 1994 | 303,339 | 276,058 | 117,185 | 65 | 158,939 | 27,281 | 279,989 | 126,808 | 154,738 | - 1,557 | 23,349 |
| 1995 | 227,099 | 203,029 | 162,538 | 350 | 40,839 | 24,070 | 141,282 | 49,193 | 94,409 | - 2,320 | 85,815 |
| 1996 | 254,359 | 233,519 | 191,341 | 649 | 41,529 | 20,840 | 148,250 | 117,352 | 31,751 | 853 | 106,109 |
| 1997 | 332,655 | 250,688 | 184,911 | 1,563 | 64,214 | 81,967 | 204,378 | 144,177 | 60,201 | - | 128,276 |
| 1998 | 418,841 | 308,201 | 254,367 | 3,143 | 50,691 | 110,640 | 245,802 | 203,342 | 42,460 | - | 173,038 |
|  | € million |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1999 | 292,663 | 198,068 | 156,399 | 2,184 | 39,485 | 94,595 | 155,766 | 74,728 | 81,038 | - | 136,898 |
| 2000 | 226,393 | 157,994 | 120,154 | 12,605 | 25,234 | 68,399 | 151,568 | 91,447 | 60,121 | - | 74,825 |
| 2001 | 180,227 | 86,656 | 55,918 | 14,473 | 16,262 | 93,571 | 111,281 | 35,848 | 75,433 | - | 68,946 |
| 2002 | 175,219 | 124,035 | 47,296 | 14,506 | 62,235 | 51,184 | 63,734 | 13,536 | 50,198 | - | 111,485 |
| 2003 | 185,193 | 134,455 | 31,404 | 30,262 | 72,788 | 50,738 | 95,252 | 35,748 | 59,504 | - | 89,941 |
| 2004 | 240,861 | 133,711 | 64,231 | 10,778 | 58,703 | 107,150 | 107,071 | 121,841 | - 14,770 | - | 133,790 |
| 2005 Mar | 32,461 | 15,540 | 14,291 | 681 | 1,930 | 16,921 | 26,229 | 19,812 | 6,417 | - | 6,232 |
| Apr | 59,440 | 37,818 | 20,815 | 1,314 | 15,689 | 21,622 | 35,679 | 21,100 | 14,579 | - | 23,761 |
| May | 1,495 | 6,147 | 1,235 | 2,175 | - 9,557 | 4,652 | 2,086 | 2,025 | 61 | - | 591 |



* Up to end-1999, debt securities in this table comprise bonds and money market paper issued by domestic banks; from January 2000, they comprise all debt securities. For mutual fund shares, see Table VII.6. - $\mathbf{1}$ Net sales at market values plus/minus changes in issuers' portfolios of their own debt securities. - $\mathbf{2}$ Including Federal Railways Fund, Federal Post Office and Treuhand agency. - $\mathbf{3}$ Net purchases or net sales (-) of foreign debt securities by residents; transaction values. - 4 Domestic and foreign debt securities. - 5 Book values; statistically adjusted. - 6 Residual; also including purchases of domestic and foreign securities by domestic mutual
funds. - $\mathbf{7}$ Net purchases or net sales (-) of domestic debt securities by non-residents; transaction values. - $\mathbf{8}$ Excluding shares of public limited investment companies; at issue prices. - 9 Net purchases or net sales (-) of foreign shares (including direct investment) by residents; transaction values. - 10 Domestic and foreign shares. - 11 Up to end-1998, excluding syndicated shares. - $\mathbf{1 2}$ 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 *

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



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VII Capital market
3 Amounts outstanding of debt securities issued residents *

| End of year or month/ Maturity in years | Up to end-1998, DM million nominal value; from 1999, € million nominal value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Bank debt securities 1 |  |  |  |  | Corporate bonds | Public debt securities | Memo item Foreign DM/euro bonds issued by Germanmanaged syndicates |
|  |  | Total | Mortgage Pfandbriefe | Public Pfandbriefe | Debt securities issued by special purpose credit institutions | Other bank debt securities |  |  |  |
|  | DM million |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1992 | 1,991,515 | 1,156,162 | 155,862 | 450,424 | 240,616 | 309,259 | 2,983 | 832,370 | 275,873 |
| 1993 | 2,394,728 | 1,316,142 | 178,357 | 573,341 | 227,463 | 336,981 | 3,163 | 1,075,422 | 319,575 |
| 1994 | 2,664,814 | 1,432,661 | 196,541 | 627,657 | 219,214 | 389,249 | 3,101 | 1,229,053 | 341,210 |
| 1995 | 2,870,295 | 1,606,459 | 214,803 | 723,781 | 222,286 | 445,589 | 2,746 | 1,261,090 | 402,229 |
| 1996 | 3,108,724 | 1,801,517 | 226,711 | 845,710 | 228,306 | 500,790 | 3,331 | 1,303,877 | 472,180 |
| 1997 | 3,366,245 | 1,990,041 | 243,183 | 961,679 | 240,782 | 544,397 | 4,891 | 1,371,313 | 535,359 |
| 1998 | 3,694,234 | 2,254,668 | 265,721 | 1,124,198 | 259,243 | 605,507 | 8,009 | 1,431,558 | 619,668 |
|  | € million |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1999 | 2,097,926 | 1,322,863 | 134,814 | 655,024 | 163,284 | 369,741 | 6,280 | 768,783 | 339,560 |
| 2000 | 2,265,121 | 1,445,736 | 140,751 | 685,122 | 157,374 | 462,488 | 13,599 | 805,786 | 322,856 |
| 2001 | 2,349,243 | 1,506,640 | 147,684 | 675,868 | 201,721 | 481,366 | 22,339 | 820,264 | 292,199 |
| 2002 | 2,481,220 | 1,563,034 | 155,620 | 649,061 | 222,427 | 535,925 | -36,646 | 881,541 | 247,655 |
| 2003 | 2,605,775 | 1,603,906 | 155,321 15936 | 606,541 | 261,602 | 572,442 | 55,076 73 | 946,793 1013,397 | 192,666 |
| 2004 | 2,773,007 | 1,685,766 | 159,360 | 553,927 | 316,745 | 655,734 | 73,844 | 1,013,397 | 170,543 |
| 2005 Mar | 2,826,557 | 1,722,825 | 162,307 | 540,048 | 341,149 | 679,320 | 76,326 | 1,027,407 | 158,428 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \end{aligned}$ | $2,869,693$ $2,873,679$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,748,949 \\ & 1,754,945 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 162,354 \\ & 162,927 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 543,657 \\ & 540,933 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 345,030 \\ & 345,727 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 697,908 \\ & 705,358 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77,207 \\ & 79,302 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,043,537 \\ & 1,039,431 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 153,107 \\ & 152,094 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Breakdown by remaining period to maturity 2 |  |  |  |  | Position at end-May 2005 |  |  |  |
| less than 2 | 1,005,045 | 665,025 | 61,915 | 222,316 | 116,784 | 264,011 | 25,193 | 314,825 | 43,318 |
| 2 to less than 4 | 673,517 | 456,846 | 50,809 | 164,073 | 99,213 | 142,751 | 11,992 | 204,678 | 62,200 |
| 4 to less than 6 | 434,121 | 259,262 130 | 23,134 | 93,666 | 51,122 | 91,340 54,081 | 11,773 | 163,088 | 28,466 |
| 8 to less than 10 | 222,944 | -96,250 | 5,136 | - 13,476 | 20,195 | 57,442 | 13,128 | 113,566 | 5,200 |
| 10 to less than 15 | 111,827 | 94,797 | 5,66 | 7,260 | 11,861 | 75,609 | 1,220 | 15,811 | 3,923 |
| 15 to less than 20 | 27,239 | 13,422 | 35 | 1,180 | 9,104 | 3,103 | , 656 | 13,161 | 1,768 |
| 20 and more | 133,803 | 38,595 | - | 3,749 | 17,824 | 17,021 | 4,373 | 90,835 | 1,747 |

* Including debt securities temporarily held in the issuers' portfolios. Excluding debt securities handed to the trustee for temporary safe custody. - 2 Calculated from month under review until final maturity for
debt securities falling due en bloc and until mean maturity of the residua amount outstanding for debt securities not falling due en bloc.


## 4 Shares in circulation issued by residents *

|  | Up to end-1998, DM | M million nominal v | lue; from 1999 | 9, € million nom | minal value |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Change in dom | mestic public lim | mited companie | s' capital due to |  |  |  |  |
| Period | Share capital = circulation at end of period under review | Net increase or net decrease (-) during period under review | cash payments and exchange of convertible bonds 1 | issue of bonus shares | contribution of claims and other real assets | contribution of shares, mining shares, GmbH shares, etc | merger and transfer of assets | change of legal form | reduction of capital and liquidation | Memo item Share circulation at market values (market capitalisation) level at end of period under review 2 |
|  | DM million |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1992 | 160,813 | 9,198 | 4,295 | 728 | 1,743 | 1,073 | - 732 | 3,030 | 942 | 364,548 |
| 1993 | 168,005 | 7,190 | 5,224 | 772 | 387 | 876 | 10 | 707 | 783 | 533,920 |
| 1994 - | 190,012 | 14,237 | 6,114 | 1,446 | 1,521 | 1,883 | 447 | 5,086 | - 1,367 | 519,280 |
| 1995 | 211,231 | 21,217 | 5,894 | 1,498 | 1,421 | 1,421 | 623 | 13,739 | - 2,133 | 553,110 |
| 1996 | $3 \quad 216,461$ | 7,131 | 8,353 | 1,355 | 1,396 | 1,684 | - 3,056 | -833 | 2,432 | 723,077 |
| 1997 | 221,575 | 5,115 | 4,164 | 2,722 | 370 | 1,767 | - 2,423 | 197 | - 1,678 | 1,040,769 |
| 1998 | 238,156 | 16,578 | 6,086 | 2,566 | 658 | 8,607 | 4,055 | 3,905 | - 1,188 | 1,258,042 |
|  | $€$ million |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1999 | 133,513 | 11,747 | 5,519 | 2,008 | 190 | 1,075 | 2,099 | 1,560 | 708 | 1,603,304 |
| 2000 | 147,629 | 14,115 | 3,620 | 3,694 | 618 | 8,089 | - 1,986 | 1,827 | 1,745 | 1,353,000 |
| 2001 | 166,187 | 18,561 | 7,987 | 4,057 | 1,106 | 8,448 | 1,018 | , 905 | - 3,152 | 1,205,613 |
| 2002 | 168,716 | 2,528 | 4,307 | 1,291 | 486 | 1,690 | 868 | 2,152 | - 2,224 | 647,492 |
| 2003 | 162,131 | 6,585 | 4,482 | 923 | 211 | 513 | 322 | 10,806 | - 1,584 | 851,001 |
| 2004 | 164,802 | 2,669 | 3,960 | 1,566 | 276 | 696 | 220 | 1,760 | - 2,286 | 887,217 |
| 2005 Mar | 164,387 | 34 | 109 | 57 | 0 | 50 | 24 | 162 | - 42 | 923,089 |
| Apr | 164,479 | 92 | 212 | 120 | 13 | 9 | - $\quad 1$ | 173 75 | - 88 | 879,633 |
| May | 164,566 | 87 | 66 | 167 | 16 | 12 | 3 | 75 | - 102 | 916,865 |

* Excluding shares of public limited investment companies. - o From January 1994, including the shares of east German companies (resultant increase in share circulation: DM7,771 million). - 1 Including shares issued out of company profits. - $\mathbf{2}$ Enterprises whose shares are listed on the Official Market, on the regulated market or on the Neuer Markt (stock market segment
was closed down on 24 March 2003) and enterprises whose shares are traded on the free market. Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data of the Herausgebergemeinschaft Wertpapier-Mitteilungen and the Deutsche Börse AG. - 3 Figure revised downwards by DM1,902 million.

5 Yields and indices on German securities

Period
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1997
1999
1999
2000
2000
2001
2003
2004 2005 Mar Apr
May
Jun

| Yields on debt securities outstanding issued by residents 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Memo item Foreign DM/euro bonds issued by Germanmanaged syndicates 1,5 | Price indices 2,3 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Public debt securities |  |  | Bank debt securities |  |  | Corporate bonds |  | Debt securities |  | Shares |  |
|  |  | Listed Federal secu | urities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | Total | Total | With a residual maturity of more than 9 and including 10 years 4 | Total |  | With a residual maturity of more than 9 and including 10 years |  |  | German bond index (REX) | iBoxx $€$ Germany price index | CDAX share price index | German share index (DAX) |
| \% per annum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Average daily rate | $\begin{aligned} & \text { End-1998 } \\ & =100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { End-1987 } \\ & =100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { End-1987 } \\ & =1000 \end{aligned}$ |
| 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.8 |  | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 101.54 |  | 134.92 | 1,545.05 |
| 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.5 |  | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 109.36 | . | 191.13 | 2,266.68 |
| 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.9 |  | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 99.90 |  | 176.87 |  |
| 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.9 |  | 6.5 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 109.18 | . | 181.47 | 2,253.88 |
| 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 6.2 |  | 5.5 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 110.37 | . | 217.47 | 2,888.69 |
| 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.6 |  | 5.0 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 111.01 |  | 301.47 | 4,249.69 |
| 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.6 |  | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 118.18 | 100.00 | 343.64 | 5,002.39 |
| 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.5 |  | 4.3 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 110.60 | 92.52 | 445.95 | 6,958.14 |
| 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.3 |  | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 112.48 | 94.11 | 396.59 | 6,433.61 |
| 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 |  | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 113.12 | 94.16 | 319.38 | 5,160.10 |
| 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.8 |  | 4.7 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 117.56 | 97.80 | 188.46 | 2,892.63 |
| 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.1 |  | 3.7 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 117.36 | 97.09 | 252.48 | 3,965.16 |
| 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.0 |  | 3.6 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 120.19 | 99.89 | 268.32 | 4,256.08 |
| 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.7 |  | 3.3 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 120.25 | 100.14 | 275.69 | 4,348.77 |
| 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.5 |  | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 121.89 | 101.36 | 261.90 | 4,184.84 |
| 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 |  | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 122.43 | 102.18 | 277.14 | 4,460.63 |
| 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.1 |  | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 123.30 | 103.01 | 286.15 | 4,586.28 |

1 Bearer debt securities with maximum maturities according to the terms of issue of over 4 years if their mean residual maturities exceed 3 years. Convertible debt securities, etc. debt securities with unscheduled redemption, zero -coupon bonds, floating -rate notes and bonds not denominated in DM or euro are not included. Group yields for the various categories of securities are weighted by the amounts outstanding of the debt securities included in
the calculation. Monthly figures are calculated on the basis of the yields on all the business days in a month. The annual figures are the unweighted means of the monthly figures. - 2 End of year or month. - 3 Source: Deutsche Börse AG. - 4 Only debt securities eligible as underlying instruments for futures contracts; calculated as unweighted averages. - 5 If quoted on German stock exchanges.

6 Sales and purchases of mutual fund shares in Germany

Period

1992
1993
1995
1996
1997
1998

1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005 Mar

| Sales = total purchases | Sales |  |  |  |  |  |  | Purchases |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Domestic mutual funds 1 (sales receipts) |  |  |  |  |  | Foreign funds 4 | Residents |  |  |  |  | Non-residents 5 |
|  | Total | Mutual funds open to the general public |  |  |  | Specialised funds |  |  | Credit institutions including building and loan associations 2 |  | Non-banks 3 |  |  |
|  |  | Total | of which |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Money market funds | Secur-itiesbased funds | Openend real estate funds |  |  | Total | Total | of which Foreign mutual fund shares | Total | of which Foreign mutual fund shares |  |
| DM million |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 81,514 | 20,474 | - 3,102 | - | - 9,189 | 6,087 | 23,575 | 61,040 | 81,518 | 10,495 | 2,152 | 71,023 | 58,888 | - 4 |
| 80,259 | 61,672 | 20,791 | - | 6,075 | 14,716 | 40,881 | 18,587 | 76,258 | 16,982 | 2,476 | 59,276 | 16,111 | 4,001 |
| 130,995 | 108,914 | 63,263 | 31,180 | 24,385 | 7,698 | 45,650 | 22,081 | 125,943 | 9,849 | 689 | 116,094 | 22,770 | 5,052 |
| 55,246 | 54,071 | 16,777 | 6,147 | 3,709 | 6,921 | 37,294 | 1,175 | 56,295 | 12,172 | 188 | 44,123 | 987 | - 1,049 |
| 83,386 | 79,110 | 16,517 | - 4,706 | 7,273 | 13,950 | 62,592 | 4,276 | 85,704 | 19,924 | 1,685 | 65,780 | 2,591 | - 2,318 |
| 145,805 | 138,945 | 31,501 | - 5,001 | 30,066 | 6,436 | 107,445 | 6,860 | 149,977 | 35,924 | 340 | 114,053 | 6,520 | - 4,172 |
| 187,641 | 169,748 | 38,998 | 5,772 | 27,814 | 4,690 | 130,750 | 17,893 | 190,416 | 43,937 | 961 | 146,479 | 16,507 | - 2,775 |
| € million |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 111,282 | 97,197 | 37,684 | 3,347 | 23,269 | 7,395 | 59,513 | 14,086 | 105,521 | 19,862 | - 637 | 85,659 | 14,722 | 5,761 |
| 118,021 | 85,160 | 39,712 | - 2,188 | 36,818 | - 2,824 | 45,448 | 32,861 | 107,019 | 14,454 | 92 | 92,565 | 32,769 | 11,002 |
| 97,077 | 76,811 | 35,522 | 12,410 | 9,195 | 10,159 | 41,289 | 20,266 | 96,127 | 10,251 | 2,703 | 85,876 | 17,563 | 951 |
| 66,571 | 59,482 | 25,907 | 3,682 | 7,247 | 14,916 | 33,575 | 7,089 | 67,251 | 2,100 | 3,007 | 65,151 | 4,082 | - 680 |
| 48,016 | 43,943 | 20,079 | - 924 | 7,408 | 14,166 | 23,864 | 4,073 | 49,860 | 2,658 | 734 | 52,518 | 3,339 | - 1,844 |
| 13,404 | 1,453 | - 3,978 | - 6,160 | - 1,246 | 3,245 | 5,431 | 11,951 | 8,340 | 8,446 | 3,796 | - 106 | 8,155 | 5,064 |
| 7,318 | 4,679 | 1,805 | 1,746 | 839 | - 780 | 2,874 | 2,639 | 5,178 | 2,624 | 1,004 | 2,554 | 1,635 | 2,140 |
| 4,221 | 2,377 | 1,463 | 1,037 | 147 | - 60 | 914 | 1,844 | 3,417 | 1,485 | 259 | 1,932 | 2,103 | 804 |
| 3,534 | 1,298 | 135 | - 537 | 641 | - 61 | 1,163 | 2,236 | 3,723 | 1,342 | 435 | 2,381 | 1,801 | - 189 |

1 Including public limited investment companies. - 2 Book values. -
3 Residual. - 4 Net purchases or net sales ( - ) of foreign fund shares by 3 Residual. - $\mathbf{4}$ Net purchases or net sales (-) of foreign fund shares by
residents; transaction values. - 5 Net purchases or net sales (-) of domestic
fund shares by non-residents; transaction values (up to end-1988 recorded under shares). - The figures for the most recent date are provisional revisions are not specially marked.

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VIII Public finances in Germany
1 General government budgetary position *

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

| Central, state and local government 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Social security funds 2 |  |  | General government, total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue |  | Expenditure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | of which |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | of which Taxes | Total 3 | Compensation of employees | Other operating ex-penditure | Current grants | Interest | Fixed asset formation | Financial aid 4 | Balance | Revenue 5 | Ex-penditure | Balance | Revenue | Ex-penditure | Balance |
| 928.7 | 749.1 | 1,060.2 | 296.8 | 136.0 | 340.5 | 102.1 | 97.0 | 87.3 | -131.5 | 660.8 | 658.7 | + 2.1 | 1,492.1 | 1,621.5 | -129.4 |
| 995.2 | 786.2 | 1,102.2 | 315.5 | 137.3 | 353.4 | 114.0 | 93.2 | 86.5 | -106.9 | 694.1 | 693.7 | + 0.4 | 1,596.4 | 1,702.9 | -106.5 |
| 1,026.4 | 814.2 | 1,136.4 | 324.8 | 135.5 | 367.2 | 129.0 | 90.1 | 86.3 | -110.1 | 731.2 | 743.8 | - 12.5 | 1,664.9 | 1,787.5 | -122.6 |
| 1,000.3 | 800.0 | 1,121.8 | 326.2 | 137.0 | 362.2 | 130.7 | 83.9 | 80.1 | -121.5 | 769.4 | 784.0 | - 14.6 | 1,665.6 | 1,801.6 | -136.1 |
| 1,014.3 | 797.2 | 1,108.9 | 325.0 | 135.7 | 356.3 | 132.1 | 80.1 | 79.2 | - 94.5 | 797.3 | 794.5 | + 2.9 | 1,705.3 | 1,797.0 | - 91.7 |
| 1,072.1 | 833.0 | 1,128.8 | 325.4 | 137.4 | 373.7 | 133.7 | 79.7 | 79.8 | - 56.7 | 812.2 | 808.9 | + 3.3 | 1,765.5 | 1,818.9 | - 53.4 |
| 566.1 | 453.1 | 592.9 | 168.7 | 72.4 | 202.7 | 69.8 | 40.8 | 38.0 | - 26.8 | 429.1 | 425.6 | + 3.5 | 925.2 | 948.6 | - 23.4 |
| 612.3 | 467.3 | 595.5 | 169.3 | 73.7 | 205.7 | 67.6 | 40.7 | 37.9 | + 16.8 | 433.8 | 434.3 | - 0.5 | 974.6 | 958.2 | + 16.4 |
| 554.0 | 446.2 | 598.2 | 169.9 | 69.8 | 212.5 | 66.6 | 40.1 | 39.2 | - 44.2 | 445.1 | 449.1 | - 4.0 | 921.9 | 970.1 | - 48.2 |
| 550.7 | 441.7 | 607.8 | 173.3 | 69.5 | 225.7 | 66.1 | 38.7 | 33.5 | - 57.0 | 457.7 | 466.0 | - 8.3 | 923.7 | 989.1 | - 65.4 |
| 547.5 | 442.2 | 615.0 | 174.0 | 68.8 | 236.2 | 65.7 | 36.3 | 34.8 | - 67.5 | 467.8 | 474.4 | - 6.6 | 925.9 | 1,000.0 | - 74.1 |
| 543.7 | 443.0 | 610.1 | 173.5 | 68.5 | 237.9 | 64.8 | 34.4 | 29.9 | - 66.4 | 470.1 | 468.7 | + 1.4 | 925.1 | 990.1 | - 65.0 |
| 117.2 | 96.3 | 154.5 | 40.9 | 15.6 | 61.8 | 23.6 | 5.6 | 6.5 | - 37.3 | 116.3 | 116.8 | - 0.5 | 207.7 | 245.5 | - 37.8 |
| 135.8 | 108.9 | 143.8 | 40.9 | 15.5 | 61.3 | 10.8 | 7.5 | 7.5 | - 8.0 | 115.5 | 118.4 | - 2.9 | 228.2 | 239.1 | - 10.9 |
| 131.2 | 109.6 | 155.8 | 42.4 | 16.6 | 58.5 | 21.6 | 9.2 | 7.4 | - 24.6 | 115.1 | 117.8 | - 2.7 | 225.0 | 252.3 | - 27.4 |
| 161.8 | 127.4 | 159.8 | 48.1 | 20.5 | 55.2 | 9.5 | 12.9 | 13.7 | + 2.0 | 119.0 | 120.4 | - 1.5 | 262.2 | 261.7 | + 0.5 |
| 116.0 | 97.0 | 157.9 | 41.7 | 15.4 | 62.8 | 25.3 | 5.4 | 6.3 | - 41.9 | 116.4 | 116.8 | - 0.4 | 206.0 | 248.3 | - 42.3 |
| 133.2 | 112.8 | 141.8 | 41.3 | 15.7 | 59.6 | 10.0 | 6.8 | 6.4 | - 8.6 | 115.8 | 116.4 | - 0.6 | 226.2 | 235.5 | - 9.2 |
| 133.5 | 107.9 | 152.7 | 41.9 | 16.1 | 57.5 | 20.4 | 8.5 | 6.9 | - 19.2 | 114.0 | 116.0 | - 2.1 | 226.5 | 247.7 | - 21.2 |
| 159.8 | 125.3 | 157.1 | 46.8 | 20.8 | 56.1 | 8.7 | 12.6 | 10.1 | + 2.7 | 121.6 | 118.7 | + 2.9 | 263.7 | 258.1 | + 5.6 |

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data from the Federal Statistical Office. - * The budgetary definition used here differs from that employed for the government account in the national accounts and, in the case of the quarterly figures, in some respects also from the financial statistics. 1 Including subsidiary budgets. Unlike the annual figure based on the annual accounts statistics of the Federal Statistical Office, the quarterly figures do not include municipal special purpose associations and various special accounts. For more details on revenue from the Bundesbank profit, see footnote 1 to Table VIII.2. - 2 The annual figures differ from the sum of
the quarterly figures, as the latter are all provisional. The quarterly figures for some insurance sectors are estimated. - 3 Including discrepancies in clearing transactions between central, state and local government. 4 Expenditure on investment grants, loans and acquisition of participating interests. - 5 Including Federal Government liquidity assistance to the interests. - 5 Including Federal Government liquidity assistance to the classification, shifts occurred, in particular, between other operating expenditure and current grants.

2 Budgetary position of central, state and local government *

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

| Central government |  | State government |  |  |  | Local government |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue 1 | Expenditure | Western 2,3 |  | Eastern 3 |  | Western 3 |  | Eastern 3 |  |
|  |  | Revenue | Expenditure | Revenue | Expenditure | Revenue | Expenditure | Revenue | Expenditure |
| 401.6 | 462.5 | 326.5 | 352.8 | 76.4 | 92.5 | 222.5 | 230.9 | 54.4 | 59.0 |
| 439.6 | 478.9 | 328.8 | 357.0 | 79.3 | 95.9 | 228.9 | 235.1 | 53.9 | 59.2 |
| 439.3 | 489.9 | 338.6 | 370.2 | 88.4 | 101.5 | 225.6 | 237.9 | 58.7 | 60.8 |
| 411.9 | 490.4 | 344.8 | 379.7 | 93.7 | 105.5 | 227.7 | 232.9 | 55.0 | 57.7 |
| 416.8 | 480.3 | 349.2 | 376.5 | 94.3 | 105.2 | 222.9 | 226.9 | 52.6 | 54.2 |
| 439.0 | 495.6 | 360.5 | 380.3 | 96.4 | 104.7 | 231.4 | 226.3 | 51.5 | 52.4 |
| 240.3 | 266.5 | 191.6 | 196.6 | 50.0 | 53.3 | 119.8 | 117.5 | 26.1 | 26.3 |
| 292.1 | 265.2 | 193.4 | 200.9 | 50.7 | 53.6 | 122.4 | 120.5 | 25.6 | 25.6 |
| 240.6 | 261.3 | 184.6 | 207.1 | 50.4 | 52.6 | 119.5 | 123.2 | 24.8 | 25.2 |
| 238.9 | 271.6 | 183.5 | 207.5 | 48.0 | 53.3 | 119.9 | 124.5 | 25.1 | 25.3 |
| 239.6 | 278.8 | 182.9 | 208.8 | 49.1 | 53.5 | 117.1 | 125.0 | 24.7 | 25.5 |
| 233.8 | 273.6 | 186.4 | 207.8 | 48.4 | 52.1 | 120.8 | 124.7 | 25.0 | 25.1 |
| 46.6 | 71.9 | 42.2 | 51.1 | 9.7 | 12.6 | 25.2 | 29.4 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| 59.1 | 64.6 | 44.4 | 50.2 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 26.7 | 29.1 | 5.6 | 5.8 |
| 57.6 | 74.5 | 45.3 | 50.5 | 12.2 | 13.1 | 29.3 | 30.6 | 6.1 | 6.3 |
| 76.3 | 67.8 | 50.5 | 56.5 | 14.7 | 15.6 | 35.6 | 35.3 | 7.6 | 7.6 |
| 44.8 | 73.4 | 42.4 | 51.5 | 11.1 | 12.8 | 25.8 | 29.7 | 5.4 | 5.5 |
| 56.4 | 62.3 | 46.5 | 51.2 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 28.8 | 29.0 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| 58.3 | 71.2 | 45.1 | 50.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 29.9 | 30.5 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| 74.4 | 66.7 | 51.8 | 54.1 | 13.1 | 15.0 | 35.9 | 34.9 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| 46.0 | 74.9 | 45.8 | 52.9 | 10.8 | 12.5 | ... | ... | .. | - ... |

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data from the Federal Statistical Office. - * See corresponding footnote to Table VIII.1. - 1 Up to 1994, the Bundesbank profit transfer is shown in full; from 1995 onwards, only the DM7 billion envisaged in the budget is shown. From 1995, revenue over and above the envisaged amount accrues directly to the Redemption Fund for

Inherited Liabilities. - 2 Including (eastern and western) Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg. - 3 Unlike the annual figure based on the annual accounts statistics of the Federal Statistical Office, the quarterly figures do not include various special accounts. - 4 Including proceeds from the sale of UMTS licences.

3 Government fiscal position as defined in the national accounts *

| Item | 1997 |  | 1998 |  | 1999 |  | 20001 |  | 2001 |  | 2002 |  | 2003 |  | 2004 pe |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue |  | 1,731.7 |  | 1,779.3 |  | 945.0 |  | 967.0 |  | 952.3 |  | 955.7 |  | 963.3 |  | 958.1 |
| of which |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxes |  | 857.2 |  | 897.3 |  | 490.5 |  | 511.7 |  | 488.3 |  | 486.0 |  | 489.8 |  | 488.0 |
| Social contributions |  | 720.2 |  | 727.8 |  | 375.4 |  | 378.4 |  | 383.6 |  | 389.2 |  | 394.8 |  | 396.5 |
| Expenditure |  | 1,830.7 |  | 1,862.9 |  | 974.3 |  | 990.7 |  | 1,011.0 |  | 1,033.1 |  | 1,044.8 |  | 1,038.2 |
| of which |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Intermediate consumption |  | 150.6 |  | 154.3 |  | 83.5 |  | 82.4 |  | 85.2 |  | 89.2 |  | 88.4 |  | 89.4 |
| Compensation of employees |  | 319.4 |  | 319.8 |  | 165.6 |  | 166.1 |  | 165.9 |  | 168.2 |  | 168.2 |  | 166.6 |
| Interest |  | 126.7 |  | 129.0 |  | 63.2 |  | 65.1 |  | 64.5 |  | 62.6 |  | 63.8 |  | 63.5 |
| Social benefits 2 |  | 984.7 |  | 998.4 |  | 523.1 |  | 532.7 |  | 549.2 |  | 573.1 |  | 587.1 |  | 588.5 |
| Gross capital formation |  | 69.0 |  | 69.4 |  | 37.6 |  | 36.8 |  | 36.8 |  | 35.8 |  | 31.9 |  | 30.5 |
| Net lending/net borrowing | - | 99.0 | - | 83.6 | - | 29.3 | - | 23.7 | - | 58.7 | - | 77.5 | - | 81.4 | - | 80.1 |
| as a percentage of GDP | - | 2.6 | - | 2.2 | - | 1.5 | - | 1.1 | - | 2.8 | - | 3.6 | - | 3.8 | - | 3.6 |
| Memo item |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Debt as defined in the |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maastricht Treaty |  | 2,232.9 |  | 2,298.2 |  | 1,210.3 |  | 1,221.8 |  | 1,232.5 |  | 1,283.6 |  | 1,366.4 |  | 1,437.2 |
| as a percentage of GDP |  | 59.6 |  | 59.8 |  | 60.2 |  | 59.2 |  | 58.3 |  | 59.7 |  | 63.1 |  | 65.1 |

Source: Federal Statistical Office. - * Figures in accordance with ESA 95. In contrast to the figures shown by the Federal Statistical Office, totals include (without affecting net lending/net borrowing) customs duties, the EU share in VAT revenue and EU subsidies. - 1 Adjusted for proceeds from the sale
of UMTS licences. The figures of the Federal Statistical Office record such proceeds ( $€ 50.85$ billion) under "net increase in non-produced assets", with the result that government expenditure is lower and a surplus ( $€ 22.8$ billion or $1.1 \%$ of GDP) is shown. - $\mathbf{2}$ Including social benefits in kind.

4 Tax revenue of central, state and local government

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

| Total | Central and state government and European Union |  |  |  |  | Local government 4 |  | Balance of untransferred tax shares 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total 1 | Central government 2 | State government |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total | of which Eastern Germany | European Union 3 | Total | of which Eastern Germany |  |
| 661,920 | 577,150 | 321,334 | 224,321 | 19,139 | 31,495 | 84,633 | 2,540 | + 137 |
| 731,738 | 638,423 | 356,849 | 247,372 | 23,807 | 34,203 | 93,374 | 4,034 | 58 |
| 749,119 | 653,015 | 360,250 | 256,131 | 27,542 | 36,634 | 95,809 | 5,863 | + 295 |
| 786,162 | 688,785 | 386,145 | 261,947 | 32,052 | 40,692 | 97,116 | 7,677 | + 260 |
| 814,190 | 719,332 | 390,807 | 288,520 |  | 40,005 | 94,498 | 8,460 | + 359 |
| 799,998 | 706,071 | 372,390 | 294,232 | . | 39,449 | 94,641 | 7,175 | - 714 |
| 797,154 | 700,739 | 368,244 | 290,771 | . | 41,724 | 96,531 | 7,703 | 117 |
| 833,013 | 727,888 | 379,491 | 306,127 | . | 42,271 | 104,960 | 8,841 | + 164 |
| 453,068 | 396,734 | 211,727 | 164,724 |  | 20,284 | 56,333 | 4,810 | + 1 |
| 467,253 | 410,117 | 219,034 | 169,249 | . | 21,833 | 57,241 | 4,895 | - 104 |
| 446,248 | 392,189 | 213,342 | 159,115 | . | 19,732 | 54,047 | 4,590 | + 12 |
| 441,703 | 389,162 | 214,371 | 156,231 | . | 18,560 | 52,490 | 4,769 | + 51 |
| 442,235 | 390,437 | 214,002 | 155,510 | . | 20,925 | 51,671 | 4,751 | + 127 |
| 442,966 | 386,459 | 208,920 | 157,899 | . | 19,641 | 56,365 | 5,243 | + 142 |
| 125,245 | 110,996 | 64,161 | 43,261 | . | 3,574 | 18,270 | 1,655 | - 4,021 |
| $\cdots$ | 85,690 | 42,005 | 35,976 | - | 7,708 | .. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  | 26,540 | 9,271 | 12,570 | - | 4,699 |  |  |  |
|  | 29,621 | 16,459 | 11,726 | . | 1,436 |  | . |  |
|  | 29,529 | 16,275 | 11,681 | . | 1,573 |  |  |  |
|  | 27,255 | 15,040 | 10,963 | . | 1,253 |  |  |  |

Source: Federal Ministry of Finance. - 1 Including receipts from the Equalisation of Burdens levies. - 2 Before deducting supplementary central government grants and shares in the revenue of mineral oil tax remitted to state government. - 3 Including the additional (GNP-related) revenue accruing to the EU from the central government tax revenue from
1988. - 4 Including local government taxes in Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg. - 5 Difference between the local government's share in the income taxes received by the state government cash offices in the period in question (see Table VIII.5) and the amounts passed on to local government during the same period.

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VIII Public finances in Germany
5 Tax revenue, by type

|  | Up to end-1998 | 98, DM million | n; from 1999 | , € million |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Joint taxes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Memo |
|  |  | Income taxes |  |  |  |  | Turnover tax | xes 5,6 |  |  |  |  |  | Local |
| Period | Total 1 | Total | Wage tax ${ }^{3}$ | Assessed income tax | Corporation tax | Investment income taxes 4 | Total | Valueadded tax (VAT) | Turnover tax on imports |  |  | State government taxes 8 | EU customs duties | ment share in income taxes 9 |
| 1991 | 615,506 | 298,804 | 214,175 | 41,532 | 31,716 | 11,381 | 179,672 | 98,797 | 80,875 | 5,986 | 92,583 | 29,113 | 8,307 | 38,356 |
| 1992 | 681,751 | 331,310 | 247,322 | 41,531 | 31,184 | 11,273 | 197,712 | 117,274 | 80,438 | 6,923 | 104,802 | 32,963 | 7,742 | 43,328 |
| 1993 | 697,988 | 341,785 | 257,987 | 33,234 | 27,830 | 22,734 | 216,306 | 174,492 | 41,814 | 4,181 | 93,678 | 34,720 | 7,240 | 44,973 |
| 1994 | 734,234 | 343,055 | 266,522 | 25,510 | 19,569 | 31,455 | 235,698 | 195,265 | 40,433 | 6,271 | 105,410 | 36,551 | 7,173 | 45,450 |
| 1995 | 765,374 | 344,554 | 282,701 | 13,997 | 18,136 | 29,721 | 234,622 | 198,496 | 36,126 | 8,412 | 134,013 | 36,602 | 7,117 | 46,042 |
| 1996 | 746,958 | 317,807 | 251,278 | 11,616 | 29,458 | 25,456 | 237,208 | 200,381 | 36,827 | 8,945 | 137,865 | 38,540 | 6,592 | 40,887 |
| 1997 | 740,272 | 313,794 | 248,672 | 5,764 | 33,267 | 26,092 | 240,900 | 199,934 | 40,966 | 8,732 | 135,264 | 34,682 | 6,900 | 39,533 |
| 1998 | 775,028 | 340,231 | 258,276 | 11,116 | 36,200 | 34,640 | 250,214 | 203,684 | 46,530 | 10,284 | 130,513 | 37,300 | 6,486 | 47,140 |
| 1999 | 422,012 | 184,408 | 133,809 | 10,887 | 22,359 | 17,353 | 137,155 | 111,600 | 25,555 | 5,463 | 72,235 | 19,564 | 3,186 | 25,277 |
| 2000 | 436,115 | 192,381 | 135,733 | 12,225 | 23,575 | 20,849 | 140,871 | 107,140 | 33,732 | 5,521 | 75,504 | 18,444 | 3,394 | 25,998 |
| 2001 | 417,358 | 170,817 | 132,626 | 8,771 | - 426 | 29,845 | 138,935 | 104,463 | 34,472 | 5,510 | 79,277 | 19,628 | 3,191 | 25,170 |
| 2002 | 414,008 | 165,096 | 132,190 | 7,541 | 2,864 | 22,502 | 138,195 | 105,463 | 32,732 | 5,752 | 83,494 | 18,576 | 2,896 | 24,846 |
| 2003 | 414,846 | 162,567 | 133,090 | 4,568 | 8,275 | 16,633 | 136,996 | 103,162 | 33,834 | 7,085 | 86,609 | 18,713 | 2,877 | 24,409 |
| 2004 | 409,517 | 159,104 | 123,896 | 5,394 | 13,123 | 16,691 | 137,366 | 104,715 | 32,651 | 5,661 | 84,554 | 19,774 | 3,059 | 23,058 |
| 2004 Q4 | 117,958 | 46,282 | 35,455 | 4,999 | 3,728 | 2,100 | 35,478 | 27,261 | 8,217 | 2,773 | 28,117 | 4,496 | 812 | 6,962 |
| 2005 Q1 | 90,403 | 34,325 | 27,867 | - 3,761 | 4,416 | 5,804 | 34,909 | 28,031 | 6,878 | 222 | 15,206 | 5,005 | 736 | 4,713 |
| 2005 Jan | 28,503 | 12,644 | 10,055 | - 292 | - 183 | 3,064 | 11,943 | 9,653 | 2,290 | 66 | 1,919 | 1,705 | 226 | 1,963 |
| Feb | 31,229 | 9,713 | 9,123 | - 677 |  | 1,263 | 13,082 | 10,798 | 2,284 | 141 | 6,474 | 1,576 | 243 | 1,608 |
| Mar | 30,671 | 11,969 | 8,689 | - 2,792 | 4,595 | 1,477 | 9,884 | 7,580 | 2,304 | 14 | 6,814 | 1,724 | 266 | 1,142 |
| Apr | 28,803 | 9,432 | 9,485 | - 924 | - 810 | 1,681 | 9,902 | 7,434 | 2,468 | 987 | 6,503 | 1,706 | 272 | 1,547 |
| May | 32,980 | 11,304 | 9,777 | - 779 | - 440 | 2,747 | 12,070 | 9,108 | 2,962 | 462 | 6,765 | 2,121 | 259 | 1,648 |

Source: Federal Ministry of Finance. - 1 This total, unlike that in Table VIII.4, does not include the receipts from the Equalisation of Burdens levies, local business tax on earnings and capital (less local business tax tranfers to central and state government), the real property taxes and other local government taxes, or the balance of untransferred tax shares. - 2 from 1980, the revenue from wage tax and assessed income tax has been allocated to central, state and local government in the ratio of 42.5:42.5:15, and revenue from corporation tax and investment income tax has been allocated to central and state government in the ratio of 50:50. - 3 From 1996, after deducting child benefit. - 4 From February 1993, including revenue from the withholding tax on interest income, in which local government has a share of $12 \%$. - 5 In 1998, $3.64 \%$ and from 1999, $5.63 \%$
was allocated to central government to finance the supplementary grant to
the statutory pension insurance scheme, with $2.2 \%$ of the balance accruing to local government; of the residual balance, $50.5 \%$ was allocated to central government and 49.5\% to state government; in 2000 and 2001, 50.25\% was allocated to central government and 49.75\% to state government; since 2002 49.6\% has been allocated to central government and 50.4\% to state government. The EU share must also be deducted from the aforementioned central government share. - 6 Since 1991 the distribution of turnover tax and the level and distribution of local business tax transfers have been affected by the financing of the debt service of the German Unity Fund. 7 Central government and state government $50 \%$ each. From 1998, centra government $42.2 \%$, state government $57.8 \%$. - 8 For the breakdown, see Table VIII.6. - 9 From 1998, including the share in turnover taxes.

6 Specific taxes levied by central, state and local government

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

| Central government taxes |  |  |  |  |  | State government taxes |  |  |  |  | Local government taxes |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mineral oil tax | Tobacco tax | Spirits tax | Insurance tax | Electricity tax | Other central government taxes 1 | Motor vehicle tax | Wealth tax | Inherit- <br> ance <br> tax | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Beer } \\ & \text { tax } \end{aligned}$ | Other state government taxes | Local business tax 2 | Real property taxes | Other local government taxes 3 |
| 47,266 | 19,592 | 5,648 | 5,862 |  | 14,215 | 11,012 | 6,729 | 2,636 | 1,647 | 7,090 | 41,297 | 9,921 | 1,181 |
| 55,166 | 19,253 | 5,545 | 8,094 | . | 16,744 | 13,317 | 6,750 | 3,030 | 1,625 | 8,241 | 44,848 | 10,783 | 1,281 |
| 56,300 | 19,459 | 5,134 | 9,290 |  | 3,495 | 14,059 | 6,784 | 3,044 | 1,769 | 9,065 | 42,266 | 11,663 | 1,383 |
| 63,847 | 20,264 | 4,889 | 11,400 |  | 5,011 | 14,169 | 6,627 | 3,479 | 1,795 | 10,482 | 44,086 | 12,664 | 1,445 |
| 64,888 | 20,595 | 4,837 | 14,104 |  | 29,590 | 13,806 | 7,855 | 3,548 | 1,779 | 9,613 | 42,058 | 13,744 | 1,426 |
| 68,251 | 20,698 | 5,085 | 14,348 |  | 29,484 | 13,743 | 9,035 | 4,054 | 1,718 | 9,990 | 45,880 | 14,642 | 1,463 |
| 66,008 | 21,155 | 4,662 | 14,127 |  | 29,312 | 14,418 | 1,757 | 4,061 | 1,698 | 12,749 | 48,601 | 15,503 | 1,509 |
| 66,677 | 21,652 | 4,426 | 13,951 |  | 23,807 | 15,171 | 1,063 | 4,810 | 1,662 | 14,594 | 50,508 | 16,228 | 1,532 |
| 36,444 | 11,655 | 2,233 | 7,116 | 1,816 | 12,973 | 7,039 | 537 | 3,056 | 846 | 8,086 | 27,060 | 8,636 | 824 |
| 37,826 | 11,443 | 2,151 | 7,243 | 3,356 | 13,485 | 7,015 | 433 | 2,982 | 844 | 7,171 | 27,025 | 8,849 | 784 |
| 40,690 | 12,072 | 2,143 | 7,427 | 4,322 | 12,622 | 8,376 | 290 | 3,069 | 829 | 7,064 | 24,534 | 9,076 | 790 |
| 42,193 | 13,778 | 2,149 | 8,327 | 5,097 | 11,951 | 7,592 | 239 | 3,021 | 811 | 6,913 | 23,489 | 9,261 | 696 |
| 43,188 | 14,094 | 2,204 | 8,870 | 6,531 | 11,722 | 7,336 | 230 | 3,373 | 786 | 6,989 | 24,146 | 9,658 | 671 |
| 41,782 | 13,630 | 2,195 | 8,750 | 6,597 | 11,601 | 7,740 | 80 | 4,284 | 788 | 6,883 | 28,373 | 9,939 | 797 |
| 16,612 | 4,292 | 780 | 1,546 | 1,715 | 3,174 | 1,691 | 9 | 908 | 185 | 1,703 | 7,771 | 2,120 | 168 |
| 4,407 | 2,499 | 335 | 3,854 | 1,200 | 2,912 | 2,149 | 6 | 905 | 168 | 1,777 | $\ldots$ | ... | .. |
| -222 | 334 | 31 | 449 | 487 | 840 | 732 | -8 | 369 | 66 | 546 | . |  |  |
| 1,460 | 1,099 | 83 | 2,882 | 198 | 752 | 612 | 12 | 236 | 52 | 665 |  |  |  |
| 3,169 | 1,066 | 222 | 523 | 515 | 1,320 | 805 | 2 | 301 | 51 | 566 | . |  |  |
| 3,156 | 1,246 | 207 | 504 | 679 | 712 | 787 | 7 | 288 | 62 | 561 |  |  |  |
| 3,447 | 1,220 | 165 | 637 | 468 | 828 | 776 | 5 | 744 | 67 | 529 |  |  |  |

Source: Federal Ministry of Finance. - 1 Other excise taxes and the income and corporation tax surcharge ("solidarity surcharge") levied from mid-1991
until mid-1992, and again since the beginning of 1995. - 2 On earnings and capital. - 3 Including tax-like revenue.

## 7 General government debt *



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VIII Public finances in Germany
7 General government debt * (cont'd)


Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data from the Federal Statistical Office. - * Excluding intergovernment debt. - 1 Predominantly Treasury discount paper (Bubills). - 2 Excluding issuers' holdings of their own securities. - 3 Treasury notes issued by state government include long-term paper. - 4 Mainly loans against borrowers' notes. Including loans raised abroad. Other loans from non-banks, including loans from supplementary public pension funds and liabilities arising from the investment assistance levy. - 5 Old liabilities arising from housing construction and liabilities arising from housing construction by the former GDR's armed forces and from housing construction in connection with the return of the troops of the former USSR stationed in eastern Germany to their home country 6 Old debt mainly denominated in foreign currency in accordance with the London Debts Agreement; 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 distribution ratios. - 8 On 1 July 1999 central government assumed joint responsibility for the debts of the Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities, the Federa Railways Fund and the Equalisation Fund for Safeguarding the Use of Coal As from July, the aforementioned special funds are recorded under centra government. - 9 On 1 January 2005 central government assumed joint responsibility for the debts of the German Unity Fund. As from January, the aforementioned special fund is recorded under central government. 10 Data other than year-end figures have been estimated. Including debt of municipal special purpose associations.

## 8 Change in general government debt *

| Item | End of |  | Net borrowing 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 2003 |  |  |  | 2004 |  |  |  |
|  | 2003 | 2004 p | Total | 1st hf | Q3 | Q4 | Total p | 1st hf | Q3 | Q4 p |
|  | $€$ million |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Borrowers

| Central government 2 | 767,697 | 812,086 | $+$ | 42,292 |  | 24,515 |  | 16,293\| | + | 1,484 |  | 44,388 |  | 36,294 | + | 10,365 | - | 2,270 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| German Unity Fund | 39,099 | 38,653 | - | 342 | + | 85 | + | 131 | - | 558 | - | 447 | + | 4 | + | 107 | - | 558 |
| ERP Special Fund | 19,261 | 18,200 | - | 139 | - | 1 |  |  | - | 138 | - | 1,061 | - | 736 |  | - | - | 325 |
| Indemnification Fund | 469 | 400 | + | 100 | $+$ | 47 | $+$ | 26 | + | 27 | - | 69 | - | 73 | $+$ | 1 | + | 2 |
| State government (western) | 355,661 | 376,661 | + | 27,271 | + | 17,000 | + | 2,616 | + | 7,655 | + | 21,000 | + | 12,579 | + | 6,175 | + | 2,246 |
| State government (eastern) | 68,076 | 72,026 | $+$ | 4,294 | $+$ | 3,128 | - | 315 | + | 1,481 | $+$ | 3,950 | $+$ | 3,176 | + | 260 | + | 513 |
| Local government (western) 3 | 90,906 | 94,725 | + | 7,439 | $+$ | 3,742 | $+$ | 1,154 | $+$ | 2,543 | + | 4,702 | + | 3,075 | + | 491 | + | 1,136 |
| Local government (eastern) 3 | 16,951 | 17,345 | $+$ | 249 | $+$ | 17 | $+$ | 111 | + | 121 | + | 348 | - | 26 | + | 110 | + | 264 |
| Total | 1,358,121 | 1,430,095 | + | 81,164 | $+$ | 48,533 | $+$ | 20,015 | $+$ | 12,616 | $+$ | 72,811 | $+$ | 54,293 | $+$ | 17,509 | $+$ | 1,009 |
| Debt by category |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Treasury discount paper (Bubills) 4 | 36,022 | 35,722 | + | 5,207 | + | 350 | $+$ | 2,258 | + | 2,598 | - | 299 | + | 1,286 | + | 187 | - | 1,772 |
| Treasury notes 5 | 246,414 | 279,949 | + | 42,463 | + | 28,422 | + | 5,075 | + | 8,965 | + | 33,535 | + | 23,558 | + | 6,946 | + | 3,031 |
| Five-year Federal notes (Bobls) 5 | 153,616 | 168,958 | + | 15,947 | + | 12,958 | - | 3,898 | + | 6,887 | + | 15,342 | + | 9,026 | + | 4,070 | + | 2,246 |
| Federal savings notes | 12,810 | 10,817 | - | 5,088 | - | 3,614 | - | 530 | - | 944 | - | 1,993 | - | 2,220 | - | 22 | $+$ | 249 |
| Bonds 5 | 471,129 | 495,472 | + | 14,829 | + | 6,339 | + | 6,481 | + | 2,008 | + | 24,343 | + | 17,540 | $+$ | 5,953 | + | 850 |
| Direct lending by credit institutions 6 | 396,832 | 380,779 | - | 6,541 | - | 2,499 | + | 4,977 | - | 9,019 | - | 15,216 | - | 4,780 | - | 910 | - | 9,527 |
| Loans from social security funds | 341 | 488 | + | 204 | - | 1 | $+$ | 181 | + | 24 | $+$ | 147 | $+$ | 31 | + | 42 | $+$ | 75 |
| Other loans 6 | 34,122 | 52,253 | + | 15,319 | $+$ | 6,616 | $+$ | 6,611 | + | 2,092 | $+$ | 18,130 | $+$ | 9,894 | $+$ | 2,377 | $+$ | 5,859 |
| Old debt 7 | 85 | 46 | - | 41 | - | 39 | - | 3 | + | 0 | - | 39 | - | 42 | + | 6 | - | 3 |
| Equalisation claims | 6,711 | 5,572 | - | 1,134 | + | 0 | - | 1,139 | + | 5 | - | 1,138 |  | - | - | 1,139 | + | 1 |
| Investment assistance levy | 41 | 41 | - | 0 | + | 0 | - | 0 | + | 0 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  |  |
| Total | 1,358,121 | 1,430,095 | + | 81,164 | $+$ | 48,533 | + | 20,015 | + | 12,616 | + | 72,811 | + | 54,293 | + | 17,509 | $+$ | 1,009 |
| Creditors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Banking system |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bundesbank | 4,440 | 4,440 |  | -1 |  | -1 |  | - |  | - |  | 7 |  | - |  | -1 |  | 14,670 |
| Credit institutions | 524,800 | 542,600 | - | 7,127 | + | 4,351 | + | 2,215 | - | 13,693 |  | 18,637 | + | 29,856 | + | 3,451 | - | 14,670 |
| Domestic non-banks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Social security funds | 341 | 488 | + | 204 | - | 1 | + | 181 | + | 24 | + | 147 | + | 31 | + | 42 | + | 75 |
| Other 8 | 289,840 | 300,967 | + | 61,187 | + | 12,382 | + | 17,919 | + | 30,885 | + | 11,127 | + | 11,106 | - | 4,584 | + | 4,604 |
| Foreign creditors pe | 538,700 | 581,600 | + | 26,900 | + | 31,800 | - | 300 | - | 4,600 | + | 42,900 | + | 13,300 | + | 18,600 | + | 11,000 |
| Total | 1,358,121 | 1,430,095 | + | 81,164 | $+$ | 48,533 | $+$ | 20,015 | $+$ | 12,616 | $+$ | 72,811 | $+$ | 54,293 | $+$ | 17,509 | $+$ | 1,009 |

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data from the Federal Statistical Office. - * Excluding intergovernment debt. - 1 Net borrowing differs from the change in debt, which includes the assumption and transfer of debts. - 2 See Table VIII.7, footnote 8. - 3 Data other than year-end figures have been estimated. Including debt of municipal special purpose associations. - 4 Excluding mobilisation and liquidity paper. Predominantly Treasury discount paper (Bubills). - 5 Excluding issuers' holdings of their
own securities. - 6 Including loans raised abroad. - 7 Old liabilities arising from housing construction and liabilities arising from the housing construction of 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, and old debt in accordance with the London Debts Agreement. - 8 Ascertained as a residual.

9 Loans raised by general government against borrowers' notes

| End of year or month | Up to end-1998, DM million; from 1999, € million |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total 1 | Central government 2,3 | German <br> Unity <br> Fund | ERP <br> Special Fund | State government | Local government 4,5 | Federal Railways Fund 3 | Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilites 3 | Equalisation Fund for Safeguarding the Use of Coal 3 |
| 1998 | 898,030 | 23,094 | 31,415 | 22,215 | 504,148 | 184,942 | 45,098 | 83,447 | 3,671 |
| 1999 | 444,031 | 64,704 | 10,481 | 9,778 | 264,158 | 94,909 |  | - | - |
| 2000 | 431,364 | 54,731 | 7,178 | 10,801 | 268,362 | 90,292 | - | - | - |
| 2001 | 416,067 | 44,791 | 4,464 | 9,699 | 267,988 | 89,126 | - | - | - |
| 2002 | 398,910 | 34,636 | 3,172 | 9,205 | 262,840 | 89,057 | - | - |  |
| 2003 Dec | 399,304 | 38,410 | 793 | 9,042 | 260,046 | 91,013 | - | - | - |
| 2004 Mar | 396,842 | 38,307 | 793 | 8,357 | 258,808 | 90,578 | - | - | - |
| June | 397,237 | 37,827 | 690 | 8,305 | 259,854 | 90,560 | - | - | - |
| Sep | 399,706 | 38,664 | 690 | 8,305 | 261,515 | 90,531 | - | - | - |
| Dec $\mathbf{p}$ | 398,504 | 36,791 | 694 | 7,981 | 262,009 | 91,030 | - | - | - - |

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data from the Federal Statistical Office. - 1 Excluding Debt Register claims and cash advances. Including small amounts of mortgage loans, land charges in annuity and other forms, and debts outstanding. - 2 Including Equalisation of Burdens Fund. -

3 See Table VIII.7, footnote 8. - 4 Data other than year-end figures have been estimated. Including municipal special purpose associations. 5 Including contractually agreed loans.

## 10 Central government debt

|  | Up to end-19 | 88, DM milli | ion; from | 99, € million |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Treasury dis paper (Bubils) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { iscount } \\ & \text { illss) } 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Indebtedne to non-bank |  | Old debt |  |  |
| End of year or month | Total | Total | of which Federal Treasury financing paper | Federal Treasury notes (Schätze) 2 | Five-year Federal notes (Bobls) 2 | Federal savings notes | Federal bonds (Bunds) 2 | Direct lending by credit institutions 3,4 | Social security funds | Other 3,5,6 | arising from German unification 7 | Equalisation claims | Other 8 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1997 \\ & 1998 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 905,691 \\ & 957,983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,286 \\ & 24,666 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,221 \\ & 4,558 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78,848 \\ & 84,760 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 177,721 \\ & 199,274 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99,317 \\ & 92,698 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 481,619 \\ & 519,718 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,845 \\ & 24,125 \end{aligned}$ | 5 | 870 2,603 | 1,300 1,270 | 8,684 8,684 | 197 186 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 19999 \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 714,069 \\ & 715,819 \end{aligned}$ | 11,553 11,516 | 1,584 1,805 | 44,335 44,678 | 120,498 123,642 | 41,621 35,991 | 379,808 400,490 | 67,872 52,836 | 60 29 | 2,568 $\mathbf{2}, 099$ | 476 285 | 45,175 44,146 | 104 107 |
| 2001 | 701,077 | 21,136 | 1,658 | 59,643 | 119,911 | 26,395 | 416,195 | 47,111 | 26 | 1,481 | 85 | 8,986 | 107 |
| 2002 | 725,405 | 30,227 | 1,618 | 78,584 | 127,484 | 17,898 | 422,558 | 39,517 | 0 | 1,167 | 29 | 7,845 | 97 |
| 2003 | 767,697 | 35,235 | 1,240 | 87,538 | 143,431 | 12,810 | 436,194 | 38,146 | 223 | 7,326 | -1 | 6,711 | 85 |
| 2004 | 812,086 | 34,440 | 1,074 | 95,638 | 159,272 | 10,817 | 460,381 | 34,835 | 333 | 10,751 | -38 | 5,572 | 83 |
| 2004 June | 803,991 | 35,630 | 1,105 | 92,190 | 152,957 | 10,590 | 453,479 | 43,026 | 223 | 9,144 | -45 | 6,711 | 88 |
| July <br> Aug | 821,291 824,560 | 35,744 35,362 | 1,111 1,104 | 97,599 98,350 | 153,362 155,852 | 10,439 10,558 | 461,338 468,445 | 47,829 41,013 | 223 | 9,144 9,144 | -45 -45 | 5,572 5,572 | 88 87 |
| Sep | 814,356 | 35,866 | 1,091 | 95,200 | 157,026 | 10,568 | 459,482 | 39,864 | 268 | 10,463 | -38 | 5,572 | 86 |
| Oct | 827,013 | 35,341 | 1,087 | 102,894 | 161,759 | 10,570 | 460,206 | 39,892 | 268 | 10,463 | -38 | 5,572 | 86 |
| Nov | 820,571 | 34,819 | 1,085 | 104,060 | 160,102 | 10,731 | 460,112 | 34,399 | 268 | 10,463 | -38 | 5,572 | 83 |
| Dec | 812,086 | 34,440 | 1,074 | 95,638 | 159,272 | 10,817 | 460,381 | 34,835 | 333 | 10,751 | -38 | 5,572 | 83 |
| 2005 Jan 10 | 874,505 | 34,968 | 1,090 | 106,345 | 169,269 | 10,895 | 490,938 | 45,389 | 333 | 10,751 | -38 | 5,572 | 83 |
| Feb | 876,329 | 34,936 | 1,099 | 107,310 | 162,504 | 10,951 | 495,304 | 48,593 | 363 | 10,751 | -38 | 5,572 | 83 |
| Mar | 870,368 | 36,393 | 1,113 | 102,959 | 162,592 | 11,037 | 495,478 | 45,119 | 373 | 10,798 | -36 | 5,572 | 83 |
| Apr | 878,471 | 36,543 | 1,122 | 109,471 | 168,826 | 11,067 | 496,610 | 39,139 | 398 | 10,798 | -36 | 5,572 | 84 |
| May | 875,543 | 36,089 | 1,121 | 110,280 | 166,045 | 11,119 | 492,031 | 43,152 | 408 | 10,798 | -36 | 5,572 | 85 |
| June p | 873,987 | 36,020 | 1,107 | 105,227 | 170,334 | 11,160 | 495,880 | 38,539 | 408 | 10,798 | -36 | 5,572 | 85 |

1 Excluding mobilisation and liquidity paper. In November 1999, including cash bills. - 2 Excluding issuers' holdings of their own securities. 3 Including loans raised abroad. - 4 Including money market loans. 5 Including loans granted by supplementary pension funds for government employees. - 6 Including liabilities arising from the investment assistance levy. - 7 Assumption of liabilities arising from housing construction for 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. - 8 Commutation and compensation deb and old debt mainly denominated in foreign currency. - 9 On 1 July 1999 central government assumed joint responsibility for the debts of the Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities, the Federal Railways Fund and the Equalisation Fund for Safeguarding the Use of Coal. - 10 On 1 January 2005 central government assumed joint responsibility for the debts of the German Unity Fund

## 11 Central government borrowing in the market

| Period | Up to end-1998, DM million; from 1999, € million |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total new borrowing |  |  |  | of which |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Change in money market deposits |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Federal bonds (Bunds) |  |  |  | Five-year Federal notes (Bobls) |  |  |  | Other securities 2 |  |  |  | Loans against borrowers' notes |  |  |  | Money market loans |  |  |  |
|  | Gross 1 |  | Net |  | Gross 1 |  | Net |  | Gross 1 |  | Net |  | Gross 1 |  | Net |  | Gross |  | Net |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1997 | + | 250,074 | + | 65,808 | + | 79,323 | + | 47,323 | + | 59,557 | + | 1,557 | + | 98,275 | + | 24,983 | + | 12,950 | - | 8,009 | - | 30 | - | 3,304 |
| 1998 | + | 228,050 | + | 52,292 | + | 78,304 | + | 38,099 | + | 55,078 | + | 21,553 | + | 85,706 | - | 1,327 | + | 12,023 | - | 2,927 | - | 3,065 | - | 5,440 |
| 1999 | + | 139,865 | + | 31,631 | + | 53,931 | + | 114,080 | + | 22,229 | + | 18,610 | + | 44,904 | - | 5,836 | + | 14,861 | + | 52,897 | + | 3,937 | + | 1,832 |
| 2000 | + | 122,725 | + | 1,750 | $+$ | 49,395 | + | 20,682 | + | 26,342 | + | 3,144 | + | 45,278 | - | 5,323 | + | 7,273 | - | 9,973 | - | 5,563 | - | 940 |
| 2001 | + | 135,018 | - | 14,741 | $+$ | 36,511 | + | 15,705 | + | 19,603 | - | 3,730 | + | 69,971 | + | 14,989 | + | 5,337 | - | 9,941 | + | 3,595 | - | 1,495 |
| 2002 | + | 178,203 | + | 24,328 | $+$ | 41,378 | + | 6,364 | + | 36,037 | + | 7,572 | + | 93,853 | + | 19,535 | + | 4,716 | - | 10,155 | + | 2,221 | + | 22 |
| 2003 | + | 227,078 | + | 42,292 | $+$ | 62,535 | + | 13,636 | $+$ | 42,327 | + | 15,947 |  | 109,500 | + | 8,874 | + | 11,480 | + | 3,775 | + | 1,236 | + | 7,218 |
| 2004 | + | 228,122 | + | 44,389 | $+$ | 52,701 | + | 24,187 | $+$ | 35,589 | + | 15,842 |  | 130,801 | + | 5,313 | + | 7,186 | - | 1,620 | + | 1,844 | + | 802 |
| 2004 Jan-June | + | 119,940 | + | 36,294 | + | 25,455 | + | 17,284 | + | 18,354 | + | 9,526 | + | 65,394 | + | 2,827 | + | 3,456 | - | 584 | + | 7,282 | + | 2,573 |
| 2005 Jan-June p | + | 119,526 | + | 23,250 | + | 28,042 | + | 11,712 | + | 14,391 | + | 1,428 | + | 67,289 | + | 6,973 | + | 1,081 | - | 5,590 | + | 8,722 | - | 3,474 |
| 2004 June | + | 17,741 | - | 279 | + | 1,087 | + | 1,087 | + | 146 | + | 146 | + | 13,163 | - | 4,717 | + | 187 | + | 44 | + | 3,157 | + | 87 |
| July | + | 30,551 | + | 17,300 | + | 12,942 | + | 7,859 | + | 405 | + | 405 | + | 11,629 | + | 5,371 | + | 1,111 | + | 340 | + | 4,464 | + | 7,072 |
| Aug | + | 14,595 | + | 3,269 | + | 7,108 | + | 7,108 | + | 7,463 | + | 2,490 | + | 6,575 | + | 489 | + | 335 | + | 70 | - | 6,886 | + | 2,285 |
| Sep | + | 18,757 | - | 10,204 | $+$ | 1,200 | - | 8,964 | + | 1,175 | + | 1,175 | + | 15,619 | - | 2,637 | + | 977 | + | 428 | - | 213 | - | 11,104 |
| Oct | + | 20,064 | + | 12,657 | + | 724 | + | 724 | + | 4,733 | + | 4,733 | + | 13,443 | + | 7,172 | + | 303 | - | 834 | + | 861 | + | 8,203 |
| Nov | + | 11,485 | - | 6,442 | + | 5,004 | - | 94 | + | 4,289 | - | 1,657 | + | 6,808 | + | 804 | + | 640 | - | 237 | - | 5,256 | - | 8,455 |
| Dec | + | 12,730 | - | 8,485 | $+$ | 269 | $+$ | 269 | - | 830 | - | 830 | + | 11,333 | - | 8,714 | + | 365 | - | 803 | + | 1,593 | + | 226 |
| 2005 Jan | + | 37,004 | + | 23,768 | + | 13,043 | + | 6,770 | + | 362 | + | 362 | + | 12,951 | + | 6,774 | + | 285 | - | 502 | + | 10,362 | + | 4,588 |
| Feb | + | 14,998 | + | 1,824 | $+$ | 4,366 | + | 4,366 | + | 213 | - | 6,765 | + | 7,107 | + | 990 | + | 177 | + | 100 | + | 3,134 | - | 1,756 |
| Mar | + | 13,233 | - | 5,961 | + | 174 | + | 174 | + | 89 | + | 89 | + | 15,149 | - | 2,809 | + | 224 | - | 1,014 | - | 2,404 | - | 7,798 |
| Apr | + | 16,692 | + | 8,103 | + | 1,132 | + | 1,131 | + | 6,233 | + | 6,233 | $+$ | 12,766 | + | 6,693 | + | 95 | - | 2,422 | - | 3,533 | + | 5,598 |
| May | + | 20,117 | - | 2,928 | + | 5,478 | - | 4,579 | + | 3,205 | - | 2,780 | + | 6,442 | + | 406 | + | 250 | - | 718 | + | 4,742 | - | 4,800 |
| June p | + | 17,482 | - | 1,556 | + | 3,849 | $+$ | 3,849 | + | 4,289 | + | 4,289 | + | 12,874 | - | 5,080 | + | 50 | - | 1,034 | - | 3,579 | + | 694 |

1 After deduction of repurchases. - 2 Federal Treasury notes (Schätze),
Federal savings notes, Treasury discount paper (Bubills), Federal Treasury
financing paper.

12 Revenue, expenditure and assets of the German pension insurance fund *

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


Source: Federal Minister of Labour and Social Affairs and Association of German Pension Insurance Funds. - * Excluding German pension insurance for the mining, railroad and maritime industries. - 1 The annual figures do not tally with the sum of the quarterly figures, as the latter are all provisional. From 1993, including financial compensation payments. Excluding investment spending and proceeds. - 2 Including contributions for recipients of government cash benefits. - 3 Payments by pension insurance funds to health insurance institutions under section 50 of the

Social Security Code V have been deducted from pension payments. 4 From 1995, including long-term care insurance for pensioners. - 5 Largely corresponds to the sustainability reserves. End of year or quarter. 6 Including cash. - 7 Excluding loans to other social security funds including participating interests. - 8 Excluding income arising from the revaluation of participating interests. - 9 Revenue includes proceeds from the disposal of equity interests.

13 Revenue and expenditure of the Federal Employment Agency


Source: Federal Employment Agency. - 1 Excluding central government liquidity assistance. - $\mathbf{2}$ Levies to promote winter construction and to pay insolvency compensation to employees. - 3 From 2005, including a compensatory amount to central government. - 4 Unemployment benefit, short-time working benefit. - 5 Including contributions to the statutory health insurance funds and statutory pension insurance sheme. From 2003,
the January contributions to the statutory pension insurance scheme for recipients of wage substitutes are paid in January instead of in December. - 6 Vocational training, measures to encourage job take-up, rehabilitation, job creation measures, subsidies granted to Personnel Service Agencies (PSAs), compensation top-up payments and business start-up grants.

## IX Economic conditions

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

| Item | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 |  | 2004 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 2005 \\ \hline \text { Q1 } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |  |
|  | Index 2000=100 |  |  | Annual percentage change |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| At constant prices, chained |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I Origin of domestic product |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production sector (excluding construction) | 99.8 | 99.9 | 104.1 | - 1.3 | 0.0 | 4.3 | - 1.0 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 0.6 |
| Construction | 90.6 | 86.2 | 83.8 | $-4.3$ | - 4.9 | - 2.7 | - 3.0 | - 3.4 | 0.4 | - 2.0 | - 5.2 | - 3.6 | - 12.9 |
| Wholesale/retail trade, hotel and restaurant services, transport |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and storage 1 | 101.7 | 100.9 | 102.5 | 0.0 | - 0.8 | 1.5 | - 0.3 | - 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.7 |
| Financing, renting and business services 2 | $105.1$ | 106.3 | $108.8$ | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 1.7 |
| Public and private services 3 | 103.3 | 103.8 | 104.1 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | - 0.1 | 0.2 | - 0.1 |
| Gross value added | 101.9 | 102.0 | 104.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 0.3 |
| Gross domestic product 4 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 102.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 | - 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 |
| II Use of domestic product |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private consumption 5 | 101.4 | 101.7 | 101.6 | - 0.4 | 0.3 | - 0.1 | - 0.1 | - 0.3 | 0.2 | - 0.7 | - 0.4 | 0.5 | - 0.8 |
| Government consumption | 102.6 | 102.1 | 101.4 | 1.7 | - 0.4 | - 0.7 | - 0.5 | 1.3 | - 0.4 | - 0.9 | - 0.4 | $-0.9$ | 0.4 |
| Machinery and equipment | 89.1 | 88.9 | 91.0 | - 7.5 | - 0.2 | 2.3 | - 0.3 | 1.4 | - 2.6 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| Premises | 89.8 | 86.8 | 84.6 | - 5.8 | - 3.3 | - 2.6 | - 2.1 | - 0.6 | 0.6 | - 2.2 | - 4.6 | - 3.5 | - 10.7 |
| Other investment 6 | 107.7 | 111.5 | 112.7 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.3 | - 0.4 | 2.6 |
| Changes in inventories 78 |  | . | . | - 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | - 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Domestic use | 97.7 | 98.4 | 98.9 | - 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | - 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.2 | - 0.6 | 1.7 | 0.7 | - 1.1 |
| Net exports 8 |  |  |  | 1.9 | - 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.1 | - 0.8 | 1.6 | 2.4 | - 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| Exports | 111.2 | 113.2 | 123.4 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 9.0 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 7.1 | 13.3 | 6.6 | 8.9 | 4.6 |
| Imports | 100.2 | 104.5 | 111.5 | - 1.0 | 4.2 | 6.7 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 7.1 | 8.9 | 8.0 | 2.3 |
| Gross domestic product 4 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 102.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 | - 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 |

## At current prices ( $€$ billion)

| III Use of domestic product |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Private consumption 5 | 1,266.7 | 1,286.3 | 1,304.2 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 0.5 |
| Government consumption | 411.8 | 414.6 | 412.9 | 2.9 | 0.7 | - 0.4 | 2.3 | - 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | - 1.2 | - 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Machinery and equipment | 151.9 | 146.9 | 148.4 | - 9.3 | - 3.2 | 1.0 | - 2.6 | - 2.0 | - 3.9 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 1.8 |
| Premises | 216.5 | 209.2 | 206.3 | - 6.1 | - 3.4 | - 1.4 | - 2.2 | - 0.5 | 0.8 | - 1.0 | - 3.0 | - 1.8 | - 8.9 |
| Other investment 6 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 24.7 | - 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.8 |
| Changes in inventories 7 | - 18.8 | - 3.4 | 1.7 |  |  |  | . | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic use | 2,052.6 | 2,078.2 | 2,098.4 | - 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 1.6 | - 0.0 |
| Net exports | 96.2 | 86.6 | 108.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports | 767.3 | 768.8 | 838.6 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 9.1 | 0.2 | - 0.8 | 6.1 | 13.3 | 7.2 | 9.8 | 5.0 |
| Imports | 671.1 | 682.2 | 729.7 | - 3.2 | 1.6 | 7.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | - 0.3 | 6.7 | 10.4 | 11.0 | 4.4 |
| Gross domestic product 4 | 2,148.8 | 2,164.9 | 2,207.2 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| IV Prices (2000 = 100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private consumption | 102.9 | 104.2 | 105.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Gross domestic product | 102.8 | 103.6 | 104.0 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | - 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Terms of trade | 101.9 | 102.9 | 102.8 | 2.0 | 1.0 | - 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 0.3 | - 0.8 | - 1.9 | - 1.7 |
| V Distribution of national income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Compensation of employees | 1,129.3 | 1,131.8 | 1,134.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | - 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 | - 0.2 | - 0.1 | - 0.4 |
| Entrepreneurial and property income | 452.0 | 469.0 | 501.8 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 14.1 | 2.4 | 5.8 | 4.8 |
| National income | 1,581.4 | 1,600.9 | 1,636.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Memo item: Gross national |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| income | 2,123.1 | 2,150.3 | 2,196.7 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.1 |

Source: Federal Statistical Office figures computed in May 2005. - 1 Including communication services. - 2 Financial intermediation, real estate activities, renting and business services. - 3 Including care-at-home services. -
4 Gross value added plus taxes on products (netted with subsidies on prod-
ucts). - 5 Including non-profit institutions serving households. - 6 Intangi ucts). - $\mathbf{5}$ Including non-profit institutions serving households. - $\mathbf{6}$ Intangi-
ble fixed asset formation (inter alia, computer software and entertainment, literary or artistic originals) and cultivated assets. - 7 Including net increase in valuables. - 8 Contribution of growth to GDP.

## 2 Output in the production sector Germany



Source of the unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. - o Using the Census X-12-ARIMA method, version 0.2.8. - 1 Manufacturing sector, unless assigned to the main grouping energy, plus mining and quarrying. - 2 The figures refer to the economic classifications "Site preparation" and "Build3 Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply, and, in particular, mining of 3 Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply, and, in particular, mining of coal and lignite, extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas and manufacture of refined petroleum products. - 4 Including mining and quarrying. - 5 Including manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and
semi-trailers. - 6 Including printing and service activities related to printing. - 7 Adjusted in advance by the Federal Statistical Office, by way of estimates, to the results of the annual overall survey in the construction secto (average $+3 \%$ ). - + Provisional; adjusted in advance by the Federal Statis tical Office, by way of estimates, to the results of the Quarterly Production Survey for the first quarter (industry: on average $-2.6 \%$ ). - x Provision al; adjusted in advance by the Federal Statistical Office, by way of estimates, to the results of the Quarterly Production Survey for the second quarter (industry: on average -2.6\%).

## IX Economic conditions

3 Orders received by industry * Germany

| Period | Adjusted for working-day variations o |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Industry |  | of which |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Intermediate goods |  | Capital goods 1 |  | Consumer goods 2 |  |  | of which |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Durable goods | Non-durable goods 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $2000=100$ | Annual percentage change |  |  | $2000=100$ | Annual percentage change | 2000=100 | Annual percentage change | $2000=100$ | Annual percentage change |  | $2000=100$ | Annual percentage change |  | $2000=100$ | Annual percentage change |
|  | total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 | 98.3 | - 1.7 | 95.9 | - 4.0 |  |  | 99.4 | - 0.6 | 101.4 | + | 1.5 | 99.8 | - | 0.1 | 102.4 | + 2.5 |
| 2002 | 98.3 | $\pm \quad 0.0$ | 96.4 | + 0.5 | 99.6 | + 0.2 | 99.0 | - | 2.4 | 95.7 | - | 4.1 | 101.0 | 1.4 |
| 2003 | 99.0 | $+\quad 0.7$ $+\quad 5.7$ | 97.8 | + 1.5 | 100.7 | + 1.1 | 95.4 |  | 3.6 | 89.9 | - | 6.1 | 98.9 | 2.1 |
| 2004 | 104.8 | + 5.9 | 104.9 | + 7.3 | 107.2 | + 6.5 | 94.7 | - 0 | 0.7 | 89.1 | - | 0.9 | 98.2 | 0.7 |
| 2004 May | 104.0 | + 11.7 | 105.0 | + 12.3 | 107.1 | + 13.3 | 88.3 |  | 2.3 | 87.8 |  | 3.5 | 88.6 | + 1.4 |
| June | 105.6 | + 4.9 | 107.4 | + 9.0 | 108.3 | + 2.9 | 89.3 | + | 0.1 | 89.6 | + | 3.7 | 89.1 | 2.1 |
| July | 105.4 | + 8.0 | 107.0 | + 9.1 | 106.7 | + 8.9 | 95.2 | + | 1.4 | 88.2 | + | 0.6 | 99.6 | + 1.8 |
| Aug | 95.9 | + 6.7 | 98.9 | + 10.6 | 94.5 | + 5.6 | 91.8 | - | 1.2 | 73.8 | + | 1.0 | 102.9 | 2.1 |
| Sep | 108.3 | + 5.2 | 108.1 | + 7.1 | 110.4 | + 5.7 | 100.8 | - | 1.9 | 94.0 | - | 4.3 | 105.0 | 0.8 |
| Oct | 108.2 | + 5.4 | 109.0 | + 6.3 | 109.7 | + 6.6 | 99.4 | - | 3.4 | 96.4 | - | 4.6 | 101.4 | 2.5 |
| Nov | 105.3 | + 2.8 | 106.8 | + 4.6 | 106.1 | + 1.6 | 97.2 | + | 1.7 | 95.2 | - | 2.2 | 98.5 | + 4.2 |
| Dec | 108.2 | + 10.4 | 95.0 | + 4.3 | 124.0 | + 16.5 | 86.5 | - | 0.5 | 78.0 | - | 4.3 | 91.8 | + 1.8 |
| 2005 Jan | 106.7 | + 6.9 | 109.3 | + 7.3 | 107.1 | + 7.3 | 96.5 | + | 3.8 | 88.1 | - | 2.5 | 101.6 | + 7.4 |
| Feb | 105.0 | + 3.8 | 104.4 | + 2.3 | 106.1 | + 4.8 | 102.3 | + | 4.1 | 87.8 |  | 1.8 | 111.1 | + 6.8 |
| Mar | 116.9 | + 5.1 | 114.5 | + 3.2 | 120.9 | + 6.8 | 108.2 | $+$ | 4.3 | 97.3 | - | 0.2 | 114.9 | + 6.8 |
| Apr <br> May $\mathbf{p}$ | 105.1 | + 0.9 | 105.6 | 0.7 | 107.1 | + 1.8 | 95.4 | + | 2.9 | 90.7 | + | 1.7 | 98.3 | + 3.5 |
|  | 105.4 | 1.3 | 106.6 | 1.5 | 108.0 | + 0.8 | 90.9 | + | 2.9 | 85.7 | - | 2.4 | 94.2 | + 6.3 |
|  | from the domestic market |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 | 97.6 | - 2.31 | 96.4 | - 3.5 | 98.0 |  | 99.9 |  |  | 99.5 |  |  | 100.2 | + 0.4 |
| 2002 | 94.6 | - $\quad 3.1$ | 94.6 | - $\quad 1.9$ | 94.6 | - 3.5 | 94.6 | $\pm$ | 5.3 | 92.0 |  |  | 96.3 | - 3.9 |
| 2003 | 94.7 | + 0.1 | 95.0 | + 0.4 | 95.9 | + 1.4 | 90.0 | - | 4.9 | 86.7 | - | 5.8 | 92.1 | 4.4 |
| 2004 | 98.3 | + 3.8 | 100.5 | + 5.8 | 100.0 | + 4.3 | 86.9 | - | 3.4 | 83.3 | - | 3.9 | 89.2 | - 3.1 |
| $2004 \text { May }$ | 95.1 |  | 100.2 | + 8.3 | 95.0 |  | 80.9 |  |  | 81.2 |  |  | 80.7 | - 1.3 |
| June | 98.4 | + 3.5 | 101.9 | + 6.7 | 100.9 | + 2.0 | 81.8 | 4 | 2.2 | 81.9 |  |  | 81.7 | 3.8 |
|  |  |  | 104.5 |  |  |  | 85.0 |  |  | 80.0 |  |  | 88.2 | 2.2 |
| Aug | 92.3 | + 5.7 | 97.1 | + 9.6 | 90.1 | + 4.9 | 85.1 | - | 2.6 | 70.4 | + | 0.3 | 94.2 | 4.0 |
| Sep | 99.9 | + 1.5 | 102.7 | + 6.4 | 99.9 | 0.7 | 92.2 |  | 5.1 | 86.1 | - | 7.2 | 96.0 | 4.1 |
| Oct | 102.4 | + 3.3 | 105.1 | + 4.7 | 103.2 | + 4.6 | 92.3 | - | 4.7 | 89.7 | - | 7.6 | 94.0 | 2.8 |
| Nov | 99.9 | $+\quad 0.7$ $+\quad 10.3$ | 104.0 | + 3.8 | 99.4 | - 1.4 | 89.6 | - 2.5 | 2.5 | 89.2 | - | 4.9 | 89.9 | 0.8 |
| Dec | 98.9 | + 10.3 | 89.5 | + 5.0 | 115.3 | + 19.0 | 79.3 | - | 3.8 | 72.5 | - | 6.2 | 83.6 | 2.3 |
| 2005 Jan | 96.9 | + 3.3 | 103.0 | + 6.4 | 94.1 | + 1.0 | 87.4 | + | 1.0 | 82.5 | - | 5.6 | 90.4 | + 5.2 |
| Feb | 95.8 | - 0.1 | 97.6 | + 1.2 | 95.2 | - 2.7 | 92.3 | + | 3.7 | 83.1 | - | 1.9 | 97.9 | + 6.6 |
| Mar | 106.6 | + 1.2 | 107.1 | + 0.3 | 108.4 | + 1.3 | 99.7 | + | 3.9 | 92.3 | - | 1.5 | 104.2 | + 6.9 |
| Apr | 98.0 | $\pm \quad 0.0$ | 99.7 | 1.8 | 99.7 | + 0.7 | 88.0 | + | 3.4 | 85.6 | + |  | 89.5 | + 3.3 |
| May $\mathbf{p}$ | 96.0 | + 0.9 | 100.2 | $\pm 0.0$ | 96.2 | + 1.3 | 83.4 | $+3$ | 3.1 | 80.2 | - | 1.2 | 85.5 | + 5.9 |
|  | from abr | road |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 | 99.1 | - 0.9 | 95.1 | - 4.9 | 100.7 | + 0.81 | 104.8 | + | 4.8 | 100.5 | + | 0.5 | 107.5 | + 7.6 |
| 2002 | 102.8 | + 3.7 | 99.1 | + 4.2 | 104.1 | + 3.4 | 108.6 | + | 3.6 | 103.9 | + | 3.4 | 111.5 | + 3.7 |
| 2003 | 104.4 | + 1.6 | 102.3 | + 3.2 | 105.1 | + 1.0 | 107.5 | - | 1.0 | 97.2 | - | 6.4 | 113.9 | + 2.2 |
| 2004 | 112.9 | + 8.1 | 111.6 | + 9.1 | 113.8 | + 8.3 | 112.2 | + | 4.4 | 102.4 | + | 5.3 | 118.1 | + 3.7 |
| 2004 May | 115.1 | + 20.1 | 112.5 | + 18.4 | 118.2 | + 22.9 | 104.9 | + | 9.4 | 102.8 | + 1 | 14.6 | 106.2 | + 6.5 |
| June | 114.7 | + 6.6 | 115.9 | + 12.2 | 115.2 | + 3.7 | 106.2 | + | 4.2 | 107.2 | + | 9.7 | 105.5 | + 1.0 |
| July | 112.8 | + 11.8 $+\quad .7$ | 111.0 | + 11.3 | 113.1 | + 12.5 | 118.0 | + | 8.8 | 106.8 | + | 8.6 | 124.8 | + 8.9 |
| Aug | 100.4 | + 7.7 $+\quad 9.6$ | 101.8 | + 12.4 | 98.6 | + 6.1 | 106.9 | $+$ | 1.6 | 81.6 | + | 2.3 | 122.2 | + 1.2 |
| Sep | 118.9 | + 9.6 | 116.6 | + 8.2 | 120.1 | + 11.3 | 120.1 | + | 4.1 | 111.9 | + | 1.4 | 125.1 | + 5.6 |
| Oct | 115.4 | + 7.5 | 115.0 | + 8.6 | 115.7 | + 8.3 | 115.5 | - 0 | 0.7 | 111.7 |  | 1.3 | 117.9 | 1.8 |
| Nov | 112.0 | + 5.2 | 111.2 | + 5.8 | 112.2 | + 4.1 | 114.2 | + 9 | 9.8 | 108.9 | + | 3.3 | 117.5 | + 13.9 |
| Dec | 119.9 | + 10.5 | 103.6 | + 3.3 | 132.0 | + 14.7 | 102.6 | + 5 | 5.9 | 90.6 | - | 0.7 | 110.0 | + 9.6 |
| 2005 Jan | 118.9 | + 10.8 | 119.1 | + 8.4 | 119.0 | + 12.5 | 116.9 | + | 8.7 | 101.0 | + | 3.9 | 126.4 | + 11.1 |
| Feb | 116.5 | + 8.1 | 115.0 | + 3.6 | 116.1 | + 11.3 | 124.6 | + | 4.4 | 98.6 | - | 1.5 | 140.5 | + 7.3 |
| Mar | 129.8 | + 9.5 | 126.0 | + 7.4 | 132.5 | + 11.3 | 127.2 | $+$ |  | 108.6 | + |  | 138.6 | + 6.7 |
| Apr <br> May $\mathbf{p}$ | 114.0 117.1 | $\begin{aligned} & +\quad 1.9 \\ & +\quad 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | 114.7 116.6 | $+\quad 0.4$ $+\quad 3.6$ | 114.0 118.9 | $\begin{aligned} & +\quad 2.8 \\ & +\quad 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | 112.0 107.8 | + | 2.0 2.8 | 102.3 98.1 | - | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ | 117.9 113.6 | $+\quad 3.7$ $+\quad 7.0$ |

Source of the unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. - * Economic activities of the manufacturing sector, in particular excluding manufacture of food products, beverages, tobacco and refined petroleum products; results for specific operational segments; figures excluding value-added
tax. - o Using the Census X-12-ARIMA method, version 0.2.8. - 1 Including manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers. $\mathbf{- 2}$ Including print ing and service activities related to printing.

4 Orders received by construction *

|  | Adjusted f | for workin | ing-day va | tions 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Germany |  |  |  |  | Western Germ | ermany 1 |  |  |  | Eastern Ger | rmany 2 |  |  |  |
|  | Total |  | Housing construction | Industrial construction 3 | Public sector construction | Total |  | Housing construction | Industrial construction 3 | Public sector construction | Total |  | Housing construction | Industrial construction 3 | Public sector construction |
| Period | $2000=100$ | Annual percentage change | $2000=100$ |  |  | $2000=100$ | Annual percentage change | $2000=100$ |  |  | $2000=100$ | Annual percentage change | $2000=100$ |  |  |
| 2001 | 94.6 | - 5.4 | 82.9 | 97.0 | 99.0 | 98.9 | - 1.1 | 88.6 | 102.2 | 101.6 | 82.6 | - 17.3 | 67.2 | 81.9 | 92.4 |
| 2002 | 88.8 | - 6.1 | 72.8 | 91.5 | 95.7 | 92.1 | - 6.9 | 80.5 | 94.8 | 96.4 | 79.6 | - 3.6 | 51.6 | 82.0 | 94.0 |
| 2003 | 79.3 | - 10.7 | 67.5 | 78.6 | 87.5 | 82.0 | - 11.0 | 75.6 | 79.6 | 88.7 | 72.0 | - 9.5 | 45.2 | 75.4 | 84.3 |
| 2004 | 74.3 | - 6.3 | 61.3 | 72.8 | 84.2 | 77.0 | - 6.1 | 70.5 | 74.6 | 83.8 | 67.1 | - 6.8 | 35.7 | 67.7 | 85.2 |
| 2004 Apr | 77.1 | - 6.5 | 62.9 | 72.5 | 91.2 |  | - 6.7 | 72.6 | 75.1 |  | 69.4 |  | 36.3 | 65.0 | 93.7 |
| May June | 75.9 89.9 | $-\quad 8.3$ <br> $-\quad 5.3$ | 66.6 73.3 | 65.1 83.2 | 93.8 107.9 | 78.9 94.5 | $-\quad 4.9$ <br> $-\quad 4.0$ | 75.1 83.4 | 66.6 87.2 | 95.6 109.9 | 67.6 77.5 | $\begin{array}{r}-17.9 \\ -\quad 9.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 43.2 45.3 | 60.9 71.6 | 89.2 102.8 |
| July | 78.9 | - 12.9 | 63.5 | 71.8 | 96.6 | 82.1 | - 10.1 | 71.6 | 73.6 | 98.8 | 70.2 | - 20.8 | 41.0 | 66.8 | 91.1 |
| Aug | 77.5 | - 4.3 | 60.5 | 74.2 | 91.8 | 78.1 | - 5.3 | 69.9 | 73.9 | 88.2 | 75.8 | - 1.6 | 34.7 | 74.9 | 101.2 |
| Sep | 85.9 | - 5.8 | 71.3 | 80.2 | 101.4 | 89.2 | - 3.7 | 84.0 | 81.9 | 100.9 | 76.8 | - 12.0 | 36.2 | 75.3 | 102.6 |
| Oct | 74.5 | - 6.5 | 59.0 | 72.0 | 86.9 | 78.8 | - 7.0 | 70.1 | 75.0 | 88.8 | 62.5 | - 5.0 | 28.4 | 63.4 | 82.0 |
| Nov | 61.8 | - 11.5 | 51.3 | 62.4 | 67.7 | 64.3 | - 11.9 | 59.2 | 64.8 | 66.9 | 55.0 | - 10.1 | 29.6 | 55.6 | 69.5 |
| Dec | 69.5 | + 0.3 | 56.1 | 78.7 | 67.3 | 71.8 | - 0.7 | 64.1 | 79.8 | 67.4 | 63.0 | + 3.3 | 33.9 | 75.8 | 67.1 |
| 2005 Jan | 46.6 | - 12.6 | 39.7 | 50.4 | 46.8 | 50.0 | - 7.9 | 46.8 | 54.7 | 46.6 | 37.2 | - 26.6 | 20.2 | 37.6 | 47.1 |
| Feb | 52.1 | - 21.3 | 45.3 | 54.3 | 53.7 | 55.2 | - 18.2 | 54.6 | 53.8 | 57.3 | 43.4 | - 30.4 | 19.7 | 55.8 | 44.5 |
| Mar | 78.9 | - 3.3 | 64.6 | 82.1 | 84.2 | 83.2 | - 1.3 | 74.7 | 86.7 | 84.6 | 67.1 | - 9.7 | 36.9 | 68.9 | 83.1 |
| Apr | 71.0 | - 7.9 | 56.3 | 70.3 | 80.8 | 74.4 | - 7.0 | 65.8 | 74.4 | 79.9 | 61.5 | - 11.4 | 30.2 | 58.7 | 83.1 |

Source of the unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. - * Values exclusive of value-added tax. The figures refer to the economic classifications "Site preparation" and "Building of complete constructions or parts there-
of; civil engineering". - o Using the Census X-12-ARIMA method, version the railways and post office.

5 Retail trade turnover *
Germany
Adjusted for working-day variations o

| Retail trade 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Memo item |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total |  |  | of which: By enterprises' main product range |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Retail trade plus retail sales of motor vehicles and motorcycles and sales of automotive fuel |  |  | of which |  |
|  |  |  | Food, beverages, tobacco 2 |  | Cosmetic, pharmaceutical and medical products 2 |  | Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods 2 |  | Furniture and lighting equipments, domestic appliances, building materials 2 |  |  |  |  | Retail sales of motor vehicles 3 |  |
|  | Annual per age chang | percentge |  | Annual |  | Annual |  | Annual |  | Annual |  | Annual age chan | ercentge |  | Annual |
| $2003=100$ | Not adjusted | Priceadjusted 4 | $2003=100$ | age change | $2003=100$ | age change | $2003=100$ | age change | $2003=100$ | age change | $2003=100$ | Not adjusted | Priceadjusted 4 | $2003=100$ | age change |
| 96.3 | - 0.6 | - 1.3 | 87.8 | - 0.7 | 73.2 | + 2.2 | 113.4 | - 1.6 | 108.2 | - 0.9 | 94.7 | + 0.1 | - 0.4 | 87.4 | + 3.7 |
| 97.3 | + 1.0 | + 1.1 | 89.1 | + 1.5 | 77.3 | + 5.6 | 112.1 | - 1.1 | 111.7 | + 3.2 | 96.3 | + 1.7 | + 1.5 | 91.6 | + 4.8 |
| 97.8 | + 0.5 | + 0.3 | 89.7 | + 0.7 | 82.9 | + 7.2 | 111.8 | - 0.3 | 110.6 | - 1.0 | 97.2 | + 0.9 | + 0.4 | 94.6 | + 3.3 |
| 100.2 | + 2.5 | + 1.3 | 91.5 | + 2.0 | 87.8 | + 5.9 | 111.8 | $\pm \quad 0.0$ | 113.4 | + 2.5 | 98.7 | + 1.5 | + 0.3 | 92.6 | - 2.1 |
| 102.1 | + 1.9 |  | 95.7 | + 4.6 | 94.3 | + 7.4 | 111.3 | - 0.4 | 109.6 | - 3.4 | 100.7 | + 2.0 |  | 95.3 | + 2.9 |
| 100.5 | - 1.6 | - 1.3 | 98.3 | + 2.7 | 97.6 | + 3.5 | 105.7 | - 5.0 | 100.9 | - 7.9 | 99.9 | - 0.8 | - 0.8 | 98.1 | + 2.9 |
| 100.1 | - 0.4 | - 0.4 | 100.2 | + 1.9 | 100.1 | + 2.6 | 100.1 | - 5.3 | 100.2 | - 0.7 | 100.2 | + 0.3 | $\pm 0.0$ | 100.5 | + 2.4 |
| 100.7 | + 0.6 | + 0.6 | 102.4 | + 2.2 | 98.8 | - 1.3 | 101.2 | + 1.1 | 101.8 | + 1.6 | 101.0 | + 0.8 | $\pm 0.4$ | 101.8 | + 1.3 |
| 97.4 | - 1.7 | - 1.8 | 101.5 | - 0.2 | 94.4 | - 2.9 | 96.6 | - 4.6 | 99.7 | - 0.2 | 99.9 | - 0.8 | - 1.4 | 108.0 | + 2.5 |
| 96.3 | + 0.3 | + 0.2 | 99.1 | + 0.6 | 98.2 | + 0.6 | 94.3 | - 0.7 | 97.5 | + 3.7 | 99.0 | + 0.3 | - 0.3 | 108.3 | + 0.1 |
| 99.3 | + 1.0 | + 0.9 | 103.8 | + 3.4 | 101.9 | - 0.3 | 100.1 | + 3.3 | 98.1 | + 1.7 | 101.2 | + 0.6 | + 0.1 | 106.8 | - 1.3 |
| 96.5 | + 2.1 | + 1.6 | 101.0 | + 2.4 | 96.2 | + 0.2 | 91.5 | + 5.7 | 95.4 | + 1.4 | 95.9 | + 1.3 | + 0.5 | 92.0 | - 2.1 |
| 98.6 | + 0.4 | + 0.2 | 97.7 | + 1.2 | 97.4 | + 0.1 | 104.5 | - 1.4 | 98.6 | + 0.7 | 98.3 | - 0.1 | - 0.5 | 96.7 | 2.2 |
| 105.8 | + 0.7 | + 0.6 | 103.8 | + 0.7 | 105.0 | + 1.9 | 119.2 | + 0.7 | 109.2 | + 3.6 | 105.5 | + 0.8 | + 0.5 | 104.6 | + 0.8 |
| 107.1 | + 0.8 | + 0.9 | 105.9 | + 1.2 | 102.5 | - 1.5 | 109.1 | + 7.5 | 109.5 | + 1.1 | 107.4 | + 2.2 | + 2.0 | 109.7 | + 7.7 |
| 123.8 | + 2.0 | + 1.7 | 122.6 | + 3.6 | 119.1 | - 1.3 | 128.2 | + 3.4 | 120.4 | + 3.0 | 117.8 | + 2.2 | + 1.8 | 97.5 | + 3.5 |
| 95.2 | + 4.3 | + 4.3 | 97.6 | + 4.1 | 95.7 | + 10.8 | 88.4 | + 3.8 | 95.0 | + 5.3 | 92.7 | + 3.1 | + 3.0 | 83.6 | - 1.9 |
| 89.3 | + 2.1 | + 1.6 | 96.4 | + 5.4 | 95.3 | + 9.0 | 72.3 | - 6.1 | 87.7 | - 1.1 | 88.6 | + 0.7 | + 0.2 | 86.2 | - 4.3 |
| 104.6 | + 1.5 | + 1.0 | 108.0 | + 3.2 | 105.2 | + 6.0 | 100.9 | + 0.2 | 108.6 | + 0.2 | 106.5 | + 1.7 | + 1.2 | 113.8 | + 2.6 |
| 101.1 | - 0.7 | - 1.1 | 104.7 | + 0.8 | 100.2 | + 1.9 | 114.7 | + 6.2 | 101.8 | - 4.0 | 103.6 | - 0.4 | - 0.9 | 112.4 | + 0.5 |
| 101.5 | + 4.2 | + 3.7 | 107.4 | + 5.8 | 100.8 | + 6.8 | 101.5 | + 5.1 | 101.4 | + 1.7 | 103.3 | + 3.4 | + 2.8 |  |  |

Source of the unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. - * Excluding value-added tax. - o Using the Census X-12-ARIMA method, version 0.2.8. - 1 Excluding sales of motor vehicles and motorcycles and excluding the sale of automotive fuel. - 2 Retail sales in stores. - $\mathbf{3}$ Including motor
vehicle parts and accessories.-4 Up to (and including) 2000, at 1995 prices; from 2001, at 2000 prices. - 5 Unadjusted figures from January 2003 provisional as Lower Saxony is excluded and are subject to considerable uncertainty in the most recent months.

## IX Economic conditions

6 Labour market *


Sources: Federal Statistical Office; Federal Employment Agency. - * Annual and quarterly figures: averages; annual figures: calculated by the Bundesbank; deviations from the official figures are due to rounding. - o Excluding West Berlin. - + Including West Berlin. - 1 Work-place concept; averages. - 2 Including active proprietors; monthly figures: end of month. 3 Up to December 2004, western Germany including West Berlin and eastern Germany excluding West Berlin. - 4 The figures refer to the economic classifications "Site preparation" and "Building of complete constructions or parts thereof; civil engineering". - 5 Mid-month level. - 6 Employees involved in job creation schemes and structural adjustment measures (SAM); provisional and partly revised data. - 7 Mid-month level; end of month figures up to December 2004. - 8 Relative to the total civilian labour force. -

9 The figures from 2003 onwards are positively affected by the first-time in clusion of firms which are required to report and which have been iden tified in the course of drawing up the corporate register. - 10 From January 2004, unemployed persons excluding all those participating in January 2004, unemployed persons excluding all those participating in occupational aptitude testing and training schemes. - 11 Provisional increase relative to the previous year affected by the inclusion of persons receiving social assistance but able to work who were not previously registered as unemployed. - 12 Provisional up to adjustment to the figures of the annual overall survey. - 13 Annualised data from the Federa Employment Agency based on information received so far. - 14 Initial preliminary estimate by the Federal Statistical Office. - 15 From June 2005, calculated on the basis of new labour force figures.

## 7 Prices

Germany


| Consumer price index |  |  |  |  |  | Construction price index 2,3 | Index of producer prices of industrial products sold on the domestic market 4 | Index of producer prices of agricultural products 4 | Indices of foreign trade prices |  | HWWA Index of World Market Prices of Raw Materials 5 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | of which |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | Food | Other durable and nondurable consumer goods excluding energy 1,2 | Energy 1 | Services excluding house rents 2 | House rents |  |  |  | Exports | Imports | Energy 6 | Other raw materials 7 |

$2000=100$

| 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 102.0 | 105.1 | 100.3 | 105.7 | 102.4 | 101.2 | 100.3 | 103.0 |  | 107.3 | 101.0 | 100.6 | 91.4 | 91.9 |
| 103.4 | 106.1 | 101.1 | 106.0 | 104.9 | 102.6 | 100.2 | 102.4 |  | 100.4 | 100.8 | 98.4 | 86.1 | 91.1 |
| 104.5 | 106.0 | 101.4 | 110.2 | 106.4 | 103.8 | 100.3 | 104.1 |  | 101.4 | 100.6 | 96.2 | 82.9 | 86.9 |
| 106.2 | 105.7 | 102.9 | 114.8 | 108.9 | 104.8 | 101.4 | 105.8 |  | 99.9 | 101.1 | 97.2 | 101.4 | 96.3 |
| 104.5 | 105.6 | 101.4 | 109.7 | 106.7 | 103.9 |  | 104.2 |  | 104.8 | 100.5 | 95.7 | 78.7 | 87.5 |
| 104.5 | 105.7 | 101.4 | 110.0 | 106.4 | 103.9 |  | 104.2 |  | 103.2 | 100.4 | 95.5 | 81.0 | 88.7 |
| 104.3 | 105.5 | 101.4 | 109.5 | 105.8 | 104.1 | 100.3 | 104.2 |  | 104.9 | 100.4 | 95.5 | 81.7 | 91.0 |
| 105.1 | 105.7 | 101.4 | 109.4 | 109.0 | 104.1 |  | 104.2 |  | 103.2 | 100.2 | 95.1 | 80.7 | 89.4 |
| 105.2 | 106.9 | 102.1 | 110.5 | 107.2 | 104.4 |  | 104.0 |  | 103.8 | 100.2 | 95.2 | 82.6 | 92.8 |
| 105.4 | 106.4 | 101.9 | 110.2 | 108.3 | 104.5 | 100.5 | 104.1 |  | 105.3 | 100.3 | 95.3 | 82.2 | 96.2 |
| 105.7 | 106.1 | 103.1 | 111.4 | 108.0 | 104.6 |  | 104.7 |  | 105.3 | 100.8 | 96.4 | 91.2 | 103.5 |
| 106.0 | 106.3 | 103.3 | 113.1 | 108.1 | 104.7 |  | 105.1 |  | 104.6 | 101.1 | 96.9 | 94.9 | 105.1 |
| 106.2 | 106.6 | 103.1 | 116.1 | 108.1 | 104.7 | 101.4 | 105.6 |  | 104.3 | 101.3 | 97.6 | 104.5 | 101.1 |
| 106.2 | 106.7 | 103.1 | 114.2 | 108.6 | 104.8 |  | 105.5 |  | 107.4 | 101.1 | 97.0 | 100.8 | 99.1 |
| 106.5 | 106.0 | 102.8 | 115.5 | 109.9 | 104.8 |  | 106.1 |  | 105.1 | 101.2 | 97.3 | 104.7 | 97.6 |
| 106.7 | 104.9 | 102.8 | 117.3 | 110.3 | 105.0 | 101.8 | 106.4 |  | 99.9 | 101.5 | 98.2 | 114.3 | 94.6 |
| 106.4 | 104.3 | 102.9 | 116.6 | 109.2 | 105.0 |  | 106.6 |  | 99.4 | 101.5 | 98.3 | 112.7 | 93.5 |
| 106.6 | 104.2 | 102.9 | 120.4 | 108.9 | 105.1 |  | 107.6 |  | 97.6 | 101.7 | 99.4 | 123.0 | 92.0 |
| 106.2 | 104.1 | 103.0 | 117.2 | 108.4 | 105.2 | 102.0 | 107.1 |  | 98.9 | 101.6 | 98.1 | 108.1 | 91.4 |
| 107.3 | 105.3 | 103.7 | 114.5 | 111.7 | 105.2 |  | 107.2 |  | 99.0 | 101.2 | 97.2 | 96.8 | 89.2 |
| 106.9 | 105.7 | 103.5 | 116.4 | 109.8 | 105.4 |  | 108.1 |  | 97.9 | 101.5 | 98.0 | 107.5 | 95.7 |
| 107.3 | 106.3 | 103.6 | 117.5 | 110.5 | 105.6 | 102.5 | 108.5 |  | 99.0 | 101.8 | 98.8 | 111.4 | 99.2 |
| 107.6 | 106.6 | 103.7 | 120.7 | 110.3 | 105.6 |  | 109.1 |  | 100.3 | 102.1 | 100.1 | 125.3 | 103.1 |
| 107.7 | 106.4 | 103.7 | 123.3 | 109.7 | 105.7 |  | 109.9 | p | 98.8 | 102.1 | 100.1 | 128.2 | 103.1 |
| 108.0 | 107.1 | 103.6 | 123.0 | 110.9 | 105.8 | 102.5 | 109.9 |  | ... | 102.0 | 99.7 | 124.3 | 102.3 |
| 108.1 | 107.0 | 103.5 | 125.8 | 110.6 | 105.9 |  | ... |  | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 144.6 | 106.6 |

Annual percentage change


[^26]DEUTSCHE
BUNDESBANK
Monthly Report
July 2005

## IX Economic conditions

## 8 Households' income *

Germany

|  | Up to end-1 | 1998 DM billi | ion; from 19 | $99 €$ billion |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gross wages salaries 1 |  | Net wages salaries 2 |  | Monetary s benefits rec | ocial eived ${ }^{3}$ | Mass incom |  | Disposable | income 5 | Saving 6 |  | Saving ratio 7 ratio |
| Period | DM / € |  | DM / € |  | DM / € |  | DM / € |  | DM / € |  | DM / € |  | \% |
| 1991 | 1,355.4 |  | 940.9 |  | 426.1 |  | 1,367.0 |  | 1,975.5 |  | 254.7 |  | 12.9 |
| 1992 | 1,466.6 | 8.2 | 1,001.9 | 6.5 | 473.9 | 11.2 | 1,475.8 | 8.0 | 2,120.2 | 7.3 | 268.8 | 5.6 | 12.7 |
| 1993 | 1,504.2 | 2.6 | 1,030.5 | 2.9 | 511.2 | 7.9 | 1,541.7 | 4.5 | 2,194.0 | 3.5 | 264.5 | - 1.6 | 12.1 |
| 1994 | 1,526.0 | 1.4 | 1,026.6 | 0.4 | 529.3 | 3.5 | 1,555.9 | 0.9 | 2,275.7 | 3.7 | 259.1 | 2.1 | 11.4 |
| 1995 | 1,575.1 | 3.2 | 1,034.9 | 0.8 | 553.5 | 4.6 | 1,588.4 | 2.1 | 2,344.9 | 3.0 | 257.6 | 0.6 | 11.0 |
| 1996 | 1,592.5 | 1.1 | 1,029.9 | - 0.5 | 599.0 | 8.2 | 1,629.0 | 2.6 | 2,386.5 | 1.8 | 251.7 | - 2.3 | 10.5 |
| 1997 | 1,589.7 | - 0.2 | 1,012.9 | - $\quad 1.7$ | 613.2 | 2.4 | 1,626.1 | - 0.2 | 2,427.6 | 1.7 | 245.4 | - 2.5 | 10.1 |
| 1998 | 1,623.0 | 2.1 | 1,036.3 | 2.3 | 625.0 | 1.9 | 1,661.3 | 2.2 | 2,474.2 | 1.9 | 249.4 | 1.7 | 10.1 |
| 1999 | 854.6 | 3.0 | 547.5 | 3.3 | 330.5 | 3.4 | 878.0 | 3.4 | 1,297.7 | 2.6 | 122.7 | - 3.8 | 9.5 |
| 2000 | 883.4 | 3.4 | 569.6 | 4.0 | 339.9 | 2.8 | 909.5 | 3.6 | 1,337.4 | 3.1 | 123.2 | 0.4 | 9.2 |
| 2001 | 902.2 | 2.1 | 590.1 | 3.6 | 351.6 | 3.4 | 941.7 | 3.5 | 1,388.0 | 3.8 | 130.5 | 5.9 | 9.4 |
| 2002 | 909.0 | 0.8 | 592.1 | 0.3 | 367.5 | 4.5 | 959.6 | 1.9 | 1,406.9 | 1.4 | 140.2 | 7.4 | 10.0 |
| 2003 | 909.3 | 0.0 | 589.0 | - 0.5 | 377.0 | 2.6 | 966.0 | 0.7 | 1,440.3 | 2.4 | 154.1 | 9.9 | 10.7 |
| 2004 | 912.3 | 0.3 | 600.7 | 2.0 | 377.8 | 0.2 | 978.5 | 1.3 | 1,459.5 | 1.3 | 155.3 | 0.8 | 10.6 |
| 2003 Q2 | 218.3 | 0.1 | 138.2 | - 0.8 | 93.5 | 2.8 | 231.7 | 0.6 | 355.8 | 2.6 | 36.1 | 10.2 | 10.2 |
| Q3 | 226.7 | 0.1 | 150.8 | - 0.4 | 93.9 | 1.7 | 244.8 | 0.4 | 355.5 | 1.7 | 32.6 | 6.7 | 9.2 |
| Q4 | 252.2 | - 0.4 | 162.2 | - 0.5 | 94.8 | 2.8 | 257.0 | 0.7 | 367.1 | 1.3 | 33.7 | 3.3 | 9.2 |
| 2004 Q1 | 213.7 | 0.8 | 140.5 | 2.0 | 96.2 | 1.4 | 236.7 | 1.8 | 365.3 | 0.9 | 51.2 | - 0.7 | 14.0 |
| Q2 | 220.1 | 0.9 | 142.7 | 3.2 | 93.5 | 0.0 | 236.2 | 1.9 | 359.2 | 0.9 | 36.3 | 0.6 | 10.1 |
| Q3 | 226.6 | - 0.1 | 153.2 | 1.6 | 93.5 | 0.4 | 246.7 | 0.8 | 359.4 | 1.1 | 32.6 | - 0.2 | 9.1 |
| Q4 | 251.9 | - 0.1 | 164.3 | 1.3 | 94.6 | 0.2 | 258.9 | 0.8 | 375.6 | 2.3 | 35.2 | 4.2 | 9.4 |
| 2005 Q1 | 213.3 | - 0.2 | 141.4 | 0.6 | 95.8 | 0.4 | 237.1 | 0.2 | 368.3 | 0.8 | 52.6 | 2.7 | 14.3 |

source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in May 2005. - * 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 ocal 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 In cluding the increase in claims on company pension funds. - 7 Saving as a percentage of disposable income.

9 Pay rates and actual earnings
Germany

| Overall economy |  |  |  |  |  | Production sector (including construction) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Negotiated wage and salary level 1 |  |  |  | Wages and salaries per employee (workplace concept) 2 |  | Negotiated wage and salary level 1 |  |  |  | Wages and salaries per employee (workplace concept) 3 |  |
| on an hourly basis |  | on a monthly basis |  |  |  | on an hourly basis |  | on a monthly basis |  |  |  |
| $2000=100$ | Annual percentage change | $2000=100$ | Annual percentage change | $2000=100$ | Annual percentage change | $2000=100$ | Annual percentage change | $2000=100$ | Annual percentage change | $2000=100$ | Annual percentage change |
| 89.8 | 4.9 | 90.2 | 4.6 | 94.8 | 3.1 | 88.3 | 6.1 | 89.5 | 5.5 | 89.9 | 4.1 |
| 92.1 | 2.6 | 92.3 | 2.4 | 96.2 | 1.4 | 91.6 | 3.8 | 92.0 | 2.9 | 92.5 | 2.9 |
| 93.4 | 1.5 | 93.7 | 1.5 | 96.3 | 0.2 | 93.4 | 1.9 | 93.6 | 1.7 | 94.2 | 1.7 |
| 95.2 | 1.9 | 95.3 | 1.8 | 97.2 | 0.9 | 95.1 | 1.8 | 95.1 | 1.7 | 95.7 | 1.6 |
| 98.0 | 2.9 | 98.0 | 2.8 | 98.6 | 1.4 | 98.0 | 3.1 | 98.0 | 3.0 | 97.4 | 1.8 |
| 100.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 2.7 |
| 101.9 | 1.9 | 101.9 | 1.9 | 101.8 | 1.8 | 101.8 | 1.8 | 101.7 | 1.7 | 102.2 | 2.2 |
| 104.7 | 2.7 | 104.6 | 2.7 | 103.3 | 1.4 | 105.0 | 3.2 | 104.9 | 3.1 | 104.3 | 2.0 |
| 106.7 | 2.0 | 106.7 | 2.0 | 104.6 | 1.3 | 107.6 | 2.5 | 107.4 | 2.4 |  |  |
| 108.0 | 1.2 | 108.3 | 1.4 | 105.0 | 0.4 | 109.6 | 1.8 | 109.4 | 1.9 |  |  |
| 98.7 | 2.2 | 98.8 | 2.3 | 100.7 | 1.6 | 98.7 | 2.5 | 98.5 | 2.4 |  |  |
| 110.1 | 1.9 | 110.2 | 2.0 | 104.3 | 1.2 | 115.6 | 2.2 | 115.3 | 2.1 |  |  |
| 119.9 | 1.1 | 120.0 | 1.2 | 115.1 | 0.4 | 119.5 | 2.3 | 119.1 | 2.2 |  |  |
| 99.8 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 99.3 | 1.1 | 99.9 | 3.2 | 99.7 | 3.2 |  |  |
| 100.2 | 1.5 | 100.4 | 1.6 | 101.5 | 0.8 | 100.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 1.6 |  |  |
| 111.2 | 1.0 | 111.5 | 1.2 | 104.2 | - 0.1 | 116.6 | 0.9 | 116.4 | 1.0 |  |  |
| 120.9 | 0.8 | 121.2 | 1.1 | 114.8 | - 0.2 | 121.9 | 2.0 | 121.7 | 2.1 |  |  |
| 101.1 | 1.3 | 101.4 | 1.5 | 99.1 | - 0.2 | 101.5 | 1.6 | 101.3 | 1.6 | . |  |
| 160.4 | - 0.6 | 160.9 | - 0.3 | . |  | 162.8 | 1.4 | 162.5 | 1.4 | . |  |
| 100.8 | 1.5 | 101.2 | 1.8 | . |  | 100.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1.3 | . |  |
| 100.7 | 1.2 | 101.0 | 1.3 | . |  | 100.2 | 1.2 | 100.1 | 1.3 | . |  |
| 100.7 | 1.2 | 101.1 | 1.4 |  |  | 100.4 | 1.3 | 100.2 | 1.3 |  |  |
| 101.9 | 1.5 | 102.2 | 1.7 | . | . | 103.8 | 2.3 | 103.6 | 2.3 | . |  |
| 101.6 | 1.7 | 101.9 | 1.9 | . | . | 101.3 | 1.6 | 101.1 | 1.6 | . |  |
| 101.1 | 0.6 | 101.4 | 0.7 | . |  | 101.4 | 0.5 | 101.2 | 0.5 |  |  |

1 Current data are normally revised upwards on account of additional reports. - 2 Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in May 2005. - 3 Production sector, excluding electricity, gas, steam and hot water
supply, and excluding installation and building completion work. Calculated by the Bundesbank on the basis of data from the Federal Statistical Office, using the old and new classifications of the economic sectors.

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

| Item | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2004 |  | 2005 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Feb | Mar | Apr |
| A Current account | + 64,483 | + 20,409 | + 45,246 | + 11,411 | + 14,269 | + 4,942 | + 8,810 | + 3,378 | - 11,618 |
| 1 Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports (fob) | 1,062,129 | 1,039,689 | 1,130,010 | 279,642 | 299,227 | 279,369 | 90,766 | 101,338 | 98,428 |
| Imports (fob) | 933,580 | 936,951 | 1,026,561 | 256,093 | 278,415 | 264,649 | 84,682 | 92,935 | 95,021 |
| Balance | + 128,548 | + 102,736 | + 103,448 | + 23,549 | + 20,811 | + 14,722 | + 6,084 | + 8,404 | $+3,407$ |
| 2 Services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts | 332,095 | 329,269 | 355,063 | 96,357 | 91,722 | 80,084 | 25,755 | 27,837 | 28,284 |
| Expenditure | 315,711 | 309,619 | 327,859 | 87,517 | 85,558 | 77,811 | 24,579 | 27,222 | 26,603 |
| Balance | + 16,381 | + 19,653 | + 27,201 | + 8,840 | + 6,163 | + 2,273 | + 1,176 | + 615 | + 1,680 |
| 3 Income | - 31,876 | - 45,833 | - 29,788 | - 2,971 | + 1,235 | - 2,645 | + 3,703 | - 1,617 | - 12,543 |
| 4 Current transfers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transfer payments from non-residents | 85,358 | 80,830 | 80,190 | 15,382 | 18,219 | 32,092 | 7,667 | 6,845 | 5,538 |
| Transfer payments to non-residents | 133,930 | 136,978 | 135,803 | 33,388 | 32,159 | 41,498 | 9,820 | 10,868 | 9,700 |
| Balance | - 48,571 | - 56,146 | - 55,616 | - 18,007 | - 13,941 | - 9,407 | - 2,154 | - 4,023 | - 4,162 |
| B Capital account | + 10,166 | + 13,110 | + 17,204 | + 4,065 | + 5,728 | + 1,017 | + 1,105 | + 704 | $+330$ |
| C Financial account (net capital exports: -) | - 43,935 | - 5,942 | + 24,478 | + 3,115 | + 4,566 | + 35,406 | + 21,881 | - 12,327 | - 12,167 |
| 1 Direct investment | + 618 | + 5,398 | - 47,905 | + 1,140 | - 13,955 | - 25,241 | - 4,888 | - 8,969 | - 6,363 |
| By resident units abroad | - 179,948 | - 136,003 | - 116,911 | - 16,438 | - 44,182 | - 32,000 | - 6,550 | - 14,258 | - 12,301 |
| By non-resident units in the euro area | + 180,568 | + 141,400 | + 69,006 | + 17,579 | + 30,226 | + 6,758 | + 1,662 | + 5,289 | + 5,938 |
| 2 Portfolio investment | + 127,765 | + 43,396 | + 68,631 | + 7,188 | + 23,113 | + 162 | + 21,730 | - 4,497 | - 2,769 |
| By resident units abroad | - 176,158 | - 276,701 | - 282,210 | - 64,315 | - 69,707 | - 116,407 | - 24,373 | - 38,961 | - 26,487 |
| Equity | - 38,795 | - 67,002 | - 73,599 | - 6,434 | - 20,312 | - 45,390 | - 19,383 | - 10,089 | + 8,427 |
| Bonds and notes | - 88,690 | - 182,318 | - 149,542 | - 37,339 | - 40,076 | - 72,490 | - 20,137 | - 23,145 | - 24,801 |
| Money market instruments | - 48,671 | - 27,382 | - 59,069 | - 20,541 | - 9,320 | + 1,474 | + 15,148 | - 5,727 | - 10,113 |
| By non-resident units in the euro area | + 303,924 | + 320,099 | + 350,841 | + 71,503 | + 92,820 | + 116,569 | + 46,103 | + 34,464 | + 23,718 |
| Equity | + 86,237 | + 117,235 | + 121,572 | + 38,507 | + 66,571 | + 37,697 | + 7,890 | + 19,794 | - 38,915 |
| Bonds and notes | + 157,873 | + 170,415 | + 211,317 | + 39,920 | + 31,896 | + 44,239 | + 36,716 | + 2,035 | + 57,966 |
| Money market instruments | + 59,815 | + 32,451 | + 17,953 | - 6,925 | - 5,648 | + 34,633 | + 1,497 | + 12,635 | + 4,667 |
| 3 Financial derivatives | - 10,954 | - 12,175 | - 2,043 | - 1,041 | - 5,074 | - 9,644 | - 296 | - 5,541 | - 978 |
| 4 Other investment | - 159,089 | - 72,521 | - 6,625 | - 7,650 | - 1,970 | + 65,272 | + 347 | + 5,255 | - 1,294 |
| Eurosystem | + 18,443 | + 9,145 | + 7,712 | + 1,668 | + 5,395 | + 5,508 | - 3,269 | + 4,186 | + 132 |
| General government | - 8,203 | - 4,469 | - 4,578 | + 2,468 | + 1,726 | + 3,560 | - 5,741 | + 8,011 | - 9,685 |
| MFIs (excluding the Eurosystem) | - 142,185 | - 18,536 | - 13,382 | - 17,741 | - 14,974 | + 73,157 | + 1,573 | + 7,781 | - 5,473 |
| Long-term | + 17,128 | + 4,559 | - 19,247 | - 13,487 | - 44 | - 18,723 | - 7,890 | - 12,319 | - 10,201 |
| Short-term | - 159,316 | - 23,094 | + 5,864 | - 4,253 | - 14,932 | + 91,878 | + 9,463 | + 20,098 | + 4,728 |
| Other sectors 1 | - 27,143 | - 58,662 | + 3,624 | + 5,954 | + 5,884 | - 16,952 | + 7,784 | - 14,722 | + 13,733 |
| 5 Reserve assets (Increase: -) | - 2,277 | + 29,957 | + 12,422 | $+3,478$ | $+2,453$ | + 4,855 | + 4,987 | + 1,424 | - 762 |
| D Errors and omissions | - 30,714 | - 27,576 | - 86,927 | - 18,590 | - 24,563 | - 41,363 | - 31,795 | + 8,245 | + 23,454 |

[^27]
## 2 Major items of the balance of payments of the Federal Republic of Germany (balances)

| Period | Current account |  |  |  |  |  | Capital transfers and acquisition/ disposal of nonproduced non-financial assets 7 | Financial account 7 | Change in the foreign reserves at transaction values 8 | Balance of unclassifiable transactions | Memo item Change in the Bundesbank's net external assets at transaction values 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Balance on current account 1 | External trade 1,2,3 | Supplementary trade items 4,5 | Services 6 | Income | Current transfers |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | DM million |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1991 | - 40,182 | + 21,899 | - 2,804 | 30,724 | + 29,260 | 57,812 | - 4,565 | + 12,715 | + 9,605 | + 22,427 | - 319 |
| 1992 | - 35,363 | + 33,656 | - 1,426 | - 44,983 | + 28,611 | - 51,222 | - 1,963 | + 69,462 | - 52,888 | + 20,753 | - 68,745 |
| 1993 | - 31,162 | + 60,304 | - 3,038 | - 52,549 | + 19,272 | - 55,151 | - 1,915 | + 20,652 | + 22,795 | - 10,370 | + 35,766 |
| 1994 | 49,143 | + 71,762 | 1,104 | 62,803 | $+\quad 2,457$ $+\quad 3,86$ | - 59,455 | - 2,637 | + 57,861 | $+\quad 2,846$ | 8,927 | - 12,242 |
| 1995 | - 42,682 | + 85,303 | - 4,722 | 63,985 | 3,863 | 55,416 | - 3,845 | + 60,472 | - 10,355 | 3,590 | - 17,754 |
| 1996 | - 21,263 | + 98,538 | - 5,264 | - 64,743 | + 1,195 | - 50,989 | - 3,283 | + 22,407 | + 1,882 | + 256 | + 1,610 |
| 1997 | - 16,463 | + 116,467 | - 7,360 | - 68,692 | - 4,139 | - 52,738 | + 52 | + 31 | + 6,640 | + 9,740 | + 8,468 |
| 1998 | - 26,738 | + 126,970 | - 7,315 | - 75,053 | - 18,036 | - 53,304 | + 1,289 | + 32,810 | - 7,128 | 234 | - 8,231 |
| 1999 | 46,941 | + 127,542 | - 14,355 | - 90,036 | - 21,215 | 48,877 | - 301 | - 44,849 | + 24,517 | + 67,574 | - 72,364 |
| 2000 | 63,909 | + 115,645 | - 14,019 | - 95,848 | - 14,232 | - 55,456 | + 13,345 | + 55,434 | $\begin{array}{r}+11,429 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 16,299 | + 94,329 + |
| 2001 | + 6,486 | $+\quad 186,771$ | - 10,615 | 97,521 | - 18,529 | 53,621 | - 756 | - 34,865 | + 11,797 | + 17,338 | + 63,911 |
|  | € million |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1999 | - 24,001 | + 65,211 | - 7,340 | - 46,035 | - 10,847 | - 24,990 | 154 | - 22,931 | + 12,535 | + 34,550 | - 36,999 |
| 2000 | - 32,676 | + 59,128 | - 7,168 | - 49,006 | 7,276 | 28,354 | + 6,823 | + 28,343 | + 5,844 | 8,333 | + 48,230 |
| 2001 | + 3,316 | + 95,495 | - 5,427 | 49,862 | 9,474 | 27,416 | 387 | - 17,826 | + 6,032 | + 8,865 | + 32,677 |
| 2002 | + 48,155 | + 132,788 | - 6,357 | - 35,473 | - 14,742 | 28,061 | 212 | - 42,825 | + 2,065 | 7,184 | - 33,292 |
| 2003 r | + 45,172 | + 129,921 | - 8,310 | - 33,970 | - 13,784 | - 28,684 | + 312 | - 46,207 | + 445 | + 279 | + 2,658 |
| 2004 r | + 83,510 | + 155,119 | - 12,340 | 30,964 | + 117 | 28,423 | + 430 | - 96,769 | + 1,470 | + 11,359 | - 3,906 |
| 2002 Q2 | + 7,888 | + 31,721 | - 1,260 | 8,376 | 5,555 | 8,643 | 75 | - 402 | + 2,432 | 9,843 | + 1,694 |
| Q3 | + 11,552 | + 35,543 | - 1,780 | 12,417 | 3,523 | 6,271 | 62 | - 13,331 | + 87 | + 1,630 | - 17,588 |
| Q4 | + 15,536 | + 32,195 | - 2,126 | 4,296 | 2,737 | 7,501 | 359 | - 35,738 | + 898 | + 19,662 | + 1,099 |
| 2003 Q1 r | + 10,971 | + 29,835 | - 2,170 | 8,008 | 2,933 | 5,752 | 30 | - 4,626 | 1,495 | 4,820 | + 3,444 |
| Q2 r | + 5,598 | + 29,841 | - 2,001 | 8,008 | 6,452 | 7,782 | + 149 | - 25,579 | + 1,505 | + 18,327 | + 22,123 |
| Q3 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | + 12,208 | + 38,430 | - 1,671 | 13,364 | 2,388 | 8,800 | 208 | + 3,006 | - 751 | - 14,671 | - 15,902 |
| Q4 r | + 16,395 | 31,815 | 2,469 | 4,590 | 2,010 | 6,351 | 16 | - 19,007 | 1,186 | 1,442 | 7,008 |
| 2004 Q1 r | + 25,142 | + 40,955 | 2,552 | 7,088 | 463 | 5,711 | + 280 | + 6,175 | + 205 | - 31,803 | - 6,821 |
| Q2 r | + 24,112 | + 42,847 | 2,835 | 5,945 | 2,401 | 7,553 | + 177 | - 57,979 | - 339 | + 34,029 | + 30,993 |
| Q3 r | + 14,356 | + 36,458 | 3,567 | 11,400 | 1,471 | 8,605 | 191 | - 21,556 | + 1,568 | + 5,441 | - 31,266 |
| Q4 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | + 19,899 | 34,859 | 3,387 | 6,531 | 1,511 | 6,554 | 218 | - 23,409 | 37 | + 3,692 | + 3,189 |
| 2005 Q1 r | + 27,946 | 43,229 | 3,414 | 6,322 | 1,781 | 7,328 | 1,493 | - 24,033 | 181 | 2,238 | 6,813 |
| 2002 Dec | + 5,367 | 8,383 | 1,033 | 669 | 742 | 1,910 | 139 | - 12,806 | + 1,171 | + 6,407 | + 2,112 |
| 2003 Jan r | + 2,662 | + 9,269 | 1,140 | 3,167 | 1,208 | 1,093 | + 461 | - 3,036 | 97 | + 10 | + 6,799 |
| Feb r | + 3,153 | + 10,667 | 605 | 2,880 | 1,365 | 2,665 | 504 | - 21,750 | 320 | + 19,420 | + 677 |
| Mar r | + 5,155 | 9,898 | 426 | 1,962 | 361 | 1,995 | 13 | + 20,159 | 1,078 | 24,250 | 4,032 |
| Apr r | + 1,000 | + 9,111 | 830 | 2,178 | 2,484 | 2,620 | 126 | - 4,367 | + 1,449 | + 2,044 | + 1,477 |
| May r | + 2,130 | + 10,400 | 560 | 2,644 | 2,541 | 2,524 | + 156 | - 7,732 | 854 | + 6,301 | + 22,684 |
| June $r$ | + 2,469 | 10,330 | 610 | 3,186 | 1,427 | 2,638 | + 119 | - 13,480 | 910 | 9,982 | 2,037 |
| July r | + 5,712 | $+\quad 13,844$ | 762 | 3,796 | 631 | 2,943 | + 62 | + 5,113 | + 225 | - 11,113 | - 16,353 |
| Aug r | + 418 | + 10,170 | 341 | 5,423 | 1,005 | 2,983 | 224 | - 8,318 | 717 | + 8,393 | - 3,057 |
| Sep r | + 6,078 | + 14,416 | 568 | 4,144 | 753 | 2,873 | 78 | + 6,211 | 259 | 11,951 | + 3,508 |
| Oct r | + 4,415 | + 10,996 | 581 | 3,529 | 619 | 1,853 | 27 | 4,414 | 255 | + 281 | - 21,689 |
| Nov r | + 4,499 | + 10,235 | 702 | 1,150 | 986 | 2,898 | 49 | - 3,866 | + 521 | - 1,204 | + 14,870 |
| Dec r | + 7,480 | + 10,584 | 1,187 | + 88 | 406 | 1,600 | 38 | - 10,728 | + 921 | + 2,365 $+\quad 11,779$ | - 190 |
| 2004 Jan r | + 6,295 | + 12,424 | 1,089 | 3,842 | 639 | 560 | + 13 | + 5,677 | 206 | 11,779 | + 5,619 |
| Feb r | + 6,630 | + 12,051 | - 729 | 1,939 | 76 | 2,677 | 179 | + 8,179 | 26 | - 14,603 | + 556 |
| Mar r | + 12,217 | + 16,480 | 734 | 1,307 | 251 | 2,474 | 447 | 7,680 | 437 | 5,421 | - 12,996 |
|  | + 8,204 | + 14,231 | 737 | 2,183 | 1,252 | 1,855 | + 84 | - 34,669 | 628 | + 27,008 | + 315 |
| May r | + 7,812 | + 14,012 | 991 | 1,419 | 1,091 | 2,699 | 30 | - 9,159 | 607 | + 770 | + 9,981 |
| Juner $r$ | 8,096 | 14,604 | 1,107 | 2,343 | 59 | 2,999 | 123 | - 14,152 | 318 | + 6,251 | + 20,697 |
| July r | + 6,587 | + 13,504 | - 1,398 | 2,439 | + 277 | 3,356 | + 164 | + 5,603 | $+\quad 847$ $+\quad 517$ | - 13,201 | - 1,588 |
| Aug r | + 2,844 | $+\quad 10,977$ | - 1,249 | 4,731 | + 314 | 2,467 | 80 | - 4,982 | + 517 | + 1,541 | - 15,748 |
| Sep r | + 4,924 | 11,977 |  | 4,230 | 880 | 2,782 | 53 | - 22,177 | 204 | + 17,101 | - 13,931 |
| Oct r | + 6,513 | + 12,502 | - 1,164 | 2,643 | + 342 | 2,524 | 22 | + 2,553 | + 839 | - 9,884 | + 23,124 |
| Nov r | + 7,164 | + 11,821 | - 1,231 | 1,498 | + 453 | 2,380 | 186 | - 17,862 | 182 | + 11,066 | - 10,787 |
| Dec r | + 6,221 | + 10,537 | 992 | 2,389 | + 716 | 1,650 | 10 | - 8,100 | 621 | + 2,510 | - 9,147 |
| 2005 Jan | + 6,812 | $+\quad 13,333$ $+\quad 13,51$ | - 1,464 | 2,652 | + 215 | 2,621 | - 1,218 | + 11,994 | 353 | - 17,234 | - 1,641 |
| Feb | + 9,086 | + 13,571 | - 944 | 1,796 | + 618 | 2,363 | 106 | - 9,437 | + 494 | - 37 | + 18,279 |
| Mar r | + 12,049 | + 16,324 | - 1,006 | 1,873 | 947 | 2,344 | 169 | - 26,590 | 322 | + 15,032 | - 23,451 |
| Apr | + 7,176 | + 12,719 | - 1,073 | 936 | 2,055 | 1,479 | 199 | - 20,838 | + 404 | + 13,457 | + 13,005 |
| May $\mathbf{p}$ | + 5,207 | + 12,048 | 978 | 2,574 | 1,243 | 2,046 | + 271 | + 11,121 | 141 | - 16,458 | - 16,881 |

1 From the beginning of 1993, figures subject to significant uncertainty 2 owing to changes in the method of data collection for foreign trade. 2 Special trade according to the official foreign trade statistics: imports cif,
exports fob. - 3 From January 1993, including additional estimates for exports fob. - 3 From January 1993, including additional estimates for
external transactions which do not have to be reported and which are
included up to December 1992 in the supplementary trade items. 4 Mainly warehouse transactions for account of residents and deduction of goods returned. - 5 See footnote 3 . -6 Excluding the expenditure on freight and insurance included in the cif import figure. - 7 Capital exports: -. - 8 Increase: -.

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


* 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 The figures on "All
broken down by region for non-EU countries. - 2 Including fuel and other supplies for ships and aircraft and other data not classifiable by region. 3 Excluding Hong Kong. - 4 Brunei Darussalam, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Taiwan and Thailand.

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## X External sector

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

$€$ million

| Services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Compensation of employees 5 |  | Investment income |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total |  | Travel 1 |  | Transportation 2 | Financial services |  | Patents and licences | Government transactions 3 |  | Other services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | of which |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total |  |  |  |  | Services of self-employed persons 4 |  |  | Constru and ass work, |  |  |  |  |  |
| - | 49,006 |  |  | - | 37,188 | + 3,386 |  | + | 1,668 | - 3,012 | + | 2,221 | - | 16,081 | - 2,757 | - | 753 | - | 651 | - | 6,625 |
| - | 49,862 |  |  | - | 37,821 | + 4,254 |  | $+$ | 1,080 | - 2,431 | + | 3,488 |  | 18,433 | - 2,544 | - | 591 | - | 359 | - | 9,115 |
| - | 35,473 | - | 35,154 | + 2,771 | $+$ | 1,418 | - 1,556 | $+$ | 5,237 | - | 8,188 | - 2,028 | $+$ | 497 | - | 30 |  | 14,712 |
| - | 33,970 | - | 36,761 | + 1,719 | $+$ | 1,624 | - 755 | $+$ | 5,086 | - | 4,884 | - 1,814 | $+$ | 1,440 | - | 155 | - | 13,628 |
| - | 30,964 | - | 34,822 | + 4,318 | + | 1,626 | - 531 | + | 5,316 | - | 6,870 | - 1,342 | + | 819 | + | 262 | - | 145 |
| - | 13,364 | - | 13,969 | + 207 | + | 338 | - 320 | + | 1,326 | - | 945 | - 411 | + | 389 | - | 260 | - | 2,128 |
| - | 4,590 | - | 6,823 | + 582 | + | 443 | + 23 | + | 1,266 | - | 81 | - 344 | + | 374 | - | 1 | - | 2,009 |
| - | 7,088 | - | 6,493 | + 590 | + | 389 | - 167 | + | 1,275 | - | 2,681 | - 336 | + | 267 | + | 308 | - | 771 |
| - | 5,945 | - | 8,722 | + 1,532 | + | 306 | - 291 | + | 1,442 | - | 213 | - 368 | + | 71 | - | 11 | - | 2,390 |
| - | 11,400 | - | 13,584 | + 1,011 | + | 464 | + 21 | + | 1,425 | - | 738 3,238 | - 294 | $+$ | 220 | - | 161 | + | 1,632 |
| - | 6,531 | - | 6,023 | + 1,184 | + | 466 | 94 | + | 1,174 | - | 3,238 | - 344 | + | 261 | + | 127 | + | 1,384 |
| - | 6,322 | - | 6,924 | + 1,202 | + | 404 | + 1,010 | + | 1,104 | - | 3,117 | - 341 | + | 91 | + | 246 | + | 1,534 |
| - | 2,439 | - | 3,047 | + 320 | + | 154 | + 88 | + | 482 | - | 437 | - 100 | + | 180 | - | 52 | + | 329 |
| - | 4,731 | - | 5,591 | + 518 | + | 142 | 8 | + | 441 | - | 233 | 85 | + | 47 | - | 62 | + | 376 |
| - | 4,230 | - | 4,945 | + 173 | + | 168 | - 59 | + | 501 | - | 68 | 109 | - | 7 | - | 48 | + | 927 |
| - | 2,643 | - | 3,290 | + 410 | + | 124 | 2 | + | 381 | - | 266 | - 77 | + | 111 | + | 37 | + | 304 |
| - | 1,498 | - | 1,852 | + 381 | + | 128 | - 38 | + | 371 | - | 489 | 119 | $+$ | 5 | + | 36 | + | 417 |
| - | 2,389 | - | 882 | + 394 | + | 214 | - 55 | + | 421 | - | 2,483 | - 148 | + | 144 | + | 54 | + | 662 |
| - | 2,652 | - | 2,346 | + 252 | + | 140 | + 1,175 | + | 379 | - | 2,253 | - 136 | - | 5 | + | 87 | + | 129 |
| - | 1,796 | - | 2,104 | + 476 | + | 74 | + 22 | + | 343 | - | 608 | - 89 | - | 76 | + | 74 | + | 544 |
| - | 1,873 | - | 2,474 | + 473 | $+$ | 190 | - 187 | + | 382 | - | 257 | - 116 | + | 172 | + | 85 | + | 862 |
| - | 936 | - | 1,692 | + 435 | + | 204 | - 249 | + | 325 | + | 42 | - 101 | + | 102 | - | 47 | - | 2,008 |
| - | 2,574 | - | 2,830 | + 423 | + | 127 | - 11 | + | 303 | - | 587 | - 116 | - | 34 | - | 48 | - | 1,195 |

1 From January 2002, figures subject to significant uncertainty. - 2 Excluding the expenditure on freight included in the cif import figure. -
3 Including the receipts from foreign military agencies for goods and ser-

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

| Total | Public 1 |  |  |  | Private 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | International organisations |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | Total | of which European Communities | Other current transfers 3 | Total | Remittances by foreign workers | Other current transfers |
| - 28,354 | - 19,094 | - 17,100 | - 15,398 | - 1,995 | - 9,260 | - 3,458 | - 5,802 |
| - 27,416 | - 16,927 | - 14,257 | - 12,587 | - 2,670 | - 10,489 | - 3,520 | - 6,969 |
| - 28,061 | - 16,286 | - 13,045 | - 11,214 | - 3,241 | - 11,776 | - 3,470 | - 8,305 |
| - 28,684 | - 18,730 | - 15,426 | - 13,730 | - 3,304 | - 9,954 | - 3,332 | - 6,622 |
| - 28,423 | - 17,570 | - 14,216 | - 12,739 | - 3,354 | - 10,853 | - 3,180 | - 7,673 |
| - 8,800 | - 6,017 | - 4,896 | - 4,650 | - 1,121 | - 2,783 | - 833 | - 1,950 |
| - 6,351 | - 4,099 | - 2,859 | - 2,662 | - 1,240 | - 2,251 | 833 | - 1,418 |
| - 5,711 | - 3,169 | - 2,316 | - 1,672 | 853 | - 2,541 | - 795 | - 1,747 |
| - 7,553 | - 4,457 | - 4,469 | - 4,162 | + 12 | - 3,096 | 795 | - 2,301 |
| - 8,605 | - 5,714 | - 4,434 | - 4,142 | - 1,280 | - 2,891 | - 795 | - 2,096 |
| - 6,554 | - 4,229 | - 2,996 | - 2,763 | - 1,233 | - 2,324 | - 795 | - 1,529 |
| - 7,328 | - 4,720 | - 3,734 | - 3,189 | 986 | - 2,608 | - 732 | - 1,877 |
| - 3,356 | - 2,201 | - 1,617 | - 1,496 | 584 | - 1,155 | - 265 | 890 |
| - 2,467 | - 1,634 | - 1,193 | - 1,086 | 441 | 833 | 265 | 568 |
| - 2,782 | - 1,879 | - 1,624 | - 1,561 | 255 | 903 | - 265 | 638 |
| - 2,524 | - 1,739 | - 1,285 | - 1,224 | 454 | 785 | - 265 | 520 |
| - 2,380 | - 1,666 | - 1,213 | - 1,126 | 453 | 715 | 265 | 450 |
| - 1,650 | - 825 | - 498 | 413 | 327 | 825 | - 265 | 560 |
| - 2,621 | - 1,739 | - 1,456 | - 1,156 | 283 | 881 | - 244 | 638 |
| - 2,363 | - 1,484 | - 1,059 | - 901 | 426 | 879 | 244 | 635 |
| - 2,344 | - 1,496 | - 1,219 | - 1,132 | 277 | 848 | 244 | 604 |
| - 1,479 | - 591 | - 1,043 | - 987 | + 452 | - 888 | - 244 | 644 |
| 2,046 | 926 | 1,014 | 949 | 88 | 1.120 | 244 | 876 |

The classification of "public" and "private" transfers depends on the sector to which the participating domestic body belongs. - 2 Current contributions to the budgets of international organisations and to the EU budget
(excluding capital transfers). - 3 Payments to developing countries, pension payments, tax revenue and refunds, etc. - 4 Where identifiable; in particular, debt forgiveness.
$€$ million


1 From 1996, new definition for direct investment. - 2 Estimated. 3 Including participation rights. - 4 From 1991, including accumulated earnings. - 5 From 1975, excluding accrued interest. - 6 Options, whether evidenced by securities or not, and financial futures contracts. - 7 The trans-
action values shown here are mostly derived from changes in stocks. Purely statistical changes have been eliminated as far as possible. - 8 Excluding the Deutsche Bundesbank. - 9 In particular, subscriptions of the Federal Government to international organisations.

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## X External sector

8 External position of the Bundesbank *

DM million

| Reserve assets and other claims on non-residents |  |  |  |  |  |  | Liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Reserve assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | Total | Gold | Foreign currency balances 1 | Reserve position in the International Monetary Fund and special drawing rights | Claims on the ECB 2 (net) | Loans and other claims on nonresidents 3 | Total | Liabilities arising from external transactions 4 | Liabilities arising from liquidity Treasury discount paper | Net external position (col 1 less col 8) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 143,959 | 141,351 | 13,688 | 85,845 | 8,199 | 33,619 | 2,608 | 26,506 | 26,506 | - | 117,453 |
| 122,763 | 120,143 | 13,688 | 61,784 | 8,496 | 36,176 | 2,620 | 39,541 | 23,179 | 16,362 | 83,222 |
| 115,965 | 113,605 | 13,688 | 60,209 | 7,967 | 31,742 | 2,360 | 24,192 | 19,581 | 4,611 | 91,774 |
| 123,261 | 121,307 | 13,688 | 68,484 | 10,337 | 28,798 | 1,954 | 16,390 | 16,390 | - | 106,871 |
| 120,985 | 119,544 | 13,688 | 72,364 | 11,445 | 22,048 | 1,441 | 15,604 | 15,604 | - | 105,381 |
| 127,849 | 126,884 | 13,688 | 76,673 | 13,874 | 22,649 | 966 | 16,931 | 16,931 | - | 110,918 |
| 135,085 | 134,005 | 17,109 | 100,363 | 16,533 | - | 1,079 | 15,978 | 15,978 | - | 119,107 |

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

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

9 External position of the Bundesbank in the euro area ${ }^{\circ}$

| Reserve assets and other claims on non-residents |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | Reserve assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | Gold and gold receivables | Reserve position in the International Monetary Fund and special drawing rights | Foreign currency reserves | Other claims on non-euroarea residents 1,3 | Claims within the Eurosystem (net) 2 | Other claims on residents in other euro-area member states | Liabilities vis-à-vis nonresidents 3 | Net external position (col 1 less $\mathrm{col} 9)$ |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 95,316 | 93,940 | 29,312 | 8,461 | 56,167 | 140 | 1,225 | 11 | 8,169 | 87,146 |
| 141,958 | 93,039 | 32,287 | 8,332 | 52,420 | 9,162 | 39,746 | 11 | 6,179 | 135,779 |
| 100,762 | 93,815 | 32,676 | 7,762 | 53,377 | 313 | 6,620 | 14 | 6,592 | 94,170 |
| 76,147 | 93,215 | 35,005 | 8,721 | 49,489 | 312 | - 17,385 | 5 | 8,752 | 67,396 |
| 103,948 | 85,002 | 36,208 | 8,272 | 40,522 | 312 | 18,466 | 167 | 9,005 | 94,942 |
| 95,394 | 76,680 | 36,533 | 7,609 | 32,538 | 312 | 17,945 | 456 | 10,443 | 84,951 |
| 93,110 | 71,335 | 35,495 | 6,548 | 29,292 | 312 | 20,796 | 667 | 7,935 | 85,175 |
| 89,895 | 76,992 | 35,834 | 7,726 | 33,432 | 312 | 12,135 | 456 | 10,522 | 79,374 |
| 87,987 | 76,089 | 34,930 | 7,736 | 33,423 | 312 | 11,140 | 446 | 10,078 | 77,910 |
| 104,464 | 79,717 | 38,266 | 7,610 | 33,841 | 312 | 23,981 | 454 | 9,545 | 94,920 |
| 102,021 | 78,143 | 35,849 | 7,880 | 34,414 | 312 | 23,134 | 432 | 9,694 | 92,327 |
| 89,877 | 76,473 | 35,705 | 7,685 | 33,083 | 312 | 12,641 | 451 | 8,537 | 81,340 |
| 69,837 | 76,996 | 35,793 | 7,390 | 33,813 | 312 | 7,951 | 480 | 9,003 | 60,834 |
| 70,865 | 76,076 | 35,721 | 7,395 | 32,960 | 312 | 6,009 | 486 | 8,545 | 62,320 |
| 87,570 | 77,171 | 37,195 | 7,395 | 32,581 | 312 | 9,455 | 632 | 7,755 | 79,815 |
| 100,176 | 75,729 | 36,680 | 6,996 | 32,054 | 312 | 23,480 | 655 | 7,625 | 92,552 |
| 76,043 | 74,334 | 36,935 | 6,889 | 30,510 | 312 | 740 | 656 | 7,128 | 68,915 |
| 85,702 | 73,506 | 37,527 | 6,685 | 29,294 | 312 | 11,233 | 651 | 6,937 | 78,765 |
| 93,110 | 71,335 | 35,495 | 6,548 | 29,292 | 312 | 20,796 | 667 | 7,935 | 85,175 |
| 94,895 | 73,556 | 35,888 | 6,634 | 31,034 | 312 | 20,327 | 699 | 6,315 | 88,580 |
| 75,603 | 72,794 | 36,348 | 6,538 | 29,908 | 312 | 1,809 | 687 | 5,542 | 70,061 |
| 100,452 | 73,813 | 36,399 | 6,143 | 31,271 | 312 | 25,627 | 699 | 6,322 | 94,131 |
| 87,967 | 74,123 | 36,905 | 6,096 | 31,123 | 312 | 12,782 | 750 | 6,123 | 81,845 |
| 107,063 | 76,431 | 37,282 | 6,340 | 32,809 | 350 | 29,451 | 831 | 6,292 | 100,771 |
| 90,055 | 78,700 | 39,816 | 5,830 | 33,054 | 350 | 10,141 | 864 | 5,822 | 84,232 |

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

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

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


* Including the assets and liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents of households in Germany. The assets and liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents of banks (MFIs) in Germany are shown in Table 4 of Section IV, "Banks". Statistical increases and decreases have not been eliminated; to this extent, the changes in totals are not comparable with the figures shown in Table X.7. - 1 From

January 2001, including Greece. - 2 From May 2004, including the new member states: Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia. - 3 Al countries that are not regarded as industrial countries. - 4 Change in the reporting population owing to an increase in the exemption limit.

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## X External sector

11 Deutsche Mark and euro exchange rates of selected currencies *

Yearly
or monthly or monthl

| United States | Japan | Denmark | United Kingdom | Sweden | Switzerland | Norway | Canada |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| USD | JPY | DKK | GBP | SEK | CHF | NOK | CAD |

Historic spot middle rates on the Frankfurt exchange (1 or 100 currency units = DEM ...)

| 1.6612 \| | 1.2346 | 25.932 | 2.926 | 27.421 | 115.740 | 25.580 | 1.4501 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.5595 | 1.2313 | 25.869 | 2.753 | 26.912 | 111.198 | 25.143 | 1.2917 |
| 1.6544 | 1.4945 | 25.508 | 2.483 | 21.248 | 111.949 | 23.303 | 1.2823 |
| 1.6218 | 1.5870 | 25.513 | 2.4816 | 21.013 | 118.712 | 22.982 | 1.1884 |
| 1.4338 | 1.5293 | 25.570 | 2.2620 | 20.116 | 121.240 | 22.614 | 1.0443 |
| 1.5037 | 1.3838 | 25.945 | 2.3478 | 22.434 | 121.891 | 23.292 | 1.1027 |
| 1.7348 | 1.4378 | 26.249 | 2.8410 | 22.718 | 119.508 | 24.508 | 1.2533 |
| 1.7592 | 1.3484 | 26.258 | 2.9142 | 22.128 | 121.414 | 23.297 | 1.1884 |


| Australia | New Zealand |
| :--- | :--- |
| AUD 1 | NZD 1 |

Euro reference exchange rates published by the European Central Bank (EUR $1=$ currency units ...) ${ }^{2}$

| 1.0658 | 121.32 | 7.4355 | 0.65874 | 8.8075 | 1.6003 | 8.3104 | 1.5840 | 1.6523 | 2.0145 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.9236 | 99.47 | 7.4538 | 0.60948 | 8.4452 | 1.5579 | 8.1129 | 1.3706 | 1.5889 | 2.0288 |
| 0.8956 | 108.68 | 7.4521 | 0.62187 | 9.2551 | 1.5105 | 8.0484 | 1.3864 | 1.7319 | 2.1300 |
| 0.9456 | 118.06 | 7.4305 | 0.62883 | 9.1611 | 1.4670 | 7.5086 | 1.4838 | 1.7376 | 2.0366 |
| 1.1312 | 130.97 | 7.4307 | 0.69199 | 9.1242 | 1.5212 | 8.0033 | 1.5817 | 1.7379 | 1.9438 |
| 1.2439 | 134.44 | 7.4399 | 0.67866 | 9.1243 | 1.5438 | 8.3697 | 1.6167 | 1.6905 | 1.8731 |
| 1.1702 | 127.84 | 7.4370 | 0.69278 | 8.9939 | 1.5590 | 8.1969 | 1.5361 | 1.6337 | 1.8608 |
| 1.2286 | 132.43 | 7.4419 | 0.70196 | 9.0228 | 1.5544 | 8.2421 | 1.6131 | 1.6626 | 1.8982 |
| 1.2613 | 134.13 | 7.4481 | 0.69215 | 9.1368 | 1.5657 | 8.5925 | 1.6346 | 1.6374 | 1.8751 |
| 1.2646 | 134.78 | 7.4511 | 0.67690 | 9.1763 | 1.5734 | 8.7752 | 1.6817 | 1.6260 | 1.8262 |
| 1.2262 | 133.13 | 7.4493 | 0.67124 | 9.2346 | 1.5670 | 8.5407 | 1.6314 | 1.6370 | 1.8566 |
| 1.1985 | 129.08 | 7.4436 | 0.66533 | 9.1653 | 1.5547 | 8.2976 | 1.6068 | 1.6142 | 1.8727 |
| 1.2007 | 134.48 | 7.4405 | 0.67157 | 9.1277 | 1.5400 | 8.2074 | 1.6541 | 1.7033 | 1.9484 |
| 1.2138 | 132.86 | 7.4342 | 0.66428 | 9.1430 | 1.5192 | 8.2856 | 1.6492 | 1.7483 | 1.9301 |
| 1.2266 | 134.08 | 7.4355 | 0.66576 | 9.1962 | 1.5270 | 8.4751 | 1.6220 | 1.7135 | 1.8961 |
| 1.2176 | 134.54 | 7.4365 | 0.66942 | 9.1861 | 1.5387 | 8.3315 | 1.6007 | 1.7147 | 1.8604 |
| 1.2218 | 134.51 | 7.4381 | 0.68130 | 9.0920 | 1.5431 | 8.3604 | 1.5767 | 1.7396 | 1.8538 |
| 1.2490 | 135.97 | 7.4379 | 0.69144 | 9.0620 | 1.5426 | 8.2349 | 1.5600 | 1.7049 | 1.8280 |
| 1.2991 | 136.09 | 7.4313 | 0.69862 | 8.9981 | 1.5216 | 8.1412 | 1.5540 | 1.6867 | 1.8540 |
| 1.3408 | 139.14 | 7.4338 | 0.69500 | 8.9819 | 1.5364 | 8.2207 | 1.6333 | 1.7462 | 1.8737 |
| 1.3119 | 135.63 | 7.4405 | 0.69867 | 9.0476 | 1.5469 | 8.2125 | 1.6060 | 1.7147 | 1.8620 |
| 1.3014 | 136.55 | 7.4427 | 0.68968 | 9.0852 | 1.5501 | 8.3199 | 1.6128 | 1.6670 | 1.8192 |
| 1.3201 | 138.83 | 7.4466 | 0.69233 | 9.0884 | 1.5494 | 8.1880 | 1.6064 | 1.6806 | 1.8081 |
| 1.2938 | 138.84 | 7.4499 | 0.68293 | 9.1670 | 1.5475 | 8.1763 | 1.5991 | 1.6738 | 1.7967 |
| 1.2694 | 135.37 | 7.4443 | 0.68399 | 9.1931 | 1.5449 | 8.0814 | 1.5942 | 1.6571 | 1.7665 |
| 1.2165 | 132.22 | 7.4448 | 0.66895 | 9.2628 | 1.5391 | 7.8932 | 1.5111 | 1.5875 | 1.7175 |

* Calculated from daily quotations. - 1 Exchange rates from Australia and New Zealand; those for New Zealand calculated from rates as at the middle and end of the month. - 2 The ECB publishes daily euro reference exchange rates, which are calculated on the basis of the concertation between
central banks at 14.15. For additional euro reference exchange rates of the ECB, see Statistical Supplement to the Monthly Report 5, Exchange rate statistics.

12 Exchange rates for the national currencies of the euro-area member states, the Deutsche Mark value of the ECU * and euro conversion rates

| France <br> FRF 100 | Italy <br> ITL 1,000 | Netherlands NLG 100 | Belgium/ Luxembourg BEF/LUF 100 | Austria <br> ATS 100 | Spain <br> ESP 100 | Finland FIM 100 | Ireland IEP 1 | Portugal <br> PTE 100 | Greece GRD 100 / EUR 12 | ECU values 1 ECU 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Historic spot middle rates on the Frankfurt exchange in DEM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29.409 | 1.3377 | 88.742 | 4.857 | 14.211 | 1.597 | 41.087 | 2.671 | 1.149 | 0.9103 | 2.05076 |
| 29.500 | 1.2720 | 88.814 | 4.857 | 14.211 | 1.529 | 34.963 | 2.656 | 1.157 | 0.8178 | 2.02031 |
| 29.189 | 1.0526 | 89.017 | 4.785 | 14.214 | 1.303 | 28.915 | 2.423 | 1.031 | 0.7213 | 1.93639 |
| 29.238 | 1.0056 | 89.171 | 4.8530 | 14.214 | 1.2112 | 31.108 | 2.4254 | 0.9774 | 0.6683 | 1.92452 |
| 28.718 | 0.8814 | 89.272 | 4.8604 | 14.214 | 1.1499 | 32.832 | 2.2980 | 0.9555 | 0.6182 | 1.87375 |
| 29.406 | 0.9751 | 89.243 | 4.8592 | 14.214 | 1.1880 | 32.766 | 2.4070 | 0.9754 | 0.6248 | 1.90954 |
| 29.705 | 1.0184 | 88.857 | 4.8464 | 14.210 | 1.1843 | 33.414 | 2.6297 | 0.9894 | 0.6349 | 1.96438 |
| 29.829 | 1.0132 | 88.714 | 4.8476 | 14.213 | 1.1779 | 32.920 | 2.5049 | 0.9763 | 0.5952 325.76 | 1.96913 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | . |  |  | 325.76 336.63 |  |

Irrevocable euro conversion rates (EUR $1=$ currency units ...) ${ }^{3}$


* Calculated from daily quotations. - 1 As per data from the European exchange rates of the ECB (EUR 1 = GRD ...). - 3 Applicable from 1 January Commission. - 2 Up to 1998, reciprocal values of the exchange rates for the 1999. - 4 Applicable from 1 January 2001. - 5 Deutsche Mark conversion Deutsche Mark, published by the Bank of Greece; from 1999, euro reference rate.

13 Effective exchange rates * of the euro and selected foreign currencies

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& 1999 Q1 $=10$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& Effective exch \& hange rate of \& $f$ the euro \& \& \& \& Memo item Indicators of price compet \& the German itiveness 1,2 \& conomy's \& Effective nom selected foreig currencies of 19 \& minal exchan n currencies 9 industrial c \& ge rates of against the countries 1,3 <br>
\hline \& EER-23 4 \& \& \& \& EER-42 5 \& \& 19 industrial \& countries 3 \& 49 countries 6 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Period \& Nominal \& In real terms based on the consumer prices \& In real terms based on the GDP deflator 7 \& In real terms based on the unit labour costs of the national economy 7 \& Nominal \& In real terms based on the consumer prices \& based on the deflators of total sales 7 \& based on con \& sumer prices \& US dollar \& Pound sterling \& Japanese yen <br>
\hline 1999 \& 95.9 \& 95.9 \& 95.8 \& 96.4 \& 96.5 \& 95.8 \& 97.7 \& 98.2 \& 97.7 \& 100.8 \& 102.3 \& 105.1 <br>
\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& 2000 \\
& 2001 \\
& 2002 \\
& 2003 \\
& 2004
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $\begin{array}{r}86.1 \\ 86.7 \\ 89.2 \\ 99.9 \\ 103.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 86.0
86.8
90.3
101.7
105.9

109.0 \& 85.9
86.9
90.3
101.6
105.5 \& 85.3
85.1
88.4
99.6
104.0 \& 87.9
90.4
94.8
106.6
111.0 \& $\begin{array}{r}85.8 \\ 87.0 \\ 90.8 \\ 101.6 \\ 105.4 \\ \\ \hline 109\end{array}$ \& 97.4
91.4
91.4
92.4
95.7

95.8 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 92.7 \\
& 93.2 \\
& 94.2 \\
& 97.8 \\
& 99.3
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 91.1 \\
& 91.4 \\
& 92.6 \\
& 97.1 \\
& 98.8
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 105.4

112.0
110.7
97.7
89.8 \& 105.2
103.6
104.2
99.2
103.4 \& 117.9
106.7
10.8
99.9
101.7
10.0 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{array}{r}
1999 \text { Q1 } \\
\text { Q2 } \\
\text { Q3 } \\
\text { Q4 }
\end{array}
$$ \& 100.0

96.2
94.8
92.9 \& 100.0
96.2
94.8
92.7 \& 100.0
96.1
94.5
92.5 \& 100.0
97.3
95.1
93.3 \& 100.0
96.4
95.5
94.3 \& 10.0
95.9
94.6
92.8 \& 100.0
98.3
97.0
95.4 \& 100.0
98.6
97.8

96.3 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
100.0 \\
97.9 \\
97.1 \\
95.7
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
100.0 \\
102.8 \\
101.4 \\
99.1
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 100.0

102.8
102.3
104.1 \& 100.0
99.0
106.2
115.2 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{array}{r}
2000 \text { Q1 } \\
\text { Q2 } \\
\text { Q3 } \\
\text { Q4 }
\end{array}
$$ \& 89.5

86.5
85.1
83.2 \& 89.3
86.4
85.1
83.3 \& 89.2
86.3
85.0
83.2 \& 88.3
86.0
84.5
82.6 \& 91.0
88.2
87.0
85.5 \& 89.1
86.2
84.8
83.1 \& 95.4
91.4
91.4
90.9

89.8 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 94.8 \\
& 92.7 \\
& 92.1 \\
& 91.4
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 93.4 \\
& 91.3 \\
& 90.2 \\
& 89.4
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 101.5 \\
& 104.3 \\
& 106.2 \\
& 109.4
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 106.4 \\
& 105.4 \\
& 103.9 \\
& 105.0
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 114.9

118.4
119.2
119.2 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{array}{r}
2001 \text { Q1 } \\
\text { Q2 } \\
\text { Q3 } \\
\text { Q4 }
\end{array}
$$ \& 88.3

85.3
86.4
86.8
86.5 \& 88.0
85.4
86.6
87.3 \& 88.3
85.4
86.8
87.3 \& 86.3
83.6
84.6
85.9 \& 90.9
88.8
90.5
91.2 \& 87.8
85.6
87.1
87.6 \& 92.2
90.8
91.1
91.6 \& 91.8
93.8
92.7
93.0

93.2 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 92.0 \\
& 90.7 \\
& 91.4 \\
& 91.5
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 109.3

113.4
112.2
113.1 \& 102.4
104.1
103.9
104.0 \& 108.1
106.9
106.8
104.9 <br>
\hline 2002 Jan
Feb
Mar \& 86.5
85.7
85.7 \& 87.5
86.5
86.8 \& 87.0 \& 85.0 \& 90.7
90.1
90.1
90.3 \& 87.2
86.5
86.7 \& 91.6 \& 93.5
93.1
93.1 \& 91.1
90.8
90.8 \& 116.4
117.3
116.1
115.3 \& 104.9
105.3
104.6 \& 98.3
98.2
99.8 <br>

\hline | Apr |
| :--- |
| May |
| June | \& | 86.1 |
| :--- |
| 87.7 |
| 89.8 |
| 8.7 | \& 87.1

88.8
91.0 \& 88.7 \& 87.0 \& 90.7
92.8
92.8
95.5 \& 87.1
89.0
91.6 \& 92.0 \& 93.1
93.6
94.6 \& 90.6
91.5
93.0 \& 115.3
112.0
109.0 \& 105.2
103.5
101.9 \& 99.4
101.2
101.7 <br>

\hline | July |
| :--- |
| Aug |
| Sep | \& 91.2

90.7
90.7 \& 92.4
91.9
92.0 \& 92.2 \& 90.3 \& 97.5
96.9
97.2 \& 93.4
92.8
93.1 \& 92.7 \& 95.0
94.4
94.5 \& 94.0
93.5
93.5 \& 106.0
107.3
107.6 \& 103.5
103.5
104.7 \& 104.3
104.3
102.5 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ot } \\
& \text { Nov } \\
& \text { Dec }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 91.1

91.9
92.9 \& 92.5
93.2
94.4 \& 93.4 \& 91.2 \& 97.7
98.5
99.6 \& 93.5
94.0
95.2 \& 93.2 \& 94.7
94.8

95.4 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 93.9 \\
& 93.8 \\
& 94.4
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 108.5

106.8
106.0 \& 105.0
104.3
104.0 \& 99.8
100.8
99.6 <br>
\hline 2003 Jan
Feb
Mar \& 95.3
96.6
97.4 \& 96.8
98.1
98.9 \& 97.7 \& 95.9 \& 102.3
103.7
104.4 \& 97.6
98.9
99.4 \& 94.7 \& 96.1
96.7
97.1 \& 95.4
96.3
96.4 \& 103.0
102.2

101.4 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
102.6 \\
101.2 \\
99.3
\end{array}
$$ \& 100.4

99.2
99.8 <br>
\hline Apr May June \& 97.9
101.8
102.2
10.8 \& 99.6
103.6
104.2 \& 102.5 \& 100.4 \& 104.6
108.5
108.8 \& 99.6
103.3
103.7 \& 96.2 \& 97.2
98.7
99.0 \& 96.4
98.0
98.3 \& 101.4
96.7
96.1 \& 98.7
96.9
98.9 \& 98.6
97.7
96.3 <br>

\hline | July |
| :--- |
| Aug |
| Sep | \& 101.0

99.8
99.6 \& 102.9
101.7
101.6 \& 102.0 \& 100.4 \& 107.2
106.0
105.9 \& 102.3
101.1
101.1 \& 96.0 \& 98.4
97.9
97.5 \& 97.5
96.8
96.7 \& 97.8
99.1
97.2 \& 98.5
98.1
98.2 \& 97.3
98.3
101.1 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Oct } \\
& \text { Nov } \\
& \text { Dec }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 101.3

101.2
104.2 \& 103.4
103.3
106.3 \& 104.2 \& 101.8 \& 108.0
108.0
111.2 \& 103.0
103.0
106.0 \& 95.9 \& 98.0
98.1
99.0 \& 97.5
97.5

98.9 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 93.3 \\
& 93.0 \\
& 90.6
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 98.8

99.5
99.5 \& 103.7
103.9
102.9 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& 2004 \text { Jan } \\
& \text { Feb } \\
& \text { Mar }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 105.4

105.3
103.4 \& 107.4
107.3
105.4
103.7 \& 106.5 \& 105.1 \& 112.5
112.3
110.2 \& 106.9
106.8
104.7 \& p 96.6 \& 99.8
99.5
99.0 \& 99.6
99.5
98.6 \& 88.9
89.3
90.9 \& 101.6
104.1
104.2 \& 102.9
102.4
102.1
104.0 <br>
\hline Apr May June \& 101.6
102.4
102.3 \& 103.7
104.4
104.2 \& 104.1 \& 102.4 \& 108.3
109.5
109.6 \& 103.0
104.1
104.1 \& p $\quad 95.3$ \& 98.5
98.6

98.5 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 97.7 \\
& 98.2 \\
& 98.1
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 91.8 \\
& 93.4 \\
& 91.9
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 104.3

103.7
104.9 \& 104.0
100.0
101.6 <br>

\hline | July |
| :--- |
| Aug |
| Sep | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 102.8 \\
& 102.7 \\
& 103.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 104.8 \\
& 104.8 \\
& 105.1
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 104.5 \& 103.1 \& 110.1

109.9
110.3 \& 104.5
104.4
104.7 \& p 95.3 \& 98.9
99.1

99.2 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 98.3 \\
& 98.4 \\
& 98.4
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 90.9 \\
& 91.3 \\
& 90.7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 105.0 \\
& 104.6 \\
& 102.8
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 101.2

100.5
100.8 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Oct } \\
& \text { Nov }
\end{aligned}
$$

Dec \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 104.2 \\
& 105.6 \\
& 107.1
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 106.3

107.7
109.4 \& 107.0 \& 105.5 \& 111.5
113.1
114.4 \& 105.8
107.2
108.5 \& p 96.1 \& 99.6
100.0

100.8 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
98.9 \\
99.4 \\
100.1
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 88.9 \\
& 85.4 \\
& 84.3
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 101.8

101.4
102.8 \& 100.8
102.6
102.0 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{gathered}
2005 \mathrm{Jan} \\
\text { Feb } \\
\text { Mar }
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 105.8 \\
& 105.1 \\
& 106.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 108.0 \\
& 107.2 \\
& 108.2
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& 107.3 \& 105.3 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 112.9 \\
& 111.9 \\
& 112.9
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 106.9 \\
& 105.8 \\
& 106.8
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& p $\quad 95.9$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 100.3 \\
& 100.1 \\
& 100.4
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 99.1 \\
& 98.7 \\
& 98.9
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 85.3 \\
& 86.1 \\
& 85.3
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 101.7 \\
& 102.9 \\
& 103.0
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 103.6

102.4
101.4 <br>

\hline | Apr |
| :--- |
| May |
| June | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 105.1 \\
& 104.0 \\
& 101.2
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 107.2 \\
& 106.2 \\
& 103.4
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \& \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1111.9 \\
& 110.6 \\
& 107.6
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 105.8 \\
& 104.6 \\
& 101.7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& p 95.0 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 99.8 \\
& 99.4 \\
& 98.2
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 98.4 \\
& 97.8 \\
& 96.2
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 86.8 \\
& 87.8 \\
& 89.6
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 104.0 \\
& 103.2 \\
& 104.4
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 100.4

102.0
102.0 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

* The effective exchange rate corresponds to the weighted external value of the currency concerned. - 1 The method of calculation is consistent with the procedure used by the ECB to compute the effective exchange rates of the euro (see Monthly Bulletin, November 2001, pp 51-65). In contrast to footnote 4, the weights used are based on the relevant trade in the period from 1995 to 1997. - 2 Decline in the figures implies an increase in competitiveness. - 3 Euro-area countries as well as Canada, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States. 4 ECB calculations based on the weighted averages of the effective exchange rates of the euro against the currencies of the following countries: Australia, Canada, China, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Hong Kong, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Norway, Poland, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and

United States. The weights used in these calculations are based on manufactured goods trade between 1999 and 2001 and capture third-market effects. Where consumer prices were not yet available, estimates have been used. For details of the methodology, see ECB, Monthly Bulletin, September 2004, pp 69-72 and the ECB's Occasiona Paper No 2, which can be downloaded from the ECB's website (www.ecb.int). - 5 ECB calculations. In addition to the countries belonging to the EER-23 group (see footnote 4), this group also includes the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Philippines, Romania Russian Federation, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand and Turkey. Russian Federation, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand and Turkey. -
6 Euro-area countries and countries belonging to the EER-42 group except Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania and Malta. - 7 Annual and quarterly averages.

Monthly Report
July 2005

## Overview of publications by the Deutsche Bundesbank

This overview provides information about selected recent economic and statistical publications by the Deutsche Bundesbank. Unless otherwise indicated, these publications are available in both English and German, in printed form and on the internet.

The publications are available free of charge from the External Communication Division. For a small fee to cover costs, a file which is updated monthly and contains approximately 40,000 time series published by the Bundesbank can be obtained on magnetic tape cassette or CD-ROM from the Division Statistical data processing, mathematical methods. Orders should be sent, in writing, to one of the addresses listed on the reverse of the title page. Selected time series can also be downloaded from the internet.

Annual Report

## Monthly Report

For information on the articles published between 1990 and 2004 see the index attached to the January 2005 Monthly Report.

- The economic scene in Germany in summer 2004

September 2004

- The performance of German credit institutions in 2003
- Greater flexibility on the German labour market
- How the Bundesbank analyses enterprises' creditworthiness
- New capital requirements for credit institutions (Basel II)


## October 2004

- Report on the stability of the German financial system
- Stress tests at German banks - methods and results

November 2004

- The economic scene in Germany in autumn 2004


## December 2004

- Demographic burdens on growth and wealth in Germany
- The insurance sector as a financial intermediary
- Credit default swaps - functions, importance and information content

January 2005

- The relationship between money and prices
- German banks' foreign direct investment and cross-border services
- Comments on reforming the Stability and Growth Pact

February 2005

- The economic scene in Germany around the turn of 2004-05

March 2005

- Credit growth, bank capital and economic activity
- German balance of payments in 2004


## April 2005

- The changes to the Stability and Growth Pact
- Deficit-limiting budgetary rules and a national stability pact in Germany
- Supervision of financial conglomerates in Germany

May 2005

- The economic scene in Germany in spring 2005

June 2005

- Investment and financing in 2004
- Germany's external relations with the People's Republic of China


## July 2005

- Rapid change in paid employment
- Exchange rates and interest rate differentials: recent developments since the introduction of the euro


## Statistical Supplements to the Monthly Report ${ }^{1}$

1 Banking statistics (monthly)
2 Capital market statistics (monthly)
3 Balance of payments statistics (monthly)
4 Seasonally adjusted business statistics (monthly)
5 Exchange rate statistics (quarterly)

## Special Publications

The monetary policy of the Bundesbank, October 1995²

Makro-ökonometrisches Mehr-Länder-Modell, November $1996^{3}$

Europäische Organisationen und Gremien im Bereich von Währung und Wirtschaft, May $1997^{3}$

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 2003³

European economic and monetary union, February 2004

2 Bankenstatistik Kundensystematik Firmenverzeichnisse, June 20053,5

3 Aufbau der bankstatistischen Tabellen, January $2000^{3}$

4 Financial accounts for Germany 1991 to 2003, September $2004{ }^{6}$

5 Annual accounts of west German enterprises 1971 to 1996, March $1999{ }^{1}$

6 Ratios from annual accounts of German enterprises between 2000 and 2002, November $2004^{6}$

7 Erläuterungen zum Leistungsverzeichnis für die Zahlungsbilanz, February 2005³

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

9 Securities deposits, September 2004

10 International capital links, May 20041,6

11 Balance of payments by region, August 2004

12 Technologische Dienstleistungen in der Zahlungsbilanz, June 2004³
o Not available on the internet.
1 Only the headings and explanatory notes to the data contained in the German originals are available in English. 2 Also available in French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese. 3 Available in German only.
4 Solely available on the internet, updated at half-yearly intervals. Only the sections "Monthly Balance Sheet Statistics", "External position" and "Customer classification" ("Overall survey on sectoral classification", "Survey on breakdown by industry or activity" and "Explanatory notes on the system of customer classification by industry or activity") are available in English.
5 Current version only available on the internet at quarterly intervals.
6 Available on the internet only.

## Discussion Papers*

## Series 1

Economic Studies

13/2005
Foreign direct investment, spillovers and absorptive capacity: evidence from quantile regressions

## 14/2005

Learning on the quick and cheap: gains from trade through imported expertise

## 15/2005

Discriminatory auctions with seller discretion: evidence from German treasury auctions

## 16/2005

Consumption, wealth and business cycles: why is Germany different?

## 17/2005

Tax incentives and the location of FDI: evidence from a panel of German multinationals

18/2005
Monetary disequilibria and the Euro/Dollar exchange rate

19/2005
Berechnung trendbereinigter Indikatoren für Deutschland mit Hilfe von Filterverfahren

20/2005
How synchronized are central and east European economies with the euro area? Evidence from a structural factor model

21/2005
Asymptotic distribution of linear unbiased estimators in the presence of heavy-tailed stochastic regressors and residuals

## 22/2005

The role of contracting schemes for the welfare costs of nominal rigidities over the business cycle

## Series 2

## Banking and Financial Studies

1/2005
Measurement matters - Input price proxies and bank efficiency in Germany

## 2/2005

The supervisor's portfolio: the market price risk of German banks from 2001 to 2003 - Analysis and models for risk aggregation

3/2005
Do banks diversity loan portfolios? A tentative answer based on individual bank loan portfolios

4/2005
Banks, markets, and efficiency
5/2005
The forecast ability of risk-neutral densities of foreign exchange

## Banking legislation

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

2 Gesetz über das Kreditwesen, February $2001^{3}$
2a Grundsatz I über die Eigenmittel der Institute, January $2001^{3}$

2b Grundsatz II über die Liquidität der Institute, August 1999³

7 Instruction sheet for the reporting of large exposures and loans of 3 million Deutsche Mark or more pursuant to sections 13 to 14 of the Banking Act, September 1998

[^28]
[^0]:    * Data in many cases provisional. - 1 Manufacturing sectors excluding, in particular, food products, beverages and tobacco, and refined petroleum products. - 2 Manufacturing industries not classified under energy plus mining and quarrying. - 3 Including manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers. -4 Workplace concept. - 5 Measured on the basis of all civilian members of the labour force. - 6 Domestic sales. - 7 Calculated by the Bundesbank; not seasonally adjusted. Mid-quarter level.

    Deutsche Bundesbank

[^1]:    1 Self-employed persons are also increasingly working part-time, however. According to the figures of the 2004 microcensus, the part-time ratio among self-employed persons is $14 \%$.
    2 Federal Statistical Office, Fachserie 1, Reihe 4.2.1, Struktur der sozialversicherungspflichtig Beschäftigten, Stichtag 30. Juni, various years. The shortened observation period from 1993 is geared to the availability of statistics for Germany as a whole (western and eastern Germany).

[^2]:    4 In addition, there is the option of a "midi-job" covering the income range between $€ 400$ and $€ 800$. Up to the income ceiling, the percentage of payable social security contributions gradually rise to the "normal" level.

[^3]:    6 See E Jahn und H Rudolph (2002), Auch für Arbeitslose

[^4]:    7 Initial studies show that, two years after its introduction, one-sixth of the persons assisted had ceased to be self-employed. Of those who had already ceased to be self-employed after one year, more than half were unemployed again. See F Wiessner (2005), Nicht jeder Abbruch ist eine Pleite, IAB-Kurzbericht 2.
    8 See F Wiessner (2001), Arbeitslose werden Unternehmer. Eine Evaluation der Förderung von Existenzgründungen vormals Arbeitsloser mit Überbrückungsgeld nach § 57 SGB III (vormals § 55a AFG), Beiträge zur Arbeits-markt- und Berufsforschung Nr. 241, Nuremberg.

[^5]:    9 See OECD (2004): Employment Outlook.
    10 See S Wanger (2004), Teilzeitarbeit - Ein Gesetz liegt im Trend, IAB-Kurzbericht 18.

[^6]:    1 To simplify the notation, we have assumed that the currency exchange and the acquisition of the foreign financial asset occur simultaneously. In addition, we have taken the investment period to be one year. By contrast, we used a

[^7]:    ence of restrictions in international capital flows. See, for example, S Herrmann and A Jochem (2003), "The international integration of money markets in the central and east European accession countries: deviations from covered interest parity, capital controls and inefficiencies in the financial sector", Deutsche Bundesbank, Discussion paper 07/03. - 3 The interest rates on which the regressions cited here are based are middle rates on the euro/US dollar market recorded in London at 4 pm by Garban Information Services (GIS). Accord-

[^8]:    ingly, the spot and forward exchange rates were also determined in London at 4 pm by WM Company on the basis of Reuters data. The data source for interest rates and exchange rates is Thomson Financial Datastream. - 4 In addition, the error term $u_{t+k}$ is not likely to correlate with the information available at time $t$. $\mathbf{5}$ This avoids the Siegel paradox which fundamentally states that - depending on the definition of the exchange rate - the appreciation rate of one currency

[^9]:    7 See K Froot and J Frankel (1989), Forward discount bias: is it an exchange risk premium?, Quarterly Journal of Economics, 104, pp 139-161.
    8 An overview is provided by R Jongen, W Verschoor and C Wolff (2002), Perspectives on survey-based exchange rate expectations, Working Paper, Maastricht University. 9 See R Flood und R Hodrick (1990), On testing for speculative bubbles, Journal of Economic Perspectives, 4, pp 85-101 and Y Wu (1995), Are there rational bubbles in foreign exchange markets? Evidence from an alternative test, Journal of International Money and Finance, 14, pp 27-46.

[^10]:    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 3 on banknote circulation in Table III.2). - 10 Overnight deposits (excluding central governments' deposits) and (for the euro area) currency in circulation, central governments overnight monetary liabilities, which are not included in the consolidated balance sheet. - 11 M 1 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 ments deposits) and (for the euro area) central governments monetary
    liabilities with such maturities. - 12 M 2 plus repo transactions, money liabilities with such maturities. - 12 M 2 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 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.

[^11]:    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

[^12]:    footnote 2). - 4 Up to December 1998, with maturities of less than four years. - 5 Excluding deposits of central governments. - 6 Data collected separately from 1999 only; up to December 1998, included in the deposits

[^13]:    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.

[^14]:    * See Table IV.2, footnote*; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions, which appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. - 1 Up to December 1998, foreign

[^15]:    4 Up to November 1993，included in securities（see also footnote 5）．－ $\mathbf{5}$ Up to November 1993，including negotiable money market paper；excluding registered debt securities．－ 6 From 1999，no longer included in loans and deposits（see also footnote 2）．－ 7 Up to December 1998，including working

[^16]:    capital supplied to branches abroad．－ 8 Up to December 1998，including time deposits with terms of less than one month．－ 9 Up to December 1998， excluding time deposits with terms of less than one month．

[^17]:    1 Excluding fiduciary loans. - 2 Including quarrying. - 3 Including the maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and durable consumer goods. -

[^18]:    Report, are not specially marked. - 1 Including subordinated liabilities and liabilities arising from registered debt securities. - 2 Including deposits

[^19]:    * 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 Decreases in June 2002 caused by transition to net recording of debt securities outstanding (ie less own debt securities). The statistical break has been eliminated from the changes. -

[^20]:    2 Including debt securities denominated in foreign currencies. - 3 Issue value when floated. - 4 Including floating rate notes and zero coupon bonds denominated in foreign currencies. - 5 Bonds denominated in bonds denominated in foreign currencies. - 5 Bonds denominated in
    non-euro-area currencies. - 6 Non-negotiable bearer debt securities are classified among bank savings bonds (see also Table IV.10, footnote 3).

[^21]:    * From March 2000, including the foreign branches of building and loan associations. 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 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. - $\mathbf{1}$ Several branches in a given

[^22]:    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

[^23]:    * For definitions, see the notes in the Statistical Supplement to Monthly Report 2, Capital market statistics. - 1 Excluding registered bank debt securities. - $\mathbf{2}$ Debt securities issued by enterprises. - $\mathbf{3}$ Including Federal

[^24]:    Railways Fund, Federal Post Office and Treuhand agency. - 4 Gross sales means only initial sales of newly issued securities. - 5 Maximum maturity according to the terms of issue. - $\mathbf{6}$ Gross sales less redemptions.

[^25]:    For footnotes, see end of the table.

[^26]:    Source: Federal Statistical Office; HWWA Index of World Market Prices. -
    1 Electricity, gas and other fuels. - 2 Bundesbank calculation based on data provided by the Federal Statistical Office. - 3 Previously: Overall construc-
    tion price level. - 4 Excluding value-added tax. - 5 For the euro area, in
    euro. - 6 Coal and crude oil. - 7 Food, beverages and tobacco as well as industrial raw materials.

[^27]:    * Source: European Central Bank. - 1 Enterprises and households.

[^28]:    * Discussion Papers which appeared from 2000 onwards are available on the internet.

    For footnotes, see p 79*.

