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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 Data unknown, not to be published or not meaningful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.

The current economic situation in Germany

Overview

Economic recovery encountering temporary strains

The global economy remained on a recovery path as 2009 drew to a close. Although the pace of global industrial output growth moderated slightly compared with the third quarter, the volume of world trade continued to expand briskly. The south and east Asian emerging market economies, in particular, continued to generate considerable momentum. The region's resultant rising demand for oil and other commodities was one of the factors that sharply drove up prices in the international markets last year. The OPEC countries and several Latin American states were the principal beneficiaries of this. Among the industrialised countries, the United States was the frontrunner in the fourth quarter, recording a perceptible acceleration in economic growth. By contrast, the euro area's recovery was muted, mainly because of waning stimuli from fiscal programmes and stockbuilding.

Global economy

Despite temporary strains, the available leading indicators show that the dynamic upward thrust of the global economy continued into the new year. The scenario of a broad-based global upturn therefore remains intact.

In view of this benign overall environment and given continuing abundant liquidity and low interest rates, the situation on the international capital markets eased further on the whole as the new year began. Phases of uncertainty were comparatively short-lived. This initially pushed up stock market prices and pushed down corporate bond yields. In the

Financial market setting

euro area, too, wholesale funding conditions for enterprises improved perceptibly. The spreads of BBB-rated, euro-denominated corporate bonds over government bonds narrowed to levels last seen at the beginning of 2008. Declining interest rate spreads since early 2009 were accompanied by lively issuance activity on Europe's corporate bond markets.

Since mid-January, however, the positive economic signals have increasingly been clouded by political developments in the perception of market participants. Thus plans to tighten banking regulation and potentially force financial institutions to shoulder a greater part of the cost of the financial crisis triggered stock market losses worldwide, particularly among financial stocks. Moreover, the public discourse on the sustainability of Greece's sovereign debt has seen spreads on Greek debt securities widen considerably vis-à-vis German Bunds. This has also affected the euro, which has fallen widely in the foreign exchange markets, particularly since the beginning of 2010.

*Monetary
policy*

Monetary growth slowed again in the reporting quarter as lending to the private sector was virtually stagnant; monetary developments consequently present no medium-term inflation risks at present. Not least owing to the likelihood that economic recovery will be gradual, consumer prices are currently expected to remain compatible with price stability over the horizon relevant for monetary policy, and market participants' medium to long-term inflation expectations likewise remain well anchored in the euro area.

In consideration of this constellation, the Governing Council of the ECB left its key interest rates unchanged between October 2009 and January 2010. Throughout the fourth quarter of 2009, the main refinancing operations were again conducted as fixed-rate tenders with full allotment at an interest rate of 1%.

The liquidity situation within the European banking sector can still be described as exceptionally good. This is borne out by the fact that demand for the third 12-month tender in December was significantly lower than for the first transaction of this type in June 2009. Moreover, the number of banks taking part in this operation was smaller than in the two previous ones.

As developments on the money and capital market continued to normalise, the Governing Council of the ECB was able to initiate a gradual phasing-out of the extraordinary liquidity measures at the turn of the year. The last supplementary three-month longer-term refinancing operation and the last twelve-month longer-term refinancing operation, which will be fixed at the average minimum bid rate of the MROs over the life of this operation, were conducted in December 2009. In January 2010, the Eurosystem's counterparties were offered liquidity-providing operations in US dollars and Swiss francs for the last time. In addition, the Governing Council of the ECB decided to conduct its last six-month longer-term refinancing operation at the end of March 2010. Euro-area money market rates barely reacted to the announcement that the non-standard monetary policy

measures would gradually be phased out. The Governing Council will take decisions on the continued implementation of the gradual exit measures at the beginning of March.

For the first time since the fourth quarter of 2008, bank lending in the euro area recorded an increase, albeit a small one, in the volume of loans to domestic private non-banks. However, this was the outcome of fairly heterogeneous developments in the individual sectors. Lending to households expanded most, with the positive developments seen in the last two quarters firming further. This was again attributable to loans for house purchase, which make up the lion's share of household borrowing. Growth in loans to households in the final quarter of 2009 contrasted with a strong cyclical decline in lending to non-financial corporations. However, the fact that short-term lending contracted sharply whereas long-term loans continued to expand appreciably indicates that cyclical factors were paramount in determining credit dynamics.

German economy

The economic recovery in Germany faltered in the autumn months of 2009, partly as a result of temporary factors. The phasing-out of the car scrappage environmental premium, in particular, considerably dented macroeconomic momentum. According to a flash estimate by the Federal Statistical Office, real gross domestic product stagnated quarter on quarter. This compares with a gain of 0.7% in aggregate output in the third quarter of 2009. While domestic activity was sluggish, export business again expanded robustly during the reporting period. The fact that the slowdown in growth can to some extent be

explained by temporary factors, whereas export business, which is traditionally a mainstay of the German economy, continues to expand at a rapid pace indicates that the economic recovery basically remains intact.

Nominal exports of goods rose by 5.1% in seasonally adjusted terms in the fourth quarter compared with the previous three months, in which growth of 5.4% had already been recorded. Having picked up spectacularly between May and September, deliveries to the European Union moderated towards the end of the period under review. Interestingly, the volatile growth pattern not only affected deliveries to euro-area partner countries but was also fairly similar for deliveries to both old and new EU member states that are not members of the euro area. In numerous countries, the strongly expansionary effects emanating from the stockbuilding cycle appear to have combined with the impact of the fiscal stabilisation measures to create an appreciable economic stimulus in the third quarter, which spread across the entire European Union via production interlinkages and thus temporarily gave a major boost to German exports to the countries in this region. Seasonally adjusted imports of goods and services fell significantly in the period under review, after having outpaced exports in the third quarter of 2009. Given the ongoing revival in exports and recently weaker import activity, external trade made a considerable positive contribution to GDP growth on balance in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Enterprises' willingness to invest in machinery and equipment and in industrial and com-

mercial property appears to have remained muted at the end of the year. According to the available indicators, investment volumes did not match the third-quarter levels. Given continuing considerable underutilisation of production capacity, it is, however, notable that the fall-off in investment following the marked correction at the beginning of 2009 has remained within narrow bounds. This applies both to investment in industrial and commercial construction and to investment in new machinery and equipment and can, moreover, be read as an indication that the internal funds available to enterprises have, to date, covered planned real investment. This suggests that the slow growth in loans to non-financial corporations in Germany does not reflect a credit crunch.

Private consumption was again extremely sluggish in the fourth quarter of 2009, having already fallen by 0.9% in the third quarter in seasonally and calendar-adjusted terms. As in the third quarter, this weakening of demand was mainly due to passenger car sales, deliveries of which remained elevated but dipped appreciably compared with the preceding three months as the boosting effect of the environmental premium wore off. By contrast, retail sales were unchanged on the quarter.

The resilience of the German labour market is one of the most remarkable features of the current recession. The adjustment to the slump in production in the final quarter of 2008 and first quarter of 2009 differs from that seen in past economic downturns in important respects. Job losses in the generally

volatile manufacturing industry have, to date, been very moderate. By contrast, the number of hours worked has responded much more sharply than in previous recessions. Another unusual feature of the current overall economic situation is the rise in labour market participation (disregarding trend factors). Although jobs will probably continue to be cut in manufacturing in the coming period, there is no indication of a sharp increase in lay-offs. In fact, leading indicators for the labour market point upward and are, in some cases, even approaching neutral territory.

In the upstream stages of the production and distribution chain, the drop in prices that had, a year earlier, first affected commodities and intermediate goods and later spread to finished products abated, at least temporarily, in the fourth quarter of 2009 as the global economy picked up steam. While the disinflationary process that has been in evidence since mid-2008, and which ran through the various stages of the production chain, initially continued with respect to final products, there have been signs of a trend reversal in import prices at the current end. This is also likely to have a lagged effect on domestic producer and consumer prices. To date, the slightly accelerated but still moderate pace of consumer price inflation has, however, mainly been the result of higher energy prices. All other product categories experienced little or no inflation.

The German economy is on a recovery path, the underlying momentum of which does not, according to the available indicators, appear at risk but which is currently still subject

to negative influences. In the short term, the comparatively cold and snowy winter weather has considerably dampened construction activity, in particular, since the turn of the year and is also likely to have adversely affected the transport sector and other outdoor industries. Yet despite the fairly volatile quarterly pattern, neither the underlying dynamics of economic growth nor the demand profile indicates that the expansionary cyclical forces in Germany have abated, especially given the, to date, very robust recovery of the global economy.

Public finances

The economic slump and the expansionary fiscal policy response have had a profound impact on public budgets. Following two years of a virtually balanced government budget, a high deficit was recorded in 2009. According to provisional data released by the Federal Statistical Office, the deficit ratio amounted to 3.2% and thus exceeded the EU reference value. Cyclical factors accounted for not quite half of the dramatic deterioration vis-à-vis the previous year. In this context the negative cyclical impact was significantly mitigated by the fact that the macroeconomic profile was favourable for public finances. The deficit ratio is likely to continue to rise substantially in 2010 and could reach as much as 5%. Based on current analysis, the cyclical component of the deficit is likely to increase slightly again even though GDP is expected to expand perceptibly, as the overall growth profile will – unlike in 2009 – probably be fairly unfavourable for public finances. The increase in the deficit will nonetheless be primarily structural in nature, as

further spending measures and tax cuts take their toll.

The German government presented a revised draft budget for 2010 in mid-December 2009. Although expectations regarding the macroeconomic environment have improved significantly compared with the first draft budget of June 2009, forecast net new borrowing was revised down by barely €½ billion to just short of €86 billion. However, the structural deficit, ie the deficit adjusted for cyclical effects and financial transactions which constitutes the starting point for the gradual reduction of the constitutional borrowing limit to 0.35% of GDP by 2016 envisaged under the new “debt brake” rules, was ratcheted up substantially compared with the June 2009 draft budget. This can be explained in part by the reclassification of loans to the social security funds as grants. It should be recalled that the new budget rules are intended to reverse the persistent trend towards ballooning debt ratios and prevent further delays in the structural consolidation of public finances, which is widely acknowledged to be necessary. The transitional arrangements seek to ensure a relatively constant structural improvement starting in 2011. This would be jeopardised, however, if the necessary consolidation were postponed until the next legislative period or if the budgetary situation were even to deteriorate further as a result of additional fiscal measures, potentially endangering the success of the new rules. Against this backdrop, when setting the central government budget for 2011 and the medium-term financial plan, the reference deficit in 2010 should not only be based on a realistic

assessment of current budgetary developments. By the same token, temporary charges (such as the one-off conversion of the loan to the Federal Employment Agency into a grant) should not be misused in order to artificially increase the scope for borrowing during the transitional period, thus postponing the necessary consolidation.

In December 2009 the Ecofin Council adjudged Germany to have an excessive deficit and called on the German government to bring the deficit ratio back below the 3% ceiling by 2013 at the latest. It demanded no consolidation for 2010, instead recommending that the fiscal measures be implemented as planned. Germany is to reduce its structural deficit by an average of 0.5% of GDP a year starting from 2011, with consolidation to be accelerated should economic and budgetary developments be better than expected. Not least in the light of the macro-economic outlook, these recommendations are not very challenging and ultimately constitute minimalist requirements as measured by the intention of the Stability and Growth Pact.¹ The updated stability programme that the German government presented on 9 February just complies with these requirements,

although the necessary measures were not specified and greater efforts would have been desirable in view of the high deficits and the fact that the debt ratio will continue to rise in 2013.

Germany has prominent responsibility for ensuring that the fiscal rules in the euro area are rigorously complied with. These fiscal rules in particular and the EU's fiscal policy in general are currently being put to their severest test since monetary union was launched. Compliance with the national consolidation requirements agreed on by the EU bodies is therefore imperative. It was thus heartening to see that on 11 February the European Council demanded that Greece take additional measures and on 16 February the Ecofin Council imposed extensive conditions under the excessive deficit procedure. The European Council has highlighted all countries' responsibility for ensuring euro-area stability. It is now up to national policymakers to meet their obligations in order to safeguard the institutional foundations of monetary union.

¹ See also Deutsche Bundesbank, Monthly Report, November 2009, pp 63 to 66.

Global and European setting

World economic activity

The cyclical recovery of the world economy, which had begun in the second quarter of 2009, continued in the last quarter of the year. Numerous economic stimulus programmes, expansionary monetary policy, ongoing calming of the financial markets and the inventory cycle all combined to keep providing key stimuli. All the same, global industrial output in October-November was up by a more moderate 2%, after seasonal adjustment, from the previous quarter, in which – boosted in part by the increased demand for cars due to government stimulus measures – it had grown by 3%. The volume of global trade, by contrast, maintained its very buoyant growth in that two-month period.

Global economy still on path to recovery...

The south and east Asian emerging market economies, particularly China and India, remained on their steep expansionary path and also managed to increase their total economic output considerably on average for all of 2009. The rise in demand from this region for crude oil and other commodities, in particular, caused their prices in the international markets to rise sharply over the course of the past year. This benefited, in particular, the OPEC nations and some Latin American economies which have now largely returned to sound growth. Of the industrial countries, the United States was clearly at the forefront of economic developments in the fourth quarter, as the pace of growth increased perceptibly. By contrast, the euro-area recovery has made hardly any meaningful progress owing, above all, to the subsiding effects of the fiscal stimulus packages and to inventory adjust-

... yet great differences with respect to dynamics remain between countries and between groups of countries

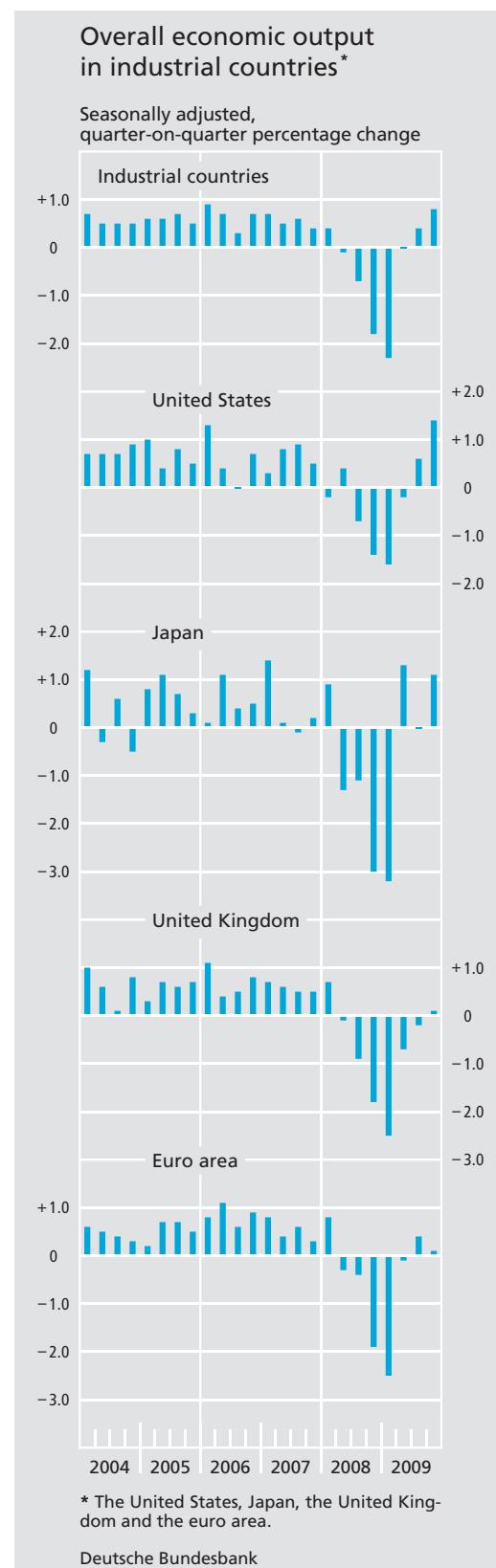
ments. The Japanese economy, however, emerged from a growth hiatus in the third quarter with renewed vigour. Total real gross domestic product (GDP) of the industrial countries as a group, at + $\frac{3}{4}$ % (after seasonal adjustment) according to initial estimates based on provisional information for some major economies and the euro area, grew significantly faster than in the previous quarter. On average for all of 2009, however, growth was still down by $3\frac{1}{2}$ %.

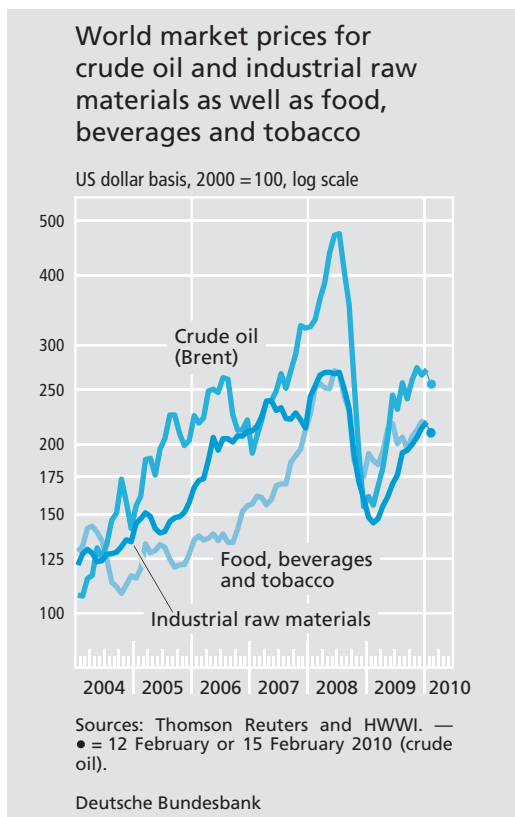
*Cyclical signs
still clearly
positive in early
2010*

The global economy appears to have remained on its growth track following the turn of 2009-10, with the global Purchasing Managers' Index for the manufacturing sector up again noticeably in January. The OECD composite leading indicator also continued its rise towards the end of the previous year, signalling good future prospects for the south and east Asian and Latin American emerging market economies as well as for the industrial countries. Of the industrial countries, the US economic climate, in particular, has improved visibly of late.

*IMF forecast
revised
upwards*

At the end of January, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) revised its forecast of global growth for this year upwards, from 3.1% in its autumn forecast to a current level of 3.9%, to take account of sharp corrections for both the advanced economies (to 2.1%) and the developing and emerging economies (to 6.0%). Of the latter group, the growth rates were revised upwards by 2.1 percentage points for Russia to 3.6%, by one point for China to 10.0% and for India by 1.3 points to 7.7%. Real global trade is expected to grow by +5.8% as compared with +2.5% in early





October. For 2011, now included in the published forecast for the first time, the IMF now expects global GDP to grow by 4.3% and world trade to expand by 6.3%. This interim forecast for 2010 and 2011 rests on the assumption that average crude oil prices (based on a basket of the three most important blends of oil) will be at US\$76 and US\$82 a barrel respectively.

Commodities more expensive since beginning of Q4

The price of a barrel of Brent crude oil continued to rise sharply in the first half of October before then mostly holding steady within a relatively narrow band of US\$75 to US\$80 up until the end of the year. There was ultimately no major price volatility throughout the entire second half of 2009, which was also due to the near-absence of disruptions to production in the Gulf of Mexico owing to

the very mild hurricane season. On average for the quarter, though, the price of crude oil still rose by nearly one-tenth on the quarter and by nearly one-third on the year. In early January the price of crude oil very briefly broke the US\$80 mark before returning to US\$72¾ or €53½ per barrel by mid-February. In order to minimise speculation, in January the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission introduced upper position limits, though the effects of these limits cannot yet be reliably assessed. Non-oil commodity prices continued to rise sharply from October to mid-January before going back down noticeably. In the first half of February non-oil commodities were trading 29¾% higher on the year in US dollar terms. Higher prices for industrial raw materials, which rose by +42% year-on-year, played a greater role here than increases in the prices of food, beverages and tobacco (+8%).

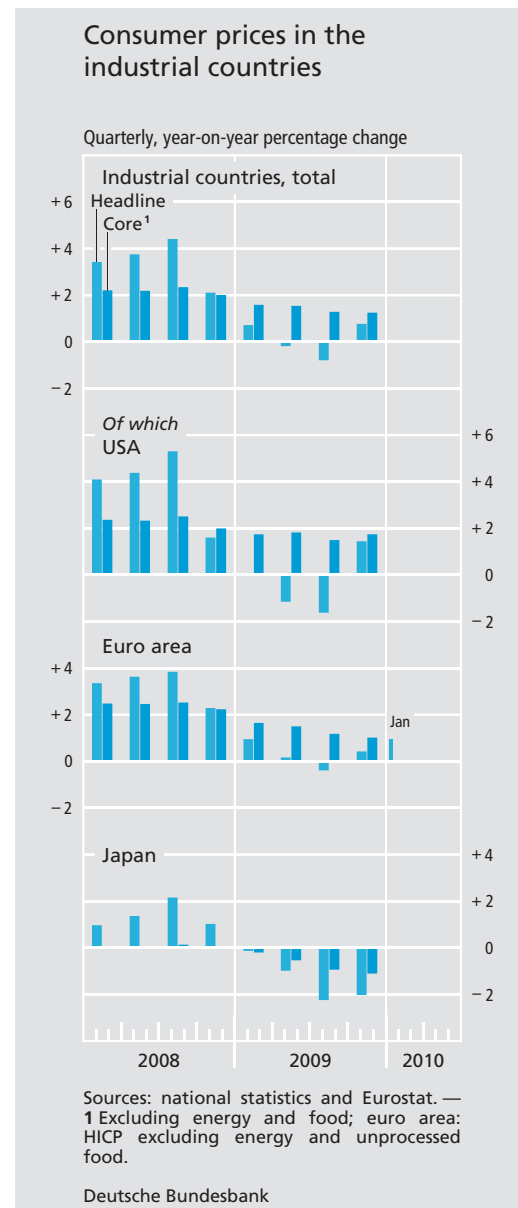
Rising prices for energy and food had a perceptible impact on consumer price trends in the industrial countries in the fourth quarter. Headline inflation was up by 0.6% (after seasonal adjustment) on the quarter. Year-on-year inflation, having been negative up until October, reversed itself and returned to positive territory in November owing, above all, to a base effect in the above-mentioned components. In December, headline inflation stood at 1.6%, or 1.9% excluding Japan. Core inflation (excluding energy and food), by contrast, has stood at around 1¼% since the middle of 2009.

Year-on-year consumer price inflation once again positive

Selected emerging market economies

Strong growth in south and east Asian emerging market economies

Of the emerging market economies (EMEs), it was those in south and east Asia which, in the fourth quarter, remained at the forefront of the cyclical recovery, even though the exceptionally strong momentum of the period spanning the second and third quarters of 2009 has subsided somewhat in many places. In China, however, real year-on-year GDP growth accelerated from 9% in the third quarter to 10¾% in the fourth. Although the expansion of year-on-year growth was due in part to a base effect, the pace of overall growth remained high even in the final quarter of the year. Positive stimuli were generated by the extant fiscal policy stimuli, strong growth of household consumption and a distinct recovery in export demand. For 2009 as a whole, Chinese economic output rose by 8¾%. According to an official estimate, gross investment, which was expanded massively by the government economic stimulus programme, contributed no less than eight percentage points. Consumer price inflation in the past few months rose sharply again, particularly due to a base effect and a weather-related increase in food prices, and stood at 1.5% in January. On average for 2009, the consumer price index fell by 0.7%, owing mainly to lower energy prices. Since growth prospects have remained favourable, attention has been increasingly given to inflationary risks. Against this background, China's central bank tightened the reins of monetary policy somewhat at the beginning of the year. In addition, the authorities have announced a significant cutback in credit growth in 2010. In India, where real GDP (at



market prices) grew by 6¾% on the year in the third quarter, recovery continued apace in the fourth quarter. The sharp consumer price inflation, caused particularly by crop failures, persisted throughout the reporting period. Average inflation for the year totalled 10.9%, the highest rate since 1998.

In the Latin American countries, too, the cyclical upswing continued up until the end of

*Latin America
on solid growth
path*

the year. This was true especially of the Brazilian economy, where, according to the available indicators, household consumption, which is still being stimulated by government incentives, continued to expand sharply in the fourth quarter. In addition, increased investment activity and rising demand from overseas, not least from Asia, are likely to have boosted growth. In Mexico, it appears likely that real GDP rose significantly in the last quarter of 2009, according to the available information. However, the extremely strong pace of the previous quarter, during which the economy rebounded following a decrease in influenza A (H1N1) and the country's car industry benefited from the US "cash for clunkers" scheme, could not be maintained. In many Latin American countries, consumer price inflation picked up at the beginning of 2010 for the first time in a long time. In January, inflation stood at 4.6% in Brazil and 4.5% in Mexico.

*Positive tendencies
in Russia*

Real GDP in Russia contracted by 8% on average for 2009 according to an initial estimate from the Federal State Statistics Service. This implies that macroeconomic output grew significantly in the fourth quarter after seasonal adjustment, to which fiscal stimuli probably made a major contribution. Given the massive collapse in 2009 as a whole, the rise in the unemployment rate by two percentage points from the previous year's average to 8.4% was still within reasonable bounds. The cyclical recovery is generally expected to continue in the current year as well. Consumer price inflation has abated in Russia throughout the reporting period, posting a rate of

8.1% in January compared with 13.4% a year earlier.

USA

In the final quarter of 2009, the US economy accelerated considerably. After the elimination of seasonal variations, total economic output according to the initial estimate rose by 1½% from the preceding quarter, in which it had risen by ½%. At -2½%, however, the overall 2009 result was still perceptibly in negative territory. According to current indicators, the US economy got off to a positive start in the new year, and its outlook is more favourable than it has been for quite some time. The recovery of household final demand is likely to initially remain based on monetary and fiscal policy support measures.

*Economic
activity picking
up steam*

A considerable slowdown in inventory depletion was the primary reason why total economic output picked up speed towards the end of 2009. However, domestic household final demand likewise rose once again. Real household consumption even managed to surpass by ½% its elevated level of the third quarter, when car sales had been given a strong boost by the temporary government environmental premium granted in July and August. After dipping sharply in September, car sales rebounded strongly over the course of the fourth quarter. In addition, households rapidly increased their spending on other goods and services. This may have had several causes: not only did household wealth recover, but real disposable incomes also saw solid growth and the saving ratio held steady at 4½%. That the saving ratio remained

*Expansion of
household
consumption
from elevated
level ...*

Saving and unemployment during the global financial and economic crisis

The impact of the global recession on the labour markets in industrial countries has varied quite considerably. Beginning with the third quarter of 2007, when the first major shockwave emanated from the international financial markets, unemployment in the USA doubled to 9.6% in the third quarter of 2009.¹ In Spain, the number of unemployed persons rose in this period by more than ten percentage points to 18.7%. By contrast, Germany even managed to post a slight decline in unemployment. What is noteworthy is that, in a pattern transcending national borders, there was no close connection between job losses and total output losses.²

Conversely, there seems to be a very close symmetric link between the increase in the level of underemployment and the growth pattern of the household saving ratio. In countries such as Germany, France or Japan, where the impact on labour markets has thus far been relatively limited, households increased their saving only modestly. By contrast, in the USA, the UK and particularly in Spain, a relatively sharp increase in saving and unemployment was observed.

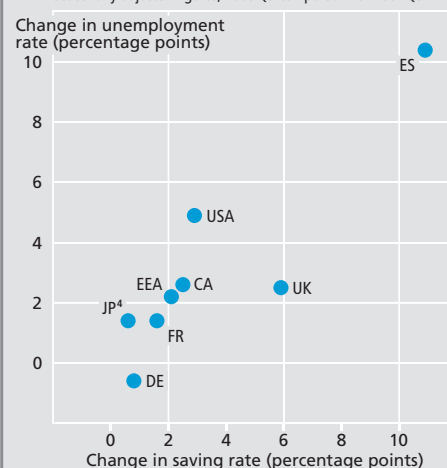
This link suggests that, across the world, enterprises and households alike have assessed their economic outlook quite disparately. For instance, in export-oriented economies like Germany and Japan the downturn might have been interpreted first and foremost as a temporary decline in foreign demand, which households would not interpret as a threat of major adjustment in employment (redundancies) and which therefore did not result in a sharp fall in consumer spending. This argument is based on the theory of saving, which contends that households generally keep their spending constant if they suspect that the period of economic slowdown will be relatively short, whereas any anticipation of a protracted process of structural adjustment involving heavy job losses triggers an increase in precautionary saving. This appears to have been very much the case in Spain.

Naturally, there were numerous other factors which influenced households' spending in the course of 2008 and 2009. In particular, the extensive government programmes to stimulate purchases of durable goods, such as the environmental premium in Germany, are likely to

have at least intermittently depressed the saving ratio, taken in isolation. On the other hand, it appears that wealth losses in the wake of the international financial crisis have discernibly dampened private consumption in some countries in favour of stronger saving. Between the third quarter of 2007 and the first quarter of 2009 – the low point in the financial markets – mainly US and UK households saw their net financial wealth dwindle. The prime reason for this was that – unlike German and Japanese households – they had invested most of their financial assets in shares, which recorded particularly large losses. This was compounded by financial losses on real estate ownership. As a consequence, fewer options were available for taking up collateralised loans for consumption purposes, which had played a role in reducing the saving ratio in the years preceding the crisis, especially in the USA. In Spain, the home value to income ratio has by no means declined more sharply than in the USA and therefore does not explain the relatively strong increase in the saving ratio. Nonetheless, the perception of major turmoil in the real estate markets, coupled with signs of a long and arduous structural adjustment process, predominantly in the construction sector, and the adverse effects of this in the labour market are likely to have had a significant influence on Spanish households' saving.

Saving and unemployment rates in selected industrial countries³

Seasonally adjusted figures, 2009 Q3 compared with 2007 Q3



¹ Although, for the USA, more up-to-date information is available, for various other countries considered here data are available only up to 2009 Q3. — ² See Deutsche Bundesbank, Labour markets in the global recession, Monthly

Report, November 2009, pp 20–21. — ³ Sources: Eurostat, BIS, OECD, national data and Bundesbank calculations. — ⁴ 2009 Q2 compared with 2007 Q3.

unchanged is probably associated with the stabilisation in the labour market (see box on page 17). Although unemployment in the fourth quarter, at 10.0%, was higher than at any time since the second quarter of 1983, the shedding of jobs came to a near-standstill at the turn of 2009-10. By contrast, price trends did not provide any further relief to consumers. Higher energy prices, in particular, caused the consumer price index to rise by 0.9% in the fourth quarter from the preceding three-month period. A base effect as a result of the sharp drop in energy prices in the fourth quarter of 2008 was the primary reason why headline inflation underwent a turnaround from -1.3% to +2.7% between September and December. The annual inflation rate excluding food and energy rose by 0.3 percentage point to +1.8%.

... yet other demand components likewise pointing upwards

Improved profitability and a rise in capacity utilisation – albeit from a low level – enticed firms to step up their spending on machinery and equipment and on software. However, commercial construction investment continued its nosedive, which is attributable to its lagging the cycle and to the steep downturn in the relevant real-estate-market segment. Investment in residential construction continued to recover, albeit at a much slower pace than a quarter earlier. Given the real effective depreciation of the US dollar over the preceding months, exports were able to fully constitute part of the revival in world trade. As the growth of exports (4½%) outstripped that of imports (2½%), on balance foreign trade generated a slight increase in GDP in the final quarter of the year.

Japan

After a hiatus in the third quarter, the recovery of the Japanese economy became reinvigorated in the last quarter of 2009, during which real growth, at 1% on the quarter after seasonal adjustment, was nearly as strong as in the second quarter, when the cyclical recovery had begun. Average GDP growth for the year as a whole was -5%. However, throughout the reporting period the Japanese economy remained dependent on strong external stimuli and on fiscal policy. Although household consumption in the fourth quarter did once again post a significant gain on the preceding three-month period (+¾%), this is likely to be due largely to government incentives, especially for purchasing consumer durables. The persistent difficulties in the labour market situation, in particular, have dented households' propensity to consume, even though unemployment remained quite low by international standards, ending the year at 5.1%. Whereas investment for residential construction continued to contract in the fourth quarter, commercial investment stabilised, most likely because the favourable trend in overseas business continued. Real exports continued to recover at a brisk pace, growing by 5% compared with the third quarter of the year. In the light of muted domestic demand, imports rose by only 1¼%. This calculates to foreign trade making up nearly one-half of total GDP growth in the final quarter. The negative year-on-year growth in the consumer price index narrowed, primarily owing to a base effect in the energy component, by one-half percentage point to 1.7% between September and December. Excluding the

Reinvigoration of recovery path

comparatively volatile prices for food and energy, the Japanese basket of consumer goods was 1.2% cheaper at the end of 2009 than a year earlier.

United Kingdom

Economic slump is over

In the United Kingdom, the economic contraction that had begun in the second quarter of 2008 ended in the fourth quarter; however, no meaningful cyclical recovery has occurred yet. Real GDP in the fourth quarter was only minimally higher than the relatively low level of the preceding period and contracted by 4¾% on the year. This disappointing fourth-quarter result rested on a virtual stagnation of real gross value added in both the services sector and the manufacturing sector (excluding construction). With regard to manufacturing it should be noted that, following the completion of maintenance and repairs, the production of oil and gas picked up perceptibly again after seasonal adjustment and manufacturing output was pointed upwards for the first time since early 2008, whereas output in the utilities sector contracted considerably. Activity in the construction sector, which in the previous quarter had been boosted to a large extent by numerous public building projects, did not grow any further. In October, the standardised unemployment rate, at 7.8%, held steady at the level of the third-quarter months. Consumer price inflation, which had also been relatively high owing to the depreciation of the pound sterling in 2009, jumped toward the turn of the year. In January 2010, the 2.5-percentage-point increase in value-added tax caused inflation to climb to 3.5%.

New EU member states

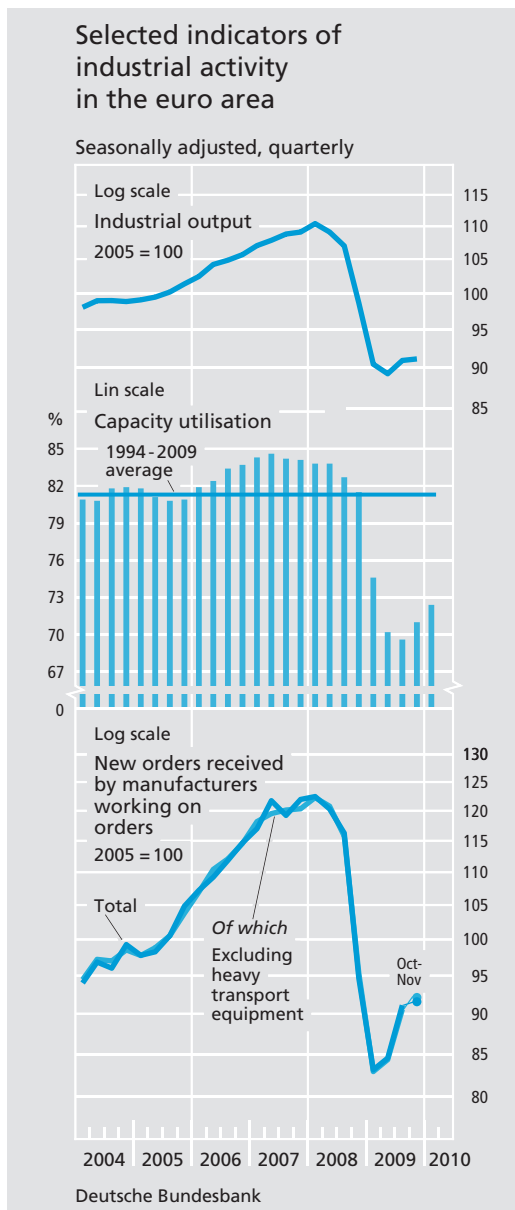
The economic picture for the new EU member states remains quite heterogeneous. Estonia and Lithuania, which – like Latvia – were forced to cope with a particularly sharp correction of their unsustainable growth paths once their external sources of finance had dried up, saw their economies resume economic growth in the fourth quarter. Poland, which had hardly any past imbalances to deal with, will probably have continued its recovery, which had already begun in the second quarter, thanks to robust domestic demand. In Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia and Romania, however, the slump does not appear to have abated even in the fourth quarter. The increase in the standardised unemployment rate for this group of countries as a whole by 0.3% over the course of the fourth quarter to 9.2% at the end of the year, however, is much weaker in a quarter-on-quarter comparison. Over the same period, consumer price inflation, as measured by the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), rose by 0.1 percentage point to 3.2%.

Economic picture remains mixed

Macroeconomic trends in the euro area

The euro-area recovery made little progress in the last quarter of 2009. Real GDP was only marginally up, after seasonal adjustment, from the third quarter, in which it had grown by ½%. On account of the sharp decline in output in the first quarter, total economic output fell by 4% on average for the year. The main reasons for the stalled recovery in the euro area – broken down by country –

Upward trend stalled



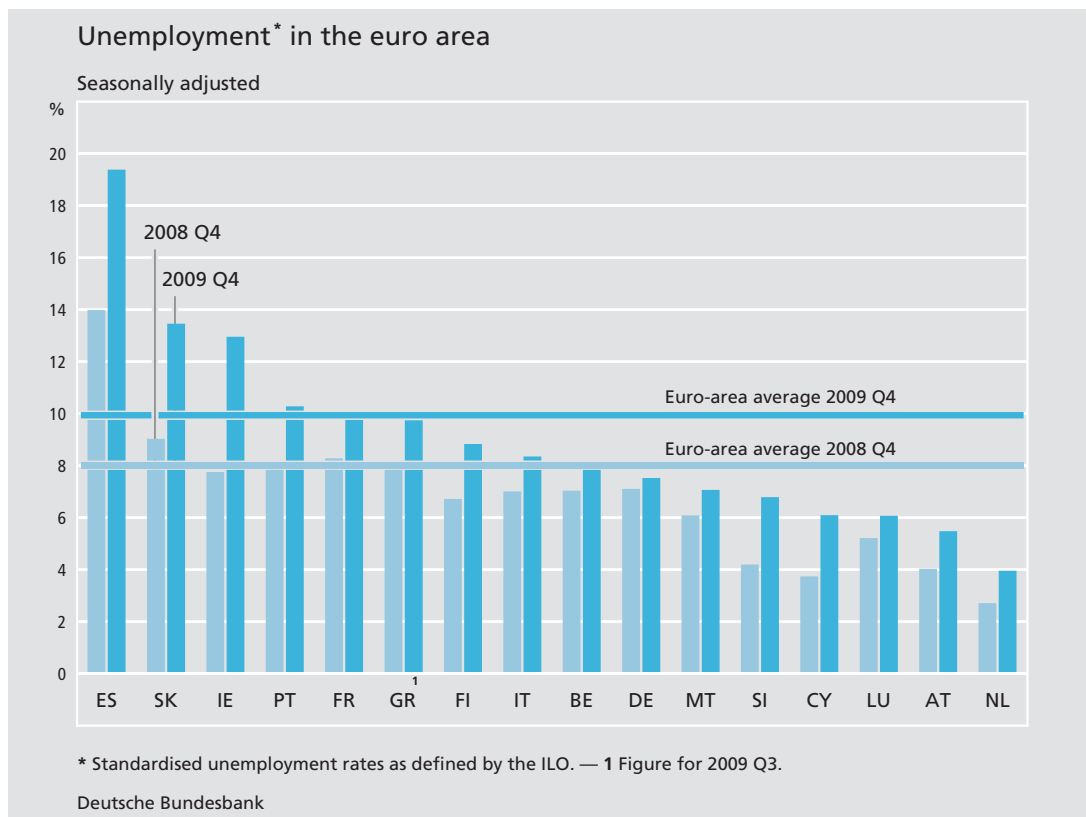
were faltering growth in Germany and a slight decline in Italy's GDP. By contrast, the French economy grew markedly more strongly because, among other things, the gradual reduction in the environmental premium for new cars that had begun in January 2010 continued to buoy car sales even into the fourth quarter.¹ In Spain, the cyclical tailspin that had continued since the third quarter of 2008 has come to a near-standstill. For the

current quarter, recovery in the euro area is likely to remain sluggish amidst subsiding stimuli from the government economic stimulus packages. The muted outlook is also manifesting itself in a January revision of the IMF's forecast: now growth in 2010 is predicted to be only 1.0%, thereby lagging far behind that of the industrial countries as a group and especially that of the United States.

On the supply side, the weaker GDP growth in the fourth quarter of 2009 is largely attributable to a more subdued pace of industrial output growth, which amounted to a mere ¼% after seasonal adjustment compared with +2% in the third quarter. Capacity utilisation in the manufacturing sector, however, rose just as sharply in the October-January period as in the three months previously. Whereas the manufacturers of capital goods and intermediate goods saw distinct growth compared with the third-quarter months (+1¼% and +1½% respectively), output of consumer goods (-¼%) and energy (-1%) continued to decline. In 2009 as a whole, industrial output fell by 15%. Growth of demand for industrial goods likewise weakened in the October-November two-month period, up to which information is available. Excluding the manufacture of other transport equipment, which is often characterised by large orders, new orders rose by a seasonally adjusted 1¾% from the third quarter, in

Industrial activity expanding less dynamically of late

¹ For orders up to 30 June 2010 with an invoice date not later than 30 September 2010, only one premium (prime à la casse) of €700 (previously €1,000) is paid. This premium will go down to €500 for orders up to 31 December 2010 with an invoice date not later than 31 March 2011.



which they had grown by 7½%. Sentiment in the industrial sector continued to brighten at the beginning of the year, even though survey results remained visibly below their long-term averages. One factor was that order books and inventory stocks were no longer assessed as unfavourably as before, while another was that the indicator for production expectations continued the steep ascent which had begun in the second quarter.

One of the key demand-based pillars of overall euro-area growth in the fourth quarter was exports, which in nominal terms and after adjustment for seasonal variation rose by not less than 4% in October-November compared with the third quarter. Imports grew somewhat more weakly, at 3½%, which meant that for the last quarter of the

year foreign trade with non-euro-area countries made a perceptible positive contribution to growth. Household consumption is likely to have provided next to no stimulus, however. New car registrations in the fourth quarter were up only slightly on the period (+1¼%); relatively strong growth in some countries, especially in France and Portugal, contrasted with sharp declines in, for instance, Germany. However, a more damaging impact was caused by the fact that seasonally adjusted real retail sales only treaded water in the fourth quarter after falling in the second and third. Nevertheless, consumer confidence has continued to improve since the beginning of the fourth quarter. The renewed decline in construction output in October-November must be seen particularly against the background of the low demand for new produc-

Only weak growth stimuli from domestic household demand

tion capacities and the housing glut in some member states. Firms' demand for new machinery and equipment – based on the output of capital goods excluding cars – is likely to have risen slightly.

*Labour market
still reeling
from the
recession*

No improvement in the labour market situation is in sight. Employment in the euro area fell in the third quarter of 2009 once again by ½% after seasonal adjustment from the second quarter and was thus down 2% on the year. Since firms had short-time work arrangements which were, in many cases, quite favourable owing to government subsidies, and because of the options for more flexible working hours negotiated in wage contracts in many countries, the number of hours worked fell considerably more strongly – by 6¾% on the year. Implementing this method of adapting the volume of labour to output cutbacks, however, has in most cases not been cost-neutral. Rather, labour costs skyrocketed, going up in the third quarter by 3.2% on the year. They rose particularly strongly in Greece, at 11.2%. The trend decline in employment will have probably kept up in the fourth quarter as well. At all events, one sign of this happening is that the number of unemployed persons rose by around 450,000 on the period. The standardised unemployment rate rose by 0.3 percentage point to 9.9%, compared with 8.0% a year earlier and 7.2% in March 2008.

In the fourth quarter, consumer prices in the euro area rose by a modest 0.2% after seasonal adjustment, much as in the two preceding quarters. Specifically, the prices for energy and services picked up somewhat, whereas those for industrial goods and food virtually held steady. The downward trend in the prices of unprocessed food ground to a halt. Year-on-year HICP inflation reversed itself from -0.4% in the third quarter to +0.4% in the fourth. Along with the low rate of inflation at the current end, another contributory factor was the sharp drop in energy prices in the fourth quarter of 2008, which has now had the effect of increasing the year-on-year rate. Although energy prices in the final quarter of 2009 remained below the level at the end of 2008, their negative year-on-year growth has narrowed since the third quarter of 2009 by 8.7 percentage points to -3.2%. Excluding energy and food, which are very volatile, annual inflation in the fourth quarter stood at a mere +1.1%, compared with +1.3% in the third quarter and as much as +1.6% in the first quarter of 2009. This also reflects the impact of the cyclical slowdown. In January, euro-area consumer prices are likely to have risen slightly after seasonal adjustment. Annual total HICP inflation, according to the Eurostat flash estimate, stood at +1.0% following +0.9% a month earlier. The gap between headline and core inflation is therefore likely to have closed.

*Gap between
headline and
core inflation
probably closed*

Monetary policy and banking business

Interest rate policy and the money market

As expected, economic activity in the euro area slowed in the fourth quarter of 2009. Against this backdrop and given the prospect of a gradual economic recovery, Eurosystem projections indicate that consumer prices will remain within the range of stability over the time horizon relevant to monetary policy, although uncertainty regarding the outlook remains high due to the fallout from the financial crisis. Likewise, market participants' medium to long-term inflation expectations remain well anchored in the euro area. Monetary growth slowed in the reporting quarter, not least in view of the fact that lending to the private sector was virtually stagnant. Monetary developments consequently present no medium-term inflation risks at present. Based on these framework conditions, the Governing Council of the ECB left the Eurosystem's key policy rates on hold between October 2009 and January 2010. Throughout the fourth quarter of 2009, the main refinancing operations were again conducted as fixed-rate tenders with full allotment at an interest rate of 1%. Commercial banks still have to pay 1.75% to use the marginal refinancing facility, while credit balances under the deposit facility are remunerated at 0.25%.

Main refinancing rate remains at 1%

On 17 December 2009, the ECB conducted its third and last supplementary Eurosystem refinancing operation with a maturity of one year. The tender was conducted on an interest-indexed basis. Banks participating in this transaction are not charged a pre-defined

Last one-year tender interest-indexed

Money market management and liquidity needs

During the three reserve maintenance periods from 14 October 2009 to 19 January 2010, euro-area credit institutions' need for central bank liquidity determined by autonomous liquidity factors remained practically unchanged; it decreased slightly by €1.8 billion in net terms. Although the demand for liquidity from banknotes in circulation increased markedly by €28.0 billion – primarily owing to the usual seasonal increase around Christmas – the developments in the remaining autonomous factors during the period under review resulted in a slight reduction in the need for central bank liquidity in net terms. First, there was a decrease of €19.2 billion in general government deposits with the Eurosystem over the three periods and, second, if the net foreign reserves and the other factors are taken together, a move which eliminates liquidity-neutral valuation effects, there was a decrease in the liquidity needs of €10.6 billion. The decline in the demand for liquidity arising from autonomous factors was strengthened by the decline in the minimum reserve requirement of €3.6 billion net.

As was the case in previous months, the period under review was defined by the generous supply of liquidity by the Eurosystem which had the aim of supporting the functioning of the money market and satisfying credit institutions' demand for central bank liquidity, even above the regular demand. Liquidity-providing open-market operations continued to be carried out as fixed-rate tenders with full allotment meaning that liquidity provision was determined by the demand from credit institutions. Primarily as a result of the additional liquidity provided by the 12-month tenders, the last of which was carried out on 17 December 2009 with a volume of €97 billion, in the three periods under review, the emphasis shifted further from main refinancing operations to longer-term refinancing operations. In net terms, the volume of the main refinancing operations decreased by around €19 billion, while the volume of the longer-term operations increased by just under €32 billion. Additionally, the Eurosystem continued to pursue its purchase programme for covered bonds and was able to in-

crease its holdings by €13 billion to €31 billion during the period under review. At the same time, owing to the increase in liquidity provision, recourse to the deposit facility increased by around €37 billion net, while the marginal lending facility remained largely unused.

EONIA was recorded at around 0.35% throughout almost the entire period and thus was primarily oriented to the deposit facility rate of 0.25%. Only on the final day of each reserve period when the Eurosystem withdrew liquidity through liquidity-absorbing quick tenders did the EONIA fixings increase noticeably, to a maximum rate of 0.69%.

On 3 December 2009, the ECB Governing Council decided on initial steps to facilitate a move away from its liquidity policy characterised by non-standard measures. For instance, the Governing Council agreed to discontinue the supplementary 3-month tenders and the 12-month operations as of the beginning of 2010 and to allot just one final 6-month tender in 2010, at the end of March. Parallel to this, market participants were guaranteed that, until the beginning of April 2010, all main and longer-term refinancing operations would continue to be carried out as fixed-rate tenders with full allotment.

During the October-November 2009 reserve maintenance period, the outstanding refinancing volume decreased steadily, mainly due to declining demand from credit institutions in the weekly main refinancing operations, the volume of which decreased from €62 billion to €46 billion. Almost entirely unaffected by this, however, was the fact that significantly more liquidity remained available than was necessary to meet the regular liquidity needs arising from autonomous factors and the reserve requirement. The excess liquidity (on the basis of the benchmark amount) was around €135 billion on average over the period. EONIA turnover was €38.7 billion on average over the period, representing a slight increase on the previous period (€35.9 billion).

In the November-December 2009 reserve period, the outstanding refinancing volume was around €650 billion on most days. The excess liquidity stood at around €109 billion on average, somewhat lower than in the previous period, and recourse to the deposit facility declined further (€66 billion on average compared with €86 billion and €110 billion in the previous periods). EONIA remained close to the deposit rate. At the same time, EONIA turnover, at €38.1 billion on average over the period, changed very little compared with the preceding period.

The December 2009-January 2010 reserve period, which lasted a total of 43 days, was determined by the allotment of the third and final 12-month tender. In its meeting on 3 December 2009, the ECB Governing Council agreed that the interest rate of this tender would correspond to the average minimum bid rate of the main refinancing operations carried out during the maturity of this tender. Under these changed conditions – both of the previous 12-month tenders were allotted at a fixed rate of 1.00% – 224 credit institutions participated in this tender in mid-December in the Eurosystem; they bid and received €97 billion, in line with market expectations. Even though the bid volume was higher than the €75 billion allotment volume of the second 12-month tender at the end of September, the number of bidders decreased by more than half in comparison. As a result of this additional inflow of just under €100 billion, the excess liquidity went up again (€228 billion on average over the period), causing a sharp increase in average recourse to the deposit facility to €147 billion. Owing to the even more comfortable liquidity conditions, turnover in the (short-term) money market decreased as credit institutions were even less dependent on trade in the secondary market. Hence, unsecured EONIA turnover fell to €29.1 billion on average over the period (€9 billion less than in the preceding period). Additionally, turnover on Eurex Repo's Euro GC Pooling for secured overnight money decreased to €7.1 billion per day on average, after being recorded at €10.0 billion and €11.0 billion respectively in the two preceding

Factors determining bank liquidity ¹

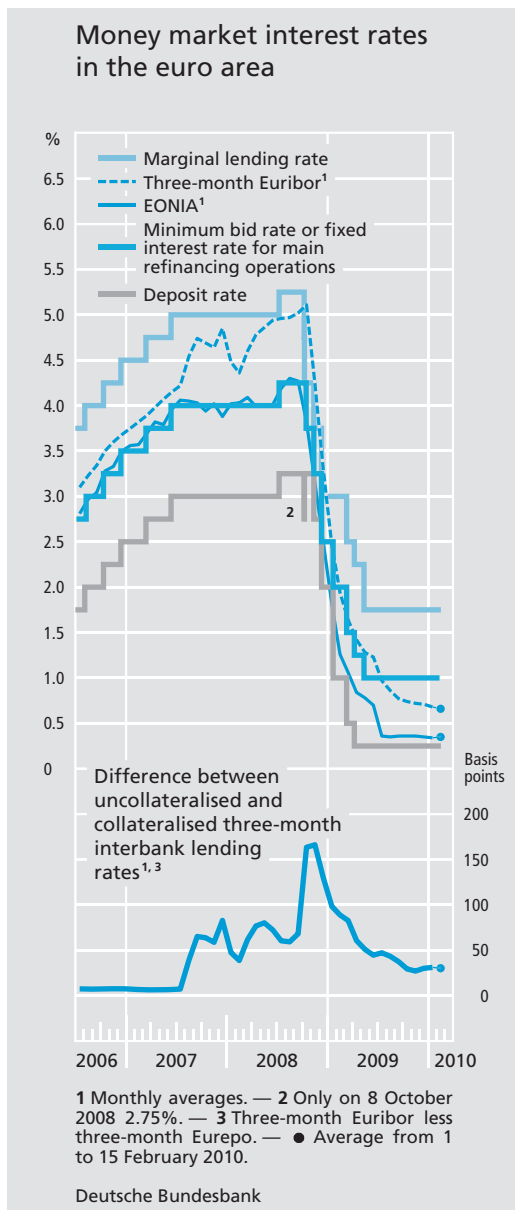
€ billion; changes in the daily averages of the reserve maintenance periods vis-à-vis the previous period

Item	2009		2010
	14 Oct to 10 Nov	11 Nov to 7 Dec	8 Dec to 19 Jan
I Provision (+) or absorption (-) of central bank balances due to changes in autonomous factors			
1 Banknotes in circulation (increase: -)	- 1.9	- 4.5	- 21.6
2 General government deposits with the Eurosystem (increase: -)	- 9.7	- 1.4	+ 30.3
3 Net foreign reserves ²	- 8.4	- 5.4	+ 5.4
4 Other factors ²	+ 5.8	+ 11.3	+ 1.9
Total	- 14.2	+ 0.0	+ 16.0
II Monetary policy operations of the Eurosystem			
1 Open market operations			
(a) Main refinancing operations	- 26.8	+ 3.5	+ 4.7
(b) Longer-term refinancing operations	+ 9.2	- 32.7	+ 55.0
(c) Other operations	+ 6.7	+ 6.6	+ 5.6
2 Standing facilities			
(a) Marginal lending facility	- 0.0	+ 0.4	- 0.3
(b) Deposit facility (increase: -)	+ 23.1	+ 20.8	- 81.3
Total	+ 12.2	- 1.4	- 16.3
III Change in credit institutions' current accounts (I + II)	- 1.9	- 1.4	- 0.2
IV Change in the minimum reserve requirement (increase: -)	+ 1.8	+ 1.6	+ 0.2

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

periods. This meant that the Eurosystem again played a more prominent role as an intermediary in the money market.

In the subsequent January-February 2010 reserve period, Eurosystem counterparties were offered liquidity-providing operations in US dollar and Swiss francs for the last time; the ECB had announced in January that these operations, which were limited until the end of January 2010, would not be extended.



interest rate for the provision of central bank liquidity; instead, upon maturity of the transaction, they are charged the average main refinancing or minimum bid rate over the term. Although banks took advantage of this last opportunity to gain a one-year loan and, at a volume of €96.9 billion in December, borrowed more liquidity from the Eurosystem than during the second 12-month tender at the end of September (€75.2 billion), the

allotment volume in the third one-year operation was significantly down on the first transaction of this kind in June 2009 (€442.2 billion) owing to the extremely favourable liquidity situation in the European banking sector. At the same time, the number of banks participating in the tender fell again. Only 224 credit institutions participated in the December tender compared with 1,121 in the first and 589 in the second 12-month operations.

In light of the recent drop in demand, the Eurosystem and the US Federal Reserve agreed to discontinue 84-day foreign currency operations in US dollars after 6 October 2009. The Eurosystem stopped conducting one-week US-dollar swap operations and refinancing operations for Swiss francs from 1 February 2010. Furthermore, supplementary three-month tenders were discontinued at the end of 2009. The Governing Council announced that it will conduct its last special tender with a maturity of six months at the end of March 2010. In addition, the Governing Council announced that it will decide at the start of March 2010 whether to continue gradually phasing out the supplementary non-standard liquidity measures adopted in response to the financial crisis.

Gradual phasing-out of supplementary monetary policy measures announced

Euro-area money market rates barely reacted to the announcement that non-standard monetary policy measures are to be gradually phased out. As in the third quarter of 2009, the overnight interest rate (EONIA) was fluctuating slightly around the 0.35% mark between October and January, which was around 0.1 percentage point above the inter-

Overnight interest rate just above interest rate on deposit facility

Open market operations of the Eurosystem *

Value date	Type of transaction 1	Maturity in days	Actual allotment in € billion	Deviation from the benchmark 2 in € billion	Marginal rate/ fixed rate %	Allotment ratio %	Weighted rate %	Cover ratio 3	Number of bidders
14.10.09	MRO (FRT)	7	61.6	105.6	1.00	100.00	–	1.00	218
14.10.09	S-LTRO (FRT)	28	7.7	–	1.00	100.00	–	1.00	19
21.10.09	MRO (FRT)	7	49.8	142.8	1.00	100.00	–	1.00	224
28.10.09	MRO (FRT)	7	48.7	138.7	1.00	100.00	–	1.00	188
29.10.09	LTRO (FRT)	91	3.3	–	1.00	100.00	–	1.00	25
04.11.09	MRO (FRT)	7	46.2	141.2	1.00	100.00	–	1.00	170
10.11.09	FTO (–)	1	– 191.4	–	0.80	100.00	0.76	1.00	165
11.11.09	MRO (FRT)	7	51.3	68.8	1.00	100.00	–	1.00	160
11.11.09	S-LTRO (FRT)	27	2.5	–	1.00	100.00	–	1.00	12
12.11.09	S-LTRO (FRT)	91	10.8	–	1.00	100.00	–	1.00	9
12.11.09	S-LTRO (FRT)	182	0.8	–	1.00	100.00	–	1.00	21
18.11.09	MRO (FRT)	7	52.6	99.6	1.00	100.00	–	1.00	177
25.11.09	MRO (FRT)	7	59.1	114.1	1.00	100.00	–	1.00	168
26.11.09	LTRO (FRT)	91	2.1	–	1.00	100.00	–	1.00	19
02.12.09	MRO (FRT)	6	58.1	138.1	1.00	100.00	–	1.00	137
07.12.09	FTO (–)	1	– 129.7	–	0.80	100.00	0.76	1.00	147
08.12.09	MRO (FRT)	8	55.8	58.3	1.00	100.00	–	1.00	111
08.12.09	S-LTRO (FRT)	43	2.7	–	1.00	100.00	–	1.00	8
10.12.09	S-LTRO (FRT)	91	2.9	–	1.00	100.00	–	1.00	9
10.12.09	S-LTRO (FRT)	182	1.7	–	1.00	100.00	–	1.00	21
16.12.09	MRO (FRT)	7	52.9	109.4	1.00	100.00	–	1.00	125
17.12.09	S-LTRO (FRT)	371	96.9	– 4	...	100.00	–	1.00	224
17.12.09	LTRO (FRT)	105	2.6	–	1.00	100.00	–	1.00	21
23.12.09	MRO (FRT)	7	58.6	253.1	1.00	100.00	–	1.00	109
30.12.09	MRO (FRT)	7	78.6	288.6	1.00	100.00	–	1.00	132
06.01.10	MRO (FRT)	7	54.0	292.5	1.00	100.00	–	1.00	100
13.01.10	MRO (FRT)	7	60.1	277.1	1.00	100.00	–	1.00	102
19.01.10	FTO (–)	1	– 258.9	–	0.80	100.00	0.75	1.00	188

* For more information on the Eurosystem's operations from 8 July 2009 to 13 October 2009, see Deutsche Bundesbank, Monthly Report, November 2009, p 28. — 1 MRO: main refinancing operation, LTRO: longer-term refinancing operation, S-LTRO: supplementary longer-term refinancing operation, FTO: fine-tuning operation

(+: liquidity providing operation, -: liquidity absorbing operation). FRT: fixed-rate tender. — 2 Excluding (S-)LTROs allotted in the same week. — 3 Ratio of total bids to the allotment amount. — 4 The interest rate is the average minimum bid rate of the MROs over the life of this operation.

Deutsche Bundesbank

est rate on the Eurosystem deposit facility. Any significant increases in the overnight rate occurred almost exclusively on the last days of each of the maintenance periods, when the Eurosystem absorbed surplus liquidity through fine-tuning operations.

A predominantly sideways trend was also observed in longer-term money market interest rates in the final quarter of 2009, especially at

the long end of the money market curve. Conversely, towards the end of the year, in particular, shorter-term unsecured interbank interest rates with maturities of up to six months fell slightly and are, at present, consistently being quoted below the Eurosystem's main refinancing rate. The uncollateralised three-month rate (3M Euribor) currently stands at 0.66% and its collateralised counterpart (3M Eurepo) at 0.35%. The risk pre-

Sideways trend in longer-term money market interest rates

mium on the euro money market, which is determined on the basis of their yield spread, is currently 0.3 percentage point and thus only marginally below the level at the end of the previous quarter. The announcement of the gradual phasing-out of non-standard monetary policy measures in December did not lead to any discernible rise in this risk premium either.

Monetary developments in the euro area

Further deceleration of monetary expansion

Monetary expansion in the euro area continued to slow in the reporting quarter. In seasonally adjusted and annualised terms, the growth rate of the broad monetary aggregate M3 was more than -1% in the fourth quarter of 2009 and was thus well down on the already weak rate of 0% recorded in the third quarter. The three-month average of the annual rates of growth of M3 over the period from October to December also fell to -0.1% on the back of growth of 2.4% in the preceding quarter. It thus fell into negative territory for the first time since the launch of monetary union.

Demand for highly liquid M3 components still buoyant

The interest rate environment, characterised by assets with a maturity of up to two years having a comparatively small interest rate advantage over overnight deposits and by a steep yield curve for maturities of over two years, had a major impact on monetary growth in the reporting quarter, too. However, the shifts from short-term time deposits (with an agreed maturity of up to two years) remunerated at close to market rates to the most liquid components of M3, as witnessed

in the three preceding quarters, steadily diminished throughout the reporting quarter. At a seasonally adjusted and annualised three-month rate of 8% in the fourth quarter, the rise in overnight deposits remained well below the very high rate of 16½% in the previous quarter. At the same time, growth in currency in circulation slowed in annualised terms from just under 7½% to just short of 4%. Overall, the still buoyant growth of the narrow monetary aggregate M1 decelerated to just over 7% between October and December on the back of 15% between July and September.

At the same time, the decline in holdings of other short-term deposits in the reporting quarter was almost just as equally marked as in the past three quarters, at a seasonally adjusted and annualised three-month rate of just over 9½%. This was due mainly to persistently strong outflows of short-term time deposits. Households, in particular, contributed to the 25% seasonally adjusted and annualised decline in these deposits, compared with -27% in the previous quarter. The uptake of shorter-term savings deposits (redeemable at notice of up to three months) did not come close to compensating for this development; in the period under review, it was down somewhat on the preceding three quarters.

There were also net outflows of marketable financial instruments. After shrinking by more than 15% in the previous quarter, the decline slowed to just under 2½% in annualised terms between October and December 2009. Repo transactions, which are highly volatile

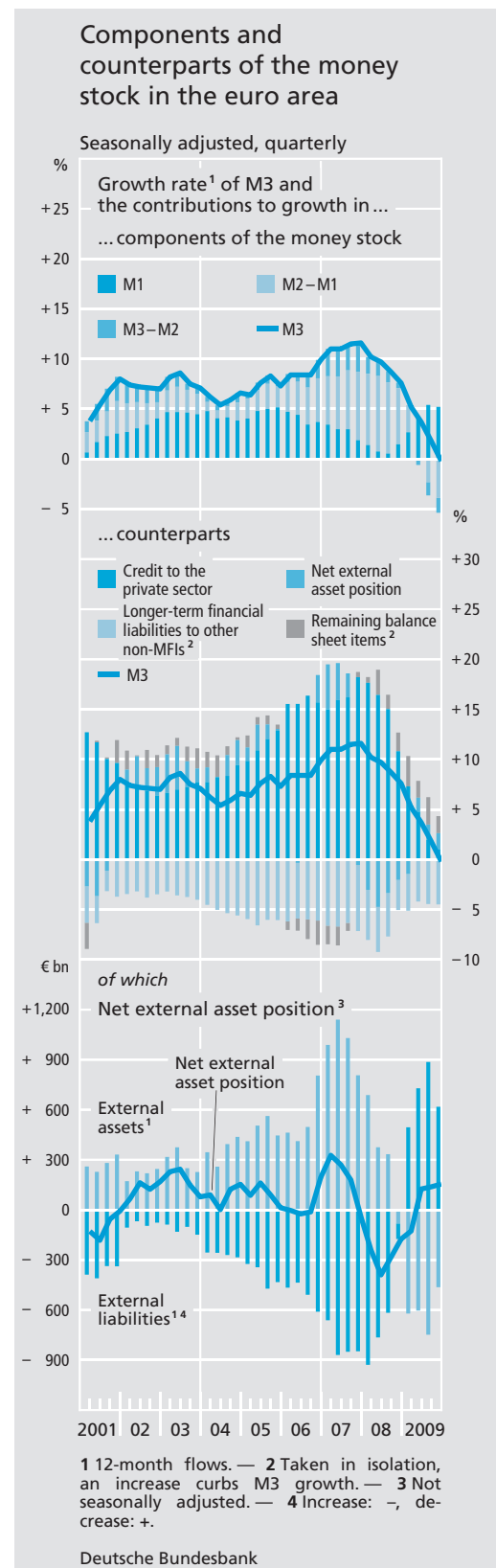
Net reduction in short-term deposits other than overnight deposits ...

... and marketable instruments

and originate largely from securitised inter-bank operations, were the only sub-component to show a sharply positive trend in the reporting quarter. There were significant outflows of money market fund shares/units in the last quarter of 2009. These account for the largest share of marketable instruments and had experienced positive growth between July and September. By contrast, in December, special factors played a role in the considerable slowing of the decline in short-term debt securities of monetary financial institutions held by non-banks (with a maturity of up to two years) compared with the previous four quarters.

Weak lending to the private sector

The slowdown in the underlying pace of monetary growth and the latterly weak lending to the private sector continued in the reporting quarter. Nonetheless, credit provided by banks in the euro area experienced an increase, albeit slight, in loans for the first time since the final quarter of 2008. Starting from the high level of the previous quarter, the acquisition of securitised assets was negative overall from October to December. Loans to domestic private non-banks, which had stood at an annualised and seasonally adjusted three-month rate of -1% in the third quarter, rose by just short of 1% in the period under review. The three-month lending rate to the domestic private sector, adjusted for credit institutions' securitisation activities and loan sales, also amounted to just under 1%. The parallel development of the adjusted and unadjusted three-month rates can be attributed to the fact that banks conducted only a small number of securitisation transactions in the fourth quarter of 2009, which meant that



there was no statistical underreporting of banks' actual lending.

Perceptible growth in loans to households, ...

The slight rise in loans to domestic private non-banks was the outcome of fairly heterogeneous sectoral developments. Lending to households expanded most, with the positive developments of the past two quarters consolidating further. This was again attributable to loans for house purchase, which make up the lion's share of households' borrowing. Other credit to households also rose sharply, while consumer credit virtually stagnated in the reporting quarter following slight growth in the previous quarter.

... but further decline in loans to non-financial corporations

In the fourth quarter of 2009, inflows of loans to households were accompanied by strong outflows of loans to non-financial corporations, which are to be seen in connection with the slowdown in economic activity. This was primarily caused by the persistently sharp drop in short-term loans with a maturity of up to one year. Nevertheless, the development of medium-term loans (with a maturity of over one and up to five years) was also identifiably negative again in the reporting quarter. By contrast, there was a further clear increase in long-term loans (with a maturity of over five years).

Discernible increase in loans to other financial intermediaries

There was a discernible increase in loans to other financial intermediaries between October and December, while these loans had a significant negative effect on credit growth in the third quarter. The volatility of these movements should be viewed in connection with reverse repo transactions. With these transactions, banks issue securitised credit to a finan-

cial service provider in the other financial intermediaries sector. The financial service provider then lends the liquidity raised to other banks against collateral. By nature, these transactions ultimately constitute indirect interbank operations. This type of lending is therefore not *per se* accompanied by lending to the private non-banking sector.

Starting from a high level in the previous three months, the fourth quarter of 2009 saw a slight drop in the level of funds made available by banks in the euro area through securities acquisitions. There was only a small rise in holdings of securities from public sector issuers; their annualised and seasonally adjusted growth rate fell from 15½% in the previous quarter to almost 1½% in the period under review. Holdings of securities issued by the private sector in the euro area had been rising sharply since 2007, but, for the first time since then, fell at a corresponding rate of 7% between October and December 2009, compared with an increase of more than 6½% in the preceding quarter.

Slight drop in securities acquisitions by banks

In the fourth quarter of 2009, the net external assets of the euro-area MFI sector rose by €45.4 billion in seasonally adjusted terms and, thus, taken in isolation, had an expansionary effect on monetary growth. As in the two preceding quarters, the decline in domestic MFIs' liabilities to residents outside the euro area in connection with the restructuring of MFI balance sheets was more pronounced than the corresponding reduction in assets.

Perceptible rise in net external assets

Noticeable rise in longer-term investment at banks

By contrast, monetary growth tended to be slowed by a weaker, but nonetheless perceptible, formation of MFI longer-term financial liabilities. Monetary capital in the euro area rose by 4% in seasonally adjusted and annualised terms in the fourth quarter of 2009, compared with just over 7% in the previous quarter. While banks topped up their capital and reserves noticeably in the reporting period, there was a decline on the quarter in the remaining components. Although the steep yield curve gave rise to a further uptake of longer-term time deposits, particularly by households, their growth was, however, simultaneously dampened by other financial intermediaries' low securitisation activity via banks' special-purpose financing vehicles. Consequently, the increase in long-term time deposits was significantly lower between October and December than in the previous four quarters. Domestic non-banks reduced their holdings of long-term savings deposits slightly in the reporting quarter. Credit institutions in the euro area also borrowed less from non-banks in the form of bank debt securities with longer maturities on the back of high issuance in the third quarter.

No pronounced risk to price stability from a monetary perspective

Overall, the underlying monetary dynamics – in other words, monetary growth which is ultimately relevant to inflation – slowed again in the reporting quarter. There was even a slight drop in M3 between October and December. Inflation projections based on monetary data, taken as a whole, therefore continue to indicate that there will be no pronounced risk to price stability in the euro area for the next three years. Nevertheless, the dispersion of these projections increased again

slightly in comparison with the previous quarter. This highlights the fact that there is still a high degree of uncertainty associated with such an outlook.

Deposit and lending business of German banks with domestic customers

In the third quarter of 2009, domestic investors reduced their deposits held by German banks for the first time in four years, and this trend accelerated in the fourth quarter. Deposits shrank at a seasonally adjusted and annualised three-month rate of -1% between October and December, compared with -½% in the third quarter. This decline was once again driven mainly by the drop in short-term time deposits (with an agreed maturity of up to two years) remunerated at close to market rates. At just under -45%, their seasonally adjusted and annualised three-month rate was almost as sharply negative as in the preceding quarter. Households, in particular, reduced these balances extremely sharply for the fourth time in succession. Simultaneously, there was another sharp expansion in holdings of overnight deposits. At a seasonally adjusted and annualised three-month rate of 14½%, they were down on the previous quarter (22½%), although their growth rate was still well above the long-term average. Strong growth was recorded among non-financial corporations and households, in particular. The latter also built up a very large volume of short-term savings deposits (redeemable at notice of up to three months), which meant that the pace of growth of this type of deposit remained at a high level. In seasonally

Significant reduction in domestic investors' balances at German banks

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

€ billion

Item	2009	2008
	Oct to Dec	Oct to Dec
Deposits of domestic non-MFIs 1		
Overnight	44.9	51.0
With agreed maturities of up to 2 years	-41.5	23.2
of over 2 years	3.3	28.6
Redeemable at notice of up to 3 months	17.1	5.6
of over 3 months	2.3	10.4
Lending		
to domestic enterprises and households		
Loans	-19.2	-3.0
Securities	4.7	28.1
to domestic general government		
Loans	-2.3	-0.9
Securities	5.5	0.4

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

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adjusted and annualised terms, short-term savings deposits increased by more than 11% between October and December, compared with over 16% in the third quarter.

*Keen interest in
long-term time
deposits*

With regard to long-term deposit types, the strong decline in savings deposits (redeemable at notice of over three months) in December was the main contributor to the reduction in the total volume of domestic deposits in the reporting quarter. In seasonally adjusted and annualised terms, long-term savings deposits shrank by 3½% in the fourth quarter. In the same period, there was, by contrast, a clear rise in the quantitatively more significant long-term time deposits (with an agreed maturity of over two years). Even so, the corresponding three-month rate fell slightly from 3% to 2% as a result of an

unusually strong reduction in these balances by insurance corporations and pension funds. Conversely, households continued to top up their long-term time deposits on an extremely large scale with a view to benefiting from the comparatively high yields on these instruments.

Granting of credit by domestic credit institutions to the private sector decreased by a seasonally adjusted and annualised three-month rate of just under 3½% between July and September. Growth was back in positive territory in the fourth quarter, however, with the counterbalancing development in the net credit supply to the individual sectors, which had began in the previous quarter, becoming more pronounced. While more credit was issued to financial corporations, there was a further decline in credit to non-financial corporations. Loans decreased on balance. Growth in total credit to the private sector in the fourth quarter was therefore solely attributable to a perceptible rise in securitised lending. Securitised lending rose by a seasonally adjusted and annualised 5%, after having decreased by 8½% in the previous quarter.

*Weak credit
provision by
German banks*

The reduction in loans to the private sector in the reporting quarter was, overall, less pronounced than in the preceding three-month period. The annualised and seasonally adjusted three-month rate went up from -2½% to ½%. The decline in lending to the private sector in the fourth quarter of 2009 was due solely to the further reduction in the supply of credit to non-financial corporations. Following marked net redemptions of credit issued by German banks to domestic non-financial

*Further decline
in unsecuritised
lending to
non-financial
corporations*

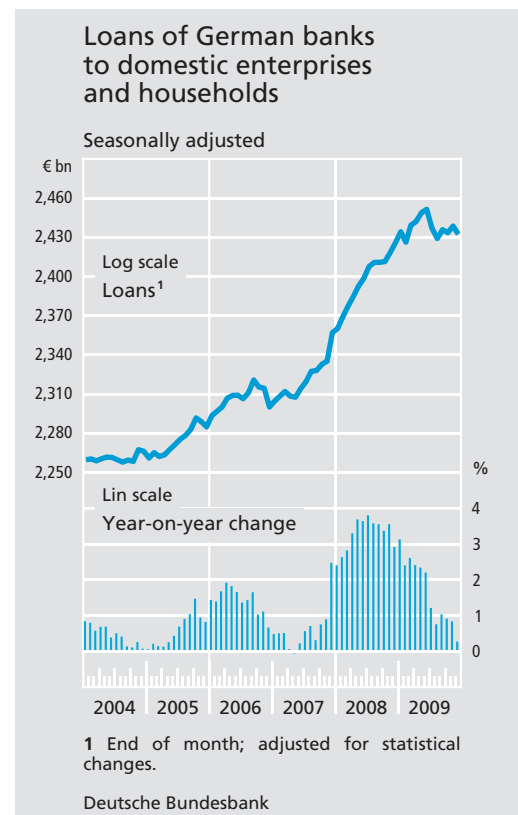
corporations in the second and third quarters of 2009, there was a further 6% seasonally adjusted and annualised reduction in their volume in the fourth quarter. With regard to maturities, there was a continuation of the trend observed in previous quarters. The reduction in short-term loans that had taken place in the preceding three quarters gained momentum significantly in the reporting quarter, while there was considerable growth in medium-term and long-term loans with a maturity of more than one year.

*Clear increase
in loans to
households*

Unlike lending to non-financial corporations, lending to households continued to recover in the fourth quarter. Total loans to households again increased significantly in seasonally adjusted terms between October and December. Even so, the annualised three-month rate stood at just ½%, compared with not quite 1% between July and September. This growth was wholly due to loans for house purchase, which more than offset the decline in other credit and gave rise to a positive three-month rate for the third time in succession.

*Less dynamic
growth of
credit to
general
government*

Although the volume of credit issued to general government increased sharply in October due to the simultaneous rise in loans and securitised credit, credit growth in the fourth quarter was down overall on the two previous quarters. This was because of the considerable reduction in loans at the end of the quarter. However, for the first time in five years, the overall volume of loans to general government increased for three consecutive quarters. In seasonally adjusted and annualised terms, it increased by 2½%. Loans fell at

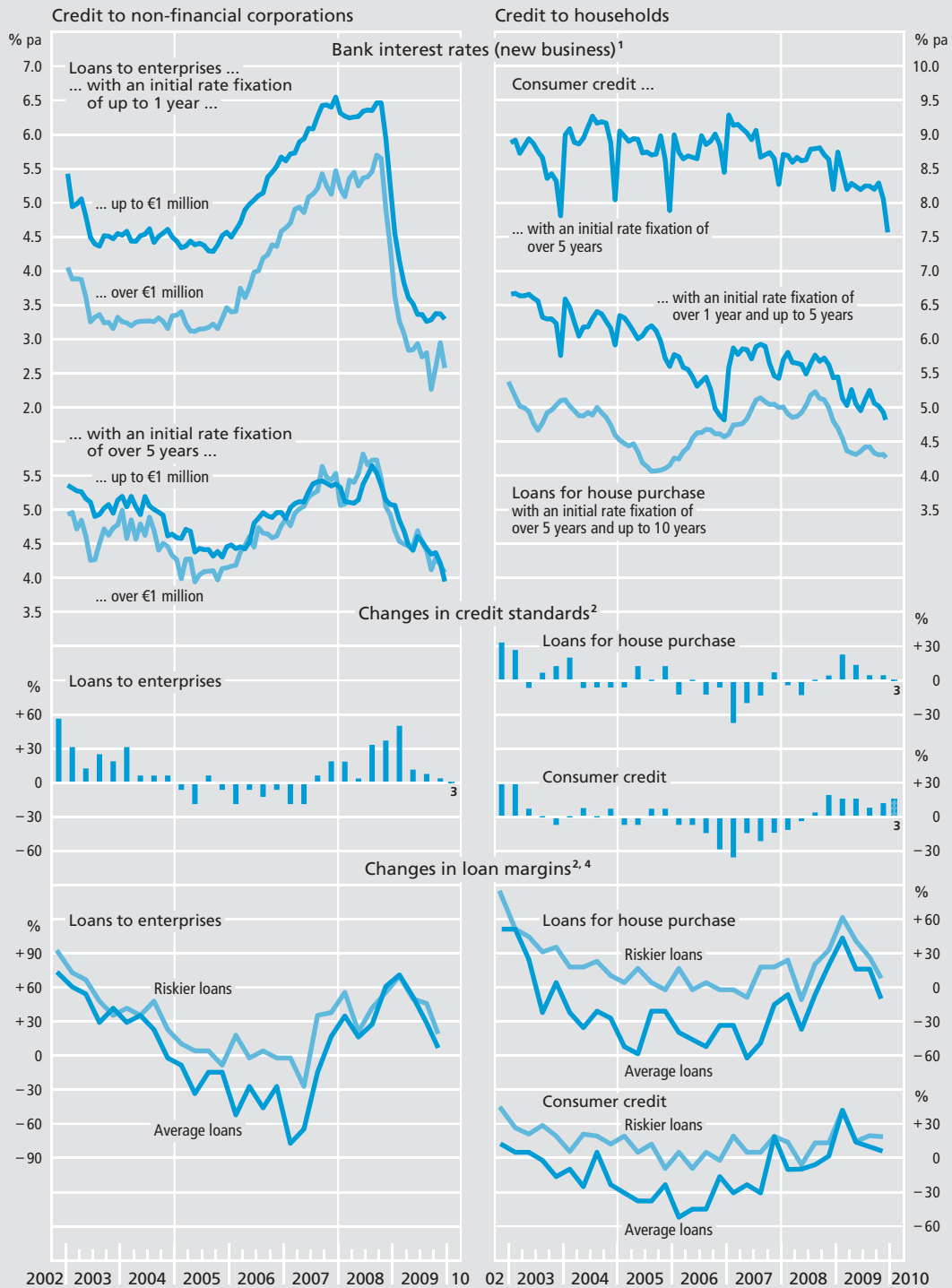


a seasonally adjusted and annualised three-month rate of just under 6% over the fourth quarter as a whole, while securitised credit grew by more than 22½%.

In the closing quarter of 2009, banks participating in the Bank Lending Survey (BLS) barely changed their credit standards, thus confirming the impression gained in the previous quarter that a turning point had been reached in the credit cycle. In the area of loans to enterprises, industry-specific or firm-specific factors, in particular, again gave rise to more restrictive tendencies. As in the preceding quarters, lending to large enterprises was also affected by higher costs related to banks' capital position. This was countered, on the whole, by institutions' positive liquidity situation, however. Trends in margins became

*Credit
standards
barely change*

Banking conditions in Germany



1 According to harmonised MFI interest rate statistics. — 2 According to the Bank Lending Survey, difference between the numbers of respondents reporting "tightened considerably" and "tightened somewhat" and the numbers of respondents reporting "eased somewhat" and "eased considerably" as a percentage of the responses given. — 3 Expectations for 2010 Q1. — 4 Reduced scale.

calmer, with margins for average risks in corporate credit business being widened only slightly and adjustments for poorer credit ratings also declining significantly.

Credit supply conditions were therefore very largely in line with those in the euro area as a whole. By contrast, certain differences were once again evident with regard to reported funding needs. These increased in Germany, mainly as a result of debt rescheduling and caution on the part of other banks, while having decreased somewhat on balance in the euro area as a whole. For lending to households, as with loans to enterprises, it was chiefly institutions' perception of risk that led to a tightening of standards. For the first time since the third quarter of 2008, however, margins for average loans for house purchase narrowed again slightly. By contrast, riskier housing loans and lending to households for consumption purposes in both credit rating categories were again affected by expanded margins. At the same time, households' funding requirements remained unchanged on balance.

In the fourth quarter of 2009, the BLS was expanded to include a number of additional questions on the effects of the financial crisis on wholesale funding, capital costs and the lending of the participating banks as well as, for the first time, two questions on credit supply policy in 2010. The responses once again suggest that government aid measures had little influence on the funding of the surveyed

German banks. Furthermore, the surveyees identified little change in access to wholesale funding via the money and capital markets. In the fourth quarter, too, half of the banks noted higher capital costs in the wake of the financial crisis, which was reflected partly in their lending. For 2010, the surveyed banks expect somewhat tighter standards, especially for credit to large enterprises and for household consumption purposes. According to the respondent institutions, this is attributable, above all, to the continuing deterioration of the perception of risk.

According to reports for the interest rate statistics, bank lending rates, much like capital market rates, eased slightly on a broad front or remained very largely unchanged in the fourth quarter. At the end of the period under review, the reporting institutions were charging interest of 2.6% for large short-term loans to enterprises and 3.3% for small short-term loans to enterprises, and were charging 4.1% and 3.9%, respectively, for long-term loans to enterprises.¹ While bank lending rates for loans to households for house purchase remained virtually unchanged in the fourth quarter of 2009 and stood at 4.4% for long-term loans, interest rates for consumer credit fell again broadly at the end of the year in line with the seasonal pattern of recent years.

*Little change in
bank lending
rates overall*

¹ It should be noted that the recorded interest rate changes in December 2009 were also due to special factors.

Second special survey on German banks' lending to domestic enterprises

At the turn of 2009-10, the Bundesbank repeated the special survey which it first conducted among selected German banks and banking associations in July 2009.¹ The aim of this survey was to supplement the existing information on lending with the banks' assessments of their expected lending behaviour in the coming 12 months. In this connection, the participating institutions were also asked to forecast the development of their capital position.

Like the first survey in the summer of 2009, the second survey provided little indication of an imminent, broad-based credit crunch in lending business with domestic enterprises. The banks' responses therefore do not bear out concerns that the German economy might be facing a shortage of credit as the upturn gets under way.

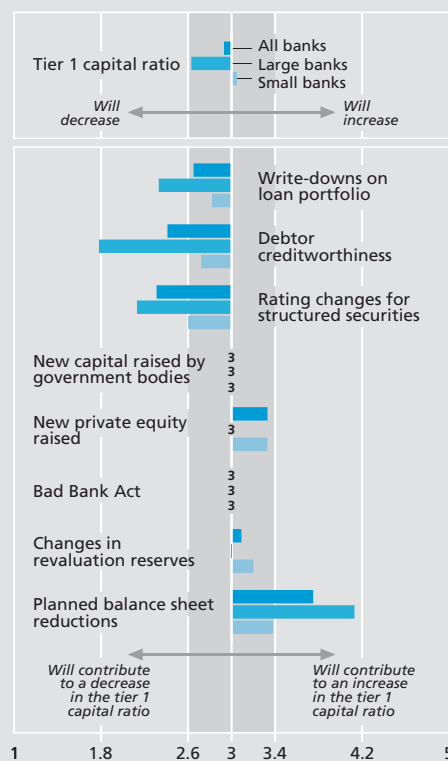
Overall, the survey participants take an optimistic view of their new lending in 2010, particularly to small and medium-sized enterprises. Even so, they do not anticipate that the total lending volume will increase significantly over the next 12 months as large write-downs are expected to have a dampening impact. On balance, the small banks surveyed expressed a somewhat more positive view of developments in their lending volume than the large institutions.

In the first survey, the participants still expected the poor outlook regarding general domestic activity as well as industry or firm-specific factors to have a dampening impact on their lending at least until the end of 2010. By contrast, in the latest survey they stated that these and other supply-side factors will probably no longer affect lending developments this year. They cited higher demand from enterprises as the only major factor driving lending in the coming 12 months; in their view, this increase in demand is likely to be reflected in a rising utilisation rate on existing credit lines and a larger overall volume of loan applications. Banks intend to respond to this by increasing their credit lines while keeping the rejection ratio constant.

¹ See the detailed report on our website www.bundesbank.de/volkswirtschaft/vo_veroeffentlichungen.en.php. — ² For this question, the possible responses range from "1 = will decrease considerably/will contribute considerably to a decrease of the tier 1 capital ratio" to "5 = will increase considerably/will contribute considerably to an increase of the tier 1 capital ratio". When this

While the banks taking part in the earlier survey had, on balance, expected their tier 1 capital ratio to decline in 2010, the institutions participating in the current special survey anticipate no major change over the next 12 months. They state that the need for write-downs, poorer borrower creditworthiness, and changes to the ratings of structured securities will have a negative impact on the tier 1 capital ratio. To counter this, some banks are planning to improve their tier 1 capital ratio by reducing their balance sheet, although they claim that this will not affect their lending behaviour.

Forecast of the tier 1 capital ratio for 2010, and key determinants²



range is broken down into five intervals of equal width, there is an area of uncertainty between 2.6 and 3.4 (shaded in grey), which is interpreted as "will remain basically unchanged/will have basically no impact on the tier 1 capital ratio". — ³ At least 90% of the banks surveyed gave the response "not applicable" or "not stated" to this question.

Financial markets

Financial market trends

Given the ongoing recovery in the global economy paired with continuing abundant liquidity and low interest rates, the situation on the international capital markets eased further on the whole as the new year began. Phases of uncertainty were comparatively short-lived. This initially pushed up stock market prices further and brought down corporate bond yields. Since mid-January, however, the positive economic signals have increasingly been clouded by political developments in the perception of market participants. Thus plans to tighten banking regulation and potentially force financial institutions to shoulder part of the cost of the financial crisis triggered stock market losses worldwide, particularly among financial stocks. Moreover, the public discourse on the sustainability of Greece's sovereign debt given the uncertainty about the success of the consolidation measures introduced has seen spreads on Greek debt securities widen considerably vis-à-vis German Bunds. This has also affected the euro, which has fallen widely in the foreign exchange markets, particularly since the beginning of 2010.

*Financial
market setting*

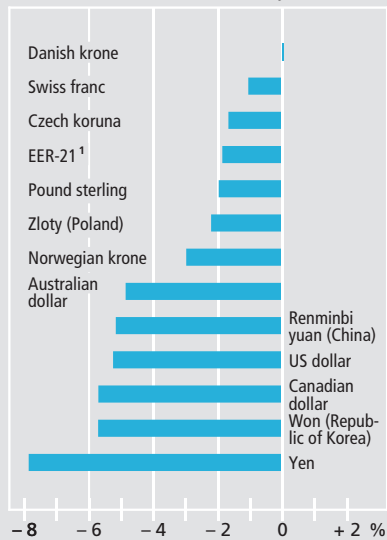
Exchange rates

The financial markets gradually calmed down, causing exchange rate uncertainty on the currency markets to decrease perceptibly. This seems to have led to a gradual unwinding of "safe haven" positions in the dollar area, which was, in the fourth quarter of 2009, initially also reflected in a noticeable

*Euro exchange
rate develop-
ments against
the US dollar, ...*

Appreciation/depreciation of the euro against selected currencies

31 December 2009 until 16 February 2010



¹ Nominal effective exchange rate of the euro as measured against the currencies of 21 countries.

Deutsche Bundesbank

appreciation of the euro against the US dollar. After reaching a high for the year of US\$1.51 in early December, however, the euro relinquished some of its gains when positive signals from the US labour market contributed to the rise in economic optimism. The single currency subsequently traded in a narrow range around US\$1.44 before experiencing renewed pressure in mid-January 2010. In particular, the precarious budget situation in Greece was perceived as a burden on the euro. Moreover, surprisingly upbeat GDP data for the United States gave the dollar a further boost. As this report went to press, the euro was trading at just over US\$1.36, or roughly 5½% lower than at the beginning of 2010 and some 2% below the average for 2009.

In the two months after the euro-yen exchange rate reached a new high for the year of more than ¥138 in the second half of October 2009, it fluctuated with no clear trend within a range of ¥129 to ¥135. After the severe recession, Japan's economy too picked up again, stimulated by the revival in global economic activity. Yet the deflationary tendencies in Japan persisted despite government spending programmes and an expansionary monetary policy. In addition, carry trade considerations seemingly still played a part in the valuation of the yen. One indication of this is that the Japanese currency made broad-based gains when foreign exchange market uncertainty grew again somewhat at the beginning of January 2010. Nor did the new Japanese finance minister's stated preference for a weaker yen curb this trend for very long. As this report went to press, the euro stood at slightly less than ¥123 or roughly 8% below its level at the start of the year.

... against the yen ...

In the fourth quarter of 2009, the euro for the most part traded close to £0.90. The pound sterling came under some pressure in early November when the Bank of England published in its inflation report a generally pessimistic economic assessment. However, the euro subsequently relinquished its gains against the pound due to increasingly positive UK economic news. Surprisingly benign labour market data announced in mid-January signalled a faster economic recovery than hitherto expected. Thereupon, the Bank of England indicated that its stimulus measures would no longer include securities purchases. At the end of the reporting period the euro

... and against the pound sterling

was, at approximately £0.87, 2% below its level at the beginning of 2010.

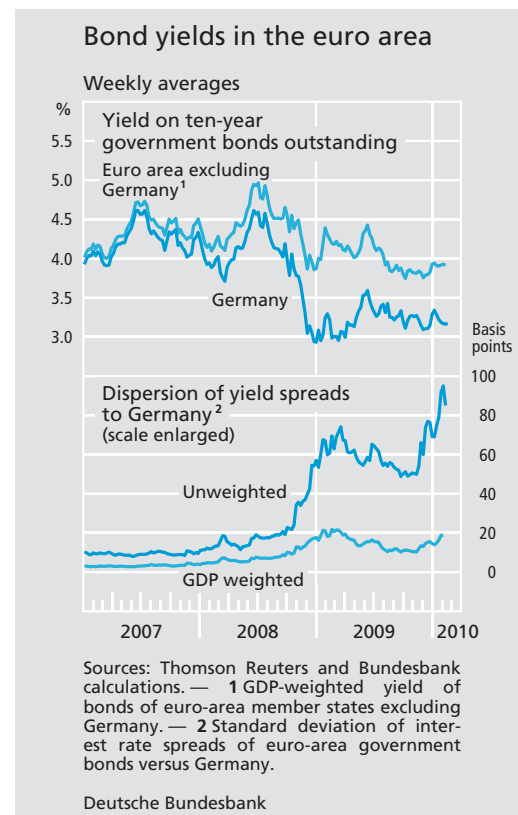
*Effective euro
exchange rate*

The European Central Bank adjusted its weighting scheme for calculating the effective exchange rates of the euro.¹ Based on the new weights, the euro's average rate against the 21 major currencies in the exchange rate index has therefore fallen by just under 4% since the beginning of 2010. As this report went to press, the single currency was 4½% above its level at the launch of monetary union. In real terms, ie taking account of the inflation differentials between the euro area and its major trading partners, the euro's effective exchange rate was therefore well above its longer-term average. This indicates an unfavourable price competitiveness of euro-area suppliers. It should be noted in this context that the real appreciation of the euro following the switch to the current weighting scheme is significantly less than before. Germany is in a more favourable situation. In view of the moderate price and cost developments seen for many years now, the price competitiveness of the German economy is currently roughly 5½% above its long-term average.

Securities markets and portfolio transactions

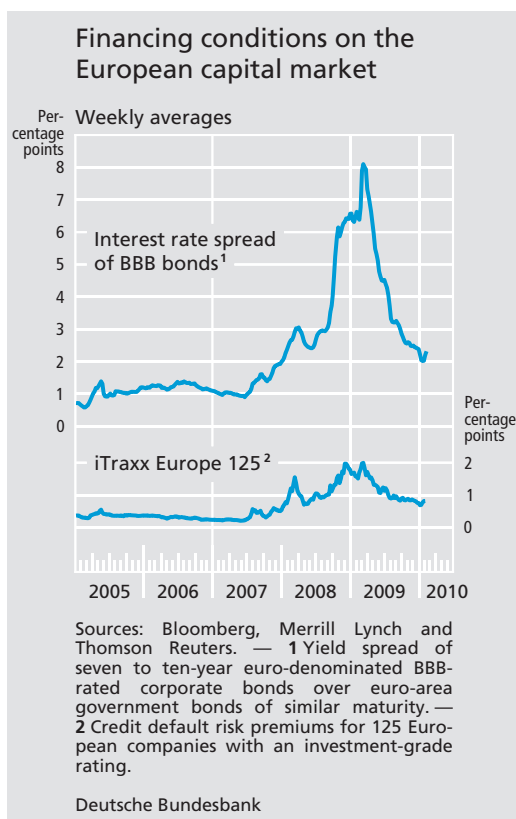
*International
bond markets*

The GDP-weighted yield on euro-area government bonds outstanding fluctuated only slightly from the end of September onwards, rising finally to 3¾% at the time of going to press. As usual, there was a close linkage with the US market. Driven by upbeat eco-



nomics data and the foreseeable severe strain that the high fiscal deficits will have on the bond market, the average yield on ten-year US government bonds showed a marked increase in the fourth quarter, but fell again somewhat after the start of 2010. On balance, it rose by just under ½ percentage point also to 3¾%. Uncertainty about future price developments, measured in terms of the implied volatility of options on bond futures, declined substantially in the period under review and, as this report went to press, was back at levels last recorded at the start of 2008 on both sides of the Atlantic. Japanese government bond yields fluctuated within a narrow range around 1¼%.

1 See: European Central Bank, International trade developments and revision of the effective exchange rates of the euro, ECB Monthly Bulletin, January 2010, pp 55-58).



European government bonds in the spotlight

Market participants followed the widening interest-rate differentials in the euro area particularly closely. From the end of the third quarter, the GDP-weighted yield advantage of the other euro-area government bonds over the corresponding Federal bonds (Bunds) edged up to $\frac{3}{4}$ percentage point. However, the average view masks the considerable widening of the premium that investors demanded for holding Greek bonds, which was around 330 basis points at the time of going to press, or 200 basis points more than at end-September. This increase was driven by considerable uncertainty about the condition of Greek public finances and scepticism about the prospects of the success of the consolidation measures that are currently under way. Spreads for Portuguese and Spanish government bonds, too, were signifi-

cantly higher – having risen $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ percentage point respectively – than at the end of the third quarter. At the time of going to press, the GDP-weighted yield dispersion of euro-area government bonds was again just below the level of the first quarter of 2009, when financial crisis-induced uncertainty was at its peak.

The current situation in the bond markets is characterised by an unusually steep yield curve. Based on German Bunds, the spread between ten and two-year yields is, at 242 basis points, still very high by historical standards. It even rose slightly from the end of the third quarter as a result, primarily, of falling yields on bonds with two-year maturities. The steep yield curve is currently boosting financial institutions' interest income from maturity transformation. Given the comparatively low long-term yield level, however, the risk of falling bond market prices cannot be ruled out.

German yield curve remains steep

Wholesale funding conditions for enterprises in the euro area continued to improve appreciably compared with the third quarter of 2009. In line with developments in the US market, the spread of BBB-rated, euro-denominated corporate bonds over government bonds narrowed by more than 40 basis points to $2\frac{1}{4}$ percentage points, thus returning to levels last recorded at the beginning of 2008. Declining interest rate spreads since early 2009 were accompanied by lively issuance activity on Europe's corporate bond markets. During the reporting period, CDS premiums were largely unchanged for debt securities issued by non-financial corpor-

Further improvement in financing conditions for enterprises

ations, whereas they rose for European financials, especially from mid-January.

*Low net sales
in the bond
market*

In the German bond market, gross sales of debt securities issued by residents totalled €373 billion in the fourth quarter of 2009. Thus, issuance was down both on the third quarter of 2009 and on the corresponding figure for the fourth quarter of 2008. With an increase in redemptions, and taking changes in issuers' holdings of their own bonds into account, domestic borrowers paid back a total of €19 billion to investors. On the other hand, foreign borrowers sold debt securities in Germany for €21 billion net, which on balance was accounted for almost exclusively by euro-denominated paper. All in all, the capital inflow from the sale of domestic and foreign debt securities in Germany during the reporting period was therefore only €2 billion.

*Borrowing
by German
government*

In the final quarter of 2009, the public sector raised €6 billion in the capital market. The main reason for this was that the Federal states increased their capital market debt by €7 billion. Conversely, central government reduced its borrowing slightly in the fourth quarter, by €1 billion, after new issues and redemptions had balanced each other out in the previous three-month period. From October to December, the Federal government issued two-year Federal Treasury notes (Schätze) totalling €6½ billion net and 30-year bonds worth €2½ billion net. By contrast, it redeemed five-year Federal notes (Bobl) amounting to €6½ billion, Federal Treasury discount paper (Bubills) with maturities of up to 12 months for €3 billion and a small quantity of Federal Treasury financing

Investment activity in the German securities markets

€ billion			
Item	2008	2009	
	Q4	Q3	Q4
Debt securities			
Residents	7.7	6.9	5.6
Credit institutions	10.5	- 5.4	- 19.1
of which			
Foreign debt securities	- 46.9	- 9.9	- 9.0
Non-banks	- 2.9	12.4	24.6
of which			
Domestic debt securities	- 3.0	- 14.6	- 5.2
Non-residents	- 38.2	- 12.3	- 3.8
Shares			
Residents	- 16.3	- 12.7	7.6
Credit institutions	- 12.3	- 8.0	7.1
of which			
Domestic shares	- 7.8	- 7.6	4.8
Non-banks	- 4.0	- 4.7	0.4
of which			
Domestic shares	8.7	- 5.8	- 1.2
Non-residents	2.4	18.1	- 1.2
Mutual fund shares			
Investment in specialised funds	0.3	12.3	19.3
Investment in funds open to the general public	- 11.3	0.9	3.2
of which: Share-based funds	0.5	1.3	1.6

paper, ten-year Federal bonds (Bunds) as well as German government Day Bonds (both worth €½ billion).

As wholesale funding conditions continued to ease, domestic non-banks issued debt securities (excluding money market paper) in Germany amounting to €5 billion net in the reporting quarter, compared with €8 billion in the previous three-month period. By contrast, enterprises continued to redeem commercial paper in the fourth quarter (€2 billion).

*Issues
by non-banks*

In the reporting period, credit institutions reduced their capital market debt by the same amount as in the third quarter (€28½ billion). These net redemptions were the result, above all, of other bank debt securities, which were paid back in the amount of €20½ billion.

*Net
redemptions
by credit
institutions*

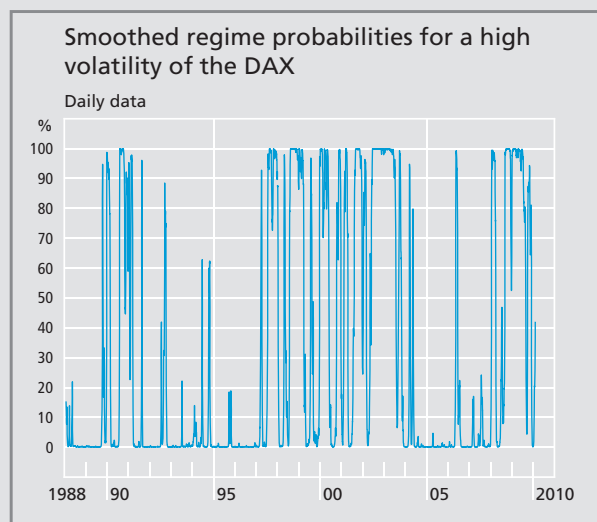
Volatility in the German stock market

Volatility in the German blue-chip share price index (DAX), which reached a record high in the autumn of 2008, fell back significantly during the subsequent period of price recovery and was close to its five-year average as this report went to press. This box puts the developments since the height of the financial crisis into their historical context and analyses them with a view to identifying possible indicators of the risk of abrupt price movements in future.

A decomposition of the total realised volatility of a typical German stock¹ into a firm-specific component and a market or systematic component shows that the correlation of the price fluctuations for the individual DAX companies rose in October 2008, thus leading to a disproportionately large increase in realised non-diversifiable market volatility. This reflects the fact that the observed price fluctuations were triggered less by news affecting individual firms than by the emergence of new information relevant to the market as a whole. This undermines the ability of investors to guard against the effects of unwelcome price fluctuations by diversifying their equity portfolios. Experience has shown that this pattern is typical in times of crisis; in the case of the DAX, it can be

observed in particular when prices fall. This increased correlation among the individual index members often continues for an extended period following a drop in prices. It was 40% at last report – despite a moderate decline – and was thus still slightly above its five-year average (38%).

Owing to the – related – persistence of volatility, the extent of future price fluctuations is not detached from previous values. A day of high volatility is very likely to be followed by another day of strong fluctuations (clustering). A calming of the stock markets – ie a phase of smaller fluctuations – is thus less likely at that point than at times when the persistence of volatility is already low. Transitions between periods of low and high fluctuation can be analysed in a regime switching model.² In 2008 – as during the Asian and Russian crises and the bursting of the dotcom bubble – the stock market temporarily switched to a high volatility regime (see adjacent chart). The probability of being in a high volatility DAX regime has recently fallen again significantly; however, it is still above the five-year average of 30%, meaning that a sustained moderation in the stock market is not yet assured.



1 See J Stapf and T Werner (2003), How wacky is the DAX? The changing structure of German stock market volatility, Deutsche Bundesbank Research Centre, Discussion Paper, Series 1, No 18/2003. — 2 See, for example, J D Hamilton (1994), Time series analysis, Princeton University

Another starting point for estimating future stock price movements are the implicit volatilities of DAX options, which can be used to obtain information on the price fluctuations expected by market players. As shown by the VDAX-NEW (maturity: 30 days) and the VDAX-NEW subindices with residual maturities of one to two years, which are likewise calculated by Deutsche Börse, the financial crisis has led to a sharp increase in expected volatility across all time horizons since early 2008 (see chart on p 43). There was a particularly steep rise in short-term uncertainty, which reached highs of over 80% per year in October 2008.

The term structure of volatility expectations can be examined in more detail using a principal component analysis, in which all eight VDAX-NEW subindices are

Press, Princeton, New Jersey, chapter 22. — 3 The VDAX-NEW itself is not included in the analysis as it is calculated using linear interpolation of two subindices. The subindices are linked to the following maturities: 1 month, 2 months, 3 months, 6 months, 9 months, 12 months, 18

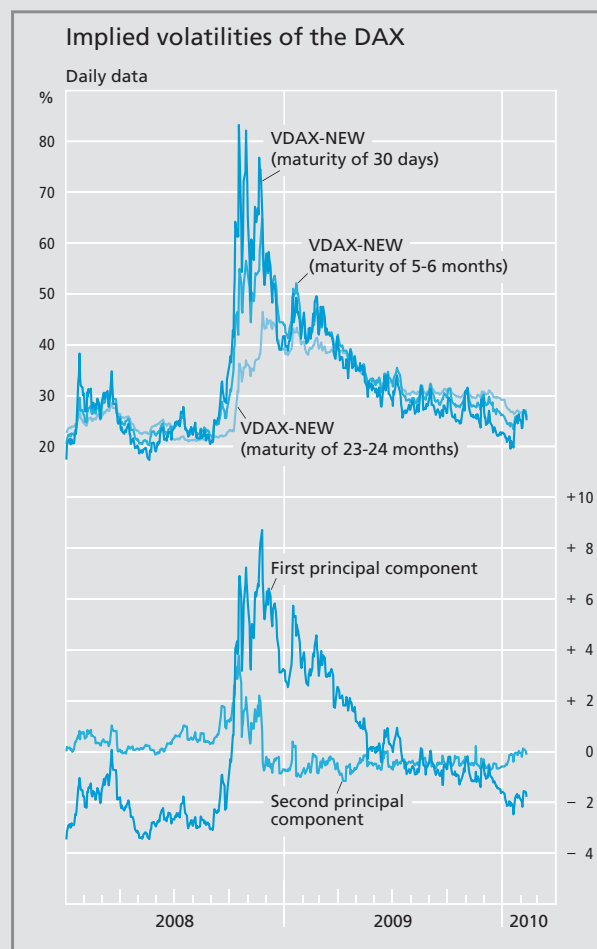
included.³ Taken together, the first two principal components explain more than 98% of the total variance. The first principal component, which contributes 91% to the total variance, can be interpreted as a factor reflecting the overall level of volatility expectations measured across the various maturities. This factor can therefore be regarded as an indicator of market players' general uncertainty – irrespective of maturities – concerning future stock price developments. By contrast, the second principal component, which explains around 7% of the total variance, can be described as a discriminating factor.⁴ An increase in this factor is accompanied by growth in expected short-term volatility but a decline in long-term uncertainty. Thus, all other things being equal, a high value for this principal component suggests that market players expect turbulence in the short term but actually anticipate a calming of the stock markets in the longer term.

The upsurge in the first principal component beginning in late September 2008 reflects the fact that the general uncertainty among market players that affected all maturities following the Lehman Brothers bankruptcy on 15 September 2008 increased clearly and peaked at the end of November 2008 (see adjacent chart). In the first half of 2009, general uncertainty receded again significantly. The government rescue packages introduced across the globe for individual financial institutions and other government support measures for the financial sector probably played a role in this respect. The continued decline from the end of last year reflects the renewed growth in confidence among stock market players.

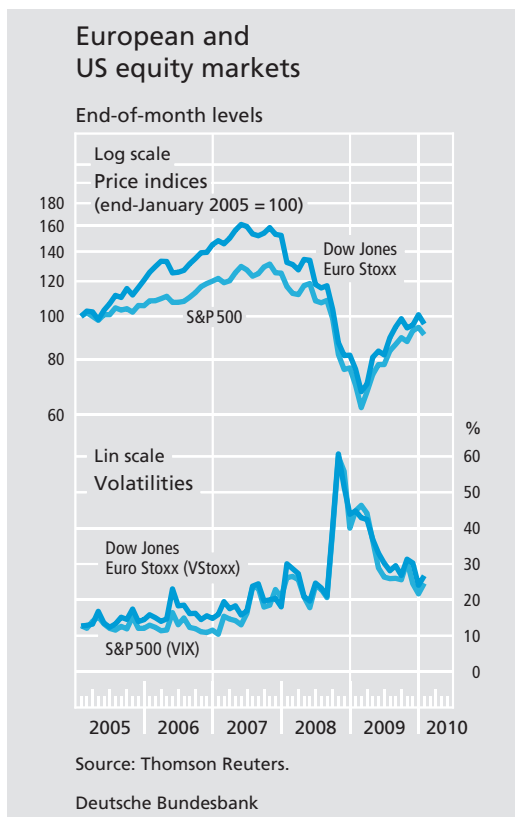
From the end of November 2008, the second main principal component fell to below-average (negative) values, thus signalling a shift in price uncertainty from short-term to longer-term maturities. This is likely to reflect the view emerging at the time that, while it would be possible to mitigate the immediate turmoil in the financial system through political measures, the interplay between the stricken financial sector and the real economy would

months and 24 months, ie over time the underlying options switch to the subindex with the corresponding maturity. — 4 While the loading coefficients of the first principal component all have similar (positive)

have a negative impact on the longer-term stock market outlook. The subsequent sideways movement in the second principal component lasting through to the current end is attributable to the still elevated long-term uncertainty, which has remained above expected short-term volatility throughout the past few months. It was not until the end of the reporting period that talk of a “crisis tax” for financial enterprises and tougher regulation for the financial sector increased investors' focus on the more immediate future and led to a slight rise in the price fluctuations expected in the short term.



values, the loading coefficients of the second principal component have different signs and tend to be smaller the longer the maturity.



Moreover, as in the previous quarters, public Pfandbriefe were redeemed (worth €14 billion net), as were small amounts of mortgage Pfandbriefe (€½ billion) – despite further purchases by the Eurosystem under the purchase programme for covered bonds.² Specialised credit institutions, meanwhile, sold their own instruments in the amount of €6½ billion.

Purchase of debt securities

In the fourth quarter of 2009, as in the quarter before, debt securities were purchased exclusively by domestic non-banks, which added a total of €24½ billion worth of debt instruments to their portfolios. By contrast, domestic credit institutions and foreign investors disposed of interest-bearing securities worth, in net terms, €19 billion and €4 billion respectively.

All in all, developments on the stock markets were mixed in the reporting period. Whereas the European Dow Jones Stoxx index and the German CDAX were down 6% and 3%, respectively, on end-September 2009, the US S&P 500 index posted gains (1¾%). The upward trend on the stock markets, which began in the second quarter of 2009, was temporarily interrupted at the end of November following announcements that bonds issued by quasi-government entities in Dubai would be restructured. Given the small degree of interconnectedness of the euro area and the United States with the debtors involved, the resultant decline in stock prices worldwide reflected uncertainty about the sustainability of the stock market recovery rather than concerns about the immediate impact of a debtor's default. The markets made a relatively fast recovery and in some cases were already posting new highs for the year at the end of 2009. This positive trend persisted at the beginning of January before further pronounced share price losses were triggered, primarily, by debate surrounding tougher regulation and the possibility of financial institutions being made to shoulder some of the cost of the financial crisis. This led to a slump in share prices that hit financial stocks particularly hard.

Mixed developments on the international stock markets

The risk premium demanded by investors for holding stocks – which can be determined using a dividend discount model – has fallen again slightly since September, and so is still at the level seen prior to the insolvency of investment bank Lehman Brothers. Although

Uncertainty remains high

² As this report went to press, Eurosystem purchases of covered bonds since July 2009 totalled €36 billion.

this suggests a stabilisation of market expectations, it should not be interpreted as meaning that the financial and economic crisis has been fully overcome. The stock markets continue to benefit from high global liquidity and the support measures taken by governments and central banks. It remains to be seen how sustainable the upswing is. Accordingly, on both sides of the Atlantic, uncertainty about future stock price developments as gauged by the implied volatility of options on futures was still above its long-term averages as this report went to press, despite a further decline (see the box on pages 46-47).

*Stock market
funding and
stock purchases*

On the German equity market, new shares – mostly listed equities – totalling €2½ billion were issued in the fourth quarter. Thus, the positive stock market developments evidently had no effect on issuing activity, which fell short of that in previous quarters. In addition, foreign shares were sold in Germany for €4 billion. Domestic and foreign equities were purchased by domestic credit institutions (€7 billion) and, to a small extent, by domestic non-banks (€½ billion). By contrast, foreign investors sold shares worth €1 billion.

*Sales and
purchases of
mutual fund
shares*

Domestic investment companies recorded inflows of €22½ billion during the reporting quarter. After the unusually high figure posted in the previous three-month period, inflows to specialised funds reserved for institutional investors increased again (€19½ billion). Funds open to the general public received smaller inflows (€3 billion), notably equity-based funds (€1½ billion) and mixed securities-based funds (€1 billion). Bond-based funds and mixed funds also attracted

Major items of the balance of
payments

€ billion			
Item	2008	2009	
	Q4	Q3	Q4
I Current account 1, 2	+ 38.2	+ 25.3	+ 49.5
Foreign trade 1, 3	+ 34.0	+ 32.8	+ 44.1
Services 1	- 0.4	- 9.6	+ 1.4
Income 1	+ 14.8	+ 13.6	+ 14.3
Current transfers 1	- 6.8	- 8.7	- 7.8
II Capital transfers 1, 4	- 0.6	- 0.2	+ 0.2
III Financial account 1 (Net capital exports: -)	- 52.2	- 13.0	- 72.3
1 Direct investment	- 18.2	- 8.4	+ 4.7
German investment abroad	- 22.5	- 17.5	+ 4.7
Foreign investment in Germany	+ 4.3	+ 9.1	- 0.0
2 Portfolio investment	+ 36.4	- 16.9	- 24.3
German investment abroad	+ 74.4	- 18.1	- 21.0
Shares	+ 14.0	- 0.1	- 0.6
Mutual fund shares	+ 13.6	- 0.9	+ 0.5
Debt securities	+ 46.8	- 17.1	- 20.9
Bonds and notes 5 of which	+ 20.7	- 19.7	- 21.5
Euro-denominated bonds and notes	+ 13.6	- 20.3	- 19.6
Money market instruments	+ 26.1	+ 2.6	+ 0.6
Foreign investment in Germany	- 38.0	+ 1.2	- 3.3
Shares	+ 2.9	+ 14.1	- 0.8
Mutual fund shares	- 2.7	- 0.6	+ 1.3
Debt securities	- 38.2	- 12.3	- 3.8
Bonds and notes 5 of which	- 45.3	- 26.3	- 8.7
Public bonds and notes	- 7.4	- 8.4	+ 3.5
Money market instruments	+ 7.1	+ 14.0	+ 4.9
3 Financial derivatives 6	+ 10.2	- 5.8	- 0.8
4 Other investment 7	- 79.0	+ 15.9	- 52.4
Monetary financial institutions 8	- 87.5	+ 25.3	- 37.7
of which: short-term	- 73.1	+ 11.7	- 48.9
Enterprises and households	+ 29.3	- 14.8	- 1.1
of which: short-term	+ 22.8	- 0.5	+ 6.7
General government	- 8.9	+ 14.9	- 15.2
of which: short-term	- 9.2	+ 15.1	- 15.1
Bundesbank	- 12.0	- 9.4	+ 1.6
5 Change in reserve assets at transaction values (increase: -) 9	- 1.6	+ 2.3	+ 0.6
IV Errors and omissions	+ 14.7	- 12.1	+ 22.7

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

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small net inflows. Meanwhile, investors – still faced with exceptionally low money market rates – withdrew capital from money market funds (€1 billion) as they had done in the previous quarter. Foreign mutual fund units were returned in Germany for €½ billion. On balance, mutual fund shares were bought mainly by German non-banks (€25½ billion) – predominantly, as was mentioned above, by institutional investors. At the same time, German credit institutions returned mutual fund shares to the tune of €4½ billion, exclusively in the form of foreign certificates. Non-residents purchased German mutual fund shares worth €1½ billion.

Direct investment

German direct investment abroad

Unlike in portfolio investments, which recorded net capital exports amounting to €24½

billion in the fourth quarter of 2009, in direct investment cross-border transactions resulted in net capital imports of €4½ billion. German enterprises withdrew funds from their foreign branches totalling €4½ billion, primarily through intra-group loans (€5½ billion). For the first time since the first quarter of 2004, moreover, German enterprises reduced their equity capital abroad, by €2½ billion. The capital reduction at a banking subsidiary in Luxembourg was a major factor.

Foreign firms' investment in their branches in Germany was broadly neutral in the months October to December 2009, with a slight increase in equity capital roughly offsetting capital outflows through reinvestment of earnings.

Foreign direct investment in Germany

Economic conditions in Germany

Macroeconomic situation

The cyclical upturn faltered in the fourth quarter of 2009, partly because of temporary factors. Above all, the fact that the environmental premium had been discontinued had a significant impact on developments in the economy as a whole. Added to this were inclement weather conditions towards the end of the year as well as extended plant shut-downs in parts of industry. Domestic activity had a dampening effect, whereas exports showed buoyant growth again. According to the flash estimate by the Federal Statistical Office, quarter-on-quarter real gross domestic product (GDP) in the reporting period stagnated in seasonally and calendar-adjusted terms; the comparable figure for the third quarter was +0.7%. Overall capacity utilisation was still at a low level, and economic output in the final quarter of 2009, at 5.6% after seasonal and calendar adjustment, was quite clearly down on its cyclical peak in the first quarter of 2008. The fact that export activity, which is a mainstay of the German economy, continues to expand at a rapid pace suggests that the trend recovery is still intact.

Temporary standstill in the economic recovery process

As was the case in the third quarter, overall output in the reporting period was given a strong boost by export demand for German products. Nominal exports of goods rose by a seasonally adjusted 5.1% compared with the third quarter, which had already recorded growth of 5.4%. Having picked up impressively between May and September, exports to other countries of the European Union slowed towards the end of the period under

Strong boost from export demand



review. On an average of October and November – more recent data broken down by region are unavailable at present – the value of goods exported to other EU countries was more than 3% down on the quarter; compared with the cyclical low in the second quarter of 2009, there was still an increase of 4¼%, however.

What is striking is that this erratic growth pattern not only affected exports to euro-area partner countries but was also noticeable in the case of exports to EU member states that are not members of the euro area. The strongly expansionary effects of the inventory cycle along with the effects of the fiscal stabilisation measures in a number of countries appear to have provided a strong economic stimulus in the third quarter. Owing to the

fact that production is closely integrated, this had an effect on the European Union as a whole, thus giving a temporary major boost to German exports to this region. By comparison, exports to China and Japan were still on the up towards the end of the year, although they were not as buoyant as before. Positive aspects, in particular, were flourishing business with South-East Asian emerging economies and a marked turnaround in external trade with the United States and the OPEC countries towards the end of the period under review.

Seasonally adjusted imports of goods and services fell significantly in the reporting period, after having outpaced exports in the third quarter of 2009. In comparison with the third quarter, when enterprises imported raw materials and intermediate goods on a large scale, this represented a return to a more or less normal level. Furthermore, large quantities of energy were exported to Germany in the third quarter of 2009. Since very little heating oil was bought by households, however, there was a significantly lower import demand in the reporting period. Added to this was the fact that imports of capital and consumer goods fell perceptibly owing to weaker domestic demand. The car scrappage scheme, in particular, was now having a dampening impact when viewed over the four quarters of the year. Given the continuing pick-up in exports and slower import activity at the end of the period under review, external trade made a considerable positive contribution to overall economic growth on balance in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Marked reduction in imports

*Little change
in corporate
investment*

Enterprises' willingness to invest in machinery and equipment and in industrial and commercial property is likely to have remained muted at the end of the year. According to the available indicators, the volume of investment did not match its third-quarter level. In view of the continuing considerable under-utilisation of production capacity, it is, however, striking from a cyclical perspective that the fall-off in investment following the marked correction at the beginning of 2009 has remained within narrow bounds. This applies, in particular, to investment in new machinery and equipment and may also be taken as an indication that the internal funds available to enterprises have so far been sufficient to conduct planned real investment.

*Declining public
construction,
but housing
construction
still pointing
upwards*

In the period under review, less public construction work may have been performed in seasonally adjusted terms than in the third quarter. This is suggested by the fact that the placing of new orders for public infrastructure had been faltering since mid-2009 despite the additional resources made available in the Federal government's fiscal stimulus packages. Such inactivity chiefly affected road construction. It is likely that public non-residential building construction was tending to increase in the second half of 2009. Private housing construction also showed a further slight rise in the fourth quarter of 2009. This is consistent with the fact that there was a marked increase in the volume of new officially approved construction projects compared with the low in the first quarter of 2009.

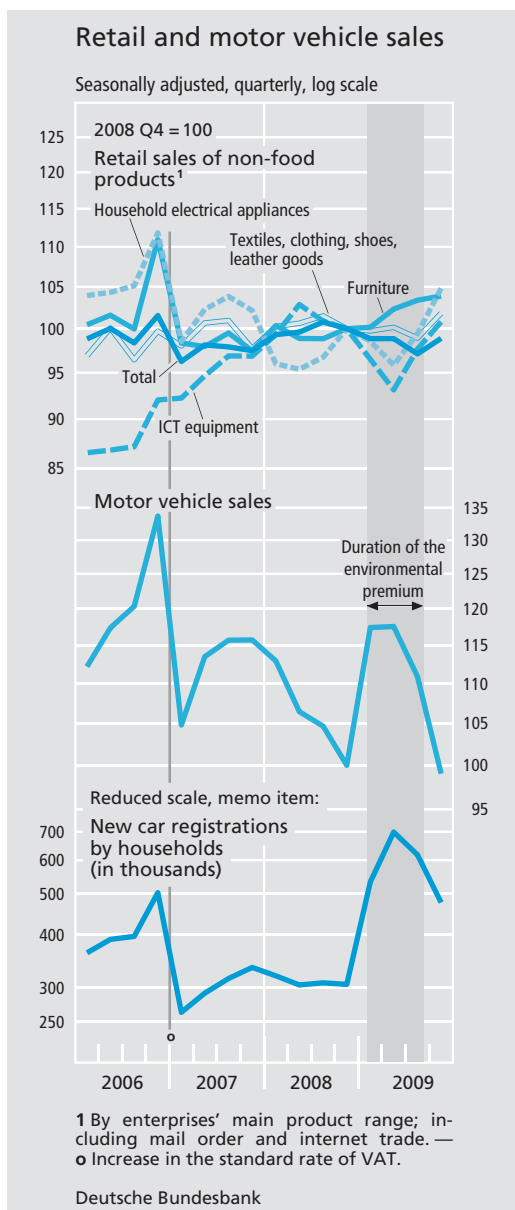
Foreign trade by region and category of goods

Percentage change

Item	2009 Q3		Average of Oct-Nov 2009	
	compared with			
	2009 Q2		2009 Q3	
	seasonally adjusted			
	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports
Total	5.4	5.4	3.9	- 2.2
Countries or group of countries				
Euro-area countries	6.6	2.0	- 2.5	- 3.6
Other EU-countries of which	9.6	4.8	- 4.4	- 2.2
New member states 1	6.9	2.5	- 2.2	- 0.3
United States of America	- 13.4	- 4.0	19.5	5.3
Russian Federation	2.6	21.3	9.2	9.2
Japan	5.0	6.4	1.6	1.8
South-East Asian countries 2	9.7	16.1	10.3	- 11.8
China	7.6	7.7	5.4	- 4.2
OPEC countries	- 13.1	6.8	9.9	- 7.6
Categories of goods				
Main categories				
Intermediate goods	7.4	8.0	2.9	5.0
Capital goods	3.5	0.8	5.0	- 3.6
Consumer goods	2.6	4.5	- 0.4	- 6.0
Energy	8.7	11.3	0.0	- 6.3
Selected categories				
Pharmaceutical and chemical products	3.3	6.7	2.2	0.6
Machinery and equipment	0.0	2.1	2.8	- 0.9
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	10.9	0.6	14.7	- 2.9
Computer, electronic and optical products as well as electrical equipment	7.4	5.8	3.7	5.4
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	6.5	7.4	4.3	4.5

1 Excluding Cyprus, Malta, Slovakia and Slovenia, which now belong to the euro area. — 2 Brunei Darussalam, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand.

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Consumption activity now affected negatively by car scrappage scheme

There was a perceptible slowdown in private consumption in the fourth quarter of 2009 after it had already fallen by a seasonally and calendar-adjusted 0.9% in the third quarter. As in the previous quarter, this was due mainly to passenger car sales; owing to the waning impact of the environmental premium, deliveries were still at a high level but well down on the exceptionally high level at the beginning of the third quarter. By contrast,

retail sales matched their prior-quarter level after seasonal adjustment. Consumption is thus proving to be quite robust still in terms of its underlying trend, even though the upturn in the first half of 2009 was chiefly the result of the selective incentive to buy provided by the granting of the government environmental premium and, therefore, only of brief duration. The situation was helped by the fact that households reduced their saving for a while and cut back their spending on other consumer goods only to a limited extent. Measured in terms of non-food retail sales, expenditure on household electrical appliances as well as on information and communication technology (ICT) equipment was reduced substantially following the introduction of the car scrappage scheme before it picked up again in the second half of the year. However, sales of furniture, just like retail business in textiles, clothing and shoes, were not visibly impaired by crowding out effects.

Sectoral trends

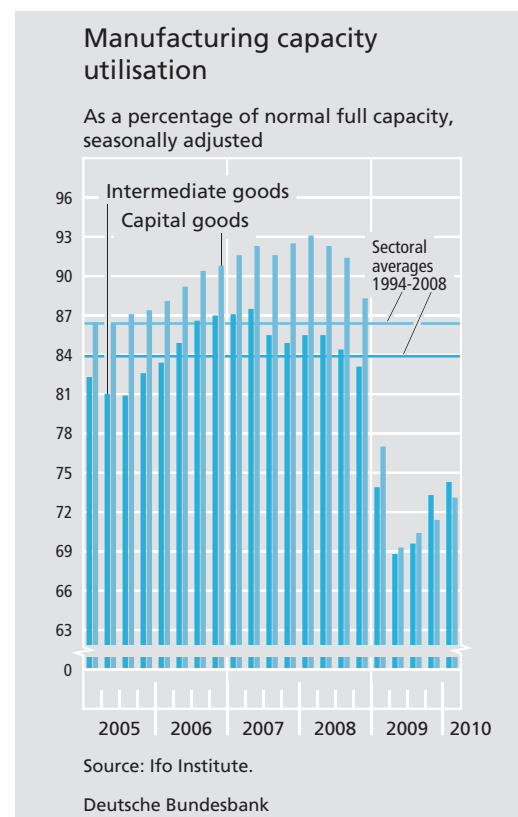
Industry is continuing to work its way out of the slump into which it fell as a result of the severe recession in the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009. At a seasonally adjusted 1.0%, growth in output in the final quarter of 2009 was, however, clearly weaker than in the preceding three-month period (+3.6%). The slowdown affected both cyclically sensitive main industrial groupings. While production of intermediate goods was still obviously expanding between October and December 2009 (+2.0%), output of capital

Slowdown in industrial recovery

goods was stagnating. In contrast to electrical engineering, the recovery process in the mechanical engineering sector had failed to make any headway even by the end of the year. Here, as in the automotive sector, the extended plant shutdowns over the Christmas holiday period are likely to have affected output. There was a seasonally adjusted 1.3% increase in consumer goods output in the fourth quarter of 2009 following a no more than minor rise in the previous three-month period. In the period under review, industrial output – after adjustment for calendar variations – was more than one-tenth down on its already depressed prior-year level and almost one-fifth below its most recent cyclical peak in the first quarter of 2008.

*Further increase
in industrial
capacity
utilisation*

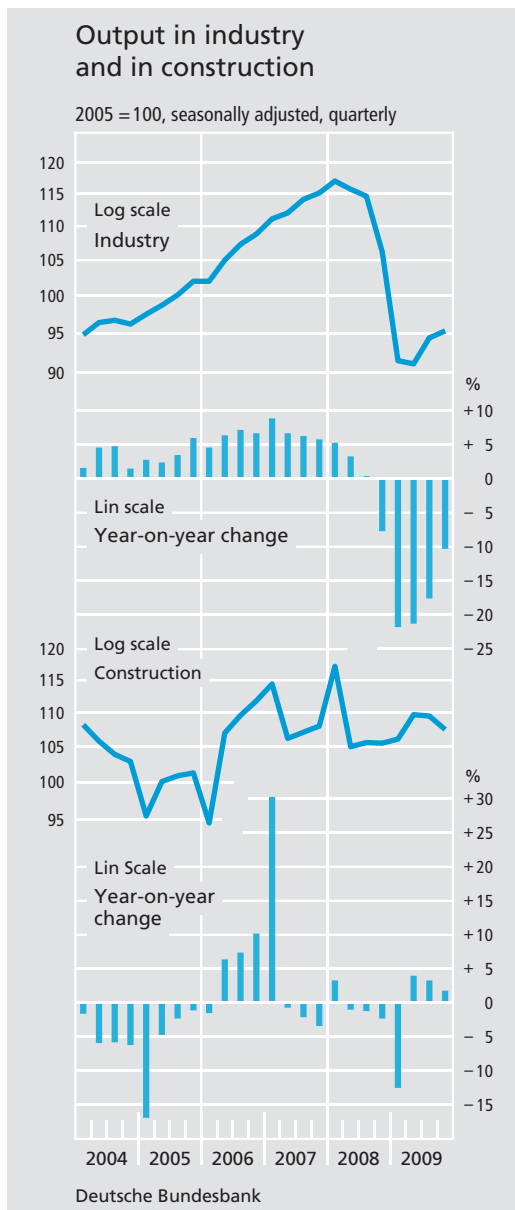
The cyclical upturn is reflected in rising capacity utilisation in manufacturing. According to the Ifo Institute survey, at 75¼% of normal full capacity in January 2010, utilisation was already more than 4 percentage points higher than its all-time low in April of last year. This offset only one-third of the shortfall with regard to normal capacity utilisation, however. At the beginning of the year, manufacturers of intermediate goods reported only a marginally higher seasonally adjusted level of capacity utilisation than producers of capital goods. Since production capacity in intermediate goods is better utilised on a longer-term average than in the basic materials industry, however, it can justifiably be concluded that the recovery process is already more advanced in the intermediate goods sector.



Construction output fell by a seasonally adjusted 1.8% in the final quarter of 2009, following a slight quarter-on-quarter decline in the period from July to September. The poor overall result in the period under review was due in part to the fact that weather-related losses of construction output occurred as early as December, with dampening effects stemming mostly from civil engineering. This was probably connected to the fact that public sector orders had dried up following the buoyant start to last year. Roughly two-thirds of the strong growth in the energy sector in the third quarter had been lost by the end of the year.

*Construction
output and
energy
production
clearly weaker*

The diverging trends that were already apparent in the business activity of the individual trade sectors in the third quarter continued to



Trends continuing to diverge in trade, but largely positive in the rest of the services sector

shape developments up to the end of 2009. In real terms, the wholesale sector recorded a further seasonally adjusted growth in sales, for example, even though it was smaller than in the previous quarter. Retail sales were tending to be somewhat better, but sales of motor vehicles fell off at an accelerated pace. Following an improvement in the second and third quarters, the performance of hotels and restaurants is likely to have been markedly

poorer in the last three months of 2009. According to the statistics on motorway tolls, the domestic activity of transport and logistics enterprises was perceptibly less favourable towards the end of last year following the upturn in the period from April to September. Given flatter growth in cross-border transactions in goods recently, this is unlikely to have been offset entirely by their foreign business. According to the available indicators, activity in the rest of the business-related services sector is likely to have picked up somewhat further.

Employment and unemployment

By and large, the final three months of 2009 saw a continuation of the underlying trends already apparent in the labour market in the preceding quarters. Despite the persistent major underutilisation of overall production capacity, for example, there was no more than a slight quarter-on-quarter decline in the number of persons in work in Germany in seasonally adjusted terms. Manufacturing employment subject to social security contributions did show a further fall but staffing levels were increased again noticeably in the health and social work as well as education sectors. In addition, there was a further increase in the number of persons in low-paid employment as a main or secondary occupation.

In line with the development in employment, the rise in unemployment was very limited in the fourth quarter. The official unemployment figure showed a slight quarter-on-

Only moderate decline in employment again at the end of 2009

... and only a slight rise in unemployment

quarter decline in seasonally adjusted terms, in fact. It was only unemployment in the broader sense – which includes, for example, persons on the books of private employment agencies – that showed a slight increase. Official unemployment showed an increase of 211,000 on the year to a seasonally adjusted 3.42 million. In the broader definition, there was an increase of 437,000. After seasonal adjustment, there was a year-on-year rise in the official unemployment rate from 7.6% to 8.1%. In January 2010, unemployment rose by 6,000 on the month to 3.43 million. The unemployment rate went up to 8.2%.

Special characteristics of the labour market in the current cycle with regard to employment, ...

The response of the labour market to the slump in output during the two quarters around the turn of 2008-09 differs in three key aspects from earlier economic downturns. First, employment in manufacturing, which tends to be severely affected by cyclical fluctuations, was cut back far less than might have been expected from the loss of output. Based on the headcount in the first quarter of 2008, only 239,000 jobs had been lost in manufacturing in seasonally adjusted terms by the third quarter of 2009 (more recent consistent national accounts data are unavailable at present). This corresponds to a decline of 3.1%, while the fall in industrial output over the same period was roughly one-fifth after seasonal and calendar adjustment.¹ The employment effects are to be seen as extremely subdued even including the job losses of roughly 160,000 in the case of temporary employment agencies and assuming that temporary work (assigned to the services sector for statistical purposes) was used primarily by industry in the past upswing. With regard

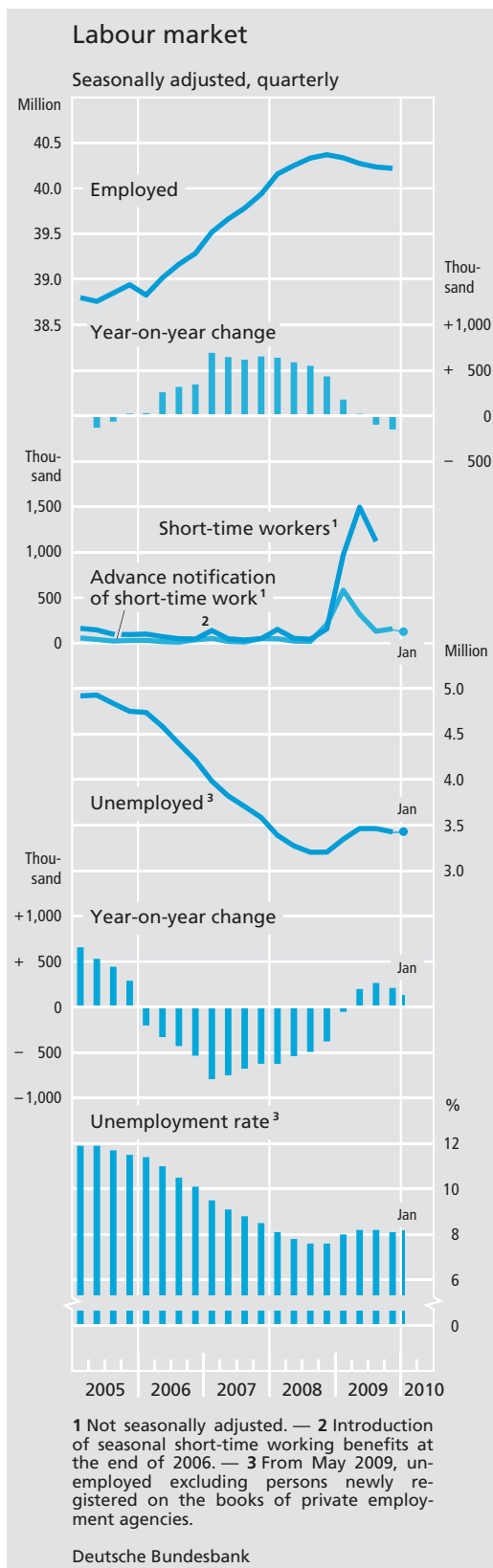
to the economy as a whole, the employment level was, in fact, maintained despite the sharp drop in real GDP in the reference period since many new jobs were created, above all, in wholly or partly publicly financed services.

A second thing that is striking about the labour market's response to the current slowdown is that working hours – principally in manufacturing – have been cut back considerably more sharply than in earlier cycles. According to the figures as of November 2009, average working hours in the economy as a whole were reduced by a seasonally and calendar-adjusted 4.4% between early 2008 and the third quarter of 2009. Claims to short-time working benefits and reductions in regular working hours each account for roughly one-quarter of this figure, with one-fifth being explained by forgoing overtime, around 15% by the use of working time accounts, and more than 15% by an increase in part-time work.² Not least given experience of the medium-term impact of recession-induced redundancies in earlier economic slowdowns, there is currently a noticeable interest on the part of enterprises and employees to maintain jobs that are profitable under normal cyclical conditions and to safeguard firm-specific human capital linked to the employees. The conditions necessary for this have been created over the past few years by pay agreements which grant considerable flexibility at company level in terms of

... working hours ...

¹ Compared with the cyclical peak in employment, the decline amounted to 270,000 or 3.5%.

² The initial provisional IAB annual figures on the total number of hours worked for 2009 appear to imply another weighting of the individual components. Although this modifies the overall picture somewhat, it does not fundamentally call it into question.



working hours and remuneration. Surveys by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) and the Institute of Economic and Social Research (WSI) show that much use has been made of the scope this provides. Government-subsidised short-time working has helped to counter the sharp cyclical decline in the amount of work so far, largely by means of a reduction in the number of hours worked, although it has been only one of several factors.

A third point is that an increase in the labour market participation rate – disregarding positive trend factors – is rather untypical of economic slowdowns. The number of persons active in the labour market as a percentage of the working-age population showed a comparatively sharp increase, especially in the first half of 2009. The newly created employment opportunities in publicly financed services are mostly part-time jobs. A considerable number of these are likely to have been taken up by women who were previously neither unemployed nor in employment. By contrast, job losses in industry and in temporary work frequently resulted in unemployment.

... and labour market participation

Although jobs will probably continue to be cut in manufacturing in the near future, there are no identifiable signs of increased pressure in terms of lay-offs. In fact, leading indicators for the labour market are pointing upwards and are, in some cases, even approaching neutral territory. The Ifo employment barometer for trade and industry has shown a further improvement, and has now clearly gone up from the low reached in the second quar-

Labour market outlook

ter of 2009. At the Federal Employment Agency, there continues to be an increase in both the level and number of new vacancies for non-government-assisted jobs, albeit starting from a depressed level and at no more than a subdued pace. This trend is also revealed by the quarterly IAB Job Vacancy Survey for the final quarter of 2009. Furthermore, greater use is being made of temporary employment in industry again and this sector even recorded a slight seasonally adjusted rise in the number of employees subject to social security contributions during the second half of 2009. Although January 2010 saw some increase again in the influx of jobseekers who were not (yet) unemployed, it was still clearly smaller than at the turn of 2008-09.

Wages and prices

Noticeably smaller rise in negotiated pay rates in 2009 Q4

The Deutsche Bundesbank's pay rate statistics show that the year-on-year increase in negotiated rates of pay in the fourth quarter of 2009, at 1.5% on average, was significantly lower than in the third quarter (2.1%). This was due, for one thing, to diminishing rises in negotiated rates of pay. For another, a part was played by special factors in the public sector (such as spreading the special payment in the case of Federal civil servants over a period of several months and the discontinuation of the performance bonus in the Federal states) as well as by a base effect in the metal-working and electrical engineering industries owing to earlier lump-sum payments. Excluding collectively agreed one-off and special payments, earnings were 2.2% up on the year in the fourth quarter of 2009,

compared with +2.6% in the preceding three-month period.

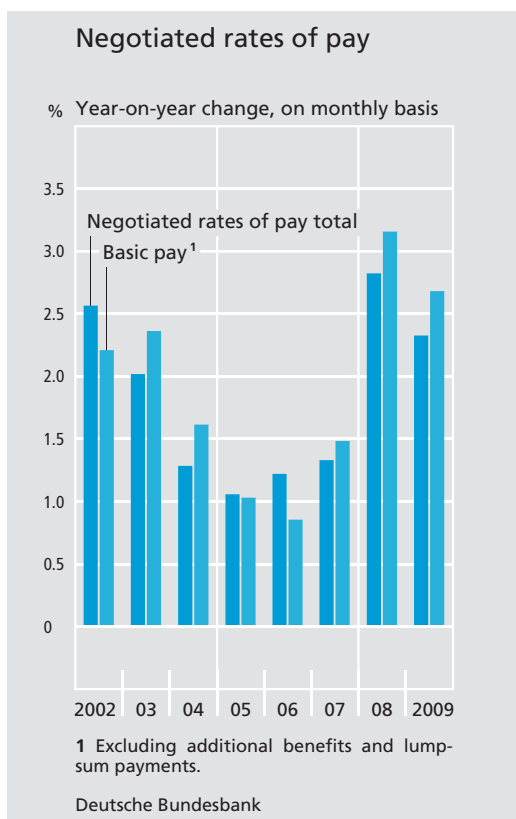
For 2009, this gives an average increase in negotiated rates of pay of 2.3%, compared with 2.8% in 2008.³ According to initial calculations by the Federal Statistical Office, actual earnings were down 0.4% on the year in 2009. On a monthly basis, the wage drift was thus clearly negative at -2.7 percentage points. This was due chiefly to the considerable discrepancy between hours actually worked and negotiated working hours. By contrast, the cutting of non-core components and the deferment of collectively agreed payments have been of comparatively little significance so far. The wage drift, calculated on an hourly basis, was in positive territory, however, at 0.6 percentage point.

Annual result for 2009

The beginning of the year saw the introduction of a new generally binding minimum wage for the waste disposal sector including street cleaning and winter road maintenance. This means that there are, at present, minimum wages in 11 sectors, six of which have the status of a sector-specific minimum wage level. This takes account of the fact that the Federal Administrative Court (*Bundesverwaltungsgericht*) has ruled it unlawful to declare as generally binding the minimum wage for letter carriers, procedural errors being de-

Sector-specific minimum wages

³ The growth rate for basic pay including lump-sum and one-off payments amounts to 2.4%, while the negotiated pay index of the WSI, which excludes civil servants, shows a marginally higher annual increase of 2.6%. If only basic rates of pay are considered, Bundesbank calculations produce an increase of 2.7%. The Federal Statistical Office, which also excludes civil servants from its figures, reports a similarly high increase of 2.8% in collectively agreed basic rates of pay.



cisive in the repeal. In addition, the generally binding minimum wage levels for the roofing and industrial cleaning trades, which have run out, will be renewed in the near future.

Price climate remains favourable

With the world economy picking up, the fourth quarter of 2009 saw at least a temporary standstill in the negative price trend at the upstream stages of the production chain that, one year earlier, had first affected commodities and intermediate goods and later spread to finished products. Import and export prices were 1.8% and 0.6% up on the quarter respectively in seasonally adjusted terms. Domestic industrial producer prices rose by 0.2%. Prices were therefore still well below the peaks recorded in the third quarter of 2008, which is quite consistent with the continuing global output gap. The terms of trade

deteriorated for the first time since the third quarter of 2008 owing to the disproportionate increase in import prices in the wake of higher oil prices. For consumers, the marked increase in energy prices more than offset the easing of price pressure in the case of other goods and services. Overall, consumer prices rose by a seasonally adjusted 0.3% on the quarter, which was a somewhat sharper increase than in the preceding quarters but still quite moderate. The year-on-year figure for the national consumer price index (CPI) turned positive again at +0.4% after having been -0.3% in the third quarter (HICP: +0.4%, subsequent to -0.5%). Base effects played a considerable part in this, mainly on account of movements in crude oil prices in the second half of 2008. The generally favourable price climate is likely to persist in the next few months.

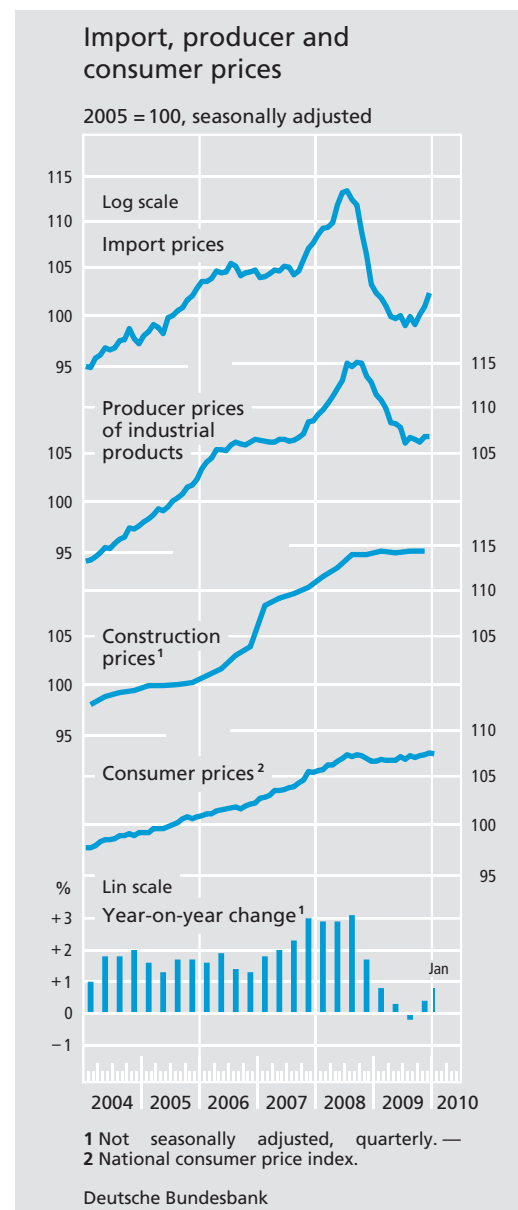
The disinflationary process in final goods running successively through the various stages of the production chain since mid-2008 continued initially in the fourth quarter. Nevertheless, in the case of imports a reversal of trend was becoming apparent at the current end. This is also likely to have a lagged impact on domestic producer and consumer prices. At the upstream stages of the supply chain, there was a continuation of the increase in the cost of energy and intermediate goods that had begun in the previous quarter in the wake of the recovery in the world economy. The increase in the price of imports – where price movements generally have a greater amplitude – was much more pronounced than in the domestic prices of German industrial products, however. Domestic construc-

Prices of final goods still falling, prices of intermediate goods beginning to rise again

tion prices were unchanged on the quarter and were still 0.4% up on the year.

Consumer prices affected by higher cost of oil

The somewhat faster, but still moderate pace of consumer price inflation resulted largely from higher energy prices. Prices in all other product categories went up only slightly in seasonally adjusted terms or not at all. The increased cost of energy was due chiefly to higher international crude oil prices, which were tracked by the prices of heating oil and fuel. Gas, which usually reacts with a time lag, became cheaper again as a delayed consequence of falling crude oil prices in 2008. Food prices ended their downward trend begun in the final quarter of 2008. Although there was a marked fall in the prices of meat and vegetables, consumers had to pay more again for dairy products for the first time since the second quarter of 2008. Overall, there was a slight rise in the cost of other durable and non-durable goods, with relatively unfavourable price developments in the case of semi-durable goods contrasting with price reductions for durables. In the case of clothing and shoes, there was a marked decline in the index in November owing to a clearance sale by one mail-order company. In contrast to earlier years, however, prices were only marginally lower in December than they had been in October. Prices of services and housing rents continued their moderate upward trend and were no more than roughly 1% higher than in the same period of 2008. According to various indicators, house prices in Germany last year showed only a subdued rise, too (for details, see the box on pages 58-59).



Despite higher energy prices, the cost of living fell in January by a seasonally adjusted 0.1%. The annual rate of change in the national consumer price index fell from 0.9% in December to 0.8% (HICP unchanged at 0.8%). This was due mainly to stronger effects of sales, partly because some prices were reduced later rather than in December. Improved statistical recording of goods showing pronounced seasonal price movements

Inflation rate stabilised in January at a low level

House prices in 2009 in Germany

In keeping with the current macroeconomic environment and the medium-term outlook, the steady moderate upward trend in house prices continued in Germany in 2009. According to the indices for residential property prices calculated by the Bundesbank based on BulwienGesa AG data,¹ the prices of newly constructed semi-detached houses and owner-occupied apartments rose somewhat in Germany in 2009, whilst prices for existing properties eased slightly. The prices of new owner-occupied apartments rose somewhat more strongly than those of new semi-detached houses, while the fall in prices for existing properties of both types was virtually identical. In western Germany prices of existing properties remained essentially stable, while in eastern Germany they fell markedly, especially for semi-detached houses. In both regions, the prices of new owner-occupied apartments rose somewhat more sharply than those of newly constructed semi-detached houses.

A very similar picture is revealed by the hedonic house price indices which have been published regularly by Hypoport AG since autumn 2008. According to these indices, the prices of newly constructed properties rose slightly on an annual average for 2009, whilst prices for existing houses fell quite sharply.

The price indices for owner-occupied housing produced by the Association of German Pfandbrief Banks (*Verband deutscher Pfandbriefbanken*, vdp) changed only slightly in 2009 following a small increase in 2008. Owner-occupied apartments became noticeably more expensive, whilst the prices of one-family and two-family houses fell.

According to all the indicators, the reporting period corresponds to the picture of a steady price development in the German housing market that has prevailed for several years now. Pronounced and quite persistent fluctuations, which have been observed in the USA and in some European countries over the past years, have not

occurred in Germany. Based on the fact that there have been no major tensions in the German housing markets, the flat price trend is consistent with the development of major fundamentals. Demographic developments, for example, are tending to exert dampening effects, and increases in real income are also assessed to be limited over the long term. In addition, the real economic repercussions of the economic crisis are unlikely to have strongly impaired the demand for residential property, as its impact on the labour market has been moderate so far. Finally, it can be assumed that the low interest rate level, combined with hardly any tightening of credit standards for mortgage loans has been a positive influence in itself. In the case of newly constructed housing, sharply increased construction costs over the past years could also have had an impact on prices.

In Germany, the past few years have seen a marked increase in the available range of price indices for residential property that meet specific minimum requirements. Private sector providers predominate in this context, while the official statistics have not yet progressed beyond provisional figures as part of an EU pilot project.² The available index series show quite different trends in some cases, however. This may well be due to the fact that none of the indices so far fulfil the criterion of being completely representative. The deviations are possibly also due to differences in the methodology used for collecting data, and the weighting. Furthermore, the procedures used to make the micro data comparable differ from each other.

BulwienGesa AG data are largely based on expert assessments, which are surveyed for the purpose of determining the value of typical properties in the categories of new and existing owner-occupied apartments and semi-detached houses.³ Using data collected for 100 west German cities and 25 east German cities, an index series is calculated for each type of property with the number of inhabitants in 2005 acting as weighting factors. The

house in a medium to good location with around 70m² or around 100 m² of living space respectively. — ⁴ According to Hypoport AG figures, the platform processes an average of almost 8,000 mortgage loan agreements per month. Apart from the fact that this figure probably also includes mortgage refinancing, this corresponds to one-tenth of all real estate transactions in Germany. — ⁵ Newly constructed housing: HPX-hedonic-newhome; resale housing: HPX-hedonic-existinghome; owner-occupied apartments: HPX-hedonic-apartment. See H-J Dübel and S Iden, *Hedonischer Immobilienpreisindex für Deutschland*, Isolie-

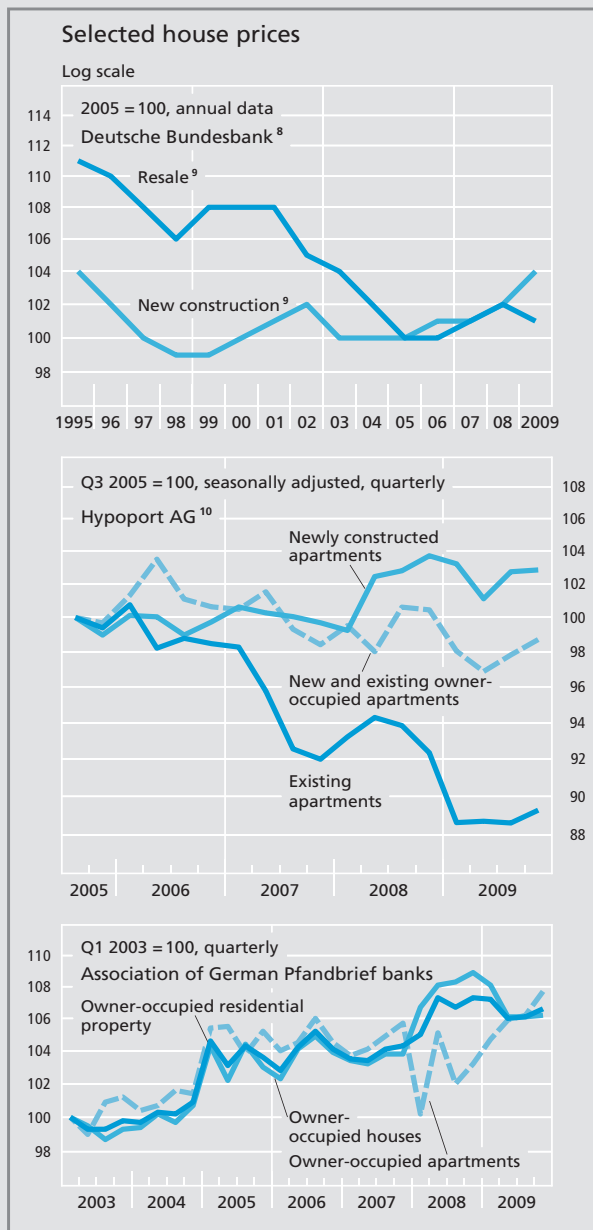
¹ See Deutsche Bundesbank, Price indicators for the housing market, Monthly Report, September 2003, pp 45-58. — ² See J Dechent, Häuserpreise – Ergebnisse für 2007 und erste Resultate für Transferkosten, *Wirtschaft und Statistik* 10/2008 (available in German only). — ³ The price information comprises data collated from estate agents, surveyor committees, and building and loan associations, offer prices in sales advertisements in printed and online media, test purchases and surveys conducted by BulwienGesa AG themselves. According to BulwienGesa AG, a typical property is an owner-owned apartment/semi-detached

overall price index for newly constructed housing is determined using the individual indicators for owner-owned apartments and semi-detached houses based on the relationship between the estimated cost of the completed building per property type (in accordance with the construction statistics). The weighting scheme used for resale data is the percentage share of each type of property in living space in the overall property portfolio. The index levels for the reporting year are available in January of the following year. For new properties, the time series of historical calculation results go back to 1975 for western Germany; the indicator series go back to 1995 for Germany as a whole.

Hypoport AG primarily uses data on mortgage loan brokering via an internet platform.⁴ Using hedonic regressions, quality-adjusted indices are calculated from these data for new and existing one and two-family houses, as well as for owner-occupied apartments.⁵ The index series are generally published monthly in the form of three-month averages, and cover the period since August 2005.

vdp publishes quarterly house price indices for one and two-family houses and owner-occupied apartments. There is no breakdown for new and existing properties, and results go back to 2003. The underlying micro data stem from a vdp database, in which new mortgage lending is captured from the business sector of currently 17 participating vdp member institutions. This database is likely to model the regional distribution of property purchases in Germany quite well.⁶ Using hedonic methods for quality adjustment, regional and national indicators for owner-occupied houses and apartments are calculated, which are then collated in an overall index for owner-occupied housing. The weighting is based on the relative frequency of owner-occupied houses/apartments in private ownership in 2003.⁷

zung qualitativer Hauspreismkmale durch hedonische Regressionsanalyse aus Daten der Europace-Plattform (Hypoport AG) und Machbarkeit eines hedonischen Hauspreisindexes für Deutschland (available in German only), Berlin 2008. The owner-occupied apartment category may contain both new and existing properties. — 6 According to vdp, 17 financial institutions provide data records totalling some 500,000 units with an annual number of roughly 30,000 cases. These also include estimated market values, however. — 7 F Eilers und T Hofer, Die statistische Erfassung der Immobilienpreisentwicklung in Deutschland,



Professionelles Immobilien-Banking, Fakten und Daten 2007/2008, Berlin 2007 (available in German only) and T Hofer, vdp-Transaktionsdatenbank und -Immobilienpreisindex: Stand, Ergebnisse und Perspektiven, Professionelles Immobilien-Banking, Fakten und Daten 2008/2009, Berlin 2008 (available in German only). — 8 Bundesbank calculations based on data provided by BulwienGesa AG. — 9 Semi-detached houses and owner-occupied apartments. — 10 Recalculated from the original base: August 2005 = 100.

was also a contributory factor, however. The lowering of the rate of value added tax for overnight accommodation had no marked effect on consumer prices. There was a clear rise in the prices of seasonal food owing to the exceptional weather conditions.

Orders received and outlook

Recovery under increased pressure in the short term

The German economy is on a path of recovery. According to the available indicators, its underlying momentum does not appear to be at risk, although it is still subject to negative influences at the beginning of 2010. In the short term, the fact that it has been colder and that there has been more snow than usual this winter has, in particular, considerably dampened construction activity since the turn of the year and is also likely to have adversely affected the transport sector and other outdoor industries. Furthermore, the stimuli generated by fiscal policy measures introduced in Germany and elsewhere in response to the crisis are now waning, while the endogenous forces of growth still lack the strength and breadth to compensate for them in terms of overall demand at present. German enterprises' business with the Asian emerging economies is still expanding strongly and activity in other major export markets, such as central and eastern Europe, the USA and the OPEC countries, has picked up noticeably of late. Nevertheless, a broad-based export-led recovery also requires more dynamic growth in trade with euro-area partner countries in the future.

The pick-up in demand for industrial products perceptibly lost momentum at the end of 2009. In the final three months of last year, the seasonally adjusted intake of industrial orders rose by no more than 0.7% on the quarter, compared with a sharp rise in the second and third quarters following a sharp downturn. The loss of momentum is due to the lack of new impulses domestically and from the rest of the euro area, whereas the flow of orders from non-euro-area countries continued to increase sharply at 5.1%. Neither intermediate goods nor the capital goods segment were able to maintain the sharp expansion of orders seen in the third quarter, which was probably also due in part to the ending of the boom in the automotive industry and its supplier subsectors. Even so, the underlying trend in both intermediate and capital goods remained positive; the moderate decline in orders of capital goods shown in the figures was chiefly due to the fact that orders in manufacturing of other transport equipment had now returned to normal following the exceptionally large order placed in July. There was a marked increase in orders of consumer goods. In calendar-adjusted terms, the overall volume of industrial orders in the fourth quarter of 2009 was only slightly below its prior-year level, which had itself been heavily affected by the crisis.

Industrial orders lacking momentum of late

According to the Ifo Institute, there was a further improvement in the business climate in manufacturing at the turn of 2009-10, although this referred only to the component which reflects the current business situation, while business expectations for the next six

Further improvement in manufacturing sentiment

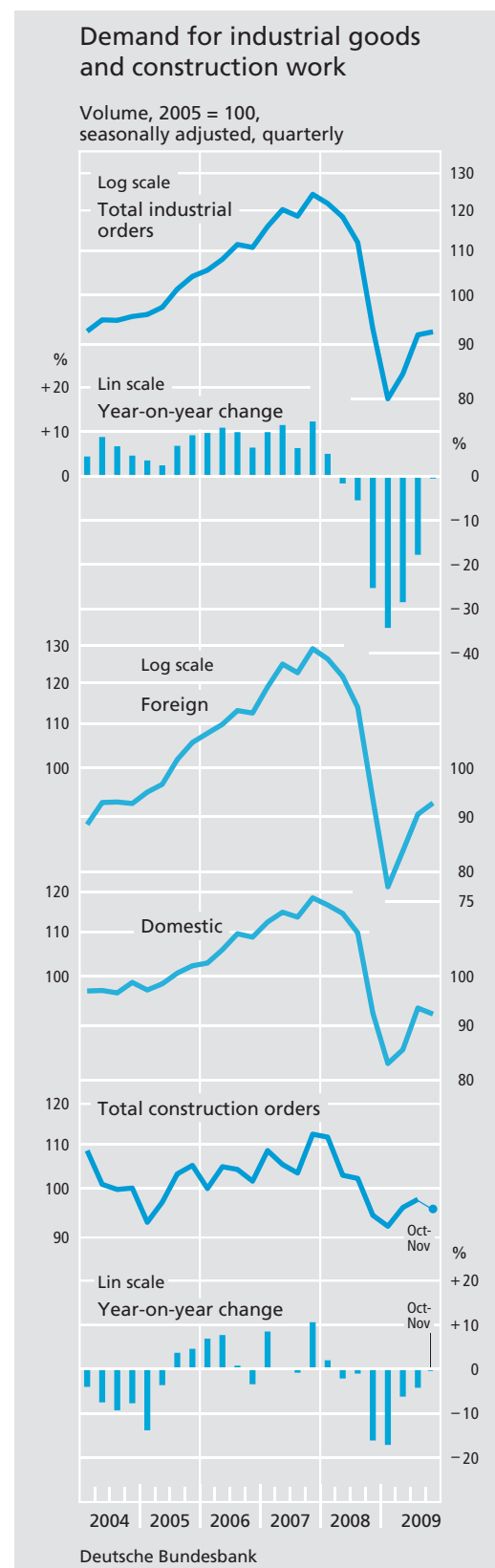
months were stagnating, albeit at a high level. The outlook for exports continued to be rated very optimistically. In January 2010, the matching Ifo indicator recorded a figure last achieved in the first quarter of 2008 before the start of the slowdown in industrial activity.

Construction investment severely affected by weather at start of the year

Construction investment has been very weak in the winter quarter so far owing to large-scale disruptions to production caused by extremely low temperatures and heavy snowfalls. Capacity utilisation in the construction sector in January, at a seasonally adjusted 63%, was around 4½ percentage points lower than in December 2009. The weather-related losses could be made up again from the second quarter onwards, however.

Private consumption supported by further fiscal relief

A number of fiscal policy measures will have a positive impact on households' disposable income in 2010. Together with the measures to afford relief contained in the fiscal stimulus packages at the turn of 2008-09, which come into effect only this year, the scope for expenditure will be expanded by roughly €20 billion compared with last year as a result of the extended tax deductibility of contributions to the health and long-term care insurance schemes, which entered into force on 1 January 2010, as well as the increase in child benefit and the higher basic income tax allowance. On the other hand, some statutory health insurance institutions have announced they will charge their members additional contributions. This effect is likely to be comparatively limited in the current year, however. According to the surveys of the consumer research institution, *Gesellschaft*



für Konsumforschung (GfK), consumer sentiment is still intact despite losses in the past few months. This is true especially with regard to the persistently favourable assessments of income expectations and of the general propensity to purchase, although individual willingness to realise consumption plans suffered a setback at the end of the period under review.

Corporate investment, and private consumption, too, quite robust

Although the underlying trends in industrial investment and private consumption are flat, they are currently supporting the export-led recovery process owing to their cyclical resilience – leaving aside the dampening effects on private consumption owing to the discon-

tinuation of the car scrappage scheme. This may be due to there still being a prevailing expectation among enterprises and households that the global economic recovery, will, with a time lag, also help the German economy to gain greater intrinsic momentum. With this in mind, enterprises are maintaining their existing production capacities despite major underutilisation and, as far as possible, avoiding staffing adjustments. The sharp cutback in production is thus having a very subdued impact on the labour market. Consequently, knock-on effects on consumption in the form of greater job insecurity have largely failed to materialise so far.

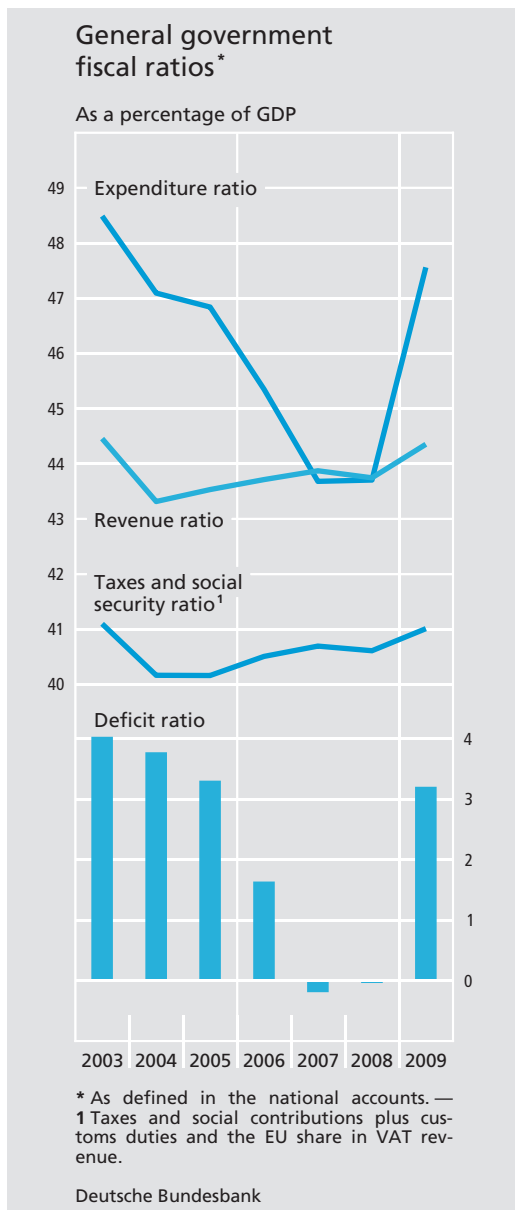
Public finances*

General government budget

Following two years of a virtually balanced government budget, 2009 saw the return to a high deficit. According to provisional data from the Federal Statistical Office, the deficit ratio amounted to 3.2% and thus exceeded the European reference value. Cyclical factors accounted for not quite half of the dramatic deterioration vis-à-vis the previous year. In this context, the negative cyclical impact was still significantly mitigated by the fact that the macroeconomic profile was favourable for public finances. Gross wages and salaries as well as private consumption, both of which are of particular importance for government revenue, experienced a far more stable development than gross domestic product (GDP) and growth in unemployment also remained limited. The plunge in revenue from profit-related taxes from exceptionally high levels (see box on pages 66 and 67) contributed to the sharp rise in the deficit after adjustment for direct cyclical and temporary effects. Even more significant, however, were the deficit-increasing measures, with cuts in tax and social contribution rates and higher spending in connection with the fiscal stimulus packages accounting for the largest share, whereas support measures for the financial sector were

General government deficit for 2009 slightly above 3% mark

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



reflected in the national accounts deficit to a limited extent only.¹

Revenue down considerably

Government revenue fell by just over 2% in 2009. The economic slowdown coupled with plummeting profit-related taxes² and extensive tax cuts contributed to the 4½% decline in tax revenue. Changes to income tax rates and to the tax depreciation rules contained in the fiscal stimulus packages as well as the

additional tax relief measures for enterprises adopted in summer 2009 are especially important in this context. By contrast, revenue from social contributions increased slightly as the lower contribution rate to the Federal Employment Agency was virtually offset by higher average annual rates to the health insurance fund as well as to the public long-term care insurance scheme, and cyclically induced shortfalls were alleviated by contributions paid on behalf of the unemployed by the Federal Employment Agency and central government. The general government revenue ratio rose perceptibly to 44.4% as revenue decreased less sharply than nominal GDP because the development of the economic structure was favourable for public finances.

At 5%, government spending in 2009 grew at a pace not seen since the early 1990s. Measures such as the car scrappage scheme, expansion of public investment, increases in

Expenditure significantly increased due to government measures and cyclical impact

¹ Support measures for HRE in particular were recorded as increasing the deficit if participating interests were not acquired at prevailing market rates. According to SoFFin's annual accounts, interest expenditure was offset by substantially higher income predominantly from fees for guarantees issued. In total, capital injections to credit institutions recorded as not affecting the deficit amounted to just over 1% of GDP. From the extensive guarantees of 7% of GDP, there have so far been no deficit-increasing calls on guarantees.

² Entrepreneurial and property income, which, for the sake of simplicity, is normally used as a macroeconomic reference variable for revenue from profit-related taxes, provides only a rough approximation of the actual tax assessment base. Thus only an approximate distinction can be drawn between cyclically induced and other (structural) developments. Pursuant to the standard cyclical adjustment procedure used in the European System of Central Banks, a considerable portion of the expected decline in revenue from this type of tax in 2009 can be attributed to neither the development of the macroeconomic reference variable (and is thus not cyclically induced) nor legislative changes. For a seminal contribution, see Deutsche Bundesbank, Development of tax revenue in Germany and current tax policy issues, Monthly Report, October 2008, pp 33-57.

child benefit and additional expenditure on healthcare alone are likely to have accounted for approximately one half of this increase. Moreover, labour-market-related expenditure also rose significantly, primarily due to economic circumstances. The expenditure ratio was up by almost four percentage points to 47.6% due to the sharp decline in GDP.

Deficit to continue to rise substantially in 2010

The deficit ratio is likely to continue to rise substantially in 2010 and could reach as much as 5%. Based on current analysis, the cyclical component of the deficit is again likely to increase slightly even though GDP is expected to expand perceptibly, as the overall growth profile will probably be fairly unfavourable for public finances. The rise in the deficit will nonetheless be primarily structural in nature. Extensive deficit-increasing measures are once again taking their toll. On the revenue side, these include the extended tax deductibility of contributions to the health and long-term care insurance schemes and various measures adopted to support the economy (notably, the renewed adjustment to income tax rates, tax relief measures for corporate taxation, new tax allowances for turnover tax as well as the lower contribution rate to the health insurance fund on an annual average). On balance, spending will rise owing to measures such as a further increase in child benefit and growing investment. Moreover, healthcare expenditure, in particular, is likely to continue to soar.

Ecofin Council recommendations to correct excessive deficit not very challenging

In December 2009, the Ecofin Council adjudged Germany to have an excessive deficit and called on the German government to bring the deficit ratio back below the 3%

ceiling by 2013 at the latest. In order to achieve this, Germany is to reduce its structural deficit by an average of 0.5% of GDP a year starting from 2011, with consolidation to be accelerated should economic and budgetary developments be better than expected. The Council demanded no consolidation for 2010, instead recommending fiscal measures be implemented as planned. In light of the macroeconomic outlook, these recommendations are not very challenging and, at best, constitute minimalist requirements as measured by the intention of the Stability and Growth Pact.³

The updated stability programme that the German government presented on 9 February just complies with these requirements. The programme is based on a 1.4% increase in real GDP for 2010 whereas a somewhat optimistic figure of +2% per annum has been estimated for the period from 2011 to 2013. The deficit ratio is expected to rise to 5½% in 2010, in particular due to a further expansion in discretionary budgetary burdens.⁴ From 2011, the ratio is to be reduced by not quite one percentage point a year with the aim of just undershooting the 3% ceiling in 2013. Budgetary burdens arising from further tax cuts envisaged in the coalition agreement have not been factored into these projections. From 2011, the structural deficit is to be cut by an annual average of just over ½% of GDP. Given the high deficits and the fact that the debt ratio will still continue to rise in

Consolidation planned in stability programme just meets requirements

³ See also Deutsche Bundesbank, Monthly Report, November 2009, pp 63-66.

⁴ Unlike in the ESCB procedure, the EU procedure does not report an increase in cyclically induced budgetary burdens for 2010.

The structural development of public finances – results of the disaggregated framework for 2009

The general government budgetary position in Germany deteriorated sharply in 2009. According to provisional data from the Federal Statistical Office, the general government deficit (as defined in the national accounts) amounted to 3.2% of GDP, after the budget had been balanced in 2008. Using the disaggregated framework for analysing public finances,¹ it is possible, firstly, to estimate the role played by cyclical and specific temporary effects and, secondly, to identify other changes, referred to here as structural changes, in the revenue and expenditure ratios and their major determinants. The main results of this analysis for 2009 are presented below.²

Just less than half of the very sharp deterioration in the unadjusted deficit ratio can be attributed to direct cyclical influences. Applying the standard adjustment procedure used within the European System of Central Banks, there was a negative impact from the change in the cyclical component of 1.3 percentage points (pp), which would have been significantly higher had it not been for the fact that the profile of macroeconomic development was extremely favourable for public finances. Clearly identifiable specific temporary effects reduced the increase in the deficit by 0.2 pp as the tax refunds which resulted from the Federal Constitutional Court's ruling reinstating the commuting allowance were already recorded in the national accounts in 2008 and thus reduced revenue in that year instead of in 2009. In addition, last year Germany received a one-off repayment from the EU budget for the years 2007 and 2008 owing to the implementation of the Own Resources Decision of 2007.³ The (structural) fiscal balance adjusted for these cyclical and specific temporary effects consequently deteriorated sharply by 2.1 pp in relation to trend-GDP.

While the unadjusted revenue ratio increased by 0.7 pp, the structural revenue decreased markedly by 1.1 pp of nominal trend-GDP. The more favourable development in the unadjusted ratio reflected the fact that those macroeconomic reference variables that are of particular importance for government revenue, such as gross wages and salaries and private consumption, were hurt far less by the economic downturn than was overall GDP. This revenue-boosting change in the pattern of economic ac-

tivity is not reflected in the structural revenue ratio as it is geared to longer-term trends in the macroeconomic reference variables. The negative structural decoupling of the macroeconomic reference variables from the development of GDP thus continued to slightly depress the revenue ratio (-0.2 pp). While the trend for entrepreneurial and investment income remained above trend-GDP, this was more than offset by the comparatively low trend-growth of gross wages and salaries and private consumption. Legislative changes caused a noticeable reduction in the structural revenue ratio (-0.4 pp). This was caused by the further lowering of the contribution rate of the Federal Employment Agency from 3.3% to 2.8%, cuts in taxes and social contribution rates agreed as part of the stimulus packages and the tax relief measures for enterprises adopted in summer 2009. The higher average annual contribution rates to the statutory health and long-term care insurance schemes had a lesser impact in comparison. By contrast, the structural ratio was increased slightly by the positive fiscal drag (+0.1 pp) owing to income tax progression accompanied by slightly positive trend-growth in *per capita* wages.

The decline experienced in the structural revenue ratio in 2009 can only be partially explained by the three factors mentioned above (fiscal drag, the structural decoupling of the macroeconomic reference variables from GDP and legislative changes). The part remaining unexplained in the standardised procedure (residual) came to a total of -0.6 pp. This is largely attributable to the fall in revenue from profit-related taxes, which was faster than can be explained by the development of entrepreneurial and investment income (which serves as the macroeconomic reference variable for these taxes in the disaggregated framework) and legislative changes. This is connected with the fact that the fall in corporate earnings was more quickly reflected in revenue (in particular via the rapid adjustment of advance payments of assessed taxes and lower investment income tax payments on dividends) than assumed according to the average relationships upon which the disaggregated approach is based. Overall, much of the extraordinary surge in revenue from profit-related taxes over the past years to a distinctly above-average level now seems to have been cancelled out.

1 For a more detailed description, including of the standardised method of determining the cyclical component, see Deutsche Bundesbank, A disaggregated framework for analysing public finances: Germany's fiscal track record between 2000 and 2005, Monthly Report, March 2006, pages 61-76. — 2 The results are subject to subsequent amendment owing to revisions to the preliminary national account figures or revised estimates of the macroeconomic outlook. — 3 Expenditure associated with the support measures for financial in-

stitutions (0.2 pp) is not included in the specific temporary effects here and, moreover, also occurred on a similar scale in 2008, meaning that the year-on-year change was minimal. — 4 Adjusted for cyclical influences and specific temporary effects. In accordance with EDP definition, ie including swaps and forward rate agreements in interest rate expenditure and the fiscal balance, or in accordance with ESA 95 (2009). — 5 Year-on-year change of the ratio to nominal GDP in percentage points. — 6 Assessed income tax, corporation tax, local busi-

Structural development ⁴ as percentage of trend-GDP

Year-on-year change in percentage points

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total 2003-2009
Unadjusted fiscal balance ⁵	-0.4	0.3	0.5	1.7	1.8	-0.2	-3.2	0.5
Cyclical component ⁵	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	-1.3	-0.3
Temporary effects ⁵	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.1
Fiscal balance	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.3	-0.5	-2.1	0.7
Interest payable	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4
Owing to change in average interest rate ^{6a}	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.8
Owing to change in debt level ^{6a}	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
Primary balance	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.3	-0.6	-2.3	0.4
Revenue	-0.3	-1.1	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	-1.1	-0.8
Taxes and social contributions	-0.2	-0.8	-0.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	-1.0	-0.5
Fiscal drag	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Decoupling of base from GDP	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.8
Legislative changes	0.4	-0.5	-0.2	0.1	0.7	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4
Residual	-0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	-0.6	0.3
of which: profit-related taxes ⁶	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	-0.5	0.9
Memo item: included in expenditure ⁷	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.3
Non-tax revenue ⁸	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.3
Primary expenditure	-0.4	-1.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.6	0.6	1.2	-1.1
Social payments ⁹	-0.1	-0.8	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.2	0.7	-0.6
Subsidies	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.2
Compensation of employees	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.7
Intermediate consumption	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4
Gross fixed capital formation	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1
Other expenditure ¹⁰	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
<i>Memo item</i>								
Pension expenditure ¹¹	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.8
Healthcare expenditure ¹²	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Labour-market expenditure ¹³	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1

While the unadjusted expenditure ratio increased dramatically by 3.9 pp in 2009, the ratio of structural expenditure to the more stable nominal trend-GDP increased by just 1.0 pp. General government profited from a renewed decline in the interest expenditure ratio which was attributable to the very favourable (re)financing conditions. Conversely, the structural ratio of other expenditure (primary expenditure) increased somewhat more sharply (+1.2 pp). It was chiefly driven by higher spending on social benefits (primarily healthcare expenditure, child benefit and the car scrappage incentive, which was booked under other current transfers to households). But public intermediate consumption, subsidies and investments, which were expanded as part of

ness tax, investment income tax. — 7 Payments attributable to the general government sector, eg social contributions for public sector employees (estimated). — 8 Other current transfers receivable, sales and total capital revenue. — 9 Including other current transfers to households. — 10 Other current transfers payable to corporations and the rest of the world, other net acquisitions of non-financial assets and capital transfers. — 11 Spending by the statutory pension insurance scheme, on civil servant pensions and payments by the post

the economic stimulus measures, also played a significant role.

Overall, it is apparent that half of the very sharp deterioration in the fiscal balance in relation to GDP, amounting to 3.2 pp in net terms, is attributable to the effects of the automatic stabilisers, temporary effects and the normalisation of profit-related taxes. The significant additional deterioration on both the revenue and expenditure sides is largely the result of discretionary fiscal policy measures (in particular the two economic stimulus packages).

office pension fund. — 12 Spending by the statutory health insurance scheme and assistance towards civil servants' healthcare costs. — 13 Spending by the Federal Employment Agency (excluding the compensatory amount (up to 2007)/reintegration payment (from 2008) paid to the Federal Government and expenditure on unemployment assistance (up to 2004) or unemployment benefit II (from 2005) and on labour market reintegration measures.

Key data of the Federal Government's updated stability programme

As a percentage

Item	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Real GDP growth						
Stability programme January 2010	1.3	- 5.0	1.4	2	2	2
Stability programme January 2009	1.3	- 2 ¼	1 ¼	1 ¼	1 ¼	-
General government fiscal balance (as % of GDP)						
Stability programme January 2010	0.0	- 3.2	- 5 ½	- 4 ½	- 3 ½	- 3
Stability programme January 2009	- 0.1	- 3	- 4	- 3	- 2 ½	-
Structural fiscal balance (as % of GDP)						
Stability programme January 2010	- 1	- 1 ½	- 4 ½	- 4	- 3	- 2 ½
Stability programme January 2009	- 1	- 2	- 3	- 2	- 2	-
Debt ratio						
Stability programme January 2010	65.9	72 ½	76 ½	79 ½	81	82
Stability programme January 2009	65 ½	68 ½	70 ½	71 ½	72 ½	-

Source: Federal Ministry of Finance.

Deutsche Bundesbank

2013, greater efforts would have been desirable. Furthermore, contrary to the basic function of the stability programmes as a component of the EU budgetary surveillance procedure, the funding of this improvement is still pending as concrete measures for cutting the deficit will not be set out before central government's draft budget for 2011 and medium-term financial plan up to 2014.

Budgetary development of central, state and local government

Tax revenue

Steep decline in tax revenue in 2009

In 2009, tax revenue⁵ recorded a marked fall of 6% (see chart on page 69 and table on page 70), however, it was thus around €1 bil-

lion higher than forecast in the latest official tax estimate from November 2009. This decline in revenue is mainly attributable to the economic downturn, fiscal policy measures⁶ as well as tax refunds following the Federal Constitutional Court's ruling reinstating the standard travel allowance for commuters, which are recorded in the cash receipts for 2009. Revenue from income-related taxes fell very sharply (-12%). Wage tax receipts declined by just over 4½%. This is partly due to

Large income tax shortfalls

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

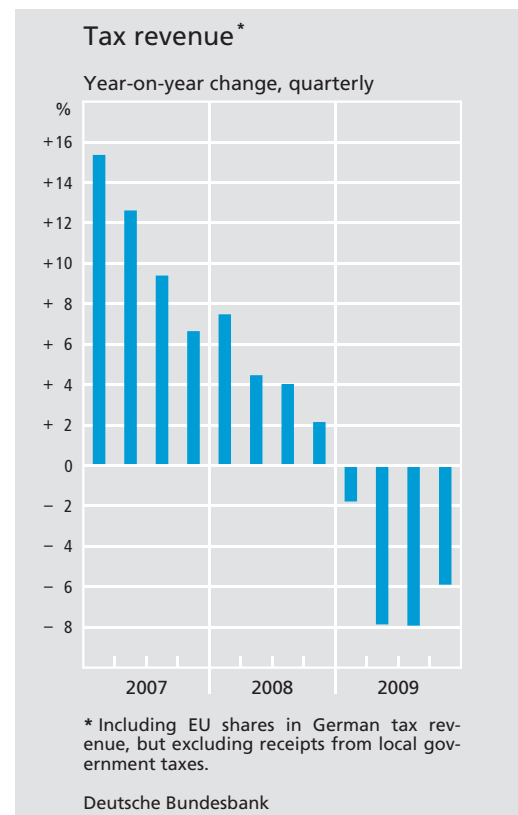
⁶ These notably include lowering the income tax rates, easing depreciation facilities, extending actual taxation in the case of turnover tax, more lenient counterfinancing measures from the 2008 business tax reform, reinstating the previous, more generous standard travel allowance for commuters as well as the child bonus and the increase in child benefit which are recorded as reducing revenue in the cash receipts.

the fact that gross wages and salaries decreased overall and progression had an additional revenue-reducing effect owing to lower per capita wages. Moreover, tax rates were lowered and the payments deducted from cash receipts were raised (one-off child bonus, increase in child benefit and subsidies for supplementary private pension plans). Massive short-falls were recorded for profit-related taxes (-25½%). Receipts from corporation tax plummeted mainly owing to lower advance payments for current profits and, on balance, higher repayments for 2008. The effects of considerable shortfalls as a result of tax refunds following the Federal Constitutional Court's ruling reinstating the standard travel allowance for commuters, and of tax cuts were felt in assessed income tax. By contrast, smaller deductions for grants to home-buyers, which are being phased out, boosted revenue. Lower profit distributions resulted in large decreases in revenue from investment income tax. Given the relatively stable development of consumption, however, revenue from consumption-related taxes rose slightly by just under ½%.

Revenue from consumption-related taxes stable

Further marked decline in revenue expected in 2010

On the basis of the November tax estimate, a further decline in revenue (including local government taxes) of 3½% is expected in 2010 if shortfalls of €6 billion (1% of 2009 tax revenue) due to tax relief measures agreed in December 2009 are additionally factored in (especially the increase in child benefit and in child tax allowance, preferential turnover tax treatment for the hotel trade as well as relief measures for corporate and inheritance tax). Measures that had been previously adopted – in particular the extended



tax allowances for insurance contributions and the fiscal stimulus packages – resulted in considerable net shortfalls. Added to this is the fact that receipts from profit-related taxes are likely to continue to fall as the slump in corporate earnings associated with the economic downturn partly takes some time to feed through to revenue. Furthermore, the macroeconomic reference variables for wage tax and consumption-related taxes are also expected to develop poorly. All in all, however, forecasting uncertainty is currently very high, primarily owing to the unsettled economic outlook, estimation problems with regard to extremely volatile revenue from profit-related taxes⁷ and the fact that the

⁷ See also Deutsche Bundesbank, Development of tax revenue in Germany and current tax policy issues, Monthly Report, October 2008, pp 33-57.

Tax revenue

Type of tax	Year as a whole				Estimate for 2009 as a whole 1, 2, 3	Q4			
	2008		2009			2008		2009	
	€ billion		Year-on-year change € billion	as %	Year-on-year percentage change	€ billion		Year-on-year change € billion	as %
Tax revenue, total 2	515.5	484.9	- 30.6	- 5.9	- 6.1	140.3	132.0	- 8.3	- 5.9
<i>of which</i>									
Wage tax	141.9	135.2	- 6.7	- 4.7	- 5.2	40.3	38.6	- 1.8	- 4.4
Profit-related taxes 4	78.6	58.5	- 20.1	- 25.5	- 25.0	18.4	13.1	- 5.2	- 28.5
Assessed income tax	32.7	26.4	- 6.3	- 19.1	- 17.9	9.7	7.6	- 2.2	- 22.1
Corporation tax	15.9	7.2	- 8.7	- 54.8	- 59.9	2.2	1.8	- 0.4	- 17.6
Investment income tax 5	30.0	24.9	- 5.1	- 17.0	- 14.4	6.4	3.7	- 2.7	- 41.9
Turnover taxes 6	176.0	177.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.4	45.5	46.1	+ 0.6	+ 1.4
Energy tax	39.2	39.8	+ 0.6	+ 1.5	+ 0.0	15.2	15.1	- 0.1	- 0.7
Tobacco tax	13.6	13.4	- 0.2	- 1.5	+ 0.0	4.1	3.9	- 0.2	- 4.1

1 According to official tax estimate of November 2009. — 2 Including EU shares in German tax revenue, but excluding receipts from local government taxes. — 3 Including (estimated) local government taxes, tax revenue was €46.8 billion below the November 2008 estimate, which was used as a basis for the original 2009 Federal budget from the end of 2008. According to government esti-

mates, €18.8 billion of this shortfall is attributable to additional legislative changes. — 4 Employee refunds, grants paid to home owners and investors deducted from revenue. — 5 Withholding tax on interest income and capital gains, non-assessed taxes on earnings. — 6 Turnover tax and import turnover tax.

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financial impact of extensive legislative changes is, at times, difficult to quantify.

Central government budget

2009 central government budget with much smaller deficit than planned, ...

The central government budget recorded a deficit of €34½ billion in 2009. Net borrowing was thus €15 billion below the level envisaged in the second supplementary budget from July 2009. The main factors behind the better-than-anticipated results were the almost €4 billion improvement in tax receipts, partly driven by smaller transfers to the EU budget, and much lower spending (€11 billion in total). The loan to the health insurance fund, forecast to be €4 billion, was not taken up and, owing to the low level of interest rates and the issue of debt instruments with considerable premiums, interest expenditure

was lower than estimated. Calls on guarantees and benefits for the long-term unemployed were also below budget.

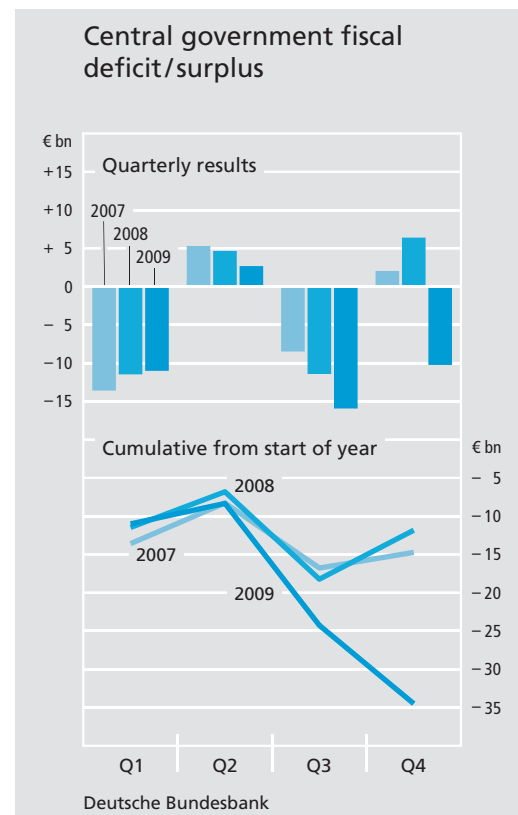
Nevertheless, the deficit was up sharply on the year by €23 billion. After adjustment for the transfer of motor vehicle tax to central government, tax revenue was down by just over €12 billion; however, on balance, more than half of this drop was attributable to new tax relief measures. Proceeds from asset realisations fell by €4 billion, although, this was largely offset by the one-off use of the Bundesbank's entire profits to finance the budget. Growth in expenditure was recorded in particular for grants to the statutory health insurance scheme and investment. But other operating expenditure, benefits for the long-term unemployed and personnel expenditure

... however, up sharply on 2008 and borrowing limit overshot

also rose markedly. By contrast, interest expenditure recorded a decline of €2 billion. On balance, net borrowing exceeded investment expenditure by €7 billion. When drawing up the supplementary budgets, the overstepping of the constitutional borrowing limit was justified by invoking the exemption clause that it serves to avert a disruption of the macroeconomic equilibrium.

Despite improvement in macroeconomic environment, 2010 draft budget contains exceptionally high deficit

The new government presented a revised draft budget for 2010 in mid-December 2009. Although the macroeconomic environment has improved significantly compared with expectations in June, forecast net new borrowing was revised down by barely €½ billion to just short of €86 billion. While lower estimates of expenditure to offset the Federal Employment Agency's deficit, less funds earmarked for benefits for the long-term unemployed and interest payments, as well as additional tax revenue forecast in the latest official tax estimate will amount to total relief of €10 billion, this will be virtually offset by the goal of strengthening cyclical growth forces primarily by means of the Act to Accelerate Growth (*Wachstumsbeschleunigungsgesetz*), an additional one-off grant to the health insurance fund as well as additional spending on education and promoting agriculture. The fact that the macroeconomic outlook has brightened perceptibly in the meantime indicates that there is no real need for additional stimuli and that the associated growth effects are likely to remain limited. All in all, from today's perspective, the deficit in 2010 is nevertheless likely to be substantially lower than forecast. For instance, in the Federal Government's Annual Economic Report



from January, labour market development is expected to be much more favourable, which should give rise to cost savings, notably for expenditure to offset the Federal Employment Agency's deficit but also for benefits for the long-term unemployed. Furthermore, interest, not least with a discount of €2 billion, appears to be estimated extremely cautiously, especially as the latest topping up of 30-year Federal bonds alone yielded a premium of almost €½ billion.

The (structural) deficit for 2010, ie adjusted for cyclical effects and financial transactions, constitutes the starting point for the gradual reduction of the constitutional borrowing limit to 0.35% of GDP by 2016. The 2010 budget is therefore of particular importance (see box on pages 72 and 73). As a rule, the

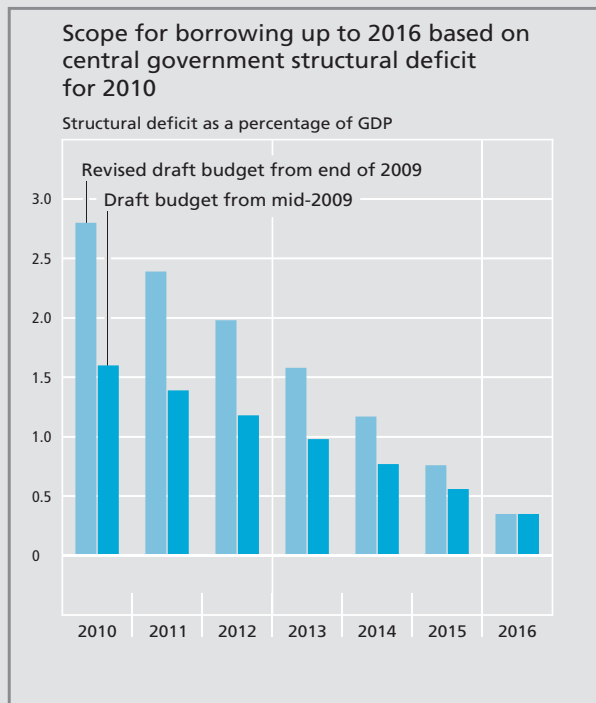
Strictly apply new borrowing limit

Federal budget for 2010 and scope for borrowing up to 2016

In 2009, following approval from both houses of parliament (Bundestag and Bundesrat), a new constitutional debt rule for central and state government was inserted into the German Basic Law (*Grundgesetz*). From 2016 onwards, central government's "structural" net borrowing (ie total borrowing adjusted for cyclical effects and financial transactions) may generally not exceed 0.35% of GDP. During the transitional period from 2011 to 2015, the limit for structural new borrowing will decrease to this figure in equal steps, starting from the level in the base year 2010.¹

Structural deficit sharply revised in draft Federal budget for 2010

Hence the higher the debt ratio at the start of the mandatory reduction path, the greater the overall scope for borrowing during the transitional period (see chart



¹ Section 9 (2) of the Act Implementing Article 115 of the German Basic Law, based on Article 143d of the same law. For more information on the new rules, see Deutsche Bundesbank, The reform of the borrowing limits for central and state government, Monthly Report, May 2009,

below). The key significance of this starting value can be seen by comparing the draft budget for 2010 from mid-2009 with the revised draft budget for 2010 from December 2009. The revised draft budget, presented by the new German government in December, put the structural budget deficit at €68½ billion (2.8% of GDP). This figure was arrived at by deducting €16½ billion for cyclical effects and €1 billion for net acquisitions of financial assets from the total deficit of €86 billion. In mid-2009, by contrast, a similar-sized overall deficit estimate was reduced by €26 billion for the cyclical component and €21 billion for financial asset acquisitions, resulting in an estimated structural deficit of €39½ billion (1.6% of GDP). At almost €60 billion altogether or around €10 billion per year, the deviation from the future constitutional borrowing limit of 0.35% of GDP, which is to be reduced through consolidation, is almost twice as large under the current draft budget as it was in the initial calculation. However, this also means that, particularly during the first few years of the transitional period, the maximum annual structural deficit could be set significantly higher and still comply with the rule.

Just over €5 billion of the revisions vis-à-vis the mid-2009 draft budget can be attributed to measures adopted under the Act to Accelerate Growth (*Wachstumsbeschleunigungsgesetz*) and additional spending on education, long-term unemployment and agriculture. Furthermore, the size of the estimated negative cyclical influence was considerably reduced. Another major revision concerned the conversion of a loan to the Federal Employment Agency into a grant (totalling €16 billion). In the mid-2009 draft budget, this loan to the Federal Employment Agency was categorised as an acquisition of financial assets and consequently deducted from the total deficit when calculating the structural deficit.² In addition, an extra €4 billion of central government funds is now to be transferred to the health insurance fund, pushing total transfers up to €20 billion. Pursuant to the draft Social Security Stabilisation Act (*Sozialversicherungs-Stabilisierungsgesetz*), these payments are

pp 78-79. — ² Under the new budgetary rule – in line with European provisions – financial transactions, above all loans, are not assigned to the structural deficit component. — ³ Amounting to five-sixths of the one-off structural burden in 2011, decreasing further in equal stages in

intended to offset cyclically induced revenue shortfalls and crisis-induced additional expenditure on the part of the Federal Employment Agency which it cannot cover with its own funds.

Success of new rule depends on strict application

The underlying objective of the new debt rule is to reverse the upward trend in the debt ratio, which has been evident for many years, and to counter the perpetually observed tendency to put off the consolidation of public finances, though generally acknowledged as being necessary, to some unspecified future date. In order to enhance the credibility of the new rule, it is crucial that from the very start it is implemented in line with the intended objective and, in particular, that no attempts are made to circumvent the rule's provisions and hence its underlying objective. In this respect, the decision to reject the idea of transferring the debt to off-budget entities before the rule came into force, as was discussed last autumn, is consistent with the underlying objective. Another problematic option would be to base the mandatory path to reduce borrowing during the transitional period on a pessimistic budget estimate for 2010 (see comments on pages 74 and 75) and to not adjust it in the light of more favourable expectations or actual figures. This would create unjustifiable additional scope for borrowing. Measures which have only a one-off impact on the 2010 budget but are viewed as structural under the new debt rule (such as the components of the one-off grant to the Federal Employment Agency which are not classed as cyclical) will also increase the scope for borrowing during the transitional period.³ In accordance with the spirit of the transitional arrangements, none of these options should be exploited when drawing up the Federal budget for 2011 or the medium-term financial plan.

There is therefore a need to resist the temptation to artificially inflate the borrowing limit in order to formally create scope for temporary unfunded tax cuts or

expenditure increases in the short term or to defer a sizeable part of the required consolidation to the next legislative period. While the size of the overall structural adjustment to be achieved by 2016 would remain unchanged, the introduction of further deficit-increasing measures would enlarge the adjustment requirement and the postponement of consolidation would necessitate managing the necessary adjustment – as well as the additional interest burden – within a much shorter period of time. Both scenarios would seriously endanger the new debt rule's long-term prospects of success as minimal compliance with the limit without allowing for unforeseen budgetary burdens would entail the risk of having to take extensive and timely consolidation measures in future downturns, thus destabilising overall economic development.⁴

The new debt rule, which was adopted during the last legislative period with a broad political consensus, is of key significance both in a national and international context. Its strict application could reverse the current trend of ever increasing debt ratios and thus provide a better basis for addressing the looming demographic burdens in Germany. Furthermore, credible budgetary rules, especially when the financial situation is tense, are an important safeguard for gaining and maintaining the confidence of the general public and the capital markets in sustainable public finances and thus facilitate, in particular, a stability-oriented monetary policy in the euro area. The new German budgetary rule was expressly welcomed by international organisations. Other countries, some of which have even higher deficits, seem willing to introduce similar national rules, not least in order to limit the danger of incurring sovereign risk premiums on the capital markets. Central government's pending fiscal policy decisions therefore take on crucial significance both in view of the intention underlying the new constitutional rule and in light of international developments. Ensuring the success of the new debt rule will be one of the foremost tasks of fiscal policy.

the years up to 2015. — 4 See also Deutsche Bundesbank, The reform of the borrowing limits for central and state government, Monthly Report, May 2009, pp 78-79 and J Kremer and D Stegarescu (2009), Neue

Schuldenregeln: Sicherheitsabstand für eine stetige Finanzpolitik, in Wirtschaftsdienst, Vol 89/9, pp 630 ff.

scope for borrowing up to 2015 is greater, the larger the reference deficit in the base year 2010. Inflating the reference deficit with a view to gaining a greater scope for borrowing during the transitional period would clearly undermine the intention of the legislation. Should a sizeable part of the required consolidation be deferred to the next legislative period or even enlarged as a result of additional measures, the success of the new debt rules would ultimately be endangered. The very purpose of these rules is to prevent the structural consolidation of public finances, which is generally acknowledged as being necessary, being put off to some unspecified future date and to reverse the upward trend in the debt ratio, which has been evident for many years. Against this backdrop, when drawing up the central government budget for 2011 and the medium-term financial plan, the reference deficit in 2010 should be based on a realistic assessment of current budgetary developments and temporary charges (such as the one-off conversion of the loan to the Federal Employment Agency into a grant) should not be misused in order to artificially increase the future scope for borrowing.

On balance, off-budget entities recorded sizeable deficit for 2009

At just over €20 billion, the deficit of central government's off-budget entities more than tripled in 2009. This was chiefly attributable to the Special Fund for Financial Market Stabilisation (SoFFin), which was set up in the fourth quarter of 2008. Although no funds were paid out for guarantees or purchasing impaired securities, further outflows of funds, in particular, to top up banks' capital, led to a deficit of just under €17 billion. The Invest-

ment and Repayment Fund, set up to manage spending relating to the second economic stimulus package, reported a deficit of €6 billion largely resulting from the car scrappage scheme. Of the €10 billion for investment grants to state government, only just under €1½ billion had an impact, not the intended minimum of €5 billion. By contrast, the Post Office Pension Fund again recorded a surplus of just over €½ billion in 2009. The newly created special fund to build up reserves for final payments of inflation-indexed Federal Government debt instruments is likely to have recorded an even larger surplus of €1½ billion. This should provide for the increase in repayment amounts due to past inflation.

State government⁸

After a surplus of just over €½ billion in 2008, state government recorded a high deficit of €25½ billion for 2009 as a whole. Excluding the additional burden from the second stage of the capital injection into the Landesbank BayernLB of €7 billion, which was allocated to the 2008 budgetary accounts but did not affect cash receipts until 2009, the deficit amounted to €18½ billion.⁹ The forecast state government deficit was thus still under-shot by €4 billion. Owing to the fall in tax revenue, receipts declined by 5½%. By contrast, at just over 2½%, expenditure – adjusted for both stages of the aforementioned recapitalisation – increased relatively sharply.

Deficit already high for 2009 as a whole ...

⁸ The development of local government finances in the third quarter of 2009 was outlined in the short articles in the Bundesbank Monthly Report of January 2010. These are the most recent data available.

⁹ Furthermore, Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein and Baden-Württemberg injected a total of €5 billion of capital into their Landesbanken in 2009, however, off budget.

Not least the impact of the distinct rise in the compensation of employees and pension payments in the wake of the spring 2009 pay agreement was felt here. Budgetary burdens arising from co-financing the investment programme initiated by central government as part of the second economic stimulus package appear, to date, to have had only a minor role to play.

... and expected to climb even further in 2010

According to the official tax estimate from November excluding shortfalls owing to the Act to Accelerate Growth, tax revenue is expected to again decline markedly in 2010. Pursuant to budget plans available to date, the tax-revenue-sharing schemes with local government are likely to offer limited relief only. On the expenditure side, no sizeable relief has been budgeted for on balance, not least owing to growing personnel expenditure, meaning that the fiscal deficit is again likely to rise substantially. In order to come close to a structurally balanced budget by 2020, as stipulated in the German Basic Law's new debt rule, extensive consolidation measures are required for the most part. The fact that the old borrowing limit enshrined in the state government constitutions, which is still in place, is forecast to be overshoot, in some cases, for a number of years, ultimately indicates that structural deficits are likely to be exceptionally high and will require decisive, swift countermeasures. However, even those state governments that have already imposed stricter borrowing limits in their budgetary regulations and that are plugging current deficits with reserves or by taking out temporary loans, have to take into account the new financial outlook sooner or later.

Social security funds¹⁰

Statutory pension insurance scheme

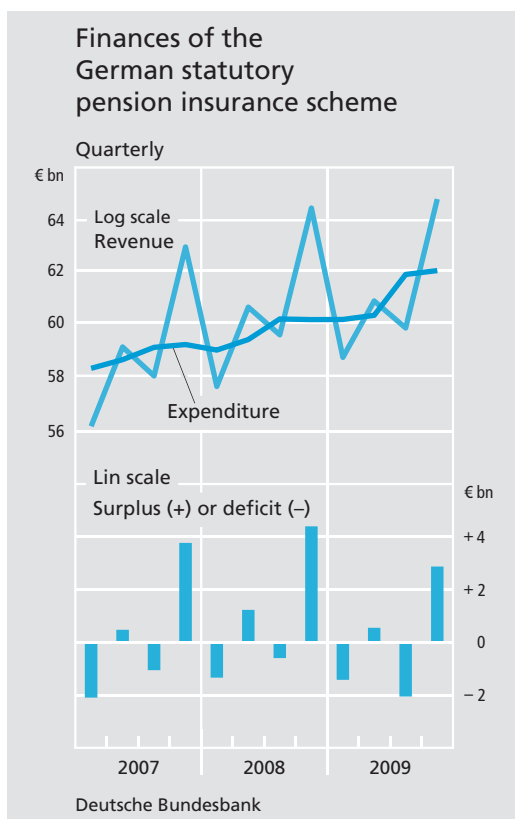
The statutory pension insurance scheme recorded a virtually balanced result for 2009, compared with a surplus of €3¾ billion one year previously. Total revenue rose by just under 1%. Employees' compulsory contributions went up by ¼%, even though gross wages and salaries fell slightly on balance. However, contributions relating to periods of not working as part of short-time working schemes are also recorded under this item. In addition, the statutory pension insurance scheme's funds were stabilised in particular by contributions for recipients of unemployment benefit I. Transfers from the central government budget increased by just under 1½%.

Despite marked deterioration on 2009, balanced result

Spending by the statutory pension insurance scheme went up by 2½% in 2009. The sharp mid-year pension increase (+2.41% in western Germany and +3.38% in eastern Germany, compared with +1.1% in both in mid-2008) made a decisive contribution to this. Pension expenditure rose by just over 2%, which was broadly in line with the average annual increase. At 2½%, the rise in spending on health insurance contributions to be paid by the pension insurance scheme was only slightly higher than the increase in pension expenditure, despite the fact that the contribution rate to the statutory health in-

Accelerated growth in expenditure due to high mid-2009 pension increase

¹⁰ The financial development of the statutory health and public long-term care insurance schemes in the third quarter of 2009 was analysed in the short articles of the Monthly Report of December 2009. These are the most recent data available.



insurance scheme was higher on an annual average. This is probably because many pensioners are members of health insurance institutions that charged above-average contribution rates up to the end of 2008 meaning that the increase was then lower for them. Expenditure on rehabilitation measures, in particular, rose at a sharper rate (+9%).

2010 deficit also attributable to extended pension guarantee

In the final quarter of 2009, the Federal Government expected the statutory pension insurance scheme to record a deficit of €3¾ billion in 2010. As the underlying macroeconomic assumptions in the Old-age Provision Report¹¹ seem rather pessimistic from today's standpoint, the financing of the statutory pension insurance scheme may develop more favourably. However, a deficit is still likely. This is due in part to the fact that following

the extension of the safeguard clause, pensions will not be cut in mid-2010 despite a probable fall in average earnings in 2009. To finance the resulting higher (relative) pension level, the contribution rate does not need to be raised initially as there are still reserves that can be drawn on. As pension cuts waived in the past owing to the safeguard clause are also to be clawed back in the coming years by halving the pension increases due at those times, no more than minor rises are to be expected for the foreseeable future if current legislation is applied.

Federal Employment Agency

The Federal Employment Agency recorded a deficit of almost €14 billion in 2009, compared with an operating surplus of €1½ billion a year earlier (ie excluding the one-off payment of €2.5 billion to the pension fund set up in 2008¹²). This financial deterioration primarily reflects the automatic stabilisation effect of the Federal Employment Agency. However, the labour market was comparatively robust during the economic crisis. Revenue declined by a total of 10½% on the year. The main factor behind this was the lowering of the contribution rate from 3.3% to 2.8% at the beginning of 2009. Had the contribution rate remained the same, revenue

High deficit in 2009

Decline in revenue mainly brought about by lowering contribution rate

¹¹ In the 2009 Old-age Provision Report (Bundestags-Drucksache 17/52 of 20 November 2009), the Federal Government expected gross wages and salaries per employee to rise by 0.7% and the number of employees to decline by 2.0% in 2010. In its Annual Economic Report, it now expects per capita earnings to increase by 0.9% and employment to decline by 1.1%.

¹² By contrast, the pension fund posted a small surplus of just under €½ billion in 2009. Building up reserves by means of ongoing transfers from the Federal Employment Agency continued to outweigh spending, especially on civil servant pensions.

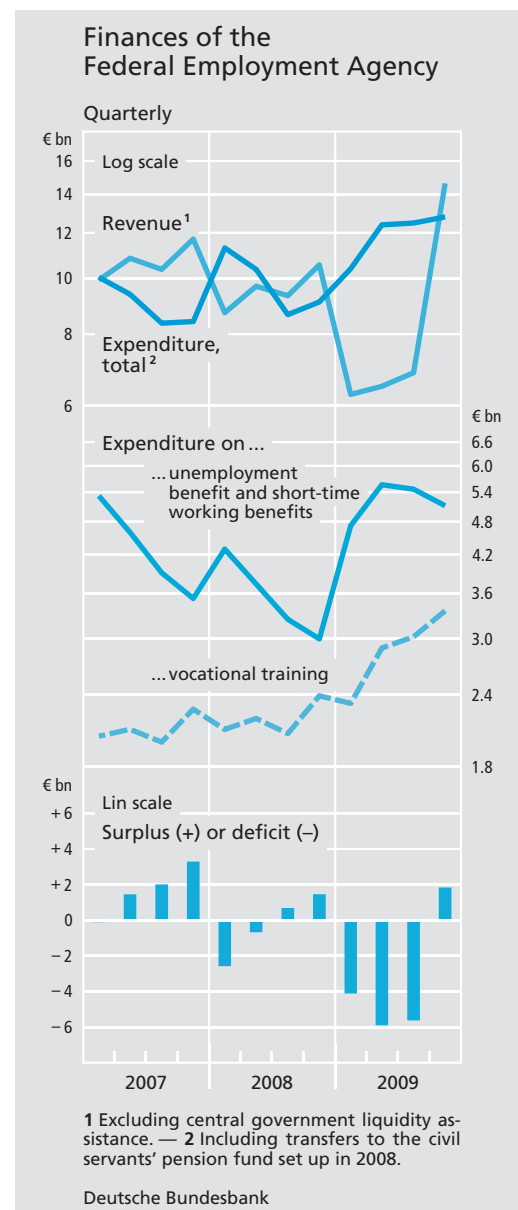
would have only fallen slightly by just under ½%.

Growth in expenditure due to crisis

Again adjusted for the one-off transfers to the pension fund in 2008, expenditure by the Federal Employment Agency rose by 30%, or €11 billion. At almost €17½ billion, close to €3½ billion more was spent on unemployment benefit I. Payments for short-time working benefits increased from just under €½ billion to just over €3½ billion, and expenditure on active labour market policy measures (including refunds of social contributions for short-time work made to employers, which are recorded here) was up by almost €3 billion. Insolvency benefit payments rose to more than two-and-a-half times their prior year amount owing to the crisis, and a revenue gap of approximately €1 billion, which is to be plugged in 2010, arose from the insolvency benefit contributions, which were set in advance for the first time.¹³

2010 deficit likely to be lower than forecast

The Federal Employment Agency's reserves were depleted to just under €3 billion by the end of 2009. The Federal Employment Agency's 2010 budget plan envisages a deficit of almost €18 billion. However, this is based on macroeconomic projections from October 2009, which, in particular, foresaw an increase in the number of unemployed persons to 4.1 million. In its Annual Economic Report, the Federal Government is currently expecting a much smaller increase to 3.7 million. This should mean that the Federal Employment Agency's deficit, while still at a high level, is markedly lower in 2010.



This year, on a one-off basis, central government's payments to the Federal Employment Agency to offset the deficit are to take the form of a non-repayable grant rather than a loan. This ultimately constitutes tax financing of insurance benefits. As the current contribution rate of 2.8% (3.0% from 2011), to-

Contribution rate not sufficient to structurally cover expenditure

¹³ For this purpose, the contribution rate for insolvency benefit payments was raised from 0.1% to 0.41% of the respective gross wages and salaries.

gether with other revenue, is not sufficient to structurally cover the Federal Employment Agency's expenditure, benefits either have to be cut permanently or the contribution rate has to be raised. Otherwise, the Federal Em-

ployment Agency will remain dependent on extensive central government funds to balance its budget even in normal economic times.

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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 3 3		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			
2008 Apr	2.5	10.5	10.5	10.3	10.4	12.7	7.1	3.99	4.78	4.3	
May	2.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	12.6	7.2	4.01	4.86	4.4	
June	1.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	11.9	6.4	4.01	4.94	4.8	
July	0.3	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.7	11.7	6.0	4.19	4.96	4.7	
Aug	0.2	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.9	11.6	6.3	4.30	4.97	4.5	
Sep	1.2	9.0	8.7	8.8	9.2	10.8	6.2	4.27	5.02	4.4	
Oct	3.6	9.3	8.7	8.4	8.0	9.5	4.5	3.82	5.11	4.3	
Nov	2.2	8.7	7.7	8.0	8.0	9.1	5.1	3.15	4.24	4.1	
Dec	3.3	8.3	7.6	7.1	7.0	7.8	4.3	2.49	3.29	3.7	
2009 Jan	5.2	7.6	6.0	6.5	6.7	7.1	4.9	1.81	2.46	3.9	
Feb	6.2	7.0	5.9	5.7	6.5	6.4	5.7	1.26	1.94	4.0	
Mar	6.1	6.3	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.2	5.3	1.06	1.64	3.9	
Apr	8.3	5.9	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.2	5.2	0.84	1.42	3.9	
May	8.2	5.2	3.9	4.1	4.4	3.6	5.7	0.78	1.28	4.0	
June	9.5	5.0	3.7	3.5	4.6	3.4	6.1	0.70	1.23	4.2	
July	12.1	4.6	2.9	3.0	3.7	2.3	6.0	0.36	0.97	4.0	
Aug	13.4	4.5	2.4	2.4	3.2	1.6	6.3	0.35	0.86	3.8	
Sep	12.8	3.6	1.8	1.5	3.4	1.4	6.5	0.36	0.77	3.8	
Oct	11.8	2.4	0.3	0.6	3.2	0.9	7.3	0.36	0.74	3.7	
Nov	12.5	1.8	- 0.3	- 0.1	2.7	0.7	7.2	0.36	0.72	3.7	
Dec	12.3	1.6	- 0.2	...	2.4	0.7	6.7	0.35	0.71	3.7	
2010 Jan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.34	0.68	3.8

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

euro-area non-MFIs. — 5 Euro OverNight Index Average. — 6 Euro Interbank Offered Rate. — 7 See also footnotes to Table VI.4, p 43*. — 8 GDP-weighted yield on ten-year government bonds.

2 External transactions and positions *

Period	Selected items of the euro-area balance of payments							Euro exchange rates 1		
	Current account			Capital account				Dollar rate	Effective exchange rate 3	
	Balance	of which Trade balance	Balance	Direct investment	Securities transactions 2	Other investment	Reserve assets		Nominal	Real 4
	€ million							Euro/US-\$	Q1 1999 = 100	
2008 Apr	- 10,983	+ 4,924	+ 9,088	- 24,158	- 22,124	+ 58,628	- 3,257	1.5751	113.7	113.2
May	- 27,790	- 2,245	+ 24,806	- 5,355	- 13,269	+ 40,701	+ 2,729	1.5557	113.2	112.9
June	- 4,061	+ 2,207	+ 55	- 15,329	+ 38,264	- 23,407	+ 527	1.5553	113.0	112.7
July	- 8,270	- 150	+ 23,718	+ 9,597	+ 7,053	+ 9,336	- 2,268	1.5770	113.2	112.7
Aug	- 15,394	- 7,759	+ 10,773	- 11,607	+ 11,563	+ 8,526	+ 2,290	1.4975	110.9	110.3
Sep	- 10,986	- 2,495	+ 23,852	- 21,606	+ 87,834	- 43,996	+ 1,620	1.4370	109.3	108.5
Oct	- 9,122	+ 3,159	+ 12,793	- 4,811	+ 101,749	- 76,161	- 7,985	1.3322	105.8	105.2
Nov	- 17,412	- 4,797	+ 12,656	- 53,471	+ 39,872	+ 26,663	- 408	1.2732	105.0	104.5
Dec	- 5,675	- 249	+ 16,091	- 2,839	- 2,278	+ 13,356	+ 7,853	1.3449	110.2	109.7
2009 Jan	- 24,040	- 10,635	+ 31,818	- 22,826	- 3,068	+ 52,389	+ 5,323	1.3239	109.8	109.2
Feb	- 5,371	- 88	+ 11,196	- 11,737	+ 65,998	- 44,267	+ 1,202	1.2785	108.7	108.0
Mar	- 8,588	+ 2,986	+ 12,746	- 24,259	+ 61,644	- 23,789	- 849	1.3050	111.1	110.3
Apr	- 10,779	+ 4,087	+ 12,435	+ 6,643	+ 8,497	- 2,855	+ 149	1.3190	110.3	109.5
May	- 13,738	+ 2,159	+ 13,009	+ 10,873	+ 47,101	- 42,794	- 2,171	1.3650	110.8	109.9
June	+ 2,852	+ 6,864	- 11,521	- 21,809	+ 46,030	- 35,334	- 408	1.4016	112.0	111.1
July	+ 9,134	+ 13,602	- 13,024	+ 895	- 16,463	+ 6,243	- 3,698	1.4088	111.6	110.5
Aug	- 5,954	- 1,786	- 5,966	+ 4,753	+ 17,194	- 28,677	+ 763	1.4268	111.7	110.6
Sep	- 5,863	+ 1,435	+ 32,977	- 29,899	+ 78,474	- 18,868	+ 3,270	1.4562	112.9	111.6
Oct	- 3,919	+ 6,199	+ 4,450	- 1,956	+ 18,007	- 10,973	- 629	1.4816	114.3	112.9
Nov	+ 101	+ 6,763	- 638	- 345	- 15,584	+ 14,944	+ 347	1.4914	114.0	112.5
Dec	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4614	113.0	111.3
2010 Jan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4272	110.8	109.1

* Source: ECB. — 1 See also Tables XI.12 and 13, pp 75-76. — 2 Including financial derivatives. — 3 Vis-à-vis the currencies of The-EER-21 group. — 4 Based on consumer prices.

I. Key economic data for the euro area

3 General economic indicators

Period	Euro area	Belgium	Germany	Finland	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy
Real gross domestic product ^{1,2}								
2007	2.8	2.9	2.5	4.2	2.3	4.5	6.0	1.6
2008	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.4	2.0	- 3.0	- 1.0
2009	...	...	- 5.0	...	...	...	...	...
2008 Q3	0.4	1.2	1.4	1.8	0.4	2.0	- 1.0	- 0.9
Q4	- 1.8	- 0.9	- 1.7	- 2.6	- 1.8	0.7	- 8.0	- 2.9
2009 Q1	- 5.0	- 4.0	- 6.4	- 7.5	- 3.3	- 0.5	- 9.1	- 6.5
Q2	- 4.8	- 4.4	- 7.0	- 9.2	- 3.3	- 1.2	- 7.9	- 6.2
Q3	- 4.0	- 2.9	- 4.7	- 9.1	- 2.0	- 1.7	- 7.4	- 4.3
Q4	- 2.1	...	- 1.7	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial production ^{1,3}								
2007	3.7	2.9	6.0	4.8	1.2	2.3	5.0	2.1
2008	- 1.7	- 0.6	0.0	1.1	- 2.5	- 4.2	- 1.5	- 3.3
2009	e - 15.0	...	9p - 17.0	- 21.2	- 12.1	p - 9.3	p - 2.6	- 17.6
2008 Q3	- 1.4	1.4	0.0	2.1	- 2.1	- 3.1	- 0.1	- 4.1
Q4	- 8.9	- 7.8	- 7.6	- 6.8	- 8.9	- 7.5	- 7.1	- 10.3
2009 Q1	- 18.4	- 16.5	- 20.5	- 21.9	- 15.8	- 8.1	- 2.6	- 21.3
Q2	- 18.6	- 17.5	- 20.6	- 24.0	- 15.7	- 11.3	- 1.1	- 22.1
Q3	- 14.5	- 13.8	- 16.5	- 22.3	- 10.9	- 9.9	- 2.8	- 17.1
Q4	e - 7.8	...	10p - 10.0	- 16.3	- 5.4	p - 7.8	p - 3.9	- 8.6
Capacity utilisation in industry ⁴								
2007	84.3	83.2	87.5	87.3	86.6	76.9	76.6	78.2
2008	83.0	82.9	86.5	84.4	85.8	76.4	...	75.9
2009	71.4	72.3	72.8	67.7	73.0	70.7	...	66.7
2008 Q4	81.5	82.4	84.8	81.9	84.1	75.4	...	75.2
2009 Q1	74.6	75.4	76.2	72.0	76.0	73.4	...	70.4
Q2	70.2	70.4	71.8	66.5	71.2	70.3	...	66.2
Q3	69.6	71.5	71.1	65.3	70.8	68.3	...	64.6
Q4	71.0	72.0	72.1	67.0	74.1	70.6	...	65.6
2010 Q1	72.4	73.7	73.9	74.6	74.7	69.0	...	66.7
Unemployment rate ⁵								
2007	7.5	7.5	8.4	6.9	8.4	8.3	4.6	6.1
2008	7.5	7.0	7.3	6.4	7.8	7.7	6.0	6.7
2009	9.4	7.9	7.5	8.2	9.4	...	11.8	...
2009 July	9.5	7.9	7.6	8.5	9.5	9.7	12.0	7.7
Aug	9.6	8.0	7.6	8.6	9.6	9.7	12.1	7.7
Sep	9.8	8.0	7.6	8.7	9.7	9.7	12.5	8.0
Oct	9.9	8.1	7.5	8.8	9.9	...	12.6	8.2
Nov	9.9	8.1	7.5	8.9	10.0	...	13.0	8.3
Dec	10.0	8.2	7.5	8.8	10.0	...	13.3	8.5
Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices ¹								
2007	⁶ 2.1	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.6	3.0	2.9	2.0
2008	⁷ 3.3	4.5	2.8	3.9	3.2	4.2	3.1	3.5
2009	^{8p} 0.3	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.3	- 1.7	0.8
2009 Aug	- 0.2	- 0.7	- 0.1	1.3	- 0.2	1.0	- 2.4	0.1
Sep	- 0.3	- 1.0	- 0.5	1.1	- 0.4	0.7	- 3.0	0.4
Oct	- 0.1	- 0.9	- 0.1	0.6	- 0.2	1.2	- 2.8	0.3
Nov	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.5	2.1	- 2.8	0.8
Dec	p 0.9	0.3	0.8	1.8	1.0	2.6	- 2.6	1.1
2010 Jan	e 1.0	...	0.8	...	...	...	- 2.4	...
General government financial balance ⁹								
2006	- 1.3	0.3	- 1.6	4.0	- 2.3	- 2.9	3.0	- 3.3
2007	- 0.6	- 0.2	0.2	5.2	- 2.7	- 3.7	0.3	- 1.5
2008	- 2.0	- 1.2	0.0	4.5	- 3.4	- 7.7	- 7.2	- 2.7
General government debt ⁹								
2006	68.2	88.1	67.6	39.3	63.7	97.1	25.0	106.5
2007	65.9	84.2	65.0	35.2	63.8	95.6	25.1	103.5
2008	69.3	89.8	65.9	34.1	67.4	99.2	44.1	105.8

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

for working-day variations. — 4 Manufacturing, in %; seasonally adjusted; data are collected in January, April, July and October. — 5 Standardised, as a percentage of the civilian labour force; seasonally adjusted. — 6 Including

I. Key economic data for the euro area

3 General economic indicators

Luxembourg	Malta	Netherlands	Austria	Portugal	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Cyprus	Period
Real gross domestic product^{1,2}									
6.5	4.0	3.6	3.5	1.9	10.6	6.8	3.6	5.1	2007
0.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	0.0	6.2	3.5	0.9	3.6	2008
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2009
- 0.7	2.5	1.9	2.3	0.5	6.8	3.6	0.9	3.3	2008 Q3
- 4.7	0.8	- 0.7	- 0.3	- 1.8	1.6	- 0.8	- 0.9	2.4	Q4
- 6.3	- 1.7	- 4.5	- 4.9	- 4.5	- 5.7	- 8.2	- 3.9	0.7	2009 Q1
- 7.3	- 3.3	- 5.5	- 5.1	- 4.1	- 5.5	- 9.2	- 5.1	- 1.5	Q2
- 2.5	- 2.1	- 3.7	- 3.2	- 2.5	- 4.9	- 8.3	- 3.4	- 2.5	Q3
...	...	- 2.2	- 1.5	...	- 2.7	...	...	- 2.7	Q4
Industrial production^{1,3}									
- 0.6	-	2.3	5.9	0.1	15.0	7.2	2.0	4.6	2007
- 5.3	-	1.5	1.2	- 4.1	3.2	2.1	- 7.3	4.2	2008
...	-	- 7.8	...	- 8.6	...	- 17.4	- 15.8	...	2009
2.1	-	0.5	1.2	- 2.3	5.5	2.6	- 6.3	4.3	2008 Q3
- 17.9	-	- 6.4	- 4.5	- 6.8	- 11.4	- 8.1	- 16.6	- 0.5	Q4
- 24.7	-	- 9.9	- 12.5	- 12.5	- 22.0	- 19.3	- 22.6	- 8.9	2009 Q1
- 21.3	-	- 12.6	- 16.6	- 9.7	- 21.2	- 23.4	- 18.6	- 11.1	Q2
- 17.3	-	- 7.0	- 13.1	- 7.4	- 11.2	- 18.4	- 14.6	- 8.8	Q3
...	-	- 1.9	...	- 4.3	...	- 7.5	- 5.6	...	Q4
Capacity utilisation in industry⁴									
87.3	80.8	83.6	85.2	81.8	73.6	85.9	81.0	70.0	2007
85.1	79.0	83.4	83.0	79.8	72.0	84.1	79.2	72.0	2008
69.2	69.7	75.9	74.8	72.6	53.7	71.1	70.0	66.3	2009
83.9	75.9	82.9	81.9	79.0	68.9	82.6	76.4	70.1	2008 Q4
72.6	69.0	77.5	77.2	76.4	53.3	75.2	73.5	69.5	2009 Q1
65.2	65.9	74.6	73.2	70.6	50.9	69.1	69.8	66.7	Q2
67.4	71.0	75.5	73.5	71.5	51.9	69.3	67.9	64.8	Q3
71.6	73.0	76.0	75.2	72.0	58.8	70.7	68.8	64.3	Q4
77.5	77.3	77.3	75.8	75.1	58.1	73.0	68.9	61.7	2010 Q1
Unemployment rate⁵									
4.2	6.4	3.2	4.4	8.1	11.1	4.9	8.3	4.0	2007
4.9	5.9	2.8	3.8	7.7	9.5	4.4	11.4	3.6	2008
5.7	7.0	3.5	5.0	9.6	11.9	6.0	18.1	5.3	2009
5.9	7.3	3.5	5.1	9.8	12.1	6.3	18.4	5.4	2009 July
5.9	7.1	3.7	5.2	9.9	12.6	6.4	18.7	5.6	Aug
5.9	7.1	3.7	5.5	10.0	13.0	6.5	19.0	5.9	Sep
6.0	6.9	3.9	5.6	10.2	13.3	6.8	19.2	6.0	Oct
6.1	7.0	3.9	5.5	10.3	13.5	6.8	19.4	6.1	Nov
6.2	7.2	4.0	5.4	10.4	13.6	6.8	19.5	6.1	Dec
Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices¹									
2.7	0.7	1.6	2.2	2.4	1.9	3.8	2.8	2.2	2007
4.1	4.7	2.2	3.2	2.7	3.9	5.5	4.1	4.4	2008
0.0	1.8	1.0	0.4	- 0.9	0.9	0.9	- 0.3	0.2	2009
- 0.2	1.0	-	0.2	- 1.2	0.5	0.1	- 0.8	- 0.9	2009 Aug
- 0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	- 1.8	0.0	0.0	- 1.0	- 1.2	Sep
- 0.2	- 0.5	0.4	0.1	- 1.6	- 0.1	0.2	- 0.6	- 1.0	Oct
1.7	- 0.1	0.7	0.6	- 0.8	0.0	1.8	0.4	1.0	Nov
2.5	- 0.4	0.7	1.1	- 0.1	0.0	2.1	0.9	1.6	Dec
...	...	P	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	2010 Jan
General government financial balance⁹									
1.3	- 2.6	0.5	- 1.6	- 3.9	- 3.5	- 1.3	2.0	- 1.2	2006
3.7	- 2.2	0.2	- 0.6	- 2.6	- 1.9	0.0	1.9	3.4	2007
2.5	- 4.7	0.7	- 0.4	- 2.7	- 2.3	- 1.8	- 4.1	0.9	2008
General government debt⁹									
6.6	63.6	47.4	62.2	64.7	30.5	26.7	39.6	64.6	2006
6.6	62.0	45.5	59.5	63.6	29.3	23.3	36.1	58.3	2007
13.5	63.8	58.2	62.6	66.3	27.7	22.5	39.7	48.4	2008

Slovenia from 2007 onwards. — 7 Including Malta and Cyprus from 2008 onwards. — 8 Including Slovakia from 2009 onwards. — 9 As a percentage of GDP; euro-area aggregate: European Central Bank (ESA 1995), member

states: European Commission (Maastricht Treaty definition). — 10 Provisional; adjusted in advance by the Federal Statistical Office by way of estimates to the results of the Quarterly Production Survey.

II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

1 The money stock and its counterparts *

(a) Euro area

€ billion

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				
	Total	Enterprises and households		General government		Total	Claims on non-euro-area residents	Liabilities to non-euro-area 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	Capital and reserves 3
		Total	of which Securities	Total	of which Securities								
2008 May	95.8	93.9	26.6	1.8	9.4	- 75.4	- 24.6	50.8	27.5	22.8	- 1.7	15.7	- 9.3
June	61.3	52.7	- 16.3	8.6	- 3.6	2.0	- 140.1	- 142.1	43.5	16.2	- 0.9	17.6	10.6
July	102.8	98.9	41.3	3.8	2.8	- 6.9	25.2	32.0	33.1	3.0	- 0.7	16.0	15.0
Aug	24.1	30.9	34.4	- 6.9	- 0.1	- 2.1	15.5	17.5	15.8	3.0	- 1.3	- 0.5	14.6
Sep	40.0	67.8	- 19.5	- 27.8	- 38.0	27.6	12.5	- 15.1	8.3	- 13.4	- 1.3	- 10.8	33.9
Oct	17.8	25.3	8.4	- 7.6	- 7.1	79.0	- 48.2	- 127.1	- 40.8	- 0.7	2.6	- 66.3	23.6
Nov	117.0	78.6	60.0	38.4	40.7	5.5	- 85.9	- 91.4	40.6	26.0	3.4	- 9.0	20.2
Dec	3.4	- 8.9	62.4	12.3	18.9	- 21.5	- 185.7	- 164.2	58.8	43.0	3.7	11.5	0.7
2009 Jan	102.2	32.2	6.7	70.0	56.0	- 87.0	- 37.4	49.7	53.5	31.7	2.1	6.8	12.9
Feb	25.2	- 8.5	13.8	33.6	37.0	48.6	- 106.2	- 154.8	42.3	13.2	- 0.3	23.8	5.6
Mar	54.6	14.3	12.2	40.3	49.0	- 22.8	- 130.5	- 107.7	18.9	22.9	0.4	1.8	- 6.2
Apr	76.7	44.2	48.3	32.4	21.2	38.5	41.2	2.7	16.2	15.0	0.1	- 5.3	6.3
May	36.7	23.4	9.5	13.3	20.7	23.7	- 52.5	- 76.2	57.9	23.7	1.3	23.9	9.1
June	105.4	34.7	3.1	70.6	47.5	42.4	- 51.8	- 94.2	75.4	20.7	0.8	13.5	40.3
July	- 33.3	- 40.2	- 10.0	6.9	6.2	11.5	- 39.2	- 50.7	26.5	13.7	1.1	9.4	2.3
Aug	- 54.4	- 62.8	- 1.0	8.3	3.5	26.4	- 22.9	- 49.2	39.2	6.9	0.7	18.6	13.1
Sep	70.1	50.1	5.2	20.0	29.4	- 6.2	- 29.3	- 23.1	20.4	14.1	1.0	- 6.9	12.3
Oct	- 7.4	- 38.9	- 0.9	31.5	11.9	12.4	13.2	0.8	6.3	1.7	2.2	- 0.6	2.9
Nov	40.8	44.6	13.8	- 3.8	1.1	- 5.9	4.2	10.1	34.9	9.7	0.6	10.0	14.6
Dec	- 36.9	3.5	- 2.3	- 40.4	- 35.0	72.8	- 52.4	- 125.2	30.7	20.8	- 1.1	- 16.1	27.1

(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				
	Total	Enterprises and households		General government		Total	Claims on non-euro-area residents	Liabilities to non-euro-area 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	Capital and reserves 3
		Total	of which Securities	Total	of which Securities								
2008 May	- 12.8	- 7.1	- 14.3	- 5.8	- 0.6	5.8	- 6.7	- 12.5	- 12.3	0.1	- 1.4	- 4.3	- 6.8
June	- 16.9	- 4.1	- 24.2	- 12.8	- 11.8	- 1.1	- 32.5	- 31.4	3.6	- 0.3	- 0.8	0.7	4.0
July	10.1	13.9	2.7	- 3.8	- 3.8	0.1	- 6.8	- 6.9	5.7	- 0.4	- 0.5	- 0.2	6.9
Aug	25.7	30.3	25.8	- 4.6	- 4.2	- 10.2	- 5.1	5.1	- 1.5	- 1.0	- 1.1	- 1.7	2.3
Sep	1.3	18.6	2.2	- 17.3	- 14.8	34.7	71.4	36.7	- 7.4	- 3.0	- 1.1	- 6.3	2.9
Oct	- 9.9	- 12.8	- 10.7	3.0	1.2	23.2	- 2.8	- 26.0	- 14.2	- 3.1	3.0	- 16.8	2.8
Nov	7.4	12.0	1.2	- 4.6	- 2.5	- 38.2	- 76.5	- 38.3	- 5.6	0.8	3.7	- 9.9	- 0.3
Dec	13.7	15.4	30.8	- 1.7	- 0.8	- 6.5	- 31.1	- 24.7	27.3	29.8	3.8	- 18.0	11.7
2009 Jan	36.2	29.7	7.1	6.5	6.9	- 58.9	- 53.5	5.4	1.0	3.7	0.0	- 0.6	- 2.2
Feb	- 9.0	- 6.6	6.7	- 2.4	- 0.3	- 1.7	- 24.7	- 23.0	- 13.6	6.8	- 0.0	- 9.7	- 10.7
Mar	9.2	13.7	- 3.6	- 4.6	- 0.1	- 31.3	- 35.7	- 4.3	- 3.1	2.6	0.8	- 6.8	0.4
Apr	20.1	13.4	12.0	6.7	4.9	19.7	40.7	21.0	- 8.3	3.9	0.2	- 5.9	- 6.5
May	- 3.2	- 4.1	- 8.5	1.0	5.1	28.5	- 4.9	- 33.4	3.2	2.6	1.5	2.7	- 3.6
June	15.8	16.1	5.0	- 0.3	1.6	- 27.4	- 23.6	3.8	30.2	13.6	1.0	- 3.0	18.6
July	- 8.5	- 23.3	- 3.6	14.8	1.9	- 25.3	- 31.6	- 6.3	- 7.1	0.9	1.2	- 9.0	- 0.2
Aug	- 27.5	- 18.8	- 6.4	- 8.7	- 3.2	2.0	- 13.2	- 15.2	1.5	1.9	0.8	1.8	- 2.9
Sep	22.3	18.7	0.5	3.6	6.5	- 6.7	- 28.0	- 21.3	- 12.0	2.9	1.2	- 17.1	0.9
Oct	- 0.1	- 19.2	- 5.1	19.1	7.3	9.2	- 0.9	- 10.1	- 0.5	- 0.9	2.4	- 1.3	- 0.7
Nov	- 0.4	6.6	2.4	- 7.0	1.3	- 0.6	- 1.3	- 0.8	- 1.0	2.3	0.9	- 10.1	6.0
Dec	- 37.5	- 30.1	- 9.7	- 7.4	- 1.4	16.8	- 8.9	- 25.7	- 12.5	0.7	- 1.1	- 12.7	0.6

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

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

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(a) Euro area

IV De- posits of central gov- ernments	V Other factors			VI Money stock M3 (balance I plus II less III less IV less V)									Period		
	Total 4	of which Intra- Eurosystem liability/ claim related to banknote issue	Total	Money stock M2						Repo transac- tions	Money market fund shares (net) 2,7,8	Debt secur- ities with maturities of up to 2 years (incl money market paper) (net) 2,7			
				Total	Money stock M1			Deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years 5	Deposits at agreed notice of up to 3 months 5,6						
					Total	Currency in cir- culation	Overnight deposits 5								
- 24.0	- 69.0	-	85.8	61.3	28.8	4.3	24.4	36.1	-	3.6	4.5	4.7	15.4	2008 May	
37.3	- 41.2	-	23.5	49.5	48.2	6.4	41.8	4.7	-	3.4	-	23.2	0.3	June	
- 30.4	64.3	-	28.9	11.0	- 77.7	6.7	- 84.4	98.5	-	9.8	2.9	8.8	6.2	July	
5.9	- 15.5	-	15.7	- 0.9	- 52.6	- 2.7	- 49.9	54.2	-	2.5	9.8	14.6	-	7.7	Aug
4.5	- 2.7	-	57.5	72.0	83.5	1.1	82.4	- 1.5	-	10.1	2.4	- 27.6	10.8	Sep	
65.1	- 28.6	-	101.1	104.3	56.4	41.7	14.7	52.4	-	4.6	5.0	- 1.3	-	7.0	Oct
69.9	- 32.2	-	44.3	49.6	25.5	4.8	20.7	19.7	4.4	- 12.6	10.1	- 2.8	-	2.8	Nov
- 66.5	- 80.8	-	70.5	103.7	74.7	19.2	55.5	- 15.1	44.2	- 6.3	- 19.2	- 7.7	-	7.7	Dec
62.5	- 19.1	-	- 81.7	- 64.6	22.1	- 11.9	34.0	- 131.7	45.1	- 6.4	34.8	-	45.6	2009 Jan	
14.0	2.4	-	15.1	- 6.7	4.5	3.6	0.9	- 34.3	23.0	3.4	20.2	-	1.7	Feb	
12.7	- 0.3	-	0.4	10.7	33.5	4.0	29.5	- 43.2	20.5	11.2	0.9	-	22.4	Mar	
- 14.0	31.4	-	81.6	68.9	82.6	9.3	73.3	- 36.4	22.8	- 0.3	2.3	-	10.7	Apr	
- 5.9	14.0	-	- 5.7	4.3	26.9	2.8	24.1	- 38.7	16.1	- 1.9	0.6	-	8.7	May	
20.4	51.1	-	0.8	28.6	91.0	3.0	88.0	- 74.1	11.7	- 11.1	- 22.9	-	16.0	June	
- 54.1	41.7	-	- 36.0	- 15.7	- 0.6	10.5	- 11.1	- 34.0	18.9	- 27.3	16.0	-	9.0	July	
- 12.3	- 14.9	-	- 40.1	- 15.7	7.3	- 4.3	11.6	- 39.9	16.9	- 9.2	1.1	-	16.4	Aug	
20.7	16.8	-	6.0	10.2	62.4	- 0.5	62.9	- 59.6	7.4	24.5	- 19.5	-	9.3	Sep	
22.3	- 11.1	-	- 12.5	28.4	55.6	4.8	50.8	- 43.7	16.5	- 25.8	- 4.8	-	10.4	Oct	
- 13.6	38.5	-	- 25.0	- 6.7	38.4	4.7	33.7	- 49.6	4.5	5.5	- 15.0	-	8.8	Nov	
- 57.0	- 39.5	-	101.7	95.5	82.1	19.9	62.2	- 23.7	37.1	15.3	- 22.6	-	13.4	Dec	

(b) German contribution

IV De- posits of central gov- ernments	V Other factors			VI Money stock M3 (balance I plus II less III less IV less V) 10									Period		
	Total	of which Intra- Eurosystem liability/ claim related to banknote issue 9,11	Currency in cir- culation	Components of the money stock						Money market fund shares (net) 7,8	Debt securities with maturities of up to 2 years (incl money market paper)(net) 7				
				Total	Overnight deposits	Deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years	Deposits at agreed notice of up to 3 months 6	Repo transac- tions							
									Total			Deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years		Deposits at agreed notice of up to 3 months 6	Repo transac- tions
- 2.2	- 7.5	2.1	0.4	10.6	2.8	17.4	-	2.1	0.2	-	0.6	-	7.1	2008 May	
- 0.3	- 27.2	0.9	2.2	5.8	8.4	- 4.3	-	2.1	7.9	-	0.1	-	3.9	June	
- 2.2	5.1	0.2	2.0	1.6	- 22.4	35.6	-	5.1	-	5.8	-	0.1	-	0.7	July
0.1	2.1	2.4	- 1.0	14.9	1.4	14.1	-	3.2	5.0	-	0.3	-	2.1	Aug	
0.7	24.9	2.1	0.5	17.9	16.3	- 0.8	-	3.3	7.8	-	0.4	-	1.7	Sep	
- 1.4	- 8.6	7.5	10.6	37.5	28.2	13.9	-	1.4	-	1.2	-	3.9	1.8	Oct	
0.2	- 59.5	1.3	34.2	9.2	9.9	-	1.1	2.8	-	0.8	-	14.1	Nov		
- 0.0	- 17.3	1.1	5.6	- 2.7	1.5	- 2.2	8.1	- 9.9	-	0.8	-	0.6	Dec		
0.6	- 31.0	17.5	- 18.2	6.7	57.9	- 47.7	3.8	6.3	-	0.3	-	13.2	2009 Jan		
8.1	- 14.2	1.5	0.7	8.9	17.2	- 23.0	5.3	6.6	0.8	-	1.9	Feb			
3.2	0.2	- 0.3	1.3	- 22.5	- 1.8	- 19.4	2.8	13.7	-	0.6	-	17.2	Mar		
14.4	7.2	1.3	1.6	26.5	32.1	- 20.8	3.1	4.9	-	0.1	-	7.3	Apr		
12.0	20.1	0.4	0.1	- 9.9	4.1	- 15.0	2.4	- 1.7	-	0.3	-	0.6	May		
- 9.2	- 15.5	- 0.3	1.5	- 17.1	20.1	- 33.9	3.7	2.5	-	0.2	-	9.2	June		
- 5.8	3.7	- 0.1	3.3	- 24.6	2.2	- 19.0	4.6	- 11.0	-	1.1	-	0.2	July		
1.7	- 18.5	1.6	- 1.4	- 10.2	12.8	- 18.0	4.5	- 10.6	-	0.1	-	1.1	Aug		
- 2.3	20.1	1.6	0.1	9.6	20.5	- 26.1	3.1	11.9	0.1	-	0.0	Sep			
1.4	11.2	1.5	0.8	- 3.1	27.8	- 30.7	4.2	- 0.4	-	0.1	-	3.9	Oct		
- 7.8	1.9	0.3	1.5	5.9	24.0	- 16.8	3.0	- 2.3	-	0.2	-	1.7	Nov		
- 8.9	2.8	0.0	4.3	- 2.1	- 16.4	4.0	10.0	- 0.9	-	0.6	-	1.9	Dec		

euro-area MFIs. — 9 Including national banknotes still in circulation. — 10 The German contributions to the Eurosystem's monetary aggregates should on no account be interpreted as national monetary aggregates and are therefore not comparable with the erstwhile German money stocks M1,

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

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

End of year/month	Total assets or liabilities	Assets									Claims on non- euro-area residents	Other assets
		Lending to non-banks (non-MFIs) in the euro area										
		Total	Enterprises and households				General government					
Total	Loans		Debt securities 2	Shares and other equities	Total	Loans	Debt securities 3					
Euro area (€ billion) ¹												
2007 Nov	22,421.5	14,295.3	11,897.4	10,082.4	944.3	870.8	2,397.9	961.6	1,436.3	5,414.1	2,712.1	
Dec	22,376.1	14,436.8	12,042.3	10,144.9	1,015.2	882.2	2,394.5	972.3	1,422.2	5,274.2	2,665.2	
2008 Jan	22,880.1	14,637.9	12,205.4	10,286.4	1,027.8	891.2	2,432.5	978.8	1,453.7	5,523.8	2,718.5	
Feb	23,020.2	14,692.0	12,267.0	10,342.7	1,053.9	870.5	2,425.0	969.0	1,456.0	5,562.2	2,765.9	
Mar	23,059.7	14,826.9	12,396.6	10,443.2	1,084.6	868.9	2,430.2	975.7	1,454.6	5,392.0	2,840.8	
Apr	23,252.9	15,014.7	12,564.5	10,517.8	1,122.3	924.4	2,450.2	988.0	1,462.1	5,487.5	2,750.8	
May	23,454.0	15,103.7	12,656.5	10,583.2	1,156.3	917.0	2,447.2	980.4	1,466.8	5,469.4	2,880.9	
June	23,401.1	15,142.7	12,693.0	10,646.6	1,187.7	858.7	2,449.7	992.5	1,457.2	5,302.1	2,956.3	
July	23,399.0	15,245.1	12,787.3	10,701.5	1,208.8	877.1	2,457.8	993.5	1,464.3	5,346.9	2,807.1	
Aug	23,620.1	15,287.7	12,832.5	10,709.0	1,245.3	878.1	2,455.2	987.0	1,468.2	5,501.7	2,830.6	
Sep	23,885.7	15,327.5	12,897.3	10,804.8	1,218.2	874.3	2,430.2	997.3	1,432.8	5,600.2	2,958.0	
Oct	24,570.2	15,382.7	12,954.8	10,860.9	1,258.9	835.0	2,427.9	997.6	1,430.2	5,774.3	3,413.2	
Nov	24,727.3	15,489.2	13,015.0	10,870.3	1,321.2	823.5	2,474.2	995.2	1,479.0	5,659.7	3,578.4	
Dec	24,108.0	15,506.6	12,967.3	10,772.0	1,409.1	786.1	2,539.3	986.6	1,552.7	5,231.0	3,370.3	
2009 Jan	24,489.9	15,686.5	13,061.3	10,860.1	1,412.0	789.2	2,625.2	1,002.1	1,623.1	5,385.7	3,417.7	
Feb	24,432.4	15,706.1	13,046.7	10,836.8	1,433.0	776.9	2,659.4	998.7	1,660.7	5,301.5	3,424.8	
Mar	24,152.9	15,734.4	13,034.7	10,815.3	1,449.4	770.0	2,699.7	989.7	1,710.1	5,035.9	3,382.5	
Apr	24,235.3	15,815.5	13,083.1	10,812.2	1,475.4	795.5	2,732.4	1,000.8	1,731.6	5,098.0	3,321.8	
May	23,915.7	15,825.1	13,087.0	10,809.8	1,484.4	792.9	2,738.1	993.1	1,744.9	4,965.5	3,125.1	
June	24,080.1	15,925.6	13,116.1	10,836.5	1,498.9	780.7	2,809.4	1,016.2	1,793.2	4,911.9	3,242.6	
July	24,028.6	15,894.9	13,074.4	10,799.8	1,496.9	777.7	2,820.5	1,016.9	1,803.7	4,873.9	3,259.8	
Aug	23,946.1	15,842.4	13,013.0	10,735.1	1,496.0	781.8	2,829.4	1,021.7	1,807.7	4,861.8	3,242.0	
Sep	23,898.3	15,915.1	13,062.4	10,769.1	1,495.9	797.4	2,852.7	1,012.2	1,840.5	4,784.6	3,198.6	
Oct	23,849.4	15,899.4	13,016.3	10,723.4	1,493.8	799.1	2,883.1	1,031.8	1,851.3	4,793.1	3,156.9	
Nov	24,002.3	15,936.6	13,057.5	10,751.6	1,494.4	811.6	2,879.0	1,025.2	1,853.8	4,798.8	3,266.9	
Dec	23,802.1	15,899.9	13,063.8	10,756.2	1,496.4	811.2	2,836.1	1,020.0	1,816.1	4,811.4	3,090.8	
German contribution (€ billion)												
2007 Nov	5,155.4	3,486.8	2,839.6	2,401.8	151.5	286.3	647.1	392.7	254.4	1,434.8	233.8	
Dec	5,159.0	3,491.7	2,850.6	2,413.7	148.7	288.2	641.1	391.2	249.9	1,432.7	234.6	
2008 Jan	5,167.5	3,535.3	2,894.6	2,438.5	145.8	310.3	640.7	387.4	253.3	1,407.0	225.2	
Feb	5,186.3	3,525.7	2,879.9	2,442.3	144.4	293.3	645.8	383.9	261.9	1,427.6	233.0	
Mar	5,222.7	3,565.8	2,919.8	2,456.6	163.7	299.5	646.0	381.6	264.4	1,422.9	234.1	
Apr	5,300.6	3,614.0	2,958.7	2,466.4	161.4	330.8	655.4	386.3	269.0	1,441.3	245.3	
May	5,283.0	3,600.6	2,951.1	2,473.1	162.5	315.5	649.5	381.1	268.4	1,436.0	246.5	
June	5,230.1	3,581.4	2,944.7	2,491.9	162.8	290.0	636.6	380.1	256.6	1,399.5	249.2	
July	5,239.5	3,592.2	2,959.4	2,503.6	162.1	293.7	632.9	380.0	252.9	1,394.5	252.8	
Aug	5,284.5	3,623.9	2,995.2	2,511.9	187.2	296.1	628.8	379.8	249.0	1,410.0	250.6	
Sep	5,383.1	3,627.7	3,016.0	2,530.7	188.4	296.9	611.7	377.3	234.4	1,501.9	253.5	
Oct	5,457.7	3,632.1	3,016.4	2,540.2	186.7	289.5	615.7	379.4	236.3	1,554.5	271.1	
Nov	5,385.6	3,637.4	3,026.4	2,549.0	191.6	285.8	611.1	377.3	233.8	1,463.2	285.0	
Dec	5,310.8	3,642.6	3,035.0	2,529.4	224.5	281.1	607.6	374.9	232.8	1,379.1	289.1	
2009 Jan	5,343.8	3,682.0	3,065.9	2,557.6	219.9	288.4	616.1	374.8	241.3	1,367.2	294.6	
Feb	5,315.0	3,672.2	3,058.5	2,544.1	235.8	278.6	613.8	372.8	241.0	1,348.2	294.6	
Mar	5,282.0	3,674.0	3,065.2	2,555.9	235.1	274.3	608.8	368.1	240.7	1,278.5	329.5	
Apr	5,330.0	3,694.6	3,079.0	2,557.4	234.9	286.8	615.6	369.8	245.8	1,319.6	315.8	
May	5,261.9	3,684.9	3,068.7	2,556.8	234.0	277.8	616.2	365.5	250.8	1,292.8	284.3	
June	5,220.8	3,698.7	3,082.9	2,566.5	246.0	270.4	615.8	363.7	252.1	1,270.5	251.6	
July	5,173.5	3,689.5	3,059.0	2,545.9	245.8	267.3	630.6	376.6	254.0	1,238.5	245.5	
Aug	5,149.9	3,660.3	3,038.5	2,532.0	242.9	263.6	621.8	371.0	250.7	1,223.4	266.3	
Sep	5,131.7	3,679.7	3,054.4	2,548.0	242.8	263.6	625.2	368.1	257.1	1,186.5	265.5	
Oct	5,128.8	3,677.6	3,033.3	2,532.0	240.4	260.9	644.2	379.8	264.4	1,184.0	267.3	
Nov	5,131.5	3,675.6	3,041.1	2,537.6	240.3	263.2	634.6	368.9	265.7	1,184.3	271.6	
Dec	5,084.9	3,642.8	3,015.2	2,520.5	235.5	259.1	627.6	363.0	264.6	1,188.8	253.2	

* Monetary financial institutions (MFIs) comprise banks (including building and loan associations), money market funds, and the European Central Bank and national central banks (the Eurosystem). — 1 Source: ECB. — 2 Including money market paper of enterprises. — 3 Including Treasury bills

and other money market paper issued by general government. — 4 Euro currency in circulation (see also footnote 8 on p 12*). Excluding MFIs' cash in hand (in euro). The German contribution includes the volume of euro banknotes put into circulation by the Bundesbank in accordance with

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Liabilities											End of year/month
Currency in circulation 4	Deposits of non-banks (non-MFIs) in the euro area										
	Total	of which in euro 5	Enterprises and households							At agreed notice of 6	
			Total	Overnight	With agreed maturities of			over 3 months	over 3 months		
					up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years				
Euro area (€ billion) 1											
618.7	8,678.5	8,155.5	8,219.5	3,004.6	1,633.7	193.2	1,794.9	1,479.9	113.3	2007 Nov	
638.6	8,814.4	8,344.4	8,406.7	3,048.6	1,689.7	198.1	1,855.5	1,500.9	113.9	Dec	
623.2	8,871.7	8,368.6	8,451.0	3,024.6	1,744.1	204.6	1,854.5	1,508.0	115.2	2008 Jan	
628.8	8,906.7	8,389.3	8,461.9	2,973.7	1,814.1	205.0	1,849.1	1,505.7	114.4	Feb	
632.9	8,997.0	8,475.7	8,547.8	3,024.7	1,834.5	203.1	1,861.5	1,511.7	112.3	Mar	
641.4	9,077.2	8,555.9	8,627.0	3,002.6	1,922.9	208.1	1,871.1	1,511.3	111.0	Apr	
645.8	9,134.1	8,631.1	8,696.7	3,027.1	1,949.3	208.6	1,894.1	1,508.1	109.6	May	
652.1	9,224.9	8,681.5	8,743.5	3,063.1	1,941.1	215.5	1,910.0	1,505.1	108.9	June	
658.8	9,207.3	8,687.5	8,760.7	2,986.3	2,031.6	225.1	1,913.3	1,496.2	108.3	July	
656.1	9,230.3	8,695.3	8,776.7	2,942.3	2,081.1	233.3	1,918.5	1,494.4	107.2	Aug	
657.2	9,302.0	8,759.5	8,840.7	3,025.4	2,081.6	236.5	1,906.6	1,484.6	106.1	Sep	
698.9	9,467.0	8,856.6	8,941.8	3,049.8	2,151.7	237.6	1,911.0	1,482.7	109.0	Oct	
703.7	9,601.2	8,935.7	8,997.5	3,060.0	2,164.4	239.4	1,933.7	1,487.3	112.6	Nov	
722.9	9,637.2	9,075.4	9,113.9	3,105.8	2,151.9	235.6	1,972.7	1,531.4	116.5	Dec	
712.3	9,761.5	9,115.3	9,171.1	3,184.2	2,040.4	241.3	2,011.1	1,576.9	117.3	2009 Jan	
716.0	9,780.6	9,127.3	9,173.9	3,185.1	1,996.9	250.2	2,024.7	1,599.9	117.2	Feb	
719.9	9,810.0	9,155.3	9,193.9	3,203.3	1,955.1	251.8	2,045.9	1,620.0	117.8	Mar	
729.2	9,874.4	9,235.9	9,272.9	3,254.9	1,938.7	253.4	2,063.4	1,643.9	118.8	Apr	
732.0	9,879.9	9,251.8	9,285.0	3,275.9	1,893.7	252.0	2,085.3	1,657.9	120.2	May	
735.0	9,947.4	9,291.9	9,328.7	3,354.1	1,835.5	241.6	2,106.6	1,669.7	121.3	June	
745.5	9,880.6	9,278.3	9,320.1	3,341.8	1,794.1	254.0	2,119.6	1,688.2	122.4	July	
741.2	9,850.9	9,274.9	9,313.9	3,350.6	1,752.5	257.2	2,125.5	1,704.9	123.2	Aug	
740.6	9,887.6	9,295.2	9,330.0	3,406.9	1,694.4	254.0	2,138.0	1,712.2	124.4	Sep	
745.5	9,935.5	9,316.2	9,359.1	3,460.6	1,648.3	256.0	2,138.8	1,728.5	126.9	Oct	
750.1	9,917.2	9,318.4	9,351.6	3,485.2	1,598.6	259.1	2,147.6	1,733.3	127.7	Nov	
770.0	9,959.6	9,414.1	9,469.3	3,560.6	1,580.4	259.7	2,170.9	1,770.7	126.9	Dec	
German contribution (€ billion)											
167.3	2,592.5	2,509.1	2,430.6	779.5	340.4	39.4	722.4	440.4	108.5	2007 Nov	
172.0	2,634.0	2,554.6	2,473.5	763.6	384.6	42.7	726.2	446.8	109.5	Dec	
167.9	2,628.9	2,548.6	2,476.2	769.4	383.1	45.0	727.3	442.1	109.4	2008 Jan	
169.4	2,638.9	2,559.5	2,487.6	764.9	402.2	45.8	726.2	440.0	108.5	Feb	
170.8	2,645.3	2,564.1	2,492.0	773.5	402.6	45.5	725.5	438.4	106.5	Mar	
173.6	2,650.1	2,574.0	2,498.9	760.6	425.8	46.0	725.6	435.7	105.1	Apr	
174.0	2,671.0	2,591.1	2,508.4	763.8	435.1	46.3	725.8	433.7	103.7	May	
176.2	2,671.2	2,589.5	2,502.9	770.0	425.7	47.4	725.3	431.6	102.9	June	
178.2	2,676.3	2,596.5	2,512.2	750.5	458.7	49.2	724.8	426.5	102.5	July	
177.2	2,688.5	2,608.0	2,522.6	751.6	472.1	50.3	724.0	423.4	101.3	Aug	
177.7	2,698.7	2,618.7	2,532.2	768.0	471.5	51.5	720.9	420.1	100.3	Sep	
188.3	2,742.6	2,664.9	2,580.8	798.6	489.4	52.8	718.1	418.8	103.2	Oct	
189.6	2,760.1	2,685.4	2,592.5	804.1	492.9	54.6	716.3	417.6	106.9	Nov	
195.2	2,799.3	2,728.0	2,632.6	800.8	493.7	54.4	747.3	425.7	110.7	Dec	
177.0	2,819.7	2,748.0	2,657.0	859.6	452.3	53.7	751.4	429.4	110.7	2009 Jan	
177.7	2,834.1	2,754.4	2,660.1	872.0	432.0	52.8	758.1	434.7	110.6	Feb	
179.0	2,821.3	2,740.2	2,650.6	870.1	418.5	52.7	760.7	437.3	111.3	Mar	
180.6	2,854.6	2,759.1	2,667.2	880.6	418.0	52.0	764.7	439.8	112.1	Apr	
180.7	2,860.9	2,753.2	2,661.0	884.4	401.8	51.8	767.2	442.2	113.6	May	
182.2	2,856.1	2,755.9	2,666.6	902.2	372.6	50.8	780.8	445.7	114.6	June	
185.6	2,840.1	2,747.1	2,663.6	907.2	358.8	50.2	781.5	450.2	115.7	July	
184.2	2,832.1	2,748.8	2,667.0	919.1	344.4	49.1	783.3	454.6	116.5	Aug	
184.3	2,830.8	2,750.2	2,671.8	937.9	324.4	47.9	786.2	457.7	117.7	Sep	
185.0	2,821.5	2,739.4	2,663.7	966.4	295.8	47.6	772.0	461.8	120.1	Oct	
186.5	2,839.6	2,767.0	2,687.1	987.8	280.1	46.6	787.0	464.7	120.9	Nov	
190.8	2,828.7	2,763.7	2,688.8	975.4	284.0	46.9	788.0	474.6	119.8	Dec	

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

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

II 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)														
General government											Repo transactions with non-banks in the euro area		Debt securities	
End of year/month	Other general government								Total	of which Enterprises and households	Money market fund shares (net) ³	Total	of which denominated in euro	
	Central governments	Total	Overnight	With agreed maturities of			At agreed notice of ²							
				up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years	up to 3 months	over 3 months						
Euro area (€ billion) ¹														
2007 Nov	199.7	259.4	129.8	93.8	4.0	23.0	1.8	6.9	301.8	297.0	696.7	2,841.6	2,196.7	
2007 Dec	150.8	256.9	125.2	94.8	4.4	24.1	1.7	6.7	282.9	278.7	660.4	2,849.1	2,212.0	
2008 Jan	168.8	251.8	123.0	90.3	3.9	24.2	1.8	8.7	307.3	303.5	737.2	2,837.2	2,199.3	
2008 Feb	189.0	255.8	122.1	95.0	4.1	24.6	1.7	8.3	314.3	309.9	749.6	2,803.2	2,178.4	
2008 Mar	199.9	249.2	118.5	91.5	5.1	24.4	1.7	8.1	314.0	309.9	742.5	2,809.3	2,200.4	
2008 Apr	197.5	252.7	119.0	94.4	5.2	24.6	1.7	7.9	328.9	322.8	751.3	2,812.4	2,197.1	
2008 May	173.9	263.5	120.8	103.6	5.3	24.5	1.6	7.6	333.3	327.3	755.8	2,844.7	2,226.8	
2008 June	211.2	270.1	124.0	106.9	5.8	24.4	1.6	7.4	330.3	324.5	733.0	2,856.5	2,241.8	
2008 July	180.8	265.7	118.8	107.9	5.8	24.4	1.6	7.2	333.1	329.0	743.2	2,878.2	2,260.8	
2008 Aug	186.7	266.8	117.5	110.3	5.9	24.4	1.6	7.1	343.1	338.3	757.9	2,888.8	2,261.3	
2008 Sep	191.2	270.1	121.1	110.1	5.9	24.6	1.5	6.8	345.6	341.0	731.1	2,906.9	2,267.9	
2008 Oct	256.3	268.9	122.9	107.4	5.8	24.8	1.5	6.6	351.0	347.4	729.8	2,890.9	2,209.9	
2008 Nov	326.2	277.6	129.3	110.2	5.7	24.5	1.5	6.4	336.6	333.4	739.7	2,871.2	2,207.9	
2008 Dec	259.8	263.5	124.4	101.7	4.9	24.7	1.6	6.1	330.1	327.4	726.1	2,828.6	2,224.4	
2009 Jan	325.3	265.1	125.9	99.4	5.0	24.6	2.0	8.2	324.0	321.4	759.9	2,824.6	2,194.6	
2009 Feb	339.3	267.4	130.3	97.0	5.3	24.6	2.3	8.0	327.4	324.6	779.9	2,849.0	2,215.6	
2009 Mar	351.9	264.2	134.9	89.3	4.6	24.9	2.6	7.9	338.5	335.5	780.8	2,801.4	2,200.0	
2009 Apr	337.6	263.8	139.9	83.8	4.8	24.9	2.8	7.7	338.2	335.4	781.8	2,811.9	2,196.0	
2009 May	331.7	263.2	138.1	84.7	4.9	25.0	3.0	7.5	336.2	333.4	771.6	2,808.0	2,215.2	
2009 June	352.5	266.3	146.0	80.3	4.6	25.0	3.1	7.3	347.3	344.5	741.7	2,805.9	2,203.1	
2009 July	298.4	262.1	146.0	74.9	4.9	25.5	3.5	7.2	320.0	317.6	758.0	2,807.1	2,206.2	
2009 Aug	274.6	262.3	148.3	72.3	5.1	25.7	3.8	7.1	310.8	308.8	759.3	2,803.2	2,199.9	
2009 Sep	295.3	262.3	154.7	65.9	5.2	25.7	3.9	6.8	335.2	333.0	740.5	2,775.5	2,191.2	
2009 Oct	317.7	258.8	151.7	65.1	5.2	26.0	4.2	6.6	309.4	307.2	734.9	2,761.9	2,180.1	
2009 Nov	304.1	261.5	158.1	61.8	5.0	26.1	4.1	6.4	314.9	312.7	721.8	2,757.3	2,176.8	
2009 Dec	247.1	243.2	143.6	58.7	4.8	25.8	4.0	6.2	330.3	327.6	650.6	2,769.5	2,182.3	
German contribution (€ billion)														
2007 Nov	46.7	115.2	25.4	65.9	3.1	19.3	1.0	0.4	39.7	39.7	21.4	881.2	655.5	
2007 Dec	40.1	120.3	26.1	69.1	3.5	20.3	1.0	0.4	26.6	26.6	21.1	866.9	646.7	
2008 Jan	40.0	112.7	23.4	64.5	3.0	20.4	0.9	0.4	42.1	42.1	21.0	873.7	652.8	
2008 Feb	38.7	112.6	23.5	63.9	3.2	20.6	0.9	0.4	45.9	45.9	21.5	862.3	642.2	
2008 Mar	40.8	112.4	23.1	63.2	4.2	20.7	0.9	0.4	46.7	46.7	20.0	854.3	648.3	
2008 Apr	37.5	113.7	22.8	64.5	4.2	20.9	0.9	0.4	55.7	55.7	18.4	859.7	644.1	
2008 May	39.7	122.9	24.3	72.2	4.3	20.8	0.9	0.4	56.0	56.0	17.8	848.4	630.4	
2008 June	39.4	128.8	26.3	75.5	4.8	21.0	0.9	0.4	63.9	63.9	17.7	842.9	626.2	
2008 July	37.3	126.9	23.4	76.7	4.5	21.1	0.8	0.3	58.1	58.1	17.7	842.4	619.3	
2008 Aug	37.3	128.6	24.6	77.1	4.6	21.1	0.8	0.3	63.1	63.1	17.3	846.5	619.4	
2008 Sep	38.0	128.4	25.0	76.4	4.6	21.3	0.8	0.3	70.9	70.9	16.9	845.5	607.4	
2008 Oct	36.6	125.1	25.0	73.2	4.5	21.3	0.8	0.3	69.8	69.8	13.0	853.5	600.2	
2008 Nov	36.7	130.8	28.7	75.7	4.4	21.0	0.8	0.3	71.0	71.0	12.3	854.6	607.1	
2008 Dec	36.7	129.9	32.0	72.0	3.6	21.2	0.8	0.3	61.1	61.1	11.5	819.1	596.4	
2009 Jan	37.3	125.4	32.2	67.2	3.6	21.1	1.0	0.4	67.4	67.4	11.1	822.0	575.4	
2009 Feb	45.4	128.6	37.1	65.0	3.9	21.1	1.0	0.4	74.0	74.0	12.0	814.7	563.9	
2009 Mar	48.6	122.2	36.3	59.5	3.4	21.4	1.1	0.5	87.7	87.7	11.4	779.4	542.7	
2009 Apr	62.7	124.6	41.4	56.8	3.5	21.3	1.2	0.5	92.6	92.6	11.2	782.5	531.5	
2009 May	74.7	125.1	41.0	57.6	3.5	21.3	1.2	0.5	90.9	90.9	10.9	776.7	538.0	
2009 June	65.8	123.7	43.0	54.3	3.2	21.3	1.3	0.6	93.4	93.4	10.7	764.5	521.5	
2009 July	60.0	116.5	40.3	49.4	3.3	21.5	1.4	0.6	82.4	82.4	9.6	754.9	510.6	
2009 Aug	50.2	114.9	41.1	46.6	3.4	21.5	1.6	0.6	71.7	71.7	9.5	755.1	507.7	
2009 Sep	47.9	111.2	42.4	41.7	3.4	21.5	1.6	0.7	83.7	83.7	9.6	734.0	498.1	
2009 Oct	49.3	108.5	41.6	39.5	3.4	21.7	1.6	0.7	83.3	83.3	9.5	727.1	492.8	
2009 Nov	41.6	110.9	44.1	39.3	3.3	21.7	1.7	0.7	81.0	81.0	9.3	713.6	483.0	
2009 Dec	32.7	107.3	40.7	39.5	3.2	21.4	1.8	0.7	80.1	80.1	8.7	709.1	476.4	

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

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

III Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem
1 Assets *

€ billion

On reporting date/ End of month 1	Total assets	Gold and gold receivables	Claims on non-euro area residents denominated in foreign currency			Claims on euro area residents denominated in foreign currency	Claims on non-euro area residents denominated in euro		
			Total	Receivables from the IMF	Balances with banks, security investments, external loans and other external assets		Total	Balances with banks, security investments and loans	Claims arising from the credit facility under ERM II
Eurosystem ²									
2009 June 5	1,747.8	240.8	156.6	17.0	139.6	99.6	18.8	18.8	-
12	1,726.6	240.7	162.3	17.0	145.3	90.9	18.4	18.4	-
19	1,719.7	240.7	161.7	17.0	144.7	74.5	17.5	17.5	-
26	1,997.3	240.6	159.7	17.2	142.5	75.1	17.8	17.8	-
July 3	3 1,911.6	3 232.1	3 158.9	16.8	3 142.0	3 66.5	18.3	18.3	-
10	1,888.9	232.1	160.4	16.8	143.6	69.0	19.5	19.5	-
17	1,875.7	232.1	159.6	16.8	142.8	62.9	20.6	20.6	-
24	1,867.8	232.1	159.6	16.8	142.8	62.6	19.9	19.9	-
31	1,854.1	232.1	159.6	17.1	142.5	61.2	18.7	18.7	-
Aug 7	1,835.9	232.1	158.0	17.0	141.0	60.8	17.5	17.5	-
14	1,801.8	232.1	158.4	17.1	141.3	61.3	17.9	17.9	-
21	1,798.4	232.1	158.4	17.1	141.3	56.9	17.2	17.2	-
28	1,821.4	232.1	197.2	57.9	139.3	59.3	17.4	17.4	-
Sep 4	1,819.5	232.1	196.3	58.0	138.2	58.9	17.0	17.0	-
11	1,802.5	232.0	198.1	63.3	134.8	58.2	16.3	16.3	-
18	1,793.0	232.0	196.7	63.3	133.4	59.1	15.6	15.6	-
25	1,790.2	231.9	196.3	63.6	132.7	58.1	15.0	15.0	-
2009 Oct 2	3 1,844.6	3 238.2	3 194.4	3 62.9	3 131.5	3 52.3	15.1	15.1	-
9	1,802.7	238.2	193.7	62.9	130.8	48.9	15.4	15.4	-
16	1,801.4	238.2	194.3	62.9	131.5	47.7	15.0	15.0	-
23	1,786.1	238.2	195.0	63.1	131.9	44.1	15.3	15.3	-
30	1,779.0	238.2	194.7	63.2	131.5	43.0	16.4	16.4	-
Nov 6	1,773.7	238.1	193.0	61.8	131.2	42.6	16.5	16.5	-
13	1,759.6	238.2	194.0	62.2	131.8	41.9	16.7	16.7	-
20	1,761.5	238.1	193.8	62.2	131.6	41.2	17.1	17.1	-
27	1,759.2	238.1	192.2	62.1	130.1	39.7	17.4	17.4	-
Dec 4	1,759.4	238.1	192.7	62.2	130.4	36.0	15.7	15.7	-
11	1,744.5	238.1	191.9	62.2	129.7	34.9	15.2	15.2	-
18	1,842.4	238.1	192.1	62.3	129.8	33.3	15.7	15.7	-
25	1,852.5	238.1	191.9	61.4	130.6	31.7	15.7	15.7	-
2010 Jan 1	3 1,904.9	3 266.9	3 195.5	62.8	3 132.7	3 32.2	15.2	15.2	-
8	1,879.6	266.9	196.1	62.8	133.3	31.4	16.2	16.2	-
15	1,870.6	266.9	196.4	62.8	133.6	28.2	17.3	17.3	-
22	1,870.3	266.9	195.1	62.8	132.3	27.8	17.4	17.4	-
29	1,877.7	266.9	193.8	62.8	130.9	28.3	18.1	18.1	-
Feb 5	1,874.5	266.9	194.5	62.8	131.7	29.0	17.8	17.8	-
Deutsche Bundesbank									
2008 Mar	3 453.4	3 65.1	3 30.0	2.3	3 27.6	4.5	0.3	0.3	-
Apr	439.6	65.1	31.1	2.3	28.7	8.1	0.3	0.3	-
May	439.2	65.1	30.2	2.5	27.6	14.5	0.3	0.3	-
June	447.2	64.9	30.3	2.5	3 27.8	12.2	0.3	0.3	-
July	435.9	64.9	29.1	2.5	26.6	9.4	0.3	0.3	-
Aug	449.0	64.9	29.1	2.5	26.7	10.1	0.3	0.3	-
Sep	3 519.7	3 68.8	3 31.1	2.6	3 28.5	3 39.1	0.3	0.3	-
Oct	591.6	68.8	34.5	2.6	31.9	50.5	0.3	0.3	-
Nov	577.1	68.8	34.8	3.3	31.5	61.1	0.3	0.3	-
Dec	3 612.9	3 68.2	3 31.0	3.3	3 27.7	63.3	0.3	0.3	-
2009 Jan	560.5	68.2	28.7	3.3	25.5	46.7	0.3	0.3	-
Feb	547.5	68.2	29.0	3.3	25.7	45.3	0.3	0.3	-
Mar	3 539.7	3 75.7	3 32.1	3.5	3 28.6	3 50.7	0.3	0.3	-
Apr	540.5	75.7	32.7	3.5	29.2	42.0	0.3	0.3	-
May	555.9	75.7	32.3	4.7	27.6	37.5	0.3	0.3	-
June	3 628.3	3 73.0	3 31.7	4.5	27.2	3 30.8	0.3	0.3	-
July	572.3	73.0	31.8	4.7	27.1	25.3	0.3	0.3	-
Aug	571.2	73.0	41.6	15.1	26.5	24.0	0.3	0.3	-
Sep	3 577.7	3 74.9	3 41.9	16.3	3 25.6	3 21.6	0.3	0.3	-
Oct	557.2	74.9	42.5	16.6	25.9	16.9	0.3	0.3	-
Nov	551.7	74.9	41.0	15.9	25.1	13.0	0.3	0.3	-
Dec	3 588.2	3 83.9	41.6	16.0	25.6	4.4	0.3	0.3	-
2010 Jan	571.8	83.9	41.7	16.0	25.7	-	0.3	0.3	-

* The consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem comprises the financial statement of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the financial statements of the national central banks of the euro area member states (NCBs). The balance sheet items for foreign currency, securities, gold

III Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem

Lending to euro area credit institutions related to monetary policy operations denominated in euro							Other claims on euro area credit institutions denomi- nated in euro	Securities of euro area residents in euro			General government debt deno- minated in euro	Other assets	On reporting date/ End of month 1	
Total	Main re- financing opera- tions	Longer- term re- financing opera- tions	Fine- tuning reverse opera- tions	Structural reverse opera- tions	Marginal lending facility	Credits related to margin calls		Total	Securities held for monetary policy purposes	Other securities				
Eurosystem ²														
632.9	227.6	403.6	–	–	1.7	0.0	24.1	298.2	–	298.2	36.8	240.2	2009 June	5
611.0	302.1	308.7	–	–	0.2	–	23.9	300.6	–	300.6	36.8	242.0	12	
618.9	309.6	308.7	–	–	0.5	0.0	24.0	301.0	–	301.0	36.8	244.7	19	
896.8	167.9	728.6	–	–	0.3	0.0	24.5	301.6	–	301.6	36.8	244.4	26	
834.6	105.9	728.6	–	–	0.1	0.1	23.1	302.2	–	302.2	32.3	239.7	July	3
808.0	106.4	701.5	–	–	0.1	0.0	23.0	301.7	0.1	301.7	36.2	239.0	10	
801.9	100.3	701.5	–	–	0.1	0.0	22.8	301.2	1.1	300.1	36.2	238.4	17	
789.8	88.3	701.5	–	–	0.1	0.0	24.0	305.6	2.9	302.7	36.2	237.8	24	
775.7	94.8	680.8	–	–	0.2	0.0	24.3	306.6	4.2	302.4	36.2	239.5	31	
761.6	80.8	680.7	–	–	0.1	0.0	24.0	308.8	5.6	303.3	36.2	236.7	Aug	7
727.5	73.6	653.6	–	–	0.2	0.0	22.6	311.5	7.0	304.5	36.2	234.2	14	
729.8	76.1	653.6	–	–	0.1	0.0	23.0	312.6	7.9	304.6	36.2	232.2	21	
712.1	77.5	634.4	–	–	0.1	0.0	22.1	313.1	8.8	304.3	36.2	231.8	28	
706.7	72.1	634.4	–	–	0.1	0.1	23.3	315.4	10.2	305.2	36.2	233.6	Sep	4
689.3	93.3	595.9	–	–	0.1	0.0	24.0	316.6	11.1	305.5	36.2	231.7	11	
683.8	87.8	595.9	–	–	0.1	0.0	24.7	317.5	12.8	304.7	36.2	227.4	18	
681.0	85.0	595.9	–	–	0.1	0.0	26.4	319.1	14.2	304.8	36.2	226.2	25	
734.3	66.8	667.4	–	–	0.1	0.0	24.7	320.8	15.6	305.2	36.2	228.6	2009 Oct	2
694.6	62.6	631.9	–	–	0.1	0.0	24.0	322.9	17.4	305.5	36.2	228.9	9	
691.4	62.3	629.0	–	–	0.1	0.0	22.2	324.2	18.3	305.9	36.2	232.3	16	
679.6	50.5	629.0	–	–	0.1	0.0	21.1	325.4	19.7	305.7	36.2	231.2	23	
672.3	49.4	622.7	–	–	0.1	0.1	19.9	323.5	20.6	302.9	36.2	234.8	30	
669.9	46.9	622.7	–	–	0.1	0.1	20.2	324.1	21.6	302.5	36.2	233.2	Nov	6
649.9	52.0	595.4	–	–	2.5	0.0	21.8	325.8	22.7	303.0	36.2	235.2	13	
649.5	53.3	595.4	–	–	0.8	0.1	22.1	326.1	24.2	301.9	36.2	237.5	20	
649.0	59.7	589.1	–	–	0.1	0.0	20.6	327.9	25.3	302.6	36.2	238.1	27	
648.1	58.8	589.1	–	–	0.1	0.0	22.6	328.2	26.2	302.0	36.2	241.9	Dec	4
629.3	56.5	572.6	–	–	0.2	0.0	24.4	328.9	26.7	302.3	36.2	245.5	11	
722.9	53.6	669.3	–	–	0.0	0.0	24.8	329.2	27.7	301.5	36.2	250.0	18	
728.6	59.2	669.3	–	–	0.0	0.0	25.8	329.5	28.5	301.0	36.2	254.9	25	
749.9	79.3	669.3	–	–	1.3	0.0	26.3	328.7	28.8	299.9	36.2	254.2	2010 Jan	1
724.0	54.7	669.3	–	–	0.0	0.0	26.9	329.6	29.1	300.5	36.2	252.2	8	
719.9	60.7	659.1	–	–	0.0	0.0	27.3	327.2	29.9	297.3	36.2	251.3	15	
720.9	58.6	662.2	–	–	0.1	0.0	28.5	328.8	32.1	296.8	36.2	248.7	22	
726.3	64.0	662.2	–	–	0.1	0.0	26.7	331.2	33.5	297.7	36.2	250.2	29	
718.7	56.4	662.2	–	–	0.1	0.0	26.9	332.6	34.8	297.8	36.1	251.9	Feb	5
Deutsche Bundesbank														
213.1	98.4	103.5	11.2	–	0.0	–	20.6	–	–	–	4.4	115.4	2008 Mar	
192.5	80.1	112.4	–	–	0.0	–	19.9	–	–	–	4.4	118.1	Apr	
184.5	71.2	113.2	–	–	0.1	–	19.9	–	–	–	4.4	120.2	May	
192.4	86.5	105.9	–	–	0.0	–	18.4	–	–	–	4.4	124.3	June	
184.5	75.5	109.0	–	–	0.0	–	20.3	–	–	–	4.4	122.9	July	
180.4	76.6	103.8	–	–	0.0	–	22.9	–	–	–	4.4	136.8	Aug	
223.5	69.2	153.5	–	–	0.8	–	25.2	–	–	–	4.4	127.2	Sep	
297.1	107.2	186.4	–	–	3.5	–	38.5	–	–	–	4.4	97.4	Oct	
263.3	101.4	159.7	–	–	2.2	–	23.5	–	–	–	4.4	120.9	Nov	
277.7	75.3	201.6	–	–	0.8	–	22.0	–	–	–	4.4	146.0	Dec	
245.4	74.4	169.2	–	–	1.8	–	3.9	–	–	–	4.4	162.9	2009 Jan	
219.4	75.4	143.4	–	–	0.6	–	4.4	–	–	–	4.4	176.4	Feb	
186.7	71.6	114.6	–	–	0.6	–	5.0	–	–	–	4.4	184.6	Mar	
194.6	83.6	110.6	–	–	0.4	–	6.0	–	–	–	4.4	184.8	Apr	
225.0	121.5	103.4	–	–	0.2	–	5.9	2.1	–	2.1	4.4	172.6	May	
273.5	71.6	201.6	–	–	0.3	–	6.5	4.4	–	4.4	4.4	203.8	June	
231.8	48.8	182.9	–	–	0.1	–	4.5	6.5	1.2	5.3	4.4	194.6	July	
220.9	45.9	175.0	–	–	0.1	–	6.0	8.5	3.2	5.3	4.4	192.4	Aug	
205.6	33.0	168.8	–	–	3.8	–	6.8	10.6	5.3	5.3	4.4	211.6	Sep	
212.9	35.1	177.7	–	–	0.1	–	6.8	11.6	6.4	5.3	4.4	186.8	Oct	
206.0	35.3	170.6	–	–	0.0	–	6.9	12.9	7.6	5.3	4.4	192.3	Nov	
223.6	53.6	170.0	–	–	0.0	–	7.1	13.2	7.9	5.3	4.4	209.6	Dec	
210.3	41.7	168.5	–	–	0.0	–	7.7	14.1	8.8	5.3	4.4	209.4	2010 Jan	

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

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

III Consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem

Liabilities to non-euro area residents denominated in euro	Liabilities to euro area residents in foreign currency	Liabilities to non-euro area residents denominated in foreign currency			Counterpart of special drawing rights allocated by the IMF	Other liabilities ³	Intra-Eurosystem liability related to euro banknote issue ²	Revaluation accounts	Capital and reserves	On reporting date/ End of month ¹
		Total	Deposits, balances and other liabilities	Liabilities arising from the credit facility under ERM II						
Eurosystem ⁴										
152.2	5.1	8.5	8.5	—	5.6	156.0	—	203.0	73.0	2009 June 5
131.8	3.2	11.2	11.2	—	5.6	158.1	—	203.0	73.0	12
118.7	3.5	10.2	10.2	—	5.6	158.8	—	203.0	73.0	19
117.9	5.4	7.3	7.3	—	5.6	157.2	—	203.0	73.0	26
107.8	5.3	8.5	8.5	—	5.4	5 153.7	—	5 187.8	73.0	July 3
123.2	4.8	10.3	10.3	—	5.4	153.8	—	187.8	73.0	10
109.5	3.7	11.9	11.9	—	5.4	151.6	—	187.8	73.0	17
107.0	4.4	12.4	12.4	—	5.4	152.1	—	187.8	73.0	24
98.3	3.2	14.0	14.0	—	5.4	152.8	—	187.8	73.0	31
98.3	3.1	12.2	12.2	—	5.4	152.0	—	187.8	73.0	Aug 7
98.8	3.6	12.0	12.0	—	5.4	149.7	—	187.8	73.0	14
91.3	3.0	12.8	12.8	—	5.4	150.0	—	187.8	73.0	21
93.4	3.4	12.2	12.2	—	46.3	147.1	—	187.8	73.0	28
94.1	1.8	12.7	12.7	—	46.3	148.7	—	187.8	73.0	Sep 4
89.3	2.1	12.1	12.1	—	51.5	147.0	—	187.8	73.0	11
83.4	3.2	11.0	11.0	—	51.5	144.6	—	187.8	73.0	18
85.7	3.0	10.7	10.7	—	51.5	145.0	—	187.8	73.0	25
76.3	3.9	8.8	8.8	—	5 50.9	5 147.6	—	5 192.3	73.0	2009 Oct 2
78.9	4.6	8.1	8.1	—	50.9	149.0	—	192.3	73.0	9
70.9	4.0	9.3	9.3	—	50.9	149.7	—	192.3	73.0	16
69.7	2.5	11.0	11.0	—	50.9	150.1	—	192.3	73.0	23
65.8	4.5	8.1	8.1	—	50.9	152.8	—	192.3	73.0	30
61.8	3.3	9.5	9.5	—	50.9	152.9	—	192.3	73.0	Nov 6
58.2	4.2	8.9	8.9	—	50.9	156.5	—	192.3	73.0	13
62.1	3.6	9.7	9.7	—	50.9	158.5	—	192.3	73.0	20
57.0	3.2	9.0	9.0	—	50.9	159.2	—	192.3	73.0	27
49.6	3.2	10.0	10.0	—	50.9	161.2	—	192.3	73.0	Dec 4
48.9	3.6	9.0	9.0	—	50.9	162.8	—	192.3	73.0	11
47.4	3.3	9.3	9.3	—	50.9	165.8	—	192.3	73.0	18
46.5	3.7	9.6	9.6	—	50.9	166.6	—	192.3	73.0	25
46.8	4.0	9.6	9.6	—	51.2	167.8	—	5 220.2	73.0	2010 Jan 1
46.3	4.7	9.6	9.6	—	51.2	166.5	—	220.2	73.0	8
43.4	5.0	9.2	9.2	—	51.2	165.5	—	220.2	74.0	15
41.0	5.0	8.4	8.4	—	51.2	166.5	—	220.2	74.0	22
40.2	2.7	9.4	9.4	—	51.2	167.5	—	220.2	74.0	29
40.0	2.9	10.4	10.4	—	51.2	169.7	—	220.2	74.0	Feb 5
Deutsche Bundesbank										
21.7	0.0	3.3	3.3	—	1.3	10.7	103.7	5 58.1	5.0	2008 Mar
21.2	0.0	4.3	4.3	—	1.3	10.2	104.1	58.1	5.0	Apr
21.2	0.0	3.2	3.2	—	1.3	11.3	106.3	58.1	5.0	May
19.6	0.0	3.9	3.9	—	1.3	12.5	107.2	5 57.4	5.0	June
22.1	0.0	3.0	3.0	—	1.3	12.2	107.4	57.4	5.0	July
24.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	—	1.3	13.1	109.8	57.4	5.0	Aug
24.7	0.0	2.1	2.1	—	1.3	5 15.1	111.8	5 62.2	5.0	Sep
21.7	11.9	3.8	3.8	—	1.3	14.8	119.3	62.2	5.0	Oct
16.1	13.5	3.0	3.0	—	1.3	15.9	120.6	62.2	5.0	Nov
9.2	18.4	2.5	2.5	—	1.3	16.9	121.8	5 63.1	5.0	Dec
6.9	13.4	0.1	0.1	—	1.3	17.0	139.2	63.1	5.0	2009 Jan
7.5	7.6	0.2	0.2	—	1.3	17.7	140.7	63.1	5.0	Feb
7.5	0.0	—	—	—	1.4	5 11.6	140.4	5 71.5	5.0	Mar
8.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	—	1.4	12.1	141.8	71.5	5.0	Apr
8.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	—	1.4	12.6	142.2	71.5	5.0	May
9.3	0.0	0.8	0.8	—	1.3	5 12.4	141.9	5 66.6	5.0	June
6.7	0.0	1.2	1.2	—	1.3	12.2	141.8	66.6	5.0	July
8.1	0.0	0.9	0.9	—	11.9	12.4	143.4	66.6	5.0	Aug
8.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	—	13.0	5 13.2	144.9	5 67.6	5.0	Sep
8.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	—	13.0	12.9	146.5	67.6	5.0	Oct
9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	13.0	13.2	146.8	67.6	5.0	Nov
9.1	0.0	—	—	—	13.1	13.5	146.8	5 76.8	5.0	Dec
9.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	—	13.1	13.2	147.6	76.8	5.0	2010 Jan

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

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

IV Banks

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

€ billion

End of month	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	Securities issued by banks		Loans	Bills	Securities issued by non-banks			
													for up to and including 1 year
All categories of banks													
2009 July	1,965	7,681.0	69.4	3,122.4	2,236.4	852.9	3,991.8	518.3	2,711.9	1.0	741.6	157.2	340.1
2009 Aug	1,962	7,663.2	75.1	3,113.4	2,224.8	857.4	3,945.6	492.2	2,703.0	1.0	731.4	157.7	371.4
2009 Sep	1,951	7,591.8	102.0	3,012.1	2,130.9	854.1	3,950.5	500.9	2,695.9	1.0	734.7	157.1	370.0
2009 Oct	1,945	7,570.4	75.4	3,018.5	2,143.8	851.1	3,953.2	502.4	2,694.2	1.0	737.1	152.9	370.4
2009 Nov	1,937	7,565.4	87.6	3,003.7	2,130.7	850.4	3,945.9	492.6	2,693.1	0.9	740.7	153.8	374.3
2009 Dec	1,939	7,509.8	96.2	2,988.9	2,124.1	826.9	3,915.8	459.1	2,702.0	1.0	739.8	151.4	357.5
Commercial banks ⁵													
2009 Nov	276	2,253.0	43.0	897.2	757.6	136.2	1,088.0	253.8	619.2	0.4	205.2	72.9	151.9
2009 Dec	278	2,191.9	47.9	889.1	752.5	116.8	1,055.1	220.5	622.4	0.5	207.0	74.7	125.1
Big banks ⁶													
2009 Nov	5	1,338.4	30.0	564.2	478.7	82.9	556.6	154.3	270.9	0.3	123.1	66.1	121.4
2009 Dec	4	1,292.4	34.8	562.5	479.7	63.6	529.0	129.8	270.2	0.4	124.8	66.8	99.4
Regional banks and other commercial banks													
2009 Nov	169	727.2	11.0	225.0	172.5	51.6	461.2	73.9	306.0	0.1	80.1	6.5	23.5
2009 Dec	170	717.3	11.5	220.6	168.4	51.6	456.1	68.8	306.8	0.1	79.8	7.6	21.4
Branches of foreign banks													
2009 Nov	102	187.4	2.0	108.0	106.3	1.6	70.2	25.6	42.2	0.0	2.0	0.3	7.0
2009 Dec	104	182.2	1.5	106.1	104.4	1.6	70.1	22.0	45.4	0.0	2.4	0.3	4.2
Landesbanken													
2009 Nov	10	1,467.2	9.2	674.7	495.0	167.7	683.4	95.4	439.9	0.1	139.2	27.3	72.8
2009 Dec	10	1,457.9	6.9	678.0	499.7	165.5	676.1	89.7	441.8	0.1	135.8	22.9	74.0
Savings banks													
2009 Nov	431	1,064.3	19.8	267.4	97.6	167.6	740.6	62.7	579.6	0.3	97.8	18.7	17.8
2009 Dec	431	1,073.3	23.3	270.2	100.1	168.7	741.8	61.5	580.9	0.2	99.0	18.7	19.3
Regional institutions of credit cooperatives													
2009 Nov	2	257.9	0.6	162.2	117.4	44.4	67.0	19.0	19.6	0.0	28.3	14.8	13.4
2009 Dec	2	248.5	0.1	159.0	114.5	43.9	62.0	16.4	19.9	0.0	25.6	14.8	12.6
Credit cooperatives													
2009 Nov	1,157	691.1	13.5	200.5	78.4	119.4	446.5	34.1	354.7	0.1	57.5	11.3	19.3
2009 Dec	1,157	690.0	14.9	195.5	75.6	118.7	448.2	33.6	355.9	0.1	58.5	11.5	19.8
Mortgage banks													
2009 Nov	18	764.8	0.6	264.4	164.0	99.4	482.9	9.9	356.2	-	116.8	1.3	15.6
2009 Dec	18	771.5	1.2	266.4	166.4	98.9	483.8	10.2	355.9	-	117.7	1.3	18.8
Building and loan associations													
2009 Nov	25	193.1	0.1	55.9	36.8	19.2	124.7	1.5	110.9	.	12.3	0.3	12.1
2009 Dec	25	193.6	0.1	56.3	37.2	19.1	124.8	1.5	111.2	.	12.2	0.3	12.1
Special purpose banks													
2009 Nov	18	874.1	0.9	481.5	384.0	96.6	312.9	16.2	213.0	-	83.6	7.2	71.5
2009 Dec	18	883.1	1.7	474.3	378.1	95.4	324.0	25.7	214.1	-	84.1	7.2	75.9
Memo item: Foreign banks ⁷													
2009 Nov	148	819.2	23.0	321.6	261.1	60.3	433.3	80.2	271.7	0.1	79.2	6.2	35.1
2009 Dec	148	798.3	11.8	322.1	261.9	57.7	429.6	70.7	274.8	0.2	81.7	6.2	28.7
of which: Banks majority-owned by foreign banks ⁸													
2009 Nov	46	631.8	21.1	213.6	154.8	58.7	363.2	54.5	229.5	0.1	77.2	5.9	28.0
2009 Dec	44	616.1	10.2	216.0	157.4	56.0	359.5	48.7	229.4	0.2	79.3	5.9	24.4

* For the period up to December 1998, section IV (except for Table IV.1) shows the assets and liabilities of banks (excluding building and loan associations) in Germany; from January 1999, the assets and liabilities of monetary financial institutions (MFIs) in Germany. The assets and liabilities of foreign branches, of money market funds (which are also classified as

MFIs) and of the Bundesbank are not included. For the definitions of the respective items, see the footnotes to Table IV.3. — 1 For building and 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

IV Banks

Deposits of banks (MFIs)			Deposits of non-banks (non-MFIs)						Bearer debt securities outstanding ⁴	Capital including published reserves, participation rights capital, funds for general banking risks	Other liabilities	End of month		
Total	of which		Total	of which		Memo item Liabilities arising from repos ²	Savings deposits ³							
	Sight deposits	Time deposits		Sight deposits	Time deposits ¹		Total	of which At three months' notice					Bank savings bonds	
					for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year ¹								
All categories of banks														
2,116.7	347.1	1,769.6	3,070.6	1,066.7	475.4	824.4	134.1	574.8	456.5	129.2	1,633.5	373.3	487.0	2009 July
2,096.2	340.9	1,755.3	3,045.4	1,062.9	463.2	813.2	119.8	580.2	461.1	125.9	1,639.4	373.8	508.4	Aug
2,046.0	348.8	1,697.2	3,047.5	1,081.8	442.9	813.8	126.1	584.6	464.2	124.4	1,611.6	373.7	512.9	Sep
2,030.1	352.6	1,677.5	3,057.0	1,117.8	415.3	810.9	135.9	591.3	468.4	121.6	1,595.0	374.3	514.0	Oct
2,026.6	386.4	1,640.1	3,066.5	1,130.8	410.9	810.0	134.4	595.1	471.4	119.7	1,581.1	377.6	513.7	Nov
2,007.7	342.5	1,665.2	3,046.0	1,107.5	405.9	809.7	116.3	604.1	481.5	118.8	1,575.9	378.8	501.3	Dec
Commercial banks⁵														
714.5	244.5	469.9	1,020.9	510.3	185.5	172.7	65.9	128.8	100.4	23.6	212.9	122.7	182.1	2009 Nov
705.0	226.8	478.1	988.0	496.4	168.1	172.1	48.9	127.8	103.0	23.8	208.4	122.7	167.8	Dec
Big banks⁶														
432.4	166.5	265.9	552.1	249.6	113.5	104.0	60.7	75.8	70.6	9.2	173.9	78.2	101.7	2009 Nov
432.5	165.6	266.9	520.6	237.1	93.5	103.5	43.2	76.9	72.3	9.5	170.5	77.5	91.4	Dec
Regional banks and other commercial banks														
155.9	46.0	109.9	420.4	236.4	60.1	56.9	5.2	52.9	29.8	14.1	38.9	38.2	73.8	2009 Nov
150.1	34.5	115.6	420.9	237.2	62.3	56.5	5.7	50.8	30.6	14.1	37.9	39.0	69.4	Dec
Branches of foreign banks														
126.2	32.0	94.1	48.4	24.3	12.0	11.9	–	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.2	6.6	2009 Nov
122.4	26.7	95.7	46.5	22.0	12.2	12.1	–	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.2	7.1	Dec
Landesbanken														
449.2	68.3	380.9	402.9	87.5	99.8	200.1	61.3	13.8	12.3	1.7	458.8	72.8	83.5	2009 Nov
445.5	54.1	391.4	407.0	79.9	114.4	197.2	65.3	13.9	12.2	1.6	446.1	73.8	85.6	Dec
Savings banks														
197.5	15.3	182.2	722.8	308.1	47.7	15.2	–	281.9	218.9	70.0	31.7	57.6	54.7	2009 Nov
201.4	15.9	185.5	730.6	310.8	47.5	15.7	–	287.3	223.1	69.2	30.8	57.6	53.0	Dec
Regional institutions of credit cooperatives														
131.7	32.4	99.3	36.5	11.4	7.1	15.8	4.3	–	–	2.3	60.9	11.7	17.1	2009 Nov
129.1	29.9	99.2	33.0	7.6	7.8	15.4	1.2	–	–	2.3	58.2	11.7	16.5	Dec
Credit cooperatives														
110.0	3.9	106.1	479.2	203.1	56.5	28.7	–	169.9	139.2	21.0	30.3	39.7	32.0	2009 Nov
106.7	3.7	103.0	482.5	203.2	55.2	29.0	–	174.4	142.5	20.8	29.6	39.7	31.4	Dec
Mortgage banks														
220.7	5.5	215.3	186.3	4.2	6.2	175.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	318.0	20.3	19.5	2009 Nov
226.5	4.7	221.8	186.2	4.4	6.6	174.8	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	314.2	20.3	24.3	Dec
Building and loan associations														
28.8	3.1	25.7	127.5	0.4	1.9	124.1	–	0.3	0.3	0.8	6.8	7.3	22.7	2009 Nov
28.2	2.5	25.7	130.7	0.6	1.8	127.2	–	0.3	0.3	0.8	6.3	7.3	21.1	Dec
Special purpose banks														
174.2	13.5	160.8	90.3	5.7	6.2	78.1	2.9	–	–	0.4	461.8	45.6	102.1	2009 Nov
165.4	4.9	160.5	87.9	4.7	4.5	78.3	0.8	–	–	0.4	482.3	45.8	101.8	Dec
Memo item: Foreign banks⁷														
276.9	92.0	184.9	363.4	179.0	71.5	84.3	13.7	20.8	20.6	7.7	76.2	42.7	60.1	2009 Nov
266.6	76.0	190.6	359.2	175.8	70.4	84.4	10.2	21.0	20.8	7.5	74.7	43.1	54.7	Dec
of which: Banks majority-owned by foreign banks⁸														
150.7	59.9	90.8	315.0	154.7	59.5	72.4	13.7	20.8	20.5	7.5	76.1	36.5	53.5	2009 Nov
144.2	49.3	94.9	312.7	153.8	58.2	72.4	10.2	21.0	20.7	7.3	74.7	36.9	47.7	Dec

negotiable bearer debt securities; excluding non-negotiable bearer debt securities. — ⁵ Commercial banks comprise the sub-groups "Big banks", "Regional banks and other commercial banks" and "Branches of foreign banks". — ⁶ Deutsche Bank AG, Dresdner Bank AG, Commerzbank AG, Bayerische Hypo- und Vereinsbank AG and Deutsche Postbank AG. — ⁷ Sum

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

IV Banks

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

€ billion

Period	Lending to domestic non-banks, total 1,2		Short-term lending						Medium and long-term		
			to enterprises and households 1			to general government			Total	to enter-	
	including negotiable money market paper, securities, equalisation claims	excluding negotiable money market paper, securities, equalisation claims	Total	Total	Loans and bills 3,4	Negotiable money market paper	Total	Loans			Treasury bills	Total	Total
End of year or month *											
2000	3,003.7	2,663.7	371.2	348.2	347.7	0.5	22.9	21.2	1.7	2,632.5	2,038.6
2001	3,014.1	2,704.2	387.9	356.7	355.2	1.5	31.2	28.2	2.9	2,626.2	2,070.2
2002	2,997.2	2,689.1	365.4	331.9	331.0	1.0	33.5	31.1	2.4	2,631.8	2,079.7
2003	2,995.6	2,680.6	355.2	315.0	313.4	1.6	40.2	38.4	1.8	2,640.4	2,096.1
2004	3,001.3	2,646.7	320.9	283.8	283.0	0.8	37.1	35.3	1.8	2,680.4	2,114.2
2005	2,995.1	2,635.1	309.7	273.5	272.9	0.6	36.2	34.4	1.8	2,685.4	2,141.3
2006	3,000.7	2,632.2	303.1	269.8	269.3	0.6	33.3	31.9	1.4	2,697.6	2,181.8
2007	2,975.7	2,649.5	331.2	301.8	301.5	0.3	29.4	28.2	1.2	2,644.6	2,168.3
2008	3,071.1	2,700.1	373.0	337.5	335.3	2.2	35.5	34.5	1.0	2,698.1	2,257.8
2009	3,100.1	2,692.5	347.3	306.3	306.2	0.1	41.0	37.1	3.9	2,752.8	2,299.7
2008 July	3,018.8	2,691.2	374.4	340.5	339.9	0.6	34.0	31.8	2.1	2,644.3	2,184.7
Aug	3,045.3	2,693.2	369.9	335.0	334.3	0.7	34.9	32.8	2.1	2,675.4	2,218.7
Sep	3,044.8	2,699.6	378.5	345.9	345.0	0.9	32.6	31.1	1.6	2,666.2	2,221.6
Oct	3,045.1	2,704.4	374.5	337.9	337.5	0.4	36.7	34.8	1.9	2,670.6	2,225.5
Nov	3,044.6	2,706.6	375.8	341.3	340.9	0.4	34.5	32.9	1.6	2,668.8	2,226.4
Dec	3,071.1	2,700.1	373.0	337.5	335.3	2.2	35.5	34.5	1.0	2,698.1	2,257.8
2009 Jan	3,097.3	2,719.9	395.2	353.9	353.2	0.7	41.4	39.0	2.4	2,702.0	2,260.4
Feb	3,091.2	2,710.7	386.9	344.0	343.6	0.5	42.8	40.1	2.8	2,704.3	2,266.9
Mar	3,101.4	2,721.5	410.5	368.3	367.9	0.4	42.2	39.0	3.3	2,690.9	2,256.7
Apr	3,124.3	2,726.0	408.5	362.5	362.1	0.4	46.0	41.0	5.0	2,715.8	2,276.8
May	3,106.5	2,721.4	401.9	360.4	359.5	0.9	41.4	36.5	5.0	2,704.6	2,263.1
June	3,121.8	2,724.8	401.8	362.3	362.0	0.3	39.5	36.0	3.4	2,720.0	2,274.1
July	3,116.5	2,720.9	387.8	336.5	336.1	0.3	51.3	46.4	4.9	2,728.7	2,281.7
Aug	3,094.1	2,704.5	367.4	321.9	321.7	0.3	45.5	40.9	4.6	2,726.7	2,280.6
Sep	3,110.3	2,715.5	383.3	337.5	337.2	0.3	45.8	39.1	6.7	2,727.1	2,279.4
Oct	3,116.9	2,717.2	381.6	326.3	325.9	0.4	55.3	50.4	4.9	2,735.3	2,281.4
Nov	3,117.3	2,713.4	374.5	327.2	327.0	0.2	47.4	42.1	5.2	2,742.7	2,289.4
Dec	3,100.1	2,692.5	347.3	306.3	306.2	0.1	41.0	37.1	3.9	2,752.8	2,299.7
Changes *											
2001	+ 11.9	+ 39.2	+ 15.3	+ 7.0	+ 5.9	+ 1.0	+ 8.4	+ 7.8	+ 0.6	- 3.4	+ 32.0
2002	- 19.2	- 18.8	- 23.4	- 25.7	- 25.2	- 0.5	+ 2.3	+ 2.9	- 0.6	+ 4.3	+ 7.6
2003	+ 0.1	- 8.4	- 10.0	- 16.7	- 17.5	+ 0.9	+ 6.7	+ 7.3	- 0.6	+ 10.1	+ 16.0
2004	+ 3.3	- 36.0	- 31.7	- 30.5	- 29.7	- 0.8	- 1.2	- 3.2	+ 1.9	+ 35.0	+ 15.6
2005	- 6.7	- 12.1	- 11.5	- 10.6	- 10.4	- 0.2	- 0.9	- 0.9	+ 0.0	+ 4.8	+ 26.8
2006	- 12.4	- 20.8	- 7.1	- 4.5	- 4.4	- 0.0	- 2.7	- 2.3	- 0.4	+ 5.2	+ 23.6
2007	- 15.9	+ 11.8	+ 27.6	+ 31.5	+ 31.7	- 0.2	- 3.9	- 3.7	- 0.3	- 43.5	- 7.1
2008	+ 92.0	+ 46.9	+ 43.1	+ 36.8	+ 34.9	+ 1.8	+ 6.3	+ 6.3	- 0.0	+ 48.9	+ 83.4
2009	+ 25.7	- 11.6	- 26.1	- 31.5	- 30.0	- 1.5	+ 5.5	+ 2.5	+ 2.9	+ 51.8	+ 36.6
2008 July	+ 6.8	+ 7.7	+ 3.4	+ 1.6	+ 2.0	- 0.4	+ 1.8	+ 2.2	- 0.4	+ 3.4	+ 5.6
Aug	+ 26.6	+ 2.1	- 4.6	- 5.5	- 5.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.9	+ 0.9	- 0.0	+ 31.2	+ 34.1
Sep	- 0.5	+ 6.4	+ 8.7	+ 10.9	+ 10.7	+ 0.1	- 2.2	- 1.7	- 0.5	- 9.2	+ 2.8
Oct	+ 0.4	+ 4.8	+ 3.1	- 7.1	- 6.6	- 0.5	+ 4.0	+ 3.7	+ 0.3	+ 3.4	+ 3.0
Nov	- 0.5	+ 2.2	+ 1.3	+ 3.4	+ 3.5	- 0.0	- 2.1	- 1.9	- 0.2	- 1.7	+ 0.9
Dec	+ 23.2	- 9.6	- 2.8	- 3.8	- 5.6	+ 1.8	+ 1.0	+ 1.6	- 0.6	+ 26.0	+ 26.9
2009 Jan	+ 26.2	+ 19.8	+ 21.0	+ 15.1	+ 16.7	- 1.5	+ 5.8	+ 4.4	+ 1.4	+ 5.2	+ 3.9
Feb	- 6.1	- 9.2	- 8.3	- 9.8	- 9.6	- 0.2	+ 1.5	+ 1.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.3	+ 6.5
Mar	+ 9.2	+ 9.7	+ 23.6	+ 24.2	+ 24.3	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 1.1	+ 0.5	- 14.4	- 11.3
Apr	+ 22.8	+ 4.5	- 2.0	- 5.8	- 5.7	- 0.0	+ 3.7	+ 2.0	+ 1.7	+ 24.9	+ 20.2
May	- 16.9	- 4.6	- 6.6	- 2.1	- 2.6	+ 0.5	- 4.5	- 4.5	- 0.0	- 10.4	- 12.9
June	+ 15.8	+ 3.4	+ 0.7	+ 2.7	+ 2.8	- 0.1	- 1.9	- 0.4	- 1.5	+ 15.1	+ 10.7
July	- 5.4	- 3.9	- 14.1	- 25.9	- 25.9	+ 0.0	+ 11.8	+ 10.3	+ 1.5	+ 8.6	+ 7.5
Aug	- 22.4	- 16.4	- 20.4	- 14.5	- 14.4	- 0.1	- 5.8	- 5.5	- 0.4	- 2.0	- 1.1
Sep	+ 15.9	+ 10.7	+ 15.9	+ 15.5	+ 15.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	- 1.8	+ 2.1	+ 0.1	- 1.5
Oct	+ 6.4	+ 1.8	- 1.6	- 11.1	- 11.2	+ 0.0	+ 9.5	+ 11.2	- 1.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
Nov	+ 0.4	- 3.7	- 7.0	+ 0.9	+ 1.1	- 0.2	- 7.9	- 8.2	+ 0.3	+ 7.4	+ 5.4
Dec	- 20.2	- 23.7	- 27.3	- 20.9	- 20.8	- 0.0	- 6.4	- 5.0	- 1.4	+ 7.1	+ 7.5

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

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

IV Banks

lending 2.5												Period
prises and households 1.2					to general government 2							
Loans			Securities 5	Memo item Fiduciary loans 8	Total	Loans			Securities 5,9	Equalisation claims 10	Memo item Fiduciary loans 8	
Total	Medium-term 6	Long-term 7				Total	Medium-term 6	Long-term 7				
End of year or month *												
1,838.9	192.8	1,646.0	199.7	50.1	593.9	455.9	30.4	425.5	104.9	33.1	8.4	2000
1,880.5	191.1	1,689.4	189.7	48.9	556.0	440.3	25.6	414.6	111.8	4.0	8.0	2001
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
1,953.4	194.7	1,758.8	187.9	52.1	544.1	374.4	32.9	341.4	169.7	–	4.5	2005
1,972.7	194.5	1,778.1	209.1	48.2	515.8	358.4	31.7	326.6	157.4	–	4.8	2006
1,987.3	207.7	1,779.6	181.1	46.5	476.2	332.5	31.9	300.6	143.7	–	4.7	2007
2,022.0	222.0	1,800.0	235.8	42.8	440.3	308.2	29.7	278.5	132.1	–	4.5	2008
2,051.3	242.7	1,808.6	248.4	39.6	453.1	298.0	32.2	265.8	155.1	–	4.3	2009
2,001.8	213.3	1,788.4	182.9	45.2	459.7	317.8	32.1	285.7	141.9	–	4.5	2008 July
2,009.9	215.6	1,794.3	208.8	44.9	456.7	316.2	31.7	284.6	140.5	–	4.4	Aug
2,009.8	215.4	1,794.4	211.9	44.0	444.6	313.7	31.0	282.8	130.9	–	4.4	Sep
2,020.3	218.1	1,802.1	205.3	43.6	445.0	311.9	29.8	282.1	133.2	–	4.5	Oct
2,021.5	218.7	1,802.8	204.9	43.3	442.4	311.3	29.9	281.4	131.2	–	4.5	Nov
2,022.0	222.0	1,800.0	235.8	42.8	440.3	308.2	29.7	278.5	132.1	–	4.5	Dec
2,022.5	222.9	1,799.5	238.0	42.5	441.6	305.3	29.7	275.6	136.3	–	4.4	2009 Jan
2,024.7	225.8	1,799.0	242.2	42.2	437.4	302.4	29.2	273.2	135.0	–	4.4	Feb
2,015.5	224.4	1,791.1	241.1	42.0	434.3	299.2	28.8	270.4	135.1	–	4.4	Mar
2,023.4	229.0	1,794.4	253.5	41.1	439.0	299.5	29.2	270.3	139.4	–	4.4	Apr
2,025.2	230.2	1,795.0	237.9	40.3	441.5	300.2	30.4	269.8	141.4	–	4.4	May
2,026.3	233.0	1,793.3	247.8	39.9	445.9	300.4	30.8	269.6	145.5	–	4.3	June
2,036.3	236.7	1,799.5	245.5	39.5	447.0	302.1	31.8	270.3	144.9	–	4.3	July
2,039.9	237.1	1,802.9	240.7	39.2	446.1	302.0	31.9	270.1	144.1	–	4.3	Aug
2,038.3	237.2	1,801.0	241.1	38.9	447.7	300.9	32.5	268.4	146.8	–	4.3	Sep
2,039.6	236.9	1,802.7	241.8	38.7	453.9	301.3	32.5	268.8	152.6	–	4.2	Oct
2,045.5	236.9	1,808.6	243.9	38.5	453.4	298.8	32.6	266.2	154.6	–	4.3	Nov
2,051.3	242.7	1,808.6	248.4	39.6	453.1	298.0	32.2	265.8	155.1	–	4.3	Dec
Changes *												
+ 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
+ 12.5	+ 1.7	+ 10.8	+ 14.3	– 3.0	– 22.1	– 13.4	+ 0.9	– 14.2	– 7.7	– 1.0	– 2.0	2005
+ 2.3	+ 0.2	+ 2.2	+ 21.2	– 3.9	– 28.8	– 16.4	– 1.4	– 15.0	– 12.4	–	+ 0.3	2006
+ 9.6	+ 10.1	– 0.6	– 16.7	– 2.2	– 36.3	– 25.8	+ 0.1	– 26.0	– 10.5	–	– 0.1	2007
+ 28.8	+ 12.0	+ 16.8	+ 54.7	– 5.3	– 34.5	– 23.2	– 2.3	– 20.8	– 11.4	–	– 0.1	2008
+ 23.5	+ 17.3	+ 6.3	+ 13.1	– 3.9	+ 15.2	– 7.6	+ 2.5	– 10.2	+ 22.8	–	– 0.2	2009
+ 5.5	– 0.2	+ 5.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	– 2.2	– 2.0	– 0.4	– 1.7	– 0.1	–	– 0.0	2008 July
+ 8.3	+ 2.4	+ 5.8	+ 25.9	– 0.3	– 2.9	– 1.5	– 0.4	– 1.1	– 1.4	–	– 0.0	Aug
– 0.3	– 0.2	– 0.1	+ 3.1	– 0.9	– 12.0	– 2.4	– 0.7	– 1.6	– 9.6	–	– 0.1	Sep
+ 9.6	+ 1.8	+ 7.8	– 6.6	– 0.4	+ 0.5	– 1.8	– 1.2	– 0.7	+ 2.3	–	+ 0.1	Oct
+ 1.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.7	– 0.4	– 0.3	– 2.6	– 0.6	+ 0.2	– 0.8	– 2.0	–	+ 0.0	Nov
– 3.8	+ 2.3	– 6.1	+ 30.7	– 0.5	– 0.9	– 1.9	– 0.2	– 1.7	+ 1.0	–	– 0.0	Dec
+ 1.7	+ 2.2	– 0.5	+ 2.2	– 0.3	+ 1.3	– 2.9	– 0.1	– 2.9	+ 4.2	–	– 0.0	2009 Jan
+ 2.3	+ 2.8	– 0.6	+ 4.2	– 0.3	– 4.2	– 2.9	– 0.4	– 2.5	– 1.3	–	– 0.0	Feb
– 10.2	– 3.1	– 7.2	– 1.1	– 0.5	– 3.1	– 3.2	– 0.4	– 2.9	+ 0.1	–	– 0.0	Mar
+ 7.8	+ 4.6	+ 3.2	+ 12.3	– 0.9	+ 4.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	– 0.1	+ 4.3	–	+ 0.0	Apr
+ 1.8	+ 1.2	+ 0.7	– 14.8	– 0.1	+ 2.6	+ 0.6	+ 1.2	– 0.5	+ 1.9	–	– 0.0	May
+ 0.8	+ 2.6	– 1.8	+ 9.9	– 0.4	+ 4.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	– 0.2	+ 4.1	–	– 0.0	June
+ 10.0	+ 3.8	+ 6.2	– 2.4	– 0.4	+ 1.1	+ 1.7	+ 1.0	+ 0.7	– 0.6	–	– 0.0	July
+ 3.7	+ 0.3	+ 3.4	– 4.8	– 0.3	– 0.9	– 0.2	+ 0.1	– 0.2	– 0.7	–	– 0.0	Aug
– 2.0	+ 0.2	– 2.1	+ 0.5	– 0.3	+ 1.6	– 1.1	+ 0.6	– 1.7	+ 2.6	–	– 0.0	Sep
+ 1.3	– 0.3	+ 1.6	+ 0.4	– 0.2	+ 6.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 5.8	–	– 0.0	Oct
+ 3.3	+ 0.0	+ 3.3	+ 2.1	– 0.2	+ 2.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 2.0	–	+ 0.0	Nov
+ 3.0	+ 3.0	+ 0.0	+ 4.5	+ 0.1	– 0.4	– 0.8	– 0.4	– 0.4	+ 0.4	–	– 0.0	Dec

and long-term lending no longer possible. — 6 Up to December 1998, maturity or period of notice of more than one year to less than four years; from 1999, more than one year up to and including five years. — 7 Up to December 1998, maturity or period of notice of four years and more; from

1999, of more than five years. — 8 From 1999, no longer included in lending (see also footnote 2). — 9 Excluding debt securities arising from the exchange of equalisation claims (see also footnote 10). — 10 Including debt securities arising from the exchange of equalisation claims.

IV Banks

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

€ billion

Lending to domestic enterprises and households (excluding holdings of negotiable money market paper and excluding securities portfolios) ¹														
Period	of which													
	Total	Mortgage loans, total	Housing loans			Lending to enterprises and self-employed persons								
			Total	Mortgage loans secured by residential real estate	Other housing loans	Total	of which Housing loans	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply; refuse disposal, mining and quarrying	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Agriculture, forestry and aquaculture	Transportation and storage; post and telecommunications	Financial intermediation (excluding MFIs) and insurance companies
Lending, total														
End of year or quarter [*]														
2007	2,289.0	1,166.7	1,101.3	914.4	186.8	1,259.7	306.2	145.4	41.3	47.0	135.7	33.2	65.4	101.4
2008 Dec	2,357.5	1,157.4	1,093.4	907.1	186.3	1,332.6	302.8	157.4	56.1	52.1	138.9	34.6	74.0	127.6
2009 Mar	2,383.5	1,150.8	1,087.5	901.5	186.0	1,363.1	301.2	160.9	61.7	62.8	131.0	34.0	74.5	161.5
June	2,388.5	1,149.7	1,087.4	899.6	187.7	1,365.5	300.9	160.4	62.7	63.4	128.8	34.8	74.7	173.3
Sep	2,375.6	1,149.2	1,092.1	900.2	191.9	1,346.7	300.7	155.4	63.1	62.7	126.2	36.0	73.6	165.7
Dec	2,357.6	1,155.1	1,094.7	905.0	189.7	1,327.1	301.4	145.8	68.5	63.2	122.1	36.4	74.7	165.2
Short-term lending														
2007	301.7	-	8.6	-	8.6	261.6	4.6	46.2	4.4	8.5	52.0	3.1	7.2	52.1
2008 Dec	335.5	-	8.4	-	8.4	294.8	4.5	51.4	5.4	10.4	54.7	3.1	7.4	70.9
2009 Mar	368.0	-	8.7	-	8.7	328.1	4.8	54.6	6.5	15.2	48.9	3.4	7.6	106.1
June	362.2	-	8.8	-	8.8	322.3	4.8	51.5	6.2	15.8	46.8	3.7	7.8	109.2
Sep	337.3	-	8.8	-	8.8	296.9	4.8	46.4	5.4	15.1	44.0	3.9	7.3	98.4
Dec	306.3	-	8.4	-	8.4	266.9	4.5	36.3	6.0	14.2	39.7	3.0	7.1	90.7
Medium-term lending														
2007	207.7	-	32.2	-	32.2	141.5	10.4	22.3	2.2	5.6	13.1	2.9	12.5	17.4
2008 Dec	222.0	-	30.3	-	30.3	159.1	10.9	27.1	2.7	6.6	13.8	3.1	14.5	18.0
2009 Mar	224.4	-	31.4	-	31.4	160.0	11.3	29.0	3.4	8.2	13.2	2.9	14.5	16.9
June	233.0	-	31.6	-	31.6	167.1	11.5	31.6	3.6	8.8	13.2	3.0	14.6	21.0
Sep	237.2	-	32.0	-	32.0	169.6	11.6	32.2	4.0	8.8	13.4	3.3	14.1	21.7
Dec	242.7	-	32.4	-	32.4	173.9	11.8	32.6	4.8	9.0	13.9	3.7	13.6	25.5
Long-term lending														
2007	1,779.6	1,166.7	1,060.5	914.4	146.0	856.5	291.2	76.9	34.7	33.0	70.6	27.2	45.7	31.9
2008 Dec	1,800.0	1,157.4	1,054.6	907.1	147.5	878.7	287.5	78.9	48.0	35.2	70.4	28.4	52.1	38.6
2009 Mar	1,791.1	1,150.8	1,047.3	901.5	145.8	875.1	285.1	77.2	51.8	39.4	68.9	27.7	52.4	38.5
June	1,793.3	1,149.7	1,047.0	899.6	147.4	876.2	284.5	77.3	52.9	38.8	68.8	28.0	52.2	43.0
Sep	1,801.0	1,149.2	1,051.3	900.2	151.1	880.2	284.3	76.8	53.8	38.9	68.8	28.8	52.2	45.6
Dec	1,808.6	1,155.1	1,053.9	905.0	148.9	886.4	285.1	76.9	57.7	40.0	68.5	29.8	54.0	49.0
Lending, total														
Change during quarter [*]														
2008 Q4	- 1.7	- 3.2	- 3.5	- 3.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.5	- 1.4	+ 0.1	+ 4.2	+ 0.7	+ 4.4	- 0.5	+ 2.5	- 12.8
2009 Q1	+ 25.0	- 5.4	- 5.9	- 4.4	- 1.6	+ 29.5	- 1.6	+ 4.4	+ 2.6	+ 2.0	- 7.5	- 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 33.8
Q2	+ 4.9	- 0.5	+ 0.7	- 0.5	+ 1.2	+ 3.8	+ 0.4	- 0.5	+ 1.1	+ 0.4	- 2.2	+ 0.7	- 0.4	+ 10.1
Q3	- 13.2	- 0.7	+ 3.3	+ 0.3	+ 3.0	- 19.2	- 0.2	- 4.3	+ 0.3	- 0.7	- 2.7	+ 1.3	- 1.1	- 7.6
Q4	- 23.3	+ 3.3	+ 2.6	+ 2.3	+ 0.3	- 23.9	+ 0.7	- 9.7	+ 3.8	+ 0.2	- 4.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.1	- 7.7
Short-term lending														
2008 Q4	- 8.7	-	- 0.2	-	- 0.2	- 9.5	- 0.2	- 1.9	+ 0.4	- 0.1	+ 4.5	- 0.7	+ 0.6	- 14.6
2009 Q1	+ 31.3	-	+ 0.3	-	+ 0.3	+ 32.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.9	+ 1.1	+ 1.7	- 5.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 33.9
Q2	- 5.6	-	+ 0.0	-	+ 0.0	- 5.6	+ 0.0	- 3.1	- 0.3	+ 0.3	- 1.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 2.6
Q3	- 24.9	-	+ 0.0	-	+ 0.0	- 25.3	- 0.1	- 4.4	- 0.9	- 0.7	- 2.9	+ 0.1	- 0.5	- 10.9
Q4	- 30.9	-	- 0.3	-	- 0.3	- 29.9	- 0.3	- 10.1	+ 0.6	- 0.9	- 4.2	- 0.9	- 0.2	- 10.6
Medium-term lending														
2008 Q4	+ 4.6	-	- 0.5	-	- 0.5	+ 5.5	+ 0.2	+ 2.0	+ 0.9	+ 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.5
2009 Q1	+ 1.9	-	- 0.4	-	- 0.4	+ 1.7	+ 0.1	+ 2.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.4	- 0.7	- 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Q2	+ 8.4	-	+ 0.2	-	+ 0.2	+ 6.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 3.0
Q3	+ 4.3	-	+ 0.4	-	+ 0.4	+ 2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.4	- 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	- 0.5	+ 0.7
Q4	+ 2.7	-	+ 0.3	-	+ 0.3	+ 2.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.9	- 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	- 0.5	+ 2.4
Long-term lending														
2008 Q4	+ 2.4	- 3.2	- 2.8	- 3.5	+ 0.7	+ 4.6	- 1.3	+ 0.0	+ 2.9	+ 0.5	- 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.4	+ 1.2
2009 Q1	- 8.2	- 5.4	- 5.9	- 4.4	- 1.5	- 4.2	- 2.1	- 0.6	+ 0.9	- 0.1	- 1.0	- 0.4	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Q2	+ 2.1	- 0.5	+ 0.4	- 0.5	+ 0.9	+ 2.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.2	- 0.6	- 0.2	+ 0.3	- 0.7	+ 4.5
Q3	+ 7.4	- 0.7	+ 2.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.6	+ 3.7	- 0.3	- 0.5	+ 0.8	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.8	- 0.0	+ 2.6
Q4	+ 4.9	+ 3.3	+ 2.6	+ 2.3	+ 0.3	+ 3.6	+ 0.8	+ 0.1	+ 2.3	+ 1.1	- 0.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.8	+ 0.4

* Excluding lending by foreign branches. Breakdown of lending by building and loan associations by areas and sectors estimated. Statistical alterations have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional; subsequent alterations, which will

appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. — 1 Excluding fiduciary loans. — 2 Including sole proprietors. — 3 Excluding mortgage loans and housing loans, even in the form of instalment credit. x As of December 2008, the data are collected according to the

											Lending to employees and other individuals		Lending to non-profit institutions		Period											
Services sector (including the professions)				Memo items		Total	Housing loans	Other lending			Total	of which Housing loans														
Total	of which			Lending to self-employed persons 2	Lending to craft enterprises			Total	of which	Instalment loans 3			Debit balances on wage, salary and pension accounts													
	Housing enterprises	Holding companies	Other real estate activities																							
End of year or quarter *													Lending, total													
690.3	165.0	46.2	197.5	386.6	58.2	1,015.2	791.6	223.7	129.3	17.2	14.0	3.5	2007													
691.9	169.4	51.7	190.2	381.4	58.2	1,011.4	787.3	224.0	132.1	17.1	13.5	3.3	2008 Dec													
676.8	183.9	51.9	168.0	378.3	58.2	1,007.2	783.0	224.2	134.7	16.2	13.2	3.2	2009 Mar													
667.5	181.2	50.7	171.3	380.3	55.7	1,010.3	783.4	226.8	137.2	16.1	12.7	3.1	June													
663.9	180.9	50.0	172.3	379.7	55.1	1,015.9	788.1	227.8	140.3	16.2	13.0	3.3	Sep													
651.2	181.2	46.5	170.5	378.9	54.3	1,017.5	790.0	227.5	142.0	15.8	13.0	3.3	Dec													
Short-term lending																										
88.0	13.0	13.0	23.3	35.7	9.4	39.2	4.0	35.2	2.5	17.2	0.8	0.0	2007													
91.4	13.4	17.0	19.3	35.4	9.4	39.7	3.9	35.8	2.8	17.1	1.0	0.0	2008 Dec													
85.7	12.9	16.6	16.2	35.8	10.0	39.1	3.9	35.2	3.0	16.2	0.8	0.0	2009 Mar													
81.0	12.0	15.5	16.4	35.5	9.8	39.2	3.9	35.3	3.1	16.1	0.7	0.0	June													
76.5	11.5	15.1	15.8	34.6	9.2	39.7	4.0	35.7	3.0	16.2	0.7	0.0	Sep													
69.9	11.1	12.1	14.6	33.3	8.3	38.7	4.0	34.7	3.0	15.8	0.7	0.0	Dec													
Medium-term lending																										
65.7	7.4	7.5	17.7	27.4	3.7	65.4	21.7	43.6	35.8	-	0.7	0.0	2007													
73.3	8.2	9.2	21.3	26.7	4.0	62.3	19.5	42.8	35.1	-	0.6	0.0	2008 Dec													
71.9	8.3	9.8	20.0	26.5	4.1	63.9	20.1	43.8	36.7	-	0.5	0.0	2009 Mar													
71.3	7.9	10.3	20.8	26.8	4.1	65.4	20.1	45.2	38.1	-	0.5	0.0	June													
72.1	8.3	10.5	21.9	27.2	4.0	67.0	20.4	46.6	39.6	-	0.6	0.0	Sep													
70.8	8.5	11.0	21.7	27.6	4.0	68.2	20.5	47.7	40.9	-	0.6	0.0	Dec													
Long-term lending																										
536.6	144.7	25.7	156.5	323.5	45.1	910.6	765.8	144.8	90.9	-	12.5	3.4	2007													
527.2	147.8	25.6	149.7	319.3	44.8	909.4	763.9	145.4	94.2	-	11.9	3.2	2008 Dec													
519.1	162.7	25.6	131.8	316.0	44.1	904.3	759.0	145.2	95.0	-	11.8	3.2	2009 Mar													
515.2	161.3	24.8	134.2	318.1	41.9	905.7	759.4	146.3	96.0	-	11.4	3.0	June													
515.3	161.1	24.4	134.6	317.9	41.9	909.2	763.7	145.5	97.7	-	11.7	3.3	Sep													
510.4	161.6	23.5	134.1	318.0	42.0	910.6	765.5	145.0	98.0	-	11.7	3.3	Dec													
Change during quarter *													Lending, total													
+	2.0	+	0.5	+	2.4	-	2.5	-	1.1	-	0.5	-	2.3	-	2.1	-	0.2	+	0.2	-	0.8	+	0.0	-	0.0	2008 Q4
-	6.1	-	0.3	+	0.3	-	2.3	-	3.2	-	0.0	-	4.3	-	4.3	+	0.0	+	2.4	-	0.9	-	0.3	-	0.0	2009 Q1
-	5.5	-	2.2	-	1.3	+	3.6	+	1.1	-	0.9	+	1.6	+	0.4	+	1.2	+	2.2	-	0.1	-	0.5	-	0.2	Q2
-	4.5	-	0.3	-	1.5	+	0.9	-	0.6	-	0.6	+	5.7	+	3.2	+	2.4	+	3.1	+	0.1	+	0.3	+	0.2	Q3
-	7.6	+	0.5	-	2.9	+	0.3	-	1.0	-	0.8	+	0.6	+	1.9	-	1.3	+	0.7	-	0.4	+	0.0	+	0.0	Q4
Short-term lending																										
+	2.3	+	0.0	+	2.3	-	2.4	+	0.4	-	0.5	+	0.5	+	0.1	+	0.5	+	0.3	-	0.8	+	0.3	-	0.0	2008 Q4
-	2.3	-	0.5	-	0.4	-	0.5	+	0.4	+	0.6	-	0.6	-	0.0	-	0.6	+	0.2	-	0.9	-	0.2	+	0.0	2009 Q1
-	3.7	-	0.6	-	1.0	+	0.2	-	0.3	-	0.2	+	0.1	-	0.0	+	0.1	+	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.0	Q2
-	5.2	-	0.5	-	1.2	-	0.5	-	0.8	-	0.6	+	0.5	+	0.1	+	0.4	+	0.1	+	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	Q3
-	3.7	-	0.3	-	2.4	-	0.4	-	1.3	-	0.9	-	1.0	-	0.1	-	1.0	+	0.0	-	0.4	+	0.0	-	0.0	Q4
Medium-term lending																										
+	1.3	-	0.3	+	0.2	+	0.8	-	0.2	+	0.1	-	0.9	-	0.6	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	2008 Q4
-	0.6	-	0.2	+	0.6	+	0.0	-	0.5	+	0.0	+	0.3	-	0.6	+	0.9	+	1.6	-	-	-	0.1	+	0.0	2009 Q1
+	0.4	-	0.4	+	0.6	+	0.8	+	0.3	+	0.0	+	1.5	+	0.0	+	1.5	+	1.6	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	Q2
+	0.8	+	0.4	+	0.1	+	1.1	+	0.4	-	0.0	+	1.7	+	0.3	+	1.4	+	1.5	-	+	+	0.1	+	0.0	Q3
-	1.1	+	0.2	+	0.2	+	0.2	-	0.1	+	0.3	+	0.1	+	0.1	+	0.1	+	0.3	-	-	-	0.0	+	0.0	Q4
Long-term lending																										
-	1.7	+	0.8	-	0.1	-	0.9	-	1.3	-	-	-	1.9	-	1.5	-	0.4	+	0.0	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.0	2008 Q4
-	3.2	+	0.3	+	0.1	-	1.9	-	3.0	-	0.7	-	3.9	-	3.7	-	0.2	+	0.6	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	2009 Q1
-	2.2	-	1.2	-	0.8	+	2.6	+	1.1	-	0.7	+	0.1	+	0.4	-	0.3	+	0.5	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.2	Q2
-	0.0	-	0.2	-	0.4	+	0.4	-	0.2	-	0.0	+	3.5	+	2.9	+	0.6	+	1.6	-	+	+	0.3	+	0.2	Q3
-	2.9	+	0.6	-	0.7	+	0.5	+	0.1	+	0.1	+	1.4	+	1.9	-	0.5	+	0.3	-	-	-	0.0	+	0.0	Q4

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

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

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

€ billion

Period	Deposits, total	Sight deposits	Time deposits 1,2					Savings deposits 3	Bank savings bonds 4	Memo item		
			Total	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year 2		Fiduciary loans			Subordinated liabilities (excluding negotiable debt securities)	Included in time deposits: liabilities arising from repos	
					Total	for up to and including 2 years						for more than 2 years
Domestic non-banks, total			End of year or month *									
2007	2,579.1	779.9	1,125.4	418.9	706.5	22.8	683.7	555.4	118.4	36.4	35.0	22.6
2008	2,781.4	834.6	1,276.1	530.6	745.6	32.6	713.0	535.2	135.4	32.3	34.4	59.3
2009	2,829.7	1,029.5	1,102.6	339.5	763.1	32.1	731.0	594.5	103.2	43.4	35.6	76.8
2009 Jan	2,799.9	884.4	1,242.7	493.9	748.8	32.7	716.1	539.0	133.8	31.9	34.2	65.7
Feb	2,820.0	912.1	1,231.8	477.0	754.8	32.7	722.1	544.3	131.9	31.8	34.1	73.0
Mar	2,817.3	914.0	1,226.4	469.1	757.3	32.4	724.9	547.8	129.1	30.9	34.1	86.4
Apr	2,839.6	932.2	1,231.1	469.7	761.4	32.9	728.4	551.1	125.2	31.1	34.0	91.9
May	2,837.0	935.4	1,224.4	461.0	763.4	33.7	729.7	555.1	122.1	31.2	34.6	91.4
June	2,847.3	956.0	1,213.1	436.9	776.2	33.4	742.8	559.7	118.5	31.1	34.7	93.6
July	2,819.9	954.4	1,185.6	409.5	776.1	33.7	742.4	565.5	114.4	31.2	35.1	81.1
Aug	2,801.5	962.4	1,157.0	390.8	766.2	33.1	733.1	570.8	111.2	42.0	35.2	72.7
Sep	2,810.6	987.2	1,139.6	374.1	765.5	32.4	733.2	575.1	108.6	42.2	35.4	83.5
Oct	2,812.0	1,014.0	1,110.4	347.2	763.2	32.3	730.9	581.8	105.9	42.2	35.3	82.0
Nov	2,825.5	1,037.6	1,098.1	336.0	762.1	31.7	730.4	585.6	104.2	42.2	35.6	80.2
Dec	2,829.7	1,029.5	1,102.6	339.5	763.1	32.1	731.0	594.5	103.2	43.4	35.6	76.8
			Changes *									
2008	+ 207.6	+ 54.3	+ 156.6	+ 114.5	+ 42.1	+ 10.0	+ 32.0	- 20.2	+ 17.0	- 1.3	- 0.6	+ 36.7
2009	+ 59.7	+ 211.3	- 179.3	- 207.5	+ 28.2	- 0.5	+ 28.7	+ 59.3	- 31.6	- 0.9	+ 1.4	+ 17.5
2009 Jan	+ 18.5	+ 49.7	- 33.5	- 36.7	+ 3.2	+ 0.1	+ 3.1	+ 3.8	- 1.5	- 0.4	- 0.2	+ 6.4
Feb	+ 20.2	+ 27.7	- 10.9	- 16.9	+ 6.0	+ 0.0	+ 6.0	+ 5.3	- 2.0	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 7.4
Mar	- 3.0	+ 1.9	- 6.1	- 7.9	+ 1.8	- 0.3	+ 2.1	+ 3.5	- 2.4	- 0.9	- 0.0	+ 13.4
Apr	+ 22.3	+ 34.9	- 12.0	- 16.1	+ 4.1	+ 0.5	+ 3.6	+ 3.3	- 3.9	+ 0.2	- 0.1	+ 5.5
May	- 2.6	+ 3.0	- 6.5	- 8.5	+ 2.0	+ 0.7	+ 1.3	+ 3.9	- 3.1	- 0.0	+ 0.6	- 0.5
June	+ 10.3	+ 20.6	- 11.3	- 24.1	+ 12.8	- 0.3	+ 13.1	+ 4.7	- 3.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.2
July	- 27.4	- 1.7	- 27.4	- 27.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3	- 0.4	+ 5.8	- 4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	- 12.6
Aug	- 7.0	+ 8.0	- 17.2	- 18.7	+ 1.5	- 0.6	+ 2.1	+ 5.3	- 3.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	- 8.4
Sep	+ 9.1	+ 24.7	- 17.4	- 16.7	- 0.7	- 0.8	+ 0.1	+ 4.3	- 2.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 10.8
Oct	+ 1.7	+ 26.8	- 29.3	- 26.9	- 2.3	- 0.0	- 2.3	+ 6.6	- 2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	- 1.5
Nov	+ 13.5	+ 23.6	- 12.3	- 11.1	- 1.1	- 0.7	- 0.5	+ 3.8	- 1.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	- 1.8
Dec	+ 4.3	- 8.1	+ 4.5	+ 3.5	+ 1.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	+ 8.9	- 1.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	- 3.4
Domestic government			End of year or month *									
2007	158.5	28.0	127.7	71.9	55.8	3.7	52.1	1.4	1.5	27.6	4.5	-
2008	164.7	34.2	127.8	75.4	52.5	3.6	48.8	1.2	1.5	24.2	3.9	-
2009	129.3	41.8	83.4	43.0	40.4	3.6	36.8	2.6	1.5	35.7	3.9	0.5
2009 Jan	158.4	33.3	122.3	69.8	52.5	3.7	48.8	1.3	1.4	24.1	3.9	-
Feb	161.1	38.0	120.2	67.4	52.8	3.9	48.9	1.5	1.5	24.0	3.9	0.2
Mar	154.1	37.2	113.7	61.9	51.9	3.4	48.5	1.7	1.5	24.1	3.9	0.1
Apr	156.6	42.0	111.3	59.7	51.6	3.6	48.0	1.7	1.5	24.1	3.9	1.1
May	161.5	42.5	115.7	63.9	51.8	3.8	48.0	1.8	1.5	24.1	3.9	2.2
June	164.1	44.9	115.8	64.5	51.3	3.6	47.7	1.9	1.5	24.0	3.9	3.5
July	151.0	41.6	105.8	54.1	51.7	3.9	47.9	2.1	1.5	24.1	3.9	2.2
Aug	139.8	42.2	93.8	52.7	41.1	3.9	37.3	2.2	1.5	34.7	3.9	3.8
Sep	133.7	43.6	86.3	45.2	41.1	3.9	37.1	2.3	1.5	34.9	3.9	1.8
Oct	131.0	42.6	84.5	43.6	40.9	3.9	37.0	2.4	1.6	34.9	3.9	2.7
Nov	134.4	44.9	85.4	44.6	40.9	3.8	37.1	2.5	1.5	34.9	3.9	3.3
Dec	129.3	41.8	83.4	43.0	40.4	3.6	36.8	2.6	1.5	35.7	3.9	0.5
			Changes *									
2008	+ 8.5	+ 6.2	+ 2.5	+ 5.1	- 2.6	+ 0.0	- 2.6	- 0.3	- 0.0	- 0.6	- 0.6	± 0.0
2009	- 23.9	+ 7.5	- 32.8	- 32.2	- 0.7	- 0.0	- 0.7	+ 1.4	+ 0.1	- 0.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.5
2009 Jan	- 6.3	- 0.9	- 5.5	- 5.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0	-
Feb	+ 2.8	+ 4.7	- 2.1	- 2.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.2
Mar	- 7.0	- 0.8	- 6.5	- 5.5	- 1.0	- 0.5	- 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Apr	+ 2.4	+ 4.7	- 2.4	- 2.2	- 0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.4	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.9
May	+ 4.9	+ 0.5	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	- 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 1.2
June	+ 2.6	+ 2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	- 0.5	- 0.2	- 0.3	+ 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 1.3
July	- 13.1	- 3.4	- 10.0	- 10.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 1.3
Aug	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	- 0.6	- 1.4	+ 0.8	- 0.0	+ 0.8	+ 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 1.6
Sep	- 6.0	+ 1.4	- 7.5	- 7.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.0	- 2.0
Oct	- 2.7	- 1.0	- 1.8	- 1.6	- 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.9
Nov	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.1	+ 1.2	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.5
Dec	- 5.1	- 3.1	- 2.0	- 1.5	- 0.5	- 0.2	- 0.3	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.0	- 2.7

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

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

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

€ billion

Period	Deposits, total	Sight deposits	Time deposits 1,2					Savings deposits 3	Bank savings bonds 4	Memo item				
			Total	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year 2					Fiduciary loans	Subordinated liabilities (excluding negotiable debt securities)	Included in time deposits: liabilities arising from repos		
					Total	for up to and including 2 years	for more than 2 years							
Domestic enterprises and households													End of year or month *	
2007	2,420.6	752.0	997.7	347.0	650.7	19.0	631.7	554.0	116.9	8.8	30.5	22.6		
2008	2,616.7	800.5	1,148.3	455.2	693.1	29.0	664.1	534.0	133.9	8.1	30.5	59.3		
2009	2,700.4	987.6	1,019.2	296.5	722.7	28.5	694.2	591.9	101.6	7.7	31.7	76.3		
2009 Jan	2,641.5	851.1	1,120.4	424.0	696.3	29.0	667.3	537.7	132.4	7.8	30.3	65.7		
Feb	2,658.9	874.1	1,111.6	409.6	702.0	28.8	673.2	542.8	130.4	7.8	30.2	72.8		
Mar	2,663.2	876.8	1,112.7	407.2	705.4	29.0	676.4	546.2	127.6	6.8	30.2	86.3		
Apr	2,683.0	890.1	1,119.7	410.0	709.7	29.3	680.4	549.4	123.7	7.0	30.1	90.9		
May	2,675.4	892.9	1,108.7	397.1	711.6	29.9	681.7	553.3	120.6	7.1	30.7	89.2		
June	2,683.2	911.1	1,097.3	372.4	724.9	29.9	695.1	557.8	117.0	7.1	30.8	90.2		
July	2,668.9	912.8	1,079.8	355.4	724.4	29.9	694.5	563.5	112.8	7.2	31.2	78.9		
Aug	2,661.7	920.2	1,063.2	338.1	725.1	29.3	695.8	568.5	109.7	7.2	31.3	68.9		
Sep	2,676.8	943.5	1,053.3	328.8	724.5	28.4	696.0	572.9	107.1	7.3	31.4	81.7		
Oct	2,681.0	971.4	1,025.9	303.6	722.3	28.4	693.9	579.4	104.3	7.3	31.4	79.3		
Nov	2,691.1	992.6	1,012.7	291.5	721.2	27.9	693.3	583.1	102.7	7.3	31.7	76.9		
Dec	2,700.4	987.6	1,019.2	296.5	722.7	28.5	694.2	591.9	101.6	7.7	31.7	76.3		
Changes *														
2008	+ 199.1	+ 48.1	+ 154.0	+ 109.4	+ 44.6	+ 10.0	+ 34.6	- 20.0	+ 17.0	- 0.7	+ 0.0	+ 36.7		
2009	+ 83.6	+ 203.8	- 146.5	- 175.3	+ 28.9	- 0.5	+ 29.4	+ 57.9	- 31.7	- 0.4	+ 1.4	+ 17.0		
2009 Jan	+ 24.8	+ 50.6	- 27.9	- 31.1	+ 3.2	+ 0.1	+ 3.1	+ 3.6	- 1.5	- 0.3	- 0.2	+ 6.4		
Feb	+ 17.4	+ 23.0	- 8.8	- 14.4	+ 5.7	- 0.2	+ 5.9	+ 5.2	- 2.0	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 7.2		
Mar	+ 4.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.4	- 2.4	+ 2.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.5	+ 3.3	- 2.5	- 0.8	- 0.0	+ 13.4		
Apr	+ 19.9	+ 30.2	- 9.6	- 13.9	+ 4.3	+ 0.3	+ 4.0	+ 3.3	- 3.9	+ 0.2	- 0.1	+ 4.6		
May	- 7.6	+ 2.6	- 10.9	- 12.8	+ 1.9	+ 0.6	+ 1.3	+ 3.8	- 3.1	- 0.1	+ 0.6	- 1.6		
June	+ 7.7	+ 18.2	- 11.4	- 24.7	+ 13.3	- 0.1	+ 13.4	+ 4.5	- 3.7	- 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.9		
July	- 14.3	+ 1.7	- 17.4	- 16.9	- 0.5	- 0.0	- 0.5	+ 5.6	- 4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	- 11.3		
Aug	- 7.2	+ 7.4	- 16.6	- 17.3	+ 0.7	- 0.6	+ 1.3	+ 5.1	- 3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 10.0		
Sep	+ 15.1	+ 23.3	- 9.9	- 9.3	- 0.6	- 0.9	+ 0.2	+ 4.3	- 2.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 12.8		
Oct	+ 4.4	+ 27.8	- 27.4	- 25.3	- 2.1	- 0.0	- 2.1	+ 6.5	- 2.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	- 2.4		
Nov	+ 9.9	+ 21.3	- 13.4	- 12.3	- 1.1	- 0.6	- 0.6	+ 3.7	- 1.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	- 2.3		
Dec	+ 9.4	- 5.0	+ 6.5	+ 5.0	+ 1.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.9	+ 8.9	- 1.0	+ 0.3	- 0.0	- 0.7		
of which: Domestic enterprises													End of year or month *	
2007	961.9	264.9	672.9	178.6	494.3	5.5	488.8	3.9	20.1	8.3	21.5	22.6		
2008	1,073.5	292.6	757.7	223.7	534.0	7.7	526.3	3.8	19.3	7.8	22.0	59.3		
2009	1,105.6	336.4	743.6	187.5	556.1	9.1	547.0	5.5	20.2	7.6	21.8	76.3		
2009 Jan	1,091.9	321.5	747.2	208.8	538.4	8.2	530.1	3.9	19.3	7.5	21.8	65.7		
Feb	1,098.3	323.5	751.5	207.1	544.3	8.4	536.0	4.1	19.3	7.5	21.8	72.8		
Mar	1,106.1	318.9	763.7	217.1	546.6	8.6	538.0	4.3	19.2	6.7	21.7	86.3		
Apr	1,120.1	313.6	782.9	232.5	550.5	9.0	541.5	4.4	19.1	6.9	21.6	90.9		
May	1,106.5	305.7	777.2	225.7	551.5	9.2	542.2	4.5	19.2	7.0	21.5	89.2		
June	1,116.0	319.8	772.3	208.2	564.1	9.1	555.0	4.7	19.3	7.0	21.5	90.2		
July	1,100.5	313.2	763.1	199.9	563.2	9.1	554.0	4.9	19.3	7.1	21.8	78.9		
Aug	1,093.6	311.2	758.0	194.2	563.8	9.1	554.7	5.0	19.4	7.1	21.8	68.9		
Sep	1,109.2	326.3	758.1	195.5	562.6	8.5	554.1	5.1	19.6	7.2	21.9	81.7		
Oct	1,107.8	342.8	740.1	180.6	559.5	8.4	551.0	5.2	19.7	7.2	21.8	79.3		
Nov	1,106.2	346.5	734.6	176.4	558.2	8.5	549.7	5.3	19.8	7.2	22.0	76.9		
Dec	1,105.6	336.4	743.6	187.5	556.1	9.1	547.0	5.5	20.2	7.6	21.8	76.3		
Changes *														
2008	+ 110.4	+ 27.0	+ 84.4	+ 45.0	+ 39.3	+ 2.1	+ 37.2	- 0.1	- 0.8	- 0.5	+ 0.4	+ 36.7		
2009	+ 32.6	+ 61.6	- 31.5	- 53.1	+ 21.6	+ 1.4	+ 20.3	+ 1.6	+ 0.9	- 0.4	- 0.3	+ 17.0		
2009 Jan	+ 18.4	+ 28.8	- 10.5	- 14.9	+ 4.4	+ 0.6	+ 3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.3	- 0.1	+ 6.4		
Feb	+ 6.5	+ 2.0	+ 4.3	- 1.7	+ 6.0	+ 0.2	+ 5.8	+ 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 7.2		
Mar	+ 7.4	- 4.5	+ 11.9	+ 9.9	+ 1.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.7	+ 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.8	- 0.0	+ 13.4		
Apr	+ 15.1	+ 12.5	+ 2.6	- 1.3	+ 3.9	+ 0.4	+ 3.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2	- 0.2	+ 4.6		
May	- 13.5	- 7.9	- 5.7	- 6.7	+ 1.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 1.6		
June	+ 9.4	+ 14.1	- 4.9	- 17.6	+ 12.6	- 0.2	+ 12.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.9		
July	- 15.5	- 6.5	- 9.2	- 8.3	- 0.9	+ 0.1	- 1.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	- 11.3		
Aug	- 6.9	- 2.0	- 5.1	- 5.7	+ 0.7	- 0.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	- 10.0		
Sep	+ 15.6	+ 15.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.3	- 1.2	- 0.6	- 0.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 12.8		
Oct	- 1.4	+ 16.4	- 18.0	- 14.9	- 3.1	- 0.0	- 3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.1	- 2.4		
Nov	- 1.9	+ 3.8	- 5.8	- 4.4	- 1.4	+ 0.1	- 1.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.1	- 2.3		
Dec	- 0.6	- 10.2	+ 9.0	+ 11.1	- 2.1	+ 0.6	- 2.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	- 0.2	- 0.7		

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.

IV Banks

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

€ billion

Period	Sight deposits						Time deposits 1,2					
	Deposits of domestic households and non-profit institutions, total	by creditor group					Domestic non-profit institutions	by creditor group				
		Domestic households				Total		Domestic households				
		Total	Self-employed persons	Employees	Other individuals			Total	Self-employed persons	Employees	Other individuals	
End of year or month *												
2007	1,458.7	487.1	472.1	83.9	320.9	67.2	15.0	324.8	300.7	41.7	234.3	24.7
2008	1,543.2	507.8	491.8	85.1	336.5	70.3	16.0	390.6	367.2	50.4	281.0	35.8
2009	1,594.9	651.3	631.3	112.5	424.6	94.3	19.9	275.6	258.5	24.5	213.2	20.7
2009 July	1,568.5	599.6	580.3	103.2	391.3	85.8	19.3	316.8	296.7	31.6	238.3	26.9
Aug	1,568.2	609.0	589.9	105.7	397.8	86.4	19.2	305.2	285.5	29.6	230.7	25.2
Sep	1,567.7	617.2	598.0	105.5	404.4	88.1	19.2	295.2	276.3	28.1	224.5	23.7
Oct	1,573.2	628.6	608.9	110.0	408.8	90.2	19.6	285.8	267.8	26.4	219.0	22.4
Nov	1,584.9	646.1	626.2	112.5	421.3	92.4	19.9	278.1	261.4	25.1	214.8	21.5
Dec	1,594.9	651.3	631.3	112.5	424.6	94.3	19.9	275.6	258.5	24.5	213.2	20.7
Changes *												
2008	+ 88.7	+ 21.1	+ 19.5	+ 1.2	+ 15.2	+ 3.2	+ 1.5	+ 69.7	+ 66.6	+ 9.4	+ 46.1	+ 11.1
2009	+ 51.0	+ 142.2	+ 138.3	+ 27.4	+ 88.3	+ 22.6	+ 4.0	- 115.0	- 108.7	- 25.8	- 67.7	- 15.2
2009 July	+ 1.2	+ 8.2	+ 7.7	+ 4.3	+ 2.1	+ 1.3	+ 0.5	- 8.2	- 7.9	- 0.7	- 6.2	- 1.0
Aug	- 0.3	+ 9.4	+ 9.6	+ 2.5	+ 6.5	+ 0.5	- 0.1	- 11.5	- 11.2	- 1.9	- 7.6	- 1.7
Sep	- 0.5	+ 8.2	+ 8.2	- 0.2	+ 6.6	+ 1.8	+ 0.0	- 10.0	- 9.2	- 1.5	- 6.2	- 1.4
Oct	+ 5.8	+ 11.4	+ 10.9	+ 4.5	+ 4.4	+ 2.0	+ 0.5	- 9.4	- 8.4	- 1.7	- 5.5	- 1.3
Nov	+ 11.8	+ 17.5	+ 17.3	+ 2.5	+ 12.5	+ 2.3	+ 0.2	- 7.6	- 6.3	- 1.3	- 4.1	- 0.9
Dec	+ 10.0	+ 5.2	+ 5.1	- 0.0	+ 3.3	+ 1.8	+ 0.1	- 2.5	- 2.9	- 0.6	- 1.6	- 0.8

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

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

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

€ billion

Period	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 *													
2007	158.5	38.3	1.9	3.1	33.2	0.0	8.2	27.9	6.0	11.2	10.6	0.1	19.1
2008	164.7	34.8	2.3	3.7	28.9	0.0	6.6	28.2	6.9	9.9	11.3	0.1	17.3
2009	129.3	22.2	1.3	3.7	17.1	0.1	17.3	23.1	7.1	5.8	10.1	0.1	18.0
2009 July	151.0	34.6	1.4	4.9	28.2	0.0	6.6	26.6	8.8	7.2	10.4	0.2	17.0
Aug	139.8	25.0	1.3	6.3	17.4	0.0	17.3	26.0	7.0	8.4	10.4	0.2	17.0
Sep	133.7	22.7	1.3	3.9	17.5	0.0	17.4	28.0	9.6	7.9	10.3	0.2	17.0
Oct	131.0	23.2	1.2	4.8	17.2	0.1	17.5	26.6	9.7	6.4	10.3	0.1	17.0
Nov	134.4	24.2	1.4	5.4	17.2	0.1	17.5	24.1	8.4	5.2	10.4	0.1	17.0
Dec	129.3	22.2	1.3	3.7	17.1	0.1	17.3	23.1	7.1	5.8	10.1	0.1	18.0
Changes *													
2008	+ 8.5	- 3.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	- 4.2	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.9	- 1.1	+ 0.7	- 0.0	- 0.6
2009	- 23.9	- 0.8	- 1.0	+ 0.4	- 0.3	+ 0.0	- 0.1	- 5.1	+ 0.2	- 4.1	- 1.1	+ 0.0	- 0.4
2009 July	- 13.1	- 6.0	- 0.6	- 5.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 4.2	- 1.7	- 2.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Aug	+ 0.2	+ 1.9	- 0.1	+ 1.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 1.8	+ 1.2	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0
Sep	- 6.0	- 2.3	+ 0.0	- 2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.0	+ 2.6	- 0.5	- 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.0
Oct	- 2.7	+ 0.5	- 0.1	+ 1.0	- 0.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	- 1.5	+ 0.1	- 1.5	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.0
Nov	+ 3.6	+ 0.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 2.4	- 1.3	- 1.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	- 0.0
Dec	- 5.1	- 1.9	- 0.2	- 1.7	- 0.0	-	- 0.2	- 1.1	- 1.3	+ 0.6	- 0.3	- 0.0	- 0.0

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

which are included in "Enterprises". Statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions, which appear in the following

IV Banks

					Savings deposits ³			Memo item					
by maturity					Total	Domestic households	Domestic non-profit institutions	Bank savings bonds ⁴	Fiduciary loans	Subordinated liabilities (excluding negotiable debt securities) ⁵	Included in time deposits: liabilities arising from repos	Period	
Domestic non-profit institutions	up to and including 1 year	more than 1 year ²											
		Total	of which										
		up to and including 2 years	more than 2 years										
End of year or month *													
24.1	168.4	156.4	13.5	142.8	550.1	542.4	7.7	96.8	0.5	9.0	–	2007	
23.4	231.5	159.2	21.3	137.9	530.2	523.1	7.1	114.6	0.3	8.5	–	2008	
17.2	109.0	166.6	19.4	147.2	586.5	577.5	9.0	81.5	0.1	9.8	–	2009	
20.0	155.5	161.2	20.7	140.5	558.6	550.2	8.4	93.5	0.1	9.4	–	2009 July	
19.7	143.9	161.3	20.2	141.1	563.6	555.0	8.5	90.3	0.1	9.4	–	Aug	
18.9	133.3	161.9	20.0	141.9	567.7	559.0	8.7	87.5	0.1	9.6	–	Sep	
18.0	123.0	162.9	20.0	142.9	574.2	565.3	8.9	84.6	0.1	9.6	–	Oct	
16.7	115.1	163.0	19.4	143.6	577.8	569.0	8.8	82.9	0.1	9.7	–	Nov	
17.2	109.0	166.6	19.4	147.2	586.5	577.5	9.0	81.5	0.1	9.8	–	Dec	
Changes *													
+ 3.1	+ 64.4	+ 5.3	+ 7.9	– 2.6	– 19.9	– 19.3	– 0.6	+ 17.8	– 0.2	– 0.4	–	2008	
– 6.2	– 122.2	+ 7.2	– 1.9	+ 9.1	+ 56.3	+ 54.4	+ 1.9	– 32.6	+ 0.0	+ 1.7	–	2009	
– 0.4	– 8.6	+ 0.4	– 0.1	+ 0.5	+ 5.4	+ 5.2	+ 0.2	– 4.2	–	+ 0.1	–	2009 July	
– 0.3	– 11.6	+ 0.1	– 0.5	+ 0.6	+ 5.0	+ 4.9	+ 0.1	– 3.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	–	Aug	
– 0.8	– 10.6	+ 0.6	– 0.2	+ 0.8	+ 4.2	+ 4.0	+ 0.2	– 2.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	–	Sep	
– 1.0	– 10.4	+ 1.0	+ 0.0	+ 1.0	+ 6.4	+ 6.2	+ 0.2	– 2.6	– 0.0	+ 0.3	–	Oct	
– 1.3	– 7.9	+ 0.3	– 0.6	+ 0.9	+ 3.7	+ 3.7	– 0.1	– 1.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	–	Nov	
+ 0.5	– 6.1	+ 3.6	+ 0.0	+ 3.6	+ 8.7	+ 8.4	+ 0.2	– 1.4	– 0.0	+ 0.2	–	Dec	

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. — ⁵ Included in time deposits.

Local government and local government associations (including municipal special-purpose associations)						Social security funds						
Total	Sight deposits	Time deposits ³		Savings deposits and bank savings bonds ^{2,4}	Memo item Fiduciary loans	Total	Sight deposits	Time deposits		Savings deposits and bank savings bonds ²	Memo item Fiduciary loans	Period
		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 *												
37.8	12.3	19.5	3.6	2.5	0.3	54.5	7.7	38.1	8.4	0.3	0.0	2007
42.5	14.3	22.0	3.9	2.2	0.2	59.2	10.7	39.8	8.4	0.3	0.0	2008
38.0	20.2	10.3	4.2	3.3	0.4	46.0	13.3	23.2	8.9	0.6	0.0	2009
39.6	17.7	14.9	4.2	2.9	0.4	50.1	13.6	27.0	8.9	0.5	0.0	2009 July
41.9	19.6	15.0	4.3	3.0	0.4	46.8	14.3	22.9	9.0	0.5	0.0	Aug
38.4	18.1	12.9	4.3	3.0	0.4	44.6	14.6	20.5	8.9	0.6	0.0	Sep
37.4	18.2	11.8	4.3	3.1	0.4	43.8	13.5	20.6	9.1	0.6	0.0	Oct
37.1	18.7	11.0	4.2	3.2	0.4	49.0	16.4	22.9	9.1	0.7	0.0	Nov
38.0	20.2	10.3	4.2	3.3	0.4	46.0	13.3	23.2	8.9	0.6	0.0	Dec
Changes *												
+ 5.4	+ 2.0	+ 3.3	+ 0.4	– 0.3	– 0.0	+ 5.9	+ 3.0	+ 2.3	+ 0.6	– 0.0	– 0.0	2008
– 4.4	+ 5.9	– 11.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.1	– 0.0	– 13.6	+ 2.5	– 16.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	– 0.0	2009
– 0.7	– 0.2	– 0.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	–	– 2.2	– 0.9	– 1.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	–	2009 July
+ 2.2	+ 1.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	–	– 3.3	+ 0.7	– 4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	–	Aug
– 3.5	– 1.4	– 2.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	– 0.0	– 2.2	+ 0.3	– 2.4	– 0.1	+ 0.0	–	Sep
– 0.9	+ 0.1	– 1.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	– 0.0	– 0.8	– 1.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	–	Oct
– 0.3	+ 0.5	– 0.8	– 0.1	+ 0.1	–	+ 5.3	+ 2.8	+ 2.5	– 0.0	+ 0.0	–	Nov
+ 0.9	+ 1.5	– 0.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	–	– 3.0	+ 3.1	+ 0.3	– 0.2	– 0.0	–	Dec

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

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

IV Banks

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

€ billion

Period	Savings deposits 1								Memo item Interest credited on savings deposits	Bank savings bonds, 3 sold to			
	of residents						of non-residents			non-banks, total	domestic non-banks		foreign non-banks
	Total	Total	at three months' notice		at more than three months' notice		Total	of which at three months' notice			Total	of which With maturities of more than 2 years	
			Total	of which Special savings facilities 2	Total	of which Special savings facilities 2							
End of year or month *													
2007	563.8	555.4	446.0	354.6	109.4	101.4	8.4	6.1	14.2	130.7	118.4	64.5	12.3
2008	544.1	535.2	424.8	344.0	110.4	103.2	8.9	6.3	14.9	150.8	135.4	59.6	15.4
2009	604.1	594.5	474.5	379.3	120.0	112.1	9.6	7.0	13.8	118.8	103.2	68.3	15.6
2009 Aug	580.2	570.8	454.3	365.2	116.5	109.1	9.4	6.8	0.5	125.9	111.2	62.5	14.7
Sep	584.6	575.1	457.4	367.0	117.7	110.3	9.5	6.8	0.5	124.4	108.6	63.3	15.8
Oct	591.3	581.8	461.6	369.6	120.2	112.5	9.5	6.9	0.7	121.6	105.9	64.7	15.7
Nov	595.1	585.6	464.5	371.6	121.1	113.3	9.5	6.9	0.8	119.7	104.2	66.5	15.5
Dec	604.1	594.5	474.5	379.3	120.0	112.1	9.6	7.0	8.1	118.8	103.2	68.3	15.6
Changes *													
2008	- 19.7	- 20.2	- 21.2	- 11.1	+ 1.0	+ 1.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	.	+ 20.1	+ 17.0	- 4.9	+ 3.2
2009	+ 60.0	+ 59.3	+ 50.3	+ 35.8	+ 8.9	+ 7.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.8	.	- 30.6	- 31.6	+ 9.5	+ 1.0
2009 Aug	+ 5.4	+ 5.3	+ 4.5	+ 3.4	+ 0.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	.	- 3.3	- 3.1	+ 0.6	- 0.1
Sep	+ 4.4	+ 4.3	+ 3.1	+ 1.7	+ 1.2	+ 1.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	.	- 1.5	- 2.6	+ 0.9	+ 1.1
Oct	+ 6.7	+ 6.6	+ 4.2	+ 2.7	+ 2.4	+ 2.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	.	- 2.6	- 2.5	+ 1.6	- 0.1
Nov	+ 3.8	+ 3.8	+ 3.0	+ 1.9	+ 0.9	+ 0.8	- 0.0	+ 0.0	.	- 1.8	- 1.7	+ 1.8	- 0.2
Dec	+ 9.0	+ 8.9	+ 9.9	+ 7.7	- 1.0	- 1.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	.	- 0.9	- 1.0	+ 1.8	+ 0.1

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

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

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

€ billion

Period	Negotiable bearer debt securities and money market paper							Non-negotiable bearer debt securities and money market paper 5					Subordinated	
	of which							of which						
	Total	Floating rate bonds 1	Zero coupon bonds 1,2	Foreign currency bonds 3,4	Certifi- cates of deposit	with maturities of			Total	with maturities of			negotiable debt securities	non- negotiable debt securities
						up to and including 1 year	more than 1 year including 2 years	more than 2 years		up to and including 1 year	more than 1 year including 2 years	more than 2 years		
End of year or month *														
2007	1,659.1	375.7	54.2	305.1	51.2	109.6	147.5	1,402.0	1.9	0.1	1.1	0.7	53.6	1.4
2008	1,640.1	395.9	50.7	314.1	64.0	162.6	153.3	1,324.2	2.3	0.2	1.3	0.8	52.5	1.6
2009	1,529.8	380.6	43.9	317.4	70.4	115.9	105.8	1,308.2	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.6	46.1	1.8
2009 Aug	1,591.9	398.7	49.1	326.2	65.3	103.4	143.7	1,344.8	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	47.5	2.1
Sep	1,564.5	391.6	48.2	312.8	64.5	100.2	140.1	1,324.2	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	47.2	2.0
Oct	1,547.9	388.9	47.3	307.0	61.8	91.4	134.8	1,321.7	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	47.1	1.8
Nov	1,533.6	387.2	44.3	302.0	60.2	85.1	135.3	1,313.2	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	47.5	1.8
Dec	1,529.8	380.6	43.9	317.4	70.4	115.9	105.8	1,308.2	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.6	46.1	1.8
Changes *														
2008	- 17.0	+ 18.2	- 3.7	+ 9.0	+ 12.8	+ 53.1	+ 5.8	- 75.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	- 1.1	+ 0.1
2009	- 110.1	- 15.3	- 6.8	+ 4.7	+ 6.4	- 46.7	- 47.8	- 15.6	- 1.4	- 0.2	- 1.0	- 0.2	- 6.4	+ 0.5
2009 Aug	+ 6.2	+ 2.4	- 0.1	+ 4.2	+ 4.9	+ 2.1	- 3.9	+ 8.0	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.3	- 0.0
Sep	- 27.4	- 7.1	- 0.9	- 13.5	- 0.8	- 3.2	- 3.5	- 20.7	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.4	- 0.0
Oct	- 16.6	- 2.7	- 0.9	- 5.7	- 2.7	- 8.7	- 5.3	- 2.5	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.0
Nov	- 14.3	- 1.8	- 3.0	- 5.0	- 1.6	- 6.3	+ 0.5	- 8.4	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.4	- 0.0
Dec	- 3.8	- 6.6	- 0.4	+ 15.4	+ 10.2	+ 30.8	- 29.5	- 5.1	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 1.4	+ 0.0

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

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

IV Banks

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

€ billion

End of year/month	Number of associations	Balance sheet total	Lending to banks (MFIs)			Lending to non-banks (non-MFIs)				Deposits of banks (MFIs) 5		Deposits of non-banks (non-MFIs)		Bearer debt securities outstanding	Capital (including published reserves) 7	Memo item New contracts entered into in year or month 8
			Credit balances and loans (excluding building loans) 1	Building loans 2	Bank debt securities 3	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			
						Loans under savings and loan contracts	Interim and bridging loans	Other building loans								
All building and loan associations																
2008	25	188.4	39.8	0.1	13.4	29.4	68.9	11.9	11.0	0.2	25.2	120.0	6.5	7.5	7.3	97.6
2009 Oct	25	192.9	36.9	0.0	19.2	29.7	70.1	12.4	12.1	0.3	28.9	119.9	7.1	6.8	7.3	7.2
Nov	25	193.1	36.8	0.0	19.2	29.6	70.3	12.5	12.3	0.3	28.5	120.4	7.1	6.8	7.3	7.5
Dec	25	193.6	37.2	0.0	19.1	29.4	70.7	12.6	12.2	0.4	27.8	123.4	7.4	6.3	7.3	9.4
Private building and loan associations																
2009 Oct	15	141.5	22.1	0.0	14.8	18.9	55.4	11.2	7.4	0.2	25.1	78.7	6.9	6.8	4.7	4.5
Nov	15	141.6	21.9	0.0	14.7	18.9	55.5	11.3	7.5	0.2	24.8	79.1	6.9	6.8	4.7	4.7
Dec	15	141.7	21.8	0.0	14.7	18.8	56.0	11.3	7.5	0.2	24.3	81.0	7.2	6.3	4.7	5.8
Public building and loan associations																
2009 Oct	10	51.4	14.8	0.0	4.4	10.7	14.7	1.3	4.7	0.1	3.8	41.2	0.2	-	2.6	2.7
Nov	10	51.5	14.9	0.0	4.4	10.7	14.7	1.3	4.8	0.1	3.7	41.3	0.2	-	2.6	2.8
Dec	10	51.9	15.4	0.0	4.4	10.6	14.7	1.3	4.6	0.2	3.5	42.4	0.2	-	2.6	3.6

Trends in building and loan association business

€ billion

Period	Changes in deposits under savings and loan contracts			Capital promised		Capital disbursed						Disbursement commitments outstanding at end of period		Interest and repayments received on building loans 10		Memo item Housing bonuses received 12
	Amounts paid into savings and loan accounts 9	Interest credited on deposits under savings and loan contracts	Repayments of deposits under cancelled savings and loan contracts	Total	of which Net allocations 11	Total	Allocations				Newly granted interim and bridging loans and other building loans	Total	of which Under allocated contracts	Total	of which Repayments during quarter	
							Deposits under savings and loan contracts		Loans under savings and loan contracts 9							
							Total	of which Applied to settlement of interim and bridging loans	Total	of which Applied to settlement of interim and bridging loans						
All building and loan associations																
2008	24.2	2.7	6.6	50.7	38.2	48.1	24.3	4.2	9.9	3.9	14.0	10.1	7.6	10.2	8.4	0.5
2009 Oct	2.0	0.0	0.4	3.7	2.4	3.5	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.2	11.1	7.7	1.0		0.0
Nov	2.2	0.0	0.4	3.5	2.2	3.0	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.1	11.2	7.7	0.9		0.0
Dec	2.6	2.2	0.4	3.3	2.2	3.2	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.3	10.9	7.5	1.1		0.0
Private building and loan associations																
2009 Oct	1.3	0.0	0.3	2.7	1.7	2.6	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.0	6.9	4.0	0.7		0.0
Nov	1.4	0.0	0.2	2.4	1.4	2.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	7.0	4.0	0.6		0.0
Dec	1.7	1.4	0.2	2.4	1.4	2.4	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.1	6.9	3.9	0.7		0.0
Public building and loan associations																
2009 Oct	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.2	3.6	0.3		0.0
Nov	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.2	3.7	0.3		0.0
Dec	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.1	3.6	0.3		0.0

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

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

IV Banks

Deposits														Money market paper and debt securities outstanding ⁵	Working capital and own funds	Other liabilities ⁶	Period
of banks (MFIs)				of non-banks (non-MFIs)						Foreign non-banks							
Total	Total	German banks	Foreign banks	Total	German non-banks ⁴												
					Total	Short-term		Medium and long-term									
						Total	of which enterprises and households	Total	of which enterprises and households								
End of year or month *														Foreign branches			
1,442.7	984.9	398.5	586.4	457.8	53.8	49.3	46.2	4.6	4.1	403.9	181.5	27.8	91.7	2006			
1,723.7	1,191.0	547.7	643.3	532.7	55.3	51.2	47.5	4.1	3.9	477.4	186.0	29.2	103.5	2007			
1,446.1	1,070.4	554.3	516.1	375.7	45.0	36.5	34.6	8.5	8.0	330.7	126.6	35.6	107.2	2008			
1,474.1	1,032.8	530.2	502.6	441.2	48.6	43.2	41.8	5.3	4.7	392.7	138.2	36.2	148.5	2009 Feb			
1,393.5	987.3	515.3	472.0	406.2	51.7	46.8	44.2	4.9	4.3	354.5	141.0	36.2	147.4	Mar			
1,449.1	1,031.9	526.2	505.7	417.2	47.0	42.2	41.5	4.7	4.1	370.3	146.9	36.5	154.3	Apr			
1,393.7	990.9	522.3	468.6	402.8	43.9	39.3	38.5	4.5	4.0	359.0	148.5	35.9	145.6	May			
1,344.9	968.0	517.0	451.1	376.8	41.4	36.9	36.3	4.5	3.9	335.5	158.1	35.7	141.6	June			
1,285.1	913.1	479.5	433.6	372.0	40.1	35.6	35.1	4.4	3.9	331.9	157.0	35.9	149.1	July			
1,250.3	875.2	465.5	409.7	375.1	38.3	33.8	33.4	4.4	3.9	336.8	157.8	35.8	142.9	Aug			
1,206.4	851.8	446.3	405.5	354.6	38.1	33.7	32.9	4.4	3.9	316.4	166.3	35.7	137.8	Sep			
1,203.4	822.4	441.1	381.3	381.1	36.9	32.5	32.2	4.4	3.9	344.2	169.4	34.7	145.1	Oct			
1,172.1	829.1	434.1	395.0	343.0	36.5	32.2	31.6	4.3	3.8	306.5	169.0	34.6	154.3	Nov			
Changes *														Foreign subsidiaries			
+ 359.0	+243.9	+149.2	+ 94.7	+115.1	+ 1.5	+ 2.0	+ 1.3	- 0.5	- 0.2	+113.6	+ 4.5	+ 1.3	+ 41.7	2007			
- 304.0	-139.7	+ 6.5	-146.3	-164.3	- 10.3	- 14.7	- 12.9	+ 4.4	+ 4.1	-153.9	- 59.4	+ 6.5	- 2.4	2008			
- 70.3	- 68.8	- 4.5	- 64.3	- 1.4	- 1.1	+ 2.7	+ 3.9	- 3.8	- 3.8	- 0.3	+ 2.2	+ 0.0	+ 42.4	2009 Feb			
- 49.9	- 28.2	- 14.9	- 13.3	- 21.7	+ 3.2	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	- 0.4	- 0.4	- 24.9	+ 2.8	+ 0.1	+ 10.0	Mar			
+ 51.2	+ 42.4	+ 10.9	+ 31.5	+ 8.7	- 4.8	- 4.6	- 2.6	- 0.2	- 0.2	+ 13.5	+ 6.0	+ 0.3	+ 4.2	Apr			
- 28.3	- 23.9	- 4.0	- 19.9	- 4.4	- 3.1	- 2.9	- 3.1	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 1.3	+ 1.6	- 0.5	- 0.1	May			
- 48.8	- 22.4	- 5.3	- 17.1	- 26.3	- 2.5	- 2.5	- 2.2	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 23.8	+ 9.6	- 0.3	- 4.1	June			
- 60.1	- 55.2	- 37.5	- 17.7	- 4.9	- 1.3	- 1.2	- 1.2	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 3.6	- 1.1	+ 0.3	+ 7.1	July			
- 29.3	- 35.1	- 14.0	- 21.2	+ 5.8	- 1.8	- 1.8	- 1.7	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 7.6	+ 0.8	- 0.2	- 3.5	Aug			
- 32.7	- 17.3	- 19.2	+ 1.9	- 15.4	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.5	- 0.0	+ 0.0	- 15.3	+ 8.4	- 0.1	- 0.2	Sep			
+ 1.2	- 26.6	- 5.3	- 21.3	+ 27.8	- 1.2	- 1.2	- 0.7	- 0.0	- 0.0	+ 29.0	+ 3.1	- 1.0	+ 8.3	Oct			
- 25.8	+ 9.4	- 7.0	+ 16.4	- 35.2	- 0.4	- 0.4	- 0.6	- 0.1	- 0.0	- 34.8	- 0.4	- 0.1	+ 11.2	Nov			
557.3	329.4	121.5	207.9	227.9	40.8	33.0	31.6	7.8	7.7	187.1	87.9	40.0	76.0	2006			
437.3	270.1	118.2	151.9	167.2	37.1	30.3	29.5	6.8	6.7	130.1	69.5	28.6	55.4	2007			
453.7	277.7	145.1	132.7	176.0	32.8	24.1	23.6	8.7	8.6	143.2	57.7	30.5	52.9	2008			
430.5	259.6	131.0	128.6	170.9	33.5	24.9	24.4	8.6	8.6	137.4	58.7	31.1	53.1	2009 Feb			
423.2	259.3	129.8	129.4	164.0	33.6	25.1	24.7	8.6	8.5	130.3	57.2	29.8	50.5	Mar			
416.5	247.9	124.2	123.6	168.6	33.5	24.9	24.5	8.6	8.5	135.2	56.8	29.0	49.8	Apr			
402.5	242.5	121.6	121.0	160.0	33.3	24.9	24.2	8.4	8.3	126.7	55.2	28.5	47.4	May			
403.0	240.1	122.3	117.8	162.9	33.7	25.3	24.6	8.4	8.3	129.2	54.2	28.7	44.5	June			
397.5	236.2	120.5	115.7	161.3	31.5	23.0	22.6	8.5	8.4	129.9	55.0	28.9	45.0	July			
394.9	235.3	122.7	112.5	159.7	30.8	22.4	21.8	8.4	8.3	128.9	55.2	28.0	45.8	Aug			
403.7	239.7	128.2	111.5	164.0	31.0	22.5	21.7	8.5	8.4	133.0	54.6	28.0	45.1	Sep			
387.8	228.3	121.7	106.6	159.5	31.7	23.2	22.3	8.5	8.4	127.8	53.7	27.9	47.9	Oct			
387.2	227.1	119.9	107.2	160.1	30.0	21.5	21.1	8.5	8.4	130.0	53.3	28.9	47.1	Nov			
Changes *														Foreign branches			
- 109.3	- 53.9	- 3.4	- 50.5	- 55.4	- 3.7	- 2.6	- 2.1	- 1.1	- 1.0	- 51.7	- 18.3	- 11.4	- 16.7	2007			
+ 12.1	+ 4.8	+ 26.9	- 22.1	+ 7.3	- 4.3	- 6.3	- 5.9	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	+ 11.6	- 11.8	+ 1.9	- 2.4	2008			
- 6.1	- 1.5	+ 2.6	- 4.1	- 4.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 4.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	- 2.4	2009 Feb			
- 2.9	+ 1.7	- 1.1	+ 2.9	- 4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 4.8	- 1.5	- 1.3	- 0.6	Mar			
- 7.5	- 11.8	- 5.6	- 6.2	+ 4.3	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 4.4	- 0.4	- 0.8	- 1.1	Apr			
- 10.6	- 3.8	- 2.7	- 1.1	- 6.8	- 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.3	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 6.7	- 1.6	- 0.6	- 0.8	May			
+ 0.6	- 2.3	+ 0.7	- 3.1	+ 2.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 2.5	- 1.0	+ 0.2	- 2.9	June			
- 5.5	- 4.0	- 1.8	- 2.2	- 1.6	- 2.3	- 2.3	- 2.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	July			
- 1.9	- 0.7	+ 2.2	- 2.9	- 1.3	- 0.7	- 0.7	- 0.7	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.6	+ 0.2	- 0.9	+ 1.0	Aug			
+ 10.3	+ 5.1	+ 5.4	- 0.4	+ 5.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 5.1	- 0.6	- 0.0	- 0.0	Sep			
- 15.3	- 11.0	- 6.4	- 4.6	- 4.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.6	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 5.0	- 0.9	- 0.1	+ 3.0	Oct			
+ 0.2	- 0.9	- 1.9	+ 1.0	+ 1.1	- 1.7	- 1.7	- 1.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 2.7	- 0.4	+ 1.0	- 0.5	Nov			

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

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

V Minimum reserves

1 Reserve ratios Germany

% of liabilities subject to reserve requirements

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

Euro area

% of reserve base 1

Applicable from	Ratio
1999 Jan 1	2

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

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

DM million

Monthly average 1	Liabilities subject to reserve requirements				Required reserves 2	Actual reserves 3	Excess reserves 4		Deficiencies
	Total	Sight liabilities	Time liabilities	Savings deposits			Level	% of the required reserves	
1995 Dec	2,066,565	579,337	519,456	967,772	36,492	37,337	845	2.3	3
1996 Dec	2,201,464	655,483	474,342	1,071,639	38,671	39,522	851	2.2	4
1997 Dec	2,327,879	734,986	476,417	1,116,477	40,975	41,721	745	1.8	3
1998 Dec	2,576,889	865,444	564,878	1,146,567	45,805	46,432	627	1.4	4

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

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

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

Maintenance period beginning in 1	Reserve base 2	Required reserves before deduction of lump-sum allowance 3	Lump-sum allowance 4	Required reserves after deduction of lump-sum allowance	Current account 5	Excess reserves 6	Deficiencies 7
Euro area (€ billion)							
2009 June	10,931.5	218.6	0.5	218.1	219.2	1.1	0.0
July	10,826.6	216.5	0.5	216.0	216.9	0.9	0.0
Aug	10,822.7	216.5	0.5	215.9	216.9	1.0	0.0
Sep	10,710.1	214.2	0.5	213.7	214.7	1.1	0.0
Oct	10,617.5	212.4	0.5	211.8	212.8	1.0	0.0
Nov	10,538.1	210.8	0.5	210.2	211.4	1.2	0.0
Dec	10,530.2	210.6	0.5	210.1	211.3	1.2	0.0
2010 Jan p,8	10,499.8	210.0	0.5	209.5	210.9	1.4	...
Feb p	...	...	...	210.9	...	...	...
Of which: Germany (€ million)							
2009 June	2,653,695	53,074	191	52,883	53,161	278	0
July	2,607,617	52,152	190	51,962	52,185	223	1
Aug	2,608,650	52,173	189	51,984	52,236	252	7
Sep	2,566,298	51,326	188	51,138	51,456	318	0
Oct	2,549,967	50,999	188	50,812	51,032	220	0
Nov	2,523,110	50,462	187	50,275	50,532	257	2
Dec	2,507,906	50,158	187	49,971	50,297	326	0
2010 Jan p	2,496,117	49,922	187	49,735	50,168	433	2
Feb p	2,496,911	49,938	187	49,751	...	...	...

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

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

VI Interest rates

1 ECB interest rates

2 Base rates

% per annum

Applicable from	Deposit facility	Main refinancing operations		Marginal lending facility
		Fixed rate	Minimum bid rate	
1999 Jan 1	2.00	3.00	–	4.50
Jan 4	2.75	3.00	–	3.25
Jan 22	2.00	3.00	–	4.50
Apr 9	1.50	2.50	–	3.50
Nov 5	2.00	3.00	–	4.00
2000 Feb 4	2.25	3.25	–	4.25
Mar 17	2.50	3.50	–	4.50
Apr 28	2.75	3.75	–	4.75
June 9	3.25	4.25	–	5.25
June 28	3.25	–	4.25	5.25
Sep 1	3.50	–	4.50	5.50
Oct 6	3.75	–	4.75	5.75
2001 May 11	3.50	–	4.50	5.50
Aug 31	3.25	–	4.25	5.25
Sep 18	2.75	–	3.75	4.75
Nov 9	2.25	–	3.25	4.25
2002 Dec 6	1.75	–	2.75	3.75
2003 Mar 7	1.50	–	2.50	3.50
June 6	1.00	–	2.00	3.00

% per annum

Applicable from	Base rate as per Discount Rate Transition Act 1	Applicable from	Base rate as per Civil Code 2
May 1	1.95	July 1	2.47
2000 Jan 1	2.68	2003 Jan 1	1.97
May 1	3.42	July 1	1.22
Sep 1	4.26	2004 Jan 1	1.14
2001 Sep 1	3.62	July 1	1.13
2002 Jan 1	2.71	2005 Jan 1	1.21
to Apr 3		July 1	1.17
2006 Jan 1		July 1	1.37
2007 Jan 1		July 1	1.95
2007 Jan 1		July 1	2.70
2008 Jan 1		July 1	3.19
2008 Jan 1		July 1	3.32
2009 Jan 1		July 1	3.19
2009 Jan 1		July 1	1.62
2009 Jan 1		July 1	0.12

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

2 Pursuant to section 247 of the Civil Code.

3 Eurosystem monetary policy operations allotted through tenders

Date of settlement	Bid amount	Allotment amount	Fixed rate tenders		Variable rate tenders		Running for ... days
			Fixed rate	% per annum	Minimum bid rate	Marginal rate 1		Weighted average rate
Main refinancing operations							
2010 Jan 13	60,077	60,077	1.00	–	–	–	7
Jan 20	58,020	58,020	1.00	–	–	–	7
Jan 27	63,435	63,435	1.00	–	–	–	7
Feb 3	55,824	55,824	1.00	–	–	–	7
Feb 10	76,083	76,083	1.00	–	–	–	7
Longer-term refinancing operations							
2010 Jan 20	5,739	5,739	1.00	–	–	–	21
Jan 28	3,268	3,268	1.00	–	–	–	91
Feb 10	2,757	2,757	1.00	–	–	–	28

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

4 Money market rates, by month

% per annum

Reporting period	Money market rates reported by Frankfurt banks 1				EONIA 2	EURIBOR 3					
	Overnight money		Three-month funds			One-week funds	One-month funds	Three-month funds	Six-month funds	Nine-month funds	Twelve-month funds
	Monthly averages	Lowest and highest rates	Monthly averages	Lowest and highest rates		Monthly averages					
2009 Aug	0.28	0.20 – 0.50	0.81	0.69 – 0.95	0.35	0.35	0.51	0.86	1.12	1.24	1.33
Sep	0.30	0.23 – 0.55	0.72	0.61 – 0.85	0.36	0.34	0.46	0.77	1.04	1.16	1.26
Oct	0.30	0.23 – 0.60	0.68	0.59 – 0.77	0.36	0.35	0.43	0.74	1.02	1.14	1.24
Nov	0.33	0.25 – 0.75	0.67	0.57 – 0.75	0.36	0.36	0.44	0.72	0.99	1.12	1.23
Dec	0.32	0.23 – 0.80	0.66	0.56 – 0.76	0.35	0.39	0.48	0.71	1.00	1.12	1.24
2010 Jan	0.28	0.23 – 0.70	0.62	0.52 – 0.71	0.34	0.36	0.44	0.68	0.98	1.11	1.23

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

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

VI Interest rates

5 Interest rates for outstanding amounts and new business of banks (MFIs) in the European monetary union *
(a) Outstanding amounts °

Effective interest rate % per annum 1

End of month	Households' deposits				Loans to households						Loans to non-financial corporations		
	Non-financial corporations' deposits				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 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
2009 Apr	3.54	3.11	2.50	3.84	4.70	4.49	4.65	8.19	7.00	5.92	4.10	3.97	4.25
May	3.38	3.04	2.35	3.70	4.59	4.45	4.56	8.09	6.92	5.84	4.00	3.84	4.12
June	3.25	3.07	2.19	3.65	4.50	4.40	4.46	7.97	6.91	5.79	3.91	3.72	4.00
July	3.07	3.03	1.97	3.53	4.31	4.31	4.36	7.82	6.79	5.70	3.72	3.59	3.81
Aug	2.94	3.01	1.89	3.39	4.23	4.25	4.28	7.81	6.74	5.65	3.65	3.50	3.73
Sep	2.83	3.01	1.80	3.39	4.18	4.26	4.25	7.80	6.72	5.64	3.62	3.43	3.68
Oct	2.64	2.96	1.70	3.34	4.05	4.19	4.18	7.69	6.66	5.54	3.56	3.37	3.60
Nov	2.51	2.95	1.62	3.37	4.01	4.15	4.12	7.56	6.66	5.51	3.53	3.36	3.57
Dec	2.36	2.90	1.56	3.31	4.08	4.10	4.06	7.54	6.58	5.43	3.46	3.35	3.49

(b) New business +

Effective interest rate % per annum 1

Reporting period	Households' deposits						Non-financial corporations' deposits					
	Overnight	with an agreed maturity of			redeemable at notice of		Overnight	with an agreed maturity of				
		up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years	up to 3 months	over 3 months		up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years		
2009 Apr	0.66	2.01	2.69	2.87	2.22	3.75	0.77	1.15	2.64	3.06		
May	0.61	1.89	2.39	2.71	1.99	3.62	0.73	1.08	2.38	3.11		
June	0.56	1.86	2.38	2.57	1.95	3.52	0.63	1.04	2.17	2.58		
July	0.52	1.86	2.41	2.61	1.86	3.38	0.57	0.82	2.41	2.93		
Aug	0.50	1.72	2.32	2.64	1.64	3.23	0.55	0.71	2.06	2.93		
Sep	0.49	1.61	2.27	2.52	1.60	3.12	0.52	0.69	2.10	2.74		
Oct	0.46	1.68	2.11	2.55	1.55	2.97	0.49	0.66	1.99	2.72		
Nov	0.46	1.67	2.23	2.56	1.52	2.76	0.48	0.70	2.11	2.92		
Dec	0.45	1.67	2.32	2.48	1.53	2.45	0.47	0.77	1.99	2.49		

Reporting period	Loans to households												
	Over-drafts	Consumer credit				Housing loans					Other loans		
		Total 2	with an initial rate fixation			Total 2	with an initial rate fixation				Total 2	with an initial rate fixation	
floating rate or up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 5 years	over 5 years	floating rate or up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 5 years	over 5 years and up to 10 years		over 10 years	floating rate or up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 5 years	over 5 years			
2009 Apr	9.71	8.05	7.43	6.50	8.27	4.22	3.38	4.21	4.55	4.68	3.54	4.69	4.90
May	9.62	8.08	7.87	6.44	8.17	4.12	3.22	4.15	4.50	4.58	3.60	4.71	4.90
June	9.55	7.83	7.30	6.36	8.03	4.07	3.12	4.12	4.51	4.58	3.54	4.76	4.95
July	9.31	8.02	7.67	6.49	8.04	4.02	3.03	4.09	4.54	4.54	3.35	4.77	4.91
Aug	9.26	8.17	7.96	6.54	7.96	4.06	3.00	4.10	4.54	4.45	3.21	4.74	4.82
Sep	9.26	8.00	7.69	6.45	7.91	3.92	2.81	4.05	4.48	4.45	3.13	4.66	4.74
Oct	9.16	7.87	7.32	6.38	7.94	3.85	2.77	4.02	4.45	4.40	3.21	4.73	4.72
Nov	9.07	7.76	7.03	6.29	7.87	3.78	2.71	3.97	4.46	4.32	3.16	4.57	4.66
Dec	9.00	7.41	6.42	6.25	7.49	3.80	2.71	3.96	4.42	4.26	3.08	4.40	4.33

Reporting period	Loans to non-financial corporations						
	Overdrafts	Loans up to €1 million with an initial rate fixation			Loans over €1 million with an initial rate fixation		
		floating rate or up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 5 years	over 5 years	floating rate or up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 5 years	over 5 years
2009 Apr	4.72	3.82	5.00	4.60	2.54	3.34	4.01
May	4.64	3.73	5.00	4.52	2.48	3.21	3.98
June	4.55	3.64	4.85	4.49	2.57	3.08	3.71
July	4.34	3.56	4.78	4.32	2.37	2.89	3.90
Aug	4.24	3.42	4.67	4.24	2.31	2.80	3.83
Sep	4.25	3.36	4.54	4.16	2.06	2.89	3.64
Oct	4.18	3.33	4.49	4.18	2.14	2.73	3.64
Nov	4.11	3.34	4.49	4.10	2.22	2.74	3.80
Dec	4.06	3.27	4.23	3.95	2.18	3.13	3.58

Source: ECB. — For footnotes *, o and 1 see p 45. For footnote + see p 46. — 2 Annual percentage rate of charge as defined in Directive 2008/48/EC,

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

VI Interest rates

6 Interest rates and volumes for outstanding amounts and new business of German banks (MFIs) *
(a) Outstanding amounts °

End of month	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
2008 Dec	4.26	326,679	2.45	179,319	3.63	118,097	4.45	22,976
2009 Jan	3.98	307,958	2.46	179,112	2.95	116,231	4.43	23,192
Feb	3.82	292,932	2.45	179,096	2.57	113,302	4.43	23,084
Mar	3.71	278,398	2.45	179,828	2.15	109,282	4.42	23,274
Apr	3.56	261,337	2.45	180,758	1.86	110,298	4.39	23,265
May	3.42	251,435	2.44	182,163	1.72	107,732	4.36	23,269
June	3.32	240,427	2.44	183,008	1.52	101,792	4.25	23,871
July	3.10	226,909	2.43	184,056	1.30	101,908	4.17	24,569
Aug	2.91	211,060	2.43	185,213	1.20	102,191	4.03	25,351
Sep	2.75	196,660	2.42	186,698	1.09	99,264	3.99	25,666
Oct	2.59	182,143	2.42	188,911	1.06	93,477	3.95	25,921
Nov	2.39	170,152	2.41	191,395	1.01	92,010	3.92	26,499
Dec	2.18	161,023	2.40	196,621	0.95	88,785	3.99	26,227

End of month	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	
	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
2008 Dec	6.13	5,528	4.84	24,239	5.06	921,188	10.15	70,489	5.77	64,751	6.22	312,381
2009 Jan	5.81	5,418	4.77	23,857	5.03	918,498	9.60	68,437	5.66	64,234	6.16	311,940
Feb	5.54	5,385	4.73	23,698	5.02	917,848	9.21	68,721	5.63	64,058	6.14	312,266
Mar	5.34	5,628	4.65	25,121	5.01	914,717	9.16	69,930	5.56	65,236	6.10	310,908
Apr	5.06	5,584	4.57	25,145	4.98	915,839	8.93	68,006	5.58	66,027	6.01	313,261
May	4.97	5,586	4.54	25,160	4.97	916,289	8.76	67,806	5.54	66,445	5.99	313,661
June	4.86	5,605	4.49	25,260	4.95	916,103	8.98	69,625	5.49	66,936	5.98	313,433
July	4.64	5,645	4.44	25,362	4.93	917,085	8.74	67,655	5.44	67,784	5.95	314,065
Aug	4.56	5,590	4.41	25,463	4.92	919,804	8.67	67,279	5.41	68,040	5.94	313,043
Sep	4.51	5,673	4.38	25,577	4.91	920,688	8.67	69,218	5.36	68,844	5.94	312,413
Oct	4.37	5,595	4.35	25,653	4.89	922,437	8.53	67,505	5.33	69,092	5.90	312,661
Nov	4.38	5,539	4.33	25,786	4.88	923,421	8.40	66,513	5.29	69,197	5.89	312,363
Dec	4.46	5,548	4.28	25,770	4.86	922,971	8.53	67,071	5.30	70,267	5.88	311,653

End of month	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
2008 Dec	5.52	188,252	5.30	138,069	5.04	544,529
2009 Jan	4.94	185,671	4.81	140,169	4.82	545,349
Feb	4.69	182,528	4.55	140,944	4.70	545,925
Mar	4.51	183,679	4.30	139,786	4.55	543,946
Apr	4.18	178,062	4.02	142,202	4.40	541,091
May	4.13	177,190	3.93	142,644	4.36	541,981
June	4.09	174,044	3.87	142,643	4.27	539,830
July	3.92	164,009	3.76	144,430	4.18	542,592
Aug	3.85	162,055	3.72	144,119	4.15	543,900
Sep	3.87	160,310	3.65	144,402	4.10	542,542
Oct	3.83	154,789	3.61	143,106	4.06	542,895
Nov	3.82	152,333	3.61	142,207	4.06	547,731
Dec	3.68	140,179	3.66	144,800	4.01	545,394

* The MFI interest rate statistics are based on the interest rates applied by MFIs and the related volumes of euro-denominated deposits and loans to households and non-financial corporations domiciled in the euro area. The household sector comprises individuals (including sole proprietors) and non-profit institutions serving households. Non-financial corporations include all enterprises other than insurance companies, banks and other financial institutions. The interest rate statistics gathered on a harmonised basis in the euro area from January 2003 are being collected in Germany on a sample basis. The most recent figures are in all cases to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions appearing in the following Monthly Report are not specially marked. Further information on the MFI interest rate statistics can be found on the Bundesbank's website (Statistics / Reporting system / Banking statistics / MFI interest rate statistics). — ° 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.

VI Interest rates

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

Households' deposits												
		with an agreed maturity of						redeemable at notice of 8				
Overnight		up to 1 year		over 1 year and up to 2 years		over 2 years		up to 3 months		over 3 months		
Reporting period	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million
2008 Dec	1.85	508,140	3.21	52,012	4.44	2,583	3.75	2,291	2.42	425,527	4.19	110,599
2009 Jan	1.77	529,633	2.67	48,906	4.08	3,415	3.81	2,143	2.33	429,238	4.11	110,567
Feb	1.55	550,800	1.94	29,935	3.37	2,015	3.40	1,968	2.24	434,504	4.02	110,493
Mar	1.38	558,216	1.46	30,369	2.97	1,746	3.15	2,911	2.08	437,140	3.91	111,178
Apr	1.13	576,843	1.32	27,496	2.69	1,611	3.08	3,059	1.98	439,565	3.79	112,039
May	1.03	587,516	1.34	25,817	2.17	1,663	2.88	2,893	1.85	441,968	3.67	113,497
June	0.94	591,673	1.29	25,435	2.28	1,293	2.74	2,592	1.82	445,518	3.55	114,481
July	0.88	599,922	1.45	28,372	2.29	2,077	2.77	2,947	1.79	450,019	3.41	115,616
Aug	0.84	609,242	1.18	21,694	2.14	1,393	2.83	2,866	1.62	454,401	3.25	116,343
Sep	0.82	617,597	1.01	19,325	2.02	1,584	2.61	2,779	1.61	457,521	3.14	117,556
Oct	0.79	629,015	1.03	19,145	1.97	1,868	2.75	3,393	1.49	461,657	2.99	119,952
Nov	0.75	646,360	1.04	17,401	1.92	1,801	2.80	3,572	1.47	464,488	2.77	120,775
Dec	0.75	651,564	0.87	19,427	1.94	1,704	2.69	3,516	1.52	474,429	2.44	119,702

Non-financial corporations' deposits								
		with an agreed maturity of						
Overnight		up to 1 year		over 1 year and up to 2 years		over 2 years		
Reporting period	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million
2008 Dec	1.66	194,621	2.60	65,240	4.02	480	4.24	470
2009 Jan	1.31	202,948	1.91	69,444	3.45	843	4.34	463
Feb	1.16	197,847	1.39	43,602	2.93	367	3.83	421
Mar	1.03	203,071	1.10	50,263	2.63	480	4.02	1,149
Apr	0.81	209,654	0.89	50,849	2.57	358	3.68	538
May	0.81	211,660	0.77	43,357	2.32	412	3.41	395
June	0.61	217,069	0.78	42,875	1.77	279	2.11	917
July	0.55	222,639	0.54	46,924	2.22	356	2.91	1,713
Aug	0.53	228,457	0.46	34,238	1.75	326	3.63	792
Sep	0.51	234,141	0.42	38,890	1.78	325	2.91	565
Oct	0.48	244,464	0.42	40,077	1.79	229	3.20	513
Nov	0.47	249,011	0.48	41,382	1.75	301	3.59	559
Dec	0.46	249,124	0.47	37,933	2.20	460	3.24	844

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		
Reporting period	Annual percentage rate of charge 9 % pa	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million
2008 Dec	7.02	4.76	1,217	5.47	2,086	8.19	1,947	4.39	7,051	5.51	1,360	5.15	1,966
2009 Jan	7.47	5.10	1,202	5.48	2,204	8.74	2,101	3.73	7,060	5.24	1,475	5.19	2,145
Feb	7.18	5.12	878	5.17	2,649	8.46	2,173	3.15	5,204	5.08	1,155	4.99	1,538
Mar	6.95	4.74	1,171	5.06	3,180	8.19	2,765	3.01	6,416	4.82	1,467	4.90	2,192
Apr	6.99	4.41	1,510	5.30	3,112	8.28	2,485	2.68	7,353	4.65	1,773	4.79	2,329
May	6.94	5.10	904	5.08	2,915	8.24	2,247	2.67	5,699	4.78	1,307	4.75	2,020
June	6.79	5.20	1,484	4.99	3,097	8.19	2,347	2.65	6,020	4.66	1,419	4.83	2,407
July	7.02	5.52	1,242	5.15	3,184	8.25	2,607	2.49	6,809	4.73	1,468	4.84	2,800
Aug	7.19	5.55	1,187	5.28	2,401	8.24	1,958	2.38	5,529	4.62	1,119	4.82	1,825
Sep	6.93	5.32	1,322	5.10	2,294	8.20	2,007	2.17	6,690	4.61	1,043	4.60	2,043
Oct	6.84	4.90	1,651	5.05	2,386	8.29	2,018	2.24	6,626	4.65	1,208	4.52	2,480
Nov	6.47	4.55	2,065	4.96	2,242	8.05	1,733	2.08	5,102	4.47	1,225	4.39	1,859
Dec	6.06	4.04	2,385	4.83	2,027	7.57	1,789	2.40	6,198	4.41	1,495	4.25	2,902

For footnotes * and 1 to 6, see p 45*. — + In the case of deposits with an agreed maturity and all loans excluding overdrafts, new business covers all new agreements between households or non-financial corporations and the bank. The interest rates are calculated as volume-weighted average rates across all new agreements concluded during the reporting month. In the case of overnight deposits, deposits redeemable at notice and overdrafts, new business is collected in the same way as outstanding amounts for the sake of simplicity. This means that all outstanding deposit and lending

business at the end of the month has to be incorporated in the calculation of average rates of interest. — 7 Estimated. The volume of new business is extrapolated to form the underlying total using the Horvitz-Thompson estimator. — 8 Including non-financial corporations' deposits; including fidelity and growth premia. — 9 Annual percentage rate of charge as defined in Directive 2008/48/EC, which contains other related charges which may occur for enquiries, administration, preparation of the documents, guarantees and credit insurance. — 10 Excluding overdrafts.

VI Interest rates

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

Loans to households (cont'd)											
Overdrafts 11		Housing loans with an initial rate fixation of 3									
		Total	floating rate or up to 1 year 10		over 1 year and up to 5 years		over 5 years and up to 10 years		over 10 years		
Reporting period	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 12 € million	Annual percentage rate of charge 9 % pa	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million
2008 Dec	11.82	47,477	4.96	5.38	2,476	4.84	2,918	4.83	5,566	4.73	4,200
2009 Jan	11.42	45,056	4.83	4.97	3,251	4.58	3,343	4.73	6,197	4.77	3,970
Feb	11.19	44,553	4.58	4.38	2,370	4.33	2,749	4.58	5,336	4.60	3,395
Mar	11.16	45,902	4.42	4.19	2,787	4.12	3,343	4.40	6,831	4.49	4,609
Apr	10.97	43,989	4.34	3.86	3,150	4.01	3,521	4.37	7,455	4.54	4,272
May	10.87	43,269	4.29	3.80	2,616	3.93	3,031	4.35	6,547	4.47	4,000
June	10.85	45,907	4.31	3.73	2,654	3.88	3,410	4.39	7,491	4.53	4,261
July	10.58	44,140	4.31	3.56	3,374	3.89	3,747	4.45	8,321	4.54	4,424
Aug	10.58	43,846	4.28	3.47	2,931	3.87	2,812	4.46	6,269	4.51	3,767
Sep	10.61	45,022	4.22	3.38	2,256	3.81	2,587	4.37	5,904	4.45	4,060
Oct	10.53	43,311	4.17	3.28	2,956	3.83	2,707	4.34	6,512	4.41	3,780
Nov	10.36	41,858	4.14	3.24	2,214	3.78	2,462	4.35	5,363	4.32	3,681
Dec	10.38	43,670	4.13	3.36	2,535	3.76	2,741	4.29	5,547	4.38	3,668

Loans to non-financial corporations								
Overdrafts 11		Loans up to €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		
Reporting period	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 12 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million
2008 Dec	6.35	84,891	5.25	10,536	5.61	1,438	5.08	1,828
2009 Jan	5.77	83,490	4.55	9,429	5.31	1,151	5.07	1,351
Feb	5.63	84,220	4.15	9,245	5.12	1,036	4.84	1,105
Mar	5.65	84,903	3.83	12,529	4.95	1,198	4.69	1,333
Apr	5.21	82,312	3.60	11,605	4.85	1,204	4.48	1,488
May	5.24	81,653	3.52	10,634	4.83	1,078	4.41	1,139
June	5.14	82,602	3.36	11,556	4.82	1,090	4.61	1,392
July	5.01	76,756	3.36	11,383	4.73	1,398	4.54	1,680
Aug	4.86	77,358	3.26	8,654	4.80	990	4.43	1,155
Sep	5.05	76,050	3.28	11,592	4.72	986	4.35	1,283
Oct	5.02	72,593	3.37	11,279	4.54	1,133	4.37	1,403
Nov	4.99	72,412	3.37	8,729	4.70	965	4.22	1,252
Dec	4.84	67,500	3.29	9,655	4.29	1,455	3.95	1,753

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		
Reporting period	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million
2008 Dec	4.35	80,446	4.82	4,972	4.92	6,563
2009 Jan	3.63	78,532	5.00	3,051	4.69	3,788
Feb	3.26	63,830	4.79	1,959	4.53	3,225
Mar	3.09	73,340	4.23	2,283	4.50	3,512
Apr	2.84	67,171	4.22	2,706	4.47	3,480
May	2.84	58,465	3.98	2,404	4.47	2,783
June	2.93	69,989	4.33	2,229	4.69	4,190
July	2.74	70,243	3.85	3,615	4.52	4,734
Aug	2.80	54,832	4.18	1,771	4.40	3,281
Sep	2.26	59,657	4.23	2,479	4.12	3,334
Oct	2.59	58,565	3.88	2,149	4.29	3,158
Nov	2.95	51,190	3.87	1,858	4.20	3,859
Dec	2.58	66,894	3.86	3,615	4.08	5,066

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.

VII Capital market

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

Debt securities												
Period	Sales = total purchases	Sales					Purchases					
		Domestic debt securities 1					Foreign debt securities 3	Residents				Non-residents 7
		Total	Bank debt securities	Corporate bonds (non-MFIs)	Public debt securities 2	Total 4		Credit institutions including building and loan associations 5	Non-banks 6	Bundesbank open market operations 5		
DM million												
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	175,396	124,035	47,296	14,506	62,235	51,361	60,476	13,536	46,940	-	114,920	
2003	184,679	134,455	31,404	30,262	72,788	50,224	105,557	35,748	69,809	-	79,122	
2004	233,890	133,711	64,231	10,778	58,703	100,179	108,119	121,841	-	13,723	125,772	
2005	252,658	110,542	39,898	2,682	67,965	142,116	94,718	61,740	32,978	-	157,940	
2006	243,496	102,379	40,995	8,943	52,446	141,117	125,425	68,893	56,532	-	118,071	
2007	217,249	90,270	42,034	20,123	28,111	126,979	-	37,503	96,476	-	254,752	
2008	68,838	66,139	-	45,712	86,527	2,699	-	2,263	68,049	-	71,101	
2009	70,663	-	538	-	114,902	22,709	91,655	71,201	46,627	-	24,036	
2009 Oct	542	-	6,708	-	13,259	2,818	3,733	7,250	29	-	4,509	
Nov	23,214	-	11,973	-	12,741	1,328	23,386	11,241	15,709	-	354	
Dec	-	21,999	-	24,359	-	2,318	-	1,166	-	-	20,875	
							2,360	-	10,176	-	14,922	
									4,746	-	11,823	

Shares									
Period	Sales = total purchases	Sales			Purchases				
		Domestic shares 8		Foreign shares 9	Residents			Non-residents 12	
		Total 10	Credit institutions 5,11		Non-banks 6				
DM million									
1997	119,522	22,239	97,280	96,844	8,547	88,297	22,678		
1998	249,504	48,796	200,708	149,151	20,252	128,899	100,353		
€ million									
1999	150,013	36,010	114,003	103,136	18,637	84,499	46,877		
2000	140,461	22,733	117,729	164,654	23,293	141,361	24,194		
2001	82,665	17,575	65,091	-	2,252	14,714	84,918		
2002	39,338	9,232	30,106	-	18,398	23,236	20,941		
2003	11,896	16,838	-	-	15,121	7,056	27,016		
2004	-	3,317	10,157	-	13,474	5,045	10,748		
2005	32,364	13,766	18,597	1,036	10,208	-	31,329		
2006	24,077	9,061	15,018	4,757	11,323	-	19,322		
2007	-	1,426	10,053	-	46,867	-	45,440		
2008	-	20,864	11,326	-	32,190	27,739	48,604		
2009	-	35,379	23,962	-	11,417	23,688	11,691		
2009 Oct	-	931	883	-	1,814	3,092	2,161		
Nov	-	2,541	584	-	1,957	4,632	2,091		
Dec	-	4,799	1,050	-	3,749	6,019	1,220		

* Up to end-1999, debt securities in this table comprise bonds and money market paper issued by domestic banks; from January 2000, they comprise all debt securities. For mutual fund shares, see Table VII.6. — 1 Net sales at market values plus/minus changes in issuers' portfolios of their own debt securities. — 2 Including Federal Railways Fund, Federal Post Office and Treuhand agency. — 3 Net purchases or net sales (-) of foreign debt securities by residents; transaction values. — 4 Domestic and foreign debt securities. — 5 Book values; statistically adjusted. — 6 Residual; also including purchases of domestic and foreign securities by domestic mutual

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

VII Capital market

2 Sales of debt securities issued by residents *

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

Period	Bank debt securities 1						Corporate bonds (non-MFIs)	Public debt securities 2	Memo item Foreign DM/euro bonds issued by German-managed syndicates
	Total	Total	Mortgage Pfandbriefe	Public Pfandbriefe	Debt securities issued by special purpose credit institutions	Other bank debt securities			
Gross sales 3									
1997	846,567	621,683	53,168	276,755	54,829	236,933	1,915	222,972	114,813
1998	1,030,827	789,035	71,371	344,609	72,140	300,920	3,392	238,400	149,542
€ million									
1999	571,269	448,216	27,597	187,661	59,760	173,200	2,570	120,483	57,202
2000	659,148	500,895	34,528	143,107	94,556	228,703	8,114	150,137	31,597
2001	687,988	505,646	34,782	112,594	106,166	252,103	11,328	171,012	10,605
2002	818,725	569,232	41,496	119,880	117,506	290,353	17,574	231,923	10,313
2003	958,917	668,002	47,828	107,918	140,398	371,858	22,510	268,406	2,850
2004	990,399	688,844	33,774	90,815	162,353	401,904	31,517	270,040	12,344
2005	988,911	692,182	28,217	103,984	160,010	399,969	24,352	272,380	600
2006	925,863	622,055	24,483	99,628	139,193	358,750	29,975	273,834	69
2007	1,021,533	743,616	19,211	82,720	195,722	445,963	15,043	262,872	–
2008	1,337,337	961,271	51,259	70,520	382,814	456,676	95,093	280,974	–
2009	1,533,616	1,058,815	40,421	37,615	331,566	649,215	76,379	398,423	–
2009 Sep	115,962	74,322	3,395	3,054	27,960	39,913	6,430	35,210	–
Oct	98,802	54,300	2,690	2,813	24,965	23,832	7,322	37,180	–
Nov	140,784	97,897	2,504	1,394	18,327	75,673	5,470	37,417	–
Dec	116,005	101,121	2,166	1,034	31,004	66,917	1,313	13,572	–
of which: Debt securities with maturities of more than four years 4									
1997	563,333	380,470	41,189	211,007	41,053	87,220	1,820	181,047	98,413
1998	694,414	496,444	59,893	288,619	54,385	93,551	2,847	195,122	139,645
€ million									
1999	324,888	226,993	16,715	124,067	37,778	48,435	2,565	95,331	44,013
2000	319,330	209,187	20,724	102,664	25,753	60,049	6,727	103,418	27,008
2001	299,751	202,337	16,619	76,341	42,277	67,099	7,479	89,933	6,480
2002	309,157	176,486	16,338	59,459	34,795	65,892	12,149	120,527	9,213
2003	369,336	220,103	23,210	55,165	49,518	92,209	10,977	138,256	2,850
2004	424,769	275,808	20,060	48,249	54,075	153,423	20,286	128,676	4,320
2005	425,523	277,686	20,862	63,851	49,842	143,129	16,360	131,479	400
2006	337,969	190,836	17,267	47,814	47,000	78,756	14,422	132,711	69
2007	315,418	183,660	10,183	31,331	50,563	91,586	13,100	118,659	–
2008	387,516	190,698	13,186	31,393	54,834	91,289	84,410	112,407	–
2009	361,999	185,575	20,235	20,490	59,809	85,043	55,240	121,185	–
2009 Sep	27,033	10,736	2,201	2,360	1,691	4,484	4,885	11,412	–
Oct	35,404	15,831	1,715	1,840	5,699	6,577	6,675	12,898	–
Nov	26,337	10,471	649	675	1,932	7,215	3,532	12,333	–
Dec	18,895	15,404	943	538	5,103	8,820	998	2,493	–
Net sales 5									
1997	257,521	188,525	16,471	115,970	12,476	43,607	1,560	67,437	63,181
1998	327,991	264,627	22,538	162,519	18,461	61,111	3,118	60,243	84,308
€ million									
1999	209,096	170,069	2,845	80,230	31,754	55,238	2,185	36,840	22,728
2000	155,615	122,774	5,937	29,999	30,089	56,751	7,320	25,522	–
2001	84,122	60,905	6,932	9,254	28,808	34,416	8,739	14,479	–
2002	131,976	56,393	7,936	26,806	20,707	54,561	14,306	61,277	–
2003	124,556	40,873	2,700	42,521	44,173	36,519	18,431	65,253	–
2004	167,233	81,860	1,039	52,615	50,142	83,293	18,768	66,605	–
2005	141,715	65,798	–	2,151	34,255	64,962	10,099	65,819	–
2006	129,423	58,336	–	12,811	20,150	44,890	15,605	55,482	–
2007	86,579	58,168	–	10,896	46,629	73,127	–	32,093	–
2008	119,472	8,517	–	15,052	65,773	34,074	–	28,302	–
2009	76,441	–	–	858	80,646	25,579	–	103,482	–
2009 Sep	11,032	–	–	585	12,543	7,432	–	7,915	–
Oct	–	–	–	303	4,951	2,547	–	2,817	–
Nov	–	–	–	1,595	3,930	1,713	–	22,846	–
Dec	–	–	–	819	7,328	12,592	–	12,869	–

* For definitions, see the explanatory notes in the Statistical Supplement 2 Capital market statistics on p 21 ff. — 1 Excluding registered bank debt securities. — 2 Including Federal Railways Fund, Federal Post Office and

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

VII Capital market

3 Amounts outstanding of debt securities issued by residents *

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

End of year or month/ Maturity in years	Bank debt securities ¹							Corporate bonds (non-MFIs)	Public debt securities	Memo item Foreign DM/euro bonds issued by German- managed syndicates
	Total	Mortgage Pfandbriefe	Public Pfandbriefe	Debt securities issued by special purpose credit institutions	Other bank debt securities					
DM million										
1998	3,694,234	2,254,668	265,721	1,124,198	259,243	605,507	8,009	1,431,558	619,668	
€ million										
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	158,321	606,541	266,602	572,442	55,076	946,793	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	2,914,723	1,751,563	157,209	519,674	323,587	751,093	83,942	1,079,218	134,580	
2006	3,044,145	1,809,899	144,397	499,525	368,476	797,502	99,545	1,134,701	115,373	
2007	3,130,723	1,868,066	133,501	452,896	411,041	870,629	95,863	1,166,794	85,623	
2008	3,250,195	1,876,583	150,302	377,091	490,641	858,550	178,515	1,195,097	54,015	
2009	3,326,635	1,801,029	151,160	296,445	516,221	837,203	227,024	1,298,581	32,978	
2009 Oct	3,346,707	1,832,019	153,574	307,703	505,342	865,401	226,084	1,288,604	34,273	
Nov	3,363,382	1,821,360	151,979	303,773	503,629	861,979	230,572	1,311,450	33,773	
Dec	3,326,635	1,801,029	151,160	296,445	516,221	837,203	227,024	1,298,581	32,978	
Breakdown by remaining period to maturity ²										
less than 2	1,311,778	814,685	63,196	153,021	213,329	385,138	25,170	471,923	16,882	
2 to less than 4	732,395	440,232	51,216	78,186	128,003	182,828	38,639	253,524	5,027	
4 to less than 6	469,710	251,717	20,561	33,504	59,561	138,088	39,197	178,796	4,293	
6 to less than 8	266,001	129,750	10,744	16,659	35,612	66,732	10,829	125,422	2,991	
8 to less than 10	163,929	53,059	4,658	9,878	25,857	12,666	6,921	103,949	278	
10 to less than 15	72,255	29,888	765	2,493	20,107	6,523	14,430	27,936	1,769	
15 to less than 20	60,537	18,237	19	1,464	12,138	4,617	2,959	39,342	673	
20 and more	250,030	63,465	-	1,242	21,612	40,610	88,878	97,688	1,064	
Position at end-December 2009										

* Including debt securities temporarily held in the issuers' portfolios. —
1 Excluding debt securities handed to the trustee for temporary safe
custody. — 2 Calculated from month under review until final maturity for

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

4 Shares in circulation issued by residents *

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

Period	Share capital = circulation at end of period under review	Net increase or net decrease (-) during period under review	Change in domestic public limited companies' capital due to							Memo item Share circulation at market values (market capita- lisation) level at end of period under review ²
			cash payments and ex- change of convertible bonds ¹	issue of bonus shares	contribution of claims and other real assets	contribution of shares, mining shares, GmbH shares, etc	merger and transfer of assets	change of legal form	reduction of capital and liquidation	
DM million										
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	163,071	- 1,733	2,470	1,040	694	268	- 1,443	- 3,060	- 1,703	1,058,532
2006	163,764	695	2,670	3,347	604	954	- 1,868	- 1,256	- 3,761	1,279,638
2007	164,560	799	3,164	1,322	200	269	- 682	- 1,847	- 1,636	1,481,930
2008	168,701	4,142	5,006	1,319	152	0	- 428	- 608	- 1,306	830,622
2009	175,691	6,989	12,476	398	97	-	- 3,741	- 1,269	- 974	927,256
2009 Oct	175,391	- 406	131	29	4	-	- 39	- 503	- 29	878,206
Nov	175,788	397	465	-	33	-	- 63	- 14	- 26	885,394
Dec	175,691	- 97	292	3	5	-	- 3	- 220	- 174	927,256

* Excluding shares of public limited investment companies. — 1 Including
shares issued out of company profits. — 2 Enterprises listed on the Regulated
Market (the introduction of which marked the end of the division of organ-
ised trading segments into an official and a regulated market on 1 Novem-

ber 2007) or the Neuer Markt (stock market segment was closed down on
24 March 2003) are included as well as enterprises listed on the Open Market.
Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data of the Herausgebergemein-
schaft Wertpapier-Mitteilungen and the Deutsche Börse AG.

VII Capital market

5 Yields and indices on German securities

Period	Yields on debt securities outstanding issued by residents 1										Price indices 2,3			
	Public debt securities				Bank debt securities			Corporate bonds (non-MFIs)	Memo item Foreign DM/euro bonds issued by German-managed syndicates 1,5	Debt securities		Shares		
	Total	Total	Listed Federal securities		Total	With a residual maturity of more than 9 and including 10 years 4	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)	
			Total	With a residual maturity of more than 9 and including 10 years 4										
% per annum										Average daily rate	End-1998 = 100	End-1987 = 100	End-1987 = 1000	
1998	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		
1999	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		
2000	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		
2001	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		
2002	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		
2003	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		
2004	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		
2005	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.2	120.92	101.09	335.59	5,408.26		
2006	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.0	116.78	96.69	407.16	6,596.92		
2007	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	5.0	4.6	114.85	94.62	478.65	8,067.32		
2008	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.7	6.3	4.9	121.68	102.06	266.33	4,810.20		
2009	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.5	4.0	5.5	4.0	123.62	100.12	320.32	5,957.43		
2009 Oct	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.7	4.7	3.7	123.20	100.68	292.17	5,414.96		
Nov	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.7	4.4	3.6	124.43	101.39	303.22	5,625.95		
Dec	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.7	4.8	3.6	123.62	100.12	320.32	5,957.43		
2010 Jan	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.8	4.4	3.7	123.86	101.31	303.33	5,608.79		

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	Sales									Purchases						
	Sales = total purchases	Domestic mutual funds 1 (sales receipts)								Total	Residents					Non-residents 5
		Total	Mutual funds open to the general public				Specialised funds	Foreign funds 4	Total		Credit institutions including building and loan associations 2		Non-banks 3			
			Money market funds	Securities-based funds	Open-end real estate funds	of which					of which Foreign mutual fund shares	Total	of which Foreign mutual fund shares			
DM million																
1998	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																
1999	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		
2000	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		
2001	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		
2002	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		
2003	47,754	43,943	20,079	- 924	7,408	14,166	23,864	3,811	49,547	- 2,658	734	52,205	3,077	- 1,793		
2004	14,435	1,453	- 3,978	- 6,160	- 1,246	3,245	5,431	12,982	10,267	8,446	3,796	1,821	9,186	4,168		
2005	85,268	41,718	6,400	- 124	7,001	- 3,186	35,317	43,550	79,252	21,290	7,761	57,962	35,789	6,016		
2006	43,172	19,535	- 14,257	490	- 9,362	- 8,814	33,791	23,637	35,094	14,676	5,221	20,418	18,416	8,078		
2007	55,022	13,436	- 7,872	- 4,839	- 12,848	6,840	21,307	41,586	51,083	- 229	4,240	51,312	37,346	3,939		
2008	697	- 7,911	- 14,409	- 12,171	- 11,149	799	6,498	8,608	6,517	- 16,625	- 9,252	23,142	17,860	- 5,820		
2009	45,431	43,747	10,966	- 5,047	11,749	2,686	32,780	1,683	44,573	- 14,995	- 8,178	59,568	9,861	858		
2009 Oct	8,745	6,581	- 150	- 190	735	- 936	6,731	2,164	9,274	5	276	9,269	1,888	- 529		
Nov	5,876	4,585	2,331	- 244	1,797	84	2,254	1,291	4,852	1,415	508	3,437	783	1,024		
Dec	7,470	11,384	1,020	- 609	787	672	10,364	- 3,914	6,712	- 6,131	- 8,830	12,843	4,916	758		

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

fund shares by non-residents; transaction values (up to end-1988 recorded under shares). — The figures for the most recent date are provisional; revisions are not specially marked.

VIII Financial accounts
1 Acquisition of financial assets and financing of private non-financial sectors

€ billion

Item	2006	2007	2008	2007	2008				2009		
				Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Households ¹											
I Acquisition of financial assets											
Currency and deposits	42.5	85.9	121.0	38.4	6.4	14.6	12.9	87.1	9.4	15.2	5.5
Money market paper	1.0	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	0.0	0.1	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Bonds	24.9	- 53.9	- 4.0	- 32.0	14.3	0.7	3.3	- 22.3	21.3	5.1	4.9
Shares	- 5.0	- 16.5	- 45.5	- 12.0	- 1.0	- 2.5	- 9.0	- 33.0	- 2.0	- 1.0	1.0
Other equity	2.9	2.9	3.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Mutual funds shares	- 6.5	24.8	5.6	8.1	13.2	7.5	1.9	- 17.0	9.1	5.5	7.6
Claims on insurance corporations ²	66.1	71.9	41.1	20.8	12.3	8.9	10.5	9.4	11.8	9.0	8.6
Short-term claims	2.1	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	- 0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Longer-term claims	64.0	70.8	40.8	20.4	11.9	9.2	10.4	9.4	11.7	8.9	8.6
Claims from company pension commitments	10.3	4.3	7.3	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Other claims ³	- 4.9	- 4.1	- 2.8	- 1.1	- 0.6	- 0.7	- 0.7	- 0.7	- 0.2	- 0.7	- 0.6
Total	131.3	115.1	125.7	23.8	47.0	30.9	21.5	26.3	51.9	35.7	29.4
II Financing											
Loans	- 5.1	- 20.7	- 15.5	- 5.4	- 9.9	0.8	- 1.2	- 5.3	- 7.5	2.5	4.6
Short-term loans	- 5.4	- 1.2	1.2	1.0	- 0.7	- 0.0	0.6	1.4	- 0.4	- 0.1	- 1.3
Longer-term loans	0.3	- 19.5	- 16.7	- 6.4	- 9.1	0.9	- 1.8	- 6.7	- 7.1	2.6	5.8
Other liabilities	- 0.4	- 0.4	0.0	- 0.8	0.1	0.1	- 0.1	- 0.0	0.2	0.2	- 0.2
Total	- 5.5	- 21.1	- 15.5	- 6.2	- 9.8	0.9	- 1.3	- 5.3	- 7.3	2.7	4.4
Corporations											
I Acquisition of financial assets											
Currency and deposits	28.3	72.0	20.8	30.1	6.1	- 15.3	33.7	- 3.7	13.8	1.0	22.1
Money market paper	8.9	- 20.3	- 14.3	- 10.4	11.7	- 28.4	- 13.4	15.7	- 6.4	- 3.4	- 6.3
Bonds	- 7.9	- 105.0	- 2.5	- 35.7	- 52.5	- 0.5	10.0	40.5	- 32.3	- 34.2	- 21.1
Financial derivatives	1.4	45.2	14.4	16.7	10.5	8.3	0.0	- 4.4	- 1.6	- 0.3	3.0
Shares	11.2	56.4	128.8	21.0	16.5	69.1	15.9	27.3	18.3	43.0	26.2
Other equity	55.6	16.4	22.8	- 4.6	11.8	18.6	- 9.5	1.9	12.2	6.5	4.7
Mutual funds shares	- 8.1	- 3.3	- 7.8	1.9	- 3.9	- 2.5	5.9	- 7.3	- 3.3	- 10.1	- 15.6
Loans	24.1	9.3	29.8	- 19.3	5.6	10.1	6.9	7.3	- 3.6	- 1.0	- 4.7
Short-term loans	18.4	4.7	25.1	- 13.5	0.2	12.9	5.8	6.2	- 3.8	- 1.8	- 5.2
Longer-term loans	5.8	4.6	4.7	- 5.8	5.4	- 2.9	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.6
Claims on insurance corporations ²	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Short-term claims	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Longer-term claims	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other claims	52.7	106.6	- 54.2	62.5	19.3	- 11.9	- 31.8	- 29.8	- 25.0	- 13.7	- 17.3
Total	167.6	178.5	138.3	62.7	25.2	47.6	17.8	47.7	- 27.9	- 11.9	- 8.9
II Financing											
Money market paper	0.8	18.6	3.6	8.4	9.5	- 6.5	0.4	0.2	- 13.5	- 8.3	- 2.3
Bonds	12.9	- 11.4	6.0	- 3.2	- 2.5	1.6	1.5	5.4	3.5	6.5	5.8
Financial derivatives	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shares	5.7	6.8	3.6	1.6	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.5	1.9	0.3	2.3
Other equity	33.0	26.7	13.6	8.9	6.6	3.0	1.0	2.9	3.2	1.0	1.3
Loans	72.0	49.0	69.7	15.5	- 4.3	19.6	23.2	31.2	11.5	- 15.8	- 19.5
Short-term loans	30.7	15.9	16.8	- 1.3	- 5.7	14.9	0.2	7.5	- 0.1	- 12.3	- 18.2
Longer-term loans	41.3	33.1	52.9	16.8	1.4	4.8	23.0	23.7	11.6	- 3.5	- 1.3
Claims from company pension commitments	8.2	1.3	2.9	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Other liabilities	- 5.4	13.7	1.4	2.9	9.7	- 0.2	5.9	- 14.1	14.2	- 5.5	2.7
Total	127.2	104.7	100.8	34.3	20.6	19.8	33.5	26.8	21.6	- 21.0	- 9.0

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

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

VIII Financial accounts

2 Financial assets and liabilities of private non-financial sectors

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

Item	2006	2007	2008	2008					2009		
				Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Households 1											
I Financial assets											
Currency and deposits	1,534.8	1,620.8	1,737.5	1,620.8	1,627.2	1,642.0	1,650.6	1,737.5	1,746.8	1,762.9	1,768.4
Money market paper	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1
Bonds	373.5	352.9	341.0	352.9	373.2	358.1	335.3	341.0	347.6	348.3	384.4
Shares	350.6	364.0	163.0	364.0	314.9	293.1	251.8	163.0	138.3	149.7	154.5
Other equity	204.9	183.7	176.2	183.7	184.1	186.7	193.7	176.2	186.6	188.2	188.2
Mutual funds shares	515.3	545.6	497.2	545.6	535.7	539.9	527.9	497.2	495.9	519.4	577.3
Claims on insurance corporations 2	1,118.9	1,190.3	1,231.3	1,190.3	1,202.6	1,211.4	1,221.9	1,231.3	1,243.1	1,252.3	1,261.0
Short-term claims	79.7	80.8	81.1	80.8	81.2	81.0	81.1	81.1	81.2	81.4	81.4
Longer-term claims	1,039.2	1,109.5	1,150.2	1,109.5	1,121.3	1,130.4	1,140.8	1,150.2	1,161.9	1,170.9	1,179.6
Claims from company pension commitments	250.8	255.1	262.4	255.1	256.9	258.7	260.5	262.4	264.3	266.3	268.2
Other claims 3	46.7	42.6	39.8	42.6	41.9	41.2	40.5	39.8	39.6	39.0	38.3
Total	4,397.5	4,556.8	4,450.1	4,556.8	4,538.2	4,532.7	4,483.8	4,450.1	4,463.7	4,527.3	4,641.4
II Liabilities											
Loans	1,557.0	1,536.7	1,521.2	1,536.7	1,525.5	1,526.4	1,525.1	1,521.2	1,513.9	1,518.7	1,523.3
Short-term loans	80.2	78.9	80.0	78.9	78.1	78.1	78.7	80.0	79.6	79.5	78.2
Longer-term loans	1,476.8	1,457.9	1,441.2	1,457.9	1,447.4	1,448.3	1,446.5	1,441.2	1,434.3	1,439.2	1,445.1
Other liabilities	9.6	8.8	9.4	8.8	10.2	9.9	10.3	9.4	10.5	10.6	10.5
Total	1,566.6	1,545.5	1,530.6	1,545.5	1,535.7	1,536.2	1,535.4	1,530.6	1,524.4	1,529.2	1,533.8
Corporations											
I Financial assets											
Currency and deposits	411.3	477.0	507.4	477.0	474.7	470.0	502.6	507.4	517.5	517.6	540.0
Money market paper	35.3	27.1	10.9	27.1	30.1	7.7	0.7	10.9	1.6	1.3	1.6
Bonds	136.1	84.5	83.9	84.5	32.5	32.7	43.8	83.9	52.0	18.5	15.5
Financial derivatives	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shares	905.8	1,028.7	653.6	1,028.7	928.5	942.5	869.8	653.6	590.6	686.9	733.4
Other equity	317.1	294.4	299.7	294.4	305.8	327.5	328.8	299.7	328.4	336.4	339.7
Mutual funds shares	106.5	109.5	67.9	109.5	81.0	81.0	85.3	67.9	63.0	58.0	45.7
Loans	132.6	152.0	182.8	152.0	159.3	171.6	178.4	182.8	185.8	184.7	186.2
Short-term loans	88.2	103.0	125.3	103.0	103.0	115.3	119.0	125.3	125.1	122.9	118.9
Longer-term loans	44.3	49.1	57.5	49.1	56.2	56.3	59.4	57.5	60.7	61.8	67.3
Claims on insurance corporations 2	42.8	43.8	44.2	43.8	43.9	44.0	44.1	44.2	44.3	44.4	44.4
Short-term claims	42.8	43.8	44.2	43.8	43.9	44.0	44.1	44.2	44.3	44.4	44.4
Longer-term claims	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other claims	447.9	500.4	583.3	500.4	521.4	538.3	571.5	583.3	595.6	519.2	541.0
Total	2,535.4	2,717.5	2,433.7	2,717.5	2,577.2	2,615.2	2,625.1	2,433.7	2,378.8	2,366.9	2,447.6
II Liabilities											
Money market paper	17.9	36.5	40.2	36.5	46.0	39.6	44.9	40.2	26.7	18.4	16.1
Bonds	91.1	82.2	96.8	82.2	82.3	78.9	81.6	96.8	102.5	106.1	116.7
Financial derivatives	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shares	1,336.7	1,564.3	963.5	1,564.3	1,322.0	1,266.1	1,154.1	963.5	814.4	948.4	1,043.3
Other equity	636.9	663.6	677.2	663.6	670.1	673.2	674.2	677.2	680.3	681.3	682.7
Loans	1,333.4	1,394.6	1,474.2	1,394.6	1,390.9	1,416.6	1,442.1	1,474.2	1,494.0	1,476.5	1,459.0
Short-term loans	354.9	380.3	390.7	380.3	368.3	383.7	381.5	390.7	390.8	376.3	359.4
Longer-term loans	978.5	1,014.3	1,083.5	1,014.3	1,022.6	1,032.8	1,060.6	1,083.5	1,103.1	1,100.3	1,099.6
Claims from company pension commitments	214.2	215.5	218.4	215.5	216.2	216.9	217.7	218.4	219.1	219.8	220.6
Other liabilities	395.7	443.5	489.2	443.5	451.2	462.2	471.1	489.2	549.6	468.2	482.2
Total	4,025.9	4,400.0	3,959.4	4,400.0	4,178.7	4,153.4	4,085.7	3,959.4	3,886.6	3,918.8	4,020.6

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

IX Public finances in Germany

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

Period	General government	Central government	State government	Local government	Social security funds	General government	Central government	State government	Local government	Social security funds
	€ billion					as a percentage of GDP				
Deficit / surplus ¹										
2003	- 87.2	- 39.6	- 32.7	- 7.1	- 7.7	- 4.0	- 1.8	- 1.5	- 0.3	- 0.4
2004	- 83.5	- 52.0	- 27.9	- 2.4	- 1.2	- 3.8	- 2.4	- 1.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
2005	- 74.0	- 47.4	- 22.5	- 0.2	- 3.9	- 3.3	- 2.1	- 1.0	- 0.0	- 0.2
2006 P	- 37.8	- 34.5	- 11.3	+ 3.0	+ 5.0	- 1.6	- 1.5	- 0.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
2007 P	+ 4.9	- 18.9	+ 4.6	+ 8.3	+ 10.9	+ 0.2	- 0.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
2008 P	+ 1.1	- 14.1	+ 1.2	+ 5.8	+ 8.2	± 0.0	- 0.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
2007 H1 P	+ 4.6	- 10.4	+ 3.8	+ 3.9	+ 7.2	+ 0.4	- 0.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
H2 P	+ 0.1	- 8.7	+ 0.8	+ 4.4	+ 3.6	+ 0.0	- 0.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
2008 H1 P	+ 7.3	- 7.0	+ 3.6	+ 5.7	+ 4.9	+ 0.6	- 0.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.4
H2 P	- 6.3	- 7.2	- 2.5	+ 0.1	+ 3.3	- 0.5	- 0.6	- 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
2009 H1 pe	- 19.4	- 10.3	- 6.3	- 0.7	- 2.1	- 1.7	- 0.9	- 0.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Debt level ²										
End of year or quarter										
2003	1,383.5	847.9	435.3	111.5	5.3	63.9	39.2	20.1	5.2	0.2
2004	1,453.6	889.5	459.7	116.3	4.2	65.7	40.2	20.8	5.3	0.2
2005	1,524.0	935.3	481.9	120.0	2.7	68.0	41.7	21.5	5.3	0.1
2006	1,571.0	970.7	491.5	122.4	1.7	67.6	41.7	21.1	5.3	0.1
2007	1,577.7	977.9	492.9	120.2	1.6	65.0	40.3	20.3	4.9	0.1
2008 pe	1,644.5	1,006.7	531.8	118.7	1.5	65.9	40.3	21.3	4.8	0.1
2008 Q1 pe	1,597.1	988.8	503.1	118.3	1.6	65.2	40.4	20.5	4.8	0.1
Q2 pe	1,632.8	996.8	530.1	118.7	1.6	65.9	40.2	21.4	4.8	0.1
Q3 pe	1,626.8	995.0	526.7	117.6	2.0	65.2	39.9	21.1	4.7	0.1
Q4 pe	1,644.5	1,006.7	531.8	118.7	1.5	65.9	40.3	21.3	4.8	0.1
2009 Q1 pe	1,675.8	1,028.0	540.6	119.5	1.6	68.0	41.7	21.9	4.8	0.1
Q2 pe	1,726.4	1,073.3	545.4	120.2	1.4	71.1	44.2	22.4	4.9	0.1
Q3 pe	1,734.2	1,076.7	548.7	121.0	1.5	71.9	44.7	22.8	5.0	0.1

Source: Federal Statistical Office and Bundesbank calculations. — 1 Unlike the fiscal balance as shown in the national accounts, the deficit as defined in the Maastricht Treaty includes interest flows from swaps and forward rate agreements. The half-year figures correspond to the deficit / surplus according to the national accounts. In connection with the publication of

the 2009 annual figures, no revised figures were released for the first half of the year. Therefore, the 2009 half-year figures are not directly comparable with the annual figures. — 2 Quarterly GDP ratios are based on the national output of the four preceding quarters.

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

Period	Revenue				Expenditure						Deficit / surplus	Memo item Total tax burden ¹
	Total	of which			Total	of which						
	Taxes	Social contributions	Other	Social benefits	Compensation of employees	Interest	Gross capital formation	Other				
€ billion												
2003	961.9	481.8	396.3	83.9	1,049.2	594.2	169.2	64.3	33.9	187.6	- 87.3	889.3
2004	957.7	481.3	396.5	79.9	1,041.2	592.0	169.6	62.4	31.7	185.5	- 83.5	888.0
2005	976.1	493.2	396.5	86.4	1,050.3	597.0	168.9	62.6	30.3	191.5	- 74.2	900.5
2006 P	1,016.4	530.6	400.0	85.8	1,054.5	598.4	167.9	65.5	32.4	190.3	- 38.1	941.9
2007 P	1,065.3	576.3	399.8	89.2	1,060.7	596.8	168.4	67.3	34.3	193.9	+ 4.7	988.2
2008 P	1,091.8	592.6	408.1	91.1	1,090.8	607.4	172.1	67.1	37.4	206.8	+ 1.0	1,013.6
2009 pe	1,067.7	565.8	411.0	90.9	1,144.9	640.8	177.0	63.8	40.2	223.1	- 77.2	987.2
as a percentage of GDP												
2003	44.5	22.3	18.3	3.9	48.5	27.5	7.8	3.0	1.6	8.7	- 4.0	41.1
2004	43.3	21.8	17.9	3.6	47.1	26.8	7.7	2.8	1.4	8.4	- 3.8	40.2
2005	43.5	22.0	17.7	3.9	46.8	26.6	7.5	2.8	1.4	8.5	- 3.3	40.2
2006 P	43.7	22.8	17.2	3.7	45.4	25.7	7.2	2.8	1.4	8.2	- 1.6	40.5
2007 P	43.9	23.7	16.5	3.7	43.7	24.6	6.9	2.8	1.4	8.0	+ 0.2	40.7
2008 P	43.7	23.7	16.4	3.7	43.7	24.3	6.9	2.7	1.5	8.3	± 0.0	40.6
2009 pe	44.4	23.5	17.1	3.8	47.6	26.7	7.4	2.7	1.7	9.3	- 3.2	41.1
Percentage growth rates												
2003	+ 1.0	+ 0.9	+ 1.4	- 0.5	+ 1.8	+ 2.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.6	- 6.1	+ 2.2	.	+ 1.1
2004	- 0.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 4.8	- 0.8	- 0.4	+ 0.2	- 3.0	- 6.4	- 1.1	.	- 0.1
2005	+ 1.9	+ 2.5	+ 0.0	+ 8.1	+ 0.9	+ 0.8	- 0.4	+ 0.4	- 4.4	+ 3.2	.	+ 1.4
2006 P	+ 4.1	+ 7.6	+ 0.9	- 0.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	- 0.6	+ 4.6	+ 7.0	- 0.6	.	+ 4.6
2007 P	+ 4.8	+ 8.6	- 0.0	+ 4.0	+ 0.6	- 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 2.7	+ 6.0	+ 1.9	.	+ 4.9
2008 P	+ 2.5	+ 2.8	+ 2.1	+ 2.2	+ 2.8	+ 1.8	+ 2.2	- 0.3	+ 9.1	+ 6.6	.	+ 2.6
2009 pe	- 2.2	- 4.5	+ 0.7	- 0.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.8	- 4.9	+ 7.5	+ 7.9	.	- 2.6

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

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

IX Public finances in Germany

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

€ billion

Period	Central, state and local government 1										Social security funds 2			General government, total			
	Revenue					Expenditure					Deficit / surplus	Revenue 6	Expenditure	Deficit / surplus	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit / surplus
	Total 4	of which		Total 4	of which 3												
		Taxes	Financial transactions 5		Personnel expenditure	Current grants	Interest	Fixed asset formation	Financial transactions 5								
2002 p	554.7	441.7	20.5	610.4	173.3	226.8	66.1	38.7	11.3	- 55.8	457.7	466.0	- 8.3	927.7	991.8	- 64.1	
2003 pe	547.0	442.2	21.5	614.2	174.0	235.0	65.6	36.3	10.0	- 67.2	467.6	474.4	- 6.8	925.2	999.1	- 73.9	
2004 pe	545.9	442.8	24.1	610.4	173.4	236.9	64.8	34.3	9.6	- 64.5	469.7	468.6	+ 1.1	926.8	990.2	- 63.4	
2005 pe	568.9	452.1	31.3	620.6	172.1	245.3	64.0	33.0	14.3	- 51.7	467.8	471.3	- 3.4	947.4	1,002.5	- 55.1	
2006 pe	590.9	488.4	18.8	626.2	169.7	252.1	64.4	33.7	11.6	- 35.3	486.3	466.6	+ 19.7	988.2	1,003.8	- 15.6	
2007 pe	644.8	538.2	17.7	644.2	182.2	250.0	66.2	34.6	9.5	+ 0.6	475.3	466.4	+ 8.9	1,025.6	1,016.1	+ 9.5	
2008 pe	668.5	561.2	13.0	677.6	187.3	259.9	67.3	36.3	18.6	- 9.1	485.2	478.1	+ 7.1	1,057.9	1,059.9	- 2.0	
2007 Q1 p	149.4	122.3	2.8	164.5	42.7	64.9	25.5	5.3	3.4	- 15.1	112.2	115.6	- 3.4	238.4	256.9	- 18.5	
Q2 p	158.5	136.9	3.0	144.5	43.9	58.4	10.0	6.7	2.5	+ 14.0	119.0	116.3	+ 2.7	253.8	237.0	+ 16.7	
Q3 p	155.4	131.6	3.6	160.5	44.2	59.8	21.3	8.6	1.6	- 5.1	116.2	115.6	+ 0.6	248.2	252.8	- 4.6	
Q4 p	179.6	147.6	7.9	172.9	49.7	65.1	9.1	12.7	1.9	+ 6.7	126.9	117.8	+ 9.1	283.0	267.2	+ 15.7	
2008 Q1 p	160.0	130.8	3.0	164.5	43.7	65.5	24.7	5.3	2.0	- 4.5	114.1	119.4	- 5.3	250.4	260.2	- 9.8	
Q2 p	166.1	143.5	2.1	151.5	44.9	61.4	11.1	7.2	1.7	+ 14.6	120.6	120.1	+ 0.5	263.0	247.9	+ 15.1	
Q3 p	159.7	137.2	1.3	167.1	45.9	62.6	21.2	9.0	1.5	- 7.4	118.6	118.9	- 0.3	254.5	262.2	- 7.7	
Q4 p	180.5	149.3	6.4	192.4	51.2	68.7	10.0	13.5	13.3	- 11.9	130.4	121.7	+ 8.7	287.0	290.2	- 3.3	
2009 Q1 p	157.0	128.9	1.8	175.7	45.9	67.4	22.8	5.0	10.0	- 18.7	117.9	122.3	- 4.4	251.2	274.4	- 23.1	
Q2 p	154.4	130.4	3.3	169.2	47.2	60.4	10.7	7.4	16.9	- 14.8	120.5	125.5	- 5.0	251.4	271.2	- 19.8	

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

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

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

€ billion

Period	Central government			State government 2,3			Local government 3		
	Revenue 1	Expenditure	Deficit / surplus	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit / surplus	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit / surplus
2002	240.8	273.5	- 32.7	228.8	258.0	- 29.2	147.0	150.0	- 3.0
2003	239.6	278.8	- 39.2	229.2	259.7	- 30.5	142.1	149.9	- 7.8
2004	233.9	273.6	- 39.7	233.5	257.1	- 23.6	147.0	150.1	- 3.1
2005	250.0	281.5	- 31.5	237.4	259.6	- 22.2	151.3	153.2	- 1.9
2006 pe	254.6	282.8	- 28.2	249.8	260.1	- 10.3	161.1	157.4	+ 3.7
2007 pe	277.4	292.1	- 14.7	275.9	267.5	+ 8.4	171.3	162.4	+ 8.9
2008 pe	292.0	303.8	- 11.8	278.8	278.0	+ 0.8	176.9	169.0	+ 7.9
2007 Q1 p	61.1	74.6	- 13.6	63.5	66.5	- 3.0	35.4	37.6	- 2.1
Q2 p	69.7	64.4	+ 5.3	67.6	61.9	+ 5.7	40.4	37.3	+ 3.1
Q3 p	68.3	76.8	- 8.5	66.2	64.1	+ 2.1	42.5	39.7	+ 2.8
Q4 p	78.3	76.3	+ 2.0	77.7	74.0	+ 3.7	51.0	46.1	+ 4.9
2008 Q1 p	64.1	75.6	- 11.5	67.7	67.7	- 0.1	37.3	37.4	- 0.1
Q2 p	73.0	68.3	+ 4.7	70.7	64.2	+ 6.5	42.7	39.7	+ 3.0
Q3 p	71.2	82.7	- 11.4	67.3	66.3	+ 1.0	43.8	41.1	+ 2.7
Q4 p	83.7	77.3	+ 6.4	72.1	78.6	- 6.5	51.0	49.0	+ 2.0
2009 Q1 p	65.8	76.8	- 11.0	65.3	75.9	- 10.6	36.3	39.3	- 3.0
Q2 p	71.3	68.6	+ 2.7	66.1	67.9	- 1.8	40.7	41.9	- 1.2

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on the data from the Federal Statistical Office. — 1 The Bundesbank's profit is included only up to the maximum amount of €3.5 billion that is to be assigned to the core budget. Revenue over and above this amount accrues directly to the Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities. — 2 Including the local authority level of the

city-states Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg. — 3 Unlike the annual figure based on the annual calculations of the Federal Statistical Office, the quarterly figures do not include various special accounts and municipal special purpose associations.

IX Public finances in Germany

5 Central, state and local government: tax revenue

€ million

Period	Central and state government and European Union						Local government ³	Balance of untransferred tax shares ⁴	Memo item Supplementary central government grants, state government's share of energy tax
	Total	Total	Central government ¹	State government	European Union ²				
2003	442,238	390,438	214,002	155,510	20,926	51,673	+ 127	22,067	
2004	442,838	386,459	208,920	157,898	19,640	56,237	+ 142	21,967	
2005	452,078	392,313	211,779	158,823	21,711	59,750	+ 16	21,634	
2006	488,444	421,151	225,634	173,374	22,142	67,316	- 22	21,742	
2007	538,243	465,554	251,747	191,558	22,249	72,551	+ 138	21,643	
2008	561,182	484,182	260,690	200,411	23,081	77,190	- 190	21,510	
2009	...	455,615	252,842	182,273	20,501	...	...	20,275
2008 Q1	131,507	111,845	56,179	47,660	8,006	14,148	+ 5,513	5,272	
Q2	143,006	122,931	66,952	51,585	4,394	19,614	+ 461	5,324	
Q3	137,454	117,861	65,380	48,667	3,814	19,715	- 122	5,503	
Q4	149,216	131,545	72,178	52,500	6,867	23,712	- 6,042	5,411	
2009 Q1 P	128,787	109,674	55,941	46,212	7,521	13,289	+ 5,824	5,154	
Q2 P	130,491	113,442	65,247	46,653	1,541	17,397	- 347	5,140	
Q3	...	108,572	62,354	42,335	3,883	...	...	5,048
Q4	...	123,928	69,299	47,073	7,556	...	...	4,933
2008 Dec	.	64,424	36,257	25,690	2,477	.	.	1,804	
2009 Dec	.	60,424	35,080	23,081	2,263	.	.	1,644	

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

cruing to the EU from central government tax revenue. — 3 Including local government taxes in the city-states Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg. — 4 Difference between local government's share in the joint taxes received by the state government cash offices in the period in question (see Table IX. 6) and the amounts passed on to local government in the same period.

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

€ million

Period	Joint taxes											Central government taxes ⁷	State government taxes ⁷	EU customs duties	Memo item Local government share in joint taxes
	Total ¹	Income taxes ²					Turnover taxes ⁵			Local business tax transfers ⁶					
		Total	Wage tax ³	Assessed income tax	Corporation tax	Investment income tax ⁴	Total	Turnover tax	Turnover tax on imports						
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	
2005	415,355	161,960	118,919	9,766	16,333	16,943	139,713	108,440	31,273	6,218	83,508	20,579	3,378	23,042	
2006	446,139	182,614	122,612	17,567	22,898	19,537	146,688	111,318	35,370	7,013	84,215	21,729	3,880	24,988	
2007	493,817	204,698	131,774	25,027	22,929	24,969	169,636	127,522	42,114	6,975	85,690	22,836	3,983	28,263	
2008	515,498	220,483	141,895	32,685	15,868	30,035	175,989	130,789	45,200	6,784	86,302	21,937	4,002	31,316	
2009	484,880	193,684	135,165	26,430	7,173	24,916	176,991	141,907	35,084	4,908	89,318	16,375	3,604	29,265	
2008 Q1	118,847	49,649	32,793	3,668	4,727	8,462	44,294	33,488	10,806	297	17,515	6,114	980	7,002	
Q2	130,829	60,000	34,700	10,398	4,821	10,080	41,890	30,645	11,244	1,636	20,700	5,676	927	7,898	
Q3	125,510	52,135	34,063	8,878	4,086	5,109	44,338	32,705	11,633	1,690	20,888	5,442	1,017	7,648	
Q4	140,312	58,699	40,339	9,741	2,235	6,384	45,468	33,951	11,517	3,161	27,200	4,705	1,080	8,767	
2009 Q1	116,731	50,001	33,975	2,971	4,399	8,657	43,087	34,234	8,853	- 36	17,361	5,351	966	7,057	
Q2	120,543	48,503	30,481	9,141	342	8,539	43,424	35,176	8,248	1,499	21,085	5,186	846	7,102	
Q3	115,567	43,486	32,150	6,732	592	4,011	44,365	35,717	8,649	1,346	22,427	3,023	920	6,994	
Q4	132,040	51,695	38,559	7,586	1,841	3,708	46,114	36,780	9,334	2,099	28,445	2,815	872	8,112	
2008 Dec	69,157	36,755	18,854	9,932	4,598	3,371	15,095	11,628	3,467	1,526	13,848	1,604	329	4,733	
2009 Dec	64,884	32,937	18,181	8,849	4,126	1,781	15,644	12,480	3,164	1,026	14,046	958	273	4,460	

Source: Federal Ministry of Finance and Bundesbank calculations. — 1 This total, unlike that in Table IX. 5, does not include the receipts from the equalisation of burdens levies, local business tax (less local business tax transfers to central and state government), real property taxes and other local government taxes, or the balance of untransferred tax shares. — 2 Respective percentage share of central, state and local government in revenue: wage tax and assessed income tax 42.5:42.5:15, corporation tax and non-assessed taxes on earnings 50:50:-, withholding tax on interest income 44:44:12. — 3 After deducting child benefit and subsidies for supplementary private pen-

sion plans. — 4 Final withholding tax on interest income and capital gains, non-assessed taxes on earnings. — 5 The allocation of revenue to central, state and local government, which is adjusted at more regular intervals, is regulated in section 1 of the Revenue Adjustment Act. Respective percentage share of central, state and local government in revenue for 2009: 53.9:44.1:2. The EU share is deducted from central government's share. — 6 Respective percentage share of central and state government for 2009: 21.3:78.7. — 7 For the breakdown, see Table IX. 7.

IX Public finances in Germany

7 Central, state and local government: individual taxes

€ million

Period	Central government taxes 1								State government taxes 1				Local government taxes		
	Energy tax	Tobacco tax	Solidarity surcharge	Insurance tax	Motor vehicle tax 2	Electricity tax	Spirits tax	Other	Motor vehicle tax 2	Tax on the acquisition of land and buildings	Inheritance tax	Other 3	Total	of which	
														Local business tax	Real property taxes
2003	43,188	14,094	10,280	8,870	.	6,531	2,204	1,442	7,336	4,800	3,373	3,205	34,477	24,139	9,658
2004	41,782	13,630	10,108	8,751	.	6,597	2,195	1,492	7,740	4,646	4,284	3,105	38,982	28,373	9,939
2005	40,101	14,273	10,315	8,750	.	6,462	2,142	1,465	8,674	4,791	4,097	3,018	42,941	32,129	10,247
2006	39,916	14,387	11,277	8,775	.	6,273	2,160	1,428	8,937	6,125	3,763	2,904	49,319	38,370	10,399
2007	38,955	14,254	12,349	10,331	.	6,355	1,959	1,488	8,898	6,952	4,203	2,783	51,401	40,116	10,713
2008	39,248	13,574	13,146	10,478	.	6,261	2,126	1,470	8,842	5,728	4,771	2,596	52,468	41,037	10,807
2009	39,822	13,366	11,927	10,548	3,803	6,278	2,101	1,473	4,398	4,857	4,550	2,571	...	...	...
2008 Q1	4,668	2,547	3,192	4,540	.	1,547	626	394	2,590	1,676	1,087	761	12,956	10,330	2,444
Q2	9,570	3,267	3,502	1,950	.	1,594	479	338	2,290	1,461	1,301	624	13,813	10,850	2,815
Q3	9,807	3,649	3,059	2,078	.	1,464	488	343	2,050	1,398	1,361	632	13,634	10,281	3,184
Q4	15,203	4,111	3,392	1,911	.	1,655	533	396	1,912	1,193	1,022	579	12,065	9,577	2,364
2009 Q1 p	4,777	2,365	3,191	4,502	.	1,560	594	372	2,284	1,165	1,144	758	12,021	9,370	2,452
Q2 p	10,059	3,560	3,057	1,999	.	1,569	478	363	2,114	1,131	1,334	608	11,447	8,433	2,860
Q3	9,883	3,499	2,638	2,096	1,907	1,582	488	335	0	1,297	1,123	604	...	...	...
Q4	15,103	3,942	3,040	1,952	1,897	1,567	542	402	-	1,264	950	601	...	...	...
2008 Dec	8,494	1,682	2,034	755	.	552	192	140	664	395	373	172	.	.	.
2009 Dec	8,242	1,641	1,824	783	670	520	209	157	-	417	358	183	.	.	.

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

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

8 German pension insurance scheme: budgetary development and assets *

€ million

Period	Revenue 1			Expenditure 1			Deficit / surplus	Assets 4					Memo item Administrative assets
	Total	of which		Total	of which			Total	Deposits 5	Securities	Equity interests, mortgages and other loans 6	Real estate	
		Contributions 2	Payments from central government		Pension payments	Pensioners' health insurance 3							
2003	229,371	156,510	71,447	231,362	196,038	15,178	- 1,991	7,641	5,017	816	1,682	126	4,862
2004 7	231,684	156,535	71,680	233,011	198,587	14,258	- 1,327	5,158	4,980	19	41	118	4,834
2005	229,428	156,264	71,917	233,357	199,873	13,437	- 3,929	1,976	1,794	16	42	123	4,888
2006	241,231	168,083	71,773	233,668	200,459	13,053	+ 7,563	10,047	9,777	115	46	109	4,912
2007	236,642	162,225	72,928	235,459	201,642	13,665	+ 1,183	12,196	11,270	765	46	115	4,819
2008	242,770	167,611	73,381	238,995	204,071	14,051	+ 3,775	16,531	16,313	36	56	126	4,645
2009 p	244,140	169,178	73,842	244,201	208,751	14,422	- 61	16,812	16,608	23	61	120	4,582
2007 Q1	56,177	37,771	18,118	58,275	50,369	3,279	- 2,098	7,955	7,585	215	46	108	4,889
Q2	59,068	40,501	18,180	58,595	50,282	3,432	+ 473	8,890	8,573	165	48	103	4,881
Q3	57,996	39,494	18,115	59,054	50,633	3,470	- 1,058	8,025	7,598	265	45	117	4,868
Q4	62,926	44,452	18,136	59,159	50,638	3,475	+ 3,767	12,196	11,270	765	46	115	4,819
2008 Q1	57,611	39,028	18,241	58,952	50,795	3,473	- 1,341	10,730	9,459	1,095	46	130	4,792
Q2	60,574	41,958	18,241	59,346	50,714	3,482	+ 1,228	11,923	10,267	1,466	61	128	4,704
Q3	59,525	40,769	18,215	60,124	51,418	3,539	- 599	11,727	10,421	1,128	50	127	4,690
Q4	64,495	45,851	18,231	60,100	51,301	3,548	+ 4,395	16,531	16,313	36	56	126	4,645
2009 Q1	58,681	39,891	18,500	60,105	51,554	3,633	- 1,424	14,902	14,699	15	56	132	4,618
Q2	60,812	42,140	18,384	60,263	51,410	3,626	+ 549	15,280	15,082	15	59	124	4,593
Q3	59,783	41,142	18,364	61,841	52,869	3,580	- 2,058	13,647	13,428	40	60	119	4,585
Q4 p	64,864	46,005	18,594	61,993	52,917	3,583	+ 2,871	16,812	16,608	23	61	120	4,582

Source: Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and German pension insurance scheme. — * Excluding the German pension insurance scheme for the mining, railway and maritime industries. — 1 The annual figures do not tally with the sum of the quarterly figures, as the latter are all provisional. Including financial compensation payments. Excluding investment spending

and proceeds. — 2 Including contributions for recipients of government cash benefits. — 3 Including long-term care insurance for pensioners until 2004 Q1. — 4 Largely corresponds to the sustainability reserves. End of year or quarter. — 5 Including cash. — 6 Excluding loans to other social security funds. — 7 Revenue includes proceeds from the disposal of equity interests.

IX Public finances in Germany

9 Federal Employment Agency: budgetary development

€ million

Period	Revenue			Expenditure								Deficit / surplus	Grant or working capital loans from central government
	Total 1	of which		Total 3	Unemployment support 4,5	of which		Job promotion 5,6	of which		Measures financed by levies 7		
		Contributions	Levies 2			Western Germany	Eastern Germany		Western Germany	Eastern Germany			
2003	50,635	47,337	2,081	56,850	29,735	21,528	8,207	19,155	10,564	8,591	1,948	- 6,215	6,215
2004	50,314	47,211	1,674	54,490	29,746	21,821	7,925	16,843	9,831	7,011	1,641	- 4,176	4,175
2005	52,692	46,989	1,436	53,089	27,654	20,332	7,322	11,590	7,421	4,169	1,450	- 397	397
2006	55,384	51,176	1,123	44,162	23,249	17,348	5,901	9,259	6,185	3,074	1,089	+ 11,221	0
2007	42,838	32,264	971	36,196	17,356	13,075	4,282	8,370	5,748	2,623	949	+ 6,643	-
2008	38,289	26,452	974	39,407	14,283	10,652	3,631	8,712	6,222	2,490	920	- 1,118	-
2009	34,254	22,046	1,000	48,057	20,866	16,534	4,332	11,595	8,794	2,801	1,946	- 13,803	-
2007 Q1	9,932	7,738	78	10,044	5,321	3,971	1,350	2,032	1,370	662	408	- 113	-
Q2	10,837	7,910	303	9,383	4,598	3,440	1,157	2,089	1,423	666	259	+ 1,454	-
Q3	10,366	7,765	232	8,357	3,910	2,979	931	1,985	1,363	622	160	+ 2,010	-
Q4	11,703	8,851	357	8,412	3,528	2,684	843	2,264	1,591	674	122	+ 3,292	-
2008 Q1	8,714	5,955	83	11,295	4,299	3,183	1,116	2,088	1,473	615	327	- 2,581	-
Q2	9,690	6,931	211	10,367	3,739	2,761	978	2,182	1,556	626	255	- 677	-
Q3	9,330	6,317	272	8,648	3,245	2,442	804	2,053	1,462	592	149	+ 683	-
Q4	10,555	7,248	409	9,098	3,001	2,267	733	2,389	1,731	657	189	+ 1,458	-
2009 Q1	6,283	5,248	192	10,396	4,723	3,556	1,167	2,318	1,688	630	480	- 4,113	-
Q2	6,490	5,421	261	12,391	5,563	4,376	1,187	2,893	2,193	700	491	- 5,901	-
Q3	6,853	5,316	250	12,480	5,465	4,439	1,026	3,026	2,325	701	630	- 5,626	-
Q4	14,627	6,061	296	12,790	5,115	4,163	951	3,358	2,588	770	345	+ 1,837	-

Source: Federal Employment Agency. — 1 Excluding central government liquidity assistance. — 2 Levies to promote winter construction and to pay insolvency compensation to employees. — 3 From 2005, including a compensatory amount or a reintegration payment to central government. — 4 Unemployment benefit and short-time working benefit. — 5 Including contributions to the statutory health, pension and long-term care insurance

schemes. 6 Vocational training, measures to encourage job take-up, rehabilitation, job creation measures, subsidies granted to Personnel Service Agencies, compensation top-up payments and business start-up grants. — 7 Promotion of winter construction and insolvency compensation for employees.

10 Statutory health insurance scheme: budgetary development

€ million

Period	Revenue 1			Expenditure 1							Deficit / surplus	
	Total	of which		Total	Hospital treatment	Pharmaceuticals	Medical treatment	Dental treatment 4	Therapeutic treatment and aids	Sickness benefits		Administrative expenditure 5
		Contributions 2	Central government funds 3									
2003	141,654	138,383	.	145,095	46,800	24,218	24,301	11,819	9,409	6,973	8,206	- 3,441
2004	144,279	140,120	1,000	140,260	47,594	21,811	22,955	11,263	8,281	6,367	8,196	+ 4,020
2005	145,742	140,250	2,500	144,071	48,959	25,358	23,096	9,928	8,284	5,868	8,303	+ 1,671
2006	149,929	142,183	4,200	148,297	50,327	25,835	23,896	10,364	8,303	5,708	8,319	+ 1,632
2007	156,058	149,964	2,500	154,314	50,850	27,791	24,788	10,687	8,692	6,017	8,472	+ 1,744
2008	162,763	156,130	2,500	161,334	52,623	29,145	25,889	10,926	9,095	6,583	8,680	+ 1,429
2007 Q1	36,437	35,693	-	37,147	12,948	6,687	6,123	2,670	1,918	1,525	1,879	- 710
Q2	39,316	37,306	1,250	38,299	12,893	6,862	6,163	2,697	2,160	1,510	1,930	+ 1,017
Q3	37,939	37,138	-	38,068	12,750	6,897	6,062	2,552	2,199	1,451	1,987	- 129
Q4	41,987	39,829	1,250	40,384	12,363	7,313	6,481	2,797	2,378	1,527	2,618	+ 1,602
2008 Q1	37,937	37,136	-	39,010	13,410	7,084	6,409	2,711	2,011	1,643	1,898	- 1,073
Q2	40,361	38,491	1,250	40,232	13,387	7,339	6,434	2,728	2,292	1,644	2,021	+ 129
Q3	39,185	38,338	-	39,733	13,012	7,215	6,415	2,660	2,271	1,602	2,045	- 548
Q4	44,387	41,838	1,250	42,165	12,913	7,588	6,812	2,894	2,461	1,672	2,704	+ 2,222
2009 Q1	42,502	39,324	3,833	41,432	14,154	7,463	6,969	2,797	2,095	1,822	1,977	+ 1,069
Q2	42,540	40,464	1,239	42,400	14,092	7,652	6,810	2,857	2,392	1,779	2,083	+ 140
Q3	42,752	38,827	3,435	42,548	13,967	7,574	6,981	2,684	2,437	1,746	2,324	+ 204

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

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

IX Public finances in Germany

11 Statutory long-term care insurance scheme: budgetary development

€ million

Period	Revenue 1		Expenditure 1					Deficit / surplus		
	Total	of which Contributions 2	Total	of which						
				Non-cash care benefits	In-patient care	Nursing benefit	Contributions to pension insurance scheme 3		Administrative expenditure	
2003	16,844	16,665	17,468	2,361	8,183	4,090	951	853	-	624
2004	16,817	16,654	17,605	2,365	8,349	4,049	925	851	-	788
2005	17,526	17,385	17,891	2,409	8,516	4,050	890	875	-	366
2006	17,749	17,611	18,064	2,437	8,671	4,017	862	886	-	315
2007	18,036	17,858	18,385	2,475	8,831	4,050	861	896	-	350
2008	19,785	19,608	19,163	2,605	9,054	4,225	868	941	+	622
2007 Q1	4,301	4,265	4,591	624	2,191	1,014	212	238	-	290
Q2	4,469	4,432	4,528	595	2,192	993	213	231	-	59
Q3	4,440	4,403	4,617	623	2,226	1,012	216	213	-	177
Q4	4,813	4,761	4,608	626	2,218	1,015	217	209	+	204
2008 Q1	4,421	4,381	4,681	641	2,229	1,022	210	255	-	261
Q2	4,597	4,563	4,703	634	2,251	1,025	221	230	-	106
Q3	5,167	5,133	4,872	665	2,280	1,089	218	234	+	295
Q4	5,583	5,535	4,884	662	2,293	1,103	219	220	+	698
2009 Q1	5,110	5,082	4,970	676	2,284	1,104	215	274	+	139
Q2	5,275	5,253	4,977	662	2,308	1,100	217	248	+	298
Q3	5,279	5,239	5,157	706	2,338	1,115	219	246	+	122

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

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

12 Central government: borrowing in the market

€ million

Period	Total new borrowing 1		of which Change in money market loans	of which Change in money market deposits	End of year or quarter
	Gross 2	Net			
2003	+ 227,483	+ 42,270	+ 1,236	+ 7,218	2003
2004	+ 227,441	+ 44,410	+ 1,844	+ 802	2004
2005	+ 224,922	+ 35,479	+ 4,511	+ 6,041	2005
2006	+ 221,873	+ 32,656	+ 3,258	+ 6,308	2006
2007	+ 214,995	+ 6,996	+ 1,086	- 4,900	2007
2008	+ 233,356	+ 26,208	+ 6,888	+ 9,036	2008
2007 Q1	+ 68,285	+ 4,600	+ 12,649	- 11,200	2007 Q1
Q2	+ 54,415	+ 22,020	+ 5,792	+ 27,209	Q2
Q3	+ 51,413	- 20,291	- 4,783	- 27,450	Q3
Q4	+ 40,882	+ 667	- 12,571	+ 6,541	Q4
2008 Q1	+ 69,510	+ 10,443	+ 12,306	- 705	2008 Q1
Q2	+ 52,618	+ 7,478	+ 4,872	+ 10,289	Q2
Q3	+ 53,933	- 2,231	- 10,736	- 12,088	Q3
Q4	+ 57,296	+ 10,519	+ 447	+ 11,541	Q4
2009 Q1	+ 66,560	+ 20,334	- 2,256	- 7,856	2009 Q1 p
Q2	+ 96,270	+ 46,283	- 2,791	+ 26,434	Q2 p

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

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

€ million

End of year or quarter	Total	Banking system		Domestic non-banks		Foreign creditors pe
		Bundesbank	Credit institutions	Social security funds	Other 1	
2003	1,358,137	4,440	530,700	341	301,956	520,700
2004	1,430,582	4,440	544,200	430	306,912	574,600
2005	1,489,029	4,440	518,500	488	312,201	653,400
2006	1,533,697	4,440	496,900	480	329,177	702,700
2007	1,540,381	4,440	457,000	476	312,265	766,200
2008	1,564,590	4,440	435,700	510	323,240	800,700
2007 Q1	1,538,621	4,440	513,900	480	320,701	699,100
Q2	1,556,684	4,440	504,600	480	319,864	727,300
Q3	1,535,253	4,440	489,000	480	307,833	733,500
Q4	1,540,381	4,440	457,000	476	312,265	766,200
2008 Q1	1,541,759	4,440	467,300	475	305,344	764,200
Q2	1,554,151	4,440	462,200	506	291,906	795,100
Q3	1,547,336	4,440	431,900	506	298,490	812,000
Q4	1,564,590	4,440	435,700	510	323,240	800,700
2009 Q1 p	1,594,621	4,440	426,500	514	322,167	841,000
Q2 p	1,646,307	4,440	430,400	520	325,647	885,300

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

IX Public finances in Germany

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

€ million

End of year or quarter	Total	Treasury discount paper (Bubills) 1	Treasury notes 2,3	Five-year Federal notes (Bobbis) 2	Federal savings notes	Federal bonds (Bunds) 2	Day-bond	Direct lending by credit institutions 4	Loans from non-banks		Old debt	
									Social security funds	Other 4	Equalisation claims 5	Other 5,6
Central, state and local government												
2003	1,358,137	36,022	246,414	153,611	12,810	471,115	.	396,832	341	34,163	6,711	119
2004	1,430,582	35,722	279,796	168,958	10,817	495,547	.	379,984	430	53,672	5,572	84
2005	1,489,029	36,945	310,044	174,423	11,055	521,801	.	366,978	488	62,765	4,443	88
2006	1,533,697	37,834	320,288	179,940	10,199	552,028	.	356,514	480	71,889	4,443	82
2007	1,540,381	39,510	329,108	177,394	10,287	574,512	.	329,588	476	74,988	4,443	76
2008 Q2	1,554,151	39,655	328,980	168,938	9,816	586,050	.	343,931	506	71,761	4,443	72
Q3	1,547,336	42,816	332,792	177,594	9,415	579,969	701	326,582	506	72,445	4,443	74
Q4	1,564,590	44,870	337,261	172,037	9,649	584,144	3,174	325,648	510	82,781	4,443	73
2009 Q1 p	1,594,621	70,315	341,169	177,859	9,436	586,340	3,413	320,494	514	80,564	4,443	74
Q2 p	1,646,307	99,170	353,904	174,146	9,490	600,012	3,185	310,665	520	90,699	4,443	73
Central government 7,8,9,10,11												
2003	767,713	35,235	87,538	143,425	12,810	436,181	.	38,146	223	7,326	6,711	118
2004	812,123	34,440	95,638	159,272	10,817	460,380	.	34,835	333	10,751	5,572	83
2005	886,254	36,098	108,899	174,371	11,055	510,866	.	29,318	408	10,710	4,443	87
2006	918,911	37,798	103,624	179,889	10,199	541,404	.	30,030	408	11,036	4,443	82
2007	939,988	37,385	102,083	177,394	10,287	574,156	.	22,829	408	10,928	4,443	75
2008 Q2	957,909	37,136	101,932	168,938	9,816	585,794	.	38,496	438	10,845	4,443	71
Q3	955,678	40,316	105,361	177,594	9,415	579,713	701	26,980	438	10,674	4,443	74
Q4	966,197	40,795	105,684	172,037	9,649	583,930	3,174	35,291	448	10,644	4,443	72
2009 Q1	986,530	64,653	104,571	177,859	9,436	586,225	3,413	24,804	448	10,605	4,443	74
Q2	1,032,813	95,758	113,060	174,146	9,490	599,898	3,185	21,634	448	10,680	4,443	72
Q3	1,034,156	107,415	107,171	181,326	9,450	587,493	2,746	22,877	448	10,718	4,443	71
State government												
2003	423,737	787	154,189	.	.	.	.	244,902	4	23,854	.	1
2004	448,672	1,282	179,620	.	.	.	.	228,644	3	39,122	.	1
2005	471,375	847	201,146	.	.	.	.	221,163	3	48,216	.	1
2006	481,850	36	216,665	.	.	.	.	209,270	2	55,876	.	1
2007	484,373	2,125	227,025	.	.	.	.	194,956	2	60,264	.	1
2008 Q2	481,875	2,519	227,048	.	.	.	.	195,189	3	57,116	.	1
Q3	478,495	2,500	227,430	.	.	.	.	190,560	3	58,001	.	1
Q4	483,875	4,075	231,577	.	.	.	.	179,978	3	68,241	.	1
2009 Q1 p	492,771	5,661	236,599	.	.	.	.	184,415	6	66,090	.	1
Q2 p	497,725	3,411	240,844	.	.	.	.	177,307	12	76,149	.	1
Q3 p	501,092	2,711	239,661	.	.	.	.	180,349	12	78,358	.	1
Local government 12												
2003	107,857	.	77	.	.	734	.	104,469	106	2,471	.	.
2004	112,538	.	.	.	.	812	.	108,231	86	3,410	.	.
2005	116,033	.	.	.	.	466	.	111,889	77	3,601	.	.
2006	118,380	.	.	.	.	256	.	113,265	70	4,789	.	.
2007	115,920	.	.	.	.	256	.	111,803	66	3,796	.	.
2008 Q2	114,367	.	.	.	.	256	.	110,246	65	3,800	.	.
Q3	113,163	.	.	.	.	256	.	109,042	65	3,800	.	.
Q4	114,518	.	.	.	.	214	.	110,379	60	3,866	.	.
2009 Q1 p	115,320	.	.	.	.	114	.	111,276	60	3,870	.	.
Q2 p	115,769	.	.	.	.	114	.	111,725	60	3,870	.	.
Special funds 7,8,9,13												
2003	58,830	-	4,610	10,185	.	34,201	.	9,315	8	512	.	.
2004	57,250	-	4,538	9,685	.	34,355	.	8,274	8	389	.	.
2005	15,367	-	-	51	.	10,469	.	4,609	-	238	.	.
2006	14,556	-	-	51	.	10,368	.	3,950	-	188	.	.
2007	100	-	-	-	.	100	.	-	-	-	.	.
2008 Q2	-	-	-	-	.	-	.	-	-	-	.	.
Q3	-	-	-	-	.	-	.	-	-	-	.	.
Q4	-	-	-	-	.	-	.	-	-	-	.	.
2009 Q1	-	-	-	-	.	-	.	-	-	-	.	.
Q2	-	-	-	-	.	-	.	-	-	-	.	.
Q3	-	-	-	-	.	-	.	-	-	-	.	.

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data from the Federal Statistical Office. — * Excluding direct intergovernmental borrowing. — 1 Including Treasury financing paper. — 2 Excluding issuers' holdings of their own securities. — 3 Treasury notes issued by state government include long-term notes. — 4 Mainly loans against borrowers' notes and cash advances. Including loans raised abroad. Other loans from non-banks, including loans from public supplementary pension funds and liabilities arising from the investment assistance levy. — 5 Excluding offsets against outstanding claims. — 6 Old debt mainly denominated in foreign currency, in accordance with the London Debts Agreement, old liabilities arising from housing construction and liabilities arising from housing construction by the former GDR's armed forces and from housing construction in connection with the return of the troops of the former USSR stationed in eastern Germany to their home country; excluding debt securities in own portfolios. — 7 In con-

trast to the capital market statistics, the debt incurred through the joint issuance of Federal securities is recorded here under central government and its special funds in accordance with the agreed allocation ratios. — 8 On 1 January 2005 central government assumed joint responsibility for the debts of the German Unity Fund. From that date on, the aforementioned special fund is recorded under central government. — 9 On 1 July 2007 central government assumed joint responsibility for the debts of the ERP Special Fund. From that date on, the aforementioned special fund is recorded under central government. — 10 From December 2008, including debt of the Financial Market Stabilisation Fund (SoFFin). — 11 From March 2009, including debt of the Investment and Repayment Fund. — 12 Including debt of municipal special purpose associations. Data other than year-end figures have been estimated. — 13 ERP Special Fund (up to the end of June 2007), German Unity Fund (up to the end of 2004) and Indemnification Fund.

X Economic conditions in Germany

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

Item	2007			2008			2009				2008			2009		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3			
	Index 2000=100			Annual percentage change												
At constant prices, chained																
I Origin of domestic product																
Production sector (excluding construction)	114.0	114.2	94.9	1.8	0.2	- 16.9	2.7	6.4	0.6	- 8.5	- 20.4	- 23.3	- 16.5			
Construction	79.2	81.9	81.3	0.8	3.5	- 0.7	3.0	6.8	3.2	0.7	- 5.8	- 2.8	1.9			
Wholesale/retail trade, hotel and restaurant services, transport and storage ¹	112.5	114.3	108.5	2.9	1.5	- 5.1	2.5	3.6	1.6	- 1.5	- 5.9	- 6.7	- 5.1			
Financing, renting and business services ²	115.6	117.5	115.5	4.8	1.6	- 1.6	2.3	2.4	1.4	0.2	- 1.3	- 1.9	- 1.7			
Public and private services ³	106.6	108.6	109.7	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.8			
Gross value added	110.5	112.0	105.9	2.9	1.4	- 5.5	2.3	3.7	1.5	- 2.0	- 6.9	- 7.9	- 5.3			
Gross domestic product ⁴	108.9	110.3	104.8	2.5	1.3	- 5.0	2.1	3.4	1.4	- 1.7	- 6.4	- 7.0	- 4.7			
II Use of domestic product																
Private consumption ⁵	102.6	102.9	103.3	- 0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.4	- 0.6	0.1	0.7	0.2			
Government consumption	104.8	107.0	109.9	1.7	2.1	2.7	1.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.4			
Machinery and equipment	123.2	127.3	101.8	11.0	3.3	- 20.0	4.5	7.2	5.8	- 3.0	- 20.1	- 23.4	- 20.8			
Premises	86.2	88.4	87.7	0.0	2.6	- 0.7	1.5	5.8	2.7	0.3	- 5.6	- 3.0	2.0			
Other investment ⁶	135.9	143.2	150.3	6.5	5.3	5.0	6.5	4.7	5.6	4.7	6.9	6.7	7.0			
Changes in inventories ^{7 8}	.	.	.	0.0	0.4	- 0.8	- 0.2	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.2	- 1.1	- 0.9			
Domestic use	101.1	102.9	101.0	1.0	1.7	- 1.8	1.1	2.3	1.8	1.7	- 1.3	- 2.7	- 1.7			
Net exports ⁸	.	.	.	1.5	- 0.3	- 3.4	1.0	1.3	- 0.4	- 3.3	- 5.2	- 4.5	- 3.2			
Exports	164.0	168.7	143.9	7.5	2.9	- 14.7	6.0	7.6	4.2	- 5.7	- 17.2	- 20.2	- 15.4			
Imports	141.1	147.1	134.1	4.8	4.3	- 8.9	4.5	5.7	5.8	1.2	- 7.6	- 13.0	- 9.9			
Gross domestic product ⁴	108.9	110.3	104.8	2.5	1.3	- 5.0	2.1	3.4	1.4	- 1.7	- 6.4	- 7.0	- 4.7			
At current prices (€ billion)																
III Use of domestic product																
Private consumption ⁵	1,375.4	1,409.7	1,416.4	1.4	2.5	0.5	3.0	3.3	3.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	- 0.0			
Government consumption	435.6	451.8	472.1	2.2	3.7	4.5	2.9	4.6	3.8	3.6	5.0	4.4	4.7			
Machinery and equipment	196.5	201.8	159.3	10.2	2.7	- 21.1	3.7	6.3	5.3	- 3.5	- 21.1	- 24.4	- 21.9			
Premises	231.5	245.0	245.4	6.3	5.8	0.2	4.3	8.9	6.4	3.4	- 3.4	- 2.0	2.2			
Other investment ⁶	27.5	27.9	27.3	3.4	1.6	- 2.2	2.0	2.1	1.6	0.7	- 2.0	- 1.8	- 1.3			
Changes in inventories ⁷	- 10.0	3.9	- 15.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Domestic use	2,256.5	2,340.1	2,305.2	2.9	3.7	- 1.5	3.0	4.5	4.3	3.0	- 0.8	- 2.4	- 1.5			
Net exports	171.7	155.7	99.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Exports	1,139.5	1,179.4	975.0	8.0	3.5	- 17.3	6.5	8.2	5.3	- 5.5	- 19.2	- 23.1	- 18.3			
Imports	967.8	1,023.7	875.8	4.9	5.8	- 14.4	6.1	8.0	9.4	- 0.1	- 12.4	- 18.8	- 16.8			
Gross domestic product ⁴	2,428.2	2,495.8	2,404.4	4.4	2.8	- 3.7	3.4	4.8	2.8	0.2	- 5.0	- 5.8	- 2.9			
IV Prices (2000 = 100)																
Private consumption	110.5	112.8	112.9	1.8	2.1	0.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	- 0.2			
Gross domestic product	108.1	109.8	111.3	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.9			
Terms of trade	100.2	99.4	102.6	0.4	- 0.8	3.3	- 1.1	- 1.6	- 2.2	1.6	3.0	3.3	4.7			
V Distribution of national income																
Compensation of employees	1,180.9	1,225.1	1,223.1	2.8	3.7	- 0.2	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.5	1.1	- 0.1	- 0.6			
Entrepreneurial and property income	659.4	661.0	588.1	4.8	0.2	- 11.0	3.6	7.8	- 0.2	- 9.8	- 18.7	- 18.7	- 7.1			
National income	1,840.3	1,886.0	1,811.2	3.5	2.5	- 4.0	3.7	5.1	2.5	- 0.9	- 6.5	- 6.7	- 3.0			
<i>Memo item:</i> Gross national income	2,477.7	2,537.0	2,447.1	4.4	2.4	- 3.5	3.1	4.4	2.7	- 0.4	- 5.1	- 5.3	- 2.9			

Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in November 2009. Initial annual results for 2009: figures computed in January 2010. — ¹ Including communication services. — ² Financial intermediation, real estate activities, renting and business services. — ³ Including care-at-home services. — ⁴ Gross value added plus taxes on products (netted with subsidies on prod-

ucts). — ⁵ Including non-profit institutions serving households. — ⁶ Intangible fixed asset formation (inter alia, computer software and entertainment, literary or artistic originals) and cultivated assets. — ⁷ Including net increase in valuables. — ⁸ Contribution of growth to GDP.

X Economic conditions in Germany

2 Output in the production sector *

Adjusted for working-day variations ◦

Production sector, total	of which											
	Construction	Energy	Industry						of which: by economic sector			
			Total	of which: by main industrial grouping				Manu- facture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	Manu- facture of computers, electronic and optical products and electrical equipment	Machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles, trailers and semi- trailers	
			Inter- mediate goods	Capital goods	Durable goods	Non- durable goods						
2005=100												
% of total 1	100.00	5.56	8.76	85.69	33.96	35.37	2.78	13.58	12.15	10.82	12.48	12.34
Period												
2005	99.7	99.5	100.1	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.5	99.6
2006	105.4	105.8	101.0	105.8	107.1	106.0	107.3	101.7	107.3	112.9	107.5	102.6
2007	111.6	108.9	98.2	113.1	114.6	114.9	108.4	105.8	114.0	124.4	119.4	109.7
2008	111.5	108.3	95.6	113.4	114.2	116.8	104.0	104.4	114.4	128.8	124.5	104.5
2009 x p	93.6	108.2	89.4	93.1	93.2	90.5	87.9	100.7	87.4	100.7	92.0	81.6
2008 Apr	114.2	110.5	99.7	115.9	119.0	119.2	107.1	101.5	119.9	127.6	124.0	116.6
May	111.1	114.4	92.8	112.7	117.2	114.2	97.0	100.6	117.7	126.2	119.4	106.5
June	116.3	120.5	87.1	118.9	120.3	124.8	106.3	102.6	122.7	133.8	134.2	114.8
July	113.2	122.7	89.0	115.0	119.2	116.7	95.0	104.3	118.5	131.2	126.5	104.9
Aug	106.0	117.5	85.7	107.3	113.9	103.8	90.0	103.5	112.8	125.9	113.7	84.2
Sep	117.6	125.2	89.6	120.0	119.2	125.8	115.7	107.7	119.9	135.9	129.4	113.9
Oct	115.7	123.2	98.0	117.1	117.4	119.2	113.3	111.6	117.6	133.0	125.9	104.4
Nov	112.1	116.9	97.5	113.3	108.8	119.6	111.8	108.7	109.4	133.5	126.5	100.9
Dec	95.5	84.9	99.8	95.7	82.6	107.6	84.7	99.6	80.1	109.7	136.3	61.6
2009 Jan	86.8	58.9	105.0	86.7	87.3	81.3	85.3	99.8	83.0	96.2	87.4	67.5
Feb	85.8	67.5	92.3	86.3	86.6	82.8	85.1	95.0	82.0	96.4	90.2	65.9
Mar	96.4	104.3	91.7	96.3	93.5	97.1	92.8	102.1	87.1	103.9	104.1	84.5
Apr	88.5	117.6	82.2	87.3	87.1	83.3	83.6	98.7	80.8	91.3	87.0	70.3
May	91.4	117.7	80.9	90.8	90.5	88.9	83.3	98.0	83.7	93.7	89.3	83.5
June	96.0	123.8	85.2	95.3	94.6	95.7	83.9	98.4	88.4	98.6	95.2	91.1
July	94.0	126.2	85.7	92.7	95.4	88.5	80.1	99.7	87.6	99.1	86.1	83.6
Aug	88.4	122.0	81.8	86.9	92.6	78.0	74.4	98.2	84.8	96.2	78.7	65.1
Sep	102.8	129.1	84.5	102.9	101.9	103.0	99.4	105.7	95.8	109.1	102.5	103.2
Oct x	101.5	126.1	92.0	100.8	103.2	96.3	99.3	106.6	96.8	112.1	90.4	97.7
Nov x	103.1	121.2	94.0	102.8	103.1	100.6	103.6	107.8	99.3	114.0	93.7	99.7
Dec x p	88.7	83.4	97.4	88.1	82.5	90.1	84.1	97.8	79.0	98.3	99.4	67.5
Annual percentage change												
2005	+ 3.0	- 5.4	+ 0.4	+ 3.8	+ 3.0	+ 5.0	+ 0.1	+ 3.9	+ 1.4	+ 8.8	+ 5.1	+ 4.1
2006	+ 5.7	+ 6.3	+ 0.9	+ 6.2	+ 7.4	+ 6.4	+ 7.6	+ 2.1	+ 7.7	+ 13.1	+ 8.0	+ 3.0
2007	+ 5.9	+ 2.9	- 2.8	+ 6.9	+ 7.0	+ 8.4	+ 1.0	+ 4.0	+ 6.2	+ 10.2	+ 11.1	+ 6.9
2008	- 0.1	+ 0.6	- 2.6	+ 0.3	- 0.3	+ 1.7	+ 4.1	+ 1.3	+ 0.4	+ 3.5	+ 4.3	+ 4.7
2009 x p	- 16.1	- 0.1	- 6.5	- 17.9	- 18.4	- 22.5	- 15.5	- 3.5	- 23.6	- 21.8	- 26.1	- 21.9
2008 Apr	+ 5.2	- 2.0	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 9.3	+ 3.6	- 3.1	+ 7.0	+ 9.9	+ 10.7	+ 6.6
May	+ 1.5	- 0.9	- 0.3	+ 1.6	+ 2.6	+ 3.2	- 5.5	- 4.1	+ 4.2	+ 8.2	+ 3.7	- 2.7
June	+ 2.1	- 0.2	- 4.8	+ 2.8	+ 2.2	+ 4.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 4.6	+ 7.1	+ 9.3	- 2.1
July	- 0.1	- 2.9	- 2.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.3	+ 0.3	- 6.1	- 1.0	+ 1.8	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	- 6.6
Aug	+ 1.4	+ 0.7	- 5.8	+ 2.1	+ 2.7	+ 3.7	- 2.9	- 2.5	+ 3.3	+ 6.3	+ 5.6	+ 0.7
Sep	- 1.5	- 1.4	- 4.4	- 1.2	- 1.8	+ 0.5	- 5.8	- 3.9	- 0.5	- 0.4	- 0.2	- 6.6
Oct	- 3.7	- 2.4	- 5.0	- 3.6	- 3.7	- 3.9	- 6.6	- 1.8	- 3.2	- 2.7	- 1.0	- 12.4
Nov	- 7.2	- 1.1	- 9.6	- 7.4	- 9.4	- 6.9	- 7.5	- 3.5	- 10.0	- 5.1	- 2.5	- 17.3
Dec	- 11.4	- 4.0	- 9.0	- 12.0	- 18.9	- 9.6	- 14.9	- 2.0	- 20.6	- 11.5	- 0.5	- 31.6
2009 Jan	- 18.4	- 24.9	+ 0.2	- 20.0	- 22.3	- 24.2	- 16.3	- 2.9	- 25.8	- 21.6	- 19.4	- 35.3
Feb	- 21.6	- 20.6	- 5.6	- 23.0	- 24.1	- 28.1	- 20.7	- 5.2	- 28.4	- 23.4	- 22.0	- 43.5
Mar	- 20.3	+ 4.0	- 12.8	- 22.3	- 25.7	- 24.3	- 21.0	- 6.4	- 31.6	- 26.1	- 22.1	- 32.2
Apr	- 22.5	+ 6.4	- 17.6	- 24.7	- 26.8	- 30.1	- 21.9	- 2.8	- 32.6	- 28.4	- 29.8	- 39.7
May	- 17.7	+ 2.9	- 12.8	- 19.4	- 22.8	- 22.2	- 14.1	- 2.6	- 28.9	- 25.8	- 25.2	- 21.6
June	- 17.5	+ 2.7	- 2.2	- 19.8	- 21.4	- 23.3	- 21.1	- 4.1	- 28.0	- 26.3	- 29.1	- 20.6
July	- 17.0	+ 2.9	- 3.7	- 19.4	- 20.0	- 24.2	- 15.7	- 4.4	- 26.1	- 24.5	- 31.9	- 20.3
Aug	- 16.6	+ 3.8	- 4.6	- 19.0	- 18.7	- 24.9	- 17.3	- 5.1	- 24.8	- 23.6	- 30.8	- 22.7
Sep	- 12.6	+ 3.1	- 5.7	- 14.3	- 14.5	- 18.1	- 14.1	- 1.9	- 20.1	- 19.7	- 20.8	- 9.4
Oct x	- 12.3	+ 2.4	- 6.1	- 13.9	- 12.1	- 19.2	- 12.4	- 4.5	- 17.7	- 15.7	- 28.2	- 6.4
Nov x	- 8.0	+ 3.7	- 3.6	- 9.3	- 5.2	- 15.9	- 7.3	- 0.8	- 9.2	- 14.6	- 25.9	- 1.2
Dec x p	- 7.1	- 1.8	- 2.4	- 7.9	- 0.1	- 16.3	- 0.7	- 1.8	- 1.4	- 10.4	- 27.1	+ 9.6

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

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

X Economic conditions in Germany

3 Orders received by industry *

Adjusted for working-day variations ◦

Period	Industry		of which									
			Intermediate goods		Capital goods		Consumer goods		of which			
	2005=100	Annual percent- age change	2005=100	Annual percent- age change	2005=100	Annual percent- age change	2005=100	Annual percent- age change	Durable goods	Non-durable goods		
									2005=100	Annual percent- age change	2005=100	Annual percent- age change
total												
2005	99.7	+ 6.5	99.7	+ 5.6	99.7	+ 7.3	99.8	+ 5.6	99.7	- 1.5	99.8	+ 8.1
2006	110.7	+ 11.0	113.9	+ 14.2	109.4	+ 9.7	105.3	+ 5.5	108.4	+ 8.7	104.3	+ 4.5
2007	123.0	+ 11.1	125.2	+ 9.9	123.2	+ 12.6	111.9	+ 6.3	110.3	+ 1.8	112.5	+ 7.9
2008	115.5	- 6.1	121.2	- 3.2	112.9	- 8.4	108.1	- 3.4	103.5	- 6.2	109.7	- 2.5
2009 P	87.3	- 24.4	89.3	- 26.3	85.0	- 24.7	94.7	- 12.4	88.1	- 14.9	96.9	- 11.7
2008 Dec	85.4	- 31.0	83.3	- 29.4	86.0	- 34.5	90.6	- 7.4	82.2	- 12.3	93.4	- 5.8
2009 Jan	81.1	- 35.2	86.0	- 34.5	75.7	- 38.6	95.9	- 13.6	83.0	- 20.5	100.3	- 11.4
Feb	79.2	- 37.3	78.3	- 38.3	77.3	- 39.2	96.6	- 19.0	78.3	- 22.9	102.8	- 17.9
Mar	89.0	- 34.4	86.5	- 37.9	89.3	- 34.2	98.1	- 16.4	88.2	- 24.2	101.5	- 13.7
Apr	79.9	- 35.5	82.4	- 35.9	77.1	- 37.7	87.8	- 15.0	80.6	- 24.3	90.3	- 11.6
May	83.1	- 31.5	84.2	- 34.9	81.4	- 31.6	89.1	- 12.3	82.9	- 18.5	91.2	- 10.3
June	89.5	- 26.5	91.6	- 29.5	87.9	- 26.1	90.8	- 13.2	87.6	- 18.3	91.8	- 11.5
July	89.7	- 24.2	91.7	- 28.5	87.3	- 22.6	96.6	- 13.1	84.6	- 13.6	100.7	- 12.9
Aug	84.2	- 24.1	87.7	- 25.7	80.6	- 24.0	92.7	- 16.4	77.0	- 19.5	98.0	- 15.5
Sep	94.9	- 16.7	96.7	- 20.7	92.6	- 14.9	101.6	- 9.4	108.4	- 5.7	99.3	- 10.7
Oct	92.2	- 12.4	98.0	- 14.6	87.4	- 11.3	99.3	- 9.1	100.8	- 8.9	98.8	- 9.2
Nov	96.4	- 2.0	100.7	- 1.9	93.2	- 1.4	99.0	- 7.0	97.5	- 5.9	99.6	- 7.3
Dec P	88.9	+ 4.1	87.2	+ 4.7	90.2	+ 4.9	88.6	- 2.2	88.0	+ 7.1	88.7	- 5.0
from the domestic market												
2005	99.7	+ 3.4	99.7	+ 4.0	99.6	+ 2.8	99.7	+ 4.2	99.7	- 3.2	99.7	+ 6.7
2006	109.0	+ 9.3	113.3	+ 13.6	106.4	+ 6.8	103.4	+ 3.7	111.0	+ 11.3	100.9	+ 1.2
2007	118.7	+ 8.9	124.7	+ 10.1	115.8	+ 8.8	107.0	+ 3.5	109.6	- 1.3	106.1	+ 5.2
2008	113.1	- 4.7	121.8	- 2.3	107.5	- 7.2	103.9	- 2.9	107.1	- 2.3	102.9	- 3.0
2009 P	87.8	- 22.4	89.9	- 26.2	86.2	- 19.8	87.3	- 16.0	89.4	- 16.5	86.6	- 15.8
2008 Dec	82.8	- 27.7	81.1	- 30.6	83.3	- 28.6	87.6	- 5.4	85.7	- 9.1	88.2	- 4.1
2009 Jan	85.3	- 28.6	87.1	- 32.9	82.9	- 26.6	89.7	- 15.8	86.3	- 21.7	90.8	- 13.8
Feb	80.6	- 32.8	77.8	- 39.3	81.5	- 28.8	89.2	- 20.6	80.6	- 23.6	92.0	- 19.7
Mar	89.8	- 31.2	85.9	- 38.6	92.9	- 26.2	91.1	- 19.6	88.8	- 25.4	91.9	- 17.5
Apr	81.6	- 32.5	82.4	- 36.4	81.1	- 31.0	80.9	- 18.3	79.6	- 27.9	81.3	- 14.7
May	84.1	- 27.8	83.2	- 35.7	85.2	- 22.0	81.8	- 15.6	83.9	- 18.2	81.1	- 14.7
June	87.4	- 27.0	91.0	- 30.7	85.3	- 24.8	82.3	- 18.0	86.6	- 19.9	80.9	- 17.4
July	94.1	- 19.7	92.8	- 28.8	96.3	- 11.0	87.6	- 16.7	84.8	- 17.2	88.5	- 16.5
Aug	87.0	- 22.3	89.4	- 27.0	84.7	- 18.4	88.8	- 17.7	82.8	- 13.0	90.7	- 19.0
Sep	92.4	- 19.5	97.1	- 21.2	87.6	- 19.3	97.4	- 11.4	117.7	- 2.5	90.8	- 14.7
Oct	92.4	- 13.4	101.0	- 12.0	85.5	- 14.5	90.6	- 14.1	103.6	- 9.6	86.4	- 15.8
Nov	94.8	- 2.2	103.7	+ 2.4	88.5	- 4.0	88.6	- 13.7	94.0	- 15.2	86.9	- 13.1
Dec P	84.6	+ 2.2	87.6	+ 8.0	83.0	- 0.4	79.8	- 8.9	84.0	- 2.0	78.4	- 11.1
from abroad												
2005	99.7	+ 9.6	99.7	+ 7.7	99.7	+ 10.9	99.8	+ 7.2	99.6	+ 0.3	99.8	+ 9.8
2006	112.2	+ 12.5	114.6	+ 14.9	111.5	+ 11.8	107.5	+ 7.7	105.7	+ 6.1	108.1	+ 8.3
2007	126.8	+ 13.0	125.7	+ 9.7	128.5	+ 15.2	117.3	+ 9.1	111.0	+ 5.0	119.5	+ 10.5
2008	117.6	- 7.3	120.6	- 4.1	116.7	- 9.2	112.6	- 4.0	99.9	- 10.0	117.1	- 2.0
2009 P	86.9	- 26.1	88.5	- 26.6	84.2	- 27.8	102.6	- 8.9	86.7	- 13.2	108.2	- 7.6
2008 Dec	87.7	- 33.4	85.7	- 28.2	87.9	- 37.8	93.8	- 9.4	78.7	- 15.5	99.1	- 7.6
2009 Jan	77.5	- 40.4	84.7	- 36.3	70.7	- 45.8	102.6	- 11.4	79.7	- 19.1	110.7	- 9.2
Feb	77.9	- 40.9	78.8	- 37.3	74.4	- 45.3	104.5	- 17.5	75.9	- 22.3	114.7	- 16.2
Mar	88.3	- 36.9	87.2	- 37.2	86.8	- 39.2	105.6	- 13.2	87.5	- 23.0	112.0	- 10.0
Apr	78.4	- 38.0	82.5	- 35.2	74.3	- 42.0	95.3	- 11.7	81.6	- 20.4	100.2	- 8.7
May	82.2	- 34.6	85.4	- 34.1	78.8	- 37.4	96.9	- 9.2	81.9	- 18.7	102.3	- 6.1
June	91.4	- 26.1	92.3	- 28.2	89.8	- 26.9	99.9	- 8.4	88.6	- 16.6	103.9	- 5.7
July	85.8	- 28.1	90.4	- 28.1	81.0	- 30.2	106.4	- 9.5	84.4	- 9.5	114.2	- 9.5
Aug	81.7	- 25.7	85.8	- 24.1	77.7	- 27.8	96.9	- 15.1	71.1	- 26.0	106.0	- 12.0
Sep	97.0	- 14.2	96.3	- 20.1	96.2	- 11.7	106.2	- 7.3	99.1	- 9.1	108.7	- 6.7
Oct	92.0	- 11.6	94.5	- 17.8	88.7	- 8.9	108.6	- 4.1	97.9	- 8.1	112.5	- 2.8
Nov	97.8	- 1.9	97.2	- 6.6	96.5	+ 0.4	110.3	- 0.1	101.0	+ 5.0	113.6	- 1.6
Dec P	92.7	+ 5.7	86.8	+ 1.3	95.3	+ 8.4	98.0	+ 4.5	92.0	+ 16.9	100.0	+ 0.9

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

statistics", Tables II.14 to II.16. — ◦ Using the Census X-12-ARIMA method, version 0.2.8.

X Economic conditions in Germany

4 Orders received by construction *

Adjusted for working-day variations ◦

Period	Breakdown by type of construction										Breakdown by client 1					
	Total		Building		Housing construction		Industrial construction		Public sector construction		Civil engineering		Industry		Public sector	
			2005 = 100	Annual percentage change	2005 = 100	Annual percentage change	2005 = 100	Annual percentage change	2005 = 100	Annual percentage change	2005 = 100	Annual percentage change	2005 = 100	Annual percentage change	2005 = 100	Annual percentage change
2005	99.9	- 0.8	99.9	- 2.3	99.9	- 7.2	99.9	+ 2.3	99.9	- 5.2	99.8	+ 0.7	99.8	+ 2.1	99.9	- 0.9
2006	105.1	+ 5.2	106.6	+ 6.7	104.3	+ 4.4	109.6	+ 9.7	101.7	+ 1.8	103.5	+ 3.7	109.0	+ 9.2	101.5	+ 1.6
2007	114.0	+ 8.5	112.6	+ 5.6	98.5	- 5.6	123.2	+ 12.4	108.5	+ 6.7	115.4	+ 11.5	120.7	+ 10.7	113.7	+ 12.0
2008	113.4	- 0.5	114.8	+ 2.0	94.4	- 4.2	127.9	+ 3.8	116.7	+ 7.6	112.0	- 2.9	123.3	+ 2.2	111.4	- 2.0
2008 Nov	92.3	- 11.8	95.5	+ 3.7	88.5	+ 10.5	104.7	+ 3.2	80.9	- 7.8	88.9	- 24.5	105.4	- 6.1	80.8	- 24.8
2008 Dec	93.6	- 7.8	99.7	- 5.2	79.5	- 12.3	105.4	- 7.0	126.5	+ 14.1	87.2	- 10.7	108.0	- 2.5	85.1	- 12.0
2009 Jan	75.0	- 19.2	72.7	- 26.7	57.6	- 20.8	84.9	- 31.5	66.1	- 13.0	77.4	- 10.1	83.4	- 28.3	74.0	- 4.6
2009 Feb	76.9	- 13.4	74.8	- 20.6	70.0	- 13.4	74.4	- 28.5	87.3	- 4.4	79.0	- 4.9	78.0	- 22.0	78.7	- 2.7
2009 Mar	113.4	- 11.6	109.2	- 15.3	95.7	- 9.7	114.6	- 15.0	121.7	- 24.2	117.8	- 7.8	111.6	- 13.0	122.8	- 10.9
2009 Apr	113.6	- 5.7	101.7	- 21.4	105.3	+ 13.6	98.2	- 37.7	105.5	- 11.0	125.9	+ 13.2	101.8	- 25.6	128.9	+ 11.3
2009 May	115.8	- 2.6	106.4	- 5.9	96.3	- 0.8	105.6	- 14.7	132.2	+ 16.2	125.5	+ 0.5	111.0	- 9.9	128.7	+ 3.9
2009 June	130.0	- 4.3	110.4	- 19.8	108.3	- 2.3	104.7	- 34.2	134.5	+ 6.3	150.3	+ 12.3	119.2	- 18.0	150.0	+ 9.7
2009 July	123.8	- 7.1	110.1	- 8.4	107.9	+ 3.8	106.7	- 17.1	126.3	- 1.6	138.2	- 5.9	112.3	- 13.9	142.2	- 4.2
2009 Aug	118.2	+ 2.0	110.1	- 2.6	97.1	+ 3.9	115.7	- 8.0	120.9	+ 5.7	126.7	+ 6.6	117.0	- 6.5	128.5	+ 10.7
2009 Sep	123.2	- 6.1	115.9	- 14.9	109.9	- 3.2	111.0	- 26.2	145.9	+ 4.4	130.8	+ 3.7	116.1	- 17.1	136.0	+ 4.7
2009 Oct	109.2	- 0.1	104.2	- 5.3	103.1	+ 9.7	101.9	- 12.6	114.4	- 7.7	114.5	+ 5.3	109.6	- 9.4	111.4	+ 6.9
2009 Nov	90.6	- 1.8	93.2	- 2.4	89.7	+ 1.4	92.8	- 11.4	102.3	+ 26.5	88.0	- 1.0	96.7	- 8.3	84.9	+ 5.1

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

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

5. Retail trade turnover, sales of motor vehicles *

Adjusted for calendar variations ◦

Period	Retail trade												Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles			
	Total		of which: by enterprises' main product range 1													
			At current prices		At prices in year 2005		Food, beverages, tobacco 2		Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods		Information and communications equipment		Construction and flooring materials household appliances furniture		Retail sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	
2005 = 100	Annual percentage change	2005 = 100	Annual percentage change	2005 = 100	Annual percentage change	2005 = 100	Annual percentage change	2005 = 100	Annual percentage change	2005 = 100	Annual percentage change	2005 = 100	Annual percentage change	2005 = 100	Annual percentage change	
2005	99.9	+ 1.8	99.9	+ 1.2	100.0	+ 3.0	100.0	+ 2.0	100.0	+ 7.8	99.9	- 1.9	99.9	+ 4.6	99.5	+ 1.6
2006 3	101.0	+ 1.1	100.3	+ 0.4	100.1	+ 0.1	102.4	+ 2.4	102.3	+ 2.3	103.4	+ 3.5	102.1	+ 2.2	106.8	+ 7.3
2007 3	99.4	- 1.6	99.0	- 1.3	99.5	- 0.6	103.6	+ 1.2	110.1	+ 7.6	98.5	- 4.7	104.2	+ 2.1	100.6	- 5.8
2008	101.5	+ 2.1	98.9	- 0.1	100.7	+ 1.2	104.7	+ 1.1	116.3	+ 5.6	99.7	+ 1.2	107.1	+ 2.8	95.8	- 4.8
2009 4	99.6	- 1.9	97.6	- 1.3	99.4	- 1.3	104.5	- 0.2	112.5	- 3.3	100.9	+ 1.2	110.3	+ 3.0	97.4	+ 1.7
2008 Dec	120.2	+ 3.1	119.1	+ 3.3	116.6	+ 3.8	129.2	+ 1.8	181.2	+ 1.5	107.3	+ 2.0	124.2	+ 7.3	83.1	- 13.4
2009 Jan 4	91.8	- 1.9	90.6	- 1.5	91.3	- 2.1	87.5	- 1.7	119.4	- 0.3	85.3	- 2.6	105.8	+ 1.4	76.4	- 11.8
2009 Feb	87.7	- 3.0	85.9	- 2.8	89.6	- 2.3	78.9	- 4.4	98.2	- 0.8	85.2	- 3.6	100.6	+ 0.9	95.8	+ 4.5
2009 Mar	101.3	- 0.8	99.4	± 0.0	101.5	- 1.6	101.7	+ 4.5	108.1	- 8.0	106.9	- 0.5	110.6	+ 4.0	118.0	+ 8.0
2009 Apr	101.9	+ 1.1	99.0	+ 1.1	102.6	+ 0.7	113.8	+ 7.0	91.0	- 12.9	108.3	+ 5.2	110.5	+ 3.6	110.5	+ 5.6
2009 May	99.6	- 2.1	97.0	- 1.2	103.2	+ 1.4	103.5	- 8.0	90.6	- 8.7	101.9	+ 0.2	107.3	+ 4.3	105.7	+ 3.1
2009 June	95.0	- 2.4	92.5	- 1.7	97.1	- 1.1	95.9	+ 0.5	98.4	- 7.0	97.0	+ 1.4	106.6	+ 2.6	106.2	+ 4.9
2009 July	98.5	- 1.4	96.9	+ 0.2	98.3	- 1.4	103.6	+ 3.0	101.6	- 3.0	101.3	+ 3.7	112.1	+ 3.5	100.5	+ 2.7
2009 Aug	95.9	- 3.7	94.0	- 2.6	99.7	- 0.1	93.6	- 5.4	101.2	- 4.2	97.7	+ 1.0	106.8	+ 3.9	90.4	+ 2.6
2009 Sep	97.1	- 3.9	95.2	- 2.6	95.2	- 2.5	111.2	- 4.5	105.4	- 2.8	100.5	+ 1.6	107.6	+ 1.9	94.6	+ 0.6
2009 Oct	104.1	- 1.3	101.9	- 0.5	99.5	- 3.2	127.8	+ 7.5	119.2	- 0.3	108.3	+ 3.5	112.6	+ 2.6	98.4	+ 0.4
2009 Nov	103.5	- 2.2	102.0	- 1.8	99.3	- 2.9	105.2	- 3.8	133.3	+ 2.1	109.5	+ 2.4	117.1	+ 5.7	91.8	- 1.4
2009 Dec	118.7	- 1.2	116.9	- 1.8	115.6	- 0.9	130.9	+ 1.3	183.1	+ 1.0	109.3	+ 1.9	126.0	+ 1.4	80.6	- 3.0

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

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

X Economic conditions in Germany

6 Labour market *

Period	Employment 1			Employees 1		Persons in employment 2		Short-time workers 5	Persons employed under employment promotion schemes 6,7	Persons undergoing vocational further training 7	Unemployment 7		Unemployment rate 7,8 in %	Vacancies, 7 thousands			
	Thousands	Annual change		Thousands	Annual percentage change	Mining and manufacturing sector 3	Construction 4				Thousands	Thousands			Thousands	Thousands	Annual change, thousands
		in %	Thousands															Thousands
Germany																	
2007	39,724	+ 1.7	+ 650	35,288	+ 1.7	5,301	714	68	43	149	3,777	- 711	9.0	621			
2008	40,277	+ 1.4	+ 553	35,845	+ 1.6	10	706	102	40	171	3,268	- 509	7.8	569			
2009	40,265	± 0.0	- 12	35,852	+ 0.0	5,137	...	...	11	11	216	+ 155	8.2	486	
2009 Jan	39,924	+ 0.6	+ 233	...	...	5,229	671	574	36	190	3,489	- 171	8.3	485	
Feb	39,931	+ 0.5	+ 204	35,560	+ 0.6	5,219	666	1,082	31	197	3,552	- 66	8.5	506			
Mar	39,994	+ 0.3	+ 125	...	...	5,196	694	1,259	25	207	3,586	+ 78	8.6	507	
Apr	40,132	+ 0.2	+ 82	...	...	5,165	705	1,518	20	215	3,585	+ 171	8.6	495	
May	r 40,215	r + 0.0	r + 17	r 35,769	r + 0.2	5,137	708	1,534	17	229	12 3,458	12 + 175	12 13 8.2	490			
June	r 40,255	r - 0.1	r - 39	...	...	5,115	715	1,433	15	228	3,410	+ 250	8.1	484	
July	r 40,223	r - 0.2	r - 70	...	...	5,096	716	1,236	13	213	3,462	+ 252	8.2	484	
Aug	r 40,255	r - 0.2	r - 93	r 35,904	r - 0.2	5,092	723	1,050	11	201	3,472	+ 276	8.3	486			
Sep	r 40,518	r - 0.3	r - 138	...	...	5,100	726	1,074	9	218	3,346	+ 266	8.0	486	
Oct	r 40,676	r - 0.4	r - 166	...	...	5,076	717	...	7	231	3,229	+ 232	7.7	479	
Nov	r 40,638	r - 0.4	r - 158	36,173	- 0.4	5,061	714	...	11	6	11 234	+ 227	7.6	465			
Dec	14 40,416	14 - 0.3	14 - 139	...	...	5,035	...	...	11	5	11 227	+ 173	7.8	461
2010 Jan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	11 209	+ 129	8.6	457
Western Germany °																	
2007	.	.	.	.	.	4,684	529	52	9	103	2,486	- 521	7.5	489
2008	.	.	.	.	.	10 4,519	527	80	7	118	2,145	- 341	6.4	455
2009	.	.	.	.	.	4,519	...	...	11	4	11 150	+ 176	6.9	375
2009 Jan	.	.	.	.	.	4,604	...	462	6	132	2,306	- 76	6.9	382
Feb	.	.	.	.	.	4,594	...	910	6	138	2,348	+ 1	7.0	394
Mar	.	.	.	.	.	4,571	...	1,064	5	145	2,379	+ 108	7.1	390
Apr	.	.	.	.	.	4,543	...	1,318	5	151	2,400	+ 184	7.2	378
May	.	.	.	.	.	4,519	...	1,332	4	162	12 2,334	12 + 194	12 13 6.9	371
June	.	.	.	.	.	4,499	...	1,244	4	161	2,319	+ 245	6.9	370
July	.	.	.	.	.	4,483	...	1,070	4	151	2,368	+ 248	7.0	372
Aug	.	.	.	.	.	4,480	...	893	3	141	2,389	+ 281	7.1	374
Sep	.	.	.	.	.	4,486	...	926	3	151	2,307	+ 265	6.9	376
Oct	.	.	.	.	.	4,463	...	...	2	157	2,229	+ 239	6.6	372
Nov	.	.	.	.	.	4,449	...	...	11	2	11 158	+ 230	6.6	362
Dec	.	.	.	.	.	4,427	...	...	11	2	11 152	+ 189	6.7	362
2010 Jan	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	11	1	11 139	+ 163	7.4	353
Eastern Germany +																	
2007	.	.	.	.	.	617	185	16	33	46	1,291	- 190	15.1	133
2008	.	.	.	.	.	10 618	179	21	33	53	1,123	- 167	13.1	113
2009	.	.	.	.	.	618	...	...	11	13	11 66	- 20	13.0	110
2009 Jan	.	.	.	.	.	625	...	105	30	59	1,182	- 94	13.9	103
Feb	.	.	.	.	.	626	...	158	25	59	1,204	- 66	14.1	112
Mar	.	.	.	.	.	624	...	177	20	61	1,207	- 29	14.2	116
Apr	.	.	.	.	.	622	...	184	16	64	1,185	- 13	13.9	117
May	.	.	.	.	.	618	...	186	13	67	12 1,124	12 - 19	12 13 13.3	119
June	.	.	.	.	.	616	...	175	11	66	1,091	+ 5	12.9	113
July	.	.	.	.	.	613	...	155	9	61	1,094	+ 4	12.9	112
Aug	.	.	.	.	.	612	...	148	8	60	1,082	- 5	12.8	112
Sep	.	.	.	.	.	614	...	140	7	68	1,040	+ 1	12.3	109
Oct	.	.	.	.	.	613	...	...	11	5	11 73	- 7	11.8	107
Nov	.	.	.	.	.	611	...	...	11	4	11 76	- 3	11.8	103
Dec	.	.	.	.	.	608	...	...	11	3	11 75	- 16	12.1	99
2010 Jan	2	70	1,148	- 34	13.5	104		

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. — ° Excluding West Berlin. — + Including West Berlin. — 1 Workplace concept; averages. — 2 Including active proprietors; monthly figures: end of month. — 3 Enterprises with at least 50 employees. — 4 The figures refer to enterprises from Nace Rev.2 items 41.2, 42, 43.1 and 43.9. — 5 Number within a given month; from January 2009, results for Germany contain data from operational reports, which cannot be assigned to a region. — 6 Employees involved in job creation schemes; up to December 2008 including employees in-

involved in structural adjustment measures (SAM). — 7 Mid-month level. — 8 Relative to the total civilian labour force. — 9 From January 2007, vacancies for seasonal workers are included only if they are based on non-specific employer requirements. — 10 From January 2008, based on Nace Rev.2 definitions, previously based on Nace Rev.1. — 11 Annualised data from the Federal Employment Agency based on information received so far. — 12 From May 2009, unemployed excluding persons formally on the books of private employment agencies. — 13 From May 2009, calculated on the basis of new labour force figures. — 14 Initial preliminary estimate by the Federal Statistical Office.

X Economic conditions in Germany

8 Households' income *

Period	Gross wages and salaries 1		Net wages and salaries 2		Monetary social benefits received 3		Mass income 4		Disposable income 5		Saving 6		Saving ratio 7
	€ billion	Annual percentage change	€ billion	Annual percentage change	€ billion	Annual percentage change	€ billion	Annual percentage change	€ billion	Annual percentage change	€ billion	Annual percentage change	%
2001	902.0	2.1	590.0	3.6	353.8	4.1	943.9	3.8	1,389.5	3.9	130.9	6.2	9.4
2002	908.2	0.7	591.9	0.3	367.7	3.9	959.6	1.7	1,402.8	1.0	139.3	6.4	9.9
2003	908.3	0.0	589.0	- 0.5	378.3	2.9	967.2	0.8	1,431.8	2.1	147.2	5.6	10.3
2004	914.6	0.7	603.3	2.4	378.2	- 0.0	981.5	1.5	1,454.5	1.6	151.4	2.9	10.4
2005	912.1	- 0.3	602.4	- 0.2	378.6	0.1	981.0	- 0.1	1,481.0	1.8	155.6	2.7	10.5
2006	926.2	1.6	604.7	0.4	378.1	- 0.1	982.8	0.2	1,516.2	2.4	160.0	2.8	10.5
2007	957.8	3.4	623.0	3.0	372.8	- 1.4	995.9	1.3	1,541.1	1.6	165.7	3.6	10.8
2008	995.8	4.0	642.7	3.2	374.4	0.4	1,017.1	2.1	1,588.2	3.1	178.5	7.7	11.2
2008 Q2	240.8	4.0	152.1	3.1	93.2	0.2	245.3	2.0	394.1	3.9	42.1	9.1	10.7
Q3	248.3	4.4	164.7	3.9	93.3	0.2	258.0	2.5	395.6	3.5	37.5	8.5	9.5
Q4	275.6	3.5	176.3	2.4	93.2	0.8	269.5	1.8	402.2	1.3	40.5	6.9	10.1
2009 Q1	232.6	0.7	148.6	- 0.7	98.7	4.3	247.3	1.2	398.3	0.5	59.8	2.3	15.0
Q2	239.6	- 0.5	150.5	- 1.0	101.2	8.5	251.7	2.6	396.7	0.7	42.0	- 0.0	10.6
Q3	246.4	- 0.8	163.4	- 0.8	102.1	9.4	265.5	2.9	396.4	0.2	38.4	2.2	9.7

Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in November 2009. — * Households including non-profit institutions serving households. — 1 Residence concept. — 2 After deducting the wage tax payable on gross wages and salaries and employees' contributions to the social security funds. — 3 Social security benefits in cash from the social security funds, central, state and local government and foreign countries, pension payments (net), private funded social benefits, less social contributions on social benefits, consumption-related taxes and public charges. — 4 Net wages and salaries

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

9 Pay rates (overall economy)

Period	Index of negotiated wages 1								Memo item: Wages and salaries per employee 3	
	on an hourly basis		on a monthly basis				Basic pay rates 2			
			Total		Total excluding one-off payments					
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	
2002	104.6	2.6	104.5	2.6	104.5	2.2	104.4	2.2	103.2	1.3
2003	106.7	2.0	106.6	2.0	106.7	2.1	106.9	2.4	104.5	1.3
2004	107.9	1.1	108.0	1.3	108.1	1.3	108.6	1.6	105.1	0.6
2005	108.9	0.9	109.1	1.1	109.1	0.9	109.8	1.0	105.4	0.3
2006	109.9	1.0	110.5	1.2	110.0	0.8	110.7	0.9	106.4	0.9
2007	111.2	1.2	111.9	1.3	111.6	1.5	112.3	1.5	108.1	1.6
2008	114.3	2.8	115.1	2.8	114.9	3.0	115.9	3.2	110.5	2.3
2009	116.9	2.3	117.8	2.3	117.8	2.5	119.0	2.7	.	.
2008 Q3	117.1	3.0	117.9	3.0	117.4	2.9	116.4	3.2	110.0	2.7
Q4	129.0	3.6	129.9	3.7	129.2	2.9	116.7	3.1	120.7	2.1
2009 Q1	108.2	3.1	109.0	3.1	108.9	2.7	117.9	2.8	103.9	0.0
Q2	109.0	2.7	109.8	2.8	110.0	2.7	118.9	2.8	106.5	- 0.7
Q3	119.6	2.1	120.4	2.1	120.4	2.6	119.4	2.6	109.5	- 0.4
Q4	130.9	1.5	131.9	1.5	132.1	2.2	119.8	2.6	.	.
2009 June	109.1	2.7	109.9	2.7	110.0	2.6	119.1	2.6	.	.
July	139.3	2.2	140.3	2.2	140.7	2.6	119.3	2.5	.	.
Aug	109.1	0.9	109.9	0.9	110.2	2.5	119.4	2.6	.	.
Sep	110.3	3.2	111.1	3.2	110.4	2.6	119.6	2.6	.	.
Oct	109.5	2.7	110.3	2.7	110.5	2.6	119.7	2.7	.	.
Nov	171.2	2.1	172.5	2.1	172.8	1.9	119.8	2.6	.	.
Dec	112.0	- 0.6	112.8	- 0.6	112.9	2.2	119.9	2.6	.	.

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

(13th monthly salary payment) and retirement provisions). — 3 Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in November 2009.

XI External sector
1 Major items of the balance of payments of the euro area *

€ million

Item	2006	2007	2008	2009					
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Sep	Oct	Nov
A Current account	- 10,206	+ 10,650	- 143,270	- 37,999	- 21,665	- 2,683	- 5,863	- 3,919	+ 101
1 Goods									
Exports (fob)	1,396,356	1,516,507	1,581,023	307,821	312,066	322,905	111,384	117,582	115,524
Imports (fob)	1,385,655	1,470,519	1,592,387	315,559	298,956	309,653	109,948	111,383	108,761
Balance	+ 10,697	+ 45,986	- 11,365	- 7,737	+ 13,110	+ 13,251	+ 1,435	+ 6,199	+ 6,763
2 Services									
Receipts	441,215	491,762	509,886	108,759	113,247	123,965	40,621	40,198	36,480
Expenditure	399,622	443,460	469,248	108,302	105,977	111,199	36,845	36,215	34,643
Balance	+ 41,592	+ 48,304	+ 40,637	+ 458	+ 7,270	+ 12,767	+ 3,776	+ 3,983	+ 1,837
3 Income	+ 17,271	+ 2,775	- 74,431	- 2,329	- 25,121	- 5,780	- 3,399	+ 535	- 1,281
4 Current transfers									
Transfers from non-residents	91,590	91,291	88,832	25,717	21,105	14,632	5,093	3,986	7,685
Transfers to non-residents	171,361	177,705	186,942	54,106	38,027	37,553	12,769	18,621	14,902
Balance	- 79,771	- 86,415	- 98,112	- 28,391	- 16,923	- 22,922	- 7,676	- 14,635	- 7,217
B Capital account	+ 9,137	+ 5,037	+ 10,001	+ 1,384	+ 2,210	+ 1,497	- 6	+ 293	+ 1,180
C Financial account (net capital exports: -)	- 9,107	- 1,239	+ 163,925	+ 55,760	+ 13,923	+ 13,987	+ 32,977	+ 4,450	- 638
1 Direct investment	- 160,216	- 72,894	- 189,046	- 58,822	- 4,293	- 24,251	- 29,899	- 1,956	- 345
By resident units abroad	- 417,577	- 481,212	- 326,522	- 100,117	- 97,480	- 59,239	- 30,175	- 27,943	- 9,670
By non-resident units in the euro area	+ 257,364	+ 408,320	+ 137,472	+ 41,295	+ 93,187	+ 34,989	+ 277	+ 25,987	+ 9,326
2 Portfolio investment	+ 188,706	+ 151,259	+ 350,520	+ 129,870	+ 82,779	+ 83,362	+ 79,839	+ 17,087	- 14,908
By resident units abroad	- 519,829	- 436,689	+ 8,981	+ 71,182	- 62,248	- 41,986	+ 24,787	- 15,704	- 11,024
Equity	- 156,090	- 64,203	+ 101,796	+ 38,147	- 9,291	- 36,721	- 8,140	- 7,998	- 9,079
Bonds and notes	- 300,513	- 291,518	- 95,350	+ 56,070	- 32,898	- 27,448	+ 22,684	- 4,224	- 19,874
Money market instruments	- 63,224	- 80,967	+ 2,534	- 23,035	- 20,061	+ 22,183	+ 10,243	- 3,482	+ 17,929
By non-resident units in the euro area	+ 708,533	+ 587,950	+ 341,541	+ 58,688	+ 145,026	+ 125,349	+ 55,052	+ 32,791	- 3,885
Equity	+ 246,612	+ 157,934	- 124,839	- 51,284	+ 47,833	+ 78,649	- 18,131	- 26,128	- 427
Bonds and notes	+ 481,318	+ 367,109	+ 250,034	+ 90,389	+ 44,641	- 12,875	+ 44,544	+ 36,973	+ 9,694
Money market instruments	- 19,397	+ 62,907	+ 216,347	+ 19,581	+ 52,551	+ 59,575	+ 28,639	+ 21,946	- 13,151
3 Financial derivatives	- 610	- 64,577	- 65,723	- 5,296	+ 18,849	- 4,157	- 1,365	+ 920	- 676
4 Other investment	- 35,697	- 9,943	+ 72,106	- 15,667	- 80,983	- 41,302	- 18,868	- 10,973	+ 14,944
Eurosysteem	+ 29,166	+ 69,367	+ 290,013	- 73,999	- 96,302	- 36,840	- 18,433	- 10,182	- 1,510
General government	+ 8,888	+ 6,647	+ 16,113	- 10,174	+ 1,434	+ 6,455	+ 3,101	+ 6,205	- 2,767
MFIs (excluding the Eurosystem)	- 38,425	+ 78,482	- 130,817	+ 123,705	+ 8,892	+ 4,403	+ 17,783	+ 921	- 403
Long-term	- 55,584	- 112,467	- 226,748	- 19,558	- 32,450	+ 5,593	+ 14,957	+ 12,151	- 11,952
Short-term	+ 17,156	+ 190,945	+ 95,933	+ 143,262	+ 41,341	- 1,192	+ 2,826	- 11,230	+ 11,549
Other sectors	- 35,327	- 164,438	- 103,210	- 55,199	+ 4,993	- 15,320	- 21,320	- 7,918	+ 19,623
5 Reserve assets (Increase: -)	- 1,290	- 5,087	- 3,934	+ 5,676	- 2,430	+ 335	+ 3,270	- 629	+ 347
D Errors and omissions	+ 10,179	- 14,448	- 30,659	- 19,145	+ 5,533	- 12,802	- 27,108	- 825	- 644

* Source: European Central Bank.

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

€ million

Period	Services							Other services			Compensation of employees ⁵	Investment income
	Total	Travel ¹	Transportation ²	Financial services	Patents and licences	Government services ³	Total	of which				
								Services of self-employed persons ⁴	Construction and assembly work, repairs			
2005	- 25,677	- 36,317	+ 6,356	+ 1,622	- 1,203	+ 3,688	+ 177	- 1,638	+ 3,086	- 1,285	+ 26,182	
2006	- 13,985	- 32,771	+ 5,690	+ 2,185	- 1,861	+ 3,736	+ 9,037	- 1,795	+ 3,885	- 685	+ 46,790	
2007	- 13,312	- 34,324	+ 6,730	+ 2,854	- 2,167	+ 3,310	+ 10,285	- 1,966	+ 2,875	+ 449	+ 50,194	
2008	- 12,682	- 34,646	+ 7,802	+ 3,916	- 2,129	+ 2,338	+ 10,036	- 1,585	+ 2,277	+ 654	+ 44,092	
2009	- 15,755	- 35,413	+ 5,922	+ 3,919	- 613	+ 2,400	+ 8,030	- 1,167	+ 1,934	+ 488	+ 42,830	
2008 Q2	- 3,656	- 8,686	+ 1,849	+ 656	- 359	+ 595	+ 2,288	- 338	+ 576	+ 132	+ 630	
Q3	- 7,778	- 14,722	+ 2,205	+ 804	- 795	+ 645	+ 4,084	- 319	+ 807	- 331	+ 14,655	
Q4	- 370	- 5,228	+ 2,114	+ 1,572	- 271	+ 539	+ 904	- 503	+ 357	+ 199	+ 14,613	
2009 Q1	- 3,752	- 5,926	+ 2,020	+ 837	- 1,167	+ 625	- 141	- 361	+ 255	+ 599	+ 12,813	
Q2	- 3,770	- 8,741	+ 1,751	+ 819	- 379	+ 618	+ 2,161	- 262	+ 392	+ 145	+ 1,818	
Q3	- 9,594	- 15,141	+ 1,036	+ 723	+ 32	+ 611	+ 3,145	- 271	+ 525	- 384	+ 13,981	
Q4	+ 1,362	- 5,605	+ 1,115	+ 1,541	+ 901	+ 546	+ 2,865	- 273	+ 762	+ 128	+ 14,218	
2009 Feb	- 309	- 1,768	+ 778	+ 284	+ 143	+ 168	+ 85	- 109	+ 149	+ 203	+ 4,730	
Mar	- 725	- 2,662	+ 667	+ 359	+ 25	+ 311	+ 574	- 116	+ 91	+ 228	+ 4,781	
Apr	- 695	- 2,309	+ 713	+ 361	- 218	+ 215	+ 543	- 94	+ 167	+ 55	- 345	
May	- 682	- 2,848	+ 580	+ 234	+ 0	+ 200	+ 1,151	- 78	- 94	+ 45	- 2,461	
June	- 2,394	- 3,584	+ 458	+ 224	- 161	+ 202	+ 467	- 90	+ 320	+ 45	+ 4,624	
July	- 3,246	- 4,578	+ 506	+ 251	- 140	+ 175	+ 541	- 101	+ 298	- 135	+ 4,609	
Aug	- 4,299	- 5,917	+ 240	+ 257	+ 239	+ 221	+ 661	- 96	+ 96	- 125	+ 4,631	
Sep	- 2,049	- 4,645	+ 290	+ 214	- 67	+ 215	+ 1,944	- 74	+ 131	- 124	+ 4,741	
Oct	- 1,333	- 3,610	+ 315	+ 382	- 82	+ 175	+ 1,488	- 66	+ 364	+ 18	+ 4,964	
Nov	+ 496	- 1,235	+ 339	+ 325	+ 369	+ 206	+ 493	- 100	+ 148	+ 25	+ 4,930	
Dec	+ 2,199	- 760	+ 461	+ 834	+ 615	+ 165	+ 884	- 107	+ 249	+ 85	+ 4,324	

1 From January 2001, figures subject to significant uncertainty. — 2 Excluding the expenditure on freight included in the cif import figure. — 3 Including the receipts from foreign military agencies for goods and ser-

vices supplied. — 4 Engineering and other technical services, research and development, commercial services, etc. — 5 Wages and salaries.

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

€ million

Period	Total	Public ¹				Private ¹		
		Total	International organisations ²		Other current transfers ³	Total	Workers' remittances	Other current transfers
			Total	of which European Communities				
2005	- 28,712	- 17,588	- 16,264	- 14,687	+ 1,324	- 11,124	- 2,926	- 8,198
2006	- 27,148	- 14,512	- 14,900	- 13,356	+ 388	- 12,637	- 2,927	- 9,710
2007	- 31,594	- 16,264	- 18,662	- 16,890	+ 2,398	- 15,329	- 3,005	- 12,324
2008	- 33,088	- 16,805	- 19,545	- 17,556	+ 2,739	- 16,283	- 3,122	- 13,161
2009	- 32,968	- 17,684	- 17,599	- 15,437	- 85	- 15,284	- 3,022	- 12,261
2008 Q2	- 5,146	- 774	- 4,836	- 4,310	+ 4,061	- 4,371	- 781	- 3,591
Q3	- 9,027	- 4,843	- 4,416	- 3,998	- 427	- 4,185	- 781	- 3,404
Q4	- 6,759	- 2,709	- 1,987	- 1,598	- 721	- 4,051	- 781	- 3,270
2009 Q1	- 13,193	- 9,041	- 8,553	- 7,844	- 488	- 4,151	- 762	- 3,390
Q2	- 3,315	+ 510	- 2,100	- 1,645	+ 2,611	- 3,825	- 753	- 3,072
Q3	- 8,650	- 5,036	- 4,119	- 3,598	- 917	- 3,614	- 753	- 2,861
Q4	- 7,810	- 4,117	- 2,826	- 2,350	- 1,291	- 3,693	- 753	- 2,939
2009 Feb	- 5,269	- 4,075	- 3,737	- 3,553	- 338	- 1,194	- 255	- 939
Mar	- 3,637	- 2,284	- 2,165	- 1,961	- 119	- 1,353	- 251	- 1,101
Apr	- 2,281	- 950	- 2,053	- 1,920	+ 1,103	- 1,331	- 251	- 1,080
May	- 973	+ 331	- 1,354	- 1,266	+ 1,685	- 1,304	- 251	- 1,053
June	- 61	+ 1,129	+ 1,307	+ 1,541	- 178	- 1,190	- 251	- 939
July	- 2,676	- 1,395	- 1,111	- 872	- 285	- 1,281	- 251	- 1,030
Aug	- 3,055	- 1,928	- 1,546	- 1,369	- 382	- 1,128	- 251	- 877
Sep	- 2,918	- 1,713	- 1,463	- 1,356	- 250	- 1,206	- 251	- 954
Oct	- 5,216	- 4,084	- 3,557	- 3,350	- 527	- 1,132	- 251	- 881
Nov	- 3,870	- 2,628	- 2,077	- 1,991	- 551	- 1,243	- 251	- 992
Dec	+ 1,276	+ 2,595	+ 2,808	+ 2,991	- 213	- 1,318	- 251	- 1,067

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

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

6 Capital transfers
(balances)

€ million

Period	Total ⁴	Public ¹	Private ¹
2006	- 252	- 1,947	+ 1,695
2007	+ 134	- 2,036	+ 2,170
2008	- 90	- 1,784	+ 1,694
2009	+ 339	- 1,624	+ 1,963
2008 Q2	+ 324	- 361	+ 685
Q3	- 289	- 368	+ 79
Q4	- 643	- 785	+ 142
2009 Q1	+ 34	- 400	+ 434
Q2	+ 305	- 300	+ 605
Q3	- 151	- 353	+ 202
Q4	+ 151	- 571	+ 722
2009 Feb	- 83	- 121	+ 38
Mar	+ 164	- 159	+ 323
Apr	+ 317	- 102	+ 419
May	+ 99	- 90	+ 190
June	- 112	- 108	- 4
July	- 171	- 115	- 56
Aug	- 7	- 98	+ 91
Sep	+ 27	- 140	+ 167
Oct	- 234	- 145	- 88
Nov	+ 93	- 194	+ 287
Dec	+ 292	- 231	+ 523

XI External sector
7 Financial account of the Federal Republic of Germany

€ million

Item	2007	2008	2009	2009						
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Oct	Nov	Dec
I Net German investment abroad (Increase/capital exports: -)	- 695,904	- 241,260	- 22,857	+ 46,047	- 75,293	+ 34,002	- 27,613	- 20,583	- 22,423	+ 15,393
1 Direct investment 1	- 131,177	- 106,813	- 39,709	- 9,387	- 17,466	- 17,538	+ 4,682	- 4,869	- 1,969	+ 11,520
Equity capital	- 49,448	- 60,334	- 44,451	- 18,737	- 13,439	- 14,763	+ 2,488	- 737	- 402	+ 3,626
Reinvested earnings 2	- 36,741	- 27,648	- 18,160	- 6,738	- 2,845	- 5,446	- 3,130	- 1,817	- 1,539	+ 226
Other capital transactions of German direct investors	- 44,988	- 18,831	+ 22,901	+ 16,088	- 1,182	+ 2,671	+ 5,325	- 2,315	- 28	+ 7,668
2 Portfolio investment	- 145,507	+ 27,871	- 74,450	- 7,073	- 28,272	- 18,101	- 21,005	- 7,049	- 12,940	- 1,016
Shares 3	+ 23,056	+ 39,177	- 1,565	+ 571	- 1,410	- 114	- 613	+ 2,365	- 408	- 2,571
Mutual fund shares 4	- 41,586	- 8,606	- 1,683	- 136	- 1,147	- 860	+ 460	- 2,164	- 1,291	+ 3,914
Bonds and notes 5	- 105,260	- 20,195	- 82,732	- 13,433	- 28,150	- 19,687	- 21,463	- 4,118	- 10,585	- 6,760
Money market instruments	- 21,718	+ 17,496	+ 11,531	+ 5,925	+ 2,435	+ 2,559	+ 612	- 3,132	- 657	+ 4,400
3 Financial derivatives 6	- 85,939	- 25,559	- 2,997	+ 2,912	+ 709	- 5,839	- 778	- 454	- 2,127	+ 1,803
4 Other investment	- 332,327	- 134,751	+ 91,099	+ 59,274	- 30,305	+ 73,211	- 11,081	- 7,561	- 6,909	+ 3,389
MFIs 7,8	- 224,876	- 73,931	+ 176,624	+ 104,777	+ 1,597	+ 71,039	- 789	- 22,351	+ 7,156	+ 14,405
Long-term	- 96,840	- 144,313	+ 25,849	- 70	- 15,926	+ 18,193	+ 23,653	+ 9,804	+ 7,261	+ 6,588
Short-term	- 128,036	+ 70,382	+ 150,774	+ 104,847	+ 17,523	+ 52,846	- 24,442	- 32,154	- 105	+ 7,817
Enterprises and households	- 50,152	- 19,021	- 26,296	- 15,463	+ 3,149	- 4,019	- 9,964	- 9,536	- 3,380	+ 2,952
Long-term	- 46,973	- 18,697	- 13,995	- 1,029	+ 3,323	- 10,837	- 5,452	- 5,442	- 5,086	+ 5,076
Short-term 7	- 3,179	- 324	- 12,302	- 14,433	- 174	+ 6,819	- 4,512	- 4,094	+ 1,706	- 2,124
General government	+ 8,425	+ 2,801	+ 2,040	+ 4,972	- 15,679	+ 14,173	- 1,426	- 368	- 4,247	+ 3,188
Long-term	+ 309	- 334	- 617	- 348	- 389	- 30	+ 150	- 33	- 19	+ 203
Short-term 7	+ 8,117	+ 3,135	+ 2,657	+ 5,320	- 15,289	+ 14,203	- 1,577	- 334	- 4,228	+ 2,986
Bundesbank	- 65,724	- 44,600	- 61,267	- 35,012	- 19,372	- 7,982	+ 1,099	+ 24,694	- 6,438	- 17,156
5 Change in reserve assets at transaction values (Increase:-)	- 953	- 2,008	+ 3,200	+ 321	+ 41	+ 2,269	+ 569	- 651	+ 1,522	- 302
II Net foreign investment in Germany (Increase/capital imports: +)	+ 458,624	+ 35,862	- 108,009	- 43,092	+ 26,769	- 47,017	- 44,668	+ 6,670	+ 287	- 51,625
1 Direct investment 1	+ 41,211	+ 14,526	+ 19,578	+ 1,430	+ 9,058	+ 9,095	- 5	+ 1,434	+ 1,696	- 3,135
Equity capital	+ 32,101	+ 12,406	+ 7,908	+ 3,730	- 451	+ 3,820	+ 809	+ 67	- 141	+ 883
Reinvested earnings 2	- 305	+ 4,336	+ 3,240	+ 2,578	+ 693	+ 964	- 996	+ 164	+ 547	- 1,707
Other capital transactions of foreign direct investors	+ 9,415	- 2,217	+ 8,430	- 4,878	+ 8,816	+ 4,311	+ 182	+ 1,203	+ 1,290	- 2,311
2 Portfolio investment	+ 297,880	+ 15,997	+ 29,429	- 3,300	+ 34,878	+ 1,182	- 3,331	+ 2,148	+ 6,808	- 12,288
Shares 3	+ 39,189	- 49,282	+ 4,535	- 8,210	- 595	+ 14,120	- 779	+ 2,164	- 1,720	- 1,223
Mutual fund shares	+ 3,939	- 5,822	+ 858	+ 292	- 46	- 641	+ 1,253	- 529	+ 1,024	+ 758
Bonds and notes 5	+ 203,298	+ 23,258	- 48,893	- 17,650	+ 3,740	- 26,272	- 8,711	- 7,479	+ 7,211	- 8,443
Money market instruments	+ 51,454	+ 47,843	+ 72,929	+ 22,268	+ 31,779	+ 13,975	+ 4,907	+ 7,992	+ 294	- 3,380
3 Other investment	+ 119,533	+ 5,340	- 157,016	- 41,223	- 17,167	- 57,294	- 41,332	+ 3,087	- 8,217	- 36,202
MFIs 7,8	+ 73,218	- 58,481	- 115,399	- 21,117	- 11,648	- 45,741	- 36,894	+ 1,808	- 6,676	- 32,026
Long-term	- 14,195	+ 11,592	- 24,376	- 3,539	- 3,816	- 4,565	- 12,456	- 2,521	- 4,861	- 5,074
Short-term	+ 87,413	- 70,073	- 91,024	- 17,578	- 7,832	- 41,176	- 24,438	+ 4,329	- 1,815	- 26,952
Enterprises and households	+ 38,001	+ 43,262	- 14,709	- 8,406	- 4,316	- 10,815	+ 8,828	- 1,734	+ 556	+ 10,006
Long-term	+ 18,493	+ 23,339	- 8,531	- 3,005	+ 316	- 3,453	- 2,389	- 2,659	+ 894	- 624
Short-term 7	+ 19,508	+ 19,924	- 6,177	- 5,401	- 4,632	- 7,362	+ 11,217	+ 926	- 338	+ 10,630
General government	- 3,034	+ 6,207	- 5,126	+ 11,738	- 3,820	+ 711	- 13,754	+ 2,616	- 2,336	- 14,034
Long-term	- 2,759	+ 1,189	- 1,850	- 492	- 972	- 180	- 205	- 65	- 148	+ 8
Short-term 7	- 276	+ 7,396	- 3,276	+ 12,230	- 2,848	+ 891	- 13,549	+ 2,681	- 2,188	- 14,042
Bundesbank	+ 11,349	+ 14,351	- 21,782	- 23,439	+ 2,617	- 1,449	+ 489	+ 397	+ 240	- 148
III Financial account balance 9 (Net capital exports: -)	- 237,280	- 205,398	- 130,866	+ 2,954	- 48,524	- 13,015	- 72,281	- 13,914	- 22,135	- 36,232

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

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

8 External position of the Bundesbank *

DM million

End of year or month	Reserve assets and other claims on non-residents						Liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents				Net external position (col 1 less col 8)
	Total	Reserve assets				Loans and other claims on non- residents 3	Total	Liabilities arising from external trans- actions 4	Liabilities arising from liquidity Treasury discount paper		
		Total	Gold	Foreign currency balances 1	Reserve position in the Inter- national Monetary Fund and special drawing rights					Claims on the ECB 2 (net)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1996	120,985	119,544	13,688	72,364	11,445	22,048	1,441	15,604	15,604	-	105,381
1997	127,849	126,884	13,688	76,673	13,874	22,649	966	16,931	16,931	-	110,918
1998	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 °

€ million

End of year or month	Reserve assets and other claims on non-residents						Other claims on non-euro- area residents 1,3	Claims within the Eurosyst- em (net) 2	Other claims on residents in other euro-area member states	Liabilities vis-à-vis non- residents 3	Net external position (col 1 less col 9)
	Total	Reserve assets				Foreign currency reserves					
		Total	Gold and gold receivables	Reserve position in the Inter- national Monetary Fund and special drawing rights	Foreign currency reserves						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1999 Jan 4	95,316	93,940	29,312	8,461	56,167	140	1,225	11	8,169	87,146	
1999	141,958	93,039	32,287	8,332	52,420	9,162	39,746	11	6,179	135,779	
2000	100,762	93,815	32,676	7,762	53,377	313	6,620	14	6,592	94,170	
2001	76,147	93,215	35,005	8,721	49,489	312	17,385	5	8,752	67,396	
2002	103,948	85,002	36,208	8,272	40,522	312	18,466	167	9,005	94,942	
2003	95,394	76,680	36,533	7,609	32,538	312	17,945	456	10,443	84,951	
2004	93,110	71,335	35,495	6,548	29,292	312	20,796	667	7,935	85,175	
2005	130,268	86,181	47,924	4,549	33,708	350	42,830	906	6,285	123,983	
2006	104,389	84,765	53,114	3,011	28,640	350	18,344	931	4,819	99,570	
2007	179,492	92,545	62,433	2,418	27,694	350	84,064	2,534	16,005	163,488	
2008	230,775	99,185	68,194	3,285	27,705	350	128,668	2,573	30,169	200,607	
2009	323,286	125,541	83,939	15,626	25,977	350	189,936	7,460	9,126	314,160	
2008 Aug	217,137	93,048	62,296	2,539	28,213	350	121,103	2,636	26,641	190,496	
Sep	215,889	99,936	68,808	2,623	28,504	350	112,975	2,628	26,756	189,133	
Oct	183,398	97,415	62,655	2,773	31,987	350	83,214	2,419	38,598	144,801	
Nov	213,908	104,612	70,131	3,476	31,005	350	106,395	2,551	33,778	180,130	
Dec	230,775	99,185	68,194	3,285	27,705	350	128,668	2,573	30,169	200,607	
2009 Jan	258,620	109,963	78,633	3,462	27,869	350	145,706	2,601	21,988	236,631	
Feb	275,770	113,507	81,893	3,455	28,159	350	159,318	2,594	16,983	258,786	
Mar	274,458	107,809	75,726	3,463	28,620	350	163,681	2,618	7,527	266,931	
Apr	272,318	105,577	73,476	3,482	28,619	350	163,774	2,618	8,538	263,781	
May	261,878	107,375	75,646	4,599	27,130	350	151,664	2,490	9,175	252,703	
June	290,738	104,691	72,955	4,493	27,243	350	183,052	2,645	10,121	280,617	
July	282,460	104,931	72,586	4,694	27,651	350	173,956	3,222	7,900	274,560	
Aug	291,882	115,309	72,998	15,186	27,124	350	171,719	4,506	8,972	282,910	
Sep	314,396	116,785	74,913	16,268	25,604	350	191,035	6,227	8,641	305,756	
Oct	292,775	119,584	77,320	16,163	26,101	350	166,341	6,500	9,038	283,737	
Nov	306,623	126,129	85,449	15,385	25,295	350	172,779	7,366	9,274	297,349	
Dec	323,286	125,541	83,939	15,626	25,977	350	189,936	7,460	9,126	314,160	
2010 Jan	326,161	127,966	84,917	15,974	27,076	350	189,759	8,086	10,066	316,095	

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

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

11 ECB euro reference exchange rates of selected currencies *

EUR 1 = currency units ...

Yearly or monthly average	Australia AUD	Canada CAD	China CNY 1	Denmark DKK	Japan JPY	Norway NOK	Sweden SEK	Switzerland CHF	United Kingdom GBP	United States USD
1999	1.6523	1.5840	.	7.4355	121.32	8.3104	8.8075	1.6003	0.65874	1.0658
2000	1.5889	1.3706	2 7.6168	7.4538	99.47	8.1129	8.4452	1.5579	0.60948	0.9236
2001	1.7319	1.3864	7.4131	7.4521	108.68	8.0484	9.2551	1.5105	0.62187	0.8956
2002	1.7376	1.4838	7.8265	7.4305	118.06	7.5086	9.1611	1.4670	0.62883	0.9456
2003	1.7379	1.5817	9.3626	7.4307	130.97	8.0033	9.1242	1.5212	0.69199	1.1312
2004	1.6905	1.6167	10.2967	7.4399	134.44	8.3697	9.1243	1.5438	0.67866	1.2439
2005	1.6320	1.5087	10.1955	7.4518	136.85	8.0092	9.2822	1.5483	0.68380	1.2441
2006	1.6668	1.4237	10.0096	7.4591	146.02	8.0472	9.2544	1.5729	0.68173	1.2556
2007	1.6348	1.4678	10.4178	7.4506	161.25	8.0165	9.2501	1.6427	0.68434	1.3705
2008	1.7416	1.5594	10.2236	7.4560	152.45	8.2237	9.6152	1.5874	0.79628	1.4708
2009	1.7727	1.5850	9.5277	7.4462	130.34	8.7278	10.6191	1.5100	0.89094	1.3948
2008 Apr	1.6933	1.5965	11.0237	7.4603	161.56	7.9629	9.3699	1.5964	0.79487	1.5751
May	1.6382	1.5530	10.8462	7.4609	162.31	7.8648	9.3106	1.6247	0.79209	1.5557
June	1.6343	1.5803	10.7287	7.4586	166.26	7.9915	9.3739	1.6139	0.79152	1.5553
July	1.6386	1.5974	10.7809	7.4599	168.45	8.0487	9.4566	1.6193	0.79308	1.5770
Aug	1.6961	1.5765	10.2609	7.4595	163.63	7.9723	9.3984	1.6212	0.79279	1.4975
Sep	1.7543	1.5201	9.8252	7.4583	153.20	8.1566	9.5637	1.5942	0.79924	1.4370
Oct	1.9345	1.5646	9.1071	7.4545	133.52	8.5928	9.8506	1.5194	0.78668	1.3322
Nov	1.9381	1.5509	8.6950	7.4485	123.28	8.8094	10.1275	1.5162	0.83063	1.2732
Dec	2.0105	1.6600	9.2205	7.4503	122.51	9.4228	10.7538	1.5393	0.90448	1.3449
2009 Jan	1.9633	1.6233	9.0496	7.4519	119.73	9.2164	10.7264	1.4935	0.91819	1.3239
Feb	1.9723	1.5940	8.7406	7.4514	118.30	8.7838	10.9069	1.4904	0.88691	1.2785
Mar	1.9594	1.6470	8.9210	7.4509	127.65	8.8388	11.1767	1.5083	0.91966	1.3050
Apr	1.8504	1.6188	9.0110	7.4491	130.25	8.7867	10.8796	1.5147	0.89756	1.3190
May	1.7831	1.5712	9.3157	7.4468	131.85	8.7943	10.5820	1.5118	0.88445	1.3650
June	1.7463	1.5761	9.5786	7.4457	135.39	8.9388	10.8713	1.5148	0.85670	1.4016
July	1.7504	1.5824	9.6246	7.4458	133.09	8.9494	10.8262	1.5202	0.86092	1.4088
Aug	1.7081	1.5522	9.7485	7.4440	135.31	8.6602	10.2210	1.5236	0.86265	1.4268
Sep	1.6903	1.5752	9.9431	7.4428	133.14	8.5964	10.1976	1.5148	0.89135	1.4562
Oct	1.6341	1.5619	10.1152	7.4438	133.91	8.3596	10.3102	1.5138	0.91557	1.4816
Nov	1.6223	1.5805	10.1827	7.4415	132.97	8.4143	10.3331	1.5105	0.89892	1.4914
Dec	1.6185	1.5397	9.9777	7.4419	131.21	8.4066	10.4085	1.5021	0.89972	1.4614
2010 Jan	1.5624	1.4879	9.7436	7.4424	130.34	8.1817	10.1939	1.4765	0.88305	1.4272

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

1 Up to March 2005, ECB indicative rates. — 2 Average from 13 January to 29 December 2000.

12 Irrevocable euro conversion rates in Stage III of European Economic and Monetary Union

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

XI External sector

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

1999 Q1 = 100

Zeit	Effective exchange rate of the Euro						Indicators of the German economy's price competitiveness						
	EER-21 1				EER-41 2		Based on the deflators of total sales 3				Based on consumer price indices		
	Nominal	In real terms based on consumer price indices	In real terms based on the deflators of gross domestic product 3	In real terms based on unit labour costs of national economy 3	Nominal	In real terms based on consumer price indices	23 selected industrial countries 4			36 countries 5 6	23 selected industrial countries 4	36 countries 5	56 countries 7
							Total	Euro-area countries	Non-euro-area countries				
1999	96.1	96.0	95.8	96.5	96.5	95.8	97.7	99.5	95.6	97.6	98.1	98.0	97.6
2000	86.8	86.5	85.8	85.5	87.9	85.8	91.6	97.2	85.1	91.0	92.8	91.8	90.8
2001	87.3	87.0	86.3	84.4	90.2	86.9	91.4	96.0	85.9	90.5	92.9	91.3	90.8
2002	89.7	90.1	89.2	87.3	94.7	90.5	92.1	95.2	88.5	91.1	93.6	92.0	91.9
2003	100.3	101.2	100.0	97.7	106.6	101.4	95.6	94.2	97.5	94.9	97.3	96.6	96.9
2004	104.2	105.1	102.8	101.7	111.2	105.0	96.1	93.1	100.1	95.3	98.8	98.2	98.6
2005	102.7	103.7	101.0	99.3	109.2	102.5	94.9	91.7	99.2	93.5	98.9	97.4	97.3
2006	102.6	103.7	100.3	98.5	109.3	101.9	94.0	90.2	99.1	92.4	99.1	97.2	96.8
2007	106.3	106.8	102.7	100.6	113.0	104.2	95.4	89.5	103.6	93.5	101.7	99.2	98.7
2008	110.5	P 110.1	105.7	104.3	118.0	P 107.1	96.0	88.1	107.2	P 93.7	103.5	100.1	99.6
2009	111.7	P 110.6	...	...	120.6	P 107.9	...	...	...	...	102.8	100.0	99.7
2006 May	103.1	104.2	100.9	99.0	109.9	102.6	94.2	90.4	99.3	92.7	99.1	97.4	97.1
2006 June	103.3	104.4			110.5	103.2					99.2	97.6	97.4
2006 July	103.6	104.8			110.6	103.4					99.3	97.7	97.5
2006 Aug	103.6	104.7	100.7	99.3	110.6	103.2	94.0	89.9	99.5	92.5	99.2	97.4	97.2
2006 Sep	103.4	104.4			110.4	102.8					99.0	97.3	97.0
2006 Oct	102.8	103.8			109.7	102.0					99.2	97.2	96.9
2006 Nov	103.4	104.2	100.5	98.4	110.4	102.5	94.2	89.8	100.1	92.4	99.7	97.6	97.3
2006 Dec	104.4	105.0			111.5	103.3					100.2	98.0	97.7
2007 Jan	103.8	104.5			110.6	102.5					100.3	98.1	97.6
2007 Feb	104.3	104.9	101.3	98.9	111.0	102.7	95.0	90.1	101.5	93.1	100.5	98.3	97.8
2007 Mar	105.0	105.5			111.9	103.4					100.7	98.4	98.0
2007 Apr	105.9	106.7			112.7	104.3					101.4	99.0	98.5
2007 May	106.0	106.6	102.5	100.3	112.5	104.0	95.6	89.9	103.4	93.6	101.6	99.1	98.5
2007 June	105.6	106.2			112.0	103.5					101.3	98.8	98.2
2007 July	106.2	106.8			112.6	104.0					101.9	99.2	98.6
2007 Aug	105.8	106.2	102.6	100.2	112.6	103.7	95.3	89.2	103.6	93.3	101.4	98.8	98.3
2007 Sep	106.8	107.2			113.5	104.5					102.1	99.4	99.0
2007 Oct	107.9	108.1			114.4	105.1					102.6	99.8	99.2
2007 Nov	109.4	109.6	104.3	102.9	116.2	106.7	95.9	88.7	106.0	93.8	103.6	100.8	100.3
2007 Dec	109.5	109.4			116.0	106.2					103.5	100.5	99.9
2008 Jan	110.1	109.9			116.6	106.7					103.5	100.5	99.9
2008 Feb	109.8	109.2	105.8	104.3	116.5	106.1	96.6	88.7	107.7	94.3	103.5	100.2	99.6
2008 Mar	112.6	112.3			119.9	109.4					104.7	101.6	101.3
2008 Apr	113.7	113.2			121.2	110.2					105.0	101.6	101.3
2008 May	113.2	112.9	108.2	107.1	120.5	109.6	97.6	88.3	110.9	95.0	104.9	101.5	101.0
2008 June	113.0	112.7			120.4	109.5					104.8	101.2	100.7
2008 July	113.2	P 112.7			120.6	P 109.5					105.3	101.3	100.8
2008 Aug	110.9	P 110.3	106.3	104.6	117.8	P 106.7	96.5	87.8	108.9	P 93.8	104.0	100.1	99.3
2008 Sep	109.3	P 108.5			116.4	P 105.3					103.0	99.3	98.6
2008 Oct	105.8	P 105.2			113.8	P 102.8					100.5	97.3	96.9
2008 Nov	105.0	P 104.5	102.4	101.3	113.0	P 102.0	93.4	87.7	101.2	P 91.5	100.4	97.1	96.7
2008 Dec	110.2	P 109.7			118.7	P 107.2					102.5	99.5	99.4
2009 Jan	109.8	P 109.2			118.6	P 106.9					102.1	99.4	99.2
2009 Feb	108.7	P 108.0	104.9	P 105.2	117.7	P 106.0	94.2	88.2	102.5	P 93.0	101.1	98.9	98.7
2009 Mar	111.1	P 110.3			120.4	P 108.1					102.4	99.9	99.8
2009 Apr	110.3	P 109.5			119.1	P 106.9					102.3	99.6	99.2
2009 May	110.8	P 109.9	106.3	P 106.5	119.5	P 107.2	P 95.5	P 88.6	105.1	P 94.0	102.5	99.7	99.3
2009 June	112.0	P 111.1			120.7	P 108.3					102.9	100.2	99.9
2009 July	111.6	P 110.5			120.5	P 107.8					102.8	99.9	99.5
2009 Aug	111.7	P 110.6	P 107.4	P 106.6	120.6	P 107.9	P 96.2	P 88.7	106.7	P 94.4	103.0	100.1	99.7
2009 Sep	112.9	P 111.6			122.0	P 108.8					103.3	100.4	100.0
2009 Oct	114.3	P 112.9			123.0	P 109.5					104.0	101.0	100.6
2009 Nov	114.0	P 112.5	...	...	122.9	P 109.3	...	...	...	...	103.8	100.9	100.5
2009 Dec	113.0	P 111.3			121.7	P 108.0					103.6	100.6	100.0
2010 Jan	110.8	P 109.1			119.1	P 105.6					102.7	99.6	98.8

* The effective exchange rate corresponds to the weighted external value of the currency concerned. The method of calculating the indicators of the German economy's price competitiveness is consistent with the procedure used by the ECB to compute the effective exchange rates of the euro except for the used trade weights (see Monthly Report, November 2001, pp 51-65, May 2007, pp 32-37 and May 2008, p 40). For details of the methodology see ECB, Monthly Bulletin, January 2010, pp 593 - 594 as well as the ECB's Occasional Paper No 2, which can be downloaded from the ECB's website (www.ecb.int). A decline in the figures implies an increase in competitiveness. — 1 ECB calculations are based on the weighted averages of the changes in the bilateral exchange rates of the euro against the currencies of the following countries: Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Hong Kong, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, Singapore, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, United

Kingdom and United States. Where price and wage indices were not available, estimates were used. — 2 ECB calculations. This group includes not only the countries belonging to the EER-21 group (see footnote 1) but also Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Croatia, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Philippines, Russian Federation, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and Venezuela. — 3 Annual and quarterly averages. — 4 Euro-area countries (from 2001 including Greece, from 2007 including Slovenia, from 2008 including Cyprus and Malta, from 2009 including Slovakia) as well as the non-euro-area countries (Canada, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States). — 5 Euro-area countries and countries belonging to the EER-21 group. — 6 Owing to missing data for the deflator of total sales, China is not included in this calculation. — 7 Euro-area countries and countries belonging to the EER-41 group (see footnote 2).

Overview of publications by the Deutsche Bundesbank

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

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

Annual Report

Financial Stability Review

Monthly Report

For information on the articles published between 1990 and 2009 see the index attached to the January 2010 *Monthly Report*.

Monthly Report articles

March 2009

- German balance of payments in 2008
- Price convergence in the euro area
- Cashless payments in Germany and the role of the Deutsche Bundesbank

April 2009

- Wage setting in Germany – new empirical findings
- Short-term forecasting methods as instruments of business cycle analysis

May 2009

- The current economic situation in Germany

June 2009

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

July 2009

- Corporate earnings and share prices
- Demographic change and the long-term sustainability of public finances in Germany
- Recent developments in German and European retail payments

August 2009

- The current economic situation in Germany

September 2009

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

October 2009

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

November 2009

- The current economic situation in Germany

December 2009

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

January 2010

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

February 2010

- The current economic situation in Germany

Statistical Supplements to the Monthly Report¹

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

Special Publications

Makro-ökonomisches Mehr-Länder-Modell,
November 1996²

Europäische Organisationen und Gremien im Be-
reich von Währung und Wirtschaft, May 1997²

Die Zahlungsbilanz der ehemaligen DDR 1975 bis
1989, August 1999²

The market for German Federal securities,
May 2000

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

Bundesbank Act, September 2002

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

Die Europäische Union: Grundlagen und Politik-
bereiche außerhalb der Wirtschafts- und Wäh-
rungsunion, April 2005²

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

European economic and monetary union,
April 2008

Special Statistical Publications *

- 1 Banking statistics guidelines and customer clas-
sification, January 2009³

2 Bankenstatistik Kundensystematik Firmenver-
zeichnisse, December 2009^{2, 4}

3 Aufbau der bankstatistischen Tabellen,
July 2008^{2, 4}

4 Financial accounts for Germany 1991 to 2008,
June 2009⁴

5 Extrapolated results from financial statements
of German enterprises 1994 to 2003, March
2006⁴

6 Ratios from financial statements of German
enterprises 2004 to 2005, February 2008⁴

7 Erläuterungen zum Leistungsverzeichnis für die
Zahlungsbilanz, March 2009²

8 Balance of payments statistics of the Fed-
eral Republic of Germany, 2nd edition,
February 1991^o

9 Securities deposits,
August 2005

10 Foreign direct investment stock statistics,
April 2009^{1, 4}

11 Balance of payments by region,
August 2009

12 Technologische Dienstleistungen in der Zah-
lungsbilanz, June 2008²

* Unless stated otherwise, these publications are avail-
able on the Bundesbank's website in German and Eng-
lish.

^o Not available on the website.

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

² Available in German only.

³ Solely available on the website, updated at half-yearly
intervals. Only the sections "Preliminary remarks",
"Monthly balance sheet statistics", "Borrowers' statis-
tics", "External positions report" and "Customer classi-
fication" are available in English.

⁴ Available on the website only.

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Banking legislation

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

2 Gesetz über das Kreditwesen, February 2009²

2a Solvabilitäts- und Liquiditätsverordnung, February 2008²

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

For footnotes, see p 79*.