

Monthly Report April 2017

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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 Data unknown, not to be published or not meaningful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.

Commentaries

Economic conditions

Underlying trends

German economy likely to have picked up significant momentum in first quarter The German economy is likely to have picked up significant momentum in the first quarter of 2017. Both the timely accessible sentiment indicators and the "hard" economic data published so far paint a favourable picture. Industrial output posted a steep rise and sentiment in the manufacturing sector is extremely optimistic. The Ifo business climate index for the sector reached its highest level since the summer of 2011. This, together with the steep rise in new orders overall in recent months, indicates that the buoyant industrial activity is likely to continue for the time being. In line with this, real exports rose significantly of late and industrial enterprises estimate the future outlook for exports as very favourable. The sharp increase in the production index for the construction sector is related to the annual adjustment of the reporting enterprises and, viewed in isolation, is likely to be of limited informative value in economic terms. However, the jump indicates that growth in construction activity in recent months was probably understated. Finally, private consumption is likely to have remained a mainstay of growth on the back of positive labour market developments and the upbeat sentiment among consumers.

Industry

Upswing in industry continues German industrial output continued to increase and posted a significant month-on-month rise of 1% in February 2017 after adjustment for seasonal variations. On an average of January and February, it significantly exceeded the level reached in the final quarter of 2016 (+1½%). The upturn was quite broadly based and covered all major branches of industry. German motor vehicle manufacturers, in particular, gained significant ground (+3¾%) and were almost able to completely offset the severe production cutbacks recorded in the final quarter of 2016. Overall, the output of capital and consumer goods rose steeply (+1¾%), and manufacturers of intermediate goods also recorded considerable growth in output (+1%).

Following the exceptionally sharp decline at the beginning of 2017, new industrial orders picked up again in February. They rose steeply on the month in seasonally adjusted terms (+31/2%). Although the average of January and February was consequently still down considerably on the previous quarter (-2%), this should be seen in the light of the exceptionally strong inflow of orders in the final quarter of 2016. The level of the other three quarters of last year was clearly exceeded and the upward trend still appears to be intact. Furthermore, part of the decline was due to the weak development in major orders. Excluding this, the contraction in the inflow of new orders was distinctly lower (-1%). In regional terms, new orders from Germany and non-euro-area countries declined equally as strongly by 134%. The contraction in the euro area was even more pronounced (-3%). While capital goods manufacturers had to cope with severe cuts (-41/4%), orders of consumer goods remained at the prior-guarter level. There was even a significant increase in orders of intermediate goods (+11/4%).

Industrial sales expanded steeply in February 2017 month on month (+1½%) after adjustment for seasonal variations. Taking the average of January and February, there was a similarly strong increase compared with the final quarter of 2016 (+1¾%). Manufacturers of intermediate goods reported the greatest increases in sales (+2½%), with producers of capital and consumer goods also posting strong sales growth (+1½% in each case). In regional terms, German industrial enterprises benefited in particular from buoyant demand in Germany and the euro area. By contrast, sales growth in

Upward trend in new orders still intact

Further rise in industrial sales and exports

Economic conditions in Germany*

Seasonally adjusted

	Orders received (volume); 2010 = 100					
	Industry					
		of which		Main con-		
Period	Total	Domestic	Foreign	struction		
2016 Q2 Q3 Q4 Dec 2017 Jan Feb	110.3 110.3 115.0 118.8 110.7 114.5	105.8 103.5 109.5 114.4 103.4 111.8	113.8 115.8 119.5 122.3 116.7 116.7	128.5 123.1 132.8 132.9 132.5		
	Output; 201					
) = 100				
	Industry	of which				
		of which				
	Total	Inter- mediate goods	Capital goods	Con- struction		
2016 Q2 Q3 Q4 Dec 2017 Jan Feb	111.5 111.6 111.6 109.7 112.7 113.7	106.9 106.9 107.7 107.2 108.6 109.0	119.2 119.5 119.0 115.5 120.4 121.7	105.3 105.9 107.2 106.0 106.9 121.4		
	Foreign trad	e: € hillion		Мето		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	<i>item</i> Current account balance in € billion		
2016 Q2 Q3 Q4 Dec 2017 Jan Feb	299.11 298.65 305.80 101.55 104.02 104.85	233.58 236.90 245.61 82.80 85.14 83.81	65.53 61.75 60.19 18.75 18.88 21.04	69.00 62.13 60.47 18.29 19.61 21.75		
	Labour mark	et				
	Employ- ment	Vacan- cies ¹	Un- employ- ment	Un- employ- ment rate		
2016 02	Number in t		2.676	in %		
2016 Q3 Q4 2017 Q1 Jan Feb Mar	43,635 43,829 43,959 44,009 	665 680 691 692 691 691	2,679 2,646 2,582 2,603 2,586 2,556	6.1 6.0 5.8 5.9 5.9 5.8		
	Prices					
	Import prices	Producer prices of industrial products	Con- struction prices ²	Harmon- ised con- sumer prices		
	2010 = 100			2015 = 100		
2016 Q3 Q4 2017 Q1 Jan Feb Mar	97.8 100.0 102.2 102.8 	102.1 103.1 104.3 104.2 104.3 104.4	113.7 114.1 115.5	100.5 101.0 101.6 101.5 101.7 101.5		

* For explanatory notes, see Statistical Section, XI, and Statistical Supplement, Seasonally adjusted business statistics. **1** Excluding government-assisted forms of employment and seasonal jobs. **2** Not seasonally adjusted. Deutsche Bundesbank

non-euro-area countries was significantly more modest. In line with this, nominal exports of goods likewise continued their upward movement and recorded a marked month-on-month rise of 34% in February. On an average of January and February, the increase on the previous quarter was even more significant (+21/2%). In real terms, the increase was also still strong, at 11/2%. Nominal imports of goods decreased steeply in February (-11/2%) on the month. However, in view of the buoyant import activity in January, the value of imports on an average of January and February was still significantly above the level posted in the final guarter of 2016 (+31/4%). That said, imports rose only moderately (+3/4%) in real terms owing to the strong - energy-price driven - price increases for imports.

Construction

The production index for the construction sector recorded a sharp month-on-month rise in February 2017 (+131/2% in seasonally adjusted terms). Although output in the finishing trades continued to increase strongly (+53/4%), this exceptional development was driven primarily by the production index for the construction sector, which soared by 203/4%. This figure is probably only of limited informative value in economic terms, however. According to data from the Federal Statistical Office, the increase is more likely to have been related to a strong rise in the number of reporting entities. Once a year - at the beginning of each year - those construction firms which are now required to report for the first time are additionally included in the statistics (statistical break in the reporting population). Obviously, a particularly large number of entities were affected this year and there was possibly a slight delay in capturing the new data, so that the break affected the February figure. Overall, it may be assumed that the current production level paints a more accurate picture of the economic outlook for the main construction sector than the figures for the previous months. This means that there

Construction boom probably understated so far

Further fall in registered

unemployment

will at least be a substantial reduction in the notable discrepancy between the thus far muted development of the production index on the one hand and the development of the sector's other economic indicators, which signalled stronger momentum in the past few months, on the other. According to the Ifo Institute, the assessment of the business situation in the main construction sector was setting one record high after the other towards the end of 2016. After the slight dip in the previous month, the indicator returned to its peak level in March. Furthermore, the main construction sector's exceptionally high level of new orders in the fourth quarter of 2016 was broadly maintained in January. There was a steep decline in the number of building permits in January compared with the exceptionally strong level in the final guarter of 2016, but they still remained at a high level. This indicates that construction activity will probably continue to be buoyant in the next few months, too.

Labour market

Employment dvnamics still high at beginning of 2017

Employment dynamics were still very high at the beginning of 2017. In February, the seasonally adjusted number of persons in work in Germany went up by around 50,000 on the month, compared with +60,000 in January. The year-on-year increase of 1.4%, or 608,000 persons, was steep. This favourable development is due primarily to the extremely strong growth in jobs subject to social security contributions, which rose even more sharply than total employment. By contrast, the number of persons working exclusively in low-paid parttime employment is showing a downward trend. It is also likely that a number of selfemployed persons will have taken advantage of the high demand for labour to move into salaried employment. The leading employment indicators, notably the Ifo employment barometer and the labour market barometer of the Institute for Employment Research (IAB), showed a slight decrease recently from their exceptionally high level. This may indicate that

the brisk job growth seen in the past few months could soon become more moderate.

In March 2017, seasonally adjusted unemployment fell very sharply on the month. 2.56 million persons were registered as unemployed with the Federal Employment Agency. The unemployment rate went down to 5.8%. Compared with the same month one year earlier, there were 183,000 fewer persons out of work and the unemployment rate was 0.5 percentage point lower. Total underemployment (excluding short-time work), which also includes persons taking part in labour market policy measures, was likewise down significantly. This was preceded by a clear rise in underemployment using the Federal Employment Agency's definition in connection with measures to integrate refugees into the German labour market. The sharp decline in March is probably due to the spring pick-up, which started earlier this year as a result of the favourable weather conditions. The relatively late date of Easter also played a part in enterprises possibly not delaying new hires until after the Easter holidays. Even if this is likely to cause a corresponding counter-effect in April, registered unemployment will probably show a further slight decline in the coming months according to the IAB labour market barometer.

Prices

As a result of higher inventories, crude oil prices Crude oil prices fell quite steeply in the first half of March to just over US\$50 and fluctuated around this level for the rest of the month. The February 2017 level was undershot by more than 6% on a monthly average. Prices rebounded again significantly in the first half of April, however. As this report went to press, the price of a barrel of Brent crude oil stood at US\$531/2. The premium on crude oil futures was a little over US\$1 for deliveries six months and 12 months ahead.

fluctuating

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Further strona rise in import and producer prices excluding energy

Import prices, which are so far only available for February 2017, continued their clear upward trend. Both energy and other goods became markedly more expensive. By contrast, industrial producer prices, which are already available for March too, virtually moved sideways on an average of February and March. The rise in industrial goods prices was almost as significant as at the import level, but energy price developments exerted a dampening effect. The year-on-year figure increased to 7.4% of late in the case of import prices and to 3.1% in the case of industrial producer prices.

Temporary decline in consumer prices owing to volatile components Following the increase at the beginning of 2017, consumer prices (HICP) declined slightly in March after seasonal adjustment (-0.2%). On the one hand, energy prices fell in line with crude oil prices and, on the other, vegetable prices guickly returned to normal following the steep rises previously. Finally, package holidays became distinctly cheaper. By contrast, other services, including rents, rose moderately and prices of industrial goods increased markedly with the introduction of new clothing collections. Annual headline HICP inflation went down from 2.2% to 1.5% (CPI +1.6% from likewise +2.2%), partly due to the early timing of Easter in 2016, and HICP inflation excluding energy and food declined from 1.1% to 0.9%. Prices are likely to trend upwards slightly in the coming months, but annual inflation is still likely to fluctuate significantly due to the shift in the timing of Easter and Whitsun.

Public finances¹

Local government finances

Marked increase in surplus for 2016 as a whole after very strong final quarter

According to the latest cash data, local government (including off-budget entities) recorded a sharp year-on-year increase (€5 billion) in its surplus in the final guarter of 2016. Whilst expenditure saw a subdued increase of 2%, revenue - primarily from taxes and transfers from state government - rose by a very substantial 91/2%. Contrary to expectations, this pushed up

the surplus for 2016 as a whole further still by just over €2 billion to €5½ billion.

Strong revenue growth of 7% (just over €16 Large rise in billion) for the year as a whole was predominantly attributable to significantly higher current transfers from state government, which rose by 12% (€91/2 billion) overall. Further central government transfers forwarded by state government and intended to relieve the burden of refugee-related additional spending are also likely to have played a major role here. By contrast, the impact made by the fund for the promotion of municipal investment, established in 2015, was still very limited.² Local government tax revenue also rose steeply (+6%, or €5 billion). Local business tax contributed substantially to this (+91/2%, or €31/2 billion, after deducting shares accruing to other government levels), particularly as a result of strong growth in the final quarter. Developments here were much more favourable than had been forecast in the official tax estimate of November 2016. partly because the majority of the scheduled tax refunds due to previous court rulings have not yet been paid out. The strong growth in revenue from fees (+€21/2 billion) appears to be mainly due to the inclusion of further offbudget entities in North Rhine-Westphalia in the reporting group. However, this is only likely to have had a moderate impact on the balance because additional spending has also been included.

Expenditure also increased sharply (+6%, or €14 billion). This is probably largely attributable to refugee migration (and is likely to have been compensated for overall by the aforementioned transfers from state government). The expenditure on refugees, who primarily arrived

... outweighs refugee-related additional spending

transfers from

state govern-

ment and tax revenue for the

vear as a

whole ...

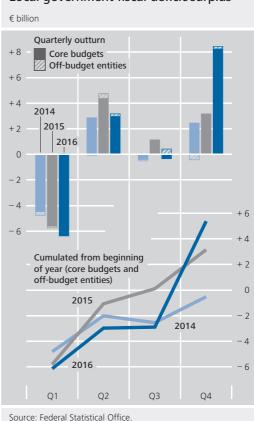
¹ In the short commentaries on public finances, the emphasis is on recent outturns. The quarterly editions of the Monthly Report (published in February, May, August and November), by contrast, contain a detailed description of public finance developments during the preceding quarter. For detailed data on budgetary developments and public debt, see the statistical section of this report.

² The funds are to be retrieved via the state government budgets and have since been doubled to €7 billion.

in the second half of 2015, directly concerned the federal states in the first instance, and only affected local government budgets at a later stage. This has had an impact on other operating expenditure (+8%, or €4 billion) and, particularly, on spending on social benefits (+10%, or €51/2 billion). In the case of the latter, additional expenditure on assistance for young people, not least linked to support for unaccompanied refugee minors, totalled around €2 billion (+201/2%), as did benefits for asylum seekers (+761/2%). By contrast, spending on accommodation for recipients of basic allowance benefits declined, while central government provided a lump sum of €1/2 billion for related additional outlays resulting from expenditure on recognised refugees. Personnel expenditure and fixed asset formation both rose markedly for the year as a whole $(+3\frac{1}{2}\%)$ and +41/2%, respectively), whereas interest expenditure declined further (-91/2%).

Tax refunds anticipated for this year, but outlook very favourable overall Local government is likely to record a surplus once again this year. Tax revenue growth is likely to be perceptibly dampened, not least due to the court-ordained expenses now expected for the current year. However, despite the overall decline in central government grants to compensate for refugee-related burdens (amidst what is likely to be lower local government spending on this item), transfers from state government are expected to increase further. Central government's increased contribution to accommodation costs for recipients of unemployment benefit II is also a factor here. At the same time, interest expenditure is expected to continue to fall. Owing to the positive developments expected in tax receipts and the permanent relief provided by central government funds (from 2018 onwards), the financial situation is likely to improve further in the coming years. This, coupled with the additional investment subsidies from central government, should lead to a significant increase in local government investment activities.

The high surpluses of local governments are only partly reflected in a decrease in debt, as



Local government fiscal deficit/surplus

they appear to have been used first and foremost to notably top up bank deposits. However, the debt nonetheless decreased on the year by €2 billion to a total of €147½ billion at the end of 2016.³ In addition to the regular debt to non-public entities (€95 billion), this development also affected the outstanding cash advances (-€1 billion to €48 billion), which can be regarded as indicative of a strained financial situation at least for some municipalities. Local governments were able to markedly reduce their outstanding cash advances, particularly in Lower Saxony and (from a much higher initial level) in Hesse. Rhineland-Palatinate, which was more heavily affected, was still able to report a slight decline. The debt relief

Lower debt in 2016, but outstanding cash advances still high in many cases

Source: Federal Statistical Office Deutsche Bundesbank

³ Debt attributable to local government core budgets and off-budget entities owed to all public and non-public sector lenders apart from other municipalities and municipal special-purpose associations (as per the newly structured debt statistics; see the Federal Statistical Office's press release of 28 September 2016). Data for the end of 2015 as per the annual debt statistics. The effects of changes in the reporting group cannot yet be determined.

programmes, which have been running in some federal states for several years, are also likely to have helped in part. In spite of this support, further increases in outstanding cash advances were recorded for the local governments of the federal states Saarland and North Rhine-Westphalia, which were similarly heavily indebted overall. Whereas a relatively high deficit still had to be financed in Saarland, the rise in North Rhine-Westphalia was offset by a moderate surplus among its local governments on aggregate. Very varied budgetary situations have evidently persisted between individual local authorities. Although the overall outlook appears exceptionally favourable, many municipalities still need to substantially consolidate their finances, relying on additional state government assistance where necessary.

Securities markets

Bond market

At ≤ 103.3 billion, gross issuance in the German bond market in February 2017 was significantly down on the January figure (≤ 128.5 billion). After deducting redemptions, which were also lower than in the previous month, and taking account of changes in issuers' holdings of their own debt securities, the outstanding volume of domestic bonds fell by ≤ 2.2 billion. Foreign debt securities worth ≤ 5.6 billion net were placed in the German market. On balance, therefore, the outstanding volume of debt securities in Germany increased by ≤ 3.4 billion.

Decline in public sector capital market debt

Net issuance in the German

bond market

The public sector reduced its capital market debt by ≤ 16.3 billion net in the reporting month. On balance, this was attributable predominantly to central government (including the resolution agency which is classified as part of it), which redeemed securities worth ≤ 13.6 billion net. In particular, the outstanding volume of five-year Federal notes (Bobls) fell by a net ≤ 13.7 billion, although Treasury discount paper (Bubills) also declined, albeit to a lesser extent (≤ 2.8 billion). This contrasted with net issuance of 10 and 30-year Federal bonds (Bunds) totalling €3.2 billion and €1.7 billion respectively, as well as two-year Federal Treasury notes (Schätze) in the amount of €1.1 billion. State and local government redeemed debt securities worth €2.8 billion net.

Credit institutions issued debt securities with a net value of ≤ 12.4 billion in February. On balance, these were predominantly other bank debt securities (≤ 9.3 billion), although the outstanding volume of mortgage Pfandbriefe and debt securities issued by specialised credit institutions also rose, albeit on a lesser scale (≤ 1.7 billion and ≤ 1.4 billion respectively).

In the reporting month, domestic enterprises increased their capital market debt by ≤ 1.7 billion net – compared with ≤ 4.6 billion in the previous month – issuing almost exclusively short-term commercial paper (≤ 1.5 billion).

The Deutsche Bundesbank was the predominant buyer of debt securities in February, adding a net ≤ 16.7 billion worth of paper to its portfolio, primarily under the Eurosystem's asset purchase programmes. Domestic non-banks purchased bonds for ≤ 9.1 billion in net terms, the majority of which were domestic instruments. On balance, non-resident investors and German credit institutions reduced their bond portfolios by ≤ 17.3 billion and ≤ 5.0 billion respectively.

Equity market

In the reporting month, new shares worth ≤ 0.2 billion were issued in the German equity market. In addition, the outstanding volume of foreign shares in Germany rose by ≤ 1.3 billion. Domestic credit institutions dominated the buyers' side of the market in February, adding a net ≤ 1.9 billion worth of shares to their portfolios. On balance, domestic non-banks purchased equities amounting to ≤ 0.2 billion, while non-resident investors sold equity instruments totalling ≤ 0.5 billion net.

Rise in credit institutions' capital market debt

Purchases of debt securities

Net issuance in the German equity market

Mutual funds

German mutual funds record inflows In February, the inflows recorded by domestic mutual funds were somewhat higher than in the previous month (€11.9 billion compared with €10.1 billion). The fresh funds benefited mainly specialised funds reserved for institutional investors (€9.1 billion). Among the various asset classes, mixed securities funds in particular recorded considerable inflows (€5.1 billion), as did bond funds (€3.0 billion) and openend real estate funds (€1.3 billion). Foreign mutual funds placed shares worth €2.9 billion in the German market. Domestic non-banks were virtually the only buyers of mutual fund shares on balance (€13.6 billion). German credit institutions acquired mutual fund shares to the tune of €1.3 billion net, while foreign investors offloaded shares worth €0.1 billion net.

Balance of payments

Rise in current account surplus Germany's current account recorded a surplus of \notin 20.4 billion in February 2017. This was \notin 6.2 billion up on the January level, largely on account of a widened surplus in the goods account. By contrast, the deficit in invisible current transactions, which comprise services as well as primary and secondary income, changed only slightly.

Widened surplus in goods account The surplus in the goods account increased by \notin 6.9 billion on the month to \notin 23.1 billion. Exports of goods rose, while imports declined.

Slightly expanded deficit in invisible current transactions The deficit on invisible current transactions went up somewhat by $\notin 0.7$ billion to $\notin 2.7$ billion. The main reason for this was the fall in net receipts in the primary income account by $\notin 2.7$ billion to $\notin 3.4$ billion, primarily caused by higher dividend payments to non-residents. In the secondary income account, by contrast, the deficit narrowed to a lesser extent by $\notin 2.2$ billion to $\notin 4.7$ billion. The deficit in the services account remained almost unchanged at $\notin 1.4$ billion (compared with $\notin 1.3$ billion in January),

Sales and purchases of debt securities

€ billion

e billion					
2016	2017				
February	January	February			
19.5 14.9 3.4	22.5 12.0 5.9	- 2.2 12.4 - 16.3			
11.8	1.6	5.6			
21.7 2.0	20.4 - 7.4	20.7 - 5.0			
12.9 6.8	18.1 9.7	16.7 9.1			
- 1.6	6.3	5.3			
9.6	3.7	- 17.3			
31.3	24.1	3.4			
	February 19.5 14.9 3.4 11.8 21.7 2.0 12.9 6.8 - 1.6 9.6	February January 19.5 22.5 14.9 12.0 3.4 5.9 11.8 1.6 21.7 20.4 2.0 7.4 12.9 18.1 6.8 9.7 -1.6 6.3 9.6 3.7			

1 Net sales at market values plus/minus changes in issuers' holdings of their own debt securities. 2 Transaction values. 3 Book values, statistically adjusted. 4 Residual. Deutsche Bundesbank

with total expenditure declining almost as sharply as receipts.

In February, events in the international financial markets were affected by the ongoing expansionary monetary policy stance in the euro area. Against this backdrop, German crossborder portfolio investment generated net capital exports in the amount of €28.1 billion. Foreign investors parted with German securities worth €18.1 billion net. For the most part, they disposed of public sector bonds (€15.2 billion). The Bundesbank's purchases under the Eurosystem's expanded asset purchase programme (APP) also played a contributory role in this regard. In addition, non-resident investors sold German money market paper (€4.1 billion) and shares (€0.6 billion). By contrast, they increased their holdings of private bonds, predominantly those issued by domestic enterprises (€1.9 billion). Meanwhile, resident investors added foreign securities to their portfolios totalling €10.1 billion. These encompassed debt securities

Capital exports from portfolio investment ...

Major items of the balance of payments

€ billion				
	2016	2017		
Item	Feb	Jan	Febp	
I Current account 1 Goods ¹ Exports (fob) Imports (fob) <i>Memo item</i>	+ 20.6 + 22.7 98.3 75.6	+ 14.2 + 16.2 98.0 81.8	+ 20.4 + 23.1 101.6 78.6	
Foreign trade ² Exports (fob) Imports (cif) 2 Services ³ Receipts Expenditure	+ 19.8 99.3 79.5 - 0.2 19.6 19.8	+ 14.9 98.8 83.9 - 1.3 20.2 21.5	+ 19.9 102.3 82.4 - 1.4 18.4 19.8	
 3 Primary income Receipts Expenditure 4 Secondary income 	+ 5.6 15.5 9.9 - 7.5	+ 6.1 14.8 8.7 - 6.8	+ 3.4 14.6 11.2 - 4.7	
II Capital account	+ 0.5	- 0.3	+ 0.3	
III Financial account (increase: +) 1 Direct investment Domestic investment	+ 18.7 + 6.6	+ 16.1 + 10.6	+ 9.4 + 2.7	
abroad Foreign investment in the reporting country	+ 11.7 + 5.1	+ 13.9 + 3.3	+ 3.6 + 0.9	
2 Portfolio investment Domestic investment in foreign securities	+ 6.1 + 13.1	+ 7.4 + 11.3	+ 28.1 + 10.1	
Shares ⁴ Investment fund shares ⁵	- 2.3 + 3.7	+ 1.2	+ 1.6	
Long-term debt securities ⁶	+ 7.7	+ 1.2	+ 3.7	
Short-term debt securities 7 Foreign investment	+ 4.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.9	
in domestic securities Shares 4 Investment fund shares Long-term debt	+ 7.0 - 2.1 - 0.4	+ 3.9 + 0.8 - 0.5	- 18.1 - 0.6 - 0.1	
securities ⁶ Short-term debt	- 10.3	+ 9.3	- 13.3	
securities ⁷ 3 Financial derivatives ⁸ 4 Other investment ⁹ Monetary financial	+ 19.9 + 3.5 + 1.0	- 5.6 - 0.4 - 1.4	- 4.1 + 3.1 - 24.3	
institutions ¹⁰ of which	+ 1.4	- 53.9	- 0.9	
Short-term Enterprises and	- 2.4	- 55.9	- 5.8	
households ¹¹ General government Bundesbank 5 Reserve assets ¹²	+ 0.9 - 3.0 + 1.7 + 1.5	+ 1.5 - 5.2 + 56.2 - 0.1	- 12.3 + 2.8 - 13.8 - 0.2	
IV Errors and omissions ¹³	- 2.4	+ 2.2	- 11.2	

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

Deutsche Bundesbank

(\in 5.6 billion), investment fund shares (\notin 2.9 billion) and shares (\notin 1.6 billion).

Direct investment in February likewise generated net capital exports; these amounted to $\in 2.7$ billion. Domestic companies intensified their foreign investment by $\in 3.6$ billion. This was achieved almost exclusively by providing additional equity capital ($\in 3.5$ billion). By contrast, cross-border intra-group lending played no significant role. Foreign investors also increased their net claims against German enterprises ($\in 0.9$ billion), mainly by bolstering their equity capital in Germany ($\in 1.9$ billion). Conversely, in the same period, they scaled back their intra-group lending by a total of $\in 1.0$ billion.

Other statistically recorded investment, which comprises loans and trade credits (where these do not constitute direct investment) as well as bank deposits and other assets, yielded net capital imports to the tune of €24.3 billion. In this context, at €60.6 billion, German liabilities to the rest of the world rose to a stronger degree than the respective claims (\in 36.3 billion). General government operations resulted in net capital exports of €2.8 billion, while enterprises and households imported funds from abroad totalling €12.3 billion on balance. The banking system saw net capital inflows of €14.8 billion, with monetary financial institutions accounting for no more than €0.9 billion of this amount. The bulk of these net capital imports was reported via the accounts of the Bundesbank (€13.8 billion). There was a significant rise in deposits by non-residents (€32.2 billion), mainly on the part of non-euro-area central banks. Parallel to this, the Bundesbank's claims on TARGET2 balances went up by a total of €18.8 billion.

The Bundesbank's reserve assets fell – at transaction values – by $\notin 0.2$ billion in February.

Other investment generates capital imports, meanwhile

... and from direct investment, too

The role of banks, non-banks and the central bank in the money creation process

The accommodative non-standard monetary policy measures taken by the Eurosystem in response to the financial and sovereign debt crisis caused the reserves of (commercial) banks in the euro area to increase sharply. In spite of this, the annual growth rate of the monetary aggregate M3 has remained at a moderate level over the past two years, reigniting interest in the connection between the creation of reserves and growth in the broader monetary aggregate.

It suffices to look at the creation of (book) money as a set of straightforward accounting entries to grasp that money and credit are created as the result of complex interactions between banks, non-banks and the central bank. And a bank's ability to grant loans and create money has nothing to do with whether it already has excess reserves or deposits at its disposal. Instead, various economic and regulatory factors constrain the process of money creation. From the perspective of banks, the creation of money is limited by the need for individual banks to lend profitably and also by micro and macroprudential regulations. Non-banks' demand for credit and portfolio behaviour likewise act to curtail the creation of money. The central bank influences the money and credit creation process in normal times through its interest rate policy, which affects the financing and portfolio decisions of banks and non-banks through various transmission channels.

Non-standard monetary policy measures, too, have effects on the creation of money and credit. One such unconventional measure, the Eurosystem's asset purchase programme, differs from interest rate policy in that it directly boosts the supply of reserves. Moreover, purchase programmes structured in this manner have an immediate expansionary impact (originating directly from the asset purchase) on the stock of money held by non-banks, though this effect is dampened in the euro area by the fact that the Eurosystem does not only purchase the assets from domestic non-banks. There are also indirect effects resulting from the transmission of the purchase programme and its impact on lending and portfolio allocation.

Critics point to the banking system's capacity to create money as one of the main culprits behind destabilising financial cycles and financial crises, hence the long-standing debate about proposals to fully back deposits with central bank money, a move intended to restrict the extent to which the banking sector can create credit. It is not evident, however, that these constraints do indeed make for a financial system that is more stable overall than might in any case be achieved through targeted regulatory action. At the same time, that kind of transition to a new system would risk impairing important functions which the banking system performs for the economy and are crucial for keeping real economic growth on a steady path.

Introduction

flooded with money.

Money supply developments back in the public eye

Accommodative Eurosystem monetary policy has led to a sharp increase in reserves And it is indeed the case that reserves – that is to say, banks' holdings¹ on accounts with the Eurosystem – have increased more than sevenfold since the onset of the global financial crisis (see the chart below). These reserves are sight deposits held at the central bank by the banking sector to fulfil the minimum reserve requirements, to settle payments² and as a liquidity reserve, plus the deposit facility.³ These reserves normally remain within the MFI sector, ie on the accounts of banks and central banks, because – with very few exceptions – only banks

Developments in the euro area's money supply

have been attracting renewed public attention

for some time now. The accommodative mon-

etary policy adopted by the Eurosystem, par-

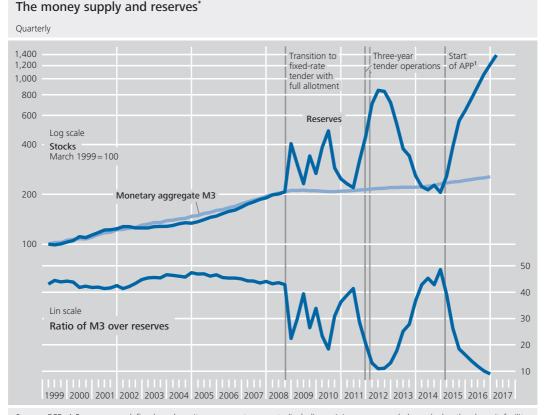
ticularly in connection with its expanded asset

purchase programme (APP), has sparked fears

in many quarters that the economy is being

can hold an account with a central bank.⁴ Movements in reserves are largely dictated by the implementation of monetary policy.⁵ As a case in point, the sharp increase in reserves in the euro area in the years 2011 and 2012 shown in the chart below is mainly a reflection of the two longer-term refinancing operations with a maturity of three years. Since March 2015, the APP has been the main force behind the renewed upturn in the stock of reserves. Other non-standard monetary policy measures

5 In addition, reserves can also be created by other central bank transactions, examples of which include asset purchases for non-monetary policy purposes and the purchase of goods and services by the central bank.



Source: ECB. * Reserves are defined as deposits on current accounts (including minimum reserve balances) plus the deposit facility. 1 Expanded asset purchase programme (APP). Deutsche Bundesbank

¹ This article uses the terms "banking sector" and "banks" to refer to the commercial banking sector and commercial banks. The central bank is not covered by these terms.

² Further information on this topic can be found on pp 16 ff.

³ Reserves which go beyond the minimum reserve requirements are also known as excess reserves.

⁴ The MFI sector chiefly comprises central banks, credit institutions and money market funds (MMFs) resident in the euro area. Reserves can also be held by public institutions. These are disregarded in the following, however.

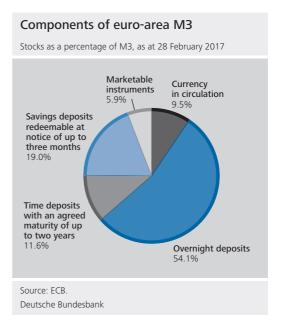
such as full allotment in refinancing operations, the targeted longer-term refinancing operations and the Eurosystem's remaining asset purchase programmes also contributed to the rise in reserves.⁶

Annual growth rate of monetary aggregate M3 persistently around 5% since launch of APP

Unlike reserves, however, the broad monetary aggregate M3 has seen no more than a moderate increase in recent years. Its annual growth rate has persisted at a level of around 5% since the APP was launched. Given that M3 is defined mainly to provide insights into future price developments, it is composed only of liabilities of the domestic MFI sector to domestic non-banks (ie households, firms or general government).7 Banks' reserves thus do not form part of the money supply.⁸ The definition of the money supply is confined to MFI sector liabilities held by domestic non-banks so as to preserve a close relationship between the money supply, gross domestic product (GDP) and the price level. This is based on the assumption that the money supply held by nonbanks can be transformed in the short to medium term into demand for goods and services and is therefore closely related to aggregate demand, GDP and price developments.

Interaction between banks, non-banks and central bank creates money

Disregarding currency in circulation, money within the meaning of the monetary aggregate M3 comes into being through transactions between banks and non-banks. The best example of this is sight (overnight) deposits, which account for the bulk of what the Eurosystem defines as the monetary aggregate M3 for the euro area (see the above chart). Sight deposits are created by transactions between a bank and a non-bank (its customer) – the bank grants a loan, say, or purchases an asset and credits the corresponding amount to the nonbank's bank account in return. Banks are thus able to create book (giro) money.9 This form of money creation reflects the financing and portfolio decisions of banks and non-banks and is thus driven by the same factors that determine the behaviour of banks and non-banks. Monetary policy is just one such factor.



In reality, the interactions between banks, nonbanks and the central bank that are reflected in changes in the money supply are highly complex. To provide a basis for understanding the economic mechanisms underlying this process, Start with a highly stylised set of accounting entries

⁶ Further information on the Eurosystem's non-standard measures can be found in Deutsche Bundesbank, The implications of the financial crisis for monetary policy, Monthly Report, March 2011, pp 53-68; and Deutsche Bundesbank, The macroeconomic impact of quantitative easing in the euro area, Monthly Report, June 2016, pp 29-53.

⁷ Domestic non-banks comprise households and nonprofit institutions serving households, non-financial corporations and non-monetary financial corporations and quasicorporations as well as other general government, ie general government excluding central government, all resident in the euro area.

⁸ Since the boundaries between the various MFI liabilities that could potentially be included in the money supply are fluid, there is no clear definition of the term "monetary aggregate"; central banks decide which definition they use on the strength of theoretical and empirical criteria, eg the empirical information content about future price developments. The definition of monetary aggregates in the euro area is discussed in European Central Bank, Euro area monetary aggregates and their role in the Eurosystem's monetary policy strategy, Monthly Bulletin, February 1999, pp 29-40. According to the definition used in the euro area, the broad monetary aggregate M3 comprises currency in circulation, domestic non-banks' holdings of overnight deposits, time deposits with an agreed maturity of up to two years, savings deposits redeemable at notice of up to three months, bank debt securities with a maturity of up to two years, money market fund shares/units and repurchase agreements.

⁹ A detailed account of the money creation process can also be found in Deutsche Bundesbank, Geld und Geldpolitik, spring 2015, and in the frequently asked questions on the money creation process, which expand upon the information provided in that publication; see https://www. bundesbank.de/Redaktion/DE/Dossier/Service/schule_und_ bildung_kapitel_3.html?notFirst=true&docld=175774#chap

Customer X (borrower)					
Assets	Balanc	e sheet	Liabilities		
Sight deposit with bank A	1,000	Loan from bank A	1,000		
Assets		nk A	Liabilities		
ASSELS	Dalanc	e sheet	Lidbillues		
Loan to customer X	1,000	Sight deposit by customer X	1,000		
	Centra	al bank			
Assets	Balanc	e sheet	Liabilities		
Deutsche Bundesbar	ık				

Example 1a: bank A grants a loan to

customer X

this article will begin by using a set of accounting entries to shed some light on the creation of money and credit. The economic rationale for banks and non-banks to engage in such interactions will be disregarded initially and discussed later in this article.¹⁰

Money and credit creation

Example 1a: bank A grants a loan to customer X The example traditionally used to illustrate the creation of book money by a bank is one in which the bank grants a loan to a domestic non-bank in a transaction in which the loan amount is not paid out to the borrower in cash but credited to the latter's account as a sight deposit. This article also uses this example and assumes that, following an appropriate credit assessment, bank A grants its customer X a loan of €1,000. This amount is credited as a bank deposit and recorded on customer X's balance sheet as a claim on the bank; the obligation to repay the loan at a later date is posted as a matching liability of customer X to the bank (see the above table, upper account). Mirroring the customer's account, bank A's balance sheet is adjusted to show an increase in the bank's claims on, and liabilities to, the customer (see middle account). The outcome for both parties is a longer balance sheet; at the

same time, these accounting entries create €1,000 of book, or giro, money.

The central bank's balance sheet, meanwhile, remains unchanged (see the adjacent table, lower account). But the central bank nonetheless has an important role to play as a producer of reserves. That is because bank A has to assume that customer X will use the loan amount for payment transactions, and these normally result in at least some of the sight deposits created by bank A being transferred to different banks with which the recipients of those payments have an account. If this occurs, bank A will usually need to have reserves with the central bank to settle the outflow of deposits, because a large proportion of cashless payments between banks are netted via the accounts they hold with the central bank.¹¹

The stylised example shown above can be expanded upon to illuminate the role played by reserves in the creation of book money by banks (see the table on page 17). Thus, if customer X purchases a machine, say, they can transfer the €1,000 they received as a loan to the seller (customer Y). Customer X will receive the machine in return. Customer Y, who holds an account with bank B, exchanges the machine for a credit entry on their bank account. As a result of this transaction, bank A loses the sight deposit of customer X and its reserves are also reduced because in the example used here, bank A and bank B settle the transaction

How reserves feature in the creation of money

Example 1b: customer X transfers loan amount to a customer of bank B

¹⁰ Furthermore, the article will begin by discussing the "normal case" (that is, the central bank implements monetary policy by setting monetary policy interest rates), because this is crucial for understanding how the relationships work. The section beginning on p 27 discusses the changes relevant for the analysis in a quantitative easing policy setting.

¹¹ Since central banks are not exposed to credit or liquidity risk in practice, many payment systems, particularly those which settle large-value transactions, use reserves. If customer X does not use a cashless payment instrument to transfer their sight deposits, but instead withdraws some or all of it in order to pay in cash, bank A will again need some holdings on its account with the central bank because the cash which bank A obtains from the central bank is charged against its reserves. See Deutsche Bundesbank (2015), Geld und Geldpolitik, op cit.

via their accounts with the central bank.¹² Mirroring these entries, at bank B there is an increase both in its reserves and in the sight deposits of customer Y. The transfer of the book money created by bank A has triggered a transfer of reserves in which the book money has flowed from bank A to bank B, as it were. The central bank's balance sheet remains unchanged on balance - only the composition of the central bank's liabilities to bank A and bank B has shifted.

Money initially created irrespective of banks' existing reserves ...

If a bank lacks the reserves needed to settle the payment, it can, under certain conditions, wait until the deposits have been moved and the resulting need for reserves becomes clear and only then procure the reserves it requires; these funds can be borrowed either in the interbank market, ie from other banks, or directly from the central bank.¹³ The bank can also obtain reserves via cashless transactions if it succeeds in acquiring new deposits from customers with different banks. In reality, however, bank A will try to estimate the volume of reserves it will need to cover its customers' payment transactions and bear that projection in mind in its business decisions in matters of lending and funding.14

Example 1b: customer X transfers loan amount to a customer of bank B

Assets	Customer X Balance		Liabilities
Sight deposit with bank A Sight deposit with bank A Other assets	1,000 - 1,000 1,000	Loan from bank A	1,000
Customer Assets		r X's business partne e sheet	e r) Liabilities
Sight deposit with bank B Other assets	1,000 - 1,000		
B Assets	ank A (custo Balance	mer X's bank) e sheet	Liabilities
Loan to customer X Reserves	1,000 - 1,000	Sight deposit by customer X Sight deposit by customer X	1,000
B Assets	ank B (custo Balance	mer Y's bank)	Liabilities
Reserves	1,000	Sight deposit by customer Y	1,000
Assets	Centra Balance		Liabilities
		Liabilities to bank A Liabilities to bank B	- 1,000 1,000

Deutsche Bundesbank

What the stylised example of the creation of money shows particularly clearly is that a bank can grant loans without any prior inflows of *deposits* customer deposits. In fact, book money is created as a result of an accounting entry: when a bank grants a loan, it posts the associated credit entry for the customer as a sight deposit by the latter and therefore as a liability on the liability side of its own balance sheet. This refutes a popular misconception that banks act simply as intermediaries at the time of lending - ie that banks can only grant loans using funds placed with them previously as deposits by other customers.¹⁵

Bank loans to non-banks are the most important money-creating transaction in terms of quantity. As the box on pages 19 and 20 illustrates, long-term observations have found that lending is the most significant factor propelling monetary growth. But other types of bank

Creating book money through the purchase of assets, ...

¹² If banks A and B settle the transaction via privately operated correspondent accounts (ie without the involvement of the central bank), claims on/liabilities to the correspondent bank will be created, rather than claims on/liabilities to the central bank

¹³ In the latter case, the bank will need to have a sufficient quantity of collateral that is eligible for refinancing operations (eg marketable assets or credit claims). Under certain circumstances, the bank will also be able to use its loans to customers as collateral, with appropriate haircuts.

¹⁴ Newly created or newly acquired customer deposits on the bank's balance sheet imply an additional minimum reserve requirement because the overall volume of customer deposits generally determines how much minimum reserves the bank must maintain. For monetary policy reasons, minimum reserves must be kept on the bank's account with the central bank; the amount of reserves that need to be maintained for this purpose is just a fraction of the deposits held with the bank, however.

¹⁵ This topic is discussed in greater detail in M McLeay, A Radia and R Thomas, Money creation in the modern economy, Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin 2014 Q1, pp 14-27; and Z Jakab and M Kumhof (2015), Banks are not intermediaries of loanable funds - and why this matters, Bank of England Working Paper No 529.

^{...} and also reaardless of customer previously accepted

Assets		ecurities seller) e sheet	Liabilities
Sight deposit with bank A Securities	1,000 - 1,000		
Assets		n k A e sheet	Liabilities
Securities	1,000	Sight deposit by customer Z	1,000
Assets		al bank e sheet	Liabilities
Deutsche Bunde	esbank		

Example 2: bank purchases securities

from a domestic non-bank

transaction also create book money.¹⁶ One is that banks commonly purchase assets (mainly securities) on quite a substantial scale as part of their trading and investment operations, and credit the corresponding amounts to the sellers' accounts (see the stylised example in the above table). Unlike the granting of loans, the transfer of these assets is final; the sellers, however, can withdraw the sight deposits created by the bank at any time, as in the example where bank A grants a loan to customer X.

... portfolio rebalancing by domestic non-banks ... Besides banks' purchases of assets, there are also transactions in which book money is created and banks play a less active role. Thus, book money also comes into being whenever domestic non-banks rebalance their portfolios, for example when they improve their liquidity position by converting longer-term bank liabilities, which are not part of the money supply (eg longer-term time and savings deposits), into short-term, more liquid bank liabilities, which do form part of the money supply (eg sight deposits).¹⁷ Ultimately, such transactions originate from past money and credit creation processes, since longer-term bank liabilities were usually once sight deposits.

... and payments involving non-residents Book money is also created whenever payments related to current account surpluses (eg exports of goods) or capital imports are settled via domestic banks. Where such transactions result in payments being made into the accounts of domestic non-banks¹⁸ (eg because a domestic firm is credited with the purchase price for its export of machinery), this leads to money being created domestically in a transaction that is beyond the direct control of the bank creating the money.

Just as money can be created, so, too, can it be "destroyed", which is what happens when a previously created sight deposit is derecognised, ie removed from the balance sheet. In a reversal of the examples cited above, transactions which destroy money might include the redemption of bank loans by domestic nonbanks, the sale of banking sector assets to domestic non-banks, portfolio rebalancing by domestic non-banks out of short-term into longer-term bank liabilities as well as payments which domestic non-banks make in connection with imports of goods or capital exports.

As these examples illustrate, both the creation of money and its destruction are always the outcome of transactions in which domestic banks and non-banks must be involved; these, then, are the transactions which drive developments in the monetary aggregate M3.

Examples of how money is

destroved

Transactions between domestic banks and non-banks key for money creation

¹⁶ Another transaction that creates book money is a cash deposit by a domestic non-bank into its account. This has no impact on the money supply, however, because the decline in the amount of currency in circulation is matched by the increase in sight deposits. It should be noted for the purposes of the analysis that currency in circulation was once book money that has been paid out in cash, while loans and asset purchases by banks create additional book money that did not exist before.

¹⁷ Longer-term bank liabilities, within the Eurosystem's definition, are time deposits with an agreed maturity of over two years, savings deposits redeemable at notice of over three months and bank debt securities with a term of over two years. Money is also created when banks buy back their own stock issued from domestic non-banks. In the field of monetary analysis, all these liabilities fall under the "longer-term financial liabilities" category.

¹⁸ If the money is credited to the domestic account of a non-resident, this amount does not form part of the domestic money supply but is posted on the consolidated MFI balance sheet as a decline in net external assets.

Wavelet analysis of the longer-term relationship between money growth and lending in Germany

The commercial banking sector creates money primarily through lending. The creation of money through lending or asset purchases, as described in the main text, is reflected in the presentation of the MFI sector's consolidated balance sheet under the counterparts of credit to private non-MFIs and credit to general government.¹ A close link between credit growth on the assets side of the balance sheet and the monetary components on the liabilities side is therefore to be expected.² The two other counterparts also showing money creation and destruction processes are the MFI sector's net external assets (money creation or destruction through current account balances or capital flows to or from abroad) and longer-term financial liabilities (money creation or destruction through portfolio shifts).

This box explores whether a close link between money supply and lending can also be established empirically. Statistical methods for analysing time series within the frequency range are employed for this purpose. These methods show the importance of cycles of specific frequencies for the development of a given time series and how closely two variables are linked at given frequencies. The methodology (wavelet analysis) also makes it possible to examine changes in the characteristics of a time series and changes in the relationship between two variables over time.³ This is an extension compared to conventional methods in the frequency range, which, by contrast, assume that the characteristics of the time series remain unchanged over time.

The analysis of longer-term relationships between the monetary aggregate and its counterparts requires comparatively long time series. For this reason, in this box, the results of a wavelet analysis of the annual growth rates of the four counterparts mentioned above and the monetary aggregate M3 in Germany are shown for the period from 1956 to 1997.⁴ The top section of the chart on page 20 shows the average estimated wavelet coherency with the annual growth rate for the monetary aggregate M3 over time for cycles lasting between 14 and 20 years for the annual growth rate of each of the counterparts mentioned above.⁵ Money growth exhibits significant fluctuations within this frequency range which can be interpreted as trend movements.6 Coherency measures the local correlation between the two series and can take values

¹ The credit to general government counterpart is affected whenever the MFI sector grants loans to the government.

² Further information on the consolidated balance sheet can be found in Deutsche Bundesbank, The consolidated balance sheet of the MFI sector and its significance for monetary analysis, Monthly Report, July 2013, pp 55-56.

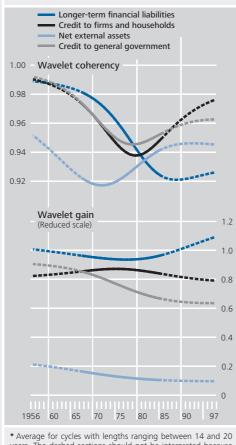
³ For an introduction to wavelet analysis, see A Rua (2012), Wavelets in economics, Economic Bulletin, Summer, Banco de Portugal, pp 71-79; L Aguiar-Conraria and MJ Soares (2015), The continuous wavelet transform: moving beyond uni- and bivariate analyses, Journal of Economic Surveys, 28, pp 344-375.

⁴ For the euro area, data for some of the counterparts are only available from 1999 or later. After 1999, data on the monetary aggregate and its counterparts for Germany are no longer comparable with the data for the sample period on account of the changes relating to the monetary union.

⁵ The maximum length of the cycles to be analysed is restricted by the length of the time series. The time variability of the relationship can be analysed for up to a maximum period of 20 years. For considerably longer cycles, the time window for the estimation shrinks to such an extent that the estimation is no longer meaningful.

⁶ In F Drudi, P Moutot and T Vlassopoulos (2010), Monetary Analysis in the ECB's Monetary Policy Process, in: L Papademos and J Stark (eds), Enhancing Monetary Analysis, Frankfurt, European Central Bank, pp 73-127, the low-frequency component of the M3 growth rate is identified as cycles lasting over ten years. The frequency range used in this analysis was selected based on the wavelet power spectrum. The wavelet power spectrum shows that there are important cycles for each of the variables at these frequencies for the other time series, too.

Wavelet coherency and gain between the annual growth rates of the monetary aggregate M3 and selected counterparts in Germany^{*}



years. The dashed sections should not be interpreted because the estimates for these periods are associated with starting and end point problems. Deutsche Bundesbank

between zero and one. The bottom section of the chart shows the average wavelet gain for the same frequency range. The gain can be interpreted as the regression coefficient of a time-varying regression of money growth within the selected frequency range on the growth rate of each counterpart.⁷

Coherency that is stable over time and close to one is estimated for both the relationship between M3 and lending to firms and households and the relationship between M3 and lending to general government. The average wavelet gain is consistently above 0.8 for lending to firms and households, highlighting the quantitative importance of lending for money growth.⁸ For lending to general government, however, the gain decreases noticeably over time.

Though net external assets also have a high coherency with money growth, the estimated gain is comparatively low and indicates the lower quantitative relevance of this counterpart for long-term money growth. Fluctuations in the net external assets' growth rate only result in slight changes in money growth in this frequency range. The coherency for longer-term financial liabilities is at a similarly high level to the coherency for lending to firms and households, and the estimated gain even exceeds the gain for this lending, almost reaching one. This positive value seems surprising at first because portfolio shifts by non-banks from M3 to longer-term financial liabilities of the banking sector have the effect of destroying money, as explained in the main text. However, this is only true for portfolio shifts for a given length of the consolidated balance sheet. If the balance sheet grows longer over time, longer-term financial liabilities and money supply are able to increase together. The estimated relationship should therefore be interpreted as a result of this balance sheet expansion.

The results show that on the assets side of the consolidated balance sheet long-term developments in the money supply are primarily related to growth in bank lending to firms, households and, in some cases, to general government as well, which reflects the money creation processes outlined in the main text.

⁷ The period to which the estimations in the chart refer is shorter than the sample period because data from before and after the point in time for which coherency and gain are estimated are used in the estimation.

⁸ A gain of 0.8 means that a 1% increase in the growth rate of lending to firms and households within the frequency band under consideration results in a 0.8% increase in money growth within the same frequency band.

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> Credit demand key for creation

through lending

of money

Constraints on the creation of money and credit for an individual bank

The (commercial) banking system may have the

ability to create money, but that does not mean

Limitations to the creation of money and credit

that banks can drive up the supply of money and credit without constraint. The granting of loans and creation of money are limited by the banking system's interaction with non-banks and the central bank, by regulations and, not least, by banks' own inherent interest in profit maximisation.

Funding needed despite ability to create money

One such constraint is the need for banks to fund the loans they create. Deposits play a major role in this regard, for while banks have the ability to create money - that is, to accumulate a stock of assets by originating liabilities themselves in the form of sight deposits - they need funding in the form of reserves. This need for funding exists because, as outlined above, banks are always at risk of losing at least some of the deposits they have created by granting loans as a result of cashless payments or cash withdrawals. This article has so far been based on the assumption that banks already hold these reserves or can procure them at any time via the interbank market or central bank. However, banks, being mindful of risk/reward considerations, will look to base their funding not just on short-term central bank loans, but predominantly on longer-term deposits and securitised paper (debt securities) as well. That is because the acquisition of such customer deposits previously held with other banks generates an inflow of reserves for a bank through the cashless payments channel, just as in the case of a short-term central bank loan. Customers are less likely to withdraw these forms of funding instrument. The benefit of longer-term forms of investment, then, is that the medium and longer-term loans which banks report as assets are better matched by the funding they carry as liabilities.19

The previous section of this article presented a simplified view of lending and the associated

creation of money by assuming that the lending decision is made by the bank alone. But in reality, loans are normally granted on the initiative of non-banks – households and firms requiring funding compare the credit conditions offered and promoted in the competitive banking system (interest rates, terms etc) and decide whether to apply for a loan, and at which bank. Factors which have a bearing on credit demand include general economic developments, the projected profitability of investment projects, and institutional factors. The lending rate is just one of many factors which potential borrowers consider. A loan commitment is issued when the lending bank, having completed the credit assessment process, gives a positive verdict to the credit request. The decision to repay a loan prematurely and the resulting destruction of credit and money is likewise normally initiated by the borrower.20

A key criterion for lending from an individual bank's vantage point is that the income which an additional loan granted is expected to generate – after considering the associated risks – exceeds the costs of granting that loan.²¹ Costs mainly comprise funding costs for the loan but also include administrative and monitoring expenses.²² A bank can attract stronger demand for credit by offering more favourable credit

22 Funding costs are a key lever which monetary policy can use to affect the granting of loans (see below).

Need for banks to lend profitably acts as a constraint on credit creation

¹⁹ Using short-term interbank liabilities as a source of funding gives rise to liquidity and interest rate risk because of the danger that the bank might, at some point in the future, no longer be in a position to prolong the short-term interbank loan or that it can only do so at a higher cost. As for interest rate risk, the risk of interest rates increasing for central bank and interbank loans could drive up funding costs, thus eroding, or wiping out altogether, the income derived from lending. Loans funded solely by overnight deposits raised by the bank are exposed to the same risk, since their future remuneration is also variable.

²⁰ The significance of credit demand is discussed in C Goodhart (2016), Determining the quantity of bank deposits, Banking Perspective, Quarter 2, pp 52-60; and O Issing (2011), Einführung in die Geldtheorie, Munich, Vahlen, chapter 3. This becomes particularly clear when one turns to overdrafts and credit card lending.

²¹ The bank's lending decision is presented here in a highly stylised manner for didactic reasons. A more detailed analysis can be found, for example, in X Freixas and J Rochet (2008), Microeconomics of banking, 2nd edition, Cambridge, Massachusetts, MIT Press.

conditions (eg lower lending rates), but all other things being equal and assuming that funding costs remain unchanged, this also acts to depress the risk-adjusted expected income from the loan, such that continuing to expand the credit supply by offering (even) more favourable credit conditions becomes less and less attractive for the bank.

Lending constrained by capital and liquidity regulation A bank can additionally expand its lending by taking greater risks, for instance, by lowering the credit and collateral quality standards that its borrowers have to meet. The resulting increase in credit default risk means, however, that, absent any change to the lending rate, the loan will deliver a smaller risk-adjusted expected income. If the bank takes the increased credit default risk into account in its calculations, it makes less and less sense for the bank to continue to expand lending by accepting increased default risk. However, moral hazard caused by, for instance, limited liability of the bank (or its managers), information asymmetries between the bank and its creditors,²³ deposit insurance or bail-out guarantees can cause the bank to make inadequate allowance for the risks of its lending. The purpose of microprudential and macroprudential regulation of the banking sector is to prevent such behaviour where possible. Elements of such regulation, including liquidity and, in particular, capital standards, have the effect of constraining lending. Capital regulations force banks to hold a certain quantity of capital against their lending, depending on the risks involved. This means that banks' ability to expand their lending is constrained by the capital at their disposal or by their ability to build up additional capital reserves.24

Constraints on the creation of money and credit caused by interaction between banks, non-banks and the central bank

If a large number of banks increase their lending simultaneously, each individual bank loses, through payment transactions, a more or less considerable part of the deposits it has created itself; at the same time, however, it may receive new deposits from other banks as a result of payments to its own clients. The outflows of reserves caused by the transactions of its own borrowers can thus be offset by inflows of reserves by payments to its depositors, thereby reducing each individual bank's funding needs.²⁵

That notwithstanding, however, the overall scope for the banking system to create money and credit is determined by the behaviour of non-banks and the central bank's monetary policy. Non-banks' impact on lending and money creation derives from their role as demanders of credit²⁶ and holders of bank deposits. Demand for bank loans follows from

Demand for credit depends on funding needs

Interplay between decisions by banks and by non-banks in determining money and credit growth

²³ These are caused by a situation in which, for instance, a bank's creditors have little or no insight into the risks involved in lending, or if obtaining such information would cost too much in relation to the benefits.

²⁴ For more on liquidity regulation, see Deutsche Bundesbank, Liquidity risk management at credit institutions, Monthly Report, September 2008, pp 57-71. Synopses of the theoretical underpinnings of microprudential bank regulation can be found in E Baltensperger (1996), Banken und Finanzintermediäre, in J von Hagen, A Börsch-Supan and P Welfens (eds), Springers Handbuch der Volkswirtschaftslehre 1: Grundlagen, Berlin, Springer, pp 269-304 or G Gorton and A Winton (2003), Financial intermediation, in G Constantinides, M Harris and R Stulz (eds), Handbook of the economics of finance, Elsevier, pp 431-552. For more on the arrangements in force in the European Union, see Deutsche Bundesbank, Implementing BaselIII in European and national law, Monthly Report, June 2013, pp 55-71.

²⁵ For the banking system, the newly created deposits give rise to additional minimum reserve requirements. The central bank will, however, satisfy any resulting additional demand for reserves, provided it sees no reason to change its monetary policy stance (see pp 24 and 27). This is predicated on the banking system having sufficient collateral for central bank loans.

²⁶ See pp 21ff and C Goodhart (2016), op cit.

the funding needs of non-banks,²⁷ which – as described above – are determined by a whole range of factors. Given these factors, the banking system can offer more favourable lending terms in order to stimulate the additional demand needed to support an increase in lending.²⁸ However, the aforementioned need for banks to be able to lend profitably means that there will come a point at which the banking system will not continue to increase its lending by making lending terms ever more favourable.²⁹

Increase in sight deposits causes non-banks to make adjustments Non-banks are involved in the process of money and credit creation not only as borrowers but also as holders of the deposits thus created. As is explained on page 17, borrowers use the deposits newly created by lending to make payments. If the inflow of deposits through payments leads to the actual level of bank deposits surpassing the volume desired by the affected non-banks – ie there is a monetary overhang - this triggers adjustment processes, such as portfolio rebalancing, which can slow the increase in the money supply caused by lending.³⁰ The rise in the money supply can, however, also cause aggregate demand for goods to go up if non-banks use the additional deposits to purchase goods and services. Depending on the elasticity of aggregate supply, this may lead to an increase in the price level.

The central bank's interest rate policy impacts on money and credit creation

The above considerations have shown that, in the interaction between banks and non-banks, there are factors at play which prevent the unlimited creation of money and credit.³¹ The monetary policy of the central bank is also a significant factor.³² Its aim is to safeguard price stability in the medium term. In normal times, the central bank achieves this through its interest rate policy, which indirectly influences lending and monetary growth. The underlying transmission mechanisms are explained in more detail beginning on page 25. In summary, an increase in the key monetary policy rates will, all other things being equal, dampen monetary and credit growth - through changes to funding costs, the supply of credit and the terms of lending by the banking system, as well as to portfolio decisions and credit demand on the part of non-banks. By contrast, a cut in the policy rate per se stimulates money and credit creation. Given the complex interplay of banks and non-banks, however, it would be wrong to assume the existence of a mechanistic link between monetary policy and monetary growth.

Despite these factors which constrain money and credit creation, the creation of money by the banking system through lending is sometimes regarded as one of the causes of lending booms and subsequent financial crises. Whereas the majority of economists see macroprudential regulation as the appropriate response to the threat of credit-driven boom and bust cycles, proposals aimed at eliminating the ability of the banking system to create money were already under discussion during the Great

29 See pp 21-22. The expansionary effect of an increase in the supply of credit and lending on real activity, the inflation rate and inflation expectations can lead to a temporary decline in the real cost of borrowing and cause credit demand to increase. However, this effect is only temporary as the monetary policy responses cause inflation to revert to its target, which is also reflected in inflation expectations. **30** The adjustments are manifold and complex and can therefore only be outlined by way of example. See, for example, A Meltzer (1995), Monetary, credit and (other) transmission processes: a monetarist perspective, Journal of Economic Perspectives 9, pp 49-72, and the references therein on adjusting to a monetary policy-induced expansion of the money supply. For example, households or firms which acquire additional sight deposits through payment transactions could pay off loans. Another possibility is that they adjust their portfolios by using sight deposits to purMoney creation as a potential cause of boom and bust cycles

²⁷ For non-banks with access to market-based funding, such as bonds and shares, banks' lending terms as compared to capital market funding conditions are also an important factor.

²⁸ For investment projects, this results from the assumption that the marginal product of capital falls as the capital stock increases, where the marginal product of capital – disregarding adjustment costs – has to be greater than or equal to the real loan rate plus the rate of depreciation for an investment to be profitable. See, for example, S Chugh (2015), Modern macroeconomics, Cambridge, Massachusetts, MIT Press, chapter 6.

chase other assets. The resulting changes in asset prices and returns, in turn, have further effects on lending and portfolio decisions. **31** See also J Tobin (1963), Commercial banks as creators

⁵¹ See also J fobilit (1963), Commercial ballits as cleators of "money", Cowles Foundation Discussion Paper No 159.
32 Macroprudential policy, too, aims to contain unwelcome developments in lending and thus indirectly in money creation from a financial stability perspective. See Deutsche Bundesbank, Macroprudential oversight in Germany: framework, institutions and tools, Monthly Report, April 2013, pp 39-54.

Depression in the 1930s. One such approach involves forcing banks to cover their customer deposits with reserves held with the central bank. Full coverage would be achieved, for instance, by means of a reserve ratio of 100%. It is extremely questionable, however, whether this can by itself avoid financial cycles - other factors still needed include effective microprudential regulation, rigorous oversight of the banking sector and macroprudential policy. Raising the reserve ratio to 100% could also impair key economic functions of the banking sector, which would probably cause (real economic) efficiency losses (see annex beginning on page 30).

The role of reserves

Reserves reflect interest rate policy and its impact on the monetary aggregate

Thus far, our reflections on the interaction between banks and the central bank have taken no account of the volume of reserves held by banks. However, they are an important factor in the implementation of the central bank's interest rate policy: for a central bank which manages interest rates, the volume of reserves is not an independent variable but is the result of banks' demand at a given interest rate.³³ The central bank therefore estimates demand for reserves at the interest rates it sets and meets it through its monetary policy operations.³⁴ In this manner, it ensures that money market rates move in line with its policy rates, which constitutes the first step in the monetary policy transmission process.

In this process, therefore, the central bank does not restrict the amount of reserves independently of its interest rate policy. If money and credit growth and the resulting demand for reserves indicate risks to price stability, the central bank adjusts its policy rates. The supply of reserves is therefore elastic only for a given monetary policy stance which the central bank considers as being consistent with price stability.

The development of the ratio of M3 to reserves reflects the actions of the various agents and can change temporarily or permanently whenever banks or non-banks change their behaviour, as well as depending on the implementation of monetary policy.³⁵ In order to be able to assess and explain these changes, it is therefore necessary to understand the underlying behavioural patterns of the sectors involved and their interaction. Thus, M3 and reserves moved largely in synch at times of conventional monetary policy, ie until the onset of the global financial crisis. The violent fluctuations in the ratio of M3 to reserves observed since then are closely related to the non-standard monetary policy measures taken by the Eurosystem as of 2008, the most recent example being the asset purchase programme (see chart on page 14).

between reserves and the monetary aggregate dependent on behaviour of banks, nonbanks and the central bank

Relationship

³³ Changes in reserves do not cause the central bank's monetary policy implemented by interest rate policy to be transmitted to monetary and credit growth, they are merely a reflection thereof: the central bank sets policy rates in line with its desired monetary policy stance, which impacts on the monetary aggregate and credit volume through the transmission channels described beginning on p 25. In conjunction with other variables, this results in the banking system's demand for reserves, especially in order to meet the minimum reserve requirement on deposits.

³⁴ For more on the operational implementation of monetary policy, see U Bindseil (2014), Monetary policy operations and the financial system, Oxford, Oxford University Press

³⁵ The ratio of money over the monetary base (reserves plus currency in circulation) is referred to as the "money multiplier". This, however, should not be broadly interpreted as a causal relationship between reserves and the money supply. The money multiplier is a reduced form resulting from the interaction of the various sectors when determining the money supply and the monetary base. See C Goodhart (1989), Money, information and uncertainty, 2nd edition, London, Macmillan, pp 130-137; O Issing (2011), op cit, chapter 6; European Central Bank, The supply of money - bank behaviour and the implications for monetary analysis, Monthly Bulletin, October 2011, pp 63-79. For certain analytical purposes, the simplification involved here may be useful. For other issues, however, it makes sense to look at the driving forces behind the multiplier.

The impact of policy rate changes on money supply and lending

By changing its policy rate, a central bank is able to indirectly influence developments in money supply and in lending. This box illustrates some of the relevant mechanisms in this process using the example of an interest rate increase, ie a more restrictive monetary policy. An interest rate cut, as an expansionary monetary policy measure, has the opposite effect.¹

In the short run, a higher policy rate increases the costs for (commercial) banks' refinancing via central bank or interbank lending. At the same time, the rise in money market rates is transmitted via arbitrage relationships to yields on other maturities and on other asset classes in the financial markets. When non-banks make their portfolio decisions, bank deposits face competition from these types of investment (eq government bonds, corporate bonds, and shares), which means that banks have to raise their interest rates on short and longerterm deposits to compete for customer deposits. To continue generating sufficient profits from their lending business, banks pass at least part of their higher refinancing costs through to their lending rates, which then dampens credit demand and lending.²

In addition, the interest rate increase affects the volume of loans offered by the banking system via the "credit channel".³ One element in this process is the deterioration in borrowers' balance sheets. First, the fall in asset prices (which corresponds to the yield increases) reduces borrowers' net wealth. Second, the rising interest rates and falling asset prices have a negative impact on businesses' cash flow by reducing the demand for goods. This effect is intensified by the appreciation in the exchange rate due to the interest rate increase. The deterioration in borrowers' balance sheets raises their external financing costs and thus dampens their demand for credit.⁴ In addition, there are other channels through which falling asset prices hamper lending: declining collateral valuations and a valuation-related decline in banks' capital that worsens their refinancing conditions (bank

capital channel) and can also have a direct effect on credit supply via capital requirements.⁵ Furthermore, an interest rate increase may reduce banks' risk appetite or lead them to class lending risks as higher, resulting in a larger risk premium in their lending rates.⁶

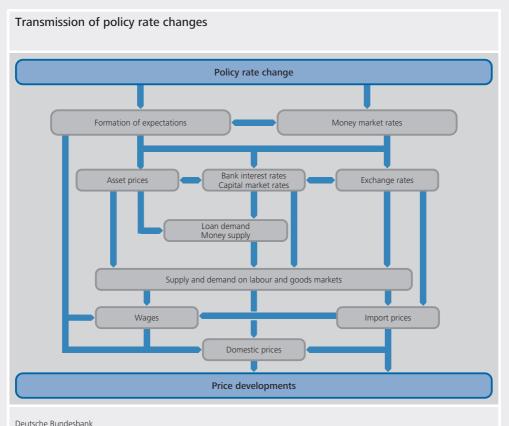
1 The mechanisms outlined here form part of the monetary policy transmission mechanisms, ie the transmission of monetary policy impulses to economic activity and the price level. This description focuses on the elements that are closely interlinked with developments in money supply and lending. For a broader overview, see Deutsche Bundesbank (2015), Geld und Geldpolitik, pp 176-182, or European Central Bank (2011), The monetary policy of the ECB, 3 A, pp 58-61. 2 The mechanisms outlined here make up the traditional interest rate channel of monetary policy transmission; see, for example, European Central Bank, The role of banks in the monetary policy transmission mechanism, Monthly Bulletin, August 2008, pp 85-91. For more information on the interest rate pass-through, see, for example, European Central Bank, Assessing the retail bank interest rate pass-through in the euro area at times of financial fragmentation, Monthly Bulletin, August 2013, pp 75-91.

3 See B Bernanke and M Gertler (1995), Inside the Black Box: The Credit Channel of Monetary Policy Transmission, Journal of Economic Perspectives 9, pp 27-48, European Central Bank (2008), op cit.

4 These effects are due to incomplete information on credit markets. This leads to an external financing premium, ie a mark-up on external financing in comparison with internal financing, which depends on borrowers' balance sheet characteristics, such as net worth or cash flow, or to lending being limited by the value of the available collateral. See B Bernanke and M Gertler (1989), Agency Costs, Net Worth, and Business Fluctuations, American Economic Review 79, pp 14-31; B Bernanke, M Gertler and S Gilchrist (1999), The Financial Accelerator in a Quantitative Business Cycle Framework, in J Taylor and M Woodford (eds), Handbook of Macroeconomics, Vol 1C, Amsterdam, Elsevier, pp 1341-1393; C Carlstrom and T Fuerst (1997), Agency Costs, Net Worth, and Business Fluctuations: A Computable General Equilibrium Analysis, American Economic Review 87, pp 893-910; and N Kiyotaki and J Moore (1997), Credit Cycles, Journal of Political Economy 105, pp 211-248. For an overview of frictions on credit markets and their macroeconomic implications, see C Walsh (2010), Monetary Theory and Policy, 3 A, Cambridge, Massachusetts, MIT Press, chapter 10.

5 See M Woodford (2010), Financial Intermediation and Macroeconomic Analysis, Journal of Economic Perspectives 24 (Fall), pp 21-44.

6 For information on the risk-taking channel, see C Borio and H Zhu (2012), Capital Regulation, Risk-Taking and Monetary Policy: A Missing Link in the Transmission Mechanism?, Journal of Financial Stability 8, pp 236-251; and European Central Bank (2008), op cit.



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Through lower expectations about future income and returns on investment, the lower level of economic activity resulting from the restrictive monetary policy stance additionally has a negative impact on the loan demand of households and firms and on the money demand for transaction purposes, thus dampening developments in lending and money supply even further. The impact of an interest rate increase on lending will often not be mirrored identically by developments in money supply, as the interest rate increase can also lead to portfolio shifts or capital movements that affect other counterparts, such as longer-term financial liabilities or the net external assets of the banking sector.

These observations show that a central bank's interest rate policy influences monetary developments in many different ways. At the same time, its decisions on its monetary policy stance are informed by developments in lending and money supply. However, a central bank's monetary policy is not primarily aimed at controlling developments in money supply and lending but at safeguarding price stability

over the medium term. To assess these risks, not just monetary data but also other financial and real economic data are needed, a fact reflected in the Eurosystem's two-pillar strategy, which combines both economic and monetary analysis. A monetary policy strategy aimed at safeguarding price stability over the medium term thus essentially counteracts unwelcome developments in lending and money creation, but cannot always prevent them.⁷ To achieve that, monetary policy must be accompanied by microprudential and macroprudential policies with the explicit aim of combating unwelcome developments in the financial system

7 For a detailed analysis, see Deutsche Bundesbank, The importance of macroprudential policy for monetary policy, Monthly Report, March 2015, pp 39-72.

Indirect effects of asset

purchases on

money supply and lending

Asset purchase programmes and money and credit creation

The impact of a public sector purchase programme on money and credit creation will be presented conceptually below.³⁶ No direct conclusions regarding the programme's potential effects on GDP and prices can be inferred from its impact on monetary developments. The former were already discussed in an analytical article in the June 2016 edition of this publication.³⁷

Direct effects on monetary aggregate if domestic non-banks are securities' sellers Whereas interest rate policy impacts indirectly on monetary and credit growth, the effects on the money supply of an asset purchase programme can be both direct and indirect. Central banks' government bond purchases impact directly on the monetary aggregate only if the end seller is a domestic non-bank.³⁸ In this case, the transaction leads to an increase in the central bank stocks of government bonds and an increase in sight deposits held by the seller (see upper table on page 28). If the seller does not have a bank account with the central bank, as is generally the case with non-banks, the seller has to settle the payment of the purchase price through the bank where it keeps an account. In this process, the central bank credits the bank with reserves equal to the purchase price.

No direct effects on the monetary aggregate of sales by domestic banks or by non-residents If, on the other hand, the seller of the government bonds is not a resident of the euro area, the monetary aggregate remains unchanged even if the transaction has been conducted through a bank resident in the euro area, since deposits held at domestic banks by non-euroarea residents do not count as part of the money supply. Crediting the purchase amount to the domestic bank's central bank account, however, also causes reserves to increase. If the central bank buys government bonds from the domestic banking sector's stocks, this does not change the monetary aggregate, either, since the transaction only causes the selling bank's reserves to increase, yet domestic non-banks' holdings of bank liabilities, which are part of the monetary aggregate, do not change (see lower table on page 28).

In addition to these direct effects of government bond purchases on money supply, there are also indirect effects on money and credit: these are caused by the adjustments which the securities purchases trigger at banks and nonbanks, ie in the transmission process of the purchase programme (see chart on page 29).³⁹ The relevant economic mechanisms here correspond, in part, to the transmission channels that are relevant for conventional interest rate policy. The purchase programme, however, also operates through different channels from standard monetary policy or "skips" elements of the normal transmission mechanism (see chart on page 26).⁴⁰

Through the portfolio rebalancing and signalling channels, government bond purchases bring down the general level of interest rates and yields and cause looser general funding terms, thus reducing funding costs for banks.⁴¹ The banks, in turn, pass on the reduced fund-

Portfolio rebalancing and signalling channels

³⁶ For the Eurosystem, this corresponds to the public sector purchase programme (PSPP) as part of the asset purchase programme (APP) adopted by the Governing Council of the ECB in January 2015 and adjusted in December 2015, March 2016 and December 2016.

³⁷ For an analysis of potential effects on GDP and prices and the relevant transmission channels, see Deutsche Bundesbank (2016), The macroeconomic impact of quantitative easing in the euro area, op cit.

³⁸ For a detailed explanation in the context of the consolidated balance sheet of the MFI sector, see Deutsche Bundesbank, How asset purchase programmes affect the consolidated balance sheet of the MFI sector, Monthly Report, November 2016, pp 28-31.

³⁹ Unlike the preceding discussion of how monetary policy constrains the money supply and lending, which focused on restrictive monetary policy measures, the purchase programme is an expansionary measure.

⁴⁰ For instance, the central bank's interest rate policy impacts on capital market yields via short-term money market rates, while government bond purchases in the capital market affect prices and yields there directly. For more on the transmission channels, see Deutsche Bundesbank (2016), The macroeconomic impact of quantitative easing in the euro area, op cit. The description below is confined to those aspects of the transmission process which are closely related to monetary and credit developments.

⁴¹ Banks can, for instance, reduce the deposit rates they pay if the yields on other investment vehicles competing with deposits fall.

Example 3a: central bank purchases government bond from domestic non-bank

Investo	Investor X (government bond seller)				
Assets	Balanc	Liabilities			
Government bonds Sight deposit with bank A	- 1,000 1,000				
	Bar	nk A			
Assets	Balanc	e sheet	Liabilities		
Reserves	1,000	Sight deposit by investor X	1,000		
		al bank			
Assets	Balance sheet		Liabilities		
Government bonds	1,000	Liabilities to bank A	1,000		

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ing costs in the form of lower lending rates, causing demand for credit and lending to rise. As interest rates and yields fall, asset prices rise. All other things being equal, the resulting (balance sheet) gains increase banks' capital. This increase in capital allows them to meet the capital requirements for increased lending. It also improves their funding opportunities and terms, allowing them to expand their loan supply (bank capital channel). At the same time, rising asset prices cause the value of collateral to appreciate and boost borrowers' net wealth. This results in a decline in the external finance premium:42 essentially, borrowing will tend to

Example 3b: central bank purchases government bond from domestic bank

Bank B Assets Balance sheet Liabilities			
	Dulunc	Elabilities	
Government			
bonds	- 1,000		
Reserves	1,000		
Central bank			
Assets	Balance sheet		Liabilities
Government		Liabilities	
	1 000		4 000
bonds	1,000	to bank B	1,000

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become cheaper, which will, all other things being equal, drive up lending.

The creation of money through lending results Falling opporin an increase in deposits. At the same time, however, non-banks' demand for money also grows, owing to the increase in wealth caused by rising asset prices but also to falling yields on alternative investment vehicles, ie the falling opportunity costs of holding money. Inasmuch as, further downstream in the transmission process, the asset purchase programme causes real economic growth and prices concomitantly rise, both these developments trigger positive feedback effects on the money supply and lending.43

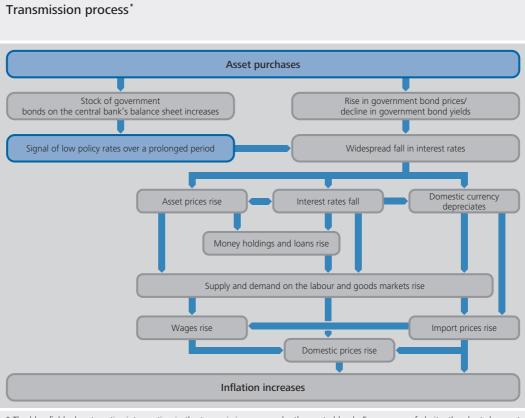
For the transmission channels of the asset purchase programme described above to be effective, it is not imperative that the purchase of government bonds by the central bank lead directly to an increase in stocks of money held by domestic non-banks. Moreover, the indirect effects of the purchase programme on the money supply show changes in the money supply to be a symptom, and not a cause, of transmission.44 In an assessment of the effects of an asset purchase programme as part of monetary analysis, monetary developments are therefore just one of several relevant variables. They must

tunity costs, rising asset prices and real economic growth push up demand for monev

⁴² The external finance premium reflects the mark-up on the costs of external versus internal financing and derives from information asymmetries in the financial markets. See pp 25-26 for more details. Credit growth may be dampened if firms with access to the capital markets substitute bank loans with capital market funding or households or firms at the receiving end of deposits created by lending use these to pay down their bank debt. See J Bridge and R Thomas (2012), The impact of QE on the UK economy some supportive monetarist arithmetic, Working Paper No 442, Bank of England.

⁴³ However, indirect effects of the purchase programme may also contribute to a reduced impact of the purchase programme on the money supply. For example, if domestic non-banks use accruing deposits to purchase foreign assets, this leads to a reduction in the monetary aggregate M3. However, the asset purchase programme's positive overall impact on the money supply remains intact.

⁴⁴ A direct increase in the money supply caused by the purchase programme may potentially amplify portfolio rebalancing. Such effects are emphasised in the literature on monetarist transmission channels of monetary policy; see A Meltzer (1995), op cit; J Bridges and R Thomas (2012), op cit; or McLeay et al (2014), op cit.



* The blue fields denote active intervention in the transmission process by the central bank. For reasons of clarity, the chart does not take into account any feedback effects. Deutsche Bundesbank

be assessed in connection with the consolidated balance sheet of the MFI sector and developments in the financial and credit markets.

Increase in reserves may amplify banks' portfolio rebalancing, yet is not a precondition for expanded lending The steep increase in reserves described above in connection with asset purchases by the central bank can amplify the general decline in long-run yields or the impact of the asset purchases on lending if banks attempt to restore the portfolio structure disrupted by the influx of reserves, for instance by purchasing longdated bonds or granting additional loans.45 However, the strong growth in reserves due to the securities purchases does not necessarily lead to a corresponding expansion of lending and the money supply. That depends, rather, on how strongly the changes to asset prices and yields caused by the purchase programme impact on lending and money holdings and on the size of banks' capital buffer.

Impact of monetary policy on monetary growth

It becomes clear, on the whole, that a central bank can influence the banking sector's creation of money and credit, as well as monetary growth, through various channels. In "normal" times, monetary policy operates through changes in policy rates; the monetary policy impulses are transmitted through a variety of channels to the money supply and credit, but ultimately also further down the line to other key variables, such as prices and the real economy. The volume of reserves held by banks, on the other hand, results from the demand for

In "normal" times, monetary policy operates by setting monetary policy interest rates

⁴⁵ This mechanism can be interpreted as an element of the portfolio rebalancing channel; see J Christensen and S Krogstrup (2016), A portfolio model of quantitative easing, Working Paper Series WP 16-7, Peterson Institute for International Economics.

such, which means that growing reserves reflect the expansion of money and credit.⁴⁶

Asset purchase programme causes reserves to outpace money supply Unlike interest rate policy, an asset purchase programme directly triggers a strong rise in reserves. Its impact on the money supply, however, is more complex. The immediate direct effect of the asset purchases can, depending on how willing domestic non-banks are to sell, account for only a fraction of the actual purchase volume. This is demonstrated by the example of the APP, in which the Eurosystem purchases a significant share of securities from non-euro-area residents. In addition, the transmission of the APP and its impact on lending are having further indirect, and on the whole positive, effects on the money supply. On balance, the development of reserves and the monetary aggregate M3 reflect different aspects of the APP. There is no mechanistic relationship between the increase in reserves and broad money. Accordingly, the money supply has not increased in proportion to the manifold increase in reserves; the ratio of M3 to reserves has fallen (see chart on page 14).⁴⁷

Annex

Remarks on a 100% reserve requirement for sight deposits

Experiences with the global financial and economic crisis of the last few years have led to a range of regulatory measures which have strengthened the resilience of the banking system. For some critics, however, these measures do not go far enough. In their view, the decisive weakness in the present financial system lies in commercial banks' ability to create money, which critics consider to be a major cause of damaging credit cycles (otherwise known as "boom-bust" cycles). Reforms aimed at making the banking system more stable should therefore, in their opinion, limit money creation by commercial banks. For quite some time now, proposals have been discussed which seek to achieve the full, ie 100%, backing of sight deposits by central bank money. The following remarks explore this idea and explain the conditions under which a 100% reserve ratio prevents money creation by commercial banks and whether that would be economically desirable.

As the main text already states in detail, one central service provided by profit-maximising commercial banks is that they make sight deposits (book money) available by extending loans. Lending business involves reviewing loan requests, granting the actual loans and, given the information asymmetries that exist between the lender and the borrower, requires monitoring of the projects being funded through the loans. In performing this monitoring task, banks have one particular advantage in that they harness economies of scale and so reduce the monitoring costs. As banks usually finance a number of projects simultaneously, by diversifying investment projects they are better able than individual investors to compensate for any default risk.

Although banks invest in comparatively illiquid⁴⁸ projects or assets as part of their lending operations, they provide liquid and – in principle – interestbearing assets (from the banks' viewpoint, these are liabilities) in the form of sight deposits, which promise smoother patterns of return than other invest-

⁴⁶ See pp 24 and 27 for more details.

⁴⁷ However, the ratio of reserves to the money supply can also increase under a central bank's interest rate policy if banks' behaviour changes. An example of this is the period after mid-2008, shown in the chart on p 14. One of the reasons for the relatively strong rise in reserves in this period was elevated demand on the part of banks compared to the "normal situation", in order, for instance, to accumulate increased liquidity reserves; the Eurosystem satisfied this demand through monetary policy refinancing operations with full allotment.

⁴⁸ Liquidity can be understood as the property of an asset being convertible into other assets. In this respect, (cash) money is normally the good with the greatest liquidity. Hence, the degree of an asset's liquidity can be judged by how quickly and at what cost it can be "converted" into money. See O Issing (2007), Einführung in die Geldtheorie, Vahlen, Munich, p 180. By contrast, and as will be explained in the following, illiquidity means that securities or investment projects can only be sold at short notice by incurring a loss.

ment forms.⁴⁹ By making sight deposits available while "simultaneously" investing in illiquid projects, banks provide a maturity transformation service. They create liquidity and give depositors the ability to consume intertemporally, whenever they want to.

Banks can perform the economically important task of maturity transformation because they are better able than individual consumers to protect themselves against liquidity risk (and offer incentivecompatible contracts for sight deposits). As long as the liquidity risks of the individual depositors holding sight deposits with banks do not correlate perfectly, banks can bundle resources (and risks) such that, on balance, they only need to maintain a comparatively small fraction of liquid funds as a reserve and can invest the greater part of the available funds in illiquid and therefore higher-yielding assets.⁵⁰

Thus, the banks can offer depositors short-term sight deposits so that depositors faced with an unexpected need for liquidity are not compelled to sell illiquid assets or long-term investment projects at a loss.⁵¹ From the depositors' viewpoint, this is equivalent to insurance against illiquidity which can be implemented by a banking system maintaining a fractional (ie not a 100%) reserve.⁵²

However, this advantage is offset by the risk of a liquidity problem arising in the event that a bank cannot meet demands to repay deposits. If more depositors than anticipated withdraw their sight deposits – not because they need liquidity unexpectedly but because they fear that other depositors may withdraw their money and cause the bank to collapse – this form of coordination among consumers can trigger a run on banks.⁵³

The instruments traditionally deployed to counter the risk of a run are the effective monitoring of banks' liquidity risks, credible deposit protection and the possibility for financially sound banks to obtain liquid funds directly from the central bank. Additionally, given the potential insolvency risk, banks are subject to capital requirements.

On the other hand, what would be the consequences of a reserve ratio increase to 100% in the present system? This scenario is worth pursuing, not least because it demonstrates that the level of the reserve ratio in itself would have little impact on the banks' lending capacity.⁵⁴ This finding, which may seem surprising at first glance, is owed to the fact that central banks do not steer credit dynamics through the central bank money stock but by how they set the key interest rates. Central banks use their liquidity management to accommodate higher minimum reserve requirements – at the appropriate interest rate level for monetary policy purposes which do not directly affect lending and, therefore, the provision of sight deposits by banks. Since the reserves are factored into the banks' optimisation calculation as a cost factor, the amount of the reserve ratio could in principle narrow the profit margin and thus indirectly affect lending and the provision of sight deposits. However, this indirect influence on the margin is essentially irrelevant, as central banks worldwide now pay interest on the required minimum reserve holdings in the amount of the refinancing costs (rate for making central bank money available). Taken in isolation, with regard to the payment of interest on reserves, lending and thus the provision of liquidity are not constrained by already existing sight deposits or by reserve holdings.55

49 The demand for liquidity is closely linked to the uncertainty of investors and consumers over the point in time at which they will need (additional) liquidity. As a general rule, they will try to hedge against liquidity or consumption risk in order to achieve a smooth consumption profile over time (depending on how averse to risk the investors and consumers are). As Diamond and Dybvig (1983) have shown, resorting to the capital market in order to safeguard against illiquidity is not necessarily the best possible solution, and direct insurance against illiquidity is virtually impossible due to (assumed) information asymmetries between the investors and the insurers. Technically speaking, an insurance contract of this kind is not incentivecompatible. See D Diamond and P Dybvig (1983), Bank runs, deposit insurance, and liquidity, Journal of Political Economy 91, pp 401-419; and X Freixas and J Rochet (2008), op cit.

50 The amount of reserves therefore depends crucially on the aggregate share of those consumers who will be exposed to liquidity risk.

51 If the bank itself has to sell the illiquid assets it holds "prematurely", however, it will likewise sustain losses. See the comments on bank runs.

52 See X Freixas and J Rochet (2008), op cit, p 221.

53 It is assumed here that the central bank is not willing to meet the additional liquidity needs as lender of last resort. Such a bank run occurs when the nominal value of the sight deposits is greater than the liquidation value of the bank's assets assuming investment projects are liquidated prematurely. See D Diamond and P Dybvig (1986), Banking theory, deposit insurance, and bank regulation, Journal of Business 59, pp 55-68. Moreover, besides interest rate risk, banks are also subject to insolvency risk, as the percentage of loans that will not be repaid is not known beforehand. **54** See also H Rodriguez Mendizábal (2017), Narrow bank

ing with modern depository institutions: Is there a reason to panic?, ADEMU Working Paper Series 2016/052.

55 As the main text explains in detail, other factors limit lending and, therefore, money creation – not least of all the central bank's interest rate policy.

Nevertheless, it cannot be concluded from this that bank lending is wholly "immune" to the level of the reserve ratio, even when interest is paid on the reserves. This is because, as higher central bank refinancing becomes necessary due to an increase in the reserve ratio, banks themselves have to put up more eligible collateral for the required amount of reserves. The stricter the regulatory requirements regarding the collateral framework are, the likelier it is that a reserve ratio hike to 100% will be accompanied by a corresponding tightening of the provision of credit and liquidity.⁵⁶ But this does not alter the fact that a 100% reserve ratio does not in itself prevent money creation by banks. Rather, the full backing of sight deposits by central bank money means that, in addition, the institutional prerequisites or existing regulatory requirements must be changed in such a way that money creation by commercial banks is effectively no longer possible.57

Irving Fisher and other renowned economists formulated such a proposal as long ago as the 1930s.58 In order to curb the volatility of credit dynamics and the associated fluctuations of sight deposits (and therefore of the M1 monetary aggregate), Fisher advocated requiring banks to maintain permanently a reserve ratio of 100%, ie sight deposits would be fully backed by central bank money.59 Yet beyond that, his proposal aimed to rid commercial banks entirely of the ability to create book money.⁶⁰ Fisher's proposal envisaged a "currency commission", which would be set up by the government and be given the exclusive right to create money. Endowed with this right, the currency commission - if a 100% reserve system were put in place - would buy bonds or other assets of the commercial banks or (alternatively) grant them a loan to enable the banking sector to fully cover the sight deposits on the liabilities side of the balance sheet with (cash) reserves. Following this idea, the banking sector would lose its power to create money; banks would simply be credit brokers between depositors and borrowers. Were the central bank to perform this task of the currency commission, it would provide the central bank money. De facto, this would be equivalent to a system in which the depositors would have access to central bank accounts.

The switch to a 100% system would transfer the right to create money to the public sector – but not lending, which would remain the responsibility of the commercial banks. However, in line with Fisher's intention, there would be a clear separation within

the banking system between "lending business" (the "credit" department or sector) and "deposit business" (the "sight deposits" department or sector). Under such a system, the credit department could grant additional loans only if it increased its capital, generated income from its lending activities or acquired liabilities in the form of savings, the maturities of which largely matched those of the loans on the asset side of the bank's balance sheet.61 Consequently, the credit department would not, as it were, engage in maturity transformation and therefore could not perform a key function of the banking sector. Such a financial system without maturity transformation would likely lead to considerable welfare losses:62 it would be more difficult in a system without the maturity transformation function to reconcile the preferences of long-term-oriented investors with any short-term liquidity needs they might have. Given the potential economic cost of changing the system, the question arises as to whether the benefits could outweigh the drawbacks.

Fisher himself was unable to empirically examine the benefits he hoped his proposal would yield, and

62 See D Diamond and P Dybvig (1986), op cit; and X Freixas and J Rochet (2008), op cit, pp 220 ff.

⁵⁶ One possible consequence would be a lower volume of funds becoming available to the private sector for financing purposes. This would lead to a "crowding out" of private demand for credit and potentially to adverse effects on an economy's long-term growth prospects. See also A Admati and M Hellwig (2015), The parade of the bankers' new clothes continues: 31 flawed claims debunked, mimeo, p 27.

⁵⁷ Some proposals go even further. For example, it is often described how changing to a system under which money is created by public institutions instead of banks could be used to reduce public (and, if need be, private) debt. This aspect will not be pursued further in this annex.

⁵⁸ I Fisher (1935), 100% Money, The Adelphi Company, New York City.

⁵⁹ The original initiative along these lines was launched in 1933 by a group of Chicago economists including Frank Knight and Henry Simons, and was known as the "Chicago Plan". For an extensive summary of Fisher's proposal and the Chicago Plan, see R Phillips (1995), The Chicago Plan and new deal banking reform, M E Sharpe, Armonk (NY). **60** In the long term, Fisher expected a more stable macroeconomic environment (in which boom-bust cycles would not be expected or would be significantly less pronounced) to lead to an increase in savings and, consequently, a lower interest rate level on the capital markets. Fisher believed that this would result, among other things, in a steeper economic growth path.

⁶¹ Only in exceptional circumstances, if the credit department were unable to satisfy sufficiently quickly the increased demand for credit out of its own funds or in its function as intermediary between savers and investors, would the currency commission intervene as a safety valve, so to speak, and engage in refinancing operations with the lending bank.

there has been no evidence to date of how such a system would perform in monetary policy practice.⁶³ The only way to examine central implications of such a proposal today is to conduct model-theoretical studies. One such study was recently carried out in the context of a dynamic general equilibrium model.⁶⁴ Here, the authors model two policy regimes. The first represents the existing system in which book money, as described in the main text, is created as a result of the interaction between banks and non-banks in the lending process. The second regime represents the 100% system. Under it, the bank first has to place the funds needed for lending with the currency commission. In other words, in a departure from Fisher's idea, the currency commission permanently refinances the lending by the "credit department".65

The first regime serves as a reference for examining Fisher's stabilisation hypothesis in the context of a boom-bust scenario. This scenario assumes a lower assessment of credit risk by the financial sector over several years (boom), a trend which is "one day" (by assumption) abruptly reversed (bust). Although the authors capture, to an extent, some of the longterm benefits that Fisher hoped would be achieved, they are unable to provide convincing evidence for his expectation that macroeconomic developments would be stabilised. Notably with regard to aggregate output and inflation, the desired stabilisation effect does not set in per se solely as a result of the changeover to 100% reserves. Rather, in the model context it only materialises after an additional macroprudential rule is introduced which requires a countercyclical adjustment to the capital ratio of banks (although Fisher and others abstracted from it).66

To conclude, it may be said that a reserve ratio increase to 100% would not necessarily bring about a stabilisation of macroeconomic growth. It would be wrong to assume that restricting money creation for a part of the financial system ("sight deposits" sector) would in itself be sufficient to make the entire financial system resilient. This would continue to require effective regulation, supervision of the banking sector and a macroprudential policy. The restriction of money creation for the entire financial system as envisaged by Fisher, on the other hand, means that an important function of the banking sector, namely the creation of liquidity (maturity transformation), would be curtailed. Moreover, there is a risk of evasive action being taken in that new, non-regulated institutions could be set up to fill the gap. There is no a priori reason why these new intermediaries should be more resilient (or even immune) to a run than the banks that exist at present. It therefore appears questionable to assume that these proposals could be implemented without further regulation or at little economic cost.

From the present perspective, the strengthening of the resilience of the financial system as a whole needs to be achieved by other means, notably by boosting its capital base as well as developing and expanding an effective macroprudential toolkit.⁶⁷

66 Fisher's proposal throws up other problems besides. These include a possible shift into near-money liabilities which could be issued by the banking sector as well as challenges in monetary policy practice that are linked to the estimates of potential growth.

⁶³ Subsequent prominent advocates of the 100% reserve, such as Milton Friedman in the 1950s and 1960s, were likewise only able to present plausibility considerations and argued for the most part in writing. See M Friedman (1959), A Program for Monetary Stability, Fordham University Press, New York City.

⁶⁴ See J Benes and M Kumhof (2012), The Chicago Plan revisited, IMF Working Paper 12/202.

⁶⁵ In a sense, this contradicts Fisher's idea of separating lending and money creation, as the loans are financed by central bank money. This means that maturity transformation remains indirectly ensured. However, the lending banks' solvency risk no longer rests, as Fisher envisaged, with the private depositor but with the central bank.

⁶⁷ See Deutsche Bundesbank (2011), op cit. Another major reform in Europe with respect to financial stability was the launch of the European banking union, one of the central pillars of which is the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM), which commenced operations in November 2014. Setting up the SSM entailed the transfer of extensive microprudential and macroprudential powers to the European Central Bank. See Deutsche Bundesbank, Launch of the banking union: the Single Supervisory Mechanism in Europe, Monthly Report, October 2014, pp 43-64; and Deutsche Bundesbank, Implications of the banking union for financial stability, Financial Stability Review 2014, November 2014, pp 69-88.

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Demographic change, immigration and the potential output of the German economy

An economy's potential output is determined by labour input, capital services and production technology. The ratio of actual output to potential output is an indicator of capacity utilisation over the business cycle, and the percentage rate of change in potential output expresses the trend rate of growth in an economy. Both are key variables of macroeconomic analysis that are also incorporated into the assessment of the monetary policy stance. A projection for the German economy shows that the available supply of labour will be influenced by two major factors over the coming ten years. First, demographic change will lead to a marked numerical decline in the resident population and also to a progressive ageing of the population. All other things being equal, natural population developments will reduce the working-age population, ie the number of persons aged between 15 and 74 years, by almost 2½ million by 2025, while the percentage of persons aged between 55 and 74 years in the working-age population will rise by 7 percentage points to almost 40%. Second, this process is likely to be counteracted by impulses generated by immigration, which is expected to remain at a high level.

In the baseline, the potential labour force in 2025 will approximately match its 2016 figure. Within this period, it will rise up to 2020, with demographic developments then making themselves felt more strongly. This will also have an impact on the growth rate of potential output: according to the projections, demographic trends affecting potential hours worked will play a crucial role in potential growth falling from almost 114% on average between 2011 and 2016 to well below 1% per year over the coming decade. The implied shrinking of the labour supply over the medium term, along with progressive demographic ageing, is also likely to affect capital accumulation and technological progress: subdued growth in the potential labour force in future could mean that less capital will be required in the corporate sector, and the shift in the age structure in Germany could dampen labour productivity growth.

The role of demographic change in macroeconomic projections

Currently high level of immigration counteracting demographic decline in native-born population While the German economy's current situation and its short-term outlook appear favourable at the moment, demographic developments are placing a strain on its medium to long-term growth prospects. The native-born population in Germany, as determined by the ratio of births to deaths, has been in decline for some time, and the size of the total population is currently being maintained solely by strong immigration. The average age of the population is also on the rise, and demographic change in Germany is set to continue gaining pace over the coming years. Therefore, its significance for medium-term economic forecasts has increased.

Medium-term potential growth based on updated population projections The key factors for an economy's medium-term growth outlook are labour input, capital services and production technology in the context of the underlying institutional and demographic conditions. The Bundesbank's projections presented here quantify the medium-term potential growth of the German economy up to 2025 on the basis of updated estimates of expected demographic developments.¹ Estimates of prospective immigration and emigration in the German labour market play a prominent role in this connection. Moreover, the relatively rapid ageing of the population is likely also to be reflected to a growing and wider extent in the age structure of the working-age population.

Demographically determined labour supply trends

Demographic change will have an impact on labour pool and composition of labour supply Under the existing underlying institutional conditions, economic growth will be chiefly affected by how much the pool of labour and the composition of the labour supply are transformed as a result of demographic change as well as by how far domestic growth is influenced by immigration. The potential labour

force is derived from the working-age population and potential labour force participation. Over the past 50 years, "baby boomers" have been expanding the labour supply upon reaching working age, while labour force participation has gradually increased. Added to this is the substantial contribution made recently by positive net migration. This large-size generation will be leaving the labour market in the years to come for reasons of age. Moreover, there has already been a considerable increase in labour force participation over the past few decades - the participation rate of women is already fairly high compared with other countries - and the continued activation of domestic labour reserves is likely to be reaching its limits.² This development will be counteracted by immigration, which is expected to stay at a high level. Although Germany is likely to remain attractive to foreign workers, immigration will probably be more moderate in the medium term compared with its exceptionally high levels in recent years.

This means that steady growth in the potential labour force is not to be expected over the next ten years. However, given the baseline assumptions about a cumulative net immigration of 2½ million persons and as a result of rising labour force participation, the potential labour force in 2025 should roughly match its 2016

Potential labour force broadly reaching its initial level over projection horizon

¹ Demographic developments also have a major bearing on public finances, although the effects will be felt only in the much longer term. See Federal Ministry of Finance, Vierter Bericht zur Tragfähigkeit der öffentlichen Finanzen, February 2016; and European Commission, Fiscal Sustainability Report 2015, Institutional Paper 18, January 2016. Given that public finances are currently in good shape with structural primary surpluses (positive, cyclically adjusted budget balance excluding interest expenditure), sustainability risks are perceived as low for Germany over the long term, too – despite the country's high cost of ageing by international standards. Regarding aspects of pension developments, see Deutsche Bundesbank, Excursus: longerterm pension developments, Monthly Report, August 2016, pp 68-77.

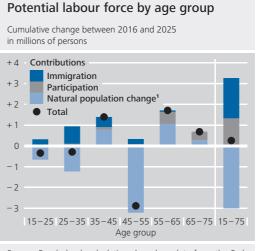
² On women's employment, see, for example, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2017), Dare to share: Germany's experience promoting equal partnership in families, OECD Publishing, Paris, pp 45 f.

level.³ The labour supply will still be edging upwards in the first half of the projection period, however, with growth levelling off in around 2021. Thereafter, it is likely that the retarding effects of demographic change will outweigh the effects of rising labour force participation and the migration gains.⁴

Workforce members aged between 15 and 74 years relevant to calculating potential output When calculating potential output, the working-age population is defined as persons aged between 15 and 74 years. Among other things, this takes into account the fact that a significant number of persons above the statutory retirement age continue to participate in the labour force.⁵ In connection with the progressive ageing of the population in future, this group of persons is likely to make a non-negligible contribution to potential output growth.

Impending shifts in age structure All other things being equal, demographic change will reduce the working-age population by 21/2 million persons within the next nine years. Impending demographic developments in Germany are largely predetermined up to 2025, as all the children who will have reached working age then have already been born and working-age mortality can be estimated fairly accurately. Significant shifts in the age structure will arise in this process. For example, there will be an especially sharp rise of 3 million in the number of older persons aged between 60 to 74 years, while the age group comprising 45 to 54-year-olds will shrink substantially by 31/2 million due to the slump in the number of births in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The number of adolescents and young adults aged between 15 and 29 years will also have fallen by just over 21/2 million persons by the end of the projection period.

Declining population figures and age structure effect placing strain on future labour supply These changes in age groups will be reflected in the potential labour force. The increasing share of older persons, who display a belowaverage propensity to participate in the labour force, will curtail aggregate labour force participation, while there will be a decline in the number of the population in the core working



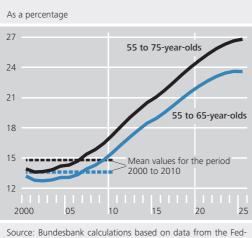
Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data from the Federal Statistical Office. **1** Including the effect of the change in the age structure. Deutsche Bundesbank

age group (25 to 55-year-olds), which has the greatest presence on the labour market. If labour force participation remains unchanged, the 3 million increase in the number of over-60s by 2025 will result in only one million additional members of the workforce. Furthermore, the decline in the number of persons aged between 45 and 54 years – an age group

³ The population projection is based on the 13th coordinated population projection by the Federal Statistical Office and the regional statistical offices by age and gender group given balanced net migration (model calculation: net migration rate is zero) and is augmented by the Bundesbank's migration assumptions. As immigrants are, on average, younger than emigrants, migration movements also have a dampening effect on ageing even in the scenario without net positive migration.

⁴ The latest calculations of long-term trends in the potential labour force up to 2060 by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) are based on a broader definition of persons in the labour force. See J Fuchs, D Söhnlein and B Weber (2017), Arbeitskräfteangebot sinkt auch bei hoher Zuwanderung, IAB-Kurzbericht 6/2017, Nuremberg; and Deutsche Bundesbank, Potential growth of the German economy – medium-term outlook against the backdrop of demographic strains, Monthly Report, April 2012, p 19, footnote 7.

⁵ As many as around one-seventh of persons aged between 65 and 74 are in gainful employment, which is about three times as many as in 2000. The participation rate of persons aged between 60 and 64 has more than doubled since then and is likely to have been at roughly 63% in 2016. The participation rates, measured as the sum of employed and unemployed persons in relation to the working-age population, are based on microcensus data and broken down by age group and gender, as well as by native-born and foreign-born populations. As a result of the under-reporting of employment in the microcensus, they are adjusted to the level indicated by national accounts data.



Share of older employed persons in the potential labour force

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data from the Federal Statistical Office. Deutsche Bundesbank

in which the participation rate is particularly high – will lead to 3¼ million fewer potential members of the labour force. The demographically driven fall in the labour supply is set to accelerate as time goes on. While the potential labour force will contract by around 220,000 persons in 2017 on account of the demographic effect and excluding the contribution made by migration, the decline will be more than twice as high in 2025. The effect, which stems solely from unfavourable shifts in the age structure, will – all other things being equal – lower the overall participation rate by 0.4 percentage point per year from roughly 2021 onwards.

Rising labour force participation among older persons and persons with family commitments However, labour force participation is expected to rise further in some age groups, and thus, taken by itself, counteract the effect of demographic decline and the shift in age structure.⁶ In view of saturation effects, simply extrapolating positive developments in labour force participation in the past does not seem immediately relevant. Nevertheless, the prospective extended average working life of persons aged 55 years and above will be reflected in rising participation rates. Raising the statutory retirement age should also bring about an increase in the actual age of retirement. The greater incentives under the flexible pension act to work while drawing an old-age pension could have

broadly similar effects. Added to this are the declining percentage of physically demanding jobs, increasingly high levels of education and the existing tendency to retire at a later age, arguably regardless of the institutional framework in place. Better conditions for combining work and family life have already led to a sharp increase in labour force participation among women. By contrast, labour force participation among men in younger and middle age groups is unlikely to show any growth potential. In the light of this, it is assumed here that age-groupspecific participation rates will continue to rise in some cases, leading to the potential labour force being boosted by 11/4 million additional persons by 2025. The number of persons in the labour force aged over 55 years old by itself could be one million as a result.

Immigration is also likely to counteract the dampening effects of demographic developments on the available labour supply. This factor, however, is difficult to predict. With the exception of 2015 – a year for which the extremely high net positive migration figure of 1.1 million persons is likely to be attributable to the extremely high percentage of refugees – labourmarket-oriented immigration, chiefly from eastern and southern EU countries, has predominated since 2010.⁷ Net immigration to Germany had risen to 550,000 persons by 2014, following slight net emigration as recently as 2008 and 2009. Since 2010, almost nine out of ten immigrants have been of working age and al-

Increased Iabour-marketoriented immigration since 2010

⁶ Besides employed and unemployed persons, the potential labour force also includes persons who are available to the labour market in the short term but are classified as persons outside the labour force for statistical purposes. These are essentially persons participating in active labour market policy measures, insofar as these measures are not combined with employment. Owing to differences in the speed of labour market integration between refugees (uninterrupted transitional period of 15 years until employment behaviour matches that of the native-born population) and other immigrants (transitional period of 8 years), a distinction is made between types of immigrant over the projection period. See Deutsche Bundesbank, The current influx of refugees - projected impact on the labour market and public finances, Monthly Report, December 2015, pp 24-28.

⁷ At present, there are no external migration statistics available for 2016.

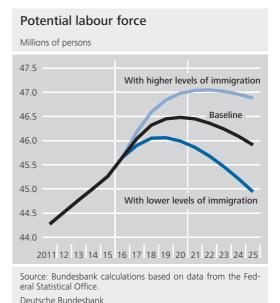
most half of all immigrants aged between 20 and 30 years.

Expected immigration increasing potential labour force In the baseline projection, cumulative net positive migration is expected to total almost 2½ million persons in the period from 2017 to 2025, which will boost the potential labour force by just under 2 million. If it is assumed that the age structure of immigrants can be extrapolated on the basis of the pattern observed in previous years, the predominantly young immigrants will significantly alleviate the otherwise anticipated decline in numbers in the younger age groups.⁸

Regionally disaggregated migration flows

Assumptions about immigration and its age structure over the projection horizon are based on recent gross migration flows disaggregated by region of origin. The forecasts assume a subsidence in the projection period of the earlier forces driving immigration, which were linked to the gradual easing in the free movement of workers as more member states joined the EU and to the difficult economic situation in a number of euro-area countries. Moreover, refugee migration is incorporated into a separate calculation. Some 280,000 persons sought refuge in Germany in 2016. However, offsetting this figure against the number of refugees entering Germany who go on to exit the country or who are passing through would probably result in a significantly lower net effect on Germany's population. Overall, the projections assume a positive net migration rate of 500,000 persons in 2016, which will have fallen to 200,000 persons per year by 2025.

Alternative immigration scenarios Compared with natural population changes, assumptions about migration are subject to considerable uncertainty. If the rate of immigration is only half as high as assumed in the baseline, the potential labour force will start to contract from as early as 2020. In cumulative terms, this would result in roughly one million fewer persons being available to the labour market by 2025. However, if around 1¼ million (or 50%) more persons immigrate than in the baseline, one million additional persons will be



available to the labour market by 2025. Even in this scenario, however, the demographic trend makes itself felt from 2023 onwards, although it would reduce the labour supply only marginally overall.

Projections of potential hours worked, taking into account working hours effects, are slightly lower than the results for the potential labour force. In the baseline, it takes until 2025 for the potential labour force, expressed in full-time equivalents, to rebound to a level only just about matching the present-day figure (less 350,000 full-time equivalents, or -3/4%), although it will initially continue to increase slightly before downward factors predominate from 2020 onwards.9 Both age structure effects – age groups with a greater preference to work part-time hours will be more strongly represented - and the expected moderate rise in the desire among younger and middle age groups to work part-time will have the effect of

Developments in working hours set to have slight dampening effect on labour supply

⁸ The age-specific participation rates of immigrants are indeed lower than those of the native-born population. However, owing to their age and gender structures as well as refugees' assumed labour market integration, their rate of participation in the labour force will be higher than that of the native-born population by the end of the projection period.

⁹ See TA Knetsch, K Sonderhof and W Kempe (2013), Potential labor force in full-time equivalents: measurement, projection and applications, Deutsche Bundesbank Discussion Paper, No 26/2013.

slightly reducing the average weekly working hours per employed person.

Supply-side effects of demographic trends

Potential growth in coming decade significantly below 1% per year The prospective trends in the labour supply can be used to estimate the German economy's medium-term growth outlook.10 The growth rate of aggregate potential output can be broken down, in mathematical terms, into the contributions from the two primary production factors labour and capital, and the contribution from total factor productivity (TFP). While labour is currently once again making a notably positive contribution to potential growth on account of strong immigration, the demographically driven trends in the potential number of hours worked are the main factor behind the projected fall in potential growth from almost 11/4% on average between 2011 and 2016 to just over 34% on average between 2021 and 2025.

Uncertainty mainly attributable to immigration The estimated potential growth path of the German economy is subject to considerable uncertainty, particularly with regard to assumed immigration. For example, actual immigration being higher than assumed in the baseline and these immigrants being available to the labour market would lead to a stronger increase in the potential labour force. Scenario calculations nevertheless indicate that the medium-term growth potential of the economy – even given the higher immigration that is assumed in an alternative scenario - could fall to around 1% on average between 2021 and 2025. In the scenario with lower immigration, the decline in the rate of potential growth would be even more pronounced than in the baseline.

Productivity growth currently muted

productivity growth has been muted in recent years, with special factors amplifying this effect in Germany.¹¹ First, a large number of lowskilled workers were integrated into the German labour market in the wake of the labour market reforms of the early 2000s. Taken in isolation, this tended to have a dampening effect on aggregate productivity growth,¹² although this effect should have levelled off in the meantime. Second, the labour productivity of a considerable number of recognised refugees, most of whom arrived in 2015 and 2016, is likely to be below average in the short run, at least in the first few years after their arrival. This may be due, for example, to inadequate language skills and gualifications that do not match the demand for labour. Looking ahead, however, it can be assumed that catch-up effects will gradually emerge as refugees with the prospect of remaining increasingly take up employment that better matches their skills and gualifications and progressively overcome language barriers.¹³ Both of these considerations indicate that productivity growth - starting from a currently comparatively slow pace could regain some momentum in future, with growth rates potentially approaching those seen during the first decade of the century. With regard to total factor productivity, the projection is therefore based on the assumption that its contribution to potential growth will gradually rise over time and reach just over

Technological progress has a crucial impact on growth potential and labour productivity growth, ie economic output per employed person or per hour worked. Technological progress is, by its very nature, difficult to identify and predict. From an international perspective,

¹⁰ The calculations are based on the methodology for determining the German economy's growth outlook beyond the forecast period covered by the Eurosystem's macroeconomic forecast (currently 2017 to 2019). For conceptual details, see Deutsche Bundesbank, Potential growth of the German economy – medium-term outlook against the backdrop of demographic strains, Monthly Report, April 2012, pp 15-19.

¹¹ See, for example, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, 2015, The future of productivity, OECD, Paris.

¹² See Deutsche Bundesbank, The macroeconomic impact of labour market reforms in Germany, Monthly Report, January 2014, pp 34-36.

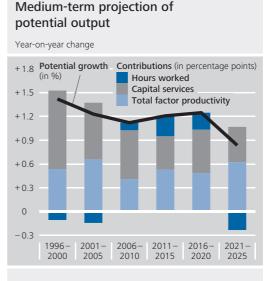
¹³ See S Bach, H Brücker, K van Deuverden, P Haan, A Romiti and E Weber (2017), Fiskalische und gesamtwirtschaftliche Effekte – Investitionen in die Integration der Flüchtlinge lohnen sich, IAB-Kurzbericht 2/2017, Nuremberg; and Deutsche Bundesbank, The current influx of refugees – projected impact on the labour market and public finances, Monthly Report, December 2015, pp 24-28.

¹/₂ percentage point per year on average between 2021 and 2025. This means that it would be roughly as high as it was on average between 2000 and 2010.

Labour productivity and wage dynamics with an ageing population

Age-specific productivity effect not easily identified In the medium term, the macroeconomic growth potential expected in the baseline stems chiefly from productivity growth. In mathematical terms, the trend development of total factor productivity is derived from the trend increase in labour productivity, taking into account the cyclically adjusted contribution of capital deepening.¹⁴ One key question is, therefore, the extent to which labour productivity is affected by ageing effects. However, for various reasons, it is difficult to arrive at a clear empirical answer to this question.

Labour productivity in medium term somewhat less dynamic than in the past decade In most cases, the output of groups or individuals for which precise age data are available is not captured well in the statistical data.¹⁵ This contrasts with productivity at the firm level, defined as the ratio of value added to hours worked by the workforce of an enterprise, which can be clearly identified in the data. However, selection effects, along with other factors, mean that labour productivity determined in this way cannot simply be traced back to the underlying age profile. For example, more productive, older employees as well as more efficient enterprises with an older work-



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Medium-term projection of potential output and its components

	Annual	Contributions in percentage points		
	poten- tial growth	Total factor product-	Capital	Hours
Period	in %	ivity	services	worked
	Baseline			
1996 to 2000	1.4	0.5	1.0	- 0.1
2001 to 2005	1.2	0.7	0.7	- 0.1
2006 to 2010	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.1
2011 to 2015	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.3
2016 to 2020	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.2
2021 to 2025	0.8	0.6	0.4	- 0.2
	with lower	immigratio	n	
2016 to 2020	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.1
2021 to 2025	0.7	0.7	0.4	- 0.4
	with highe	r immigratio	on	
2016 to 2020	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.3
2021 to 2025	1.0	0.6	0.5	- 0.1

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force are probably overrepresented in the collected statistical data, since less productive market participants are likely to leave the market earlier. Even so, there is apparent agreement in the academic literature that preference should be given to studies at firm level when it comes to weighing up the quality of available

¹⁴ The measure of productivity used in the calculations relates to gross value added per hour worked. See Deutsche Bundesbank, On the technical relationship between the trend rate of hourly productivity, the trend growth of total factor productivity and capital deepening, Monthly Report, April 2012, pp 24-25.

¹⁵ Direct measures of individual productivity, which usually relate to the fields of the arts, sciences and sport, are only of limited applicability for activities that generate steady labour remuneration. Indirect measures of productivity, such as individual employee earnings or survey findings, are likely to give no more than an incomplete or biased impression of an employee's contribution to productivity. See German Council of Economic Experts, Herausforderungen des demografischen Wandels, Expertise im Auftrag der Bundesregierung, May 2011, pp 106-110.

productivity data and their relationship to the age structure of employees.¹⁶ Analyses which try to offset biasing effects using statistical methods show that there is a tendency for individual productivity in Germany to rise up to the age of about 55, after which it stays more or less unchanged at its heightened level.¹⁷ Experience-based skills, which become more important over the course of working life, compensate for the age-related decline in physical and cognitive abilities. These findings suggest that, all else being equal, the ageing of employees and the decreasing growth rates of individual productivity over the course of working life have a dampening effect on macroeconomic productivity growth.18

Shift in value added from goods production to services production Another channel through which population ageing affects productivity consists in the shifts in the structure of the economy that accompany ageing. Through this channel, consumers' preferences, too, have an impact on supplyside productivity growth. In ageing societies, there is likely to be a shift in the shares of value added from goods production to services production, especially as more resources tend to be spent on certain services such as support and care for older generations.¹⁹ As the productivity of service providers is typically lower than that in the production sector, ageing economies might exhibit lower macroeconomic productivity growth, at least during the demographic transition process. However, the shifts in the sector-specific shares of value added towards the services sectors could be dampened by external demand for goods from the production sector. This would be especially true if the pace of demographic change in the societies of Germany's trading partners were significantly different to that of Germany.

Population decline with wage-boosting effect The shift in the age structure could also impact aggregate wage dynamics. Generally, trend wage growth is likely to be linked to the development of labour productivity, as remuneration for labour and capital, as primary factors of production, should be in line with their marginal yield, at least in the long term. The numerical fall in the potential labour force caused by demographic change points, from a macroeconomic perspective, to increasing marginal yields of labour over the medium term.²⁰

Labour productivity and remuneration can, however, diverge over the course of an individual's working life. First, spending on education and training at the start of a person's working life, which in some cases continues to have an effect in the later years of their employment, initially implies a comparatively high wage level from an employer's perspective, which would exhibit a rather flat trajectory over the life cycle.²¹ Second, from the employers' perspective, incomplete information about the actual productivity of employees as well as motivational considerations suggest that wages start from a rather low level and increase more strongly than productivity. According to the figures for Germany, the individual level of real wages during a person's working life tends to go up at declining rates, with it stagnating only after at least 20 years of job experience and

Ageing tends to dampen wage growth

¹⁶ See A Börsch-Supan (2013), Myths, scientific evidence and economic policy in an aging world, The Journal of the Economics of Ageing 1-2, pp 3-15.

¹⁷ See C Göbel and T Zwick (2009), Age and productivity: evidence from linked employer-employee data. Centre for European Economic Research, Discussion Paper, No 09-020; and A Börsch-Supan and M Weiss (2016), Productivity and age: evidence from work teams at the assembly line, The Journal of the Economics of Ageing 7, pp 30-42.

¹⁸ Even so, the growing share of the workforce made up of older workers with higher individual productivity might, ceteris paribus, boost macroeconomic productivity to a certain extent.

¹⁹ See D Bloom, D Canning and J Sevilla (2001), Economic growth and the demographic transition, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper No 8685.

²⁰ From the point of view of the employees, however, related net pay could nevertheless fall, as demographic change in Germany without any changes to the rules on social security benefits will probably lead to rising social security contributions on the part of employees, which in turn will depress net earnings. See M Gasche and J Rausch (2016), Beitragssatzentwicklung in der Gesetzlichen Krankenversicherung und der Sozialen Pflegeversicherung – Projektionen und Determinanten, Zeitschrift für Wirtschaftspolitik 65 (3), pp 195-238; and A Börsch-Supan et al (2016), Szenarien für eine nachhaltige Finanzierung der gesetzlichen Rentenversicherung, MEA Discussion Paper 03-2016.

²¹ See A Gelderblom, The relationship of age with productivity and wages, in European Commission (2006), Ageing and employment: Identification of good practice to increase job opportunities and maintain older workers in employment, Final Report.

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remaining at an elevated level more or less unchanged in the period thereafter.²² On the one hand, a gradually increasing percentage of members of the workforce in the upper age groups on a rather high wage level would thus, all other things being equal, increase macroeconomic wage growth. On the other, the typically lower wage increases among older members of the workforce are likely to have a dampening effect.

Impact of demographic change on fixed capital formation and capital deepening

Enterprises' fixed capital formation muted in recent years Enterprises' fixed capital formation has been muted over the past five years. The restrained willingness to invest could also be linked to impending demographic change.²³ In the projections, it is assumed that the level of capital investment will adjust sluggishly to the numerical decline in the potential labour force in line with the rather gradual depreciation and obsolescence of the capital stock.²⁴ After all, over the longer term, fixed capital formation is likely to be geared to supply-side factors, which are primarily reflected in the trend labour supply and productivity, as well as the rate of physical and economic depreciation. The expected future decline in the potential labour force means that less capital will be required in the corporate sector.

Capital deepening only temporarily higher Starting from an almost neutral level during the period from 2014 to 2016, capital deepening could increase at least temporarily on account of the sluggish adjustment of capital services to the declining potential labour force, thus bolstering labour productivity. Nevertheless, its contribution to labour productivity over the forecasting horizon is likely to be smaller than it was on average between 2000 and 2010.

Housing investment is likely to be affected by demographic change through different transmission channels than in the case of corporate fixed capital investment. First, housing is included in households' consumer goods and therefore tends to be subject to the user perspective of households. Second, residential properties are usually homeowners' most valuable assets, without directly feeding into the process of the provision of goods. Accordingly, housing investment in the medium term is likely to be influenced chiefly by the demographicrelated demand for housing, which is made up of the number of households and the demand for housing per household.

The declining native-born population is likely to be accompanied, as a general tendency, by falling numbers of households, although this will be offset by net migration, which looks set to remain positive. According to the results based on a model that differentiates between different age and population groups, including differences in household size, and which takes into account the housing needs of asylum seekers, a total of over 500,000 additional dwellings will be required between 2017 and 2025. That said, the rates of change in demographic-induced housing demand are nevertheless likely to enter negative territory over time. Furthermore, a household's demand for housing usually falls slightly in old age owing to changes in the family situation and

Housing investment also affected by demographic change

Demographicrelated demand for housing weakening investment dynamics

22 See D Lagakos, B Moll, T Porzio, N Qian and T Schoellman (2016), Life-cycle wage growth across countries, The Journal of Political Economy, forthcoming; R Orlowski and R Riphahn (2011), Lohnentwicklung im Lebenszyklus. Eine Analyse von Ausmaß, Begründung und Heterogenität von Lohnsteigerungen, Zeitschrift für Arbeitsmarktforschung 44, pp 29-41; and V Steiner and J Geyer (2010), Erwerbsbiografien und Alterseinkommen im demografischen Wandel – eine Mikrosimulationsstudie für Deutschland, DIW Berlin, Politikberatung kompakt.

²³ See also the box on pp 44-46 on investment in the German corporate sector.

²⁴ In mathematical terms, trend growth in fixed capital is derived from estimates of trend growth in the number of hours worked and of the rate of labour-augmenting technological progress. The theoretical model framework that underpins the medium-term projections is based on the assumption that labour input and capital services are complementary.

A reference value for business investment in Germany

Even though the underlying conditions have been favourable, the German economy has experienced muted investment activity for quite some time now. However, when exploring the question as to the appropriate level for the investment-tooutput ratio, possible structural adjustments to demographically-induced lower potential output growth should also be taken into account. In answering this question, a suitable theoretical framework can be found in growth theory.

According to an empirically well documented finding, the relationship between an economy's capital stock and output is virtually constant over time.¹ Following this logic, the trend growth rates of the capital stock and output must be the same. The necessary (gross) investment in the capital stock must ensure that the capital stock can grow in line with potential output and that the depreciation of the existing capital stock is offset.

In formal terms, based on those theoretical considerations, the investment-to-output ratio in a growth equilibrium, $i^*(t)$, reflects the expenditure necessary to maintain a constant, equilibrium capital-to-output ratio, $\kappa^{*:2}$

$$i^{*}(t) = [n(t) + g(t) + \delta(t)]\kappa^{*}.$$
 (1)

The reduction in the capital-to-output ratio otherwise envisaged over time is attributable to the trend growth in the number of hours worked, n(t), the technology component in the production process, g(t), and the rate of physical and economic depreciation, $\delta(t)$. Through its impact on the development of the number of hours worked and labour-augmenting technological progress, demographic change plays a significant role for the investment-to-output ratio in a growth equilibrium. A growth theory-based reference value for the investment-to-output ratio can be derived from the variables $[\kappa^*, n(t), g(t),$ $\delta(t)$] calculated for the German business sector.³ The potential output growth of the business sector, including the growth rates of the trend number of hours worked and (labour-augmenting) technological progress, can be obtained from the disaggregated approach to estimating German potential output growth.⁴ In addition, depreciation rates for productive assets in the business sector can be determined using national accounts data.⁵ The capital-tooutput ratio is calculated on the basis of the business sector's capital services, which are obtained by weighting the fixed assets by asset class according to their user costs.6 Aggregate capital services, however, are only available as an index series to which a level must be assigned in order to determine the ratio.7 Output is measured in

4 See Deutsche Bundesbank, Advances in strengthening the economy's growth potential, Monthly Report, October 2007, pp 35-45.

5 The depreciation rate on productive assets in a growth equilibrium is regarded as being constant over time and is approximated by its long-term average.

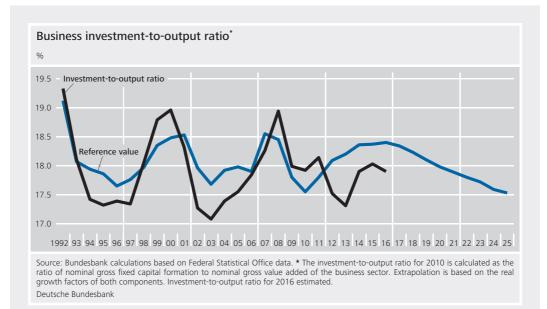
6 See TA Knetsch (2013), Ein nutzungskostenbasierter Ansatz zur Messung des Faktors Kapital in aggregierten Produktionsfunktionen, Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik 233 (5+6), pp 638-660.

7 Capital services are measured in such a way that equation (1) reproduces the business sector's average investment-to-output ratio for the average values of the determinants from 2003 to 2011. Taking into account data up to and including 2011 ensures that the assessment of the investment activity is not distorted by the level assignment either at the current end or over the forecast horizon. Furthermore, the period selected ensures, first, that at least one full economic cycle is covered. Second, the output gap for the period from 2003 to 2011 is on average virtually closed.

¹ See, for example, D Romer (2001), Advanced Macroeconomics, New York: McGraw-Hill, p 26.

² See R Solow (1956), A contribution to the theory of economic growth, The Quarterly Journal of Economics, Vol 70, pp 65-94.

³ Defined here as the overall economy excluding real estate activities, agriculture, forestry and fishing, public service providers, education, health and other service providers.



terms of the real gross value added of the business sector.

The empirical implementation of the equilibrium relationships based on the neoclassical growth model assumes that the German economy was in a growth equilibrium during the period under consideration. However, the ratio of capital services to output in the business sector shows - at least in the 1990s – a trend increase, with trend growth rates declining over time. This suggests that, following German reunification, the German economy set out on a convergence path towards a new equilibrium. At the beginning of the 1990s, the production capacity of the east German economy is likely to have suffered considerably in terms of marketability as a result of the regime change. Moreover, the fall of the Iron Curtain entailed in some cases significant adjustments in the west German economy's production patterns.

The adjustment process towards the new balanced growth path is also likely to have been reflected in the development of the actual investment-to-output ratio. To ensure that the benchmark can be interpreted as a "steady-state" value for the entire period, the contribution of the convergence process is taken into account when determining the reference value.

The difference between the actual investment-to-output ratio and the reference value according to growth theory exhibits a procyclical path for the most part.⁸ At the beginning of the 1990s, the actual investment-to-output ratio was above the reference value, whereas in the second half of the same decade, the deviation was close to zero. An investment gap – characterised by the actual investment-to-output ratio being below the reference value – predominantly occurs in times of economic slack, such as after the end of the "new economy" boom at the turn of the millennium.

Although the actual investment-to-output ratio has been below the equilibrium ratio according to growth theory over the past few years, it is likely that deteriorating supply-side conditions will dampen macroeconomic growth prospects in the medium term, particularly as a result of the declining potential labour force. According to the results, the reference value for the development of business investment could drop from almost 181/2% at present to around

⁸ The investment-to-output ratio for 2010 is calculated as the ratio of nominal gross fixed capital formation to nominal gross value added of the business sector. The development of the real ratio is based on an extrapolation using the real growth factors of both components.

171/2% by 2025, mainly due to the expected decline in the potential output growth of the business sector. It would then be at roughly the same level as in 2010, when it had reached its lowest value since German reunification.⁹ Against the backdrop of the demographically-induced decline in the reference value by the middle of the next decade, the current investment-to-output ratio does not appear to be excessively low.

The trajectory of the reference value is subject to significant uncertainty, *inter alia* with regard to the assumed development of the potential labour force. If, say, actual immigration turned out to be higher than assumed in the baseline scenario, and if these migrants were available to the labour market, the potential labour force would show a more dynamic development. The reference value would thus be higher than in the baseline scenario.¹⁰ In addition, a long-term change in the relative scarcity in the factor markets is likely to result in an adjustment

levels of income.²⁵ By contrast, statistical data indicate that the share of expenditure allocated to housing for a typical household in the 65-80 age group showed a sharp increase in the tenyear period to 2013.²⁶ Ultimately, investment in adapting existing accommodation to make it more suitable for elderly persons is likely to give an additional boost to the housing sector, the main impact of which could be felt in the coming years. Overall, looking ahead, the amount of residential construction needed from a demographic perspective could become smaller and then have a retarding effect on housing investment.

Conclusion

Demographic change depressing growth rates of labour, capital and technological progress The population decline and the ageing of the labour force in Germany will significantly lower trend growth over the medium term. Immigration, which is assumed to remain at a high level, and the higher labour force participation of the optimum factor input relationship. However, even if a perceptibly higher equilibrium ratio of wages and capital costs (measured in terms of historical volatility) is assumed whilst disregarding the repercussions for economic output, the calculated reference value would reach a level below that of the prevailing reference value by the end of the projection period.¹¹

expected, particularly among the upper age groups, will continue to generate positive stimuli. However, under the existing underlying institutional conditions, the demographically induced decline in the supply of labour will, on balance, broadly offset the growth-promoting influence of both of these factors over the coming decade. Demographic change will also dampen capital accumulation and productivity growth. While capital intensity is likely to go on increasing somewhat for a while, fixed capital formation over the long term will be oriented to the future fall in the labour supply. From the point of view of enterprises, this aspect could already be playing a role in their cautious attitude towards making longer-term investments.

⁹ In the baseline scenario, the analysis assumes a constant ratio of the two production factors labour and capital.

¹⁰ For more information on the underlying assumptions for both alternative scenarios regarding immigration, see pp 39ff.

¹¹ Assuming a 2% higher equilibrium ratio of wage and capital costs, for example, the calculated reference value, assuming a "steady-state", would still be just over ½ percentage point lower at the end of the projection period than at present. This is based on the simplifying assumption that the relative price will increase linearly up until 2025 and, moreover, that the economy will fully adjust to changes in the relative price in each period.

²⁵ According to current statistical data, households whose principle wage earner is older than 65 have roughly 10% less living space than households with a principle wage earner aged between 35 and 45. See Federal Statistical Office, Einkommens- und Verbrauchsstichprobe, Einnahmen und Ausgaben privater Haushalte, Fachserie 15, Heft 4, Wiesbaden.

²⁶ See Federal Statistical Office, op cit.

The projections indicate that medium-term growth will essentially be driven by advances in productivity. While productivity growth in the coming years will initially benefit from the positive contribution made by capital deepening, it will slow down as the labour force continues to age. In future, the dampening effects on productivity due to population ageing mean that the contribution of capital deepening to growth will probably be no higher than in the first decade of this century. Deutsche Bundesbank Monthly Report April 2017 48

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I Key economic data for the euro area

1 Monetary developments and interest rates

	Money stock in v	various definitions	1,2		Determinants of	the money stock	1	Interest rates		
			М 3 3							
	M1	M2		3-month moving average (centred)	MFI lending, total	MFI lending to enterprises and households	Monetary capital formation 4	Eonia 5,7	3-month Euribor 6,7	Yield on Euro- pean govern- ment bonds outstanding 8
Period	Annual percenta	ge change						% Annual percer	ntage as a monthl	y average
2015 June	11.2	4.9	4.6	4.8	1.3	0.2	- 3.0	- 0.12	- 0.01	1.6
July Aug Sep	11.6 11.3 11.3	5.2 5.0 5.0	4.9 4.8 4.7	4.8 4.8 4.9	1.8 2.2 2.2	0.7 1.0 0.7	- 3.0 - 3.2 - 3.4	- 0.12 - 0.12 - 0.14	- 0.02 - 0.03 - 0.04	1.5 1.3 1.3
Oct Nov Dec	11.5 10.8 10.5	5.4 5.1 5.2	5.2 4.9 4.7	5.0 4.9 4.9	2.3 2.6 2.2	0.9 1.1 0.6	- 3.4 - 3.3 - 3.1	- 0.14 - 0.13 - 0.20	- 0.05 - 0.09 - 0.13	1.1 1.1 1.2
2016 Jan Feb Mar	10.5 10.4 10.3	5.5 5.5 5.6	5.1 5.1 5.2	5.0 5.2 5.0	2.8 3.2 3.1	1.1 1.2 1.1	- 3.4 - 3.4 - 3.3	- 0.24 - 0.24 - 0.29	- 0.15 - 0.18 - 0.23	1.1 1.0 0.9
Apr May June	9.7 9.1 8.8	5.2 5.1 5.1	4.8 4.9 5.1	5.0 5.0 5.1	3.4 3.6 3.8	1.3 1.4 1.5	- 2.8 - 2.5 - 2.3	- 0.34 - 0.34 - 0.33	- 0.25 - 0.26 - 0.27	0.9 0.8 0.7
July Aug Sep	8.6 8.6 8.4	5.1 5.0 5.0	5.1 5.0 5.1	5.1 5.1 4.9	3.8 3.8 3.8	1.3 1.6 1.9	- 2.6 - 2.5 - 2.5	- 0.33 - 0.34 - 0.34	- 0.29 - 0.30 - 0.30	0.6 0.5 0.6
Oct Nov Dec	8.0 8.5 8.8	4.6 4.9 4.8	4.5 4.8 5.0	4.8 4.8 4.9	4.1 4.2 4.5	2.2 2.2 2.4	- 2.1 - 2.1 - 2.1	- 0.35 - 0.35 - 0.35	- 0.31 - 0.31 - 0.32	0.7 1.0 1.0
2017 Jan Feb Mar	8.4 8.4	4.7 4.8 	4.8 4.7	4.9 	4.3 4.1	2.4 2.3	- 2.1 - 1.7	- 0.35 - 0.35 - 0.35	- 0.33 - 0.33 - 0.33	1.1 1.2 1.2

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

OverNight Index Average. **6** Euro Interbank Offered Rate. **7** See also footnotes to Table VI.4, p 43•**8** GDP-weighted yield on ten-year government bonds. Countries include:DE,FR,NL,BE,AT,FI,IE,PT,ES,IT,GR,SK.

2 External transactions and positions *

	Selected iter	ns of t	the ei	uro-area	balance	of paym	ents r										Euro exchange	rates 1	
	Current acco					ial accour												Effective exch	ange rate 3
	Balance	oj	f whic oods	ch	Balanc		Direct investr	nent	Portfc invest		Finano deriva		Other invest	ment	Reserve assets		Dollar rate		Real
Period	€ million																1 EUR = USD	Q1 1999 = 10	0
2015 June	+ 37,1	30	+	34,598	+	23,432	-	5,380	+	17,639	-	3,677	+	11,758	+	3,093	1.1213	92.3	88.5
July Aug Sep	+ 41,5 + 21,9 + 36,1	55	+ + +	39,309 19,454 29,905	+ + +	30,891 23,892 43,756	+ + -	10,946 11,282 325	+ + +	73,841 24,767 14,377	+ - -	12,594 6,866 5,351	- - +	59,490 6,680 26,772	- + +	7,000 1,390 8,282	1.0996 1.1139 1.1221	91.3 93.0 93.8	87.5 88.9 89.7
Oct Nov Dec	+ 32,3 + 32,9 + 43,6	08	+ + +	33,336 32,338 31,440	+ - +	74,629 15,745 71,903	+ - +	19,215 53,574 50,450	+ + +	15,321 31,729 63,279	+ + +	12,759 21,227 22,109	+ - -	33,343 17,589 72,062	- + +	6,009 2,462 8,126	1.1235 1.0736 1.0877	93.6 91.1 92.5	89.6 87.1 88.3
2016 Jan Feb Mar	+ 12,0 + 16,8 + 38,5	33	+ + +	13,949 27,758 38,963	- + +	7,315 17,893 39,050	- + +	21,180 49,755 21,682	+ + -	76,535 34,971 7,359	+ + +	15,172 13,552 274	- - +	76,687 81,445 23,389	- + +	1,155 1,061 1,063	1.0860 1.1093 1.1100	93.6 94.7 94.1	89.1 90.0 89.5
Apr May June	+ 38,3 + 18,4 + 39,0	17	+ + +	36,027 32,704 39,314	+ + +	31,131 22,318 33,192	- + -	9,953 21,060 44,582	+ + +	143,701 13,454 37,191	- - -	21,784 14,099 9,890	- - +	79,216 1,206 49,782	- + +	1,617 3,110 692	1.1339 1.1311 1.1229	94.8 95.1 94.7	90.1 90.5 90.3
July Aug Sep	+ 35,3 + 26,2 + 36,2	06	+ + +	33,511 25,245 32,996	+ + +	25,758 38,025 56,529	+ + +	24,632 39,999 50,493	+ + +	61,351 53,899 6,191	+ + +	13,323 6,763 3,687		72,670 64,449 10,631	- + +	878 1,813 6,789	1.1069 1.1212 1.1212	94.9 95.2 95.4	90.4 90.6 90.7
Oct Nov Dec	+ 26,0 + 32,5 + 39,6	15	+ + +	28,014 33,550 33,042	+ + +	7,992 842 87,418	+ - +	34,231 22,287 21,418	+ - +	51,503 29,949 52,682	+ + +	6,228 2,867 6,276	- + +	80,020 47,753 970	- + +	3,951 2,458 6,073	1.1026 1.0799 1.0543	95.5 95.0 94.2	90.8 90.2 89.6
2017 Jan Feb Mar	+ 2,4	98 	+	9,241 	+	21,048 	+	16,577 	+	16,944 	+	4,211 	-	11,606 	-	5,077 	1.0614 1.0643 1.0685	94.4 93.9 94.4	p 89.7 p 89.3 p 89.8

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

XII.10 and 12, pp 81-82• 2 Including employee stock options. 3 Vis-à-vis the currencies of The-EER-19 group.



I Key economic data for the euro area

3 General economic indicators

		1								
Period	Euro area	Belgium	Germany	Estonia	Finland	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Latvia
	Real gross d	omestic prod	duct ^{1,2}							
2014 2015	1.2 2.0		1.6 1.7	2.8 1.4	- 0.6 0.3	1.3	- 0.2	8.5 26.3	0.1 0.8	2.1 2.7
2016 2015 Q3 Q4	1.8 1.9 2.0	1.3	1.9 1.8 2.1	1.6 1.9 0.8	1.4 0.0 0.9	1.2 1.1 1.4	0.0 - 2.3 0.9	5.2 24.4 28.4	0.9 0.7 1.2	2.0 3.5 2.7
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1.7 1.6 1.8 1.8	1.2 1.2 1.3	1.5 3.2	1.5 0.7 1.3	1.6 1.4 1.6 1.0	1.3 1.7 0.7	- 0.8 0.0 2.1 - 1.3	3.9 3.3 6.2 7.2	1.0 1.1 1.0	2.4 2.3 0.5
	Industrial pr	oduction 1,3								
2014 2015 2016 2015 Q3 Q4 2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q3 Q4	0.8 2.1 1.4 2.6 1.9 1.3 1.1 1.0 2.3	0.0 4.3 0.0 1.4 4.6 3.4 4.8	0.8 P 1.0 1.6 - 0.3 1.3 0.6 0.7	4.3 0.1 1.8 - 1.1 - 2.9 - 2.0 - 1.2 3.0 7.6	- 1.9 - 1.2 1.9 - 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.8 3.0 1.9 3.0	1.8 0.2 1.4 2.2 0.7 0.4 - 0.7	- 2.0 1.0 2.6 1.5 2.6 - 0.9 5.3 2.0 4.0	20.9 36.9 0.7 38.5 36.6 - 0.2 0.7 - 0.8 3.2	- 0.7 1.1 1.7 2.2 1.3 1.5 0.2 1.6 3.6	3.6 4.9 3.8 3.0 3.8 4.4 1.4
	Capacity uti	lisation in ind	lustry ⁴							
2014 2015 2016 2015 Q4 2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2017 Q1	80.4 81.3 81.8 81.6 81.9 81.5 81.6 82.3 82.3	79.7 80.0 79.2 80.0 79.3 79.7 80.9	84.5 85.0 84.6 85.0 84.6 84.8 85.7	73.0 71.4 73.6 71.0 72.5 73.8 73.8 73.0 75.0 74.4	79.0 79.2 78.0 80.1 79.5 78.0 73.8 80.6 81.0	82.7 83.2 83.4 82.6 82.8 83.8 83.8 83.6	67.7 66.2 67.6 64.2 65.5 67.8 67.8 67.8 69.3 68.6		73.7 75.5 76.3 75.9 77.1 76.5 76.0 75.7 76.5	72.2 71.5 72.6 71.0 72.3 73.0 71.8 73.1 74.5
	Standardise	d unemployn	nent rate 5							
2014 2015 2016 2016 Oct Nov Dec 2017 Jan Feb Mar	11.6 10.9 10.0 9.8 9.7 9.6 9.6 9.5	8.5 7.8 7.3 7.2 7.0 7.0	5.0 4.6 4.1 3.9 3.7 3.9 3.9 3.9	7.4 6.2 6.8 7.1 6.6 6.2 5.8 	8.7 9.4 8.8 8.7 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.7 8.7	10.1 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0	26.5 24.9 23.6 23.3 23.4 23.5 23.5 23.5 	11.3 9.4 7.9 7.3 7.0 6.9 6.7 6.6 6.4	12.7 11.9 11.7 11.9 11.9 11.9 11.9 11	10.8 9.9 9.6 9.4 9.6 9.6 9.7 9.3
	Harmonised	Index of Co	nsumer Prices	; ¹						
2014 2015 2016 2016 Oct Nov Dec 2017 Jan Feb Mar	6 0.4 7 0.0 0.2 0.5 0.6 1.1 1.8 2.0 1.5	0.6 1.8 1.9 1.7 2.2 3.1 3.3	0.4 0.7 0.7 1.7 1.9 2.2	0.1 0.8 1.0 1.4 2.4 2.8 3.4	1.2 - 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.6 1.1 0.9 1.4 0.9	0.1 0.3 0.5 0.7 0.8 1.6 1.4	- 1.1 0.0 - 0.2 0.3 1.5 1.4	0.0 - 0.2 - 0.4 - 0.2 - 0.2 - 0.2 0.2 0.3	0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1 0.1 0.5 1.0 1.6	0.2 0.1 1.1 1.2 2.1 2.9 3.2
	General gov	ernment fina	incial balance	8						
2013 2014 2015	- 3.0 - 2.6 - 2.1	- 3.1	0.3	- 0.2 0.7 0.1	- 3.2	- 4.0	- 3.6	- 3.7	- 2.7 - 3.0 - 2.6	- 0.9 - 1.6 - 1.3
		ernment deb								-
2013 2014 2015	91.3 92.0 90.4	106.5	74.9	10.7	56.5 60.2 63.6	95.3	179.7	105.2	131.9	40.7

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 aggregate calculated from seasonally adjusted data. 3 Manufacturing, mining and energy; adjusted for working-day variations. **4** Manufacturing, in %; seasonally adjusted; data are collected in January, April, July and October. **5** As a percentage of the civilian labour force; seasonally adjusted. Standardised unemployment rate of Germany: calculation based on unadjusted data from the Federal Statistical Office.

I Key economic data for the euro area

Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Netherlands	Austria	Portugal	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Cyprus	Period
	-						Real gro	ss domestic	product ^{1,2}	
3.5 1.8 2.3	5.6 4.0 4.2	7.4	1.4 2.0 2.2	0.6 1.0 1.5	0.9 1.6 1.4	2.6 3.8 3.3	3.1 2.3 2.5	1.4 3.2 3.2	- 1.5 1.7 2.8	2014 2015 2016
1.8 2.1	1.8 3.3	6.9	2.0 1.4	1.4 1.1	1.6 1.5	3.9 4.6	2.0 2.8	3.5 3.3	2.1 2.7	2015 Q3 Q4
2.4 1.9 1.7 3.2	3.0 4.7 5.3 3.8	6.3 4.4 4.5 5.1	1.5 2.3 2.4 2.5	1.6 1.3 1.3 1.7	1.0 1.1 1.6 2.0	3.4 3.8 3.0 3.0	2.2 2.7 2.5 2.6	3.6 3.5 3.2 2.6	2.6 2.8 2.9 3.0	2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4
							Ir	ndustrial pro	duction 1,3	
0.3 4.6 2.8 3.8	4.5 1.0 - 0.3 0.2		- 2.9 - 3.4 2.0 - 5.4	1.0 2.1 2.1 3.0	1.8 1.7 1.0 2.4	3.6 7.3 4.7 8.9	1.7 5.1 7.2 5.4	1.3 3.4 1.8 4.2	- 0.7 3.4 7.9 4.5	2014 2015 2016 2015 Q3
5.5	0.7	5.1	- 4.5 - 2.7	2.4 1.8	2.2 0.9	9.4 4.6	3.6 6.6	4.8 2.9	6.2 10.1	Q4 2016 Q1
- 0.3 3.0 3.1	0.5 - 0.1 - 3.7	- 4.4 - 3.1 - 1.6	2.7 3.3 5.4	1.8 1.0 3.6	0.8 0.4 1.9	7.3 2.9 4.1	6.2 7.3 8.7	1.3 0.9 1.8	8.7 6.1 7.0	Q2 Q3 Q4
							Capacity	utilisation in	industry ⁴	
74.9 74.2 75.9	66.2 68.3 76.9	78.6	80.2 81.8 81.7	84.3 84.0 84.3	78.4 80.4 80.2	80.7 82.4 84.5	80.3 83.6 83.5	75.8 77.8 78.6	53.9 58.2 59.8	2014 2015 2016
74.3 75.9	72.2 72.4		82.2 81.4	83.4 85.0	80.4 80.0	83.4 85.4	82.3 83.2	78.1 79.0	61.1 56.9	2015 Q4 2016 Q1
76.1 75.5 76.0	76.1 77.6 81.3	78.9 79.8	81.7 81.5 82.1	84.0 83.2 85.1	80.8 79.6 80.3	83.0 84.3 85.4	83.1 83.7 84.1	77.8 78.4 79.1	63.9 58.7 59.6	Q2 Q3 Q4
76.5		1		85.1	79.8	87.1	84.5	78.8	58.1	2017 Q1
								d unemployr		
10.7 9.1 7.9	6.0 6.5 6.3		7.4 6.9 6.0	5.6 5.7 6.0	14.1 12.6 11.2	13.2 11.5 9.7	9.7 9.0 8.0	24.5 22.1 19.6	16.1 15.0 13.1	2014 2015 2016
7.4	6.2 6.2	4.5 4.2	5.6 5.6	5.9 5.8	10.6 10.5	9.2 9.0	7.9 8.0	18.9 18.7	12.9 13.5	2016 Oct Nov
7.6	6.2 6.1	4.1	5.4 5.3	5.7 5.6	10.2 10.1	8.9 8.7	7.9 7.9	18.4 18.2	13.3 13.1	Dec 2017 Jan
8.3	6.1	4.1	5.3	5.7	10.0	8.6 	7.8	18.0 	12.9 	Feb Mar
	0.7		0.21	1 5 1	0.21			x of Consum		2014
- 0.2 - 0.7 0.7	0.7	1.2	0.3 0.2 0.1	1.5 0.8 1.0	- 0.2 0.5 0.6	- 0.1 - 0.3 - 0.5	0.4 - 0.8 - 0.2	- 0.2 - 0.6 - 0.3	- 0.3 - 1.5 - 1.2	
0.7	0.7 0.6		0.3 0.4	1.4 1.5	1.1 0.5	- 0.3 - 0.2	0.7 0.7	0.5 0.5	- 1.0 - 0.8	2016 Oct Nov
2.0 2.5 3.2	1.6 2.5 2.7	1.0 1.4 1.2	0.7 1.6 1.7	1.6 2.1 2.4	0.9 1.3 1.6	0.2 0.8 1.2	0.6 1.5 2.5	1.4 2.9 3.0	0.1 0.7 1.4	Dec 2017 Jan Feb
3.2				2.2	1.4	1.0	2.0	2.1	1.5	Mar
- 2.6	1.0	- 2.6		- 1.4	- 4.8	- 2.7	- 15.0		- 4.9	2013
- 0.7 - 0.2	1.5	- 2.1	- 2.3	- 2.7 - 1.0	- 7.2 - 4.4	- 2.7 - 2.7	- 5.0 - 2.7	- 6.0 - 5.1	- 8.8 - 1.1	2014 2015
	1			o 1		.		eral governm		2012
38.7 40.5 42.7	22.7	67.0 64.0	67.9 65.1	81.3 84.4 85.5	129.0 130.6 129.0	54.7 53.6 52.5	71.0 80.9 83.1	95.4 100.4 99.8	107.1 107.5	2013 2014 2015

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{6} \mbox{ Including Latvia from 2014 onwards. \textbf{7} \mbox{ Including Lithuania from 2015 onwards. \textbf{8} \mbox{ As a percentage of GDP (Maastricht Treaty definition). Euro-area aggregate: European Central Bank, regularly updated. Member states excluding Germany: \\ \end{array}$

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

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

€ billion

	I Lending to n in the euro ar		n-MFIs)			ll Net o non-eu			ents			capital forma itutions (MFIs			
		Enterprises and househo	olds	General government	_									Debt	
Period	Total	Total	<i>of which</i> Securities	Total	<i>of which</i> Securities	Total		Clain on ne euro- resid	on- area	Liabil- ities to non-euro- area residents	Total	Deposits with an agreed maturity of over 2 years	Deposits at agreed notice of over 3 months	securities with maturities of over 2 years (net) 2	Capital and reserves 3
2015 July Aug	54.7 18.6	50.9 - 20.1	51.5 6.2	3.8 38.7	4.1 47.6	-	66.6 22.9	-	0.2 10.6	66.4 33.5	- 5.0 - 11.5		- 0.9		6.5 2.3
Sep	33.0	- 6.5	- 8.8	39.4	45.8	-	7.4	-	94.4	- 87.0	- 20.8	- 3.2	- 0.7	- 26.1	9.3
Oct Nov Dec	22.9 88.2 - 109.6	0.8 49.1 – 70.8	- 15.3 2.0 - 2.0	22.1 39.1 – 38.9	18.6 47.1 – 33.7	_	9.6 4.0 3.9	-	22.6 15.6 190.9	13.0 - 19.6 - 186.9	- 39.8 - 5.5 - 8.5	- 25.7 - 13.6 4.1	- 1.1 - 1.7 - 0.6	- 17.3 - 4.4 - 27.0	14.1
2016 Jan Feb Mar	156.2 86.4 62.8	45.9 45.1 22.2	6.0 - 0.5 - 5.6	110.3 41.3 40.6	95.2 50.1 41.3		45.5 81.6 22.0	_	129.0 32.3 86.1	174.5 113.8 – 108.1	- 26.8 - 15.3 - 17.5	11.2	- 0.4 - 1.2 - 0.9	- 18.1 - 23.8 - 1.4	- 0.3 - 1.5 - 8.7
Apr May June	93.9 68.0 52.4	47.7 20.6 5.1	27.7 12.9 – 7.0	46.2 47.3 47.3	41.1 53.6 58.9	-	61.6 0.6 28.4	_	119.0 62.0 26.2	180.6 62.6 – 54.6	- 3.1 1.0 - 10.6		- 1.3 - 0.5 - 0.8	- 0.5 0.3 - 10.2	I I I
July Aug Sep	51.8 15.1 38.0	30.2 16.7 26.3	15.4 27.0 – 7.6	21.6 - 1.7 11.7	20.7 6.9 15.9	- - -	84.1 39.8 18.2	-	62.0 7.5 70.4	146.1 47.4 – 52.2	- 26.9 - 0.3 - 25.9	- 7.1 - 4.9 - 12.2	- 0.5 - 0.6 - 0.5	- 23.7 - 0.3 - 19.5	4.4 5.5 6.2
Oct Nov Dec	82.3 104.5 - 60.2	37.8 56.3 – 49.6	16.2	44.5 48.2 – 10.6	42.1 60.1 – 3.8	-	46.1 4.6 40.1		152.9 20.8 153.7	199.0 – 25.4 – 193.8	- 7.4 - 3.1 - 11.8	- 5.7 - 8.2 - 1.7	- 0.6 - 0.7 - 1.1	- 8.0 - 1.0 - 13.7	
2017 Jan Feb	128.9 44.9	47.4 29.7		81.5 15.2	63.6 35.3		13.8 57.3		232.3 39.2	246.0 96.5	- 27.2 13.8		- 0.2 - 0.5	- 4.9 - 4.2	

(b) German contribution

	I Lending to r in the euro ar		n-MFIs)			ll Net o non-eu		n residents			capital forma itutions (MFIs				
		Enterprises and househ	olds	General government									Debt		
Period	Total	Total	of which Securities	Total	<i>of which</i> Securities	Total		Claims on non- euro-area residents	Liabil- ities to non-euro- area residents	Total	Deposits with an agreed maturity of over 2 years	Deposits at agreed notice of over 3 months	securities with maturities of over 2 years (net) 2	Capital and reserves	5 3
2015 July Aug Sep	31.5 12.9 11.5		21.3 - 1.5 - 2.6	8.6 5.7 7.3	6.4 9.0 8.7	-	27.6 20.7 15.9	- 8.7 - 0.9 - 2.0	19.0 19.9 – 17.9	12.5 - 6.5 - 11.7	16.5 0.5 – 2.5	- 1.5 - 1.5 - 1.4	- 0.6 - 4.5 - 7.4		1.9 1.0 0.4
Oct Nov Dec	3.4 27.3 – 19.9	- 3.8 21.3 - 11.6	- 9.4 7.8 - 5.8	7.1 6.0 – 8.2	3.5 10.6 – 2.8	-	8.5 13.0 5.2	- 13.1 - 35.7 - 52.1	- 4.6 - 22.7 - 57.3	- 10.7 - 12.8 - 24.0	- 9.0 - 3.6 - 3.9	- 1.3 - 1.2 - 0.9	0.7 - 3.9 - 22.1	-	1.1 4.1 2.9
2016 Jan Feb Mar	19.7 15.6 12.3	5.7 10.9 4.4	- 3.0 - 4.2 0.6	14.0 4.7 7.8	10.4 4.8 8.2	-	21.1 29.2 7.3	24.7 7.3 – 22.6		- 1.2 - 11.8 0.9	- 1.5 - 1.8 - 0.0	- 1.3 - 1.3 - 1.1	2.8 - 7.7 2.4		1.2 1.0 0.4
Apr May June	22.8 22.0 2.5	12.3 16.2 1.7	0.7 4.9 0.5	10.6 5.8 0.8	5.9 9.1 6.5	-	40.1 1.7 2.9	13.5 1.2 23.9	53.7 - 0.5 26.8	- 2.3 4.8 - 5.7	- 3.3 0.8 - 1.5	- 1.1 - 1.0 - 0.7	1.7 5.0 – 7.3	-	0.4 0.0 3.8
July Aug Sep	25.7 9.0 20.9	13.2 8.8 13.0	1.4 1.4 3.3	12.5 0.2 7.9	9.5 2.0 9.1		18.5 16.5 37.2	7.0 2.5 – 11.1	25.5 19.0 26.1	- 10.5 - 0.1 - 10.8	- 0.8 - 1.8 - 1.1	- 0.9 - 0.8 - 0.7	- 5.1 4.0 - 6.2		3.7 1.6 2.8
Oct Nov Dec	18.3 25.8 – 12.6		2.5 4.3 0.4	6.6 7.5 – 4.6	3.4 12.2 5.9	-	3.5 22.0 20.0	42.2 - 25.7 - 9.0	45.7 - 3.7 - 29.0	3.6 6.9 – 4.7	2.2 - 0.6 - 2.0	- 0.8 - 0.5 - 0.4	6.0 9.7 – 2.9	-	3.8 1.7 0.6
2017 Jan Feb	21.5 16.7					-	26.0 30.3	30.1 7.8	56.1 38.1	5.9 - 2.7	- 3.1 - 2.4	- 0.7 - 0.6	16.0 0.2		6.2 0.1

* 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 counter-parts of monetary liabilities of central governments. **5** Including the monetary liabilities of central governments (Post Office, Treasury). **6** In Germany, only savings deposits. **7** Paper held by residents outside the euro area has been eliminated.

(a) Euro area

		V Otł	her fact	tors	VIM	oney sto	ock M3 (balan	ce I plu	s II less	s III less IV les	is V)											
							Money stock	M2												Debt s		1
				<i>of which</i> Intra-				Mone	y stock	M1										ities w maturi	ties	1
cen	e- its of tral gov- ments	Total		Eurosystem liability/ claim related to banknote issue	Total		Total	Total		Currency in circu- lation	Overnight deposits 5	Depo with agre mato of up 2 yea	an ed urity o to	Deposi at agre notice up to 3 months	ed of B	Repo trans tions	ac-	Mon mark fund share (net)	et	of up t 2 years (incl m market paper) (net) 2	s ioney t	Period
-	10.2	-	28.7	-		65.1	45.0		43.1	14.2	28.9		2.5	-	0.6	-	11.1		22.7	-		2015 July
-	14.8 28.6		2.3 31.0	-	_	19.7 13.3	11.8 7.0		13.2 23.2	- 1.9 - 2.8	15.1 26.0		4.9 7.7		3.6 8.5	_	4.5 0.9		11.1 15.6	-	4.6 0.8	Aug Sep
	32.9	_	64.1	_		103.4	67.9		82.9	2.2	80.7	_	10.2		4.8	_	7.1		21.9		1.4	Oct
-	17.0		60.4	-		54.3	55.7		58.5	5.7	52.8	-	0.7	-	2.2		3.3		15.9		0.6	Nov
-	71.4	-	37.9	-		4.3	54.1		44.2	14.4	29.7		9.0		0.9	-	28.3	-	22.6	-	10.8	Dec
	87.7	-	19.7	-		69.5	38.2		36.3	- 11.1	47.4	-	8.4		10.4		21.8		11.0			2016 Jan
-	14.1 31.8		0.3 31.7			33.9 38.8	15.2 55.9		21.7 42.6	1.2 3.7	20.5 39.0	-	11.7 11.0		5.2 2.3	-	44.5 6.2	_	1.3 11.9		7.0 1.7	Feb Mar
-	35.9	-	29.4	-		100.7	75.3		92.7	4.6	88.2	_	17.2	_	0.3	-	4.5		17.1		2.7	Apr
	20.1		12.6	-		33.8	35.1		47.5	2.3	45.3	-	20.2		7.8	-	9.5	-	0.1	-	2.0	May
	60.5		11.9	-		19.1	31.3		34.6	8.4	26.2	-	1.9	-	1.4		2.5	-	9.4		5.9	June
-	29.0 54.7	-	74.7 41.3	-		98.4 11.0	73.6 – 9.0		67.1 5.1	10.1	57.0 - 1.6		6.1 4.5		0.5 0.7	-	22.7 2.4		17.4 0.5		4.9 2.5	July
-	2.7		41.5	-	-	2.4	– 9.0 18.4	-	23.7	2.2	– 1.6 21.5	-	4.5	-	6.7	-	2.4 4.8	-	1.7	-	2.5 6.0	Aug Sep
-	3.0		15.4	-		31.2	16.3		52.2	2.8	49.3	-	29.7	_	6.2	-	16.9		18.0		0.8	Oct
	5.1		18.0	-		89.1	84.2		95.7	1.7	94.0	-	9.7	-	1.8	-	1.8		7.4		1.0	Nov
-	48.9	-	16.3	-		56.9	74.4		91.7	16.2	75.5	-	23.7		6.4		4.0	-	6.1	-	4.2	Dec
	63.3 18.4		49.6 36.3			29.4 28.4	5.9 31.9	-	6.7 31.1	- 11.9 3.0	5.2 28.1		2.6 1.3		9.9 2.1	-	17.5 8.5		13.4 5.5	-	0.9 5.4	2017 Jan Feb

(b) German contribution

		V Othe	r factor	5			VI Mone	ey stock	k M3 (ba	alance I	plus II less	III les	s IV less V)	10]
				of which					Compo	onents o	f the mon	ey sto	ck]
IV De posit centr ernm	s of al gov-	Total		Intra- Eurosystem liability/ claim related to banknote issue 9,11	Currency in circu- lation		Total		Overnig		Deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years		Deposits at agreed notice of up to 3 months 6		Repo transac- tions		Money market fund shares (net) 7,8		Debt secur with maturities of up to 2 (incl mone market paper)(net	years y	Period
-	3.2	-	18.6	4.7		3.3		13.1		12.9	_	0.0	_	0.4		1.2		0.0	_	0.6	2015 July
-	0.3	-	13.1	2.4	-	0.5		12.1		14.7	-	3.8		0.3		2.0		0.1	-	1.2	· · ·
	1.8		16.8	2.8	-	0.8		20.5		14.4	-	3.4		0.8		0.5		0.5		7.8	Sep
-	0.6	-	25.3	3.0	_	0.3		31.4		30.7	-	3.8		1.3	-	0.5	-	0.0		3.7	Oct
-	1.2	-	15.2	2.0		1.8		43.4		34.3		6.8		0.9	-	0.5	-	0.1		2.1	Nov
	10.3		15.2	2.6		2.3	-	16.2	-	21.3		6.3		3.0	-	3.6	-	0.4	-	0.2	Dec
-	0.8	-	24.2	- 0.7	_	1.9		24.7		27.8	-	5.5		0.9		0.3		0.3		0.9	2016 Jan
	7.1	-	24.1	0.6		0.4		15.3		13.3	-	1.9		1.6		1.4	-	0.1		1.0	Feb
	21.0		3.1	2.1		0.6	-	5.5	-	12.5		10.9	-	0.8	-	0.9	-	0.2	-	2.0	Mar
-	17.4	-	20.6	1.2		1.0		23.1		24.1	-	1.1	-	0.7		0.5	-	0.5		0.7	Apr
	18.7	-	19.6	2.9	-	0.5		19.9		21.5		0.3	-	0.6	-	0.2	-	0.4	-	0.7	May
	13.0	-	7.9	4.2		1.5		0.2		2.0	-	0.7	-	0.4	-	1.0		0.0		0.4	June
-	31.8		25.0	3.7		2.1		24.5		12.3		4.0	-	0.1		0.9	-	0.2		7.6	July
	8.8	-	22.3	2.3	-	0.8		6.2		11.3	-	1.6		0.1	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	3.4	Aug
	8.6	-	21.2	4.7	-	0.6		7.2		3.0		5.5	-	0.6	-	0.3		0.0	-	0.5	Sep
-	8.8		18.7	3.2	_	0.5		1.4		12.0	-	10.2		0.2		0.3	-	0.1	-	0.8	Oct
	6.9	-	47.7	1.9		0.3		37.8		36.2		3.3		0.1	-	0.2		0.0	-	1.7	Nov
-	13.6		30.4	3.3		2.4	-	4.8	-	4.9	-	1.5		2.7	-	0.9	-	0.0	-	0.1	Dec
-	12.6	-	27.0	1.1	-	2.7		29.2		16.9		8.9		0.7		2.6	-	0.1		0.2	2017 Jan
-	4.2	-	17.9	1.7		1.2		11.2		13.6	-	2.5		0.7	-	0.3	-	0.0	_	0.3	Feb

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

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

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

		Assets									
			-banks (non-MFI	s) in the euro ar	ea						
			Enterprises and				General govern	ment			
							j.			1	
End of year/month	Total assets or liabilities	Total	Total	Loans	Debt securities 2	Shares and other equities	Total	Loans	Debt securities 3	Claims on non- euro-area residents	Other assets
jeannonai		(€ billion) ¹	Total	Louins	securites	equines	rotar	Louins	securites	residents	usseus
2015 Jan Feb	26,852.0 26,795.6	16,310.7 16,338.0	12,666.6 12,698.5	10,616.3 10,638.0	1,274.4 1,276.5	775.9 784.0	3,644.0 3,639.5	1,158.9 1,144.2	2,485.1 2,495.3	5,407.4 5,402.4	5,133.9 5,055.2
Mar	27,171.9	16,428.1	12,748.2	10,680.8	1,275.9	791.5	3,679.9	1,148.8	2,531.1	5,479.1	5,264.7
Apr	26,839.9	16,452.1	12,746.4	10,664.2	1,274.8	807.4	3,705.7	1,152.9	2,552.8	5,418.1	4,969.7
May June	26,685.3 26,127.5	16,472.1 16,435.2	12,762.9 12,728.4	10,681.9 10,683.9	1,276.3 1,254.0	804.8 790.5	3,709.2 3,706.8	1,138.4 1,136.8	2,570.8 2,570.1	5,413.2 5,275.2	4,800.0 4,417.0
July	26,346.9	16,514.6	12,785.5	10,682.8	1,301.0	801.7	3,729.1	1,135.4	2,593.7	5,296.1	4,536.2
Aug	26,196.6	16,494.0	12,735.6	10,646.0	1,302.7	786.9	3,758.4	1,126.5	2,631.9	5,247.5	4,455.1
Sep	26,145.1 26,337.3	16,526.0	12,714.3	10,639.8	1,303.0	771.4	3,811.8	1,121.0	2,690.7	5,164.7	4,454.4
Oct Nov	26,337.3	16,576.0 16,691.7	12,732.6 12,803.5	10,661.8 10,716.5	1,288.0 1,295.5	782.8 791.5	3,843.4 3,888.3	1,125.0 1,117.1	2,718.5 2,771.2	5,251.2 5,314.1	4,510.1 4,647.6
Dec	25,850.7	16,541.4	12,703.0	10,627.4	1,296.3	779.3	3,838.4	1,110.2	2,728.2	5,034.5	4,274.8
2016 Jan	26,414.5	16,689.5	12,731.2	10,656.8	1,306.9	767.5	3,958.2	1,127.1	2,831.2	5,149.6	4,575.4
Feb Mar	26,749.2 26,406.8	16,774.6 16,825.5	12,771.5 12,776.3	10,700.6 10,709.9	1,313.1 1,312.0	757.8 754.4	4,003.1 4,049.1	1,118.6 1,117.9	2,884.5 2,931.3	5,228.2 5,030.7	4,746.4 4,550.7
Apr	26,557.6	16,909.0	12,815.8	10,721.4	1,325.7	768.7	4,093.2	1,127.9	2,965.3	5,173.9	4,474.7
May	26,807.0	16,993.9	12,842.5	10,733.4	1,341.3	767.8	4,151.4	1,121.7	3,029.6	5,270.0	4,543.1
June	27,072.9 27,140.9	17,041.3 17,094.4	12,829.2 12,853.4	10,732.4 10,737.6	1,344.2 1,360.4	752.7 755.3	4,212.1 4,241.0	1,110.6 1,111.6	3,101.4 3,129.5	5,278.2 5,331.8	4,753.4 4,714.7
July Aug	27,140.9 27,043.3	17,094.4	12,853.4	10,737.6	1,360.4	778.2	4,241.0	1,111.0	3,129.5	5,326.3	4,714.7
Sep	26,977.1	17,148.0	12,893.1	10,756.7	1,359.9	776.5	4,254.9	1,098.8	3,156.1	5,269.7	4,559.3
Oct Nov	27,042.2	17,207.6	12,928.1 12,989.1	10,787.5	1,363.7 1,384.0	776.9	4,279.5	1,101.2	3,178.4	5,425.3	4,409.3 4,399.9
Dec	27,156.9 26,675.8	17,301.2 17,241.4	12,969.1	10,833.0 10,774.0	1,364.0	772.1 783.2	4,312.2 4,308.9	1,089.1 1,079.6	3,223.1 3,229.4	5,455.8 5,213.3	4,399.9
2017 Jan	26,764.6	17,332.1	12,966.5	10,779.0	1,401.2	786.4	4,365.5	1,097.5	3,268.0	5,381.0	
Feb	27,018.7	17,391.5	13,002.5	10,809.1	1,404.4	789.0	4,389.0	1,076.4	3,312.6	5,486.8	4,140.4
	German co	ontribution	(€ billion)								
2015 Jan	6,233.3	3,728.3		2,536.5	142.2	269.2	780.4	372.4	408.0	1,313.5	1,191.4
Feb	6,174.3	3,739.4	2,948.0	2,542.4	142.2	269.1	785.5	375.5	410.0	1,301.2	1,133.7
Mar	6,272.2	3,758.2	2,967.1	2,546.4	144.1	276.5	791.2	374.0	417.2	1,306.4	1,207.5
Apr May	6,202.9 6,140.5	3,772.6 3,770.8	2,966.9 2,972.2	2,546.0 2,555.9	135.6 135.0	285.3 281.3	805.7 798.6	382.9 370.7	422.8 427.9	1,317.1 1,317.8	1,113.2 1,052.0
June	5,995.7	3,767.1	2,967.3	2,557.3	133.3	276.7	799.9	367.0	432.9	1,279.1	949.4
July	6,058.3	3,803.0	2,993.0	2,561.0	153.8	278.2	810.0	368.0	442.0	1,274.1	981.2
Aug Sep	6,026.6 6,041.7	3,813.0 3,824.0	2,996.1 2,996.1	2,567.6 2,572.5	155.4 157.2	273.1 266.4	816.9 827.9	364.9 364.5	452.0 463.4	1,260.5 1,257.0	953.1 960.7
Oct	6,041.6	3,832.0	2,994.6	2,578.6	150.5	265.6	837.4	368.4	469.0	1,257.1	952.5
Nov	6,104.5	3,864.8	3,019.5	2,594.8	153.5	271.2	845.3	363.9	481.3	1,236.6	1,003.2
Dec	5,924.8	3,839.8	3,003.6	2,586.5	155.7	261.3	836.3	358.3	477.9	1,166.4	918.6
2016 Jan Feb	6,057.5 6,155.1	3,858.0 3,874.6	3,004.8 3,014.0	2,592.8 2,607.0	154.8 151.1	257.3 255.9	853.1 860.6	362.0 362.0	491.2 498.6	1,191.2 1,209.7	1,008.3 1,070.8
Mar	6,060.3	3,885.2	3,015.6	2,607.8	151.8	256.0	869.6	361.6	508.0	1,163.7	1,011.4
Apr	6,049.9	3,908.1	3,026.3	2,617.8	152.2	256.3	881.8	366.1	515.7	1,181.7	960.2
May June	6,090.9 6,220.9	3,934.4 3,939.5	3,043.0 3,042.5	2,629.7 2,629.1	153.3 152.9	260.0 260.5	891.4 897.0	362.8 357.3	528.6 539.7	1,187.1 1,221.3	969.4 1,060.1
July	6,245.3	3,968.2	3,054.3	2,639.3	155.3	259.7	913.9	360.3	553.6	1,228.3	1,048.8
Aug	6,218.7	3,977.6	3,062.7	2,646.2	155.3	261.2	914.8	358.5	556.4	1,226.9	1,014.2
Sep	6,201.9	4,001.6	3,075.1	2,655.3	157.6	262.1	926.5	357.2	569.3	1,215.0	985.4
Oct Nov	6,207.5 6,185.7	4,018.7 4,046.1	3,087.3 3,107.1	2,664.9 2,680.4	161.9 165.0	260.5 261.7	931.4 939.0	360.3 355.5	571.1 583.5	1,259.9 1,242.8	928.9 896.8
Dec	6,131.2	4,037.0	3,099.2	2,671.7	164.0	263.6	937.8	345.2	592.6	1,234.8	
2017 Jan	6,129.8	4,054.1	3,112.0	2,682.7	165.0	264.3	942.1	345.2	596.8	1,258.3	
Feb	6,195.4			e banks (includi							839.0 paper issued by

* 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

abilities										
	Deposits of non-	banks (non-MFIs)	in the euro area							
			Enterprises and h	nouseholds						
					With agreed maturities of			At agreed notice of 6		
urrency		of which			up to	over 1 year and up to	over	up to	over	End o
rculation 4	Total	in euro 5	Total	Overnight	1 year	2 years	2 years	3 months	3 months	year/
								Euro area	(€ billion) ¹	
979.1 983.2 990.9	11,230.5 11,214.1 11,281.3	10,515.7 10,523.6 10,557.8	10,620.1 10,622.9 10,669.6	4,827.3 4,847.7 4,899.7	1,069.8 1,035.5 1,037.0	379.6 379.6 375.2	2,145.1 2,162.7 2,153.5	2,109.9 2,110.3 2,118.2	88.4 87.2 85.9	2015
999.8 1,006.4	11,276.2 11,372.9	10,603.7 10,646.8	10,704.4 10,744.7	4,972.1 5,049.9	1,028.0 999.5	369.2 364.6	2,131.8 2,124.5	2,119.4 2,123.9	83.9 82.3	
1,017.1	11,392.8	10,648.0	10,744.7	5,049.9	976.4	361.0	2,124.5	2,123.9	81.2	
1,031.3 1,029.4	11,393.9 11,377.8	10,683.7 10,680.3	10,798.9 10,790.2	5,135.0 5,137.0	983.0 981.5	358.9 353.8	2,119.8 2,114.8	2,121.8 2,124.1	80.4 79.1	
1,026.5	11,412.6	10,696.5	10,798.3	5,162.5	977.4	350.6	2,114.8	2,124.1	78.3	
1,028.8 1,034.5 1,048.9	11,500.5 11,526.0 11,488.5	10,741.4 10,776.1 10,815.7	10,850.4 10,871.8 10,924.5	5,244.5 5,288.4 5,325.7	972.9 970.8 981.5	349.1 343.9 343.8	2,092.0 2,081.4 2,083.3	2,114.5 2,111.6 2,114.9	77.3 75.7 75.2	
1,037.7	11,613.5	10,854.2	10,955.0	5,365.0	973.3	344.1	2,074.6	2,123.8	74.3	2016
1,038.9 1,042.5	11,622.8 11,688.2	10,873.7 10,918.6	10,977.8 11,009.0	5,385.0 5,418.7	967.8 973.3	340.6 339.8	2,085.3 2,076.3	2,126.0 2,128.7	73.1 72.3	
1,047.1 1,049.3	11,717.4 11,768.7	10,980.0 11,007.8	11,074.7 11,094.3	5,504.2 5,545.0	963.0 945.2	337.5 331.9	2,071.0 2,066.3	2,128.5 2,135.9	70.5 70.0	
1,057.7	11,830.9	11,003.1	11,091.0	5,565.0	944.9	330.2	2,046.5	2,135.1	69.3	
1,067.8 1,064.3 1,066.5	11,851.3 11,785.2 11,790.7	11,055.5 11,039.5 11,034.2	11,135.4 11,122.6 11,132.4	5,614.9 5,611.2 5,636.9	952.1 952.5 960.1	325.6 320.7 315.0	2,039.3 2,034.0 2,021.8	2,134.8 2,136.0 2,131.1	68.8 68.1 67.4	
1,069.3	11,799.2	11,049.7	11,136.5	5,680.6	936.1	307.1	2,019.8	2,125.7	67.2	
1,071.1 1,087.3	11,882.7 11,890.6	11,108.2 11,173.2	11,212.7 11,283.1	5,780.5 5,869.8	926.3 911.1	303.4 294.0	2,014.2 2,014.1	2,121.9 2,128.5	66.6 65.6	
1,075.4 1,078.4	11,945.4 11,951.3	11,152.3 11,169.3	11,267.2 11,288.9	5,867.1 5,891.3	912.8 918.3	286.6 284.4	1,997.4 1,990.0	2,138.2 2,140.2	65.1 64.6	2017
							German	contribution	n (€ billion)	
228.9 229.7	3,233.6 3,249.6	3,156.6 3,172.0	3,045.0 3,062.0	1,541.7 1,562.7	188.3	31.3 31.0	677.5	528.8 529.6	77.4	2015
232.0	3,253.1	3,175.8	3,062.6	1,569.0	187.1	31.4	671.6	528.7	74.8	
233.8 234.9 238.3	3,265.4 3,289.4 3,287.5	3,191.1 3,214.1 3,208.9	3,080.3 3,094.6 3,090.0	1,598.9 1,620.0 1,626.3	187.3 183.7 178.9	31.7 31.9 32.2	661.3 659.5 654.6	528.5 528.5 528.3	72.7 71.1 69.7	
241.6	3,312.5	3,236.6	3,120.9	1,643.3	179.8	32.4	669.3	527.9	68.2	
241.2 240.3	3,321.2 3,330.8	3,246.0 3,253.8	3,123.4 3,131.7	1,651.0 1,667.0	175.8 172.0	32.2 31.7	669.5 666.7	528.2 529.0	66.7 65.3	
240.1 241.9 244.2	3,349.1 3,386.8 3,379.0	3,271.6 3,309.9 3,293.1	3,154.0 3,182.3 3,168.8	1,698.6 1,732.8 1,711.8	170.8 168.6 176.9	32.9 33.2 34.4	657.5 653.8 649.6	530.3 531.1 534.1	64.0 62.8 61.9	
244.2	3,379.0	3,312.7	3,191.1	1,739.2	170.9	35.6	647.9	535.1	60.7	2016
242.7 243.3	3,412.8 3,428.4	3,319.7 3,315.7	3,197.4 3,188.8	1,747.9 1,735.7	172.1 176.5	35.8 37.5	645.5 644.9	536.7 535.9	59.4 58.3	
244.2 243.7	3,429.1 3,469.8	3,334.3 3,356.2	3,208.5 3,222.9	1,759.1 1,779.2	178.5	38.3 37.3	640.3 640.6	535.1 534.4	57.2 56.2	
243.7 245.2	3,469.8 3,481.5	3,356.2 3,352.9	3,222.9 3,218.7	1,779.2	175.2 173.1	37.3 38.3	640.6	534.4	56.2	
247.4 246.5 245.9	3,464.1 3,480.0 3,494.5	3,368.1 3,376.0 3,380.7	3,233.1 3,238.3 3,247.0	1,793.5 1,803.0 1,807.9	174.7 173.4 179.4	38.2 38.2 38.3	638.3 636.2 635.0	533.8 533.8 533.3	54.6 53.8 53.1	
245.4	3,489.6	3,386.4	3,254.0	1,821.1	172.1	37.8	637.3	533.5	52.3	
245.7 248.1	3,536.5 3,517.1	3,424.0 3,419.8	3,288.1 3,284.1	1,857.7 1,851.0	171.0 171.5	37.4 38.4	636.6 635.6	533.7 536.3	51.7 51.3	
245.4	3,526.3 3,531.6	3,439.3	3,306.3	1,873.8		38.7 38.8	632.1 629.0	537.1 537.9	50.6	2017

of euro banknotes put into circulation by the Bundesbank in accordance with the accounting regime chosen by the Eurosystem (see also footnote 2 on banknote circulation in Table III.2). The volume of currency actually put into circulation by the

Bundesbank can be calculated by adding to this total the item "Intra-Eurosystem liability/claim related to banknote issue" (see "Other liability items"). **5** Excluding central governments' deposits. **6** In Germany, only savings deposits.

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II Overall monetary survey in the euro area

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

	Liabilities (co	nt'd)											
	Deposits of r	10n-banks (no	n-MFIs) in the	euro area (co	ont'd)								
	General gove	ernment							Repo transac with non-bar			Debt securiti	es
		Other genera	al government						in the euro a				
				With agreed maturities of			At agreed notice of 2				Money		
End of year/month	Central govern- ments	Total	Overnight	up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years	up to 3 months	over 3 months	Total	of which Enterprises and households	market fund shares (net) 3	Total	<i>of which</i> denom- inated in euro
yeannonth		a (€ billio	5		2 years	2 years	5 monuns	5 monuns	TOTAL	nousenoius	(net) 3	TOLAI	Ineuro
2015 Jan	300.7	309.7	134.9	99.3	11.3	39.9	18.8	5.4	314.8	304.7	438.3	2,509.3	1,800.5
Feb	272.1	319.1	142.1	99.8	11.6	40.0	20.2	5.3	352.4	342.3	447.3	2,506.4	1,786.1
Mar	294.7	316.9	139.7	100.2	12.7	39.2	19.9	5.3	354.1	347.9	437.3	2,496.3	1,764.6
Apr	251.4	320.4	144.8	97.9	12.8	39.5	20.3	5.1	336.7	329.0	458.8	2,464.9	1,745.0
May	295.5	332.7	157.0	97.0	13.1	39.9	20.7	5.0	331.0	324.4	449.8	2,446.1	1,720.6
June	309.5	334.2	157.2	97.6	13.1	40.9	20.5	4.9	312.2	308.7	434.4	2,433.8	1,706.0
July	266.4	328.6	149.2	100.3	13.3	38.8	22.3	4.9	301.3	298.1	457.1	2,405.5	1,682.1
Aug	251.6	335.9	155.2	100.4	13.3	38.8	23.4	4.8	305.4	300.3	455.7	2,374.3	1,672.4
Sep	280.6	333.7	153.5	101.4	13.2	39.4	21.5	4.8	304.5	296.9	449.9	2,344.0	1,660.4
Oct	315.5	334.6	157.4	98.6	13.2	39.6	20.9	4.7	297.6	288.1	471.8	2,337.6	1,640.5
Nov	298.5	355.7	168.0	108.4	13.0	39.7	21.9	4.7	301.4	296.2	487.7	2,367.2	1,646.3
Dec	227.4	336.6	154.4	104.6	13.7	39.7	19.5	4.7	272.8	270.9	465.2	2,318.6	1,633.5
2016 Jan	315.1	343.4	160.9	102.3	14.3	39.7	21.0	5.2	294.5	292.9	475.6	2,300.6	1,614.2
Feb	301.0	344.0	162.6	98.1	14.4	39.9	24.0	5.1	339.1	335.1	474.3	2,287.2	1,596.9
Mar	333.3	345.9	159.5	102.0	15.1	40.8	23.6	5.0	332.3	329.1	462.9	2,265.2	1,589.5
Apr	297.6	345.2	161.9	97.2	15.4	42.2	23.5	4.9	327.9	323.1	480.3	2,269.5	1,585.5
May	317.7	356.6	167.0	102.1	15.5	43.1	24.0	4.9	318.7	312.8	480.4	2,277.7	1,574.6
June	378.3	361.6	171.3	102.4	15.9	43.7	23.5	4.8	321.3	318.0	471.1	2,275.0	1,568.0
July	349.2	366.7	174.1	101.6	18.2	43.8	24.2	4.8	298.6	297.4	488.1	2,251.1	1,542.4
Aug	294.6	368.1	175.7	100.8	18.7	44.3	23.8	4.9	301.0	299.9	488.7	2,246.1	1,533.2
Sep	297.4	361.0	170.5	99.5	19.4	44.4	22.3	5.0	286.5	285.7	486.9	2,220.0	1,515.8
Oct	295.3	367.4	182.2	94.1	19.8	44.7	21.3	5.3	266.4	265.7	504.9	2,221.2	1,504.3
Nov	300.4	369.6	178.6	98.9	21.2	44.2	21.6	5.2	264.9	264.2	512.3	2,238.9	1,507.1
Dec	252.4	355.1	169.8	93.9	21.5	43.3	21.4	5.1	268.9	268.2	506.3	2,228.3	1,503.6
2017 Jan	316.2	362.0	170.7	99.5	21.3	43.4	21.7	5.5	250.2	249.5	519.6	2,215.8	1,496.8
Feb	298.4	364.1	176.2	96.3	20.2	44.1	21.9	5.4	241.9	241.2	514.2	2,225.3	1,501.8
	German	contribut	ion (€ bill	ion)									
2015 Jan	18.7	170.0	44.7	81.2	7.5	32.9	3.1	0.7	6.8	4.7	3.3	566.9	283.7
Feb	12.0	175.7	47.5	82.9	8.1	33.5	3.1	0.7	8.0	5.6	3.3	573.3	287.6
Mar	14.7	175.8	47.7	82.3	9.2	32.8	3.1	0.7	7.6	5.2	3.3	573.0	285.6
Apr	12.0	173.1	46.9	80.2	9.3	33.0	3.1	0.7	11.4	8.7	3.2	567.3	280.9
May	13.4	181.4	54.6	80.0	9.7	33.3	3.2	0.6	5.0	3.8	3.3	557.3	272.4
June	15.6	181.8	53.2	80.8	9.7	34.4	3.1	0.6	3.3	2.2	3.4	555.5	269.8
July	12.4	179.3	49.8	83.6	9.8	32.3	3.1	0.6	4.5	3.3	3.4	558.4	267.2
Aug	12.1	185.7	56.0	83.8	9.8	32.5	3.1	0.6	6.6	4.6	3.5	547.0	266.9
Sep	14.0	185.1	54.4	84.5	9.7	32.8	3.1	0.6	7.0	4.9	4.0	547.0	272.6
Oct Nov Dec	13.4 12.3 22.6	181.6 192.2 187.6	54.1 55.6 54.3	80.9 90.2 86.0	9.8 9.5 10.2	33.1 33.2 33.4	3.1 3.1 3.1	0.6 0.6 0.5	6.6 6.1 2.5	5.0 4.5 2.0	3.8 3.4	555.3 562.5 533.4	275.2 270.9 254.9
2016 Jan	21.8	185.2	54.5	83.2	10.5	33.4	3.1	0.5	2.8	2.7	3.7	534.8	257.0
Feb	28.9	186.5	59.1	79.7	10.5	33.7	3.1	0.5	4.2	3.7	3.6	527.9	250.2
Mar	49.3	190.2	57.4	84.1	10.8	34.3	3.1	0.5	3.2	2.0	3.4	518.7	250.5
Apr	31.9	188.7	58.2	80.3	10.9	35.6	3.2	0.5	3.7	2.4	3.0	521.8	249.1
May	50.6	196.3	60.4	84.9	11.1	36.2	3.3	0.5	3.5	2.4	2.5	530.9	244.9
June	63.6	199.2	62.2	85.0	11.5	36.6	3.3	0.5	2.5	2.3	2.6	523.0	241.2
July	31.9	199.1	59.9	85.2	13.3	36.8	3.3	0.5	3.4	3.2	2.4	524.2	241.2
Aug	40.6	201.0	61.7	84.6	13.6	37.2	3.4	0.5	3.2	3.2	2.3	524.4	241.5
Sep	49.3	198.3	59.7	83.5	14.0	37.2	3.4	0.5	2.9	2.9	2.4	516.7	240.8
Oct	40.5	195.1	58.8	80.4	14.9	37.2	3.4	0.5	3.2	3.2	2.3	526.0	242.2
Nov	47.4	201.0	59.5	84.2	16.1	37.3	3.3	0.6	3.0	3.0	2.3	542.1	251.4
Dec	33.8	199.1	61.6	80.5	16.6	36.6	3.3	0.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	541.3	250.6
2017 Jan Feb	21.2 17.5	198.8 201.8	55.1 61.5	86.6 83.2		36.9 37.7	3.2 3.1	0.6 0.6	4.8 4.5	4.8 4.5		553.4 556.7	261.4 262.9

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

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

								Memo item					
issued (net)	3					Other liabilit	y items		gregates 7 German conti rency in circul				
With maturit up to 1 year 4		over 2 years	Liabilities to non- euro-area residents 5	Capital and reserves 6	Excess of inter-MFI liabilities	Total 8	of which Intra- Eurosystem- liability/ claim related to banknote issue 9	M1 10	M2 11	M3 12	Monetary capital forma- tion 13	Monetary liabilities of central govern- ments (Post Office, Treasury) 14	End of year/month
										Eur	o area (€	billion) ¹	
58.8 59.3 53.6	42.4 43.4 44.3	2,408.1 2,403.7 2,398.3	3,915.5 3,942.9 3,974.6	2,552.2 2,545.0 2,574.1	- 101.8 - 115.4 - 68.7	5,014.0 4,919.7 5,132.1	-	6,030.9 6,061.3 6,119.4	9,740.6 9,739.1 9,803.1	10,389.6 10,411.4 10,453.6	7,239.1 7,243.9 7,256.3	110.6 109.1 109.5	2015 Jan Feb Mar
57.1 54.1 58.7	45.9 42.3 44.8	2,361.9 2,349.7 2,330.3	4,002.6 3,960.1 3,789.6	2,541.3 2,549.8 2,532.1	- 78.5 - 67.3 - 59.5	4,838.3 4,636.6 4,275.0		6,203.6 6,302.5 6,361.2	9,871.8 9,942.1 9,975.6	10,555.9 10,592.7 10,595.1	7,163.6 7,151.2 7,099.6	107.6 110.0 112.4	Apr May June
46.0 35.7 32.7	45.1 47.4 46.5	2,314.4 2,291.3 2,264.8	3,888.7 3,883.5 3,808.9	2,531.0 2,529.6 2,533.5	- 67.1 - 66.0 - 52.8	4,405.2 4,306.9 4,317.9	-	6,408.3 6,416.1 6,438.2	10,029.7 10,034.4 10,042.3	10,669.2 10,665.5 10,659.8	7,089.3 7,058.3 7,031.8	114.8 116.3 117.3	July Aug Sep
32.6 31.1 22.9	47.2 49.2 47.8	2,257.9 2,286.9 2,247.9	3,861.9 3,915.5 3,662.8	2,559.7 2,564.9 2,548.7	- 76.0 - 77.2 - 49.3	4,355.4 4,533.4 4,094.4		6,525.3 6,592.2 6,631.5	10,115.8 10,182.4 10,230.1	10,768.3 10,833.8 10,832.7	7,031.2 7,053.3 6,999.5	115.7 121.9 123.0	Oct Nov Dec
28.9 33.4 37.2	50.6 54.2 51.9	2,221.0 2,199.6 2,176.1	3,810.5 3,922.3 3,739.2	2,572.5 2,609.5 2,592.0	- 76.6 - 98.0 - 93.9	4,386.2 4,553.1 4,378.3		6,665.8 6,688.2 6,721.4	10,265.9 10,280.1 10,324.4	10,900.4 10,934.3 10,961.4	6,987.3 7,012.5 6,962.4	123.6 122.8 121.3	2016 Jan Feb Mar
41.7 39.9 49.8	50.0 49.2 47.2	2,177.8 2,188.6 2,178.0	3,927.0 4,032.9 3,955.3	2,603.9 2,600.4 2,664.4	- 98.9 - 82.8 - 61.7	4,283.4 4,361.7 4,558.8		6,815.2 6,867.4 6,901.2	10,400.9 10,442.6 10,473.7	11,063.5 11,103.7 11,124.7	6,970.4 6,973.3 7,006.7	122.7 126.6 127.7	Apr May June
54.5 53.9 48.7	47.8 46.1 46.0	2,148.8 2,146.0 2,125.3	4,090.4 4,132.3 4,087.2	2,678.2 2,675.7 2,697.8	- 104.2 - 84.0 - 45.5	4,519.6 4,434.1 4,387.0		6,967.5 6,961.8 6,984.4	10,544.7 10,535.1 10,552.7	11,220.4 11,209.1 11,211.2	6,983.7 6,972.9 6,961.7	131.5 131.4 131.3	July Aug Sep
53.4 54.5 51.0	43.5 42.7 41.8	2,124.3 2,141.8 2,135.5	4,293.3 4,336.2 4,053.7	2,682.6 2,662.7 2,659.2	- 30.4 - 54.8 - 37.9	4,235.5 4,242.9 4,019.4		7,043.2 7,145.9 7,238.3	10,568.2 10,659.6 10,732.8	11,243.1 11,338.9 11,394.5	6,943.8 6,934.6 6,922.8	131.8 136.4 135.4	Oct Nov Dec
47.1 50.0	45.6 48.2	2,123.1 2,127.2	4,258.2 4,386.9	2,644.7 2,696.3	– 13.1 – 19.7	3,868.4 3,944.2		7,227.8 7,262.4					2017 Jan Feb
11.0		546.0	1 762 4	L	674.0	1 700 0		1 505 4			ribution (€		2015 1
11.8 14.3 14.9	7.9 8.5	551.0 549.6	751.7 755.9	550.7 557.2	- 674.0 - 678.0 - 670.7	1,715.9 1,793.0	272.4 274.7	1,610.2 1,616.8	2,426.5 2,452.0 2,458.5	2,456.5 2,485.5 2,492.8	1,888.6 1,887.4 1,886.7		2015 Jan Feb Mar
18.9 18.6 18.5	8.3 5.6 5.4	540.2 533.1 531.7	770.7 764.2 718.1	553.7 556.8 555.8	- 666.9 - 676.8 - 670.9	1,698.4 1,641.5 1,543.2	276.9 279.3 280.2	1,674.6	2,485.8 2,511.5 2,512.5	2,527.5 2,544.0 2,543.1	1,861.4 1,854.4 1,846.8		Apr May June
18.2 16.2 21.9	5.2 5.9 8.0	535.1 524.9 517.2	742.1 754.9 736.7	552.4 552.8 553.5	- 692.2 - 711.7 - 709.5	1,577.2 1,552.8 1,572.5	287.3	1,693.1 1,707.0 1,721.4	2,529.7 2,539.8 2,551.4	2,561.0 2,571.9 2,592.3	1,857.9 1,847.1 1,836.0		July Aug Sep
25.8 26.4 26.3			737.2 724.9 659.6	558.6 553.7 552.5	- 735.5 - 754.5 - 742.7	1,566.6 1,621.4 1,537.4	295.2		2,580.5 2,624.1 2,610.8	2,624.6 2,670.0 2,652.3	1,835.4 1,830.6 1,795.8		Oct Nov Dec
25.2 25.5 24.0	11.2 11.8 10.9	490.7	702.8 739.6 699.0	560.8 574.8 569.9	- 790.7	1,620.7 1,683.0 1,622.4	297.7	1,807.0	2,633.8 2,644.8 2,641.1	2,676.6 2,689.9 2,682.7	1,801.7 1,804.6 1,791.6		2016 Jan Feb Mar
23.9 22.8 23.8	11.7 12.3 11.8		753.1 758.5 783.3	575.6 571.4 592.6	- 823.1	1,566.8 1,577.5 1,670.0	303.9	1,839.6	2,663.6 2,685.7 2,686.4	2,705.9 2,726.9 2,727.1	1,795.3 1,800.7 1,811.5		Apr May June
30.5 27.4 26.4			807.8 826.1 851.2	595.1 589.2 594.2	- 824.9 - 846.9 - 876.5	1,673.4 1,640.6 1,616.7	314.1	1,864.6	2,702.0 2,711.7 2,719.5	2,750.9 2,757.1 2,764.2	1,806.5 1,801.3 1,797.3		July Aug Sep
25.3 22.7 23.1	13.4 14.6 14.2		899.9 905.9 878.9	585.3 578.0 580.3	- 918.6	1,564.6 1,536.5 1,506.3	323.9	1,917.2	2,721.9 2,762.9 2,759.2	2,766.1 2,805.6 2,801.0	1,799.8 1,808.9 1,808.4		Oct Nov Dec
22.8 22.1	15.0		972.6		- 944.3			1,943.0			1,823.2		2017 Jan Feb

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

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

3 Banking system's liquidity position * Stocks

€ billion; period averages of daily positions

	Liquidity-prov	iding factors	adily posicions			Liquidity abo	orbing factors					
	Liquidity-prov			- (+		Liquidity-abs	orbing factors					
		Monetary pol	icy operations	of the Eurosys	stem						Credit	
											institutions' current	
Reserve maintenance	Net assets in gold and foreign	Main refinancing	Longer- term refinancing	Marginal lending	Other liquidity- providing	Deposit	Other liquidity- absorbing	Banknotes in	Central government	Other factors	account balances (including minimum	Base
period ending in 1	currency	operations	operations	facility	operations 3	facility	operations 4	circulation 5	deposits	(net) 6	reserves) 7	money 8
chung in	Eurosyste	em 2										
2014 Oct	552.0	98.9	398.2	0.2	194.7	24.3	0.0	971.3	78.4	- 22.6	192.6	1 188.2
Nov Dec	562.0 564.3	95.2 103.3	412.5 396.1	0.3 0.2	193.3 202.0	31.0 27.3	0.0	973.6 979.8	76.1 71.7	- 5.7 1.8	188.3 185.4	1 192.8 1 192.5
2015 Jan	576.4	119.0	454.4	0.5	217.9	50.2	0.0	1 005.5	66.3	9.8	236.3	1 292.1
Feb Mar	589.2	142.6	375.0	0.4	230.8	42.4	0.Ö	1 005.4	62.1	2.7	225.3	1 273.1
Apr	625.9	118.9	386.1	0.2	290.6	68.6	0.0	1 015.9	70.2	5.1	261.8	1 346.4
May June	655.7	95.9	406.6	0.1	383.1	99.7	0.0	1 027.4	76.5	34.5	303.4	1 430.5
July	642.9	82.4	443.2	0.3	471.8	103.1	0.0	1 042.7	96.3	17.2	381.4	1 527.2
Aug Sep	627.4	72.4	462.2	0.6	550.8	148.0	0.0	1 055.3	63.4	18.1	428.4	1 631.8
Oct	619.1	70.2	462.1	0.1	643.2	152.8	0.0	1 052.4	95.2	28.9	465.3	1 670.5
Nov Dec	612.2	66.1	459.3	0.1	730.7	173.1	0.0	1 056.5	93.5	51.5	493.8	1 723.4
2016 Jan	611.6	71.6	466.9	0.2	811.8	196.6	0.0	1 072.8	82.5	53.2	557.1	1 826.5
Feb Mar	607.8	62.9	461.7	0.1	907.6	230.5	0.0	1 063.4	115.6	73.9	556.5	1 850.4
Apr	627.3	58.1	460.8	0.2	1 000.1	262.0	0.0	1 069.3	147.4	97.7	570.0	1 901.3
May June	640.3	53.9	456.3	0.2	1 105.3	309.0	0.0	1 076.6	123.9	122.8	623.8	2 009.4
July	666.1	47.6	471.6	0.1	1 227.1	323.1	0.0	1 087.1	175.5	169.4	657.5	2 067.7
Aug Sep	685.0	43.5	483.7	0.Ö	1 339.7	355.1	0.0	1 096.2	137.8	214.0	748.8	2 200.2
Oct	687.8	37.4	503.5	0.1	1 447.0	387.3	0.0	1 094.7	168.3	248.0	777.4	2 259.4
Nov Dec	687.4	34.0	511.8	0.Ż	1 570.2	439.4	0.0	1 103.1	159.7	277.6	823.9	2 366.3
2017 Jan	674.7	34.6	548.9	0.2	1 670.8	434.4	0.0	1 119.1	143.1	313.6	919.0	2 472.6
Feb Mar	662.4	29.0	554.3	0.3		479.2		1 110.8	160.3		960.9	2 550.9
ividi				0.5	1 101.5	475.2	0.0	1 110.0	100.5	522.2	500.5	2 330.3
		Bundesba										
2014 Oct Nov	139.4 141.0	5.6 8.0	12.2 14.9	0.0	45.5 45.5	9.0 9.0	0.0	231.7 231.4	1.2	- 102.2 - 89.5	63.1 57.6	303.8 298.0
Dec	140.8	6.6	16.6	0.0	47.3	9.3	0.0	232.4	0.9	- 86.7	55.5	297.2
2015 Jan Feb	141.9	13.4	30.7	0.0	50.4	14.9	0.0	237.3	1.2	- 92.3	75.3	327.5
Mar	143.2	6.6	30.9	0.0	52.4	12.4	0.0	237.0	1.5	- 92.6	74.7	324.1
Apr May	151.5	5.6	29.5	0.1	64.8	21.2	0.0	239.9	1.1	- 100.3	89.4	350.5
June	159.2	3.6	28.8	0.0	83.9	28.6	0.0	242.5	2.0	- 100.4	102.8	373.9
July Aug	155.4	2.1	36.4	0.0	102.5	25.5	0.0	246.2	3.4	- 101.4	122.8	394.4
Sep	151.2	1.8	40.0	0.0	119.1	42.4	0.0	249.5	2.9	- 118.3	135.9	427.7
Oct Nov	148.4	2.8	40.8	0.0	138.2	40.8	0.0	248.8	5.2	- 115.9	151.2	440.9
Dec	146.1	3.2	43.3	0.0	156.3	56.1	0.0	249.1	9.3	- 116.3	150.7	455.9
2016 Jan Feb	144.8	3.6	48.4	0.1	174.0	50.0	0.0	252.4	18.0	- 124.0	174.4	476.8
Mar	143.7	1.9	46.3	0.0	193.9	59.8	0.0	250.4	26.1	- 113.3	162.9	473.1
Apr May	152.2	3.1	45.0	0.0	214.1	67.6	0.0	252.1	37.3	- 105.1	162.4	482.1
June	156.4	3.3	45.3	0.0	237.2	87.3	0.0	254.7	41.1	- 127.2	186.5	528.4
July Aug	163.3	2.7	44.7	0.0	263.4	89.8	0.0	257.4	47.2	- 117.0	196.6	543.9
Sep	168.3	1.9	44.0	0.Ö	288.2	90.8	0.0	258.7	36.2	- 112.6	229.3	578.9
Oct Nov	168.7	1.5	50.6	0.0	311.9	105.2	0.0	258.6	50.5	- 125.2	243.6	607.4
Dec	167.7	0.9	54.0	0.Ö	339.2	129.7	0.0	260.3	43.7	- 141.9	270.0	660.0
2017 Jan Feb	163.8	0.9	62.0	0.0	361.5	132.7	0.0	264.2	35.4	- 146.1	302.0	698.9
Mar	159.4	0.8	63.5	0.0	386.6	153.7	0.0	262.3	23.1	- 169.8	341.0	757.0

Discrepancies may arise from rounding. * The banking system's liquidity position is defined as the current account holdings in euro of euro-area credit institutions with the Eurosystem. Amounts are derived from the consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem and the financial statement of the Bundesbank. 1 Figures are daily averages for the reserve maintenance period ending in the month indicated. Following the changeover in the frequency of Governing Council monetary policy meetings to a six-week cycle, a reserve maintenance period no longer ends in every month. No

figures are available in such cases. **2** Source: ECB. **3** Includes liquidity provided under the Eurosystem's securities purchase programmes. **4** From Aug. 2009, includes liquidity absorbed as a result of the Eurosystem's foreign exchange swap operations. **5** From 2002, euro banknotes and other banknotes which have been issued by the national central banks of the Eurosystem and which are still in circulation. In accordance with the accounting procedure chosen by the Eurosystem for the issue of euro banknotes, 8% of the total value of the euro banknotes in circulation are

Flows

Liquidi	ty-prov	viding fa	ctors							Liquidit	ty-ab	sorbing fa	ctors											
		Monet	ary pol	icy oper	ations	of the E	urosys	stem]										
Net as: in gold and fo curren	l reign	Main refinar operat	icing	Longer term refinan operati	 icing	Margin lending facility	ial	Other liquidity providi operatio	ng	Deposi facility	t	Other liquidity- absorbin operatio		Bankno in circulat		Central governm deposits	ent	Other factors (net) 6		Credit institutio current account balances (includin minimur reserves	s ng n) 7	Base money osyste		Reserve maintenance period ending in 1
+	4.2	I -	15.8	+	10.8	l ±	0.0	- 1	1.6	- 1	0.9	l ±	0.0	- 1	0.5	+	12.2	+	4.4	- 1	17.5	- 1	18.9	2014 Oct
+ +	10.0 2.3		3.7 8.1	+	14.3 16.4	+	0.1 0.1	- +	1.4 8.7	+ -	6.7 3.7	± ±	0.0 0.0	++++	2.3 6.2	-	2.3 4.4	++++	16.9 7.5	-	4.3 2.9	+	4.6 0.3	Nov Dec
+	12.1	+	15.7	+	58.3	1	0.3	+	15.9		22.9		0.0	+	25.7	-	5.4	+	8.0	+	50.9	+	99.6	2015 Jan
+	12.8	+	23.6	-	79.4	-	0.1	+	12.9	-	7.8	±	0.0	-	0.1	-	4.2	-	 7.1	-	11.0	-	19.0	Feb Mar
+	36.7	-	23.7	+	11.1	-	0.2	+	59.8	+	26.2	±	0.0	+	10.5	+	8.1	+	2.4	+	36.5	+	73.3	Apr
+	29.8	-	23.0	+	20.5	-	0.1	+	92.5	+	31.1	±	0.0	+	11.5	+	6.3	+	29.4	+	41.6	+	84.1	May June
-	12.8	-	13.5	+	36.6	+	0.2	+	88.7	+	3.4	±	0.0	+	15.3	+	19.8	-	17.3	+	78.0	+	96.7	July Aug
-	15.5	-	10.0	+	19.0	+	0.3	+	79.0	+	44.9	-	0.0	+	12.6	-	32.9	+	0.9	+	47.0	+	104.6	Sep
-	8.3	-	2.2	-	0.1	-	0.5	+	92.4	+	4.8	±	0.0	-	2.9	+	31.8	+	10.8	+	36.9	+	38.7	Oct Nov
[6.9	-	4.1 5.5	-	2.8 7.6		0.0	+	87.5 81.1		20.3	± .	0.0	+	4.1	-	1.7	+	22.6	+	28.5	+	52.9 103.1	Dec 2016 Jan
-	0.6	1		+			0.1	+			23.5	-	0.0	+	16.3		11.0	+	1.7	+	63.3	+		Feb
- +	3.8 19.5	_	8.7 4.8		5.2 0.9	- +	0.1 0.1	+++	95.8 92.5		33.9 31.5		0.0 0.0	- +	9.4 5.9	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	33.1 31.8	+++	20.7 23.8	- +	0.6 13.5	+++	23.9 50.9	Mar Apr
₊	13.0	_	4.2	_	4.5	±	0.0	+	105.2		47.0		0.0	₊	7.3	_	.23.5		. 25.1	+	53.8	+	108.1	May June
+	25.8	-	6.3	+	15.3	-	0.1	+	121.8		14.1	±	0.0	+	10.5	+	51.6	+	46.6	+	33.7	+	58.3	July
+	18.9	-	4.1	+	12.1	-	0.1	+	112.6	+	32.0	±	0.0	+	9.1	-	37.7	+	44.6	+	91.3	+	132.5	Aug Sep
+	2.8	-	6.1	+	19.8	+	0.1	+	107.3	+	32.2	±	0.0	-	1.5	+	30.5	+	34.0	+	28.6	+	59.2	Oct
-	0.4	-	3.4	+	8.3	+	0.1	+	123.2	+	52.1	±	0.0	+	8.4	-	8.6	+	29.6	+	46.5	+	106.9	Nov Dec
-	12.7	+	0.6	+	37.1	±	0.0	+	100.6	-	5.0	±	0.0	+	16.0	-	16.6	+	36.0	+	95.1	+	106.3	2017 Jan Feb
-	12.3	-	5.6	+	5.4	+	0.1	+	116.7	+	44.8	l ±	0.0	- 1	8.3	+	17.2	+	8.6	+	41.9	+	78.3	Mar
																			D	eutsch	ie Bu	ndesb	ank	
+	0.8 1.5		1.5 2.4	++++	2.2 2.7	-+	0.0 0.1	_	0.4 0.1	+++++	0.4 0.0		0.0 0.0	+ -	0.6 0.3	+ -	0.2 0.3	++	1.3 12.7	+	1.6 5.5	+ _	2.5 5.8	2014 Oct Nov
-	0.1	-	1.4	+	1.7	-	0.1	+	1.8	+	0.3	- ±	0.0	+	1.0	-	0.0	+	2.8	-	2.0	-	0.8	Dec
+	1.1	+	6.7	+	14.1	-	0.0	+	3.1	+	5.6	±	0.0	+	4.9	+	0.3	-	5.7	+	19.8	+	30.4	2015 Jan Feb
+	1.2	-	6.7	+	0.2 1.4	+	0.0	+	2.0 12.4	-	2.5 8.8	±	0.0 0.0	-	0.3 3.0	+	0.3 0.4		0.2	-	0.7 14.7	-	3.5 26.4	Mar
†	8.3	I	1.1 2.0			+	0.0	+		+		-		+					7.8	+		+		Apr May
+	7.7 3.8	_	2.0	- +	0.7 7.6	1	0.0 0.0	+++	19.2 18.6	+	7.4 3.1		0.0 0.0	+++	2.6 3.7	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	0.8 1.4	_	0.0 1.0	++++	13.5 19.9	+++	23.4 20.5	June July
_	4.1	_	0.3	+	3.7	+	0.0	+	16.6	₊	16.9	1	0.0	+	3.2	_	0.4	_	17.0	+	13.1	+	33.2	Aug Sep
-	2.9	+	0.9	+	0.8		0.0	+	19.1	-	1.5	±	0.0	-	0.6	+	2.3	+	2.4	+	15.4	+	13.2	Oct
-	2.3	+	0.4	+	2.5	-	0.0	+	18.1	+	15.2	±	0.0	+	0.3	+	4.1	-	0.4	-	0.6	+	15.0	Nov Dec
-	1.3	+	0.5	+	5.1	+	0.1	+	17.7	-	6.0	±	0.0	+	3.3	+	8.7	-	7.6	+	23.7	+	21.0	2016 Jan
-	1.0	-	1.7	-	2.1	-	0.0	+	19.9	+	9.8	±	0.0	-	2.1	+	8.1	+	10.7	-	11.5	-	3.8	Feb Mar
+	8.4	+	1.1	-	1.3	+	0.0	+	20.3	+	7.8	±	0.0	+	1.7	+	11.3	+	8.2	-	0.4	+	9.0	Apr May
+	4.3		0.3	+	0.4	1	0.0	+	23.1		19.7	±	0.0	+	2.6	+	3.8		22.1	+	24.1	+	46.3	June
+	6.9	1	0.6	-	0.6		0.0	+	26.2	+	2.6		0.0	+	2.8	+	6.1	+	10.2	+	10.1	+	15.4	July Aug
+	5.1 0.4		0.8 0.5	-	0.7 6.6	-	0.0 0.0	+	24.8 23.7		1.0	1	0.0 0.0	+	1.3 0.1	- +	11.0 14.3	+	4.4 12.6	+	32.7 14.2	+	35.0 28.5	Sep Oct
+		1		+				+			14.4									+		+		Nov
[0.9 4.0		0.5 0.1	++++	3.3 8.1	+ _	0.0 0.0	+++	27.3 22.3	+	24.4 3.0	_	0.0 0.0	+++	1.7 3.9		6.8 8.3	-	16.7 4.3	++++	26.5 31.9	+++	52.6 38.8	Dec 2017 Jan
_	4.4	1	0.0		1.4	+	0.0	+	25.1		21.0		0.0	_	1.9	-	12.2	-	23.6	+	39.0	+	58.1	Feb Mar
-		-	2.0											-		-		-						

allocated on a monthly basis to the ECB. The counterpart of this adjustment is shown under "Other factors". The remaining 92% of the value of the euro banknotes in circulation is allocated, likewise on a monthly basis, to the NCBs, with each NCB showing in its balance sheet the percentage of the euro banknotes in circulation that corresponds to its paid-up share in the ECB's capital. The difference between the value of the euro banknotes allocated to an NCB and the value of the euro banknotes which that NCB has put into circulation is likewise shown under

"Other factors". From 2003 euro banknotes only. **6** Remaining items in the consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem and the financial statement of the Bundesbank. **7** Equal to the difference between the sum of liquidity-providing factors and the sum of liquidity-absorbing factors. **8** Calculated as the sum of the "deposit facility", "banknotes in circulation" and "credit institutions' current account holdings".

1 Assets *

		€ billion								
				Claims on non-eur in foreign currency	o area residents de /	nominated		Claims on non-euro a residents denominate		
On reporting date/ End of month 1		Total assets	Gold and gold receivables	Total	Receivables from the IMF	Balances with banks, security investments, external loans and other external assets	Claims on euro area residents denominated in foreign currency	Total	Balances with banks, security investments and loans	Claims arising from the credit facility under ERM II
		Eurosystem							_	
2016 Aug	5 12 19 26	3,286.1 3,296.6 3,313.3 3,330.5	413.1 413.1 413.1 413.1	308.4 307.3 308.9 310.1	77.2 77.2 77.2 77.2	231.2 230.1 231.6 232.8	32.9 33.6 32.2 32.6	16.6 17.1 17.2 17.2	17.1 17.2 17.2	
Sep	2 9 16 23 30	3,341.8 3,358.7 3,372.4 3,391.4 3,438.1	413.1 413.1 413.1 413.1 413.1 412.6	311.3 311.6 312.3 314.5 315.2	77.3 77.3 77.3 77.3 77.3 77.8	234.0 234.3 235.0 237.3 237.4	30.5 30.4 29.9 29.6 33.9	17.3 17.2 17.0 17.8 19.6	17.3 17.2 17.0 17.8 19.6	
Oct	7 14 21 28	3,451.4 3,469.3 3,494.9 3,507.4	412.6 412.6 412.6 412.6 412.6	313.7 313.0 313.1 311.5	77.8 77.8 77.8 77.8 78.3	235.8 235.2 235.3 233.1	32.5 33.3 35.3 36.1	19.0 18.2 18.5 17.9	19.0 18.2 18.5 17.9	
Nov	4 11 18 25	3,518.5 3,534.3 3,553.4 3,566.2	412.6 412.6 412.6 412.6	312.9 314.3 314.6 314.1	78.2 78.2 78.2 77.4	234.7 236.1 236.4 236.6	36.1 32.4 32.5 32.3	17.6 17.1 18.3 18.2	17.6 17.1 18.3 18.2	
Dec	2 9 16 23 30	3,587.4 3,609.8 3,630.7 3,685.7 3,662.9	412.6 412.6 412.6 412.6 382.1	314.4 316.5 319.5 317.8 327.9	77.4 77.5 77.5 77.1 78.8	237.0 239.1 242.0 240.6 249.1	34.0 36.1 36.9 35.5 30.7	17.4 17.9 18.1 18.3 19.1	17.4 17.9 18.1 18.3 19.1	- - - -
2017 Jan	6 13 20 27	3,672.6 3,697.3 3,719.6 3,740.8	382.1 382.1 382.1 382.1 382.1	326.6 326.9 325.7 323.6	78.7 78.7 78.7 78.7 78.7	247.8 248.2 247.0 245.0	31.9 34.7 31.4 35.8	18.5 17.5 19.0 18.8	18.5 17.5 19.0 18.8	- - - -
Feb	3 10 17 24	3,749.5 3,770.9 3,787.9 3,808.2	382.1 382.1 382.1 382.1 382.1	323.4 323.2 324.7 324.4	78.7 78.4 77.8 77.8	244.8 244.7 246.9 246.6	34.7 36.4 34.7 35.6	19.8 18.9 19.0 19.1	19.8 18.9 19.0 19.1	- - - -
Mar	3 10 17 24 31	3,820.3 3,839.9 3,856.9 3,877.0 4,100.7	382.1 382.1 382.1 382.1 404.2	323.8 325.3 324.6 326.4 323.4	77.8 77.8 77.9 77.8 77.6	246.1 247.6 246.8 248.5 245.8	34.1 34.6 33.0 32.8 33.9	19.4 19.7 18.7 19.5 20.2	19.4 19.7 18.7 19.5 20.2	
Apr	7	4,116.4	404.2	323.1	77.7	245.4	31.6	18.6	18.6	-
		Deutsche Bu								
2015 May June		860.3 880.1	120.0 113.8	56.8 54.5	21.1 20.6	35.7 33.8	0.0	-		-
July Aug Sep Oct		903.5 930.8 936.9 956.3	113.8 113.8 109.0 109.0	53.3 53.1 53.0 53.1	19.9 20.2 20.1 20.1	33.4 32.9 32.8 33.0				
Nov Dec		1 002.6 1 011.5	109.0 105.8	52.6 53.7	20.0 20.3	32.6 33.4	0.0	_ 0.0	_ 0.0	-
2016 Jan Feb Mar		1 018.5 1 043.7 1 077.6	105.8 105.8 117.8	53.6 55.0 53.4	20.4 22.0 21.5	33.2 33.0 32.0	0.0 0.0 0.0			
Apr May June July		1 112.7 1 159.5 1 214.0 1 209.4	117.8 117.8 129.0 129.0	54.1 54.9 55.7 56.0	21.5 21.5 21.5 21.5	32.7 33.4 34.1 34.5	0.0 0.0 0.7 0.2	0.0 	0.0 - -	
Aug Sep Oct Nov		1 239.2 1 305.3 1 312.2 1 376.5	129.0 128.8 128.8 128.8 128.8	56.1 55.0 54.9 55.0	21.4 21.3 21.3 21.1	34.7 33.7 33.6 33.9	0.3 2.3 - 0.0 0.1	0.4 0.3 0.4	0.4 0.3 0.4	
Dec 2017 Jan Feb Mar		1 370.3 1 392.7 1 449.7 1 484.8 1 558.0	119.3 119.3 119.3	56.5 56.4 56.2 55.7	21.1 21.5 21.5 21.2 21.2 21.1	35.9 35.0 34.9 35.0 34.7	0.1 1.8 0.1 0.1 2.7	0.4 0.4 1.8 1.5 1.7	0.4	
		1	1	1					I	I I

 * The consolidated financial statement of the Eurosystem comprises the financial statement of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the financial statements of the

national central banks of the euro area member states (NCBs). The balance sheet items for foreign currency, securities, gold and financial instruments are valued at the

Lending to e denominated		dit institutions	related to m	ionetary poli	cy operations	5		Securities of e	euro area reside	ents				
Total	Main re- financing opera- tions	Longer- term re- financing opera- tions	Fine- tuning reverse opera- tions	Structural reverse opera- tions	Marginal lending facility	Credits related to margin calls	Other claims on euro area credit institutions denomi- nated in euro	Total	Securities held for monetary policy purposes	Other securities	General government debt deno- minated in euro	Other assets	On reporting date/ End of month 1	I
											Euro	system ²		
527.1 525.6 525.7 526.8	43.0 41.6 41.7 42.8	484.0 484.0 484.0 484.0			0.1 - 0.0 0.0		93.1 92.2 93.8 95.7	1 650.0 1 663.2 1 676.5 1 689.0	1 325.6 1 339.3	337.6 337.6 337.2 337.2	26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5	218.4 217.9 219.5 219.5	2016 Aug	5 12 19 26
526.5 524.5 524.4 526.0 552.6	43.8 41.8 41.6 43.2 38.7	482.7 482.7 482.7 482.7 513.8	- - - -		0.0 - 0.0 0.1 0.0		96.3 94.8 93.9 90.0 83.4	1 702.2 1 721.4 1 734.8 1 751.6 1 764.1	1 365.6 1 385.2 1 402.2 1 420.3 1 434.8	336.6 336.2 332.7 331.3 329.3	26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.4	218.0 219.2 220.5 222.4 230.4	Sep	2 9 16 23 30
548.2 546.8 547.3 548.3	34.4 32.9 33.4 36.0	513.8 513.8 513.8 513.8 512.2			0.1 0.1 0.0 0.1		90.0 88.9 91.7 93.9	1 784.5 1 805.1 1 822.0 1 840.4	1 454.9 1 475.7 1 492.7 1 513.0	329.6 329.4 329.3 327.5	26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4	224.6 225.0 228.0 220.1	Oct	7 14 21 28
545.1 543.7 544.9 546.1	32.7 31.4 32.6 33.7	512.2 512.2 512.2 512.2 512.2			0.2 0.1 0.0 0.2		91.8 91.4 87.5 83.8	1 856.6 1 875.6 1 895.5 1 913.9		325.1 324.5 323.3 323.8	26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4	219.3 220.6 221.0 218.7	Nov	4 11 18 25
546.6 546.5 547.4 589.8 595.9	36.0 35.8 36.8 32.9 39.1	510.5 510.5 510.5 556.6 556.6			0.2 0.2 0.1 0.4 0.2		83.1 81.7 79.8 71.7 69.1	1 932.3 1 950.6 1 967.1 1 982.3 1 974.9	1 608.1 1 626.5 1 644.0 1 659.5 1 654.0	324.2 324.1 323.1 322.9 320.9	26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4 26.5	220.6 221.4 222.9 231.3 236.8	Dec	2 9 16 23 30
590.8 589.1 589.0 588.7	34.0 32.3 32.3 34.0	556.6 556.6 556.6 554.5			0.2 0.2 0.1 0.2		70.9 74.8 78.1 80.4	1 987.0 2 010.4 2 030.4 2 049.8	1 690.2 1 710.9	320.9 320.1 319.5 319.4	26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5	238.5 235.4 237.5 235.2	2017 Jan	6 13 20 27
586.3 584.7 583.1 584.7	31.6 29.6 28.0 30.8	554.5 554.5 554.5 553.8			0.2 0.6 0.6 0.1		79.7 81.4 81.0 81.1	2 064.0 2 083.9 2 101.8 2 119.6	1 748.6 1 768.7 1 787.9 1 807.1	315.4 315.2 313.8 312.5	26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4	233.1 234.0 235.1 235.2	Feb	3 10 17 24
579.3 578.1 580.5 586.8 784.2	25.3 23.9 26.5 32.7 14.8	553.8 553.8 553.8 553.8 769.2	- - - - -		0.2 0.5 0.2 0.3 0.3		83.5 82.7 86.3 82.5 69.8	2 136.5 2 153.8 2 172.9 2 188.5 2 192.8	1 825.9 1 844.2 1 862.9 1 878.7 1 887.1	310.6 309.6 309.9 309.8 305.7	26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4	235.2 237.1 232.4 232.0 245.9	Mar	3 10 17 24 31
782.5	13.2	769.2	-	-	0.1	-	81.4	2 211.3	1 906.3	305.0	26.4	237.4	Apr	7
31.0	3.4	27.6	1		0.0		3.7	90.3	90.3		Itsche Bun	desbank	2015 May	
43.3	2.5	40.7	-	-	0.1	-	3.3	102.1	102.1	-	4.4	558.7	June	
42.2 41.6 46.3	4.1	40.0 39.7 42.2		-	0.1 0.1 0.0		5.1 4.6 4.2	114.6 124.4 136.8	124.4 136.8	-	4.4 4.4 4.4	570.1 588.9 583.2	July Aug Sep	
45.8 50.2 58.1	4.1 3.1 9.1	41.7 47.1 48.6	-	-	0.0 0.0 0.3		3.8 3.5 3.5	149.1 161.7 172.3	1	-	4.4 4.4 4.4	591.2 621.2 613.7	Oct Nov Dec	
51.2 44.9 49.7	2.6 1.9 3.7	48.5 43.0 46.0	-	-	0.0 0.0 0.0		2.8 2.3 3.4	185.0 197.6 210.4	197.6 210.4	-	4.4 4.4 4.4	615.7 633.6 638.4	2016 Jan Feb Mar	
49.7 48.8 47.3	2.8		-	-	0.0 0.0 0.0	-	4.3 4.3 5.2	227.3 244.8 261.8	244.8 261.8		4.4 4.4 4.4	655.0 684.4 710.0	Apr May June	
46.4 46.3 55.3 55.5	2.3 2.3 1.3 0.9	44.1 44.1 54.0 53.9		-	0.0 0.0 - 0.7	-	5.5 5.5 5.7 5.4	279.9 292.6 309.3 326.7		-	4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4	688.0 705.0 744.1 736.2	July Aug Sep Oct	
55.5 55.2 65.5 64.0	1.0 1.8	53.9 63.5	-		0.7	-	5.4 4.8 3.0 4.1	326.7 345.4 357.7 375.7			4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4	736.2 782.3 784.1 823.9	Nov Dec	
63.9 95.6	0.7	63.2	-	-	0.0		4.1 4.5 3.9	392.6	392.6		4.4	823.9 842.4 859.0	Feb Mar	

end of the quarter. ${\bf 1}$ For the Eurosystem: financial statements for specific weekly dates; for the Bundesbank: end of month financial statement. ${\bf 2}$ Source: ECB.

2 Liabilities *

€ billion

		€ billion												
						redit instituti ons denomir						Liabilities to other euro a denominated		
On reporting date/ End of month 1		Total liabilities	Banknotes in circu- lation 2	Total	Current accounts (covering the minimum reserve system)	Deposit facility	Fixed- term deposits	Fine- tuning reverse opera- tions	Deposits related to margin calls	Other liabilities to euro- area credit institutions deno- minated in euro	Debt certifi- cates issued	Total	General govern- ment	Other liabilities
		Eurosyste	m +											
2016 Aug	5 12 19 26	3,286.1 3,296.6 3,313.3 3,330.5	1,099.2 1,100.4 1,096.8 1,093.1	1,094.4 1,097.3 1,099.6 1,086.5	753.7 742.5 740.9 740.0	340.8 354.8 358.7 346.4		-	0.0	3.9 3.9 4.2	- - - -	208.9 225.0 240.9 270.2	111.2 126.4 142.7 171.6	97.7 98.6 98.2 98.6
Sep	2 9 16 23 30	3,341.8 3,358.7 3,372.4 3,391.4 3,438.1	1,095.5 1,095.6 1,094.3 1,092.2 1,096.3	1,143.0 1,163.4 1,133.6 1,127.2 1,157.9	764.0 777.5 767.9 764.4 759.8	378.9 385.9 365.7 362.8 398.0		-	0.0 0.0 0.0	4.1 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.8	- - - -	217.0 227.8 258.9 273.6 261.0	118.2 128.6 157.3 171.0 155.4	98.8 99.2 101.6 102.5 105.6
Oct	7 14 21 28	3,451.4 3,469.3 3,494.9 3,507.4	1,097.2 1,096.2 1,095.1 1,100.3	1,186.9 1,195.0 1,178.3 1,197.2	777.4 793.5 781.2 812.8	409.4 401.5 397.0 384.4		-	0.0 0.0 0.0	3.8 3.5 3.6 3.4	- - - -	264.2 276.9 304.0 290.5	158.0 171.4 192.8 186.2	106.2 105.5 111.3 104.3
Nov	4 11 18 25	3,518.5 3,534.3 3,553.4 3,566.2	1,102.5 1,100.7 1,099.3 1,099.8	1,256.7 1,260.2 1,261.5 1,249.2	801.1 800.3 802.5 820.4	455.6 459.7 459.0 428.8		-	0.1 0.0 0.0	3.5 3.8 3.8 3.5	- - - -	241.6 258.8 270.6 290.2	136.3 150.7 164.1 184.7	105.3 108.1 106.6 105.5
Dec	2 9 16 23 30	3,587.4 3,609.8 3,630.7 3,685.7 3,662.9	1,108.4 1,114.3 1,117.4 1,126.7 1,126.2	1,301.3 1,321.0 1,298.1 1,353.8 1,313.3	849.7 869.0 879.7 930.9 889.0	451.6 451.9 418.4 422.9 424.2		-	0.1 0.0 0.0	3.6 3.4 4.9 8.8 9.4	- - - -	253.8 249.0 271.8 238.0 220.8	147.0 144.9 168.9 133.1 114.9	106.8 104.1 102.9 104.9 105.9
2017 Jan	6 13 20 27	3,672.6 3,697.3 3,719.6 3,740.8	1,122.2 1,115.5 1,110.7 1,109.0	1,369.2 1,396.8 1,386.8 1,385.7	928.6 935.3 952.4 978.9	440.5 461.4 434.3 406.7		-	0.2	8.9 9.6 9.7 7.7	- - -	213.8 240.2 281.8 305.2	110.2 137.9 177.7 201.3	103.6 102.4 104.0 103.9
Feb	3 10 17 24	3,749.5 3,770.9 3,787.9 3,808.2	1,111.4 1,110.9 1,110.1 1,110.8	1,438.1 1,451.1 1,422.6 1,434.8	963.9 955.3 953.6 957.4	474.2 495.8 469.0 477.4		-	0.0	10.0 8.5 9.5 10.0		237.5 252.0 293.9 289.7	130.5 144.2 185.6 177.5	107.0 107.8 108.3 112.3
Mar	3 10 17 24 31	3,820.3 3,839.9 3,856.9 3,877.0 4,100.7	1,113.5 1,113.8 1,112.9 1,111.2 1,114.5	1,468.1 1,491.9 1,475.6 1,455.1 1,632.5	966.3 966.3 984.4 946.2 1,048.5	501.8 525.5 491.3 508.9 584.0		-	0.0	11.5 15.4 15.3 14.1 15.1	- - - -	254.5 257.1 297.9 340.9 304.8	140.4 142.5 178.4 221.5 178.9	114.0 114.6 119.4 119.4 125.9
Apr	7	4,116.4	1,119.2	1,721.1	1,132.9	588.2	-	-	0.0	13.7	-	279.2	153.9	125.3
		Deutsche	Bundesba	ink										
2015 May		860.3	242.7	122.3	97.6	24.7	-	-	-	-	-	42.0	0.7	41.2
June July Aug Sep		880.1 903.5 930.8 936.9	245.1 248.6 248.0 247.5	141.6 155.8 185.8 173.5	115.5 118.0 135.3 139.4	26.1 37.8 50.6 34.1		-	-		-	45.9 44.3 42.2 56.8	3.2 2.3 1.9 2.3	42.7 42.0 40.3 54.5
Oct Nov Dec 2016 Jan		956.3 1 002.6 1 011.5 1 018.5	247.9 249.0 254.8 249.9	184.3 212.4 208.7 228.7	140.9 154.3 155.1 172.7	43.3 58.0 53.6 56.0		-				65.5 79.3 71.9 75.6	2.8 2.9 11.6 10.7	62.7 76.4 60.2 64.8
Feb Mar Apr		1 043.7 1 077.6 1 112.7	250.1 251.9 252.5	231.5 227.3 272.4	165.9 167.8 180.8	65.6 59.6 91.6		-				88.2 108.8 96.3	18.7 39.9 24.2	69.5 69.0 72.1
May June July Aug		1 159.5 1 214.0 1 209.4 1 239.2	253.4 255.6 258.0 257.1	293.2 299.7 320.7 334.5	200.0 214.4 235.4 242.3	93.2 85.3 85.4 92.2		-	0.0 0.0 0.0	- - 0.0		121.2 130.6 101.4 110.4	41.8 56.5 25.3 33.5	79.4 74.1 76.1 76.9
Sep Oct Nov Dec		1 305.3 1 312.2 1 376.5 1 392.7	257.9 259.2 259.5 264.9	362.6 380.0 428.0 411.4	244.7 260.5 293.1 284.9	117.9 119.5 134.9 126.4		-		0.1 0.3 0.3 0.5		122.4 110.8 116.6 105.8	43.9 35.6 40.0 32.5	78.6 75.3 76.6 73.4
2017 Jan Feb Mar		1 449.7 1 484.8 1 558.0	260.9 261.3	499.0 507.1 543.2	348.3 347.0 353.8	150.7 160.1		-		2.2 1.7 1.7		92.9 97.3 115.4	17.1 12.4	75.8 84.9 88.6

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

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

		non-euro area nominated in ency								
Liabilities Liabiliti to non-euro to euro area residents residen denominated in forei in euro currenc	area ts gn	Deposits, balances and other liabilities	Liabilities arising from the credit facility under ERM II	Counterpart of special drawing rights allocated by the IMF	Other liabilities 3	Intra- Eurosystem liability related to euro banknote issue 2	Revaluation accounts	Capital and reserves urosystem ⁴	On reporting date/ End of month 1	
اه ده ا	2.21	7.9 7.9	I	I 50 5	204.8	ı	420.9		2016 Aug 5	c
83.8 76.1 77.4 81.2	3.1 3.1	7.9 7.9 7.8 7.8 8.1 8.1 8.6 8.6	-	58.5 58.5 58.5 58.5	204.8 202.7 203.4 203.4	-	420.9 420.9 420.9 420.9	100.8 100.8 100.8 100.8	12 19 26	2 9 6
85.6 72.6 84.0 93.4 122.8	3.1 3.0 2.9	8.6 8.6 8.2 8.2 8.7 8.7 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8		58.5 58.5 58.5 58.5 58.5 58.1	204.5 204.0 205.8 209.2 207.3	- - - -	420.9 420.9 420.9 420.9 420.9 418.5	100.8 100.8 100.8 100.8 100.8 100.8	Sep 2 9 16 23 30	9 6 3
101.7 97.7 106.1 108.2	5.6 4.6	8.8 8.8 9.3 9.3 9.6 9.6 9.7 9.7		58.1 58.1 58.1 58.1	207.1 207.6 216.2 215.1		418.5 418.5 418.5 418.5 418.5	100.8 100.8 100.8 100.8	Oct 7 14 21 28	4 1
103.8 101.5 109.9 117.4	3.8 1 4.4 1	2.512.50.610.60.010.00.510.5		58.1 58.1 58.1 58.1 58.1	216.3 217.4 216.4 215.2		418.5 418.5 418.5 418.5 418.5	100.8 100.8 100.8 100.8	Nov 4 11 18 25	1 8
113.2 112.0 127.3 145.7 205.7	6.2 1 7.1 1 7.0 1	0.910.92.212.22.212.20.410.49.39.3		58.1 58.1 58.1 58.1 58.1 59.3	214.7 215.4 215.6 219.0 221.4		418.5 418.5 418.5 418.5 394.4	100.8 99.5 99.5 99.5 99.5 99.5	Dec 2 9 16 23 30	9 6 3
167.4 138.8 133.8 133.0	7.7 1 7.3	0.7 10.7 3.4 13.4 9.7 9.7 0.5 10.5		59.3 59.3 59.3 59.3 59.3	221.3 221.7 226.4 227.0		394.4 394.4 394.4 394.4 394.4	99.8 99.8 99.8 99.8 99.8	2017 Jan 6 13 20 27	3 0
151.5 144.8 147.7 159.9	8.5 1 8.6 1	9.49.41.911.92.212.21.011.0		59.3 59.3 59.3 59.3 59.3	228.7 229.6 229.6 228.2		394.4 394.4 394.4 394.4	100.1 100.0 100.0 100.6	Feb 3 10 17 24	0 7
168.4 157.0 152.9 153.5 218.8	6.0 1 3.5 1 5.0 1	0.6 10.6 2.8 12.8 2.4 12.4 2.0 12.0 0.4 10.4		59.3 59.3 59.3 59.3 59.3 59.0	231.8 231.7 232.1 231.0 229.4		394.4 394.4 394.4 394.4 394.4 412.0	100.6 100.6 100.6 100.6 100.6 101.1	Mar 3 10 17 24 31	0 7 4
168.5	3.9 1	1.6 11.6	-	59.0	226.6	-	412.0	101.4	Apr 7	7
							Deutsche	Bundesbank		
7.2		2.2 2.2 1.3 1.3	_	15.5	23.2 23.5	279.3 280.2	121.0 113.1	5.0	2015 May June	
12.1 10.0 16.2	0.0	0.9 0.9 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5		15.2 15.2 15.1	23.6 23.7 24.0	284.9 287.3 290.1	113.1 113.1 108.2	5.0 5.0 5.0	July Aug Sep	
12.4 13.9 27.2 16.0	0.0 0.0	0.8 0.8 0.4 0.4 0.6 0.6 0.1 0.1		15.1 15.1 15.3 15.3	24.1 24.2 24.4 25.0	293.1 295.2 297.8 297.1	108.2 108.2 105.7 105.7	5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	Oct Nov Dec 2016 Jan	
28.0 30.5 30.7	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.8 0.8		15.3 15.3 14.9 14.9	22.0 22.8 22.9	297.7 299.8 300.9	105.7 105.7 116.2 116.2	5.0	Feb Mar Apr	
27.2 47.0 43.8 48.9	0.0 0.0	1.4 1.4 1.0 1.0 1.4 1.4 1.7 1.7	-	14.9 15.2 15.2	23.1 23.4 23.6 23.7	303.9 308.0 311.7	116.2 128.5 128.5	5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	May June July	
70.3 66.5 74.7	0.0 0.0 0.0	1.7 1.7 1.1 1.1 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0		15.2 15.1 15.1 15.1	24.0 24.3 24.4	314.1 318.8 322.0 323.9	128.5 128.0 128.0 128.0		Aug Sep Oct Nov	
117.0 100.5 121.3 131.3	0.0 0.0	1.2 1.2 0.6 0.6 0.9 0.9 0.5 0.5		15.4 15.4 15.4 15.3	24.7 25.2 24.5 25.1	327.3 328.3 330.1 331.9	119.7 119.7 119.7 126.0	5.0 5.0 5.6 5.6	Dec 2017 Jan Feb Mar	

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

according to the aforementioned accounting regime and the value of euro banknotes put into circulation is also disclosed as an "Intra-Eurosystem claim/ liability related to banknote issue". **3** For the Deutsche Bundesbank: including DM banknotes still in circulation. **4** Source: ECB.

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

€ billion

	€ billion													
			Lending to b	anks (MFIs) in	the euro are	a					Lending to n	on-banks (no	n-MFIs) in the	
				to banks in t	he home cou	ntry	to banks in c	other mei	mber sta	ates		to non-bank	s in the home	country
											1		Enterprises a	nd house-
													holds	
	Balance					Secur- ities				Secur- ities				
	sheet	Cash				issued				issued				
Period	total 1	in hand	Total	Total	Loans	by banks	Total	Loans		by banks	Total	Total	Total	Loans
												End	of year o	r month
2008	7,892.7	17.8	2,681.8	1,990.2	1,404.3	585.8	691.6	1	452.9	238.8	3,638.2	3,163.0	2,686.9	2,357.3
2009	7,436.1	17.2	2,480.5	1,813.2	1,218.4	594.8	667.3		449.5	217.8	3,638.3	3,187.9	2,692.9	2,357.5
2010 2011	8,304.8	16.5	2,361.6	1,787.8	1,276.9 1,362.2	510.9	573.9 550.0		372.8 362.3	201.0 187.7	3,724.5 3,673.5	3,303.0 3,270.5	2,669.2 2,709.4	2,354.7 2,415.1
2012	8,393.3 8,226.6	16.4	2,394.4 2,309.0	1,844.5 1,813.2	1,362.2	482.2 449.4	495.9		302.3	173.7	3,688.6	3,270.5	2,709.4	2,415.1
2013 2014	7,528.9 7,802.3	18.7 19.2	2,145.0	1,654.8 1,530.5	1,239.1 1,147.2	415.7 383.3	490.2 492.3		324.6 333.9	165.6 158.4	3,594.3 3,654.5	3,202.1 3,239.4	2,616.3	2,354.0 2,384.8
2014	7,665.2	19.2	2,022.8 2,013.6	1,530.5	1,147.2	305.8	492.3		344.9	144.9	3,719.9	3,302.5	2,661.2 2,727.4	2,384.8
2016	7,792.7	26.0	2,101.4	1,670.9	1,384.2	286.7	430.5		295.0	135.5	3,762.9	3,344.5	2,805.6	2,512.0
2015 May June	8,004.0 7,799.5	16.4 15.3	2,097.4 2,040.3	1,584.0 1,561.8	1,209.8 1,197.9	374.2 363.9	513.4 478.5		361.4 329.7	151.9 148.8	3,706.2 3,695.7	3,279.2 3,271.8	2,693.9 2,691.9	2,407.4 2,413.0
July Aug	7,867.6	15.6 15.5	2,049.3 2,059.4	1,569.4 1,574.0	1,209.5 1,220.8	359.9 353.2	479.9 485.3		332.5 340.0	147.4 145.3	3,722.3 3,726.2	3,299.7 3,301.6	2,716.2 2,716.9	2,415.5 2,421.1
Sep	7,840.0	15.5	2,039.4	1,547.5	1,220.8	347.6	485.5		340.0	145.8	3,728.0	3,301.0	2,716.9	2,421.1
Oct	7,856.5	16.5	2,082.1	1,584.2	1,240.4	343.8	497.9		352.0	145.9	3,727.4	3,302.2	2,716.0	2,431.7
Nov Dec	7,940.1 7,665.2	15.9	2,106.9 2,013.6	1,613.7 1,523.8	1,275.3 1,218.0	338.4 305.8	493.2 489.8		347.0 344.9	146.2 144.9	3,751.3 3,719.9	3,319.2 3,302.5	2,733.8 2,727.4	2,446.0 2,440.0
2016 Jan	7,823.5	16.5	2,013.0	1,562.4	1,257.7	304.8	494.9		352.3	142.6	3,713.3	3,307.6	2,729.1	2,443.1
Feb	7,913.1	16.2	2,072.2	1,566.4	1,263.3	303.1	505.8		361.1	144.7	3,734.6	3,317.1	2,739.2	2,453.8
Mar	7,783.4	17.5	2,039.2	1,547.2	1,243.5	303.7	492.0		347.9	144.1	3,736.0	3,316.8	2,742.1	2,458.5
Apr May	7,806.5	17.2	2,089.1 2,070.3	1,594.3 1,587.2	1,291.0 1,284.7	303.3 302.4	494.8 483.1		352.8 342.8	142.0 140.4	3,747.3 3,759.2	3,329.8 3,334.1	2,753.3 2,762.8	2,467.1 2,476.2
June	7,920.6	19.3	2,072.8	1,592.2	1,292.9	299.3	480.6		338.2	142.4	3,745.9	3,321.4	2,759.7	2,473.7
July	7,942.1	19.7 19.7	2,086.0 2,086.1	1,604.7 1,611.7	1,308.1	296.6 294.7	481.2 474.4		341.4 336.0	139.8 138.5	3,758.8	3,333.6 3,335.4	2,766.6 2,774.3	2,479.7 2,486.3
Aug Sep	7,908.5 7,863.9	21.0	2,086.1	1,636.4	1,317.0 1,343.9	294.7	474.4		300.7	136.5	3,758.4 3,766.0	3,343.0	2,774.3	2,480.3
Oct	7,868.7	22.8	2,079.5	1,641.2	1,349.4	291.8	438.3		301.6	136.7	3,773.0	3,349.9	2,793.6	2,502.5
Nov Dec	7,911.6	22.9 26.0	2,154.7 2,101.4	1,712.1 1,670.9	1,421.7 1,384.2	290.5 286.7	442.6 430.5		306.3 295.0	136.2 135.5	3,785.7 3,762.9	3,361.6 3,344.5	2,810.0 2,805.6	2,518.4 2,512.0
2017 Jan	7,889.3	24.6	2,210.1	1,777.0	1,490.7	286.3	433.1		299.8	133.3	3,769.9	3,347.6	2,813.5	2,519.3
Feb	7,944.8	23.9	2,225.1	1,783.0	1,497.9	285.1	442.1	l	307.6	134.5	3,774.8	3,347.8	2,819.6	2,525.6
													Cł	nanges ³
2009	- 454.5	- 0.5	- 189.0	- 166.4	- 182.2	15.8	- 22.5	-	1.8	- 20.7	17.4	38.3	17.0	6.6
2010	- 136.3	- 0.7	- 111.6	- 15.6	58.5	- 74.1	- 95.9	-	80.9	- 15.1	96.4		- 13.7	0.7
2011 2012	54.1	- 0.1 2.9	32.6 – 81.9	58.7 - 28.4	91.7 3.0	- 33.0 - 31.4	- 26.0 - 53.5	-	12.1 39.7	- 13.9 - 13.8	- 51.8	- 35.3	38.7 17.0	56.7 28.8
2013	- 703.6	- 0.5	- 257.1	- 249.2	- 216.5 - 95.3	- 32.7	- 7.9		1.6	- 9.5	13.6	16.6	23.6	21.6
2014 2015	206.8	0.4	- 126.2 - 16.0	- 128.6 - 11.0	- 95.3 66.8	- 33.4 - 77.8	2.4 - 5.0		7.2 7.7	- 4.8 - 12.7	55.1 66.4	40.0 64.9	52.3 68.8	36.8 57.3
2015	184.6	6.5	120.4	178.5	195.3	- 16.8	- 58.1	-	49.2	- 8.8	57.4	53.4	88.8	81.0
2015 June	- 191.7	- 1.1	- 55.0	- 20.9	- 11.2	- 9.8	- 34.0	-	31.0	- 3.0	- 7.8	- 5.9	- 0.8	6.7
July	57.5	0.3	7.3	6.7	11.1	- 4.3	0.6		2.0	- 1.4	24.8	26.9	22.3	0.8
Aug Sep	- 8.8	- 0.1	13.0 - 17.3	6.1 - 26.7	12.3 - 20.8	- 6.1 - 5.9	6.8 9.3		8.7 8.8	- 1.9 0.6	7.9	4.4	3.3	7.2
Oct	25.1	0.7	39.8	36.4	40.4	- 4.0	3.4		3.3	0.1	- 2.1	0.4	- 0.9	6.1
Nov	59.7	- 0.6	21.2	27.7	33.7	- 6.0	- 6.5	-	6.8	0.3	20.0	14.7	15.6	12.6
Dec	- 252.6	3.6	- 88.8	- 87.4	- 56.1	- 31.3	- 1.3	-	0.6	- 0.8	- 26.5	- 13.7	- 3.6	- 4.5
2016 Jan Feb	169.4 94.5	- 3.1	45.1 16.6	39.8 5.2	39.9 6.3	- 0.1 - 1.1	5.3 11.4		7.3 9.1	- 2.0 2.3	12.0 8.8	7.7	4.3	4.4
Mar	- 107.0	1.3	- 29.1	- 17.2	- 18.4	1.2	- 11.8	-	11.2	- 0.6	4.5	1.7	4.7	6.7
Apr May	31.0 35.3	- 0.3	49.9 8.5	47.2 20.2	47.6 21.4	- 0.4 - 1.2	2.7 - 11.7		4.8 10.1	- 2.1 - 1.6	13.0 11.4	14.4 5.3	12.6 10.5	9.9 9.9
June	108.2	0.7	3.7	5.6	8.2	- 2.6	- 1.9	-	4.2	2.3	- 10.4		- 1.7	- 1.2
July	23.5	0.4	13.1	12.4	15.2	- 2.8	0.7		3.4	- 2.7	14.5	13.4	8.2	7.3
Aug Sep	- 31.4	- 0.0	0.4	7.1 24.9	9.0 26.9	- 1.9 - 2.0	- 6.7 - 36.3	-	5.3 35.2	- 1.4 - 1.1	0.2 8.3	2.1 8.3	8.0 11.7	6.8 11.4
Oct	- 0.4	1.8	4.8	5.2	5.6	- 0.4	- 0.3		0.5	- 0.9	6.5	7.1	7.9	5.2
Nov	26.1	0.1	72.3	69.4	71.4	- 2.0	2.8		3.4	- 0.5	11.7	11.3	15.8	15.2
Dec 2017 Jan	- 121.7	3.1	- 53.6		- 37.8 107.1	- 3.5	- 12.3	-	11.7 5.7	- 0.6		- 17.0	- 4.4	- 6.1
2017 Jan Feb	56.6		110.7 15.2	107.1 6.0		0.0 - 1.2	3.5 9.2		5.7 8.0	– 2.2 1.3	9.5 5.6	4.6	9.3 6.9	8.5 7.1

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

by banks (including building and loan associations) – data from money market funds. ${\bf 1}$ See footnote 1 in Table IV.2. ${\bf 2}$ Including debt securities arising from the

euro area	I						tons	o bool.	in at	or ma:-	nhor ct	ator							Claims on non-euro-ar	ea				
	Gener	ral nment					ιο ηοι	n-banks	Enter	prises a prises a		ates	Gener gover	al nment					residents					
Secur- ities	Total		Loans		Secur ities 2		Total		Total		<i>of wh</i> Loans		Total		Loans		Secur- ities		Total	of wi		Othe asset		Period
End of	year o	r moi	nth																					
	9.6 5.4	476.1 495.0		342.8 335.1		133.4 160.0		475.1 450.4		348.1 322.2		172.1 162.9		127.0 128.2		27.6 23.5	1	99.4 04.7	1,279.2 1,062.6		1,008.6 821.1		275.7 237.5	2008 2009
29 25 26	9.8	633.8 561.1 594.0 585.8 578.2		418.4 359.8 350.3 339.2 327.9		215.3 201.2 243.7 246.6 250.4		421.6 403.1 399.2 392.3 415.0		289.2 276.9 275.1 267.6 270.0		164.2 161.2 158.1 144.6 142.7		132.4 126.2 124.1 124.6 145.0		24.8 32.6 30.4 27.8 31.9		07.6 93.6 93.7 96.9 13.2	1,021.0 995.1 970.3 921.2 1,050.1		792.7 770.9 745.0 690.5 805.0		,181.1 ,313.8 ,239.4 849.7 ,055.8	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014
28		575.1 538.9		324.5 312.2		250.6 226.7		417.5 418.4		276.0 281.7		146.4 159.5		141.5 136.7		29.4 28.5	1	12.1	1,006.5 1,058.3		746.3 802.4		905.6 844.1	2015 2016
	6.6 8.9	585.3 579.9		336.3 332.5		249.0 247.4		427.0 423.9		278.1 275.2		148.3 144.1		148.9 148.7		29.9 30.0		19.0 18.7	1,143.6 1,110.5		887.2 851.9	1	,040.4 937.6	2015 N Ju
	0.7 5.8 0.4	583.5 584.7 584.3		333.2 330.3 330.1		250.3 254.4 254.2		422.6 424.6 426.9		276.6 278.9 279.2		145.3 146.2 146.0		146.0 145.7 147.7		30.4 30.1 30.0	1	15.6 15.5 17.8	1,110.7 1,097.3 1,094.7		854.8 843.1 841.4		969.6 941.6 948.8	Ju A S
28 28 28	7.8	586.1 585.4 575.1		333.2 329.5 324.5		252.9 255.9 250.6		425.2 432.0 417.5		278.4 285.5 276.0		146.7 148.6 146.4		146.8 146.6 141.5		30.8 30.0 29.4	1	16.1 16.6 12.1	1,090.1 1,075.0 1,006.5		833.3 813.3 746.3		940.4 991.0 905.6	C N D
28 28	6.1	578.4 578.0 574.7		328.4 328.0 327.8		250.1 249.9 246.9		419.8 417.4 419.2		275.5 274.6 273.3		149.5 153.0 149.1		144.3 142.8 145.9		29.2 29.5 29.3	1	15.2 13.4 16.6	1,026.3 1,031.4 992.1		765.1 767.7 727.7	1	996.1 ,058.7 998.5	2016 Ja Fi N
28 28	6.2 6.6	576.5 571.3		331.6 329.5		244.8 241.9		417.6 425.1		272.8 280.0		150.4 153.3		144.8 145.1		30.0 28.9	1	14.8 16.2	1,005.6 1,012.9		741.1 750.5		947.2 956.2	A
28 28 28	6.8	561.8 567.0 561.0		323.9 327.0 324.9		237.9 240.0 236.1		424.4 425.2 423.1		281.2 284.2 283.3		155.2 159.3 159.7		143.2 141.0 139.8		28.9 28.9 29.1	1	14.3 12.1 10.7	1,036.4 1,041.7 1,042.6		774.7 785.1 786.2	1	,046.2 ,036.0 ,001.7	Ji Ji A
28 29		557.5 556.4 551.6		323.0 326.3 321.9		234.5 230.0 229.7		422.9 423.0 424.1		282.2 284.6 285.9		157.8 162.1 161.9		140.7 138.5 138.3		29.8 29.5 29.2	1	10.9 08.9 09.1	1,030.5 1,077.9 1,065.1		774.4 823.1 811.1		971.9 915.5 883.2	S C N
29 29	3.6 4.2	538.9 534.1		312.2 312.2		226.7 221.9		418.4 422.4		281.7 284.6		159.5 163.1		136.7 137.7		28.5 28.6	1	08.2 09.2 09.0	1,058.3		802.4 826.0		844.1 803.9	D 2017 Ja
	4.0	528.3		311.5		216.8		427.0		289.4	I	165.5		137.6		28.6	1	09.0	1,095.4	I	843.6	I	825.6	F
Chang																			100 5					
- 1 - 1 - 1	0.5 4.3 8.0 – 1.8 2.0 – 5.5 –	21.3 139.7 74.0 10.7 7.0 12.3		5.1 83.4 59.1 10.5 10.9 15.1	-	26.4 56.3 14.9 21.2 3.9 2.9	- - - -	20.9 29.6 16.6 0.2 3.0 15.1	- - - -	20.9 36.4 13.8 0.7 3.4 0.4		7.1 0.2 5.5 1.5 9.3 4.0	-	0.0 6.8 2.7 0.5 0.5 14.6	-	3.9 3.1 8.0 2.2 2.6 0.9	-	3.9 3.7 10.7 2.7 3.1 13.8	- 182.5 - 74.1 - 39.5 - 15.5 - 38.8 83.6		162.3 61.9 34.9 17.7 47.2 72.0	- - -	99.8 46.3 112.9 62.2 420.8 194.0	2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014
	1.5 – 7.8 –	3.9 35.4		4.2 12.1	-	0.3 23.3		1.4 4.0		5.1 8.2		2.4 14.6		3.7 4.2	-	0.9 0.9	-	2.7 3.3	- 80.1 51.7	-	93.5 55.2	-	150.1 51.4	2015 2016
2	7.5 – 1.5	5.1 4.6	-	3.7 1.8	-	1.5 2.8		1.8 2.1	-	1.8 0.6	-	3.7 0.8	_	0.0 2.7		0.3 0.4	-	0.3 3.0	- 25.1 - 7.0		28.1 3.9	-	102.8 32.0	2015 Ju Ju
-	3.9 4.4 – 7.1	1.1 1.2 1.4	-	3.0 1.0 2.9	-	4.1 0.2 1.5	_	3.6 2.9 2.5		3.9 1.8 1.5		1.5 0.1 0.8	-	0.3 1.1 1.0	-	0.2 0.4 0.8	-	0.1 1.5 1.8	- 1.6 - 1.5 - 4.9	-	1.2 1.0 7.9	-	28.0 7.2 8.4	A S C
	3.0 – 0.9 –	0.9 10.1	-	3.8 4.9	-	2.9 5.2	-	5.3 12.8	-	5.7 8.0	-	0.9 1.3		0.4 4.8	_	0.8 0.6	-	0.4 4.2	- 31.5 - 55.6	-	35.3 55.3	-	50.6 85.4	N D
-	0.1 0.3 – 1.9 –	3.4 0.7 3.0		3.8 0.4 0.2		0.4 0.2 2.9	-	4.3 1.6 2.8	-	1.4 0.2 0.3	-	4.3 3.7 2.8	-	2.9 1.4 3.1	-	0.2 0.3 0.2	-	3.1 1.8 3.3	24.8 5.8 – 23.5		22.8 3.0 25.4	-	90.5 63.5 60.2	2016 Ja Fi N
	2.7 0.6 – 0.5 –	1.8 5.2 9.7	-	3.9 2.3 5.7		2.1 2.9 4.0	-	1.4 6.1 1.0	-	0.3 5.7 2.0		1.7 1.4 2.4	-	1.1 0.4 1.0	-	0.7 1.0 0.0	-	1.8 1.4 1.0	12.9 1.0 24.7		13.1 3.7 25.5	-	44.4 13.0 89.5	A N Ju
	0.8 1.2 – 0.3 –	5.3 5.9 3.4	-	3.1 2.0 1.8	-	2.2 3.9 1.6	-	1.0 1.9 0.0	-	3.2 0.6 0.8	_	4.4 0.6 1.7	-	2.2 1.3 0.8	-	0.0 0.2 0.6		2.1 1.5 0.1	6.6 2.4 – 10.8		11.8 2.4 10.5	-	11.1 34.3 30.3	Ju A Si
	2.8 – 0.6 – 1.7 –	0.9 4.5 12.6	-	3.5 4.3 9.7		4.3 0.2 2.9	-	0.6 0.4 6.0		1.9 0.6 4.4	-	4.0 1.2 2.3		2.5 0.2 1.6		0.3 0.4 0.7	-	2.2 0.1 0.9	42.8 - 25.6 - 9.3	-	44.1 24.1 11.3		56.4 32.3 38.8	C N D
	0.8 – 0.2 –	4.7 5.8		9.7 0.0 0.7	-	2.9 4.8 5.1		6.0 4.9 4.5		4.4 3.7 4.7		2.5 4.2 2.5	_	1.0 1.2 0.2	_	0.7 0.1 0.0		0.9 1.1 0.2	- 9.3 30.5 14.9		31.1 17.9	-	40.2 21.6	2017 Ja

exchange of equalisation claims. **3** Statistical breaks have been eliminated from the flow figures (see also footnote * in Table II.1).

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

€ billion

		Deposits of b			Deposits of r	ion-banks (no	n-MFIs) in the	euro area					
		in the euro a	rea			Deposits of r	on-banks in t	he home cour	ntrv			Deposits of r	on-banks
)				
			of banks					With agreed maturities		At agreed notice			
	Balance		in the	in other					of which		of which		
	sheet		home	member			Over-		up to		up to		Over-
Period	total 1	Total	country	states	Total	Total	night	Total	2 years	Total	3 months	Total	night
											End	of year o	r month
2008	7,892.7	1,827.7	1,583.0	244.7	2,798.2	2,687.3	809.5	1,342.7	598.7	535.2	424.8	74.2	22.4
2009	7,436.1	1,589.7	1,355.6	234.0	2,818.0	2,731.3	997.8	1,139.1	356.4	594.4	474.4	63.9	17.7
2010	8,304.8	1,495.8	1,240.1	255.7	2,925.8	2,817.6	1,089.1	1,110.3	304.6	618.2	512.5	68.4	19.3
2011 2012	8,393.3 8,226.6	1,444.8 1,371.0	1,210.3 1,135.9	234.5 235.1	3,033.4 3,091.4	2,915.1 2,985.2	1,143.3 1,294.9	1,155.8 1,072.8	362.6 320.0	616.1 617.6	515.3 528.4	78.8 77.3	25.9 31.2
2013	7,528.9	1,345.4	1,140.3	205.1	3,130.5	3,031.5	1,405.3	1,016.2	293.7	610.1	532.4	81.3	33.8
2014	7,802.3	1,324.0	1,112.3	211.7	3,197.7	3,107.4	1,514.3	985.4	298.1	607.7	531.3	79.7	34.4
2015 2016	7,665.2 7,792.7	1,267.8 1,205.2	1,065.9 1,033.2	201.9 172.0	3,307.1 3,411.3	3,215.1 3,318.5	1,670.2 1,794.8	948.4 935.3	291.5 291.2	596.4 588.5	534.5 537.0	80.8 84.2	35.3 37.2
2015 May	8,004.0	1,343.4	1,103.5	239.9	3,247.4	3,148.5	1,592.3	956.2	289.1	600.0	529.0	86.1	40.9
June	7,799.5	1,303.2	1,090.5	212.7	3,241.5	3,140.1	1,594.8	947.1	283.6	598.3	528.6	88.9	42.0
July	7,867.6	1,294.3	1,080.0	214.3	3,268.2	3,169.4	1,608.2	964.8	288.6	596.4	528.2	88.5	42.7
Aug Sep	7,840.0 7,829.3	1,281.1 1,281.8	1,072.9 1,076.3	208.1 205.5	3,279.0 3,274.0	3,182.1 3,174.2	1,625.2 1,624.8	961.8 954.9	286.7 283.2	595.1 594.5	528.5 529.3	86.5 87.9	41.3 41.9
Oct	7,856.5	1,295.4	1,096.9	198.5	3,283.6	3,187.7	1,650.4	942.7	278.9	594.6	530.6	85.1	39.5
Nov	7,940.1	1,312.0	1,108.5	203.5	3,307.5	3,215.4	1,672.6	948.6	287.1	594.2	531.5	82.8	39.5
Dec	7,665.2	1,267.8	1,065.9	201.9	3,307.1	3,215.1	1,670.2	948.4	291.5	596.4	534.5	80.8	35.3
2016 Jan Feb	7,823.5 7,913.1	1,266.8 1,264.9	1,066.5 1,062.1	200.3 202.8	3,322.6 3,324.6	3,225.5 3,227.5	1,686.6 1,694.0	942.9 937.1	286.9 283.2	596.0 596.3	535.4 537.0	85.3 86.0	41.5 42.5
Mar	7,783.4	1,252.3	1,058.8	193.5	3,319.6	3,221.8	1,682.6	944.7	290.4	594.4	536.2	86.8	40.1
Apr	7,806.5	1,258.6	1,060.8	197.8	3,332.8	3,240.8	1,704.9	943.2	291.0	592.7	535.6	82.4	38.4
May June	7,817.2 7,920.6	1,230.3 1,241.7	1,027.5 1,039.1	202.8 202.6	3,348.6 3,350.9	3,253.7 3,250.2	1,717.2	945.3 942.1	292.6 290.9	591.1 590.0	535.0 534.5	84.9 89.4	41.7 44.9
July	7,942.1	1,226.7	1,023.7	203.0	3,362.7	3,267.1	1,733.1	945.0	295.2	589.1	534.5	85.5	40.7
Aug	7,908.5	1,211.5	1,016.5	195.0	3,369.5	3,274.0	1,744.5	941.2	292.8	588.4	534.6	85.5	40.4
Sep	7,863.9	1,194.8	1,029.1	165.7	3,372.1	3,274.9	1,743.8	944.0	297.4	587.1	534.0	88.0	41.4
Oct Nov	7,868.7	1,186.8 1,205.6	1,025.4 1,042.2	161.3 163.4	3,378.8 3,420.0	3,286.5 3,320.5	1,763.9 1,795.0	936.0 939.3	288.5 292.8	586.6 586.1	534.3 534.4	83.7 89.8	37.1 43.4
Dec	7,792.7	1,205.2	1,033.2	172.0	3,411.3	3,318.5	1,794.8	935.3	291.2	588.5	537.0	84.2	37.2
2017 Jan	7,889.3	1,237.0 1,245.6	1,053.4	183.6 190.3	3,433.4	3,337.5 3,335.9	1,807.5	941.6	300.1 295.0	588.4 588.5	537.7 538.3	88.4 89.6	42.2 41.7
Feb	7,944.8	1,245.0	1,055.3	1 190.5	3,434.3	3,333.9	1,812.7	934.7	295.0	1 200.2	030.3		
		_			_		_			_			nanges ⁴
2009	- 454.5	- 235.4	- 224.6	– 10.8	31.9	43.9	1		- 259.3	59.3	50.3	- 9.6	- 4.1
2010 2011	- 136.3	- 75.2	- 99.4 - 28.8	24.2	72.3 102.1	59.7 97.4	88.7 52.4	- 53.0 47.6	- 52.2 58.8	24.0	38.3 1.3	- 4.4 4.8	2.2 6.5
2012	- 129.2	- 68.7	- 70.0	1.3	57.8	67.1	156.1	- 90.4	- 50.2	1.5	14.1	- 1.4	5.4
2013 2014	- 703.6 206.8	- 106.2	- 73.9 - 32.2	- 32.3 3.9	39.1 62.7	47.8 71.6	111.5 106.0	- 56.3 - 32.1	- 26.6 3.1	- 7.3	4.0 - 2.4	2.6 - 2.5	3.3
2015	- 179.5	- 61.1	- 49.6	- 11.5	104.9	105.5	153.7	- 36.9	- 10.0	- 11.3	4.2	- 0.2	- 0.3
2016	184.6	- 31.6	- 2.2	- 29.4	105.7	105.2	124.3	- 11.1	1.4	- 8.0	2.4	2.7	1.9
2015 June	- 191.7	- 39.1	- 12.4	- 26.7	- 5.2	- 7.8	2.9	- 9.0	- 5.3	- 1.7	- 0.4	2.9	1.2
July	57.5	- 9.9	- 11.0	1.1	25.9	28.6	12.9	17.6	1.0	- 1.9	- 0.4	- 0.5	0.6
Aug Sep	- 8.8	– 11.6 0.8	- 6.1 3.6	- 5.5 - 2.8	11.9 - 4.9	13.6 – 7.7	- 0.4	- 2.8	– 1.8 – 3.3	- 1.3	0.3 0.8	- 1.8 1.4	- 1.3
Oct	25.1	13.7	20.6	- 7.0	9.5	13.5	25.6	- 12.2	- 4.3	0.1	1.3	- 2.8	- 2.5
Nov	59.7	14.4	10.3	4.1	22.2	26.3	21.0	5.6	8.0	- 0.3	0.9	- 2.6	- 0.2
Dec	- 252.6	- 42.5	- 41.5	- 1.0	1.0	0.9	- 1.4	0.1	4.5	2.2	3.0	- 1.8	- 4.1
2016 Jan Feb	169.4 94.5	- 0.4 - 0.5	- 1.0 - 3.3	- 1.4	16.0 4.3	10.8 4.2	16.5 7.4	- 5.3 - 3.5	- 4.5 - 1.8	- 0.4 0.3	0.9 1.6	4.6 0.7	6.3 1.0
Mar	- 107.0	- 10.1	- 1.9	- 8.3	- 3.2	- 4.6	- 10.1	7.4	7.0	- 1.9	- 0.8	1.1	- 2.3
Apr	31.0	6.3	2.0	4.3	13.1	18.9	22.2	- 1.5	0.6	- 1.8	- 0.7	- 4.5	- 1.6
May June	35.3 108.2	- 1.4 13.0	– 5.7 12.4	4.2 0.6	14.8 2.2	12.0 - 3.0	11.7	1.8 - 2.9	1.4 - 1.5	- 1.5	- 0.6 - 0.4	2.4 3.9	3.2
July	23.5	- 14.9	- 15.4	0.5	11.9	17.1	15.1	2.9	4.3	- 0.9	- 0.1	- 3.9	- 4.2
Aug	- 31.4	- 15.0	- 7.0	- 7.9	7.0	7.0	11.5	- 3.8 2.9	- 2.4 4.6	- 0.7	0.1	0.1	- 0.3
Sep Oct	- 42.7	- 16.5 - 8.4	12.7 - 3.7	- 29.2 - 4.7	2.7	1.0 11.2	- 0.6 19.8	- 8.1	- 8.9	- 1.2	- 0.5 0.2	2.5 - 4.3	- 4.4
Nov	26.1	17.3	16.0	1.4	39.7	32.7	30.1	3.0	4.0	- 0.4	0.1	5.8	6.1
Dec	- 121.7	- 0.9	- 9.3	8.4	- 9.0	- 2.2	- 0.4	- 4.1	- 1.3	2.3	2.7	- 5.7	- 6.2
2017 Jan Feb	109.0 56.6	32.8 8.6	20.7 2.0	12.1	23.0 0.9	19.7 – 1.1	13.3 5.2	6.4 - 6.3	9.1	- 0.0	0.7	4.4	- 0.5
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 * This table serves to supplement the "Overall monetary survey" in section II. Unlike the other tables in section IV, this table includes – in addition to the figures reported

by banks (including building and loan associations) – data from money market funds. ${\bf 1}$ See footnote 1 in Table IV.2. ${\bf 2}$ Excluding deposits of central

in other member varue 2 At agreed 1 At agreed 2 At agreed												Debt securit	ies				
With agent At agent C Calability Construction Calability Construction Calability Calability <td>in othe</td> <td>r men</td> <td>nber states 2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Depos</td> <td>its of</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	in othe	r men	nber states 2				Depos	its of		1							
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Total Zyens Total Zyens Notal Pertod Neurone Laudet Notal Pertod Neurone									central	non-banks	fund		maturities	euro-		Other	
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2.3 1.8 - 0.0 0.0 2.0 1.8 - 3.6 - 5.5 - 5.1 - 6.7.8 - 2.8 - 8.6.4 Dec - 1.7 - 1.0 - 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.5 - 1.3 0.3 - 5.8 1.3 5.9.2 - 2.2 90.4 2016 Jan - 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.6 0.4 - 0.9 - 1.6 1.2 - 2.2 90.4 2016 Jan - 2.8 - 1.6 - 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.5 - 0.4 3.9 - 1.2 49.2 - 7.2 - 48.8 Apr - 0.8 - 0.0 - 0.0 - 1.3 - 0.7 - 0.4 3.9 - 0.7 0.9 4.3 3.9 8.4 12.4 May 0.7 0	-	0.3	0.7	-	0.0	0.0	-	1.1	- 1.8	- 0.4	0.0	10.8	5.9	2.3	0.0	- 10.7	Oct
- 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.0 <td< td=""><td></td><td>2.3</td><td>1.8</td><td>- </td><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td><td></td><td>2.0</td><td>1.8</td><td>- 3.6</td><td>- 0.5</td><td>- 50.1</td><td>- 2.1</td><td>- 67.8</td><td>- 2.8</td><td>- 86.4</td><td>Dec</td></td<>		2.3	1.8	-	0.0	0.0		2.0	1.8	- 3.6	- 0.5	- 50.1	- 2.1	- 67.8	- 2.8	- 86.4	Dec
- 2.8 - 1.6 - 0.0 - 0.0 - 1.3 - 0.5 - 0.4 3.9 - 1.2 49.2 7.2 - 48.8 Apr - 0.8 - 1.2 - 0.0 - 0.4 0.7 - 0.4 4.9 - 0.7 0.9 4.3 12.4 May 0.3 - 0.3 - 0.0 - 0.0 - 1.3 - 0.7 - 0.0 - 1.0 0.9 - 5.0 0.3 2.4 49.2 7.2 - 48.8 Apr 0.3 - 0.3 - 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.1 - 1.5 0.0 - 0.4 0.7 - 0.9 - 1.1 - 3.8 - 7.9 48.8 Apr 0.4 - 0.8 - 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.2 - 0.1 - 1.2 48.4 49.2 7.9 <	-	0.3	- 0.1	-	0.0	- 0.0	-	0.6	0.1	1.4	- 0.1	- 1.1	1.6	11.6	13.2	65.7	Feb
0.7 0.8 - 0.0 - 0.0 - 1.3 0.7 - 1.0 0.0 - 5.0 0.3 8.4 3.9 86.7 June 0.3 - 0.3 - 0.0 - 0.0 - 5.0 0.3 8.4 3.9 86.7 June 0.3 - 0.3 - 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.2 - 1.2 6.6 38.6 - 8.9 - 2.7 July 0.4 0.8 - 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.2 - 0.1 - 1.8 - 0.8 7.9 6.6 - 36.6 Aug 1.5 0.8 - 0.0 - 0.7 - 0.3 - 0.1 - 1.8 - 0.8 - 0.0 - 25.5 Sep - 0.3 - 0.7 - 0.7 - 0.5 - 0.1 - 7.3 - 2.6	-	2.8	- 1.6	-	0.0	- 0.0	-	1.3	- 0.5	0.5	- 0.4	3.9	1.2	49.2	7.2	- 48.8	Apr
0.4 0.8 - 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.2 - 0.2 - 0.1 - 1.1 - 3.8 7.9 6.6 - 36.6 Aug 1.5 0.8 - 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.1 - 1.1 - 3.8 7.9 6.6 - 36.6 Aug 0.1 - 1.3 - 0.1 - 0.3 - 0.1 - 8.1 - 0.8 - 7.0 12.0 - 25.5 Sep 0.1 - 1.3 - 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.5 0.3 - 0.1 - 5.3 - 1.3 52.6 - 2.9 - 53.4 Oct 0.5 - 0.2 - 0.0 - 1.1 - 0.3 - 0.0 - 1.3 - 69.7 - 0.2 - 34.3 Dec 0.5 - 0.2 - 0.0	-		0.8	-					0.7	- 1.0				8.4	3.9	86.7	
- 1.3 - 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.7 - 0.5 - 0.1 - 1.3 52.6 - 2.9 - 53.4 Oct - 0.3 - 0.7 - 0.0 - 0.7 - 0.6 - 0.2 0.1 7.3 - 2.6 - 52.6 - 2.9 - 53.4 Oct 0.5 - 0.2 - 0.0 - 1.1 - 0.6 - 0.2 0.1 7.3 - 2.6 - 55.5 - 6.1 - 26.5 Nov 0.5 - 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.8 - 0.0 - 6.8 - 1.3 - 69.7 - 0.2 - 34.3 Dec - 0.6 - 0.1 - 0.0 - 1.1 - 1.0 2.6 - 0.1 17.9 0.5 76.5 - 5.1 - 38.7 2017 Jan		0.4	0.8	-	0.0	- 0.0	-	0.1	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 1.1	- 3.8	7.9	6.6	- 36.6	Aug
- 0.3 - 0.7 - 0.0 - 0.0 1.2 0.6 - 0.2 0.1 7.3 - 2.6 - 5.5 - 6.1 - 26.5 Nov 0.5 - 0.2 - 0.0 - 1.1 - 0.3 - 0.8 - 0.0 - 6.8 - 6.8 - 1.3 - 69.7 - 0.2 - 34.3 Dec - 0.6 - 0.1 - 0.0 - 1.1 - 1.0 2.6 - 0.1 17.9 0.5 76.5 - 5.1 - 38.7 2017 Jan													1	1	1		
	-	0.3	- 0.7	-	0.0	- 0.0	1	1.2	0.6	- 0.2	0.1	7.3	- 2.6	- 5.5	- 6.1	- 26.5	Nov
	-																

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

published together with money market fund shares. ${\bf 4}$ Statistical breaks have been eliminated from the flow figures (see also footnote * in Table II.1).

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

	€ billion													
				Lending to banks (MFIs)			Lending to non-banks (non-MFIs)							
					of which			of which						
			Cash in					Loans						
			hand and											
	Number of	Dalara	credit balances with		Delever	Convertition		for	f		Convition	Deutiai		
End of	reporting institu- tions	Balance sheet total 1	central banks	Total	Balances and	Securities issued by banks	Total	up to and including	for more than	Bills	Securities issued by	Partici- pating	Other	
month		ories of b		TOLAI	loans	DdTKS	IOLAI	1 year	1 year	DIIIS	non-banks	interests	assets 1	
2016 Sep	1,734			2,414.9	1,903.3	507.9	4,025.2	360.3	2,903.4	0.5	754.7	119.4	1,067.8	
Oct	1,720	7,911.9	293.3	2,449.5	1,940.5	505.5	4,039.1	370.5	2,912.3	0.5	749.9	118.8	1,011.2	
Nov Dec	1,711	7,954.9 7,836.3	326.6 323.4	2,471.8 2,420.8	1,966.7 1,920.3	502.3 499.2	4,058.3 4,030.5	369.9 337.7	2,929.3 2,937.4	0.5	751.9 749.4	118.5 119.9	979.7 941.7	
2017 Jan	1,701	7,933.7		2,476.4	1,978.8	495.7	4,050.5	359.6	2,939.6	0.6		119.4	901.9	
Feb	1,699	7,989.3 cial banks		2,502.2	2,004.8	495.0	4,061.0	362.0	2,948.9	0.6	742.5	114.4	924.0	
2017 Jan	262	3,232.9	251.2	1,069.8			1,202.8	195.7					651.9	
Feb	Big bar	- ,	252.2	1,091.3	1,007.5	82.9	1,208.2	198.1	771.9	0.4	233.6	52.3	665.7	
2017 Jan			103.6	585.8	549.9	35.9	503.2	111.1	280.1	0.1	109.5	51.4	614.4	
Feb	4	1,880.7	106.0	595.8		35.0		111.4	281.4	0.1			628.2	
2017 Jap	-		and other			42.01	610 6	60.4	1 445 7		1122	1 4 9 1	20.01	
2017 Jan Feb	154 154		70.3 65.3				619.6 622.8	60.4 61.7		0.2			29.9 30.4	
	Branches of foreign banks													
2017 Jan Feb	104 104			238.5 244.2	234.2 240.0		80.0 81.3	24.2 25.1					7.5 7.1	
	Landesbanken													
2017 Jan Feb	9	917.9 922.8					494.2 495.6	47.7 48.5					105.2 108.6	
	Savings banks													
2017 Jan Feb	399 399			183.8 184.9			925.1 925.8	48.6 48.2					15.7 15.8	
100		operative		104.5	05.0	115.01	525.01	40.2	1 725.0	0.0	1 155.7	1 17.21	15.01	
2017 Jan				166.0	L 500	107.4	622.2	21.2	I 407 2		I 102 E	16.01	10 2	
Feb	976 974			166.0 166.6			632.3 635.1	31.3 31.6					18.2 18.4	
	Mortgag	e banks												
2017 Jan Feb	15 15	273.9 274.6	1.0 0.7	45.1 45.5			218.4 218.9	2.9 2.8			37.3 37.5	0.2 0.2	9.1 9.3	
	Building and loan associations													
2017 Jan Feb	20 20		1.8 1.8			16.7 16.9			129.3 129.4		23.8 24.1		4.3 4.2	
	Banks with special, development and other central support tasks													
2017 Jan Feb	20 20	1,274.3 1,280.9	48.7 50.9			89.3 88.6			282.4 283.3		107.6 106.8		97.5 101.9	
	Memo it	<i>em:</i> Fore	eign banks	8										
2017 Jan Feb	139 139		124.8 124.0								113.2 110.9		90.8 93.0	
	of which: Banks majority-owned by foreign banks ⁹													
2017 Jan Feb	35 35	705.6 711.1						44.3 46.1					83.2 85.9	

* Assets and liabilities of monetary financial institutions (MFIs) in Germany. The assets and liabilities of foreign branches, of money market funds (which are also classified as MFIs) and of the Bundesbank are not included. For the definitions of the respective items, see the footnotes to Table IV.3. 1 Owing to the Act Modernising Accounting Law (Gesetz zur Modernisierung des Bilanzrechts) of 25 May 2009, derivative financial instruments in the trading portfolio (trading portfolio derivatives) within the

meaning of section 340e (3) sentence 1 of the German Commercial Code (Handels-gesetzbuch) read in conjunction with section 35 (1) No 1a of the Credit Institution Accounting Regulation (Verordnung über die Rechnungslegung der Kreditinstitute) are classified under "Other assets and liabilities" as of the December 2010 reporting date. Trading portfolio derivatives are listed separately in the Statistical Supplement to the Monthly Report 1, Banking statistics, in Tables I.1 to I.3. **2** For building and

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IV Banks

Γ	Deposits of	banks (MFIs)		Deposits of	non-banks (r	ion-MFIs)							Capital		
Γ		of which			of which								including published		
						Time deposi	ts 2		Savings dep	osits 4			reserves, partici- pation		
	「otal	Sight deposits	Time deposits	Total	Sight deposits	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year 2	Memo item Liabilities arising from repos 3	Total	<i>of which</i> At three months' notice	Bank savings bonds	Bearer debt securities out- standing 5	rights capital, funds for general banking risks	Other liabi- lities 1	End of month
						,	,					-	tegories	of banks	
I	1,708.3	498.1	1,210.1	3,517.0	1,872.6	294.3	694.2	52.7	595.4	541.1	60.4	1,119.9	487.8	1,074.1	2016 Sep
	1,717.7 1,745.0 1,729.0	535.7 562.6 504.0	1,182.0 1,182.4 1,225.0	3,561.0 3,595.2 3,532.9	1,914.2 1,937.6 1,898.4	294.8 305.7 280.5	697.2 697.8 698.3	70.9 74.0 41.9	594.8 594.3 596.5	541.3 541.3 544.0	60.0 59.7 59.1	1,126.4 1,138.1 1,131.9	487.8 488.0 489.7	1,019.0 988.7 952.8	Oct Nov Dec
	1,798.7 1,819.8	589.5 622.1	1,209.1 1,197.6	3,593.0 3,599.6	1,938.1 1,946.2	305.2 305.1	695.2 694.2	73.0 76.4	596.4 596.5	544.6 545.3	58.1 57.6	1,140.0 1,151.0	487.9 488.0	914.0 930.9	2017 Jan Feb
												Co	mmercia	l banks ⁶	
	877.0 892.5		455.3 443.7	1,403.8 1,411.0		184.1 181.6	243.0 242.6	56.7 61.5			24.7 24.7				2017 Jan Feb
													Big k	oanks ⁷	
	452.7 457.4	197.4 204.1	255.2 253.2		344.5 352.1	113.0 111.6	86.2 85.6	55.9 61.5	62.9 62.7	61.5 61.4	6.0 6.0				2017 Jan Feb
									-	-		ther com		-	
	193.2 195.3		129.8 126.9		400.9 402.5	47.4 45.6		0.9 0.0			17.5 17.4		61.2 61.1		2017 Jan Feb
												nches of	-		
	231.1 239.7		70.3 63.5		104.1 104.9		27.1 26.6	-	0.5 0.5	0.2	1.2 1.2				2017 Jan Feb
	260.4		100.4	204.6	1045	50.0	07.5	12.2	12.2	10.2		1 207 2		sbanken	2017 /
	260.1 263.8	61.7 64.8	198.4 199.0		124.5 120.0	58.9 59.0	97.5 97.6	13.3 12.7	13.2 13.0	10.3 10.2					2017 Jan Feb
	122.2		122 5	077.0	[]	14.0	15.2		202.2	ے مرد ع	1 242	10.7	-	gs banks	2017 -
	132.3 132.3	8.8 8.7	123.5 123.6	877.9 879.6	530.3 532.3	14.8 14.9		-	293.3 293.3		24.2 23.9				2017 Jan Feb
												Cr	edit coo	peratives	
	105.3 106.6	1.9 2.1	103.4 104.5			30.9 32.0	15.6 15.5	-	187.2 187.2	174.6 175.0	7.0 6.9		68.9 68.9		2017 Jan Feb
													Mortga	ge banks	
	50.9 51.6		46.3 46.2	111.8 110.8	7.7 7.8	8.0 7.8	96.0 95.2	-	0.1 0.1	0.1	:	90.3 91.4	10.0 10.0		2017 Jan Feb
												ding and			
	24.6 24.7	4.1 4.2	20.5 20.4		1.0 1.0	1.2 1.2	167.2 167.5	-	0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3	0.1 0.1	2.2 2.2	10.2 10.2	13.2 13.2	2017 Jan Feb
									-			ther cent			
	348.6 348.3						60.6 60.4	3.0 2.2	-			648.5 653.3		99.4	2017 Jan Feb
						50.0						mo item:	-		
	408.5 422.2	234.3 258.5				59.8 59.4		9.2	21.2	20.7	8.5		52.1	96.4	2017 Jan Feb
									-			owned b			
	177.4 182.5							8.6 9.2		20.4 20.4		21.5 21.6			2017 Jan Feb

loan associations: Including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see Table IV.12). **3** Included in time deposits. **4** Excluding deposits under savings and loan contracts (see also footnote 2). **5** Including subordinated negotiable bearer debt securities; excluding non-negotiable bearer debt securities. **6** Commercial banks comprise the sub-groups "Big banks", "Regional banks and other commercial banks" and "Branches of foreign banks". **7** Deutsche Bank AG, Dresdner Bank AG (up to

Nov. 2009), Commerzbank AG, UniCredit Bank AG (formerly Bayerische Hypo- und Vereinsbank AG) and Deutsche Postbank AG. **8** Sum of the banks majority-owned by foreign banks and included in other categories of banks and the category "Branches (with dependent legal status) of foreign banks". **9** Separate presentation of the banks majority-owned by foreign banks included in other banking categories.

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

	€ billion												
			Lending to d	omestic bank	s (MFIs)				Lending to d	omestic non-	banks (non-N	IFIs)	
Period	Cash in hand (euro-area banknotes and coins)	Credit balances with the Bundes- bank	Total	Credit balances and loans	Bills	Negotiable money market paper issued by banks	Securities issued by banks	Memo item Fiduciary Ioans	Total	Loans	Bills	Treasury bills and negotiable money mar- ket paper issued by non-banks	Securities issued by non- banks 1
											En	d of year o	r month *
2007 2008 2009	17.5 17.4 16.9	102.6 78.9	1,751.8 1,861.7 1,711.5	1,222.5 1,298.1 1,138.0	0.0 0.0 -	25.3 55.7 31.6	504.0 507.8 541.9	2.3 2.0 2.2	2,975.7 3,071.1 3,100.1	2,647.9 2,698.9 2,691.8	1.6 1.2 0.8	1.5 3.1 4.0	367.9 403.5
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	16.0 15.8 18.5 18.5 18.9	93.8 134.3 85.6 81.3	1,686.3 1,725.6 1,655.0 1,545.6 1,425.9	1,195.4 1,267.9 1,229.1 1,153.1 1,065.6	 0.0 0.0	7.5 7.1 2.4 1.7 2.1	483.5 450.7 423.5 390.8 358.2	1.8 2.1 2.4 2.2 1.7	3,220.9 3,197.8 3,220.4 3,131.6 3,167.3	2,770.4 2,774.6 2,785.5 2,692.6 2,712.2	0.8 0.8 0.6 0.5 0.4	27.9 6.4 2.2 1.2 0.7	421.8 415.9 432.1 437.2 454.0
2015 2016	19.2 25.8		1,346.6 1,364.9	1,062.6 1,099.8	0.0 0.0	1.7 0.8	282.2 264.3	1.7 2.0	3,233.9 3,274.3	2,764.0 2,823.8	0.4 0.3	0.4 0.4	469.0 449.8
2015 Sep Oct Nov Dec	15.6 16.2 15.7 19.2	140.0 152.2 155.0	1,384.6 1,421.3 1,438.4 1,346.6	1,059.7 1,100.0 1,122.6 1,062.6	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	2.3 2.1 2.6 1.7	322.7 319.1 313.2 282.2	1.6 1.6 1.7	3,230.8 3,232.0 3,249.0 3,233.9	2,756.1 2,764.6 2,775.2 2,764.0	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.4	1.7 1.5 1.0 0.4	472.8 465.6 472.5 469.0
2016 Jan Feb Mar Apr	16.2 15.9 17.2 16.9	164.3 166.6	1,368.7 1,379.8 1,358.5 1,392.1	1,086.0 1,098.3 1,076.3 1,110.3	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	2.0 1.8 2.0 2.1	280.8 279.7 280.2 279.7	1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6	3,238.7 3,248.0 3,247.2 3,260.6	2,771.0 2,781.4 2,785.9 2,798.3	0.4 0.4 0.3 0.4	0.7 1.5 1.2 1.3	466.5 464.7 459.7 460.6
May June	18.4 19.1	1	1,367.7 1,356.7	1,086.7 1,078.8	0.0 0.0	1.8 1.6	279.2 276.2	1.5 1.7	3,264.8 3,252.1	2,805.3 2,797.2	0.3 0.3	1.4 1.8	457.8 452.9
July Aug Sep	19.4 19.4 20.7	240.9 246.0	1,349.1 1,348.1 1,368.1	1,074.3 1,075.2 1,097.3	0.0 0.0 0.0	1.3 1.2 1.2	273.4 271.7 269.5	1.7 1.7 1.7	3,264.5 3,265.9 3,274.2	2,806.4 2,810.9 2,819.9	0.3 0.3 0.3	1.7 1.3 1.6	456.1 453.5 452.4
Oct Nov Dec	22.6 22.6 25.8 24.3	291.7 284.0	1,360.3 1,397.6 1,364.9 1,407.0	1,090.2 1,128.8 1,099.8	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	1.4 1.1 0.8 1.0	268.7 267.6 264.3 263.5	1.7 1.7 2.0 1.7	3,281.0 3,293.1 3,274.3 3,277.7	2,828.6 2,840.0 2,823.8	0.2 0.2 0.3	1.6 1.3 0.4 0.8	450.6 451.6 449.8 445.4
2017 Jan Feb	23.6			1,142.5 1,150.2						2,831.2 2,836.8	0.3 0.3	0.8	441.1
2008	- 0.1	+ 39.4	+ 125.9	+ 90.1	± 0.0	+ 30.6	+ 5.2	- 0.8	+ 92.0	+ 47.3	- 0.4		Changes *
2009	- 0.5	- 23.6	- 147.2	- 157.3	- 0.0	- 24.1	+ 34.3	+ 0.2	+ 25.7	- 11.2	- 0.4	+ 1.4	+ 35.9
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} - & 0.9 \\ - & 0.2 \\ + & 2.7 \\ + & 0.0 \\ + & 0.4 \end{array} $	+ 14.2 + 40.5 - 48.8	- 19.3 + 47.3 - 68.6 - 204.1 - 119.3	+ 61.5 + 80.5 - 37.5 - 170.6 - 87.1	± 0.0 - + 0.0 + 0.0	- 24.0 - 0.4 - 4.6 - 0.7 + 0.4	- 56.8 - 32.8 - 26.5 - 32.7 - 32.6	- 0.3 - 0.1 + 0.1 - 0.2 + 0.1	+ 130.5 - 30.6 + 21.0 + 4.4 + 36.7	+ 78.7 - 3.2 + 9.8 + 0.3 + 20.6	+ 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.1	+ 23.8 - 21.5 - 4.3 - 0.6 - 0.6	+ 28.0 - 5.9 + 15.7 + 4.8 + 16.8
2015 2016	+ 0.3 + 6.5		- 80.7 + 48.1	- 4.3 + 66.9	- 0.0	- 0.4 - 0.9	- 75.9 - 17.9	- 0.1 + 0.4	+ 68.9 + 43.7	+ 54.1 + 62.8	- 0.0 - 0.1	- 0.3 - 0.1	+ 15.1 - 18.9
2015 Sep	+ 0.3	+ 6.3	- 33.3	- 27.1	-	+ 0.2	- 6.4	- 0.0	- 0.1	+ 4.9	+ 0.0	- 0.3	- 4.7
Oct Nov Dec	+ 0.7 - 0.6 + 3.6	+ 2.8	+ 36.6 + 17.3 - 91.8	+ 40.3 + 22.7 - 59.9	- 0.0 - -	- 0.2 + 0.5 - 0.9	- 3.5 - 5.9 - 31.0	- 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.1	+ 1.2 + 16.7 - 15.1	+ 8.5 + 10.3 - 11.1	+ 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.1	- 0.1 - 0.5 - 0.6	- 7.2 + 6.9 - 3.5
2016 Jan Feb Mar	- 3.1 - 0.3 + 1.3	+ 2.3	+ 22.2 + 11.9 - 21.3	+ 23.4 + 13.1 - 22.1	-	+ 0.3 - 0.2 + 0.2	- 1.5 - 1.0 + 0.5	-0.0 -0.0 +0.0	+ 4.5 + 9.6 - 0.8	+ 6.7 + 10.6 + 4.5	- 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.0	+ 0.3 + 0.8 - 0.3	
Apr May June July	$ \begin{array}{rrrrr} - & 0.3 \\ + & 1.5 \\ + & 0.7 \\ + & 0.4 \end{array} $	+ 16.4	+ 33.6 + 3.9 - 10.9 - 7.6	+ 34.0 + 4.8 - 7.8 - 4.5	-	+ 0.1 - 0.4 - 0.1 - 0.3	- 0.6 - 0.5 - 3.0 - 2.8	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	+ 13.3 + 5.7 - 11.9 + 13.3	+ 12.3 + 8.4 - 7.3 + 10.2	+ 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.4 - 0.0	+ 0.8 - 2.7 - 5.0 + 3.2
Aug Sep Oct	+ 0.4 - 0.0 + 1.3 + 1.8	+ 7.9 + 5.1	- 7.6 - 1.0 + 20.0 - 7.3	- 4.5 + 0.9 + 22.1 - 6.6	-	- 0.3 - 0.1 + 0.0 + 0.1	- 2.8 - 1.8 - 2.1 - 0.8	$\begin{array}{c} - 0.1 \\ + 0.0 \\ - 0.0 \\ - 0.0 \end{array}$	+ 13.3 + 1.5 + 8.2 + 7.0	+ 10.2 + 4.6 + 9.1 + 8.6	- 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.4 + 0.3 + 0.0	+ 3.2 - 2.6 - 1.1 - 1.7
Nov Dec 2017 Jan	+ 0.1 + 3.1 - 1.4	+ 33.0 - 7.7	+ 37.3 - 32.7 + 42.1	+ 38.7 - 29.0 + 42.6	-	- 0.3 - 0.3 + 0.2	- 0.8 - 1.1 - 3.3 - 0.8	+ 0.0 + 0.3 - 0.3	+ 12.1 - 19.0 + 3.3	+ 0.0 + 11.4 - 16.4 + 7.3	- 0.0 + 0.1 - 0.0	- 0.3 - 0.9 + 0.5	+ 1.0 - 1.8
Feb	- 0.7				_								

* See Table IV.2, footnote*; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions which appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. **1** Excluding debt securities arising from the exchange of equalisation claims (see also footnote 2). **2** Including debt securities arising from the exchange of equalisation claims. **3** Including liabilities arising from registered debt securities, registered money market paper and non-negotiable bearer debt securities; including subordinated liabilities. **4** Including liabilities arising from monetary policy operations

			Deposits of	domestic ba	nks (MFIs) 3			Deposits of	domestic no	on-banks (nor	n-MFIs)			
		Partici- pating			2 (1,2,2,5,6,0,0			,			
		interests												
Equalisa-	Memo item	domestic banks		Sight	Time	Redis-	Memo item		Sight	Time	Savings	Bank	Memo item	
tion	Fiduciary	and		deposits	deposits	counted	Fiduciary	L .	de-	deposits	de-	savings	Fiduciary	
claims 2	loans	enterprises	Total	4	4	bills 5	loans	Total	posits	6	posits 7	bonds 8	loans	Period
	/ear or m													
_	51.1	109.4	1,478.6 1,582.5	122.1	1,356.5 1,444.0	0.0	20.0	2,579.1	779.9		555.4 535.2		36.4	2007 2008
-	43.9	106.1	1,355.1	128.9	1,226.2	0.0	35.7	2,829.7	1,029.5		594.5	103.2	43.4	2009
	33.7 36.3	96.8 94.6	1,238.3 1,210.5	135.3 114.8	1,102.6 1,095.3	0.0	13.8 36.1	2,935.2 3,045.5	1,104.4 1,168.3	1,117.1	618.2 616.1	95.4 104.8	37.5 36.5	2010 2011
-	34.8	90.0	1,135.5	132.9	1,002.6	0.0	36.3	3,090.2	1,306.5	1,072.5	617.6	93.6	34.9	2012
-	31.6 26.5	92.3 94.3	1,140.3 1,111.9	125.6 127.8	1,014.7 984.0	0.0	33.2 11.7	3,048.7 3,118.2	1,409.9 1,517.8	952.0 926.7	610.1 607.8	76.6	32.9 30.9	2013 2014
-	20.4	89.6	1,065.6	131.1	934.5	0.0	6.1	3,224.7	1,673.7	898.4	596.5	56.1	29.3	2015
-	19.1 24.9	91.0 92.0	1,032.9 1,076.0	129.5 153.1	903.3 922.9	0.1	5.6 10.8	3,326.7	1,798.2 1,630.7	889.6 903.5	588.5 594.6	50.4 58.1	28.8 29.5	2016 2015 Sen
	24.9	92.0	1,076.0	153.1	922.9	0.0	10.8	3,186.8 3,197.7	1,630.7	890.2	594.6	57.5	29.5	2015 Sep Oct
-	24.5	92.0	1,108.0	158.2	949.7	0.0	10.5	3,224.8	1,676.9	896.7	594.3	56.8	29.5	Nov
-	20.4	89.6 90.0	1,065.6 1,066.1	131.1 145.0	934.5 921.1	0.0	6.1 6.0	3,224.7 3,233.8	1,673.7 1,689.6	898.4 893.3	596.5 596.1	56.1 54.8	29.3 29.3	Dec 2016 Jan
-	20.2	89.8	1,061.7	151.8	909.9	0.0	5.9	3,236.2	1,697.4	887.8	596.4	54.6	29.3	Feb
	19.9	90.3	1,058.6	147.9	910.7	0.0	5.9	3,231.2	1,687.4		594.5	54.4	29.1	Mar
-	19.8	89.8 89.9	1,060.2 1,026.8	149.7 142.0	910.4 884.7	0.0	5.9 5.8	3,249.8 3,262.7	1,709.6 1,721.8		592.7 591.2	54.0 53.7	29.0 29.0	Apr May
	19.6	89.9	1,038.6	152.5	886.0	0.0	6.0	3,259.9	1,722.6	1	590.0	53.1	28.7	June
_	19.5	90.1 90.3	1,022.8 1,015.7	140.0 137.3	882.7 878.3	0.0	5.9 5.9	3,275.7 3,282.1	1,737.1 1,748.5	896.8 893.1	589.1 588.4	52.7 52.2	28.6 28.7	July Aug
	19.3	89.8	1,028.7	132.1	896.6	0.0	5.8	3,283.7	1,748.1	896.6	587.2	51.8	28.6	Sep
	19.1 19.1	89.7 89.3	1,025.1 1,041.1	137.1 145.9	887.9 895.1	0.0 0.0	5.7 5.6	3,294.7 3,328.9	1,768.0 1,799.3	888.8 892.5	586.6 586.2	51.3 50.9	28.6 28.6	Oct Nov
-	19.1	91.0	1,032.9	129.5	903.3	0.0	5.6	3,326.7	1,798.2	889.6	588.5	50.5	28.8	Dec
	20.3	90.8 89.4	1,052.6 1,054.6	136.9 141.4	915.6 913.1	0.1	5.5 5.6	3,346.3 3,345.5	1,812.5 1,816.6		588.5 588.5		30.6 30.5	2017 Jan Feb
Change		1 05.4	1,054.0	1 141.4	913.1	0.0		3,545.5	1,010.0	091.4	1 300.3	49.0	J 30.5	
-	. – 5.4	+ 7.8	+ 124.3	+ 23.0	+ 101.3	- 0.0	- 3.6	+ 207.6	+ 54.3	+ 156.6	- 20.2	+ 17.0	- 1.3	2008
-	- 4.2	+ 0.7	- 225.4	- 9.7	- 215.7	- 0.0	- 5.7	+ 59.7	+ 211.4	- 179.3	+ 59.3	- 31.6	- 0.9	2009
_	- 2.1	- 9.2	- 96.5 - 25.0	+ 22.3 - 20.0	- 119.1 - 5.1	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.2 + 0.1	+ 77.8 + 111.2		- 18.9 + 40.9	+ 24.0		- 1.7	2010 2011
	- 1.3	- 4.1	- 70.8	+ 21.5	- 91.9	- 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 42.2	+ 138.7	- 86.7	+ 1.5	- 11.2	- 1.6	2012
-	- 3.3	+ 2.4 + 2.0	- 79.4 - 29.0	- 24.1 + 2.2	- 55.3 - 31.2	+ 0.0 - 0.0	- 3.4	+ 40.2 + 69.7	+ 118.4 + 107.9	- 53.9	- 7.4		- 1.7	2013 2014
	- 2.1	- 4.3	- 46.6	+ 3.3	- 50.0	+ 0.0	- 1.3	+ 106.5	+ 156.2	- 28.3	- 11.3	- 10.1	- 1.6	2015
-	- 1.3	+ 1.5	- 1.7	+ 0.3	- 2.0	+ 0.0	- 0.5	+ 104.7	+ 124.5	- 6.9	- 7.9		- 0.5	2016
-	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 3.7 + 20.3	+ 4.1	- 0.4	+ 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.0	- 7.0 + 10.9	- 0.1	- 5.6	- 0.6 + 0.1	- 0.7	- 0.1	2015 Sep Oct
-	- 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 11.6	+ 7.7	+ 22.9 + 3.9	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.1	+ 27.0	+ 21.5	+ 6.5	- 0.3	- 0.6	- 0.0	Nov
-	- 0.1	- 2.0	- 42.4	- 27.1	- 15.2	-	- 0.1	- 0.0			+ 2.2	- 0.7	- 0.2	Dec
-	- 0.1	+ 0.4 - 0.2	+ 0.5 - 3.1	+ 13.9 + 7.0	- 13.4 - 10.1	- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.1	+ 9.1 + 4.8	+ 7.9	- 3.1	- 0.4 + 0.3		+ 0.0 - 0.0	2016 Jan Feb
-	- 0.3	+ 0.5	- 3.2	- 4.0	+ 0.8	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 5.0		+ 7.0	- 1.9	- 0.2	- 0.2	Mai
-	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 1.6	+ 1.9 - 2.9	- 0.3	- 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.0 - 0.0	+ 18.6 + 12.9			- 1.8	- 0.5	- 0.1	Apr Ma
	- 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 12.8	+ 10.8	+ 2.0	-	+ 0.2	- 2.5			- 1.1	- 0.5	- 0.3	Jun
-		- 0.0 + 0.2	- 15.8 - 7.1	- 12.5 - 2.7	- 3.3 - 4.4	-	- 0.1 - 0.0	+ 15.8 + 6.4			- 0.9 - 0.7	- 0.5	- 0.0 + 0.0	July Aug
-	- 0.1	- 0.5	+ 13.0	- 2.7	+ 18.3	-	- 0.0	+ 0.4 + 1.6			- 1.2		- 0.0	Sep
-		+ 0.1	- 3.2	+ 1.5	- 4.7	+ 0.0	- 0.1	+ 11.0			- 0.6	- 0.5	- 0.0	Oct
-	- 0.0	- 0.4 + 1.6	+ 16.0 - 8.2	+ 8.8 - 16.4	+ 7.3 + 8.2	- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 34.2 - 2.2			- 0.4 + 2.3		+ 0.2	Nov Dec
		- 0.2	+ 19.7	+ 7.4	+ 12.3		- 0.1	+ 19.6				- 0.9	+ 1.0	2017 Jan
-	- 0.1	- 1.4	+ 2.0	+ 4.6	- 2.5	- 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.8	+ 4.1	- 4.4	+ 0.1	- 0.5	- 0.1	Feb

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

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

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

€ billion Lending to foreign banks (MFIs) Lending to foreign non-banks (non-MFIs) Treasury Cash in bills and hand negotiable Credit balances and loans, bills Negotiable Loans and bills (nonmonev money market euro-area Medium Мето Medium market banknotes and paper Securities item and paper Securities issued by and Short longissued by Fiduciary Shortlongissued by issued by Period coins) Total Total term term banks banks loans Total Total term term non-banks non-banks End of year or month * 2007 1,433.5 1,105.9 803.6 302.4 314.2 908.3 492.9 197.5 387.9 0.3 13.4 0.5 295.4 27.5 0.3 1,446.6 1,131.6 767.2 364.3 15.6 299.5 1.9 908.4 528.9 151.4 377.5 12.9 366.6 2008 2009 0.3 1,277.4 986.1 643.5 342.6 6.2 285.0 2.9 815.7 469.6 116.9 352.7 9.8 336.3 2010 0.5 1,154.1 892.7 607.7 285.1 2.1 259.3 1.8 773.8 461.4 112.6 348.8 10.1 302.3 2011 0.6 1.117.6 871.0 566 3 304.8 4.6 241.9 2.6 744 4 455.8 102.0 353.8 8.5 280.1 545.5 227.0 0.8 1,046.0 268.1 5.4 2.6 729.0 105.1 337.1 9.0 277.8 2012 813.5 442.2 7.2 2.5 2013 0.2 1,019.7 782.4 546.6 235.8 230. 701.0 404.9 100.3 304.6 8.2 287.8 2014 0.2 1,125.2 884.8 618.7 266.1 7.9 232.5 1.1 735.1 415.2 94.4 320.8 6.5 313.5 274 7 1.2 0.5 319.7 2015 0.3 1 066 9 830.7 555 9 235.0 10 751 5 424 3 83.8 340 5 7 5 2016 0.3 1.055.9 820.6 519.8 300.7 234.9 1.0 756.2 451.6 90.1 361.4 5.0 299.6 0.3 1,152.8 914.7 627.4 287.4 4.4 233.7 1.1 760.7 434.9 106.6 328.3 6.0 319.8 2015 Sep 0.3 2.9 1,138.7 617.1 283.4 235.3 1.1 772.2 446.5 116.4 330.1 6.1 319.6 Oct 900.4 0.3 274.8 2.8 237.0 450.0 103.7 1,112.9 873.2 598.4 784.8 346.4 6.9 327.9 Nov 1.1 0.3 1,066.9 830.7 555.9 274.7 1.2 235.0 1.0 751.5 424.3 340.5 7.5 319.7 Dec 83.8 274.8 2016 Jan 0.3 1,080.5 844.9 570.2 1.9 233.6 1.0 766.7 440.2 101.3 338.8 8.9 317.6 Feb 0.3 1 095 3 854 5 580.2 274 3 3 1 237.8 1.0 765 9 445 3 102.6 342.7 10.2 310.3 264.9 Mar 0.3 1,057.4 816.6 551.7 3.0 237.8 1.0 754.4 427.1 87.9 339.2 9.1 318.2 0.3 264.5 3.3 237.1 1.0 440.0 313.1 Apr 1.064.5 824.2 559.7 762.5 99.9 340.0 9.4 234.6 8.9 May 0.3 1,063.5 825.4 554.4 271.0 3.5 1.0 766.3 439.7 94.3 345.4 317.7 1,091.2 851.1 June 0.3 580.7 270.4 3.6 236.4 1.0 758.7 435.5 89.4 346.1 6.4 316.8 July 0.3 1,089.1 854.6 586.5 268.0 2.7 231.9 1.0 766.0 448.5 100.1 348.4 4.1 313.4 Aug 0.3 1,081.5 848.6 577.9 270.7 2.5 2.5 230.4 1.0 765.4 450.3 99.9 350.4 5.1 310.0 0.3 1,046.8 806.0 535.5 270.5 238.4 1.0 751.0 444.0 93.6 350.4 4.7 Sep 302.3 0.3 1,089.3 571.3 279.0 2.1 1.0 Oct 850.4 236.8 758.1 454.5 102.9 351.6 4.2 299.3 Nov 0.3 1,074.3 837.9 541.7 296.2 234.7 1.0 765.2 459.4 103.6 355.9 5.5 300.3 1.7 Dec 0.3 1,055.9 820.6 519.8 300.7 0.5 234 9 1.0 756.2 451.6 90.1 361.4 50 299.6 2017 Jan 03 1 069 4 836.4 537.3 299.0 0.8 232.2 17 772 9 468 4 109.0 359 4 53 200 1 Feb 0.3 1,088.4 854.7 552.1 302.6 1.3 232.5 1.7 782.0 474.4 110.6 363.8 6.2 301.3 Changes ' 2008 0.0 8.5 20.2 43.0 63.2 2.1 13.7 0.0 4.3 45.1 31.9 77.0 14.5 26.3 + + + + + _ + $^{+}$ _ + _ _ 0.0 170.0 141.3 _ 122.5 18.8 10.3 _ _ 72.8 43.8 31.7 12.1 _ 25.7 2009 _ 18.4 0.2 _ 3.3 _ 2010 0.1 141.5 47.3 68.9 4.8 20.4 _ 0.2 62.0 24.5 12.6 _ 11.9 0.4 38.0 + _ 116.2 _ _ + 2011 + 0.1 48.4 _ 32.6 _ 45.3 + 12.7 + 2.5 _ 18.4 + 0.0 _ 38.9 _ 13.6 _ 12.8 _ 0.9 1.6 _ 23.6 2012 + 0 1 _ 70 1 _ 56.8 _ 23.1 337 09 _ 14 1 _ 0 1 _ 94 _ 75 + 83 _ 15 9 + 06 25 + 0.5 26.9 25.6 2.4 _ 21.2 _ 33.1 _ 2013 _ _ 22.7 _ _ 1.3 1.8 + 0.0 _ 5.8 27.2 _ 0.7 + 12.6 + 0.7 + 5.3 2014 0.0 + 86.1 + 80.1 + 63.2 + 16.8 + _ 0.6 + 5.7 _ 10.2 12.8 + 2.7 1.8 + 17.7 0.1 2015 + 91.8 86.0 82.2 3.8 6.7 + 0.8 _ 0. 6.1 9.2 6.5 2.7 + 1.1 + 2.0 2016 0.0 38.2 23.7 0.7 10.3 _ 0.0 17.4 28.9 10.1 18.8 3.0 8.5 + _ 25.5 _ 14.5 _ + + + + + 2015 Sep 0.0 14.0 12.2 10.0 2.2 1.7 3.6 0.0 2.1 2.2 1.9 0.3 0.1 _ 0.0 + + + + + _ + _ _ _ + 0.0 20.2 20.2 13.9 6.3 1.5 0.0 7.7 8.5 9.1 0.6 0.1 09 Oct + _ 1.5 + _ Nov + 0.0 _ 38.2 _ 39.4 _ 25.9 _ 13 5 _ 0 1 14 + 0.0 49 27 55 + 28 07 + 68 4 + 0.0 36.7 _ 33.4 _ 37.5 4.1 1.6 1.7 0.1 27.1 20.7 18.9 1.9 0.8 7.2 Dec _ + + 2016 Jan 0.0 16.1 16.8 15.6 1.2 0.7 1.4 0.0 18.2 18.2 18.6 _ 0.4 1.3 _ 1.3 + + + + + + + + + + Feb + 0.0 14.9 9.6 10.3 0.7 1.1 + 4.2 + 0.0 0.2 5.8 2.1 3.7 7.1 + + + + + Mar 0.0 26.3 _ 26.5 _ 22.8 _ 3.7 0.1 + 0.3 + 0.0 _ 3.8 _ 12.2 _ 13.6 + 1.3 0.9 + 9.3 _ 0.0 6.6 7.0 7.6 0.5 0.3 0.8 0.0 7.5 12.7 11.9 0.7 0.1 _ 5.3 Apr + + + _ + + + + + + + Mav + 0.0 5.7 3.3 7.9 + 4.6 + 0.2 _ 2.6 + 0.0 0.8 _ 2.7 4.6 + 1.9 0.4 3.9 + 0.0 28.8 26.7 26.9 0.3 0.1 2.0 2.8 4.3 1.4 0.1 + 0.0 5.5 2.8 June + + + + _ + + + 0.0 1.0 4.4 6.2 1.9 1.0 4.5 0.0 8.0 13.6 10.9 2.7 2.3 _ 3.3 July + + + + + + + Aug 0.0 + 6.7 5.0 8. + 3.0 _ 0.2 _ 1.5 + 0.0 0.2 + 2.2 0.1 2.3 + 1.0 3.3 Sep _ 0.0 44 3 _ 42.2 _ 42.1 0.1 _ 0.0 _ 2.1 + 0.0 3.2 5.3 6.1 0.8 0.4 + 2.5 _ + Oct 0.0 38.4 40.6 34 1 65 0.3 1.8 00 54 90 91 0 1 0.5 3 1 _ + + + _ _ _ + + + 0.1 + 35.0 0.5 _ + 0.9 Nov 0.0 25.6 _ 22.6 _ + 12.3 _ 2.5 0.0 + _ 0.4 0.5 + 0.1 + 1.2 _ 13.4 Dec 0.0 20.7 19.9 23.1 3.2 1.2 + 0.4 0.0 10.7 _ 9.1 4.3 0.5 1.2 + + + 2017 Jan 0.0 18.9 21.1 19.8 1.3 + 0.3 2.5 + 0.0 19.9 19.5 19.3 + 0.2 0.3 + 0.1 + + + + + + + + 0.4 0.0 14.0 0.1 Feb 13.5 12.3 1.2 0.0 6.2 3.5 1.0 2.5 0.9 1.8

* 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.

		Deposits of	foreign bank	s (MFIs)				Deposits of	foreign non-	banks (non-I	VIFIs)			
	Partici- pating interests			Time depos savings bon	its (including ds)	bank					its (including osits and bai ids)			
<i>Memo item</i> Fiduciary Ioans	in foreign banks and enter- prises	Total	Sight deposits	Total	Short- term	Medium and long- term	<i>Memo item</i> Fiduciary Ioans	Total	Sight deposits	Total	Short- term	Medium and long- term	<i>Memo item</i> Fiduciary Ioans	Period
End of y	year or mo	onth *												
5.7 25.5 32.1	45.1	738.9 703.3 652.6	164.7 218.1 213.6	574.1 485.1 439.0	461.2 362.3 307.4	113.0 122.9 131.6	0.2 0.3 0.2	303.1 286.1 216.3	76.0 92.2 78.1	227.1 193.9 138.2	122.3 95.1 73.7	104.8 98.8 64.5	3.1 2.5 1.9	2007 2008 2009
15.6 32.9 32.6 30.8	45.0 46.4	741.7 655.7 691.1 515.7	258.7 242.6 289.4 222.6	483.0 413.1 401.7 293.2	349.3 289.4 284.6 196.0	133.6 123.7 117.0 97.2	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	227.6 225.9 237.6 257.8	84.8 92.3 107.2 118.1	142.7 133.6 130.3 139.7	76.7 66.9 69.1 76.8	66.0 66.6 61.2 62.9	1.5 1.3 1.2 1.0	2010 2011 2012 2013
14.0 13.1 13.1	30.5	609.2 611.9 696.1	277.1 323.4 374.4	332.1 288.5 321.6	242.7 203.8 234.2	89.4 84.7 87.5	0.1 0.1 0.0	221.0 201.1 206.2	113.0 102.6 100.3	107.9 98.5 105.9	47.8 49.3 55.2	60.1 49.2 50.8	0.7 0.7 0.7	2014 2015 2016
13.7	1	672.0	346.4	325.5	244.3	81.2	0.0	234.5	128.3	105.5	53.2	53.1	0.9	2015 Sep
13.5 13.6 13.1	34.8	656.9 649.0 611.9	362.9 373.8 323.4	294.0 275.2 288.5	212.7 190.5 203.8	81.3 84.6 84.7	0.1 0.1 0.1	243.4 243.2 201.1	134.6 136.3 102.6	108.8 106.9 98.5	56.6 55.7 49.3	52.3 51.2 49.2	0.8 0.8 0.7	Oct Nov Dec
13.2 13.2 13.3	29.0	637.8 644.4 623.4	352.2 357.8 349.6	285.7 286.6 273.8	201.3 201.8 192.0	84.3 84.8 81.8	0.1 0.1 0.0	237.7 246.4 218.8	129.1 137.2 119.8	108.6 109.2 99.0	60.5 61.8 52.9	48.2 47.5 46.1	0.8 0.8 0.8	2016 Jan Feb Mar
13.3 13.3 13.1	28.9	658.0 664.6 679.1	344.2 389.5 397.7	313.8 275.1 281.4	234.1 195.6 203.4	79.6 79.5 77.9	0.0 0.0 0.0	233.6 239.7 235.5	126.9 130.6 132.8	106.7 109.0 102.7	62.0 64.2 57.2	44.8 44.8 45.5	0.8 0.7 0.7	Apr May June
13.1 13.1 13.1	29.4	706.1 701.3 679.5	408.3 398.5 366.0	297.8 302.8 313.5	217.9 220.1 231.3	80.0 82.7 82.2	0.0 0.0 0.0	244.0 248.3 233.3	129.1 127.3 124.6	114.9 121.0 108.7	68.2 74.9 62.0	46.6 46.1 46.7	0.7 0.7 0.7	July Aug Sep
13.2 13.2 13.1	28.9	692.7 703.9 696.1	398.6 416.7 374.4	294.1 287.2 321.6	211.9 203.2 234.2	82.2 84.0 87.5	0.0 0.0 0.0	266.3 266.2 206.2	146.2 138.3 100.3	120.1 128.0 105.9	72.0 79.1 55.2	48.1 48.9 50.8	0.7 0.7 0.7	Oct Nov Dec
13.0	24.8	746.1 765.2	452.6 480.7	293.5 284.5	206.4 197.4	87.1 87.1	0.0 0.0	246.7 254.0	125.6 129.5	121.1 124.5	71.1 74.8	50.0 49.7	0.7 0.7	2017 Jan Feb
Change		- 50.1		- 102.3	 – 120.7	+ 18.5	+ 0.1	- 12.4	 + 16.1	- 28.5	- 19.4	- 9.1	I – 0.6	2008
+ 0.7 - 3.2		- 81.4	+ 52.2 - 2.1	- 79.3	- 57.5	+ 18.5 - 21.7	+ 0.1 - 0.2	- 33.5	+ 16.1 - 13.3	- 28.5	- 19.4	- 3.1	- 0.6	2008
$\begin{array}{c cccc} + & 0.2 \\ - & 0.1 \\ - & 0.3 \\ - & 1.8 \\ + & 0.1 \end{array}$	- 3.9 + 1.5 - 7.2	+ 895.4 - 88.8 + 38.2 - 174.0 + 76.3	+ 42.0 - 13.8 + 51.7 - 75.6 + 47.8	+ 542.4 - 75.0 - 13.5 - 98.4 + 28.5	+ 38.1 - 61.8 - 7.5 - 83.1 + 39.0	+ 136.8 - 13.1 - 6.0 - 15.4 - 10.5	- 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	- 1.6 - 9.3 + 12.6 + 13.5 - 43.6	+ 6.0 + 6.4 + 15.2 + 9.6 - 8.3	- 7.6 - 15.7 - 2.6 + 3.9 - 35.3	- 3.3 - 10.4 + 2.5 + 6.9 - 30.7	- 4.4 - 5.3 - 5.1 - 3.0 - 4.6	- 0.4 - 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.2 + 0.2	2010 2011 2012 2013 2014
- 0.6 - 0.1	6.1	- 15.4 + 82.7	+ 40.6 + 51.0	- 56.0 + 31.7	- 48.6 + 27.0	- 7.4 + 4.7	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 26.5 + 3.5	- 13.9 - 3.1	- 12.6 + 6.7	+ 0.3 + 5.9	- 13.0 + 0.8	- 0.0 - 0.0	2015 2016
+ 0.1		- 9.5	+ 12.0		- 20.1	- 1.4	- 0.0	- 18.9	- 7.0	- 11.9	- 12.6			2015 Sep
- 0.2 + 0.1 - 0.2	- 0.5 - 4.3	- 18.2 - 14.3 - 32.0	+ 15.2 + 8.4 - 48.3	- 33.4 - 22.7 + 16.4	- 33.1 - 25.2 + 15.5	- 0.3 + 2.5 + 0.8	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 7.9 - 2.3 - 40.4	+ 5.8 + 0.6 - 32.6	+ 2.0 - 2.9 - 7.9	+ 3.1 - 1.3 - 6.0	- 1.1 - 1.6 - 1.9	- 0.2 + 0.1 - 0.1	Oct Nov Dec
+ 0.1 + 0.0 + 0.0	0 - 0.4	+ 27.6 + 6.2 - 14.0	+ 29.5 + 5.1 - 5.4	- 1.9 + 1.1 - 8.6	- 1.6 + 0.8 - 6.7	- 0.2 + 0.3 - 2.0	- - - 0.0	+ 36.9 + 8.9 - 25.6	+ 26.4 + 8.3 - 16.5	+ 10.6 + 0.6 - 9.1	+ 11.2 + 1.3 - 7.9	- 0.6 - 0.7 - 1.2	+ 0.1 - 0.0 + 0.0	2016 Jan Feb Mar
+ 0.0 + 0.0 - 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 34.2 + 2.8 + 16.8	- 5.7 + 44.1 + 9.4	+ 39.9 - 41.3 + 7.4	+ 40.6 - 40.6 + 7.8	- 0.7 - 0.7 - 0.4	+ 0.0 - 0.0	+ 14.7 + 5.0 - 4.5	+ 7.1 + 3.3 + 2.2	+ 7.6 + 1.7 - 6.8	+ 9.1 + 1.9 - 7.3	- 1.4 - 0.2 + 0.5	- 0.0 - 0.1 + 0.0	Apr May June
+ 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0	0 + 0.0 - 0.0	+ 27.8 - 4.3 - 21.2	+ 11.0 - 9.5 - 32.3	+ 16.8 + 5.2 + 11.1	+ 14.7 + 2.4 + 11.6	+ 2.1 + 2.8 - 0.5	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 8.5 + 4.5 - 14.8	- 3.8 - 1.7 - 2.7	+ 12.3 + 6.2 - 12.1	+ 11.5 + 6.7 - 12.7	+ 0.8 - 0.5 + 0.7	- 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.0	July Aug Sep
+ 0.1 + 0.0 - 0.1	0 + 0.0 - 0.3	+ 11.1 + 4.9 - 9.2	+ 31.7 + 15.8 - 42.7	- 20.5 - 10.9 + 33.5	- 20.1 - 12.0 + 30.2	- 0.4 + 1.1 + 3.3	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	+ 32.5 - 2.2 - 60.5	+ 21.4 - 9.0 - 38.2	+ 11.2 + 6.9 - 22.3	+ 9.8 + 6.4 - 24.1	+ 1.3 + 0.4 + 1.8	+ 0.1 + 0.0 + 0.0	Oct Nov Dec
- 0.0 - 0.1		+ 52.9 + 15.9	+ 79.0 + 26.6	– 26.1 – 10.7	– 26.2 – 10.3	+ 0.1 - 0.4	-	+ 41.2 + 6.6	+ 25.6 + 3.7	+ 15.6 + 2.9	+ 16.2 + 3.4	- 0.6 - 0.4	- 0.0 + 0.0	2017 Jan Feb

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

€ billion Short-term lending Medium and long-term Lending to domestic non-banks, total to enterprises and households to general government to enterincluding excluding Negotinegotiable money able market paper, Loans money Period securities and market Treasury equalisation claims Total Total Total bills paper Loans bills Total Total End of year or month 28.2 34.5 2007 2.975.7 2.649.5 331.2 301.8 301.5 0.3 29.4 1.2 2.644.6 2.168.3 3,071.1 2,700.1 373.0 337.5 335.3 2.2 35.5 1.0 2,698.1 2,257.8 2008 2009 3,100.1 2,692.6 347.3 306.3 306.2 0.1 41.0 37.1 3.9 2,752.8 2,299.7 2010 3,220.9 2,771.3 428.0 283.0 282.8 0.2 145.0 117.2 27.7 2,793.0 2,305.6 2011 3,197.8 2,775.4 383.3 316.5 316.1 0.4 66.8 60.7 6.0 2,814.5 2,321.9 2012 3.220.4 2.786.1 376.1 316.8 316.3 0.5 59.3 57.6 1.7 2.844.3 2.310.9 2,693.2 217.7 217.0 0.6 51.4 50.8 2,862.6 2013 3,131.6 269.1 0.6 2,328.6 212.1 44.8 2014 3,167.3 2,712.6 257.5 212.7 0.6 44.7 0.1 2,909.8 2,376.8 2015 3,233.9 2,764.4 255.5 207.8 207.6 0.2 47.8 47.5 0.2 2,978.3 2,451.4 2016 3,274.3 2,824.2 248.6 205.7 205.4 0.3 42.9 42.8 0.1 3,025.8 2,530.0 3,230.8 2015 Sep 2,756.4 271.8 218.5 217.6 0.9 53.3 52.5 0.8 2,959.0 2,428.4 Oct 3,232.0 2,764.9 268.0 212.4 211.7 0.7 55.6 54.8 0.8 2,964.0 2,433.8 Nov 3 249 0 2 775 5 264.2 212 9 2123 0.6 513 50.9 04 2 984 8 2 451 1 3,233.9 2,764.4 255.5 47.8 47.5 0.2 2,451.4 207.8 207.6 2,978.3 Dec 0.2 3,238.7 2,771.4 259.0 207.7 50.9 50.5 0.3 2,979.7 2,452.5 2016 Jan 208.1 0.4 Feb 3,248.0 2,781.8 266.3 214.3 213.6 0.7 52.0 51.2 0.8 2,981.7 2,456.1 3,247.2 2,786.3 271.4 218.7 217.9 0.8 52.6 52.2 0.4 2,975.9 2,454.1 Mai 3,260.6 2,798.7 273.9 217.9 217.2 0.8 56.0 55.5 0.5 2.986.6 2,466.5 Ap May 3.264.8 2.805.6 276 221.2 220.4 0.8 55.0 54.4 0.6 2 988 7 2 472 7 June 3,252.1 2,797.5 268.8 217.8 216.8 1.1 51.0 50.3 0.7 2,983.3 2,472.8 2.806.6 268.8 212.9 0.7 2.995.6 2,483.9 Julv 3.264.5 213.8 1.0 55.0 54.2 3,265.9 2,811.2 207.5 3,003.8 2,497.1 Aug 262.2 208.1 0.6 54.1 53.4 0.7 Sep 3,274.2 2,820.2 268.7 214.2 213.7 0.5 54.5 53.4 1.1 3,005.4 2,502.7 Oct 3,281.0 2,828.8 269.7 212.6 212.0 0.6 57.1 56.1 1.0 3,011.3 2,512.3 3,293,1 2.840.2 268.0 2163 215.8 0.5 517 51.0 0.8 3.025.0 2 5 2 5 5 Nov 2.824.2 205.4 2,530.0 Dec 3.274.3 248.6 205.7 0.3 42.9 42.8 0.1 3.025.8 208.0 3.025.6 2017 Jan 3.277.7 2,831.5 252.1 208.6 0.6 43.5 43.3 0.2 2.535.3 2,541.5 Feb 3,279.0 2,837.1 252.8 209.8 209.1 0.7 43.1 42.9 0.1 3,026.2 Changes * 2008 92.0 46.9 43.1 6.3 0.0 48.9 83.4 36.8 34.9 1.8 6.3 + + -+ 11.6 2009 + 25.7 26.1 31.5 30.0 1.5 + 5.5 + 2.5 + 2.9 + 51.8 + 36.6 2010 130.5 + 78.7 + 80.4 23.4 23.5 0.1 103.8 + 80.1 + 23.7 50.1 14.9 + + + + + 2011 30.6 3.2 45.2 33.6 33.3 0.2 78.7 57.0 21.7 14.6 + + 9.4 10.9 2012 + 21.0 + 9.6 _ 9.7 _ 1.6 _ 1.7 0.1 _ 8.2 _ 3.8 _ 4.3 + 30.7 + + 5.8 7.0 18.2 17.6 2013 + 4.4 + 0.1 _ 13.8 _ _ 6.3 + 0.5 _ 8.0 _ _ 1.1 + + 2014 36.7 + 20.5 11.6 4.5 4.5 0.0 7.1 6.5 0.6 + 48.3 52.5 + 2015 68.9 54.1 1.3 0.9 0.4 2.9 2.8 0.1 67.2 73.9 + + 1.6 + + + + 2016 43.7 + 62.7 _ 5.2 _ 0.3 _ 0.4 0.1 4.9 _ 4.8 0.2 48.9 79.8 + + 2015 Sep 0.1 4.9 2.4 4.5 4.7 0.2 2.1 2.1 0.1 2.4 3.4 + + + + _ 5.9 0.0 5.7 Oct + 1.2 + 8.6 3.8 6.0 0.1 2.2 + 2.2 5.1 Νον + 16.7 + 10.3 _ 0.9 + 3.4 + 3.5 _ 0.1 4.3 _ 3.9 _ 0.4 17.6 + 14.1 + _ 4.7 _ _ 0.2 Dec _ 15.1 _ 11.0 8.6 _ 5.1 _ 0.4 _ 3.5 3.3 _ 6.5 + 0.3 4.5 0.1 2016 Jan 6.7 3.1 0.0 0.2 3.0 0.1 1.4 + + + + _ + 3.1 + + + + 1.1 2.0 Feb + 9.6 + 10.5 + 7.6 + 6.4 + 6.1 + 0.3 + 1.2 + 0.7 + 0.4 + + 3.6 0.8 + + 5.3 + 4.7 + 4.6 0.1 0.6 + 1.0 0.4 6.0 2.2 Ma 4.5 + 3.3 13.3 + 12.4 2.6 0.8 0.8 0.0 3.4 0.1 10.7 12.3 Apr + + + May 57 + 83 + 2.2 + 3.2 + 3.2 0.0 1.0 _ 1 1 0 1 3 5 77 + June _ 11.9 _ 7.3 _ 6.5 _ 2.5 _ 2.8 + 0.3 _ 4.0 _ 4.1 + 0.1 5.4 + 0.2 0.1 July + 13.3 + 10.2 + _ 3.9 _ 3.8 _ 0.1 + 4.0 + 3.9 + 0.1 + 13.3 + 12.0 Aua 1.5 + 4.6 _ 6.7 5.8 5.4 _ 0.4 0.9 _ 0.8 0.1 8.2 13.2 + + 8.2 9.0 6.2 6.3 0.1 1.6 Sep + + + 6.6 + + + 0.4 0.0 + 0.4 5.5 + + Oct + 7.0 + 8.6 + 1.1 1.5 1.6 + 0.1 + 2.6 + 2.7 0.1 5.8 9.4 + + Νοι 12.1 11.4 1.7 + 3.7 + 3.8 0.1 5.4 5.2 0.2 13.7 13.0 Dec _ 19.0 _ 16.2 _ 19.0 10.1 9.9 _ 0.2 _ 8.9 _ 8.2 _ 0.7 0.0 3.8 + + 2017 Jan 33 73 3.5 2.9 2.5 03 06 05 0.1 0.2 5.3 + + + + + + 0.7 6.2 Feb 1.4 5.6 1.2 1 1 0.1 0.4 0.3 0.1 0.6

* See Table IV.2, footnote*; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions, which appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. **1** Excluding debt securities arising from the exchange of equalisation claims (see also footnote 2). **2** Including debt securities arising from the exchange of equalisation claims.

lending													1
prises and ho	useholds				to den	eral do	vernment						1
	usenoius				to gen	ierai go							1
Loans	Medium-	Long-		<i>Memo item</i> Fiduciary			Loans	Medium-	Long-	Secur-	Equal- isation	<i>Memo item</i> Fiduciary	
Total	term	term	Securities	loans	Total		Total	term	term	ities 1	claims 2	loans	Period
End of ye	ar or mon	th *]
1,987.3	207.7	1,779.6	181.1	46.5		476.2	332.5	31.	9 300	.6 143.7	7	- 4.7	2007
2,022.0		1,800.0	235.8	40.5		440.3	308.2					4.7	2007
2,051.3	242.7	1,808.6	248.4	39.6		453.1	298.0						2009
2,070.0	238.1	1,831.8	235.7	30.7		487.3	301.2	36.	1 265	.1 186.1	ıl –	3.1	2010
2,099.5	247.9	1,851.7	222.4	32.7		492.6	299.1	41.				1	2011
2,119.5	249.7	1,869.8	191.4	31.4		533.4	292.7	39.					2012
2,136.9	248.0	1,888.9	191.7	28.9		534.0	288.4	38.					2013
2,172.7	251.7	1,921.0	204.2	24.4		532.9	283.1	33.		249.8	3 -	- 2.1	2014
2,232.4	256.0	1,976.3	219.0	18.3		527.0	277.0	27.				1	2015
2,306.5	264.1	2,042.4	223.4	17.3		495.8	269.4	1				1	2016
2,208.7	251.2	1,957.4	219.7	22.9		530.6	277.5					- 2.0	2015 Se
2,220.0	253.2	1,966.8	213.8	22.7		530.2	278.5						
2,233.7 2,232.4	256.1 256.0	1,977.6 1,976.3	217.4 219.0	22.5 18.3		533.8 527.0	278.6 277.0					- 2.0	N D
		1,978.3					277.8	1					2016 Ja
2,235.3 2,240.2	257.1 257.4	1,978.3	217.2 215.9	18.2		527.2 525.6	277.8						2016 Ja
2,240.5	257.3	1,983.2	213.5	17.9		521.8	275.6						
2,249.9	258.6	1,991.3	216.6	17.8		520.1	276.1	27.					
2,249.9	258.0	1,991.3	216.6	17.8		520.1	276.1	27.					A N
2,256.9	258.7	1,998.2	216.0	17.8		510.4	273.5						J.
2,266.8	258.5	2,008.2	217.1	17.7		511.7	272.7	25.	9 246	.8 239.0) _	- 1.8	Ju
2,278.8	260.6	2,018.1	218.4	17.6		506.6	271.5						A
2,283.5	261.0	2,022.5	219.3	17.5		502.7	269.6						Se
2,290.5	261.5	2,029.0	221.8	17.3		498.9	270.2	24.	4 245	.7 228.8	3 –	- 1.8	0
2,302.5	264.0	2,038.5	223.0	17.3		499.5	270.9					- 1.8	N
2,306.5	264.1	2,042.4	223.4	17.3		495.8	269.4	23.	9 245	.5 226.4	4 –	- 1.8	D
2,311.3	264.5	2,046.8	224.0	18.6		490.3	268.9					- 1.7	2017 Ja
2,316.5	263.2	2,053.3	225.1	18.5		484.7	268.6	25.	0 243	216.1	1 -	- 1.7	l Fe
Changes [•]	*												
+ 28.8		+ 16.8	+ 54.7	- 5.3	-	34.5	- 23.2	- 2.	3 - 20	.8 – 11.4	1 -	- 0.1	2008
+ 23.5	+ 17.3	+ 6.3	+ 13.1	- 3.9	+	15.2	- 7.6	+ 2.	5 – 10	0.2 + 22.8	3 –	- 0.2	2009
+ 18.6	- 4.0	+ 22.6	- 3.8	- 1.7	+	35.2	+ 3.5	+ 3.	5 – (.0 + 31.7	7 –	- 0.3	2010
+ 22.6		+ 20.4	- 13.2	- 1.0	+	5.2	- 2.1			.0 + 7.3		- 0.2	2011
+ 21.6		+ 20.1	- 10.7	- 1.1	+	19.8	- 6.6			.7 + 26.4		- 0.2	2012
+ 17.7 + 39.9	- 0.1 + 5.6	+ 17.8 + 34.3	- 0.1 + 12.5	- 2.5	+ _	0.6 4.1	- 4.3 - 8.5			.6 + 4.9 .4 + 4.3		0.8	2013 2014
+ 59.0 + 75.1	+ 4.5 + 9.7	+ 54.6 + 65.4	+ 14.8 + 4.7	- 2.1		6.6 30.9	– 6.9 – 7.3			.0 + 0.2 .3 - 23.6		+ 0.0	2015 2016
+ 1.3			- 4.7				+ 1.0						2010 2015 Se
	0.0			- 0.1	*	1.0						- 0.0	
+ 11.6	+ 1.9	+ 9.7	- 5.9	- 0.1	-	0.7	+ 0.6			0.7 – 1.3		- 0.0	
+ 10.5 - 1.3	+ 2.0	+ 8.6	+ 3.6 + 1.6	- 0.2	+ _	3.5 6.8	+ 0.2			.3 + 3.4 .5 - 5.1		+ 0.1	N D
			- 1.8	- 0.1		0.2						I	2016 Ja
+ 3.0 + 4.8	1	+ 2.5 + 3.7	- 1.0	- 0.1	+ _	1.7	+ 0.9			.1 - 0.6		+ 0.0	2010 Ja
+ 0.2	1	+ 0.2	- 2.4	- 0.2	-	3.8	- 1.2			.0 - 2.6		- 0.1	N
+ 9.2	+ 1.2	+ 8.0	+ 3.0	- 0.0	_	1.6	+ 0.6	- 0.	0 + 0	.6 - 2.2	_	- 0.0	A
+ 5.2	1	+ 6.6	+ 0.3	- 0.0	_	4.2	- 1.1			0.8 - 3.1		- 0.0	
+ 1.2		+ 0.5	- 0.9	+ 0.1	-	5.6	- 1.6			.4 – 4.0		- 0.2	Ji
+ 10.8	+ 0.8	+ 10.1	+ 1.1	- 0.1	+	1.3	- 0.8	- 1.	0 + 0	.2 + 2.1	ı –	- 0.0	J.
+ 12.0		+ 9.9	+ 1.3	- 0.1	-	5.1	- 1.2			.2 – 3.9		0.0	A
+ 4.6		+ 4.2	+ 0.9	- 0.1	-	3.8	- 1.8			.3 – 2.0		- 0.0	s
+ 6.8	+ 0.5	+ 6.2	+ 2.7	- 0.2	-	3.6	+ 0.7	- 0.	9 + 1	.7 - 4.3	3 -	- 0.0	с –
+ 11.9	+ 2.4	+ 9.4	+ 1.1	- 0.1	+	0.7	+ 0.9			.0 - 0.1	1 -	+ 0.0	N
+ 3.4	- 0.5	+ 3.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.0	-	3.8	- 1.5	- 0.	4 – 1	.1 – 2.3	3 –	- 0.0	C
+ 4.8	+ 0.3	+ 4.5	+ 0.5	+ 1.3	-	5.5	- 0.5	+ 0.	3 – (.8 - 5.0	- Io	- 0.0	2017 Ja
+ 5.1					I – I	5.6				.0 - 5.3			

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

€ billion

ſ	€ billion Lending to d	domestic ent	erprises a	nd ho	ouseholds (e	excluding ho	ldings	of nea	otiable mon	ey mar	ket par	per and exc	luding s	securiti	es portfolio	os) 1				
		of which								,a						.,				
			Housing	loans	s		Lendi	ng to e	enterprises a	nd self	-emplo	yed person	S							
		Mortgage loans,		lo si b re	Mortgage oans ecured XY esiden- ial real	Other			of which Housing	Manu	fac-	Electricity, gas and water supply; refuse disposal, mining and	Const	truc-	Whole- sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor-		ure, estry, ing I	Transport- ation and storage; post and telecom- munica-	atior (excl MFIs	rmedi- n luding s) and rance
ŀ	Total	total	Total		estate	loans	Total		loans	turing		quarrying	tion	liuc	cycles	cult		tions	pani	
	Lending,	, total														I	End of	year or	qua	rter *
	2,384.8	1,225.7	1,188	3.7	984.3	204.4	1,	291.6	328.3	1	122.9	100.1	1	59.8	123.	7	47.8	68.4	1	124.8
ec	2,440.0	1,253.3	1,230		1,010.4	219.8	· ·	314.2	339.6		127.4	100.9	1	60.5	125.		50.0	65.3		130.5
lar ine ep ec	2,458.5 2,473.6 2,497.2 2,512.0		1,235 1,248 1,264 1,276	3.0 4.5	987.0 996.2 1,007.6 1,016.5	248.2 251.8 256.9 260.1	1, 1,	328.6 332.0 341.1 347.5	342.5 345.8 350.5 354.1		133.3 131.5 130.3 125.1	101.9 101.7 103.0 104.7		62.2 62.7 63.2 62.2	126. 125. 126. 128.	4 9	50.1 50.9 51.2 50.6	62.6 59.0 57.4 57.0		131.6 133.7 136.4 139.7
	Short-term	lending				7.6		477.01			22.51	<i>c c</i>		11.0		-	2.6			
ec	212.1 207.6	-		7.6	_	7.6 8.5		177.2 173.8	3.9 4.3		32.5 33.7	6.0 4.7		11.8 11.5	41. 42.		3.6 3.9	5.9		23.2 24.1
lar	218.0	_		7.7	_	7.7		185.1	4.1		39.4	4.9		13.0	43.		4.0	5.3		24.6
ine ep ec	216.8 213.8 205.5		7	7.9 7.6 5.9	- - -	7.9 7.6 6.9		184.7 181.6 174.3	4.3 4.1 3.7	1	37.0 34.3 29.7	4.7 4.6 4.4		13.1 13.0 11.8	42. 42. 43.	6	4.2 4.1 3.6	5.1 4.7 4.4	'	27.2 28.5 29.3
	Medium-te	rm lending				25.0														~ ~ ~
ec	251.7 256.0			5.8	-	35.8 35.2		178.4 181.3	13.4 13.3		23.5 23.8	5.4 5.1		9.9 10.4	16. 16.		4.2 4.4			39.2 41.1
lar	250.0	_		1.8	_	34.8		181.8	13.3		23.0	5.1	1	10.4	16.		4.4	11.5		41.1
ine ep ec	258.7 261.0 264.1		34 34	1.7 1.8 1.5	- - -	34.7 34.8 34.5		182.1 183.4 186.4	13.2 13.4 13.5		23.7 24.3 23.6	5.1 5.7 5.5		10.5 10.5 10.5	16. 16. 17.	6 5	4.5 4.6 4.5	11.1 11.0		40.4 41.1 41.8
	Long-term						_			_	-							_		
ec	1,921.0 1,976.3	1,225.7	1,145		984.3 1,010.4	160.9 176.0		936.1 959.1	310.9 322.0		66.9 70.0	88.8 91.2		38.1 38.5	65. 66.		39.9 41.7	51.2 48.3		62.3 65.3
lar Ine ep ec	1,976.3 1,983.2 2,022.5 2,042.4	1,253.3 1,227.2 1,235.1 1,248.2 1,259.7	1,192 1,205 1,222	2.7 5.5 2.1	987.0 996.2 1,007.6 1,016.5	205.7 209.3 214.5 218.6		961.7 965.3 976.1 986.8	325.3 328.3 328.3 332.9 336.9		70.0 70.1 70.7 71.7 71.8	91.9 91.9 91.9 92.7 94.8		38.8 39.1 39.7 39.9	66. 66. 67. 67.	8 8 8	41.7 42.1 42.4 42.5	45.8 42.8 41.6	8	65.8 66.0 66.9 68.6
	Lending,	. total														c	hange	e during	quai	rter *
4	+ 13.7		+ 1 [*]	1.4	+ 9.0	+ 2.4	+	5.0	+ 3.1	I -	0.4	+ 0.7	1 -	1.1	- 0.		-	- 0.0		1.2
1	+ 18.5	+ 3.5	+ 5	5.5	+ 5.4	+ 0.2	+	14.1	+ 2.9	+	5.9	+ 1.0	+	1.8	+ 1.	0 +	0.1	- 2.8	3 +	1.0
2 3	+ 17.4 + 24.5	+ 7.0 + 12.4		2.9	+ 8.9 + 10.9	+ 4.0 + 5.1	++++	5.7 10.2	+ 3.4 + 4.2	-	1.1 1.1	- 0.1 + 1.2		0.5 0.6	- 1. + 1.			- 3.7 - 1.6		3.3 2.7
4	+ 14.4		+ 12	2.4	+ 8.4	+ 4.0	+	6.0	+ 3.8	-	5.2	+ 1.4	- 1	1.0	+ 1.	3 -	0.6	- 0.3	3 +	3.2
,	Short-term			1 I		. 0.1	ı	71			0.7	0.1		1 2	1	1	0.5		21	л л
4	- 7.1 + 10.6).1).2	_	+ 0.1 - 0.2	- +	7.1 11.4	+ 0.0 - 0.0		0.7 5.7	- 0.1 + 0.2	1	1.3 1.5	- 1. + 1.		0.5	+ 0.3 + 0.1		2.2 0.4
2 3 4	- 0.4 - 2.9 - 7.6		+ ().2).1).3).7	- - -	+ 0.2 + 0.1 - 0.3 - 0.7	+ -	0.3 2.9 6.6	+ 0.2 - 0.2	-	1.8 2.8 4.6	- 0.2 - 0.1	+ -	0.1 0.1 1.2	- 1. + 0.	3 + 6 -	0.3	- 0.3 - 0.3	3 + 3 +	2.6 1.3 0.9
	Medium-te																			
4	+ 3.8	-	- (0.3	-	- 0.3	+	3.4	- 0.1	-	0.4	- 0.0	+	0.1	+ 0.	5 +	0.0	+ 0.4	4 +	1.6
1	+ 1.4 + 2.7	-		0.4	-	- 0.4 - 0.2	++++	0.5 1.7	- 0.1 - 0.1		0.1 0.0	+ 0.1 + 0.0		0.0 0.1	- 0. + 0.			- 0.3 - 0.3		0.1 0.3
2 3 4	+ 2.7 + 3.2 + 2.4	-	+ ().2).1).3	-	- 0.2 + 0.1 - 0.3	+	2.4 2.3	+ 0.2	+	0.0 0.7 0.6	+ 0.6	+	0.1 0.1 0.0	+ 0.	0 +	0.1	- 0.1	+	0.5
	Long-term	lending																		
4	+ 17.0			1.7	+ 9.0		+	8.6	+ 3.2		0.7			0.1				- 0.7		1.8
1 2 3 4	+ 6.5 + 15.1 + 24.2 + 19.6	+ 3.5 + 7.0 + 12.4 + 9.1	+ 12 + 16	5.1 2.9 5.2 3.3	+ 5.4 + 8.9 + 10.9 + 8.4	+ 0.8 + 4.1 + 5.3 + 4.9	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	2.1 3.7 10.7 10.4	+ 3.1 + 3.2 + 4.2 + 4.3	++++	0.1 0.7 1.0 0.1	+ 0.7 + 0.0 + 0.7 + 1.8	+++++	0.2 0.2 0.6 0.2	- 0. - 0. + 1. - 0.	1 + 0 +	0.4	- 1.2	2 +	0.6 0.4 0.8 1.6

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

from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional; subsequent alterations, which will appear in the following Monthly Report,

												Lendi	ing to ei	nploy	ees and	other	individu	ials				Lendi non-p		stitutior	15	
ervices	secto	or (inclu	uding th	ne prot	fessions	5)		Mem	o items							Other	lending	9								
		of whi	ch															of w	hich							
otal		Housir enterp		Holdir		Othe real estate activi	e	Lendi to sel emple perso	f- oved	Lendir to cra enterp	ft	Total		Hous		Total		Insta	lment 5 3	Debit balanc on wa salary and pensic accou	ces ige, on	Total		<i>of whi</i> Housir Ioans		Period
nd o	f ye	ar or	' qua	rter '	+																		Lend	ing, t	otal	
	4 .1		• 188.1		33.9	1	173.8		389.8		47.9	1	1,078.6	I	856.6		222.0		150.0		10.7		14.5	J.	3.8	2014
	4.3		193.4		32.4		176.5		395.6		46.8		I,111.6		887.1		224.6		154.4		10.1		14.2		3.5	2015 De
66 67	0.2 7.2 2.7 0.0		194.8 198.4 201.4 204.7		34.4 34.6 34.8 36.3		177.4 178.1 180.8 181.6		397.2 399.4 401.1 401.3		47.1 46.9 46.8 46.0	1	I,115.9 I,127.6 I,142.0 I,150.1		889.2 898.7 910.5 919.0		226.6 228.9 231.5 231.2		156.8 159.6 162.3 163.3		10.3 9.8 9.8 9.2		14.1 14.0 14.2 14.4	term le	3.4 3.5 3.5 3.6	2016 M Ju Se De
5	2.9		8.5		6.1	I	11.8		26.6	I	6.2	I	34.2	I	3.7		30.5		1.9		10.7	1	0.7	lennie I	0.0	2014
	8.7		8.7		4.9		10.7		25.4		5.6		33.2		4.2		29.0		1.7		10.1		0.5		0.0	2015 De
5 4	0.3 1.2 9.9 7.9		8.1 8.6 8.5 8.4		6.5 6.1 5.9 5.7		10.5 10.7 11.1 10.2		25.6 25.5 24.7 23.9		6.2 5.9 5.7 5.1		32.4 31.6 31.6 30.6		3.7 3.6 3.4 3.2		28.7 28.1 28.2 27.4		1.8 1.8 1.7 1.8		10.3 9.8 9.8 9.2		0.5 0.5 0.5 0.6		0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	2016 M Jui Se De
6	8.2		9.4		7.0	1	19.8		32.0	I	3.5		72.8	I	22.4		50.4		45.2			I IV	1eaium- 0.5	term le I	naing 0.0	2014
	8.4		10.1		7.3		19.3		32.0		3.5		74.2		21.9		52.3		47.4		_		0.5		0.0	2014 2015 De
6 7 6	9.1 0.1 9.7 2.1		10.1 10.6 10.7 11.1		7.2 7.3 7.3 8.2		19.4 19.0 18.9 19.3		32.7 33.0 33.0 32.9		3.5 3.6 3.7 3.6		74.9 76.0 77.1 77.3		21.5 21.4 21.4 21.1		53.3 54.6 55.7 56.2		48.1 49.3 50.3 51.0		- - -		0.6 0.6 0.5 0.5		0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	2016 M Ju Se De
																							Long-	term le	nding	
	3.0		170.2		20.9		142.2		331.2		38.2		971.6		830.5		141.1		102.8		-		13.4		3.7	2014
54 54 55	7.3 0.8 5.8 3.1 0.0		174.6 176.7 179.2 182.1 185.2		20.2 20.7 21.2 21.6 22.4		146.5 147.6 148.5 150.8 152.2		337.8 338.9 340.9 343.4 344.5		37.7 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.3	1	I,004.2 I,008.6 I,019.9 I,033.3 I,042.3		861.0 864.0 873.7 885.7 894.7		143.3 144.6 146.2 147.6 147.6		105.3 106.9 108.6 110.2 110.5				13.0 13.0 13.0 13.1 13.3		3.5 3.4 3.5 3.5	2015 De 2016 M Ju Se De
hang	ie d	lurino	g qua	arter	*																		Lend	ing, t	otal	
	4.6	+	2.0	+	0.3	+	0.6	+	0.8	-	0.9	+	9.0	+	8.5	+	0.6	+	1.0	_	0.9	I -	0.3		0.1	2015 Q4
+ + +	6.1 7.3 6.4 7.1	+ + + +	1.8 3.1 2.7 3.3	+ + + +	1.8 0.1 0.3 1.5	+ + + +	0.9 1.3 3.1 0.8	+ + +	1.1 2.1 1.7 0.2	+ - -	0.6 0.1 0.1 0.8	+ + + +	4.4 11.8 14.1 8.2	+ + + +	2.6 9.5 11.8 8.5	+ + + -	1.7 2.3 2.3 0.4	+ + +	1.9 2.9 2.4 1.1	+ - + -	0.2 0.5 0.0 0.6	- - +	0.0 0.0 0.2 0.2	- + + +	0.0 0.0 0.1 0.0	2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4
	1.0		6 4 ¹						0.01		0.0		0.0		0.01		<u> </u>	1			0.0			term le		2015 6
+ + -	1.6 2.1 1.0 1.4 1.4	+ - + - +	0.1 0.4 0.5 0.1 0.1	- + - -	1.1 1.7 0.4 0.1 0.3	- + +	0.4 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.5	+ - -	0.9 0.2 0.2 0.8 0.8	+	0.8 0.6 0.3 0.2 0.6		0.0 0.8 0.7 0.0 1.1		0.0 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.2	- - + -	0.0 0.7 0.6 0.1 0.9	+ +	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	+ - +	0.9 0.2 0.5 0.0 0.6	- - +	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.0	+ +	0.0 0.0 - 0.0 0.0	2015 Q4 2016 Q Q2 Q2 Q4
																						Ν	1edium-	term le	nding	
+	1.3 0.8 1.2	+ - +	0.1 0.0 0.5	+ - +	0.3 0.2 0.0	- + -	0.2 0.1 0.2	++++++	0.1 0.1 0.4	- + +	0.0 0.1 0.1	++++++	0.4 0.8 1.1		0.2 0.3 0.1	+ + +	0.6 1.1 1.2	++++++	0.5 0.7 1.2		-	+ -	- 0.0 0.0		0.0 0.0 0.0	2015 Q 2016 Q Q
+	0.4 1.7	+ +	0.2 0.2	+	0.1 1.0		0.1 0.0	+	0.0 0.1	+	0.0 0.1	+	0.8 0.2		0.1 0.3	+ +	0.9 0.5	+	0.9 0.6		_	-	0.1 0.0 Long-	+	0.0 0.0 nding	Q
	5.0	+	1.7	+	1.0	+	0.5	+	1.5	-	0.2	+	8.6	+	8.6	+	0.0	+	0.4		-	-	0.2	-	0.1	2015 Q
+	3.2 5.2 7.4 6.8	+ + + +	2.2 2.1 2.5 3.1	+ + + +	0.3 0.5 0.4 0.8	+ + + +	1.0 1.3 2.8 1.3	+ + + +	0.8 1.9 2.5 1.1	- + +	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1		4.4 11.4 13.3 9.1	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	3.1 9.7 12.0 9.0	+ + +	1.3 1.7 1.3 0.0	+ + + +	1.1 1.7 1.6 0.4			- +	0.0 0.0 0.2 0.1		0.0 0.0 0.1 0.0	2016 Q Q Q Q

are not specially marked. **1** Excluding fiduciary loans. **2** Including sole proprietors. **3** Excluding mortgage loans and housing loans, even in the form of instalment credit.

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

	€ billion											
			Time deposit	s 1,2						Memo item		
				for up to and	for more thar	for up to and	for more		Bank		Subordinated liabilities (excluding negotiable	Liabilities
Period	Deposits, total	Sight deposits	Total	including 1 year	Total	including 2 years	than 2 years	Savings deposits 3	savings bonds 4	Fiduciary loans	debt securities)	arising from repos
	Domestic	non-bank	s, total								End of yea	r or month*
2014	3,118.2	1,517.8	926.7	257.0	669.7	29.4	640.3	607.8		30.9		1.7
2015 2016	3,224.7 3,326.7	1,673.7 1,798.2	898.4 889.6		655.4 657.3	37.3 47.2	618.1 610.1	596.5 588.5	56.1 50.4	29.3 28.8	20.5 18.3	0.5 0.9
2016 Mar	3,231.2	1,687.4	894.9	1	658.5	41.4	617.1	594.5	54.4	29.1	19.8	1.6
Apr May	3,249.8 3,262.7	1,709.6 1,721.8	893.5 896.1	237.7	657.7 658.3	42.2 41.9	615.5 616.5	592.7 591.2	54.0 53.7	29.0 29.0	19.7 19.6	1.7 1.5
June July	3,259.9 3,275.7	1,722.6 1,737.1	894.1 896.8	235.9 238.0	658.2 658.8	42.8 44.5	615.4 614.3	590.0 589.1	53.1	28.7 28.6	19.5 19.3	1.5 1.0
Aug Sep	3,282.1 3,283.7	1,748.5 1,748.1	893.1 896.6	234.7	658.3 657.2	45.0 45.5	613.3 611.7	588.4 587.2	52.2 51.8	28.7 28.6	19.0	0.7 1.3
Oct Nov	3,294.7 3,328.9	1,768.0 1,799.3	888.8 892.5		658.8 658.8	45.8 46.5	613.1 612.4	586.6 586.2	51.3 50.9	28.6 28.6		1.1 0.8
Dec	3,326.7	1,798.2	889.6	232.4	657.3	47.2	610.1	588.5	50.4	28.8	18.3	0.9
2017 Jan Feb	3,346.3 3,345.5	1,812.5 1,816.6	895.8 891.4		654.9 654.1	46.8 46.5	608.0 607.6	588.5 588.5	49.5 49.0	30.6 30.5		2.5 1.5
												Changes*
2015 2016	+ 106.5 + 104.7	+ 156.2 + 124.5	- 28.3 - 6.9		- 14.7 + 2.0	+ 7.6	- 22.3 - 8.2	– 11.3 – 7.9		- 1.6 - 0.5		- 1.2 + 0.3
2016 Mar	- 5.0	- 10.0	+ 7.0	+ 4.4	+ 2.6	+ 1.9	+ 0.7	- 1.9	1	- 0.2	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Apr May	+ 18.6 + 12.9	+ 22.2 + 12.2	- 1.3 + 2.5	- 0.5 + 1.9	- 0.9 + 0.7	+ 0.8 - 0.3	- 1.7 + 1.0	- 1.8 - 1.5	- 0.5	- 0.1 - 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.1	+ 0.1 - 0.2
June	- 2.5	+ 0.9	- 1.7	- 1.6	- 0.1	+ 0.9	- 1.0	- 1.1	- 0.5	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.0
July Aug	+ 15.8 + 6.4	+ 14.5 + 11.4	+ 2.7		+ 0.6 - 0.5 - 1.2	+ 1.7 + 0.5	- 1.1	- 0.9	- 0.5	- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.2 - 0.3	- 0.5 - 0.3
Sep Oct	+ 1.6 + 11.0	- 0.4 + 20.0	+ 3.6 - 7.9	+ 4.7	- 1.2 + 1.7	+ 0.5 + 0.2	- 1.6 + 1.4	- 1.2	- 0.3	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.2	+ 0.7 - 0.2
Nov Dec	+ 34.2 - 2.2	+ 31.3 - 1.2	+ 3.7 - 2.8	+ 3.7 - 0.8	+ 0.0 - 2.0	+ 0.7 + 0.5	- 0.7 - 2.5	- 0.4 + 2.3	- 0.4 - 0.5	+ 0.2	- 0.2 - 0.2	- 0.3 + 0.1
2017 Jan Feb	+ 19.6 - 0.8	+ 14.4 + 4.1	+ 6.2 - 4.4		- 2.4 - 0.8	- 0.4 - 0.4	- 2.1 - 0.4	- 0.1 + 0.1	- 0.9 - 0.5	+ 1.0 - 0.1	- 0.2 - 0.5	+ 1.7 - 1.1
100		governme	-	- 5.7	- 0.0	- 0.4	- 0.4	0.1	- 0.5	- 0.1	-	r or month*
2014	186.7	52.4	128.2	84.5	43.7	7.5	36.2	3.8	2.3	29.1	-	0.5
2015 2016	197.4 199.8	57.6 57.9	132.6 133.5	87.7	44.9 54.0	10.2 16.6	34.7 37.4	3.7 3.9	3.5	27.9 27.1		0.5
2016 Mar	198.3	60.5	130.5	1	46.4	10.9	35.5	3.6	1	27.7	2.7	1.2
Apr May	196.0 204.3	60.8 63.5	127.7 133.0	79.9 84.4	47.8 48.6	11.0 11.2	36.9 37.4	3.7 3.8	3.7 4.0	27.6 27.6		1.3 1.1
June	204.0 203.8	62.1	134.0 135.8	1	49.4 51.3	11.6	37.8 38.0	3.9 3.9	4.0	27.3 27.2		0.2
July Aug	203.8 206.1 202.6	60.1 62.4 59.6	135.6 134.8	83.6	52.1	13.3 13.7 14.1	38.4 38.3	4.0 3.9	4.1 4.1 4.3	27.2 27.3 27.2	2.6 2.6 2.7	0.2
Sep Oct	199.1	59.0	132.1	78.9	53.2	14.9	38.3	3.9	1	27.2	2.7	-
Nov Dec	207.0 199.8	61.7 57.9	137.0 133.5		54.4 54.0	16.2 16.6	38.3 37.4	3.9 3.9	4.4	27.2 27.1	2.6 2.5	-
2017 Jan Feb	202.2 205.7	55.1 61.4	138.7 136.0	84.7 81.8	54.1 54.2	16.4 15.8	37.7 38.4	3.8 3.7	4.5 4.6	26.7 26.8	2.5 2.5	_
												Changes*
2015 2016	+ 10.1 + 3.1	+ 5.2 + 0.3	+ 3.7 + 2.0		+ 0.8 + 8.7	+ 2.5 + 6.4	- 1.7 + 2.3	- 0.0 + 0.1		- 1.2 - 0.8		+ 0.1 - 0.5
2016 2016 Mar	+ 3.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.0		+ 8.7 + 0.8	+ 0.4	+ 2.5	+ 0.1		- 0.8	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Apr	- 2.3	+ 0.4	- 2.8	- 4.3	+ 1.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.4	+ 0.1		- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.1
May June	+ 8.2 - 0.2	+ 2.6 - 1.4	+ 5.2 + 1.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.8 + 0.9	+ 0.2 + 0.4	+ 0.6 + 0.4	+ 0.1 + 0.1	+ 0.2 + 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.3	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.2 - 0.9
July Aug	- 0.2 + 2.1	- 2.0 + 2.3	+ 1.7 - 0.3		+ 1.9 + 0.6	+ 1.7 + 0.3	+ 0.1 + 0.3	+ 0.0 + 0.1	+ 0.1 + 0.0	- 0.1 + 0.0	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.1
Sep Oct	- 3.8 - 3.5	- 2.7 - 0.8	- 1.0 - 2.7	- 1.2	+ 0.2 + 0.8	+ 0.4 + 0.8	- 0.2 - 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.1	- 0.1 - 0.0	+ 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.1 - 0.2
Nov Dec	- 3.5 + 7.8 - 7.2	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0.8 \\ + & 2.9 \\ - & 3.8 \end{array}$	+ 5.0 - 3.5	+ 3.7	+ 0.8 + 1.3 - 1.0	+ 0.8 + 1.3 + 0.2	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 1.1	- 0.0 - 0.1 + 0.0	+ 0.0	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.1	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0.0 \\ - & 0.1 \\ - & 0.1 \end{array}$	- 0.2
2017 Jan	+ 2.4	- 2.7	+ 5.2	+ 5.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2	+ 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.4	- 0.0	_
Feb	+ 3.5	+ 6.3	- 2.8	- 2.9	+ 0.2	0.6	+ 0.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	I – I

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

specially marked. 1 Including subordinated liabilities and liabilities arising from registered debt securities. 2 Including deposits under savings and loan contracts (see

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

	€ billion											
			Time deposi	ts 1,2						Memo item		
					for more tha	n 1 year 2					Subordinated liabilities	
Period	Deposits, total	Sight deposits	Total	for up to and including 1 year	Total	for up to and including 2 years	for more than 2 years	Savings deposits 3	Bank savings bonds 4	Fiduciary Ioans	(excluding negotiable debt securities)	Liabilities arising from repos
1 chou		: enterpris		1 .	rotar	2 Jeans	2 years	acposits	bonds	louis	End of year	· · · · ·
2014	2,931.5	1,465.4	798.4	172.5				604.0		1.8	21.5	1.2
2015 2016	3,027.3 3,127.0		765.8				583.5 572.7	592.7 584.6	52.6 45.9	1.4	17.8 15.8	
2016 Mar	3,032.9	1		1	1	30.5	581.6		1	1.4	17.2	0.3
Apr May	3,053.8 3,058.5	1,658.3	763.	I 153.3	609.7	30.7	578.6 579.0	589.0 587.4	49.7	1.4	17.1	0.3
June July	3,055.9 3,071.8	1	1	1	1	31.2 31.2	577.6 576.3	586.2 585.2	1	1.4	16.9	1.2 0.8
Aug Sep	3,076.0 3,081.1		757.4		606.3 604.8		574.9 573.3	584.4 583.2		1.4	16.4	0.6
Oct Nov	3,095.6 3,121.9				605.6 604.4	30.9 30.3	574.8 574.1	582.7 582.3	47.0 46.5	1.4	16.0 15.9	1.1 0.8
Dec	3,127.0	1,740.3	756.2	2 152.8	603.3	30.6	572.7	584.6	45.9	1.7	15.8	0.9
2017 Jan Feb	3,144.2 3,139.8										15.6 15.1	
												Changes*
2015 2016	+ 96.4 + 101.7					+ 5.1 + 3.8		- 11.3		- 0.4 + 0.3		- 1.2 + 0.9
2016 Mar	- 8.8	1	+ 2.5	1	1		+ 0.2	- 1.9	1	+ 0.0	- 0.1	-
Apr May	+ 20.9 + 4.8	+ 9.6	- 2.1	7 – 2.6	- 0.1	- 0.5	- 3.0	- 1.9	- 0.6	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.1	+ 0.0
June July	- 2.2	1	- 2.8	1	1		- 1.5	- 1.2	1	- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.1	+ 0.9 - 0.4
Aug Sep	+ 4.3 + 5.4	+ 9.1	- 3.5	5 – 2.4	- 1.1	+ 0.2	- 1.3	- 0.8		- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.4 - 0.2	- 0.2 + 0.5
Oct	+ 14.5 + 26.4						+ 1.4 - 0.7	- 0.5 - 0.3		+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.1 - 0.3
Dec	+ 5.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.1	7 + 1.7	- 1.1	+ 0.3	- 1.4	+ 2.3	- 0.6	+ 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
2017 Jan Feb	+ 17.2 - 4.3		+ 1.0				- 2.3 - 1.1	+ 0.1 + 0.2	- 1.0 - 0.6	+ 1.4 - 0.1	- 0.2 - 0.5	+ 1.7
	of which	: Domesti	c enterpri	ses							End of year	or month*
2014 2015	1,007.9							6.9				
2016	1,032.4	518.3	494.1	I 98.3	395.8	17.4	378.4	6.9	13.2	1.6	13.0	0.9
2016 Mar Apr	1,029.9	1	504.6	1	1	17.2	389.5 386.4	7.2	1	1.3	13.7	0.3
May June	1,035.5	513.4	501.5	5 98.2	403.3	17.0	386.3	7.3	13.3	1.3	13.7	0.4
July	1,027.0	506.7	499.6	5 98.2	401.4	17.5	384.0	7.4	13.4	1.3	13.6	0.8
Aug Sep	1,030.7 1,035.0		497.2	103.0	398.4	17.7 17.8	382.5 380.7	7.4	13.4	1.3 1.3	13.3 13.1	0.6 1.2
Oct Nov	1,040.1 1,043.0		496.0			17.2 17.0	382.2 382.0	7.3 6.9		1.3	13.1 13.0	1.1 0.8
Dec 2017 Jan	1,032.4	1		1	1	1	1	6.9 6.9	1	1.6	1	0.9
Feb	1,033.7											
2015		1	1 22		10.2		1 22.0		1 15			Changes*
2015 2016	+ 22.7 + 4.6					+ 3.7 + 3.2		+ 0.3 - 0.2		- 0.5 + 0.2		- 1.2 + 0.9
2016 Mar	- 4.1	- 5.9			1		- 0.1	+ 0.0	1	- 0.0	- 0.0	-
Apr May June	+ 2.4 + 3.3 - 7.8	+ 6.8	- 3.6	5 – 3.1	- 0.5		- 3.1 - 0.1 - 1.6	+ 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.0	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 0.0 \\ + & 0.0 \\ + & 0.0 \end{array}$	+ 0.0 + 0.9
July	- 0.1	- 2.0	+ 1.6	5 + 2.4	- 0.8	- 0.1	- 0.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	- 0.0	- 0.1	- 0.4
Aug Sep	+ 3.8 + 4.7					+ 0.3 + 0.1	- 1.4	+ 0.0 - 0.1		- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.3 - 0.2	- 0.2 + 0.5
Oct Nov	+ 5.0 + 3.0						+ 1.6 - 0.2	- 0.1 - 0.2	- 0.1 + 0.1	+ 0.0 + 0.0	+ 0.0 - 0.1	- 0.1 - 0.3
Dec 2017 Jan	- 10.6	- 8.8	- 1.5	5 + 1.7	- 3.2	+ 0.4	- 3.6	- 0.1		+ 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Feb	+ 16.0 - 14.3									+ 1.4 - 0.1		

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

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

	€ billion											
		Sight deposits						Time deposits	; 1,2			
			by creditor gr	oup					by creditor gr	oup		
	Deposits of		Domestic hou	seholds]	Domestic hou	seholds		
Period	domestic households and non-profit institutions, total	Total	Total	Self- employed persons	Employees	Other individuals	Domestic non-profit institu- tions	Total	Total	Self- employed persons	Employees	Other individuals
										End	d of year o	or month*
2014 2015 2016	1,923.6 1,997.5 2,094.5	1,008.3 1,113.3 1,222.0	980.1 1,081.2 1,186.9	173.3 188.9 206.0	673.0 748.6 828.6	133.8 143.7 152.3	28.2 32.1 35.1	269.3 259.3 262.1		27.8 24.9 25.0	185.0 179.8 182.0	41.6
2016 Sep	2,046.0	1,175.5	1,140.3	198.3	795.2	146.8	35.2	260.4	246.8	24.8	180.8	41.1
Oct Nov Dec	2,055.5 2,078.9 2,094.5	1,185.7 1,210.5 1,222.0	1,150.8 1,175.6 1,186.9	202.8 203.9 206.0	800.4 821.4 828.6	147.6 150.3 152.3	34.9 34.9 35.1	260.7 259.9 262.1	247.0 246.7 248.6	24.9 24.8 25.0	181.0 180.7 182.0	41.2
2017 Jan Feb	2,095.7 2,106.1	1,224.5 1,234.9	1,189.6 1,199.9	211.3 212.0	828.3 837.0	150.0 150.9	34.9 34.9	261.5 261.9			181.8 181.5	
												Changes*
2015 2016	+ 73.7 + 97.1	+ 105.0 + 108.4	+ 101.1 + 105.3	+ 15.6 + 17.5	+ 75.4 + 78.7	+ 10.1 + 9.0		- 9.9 + 2.4			- 4.5 + 1.9	- 0.7 - 0.3
2016 Sep	+ 0.7	+ 2.2	+ 2.2	- 3.2	+ 4.9	+ 0.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Oct Nov Dec	+ 9.5 + 23.4 + 15.6	+ 10.2 + 24.8 + 11.5	+ 10.5 + 24.8 + 11.2	+ 4.4 + 1.7 + 2.0	+ 5.3 + 20.9 + 7.2	+ 0.8 + 2.2 + 2.0	- 0.3 + 0.0 + 0.3	+ 0.3 - 0.8 + 2.2	- 0.3	+ 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.2	+ 0.2 - 0.0 + 1.4	- 0.1 - 0.2 + 0.4
2017 Jan Feb	+ 1.2 + 10.0	+ 2.5 + 10.4	+ 2.7 + 10.3	+ 5.3 + 0.7	- 0.3 + 8.7	- 2.3 + 0.9	- 0.2 + 0.0	- 0.6 - 0.0		- 0.1 - 0.3	- 0.3 - 0.2	

* See Table IV.2, footnote*; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions, which appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. ${\bf 1}$ Including subordinated liabilities and liabilities arising from registered debt

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

	€ billion												
	Deposits												
		Federal Gove	ernment and i	ts special fund	ds 1			State govern	ments				
				Time deposit	s					Time deposit	s		
Period	Domestic government, total	Total	Sight deposits	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year	Savings deposits and bank savings bonds 2	<i>Memo item</i> Fiduciary Ioans	Total	Sight deposits		for more than 1 year	Savings deposits and bank savings bonds 2	<i>Memo item</i> Fiduciary Ioans
											End	of year c	or month*
2014 2015 2016	186.7 197.4 199.8	10.5 9.6 7.9	2.6 3.1 3.6	2.4 3.9 2.0	5.5 2.6 2.2	0.1 0.1 0.1	14.6 14.1 13.5	40.2 44.3 42.3	13.4 13.2 13.4	10.4 13.7 11.2	15.8 16.5 16.6	0.7 0.9 1.1	14.1 13.5 13.2
2016 Sep	202.6	8.1	3.7	1.8	2.5	0.1	13.8	53.0	14.8	19.8	17.5	0.9	13.0
Oct Nov Dec	199.1 207.0 199.8	7.6 8.2 7.9	3.6 4.5 3.6	1.4 1.3 2.0	2.5 2.3 2.2	0.1 0.1 0.1	13.8 13.8 13.5	49.9 46.8 42.3	14.4 13.2 13.4	17.1 14.9 11.2	17.4 17.5 16.6	1.0 1.1 1.1	13.0 13.0 13.2
2017 Jan Feb	202.2 205.7	6.9 7.7	3.5 3.6	1.1 1.6	2.2 2.3	0.1 0.1	13.5 13.6	48.7 49.0	13.3 13.5	17.7 17.9	16.6 16.6	1.1 1.0	12.8 12.9
													Changes*
2015 2016	+ 10.1 + 3.1	– 1.9 – 1.2	+ 0.5 + 0.5	+ 0.4 - 1.4	- 2.9 - 0.3	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.6 - 0.5	+ 4.0 - 1.8	- 0.3 + 0.1	+ 3.4 - 1.8	+ 0.7 - 0.3	+ 0.2 + 0.1	
2016 Sep Oct Nov Dec	- 3.8 - 3.5 + 7.8 - 7.2	+ 0.1 - 0.5 + 0.6 - 0.3	+ 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.9 - 0.9	+ 0.1 - 0.4 - 0.1 + 0.7	- 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.2 - 0.2	- + 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.3	+ 1.0 - 3.1 - 3.3 - 4.5	+ 0.3 - 0.4 - 1.2 + 0.1	+ 0.5 - 2.7 - 2.2 - 3.3	+ 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.0 - 1.3	+ 0.0 + 0.1 + 0.0 - 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.0 + 0.2
2017 Jan Feb	+ 2.4 + 3.5	- 1.0 + 0.3	- 0.1 + 0.1	- 1.0 + 0.1	- 0.0 + 0.1	- 0.0 - 0.0	+ 0.0 + 0.0	+ 6.4 + 0.3	- 0.1 + 0.1	+ 6.6 + 0.1	- 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.0	- 0.4 + 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

					Savings depo	sits 3			Memo item]
	by maturity											
		more than 1	year 2]					Subordinated		
			of which]					liabilities		
Domestic non-profit institu- tions	up to and including 1 year	Total	up to and including 2 years	more than 2 years	Total	Domestic households	Domestic non-profit institu- tions	Bank savings bonds 4	Fiduciary Ioans	(excluding negotiable debt securities) 5	Liabilities arising from repos	Period
End of ye	ear or mon	ith*										
14.6 13.1 13.5	55.5	203.9	11.4 12.7 13.3	189.5 191.1 194.3	597.2 585.6 577.7		9.0	39.2	0.0 0.0 0.1	5.0 3.8 2.9	-	2014 2015 2016
13.6	54.0	206.3	13.7	192.6	575.9	567.0	8.9	34.2	0.1	3.0	-	2016 Sep
13.7 13.2 13.5	54.5	205.4	13.6 13.3 13.3	192.5 192.1 194.3	575.4 575.4 577.7	566.7 566.8 569.3	8.8 8.5 8.4	33.2	0.1 0.1 0.1	2.9 2.9 2.9		Oct Nov Dec
13.5 14.6		207.2 206.7	12.9 12.6	194.3 194.1	577.8 578.0		8.4 8.4		0.9 0.9	2.8 2.7	_	2017 Jan Feb
Changes'	*											
- 1.8 + 0.6	- 1.0	+ 3.4	+ 1.4 + 0.7	+ 2.7	– 11.5 – 7.9		- 0.5	– 9.8 – 5.8	+ 0.1	- 0.9		2015 2016
+ 0.1	1	+ 0.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	- 1.1	- 1.1	- 0.1	- 0.4	+ 0.0	- 0.0	-	2016 Sep
+ 0.1 - 0.5 + 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.2 - 0.7 + 2.1	- 0.1 - 0.3 - 0.1	- 0.1 - 0.5 + 2.2	- 0.5 - 0.1 + 2.4	- 0.3 + 0.2 + 2.5	- 0.1 - 0.2 - 0.1	- 0.5 - 0.5 - 0.5	+ 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.0	-	Oct Nov Dec
+ 0.0 + 0.7		- 0.3 - 0.5	- 0.4 - 0.2	+ 0.1 - 0.2	+ 0.1 + 0.2	+ 0.1 + 0.2	- 0.1 - 0.0	- 0.8 - 0.6	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 0.1 - 0.1	_	2017 Jan Feb
	Including de							liabilities aris		non-negotiable	bearer debt	

IV.12). **3** Excluding deposits under savings and loan contracts (see also foot-note sector)

securities. **5** Included in time deposits.

												1
	ment and local Inicipal special					Social securit	y funds					
		Time deposits	; 3					Time deposits	5			1
Total	Sight deposits	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year	Savings deposits and bank savings bonds 2,4	<i>Memo item</i> Fiduciary Ioans	Total	Sight deposits	for up to and including 1 year	for more than 1 year	Savings deposits and bank savings bonds 2	<i>Memo item</i> Fiduciary Ioans	Period
End of ye	ar or mon	th*										
48.0 52.4 56.0		9.6	7.0 8.3 10.1	4.5 5.2 5.7	0.4 0.4 0.4	88.0 91.2 93.6	11.1 12.1 9.4	60.6 60.5 57.6	17.5		-	2014 2015 2016
51.3	27.5	8.5	9.8	5.6	0.4	90.2	13.6	52.4	22.6	1.6	-	2016 Sep
49.3 53.1 56.0	25.8 29.0 31.5	8.2 8.7 8.7	9.8 9.9 10.1	5.5 5.6 5.7	0.4 0.4 0.4	92.3 98.9 93.6	15.1 15.0 9.4	52.1 57.7 57.6	23.5 24.8 25.1	1.6 1.5 1.5		Oct Nov Dec
49.4 53.1	25.4 28.9	8.4 8.3	10.0 10.2	5.7 5.7	0.4 0.4	97.2 95.9	13.0 15.4		25.2 25.0	1.5 1.5	_	2017 Jan Feb
Changes*												
+ 4.1 + 3.7	+ 3.8 + 2.4	– 1.5 – 0.8	+ 1.1 + 1.6	+ 0.7 + 0.5	+ 0.0 - 0.0	+ 4.0 + 2.4		+ 0.6 - 2.8		+ 0.2 + 0.2		2015 2016
- 2.9	- 2.7	- 0.2	+ 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 2.0	- 0.5	- 1.7	+ 0.2	- 0.0	-	2016 Sep
- 2.0 + 3.9 + 2.9	- 1.7 + 3.3 + 2.5	- 0.2 + 0.5 + 0.1	+ 0.0 + 0.1 + 0.2	- 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.1	- - - 0.0	+ 2.1 + 6.6 - 5.3	+ 1.5 - 0.1 - 5.6	+ 5.6		+ 0.0 - 0.2 + 0.0		Oct Nov Dec
- 6.6 + 3.7	- 6.2 + 3.5	- 0.4 - 0.1	- 0.0 + 0.2	- 0.0 + 0.0	-	+ 3.6 - 0.7	+ 3.6 + 2.5		+ 0.1 - 0.1	+ 0.0 + 0.0	-	2017 Jan Feb

the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. **1** Federal Railways Fund, Indemnification Fund, Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities, ERP Special Fund, German Unity Fund, Equalisation of Burdens Fund. **2** Including liabilities arising from

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

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

	€ billion												
	Savings depo	sits 1								Bank savings	bonds ³ , solo	d to	
		of residents					of non-resi	dents			domestic nor	i-banks	
			at three mor notice	nths'	at more than months' not				Memo item			of which	
Period	Total	Total	Total	of which Special savings facilities 2	Total	<i>of which</i> Special savings facilities 2	Total	<i>of which</i> At three months' notice	Interest credited on savings deposits	non-banks, total	Total	With maturities of more than 2 years	foreign non-banks
	End of ye	ar or mor	ith*		1					1			
2014 2015 2016	617.0 605.4 596.5	607.8 596.5 588.5	534.6		76.4 61.9 51.5	63.3 48.0 37.7	9.2 8.9 8.0	7.4 7.4 6.9	6.1 4.4 3.3	79.8 64.9 59.1	66.0 56.1 50.4	51.4 41.0 35.8	13.8 8.7 8.7
2016 Oct Nov Dec	594.8 594.3 596.5	586.6 586.2 588.5	534.4		52.3 51.8 51.5	38.5 38.0 37.7	8.2 8.1 8.0	7.0 6.9 6.9	0.2 0.2 1.6	60.0 59.7 59.1	51.3 50.9 50.4	36.5 36.1 35.8	8.6 8.8 8.7
2017 Jan Feb	596.4 596.5	588.5 588.5			50.7 50.2	37.2 36.6	8.0 8.0	6.9 6.9	0.2	58.1 57.6	49.5 49.0	35.2 34.9	8.6 8.6
	Changes*												
2015 2016	- 11.6 - 8.8			- 20.6 - 18.4	- 15.6 - 10.4	- 16.3 - 10.3	- 0.3 - 0.9		:	- 15.1 - 5.0			- 5.1 - 0.0
2016 Oct Nov Dec	- 0.7 - 0.5 + 2.2	- 0.6 - 0.4 + 2.3		- 0.8 - 1.3 + 0.2	- 0.8 - 0.5 - 0.3	- 0.8 - 0.5 - 0.3	- 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1			- 0.4 - 0.3 - 0.6	- 0.4	- 0.5 - 0.4 - 0.3	+ 0.1 + 0.2 - 0.1
2017 Jan Feb	- 0.1 + 0.1	- 0.1 + 0.1	+ 0.7 + 0.7		- 0.7 - 0.6	- 0.5 - 0.5	- 0.1 - 0.0			- 1.0 - 0.5		- 0.6 - 0.3	- 0.1 + 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** Excluding deposits under savings and loan contracts, which are classified

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

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

Negotiable l	pearer debt s	securities ar	id money ma	arket paper						Non-negot			
	of which									bearer deb securities a	nd		
					with matur	ities of				money mar paper 6	rket	Subordinate	ed
					up to and includi	ng 1 year	more than and includ	1 year up to ing 2 years			of which		
Total	Floating rate bonds 1	Zero coupon bonds 1,2	Foreign currency bonds 3,4	Certifi- cates of deposit	Total	of which without a nominal guarantee 5	Total	of which without a nominal guarantee 5	more than 2 years	Total	with maturities of more than 2 years	negotiable debt securities	non- negoti debt securit
						-		-	,				
End of y	ear or m	onth											
1,114.2 1,075.7 1,098.1	286.4 189.2 177.0	26.3 30.2 28.1	354.0 384.1 407.1	69.2 88.7 90.9	83.6 109.8 111.3	1.8 2.1 4.1	26.3 28.4 37.4		1,004.3 937.5 949.4	1.0 0.3 0.6	0.2	31.9	
1,050.1	177.0	20.1	407.1	50.5	111.5	4.1	37.4						
1,093.1 1,104.5 1.098.1	171.2 178.2 177.0	29.7 28.0 28.1	404.1 407.8 407.1	97.2 91.3 90.9	121.0 113.7 111.3	5.0 5.0 4.1	36.6 37.7 37.4	6.0 6.3 5.8	935.5 953.2 949.4	0.2 0.4 0.6	0.2		
	178.2 177.0 173.5	28.0 28.1 27.0	407.8 407.1 404.4	91.3	113.7 111.3 107.1	5.0 4.1 4.3	37.7 37.4 37.2	6.3 5.8 6.0	935.5 953.2 949.4 961.9	0.2 0.4 0.6 0.6	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	33.5 33.8 33.8	
1,104.5 1,098.1 1,106.2	178.2 177.0 173.5 174.2	28.0 28.1 27.0	407.8 407.1 404.4	91.3 90.9 87.6	113.7 111.3 107.1	5.0 4.1 4.3	37.7 37.4 37.2	6.3 5.8 6.0	935.5 953.2 949.4 961.9	0.2 0.4 0.6 0.6	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	33.5 33.8 33.8	
1,104.5 1,098.1 1,106.2 1,118.1	178.2 177.0 173.5 174.2	28.0 28.1 27.0	407.8 407.1 404.4 409.5	91.3 90.9 87.6	113.7 111.3 107.1	5.0 4.1 4.3 4.7	37.7 37.4 37.2	6.3 5.8 6.0 6.1 + 0.7	935.5 953.2 949.4 961.9	0.2 0.4 0.6 0.6 0.8	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	33.5 33.8 33.8 32.9	-
1,104.5 1,098.1 1,106.2 1,118.1 Changes – 38.5	178.2 177.0 173.5 174.2	28.0 28.1 27.0 27.2 + 3.9	407.8 407.1 404.4 409.5 + 30.1	91.3 90.9 87.6 88.5 + 19.5	113.7 111.3 107.1 108.1 + 26.2	5.0 4.1 4.3 4.7	37.7 37.4 37.2 40.1 + 2.1	6.3 5.8 6.0 6.1 + 0.7 + 0.1 + 0.1	935.5 953.2 949.4 961.9 969.9	0.2 0.4 0.6 0.6 0.8	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 + 0.0	33.5 33.8 33.8 32.9 - 1.8 + 1.9 - 0.1 + 0.2	=

* See Table IV.2, footnote*; statistical breaks have been eliminated from the changes. The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional. Subsequent revisions, which appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. **1** Including debt securities denominated in foreign currencies. **2** Issue value when floated. **3** Including floating rate notes and zero coupon bonds denominated in foreign currencies. **4** Bonds denominated in non-euro-area currencies. **5** Negotiable bearer debt securities respectively money market paper with a nominal guarantee of less than 100%. **6** Non-negotiable bearer debt securities are classified among bank savings bonds (see also Table IV.10, footnote 2).

Period

e

2014 2015 2016 2016 Oct Nov Dec 2017 Jan Feb

2015 2016 2016 Oct Nov Dec 2017 Jan

Feb

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

	€ billion															
			Lending to	banks (MF	ls)	Lending to	non-banks	s (non-MFIs)	Deposits o (MFIs) 5	of banks	Deposits o banks (nor				
			Credit			Building lo	ans		Secur-			Dariks (HOI				Memo
End of year/month	Num- ber of associ- ations	Balance sheet total 13 uilding	bal- ances and loans (ex- cluding building loans) 1	Building loans 2	Bank debt secur- ities 3	Loans under savings and loan con- tracts	Interim and bridging loans	Other building loans	ities (in- cluding Treasury bills and Treasury discount paper) 4	Deposits under savings and loan con- tracts	Sight and time deposits	Deposits under savings and loan con- tracts	Sight and time de- posits 6	Bearer debt secur- ities out- stand- ing	Capital (includ- ing pub- lished re- serves) 7	item New con- tracts entered into in year or month 8
		ununiy	anu iua													
2015 2016	21 20	213.6 218.8	43.1 43.6	0.0	17.5 16.6	15.8 13.8	93.4 98.6	17.5 18.1	21.4	2.0 2.5		159.2 163.8	5.3 5.5	2.4	9.9 10.2	98.5 89.2
	· ·															
2016 Dec	20	218.8	43.6	0.0	16.6	13.8	98.6	18.1	23.4	2.5		163.8	5.5	2.0	10.2	8.4
2017 Jan Feb	20 20		44.2 44.3	0.0	16.7 16.9	13.7 13.5	98.7 98.8	18.3 18.3	23.8 24.1	2.6 2.6		164.2 164.7	5.6 5.5	2.2	10.2 10.2	6.3 6.6
TED	Privat		ing and				90.0	10.5	1 24.1	2.0	1 22.1	104.7	J.J.J	1 2.2	10.2	0.0
			5													
2016 Dec	12	151.9	27.8	-	7.9	10.3	76.5	15.4	10.3	1.7	18.9	107.3	5.3	2.0	6.6	5.3
2017 Jan	12	152.6	28.6	-		10.2	76.5	15.6	10.4	1.7	19.5	107.5	5.3	2.2	6.6	4.0
Feb	12						76.6	15.6	10.7	1.7	19.5	107.7	5.3	2.2	6.6	4.3
	Publi	c bullali	ng and	loan a	ssociatio	ons										
2016 Dec	8	67.0	15.8	0.0	8.7	3.5	22.0	2.7	13.1	0.8	2.5	56.5	0.3	-	3.6	3.1
2017 Jan	8		15.6	0.0	8.9	3.4	22.1	2.7	13.4	0.8		56.8	0.3	-	3.6	2.4
Feb	8	67.6	15.7	0.0	9.0	3.4	22.2	2.7	13.4	0.8	2.6	56.9	0.3	- 1	3.6	2.3

Trends in building and loan association business

	€ billion															
	Changes in			Capital pro	omised	Capital disb	ursed					Disburser commitm		Interest ar		
	under savi loan contr						Allocation	S				outstand end of pe	ing at	repayment received of building lo	n	
		Interest	Repay- ments of				Deposits u savings an loan contr	d	Loans und savings an Ioan contr	d	Newly granted					
Period	Amounts paid into savings and loan ac- counts 9	credited on deposits under savings and loan con- tracts	deposits under cancelled savings and loan con- tracts	Total	of which Net alloca- tions 11	Total	Total	of which Applied to settle- ment of interim and bridging loans	Total	of which Applied to settle- ment of interim and bridging loans	interim and bridging loans and other building loans	Total	of which Under alloc- ated con- tracts	Total	of which Repay- ments during quarter	Memo item Housing bonuses re- ceived 12
	All bui	lding a	nd loan	associa	ations											
2015 2016	28.1 27.5	2.5 2.2	8.2 7.6	51.5 46.8	31.2 27.4	44.4 40.9	19.9 17.2	4.2 4.4	5.3 4.9	3.6 3.7	19.2 18.8	15.6 16.3	8.1 8.0		8.3 7.2	0.4 0.2
2016 Dec	2.3	1.9	0.6	3.8	1.9	3.4	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.8	16.3	8.0	0.7	1.7	0.0
2017 Jan Feb	2.5 2.3	0.0	0.6 0.6	3.8 3.6	2.3 2.0	3.2 3.0	1.4 1.3	0.4	0.4 0.4	0.3 0.3	1.4 1.3	16.5 16.8	8.2 8.2	0.6 0.6		0.0
100			g and					0.5		0.5		10.0	0.2			
2016 Dec	1.5	1.3	0.3	2.8	1.3	2.6	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	11.8	5.0	0.5	1.3	0.0
2017 Jan Feb	1.6 1.5	0.0	0.3	2.9 2.6	1.7 1.3	2.5 2.2	1.1 0.9	0.3	0.3 0.3	0.3 0.2	1.1 1.0	11.9 12.1	5.1 5.0	0.5		0.0
100			and lo				0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2			5.0			
2016 Dec	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	4.5	3.1	0.2	0.4	0.0
2017 Jan Feb	0.9 0.8	0.0	0.3 0.3	0.9 1.0	0.6 0.7	0.7 0.7	0.3 0.3	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.3 0.3	4.6 4.7	3.1 3.2	0.1 0.2		0.0 0.0

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

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

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

	€ billion														
	Number of			Lending to	banks (MFIs	5)			Lending to	non-banks	(non-MFIs)		-	Other asset	s 7
Period	German banks (MFIs) with foreign branches and/or foreign subsi- diaries	foreign branches 1 and/or foreign subsi- diaries	Balance sheet total 7	Total	Credit balar	German banks	Foreign banks	Money market paper, secur- ities 2,3	Total	Loans	to German non- banks	to foreign non- banks	Money market paper, secur- ities 2	Total	of which Derivative financial instruments in the trading portfolio
renou	<u> </u>	branch		TOTAL	IUtai	Daliks	Daliks		TOtal	TOTAL	Daliks	Daliks		year or	
2014 2015 2016 2016 Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	56 51 51 49 48 49 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 51	205 198 191 192 187 188 187 187 187 186 185 191	1,926.2 1,842.9 1,873.3 1,933.2 1,930.1 2,036.5 2,060.2 1,959.7 1,916.6 1,942.2 1,928.8 1,873.3	548.8 526.0 584.2 545.0 569.2 587.5 569.3 595.9 626.9 592.4 584.2	532.2 508.7 570.5 529.1 548.9 553.5 572.6 553.9 581.3 613.0 578.4 570.5	201.2 161.3 205.0 177.2 176.4 182.3 183.1 187.9 200.4 212.4 205.9 205.0	331.0 347.5 365.5 351.8 372.5 371.2 389.6 366.0 380.9 400.6 372.5 365.5	16.5 17.3 13.8 15.9 15.0 15.6 14.9 15.4 14.6 13.9 14.0 13.8	593.5 635.1 580.5 659.8 642.5 674.8 668.3 643.3 629.3 599.9 622.8 580.5	473.1 511.6 489.8 545.1 529.8 556.9 551.7 528.5 524.9 496.1 516.4 489.8	14.0 14.0 14.5 14.7 13.6 14.1 13.6 13.9 14.3 13.3 14.1 14.5	459.1 497.6 475.3 530.4 516.3 542.8 538.1 514.6 510.6 482.8 502.3 475.3	120.5 123.6 90.8 114.7 112.7 117.9 116.5 114.7 104.4 103.7 106.4 90.8	783.8 681.8 708.5 728.4 723.7 792.5 804.5 747.1 691.4 715.4 715.4 713.7 708.5	
2017 Jan	51	192	1,877.2	603.8	590.4	215.5	375.0	13.4	586.0	492.4	14.1	478.4	93.6	687.4	461.8
														Cł	nanges *
2015 2016 2016 May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2017 Jan 2017 Jan 2014 2015 2016 2016 Apr May June	- 5 ± 0 - 1 + 1 + 1 - - - + 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 7 - 7 - 5 + 1 - 1 - 1 + 6 + 1 subsidi 63 58 53 58 57 57		- 56.3 + 49.3 + 13.3 + 4.4 + 18.7 - 17.6 + 27.4 + 26.9 - 44.0 - 10.2 + 24.7 154.5 126.5 82.1 116.3 115.3 115.3	- 56.0 + 52.9 + 14.4 + 3.8 + 19.4 - 18.2 + 28.1 + 27.7 - 43.9 - 9.9 + 25.0 137.9 113.5 72.2 104.9 103.9 103.9 107.5	$\begin{vmatrix} - 40.0 \\ + 43.7 \\ - 0.9 \\ + 5.9 \\ + 0.7 \\ + 4.9 \\ + 12.5 \\ + 11.9 \\ - 6.5 \\ - 1.0 \\ + 10.5 \\ \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix} 83.4 \\ 50.1 \\ 21.4 \\ 48.9 \\ 49.0 \\ 52.9 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} & - & 16.0 \\ + & 9.2 \\ + & 15.3 \\ - & 2.2 \\ + & 18.7 \\ - & 23.0 \\ + & 15.6 \\ + & 15.8 \\ - & 37.4 \\ - & 8.9 \\ + & 14.5 \\ \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} & - & 0.3 \\ & - & 3.5 \\ & - & 1.1 \\ & + & 0.6 \\ & - & 0.7 \\ & + & 0.5 \\ & - & 0.7 \\ & - & 0.8 \\ & - & 0.2 \\ & - & 0.3 \\ & - & 0.2 \\ & - & 0.3 \\ & - & 0.2 \\ & & 16.7 \\ & 13.0 \\ & 9.9 \\ & 11.4 \\ & 10.2 \\ & 10.2 \\ \end{vmatrix}$	+ 4.5 - 56.4 - 25.5 + 33.6 - 4.5 - 24.1 - 12.8 - 32.2 + 12.5 - 44.3 + 11.3 + 11.3 172.7 184.3 161.4 170.6	+ 7.0 - 24.6 - 22.3 + 27.7 - 3.5 - 22.5 - 2.7 - 31.4 + 11.3 - 28.4 + 7.9 141.2 152.5 130.3 137.4 138.0	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 0.0 \\ + & 0.5 \\ - & 1.2 \\ + & 0.5 \\ - & 0.4 \\ + & 0.3 \\ + & 0.4 \\ - & 0.9 \\ + & 0.7 \\ + & 0.4 \\ - & 0.4 \\ \end{vmatrix}$	+ 7.0 - 25.1 - 21.1 + 27.2 - 3.1 - 30.5 + 10.6 - 28.8 + 8.3 119.5 130.3 107.7 114.4 115.1		- 109.0 + 24.9 - 6.4 + 68.4 + 12.2 - 57.2 - 55.6 + 23.3 - 3.8 - 5.5 - 20.0 year or 62.2 65.1 76.9 63.7 64.5 68.7	- 58.2 - 14.8 - 24.9 + 75.4 - 2.6 - 45.2 - 32.4 - 16.4 - 9.1 - 11.1 - 20.0 month *
July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2017 Jan	19 19 19 19 19 19 20 20	56 55 53 53 52 53	355.3 352.7 320.9 316.6 323.1 320.5	116.3 112.4 84.2 81.4 83.1 82.1	106.2 102.3 74.1 71.3 73.2 72.2	51.8 48.0 20.9 20.5 19.9 21.4	54.5 54.3 53.2 50.8 53.3 50.8	10.1 10.0 10.0 10.1 10.0 9.9	170.3 167.7 168.0 157.9 154.6 161.4	137.4 135.4 135.7 126.3 123.1 130.3	23.7 23.0 23.2 22.9 23.1 22.6	113.7 112.3 112.6 103.4 100.0 107.7	32.9 32.3 32.3 31.5 31.5 31.2	68.7 72.6 68.7 77.3 85.4 76.9	- - - - -
2015 2016 2016 May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2017 Jan	- 4 - 4 - - 5 - - + 1	- 5 - 5 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 1 + 1 - 2 + 1	- 23.9 - 56.8 - 1.1 + 6.7 - 1.4 - 2.3 - 31.5 - 5.6 + 3.8 - 3.4 - 4.8	- 33.3 - 45.9 - 2.0 + 2.4 - 1.2 - 3.8 - 28.0 - 3.6 - 0.0 - 1.6 + 0.2	- 28.7 - 42.6 - 1.8 + 3.6 - 1.2 - 3.8 - 28.0 - 3.5 + 0.4 + 0.4	- 33.3 - 28.7 + 0.1 + 3.9 - 1.2 - 3.8 - 27.0 - 0.5 - 0.6 + 1.5 + 0.5	+ 4.6 - 13.9 - 1.9 - 0.3 - 0.0 + 0.0 - 1.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 3.0 - 0.2	- 4.6 - 3.3 - 0.2 - 1.3 - 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.4 - 0.1 - 0.4 - 0.1	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 6.5 \\ - & 22.7 \\ + & 0.0 \\ + & 0.1 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 2.4 \\ + & 0.4 \\ - & 10.6 \\ - & 4.2 \\ + & 6.6 \\ + & 0.6 \end{vmatrix}$	- 22.1 + 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.5 - 1.9 + 0.4 - 9.8 - 4.2 + 7.0	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	+ 5.6 - 22.4 + 0.1 - 1.3 - 1.2 + 0.3 - 9.6 - 4.3 + 7.4 + 0.5	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	+ 2.9 + 11.8 + 0.8 + 4.2 - 0.0 + 4.0 - 3.9 + 8.6 + 8.0 - 8.4	

* In this table "foreign" also includes the country of domicile of the foreign branches and foreign subsidiaries. Statistical revisions have been eliminated from the changes. (Breaks owing to changes in the reporting population have not been eliminated from the flow figures for the foreign subsidiaries.) The figures for the latest date are always to be regarded as provisional; subsequent revisions, which appear in the following Monthly Report, are not specially marked. **1** Several branches in a given

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IV Banks

Deposits													Other I	iabilitie	es 6,7	7
	of banks (M	IFIs)		of non-bank	s (non-N	1FIs)					1					1
		German	Foreign		German	non-b	anks 4 Short-		Medium and long-	Foreign	Money market paper and debt securities out- stand-	Working capital and own			of which Derivative financial instruments in the trading	
Total	Total	banks	banks	Total	Total		term		term	non-banks	ing 5	funds	Total		portfolio	Period
End of ye	ear or mo	onth *											Fo	oreig	n branche	s
1,046.7 1,060.9 1,136.5	739.9 715.3 800.9	416.2 359.3 424.9	323.7 356.0 376.0	306.8 345.6 335.6		20.6 21.1 15.4		16.1 16.2 11.8	4.4 4.9 3.6	286.2 324.6 320.2	128.4 128.9 100.6	45.2 49.9 51.2		705.8 603.1 585.1	557 497 481	4 2015
1,108.9 1,130.1 1,154.9	719.0 746.9 762.2	348.0 358.9 386.5	371.0 388.0 375.6	389.9 383.2 392.8		21.5 20.7 21.3		17.4 17.2 17.8	4.1 3.6 3.5	368.5 362.5 371.5	117.7 111.0 104.9	49.4 49.7 49.8		657.2 639.4 726.9	541 523 596	0 May
1,163.1 1,128.2 1,117.2	772.6 760.8 763.1	388.8 382.8 380.6	383.8 378.1 382.5	390.5 367.4 354.1		21.3 21.6 21.5		17.5 17.7 17.7	3.8 3.8 3.8	369.2 345.8 332.6	108.5 114.7 113.7	49.8 49.8 49.7		738.9 667.0 636.1	593 548 513	8 Aug
1,186.7 1,165.0 1,136.5	833.2 791.8 800.9	422.0 410.5 424.9	411.2 381.3 376.0	353.4 373.2 335.6		21.6 19.1 15.4		17.8 15.5 11.8	3.8 3.6 3.6	331.9 354.1 320.2	108.9 104.2 100.6	49.6 50.3 51.2		597.0 609.4 585.1	491 495 481	3 Nov
1,161.3	804.3	417.6	386.7	357.0		15.2		11.7	3.5	341.8	111.2	50.9		553.9	456	6 2017 Jan
Changes	*															
- 30.8 + 66.8	- 53.8	- 57.0 + 65.6	+ 3.2	+ 23.0	+	0.5 5.7	+ _	0.0 4.4	+ 0.4 - 1.2	+ 22.5	- 2.1	+ 4.7	_	124.1 18.1	- 65 - 17	
+ 15.1 + 24.0	+ 22.0 + 14.3	+ 10.9 + 27.6	+ 11.1 - 13.2	- 6.9 + 9.6	- +	0.7 0.6	- +	0.2 0.7	- 0.5 - 0.1	- 6.2 + 9.1	- 8.3 - 6.5	+ 0.3 + 0.0	- +	17.9 87.5	- 23 + 74	8 2016 May
+ 9.0 - 34.3 - 10.3	+ 11.2 - 11.2 + 3.0	+ 2.2 - 6.0 - 2.1	+ 8.9 - 5.2 + 5.1	- 2.2 - 23.2 - 13.2	+ + -	0.0 0.2 0.1	- + -	0.3 0.2 0.0	+ 0.4 + 0.0 - 0.0	- 2.2 - 23.4 - 13.2	+ 3.8 + 6.4 - 0.9	+ 0.0 + 0.1 - 0.2	+ - -	12.0 71.9 30.9	- 2 - 44 - 33	4 Aug
+ 65.3 - 31.1 - 30.5	+ 66.1 - 50.5 + 7.1	+ 41.4 - 11.5 + 14.4	+ 24.7 - 39.0 - 7.3	- 0.7 + 19.4 - 37.6	+ - -	0.1 2.5 3.7	+ - -	0.1 2.4 3.7	- 0.1 - 0.2 + 0.0	- 0.8 + 21.9 - 34.0	- 5.5 - 6.8 - 4.0	- 0.0 + 0.7 + 0.8	- + -	39.1 12.3 24.3	- 25 - 2 - 15	6 Nov
+ 30.0	+ 8.5	- 7.3	+ 15.8	+ 21.5	_	0.2	-	0.1	- 0.1	+ 21.7	+ 11.7	- 0.3	-	31.2	- 20	5 2017 Jan
End of ye	ear or mo	onth *											Fore	eign	subsidiarie	s
297.1 292.3 247.0		101.1 99.6 71.8	72.5 67.1 62.5	123.5 125.7 112.7		20.3 13.1 12.2		14.5 10.5 6.7	5.8 2.6 5.5	103.2 112.6 100.5	18.4 14.4 13.6	25.9 26.3 23.8		48.0 42.9 36.0		- 2014 - 2015 - 2016
274.5 275.9 284.5	161.1 164.2 163.7	102.8 103.6 101.1	58.3 60.6 62.6	113.4 111.8 120.8		13.8 12.7 12.1		10.9 9.9 9.3	2.9 2.8 2.7	99.6 99.1 108.7	13.5 13.3 12.3	24.2 24.3 24.0		37.5 36.8 36.1		– 2016 Apr – May – June
282.4 281.4 248.4	162.9 167.7 136.3	98.9 99.9 72.9	64.1 67.8 63.3	119.4 113.7 112.2		11.5 11.0 11.2		8.7 6.3 6.4	2.7 4.8 4.7	108.0 102.7 101.0	12.5 12.4 12.5	24.4 24.4 23.8		36.0 34.5 36.2		– July – Aug – Sep
243.7 250.1 247.0	140.6 139.7 134.3	76.3 77.1 71.8	64.3 62.6 62.5	103.1 110.4 112.7		10.8 10.2 12.2		6.3 5.2 6.7	4.5 4.9 5.5	92.3 100.3 100.5	12.6			36.3 36.6 36.0		– Oct – Nov – Dec
240.0	131.4	70.5	61.0	108.5		12.2		6.8	5.4	96.3	13.5	24.0		36.7	I	– 2017 Jan
Changes		1 45		a a		7 2		4.0			1 40			7.0		2015
– 12.3 – 46.2	- 33.5	– 1.5 – 27.8	- 9.7 - 5.7	- 1.1 - 12.7	-	7.2 0.9	-	4.0 3.8	- 3.2 + 2.9	- 11.9	- 4.0 - 0.8	- 2.5		7.9 7.3		- 2015 - 2016
- 0.1 + 8.8	+ 2.2 - 0.4	+ 0.8 - 2.5	+ 1.4 + 2.1	- 2.3 + 9.2	-	1.1 0.6	-	1.0 0.6	- 0.1 - 0.1	- 1.1 + 9.8	- 0.2 - 1.0	+ 0.1 - 0.3	-	1.0 0.7		– 2016 May – June
- 2.0 - 0.8		- 2.2 + 1.0	+ 1.5 + 3.8	- 1.2 - 5.7	-	0.6 0.4	-	0.6 2.4	+ 0.0 + 2.0	- 0.6 - 5.2	+ 0.2 - 0.1	+ 0.4 - 0.0		0.1 1.3		– July – Aug
- 32.7	- 31.3	- 27.0	- 4.3	- 1.4	+	0.2	+	0.2	- 0.0	- 1.6	+ 0.2	- 0.6	+	1.6		– Sep
- 5.8 + 4.4	- 2.1	+ 3.4 + 0.8	+ 0.3 - 2.9	- 9.4 + 6.6	-	0.4 0.6		0.1	- 0.3 + 0.4	- 9.0 + 7.2	+ 0.2 - 0.1	+ 0.1 - 0.1	-	0.2 0.4		– Oct – Nov
- 3.7 - 5.8		- 5.3 - 1.3	- 0.5	+ 2.1 - 3.7	+++	2.0 0.0	++	1.5 0.1	+ 0.6 - 0.1		+ 1.0	+ 0.0 + 0.1	- +	0.8 1.0		– Dec – 2017 Jan
				ranch. 2 Tr											" rities and mor	

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

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

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V Minimum reserves

1 Reserve maintenance in the euro area

€ billion

Maintenance period beginning in 1	Reserve base 2	Required reserves before deduction of lump-sum allowance 3	Required reserves after deduction of lump-sum allowance 4	Current accounts 5	Excess reserves 6	Deficiencies 7
2010	10,559.5	211.2	210.7	212.4	1.7	0.0
2011	10,376.3	207.5	207.0	212.3	5.3	0.0
2012	10,648.6	106.5	106.0	489.0	383.0	0.0
2013	10,385.9	103.9	103.4	248.1	144.8	0.0
2014	10,677.3	106.8	106.3	236.3	130.1	0.0
2015	11,375.0	113.8	113.3	557.1	443.8	0.0
2016 Dec	11,918.5	119.2	118.8	919.0	800.3	0.0
2017 Jan	12,080.0	120.8	120.4	960.9	840.5	0.0
Feb Mar P	12,105.1	121.1	120.6	·	·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

2 Reserve maintenance in Germany

€ million

€ million

Maintenance period beginning in 1	Reserve base ²	German share of euro-area reserve base in per cent	before deduction of	Required reserves after deduction of lump-sum allowance 4	Current accounts 5	Excess reserves 6	Deficiencies 7
2010	2,530,997	24.0	50,620	50,435	51,336	901	0
2011	2,666,422	25.7	53,328	53,145	54,460	1,315	1
2012	2,874,716	27.0	28,747	28,567	158,174	129,607	1
2013	2,743,933	26.4	27,439	27,262	75,062	47,800	2
2014	2,876,931	26.9	28,769	28,595	75,339	46,744	4
2015	3,137,353	27.6	31,374	31,202	174,361	143,159	0
2016 Dec	3,371,095	28.3	33,711	33,546	301,989	268,443	0
2017 Jan Feb	3,412,496	28.2	34,125	33,960	340,994	307,034	0
Mar P	3,428,973	28.3	34,290	34,125	·	·	·

(a) Required reserves of individual categories of banks

	€ million						
Maintenance period beginning in 1	Big banks		Branches of foreign banks	Landesbanken and savings banks	Credit cooperatives		Banks with special, development and other central support tasks
2010	10,633	7,949	1,845	18,128	9,153	556	2,170
2011	10,459	8,992	3,078	18,253	9,437	601	2,324
2012 3	5,388	4,696	2,477	9,626	4,886	248	1,247
2013	5,189	4,705	1,437	9,306	5,123	239	1,263
2014	5,593	4,966	1,507	9,626	5,375	216	
2015	6,105	5,199	2,012	10,432	5,649	226	
2016 Dec	6,384	5,390	2,812	10,905	5,960	236	1,859
2017 Jan Feb	6,400	5,562	2,953	10,950	6,033	226	1,835
Mar	6,426	5,522	3,131	11,020	6,026	210	1,790

(b) Reserve base by subcategories of liabilities

	£ ITIIIIOTI				
Maintenance period beginning in 1	Liabilities (excluding savings deposits, deposits with build- ing and loan associations and repos) to non-MFIs with agreed maturities of up to 2 years	Liabilities (excluding repos and deposits with building and loan associations) with agreed maturities of up to 2 years to MFIs that are resident in euro-area countries but not subject to minimum reserve requirements	Liabilities (excluding repos and deposits with building and loan associations) with agreed maturities of up to 2 years to banks in non-euro-area countries	Savings deposits with agreed periods of notice of up	Liabilities arising from bearer debt securities issued with agreed matu- rities of up to 2 years and bearer money market paper after deduction of a standard amount for bearer debt certificates or deduction of such paper held by the reporting institution
2010	1,484,334		344,440		105,728
2011	1,609,904	3,298	354,235	596,833	102,153
2012	1,734,716	2,451	440,306	602,834	94,453
2013	1,795,844	2,213	255,006	600,702	90,159
2014	1,904,200	1,795	282,843	601,390	86,740
2015	2,063,317	1,879	375,891	592,110	104,146
2016 Dec	2,203,100	1,595	447,524	585,099	133,776
2017 Jan Feb	2,235,242	1,601	462,201	584,788	128,661
Mar	2,237,807	2,953	477,831	587,448	122,929

1 The reserve maintenance period starts on the settlement day of the main refinancing operation immediately following the meeting of the Governing Council of the ECB for which the discussion on the monetary policy stance is scheduled. 2 Article 3 of the Regulation of the European Central Bank on the application of minimum reserves (excluding liabilities to which a reserve ratio of 0% applies, pursuant to Article 4 (1)). 3 Amount after applying the reserve ratio to the reserve base. The reserve ratio for liabilities with agreed maturities of up to two years was

2% between 1 January 1999 and 17 January 2012. Since 18 January 2012, it was stood at 1%. **4** Article 5 (2) of the Regulation of the European Central Bank on the application of minimum reserves. **5** Average credit balances of credit institutions at national central banks. **6** Average credit balances less required reserves after deduction of the lump-sum allowance. **7** Required reserves after deduction of the lump-sum allowance.

1 ECB interest rates

2 Base rates

% per ann	um											_	% per anni	um				
			Main refir operation						Main refir operation						Base			Base
Applicable from		Deposit facility	Fixed rate	Minimum bid rate	Mar- ginal lending facility	Applicable from		Deposit facility	Fixed rate	Minimum bid rate	Mar- ginal lending facility		Applicable from		rate as per Civil Code 1	Applicable from		rate as per Civil Code 1
2005 Dec	6	1.25	-	2.25	3.25		13	0.50	1.25	-	2.00	- [2002 Jan	1		2009 Jan	1	1.62
2006 Mar	8	1.50	_	2.50	3.50	July Nov	13 9	0.75	1.50 1.25	_	2.25 2.00		July	1	2.47	July	1	0.12
June	15	1.75	-	2.75	3.75	Dez	14	0.25	1.00	-	1.75		2003 Jan	1		2011 July	1	0.37
Aug	9	2.00	-	3.00	4.00	2042 1 1			0.75				July	1	1.22			
Oct Dec	11 13	2.25 2.50	_	3.25 3.50	4.25	2012 July	11	0.00	0.75	-	1.50		2004 Jan	1	1.14	2012 Jan	1	0.12
	15	2.50		5.50	4.50	2013 May	8	0.00	0.50	-	1.00		July	1		2013 Jan	1	-0.13
	14	2.75	-	3.75	4.75	Nov	13	0.00	0.25	-	0.75					July	1	-0.38
June	13	3.00	-	4.00	5.00	2014 June	11	-0.10	0.15		0.40		2005 Jan July	1	1.21	2014 Jan	1	-0.63
2008 July	9	3.25	-	4.25	5.25	Sep	10	-0.10	0.15		0.40		July		1.17	July	1	-0.03
Oct	8	2.75	-	3.75	4.75	· ·							2006 Jan	1	1.37			
Oct	9	3.25	3.75	-	4.25	2015 Dec	9	-0.30	0.05	-	0.30		July	1	1.95	2015 Jan	1	-0.83
Nov Dec	12 10	2.75 2.00	3.25 2.50		3.75 3.00	2016 Mar	16	-0.40	0.00	_	0.25		2007 Jan	1	2 70	2016 July	1	-0.88
	10	2.00	2.50		5.00	2010 100	10	0.40	0.00		0.25		July	1	3.19		•	0.00
2009 Jan	21	1.00	2.00	-	3.00								· · · ·					
Mar Apr	11 8	0.50	1.50 1.25	-	2.50 2.25								2008 Jan July	1	3.32 3.19			
May	13	0.25	1.25										July	1	3.19			

1 Pursuant to section 247 of the Civil Code.

3 Eurosystem monetary policy operations allotted through tenders *

				Fixed rate tenders	Variable rate tenders				٦
		Bid amount	Allotment amount		Minimum	Marginal rate 1	Weighted average rate		
Date of settlement		€ million		% per annum	<u>.</u>			Running for days	
		Main refinancing	operations						٦
Mar	15 22 29	26,514 32,682 14,755	26,514 32,682 14,755	0.00 0.00 0.00		-			7 7 7
Apr Apr Apr	1 12 19	13,171 13,228 14,750	13,171 13,228 14,750	0.00 0.00 0.00	-		-		7 7 7
		Long-term refina	ncing operations						
2017 Jan	26	3,351	3,351	2	-		-	9	1
Feb	23	2,584	2,584	2	-		-	98	З
Mar Mar	24 30	233,473 1,314	233,473 1,314	0.00 2				.,	

 * Source: ECB. 1 Lowest or highest interest rate at which funds were allotted or collected. 2 Interest payment on the maturity date; the rate will be fixed at the

average minimum bid rate of the main refinancing operations over the life of this operation.

4 Money market rates, by month *

	% per annum						
		EURIBOR 2					
Monthly average	EONIA 1	One-week funds	One-month funds	Three-month funds	Six-month funds	Nine-month funds	Twelve-month funds
2016 Sep	- 0.34	- 0.38	- 0.37	- 0.30	- 0.20	- 0.13	- 0.06
Oct Nov Dec	- 0.35 - 0.35 - 0.35	- 0.38	- 0.37 - 0.37 - 0.37	- 0.31 - 0.31 - 0.32	- 0.21 - 0.21 - 0.22	- 0.13 - 0.13 - 0.14	- 0.07 - 0.07 - 0.08
2017 Jan Feb Mar	- 0.35 - 0.35 - 0.35	- 0.38	- 0.37 - 0.37 - 0.37	- 0.33 - 0.33 - 0.33		- 0.15 - 0.17 - 0.17	- 0.09 - 0.11 - 0.11

* Averages are Bundesbank calculations. Neither the Deutsche Bundesbank nor anyone else can be held liable for any irregularity or inaccuracy of the EONIA rate and the EURIBOR rate. **1** Euro OverNight Index Average: weighted average overnight rate for interbank operations calculated by the European Central Bank since

4 January 1999 on the basis of real turnover according to the act/360 method and published via Reuters. **2** Euro Interbank Offered Rate: unweighted average rate calculated by Reuters since 30 December 1998 according to the act/360 method.

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

	Households' deposits				Non-financial corpora	itions' deposits		
	with an agreed matur	rity of						
	up to 2 years		over 2 years		up to 2 years		over 2 years	
		Volume 2 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million
	0.44 0.44	75,932 76,809	1.62 1.61	221,154 221,229	0.21 0.20	80,142 82,706	2.00 1.95	17,271 17,573
2	0.44 0.43 0.42	77,166 77,295 77,303	1.59 1.58 1.56	220,954 220,985 220,707	0.19 0.19 0.16	83,708 80,922 78,910	1.92 1.86 1.80	17,490 18,025 18,063
	0.41 0.41 0.40	77,112 75,607 75,235	1.55 1.53 1.52	219,660 219,332 219,354	0.14 0.14 0.12	80,553 79,332 83,015	1.76 1.72 1.65	18,143 18,124 18,371
	0.40 0.39 0.38	75,245 74,620 74,227	1.51 1.49 1.48	218,836 218,016 220,035	0.13 0.10 0.10	80,349 82,888 81,192	1.60 1.56 1.54	
	0.37 0.35	73,435 73,779	1.46 1.45	219,585 219,045	0.10 0.10	82,672 83,514	1.53 1.52	19,293 19,144

Ηοι	using loans	to household	s 3				Loans for con	sumption and o	ther purposes	to households 4	1, 5	
with	h a maturi	ty of										
up t	to 1 year 6	i	over 1 year ar up to 5 years	nd	over 5 years		up to 1 year 6	5	over 1 year ar up to 5 years	nd	over 5 years	
		Volume 2 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million
	2.60 2.63	5,022 5,014	2.36 2.34	27,364 27,371	3.27 3.24	1,049,663 1,052,498	7.45 7.49	53,249 54,287	4.31 4.29	80,351 80,695	4.41 4.38	307,866 307,355
	2.56 2.57 2.57	4,928 4,959 4,863	2.31 2.29 2.28	27,215 27,187 27,272	3.21 3.19 3.16	1,057,019 1,059,863 1,064,491	7.33 7.36 7.39	52,229 52,678 53,521	4.27 4.24 4.22	81,376 81,793 82,252	4.35 4.33 4.31	308,474 309,250 309,025
	2.50 2.50 2.49	4,836 4,772 4,645	2.25 2.23 2.22	27,233 27,198 27,195	3.13 3.10 3.07	1,069,851 1,074,183 1,079,270	7.26 7.27 7.29	51,406 51,516 52,985	4.20 4.17 4.15	82,844 83,206 83,297	4.29 4.27 4.24	310,390 310,914 310,507
	2.49 2.42 2.42	4,711 4,538 4,380	2.19 2.13 2.11	27,068 27,004 26,777	3.04 3.02 2.99	1,083,120 1,087,318 1,090,316	7.26 7.17 7.18	52,115 51,035 51,459	4.12 4.09 4.07	83,574 83,826 83,809	4.21 4.19 4.16	310,941 311,454 310,013
	2.43 2.41	4,463 4,314	2.10 2.09	26,399 26,271	2.96 2.94		7.21 7.24	51,134 50,975	4.04 4.02	83,791 83,727	4.13 4.11	310,789 311,207

	Loans to non-financial corpo	prations with a maturity of				
	up to 1 year 6		over 1 year and up to 5 year	'S	over 5 years	
	Effective interest rate 1	Volume 2	Effective interest rate 1	Volume 2	Effective interest rate 1	Volume ²
	% pa	€ million	% pa	€ million	% pa	€ million
b	2.67	134,107	2.23	130,842	2.70	598,794
ar	2.65	137,421	2.20	130,530	2.67	597,332
or	2.66	136,364	2.18	131,883	2.64	601,069
ay	2.60	136,538	2.15	132,698	2.62	605,918
ne	2.62	135,941	2.13	133,455	2.60	604,497
y	2.59	133,112	2.09	133,334	2.57	608,349
Ig	2.60	129,449	2.08	134,293	2.55	613,121
p	2.58	132,381	2.06	134,447	2.52	612,812
et	2.53	132,273	2.04	134,868	2.50	615,105
SV	2.54	131,980	2.02	136,298	2.48	620,104
SC	2.57	125,998	2.01	136,477	2.45	623,831
า	2.52	130,773	2.00	136,921	2.42	628,271
b	2.54	133,303	1.99	136,329	2.41	631,885

* The interest rate statistics gathered on a harmonised basis in the euro area from January 2003 are collected in Germany on a sample basis. The grossing-up procedure was changed according to the ECB (Guideline ECB/2014/15). The data published hitherto from June 2010 to May 2015 were grossed-up again with the new method. The MFI interest rate statistics are based on the interest rates applied by MFIs and the related volumes of euro-denominated deposits and loans to households and 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 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 / MFI interest rate statistics). **o** The statistics on outstanding amounts are

collected at the end of the month. **1** The effective interest rates are calculated either as annualised agreed interest rates or as narrowly defined effective rates. Both calculation methods cover all interest payments on deposits and loans but not any other related charges which may occur for enquiries, administration, preparation of the documents, guarantees and credit insurance. **2** Data based on monthly balance sheet statistics. **3** Secured and unsecured loans for home purchase, including building and home improvements; including loans granted by building and loan associations and interim credits as well as transmitted loans granted by the reporting agents in their own name and for their own account. **4** Loans for consumption are defined as loans granted for the purpose of personal use in the consumption of goods and services. **5** For the purpose of these statistics, other loans are loans granted for other purposes such as business, debt consolidation, education etc. **6** Including overdrafts (see also footnotes 13 to 15 p 47°).

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

Feb

End of month

End of month 2016 Feb Ma Apr Ma Jun July Aug Sep Oct Not

2017 Jan Feb

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

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

	Households' of	deposits										
			with an agree	d maturity of					redeemable a	t notice of 8		
	Overnight		up to 1 year		over 1 year and	up to 2 years	over 2 years		up to 3 mont	hs	over 3 month	s
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
2016 Feb	0.12	1,123,332	0.34	6,226	0.71	914	1.03	1,493	0.36	536,409	0.40	59,334
Mar	0.11	1,120,146	0.34	6,804	0.82	1,137	0.93	1,721	0.34	535,575	0.39	58,239
Apr	0.10	1,140,220	0.35	5,852	0.69	994	0.94	1,130	0.32	534,792	0.38	57,125
May	0.10	1,142,947	0.34	5,430	0.69	747	0.89	901	0.31	534,122	0.37	56,154
June	0.08	1,149,604	0.27	6,027	0.73	759	0.83	935	0.30	533,649	0.36	55,415
July	0.08	1,168,427	0.27	5,846	0.57	856	0.80	903	0.28	533,501	0.35	54,560
Aug	0.08	1,171,644	0.33	5,081	0.61	1,148	0.86	961	0.27	533,503	0.34	53,749
Sep	0.08	1,173,762	0.32	5,240	0.50	671	0.77	885	0.26	532,980	0.33	53,031
Oct	0.07	1,184,012	0.30	6,402	0.44		0.75	933	0.25	533,209	0.32	52,223
Nov	0.07	1,208,967	0.30	5,075	0.58		0.77	907	0.24	533,406	0.32	51,649
Dec	0.07	1,220,413	0.23	5,583	0.51		0.68	967	0.24	536,031	0.32	51,299
2017 Jan	0.07	1,222,852	0.28	6,002	0.59		0.61	999	0.23	536,834	0.31	50,563
Feb	0.06	1,233,192	0.31	4,687	0.47		0.70	773	0.22	537,566	0.31	49,971

	Non-financial corpora	ations' deposits						
			with an agreed matu	rity 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
2016 Feb Mar	0.03 0.05				0.48 0.20	890 931	0.50 1.34	
Apr May June	0.05 0.01 0.01	377,546 380,942 376,365	- 0.02	10,820 9,700 10,619	0.13 0.18 0.16		0.40 0.52 0.46	1,123
July Aug Sep	0.01 0.01 0.01	378,718 388,519 389,707	- 0.06	9,727	0.14 0.19 0.14	569 451 598	0.25 0.39 0.30	
Oct Nov Dec	0.00 - 0.00 - 0.00	400,064	- 0.11	10,736 13,017 15,159	0.14 0.24 0.22	577 951 1,205	0.36 0.39 0.36	1,490
2017 Jan Feb	- 0.00 - 0.00				0.22 0.13		0.40 0.54	

	Loans to I	nouseholds														
	Loans for	other purpo	oses to hou	iseholds wit	h an initial	rate fxation	of 5									
											of which	oans to sole	e proprieto	rs		
	Total		<i>of which</i> renegotia 9, 10		floating ra up to 1 ye		over 1 yea up to 5 ye		over 5 yea	ars	floating ra up to 1 ye		over 1 yea up to 5 ye		over 5 yea	ars
Reporting period	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million								
2016 Feb Mar	2.05 2.02	6,669 7,255	2.10 1.87	2,300 2,578	1.87 1.77	3,388 3,549	2.64 2.70	904 996	2.08 2.09	2,377 2,710	2.15 1.96	2,032 2,167	2.76 2.81	690 756	2.05 2.03	1,528 1,796
Apr May June	2.03 2.00 2.02	6,381 5,898 6,820	1.89 1.92 1.93	2,492 1,926 2,359	1.81 1.77 1.84	3,375 2,921 3,200	2.68 2.71 2.58	981 876 1,134	2.09 2.03 1.98	2,025 2,101 2,486	2.02 2.01 2.09	2,079 1,859 1,953	2.87 2.97 2.67	757 647 898	2.01 1.97 1.89	1,420 1,372 1,769
July Aug Sep	1.89 2.02 1.89	6,818 5,949 6,462	1.73 1.95 1.76	2,543 1,989 2,153	1.69 1.94 1.76	3,394 2,699 3,266	2.66 2.80 2.69	936 793 807	1.89 1.85 1.81	2,488 2,457 2,389	1.88 1.99 1.88	2,323 1,789 2,013	2.82 2.96 2.89	724 589 610	1.85 1.89 1.78	1,614 1,569 1,638
Oct Nov Dec	1.89 1.92 1.93	6,445 6,305 7,774	1.72 1.89 1.89	2,522 2,070 2,343	1.70 1.79 1.86	3,408 3,051 3,262	2.63 2.71 2.61	928 837 1,085	1.87 1.81 1.79	2,109 2,417 3,427	1.86 2.00 1.98	2,096 1,920 2,257	2.78 2.78 2.71		1.82 1.76 1.76	
2017 Jan Feb	1.94 1.94	6,698 5,484	1.84 1.86	2,651 1,916	1.78 1.69	3,024 2,540	2.52 2.56	915 803	1.92 1.99	2,759 2,141	1.92 1.95	2,084 1,579	2.61 2.75	712 568	1.83 1.93	1,898 1,466

For footnotes * and 1 to 6, see p 44°. + In the case of deposits with an agreed For footnotes - and 1 to 6, see p 44^o. + In the case of deposits with an agreed maturity and all loans excluding revolving loans and overdrafts, credit card debt, new business covers all new agreements between households or non-financial corpor-ations and the bank. The interest rates are calculated as volume-weighted average rates of all new agreements concluded during the reporting month. In the case of overnight deposits, deposits redeemable at notice, revolving loans and overdrafts, credit card debt, new business is collected in the same way as outstanding amounts for the sake of simplicity. This means that all outstanding deposit and lending business at the end of the month has to be incorporated in the calculation of average rates of interest. **7** Estimated. The volume of new business is extrapolated to form the underlying total using a grossing-up procedure. **8** Including non-financial corporations' deposits; including fidelity and growth premia. **9** Excluding overdrafts. **10** Collected from December 2014.

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

Loans for consur	nption with an ir	nitial rate fixation	of 4							
Total including charges)	Total		<i>of which</i> renegotiated lo	oans 9, 10	floating rate of up to 1 year 9	-	over 1 year and up to 5 years	ł	over 5 years	
Annual percentage rate of charge 11 % 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
Total loans										
6.25 6.06	6.04	7,862 8,415	7.33	1,833	5.55 5.49	322 341	4.94 4.79	3,260 3,577		4, 4,
6.21 6.22 6.20	6.20	8,734 8,244 8,940	7.33 7.47 7.47	1,814 1,715 1,864	5.89 5.89 5.73	310 306 314	4.88 4.90 4.87	3,548 3,329 3,616	7.16 7.16 7.15	4, 4, 5,
6.20 6.09 5.94	6.06	8,468 8,301 7,802	7.50 7.36 7.11	1,764 1,643 1,560	5.97 5.89 6.04	298 328 296	4.77 4.70 4.56	3,405 3,402 3,257	7.20 7.09 6.95	4, 4, 4,
5.95 5.85 5.69	5.83	7,579 7,595 6,552	7.10 7.12 7.06	1,482 1,674 1,399	6.04 6.05 6.09	300 316 320	4.52 4.51 4.40	3,127 3,312 3,026	6.99 6.91 6.83	4, 3, 3,
6.06 5.82	6.04 5.80	8,603 8,186	7.16 6.92	1,886 1,619	6.15 6.15	330 272	4.59 4.37	3,242 3,094	6.97 6.69	5, 4,
of which	h: collatera	lised loans 1	2							
	3.51 3.29	220 260	· ·	· ·	2.85 2.58	33 25	3.84 3.71	135 158	3.08 2.65	
	3.49 3.56 3.62	206 202 213	· · ·		2.75 2.69 2.95	13 18 17	3.80 3.95 3.96	145 135 141	2.77 2.79 2.94	
	3.53 3.52 3.56	193 216 201	· · ·		2.85 3.00 2.86	18 16 17	3.82 3.83 3.87	135 149 134	2.86 2.80 2.97	
	3.51 3.55 3.38	189 198 207	· ·	· ·	2.63 2.48 2.72	17 15 18	3.91 3.93 3.80	129 140 136	2.65 2.66 2.53	
	3.51 3.65	169 188			2.85 2.92	13 14	3.78 3.87	118 139	2.92 3.08	

	Loans to househo	lds (cont'd)											
	Housing loans wit	th an initial rate	e fixation of	3									
	Total (including charges)	Total		of which renegotiated lo	ans 9,10	floating rate o up to 1 year 9		over 1 year a up to 5 years		over 5 years a up to 10 years		over 10 years	
Reporting period	Annual percentage rate of charge 11 % 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
	Total loans												
2016 Feb Mar	1.97 1.85	1.96 1.82	18,778 22,396	2.16 1.94	4,870 4,799	2.45 2.10	2,584 2,618	1.86 1.82	1,994 2,256	1.79 1.70	6,837 8,246	1.97 1.86	7,363 9,276
Apr May June	1.93 1.86 1.82	1.88 1.79 1.76	17,859 17,968 21,409	1.94 2.03 1.94	4,981 3,654 4,079	2.16 2.19 2.04	2,206 2,133 2,567	1.82 1.83 1.85	1,820 1,698 1,931	1.67 1.62 1.60	6,054 6,635 7,424	1.97 1.83 1.79	7,779 7,502 9,487
July Aug Sep	1.78 1.74 1.70	1.73 1.68 1.64	20,287 19,903 18,636	1.83 1.86 1.79	4,970 4,075 3,854	2.01 2.18 2.01	2,464 2,185 2,062	1.79 1.76 1.75	1,866 1,745 1,658	1.59 1.49 1.48	7,230 7,197 6,555	1.75 1.69 1.66	8,727 8,776 8,361
Oct Nov Dec	1.68 1.67 1.72	1.62 1.62 1.66	17,913 20,223 21,400	1.72 1.72 1.80	4,542 4,687 4,757	1.99 1.88 1.98	2,093 2,611 2,347	1.62 1.66 1.67	1,584 1,614 1,800	1.45 1.43 1.49	6,317 7,008 8,054	1.66 1.68 1.73	7,919 8,990 9,199
2017 Jan Feb	1.82 1.87	1.77 1.81	19,804 17,838	1.84 1.89	5,711 4,291	2.08 2.17	2,283 1,784	1.66 1.65		1.59 1.64	7,454 6,556	1.86 1.90	8,287 7,931
	of which	collater	alised loa	ns ¹²									
2016 Feb Mar		1.89 1.74	7,875 9,786	:		2.47 2.01	987 1,002	1.62 1.63	875 875 1,075	1.73 1.63	3,048 3,807	1.95 1.81	2,965 3,902
Apr May June		1.89 1.71 1.67	7,980 7,343 9,111			2.17 2.08 1.96	848 783 956	1.53 1.53 1.55	843 752 849	1.62 1.54 1.53	2,827 2,804 3,475	2.14 1.81 1.75	3,462 3,004 3,831
July Aug Sep		1.65 1.58 1.55	8,675 8,476 7,930			1.86 1.97 1.98	927 770 728	1.51 1.46 1.46	833 770 708	1.53 1.41 1.39	3,387 3,410 3,109	1.75 1.67 1.61	3,528 3,526 3,385
Oct Nov Dec		1.55 1.51 1.57	7,854 9,115 9,705		· ·	1.89 1.54 1.85	764 1,225 863	1.43 1.48 1.55	768 763 878	1.39 1.36 1.41	3,023 3,407 3,968	1.65 1.65 1.66	3,299 3,720 3,996
2017 Jan Feb		1.67 1.71	8,932 7,964			1.90 2.06	835 643	1.50 1.50	925 796	1.52 1.57	3,632 3,181	1.81 1.82	3,540 3,344

For footnotes * and 1 to 6, see p 44°. For footnotes +, 7 to 10, see p 45°. For footnote 12, see p 47°. 11 Annual percentage rate of charge, which contains other

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

2016 Feb Mar

Dec 2017 Jan Feb 2016 Feb Mar

Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

2017 Jan Feb

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

	Loans to househo	olds (cont'd)					Loans to non-fin	ancial corporation	S	
		-	of which						of which	
	Revolving loans 1 and overdrafts 14 credit card debt 1	Ļ	Revolving loans and overdrafts 1		Extended credit card debt		Revolving loans and overdrafts 1 credit card debt	4	Revolving loans and overdrafts ¹	
Reporting period	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 2 € million
2016 Feb Mar	8.82 8.81	41,049 42,187	8.81 8.80	34,005 35,211	15.36 15.42	4,071 3,982	3.79 3.84	67,167 68,638	3.80 3.85	66,930 68,394
Apr May June	8.70 8.72 8.75	40,129 40,781 41,709	8.75	33,142 33,466 34,494	15.24 15.21 15.23	4,067 4,135 4,093	3.83 3.70 3.74	66,708 67,212 67,687	3.85 3.71 3.75	66,461 66,974 67,430
July Aug Sep	8.61 8.61 8.62	39,874 40,210 41,559	8.63	32,504 32,811 33,900	15.22 15.22 15.13	4,152 4,137 4,269	3.66 3.73 3.70	65,412 63,560 66,057	3.67 3.74 3.71	65,180 63,322 65,773
Oct Nov Dec	8.59 8.50 8.50	39,342	8.60 8.51 8.54	32,988 31,782 32,351	15.13 15.13 15.06	4,328 4,222 4,286	3.61	64,202 64,064 61,612	3.68 3.63 3.71	63,931 63,786 61,357
2017 Jan Feb	8.55 8.65			32,190 31,934	15.12 15.14	4,309 4,291		64,182 65,599		63,925 65,333

	Loans to	non-financia	al corporati	ons (cont'd)											
			of which		Loans up	to €1 millio	n with an i	nitial rate fi	xation of 1	6	Loans ove	er €1 million	with an ir	itial rate fix	ation of 16	;
	Total		renegotia 9, 10	ted loans	floating ra up to 1 ye		over 1 yea up to 5 ye		over 5 ye	ars	floating ra up to 1 ye		over 1 ye up to 5 ye		over 5 ye	ars
Reporting period	Effective interest rate 1 % pa	Volume 7 € million														
	Total lo	oans														
2016 Feb Mar	1.54 1.64	52,765 62,713		15,300 19,300	2.71 2.67	7,805 8,680	2.78 2.73	1,310 1,524	1.93 1.88	1,160 1,394	1.20 1.35	34,426 41,099	1.42 1.76	2,142 2,294	1.67 1.68	5,922 7,722
Apr May June	1.55 1.47 1.52	57,589 53,170 66,550	1.60 1.55 1.68	19,803 15,321 19,903	2.60 2.59 2.61	8,290 7,987 8,992	2.74 2.73 2.79	1,645 1,363 1,600	1.82 1.85 1.76	1,410 1,338 1,526	1.23 1.11 1.23	38,162 34,259 43,829	1.56 1.55 1.57	1,933 1,651 2,249	1.68 1.64 1.55	6,149 6,572 8,354
July Aug Sep	1.46 1.43 1.51	62,584 54,015 62,170	1.55 1.58 1.66	21,116 14,307 19,929	2.44 2.44 2.54	8,339 7,384 8,312	2.67 2.62 2.63	1,484 1,340 1,431	1.72 1.68 1.70	1,554 1,416 1,312	1.16 1.14 1.24	41,120 33,033 41,393	1.88 1.48 1.67	2,329 2,112 1,986	1.53 1.40 1.54	7,758 8,730 7,736
Oct Nov Dec	1.43 1.45 1.53	59,422 58,860 78,985	1.50 1.52 1.63	20,936 15,959 22,509	2.44 2.48 2.50	8,219 8,095 8,638	2.63 2.64 2.57	1,417 1,497 1,829	1.65 1.69 1.77	1,258 1,361 1,881	1.16 1.16 1.27	40,159 36,792 48,315	1.69 1.32 1.64	1,960 2,628 3,444	1.44 1.49 1.62	6,409 8,487 14,878
2017 Jan Feb	1.33 1.33	64,819 56,958	1.54 1.55	18,857 13,746	2.42 2.55	8,119 7,309	2.60 2.58	1,328 1,326	1.86 1.83		1.01 0.99	43,339 37,140	1.40 1.29	2,830 2,001		7,780 7,973
	of	which:	collater	alised lo	ans 12											
2016 Feb Mar	1.60 1.62	8,658 10,561			2.07 1.94	554 611	2.29 2.60	149 154	1.84 1.73		1.45 1.50	4,958 5,407	1.69 1.79	627 1,089	1.71 1.66	1,988 2,894
Apr May June	1.59 1.58 1.58	9,251 5,951 10,056			1.95 2.03 1.91	660 479 601	2.39 2.60 2.51	153 134 159	1.67 1.65 1.64	438 406 468	1.49 1.47 1.56	5,471 2,864 4,885	1.92 1.57 1.72	530 364 1,003	1.57 1.55 1.46	1,999 1,704 2,940
July Aug Sep	1.53 1.54 1.59	10,322 7,519 9,002			1.87 2.01 1.93	681 523 550	2.38 2.54 2.49	161 119 104	1.53 1.51 1.46	410	1.35 1.40 1.53	5,526 3,645 5,125	1.95 1.71 2.18	929 452 614	1.61 1.57 1.45	2,481 2,370 2,230
Oct Nov Dec	1.49 1.49 1.55	8,746 8,480 16,083	· ·	· ·	1.85 2.00 1.91	652 494 662	2.40 2.41 2.46	149 159 176	1.48 1.57 1.57	401 401 569	1.40 1.29 1.39	5,352 4,031 8,076	1.90 2.04 1.96	560 610 1,310	1.44 1.50 1.62	1,632 2,785 5,290
2017 Jan Feb	1.57 1.46	8,742 8,259		· .	1.80 2.07	692 464	2.24 2.44	141 158	1.81 1.78	505 399	1.41 1.33	4,626 4,051	2.05 1.73	518 512	1.60 1.40	2,260 2,675

For footnotes * and 1 to 6, see p 44•. For footnotes + and 7 to 10, see p 45•. For footnote 11, see p 46•. **12** Collected from June 2010. For the purposes of the interest rate statistis, a loan is considered to be secured if collateral (among others financial collateral, real estate collateral, debt securities) in at leat the same value as the loan amount has been posted, pledged or assigned. **13** From June 2010 including revolving loans which have all the following features: (a) the borrower may use or withdraw the funds to a pre-approved credit limit without giving prior notice to the lender; (b) the amount of available credit can increase and decrease as funds are borrowed read repaid; (c) the loan amount of available credit can increase and decrease as funds. are borrowed and repaid; (c) the loan may be used repeatedly; (d) there is no

obligation of regular repayment of funds. **14** Overdrafts are defined as debit balances on current accounts. They include all bank overdrafts regardless of whether they are within or beyond the limits agreed between customers and the bank. **15** From June 2010 including convenience and extended credit card debt. Convenience credit is defined as the credit granted at an interest rate of 0% in the paried between thread the second secon period between payment transactions effectuated with the card during one billing cycle and the date at which the debt balances from this specific billing cycle become due. **16** The amount category refers to the single loan transaction considered as new business.

VII Insurance corporations and pension funds

1 Assets *

	€ billion									
	Assets									
End of year/quarter	Total	Financial assets	Cash and deposits with banks (MFIs) 1	Debt securi- ties (inclu- ding financial derivatives)	Loans granted 2	Shares and other equity 3	Investment fund shares/units	Ceded share of insurance technical reserves	Other financial assets	Non-financial assets
)		1	and pension	,	5					
2007	1,838.3	• 1,779.8		155.1	248.2	275.3	409.6	70.2	63.1	58.5
2008 2009	1,770.6 1,836.8	1,714.8 1,779.6	574.5 588.9	159.4 173.9	243.3 259.8	228.9 210.5	379.7 426.9	65.8 58.6	63.4 61.2	55.8 57.1
2010	1,961.9	1,900.5	570.9	210.4	267.2	223.5	501.4	59.9	67.2	61.4
2011 2012	2,011.2 2,162.8	1,947.8 2,095.7	576.3 560.1	226.2 287.2	271.9 277.9	221.9 223.8	522.1 619.5	62.2 63.1	67.1 64.2	63.4 67.1
2013	2,236.7	2,165.2	540.6	310.5	284.7	224.1	678.5	64.2	62.7	71.5
2014	2,444.5	2,367.3	523.2	384.5	300.5	232.5	790.1	68.8	67.6	77.2
2015 2016	2,536.5 2,665.3	2,454.1 2,578.5	488.7 459.2	421.6 469.8	309.2 317.4	246.9 266.6	841.7 914.2	77.0 79.4	69.0 71.9	82.4 86.9
2015 Q1	2,539.4 2,489.5	2,461.4	517.4 509.4	414.0 396.7	305.1 304.8	242.1 238.9	843.7 819.2	70.6	68.4 69.2	78.1 78.6
Q2 Q3	2,489.5	2,410.8 2,427.5	498.0	412.5	308.0	238.9	823.8	72.6	68.9	79.8
Q4	2,536.5	2,454.1	488.7	421.6	309.2	246.9	841.7	77.0	69.0	82.4
2016 Q1	2,598.2	2,514.1	486.8	456.3	310.8	248.3	863.1	78.9	70.0	84.1
Q2 Q3	2,637.2 2,693.1	2,552.5 2,608.4	478.6 470.9	480.8 486.8	312.6 315.9	248.5 261.8	882.7 922.9	78.7 79.0	70.6	84.7 84.7
Q4	2,665.3	2,578.5	459.2				914.2	79.4		86.9
	Insurance c	orporations								
2007	1,526.2	1,485.5	432.5	130.7	226.4	267.1	304.0	68.2	56.6	40.7
2008 2009	1,454.7 1,490.3	1,416.5 1,452.2	436.7 440.4	133.7 146.2	221.7 236.4	221.4 202.7	284.3 317.6	63.4 55.6	55.2 53.2	38.2 38.1
2005	1,553.3	1,513.1	420.0	170.9	243.2	210.7	356.5	56.5	55.4	40.3
2010	1,584.6	1,542.9	419.8	191.3	245.2	210.7	361.4	58.4	55.5	40.3
2012	1,694.4	1,651.1	405.1	246.2	251.7	211.4	425.1	59.0	52.7	43.3
2013 2014	1,742.1 1,892.0	1,695.7 1,842.7	386.3 371.6	268.0 327.4	257.1 271.4	211.1 215.9	462.3 542.3	59.8 63.9	51.0 50.2	46.4 49.3
2014	1,953.4	1,901.7	336.3	357.3	278.7	213.5	578.3	71.6	50.2	51.8
2015	2,049.5	1,996.2	307.1	397.8	285.9	247.1	632.0	73.7	52.6	53.3
2015 Q1	1,967.9	1,918.2	365.3	352.8	275.7	224.9	583.1	65.6	50.8	49.7
Q2 Q3	1,925.8 1,938.2	1,875.9 1,887.7	357.5 347.5	337.9 350.0	275.3 278.1	221.6 224.0	564.6 567.7	67.5 69.5	51.5 51.0	49.9 50.5
Q4	1,953.4	1,901.7	336.3	357.3	278.7	228.7	578.3	71.6	50.7	51.8
2016 Q1	2,007.2	1,954.1	336.2	386.6	280.0	230.0	596.3	73.4	51.6	53.1
Q2 Q3	2,034.0 2,081.0	1,980.7 2,028.4	328.6 319.5	408.0 414.0	281.7 284.9	229.6 242.8	607.7 641.4	73.1	51.9 52.5	53.2 52.6
Q4	2,049.5	1,996.2						73.7		53.3
	Pension fun	ds ⁴								
2007	312.1	294.3	125.8	24.4	21.9	8.2	105.6	1.9	6.6	17.8
2008 2009	315.9 346.5	298.3 327.4	137.8 148.4	25.6 27.7	21.6 23.3	7.4	95.3 109.3	2.4 3.0	8.2 8.0	17.5 19.1
2010	408.5	387.4	150.9	39.5	24.0	12.8	144.9	3.5	11.8	21.1
2011	426.6	404.9	156.5	34.9	25.9	11.5	160.8	3.8	11.6	21.7
2012	468.4	444.6	155.1	40.9		12.4	194.4	4.1	11.5	23.8
2013 2014	494.6 552.5	469.6 524.6	154.3 151.7	42.5 57.1	27.6	13.0 16.7	216.2 247.8	4.4	11.7 17.4	25.1 27.8
2015	583.0	552.4	152.4	64.3	30.4	18.2	263.3	5.4	18.3	30.6
2015	615.8	582.2	152.4	72.0	31.5	19.5	282.2	5.7	19.3	33.5
2015 Q1	571.5	543.2	152.1	61.2	29.4	17.3	260.6	5.0	17.6	28.3
Q2 Q3	563.7 569.2	534.9 539.9	151.8 150.6	58.8 62.5	29.6 29.9	17.3 17.7	254.7 256.0	5.1 5.3	17.7 17.9	28.8 29.3
Q4	583.0	552.4	152.4	64.3	30.4	18.2	263.3	5.4	18.3	30.6
2016 Q1	591.1	560.0	150.6	69.7	30.7	18.3	266.8	5.5	18.4	31.0
Q2	603.2	571.7	150.0	72.8		18.8	275.0	5.5	18.6	31.5
Q3 Q4	612.1 615.8	580.0 582.2	151.5 152.1	72.8			281.5 282.2	5.6 5.7	18.7 19.3	32.1 33.5

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on supervisory data of the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin). * Valuation of securities based on current market values; valuation of other items based on book values. Figures from 2016 Q3 on have been revised. 1 Including registered bonds, borrower's note loans and Pfandbriefe of monetary financial institutions. 2 Including deposits retained on assumed reinsurance. 3 Including participation certificates ("Genuss-Scheine"). 4 The term "pension

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

VII Insurance corporations and pension funds

2 Liabilities *

	€ billion								
	Liabilities								
					Insurance technical	reserves			
End of year/quarter	Total	Debt securities (including financial derivatives)	Loans received 1	Shares and other equity 2	Total	Net equity of households in life insurance and pension fund reserves 3	Unearned premiums and reserves for outstanding claims	Other liabilities	Net worth 4
	Insurance co	rporations and	d pension fund	ls ⁵					
2007	1,838.3	11.7	88.9	214.8	1,377.9	1,119.2	258.7	78.2	66.9
2008	1,770.6	14.7	77.0	136.0	1,396.3	1,141.5	254.8	74.7	71.8
2009	1,836.8	16.2	71.6	136.2	1,460.5	1,211.6	249.0	73.1	79.2
2010	1,961.9	17.8	72.3	137.6	1,573.3	1,318.9	254.4	71.5	89.3
2011	2,011.2	17.0	72.1	111.8	1,625.0	1,360.3	264.7	71.5	113.8
2012	2,162.8	22.4	77.1	158.9	1,708.3	1,437.1	271.2	71.3	124.8
2013	2,236.7	16.9	81.8	197.7	1,794.1	1,514.4	279.7	71.7	74.5
2014	2,444.5	17.3	89.0	202.7	1,903.8	1,605.5	298.3	72.3	159.4
2015	2,536.5	18.3	96.6	226.0	1,995.9	1,683.2	312.8	71.9	127.8
2016	2,665.3	18.7	99.6	228.2	2,086.1	1,764.7	321.4	74.3	158.5
2015 Q1	2,539.4	19.0	90.4	223.1	1,942.6	1,635.6	307.0	73.0	191.4
Q2	2,489.5	17.9	91.9	206.2	1,958.3	1,649.6	308.7	72.5	142.7
Q3	2,507.3	17.5	94.3	208.4	1,976.5	1,665.6	311.0	72.2	138.4
Q4	2,536.5	18.3	96.6	226.0	1,995.9	1,683.2	312.8	71.9	127.8
2016 Q1	2,598.2		97.8	231.7	2,027.1	1,707.3	319.9	73.2	150.6
Q2	2,637.2		97.9	201.1	2,041.1	1,722.3	318.8	73.3	206.2
Q3	2,693.1		98.9	208.0	2,073.4	1,754.2	319.2	74.0	219.8
Q4	2,665.3		99.6	228.2	2,086.1	1,764.7	321.4	74.3	158.5
2007	Insurance co			206.7	1 000 1	021.7	1 250.2		55.0
2007	1,526.2	11.7	86.4	206.7	1,090.1	831.7	258.3	75.7	55.6
2008	1,454.7	14.7	74.2	130.6	1,095.7	841.3	254.4	72.3	67.2
2009	1,490.3	16.2	68.3	130.8	1,136.4	887.8	248.5	71.1	67.5
2010	1,553.3	17.8	68.7	131.8	1,191.3	937.3	254.0	69.4	74.4
2011	1,584.6	17.0	68.3	107.0	1,224.3	960.1	264.2	69.6	98.3
2012	1,694.4	22.4	73.1	152.0	1,280.0	1,009.2	270.8	69.5	97.4
2013	1,742.1	16.9	77.7	188.7	1,340.7	1,061.4	279.3	68.8	49.2
2014	1,892.0	17.3	84.3	193.0	1,411.6	1,113.8	297.8	70.5	115.3
2015 2016	1,953.4 2,049.5	18.3	91.6 94.4	215.1 216.9	1,472.9 1,536.0	1,160.6 1,215.1	312.3 320.9	70.2	85.4 111.0
2015 Q1	1,967.9	19.0	85.6	212.5	1,443.0	1,136.4	306.6	71.2	136.6
Q2	1,925.8	17.9	87.2	196.4	1,453.2	1,145.0	308.3	70.7	100.3
Q3	1,938.2	17.5	89.5	198.5	1,464.5	1,154.0	310.5	70.5	97.6
Q4	1,953.4	18.3	91.6	215.1	1,472.9	1,160.6	312.3	70.2	85.4
2016 Q1	2,007.2	17.7	92.8	220.6	1,499.3	1,179.8	319.4	71.4	105.4
Q2	2,034.0	17.6	92.9	191.3	1,506.7	1,188.4	318.3	71.5	154.0
Q3	2,081.0	19.0	93.8	197.9	1,534.3	1,215.6	318.7	72.2	163.8
Q4	2,049.5	18.7	94.4	216.9	1,536.0	1,215.1	320.9	72.5	111.0
	Pension fund	s ⁵							
2007	312.1	-	2.4	8.1	287.8	287.5	0.3	2.5	11.2
2008	315.9		2.8	5.4	300.6	300.2	0.4	2.4	4.7
2009	346.5		3.2	5.4	324.2	323.7	0.4	1.9	11.7
2010	408.5	-	3.6	5.8	382.1	381.7	0.4	2.1	15.0
2011	426.6	-	3.8	4.8	400.6	400.2	0.5	1.9	15.5
2012	468.4	-	4.1	6.9	428.3	427.9	0.4	1.8	27.3
2013	494.6	-	4.2	8.9	453.4	452.9	0.5	2.9	25.3
2014	552.5	-	4.7	9.7	492.1	491.6	0.5	1.8	44.2
2015	583.0		4.9	11.0	523.0	522.6	0.5	1.7	42.4
2016	615.8		5.2	11.3	550.1	549.6	0.5	1.8	47.5
2015 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	571.5 563.7 569.2 583.0		4.7 4.8 4.8 4.9	10.5 9.8 9.9 11.0	499.7 505.1 512.0 523.0	499.2 504.6 511.6 522.6	0.5 0.5 0.5	1.8 1.7 1.7 1.7	54.8 42.4 40.7 42.4
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	591.1 603.2 612.1 615.8		5.0 5.0 5.1 5.2	11.2 9.8 10.1 11.3	527.9 534.4 539.1 550.1	527.4 533.9 538.6 549.6	0.5 0.5 0.5	1.7 1.8 1.8 1.8	45.3 52.3 56.0 47.5

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on supervisory data of the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin). * Valuation of securities based on current market values; valuation of other items based on book values. Quarterly data and data as from 2015 are partially estimated. Figures from 2016 Q3 on have been revised. 1 Including deposits retained on ceded business. 2 Including participation certificates ("Genuss-Scheine"). 3 Including ageing provisions of health insurance schemes and premium reserves of accident insurance schemes with guaranteed premium refund. 4 As defined in the European System of Accounts (ESA 1995), net worth is the difference between total assets and the remaining liability items. Own funds are the sum of net worth and "shares and other equity". **5** The term "pension funds" refers to the institutional sector "insurance corporations and pension funds" of the ESA. Pension funds thus comprise company pension schemes ("Pensionskassen", pension funds supervised by BaFin, Contractual Trust Arrangements (CTAs; included as from 2010) and public, church and municipal supplementary pension funds) and occupational pension schemes for the self-employed. Social security funds are not included.

1 Sales and purchases of debt securities and shares in Germany

Debt securi	ties																				
		Sales										Purch	ases								
	[Dom	estic debt	secu	rities 1							Reside	ents								
Sales = total pur- chases		Total		Bank debt secu		bond		Publio debt secur ities	-	Foreig debt secur- ities 4		Total	5	Cred stitut inclu build and asso	ions ding ing	Deut: Bund	sche esbank	Other		Non- reside	ents 8
	006		110,542 102,379 90,270 66,139 538		39,898 40,995 42,034 45,712 114,902		2,682 8,943 20,123 86,527 22,709		67,965 52,446 28,111 25,322 91,655		142,116 139,627 127,528 10,351 70,747	_	94,718 125,423 26,762 18,236 90,154		61,740 68,893 96,476 68,049 12,973		8,645		32,978 56,530 123,238 49,813 77,181	_	157,94 116,58 244,56 58,25 19,94
146,6 33,6 51,8 – 15,9 64,6	649 813 969	- - -	1,212 13,575 21,419 101,616 31,962	- - - -	7,621 46,796 98,820 117,187 47,404	-	24,044 850 8,701 153 1,330	_	17,635 59,521 86,103 15,415 16,776		147,831 20,075 73,231 85,646 95,988	-	92,682 23,876 3,767 16,409 53,068	- - - -	103,271 94,793 42,017 25,778 12,124		22,967 36,805 3,573 12,708 11,951		172,986 34,112 41,823 54,895 77,143	-	53,93 57,52 55,58 32,38 10,96
31,8 69,3		-	36,010 27,069	-	65,778 19,177		26,762 17,905	_	3,006 10,012		67,819 42,728		123,820 173,193	-	66,330 58,012		121,164 187,500		68,986 43,705	-	92,01 103,39
32,3	733 358 561	-	3,469 29,686 7,553	_	7,238 8,729 2,177	_	1,970 3,993 4,636	-	12,677 16,964 740		16,202 2,673 1,992		34,932 16,681 14,539		5,143 6,052 8,528		15,821 18,093 16,907		24,254 4,640 6,160	-	22,19 15,67 20,09
	480 190 625	-	26,603 18,041 12,468	-	16,263 7,011 6,106	-	1,055 942 3,712	-	11,394 11,972 2,650	-	3,878 1,149 5,157	-	1,224 11,826 23,838		9,959 10,241 4,025		18,064 13,001 17,786		9,329 9,066 10,077	-	29,25 7,36 6,21
	977 193 541	-	6,357 2,417 21,892	-	640 5,172 10,590	-	3,347 377 1,125	-	10,344 7,966 12,426	- - -	2,619 2,611 8,649		10,962 6,331 557		7,635 2,469 9,459		17,287 18,652 13,554		1,310 9,852 3,538	- - -	19,93 6,52 31,09
24,	125 410	_	22,501 2,187		12,008 12,413		4,586 1,746	_	5,908 16,346		1,624 5,597		20,434 20,747	-	7,443 5,044		18,146 16,715		9,731 9,076	_	3,69 17,33

	€ million								
	Shares								
			Sales		Purchases				
	Sales				Residents				
Period	= total purchases		Domestic shares 9	Foreign shares 10	Total 11	Credit insti- tutions 6	Other sectors 12	Non- residents 13	
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	-	32,364 26,276 5,009 29,452 35,980	13,766 9,061 10,053 11,326 23,962	18,597 17,214 - 15,062 - 40,778 12,018	1,036 7,528 – 62,308 2,743 30,496	10,208 11,323 - 6,702 - 23,079 - 8,335	- 9,172 - 3,795 - 55,606 25,822 38,831	-	31,329 18,748 57,299 32,194 5,484
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014		37,767 25,833 15,061 20,187 39,903	20,049 21,713 5,120 10,106 18,778	17,719 4,120 9,941 10,081 21,125	36,406 40,804 14,405 17,336 34,148	7,340 670 10,259 11,991 17,203	29,066 40,134 4,146 5,345 16,945	-	1,361 14,971 656 2,851 5,755
2015 2016		40,293 33,504	7,668 4,409	32,625 29,095	26,058 32,324	- 5,421 - 5,143	31,479 37,467		14,235 1,180
2016 Apr May June	-	963 5,592 216	39 288 335	- 1,002 5,304 - 119	407 6,962 2,659	- 639 2,838 - 330	1,046 4,124 2,989		1,370 1,370 2,443
July Aug Sep		2,882 4,804 5,438	464 1,063 229	2,418 3,741 5,209	2,620 3,191 6,092	- 2,128 2,256 503	4,748 935 5,589	_	262 1,613 654
Oct Nov Dec		1,984 3,866 3,021	204 681 861	1,780 3,185 2,160	- 1,464 3,772 - 12	- 221 728 1,291	- 1,243 3,044 - 1,303		3,448 94 3,033
2017 Jan Feb		2,045 1,500	39 247	2,006 1,253	1,260 2,038	– 247 1,866	1,507 172	_	785 538

1 Net sales at market values plus/minus changes in issuers' portfolios of their own debt securities. 2 Including cross-border financing within groups from January 2011. 3 Including Federal Railways Fund, Federal Post Office and Treuhand agency. 4 Net purchases or net sales (–) of foreign debt securities by residents; transaction values. 5 Domestic and foreign debt securities. 6 Book values; statistically adjusted. 7 Residual; also including purchases of domestic and foreign securities by domestic mutual funds. Up to end-2008, data comprise Deutsche Bundesbank. 8 Net purchases or net sales (–) of domestic debt securities by non-residents; transaction values. **9** Excluding shares of public limited investment companies; at issue prices. **10** Net purchases or net sales (–) of foreign shares (including direct investment) by residents; transaction values. **11** Domestic and foreign shares. **12** Residual; also including purchases of domestic and foreign securities by domestic mutual funds. **13** Net purchases or net sales (–) of domestic shares (including direct investment) by non-residents; transaction values. — The figures for the most recent date are provisional; revisions are not specially marked.

Period 2005 2006

> Oct Nov Dec

2017 Jan Feb

2 Sales of debt securities issued by residents *

€ million nominal value

	€ million nominal	value							
		Bank debt securitie	25 1						Memo item
Devied	Tetel	Tatal	Mortgage	Public Pfandbriefe	Debt securities issued by special purpose credit	Other bank	Corporate bonds	Public	Foreign DM/euro bonds issued by German- managed
Period	Total	Total	Pfandbriefe	Plandbriefe	institutions	debt securities	(non-MFIs) 2	debt securities 3	syndicates
	Gross sales 4								
2005	988,911 925,863	692,182	28,217	103,984	160,010	399,969	24,352	272,380	600
2006 2007	1,021,533		24,483 19,211	99,628 82,720	139,193 195,722	358,750 445,963	29,975 15,043	273,834 262,872	69
2008	1,337,337	961,271	51,259	70,520	382,814	456,676	95,093	280,974	-
2009 2010	1,533,616 1,375,138		40,421 36,226	37,615 33,539	331,566 363,828	649,215 324,160	76,379 53,654	398,423 563,731	_
2011	1,337,772	658,781	31,431	24,295	376,876	226,180	86,615	592,376	
2012 2013	1,340,568 1,433,628		36,593 25,775	11,413 12,963	446,153 692,611	208,623 176,758	63,259 66,630	574,529 458,891	-
2013	1,362,056		24,202	13,016	620,409	172,236	79,873	452,321	_
2015 2016 5	1,359,422 1,206,483		35,840 29,059	13,376 7,621	581,410 511,222	221,417 169,103	106,676 73,370	400,700 416,110	
2016 July 5 Aug	106,809 84,466		3,695 3,758	231 952	47,806 35,486	12,328 7,762	5,516 2,439	37,234 34,070	-
Sep	110,645		720	143	46,130	13,870	9,464	40,318	_
Oct	93,470		1,559	785	42,270	13,642	7,593	27,621	_
Nov Dec	72,858		2,017 340	211 48	29,840 23,727	8,639 8,595	2,842 9,060	29,309 14,634	-
2017 Jan	123,462		4,569	2,909	62,057	13,088	6,115	34,725	_
Feb	99,851			733	48,391			24,835	-
	of which: De	bt securities w	vith maturities	of more than	four years 6				
2005	425,523	277,686	20,862	63,851	49,842	143,129	16,360	131,479	400
2006 2007	337,969 315,418		17,267	47,814 31,331	47,000 50,563	78,756 91,586	14,422 13,100	132,711 118,659	69
2008	387,516	190,698	13,186	31,393	54,834	91,289	84,410	112,407	
2009 2010	361,999		20,235	20,490	59,809	85,043	55,240	121,185	-
2010	381,687 368,039	153,309	15,469 13,142	15,139 8,500	72,796 72,985	65,769 58,684	34,649 41,299	177,863 173,431	-
2012 2013	421,018 372,805		23,374	6,482	74,386 60,662	72,845 64,646	44,042	199,888 175,765	
2013	420,006		16,482 17,678	10,007 8,904	61,674	69,462	45,244 56,249	206,037	-
2015	414,593		25,337	9,199	62,237	82,379	68,704	166,742	_
2016 5	375,859		24,741	5,841	78,859	64,460	47,818	154,144	-
2016 July ⁵ Aug	34,008 24,960		2,759 2,630	231 502	9,154 4,541	2,833 4,134	3,897 931	15,134 12,221	-
Sep	35,483		708	118	7,420	8,084	7,291	11,862	-
Oct	32,702		1,559	785	4,690	7,644	6,327	11,698	
Nov Dec	23,848		2,004 137	211 48	5,122 3,777	3,746 3,737	1,368 6,592	11,397 5,138	-
2017 Jan	41,887		3,344	1,861	15,975	4,921	4,857	10,929	_
Feb	31,566	17,827	2,220	733	11,542	3,332	2,843	10,896	-
	Net sales 7								
2005 2006	141,715 129,423			- 34,255 - 20,150	37,242 44,890	64,962 46,410	10,099 15,605	65,819 55,482	– 35,963 – 19,208
2008	86,579		– 10,896	- 46,629	44,890	73,127	- 3,683	32,093	- 29,750
2008 2009	119,472 76,441		15,052 858		25,165 25,579	34,074 - 21,345	82,653 48,508	28,302 103,482	- 31,607 - 21,037
2009	21,566		1				23,748	85,464	
2011	22,518	- 54,582	1,657	- 44,290	28,296 32,904	- 44,852	- 3,189	80,289	- 5,989
2012 2013	- 85,298 - 140,017			- 41,660 - 37,778	- 3,259 - 4,027	- 51,099 - 66,760	- 6,401 1,394	21,298 - 15,479	- 2,605 - 3,057
2013	- 34,020			- 23,856	- 862	- 25,869	10,497	12,383	- 2,626
2015 2016 5	- 65,147 21,951		9,271 2,176	– 9,754 – 12,979	- 2,758 16,266	- 74,028 5,327	25,300 18,177	- 13,174 - 7,020	- 1,441 - 1,256
2016 July 5	- 22,944		858			- 463	884	- 8,803	- 59
Aug Sep	19,464 13,990		3,209 - 421	- 34 - 1,385	4,897 4,802	– 2,241 1,461	- 342 3,807	13,975 5,727	
Oct	- 4,225		286	- 1,680	105	1,714	4,024	- 8,675	- 15
Nov Dec	4,577 - 26,763	– 6,635	1,095 - 1,766	- 1,855		- 2,625	175	11,037 - 17,490	- 214
2017 Jan	5,954		2,874	- 428	- 5,419 6,724	2,673	1,714		- 51
Feb	- 2,582				1,366				
	* For definitions	ee the explanatory	notes in the Statist	tical Sunnlement 2	Canital initial	calos of nowly i	ssund socuritios	5 Soctoral roclas	sification of debt

* For definitions, see the explanatory notes in the Statistical Supplement 2 Capital market statistics on p 21 ff. **1** Excluding registered bank debt securities. **2** Including cross-border financing within groups from January 2011. **3** Including Federal Railways Fund, Federal Post Office and Treuhand agency. **4** Gross sales means only

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

3 Amounts outstanding of debt securities issued by residents *

€ million nominal value

	e minor norman n								
		Bank debt securities	5						<i>Memo item</i> Foreign DM/euro
End of year or month/ Maturity in years	Total	Total	Mortgage Pfandbriefe	Public Pfandbriefe	Debt securities issued by special purpose credit institutions	Other bank debt securities	Corporate bonds (non-MFls)	Public debt securities	bonds issued by German- managed syndicates
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
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	3,348,201 3,370,721 3,285,422 3,145,329 3,111,308	1,515,911	147,529 149,185 145,007 127,641 121,328	232,954 188,663 147,070 109,290 85,434	544,517 577,423 574,163 570,136 569,409	600,640	250,774 247,585 220,456 221,851 232,342	1,607,226	22,074 16,085 13,481 10,422 7,797
2015	3,046,162	1,154,173	130,598	75,679	566,811	381,085	257,612	1,634,377	6,356
2016 1	3,068,111	1,164,965	132,775	62,701	633,578	335,910	275,789	1,627,358	5,100
2016 Aug	3,080,533	1,177,707	133,581	68,049	637,342	338,734	266,068	1,636,758	5,330
Sep	3,094,523	1,182,162	133,160	66,664	642,143	340,195	269,875	1,642,486	5,330
Oct	3,090,298	1,182,587	133,446	64,984	642,249	341,909	273,900	1,633,811	5,314
Nov	3,094,875	1,175,952	134,541	63,129	638,998	339,284	274,075	1,644,848	5,100
Dec	3,068,111	1,164,965	132,775	62,701	633,578	335,910	275,789	1,627,358	5,100
2017 Jan	3,074,066	1,178,024	135,649	63,489	640,303	338,583	277,637	1,618,405	5,049
Feb	3,071,484	1,191,774	1 139,719	63,627	641,669	1 346,760	277,858	1,601,851	4,887
	Breakdown k	oy remaining p	eriod to matu	rity 2		P	osition at end	-February 20	17
less than 2		453,640	39,346	23,759	271,994	118,542	55,421	491,576	1,586
2 to less than 4		301,254	40,646	16,770	159,081	84,757	45,594	334,724	146
4 to less than 6		176,196	26,013	8,512	89,720	51,949	37,902	206,377	266
6 to less than 8		97,823	19,411	5,774	52,602	20,035	23,424	194,820	1,340
8 to less than 10		70,373	10,202	6,538	29,671	23,960	15,463	137,902	552
10 to less than 15		36,442	3,469	1,268	17,778	13,928	15,083	86,743	30
15 to less than 20		15,870	152	986	11,896	2,836	8,135	53,556	_
20 and more		40,178	478	20	8,929	30,752	76,837	96,152	967

 \star Including debt securities temporarily held in the issuers' portfolios. 1 Sectoral reclassification of debt securities. 2 Calculated from month under review until final

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

4 Shares in circulation issued by residents *

€ million nominal value

			Change in dom	estic public limite	ed companies' ca	pital due to				
Period	Share capital = circulation at end of period under review	Net increase or net decrease (–) during period under review	cash payments and ex- change of convertible bonds 1	issue of bonus shares	contribution of claims and other real assets	contribution of shares, mining shares, GmbH shares, etc	merger and transfer of assets	change of legal form	reduction of capital and liquidation	Memo item Share circulation at market values (market capita- lisation) level at end of period under review 2
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	163,071 163,764 164,560 168,701 175,691	– 1,733 695 799 4,142 6,989	2,670 3,164 5,006	1,040 3,347 1,322 1,319 398	694 604 200 152 97	268 954 269 0 -	- 1,443 - 1,868 - 682 - 428 - 3,741	- 1,256 - 1,847	- 3,761 - 1,636 - 1,306	1,058,532 1,279,638 1,481,930 830,622 927,256
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	174,596 177,167 178,617 171,741 177,097	- 1,096 2,570 1,449 - 6,879 5,356	6,390 3,046 2,971	497 552 129 718 1,265	178 462 570 476 1,714	10 9 - - -	- 486 - 552 - 478 - 1,432 - 465	- 762 594 - 619	- 3,532 - 2,411 - 8,992	1,091,220 924,214 1,150,188 1,432,658 1,478,063
2015 2016	177,416 176,355			397 319	599 337	-	– 1,394 – 953			
2016 Aug Sep	176,572 176,583	376 11	1,061 49	35 2	19 0	-	- 495 - 22	- 121 59	- 124 - 76	1,566,154 1,574,835
Oct Nov Dec	176,733 176,793 176,355	150 60 – 439	120	0 2 8	45 - -		- 36 - 0	- 5	- 44 - 56 - 29	1,586,968 1,571,446 1,676,397
2017 Jan Feb	176,328 176,382			-	8	-	- 34 0		- 18 - 52	

* Excluding shares of public limited investment companies. 1 Including shares issued out of company profits. 2 Enterprises listed on the Regulated Market (the introduction of which marked the end of the division of organised trading segments into an

official and a regulated market on 1 November 2007) are included as well as enter-prises listed on the Open Market. Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data of the Herausgebergemeinschaft Wertpapier-Mitteilungen and the Deutsche Börse AG.

5 Yields and indices on German securities

	Yields on debt	t securities outst	anding issued b	y residents 1				Price indices 2,3	3		
		Public debt sec	urities		Bank debt secu	rities		Debt securities		Shares	
			Listed Federal securit	ties							
	Total	Total	Total	With a residual maturity of 9 and including 10 years 4	Total	With a residual maturity of more than 9 and including 10 years	Corporate bonds (non- MFIs)	German bond index (REX)	iBoxx € Germany price index	CDAX share price index	German share index (DAX)
Period	% per annum							Average daily rate	End-1998 = 100	End-1987 = 100	End-1987 = 1000
2005	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.7	120.92	101.09	335.59	5,408.26
2006	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.2	116.78	96.69	407.16	6,596.92
2007	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	5.0	114.85	94.62	478.65	8,067.32
2008	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.7	6.3	121.68	102.06	266.33	4,810.20
2009	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.5	4.0	5.5	123.62	100.12	320.32	5,957.43
2010	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.3	4.0	124.96	102.95	368.72	6,914.19
2011	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.5	4.3	131.48	109.53	304.60	5,898.35
2012	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.1	3.7	135.11	111.18	380.03	7,612.39
2013	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3	2.1	3.4	132.11	105.92	466.53	9,552.16
2014	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.7	3.0	139.68	114.37	468.39	9,805.55
2015	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.2	2.4	139.52	112.42	508.80	10,743.01
2016	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	2.1	142.50	112.72	526.55	11,481.06
2016 Oct	0.0	- 0.1	- 0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.7	142.59	113.12	494.25	10,665.01
Nov	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.0	2.0	142.37	112.33	490.37	10,640.30
Dec	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	2.0	142.50	112.72	526.55	11,481.06
2017 Jan	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	2.0	141.33	110.45	530.99	11,535.31
Feb	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.9	143.32	112.08	543.02	11,834.41
Mar	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.9	141.93	110.93	562.80	12,312.87

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

6 Sales and purchases of mutual fund shares in Germany

	€ million	_							-					
		Sales							Purchases					
		Open-end o	lomestic mu	tual funds 1	(sales receip	ts)			Residents					
			Mutual fun general put	ds open to th blic	ne					Credit institu including bui and loan ass	Iding	Other secto		
				of which										
Period	Sales = total pur- chases	Total	Total	Money market funds	Secur- ities- based funds	Real estate funds	Special- ised funds	Foreign funds 4	Total	Total	<i>of which</i> Foreign mutual fund shares	Total	of which Foreign mutual fund shares	Non-resi- dents 5
2005 2006 2007 2008	85,268 47,264 55,778 2,598	41,718 19,535 13,436 – 7,911	6,400 - 14,257 - 7,872 - 14,409	- 124 490 - 4,839 - 12,171	7,001 - 9,362 - 12,848 - 11,149	- 3,186 - 8,814 6,840 799	35,317 33,791 21,307 6,498	43,550 27,729 42,342 10,509	79,252 39,006 51,309 11,315		7,761 5,221 4,240 – 9,252	57,962 24,330 51,538 27,940	35,789 22,508 38,102 19,761	6,016 8,258 4,469 – 8,717
2009 2010 2011 2012 2013	49,929 106,190 46,512 111,236 123,736	43,747 84,906 45,221 89,942 91,337	10,966 13,381 - 1,340 2,084 9,184	- 5,047 - 148 - 379 - 1,036 - 574	11,749 8,683 – 2,037 97 5,596	2,686 1,897 1,562 3,450 3,376	32,780 71,345 46,561 87,859 82,153	6,182 21,284 1,291 21,293 32,400	38,132 102,591 39,474 114,676 117,028		6,290 - 694	53,127 98,718 47,050 117,738 116,257	14,361 14,994 1,984 22,855 32,300	11,796 3,598 7,036 - 3,438 6,709
2014 2015 2016	139,768 180,762 155,955	97,711 146,136 119,369	3,998 30,420 21,301	- 473 318 - 342	862 22,345 11,131	1,000 3,636 7,384	93,713 115,716 98,068	42,057 34,626 36,586	143,560 173,417 162,883	819 7,362 2,877	- 1,745 494 - 3,172	142,741 166,055 160,006	43,802 34,131 39,757	7,345
2016 Aug Sep	8,603 12,091	5,151 8,123	1,038 900	- 125 39	843 28	109 631	4,113 7,224	3,452 3,967	9,128 12,300		– 1,679 132	10,050 11,652	5,131 3,835	
Oct Nov Dec	18,113 11,131 20,446	11,557 11,845 16,366	1,765 2,820 1,388	- 103 67 - 37	1,049 2,053 1,016	528 346 253	9,791 9,025 14,977	6,556 - 714 4,081	17,997 12,125 20,017	- 213 - 616 - 614	- 780	18,210 12,741 20,631	7,074 66 4,837	
2017 Jan Feb	18,658 14,747	10,107 11,872	1,518 2,730	- 65 - 62	583 1,782	1,001 603	8,589 9,141	8,551 2,875	19,191 14,869	1,383 1,263	502 452	17,808 13,606	8,049 2,423	

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

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

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

				2015			2016			
1	2014	2015	2016	Q3	(Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Acquisition of financial assets										
Currency and deposits	- 10.74	34.02	36.59	27	7.00	15.17	3.25	7.05	18.8	4 7
Debt securities short-term debt securities long-term debt securities	- 5.38 1.62 - 7.00	- 0.93 - 0.77 - 0.15	- 3.22 - 0.57	- 1	0.51 1.42	- 0.52 0.78 - 1.29	0.87 0.98 - 0.10	- 3.32 - 0.70	0.1	7 – 0 2 – 0
Memo item Debt securities of domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government Debt securities of the rest of the world Loans	- 1.88 - 0.05 - 1.26 - 0.57 - 3.50 18.52	0.73 - 0.79 1.93 - 0.41 - 1.66 27.00	0.69 - 2.49 - 0.87 - 0.62 10.33		0.32 0.87 0.39 0.42 5.08	- 0.38 - 0.52 0.58 - 0.44 - 0.14 - 0.25	0.51 0.66 0.31 - 0.46 0.37 4.88	- 1.80 - 0.62 - 0.78 - 8.00	- 0.0 - 0.5 0.4 0.2 - 0.6	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
short-term loans long-term loans Momo itam	33.19 – 14.67	25.81 1.20	6.66 3.7		0.75 4.33	1.47 - 1.72	- 0.08 4.96			
Memo item to domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government to the rest of the world Equity and investment fund shares	14.15 - 0.42 14.46 0.11 4.37 - 1.83	8.78 0.84 7.88 0.06 18.22 46.53	- 8.35		2.74 1.02 1.71 0.02 2.34 4.54	- 3.43 0.02 - 3.46 0.02 3.18 22.58	4.09 5.63 - 1.59 0.05 0.79 9.58	- 12.25 5.67 0.05 - 1.47	- 2.5 - 0.4 0.0 2.2	4 0 0 0 5 0 8 12
Equity Listed shares of domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations Listed shares of the rest of the world	8.56 - 1.62 - 5.39 3.78 - 4.85	30.19 - 10.41 - 8.04 - 2.37 12.45	55.03 20.66 20.34 0.31 10.13	- (0.66 1.98 2.12 0.14 4.48	21.08 2.88 2.86 0.02 3.02	9.13 - 6.00 - 6.17 0.17 0.66	- 0.77 - 0.94 0.17	6.7 6.8 - 0.1	2 20 3 20 1 0
Other equity 1 Investment fund shares Money market fund shares Non-MMF investment fund shares Insurance technical reserves	15.02 - 10.38 0.23 - 10.61 1.10	28.15 16.35 0.21 16.13 3.03	5.82 0.36 5.46	- 0	3.16 3.87 0.06 3.93 0.92	15.18 1.50 0.35 1.15 0.68	14.47 0.45 - 0.30 0.75 0.59	- 0.10 - 0.65	- 4.0 - 0.0 4.1	8 2 3 0 1 1
Financial derivatives	- 1.26	0.54	1	1	0.87	- 1.47	- 2.05	1	1	
Other accounts receivable	- 77.10	29.85	- 26.22	. (0.45	14.70	6.77	- 11.33	- 12.7	2 – 8
Total	- 76.69	140.04	79.17	49	9.35	50.89	23.89	- 9.81	13.7	8 51
external financing										
Debt securities	1.26	7.78	23.7		0.46	- 1.17	10.40	4.60	2.8	8 5
short-term securities long-term securities Memo item	- 11.63 12.89	1.96 5.82	- 0.15 23.85			- 0.27 - 0.89	2.04 8.36			
Debt securities of domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government Households Debt securities of the rest of the world	4.27 - 0.05 4.12 0.00 0.20 - 3.01	1.76 - 0.79 2.07 0.02 0.46 6.02	0.69 9.97 0.07 0.12		0.32	- 1.19 - 0.52 - 0.60 0.01 - 0.07 0.03	4.97 0.66 3.59 - 0.00 0.73 5.43	1.96 0.00 - 0.57	0.0 1.5 0.0 0.0	1 0 5 2 1 0 1 - 0
Loans short-term loans long-term loans	- 7.26 0.55 - 7.81	47.58 29.91 17.67	14.52	- (0.51 0.03 0.53	- 2.60 2.92 - 5.53	29.87 15.01 14.86	- 2.47	2.7	7 – 0
Memo item from domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government from the rest of the world	10.90 - 0.42 22.78 - 11.46 - 18.16	20.72 0.84 26.86 – 6.98 26.86	- 8.35 25.92 8.73	-	1.02	- 9.61 0.02 1.42 - 11.04 7.00	25.70 5.63 12.51 7.56 4.17	- 12.25 4.08 0.50	- 2.5 15.6 - 2.6	4 0 7 - 6 2 3
Equity Listed shares of domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government	31.11 - 0.34 - 5.39 2.22 0.03	16.63 7.36 – 8.04 11.75 0.11	21.96 20.34 - 2.37 0.07		9.78 0.73 2.12 6.36 0.02	0.85 11.39 2.86 5.09 0.01	3.60 - 2.67 - 6.17 - 1.14 0.04	2.05 3.30 - 0.94 3.22 0.05	2.1 4.3 6.8 - 2.2 0.0	B 1 B 17 B 20 5 – 2 1 – 0
Households Quoted shares of the rest of the world Other equity 1 Insurance technical reserves Financial derivatives and employee	2.80 9.09 22.37 6.41	3.55 – 1.34 10.61 5.06	- 20.44		4.95 1.97 7.08 1.27	3.43 - 10.04 - 0.50 1.27	4.61 2.71 3.56 1.27	– 2.89 1.64	- 4.1 1.9	0 – 16 5 0
stock options Other accounts payable	1.93 – 0.79	- 12.97 15.79	1	1		- 4.25 - 7.75	5.65 6.65	1		
				<u> </u>					0.0	

1 Including unlisted shares.

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

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

				2015		2016			
	2014	2015	2016	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
cial assets									
ncy and deposits	406.3	463.4	514.8	431.5	463.4	456.1	466.5	502.9	51
securities	49.6	47.8		48.4	47.8	48.8	45.7	46.0	
rt-term debt securities g-term debt securities	6.8 42.9	6.0 41.7	5.5 39.3	5.2 43.2	6.0 41.7	7.0 41.7	6.3 39.3	6.3 39.6	
mo item ebt securities of domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations	22.9 4.6 12.7	23.3 3.6 14.5	20.8 4.4 12.0	23.8 4.2 14.0	23.3 3.6 14.5	23.8 4.3 14.8	21.4 4.2 13.0	21.4 4.3 12.5	1
General government ebt securities of the rest of the world	5.7	5.2	4.4 24.0	5.6	5.2 24.4	4.8 24.9	4.2	4.6	
	455.4	485.2	494.5	484.8	485.2	487.8	480.0	478.4	
prt-term loans g-term loans	356.2 99.2	383.7 101.5	390.5 104.0	381.9 102.9	383.7 101.5	382.5 105.3	380.4 99.6	375.4 103.0	
mo item odomestic sectors	303.7	312.5	308.8	315.9	312.5	316.6	310.0	307.2	3
Non-financial corporations	212.4	213.3	204.9	213.3	213.3	218.9	206.7	204.1	20
Financial corporations General government	84.9 6.4	92.8 6.4	97.2	96.2	92.8 6.4	91.2 6.5	96.8	96.4	
the rest of the world	151.7	172.7	185.7	168.9	172.7	171.2	170.0	171.2	1
and investment fund shares	1,700.7	1,882.6	1,929.9	1,746.2	1,882.6	1,799.3	1,758.9	1,816.1	1,92
lity	1,565.2	1,730.7	1,770.0	1,596.3	1,730.7	1,648.2	1,607.2	1,657.9	1,7
sted shares of domestic sectors	262.2	273.0	292.3	239.0	273.0	248.1	239.4	265.1	2
Non-financial corporations Financial corporations	252.2	266.6	286.2	233.2	266.6 6.3	242.0 6.1	233.7 5.7	259.3 5.8	
sted shares of the rest of the world	50.0	62.5	73.9	58.7	62.5	62.9	62.1	64.5	·
ther equity ¹	1,252.9	1,395.2	1,403.8	1,298.6	1,395.2	1,337.2	1,305.6	1,328.2	1,4
estment fund shares	135.5	151.9	159.9	149.8	151.9	151.1	1,505.0	158.2	1 · · ·
oney market fund shares	1.2	1.4	1.9	149.8	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	
on-MMF investment fund shares	134.4	150.6	158.0	148.8	150.6	150.1	150.6	157.2	1!
nce technical reserves	47.3	50.0	52.9	49.3	50.0	50.7	51.4	52.2	!
cial derivatives	22.7	24.0	27.2	24.6	24.0	23.2	25.3	22.0	
accounts receivable	883.4	912.6	930.1	923.5	912.6	904.1	903.5	904.0	93
	3,565.4	3,865.6	3,994.3	3,708.3	3,865.6	3,770.1	3,731.4	3,821.6	3,9
ties									
securities	150.9	156.8	183.8	158.1	156.8	173.1	179.0	183.0	1
ort-term securities g-term securities	1.8 149.1	3.0 153.7	2.9 180.9	3.3 154.8	3.0 153.7	5.1 168.0	5.3 173.7	4.7 178.3	1
mo item ebt securities of domestic sectors	60.2	58.7	72.0	60.7	58.7	65.9	68.2	71.2	
Non-financial corporations	4.6	3.6	4.4	4.2	3.6	4.3	4.2	4.3	1
Financial corporations	39.8 0.1	40.0 0.1	51.7 0.1	41.3 0.1	40.0 0.1	46.0 0.1	49.1 0.1	50.9 0.1	
General government Households	15.8	15.0	15.7	15.2	15.0	15.6	14.9	15.9	·
ebt securities of the rest of the world	90.7	98.1	111.8	97.4	98.1	107.2	110.8	111.8	1
rt-term loans g-term loans	1,388.2 486.6 901.7	1,436.9 515.7 921.2		1,442.3 515.3 926.9	1,436.9 515.7 921.2	1,461.5 528.9 932.6	1,464.2 526.5 937.7	1,481.7 530.4 951.2	
mo item									
om domestic sectors Non-financial corporations	1,091.5	1,108.9 213.3		1,122.7 213.3	1,108.9 213.3	1,131.8 218.9	1,119.6 206.7	1,130.2 204.1	1,12
Financial corporations	819.7	843.9	862.8	846.5	843.9	854.9	855.3	869.8	8
General government om the rest of the world	59.4 296.7	51.7	61.5	62.9 319.6	51.7	57.9	57.7	56.3	
om the rest of the world	296.7	328.0 2,673.9	352.4	2,490.6	328.0 2.673.9	329.7 2,570.6	344.6 2,490.5	351.4 2,665.4	
			1 '	· ·	,		· ·	· · · · ·	1 · · ·
ed shares of domestic sectors Non-financial corporations	570.8 252.2	626.4 266.6	664.0 286.2	551.6 233.2	626.4 266.6	585.2 242.0	569.6 233.7	616.9 259.3	2
Financial corporations	134.7	150.1	154.7	130.8	150.1	140.3	139.2	147.8	1!
General government Households	35.2	43.4	44.4	41.1	43.4 166.2	41.5 161.5	40.4 156.3	40.8	
oted shares of the rest of the world	719.1	756.3		693.2	756.3	724.7	684.7	782.2	
ner equity 1	1,253.7	1,291.2	1,281.6	1,245.8	1,291.2	1,260.8	1,236.2	1,266.4	1,2
nce technical reserves	250.3	255.4	1 · ·	254.1	255.4	256.6	257.9	259.2	1 · · ·
cial derivatives and employee									_
options	54.0	42.0	38.4	44.7	42.0	49.8	46.7	50.7	:
accounts payable	978.6	999.7	1,031.1	991.2	999.7	981.2	985.1	993.7	1,0
			1,031.1	1					3.7

1 Including unlisted shares.

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

				2015		2016			
n	2014	2015	2016	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
cquisition of financial assets									
Currency and deposits	85.82	96.55	107.02	11.85	38.97	8.70	29.15	24.74	44.
Currency	15.64	25.39	13.35	6.37	7.73	3.00	4.89	7.11	- 1.
Deposits	70.18	71.16	93.68	5.48	31.24	5.70	24.26	17.63	46.
Transferable deposits	73.84	100.96	105.26	15.01	32.22	7.24		23.41	46.
Time deposits	8.74	- 9.22	1.28	- 4.21	0.44	0.83	2.16	- 1.73	0
Savings deposits (including savings certifikates)	- 12.41	- 20.58	- 12.87	- 5.32	- 1.43	- 2.37	- 5.99	- 4.05	- 0
Debt securities	- 18.00	- 17.40	- 12.20	- 1.87	- 3.07	- 1.76	1		- 0 - 3
short-term debt securities	- 0.67	0.75	- 0.10	0.28		0.10		0.10	0
long-term debt securities	- 17.33	- 18.16	- 12.10	- 2.14		- 1.86			- 3
Memo item Debt securities of domestic sectors Non-financial corporations Financial corporations General government	- 15.08 0.02 - 12.52 - 2.58	- 9.34 0.39 - 6.80 - 2.93	- 3.81 0.02 - 2.22 - 1.61	- 0.16 0.02 0.44 - 0.61	- 0.07	1.08 0.67 0.74 – 0.33	- 0.59 - 0.36		- 1. - 0. - 1. - 0.
Debt securities of the rest of the world	- 2.93	- 8.06	- 8.39	- 1.71	- 1.62	- 2.84	- 2.53	- 1.42	- 1
Equity and investment fund shares	36.87	46.39	42.23	16.85	14.48	15.67	11.57	10.20	4
Equity	12.17	15.03	18.16	11.73	6.69	10.26		3.35	- 0
Listed Shares of domestic sectors	4.61	4.06	6.49	6.67	2.79	6.59		0.25	- 3
Non-financial corporations Financial corporations	2.69	3.77 0.28	3.22 3.28	6.03 0.64	2.76	4.52 2.07	0.69 2.00	- 0.30 0.55	- 1 - 1
Quoted shares of the rest of the world	3.70	6.75	6.83	3.00	2.30	1.65	1.21	2.08	1
Other equity 1	3.86	4.22	4.83	2.07	1.60	2.02	1.32	1.02	0
Investment fund shares	24.70	31.36	24.07	5.12	7.79	5.41	6.35	6.86	5
Money market fund shares Non-MMF investment fund shares	- 0.34 25.04	- 0.57 31.93	- 0.52 24.60	- 0.10 5.22	- 0.30 8.09	- 0.30 5.71	- 0.15 6.50	0.10 6.76	- 0 5
Non-life insurance technical reserves and provision for calls under standardised guarantees	22.97	20.08	17.36	4.79	5.12	4.67	4.18	4.32	4
Life insurance and annuity entitlements	31.89	31.36	39.90	6.26	7.19	19.62	7.56	8.99	3
Pension entitlement, claims of pension funds on pension managers, entitlements to non-pension benefits	36.84	30.32	27.13	5.71	6.79	3.12	6.58	5.71	11
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Other accounts receivable 2	- 34.57	- 23.35	- 26.57	- 1.76	- 25.27	10.57	- 7.43	- 8.89	- 20
Total	161.82	183.94	194.87	41.83	44.20	60.59	47.51	41.91	44
xternal financing									
Loans	20.59	39.12	47.24	14.88	9.40	6.01	15.84	16.01	9
short-term loans long-term loans	- 1.98	- 3.17 42.29	- 4.31	- 1.51 16.39	- 1.40 10.80	- 0.42	- 0.91	- 0.93	- 2 11
Memo item	22.37	42.29	51.55	10.59	10.60	0.45	10.76	10.94	''
Mortage loans	24.87	36.56	41.71	14.08	10.46	4.29			10
Consumer loans Entrepreneurial loans	- 5.49	5.44	9.78	1.40 - 0.60	0.32	2.11	3.93	2.86	0
Memo item Loans from monetary financial institutions Loans from other financial institutions Loans from general government and rest of the world	18.87 1.72	39.35 – 0.23	42.87 4.37	15.09 – 0.22	9.38 0.02	5.24 0.77	13.81 2.04	15.74 0.27	8
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0
Financial derivatives Other accounts payable	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0
Total	21.37	37.84	47.58	14.51	9.01	6.20	15.88	16.12	9

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

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

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

				2015		2016			
n	2014	2015	2016	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
inancial assets									
Currency and deposits	1,998.1	2,094.7	2,200.8	2,055.6	2,094.7	2,103.4	2,132.6	2,157.5	2,20
Currency	127.7	153.1	166.4	145.3	153.1	156.1	161.0	168.1	10
Deposits	1,870.4	1,941.6	2,034.4	1,910.3	1,941.6	1,947.4	1,971.6	1,989.5	2,03
Transferable deposits	981.4	1,082.4	1,188.0	1,050.1	1,082.4	1,089.8	1,117.9	1,141.5	1,18
Time deposits	256.4	246.8	248.7	246.4	246.8	248.3	250.4	248.7	24
Savings deposits (including savings certifikates)	632.7	612.4	597.7	613.8	612.4	609.3	603.4	599.3	
Debt securities	162.2	139.8	127.4	144.0	139.8	137.1	133.5	130.6	
		2.9	2.7						1
short-term debt securities long-term debt securities	2.1 160.1	136.9	124.7	3.0 141.0	2.9 136.9	2.9 134.2	2.3 131.2	2.4 128.3	
Memo item Debt securities of domestic sectors	102.4	89.4	85.6	92.2	89.4	89.6	87.8	87.1	
Non-financial corporations	14.1	13.4	13.9	13.5	13.4	13.9	13.1	14.1	·
Financial corporations	78.7	69.5	66.7	71.5	69.5	69.4	69.0	67.8	
General government	9.6	6.5	5.0	7.1	6.5	6.3	5.7	5.2	
Debt securities of the rest of the world	59.8	50.3	41.8	51.8	50.3	47.6	45.7	43.5	1
Equity and investment fund shares	951.4	1,040.7	1,108.3	982.1	1,040.7	1,023.0	1,028.9	1,069.2	1,1
Equity	508.9	555.9	590.5	518.3	555.9	543.7	541.2	564.1	5
Listed Shares of domestic sectors	169.7	188.9	200.8	168.4	188.9	181.8	174.6	187.9	2
Non-financial corporations Financial corporations	142.1 27.6	158.7 30.3	169.8 31.0	140.2 28.2	158.7 30.3	154.1 27.6	148.6 26.0	160.6 27.3	
Quoted shares of the rest of the world	64.0	74.8	86.8	67.9	74.8	73.1	76.8	80.7	
Other equity 1	275.3	292.2	303.0	282.0	292.2	288.9	289.7	295.5	3
Investment fund shares	442.5	484.8	517.8	463.8	484.8	479.3	487.8	505.1	5
Money market fund shares Non-MMF investment fund shares	4.0 438.5	3.4 481.4	2.8 515.0	3.7 460.1	3.4 481.4	3.1 476.3	3.0 484.7	3.0 502.1	5
Non-life insurance technical reserves and provision for calls under standardised quarantees	307.3	324.4	337.8	320.0	324.4	327.7	331.1	334.5	3:
Life insurance and annuity entitlements	885.6	919.5	963.1	911.8	919.5	940.4	948.7	958.5	9
Pension entitlement, claims of pension funds on pension managers, entitlements to non-pension benefits	752.1	785.4	812.6	770.6	785.4	788.6	795.1	800.8	8
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Other accounts receivable 2	35.8	37.1	35.6	34.8	37.1	36.8	36.5	36.0	
Total	5,092.6	5,341.6	5,585.5	5,218.8	5,341.6	5,357.1	5,406.4	5,487.2	5,5
iabilities									
Loans	1.570.5	1.607.6	1,655.4	1.598.4	1,607.6	1,614.0	1.629.8	1.646.0	1,6
short-term loans	64.6	60.9	56.6	62.6	60.9	60.5	59.6	,	1 ·
long-term loans	1,505.9	1,546.7	1,598.8			1,553.5	1,570.2		
Memo item Mortage loans	1,118.0	1,154,7	1,196.6	1,144.0	1,154.7	1,159.1	1,171.3	1,185.6	1,1
Consumer loans	188.9	191.9	201.8	192.2	191.9	194.0	197.8	200.9	
Entrepreneurial loans	263.6	260.9	257.0	262.1	260.9	260.9	260.7	259.5	2
Memo item Loans from monetary financial institutions Loans from other financial institutions	1,477.6 92.9	1,514.9 92.7	1,558.3 97.1	1,505.7 92.7	1,514.9 92.7	1,520.5 93.5	1,534.3 95.5	1,550.2 95.8	
Loans from general government and rest of the world	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Financial derivatives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		1
Other accounts payable	16.4	14.8	15.5	16.3	14.8	15.7	15.7	16.1	
	1,586.9	1,622.4	1,670.9	1,614.7	1,622.4	1,629.6	1,645.5	1,662.1	1,6

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

X Public finances in Germany

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

	General government	Central government	State government	Local government	Social security funds	General government	Central government	State government	Local government	Social security funds
Period	€ billion					as a percentage	of GDP			
	Deficit/surp	lus ¹								
2010 2011 2012 2013 P 2014 P	- 108.9 - 25.9 - 0.9 - 5.4 + 8.6	- 29.4 - 16.1 - 8.1	- 11.4 - 5.5 - 2.7	- 8.1 - 0.3 + 2.2 + 0.2 - 2.5	+ 3.8 + 15.3 + 18.4 + 5.3 + 3.0	- 1.0	- 1.1 - 0.6 - 0.3	- 0.8 - 0.4 - 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.0	- 0.0 + 0.1 + 0.0	+ 0.6 + 0.7
2015 p 2016 pe	+ 20.9 + 23.7	+ 10.0 + 7.7	+ 4.6 + 4.7	+ 4.2 + 3.1	+ 2.1 + 8.2	+ 0.7 + 0.8	+ 0.3 + 0.2	+ 0.2 + 0.2		+ 0.1 + 0.3
2015 H1 P H2 P	+ 14.4 + 6.6		+ 3.7 + 0.9	+ 5.6 - 1.4	+ 2.6 - 0.5	+ 1.0 + 0.4		+ 0.2 + 0.1	+ 0.4 - 0.1	+ 0.2 - 0.0
2016 H1 pe H2 pe	+ 18.2 + 5.5	+ 5.2 + 2.5	+ 3.6 + 1.1	+ 3.1 + 0.1	+ 6.3 + 1.9	+ 1.2 + 0.3	+ 0.3 + 0.2	+ 0.2 + 0.1		
	Debt level ²								End of yea	ar or quarter
2010 2011 2012 2013 P 2014 P	2,088.8 2,128.3 2,204.9 2,189.8 2,189.6	1,344.1 1,387.9 1,390.5	657.0 685.5 664.1	143.1 143.6 148.2 151.3 152.5	1.3 1.2 1.3	78.7 79.9 77.5	49.7 50.3 49.2	24.4 24.3 24.9 23.5 22.5	5.3 5.4 5.4	0.0 0.0 0.0
2015 p 2016 p	2,158.8 2,140.4		653.1 637.0	152.5 152.7	1.4 1.1	71.2 68.3		21.5 20.3		
2015 Q1 P Q2 P Q3 P Q4 P	2,195.0 2,160.8 2,162.5 2,158.8	1,380.6 1,374.8	644.6	152.8 152.6 153.4 152.5	1.4 1.4 1.5 1.4	72.6	46.4 45.8	22.6 21.7 21.7 21.7 21.5	5.1	0.0 0.0
2016 Q1 P Q2 P Q3 P Q4 P	2,166.4 2,169.3 2,162.3 2,140.4	1,391.2 1,381.1	642.1 642.5	154.9 154.4 155.1 152.7	1.2 1.1 1.0 1.1	70.2 69.5	45.0 44.4	21.1 20.8 20.6 20.3	5.0	0.0

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

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

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

	Revenue				Expenditure								
		of which				of which						1	
Period	Total	Taxes	Social con- tributions	Other	Total	Social benefits	Compen- sation of employees	Inter- mediate consumption	Gross capital formation	Interest	Other	Deficit/ surplus	<i>Memo item</i> Total tax burden 1
	€ billion	-			-				-		-		
2010 2011 2012 2013 p 2014 p 2015 p 2016 p e	1,110.3 1,182.7 1,220.9 1,258.4 1,306.8 1,354.8 1,411.4	598.8 624.9 650.6 674.0 706.3	442.3 454.3 465.0 482.0 500.8	127.9 141.7 141.7 142.8 150.7 147.8 150.1	1,208.6 1,221.8 1,263.7 1,298.2 1,333.9	634.5 633.9 645.5 666.5 692.5 723.4 755.8	203.5 208.6 212.3 217.9 224.1 228.6 235.8	124.1 126.5 133.1 134.3 139.5	61.4 61.5 60.7 60.9 64.3	67.5 63.1 56.0 52.0 47.3	113.1 112.8 129.4 134.3 130.8	- 25.9 - 0.9 - 5.4 + 8.6 + 20.9	986.5 1,045.6 1,083.7 1,119.9 1,160.7 1,212.5 1,268.2
	as a percentage of GDP												
2010 2011 2012 2013 P 2014 P	43.0 43.8 44.3 44.5 44.7	22.2 22.7	16.4 16.5 16.5	5.0 5.2 5.1 5.1 5.2	47.3 44.7 44.3 44.7 44.4	24.6 23.4 23.4 23.6 23.7	7.9 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7	4.6 4.6 4.6 4.7 4.6	2.3	2.5 2.5 2.3 2.0 1.8	5.4 4.2 4.1 4.6 4.6	- 4.2 - 1.0 - 0.0 - 0.2 + 0.3	38.2 38.7 39.3 39.6 39.7
2015 p 2016 pe	44.7 45.1	23.3 23.6		4.9 4.8	44.0 44.3	23.9 24.1	7.5 7.5	4.6 4.8	2.1 2.1	1.6 1.4	4.3 4.3	+ 0.7 + 0.8	40.0 40.5
	Percenta	ge growtł	n rates										
2010 2011 2012 2013 p 2014 p 2015 p 2016 pe	+ 1.8 + 6.5 + 3.2 + 3.1 + 3.8 + 3.7 + 4.2	+ 7.7 + 4.4 + 4.1 + 3.6 + 4.8	+ 3.8 + 2.7 + 2.4 + 3.7 + 3.9	+ 6.1 + 10.7 + 0.0 + 0.8 + 5.5 - 1.9 + 1.6	$ \begin{array}{c ccccc} + & 4.2 \\ - & 0.9 \\ + & 1.1 \\ + & 3.4 \\ + & 2.7 \\ + & 2.7 \\ + & 4.0 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 1.5 \\ - & 0.1 \\ + & 1.8 \\ + & 3.3 \\ + & 3.9 \\ + & 4.5 \\ + & 4.5 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 2.9 + 2.5 + 1.8 + 2.6 + 2.8 + 2.0 + 3.1	+ 5.7 + 5.1 + 2.0 + 5.2 + 0.9 + 3.9 + 8.7	+ 1.9 + 3.3 + 0.2 - 1.3 + 0.4 + 5.4 + 3.5	- 1.7 + 5.7 - 6.5 - 11.2 - 7.2 - 9.1 - 8.3	+ 23.9 - 19.2 - 0.3 + 14.8 + 3.8 - 2.6 + 2.9		$\begin{array}{rrrrr} + & 1.3 \\ + & 6.0 \\ + & 3.6 \\ + & 3.3 \\ + & 3.6 \\ + & 4.5 \\ + & 4.6 \end{array}$

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

lution Fund established at the European level.

X Public finances in Germany

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

	€ billion																
	Central, sta	te and loca	al governm	ent 1							Social secu	ırity funds 2		General government, total			
	Revenue			Expenditur	e												
		of which			of which 3												
Period	Total 4	Taxes	Finan- cial transac- tions 5	Total 4	Person- nel expend- iture	Current grants	Interest	Fixed asset forma- tion	Finan- cial transac- tions 5	Deficit / surplus	Rev- enue 6	Expend- iture	Deficit / surplus	Rev- enue	Expend- iture	Deficit / surplus	
2010	634.7	530.6	7.9	713.6	190.7	308.5	57.7	39.7	11.4	- 78.9	516.5	512.9	+ 3.7	1.033.7	1,108.9	- 75.2	
2011	689.6	573.4	22.8	711.6	194.3	301.3	56.8	38.5	13.7	- 22.0		511.3	+ 15.0	1,104.2	1,111.2	- 7.0	
2012 P	745.0	600.0	14.7	770.2	218.8	285.2	69.9	42.6	25.5	- 25.2	536.2	518.9	+ 17.3	1,171.1	1,179.0	- 7.9	
2013 P	761.8	619.7	14.7	773.6	225.3	286.9	65.7	42.8	23.5	- 11.8	536.7	532.0	+ 4.7	1,198.1	1,205.2	- 7.0	
2014 p	791.8	643.6	11.3	786.7	236.0	292.9	57.1	45.9	17.6	+ 5.1	554.4	551.1	+ 3.2	1,245.1	1,236.8	+ 8.4	
2015 P	832.4	673.3	10.4	802.8	243.6	302.2	49.7	46.4	12.5	+ 29.7	574.2	572.5	+ 1.7	1,303.2	1,271.9	+ 31.3	
2014 Q1 p	188.2	153.6	2.0	193.9	56.7	77.9	20.0	7.8	2.3	- 5.7	132.8	136.1	- 3.3	296.0	305.0	- 9.0	
Q2 p	193.1	157.4	2.2	188.1	56.9	71.8	9.8	9.8	8.2	+ 5.0	136.4	135.8	+ 0.6	304.5	299.0	+ 5.6	
Q3 P	192.2	157.5	3.4	193.5	57.1	71.2	17.7	11.3	4.0	- 1.4	136.3	137.4	- 1.1	303.1	305.5	- 2.4	
Q4 P	219.0	174.9	3.5	211.8	65.4	73.5	9.5	16.5	3.1	+ 7.2	148.3	141.5	+ 6.8	341.6	327.6	+ 14.0	
2015 Q1 P	196.0	160.9	2.4	198.8	58.5	80.5	18.4	7.7	2.5	- 2.8	137.3	142.8	- 5.4	307.6	315.8	- 8.2	
Q2 P	208.4	167.7	1.5	185.2	59.5	72.8	7.2	9.1	3.0	+ 23.1	142.4	142.3	+ 0.1	325.0	301.8	+ 23.2	
Q3 P	202.8	166.5	3.8	198.0	62.3	71.3	16.6	11.6	3.4	+ 4.7	141.2	143.4	- 2.1	318.1	315.5	+ 2.6	
Q4 p	221.5	178.1	2.6	219.3	63.4	77.4	7.3	17.3	3.5	+ 2.2	152.7	145.3	+ 7.4	348.4	338.8	+ 9.6	
2016 Q1 p	204.8	169.9	1.4	205.7	60.2	81.5	17.7	8.4	2.2	- 0.8	143.0	146.6	- 3.6	320.9	325.4	- 4.5	
Q2 p	217.5	176.6	2.4	194.8	60.7	77.7	5.4	10.4	2.4	+ 22.7	148.7	147.0	+ 1.7	339.2	314.9	+ 24.3	
Q3 P	204.1	169.3	2.9	207.9	62.0	79.3	14.5	12.3	2.4	- 3.8	148.3	149.7	- 1.4	325.3	330.4	- 5.1	

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

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

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

	€ billion										
	Central governmen	t		State government	2,3		Local government 3				
Period	Revenue 1	Expenditure	Deficit / surplus	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit / surplus	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit / surplus		
2010	288.7	333.1	- 44.4	266.8	287.3	- 20.5	175.4	182.3	- 6.9		
2011	307.1	324.9	- 17.7	286.5	295.9	- 9.4	183.9	184.9	- 1.0		
2012 P	312.5	335.3	- 22.8	311.0	316.1	- 5.1	200.0	198.5	+ 1.5		
2013 P	313.2	335.6	- 22.4	324.3	323.9	+ 0.4	207.6	206.3	+ 1.3		
2014 P	322.9	323.3	- 0.3	338.3	336.1	+ 2.1	218.7	218.7	- 0.1		
2015 P	338.2	326.4	+ 11.8	355.1	350.6	+ 4.5	232.7	229.1	+ 3.6		
2014 Q1 P	69.8	80.4	- 10.6	80.3	81.0	- 0.7	45.1	50.0	- 4.8		
Q2 P	77.7	76.7	+ 0.9	82.3	80.4	+ 1.9	54.8	52.0	+ 2.8		
Q3 P	82.5	85.3	- 2.9	82.7	80.4	+ 2.3	53.9	54.4	- 0.5		
Q4 p	92.9	80.8	+ 12.2	92.0	94.0	- 2.0	63.0	61.0	+ 2.0		
2015 Q1 p	74.4	81.6	- 7.1	84.2	84.5	- 0.3	46.3	52.1	- 5.8		
Q2 p	86.5	72.6	+ 13.9	87.0	83.6	+ 3.4	58.1	53.4	+ 4.7		
Q3 P	85.9	89.0	- 3.2	87.8	84.2	+ 3.6	57.5	56.3	+ 1.2		
Q4 p	91.5	83.4	+ 8.1	94.1	96.8	- 2.8	69.0	65.9	+ 3.0		
2016 Q1 P	81.1	83.6	- 2.5	90.5	88.2	+ 2.4	49.0	55.1	- 6.1		
Q2 P	87.5	73.6	+ 13.8	92.7	88.2	+ 4.4	61.1	57.9	+ 3.2		
Q3 P	85.2	88.6	- 3.5	91.5	90.0	+ 1.5	60.7	60.7	+ 0.1		

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on Federal Statistical Office data. **1** Any amounts of the Bundesbank's profit distribution exceeding the reference value that were used to repay parts of the debt of central government's special funds are not included here. **2** Including the local authority level of the city-states Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg. **3** Quarterly data of core budgets and off-budget entities which are

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

X Public finances in Germany

5 Central, state and local government: tax revenue

€ million

2016

2016

Period 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2015 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 04 2016 Jan Feb 2017 Jan Feb

	€ million							
		Central and state gove	rnment and European	Union				
od	Total	Total		State government 1	European Union 2	Local government 3	Balance of untransferred tax shares 4	Memo item Amounts deducted in the federal budget 5
0 1 2 3 4	530,587 573,352 600,046 619,708 643,624	460,230 496,738 518,963 535,173 556,008	254,537 276,598 284,801 287,641 298,518	181,326 195,676 207,846 216,430 226,504	24,367 24,464 26,316 31,101 30,986	70,385 76,570 81,184 84,274 87,418	- 101 + 262	28,726 28,615 28,498 27,775 27,772
5 6	673,276 705,791	580,485 606,965	308,849 316,854	240,698 260,837	30,938 29,273	93,003 98,679	- 212 + 148	27,241 27,836
5 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	161,068 167,763 166,468 177,978	137,183 143,248 143,854 156,200	68,215 76,762 79,783 84,089	57,237 59,298 59,551 64,613	11,731 7,188 4,520 7,499	15,722 24,814 23,006 29,461	+ 8,163 – 299 – 392 – 7,684	6,433 6,633 7,558 6,618
6 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	170,358 176,879 169,374 189,180	144,841 152,042 145,700 164,382	74,113 82,184 76,638 83,920	61,972 64,684 61,573 72,608	8,755 5,175 7,489 7,855	17,121 25,205 23,839 32,513	+ 8,396 – 368 – 165 – 7,715	6,488 6,512 7,584 7,253
6 Jan Feb		41,830 45,321	22,631 21,333	18,626 18,453	573 5,535			2,163 2,163
7 Jan Feb	.	43,321 48,934	26,142 26,081	19,611 20,132	- 2,431 2,720	· ·	· ·	2,202 2,202

Sources: Federal Ministry of Finance, Federal Statistical Office and Bundesbank calculations. **1** Before deducting or adding supplementary central government grants, shares in energy tax revenue, compensation for the transfer of motor vehicle tax to central government and consolidation aid, which central government remits to state government. See the last column for the volume of these amounts which are deducted from tax revenue in the federal budget. **2** Custom duties and shares in VAT and gross national income accruing to the EU from central government tax revenue. **3** Including local government taxes in the city-states Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg. Including revenue from offshore wind farms. **4** Difference between local government's share in the joint taxes received by the state government cash offices in the period in question (see Table X. 6) and the amounts passed on to local government in the same period. **5** Volume of the positions mentioned under footnote 1.

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

€ million													
	Joint taxes												
	Income taxes	2				Turnover tax	es 5						Memo item Local
Total 1	Total	Wage tax 3	Assessed income tax	Corpora- tion tax	Invest- ment income tax 4	Total	Turnover tax	Turnover tax on imports	Local business tax trans- fers 6	Central govern- ment taxes 7	State govern- ment taxes 7	EU customs duties	govern- ment share in joint taxes
488,73		127,904	31,179	12,041	21,691	180,042	136,459	43,582	5,925	93,426		4,378	28,5
527,25		139,749	31,996	15,634	26,155	190,033	138,957	51,076	6,888	99,133		4,571	30,5
551,78		149,065	37,262	16,934	28,294	194,635	142,439	52,196	7,137	99,794	/ · ·	4,462	32,8
570,21		158,198	42,280	19,508	25,923	196,843	148,315	48,528	7,053	100,454		4,231	35,0
593,039	9 258,875	167,983	45,613	20,044	25,236	203,110	154,228	48,883	7,142	101,804	17,556	4,552	37,0
620.28	7 273.258	178,891	48,580	19,583	26,204	209.921	159.015	50,905	7,407	104,204	20,339	5,159	39.8
648,310	291,492	184,826	53,833	27,442	25,391	217,090	165,932	51,157	7,831	104,441	22,342	5,113	41,3
146,924	4 66,225	41,557	13,134	5,438	6,097	51,852	40,050	11,803	143	22,268	5,207	1,228	9,7
153,15	5 69,728	44,267	12,323	5,851	7,287	50,754	38,063	12,691	1,760	24,892	4,838	1,183	9,9
153,30		43,251	10,666	4,452	7,640	53,203	40,029	13,174	2,019	25,637	5,029	1,409	9,4
166,90	1 71,295	49,816	12,457	3,842	5,180	54,111	40,873	13,238	3,484	31,407	5,265	1,339	10,3
154,892	2 70,790	42,583	14,569	8,433	5,204	54,408	42,268	12,141	173	22,553	5,673	1,294	10,0
162,09	5 74,489	45,311	12,943	7,329	8,905	52,705	40,195	12,510	1,957	25,783	5,952	1,210	10,0
155,524	4 68,137	44,656	11,898	5,546	6,037	53,906	40,877	13,029	2,046	24,857	5,263	1,316	9,
175,79	7 78,076	52,275	14,422	6,134	5,245	56,071	42,593	13,478	3,656	31,247	5,454	1,293	11,
44,80	1 19,887	15,117	1,029	1,336	2,406	17,796	13,992	3,804	- 10	4,989	1,753	386	2,
48,01	7 15,675	14,051	410	21	1,194	21,318	17,065	4,253	171	8,678	1,712	464	2,0
46,57		16,435	977	318	2,629	18,771	14,599	4,172	207	4,984		362	3,2
52,019	9 17,496	14,747	1,040	365	1,343	22,807	18,040	4,766	220	9,243	1,785	469	ј 3,

Source: Federal Ministry of Finance and Bundesbank calculations. **1** This total, unlike that in Table X. 5, does not include the receipts from the equalisation of burdens levies, local business tax (less local business tax transfers to central and state government), real property taxes and other local government taxes, or the balance of untransferred tax shares. **2** Respective percentage share of central, state and local government in revenue: wage tax and assessed income tax 42.5:42.5:15, corporation tax and non-assessed taxes on earnings 50:50:-, final withholding tax on interest income and capital gains, non-assessed taxes on earnings 44:44:12. **3** After deducting child benefit and subsidies for supplementary private pension plans. **4** Final withholding tax on interest income and capital gains, non-assessed taxes on earnings. **5** The allocation of revenue to central, state and local government, which is adjusted at more regular intervals, is regulated in section 1 of the Revenue Adjustment Act. Respective percentage share of central, state and local government in revenue for 2016: 49.4:48.3:2.2. The EU share is deducted from central government's share. **6** Respective percentage share of central and state government for 2016: 22.4:77.6. **7** For the breakdown, see Table X. 7.

7 Central, state and local government: individual taxes

	€ million														
	Central gov	ernment tax	(es 1						State gover	nment taxes	; 1		Local goveri	nment taxe	5
									Tax on the acqui-		Betting			of which	
Period	Energy tax	Soli- darity surcharge	Tobacco tax	Insurance tax	Motor vehicle tax	Electri- city tax	Spirits tax	Other	sition of land and buildings	Inherit- ance tax	and lottery tax	Other	Total	Local business tax 2	Real property taxes
2010	39,838	11,713	13,492	10,284	8,488	6,171	1,990	1,449	5,290	4,404	1,412	1,039	47,780	35,712	11,315
2011	40,036	12,781	14,414	10,755	8,422	7,247	2,149	3,329	6,366	4,246	1,420	1,064	52,984	40,424	11,674
2012	39,305	13,624	14,143	11,138	8,443	6,973	2,121	4,047	7,389	4,305	1,432	1,076	55,398	42,345	12,017
2013	39,364	14,378	13,820	11,553	8,490	7,009	2,102	3,737	8,394	4,633	1,635	1,060	56,549	43,027	12,377
2014	39,758	15,047	14,612	12,046	8,501	6,638	2,060	3,143	9,339	5,452	1,673	1,091	57,728	43,763	12,691
2015	39,594	15,930	14,921	12,419	8,805	6,593	2,070	3,872	11,249	6,290	1,712	1,088	60,396	45,752	13,215
2016	40,091	16,855	14,186	12,763	8,952	6,569	2,070	2,955	12,408	7,006	1,809	1,119	65,313	50,097	13,654
2015 Q1	4,704	3,783	2,223	5,825	2,454	1,806	570	904	2,760	1,668	426	353	14,288	10,912	2,982
Q2	9,512	4,278	3,683	2,187	2,361	1,465	470	937	2,561	1,617	433	227	16,368	12,383	3,636
Q3	10,159	3,714	3,981	2,436	2,108	1,643	496	1,102	3,021	1,335	401	272	15,180	11,118	3,697
Q4	15,220	4,155	5,034	1,972	1,883	1,678	534	930	2,906	1,670	452	236	14,561	11,339	2,899
2016 Q1	4,620	3,979	2,722	5,946	2,489	1,685	565	547	3,217	1,668	451	336	15,639	12,090	3,121
Q2	9,860	4,470	4,139	2,269	2,366	1,515	473	691	2,952	2,283	451	267	16,740	12,635	3,715
Q3	10,149	3,938	3,010	2,510	2,198	1,641	499	911	3,050	1,501	446	266	15,896	11,699	3,794
Q4	15,461	4,468	4,315	2,038	1,899	1,728	532	806	3,189	1,554	460	251	17,039	13,673	3,024
2016 Jan	241	1,105	556	1,213	921	588	195	171	1,062	463	151	79			
Feb	1,454	934	685	3,951	701	518	239	197	1,062	430	149	70			
2017 Jan	277	1,129	432	1,361	883	526	214	163	1,106	521	192	75			
Feb	1,463	1,033	971	4,094	733	498	239	213	1,093	474	149	70	I .	Ι.	I .I

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

8 German pension insurance scheme: budgetary development and assets*

	€ million													
	Revenue 1,2			Expenditure 1	,2				Assets 1,4					
		of which			of which									
Period	Total	Contri- butions 3	Payments from central govern- ment	Total	Pension payments	Pen- sioners' health insurance	Deficit surplu		Total	Deposits 5	Securities	Equity interests, mort- gages and other loans 6	Real estate	<i>Memo</i> <i>item</i> Adminis- trative assets
2010	250,133	172,767	76,173	248,076	211,852	14,343	+	2,057	19,375	18,077	1,120	73	105	4,464
2011	254,968	177,424	76,200	250,241	212,602	15,015	+	4,727	24,965	22,241	2,519	88	117	4,379
2012	259,700	181,262	77,193	254,604	216,450	15,283	+	5,096	30,481	28,519	1,756	104	102	4,315
2013	260,166	181,991	77,067	258,268	219,560	15,528	+	1,898	33,114	29,193	3,701	119	100	4,250
2014	269,115	189,080	78,940	265,949	226,204	15,978	+	3,166	36,462	32,905	3,317	146	94	4,263
2015	276,129	194,486	80,464	277,717	236,634	16,705	-	1,588	35,556	32,795	2,506	167	88	4,228
2016 P	285,827	202,274	82,616	288,291	246,438	17,381	-	2,464	34,088	31,529	2,315	192	53	4,161
2014 Q1	64,138	44,355	19,534	64,615	55,266	3,897	-	477	32,669	28,668	3,781	121	99	4,251
Q2	66,857	47,145	19,453	64,697	55,085	3,891	+	2,160	35,181	31,167	3,791	126	97	4,260
Q3	66,129	45,992	19,865	66,801	56,909	3,991	-	672	33,678	30,264	3,191	129	94	4,256
Q4	71,927	51,577	20,096	69,548	59,225	4,192	+	2,379	36,442	32,901	3,317	129	94	4,275
2015 Q1	65,923	45,653	20,025	68,435	58,671	4,125	-	2,512	34,084	31,583	2,262	148	92	4,255
Q2	68,700	48,483	19,945	68,443	58,390	4,113	+	257	34,319	31,797	2,276	152	93	4,254
Q3	67,538	47,280	20,006	70,165	59,931	4,228	-	2,627	32,246	29,722	2,276	156	92	4,259
Q4	73,393	53,096	19,971	70,326	59,963	4,233	+	3,067	35,574	32,794	2,506	158	117	4,242
2016 Q1	68,182	47,397	20,665	70,076	60,143	4,239	-	1,894	33,865	31,194	2,406	179	86	4,223
Q2	71,291	50,372	20,548	70,418	60,097	4,238	+	873	34,427	31,892	2,265	183	87	4,220
Q3	70,218	49,333	20,670	73,782	63,081	4,453	-	3,564	31,412	28,776	2,365	187	84	4,213
Q4	76,136	55,171	20,733	74,016	63,117	4,450	+	2,120	34,088	31,529	2,315	192	53	4,161

Sources: Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and German pension insurance scheme. * Excluding the German pension insurance scheme for the mining, railway and maritime industries. **1** The final annual figures do not tally with the quarterly figures, as the latter are all provisional. **2** Including financial compensation payments. Ex-

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

9 Federal Employment Agency: budgetary development*

Ŀ	Revenue				Expenditure									Definit
		of which				of which								Deficit offsetting
	Total 1	Contri- butions	Insolvency compen- sation levy	Central government subscriptions	Total	Unemploy- ment benefit 2	Short-time working benefits 3	Job promotion 4	Re- integration payment 5	Insolvency benefit payment	Adminis- trative expend- iture 6	Def surp		grant or loan from central govern- ment
	37,070	22,614	2,929	7,927	45,213	16,602	4,125	9,297	5,256	740	5,322	-	8,143	5,207
	37,563	25,433	37	8,046	37,524	13,776	1,324	8,369	4,510	683	5,090	+	40	-
	37,429	26,570	314	7,238	34,842	13,823	828	6,699	3,822	982	5,117	+	2,587	-
	32,636	27,594	1,224	245	32,574	15,411	1,082	6,040		912	5,349	+	61	-
	33,725	28,714	1,296	-	32,147	15,368	710	6,264		694	5,493	+	1,578	-
	35,159	29,941	1,333	-	31,439	14,846	771	6,295		654	5,597	+	3,720	-
	36,352	31,186	1,114	-	30,889	14,435	749	7,035		595	5,314	+	5,463	-
	7,844	6,696	299	-	8,693	4,379	311	1,605		199	1,239	-	849	-
L	8,352	7,143	331	-	8,036	3,902	197	1,593		211	1,259	+	316	-
	8,249	6,991	318	-	7,551	3,641	123	1,458		163	1,313	+	698	-
	9,280	7,884	347	-	7,868	3,446	79	1,609		122	1,682	+	1,412	-
	8,209	6,969	310	-	8,599	4,267	387	1,586		165	1,287	-	390	-
	8,758	7,467	326	-	7,856	3,758	214	1,591		172	1,318	+	902	-
	8,573	7,285	329	-	7,319	3,501	82	1,455		164	1,368	+	1,254	-
	9,619	8,220	367	-	7,665	3,320	87	1,662		152	1,624	+	1,954	-
	8,376	7,271	261	-	7,984	4,083	395	1,739		150	984	+	393	-
	8,991	7,737	278	-	7,807	3,648	203	1,847		147	1,288	+	1,184	-
	8,877	7,609	276	-	7,349	3,428	74	1,608		165	1,399	+	1,529	-
L	10,108	8,569	299		7,750	3,276	77	1,841		134	1,642	+	2,358	_

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

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

10 Statutory health insurance scheme: budgetary development

	€ million												
	Revenue 1			Expenditure 1									
		of which			of which								
Period	Total	Contri- butions 2	Central govern- ment funds 3	Total	Hospital treatment	Pharma- ceuticals	Medical treatment	Dental treatment 4	Thera- peutical treatment and aids	Sickness benefits	Adminis- trative expend- iture 5	Defic surpli	
2010	179,529	160,797	15,700	175,804	56,697	30,147	28,432	11,419	10,609	7,797	9,554	+	3,725
2011	189,049	170,875	15,300	179,599	58,501	28,939	29,056	11,651	11,193	8,529	9,488	+	9,450
2012	193,314	176,388	14,000	184,289	60,157	29,156	29,682	11,749	11,477	9,171	9,711	+	9,025
2013	196,405	182,179	11,500	194,537	62,886	30,052	32,799	12,619	12,087	9,758	9,979	+	1,867
2014	203,143	189,089	10,500	205,589	65,711	33,093	34,202	13,028	13,083	10,619	10,063	-	2,445
2015	210,147	195,774	11,500	213,727	67,979	34,576	35,712	13,488	13,674	11,227	10,482	-	3,580
2016 P	223,492	206,823	14,000	222,973	70,492	36,008	37,252	13,873	14,230	11,672	10,977	+	519
2014 Q1	49,164	45,113	3,500	50,990	16,868	8,097	8,582	3,262	3,029	2,693	2,313	-	1,827
Q2	49,290	46,757	1,769	51,332	16,463	8,234	8,600	3,304	3,282	2,651	2,404	-	2,042
Q3	49,992	46,637	2,634	51,035	16,335	8,266	8,392	3,152	3,313	2,607	2,391	-	1,043
Q4	54,604	50,593	2,597	52,017	15,997	8,496	8,642	3,347	3,444	2,665	2,907	+	2,588
2015 Q1	50,407	46,846	2,875	53,255	17,532	8,554	8,961	3,379	3,216	2,935	2,360	-	2,848
Q2	51,850	48,371	2,875	53,351	17,157	8,661	8,976	3,385	3,376	2,730	2,433	-	1,501
Q3	51,888	48,472	2,875	52,884	16,899	8,621	8,808	3,262	3,398	2,732	2,508	-	996
Q4	55,872	52,085	2,875	54,124	16,553	8,773	8,998	3,449	3,618	2,834	3,102	+	1,747
2016 Q1	53,320	49,292	3,500	55,424	18,044	8,879	9,374	3,470	3,419	2,955	2,458	-	2,104
Q2	54,988	51,009	3,500	55,603	17,686	9,005	9,362	3,478	3,528	2,963	2,599	-	615
Q3	55,632	51,377	3,500	55,114	17,421	8,929	9,166	3,399	3,585	2,842	2,628	+	517
Q4	59,552	55,146	3,500	56,832	17,342	9,194	9,351	3,526	3,698	2,912	3,291	+	2,720

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

butions from subsidised low-paid part-time employment. **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.

Period

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

	€ million									
	Revenue 1		Expenditure 1							
				of which						
Period	Total	<i>of which</i> Contributions 2	Total	Non-cash care benefits	In-patient care	Nursing benefit	Contributions to pension insur- ance scheme 3	Administrative expenditure	Deficit/ surplus	
2010	21,864	21,659	21,539	2,933	9,567	4,673	869	1,028	+	325
2011	22,294	22,145	21,962	3,002	9,700	4,735	881	1,034	+	331
2012	23,082	22,953	22,988	3,135	9,961	5,073	881	1,083	+	95
2013	24,972	24,891	24,405	3,389	10,058	5,674	896	1,155	+	567
2014	25,974	25,893	25,457	3,570	10,263	5,893	946	1,216	+	517
2015	30,825	30,751	29,101	3,717	10,745	6,410	960	1,273	+	1,723
2016 p	32,025	31,956	30,997	3,825	10,914	6,837	979	1,415	+	1,028
2014 Q1	6,168	6,141	6,290	871	2,542	1,463	229	315	-	123
Q2	6,404	6,386	6,260	848	2,554	1,466	236	309	+	144
Q3	6,405	6,386	6,442	932	2,577	1,481	237	299	-	37
Q4	6,933	6,918	6,462	907	2,590	1,529	238	288	+	471
2015 Q1	7,252	7,228	6,906	906	2,655	1,571	236	333	+	346
Q2	7,611	7,592	7,139	902	2,666	1,591	239	311	+	472
Q3	7,626	7,609	7,390	930	2,701	1,613	239	326	+	236
Q4	8,198	8,180	7,571	966	2,722	1,682	240	295	+	626
2016 Q1	7,600	7,578	7,587	941	2,703	1,613	238	389	+	13
Q2	7,918	7,901	7,659	949	2,724	1,665	244	331	+	259
Q3	7,958	7,942	7,810	961	2,746	1,682	247	373	+	147
Q4	8,550	8,535	7,941	975	2,741	1,877	250	322	+	608

Source: Federal Ministry of Health. * Including transfers to the long-term care provident fund. 1 The final annual figures do not tally with the sum of the quarterly figures, as the latter are all provisional. 2 Since 2005 including special contributions for

childless persons (0.25% of income subject to insurance contributions). ${\bf 3}$ For non-professional carers.

12 Central government: borrowing in the market

13 General government: debt by creditor*

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Period (End of or quar

€ million

	€m	IIION						
	Tota	l new borro	wing	1	<i>of wi</i> Chan		<i>of w</i> Chai	hich
					in mo	oney	in m	oney
Period	Gros	s 2	Net		mark loans		marl depo	sits 3
2010	+	302,694	+	42,397	_	5,041	+	1,607
2011	+	264,572	+	5,890	_	4,876	_	9,036
2012	+	263,334	+	31,728	+	6,183	+	13,375
2013	+	246,781	+	19,473	+	7,292	-	4,601
2014	+	192,540	-	2,378	-	3,190	+	891
2015	+	167,655	-	16,386	_	5,884	_	1,916
2016	+	182,486	-	11,331	-	2,332	-	16,791
2014 Q1	+	43,862	-	3,551	-	9,267	-	9,556
Q2	+	58,444	+	9,500	+	6,281	+	10,589
Q3	+	47,215	-	8,035	-	2,111	-	10,817
Q4	+	43,018	-	292	+	1,907	+	10,675
2015 Q1	+	52,024	-	3,086	+	4,710	-	7,612
Q2	+	36,214	-	5,404	-	12,133	+	6,930
Q3	+	46,877	-	1,967	-	806	-	1,091
Q4	+	32,541	-	5,929	+	2,344	-	142
2016 Q1	+	61,598	+	10,650	+	8,501	-	19,345
Q2	+	60,691	+	4,204	+	3,694	+	4,084
Q3	+	33,307	-	13,887	-	18,398	-	4,864
Q4	+	26,890	_	12,297	+	3,872	+	3,333

Source: Federal Republic of Germany – Finance Agency. **1** Including the Financial Market Stabilisation Fund, the In-vestment and Repayment Fund and the Restructuring Fund for Credit Institutions. **2** After deducting repurchases. **3** Ex-cluding the central account balance with the Deutsche Bundes-bank bank.

	€ million					
		Banking sys	tem	Domestic non	-banks	
Period End of year or quarter)	Total	Bundes- bank	Domestic MFIs pe	Other do- mestic fi- nancial cor- porations Pe	Other domestic creditors 1	Foreign creditors Pe
2010	2,088,785	4,440	691,401	207,062	133,351	1,052,532
2011	2,128,324	4,440	641,685	206,631	123,064	1,152,505
2012	2,204,943	4,440	643,884	199,132	143,883	1,213,603
2013	2,189,775	4,440	634,669	190,555	145,785	1,214,327
2014	2,189,564	4,440	619,838	190,130	134,670	1,240,486
2015	2,158,813	77,220	606,481	186,661	150,966	1,137,486
2016 P	2,140,368	196,320	572,527	179,755	175,358	1,016,408
2014 Q1	2,178,713	4,440	631,241	190,306	130,966	1,221,760
Q2	2,185,126	4,440	628,341	189,569	131,976	1,230,800
Q3	2,186,288	4,440	629,604	188,907	129,636	1,233,701
Q4	2,189,564	4,440	619,838	190,130	134,670	1,240,486
2015 Q1	2,195,020	12,335	625,817	189,048	142,040	1,225,780
Q2	2,160,801	34,310	612,663	187,280	141,307	1,185,241
Q3	2,162,548	54,990	616,499	188,165	142,763	1,160,130
Q4	2,158,813	77,220	606,481	186,661	150,966	1,137,486
2016 Q1 P	2,166,362	100,051	607,793	183,160	144,155	1,131,204
Q2 P	2,169,346	133,297	595,070	181,372	158,883	1,100,724
Q3 P	2,162,250	163,636	590,349	179,359	158,991	1,069,914
Q4 P	2,140,368	196,320	572,527	179,755	175,358	1,016,408

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

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

	€ million											
									Loans from no	on-banks	Old debt	
Period (End of year or quarter)	Total	Treasury discount paper (Bubills) 1	Treasury notes 2,3	Five-year Federal notes (Bobls) 2	Federal savings notes	Federal bonds (Bunds) 2	Day-bond	Direct lending by credit institu- tions 4	Social security funds	Other 4	Equal- isation claims 5	Other 5,6
	Central, st	ate and lo	cal govern	ment								
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 Q1 Q2	1,732,851 1,752,903 1,791,672 1,816,557 1,817,587 1,821,890 1,807,271	60,272 57,172 50,128 27,951 28,317 29,575	414,250 417,469 423,441 429,633 425,257 421,582	195,534 214,211 234,355 245,372 259,186 250,432 243,292 243,292	8,704 8,208 6,818 4,488 2,375 2,271 2,031	644,894 667,198 684,951 703,812 707,905 722,562	1,975 2,154 1,725 1,397 1,187 1,187 1,155 1,133	292,606 289,225 291,969 277,296 290,509 271,661	21 102 70 46 42 42 42 42	111,609 111,765 113,198 110,323 111,664 111,561 110,944	4,440 4,440 4,440 4,440 4,440 4,440 4,440 4,440	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Q3 Q4 2016 Q1 P Q2 P Q3 P Q4 P	1,811,599 1,805,314 1,814,572 1,812,750 1,804,565 1,786,779	26,213 19,431 21,804 29,543 31,237 24,509	424,534 429,818 427,090 427,813 433,493 430,701	256,613 246,940 240,281 235,389 245,945 236,136	1,677 1,305 1,205 1,108 922 737	715,763 725,285 730,533 727,922 717,358 724,328	1,106 1,070 1,051 1,033 1,021 1,010	270,467 263,992 279,084 277,672 262,894 258,084	42 59 59 59 59 59 59	110,741 112,972 109,023 107,769 107,194 106,772	4,440 4,440 4,440 4,440 4,440 4,440 4,440	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Central go	vernment	7,8									
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	1,075,415 1,081,304 1,113,032 1,132,505 1,130,128	85,867 58,297 56,222 50,004 27,951	126,220 130,648 117,719 110,029 103,445	195,534 214,211 234,355 245,372 259,186	8,704 8,208 6,818 4,488 2,375	628,582 644,513 666,775 684,305 702,515	1,975 2,154 1,725 1,397 1,187	13,349 9,382 16,193 23,817 20,509		10,743 9,450 8,784 8,652 8,518	4,440 4,440 4,440 4,440 4,440	2 2 2 2 2 2
2015 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1,127,042 1,121,637 1,119,670 1,113,741	26,495 27,535 24,157 18,536	102,203 101,090 98,087 96,389	250,432 243,299 256,613 246,940	2,271 2,031 1,677 1,305	706,308 720,715 713,766 723,238	1,155 1,133 1,106 1,070	25,289 13,021 11,776 13,825		8,448 8,373 8,046 7,996	4,440 4,440 4,440 4,440	2 2 2 2
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1,124,391 1,128,595 1,114,708 1,102,410		98,232 99,417 102,053 95,727	240,281 235,389 245,945 236,136	1,205 1,108 922 737	728,457 725,469 714,903 722,124	1,051 1,033 1,021 1,010	22,533 26,236 7,794 11,761		7,664 7,133 7,002 6,866	4,440 4,440 4,440 4,440	2 2 2 2
	State gove											
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	528,696 537,870 541,254 546,354 544,992	1,176 1,975 950 125 0	265,631 283,601 299,750 313,412 326,188				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	167,429 154,844 139,116 134,439 120,101	1 62 52 35 5	94,459 97,387 101,386 98,343 98,697	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 1 1 1 1
2015 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	547,487 538,594 544,260 543,999	1,821 2,040 2,056 895	323,055 320,492 326,447 333,429					123,943 117,935 117,506 110,674	5 5 5 5	98,662 98,121 98,245 98,996		1 1 1 1
2016 Q1 P Q2 P Q3 P Q4 P	542,715 536,884 541,819 538,755		328,858 328,397 331,441 334,975			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	117,194 112,651 115,550 108,948	5 6 6	95,379 94,657 94,212 93,927	· · ·	1 1 1
	Local gove	ernment ⁹										
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 Q1 Q2 Q3	128,740 133,730 137,386 137,697 142,468 147,362 147,039 147,669					375 381 423 646 1,297 1,597 1,847 1,997		121,938 128,380 133,916 133,713 136,686 141,278 140,705 141,185	20 40 18 11 37 37 37 37	6,407 4,929 3,029 3,328 4,448 4,450 4,450 4,450		
Q4 2016 Q1 P Q2 P Q3 P Q4 P	147,663 147,573 147,466 147,271 148,038 145,614					2,047 2,076 2,453 2,455 2,204		139,493 139,356 138,785 139,550 137,376	54 54 54 54	5,980 5,980 5,980 5,980		

Source: Bundesbank calculations based on data from the Federal Statistical Office. * Excluding direct intergovernmental borrowing. 1 Including Treasury financing paper. 2 Excluding issuers' holdings of their own securities. 3 Treasury notes issued by state government include long-term notes. 4 Mainly loans against borrowers' notes and cash advances. Including loans raised abroad. Other loans 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 liabili

ities arising from housing construction by the former GDR's armed forces and from housing construction in connection with the return of the troops of the former USSR stationed in eastern Germany to their home country; excluding debt securities in own portfolios. **7** In contrast to the capital market statistics, the debt incurred through the joint issuance of Federal securities is recorded here under central government and its special funds in accordance with the agreed allocation ratios. **8** From January 2011, including debt of the Restructuring Fund for Credit Institutions. **9** Including debt of municipal special purpose associations. Data other than year-end figures have been estimated.

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

							2015			2016			
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Item	Index 201	0=100		Annual p	ercentage	change							
At constant prices, chained													
I Origin of domestic product Production sector (excluding construction) Construction Wholesale/retail trade, transport and storage, hotel and restaurant	110.0 101.6	111.8 101.4	113.5 104.2	5.0 1.4	1.6 – 0.2	1.6 2.8	1.9 – 0.8	1.7 – 0.8	1.9 2.4	0.9 1.7	4.0 5.6	1.0 2.0	0. <u>9</u> 1.7
services Information and communication Financial and insurance	106.6 125.9	108.6 129.1	111.1 133.1	0.4 4.8	1.9 2.5	2.4 3.1	1.8 2.8	1.6 2.5	1.9 3.0	1.3 2.5	4.3 4.1	1.7 3.1	2.1 2.9
activities Real estate activities Business services 1 Public services, education and	105.8 101.8 106.6	106.5 102.6 109.0	109.2 103.4 111.3	- 4.8 - 1.5 2.4	0.7 0.9 2.3	2.5 0.8 2.1	2.2 0.8 2.6	1.6 0.9 2.1	- 0.4 1.2 3.0	2.2 0.7 1.6	1.4 1.0 3.7	2.4 0.6 1.8	3.9 0.8 1.3
health Other services	103.1 97.3	105.2 97.6	107.0 98.7	0.7 - 0.5	2.0 0.3	1.7 1.1	2.3 0.3	2.1 0.2	1.6 0.9	1.4 0.1	2.2 2.0	1.8 1.2	1.4 1.1
Gross value added	106.3	107.9	109.9	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.2	3.2	1.5	1.4
Gross domestic product ²	106.4	108.2	110.2	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.5	3.2	1.5	1.2
II Use of domestic product Private consumption 3 Government consumption Machinery and equipment Premises Other investment 4 Changes in inventories 5 , 6	104.4 104.5 106.8 109.5 111.4	106.5 107.4 110.7 109.8 113.5	108.6 111.7 111.9 113.1 116.5	0.9 1.2 5.5 1.9 4.0 – 0.1	2.0 2.7 3.7 0.3 1.9 – 0.5	2.0 4.0 1.1 3.0 2.6 – 0.2	1.7 2.8 1.8 - 0.0 1.6 - 1.0	2.2 2.6 4.4 0.1 1.8 – 0.2	2.1 3.4 6.4 3.1 2.1 – 0.3	2.1 4.6 3.9 3.0 2.4 – 0.4	2.8 4.8 4.4 5.4 2.7 – 0.5	1.5 3.7 - 0.5 2.1 2.7 0.1	1.5 3.2 - 2.6 1.3 2.5 0.0
Domestic demand Net exports 6 Exports	104.5 118.0	106.2 124.1	108.6 127.4	1.4 0.3 4.1	1.6 0.2 5.2	2.3 - 0.2 2.6	0.7 1.2 6.7	2.0 - 0.1 4.9	2.5 - 0.3 3.6	2.3 - 0.6 1.3	3.1 0.3 4.6	2.0 - 0.4 1.3	1.6 - 0.2 3.3
Imports Gross domestic product ²	114.8	121.0 108.2	125.5 110.2	4.0	5.5	3.7 1.9	4.9 1.8	6.0 1.8	5.0 2.1	3.2	4.8 3.2	2.4	4.5
At current prices (€ billion) III Use of domestic product Private consumption ³ Government consumption Machinery and equipment Premises Other investment 4 Changes in inventories ⁵	1,594.4 561.1 191.5 288.7 105.0 – 7.4		-	1.8 3.5 6.1 4.2 5.5	2.6 4.0 4.6 2.2 3.5	2.6 5.6 2.1 4.9 3.9	2.5 4.1 2.6 1.9 3.2	2.7 3.8 5.3 1.9 3.3	2.8 4.9 7.4 4.9 3.7		3.2 6.2 5.4 7.3 4.0	2.1 5.1 0.5 4.1 4.0	2.6 4.7 - 1.6 3.5 3.9
Domestic use Net exports Exports	2,733.2 190.7 1,334.8	229.5	2,893.9 238.8 1,441.4	2.8 3.9	2.6 6.3	3.2 1.6	1.8 8.6	2.9 6.2	3.6 4.2	3.2 0.7	3.9 2.7	2.9 - 0.0	2.9
Imports	1,144.1	1,189.3	1,202.6	2.5	3.9	1.1	4.5	4.7	2.8	0.1	0.6	- 0.2	4.0
Gross domestic product ²	2,923.9	3,032.8	3,132.7	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.7	4.2	3.2	4.7	2.8	2.5
IV Prices (2010=100) Private consumption Gross domestic product Terms of trade	105.6 106.6 99.5	106.2 108.7 102.0	106.9 110.2 103.6	1.0 1.8 1.3	0.6 2.0 2.6	0.6 1.4 1.5	0.8 2.0 2.1	0.5 1.9 2.5	0.6 2.1 2.6	0.5 1.7 2.4	0.4 1.5 2.3	0.6 1.3 1.4	1.7 1.2 0.2
V Distribution of national income Compensation of employees Entrepreneurial and property	1,485.5	1,539.9	1,593.2	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.4	3.3	3.1
income	694.1	723.4	745.2	2.4	4.2	3.0	3.6	4.1	5.3	1.7	9.9	1.0	0.2
National income <i>Memo item:</i> Gross national income	2,179.5		2,338.4	3.4 3.3	3.8	3.3 3.2	3.8 3.4	3.9 3.7	4.3 4.2	3.3 3.4	5.4 4.8	2.5 2.6	2.3

Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in February 2017. **1** Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities. **2** Gross value added plus taxes on products (netted with subsidies on products). **3** Including non-profit in-

stitutions serving households. **4** Intellectual property rights (inter alia, computer software and entertainment, literary or artistic originals) and cultivated assets. **5** Including net increase in valuables. **6** Contribution of growth to GDP.

XI Economic conditions in Germany

2 Output in the production sector*

Adjusted for working-day variations o

		of which:		Industry								
				maasay	of which: bv r	nain industrial	grouping		of which: by e	conomic secto	r	
	Production sector, total	Construc- tion	Energy	Total	Inter- mediate goods	Capital goods	Durable goods	Non- durable goods	Manu- facture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	Manu- facture of computers, electronic and optical products	Machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles, trailers and semi- trailers
	2010=10	0										
% of total 1 Period	100.00	11.24	10.14	78.62	31.02	33.31	2.49	11.80	10.41	10.37	12.17	11.62
2013	106.4	105.5	96.4	107.8	104.4	114.0	100.1	100.6	108.3	106.0	113.8	114.8
2014	107.9	108.4	92.7	109.8	106.3	116.6	100.5	102.2	111.3	108.7	115.1	119.5
2015	108.5	106.0	97.5	110.3	106.2	117.6	102.8	101.9	111.4	109.5	114.8	119.3
2016 ×	109.6	106.9	96.0	111.7	107.3	119.4	105.8	102.9	112.9	111.6	115.3	121.6
2015 Q4	111.3	117.9	100.7	111.7	103.3	122.6	105.4	104.4	109.7	111.3	122.5	116.5
2016 Q1	106.8	86.5	101.9	110.3	107.6	116.6	106.7	100.7	112.9	108.9	109.1	124.9
Q2	108.9	108.0	89.1	111.6	108.3	119.0	104.4	101.1	114.4	109.3	113.0	124.2
Q3	109.9	114.7	91.8	111.5	108.2	117.9	103.2	103.8	112.6	113.8	114.1	119.5
Q4 ×	112.7	118.6	101.3	113.4	104.9	124.2	108.8	106.0	111.4	114.2	124.9	117.8
2016 Feb	104.1	84.7	96.9	107.9	105.1	114.9	105.4	96.1	110.0	106.6	106.3	125.4
Mar	115.9	103.1	102.4	119.5	114.6	129.1	114.5	106.4	121.2	117.9	125.0	134.5
Apr	108.3	104.7	91.3	110.9	108.0	118.0	105.1	99.8	114.1	107.4	110.1	127.9
May	106.4	106.7	89.8	108.5	107.2	113.1	97.9	101.0	112.2	105.6	107.8	116.0
June	112.1	112.5	86.1	115.4	109.6	125.8	110.1	102.4	116.9	114.9	121.0	128.6
July 2	110.3	117.6	91.7	111.7	109.4	118.0	100.0	102.5	113.9	112.5	112.2	122.0
Aug 2	104.4	110.5	90.6	105.3	104.1	108.2	94.6	102.3	107.1	108.4	107.0	104.7
Sep	114.9	116.1	93.1	117.6	111.2	127.6	115.0	106.7	116.9	120.5	123.0	131.9
Oct × Nov × Dec ×	115.7 118.4 104.1	119.9 122.6 113.3	99.5 100.9 103.4	117.2 120.1 102.8	112.3 111.9 90.5	124.6 131.4 116.6	114.2 114.2 98.0	109.9 111.2	118.4 121.6 94.3	117.3 120.4 105.0	115.6 127.4 131.7	132.7 131.4 89.4
2017 Jan × Feb ×,p	99.8 106.7	69.8	106.5 99.5	103.2	104.1	104.0 116.8	104.5	98.4	108.3 112.3	106.7	95.2	112.7
	Annual p	ercentage	change									
2013	+ 0.2	- 0.3	- 1.0	+ 0.4	- 0.2	+ 0.6	- 0.4		+ 0.9	– 1.7	- 1.2	+ 1.9
2014	+ 1.4	+ 2.7	- 3.8	+ 1.9	+ 1.8	+ 2.3	+ 0.4		+ 2.8	+ 2.5	+ 1.1	+ 4.1
2015	+ 0.6	- 2.2	+ 5.2	+ 0.5	- 0.1	+ 0.9	+ 2.3	- 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	- 0.3	- 0.2
2016 ×	+ 1.0	+ 0.8	- 1.5	+ 1.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.5	+ 2.9	+ 1.0	+ 1.3	+ 1.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
2015 Q4	- 0.3	- 0.7	+ 1.1	- 0.4	- 0.3	- 0.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.6	- 1.0	+ 0.1	- 2.2	- 2.0
2016 Q1	+ 1.5	+ 2.8	- 2.6	+ 1.9	+ 1.3	+ 2.5	+ 2.5		+ 2.3	+ 1.2	+ 1.7	+ 1.8
Q2	+ 0.5	- 0.3	- 2.5	+ 0.9	+ 0.6	+ 1.2	+ 2.9		+ 0.9	+ 1.2	- 2.5	+ 3.2
Q3	+ 0.8	+ 0.8	- 1.4	+ 1.0	+ 0.7	+ 1.1	+ 3.0		+ 0.4	+ 2.6	+ 0.5	+ 1.7
Q4 ×	+ 1.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	+ 1.5	+ 1.5	+ 1.3	+ 3.2		+ 1.6	+ 2.6	+ 2.0	+ 1.1
2016 Feb	+ 1.8	+ 7.9	- 4.2	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	+ 1.6	+ 1.7	+ 2.0	+ 1.3	+ 2.2	+ 0.1
Mar	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	- 3.9	+ 0.8	+ 0.7	+ 1.0	+ 1.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.0	+ 0.8	+ 1.5	- 0.2
Apr	+ 0.8	- 0.9	- 4.2	+ 1.6	+ 1.1	+ 2.0	+ 2.9	+ 1.1	+ 1.0	+ 2.9	- 1.9	+ 5.9
May	- 0.3	- 0.9	+ 0.4	- 0.3	+ 0.8	- 1.7	- 1.8	+ 1.2	+ 0.3	- 0.5	- 3.8	- 3.3
June	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	- 3.6	+ 1.5	- 0.2	+ 3.2	+ 7.3	- 1.1	+ 1.5	+ 1.2	- 1.9	+ 7.0
July 2	- 1.3	+ 1.4	- 2.7	- 1.5	- 0.5	- 2.5	+ 2.9	+ 1.5	- 0.8	+ 0.7	- 3.4	- 3.7
Aug 2	+ 2.3	+ 0.3	- 0.1	+ 2.8	+ 1.6	+ 4.2	+ 4.2		+ 1.2	+ 3.2	+ 1.3	+ 8.0
Sep	+ 1.4	+ 0.9	- 1.5	+ 1.8	+ 1.2	+ 2.0	+ 2.0		+ 0.8	+ 3.7	+ 3.4	+ 2.3
Oct × Nov × Dec ×	+ 1.6 + 2.3 - 0.1	+ 0.8 + 1.7 - 0.9	+ 0.5 - 0.4 + 1.7	+ 1.7 + 2.7 - 0.3	+ 1.9 + 2.2 + 0.3	+ 1.1 + 3.5 - 0.9	+ 4.3 + 0.7 + 4.9		+ 0.7 + 3.8 ± 0.0		- 0.4 + 5.0 + 1.2	+ 1.8 + 1.5 - 0.3
2017 Jan ×	- 0.5	- 2.5	± 0.0	- 0.4	+ 0.9	- 1.6	+ 4.4		+ 0.7	+ 4.4	- 0.9	- 1.8
Feb ×,p	+ 2.5	+ 11.6	+ 2.7	+ 1.4	+ 0.8	+ 1.7	+ 3.9		+ 2.1	+ 3.3	+ 3.7	+ 0.3

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. • Share of gross value added at factor cost of the production sector in the base year 2010. • Influenced by

a change in holiday dates. **x** Provisional; adjusted in advance by the Federal Statistical Office, by way of estimates, to the results of the Quarterly Production Survey or the Quarterly Survey in the specialised construction industry, respectively.

3 Orders received by industry *

Adjusted for working-day variations ${f o}$

		NOTKING-day v											
			of which:						of which:				-
	Inductor		Intermediate	a o de	Capital goods		Consumer as	ada	<u> </u>		Non-durable d	o o d o	_
	Industry	Annual percent- age	Internediate	Annual percent- age	Capital goods	Annual percent- age	Consumer go	Annual percent-	Durable good	Annual percent- age		Annual percent-	
Period	2010=100	change	2010=100	change	2010=100	change	2010=100	age change	2010=100	change	2010=100	age change	
	Total												
2012 2013 2014	106.9 109.4 112.4	- 2.1 + 2.1 + 2.1	3 103.2	- 4.5 - 1.0 + 0.7	109.2 114.3 118.6	- 1.8 + 4.7 + 3.8	103.8 105.9 110.8	$ \begin{array}{c} \pm & 0.0 \\ + & 2.0 \\ + & 4.6 \end{array} $	99.4 101.8 102.4	- 5.6 + 2.4 + 0.6	105.3 107.4 113.7	+	1.9 2.0 5.9
2015 2016 r	114.7 115.7	+ 2.0 + 0.9		- 0.9 - 0.9	123.2 125.3	+ 3.9 + 1.7	114.3 115.3	+ 3.2 + 0.9	106.7 112.6	+ 4.2 + 5.5	116.9 116.2		2.8 0.6
2016 Feb r Mar r	112.3 128.1	± 0.0 + 2.1	108.6	- 1.1 - 4.1	119.4 142.7	+ 0.8 + 5.5	116.9 121.2	- 2.7 + 3.2	104.3 117.6	+ 3.1 + 3.2	121.3 122.5	+	4.3 3.3
Apr r May r June r	113.2 111.9 118.7	- 2.4 - 1.1 - 3.9	5 101.5	+ 0.9 - 2.9 - 3.5	119.5 119.2 130.4	- 4.7 - 1.1 - 4.5	110.1 111.5 114.2	- 0.5 + 0.5 - 0.1	118.3 100.6 111.2	+ 14.0 - 1.0 + 2.9	107.2 115.3 115.2	+	5.2 0.9 1.0
July r Aug r Sep r	114.1 103.3 113.9	- 2. + 0.0 + 1.8	5 92.9	- 2.9 - 0.5 + 0.5	122.1 109.0 123.3	- 1.9 + 0.6 + 2.7	117.3 114.6 115.4	- 1.2 + 4.4 + 1.1	110.0 101.9 119.2	+ 2.0 + 2.5 + 2.4	119.9 119.0 114.1	+	2.0 4.8 0.6
Oct r Nov r Dec r	118.7 119.0 121.2	+ 4.4 + 2.7 + 9.0	107.5	+ 2.2 + 2.1 + 3.7	128.4 127.1 143.0	+ 6.6 + 1.8 + 13.9	117.8 118.3 104.2	- 1.9 + 2.5 - 2.0	129.3 119.2 103.7	+ 12.6 + 8.8 + 5.1	113.8 118.0 104.2	+	6.6 0.5 4.4
2017 Jan Feb P	115.1 118.9	+ 1. + 5.9		+ 2.6 + 10.8		+ 1.1 + 3.3	116.9 122.2	- 4.1 + 4.5	115.6 117.4	- 0.5 + 12.6	117.4 123.8		5.2 2.1
	From the	e domesti	: market										
2012 2013 2014	103.9 104.4 105.6	+ 0.!	5 101.9	- 5.8 - 1.4 - 1.1		- 4.9 + 2.1 + 3.1	99.1 100.4 102.4	- 4.3 + 1.3 + 2.0	101.9 102.8 102.8	$\begin{array}{c} - & 7.5 \\ + & 0.9 \\ \pm & 0.0 \end{array}$	98.2 99.5 102.2	+	2.9 1.3 2.7
2015 2016 r	107.4 107.4			- 1.8 - 2.2	116.3 118.7	+ 4.9 + 2.1	105.2 103.4	+ 2.7 - 1.7	102.1 105.6	- 0.7 + 3.4	106.3 102.6		4.0 3.5
2016 Feb r Mar r	105.6 116.8	- 4.	5 102.1	- 2.2 - 5.8	115.6 132.8	+ 3.4 - 3.8	107.8 109.0	- 2.9 - 1.7	100.5 116.4	+ 1.6 + 7.3	110.4 106.4	-	4.2 4.7
Apr r May r June r	108.3 105.0 108.4	+ 0.2 - 0.8 + 1.7	95.8	+ 1.5 - 5.2 - 3.7	116.1 114.6 121.1	- 1.0 + 3.0 + 5.8	99.3 102.5 100.7	+ 0.2 + 1.7 - 1.2	106.2 95.1 101.4	+ 6.4 + 3.1 + 1.4	96.8 105.1 100.4	+	2.0 1.2 2.1
July r Aug r Sep r	105.6 99.7 104.4	- 6.0 + 0.8 - 0.9	91.0	- 3.8 - 2.3 - 3.5	113.6 107.8 116.0	- 8.0 + 4.2 + 1.5	105.1 103.0 104.0	- 5.1 - 3.5 - 3.5	102.9 101.3 115.8	- 1.6 + 1.6 + 0.7	105.9 103.6 99.8	-	6.1 5.1 5.1
Oct r Nov r Dec r	111.0 111.3 107.4	+ 3. + 0.8 + 9.	3 102.4	+ 1.8 + 0.4 + 2.9	122.2 120.9 131.0	+ 4.7 + 1.4 + 16.1	107.0 107.5 91.0	- 1.1 - 0.7 + 0.2	120.6 114.6 88.9	+ 6.8 + 5.7 + 6.3	102.2 105.0 91.7		4.1 3.0 1.8
2017 Jan Feb P	106.2 113.7			+ 2.1 + 14.7	112.0 118.9	- 1.0 + 2.9	103.6 109.8	+ 0.2 + 1.9	104.6 105.0	+ 1.6 + 4.5	103.2 111.5	- +	0.4 1.0
	From ab	road											
2012 2013 2014	109.2 113.5 117.9	+ 3.9	104.8	- 3.0 - 0.4 + 2.5	111.6 118.4 123.4	+ 0.2 + 6.1 + 4.2	107.7 110.7 118.0	+ 3.5 + 2.8 + 6.6	97.3 100.8 102.0	- 3.7 + 3.6 + 1.2	111.3 114.1 123.5	+	5.8 2.5 8.2
2015 2016 r	120.7 122.4	+ 2.4		+ 0.3 + 0.6	127.4 129.4	+ 3.2 + 1.6	122.1 125.5	+ 3.5 + 2.8	110.7 118.8	+ 8.5 + 7.3	126.0 127.8		2.0 1.4
2016 Feb r Mar r Apr r	117.7 137.2 117.1	- 0.! + 7. - 4.4	116.3	+ 0.2 - 2.2 + 0.1	121.7 148.8 121.6	- 0.6 + 11.4 - 6.7	124.7 131.7 119.4	- 2.6 + 7.1 - 1.0	107.6 118.6 128.8	+ 4.3 - 0.1 + 20.0	130.5 136.1 116.1	+	4.4 9.4 7.3
May r June r	117.5 127.1	- 2.º - 7.0	108.2 110.1	- 0.4 - 3.2	122.1 136.2	- 3.2 - 9.3	119.2 125.7	- 0.4 + 0.6	105.4 119.8	- 4.0 + 4.0	124.0 127.7	+ -	0.7 0.4
July r Aug r Sep r	121.0 106.2 121.7	+ 0.5 + 3.8	95.1 95.1 109.5	- 1.7 + 1.4 + 4.8	127.4 109.8 127.8	+ 1.8 - 1.3 + 3.3	127.7 124.5 125.1	+ 1.7 + 10.7 + 4.6	116.1 102.5 122.2	+ 5.0 + 3.3 + 3.8	131.8 132.0 126.2	+ 1 +	0.9 2.7 4.9
Oct r Nov r Dec r	124.9 125.2 132.4	1	9 113.6 102.0	1	132.3 130.9 150.4	+ 7.7 + 1.9 + 12.7	127.1 127.6 115.4	- 2.4 + 5.0 - 3.5	136.9 123.2 116.6	+ 17.6 + 11.3 + 4.2	123.7 129.1 114.9	+ -	8.3 3.1 6.1
2017 Jan Feb P	122.4 123.2			+ 3.2 + 6.6	126.0 126.0	+ 2.2 + 3.5	128.3 132.8	- 6.8 + 6.5	125.2 128.2	- 2.0 + 19.1	129.4 134.3	- +	8.2 2.9

Source of the unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. * At current prices; for explanatory notes, see Statistical Supplement Seasonally adjusted business statistics,

Tables II.14 to II.16. o Using the Census X-12-ARIMA method, version 0.2.8.

2015 2016

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

XI Economic conditions in Germany

4 Orders received by construction *

Adjusted for working-day variations •

			Breakdow	n by	type o	f constructi	on											Breakdow	n by	client	1		
			Building																				
Total			Total			Housing constructio	on		Industrial construction	on		Public sect			Civil engineerin	g		Industry			Public sector 2		
2010 = 100	age	cent-	2010 = 100	age	cent-	2010 = 100	age	cent-	2010 = 100	per age		2010 = 100	per age		2010 = 100	age	cent-	2010 = 100	per age		2010 = 100	Anr per age cha	cer
114.7 119.2 118.5	+++	7.1 3.9 0.6	121.4 126.4 127.2	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	8.2 4.1 0.6	132.3 140.6 146.6		9.7 6.3 4.3	124.2 128.1 126.8	+	9.3 3.1 1.0	91.7 93.9 90.6		0.2 2.4 3.5	107.9 111.9 109.9	+	5.8 3.7 1.8	118.8 121.9 121.7	+++	5.4 2.6 0.2	103.4 107.7 104.0	+++	
124.2 142.3	++++	4.8 14.6	133.6 153.8		5.0 15.1	165.4 193.5	+ +	12.8 17.0	124.3 143.0		2.0 15.0	98.5 107.5		8.7 9.1	114.8 130.7		4.5 13.9	122.6 137.1	+++++	0.7 11.8	109.3 126.9	++++	1
108.5 120.7 164.7	+++++++	13.9 15.1 15.5	117.7 126.0 168.4	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	15.5 11.0 12.3	147.5 157.8 227.4	+ + +	20.6 15.4 19.9	106.6 115.4 146.7		6.1 9.2 9.9	91.9 94.8 117.0		39.9 4.3 3.0	99.3 115.4 160.9		11.8 19.8 18.9	111.5 109.5 150.0	+	7.0 5.7 9.6	89.7 117.2 154.5	++++++	-
151.0 157.4 165.1	++++++	18.9 18.5 19.8	155.3 176.1 181.0	+	16.7 27.4 24.3	195.8 209.6 223.3	+	14.2 24.8 27.7	142.3 173.7 174.6	+	20.0 32.6 25.4	114.1 117.6 117.0		13.1 16.3 9.6	146.7 138.7 149.3	+ + +	21.3 9.0 14.8	140.3 156.0 161.4	+ + +	18.7 19.4 20.4	143.9 137.9 145.6	++++++	
152.7 138.9 144.5	+ + +	15.7 12.2 7.6	163.6 148.6 161.6	+	17.4 14.2 6.8	194.9 184.1 225.5	+ + +	5.6 16.8 11.5	158.6 141.5 133.1	+	31.8 14.9 0.5	117.2 99.7 120.3	+	9.2 3.1 16.6	141.7 129.2 127.4		13.7 9.9 8.6	144.2 132.3 129.6	+ + +	19.5 10.9 1.0	144.4 127.5 127.1	+ + +	1 1 1
145.3 127.1 131.1	+ + +	23.4 7.0 6.2	157.0 139.7 150.0	+	22.7 1.9 10.9	194.3 189.4 171.8	+	22.7 24.4 2.8	148.1 121.7 153.8	-	27.3 15.9 22.6	110.2 95.1 95.6	+	7.1 12.0 5.5	133.6 114.5 112.2	+	24.4 13.9 0.4	144.9 124.3 141.0	-	20.3 11.5 22.8	126.1 104.8 104.6	++	2
113.5	+	4.6	124.9	+	6.1	154.5	+	4.7	122.4	+	14.8	74.4	-	19.0	102.1	+	2.8	124.4	+	11.6	85.9	-	

scalusive of value-added tax; for explanatory notes, see Statistical Supplement Seasonally adjusted business statistics, Table II.21. o Using the Census X-12-ARIMA

construction.

5 Retail trade turnover, sales of motor vehicles *

Adjusted for calendar variations ${\boldsymbol{\circ}}$

	Retail trad	e																						
							of which:	by ent	terpris	ses main pr	oduct	t range	2 1											
	Total						Food, beve tobacco 2	erage	ō,	Textiles, clothing foodwear leather go			Informatio and communic equipment	atior	IS	Construction and floorir materials, household appliances furniture	ng		Retail sale pharmaced and medic goods, cos and toilet articles	utical al	:	Wholesale and retail and repair motor veh motorcycl	trade of iicles a	
	At current prices			At prices i year 2010																				
	2010 = 100	per age	nual cent- nge	2010 = 100	Annu perce age chan	al al nt- percent- age 2010 = 100 change 2010 change 2									2010 = 100	Anni perci age chan	ent-							
	104.5 106.2 108.2	+ + +	1.8		- + +	0.2 0.4 1.4			2.6 3.6 2.4			5	99.0 95.4 94.6		5			0.8 2.1 0.4			-	105.8 104.5 107.1	- - +	1.2 1.2 2.5
3	110.9 112.9	++++		105.3 106.7	++++	2.5 1.3	114.8 117.1	+ +	2.9 2.0	105.2 104.8	+ -	0.3 0.4	95.6 95.7	+ +	1.1 0.1	104.7 106.1	+ +	2.7 1.3	116.6 121.2	++++	5.3 3.9	115.2 122.6	++++	7.6 6.4
eb Лаг	99.8 113.5	++++		95.4 107.4	+	2.0 0.8	105.6 117.2	++++	3.4 1.3	80.2 97.9	-	1.4 7.6	86.0 91.3	+ +	0.6 1.7	94.0 112.6	+ +	3.6 0.4	113.5 123.8	++++	4.7 4.2	110.5 134.3	++++	9.1 4.8
Apr Лау une	112.7 112.9 110.2	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	1.4	106.2	+ + +	0.8 1.3 1.7	117.0 118.6 116.1	+ + +	0.1 0.9 1.7	112.6 108.6 102.9	+ + -	3.4 1.0 2.4	81.9 79.4 85.2	+ - +	0.5 1.9 4.3	111.3 109.4 103.4	+ + +	2.0 1.2 1.2	118.7 118.2 117.1	+++++++	2.5 4.8 3.2	130.2 125.4 128.1	+++++++	6.1 4.3 5.9
uly Aug iep	113.3 109.1 108.8	+++++++	1.5	107.6 103.7 102.5	+ + ±	1.4 1.4 0.0	119.1 115.7 112.3	+ + +	2.9 0.4 2.1	107.1 96.5 100.2	- + -	0.6 0.6 10.7	89.6 84.5 87.9	- - -	1.2 1.6 5.5	106.3 101.3 101.2	+ + -	2.9 2.3 0.9	124.1 117.9 119.6	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	3.8 5.6 5.1	122.1 114.3 124.4	+++++++	3.2 8.3 8.9
Oct Jov Dec	117.9 117.9 134.8	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	2.0		+	2.6 1.1 1.0	118.7 118.7 137.6	+ + +	2.8 2.0 2.8	127.7 108.0 125.0	+ + +	6.2 3.7 0.6	101.1 109.1 153.3	+ - +	1.3	112.5 112.5 115.7	+ - +	1.6 1.8 2.0	124.1 126.2 135.5	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	3.9 2.9 3.6	132.2 131.2 112.8	+++++++	6.3 5.7 6.3
an eb	105.0 103.5	+				0.5 1.4	108.4 108.8	++++	0.2 3.0	86.2 80.5	-+	5.4 0.4	114.2 93.7		15.8 9.0	91.1 93.2	-	1.9 0.9	119.2 116.6	+++++	2.7 2.7	108.0	+	2.2

Source of the unadjusted figures: Federal Statistical Office. * Excluding value-added tax; For explanatory notes, see Statistical Supplement Seasonally adjusted business statistics, Table II.24. o Using the Census X-12-ARIMA method, version 0.2.8. 1 In

stores. 2 Including stalls and markets. 3 Figures from January 2016 are provisional, in some cases revised, and particularly uncertain in recent months owing to estimates for missing reports.

6 Labour market *

	Employment	1	Employment	subject to s	ocial contrib	utions 2,3			Short time w	orkers 4	Unemploym	ent 5		
			Total		of which:					of which:		of which:		
Period	Thou- sands	Annual percentage change	Thou- sands	Annual percentage change	Produc- tion sector Thousands	Services excluding temporary employ- ment	Temporary employ- ment	Solely jobs exempt from social contri- butions 2	Total	Cyclically induced	Total	Recipients of insured unem- ployment benefits	Unem- ploy- ment rate 5,6 in %	Vacan- cies, 5,7 thou- sands
2012 2013 2014	42,062 42,327 42,662	+ 1.2 + 0.6 + 0.8	29,341 29,713 30,197	+ 2.3 + 1.3 + 1.6	8,739 8,783 8,860	19,604 19,958 20,332	773 743 770	4,981 5,017 5,029	112 124 94	67 77 49	2,897 2,950 2,898	902 970 933	6.8 6.9 6.7	478 457 490
2015 2016	43,057 43,593	+ 0.9 + 1.2	30,822 8 31,483	+ 2.1 8 + 2.1	8,937 8 9,022	20,839 8 21,388	806 8 835	4,856 8 4,806	88	8 44 42	2,795 2,691	859 822	6.4 6.1	569 655
2014 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	42,214 42,626 42,849 42,958	+ 0.8 + 0.9 + 0.8 + 0.7	29,809 30,080 30,284 30,614	+ 1.4 + 1.7 + 1.7 + 1.6	8,760 8,829 8,896 8,956	20,103 20,255 20,344 20,625	730 753 800 796	4,991 5,043 5,065 5,018	178 72 50 77	58 56 37 46	3,109 2,886 2,860 2,738	1,078 900 909 846	7.2 6.6 6.6 6.3	452 487 512 510
2015 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	42,512 42,985 43,272 43,457	+ 0.7 + 0.8 + 1.0 + 1.2	30,360 30,671 30,927 31,329	+ 1.8 + 2.0 + 2.1 + 2.3	8,833 8,895 8,974 9,049	20,551 20,740 20,864 21,201	756 792 840 837	4,863 4,863 4,868 4,828	169 61 47 77	51 47 33 46	2,993 2,772 2,759 2,655	1,011 822 827 775	6.9 6.3 6.3 6.0	515 560 595 604
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	43,061 43,498 43,781 44,032	+ 1.3 + 1.2 + 1.2 + 1.3	P 31,536			p 21,391	p 858	4,786 p 4,824 p 4,827 8 4,787	166 59 46	50 47 35 8 36	2,892 2,674 2,651 2,547	932 782 808 766	6.6 9 6.1 6.0 5.8	610 653 682 677
2017 Q1 2013 Nov	 42,710	 + 0.5	 30,149	 + 1.1	 8,889	 20,252	 779	 5,048	 80	 67	2,734 2,806	10 987 881	6.2 6.5	671 458
2013 Nov Dec 2014 Jan	42,490	+ 0.5 + 0.5 + 0.7	29,884	+ 1.2	8,783 8,739	20,161	731 726	5,048	114 189	45	2,874	923 1,104	6.7 7.3	440
Event Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	42,164 42,283 42,296 42,486 42,643 42,748 42,780 42,804 42,964 43,053 43,010 42,810	+ 0.7 + 0.8 + 0.9 + 0.9 + 0.8 + 0.8 + 0.8 + 0.8 + 0.8 + 0.8 + 0.8 + 0.8 + 0.8 + 0.7 + 0.8	29,784 29,932 30,060 30,125 30,175 30,121 30,312 30,663 30,676 30,636 30,398	+ 1.4 + 1.5 + 1.7 + 1.7 + 1.6 + 1.9 + 1.8 + 1.6 + 1.7 + 1.6 + 1.7 + 1.6 + 1.7	8,739 8,797 8,826 8,836 8,854 8,860 8,904 8,992 8,992 8,980 8,960 8,864	20,080 20,088 20,162 20,244 20,295 20,295 20,219 20,362 20,645 20,645 20,65	729 729 742 749 751 779 800 802 813 808 798 753	4,970 4,990 5,030 5,060 5,060 5,060 5,046 5,013 5,021 5,020 5,012	189 193 152 77 72 66 54 44 51 61 63 107	65 57 55 60 52 40 32 39 49 52 39	3,136 3,055 2,943 2,882 2,833 2,871 2,902 2,808 2,733 2,717 2,764	1,104 1,105 1,026 938 893 869 909 934 885 836 834 834	7.3 7.3 7.1 6.8 6.6 6.5 6.6 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3	425 456 485 481 495 502 515 518 517 517 515 498
2015 Jan Feb Mar Apr June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	42,443 42,464 42,630 42,820 43,002 43,134 43,177 43,232 43,408 43,492 43,526 43,353	$\begin{array}{c} + 0.7 \\ + 0.7 \\ + 0.8 \\ + 0.8 \\ + 0.8 \\ + 0.9 \\ + 0.9 \\ + 1.0 \\ + 1.0 \\ + 1.0 \\ + 1.2 \\ + 1.3 \end{array}$	30,276 30,342 30,528 30,645 30,718 30,771 30,744 30,986 31,330 31,365 31,384 31,145	$\begin{array}{r} + 1.8 \\ + 1.9 \\ + 2.0 \\ + 2.0 \\ + 2.0 \\ + 2.1 \\ + 2.2 \\ + 2.2 \\ + 2.2 \\ + 2.2 \\ + 2.4 \\ + 2.5 \end{array}$	8,815 8,865 8,895 8,901 8,915 8,934 8,993 9,076 9,067 9,059 8,963	20,498 20,546 20,651 20,723 20,776 20,788 20,724 20,899 21,150 21,203 21,203 21,243 21,163	747 756 777 784 794 819 840 846 850 846 846 842 798	4,846 4,821 4,829 4,850 4,875 4,902 4,908 4,841 4,810 4,813 4,845 4,843	169 183 154 67 57 59 49 40 51 61 61 66 105	50 52 50 44 45 35 26 39 47 52 39	3,032 3,017 2,932 2,843 2,762 2,711 2,773 2,796 2,708 2,649 2,633 2,681	1,043 1,034 955 868 815 782 830 851 799 764 764 798	7.0 6.9 6.8 6.3 6.3 6.4 6.2 6.4 6.2 6.0 6.0 6.0	485 519 542 552 557 572 589 597 600 612 610 591
2016 Jan Feb Mar Apr July July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2017 Jan Feb Mar	42,980 43,023 43,181 43,330 43,517 43,646 43,637 43,766 43,940 44,052 44,104 43,939 11 43,589 11 43,589 11 43,631	11 + 1.4	 P 31,258 31,658 32,009 8 32,059 8 32,035 8 31,844 	P + 1.7 + 2.2 + 2.2 8 + 2.2 8 + 2.1 8 + 2.2	P 8,974 9,070 9,157 8 9,172 8 9,135 8 9,062 8 9,017	 P 21,188 21,475 21,731 8 21,763 8 21,788 8 21,729 	P 852 864 869 8 878 8 875 8 835 8 825 	 P 4,861 4,805 4,770 8 4,769 8 4,809 8 4,797 8 4,721 	169 177 152 67 57 54 43 50 46 	48 50 52 55 42 31 38 35 8 39 8 39 8 39 8 39 8 39 8 39 8 3	2,920 2,911 2,845 2,744 2,664 2,684 2,684 2,540 2,532 2,568 2,777 2,762 2,662	961 947 888 817 774 754 805 830 787 756 756 756 785 10 1,010 1,014 935	5.9 6.0 6.1 5.9 5.8 5.7 5.8 6.3 6.3	581 614 635 640 655 665 674 687 691 681 658 675 675 692

Sources: Federal Statistical Office; Federal Employment Agency. * Annual and quarterly figures: averages; calculated by the Bundesbank; deviations from the official figures are due to rounding. **1** Workplace concept; averages. **2** Monthly figures: end of month. **3** From January 2012, excluding all persons taking up federal voluntary service or a year of social or ecological work. **4** Number within a given month. **5** Mid-month level. **6** Relative to the total civilian labour force. **7** Excluding government-assisted forms of employment and seasonal jobs, including jobs located abroad. **8** Unadjusted figures estimated by the Federal Employment Agency. In 2014 and 2015, the estimated values for Germany deviated from the final data by a maxi-

mum of 0.3 % for employees subject to social contributions, by a maximum of 1.4 % for persons solely in jobs exempt from social contributions, and by a maximum of 31.2 % for cyclically induced short-time work. **9** From May 2016 calculated on the basis of new labour force figures. **10** From January 2017, persons receiving additional income assistance (unemployment benefit and unemployment benefit II at the same time) shall be assigned to the legal category of the Third Book of the Social Security Code (SGB III). **11** Initial preliminary estimate by the Federal Statistical Office.

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XI Economic conditions in Germany

7 Prices

	Harmonised Inc	lex of Cons	umer Prices	5									HWWI	
		of which	1						Index of producer prices of		Indices of foreign trac	de prices	Index of Wo Prices of Raw	
			Non- energy industrial			of which Housing	Memo item: Consumer price index (national	Con- struction price	industrial products sold on the domestic	Index of producer- prices agricultural				Other raw
	Total	Food 2	goods	Energy 3	Services	rents 4	concept)	index	market 5	products 5	Exports	Imports	Energy 7	materials 8
Period	2015 = 100 Index leve						2010 = 100						2015 = 100	
2012 2013 2014 2015 2016	9 97.5 99.1 99.9 100.0 100.4	9 94.2 97.4 98.8 100.0 101.3	98.7	107.8 109.8 107.5 100.0 94.6	95.9 97.4 98.8 100.0 101.2	96.1 97.3 98.8 100.0 101.2	9 104.1 105.7 106.6 106.9 107.4	105.7 107.9 109.7 111.3 113.4	107.0 106.9 105.8 103.9 102.1	120.7 111.1 106.9	104.9 104.3 104.0 104.9 104.0	108.7 105.9 103.6 100.9 97.8	142.8 100.0	128.7 117.6 108.3 100.0 98.4
2015 May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2016 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep	100.2 100.1 100.3 100.3 100.1 100.1 100.1 100.1 100.1 99.1 99.5 100.3 99.8 100.2 100.3 100.2 100.3 100.7	100.4 100.1 99.8 99.7 100.0 100.4 100.5 100.2 100.4 100.2 101.6 101.3 101.0 101.3 100.9 101.2	99.6 100.7 101.2 101.0 100.4 99.7 99.9 101.0 101.5 101.4	103.3 102.8 102.3 98.4 97.6 97.7 95.0 92.7 93.6 92.7 93.6 95.0 95.1 94.3 94.9	99.4 99.5 100.8 101.0 100.1 101.2 99.9 100.6 101.5 99.7 100.5 100.9 102.2 102.3 101.4	99.9 100.0 100.1 100.1 100.2 100.3 100.4 100.4 100.4 100.7 100.8 100.9 101.0 101.1 101.2 101.4 101.5	107.1 107.0 107.2 107.2 107.0 107.1 107.0 106.1 106.5 107.3 106.9 107.2 107.3 106.9 107.2 107.3	111.1 111.5 111.8 112.5 113.1 113.7	104.5 104.4 103.9 103.5 103.1 102.9 102.4 101.7 101.2 101.3 101.7 102.1 102.3 102.2 102.2	104.5 102.1 107.4 108.9 107.6 107.3	105.4 105.3 105.4 104.9 104.6 104.4 104.5 104.1 103.9 103.4 103.5 103.7 103.7 103.9 104.1 104.0	103.0 102.5 101.8 100.3 99.3 99.1 97.9 96.4 95.8 96.5 96.4 97.3 97.8 97.8 97.9 97.7 97.8	113.3 106.0 91.5 90.8 91.6 89.6 77.5 64.5 64.0 72.3 75.1 82.6	104.7 103.4 101.6 96.0 94.1 93.4 92.7 89.4 88.2 88.6 93.6 95.5 97.2 98.9 98.9 98.6 97.0
Oct Nov Dec 2017 Jan Feb Mar	100.8 100.8 101.8 101.0 101.7 101.8 Annual pe		101.6 100.7 101.0 102.6		101.2 101.1 102.8 101.0 101.9 102.0	101.7 101.8 102.0 102.2 102.3 102.4	107.9 108.0 108.8 108.1 108.8 109.0	114.1 115.5	102.7 103.0 103.4 104.1 104.3 104.3	113.1 114.8 116.2	104.3 104.8 105.2 105.8 106.0	98.7 99.4 101.3 102.2 102.9 	106.6 108.9	99.8 108.5 114.0 115.9 118.9 116.4
2012 2013 2014 2015 2016	9 + 2.1 + 1.6 + 0.8 + 0.1 + 0.4	9 + 3.2 + 3.4 + 1.5 + 1.2 + 1.3		+ 5.6 + 1.8 - 2.1 - 7.0 - 5.4	+ 1.3 + 1.5 + 1.4 + 1.2 + 1.2	+ 1.2 + 1.3 + 1.6 + 1.2 + 1.2	9 + 2.0 + 1.5 + 0.9 + 0.3 + 0.5	+ 2.7 + 2.1 + 1.7 + 1.5 + 1.9	+ 1.6 - 0.1 - 1.0 - 1.8 - 1.7	+ 1.1 - 8.0	$\begin{array}{c} + & 1.5 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 0.3 \\ + & 0.9 \\ - & 0.9 \end{array}$	+ 2.2 - 2.6 - 2.2 - 2.6 - 3.1		- 5.3 - 8.6 - 7.9 - 7.7 - 1.6
2015 May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2016 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2017 Jan Feb Mar	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0.6 \\ + & 0.2 \\ + & 0.1 \\ + & 0.1 \\ - & 0.1 \\ + & 0.2 \\ + & 0.2 \\ + & 0.2 \\ + & 0.2 \\ + & 0.2 \\ + & 0.4 \\ - & 0.2 \\ + & 0.4 \\ - & 0.2 \\ + & 0.4 \\ + & 0.3 \\ + & 0.5 \\ + & 0.7 \\ + & 0.7 \\ + & 0.7 \\ + & 0.7 \\ + & 1.9 \\ + & 2.2 \\ + & 1.5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 1.7 \\ + & 1.5 \\ + & 1.1 \\ + & 1.3 \\ + & 1.3 \\ + & 1.7 \\ + & 1.9 \\ + & 1.4 \\ + & 1.2 \\ + & 1.1 \\ + & 1.4 \\ + & 1.2 \\ + & 0.9 \\ + & 0.9 \\ + & 0.9 \\ + & 1.5 \\ + & 2.4 \\ + & 2.8 \\ + & 3.8 \\ + & 2.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0.9 \\ + & 1.5 \\ + & 1.1 \\ + & 0.7 \\ + & 1.2 \\ + & 1.0 \\ + & 0.8 \\ + & 1.1 \\ + & 1.2 \\ + & 0.9 \\ + & 0.7 \\ + & 0.8 \\ + & 0.8 \\ + & 0.8 \\ + & 0.8 \\ + & 1.0 \\ + & 1.2 \\ + & 1.0 \\ + & 1.1 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + 1.7 \\ + 0.9 \\ + 1.1 \\ + 1.1 \\ + 1.1 \\ + 1.1 \\ + 1.1 \\ + 1.2 \\ + 0.7 \\ + 1.6 \\ + 0.5 \\ + 1.1 \\ + 1.4 \\ + 1.4 \\ + 1.3 \\ + 1.3 \\ + 1.2 \\ + 1.0 \\ + 1.6 \\ + 1.1 \\ + 0.5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 1.2 \\ + & 1.3 \\ + & 1.2 \\ + & 1.1 \\ + & 1.2 \\ + & 1.1 \\ + & 1.1 \\ + & 1.1 \\ + & 1.1 \\ + & 1.1 \\ + & 1.1 \\ + & 1.1 \\ + & 1.3 \\ + & 1.3 \\ + & 1.4 \\ + & 1.6 \\ + & 1.6 \\ + & 1.6 \\ + & 1.6 \\ + & 1.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0.7 \\ + & 0.3 \\ + & 0.2 \\ + & 0.2 \\ \pm & 0.0 \\ + & 0.3 \\ + & 0.4 \\ + & 0.3 \\ + & 0.5 \\ \pm & 0.0 \\ + & 0.3 \\ - & 0.1 \\ + & 0.3 \\ - & 0.1 \\ + & 0.3 \\ + & 0.4 \\ + & 0.7 \\ + & 0.8 \\ + & 0.8 \\ + & 0.7 \\ + & 0.8 \\ + & 0.8 \\ + & 0.7 \\ + & 0.8 \\ + & 0.8 \\ + & 0.7 \\ + & 0.8 \\ + & 0.8 \\ + & 0.8 \\ + & 0.7 \\ + & 0.8 \\$	+ 1.5 + 1.4 + 1.5 + 1.5 + 1.8 + 2.0 + 2.1 + 2.7	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 1.1 \\ + & 1.4 \\ - & 0.1 \\ + & 1.1 \\ + & 0.9 \\ + & 5.3 \\ + & 4.5 \\ - & 2.5 \\ - & 0.1 \\ + & 3.3 \\ + & 5.4 \\ + & 7.5 \\ + & 9.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 37.2 - 32.5 - 29.3 - 28.4 - 30.0 - 40.7 - 33.7 - 35.0 - 29.3 - 22.4 - 20.4 - 20.4 - 20.4 - 8.3 - 7.6 + 5.0 + 6.5 + 37.5 + 68.8	$\begin{array}{ccccc} - & 5.8 \\ - & 4.6 \\ - & 5.1 \\ - & 10.4 \\ - & 10.4 \\ - & 11.6 \\ - & 13.1 \\ - & 14.8 \\ - & 17.4 \\ - & 16.3 \\ - & 12.6 \\ - & 7.2 \\ - & 4.4 \\ - & 1.4 \\ + & 2.7 \\ + & 3.1 \\ + & 6.9 \\ + & 17.0 \\ + & 31.4 \\ + & 31.4 \\ + & 31.4 \\ + & 27.5 \\ + & 31.4 \\ + & 34.2 \\ + & 24.4 \\ \end{array}$

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

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

8 Households' income *

	Gross wages salaries 1	and	Net wages an salaries 2	nd	Monetary so benefits rece		Mass income	4	Disposable ir	icome 5	Saving 6		Saving ratio 7
Period	€ billion	Annual percent- age change	€ billion	Annual percent- age change	€ billion	Annual percent- age change		Annual percent- age change	€ billion	Annual percent- age change	€ billion	Annual percent- age change	As percent- age
2009	1,009.5	0.1	672.6	0.3	380.7	6.9	1,053.3	2.6	1,569.2	- 0.8	156.2	- 5.9	10.0
2010	1,039.0	2.9	702.2	4.4	385.3	1.2	1,087.5	3.2	1,606.4	2.4	160.1	2.5	10.0
2011	1,088.6	4.8	729.4	3.9	380.4	- 1.3	1,109.8	2.0	1,653.7	2.9	158.2	- 1.2	9.6
2012	1,133.0	4.1	756.8	3.8	387.6	1.9	1,144.5	3.1	1,695.6	2.5	157.6	- 0.4	9.3
2013	1,167.5	3.0	778.4	2.9	389.1	0.4	1,167.5	2.0	1,719.8	1.4	154.1	- 2.2	9.0
2014	1,213.0	3.9	807.1	3.7	400.2	2.8	1,207.3	3.4	1,759.5	2.3	165.1	7.1	9.4
2015	1,260.6	3.9	836.6	3.6	415.5	3.8	1,252.0	3.7	1,811.2	2.9	175.2	6.1	9.7
2016	1,305.9	3.6	863.1	3.2	428.2	3.1	1,291.3	3.1	1,860.3	2.7	181.1	3.4	9.7
2015 Q3	311.3	4.0	211.1	3.8	103.9	3.6	315.0	3.7	454.8	3.0	37.1	6.0	8.2
Q4	348.7	4.2	231.6	4.5	103.5	3.1	335.1	4.0	459.3	3.0	38.4	5.7	8.4
2016 Q1	305.3	4.5	202.2	4.4	107.6	1.8	309.8	3.5	459.7	2.7	59.6	3.1	13.0
Q2	319.3	3.5	207.4	3.6	105.2	2.8	312.6	3.3	464.4	3.3	43.7	4.3	9.4
Q3	321.9	3.4	217.1	2.9	108.3	4.2	325.4	3.3	464.5	2.1	37.9	2.2	8.2
Q4	359.5	3.1	236.4	2.0	107.1	3.5	343.5	2.5	471.7	2.7	39.9	4.0	8.5

Source: Federal Statistical Office; figures computed in February 2017. * Households including non-profit institutions serving households. **1** Residence concept. **2** After deducting the wage tax payable on gross wages and salaries and employees' contributions to the social security funds. **3** Social security benefits in cash from the social security funds, central, state and local government and foreign countries, pension payments (net), private funded social benefits, less social contributions on social benefits, consumption-related taxes and public charges. **4** Net wages and salaries plus monetary social benefits received. **5** Mass income plus operating surplus, mixed income, property income (net), other current transfers received, income of non-profit institutions serving households, less taxes (excluding wage tax and consumption-related taxes) and other current transfers paid. Including the increase in claims on company pension funds. **6** Including the increase in claims on company pension funds. **7** Saving as a percentage of disposable income.

9 Negotiated pay rates (overall economy)

	Index of negotiat	ted wages ¹								
			On a monthly ba	sis						
	On an hourly bas	is	Total		Total excluding one-off payment	s	Basic pay rates 2		<i>Memo item:</i> Wages and salari per employee 3	es
Period	2010=100	Annual percentage change	2010=100	Annual percentage change	2010=100	Annual percentage change	2010=100	Annual percentage change	2010=100	Annual percentage change
2009	98.4	2.0	98.3	2.0	98.4	2.3	98.2	2.5	97.6	- 0.1
2010	100.0	1.6	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.8	100.0	2.5
2011	101.7	1.7	101.7	1.7	101.8	1.8	101.8	1.8	103.4	3.4
2012	104.4	2.7	104.4	2.6	104.7	2.9	104.7	2.9	106.2	2.7
2013	107.0	2.5	107.0	2.5	107.3	2.5	107.3	2.5	108.4	2.0
2014	110.1	2.9	110.0	2.8	110.1	2.7	110.1	2.7	111.4	2.8
2015	112.6	2.2	112.4	2.2	112.6	2.2	112.7	2.3	114.4	2.7
2016	115.0	2.1	114.7	2.1	115.0	2.1	115.2	2.2	117.2	2.4
2015 Q3	114.9	2.3	114.7	2.2	115.0	2.2	113.3	2.4	112.6	2.7
Q4	125.6	2.3	125.3	2.2	125.6	2.2	113.5	2.3	125.1	2.7
2016 01	106.4	2.0	106.1	1.9	106.5	2.3	113.9	2.3	110.5	2.9
Q2	107.9	2.2	107.7	2.2	107.7	1.9	114.9	2.1	114.6	2.1
Q3	117.4	2.1	117.1	2.2	117.5	2.2	115.8	2.2	115.3	2.4
Q4	128.3	2.2	128.0	2.2	128.4	2.2	116.1	2.3	128.1	2.4
2016 Aug	108.1	2.2	107.9	2.2	108.2	2.2	115.8	2.2		
Sep	108.2	2.1	108.0	2.2	108.3	2.2	116.0	2.2		
Oct	108.7	2.1	108.5	2.1	108.8	2.2	116.1	2.3		
Nov	165.7	2.1	165.4	2.1	165.9	2.1	116.1	2.3		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Dec	110.5	2.3	110.2	2.3	110.4	2.2	116.1	2.3		
2017 Jan	108.8	2.4	108.5	2.4	108.7	2.2	116.4	2.3		
Feb	108.8	2.4				2.2		2.3	· ·	· · ·
100	100.5	2.0	100.0	2.0	105.0	2.0	110.7	2.0		

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

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

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

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

		ar/end-ot-na	anyear uata							e 11 - 1	1. 1. 19					
		Assets								Equity and						
			of which				of which				Liabilities					
												Long-term		Short-term	1	
															of which	
		Non-						Trade					of which			
	Total	current	Intangible		Financial	Current	Inven-	receiv-					Financial		Financial	Trade
Period	assets	assets	assets	assets	assets	assets	tories	ables	Cash 1	Equity	Total	Total	debt	Total	debt	payables
		E billion)														
2012 2013	1,867.3 1,902.2	1,153.7 1,171.1	378.3 385.0	476.3 485.2	232.1 232.4	713.6 731.1	188.4 187.5	174.8 175.8	123.2 136.5	553.9 569.6	1,313.4 1,332.6	699.1 706.0	374.2 377.5	614.4 626.6	178.6 191.0	157.0 163.1
2014 2015	2,078.8 2,226.6	1,284.1 1,394.6	431.0 470.7	520.3 565.2	249.6 273.1	794.7 832.0	203.1 215.6	187.3 190.6	132.4 136.2	582.9 633.8	1,495.9 1,592.8	812.0 860.8	426.8 465.4	683.9 732.0	214.8 233.1	175.8 180.3
2013 2014 H2	2,220.0	1,284.1	470.7	520.3	249.6	794.7	203.1	190.0	130.2	582.9	1,495.9	812.0	405.4	683.9	233.1	175.8
2015 H1	2,163.8	1,346.9	453.6	539.8	270.0	816.8	217.9	197.4	127.0	622.4	1,541.4	830.0	440.6	711.4	223.0	173.2
H2	2,226.6	1,394.6	470.7	565.2	273.1	832.0	215.6	190.6	136.2	633.8	1,592.8	860.8	465.4	732.0	233.1	180.3
2016 H1	2,256.6		462.4		272.0	875.6	226.7	194.3	140.5	607.4	1,649.2	895.4	464.6	753.8	243.9	173.7
		centage														
2012 2013	100.0 100.0	61.8 61.6	20.3 20.2	25.5 25.5	12.4 12.2	38.2 38.4	10.1 9.9	9.4 9.2	6.6 7.2	29.7 29.9	70.3 70.1	37.4 37.1	20.0 19.8	32.9 32.9	9.6 10.0	8.4 8.6
2014 2015	100.0	61.8	20.7 21.1	25.0	12.0	38.2 37.4	9.8 9.7	9.0 8.6	6.4	28.0 28.5	72.0	39.1 38.7	20.5	32.9	10.3 10.5	8.5 8.1
2015 2014 H2	100.0 100.0	62.6 61.8	21.1	25.4 25.0	12.3 12.0	37.4	9.7 9.8	9.0	6.1 6.4	28.5	71.5 72.0	39.1	20.9 20.5	32.9 32.9	10.3	8.5
2014 H2	100.0	62.3	20.7	25.0	12.5	37.8	10.1	9.1	5.9	28.8	71.2	38.4	20.3	32.9	10.3	8.0
H2	100.0	62.6	21.1	25.4	12.3	37.4	9.7	8.6	6.1	28.5	71.5	38.7	20.9	32.9	10.5	8.1
2016 H1	100.0	61.2	20.5		12.1	38.8	10.1	8.6	6.2	26.9	73.1	39.7	20.6	33.4	10.8	7.7
	Groups	with a f	focus on	the pro	duction	sector (€	billion)	2								
2012	1,503.5	896.3	256.8	374.0	213.6	607.3	171.0	136.2	95.4	436.2	1,067.4	561.8	280.8	505.5	159.7	112.9
2013 2014	1,523.6 1,655.6	908.2 989.4	257.2 276.5	384.6 411.9	215.6 236.0	615.4 666.2	171.2 185.7	136.1 140.3	104.1 98.9	450.9 451.4	1,072.6 1,204.2	560.4 644.0	280.5 318.6	512.2 560.2	170.2 193.3	114.9 122.4
2015	1,782.1	1,077.3	304.0	446.9	259.0	704.8	198.9	147.1	104.5	485.5	1,296.6	689.8	353.1	606.8	208.7	127.6
2014 H2	1,655.6	989.4	276.5	411.9	236.0	666.2	185.7	140.3	98.9	451.4	1,204.2	644.0	318.6	560.2	193.3	122.4
2015 H1 H2	1,743.3 1,782.1	1,047.8 1,077.3	293.3 304.0	432.1 446.9	257.1 259.0	695.4 704.8	201.0 198.9	151.7 147.1	103.6 104.5	487.1 485.5	1,256.2 1,296.6	670.0 689.8	336.1 353.1	586.2 606.8	194.9 208.7	127.3 127.6
2016 H1	1,818.4	1,059.3	296.6	432.5	254.2	759.1	210.1	149.1	112.3	466.0	1,352.3	717.9	351.0	634.4	219.2	128.8
	as a per	centage	of total a	ssets												
2012 2013	100.0 100.0	59.6 59.6	17.1 16.9	24.9 25.2	14.2 14.2	40.4 40.4	11.4 11.2	9.1 8.9	6.4 6.8	29.0 29.6	71.0 70.4	37.4 36.8	18.7 18.4	33.6 33.6	10.6 11.2	7.5 7.5
2014	100.0	59.8	16.7	24.9	14.3	40.2	11.2	8.5	6.0	27.3	72.7	38.9	19.2	33.8	11.7	7.4
2015 2014 H2	100.0 100.0	60.5	17.1 16.7	25.1 24.9	14.5 14.3	39.6	11.2	8.3 8.5	5.9	27.2 27.3	72.8 72.7	38.7	19.8	34.1	11.7 11.7	7.2 7.4
2014 H2 2015 H1	100.0	59.8 60.1	16.7	24.9 24.8	14.5	40.2 39.9	11.2 11.5	8.7	6.0 5.9	27.3	72.7	38.9 38.4	19.2 19.3	33.8 33.6	11.7	7.4
H2	100.0	60.5	17.1	25.1	14.5	39.6	11.2	8.3	5.9	27.2	72.8	38.7	19.8	34.1	11.7	7.2
2016 H1	100.0	58.3	16.3	23.8	14.0	41.8	11.6	8.2	6.2	25.6	74.4	39.5	19.3	34.9	12.1	7.1
	Groups	with a	focus on	the serv	vices sec	tor (€ bil	lion)									
2012	363.7	257.4	121.5	102.4	18.4	106.3	17.4	38.6	27.8	117.7	246.0	137.2	93.4	108.8	18.9	44.1
2013 2014	378.6 423.2	262.9 294.7	127.8 154.6	100.6 108.4	16.8 13.6	115.7 128.6	16.3 17.4	39.7 47.0	32.3 33.5	118.6 131.5	260.0 291.7	145.6 168.0	97.0 108.3	114.4 123.7	20.8 21.6	48.2 53.4
2015	444.5	317.3	166.7	118.3	14.1	127.2	16.7	43.5	31.6	148.3	296.2	171.0	112.2	125.2	24.4	52.7
2014 H2	423.2	294.7	154.6	108.4	13.6	128.6	17.4	47.0	33.5	131.5	291.7	168.0	108.3	123.7	21.6	53.4
2015 H1 H2	420.5 444.5	299.1 317.3	160.3 166.7	107.7 118.3	12.9 14.1	121.4 127.2	17.0 16.7	45.7 43.5	23.4 31.6	135.3 148.3	285.2 296.2	160.0 171.0	104.4 112.2	125.2 125.2	28.0 24.4	45.9 52.7
2016 H1	438.3	321.7	165.8					45.3	28.2			177.4				45.0
	as a per	centage	of total a	ssets												
2012	100.0	70.8	33.4		5.1	29.2	4.8	10.6	7.6	32.4		37.7	25.7	29.9	5.2	12.1
2013 2014	100.0 100.0	69.5 69.6	33.8 36.5	26.6 25.6	4.5 3.2	30.6 30.4	4.3 4.1	10.5 11.1	8.5 7.9	31.3 31.1	68.7 68.9	38.5 39.7	25.6 25.6	30.2 29.2	5.5 5.1	12.7 12.6
2015	100.0	71.4	37.5	26.6	3.2	28.6	3.8	9.8	7.1	33.4	66.6	38.5	25.3	28.2	5.5	11.9
2014 H2	100.0	69.6 71.1	36.5	25.6	3.2	30.4	4.1	11.1	7.9 5.6	31.1	68.9	39.7	25.6	29.2	5.1	12.6
2015 H1 H2	100.0 100.0	71.1 71.4	38.1 37.5	25.6 26.6	3.1 3.2	28.9 28.6	4.0 3.8	10.9 9.8	5.6 7.1	32.2 33.4	67.8 66.6	38.1 38.5	24.8 25.3	29.8 28.2	6.7 5.5	10.9 11.9
2016 H1	100.0	73.4	37.8	26.8	4.1	26.6	3.8	10.3	6.4	32.3	67.7	40.5	25.9	27.3	5.6	10.3
2016 H1	100.0	/3.4	37.8	26.8	4.1	26.6	3.8	10.3	6.4	32.3	67.7	40.5	25.9	27.3	5.6	10.3

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

Excluding groups engaged in real estate activities. ${\bf 1}$ Including cash equivalents. ${\bf 2}$ Including groups in agriculture and forestry.

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

								iation and ige of rever				Operating	income (EE	BIT) as a per	centage of	revenues
			Operating				Distributio	n 2						Distributio	n 2	
			before dep and amort	isation	Weighted		First		Third	Operating		Weighted		First		Third
	Revenues		(EBITDA 1)	average		quartile	Median	quartile	income (El	BIT)	average		quartile	Median	quartile
Period	€ billion	Annual change in % 3	€ billion	Annual change in % 3	%	Annual change in per- centage points 3	%	%	%	€ billion	Annual change in % 3	%	Annual change in per- centage points 3	%	%	%
	Total															
2008 2009	1,290.4 1,158.6	6.3 – 10.7	161.9 135.6	- 5.9 - 16.9	12.6 11.7	- 1.6 - 0.9	5.7 3.9	11.6 9.4	17.4 15.7	79.4 55.9	- 16.7 - 29.2	6.2 4.8	- 1.7 - 1.3	2.4 - 0.1	6.6 4.9	12.1 9.3
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	1,321.0 1,414.4 1,533.0 1,541.1 1,565.6	13.3 8.5 6.6 – 0.6 1.0	181.4 175.9 189.3 187.1 198.7	30.6 0.5 3.1 – 2.8 4.9	13.7 12.4 12.4 12.1 12.7	1.8 - 1.0 - 0.4 - 0.3 0.5	6.6 5.4 5.2 5.1 5.7	11.4 10.9 10.2 10.3 10.3	18.5 17.4 17.5 18.3 17.2	98.3 93.9 95.7 99.5 109.3	66.6 - 4.1 - 7.7 5.5 8.5	7.4 6.6 6.2 6.5 7.0	2.4 - 0.9 - 0.9 0.4 0.5	3.2 2.7 1.9 1.9 1.9	6.8 6.6 6.0 5.8 6.1	12.1 12.0 11.0 10.9 11.1
2015	1,636.2	6.9	196.3	- 1.0	12.0	- 1.0	6.1	10.6	17.6	91.6	- 15.9	5.6	- 1.5	1.7	6.5	11.3
2011 H2 2012 H1	730.1	6.9 8.1	88.3 93.3	- 3.6 3.6	12.1 12.4	- 1.3 - 0.5	5.5 4.7	11.4 9.1	18.0 16.8	40.9 55.7	– 15.4 1.6	5.6 7.4	- 1.5 - 0.5	2.6 1.0	7.1	11.8 11.4
H2	782.2	5.2	95.9	2.6	12.3	- 0.3	4.7	11.0	17.9	39.9	- 19.2	5.1	- 1.4	1.4	6.8	11.7
2013 H1 H2	762.8 780.0	- 0.2 - 1.1	93.4 93.8	- 3.5 - 2.0	12.2 12.0	- 0.4 - 0.1	3.4 5.4	9.3 10.7	16.5 19.2	53.8 45.7	– 7.6 25.5	7.1 5.9	– 0.6 1.3	0.6 1.7	4.9 6.1	10.7 12.1
2014 H1 H2	757.2 808.7	- 0.9 2.9	97.2 101.5	4.6 5.2	12.8 12.6	0.7 0.3	4.7 5.4	9.5 10.8	16.0 19.1	57.8 51.5	9.4 7.6	7.6 6.4	0.7 0.3	1.0 1.7	5.2 7.1	10.5 12.0
2015 H1 H2	815.7 831.7	8.7 5.1	102.9 93.6	5.8 – 7.6	12.6 11.3	- 0.4 - 1.5	4.8 6.3	10.1 11.5	17.6 18.1	59.1 32.7	2.1 - 36.5	7.3 3.9	- 0.5 - 2.5	1.1 2.3	5.9 7.1	10.9 11.7
2016 H1	782.3	- 2.1	111.8		14.3	1.1	5.9	10.4	17.4	65.7	2.1	8.4	0.3	1.5	6.4	11.3
	· ·	_	focus on													
2008 2009	949.2 837.7	7.2 – 11.8	120.0 94.9	- 6.4 - 20.6	12.7 11.3	– 1.8 – 1.3	5.7 2.5	11.4 9.0	15.6 14.0	60.5 40.0	- 17.2 - 32.6	6.4 4.8	– 1.9 – 1.5	2.3	6.8 4.3	11.6 8.8
2010 2011 2012	980.7 1,079.0 1,173.8	15.8 10.6 7.7	136.2 130.0 140.8	38.7 – 1.7 5.3	13.9 12.1 12.0	2.3 - 1.5 - 0.3	6.6 5.5 5.4	11.4 11.3 10.2	16.3 16.4 16.1	75.7 74.1 81.7	72.4 - 4.9 2.2	7.7 6.9 7.0	2.6 - 1.1 - 0.4	3.0 2.1 1.8	7.3 6.8 6.1	12.0 11.5 9.8
2013 2014	1,179.0 1,197.3	- 0.8	138.7 147.9	- 2.6 5.8	11.8 12.4	- 0.2 0.6	4.4 5.1	10.3 9.6	15.5 15.3	74.5 82.0	- 5.8 9.3	6.3 6.9	- 0.3 0.5	1.3 1.4	5.7 5.9	10.0 10.2
2015	1,283.3	7.0	144.0	- 2.7	11.2	- 1.1	6.1	10.4	15.5	65.2	- 19.7	5.1	- 1.7	1.8	6.5	10.0
2011 H2 2012 H1	552.5 580.1	8.7 9.5	60.8 73.3	- 9.1 5.2	11.0 12.6	- 2.2 - 0.5	4.8 5.7	10.6 10.5	15.6 14.9	29.3 46.8	- 20.2 3.5	5.3 8.1	- 2.0 - 0.5	1.6 1.9	6.6 6.1	10.9 10.5
H2	593.9	6.1	67.5	5.3	11.4	- 0.1	4.4	10.5	15.9	34.9	0.2	5.9	- 0.3	0.6	6.2	10.2
2013 H1 H2	588.8 591.7	- 0.1 - 1.4	71.7 67.1	- 4.8 - 0.3	12.2 11.3	- 0.6 0.1	3.1 4.0	9.3 10.4	15.0 15.8	43.1 31.4	– 10.9 1.7	7.3 5.3	- 0.9 0.2	0.6 0.6	5.3 5.8	9.7 10.9
2014 H1 H2	584.4 613.1	– 1.1 3.0	74.2 73.7	3.8 7.8	12.7 12.0	0.6 0.5	4.7 4.4	9.6 9.8	15.0 15.8	46.2 35.8	8.9 9.8	7.9 5.8	0.7 0.4	1.4 0.7	5.4 6.3	9.6 10.7
2015 H1 H2 2016 H1	636.8 647.1 610.8	8.8 5.2 – 2.9	80.1 63.9 83.9	7.9 - 13.4 1.2	12.6 9.9 13.7	- 0.1 - 2.1 0.5	5.1 5.3 6.6	10.0 10.9 10.3	15.4 15.5 15.3	48.8 16.4 50.6	5.7 - 52.3 - 7.4	7.7 2.5 8.3	- 0.2 - 3.2 - 0.4	2.1 1.7 1.7	6.1 6.8 6.4	10.0 10.3 9.9
2010111			focus on		_		0.0	1 10.5	1919	50.0	,	0.5	0.1			5.5
2008 2009	341.1 321.0	3.7	41.9 40.7	- 4.3 - 4.9	12.3 12.7	- 1.0 0.3	5.8	12.4	19.2 20.3	19.0 16.0	- 14.6 - 16.3	5.6 5.0	- 1.2 - 0.5	2.6	6.6	12.7 12.7
2010	340.4	5.8	45.1	8.9	13.3	0.4	5.6	10.8	19.6	22.6	46.8	6.7	1.7	3.3	5.9	12.4
2011 2012	335.5	1.7	45.9 48.5	7.6	13.7 13.5	0.8	5.4 5.1	10.1	20.7	19.7 14.0	- 0.7	5.9 3.9	- 0.1	3.2	6.1	13.8 14.0
2013 2014	362.2 368.3	- 0.1	48.4 50.8	- 3.3 2.2	13.4 13.8	- 0.4 0.2	5.1 6.0	9.9 12.7	21.1 22.6	25.0 27.3	84.4 5.7	6.9 7.4	3.0 0.3	2.5 2.9	5.9 6.5	12.2 13.7
2015	352.9	6.4	52.3	4.8	14.8	- 0.2	6.1	11.4	22.1	26.4	- 1.6	7.5	- 0.6	1.4	6.7	14.1
2011 H2 2012 H1	177.6 170.9	1.0 3.3	27.5 20.0	13.4 – 2.6	15.5 11.7	1.7 - 0.7	7.1 2.6	12.2 8.0	22.4 21.0	11.6 8.9	0.7 – 9.8	6.6 5.2	- 0.0 - 0.7	4.3 - 0.4	7.5 4.5	14.2 13.9
H2 2013 H1	188.3 174.0	2.3 - 0.5	28.5 21.7	- 4.0 1.4	15.1 12.5	- 1.0 0.2	5.2 3.9	11.2 8.0	23.7 19.2	5.1 10.7	- 73.2 12.8	2.7 6.2	- 5.2 0.7	2.7 0.9	7.4 4.6	15.3 12.8
2013 H1 H2 2014 H1	188.3	0.3	26.7 23.0	- 6.7	14.2	- 1.1	5.6 4.8	11.3 9.3	21.8	14.3 11.6	241.4	7.6	5.2 0.7	2.2	7.3	13.4
H2	195.6	2.4	27.8	- 2.2	14.2	- 0.7	6.4	13.5	23.8	15.7	1.4	8.1	- 0.1	3.6	8.1	18.0
2015 H1 H2	178.9 184.7	8.4 4.6	22.8 29.7	- 2.2 10.8	12.7 16.1	- 1.5 0.9	4.4 7.3	10.9 12.2	21.5 23.5	10.3 16.3	– 15.7 9.3	5.8 8.8	- 1.6 0.4	- 0.5 2.5	4.5 7.7	14.2 15.0
2016 H1	171.5	1.1	27.9	27.9	16.3	3.5	5.2	10.4	23.4	15.0	62.7	8.8	3.3	1.1	6.5	15.2

* Non-financial groups admitted to the Prime Standard segment of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange which publish IFRS consolidated financial statements on a quarterly or half-yearly basis and make a noteworthy contribution to value added in Germany. Excluding groups engaged in real estate activities. **1** Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation. **2** Quantile data are based on the groups' unweighted return on sales. **3** Adjusted for substantial changes in the basis of consolidation of large groups and in the reporting sample. See the explanatory notes in the Statistical Supplement Seasonally adjusted business statistics. **4** Including groups in agriculture and forestry.

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

€ million

em	Lassa								
	2014 r	2015 r	2016 r	Q2	Q3	Q4	Nov	Dec	Jan P
A Current account	+ 250,09	1 + 336,415	+ 359,416	+ 95,908	+ 97,769	+ 98,259	+ 32,515	+ 39,648	+ 2,49
1 Goods									
Exports	1,964,24	2 2,110,012	2,107,998	536,701	520,037	549,989	189,641	181,788	167,16
Imports	1,723,27	7 1,759,899	1,732,925	428,656	428,286	455,382	156,091	148,746	157,92
Balance	+ 240,96	4 + 350,111	+ 375,073	+ 108,045	+ 91,752	+ 94,606	+ 33,550	+ 33,042	+ 9,24
2 Services									
Receipts	713,99	6 775,948	787,137	194,906	206,896	205,174	64,529	73,798	61,80
Expenditure	628,63	2 706,018	739,045	178,075	181,381	211,135	68,270	74,817	61,17
Balance	+ 85,36	3 + 69,930	+ 48,094	+ 16,832	+ 25,515	- 5,960	- 3,741	- 1,018	+ 63
3 Primary income									
Receipts	630,04	7 640,729	623,463	157,739	145,402	176,553	56,365	68,041	47,21
Expenditure	564,24	4 590,557	550,345	164,846	129,912	132,437	41,460	50,230	38,57
Balance	+ 65,80	0 + 50,174	+ 73,118	- 7,106	+ 15,490	+ 44,115	+ 14,904	+ 17,811	+ 8,63
4 Secondary income									
Receipts	93,02	2 104,279	107,170	29,125	25,481	28,611	8,166	12,078	8,02
Expenditure	235,06	0 238,079	244,038	50,988	60,467	63,114	20,364	22,265	24,03
Balance	- 142,03	6 – 133,799	- 136,868	- 21,863	- 34,986	- 34,503	- 12,199	- 10,187	- 16,00
B Capital account	+ 14,16	7 – 13,251	- 1,348	- 216	+ 1,061	- 547	- 481	+ 753	– 11
C Financial account (Increase: +)	+ 252,97	9 + 299,560	+ 352,833	+ 86,641	+ 120,312	+ 96,252	+ 842	+ 87,418	+ 21,04
1 Direct investment	+ 61,18	4 + 237,130	+ 165,268	- 33,475	+ 115,124	+ 33,362	- 22,287	+ 21,418	+ 16,57
By resident units abroad	+ 159,98	1 + 847,353	+ 326,719	+ 16,768	+ 39,309	+ 145,854	+ 28,785	+ 30,051	+ 108,89
By non-resident units in the euro area	+ 98,79	9 + 610,225	+ 161,451	+ 50,244	- 75,816	+ 112,492	+ 51,072	+ 8,634	+ 92,31
2 Portfolio investment	+ 32,86	7 + 122,107	+ 494,170	+ 194.346	+ 121,441	+ 74,236	- 29,949	+ 52,682	+ 16,94
By resident units abroad	+ 459,12		· ·				- 14,502	· ·	
Equity and	120 70	10.710		1.000	14.005			. 10 701	
Investment fund shares	+ 139,79					+ 24,614			+ 24,27
Long-term debt securities	+ 226,81				· ·			+ 9,350	
Short-term debt securities	+ 92,52		· ·						
By non-resident units in the euro area Equity and	+ 426,25	5 + 277,185	- 98,852	– 71,995	+ 5,737	- 60,867	+ 15,447	- 29,938	+ 27,44
Investment fund shares	+ 318,09		1					+ 36,456	+ 20,06
Long-term debt securities	+ 127,44		· ·		- 64,021	- 80,602		- 51,412	
Short-term debt securities	– 19,27	7 – 44,733	+ 47,720	+ 48,431	– 1,071	- 22,268	+ 2,261	– 14,982	+ 22,11
3 Financial derivatives and employee stock options	+ 45,72	2 + 90,347	+ 22,369	- 45,773	+ 23,773	+ 15,371	+ 2,867	+ 6,276	+ 4,21
4 Other investment	+ 108,84	8 – 160,593	- 344,430	- 30,640	- 147,750	- 31,297	+ 47,753	+ 970	- 11,60
Eurosystem	+ 31,51	0 – 25,390	- 151,070	- 20,560	- 34,843	- 90,066	- 8,393	- 75,727	+ 31,85
General government	+ 11,83	2 + 19,286	+ 2,475	- 1,918	- 652	- 2,755	+ 267	+ 5,815	- 70
MFIs (excluding the Eurosystem)	+ 99,28	0 – 122,527	- 154,353	- 22,981	- 89,211	+ 46,877	+ 19,259	+ 87,389	- 22,73
Enterprises and households	- 33,77	5 – 31,964	- 41,477	+ 14,822	- 23,044	+ 14,647	+ 36,621	- 16,508	- 20,02
5 Reserve assets	+ 4,36	1 + 10,569	+ 15,458	+ 2,185	+ 7,724	+ 4,580	+ 2,458	+ 6,073	- 5,07

* Source: ECB, according to the international standards of the Balance of Payments Manual in the 6th edition of the International Monetary Fund.

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

€ million

	Currer	nt account														ial accoun				
			Goods	(fob/fob)	1										(Net le	nding: + /	net borrov	wing: -)		
Period	Total		Total		of which Supple- mentary trade items 2		Service (fob/fo		Primar	y income	Secor		Balance capital account		Total		of which Reserve assets		Errors and omissio	ns 5
2002	+	41,655	+	142,103	+	6,008	-	45,440	-	25,596	-	29,413	-	4,010	+	8,038	-	2,065	-	29,606
2003 2004	+++++	31,347 101,205	++++	130,021 153,166	-	2,105 6,859	-	48,708 38,713	-+	18,920 16,860	-	31,047 30,109	+	5,920 119	++++	47,559 112,834	-	445 1,470	+++++	10,292 11,748
2005	+	105,730	+	157,010	-	6,068	-	40,600	+	20,905	-	31,585	-	2,334	+	96,436	-	2,182	-	6,960
2006	+	135,959	+	161,447	-	4,205	-	34,641	+	41,453	-	32,300	-	1,328	+	157,142	-	2,934	+	22,511
2007 2008	++++	169,636 143,318	+++	201,989 184,521	-	922 3,586	-	34,881 31,467	+++	36,332 24,724	-	33,804 34,461	-	1,597 893	+++	183,169 121,336	+++	953 2,008	+ -	15,130 21,088
2009	+	141,233	+	141,167	-	6,064	-	19,648	+	54,757	-	35,043	-	1,858	+	129,693	+	8,648	-	9,683
2010 2011	++++	144,890 165,078	+++	161,146 163,426	-	5,892 8,900	-	27,041 31,574	+++	50,665 68,235	-	39,880 35,010	++++	1,219 419	+++	92,757 120,857	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	1,613 2,836	-	53,351 44,639
2012 2013 2014 2015 2016	+ + + +	193,590 189,616 218,026 259,963 261,309	+ + + +	200,401 212,662 228,361 261,182 271,616	- - - -	10,518 3,663 5,873 2,668 1,434	- - - -	32,775 41,376 25,323 18,602 22,419	+ + + +	64,858 61,969 56,177 57,370 52,136	- - -	38,894 43,639 41,188 39,987 40,023	- - + - +	413 563 2,355 635 1,112	+ + + +	151,417 225,360 238,630 234,603 231,252	+ + - +	1,297 838 2,564 2,213 1,686	- + + -	41,759 36,307 18,248 24,725 31,169
2014 Q1	+	50,197	+	52,796	+	659	-	3,982	+	16,324	-	14,941	+	2,180	+	59,364	-	565	+	6,987
Q2 Q3 Q4	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	45,959 55,457 66,413	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	54,885 60,537 60,143		1,426 2,570 2,536		4,811 12,921 3,609	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	3,046 15,683 21,123	-	7,160 7,843 11,244	- + -	28 420 216	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	57,793 52,796 68,678	- + -	610 332 1,722	+ - +	11,861 3,081 2,481
2015 Q1	+	59,401	+	60,330	-	1,426	-	2,104	+	17,030	-	15,855	+	298	+	29,421	-	21	-	30,277
Q2 Q3	+++	59,356 67,057	+++	68,659 67,516	- +	1,737 978	-	2,871 10,628	+++++	611 16,866	-	7,043 6,697	+++	505 701	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	72,121 67,337	-	465 1,455	+	12,260 421
Q3 Q4	+	74,149	+	64,676	-	483	-	2,999	+	22,864	-	10,391	-	2,138	+	65,723	-	272	-	6,287
2016 Q1 Q2	++++	64,277 70,006	+++++	64,120 77,864	+++++	621 242	-	3,383 4,075	++++	16,933 584	-	13,394 4,367	- +	269 1,092	+++++	36,928 58,769	+++++	1,228 761	-	27,080 12,329
Q3 Q4	+++++	58,924 68,101	++++	67,877 61,754	-	126 2,171	-	11,841 3,121	+++	13,516 21,103	-	10,628 11,634	++++	228 61	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	56,677 78,878	-	261 43	- +	2,476 10,716
2014 Sep	+	23,853	+	23,492	-	206	-	2,913	+	5,667	-	2,394	+	395	+	29,822	-	265	+	5,575
Oct	+	21,848	+	23,022	-	1,230	-	4,061	+	5,489	-	2,602	-	151	+	16,777	+	203	-	4,920
Nov Dec	+++	19,065 25,500	+++	18,269 18,852	-	216 1,090	+	1,207 1,659	++	5,543 10,091	-	3,541 5,101	+ -	158 222	+++	20,848 31,053	+ -	30 1,955	+++	1,625 5,775
2015 Jan Feb Mar	++++++	14,983 16,422 27,996	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	15,511 19,540 25,280	- - +	1,117 767 458	- - -	873 993 238	+ + +	4,580 5,410 7,039	- - -	4,236 7,535 4,084	+ + +	28 65 204	- + +	2,145 10,355 21,211	+++	372 266 660		17,156 6,132 6,989
Apr	+	21,755	+	22,266	-	1,084	-	514	+	2,898	-	2,895	+	377	+	30,681	-	69	+	8,549
May June	++++	11,465 26,136	+++	20,915 25,478	- +	690 38	-	1,177 1,180	-+	6,268 3,980	-	2,005 2,143	+ -	483 355	+++	16,041 25,400	-	78 318	+ -	4,093 382
July Aug Sep	+++++++	25,776 14,760 26,521	+++++++	25,151 16,897 25,469	- + +	896 661 1,213		3,062 4,616 2,950	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	6,027 5,265 5,575		2,339 2,785 1,573	+++++++	448 44 209	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	20,865 21,976 24,497		1,170 180 105	- + -	5,359 7,171 2,233
Oct	+	22,205	+	23,927	+	1,213		4,630	+	6,013		3,105		85		20,171	+	154		1,949
Nov	+	25,362	+	22,542	+	4	-	685	+	6,368	-	2,863	+	183	+	24,896	-	548	-	649
Dec	+	26,582	+	18,207	-	634	+	2,315	+	10,483	-	4,423	-	2,236	+	20,656	+	123	-	3,689
2016 Jan Feb	++++	14,597 20,582	+++	13,864 22,729	- +	3 724	-	1,534 230	+++	4,518 5,600	-	2,251 7,517	- +	37 520	- +	2,010 18,703	- +	186 1,478	-	16,569 2,399
Mar	+	29,099	+	27,528	-	99	-	1,619	+	6,815	-	3,626	-	752	+	20,235	-	64	-	8,111
Apr	+	28,103	+	27,954	-	116	-	876	+	2,727	-	1,702	+	1,287	+	24,454	+	696 776	-	4,936
May June	+++	17,885 24,018	++	23,371 26,539	+ -	511 153	-	906 2,293	+	4,001 1,858	-	579 2,086	+ -	268 463	+++	13,095 21,221	+ -	776 711	-	5,058 2,335
July	+	18,197	+	20,755	+	520	-	3,615	+	4,493	-	3,436	-	139	+	16,497	+	342	-	1,561
Aug Sep	++++	16,989 23,739	+++	21,393 25,730	-	367 279	-	5,003 3,222	+++	5,091 3,932	-	4,492 2,700	-+	126 493	+++	16,562 23,618	+ _	93 695	_	301 614
Oct	+	18,796	+	20,876	+	163	-	3,579	+	5,082	-	3,584	-	182	+	29,216	-	145	+	10,602
Nov Dec	+++++	24,546 24,759	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	23,682 17,195	-	385 1,949	-+	787 1,244	+++	5,680 10,340	-	4,029 4,021	-+	90 332	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	24,588 25,074	+ _	140 38	+ -	131 17
2017 Jan	+	14,173	+	16,194	+	278	_	1,271	+	6,080	_	6,830	_	262	+	16,099	_	124	+	2,189
Feb P	+	20,367	+	23,071	+	1,162	-	1,438		3,393	-	4,659	+	300	+	9,419	-	216	-	11,248

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

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

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

€ million

					201	6							201	/	
Ländergruppe/Land		2014	2015	2016	Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan		Feb P
All countries 1	Exports	1,123,746	1,193,555	1,206,916		105,901		101,431		107,971		97,450		98,794	102,29
	Imports	910,145	949,245	954,754		81,877		82,187		85,862		78,736		83,876	82,41
	Balance	+ 213,601	+ 244,310		+	24,024	+	19,244	+	22,109	+	18,714	+	14,918	+ 19,88
I European countries	Exports	761,914	803,425	821,193		73,283		69,102		73,658		62,712		68,399	
	Imports	642,738	653,782	658,384		57,012		56,401		59,484		53,698		56,819	
	Balance	+ 119,176	+ 149,643	+ 162,809	+	16,271	+	12,701	+	14,174	+	9,014	+	11,579	
1 EU member states (28)	Exports	648,446	692,493	707,693		63,083		59,684		63,244		54,113		58,732	
	Imports	527,117	543,334	552,257		48,212		46,948		49,446		44,656		46,837	
	Balance	+ 121,329			+	14,871	+	12,736	+	13,798	+	9,458	+	11,895	
Euro area (19)	Exports	413,753	434,075	442,496		39,312		37,525		39,752		34,401		37,101	
	Imports	350,550		359,717		30,998		30,502		31,795		29,127		30,404	
	Balance	+ 63,203	+ 77,432	+ 82,779	+	8,314	+	7,023	+	7,957	+	5,274	+	6,698	
of which	- ·	55.007	50.047	50.000		5 266		E 424				4 5 45		4 7 7 7	
Austria	Exports	55,807	58,217	59,806		5,366		5,131		5,411		4,545		4,737	
	Imports Balance	36,218	37,250 + 20,967	38,633 + 21,173	+	3,483 1,882	Ι.	3,284 1,847	+	3,470 1,941	Ι.	2,978 1,567	+	3,252 1,486	
					+		+		+		+		+		
Belgium and	Exports	47,345	46,196	47,087		4,184		3,857		4,100		3,718		3,927	
Luxembourg	Imports Balance	42,548	40,116	41,126	+	3,333 851	+	3,373 484	+	3,629 472	+	3,303 415	+	3,426 501	
F					1 1		-		1 -		1 -		-		
France	Exports	100,580	102,762	101,447	1	9,026		8,514	I	9,255		7,801		8,576	
	Imports Balance	66,714		65,736	+	5,369 3,657	+	5,796 2,718	+	5,323 3,932	L .	4,920	+	5,501 3,075	
tault.					+		+		+		+	2,881	*		
Italy	Exports	54,240	57,987	61,413	1	5,510		5,376	I	5,587		4,582		5,118	
	Imports Balance	48,522	49,038	51,795	I .	4,434	I .	4,450 926	L .	4,644	I .	4,112	Ι.	4,181 937	
		+ 5,718		+ 9,618	+	1,077	+		+	943	+	470	+		
Netherlands	Exports	72,736		79,069	1	7,001		6,727	I	6,843		6,597		6,899	
	Imports	87,796	87,889	83,548	1	7,084		6,943	I	7,441 598		7,324		7,597 698	
	Balance	- 15,060		- 4,479	-	84	-	216	-		-	728	-		
Spain	Exports	34,820		40,611		3,534		3,401		3,871		3,092		3,409	
	Imports	24,804	26,442	27,746		2,370		2,254		2,681		2,487		2,398	
	Balance	+ 10,016			+	1,164	+	1,146	+	1,190	+	605	+	1,010	
Other EU member	Exports	234,693	258,417	265,197		23,771		22,159		23,492		19,712		21,630	
states	Imports	176,567	186,691	192,540		17,214		16,445		17,651		15,529		16,433	
	Balance	+ 58,126	+ 71,727	+ 72,657	+	6,557	+	5,713	+	5,841	+	4,184	+	5,198	
of which	_														
United	Exports	79,163	89,018	86,091		7,779		6,542		7,246		6,033		6,719	
Kingdom	Imports	38,545	38,414	35,557		3,104		2,881		3,266		2,939		2,972	
	Balance	+ 40,618			+	4,675	+	3,661	+	3,980	+	3,094	+	3,746	
2 Other European	Exports	113,468	110,932	113,500		10,199		9,418		10,414		8,599		9,667	
countries	Imports	115,621	110,448	106,127		8,800		9,453		10,038		9,042		9,983	
	Balance	- 2,153	+ 484	+ 7,373	+	1,399	-	35	+	376	-	443	-	316	
of which	-														
Switzerland	Exports	46,202	49,070	50,332		4,575		4,338		4,615		3,849		4,420	
	Imports	39,392	42,089	43,922	Ι.	3,747	Ι.	3,943	Ι.	4,361	Ι.	3,687	Ι.	4,023	
	Balance	+ 6,810		+ 6,410	+	828	+	395	+	254	+	162	+	397	
II Non-European	Exports	358,337	387,398	382,969		32,367		32,075		34,069		34,518		30,141	
countries	Imports	267,407	295,461	296,287		24,865		25,786		26,300		25,038		27,056	
	Balance	+ 90,930			+	7,503	+	6,289	+	7,769	+	9,480	+	3,084	
1 Africa	Exports	22,505	23,897	24,495	1	2,048		2,036	I	1,998		2,172		1,893	
	Imports	20,242	18,307	16,637	I .	1,272	.	1,601	I .	1,450 548	.	1,623	I .	1,547	
	Balance	+ 2,263			+	776	+	436	+		+	548	+	347	
2 America	Exports	135,293	156,982	147,689	1	12,759		12,006	I	13,194		11,987		12,040	
	Imports	74,191	85,582	83,291	I .	6,955	. I	6,750	I .	7,551		7,051	I .	7,357	
<i>c i</i> · <i>i</i>	Balance	+ 61,103	+ 71,400	+ 64,398	+	5,804	+	5,256	+	5,643	+	4,936	+	4,683	
of which			4.00	40000	1	o · · -		0	1	0 - 6		0 - 0 -	I		
United States	Exports	95,928			1	9,145		8,776	I	9,768		8,586		8,944	
	Imports	49,207		57,881		4,742	L .	4,655		5,245	L .	4,650		4,927	
	Balance	+ 46,721			+	4,404	+	4,121	+	4,523	+	3,936	+	4,017	
3 Asia	Exports	190,973		200,409	1	16,627		17,126	I	17,929		19,444		15,415	
	Imports	170,050		193,361	1	16,393		17,227	I	17,045		16,131		17,809	
	Balance	+ 20,923	+ 7,676	+ 7,047	+	234	-	101	+	884	+	3,313	-	2,394	
of which	_	1	1	1	1	_		_	1	_			I	_	
Middle East	Exports	35,462			1	2,539		2,580	I	3,238		4,406		2,331	
	Imports	7,865	7,330		1	630		563	I	589		542		460	
	Balance	+ 27,598			+	1,908	+	2,016	+	2,649	+	3,864	+	1,870	
Japan	Exports	16,910	16,968	18,351	1	1,639		1,604	I	1,736		1,572		1,577	
	Imports	19,007	20,180	21,943	1	1,922		1,867	I	1,931		1,731		1,938	
	Balance	- 2,097			-	283	-	264	-	195	-	159	-	361	
People's Republic	Exports	74,369	71,284	76,095	1	6,556		6,285	I	7,057		7,255		6,273	
of China 2	Imports	79,828	91,930	93,787	1	7,970		8,727	I	8,469		8,058		8,758	
	Balance	- 5,459		- 17,692	-	1,414	-	2,441	-	1,413	-	803	-	2,485	
New industrial countries	Exports	48,476		51,889	1	4,442		5,253	I	4,336		4,523		3,901	
and emerging markets	Imports	38,782	42,478		1	3,494		3,682	I	3,710		3,602		4,077	
of Asia 3	Balance	+ 9,695			+	948	+	1,571	+	625	+	921	-	176	
4 Oceania and	Exports	9,566		10,377	1	933		907		949		916		792	
polar regions	Imports	2,924		2,998	1	245		208		254		233		344	
	Balance	+ 6,641				688	+	699		695	+	683	+	448	1

 \star Source: Federal Statistical Office. Exports (fob) by country of destination, imports (cif) by country of origin. Individual countries and groups of countries according to the current position. 1 Including fuel and other supplies for ships and aircraft and

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

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

	€ million										
	Services								Primary income	!	
		of which									
Period	Total	Transport	Travel 1	Financial services	Charges for the use of intellectual property	Tele- communi- cations, computer and information services	Other business services	Government goods and services 2	Compensation of employees	Investment income	Other primary income 3
2012	- 32,775	- 10,189	- 35,422	+ 8,793	+ 3,030	+ 1,442	- 9,459	+ 3,103	+ 2,187	+ 61,666	+ 1,005
2013	- 41,376	- 9,881	- 37,713	+ 8,056	+ 3,656	- 870	- 5,518	+ 3,073	+ 541	+ 60,205	+ 1,223
2014	- 25,323	- 7,301	- 37,653	+ 7,008	+ 3,639	+ 2,785	- 1,418	+ 3,024	+ 451	+ 54,849	+ 877
2015	- 18,602	- 5,476	- 36,595	+ 9,331	+ 4,942	+ 4,037	- 3,116	+ 3,106	+ 783	+ 56,948	- 361
2016	- 22,419	- 5,962	- 39,467	+ 9,189	+ 6,450	+ 3,312	- 3,276	+ 3,119	+ 652	+ 53,196	- 1,712
2015 Q2	- 2,871	- 518	- 7,786	+ 2,135	+ 1,136	+ 1,375	– 1,181	+ 838	- 23	+ 1,751	- 1,118
Q3	- 10,628	- 1,653	- 14,475	+ 2,501	+ 926	+ 321	– 364	+ 779	- 488	+ 18,557	- 1,203
Q4	- 2,999	- 1,865	- 8,595	+ 2,526	+ 1,662	+ 1,985	– 1,239	+ 585	+ 372	+ 19,476	+ 3,016
2016 Q1	- 3,383	- 1,660		+ 2,095	+ 1,215	+ 219	- 819	+ 852	+ 756	+ 16,817	- 640
Q2	- 4,075	- 1,080		+ 2,174	+ 1,190	+ 1,238	- 687	+ 831	- 107	+ 3,501	- 2,810
Q3	- 11,841	- 1,414		+ 1,892	+ 1,629	+ 483	- 173	+ 833	- 384	+ 15,089	- 1,190
Q4	- 3,121	- 1,808		+ 3,029	+ 2,416	+ 1,372	- 1,597	+ 604	+ 386	+ 17,788	+ 2,928
2016 Apr	- 876	- 392	- 1,501	+ 688	+ 427	+ 67	- 637	+ 292	- 20	+ 3,202	- 455
May	- 906	- 223	- 3,208	+ 817	+ 775	+ 242	- 86	+ 243	- 81	- 3,562	- 358
June	- 2,293	- 465	- 4,011	+ 668	- 12	+ 930	+ 35	+ 296	- 6	+ 3,862	- 1,997
July	- 3,615	- 366	- 4,510	+ 706	+ 538	- 239	- 324	+ 288	- 158	+ 5,025	- 374
Aug	- 5,003	- 623	- 6,400	+ 621	+ 827	+ 51	- 207	+ 257	- 117	+ 5,611	- 404
Sep	- 3,222	- 424	- 5,190	+ 565	+ 264	+ 672	+ 357	+ 288	- 109	+ 4,453	- 413
Oct	- 3,579	- 480	- 5,329	+ 640	+ 1,081	- 14	- 166	+ 198	+ 175	+ 5,491	- 583
Nov	- 787	- 773	- 1,988	+ 1,321	+ 727	+ 29	- 728	+ 209	+ 151	+ 5,940	- 412
Dec	+ 1,244	- 555	- 1,025	+ 1,068	+ 609	+ 1,357	- 702	+ 197	+ 60	+ 6,357	+ 3,923
2017 Jan	– 1,271	- 470	– 1,575	+ 831	+ 289	– 317	- 660	+ 201	+ 271	+ 6,219	- 410
Feb P	– 1,438	- 291	– 1,459	+ 495	+ 537	– 521	- 622	+ 271	+ 265	+ 3,463	- 335

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

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

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

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

	€ millio	n													€ millio	n				
			General	governme	ent				All sect	ors exclud	ling gen	eral gove	rnment 2							
					of which						of whic	h								
Period	Total		Total		Current internatio cooperat		Current taxes on income, etc.	wealth	Total		Personal betwee resident nonresi househ	and dent	<i>of which</i> Workers remittan	′	Total		Non-pro non-fina assets		Capital transfer	5
2012 2013 2014 2015 2016		38,894 43,639 41,188 39,987 40,023	- - - -	25,446 28,923 28,106 24,925 26,238		5,167 4,733 5,972 6,648 8,376	+ + + +	5,206 6,174 8,101 9,830 9,934	- - - -	13,448 14,715 13,082 15,062 13,785	- - - -	2,952 3,250 3,476 3,540 4,250	- - - -	2,952 3,229 3,451 3,523 4,233	- + +	413 563 2,355 635 1,112	+ + + +	1,745 1,105 2,898 2,377 3,324		2,158 1,668 542 3,012 2,212
2015 Q2 Q3 Q4		7,043 6,697 10,391	- - -	1,767 3,781 6,832		1,161 1,197 2,111	+ + +	6,289 1,211 1,002	- - -	5,276 2,916 3,560	- - -	885 885 885		881 881 881	+++	505 701 2,138	+ + +	1,156 877 279	- - -	651 176 2,418
2016 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		13,394 4,367 10,628 11,634	- - - -	10,097 844 6,860 8,437	- - -	2,840 1,567 1,702 2,267	+ + + +	1,307 5,561 1,772 1,294	- - -	3,297 3,523 3,768 3,197	- - -	1,089 1,053 1,053 1,055	- - - -	1,086 1,049 1,049 1,049	- + + +	269 1,092 228 61	- + + +	521 2,219 887 739	+ - - -	253 1,127 659 679
2016 Apr May June		1,702 579 2,086	- + -	675 584 753		510 409 649	+ + +	1,223 3,027 1,312	- - -	1,027 1,163 1,333	- - -	351 351 351		350 350 350	+++	1,287 268 463	+ + +	1,435 358 426	- - -	148 90 889
July Aug Sep		3,436 4,492 2,700	- - -	2,304 2,983 1,573	- - -	451 983 268	+ + +	384 264 1,124	- - -	1,132 1,510 1,127	- - -	352 350 351	- - -	350 350 350	- - +	139 126 493	+ + +	88 145 653	- - -	227 271 160
Oct Nov Dec		3,584 4,029 4,021	- - -	2,831 2,910 2,696	- - -	659 451 1,157	+ + +	329 27 937	- - -	754 1,119 1,325	- - -	352 353 351	- - -	350 350 350	- - +	182 90 332	- + +	11 244 507	- - -	170 334 175
2017 Jan Feb P	-	6,830 4,659	-	3,731 2,697	-	1,622 698	++++	189 715	-	3,099 1,961	-	386 386	-	384 384	- +	262 300	- +	85 31	-+	178 268

 ${\bf 1}$ Excluding capital transfers, where identifiable. Includes current international cooperation and other current transfers. ${\bf 2}$ Includes insurance premiums and claims

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

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

. ,

							2016									2017		
em	201	4	20	15	20	16	Q2		Q3		Q4		Dec		Jan	1	Feb) P
I Net domestic investment abroad																		
(Increase: +)	+	301,030	I	249,102			I .	156,061		43,925		33,053	-	48,014			+	52,7
1 Direct investment	+	83,960	+	101,357	+	69,323	+	6,056	+	14,710	+	21,373	+	2,624	+	13,924	+	3,5
Equity of which	+	56,733	+	67,801	+	61,655	+	11,018	+	13,456	+	15,717	+	3,512	+	7,209	+	З,
Reinvestment of earnings 1	+	18,535	+	9,711	+	13,224	+	2,715	+	5,960	_	79	_	3,746	+	2,587	+	1,
Debt instruments	+	27,227	+	33,556	+	7,668	-	4,962	+	1,254	+	5,655	-	888	+	6,716	+	
2 Portfolio investment	+	146,979	+	122,005	+	96,602	+	33,596	+	19,344	-	573	-	5,270	+	11,342	+	10,
Shares 2	+	8,935	+	19,561	+	17,288		4,758		.,.	+	3,383	-	702	+	1,167	+	1,
Investment fund shares 3 Long-term	+	42,057	+	34,626	+	36,586	+	7,972	+	8,902	+	9,923	+	4,081	+	8,551	+	2,
debt securities 4	+	95,025	+	73,519	+	48,826	+	25,561	+	5,249	_	9,718	_	5,994	+	1,208	+	З,
Short-term																		
debt securities 5	+	963	-	5,700	-	6,098	-	4,694	-	2,821	-	4,161	-	2,655	+	416	+	1,
 Financial derivatives and employee stock options 6 	+	31,896	+	26,202	+	32,792	Ι.	4,154	Ι.	10,523	+	13,473	+	3,339		388	+	З,
			I								+	-			-			
4. Other investment 7	+	40,759	I	1,750	+	182,507	I	111,494		392	-	1,177	-	48,669	+	81,948	+	36,
Monetary financial institutions ⁸ Long-term	+++++	76,296 21,139	2	90,287 2,803	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	18,747 45,099	+++	38,283 8,194	- +	29,468 7,704	-+	1,411 27,253	- +	26,727 8,096	++++	40,996 1,889	+++	21, 3,
Short-term	+	55,156		87,484	<u>-</u>	26,353		30,089	-	37,172	-	28,664	-	34,823		39,107	+	17
Enterprises and																		
households 9	-	2,952		19,122	-	7,932		991	-	10,673	-	28,623	-	20,777	+	1,136	-	7,
Long-term Short-term	+	6,364 9,316		12,513 31,635	+	1,254 9,186	2	37 953	+	979 11,652	+	886 29,509	-	18 20,759	-	96 1,232	-	6
		17,295	I									9,717						3
General government Long-term	+	405	2	12,205 7,557	+	1,202 5,331	+	2,320 870	+	4,693	-	9,717	-	1,388 196	-	2,918 1,594	++	5
Short-term	+	17,700	-	4,648	+	6,533	+	3,190	+	5,850	-	9,270	-	1,192	-	1,324	+	3
Bundesbank	-	49,880	+	123,364	+	170,491	+	71,881	+	35,056	+	38,574	+	223	+	42,733	+	18,
5. Reserve assets	-	2,564	-	2,213	+	1,686	+	761	-	261	-	43	-	38	-	124	-	
I Net foreign investment																		
in the reporting country												15 005						
(Increase: +)	+	62,400	I	14,499	+			97,292		12,751	-	45,825	-	73,087	+	90,603		43,
1 Direct investment	+	11,930	+	47,284	+	46,695	+	27,301	+	7,072	-	7,520	-	7,676	+	3,332	+	
Equity	+	23,558	+	20,935	+	12,126	+	4,180	+	2,279	-	886	-	2,098	+	1,271	+	1,
of which Reinvestment of earnings 1	+	3,325	+	4,375	+	5,905	-	705	+	3,017	+	378	_	2,011	+	1,103	+	1,
Debt instruments	-	11,628	+	26,349	+	34,569	+	23,121	+	4,793	-	6,634	-	5,578	+	2,060	-	
2 Portfolio investment	+	13,483	-	74,941	-	111,309	-	33,883	-	29,084	-	51,609	-	27,687	+	3,943	-	18,
Shares 2)	+	6,314	+	9,725	-	985	-	5,599	+	1,198	+	6,402	+	2,982	+	784	-	
Investment fund shares 3	-	3,790	+	7,345	-	6,928	-	1,663	-	2,175	-	449	+	429	-	533	-	
Long-term debt securities 4	+	14,131	_	101.208	_	95,730	_	34,184	_	24,063	_	29,253	_	23,910	_	9,260	_	13,
Short-term		·		. ,						,								
debt securities 5	-	3,171	+	9,197	-	7,666	+	7,563	-	4,044	-	28,308	-	7,188	-	5,569	-	4,
3. Other investment 7	+	36,987	+	42,156	+	216,272	+	103,874	+	9,261	+	13,304	-	37,724	+	83,328	+	60,
Monetary financial institutions 8	+	32,480		41,166		86,802		68,410		884		23,705	-	69,531		94,909	+	22,
Long-term Short-term	-+	14,558 47,039		19,536 21,630		5,834 80,968		3,177 71,587		5,499 4,615		7,425 31,130	+	5,009 74,540		68 94,977	-	1, 23,
Enterprises and	<u> </u>	17,000		21,050	Ľ	00,500	Ľ	, ,,50,		1,015		51,150		, ,,,,,,	Ľ	5 1,577	· ·	20
households 9	+	16,355	+	10,459	+	1,988	-	3,590	_	24,742	_	3,712	_	1,314	-	360	+	5
Long-term	+	2,960		15,960		6,716		349		4,260		1,142		2,114		1,376		2
Short-term	+	13,395	I	5,501	-	4,728	I	3,241		29,001		4,854		800	I	1,736		2
General government Long-term	-	5,575 931		11,521 3,942	+	1,796 2,847	++++	9,172 2,889		3,257 242	-	7,892 1,041	-	9,078 320	+	2,261 2,435	+	1,
Short-term	-	4,645		3,942 7,579		2,847 4,642		2,889 6,283		242 3,015	_	6,850		320 8,759		2,435 4,695		1,
			1		I 1							-			I			
Bundesbank	-	6,273	+	84,383	+	125,686	+	29,883	+	36,375	+	48,613	+	42,199	-	13,482	1+	32,

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

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

8. External position of the Bundesbank since the beginning of European monetary union °

	€ million										
	External assets										
		Reserve assets					Other investme	nt			
End of reporting period	Total	Total	Gold and gold receivables	Special drawing rights	Reserve position in the IMF	Currency, deposits and securities	Total	<i>of which</i> Clearing accounts within the ESCB 1	Portfolio investment 2	External- liabilities 3,4	Net external position (col 1 minus col 10)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1999 Jan 5	95,316	93,940	29,312	1,598	6,863	56,167	1,376	-	-	9,628	85,688
1999	141,958	93,039	32,287	1,948	6,383	52,420	48,919	26,275	-	7,830	134,128
2000	100,762	93,815	32,676	1,894	5,868	53,377	6,947 - 17.068	- 6,851 - 30,857	-	8,287	92,475
2001 2002	76,147 103,948	93,215 85,002	35,005 36,208	2,032 1,888	6,689 6,384	49,489 40,522	- 17,068 18,780	- 30,857 4,995	- 166	10,477 66,278	65,670 37,670
2002	95,394	76,680	36,533	1,540	6,069	32,538	18,259	4,474	454	83,329	12,065
2004	93,110	71,335	35,495	1,512	5,036	29,292	21,110	7,851	665	95,014	- 1,904
2005	130,268	86,181	47,924	1,601	2,948	33,708	43,184	29,886	902	115,377	14,891
2006	104,389	84,765	53,114	1,525	1,486	28,640	18,696	5,399	928	134,697	- 30,308
2007 2008	179,492 230,775	92,545 99,185	62,433 68,194	1,469 1,576	949 1,709	27,694 27,705	84,420 129,020	71,046 115,650	2,527 2,570	176,569 237,893	2,923 - 7,118
2009	323,286	125,541 162,100	83,939	13,263	2,705	25,634	190,288	177,935	7,458	247,645	75,641
2010 2011	524,695 714,662	184,603	115,403 132,874	14,104 14,118	4,636 8,178	27,957 29,433	337,921 475,994	325,553 463,311	24,674 54,065	273,241 333,730	251,454 380,932
2012	921,002	188,630	132,874	13,583	8,760	23,433	668,672	655,670	63,700	424,999	496,003
2013	721,741	143,753	94,876	12,837	7,961	28,080	523,153	510,201	54,834	401,524	320,217
2014	678,804	158,745	107,475	14,261	6,364	30,646	473,274	460,846	46,784	396,314	282,490
2014	800,709	159,532	107,473	15,185	5,132	33,423	596,638	584,210	40,784	481,801	318,907
2016	990,450	175,765	119,253	14,938	6,581	34,993	767,128	754,263	47,557	607,574	382,876
2014 July	660,521	154,885	105,317	13,497	7,665	28,406	455,977	443,548	49,659	378,111	282,410
Aug	681,324	156,411	106,079	13,794	7,339	29,199	476,732	464,303	48,181	379,994	301,330
Sep	696,802	156,367	104,629	14,113	7,751	29,873	492,348	479,920	48,087	386,210	310,592
Oct	681,790	154,133	101,929	14,125	7,628	30,450	481,136	468,708	46,521	396,338	285,452
Nov	682,969	155,424	103,245	14,045	7,520	30,615	480,294	467,866	47,250	400,642	282,327
Dec	678,804	158,745	107,475	14,261	6,364	30,646	473,274	460,846	46,784	396,314	282,490
2015 Jan	751,062	176,741	121,607	14,895	6,488	33,751	527,698	515,266	46,623	451,800	299,262
Feb	744,552	172,120	116,647	14,956	6,361	34,157	525,795	513,365	46,637	443,519	301,033
Mar	767,856	176,922	119,988	15,311	5,944	35,679	544,130	531,701	46,804	434,696	333,160
Apr	762,437	171,758	116,812	14,967	5,796	34,184	544,620	532,192	46,058	436,061	326,376
May June	758,500 756,263	173,842 168,299	118,141 113,838	15,124 15,000	5,744 5,617	34,833 33,844	538,619 543,502	526,191 531,074	46,039 44,461	436,637 439,905	321,863 316,357
July Aug	763,247 781,286	163,071 162,917	108,872 110,012	15,172 14,934	4,919 5,164	34,107 32,807	555,013 573,712	542,585 561,284	45,162 44,657	444,709 440,954	318,537 340,331
Sep	774,428	161,922	108,959	14,941	5,191	32,807	567,602	555,174	44,007	462,529	311,899
Oct	786,694	166,664	112,836	15,126	5,199	33,503	575,246	562,818	44,784	468,522	318,172
Nov	813,320	163,816	108,820	15,120	5,199	34,303	604,946	592,518	44,784	408,522 482,779	330,541
Dec	800,709	159,532	105,792	15,185	5,132	33,423	596,638	584,210	44,539	481,801	318,907
2016 Jan	807,971	164,656	111,126	15,055	5,197	33,278	599,427	587,000	43,888	473,130	334,841
Feb	839,336	177,917	122,535	15,109	6,899	33,374	617,434	605,006	43,985	489,503	349,833
Mar	837,375	171,266	117,844	14,730	6,730	31,962	621,617	609,190	44,491	492,170	345,205
Apr	856,266	175,738	121,562	14,793	6,759	32,623	638,201	625,774	42,327	496,892	359,375
May	884,887	173,927	118,133	14,970	6,839	33,984	667,972	655,544	42,988	504,193	380,694
June	922,232	184,628	128,963	14,746	6,780	34,139	693,498	681,070	44,106	522,326	399,906
July	904,044	186,300	130,417	14,698	6,736	34,449	672,748	660,320	44,996	524,399	379,646
Aug	918,692	183,951	128,171	14,685	6,642	34,452	689,906	677,479	44,834	532,418	386,274
Sep	957,860	183,796	128,795	14,657	6,605	33,738	728,554	715,738	45,510	558,598	399,262
Oct	947,718	181,623	126,245	14,708	6,631	34,039	720,795	708,029	45,300	553,741	393,977
Nov	991,108	177,348	121,032	14,917	6,572	34,826	766,905	754,057	46,855	565,357	425,752
Dec	990,450	175,765	119,253	14,938	6,581	34,993	767,128	754,263	47,557	607,574	382,876
2017 Jan	1,034,804	177,256	121,656	14,806	6,523	34,270	809,862	795,621	47,687	593,933	440,870
Feb	1,060,894	184,666	128,507	14,976	6,248	34,935	828,264	814,375	47,964	626,341	434,553
Mar	1,075,039	181,898	126,158	14,886	6,183	34,671	843,892	829,751	49,249	641,786	433,253

o Assets and liabilities vis-à-vis all countries within and outside the euro area. Up to December 2000, the levels at the end of each quarter are shown, owing to revaluations, at market prices; within each quarter, however, the levels are computed on the basis of cumulative transaction values. From January 2001, all end-of-month levels are valued at market prices. **1** Mainly net claims on TARGET2 balances (according to

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

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XII External sector

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

6 million

	€ million						T1							
	Claims on n	on-residents						Liabilities vis	-à-vis non-re	sidents				
			Claims on fo	oreign non-ba	anks					Liabilities vis-	à-vis foreign	non-banks		
					from trade	credits						from trade of	redits	
End of year or month	Total	Balances with foreign banks	Total	from financial operations	Total	Credit terms granted	Advance payments effected	Total	Loans from foreign banks	Total	from financial operations	Total	Credit terms used	Advance payments received
	All coun	tries												
2013	787,308	282,026	505,282	325,614	179,668	164,454	15,214	939,252	144,884	794,368	632,110	162,258	95,302	66,957
2014	833,644	279,559	554,085	365,230	188,856	174,058	14,798	959,833	154,566	805,267	636,328	168,939	102,126	66,813
2015	866,912	265,170	601,743	409,858	191,885	177,397	14,488	1,003,050	150,054	852,996	672,312	180,684	109,062	71,622
2016	855,814	241,683	614,131	412,871	201,260	187,086	14,174	1,025,815	128,831	896,984	708,734	188,250	115,808	72,443
2016 Sep	871,734	265,862	605,871	407,842	198,029	182,906	15,123	1,034,380	134,461	899,919	717,570	182,349	107,933	74,416
Oct	868,860	258,827	610,033	411,397	198,636	183,656	14,980	1,025,421	131,137	894,285	710,440	183,844	108,693	75,151
Nov	875,646	253,380	622,266	420,289	201,977	187,115	14,862	1,030,121	128,304	901,817	716,558	185,259	110,605	74,655
Dec	855,814	241,683	614,131	412,871	201,260	187,086	14,174	1,025,815	128,831	896,984	708,734	188,250	115,808	72,443
2017 Jan	861,809	239,100	622,710	422,879	199,831	185,609	14,222	1,027,892	123,897	903,995	723,238	180,757	107,842	72,916
Feb	858,945			422,879				1,027,892			717,149			
	Industria	l countri	es 1											
2013	697,475	278,723	418,753	296,675	122,077	108,620	13,458	852,420	143,577	708,843	594,623	114,220	79,543	34,676
2014	733,191	274,660	458,531	330,034	128,497	115,398	13,099	869,392	153,412	715,980	595,396	120,583	85,122	35,461
2015	761,648	261,267	500,381	368,033	132,348	119,309	13,038	906,968	145,136	761,832	635,205	126,627	90,716	35,911
2016	748,340	237,789	510,551	371,663	138,888	126,211	12,677	931,963	124,504	807,460	674,402	133,058	95,933	37,125
2016 Sep	766,199	262,092	504,106	367,701	136,405	122,935	13,471	937,452	128,433	809,019	681,699	127,320	90,192	37,128
Oct	761,862	255,051	506,811	370,609	136,201	122,792	13,410	930,970	126,278	804,692	675,842	128,850	91,292	37,558
Nov	768,273	249,439	518,834	379,053	139,781	126,442	13,338	936,319	123,939	812,380	682,507	129,873	92,688	37,185
Dec	748,340	237,789	510,551	371,663	138,888	126,211	12,677	931,963	124,504	807,460	674,402	133,058	95,933	37,125
2017 Jan	752,958	235,258	517,700	380,068	137,632	125,029	12,604	936,221	120,397	815,824	689,166	126,659	89,129	37,530
Feb	747,556	228,425	519,131	377,932	141,199	128,203	12,996	936,407	121,117	815,289	682,868	132,421	94,164	38,257
		mber sta			- •	-		- •			- •			
2013	589,286	264,271	325,014	237,949	87,066	76,539	10,527	713,044	129,044	583,999	504,337	79,663	53,340	26,323
2014	617,489	259,516	357,973	266,777	91,196	80,585	10,611	724,674	138,894	585,780	502,054	83,726	56,580	27,147
2015	626,482	243,139	383,344	289,190	94,153	83,665	10,488	743,011	134,564	608,448	524,316	84,132	58,384	25,748
2016	605,613	219,938	385,675	288,730	96,945	86,930	10,016	757,649	114,258	643,390	555,414	87,976	61,160	26,817
2016 Sep	630,481	244,736	385,746	290,053	95,692	84,853	10,840	762,873	117,747	645,126	559,516	85,611	58,860	26,751
Oct	622,564	236,208	386,356	289,219	97,137	86,411	10,725	758,208	114,615	643,593	556,450	87,143	60,271	26,872
Nov	625,614	230,963	394,651	295,122	99,529	88,970	10,559	761,902	113,900	648,002	560,271	87,731	61,015	26,716
Dec	605,613	219,938	385,675	288,730	96,945	86,930	10,016	757,649	114,258	643,390	555,414	87,976	61,160	26,817
2017 Jan	609,464	217,258	392,206	294,482	97,723	87,860	9,863	761,687	107,975	653,712	567,612	86,100	58,805	27,295
Feb	605,195	210,465	394,730	293,326	101,404	91,157	10,247	760,410	110,183	650,227	560,532	89,695	62,119	27,577
	of whic	<i>ch:</i> Euro-	area mer	nber stat	es ²									
2013	428,179	197,430	230,749	174,605	56,143	49,968	6,175	603,366	101,722	501,645	448,142	53,502	36,671	16,832
2014	456,469	204,043	252,426	194,207	58,219	51,999	6,220	606,525	107,694	498,831	444,401	54,430	37,498	16,932
2015	465,919	195,751	270,168	208,862	61,305	54,730	6,575	598,884	93,947	504,937	452,298	52,639	37,994	14,644
2016	445,368	167,575	277,794	213,498	64,295	57,575	6,721	609,399	75,639	533,760	477,891	55,869	41,068	14,801
2016 Sep	463,548	189,607	273,941	211,588	62,353	55,569	6,784	625,026	88,863	536,164	482,123	54,040	39,157	14,883
Oct	455,918	181,124	274,794	211,046	63,748	57,061	6,687	617,492	85,178	532,315	477,303	55,012	40,074	14,938
Nov	455,203	177,147	278,057	213,176	64,880	58,238	6,642	615,201	80,742	534,459	479,132	55,327	40,611	14,716
Dec	445,368	167,575	277,794	213,498	64,295	57,575	6,721	609,399	75,639	533,760	477,891	55,869	41,068	14,801
2017 Jan	444,996	165,652	279,345	214,462	64,882	58,182	6,700	613,663	73,752	539,911	485,880	54,031	39,036	14,995
Feb	443,774	161,817	281,957	215,466	66,490	59,330	7,160	616,354	77,289	539,065	482,084	56,981	41,678	15,303
	Emergin		nies and			ries ³								
2013	89,826	3,303	86,523	28,937	57,586	55,829	1,757	86,829	1,307	85,522	37,487	48,035	15,755	32,280
2014	100,400	4,849	95,551	35,193	60,358	58,659	1,699	90,439	1,153	89,285	40,931	48,354	17,003	31,352
2015	104,276	3,094	101,182	41,825	59,358	57,908	1,450	91,912	947	90,964	36,908	54,057	18,346	35,711
2016	106,063	2,647	103,416	41,192	62,224	60,727	1,497	90,708	1,401	89,307	34,132	55,175	19,875	35,300
2016 Sep	104,225	2,676	101,549	40,107	61,443	59,790	1,653	91,799	1,156	90,643	35,671	54,972	17,701	37,272
Oct	105,660	2,646	103,014	40,753	62,261	60,691	1,570	90,518	1,208	89,310	34,373	54,938	17,362	37,576
Nov	105,996	2,791	103,205	41,200	62,005	60,481	1,524	90,431	1,252	89,178	33,850	55,328	17,875	37,453
Dec	106,063	2,647	103,416	41,192	62,224	60,727	1,497	90,708	1,401	89,307	34,132	55,175	19,875	35,300
2017 Jan	107,458	2,600	104,858	42,799	62,059	60,441	1,618	89,304	1,382	87,922	33,872	54,050	18,681	35,369
Feb	109,979	2,942	107,036	43,359		62,085	1,593		1,446		34,080	56,633	19,625	

* The assets and liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents of banks (MFIs) in Germany are shown in Table 4 of Section IV, "Banks". Statistical increases and decreases have not been eliminated; to this extent, the changes in totals are not comparable with the figures shown in Table XI.7. From December 2012 onwards, the results base on a extended survey and a new calculation method. **1** From July 2013 including

Croatia. **2** From January 2011 including Estonia; from January 2014 including Latvia; from January 2015 including Lithuania. **3** All countries that are not regarded as industrial countries. From January 2011 including Bonaire, St.Eustatius, Saba and Curacao and St.Martin (Dutch part); up to June 2013 including Croatia. **r** Corrected.

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

	EUR 1 = currency	units								
Yearly or monthly	Australia	Canada	China	Denmark	Japan	Norway	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States
average	AUD	CAD	CNY 1	DKK	JPY	NOK	SEK	CHF	GBP	USD
1999	1.6523	1.5840		7.4355	121.32	8.3104	8.8075	1.6003	0.65874	1.0658
2000	1.5889	1.3706	2 7.6168	7.4538	99.47	8.1129	8.4452	1.5579	0.60948	0.9236
2001	1.7319	1.3864	7.4131	7.4521	108.68	8.0484	9.2551	1.5105	0.62187	0.8956
2002	1.7376	1.4838	7.8265	7.4305	118.06	7.5086	9.1611	1.4670	0.62883	0.9456
2003	1.7379	1.5817	9.3626	7.4307	130.97	8.0033	9.1242	1.5212	0.69199	1.1312
2004	1.6905	1.6167	10.2967	7.4399	134.44	8.3697	9.1243	1.5438	0.67866	1.2439
2005	1.6320	1.5087	10.1955	7.4518	136.85	8.0092	9.2822	1.5483	0.68380	1.2441
2006	1.6668	1.4237	10.0096	7.4591	146.02	8.0472	9.2544	1.5729	0.68173	1.2556
2007	1.6348	1.4678	10.4178	7.4506	161.25	8.0165	9.2501	1.6427	0.68434	1.3705
2008	1.7416	1.5594	10.2236	7.4560	152.45	8.2237	9.6152	1.5874	0.79628	1.4708
2009	1.7727	1.5850	9.5277	7.4462	130.34	8.7278	10.6191	1.5100	0.89094	1.3948
2010	1.4423	1.3651	8.9712	7.4473	116.24	8.0043	9.5373	1.3803	0.85784	1.3257
2011	1.3484	1.3761	8.9960	7.4506	110.96	7.7934	9.0298	1.2326	0.86788	1.3920
2012	1.2407	1.2842	8.1052	7.4437	102.49	7.4751	8.7041	1.2053	0.81087	1.2848
2013	1.3777	1.3684	8.1646	7.4579	129.66	7.8067	8.6515	1.2311	0.84926	1.3281
2014	1.4719	1.4661	8.1857	7.4548	140.31	8.3544	9.0985	1.2146	0.80612	1.3285
2015	1.4777	1.4186	6.9733	7.4587	134.31	8.9496	9.3535	1.0679	0.72584	1.1095
2016	1.4883	1.4659	7.3522	7.4452	120.20	9.2906	9.4689	1.0902	0.81948	1.1069
2016 Apr	1.4802	1.4559	7.3461	7.4427	124.29	9.3224	9.2027	1.0930	0.79230	1.1339
May	1.5461	1.4626	7.3864	7.4386	123.21	9.3036	9.2948	1.1059	0.77779	1.1311
June	1.5173	1.4477	7.4023	7.4371	118.45	9.3278	9.3338	1.0894	0.79049	1.1229
July	1.4694	1.4428	7.3910	7.4390	115.25	9.3690	9.4742	1.0867	0.84106	1.1069
Aug	1.4690	1.4557	7.4537	7.4408	113.49	9.3030	9.4913	1.0881	0.85521	1.1212
Sep	1.4768	1.4677	7.4819	7.4475	114.22	9.1971	9.5655	1.0919	0.85228	1.1212
Oct	1.4470	1.4594	7.4198	7.4402	114.47	9.0009	9.7073	1.0887	0.89390	1.1026
Nov	1.4331	1.4519	7.3883	7.4406	116.93	9.0807	9.8508	1.0758	0.86894	1.0799
Dec	1.4356	1.4070	7.2983	7.4362	122.39	9.0252	9.7095	1.0750	0.84441	1.0543
2017 Jan	1.4252	1.4032	7.3189	7.4355	122.14	8.9990	9.5110	1.0714	0.86100	1.0614
Feb	1.3886	1.3942	7.3143	7.4348	120.17	8.8603	9.4762	1.0660	0.85273	1.0643
Mar	1.4018	1.4306	7.3692	7.4356	120.68	9.0919	9.5279	1.0706	0.86560	1.0685

 * Averages: Bundesbank calculations based on the daily euro foreign exchange reference rates published by the ECB; for additional euro foreign exchange reference

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

11 Euro-area member states and irrevocable euro conversion rates in the third stage of European Economic and Monetary Union

From	Country	Currency	ISO currency code	EUR 1 = currency units
1999 January 1	Austria	Austrian schilling	ATS	13.7603
	Belgium	Belgian franc	BEF	40.3399
	Finland	Finnish markka	FIM	5.94573
	France	French franc	FRF	6.55957
	Germany	Deutsche Mark	DEM	1.95583
	Ireland	Irish pound	IEP	0.787564
	Italy	Italian lira	ITL	1,936.27
	Luxembourg	Luxembourg franc	LUF	40.3399
	Netherlands	Dutch guilder	NLG	2.20371
	Portugal	Portuguese escudo	PTE	200.482
	Spain	Spanish peseta	ESP	166.386
2001 January 1	Greece	Greek drachma	GRD	340.750
2007 January 1	Slovenia	Slovenian tolar	SIT	239.640
2008 January 1	Cyprus	Cyprus pound	СҮР	0.585274
	Malta	Maltese lira	MTL	0.429300
2009 January 1	Slovakia	Slovak koruna	sкк	30.1260
2011 January 1	Estonia	Estonian kroon	EEK	15.6466
2014 January 1	Latvia	Latvian lats	LVL	0.702804
2015 January 1	Lithuania	Lithuanian litas		3.45280

XII External sector

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

	1999 Q1=10	0											
	Effective exchar	nge rate of the Eu	uro				Indicators of the	e German econo	my's price compe	titiveness			
	EER-19 1				EER-38 2		Based on the de	eflators of total s	ales 3		Based on consu		
			In real terms	In real terms based on			26 selected indu	ustrial countries	5				
Period	Nominal	In real terms based on consumer price indices	based on the deflators of gross domestic product 3	unit labour costs of national economy 3	Nominal	In real terms based on consumer price indices 4	Total	Euro area countries	Non- euro area countries	37 countries 6	26 selected industrial countries 5	37 countries 6	56 countries 7
1999	96.3	96.0	96.1	96.0	96.5	95.8	97.8	99.5	95.8	97.6	98.2	98.0	97.7
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004	87.1 87.8 90.1 100.7 104.5	86.6 87.1 90.2 101.3 105.0	85.9 86.5 89.5 100.4 103.3	85.2 86.1 89.5 100.7 104.2	87.9 90.5 95.0 106.9 111.5	85.8 86.9 90.5 101.4 105.1	91.7 91.5 92.2 95.6 95.9	97.3 96.3 95.4 94.5 93.2	85.1 85.9 88.5 97.6 100.0	90.7 90.0 90.6 94.8 95.0	92.9 92.9 93.5 97.1 98.5	91.9 91.4 91.9 96.5 98.0	90.9 90.8 91.7 96.7 98.3
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	102.9 102.8 106.3 109.4 110.8	103.5 103.5 106.2 108.3 109.0	101.2 100.4 102.3 103.7 104.5	102.3 101.1 103.4 106.7 111.5	109.5 109.4 112.9 117.1 120.0	102.5 101.8 103.8 105.8 106.8	94.7 93.4 94.4 94.5 94.7	91.9 90.3 89.4 88.0 88.8	99.0 98.4 102.4 105.4 104.6	92.9 91.2 91.4 90.4 91.0	98.5 98.6 100.9 102.2 101.8	96.9 96.5 97.9 97.8 98.0	96.6 95.8 97.0 97.1 97.5
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	103.6 103.3 97.6 101.2 101.8	101.3 100.2 95.0 98.2 97.8	96.2 94.1 88.6 91.7 91.9	103.5 102.0 95.9 98.9 100.0	111.5 112.2 107.0 111.9 114.7	97.8 97.2 92.4 95.5 96.1	92.2 91.8 90.0 92.4 93.2	88.5 88.2 88.2 88.7 89.6	98.2 97.6 92.6 98.4 98.9	87.2 86.3 83.7 85.7 86.5	98.8 98.2 95.9 98.3 98.5	93.6 92.8 89.8 91.6 91.8	92.0 91.3 88.2 90.2 91.0
2015 2016	92.4 94.8	88.4 90.1	83.6 p 85.7	89.6 P 90.6	106.5 110.4		90.8 91.5	90.7 91.2	90.6 91.8	83.0 84.3	94.7 p 95.2	86.9 p 87.8	
2014 Apr May June	104.2 103.6 102.7	100.4 99.5 98.7	93.3	101.3	117.0 116.1 115.1	98.4 97.3 96.5	93.5	89.5	99.9	87.2	99.1 98.8 98.7	93.0 92.6 92.3	92.1 91.5 91.2
July Aug Sep	102.3 101.5 99.9	98.2 97.5 95.9	91.1	99.4	114.7 114.0 112.3	95.9 95.3 93.9	92.9	89.6	98.1	86.2	98.7 98.4 98.0	92.2 91.8 91.0	91.1 90.7 89.9
Oct Nov Dec	99.1 99.0 99.0	95.0 94.9 94.8	89.5	97.3	111.8 111.9 113.1	93.2 93.2 93.9	92.8	90.0	97.1	85.5	97.6 97.7 97.6	90.4 90.3 90.2	89.4 89.5 89.8
2015 Jan Feb Mar	95.2 93.3 90.6	91.0 89.5 86.9	84.1	91.3	108.9 107.0 103.8	90.1 88.7 85.9	90.7	90.4	91.0	83.0	95.7 95.3 94.2	88.2 87.6 86.1	87.5 86.9 85.2
Apr May June	89.7 91.6 92.3	86.1 87.8 88.5	82.4	88.3	102.4 104.7 106.0	84.7 86.5 87.5	90.3	90.6	89.8	82.4	93.9 94.6 94.7	85.6 86.6 86.9	84.5 85.6 86.1
July Aug Sep	91.3 93.0 93.8	87.5 88.9 89.7	83.9	89.7	105.1 108.1 109.6	86.6 88.9 90.1	90.9	90.8	90.9	83.3	94.3 94.9 95.1	86.3 87.2 87.6	85.6 87.0 87.7
Oct Nov Dec	93.6 91.1 92.5	89.6 87.1 88.3	84.1	89.3	109.0 106.0 108.0	p 88.4	91.1	91.0	90.8	83.5	95.1 94.1 94.3	87.5 86.3 86.7	
2016 Jan Feb Mar	93.6 94.7 94.1	89.1 90.0 89.5	p 85.5	р 90.5	109.9 111.3 110.0	p 90.8 p 89.8	91.4	91.2	91.6	84.2	94.5 95.0 95.0	87.1 87.6 87.4	р 87.7 р 87.3
Apr May June	94.8 95.1 94.7	90.1 90.5 90.3	p 85.9	p 90.8	110.6 111.1 110.5	p 90.7 p 90.3	91.5	91.2	91.7	84.5	95.3 95.1 94.9	87.8 88.0 87.8	р 87.8 р 87.5
July Aug Sep	94.9 95.2 95.4	90.4 90.6 90.7	p 86.0	p 90.6	110.2 110.6 110.9	p 90.2	91.6	91.2	92.1	84.4	95.2 95.4 95.5	87.9 88.0 88.0	P 87.5
Oct Nov Dec	95.5 95.0 94.2	90.8 90.2 89.6	p 85.6	p 90.3	110.6 110.3 109.2	p 89.7	91.5	91.1	91.9	84.2	95.8 95.2 p 95.2	88.1 87.7 p 87.7	P 87.1
2017 Jan Feb Mar	94.4 93.9 94.4	p 89.3			109.7 108.8 109.2	p 88.3					p 95.0 p 94.9 p 95.2	p 87.3	p 86.4
	* The effectiv											Aalaysia, Mexi	co, Morocco,

* The effective exchange rate corresponds to the weighted external value of the currency concerned. The method of calculating the indicators of the German economy's price competitiveness is consistent with the procedure used by the ECB to compute the effective exchange rates of the euro (see Monthly Report, November 2001, pp 50-53, May 2007, pp 31-35 and August 2015, pp 40-42). For more detailed information on methodology see the ECB's Occasional Paper No 134 (www.ecb.eu). A decline in the figures implies an increase in competitiveness. **1** ECB calculations are based on the weighted averages of the changes in the bilateral exchange rates of the euro against the currencies of the following countries: Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Hong Kong, Hungary, Japan, Norway, Poland, Romania, Singapore, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. Where current price and wage indices were not available, estimates were used. **2** ECB calculational. Includes countries belonging to the EER-19 group (see footnote 1) and additional Alderia. countries belonging to the EER-19 group (see footnote 1) and additional Algeria,

New Zealand, Philippines, Russian Federation, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey New Zealand, Philippines, Russian Federation, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and Venezuela. **3** Annual and quarterly averages. **4** Data for Argentina are currently not available due to the state of emergency in the national statistical system declared by the government of Argentina on 7 January 2016. As a consequence, Argentina is not included in the calculation of the EER-38 CPI deflated series from February 2016. The policy regarding the inclusion of Argentina will be reconsidered in the future de-pending on further developments. **5** Euro area countries (from 2001 including Greece, from 2007 including Slovenia, from 2008 including Cyprus and Malta, from 2009 including Slovakia, from 2011 including Estonia, from 2014 including Latvia, from 2015 including Lithuania) as well as Canada, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. **6** Euro area countries (see footnote 5) and countries belonging to the EER-19 group. **7** Euro area countries and countries belonging to the EER-38 group (see footnote 2). countries belonging to the EER-38 group (see footnote 2)

Overview of publications by the Deutsche Bundesbank

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

The publications are available free of charge from the External Communication Division. Up-to-date figures for some statistical datasets are also available on the Bundesbank's website.

Annual Report

Financial Stability Review

Monthly Report

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

Monthly Report articles

May 2016

- The current economic situation in Germany

June 2016

- Outlook for the German economy macroeconomic projections for 2016 and 2017 and an outlook for 2018
- The macroeconomic impact of quantitative easing in the euro area
- Structure and dynamics of manufacturing production depth as reflected in the financial statements of German enterprises

July 2016

- Evolution of the Bank Lending Survey since the onset of the financial crisis
- Approaches to resolving sovereign debt crises in the euro area
- Bank recovery and resolution the new TLAC and MREL minimum requirements

August 2016

- The current economic situation in Germany

September 2016

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

October 2016

- Local government finances: Development and selected aspects
- Significance and impact of high-frequency trading in the German capital market

November 2016

- The current economic situation in Germany

December 2016

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

January 2017

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

February 2017

- The current economic situation in Germany

March 2017

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

April 2017

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

Statistical Supplements to the Monthly Report

- 1 Banking statistics^{1, 2}
- 2 Capital market statistics^{1, 2}
- 3 Balance of payments statistics^{1, 2}
- 4 Seasonally adjusted business statistics^{1, 2}
- 5 Exchange rate statistics²

Special Publications

Makro-ökonometrisches Mehr-Länder-Modell, November 1996³

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

Die Zahlungsbilanz der ehemaligen DDR 1975 bis 1989, August 1999³

The market for German Federal securities, May 2000

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

Bundesbank Act, September 2002

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

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

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

European economic and monetary union, April 2008

For footnotes, see p 86°.

Special Statistical Publications

- 1 Banking statistics guidelines, January 2017^{2, 4}
- 2 Banking statistics customer classification, January 2017²
- 3 Aufbau der bankstatistischen Tabellen, July 2013^{2, 3}
- 4 Financial accounts for Germany 2010 to 2015, May 2016²
- 5 Extrapolated results from financial statements of German enterprises 1997 to 2015, December 2016²
- 6 Verhältniszahlen aus Jahresabschlüssen deutscher Unternehmen von 2012 bis 2013, May 2016^{2, 3}
- 7 Notes on the coding list for the balance of payments statistics, September 2013²
- 8 The balance of payments statistics of the Federal Republic of Germany, 2nd edition, February 1991°
- 9 Securities deposits, August 2005
- 10 Foreign direct investment stock statistics, April 2016^{1, 2}
- 11 Balance of payments by region, July 2013
- 12 Technologische Dienstleistungen in der Zahlungsbilanz, June 2011³

Discussion Papers*

52/2016

Trade in value added: Do we need new measures of competitiveness?

01/2017 Will German banks earn their cost of capital?

02/2017

Cross-border prudential policy spillovers: How much? How important? Evidence from the international banking research network

03/2017 The role of structural funding for stability in the German banking sector

04/2017 External financing and economic activity in the euro area – Why are bank loans special?

05/2017

A model-based analysis of the macroeconomic impact of the refugee migration to Germany

06/2017

Scarcity effects of QE: a transaction-level analysis in the Bund market

07/2017

Bank stress testing under different balance sheet assumptions

08/2017

The effects of US monetary policy shocks: applying external instrument identification to a dynamic factor model

o Not available on the website.

^{*} As of 2000 these publications have been made available on the Bundesbank's website in German and English. Since the beginning of 2012, no longer subdivided into series 1 and series 2. For footnotes, see p 86°.

Banking legislation

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

2a Solvency Regulation, December 2006² Liquidity Regulation, December 2006²

Only the headings and explanatory notes to the data contained in the German originals are available in English.
 Available on the website only.

3 Available in German only.

4 Only some parts of the Special Statistical Publications are provided in English. The date refers to the German issue, which may be of a more recent date than the English one.