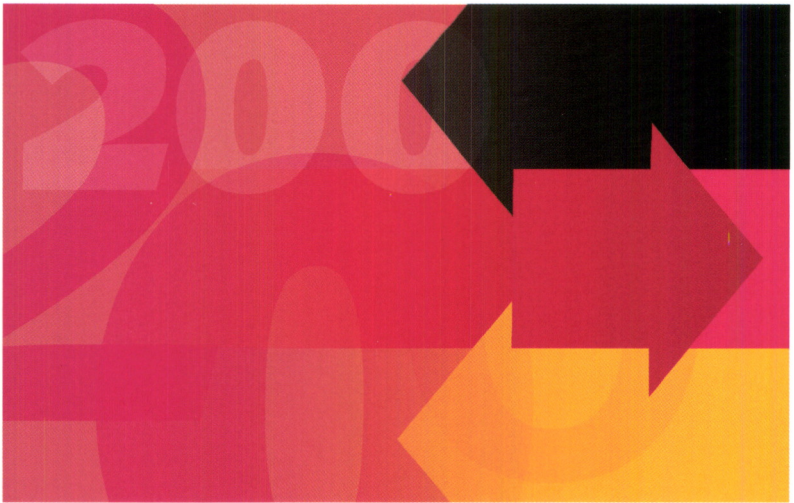


KEY DATA ON GERMANY 2004



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Fax: +49 (0)70 71/93 53 35
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or from our information service:
D-65180 Wiesbaden
- Phone: +49 (0)6 11/75 24 05
- Fax: +49 (0)6 11/75 33 30
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The statistical pocketbook "Key Data on Germany 2004" provides an overview of the living conditions in Germany and in particular the situation of the German economy based on a multitude of societal, economic and ecological indicators.

In the present 12th edition of our "Key Data on Germany" we have modified the layout: The four chapters "The Country and the People", "Living Conditions", "Economy" and "Germany in a Global Context" have been distinguished in colour, and the charts have been revised and redesigned to improve their user-friendliness. As usually, we also present manifold information in the form of introductory texts and clearly arranged tables.

If you should need information in excess of those contained in "Key Data on Germany 2004", you may contact the experts of our Info service (info@destatis.de). Of course, you can also access the data you require online: On the Office's internet site at www.destatis.de, basic information is offered on numerous fields of statistics, and you can access the data base "GENESIS online". Via a link to the Statistics Shop, our latest publications may be downloaded or ordered.

We continuously endeavour to enhance the supply of our data and services and, in this context, would welcome your feedback on this pocketbook. We would also like to hear from you if you feel there is anything we should improve on. We appreciate your contribution to our success!

At the same time, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who have facilitated our statistical work by submitting the information required and also the staff of the statistical offices of the Länder for their good co-operation.

Wiesbaden, August 2004

Johann Hahlen

President of the Federal Statistical Office

GENERAL INTRODUCTORY NOTES

Territory

Germany: Data for the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany since 3 October 1990.

Former territory of the Federal Republic: Data for the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany before 3 October 1990, incl. Berlin-West.

New Länder and Berlin-East: Data for the Länder Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Thuringia, and for Berlin-East.

Abbreviations

Units of measurement

mn = million

bn = billion

% = per cent

mm = millimetre

m = metre

m² = square metre

m³ = cubic metre

km = kilometre

km² = square kilometre

ha = hectare

kg = kilogram

t = tonne

tkm = tonne-kilometre

kWh = kilowatt hour
(= 10³ watt hours)

GWh = gigawatt hour
(= 10⁹ watt hours)

PJ = peta joule
(= 10¹⁵ joules)

h = hour

Exemplation of Symbols

. = numerical value unknown or not to be disclosed

– = no figures or magnitude zero

... = data will be available later

0 = less than half of 1 in the last digit occupied, but more than zero

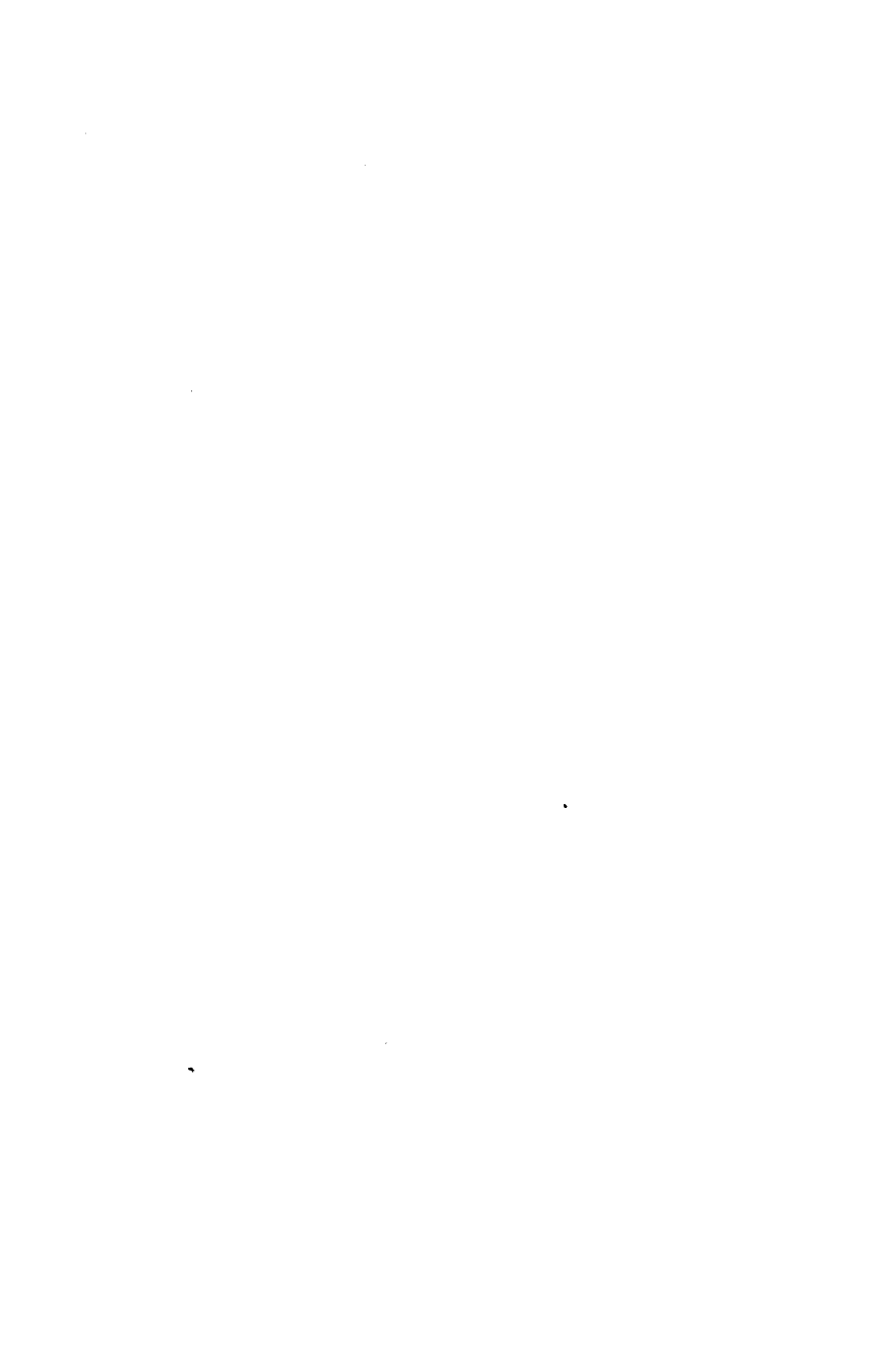
/ = no data because the numerical value is not sufficiently reliable

() = limited informative value because numerical value is of limited statistical reliability

I = fundamental change within a series affecting comparisons over time

x = cell blocked for logical reasons

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The Country and the People

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Climate

Temperate oceanic/continental climatic zone with frequent weather changes and prevailing westerly winds.

Annual precipitations

North German Lowlands	500 to 700 mm
Low mountain range	ca. 700 to over 1 500 mm
Alps	up to over 2 000 mm

Land use, 2001

Total area	357 031 km ²	(100%)
Agricultural land (incl. bogs and heathland)	191 028 km ²	(53.5%)
Forests	105 314 km ²	(29.5%)
Built-up land and adjacent non-built-up land	23 081 km ²	(6.5%)
Land used for traffic purposes	17 118 km ²	(4.8%)
Waters	8 085 km ²	(2.3%)
Non-built-up land used for industrial, supply or disposal purposes	2 528 km ²	(0.7%)
Recreational land	2 659 km ²	(0.7%)
Land of other use	7 219 km ²	(2.0%)

Neighbouring states and length of borders

Total length of borders	3 757 km
Denmark	67 km
Netherlands	567 km
Belgium	156 km
Luxembourg	135 km
France	448 km
Switzerland (incl. enclave of Büsingen, excl. Upper Lake of the Lake of Constance)	316 km
Austria (excl. Lake of Constance)	815 km
Czech Republic	811 km
Poland	442 km

Elevation of settlements (in metres above/below sea level)

Balderschwang (highest)	1 044 m
Neuendorf near Wilster (lowest)	- 3.5 m

Mountains (over 2 600 m altitude above sea level)

Zugspitze (Wetterstein Mountains)	2 962 m
Höllental Spitze (Wetterstein Mountains)	2 745 m
Hochwanner (Wetterstein Mountains)	2 744 m

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Federal Republic of Germany

Territory on 1 January 2003



Statistisches Bundesamt 2004 - 01 - 0601

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Watzmann (Berchtesgaden Alps)	2 713 m
Dreitortspitze (Wetterstein Mountains)	2 681 m
Plattspitzen (Wetterstein Mountains)	2 680 m
Hochfrotzspitze (Allgäu High Alps)	2 649 m
Mädelegabel (Allgäu High Alps)	2 645 m
Alpispitze (Wetterstein Mountains)	2 628 m
Hochkalter (Berchtesgaden Alps)	2 607 m

Rivers (of over 160 km of navigable length)¹⁾	Length	of which navigable
Danube	647 km	387 km
Rhine	865 km	778 km
Neckar	367 km	203 km
Main	524 km	384 km
Moselle	242 km	242 km
Ems	371 km	238 km
Weser	440 km	440 km
Elbe	700 km	700 km
Havel	343 km	243 km
Elde	208 km	180 km
Oder	162 km	162 km

Navigable canals (of over 80 km of length, maximum load of at least 650 tonnes)

Midland Canal	321.3 km
Dortmund-Ems Canal	269.0 km
Main-Danube Canal	171.0 km
Elbeseitenkanal (North-South Canal)	115.2 km
Kiel Canal	98.7 km
Oder-Spree Canal	83.7 km
Oder-Havel Canal	82.8 km

Natural lakes (with over 20 km² of surface)

Lake of Constance	535.9 km ²
Müritz	109.2 km ²
Chiemsee	79.9 km ²
Schweriner See	61.5 km ²
Starnberger See	56.4 km ²
Ammersee	46.6 km ²

1) Within the borders of Germany.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Plauer See	38.4 km ²
Kummerower See	32.5 km ²
Steinhuder Meer	29.1 km ²
Großer Plöner See	30.0 km ²
Schaalsee	22.8 km ²
Selenter See	22.4 km ²

Storage lakes (with a retaining capacity of over 100 mn m³)

Bleiloch (Saale)	215.0 mn m ³
Schwammenauel (Rur)	202.6 mn m ³
Edersee (Eder)	202.0 mn m ³
Hohenwarte (Saale)	182.0 mn m ³
Bigge (Bigge)	171.8 mn m ³
Forgensee (Lech)	165.0 mn m ³
Großer Brombachsee (Brombach)	145.0 mn m ³
Möhne (Möhne)	134.5 mn m ³
Rappbode (Rappbode)	109.1 mn m ³
Schluchsee (Schwarza)	108.0 mn m ³
Sylvensteinsee (Isar)	104.0 mn m ³

Islands (of over 20 km² of area)

East Frisian Islands

Borkum	30.7 km ²
Norderney	26.3 km ²

North Frisian Islands

Sylt	99.2 km ²
Föhr	82.9 km ²
Nordstrand	50.4 km ²
Pellworm	37.4 km ²
Amrum	20.4 km ²

Schleswig-Holstein Islands

Fehmarn	185.4 km ²
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Mecklenburg Islands

Poel	34.3 km ²
------------	----------------------

West Pomeranian Islands

Rügen	930.0 km ²
Usedom ¹⁾	373.0 km ²

1) Part belonging to the Federal Republic of Germany; total area: 445.0 km².

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Federal Republic of Germany is a democratic and social federal state. Its Constitution is the Basic Law of 23 May 1949, last amended by the law of 26 July 2002. Since the unification of Germany on 3 October 1990, its constituent states have been the Länder of Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hesse, Lower Saxony, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein and Thuringia. The federal capital is Berlin.

According to Article 1, Para. 1 of the Basic Law, the dignity of man is inviolable, and to respect and protect it is the duty of all state authority. The dignity of man is the supreme value and the core of the Constitution. Therefore, a major function of the state is the protection of human and civil rights. The Federal Republic of Germany is a constitutional state. This means that the legislature is bound by the constitutional order, while the executive and the judiciary are bound by law; anyone may have recourse to law against the governmental power. In the Federation and the Länder, all Germans can elect their representations in general, direct, free, equal, and secret elections, thus determining who is to govern – for a limited period of time. “All state authority emanates from the people”; this is declared in the Basic Law (Art. 20, Para. 2).

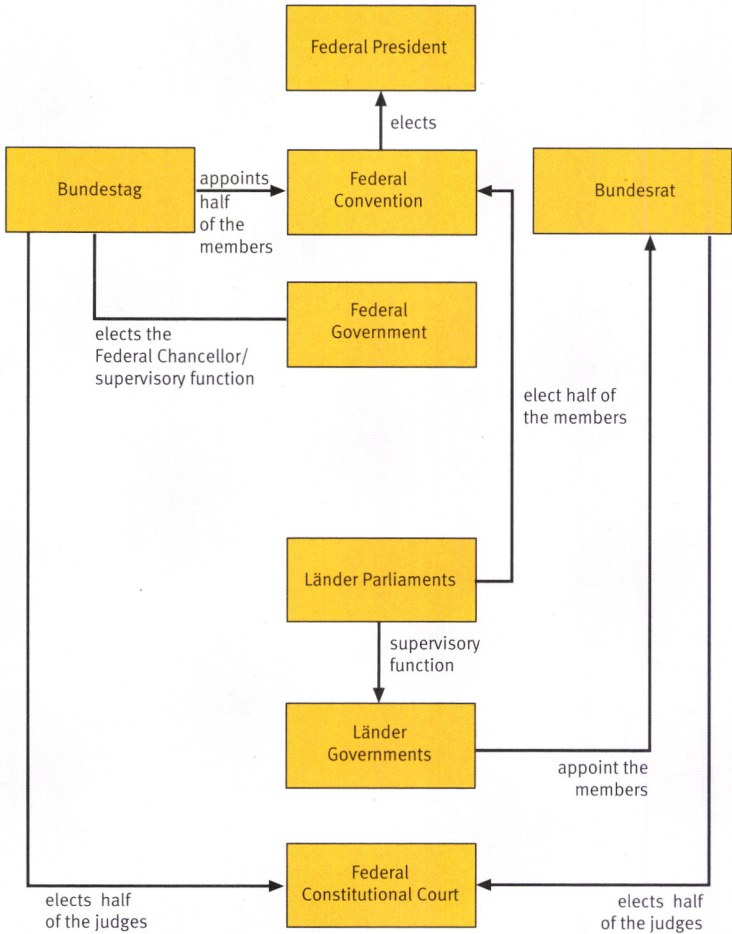
Head of State of the Federal Republic of Germany is the Federal President who is elected for a five-year term by the Federal Convention. He may be reelected

once. The Federal Convention consists of all members of the Bundestag and an equal number of members elected by the Länder Parliaments according to the rules of proportional representation. Federal Presidents of the Federal Republic of Germany were Theodor Heuss from 1949 to 1959, Heinrich Lübke from 1959 to 1969, Gustav Heinemann from 1969 to 1974, Walter Scheel from 1974 to 1979, Karl Carstens from 1979 to 1984, Richard von Weizsäcker from 1984 to 1994, and Roman Herzog from 1994 to 1999, Johannes Rau from 1999 to 2004, and in 2004 Horst Köhler was elected to become Rau's successor.

The members of the Bundestag are elected every four years. For the election of these 598 Bundestag members the electoral law of the Federal Republic of Germany provides for a system of proportional representation (299 members of the Bundestag elected with relative majority in the constituencies, the others according to Land party lists). The persons entitled to vote may cast their first vote for the election in the constituency and their second vote for the election of a Land party list. Those parties which receive five or more percent of the second votes in the electoral territory or directly obtain a seat in at least three constituencies will participate in the allocation of seats.

The two chambers, Bundestag and Bundesrat, are the legislative bodies of the Federal Republic of Germany. The main functions of the Bundestag, apart from legislation, are the election of the Federal Chancellor and the scrutiny of the

State structure



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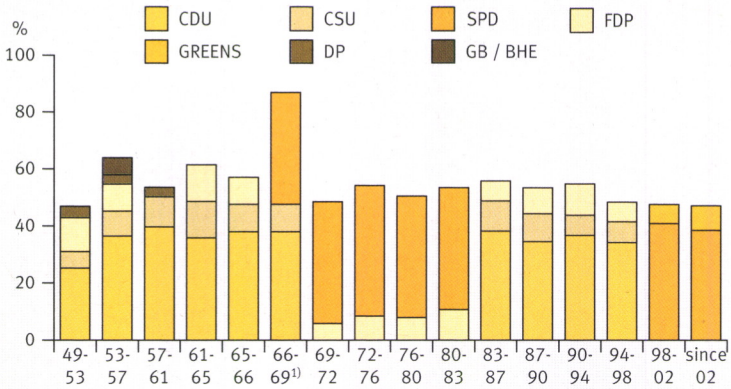
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Results of parliamentary elections in percent

Election	Election year	Parties' shares in valid votes					
		SPD	CDU, in Bavaria CSU	FDP	GREENS	PDS	Others
Elections to the Länder Parliaments							
Baden-Württemberg ..	2001	33.3	44.8	8.1	7.7	–	6.1
Bavaria	2003	19.6	60.7	2.6	7.7	–	9.4
Berlin ¹⁾	2001	29.7	23.8	9.9	9.1	22.6	5.0
Brandenburg ¹⁾	2004	31.9	19.4	3.3	3.6	28.0	13.8
Bremen	2003	42.3	29.8	4.2	12.8	1.7	9.2
Hamburg	2004	30.5	47.2	2.8	12.3 ²⁾	–	7.3
Hesse ¹⁾	2003	29.1	48.8	7.9	10.1	–	4.1
Lower Saxony ¹⁾	2003	33.4	48.3	8.1	7.6	0.5	2.0
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania ¹⁾	2002	40.6	31.4	4.7	2.6	16.4	4.3
North Rhine-Westphalia	2000	42.8	37.0	9.8	7.1	1.1	2.2
Rhineland-Palatinate ¹⁾ .	2001	44.7	35.3	7.8	5.2	–	6.9
Saarland	2004	30.8	47.5	5.2	5.6	2.3	8.6
Saxony ¹⁾	2004	9.8	41.1	5.9	5.1	23.6	14.5
Saxony-Anhalt ¹⁾	2002	20.0	37.3	13.3	2.0	20.4	7.1
Schleswig-Holstein ¹⁾ ..	2000	43.1	35.2	7.6	6.2	1.4	6.5
Thuringia ¹⁾	2004	14.5	43.0	3.6	4.5	26.1	8.3
Election to the Bundestag¹⁾³⁾							
Germany	2002	38.5	38.5 ⁴⁾	7.4	8.6	4.0	3.0
European Election							
Germany	2004	21.5	44.5 ⁵⁾	6.1	11.9	6.1	9.8

1) Second votes. – 2) GREENS/GAL. – 3) Election results of the 15th electoral period. – 4) CDU: 29.5%, CSU: 9.0%. – 5) CDU: 36.5%, CSU: 8.0%.

Share of the vote of the Federal Government's coalition parties, 1949-2002



1) From 1 Dec. 1966: Grand Coalition.

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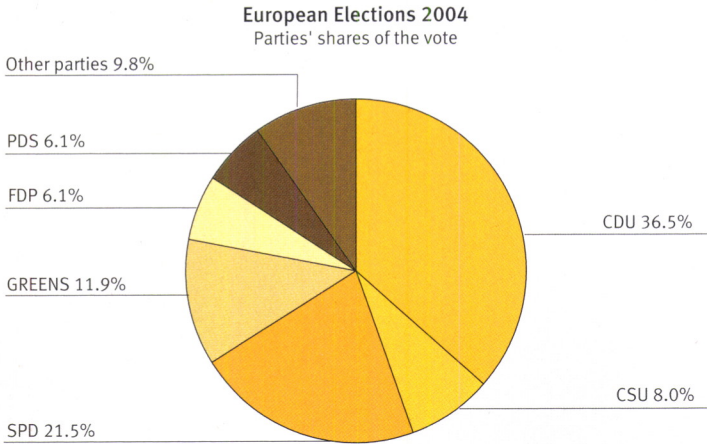
Federal Government. The activities of the Bundestag are performed not only in the plenum but also, and especially, in the committees. Through the Bundesrat, the Länder participate in the legislation and the administration of the Federation, and in European Union matters. The members of the Bundesrat are appointed and recalled by the Länder Governments. They can vote only collectively per Land and are bound by the instructions given by their respective Länder Governments. The total of 69 voices is divided among the 16 Länder according to the number of their inhabitants. Each of the Länder has at least three and not more than six votes.

The Federal Government participates in the legislative process mainly by introducing bills and issuing ordinances on

the basis of special legal authorization. It consists of the Federal Chancellor who is elected by the Bundestag on the proposal of the Federal President, and the Federal Ministers who are appointed and dismissed by the Federal President on the proposal of the Federal Chancellor.

Executive power is generally vested in the Länder, unless otherwise provided for or permitted in the Basic Law.

Under the Basic Law, judicial authority is vested in the judges. It is exercised by the Federal Constitutional Court, the federal courts provided for in the Basic Law and the courts of the Länder, with the Federal Constitutional Court in its capacity as the "Guardian of the Constitution" occupying a special position. It decides in particular on the interpretation of the Basic Law



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in the event of constitutional disputes between government organs, on the compatibility of federal and Länder law with the Basic Law (judicial review) as well as on complaints lodged by individual citizens in constitutionality matters.

The jurisdiction of the Federation – not regarding the Federal Constitutional Court – is limited to the supreme courts of the individual court branches: Federal Court of Justice, Federal Administrative Court, Federal Finance Court, Federal Labour Court, Federal Social Court as well as Federal Patent Court. Otherwise, jurisdiction lies with the Länder.

After the end of World War II, Germany played an active part in the process of European unification. As early as in May 1948, at the First Congress of the Hague, delegates from 19 European countries demanded that a European assembly be convened. This was the first initiative in forming the Council of Europe in Strasbourg.

The foundations of the European Communities (EC) were laid by the so-called Schuman Plan (named after the then French Foreign Minister). The Plan included a proposal for pooling the European coal and steel production. In April 1951, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands signed the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). In 1957, these 6 countries founded the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM). On 1 July 1967, the three Communities were linked up by merging their executives (Merger Treaty of 1965). Denmark, the United Kingdom and Ireland acceded to the European Communities (EC) in 1973, Greece in 1981, Portugal and Spain in 1986. After 50 years, the ECSC Treaty expired on 23 July 2002.

The EC's objective has been the political and economic integration of the European countries. Initial steps in that direction consisted in gradually eliminating the customs barriers between the countries concerned and introducing common external tariffs. The introduction of the European single market in 1993, among other things, led to a liberalisation of the

movement of persons, services and capital. In the Maastricht Treaty on European Union of 7 February 1992 (which entered into force on 1 November 1993), the heads of state or government of the European Communities agreed on a stage-by-stage plan regarding the creation of Economic and Monetary Union by the year 1999 whose third stage includes the introduction of a single European currency (euro). At the same time, they agreed on steps aimed at a common foreign and security policy and on cooperation in the area of internal and legal policies. As regards elections to the European Parliament and local elections, citizens of the European Union living in a Member State whose citizenship they do not possess may exercise their right to vote and to stand for election in the place of their residence. This right could be exercised for the first time during the 1994 elections to the European Parliament.

Since 1 January 1995, Finland, Austria and Sweden have been full members of the European Union. The Amsterdam Treaty, which was signed on 2 October 1997 has served to continue the process of integration with respect to the eastern enlargement of the EU. The Treaty of Nice, which entered into force on 1 February 2003, aims at adapting the way in which the European institutions operate so that the biggest enlargement of the European Union becomes possible. In mid-December 2002, the EU accession negotiations were successfully concluded with Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic,

Hungary and Cyprus so that those states joined the European Union on 1 May 2004. Another aim is to welcome Bulgaria and Romania as EU members in 2007. If, in December 2004, the European Council decides – based on a Commission report and recommendation - that Turkey meets the Copenhagen political criteria, the EU will open accession negotiations with Turkey at the beginning of 2005.

At the beginning of May 1998, the heads of state or government of the European Union decided about the participants in Economic and Monetary Union (third stage of the Maastricht Treaty) at a summit in Brussels. The Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Spain introduced the single European currency (euro) on 1 January 1999. These countries have since formed the so-called “euro area”, which was expanded on 1 January 2001 to include Greece, too. During a transitional period, the euro could be used in cashless money transfer only. Since 1 January 2002, the euro is the legal tender. All of the ten new member states seek to join the euro area.

On the side-lines of the Nice European Council in December 2000, the Presidents of the European Parliament, the European Council and the Commission solemnly proclaimed the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union which, in view of the social, economic, scientific and technological development of society, is to strengthen the importance of human rights. The Laeken Declaration

adopted by the European Council at its meeting in December 2001 has provided the basis for the work of the Convention on the Future of Europe. The EU Constitutional Convention prepared a draft Constitutional Treaty and presented it to the Italian Presidency of the Council on 18 July 2003. The main points are the legal force of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, an improved democratic legitimacy and transparency of the EU organs, and a simplification of the Union's instruments and procedures.

On 4 October 2003, the Heads of State or Government launched an Inter-governmental Conference in Rome to last several weeks in order to review the draft Convention. However, the EU Heads of State or Government failed to reach an agreement at the Brussels Summit on 12 and 13 December 2003 among other things because of the voting modalities within the Council provided for in the draft, in particular the definition of a qualified majority. This was due above all to the resistance of Spain and Poland. But now that a change of government has taken place in Spain, and Poland has changed its position, too, an agreement can probably be reached in 2004 thanks to the mediation efforts of the Irish Presidency of the council. Thus the Convention may enter into force until 2006 as agreed at the EU Summit in Brussels on 25 and 26 March 2004. The draft contains also an article pertaining to statistics.

GERMANY BY LÄNDER

Land	Area	Popu- lation	Inhabitants per km ²	Excess of births (+) or deaths (-) ¹⁾	Excess of arrivals (+) or departures (-) ¹⁾²⁾
	31 Dec. 2002	2003			
	km ²	1 000	Number	1 000	
Baden-Württemberg	35 752	10 693	298	+ 4	+ 31
Bavaria	70 549	12 424	176	- 6	+ 46
Berlin	892	3 388	3 804	- 5	+ 1
Brandenburg	29 477	2 575	88	- 9	+ 1
Bremen	404	663	1 638	- 2	+ 3
Hamburg	755	1 734	2 289	- 3	+ 8
Hesse	21 115	6 089	288	- 5	+ 5
Lower Saxony	47 618	7 993	168	- 10	+ 28
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	23 173	1 732	75	- 5	- 8
North Rhine-Westphalia	34 083	18 080	530	- 25	+ 34
Rhineland-Palatinate	19 847	4 059	204	- 8	+ 11
Saarland	2 569	1 061	415	- 4	+ 2
Saxony	18 413	4 321	236	- 19	- 9
Saxony-Anhalt	20 445	2 523	125	- 13	- 13
Schleswig-Holstein	15 763	2 823	179	- 5	+ 13
Thuringia	16 172	2 373	148	- 9	- 10
Germany	357 027	82 532	231	- 122	+ 143

1) Preliminary result. - 2) Total migration across the Länder borders.

GERMANY BY LÄNDER

Land	Persons in employment ¹⁾	Unemployed ²⁾	Unemployment rate ²⁾³⁾	Job vacancies ²⁾⁴⁾	Short-time workers ²⁾
	2003				
	1 000		%	1 000	
Baden-Württemberg	4 984	336.5	6.1	49.0	34.6
Bavaria	5 864	447.3	6.9	56.9	27.0
Berlin	1 420	306.5	18.1	9.3	4.5
Brandenburg	1 117	253.0	18.8	9.1	5.7
Bremen	271	42.2	13.2	3.4	1.7
Hamburg	784	86.4	9.9	7.6	2.0
Hesse	2 743	242.1	7.9	26.0	17.7
Lower Saxony	3 390	379.8	9.6	34.4	13.9
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	725	181.7	20.1	7.5	2.9
North Rhine-Westphalia ...	7 515	880.1	10.0	65.4	47.2
Rhineland-Palatinate	1 800	154.6	7.7	27.3	9.2
Saarland	426	47.7	9.5	5.0	2.5
Saxony	1 809	403.5	17.9	17.1	10.6
Saxony-Anhalt	1 051	268.3	20.5	9.8	4.6
Schleswig-Holstein	1 244	136.2	9.7	10.8	4.7
Thuringia	1 030	210.7	16.7	10.1	6.5
Germany	36 172	4 376.8	10.5	354.8	195.4

1) Microcensus result. – 2) Results of the labour market statistics compiled by the German Federal Employment Agency (BA). – 3) Percentage of unemployed persons in the total civilian labour force (persons in employment excluding soldiers and unemployed). – 4) The job vacancies reported by the Central Placing Services (ZAV) are included in the total for "Germany".

GERMANY BY LÄNDER

Land	Foreign trade		Gross domestic product at current prices	unadjusted gross value added
	Imports	Exports		
	2003 ¹⁾		2003 ¹⁾	
	EUR mn		EUR bn	
Baden-Württemberg	84 027	106 840	314.3	291.4
Bavaria	87 688	106 286	371.3	344.1
Berlin	6 699	9 111	77.3	71.6
Brandenburg	5 507	5 076	45.0	41.7
Bremen	9 539	10 975	23.4	21.7
Hamburg	37 543	19 611	77.1	71.4
Hesse	49 089	33 748	193.7	179.5
Lower Saxony	46 716	50 850	183.1	169.7
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	2 069	3 063	29.7	27.5
North Rhine-Westphalia	129 562	120 339	466.9	432.8
Rhineland-Palatinate	18 743	28 344	92.7	86.0
Saarland	9 422	9 456	25.8	23.9
Saxony	8 712	15 123	77.0	71.4
Saxony-Anhalt	3 997	5 367	44.2	41.0
Schleswig-Holstein	12 996	11 520	65.9	61.1
Thuringia	4 593	6 391	41.8	38.8
Germany	535 375²⁾	661 551²⁾	2 129.2	1 973.6

1) Preliminary result. – 2) Incl. transactions that cannot be allocated to an individual Land.

GERMANY BY LÄNDER

Land	Building permits	Construction work completed	Stock of dwellings	Physicians	Hospital beds ¹⁾
	(dwellings)			31.12.2003	2001
	2002			Number	
	1 000				
Baden-Württemberg	35.1	37.7	4 779	39 218	64 017
Bavaria	53.2	56.9	5 687	48 472	83 138
Berlin	3.5	5.2	1 874	17 936	22 620
Brandenburg	12.2	14.0	1 261	7 571	16 134
Bremen	1.6	1.6	350	3 233	6 050
Hamburg	4.0	3.7	867	9 498	12 732
Hesse	19.5	19.4	2 774	23 147	38 560
Lower Saxony	33.1	32.5	3 635	25 824	47 885
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	8.0	8.5	869	6 071	11 132
North Rhine-Westphalia	56.7	55.1	8 269	64 855	134 883
Rhineland-Palatinate	14.9	17.4	1 854	14 009	26 549
Saarland	2.5	2.7	499	4 136	7 540
Saxony	8.8	10.2	2 355	14 066	29 619
Saxony-Anhalt	5.9	6.9	1 335	8 004	18 122
Schleswig-Holstein	10.1	11.6	1 342	10 356	16 449
Thuringia	5.0	6.1	1 175	7 721	17 250
Germany	274.1	289.6	38 925	304 117	552 680

1) Excl. prevention/rehabilitation facilities.

On 31 December 2003, some 82.5 million people were living in Germany, 40.4 million of whom were boys or men and 42.2 million girls or women. A total of 7.3 million residents were foreign citizens, 61% of whom had been living in Germany for ten years or more; 1.5 million foreigners had been born in Germany.

The Federal Republic of Germany is a densely populated country: in 2002, the average number of population per square kilometre was 231. However, population density differs considerably between western and eastern Germany. In the former territory of the Federal Republic (excl. data for Berlin-East) it ran up to 262 in 2002, while in the new Länder (excl. data for Berlin-East) it was 128.

According to provisional results, 383 000 couples married in Germany in 2003. 707 000 children were born alive, which corresponds to 8.6 live births per 1 000 inhabitants. The share of children born outside marriage was 27%.

A total of 854 000 people died during the year 2003. Hence, the number of deaths exceeded that of live births by 147 000. In 2000/2002, the average life expectancy at birth was 75.4 years for boys and 81.2 years for girls.

The quantitative relation between older and younger people will change considerably in Germany in the next few decades. As envisaged by the most recent co-ordinated population projection of the Federal Statistical Office, half of the population will be aged over 48 and one third be 60 or older in 2050. Besides, the number of

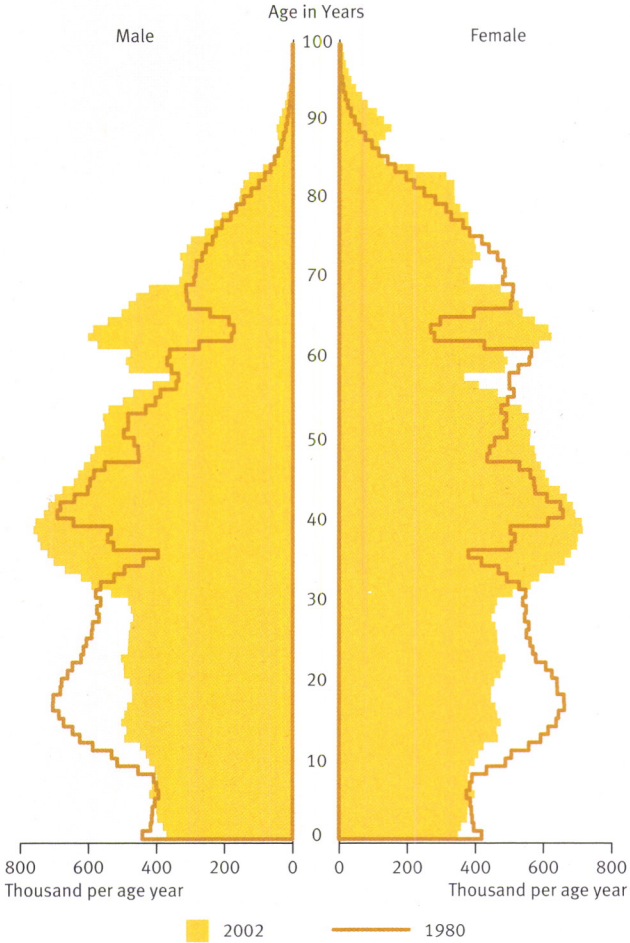
inhabitants in Germany will decline in the long term despite the assumed rates of immigration from abroad.

In accordance with the "middle variant" of the population projection the population figures will – after a small increase to 83 million – decline from 2013 down to the 1963 level (slightly more than 75 million) by the year 2050. The "middle variant" is based on the following assumptions: constant birth rate of an average 1.4 children per woman, increase in the life expectancy of a new-born boy to 81.1 years and of a new-born girl to 86.6 years by 2050, and an annual net immigration of about 200 000 persons.

In accordance with this projection, the old-age ratio, i.e. the ratio of people at retirement age to 100 persons at working age (between 20 and 59 years) expected for the year 2050 would rise up to 78 from 44 today.

Since the degree of reliability of the values' development the population projection is based on declines with an increasing distance from the base date 31 December 2001, such long-term calculations have a model character and should not be considered as prognoses.

Age structure of the population of Germany 2002 and 1980¹⁾



1) Reference date 31 Dec.

Age structure of the population of Germany 2002¹⁾ and 2050



1) Reference date 31 Dec.

POPULATION

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
Inhabitants on 31 December	1 000	82 440.3	82 536.7	82 531.7
Male	1 000	40 274.7	40 344.9	40 359.0
Female	1 000	42 165.6	42 191.8	42 172.6
By age groups				
from ... to under ... years				
under 6	1 000	4 695.2	4 623.5	.
6 – 15	1 000	7 923.7	7 792.1	.
15 – 18	1 000	2 762.6	2 821.1	.
18 – 25	1 000	6 632.2	6 693.4	.
25 – 45	1 000	25 024.9	24 763.8	.
45 – 60	1 000	15 530.5	15 740.5	.
60 – 65	1 000	5 805.6	5 663.6	.
65 and over	1 000	14 065.7	14 438.8	.
By marital status				
Single	1 000	33 357.6	33 568.5	.
Married	1 000	37 868.0	37 595.7	.
Widowed	1 000	6 200.5	6 156.9	.
Divorced	1 000	5 014.2	5 215.6	.
Foreign population	1 000	7 318.6	7 335.6	7 334.8
Europe	1 000	5 834.7	5 816.7	5 800.4
European Union	1 000	1 870.0	1 862.1	1 850.0
Incl.: Italy	1 000	616.3	609.8	601.3
Greece	1 000	362.7	359.4	354.6
Austria	1 000	189.0	189.3	189.5
Netherlands	1 000	112.4	115.2	118.7
United Kingdom	1 000	115.2	114.7	113.6
Serbia-Montenegro	1 000	627.5	591.5	568.2
Croatia	1 000	223.8	231.0	236.6
Turkey	1 000	1 947.9	1 912.2	1 877.7
Africa	1 000	303.0	308.2	310.9
America	1 000	218.9	223.9	228.5
Incl.: United States	1 000	113.5	112.9	112.9
Asia	1 000	877.4	901.7	912.0

POPULATION

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
Households¹⁾	1 000	38 456	38 720	38 944
1-person households	1 000	14 056	14 225	14 426
2-person households	1 000	12 904	13 060	13 169
3-person households	1 000	5 502	5 487	5 462
4-person households	1 000	4 346	4 315	4 268
Households with 5 or more persons	1 000	1 647	1 633	1 618
Marriages, births, deaths				
Marriages	Number	389 591	391 963	382 923 ²⁾
Live births	Number	734 475	719 250	706 728 ²⁾
Viz.: Illegitimate	Number	183 816	187 961	190 645 ²⁾
Foetal deaths	Number	2 881	2 700	2 699 ²⁾
Deaths	Number	828 541	841 686	853 926 ²⁾
Excess of births (+) or of deaths (-)	Number	- 94 066	- 122 436	- 147 198 ²⁾
Divorces	Number	197 498	204 214	...
Migrations between Germany and foreign countries³⁾				
Arrivals, total	1 000	879	843	769 ²⁾
Incl.: Foreigners	1 000	685	658	602 ²⁾
Departures, total	1 000	607	623	626 ²⁾
Incl.: Foreigners	1 000	497	506	499 ²⁾
Naturalized persons	Number	178 098	154 547	140 731

1) Results of the Microcensus held in April (2001 and 2002) or in May (2003). - 2) Preliminary result. - 3) Incl. area of origin/destination "unsettled" and "not indicated".

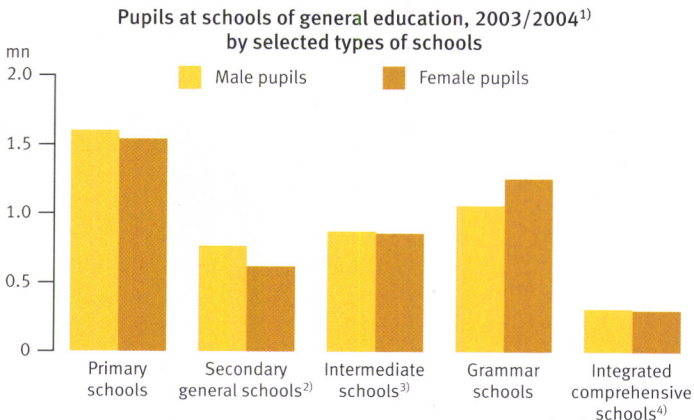
EDUCATION

Outside the family context, education is provided mainly in public and private institutions established for this purpose. The bodies of official statistics provide data on pupils, apprentices, university students and teachers, which certainly are of increasing interest not least on account of the ongoing discussion about the educational system in Germany.

The demographic structure of the population is decisive for the educational system as it is the cause of different birth cohort strength, for instance at school enrolment. However, individual decisions, the economic situation and the pursuit of educational policy objectives also influence the demand for and the provision of education.

In 2002, a total of EUR 192.6 bn were spent in Germany on education, science and research, accounting for 9.1% of the gross domestic product. Compared with 2001, that was an increase of 2.2%. The largest share of that expenditure, EUR 120.8 bn, was spent on schools, schools of higher education and other educational institutions. A total of EUR 14.0 bn was used to provide assistance to pupils, students and apprentices, while EUR 53.3 bn were spent on research and development.

In Germany, compulsory schooling starts for all children when they are six years old. It covers twelve years, which nowadays usually comprise ten years of full-



1) Preliminary result. — 2) Incl. orientation stage independent of school type. — 3) Incl. schools with different courses of education. — 4) Incl. Free Waldorf schools.

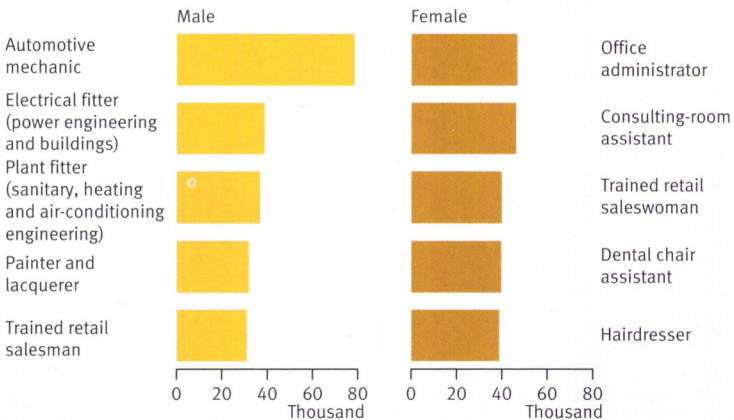
time schooling and two to three years of part-time schooling.

In 2003, close to 9.8 million pupils in Germany attended schools of general education, of whom 3.1 million were at primary schools, 1.4 million at secondary general schools (incl. orientation stage independent of school type), 1.3 million at intermediate schools and 2.3 million at grammar schools. In the same year, about 618 000 pupils were counted at integrated comprehensive schools (incl. Free Waldorf Schools), while schools with different courses of education were attended by 429 000 pupils. A total of 429 000 girls and boys went to special schools, and some 57 000 adults were educated at evening schools and adult education colleges.

Upon completion of compulsory full-time schooling, 238 000 pupils obtained a secondary general school certificate in 2002. About 376 000 pupils left school in that year with an intermediate school-leaving certificate, while 235 000 pupils attained a general university entrance qualification or an entrance qualification for a “Fachhochschule” (specialised college of higher education).

Vocational schools were attended in 2003 by some 2.7 million youths, of whom 1.7 million were educated at vocational schools (dual system) and about 499 000 at full-time vocational schools. At that type of schools, a total of 50 000 pupils obtained a secondary general school certificate in 2002, some 75 000 attained an intermediate school-leaving certificate

Apprentices, 2003, in the most frequent vocational training occupations



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EDUCATION

and 126 000 pupils achieved a qualification for general university entrance (incl. university entrance restricted to a specified field of study and entrance to a "Fachhochschule"). Schools for nurses, midwives etc. were attended by 113 000 women and men.

In 2003, there were some 1.5 million apprentices in Germany, of whom 838 000 were trained in industry and trade, 502 000 in the crafts sector, 146 000 in the liberal professions and about 95 000 in the remaining areas.

There are still marked differences between the genders regarding the training occupations that are chosen most fre-

quently. Hence, there were about 41 900 hairdresser's apprentices in Germany in 2003. Almost all of these apprentices (92%) were young women. Just over 6% of all female apprentices had chosen that occupation, in contrast to less than 1% of young men.

In 2003, the number of students in higher education in Germany ran up to 2.0 million, of whom 1.4 million were enrolled at universities, 514 000 at "Fachhochschulen", and 32 000 at colleges of art and music.

The number of first-year students reached an all-time high in the academic year 2003/2004 with about 378 000 new

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003 ¹⁾
Apprentices	1 000	1 685	1 622	1 582
Industry and trade	1 000	876	850	838
Crafts	1 000	564	528	502
Agriculture	1 000	38	37	38
Public service	1 000	45	45	43
Liberal professions	1 000	148	149	146
Home economics, merchant shipping	1 000	13	13	14
Participants in advanced training examinations and master craftsman's examinations	1 000	127	128	126
Industry and trade	1 000	62	61	63
Crafts	1 000	54	54	51
Agriculture	1 000	3	3	2
Public service	1 000	3	4	4
Liberal professions	1 000	5	5	5
Home economics, merchant shipping	1 000	1	1	1

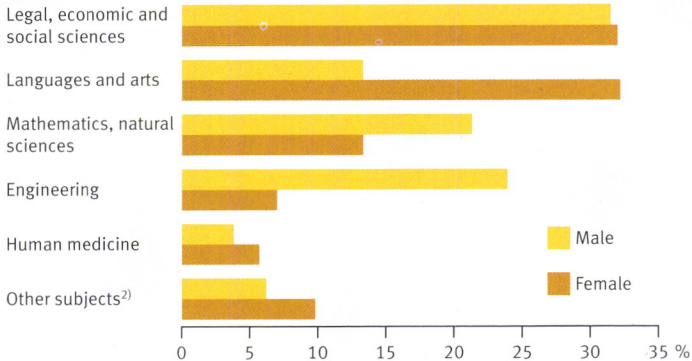
1) Preliminary result.

EDUCATION

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003 ¹⁾
Pupils	1 000	12 676	12 593	12 575
Schools of general education	1 000	9 870	9 780	9 724
School-kindergartens and pre-school classes	1 000	63	55	54
Primary schools	1 000	3 211	3 144	3 147
Secondary general schools ²⁾	1 000	1 501	1 462	1 378
Schools with different courses of education	1 000	441	438	429
Special schools	1 000	425	429	429
Intermediate schools	1 000	1 278	1 283	1 296
Grammar schools	1 000	2 284	2 297	2 316
Integrated comprehensive schools ³⁾	1 000	618	619	618
Evening schools, adult education colleges.....	1 000	48	52	57
Vocational schools	1 000	2 694	2 700	2 734
Vocational schools (dual system)	1 000	1 784	1 733	1 693
Vocational extension schools	1 000	1	1	1
Full-time vocational schools	1 000	425	452	499
"Fachoberschulen"	1 000	99	106	117
Specialised grammar schools ⁴⁾	1 000	103	109	115
"Berufs-/Technische Oberschulen"	1 000	11	12	14
Trade and technical schools ⁵⁾	1 000	155	163	169
Schools for nurses, midwives etc.	1 000	112	113	117
School-leavers of schools of general education	1 000	927	935	...
With secondary general school certificate	1 000	236	238	...
With intermediate school-leaving certificate .	1 000	377	376	...
With qualification for general university entrance or entrance to a "Fachhochschule"	1 000	225	235	...
School-leavers of vocational schools, total...	1 000	1 047	1 067	...
With intermediate school-leaving certificate .	1 000	65	75	...
With qualification for general university entrance ⁶⁾	1 000	118	126	...
Full- and part-time teaching staff				...
Schools of general education	1 000	674	676	...
Vocational schools	1 000	115	117	...

1) Preliminary result. – 2) Incl. orientation stage independent of school type. – 3) Incl. Free Waldorf Schools. – 4) Incl. "Kollegschulen". Since 2000 only expiring courses of education. – 5) Incl. specialised vocational academies. – 6) Incl. university entrance restricted to a specified field of study/entrance to a "Fachhochschule".

Students by subject groups, winter term 2003/2004¹⁾



1) Preliminary result. – 2) Sports; veterinary medicine; agricultural, forestry and food sciences; art; other subjects and unclear information.

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entrants. That is an increase by 5% against the preceding year. After more women than men had enrolled in the previous year for the first time, the share of female first-year students amounted to 50.6% in the academic year 2003.

A rise in the number of first enrolments in the academic year 2003/2004 was registered, among others, for the following subject fields: computer science (+3.5%), mechanical/process engineering (+8.3%) and civil engineering (+7.2%). In electrical engineering, however, the number of first-year students fell by 3.1%.

At the beginning of 2003, the most popular courses of study with an internationally accepted bachelor's degree – based on the number of students – were

computer science (8 100), business administration (1 800) and agricultural sciences/agriculture (1 600). The largest number of students wishing to obtain a master's degree was found in electrical engineering/electronics (1 900), international business administration/management (1 800) and mechanical engineering (1 500).

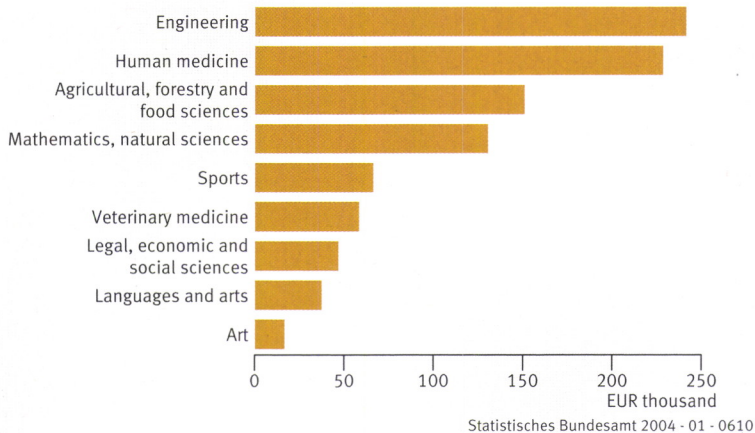
In 2002, 209 000 students passed examinations at institutions of higher education. In the same year, nearly half a million people were employed at institutions of higher education in the science, arts and music, and administrative departments.

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Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003 ¹⁾
Students²⁾	1 000	1 869	1 939	2 016
Universities ³⁾	1 000	1 210	1 391	1 432
Comprehensive universities ⁴⁾	1 000	142	–	–
Colleges of art and music	1 000	31	31	32
"Fachhochschulen"	1 000	453	480	514
Colleges of public administration	1 000	33	37	39
Incl.: Students in their first semester in higher education	1 000	293	300	317
Universities ³⁾	1 000	181	199	211
Comprehensive universities ⁴⁾	1 000	17	–	–
Colleges of art and music	1 000	4	4	4
"Fachhochschulen"	1 000	81	85	93
Colleges of public administration	1 000	10	12	10
Exam. passed at inst. of higher education ...	1 000	208	209	...
University diploma and equivalent examinations	1 000	91	92	...
Qualifications for a doctor's degree	1 000	25	24	...
State examinations for the teaching profession	1 000	25	24	...
Fachhochschule diploma examinations	1 000	66	66	...
Bachelor's and master's degrees	1 000	1	3	...
Formal level of qualification⁵⁾				
Data provided on general school education ⁶⁾	1 000	66 134	66 472	66 574
Presently attending schools	1 000	2 958	3 035	2 992
Secondary general school certificate	1 000	30 671	30 110	29 391
Ten-grade school of general education certificate	1 000	4 973	4 979	4 807
Intermediate school-leaving certificate or equivalent	1 000	12 642	12 793	12 732
"Fachhochschule" entrance qualification/ university entrance qualification	1 000	13 009	13 362	14 092
Data provided on vocational training ⁶⁾	1 000	64 770	65 339	65 575
Apprenticeship/on-the-job training ⁷⁾	1 000	33 513	33 702	33 639
Trade and technical school certificate ⁸⁾ ...	1 000	4 234	3 884	4 015
Specialised and engineering school certificate in the former GDR	1 000	1 028	1 018	977
"Fachhochschule" degree ⁹⁾	1 000	2 390	3 139	2 868
University degree ¹⁰⁾	1 000	3 819	3 615	3 758
Doctor's degree	1 000	575	574	853

1) Preliminary result. – 2) Students in winter term. – 3) Incl. colleges of education and of theology. – 4) From winter term 2002/2003 classified under universities. – 5) Microcensus results (2001 and 2002: April, 2003: May). – Persons aged 15 years and over. – 6) For persons aged 51 years and over response is voluntary. Incl. no information on the formal level of qualification and without formal level of qualification attended. – 7) Incl. equivalent certificate of full-time vocational school or period of practical training. – 8) Incl. master craftsman's or technician's qualification and colleges of public administration. – 9) Incl. schools of engineering. From 2002 incl. colleges of public administration. – 10) Excl. "Fachhochschule" degree.

Outside funds received per chair, by subject groups, 2002



Employment is of vital importance in the life of modern man since it not only serves as a means of subsistence but also has an impact on the development of man's personality.

A gainful activity of one's own was the main source of subsistence for 39.9% of the population in the Federal Republic of Germany in May 2003. 29.2% were supported by family members, 26.6% lived mainly on pensions, their own property or other support, while for 4.3% unemployment pay or relief was the most important source of income.

The unemployment rate in Germany in 2003 was 10.5%, compared with 9.8% a year earlier. Over that period, it rose 0.5 percentage points to 10% for women and 1.0 percentage points to 10.9% for men. Among the 4.38 million registered unemployed in 2003, there were 516 000 under 25 years old and some 394 000 unemployed persons were looking for a part-time job.

Since 1996, the employment of mothers and fathers with minor children has increased. The employment rate of mothers at working age was 65% in April 2003, thus six percentage points up from 1996, while the relevant rate of fathers was 89% and thus decreased slightly since 1996. This means that in Germany in May 2003, 5.7 million mothers and 6.8 million fathers with minor children were engaged in economic activity.

However, the employment rate of mothers decreases along with a growing

number of children. In households with just one minor child, the employment rate of mothers was as much as 68%, i.e. five percentage points higher than the employment rate of all mothers with minor children. With two children it was 65%, and for mothers with three or more children 50%.

Since 1991, the importance of different types of employment in Germany has shifted especially towards dependent part-time employment and self-employment, at the expense of dependent full-time employment. The number of part-time employees rose continuously from 4.7 million in April 1991 to 7.2 million in May 2003. That large increase of 51% is contrasted by a decrease of full-time jobs by 15% (to 24.9 million) since 1991. The number of self-employed rose by 0.7 million in 1991 to 3.7 million, which was a growth rate of 23%.

In agriculture, however, the number of independent self-employed persons decreased considerably due to the close-down of small agricultural holdings in recent years. Outside the sector of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, the growth rate of self-employed was 31%. What is remarkable here is the dynamic trend of self-employed without employees; their number rose 64% compared with April 1991.

The share of part-time employees has increased continuously since 1991 both in the western and in the eastern part of Germany. The part-time employment rate –

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the share of dependent part-time employees in all dependent employees – rose by nine percentage points to 24% in the former territory of the Federal Republic from April 1991 to May 2003; in the new Länder and Berlin-East it increased by about seven percentage points to 16%. So, in the western part of Germany, part-time employment is much more widespread than in the eastern part. The opposite is true of employees with fixed-term employment contracts: In May 2003, 12% of all dependent employees in the new Länder and Berlin-East, but just 8% in the former territory of the Federal Republic had a fixed-term employment contract (excl. training contracts).

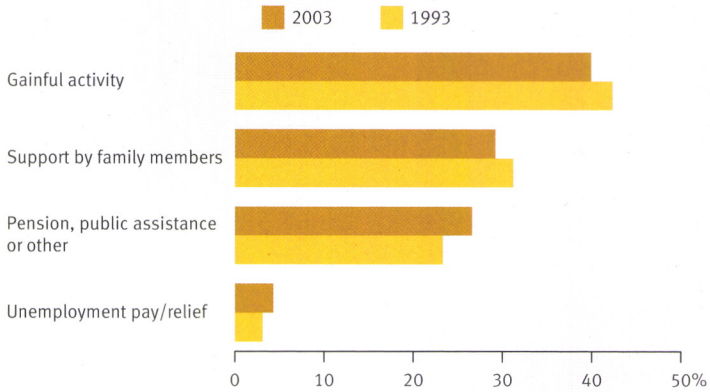
To avoid overtime work and, at the same time, allow compensation for business fluctuations, more and more enterprises abandon their rigid working hours and introduce flexible forms of working hour organisation. In April 2001, the majority of those persons engaged who provided information on their working time arrangement worked in a system of flexible working hours. Daily working hours with a fixed beginning and a fixed end were part of the work routine for just 42% of the persons engaged. Among the variable working time models, working time accounts are outstanding: 26% of persons engaged had a working time account allowing the long-term compensation for time credit through free time (in terms of hours, days or weeks). Agreements on compensation deadlines differed. Working time accounts that could be balanced by tak-

ing entire days or weeks of free time were used by 20% of the persons engaged.

Short-time work was performed by a total of 195 000 persons engaged in Germany in 2003. The number of persons engaged on the basis of job-creation measures incl. structural adjustment measures was 192 000.

Various definitions are used for data on labour force participation. The active population as shown in the tables comprises both the persons engaged in economic activity and the unemployed. Persons are considered as engaged in economic activity if they perform a primary or secondary gainful activity, while unemployed persons comprise all those not engaged who indicated that they are looking for a job, irrespective of whether or not they are registered with the labour office. The number of unemployed persons as reported by the Federal Institute for Employment, however, includes only the job-seekers registered with the labour offices. Those so-called registered unemployed may perform a marginal part-time work as defined by the social security law. The inactive population as shown in the following tables neither perform nor seek any economic activity.

Population by main source of subsistence¹⁾



1) Microcensus results. – Germany.

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Specification	Unit	2001 ¹⁾	2002 ¹⁾	2003 ²⁾
Germany				
Persons engaged in economic activity by normal weekly hours worked				
under 15 hours	1 000	2 554	2 644	2 742
Female	1 000	2 029	2 098	2 142
Male	1 000	525	546	600
15 – 20 hours	1 000	2 784	2 820	2 970
Female	1 000	2 405	2 429	2 540
Male	1 000	379	391	430
21 – 35 hours	1 000	4 677	4 787	5 015
Female	1 000	2 944	2 983	3 057
Male	1 000	1 733	1 805	1 958
36 – 40 hours	1 000	21 688	21 261	20 777
Female	1 000	7 726	7 622	7 458
Male	1 000	13 962	13 639	13 320
41 hours and over	1 000	5 114	5 023	4 668
Female	1 000	1 083	1 068	980
Male	1 000	4 031	3 956	3 688

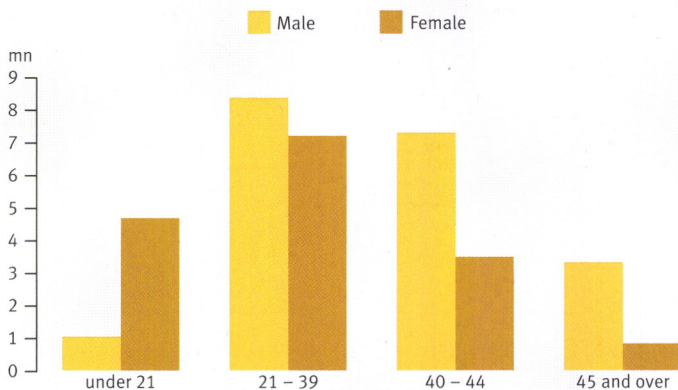
1) Microcensus result, May. – 2) Microcensus result, April.

EMPLOYMENT

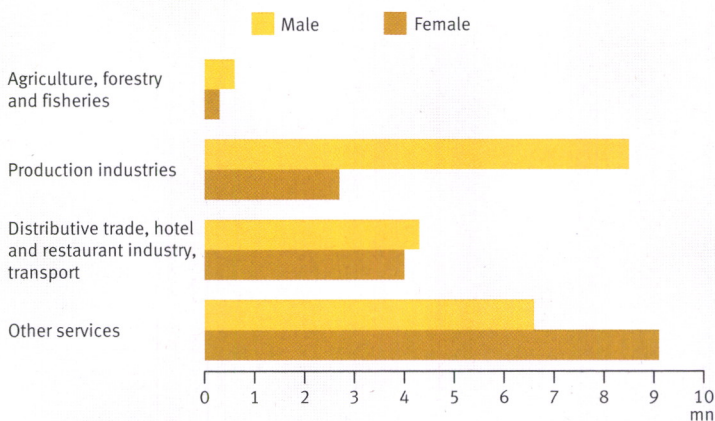
Specification	Unit	2001 ¹⁾	2002 ¹⁾	2003 ²⁾
Germany				
Active population	1 000	40 550	40 607	40 792
Persons engaged in economic activity	1 000	36 816	36 536	36 172
Incl.: Female	1 000	16 187	16 200	16 176
Unemployed	1 000	3 734	4 071	4 619
Incl.: Female	1 000	1 680	1 782	1 991
Inactive population	1 000	41 728	41 848	41 710
Male	1 000	17 478	17 657	17 705
Female	1 000	24 250	24 191	24 005
Labour force participation rate of persons aged 15 to under 65 years				
Male	%	80.1	80.1	80.3
Female	%	64.9	65.3	66.1
Persons engaged in economic activity				
By sectors of the economy				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 000	943	923	895
Incl.: Female	1 000	334	322	304
Production industries	1 000	11 934	11 656	11 265
Incl.: Female	1 000	2 891	2 814	2 731
Distributive trade, hotel and restaurant industry, transport	1 000	8 531	8 355	8 297
Incl.: Female	1 000	4 129	4 057	4 034
Other services	1 000	15 408	15 602	15 716
Incl.: Female	1 000	8 832	9 006	9 107
By status in occupation				
Self-employed	1 000	3 632	3 654	3 744
Incl.: Female	1 000	1 012	1 026	1 066
Unpaid family workers	1 000	411	414	385
Incl.: Female	1 000	341	321	292
Officials	1 000	2 263	2 224	2 244
Incl.: Female	1 000	737	750	775
Salaried employees ³⁾	1 000	18 496	18 668	18 633
Incl.: Female	1 000	10 376	10 489	10 517
Wage earners ⁴⁾	1 000	11 984	11 576	11 165
Incl.: Female	1 000	3 720	3 615	3 526

1) Microcensus result, April. – 2) Microcensus result, May. – 3) Incl. apprentices in recognized vocational training occupations of the commercial and technical sector. – 4) Incl. apprentices in recognized vocational training occupations of the industrial sector.

Persons engaged in economic activity, May 2003¹⁾,
by normal weekly hours worked



Persons engaged in economic activity, May 2003,
by sectors of the economy¹⁾

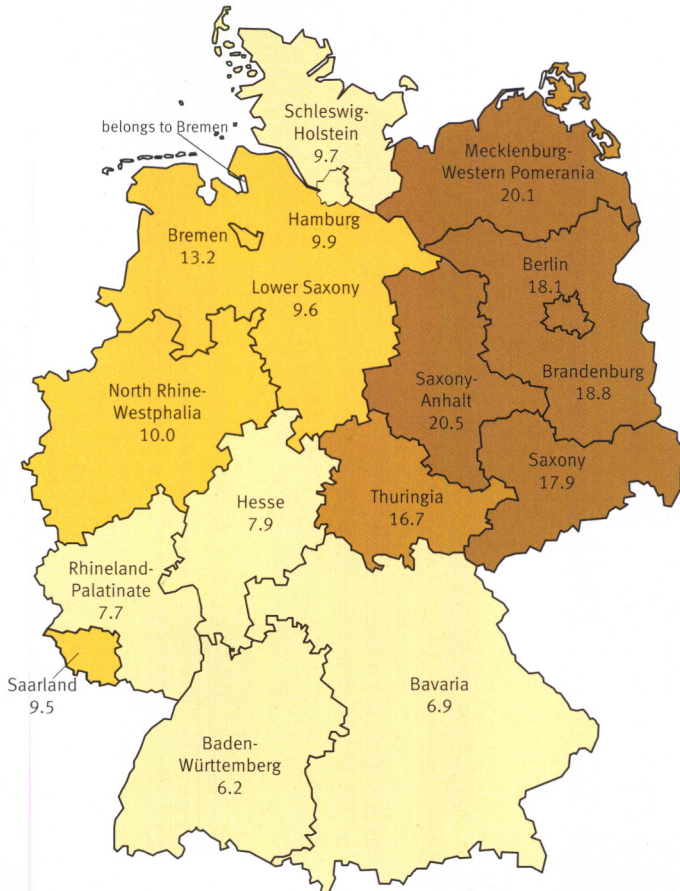


1) Microcensus result.

EMPLOYMENT

Specification	Unit	2001 ¹⁾	2002 ¹⁾	2003 ²⁾
Former territory of the Federal Republic				
Active population	1 000	32 549	32 683	32 882
Female	1 000	14 161	14 300	14 489
Male	1 000	18 388	18 383	18 393
Persons engaged in economic activity				
By sectors of the economy				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 000	717	713	695
Production industries	1 000	9 995	9 792	9 445
Distributive trade, hotel and restaurant industry, transport	1 000	7 023	6 856	6 806
Other services	1 000	12 573	12 772	12 900
Inactive population	1 000	34 645	34 805	34 770
Female	1 000	20 250	20 234	20 113
Male	1 000	14 395	14 571	14 657
New Länder and Berlin-East				
Active population	1 000	8 001	7 924	7 910
Female	1 000	3 706	3 682	3 678
Male	1 000	4 295	4 242	4 232
Persons engaged in economic activity				
By sectors of the economy				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 000	226	210	200
Production industries	1 000	1 939	1 864	1 819
Distributive trade, hotel and restaurant industry, transport	1 000	1 508	1 499	1 491
Other services	1 000	2 835	2 830	2 815
Inactive population	1 000	7 082	7 043	6 940
Female	1 000	3 999	3 957	3 892
Male	1 000	3 083	3 086	3 048

1) Microcensus result, April. – 2) Microcensus result, May.

Unemployment rate¹⁾, 2003 by Länder

1) Share of unemployed persons in the total civilian labour force (dependent civilian labour force, self-employed, family workers). – Average figures.

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Living Conditions

WAGES AND SALARIES

In 2003, too, women in Germany earned considerably less than their male counterparts. In October 2003, for instance, female full-time wage earners in the production industries, distributive trade, and the credit and insurance industry at EUR 2 436 received just 78.9% of the respective male earnings, which ran up to EUR 3 086. A better ratio was recorded for the new Länder. There, women earned 88.0% of average male earnings, but against the background of a substantially lower general level of earnings (EUR 1 995 as opposed to EUR 2 267). From a longer-term perspective, the earnings of women have gradually been catching up with those of men. In 1957, female wage earners received 57.3%, female salaried employees 55.3%, of the respective male earnings in the then Federal Republic of Germany. Over the following 46 years, these ratios increased to 74.0% for wage earners and 70.5% for salaried employees.

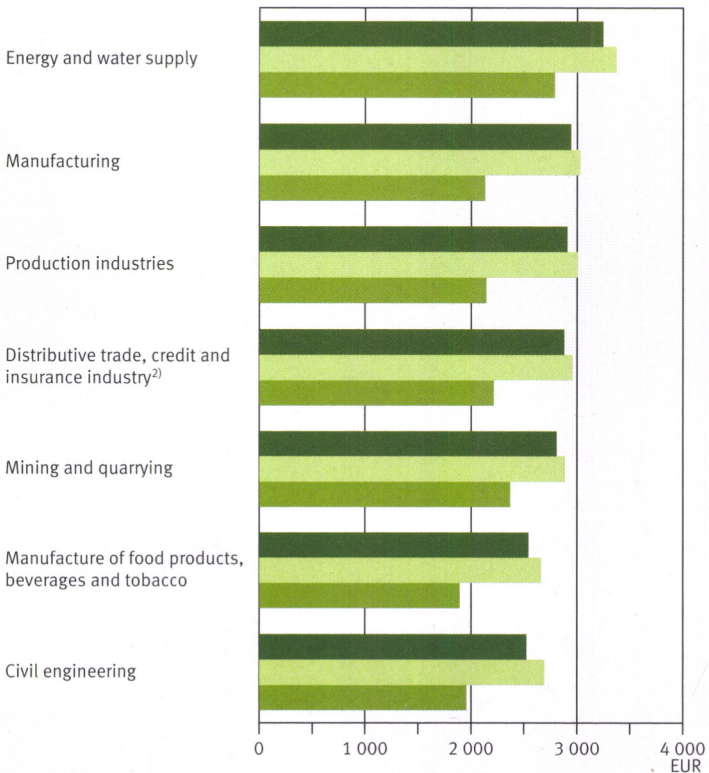
The current differences earnings are deemed to be essentially due to the fact that women exercise activities which require a higher level of professional education and qualification to a much lesser extent than their male counterparts. While, for example, 13% of the female wage earners perform skilled work and 48% unskilled work, the corresponding percentages for male wage earners are 60% for skilled work and 10% for unskilled work. Among female salaried employees, 39% are skilled clerical workers or perform unskilled work, whereas the percentage among men is just 16%. In

the new Länder, these differences are less pronounced, which partly explains the smaller gap in earnings.

The differing proportions of women in the various branches of economic activity also play an important role. In retail trade, for instance, – a relatively lowly paid economic branch – the proportion of women amounts to about 57%. In the production industries, where earnings levels are rather high, that proportion is just 18%. In addition, particularly large numbers of women are employed in those branches of the production industries – such as the leather-working, clothing and textile industries – where pay levels are lowest.

Average gross monthly earnings of employees,
by sectors of economic activity, 2003¹⁾

Germany
 Former territory of the Federal Republic
 New Länder and Berlin-East



1) Earnings ratios based on earnings in the former territory of the Federal Republic. –

2) Salaried employees only.

WAGES AND SALARIES

Year	Former territory of the Federal Republic	New Länder and Berlin-East	East-West relation
	EUR		%

Employees in production industries, distributive trade, credit and insurance industry

Total

1999	2 682	1 934	72.1
2000	2 761	1 981	71.8
2001	2 826	2 037	72.1
2002	2 908	2 099	72.2
2003	2 995	2 163	72.2

Men

1999	2 847	2 003	70.3
2000	2 929	2 055	70.2
2001	2 993	2 118	70.8
2002	3 072	2 180	71.0
2003	3 158	2 245	71.1

Women

1999	2 206	1 774	80.4
2000	2 273	1 815	79.9
2001	2 341	1 862	79.5
2002	2 413	1 921	79.6
2003	2 490	1 981	79.6

Wage earners in production industries

Total

1999	2 340	1 728	73.9
2000	2 409	1 759	73.0
2001	2 440	1 795	73.6
2002	2 480	1 833	73.9
2003	2 546	1 874	73.6

Men

1999	2 427	1 784	73.5
2000	2 500	1 822	72.9
2001	2 531	1 863	73.6
2002	2 568	1 902	74.1
2003	2 634	1 946	73.9

Women

1999	1 792	1 368	76.3
2000	1 844	1 411	76.5
2001	1 870	1 439	77.0
2002	1 903	1 481	77.8
2003	1 956	1 515	77.5

WAGES AND SALARIES

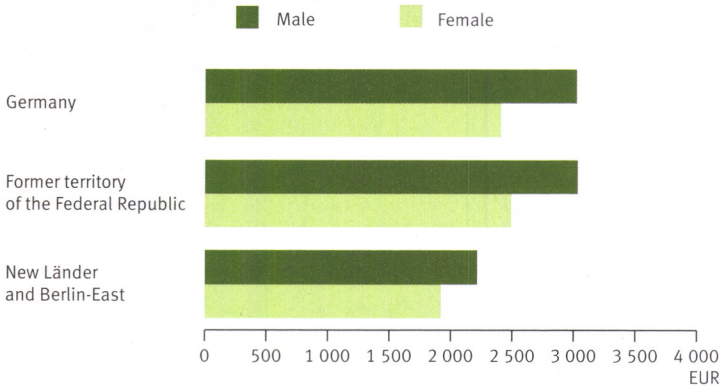
Year	Former territory of the Federal Republic	New Länder and Berlin-East	East-West relation
	EUR		%

Salaried employees in production industries, distributive trade, credit and insurance industry

	Total		
1999	2 984	2 184	73.2
2000	3 071	2 242	73.0
2001	3 167	2 321	73.3
2002	3 285	2 415	73.5
2003	3 389	2 511	74.1
	Men		
1999	3 353	2 469	73.6
2000	3 443	2 527	73.4
2001	3 542	2 613	73.8
2002	3 665	2 718	74.2
2003	3 767	2 823	74.9
	Women		
1999	2 342	1 904	81.3
2000	2 417	1 957	81.0
2001	2 499	2 024	81.0
2002	2 582	2 095	81.1
2003	2 667	2 176	81.6

WAGES AND SALARIES

Average gross monthly earnings of wage earners and salaried employees, 2003¹⁾



Average gross monthly earnings, 2003, by groups of employees¹⁾
EUR



1) Industry.

WAGES AND SALARIES

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
Germany¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of wage earners	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hourly wages of wage earners	2000=100	102.2	104.3	106.9
Men	2000=100	102.2	104.2	106.8
Women	2000=100	102.4	104.8	107.6
Weekly wages of wage earners	2000=100	102.2	104.3	106.9
Men	2000=100	102.2	104.2	106.8
Women	2000=100	102.4	104.8	107.6
Former territory of the Federal Republic¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of wage earners	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hourly wages of wage earners	2000=100	102.2	104.3	106.9
Men	2000=100	102.2	104.2	106.9
Women	2000=100	102.4	104.7	107.5
Weekly wages of wage earners	2000=100	102.2	104.3	106.9
Men	2000=100	102.2	104.2	106.9
Women	2000=100	102.4	104.7	107.5
New Länder and Berlin-East¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of wage earners	2000=100	100.0	99.9	99.9
Men	2000=100	100.0	99.9	99.9
Women	2000=100	100.0	99.9	99.9
Hourly wages of wage earners	2000=100	102.1	104.4	106.8
Men	2000=100	102.0	104.2	106.5
Women	2000=100	102.7	105.7	109.4
Weekly wages of wage earners	2000=100	102.1	104.3	106.7
Men	2000=100	102.0	104.1	106.4
Women	2000=100	102.7	105.7	109.3
Germany¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of salaried employees	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monthly salaries of salaried employees	2000=100	102.5	104.8	107.6
Men	2000=100	102.4	104.7	107.5
Women	2000=100	102.6	105.0	107.7

1) In trade and industry and central, regional and local authorities.

WAGES AND SALARIES

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
Former territory of the Federal Republic¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of salaried employees	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monthly salaries of salaried employees	2000=100	102.4	104.7	107.3
Men	2000=100	102.4	104.6	107.4
Women	2000=100	102.5	104.7	107.3
New Länder and Berlin-East¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of salaried employees	2000=100	100.0	99.9	99.9
Men	2000=100	100.0	99.9	99.9
Women	2000=100	100.0	100.0	99.9
Monthly salaries of salaried employees	2000=100	102.9	105.8	109.0
Men	2000=100	102.6	105.4	108.4
Women	2000=100	103.1	106.2	109.4

1) In trade and industry and central, regional and local authorities.

On an annual average in 2003, consumer prices were up 1.1% on 2002, following a 1.4% increase in 2002. As the rise of mineral oil prices was relatively strong (+4.4% on an annual average in 2003, following a 0.3% increase in 2002), the year-on-year rate of price increase would have been lower (+1.0%) not taking into account heating oil and motor fuels.

The lower rate of price increase on an annual average was mainly due to market price decreases for technology products such as information processing equipment (-20.4% on an annual average in 2003) and household appliances (-0.7%) as well as stable prices in the food sector (-0.1%). Also, a slower price increase for restaurants and hotels (+0.9%) had some impact.

Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages were stable in 2003 (-0.1%), after they had increased below average in 2002 (+0.8%). The largest price decreases were recorded for vegetables (-1.4%), fruit (-1.2%) and meat (-1.3%). Prices were also down for coffee, tea and cocoa (-1.8%). Consumers had to spend more for sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery (+4.0%, including honey +23.8%) as well as fish and seafood (+1.7%).

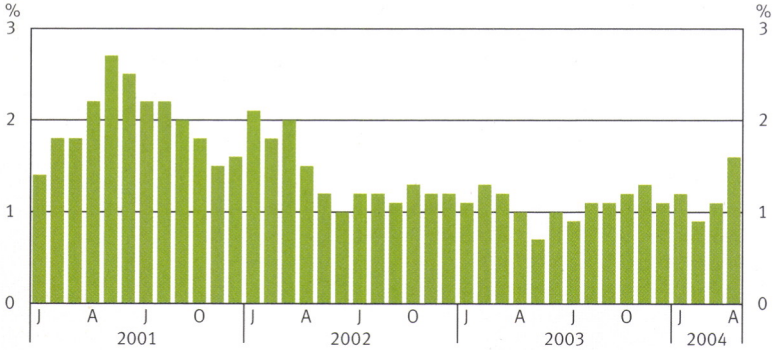
Weighting pattern 2000 of the consumer price index for Germany

Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	30.3%
Transport	13.9%
Recreation and culture	11.1%
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	10.3%
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the household	6.9%
Clothing and footwear	5.5%
Restaurants and hotels	4.7%
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	3.7%
Health	3.5%
Communication	2.5%
Education	0.7%
Miscellaneous goods and services	7.0%

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CONSUMER PRICES

Consumer price index for Germany
Change from a year earlier



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Specification	2001	2002	2003
---------------	------	------	------

Germany
2000 = 100

Consumer price index	102.0	103.4	104.5
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	104.5	105.3	105.2
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	101.7	105.8	111.4
Clothing and footwear	100.8	101.5	100.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	102.4	103.4	104.9
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the household	100.9	101.9	102.2
Health	101.3	101.9	102.4
Transport	102.5	104.5	106.7
Communication	94.1	95.7	96.4
Recreation and culture	100.6	101.3	100.7
Education	101.3	104.0	106.2
Restaurants and hotels	101.9	105.6	106.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	103.0	105.0	106.8

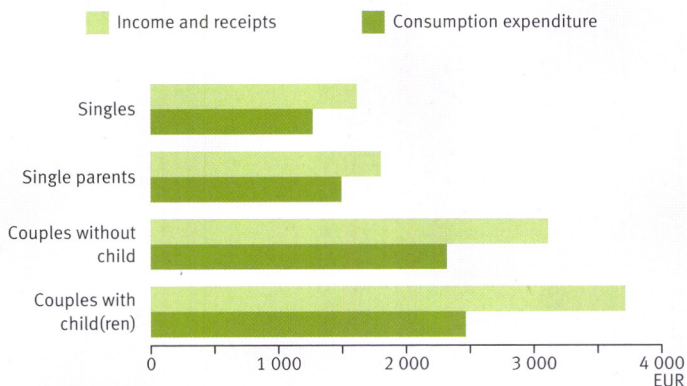
The results of the continuous household budget surveys for the year 2002 provide up-to-date information on the composition of receipts and expenditure. They are based on the data provided by those households which kept a housekeeping book while participating in the continuous budget surveys. Proceeding from the number of households surveyed (5826), the results available were grossed up to the respective universe of about 35.2 mn households (excluded are households of self-employed and households of farmers).

The net income of households in the former territory of the Federal Republic amounted to EUR 2777 in 2002, while households in the new Länder and Berlin-

East had an average amount of EUR 2103 at their disposal, i.e. 76% of the level of the West. While some 33% of all households in the West had a monthly net income of less than EUR 1700 in 2002, this holds true for 48% in the East. On the other hand, nearly every sixth household in the former territory of the Federal Republic could draw upon a net income between EUR 5000 and EUR 18000, in the new Länder and Berlin-East this applied only to every thirteenth household.

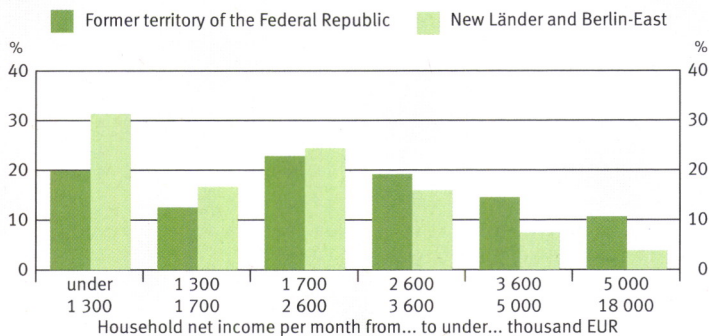
Households in Germany used nearly three-quarter of their disposable income and receipts for private consumption (73%) in 2002. In the former territory of the Federal Republic that was a share of 73% or an average amount of EUR 2059,

Disposable income and receipts and final consumption expenditure of households, 2002



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Households by household net income classes
Result of the sample survey of income and expenditure, 2002¹⁾



1) Excl. households of self-employed persons and farmers and excl. households with an monthly net income of EUR 18 000 and more.

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and in the new Länder and Berlin-East a share of 75% or an average amount of EUR 1 605.

German households spent about half of their consumption expenditure of EUR 1 032 (52%) to satisfy their basic needs of housing, food and clothing. In the former territory of the Federal Republic the amount in question was EUR 1 087 (53%), and in the new Länder and Berlin-East EUR 801 (50%), with the major part being spent for rents, energy costs and maintenance of the dwelling (34.2% in the West and 29.0% in the East).

The size and the composition of the households are of great significance for the structure of receipts and expenditure. This is revealed by a comparison of selec-

ted household types such as couples with and without children, singles and single parents.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF HOUSEHOLDS

Specification	Germany	Former territory of the Federal Republic	New Länder and Berlin- East
Composition of income and receipts 2002 (EUR per household and month)			
Gross income from dependent employment	1 921	2 023	1 489
Gross income from self-employment	9	10	(6)
Property income	343	394	125
Income from public transfer payments	912	909	923
Income from non-public transfer payments	147	164	74
Income from subletting	(1)	(1)	/
Household gross income	3 332	3 500	2 618
– Income tax and solidarity surcharge	341	372	211
– Compulsory social security contributions	342	351	304
= Household net income	2 649	2 777	2 103
+ Receipts from selling goods	31	35	14
+ Other receipts	25	27	17
= Disposable income and receipts	2 705	2 840	2 133
Receipts from property conversion/credits	559	594	409
Spending of disposable income and receipts 2002 (EUR per household and month)			
Final consumption expenditure of households	1 973	2 059	1 605
Food, beverages, tobacco products	271	276	254
Clothing, footwear	102	107	81
Housing, energy, maintenance	659	704	466
Furnishings and fittings, household appliances and commodities	129	129	126
Health care	71	78	42
Transport	283	290	254
Communications	53	54	48
Leisure, entertainment and culture	220	227	189
Education	9	9	8
Accommodation and restaurant services	100	106	75
Other goods and services	76	80	63
Other expenditure	979	1 035	743
Incl.: redemption of loans and interest payments ¹⁾ ...	204	220	134
Incl.: building loan interest payments etc.	81	90	45
Consumer credit interest payments ¹⁾	6	7	6
Expenditure for the formation of financial and tangible assets	487	506	403

1) Incl. overdraft rates.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF HOUSEHOLDS

Specification	Germany			
	Singles	Single parents	Couples	
			without child	with child(ren)

Composition of income and receipts 2002

(EUR per household and month)

Gross income from dependent employment	1 010	1 201	1 785	3 428
Gross income from self-employment	/	/	7	(22)
Property income	170	110	454	442
Income from public transfer payments	698	549	1 326	657
Income from non-public transfer payments	121	271	171	117
Income from subletting	(1)	/	/	/
Household gross income	2 002	2 133	3 744	4 666
– Income tax and solidarity surcharge	219	121	356	509
– Compulsory social security contributions	201	228	341	529
= Household net income	1 581	1 784	3 047	3 628
+ Receipts from selling goods	20	(7)	40	35
+ Other receipts	15	12	23	54
= Disposable income and receipts	1 616	1 803	3 111	3 717
Receipts from property conversion/credits	329	135	804	618

Spending of disposable income and receipts 2002

(EUR per household and month)

Final consumption expenditure of households	1 271	1 495	2 318	2 468
Food, beverages, tobacco products	152	229	308	395
Clothing, footwear	62	90	113	137
Housing, energy, maintenance	481	536	745	788
Furnishings and fittings, household appliances and commodities	63	67	168	180
Health care	49	21	105	64
Transport	153	165	343	335
Communications	41	60	50	65
Leisure, entertainment and culture	148	186	261	269
Education	4	16	3	28
Accommodation and restaurant services	60	67	137	115
Other goods and services	58	56	85	92
Other expenditure	490	385	1 260	1 432
Incl.: redemption of loans and interest payments ¹⁾	85	100	216	418
Incl.: building loan interest payments etc.	33	36	78	186
Consumer credit interest payments ¹⁾	4	6	6	13
Expenditure for the formation of financial and tangible assets	230	141	663	675

1) Incl. overdraft rates.

The five-yearly Sample Survey of Income and Expenditure (EVS) was conducted for the ninth time in 2003 and again provided a multitude of topical information on the standard of living, on the housing situation and the receipts and expenditure of households in Germany. With a sample size of about 600 000 households providing information on a voluntary basis, the EVS is the largest survey of its kind in the European Union.

A comparison of the 2003 EVS results with the corresponding data of the 1998 EVS in part shows very clear trends for the past five years.

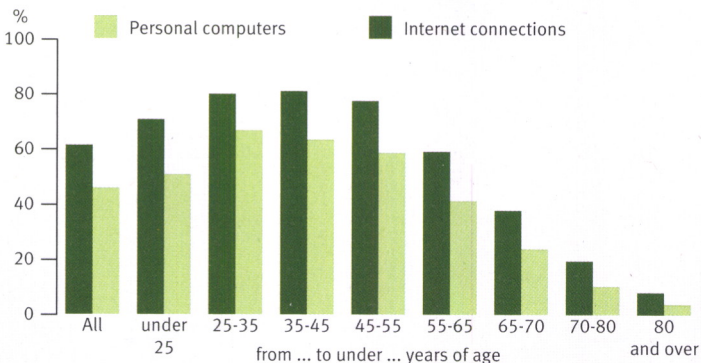
Regarding the equipment with information and communication technology

(ICT), a rapid development was recorded over time. In the last five years, there has for instance been an impressive jump in the equipment of households with PCs, internet or online services and mobile telephones. While 38.7% of the households in Germany had a PC in 1998, that figure already amounted to 61.4% in 2003. The number of PCs in households actually doubled from 16.8 to 32.2 million. The number of internet connections showed a still more impressive development: In 1998, there were 3.1 million internet connections in households, and with 18.2 million that figure was almost six times as high at the beginning of 2003.

While in 1998 only about every twelfth household (8%) in Germany had an inter-

Equipment of households with PCs and internet connections by age of the main income earner

Result of the Sample Survey of Income and Expenditure 2003



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EQUIPMENTS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Specification	Germany		Former territory of the Fed. Rep.		New Länder and Berlin-East	
	1998	2003	1998	2003	1998	2003

Degree of equipment¹⁾, per 100 households

Equipment for the reception, recording, and reproduction of sound and pictures

DVD player (for TV or in PC) .....	.	27,1	.	28,1	.	22,7
Video-cassette recorder	62,4	67,8	62,7	68,0	61,3	66,8
Camcorder (video camera) analogue ....	.	17,3	.	17,0	.	18,3
Camcorder (video camera) digital .....	.	7,0	.	7,6	.	4,7
Stereo systems	67,1	66,4	69,9	68,8	55,9	55,6
Satellite reception equipment	28,8	36,8	28,6	37,5	29,8	34,1
Cable television	53,4	52,6	50,7	50,6	64,4	61,1
CD player fixed .....	.	63,5	.	66,3	.	51,2
CD recorder (incl. in PC) .....	.	24,1	.	23,7	.	25,7
Mini-disc player .....	.	10,6	.	11,0	.	8,9

Personal computers and communications

Personal computer	38,7	61,4	39,9	62,4	33,9	57,2
PC mobile (notebook, laptop) .....	.	10,7	.	11,5	.	7,5
PC fixed .....	.	58,2	.	59,0	.	55,0
Internet or online services	8,1	46,0	8,8	47,3	5,2	40,7
ISDN connection	5,6	23,4	6,1	25,6	3,1	13,8
Telephone, mobile (car telephone, mobile handset)	11,2	72,5	11,4	72,9	10,8	70,1
Telephone answering machine	36,8	46,2	37,9	47,1	32,7	42,1
Fax machine, fixed	14,8	20,7	16,3	22,0	9,1	14,9

Electric household appliances

Freezer	77,4	66,0	76,9	68,0	80,0	57,3
Dishwasher	44,8	56,6	49,1	59,0	25,7	46,4
Micro-wave oven	50,8	62,7	53,0	63,2	41,2	60,3
Dryer	29,4	36,5	33,1	40,4	13,6	20,1

1) Number of households equipped with the respective consumer durables in relation to all households of the column concerned. Excl. households of farmers and self-employed persons.

net connection, as many as 46% had one in January 2003.

The equipment with mobile telephones also soared within the past five years. In 1998, there were some 4.5 million mobile phones in households. With 43.4 million, that number was ten times as high at the beginning of 2003. So while only about 11% of the households had a mobile phone five years ago, the figure was 73% in 2003.

The equipment with most consumer durables differs considerably when the households are broken down by the age of the main income earners. Thus the 2003 EVS results show that households with younger main income earners (below the age of 35) are better equipped in the field of information and communication technology than households of people who are older. As the age goes up, the availability of such devices in the households goes down more or less continuously.

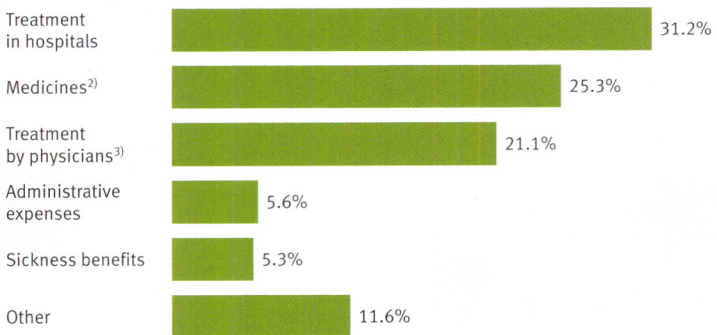
SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Social security benefits comprise cash payments and benefits in kind which are granted to households or individuals by the government, public bodies or enterprises to cover specific social risks and needs. The benefits are aimed at providing social security in cases of sickness or accident, the need for long-term care or unemployment, and for old-age. Other aims of social security benefits are to ensure an equalisation of benefits for families, to provide public assistance and to fulfil such functions as rendering youth welfare services and support for handicapped persons. The funds required are largely based on the contributions to be paid by the insured and by employers and also on government transfers.

In 2003, just under 51 million persons (incl. pensioners) were insured with one of the 320 statutory health insurance funds. Statutory health insurance expenditure amounted to EUR 144 bn in 2002.

A total of 1.9 million persons in need of long-term care received benefits from statutory long-term care insurance funds at the end of 2003. All in all, 1.3 million recipients of benefits were taken care of by their relatives or by licensed home care services at home or received part-time institutional care, while 614 000 persons received full-time institutional care in nursing homes. In 2003, the long-term care insurance schemes' expenditure on benefits amounted to EUR 16.6 bn. The

Expenditure of statutory health insurance 2002¹⁾



1) Excl. expenditure of the risk structure compensation scheme.- 2) Incl. remedies and remedial aids, and dental prostheses. - 3) Incl. dentists.

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SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
Germany				
Statutory health insurance¹⁾				
Funds ²⁾	Number	389	350	320
Members (incl. pensioners) ³⁾	1 000	50 994	50 970	50 754
Receipts ⁴⁾	EUR mn	135 790	140 259	...
Expenditure ⁴⁾	EUR mn	138 811	143 628	...
Statutory long-term care insurance¹⁾				
Members insured on 1 October	1 000	70 013	70 844	70 457
Recipients of benefits at the end of the year .	1 000	1 840	1 889	1 895
Care level I	1 000	917	956	971
Care level II	1 000	679	686	679
Care level III (incl. cases of hardship)	1 000	244	247	245
Expenditure on benefits ⁵⁾	EUR bn	16,1	16,5	16,6
Incl.: Full-time institutional care	EUR bn	7,7	8,0	8,2
Nursing care services⁶⁾				
Licensed home care services	Number	10 594	X	...
Licensed in-patient nursing homes	Number	9 165	X	...
Persons employed in home care services ...	Number	189 567	X	...
Persons employed in in-patient nursing homes	Number	475 368	X	...

1) Source: Federal Ministry for Health and Social Security. – 2) Excl. funds with members in the new Länder and administrative headquarters in the former territory of Germany. – 3) Average of 12 monthly values. – 4) Excl. expenditure of the risk structure compensation scheme. – 5) 2003: provisional actual result without consideration of end-of-year adjustments. – 6) The statistics are compiled only every two years (reference day: 15 December).

receipts of statutory long-term care insurance also totalled EUR 16.6 bn.

In 2003, 4.1 million persons received unemployment pay or relief to the total amount of EUR 45.6 bn. In the same year, maintenance allowance in the context of employment promotion was granted to 230 000 and short-time allowance to 195 000 men and women.

At the end of 2002, 2.76 million persons received continuous subsistence payments outside institutions, i.e. so-called public assistance in the narrow sense. Gross expenditure made in Germany in 2002 on benefits according to the Federal Act on Public Assistance totalled EUR 24.7 bn; after deducting receipts to

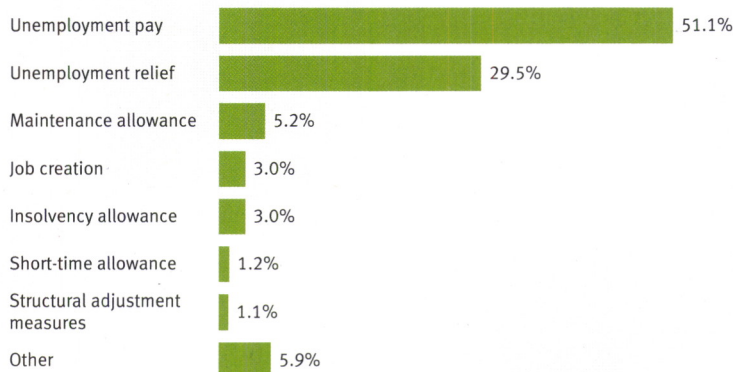
the amount of EUR 2.7 bn, pure public assistance expenditure (net expenditure) amounted to EUR 21.9 bn, which was 3.3% more than a year earlier.

The average amount of public assistance spent per inhabitant in Germany was EUR 266 (net) in 2002. In the western Germany excl. Berlin, the amount totalled EUR 271 per inhabitant, while it was EUR 178 per inhabitant in eastern Germany excl. Berlin.

In 2002, the public sector spent EUR 20.2 bn on public youth welfare, incl. EUR 10.5 bn (52%) on day care centres. Expenditure on educational assistance amounted to EUR 5.5 bn, while EUR 1.5 bn were available for youth service.

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Expenditure of the Federal Institute for Employment, 2003



Statistisches Bundesamt 2004 - 01 - 0622

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
Germany				
Statutory accident insurance¹⁾				
Number of persons insured ²⁾	1 000	58 105	57 627	...
Number of pensions paid ²⁾	1 000	1 133	1 122	...
Receipts ³⁾	EUR mn	14 102	14 979	...
Expenditure ³⁾	EUR mn	13 787	14 778	...
Promotion of employment⁴⁾				
Unemployment pay and relief				
Recipients ⁵⁾	1 000	3 202	3 591	4 053
Expenditure	EUR mn	37 398	41 763	45 580
Maintenance allowance				
Recipients ⁵⁾	1 000	317	305	230
Expenditure	EUR mn	4 204	3 997	2 972
Short-time allowance				
Recipients ⁶⁾	1 000	123	207	195
Expenditure	EUR mn	415	604	687
Federal Employment Agency				
Receipts	EUR mn	50 682	50 885	50 635
Expenditure	EUR mn	52 613	56 508	56 850

1) Source: Federal Ministry for Health and Social Security. – 2) Excl. accident insurance for pupils. – 3) Incl. accident insurance for pupils. – 4) Source: Federal Employment Agency. – 5) Computations based on the period January to November and half-December each of the preceding and the reference year. – 6) Computation based on 12 monthly values.

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Germany				
Statutory pension insurance¹⁾				
Wage earners:				
Number of persons insured ²⁾	1 000	20 166	X	X
Number of pensions paid on 1 July	1 000	13 130	13 235	13 296
Receipts	EUR mn	112 262	114 955	116 992
Expenditure	EUR mn	112 211	114 773	117 641
Salaried employees:				
Number of persons insured ²⁾	1 000	22 488	X	X
Number of pensions paid on 1 July	1 000	8 830	9 035	9 216
Receipts	EUR mn	105 914	110 044	111 819
Expenditure	EUR mn	105 385	110 135	115 231
Miners:				
Number of persons insured ²⁾	1 000	480	X	X
Number of pensions paid on 1 July	1 000	997	991	980
Receipts	EUR mn	14 390	14 362	14 553
Expenditure	EUR mn	14 390	14 362	14 584
Severely handicapped persons³⁾⁴⁾				
Total	1 000	X	6 712	X
under 25 years of age	1 000	X	266	X
25 to under 60 years of age	1 000	X	2 017	X
60 years of age and over	1 000	X	4 429	X
Housing allowance				
Recipients ³⁾	1 000	2 839	2 820	3 101
Expenditure ⁵⁾	EUR mn	3 541	4 065	4 544
Assistance for war victims⁴⁾				
Expenditure	EUR mn	630	X	591

1) Source: Federal Ministry for Health and Social Security. – 2) Microcensus results, coverage of the characteristic "branch of statutory pension insurance" has been discontinued for the years 2001 to 2004. – 3) At the end of the year. – 4) The statistics are compiled only every two years (reference day: 31 December). – 5) Cash entries by appropriating agencies.

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Germany				
Public assistance				
Recipients of continuous subsistence payments outside institutions ¹⁾	1 000	2 677	2 699	2 757
Men	1 000	1 167	1 182	1 216
Women	1 000	1 510	1 517	1 541
Germans	1 000	2 083	2 097	2 143
Non-Germans	1 000	594	602	614
Gross expenditure on public assistance	EUR mn	23 319	23 942	24 652
Outside institutions	EUR mn	11 242	11 298	11 646
In institutions	EUR mn	12 077	12 644	13 007
Subsistence payments	EUR mn	9 777	9 669	9 828
Incl.: Outside institutions	EUR mn	9 518	9 434	9 614
Assistance in special situations	EUR mn	13 542	14 273	14 824
Assistance during sickness, other assistance ²⁾	EUR mn	1 234	1 279	1 362
Integration assistance for handicapped persons	EUR mn	9 113	9 764	10 185
Assistance for nursing care	EUR mn	2 876	2 905	2 943
Benefits for asylum-seekers				
Recipients of normal benefits ¹⁾	1 000	352	314	279
Gross expenditure pursuant to the Act on Benefits for Asylum-seekers	EUR mn	1 945	1 710	1 585
Children's allowance³⁾⁴⁾				
Entitled persons ⁵⁾	1 000	8 865	8 937	9 059
Children, total ⁵⁾	1 000	14 827	14 940	15 107
Of whom:				
1st child	1 000	8 727	8 809	8 954
2nd child	1 000	4 445	4 470	4 505
3rd child	1 000	1 221	1 226	1 213
4th and further children	1 000	434	434	435
Amounts paid ⁶⁾⁷⁾	EUR mn	25 627	25 941	28 831

1) At the end of the year. – 2) Other assistance: Assistance regarding sterilisation and family planning. – 3) Source: Federal Employment Agency. – 4) Excl. staff of the Federation, the Länder and communities/local authority associations. – 5) December. – 6) Amounts paid during the year incl. supplementary children's allowance for low-income families. – 7) Since the beginning of 1996 families may choose between either receiving children's allowance or a tax deduction.

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Germany				
Child-rearing benefits¹⁾				
Recipients (approved first application)	Number	703 123	570 556	653 365
by labour force participation				
Persons in dependent employment ²⁾	Number	400 993	321 182	372 725
Incl.: On parental leave	Number	380 331	319 822	364 854
Self-employed persons and family workers	Number	11 926	8 726	12 600
Inactive persons	Number	290 204	240 648	268 040
by family situation				
Married persons not permanently separated	Number	540 389	428 494	478 727
Single parents	Number	76 583	68 113	80 552
Registered domestic partnerships ³⁾	Number	...	...	4
Persons living in consensual union	Number	86 151	73 949	94 082
Expenditure	EUR mn	3 743	3 628	3 648
Public youth welfare				
Young persons				
receiving educational assistance outside their home ⁴⁾	Number	137 342	...	...
having completed an institutional advice programme ⁵⁾	Number	274 573	282 057	289 556
receiving educational assistance to overcome developmental problems ⁴⁾ ...	Number	11 730	12 548	12 765
receiving educational assistance ordered by the court ⁴⁾	Number	4 192	4 421	4 433
participating in social group work ⁴⁾	Number	6 102	6 194	6 180
Families receiving socio-educational family assistance ⁴⁾	Number	19 513	21 380	23 495
Children and juveniles adopted ⁵⁾	Number	6 373	5 909	5 668
Children and juveniles				
subject to curatorship by the youth welfare office ordered by the guardianship court ⁴⁾	Number	24 607	24 646	24 857
subject to guardianship by the youth welfare office ordered by the guardianship court ⁴⁾	Number	33 056	32 851	31 721
Revocations of child custody ⁵⁾ (incl. partial)	Number	7 505	8 099	8 123
Assistance for single parents ⁴⁾ ⁶⁾	Number	660 304	663 920	667 828
Expenditure	EUR mn	18 465	19 211	20 177
Incl.: For day care centres	EUR mn	9 359	9 773	10 530

1) Sources: Federal Statistical Office, and for the expenditure: Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; in 2001 partial coverage only. – 2) Before receipt of child-rearing benefits; from 2001 depending on receipt of child-rearing benefits. – 3) For 2001, cases falling under the law on registered domestic partnerships were not covered. – 4) At the end of the year. – 5) Measures completed during the year. – 6) Incl. curatorships by the youth welfare office transformed from 1 July 1998.

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
Former territory of the Federal Republic				
Pension insurance funds¹⁾				
Average monthly pensions ²⁾ paid to persons insured				
Wage earners	EUR	591	602	606
Salaried employees	EUR	804	817	822
Miners	EUR	1 284	1 306	1 298
Promotion of employment³⁾				
Unemployment pay and relief				
Recipients ⁴⁾	1 000	1 806	2 119	2 492
Expenditure	EUR mn	23 923	27 921	30 202
Maintenance allowance				
Recipients ⁴⁾	1 000	180	175	143
Expenditure	EUR mn	2 499	2 406	1 814
Short-time allowance				
Recipients ⁵⁾	1 000	94	162	160
Expenditure	EUR mn	339	501	585
New Länder and Berlin-East				
Pension insurance funds¹⁾				
Average monthly pensions ²⁾ paid to persons insured				
Wage earners	EUR	714	731	738
Salaried employees	EUR	822	851	864
Miners	EUR	969	1 005	1 020
Promotion of employment³⁾				
Unemployment pay and relief				
Recipients ⁴⁾	1 000	1 396	1 472	1 559
Expenditure	EUR mn	13 476	13 843	15 379
Maintenance allowance				
Recipients ⁴⁾	1 000	137	129	87
Expenditure	EUR mn	1 705	1 590	1 158
Short-time allowance				
Recipients ⁵⁾	1 000	29	45	35
Expenditure	EUR mn	76	103	102

1) Source: Federal Ministry for Health and Social Security. – 2) After deduction of the contributions to pensioners' health insurance and to long-term care insurance. – 3) Source: Federal Employment Agency. – 4) Computations based on the period January to November and half-December each of the preceding and the reference year. – 5) Computation based on 12 monthly values.

Diseases which have been unknown before, a growing health awareness of the population and questions as to whether health services can be financed at all have increasingly focussed public interest on the health system in recent years. The growing interest was accompanied by a rising demand for harmonised statistical information, particularly in view of the complex institutional structure of the German health system.

At the end of 2002, 4.2 million persons worked in health care, corresponding to 10.6% of all persons employed in Germany.

From 1997 to 2002, the number of persons employed in the health system rose by a total of 68 000 or 1.7%. For women and men, employment showed different trends: while from 1997 to 2002 almost an additional 94 000 women found a job in the health system, the number of men fell by 25 000.

Women accounted for nearly three quarters (71.7%) of the health care workforce. Well above a quarter of the health care staff (nearly 1.2 million persons) worked part-time in 2002. This proportion, too, was considerably higher than in the overall economy where part-time employment accounted for 14.6%. Engaged in marginal part-time work in health care were 8.2%, or 343 000 employees, while just under two thirds (2.7 million persons) worked full-time.

In 2002, a total of EUR 234.2 bn were spent in Germany on health care, and

an additional EUR 67.8 bn were used for income payments like sickness benefits. Health expenditure thus accounted for 11.1% of the gross domestic product, defined as the total value of all goods and services produced.

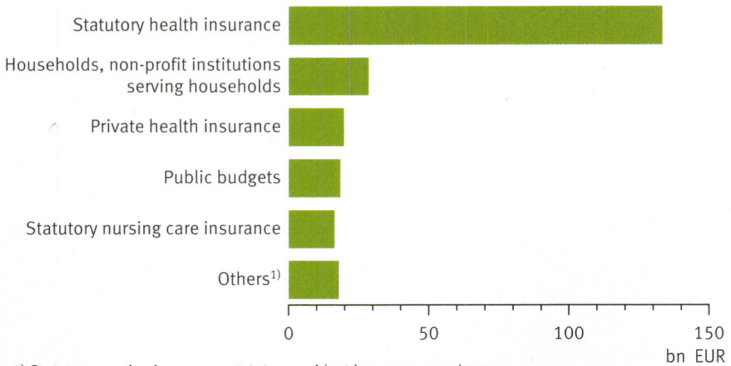
As related to the population in Germany, the per capita expenditure on health ran up to EUR 2 840.

From 1992 to 2002, health expenditure in Germany rose by a total of EUR 71 bn in nominal terms (at current prices), which was a 43.5% increase. In real terms (at constant prices), health expenditure climbed by 18.3% over the same period.

Out-patient health care facilities – such as doctor's practices, dentist's practices, pharmacies etc. – provided services to the amount of EUR 108.4 bn in 2002. Facilities providing full- and part-time in-patient care accounted for EUR 89.7 bn of expenditure, of which the largest share by far, EUR 63.8 bn, was spent on hospitals, followed by EUR 16.8 bn for full- and part-time in-patient nursing care.

Further data on health care are available from the Information System of the Federal Health Monitoring System at www.gbe-bund.de.

Health expenditure, 2002, by contributors



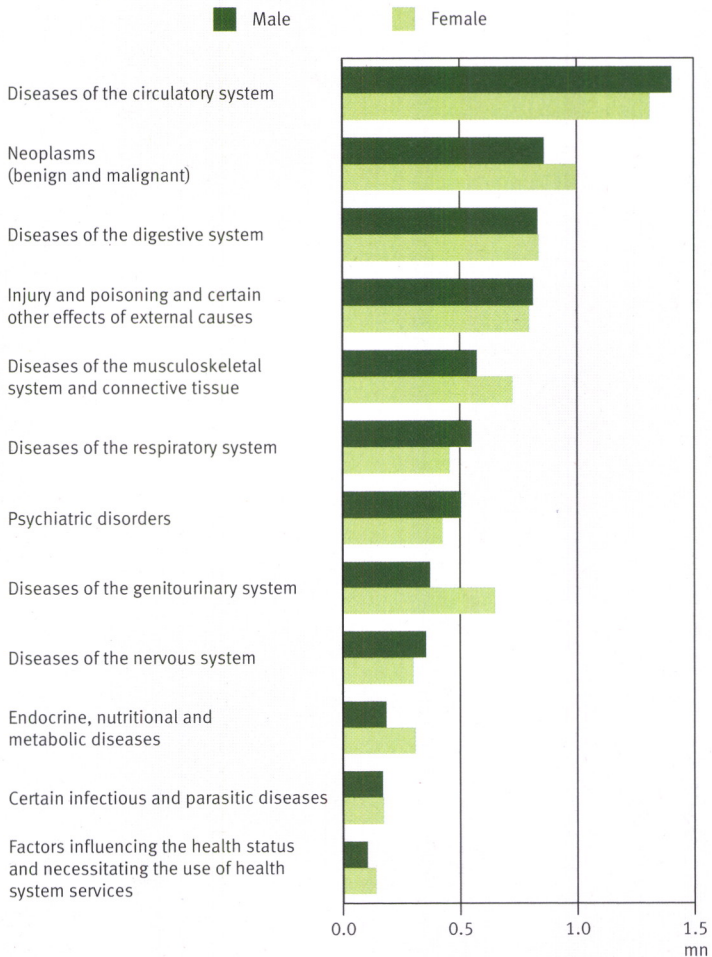
1) Statutory pension insurance, statutory accident insurance, employers.

Statistisches Bundesamt 2004 - 01 - 0623

Specification	Unit	2000	2001
Hospitals	Number	2 242	2 240
Beds	Number	559 651	552 680
In-patients	1 000	16 487	16 584
Length of stay	Days	10.1	9.8
Bed occupancy rate	%	81.5	80.7
Total cost of all hospitals	EUR 1 000	53 018	54 401
Per in-patient¹)	EUR	3 130	3 192
Per day of care¹)	EUR	309	325
Prevention/rehabilitation facilities	Number	1 393	1 388
Beds	Number	189 822	189 253
In-patients	1 000	2 046	2 097
Length of stay	Days	25.8	25.5

1) Adjusted cost.

Hospital patients in 2001 by sex and main diagnoses



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HEALTH

Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Most frequent causes of death¹⁾				
Diseases of the circulatory system	Number	395 043	391 727	393 778
Incl.: Cerebrovascular diseases	Number	80 786	78 691	77 519
Myocardial infarction	Number	73 265	71 025	69 274
Malignant neoplasms	Number	210 738	207 619	210 043
Incl.: Of respiratory and intrathoracic organs	Number	41 168	40 565	41 215
Diseases of the respiratory system	Number	51 806	48 535	53 646
Diseases of the digestive system	Number	40 712	40 918	41 849
Incl.: Liver diseases	Number	18 428	18 140	18 341
Accidents	Number	20 328	20 014	19 829
Incl.: By fall	Number	7 404	7 099	7 160
Intentional self harm (suicide)	Number	11 065	11 156	11 163
Infant deaths	Number	3 362	3 163	3 036
Incl.: Sudden infant death syndrome	Number	482	429	367
Abortions	Number	134 609	134 964	130 387
Hospital staff²⁾	Number	1 108 646	1 109 420	...
Including:				
Full-time physicians and dentists	Number	112 899	114 930	...
Nursing staff	Number	414 478	416 319	...
Medical technical staff	Number	153 810	155 164	...
Housekeeping and domestic staff, technical services staff	Number	134 656	131 937	...
Administrative staff	Number	68 873	69 678	...
Working physicians	1 000	295	298	301
Viz.: Male	1 000	185	186	187
Female	1 000	109	112	114
Dentists	1 000	63	64	64
Viz.: Male	1 000	40	41	41
Female	1 000	23	23	24
Pharmacists	1 000	53	53	54
Incl.: Female	1 000	34	33	33

1) International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10). – 2) Excl. hospitals of the armed forces.

HEALTH

Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Health expenditure	EUR mn	218 784	227 097	234 179
Kinds of benefits				
Preventive care/health protection	EUR mn	9 841	10 193	10 653
Doctors' services	EUR mn	58 072	59 777	60 779
Nursing and therapeutic services	EUR mn	50 509	51 685	53 871
Follow-up benefits	EUR mn	3 887	4 323	4 665
Accommodation and catering	EUR mn	14 222	14 478	14 861
Goods	EUR mn	57 291	60 455	62 309
Of which:				
Pharmaceuticals	EUR mn	32 408	34 981	36 551
Appliances	EUR mn	11 970	12 076	12 303
Dentures	EUR mn	5 628	6 014	5 867
Other medical supplies	EUR mn	7 284	7 385	7 587
Transport	EUR mn	3 454	3 616	3 826
Administrative services	EUR mn	11 577	11 951	12 648
Research/training and education	EUR mn	9 931	10 619	10 567
Research	EUR mn	2 280	2 365	2 364
Training and education	EUR mn	1 647	1 735	1 749
Investments	EUR mn	6 004	6 519	6 454
Facilities				
Health protection	EUR mn	3 831	4 071	4 328
Out-patient facilities	EUR mn	100 411	105 325	108 382
Including:				
Doctor's practices	EUR mn	30 029	30 801	31 462
Dentist's practices	EUR mn	14 200	14 842	14 759
Pharmacies	EUR mn	28 483	30 980	32 241
Full and part-time in-patient facilities	EUR mn	85 315	87 055	89 657
Including:				
Hospitals	EUR mn	61 165	62 247	63 807
Prevention/rehabilitation facilities	EUR mn	7 414	7 562	7 566
Patient transfer/emergency services	EUR mn	2 109	2 185	2 328
Administration	EUR mn	12 424	12 885	13 627
Other facilities and households	EUR mn	8 289	8 650	8 960
Foreign countries	EUR mn	401	406	443
Investments	EUR mn	6 004	6 519	6 454

Culture – this is a complex term since culture is expressed by many things, ranging from the way of dressing or eating to the behaviour towards other people. This chapter however focuses on cultural institutions, some of which really have an impact on the daily routine of people and particularly on the way they spend their leisure time.

The question often arises whether the means of mass communication have already pushed into the background the traditional cultural institutions which give people the opportunity to actively participate in sports, music or the visual arts.

Thanks to a rise in health consciousness, active sport has continued to be one of the major leisure activities in Germany. A total of 24 million citizens were registered members of the 89 300 sports clubs in 2003. On the whole, men were more enthusiastic than women about being active in sports clubs. In 2003, about 61% of the membership of the German Sports Association were men. The proportion of young members was also rather big. The share of children and juveniles under 15 years of age in the whole membership amounted to about 24%, while 42% of all sportsmen and sportswomen were aged less than 26 years. Measured in membership terms, football is by far most popular. The football clubs include more than a quarter of all fee-paying members of the German Sports Association. They are followed by the gymnastics clubs where, like in competitive dancing and horse-riding, the number of female members is larger than the male member-

ship. Football, however, has continued to be largely “man’s business”.

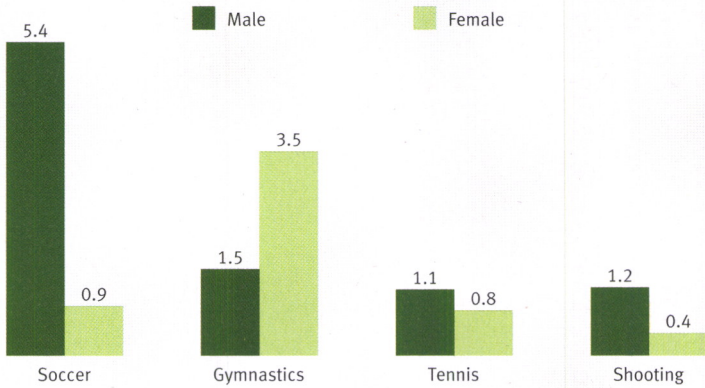
Museums with their special exhibitions and other activities, such as Museum Days for children or Museum Nights which have been increasingly designed for different target groups, still attract visitors. In 2002, the number of visits paid to the 4 892 museums in Germany amounted to 101 million. Local history and culture museums are most popular, while art museums range second on the popularity list.

Libraries give a large section of the population access to books, audio-visual media and, increasingly, to the internet. In 2002, a total of about 114 million books, journals, CD-ROMs, etc. belonged to the stock which the 10 326 public libraries in Germany had available for lending.

Cultural life in Germany cannot be imagined without people playing musical instruments. In 2003, about 860 000 persons interested in music took part in activities offered by 946 music schools whose number of teachers amounted to 33 000. The interest shown in the traditional choral societies was also considerable. About 1.7 million persons, of whom 674 000 were active singers, were organised in 17 200 member societies of the German Choral Association in 2003.

Despite television and video, visits to the cinema hold great attraction not only for young people. In 2003, the 4 705 cinemas in Germany registered a total attendance of not less than 149 million persons.

Club members by selected sports, 2003
in millions



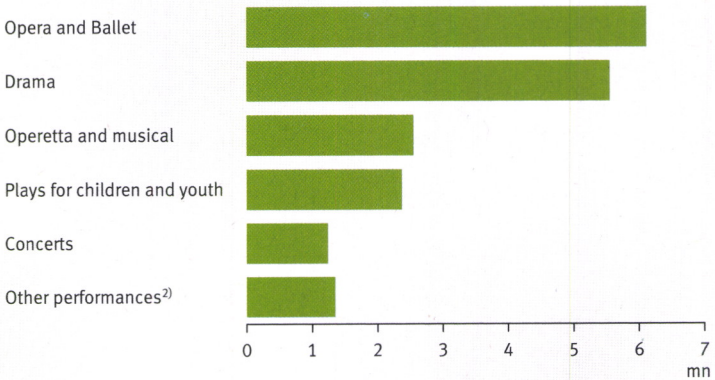
Statistisches Bundesamt 2004 - 01 - 0625

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
German Sports Association				
Clubs	Number	88 531	88 960	89 307
Members	1 000	23 482	23 569	23 525
Sports badges first awarded	1 000	427	444	438
National Olympic Committee				
Participants in the Olympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City	Number	X	158	X
Medals	Number	X	35	X
Museums				
Number of visits	Number	4 823	4 892	...
	mn	103	101	...
Public libraries				
Stock of media	Number	9 327	10 326	...
Borrowings	1 000	116 730	114 406	...
	1 000	307 160	300 175	...
Book publishing				
First editions	Number	64 618	59 916	...
Paperbacks	Number	5 218	5 209	...
Translations into German	Number	9 340	6 223	...

CULTURE

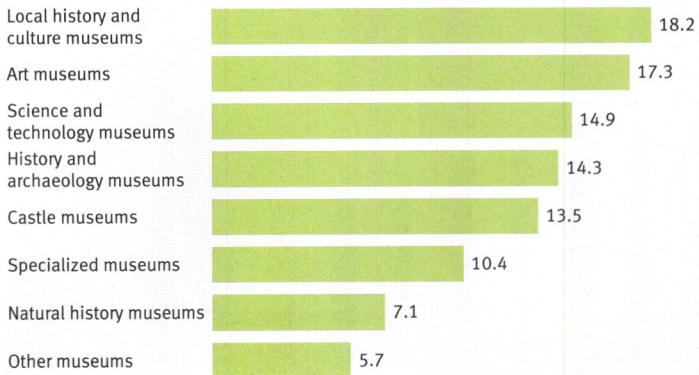
Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
Music schools	Number	968	966	946
Students	1 000	880	890	860
Teachers	1 000	35	35	33
German Choral Association				
Member societies	Number	17 286	17 268	17 202
Members	1 000	1 766	1 740	1 703
Public theatres				
Theatre enterprises	Number	150	151	...
Performance sites	Number	728	721	...
Attendance	1 000	20 058	19 199	...
Performances	Number	62 989	62 770	...
Cinemas				
Seats	1 000	4 659	4 721	4 705
Attendance	mn	884	885	890
		178	164	149
Radio and television				
Radio subscriptions	1 000	40 255	40 923	41 628
Television subscriptions	1 000	35 505	36 007	36 445
Hours of broadcasting				
Channel Three programmes	Number	75 644	75 630	...
Incl.:				
Politics and society	%	40.0	39.5	...
Feature films	%	7.1	8.0	...
Entertainment	%	15.2	15.2	...
Family	%	9.0	9.0	...
ZDF main programme	Number	8 780	8 837	...
Incl.:				
Topical issues	%	49.4	46.4	...
Television plays and films	%	27.0	25.3	...
Children's programme	%	7.0	7.1	...
Youth hostels				
Beds	Number	586	579	572
Overnights	1 000	77	77	76
	1 000	10 268	10 314	10 173
Adult education schools				
Study groups, courses	Number	987	983	...
Participants	1 000	636	635	...
	1 000	9 159	9 169	...

Visits to public theatres¹⁾, 2001/2002 season



1) Visits to performances of the own ensemble and of guests. – 2) Incl. visits not allocable to a specific type of performance.

Visits to museums, 2002
in millions



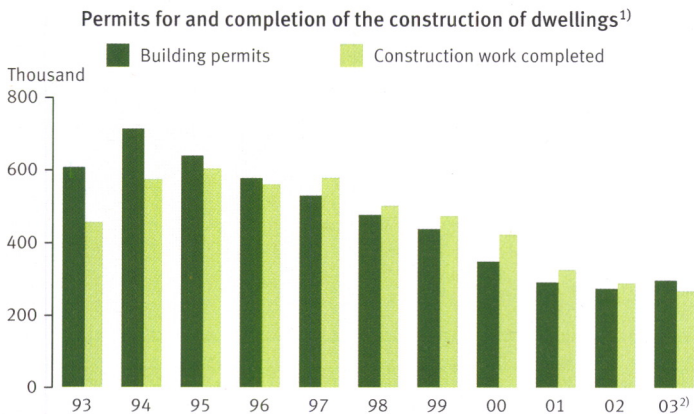
Statistisches Bundesamt 2004 - 01 - 0626

CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

Data on housing and the housing supply are collected in Germany at irregular intervals. In the microcensus conducted annually as a 1% sample survey of households, the respondents were asked in April 2002 to provide information also on their housing situation. That supplementary survey on the "housing situation of households" is carried out every four years. It provides information on the type and size of buildings, on whether the dwelling is used by the owner, the main tenant or a sub-tenant, on the living floor space and the construction time of the dwelling, the year in which the dwelling was first occupied, the type of heating and energy used, the hot water supply and on the rent. In addition to the net rent, rents include the cold incidental rental expenses, i.e. for instance the monthly expenditure for water,

sewage disposal and the collection of household refuse, but charges for central heating, warm water supply, a garage etc. are excluded. While the public discussion focuses on the rents to be paid in particular for dwellings rented for the first time, the related statistics cover also the rents of dwellings which have been rented out for longer periods. As the latter are often lower, the average amounts shown are probably smaller than the amounts recorded for renting out new dwellings. The rent does not only depend on the age, but also on the equipment and size of the dwelling.

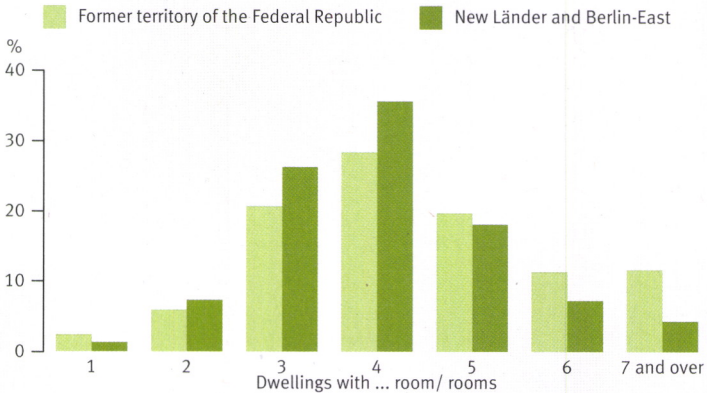
In April 2002, the rent to be paid for a dwelling in Germany amounted to EUR 408, that was 8% more than in the 1998 survey supplementing the microcensus.



1) In residential and non-residential buildings. – 2) Preliminary result.

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Structure of the dwelling stock, 2002



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In the interim period, the difference between rents in the East and the West diminished further. On average, the rents in the new Länder and Berlin-East showed a greater increase (11%) than those in the former territory of the Federal Republic (7%). Nevertheless, a quarter less had still to be paid per month on average for a rented dwelling in the East in 2002, namely EUR 324 as compared with EUR 432 in the West. This considerable difference is due also to the fact that with 62.2 m², rented dwellings in the new Länder and Berlin-East are by an average 9.6 m² smaller than in the former territory of the Federal Republic. Furthermore, an average EUR 5.29 per square metre had to be paid in the East in 2002, that is about 13% less than in the West (EUR

6.09). For a small dwelling with a living floor space up to 40 m² only EUR 232 were paid on the average per month in Germany, but the rent per square metre (EUR 7.39) was higher than for larger dwellings. Dwellings built until 1900 cost EUR 5.49 per square metre of living floor space in the former territory of the Federal Republic, while EUR 7.24 and thus about 32.0% more had to be paid for dwellings constructed in 2001 and later. In the new federal Länder, the average rent per square metre amounted to EUR 4.82 for very old dwellings, while living in new buildings dating from 2001 and later cost EUR 6.50 and thus some 35% more.

The share of owner-occupied dwellings rose from 40.9% in 1998 to 42.6% in

CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003 ¹⁾
Germany				
Construction work completed (residential and non-residential buildings)				
Buildings/construction works	Number	303 085	282 420	267 322
Dwellings, total	Number	326 187	289 590	268 093
Living floor space	1 000 m ²	36 855	33 657	31 593
Estimated costs of the buildings and other constructions	EUR mn	76 213	72 260	66 246
Incl.: Construction of new buildings				
Dwellings	Number	292 328	259 875	240 932
Living floor space	1 000 m ²	31 927	29 132	27 452
Permits for building construction (residential and non-residential buildings)				
Buildings/construction works	Number	289 794	278 340	298 779
Dwellings, total	Number	290 978	274 117	296 854
Living floor space	1 000 m ²	33 993	32 864	36 055
Estimated costs of the buildings and other constructions	EUR mn	74 438	69 970	70 748
Incl.: Construction of new buildings				
Dwellings	Number	262 037	248 411	267 589
Living floor space	1 000 m ²	29 358	28 554	31 436

1) Preliminary result.

2002 for all of Germany. Here, too, it can be seen that the East is in the process of catching up. With 9.6%, the rate of owner-occupied dwellings showed a greater increase in the new Länder and Berlin-East than in the former territory of the Federal Republic (3.5%). However, as there had been no promotion of residential property in the former GDR, the rate of owner-occupied dwellings in the West (44%) is still 10 percentage points above the rate for the East (34.2%).

In Germany, 27.1% of the dwellings in residential buildings are "old flats" dating from the time until 1948, 61.6% of them having been built between 1949 and 1990, and every ninth dwelling was

constructed in 1991 and later. In the new Länder and Berlin-East, the share of dwellings built until 1948 amounts to 41.2%, while only being just under one quarter in the West. On the whole, the buildings – and thus the dwellings – are on average much older in the East than in the West. This is essentially due to the fact that fewer new buildings were constructed in the former GDR. In the years between 1949 and 1990, more than 65% of all dwellings in the West were built, in the East, the share of dwellings constructed after the German unification rose to 14.6% in 2002 and is thus higher than the share of the old federal Länder (10.6%).

CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Germany				
Dwelling stock				
Dwellings (residential and non-residential buildings)	1 000	38 383.8	38 681.8	38 924.8
Of which with ... rooms				
1	1 000	838.3	840.2	841.3
2	1 000	2 395.6	2 409.7	2 418.4
3	1 000	8 439.3	8 477.2	8 500.2
4	1 000	11 521.2	11 573.2	11 608.0
5	1 000	7 391.6	7 465.9	7 529.8
6	1 000	3 966.9	4 025.9	4 081.5
7 and over	1 000	3 831.0	3 889.6	3 945.6
Rooms, total	1 000	167 637.1	169 181.7	170 507.5
Living floor space, total	mn m ²	3 245.5	3 280.3	3 310.9

Development of owner-occupied dwelling rate¹⁾

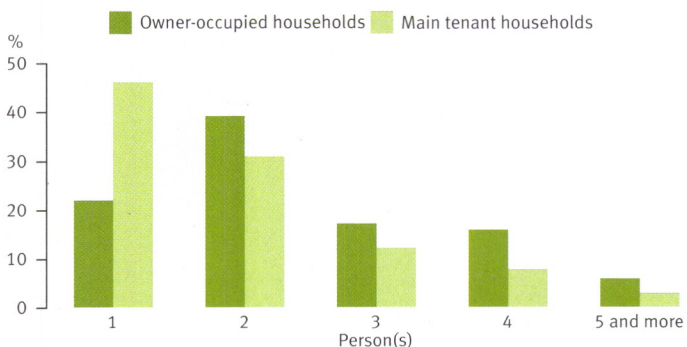
Land	Unit	1993	1998	2002
Baden-Württemberg	%	47.9	48.3	49.3
Bavaria	%	46.9	47.6	48.9
Berlin	%	10.0	11.0	12.7
Berlin-West	%	12.5	13.2	14.0
Berlin-East	%	5.0	7.3	10.7
Brandenburg	%	32.5	35.5	39.8
Bremen	%	33.0	37.5	35.1
Hamburg	%	19.2	20.3	21.9
Hesse	%	43.4	43.3	44.7
Lower Saxony	%	47.6	48.9	51.0
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	%	25.9	32.2	35.9
North Rhine-Westphalia	%	35.1	37.4	39.0
Rhineland-Palatinate	%	52.9	55.0	55.7
Saarland	%	57.7	58.1	56.9
Saxony	%	23.3	28.7	31.0
Saxony-Anhalt	%	30.2	36.5	39.6
Schleswig-Holstein	%	45.9	46.8	49.4
Thuringia	%	34.5	39.2	41.8

1) Results of the statistical survey of buildings and housing conducted in each of the years. – Share of owner-occupied dwellings in the total of occupied dwellings.

CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Former territory of the Federal Republic				
Dwelling stock				
Dwellings (residential and non-residential buildings)	1 000	30 730,8	30 986,1	31 213,0
Structural data on the dwelling stock				
Dwellings per 1 000 inhabitants	Number	458	459	461
Living floor space per dwelling	m ²	87.9	88.1	88.3
Living floor space per inhabitant	m ²	40.2	40.5	40.8
Rooms per dwelling	Number	4.5	4.5	4.5
New Länder and Berlin-East				
Dwelling stock				
Dwellings (residential and non-residential buildings)	1 000	7 652.9	7 695.7	7 711.9
Structural data on the dwelling stock				
Dwellings per 1 000 inhabitants	Number	506	513	518
Living floor space per dwelling	m ²	71.2	71.5	71.8
Living floor space per inhabitant	m ²	36.0	36.7	37.2
Rooms per dwelling	Number	4.0	4.0	4.0

Owner-occupied and main tenant households, 2002, by household size¹⁾



1) Result of the 2002 microcensus supplementary survey; households in housing units (excl. holiday and recreation housing units) in buildings (excl. residential homes).

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The structure and development of the transport sector are closely interrelated with the economy and the society. It is only through transport that a division of labour in the economy and the mobility of man are enabled. At the same time, however, transport causes pressures in terms of air pollution, noise, and soil sealing. Also, transport activities have a lasting influence on space and settlement structures.

At the centre of transport activities there is road transport, which dominates trafficways, means of transport, and quantities carried. In 2003, the total length of other than local roads in Germany was 231 581 km, which was about 5.5 times that of railway lines and about 30 times that of inland waterways.

After the number of new registrations of passenger cars fell in 2002, another slight decrease was recorded in 2003. New registrations of passenger cars (3.2 mn) in 2003 were 0.5% down from 2002. The stock of passenger cars continued to increase, reaching 44.7 mn on 1 January 2003, while the total stock of road motor vehicles amounted to 53.7 mn vehicles, including 3.7 mn motorcycles.

Both for goods and passengers carried, the main means of transport was road motor vehicles. In passenger transport, motorised private transport was most important in 2002 (47.8 billion persons or 83% of all passengers carried). As regards goods transport, freight transport by road is by far most important in terms of quantities carried. In 2003, domestic

lorries transported 2.7 bn tonnes of goods, followed by rail transport (0.3 bn tonnes). Quantities carried by domestic lorries rose slightly after a decline in 2002.

Total transport performance, which is calculated as the product of quantity carried in tonnes and distance covered in kilometres, also showed an increase. Only for inland water transport did the transport performance fall, namely from 64 bn tkm to 58 bn tkm in 2003.

The dangers involved in transport activities are most clearly documented by the number of traffic accidents. In 2003, the police recorded 2.3 mn traffic accidents on German roads. There were casualties in over 355 000 road traffic accidents. On the whole, the number of persons killed or injured in 2003 was smaller than in the year before, but still amounted to 6 613 persons killed and 462 170 persons injured in road traffic accidents.

TRANSPORT

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
Transport infrastructure				
Roads (other than local) on 1 Jan. ...	km	230 774	230 848	231 581
Autobahn system (motorways)	km	11 712	11 786	12 037
Federal roads	km	41 282	41 228	41 246
Länder roads	km	86 803	86 838	86 868
District roads	km	90 977	90 996	91 430
Railway lines (own trackage)	km	41 115	40 638	...
Waterways	km	7 472	7 472	7 472
Crude oil pipelines	km	2 370	2 370	2 370
New registrations of passenger cars	Number	3 341 718	3 252 898	3 236 938
Means of transport				
Road motor vehicles	1 000	52 487	53 306	53 656
Incl.: Passenger cars	1 000	43 772	44 383	44 657
Lorries	1 000	2 611	2 649	2 619
Motorcycles	1 000	3 411	3 557	3 657
Rail vehicles				
Tractive stock	Number	13 335	13 628	...
Passenger carriages	Number	12 941	11 945	...
Wagons (railway property)	Number	128 384	111 314	...
Sea-going vessels				
Passenger vessels	Number	122	125	124
Dry freighters	Number	450	390	323
Tankers	Number	33	34	35
Fishing vessels	Number	102	96	97
Aircraft¹⁾				
Incl.: Helicopters	Number	843	869	804
Power gliders	Number	2 562	2 622	2 660
Sailplanes	Number	7 885	7 857	7 802

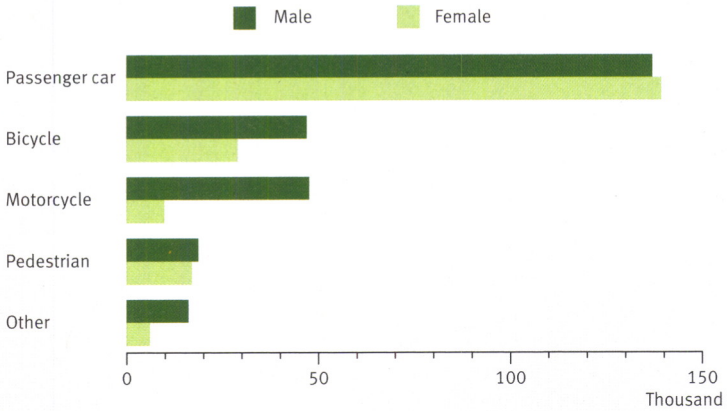
1) Source: Federal Aviation Office, Braunschweig.

TRANSPORT

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
Passengers carried				
Public road passenger transport				
Scheduled transport services	mn persons	7 866	7 905	8 034
Non-scheduled transport services	mn persons	80	76	77
Rail transport	mn persons	2 005	1 991	2 028
Air transport	mn persons	118	114	121
Goods carried				
Quantities carried				
Rail transport ¹⁾	mn t	288.3	285.4	296.9
Inland water transport	mn t	236.1	231.7	220.0
Sea transport	mn t	242.2	242.5	251.3
Air transport	mn t	2.1	2.2	2.3
Crude oil pipelines ²⁾	mn t	90.2	90.9	92.3
Freight transport by road ³⁾	mn t	2 884.5	2 720.2	2 743.9
Incl.: Inland transport				
Rail transport	mn t	189.7	189.3	196.4
Inland water transport	mn t	57.0	55.8	53.4
Sea transport	mn t	4.6	4.5	4.8
Air transport	mn t	0.1	0.1	0.1
Crude oil pipelines ²⁾	mn t	21.3	21.1	20.1
Freight transport by road ³⁾	mn t	2 768.9	2 607.1	2 618.8
Transport performance				
Rail transport	mn tkm	76 361	75 413	78 463
Inland water transport	mn tkm	64 818	64 166	58 154
Crude oil pipelines	mn tkm	15 761	15 205	15 391
Air transport	mn tkm	679	725	783
Freight transport by road ³⁾	mn tkm	288 955	285 207	290 918

1) Full wagon transport. – 2) Source: Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAW), Eschborn. – 3) Source: Federal Office for Goods Transport, Düsseldorf resp. Federal Office for Motor Traffic, Flensburg; domestic motor vehicles only.

Persons injured or killed, 2003, by type of traffic participation



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Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
Traffic accidents				
Road traffic accidents				
Accidents involving personal injury	Number	375 345	362 054	354 534
Persons killed ¹⁾	Number	6 977	6 842	6 613
Persons injured	Number	494 775	476 413	462 170
Railway accidents²⁾				
Accidents involving personal injury	Number	790	771	...
Persons killed ¹⁾	Number	207	204	...
Persons injured	Number	1 067	822	...
Air transport accidents				
Accidents involving personal injury	Number	78	81	66
Persons killed ¹⁾	Number	51	118	43
Persons injured	Number	67	67	54

1) Incl. those died within 30 days of accident. – 2) Incl. shunting accidents.

Since the Conference of Rio de Janeiro in 1992, politics and the society have increasingly become aware of the principle of sustainability, that is the responsibility for future generations and the requirement of dealing carefully with nature. It is the task of Environmental-Economic Accounting to supply data for decision-making required in this context. This involves representing the pressures put on nature in its various functions – as a source of renewable and non-renewable resources, as a sink for pollutants and waste, as a location for economic activities and, of course, as a habitat.

In the 1990s, the quantities of raw materials and energy withdrawn every year

from nature in Germany remained roughly constant. However, the emission of greenhouse and acidification gases and, consequently, the utilisation of nature as a sink for climate-relevant gases and air pollutants decreased markedly over the same period. Major reasons were a change in the mix of energy sources (that is, changes in the shares of the energy sources used: mineral oil, natural gas, hard coal, brown coal, nuclear energy, etc.) and measures taken for flue gas treatment, especially regarding SO₂.

However, if we wish to assess how carefully or how efficiently the economy deals with nature, we cannot limit our examinations to absolute quantities; it

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Withdrawals, discharges and use of material¹⁾				
Domestic withdrawals used ²⁾	mn t	1 250	1 253	1 190
Abiotic raw materials used	mn t	999	985	936
Biotic raw materials used	mn t	251	268	254
Imports	mn t	489	521	507
Domestic withdrawals not used	mn t	1 935	1 904	1 955
Domestic discharges used	mn t	1 552	1 550	1 561
Incl.:				
Air emissions	mn t	868	870	883
Dissipative use of products	mn t	282	275	279
Exports	mn t	265	289	292
Domestic discharges not used ³⁾	mn t	1 935	1 904	1 955
Balance	mn t	830	843	761
Incl.: Waste to disposal facility	mn t	67	67	65

1) Partly preliminary results. – From 2001, imports and exports have been recorded according to the SITC. Therefore, the comparability of the figures with former results is limited. – 2) Sums do not include oxygen and nitrogen. – 3) Value corresponds to domestic withdrawals not used.

Withdrawal of material

Change from 2001 to 1991
Million t



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is necessary in addition to put the gross domestic product (as a measure of the overall economic performance) in relation to the various input factors in order to calculate productivities. Those indicators rose between 1991 and 2002 (or 2001) for all factors examined: Energy +18.8%, raw materials +27.7%, greenhouse gases (2001) +35% and air pollutants (2001) +160%. This means that, in the 1990s, the pressure put on nature by economic growth did not increase to the same extent as did economic growth itself; in this context, reference is made to a “decoupling” of trends. As regards the use of raw materials and energy, however, that effect is less marked than for the emission of greenhouse and acidification gases.

The examination of productivities is based on the systematic coverage and representation of material flows within the national economy. The trend of material flows between 1991 and 2001 shows that both the volume of substances withdrawn from nature by the economy and the volume of substances discharged into nature went down. The volume of material withdrawn domestically and used (excl. water), including imported materials decreased by 38.9 million tonnes (-2.2%).

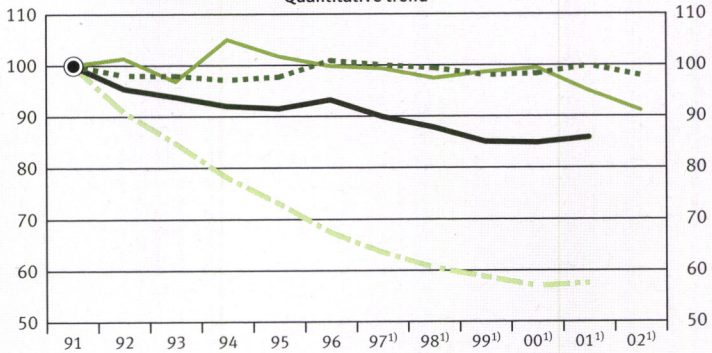
Per inhabitant, about 21 tonnes (t) of material were withdrawn domestically or imported and used in 2001. When the unused domestic withdrawals are added to that figure – these mainly are

Development of natural production factors

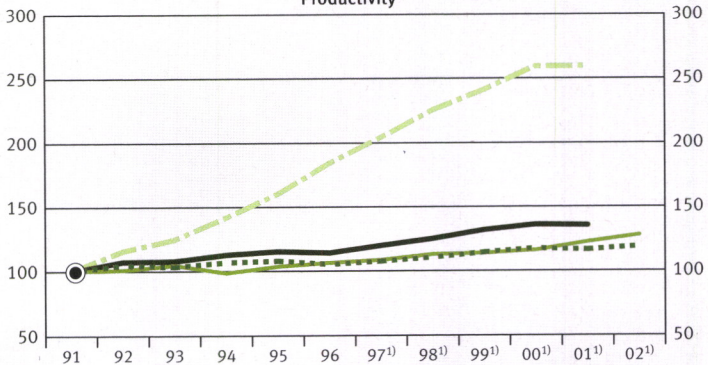
1991 = 100

- Primary energy consumption
- Greenhouse gases
- Withdrawal and imports of raw materials
- Air pollutants

Quantitative trend



Productivity²⁾



1) Partly estimates. – 2) Gross domestic product (at 1995 prices) per production factor.

excavated material and slag from mining – the result is 44 t per inhabitant. A comparison of these figures with those of 1991 (22 t of used domestic withdrawals plus imports per inhabitant, a total of 56 t of domestic withdrawals per inhabitant) shows that there have been especially marked declines above all for unused withdrawals. This due in particular to the strong reduction of brown coal mining with its high volume of excavated material. The decrease in the domestic withdrawal of materials contrasts with an increase in imports (+17% from 1991 to 2001), especially for biotic raw materials and goods by 66% and for energy carriers by 22%.

The domestic discharge of used solid and gaseous substances into nature fell until 2000, then rose slightly to the year 2001. This was due in the first place to the reduction of air emissions with a minus of 12% from 1991 to 2001 (decline of CO₂ emissions by 11%).

Environmental protection expenditures of the state, of privatised public waste disposal enterprises and industry in Germany amounted to about EUR 30 billion in 2000.

Environment-related tax revenues (mineral oil tax, motor vehicle tax and electricity tax) amounted to a total of EUR 57 billion in 2003, with mineral oil tax accounting for EUR 43 billion, motor vehicle tax for EUR 7 billion and electricity tax also for EUR 7 billion. Thus the share of these taxes in overall tax revenues was about 12%. Against 1998, the year

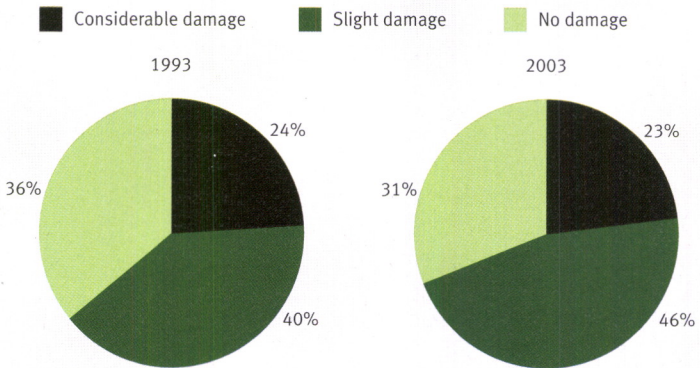
before the ecological tax was introduced, environment-related tax revenues rose by some 36%.

What is of particular importance within the concept of Environmental-Economic Accounting is the examination of branch-related information. For any economic sector observed, a data set is provided that allows to give information on inter-connections between ecological and economic aspects regarding, for example, energy consumption and emissions of the major greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane and dinitrogen oxide.

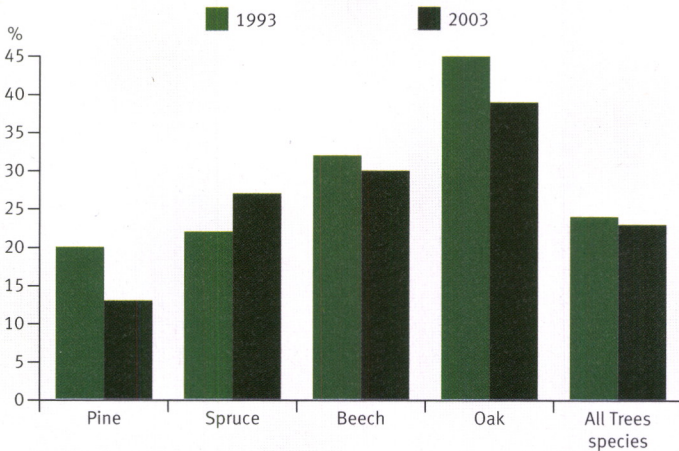
Total consumption of primary energy in Germany in 2002 amounted to 14 168 petajoules, which is about 3.9 billion megawatt hours. Households accounted for 27% and production for the remaining 73%. In the production sector of “electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply”, about 25% of the primary energy were consumed, in “manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres” about 10% and the production sector of “public administration and defence; compulsory social security” accounted for about 2% of energy consumption.

Using energy is of crucial importance for nearly all production processes. At the same time, however, energy use frequently contributes to putting pressure on the environment, for instance, by withdrawing non-renewable raw materials from nature in the process of energy production, by the emission of air pollutants and greenhouse gases affecting the climate, the discharge of solid residuals and the

Forest damage to all tree species by damage levels¹⁾



Tree species with considerable damage¹⁾



1) Results of the surveys of forest damage, 1993 and 2003 (data collections by the Land forest administrations). – Shares of damage levels at the sample trees.

ENVIRONMENT

withdrawal and discharge of cooling water in the process of energetic transformation or combustion. There is a particularly close connection between energy consumption and the emission of carbon dioxide (CO₂), which is the most important greenhouse gas in terms of quantity. Consequently, production sectors with high energy consumption generally have large greenhouse gas emissions.

The total of greenhouse gases emitted in Germany in 2001 was 871 million tonnes. About 24.4% came from households.

One of the most important functions of the constitutional state is to ensure the implementation and enforcement of laws adopted by the parliament. In a constitution characterised by the separation of powers – such as the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany – that function falls within the competence of the “third” power, i.e. the judicial power.

The tasks of justice include not only the activity of courts where independent judges dispense justice but also the enforcement of judgements. Also, investigation activities by the police in criminal matters may be considered part of the administration of justice.

Generally, criminal proceedings performed by courts are preceded by police investigation. The crime statistics of the police (Federal Criminal Police Office) shows the numbers of about 6.5 million criminal offences that became known and 3.4 million criminal offences cleared up in Germany for the year 2002 (excl. road traffic offences). In the same year, about 2.2 million persons were registered with the police as suspects. Only against part of the suspects criminal proceedings are then opened, which may result in conviction or acquittal of the suspects or in dismissal of the proceedings. In the former territory of the Federal Republic incl. Berlin, just under 720 000 persons were convicted in 2002, of whom 197 000 were convicted of road traffic offences. For 19% of the more than 893 000 persons sentenced by a criminal court, however, the proceedings were dismissed or the suspects acquitted.

When put in relation to the German population in the former territory of the Federal Republic incl. Berlin, a total of 1 035 per 100 000 inhabitants having attained the age of criminal responsibility were convicted in 2002. Men (1 779 persons per 100 000 male inhabitants) were convicted about five times as often as women (350), while adolescents (3 051) were convicted about three times as often as adults (920) and nearly twice as often as juveniles (1 636).

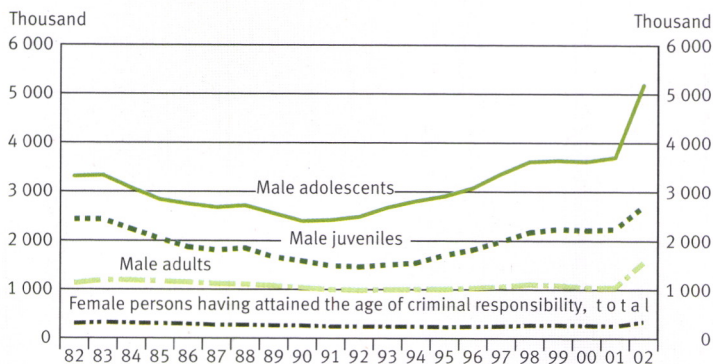
Registered delinquency of juveniles aged 14 to 18 years and of adolescents (18 to 21 years) is higher than that of adults. Especially because of their (still) weak integration in terms of society and personal history, young people seem to be particularly susceptible to legal offences. Generally, however, the offences especially of juveniles are less serious than those of adults. In 2002, the so-called simple larceny (generally shop lifting) accounted for about 28% of all convictions (excl. road traffic offences) of juveniles; among older persons convicted the relevant share was 22%. Other offences typical of juveniles – when measured by the numbers of persons convicted – are those involving bodily injury and drugs.

JUSTICE

Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Germany				
Investigation¹⁾				
Criminal offences that became known	Number	6 264 723	6 363 865	6 507 394
Criminal offences cleared up	Number	3 335 356	3 379 618	3 425 416
Suspects having attained the age of criminal responsibility	Number	2 140 538	2 137 567	2 191 604
Men	Number	1 653 903	1 648 987	1 684 464
Women	Number	486 635	488 580	507 140
Juveniles	Number	294 467	298 983	297 881
Adolescents	Number	247 586	246 713	245 761
Adults	Number	1 598 485	1 591 871	1 647 962
Former territory of the Federal Republic²⁾				
Criminal prosecution				
Persons sentenced by a criminal court ..	Number	908 261	890 099	893 005
who were convicted	Number	732 733	718 702	719 751
Men	Number	608 319	597 389	597 761
Women	Number	124 414	121 313	121 990
Juveniles	Number	49 510	49 982	53 374
Adolescents	Number	73 487	74 995	75 218
Adults	Number	609 736	593 725	591 159
Persons convicted by age groups from ... to under ... years				
14 – 16	Number	19 110	19 338	20 905
16 – 18	Number	30 400	30 644	32 469
18 – 21	Number	73 487	74 995	75 218
21 – 25	Number	112 045	110 499	112 942
25 – 30	Number	111 243	104 240	101 959
30 – 40	Number	190 199	183 250	178 974
40 – 50	Number	110 315	109 929	111 653
50 – 60	Number	56 749	55 581	54 595
60 and over	Number	29 185	30 226	31 036

1) Source: Federal Criminal Police Office; excl. road traffic offences. – 2) Incl. Berlin.

Germans convicted of crimes or offences¹⁾
 per 100,000 inhabitants of the same group of persons
 Former territory of the Federal Republic²⁾



1) Excl. road traffic offences. – 2) Since 1995 incl. Berlin-East.

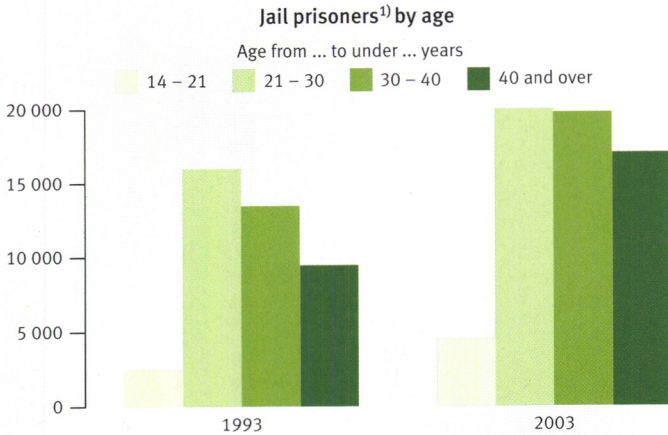
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Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
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Former territory of the Federal Republic¹⁾

Persons convicted (excl. road traffic offences)	Number	522 839	517 118	522 916
Incl.: Larceny	Number	117 547	114 087	117 608
Grand larceny	Number	24 095	22 336	23 034
Robbery, extortion	Number	9 606	9 150	9 535
Bodily injury	Number	28 265	29 764	32 287
Sexual offences	Number	6 625	6 651	6 770
Murder and manslaughter	Number	700	734	613
Persons convicted of road traffic offences ..	Number	209 894	201 584	196 835
Rates of German citizens convicted	Number	550 890	548 147	545 232
Men	Rate ²⁾	1 816	1 802	1 779
Women	Rate ²⁾	360	352	350
Juveniles	Rate ²⁾	1 521	1 557	1 636
Adolescents	Rate ²⁾	2 968	3 021	3 051
Adults	Rate ²⁾	955	938	920

1) Incl. Berlin. – 2) Rate of persons convicted: German citizens convicted per 100 000 inhabitants of the same group of persons.



1) Reference day: 31 March. – Germany.

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Specification	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Germany				
Jail prisoners, total¹)	Number	70 252	70 203	70 977
Solitary confinement²)	Number	34 789	36 078	37 180
Confinement in groups²)	Number	35 062	33 513	33 210
By type of imprisonment				
Execution of sentence	Number	49 683	49 877	51 432
Sentence of imprisonment	Number	42 935	43 264	44 801
Sentence of youth custody	Number	6 748	6 613	6 631
Detention awaiting trial	Number	17 524	17 431	16 853
Persons from ... to under ... years				
14 – 18	Number	903	923	814
18 – 21	Number	2 120	2 097	1 864
21 and over	Number	14 501	14 411	14 175
Preventive detention and other imprisonment	Number	3 045	2 895	2 392
Incl.: Custody to secure deportation	Number	2 001	1 824	1 655

1) At the end of the year; excl. temporarily absent persons (mainly persons on leave from detention). – 2) Not incl. Bremen.



Economy

NATIONAL ECONOMY

The gross domestic product measures the overall performance of a national economy from the production perspective. It consists of the value of all goods and services produced in the domestic territory over a given period of time, minus the products consumed as part of intermediate consumption and imports. In 2003, the German gross domestic product decreased a real 0.1% compared with 2002. After 1993 (-1.1%), this is the second decrease in the economic performance following German unification. The gross domestic product at current prices amounted to EUR 2129 bn in Germany in 2003, which was an increase of 0.9% from the preceding year.

The gross national income which differs from the gross domestic product by the balance of primary income from the rest of the world, increased a nominal 0.4% to EUR 2118 bn in Germany in 2003.

A look at the production of the gross domestic product by groups of individual sectors of economic activity shows that in 2003, the sector of Financial, renting and business service activities again accounted for a considerably larger share (EUR 602.7 bn) in value added than the Manufacturing industry, including energy (EUR 481.5 bn). They were followed by the sectors of Other service activities (EUR 429.1 bn) and Trade and transport (EUR 355.9 bn), while the shares in value added of Construction (EUR 82.6 bn) and particularly of Agriculture, forestry and fishing (EUR 21.9 bn) were by far smaller.

The sales prospects of enterprises depend on the demand expressed by households, non-profit institutions serving households, corporations, government, and foreign countries. That relationship is reflected by the uses side of the gross domestic product.

In 2003, there was a slight increase in the domestic demand amounting to a total of 0.4% in real terms. The consumption demand of households and non-profit institutions serving households accounted for more than 50% of the German gross domestic product. The real increase in the government final consumption expenditure amounted to 0.9% in 2003, while final consumption expenditure of households and non-profit institutions serving households was down 0.1%. The demand for machinery and equipment (machines, appliances and vehicles) showed a negative trend (-0.8% in real terms) in 2003. The demand for other fixed assets (e.g. computer software, entertainment, literary or artistic originals, and cultivated assets) grew 1.8% compared with 2002. Gross fixed capital formation in construction, however, was down 3.4%.

In addition to the production and use of the domestic product, the distribution of income within the national economy is of interest, too. Gross national income, the largest income aggregate, amounted to EUR 2118.2 bn in 2003. Net national income, i.e. the income obtained after deducting the consumption of fixed capital, totalled EUR 1798.5 bn.

Net national income (factor costs), which is obtained by deducting government taxes on production and imports (minus subsidies), constitutes the total compensation of the production factors. It amounted to EUR 1 572.6 bn in 2003, the compensation of employees accounting for EUR 1 132.7 bn (72%) and entrepreneurial and property income for EUR 439.9 bn (28%).

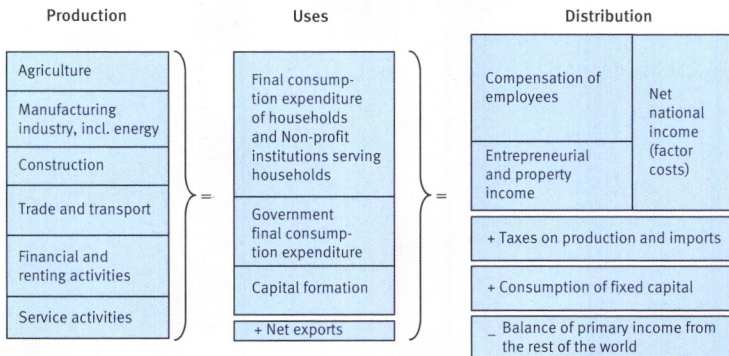
The compensation of employees totalled EUR 1 132.7 bn in 2003. Labour costs (compensation of employees per employee) amounted to a monthly EUR 2 770.

Gross wages and salaries, which do not include employers' social security contributions, totalled EUR 909.4 bn, which corresponded to average monthly earn-

ings of EUR 2 230 per employee. Net wages and salaries, obtained after the deduction of both employees' social security contributions and income tax on wages and salaries, totalled EUR 588.3 bn, which corresponded to a monthly amount of EUR 1 440 per employee.

The disposable income of households, apart from net wages and salaries, includes the operating surplus/mixed income, property income, and households' net income from transfer payments. In 2003, it totalled EUR 1 378.6 bn, which was a rise of 1.0% from the previous year. Household saving increased 3.3% to EUR 151.1 bn, and the saving ratio climbed from 10.6% to 10.8%.

Domestic product



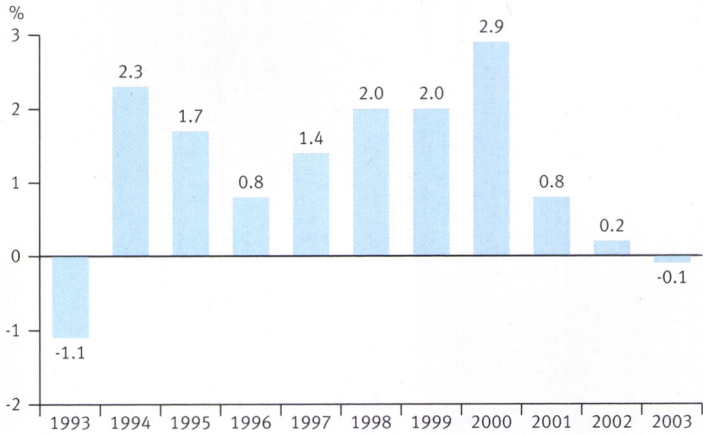
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NATIONAL ECONOMY

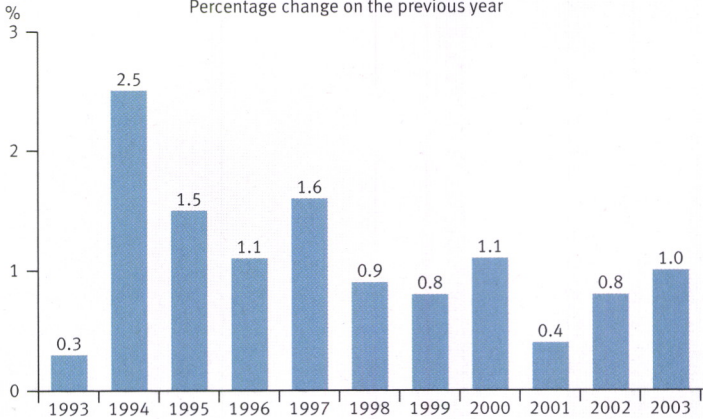
Specification	Unit	2001 ¹⁾	2002 ¹⁾	2003 ¹⁾
Gross value added²⁾	EUR bn	1 925.1	1 958.9	1 973.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	EUR bn	23.5	22.0	21.9
Manufacturing industry, including energy ...	EUR bn	472.1	476.7	481.5
Construction	EUR bn	92.5	87.7	82.6
Trade and transport	EUR bn	350.5	353.2	355.9
Financial, renting and business service activities	EUR bn	574.1	595.1	602.7
Other service activities	EUR bn	412.4	424.3	429.1
Gross domestic product²⁾	EUR bn	2 073.7	2 110.4	2 129.2
Final consumption expenditure of households and non-profit institutions serving households	EUR bn	1 232.7	1 236.5	1 247.7
Government final consumption expenditure .	EUR bn	394.1	404.4	410.9
Gross fixed capital formation	EUR bn	420.7	392.0	379.5
Machinery and equipment	EUR bn	167.4	151.9	146.9
Construction	EUR bn	228.9	215.5	207.9
Other products	EUR bn	24.4	24.6	24.7
Changes in inventories, acquisitions less disposals of valuables	EUR bn	- 15.0	- 13.2	1.9
Domestic uses	EUR bn	2 032.5	2 019.7	2 040.0
Net exports (exports minus imports)	EUR bn	41.2	90.7	89.2
Exports	EUR bn	731.5	757.6	765.5
Imports	EUR bn	690.2	667.0	676.3
Gross national income²⁾	EUR bn	2 065.6	2 108.8	2 118.2
Net national income (factor costs)²⁾	EUR bn	1 542.2	1 571.5	1 572.6
Incl.: Compensation of employees	EUR bn	1 121.3	1 130.5	1 132.7
Gross wages and salaries	EUR bn	903.7	910.4	909.4
Per employee	EUR	2 170	2 200	2 230
Net wages and salaries	EUR bn	592.4	593.5	588.3
Per employee	EUR	1 420	1 430	1 440
Gross domestic product (GDP)³⁾	EUR bn	1 986.2	1 989.7	1 987.7
Change of GDP ³⁾	%	0.8	0.2	- 0.1

1) Preliminary result. - 2) At current prices. - 3) At 1995 prices.

Gross domestic product¹⁾
 Percentage change on the previous year



Labour productivity²⁾
 Percentage change on the previous year



1) At 1995 prices.- 2) Gross domestic product at 1995 prices per person engaged in economic activity.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

Specification	Unit	2001 ¹⁾	2002 ¹⁾	2003 ¹⁾
Persons engaged in economic activity	1 000	38 911	38 671	38 246
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 000	952	939	928
Manufacturing industry, including energy	1 000	8 528	8 338	8 113
Construction	1 000	2 587	2 427	2 305
Trade and transport	1 000	9 914	9 858	9 720
Financial, renting and business service activities	1 000	5 897	5 962	6 002
Other service activities	1 000	11 033	11 147	11 178
Employees	1 000	34 834	34 581	34 103
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 000	466	463	455
Manufacturing industry, including energy	1 000	8 204	8 019	7 794
Construction	1 000	2 167	2 008	1 882
Trade and transport	1 000	8 642	8 610	8 473
Financial, renting and business service activities	1 000	5 137	5 167	5 178
Other service activities	1 000	10 218	10 314	10 321
Compensation of employees	EUR bn	1 121.9	1 131.0	1 133.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	EUR bn	9.5	9.5	9.5
Manufacturing industry, including energy	EUR bn	340.1	337.9	336.8
Construction	EUR bn	61.1	57.5	54.7
Trade and transport	EUR bn	224.8	227.0	226.3
Financial, renting and business service activities	EUR bn	174.8	179.3	181.9
Other service activities	EUR bn	311.6	319.7	324.0
Gross wages and salaries	EUR bn	904.1	910.8	909.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	EUR bn	7.9	7.9	7.8
Manufacturing industry, including energy	EUR bn	269.3	267.6	265.8
Construction	EUR bn	50.3	47.4	44.9
Trade and transport	EUR bn	185.6	187.9	186.6
Financial, renting and business service activities	EUR bn	141.9	144.7	146.5
Other service activities	EUR bn	249.3	255.3	258.0

1) Preliminary result.

Nearly 90% of the food needed in Germany is provided by domestic production. Nevertheless, the share of agriculture in the overall economic output (gross value added) is very small (1.1% in 2003). As regards employment, agriculture only plays a minor part, too.

In 2003, about 1.3 million persons worked in agriculture. That is a decrease in the number of persons employed by 31% since 1991, which affected just under 379 000 persons in the former territory of the Federal Republic and 195 000 in the new Länder.

In the former territory of the Federal Republic, family labour continued to provide the majority of workers with some 784 000 persons in 2003, about one fourth of them (199 000) working full-time. In contrast, non-family labour dominated in the new Länder (some 126 000 of a total of about 167 000 workers). Here the share of full-time workers amounted to 57%.

In 2003, agricultural holdings in Germany cultivated some 17 mn ha of agriculturally used area, nearly 70% being arable land, 29% permanent grassland and about 1% vine acreage. While the total agriculturally used area was reduced by about 144 000 ha or 0.8% in the last four years, the share of arable land increased as compared with permanent grassland, and the share of vine acreage remained constant.

On the arable land, grain cultivation further gained in importance in 2003, accounting for 6.9 mn ha or 58% of the

area. The productive wheat is meanwhile cultivated on an area of just under 3 mn ha, i.e. on well above one fourth of total arable land, while barley is next in importance with about 2.1 mn ha.

In May 1999, there still were some 352 000 agricultural holdings keeping animals; 329 000 of them in the former territory of the Federal Republic and about 23 000 in the new Länder. Until 2003, this figure fell by around 15% for all of Germany as well as for the former territory of the Federal Republic, and it went down by some 6% in the new Länder. The share of holdings with cattle amounts to 66%, around 36% of the holdings breed pigs, while sheep are kept by only 11% of the holdings. In the former territory of the Federal Republic, the decline in the number of holdings keeping livestock is markedly higher than in the new Länder and Berlin-East. The number of cattle fell from 14.9 mn animals by some 9% to 13.6 mn animals for all of Germany. The number of dairy cows, too, was reduced by 8% to 4.4 mn animals, while the stock of pigs was increased slightly within the same period by 2% to 26.6 mn animals. It was in particular the number of porkers which went up, namely by 3% to 10.5 mn animals.

In 2003, ecological cultivation again expanded in Germany. More than 13 700 holdings, i.e. 3.3% of all agricultural holdings, were operated according to ecological standards. That is an increase by 43% (more than 4 100 holdings) as compared with 1999. The agriculturally used area under organic cultivation was

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

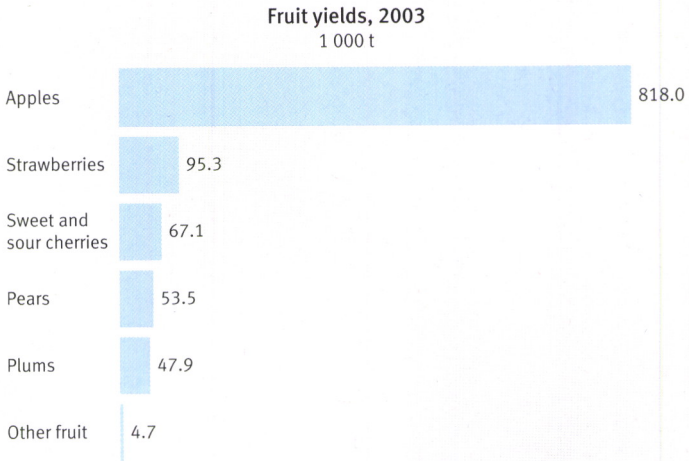
extended by some 241 000 ha against 1999 to 730 000 ha of agriculturally used area. In 2003, the share of organic holdings in the total number of agricultural holdings was again nearly twice as high in the new Länder as in the former territory of the Federal Republic. Consequently, the share of the area under organic cultivation in the total agriculturally used area under cultivation differs for the two territories, amounting to 5.7% in the new Länder and 3.6% in the former territory of the Federal Republic.

The increase in the agriculturally used area of organic holdings is due, among other factors, to the markedly grown share of permanent grassland (+63%).

Arable land under organic cultivation was also expanded against 1999 by 38%, while the area under permanent crops remained rather stable in ecological farming.

In ecological agriculture, more than 11 000 holdings kept agricultural livestock for breeding, dairy, etc. in 2003. As compared with 1999, the number of organic holdings keeping livestock has thus risen by almost 50%. 77% of the organic holdings kept cattle, 21% pigs and 18% sheep. Dairy cows were kept by 44% of the holdings with cattle. The stock of porkers and breeding sows shows that pig-breeding plays a comparably small part in ecological farming in Germany.

Specification	Unit	Of which		
		State-owned forests	Local authority-owned forests	Privately owned forests
Forest holdings 2002				
Number of agricultural holding with forests of ... to under ... ha, total	Number	931	8 459	18 484
10 – 50	Number	35	3 317	14 907
50 – 200	Number	27	2 712	2 417
200 – 500	Number	49	1 345	694
500 – 1000	Number	87	608	280
1000 and over	Number	733	477	185
Agricultural holdings with forests of ... to under ... ha, total	1 000 ha	3 813	2 193	1 502
10 – 50	1 000 ha	1	80	272
50 – 200	1 000 ha	3	291	235
200 – 500	1 000 ha	17	424	217
500 – 1000	1 000 ha	64	431	195
1000 and over	1 000 ha	3727	967	582



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AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
Agriculturally used area	1 000 ha	17 042	16 974	17 008
Incl.: Arable land	1 000 ha	11 813	11 791	11 827
Permanent grassland	1 000 ha	5 013	4 970	4 968
Vineland	1 000 ha	100	98	99
Fruit plantations	1 000 ha	69	68	69
 Agricultural labour¹⁾	1 000	1 323	.	1 305
Incl.: Family labour	1 000	860	.	824
 Harvested quantities				
Grain	1 000 t	49 709	43 391	39 426
Vegetables ³⁾	1 000 t	2 534	2 551	2 604
Fruit (production for the market)	1 000 t	1 190	1 041	1 086
 Livestock²⁾⁴⁾				
Cattle	mn	14.6	14.0	13.6
Sheep	mn	2.8	2.7	2.6
Pigs	mn	25.8	26.1	26.6
 Agricultural holdings²⁾	1 000	449	427	421
with an agriculturally used area of ... to under ... ha				
under 2	1 000	37	32	33
2 – 10	1 000	144	134	132
10 – 20	1 000	84	81	78
20 – 30	1 000	44	42	40
30 – 50	1 000	58	56	55
50 – 100	1 000	55	54	55
100 and over	1 000	26	27	28

1) Family labour and permanently employed non-family labour working in holdings. – 2) 2003 preliminary result. –
3) Selected vegetables cultivated in the open or under glass. – 4) Livestock censuses conducted in May.

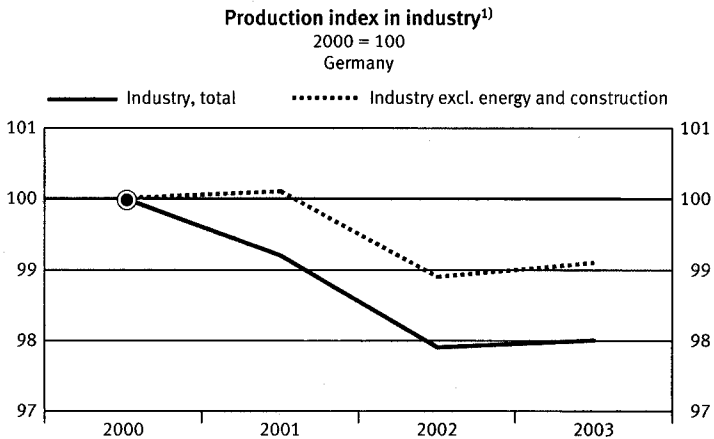
Although the production industries have lost some of their importance over the past years as compared with the services sector, they are still a key sector of the national economy. They comprise the branches mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and energy and water supply (each including the producing crafts). The surveys in production industries generally cover only enterprises with 20 or more employees and their local units.

In mining and manufacturing, the most important economic branch within the production industries, there were 48 417 local units of enterprises with, in general, 20 or more employees in Germany in 2003. Of that total number, 83.2% or 40 258 local units were located in the

former territory of the Federal Republic. The total number of employees in the local units in Germany ran up to 6.1 million, of whom about 89.7% worked in the former territory.

In the branch of site preparation and civil engineering, in 2003 there were 76 612 local units (-2.4%) with a total of 0.8 million employees. In the former territory, 56 099 local units with 0.6 million employees were counted, while 20 513 local units with 0.2 million employees were located in the new Länder and Berlin-East.

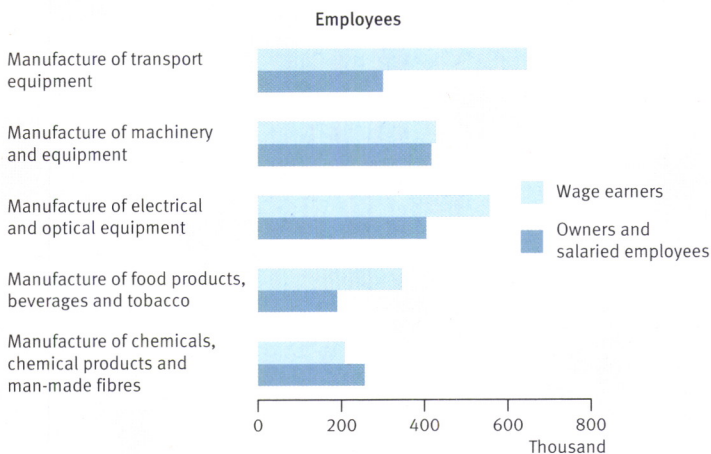
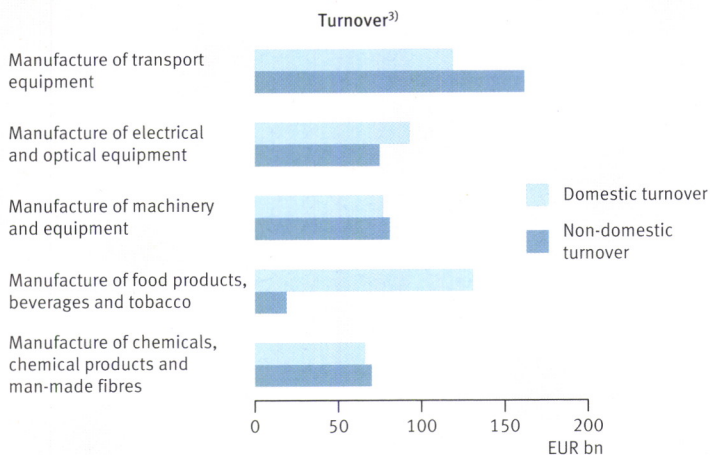
In energy and water supply, a total of about 249 000 people were employed in Germany in 2002 in 1 730 local units of enterprises with, in general, 20 or more employees.



1) Non-adjusted value.

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Turnover and employees in manufacturing, 2003¹⁾ Selected groups²⁾



1) And in mining and quarrying. – 2) Classification of Economic Activities 2003 (WZ 2003). – 3) Excl. turnover tax.

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PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
Germany				
Production index in production industries				
Non-adjusted values				
Production industries	2000 = 100	99.2	97.9	98.0
Mining and quarrying	2000 = 100	93.1	91.6	90.9
Manufacturing	2000 = 100	100.1	98.9	99.1
Energy supply	2000 = 100	98.1	98.4	102.0
Mining and manufacturing^{1) 2)}				
Local units ³⁾	Number	49 116	48 228	48 417
Employees ³⁾	1 000	6 393	6 209	6 133
Man-hours worked ⁴⁾	mn hours	6 211	5 900	9 344
Total wages and salaries	EUR bn	226	224	226
Turnover	EUR bn	1 346	1 326	1 348
Incl.: Foreign turnover	EUR bn	498	508	514
Index of orders received in manufacturing (volume)	2000 = 100	98.0	97.9	98.5
Site preparation, civil engineering²⁾				
Local units ⁵⁾	Number	79 002	78 526	76 612
Employees ³⁾	1 000	954	880	814
Hours worked ⁴⁾	mn hours	1 124	1 019	951
Index of orders received				
Building construction	2000 = 100	92.5	81.9	78.1
Civil and underground engineering	2000 = 100	98.3	99.8	98.7
Energy and water supply²⁾				
Local units ³⁾	Number	1 689	1 723	1 730
Employees ³⁾	1 000	256	253	249
Total wages and salaries	EUR bn	10	10	10
Electricity production	bn kWh	521	518	-
Gas production	bn kWh	380	378	-

1) Local units of enterprises with, in general, 20 employees or more, incl. crafts. From 2002 extended range of respondents. – 2) Up to and including 2002 data according to the Classification of Economic Activities 1993 (WZ 93); from 2003 Classification of Economic Activities 2003 (WZ 2003). – 3) Average of 12 monthly values. – 4) From 2003 hours worked (of all employees). – 5) All local units; exhaustive survey always at the end of June.

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
Former territory of the Federal Republic				
Mining and manufacturing^{1) 2)}				
Local units ³⁾	Number	41 146	41 756	40 258
Employees ³⁾	1 000	5 766	5 663	5 500
Man-hours worked ⁴⁾	mn hours	5 480	5 258	8 304
Total wages and salaries	EUR bn	211	211	210
Turnover	EUR bn	1 244	1 235	1 237
Incl.: Foreign turnover	EUR bn	475	482	487
Site preparation, civil engineering²⁾				
Local units ⁵⁾	Number	57 956	57 841	56 099
Employees ³⁾	1 000	694	652	605
Hours worked	mn hours	809	747	697
New Länder and Berlin-East				
Mining and manufacturing^{1) 2)}				
Local units ³⁾	Number	7 970	8 204	8 158
Employees ³⁾	1 000	627	632	633
Man-hours worked ⁴⁾	mn hours	732	727	1 040
Total wages and salaries	EUR bn	16	16	16
Turnover	EUR bn	102	105	112
Incl.: Foreign turnover	EUR bn	24	26	27
Site preparation, civil engineering²⁾				
Local units ⁵⁾	Number	21 046	20 685	20 513
Employees ³⁾	1 000	260	228	209
Hours worked	mn hours	315	273	255

1) Local units of enterprises with, in general, 20 employees or more, incl. crafts. From 2002 extended range of respondents. – 2) Up to and including 2002 data according to the Classification of Economic Activities 1993 (WZ 93); from 2003 Classification of Economic Activities 2003 (WZ 2003). – 3) Average of 12 monthly values. – 4) From 2003 hours worked (of all employees). – 5) All local units; exhaustive survey always at the end of June.

Data on the current trend in the crafts sector are provided by the quarterly reports on crafts, which are based on a sample survey. Although such reports do not provide absolute figures, they do supply index numbers and rates of change, which may be used to assess the current economic situation in the crafts sector.

In 2003, the number of persons employed in the crafts sector was down 5.1% on 2002. Employment decreased in all groups of trades. The clothing, textile and leather trade were quite strongly affected with a 10.3% drop in employment. However, employment declined also in all other groups of trades. With a minus of 2.9%, the health and body care and the

chemical and cleaning trades recorded the smallest reduction in personnel.

Crafts turnover, too, was below the figure for 2002 (-3.1%). Only in the health and body care and the chemical and cleaning trades turnover rose by 1.9% in 2003. Included are, among others, the opticians, whose turnover increase of 11.7% was influenced by the Health Reform effective as of 1st January 2004.

With an average size of 11 employees per enterprise, crafts are a typical area of German family-owned businesses (Mittelstand). Structural data of this kind are obtained from the 1995 census of crafts, which is a complete enumeration in the crafts sector conducted every ten years.

Group of trades	Employees ¹⁾		Turnover ²⁾	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
	30 Sept. 1998 = 100		1998 = 100	
Total	84.4	80.1	93.5	90.6
Building and finishing trades	76.4	70.8	84.2	81.1
Electrical and metal trades	88.5	84.7	97.9	95.5
Wood trades	80.0	74.0	86.6	81.8
Clothing, textile and leather trades	76.4	68.5	79.8	74.1
Food trades	88.7	84.4	91.4	85.6
Health and bodycare trades; chemical and cleaning trades	86.5	84.0	107.1	109.1
Glass, paper, ceramic and other trades ..	86.1	78.0	91.4	84.5

1) Average of 5 quarters. - 2) Excl. turnover tax.

CRAFTS

Group of trades	Craft enterprises ¹⁾	Employees ²⁾	Turnover ³⁾
	1 000		EUR bn
Total	563.2	6 085.0	409.3
Building and finishing trades	132.2	1 663.6	117.4
Electrical and metal trades	212.5	2 084.7	196.1
Wood trades	45.8	355.8	25.1
Clothing, textile and leather trades	24.7	95.0	4.9
Food trades	50.1	599.6	35.3
Health and bodycare trades; chemical and cleaning trades	79.0	1 160.7	21.8
Glass, paper, ceramic and other trades	19.0	125.6	8.7

1) On 31 March 1995. – 2) On 30 September 1994. – 3) 1994; excl. turnover tax.

The total number of enterprises registered in the official crafts register in 1995 was a good 563 000. Just under 6.1 million persons worked in those enterprises, including 1.8 million women (30%). The total of the 127 craft occupations (or trades) are combined to form seven groups of trades according to the Crafts Code. The most important group was the electrical and metal trades with almost 213 000 enterprises and just under 2.1 million employees. That group of crafts includes, for instance, motorcar mechanics as well as gas and water fitters. The second largest group with 132 000 enterprises and nearly 1.7 million employees was building and finishing trades, including for example bricklayers and roofers. The

79 000 enterprises of the group of health and bodycare trades as well as chemical and cleaning trades had just under 1.2 million employees. That group covers not only opticians and hairdressers but also, for example building cleaners, where the large number of part-time employees leads to an above-average number of employees per enterprise (161).

Functioning as a linking element between producers and consumers, distributive trade plays a central role in the economic system. Today the number of trading enterprises in Germany amounts to approximately 650 000 with a total of 780 000 local units. The largest sector is retail trade with 480 000 enterprises, followed by wholesale trade (incl. commission trade) with 170 000. In 2003, turnover in distributive trade totalled EUR 1 000 bn (excl. turnover tax). Distributive trade accounted for about 11% of the gross domestic product, i. e. value added in the whole economy.

Despite the progressing concentration of turnover in large enterprises, which is a phenomenon that is particularly strong

in food retailing, distributive trade is still characterised by small and medium-sized units in many areas. Nine of ten enterprises have less than 10 employees, while more than 50% of all enterprises employ only up to three persons.

Employing a total of 4.2 million persons, distributive trade is one of the major employers in the country's national economy. In retail trade wide range of part-time jobs is offered. Meanwhile, more than 50% of all employees work part-time in this sector. In wholesale trade, however, the proportion is much smaller (just under 20%). Another characteristic feature of distributive trade is its big share of female employees. More than half of all employees in distributive

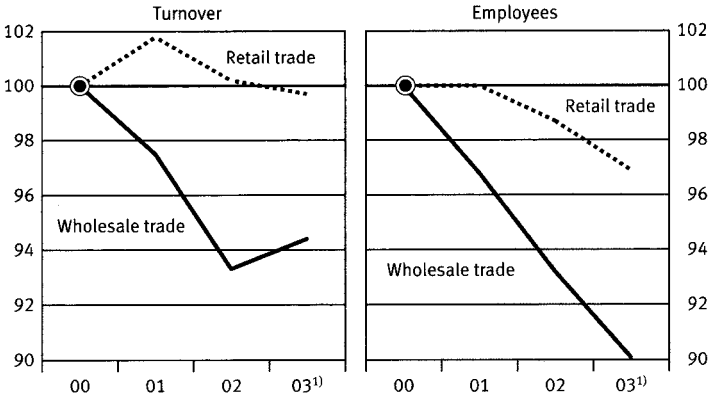
Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003 ¹⁾
Retail trade²⁾				
Employees	2000 = 100	100.0	98.7	96.9
Of whom:				
Full-time employees	2000 = 100	98.2	95.3	91.2
Part-time employees	2000 = 100	101.8	102.1	102.6
Turnover	2000 = 100	101.8	100.2	99.7
Wholesale trade³⁾				
Employees	2000 = 100	96.8	93.2	90.1
Of whom:				
Full-time employees	2000 = 100	96.9	92.5	88.5
Part-time employees	2000 = 100	96.6	96.9	97.8
Turnover	2000 = 100	97.5	93.3	94.4

1) Preliminary result. – 2) Excl. retail trade of motor vehicles and filling stations. – 3) Excl. retail trade of motor vehicles.

DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE

Turnover (nominal) and employees in retail and wholesale trade

2000 = 100



1) Preliminary result.

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trade are women, their proportion even amounting to two thirds in retail trade.

In 1990 and 1991, retail trade saw year-on-year increases in turnover of about 10%, which were attributable in particular to purchases of consumer durables and non-durables in the new Länder and Berlin-East. While the change in turnover during the following years was not worth mentioning, in the years 2000 to 2002 retail trade recorded the following year-on-year developments of turnover: 2002 nominal -1.6%, real -2.2%; 2001 nominal +1.8%, real +1.0%; 2000: nominal +2.4%, real +1.2%. In wholesale trade, turnover declined by 4.4% in nominal terms and 3.6% in real terms in 2002 compared with 2001 (2001 on 2000:

nominal -2.5%, real -4.0%; 2000 on 1999: nominal +7.5%, real +2.7%).

In 2003, turnover in retail trade declined further against 2002 (nominal -0.5%, real -0.6%), while wholesale trade (managed to increase its turnover (nominal +1.2, real +0.6%). The proportion of the households' expenditure which went on purchases in the retail sector was just over 30%.

BANKS, BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, INSURANCE

Within a highly developed national economy, the banking industry plays a central part. As institutional investors and financial institutions, banks perform functions that are important for the national economy. According to the provisions of the German Banking Law, the banks in Germany are subject to the joint supervision of the Federal Banking Supervisory Office and the Deutsche Bundesbank. On 1 May 2002, the Federal Banking Supervisory Office merged with the Federal Supervisory Offices for Insurance and for Securities Trading to form the German Financial Supervisory Authority.

With the introduction of the euro as a common currency of eleven out of in the mean-

time 25 European Union Member States – Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain – the responsibility for a uniform monetary policy in the euro area has been transferred to the European System of Central Banks (ESCB), taking effect from 1 January 1999. The ESCB, consisting of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the national central banks of the EU Member States, has taken over the role of the “guardian of the euro”, thus bearing responsibility for the stability of the new currency. Transferring the monetary competences to the ECB made it necessary to adjust the functions of the participating national central banks. They have to contribute to fulfilling the tasks of the ESCB. What has

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
Insurance¹⁾				
Gross premiums	EUR mn	140 236	146 612	...
Life assurance	EUR mn	62 162	64 625	...
Pension and death benefits funds	EUR mn	2 006	2 336	...
Health insurance	EUR mn	21 733	23 106	...
Non-life and accident insurance	EUR mn	54 334	56 546	...
Capital investments	EUR mn	823 059	855 304	892 850 ²⁾
Life assurance	EUR mn	570 354	589 985	609 338 ²⁾
Pension and death benefits funds	EUR mn	72 045	73 384	77 028 ²⁾
Health insurance	EUR mn	80 999	88 274	97 864 ²⁾
Non-life and accident insurance	EUR mn	99 661	103 661	108 621 ²⁾

1) Excl. reinsurance companies. – 2) Preliminary result.

BANKS, BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, INSURANCE

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
Savings deposits	EUR mn	586 530	586 169	600 378
Savings banks (incl. public Landesbanken)	EUR mn	319 137	318 403	320 644
Credit cooperatives (incl. cooperative central banks and DG Bank AG)	EUR mn	175 141	176 313	180 076
Commercial banks ¹⁾	EUR mn	91 910	91 074	99 304
Other credit institutions ²⁾	EUR mn	342	379	354
Securities markets				
Gross sales				
Fixed-interest securities	EUR mn	687 988	818 725	958 917
Shares	EUR mn	27 623	11 434	9 913
Running yields (per annum)				
Mortgage bonds	%	4.9	4.7	3.7
Communal bonds	%	4.8	4.7	3.6
Public bonds	%	4.7	4.6	3.8

1) Incl. Postbank. – 2) Excl. Postbank.

not changed is their function of ensuring the functioning of domestic and cross-border bank payments. This means that the Deutsche Bundesbank is also responsible for notes and coin in circulation.

Information on the scope and type of the activity of (private-sector and public-law) credit institutions may be obtained from their balance sheet showing assets and liabilities at a given reference date. The main asset item of the balance sheet is "lending to non-banks". As for the liabilities, the deposits of non-banks are most important.

Most of the banking statistics are compiled by the Deutsche Bundesbank. The start of the third stage of the European

Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) has led to a modified presentation of statistical data by the Deutsche Bundesbank from 1999. This has had an impact on the comparability of results.

Data on the activity of building and loan associations are based on statistics compiled by the federations of private and public building and loan associations. The deposits for building purposes are a special form of savings deposits, which is due to their earmarking (within a certain period of time, they may be used for housing construction only).

The insurance industry offers a wide range of insurances against most different risks. They include private health, accident and

non-life insurances (e.g. fire and liability insurances) and also life assurance. The level of business activity can be derived in particular from the amounts insured and the number of policies sold. The supervisory office for insurance companies is the German Financial Supervisory Authority, which is also responsible for insurance statistics.

BANKS, BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, INSURANCE

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
Deutsche Bundesbank				
Gold and gold claims	EUR mn	35 005	36 208	36 533
Deposits on giro accounts (incl. minimum reserves)	EUR mn	57 399	44 791	44 523
Banks				
Assets				
Balance sheet total	EUR mn	6 386 110	6 452 299	6 470 882
Cash reserves	EUR mn	71 086	63 469	64 136
Bills of exchange	EUR mn	5 801	4 851	4 380
Lending to domestic and foreign banks .	EUR mn	1 600 468	1 727 429	1 739 734
Lending to non-banks	EUR mn	3 045 790	3 016 941	3 021 230
Bonds and other fixed-interest securities	EUR mn	1 025 416	993 451	1 027 028
Other assets	EUR mn	637 549	646 158	614 374
Liabilities				
Balance sheet total	EUR mn	6 386 110	6 452 299	6 470 882
Deposits of domestic and foreign banks	EUR mn	1 821 327	1 850 843	1 813 555
Deposits of domestic and foreign non- banks	EUR mn	2 349 153	2 370 008	2 410 120
Incl.: Sight and time deposits	EUR mn	1 665 165	1 688 219	1 719 262
Savings deposits	EUR mn	586 530	586 169	600 378
Liabilities evidenced by securities, total	EUR mn	1 478 939	1 468 148	1 496 034
Equity capital, total (subscribed capital, reserves, less reported loss)	EUR mn	236 130	251 313	252 305
Other liabilities	EUR mn	500 561	511 987	498 868
Building and loan associations				
Savings agreements, total	1 000	32 587	32 422	33 009
New agreements concluded in the year ...	1 000	3 380	3 485	4 671
Agreements allocated in the year	1 000	2 188	1 945	1 977
Amounts allocated under relevant agreements in the year	EUR mn	37 170	33 095	34 334
Savings deposits, total	EUR mn	97 515	101 642	107 746
Mortgages and intermediate loans, total ..	EUR mn	98 066	100 797	102 488

Despite adverse framework conditions for tourism, which were characterised in particular by a weak world-wide economic activity and the war in Iraq, the number of guests in accommodation establishments with nine and more beds and on camping sites rose 1.4% to 112.6 mn in 2003. With 338.6 mn overnights, the result of the preceding year could be achieved again. Here the development was more favourable regarding guests from abroad than concerning domestic visitors.

With 74.0 mn – that is a share of 21.8% – Bavaria still was the Land with the largest number of overnights in Germany. By a wide margin, it was followed by Baden-Württemberg (39.9 mn or 11.8%), North-Rhine Westphalia (36.6 mn or 10.8%) and Lower Saxony (35.4 mn or 10.5%). Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania ranked fifth with 25.9 mn overnights (7.7%), thus overtaking Hesse (24.9 mn or 7.4%) in 2003.

Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania is the Land which recorded the largest increases in the number of overnights in the past ten years. In 2003, the rate of change amounted to +6.0%. Comparably high rates of increase (5.8%) were achieved by Hamburg and Saxony. The development in Saxony has to be considered in the context of the flood disaster of the year 2002, leading to a decline in overnights by 7.0% in that year. While most Länder were able to record an increased number of overnights due also to the unusually hot summer and the related extremely positive trend (+10.7% for all of Germany) in camping tourism, it is remar-

kable that the four most important Länder in terms of tourism, namely Bavaria (-1.1%), Baden-Württemberg (-2.2%), North-Rhine Westphalia (-1.8%) and Lower Saxony (-1.2%), recorded a falling number of overnights.

After figures had been declining in 2001 and 2002, a marked increase was registered in 2003 with regard to guests from abroad. The number of overnights of this group of guests rose by 2.7% to 41.7 mn. The largest increases were recorded for guests from immediately neighbouring countries or countries not far away.

Concerning the number of overnights, the Netherlands still are by far the most important country for the German accommodation industry. Visitors from that country accounted for 7.9 mn overnights in German accommodation establishments (incl. camping) in 2003. That was a share of 18.8%. The United States ranked second (3.8 mn overnights or 9.0%), followed by the United Kingdom (3.5 mn overnights or 8.3%). With 2.6 mn overnights (6.3%), the guests from Switzerland ranked fourth and were followed by the visitors from Italy (2.3 mn or 5.6%), Belgium, France and Austria (all 1.8 mn or 4.3%).

As part of accommodation statistics, all accommodation establishments with nine and more guest beds as well as camping sites (excl. permanent camping) are asked for information among others on the number of guests, their overnights and, for visitors from abroad, the country from which they come.

TOURISM

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
Hotels and restaurants				
Turnover trend (nominal)	2000 = 100	100.9	96.2	91.6
Hotels	2000 = 100	99.6	96.5	92.6
Camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation	2000 = 100	102.1	104.5	104.9
Restaurants	2000 = 100	100.9	94.3	88.8
Bars	2000 = 100	105.4	101.3	94.3
Canteens and catering	2000 = 100	100.1	96.3	95.1
Development of the number of employees ...	2000 = 100	101.2	97.6	94.5
Hotels	2000 = 100	101.2	99.0	96.3
Camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation	2000 = 100	100.6	102.3	103.5
Restaurants	2000 = 100	99.8	95.6	91.7
Bars	2000 = 100	105.7	101.2	97.9
Canteens and catering	2000 = 100	101.9	97.5	96.2
Accommodation capacities and degree of utilisation¹⁾²⁾				
Open accommodation establishments ¹⁾²⁾ ...	1 000	54.6	54.4	53.8
Bed places offered	1 000	2 494	2 509	2 515
Average utilisation of the bed places offered .	%	37.5	36.2	36.2
Open camping sites ²⁾	Number	2 329	2 330	2 389
Nights spent in tourism³⁾				
by Länder				
Germany	mn	347.94	338.70	338.59
Bavaria	mn	78.66	74.85	73.98
Baden-Württemberg	mn	41.89	40.83	39.92
North Rhine-Westphalia	mn	37.94	37.29	36.61
Lower Saxony	mn	37.09	35.88	35.44
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	mn	23.04	24.48	25.95
Hesse	mn	26.61	25.59	24.91
Schleswig-Holstein	mn	23.29	22.85	23.28
Rhineland-Palatinate	mn	20.23	19.85	19.88
Saxony	mn	14.94	13.90	14.70
Berlin	mn	11.47	11.13	11.43
Brandenburg	mn	9.53	9.20	9.29
Thuringia	mn	9.06	8.60	8.59
Saxony-Anhalt	mn	5.79	5.58	5.67
Hamburg	mn	4.81	5.15	5.44
Saarland	mn	2.27	2.21	2.19
Bremen	mn	1.32	1.29	1.31

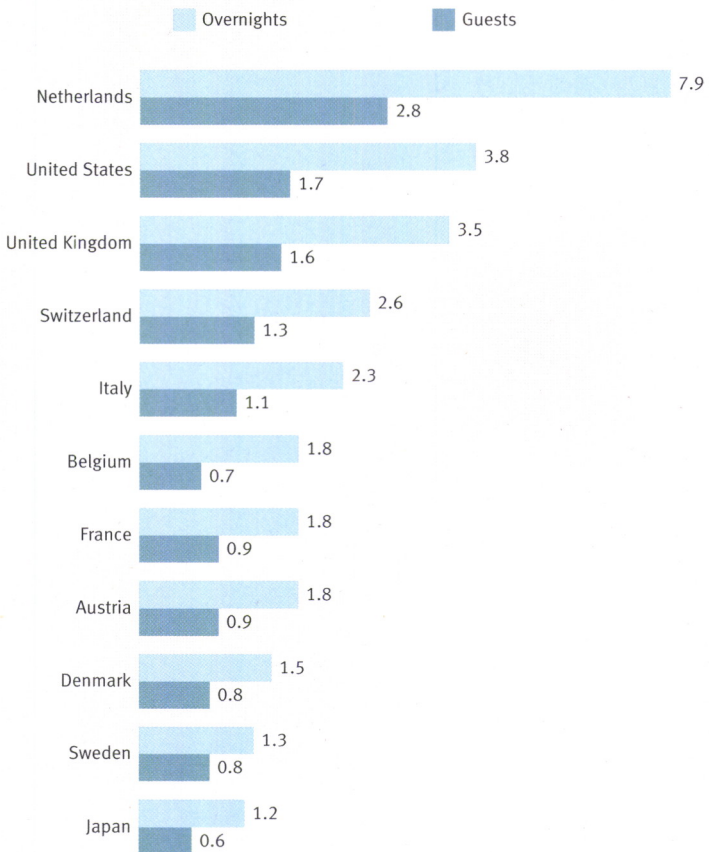
1) In accommodation units with nine and more guest beds. – 2) July. – 3) In accommodation units with nine and more guest beds and on camping sites (tourist camping).

TOURISM

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
Nights spent in tourism¹⁾				
by types of accommodation				
Total hotel industry	mn	196.93	189.50	189.54
Hotels	mn	123.50	119.29	120.20
Hotels garnis	mn	38.84	37.53	37.47
Inns	mn	19.95	18.78	18.49
Boarding Houses	mn	14.65	13.90	13.38
Camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation	mn	101.83	101.47	103.39
Preventive care and rehabilitation centres ..	mn	49.18	47.72	45.66
by countries of origin				
Germany	mn	307.14	298.04	296.84
Other countries	mn	40.80	40.65	41.75
Europe	mn	30.09	30.19	31.52
Incl.:				
Netherlands	mn	7.40	7.53	7.86
United Kingdom	mn	3.66	3.52	3.48
Switzerland	mn	2.25	2.37	2.62
Italy	mn	2.18	2.18	2.33
Belgium.....	mn	1.64	1.68	1.83
France	mn	1.71	1.69	1.79
Austria.....	mn	1.72	1.71	1.78
Denmark	mn	1.42	1.43	1.52
Sweden	mn	1.25	1.27	1.31
Spain	mn	0.93	0.98	1.02
Poland	mn	0.96	0.84	0.84
Africa	mn	0.42	0.39	0.41
America	mn	5.21	4.89	4.64
Incl.:				
United States	mn	4.21	3.98	3.75
Canada	mn	0.38	0.37	0.37
Asia	mn	3.66	3.72	3.69
Incl.: Japan	mn	1.34	1.30	1.17
Australia and Oceania	mn	0.35	0.35	0.35
Other countries not specified	mn	1.07	1.12	1.14

1) In accommodation units with nine and more guest beds and on camping sites (tourist camping).

Arrivals and overnights in international tourism, 2003¹⁾
by selected countries of origin of guests
 in millions



1) In accommodation units with nine and more guest beds and on camping sites (tourist camping).

The functions of modern government are not limited to setting framework conditions for the citizens to live together in well-ordered circumstances; they also include many services which are necessary for the citizens' safe existence.

To fulfil such tasks, public budgets (excluding hospitals and university hospitals with commercial accounting systems and excluding supplementary pension funds in the sphere of social security) spent about EUR 1 001.7 bn in 2003 (adjusted for payments between public budgets). The largest share of EUR 472.5 bn was spent by social security, followed by the Federation (EUR 280.7 bn), the Länder (EUR 258.6 bn), and the municipalities and associations of municipalities (EUR 149.8 bn). The rest was accounted for by special-purpose associations, the German share of payments to the European Union and the special funds of the Federation. Total expenditure rose by 1.4% against 2002.

The money needed by the government to fulfil its functions may be obtained by imposing taxes, levies and charges, through revenue from the sale of assets etc. or by raising loans if the revenue does not suffice to cover the expenditure of a given period. Total revenue of public budgets (excl. loans) in 2003 amounted to EUR 927.1 bn (+0.6%). Cash tax revenue of the Federal Republic of Germany was EUR 479.6 bn in 2003, which was EUR 0.2 bn more than the preceding year (EUR 479.4 bn). Among the taxes received, joint taxes had the largest share (EUR 336.9 bn), with wage tax (before deduc-

tion of children's allowance) being most important (EUR 167.5 bn) among joint taxes. The latter were followed by Federal taxes (EUR 86.6 bn), with mineral-oil tax accounting for the largest revenue there (EUR 43.2 bn). The most important tax among local taxes (EUR 34.5 bn) was trade tax (EUR 24.1 bn), while among Länder taxes (EUR 18.7 bn) it was motor vehicle tax (EUR 7.3 bn). The item providing the largest revenue – following taxes and revenue from economic activity – in 2003 was revenue from fees and other remuneration (EUR 24.4 bn).

The difference between revenue and expenditure (incl. the balance of transactions pertaining to budget procedures) in a given period is the financial balance (+ = net lending; – = net borrowing). In 2003, net borrowing of EUR 74.5 bn was recorded for the total of public budgets. Net borrowing of the Länder amounted to EUR 31.7 bn in 2003 (preceding year: EUR 31.2 bn), that of communities/local authorities to EUR 8.5 bn. At the end of 2003, public debt amounted to EUR 1 325.7 bn (+5.8% on 2002). The majority of debts (61.8%) was owed by the Federation and its special funds, with the Federation accounting for 57.4% and the special funds for 4.4%. The Länder owed 31.3% of all public debts, the communities/local authorities 6.3%. At the same time, public service personnel decreased by 30 000 staff from 2002 to 2003, reaching 4.78 million persons (reference day: 30 June).

FINANCE AND TAXES

Specification	Unit	2002 ¹⁾	2003 ¹⁾
Adjusted expenditure data²⁾	EUR mn	987 904	1 001 742
Federal Government	EUR mn	279 344	280 706
Equalisation of Burdens Fund	EUR mn	155	134
E.R.P. Special Fund ³⁾	EUR mn	4 479	6 769
German Unity Fund	EUR mn	2 265	1 927
Federal Railways Fund	EUR mn	8 701	8 431
Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities	EUR mn	727	463
Compensation Fund	EUR mn	154	178
EU shares	EUR mn	17 628	20 336
Social security	EUR mn	464 180	472 473
Länder	EUR mn	255 980	258 592
Communities/local authorities	EUR mn	149 219	149 820
Special-purpose associations	EUR mn	4 968	4 894
Adjusted revenue data²⁾	EUR mn	921 127	927 093
Federal Government	EUR mn	246 683	241 532
Equalisation of Burdens Fund	EUR mn	152	131
E.R.P. Special Fund ³⁾	EUR mn	5 335	14 289
German Unity Fund	EUR mn	2 462	2 268
Federal Railways Fund	EUR mn	8 681	8 427
Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities	EUR mn	8 608	2 543
Compensation Fund	EUR mn	170	160
EU shares	EUR mn	17 628	20 336
Social security	EUR mn	457 105	467 182
Länder	EUR mn	224 749	226 962
Communities/local authorities	EUR mn	144 540	141 353
Special-purpose associations	EUR mn	4 909	4 893
Net lending/net borrowing	EUR mn	- 66 357	- 74 489
Federal Government	EUR mn	- 32 728	- 39 231
Equalisation of Burdens Fund	EUR mn	- 3	- 2
E.R.P. Special Fund ³⁾	EUR mn	+ 855	+ 7 520
German Unity Fund	EUR mn	+ 197	+ 342
Federal Railways Fund	EUR mn	- 20	- 4
Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities	EUR mn	+ 7 881	+ 2 080
Compensation Fund	EUR mn	+ 16	- 18
Social security	EUR mn	- 6 616	- 5 054
Länder	EUR mn	- 31 223	- 31 669
Communities/local authorities	EUR mn	- 4 658	- 8 451
Special-purpose associations	EUR mn	- 58	- 1

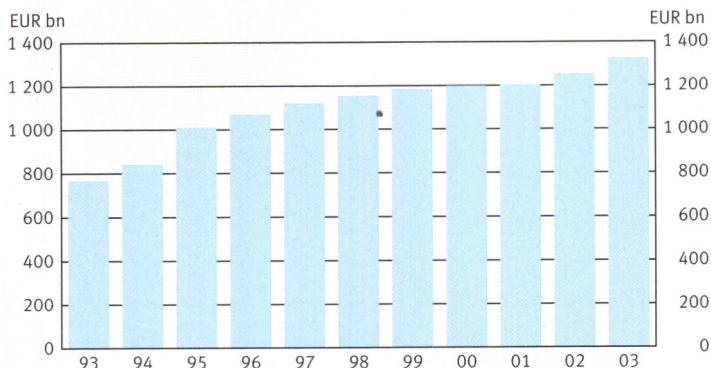
1) Partly estimates. - 2) Adjusted for payments between public budgets. - 3) Incl. pension reserves of the Federation, and from 2003 incl. Reconstruction Aid Fund.

FINANCE AND TAXES

Specification	Unit	2002 ¹⁾	2003 ¹⁾
Adjusted expenditure data²⁾	EUR mn	987 904	1 001 742
Incl.: Staff expenditure	EUR mn	184 969	186 107
Continuous expenditure on			
material and equipment	EUR mn	219 305	222 324
Interest expenditure	EUR mn	66 490	66 194
Pensions and benefits	EUR mn	355 843	365 371
Construction work	EUR mn	28 747	27 843
Capital transfers	EUR mn	44 766	49 472
Adjusted revenue data²⁾	EUR mn	921 127	927 093
Incl.: Taxes and similar charges	EUR mn	810 790	817 307
Fees, other remunerations	EUR mn	23 877	24 350
Revenue from economic activity	EUR mn	25 934	19 924
Revenue according to capital			
accounts	EUR mn	28 694	31 713
Net borrowing	EUR mn	45 540	62 923
Cash tax revenue³⁾	EUR mn	479 416	479 589
Joint taxes	EUR mn	341 002	336 906
Wage tax ³⁾	EUR mn	166 707	167 467
Assessed income tax ⁴⁾	EUR mn	7 606	4 569
Not assessed taxes on yields ⁴⁾	EUR mn	16 909	11 955
Interest withholding tax	EUR mn	8 478	7 632
Corporation tax ⁴⁾	EUR mn	3 107	8 287
Value-added tax	EUR mn	105 463	103 162
Turnover tax on imports	EUR mn	32 732	33 834
Federal taxes	EUR mn	83 494	86 616
Incl.: Insurance tax	EUR mn	8 327	8 870
Tobacco tax	EUR mn	13 778	14 094
Coffee tax	EUR mn	1 091	980
Spirits tax	EUR mn	2 149	2 204
Tax on sparkling wine	EUR mn	420	432
Mineral-oil tax	EUR mn	42 192	43 188
Solidarity surcharge (to build up the			
new Länder)	EUR mn	10 403	10 288
Länder taxes	EUR mn	18 576	18 713
Incl.: Property tax	EUR mn	239	230
Inheritance tax	EUR mn	3 021	3 373
Tax on acquisition of real estate	EUR mn	4 763	4 800
Motor vehicle tax	EUR mn	7 592	7 336
Tax on bettings and lotteries	EUR mn	1 844	1 861
Beer tax	EUR mn	811	786
Local taxes	EUR mn	33 448	34 477
Incl.: Trade tax	EUR mn	23 489	24 139

1) Partly estimates. – 2) Adjusted for payments between public budgets. – 3) Before deduction of children's allowance (children's allowance paid by the government to inactive persons and tax deductible children's allowance paid by employers to their employees). – 4) Before deduction of reimbursements from the Federal Ministry of Finance.

Development of the debt of public authorities¹⁾



1) 31 December of any year. – Credit market debt in the broader sense. – Excl. hospitals with commercial accounting systems.

Statistisches Bundesamt 2004 - 01 - 0643

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003
Credit market debt				
Federal Government ¹⁾	EUR mn	697 290	719 397	760 453
Special federal funds ²⁾	EUR mn	59 084	59 210	58 830
Länder	EUR mn	357 684	384 773	414 952
Communities/local authorities	EUR mn	82 669	82 662	84 069
Special-purpose associations	EUR mn	7 160	7 153	7 429

1) Including the debts of the Federal Railways Fund, the "Hard Coal" Equalisation Fund and the Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities, taken over on 1 July 1999. – 2) E.R.P. Special Fund, German Unity Fund and Compensation Fund.

FINANCE AND TAXES

Specification	2001	2002 ¹⁾	2003 ¹⁾
Revenue by Länder²⁾			
EUR per inhabitant³⁾			
Baden-Württemberg	3 986	3 931	3 890
Bavaria	4 046	3 912	3 903
Berlin	5 195	4 752	4 780
Brandenburg	4 569	4 125	4 149
Bremen	6 252	5 476	5 253
Hamburg	4 768	4 542	5 059
Hesse	4 431	4 121	4 219
Lower Saxony	3 531	3 447	3 442
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	4 583	4 332	4 364
North Rhine-Westphalia	3 729	3 844	3 713
Rhineland-Palatinate	3 485	3 369	3 472
Saarland	3 961	3 738	3 589
Saxony	4 313	4 172	4 542
Saxony-Anhalt	4 458	4 130	4 274
Schleswig-Holstein	3 692	3 498	3 520
Thuringia	4 330	4 068	4 026
Germany	3 935	3 845	3 854

Expenditure by Länder²⁾

EUR per inhabitant³⁾

Baden-Württemberg	4 284	4 165	4 144
Bavaria	4 132	4 180	4 213
Berlin	6 738	6 210	6 080
Brandenburg	4 668	4 750	4 633
Bremen	6 799	6 381	6 417
Hamburg	5 573	5 091	6 125
Hesse	4 614	4 563	4 661
Lower Saxony	3 973	3 957	3 980
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	4 860	5 005	4 967
North Rhine-Westphalia	4 178	4 215	4 253
Rhineland-Palatinate	3 866	3 857	3 945
Saarland	4 105	4 059	4 115
Saxony	4 321	4 397	4 676
Saxony-Anhalt	4 805	4 795	4 987
Schleswig-Holstein	3 920	3 945	4 019
Thuringia	4 653	4 543	4 530
Germany	4 283	4 281	4 340

1) Results partly estimates. – 2) Adjusted revenue or expenditure of the Länder, communities/local authorities, and special-purpose associations. – 3) Number of inhabitants as at 30 June of each year.

FINANCE AND TAXES

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003 ¹⁾
Länder Government revenue-sharing scheme²⁾				
Baden-Württemberg	EUR mn	- 2 115	- 1 663	- 2 166
Bavaria	EUR mn	- 2 277	- 2 047	- 1 858
Berlin	EUR mn	+ 2 653	+ 2 677	+ 2 637
Brandenburg	EUR mn	+ 498	+ 541	+ 501
Bremen	EUR mn	+ 402	+ 407	+ 347
Hamburg	EUR mn	- 268	- 197	- 654
Hesse	EUR mn	- 2 629	- 1 910	- 1 874
Lower Saxony	EUR mn	+ 952	+ 487	+ 393
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	EUR mn	+ 434	+ 439	+ 392
North Rhine-Westphalia	EUR mn	- 278	- 1 628	- 50
Rhineland-Palatinate	EUR mn	+ 229	+ 419	+ 259
Saarland	EUR mn	+ 146	+ 139	+ 106
Saxony	EUR mn	+ 1 031	+ 1 047	+ 933
Saxony-Anhalt	EUR mn	+ 591	+ 607	+ 519
Schleswig-Holstein	EUR mn	+ 60	+ 112	+ 16
Thuringia	EUR mn	+ 573	+ 571	+ 498
Volume of equalisation	EUR mn	7 568	7 445	6 601
Supplementary Federal grants³⁾				
Baden-Württemberg	EUR mn	-	-	-
Bavaria	EUR mn	-	-	-
Berlin	EUR mn	+ 1 924	+ 2 558	+ 2 555
Brandenburg	EUR mn	+ 1 358	+ 1 830	+ 1 827
Bremen	EUR mn	+ 870	+ 760	+ 661
Hamburg	EUR mn	-	-	-
Hesse	EUR mn	-	-	-
Lower Saxony	EUR mn	+ 900	+ 809	+ 642
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	EUR mn	+ 1 016	+ 1 367	+ 1 365
North Rhine-Westphalia	EUR mn	-	-	-
Rhineland-Palatinate	EUR mn	+ 548	+ 579	+ 546
Saarland	EUR mn	+ 662	+ 579	+ 497
Saxony	EUR mn	+ 2 311	+ 3 181	+ 3 174
Saxony-Anhalt	EUR mn	+ 1 473	+ 1 996	+ 1 991
Schleswig-Holstein	EUR mn	+ 219	+ 286	+ 131
Thuringia	EUR mn	+ 1 353	+ 1 829	+ 1 825
Volume of equalisation	EUR mn	12 634	15 775	15 214

1) Preliminary result. - 2) + = Receipt of equalisation payments, - = Payment of equalisation. - 3) Revenue from Supplementary Federal grants.

FINANCE AND TAXES

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Public expenditure by selected functional areas				
Total	EUR mn	951 294	960 788	975 465
Defence	EUR mn	24 399	23 123	24 195
Public security, law and order, justice and judicial activities	EUR mn	29 350	29 959	30 873
Schools, institutions of higher education, other education	EUR mn	80 579	81 293	83 851
Science, research, development outside the institutions of higher education ...	EUR mn	8 805	9 114	9 596
Cultural affairs	EUR mn	7 917	8 177	8 196
Social security	EUR mn	505 783	513 162	522 230
Health, sports and recreation	EUR mn	13 956	14 387	14 939
Housing and regional policy ¹⁾	EUR mn	27 998	27 258	25 648
Promotion of economic development ²⁾ ..	EUR mn	37 233	37 326	34 138
Transport and communications	EUR mn	22 445	22 579	22 932

1) Incl. common local services. – 2) Food, agriculture and forestry, power production and water industry, industry, services.

Germany in a Global Context



enter

GERMANY AS A TRADING PARTNER

Both for imports and exports, Germany has been ranking second in global trade for a number of years now, following the United States. In 2002, Germany's share in global trade was 7.8% for imports (US \$ 490.5 bn) and US \$ 616.1 bn or 9.9% for exports. The relevant figures for the United States were US \$ 1 202.4 bn or 19.1% in imports and US \$ 693.9 mn or 11.2% in exports. Japan imported goods to the value of US \$ 337.2 bn (5.3%) of global trade in 2002, thus ranking third behind Germany. In 2002, the country exported goods to the value of US \$ 416.7 bn (6.7%).

Provisional figures for 2003 show that Germany exported goods to the value of EUR 661.6 bn and imported goods to the value of EUR 532.0 bn. Compared with the preceding year, exports rose 1.6% and imports 2.6%. The trade balance showed a surplus of EUR 129.6 bn, i.e. a small decrease by 2.3% against 2002 (EUR 132.8 bn).

As in the previous years, the European countries – and in particular the partner countries within the European Union (EU-15) – were the most important countries importing German products. More than half of German exports (55.5%) went to EU-15 countries. France, which is the major importing country, had a share of 10.6% of all German exports, the United Kingdom 8.4%, Italy and the Netherlands 7.4% and 6.2%, respectively. In 2003, goods to the value of EUR 286.2 bn were exported to eurozone countries, that is 43.3% of all German exports.

German foreign trade with the EU Candidate Countries amounted to EUR 56.5 bn in 2003 for exports and EUR 57.3 bn for imports. That is a share of 8.5% of total German imports and a share of 9.5% of total German turnover in foreign trade.

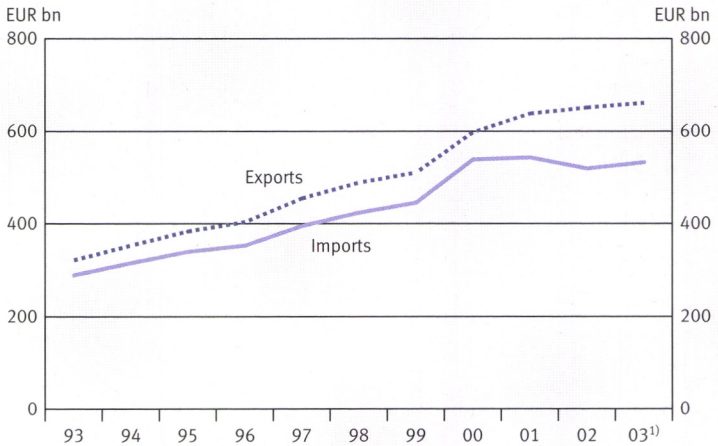
Apart from European clients, the ones receiving most of total German exports were those in the United States (9.3%) and in China (2.8%). Especially the exports to China were less affected by the general crisis and rose 24.9% from 2002 to 2003, reaching EUR 18.2 bn. The shares of exports to Africa (1.8%) as well as Australia and Oceania (0.8%), however, were rather small.

Also, most of the goods imported by Germany come from European countries (72.8%). In 2003, 50.4% of the imported goods came from EU-15 Member Countries. With a share of 9.2%, France was the most important trading partner for imports also in 2003, followed by the Netherlands (8.3%), the United States (7.3%) and Italy (6.3%). The value of goods imported from eurozone countries amounted to EUR 217.9 bn (41.0%).

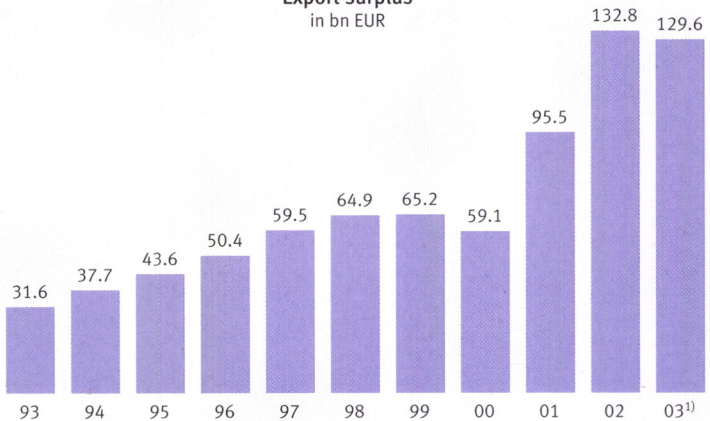
More than 15% of imports were of Asian origin. 4.7% of the goods were imported from China and 3.6% from Japan. In imports, too, Africa as well as Australia and Oceania played a minor role with 1.9% and 0.3%, respectively, in German imports.

In turn, Germany is the most important trading partner of many EU member states. Both for deliveries and arrivals, Germany ranked on top of the list of countries (in

Development of foreign trade



Export surplus in bn EUR



1) Preliminary result.

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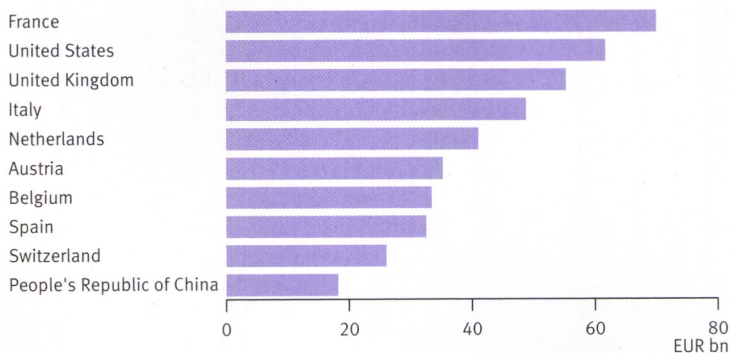
GERMANY AS A TRADING PARTNER

the order of delivery volume) in the Netherlands, France, Belgium, Italy, in the United Kingdom and Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Greece. For Luxembourg, Germany was the most important importing country.

For most new EU Member States, Germany was the major trading partner within the EU both for imports and for exports in 2002. This applies to the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia and Latvia. For Lithuania, Germany was the most important exporting country within the EU.

The items that are clearly at the top of the list of goods exported from Germany in 2003 are motor vehicles and parts thereof (EUR 128.8 bn), machinery (EUR 91.1 bn) and chemical products (EUR 82.3 bn). Although such product groups are predominant also in imports, Germany achieved considerable export surpluses there (EUR +71.7 bn; EUR +54.1 bn; EUR +26.3 bn). Import surpluses were achieved especially for raw materials, agricultural products as well as textiles and clothing. The cross-border trade with office machinery and computers showed a deficit, too (EUR -9.7 bn).

Exports, 2003¹⁾
The ten most important countries of destination²⁾



1) Preliminary result. – 2) Share in total exports = 63.9%.

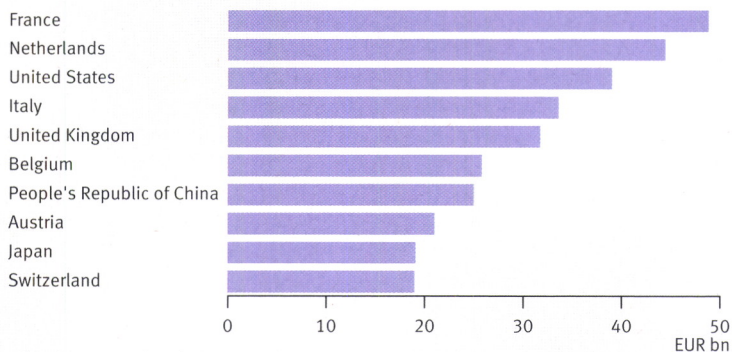
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Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003 ¹⁾
Exports	EUR mn	638 268	651 320	661 613
Major countries of destination				
France	EUR mn	69 601	68 721	70 006
United States	EUR mn	67 824	68 263	61 669
United Kingdom	EUR mn	52 764	53 761	55 307
Italy	EUR mn	47 119	47 335	48 785
Netherlands	EUR mn	40 011	40 463	40 997
Austria	EUR mn	33 486	33 863	35 188
Belgium	EUR mn	32 270	31 096	33 366
Spain	EUR mn	27 841	29 436	32 504
Switzerland	EUR mn	27 489	26 702	25 903
China	EUR mn	12 118	14 571	18 201

1) Preliminary result.

GERMANY AS A TRADING PARTNER

Imports, 2003¹⁾
The ten most important countries of origin²⁾



1) Preliminary result. – 2) Share in total imports = 58.9%.

Statistisches Bundesamt 2004 - 01 - 0646

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003 ¹⁾
Imports	EUR mn	542 774	518 532	531 970
Major countries of origin				
France	EUR mn	49 743	48 200	48 832
Netherlands	EUR mn	43 233	40 751	44 404
United States	EUR mn	45 982	40 376	39 046
Italy	EUR mn	35 280	33 482	33 670
United Kingdom	EUR mn	37 259	33 075	31 961
Belgium	EUR mn	26 735	24 666	25 770
China	EUR mn	19 942	21 338	25 024
Austria	EUR mn	20 664	21 047	21 026
Japan	EUR mn	22 910	19 896	19 139
Switzerland	EUR mn	19 753	19 461	19 036

1) Preliminary result.

GERMANY AS A TRADING PARTNER

Specification	Unit	2001	2002	2003 ¹⁾
Exports	EUR mn	638 268	651 320	661 613
by groups and sub-groups of commodities				
Food industry	EUR mn	30 376	31 105	29 818
Live animals	EUR mn	583	680	550
Food of animal origin	EUR mn	10 210	9 802	9 854
Food of plant origin	EUR mn	14 489	15 483	14 611
Semi-luxury food and tobacco	EUR mn	5 093	5 140	4 803
Trade and industry	EUR mn	596 781	611 866	599 600
Raw materials	EUR mn	7 428	7 362	7 525
Semi-finished products	EUR mn	24 948	25 216	24 293
Finished products	EUR mn	564 405	579 289	567 782
Intermediate goods	EUR mn	82 575	82 597	80 176
Final goods	EUR mn	481 830	496 692	487 606
Imports	EUR mn	542 774	518 532	531 970
by groups and sub-groups of commodities				
Food industry	EUR mn	43 412	43 810	41 721
Live animals	EUR mn	545	490	458
Food of animal origin	EUR mn	11 853	11 694	11 015
Food of plant origin	EUR mn	24 697	25 522	24 610
Semi-luxury food and tobacco	EUR mn	6 316	6 103	5 637
Trade and industry	EUR mn	481 221	460 519	448 207
Raw materials	EUR mn	42 411	40 244	42 249
Semi-finished products	EUR mn	37 413	33 213	31 433
Finished products	EUR mn	401 397	387 063	374 524
Intermediate goods	EUR mn	63 087	53 920	52 159
Final goods	EUR mn	338 310	333 143	322 366
Export surplus	EUR mn	95 494	132 788	129 643

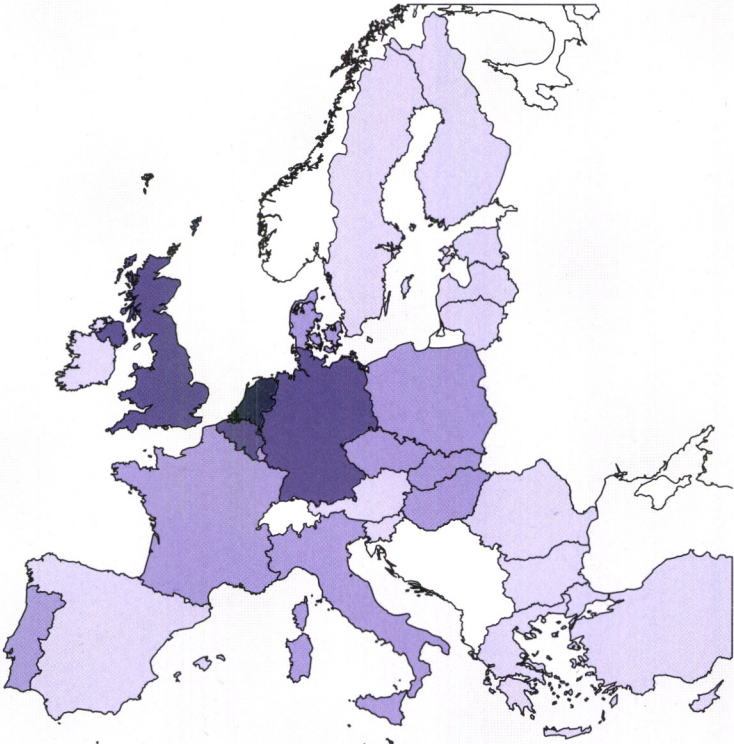
1) Preliminary result.

GERMANY IN EUROPE*)

Country	Area	Population	Inhabitants	Excess of births (+) or deaths (-)
	1 000 km ²	1 000	per km ²	per 1 000 inhab.
Germany	357	82.5	231	- 1.5
Austria	84	8.0	96	+ 0.3
Belgium	31	10.3	339	+ 0.7
Cyprus	9	0.8	87	+ 3.8
Czech Republic	79	10.2	129	- 1.5
Denmark	43	5.4	125	+ 1.0
Estonia	45	1.4	30	- 3.9
Finland	305	5.2	17	+ 1.2
France	544	59.5	110	+ 3.7
Greece	132	11.0	84	- 0.2
Hungary	93	10.2	109	- 3.5
Ireland	70	3.9	56	+ 7.9
Italy	301	57.0	190	- 0.4
Latvia	65	2.3	36	- 5.3
Lithuania	65	3.5	53	- 3.2
Luxembourg	3	0.4	173	+ 3.6
Malta	0.3	0.4	1 259	+ 2.0
Netherlands	34	16.1	478	+ 3.7
Poland	313	38.2	122	- 0.1
Portugal	92	10.4	113	+ 0.8
Slovakia	49	5.4	110	- 0.1
Slovenia	20	2.0	98	- 0.6
Spain	505	40.5	81	+ 1.2
Sweden	411	8.9	22	+ 0.1
United Kingdom	244	59.0	243	+ 1.1
Euro area	2 456	305.0	125	+ 0.8
European Union (EU-25)	3 893	452.7	117	+ 0.5
European Union (EU-15)	3 154	378.3	120	+ 0.8
Memo item:				
EU candidate countries				
Bulgaria	111	7.8	71	- 5.9
Romania	238	21.8	91	- 2.7
Turkey	779	70.2	90	+ 14.2

*) 2002 or latest year available.

Inhabitants per km² by countries



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GERMANY IN EUROPE*)

Country	Activity rate ¹⁾	Unemployment rate	Persons engaged in economic activity ²⁾ in		
			Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	production industries	the service sector ³⁾
	%		% of the persons engaged in economic activity		
Germany	57.3	9.7	2.4	31.4	66.2
Austria	58.9	4.4	5.5	28.7	65.7
Belgium	51.4	8.1	1.7	24.9	73.3
Cyprus	63.1	4.4	5.2	22.9	71.9
Czech Republic	59.2	7.8	4.5	39.9	55.6
Denmark	65.5	5.6	3.3	23.1	73.6
Estonia	58.7	10.1	6.3	31.2	62.5
Finland	62.8	9.0	5.2	26.6	68.1
France	55.2	9.4	4.4	24.8	70.7
Greece	48.6	9.3	16.3	22.0	61.7
Hungary	49.7	5.8	5.4	33.4	61.2
Ireland	59.6	4.6	6.4	27.7	66.0
Italy	49.3	8.6	4.7	31.8	63.5
Latvia	57.4	10.5	14.5	26.8	58.6
Lithuania	60.2	12.7	18.7	27.2	10.1
Luxembourg	53.6	3.7	0.5	20.2	53.7
Malta	59.1	8.2	2.7	29.5	67.8
Netherlands	64.7	3.8	2.5	18.6	78.8
Poland	54.6	19.2	18.2	28.5	53.3
Portugal	61.7	6.4	12.9	32.9	54.2
Slovakia	60.1	17.1	6.0	38.1	55.8
Slovenia	56.4	6.5	8.4	36.9	54.8
Spain	54.1	11.3	5.6	30.8	63.6
Sweden	62.8	5.6	2.6	22.6	74.9
United Kingdom	62.5	5.0	1.2	23.5	75.3
Euro area	55.1	8.9	4.5	27.5	61.7
European Union (EU-25)	56.3	9.1	5.1	27.4	63.3
European Union (EU-15)	56.5	8.1	3.8	26.6	64.6
Memo item: EU candidate countries					
Bulgaria	49.9	13.6	11.1	32.1	56.7
Romania	55.9	6.6	37.7	29.1	33.2
Turkey	50.7	9.0	34.9	24.6	40.5

*) 2003 or latest year available. – 1) Share of the active population (persons engaged in economic activity and unemployed) in the population aged 15 years and over. – 2) In some countries excl. soldiers. – 3) Incl. persons in not sufficiently specified branches of economic activity.

GERMANY IN EUROPE

Country	Mobile communications users ¹⁾	Internet users ¹⁾	Passenger cars ²⁾	Consumption of primary energy ³⁾	CO ₂ emission ⁴⁾
	per 1 000 inhabitants			toe ⁵⁾ per inhabitant	mn t CO ₂
Germany	785	473	541	3.99	850.2
Austria	878	462	494	4.06	66.6
Belgium	787 ²⁾	328 ²⁾	456	5.92 ⁶⁾	119.6
Cyprus	523 ²⁾	294 ²⁾	381 ⁴⁾	.	6.2
Czech Republic	951	268	357	4.07	118.7
Denmark	888	513 ²⁾	351	3.46	50.5
Estonia	648 ²⁾	328 ²⁾	295	.	14.8
Finland	902	509 ²⁾	422	5.12	60.2
France	697	366	489	4.34	384.9
Greece	810	150	332	3.11	90.2
Hungary	675 ²⁾	158 ²⁾	259	2.32	56.3
Ireland	851	313	365	3.66	43.1
Italy	974	337	591	3.07	425.3
Latvia	525	133 ²⁾	266	.	7.2
Lithuania	628	214	341	2.51	12.0
Luxembourg	1 060 ²⁾	370 ²⁾	641	. ⁷⁾	8.4
Malta	728	303 ²⁾	509 ⁴⁾	.	2.1
Netherlands	770	522	423	5.51	177.5
Poland	455	233	289	2.28	292.5
Portugal	894	194 ²⁾	373	2.32	59.1
Slovakia	684	256	247	3.61	39.4
Slovenia	871	376 ²⁾	438	.	15.1
Spain	919	239	451	3.32	285.6
Sweden	891 ²⁾	573 ²⁾	452	5.43	48.1
United Kingdom	842 ²⁾	423 ²⁾	483 ⁸⁾	3.73	540.8
Euro area .....	.	.	503	3.87	2 570.7
European Union (EU-25) .....	.	.	.	.	3 774.4
European Union (EU-15) .....	.	.	496 ⁸⁾	3.88	3 210.1
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Bulgaria	326 ²⁾	81 ²⁾	264 ⁴⁾	2.36	44.9
Romania	309	102 ²⁾	148 ⁴⁾	1.75	91.7
Turkey	391	81	65	0.98	188.0

1) As at the end of the year 2003. – 2) As at the end of the year 2002. – 3) As Commercial energy calculated from production plus imports minus exports plus/minus change in stocks 2002. – 4) 2001. – 5) 1 tonne of oil equivalent (toe) = 41 860 kJ n.c.v./kg (net calorific value/kg). – 6) Incl. data for Luxembourg. – 7) The data for Luxembourg are included with Belgium. – 8) Excl. Northern Ireland.

GERMANY IN EUROPE*)

Country	Production of selected products			Agricultural products	
	electricity ¹⁾	raw steel	passenger cars	Grain ²⁾	meat
	1 000 GWh	1 000 t	1 000	1 000 t	
Germany	583	45 015	5 123	43 391	6 315
Austria	62	6 189	133	4 745	992
Belgium	82	11 343	350 ³⁾	2 639	1 741
Cyprus	4	.	.	138	102
Czech Republic	76	6 512	441	6 771	878
Denmark	39	392	-	8 804	2 136 ⁴⁾
Estonia	9	1	-	543	68
Finland	75	4 003	41	3 939	361
France	560	20 258	3 293	69 661	6 521
Greece	51	1 840	-	4 242	483
Hungary	36	2 052	138	11 706	1 137
Ireland	25	150 ³⁾	-	1 964	961
Italy	284	26 066	1 126	21 239	4 183
Latvia	4	520	-	1 029	63
Lithuania	15	-	-	2 539	174
Luxembourg	4	2 719	-	169	38
Malta	2	-	-	12	19
Netherlands	96	6 117	182	1 695	2 668
Poland	144	8 368	288	26 877	3 185
Portugal	46	920	183	1 497	721
Slovakia	32	4 275	225	3 194	309
Slovenia	15	481	127	611	173
Spain	246	16 408	2 267	21 647	5 239
Sweden	148	5 754	418 ³⁾	5 462	556
United Kingdom	385	11 665	1 630	22 965	3 331
Euro area	2 113	.	.	176 828	30 223
European Union (EU-25) .....	.	.	.	267 479	42 354
European Union (EU-15)	2 684	.	.	214 059	36 246
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Bulgaria	44	1 860	-	6 760	488
Romania	54	5 493	65	14 357	1 044
Turkey	129	16 467	204	30 667	1 355

*) 2002. – 1) Gross production. Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Cyprus, Bulgaria and Romania: 2001. – 2) Incl. rice. – 3) 2001. – 4) Excl. data for Faeroe Islands and Greenland.

GERMANY IN EUROPE*)

Country	Imports and arrivals		Exports and dispatches		Balance
	total	per inhabitant	total	per inhabitant	
	EUR mn	EUR	EUR mn	EUR	EUR mn
Germany	531 970	6 445	661 613	8 016	+ 129 644
Austria	86 722	10 733	84 721	10 485	- 2 002
Belgium	207 089	19 959	224 921	21 677	+ 17 832
Cyprus	3 577	4 961	421	584	- 3 156
Czech Republic	45 239	4 432	43 027	4 215	- 2 212
Denmark	50 988	9 458	59 414	11 021	+ 8 426
Estonia	5 734	4 234	3 996	2 952	- 1 737
Finland	37 140	7 124	46 813	8 980	+ 9 673
France	345 335	5 779	341 938	5 722	- 3 397
Greece	38 607	3 499	11 669	1 058	- 26 938
Hungary	42 263	4 173	38 096	3 761	- 4 167
Ireland	47 263	11 834	82 029	20 538	+ 34 766
Italy	257 091	4 479	258 188	4 498	+ 1 096
Latvia	4 627	1 990	2 557	1 100	- 2 070
Lithuania	8 526	2 468	6 158	1 782	- 2 368
Luxembourg	14 400	32 001	11 773	26 162	- 2 627
Malta	2 858	7 162	2 034	5 097	- 824
Netherlands	232 342	14 320	259 955	16 022	+ 27 613
Poland	60 354	1 580	47 526	1 244	- 12 827
Portugal	39 853	3 816	27 731	2 655	- 12 121
Slovakia	19 910	3 701	19 305	3 588	- 606
Slovenia	12 237	6 131	11 285	5 654	- 952
Spain	183 776	4 501	137 776	3 374	- 46 000
Sweden	73 460	8 201	89 923	10 038	+ 16 463
United Kingdom	345 666	5 817	269 398	4 534	- 76 268
Euro area	2 021 590	6 599	2 149 126	7 015	+ 127 536
European Union (EU-25)	2 697 028	5 937	2 742 267	6 036	+ 45 239
European Union (EU-15)	2 491 703	6 555	2 567 861	6 755	+ 76 158
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Bulgaria	9 590	1 231	6 651	854	- 2 939
Romania	21 201	949	15 614	699	- 5 588
Turkey	61 173	892	40 722	594	- 20 451

*) 2003.

GERMANY IN EUROPE*)

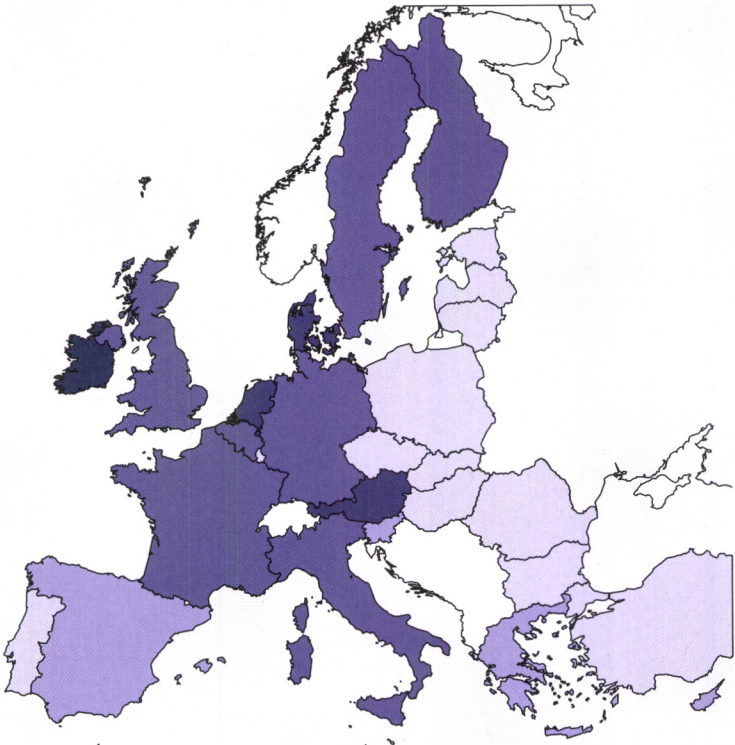
Country	Gross domestic product (GDP)			GDP considering the purchasing power	
	total EUR bn	change on preceding year (in real terms) – %	per capita EUR	total PPS ¹⁾ bn	per capita PPS ¹⁾
Germany	2 129.2	– 0.1	25 800	1 984.3	24 050
Austria	224.3	+ 0.7	27 760	218.2	27 000
Belgium	267.5	+ 1.1	25 780	269.6	25 990
Cyprus	11.3	+ 2.0	15 710	12.7	17 640
Czech Republic	75.7	+ 2.9	7 410	149.0	14 600
Denmark	187.2	+ 0.0	34 720	146.1	27 110
Estonia	7.4	+ 4.7	5 480	13.9	10 250
Finland	143.4	+ 1.8	27 510	127.8	24 520
France	1 557.3	+ 0.2	26 060	1 554.1	26 010
Greece	153.5	+ 4.8	13 910	195.2	17 700
Hungary	73.2	+ 2.9	7 230	138.0	13 630
Ireland	131.9	+ 1.4	33 030	115.8	29 000
Italy	1 300.9	+ 0.3	22 660	1 388.4	24 190
Latvia	9.2	+ 7.4	3 940	21.7	9 320
Lithuania	16.1	+ 9.0	4 670	36.6	10 610
Luxembourg	23.5	– 0.1	52 180	20.7	46 090
Malta	4.3	+ 0.4	10 700	6.3	15 880
Netherlands	453.8	– 0.8	27 970	432.6	26 660
Poland	185.2	+ 3.7	4 850	398.9	10 440
Portugal	130.8	– 1.3	12 530	173.1	16 570
Slovakia	28.8	+ 4.2	5 360	63.1	11 740
Slovenia	24.5	+ 2.3	12 270	33.8	16 960
Spain	743.0	+ 2.4	18 200	867.0	21 240
Sweden	267.4	+ 1.6	29 850	228.6	25 520
United Kingdom	1 588.7	+ 2.1	26 740	1 579.5	26 580
Euro area	7 259.1	+ 0.4	23 700	7 347.0	23 980
European Union (EU-25)	9 738.2	+ 0.7	21 440	10 175.5	22 400
European Union (EU-15)	9 301.3	+ 0.7	24 470	9 301.3	24 470
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Bulgaria	17.7	+ 4.3	2 270	52.9	6 790
Romania	50.4	+ 4.9	2 250	152.5	6 830
Turkey	211.1	+ 5.8	3 080	419.3	6 120

*) 2003. – 1) "Purchasing power standards": By presenting the data in terms of purchasing power standards, differences of price levels between the individual countries are eliminated.

Gross domestic product (in purchasing power standards) per inhabitant,
2003, by countries

EU = 100

■ ≥ 120 ■ 110 - 119 ■ 90 - 109 ■ 70 - 89 ■ < 70



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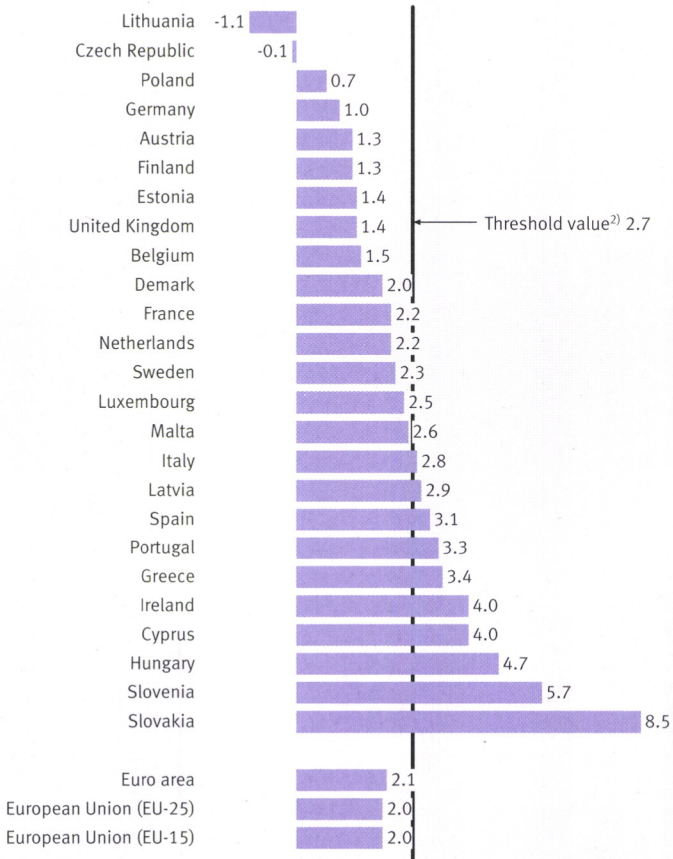
Statistisches Bundesamt 2004 - 01 - 0648

EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION*)

Country	2001	2002	2003
Consumer price index			
Changes on the previous year in %			
Threshold value 1).....	+ 3.1	+ 2.9	+ 2.7
Germany	+ 1.9	+ 1.3	+ 1.0
Austria	+ 2.3	+ 1.7	+ 1.3
Belgium	+ 2.4	+ 1.6	+ 1.5
Cyprus	+ 2.0	+ 2.8	+ 4.0
Czech Republic	+ 4.5	+ 1.4	- 0.1
Denmark	+ 2.3	+ 2.4	+ 2.0
Estonia	+ 5.6	+ 3.6	+ 1.4
Finland	+ 2.7	+ 2.0	+ 1.3
France	+ 1.8	+ 1.9	+ 2.2
Greece	+ 3.7	+ 3.9	+ 3.4
Hungary	+ 9.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.7
Ireland	+ 4.0	+ 4.7	+ 4.0
Italy	+ 2.3	+ 2.6	+ 2.8
Latvia	+ 2.5	+ 2.0	+ 2.9
Lithuania	+ 1.3	+ 0.4	- 1.1
Luxembourg	+ 2.4	+ 2.1	+ 2.5
Malta	+ 2.5	+ 3.1	+ 2.6
Netherlands	+ 5.1	+ 3.9	+ 2.2
Poland	+ 5.3	+ 1.9	+ 0.7
Portugal	+ 4.4	+ 3.7	+ 3.3
Slovak Republic	+ 7.2	+ 3.5	+ 8.5
Slovenia	+ 8.6	+ 7.5	+ 5.7
Spain	+ 2.8	+ 3.6	+ 3.1
Sweden	+ 2.7	+ 2.0	+ 2.3
United Kingdom	+ 1.2	+ 1.3	+ 1.4
Euro area²⁾	+ 2.3	+ 2.3	+ 2.1
European Union (EU-25)	+ 2.5	+ 2.1	+ 2.0
European Union (EU-15)	+ 2.2	+ 2.1	+ 2.0

*) Source: Eurostat. The data shown here are current data or estimates of the EU Commission, reference date April 2004. Harmonised indices for international price comparison. – 1) Threshold value calculated on the basis of EU-15 and applicable only to EU-15 Member States. – 2) As of 1 January 1999, the euro area, initially consisting of 11 EU Member States (Belgium, Germany, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Spain), was founded to implement the third stage of the European economic and monetary union (EMU) as agreed on in the Maastricht Treaty. At the same time, the euro was introduced as the single European currency. Greece joined the euro area on 1 January 2001.

Consumer price index¹⁾, 2003
Changes on the previous year in %



1) Source: Eurostat; June 2004. – Harmonised consumer price index. – Preliminary data. –

2) The threshold value was computed on the basis of the EU-15 states and refers only to them.

EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION*)

Country	2001	2002	2003
Long-term interest rate¹⁾			
in %			
Threshold value²⁾	7.2	6.9	6.1
Germany	4.8	4.8	4.1
Austria	5.1	5.0	4.2
Belgium	5.1	5.0	4.2
Cyprus	7.6	5.7	4.7
Czech Republic	6.3	4.9	4.1
Denmark	5.1	5.1	4.3
Estonia	10.2	8.4	5.3
Finland	5.0	5.0	4.1
France	4.9	4.9	4.1
Greece	5.3	5.1	4.3
Hungary	6.2	5.8	5.0
Ireland	5.0	5.0	4.1
Italy	5.2	5.0	4.3
Latvia	7.6	5.4	4.9
Lithuania	8.2	6.1	5.3
Luxembourg	4.9	4.7	3.3
Malta	6.2	5.8	5.0
Netherlands	5.0	4.9	4.1
Poland	10.7	7.4	5.8
Portugal	5.2	5.0	4.2
Slovak Republic	8.0	6.9	5.0
Slovenia .....	.	.	6.4
Spain	5.1	5.0	4.1
Sweden	5.1	5.3	4.6
United Kingdom	5.0	4.9	4.6
Euro area³⁾	5.0	4.9	4.2
Europäische Union (EU-25) .....	...	...	4.3
Europäische Union (EU-15)⁴⁾	5.0	4.9	4.2

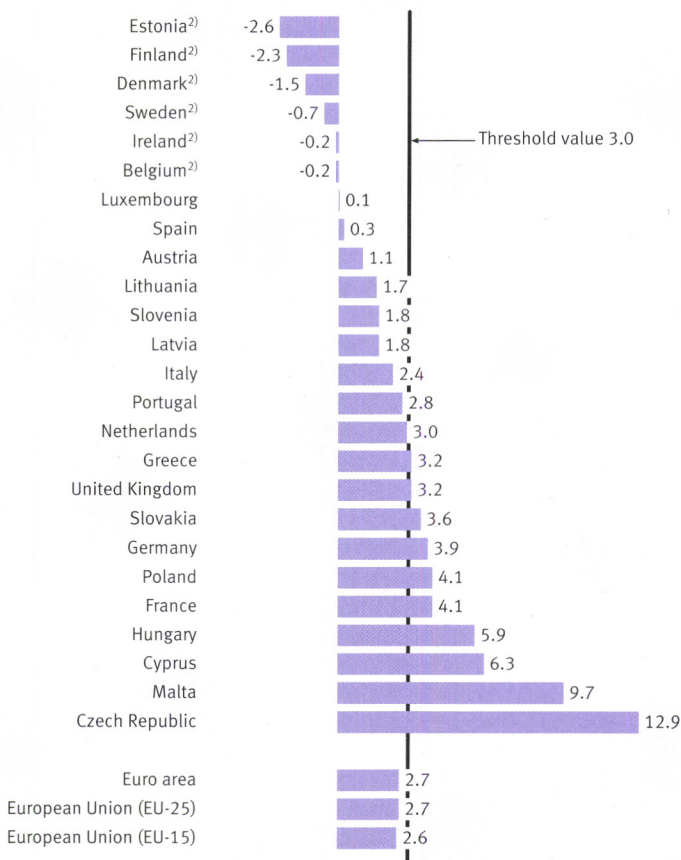
*) Source: Eurostat. The data shown here are current data or estimates of the EU Commission, reference date April 2004; they are based on the latest national statistics available. They are not always equivalent to other official statements on the current situation regarding the convergence criteria. – 1) Yield of ten-year government bonds. – 2) Threshold value calculated on the basis of EU-15 and applicable only to EU-15 Member States. – 3) As of 1 January 1999, the euro area, initially consisting of 11 EU Member States (Belgium, Germany, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Spain), was founded to implement the third stage of the European economic and monetary union (EMU) as agreed on in the Maastricht Treaty. At the same time, the euro was introduced as the single European currency. Greece joined the euro area on 1 January 2001. – 4) GDP-weighted average.

EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION*)

Country	2001	2002	2003
Government budget deficit			
in % of the gross domestic product			
Threshold value	3.0	3.0	3.0
Germany	2.8	3.5	3.9
Austria	- 0.2 ¹⁾	0.2	1.1
Belgium	- 0.5 ¹⁾	- 0.1 ¹⁾	- 0.2 ¹⁾
Cyprus	2.4	4.6	6.3
Czech Republic	6.4	6.4	12.9
Denmark	- 3.1 ¹⁾	- 1.7 ¹⁾	- 1.5 ¹⁾
Estonia	- 0.3 ¹⁾	- 1.8 ¹⁾	- 2.6 ¹⁾
Finland	- 5.2 ¹⁾	- 4.3 ¹⁾	- 2.3 ¹⁾
France	1.5	3.2	4.1
Greece	1.4	1.4	3.2
Hungary	4.4	9.3	5.9
Ireland	- 1.1 ¹⁾	0.2	- 0.2 ¹⁾
Italy	2.6	2.3	2.4
Latvia	1.6	2.7	1.8
Lithuania	2.1	1.6	1.7
Luxembourg	- 6.3 ¹⁾	- 2.7 ¹⁾	0.1
Malta	6.4	5.7	9.7
Netherlands	0.0	1.9	3.0
Poland	3.5	3.6	4.1
Portugal	4.4	2.7	2.8
Slovak Republic	6.0	5.7	3.6
Slovenia	2.7	1.9	1.8
Spain	0.4	0.0	- 0.3 ¹⁾
Sweden	- 2.8 ¹⁾	0.0	- 0.7 ¹⁾
United Kingdom	- 0.7 ¹⁾	1.6	3.2
Euro area²⁾	1.6	2.3	2.7
Europäische Union (EU-25)	1.1	2.1	2.7
Europäische Union (EU-15)	1.0	2.0	2.6

*) Source: Eurostat. The data shown here are current data or estimates of the EU Commission, reference date April 2004; they are based on the latest national statistics available. They are not always equivalent to other official statements on the current situation regarding the convergence criteria. - 1) Budget surplus. - 2) As of 1 January 1999, the euro zone, initially consisting of 11 EU Member States (Belgium, Germany, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Spain) was founded to implement the third stage of the European economic and monetary union (EMU) as agreed on in the Maastricht Treaty. At the same time, the euro was introduced as the single European currency. Greece joined the euro zone on 1 January 2001.

Budget deficit¹⁾, 2003
in % of the gross domestic product



1) Source: Eurostat; June 2004.– Preliminary data. – 2) Surplus.

EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION*)

Country	2001	2002	2003
Government debt			
in % of the gross domestic product			
Threshold value	60.0	60.0	60.0
Germany	59.4	60.8	64.2
Austria	67.1	66.6	65.0
Belgium	108.1	105.8	100.5
Cyprus	64.4	67.1	72.2
Czech Republic	25.2	28.9	37.6
Denmark	47.8	47.2	45.0
Estonia	4.7	5.7	5.8
Finland	43.9	42.6	45.3
France	56.8	58.6	63.0
Greece	106.9	104.7	103.0
Hungary	53.5	57.1	59.0
Ireland	36.1	32.3	32.0
Italy	110.6	108.0	106.2
Latvia	16.2	15.5	15.6
Lithuania	23.4	22.8	21.9
Luxembourg	5.5	5.7	4.9
Malta	61.8	61.7	72.0
Netherlands	52.9	52.6	54.8
Poland	36.7	41.2	45.4
Portugal	55.6	58.1	59.4
Slovak Republic	48.7	43.3	42.8
Slovenia	26.9	27.8	27.1
Spain	57.5	54.6	50.8
Sweden	54.4	52.6	51.8
United Kingdom	38.9	38.5	39.8
Euro area¹⁾	69.4	69.2	70.4
Europäische Union (EU-25)	62.1	61.5	63.0
Europäische Union (EU-15)	63.2	62.5	64.0

*) Source: Eurostat. The data shown here are current data or estimates of the EU Commission, reference date April 2004; they are based on the latest national statistics available. They are not always equivalent to other official statements on the current situation regarding the convergence criteria. – 1) As of 1 January 1999, the euro zone, initially consisting of 11 EU Member States (Belgium, Germany, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Spain) was founded to implement the third stage of the European economic and monetary union (EMU) as agreed on in the Maastricht Treaty. At the same time, the euro was introduced as the single European currency. Greece joined the euro zone on 1 January 2001.

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