

KEY DATA ON GERMANY 2007

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Dear readers,

The corporate motto of the Federal Statistical Office - »wissen.nutzen.« - has more relevance than ever before. We provide statistical information as a basis for decisions regarding the reform projects discussed by politicians and the general public. Knowledge about the social and economic situation in Germany is also an essential prerequisite to enable citizens to form their own opinion. Based on our legal mandate and our political and economic independence, all the information we offer is compiled in an objective, neutral, independent and scientific manner.

This edition of „Key Data on Germany“ provides an overview of „The Country and the People“, the „Living Conditions“ in Germany, developments in the „Economy“ and a comparative look at „Germany in a Global Context“. The present edition contains new information on „generally binding minimum wages“ in the chapter „Earnings and Labour Costs“, and the data on employment can now be found in the chapter on the „Labour Market“.

If you should need information in excess of what is included in „Key Data on Germany 2007“, please contact the experts of our information service using the contact form on the Internet (www.destatis.de/kontakt). The staff members of my Office will be pleased to help you. In addition, our homepage at www.destatis.de offers access to the whole range of data supplied by official statistics.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who have facilitated our statistical work by supplying the information requested in surveys. I would also like to extend my gratitude to our colleagues at the statistical offices of the Länder for their good co-operation.

It is my hope that this pocketbook will be a reliable companion to you.

Wiesbaden, October 2007

Walter Radermacher

President of the Federal Statistical Office

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-Vorpommern, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Thüringen, and for Berlin-East.

Abbreviations

Units of measurement

mn	=	million
bn	=	billion
%	=	per cent
mm	=	millimetre
m	=	metre
m ²	=	square metre
m ³	=	cubic metre
km	=	kilometre
km ²	=	square kilometre

ha	=	hectare
kg	=	kilogram
t	=	ton
tkm	=	ton-kilometre
kWh	=	kilowatt hour (= 10 ³ watt hours)
GWh	=	gigawatt hour (= 10 ⁹ watt hours)
PJ	=	petajoule (= 10 ¹⁵ joule)
h	=	hour

Exemplation of Symbols

.	=	numerical value unknown or not to be disclosed	()	=	limited informational value because numerical value is of limited statistical reliability
–	=	no figures or magnitude zero			
...	=	data will be available later	I	=	fundamental change within a series affecting comparisons over time
0	=	less than half of 1 in the last digit occupied, but more than zero	X	=	cell blocked for logical reasons
/	=	no data because the numerical value is not sufficiently reliable			

Figures may not sum to total due to rounding.

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The Country and the People



GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Land use, 2004

Total area	357 050 km ²	(100%)
Agricultural land (incl. bogs and heathland)	189 324 km ²	(53.0%)
Forests	106 488 km ²	(29.8%)
Built-up land and adjacent non-built-up land	23 938 km ²	(6.7%)
Land used for traffic purposes	17 446 km ²	(4.9%)
Waters	8 279 km ²	(2.3%)
Non-built-up land used for industrial, supply or disposal purposes	2 518 km ²	(0.7%)
Recreational land	3 131 km ²	(0.9%)
Land of other use	5 925 km ²	(1.7%)

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. exclave 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

Selected mountains (over 2 500 m altitude above sea level)

Zugspitze (Wetterstein Mountains)	2 962 m
Höllentalspitze (Wetterstein Mountains)	2 745 m
Watzmann (Berchtesgaden Alps)	2 713 m
Hochfrottspitze (Allgäu High Alps)	2 649 m
Mädelegabel (Allgäu High Alps)	2 645 m
Alpenspitze (Wetterstein Mountains)	2 628 m
Hochkalter (Berchtesgaden Alps)	2 607 m
Hochvogel (Allgäu High Alps)	2 592 m
Östliche Karwendelspitze (Karwendel Mountains)	2 537 m
Hoher Göll (Berchtesgaden Alps)	2 522 m

Federal Republic of Germany

Territory on 1 January 2007



Statistisches Bundesamt 2007 - 01 - 0301

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

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
Plauer See	38.4 km ²
Kummerower See	32.5 km ²
Großer Plöner See	29.1 km ²
Steinhuder Meer	29.1 km ²
Selenter See	21.4 km ²
Kölpinsee	20.3 km ²

1) Within the borders of Germany.

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)	199.3 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)

Rügen	930.0 km ²
Usedom ¹⁾	373.0 km ²
Fehmarn	185.4 km ²
Sylt	99.2 km ²
Föhr	82.9 km ²
Nordstrand	50.4 km ²
Pellworm	37.4 km ²
Poel	34.3 km ²
Borkum	30.7 km ²
Norderney	26.3 km ²
Amrum	20.4 km ²

Climate

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

Annual precipitations

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

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

The Federal Republic of Germany is a democratic and social federal state. Its Constitution is the Basic Law in the revised version published in the Federal Law Gazette, Part III, Subsection No. 100-1, last amended by the law of 28 August 2006 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 2034). Since the unification of Germany on 3 October 1990, its constituent states have been the Länder of Baden-Württemberg, Bayern, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Niedersachsen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein and Thüringen. 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).

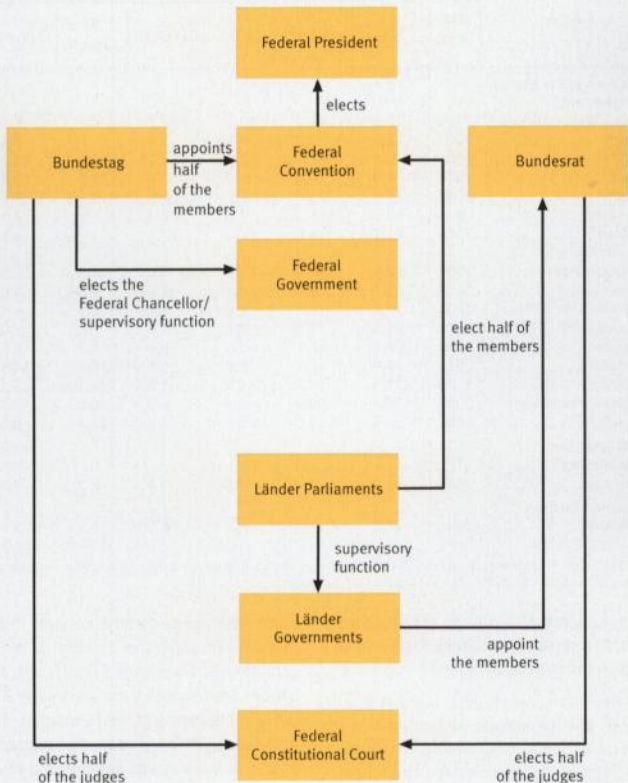
Head of State of the Federal Republic of Germany is the Federal President who is

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,
- 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

State structure



Statistisches Bundesamt 2007 · 01 · 0302

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Results of parliamentary elections in percent

Election	Election year	Parties' shares in valid votes					
		SPD	CDU, in Bayern CSU	FDP	GREENS ¹⁾	Die Linke. ²⁾	Others
Elections to the Länder Parliaments							
Baden-Württemberg ..	2006	25.2	44.2	10.7	11.7	–	8.4
Bayern	2003	19.6	60.7	2.6	7.7	–	9.4
Berlin ³⁾	2006	30.8	21.3	7.6	13.1	13.4	13.7
Brandenburg ³⁾	2004	31.9	19.4	3.3	3.6	28.0	13.8
Bremen	2007	36.7	25.7	6.0	16.5	8.4	6.7
Hamburg	2004	30.5	47.2	2.8	12.3	–	7.1
Hessen ³⁾	2003	29.1	48.8	7.9	10.1	–	4.1
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern ³⁾	2006	30.2	28.8	9.6	3.4	16.8	11.3
Niedersachsen ³⁾	2003	33.4	48.3	8.1	7.6	0.5	2.0
Nordrhein-Westfalen ..	2005	37.1	44.8	6.2	6.2	0.9	4.8
Rheinland-Pfalz ³⁾	2006	45.6	32.8	8.0	4.6	–	9.0
Saarland	2004	30.8	47.5	5.2	5.6	2.3	8.6
Sachsen ³⁾	2004	9.8	41.1	5.9	5.1	23.6	14.5
Sachsen-Anhalt ³⁾	2006	21.4	36.2	6.7	3.6	24.1	8.1
Schleswig-Holstein ³⁾ ..	2005	38.7	40.2	6.6	6.2	0.8	7.5
Thüringen ³⁾	2004	14.5	43.0	3.6	4.5	26.1	8.3
Election to the Bundestag³⁾							
Germany	2005	34.2	35.2 ⁴⁾	9.8	8.1	8.7	3.9
European Election							
Germany	2004	21.5	44.5 ⁵⁾	6.1	11.9	6.1	9.8

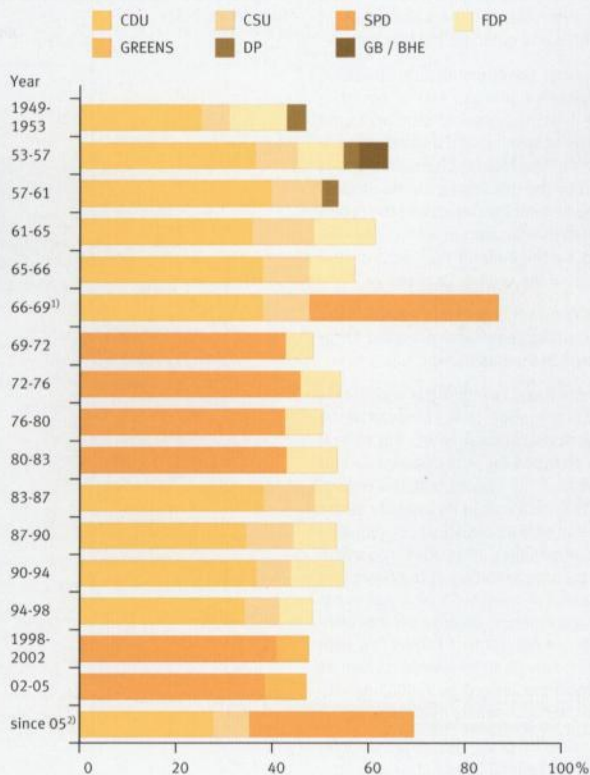
1) GREENS/B90 in Brandenburg; GREENS/GAL in Hamburg. – 2) PDS in elections before 17 July 2005. – 3) Second votes. – 4) CDU: 27.8%, CSU: 7.4% – 5) CDU: 36.5%, CSU: 8.0%

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 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

Share of the vote of the Federal Government's coalition parties, 1949 - 2005



1) From 1 Dec. 1966 Grand Coalition. - 2) From 11 Nov. 2005 Grand Coalition.

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their respective Länder Governments. The total of 69 votes 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.

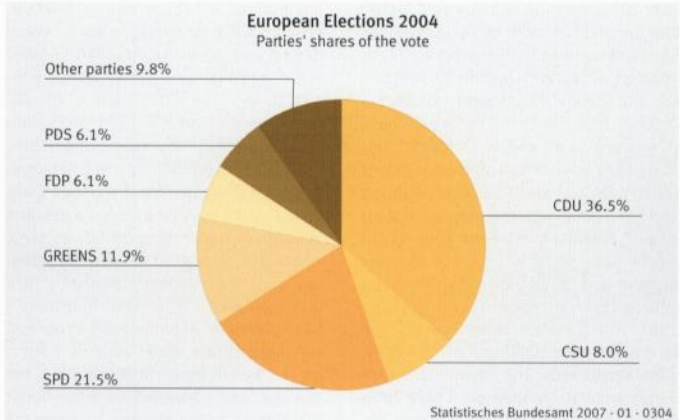
The Federal Government participates in the legislative process mainly by introducing bills and issuing ordinances on the basis of special legal authorization. It consists of the Federal Chancellor who is elected by the Bundestag on the proposal of the Federal President, and the Federal Ministers who 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 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, Fed-

eral 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. For almost one decade, the number of Member States of the European Union remained at 15 after Finland, Austria and Sweden had joined it in 1995. When another ten states, namely Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Cyprus acceded to the European Union (EU) on 1 May 2004, the number of EU members rose to 25. That round of expansion has been the largest one so far. On 1 Jan-

uary 2007, Bulgaria and Romania joined the European Union as new Member States, increasing their number to 27. In addition, accession negotiations with Turkey and Croatia have been held since 3 October 2005. Since the European Council meeting on 15 and 16 October 2005, Macedonia has been an official candidate country. On 12 June 2006, a stabilisation and association agreement was concluded with Albania, and Montenegro set out on the same route when Prime Minister Sturanovic and EU Commissioner Rehn initialled such an agreement on 15 March 2007. With Bosnia and Herzegovina, the EU is negotiating stabilisation and association agreements. The negotiations with Serbia were suspended on 3 May 2006 because the country failed to meet its obligations of co-operation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY).

In the area of statistics, each of the new members-to-be has above all been assisted in adopting the existing European statistical standards ("acquis statistique") during the pre-accession phase. In the past few years, the Federal Statistical Office has taken an active part in implementing a large number of measures to assist those countries and it will continue to do so in the future.

The process of expansion has gone hand in hand with an increasing economic and political integration of the European countries. Based on a joint coal and steel market, the initial steps towards integration included the abolition of customs barriers between the countries concerned and

the introduction of common external tariffs. Economic co-operation on an equal footing was gradually extended to cover social, regional and environmental policies as well. The introduction of the European single market in 1993 led to a liberalisation of the movement of persons, services and capital. To meet the challenges of globalisation, the Lisbon European Council in 2000 adopted a detailed strategy for modernising the EU economy, which also covered issues of social cohesion and the environment. Statistical data (the so-called "structural indicators") have played an important role in assessing the progress made towards achieving the agreed goals. In March 2005, the strategy was readjusted to make better use of the synergy potential between the three dimensions (economy, social aspects and the environment).

Both economic and political advancement and the accession of new members have regularly required changes in the EC or EU treaties. In the last years, the following basic treaties were adopted: Treaty on European Union (Maastricht Treaty, 1992), Amsterdam Treaty (1997), and Nice Treaty (2002). In the "Maastricht Treaty on European Union (EU)" of 7 February 1992 (which entered into force on 1 November 1993), the heads of state and 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 included the introduction of a single European currency (euro). With the exception of Denmark, Sweden, the United

Kingdom and eleven of the twelve new EU members from the last and second-to-last enlargement rounds, all other Member States have joined the euro area (EU-13). Malta and Cyprus are expected to join the euro area on 1 January 2008. Apart from creating Economic and Monetary Union, the Maastricht Treaty was aimed at developing a common foreign and security policy and co-operation in the area of internal and legal policies.

The Amsterdam Treaty, which was signed on 2 October 1997, served as a basis for the eastern enlargement of the European Union. Based on the Nice Treaty, which entered into force on 1 February 2003, the functioning of the European institutions was adjusted to permit the extensive enlargement of the European Union by ten new Member States. Following the meeting of the European Council in Nice in December 2002, 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, has been aimed at strengthening the importance of human rights.

About 50 years after the beginning of the integration process, it became time to review and revise the framework consisting of several treaties in order to maintain the Union's capability to act. Against that background, the Laeken European Council in December 2001 convened a Convention to work out an EU Constitution. On 29 October 2004, the heads of state and

government of the 25 EU Member States and the three candidate countries finally signed the Treaty on the European Constitution. The Member States have to ratify the Constitution in line with their national procedures (approval either by referendum or by parliament). When the European Constitution was rejected in two states (France and the Netherlands), the ratification process was interrupted for the time being in summer 2005. During the German presidency in the first half of 2007, Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel strongly advocated that the work towards adopting an EU Constitution should be continued. These efforts were successful in that a mandate was issued for an intergovernmental Conference which, by the end of 2007, is to determine what amendments will have to be made in the new basic treaties. As a result of that situation, the Nice Treaty continues to be in force until further notice. By the way, it was the Amsterdam Treaty concluded in 1997 which for the first time included an Article on statistics that was also integrated in the draft EU Constitution in an almost unchanged form.

The political system of the Federal Republic of Germany is characterised by its federal state structure (Article 20, Para. 1 of the Basic Law). Besides the Federation at central government level, there are sixteen Länder, which are constituent states with equal rights. Not only the principal division, but also the multifaceted co-operation between these two government levels is regulated by the Basic Law. The Länder are not mere self-governing bodies but genuine states endowed with their own powers. This „state quality“ is guaranteed by Article 79, Para. 3 of the Basic Law.

As states, they have their own constitutions and constitutional bodies such as a parliament, government, administration and jurisdiction. The Länder also have established their own representations to the European Union in Brussels. The Länder do not only enjoy extensive rights of participating in the legislation of the Federation, but on principle are responsible for performing state functions (Article 30, Basic Law) unless the latter can be better fulfilled at federal level (subsidiarity principle). This principle also applies to official statistics. By an act of law, the Federation may order all-German statistics to be compiled for its own purposes or those of the European Union. The actual compilation is however done by the Länder.

The Länder are entitled to their own revenue from taxes (Article 106, Basic Law) for carrying out their functions. The economic and financial capacities of the Länder however differ quite considerably. Structurally disadvantaged Länder often are not in a

position to provide the funds required for performing their functions from their own resources. In order to ensure that the population in these regions is not affected by unreasonable restrictions on their living standards, there exists a scheme of transfer payments from the Federation and among the Länder (Länder Government revenue-sharing scheme).

But differences between the sixteen Länder do not only exist with regard to their economies. History, geography, cultural diversity, size and number of population – they all help to give each Land its own individual character within the Federal Republic of Germany and Europe.

This diversity, combined with the Länder's autonomy, is however the reason why comparative information often has to be painstakingly collected from a multitude of sources. The statistical offices of the Länder and the Federation hence run a joint statistics portal which also provides regionally comparative data

(www.stastistikportal.de).

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. 2005			1 000	
	km ²	1 000	Number		
Baden-Württemberg	35 752	10 736	300	± 0	+ 3
Bayern	70 552	12 469	177	- 12	+ 8
Berlin	892	3 395	3 807	- 3	+ 15
Brandenburg	29 479	2 559	87	- 8	+ 0
Bremen	404	663	1 641	- 2	+ 1
Hamburg	755	1 744	2 309	- 1	+ 5
Hessen	21 115	6 092	289	- 5	+ 5
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern ..	23 180	1 707	74	- 5	+ 1
Niedersachsen	47 624	7 994	168	- 16	+ 41
Nordrhein-Westfalen	34 085	18 058	530	- 33	+ 6
Rheinland-Pfalz	19 853	4 059	204	- 10	- 1
Saarland	2 569	1 050	409	- 5	- 0
Sachsen	18 416	4 274	232	- 16	+ 2
Sachsen Anhalt	20 446	2 470	121	- 12	+ 1
Schleswig-Holstein	15 799	2 833	179	- 7	+ 3
Thüringen	16 172	2 335	144	- 9	+ 0
Germany	357 093	82 438	231	- 144	+ 79

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

GERMANY BY LÄNDER

Land	Persons in employment in the economic territory ¹⁾	Unem- ployed ²⁾	Unemploy- ment rate ^{2) 3)}	Job vacancies ^{2) 4)}	Short-time workers ²⁾
	2006				
	1 000		%	1 000	
Baden-Württemberg	5 438.0	348.7	6.3	61.1	9.5
Bayern	6 408.5	446.4	6.8	70.8	8.0
Berlin	1 568.3	293.5	17.5	30.6	1.8
Brandenburg	1 014.7	226.4	17.0	17.7	1.9
Bremen	385.6	47.7	14.9	5.6	0.7
Hamburg	1 062.1	96.0	11.0	27.3	1.2
Hessen	3 043.3	284.2	9.2	37.8	4.0
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern ..	710.9	167.9	19.0	15.1	0.9
Niedersachsen	3 555.7	417.8	10.5	46.2	6.9
Nordrhein-Westfalen	8 474.4	1 012.7	11.4	108.1	18.1
Rheinland-Pfalz	1 797.0	163.0	8.0	23.0	2.6
Saarland	508.1	49.7	9.9	7.1	1.0
Sachsen	1 906.2	371.9	17.0	29.6	4.1
Sachsen-Anhalt	994.2	231.9	18.3	20.1	1.7
Schleswig-Holstein	1 236.0	140.8	10.0	20.1	2.2
Thüringen	1 003.1	188.4	15.6	15.5	2.4
Germany	39 106.0	4 487.1	10.8	564.2	67.0

1) Results of the employment accounts compiled as part of national accounts (NA); March 2007. – 2) Results of the labour market statistics compiled by the Federal Employment Agency (BA). – 3) Percentage of registered unemployed persons in the total civilian labour force. – 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		
	2006 ¹⁾			
	EUR mn		EUR bn	
Baden-Württemberg	115 721	141 924	337.1	303.8
Bayern	115 929	141 266	409.5	369.0
Berlin	8 019	11 373	80.6	72.6
Brandenburg	11 106	8 808	49.5	44.6
Bremen	13 331	12 270	25.3	22.8
Hamburg	56 094	28 074	86.2	77.6
Hessen	64 344	44 831	204.3	184.1
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern ..	3 349	3 764	32.5	29.3
Niedersachsen	65 005	67 145	197.1	177.6
Nordrhein-Westfalen	170 897	160 446	501.7	452.1
Rheinland-Pfalz	23 588	36 307	100.7	90.8
Saarland	11 199	12 583	28.0	25.2
Sachsen	13 279	19 555	88.7	79.9
Sachsen-Anhalt	9 359	9 904	50.1	45.2
Schleswig-Holstein	21 855	17 459	69.7	63.0
Thüringen	5 946	9 238	46.0	41.4
Germany	735 146 ²⁾	896 048 ²⁾	2 307	2 079

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 ¹⁾	Hospital beds ²⁾
	(dwellings)				
	2005	2005	31.12.2005	2005	
	1 000	Mill.	Number		
Baden-Württemberg	37.6	36.1	4.9	39 772	61 371
Bayern	49.7	48.3	5.8	49 598	80 077
Berlin	3.2	3.5	1.9	16 964	20 350
Brandenburg	9.3	10.4	1.3	7 943	15 424
Bremen	1.4	1.4	0.4	3 214	5 664
Hamburg	3.6	3.3	0.9	9 442	11 502
Hessen	16.9	17.2	2.8	23 107	37 104
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern ..	6.7	6.1	0.9	6 260	10 232
Niedersachsen	23.4	24.3	3.7	25 941	44 174
Nordrhein-Westfalen	50.3	50.4	8.4	65 894	127 405
Rheinland-Pfalz	13.2	14.5	1.9	14 557	25 604
Saarland	2.2	2.3	0.5	4 168	7 305
Sachsen	6.0	7.2	2.3	14 329	27 601
Sachsen-Anhalt	4.1	4.3	1.3	8 087	17 129
Schleswig-Holstein	9.3	9.1	1.4	10 495	16 244
Thüringen	3.7	4.0	1.2	7 806	16 638
Germany	240.6	242.3	39.6	307 577	523 824

1) Data of the German Medical Association. – 2) Excl. prevention/rehabilitation facilities.

On 31 December 2006, some 82.3 million people were living in Germany, nearly 42 million of whom were girls or women and about 40.3 million boys or men. According to data of the Central Register of Foreigners, a total of 6.8 million residents were foreign citizens. Of these, some 63% had been living in Germany for ten years or more; 1.4 million foreigners had been born in Germany.

The Federal Republic of Germany is a densely populated country: In 2005, 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. Berlin-West), it ran up to 264 in 2005, while in the new Länder (excl. Berlin-East) it was 124.

In 2006, 374 000 couples married in Germany. 673 000 children were born alive, which corresponds to 8.2 live births per 1 000 inhabitants. The share of children born outside marriage was 30%.

A total of 822 000 people died during the year 2006. Hence, the number of deaths exceeded that of live births by 149 000. In 2003/2005, the average life expectancy at birth was 76.2 years for boys and 81.8 years for girls.

According to the latest population projection of the Federal Statistical Office, the population in Germany will amount to between just under 69 million and 74 million in 2050 and thus fall short of the level reached in 1963 (well over 75 million). Not only will the number of population

continue to fall, but there will be fewer children and more older people who will also live longer. The number of 60-year-olds will reach just over one million in 2050 and then be twice that of newborns. In 2005, the number of newborns was almost equal to that of 60-year-olds. The number of children and youth of childcare age or school age is declining just as the number of adolescents of apprenticeship age. In contrast, the number of those aged 80 years and over will nearly triple from just under 4 million today to 10 million by 2050.

The results described here are based on two variants of the population projection which only differ in the underlying assumptions concerning the balance of migration. A net migration of 100 000 is assumed for the one variant, for the other it is 200 000 migrants per year. The assumptions concerning fertility and life expectancy are the same for both variants: They are based on a nearly constant total fertility rate of an average 1.4 children per woman and an increase in life expectancy by about seven years to 83.5 years for newborn boys and 88 years for newborn girls in 2050.

In accordance with this projection, the old-age ratio, i.e. the ratio of people of retirement age to 100 persons of working age (from 20 to under 65 years), will rise from 32 today to 60 or 64 in 2050.

Since the development of the determinants of the population projection becomes more and more uncertain with an increasing time interval between the base date

POPULATION

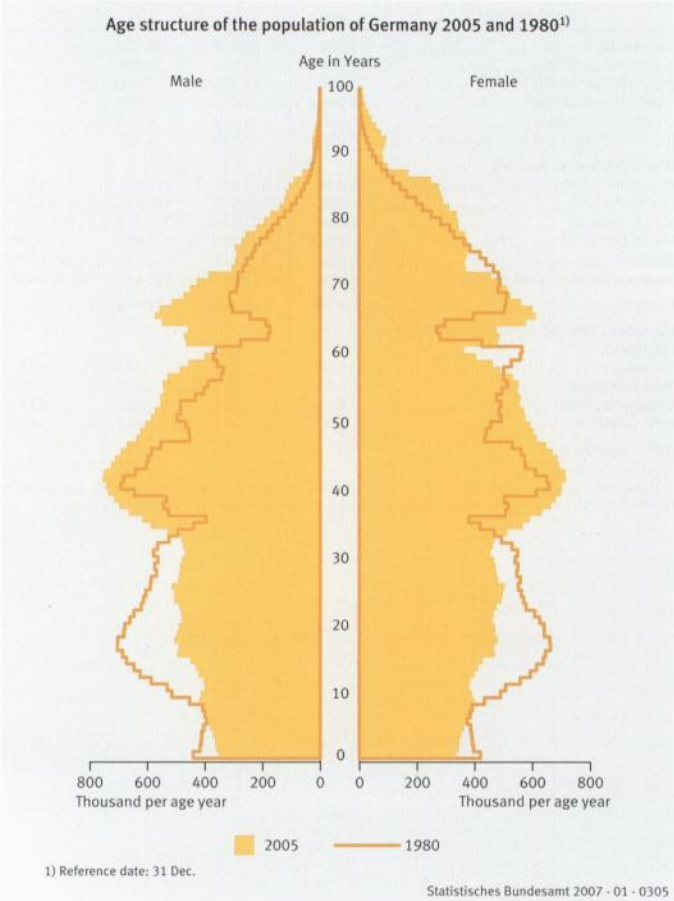
Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006
Inhabitants on 31 December	1 000	82 500.8	82 438.0	82 314.9
Male	1 000	40 353.6	40 340.0	40 301.2
Female	1 000	42 147.2	42 098.0	42 013.7
By age groups				
from ... to under ... years				
under 6	1 000	4 435.1	4 346.1	...
6 – 15	1 000	7 489.5	7 303.7	...
15 – 18	1 000	2 904.2	2 907.5	...
18 – 25	1 000	6 773.9	6 782.1	...
25 – 45	1 000	24 088.7	23 736.4	...
45 – 60	1 000	16 244.2	16 822.0	...
60 – 65	1 000	5 197.8	4 670.0	...
65 and over	1 000	15 367.5	15 870.1	...
By marital status				
Single	1 000	33 847.4	33 954.2	...
Married	1 000	36 991.2	36 678.6	...
Widowed	1 000	6 078.6	6 041.8	...
Divorced	1 000	5 583.7	5 763.4	...
Foreign population¹⁾	1 000	6 717.1	6 755.8	6 751.0
Europe	1 000	5 340.3	5 375.2	5 375.1
European Union	1 000	2 108.0	2 144.6	2 183.4
Incl.: Italy	1 000	548.2	540.8	534.7
Greece	1 000	316.0	309.8	303.8
Austria	1 000	174.0	174.8	175.7
Netherlands	1 000	114.1	118.6	123.5
United Kingdom	1 000	95.9	96.2	96.6
Serbia-Montenegro ²⁾	1 000	507.3	297.0	282.1
Croatia	1 000	229.2	228.9	227.6
Turkey	1 000	1 764.3	1 764.0	1 738.9
Africa	1 000	277.0	274.9	272.4
America	1 000	202.9	208.2	213.1
Incl.: United States	1 000	96.6	97.9	99.3
Asia	1 000	826.5	826.4	819.7

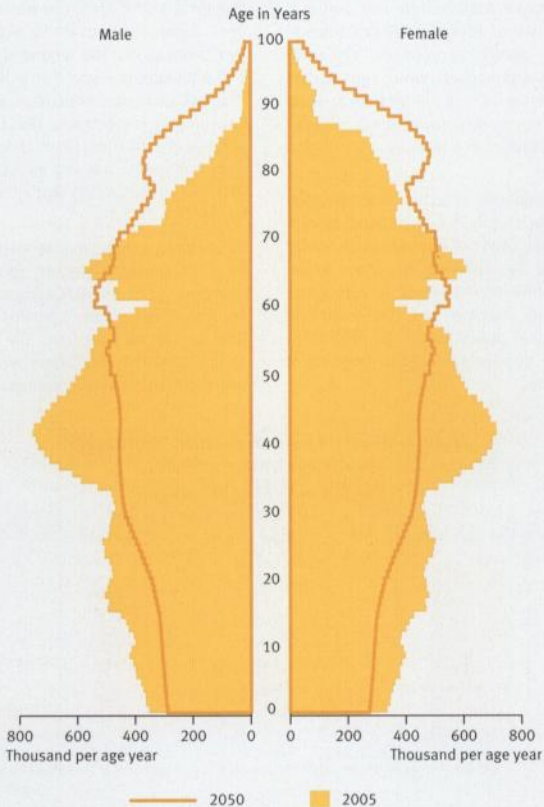
1) Due to an update of the Central Register of Foreigners, the figures for 2004 are not comparable with the data for the years prior to 2004. – 2) Since August 2006 independent countries.

of 31 December 2005 and the relevant projection date, such long-term calculations have a model character and should not be considered as forecasts over several decades.

Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006
Households¹⁾	1 000	39 122	39 178	...
1-person households	1 000	14 566	14 695	...
2-person households	1 000	13 335	13 266	...
3-person households	1 000	5 413	5 477	...
4-person households	1 000	4 218	4 213	...
Households with 5 or more persons	1 000	1 590	1 527	...
Marriages, births, deaths²⁾				
Marriages	Number	395 992	388 451	373 696 ⁴⁾
Live births	Number	705 622	685 795	672 675 ⁴⁾
Viz.: Illegitimate	Number	197 129	200 122	201 519 ⁴⁾
Foetal deaths	Number	2 728	2 487	2 420 ⁴⁾
Deaths	Number	818 271	830 227	821 635 ⁴⁾
Excess of births (+) or of deaths (–)	Number	– 112 649	– 144 432	– 148 960 ⁴⁾
Divorces	Number	213 691	201 693	...
Migrations between Germany and foreign countries³⁾				
Arrivals, total	1 000	780	707	662
Incl.: Foreigners	1 000	602	579	558
Departures, total	1 000	698	628	639
Incl.: Foreigners	1 000	547	484	484
Naturalized persons	Number	127 153	117 241	...

1) Microcensus results in March 2004, the year 2005 and the year 2006. – 2) Vital statistics results. – 3) Results of migration statistics; incl. area of origin/destination "unsettled" and "not indicated". – 4) Preliminary result.



Age structure of the population of Germany 2005¹⁾ and 2050

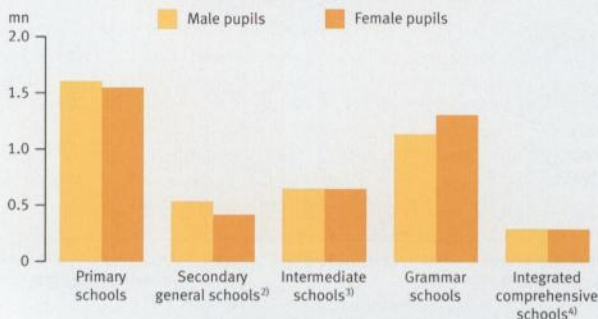
Outside the family context, education is provided mainly in public and private institutions established for this purpose. The bodies of official statistics provide data on pupils, apprentices, university students and teachers, which certainly are of increasing interest not least on account of the ongoing 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 2005, a total of EUR 144.8 billion were spent on education in Germany, accounting for 6.5% of the gross domestic product. Compared with 2004, expenditure was down 0.8%. The largest share (EUR 115.6 billion), was spent on schools, institutions of higher education and other educational institutions. The remaining spheres of education, for instance in-company continuing training and assistance to pupils and university students, accounted for EUR 29.2 billion.

In Germany, compulsory schooling starts for all children when they are six years old. In recent years, an increasing number of opportunities have been provided for children to start school earlier. The period of compulsory schooling covers twelve years, which nowadays usually comprise nine to

**Pupils at schools of general education, 2006/2007¹⁾
by selected types of schools**



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

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

In 2006/2007, close to 9.4 million pupils in Germany attended schools of general education, of whom 3.2 million were at primary schools, 1.1 million at secondary general schools (incl. orientation stage independent of school type), 1.3 million at intermediate schools and 2.5 million at grammar schools. In the same year, about 587 000 pupils were counted at integrated comprehensive schools (incl. Free Waldorf Schools), while schools with different courses of education were attended by 312 000 pupils. A total of 408 000 girls and boys went to special schools, and some 61 000 adults were educated at evening schools and adult education colleges.

Upon completion of compulsory full-time schooling, 238 000 young people obtained a secondary general school certificate at schools of general education in 2005. About 399 000 pupils left school in that year with an intermediate school-leaving certificate, while 244 000 pupils attained a general university entrance qualification or an entrance qualification for a "Fachhochschule" (specialised college of higher education).

Vocational schools were attended in 2006/2007 by some 2.8 million youths, of whom 1.8 million were educated at vocational schools (dual system) and about 566 000 at full-time vocational schools. At that type of schools, a total of 39 000 pupils obtained a secondary general school certificate in 2005, some

81 000 attained an intermediate school-leaving certificate and 156 000 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 123 000 women and men in 2006/2007.

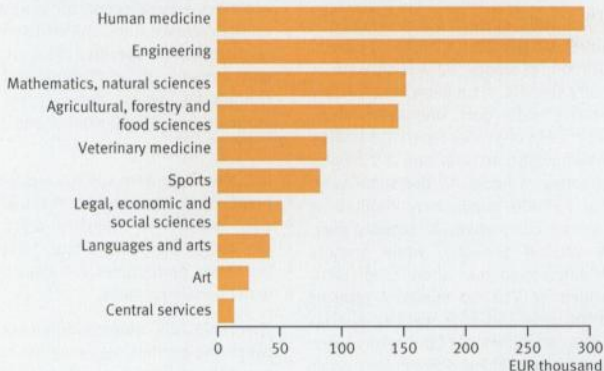
In 2006, there were some 1.6 million apprentices in Germany, of whom 873 000 were trained in industry and trade, 476 000 in the crafts sector, 123 000 in the liberal professions and about 98 000 in the remaining areas.

There are still marked differences between the genders regarding the training occupations that are chosen most frequently. Hence, there were about 39 800 hairdresser's apprentices in Germany in 2006. Almost all of these apprentices (90.0%) were young women. Just nearly 6% of all female apprentices had chosen that occupation, in contrast to less than 0.5% of young men.

In the winter semester of 2006/2007, 2.0 million students were enrolled at institutions of higher education in Germany, 1.4 million of them at universities, 541 000 at "Fachhochschulen" and 31 000 at colleges of art and music.

The number of first-year students reached about 295 000 in the winter semester of 2006/2007. That is a decline by 1.5% against the preceding year. While for the first time more female than male first-year students had enrolled in the winter semester of 2002/2003, the rate of

Outside funds received per professor, by subject groups, 2004



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female first-year students was 49.4% in the winter semester of 2006/2007.

In the winter semester of 2005/2006, the most popular courses of study with an internationally accepted bachelor's degree – based on the number of students – were computer science (15 494), business administration (15 084) and mechanical engineering (7 500). The largest number of students wishing to obtain a master's degree was found in international business administration/management (3 256), business administration (3 228) and computer science (3 197).

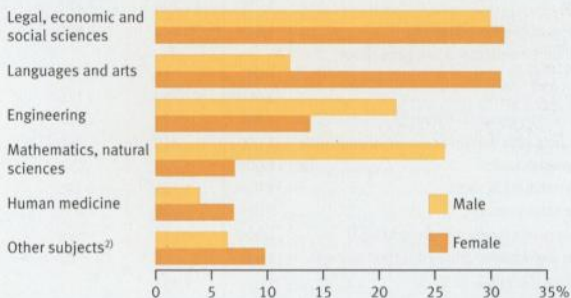
252 000 students passed their final examinations at institutions of higher education in 2005. In that year, close to half a million persons worked at institutions of

higher education in Germany in the science, arts and music, and administrative departments.

Specification	Unit	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007 ¹⁾
Pupils	1 000	12 508	12 397	12 260
Schools of general education	1 000	9 625	9 505	9 356
School-kindergartens and pre-school classes	1 000	48	30	29
Primary schools	1 000	3 150	3 176	3 156
Secondary general schools ²⁾	1 000	1 195	1 126	1 053
Schools with different courses of education	1 000	379	340	312
Special schools	1 000	424	416	408
Intermediate schools	1 000	1 351	1 325	1 300
Grammar schools	1 000	2 404	2 431	2 450
Integrated comprehensive schools ³⁾	1 000	613	598	587
Evening schools, adult education colleges	1 000	60	62	61
Vocational schools	1 000	2 763	2 771	2 781
Vocational schools (dual system)	1 000	1 801	1 784	1 789
Vocational extension schools	1 000	1	1	1
Full-time vocational schools	1 000	542	561	566
"Fachoberschulen"	1 000	122	126	130
Specialised grammar schools ⁴⁾	1 000	117	121	124
"Berufs-/Technische Oberschulen"	1 000	18	19	19
Trade and technical schools ⁵⁾	1 000	163	159	152
Schools for nurses, midwives etc.	1 000	120	121	123
School-leavers of schools of general education	1 000	880	...	...
With secondary general school certificate	1 000	238	...	...
With intermediate school-leaving certificate	1 000	399	...	...
With qualification for general university entrance or entrance to a "Fachhochschule"	1 000	244	...	...
School-leavers of vocational schools, total .	1 000	1 137	...	...
With intermediate school-leaving certificate	1 000	81	...	...
With qualification for general university entrance	1 000	156	...	...
Full- and part-time teaching staff				
Schools of general education	1 000	672	667	...
Vocational schools	1 000	121	122	...

1) School year. 2004/2005: preliminary result. – 2) Incl. orientation stage independent of school type. – 3) Incl. Free Waldorf Schools. – 4) Incl. "Kollegschulen". – 5) Incl. specialised vocational academies.

Students by subject groups, winter term 2006/2007¹⁾



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

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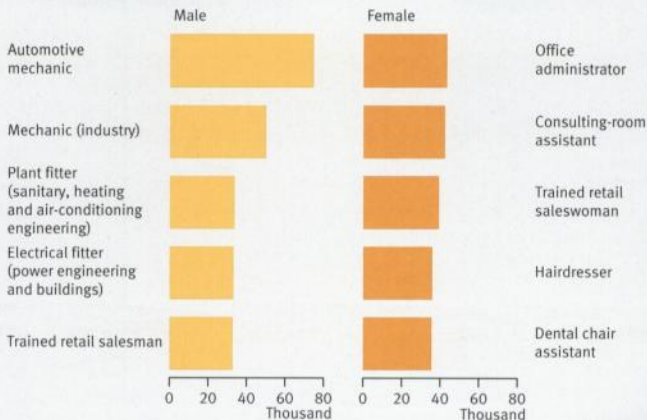
Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006 ¹⁾
Students²⁾	1 000	1 964	1 986	1 975
Universities ³⁾	1 000	1 373	1 387	1 373
Colleges of art and music	1 000	31	32	31
"Fachhochschulen"	1 000	524	535	541
Colleges of public administration	1 000	36	33	29
Incl.: Students in their first semester in higher education	1 000	301	300	295
Universities ³⁾	1 000	198	198	192
Colleges of art and music	1 000	4	4	4
"Fachhochschulen"	1 000	91	91	92
Colleges of public administration	1 000	8	7	7
Exam. passed at inst. of higher education ...	1 000	231	252	...
University diploma and equivalent examinations	1 000	98	102	...
Qualifications for a doctor's degree	1 000	23	26	...
State examinations for the teaching profession	1 000	23	24	...
Fachhochschule diploma examinations	1 000	76	81	...
Bachelor's degrees	1 000	6	10	...
Master's degrees	1 000	6	9	...

1) Preliminary result. – 2) Students in winter term. – 3) Incl. colleges of education and theology, comprehensive universities.

Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006 ¹⁾
Apprentices	1 000	1 564	1 553	1 570
Industry and trade	1 000	838	848	873
Crafts	1 000	489	477	476
Agriculture	1 000	40	41	42
Public service	1 000	44	43	43
Liberal professions	1 000	139	130	123
Home economics, merchant shipping	1 000	14	12	12
Participants in advanced training examinations and master craftsman's examinations	1 000	125	125	...
Industry and trade	1 000	65	67	...
Crafts	1 000	49	48	...
Agriculture	1 000	2	2	...
Public service	1 000	3	3	...
Liberal professions	1 000	5	5	...
Home economics, merchant shipping	1 000	1	1	...

1) Preliminary result.

Apprentices, 2005, in the most frequent vocational training occupations



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EDUCATION

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Formal level of qualification¹⁾				
Data provided on general school education .	1 000	66 574	66 397	70 984
Presently attending schools	1 000	2 992	2 966	3 401
Secondary general school certificate	1 000	29 391	28 946	29 555
Ten-grade school of general education certificate	1 000	4 807	4 701	4 780
Intermediate school-leaving certificate or equivalent	1 000	12 732	12 837	14 266
"Fachhochschule" entrance qualification/ university entrance qualification	1 000	14 092	14 419	15 905
Data provided on vocational training	1 000	65 575	65 185	70 984
Apprenticeship/on-the-job training	1 000	33 639	32 921	35 305
Trade and technical school certificate	1 000	4 015	4 078	4 485
Specialised and engineering school certificate in the former GDR	1 000	977	971	868
"Fachhochschule" degree	1 000	2 868	3 025	3 062
University degree	1 000	3 758	3 909	4 505
Doctor's degree	1 000	853	815	648

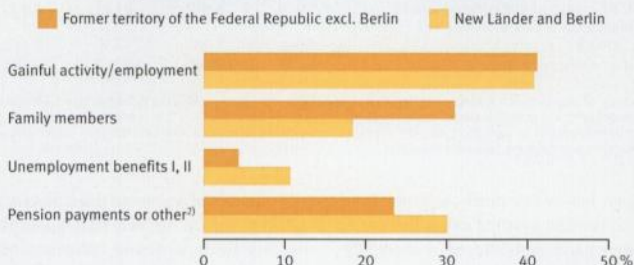
1) Results of the microcensus. – Persons aged 15 years and over. For persons aged 51 years and over response is voluntary.

More than half of Germany's population actively or passively participated in economic life in 2006. Those 42.4 million persons (the labour force), whose place of residence is in the Federal Republic of Germany, include both persons in employment pursuing a gainful activity, irrespective of its extent of time, and unemployed persons actively looking for a job and able to take up an employment within two weeks. Persons in employment comprise not only those performing a job in dependent employment, but also the self-employed and family workers, irrespective of what importance that activity has for their subsistence. The inactive population comprises all those who neither perform nor look for a gainful activity. According to the results of the labour market statistics compiled according to the concept of the

International Labour Organization (ILO), a total of 39.0 million persons were in employment on an annual average in 2006 in Germany. The employment/population ratio, which indicates the share of persons in employment aged 15 to 64 years in the population of the same age, was 68.8% in 2006. Over the last ten years, the employment/population ratio rose by 3.0 percentage points.

In the same period, 3.4 million men and women were unemployed. The unemployment rate was 8.1%; it indicates the share of unemployed in the labour force of the same age. Over the last ten years, that share was up by 0.4 percentage points. The unemployment rate for men (7.8%) increased by 1.3 percentage points between 1996 and 2006, while that for

Population, 2006, by main source of subsistence¹⁾



1) Preliminary results of the microcensus. – 2) Pension payments; own property, letting, interest, life interest reserved to transferor on transfer of a farmstead to a descendant; public assistance/social benefit, basic security (incl. benefits to asylum seekers); benefits paid by a long-term care insurance agency; other benefits (e.g. BAföG study grant).

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LABOUR MARKET

Specification ¹⁾	Unit	2004	2005	2006
Germany				
Labour force	1 000	42 723	42 619	42 448
Residents in employment ²⁾	1 000	38 792	38 726	39 016
Unemployed	1 000	3 931	3 893	3 432
Inactive population	1 000	39 778	39 845	39 917
Employment/population ratios of those aged 15 to under 65 years	%	68.1	68.0	68.8
Unemployment rates of those aged 15 to under 65 years	%	9.2	9.1	8.1
Persons in employment in the economic territory ³⁾	1 000	38 875	38 823	39 106
By sectors of the economy				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 000	873	850	849
Industry, incl. energy	1 000	8 019	7 883	7 802
Incl.: Manufacturing	1 000	7 633	7 506	7 431
Construction	1 000	2 254	2 165	2 156
Trade, transport and communications	1 000	9 797	9 764	9 786
Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	1 000	6 298	6 399	6 613
Other service activities	1 000	11 634	11 762	11 900
Employees in the economic territory ³⁾	1 000	34 653	34 467	34 714
By sectors of the economy				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 000	457	441	444
Industry, incl. energy	1 000	7 703	7 560	7 483
Incl.: Manufacturing	1 000	7 318	7 184	7 113
Construction	1 000	1 838	1 738	1 719
Trade, transport and communications	1 000	8 562	8 521	8 568
Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	1 000	5 385	5 430	5 614
Other service activities	1 000	10 708	10 777	10 886

1) Results of employment accounts compiled as part of national accounting and of the ILO telephone survey based on the definitions of the International Labour Organization (ILO); February 2007. – 2) Persons in employment whose place of residence is in Germany (domestic concept). – 3) Persons in employment or employees whose place of employment is in Germany (domestic concept).

women fell by 0.9 percentage points to 8.4%. Younger persons below the age of 25 were particularly affected by unemployment. In 2006, their unemployment rate amounted to 15.1% on an annual average (1996: 13.2%). For information on the ILO concept please refer to: www.destatis.de, topic: labour market.

The number of registered unemployed, as determined by the Federal Employment Agency for purposes of national labour market monitoring, was 4.5 million on an annual average in 2006. 3.0 million registered unemployed were shown for the former territory of the Federal Republic excl. Berlin and 1.5 million for the new

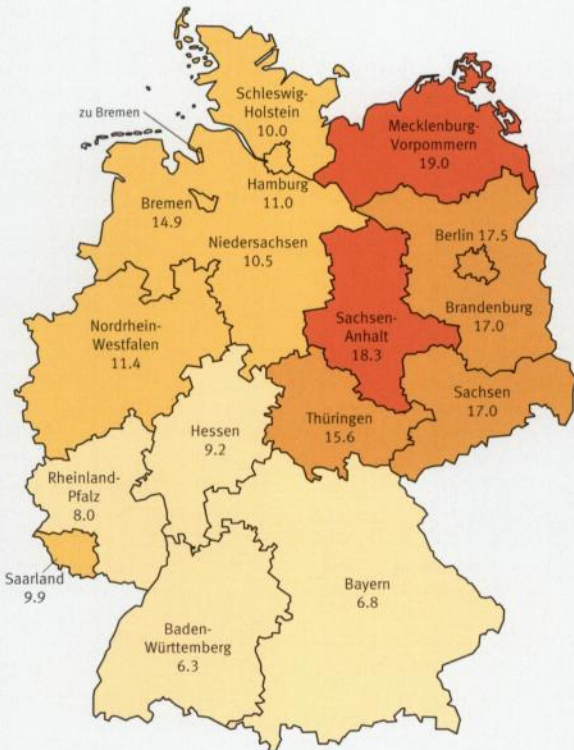
Specification ¹⁾	Unit	2004	2005	2006
Former territory of the Federal Republic excl. Berlin				
Persons in employment in the economic territory ²⁾	1 000	31 673	31 681	31 909
By sectors of the economy				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 000	687	677	681
Industry, incl. energy	1 000	6 936	6 813	6 730
Incl.: Manufacturing	1 000	6 632	6 516	6 437
Construction	1 000	1 680	1 628	1 629
Trade, transport and communications	1 000	8 077	8 070	8 091
Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	1 000	5 172	5 267	5 438
Other service activities	1 000	9 121	9 226	9 340
Employees in the economic territory ²⁾	1 000	28 241	28 154	28 354
By sectors of the economy				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 000	292	289	296
Industry, incl. energy	1 000	6 686	6 558	7 793 ³⁾
Incl.: Manufacturing	1 000	6 383	6 262	...
Construction	1 000	1 379	1 321	...
Trade, transport and communications	1 000	7 066	7 051	} 20 265 ⁴⁾
Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	1 000	4 433	4 486	
Other service activities	1 000	8 386	8 449	
New Länder and Berlin				
Persons in employment in the economic territory ²⁾	1 000	7 202	7 142	7 197
By sectors of the economy				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 000	186	173	169
Industry, incl. energy	1 000	1 084	1 070	1 072
Incl.: Manufacturing	1 000	1 001	990	994
Construction	1 000	574	537	527
Trade, transport and communications	1 000	1 720	1 694	1 695
Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	1 000	1 126	1 132	1 175
Other service activities	1 000	2 514	2 536	2 560
Employees in the economic territory ²⁾	1 000	6 412	6 313	6 360
By sectors of the economy				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 000	165	152	148
Industry, incl. energy	1 000	1 017	1 002	1 409 ³⁾
Incl.: Manufacturing	1 000	935	923	...
Construction	1 000	459	417	...
Trade, transport and communications	1 000	1 496	1 470	} 4 803 ⁴⁾
Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	1 000	952	945	
Other service activities	1 000	2 322	2 328	

1) Results of employment accounts compiled as part of national accounting based on the definitions of the International Labour Organization (ILO); October 2006/March 2007. – 2) Persons in employment or employees whose place of employment is in Germany (domestic concept). – 3) Industry, total. – 4) Services, total.

Länder and Berlin. The rate of registered unemployed was 10.8% in 2006 (former territory of the Federal Republic excl. Berlin: 9.1%; new Länder and Berlin: 17.3%).

These figures are based on counts of administrative documents of the employment agencies. Such registered unemployed may, among other things, perform marginal part-time work of up to 15 hours as specified by social security law and must be in search for a job subject to social insurance contributions and comprising at least 15 hours per week.

Unemployment rate¹⁾, 2006 by Länder



1) Share of unemployed in the total civilian labour force, labour market statistics of the German Federal Employment Agency.

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Living Conditions



In 2006, the agreed monthly earnings of German employees rose by 1.6%, with the collective agreements varying according to branches and regions. An above-average increase of 3.4% in agreed earnings was observed in the energy supply sector of Baden-Württemberg, and of 3.0% in the manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products throughout Germany. The increases in agreed earnings were significantly smaller in the wholesale trade of Rheinland-Rheinhesen (+0.5%) and in real estate activities throughout Germany (+0.9%). In construction, the number of weekly working hours was increased at the beginning of 2006. This resulted in a 2.5% drop in the hourly wages in January 2006, which could not be offset by the subsequent 1% rise in agreed earnings.

In 2006, the lowest collectively agreed wages were about EUR 5 per hour. In Thüringen, the agreed hourly wage for guards and security personnel of event security services was EUR 4.38, and it was EUR 5.78 for personnel of building security services in Hessen. There is no statutory minimum wage in Germany that applies across all sectors of the economy. If the parties to a particular collective agreement agree on a minimum wage, the legislator may declare this minimum wage to be generally binding. In that case, the minimum wage has binding force upon all the employers and employees, even upon those who are not members of the associations or trade unions that concluded the agreement. So-called generally binding

minimum wages only exist for five branches of economic activity in Germany.

In 2006, too, women in the former territory of the Federal Republic earned considerably less than their male counterparts. Female full-time employees in the industry, wholesale and retail trade, and financial intermediation, for instance, at 2 662 received just 79.9% of the respective male earnings, which ran up to EUR 3 330. A better ratio was recorded for the new Länder. There, women earned 88.3% of average male earnings, but against the background of a substantially lower general level of earnings (EUR 2 108 as opposed to EUR 2 388). From a longer-term perspective, the earnings of women have gradually been catching up with those of men. In 1957, female wage earners received 57.4%, and female salaried employees 54.9%, of the respective male earnings in the then Federal Republic of Germany. Over the following 49 years, these ratios increased to 74.6% for wage earners and 71.9% for salaried employees.

The current differences in 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, 12.7% of the female wage earners perform skilled work and 45.6% unskilled work, the corresponding percentages for male wage earners are 60.6% for skilled work and 9.8% for unskilled work. Among female salaried employees, 37.9% are skilled clerical workers

EARNINGS AND LABOUR COSTS

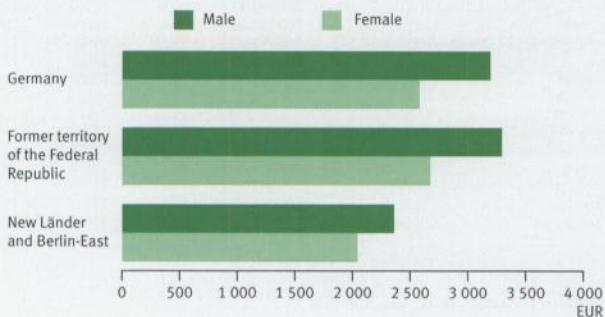
Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006
Former territory of the Federal Republic¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of salaried employees	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.2
Men	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.2
Women	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.1
Monthly salaries of salaried employees	2000=100	109.5	110.9	112.1
Men	2000=100	109.5	110.9	112.2
Women	2000=100	109.5	110.7	111.8
New Länder and Berlin-East¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of salaried employees	2000=100	99.9	99.8	99.3
Men	2000=100	99.9	99.8	99.4
Women	2000=100	99.9	99.8	99.2
Monthly salaries of salaried employees	2000=100	112.1	113.5	114.9
Men	2000=100	111.5	113.1	114.9
Women	2000=100	112.6	113.9	114.9

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

or perform unskilled work, whereas the percentage among men is just 15.2%. 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 53.6%. In the industry, where earnings levels are rather high, that proportion is just 17.1%.

Average gross monthly earnings of wage earners and salaried employees, 2006¹⁾



Average gross monthly earnings, 2006, by groups of employees¹⁾
EUR



1) Industry.

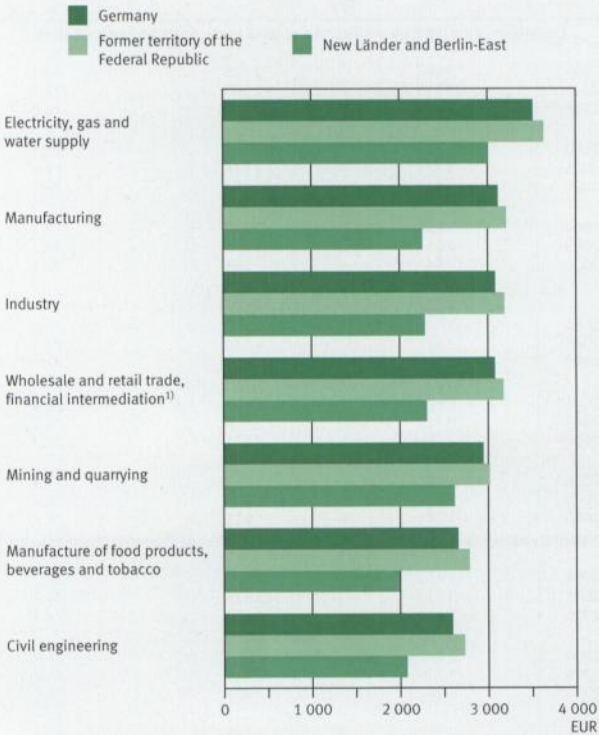
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EARNINGS AND LABOUR COSTS

Year	Average gross monthly earnings		East-West relation
	former territory of the Federal Republic	new Länder and Berlin-East	
	EUR		%
Employees in the industry, wholesale and retail trade, financial intermediation ¹⁾			
	Total		
2004	3 062	2 215	72.3
2005	3 118	2 263	72.6
2006	3 173	2 304	72.6
	Men		
2004	3 223	2 299	71.3
2005	3 276	2 346	71.6
2006	3 330	2 388	71.7
	Women		
2004	2 556	2 027	79.3
2005	2 612	2 071	79.3
2006	2 662	2 108	79.2
Wage earners in the industry ¹⁾			
	Total		
2004	2 594	1 920	74.0
2005	2 626	1 960	74.6
2006	2 669	1 994	74.7
	Men		
2004	2 681	1 994	74.4
2005	2 712	2 036	75.1
2006	2 754	2 071	75.2
	Women		
2004	1 997	1 555	77.9
2005	2 024	1 586	78.4
2006	2 055	1 611	78.4
Salaried employees in the industry, wholesale and retail trade, financial intermediation ¹⁾			
	Total		
2004	3 470	2 572	74.1
2005	3 538	2 626	74.2
2006	3 595	2 679	74.5
	Men		
2004	3 847	2 881	74.9
2005	3 909	2 925	74.8
2006	3 964	2 981	75.2
	Women		
2004	2 738	2 229	81.4
2005	2 799	2 283	81.6
2006	2 850	2 327	81.6

1) The figures have been adjusted to the new group of respondents.

Average gross monthly earnings of employees,
by sectors of economic activity, 2006



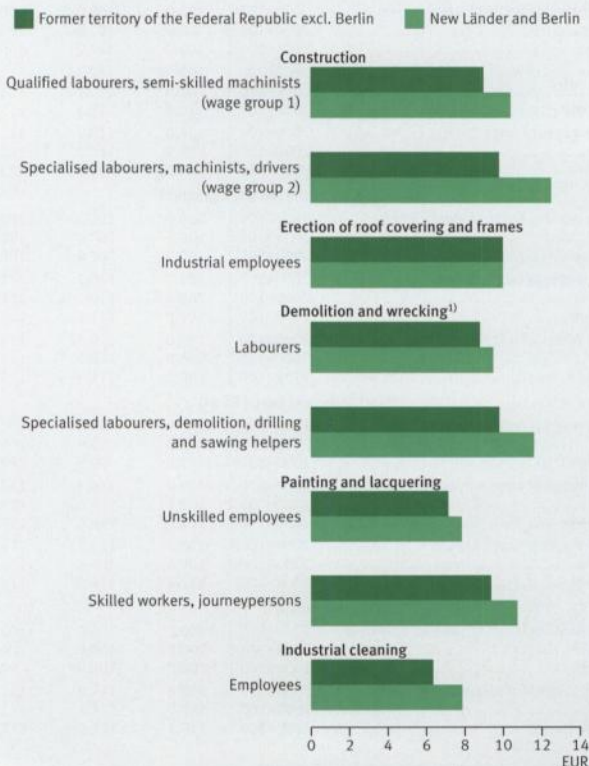
1) Salaried employees only.

EARNINGS AND LABOUR COSTS

Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006
Germany¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of wage earners	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.3
Men	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.4
Women	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hourly wages of wage earners	2000=100	109.0	110.3	111.9
Men	2000=100	108.9	110.1	111.7
Women	2000=100	110.0	111.5	113.9
Weekly wages of wage earners	2000=100	109.0	110.2	112.3
Men	2000=100	108.9	110.1	112.1
Women	2000=100	110.0	111.5	113.9
Former territory of the Federal Republic¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of wage earners	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.3
Men	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.3
Women	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hourly wages of wage earners	2000=100	109.0	110.2	111.9
Men	2000=100	108.9	110.1	111.7
Women	2000=100	109.8	111.2	113.6
Weekly wages of wage earners	2000=100	109.0	110.3	112.2
Men	2000=100	108.9	110.1	112.0
Women	2000=100	109.8	111.2	113.6
New Länder and Berlin-East¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of wage earners	2000=100	99.9	99.9	100.4
Men	2000=100	99.9	99.9	100.5
Women	2000=100	99.9	99.9	99.8
Hourly wages of wage earners	2000=100	109.0	110.3	112.4
Men	2000=100	108.5	109.8	111.7
Women	2000=100	112.5	114.5	117.0
Weekly wages of wage earners	2000=100	108.9	110.2	112.8
Men	2000=100	108.4	109.6	112.3
Women	2000=100	112.4	114.3	116.8
Germany¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of salaried employees	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	2000=100	100.0	100.0	100.1
Women	2000=100	100.0	100.0	99.9
Monthly salaries of salaried employees	2000=100	109.8	111.2	112.5
Men	2000=100	109.7	111.1	112.5
Women	2000=100	110.1	111.3	112.4

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

Generally binding minimum wages in Germany in 2007



1) E.g. demolition of buildings, shipbreaking, dismantling of cranes.

On an annual average, consumer prices were up 1.7% in 2006 on 2005. Hence, the annual inflation rate was by far smaller than in 2005 (+2.0%).

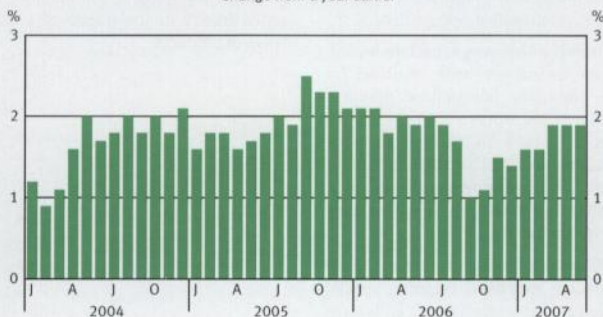
Energy prices in particular were responsible for the price trend in 2006. The prices of energy products (household energy and motor fuels), which saw an increase of 8.5% in 2006, had an upward effect on the index almost throughout the whole year. Not considering energy prices, the annual average of the year-on-year rate of price increase would have been just 0.9%. The strongest rise among all energy prices was recorded for gas (+17.7%). The prices of mineral oil products climbed 6.5% (of which motor fuels: +5.6% and domestic fuel: +10.7%) in 2006.

Above-average price increases in the 2006 annual result were observed for food and non-alcoholic beverages (+1.9%). Compared to 2005, consumers had to pay higher prices in particular for fruit (+2.4%), vegetables (+8.2%, including table potatoes: +26.4%, leek: +22.3%, onions: +15.0%) and fish and seafood (+4.8%). However, the prices of milk, cheese and eggs recorded a slight decline (-0.1%).

Unlike in 2005, the total level of inflation was hardly influenced by tax increases in 2006. The 2006 consumer price index was only in part affected by the latest tobacco tax increase which entered into force on 1 September 2005. The rising prices of tobacco products (+5.2% on the preceding year) had an impact on inflation of not more than 0.1 percentage

Consumer price index for Germany

Change from a year earlier



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CONSUMER PRICES

Specification	2004	2005	2006
Germany 2000 = 100			
Consumer price index	106.2	108.3	110.1
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	104.8	105.3	107.3
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	119.1	129.2	133.7
Clothing and footwear	100.0	98.1	97.2
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	106.5	109.5	112.7
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the household	102.0	101.8	101.8
Health	122.1	124.4	125.4
Transport	109.3	113.9	117.1
Communication	95.6	94.3	91.5
Recreation and culture	99.7	99.8	99.9
Education	109.7	112.1	115.0
Restaurants and hotels	107.3	108.4	109.7
Miscellaneous goods and services	108.3	109.3	110.3

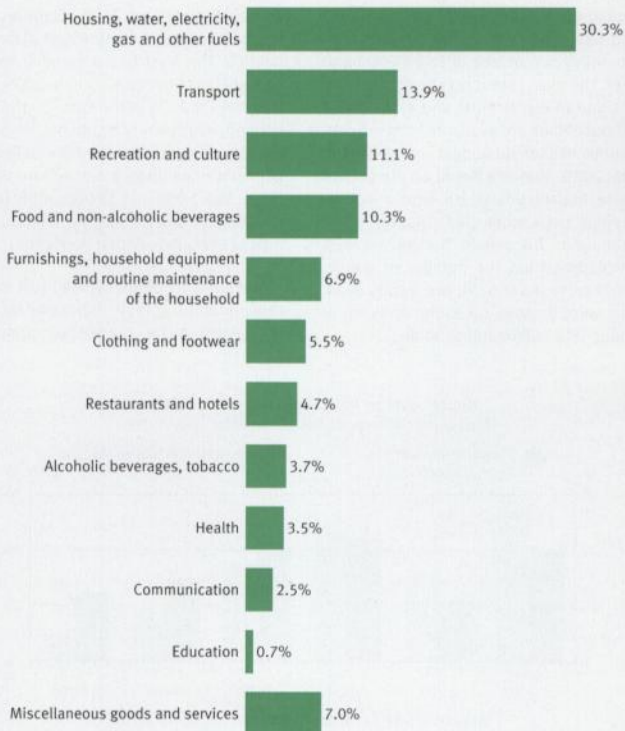
points. On the whole, the 2006 prices of non-durable consumer goods (like food, energy, personal care products and newspapers) were 4.3% above the average levels of the previous year. The prices of medium-life consumer goods (including clothing and footwear: -0.9%) and consumer durables were however down 0.4% each compared with a year earlier.

Price trends which were especially favourable for consumers were recorded for some consumer electronics products (including camcorders : -10.2%, colour television sets: -14.5% and personal computers: -14.7%) and also for photographic and cinematographic equipment (-8.0%). The prices of services were 1.0% above the 2005 levels.

In this context, rents (net rents exclusive of heating expenses) require special mention as their annual price trends have been below those of the consumer price index since the year 2000.

Following the increase in value-added tax from 16% to 19%, a broad public discussion started about the effects on prices. The Federal Statistical Office has assisted the discussion process, for instance, by setting up an online "Price monitor" designed to offer additional information. In the form of graphs, the monitor illustrates trends in the prices of selected types of products.

**Weighting pattern 2000
of the consumer price index for Germany**



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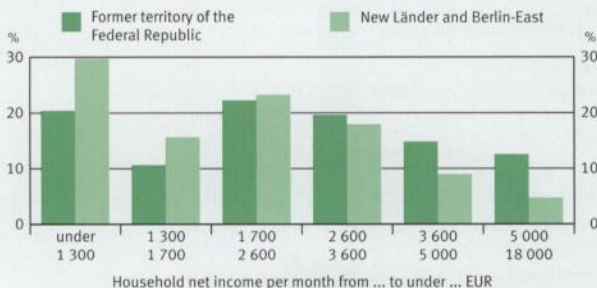
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF HOUSEHOLDS

The continuous household budget statistics compiled by the Federal Statistical Office provide annual information on the economic and social conditions of almost all households in Germany. Not included are households of self-employed and farmers as well as households with a monthly net income of EUR 18 000 and over. The most recent results on the composition of the receipts and expenditure of households are available from the continuous household budget surveys for the year 2005. They are based on the data of those households which kept a house-keeping book while participating in the continuous household budget surveys. Proceeding from the number of households surveyed (7 579), the results available were grossed up to the universe of about 35.6 million households.

The monthly net income of households in the former territory of the Federal Republic amounted to EUR 2 893 in 2005, while households in the new Länder and Berlin-East had an average amount of EUR 2 220 at their disposal, i. e. 76.7% of the level in the West. While some 20.4% of all households in the West had a monthly net income of less than EUR 1 300 in 2005, this was true for 2.7% in the East. On the other hand, nearly every eighth household in the former territory of the Federal Republic could draw upon a net income of between EUR 5 000 and 18 000, while in the new Länder and Berlin-East this applied only to every twenty-first household.

Households in Germany used just under three quarters of their disposable income and receipts for private consumption

Households by household net income classes
Result of the continuous household budget surveys, 2005¹⁾

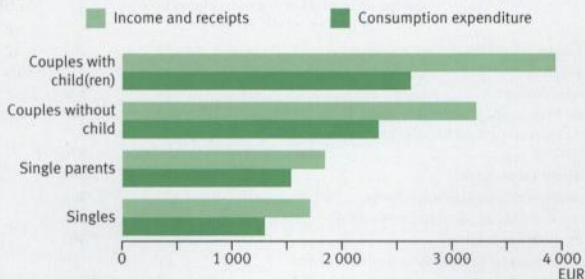


1) Excluding households of self-employed and farmers as well as households with a monthly net income of EUR 18 000 and over.

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Disposable income and receipts and final consumption expenditure of households

Results of the sample survey of income and expenditure 2005 ¹⁾



1) Excl. households with a monthly net income of EUR 18 000 and over.

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(70.9%) in 2005. In the former territory of the Federal Republic that was a share of 70.2% or an average amount of EUR 2 069, and in the new Länder and Berlin-East a share of 74.7% or an average amount of EUR 1 685.

German households spent about half of their consumption expenditure, i.e. EUR 1 025 (51.4%), to satisfy their basic needs of housing, food and clothing. In the former territory of the Federal Republic the amount in question was EUR 1 065 and in the new Länder and Berlin-East EUR 852, with the major part being spent on rents, energy costs and maintenance of the dwelling (33.4% in the West and 31.8% 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 selected household types such as couples with and without child(ren), 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 2005 (EUR per household and month)			
Gross income from dependent employment	2 087	2 207	1 569
Gross income from self-employment	20	21	(16)
Property income	334	371	177
Income from public transfer payments	869	867	879
Income from non-public transfer payments and subletting	186	200	125
Household gross income	3 496	3 665	2 766
– Income tax and solidarity surcharge	353	385	217
– Compulsory social security contributions	376	387	329
= Household net income	2 766	2 893	2 220
+ Receipts from selling goods and other receipts	50	53	35
= Disposable income and receipts	2 816	2 946	2 255
Receipts from property conversion/credits	782	873	395
Spending of disposable income and receipts 2005 (EUR per household and month)			
Final consumption expenditure of households	1 996	2 029	1 685
Food, beverages, tobacco products	268	274	242
Clothing, footwear	95	99	75
Housing, energy, maintenance	662	692	535
Furnishings and fittings, household appliances and commodities	125	131	100
Health care	83	91	49
Transport	270	274	254
Communications	62	63	57
Leisure, entertainment and culture	232	236	216
Education	13	13	9
Accommodation and restaurant services	106	112	83
Other goods and services	81	84	65
Other expenditure	1 564	1 714	916
Incl.: redemption of loans and interest payments ¹⁾ ...	241	259	167
Incl.: building loan interest payments etc.	80	87	51
consumer credit interest payments ¹⁾	7	7	6
Expenditure for the formation of financial and tangible assets	1 001	1 110	533

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 2005 (EUR per household and month)

Gross income from dependent employment	1 084	1 129	1 987	3 729
Gross income from self-employment	/	/	(30)	(37)
Property income	186	104	422	451
Income from public transfer payments	716	641	1 244	611
Income from non-public transfer payments and subletting	126	288	217	178
Household gross income	2 113	2 162	3 900	5 007
– Income tax and solidarity surcharge	219	132	355	555
– Compulsory social security contributions	217	216	395	587
= Household net income	1 678	1 814	3 150	3 866
+ Receipts from selling goods and other receipts ...	28	25	64	66
= Disposable income and receipts	1 707	1 840	3 214	3 932
Receipts from property conversion/credits	538	(351)	1 135	820

Spending of disposable income and receipts 2005 (EUR per household and month)

Final consumption expenditure of households	1 294	1 533	2 328	2 620
Food, beverages, tobacco products	419	227	307	395
Clothing, footwear	55	84	100	145
Housing, energy, maintenance	496	564	729	824
Furnishings and fittings, household appliances and commodities	64	83	163	187
Health care	55	35	125	72
Transport	145	159	332	343
Communications	46	71	58	79
Leisure, entertainment and culture	151	161	281	311
Education	5	(24)	4	39
Accommodation and restaurant services	65	60	141	130
Other goods and services	64	66	88	96
Other expenditure	997	656	1 944	2 057
Incl.: redemption of loans and interest payments ¹⁾	91	120	265	509
Incl.: building loan interest payments etc.	30	(31)	78	193
consumer credit interest payments ¹⁾	5	(5)	6	12
Expenditure for the formation of financial and tangible assets	693	286	1 283	1 169

1) Incl. overdraft rates.

EQUIPMENT OF HOUSEHOLDS

The figures supplied by the continuous household budget surveys also give an insight into the equipment of households with selected consumer durables. A comparison of the data on the equipment of households with selected consumer durables for 2006 with the respective data for 2000 show some very clear trends, especially with regard to information and communication technology. In the past six years, for instance, there has been an impressive jump in the equipment of households with personal computers (PCs), internet or online services, and mobile phones.

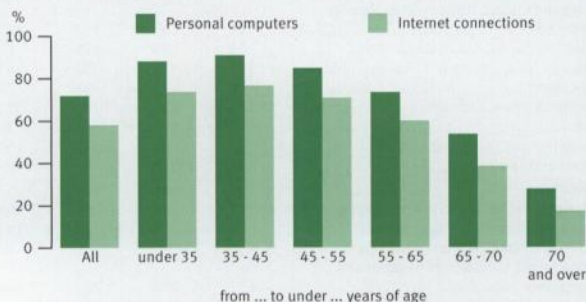
Early in 2006, the number of households with an internet connection was 20.6 million and hence almost four times as high as in the year 2000 (5.6 million). While early in 2000 only one household out of six

in Germany (16.4%) had been equipped with an internet connection, every other household had such a connection in January 2006 (57.9%). As a matter of course, the equipment of households with PCs has also increased over the years. While 47.3% of households in Germany had possessed a PC in the year 2000, the corresponding figure for 2006 was 71.6 %. Thus the number of PCs in households rose from 16.3 to 25.4 million.

The availability of mobile phones has also expanded further over the past six years. Early in the year 2000 there had been about 10.2 million mobile phones in households. By early 2006, that number had climbed to 28.7 million. While only some 29.8% of households had had a mobile phone in the year 2000, their share amounted to 80.6% in 2006. A de-

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

Result of the continuous household budget surveys, 1 January 2006



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EQUIPMENT OF HOUSEHOLDS

Specification	Germany		Former territory of the Fed. Rep.		New Länder and Berlin-East	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
Degree of equipment¹⁾, per 100 households						
Equipment for the reception, recording, and reproduction of sound and pictures						
Television	95.9	95.2	95.5	94.7	97.5	97.5
Incl: flat-screen television (LCD, plasma) .....	.	5.0	.	5.1	.	(4.9)
DVD player/recorder .....	.	50.1	.	51.0	.	46.4
Camcorder (video camera), analogue ...	.	13.8	.	13.5	.	15.3
Camcorder (video camera), digital .....	.	6.6	.	6.6	.	6.7
Photo camera, analogue .....	.	74.9	.	74.2	.	77.9
Digital photo camera .....	.	41.8	.	42.9	.	36.9
MP3 player .....	.	14.7	.	15.4	.	11.9
Satellite reception equipment	31.5	39.0	32.2	40.1	28.8	34.6
Cable TV connection	54.0	52.1	51.4	49.8	64.6	62.4
CD player/CD recorder (incl. on PC) .....	.	69.6	.	70.1	.	67.7
Minidisc player/recorder .....	.	10.8	.	11.5	.	7.9
Gaming console .....	.	14.4	.	15.1	.	11.0
Personal computers and communications						
Personal computer	47.3	71.6	48.2	72.2	43.4	69.0
PC, fixed	45.6	64.5	46.4	64.9	42.2	62.6
PC, mobile (notebook, laptop, palmtop)	5.5	21.3	6.0	21.9	(3.2)	18.5
Internet connection or access	16.4	57.9	17.4	58.6	12.2	54.9
ISDN connection	7.7	25.1	8.7	27.3	(3.8)	15.5
Telephone, mobile (car telephone, mobile handset)	29.8	80.6	30.2	80.5	28.4	81.2
Telephone answering machine	41.4	48.7	42.5	48.8	36.8	48.2
Fax machine, fixed	14.9	18.9	16.3	19.8	9.2	15.0
Navigation system .....	.	7.7	.	8.1	.	6.2
Electric household appliances						
Freezer	71.3	72.3	72.1	73.7	67.7	66.5
Dishwasher	48.3	61.6	52.0	63.7	32.5	52.4
Micro-wave oven	56.1	68.0	58.0	68.0	48.2	67.8
Dryer	31.8	34.5	35.7	38.6	15.3	16.7

1) Number of households equipped with the respective consumer durables in relation to all households of the column concerned.

tailed analysis based on the age of the main income earner reveals considerable differences in the degree of equipment with many consumer durables.

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 2006, some 50 million persons (incl. pensioners) were insured with one of the 266 statutory health insurance funds. Statutory health insurance expenditure amounted to EUR 144 billion in 2005.

A total of 2.0 million persons in need of long-term care received benefits from statutory long-term care insurance funds at the end of 2006. 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 659 000 persons received full-time institutional care in nursing homes. In 2006, the long-term care insurance schemes' expenditure on benefits amounted to EUR 17.1 billion.

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Statutory pension insurance¹⁾				
General pension insurance				
Number of pensions paid on 1st July	1 000	22 743	23 066	23 276
Receipts	EUR mn	233 986	234 012	236 586
Expenditure	EUR mn	236 741	237 770	240 480
Miner's pension insurance				
Numbers of pensions paid on 1st July	1 000	997	1 015	1 029
Receipts	EUR mn	14 872	14 867	14 787
Expenditure	EUR mn	14 902	14 895	14 786
Severely handicapped persons²⁾				
Total	1 000	6 639	X	6 765
under 25 years of age	1 000	271	X	273
25 under to 60 years of age	1 000	2 026	X	2 071
60 years of age and over	1 000	4 342	X	4 421
Housing allowance				
Recipients ³⁾	1 000	3 389	3 524	781
Expenditure ⁴⁾	EUR mn	4 859	5 183	1 235
Assistance for war victims²⁾				
Expenditure	EUR mn	X	588	X

1) Source: Federal Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs. – 2) The statistics are compiled only every two years (reference day: 31 December). – 3) At the end of the year. – 4) Cash entries by appropriating agencies.

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006
Statutory health insurance¹⁾				
Funds ²⁾³⁾	Number	287	270	266
Members (incl. pensioners) ³⁾	1 000	50 625	50 408	50 471
Receipts ⁴⁾	EUR mn	142 460	143 828	...
Expenditure ⁴⁾	EUR mn	140 178	143 809	...
Statutory long-term care insurance¹⁾				
Members insured on 1st October	1 000	70 293	70 586	70 390
Recipients of benefits at the end of the year .	1 000	1 926	1 952	1 969
Care level I	1 000	991	1 011	1 033
Care level II	1 000	686	688	683
Care level III (incl. cases of hardship)	1 000	249	253	252
Expenditure on benefits ⁵⁾	EUR bn	16 745	17 002	17 141
Incl.: Full-time institutional care	EUR bn	8 350	8 516	8 672
Nursing care services⁶⁾				
Licensed home care services	Number	X	10 977	X
Licensed in-patient nursing homes	Number	X	10 424	X
Persons employed in home care services ...	Number	X	214 307	X
Persons employed in in-patient nursing homes	Number	X	546 397	X

1) Source: Federal Ministry for Health. – 2) Excl. *Erstreckungskassen* (statutory health insurance funds also covering the new Länder and having to show the relevant data separately). – 3) Average of 12 monthly values. – 4) Excl. expenditure of the risk structure compensation scheme. – 5) 2006: provisional actual result without consideration of end-of-year adjustments. – 6) The statistics are compiled only every two years (reference day: 15 December).

The receipts of statutory long-term care insurance totalled EUR 18.4 billion.

At the end of 2005, the number of persons receiving continuous subsistence payments in Germany had fallen to roughly 273 000. The reason for the drastic decline in the number of recipients compared with the preceding year is the Fourth Law for Modern Services in the Labour Market (Hartz IV), which entered into force in 1 January 2005. In that year, a net total of EUR 17.6 billion was spent in Germany on public assistance benefits on the basis of the new Book Twelve of the Social Code (SGB XII) of 1 January 2005, with the integration assistance for handicapped persons accounting for

EUR 10.1 billion. Due to numerous legislative changes, the comparability of total public assistance paid in 2005 with the expenditure of the preceding year is limited. For instance, the Law on a Needs-Based Basic Security in Old Age and in the Event of Reduced Earning Capacity was included into the SGB XII also at the beginning of 2005. Consequently, the amount paid to recipients of these benefits was for the first time recorded as part of public assistance expenditure in 2005.

In 2006, 1.4 million persons received unemployment pay according to Book Three Social Code (SGB III); the total expenditure on unemployment benefits

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006
Statutory accident insurance¹⁾²⁾				
Number of persons insured	1 000	57 803	57 761	...
Number of pensions paid	1 000	1 093	1 077	...
Receipts ³⁾	EUR mn	14 542	14 447	...
Expenditure ³⁾	EUR mn	14 556	14 390	...
Promotion of employment pursuant to SGB III³⁾				
Incl.:				
Unemployment pay				
Recipients	1 000	1 845	1 728	1 445
Basic security benefits for job-seekers pursuant to SGB II³⁾				
Recipients, total	1 000	–	6 756	7 347
Unemployment benefit II				
Recipients ⁴⁾	1 000	–	4 982	5 392
Social benefit				
Recipients ⁴⁾	1 000	–	1 774	1 955
Federal Employment Agency				
Recipients	EUR mn	50 315	52 692	55 384
Expenditure	EUR mn	54 490	53 089	44 169
Incl.:				
Unemployment pay	EUR mn	29 072	27 019	22 899
Funds of the Federation				
Unemployment benefit II and social benefit ⁵⁾	EUR mn	–	/	23 045

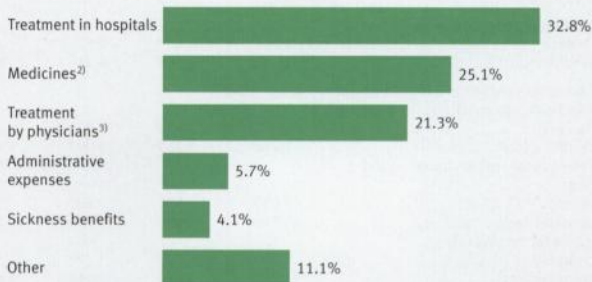
1) Source: Federal Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs. – 2) Excl. accident insurance for pupils. – 3) Source: Federal Employment Agency. – 4) Figures grossed up to the entire federal territory. – 5) The results represent only the volumes realised via the financial systems of the Federal Employment Agency, they do not include the financial data of the supporting municipal agencies which have been admitted pursuant to Art. 6a SGB II (opting municipalities).

was EUR 22.9 billion. In addition to that, EUR 23.0 billion was paid to 5.4 million recipients of unemployment benefit II and 2.0 million recipients of social benefit in 2006. These benefits have been granted as basic security benefits for job-seekers since 1 January 2005 pursuant to Book Two of the Social Code (SGB II). They include unemployment benefit II and social benefit. The former unemployment relief and the former public assistance in the narrow sense (continuous subsistence payments outside intitu-

tions) have been combined in these two types of benefits.

In 2005, the public sector spent EUR 20.9 billion on public youth welfare, incl. EUR 11.5 billion (55%) on day care centres. Expenditure on educational assistance amounted to EUR 5.7 billion, while EUR 1.4 billion were available for youth service.

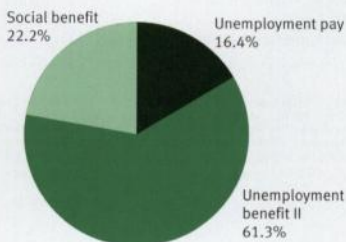
Expenditure of statutory health insurance 2005¹⁾



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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Promotion of employment and basic security for job-seekers – recipients, 2006



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SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Public assistance				
Continuous subsistence payments				
Recipients ¹⁾	1 000	2 833	2 926	273
Expenditure (net)	EUR mn	8 747	8 816	615
Basic security in old age and in the event of reduced earning capacity ²⁾				
Recipients ¹⁾	1 000	439	526	630
Expenditure (net)	EUR mn	1 349	2 093	2 800
Integration assistance for handicapped persons				
Recipients ³⁾	1 000	593	629	590 ⁴⁾
Expenditure (net)	EUR mn	9 600	9 944	10 112
Assistance for nursing care				
Recipients ³⁾	1 000	323	328	344
Expenditure (net)	EUR mn	2 420	2 513	2 611
Total expenditure for public assistance (net) ²⁾	EUR mn	22 569	22 964	17 579
Benefits for asylum-seekers				
Recipients of normal benefits ¹⁾	1 000	264	230	211
Gross expenditure pursuant to the Act on Benefits for Asylum-seekers	EUR mn	1 440	1 308	1 252
Children's allowance⁵⁾⁶⁾				
Entitled persons ⁷⁾	1 000	9 118	9 193	9 186
Children, total ⁷⁾	1 000	15 163	15 264	15 212
Of whom: 1st child	1 000	9 032	9 119	9 124
2nd child	1 000	4 507	4 526	4 501
3rd child	1 000	1 194	1 189	1 171
4th and further children	1 000	429	429	415
Amounts paid ⁸⁾⁹⁾	EUR mn	28 880	29 020	29 325

1) At the end of the year. – 2) Basic security in old age and in the event of reduced earning capacity has been part of public assistance only from 2005. – 3) Within the course of the reporting year. – 4) Not quantifiable undercoverage. – 5) Source: Federal Employment Agency. – 6) Excl. staff of the Federation, Länder and municipalities/associations of municipalities. – 7) December. – 8) Amounts paid during the year incl. supplementary children's allowance for low-income families. – 9) Since the beginning of 1996 families may choose between either receiving children's allowance or a tax deduction.

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Child-rearing benefits¹⁾				
Recipients (approved first application)	Number	647 031	432 494	533 248
by labour force participation				
Persons in dependent employment ²⁾	Number	362 331	215 657	254 588
Incl.: On parental leave	Number	353 418	8 815	13 064
Self-employed persons and family workers	Number	12 928	2 456	5 448
Inactive persons	Number	271 772	199 928	259 557
by family situation				
Married persons not permanently separated	Number	467 865	313 589	358 453
Single parents	Number	79 145	49 734	75 221
Registered domestic partnerships ³⁾	Number	19	157	159
Persons living in consensual union	Number	100 002	69 014	99 415
Expenditure	EUR mn	3 481	3 354	2 873
Public youth welfare				
Young persons				
having completed an institutional advice programme ³⁾	Number	301 650	304 972	309 357
receiving educational assistance to overcome developmental problems ⁴⁾ ...	Number	13 260	13 995	14 684
receiving educational assistance ordered by the court ⁴⁾	Number	4 282	4 220	4 342
participating in social group work ⁴⁾	Number	6 371	6 625	6 821
Families receiving socio-educational family assistance ⁴⁾	Number	25 741	27 413	29 978
Children and juveniles adopted ³⁾	Number	5 336	5 072	4 762
Children and juveniles				
subject to curatorship by the youth welfare office ordered by the guardianship court ³⁾	Number	26 760	26 049	26 957
subject to guardianship by the youth welfare office ordered by the guardianship court ⁴⁾	Number	32 761	30 935	30 447
Revocations of child custody ⁴⁾				
(incl. partial)	Number	8 104	8 527	8 686
Assistance for single parents ⁴⁾	Number	683 416	684 062	689 766
Expenditure	EUR mn	20 612	20 671	20 865
Incl.: For day care centres	EUR mn	10 848	11 431	11 542

1) Sources: Federal Statistical Office, and for the expenditure: Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Woman and Youth. – 2) Depending on receipt of child-rearing benefits. – 3) Measures completed during the year. – 4) At the end of the year. – 5) Incl. curatorships by the youth welfare office transformed from 1 July 1998.

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 2005, 4.3 million persons worked in health care, corresponding to 10.6% of all persons employed in Germany.

From 1997 to 2005, the number of persons employed in the health system rose

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Most frequent causes of death¹⁾				
Diseases of the circulatory system	Number	396 622	368 472	367 361
Incl.: Cerebrovascular diseases	Number	75 114	68 498	67 117
Myocardial infarction	Number	69 362	67 149	67 213
Malignant neoplasms	Number	209 255	209 328	211 396
Incl.: Of respiratory and intrathoracic organs	Number	41 382	41 806	42 681
Diseases of the respiratory system	Number	58 014	52 500	57 742
Diseases of the digestive system	Number	42 263	42 213	42 787
Incl.: Liver diseases	Number	18 115	17 122	16 806
Accidents	Number	20 421	19 458	19 993
Incl.: By fall	Number	7 877	7 913	8 548
Intentional self harm (suicide)	Number	11 150	10 733	10 260
Infant deaths	Number	2 990	2 918	2 696
Incl.: Sudden infant death syndrome	Number	372	323	298
Abortions	Number	128 030	129 650	124 023
Physicians and paramedical professionals in hospitals²⁾	Number	823 939	805 988	796 097
Full-time physicians	Number	114 105	117 681	121 610
Paramedical professionals	Number	709 834	688 307	674 488
Including:				
Nursing staff	Number	320 158	309 510	302 346
Medical technical staff	Number	124 927	123 465	122 810
Working physicians	1 000	304	306	308
Male	1 000	188	188	187
Female	1 000	116	118	121
Dentists	1 000	65	65	65
Male	1 000	40	40	40
Female	1 000	24	25	25
Pharmacists	1 000	55	56	56
Incl.: Female	1 000	34	35	36

1) International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10). – 2) Excl. hospitals of the armed forces, converted to full-time equivalents.

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Health expenditure	EUR mn	233 735	233 778	239 357
Investments	EUR mn	8 918	8 956	9 077
Current health expenditure	EUR mn	224 817	224 822	230 280
Kinds of benefits				
Preventive care/health protection	EUR mn	8 723	8 821	8 991
Doctors' services	EUR mn	62 545	64 059	64 394
Nursing and therapeutic services	EUR mn	56 489	56 760	57 561
Accommodation and catering	EUR mn	17 134	17 278	17 676
Goods	EUR mn	63 004	61 290	64 580
Of which:				
Pharmaceuticals	EUR mn	36 834	35 829	39 469
Appliances	EUR mn	11 527	10 140	10 486
Dentures	EUR mn	5 934	6 291	5 129
Other medical supplies	EUR mn	8 709	9 029	9 496
Transport	EUR mn	3 957	3 699	3 963
Administrative services	EUR mn	12 964	12 914	13 144
Facilities				
Health protection	EUR mn	2 138	1 985	1 985
Out-patient facilities	EUR mn	113 962	112 588	115 494
Including:				
Doctor's practices	EUR mn	33 928	34 560	35 183
Dentist's practices	EUR mn	15 994	16 284	15 187
Pharmacies	EUR mn	32 898	31 515	34 796
Full and part-time in-patient facilities	EUR mn	83 712	85 425	87 424
Including:				
Hospitals	EUR mn	59 193	60 567	62 107
Prevention/rehabilitation facilities	EUR mn	7 576	7 299	7 207
Patient transfer/emergency services	EUR mn	2 378	2 386	2 567
Administration	EUR mn	14 436	14 401	14 621
Other facilities and households	EUR mn	7 506	7 201	7 284
Foreign countries	EUR mn	684	836	906

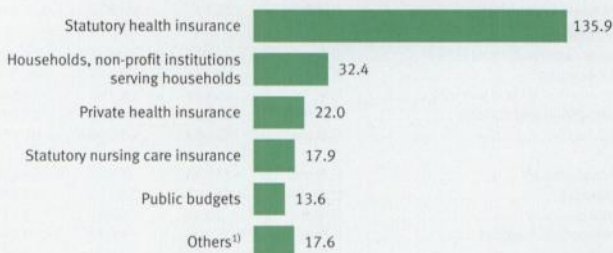
by a total of 156 000 or 3.8%. For women and men, employment showed different trends: while from 1997 to 2005 almost an additional 175 000 women found a job in the health system, the number of men fell by 19 000.

Women accounted for nearly three quarters (72.3%) of the health care workforce.

28.1% of the health care staff (1.2 million persons) worked part-time in 2005. This proportion, too, was considerably higher than in the overall economy where part-time employment accounted for 15.1%. Engaged in marginal part-time work in health care were 10.6%, or 397 000 employees, while 61.3% (2.6 million persons) worked full-time.

Health expenditure, 2005, by contributors

bn EUR



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

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In 2005, a total of EUR 239.4 bn were spent in Germany on health care. Health expenditure thus accounted for 10.7% 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 2900.

From 1995 to 2005, health expenditure in Germany rose by a total of EUR 44.5 bn in nominal terms (at current prices), which was a 22.8% increase.

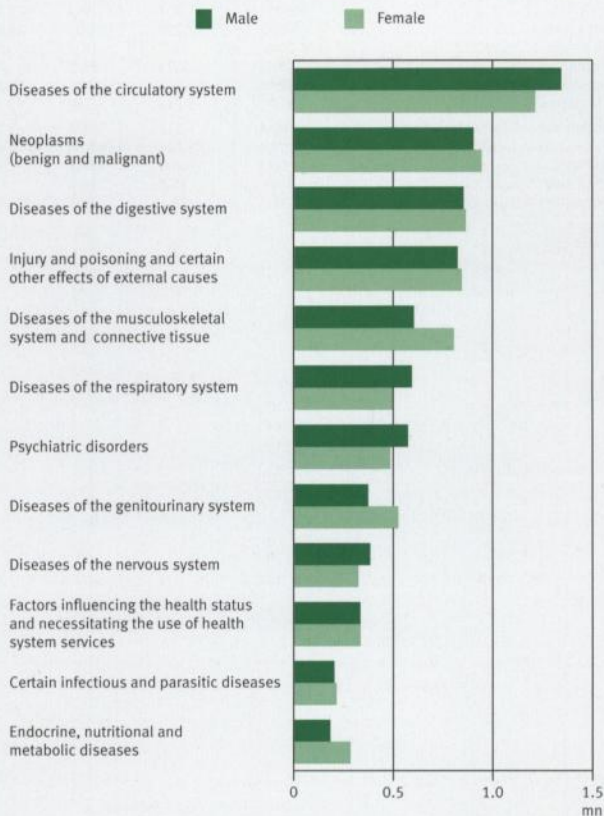
Out-patient health care facilities – such as doctor's practices, dentist's practices, pharmacies etc. – provided services to the amount of EUR 115.5 bn in 2005. Facilities providing full- and part-time in-

patient care accounted for EUR 87.4 bn of expenditure, of which the largest share by far, EUR 62.1 bn, was spent on hospitals, followed by EUR 18.1 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

Hospital patients in 2005 by sex and main diagnoses



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HEALTH

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Hospitals	Number	2 197	2 166	2 139
Beds	Number	541 901	531 333	523 824
Patient turnout	1 000	17 296	16 802	16 874
Length of stay	Days	8.9	8.7	8.6
Bed occupancy rate	%	77.6	75.5	75.6
Total cost of all hospitals	EUR mn	55 665	56 126	56 732
Per in-patient ¹⁾	EUR	3 218	3 340	3 362
Prevention/rehabilitation facilities	Number	1 316	1 294	1 270
Beds	Number	179 789	176 473	174 479
In-patients	1 000	1 900	1 889	1 814
Length of stay	Days	25.9	25.1	25.8
Bed occupancy rate	%	75.0	73.5	73.4

1) Adjusted cost.

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.

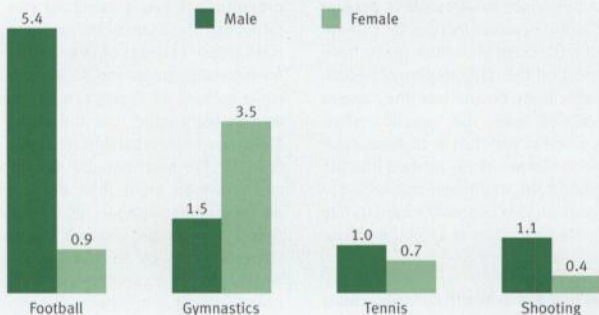
Thanks to a rise in health consciousness, active sport has continued to be one of the major leisure activities in Germany. A total of 24 million citizens were registered members of the close to 90 500 sports clubs in 2006. On the whole, men were more enthusiastic than women

about being active in sports clubs. In 2006, 60% 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 sports-women were aged less than 26 years. Measured in membership terms, football is by far the most popular. The football clubs include more than a quarter of all fee-paying members of the German Sports Association. They are followed, at some distance, by the gymnastics clubs where, like in competitive dancing and horse-riding, the number of female members is larger than the male membership. Football, however, has continued to be largely “man’s business”.

Museums, too, continue to be major crowd pullers. Their special exhibitions

Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006
German Sports Association				
Clubs	Number	90 305	89 870	90 467
Members	1 000	23 566	23 647	23 708
Sports badges first awarded	1 000	438	448	461
National Olympic Committee				
Participants in the Olympic Winter Games in Turin				
Games in Turin	Number	X	X	162
Medals	Number	X	X	29
Museums				
Number of visits	mn	103	101	...
Public libraries				
Stock of media	1 000	125 617	123 692	108 027
Borrowings	1 000	345 642	344 599	308 936
Book publishing				
First editions	Number	74 074	81 177	...
Paperbacks	Number	5 070	6 333	...
Translations into German	Number	5 406	5 773	...

Club members by selected sports, 2006
in millions



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and other activities, such as Museum Days for children or special Museum Nights, are increasingly designed for different target groups. In 2005, the number of visits paid to the 4847 museums in Germany amounted to 101 million. Art museums are the most popular, while local history and culture museums rank 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 2006, a total of about 108 million books, journals, CD-ROMs, etc. belonged to the stock which the 7 134 public libraries in Germany had available for lending.

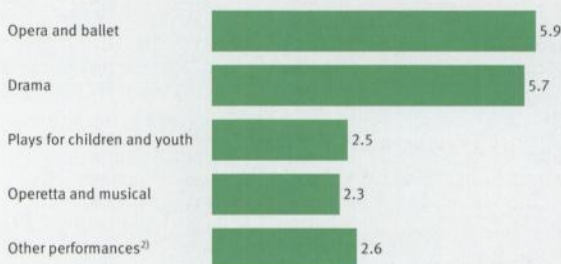
Cultural life in Germany cannot be imagined without people playing musical instruments. In 2006, about 903 000

persons interested in music took part in activities offered by 924 music schools whose number of teachers amounted to just under 35 000. The interest shown in the traditional choral societies was also considerable. About 1.7 million persons, of whom 659 000 were active singers, were organised in 21 500 choirs/groups of the German Choral Association in 2006.

Despite television and DVD, visits to the cinema hold great attraction not only for young people. Hence, the 4 660 cinemas in Germany sold 137 million tickets in 2006.

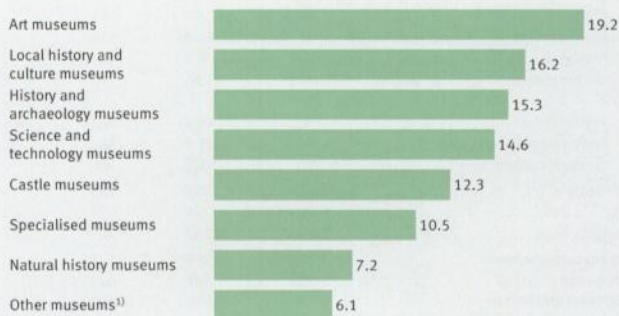
Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006
Music schools	Number	939	930	924
Students	1 000	888	894	903
Teachers	1 000	35	35	35
German Choral Association				
Choirs/groups	Number	.	22 701	21 499
Members	1 000	.	1 687	1 652
Public theatres				
Theatre enterprises	Number	149	145	...
Performance sites	Number	744	755	...
Attendance	1 000	19 409	19 018	...
Performances	Number	63 911	62 675	...
Cinemas	Number	4 681	4 687	4 660
Seats	1 000	879	873	878
Attendance	mn	157	127	137
Radio and television				
Radio subscriptions	1 000	42 171	42 509	42 771
Television subscriptions	1 000	36 749	36 924	36 938
Hours of broadcasting				
Channel Three programmes	Number	68 231	66 999	...
Incl.:				
Politics and society	%	39,8	40,5	...
Feature films	%	7,3	7,4	...
Entertainment	%	15,2	13,8	...
Family	%	9,1	9,6	...
ZDF main programme	Number	8 796	8 767	8 770
Incl.:				
Topical issues	%	49,4	49,6	48,8
Television plays and films	%	26,8	30,1	28,6
Children's programme	%	5,6	6,2	6,3
Youth hostels	Number	554	542	544
Beds	1 000	75	74	75
Overnights	1 000	9 882	9 909	9 972
Adult education schools	Number	984	978	...
Study groups, courses	1 000	636	625	...
Participants and visitors	1 000	8 914	8 607	...

Visits to public theatres¹⁾, 2004/2005 season in millions



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, 2005 in millions



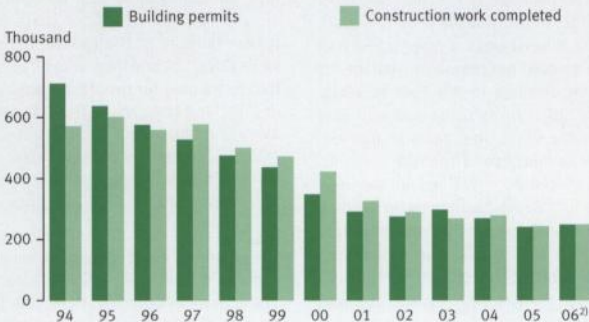
1) Collective museums or several museums in one building.

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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, sewerage 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.

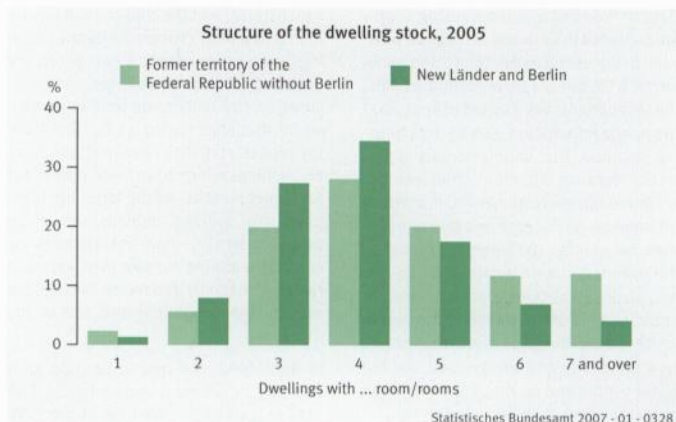
In April 2002, the rent to be paid for a dwelling in Germany amounted to EUR 408, that was 8% more than in the 1998 survey supplementing the microcensus. In the interim period, the difference be-

Permits for and completion of the construction of dwellings¹⁾, 1994 - 2006



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

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tween 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% more had to be paid for dwellings constructed in 2001 and later. In the new 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 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 in-

CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Germany				
Dwelling stock				
Dwellings (residential and non-residential buildings)	1 000	39 141.5	39 362.3	39 550.6
Of which with ... rooms				
1	1 000	843.4	844.0	844.1
2	1 000	2 423.7	2 428.8	2 432.8
3	1 000	8 515.0	8 526.1	8 536.3
4	1 000	11 635.4	11 662.7	11 685.5
5	1 000	7 589.6	7 651.6	7 703.8
6	1 000	4 134.4	4 190.7	4 238.8
7 and over	1 000	4 000.0	4 058.3	4 109.2
Rooms, total	1 000	171 725.0	172 990.0	174 073.4
Living floor space, total	mn m ²	3 339.2	3 368.9	3 394.7

crease 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 proper-

ty 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%).

Development of owner-occupied dwelling rate¹⁾

Land	Unit	1993	1998	2002
Baden-Württemberg	%	47.9	48.3	49.3
Bayern	%	46.9	47.6	48.9
Berlin	%	10.0	11.0	12.7
Berlin-West	%	12.5	13.2	14.0
Berlin-Ost	%	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
Hessen	%	43.4	43.3	44.7
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	%	25.9	32.2	35.9
Niedersachsen	%	47.6	48.9	51.0
Nordrhein-Westfalen	%	35.1	37.4	39.0
Rheinland-Pfalz	%	52.9	55.0	55.7
Saarland	%	57.7	58.1	56.9
Sachsen	%	23.3	28.7	31.0
Sachsen-Anhalt	%	30.2	36.5	39.6
Schleswig-Holstein	%	45.9	46.8	49.4
Thüringen	%	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	2004	2005	2006 ¹⁾
Germany				
Construction work completed (residential and non-residential buildings)				
Buildings/construction works	Number	279 338	247 074	245 425
Dwellings, total	Number	278 008	242 316	248 435
Living floor space	1 000 m ²	33 320	29 198	29 475
Estimated costs of the buildings and other constructions	EUR mn	67 040	58 811	61 284
Incl.: Construction of new buildings				
Dwellings	Number	252 163	217 124	223 712
Living floor space	1 000 m ²	29 167	25 279	25 731
Permits for building construction (residential and non-residential buildings)				
Buildings/construction works	Number	271 944	242 123	247 830
Dwellings, total	Number	268 679	240 571	247 541
Living floor space	1 000 m ²	32 490	28 807	29 708
Estimated costs of the buildings and other constructions	EUR mn	63 502	58 012	61 673
Incl.: Construction of new buildings				
Dwellings	Number	240 432	215 306	220 435
Living floor space	1 000 m ²	28 003	25 021	25 702

1) Preliminary result.

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 construct-

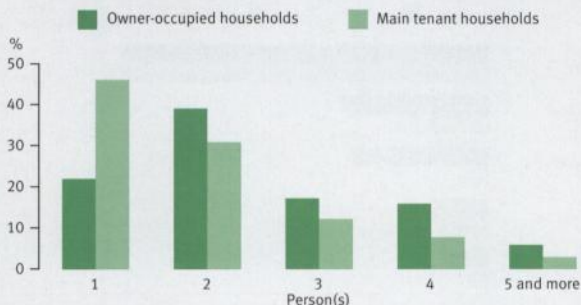
ed after the German unification rose to 14.6% in 2002 and is thus higher than the share of the former territory of the Federal Republic (10.6%).

CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Former territory of the Federal Republic¹⁾				
Dwelling stock				
Dwellings (residential and non-residential buildings)	1 000	31 428.1	31 652.0	30 686.0
Structural data on the dwelling stock				
Dwellings per 1 000 inhabitants	Number	464	467	467
Living floor space per dwelling	m ²	88.6	88.8	89.7
Living floor space per inhabitant	m ²	41.1	41.5	41.9
Rooms per dwelling	Number	4.5	4.5	4.5
New Länder and Berlin²⁾				
Dwelling stock				
Dwellings (residential and non-residential buildings)	1 000	7 713.5	7 710.9	8 864.5
Structural data on the dwelling stock				
Dwellings per 1 000 inhabitants	Number	521	524	530
Living floor space per dwelling	m ²	72.1	72.4	72.6
Living floor space per inhabitant	m ²	37.6	37.9	38.4
Rooms per dwelling	Number	4.0	4.0	4.0

1) Until 2004 incl. Berlin-West. – 2) Until 2004 excl. Berlin-West.

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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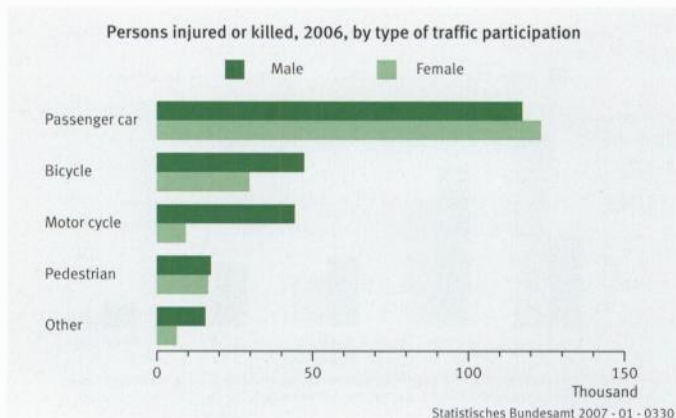
TRANSPORT

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

made possible. 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.

Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006
Traffic accidents				
Road traffic accidents				
Accidents involving personal injury	Number	339 310	336 619	327 984
Persons killed ¹⁾	Number	5 842	5 361	5 091
Persons injured	Number	440 126	433 443	422 337
Railway accidents ²⁾				
Accidents involving personal injury	Number	564	569	...
Persons killed ¹⁾	Number	167	157	...
Persons injured	Number	758	740	...
Air transport accidents				
Accidents involving personal injury	Number	49	58	63
Persons killed ¹⁾	Number	23	29	39
Persons injured	Number	41	50	52

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



Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006
Passengers carried				
Scheduled bus or train transport services	mn persons	10 075	10 185	10 367
Short-distance scheduled services, total	mn persons	9 954	10 061	10 242
trains	mn persons	1 955	2 012	2 092
trams	mn persons	3 363	3 431	3 492
busses	mn persons	5 258	5 225	5 267
Long-distance scheduled coach transport services	mn persons	5	5	5
Long-distance scheduled train transport services	mn persons	115	119	120
Goods carried				
Quantities carried				
Rail transport ¹⁾	mn t	310.3	317.3	346.1
Inland water transport	mn t	235.9	236.8	243.5
Sea transport	mn t	268.2	281.0	299.2
Air transport	mn t	2.7	2.9	3.2
Crude oil pipelines ²⁾	mn t	93.8	95.5	94.2
Freight transport by road ³⁾	mn t	2 767.2	2 765.0	2 919.3
Incl.: Inland transport				
Rail transport	mn t	200.1	201.7	217.9
Inland water transport	mn t	55.2	56.7	57.2
Sea transport	mn t	4.7	4.0	3.7
Air transport	mn t	0.1	0.1	0.1
Crude oil pipelines ²⁾	mn t	22.8	22.5	21.7
Freight transport by road ³⁾	mn t	2 625.0	2 612.6	2 758.5
Transport performance				
Rail transport	mn tkm	86 409	95 421	107 007
Inland water transport	mn tkm	63 667	64 096	63 975
Crude oil pipelines	mn tkm	16 236	16 741	15 844
Air transport	mn tkm	908	1 005	1 131
Freight transport by road ³⁾	mn tkm	303 744	310 114	330 008

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

At the centre of transport activities there is road transport, which dominates traffic-ways, means of transport, and quantities carried. In 2006, the total length of other than local roads in Germany was 231 480 km, which was about 5.5 times that of railway lines and about 31 times that of inland waterways.

Following a decline in new registrations of passenger cars until 2003, the number of new registrations has risen again since 2004. At 3.5 million passenger cars, the number of new registrations was 3.8% higher in 2006 than in 2005. The stock of passenger cars continued to increase, reaching 46.1 million on

TRANSPORT

Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006
Transport infrastructure				
Roads (other than local) on 1 Jan. ...	km	231 420	231 467	231 480
Autobahn system (motorways)	km	12 044	12 174	12 363
Federal roads	km	41 139	40 969	40 983
Länder roads	km	86 809	86 736	86 553
District roads	km	91 428	91 588	91 581
Railway lines (own trackage) ¹⁾	km	...	41 315	...
Waterways	km	7 476	7 476	7 476
Crude oil pipelines	km	2 370	2 370	2 370
New registrations of				
passenger cars	Number	3 266 826	3 342 122	3 467 961
Means of transport				
Road motor vehicles	1 000	54 082	54 520	54 910
Incl.: Passenger cars	1 000	45 023	45 376	46 090
Lorries	1 000	2 586	2 572	2 573
Motorcycles	1 000	3 745	3 878	3 903
Rail vehicles				
Traction stock	Number	–	7 639	–
Passenger carriages	Number	–	12 491	–
Wagons (railway property)	Number	–	100 467	–
Sea-going vessels				
Passenger vessels	Number	116	112	106
Dry freighters	Number	352	447	423
Tankers	Number	40	44	45
Fishing vessels	Number	94	93	83
Aircraft ²⁾	Number	19 956	20 080	20 315
Incl.: Helicopters	Number	802	804	822
Power gliders	Number	2 742	2 829	2 919
Sailplanes	Number	7 821	7 831	7 856

1) Incl. light rail networks (trams). – 2) Source: Federal Aviation Office, Braunschweig.

1 January 2006, while the total stock of road motor vehicles amounted to 54.9 million vehicles, including 3.9 million motorcycles.

Both for goods and passengers carried, the main means of transport were road motor vehicles. With respect to goods transport, the volume of goods transported by road ranked first by far. In 2006, domestic lorries transported 2.9 billion tonnes of freight, followed by railway transport,

which accounted for 0.3 billion tonnes. The quantities carried by domestic lorries rose by 5.6% in 2006.

Total transport performance, which is calculated as the product of quantity carried in tonnes and distance covered in kilometres, showed an even stronger increase.

The dangers involved in transport activities are most clearly documented by the number of traffic accidents. In 2006, the

police recorded 2.2 million traffic accidents on German roads, of which nearly 328 000 were accidents involving personal injury. On the whole, the number of persons killed or injured in 2006 was smaller than in the year before, but still amounted to 5 091 persons killed and 422 337 persons injured in road traffic 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 past decade (1995 to 2004/05), the quantities of energy consumed every year in Germany remained roughly constant. For the use of raw materials, however, a decrease is observed. Also, 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.

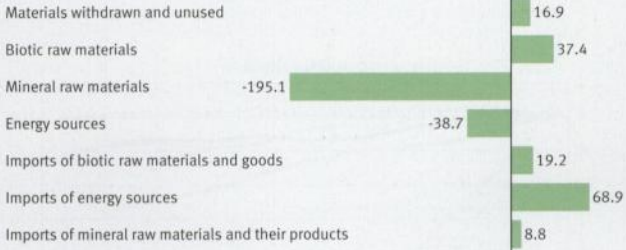
However, if we wish to assess how carefully or how efficiently the economy deals with nature, we cannot limit our examinations to absolute quantities; it is necessary in addition to put the gross domestic product (as a measure of the overall economic performance) in relation to the various input factors in order to calculate productivities. Those indicators

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
Withdrawals, discharges and use of material¹⁾				
Domestic withdrawals used ²⁾	mn t	1 127	1 097	1 127
Abiotic raw materials used	mn t	895	888	866
Biotic raw materials used	mn t	231	208	261
Imports	mn t	513	542	562
Domestic withdrawals not used	mn t	2 160	2 108	2 229
Domestic discharges used	mn t	1 894	1 884	1 885
Incl.:				
Air emissions	mn t	898	904	897
Dissipative use of products	mn t	270	267	259
Exports	mn t	304	319	350
Domestic discharges not used ³⁾	mn t	2 160	2 108	2 229
Balance	mn t	634	620	647
Incl.: Waste to disposal facility	mn t	67	59	57

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 2004 to 1995
in million t



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rose between 1995 and 2005 (or 2004) for all factors examined: Energy +14.5%, raw materials +27.0%, greenhouse gases (2004) +21.8% and selected air pollutants (2004): SO_2 +236.6% and NO_x +54.1%. That means that, since 1995, the pressure put on nature by economic growth has not increased 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 1995 and 2004 shows

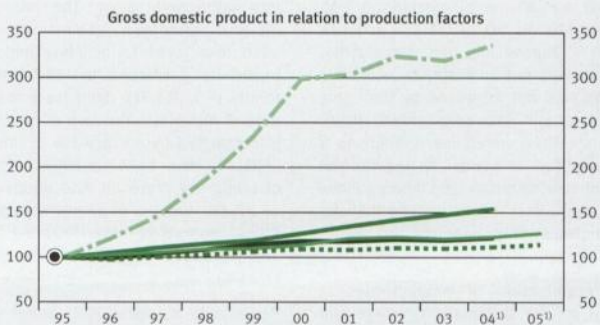
that both the volume of substances withdrawn from nature by the economy and the volume of substances discharged into nature went down. The volume of material withdrawn domestically and used (excl. water), including imported materials, decreased by 59.4 million tonnes (-3.4%). The decrease in the volume of material withdrawn domestically is contrasted by an increase in imports (+21.2% from 1995 to 2004). Imports of biotic raw materials and goods rose by 27.3%, imports of energy sources by 29.4%. Imports of mineral raw materials and of products made thereof was up, too (+5.5%).

Per inhabitant, about 20.5 tonnes (t) of material were withdrawn domestically or imported and used in 2004. When the unused domestic withdrawals are added

Development of natural production factors

1995 = 100

- Primary energy consumption
- Withdrawal and imports of raw materials
- Greenhouse gases
- Sulphur dioxide
- Nitrogen oxides



1) Partly estimates.

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to that figure – these mainly are excavated material and slag from mining – the result is about 47.5 t per inhabitant.

The domestic discharge of used solid and gaseous substances into nature fell until 2004. This was due in the first place to the reduction of air emissions with a minus of 4.3% from 1995 to 2004 (decline of CO₂ emissions by 3.7%).

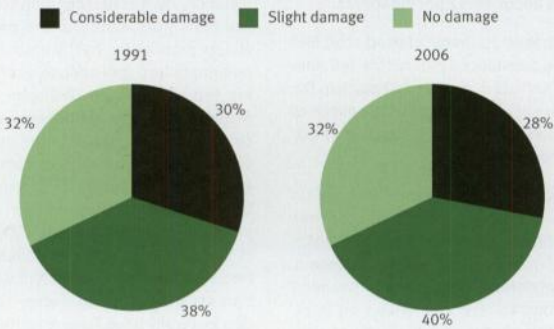
What is of particular importance within the concept of Environmental-Economic Accounting is the examination of branch-related information. For any economic sector observed, a data set is provided that allows to give information on interconnections between ecological and economic aspects regarding, for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

Total provisional consumption of primary energy in Germany in 2005 amounted to 14 046 petajoules (national accounting concept), which is about 3.9 billion gigawatt hours. Households accounted for 26.8% and production for the remaining 73.2%. In the production sector of “electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply” about one quarter of the primary energy was consumed, in “manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres” about 9.6% and the production sector of “public administration and defence; compulsory social security” accounted for about 1.3% of energy consumption. Using energy is of crucial importance for nearly all production processes. At the same time, how-

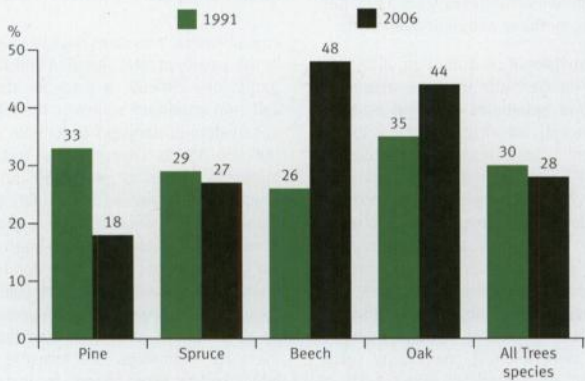
ever, energy use frequently contributes to putting pressure on the environment, for instance, by withdrawing non-renewable materials from nature in the process of energy production, by the emission of air pollutants and greenhouse gases affecting the climate, the discharge of solid residuals and the 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 CO₂ emitted in Germany in 2004 was 877 million tonnes. About 22.9% came from households.

Environmental pressures lead to changes in the environmental situation which it is particularly difficult to measure statistically. An important source is the regular observation of damages to forests: Since the late 1970s Germany has recorded increasing areas of damaged forests, which cannot be ascribed to natural causes alone such as insect infestation, drought or windthrow. According to the yearly Forest Condition Reports of the Federal Government, the causes of these damages are complex. Apart from permanent pressures by air pollutants and site-related factors, the state of treetops in a forest is also influenced by other factors, for instance, by extreme weather conditions such as droughts or temperature drops and by varying degrees of insect infestation.

Forest damage to all tree species by damage levels¹⁾



Tree species with considerable damage¹⁾



1) Results of the surveys of forest damage, 1991 and 2006 (data collections by the Land forest administrations). – Shares of damage levels at the sample trees.

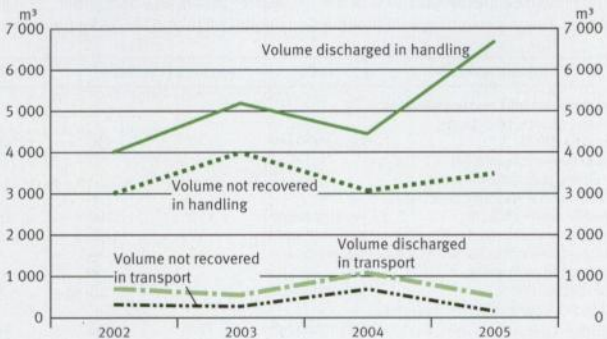
In 1984, to assess the situation of forests the Forest Administrations of the Länder started conducting annual surveys of damages to forests. Different damage classes have been distinguished (class 0=without signs of damage, 1=weak damage, 2 to 4=distinct damages), so that it is possible to observe the evolution of damages over long periods of time and to compare the extent of the damage.

What the 2006 Forest Damage Survey shows as a result across all the regional and tree-specific distinctions is that the gradual improvements in the state of treetops, which had been observed since 1991, have failed to continue over the last few years. The distinct damages went down from 30% in 1991 to 21% in 1998, but 28% of the trees were rated as heavily damaged in 2006. 40% of the forests

were weakly damaged; 32% were without discernible signs of damage, which was the same percentage as in 1991. Regarding individual tree species we see that the damages to pines clearly decreased as compared with 1991 and the values for spruces improved slightly. The share of deciduous trees such as beech and oak trees in damaged forest areas has very clearly increased over the same period with annual variations, which were considerable at times.

Information on accidents that occur in handling or transporting water-endangering substances is collected by the same-named survey. Handling water-endangering substances refers to the storage, bottling, transshipment, production, treatment and use as well as the intra-company transport of water-

Volume of water-endangering substances discharged and not recovered



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endangering substances. In 2005, 2 292 accidents involving water-endangering substances occurred in Germany. A total of 7 191 cubic metres of such substances was released during these accidents, of which 3 627 cubic metres could not be recovered but remained in the environment. The majority of accidents (73%) involved water-endangering substances that are classified under water danger class 2. This includes heating oil, petrol and diesel fuel. These substances however accounted for just 10% of the amounts released. Substances of water danger class 3 that are strongly endangering to water, such as waste oil, crude petrol and mercury, were released in 8% of the accidents. The proportion of substances that are weakly endangering to water (water danger class 1), like heavy fuel oil, methanol and sulphuric acid, was 7%. Substances of unknown water danger classes accounted for 82% of the amounts released, but for only 12% of the accidents. These percentages included a

number of accidents involving substantial amounts of (semi-)liquid manure or silo seepage, which are not classified under any water danger class. The costs associated with damage-limitation measures totalled EUR 13.3 million.

To represent the wastes disposed of in waste disposal facilities in Germany, the Federal Statistical Office every year calculates the volume of waste for the major waste flows. One of those major waste flows is the quantity of domestic waste disposed of.

In 2005, 498 kg of domestic waste per inhabitant were delivered to waste disposal facilities in Germany. As compared with preceding years, the quantity of household waste collected via the public waste collection system decreased from 192 kg per inhabitant in 2003 to 169 kg per inhabitant in 2005. In the same period, the collected quantities of bulk waste decreased, too, from 32 kg per inhabitant in 2003 to 26 kg per inhabitant

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005 ¹⁾
Amount of domestic waste generated				
Domestic wastes, total (non-hazardous)	kg/inhabitant	529	520	498
Household waste, similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes, collected by public waste collection	kg/inhabitant	192	189	169
Bulk waste	kg/inhabitant	32	31	26
Compostable waste from the bio-bin	kg/inhabitant	42	44	46
Garden and park waste, biodegradable	kg/inhabitant	47	51	48
Other separately collected fractions, total	kg/inhabitant	217	205	210

1) Preliminary result.

in 2005. The other separately collected fractions refer to the quantities of glass, paper and paperboard, and plastics etc. collected from deposit containers.

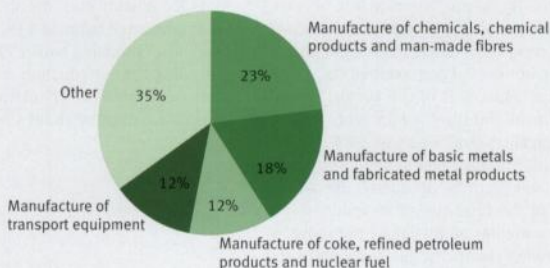
What is of importance, too, is the extent to which the economy and the society are taking action to protect the environment and how much money they are spending for that purpose. In 2003, the environmental protection expenses incurred by the government, by privatised public waste management enterprises and by the industrial sector in Germany amounted to some EUR 34.1 billion compared to EUR 35.5 billion in 1995. The reduction in capital investments observed in this context was contrasted by an increase in current expenditure.

The survey of current expenditure for environmental protection examines the environmental protection costs of enterprises of the industry in Germany. In the period from 1996 to 2004, the current expenditure incurred by enterprises for environmental protection totalled EUR 105 billion (excluding the 2003 and 2004 figures for electricity, gas and water supply). This was an average of EUR 11.7 billion per year.

Current expenditure for environmental protection includes, for example, expenditure for materials and supplies, for energy and for wages and salaries associated with the operation of existing environmental protection facilities.

In the reference year 2004, the current expenditure for environmental protec-

Current expenses for environmental protection in 2004¹⁾
by economic branches



1) Excl. data on electricity, gas and water supply.

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Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
Current expenditure for environmental protection in industry (excl. construction industry)				
Sectors of economic activity, total	EUR bn	12.28	9.33	8.57
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	EUR bn	0.99	1.24	1.07
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	EUR bn	2.41	2.28	2.00
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	EUR bn	1.35 ¹⁾	1.99	1.53
Manufacture of transport equipment	EUR bn	1.01	1.00	0.99
Electricity, gas and water supply	EUR bn	3.00	–	–
Others	EUR bn	3.38	2.83	2.99

1) Excl. data on the manufacture of fabricated metal products.

tion in the industry (excluding electricity, gas and water supply) totalled EUR 8.6 billion. The “manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres” accounted for the bulk of this expenditure at EUR 1 998 million, followed by the “manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products” at EUR 1 527 million. The sector “manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel” recorded a total current expenditure for environmental protection of EUR 1 069 million, while that of the sector “manufacture of transport equipment, trailers and semi-trailers” was EUR 988 million. Overall, the above-mentioned sectors of economic activity accounted for about 65% of the total current expenditure for environmental protection in the industry (excluding electricity, gas and water supply) in 2004.

Environmentally relevant taxes relate to activities causing environmental pol-

lution, but their revenues are not earmarked for environmental protection. In 2006, these tax revenues (mineral-oil tax, motor vehicle tax and electricity tax) equalled to a total of EUR 55 billion, of which the mineral-oil tax accounted for about EUR 40 billion, the motor vehicle tax for EUR 9 billion and the electricity tax for EUR 6 billion. Thus, the share of these taxes amounted to some 11% of total tax revenues. Compared with 1998, the year preceding the introduction of ecological taxes, environmentally relevant tax revenues have risen by about 4%.

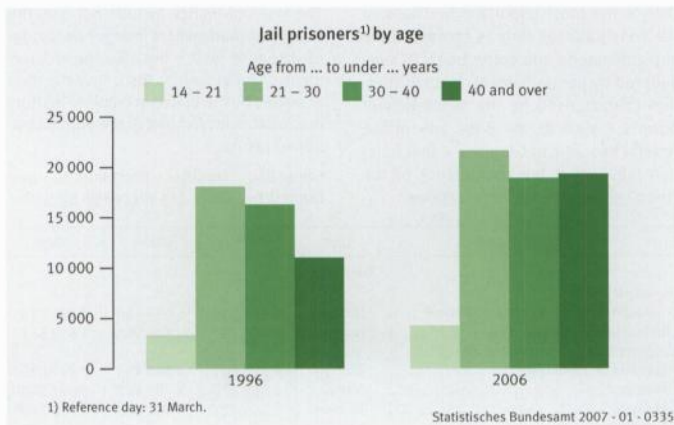
One of the most important functions of the constitutional state is to ensure the implementation and enforcement of laws adopted by the parliament. In a constitution characterised by the separation of powers – such as the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany – that function falls within the competence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

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Germany				
Investigation¹⁾				
Criminal offences that became known	Number	6 572 135	6 633 156	6 391 715
Criminal offences cleared up	Number	3 486 685	3 596 963	3 518 567
Suspects having attained the age of criminal responsibility	Number	2 228 803	2 268 498	2 210 012
Men	Number	1 709 430	1 734 482	1 691 243
Women	Number	519 373	534 016	518 769
Juveniles	Number	293 907	297 087	284 450
Adolescents	Number	247 456	250 534	247 450
Adults	Number	1 687 440	1 720 877	1 678 112
Former territory of the Federal Republic²⁾				
Criminal prosecution				
Persons sentenced by a criminal court ...	Number	911 848	958 259	964 754
who were convicted	Number	736 297	775 802	780 659
Men	Number	607 961	637 324	639 769
Women	Number	128 336	138 478	140 890
Juveniles	Number	52 905	56 760	57 687
Adolescents	Number	75 468	77 876	77 229
Adults	Number	607 924	641 166	645 743
Persons convicted by age groups from ... to under ... years				
14 – 16	Number	20 209	21 507	21 259
16 – 18	Number	32 696	35 253	36 428
18 – 21	Number	75 468	77 876	77 229
21 – 25	Number	116 335	124 283	124 625
25 – 30	Number	103 977	109 831	111 848
30 – 40	Number	180 323	183 703	179 839
40 – 50	Number	117 702	127 537	130 998
50 – 60	Number	56 949	60 720	62 516
60 and over	Number	32 638	35 092	35 917

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



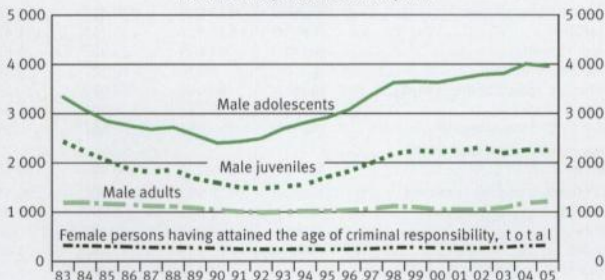
investigation. The crime statistics of the police (Federal Criminal Police Office) shows the numbers of about 6.4 million criminal offences that became known and 3.5 million criminal offences cleared up in Germany for the year 2005 (excl. road traffic offences). In the same year, about 2.3 million persons were registered with the police as suspects (incl. the suspects not having attained the age of criminal responsibility of 14 years). 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, approximately 780 700 persons were convicted in 2005, of whom a little more than 189 300 for road traffic offences. For 19% of the nearly 964 800 persons sen-

tenced 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 1 125 per 100 000 inhabitants having attained the age of criminal responsibility were convicted in 2005. Men (1 901 persons per 100 000 male inhabitants) were convicted about five times as often as women (406), while adolescents (3 120) were convicted about three times as often as adults (1 012) and nearly twice as often as juveniles (1 662).

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 in-

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	2003	2004	2005
Germany				
Jail prisoners, total¹⁾	Number	79 452	78 664	76 629
Solitary confinement ²⁾	Number	41 748	42 967	43 297
Confinement in groups ²⁾	Number	37 003	35 023	32 649
By type of imprisonment				
Execution of sentence	Number	60 486	60 555	60 744
Sentence of imprisonment	Number	53 749	54 038	54 112
Sentence of youth custody	Number	6 737	6 517	6 632
Detention awaiting trial	Number	15 783	15 228	13 330
Persons from ... to under ... years				
14 – 18	Number	685	652	597
18 – 21	Number	1 586	1 547	1 319
21 and over	Number	13 512	13 029	11 414
Preventive detention and other				
imprisonment	Number	3 183	2 881	2 555
Incl.: Custody to secure deportation	Number	1 416	1 113	798

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

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Former territory of the Federal Republic¹⁾				
Persons convicted				
(excl. road traffic offences)	Number	541 019	579 318	591 357
Incl.: Larceny	Number	117 917	118 250	111 471
Grand larceny	Number	22 693	23 980	23 673
Robbery, extortion	Number	9 514	10 187	9 843
Offences against bodily integrity	Number	60 085	66 026	70 195
Sexual offences	Number	7 333	7 900	7 882
Murder and manslaughter	Number	641	647	595
Persons convicted of road traffic offences	Number	195 278	196 484	189 302
Rates of German citizens convicted	Number	558 461	596 001	600 519
Men	Rate ²⁾	1 801	1 901	1 901
Women	Rate ²⁾	367	400	406
Juveniles	Rate ²⁾	1 589	1 688	1 662
Adolescents	Rate ²⁾	3 077	3 207	3 120
Adults	Rate ²⁾	943	1 006	1 012

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

tegration 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 2005, the so-called simple larceny (generally shop lifting) accounted for about 23% of all convictions of juveniles; among older persons convicted the relevant share was circa 13%. Other offences typical of juveniles – when measured by the numbers of persons convicted – are those involving bodily injury and drugs.

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 terri-

tory over a given period of time, minus the products consumed as part of intermediate consumption and imports. In 2006, the gross domestic product grew 2.8% compared with 2005 when adjusted for

Specification	Unit	2004 ¹⁾	2005 ¹⁾	2006 ¹⁾
Gross value added²⁾	EUR bn	1 994.2	2 022.5	2 081.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	EUR bn	24.3	19.9	20.1
Industry, including energy	EUR bn	493.2	514.7	541.3
Incl.: Manufacturing	EUR bn	449.7	470.0	492.0
Construction	EUR bn	82.8	78.7	82.5
Trade and transport	EUR bn	357.8	365.6	380.7
Financial, renting and business service activities	EUR bn	582.6	591.3	602.3
Other service activities	EUR bn	453.6	452.2	454.2
Gross domestic product²⁾	EUR bn	2 207.2	2 241.0	2 309.1
Final consumption expenditure of households and non-profit institutions serving households	EUR bn	1 302.9	1 321.1	1 348.7
Government final consumption expenditure ..	EUR bn	415.1	419.6	424.9
Gross fixed capital formation	EUR bn	384.4	386.9	411.8
Machinery and equipment	EUR bn	151.9	159.4	169.6
Construction	EUR bn	207.9	202.3	216.2
Other products	EUR bn	24.7	25.2	25.9
Changes in inventories, acquisitions less disposals of valuables	EUR bn	- 6.1	- 2.6	- 1.3
Domestic uses	EUR bn	2 096.3	2 125.0	2 184.0
Net exports (exports minus imports)	EUR bn	110.9	116.0	125.1
Exports	EUR bn	844.1	912.3	1 040.3
Imports	EUR bn	733.2	796.3	915.2
Gross national income²⁾	EUR bn	2 209.4	2 248.2	2 335.0
Net national income (factor costs)²⁾	EUR bn	1 650.6	1 675.1	1 746.9
Compensation of employees	EUR bn	1 136.8	1 129.3	1 145.7
Property and entrepreneurial income ..	EUR bn	513.8	545.9	601.2
Gross wages and salaries	EUR bn	914.3	911.4	925.3
Per employee	EUR	2 204	2 210	2 228
Net wages and salaries	EUR bn	603.1	601.4	603.8
Per employee	EUR	1 454	1 458	1 454
Gross domestic product (GDP), adjusted for price changes	2000 = 100	102.3	103.2	106.1
Change of GDP ³⁾	%	1.2	0.9	2.8

1) Preliminary result. – 2) At current prices. – 3) Adjusted for price changes, chain-linked.

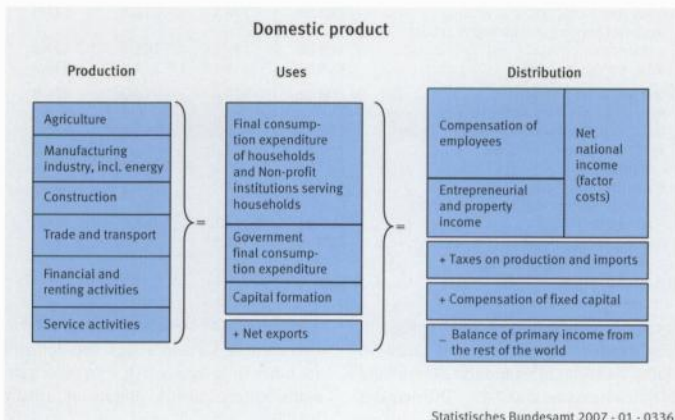
price changes. The gross domestic product at current prices in Germany in 2006 amounted to EUR 2 309.1 bn, which was an increase of 3.0% from the preceding year.

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 3.9% to EUR 2 335.0 bn in Germany in 2006.

A look at the production of the gross domestic product by groups of individual sectors of economic activity shows that in 2006 the sector of financial, renting and business service activities in Germany again accounted for a larger share in value added (EUR 602.3 bn) than the industry, including energy (EUR 541.3 bn). They were followed by the sectors of other serv-

ice activities (EUR 454.2 bn) and trade and transport (EUR 380.7 bn), which had somewhat smaller shares in value added, while the shares of construction (EUR 82.5 bn) and especially agriculture, forestry and fishing (EUR 20.1 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 2006, domestic demand increased slightly by a total of 2.8% at current prices. The consumption demand of households and non-profit institutions serving households accounted for more than 50% of the German gross domestic product. The



NATIONAL ECONOMY

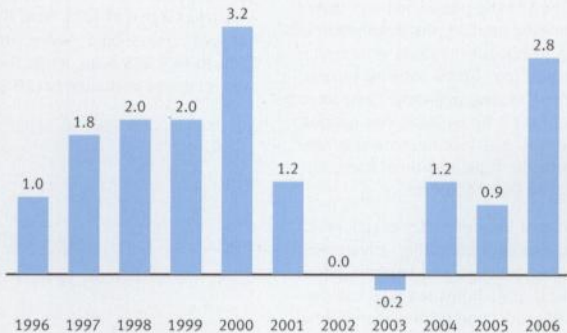
Specification	Unit	2004 ¹⁾	2005 ¹⁾	2006 ¹⁾
Persons in employment	1 000	38 875	38 823	39 090
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 000	873	850	846
Manufacturing industry, including energy	1 000	8 019	7 883	7 805
Incl.: Manufacturing	1 000	7 633	7 506	7 434
Construction	1 000	2 254	2 165	2 157
Trade and transport	1 000	9 797	9 764	9 787
Financial, renting and business service activities	1 000	6 298	6 399	6 608
Other service activities	1 000	11 634	11 762	11 887
Employees	1 000	34 653	34 467	34 698
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 000	457	441	441
Manufacturing industry, including energy	1 000	7 703	7 560	7 486
Incl.: Manufacturing	1 000	7 318	7 184	7 116
Construction	1 000	1 838	1 738	1 720
Trade and transport	1 000	8 562	8 521	8 569
Financial, renting and business service activities	1 000	5 385	5 430	5 609
Other service activities	1 000	10 708	10 777	10 873
Compensation of employees	EUR bn	1 137.5	1 130.2	1 146.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	EUR bn	8.4	8.2	8.3
Manufacturing industry, including energy	EUR bn	337.6	333.3	337.6
Incl.: Manufacturing	EUR bn	316.2	312.0	316.3
Construction	EUR bn	53.8	50.6	50.4
Trade and transport	EUR bn	224.1	224.1	227.0
Financial, renting and business service activities	EUR bn	181.4	185.2	192.3
Other service activities	EUR bn	332.1	329.0	330.9
Gross wages and salaries	EUR bn	914.6	912.0	925.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	EUR bn	6.9	6.8	6.8
Manufacturing industry, including energy	EUR bn	269.3	268.2	272.0
Incl.: Manufacturing	EUR bn	253.7	252.5	256.5
Construction	EUR bn	44.2	41.7	41.6
Trade and transport	EUR bn	184.1	184.5	186.8
Financial, renting and business service activities	EUR bn	145.6	148.3	154.4
Other service activities	EUR bn	264.5	262.5	264.2

1) Preliminary result.

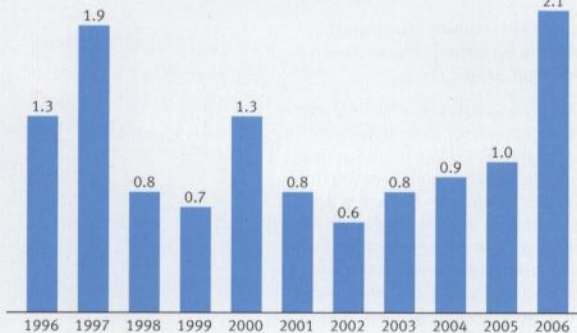
increase in government final consumption expenditure amounted to 1.2% in 2006, and final consumption expenditure of households was up 2.1%. The demand for machinery and equipment (machines,

appliances and vehicles) showed a positive trend (+ 6.4% in 2006). The demand for other fixed assets (e.g. computer software, entertainment, literary or artistic originals, and cultivated assets) grew by

Gross domestic product¹⁾
Percentage change on the previous year



Labour productivity²⁾
Percentage change on the previous year



1) Adjusted for price changes, chain-linked. — 2) Gross domestic product (adjusted for price changes, chain-linked) per person in employment.

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3.0% compared with 2005. Gross fixed capital formation in construction, however, increased by 6.9%.

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 2 335.0 bn in 2006. Net national income, i.e. the income obtained after deducting the consumption of fixed capital, totalled EUR 2 000.6 bn.

Net national income (factor costs), which is obtained by deducting government taxes on production and imports (minus subsidies), constitutes the total compensation of production factors. It amounted to EUR 1 746.9 bn in 2006, the compensation of employees accounting for EUR 1 145.7 bn (66%) and entrepreneurial and property income for EUR 601.2 bn (34%).

Labour costs of residents (compensation of employees per employee) amounted to a monthly EUR 2 759.

Gross wages and salaries, which do not include employers' social security contributions, totalled EUR 925.3 bn, which corresponded to average monthly earnings of EUR 2 228 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 603.8 bn, which corresponded to a monthly amount of EUR 1 454 per employee.

The disposable income of households includes, apart from net wages and sala-

ries, the operating surplus/mixed income, property income, and households' net income from transfer payments. In 2006, its total amounted to EUR 1 486.9 bn, which was a rise of 1.9% from the previous year. Household saving increased 1.7% to EUR 159.5 bn, while the saving ratio remained unchanged at 10.6%.

Although the share of agriculture in the overall economic output (gross value added) is extremely small (1.1% in 2005), well above 80% of the food needed in Germany can be provided by domestic production. As regards employment, agriculture plays a minor part, too. In 2005, about 1.3 million persons worked in agriculture. In the former territory of the Federal Republic, family labour continued to provide the majority of workers with well above 744 000 persons in 2005, about one fourth of them working full-time, while non-family labour dominated in the new Länder (some 126 000 of a total of about 165 000 workers). Here the share of full-time workers amounted to just under 50%.

In 2006, agricultural holdings in Germany cultivated some 17 million ha of utilised agricultural area (UAA), nearly 70% being arable land, 29% permanent grassland and about 0.6% vine acreage. While the total utilised agricultural area has been slightly reduced by 23 200 ha or 0.1% in the last four years, the share of arable land has increased by 4% over the same period. The proportion of permanent grassland has dropped by 1.8%, and the share of vine acreage has fallen by nearly 2%. On the arable land, grain cultivation lost some importance in 2006, accounting for about 7 million ha or well above 57% of the area. By now, the productive wheat is grown on an area of more than 3 million ha, which corresponds to more than a quarter of the total arable land. Accounting for 17%, barley comes second among the most important types of grain.

In 2006, vegetables were cultivated by more than 13 000 agricultural holdings in Germany on an area of 112 431 ha. As compared with the preceding year, the land used for vegetable cultivation increased by 1.5% or 1 891 ha. Following the upward trend in vegetable cultivation in the last few years, the 2006 harvest remained on a high level with about 3.0 million tonnes (t).

In May 2006, Germany's agricultural holdings were keeping 12.7 million heads of cattle, including 4.1 million dairy cows, and 26.5 million pigs, of which 10.6 million porkers. The Representative Livestock Survey also recorded a decline in the stock of sheep by 3.1% to a total of 2.6 million animals. The stock of cattle decreased by 268 600 animals or 2.2% as compared with May 2005. In the past ten years, the number of cattle has declined by 19.1% in all of Germany. The stock of pigs, too, dropped by 336 500 animals or 1.3% against May 2005. When, however, a longer period of times is taken into account, it can be observed that the stock of pigs has grown by 3.1 million animals or 13.2% since 1995. On the whole, the stock of pigs has been subject to variations since 1996. This has mainly been due to changes in the overall framework of economic conditions for fattening pigs.

With 4.6 million tonnes, pork had a major share in industrial meat production, which amounted to a total of 6.9 million tonnes (t) in 2006, followed by beef (1.1 million t) and poultry (1 million t). In 2006, the total industrial production of meat rose by 2.8% compared with the previous year,

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Specification	Unit	2003	2004	2005
Agriculturally used area	1 000 ha	17 008	17 020	17 035
Incl.:	1 000 ha	11 827	11 899	11 903
Arable land				
Permanent grassland	1 000 ha	4 968	4 913	4 929
Vineland	1 000 ha	99	98	97
Fruit plantations	1 000 ha	69	68	66
Agricultural labour¹⁾	1 000	1 303	.	1 276
Incl.: Family labour	1 000	823	.	783
Harvested quantities				
Grain	1 000 t	39 426	51 097	45 980
Vegetables ²⁾	1 000 t	2 604	3 004	2 841
Fruit (production for the market)	1 000 t	1 086	1 300	1 132
Livestock				
Cattle	mn	13.6	13.2	13.0
Sheep	mn	2.7	2.7	2.6
Pigs	mn	26.3	25.7	26.9
Agricultural holdings³⁾	1 000	421	402	397
with an agriculturally used area				
of ... to under ... ha				
under 2	1 000	33	29	31
2 – 10	1 000	133	123	120
10 – 20	1 000	78	73	73
20 – 30	1 000	40	38	37
30 – 50	1 000	55	53	52
50 – 100	1 000	55	55	54
100 and over	1 000	28	30	30

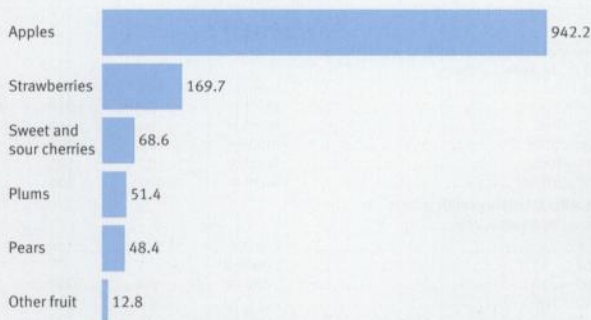
1) Family labour working in holdings and non-family labour employed on a permanent or non-permanent basis. –
 2) Selected vegetables cultivated in the open or under glass. 3) 2006: results derived from the representative main survey of land use.

which was mainly due to an increase in the number of pig slaughterings. The number of cattle slaughtered also showed a slight increase by 56 000 heads or 1.7%, while poultry production was down by 0.4%.

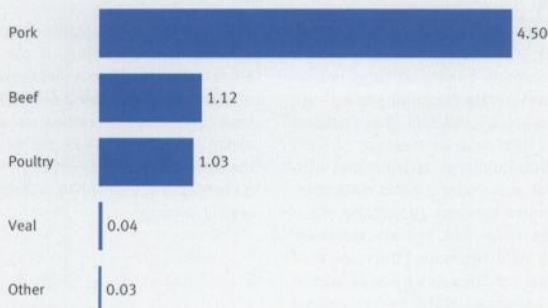
In 2006, holdings of enterprises with more than 3 000 hen-keeping places produced more than 9.9 billion eggs. This was a 3.0% increase on the previous year. On 1 December 2006 these enterprises

were keeping a total of 32.5 million hens, which accounted for an 82.1% utilisation of the available barn spaces. Out of the 39.6 million hen-keeping places available in Germany, about 28 million were places in cages, 6.0 million in floor keeping and 5.7 million in a free-range environment. In 2006, most of the hens were still kept by large farms. Thus, well above 52% of all hens were kept by farms with places for 100 000 and more hens. These farms had

Fruit yields, 2006
1 000 t



Slaughterings and meat production, 2006¹⁾
million t



1) Quantity slaughtered from commercial slaughterings.

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AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Specification	Unit	State-owned forests	Local authority-owned forests	Privately owned forests
Forest holdings 2006				
Number of agricultural holding with forests of ... to under ... ha				
total	Number	648	8 047	19 036
10 – 50	Number	27	3 018	15 212
50 – 200	Number	24	2 644	2 580
200 – 500	Number	29	1 325	756
500 – 1000	Number	37	595	291
1000 and over	Number	531	465	197
Agricultural holdings with forests of ... to under ... ha				
total	1 000 ha	3 577	2 166	1 669
10 – 50	1 000 ha	1	75	282
50 – 200	1 000 ha	3	283	251
200 – 500	1 000 ha	10	418	234
500 – 1000	1 000 ha	29	422	203
1000 and over	1 000 ha	3 534	969	699

a 62% share in all available barn spaces for caging. Their share in floor places was just under 23% and in free-range keeping 35%.

In 2005, around 13 600 holdings in Germany were operated according to ecological standards, i.e. 3.4% of all agricultural holdings. That was an increase of 42% (circa 4 000 holdings) as compared with 1999. The area under organic cultivation was extended by some 293 000 ha of utilised agricultural area. In 2005, the share of organic holdings in the total number of agricultural holdings was 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 utilised agricultural area under cultivation differs for the two territories, amounting to 6.2% in the new

Länder and 3.8% in the former territory of the Federal Republic.

The increase in the utilised agricultural area of organic holdings is due, among other factors, to the markedly grown share of permanent grassland (+73%). Arable land under organic cultivation was also expanded against 1999 by 49%, while the area under permanent crops recorded a comparatively slow rise (+29%) in ecological farming.

Although industry has lost some of its importance over the past years as compared with the services sector, it is still a key sector of the national economy. It comprises the branches mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and energy and water supply (each including the producing crafts). The surveys in industry generally cover only enterprises with 20 or more employees and their local units.

In mining and manufacturing, which is the most important economic branch within the industrial sector, there were approximately 46 400 local units of enterprises with, in general, 20 or more employees in Germany in 2006. Of that total number, nearly 81% or 37 700 local units were located in the former territory of the Federal Republic (excl. Berlin-West). The total number of employees in these local units

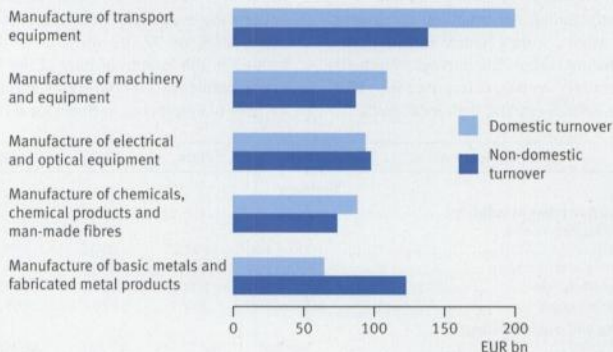
Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006
Germany				
Production index in industry				
Non-adjusted values				
Industry	2000 = 100	101.7	104.1	109.8
Mining and quarrying	2000 = 100	89.0	87.2	84.2
Manufacturing	2000 = 100	103.5	106.9	113.2
Energy supply	2000 = 100	104.9	104.7	105.9
Mining and manufacturing¹⁾²⁾				
Local units ³⁾	Number	47 973	47 281	46 439
Persons employed ³⁾	1 000	6 015	5 928	5 893
Man-hours worked	mn hours	9 322	9 184	9 205
Wages and salaries	EUR bn	226	226	230
Turnover	EUR bn	1 423	1 488	1 589
Incl.: Non-domestic turnover	EUR bn	564	604	666
Index of orders received in manufacturing (volume)	2000 = 100	104.1	109.1	119.0
Site preparation, civil engineering²⁾				
Local units ⁴⁾	Number	76 720	76 075	76 034
Persons employed ³⁾	1 000	767	717	710
Hours worked ⁴⁾	mn hours	887	816	838
Index of orders received				
Building construction	2000 = 100	66.8	64.4	67.2
Civil and underground engineering	2000 = 100	85.4	84.6	85.2
Energy and water supply²⁾				
Local units ³⁾	Number	1 747	1 748	1 740
Persons employed ³⁾	1 000	251	248	247
Wages and salaries	EUR bn	10	11	11
Electricity production	bn kWh	533	532	540
Domestic production of natural gas	bn kWh	184	181	188

1) Local units of enterprises with, in general, 20 or more persons employed, incl. crafts. – 2) Classification of Economic Activities 2003 (WZ 2003). – 3) Average of 12 monthly values – 4) All local units; supplementary survey always at the end of June.

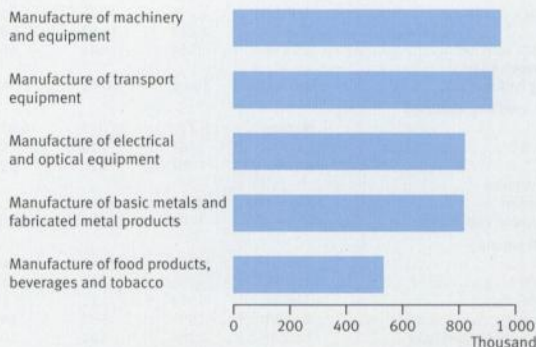
Turnover and persons employed in manufacturing, 2006¹⁾

Selected groups²⁾

Turnover³⁾



Persons employed



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

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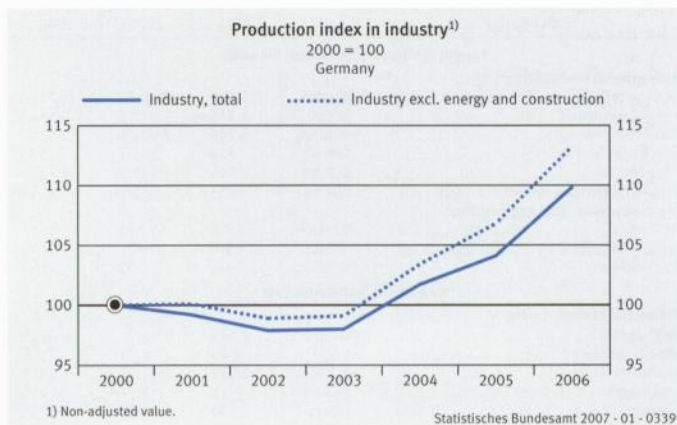
Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006
Former territory of the Federal Republic				
Mining and manufacturing¹⁾²⁾				
Local units ³⁾	Number	39 628	38 476 ⁷⁾	37 745 ⁷⁾
Persons employed ³⁾	1 000	5 376	5 207 ⁷⁾	5 164 ⁷⁾
Man-hours worked ⁴⁾	mn hours	8 249	7 986 ⁷⁾	7 984 ⁷⁾
Total wages and salaries	EUR bn	209	206 ⁷⁾	209 ⁷⁾
Turnover	EUR bn	1 303	1 331 ⁷⁾	1 414 ⁷⁾
Incl.: Non-domestic turnover	EUR bn	533	561 ⁷⁾	615 ⁷⁾
Site preparation, civil engineering²⁾⁵⁾				
Local units ⁶⁾	Number	53 700	52 981	53 052
Persons employed ³⁾	1 000	561	528	526
Hours worked	mn hours	642	593	616
New Länder and Berlin-East				
Mining and manufacturing¹⁾²⁾				
Local units ³⁾	Number	8 345	8 806 ⁸⁾	8 693 ⁸⁾
Persons employed ³⁾	1 000	640	721 ⁸⁾	730 ⁸⁾
Man-hours worked ⁴⁾	mn hours	1 073	1 199 ⁸⁾	1 221 ⁸⁾
Total wages and salaries	EUR bn	17	21 ⁸⁾	21 ⁸⁾
Turnover	EUR bn	120	158 ⁸⁾	175 ⁸⁾
Incl.: Non-domestic turnover	EUR bn	31	43 ⁸⁾	51 ⁸⁾
Site preparation, civil engineering²⁾⁵⁾				
Local units ⁶⁾	Number	23 020	23 094	22 982
Persons employed ³⁾	1 000	206	189	185
Hours worked	mn hours	245	222	222

1) Local units of enterprises with, in general, 20 or more persons employed, incl. crafts. – 2) Classification of Economic Activities 2003 (WZ 2003). – 3) Average of 12 monthly values. – 4) From 2003 hours worked (of all persons employed). – 5) Former territory of the Federal Republic excl. Berlin, new Länder and Berlin. – 6) All local units; supplementary survey always at the end of June. – 7) From reference year 2005 excl. Berlin-West. – 8) From reference year 2005 incl. Berlin-West.

in Germany ran up to 5.9 million, of whom about 88% worked in the former territory of the Federal Republic (excl. Berlin-West).

In the branch of site preparation and civil engineering, there were 76 000 local units (–0.1%) with a total of 0.7 million employees in 2006. In the former territory (excl. Berlin), 53 100 local units with 0.5 million employees were counted, while just over 23 000 local units with 0.2 million employees were located in the new Länder (incl. Berlin).

In energy and water supply, a total of about 247 000 people were employed in Germany in 2006 in 1 740 local units of enterprises with, in general, 20 or more employees.



After a change in the Handicrafts Code, crafts (trades) have been newly structured since 1 January 2004. Thus, there are trades which are subject to authorisation, on the one hand, and trades which are not, on the other hand. The need to register with the Official Crafts Roll (Register) relates but to those trades which are subject to authorisation, requiring a master craftsman's certificate or a similar qualification which is generally accepted. In contrast to that, there is no need to have a master craftsman's certificate for being self-employed in trades which are not subject to authorisation.

Data on the current trend in the crafts sector, i.e. the trades subject to authorisation, 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 2006, the number of persons employed in trades which were subject to authorisation

was down 1.4% on 2005. All seven groups of trade that were subject to authorisation recorded a decline in the number of employees. The cuts in the number of persons employed turned out to be strongest in the main construction trade. This trade recorded a 3.1% reduction in employment numbers as compared with 2005. Trades for industrial needs showed the smallest decline in the number of employees (-0.2%).

At the same time, the turnover achieved in 2006 by trades subject to authorisation was 6.0% above that of the preceding year. Six out of seven trade groups recorded a higher turnover than a year earlier. The largest rise in turnover amounting to 8.9% was achieved by the trades for industrial needs. A decline in turnover was shown only for the hairdressers' trade (-2.2%).

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

Group of trades	Employees ¹⁾		Turnover ²⁾	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	30 Sept. 2003 = 100		2003 = 100	
Total	91.7	90.4	96.8	102.5
Main construction trade	84.1	81.5	90.2	95.5
Finishing trade	88.7	87.4	95.4	101.9
Trades for industrial needs	94.9	94.7	102.5	111.6
Motor vehicle trade	96.7	95.8	99.5	105.3
Food trades	96.7	96.4	99.8	101.1
Health care trade	97.6	95.2	87.3	89.0
Hairdressers' trade	95.8	93.4	95.7	93.6

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

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; employees on 30 September 1994. – 2) On 30 September 1994. – 3) 1994; excl. turnover tax.

crafts sector conducted in irregular intervals.

The total number of enterprises registered in the official crafts register in 1995 was a good 563 000. Just fewer than 6.1 million persons worked in those enterprises, including 1.8 million women (30%). Of the seven groups of trade into which all of the 127 craft occupations (or trades) are subdivided, the most important one was that of electrical and metal trades with almost 213 000 enterprises and a little less than 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. Another nearly 1.2 million people were employed by the 79 000 enterprises of the group of health and body-care as well as chemical and cleaning trades. That group covers not only opticians and hairdressers etc., but also, for example, building cleaners, a trade in

which the large number of part-time workers lead to an above-average number of employees per enterprise (161).

Some 661 600 people in Germany gained their incomes mainly from performing a kind of activity in a liberal profession in 2001. They achieved an average income of 56 490 Euros.

The liberal professions include self-employed men and women performing some kind of professional activity as scientists, artists, medical doctors, consultants etc.

(excluding, however, self-employed persons engaged in a business or trade).

A rough image of the number of persons engaged in liberal professions is provided by the data on income tax payers, which include a separate presentation of selected liberal professions.

Group of professions	Tax payers ¹⁾	Average income from a liberal profession activity ²⁾
	Number	EUR
Total	661 585	56 490
Of whom:		
Lawyers, notaries (incl. patent agents)	46 866	70 250
Auditors and sworn accountants	1 615	85 390
Tax advisers and authorised tax agents	29 805	83 340
Market researchers and pollsters	1 322	27 470
Management and public relations consultants	21 432	54 000
Activities in the data processing field	11 860	52 740
Activities in the advertising field	8 799	25 580
Teachers' activity	68 346	21 400
Physicians (incl. specialists)	105 181	113 110
Dentists (incl. those without university examination)	42 014	112 390
Veterinarians	7 843	45 140
Alternative practitioners (healers)	11 121	20 830
Architects, interior designers, land surveyors and civil engineers (excluding set and stage designers)	71 441	42 010
Other engineers and technicians	34 097	47 820
Chemists, laboratory technicians, physicists	2 081	45 840
Creative arts professions	66 484	22 290
Freelance activity in the journalism field	23 878	24 240
Free-lancing photographers	5 073	25 190
Translators and interpreters	10 128	23 120
Designers of textiles, decoration and furniture	12 777	26 380

1) Source: Income tax statistics 2001; the persons shown here are only those whose income from a liberal profession activity exceeds their respective incomes from agriculture and forestry, from an industrial and other business, and from activities other than self-employment. – 2) After deduction of operating expenses.

DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE

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 720 000. The largest sector is retail trade with 418 000 enterprises, followed by wholesale trade (incl. commission trade) with 192 000 and the sale of motor vehicles and motor cycles with 109 000.

In 2006, turnover in distributive trade totalled EUR 1 300 billion (excl. turnover tax). Distributive trade accounted for about 10% of the gross domestic product, i. e. of 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. In nine of ten enterprises, less than 10 persons are em-

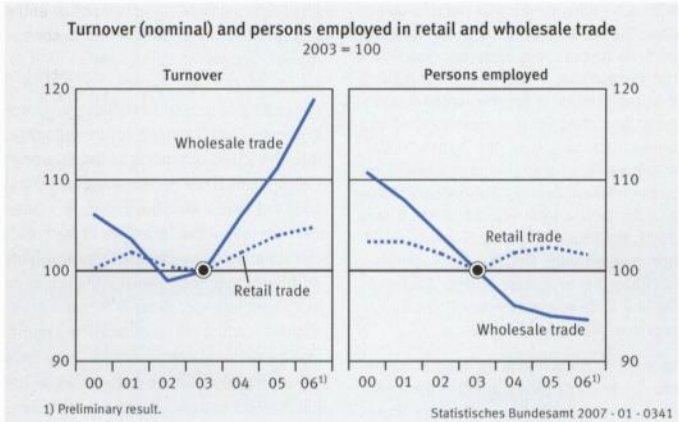
ployed, while more than 50% of all enterprises employ only up to three persons.

Employing a total of 4.5 million persons, distributive trade is one of the major employers in the country's national economy, mainly because the retail sector offers a wide range of part-time jobs. By now, about 57% of all persons employed in this sector work parttime. In wholesale trade, however, the proportion is much smaller at 21%. Another characteristic feature of distributive trade is the big share of females employed in this area. More than half of all persons employed in distributive trade are women, their proportion even amounting to two thirds in retail trade.

Since 2004, retail trade has seen year-on-year increases in turnover: in 2004 by a nominal 2.0% and a real 2.1%, in 2005 by a nominal 1.9% and a real 1.4%, and in 2006 by a nominal 0.9% and a real 0.3%. Wholesale sales rose by a nominal 6.0% and a real 3.5% in 2004 from 2003. Like-

Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006 ¹⁾
Retail trade²⁾				
Persons employed	2003 = 100	102.0	102.6	101.8
Of whom:				
Full-time	2003 = 100	99.2	96.9	94.9
Part-time	2003 = 100	104.5	107.5	107.7
Turnover	2003 = 100	102.0	103.9	104.8
Wholesale trade³⁾				
Persons Employed	2003 = 100	96.2	95.0	94.6
Of whom:				
Full-time	2003 = 100	96.1	94.7	94.0
Part-time	2003 = 100	96.7	96.1	96.8
Turnover	2003 = 100	106.0	111.3	118.8

1) Preliminary result. – 2) Excl. sale of motor vehicles and motor cycles and retail sale of automotive fuel. – 3) Excl. sale of motor vehicles and motor vehicles.



wise, sales grew by a nominal 5.0% and a real 2.8% in 2005 from 2004, and in 2006 they rose by a nominal 6.7% and a real 3.2% from 2005.

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 meantime 25 European Union Member States – Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain – the responsi-

bility 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. Greece (since 1 January 2001) and Slovenia (since 1 January 2007) belong to the eurozone, too. 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 not changed is their function of ensuring the functioning of domestic and cross-border bank payments. This means that the Deutsche Bundesbank is

Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006
Savings deposits	EUR mn	613 015	611 877	594 858
Savings banks (incl. public Landesbanken)	EUR mn	322 533	324 907	317 548
Credit cooperatives (incl. cooperative central banks and DG Bank AG)	EUR mn	183 824	183 393	178 706
Commercial banks ¹⁾	EUR mn	106 297	102 258	97 436
Other credit institutions ²⁾	EUR mn	361	1 319	1 168
Securities markets				
Gross sales				
Fixed-interest securities	EUR mn	990 399	988 911	925 863
Shares	EUR mn	9 367	6 270	9 596
Running yields (per annum)				
Mortgage bonds	%	3.6	3.1	3.8
Municipal bonds	%	3.5	3.0	3.8
Public bonds	%	3.7	3.2	3.7

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

BANKS, BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, INSURANCE

Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006
Deutsche Bundesbank				
Gold and gold claims	EUR mn	35 495	47 924	53 114
Deposits on giro accounts (incl. minimum reserves)	EUR mn	41 218	46 301	47 913
Banks				
Assets				
Balance sheet total	EUR mn	6 663 797	6 903 169	7 187 714
Cash reserves	EUR mn	56 388	63 262	65 895
Bills of exchange	EUR mn	3 492	2 966	2 502
Lending to domestic and foreign banks ..	EUR mn	1 835 961	1 956 772	2 089 342
Lending to non-banks	EUR mn	3 005 935	3 020 110	3 050 739
Bonds and other fixed-interest securities	EUR mn	1 141 846	1 209 293	1 279 116
Other assets	EUR mn	620 175	650 766	700 120
Liabilities				
Balance sheet total	EUR mn	6 663 797	6 903 169	7 187 714
Deposits of domestic and foreign banks	EUR mn	1 867 048	1 943 192	2 031 262
Deposits of domestic and foreign non- banks	EUR mn	2 472 382	2 554 049	2 663 896
Incl.: Sight and time deposits	EUR mn	1 773 069	1 862 734	1 979 908
Savings deposits	EUR mn	613 015	611 877	594 858
Liabilities evidenced by securities, total	EUR mn	1 555 975	1 616 781	1 638 400
Equity capital, total (subscribed capital, reserves, less reported loss)	EUR mn	245 788	260 168	287 845
Other liabilities	EUR mn	522 604	528 979	566 311
Building and loan associations				
Savings agreements, total	1 000	33 126	32 663	31 940
New agreements concluded in the year ...	1 000	4 035	3 734	3 496
Agreements allocated in the year	1 000	1 839	1 760	1 848
Amounts allocated under relevant agreements in the year	EUR mn	33 197	32 536	35 975
Savings deposits, total	EUR mn	114 195	121 258	124 983
Mortgages and intermediate loans, total ..	EUR mn	100 395	96 867	97 007

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

BANKS, BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, INSURANCE

Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006
Insurance¹⁾				
Gross premiums	EUR mn	157 822	164 255	...
Life assurance	EUR mn	68 112	72 066	...
Pension and death benefits funds	EUR mn	4 339	5 471	...
Health insurance	EUR mn	26 427	27 357	...
Non-life and accident insurance	EUR mn	58 945	59 360	...
Capital investments	EUR mn	932 904	979 402	1 023 668 ²⁾
Life assurance	EUR mn	626 408	648 696	666 927 ²⁾
Pension and death benefits funds	EUR mn	81 593	87 988	93 877 ²⁾
Health insurance	EUR mn	108 119	119 204	130 535 ²⁾
Non-life and accident insurance	EUR mn	116 784	123 514	132 328 ²⁾

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

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.

In 2006, accommodation establishments in Germany with nine or more beds (including camping sites) hosted 125.2 million guests. With this increase of 3.9% on the previous Year, Germany followed the international trend. The record result achieved in 2005 (120.6 million guests) was topped again, with the number of guests reaching the highest level since 1992. At the same time, the number of overnight stays rose by 2.1% to 351.2 million compared with a year earlier and surpassed the previous peak level of 2001 (347.4 million).

This was again due mainly to guests from abroad. For that group of guests, the number of arrivals and overnight stays increased well above average, not least owing to the 2006 Football World Cup. Arrivals and overnight stays of guests

from Germany, in contrast, showed only a below average rise compared with one year earlier.

However, not all establishments profited to the same extent from this positive overall trend in the German accommodation industry. As in previous years, the usual long stay, i.e. the vacation in the traditional German holiday regions, quite obviously lost in importance again in 2006, while short trips, for instance over the weekend or business travel, were on the rise. The average duration of a stay in an accommodation establishment again decreased in 2006 against the previous year, though only slightly.

That trend has had an impact on travel destinations. Cities with 100 000 inhabitants and more recorded over-proporti-

Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006
Overnight stays¹⁾				
By Länder				
Germany	mn	338.77	343.98	351.22
Bayern	mn	73.66	74.57	74.69
Baden-Württemberg	mn	40.02	40.50	40.86
Nordrhein-Westfalen	mn	37.69	38.44	39.26
Niedersachsen	mn	34.49	34.28	34.88
Hessen	mn	24.85	25.17	25.97
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	mn	24.39	24.49	24.77
Schleswig-Holstein	mn	22.13	22.36	23.04
Rheinland-Pfalz	mn	19.83	19.92	19.92
Sachsen	mn	15.23	15.40	16.38
Berlin	mn	13.26	14.62	15.91
Brandenburg	mn	9.26	9.38	9.55
Thüringen	mn	8.54	8.86	8.73
Hamburg	mn	5.95	6.44	7.18
Sachsen-Anhalt	mn	5.87	6.01	6.41
Saarland	mn	2.17	2.15	2.19
Bremen	mn	1.42	1.38	1.47

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

Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006
Overnight stays¹⁾				
by countries of origin				
Germany	mn	293.39	295.73	298.28
Other countries	mn	45.37	48.25	52.95
Europe	mn	33.60	35.91	39.02
Incl.:				
Netherlands	mn	8.02	8.43	8.78
United Kingdom	mn	3.77	3.97	4.53
Switzerland	mn	2.93	3.22	3.45
Italy	mn	2.48	2.68	2.85
Belgium	mn	1.94	2.08	2.25
France	mn	1.96	2.05	2.22
Austria	mn	1.90	2.05	2.19
Denmark	mn	1.58	1.77	1.96
Spain	mn	1.22	1.46	1.57
Sweden	mn	1.37	1.40	1.52
Poland	mn	0.95	0.98	1.16
Africa	mn	0.42	0.41	0.49
America	mn	5.31	5.51	6.33
Incl.:				
United States	mn	4.32	4.42	4.65
Canada	mn	0.41	0.44	0.50
Asia	mn	4.36	4.65	5.02
Incl.: Japan	mn	1.29	1.31	1.38
Australia and Oceania	mn	0.42	0.46	0.61
Other countries not specified	mn	1.26	1.30	1.49

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

onate increases in arrivals (+7.2%) and overnight stays (+7.0%). A major contributory factor were not least the guests from abroad, large cities being among their preferred destinations – municipalities with 100 000 inhabitants and over accounted for about half of the arrivals and overnight stays of that group of guests. In contrast, the municipalities entitled to charge tourist tax have lost further market shares (e.g. spa and sea-side resorts, climatic resorts).

The city states of Hamburg and Berlin profited from the surge in city tourism.

In 2006, they recorded the highest rates of increase in the number of overnight stays of all Länder. Bayern, too, managed to hold its own as the major tourist destination in Germany, the Free State accounting for every fifth overnight stay.

Among the accommodation establishments, an over-proportionate increase in the number of overnight stays was recorded by hotels garnis (+6.1%) and hotels (+3.6%), that is, by establishments of which short stays are typical. In contrast, the number of overnight stays in "other short-stay accommodation" including, for

Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006
Hotels and restaurants				
Turnover trend (nominal)	2003 = 100	98.3	97.9	99.2
Hotels	2003 = 100	101.1	102.0	106.1
Camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation	2003 = 100	99.6	100.6	101.9
Restaurants	2003 = 100	96.2	94.7	94.0
Bars	2003 = 100	94.5	90.6	90.3
Canteens and catering	2003 = 100	101.6	104.6	108.0
Development of the number of employees ...	2003 = 100	100.8	101.2	101.1
Hotels	2003 = 100	98.8	99.0	100.5
Camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation	2003 = 100	101.1	101.6	101.0
Restaurants	2003 = 100	100.8	100.8	99.4
Bars	2003 = 100	103.6	105.4	105.4
Canteens and catering	2003 = 100	103.5	104.5	106.6

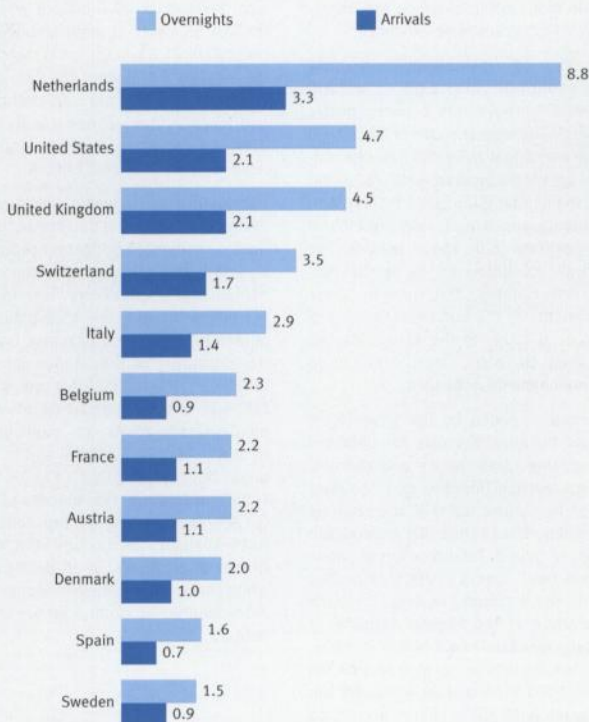
instance, camping sites, chalets and holiday flats, as well as recreation and holiday homes, maintained the level of the previous year. In this area, the increase in overnight stays in, for instance, holiday centres, youth hostels and mountain refuges was counterbalanced by a decrease, among others, for chalets and holiday flats, as well as recreation, holiday and training homes. The importance of spa tourism declined slightly in 2006.

TOURISM

Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006
Overnight stays¹⁾				
By type of accommodation				
Total hotel industry	mn	195.05	200.77	208.18
Hotels	mn	126.30	131.38	136.14
Hotels garnis	mn	37.73	38.89	41.25
Inns	mn	18.06	17.88	18.21
Boarding houses	mn	12.97	12.61	12.58
Other provision of short-stay accommodation	mn	100.23	100.44	100.37
Incl.: camping sites	mn	21.41	21.73	21.55
Preventive care and rehabilitation centres ..	mn	43.49	42.77	42.68
By size classes of municipalities				
Municipalities with less than 100 000 inhabitants	mn	260.94	261.44	262.88
Municipalities with 100 000 inhabitants and over	mn	77.82	82.55	88.35
By groups of municipalities				
Spa resorts	mn	66.20	65.60	65.38
Sea-side resorts	mn	38.93	38.92	39.31
Climatic resorts	mn	25.56	26.40	25.75
Recreation resorts	mn	36.21	36.23	35.26
Other municipalities	mn	171.88	176.83	185.53

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

Countries of origin of international tourists, 2006¹⁾
in millions



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

Statistisches Bundesamt 2007 - 01 - 0342

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 spent about EUR 1 003.1 billion in 2006 (adjusted for payments between public budgets). The largest share of EUR 467.0 billion was spent by social security, followed by the Federation (EUR 282.8 billion), the Länder (EUR 258.7 billion), and the municipalities and associations of municipalities (EUR 155.7 billion). 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. As compared to 2005, total expenditure remained almost unchanged.

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 2006 amounted to EUR 987.9 billion (+4.4%). The cash tax revenue of the Federal Republic of Germany was EUR 526.3 billion in 2006, which was an increase of EUR 37.1 billion on the 2005 level of EUR 489.2 billion. Joint taxes (EUR 366.8 billion) accounted for the largest share of this revenue, with wage tax (before deduction of children's allowance) being most important (EUR 157.7 billion) among joint taxes. The lat-

ter were followed by federal taxes (EUR 84.2 billion), with mineral-oil tax accounting for the largest revenue there (EUR 39.9 billion). The most important tax among local taxes (EUR 49.6 billion) was trade tax (EUR 38.4 billion), while among Länder taxes (EUR 21.8 billion) it was motor vehicle tax (EUR 8.9 billion). The item providing the largest revenue – following taxes and revenue from economic activity – in 2005 was revenue from fees and other remuneration (EUR 26.7 billion).

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 2006, net borrowing of EUR –15.2 billion was recorded for the total of public budgets. Net borrowing of the Länder amounted to EUR –10.0 billion (preceding year: EUR –24.1 billion) and that of municipalities/associations of municipalities to EUR –3.0 billion. At the end of 2006, public debt totalled EUR –1 480.6 billion (+2.6% on 2005). The majority of debts (61.9%) were owed by the Federation (60.9%) and its special funds (1.0%). The Länder owed 32.4% of all public debts, while the municipalities/associations of municipalities accounted for 5.5% of the debts.

FINANCE AND TAXES

Specification	Unit	2005 ¹⁾	2006 ¹⁾
Adjusted expenditure data²⁾	EUR mn	1 003 170	1 003 095
Federal Government ³⁾	EUR mn	281 483	282 788
E.R.P. Special Fund ⁴⁾	EUR mn	3 747	5 169
Federal Railways Fund	EUR mn	7 864	7 635
Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities	EUR mn	307	197
Compensation Fund	EUR mn	367	383
EU shares	EUR mn	21 036	21 181
Social security	EUR mn	470 283	467 004
Länder	EUR mn	259 299	258 718
Municipalities/associations of municipalities	EUR mn	153 346	155 705
Special-purpose associations	EUR mn	5 170	5 450
Adjusted revenue data²⁾	EUR mn	946 245	987 884
Federal Government ³⁾	EUR mn	250 043	254 548
E.R.P. Special Fund ⁴⁾	EUR mn	7 647	4 506
Federal Railways Fund	EUR mn	7 853	7 619
Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities	EUR mn	442	331
Compensation Fund	EUR mn	369	403
EU shares	EUR mn	21 036	21 181
Social security	EUR mn	466 995	487 489
Länder	EUR mn	235 301	248 731
Municipalities/associations of municipalities	EUR mn	151 060	158 642
Special-purpose associations	EUR mn	5 235	5 569
Net lending/net borrowing	EUR mn	- 57 003	- 15 180
Federal Government ³⁾	EUR mn	- 31 402	- 28 205
E.R.P. Special Fund ⁴⁾	EUR mn	3 900	- 664
Federal Railways Fund	EUR mn	- 11	- 16
Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities	EUR mn	134	134
Compensation Fund	EUR mn	2	21
Social security	EUR mn	- 3 299	20 511
Länder	EUR mn	- 24 109	- 10 038
Municipalities/associations of municipalities	EUR mn	- 2 273	- 2 959
Special-purpose associations	EUR mn	60	118

1) Partly estimates. – 2) Adjusted for payments between public budgets. – 3) From 1 January 2005 incl. Equalisation of Burdens Fund and German Unity Fund. – 4) Incl. pension reserves of the Federation and incl. Reconstruction Aid Fund.

FINANCE AND TAXES

Specification	Unit	2005 ¹⁾	2006 ¹⁾
Adjusted expenditure data²⁾	EUR mn	1 003 170	1 003 095
Incl.: Staff expenditure	EUR mn	185 621	183 329
Continuous expenditure on			
material and equipment	EUR mn	225 565	230 900
Interest expenditure	EUR mn	64 547	65 121
Pensions and benefits	EUR mn	368 908	363 641
Construction work	EUR mn	25 143	25 350
Capital transfers	EUR mn	38 758	38 714
Adjusted revenue data²⁾	EUR mn	946 245	987 884
Incl.: Taxes and similar charges	EUR mn	827 216	882 252
Fees, other remunerations	EUR mn	26 721	26 779
Revenue from economic activity	EUR mn	17 429	17 504
Revenue according to capital accounts	EUR mn	41 795	28 936
Net borrowing	EUR mn	49 537	33 292
Cash tax revenue³⁾	EUR mn	489 166	526 254
Joint taxes	EUR mn	338 510	366 832
Wage tax ³⁾	EUR mn	153 629	157 727
Assessed income tax ⁴⁾	EUR mn	9 766	17 566
Not assessed taxes on yields ⁴⁾	EUR mn	12 075	14 357
Interest withholding tax	EUR mn	6 990	7 595
Corporation tax ⁴⁾	EUR mn	16 338	22 899
Value-added tax	EUR mn	108 440	111 318
Turnover tax on imports	EUR mn	31 273	35 370
Federal taxes	EUR mn	83 508	84 215
Incl.: Insurance tax	EUR mn	8 750	8 775
Tobacco tax	EUR mn	14 273	14 387
Coffee tax	EUR mn	1 003	973
Spirits tax	EUR mn	2 142	2 160
Tax on sparkling wine	EUR mn	424	421
Mineral-oil tax	EUR mn	40 101	39 916
Solidarity surcharge (to build up the			
new Länder)	EUR mn	10 315	11 277
Länder taxes	EUR mn	20 600	21 764
Incl.: Property tax	EUR mn	97	27
Inheritance tax	EUR mn	4 097	3 763
Tax on acquisition of real estate	EUR mn	4 812	6 161
Motor vehicle tax	EUR mn	8 673	8 937
Tax on bettings and lotteries	EUR mn	1 813	1 775
Beer tax	EUR mn	777	779
Local taxes	EUR mn	43 170	49 563
Incl.: Trade tax	EUR mn	32 129	38 369

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 Finance Office.

Development of the debt of public authorities¹⁾



1) 31 December of any year. – Credit market debt in the broader sense.

Statistisches Bundesamt 2007 - 01 - 0343

Specification	Unit	2002	2003	2004
Public expenditure by selected functional areas				
Total	EUR mn	992 688	1 003 307	993 125
Defence	EUR mn	24 523	24 409	23 740
Public security, law and order, justice and judicial activities	EUR mn	32 102	32 141	32 392
Schools, institutions of higher education, other education	EUR mn	76 932	77 122	77 448
Science, research, development outside the institutions of higher education	EUR mn	9 441	9 445	9 305
Cultural affairs	EUR mn	8 470	8 355	8 207
Social security	EUR mn	555 344	566 076	562 944
Health, sports and recreation	EUR mn	15 389	15 079	14 727
Housing and regional policy ¹⁾	EUR mn	24 868	23 436	22 626
Promotion of economic development ²⁾ ..	EUR mn	28 020	34 393	26 888
Transport and communications	EUR mn	22 956	22 265	21 977

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

FINANCE AND TAXES

Specification	2004	2005 ¹⁾	2006 ¹⁾
Revenue by Länder²⁾			
EUR per inhabitant³⁾			
Baden-Württemberg	3 999	4 016	4 297
Bayern	4 076	4 102	4 375
Berlin	5 264	5 423	5 494
Brandenburg	4 402	4 437	4 694
Bremen	5 114	4 650	4 829
Hamburg	5 551	5 554	5 856
Hessen	4 190	4 429	4 788
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	4 565	4 661	4 911
Niedersachsen	3 625	3 507	3 901
Nordrhein-Westfalen	3 824	3 956	4 071
Rheinland-Pfalz	3 523	3 559	3 744
Saarland	3 654	3 415	3 690
Sachsen	4 500	4 467	4 993
Sachsen-Anhalt	4 526	4 455	4 736
Schleswig-Holstein	3 632	3 575	3 868
Thüringen	4 185	4 169	4 439
Germany	3 983	4 029	4 280
Expenditure by Länder²⁾			
EUR per inhabitant³⁾			
Baden-Württemberg	4 157	4 200	4 296
Bayern	4 132	4 148	4 220
Berlin	6 122	6 363	6 015
Brandenburg	4 737	4 600	4 786
Bremen	6 464	6 254	6 059
Hamburg	6 040	5 769	5 792
Hessen	4 665	4 591	4 781
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	4 882	4 893	4 899
Niedersachsen	3 936	3 910	3 911
Nordrhein-Westfalen	4 284	4 426	4 307
Rheinland-Pfalz	3 918	3 887	4 025
Saarland	4 171	4 166	4 455
Sachsen	4 506	4 442	4 623
Sachsen-Anhalt	4 957	4 918	4 882
Schleswig-Holstein	4 021	4 173	4 167
Thüringen	4 546	4 491	4 568
Germany	4 315	4 348	4 364

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

Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006 ¹⁾
Länder Government revenue-sharing scheme²⁾				
Baden-Württemberg	EUR mn	- 2 170	- 2 235	- 2 047
Bayern	EUR mn	- 2 315	- 2 234	- 2 085
Berlin	EUR mn	+ 2 703	+ 2 456	+ 2 701
Brandenburg	EUR mn	+ 534	+ 588	+ 608
Bremen	EUR mn	+ 331	+ 366	+ 416
Hamburg	EUR mn	- 578	- 383	- 618
Hessen	EUR mn	- 1 529	- 1 606	- 2 411
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	EUR mn	+ 403	+ 433	+ 472
Niedersachsen	EUR mn	+ 446	+ 363	+ 241
Nordrhein-Westfalen	EUR mn	- 213	- 490	- 131
Rheinland-Pfalz	EUR mn	+ 190	+ 294	+ 344
Saarland	EUR mn	+ 116	+ 113	+ 115
Sachsen	EUR mn	+ 930	+ 1 020	+ 1 071
Sachsen-Anhalt	EUR mn	+ 532	+ 587	+ 588
Schleswig-Holstein	EUR mn	+ 102	+ 146	+ 123
Thüringen	EUR mn	+ 517	+ 581	+ 613
Volume of equalisation	EUR mn	6 805	6 948	7 292
Supplementary Federal grants³⁾				
Baden-Württemberg	EUR mn	-	-	-
Bayern	EUR mn	-	-	-
Berlin	EUR mn	+ 2 565	+ 2 814	+ 2 881
Brandenburg	EUR mn	+ 1 833	+ 1 978	+ 1 982
Bremen	EUR mn	+ 468	+ 181	+ 196
Hamburg	EUR mn	-	-	-
Hessen	EUR mn	-	-	-
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	EUR mn	+ 1 368	+ 1 460	+ 1 470
Niedersachsen	EUR mn	+ 695	+ 197	+ 119
Nordrhein-Westfalen	EUR mn	-	-	-
Rheinland-Pfalz	EUR mn	+ 421	+ 199	+ 223
Saarland	EUR mn	+ 444	+ 116	+ 118
Sachsen	EUR mn	+ 3 182	+ 3 476	+ 3 486
Sachsen-Anhalt	EUR mn	+ 1 995	+ 2 119	+ 2 115
Schleswig-Holstein	EUR mn	+ 248	+ 133	+ 120
Thüringen	EUR mn	+ 1 829	+ 1 956	+ 1 962
Volume of equalisation	EUR mn	15 050	14 629	14 671

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

FINANCE AND TAXES

Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006
Credit market debt				
Federal Government ¹⁾	EUR mn	802 994	872 653	902 054
Special federal funds ²⁾	EUR mn	57 250	15 367	14 556
Länder	EUR mn	442 922	468 214	479 489
Municipalities/associations of municipalities	EUR mn	84 257	83 804	81 877
Special-purpose associations ³⁾	EUR mn	7 531	2 642	2 649

1) Incl. the following debts taken over by the Federation: debts of the Federal Railways Fund, the "Hard Coal" Equalisation Fund and the Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities as from 1 July 1999 and debts of the German Unity Fund as from 1 January 2005. – 2) E.R.P. Special Fund, Compensation Fund and German Unity Fund (2004). –

3) Only special-purpose associations with a cameralistic accounting system (except in Bayern and Nordrhein-Westfalen in 2004).

Germany in a Global Context



According to WTO international trade statistics, Germany is the world's top exporter ranking in front of the United States. Concerning imports, Germany holds second place behind the United States. Germany's share in exports worldwide amounted to 9.3% in 2006 (1 125.8 billion US dollars), whereas the United States with 1 037.3 billion US dollars accounted for 8.6% of all exports. On the import side, the United States, accounting for 1 919.6 billion US dollars or 15.5% of all imports worldwide, held first place, followed with a clear distance by Germany, which imported goods worth 919.1 billion US dollars, thus reaching 7.4%. In the further ranking of international trade worldwide, China, having strongly extended its trade, has advanced to third place regarding both imports and exports, outperforming other export nations such as Japan.

Provisional figures for 2006 show that Germany exported goods worth 896.0 billion Euros and imported goods worth 731.5 billion Euros. Compared with the preceding year, exports rose by 14.0% and imports by 16.5%. The balance of trade surplus amounted to 164.6 billion Euros, which is the highest ever export surplus in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany.

As in the previous years, the European countries, and in particular the partner countries within the European Union (EU-25), were the most important countries importing German products. In 2006, the share of German exports to EU Member States was 62.3%. France as the main importer accounted for 9.6% of all German

exports, the United Kingdom for 7.3%, and Italy and the Netherlands for 6.7% and 6.2%, respectively. In 2006, goods worth 376.5 billion Euros were exported into the countries of the euro area. That equals 42.0% of all German exports.

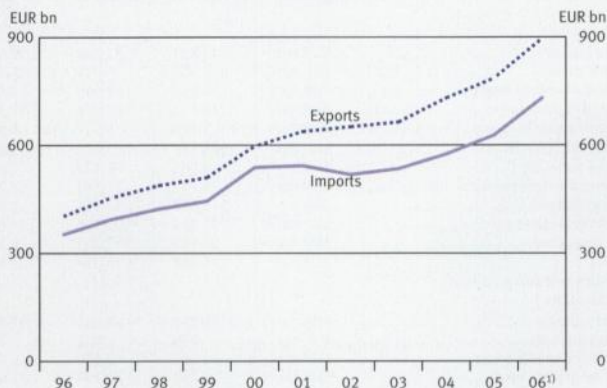
Apart from European clients, the ones receiving most of total German exports were those in the United States (8.7%) and in China (3.1%). The share of exports to Africa as well as Australia and Oceania amounted to 1.9% and 0.7%, respectively.

Also, most of the goods imported by Germany come from European countries (71.1%). In 2006, 57.6% of the imported goods came from EU Member Countries. With a share of 8.7% in imports, France was the most important trading partner also in 2006, followed by the Netherlands (8.3%), China (6.7%) and the United States (6.6%). The value of goods imported from euro area countries amounted to 284.0 billion Euros (38.8%).

A total of 16.5% of imports were of Asian origin. In imports, too, Africa as well as Australia and Oceania played a minor role with 2.2% and 0.3%, respectively.

In turn, Germany is the most important trading partner of many EU Member States. In the mutual trade between the 27 EU members (so-called intra-EU trade), Germany held a leading position in 2006 concerning both dispatches and arrivals of goods to/from France, Italy, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, the Czech Republic, Sweden, Hungary, Denmark, Slovakia, Finland, Greece and Slovenia (arranged

Development of foreign trade



Export surplus



1) Preliminary result.

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GERMANY AS A TRADING PARTNER

Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006 ¹⁾
Exports	EUR mn	731 544	786 266	896 048
by groups and sub-groups of commodities				
Food industry	EUR mn	33 811	37 064	37 895
Live animals	EUR mn	758	811	681
Food of animal origin	EUR mn	11 656	12 640	12 617
Food of plant origin	EUR mn	16 103	17 076	17 745
Semi-luxury food and tobacco	EUR mn	5 294	6 537	6 851
Trade and industry	EUR mn	684 335	733 625	811 981
Raw materials	EUR mn	8 760	8 433	8 689
Semi-finished products	EUR mn	31 737	37 781	48 279
Finished products	EUR mn	643 838	687 411	755 012
Intermediate goods	EUR mn	92 894	100 156	114 430
Final goods	EUR mn	550 944	587 255	640 582
Imports	EUR mn	575 448	628 087	731 479
by groups and sub-groups of commodities				
Food industry	EUR mn	45 211	47 165	47 689
Live animals	EUR mn	639	802	788
Food of animal origin	EUR mn	12 066	12 670	12 652
Food of plant origin	EUR mn	26 494	27 199	27 428
Semi-luxury food and tobacco	EUR mn	6 013	6 494	6 821
Trade and industry	EUR mn	508 674	559 682	624 393
Raw materials	EUR mn	47 458	63 487	80 448
Semi-finished products	EUR mn	40 100	48 401	60 799
Finished products	EUR mn	421 115	447 795	483 146
Intermediate goods	EUR mn	61 894	66 660	75 345
Final goods	EUR mn	359 221	381 135	407 801
Export surplus	EUR mn	156 096	158 179	164 569

1) Preliminary result.

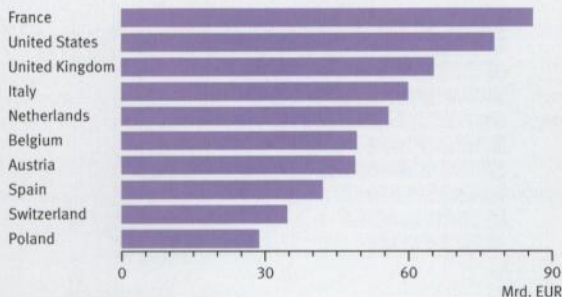
by the size of dispatches from Germany). Germany is the most important supplier country in the EU for the United Kingdom, Spain, Romania, Bulgaria, Lithuania and Latvia, while for Belgium it was the main customer country inside the EU.

The items that were clearly at the top of the list of goods exported from Germany in 2006 were motor vehicles and parts thereof (165.8 billion Euros), machinery (126.2 billion Euros) and chemical

products (117.4 billion Euros). Although such product groups are predominant also in imports, Germany achieved considerable export surpluses (+95.2 billion Euros; +76.9 billion Euros; +36.6 billion Euros). Import surpluses were achieved especially for raw materials, agricultural products as well as textiles and clothing. The cross-border trade in office machinery and computers showed a deficit, too (–7.6 billion Euros).

Exports, 2006¹⁾

The ten most important countries of destination²⁾



1) Preliminary result. – 2) Share in total exports = 61.3%.

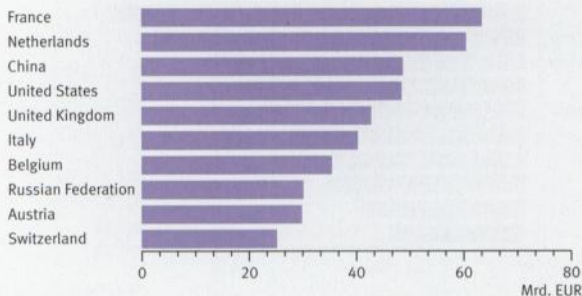
Statistisches Bundesamt 2007 - 01 - 0345

Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006 ¹⁾
Exports	EUR mn	731 544	786 266	896 048
Major countries of destination				
France	EUR mn	74 360	79 039	86 093
United States	EUR mn	64 860	69 299	78 011
United Kingdom	EUR mn	59 986	60 394	65 341
Italy	EUR mn	51 479	53 855	59 971
Netherlands	EUR mn	46 730	49 033	55 877
Belgium	EUR mn	40 308	43 613	49 249
Austria	EUR mn	40 244	43 305	48 921
Spain	EUR mn	36 249	40 018	42 159
Switzerland	EUR mn	27 917	29 629	34 726
Poland	EUR mn	18 776	22 349	28 820

1) Preliminary result.

GERMANY AS A TRADING PARTNER

Imports, 2006¹⁾
The ten most important countries of origin²⁾



1) Preliminary result. – 2) Share in total imports = 58.1%.

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Specification	Unit	2004	2005	2006 ¹⁾
Imports	EUR mn	575 448	628 087	731 479
Major countries of origin				
France	EUR mn	51 535	53 700	63 490
Netherlands	EUR mn	46 204	51 823	60 519
China	EUR mn	32 791	40 845	48 751
United States	EUR mn	40 709	41 798	48 517
United Kingdom	EUR mn	34 466	39 069	42 829
Italy	EUR mn	35 676	36 349	40 326
Belgium	EUR mn	26 525	28 849	35 500
Russian Federation	EUR mn	16 335	22 284	30 182
Austria	EUR mn	24 020	26 048	29 895
Switzerland	EUR mn	21 445	22 620	25 206

1) Preliminary result.

Country	Area	Population	Inhabitants	Excess of births (+) or deaths (-)
	1 000 km ²	1 000	per km ²	per 1 000 inhab.
Germany	357.1	82.5	231	- 1.8
Austria	83.9	8.2	98	+ 0.4
Belgium	30.5	10.5	343	+ 1.4
Bulgaria	111.0	7.7	70	- 5.5
Cyprus ²⁾	5.7	0.8	133	+ 3.7
Czech Republic	78.9	10.2	130	- 0.6
Denmark	43.1	5.4	126	+ 1.7
Estonia	43.7	1.3	31	- 2.2
Finland	338.1	5.2	16	+ 1.9
France	632.8	62.7	99	+ 4.1 ¹⁾
Greece	132.0	11.1	84	+ 0.2
Hungary	93.0	10.1	108	- 3.8
Ireland	69.8	4.2	60	+ 8.1
Italy	301.3	58.6	194	- 0.6
Latvia	64.6	2.3	36	- 4.9
Lithuania	65.3	3.4	52	- 3.9
Luxembourg	2.6	0.5	177	+ 3.8
Malta	0.3	0.4	1 279	+ 1.8
Netherlands	41.5	16.3	393	+ 3.2
Poland	312.7	38.2	122	- 0.1
Portugal	92.1	10.5	115	+ 0.2
Romania	238.4	21.6	91	- 1.9
Slovakia	49.0	5.4	110	+ 0.2
Slovenia	20.3	2.0	99	- 0.3
Spain	506.0	43.4	86	+ 1.8
Sweden	441.4	9.0	20	+ 1.1
United Kingdom	243.1	60.2	248	+ 2.3
European Union (EU-27)	4 398.2	491.9	112	+ 0.6
European Union (EU-15)	3 315.3	388.4	117	+ 0.8
Memo item:				
EU candidate countries				
Croatia	56.6	4.4	79	- 2.1
Macedonia	25.7	2.0	79	+ 2.0
Turkey	783.6	72.1	92	+ 12.6

*) 2005, annual averages. - 1) Only continental France. - 2) Only the Greek-Cypriot part.



GERMANY IN EUROPE*)

Country	Activity rate ¹⁾	Unemploy- ment rate	Persons in employment ²⁾		
			agriculture, forestry, fisheries	industry	service sector
			%		% of the persons in employment
Germany	64.7	8.4	2.3	29.7	68.1
Austria	65.8	4.8	5.4	28.2	66.4
Belgium	58.9	8.2	1.9	24.7	73.3
Bulgaria	56.2	9.0	8.1	34.5	57.4
Cyprus ³⁾	67.3	4.7	4.1	22.7	73.2
Czech Republic	63.7	7.1	3.8	40.0	56.2
Denmark	72.4	3.9	3.1	23.3	73.6
Estonia	65.8	5.9	5.0	33.6	61.5
Finland	67.2	7.7	4.7	25.7	69.6
France	62.0	9.4	3.9	24.2	71.8
Greece	58.7	8.9	11.9	22.1	66.0
Hungary	55.0	7.5	4.8	32.4	62.9
Ireland	66.9	4.4	5.6	27.5	66.9
Italy	54.9	6.8	4.2	30.2	65.6
Latvia	64.5	6.8	11.2	26.8	62.0
Lithuania	60.5	5.6	12.4	29.7	57.9
Luxembourg	59.1	4.7	1.8	16.7	81.4
Malta	53.6	7.3	1.8	28.1	70.1
Netherlands	70.2	3.9	3.3	20.2	76.5
Poland	57.7	13.8	15.6	30.1	54.3
Portugal	67.5	7.7	10.5	31.0	58.5
Romania	58.9	7.3	30.6	30.7	38.7
Slovakia	62.8	13.4	4.4	38.8	56.8
Slovenia	63.8	6.0	9.1	35.7	55.2
Spain	63.2	8.5	4.8	29.6	65.7
Sweden	70.9	7.0	2.2	21.9	75.9
United Kingdom	68.3	5.3	1.3	22.0	76.7
European Union (EU-27)	62.8	7.9	5.8	27.7	66.5
European Union (EU-15)	63.5	7.4	3.6	26.5	69.9
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Croatia ⁴⁾	54.2	12.6	16.8	28.8	54.4
Macedonia ⁵⁾	55.1	36.0	20.1	32.6	47.3
Turkey ⁴⁾⁵⁾	48.3	10.3	29.5	24.7	45.8

*) 2006, persons aged 15 to 74 years. – 1) Share of the active population (persons in employment and unemployed persons) in the population of the same age. – 2) As far as they can be clearly attributed to the respective branches of economic activity. – 3) Only the Greek-Cypriot part. – 4) 2005. – 5) National data, persons aged 15 years and over.

GERMANY IN EUROPE

Country	Mobile communica- tions users ¹⁾	Internet users ¹⁾	Passenger cars ¹⁾	Consumption of primary energy ²⁾	CO ₂ emission ³⁾
	per 1 000 inhabitants			toe ⁴⁾ per inhabitant	mn t CO ₂
Germany	961	455	559	3.93	848.6
Austria	1 046	484	503	4.20	75.1
Belgium	900	457	462	6.65 ⁵⁾	116.1
Bulgaria	809	206	314 ³⁾	2.62	45.4
Cyprus	938	425	463	.	6.9
Czech Republic	1 149	269	386	4.34	118.8
Denmark	1 004	526	362	3.17	50.9
Estonia	1 075	513	367	.	16.6
Finland	1 003	533	462	4.88	68.9
France	788	428	493	4.31	386.9
Greece	922	180	368 ³⁾	3.02	93.9
Hungary	925	298	287	2.47	56.8
Ireland	1 014	333	385 ³⁾	3.58	41.4
Italy	1 229	477	590	3.14	462.3
Latvia	816	449	324	.	7.2
Lithuania	1 279	361	428	2.43	12.7
Luxembourg	1 567	686	669	. ⁶⁾	11.3
Malta	801	314	510	.	2.5
Netherlands	969	738	434	5.80	185.7
Poland	764	262	323	2.40	296.1
Portugal	1 083	278	389 ³⁾	2.18	60.3
Romania	618	208 ³⁾	149 ³⁾	1.84	91.5
Slovakia	842	353	242	3.38	37.7
Slovenia	878	544	471	.	15.6
Spain	976	415	463	3.40	329.8
Sweden	1 004	762	459	5.50	52.2
United Kingdom	1 107	472	504 ³⁾	3.77	537.1
European Union (EU-27)	966	.	.	.	4 028.3
European Union (EU-15)	1 005	460	.	3.90	3 320.5
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Croatia	822	331	312	.	20.6
Macedonia	619	78	148 ⁷⁾	.	8.2
Turkey	601	154	75 ³⁾	1.24	209.5

1) As at the end of the year 2005. – 2) As commercial energy calculated from production plus imports minus exports plus/minus change in stocks 2005. – 3) 2004. – 4) 1 tonne of oil equivalent (toe) = 41 860 kJ n.c.v./kg (net calorific value/kg). – 5) Incl. data for Luxembourg. – 6) The data for Luxembourg are included with Belgium. – 7) 2003.

GERMANY IN EUROPE*)

Country	Production of selected products			Agricultural products	
	electricity ¹⁾	raw steel	passenger cars	grain ²⁾	potatoes
	1 000 GWh	1 000 t	1 000	1 000 t	
Germany	619	44 524	5 350	45 980	11 624
Austria	66	7 031	196	4 898	763
Belgium	86	10 422	642	2 818	2 781
Bulgaria	44	1 969	–	5 839	375
Cyprus	5 ³⁾	–	–	70	150
Czech Republic	83	6 189	597	7 660	1 013
Denmark	37	–	–	9 283	1 576
Estonia	10	1	–	760	210
Finland	71	4 738	21	4 058	743
France	575	19 481	3 113	64 196	6 681
Greece	60	2 266	–	4 411	850
Hungary	36	1 960	149	16 212	657
Ireland	26	–	–	1 945	409
Italy	302	29 350	726	21 505	1 754
Latvia	5	550	–	1 314	658
Lithuania	15	–	–	2 811	786
Luxembourg	4	2 194	–	161	19
Malta	2	–	–	–	25
Netherlands	100	6 919	115	1 857	6 777
Poland	157	8 444	540	26 928	10 369
Portugal	47	1 400	128	792	570
Romania	59	6 235	175	19 345	3 739
Slovakia	31	4 485	176	3 585	301
Slovenia	15	583	138	576	145
Spain	295	17 826	2 098	14 113	2 604
Sweden	159	5 726	289	5 051	947
United Kingdom	399	13 248	1 596	21 037	5 815
European Union (EU-27)	3 303⁴⁾	195 541	16 048	287 206⁵⁾	62 341
European Union (EU-15)	2 847	165 125	14 274	202 104	43 913
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Croatia	13	73	–	3 039	273
Macedonia	7 ³⁾	310	–	645	187
Turkey	162	20 961	454	34 050 ³⁾	4 170

*) 2005. – 1) Gross production. – 2) Incl. rice. – 3) 2004. – 4) Excl. data for Cyprus. – 5) Excl. data for Malta.

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	731 479	8 881	896 048	10 879	+ 164 569
Austria	111 706	13 519	111 817	13 532	+ 111
Belgium	281 714	26 708	294 016	27 874	+ 12 302
Bulgaria	15 316	1 995	11 706	1 524	- 3 610
Cyprus	5 517	7 165	1 062	1 379	- 4 455
Czech Republic	74 217	7 237	75 759	7 388	+ 1 542
Denmark	68 588	12 615	73 656	13 547	+ 5 068
Estonia	10 271	7 636	7 488	5 567	- 2 783
Finland	54 853	10 416	61 351	11 650	+ 6 498
France	425 511	6 733	389 871	6 169	- 35 640
Greece	50 363	4 531	16 613	1 495	- 33 750
Hungary	61 296	6 086	59 317	5 890	- 1 979
Ireland	57 882	13 610	89 480	21 039	+ 31 598
Italy	348 348	5 918	326 992	5 555	- 21 356
Latvia	9 077	3 967	4 872	2 129	- 4 205
Lithuania	15 371	4 529	11 240	3 312	- 4 131
Luxembourg	21 229	45 950	18 194	39 381	- 3 035
Malta	3 166	7 798	2 123	5 229	- 1 043
Netherlands	331 670	20 297	368 278	22 537	+ 36 608
Poland	99 443	2 608	87 543	2 296	- 11 900
Portugal	53 057	5 011	34 503	3 258	- 18 554
Romania	40 746	1 888	25 850	1 198	- 14 896
Slovakia	36 533	6 777	33 228	6 164	- 3 305
Slovenia	19 197	9 560	18 523	9 225	- 674
Spain	252 030	5 719	163 631	3 713	- 88 399
Sweden	100 784	11 098	117 387	12 927	+ 16 603
United Kingdom	482 959	7 978	355 070	5 866	- 127 889
European Union (EU-27)	3 762 323	7 621	3 655 618	7 405	- 106 705
European Union (EU-15)	3 372 173	8 638	3 316 907	8 497	- 55 266
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Croatia	16 972	3 820	8 161	1 837	- 8 811
Macedonia	2 987	1 467	1 907	937	- 1 080
Turkey ¹⁾	93 362	1 277	61 156	837	- 32 206

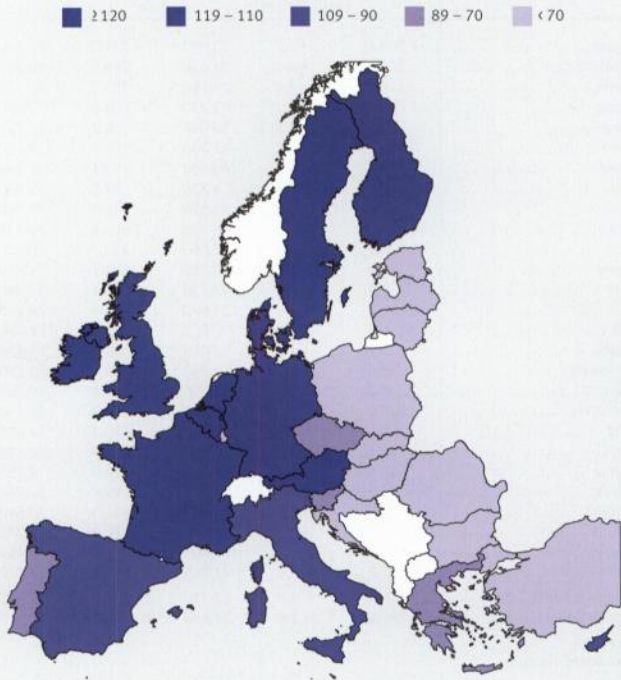
*) 2006. - 1) 2005.

GERMANY IN EUROPE*)

Country	Gross domestic product (GDP)			GDP considering the purchasing power	
	total EUR bn	change on preceding year (in real terms) ¹⁾ – %	per capita EUR	total PPS ²⁾ bn	per capita PPS ²⁾
Germany	2 309.1	+ 2.8	28 030	2 231.2	27 090
Austria	256.4	+ 3.1	31 030	249.5	30 200
Belgium	314.1	+ 3.2	29 780	305.3	28 950
Bulgaria	25.1	+ 6.1	3 270	66.0	8 600
Cyprus	14.5	+ 3.8	18 860	16.7	21 730
Czech Republic	113.1	+ 6.1	11 020	191.3	18 660
Denmark	219.5	+ 3.2	40 380	163.1	30 000
Estonia	13.1	+ 11.4	9 720	21.5	15 980
Finland	167.9	+ 5.5	31 890	146.3	27 780
France	1792.0	+ 2.0	28 360	1 663.4	26 320
Greece	195.2	+ 4.3	17 560	232.7	20 930
Hungary	89.2	+ 4.0	8 850	155.7	15 460
Ireland	175.8	+ 6.0	41 330	146.1	34 360
Italy	1 475.4	+ 1.9	25 070	1 438.7	24 440
Latvia	16.2	+ 11.9	7 070	30.0	13 090
Lithuania	23.7	+ 7.5	7 000	45.7	13 480
Luxembourg	33.1	+ 6.2	71 550	29.2	63 170
Malta	5.1	+ 3.3	12 550	7.4	18 280
Netherlands	527.9	+ 2.9	32 310	504.2	30 850
Poland	269.7	+ 5.8	7 070	480.4	12 600
Portugal	155.3	+ 1.3	14 670	183.3	17 310
Romania	97.1	+ 7.7	4 500	190.6	8 830
Slovakia	43.9	+ 8.3	8 150	79.7	14 790
Slovenia	29.7	+ 5.2	14 810	41.3	20 540
Spain	976.2	+ 3.9	22 150	1 056.4	23 970
Sweden	306.0	+ 4.2	33 700	258.4	28 460
United Kingdom	1 892.2	+ 2.8	31 260	1741.6	28 770
European Union (EU-27)	11 536.5	+ 3.0	23 370	11 536.5³⁾	23 370
European Union (EU-15)	10 796.1	+ 2.8	27 660	10 349.3	26 510
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Croatia	34.2	+ 4.8	7 700	54.0	12 160
Macedonia	5.0	+ 3.1	2 430	13.0	6 390
Turkey	309.2	+ 6.1	4 230	504.3	6 900

*) 2006. – 1) Calculated on the basis of amounts expressed in national currency. 2) "Purchasing power standards": By presenting the data in terms of purchasing power standards, differences of price levels between the individual countries are eliminated. – 3) Incl. a statistical difference.

Gross domestic product (in purchasing power standards) per inhabitant,
2006, by countries
EU = 100



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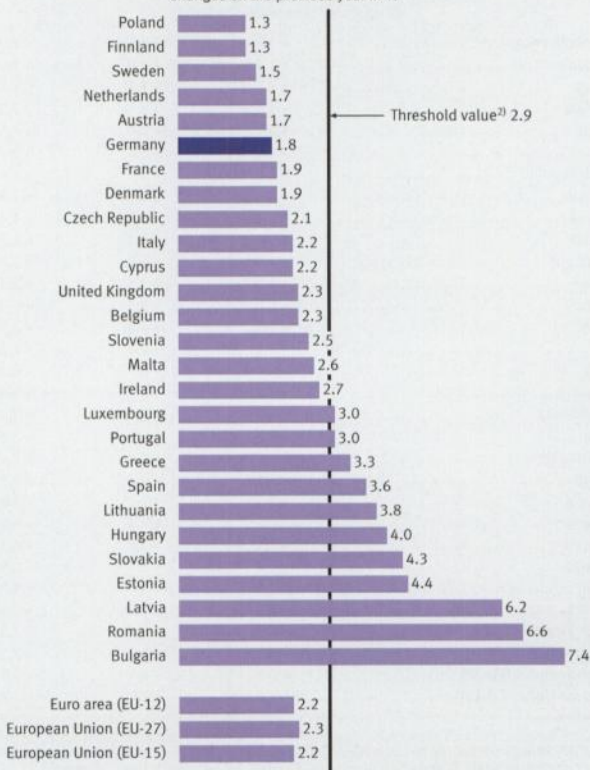
EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION*)

Country	2004	2005	2006
Consumer price index			
Changes on the previous year in %			
Threshold value¹⁾	+ 2.2	+ 2.5	+ 2.9
Germany	+ 1.8	+ 1.9	+ 1.8
Austria	+ 2.0	+ 2.1	+ 1.7
Belgium	+ 1.9	+ 2.5	+ 2.3
Bulgaria	+ 6.1	+ 6.0	+ 7.4
Cyprus	+ 1.9	+ 2.0	+ 2.2
Czech Republic	+ 2.6	+ 1.6	+ 2.1
Denmark	+ 0.9	+ 1.7	+ 1.9
Estonia	+ 3.0	+ 4.1	+ 4.4
Finland	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	+ 1.3
France	+ 2.3	+ 1.9	+ 1.9
Greece	+ 3.0	+ 3.5	+ 3.3
Hungary	+ 6.8	+ 3.5	+ 4.0
Ireland	+ 2.3	+ 2.2	+ 2.7
Italy	+ 2.3	+ 2.2	+ 2.2
Latvia	+ 6.2	+ 6.9	+ 6.2
Lithuania	+ 1.2	+ 2.7	+ 3.8
Luxembourg	+ 3.2	+ 3.8	+ 3.0
Malta	+ 2.7	+ 2.5	+ 2.6
Netherlands	+ 1.4	+ 1.5	+ 1.7
Poland	+ 3.6	+ 2.2	+ 1.3
Portugal	+ 2.5	+ 2.1	+ 3.0
Romania	+ 11.9	+ 9.1	+ 6.6
Slovakia	+ 7.5	+ 2.8	+ 4.3
Slovenia	+ 3.7	+ 2.5	+ 2.5
Spain	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.6
Sweden	+ 1.0	+ 0.8	+ 1.5
United Kingdom	+ 1.3	+ 2.1	+ 2.3
Euro area (EU-12)²⁾	+ 2.1	+ 2.2	+ 2.2
European Union (EU-27)	+ 2.3	+ 2.3	+ 2.3
European Union (EU-15)	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	+ 2.2

*) Source: Eurostat. The data shown here are current data or estimates of the EU Commission, reference date June 2007. Harmonised indices for international price comparison. – 1) The threshold value has been computed for the first time on the EU-27 basis. – 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 Slovenia, which accessed on 1.1.2007 as 13th Member, is not included in the present euro area results.

Consumer price index¹⁾ 2006

Changes on the previous year in %



1) Source: Eurostat; June 2007. – Harmonised indices for international price comparisons. – Preliminary data. – 2) The threshold value was computed on the basis of the EU-27 states.

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EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION*)

Country	2004	2005	2006
Long-term interest rate in %			
Threshold value¹⁾	6.3	5.4	6.2
Germany	4.0	3.4	3.8
Austria	4.2	3.4	3.8
Belgium	4.2	3.4	3.8
Cyprus	5.8	5.2	4.1
Czech Republic	4.8	3.5	3.8
Denmark	4.3	3.4	3.8
Estonia	4.4	4.0	4.3
Finland	4.1	3.4	3.8
France	4.1	3.4	3.8
Greece	4.3	3.6	4.1
Hungary	8.2	6.6	7.1
Ireland	4.1	3.3	3.7
Italy	4.3	3.6	4.1
Latvia	4.9	3.9	4.1
Lithuania	4.5	3.7	4.1
Luxembourg	4.2	3.4	3.9
Malta	4.7	4.6	4.3
Netherlands	4.1	3.4	3.8
Poland	6.9	5.2	5.2
Portugal	4.1	3.4	3.9
Slovakia	5.0	3.5	4.4
Slovenia	4.7	3.8	3.9
Spain	4.1	3.4	3.8
Sweden	4.4	3.4	3.7
United Kingdom	4.9	4.5	4.4
Euro area (EU-12)²⁾	4.1	3.4	3.8
European Union (EU-25)³⁾	4.6	3.7	...
European Union (EU-15)³⁾	4.3	3.6	...

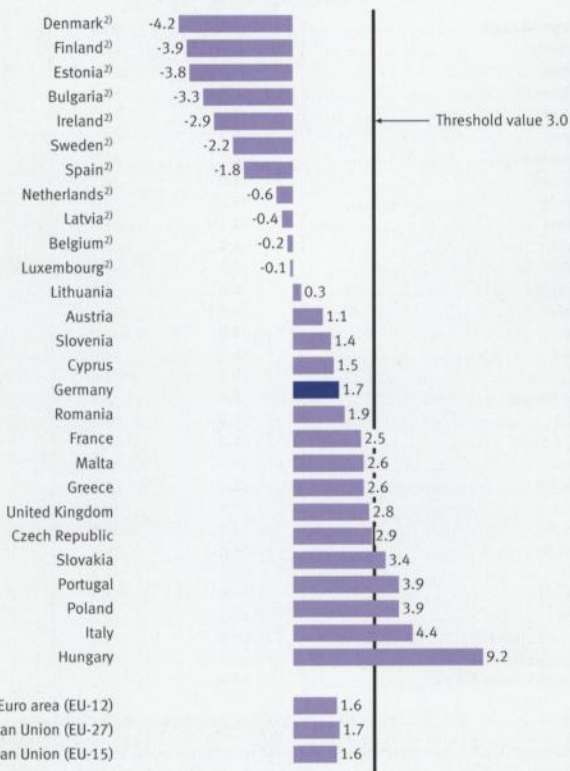
*) Source: Eurostat. The data shown here are current data or estimates of the EU Commission, status June 2007. With the exception of the data for Estonia and Luxembourg, they are harmonised long-term interest rates of the Maastricht criterion. For Estonia and Luxembourg, the presently most comparable indicators were used. They have not been completely harmonised yet. – 1) The threshold value has been computed on the EU-25 basis. – 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. Slovenia, which accessed on 1.1.2007 as 13th Member, is not included in the present euro area results. – 3) GDP-weighted average.

EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION*)

Country	2004	2005	2006
Government budget deficit in % of the gross domestic product			
Threshold value	3.0	3.0	3.0
Germany	3.7	3.2	1.7
Austria	1.2	1.6	1.1
Belgium	0.0	2.3	- 0.2 ¹⁾
Bulgaria	- 2.2 ¹⁾	- 1.9 ¹⁾	- 3.3 ¹⁾
Cyprus	4.1	2.3	1.5
Czech Republic	2.9	3.5	2.9
Denmark	- 2.0 ¹⁾	- 4.7 ¹⁾	- 4.2 ¹⁾
Estonia	- 2.3 ¹⁾	- 2.3 ¹⁾	- 3.8 ¹⁾
Finland	- 2.3 ¹⁾	- 2.7 ¹⁾	- 3.9 ¹⁾
France	3.6	3.0	2.5
Greece	7.9	5.5	2.6
Hungary	6.5	7.8	9.2
Ireland	- 1.4 ¹⁾	- 1.0 ¹⁾	- 2.9 ¹⁾
Italy	3.5	4.2	4.4
Latvia	1.0	0.2	- 0.4 ¹⁾
Lithuania	1.5	0.5	0.3
Luxembourg	1.2	0.3	- 0.1 ¹⁾
Malta	5.0	3.1	2.6
Netherlands	1.8	0.3	- 0.6 ¹⁾
Poland	5.7	4.3	3.9
Portugal	3.3	6.1	3.9
Romania	1.5	1.4	1.9
Slovakia	2.4	2.8	3.4
Slovenia	2.3	1.5	1.4
Spain	0.2	- 1.1 ¹⁾	- 1.8 ¹⁾
Sweden	- 0.8 ¹⁾	- 2.1 ¹⁾	- 2.2 ¹⁾
United Kingdom	3.1	3.1	2.8
Euro area (EU-12)²⁾	2.8	2.5	1.6
European Union (EU-27)	2.7	2.4	1.7
European Union (EU-15)	2.7	2.3	1.6

*) Source: Eurostat. The data shown here are current data or estimates of the EU Commission, reference date June 2007; 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 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. Slovenia, which accessed on 1.1.2007 as 13th Member, is not included in the present euro area results.

Budget deficit¹⁾, 2006
in % of the gross domestic product



1) Source: Eurostat; Juni 2006. – Preliminary data. – 2) Surplus.

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EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION*)

Country	2004	2005	2006
Government debt in % of the gross domestic product			
Threshold value	60.0	60.0	60.0
Germany	65.7	67.9	67.9
Austria	63.9	63.5	62.2
Belgium	94.3	93.2	89.1
Bulgaria	37.9	29.2	22.8
Cyprus	70.3	69.2	65.3
Czech Republic	30.7	30.4	30.4
Denmark	44.0	36.3	30.2
Estonia	5.2	4.4	4.1
Finland	44.1	41.4	39.1
France	64.3	66.2	63.9
Greece	108.5	107.5	104.6
Hungary	59.4	61.7	66.0
Ireland	29.7	27.4	24.9
Italy	103.8	106.2	106.8
Latvia	14.5	12.0	10.0
Lithuania	19.4	18.6	18.2
Luxembourg	6.6	6.1	6.8
Malta	73.9	72.4	66.5
Netherlands	52.6	52.7	48.7
Poland	45.7	47.1	47.8
Portugal	58.2	63.6	64.7
Romania	18.8	15.8	12.4
Slovakia	41.5	34.5	30.7
Slovenia	28.9	28.4	27.8
Spain	46.2	43.2	39.9
Sweden	52.4	52.2	46.9
United Kingdom	40.3	42.2	43.5
Euro area (EU-12)¹⁾	69.8	70.6	69.1
European Union (EU-27)	62.2	62.9	61.7
European Union (EU-15)	63.3	64.4	63.3

*) Source: Eurostat. The data shown here are current data or estimates of the EU Commission, reference date June 2007; 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 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. Slovenia, which accessed on 1.1.2007 as 13th Member, is not included in the present euro area results.

Development of labour costs in the European Union¹⁾, 2006

Percentage change per hour worked from the previous year
national currency



1) Source: Eurostat; June 2007. Figure for the Netherlands is not available. - Production industries and market-oriented services.

