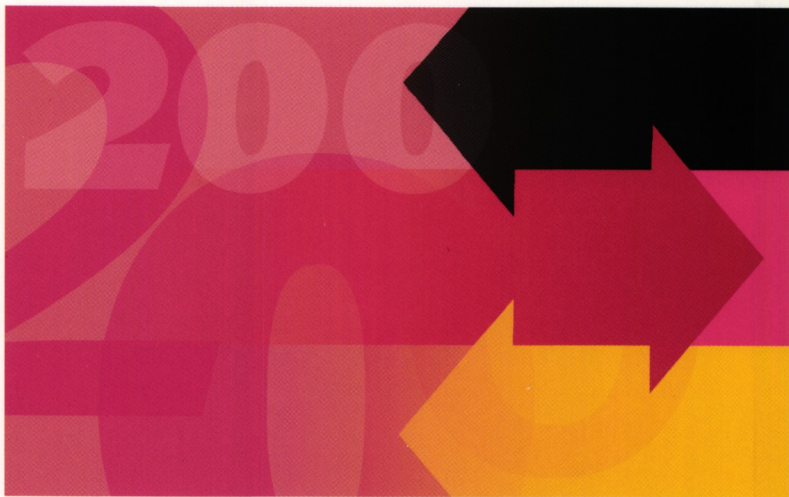


KEY DATA ON GERMANY 2002



Federal Statistical Office of Germany

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The statistical pocketbook "Key Data on Germany" for the year 2002, which is the 10th edition already, provides all those interested in obtaining a good overview of the living conditions in Germany, the state of the economy, and a variety of social and cultural indicators with topical information in the form of texts, charts and tables. Now available entirely in colour, the pocketbook is well suited for leafing through and just reading the topics you are most interested in or for reading from the first to the last page, which is pleasant and entertaining because of the varied presentation of chapters with texts, tables and charts.

The information offered by all sorts of providers has become immense so that it is important to get some well-structured orientation through data from official statistics on major issues. As in the past, some chapters of the present edition have again been expanded by current topics. In the chapter "Education", which has gained in public interest since the PISA study, you will now also find information on expenditure on education and research. Land use data, too, have been updated and show that more than 50% of the German territory are used for agriculture.

More information may be accessed 24 hours a day on the Office's internet site (<http://www.destatis.de>) and the attached Statistics shop which offers most up-to-date data and sells publications including books and through which you may access our databases containing special data.

We always appreciate any comments you may have on this pocketbook. And finally, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the staff of the statistical offices of the Länder for their good cooperation in the context of the system of official statistics in Germany and, in particular, all those who have facilitated our work by submitting the information required.

Wiesbaden, October 2002

Johann Hahlen

President of the Federal Statistical Office

GENERAL INTRODUCTORY NOTES

Territory

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

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

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

Abbreviations

Units of measurement

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

ha	=	hectare
kg	=	kilogram
t	=	tonne
tkm	=	tonne-kilometre
kWh	=	kilowatt hour (= 103 watt hours)
GWh	=	gigawatt hour (= 109 watt hours)
PJ	=	peta joule (= 1015 joules)
h	=	hour

Exemplation of Symbols

.	=	numerical value unknown or not to be disclosed	()	=	limited informative 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			

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The Country and the People

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Climate

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

Annual precipitations

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

Land use, 2001

Total area	357 310 km ²	(100%)
Agricultural land (incl. bogs and heathland)	191 028 km ²	(53.5%)
Forests	105 314 km ²	(29.5%)
Built-up land and adjacent non-built-up land	23 081 km ²	(6.5%)
Land used for traffic purposes	17 118 km ²	(4.8%)
Waters	8 085 km ²	(2.3%)
Non-built-up land used for industrial, supply or disposal purposes	2 528 km ²	(0.7%)
Recreational land	2 659 km ²	(0.7%)
Land of other use	7 219 km ²	(2.0%)

Neighbouring states and length of borders

Total length of borders	3 758 km
Denmark	67 km
Netherlands	567 km
Belgium	156 km
Luxembourg	135 km
France	448 km
Switzerland (incl. enclave of Büsingen, excl. Upper Lake of the Lake of Constance)	316 km
Austria (excl. Lake of Constance)	816 km
Czech Republic	811 km
Poland	442 km

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

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

Mountains (over 2 600 m altitude above sea level)

Zugspitze (Wetterstein Mountains)	2 962 m
Hochwanner (Wetterstein Mountains)	2 746 m
Höllentalspitze (Wetterstein Mountains)	2 745 m

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA



GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Watzmann (Berchtesgaden Alps)	2713 m
Plattspitze (Wetterstein Mountains)	2679 m
Hochfrottspitze (Allgäu High Alps)	2649 m
Mädelegabel (Allgäu High Alps)	2645 m
Dreitortspitze (Wetterstein Mountains)	2633 m
Alpspitze (Wetterstein Mountains)	2628 m
Hochkalter (Berchtesgaden Alps)	2607 m

Rivers (of over 160 km of navigable length)¹⁾	Length	of which navigable
Danube	647 km	387 km
Rhine	865 km	778 km
Neckar	367 km	201 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

Lakes (with over 20 km² of surface)

Lake of Constance	571.5 km ²
Müritz	110.3 km ²
Chiemsee	79.9 km ²
Schweriner See	60.6 km ²
Starnberger See	56.4 km ²
Ammersee	46.6 km ²

1) Within the borders of Germany.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Plauer See	38.0 km ²
Kummerower See	32.2 km ²
Steinhuder Meer	29.1 km ²
Großer Plöner See	29.0 km ²
Schaalsee	23.3 km ²
Selenter See	22.4 km ²

Barrages (with a retaining capacity of over 100 mn m³)

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

Islands (of over 20 km² of area)

East Frisian Islands

Borkum	30.7 km ²
Norderney	26.3 km ²

North Frisian Islands

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

Schleswig-Holstein Islands

Fehmarn	185.4 km ²
---------------	-----------------------

Mecklenburg Islands

Poel	34.3 km ²
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West Pomeranian Islands

Rügen	930.0 km ²
Usedom ¹⁾	373.0 km ²

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

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Federal Republic of Germany is a democratic and social federal state. Its Constitution is the Basic Law of 23 May 1949, last amended by the law of 26 November 2001. Since the unification of Germany on 3 October 1990, its constituent states have been the Länder of Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hesse, Lower Saxony, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein and Thuringia. The federal capital is Berlin.

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

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

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

The members of the Bundestag are elected every four years. For the election of these 598 Bundestag members (from the 15th electoral period starting in 2002), the electoral law of the Federal Republic of Germany provides for a system of proportional representation (299 members of the Bundestag elected with relative majority in the constituencies, the others according to Land party lists). The persons entitled to vote may cast their first vote for the election in the constituency and their second vote for the election of a Land party list. Those parties which receive five or more percent of the second votes in the electoral territory or directly obtain a seat in at least three constituencies will participate in the allocation of seats.

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

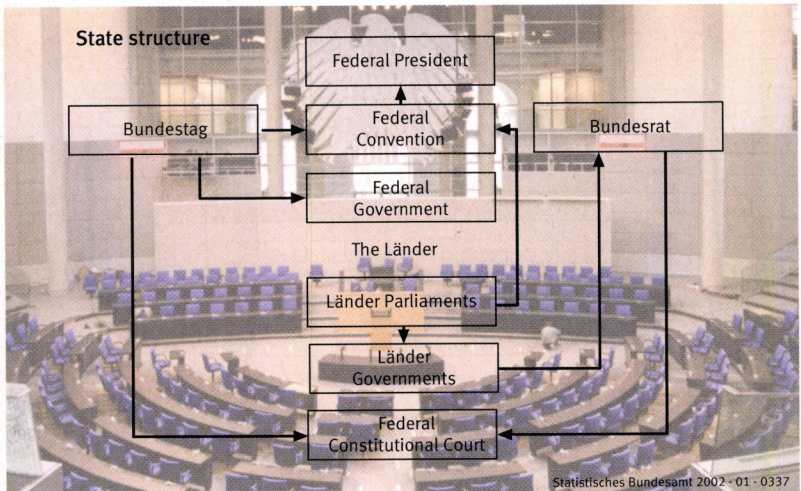
Government. The activities of the Bundestag are performed not only in the plenum but also, and especially, in the committees. Through the Bundesrat, the Länder participate in the legislation and the administration of the Federation, and in European Union matters. The members of the Bundesrat are appointed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

The Federal Government participates in the legislative process mainly by intro-

ducing 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

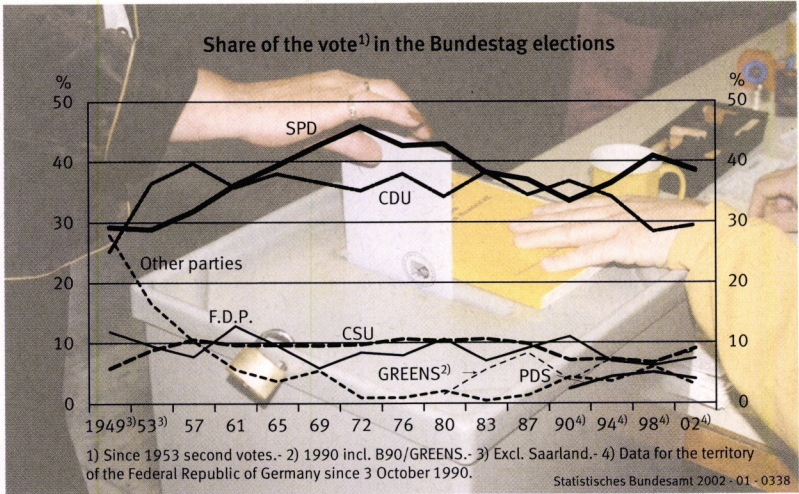


FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Results of parliamentary elections in percent

Election	Elec- tion year	Parties' shares in valid votes					
		SPD	CDU, in Bavaria CSU	FDP	GREENS	PDS	Others
Elections to the Länder Parliaments							
Baden-Württemberg ..	2001	33.3	44.8	8.1	7.7	–	6.1
Bavaria	1998	28.7	52.9	1.7	5.7	–	11.0
Berlin ¹⁾	2001	29.7	23.8	9.9	9.1	22.6	5.0
Brandenburg ¹⁾	1999	39.3	26.5	1.9	1.9	23.3	7.0
Bremen	1999	42.6	37.1	2.5	8.9	2.9	6.0
Hamburg	2001	36.5	26.2	5.1	8.6 ²⁾	0,4	23,3
Hesse ¹⁾	1999	39.4	43.4	5.1	7.2	–	4.9
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania ¹⁾	2002	40.6	31.4	4.7	2.6	16.4	4.3
Lower Saxony ¹⁾	1998	47.9	35.9	4.9	7.0	–	4.3
North Rhine-Westphalia	2000	42.8	37.0	9.8	7.1	1.1	2.2
Rhineland-Palatinate ¹⁾ .	2001	44.7	35.3	7.8	5.2	–	6.9
Saarland	1999	44.4	45.5	2.6	3.2	0.8	3.5
Saxony ¹⁾	1999	10.7	56.9	1.1	2.6	22.2	6.5
Saxony-Anhalt ¹⁾	2002	20.0	37.3	13.3	2.0	20.4	7.1
Schleswig-Holstein ¹⁾ ...	2000	43.1	35.2	7.6	6.2	1.4	6.5
Thuringia ¹⁾	1999	18.5	51.0	1.1	1.9	21.3	6.1
Election to the Bundestag¹⁾							
Germany	2002	38.5	38.5 ³⁾	7.4	8.6	4.0	3.0
European Election							
Germany	1999	30.7	48.7 ⁴⁾	3.0	6.4	5.8	5.4

1) Second votes. – 2) GREENS/GAL. – 3) CDU: 29.5%, CSU: 9.0%. – 4) CDU: 39.3%, CSU: 9.4%.



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, Federal Finance Court, Federal Labour Court, Federal Social Court as well as Federal Patent Court. The courts of intermediate and lower instance are courts of the Länder.

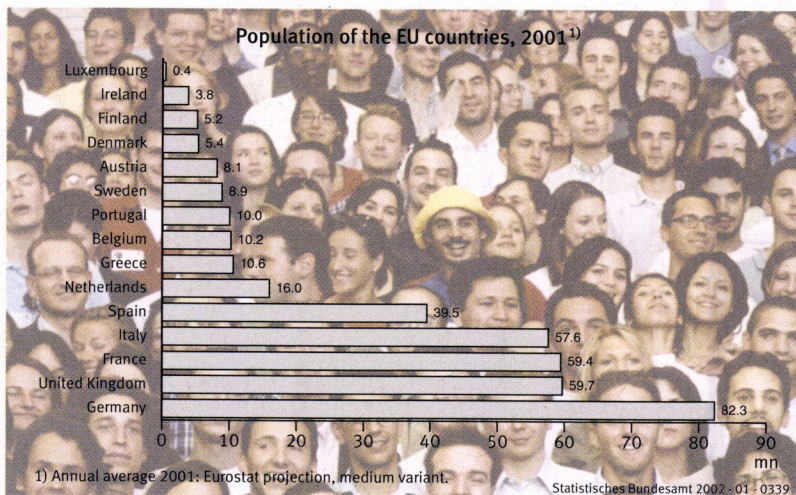
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

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.

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 (Merg-

er 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. The ECSC Treaty expired on 23 July 2002.

The EC's objective has been the political and economic integration of the European countries. Initial steps in that direction consisted in gradually eliminating the customs barriers between the countries concerned and introducing common external tariffs. The introduction of the European single market in 1993, among other things, led to a liberalisation of the movement of persons, services and capital. In the Maastricht Treaty on European Union of 7 February 1992 (which entered into force on 1 November 1993), the heads of



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

Since 1 January 1995, Finland, Austria and Sweden have been full members of the European Union. The Amsterdam Treaty of 2 October 1997 has served to continue the process of integration with respect to the eastern enlargement of the EU. The Treaty of Nice, which still needs to be ratified by the signatory states, aims at adapting the way in which the European institutions operate so that the biggest enlargement of the European Union becomes possible. Negotiations were taken up about the EU accession of Estonia, Poland, Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Cyprus in March 1998 and of Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Romania and the Slovak Republic in February 2000. Turkey has a candidate status at the moment.

At the beginning of May 1998, the heads of state or government of the European Union decided about the participants

in Economic and Monetary Union (third stage of the Maastricht Treaty) at a summit in Brussels. The Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Spain introduced the single European currency (euro) on 1 January 1999. These eleven countries have since been forming the so-called "euro zone", which was expanded on 1 January 2001 to include Greece, too. During a transitional period, the euro could be used in cashless money transfer only. Since 1 January 2002, the euro is the legal tender.

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

GERMANY BY LÄNDER

Land	Area	Popu- lation	Inhabitants per km ²	Excess of births (+) or deaths (-)	Excess of arrivals (+) or departures (-)
	31 December 2000			1 000	Number
	km ²	1 000	Number		
Baden-Württemberg	35 751	10 524	294	+ 11	+ 11 120
Bavaria	70 548	12 230	173	+ 2	+ 21 220
Berlin	892	3 382	3 793	- 4	+ 4 962
Brandenburg	29 477	2 502	88	- 8	+ 2 942
Bremen	404	660	1 633	- 2	+ 1 245
Hamburg	755	1 715	2 271	- 2	+ 7 249
Hesse	21 114	6 068	287	- 2	+ 7 264
Lower Saxony	47 616	7 926	166	- 3	+ 89 940
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	23 173	1 776	77	- 4	+ 2 793
North Rhine-Westphalia	34 081	18 010	528	- 13	+ 7 159
Rhineland-Palatinate	19 847	4 035	203	- 4	- 1 657
Saarland	2 569	1 069	416	- 4	+ 1 993
Saxony	18 413	4 426	240	- 17	+ 3 996
Saxony-Anhalt	20 446	2 615	128	- 11	+ 1 716
Schleswig-Holstein	15 763	2 790	177	- 3	+ 3 550
Thuringia	16 172	2 431	150	- 9	+ 1 628
Germany	357 022	82 260	230	- 72	+ 167 120

GERMANY BY LÄNDER

Land	Persons engaged	Unem- ployed	Unemploy- ment rate ¹⁾	Job vacancies	Short-time workers
	2001 ²⁾	2001			
	1 000		%	1 000	
Baden-Württemberg	4 977	264.2	4.9	82.5	18.0
Bavaria	5 968	332.4	5.3	91.6	16.1
Berlin	1 472	272.3	16.1	7.0	3.6
Brandenburg	1 143	233.6	17.4	7.1	4.1
Bremen	276	39.9	12.4	5.4	1.2
Hamburg	813	70.6	8.3	10.3	1.2
Hesse	2 807	200.5	6.6	37.7	7.8
Lower Saxony	3 425	350.1	9.1	43.2	10.4
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	747	167.9	18.3	8.5	2.1
North Rhine-Westphalia	7 686	766.3	8.8	106.2	29.0
Rhineland-Palatinate	1 803	134.8	6.8	32.0	3.3
Saarland	443	44.9	9.0	6.6	2.3
Saxony	1 873	399.3	17.5	21.2	9.5
Saxony-Anhalt	1 060	264.5	19.7	12.9	4.2
Schleswig-Holstein	1 245	116.1	8.4	15.1	4.7
Thuringia	1 079	194.1	15.3	13.8	5.5
Germany	36 816	3 851.6	9.4	506.1³⁾	122.9

1) Share of unemployed persons in the total civilian labour force (dependent civilian labour force, self-employed persons, family workers). – 2) Microcensus result, May. – 3) 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		
	2001 ¹⁾		2001	
	EUR mn		EUR bn	
Baden-Württemberg	78 128	101 343	302.5	281.7
Bavaria	85 320	95 111	357.3	332.7
Berlin	6 175	8 862	75.7	70.5
Brandenburg	5 771	4 536	42.3	39.4
Bremen	10 579	10 096	22.4	20.8
Hamburg	40 085	23 441	73.5	68.5
Hesse	51 013	31 630	185.4	172.6
Lower Saxony	42 999	46 518	179.4	167.0
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	1 911	2 408	28.9	26.9
North Rhine-Westphalia	118 091	116 562	459.6	427.9
Rhineland-Palatinate	16 893	24 936	91.8	85.5
Saarland	7 926	6 303	24.5	22.9
Saxony	7 750	12 807	74.3	69.2
Saxony-Anhalt	4 271	4 440	42.3	39.4
Schleswig-Holstein	11 206	10 691	63.0	58.6
Thuringia	3 933	4 805	39.9	37.1
Germany	554 002 ²⁾	637 307 ²⁾	2 063.0	1 920.6

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

GERMANY BY LÄNDER

Land	Building permits	Construction work completed	Stock of dwellings	Physicians	Hospital beds ¹⁾
	(dwellings)				
	2002		31.12.2000		
	1 000			Number	
Baden-Württemberg	43.7	54.5	4 707	37 606	96 886
Bavaria	63.2	74.5	5 578	47 265	120 083
Berlin	7.7	9.1	1 863	17 481	23 594
Brandenburg	16.6	21.0	1 236	7 252	21 917
Bremen	1.8	2.3	347	3 155	6 375
Hamburg	4.6	6.5	859	9 046	13 410
Hesse	23.6	25.7	2 734	22 509	60 200
Lower Saxony	39.5	45.8	3 566	24 331	67 491
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	10.8	12.2	854	6 024	21 962
North Rhine-Westphalia	68.1	82.1	8 153	62 944	157 281
Rhineland-Palatinate	18.9	22.7	1 819	13 444	35 693
Saarland	3.2	4.0	494	4 020	11 422
Saxony	16.2	23.7	2 351	13 825	38 600
Saxony-Anhalt	9.6	13.2	1 332	8 073	21 873
Schleswig-Holstein	13.0	14.8	1 321	10 009	28 554
Thuringia	8.0	10.9	1 170	7 692	24 402
Germany	348.3	423.0	38 384	294 676	749 473

1) Excl. prevention/rehabilitation facilities.

POPULATION

On 31 December 2000, some 82.3 million people were living in Germany, 40.2 million of whom were boys or men and 42.1 million girls or women. A total of 7.3 million residents were foreign citizens, 54.6% of whom had been living in Germany for ten years or more; 1.6 million foreigners had been born in Germany.

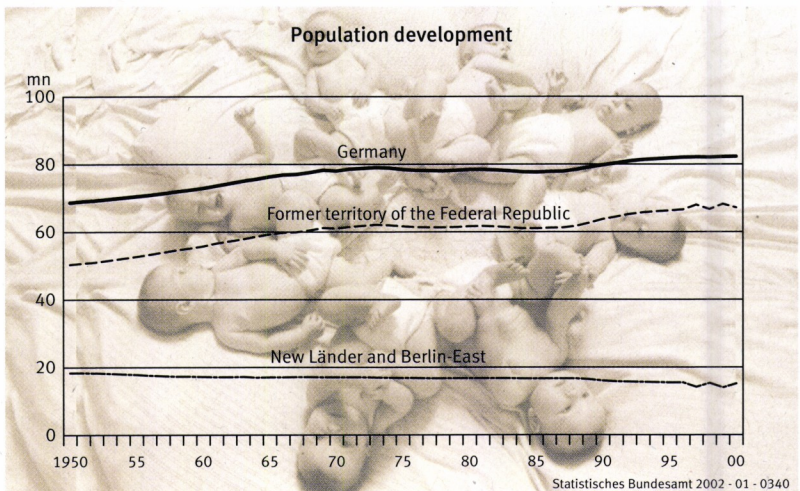
The Federal Republic of Germany is a densely populated country: in 2000, the average number of population per square kilometre was 230. However, population density differs considerably between western and eastern Germany. In the former territory of the Federal Republic it ran up to 270 in 2000, while in the new Länder and Berlin-East it was 150.

The family still constitutes the most popular way of life. In 2000, 420 000 marriages

were recorded in Germany. 767 000 children were born alive: that corresponded to 7.3 live births per 1 000 inhabitants in the new Länder and Berlin-East and 9.8 live births in the former territory. The proportion of children born outside marriage in 2000 was markedly higher in eastern Germany at 51.5% than in the western part at 18.6%.

A total of 839 000 people died during the year 2000. Hence, the number of deaths exceeded that of live births by 72 000. Owing to inward migration, the total number of the population nevertheless rose by about 97 000 persons as compared with the previous year.

In 1999, the expectation of life at birth was 74.78 years for boys and 80.72 years



for girls in the former territory of the Federal Republic. Compared with the new Länder and Berlin-East, it was 1.8 years higher for boys and 0.8 years higher for girls.

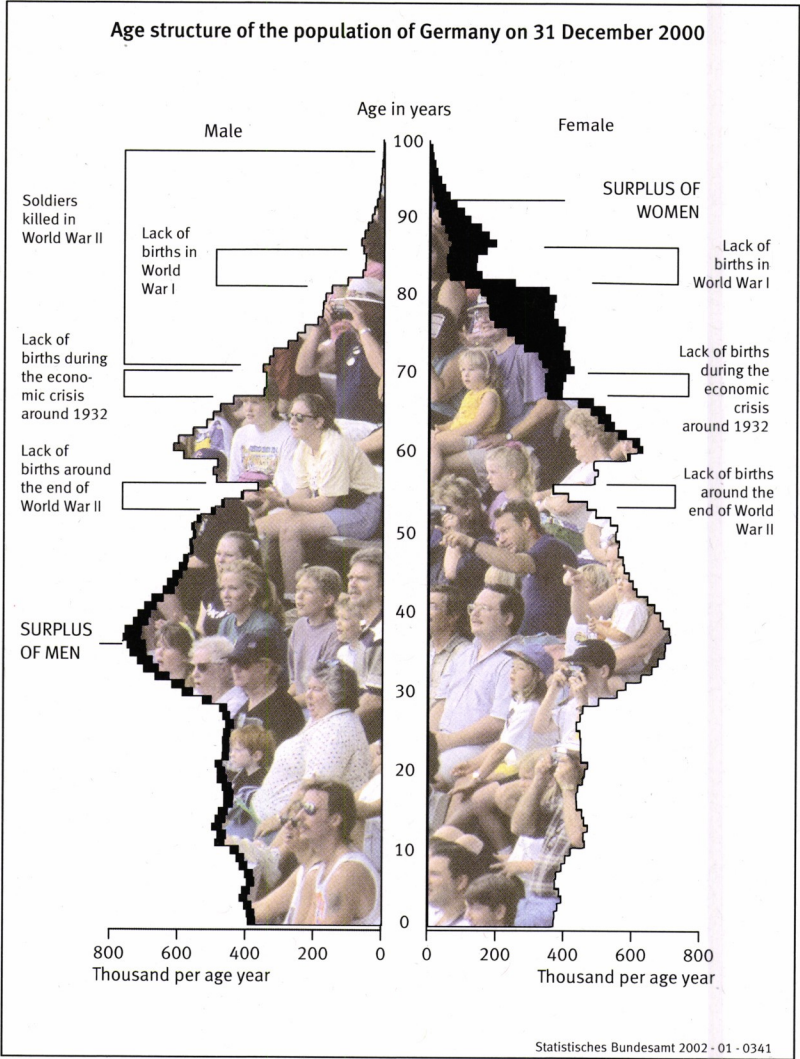
In 2000, some 13.7 million people in Germany were 65 years old and over, about 5.7 million were aged between 60 and 65 years, and 12.8 million were under 15 years of age. In the future, older people will account for a larger segment of the population. Even today the number of persons aged 65 and over exceeds that of people of 15 years or under in Germany. At present, there are 27 older people for every 100 persons aged between 20 and 65 years.

According to the 9th coordinated population projection, the German population will decline over the coming 50 years by at least 12 million. Today, Germany's population is approximately 82 million. In 50 years, that number will have fallen – depending on the underlying assumptions concerning inward migration – to just 65 to 70 million. This decline will result from the fact that – as in the last three decades – more people will die in Germany over the next five decades than children will be born. At the same time the numerical ratio of older to younger people will shift considerably. By 2050, people aged 58 to 63 years will represent the largest cohorts, which are now occupied by 35 to 40 year-olds.

With the total number of the population remaining nearly unchanged at 69 million in 1950 and 70 million in 2050, the

age structure will be almost completely reversed within that century. Where as in 1950 twice as many people were aged under 20 years than over 59 years, in 2050 the number of older persons will be more than twice as high as that of younger people. The „age pyramid“ (which even today is hardly a pyramid any longer) provides a particularly impressive graphical illustration of these changes.

Age structure of the population of Germany on 31 December 2000



POPULATION

Specification	Unit	1998	1999	2000
Germany				
Inhabitants on 31 December	1 000	82 037.0	82 163.5	83 369.6
Male	1 000	40 004.1	40 090.8	40 156.5
Female	1 000	42 032.9	42 072.7	42 103.0
By age groups				
from ... to under ... years				
under 6	1 000	4 757.2	4 730.4	4 717.6
6 – 15	1 000	8 222.8	8 166.6	8 059.7
15 – 18	1 000	2 764.6	2 745.0	2 722.9
18 – 25	1 000	6 312.5	6 414.5	6 533.7
25 – 45	1 000	25 768.6	25 524.9	25 255.1
45 – 60	1 000	15 848.9	15 700.9	15 558.3
60 – 65	1 000	5 294.9	5 529.9	5 718.2
65 and over	1 000	13 067.5	13 351.3	13 694.0
By marital status				
Single	1 000	32 599.8	32 830.6	...
Married	1 000	38 592.4	38 455.1	...
Widowed	1 000	6 368.8	6 284.9	...
Divorced	1 000	4 476.1	4 593.0	...
Foreign population	1 000	7 343.6	7 296.8	7 318.6
Europe	1 000	5 930.3	5 857.8	5 834.7
European Union	1 000	1 858.7	1 872.7	1 870.0
Incl.: Italy	1 000	615.9	619.1	616.3
Greece	1 000	364.4	365.4	362.7
Austria	1 000	186.1	187.7	189.0
Netherlands	1 000	110.5	110.8	112.4
United Kingdom	1 000	113.5	115.4	115.2
Yugoslavia ¹⁾	1 000	737.2	662.5	627.5
Croatia	1 000	214.0	216.8	223.8
Turkey	1 000	2 053.6	1 998.5	1 947.9
Africa	1 000	300.6	299.3	303.0
America	1 000	205.4	213.3	218.9
Incl.: United States	1 000	112.0	113.6	113.5
Asia	1 000	823.1	841.7	877.4

1) All persons registered as Yugoslav citizens in the Central Register of Foreigners on the reference day of the count.

POPULATION

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Germany				
Households¹⁾	1 000	37 795	38 124	38 456
1-person households	1 000	13 485	13 750	14 056
2-person households	1 000	12 554	12 720	12 904
3-person households	1 000	5 645	5 598	5 502
4-person households	1 000	4 444	4 391	4 346
Households with 5 or more persons	1 000	1 666	1 665	1 647
Marriages, births, deaths				
Marriages	Number	430 674	418 550	...
Live births	Number	770 744	766 999	...
Viz.: Illegitimate	Number	170 634	179 574	...
Foetal deaths	Number	3 118	3 084	...
Deaths	Number	846 330	838 797	...
Excess of births (+) or of deaths (-)	Number	- 75 586	- 71 798	...
Divorces	Number	190 590	194 408	...
Migrations between Germany and foreign countries²⁾				
Arrivals, total	1 000	874.0	841.2	...
Incl.: Foreigners	1 000	673.9	648.8	...
Departures, total	1 000	672.0	674.0	...
Incl.: Foreigners	1 000	555.6	562.4	...
Naturalized persons³⁾	Number	248 206	168 688	178 098

1) Results of the Microcensuses held in April (1999 and 2001) or in May (2000). - 2) Incl. area of origin/destination "unsettled" and "not indicated". - 3) Incl. immigrants of German origin until 31 July 1999.

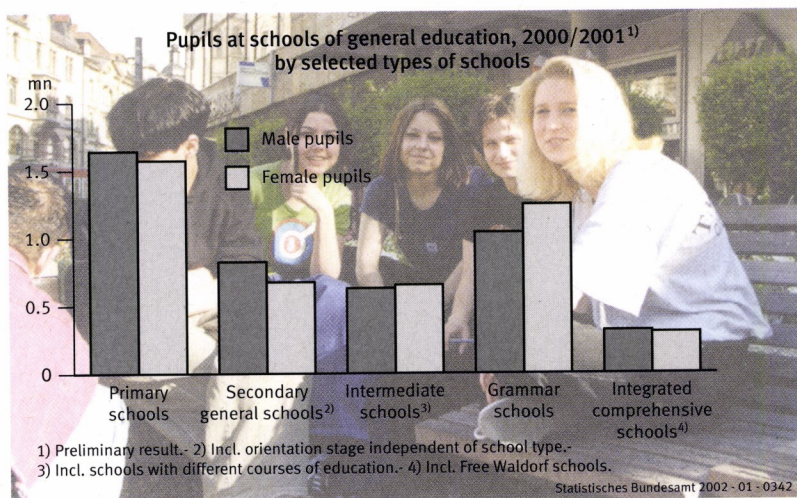
Education is not only provided at public and private institutions set up for this specific purpose but starts in early childhood within the family where infants learn their native language and patterns of behaviour. However, it is very difficult to supply quantitative data on that area. Official statistics supply information on pupils, apprentices, students and teachers, which is likely to attract growing interest because of the current discussions on education on Germany.

In 2000, a total of EUR 180.5 bn were spent in Germany on education, science and research, accounting for 8.9% of the gross domestic product. Compared with 1999, that was an increase of 2.0%. The largest share of that expenditure, EUR

114.3 bn, was spent on schools, schools of higher education and other educational institutions. A total of EUR 11.6 bn was used to provide assistance to pupils, students and apprentices, while EUR 50.3 bn were spent on research and development.

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

In 2001, close to 9.9 million pupils in Germany attended schools of general education, of whom 3.2 million were at primary schools, 1.5 million at secondary general schools (incl. orientation stage independent



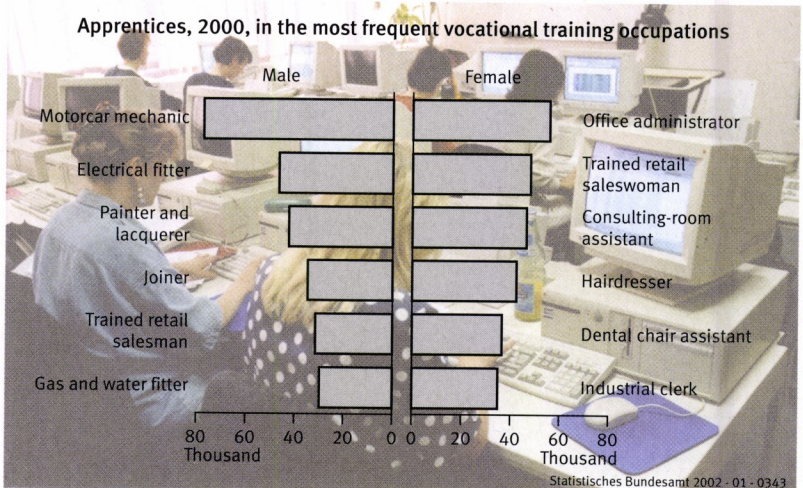
EDUCATION

dent of school type), 1.3 million at intermediate schools and 2.3 million at grammar schools. In the same year, about 618 000 pupils were counted at integrated comprehensive schools (incl. Free Waldorf Schools), while schools with different courses of education were attended by 440 000 pupils. A total of 424 000 girls and boys went to special schools, and some 48 000 adults were educated at evening schools and adult education colleges.

Upon completion of compulsory full-time schooling, 239 000 pupils obtained a secondary general school certificate in 2000. About 373 000 pupils left school in that year with an intermediate school-leaving certificate, while 240 000 pupils attained a general university entrance

qualification or an entrance qualification for a "Fachhochschule" (specialised college of higher education).

Vocational schools were attended in 2001 by some 2.7 million youths, of whom 1.9 million were educated at vocational schools (dual system) and about 425 000 at full-time vocational schools. At that type of schools, a total of 34 000 pupils obtained a secondary general school certificate in 2000, some 68 000 attained an intermediate school-leaving certificate and 108 000 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 112 000 women and men.



In 2001, there were some 1.7 million apprentices in Germany, of whom 876 000 were trained in industry and trade, 564 000 in the crafts sector, 148 000 in the liberal professions and about 96 000 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 45 700 hairdresser's apprentices in Germany in 2000. Almost all of these apprentices (93%) were young women. Just over 6% of all female apprentices had chosen that occupation, in contrast to less than 1% of young men.

In 2001, the number of students in higher education in Germany ran up to 1.9 million, of whom 1.2 million were enrolled at universities, 142 000 at comprehensive universities, 452 000 at "Fachhochschulen", and 31 000 at colleges of art and music. In 2000, 214 000 students passed examinations at institutions of higher education. In the same year, nearly half a million people were employed at institutions of higher education in the science, arts and music, and administrative departments.

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001 ¹⁾
Apprentices	1 000	1 698	1 702	1 685
Industry and trade	1 000	833	861	876
Crafts	1 000	617	596	564
Agriculture	1 000	40	39	38
Public service	1 000	48	46	45
Liberal professions	1 000	147	146	148
Home economics, merchant shipping	1 000	14	14	13
Participants in advanced training examinations and master craftsman's examinations				
Industry and trade	Number	66 448	65 211	...
Crafts	Number	64 079	55 912	...
Agriculture	Number	2 458	2 577	...
Public service	Number	3 415	2 133	...
Liberal professions	Number	4 912	4 652	...
Home economics, merchant shipping	Number	773	721	...

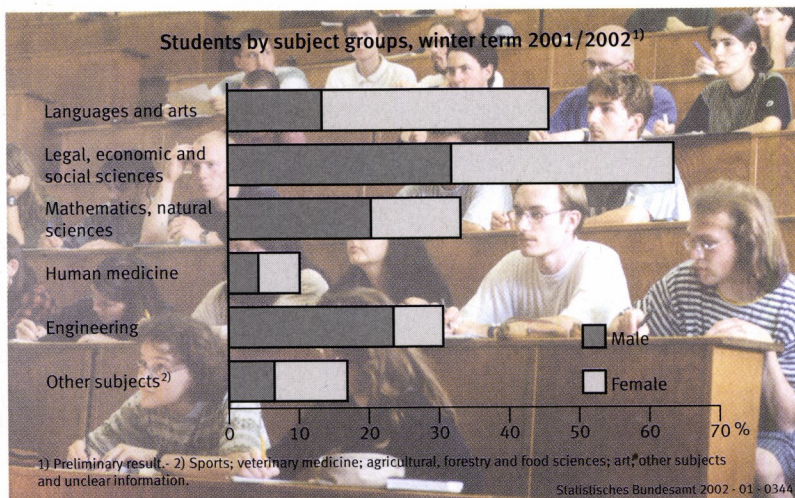
1) Preliminary result.

EDUCATION

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001 ¹⁾
Pupils	1 000	12 821	12 658	12 665
Schools of general education	1 000	10 049	9 961	9 870
School-kindergartens and pre-school classes	1 000	67	68	63
Primary schools	1 000	3 488	3 353	3 213
Secondary general schools ²⁾	1 000	1 508	1 508	1 500
Schools with different courses of education	1 000	409	429	440
Special schools	1 000	415	420	424
Intermediate schools	1 000	1 251	1 263	1 278
Grammar schools	1 000	2 245	2 257	2 285
Integrated comprehensive schools ³⁾	1 000	619	619	667
Evening schools, adult education colleges.....	1 000	46	46	48
Vocational schools	1 000	2 656	2 682	2 682
Vocational schools (dual system)	1 000	1 723	1 806	1 911
Vocational extension schools	1 000	2	1	1
Full-time vocational schools	1 000	392	415	415
"Fachoberschulen"	1 000	90	96	96
Specialised grammar schools ⁴⁾	1 000	186	99	99
"Berufs-/Technische Oberschulen"	1 000	9	10	10
Trade and technical schools ⁵⁾	1 000	146	150	150
Schools for nurses, midwives etc.	1 000	116	113	113
School-leavers of schools of general education				
With secondary general school certificate	1 000	244	239	...
With intermediate school-leaving certificate ..	1 000	374	373	...
With qualification for general university entrance or entrance to a "Fachhochschule"	1 000	235	240	...
School-leavers of vocational schools, total	1 000	997	1 020	...
With intermediate school-leaving certificate ..	1 000	66	68	...
With qualification for general university entrance ⁶⁾	1 000	105	108	...
Full- and part-time teaching staff				
Schools of general education	1 000	670	672	...
Vocational schools	1 000	113	113	...

1) Preliminary result. – 2) Incl. orientation stage independent of school type. – 3) Incl. Free Waldorf Schools. –

4) Incl. "Kollegschulen". – 5) Incl. specialised vocational academies. – 6) Incl. university entrance restricted to a specified field of study/entrance to a "Fachhochschule".



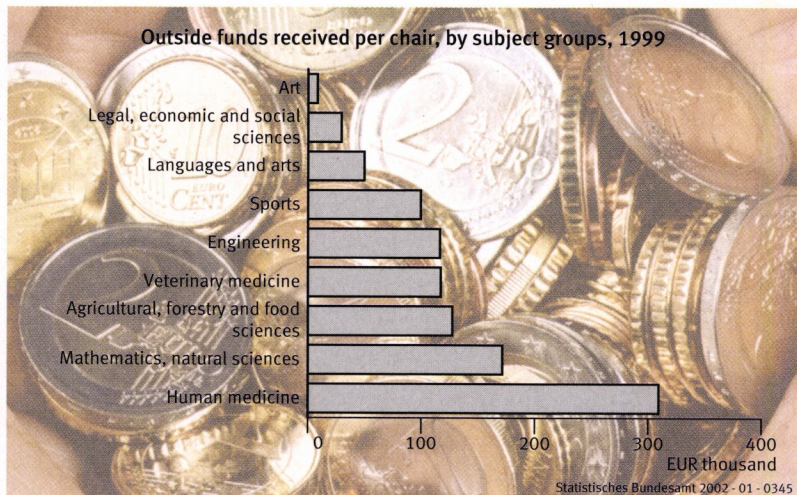
Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001 ¹⁾
Students²⁾	1 000	1 774	1 799	1 861
Universities ³⁾	1 000	1 160	1 169	1 204
Comprehensive universities	1 000	141	139	142
Colleges of art and music	1 000	30	31	31
"Fachhochschulen"	1 000	411	427	452
Colleges of public administration	1 000	32	33	33
Incl.: Students in their first semester in higher education	1 000	291	313	291
Universities ³⁾	1 000	178	193	180
Comprehensive universities	1 000	17	19	17
Colleges of art and music	1 000	4	4	4
"Fachhochschulen"	1 000	82	87	81
Colleges of public administration	1 000	10	10	10
Exam. passed at inst. of higher education	1 000	222	214	...
University diploma and equivalent examinations	1 000	99	95	...
Qualifications for a doctor's degree	1 000	25	26	...
State examinations for the teaching profession	1 000	28	27	...
Fachhochschule diploma examinations	1 000	70	66	...

1) Preliminary result. - 2) Students in the winter term. - 3) Incl. colleges of education and of theology.

EDUCATION

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Formal level of qualification¹⁾				
Data provided on general school education .	1 000	65 996	65 173	66 134
Presently attending schools	1 000	3 022	2 934	2 958
Secondary general school certificate.....	1 000	31 673	30 311	30 671
Ten-grade school of general education certificate	1 000	5 018	5 050	4 973
Intermediate school-leaving certificate or equivalent	1 000	11 935	12 146	12 642
"Fachhochschule" entrance qualification/ university entrance qualification	1 000	12 320	12 468	13 009
No data provided on type of qualification ..	1 000	480	581	547
Without general school-leaving certificate	1 000	1 549	1 683	1 334
Data provided on vocational training	1 000	64 915	63 771	64 770
Apprenticeship/on-the-job training ²⁾	1 000	33 161	32 239	33 513
Trade and technical school certificate ³⁾ ...	1 000	4 179	4 247	4 234
Trade and technical school certificate in the former GDR	1 000	1 129	1 101	1 028
"Fachhochschule" degree.....	1 000	2 346	2 774	2 390
University degree	1 000	3 729	3 349	3 819
Doctor's degree	1 000	514	531	575
No data provided on type of qualification ..	1 000	1 056	1 116	1 101
Without completed vocational training	1 000	18 801	18 413	18 110

1) Results of the Microcensus. – Persons aged 15 years and over. – Since response to the questions about the formal level of qualification is voluntary, information is only available for respondents who provided data on their general education or vocational qualification. – 2) Incl. equivalent certificate of full-time vocational school, pre-vocational training year or period of practical training. – 3) Incl. master craftsman's or technician's qualification.



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

A gainful activity of one's own was the main source of subsistence for 40.9% of the population in the Federal Republic of Germany in April 2001, 29.6% were supported by family members, 26.0% lived mainly on pensions, their own property or other support, while for 3.5% unemployment pay or relief was the most important source of income.

The unemployment rate in Germany in 2001 was 9.4%, compared with 9.6% a year earlier. Over that period, it remained unchanged for men (9.2%), while for women it was down from 10.0% to 9.5%. Among the 3.85 million registered unemployed in 2001, there were 444 000 under 25 years old and some 350 000 unemployed persons were looking for a part-time job.

Since 1996, the employment of mothers and fathers with minor children has increased. The employment rate of mothers at working age was 64% in April 2001, thus five percentage points up from 1996, while the relevant rate of fathers rose one percentage point to 91% compared with 1996. This means that in Germany in April 2001, 5.7 million mothers and 6.8 million fathers with minor children were engaged in economic activity.

However, the employment rate of mothers decreases along with a growing number of children. In households with just one

minor child, the employment rate of mothers was as much as 70%, i.e. five percentage points higher than the employment rate of all mothers with minor children. With two children it was 63%, and for mothers with three or more children 45%.

Since 1991, the importance of different types of employment in Germany has shifted especially towards dependent part-time employment and self-employment, at the expense of dependent full-time employment. The number of part-time employees rose continuously from 4.7 million in April 1991 to 6.8 million in April 2001. That large increase of 44% is contrasted by a decrease of full-time jobs by 11% (to 25.9 million) since 1991. The number of self-employed rose by 0.6 million in 1991 to 3.6 million, which was a growth rate of 20%.

In agriculture, however, the number of independent self-employed persons decreased considerably due to the close-down of small agricultural holdings in recent years. Outside the sector of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, the growth rate of self-employed was 27%. What is remarkable here is the dynamic trend of self-employed without employees; their number rose 32% compared with April 1991.

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

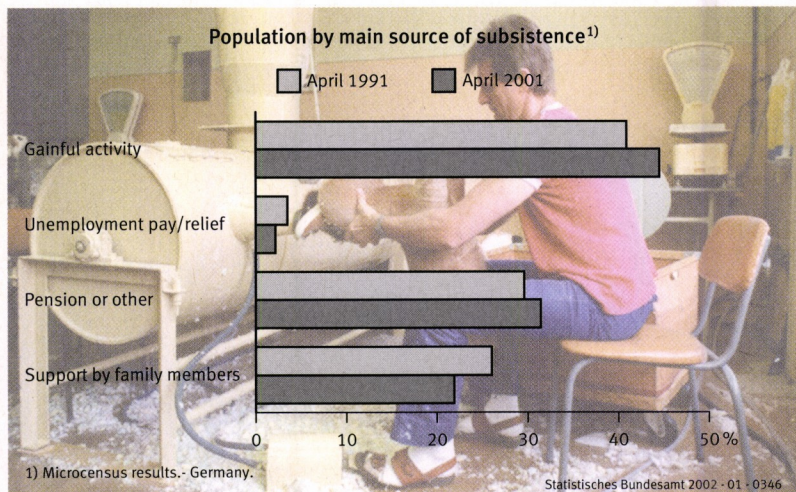
nearly seven percentage points to 22% in the former territory of the Federal Republic from April 1991 to April 2001; in the new Länder and Berlin-East it increased by about five percentage points to 14%. So, in the western part of Germany, part-time employment is much more widespread than in the eastern part. The opposite is true of employees with fixed-term employment contracts: In April 2001, 13% of all dependent employees in the new Länder and Berlin-East, but just 7% in the former territory of the Federal Republic had a fixed-term employment contract (excl. training contracts).

To avoid overtime work and, at the same time, allow compensation for business fluctuations, more and more enterprises abandon their rigid working hours and introduce flexible forms of working hour organisation. In April 2001, the majority of those persons engaged who provided information on their working time arrangement worked in a system of flexible working hours. Daily working hours with a fixed beginning and a fixed end were part of the work routine for just 42% of the persons engaged. Among the variable working time models, working time accounts are outstanding: 26% of persons engaged had a working time account allowing the long-term compensation for time credit through free time (in terms of hours, days or weeks). Agreements on compensation deadlines differed. Working time accounts that could be balanced by taking entire days or weeks of free time were used by 20% of the persons engaged.

Short-time work was performed by a total of 123 000 persons engaged in Germany in 2001. The number of persons engaged on the basis of job-creating measures was 243 000.

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

EMPLOYMENT



Specification	Unit	1999 ¹⁾	2000 ²⁾	2001 ¹⁾
Germany				
Persons engaged in economic activity by normal weekly hours worked				
under 15 hours	1 000	2 371	2 416	2 554
Female	1 000	1 868	1 915	2 029
Male	1 000	503	501	525
15 – 20 hours	1 000	2 575	2 630	2 784
Female	1 000	2 237	2 269	2 405
Male	1 000	338	361	379
21 – 35 hours	1 000	4 450	4 534	4 677
Female	1 000	2 793	2 860	2 944
Male	1 000	1 657	1 674	1 733
36 – 40 hours	1 000	21 575	21 570	21 688
Female	1 000	7 654	7 688	7 726
Male	1 000	13 921	13 882	13 962
41 hours and over	1 000	5 431	5 454	5 114
Female	1 000	1 192	1 192	1 083
Male	1 000	4 239	4 262	4 031

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

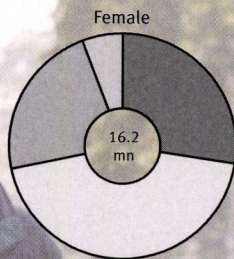
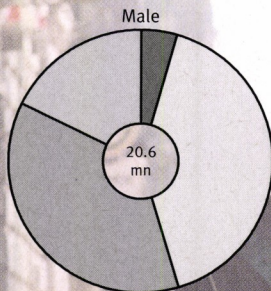
EMPLOYMENT

Specification	Unit	1999 ¹⁾	2000 ²⁾	2001 ¹⁾
Germany				
Active population	1 000	40 509	40 326	40 550
Persons engaged in economic activity	1 000	36 402	36 604	36 816
Incl.: Female	1 000	15 744	15 924	16 187
Unemployed	1 000	4 106	3 722	3 734
Incl.: Female	1 000	1 886	1 726	1 680
Inactive population	1 000	41 515	41 834	41 728
Male	1 000	17 127	17 404	17 478
Female	1 000	24 388	24 431	24 250
Labour force participation rate of persons aged 15 to under 65 years				
Male	%	80.3	79.9	80.1
Female	%	63.8	64.0	64.9
Persons engaged in economic activity				
By sectors of the economy				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 000	1 026	987	943
Incl.: Female	1 000	368	348	334
Production industries	1 000	12 150	12 102	11 934
Incl.: Female	1 000	2 892	2 872	2 891
Distributive trade, hotel and restaurant industry, transport	1 000	8 349	8 417	8 531
Incl.: Female	1 000	4 018	4 091	4 129
Other services	1 000	14 877	15 097	15 408
Incl.: Female	1 000	8 466	8 612	8 832
By status in occupation				
Self-employed	1 000	3 594	3 643	3 375
Incl.: Female	1 000	991	1 012	1 012
Unpaid family workers	1 000	311	323	410
Incl.: Female	1 000	236	243	341
Officials	1 000	2 389	2 315	2 252
Incl.: Female	1 000	740	738	737
Salaried employees ³⁾	1 000	17 656	17 645	17 478
Incl.: Female	1 000	10 008	10 096	10 376
Wage earners ⁴⁾	1 000	12 453	12 678	10 229
Incl.: Female	1 000	3 768	3 835	3 720

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

**Persons engaged in economic activity, April 2001¹⁾,
by normal weekly hours worked**

Weekly hours worked



**Persons engaged in economic activity, April 2001,
by sectors of the economy¹⁾**



Agriculture, forestry and fisheries



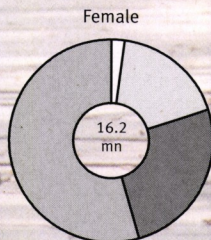
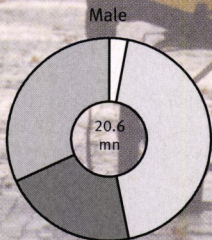
Distributive trade, hotel and restaurant industry, transport



Production industries



Other services



1) Microcensus result.

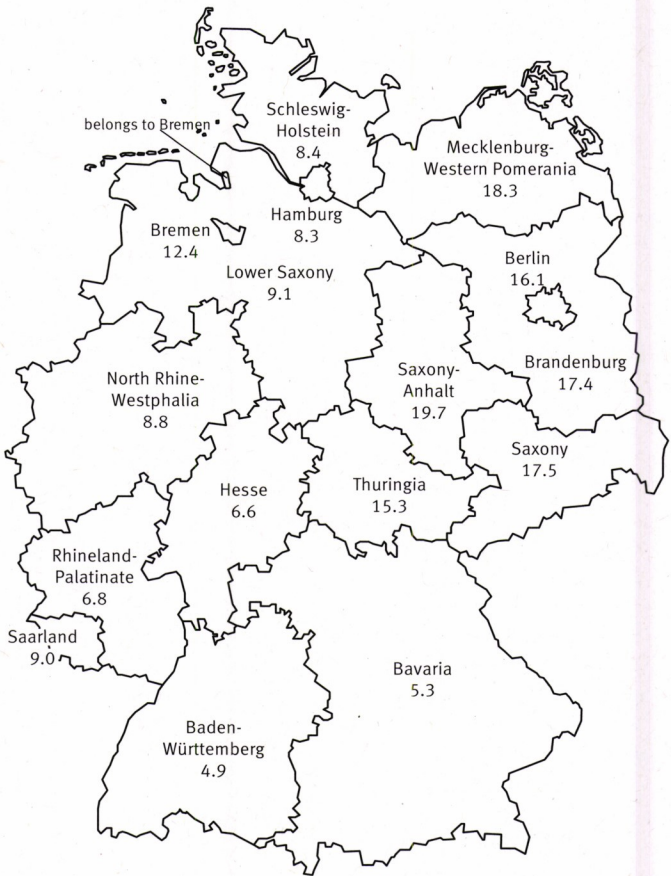
Statistisches Bundesamt 2002 - 01 - 0348

EMPLOYMENT

Specification	Unit	1999 ¹⁾	2000 ²⁾	2001 ¹⁾
Former territory of the Federal Republic				
Active population	1 000	32 349	32 281	32 549
Female	1 000	13 844	13 927	14 160
Male	1 000	18 506	18 354	18 389
Persons engaged in economic activity				
By sectors of the economy				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 000	768	748	717
Production industries	1 000	10 052	10 046	9 995
Distributive trade, hotel and restaurant industry, transport	1 000	6 865	6 906	7 023
Other services	1 000	12 044	12 309	12 573
Inactive population	1 000	34 411	34 689	34 646
Female	1 000	20 365	20 387	20 251
Male	1 000	14 303	14 045	14 395
New Länder and Berlin-East				
Active population	1 000	8 159	8 045	8 001
Female	1 000	3 786	3 722	3 706
Male	1 000	4 373	4 323	4 295
Persons engaged in economic activity				
By sectors of the economy				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 000	258	240	226
Production industries	1 000	2 098	2 056	1 939
Distributive trade, hotel and restaurant industry, transport	1 000	1 484	1 511	1 508
Other services	1 000	2 833	2 787	2 836
Inactive population	1 000	7 105	7 145	7 082
Female	1 000	4 023	4 044	3 999
Male	1 000	3 082	3 101	3 083

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

Unemployment rate¹⁾, 2001, by Länder



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



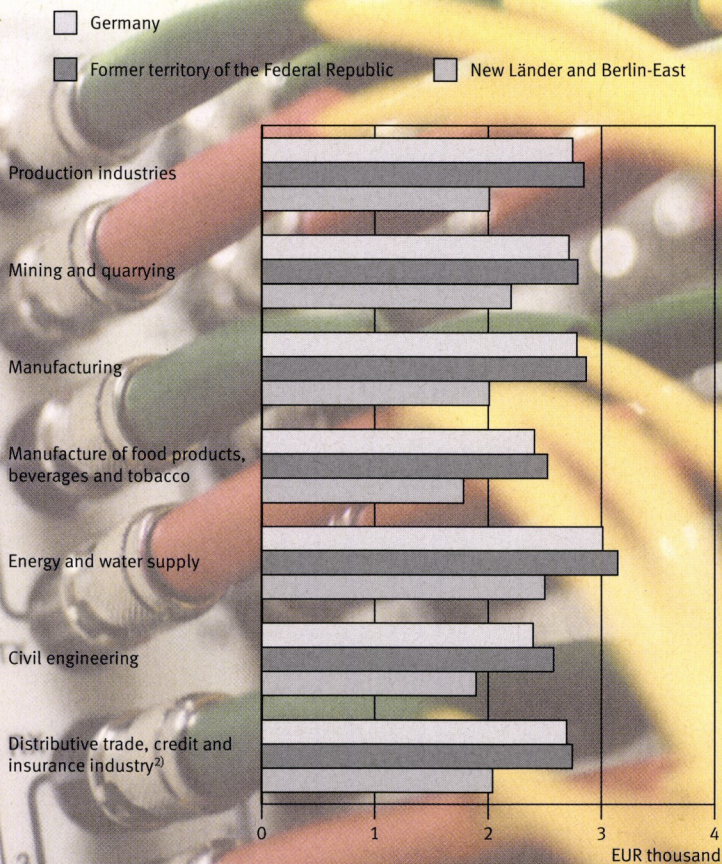
Living Conditions

In 2001, too, women in Germany earned considerably less than their male counterparts. In October 2001, for instance, female full-time wage earners in the production industries, distributive trade, and the credit and insurance industry at EUR 2 294 received just 79.0% of the respective male earnings, which ran up to EUR 2 904. A better ratio was recorded for the new Länder. There, women earned 87.4% of average male earnings, but against the background of a substantially lower general level of earnings (EUR 1 846 as opposed to EUR 2 111). From a longer-term perspective, the earnings of women have gradually been catching up with those of men. In 1957, female wage earners received 57.3%, female salaried employees 55.3%, of the respective male earnings in the then Federal Republic of Germany. Over the following 44 years, these ratios increased to 73.7% for wage earners and 70.7% for salaried employees.

The current gap in earnings is essentially due to the fact that more women than men are employed in low-skill and therefore lower paid jobs. While, for example, 11% of the female wage earners perform skilled work and 49% unskilled work, the corresponding percentages for male wage earners are 59% for skilled work and 11% for unskilled work. Among female salaried employees, 38% are skilled clerical workers or perform unskilled work, whereas the percentage among men is just 14%. 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 59%. In the production industries, where earnings levels are rather high, that proportion is just 18%. In addition, particularly large numbers of women are employed in those branches of the production industries – such as the leather-working, clothing and textile industries – where pay levels are lowest.

**Average gross monthly earnings of employees,
by sectors of economic activity, 2001 ¹⁾**



1) Earnings ratios based on earnings in the former territory of the Federal Republic, excl. Berlin.-

2) Salaried employees only.

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WAGES AND SALARIES

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

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

Total

1997	2 542	1 836	72.2
1998	2 602	1 883	72.4
1999	2 675	1 935	72.3
2000	2 753	1 982	72.0
2001 ¹⁾	2 817	2 013	71.5

Men

1997	2 702	1 899	70.3
1998	2 761	1 943	70.4
1999	2 834	1 996	70.4
2000	2 915	2 048	70.3
2001 ¹⁾	2 978	2 088	70.1

Women

1997	2 082	1 668	80.1
1998	2 137	1 721	80.5
1999	2 205	1 773	80.4
2000	2 272	1 814	79.8
2001 ¹⁾	2 336	1 827	78.2

Wage earners in production industries

Total

1997	2 233	1 656	74.2
1998	2 285	1 688	73.9
1999	2 340	1 728	73.8
2000	2 409	1 760	73.1
2001 ¹⁾	2 440	1 788	73.3

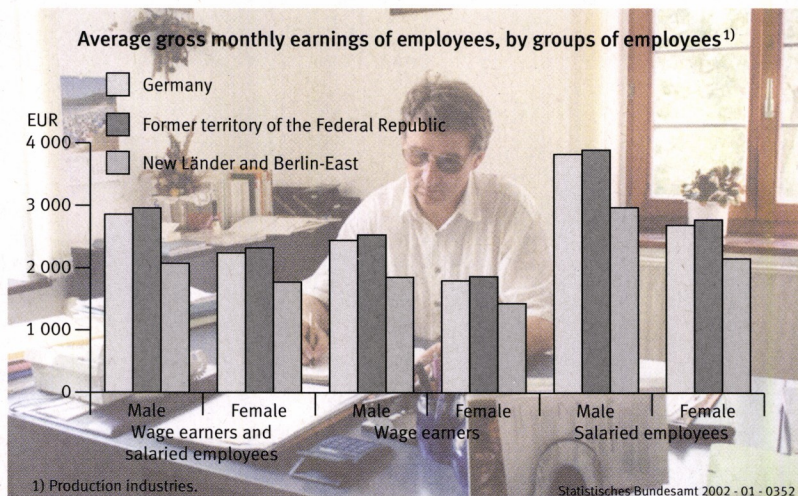
Men

1997	2 320	1 710	73.7
1998	2 372	1 743	73.5
1999	2 428	1 784	73.5
2000	2 499	1 822	72.9
2001 ¹⁾	2 531	1 855	73.3

Women

1997	1 692	1 284	75.9
1998	1 738	1 330	76.6
1999	1 791	1 368	76.4
2000	1 841	1 410	76.6
2001 ¹⁾	1 865	1 434	76.9

1) Excl. data for Berlin.



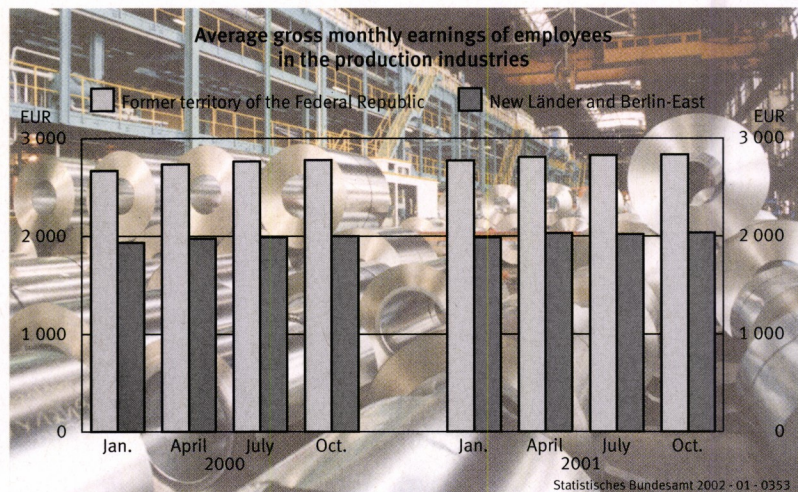
Year	Former territory of the Federal Republic	New Länder and Berlin-East	East-West relation
	EUR		%

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

Total			
1997	2 839	2 148	75.7
1998	2 906	2 211	76.1
1999	2 992	2 276	76.1
2000	3 079	2 336	75.9
2001 ¹⁾	3 174	2 382	75.0
Men			
1997	3 204	2 483	77.5
1998	3 270	2 539	77.7
1999	3 358	2 607	77.6
2000	3 448	2 668	77.4
2001 ¹⁾	3 546	2 721	76.7
Women			
1997	2 222	1 832	82.4
1998	2 281	1 894	83.0
1999	2 352	1 952	83.0
2000	2 428	2 006	82.6
2001 ¹⁾	2 506	2 036	81.2

1) Excl. data for Berlin.

WAGES AND SALARIES



Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
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Former territory of the Federal Republic¹⁾

Weekly working hours of salaried employees	1995=100	99.1	99.0	99.0
Men	1995=100	98.9	98.9	98.9
Women	1995=100	99.3	99.3	99.3
Monthly salaries of salaried employees	1995=100	109.0	111.5	114.2
Men	1995=100	109.3	111.8	114.4
Women	1995=100	108.5	111.0	113.8

New Länder and Berlin-East¹⁾

Weekly working hours of salaried employees	1995=100	99.1	99.0	99.0
Men	1995=100	98.9	98.9	98.8
Women	1995=100	99.2	99.2	99.1
Monthly salaries of salaried employees	1995=100	114.8	117.2	120.5
Men	1995=100	115.1	117.6	120.6
Women	1995=100	114.5	116.8	120.5

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

WAGES AND SALARIES

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Germany ¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of wage earners	1995=100	99.1	99.1	99.1
Men	1995=100	99.1	99.1	99.1
Women	1995=100	98.9	98.9	98.9
Hourly wages of wage earners	1995=100	110.8	113.2	115.7
Men	1995=100	110.7	113.1	115.5
Women	1995=100	111.7	114.4	117.2
Weekly wages of wage earners	1995=100	109.7	112.2	114.6
Men	1995=100	109.7	112.0	114.4
Women	1995=100	110.5	113.2	115.9
Former territory of the Federal Republic ¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of wage earners	1995=100	99.1	99.1	99.1
Men	1995=100	99.1	99.1	99.1
Women	1995=100	99.0	99.0	99.0
Hourly wages of wage earners	1995=100	110.3	112.8	115.3
Men	1995=100	110.2	112.7	115.1
Women	1995=100	111.0	113.7	116.4
Weekly wages of wage earners	1995=100	109.3	111.7	109.8
Men	1995=100	109.2	111.6	112.5
Women	1995=100	109.8	112.5	115.1
New Länder and Berlin-East ¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of wage earners	1995=100	99.0	98.9	98.9
Men	1995=100	99.0	99.0	98.9
Women	1995=100	98.7	98.7	98.6
Hourly wages of wage earners	1995=100	115.9	118.0	120.4
Men	1995=100	115.5	117.4	119.7
Women	1995=100	118.9	122.2	125.4
Weekly wages of wage earners	1995=100	114.7	116.7	119.0
Men	1995=100	114.4	116.2	118.4
Women	1995=100	117.4	120.6	123.7
Germany ¹⁾				
Weekly working hours of salaried employees	1995=100	99.1	99.0	99.0
Men	1995=100	98.9	98.9	98.9
Women	1995=100	99.3	99.3	99.3
Monthly salaries of salaried employees	1995=100	109.7	112.2	115.0
Men	1995=100	109.8	112.3	115.0
Women	1995=100	109.6	112.1	115.0

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

CONSUMER PRICES

The consumer price index for all households in Germany on an annual average rose 2.5% in 2001 from the previous year. The increases in 2000 and 1999 were 1.9% and 0.6%, respectively. The 2001 rate was the highest year-on-year rate of price increase since 1994 (+2.7%).

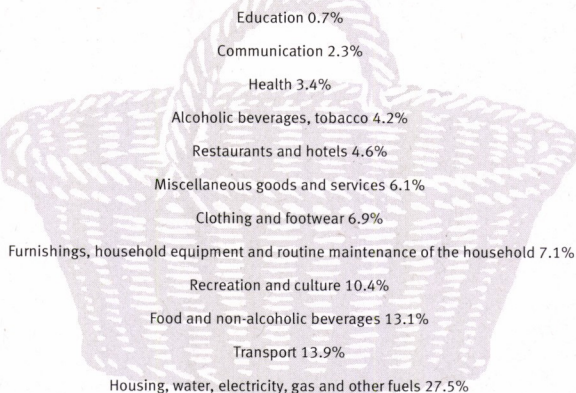
While consumer prices in the former territory of the Federal Republic recorded an annual average increase of 2.3% in 2001, the consumer price index for all households in the new Länder and Berlin-East climbed 2.9% from a year earlier.

Not considering heating oil and motor fuels, the overall index of consumer prices in Germany would have risen 2.6% in 2001. However, energy prices on the whole increased drastically in 2001 (+10.0%). Above-average increases

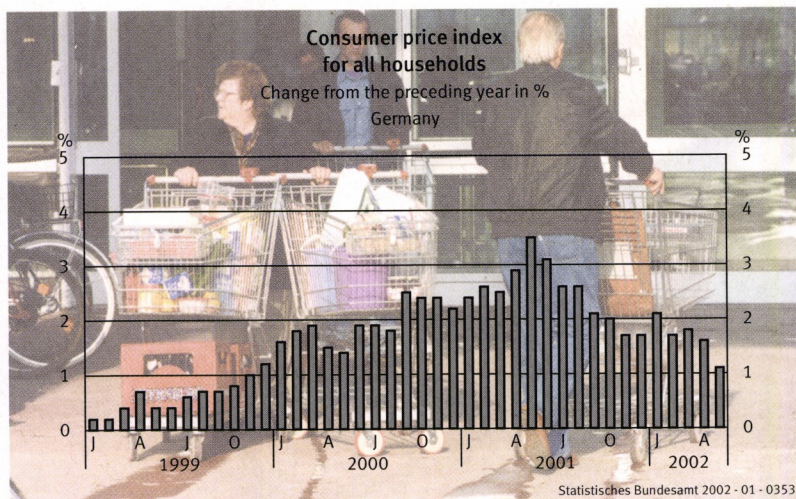
in 2001 were also observed for food prices (+5.2%). For meat and meat products, the year-on-year rate of price increase was 7.9%, while it ran up to 5.1% for fish and fish products, and to 5.3% for dairy products and eggs. These price increases were largely due to the BSE crisis, the outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease, and weather conditions.

In contrast to that, the prices households had to pay for telecommunication services on an annual average fell 5.8% in 2001 compared with 2000. The 2001 index for mobile telephone services on average declined 9.0% from the previous year, while the price index for Internet access dropped 30.5%.

Weighting pattern 1995 of the consumer price index for all households

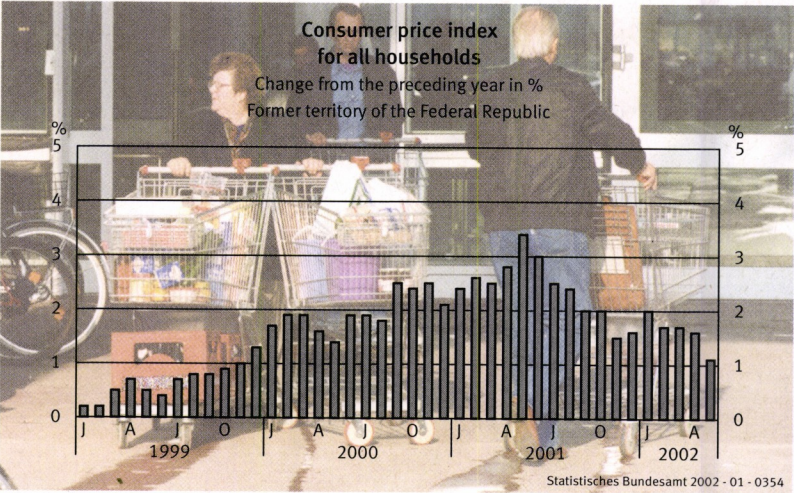


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Specification	1999	2000	2001
Germany 1995 = 100			
Consumer price index for all households	104.9	106.9	109.6
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	101.7	101.2	105.8
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	106.0	107.5	109.4
Clothing and footwear	101.8	102.0	102.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	107.4	110.9	114.2
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the household	102.1	102.1	103.0
Health	110.6	111.0	112.3
Transport	107.6	113.6	117.2
Communication	88.2	84.5	82.3
Recreation and culture	103.4	104.5	106.2
Education	117.5	119.3	121.1
Restaurants and hotels	104.9	106.2	108.0
Miscellaneous goods and services	104.5	106.8	109.6

CONSUMER PRICES



Specification	1999	2000	2001
Former territory of the Federal Republic 1995 = 100			
Consumer price index for all households	104.8	106.9	109.4
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	101.7	101.2	105.5
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	106.2	107.8	109.6
Clothing and footwear	102.1	102.4	103.4
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	106.9	110.4	113.5
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the household	102.3	102.4	103.4
Health	110.0	110.3	111.4
Transport	107.5	113.5	117.1
Communication	88.0	84.3	82.1
Recreation and culture	103.2	104.2	105.8
Education	116.8	118.4	119.2
Restaurants and hotels	104.8	106.1	108.0
Miscellaneous goods and services	104.3	106.7	109.4



Specification	1999	2000	2001
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**New Länder and Berlin-East
1995 = 100**

Consumer price index for all households	105.7	107.5	110.6
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	101.6	101.2	107.1
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	105.1	106.1	107.9
Clothing and footwear	100.6	99.7	99.2
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	110.6	113.9	117.9
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the household	101.1	100.8	101.4
Health	115.3	116.6	120.4
Transport	108.1	114.1	117.9
Communication	88.5	84.9	82.9
Recreation and culture	104.7	106.0	108.3
Education	119.8	122.9	128.4
Restaurants and hotels	105.6	106.5	108.3
Miscellaneous goods and services	105.6	107.7	110.5

The Sample Survey of Income and Expenditure (EVS), which has been conducted at five-year intervals in the former territory of the Federal Republic of Germany since the early 1960s, and nationwide since 1993, supplies data on the income, expenditure and financial assets of households.

In 1998, household gross income in Germany rose 11.8% as compared with the year 1993. The proportion of the households' income from dependent employment, however, fell from 64.8% to 60.8%.

Household net income in the former territory of the Federal Republic ran up to EUR 2733 in 1998, while it averaged EUR 2075 in the new Länder and Berlin-East, which equated to 76% of the level in west Germany. While about 28% of all households in the western part had a monthly net income of less than EUR 1534 in 1998, the corresponding percentage in the eastern part of Germany was 39%. On the other hand, the net income of nearly every eleventh household in the former territory amounted to between EUR 5113 and EUR 17895, whereas that level of income was recorded for only every fortieth household in the new Länder and Berlin-East.

In 1998, German households spent more than three quarters of their disposable income and receipts on final consumption. That was an average of EUR 2143 in the former territory and of EUR 1711 in the new Länder and Berlin-East. The savings ratio, defined as the share of dis-

posable income and receipts that households save "for a rainy day", declined slightly from 1993 to 1998. In 1998, it was just 11.9% in the former territory and 10.8% in the new Länder and Berlin-East.

The satisfaction of basic needs in terms of housing, food and clothing accounted for 52% of the households' consumption expenditure (EUR 1107 in the former territory, EUR 881 in the new Länder and Berlin-East). The largest share of that amount was spent on rents, energy and housing maintenance.

The size and composition of households play an important role with respect to the structure of their income and expenditure. This becomes particularly evident by a comparison between households of couples without children and couples with one child.

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL ASSETS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Specification	Former territory of the Fed. Rep.		New Länder and Berlin-East	
	Couples without children	Couples with 1 child	Couples without children	Couples with 1 child

Composition of income and receipts 1998 (EUR per household and month)

Gross income from dependent employment	1 841	2 771	1 144	2 461
Gross income from self-employment	244	312	82	209
Property income	555	380	196	225
Incl.: Imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings	354	278	133	183
Income from public transfer payments	1 037	452	1 165	512
Income from non-public transfer payments	181	137	55	81
Household gross income	3 859	4 052	2 642	3 488
– Income tax and solidarity surcharge	420	465	176	370
– Compulsory social security contributions	343	464	281	473
= Household net income	3 095	3 123	2 184	2 645
+ Receipts from selling goods and other receipts	66	73	46	49
= Disposable income and receipts	3 161	3 196	2 230	2 694

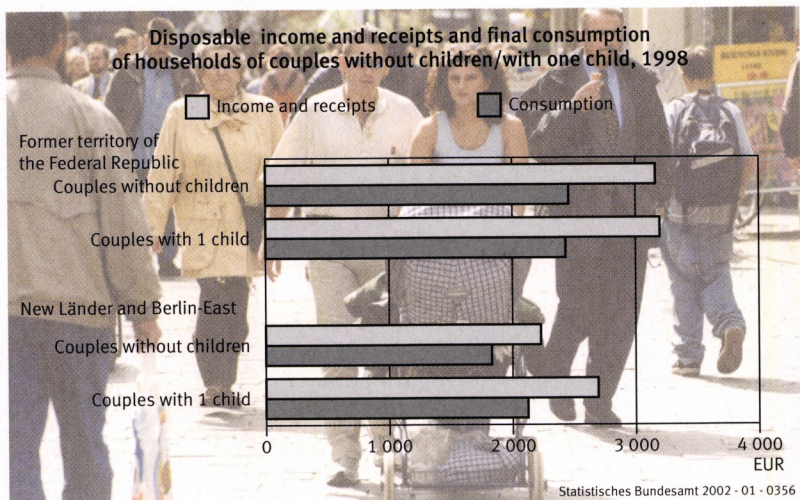
Spending of disposable income and receipts 1998 (EUR per household and month)

Food, beverages, tobacco products	319	372	288	347
Clothing, footwear	136	150	102	134
Housing, energy, maintenance	763	728	530	603
Incl.: Rents and the like	579	561	374	436
Energy	107	106	87	101
Furnishings and fittings, household appliances and commodities	180	182	175	156
Health care	113	71	57	38
Transport	355	361	254	335
Communications	53	59	41	49
Leisure, entertainment and culture	294	273	235	254
Education	7	14	4	10
Accommodation and restaurant services	138	113	77	98
Other goods and services	100	112	70	100
Final consumption expenditure of households	2 458	2 434	1 833	2 124
Other taxes and the like	23	20	13	17
Voluntary social security contributions	62	62	30	38
Insurance premiums	152	147	76	125
Other expenditure (incl. other items)	385	332	176	230
+ Expenditure for capital formation	1 180	1 198	632	810
+ Repayment of loans (excl. building loan interest)	193	310	86	162
– Receipts from sales of assets and borrowing	1 055	1 080	497	631
= Savings	319	429	221	341

RECEIPS, EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL ASSETS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Specification	Former territory of the Fed. Rep.		New Länder and Berlin-East	
	1993	1998	1993	1998
Composition of income and receipts (EUR per household and month)				
Gross income from dependent employment	1 761	1 866	1 213	1 423
Gross income from self-employment	291	243	122	108
Property income	359	439	95	176
Incl.: Imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings	180	291	42	131
Income from public transfer payments	583	748	615	821
Income from non-public transfer payments	161	156	60	69
Household gross income	3 156	3 452	2 105	2 597
– Income tax and solidarity surcharge	353	385	154	215
– Compulsory social security contributions	267	334	218	307
= Household net income	2 536	2 733	1 733	2 075
+ Receipts from selling goods and other receipts	28	53	16	36
= Disposable income and receipts	2 564	2 786	1 748	2 112
Spending of disposable income and receipts (EUR per household and month)				
Food, beverages, tobacco products	304	293	278	271
Clothing, footwear	144	123	110	99
Housing, energy, maintenance	506	691	305	511
Incl.: Rents and the like	371	532	186	366
Energy	105	98	92	86
Furnishings and fittings, household appliances and commodities	126	147	111	141
Health care	63	82	25	43
Transport	276	289	226	237
Communications	42	53	26	43
Leisure, entertainment and culture	200	254	161	216
Education	11	11	12	8
Accommodation and restaurant services	118	108	73	72
Other goods and services	70	93	53	70
Final consumption expenditure of households	1 861	2 143	1 380	1 711
Other taxes and the like	13	18	8	12
Voluntary social security contributions	49	54	21	28
Insurance premiums	98	129	50	81
Other expenditure (incl. other items)	367	312	154	173
+ Expenditure for capital formation	984	1 005	522	573
+ Repayment of loans (excl. building loan interest).....	166	201	58	99
– Receipts from sales of assets and borrowing	814	876	367	444
= Savings	336	330	214	228

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL ASSETS OF HOUSEHOLDS

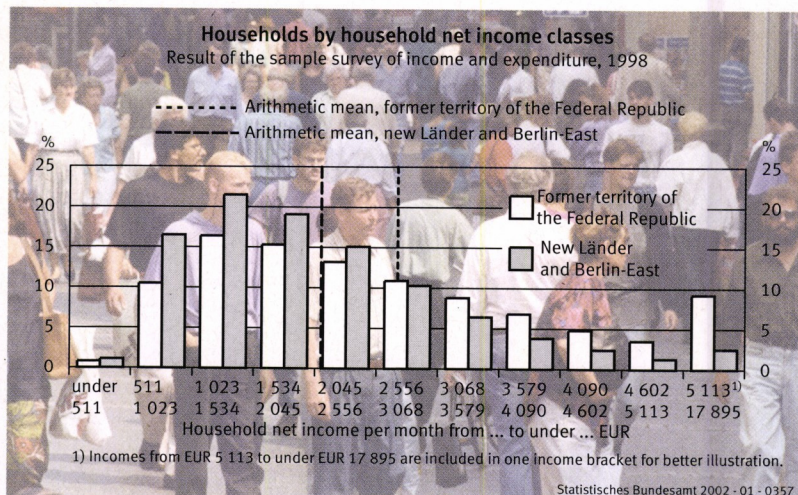


Specification	Germany		Former territory of the Fed. Rep.		New Länder and Berlin-East	
	EUR	%	EUR	%	EUR	%

Household expenditure on food, beverages and tobacco products, 1998

Food, beverages and tobacco products	262	100	265	100	251	100
Food	195	74.2	196	74.1	186	74.2
Bread and cereal products	36	13.9	37	14.1	32	12.8
Meat and meat products	50	19.0	49	18.5	50	20.1
Fish and fish products	6	2.3	6	2.3	5	2.2
Dairy products and eggs	31	11.6	32	11.9	27	10.8
Edible fats and oils	6	2.5	6	2.4	7	2.9
Fruit	19	7.3	19	7.1	20	8.0
Vegetables, potatoes	22	8.5	23	8.5	21	8.5
Sugar, jam, chocolate and confectionery	16	6.0	1.6	6.0	15	6.1
Food, n.e.c.	8	3.1	8	3.2	7	2.8
Non-alcoholic beverages	28	10.8	29	10.8	27	10.8
Coffee, tea, cocoa	11	4.0	11	4.0	11	4.3
Mineral water, lemonades, juices ...	18	6.7	18	6.8	16	6.4
Alcoholic beverages	25	9.5	25	9.3	26	10.3
Tobacco products	14	5.5	15	5.8	12	4.7
Memo item: Meals away from home, ready-cooked dishes	83	31.7	87	32.8	64	25.5

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL ASSETS OF HOUSEHOLDS



Since 1999, the Federal Statistical Office has provided annual data on the economic situation of nearly all households, with the exception of self-employed and farmer households. Such data are based on the statistics of continuous household budget surveys (LWR); in the past they could be provided only for three selected household types. Major methodological elements of the new concept introduced in 1999 are the far-reaching harmonisation of the survey characteristics of the LWR and of the five-yearly sample survey of income and expenditure (EVS) as well as the new concept of the LWR as a representative sample survey. However, the surveys differ in terms of the group of persons surveyed – due to legal provisions, the continuous household budget surveys do not cover households of self-employed – and in terms of sample size. The continuous household budget surveys have a much smaller sample size than the sample survey of income and expenditure: The LWR cover 6 000 households per quarter, which are surveyed four times in the course of the reference year.

LWR data available so far for 2001 concern the equipment of households with consumer durables. What is particularly interesting here is changes in the degree of equipment with consumer durables that show highly dynamic market trends such as consumer durables in the area of modern telecommunication. The degree of equipment of households with personal computers in Germany rose from 47.3% in 2000 to 53.4% in 2001. In the former territory of the Federal Republic,

the degree of equipment with PCs rose from 48.2% to 54.7%, in the new Länder and Berlin-East from 43.4% to 48.1%. The equipment of households with mobile telephones (mobile handsets, car telephones) increased even more markedly. A growth by 25.9 percentage points from 29.8% in 2000 to 55.7% in 2001 was recorded here. In the western part of Germany, the growth was 25.4 percentage points, arriving at a degree of equipment of 55.6% (2000: 30.2%); in eastern Germany, the increase was 27.5 percentage points and the degree of equipment rose to 55.9% (2000: 28.4%).

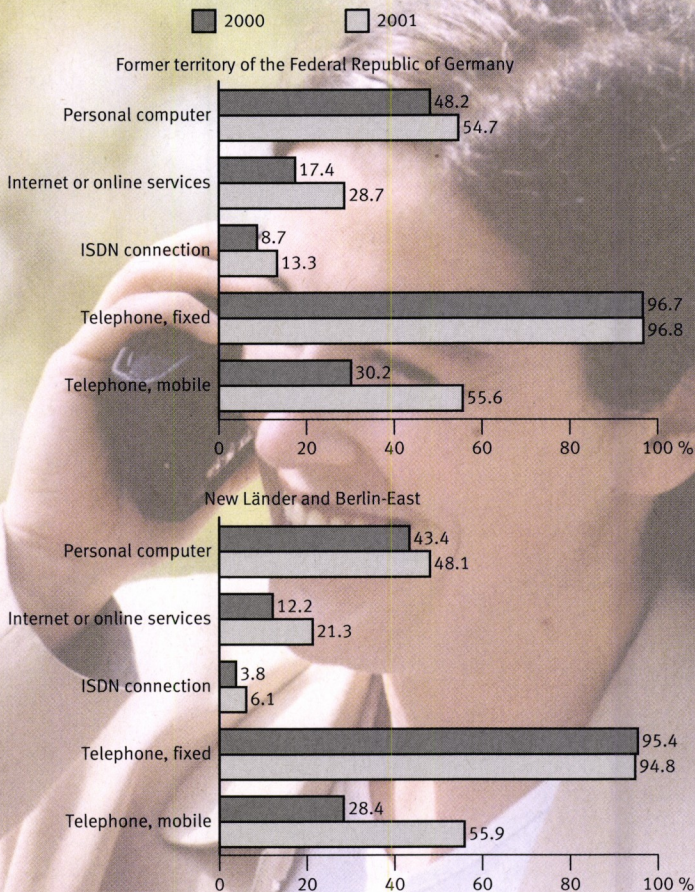
A rather large growth was recorded also for Internet and online services, although the degree of equipment of households in 2001 (27.3%) was still comparatively low (former territory: 28.7%, new Länder and Berlin-East: 21.3%).

For various electric household appliances (dishwasher, micro-wave oven), too, the degrees of equipment in 2001 rose more markedly compared with 2000.

EQUIPMENTS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Equipment of households with information technology¹⁾

Result of the continuous family budget surveys 2000 and 2001



1) Excl. households of self-employed persons and farmers.

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EQUIPMENTS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Specification	Germany		Former territory of the Fed. Rep.		New Länder and Berlin-East	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001

Degree of equipment¹⁾, per 100 households

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

TV set	95.9	95.9	95.5	95.5	97.5	97.8
Video-cassette recorder	65.9	68.6	66.3	69.1	64.2	66.7
Video camera/Cam-corder	18.0	18.2	18.2	18.4	16.9	17.6
Stereo systems	62.9	64.5	64.8	66.5	54.7	55.8
Cable television	54.0	54.2	51.4	51.1	64.6	67.4

Personal computers and communications

Personal computer	47.3	53.4	48.2	54.7	43.4	48.1
Notebook, laptop	5.5	6.1	6.0	6.7	3.2	4.0
Other PCs	45.6	51.6	46.4	52.8	42.2	46.9
Internet or online services	16.4	27.3	17.4	28.7	12.2	21.3
ISDN connection	7.7	12.0	8.7	13.3	3.8	6.1
Telephone, fixed (incl. cordless)	96.4	96.4	96.7	96.8	95.4	94.8
Telephone, mobile (car telephone, mobile handset)	29.8	55.7	30.2	55.6	28.4	55.9
Telephone answering machine	41.4	43.1	42.5	43.8	36.8	39.8
Fax machine, PC fax board	14.9	16.0	16.3	17.3	9.2	10.7

Electric household appliances

Combined refrigerator/freezer	99.2	99.3	99.1	99.2	99.7	99.8
Dishwasher	48.3	51.3	52.0	54.6	32.5	37.0
Micro-wave oven	56.1	58.2	58.0	59.5	48.2	52.5
Washing machine	94.1	95.1	93.7	94.6	95.8	97.2
Dryer	31.8	33.3	35.7	37.4	15.3	15.9

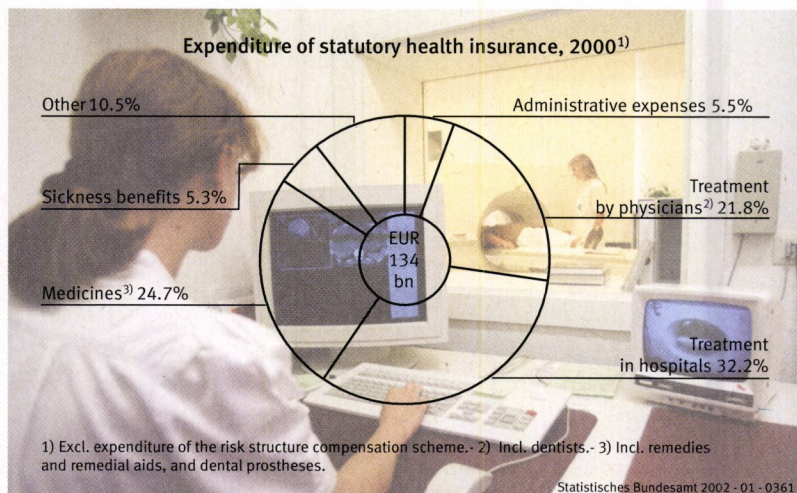
1) Number of households equipped with the respective consumer durables in relation to all households of the column concerned. Excl. households of farmers and self-employed persons.

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 burdens 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 2001, just under 51 million persons (incl. pensioners) were insured with one of the 395 statutory health insurance funds. Statutory health insurance expenditure amounted to EUR 134 bn in 2000.

A total of 1.8 million persons in need of long-term care received benefits from statutory long-term care insurance funds at the end of 2001. 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 578 000 persons received full-time institutional care in nursing homes. In 2001, the long-term care insurance schemes' expenditure on bene-



SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Germany				
Statutory health insurance¹⁾				
Funds	Number	459	420	395
Members (incl. pensioners) ²⁾	1 000	50 927	51 036	50 994
Receipts ³⁾	EUR mn	131 203	133 808	...
Expenditure ³⁾	EUR mn	130 918	133 823	...
Statutory long-term care insurance¹⁾				
Members insured on 1 October	1 000	71 545	71 319	70 012
Recipients of benefits at the end of the year .	1 000	1 819	1 822	1 840
Care level I	1 000	869	893	917
Care level II	1 000	696	683	679
Care level III (incl. cases of hardship)	1 000	254	246	244
Expenditure on benefits ⁴⁾	EUR bn	15.6	15.9	16.0
Incl.: Full-time institutional care	EUR bn	7.2	7.5	7.7
Nursing care services⁵⁾				
Licensed home care services	Number	10 820	x	...
Licensed in-patient nursing homes	Number	8 859	x	...
Persons employed in home care services	Number	183 782	x	...
Persons employed in in-patient nursing homes	Number	440 940	x	...

1) Source: Federal Ministry of Health. – 2) Average of 12 monthly values. – 3) Excl. expenditure of the risk structure compensation scheme. – 4) 2001: provisional actual result without consideration of end-of-year adjustments. – 5) The statistics are compiled only every two years (reference day: 15 December).

fits amounted to EUR 16.0 bn, while the receipts of statutory long-term care insurance totalled EUR 16.6 bn.

In 2001, 3.2 million persons received unemployment pay or relief to the total amount of EUR 37.4 bn. In the same year, maintenance allowance in the context of employment promotion was granted to 317 000 and short-time allowance to 123 000 men and women.

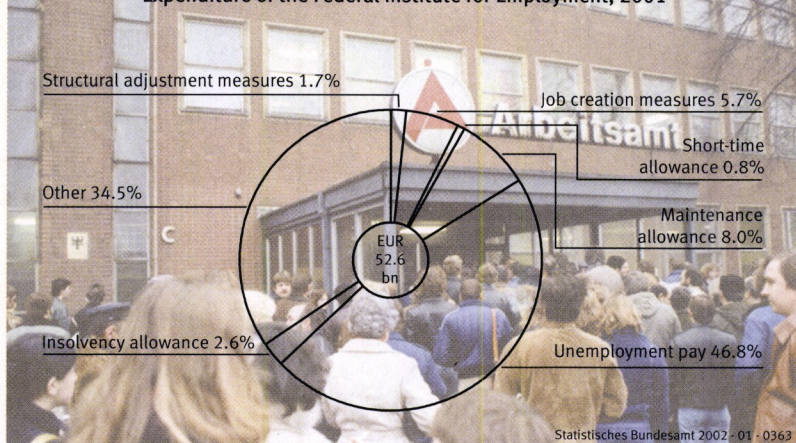
At the end of 2000, 2.68 million persons received continuous subsistence payments outside institutions, i.e. so-called public assistance in the narrow sense. Gross expenditure made in Germany in

2000 on benefits according to the Federal Act on Public Assistance totalled EUR 23.3 bn; after deducting receipts to the amount of EUR 2.5 bn, pure public assistance expenditure (net expenditure) amounted to EUR 20.9 bn, which was 2.2% more than a year earlier.

The average amount of public assistance spent per inhabitant in Germany was EUR 254 (net) in 2000. In the former territory of the Federal Republic, the amount totalled EUR 271 per inhabitant, while it was EUR 179 per inhabitant in the new Länder and Berlin-East.

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Expenditure of the Federal Institute for Employment, 2001



Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Germany				
Statutory accident insurance¹⁾				
Number of persons insured ²⁾	1 000	58 072	57 960	...
Number of pensions paid ²⁾	1 000	1 152	1 143	...
Receipts ³⁾	EUR mn	13 420	13 544	...
Expenditure ³⁾	EUR mn	13 279	13 384	...
Promotion of employment⁴⁾				
Unemployment pay and relief				
Recipients ⁵⁾	1 000	3 324 ⁶⁾	3 152	3 202
Expenditure	EUR mn	40 444	36 772	37 398
Maintenance allowance				
Recipients ⁵⁾	1 000	331 ⁶⁾	325	317
Expenditure	EUR mn	4 045	4 127	4 204
Short-time allowance				
Recipients ⁷⁾	1 000	119	86	123
Expenditure	EUR mn	314	335	415
Federal Institute for Employment				
Receipts	EUR mn	47 954	49 606	50 682
Expenditure	EUR mn	51 694	50 473	52 613

1) Source: Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. - 2) Excl. accident insurance for pupils. - 3) Incl. accident insurance for pupils. - 4) Source: Federal Institute for Employment. - 5) Computations based on the period January to November and half-December each of the preceding and the reference year. - 6) Values were corrected. - 7) Computation based on 12 monthly values.

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Specification	Unit	1998	1999	2000
Germany				
Statutory pension insurance¹⁾				
Wage earners:				
Number of persons insured ²⁾	1 000	20 680	20 741	20 166
Number of pensions paid on 1 July	1 000	12 695	12 862	13 130
Receipts	EUR mn	106 646	109 701	112 262
Expenditure	EUR mn	106 642	109 301	112 211
Salaried employees:				
Number of persons insured ²⁾	1 000	22 173	22 218	22 488
Number of pensions paid on 1 July	1 000	8 328	8 547	8 830
Receipts	EUR mn	99 062	103 367	105 914
Expenditure	EUR mn	97 332	98 887	105 385
Miners:				
Number of persons insured ²⁾	1 000	434	396	480
Number of pensions paid on 1 July	1 000	1 002	999	997
Receipts	EUR mn	14 209	14 329	14 390
Expenditure	EUR mn	14 209	14 329	14 390
Severely handicapped persons³⁾⁴⁾				
Total	1 000	x	6 633.5	x
under 25 years of age	1 000	x	260.0	x
25 to under 60 years of age	1 000	x	2 045.0	x
60 years of age and over	1 000	x	4 328.5	x
Housing allowance				
Recipients ³⁾	1 000	2 947	2 809 ⁶⁾	2 839
Expenditure ⁵⁾	EUR mn	3 635	3 628	3 541
Assistance for war victims				
Expenditure	EUR mn	689	649	630

1) Source: Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. – 2) Microcensus results, April each time. – 3) At the end of the year. – 4) The statistics are compiled only every two years (reference day: 31 December). – 5) Cash entries by appropriating agencies. – 6) An undercoverage of 6,500 cases in Bremen was not considered here.

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Specification	Unit	1998	1999	2000
Germany				
Public assistance				
Recipients of continuous subsistence payments outside institutions ¹⁾	1 000	2 879	2 792	2 677
Men	1 000	1 262	1 219	1 167
Women	1 000	1 617	1 574	1 510
Germans	1 000	2 215	2 163	2 083
Non-Germans	1 000	665	629	594
Expenditure on public assistance, total	EUR mn	23 030	22 978	23 319
Outside institutions	EUR mn	11 717	11 349	11 242
In institutions	EUR mn	11 313	11 630	12 077
Subsistence payments	EUR mn	10 543	10 044	9 777
Incl.: Outside institutions	EUR mn	10 153	9 746	9 518
Assistance in special situations	EUR mn	12 488	12 934	13 543
Assistance during sickness, other assistance ²⁾	EUR mn	1 218	1 206	1 234
Integration assistance for handicapped persons	EUR mn	7 948	8 522	9 113
Assistance for nursing care	EUR mn	3 001	2 901	2 876
Benefits for asylum-seekers				
Recipients of normal benefits ¹⁾	1 000	439	436	352
Expenditure pursuant to the Act on Benefits for Asylum-seekers	EUR mn	2 239	2 114	1 945
Children's allowance³⁾⁴⁾				
Entitled persons ⁵⁾	1 000	8 637	8 789	8 865
Children, total ⁵⁾	1 000	14 451	14 712	14 827
Of whom:				
1st child	1 000	8 480	8 642	8 727
2nd child	1 000	4 347	4 418	4 445
3rd child	1 000	1 199	1 219	1 221
4th and further children	1 000	424	433	434
Amounts paid ⁶⁾⁷⁾	EUR mn	20 928	23 751	25 627

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

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Specification	Unit	1998	1999	2000
Germany				
Child-rearing benefits¹⁾				
Recipients (approved first application)	Number	732 372	715 287	703 123
by labour force participation				
Persons in dependent employment ²⁾	Number	416 070	408 367	400 993
Incl.: On parental leave	Number	396 738	388 787	380 331
Self-employed persons and family workers	Number	12 514	12 458	11 926
Inactive persons	Number	303 788	294 462	290 204
by family situation				
Married persons not permanently separated	Number	586 051	560 175	540 389
Single parents	Number	74 972	75 029	76 583
Persons living in consensual union	Number	71 349	80 083	86 151
Expenditure	EUR mn	3 659	3 846	3 743
Public youth welfare				
Young persons				
receiving educational assistance outside their home ³⁾	Number	155 978	165 306	137 342
having completed an institutional advice programme ⁴⁾	Number	254 585	266 952	274 573
receiving educational assistance to overcome developmental problems ³⁾	Number	9 859	10 515	11 730
receiving educational assistance ordered by the court ³⁾	Number	3 807	4 399	4 192
participating in social group work ³⁾	Number	5 076	5 004	6 102
Families receiving socio-educational family assistance ³⁾	Number	15 268	17 043	19 513
Children and juveniles adopted ⁴⁾	Number	7 119	6 399	6 373
Children and juveniles				
subject to curatorship by the youth welfare office ordered by the guardianship court ³⁾	Number	28 046	25 203	24 607
subject to guardianship by the youth welfare office ordered by the guardianship court ³⁾	Number	35 272	33 221	33 056
Revocations of child custody ⁴⁾ (incl. partial)	Number	7 717	7 774	7 505
Assistance for single parents ³⁾	Number	706 414 ⁵⁾	673 503	660 304
Expenditure	EUR mn	17 710	18 068	18 465
Incl.: For day care centres	EUR mn	9 194	9 282	9 359

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

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Former territory of the Federal Republic				
Pension insurance funds¹⁾				
Average monthly pensions ²⁾ paid to persons insured				
Wage earners	EUR	575	580	591
Salaried employees	EUR	783	789	804
Miners	EUR	1 257	1 263	1 284
Promotion of employment³⁾				
Unemployment pay and relief				
Recipients ⁴⁾	1 000	2 072 ⁵⁾	1 898	1 928
Expenditure	EUR mn	26 566	23 410	23 923
Maintenance allowance				
Recipients ⁴⁾	1 000	195 ⁵⁾	193	190
Expenditure	EUR mn	2 334	2 420	2 499
Short-time allowance				
Recipients ⁴⁾	1 000	92	62	96
Expenditure	EUR mn	254	272	339
New Länder and Berlin-East				
Pension insurance funds¹⁾				
Average monthly pensions ²⁾ paid to persons insured				
Wage earners	EUR	695	701	714
Salaried employees	EUR	790	802	822
Miners	EUR	926	942	969
Promotion of employment³⁾				
Unemployment pay and relief				
Recipients ⁴⁾	1 000	1 252 ⁵⁾	1 253	1 273
Expenditure	EUR mn	13 878	13 363	13 476
Maintenance allowance				
Recipients ⁴⁾	1 000	136 ⁵⁾	132	127
Expenditure	EUR mn	1 711	1 708	1 705
Short-time allowance				
Recipients ⁶⁾	1 000	27	24	27
Expenditure	EUR mn	61	63	76

1) Source: Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. – 2) After deduction of the contributions to pensioners' health insurance and to long-term care insurance. – 3) Source: Federal Institute for Employment. – 4) Computations based on the period January to November and half-December each of the preceding and the reference year. – 5) Values were corrected. – 6) Computation based on 12 monthly values.

The health care system in Germany comprises all institutions and persons serving to preserve, promote and restore good health. The bases of a uniform health care administration were created in Germany by the foundation of the Health Office of the German Reich (1876) in Berlin, the introduction of statutory health insurance (1883) and the passing of the insurance rules and regulations of the German Reich (1911). Apart from statutory and private health insurance funds, health costs are borne today by the employers' liability insurance funds and, in their capacity as pension funds, by the Social Insurance Offices of the Länder and the Federal Insurance Institute for Employees.

On 31 December 2000, 4.1 million people worked in health care in Germany. From 1998 to 2000, however, that figure had dropped by just over 14 000 persons, which was a 0.3% decline.

Women accounted for nearly three quarters (71%) of the health care workforce. Hence, their proportion in health care was far higher than in the economy as a whole (44%). A quarter of the health care staff, i.e. 1 million employees, worked part-time. This proportion, too, was considerably higher than in the overall economy where part-time employment accounted for 15%. Engaged in marginal part-time work in health care were 8%, or 309 000 employees, while 68% (2.8 million persons) worked full-time.

In 2000, a total of EUR 218.4 bn were spent in Germany on health care, and an additional EUR 64.8 bn were used

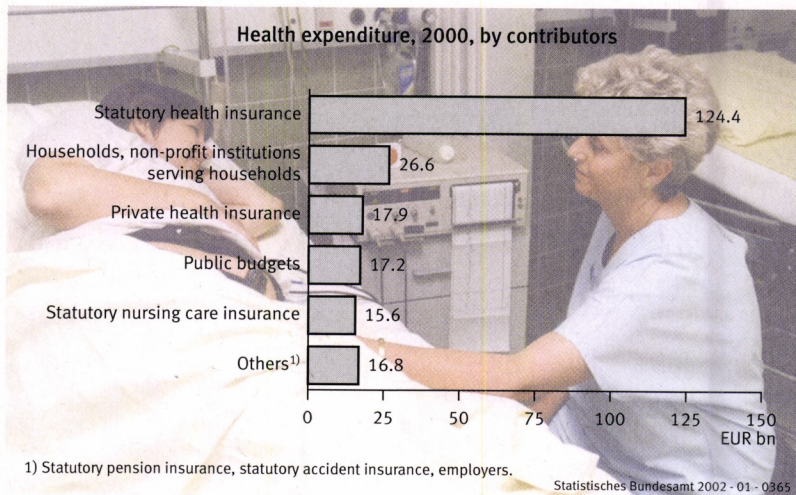
for income payments like sickness benefits. Health expenditure thus accounted for 10.8% of the gross domestic product, defined as the total value of all goods and services produced.

As related to the population in Germany, the per capita expenditure on health ran up to EUR 2 660.

From 1992 to 2000, health expenditure in Germany rose by a total of EUR 55.3 bn in nominal terms (at current prices), which was a 33.9% increase. In real terms (at constant prices), health expenditure climbed by 12.3% over the same period.

Out-patient health care facilities – such as doctor's practices, dentist's practices, pharmacies etc. – provided services to the amount of EUR 100.3 bn in 2000. Facilities providing full- and part-time in-patient care accounted for EUR 85.2 bn of expenditure, of which the largest share by far, EUR 61.1 bn, was spent on hospitals, followed by EUR 15.5 bn for full- and part-time in-patient nursing care.

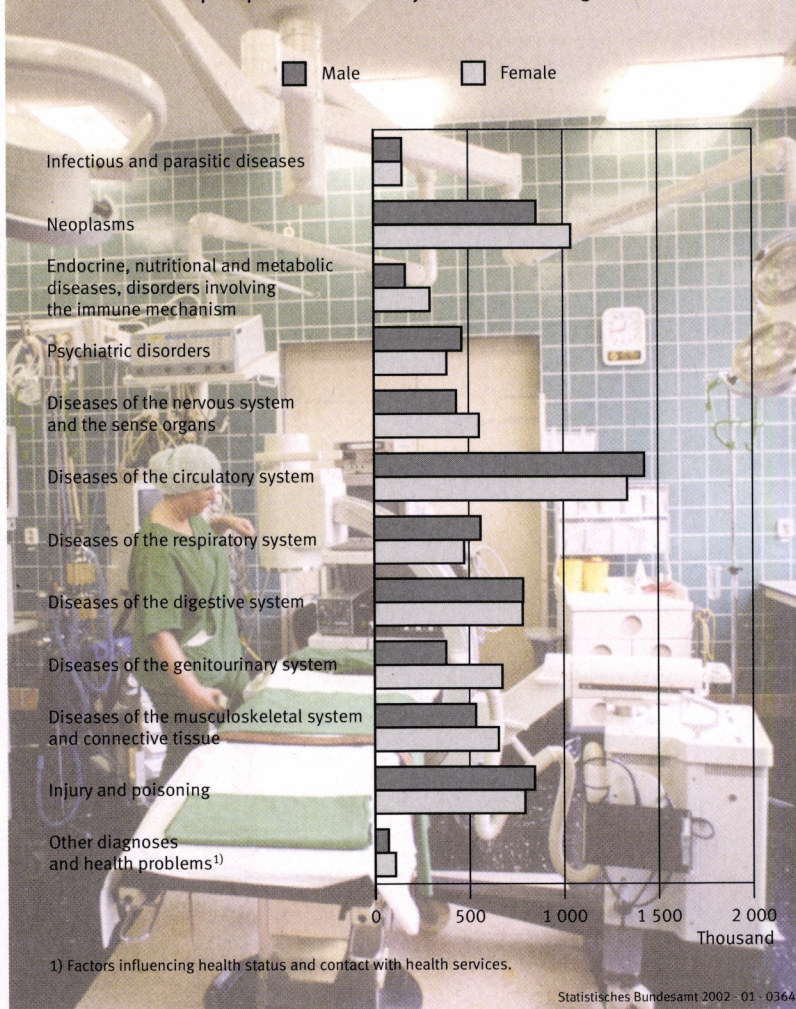
Further data on health care are available from the Information System of the Federal Health Monitoring System at www.gbe-bund.de.



Specification	Unit	1998	1999	2000
Hospitals	Number	2 263	2 252	2 242
Beds	Number	571 629	565 268	559 651
In-patients	1 000	15 952	16 261	16 487
Length of stay	Days	10.7	10.4	10.1
Bed occupancy rate	%	81.9	81.8	81,5
Total cost of all hospitals	EUR 1 000	50 927	51 939	53 018
Per in-patient¹)	EUR	3 111	3 112	3 130
Per day of care¹)	EUR	290	300	309
Prevention/rehabilitation facilities	Number	1 395	1 398	1 393
Beds	Number	190 967	189 597	189 822
In-patients	1 000	1 746	1 915	2 046
Length of stay	Days	26.4	26.0	25.8

1) Adjusted cost.

Hospital patients in 1999 by sex and main diagnoses



HEALTH

Specification	Unit	1998	1999	2000
Most frequent causes of death¹⁾				
Diseases of the circulatory system	Number	411 404	406 122	395 043
Incl.: Cerebrovascular diseases	Number	90 194	85 755	80 786
Myocardial infarction	Number	81 988	76 961	73 265
Malignant neoplasms	Number	212 748	210 837	210 738
Incl.: Of respiratory and intrathoracic organs	Number	40 323	39 784	41 168
Diseases of the respiratory system	Number	49 084	51 505	51 806
Diseases of the digestive system	Number	40 510	40 154	40 712
Incl.: Liver diseases	Number	18 563	18 295	18 428
Accidents	Number	19 673	19 715	20 328
Incl.: By fall	Number	7 229	7 302	7 404
Intentional self harm (suicide)	Number	11 644	11 157	11 065
Infant deaths	Number	3 668	3 496	3 362
Incl.: Sudden infant death syndrome	Number	602	507	482
Abortions	Number	131 795	130 471	134 609
Notifiable diseases				
Salmonellosis	Number	98 352	85 345	79 838
Tuberculosis (all forms)	Number	10 440	9 974	9 064
Venereal diseases	Number	3 584	3 435	3 717
Including:				
Syphilis	Number	1 152	1 149	1 135
Gonorrhoea	Number	2 412	2 251	2 557
Encephalitis and meningitis	Number	3 506	3 651	4 668
Malaria	Number	1 008	931	836
Infectious hepatitis	Number	15 211	13 711	13 756

1) International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10).

HEALTH

Specification	Unit	1999	2000
Health expenditure	EUR mn	214 269	218 435
Kinds of benefits			
Preventive care/health protection	EUR mn	9 465	9 785
Doctors' services	EUR mn	57 189	57 995
Nursing and therapeutic services	EUR mn	47 559	48 507
Follow-up benefits	EUR mn	6 173	6 332
Accommodation and catering	EUR mn	13 889	14 212
Goods	EUR mn	55 236	56 781
Of which:			
Pharmaceuticals	EUR mn	31 448	32 388
Appliances	EUR mn	11 361	11 491
Dentures	EUR mn	5 280	5 623
Other medical supplies	EUR mn	7 147	7 279
Transport	EUR mn	3 326	3 453
Administrative services	EUR mn	11 406	11 577
Research/training and education	EUR mn	10 026	9 793
Research	EUR mn	2 214	2 216
Training and education	EUR mn	1 629	1 651
Investments	EUR mn	6 183	5 927
Facilities			
Health protection	EUR mn	3 706	3 771
Out-patient facilities	EUR mn	98 102	100 298
Including:			
Doctor's practices	EUR mn	29 479	29 969
Dentist's practices	EUR mn	13 678	13 953
Pharmacies	EUR mn	27 755	28 464
Full and part-time in-patient facilities	EUR mn	83 456	85 225
Including:			
Hospitals	EUR mn	60 235	61 094
Prevention/rehabilitation facilities	EUR mn	6 924	7 401
Patient transfer/emergency services	EUR mn	2 046	2 109
Administration	EUR mn	12 244	12 424
Other facilities and households	EUR mn	8 152	8 281
Foreign countries	EUR mn	381	401
Investments	EUR mn	6 183	5 927

HEALTH

Specification	Unit	1998	1999	2000
Hospital staff¹⁾	Number	1 124 881	1 114 178	1 08 646
Including:				
Full-time physicians and dentists	Number	109 768	111 198	112 899
Nursing staff	Number	419 284	415 865	414 478
Medical technical staff	Number	151 791	152 208	153 810
Housekeeping and domestic staff, technical services staff	Number	145 990	140 403	134 656
Administrative staff	Number	69 174	69 110	68 873
Working physicians	1 000	287	291	295
Viz.: Male	1 000	183	184	185
Female	1 000	104	107	109
Dentists	1 000	62	63	63
Viz.: Male	1 000	40	40	40
Female	1 000	22	22	23
Pharmacists	1 000	52	53	53
Incl.: Female	1 000	32	32	34

1) Excl. hospitals of the armed forces, incl. prevention/rehabilitation facilities.

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 23 million citizens were registered members of the 88 531 sports clubs in 2001. On the whole, men were more enthusiastic than women about being active in sports clubs. In 2001, about 62% 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 23%, while 42% of all sportsmen and sportswomen were aged less than 26 years. Measured in membership terms, football is by far most popular. The football clubs include more than 25% of all fee-paying members of the German Sports Association. They are followed by the gymnastics clubs where, like in competitive dancing and horse-riding, the number of female members is larger than the male membership.

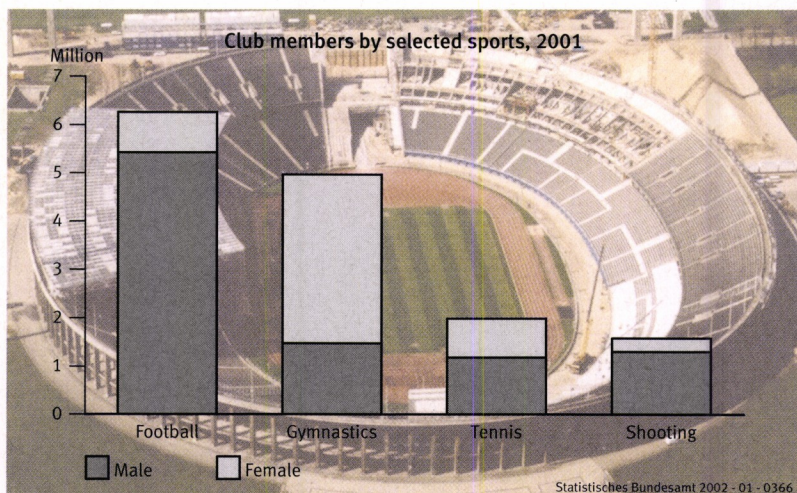
Football, however, has continued to be largely “man’s business”.

Museums with their special exhibitions and other activities, such as Museum Days for children or Museum Nights which have been increasingly designed for different target groups, still attract visitors. In 2000, the number of visits paid to the 4 716 museums in Germany amounted to 100 million. Local history and culture museums are most popular, while art museums range second on the popularity list.

Libraries give a large section of the population access to books, audio-visual media and, increasingly, to the internet. In 2000, a total of about 125 million books, journals, CD-ROMs, etc. belonged to the stock which the 11 332 public libraries in Germany had available for lending.

Cultural life in Germany cannot be imagined without people playing musical instruments. In 2001, about 880 000 persons interested in music took part in activities offered by 968 music schools whose number of teachers amounted to 35 000. The interest shown in the traditional choral societies was also considerable. About 1.8 million persons, of whom 690 000 were active singers, were organised in 17 286 member societies of the German Choral Association in 2001.

Despite television and video, visits to the cinema hold great attraction not only for young people. In 2000, the 4 612 cinemas in Germany registered a total attendance of not less than 153 million persons.



Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
German Sports Association				
Clubs	Number	87 052	87 717	88 531
Members	1 000	23 262	23 358	23 482
Sports badges first awarded	1 000	473	420	427
National Olympic Committee				
Participants in the Olympic Summer Games in Sydney	Number	...	428	...
Medals	Number	...	56	...
Museums				
Number of visits	Number mn	4 570 96	4 716 100	...
Public libraries				
Stock of media	Number	11 817	11 332	...
Borrowings	1 000	128 678	124 899	...
Book publishing				
First editions	1 000	319 809	311 620	...
First editions	Number	60 819	63 021	68 399
Paperbacks	Number	6 062	6 087	7 160
Translations into German	Number	7 596	7 632	9 340

CULTURE

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Music schools	Number	980	980	968
Students	1 000	868	868	880
Teachers	1 000	34	35	35
German Choral Association				
Member societies	Number	17 481	17 421	17 286
Members	1 000	1 802	1 789	1 766
Public theatres				
Theatre enterprises	Number	152	153	...
Performance sites	Number	727	731	...
Attendance	1 000	20 488	20 193	...
Performances	Number	63 929	63 053	...
Cinemas	Number	4 438	4 612	...
Seats	1 000	835	870	...
Attendance	mn	149	153	...
Radio and television				
Radio subscriptions	1 000	39 156	39 729	40 255
Television subscriptions	1 000	34 717	35 130	35 505
Hours of broadcasting				
Channel Three programmes	Number	74 131	76 087	...
Incl.:				
Politics and society	%	37.9	38.6	...
Feature films	%	6.3	6.8	...
Entertainment	%	17.2	16.4	...
Family	%	10.1	9.0	...
ZDF main programme	Number	8 777	8 808	8 780
Incl.:				
Topical issues	%	43.8	49.1	49.4
Television plays and films	%	27.5	23.6	26.5
Children's programme	%	8.0	7.2	6.9
Youth hostels	Number	600	600	586
Beds	1 000	78	78	77
Overnights	1 000	10 187	10 187	10 268
Adult education schools	Number	997	998	...
Study groups, courses	1 000	616	635	...
Participants	1 000	9 083	9 216	...

Visits to public theatres¹⁾, 1999/2000 season

Other performances²⁾
8.3%

Concerts
6.0%

Plays for children
and youth
12.5%

Drama
27.9%

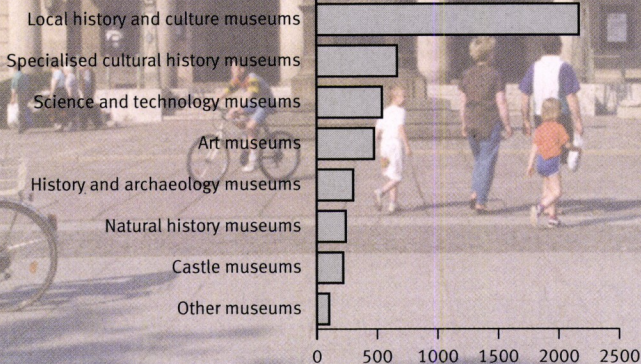
Opera, ballet
30.2%

Operetta and musical
15.1%

20.2
million

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, 2000



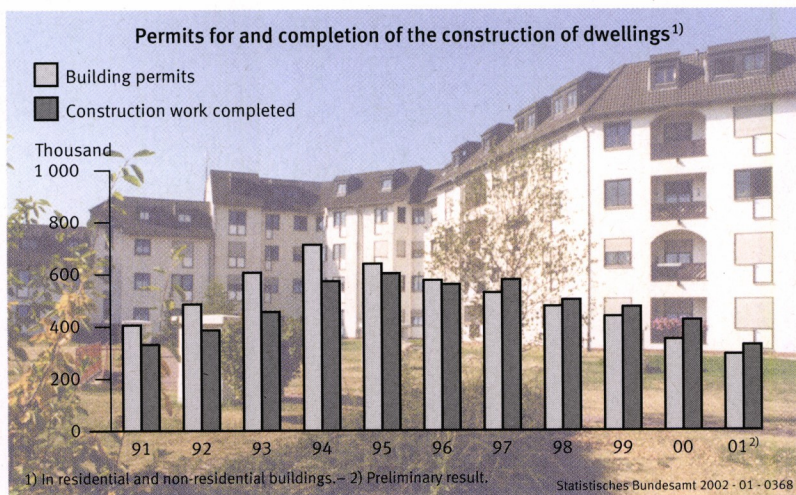
Statistisches Bundesamt 2002 - 01 - 0367

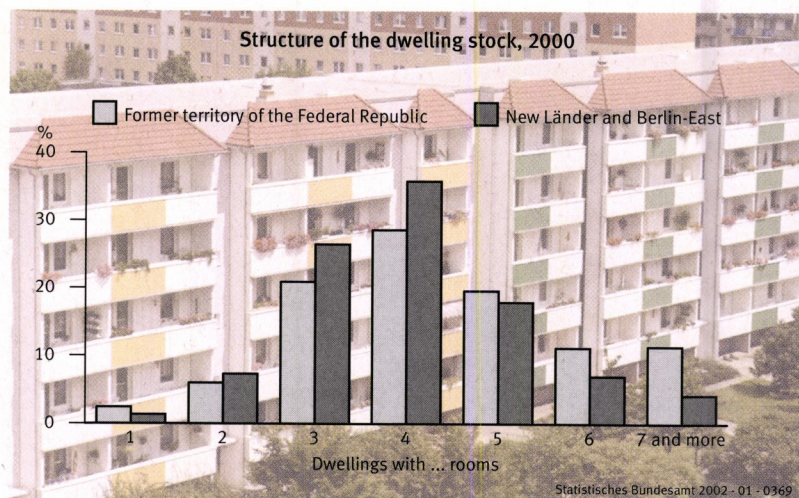
Data on housing and the housing supply are collected in Germany at irregular intervals. The most recent data on the housing situation of households are available from a supplementary statistical housing survey conducted together with the microcensus in 1998. Those data are often compared with the results of the 1% sample survey of buildings and housing of 30 September 1993 (GWS 93) which, as a source of a wide variety of data, for the first time provided data for Germany as a whole.

In the context of the 1998 microcensus supplementary survey, data were collected, among other things, on rents. Apart from the net rent as such, rents cover cold incidental rental expenses, e.g. the

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

In April 1998, the rent to be paid for a dwelling in Germany amounted to an aver-





age EUR 378, while the price per square metre of living floor space was EUR 5.57. While the rent level in the former territory of the Federal Republic of Germany was higher than the all-German level, the level in the new Länder was by far lower. The reasons for that difference were manifold: The dwelling stock in the new Länder was much older and the income situation still differed from that in western Germany and finally, a large part of the dwellings were subject to rent formation restrictions. Furthermore, the legal stipulations regarding rent increases, which have been adopted in the meantime, will only gradually take effect. At that time, the average monthly rent amounted to not more than EUR 292,

which corresponded to a cost per square metre of a rented dwelling of EUR 4.82.

While the average monthly rent charged for a small dwelling up to a size of 40 square metres in Germany was not more than EUR 213, the cost per square metre (EUR 6.82) was however higher than for larger dwellings. In the former territory of the Federal Republic, EUR 5.12 were charged per square metre of living floor space for dwellings constructed until 1900, while the cost per square metre for rented dwellings built after 1994 amounted to EUR 6.76, which was an overall increase of 32.0%. In the new Länder, the average rent per square metre amounted to EUR 4.12 for very old dwellings, while the rent charged for new dwellings built in 1994

CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001 ¹⁾
Germany				
Construction work completed				
Buildings/construction works	Number	377 020	359 224	303 094
Dwellings, total	Number	472 638	423 044	326 197
Living floor space	1 000 m ²	48 856	45 568	36 719
Estimated costs of the buildings and other constructions.....	EUR mn	94 075	87 259	76 203
Incl.: Construction of new buildings				
Dwellings	Number	416 547	377 335	292 333
Living floor space	1 000 m ²	42 441	39 832	31 930
Permits for building construction				
Buildings/construction works	Number	380 946	329 059	283 842
Dwellings, total	Number	437 084	348 340	291 084
Living floor space	1 000 m ²	47 863	39 535	33 860
Estimated costs of the buildings and other constructions.....	EUR mn	92 007	81 149	74 428
Incl.: Construction of new buildings				
Dwellings	Number	388 233	311 858	262 148
Living floor space	1 000 m ²	41 518	34 354	29 370

1) Preliminary result.

or later amounted to EUR 6.70 per square metre, which was an increase of about 62.5%.

The age structure of the dwelling stock included various components in 1998. Nearly 30% of the dwellings in Germany were constructed until 1948, while almost half of the dwellings were built between 1949 and 1978 and slightly more than one fifth in 1979 or later. In the new Länder and Berlin-East, the share of dwellings constructed until 1948 amounted to 46%, while in western Germany, their proportion totalled not more than 25%.

CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

Specification	Unit	1998	1999	2000
Germany				
Dwelling stock				
Dwellings (residential and non-residential buildings)	1 000	37 529.2	37 984.3	38 383.8
Of which with ... rooms				
1	1 000	823.5	832.5	838.3
2	1 000	2 343.7	2 373.5	2 395.6
3	1 000	8 303.8	8 380.0	8 439.3
4	1 000	11 354.1	11 446.6	11 521.2
5	1 000	7 189.7	7 295.0	7 391.6
6	1 000	3 821.2	3 894.6	3 966.9
7 and over	1 000	3 693.2	3 762.1	3 831.0
Rooms, total	1 000	163 467.2	165 648.0	167 637.1
Living floor space, total	mn m ²	3 153.9	3 201.6	3 245.5

Development of owner-occupied dwelling rate¹⁾

Land	Unit	1993	1998
Baden-Württemberg	%	47.9	48.3
Bavaria	%	46.9	47.6
Berlin	%	10.0	11.0
Berlin-West	%	12.5	13.2
Berlin-East	%	5.0	7.3
Brandenburg	%	32.5	35.5
Bremen	%	33.0	37.5
Hamburg	%	19.2	20.3
Hesse	%	43.4	43.3
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	%	25.9	32.2
Lower Saxony	%	47.6	48.9
North Rhine-Westphalia	%	35.1	37.4
Rhineland-Palatinate	%	52.9	55.0
Saarland	%	57.7	58.1
Saxony	%	23.3	28.7
Saxony-Anhalt	%	30.2	36.5
Schleswig-Holstein	%	45.9	46.8
Thuringia	%	34.5	39.2

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	1998	1999	2000
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Former territory of the Federal Republic

Dwelling stock

Dwellings (residential and non-residential buildings)	1 000	30 046.6	30 407.9	30 731,0
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Structural data on the dwelling stock

Dwellings per 1 000 inhabitants	Number	450	454	458
Living floor space per dwelling	m ²	87.4	87.6	87.9
Living floor space per inhabitant	m ²	39.3	39.8	40.2
Rooms per dwelling	Number	4.4	4.4	4.5

New Länder and Berlin-East

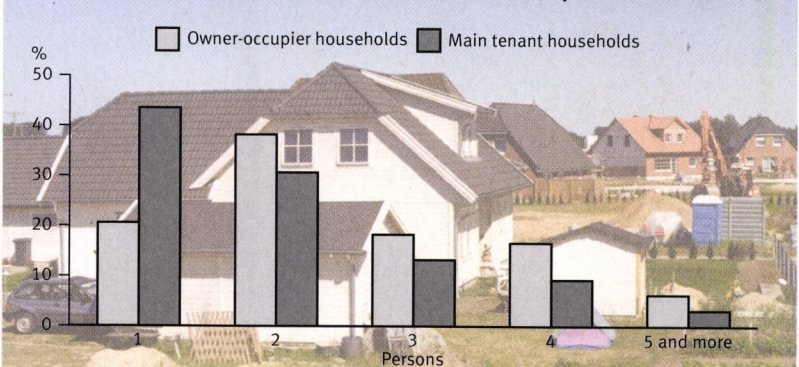
Dwelling stock

Dwellings (residential and non-residential buildings)	1 000	7 482.6	7 576.4	7 652.9
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Structural data on the dwelling stock

Dwellings per 1 000 inhabitants	Number	489	498	506
Living floor space per dwelling	m ²	70.6	70.9	71.2
Living floor space per inhabitant	m ²	34.5	35.3	36.0
Rooms per dwelling	Number	4.0	4.0	4.0

Owner-occupier and main tenant households, 1998, by household size ¹⁾



1) Result of the 1998 microcensus supplementary survey; households in housing units (excl. holiday and recreation housing units) in buildings (excl. residential homes).

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

At the centre of transport activities there is road transport, which dominates trafficways, means of transport, and quantities carried. In 2001, the total length of other than local roads in Germany was 230 774 km, which was about 5.5 times that of railway lines and about 30 times that of inland waterways.

After the number of new registrations of passenger cars fell sharply in 2000, another slight decrease was recorded in 2001. New registrations of passenger cars (3.3 mn) in 2001 were 1.1% down from 2000. The stock of passenger cars continued to increase, reaching 43.8 mn on 1 January 2001, while the total stock of road motor vehicles amounted to 52.5 mn vehicles, including 3.4 mn motorcycles.

Both for goods and passengers carried, the main means of transport was road motor vehicles. In passenger transport, motorised private transport was most important in 2000 (50 billion persons or 84% of all passengers carried). As regards goods transport, freight transport by road is by far most important in terms of quan-

tities carried. In 2001, domestic lorries transported 2.9 bn tonnes, followed by rail transport (0.3 bn tonnes). Quantities carried by domestic lorries decreased again, as it did for rail transport, inland water transport and air transport, which in 2000 had shown an upward trend. Only crude oil pipelines and sea transport increased (+0.9% and +1.6%, respectively). Transport performance, which is calculated as the product of quantity carried in tonnes and distance covered in kilometres, rose only for freight transport by road and crude oil pipelines.

The dangers involved in transport activities are most clearly documented by the number of traffic accidents. In 2001, the police recorded 2.4 mn traffic accidents on German roads. Persons were injured or killed in over 375 000 road traffic accidents, i.e. 6 977 persons were killed and 494 775 were injured. The number of rail and air transport accidents and the relevant numbers of persons killed or injured are comparatively small.

TRANSPORT

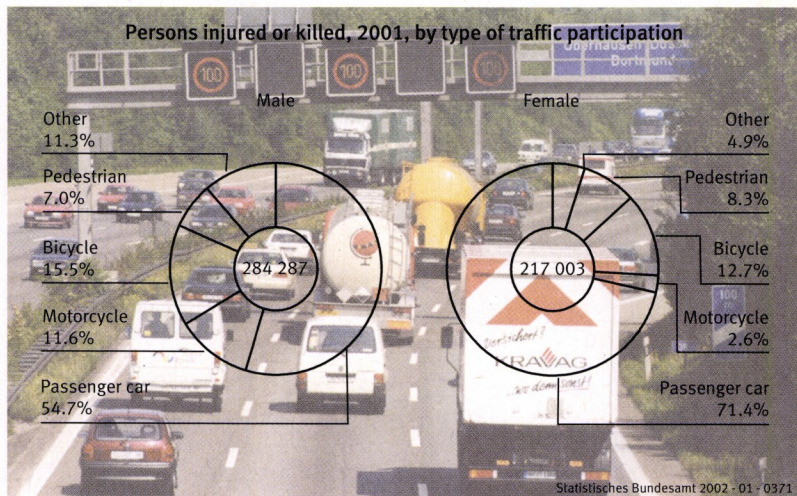
Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Transport infrastructure				
Roads (other than local)	km	230 665	230 735	230 774
Autobahn system (motorways) ...	km	11 427	11 515	11 712
Federal roads	km	41 386	41 321	41 282
Länder roads	km	86 798	86 823	86 803
District roads	km	91 054	91 076	90 977
Railway lines (own trackage)	km	41 612	41 681	...
Waterways	km	7 467	7 467	7 472
Crude oil pipelines	km	2 370	2 370	2 370
New registrations of passenger cars				
	Number	3 802 176	3 378 343	3 891 817
Means of transport				
Road motor vehicles	1 000	49 763	50 727	52 487
Incl.: Passenger cars	1 000	41 717	42 423	43 772
Lorries	1 000	2 415	2 491	2 611
Motorcycles	1 000	3 007	3 179	3 411
Rail vehicles				
Tractive stock	Number	12 509	13 731	...
Passenger carriages	Number	15 333	13 872	...
Wagons (railway property)	Number	132 396	131 372	...
Sea-going vessels				
Passenger vessels	Number	132	131	122
Dry freighters	Number	544	520	450
Tankers	Number	41	38	33
Fishing vessels	Number	107	105	102
Aircraft ¹⁾	Number	20 251	20 183	20 174
Incl.: Helicopters	Number	799	820	843
Power gliders	Number	2 471	2 525	2 562
Sailplanes	Number	7 961	7 911	7 885

1) Source: Federal Aviation Office, Braunschweig.

TRANSPORT

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Passengers carried				
Public road passenger transport				
Scheduled transport services	mn persons	7 714	7 783	7 863
Non-scheduled transport services	mn persons	80	82	80
Rail transport	mn persons	1 963	2 002	2 001
Air transport	mn persons	110	115	118
Goods carried				
Quantities carried				
Rail transport ¹⁾	mn t	287.3	294.2	288.2
Inland water transport	mn t	229.1	242.2	236.1
Sea transport	mn t	217.1	238.3	242.2
Air transport	mn t	2.0	2.2	2.1
Crude oil pipelines ²⁾	mn t	89.3	89.4	90.2
Freight transport by road ³⁾	mn t	3 181.4	3 005.1	2 884.5
Incl.: Inland transport				
Rail transport	mn t	196.1	193.6	189.6
Inland water transport	mn t	62.7	60.9	57.0
Sea transport	mn t	5.4	5.1	5.1
Air transport	mn t	0.1	0.1	0.1
Crude oil pipelines ²⁾	mn t	20.9	20.8	21.3
Freight transport by road ³⁾	mn t	3 069.2	2 901.2	2 768.9
Transport performance				
Rail transport	mn tkm	71 356	76 032	74 260
Inland water transport	mn tkm	62 692	66 466	64 818
Crude oil pipelines	mn tkm	14 966	15 033	15 761
Air transport	mn tkm	639	706	679
Freight transport by road ³⁾	mn tkm	278 470	280 699	288 955

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



Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Traffic accidents				
Road traffic accidents				
Accidents involving personal injury	Number	395 689	382 927	375 345
Persons killed ¹⁾	Number	7 772	7 492	6 977
Persons injured	Number	528 899	511 325	494 775
Railway accidents²⁾				
Accidents involving personal injury	Number	946	836	...
Persons killed ¹⁾	Number	250	247	...
Persons injured	Number	1 155	1 214	...
Air transport accidents				
Accidents involving personal injury	Number	80	89	77
Persons killed ¹⁾	Number	65	47	51
Persons injured	Number	60	77	66

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

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

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

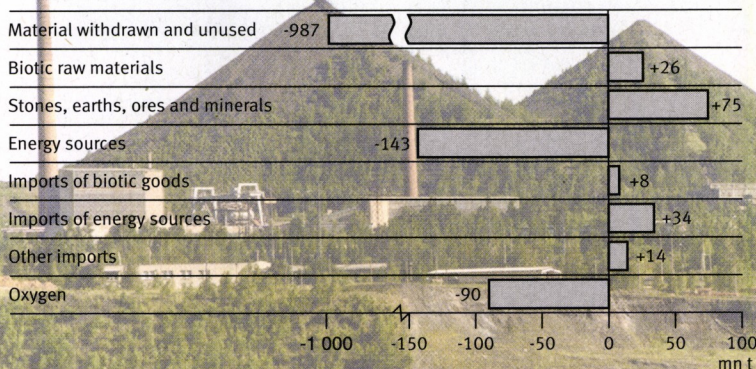
nature in Germany remained roughly constant. However, the emission of greenhouse and acidification gases and, consequently, the utilisation of nature as a sink for climate-relevant gases and air pollutants decreased markedly over the same period. Major reasons were a change in the mix of energy sources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

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

Specification	Unit	1997	1998	1999
Material and energy flows				
Withdrawals¹⁾	mn t	4 276	4 151	4 098
Raw material withdrawal (domestic)	mn t	3 139	2 996	2 981
Incl.: Material withdrawn and used	mn t	1 242	1 205	1 240
Imports	mn t	482	505	489
Oxygen withdrawal	mn t	655	651	629
Discharges	mn t	3 585	3 475	...
Application of material	mn t	278	277	274
Material unused and discharged	mn t	1 751	1 638	1 588
Exports	mn t	249	260	265
Waste	mn t	399	398	...
Air emissions	mn t	909	902	872
Incl.:				
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	mn t	1.8	1.7	1.6
Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂)	mn t	1.1	0.9	0.8
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	mn t	894	888	859
Memorandum item:				
Water withdrawal from nature	mn t	47 334	45 502	...

1) Excl. water.

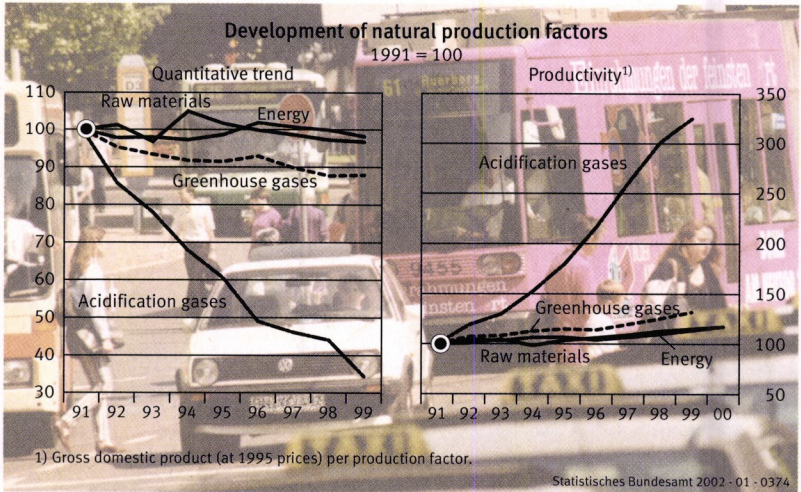
Withdrawal of material Change from 1991 to 1999



sary in addition to put the gross domestic product (as a measure of the overall economic performance) in relation to the various input factors in order to calculate productivities. Those indicators rose between 1991 and 2000 (or 1999) for all factors examined: Energy +17%, raw materials +17%, greenhouse gases (1999) +32% and acidification gases (1999) +225%. This means that, in the 1990s, the pressure put on nature by economic growth did not increase to the same extent as did economic growth itself; in this context, reference is made to a “decoupling” of trends. As regards the use of raw materials and energy, however, that effect is less marked than for the emission of greenhouse and acidification gases.

The examination of productivities is based on the systematic coverage and representation of material flows in the national economy. The trend of material flows between 1991 and 1999 shows that both the volume of substances withdrawn by the economy from nature and the volume of substances discharged into nature decreased during the 1990s. The withdrawal of material (excluding water), including imported materials, was down 20% to 4.1 billion tonnes. In 1999, 50 tonnes of material per inhabitant were withdrawn from nature for economic purposes. The discharge of solids and gases into nature was down, too.

The main reason for the declining use of material in Germany between 1991 and



1999 is that the volume of excavated material in brown coal mining, especially in the new Länder, was reduced considerably. At the same time, the withdrawal of oxygen was reduced, too. On the other hand, there are smaller total increases in imports of energy sources and other imports as well as in the withdrawal of biotic raw materials (e.g. agricultural products, wood) and of non-metallic minerals, for example, to be used as construction material.

Environmental protection expenditure of the government, privatised public utilities and production industries in Germany amounted to about EUR 34 billion in 1998. The fixed assets of the govern-

ment and the production industries had a replacement value of EUR 240 billion.

The environment-related tax revenue (mineral oil tax and motor vehicle tax) totalled EUR 53 billion in 2001. Mineral oil tax accounted for EUR 41 billion of that amount, motor vehicle tax for just under EUR 8 billion and electricity tax for EUR 4 billion. The share of those taxes in total tax revenue was 11%. Compared with 1998, that is the year before the ecological tax was introduced, environment-related tax revenue rose about 28%.

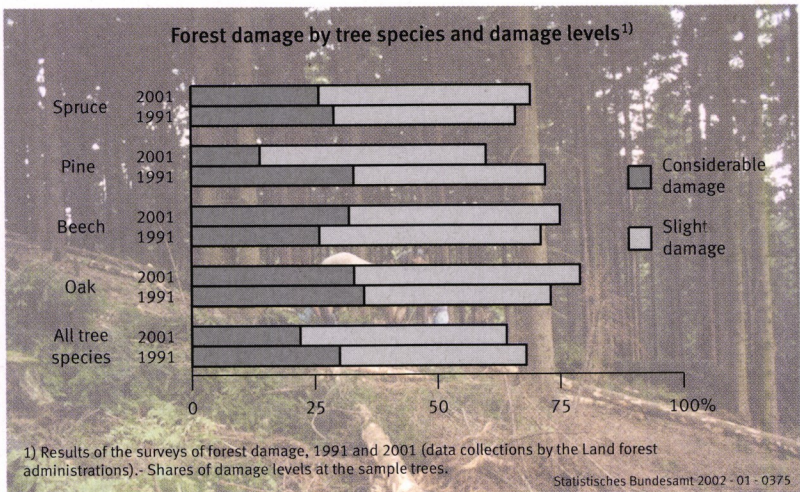
What is of particular importance within the concept of Environmental-Economic Accounting is the examination of branch-related information. For any economic sector observed, a data set is provided that

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 consumption of primary energy in Germany in 1999 amounted to 14 194 petajoules, which is about 3.94 billion megawatt hours. Households accounted for 28% and production for the remaining 72%. In the production sector of “electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply”, about 23% of the primary energy were consumed, in “manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres” just under 10% and the production sector of “public administration and defence;

compulsory social security” accounted for about 2% of energy consumption.

Using energy is of crucial importance for nearly all production processes. At the same time, however, energy use frequently contributes to putting pressure on the environment, for instance, by withdrawing non-renewable raw materials from nature in the process of energy production, by the emission of air pollutants and greenhouse gases affecting the climate, the discharge of solid residuals and the withdrawal and discharge of cooling water in the process of energetic transformation or combustion. There is a particularly close connection between energy consumption and the emission of carbon dioxide (CO₂), which is the most important greenhouse



gas in terms of quantity. Consequently, production sectors with high energy consumption generally have large greenhouse gas emissions.

The total of greenhouse gases emitted in Germany in 1999 was 859 million tonnes. About 25% came from households.

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

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

Generally, criminal proceedings performed by courts are preceded by police investigation. The crime statistics of the police (Federal Criminal Police Office) shows the numbers of about 6.3 million criminal offences that became known and 3.3 million criminal offences cleared up in Germany for the year 2000 (excl. road traffic offences). In the same year, about 2.3 million persons were registered with the police as suspects. Only against part of the suspects criminal proceedings are then opened, which may result in conviction or acquittal of the suspects or in dismissal of the proceedings. In the former territory of the Federal Republic incl. Berlin-East, just under 733 000 persons were convicted in 2000, of whom 210 000 were convicted of road traffic offences. For 19% of the more than 908 000 persons sentenced by a criminal court, however, the proceedings were dismissed or the suspects acquitted.

When put in relation to the German population in the former territory of the Federal Republic incl. Berlin-East, a total of 1 055 per 100 000 inhabitants having attained the age of criminal responsibility were convicted in 2000. Men (1816 persons per 100 000 male inhabitants) were convicted about five times as often as women (360), while adolescents (2968) were convicted about three times as often as adults (955) and nearly twice as often as juveniles (1 521).

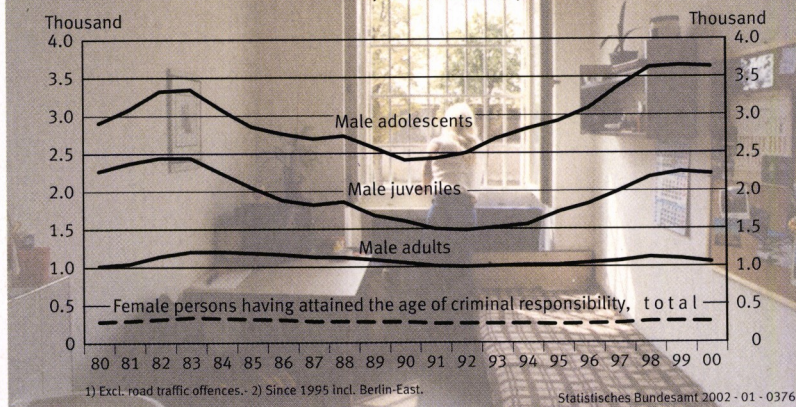
Registered delinquency of juveniles aged 14 to 18 years and of adolescents (18 to 21 years) is higher than that of adults. Especially because of their (still) weak integration in terms of society and personal history, young people seem to be particularly susceptible to legal offences. Generally, however, the offences especially of juveniles are less serious than those of adults. In 2000, the so-called simple larceny (generally shop lifting) accounted for about 29% of all convictions (excl. road traffic offences) of juveniles; among older persons convicted the relevant share was 22%. Other offences typical of juveniles – when measured by the numbers of persons convicted – are those involving bodily injury and drugs.

JUSTICE

Specification	Unit	1998	1999	2000
Germany				
Investigation¹⁾				
Criminal offences that became known	Number	6 456 996	6 302 316	6 264 723
Criminal offences cleared up	Number	3 376 524	3 329 124	3 335 356
Suspects having attained the age of criminal responsibility	Number	2 167 121	2 112 514	2 140 538
Men	Number	1 673 424	1 630 156	1 653 903
Women	Number	493 697	482 358	486 635
Juveniles	Number	302 413	296 781	294 467
Adolescents	Number	237 073	240 109	247 586
Adults	Number	1 627 635	1 575 624	1 598 485
Former territory of the Federal Republic²⁾				
Criminal prosecution				
Persons sentenced by a criminal court ..	Number	974 187	940 683	908 261
who were convicted	Number	791 549	759 661	732 733
Men	Number	663 967	632 484	608 319
Women	Number	127 582	127 177	124 414
Juveniles	Number	49 275	49 567	49 510
Adolescents	Number	71 930	73 011	73 487
Adults	Number	670 344	637 083	609 736
Persons convicted by age groups from ... to under ... years				
14 – 16	Number	19 257	18 708	29 110
16 – 18	Number	30 018	30 859	30 400
18 – 21	Number	71 930	73 011	73 487
21 – 25	Number	119 713	115 287	112 045
25 – 30	Number	134 462	121 165	111 243
30 – 40	Number	211 642	200 425	190 199
40 – 50	Number	115 756	112 918	110 315
50 – 60	Number	61 473	59 073	56 749
60 and over	Number	27 298	28 215	29 185

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

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



Specification	Unit	1998	1999	2000
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Former territory of the Federal Republic¹⁾

Persons convicted (excl. road traffic offences)	Number	554 127	545 444	522 839
Incl.: Larceny	Number	134 304	125 488	117 547
Grand larceny	Number	28 851	26 449	24 095
Robbery, extortion	Number	10 875	10 076	9 606
Bodily injury	Number	25 369	27 562	28 265
Sexual offences	Number	6 619	6 695	6 625
Murder and manslaughter	Number	869	724	700
Persons convicted of road traffic offences ..	Number	237 422	214 217	209 894
Rates of German citizens convicted	Number	585 143	565 620	550 890
Men	Rate ²⁾	1 961	1 876	1 816
Women	Rate ²⁾	369	368	360
Juveniles	Rate ²⁾	1 473	1 508	1 521
Adolescents	Rate ²⁾	2 995	2 982	2 968
Adults	Rate ²⁾	1 040	992	955

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



Specification	Unit	1998	1999	2000
Germany				
Jail prisoners, total¹⁾	Number	69 917	69 214	70 252
Solitary confinement	Number	33 674	33 963	34 789
Confinement in groups	Number	35 669	34 727	35 062
By type of imprisonment				
Execution of sentence	Number	47 775	48 512	49 683
Sentence of imprisonment	Number	41 557	42 160	42 935
Sentence of youth custody	Number	6 218	6 352	6 748
Detention awaiting trial	Number	19 049	17 661	17 524
Persons from ... to under ... years				
14 - 18	Number	854	893	903
18 - 21	Number	2 216	2 135	2 120
21 and over	Number	15 979	14 633	14 501
Preventive detention and other imprisonment				
Incl.: Custody to secure deportation	Number	3 093	3 041	3 045
	Number	1 938	1 923	2 001

1) At the end of the year.



Economy

The gross domestic product measures the overall performance of a national economy from the production perspective. It consists of the value of all goods and services produced in the domestic territory over a given period of time, minus the products consumed as part of intermediate consumption and imports. In 2001, the German gross domestic product rose a real 0.6% compared with 2000. Hence economic growth was markedly smaller than in the previous year (+ 3.0%), and it was clearly below the average annual growth of 1.6% during the period 1991 to 2000. The gross domestic product at current prices amounted to EUR 2063.0 bn in Germany in 2001, which was an increase of 1.9% from the preceding year.

The gross national income which differs from the gross domestic product by the balance of primary income from the rest of the world, increased a nominal 1.8% to EUR 2054.6 bn in Germany in 2001.

A look at the production of the gross domestic product by groups of individual sectors of economic activity shows that in 2001, the sector of Financial, renting and business service activities again accounted for a considerably larger share (EUR 575.4 bn) in value added than the Manufacturing industry, including energy (EUR 483.8 bn). They were followed by the sectors of Other service activities (EUR 404.5 bn) and Trade and transport (EUR 342.7 bn), while the shares in value added of Construction (EUR 91.0 bn) and particularly of Agriculture, forestry and fishing (EUR 23.3 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 2001, domestic demand decreased a real 1.0%. The consumption demand of households and non-profit institutions serving households accounted for more than 50% of the German gross domestic product. The real increase in the final consumption expenditure of households and non-profit institutions serving households amounted to 1.1% in 2001, while government final consumption expenditure was up 1.7%. The demand for machinery and equipment (machines, appliances and vehicles) showed a negative trend (– 5.0% in real terms) in 2001. The demand for other fixed assets (e.g. computer software, entertainment, literary or artistic originals, and cultivated assets) grew 6.0% compared with 2000. Gross fixed capital formation in construction, however, was down 5.8%.

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 2054.6 bn in 2001. Net national income, i.e. the income obtained after deducting the consumption of fixed capital, totalled EUR 1742.4 bn.

Net national income (factor costs), which is obtained by deducting government taxes on production and imports (minus subsidies), constitutes the total compensation of the production factors. It amounted to EUR 1 531.1 bn in 2001, the compensation of employees accounting for DM 1 109.7 bn (72%) and entrepreneurial and property income for EUR 421.4 bn (28%).

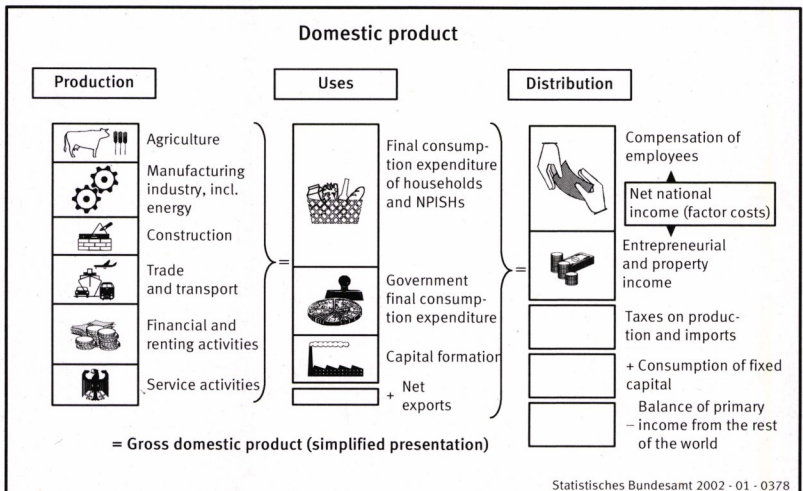
The compensation of employees totalled EUR 1 109.7 bn in 2001. Labour costs (compensation of employees per employee) amounted to a monthly EUR 2 660.

Gross wages and salaries, which do not include employers' social security contributions, totalled EUR 901.3 bn, which

corresponded to average monthly earnings of EUR 2 160 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 589.5 bn, which corresponded to a monthly amount of EUR 1 410 per employee.

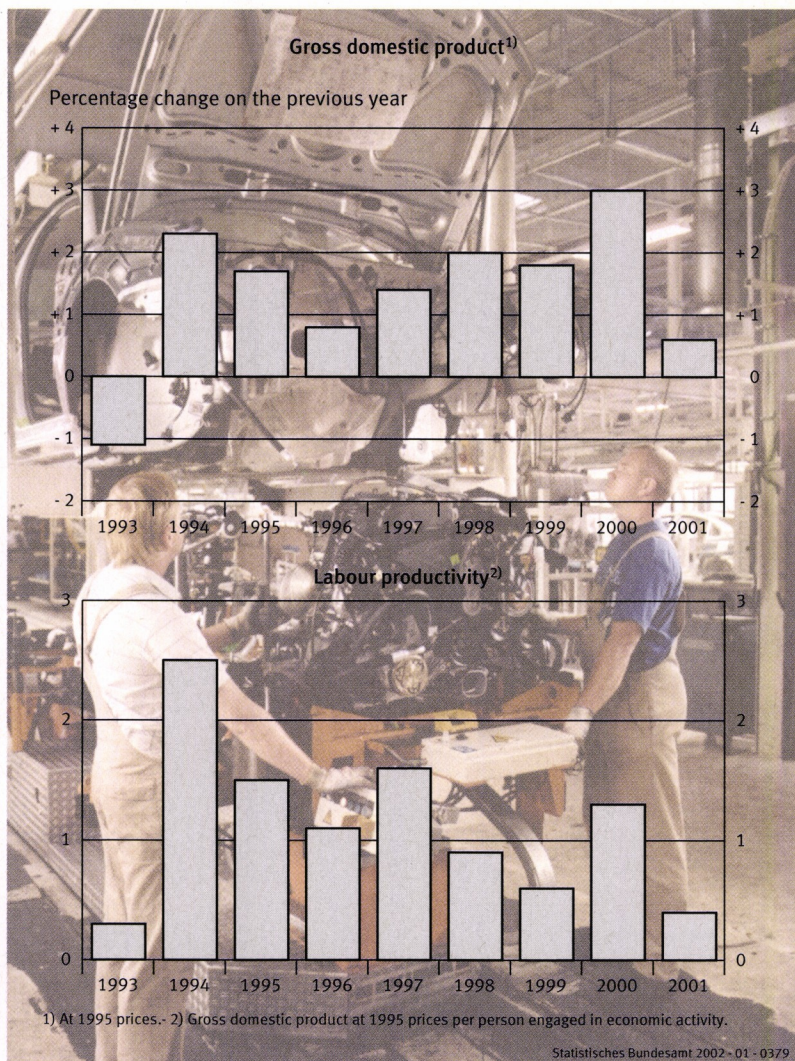
The disposable income of households, apart from net wages and salaries, includes the operating surplus/mixed income, property income, and households' net income from transfer payments. In 2001, its total amounted to EUR 1 346.4 bn, which was a rise of 3.5% from the previous year. Household saving increased 8.1% to EUR 138.2 bn, and the saving ratio climbed from 9.8% to 10.2%.



NATIONAL ECONOMY

Specification	Unit	1999 ¹⁾	2000 ¹⁾	2001 ¹⁾
Gross value added²⁾	EUR bn	1 838.3	1 886.0	1 920.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	EUR bn	21.7	22.0	23.3
Manufacturing industry, including energy ...	EUR bn	453.1	477.3	483.8
Construction	EUR bn	100.6	95.9	91.0
Trade and transport	EUR bn	321.9	333.1	342.7
Financial, renting and business service activities	EUR bn	546.7	560.5	575.4
Other service activities	EUR bn	394.4	397.3	404.5
Gross domestic product²⁾	EUR bn	1 974.3	2 025.5	2 063.0
Final consumption expenditure of households and non-profit institutions serving households	EUR bn	1 149.6	1 182.8	1 218.1
Government final consumption expenditure .	EUR bn	378.4	384.5	393.2
Gross fixed capital formation	EUR bn	426.0	438.1	417.8
Machinery and equipment	EUR bn	159.4	174.8	167.2
Construction	EUR bn	245.3	240.6	227.0
Other products	EUR bn	21.4	22.7	23.6
Changes in inventories, acquisitions less disposals of valuables	EUR bn	3.5	12.1	- 5.2
Domestic uses	EUR bn	1 957.5	2 017.5	2 023.9
Net exports (exports minus imports)	EUR bn	16.8	8.0	39.1
Exports	EUR bn	586.6	683.3	721.4
Imports	EUR bn	569.8	675.3	682.3
Gross national income²⁾	EUR bn	1 962.0	2 017.9	2 054.6
Net national income (factor costs)²⁾	EUR bn	1 464.2	1 505.8	1 531.1
Incl.: Compensation of employees	EUR bn	1 058.3	1 089.2	1 109.7
Gross wages and salaries	EUR bn	854.6	882.9	901.3
Per employee	EUR	2 090	2 120	2 160
Net wages and salaries	EUR bn	548.5	570.0	589.5
Per employee	EUR	1 340	1 370	1 410
Gross domestic product (GDP)³⁾	EUR bn	1 911.1	1 968.5	1 979.6
Change of GDP ³⁾	%	1.8	3.0	0.6

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



NATIONAL ECONOMY

Specification	Unit	1999 ¹⁾	2000 ¹⁾	2001 ¹⁾
Persons engaged in economic activity	1 000	38 081	38 706	38 773
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 000	973	962	940
Manufacturing industry, including energy	1 000	8 494	8 523	8 522
Construction	1 000	2 851	2 761	2 582
Trade and transport	1 000	9 616	9 824	9 853
Financial, renting and business service activities	1 000	5 347	5 710	5 902
Other service activities	1 000	10 800	10 926	10 974
Employees	1 000	34 133	34 724	34 810
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 000	488	479	459
Manufacturing industry, including energy	1 000	8 163	8 193	8 193
Construction	1 000	2 453	2 356	2 181
Trade and transport	1 000	8 355	8 572	8 613
Financial, renting and business service activities	1 000	4 622	4 966	5 165
Other service activities	1 000	10 052	10 158	10 199
Compensation of employees	EUR bn	1 059.3	1 090.4	1 110.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	EUR bn	9.7	9.8	9.5
Manufacturing industry, including energy	EUR bn	317.1	325.1	330.9
Construction	EUR bn	68.0	66.2	62.4
Trade and transport	EUR bn	213.2	221.0	225.7
Financial, renting and business service activities	EUR bn	151.7	163.8	172.6
Other service activities	EUR bn	299.7	304.5	309.7
Gross wages and salaries	EUR bn	855.4	883.7	902.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	EUR bn	8.0	8.1	7.8
Manufacturing industry, including energy	EUR bn	256.1	263.4	268.7
Construction	EUR bn	54.8	53.6	50.5
Trade and transport	EUR bn	174.3	181.3	185.5
Financial, renting and business service activities	EUR bn	123.5	134.1	141.7
Other service activities	EUR bn	238.7	243.4	247.9

1) Preliminary result.

The trend towards larger family holdings (holdings owned by natural persons, i.e. holdings with the legal form of "individuals" or "partnerships") has continued to be the main pillar of structural development in the agriculture in the former territory of the Federal Republic of Germany. From May 1999 to May 2001, the number of holdings with an agriculturally used area of 50 ha and over increased by 2 627 or 3.9%. The total agriculturally used area decreased by 0.4% to 11 500 000 ha.

In Germany, there were some 449 000 agricultural holdings in 2001, that is 31% fewer than in 1991. The holdings cultivated an agriculturally used area of 17.1 mn ha. The average size of holdings increased over time, reaching 38.1 ha in 2001 (1991: 26.1). In the former territory of the Federal Republic, the average holding size was 27.5 ha of agriculturally used area in 2001, while in the new Länder it was 182.3 ha (nearly seven times that in the former territory).

In 2001, also the number of persons employed in agricultural holdings continued to decrease. A good 1.3 million persons were engaged in holding activities in 2001, i.e. 560 000 persons less than in 1991. Among those persons there were about 860 000 family labour (farm operators and their family members engaged in holding activities), just under 190 000 permanently employed and about 275 000 non-permanently employed non-family labour, the latter mainly seasonal labour.

After the stocks of cattle and sheep had declined in the previous years, a slight

increase was observed in 2001. The number of cattle rose 0.4% in 2001. The census of sheep conducted in May 2001 showed a figure that was 1.0% above that of May 2000. In pig breeding, the stock increased 0.6% in 2001.

The total quantity of grain harvested in 2001 rose by 4.44 mn t or 9.8% compared with 2000. The yield of vegetables (cultivated in the open) was down 4.2% in 2001. For market fruit yields, too, a 17.5% decline was recorded on the preceding year. Only strawberries yielded 5.6% more than a year earlier.

German wine growers produced 8.9 mn hectolitres of wine in 2001 (incl. must figures converted into wine figures). That was 9.8% less than a year earlier. When converted into 0.75 litre bottles, the grape harvest of 2001 was equivalent to about 1 185 mn bottles of wine, that is a good 14 bottles per inhabitant in Germany.

From 1999 to 2001, the number of holdings with ecological farming in Germany rose from 9 572 to 11 506. This means that 2.6% of the 448 936 agricultural holdings in Germany did ecological farming in 2001 (1999: 2%). The share of ecological holdings in the new Länder (4.6%) was nearly twice as large as that in the former territory of the Federal Republic (2.4%).

The ecological holdings cultivated an agriculturally used area of 602 573 ha in 2001, that was an average holding size of 52.4 ha, compared with an average size of all agricultural holdings of 38.1 ha. In the new Länder, the holdings with ecological farming had an average size of 185.9

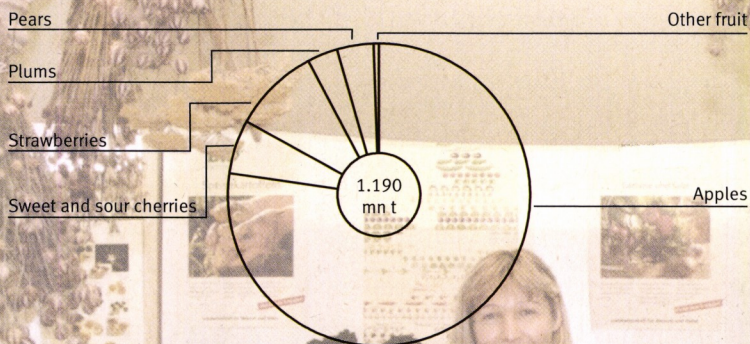
AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES

Specification	Unit	Of which		
		State-owned forests	Local authority-owned forests	Privately owned forests
Forest holdings 2001				
Number of agricultural holding with forests of ... to under ... ha, total	Number	931	8 459	18 483
10 – 50	Number	35	3 317	14 907
50 – 200	Number	27	2 712	2 417
200 – 500	Number	49	1 345	694
500 – 1000	Number	87	608	280
1000 and over	Number	733	477	185
Agricultural holdings with forests of ... to under ... ha, total	1 000 ha	3 813.1	2 192.7	1 501.7
10 – 50	1 000 ha	0.8	80.2	272.0
50 – 200	1 000 ha	3.3	290.7	235.4
200 – 500	1 000 ha	17.2	423.8	217.2
500 – 1000	1 000 ha	64.4	431.2	195.3
1000 and over	1 000 ha	3 727.4	966.7	581.9

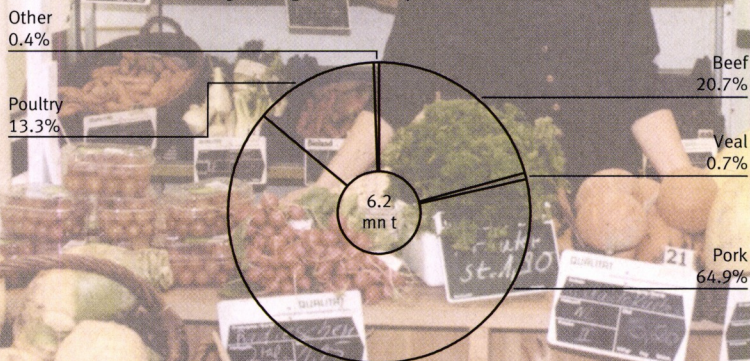
ha. They were five times as large as the ecological holdings in the former territory of the Federal Republic (33.5 ha of agriculturally used area).

In ecological farming, more than 81% of the holdings had productive livestock in 2001, that is cattle (63%), pigs (20%) and poultry (30%). The average stock of animals per holding was 65 for cattle, 59 for pigs and 358 for poultry. In the new Länder, the average stock per holding regarding cattle, porkers and poultry was three to four times that in the former territory of the Federal Republic.

Fruit yields¹, 2001



Slaughterings and meat production, 2001²⁾



1) Fruit production for the market. - 2) Share of quantity slaughtered (commercial).

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AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Agriculturally used area	1 000 ha	17 152	17 067	17 042
Incl.: Arable land	1 000 ha	11 821	11 804	11 813
Permanent grassland	1 000 ha	5 114	5 048	5 013
Vineland	1 000 ha	100	100	100
Fruit plantations	1 000 ha	69	69	69
Agricultural labour¹⁾	1 000	1 137	.	1 049
Incl.: Family labour	1 000	941	.	860
Harvested quantities				
Grain	1 000 t	44 452	45 271	49 709
Vegetables ²⁾	1 000 t	2 583	2 646	2 534
Fruit (production for the market)	1 000 t	1 331	1 443	1 190
Livestock³⁾				
Cattle	1 000	14 896	14 538	14 603
Sheep	1 000	2 724	2 743	2 771
Pigs	1 000	26 101	25 633	25 784
Agricultural holdings	1 000	472	458	449
with an agriculturally used area of ... to under ... ha				
under 2	1 000	38	37	37
2 – 10	1 000	154	149	144
10 – 20	1 000	87	87	84
20 – 30	1 000	52	46	44
30 – 50	1 000	63	59	58
50 – 100	1 000	54	55	55
100 and over	1 000	24	25	26
Landings of fish of deep-sea and inshore fisheries⁴⁾	1 000 t	106	80	...
Incl.: Herring	1 000 t	15	15	...
Cod	1 000 t	13	12	...
Mussels	1 000 t	38	13	...

1) Family labour and permanently employed non-family labour working in holdings. – 2) Selected vegetables cultivated in the open or under glass. – 3) Livestock censuses conducted in May. – 4) Catches of German fishing vessels landed at the German coast (landing weight).

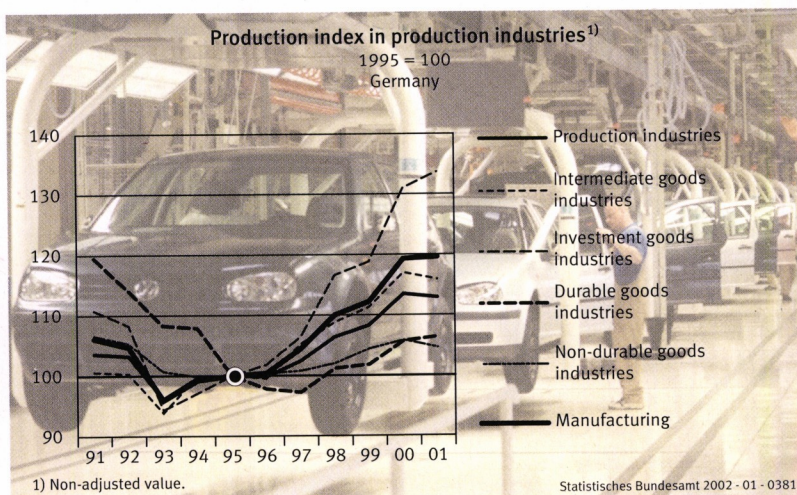
Although the production industries have lost some of their importance over the past years as compared with the services sector, they are still a key sector of the national economy. They comprise the branches mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and energy and water supply (each including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

In mining and manufacturing, the most important economic branch within the production industries, there were 49 116 local units of enterprises with, in general, 20 or more employees in Germany in 2001. Of that total number, 83.8% or 41 146 local units were located in the for-

mer territory of the Federal Republic. The total number of employees in the local units in Germany ran up to 6.4 million, of whom about 90.2% worked in the former territory.

In the branch of site preparation and civil engineering, in 2001 there were 79 002 local units (-2.6%) with a total of 1.0 million employees. In the former territory, 57 956 local units with 0.7 million employees were counted, while 21 046 local units with 0.3 million employees were located in the new Länder and Berlin-East.

In energy and water supply, a total of about 256 000 people were employed in Germany in 2001 in 1 689 local units of enterprises with, in general, 20 or more employees.



Turnover and employees in manufacturing, 2001¹⁾

Selected groups²⁾

Turnover³⁾

Manufacture of transport equipment

Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment

Manufacture of machinery and equipment

Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco

Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres

Domestic turnover
Non-domestic turnover

0 100 200 300
EUR bn

Employees

Manufacture of transport equipment

Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment

Manufacture of machinery and equipment

Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco

Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres

Wage earners
Owners and salaried employees

0 500 1 000
Thousand

- 1) And in mining and quarrying. - 2) Classification of Economic Activities 1993 (WZ 93). -
3) Excl. turnover tax.

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PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Germany				
Production index in production industries				
Non-adjusted values				
Production industries	1995 = 100	108.3	113.5	112.9
Mining and quarrying	1995 = 100	84.5	78.8	73.1
Manufacturing	1995 = 100	112.2	119.3	119.6
Energy supply	1995 = 100	105.3	106.6	105.9
Mining and manufacturing¹⁾				
Local units ²⁾	Number	48 934	48 913	49 116
Employees ²⁾	1 000	6 368	6 375	6 393
Man-hours worked	mn hours	6 324	6 312	6 211
Total wages and salaries	EUR bn	215	221	226
Turnover	EUR bn	1 196	1 307	1 346
Incl.: Foreign turnover	EUR bn	409	474	498
Index of orders received in manufacturing (volume)				
	1995 = 100	113.7	126.1	122.2
Site preparation, civil engineering³⁾				
Local units ⁴⁾	Number	80 560	81 112	79 002
Employees ²⁾	1 000	1 109.8	1 049.6	954.4
Hours worked	mn hours	1 362	1 276	1 124
Index of orders received				
Building construction	1995 = 100	81,7	73,3	67,8
Civil and underground engineering	1995 = 100	93,7	86,7	85,3
Energy and water supply				
Local units ²⁾	Number	1 742	1 677	1 689
Employees ²⁾	1 000	289.1	267.8	255.7
Total wages and salaries	EUR bn	11	10	10
Electricity production	bn kWh	551	562	...
Gas production	bn kWh	385	390	380

1) Local units of enterprises with, in general, 20 employees or more, incl. crafts. – 2) Average of 12 monthly values.

– 3) Data according to the Classification of Economic Activities 1993 (WZ 93). – 4) All local units; exhaustive survey always at the end of June.

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Former territory of the Federal Republic				
Mining and manufacturing¹⁾				
Local units ²⁾	Number	41 333	41 064	41 146
Employees ²⁾	1 000	5 773	5 762	5 766
Man-hours worked	mn hours	5 622	5 591	5 480
Total wages and salaries	EUR bn	201	206	211
Turnover	EUR bn	1 111	1 210	1 244
Incl.: Foreign turnover	EUR bn	393	453	475
Site preparation, civil engineering³⁾				
Local units ⁴⁾	Number	59 611	59 262	57 956
Employees ²⁾	1 000	774.5	746.8	694.3
Hours worked	mn hours	932	900	809
New Länder and Berlin-East				
Mining and manufacturing¹⁾				
Local units ²⁾	Number	7 601	7 849	7 970
Employees ²⁾	1 000	596	612	627
Man-hours worked	mn hours	702	721	732
Total wages and salaries	EUR bn	14	15	16
Turnover	EUR bn	85	96	102
Incl.: Foreign turnover	EUR bn	16	21	24
Site preparation, civil engineering³⁾				
Local units ⁴⁾	Number	20 949	21 850	21 046
Employees ²⁾	1 000	335.3	302.8	260.1
Hours worked	mn hours	430	376	315

1) Local units of enterprises with, in general, 20 employees or more, incl. crafts. – 2) Average of 12 monthly values.
– 3) Data according to the Classification of Economic Activities 1993 (WZ 93). – 4) All local units; exhaustive survey
always at the end of June.

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

The total number of enterprises registered in the official crafts register in 1995 was a good 563 000. Just under 6.1 million persons worked in those enterprises, including 1.8 million women (30%). The total of the 127 craft occupations (or trades) are combined to form seven groups of trades according to the Crafts Code. The most important group was the electrical and metal trades with almost 213 000

enterprises and just under 2.1 million employees. That group of crafts includes, for instance, motorcar mechanics as well as gas and water fitters. The second largest group with 132 000 enterprises and nearly 1.7 million employees was building and finishing trades, including for example bricklayers and roofers. The 79 000 enterprises of the group of health and bodycare trades as well as chemical and cleaning trades had just under 1.2 million employees. That group covers not only opticians and hairdressers but also, for example building cleaners, where the large number of part-time employees leads to an above-average number of employees per enterprise (161).

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

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

CRAFTS

Group of trades	Employees ¹⁾		Turnover ²⁾	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	30 Sept. 1998 = 100		1998 = 100	
Total	92.8	89.1	100.7	98.3
Building and finishing trades	91.3	84.5	98.6	91.7
Electrical and metal trades	94.9	92.3	102.4	101.5
Wood trades	91.3	86.5	97.4	93.3
Clothing, textile and leather trades	87.9	83.0	92.1	89.5
Food trades	95.5	91.7	96.7	96.1
Health and bodycare trades; chemical and cleaning trades	90.1	88.8	106.2	108.1
Glass, paper, ceramic and other trades ..	94.3	91.6	99.8	98.4

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

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

In 2001, the number of persons employed in the crafts sector was down 3.9% on 2000. Employment decreased in all groups of trades. Building and finishing trades were particularly affected, with a 7.5% fall in employment. Crafts turnovers, too, were down 2.4% on 2000. Only one of the seven groups of trades recorded an

increase in turnover, that was health and bodycare trades, chemical and cleaning trades (+ 1.8%).

The liberal professions include men and women who are self-employed and work in a scientific, creative arts, medical, advisory or similar profession (but excluding self-employed persons engaged in a business or trade). However, that area is not covered completely.

A rough image of the number of persons engaged in liberal professions is provided by the data on persons liable to pay income tax, which include a separate presentation of selected liberal professions. According to those data, 629 491 persons gained their income mainly from performing a liberal profession in Germany in 1995; their average income was EUR 57 367.

In the liberal professions of the health and veterinary area (physicians, dentists, veterinarians, etc.) as well as in lawyers' offices, business consulting, architects' and engineers' offices, 1 563 000 persons were employed in Germany in 1995, including 160 349 apprentices. Nearly 95% of the apprentices were young women, most of whom did an apprenticeship to become a medical or dental assistant, a specialised assistant in tax and business consulting or a lawyer's assistant. This means that in 1995 a total of 10.2% of all apprentices or 24.2% of female apprentices were trained in the area of liberal professions.

Specification	Tax payers ¹⁾	Average income from liberal profession activity ²⁾
	Number	EUR
Total	629 491	57 367
Lawyers, notaries public incl. patent lawyers	34 953	83 596
Auditors, sworn accountants, tax consultants, tax agents, other economic advisers	41 430	72 552
Physicians	88 143	105 531
Dentists, incl. those without university examination, but excl. dental technicians	34 758	109 007
Veterinarians	6 044	43 818
Traditional medicine practitioners and other medical professions	46 295	35 177
Architects, incl. garden and landscape architects, interior designers, surveying engineers, civil engineers, other engineers, technicians, chemists, chemical technicians, physicists	83 057	5 880
Creative arts professions	36 176	23 775
Other liberal professions	258 635	37 171

1) Source: income tax statistics 1995; only those persons are represented whose income from liberal profession activity exceeds the total of any other incomes. – 2) 1996.

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 640 000 with a total of 780 000 local units. The largest sector is retail trade with 440 000 enterprises, followed by wholesale trade with 120 000 and commission trade with just under 70 000 enterprises. In 2001, turnover in distributive trade totalled EUR 1 200 bn (excl. turnover tax). Distributive trade accounted for a good 10% of the gross domestic product, i. e. value added in the whole economy.

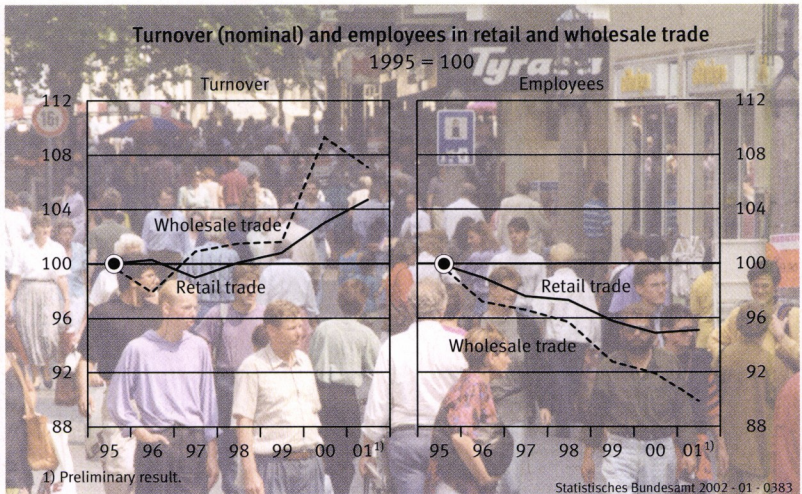
Despite the progressing concentration of turnover in large enterprises, which is a

phenomenon that is particularly strong in food retailing, distributive trade is still characterised by small and medium-sized units in many areas. Nine of ten enterprises have less than 10 employees, while 50% of all enterprises employ not more than one or two persons.

Employing a total of 4 million persons, distributive trade is one of the major employers in the country's national economy. In retail trade, which offers a particularly wide range of part-time jobs, nearly every second person is employed part-time. In wholesale trade, however, the proportion is much smaller (just under 20%). Another characteristic feature of distributive trade is its big share of female employees. More than half of all employees are

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001 ¹⁾
Retail trade²⁾				
Employees	1995 = 100	95.8	94.9	95.1
Of whom:				
Full-time employees	1995 = 100	89.4	88.4	87.2
Part-time employees	1995 = 100	103.3	102.7	104.3
Turnover	1995 = 100	100.8	103.0	104.7
Wholesale trade³⁾				
Employees	1995 = 100	92.8	91.9	89.9
Of whom:				
Full-time employees	1995 = 100	92.8	91.5	90.4
Part-time employees	1995 = 100	93.2	89.3	87.7
Turnover	1995 = 100	101.6	109.3	107.1

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



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

In 1990 and 1991, retail trade saw year-on-year increases in turnover of about 10%, which were particularly attributable to purchases of consumer durables and non-durables by inhabitants of the new Länder and Berlin-East. While the change in turnover during the following years is not worth mentioning, retail trade again recorded year-on-year expansions of turnover between 1998 and 2000 (2000: nominal +2.2%, real +1.1%; 1999: nominal +0.7%, real +0.5%; 1998: nominal +1.0%, real +1.1%). In wholesale trade, turnover expanded by not less than a nominal 7.5% and a real 2.7% in 2000 compared with 1999 (1999 on 1998: nominal +0.1%, real +0.4%).

In 2001, too, retail trade recorded increases in turnover (nominal +1.6%, real 0.0%), while turnover declined in wholesale trade (nominal -2.0, real -3.5%). The proportion of the households' expenditure which went on purchases in the retail sector was just over 30%.

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 the 15 European Union Member States – Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain – the responsibility for a uniform monetary policy in the euro area has been transferred to the European System of Central Banks (ESCB), taking effect from 1 January 1999. The ESCB, consisting of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the national central banks of the EU Member States, has taken over the role of the “guardian of the euro”, thus bearing responsibility for the stability of the new currency. Transferring the monetary competences to the ECB made it necessary to adjust the functions of the participating national central banks. They have to contribute to fulfilling the tasks of the ESCB. What has not changed is their function of ensuring the functioning of domestic and cross-border bank payments. This means that the Deutsche Bundesbank is also responsible for notes and coin in circulation.

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

Most of the banking statistics are compiled by the Deutsche Bundesbank. The start of the third stage of the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) has led to a modified presentation of statistical data by the Deutsche Bundesbank from 1999. This has had an impact on the comparability of results.

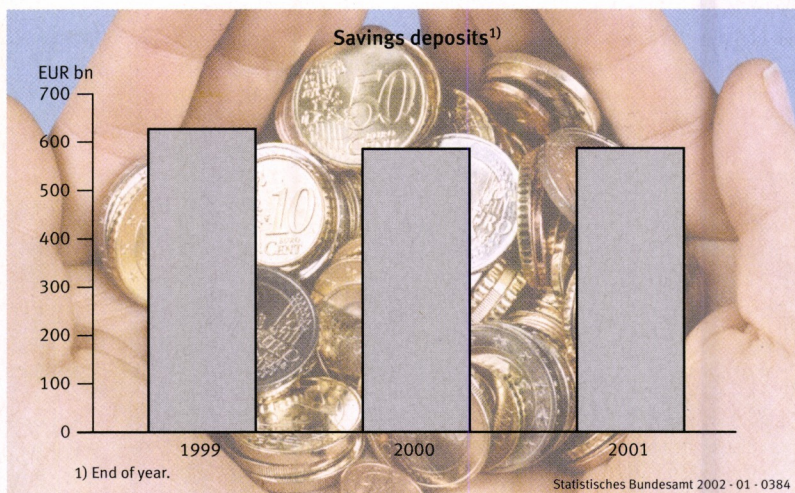
Data on the activity of building and loan associations are based on statistics compiled by the federations of private and public building and loan associations. The deposits for building purposes are a special form of savings deposits, which is due to their earmarking (within a certain period of time,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

The insurance industry offers a wide range of insurances against most different risks. They include private health, accident and non-life insurances (e.g. fire and liability insurances) and also life assurance. The level of business activity can be derived in particular from the amounts insured and the number of policies sold. The supervisory office for insurance companies is the German Financial Supervisory Authority, which is also responsible for insurance statistics.

BANKS, BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, INSURANCE

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Notes and coin in circulation	DM mn	289 972	278 143	162 205
Notes	DM mn	274 133	262 089	149 755
Coin	DM mn	15 839	16 054	12 450
per inhabitant	DM	3 280	3 320	2 909
 Deutsche Bundesbank				
Gold and gold claims	EUR mn	32 287	32 676	35 005
Deposits on giro accounts (incl. minimum reserves)	EUR mn	39 774	46 924	57 399
 Banks				
Assets				
Balance sheet total	EUR mn	5 740 741	6 148 318	6 386 110
Cash reserves	EUR mn	62 869	67 063	71 086
Bills of exchange	EUR mn	8 309	7 779	5 801
Lending to domestic and foreign banks ..	EUR mn	1 416 829	1 497 307	1 600 468
Lending to non-banks	EUR mn	2 804 175	2 942 901	3 045 790
Bonds and other fixed-interest securities	EUR mn	868 248	960 625	1 025 416
Other assets	EUR mn	572 612	667 793	632 800
 Liabilities				
Balance sheet total	EUR mn	5 740 741	6 148 318	6 386 110
Deposits of domestic and foreign banks .	EUR mn	1 600 486	1 769 439	1 821 327
Deposits of domestic and foreign non- banks	EUR mn	2 157 128	2 226 911	2 349 153
Incl.: Sight and time deposits	EUR mn	1 429 359	1 541 063	1 665 165
Savings deposits	EUR mn	626 600	585 212	586 530
Liabilities evidenced by securities, total .	EUR mn	1 317 917	1 432 138	1 478 939
Equity capital, total (subscribed capital, reserves, less reported loss)	EUR mn	204 066	221 926	236 130
Other liabilities	EUR mn	461 144	497 904	500 561
 Building and loan associations				
Savings agreements, total	1 000	33 410	32 874	32 587
New agreements concluded in the year	1 000	3 911	3 273	3 380
Agreements allocated in the year	1 000	2 110	2 224	2 188
Amounts allocated under relevant agreements in the year	EUR mn	35 784	38 014	37 170
Savings deposits, total	EUR mn	96 971	96 784	97 515
Mortgages and intermediate loans, total ..	EUR mn	92 052	95 528	98 066

BANKS, BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, INSURANCE



Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Savings deposits	EUR mn	626 600	585 212	586 530
Savings banks (incl. public Landesbanken)	EUR mn	334 232	316 772	319 137
Credit cooperatives (incl. cooperative central banks and DG Bank AG)	EUR mn	188 005	175 750	175 141
Commercial banks ¹⁾	EUR mn	103 995	92 364	91 910
Other credit institutions ²⁾	EUR mn	368	326	342
Securities markets				
Gross sales				
Fixed-interest securities	EUR mn	571 269	659 148	687 988
Shares	EUR mn	17 023	20 855	27 623
Running yields (per annum)				
Mortgage bonds	%	4.3	5.6	4.9
Communal bonds	%	4.3	5.5	4.8
Public bonds	%	4.3	5.3	4.7

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

BANKS, BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, INSURANCE

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Insurance¹⁾				
Gross premiums	EUR mn	132 296	136 339	...
Life assurance	EUR mn	58 844	61 051	...
Pension and death benefits funds	EUR mn	1 949	2 039	...
Health insurance	EUR mn	19 912	20 714	...
Non-life and accident insurance	EUR mn	51 591	52 535	...
Capital investments	EUR mn	730 801	779 118	823 407
Life assurance	EUR mn	504 679	539 939	570 947
Pension and death benefits funds	EUR mn	66 506	70 367	72 039
Health insurance	EUR mn	65 182	72 686	80 953
Non-life and accident insurance	EUR mn	94 434	96 126	99 468

1) Excl. reinsurance companies.

With an estimated contribution of 8% to the gross domestic product, tourism is an important economic factor in Germany. The turnover attributed to the demand of tourists is estimated at EUR 141 bn. About 2.8 million persons are employed in tourism and the number of training places in that sector is 91 000. Services for tourists are rendered by various economic branches, incl. the hotel and restaurant industry, transport, retail trade and other service branches.

The statistics on the hotel and restaurant industry covers the accommodation of and catering for guests. Compared with 2000, turnover rose 0.7% in nominal terms in 2001, while in real terms they decreased 1.0%. At the same time, the number of employees increased 0.9%. The number of part-time employees rose even more strongly (+1.5%). In the hotel and restaurant industry, similar to retail trade, about every second employee works on a part-time basis.

In the frame of accommodation statistics, all accommodation units with nine or more guest beds are asked to provide data, among other things, on the number of guests, their overnight stays and – in the case of foreign guests – their country of origin. In 2001, 326.6 mn overnights were counted in the accommodation establishments covered by official statistics, that was a 0.1% increase on 2000. This means that the 2001 figure equalled, or even slightly surpassed, that of the preceding year, despite the events of 11 September. With a 3.2% increase in overnights, the new Länder and Berlin-

East again achieved a clearly better result than the Länder of the former territory of the Federal Republic (–0.6%). Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (+8.3%) ranked first among all Länder. Thus that Land regained the top rank it had occupied in previous years; in 2000, the Land of Berlin profited from the relocation of ministries and the parliament and from the impact of the EXPO world exhibition. Brandenburg was second with a 5.3% increase, followed by Saxony-Anhalt (+2.1%). Though at a high level (196.9 mn overnights), the hotel industry in 2001 recorded a 0.6% decrease for the first time since 1993.

A subsegment of the tourism market, which usually had above-average growth rates in recent years, is city tourism which includes both business and leisure trips to cities. But there, too, a reversal in the trend of overnights in cities (over 100 000 inhabitants) was observed for the first time since 1993 (–1.3%).

The number of overnights of foreign guests fell 4.4% in 2001, reaching 37.9 mn. The most important country of origin are the Netherlands. In 2001, guests from that country accounted for 5.53 mn overnights, followed by the United States (4.20 mn) and the United Kingdom (3.52 mn).

TOURISM

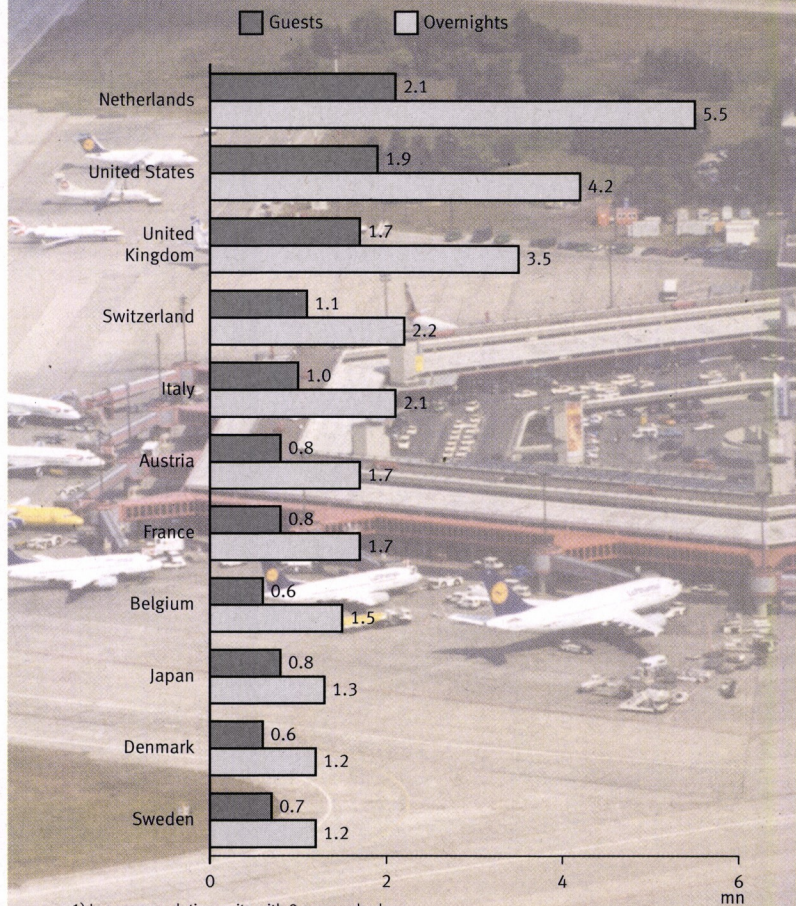
Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Hotels and restaurants				
Turnover trend (nominal)	1995 = 100	96.3	97.4	98.0
Hotels	1995 = 100	99.9	106.3	106.6
Camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation	1995 = 100	92.1	101.5	103.3
Restaurants	1995 = 100	92.0	93.5	93.7
Bars	1995 = 100	81.5	83.4	85.9
Canteens and catering	1995 = 100	107.4	108.9	109.7
Development of the number of employees ...	1995 = 100	89.3	86.6	87.4
Hotels	1995 = 100	89.9	90.2	91.5
Camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation	1995 = 100	91.9	90.8	90.5
Restaurants	1995 = 100	90.5	86.9	87.0
Bars	1995 = 100	81.4	75.9	77.8
Canteens and catering	1995 = 100	99.5	98.0	99.0
Accommodation capacities and degree of utilisation¹⁾				
Open accommodation establishments ²⁾	1 000	54.0	54.3	54.6
Bed places offered ²⁾	1 000	2 431	2 478	2 494
Average utilisation of the bed places offered .	%	36.1	37.6	37.5
Nights spent in tourism¹⁾				
by Länder				
Germany	mn	308.03	326.34	326.63
Baden-Württemberg	mn	38.03	39.23	39.29
Bavaria	mn	70.88	74.04	74.51
Berlin	mn	9.48	11.41	11.35
Brandenburg	mn	7.86	8.39	8.83
Bremen	mn	1.25	1.32	1.29
Hamburg	mn	4.65	4.84	4.77
Hesse	mn	24.02	25.66	25.63
Lower Saxony	mn	32.64	35.45	33.88
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	mn	15.62	18.25	19.76
North Rhine-Westphalia	mn	35.63	36.64	36.99
Rhineland-Palatinate	mn	17.86	19.15	18.42
Saarland	mn	2.05	2.14	2.16
Saxony	mn	13.47	14.57	14.54
Saxony-Anhalt	mn	5.40	5.44	5.55
Schleswig-Holstein	mn	20.54	20.86	20.89
Thuringia	mn	8.66	8.94	8.79

1) In accommodation units with nine and more guest beds. – 2) July.

TOURISM

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Nights spent in tourism¹⁾				
by types of accommodation				
Total hotel industry	mn	185.31	198.08	196.93
Hotels	mn	114.88	123.73	123.50
Inns	mn	20.11	20.28	19.95
Boarding-houses	mn	15.34	14.92	14.65
Hotels garnis	mn	34.98	39.14	38.84
Camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation ²⁾	mn	77.71	79.38	80.52
Preventive care and rehabilitation centres .	mn	45.01	48.89	49.18
by countries of origin				
Germany	mn	272.30	286.69	288.70
Other countries	mn	35.73	39.66	37.93
Europe	mn	25.8	27.9	27.29
Incl.:				
Netherlands	mn	5.27	5.52	5.53
United Kingdom	mn	3.38	3.89	3.52
Switzerland	mn	1.91	2.11	2.15
Italy	mn	2.09	2.15	2.10
Austria	mn	1.57	1.68	1.68
France	mn	1.65	1.72	1.65
Belgium	mn	1.51	1.62	1.54
Denmark	mn	1.22	1.26	1.23
Sweden	mn	1.14	1.29	1.19
Poland	mn	0.88	0.92	0.94
Spain	mn	0.85	0.95	0.90
Africa	mn	0.39	0.44	0.42
America	mn	5.18	6.11	5.19
Incl.:				
Canada	mn	0.33	0.40	0.39
United States	mn	4.32	5.05	4.20
Asia	mn	3.30	3.84	3.65
Incl.: Japan	mn	1.35	1.53	1.34
Australia and Oceania	mn	0.30	0.35	0.32
Other countries not specified	mn	0.78	1.00	1.06

1) In accommodation units with nine and more guest beds. – 2) Excl. camping sites.

Countries of origin of guests in international tourism, 2001¹⁾

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

To fulfil such tasks, public budgets (excluding hospitals and university hospitals with commercial accounting systems and excluding supplementary pension funds in the sphere of social security) spent about EUR 972.1 bn in 2001 (adjusted for payments between public budgets). EUR 446.9 bn of that amount were spent by social security, EUR 265.7 bn by the Federation, EUR 255.5 bn by the Länder, and EUR 147.9 bn by the communities and local authorities, while 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. Compared with 2000, total expenditure rose 1.5%.

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 total revenue is not sufficient to cover the expenditure in a given period. Total revenue of public budgets (excl. loans) in 2001 amounted to EUR 922.5 bn (– 5.5%). Cash tax revenue of the Federal Republic of Germany was EUR 483.7 bn in 2001, which was EUR 18.8 bn less than the preceding year (EUR 502.4 bn). Among the taxes received, joint taxes had the largest share (EUR 347.2 bn), with wage tax (before deduction of children's allowance) being most

important (EUR 163.9 bn) among joint taxes. The latter were followed by Federal taxes (EUR 79.3 bn), with mineral-oil tax accounting for the largest revenue there (EUR 40.7 bn). The most important tax among local taxes (EUR 34.4 bn) was trade tax (EUR 24.5 bn), while among Länder taxes (EUR 19.6 bn) it was motor vehicle tax (EUR 8.4 bn). The item providing the largest revenue – following taxes – in 2001 was revenue from fees and other remuneration (EUR 23.4 bn).

The difference between revenue and expenditure (incl. the balance of transactions pertaining to budget procedures) in a given period is the financial balance (+ = net lending; – = net borrowing). In 2001, net borrowing of EUR 49.1 bn was recorded for the total of public budgets. Net borrowing of the Länder amounted to EUR 26.9 bn in 2001 (preceding year: EUR 10.3 bn), that of communities/local authorities to EUR 3.9 bn. At the end of 2001, public debt amounted to EUR 1 203.9 bn (+0.5% on 2000). The majority of debts (62.8%) was owed by the Federation and its special funds, with the Federation accounting for 57.9% and the special funds for 4.9%. The Länder owed 29.7% of all public debts, the communities/local authorities 6.9%. At the same time, public service personnel decreased by 85 000 staff from 2000 to 2001, reaching just under 4.8 million persons (reference day: 30 June). The decrease from 1991 (6.1 million persons) to 2001 (4.8 million persons) was 20.6%.

FINANCES AND TAXES

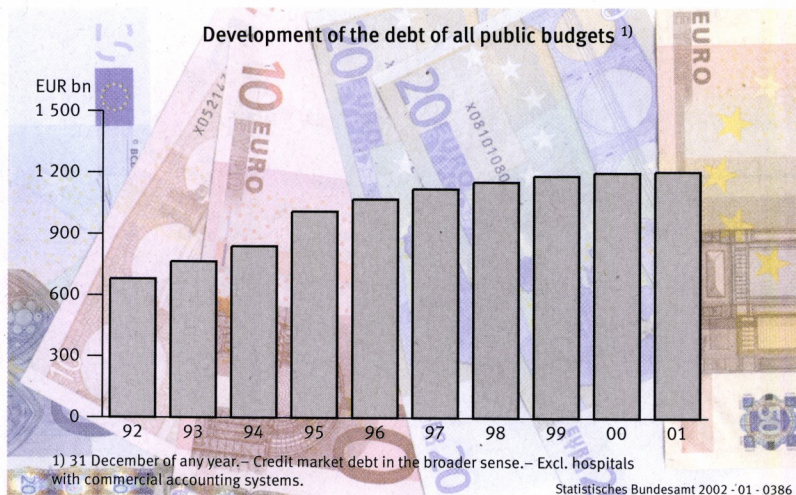
Specification	Unit	2000 ¹⁾	2001 ¹⁾
Adjusted expenditure data²⁾	EUR mn	958 009	972 104
Federal Government	EUR mn	264 972	265 655
Equalisation of Burdens Fund	EUR mn	224	191
E.R.P. Special Fund ³⁾	EUR mn	6 861	5 533
German Unity Fund	EUR mn	2 908	2 520
Federal Railways Fund	EUR mn	9 387	9 157
Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities	EUR mn	870	876
Compensation Fund	EUR mn	243	209
EU shares	EUR mn	21 791	19 689
Social security	EUR mn	432 722	446 876
Länder	EUR mn	249 318	255 488
Communities/local authorities	EUR mn	145 145	147 909
Special-purpose associations	EUR mn	5 275	5 051
 Adjusted revenue data²⁾	EUR mn	 976 547	 922 472
Federal Government	EUR mn	291 898	244 564
Equalisation of Burdens Fund	EUR mn	201	180
E.R.P. Special Fund ³⁾	EUR mn	4 250	4 966
German Unity Fund	EUR mn	3 312	3 307
Federal Railways Fund	EUR mn	9 427	9 112
Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities	EUR mn	1 337	5 792
Compensation Fund	EUR mn	293	196
EU shares	EUR mn	21 791	19 689
Social security	EUR mn	434 482	444 078
Länder	EUR mn	238 962	228 676
Communities/local authorities	EUR mn	147 101	143 954
Special-purpose associations	EUR mn	5 233	5 007
 Net lending/net borrowing	EUR mn	 + 18 755	 - 49 131
Federal Government	EUR mn	+ 26 943	- 21 066
Equalisation of Burdens Fund	EUR mn	- 23	- 10
E.R.P. Special Fund ³⁾	EUR mn	- 2 610	- 567
German Unity Fund	EUR mn	+ 404	+ 786
Federal Railways Fund	EUR mn	+ 40	- 46
Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities	EUR mn	+ 467	+ 4 917
Compensation Fund	EUR mn	+ 50	- 12
Social security	EUR mn	+ 1 937	- 2 291
Länder	EUR mn	- 10 340	- 26 856
Communities/local authorities	EUR mn	+ 1 928	- 3 944
Special-purpose associations	EUR mn	- 42	- 43

1) Partly estimates. - 2) Adjusted for payments between public budgets. - 3) Incl. "Hard Coal" Equalisation Fund.

FINANCE AND TAXES

Specification	Unit	2000 ¹⁾	2001 ¹⁾
Adjusted expenditure data²⁾	EUR mn	958 009	972 104
Incl.: Staff expenditure	EUR mn	179 944	181 033
Continuous expenditure on			
material and equipment	EUR mn	214 369	215 501
Interest expenditure	EUR mn	67 911	66 870
Pensions and benefits	EUR mn	329 959	340 469
Construction work	EUR mn	31 346	30 415
Capital transfers	EUR mn	53 079	48 247
Adjusted revenue data²⁾	EUR mn	976 547	922 472
Incl.: Taxes and similar charges	EUR mn	827 186	810 930
Fees, other remunerations	EUR mn	26 101	24 185
Revenue from economic activity	EUR mn	17 640	21 287
Revenue according to capital			
accounts	EUR mn	75 452	34 060
Net borrowing	EUR mn	10 998	309
Cash tax revenue³⁾	EUR mn	502 425	483 665
Joint taxes	EUR mn	368 426	347 170
Wage tax ³⁾	EUR mn	166 672	163 880
Assessed income tax ⁴⁾	EUR mn	12 702	9 521
Not assessed taxes on yields ⁴⁾	EUR mn	16 010	24 565
Interest withholding tax	EUR mn	7 334	8 961
Corporation tax ⁴⁾	EUR mn	24 836	1 309
Value-added tax	EUR mn	107 140	104 463
Turnover tax on imports	EUR mn	33 732	34 472
Federal taxes	EUR mn	75 504	79 277
Incl.: Insurance tax	EUR mn	7 243	7 427
Tobacco tax	EUR mn	11 443	12 072
Coffee tax	EUR mn	1 087	1 039
Spirits tax	EUR mn	2 151	2 143
Tax on sparkling wine	EUR mn	478	457
Mineral-oil tax	EUR mn	37 826	40 690
Solidarity surcharge (to build up the			
new Länder)	EUR mn	11 841	11 069
Länder taxes	EUR mn	18 444	19 628
Incl.: Property tax	EUR mn	433	291
Inheritance tax	EUR mn	2 982	3 069
Tax on acquisition of real estate	EUR mn	5 081	4 853
Motor vehicle tax	EUR mn	7 015	8 376
Tax on bettings and lotteries	EUR mn	1 801	1 918
Beer tax	EUR mn	843	829
Local taxes	EUR mn	36 658	34 399
Incl.: Trade tax	EUR mn	27 025	24 534

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



Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Credit market debt				
Federal Government ¹⁾	EUR mn	708 314	715 627	697 290
Special federal funds ²⁾	EUR mn	56 262	58 270	59 084
Länder	EUR mn	322 672	333 187	357 684
Communities/local authorities	EUR mn	83 936	82 991	82 669
Special-purpose associations	EUR mn	11 878	8 070	7 160

1) Including the debts of the Federal Railways Fund, the "Hard Coal" Equalisation Fund and the Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities, taken over on 1 July 1999. – 2) 1998: E.R.P. Special Fund, German Unity Fund, Federal Railways Fund, Redemption Fund for Inherited Liabilities, "Hard Coal" Equalisation Fund and Compensation Fund. 1999 and 2000: E.R.P. Special Fund, German Unity Fund and Compensation Fund.

FINANCE AND TAXES

Specification	1999	2000 ¹⁾	2001 ¹⁾
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Revenue by Länder²⁾ EUR per inhabitant³⁾

Baden-Württemberg	4 029	4 050	3 923
Bavaria	4 153	4 169	4 018
Berlin	5 749	5 422	5 124
Brandenburg	4 447	4 394	4 365
Bremen	6 778	6 012	5 878
Hamburg	5 193	5 284	4 735
Hesse	4 437	4 572	4 453
Lower Saxony	3 597	3 671	3 422
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	4 603	4 465	4 472
North Rhine-Westphalia	3 916	3 955	4 576
Rhineland-Palatinate	3 570	3 640	3 486
Saarland	4 025	4 033	3 919
Saxony	4 369	4 423	4 291
Saxony-Anhalt	4 394	4 387	4 304
Schleswig-Holstein	3 809	3 736	3 725
Thuringia	4 341	4 355	4 317
Germany	4 068	4 073	3 905

Expenditure by Länder²⁾ EUR per inhabitant³⁾

Baden-Württemberg	3 904	4 036	4 250
Bavaria	3 971	4 082	4 146
Berlin	6 279	6 236	6 671
Brandenburg	4 879	4 577	4 640
Bremen	6 350	6 539	6 341
Hamburg	5 576	5 685	5 565
Hesse	4 426	4 537	4 633
Lower Saxony	3 719	3 776	2 956
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	4 918	4 799	4 840
North Rhine-Westphalia	4 042	4 058	4 162
Rhineland-Palatinate	3 750	3 811	3 873
Saarland	3 971	4 031	4 014
Saxony	4 358	4 469	4 337
Saxony-Anhalt	4 744	4 711	4 755
Schleswig-Holstein	3 876	3 857	3 874
Thuringia	4 711	4 637	4 640
Germany	4 143	4 176	4 279

1) Results partly estimates. – 2) 1999: Adjusted revenue or expenditure of the Länder, communities/local authorities, and special-purpose associations. – 3) Number of inhabitants as at 30 June of each year.

FINANCES AND TAXES

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001 ¹⁾
Länder Government revenue-sharing scheme²⁾				
Baden-Württemberg	EUR mn	- 1 752	- 1 957	- 2 132
Bavaria	EUR mn	- 1 630	- 1 884	- 2 298
Berlin	EUR mn	+ 2 718	+ 2 812	+ 2 654
Brandenburg	EUR mn	+ 586	+ 644	+ 500
Bremen	EUR mn	+ 340	+ 442	+ 402
Hamburg	EUR mn	- 340	- 556	- 266
Hesse	EUR mn	- 2 426	- 2 734	- 2 622
Lower Saxony	EUR mn	+ 530	+ 568	+ 954
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania ...	EUR mn	+ 471	+ 500	+ 436
North Rhine-Westphalia	EUR mn	- 1 318	- 1 141	- 269
Rhineland-Palatinate	EUR mn	+ 194	+ 392	+ 231
Saarland	EUR mn	+ 150	+ 167	+ 146
Saxony	EUR mn	+ 1 099	+ 1 182	+ 1 036
Saxony-Anhalt	EUR mn	+ 665	+ 711	+ 595
Schleswig-Holstein	EUR mn	+ 89	+ 185	+ 59
Thuringia	EUR mn	+ 623	+ 670	+ 575
Volume of equalisation	EUR mn	7 466	8 273	7 588
Supplementary Federal grants³⁾				
Baden-Württemberg	EUR mn	-	-	-
Bavaria	EUR mn	-	-	-
Berlin	EUR mn	+ 1 943	+ 1 955	+ 1 925
Brandenburg	EUR mn	+ 1 367	+ 1 375	+ 1 358
Bremen	EUR mn	+ 1 080	+ 987	+ 870
Hamburg	EUR mn	-	-	-
Hesse	EUR mn	-	-	-
Lower Saxony	EUR mn	+ 951	+ 970	+ 899
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania ...	EUR mn	+ 1 026	+ 1 030	+ 1 017
North Rhine-Westphalia	EUR mn	-	-	-
Rhineland-Palatinate	EUR mn	+ 541	+ 658	+ 550
Saarland	EUR mn	+ 828	+ 750	+ 662
Saxony	EUR mn	+ 2 336	+ 2 345	+ 2 313
Saxony-Anhalt	EUR mn	+ 1 489	+ 1 493	+ 1 473
Schleswig-Holstein	EUR mn	+ 287	+ 406	+ 219
Thuringia	EUR mn	+ 1 365	+ 1 370	+ 1 352
Volume of equalisation	EUR mn	13 213	13 340	12 637

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

FINANCE AND TAXES

Specification	Unit	1997	1998	1999
Public expenditure by selected functional areas				
Total	EUR mn	921 798	932 704	951 294
Defence	EUR mn	23 591	23 876	24 399
Public security, law and order, justice and judicial activities	EUR mn	27 829	28 554	29 350
Schools, institutions of higher education, other education	EUR mn	78 916	79 275	80 579
Science, research, development outside the institutions of higher education ...	EUR mn	8 605	8 769	8 805
Cultural affairs	EUR mn	7 454	7 599	7 917
Social security	EUR mn	486 922	495 222	505 783
Health, sports and recreation	EUR mn	13 989	14 088	13 956
Housing and regional policy ¹⁾	EUR mn	30 459	28 804	27 998
Promotion of economic development ²⁾ ..	EUR mn	38 799	38 207	37 233
Transport and communications	EUR mn	22 173	22 019	22 445

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



Germany in a Global Context

Both for imports and exports, Germany has been ranking second in global trade for a number of years now, following the United States. In 2000, Germany's share in global trade was 7.6% for imports (US \$ 495 459 mn) and 8.7% for exports (US \$ 550 227 mn). The relevant figures for the United States were US \$ 1 257 640 mn or 19.3% in imports and US \$ 781 125 mn or 12.4% in exports. Japan imported goods to the value of US \$ 379 491 mn (5.8%) of global trade in 2000, ranking third behind Germany. The country ranking third in exports is Japan, too. In 2000, it exported goods to the value of US \$ 479 227 mn (7.6%).

Provisional figures for 2001 show that Germany exported goods to the value of EUR 637.3 bn and imported goods to the value of EUR 550.3 bn. Compared with the preceding year, exports rose 6.7% and imports 2.2%. The trade balance surplus increased 47.2% on a year earlier, reaching EUR 87.1 bn (2000: EUR 59.1 bn).

As in the previous years, the European countries – and in particular the partner countries within the European Union (EU) – were the most important countries importing German products. More than half of German exports (55.2%) went to EU countries. France, which is the major importing country, had a share of 11.1% of all German exports, the United Kingdom 8.4%, Italy and the Netherlands 7.5% and 6.2%, respectively. In 2001, goods to the value of EUR 274.9 bn were exported to eurozone countries, that is 43.1% of all German exports. 11.2% of German exports went to countries in central and

eastern Europe. The largest importing country within that group was Poland (2.4%).

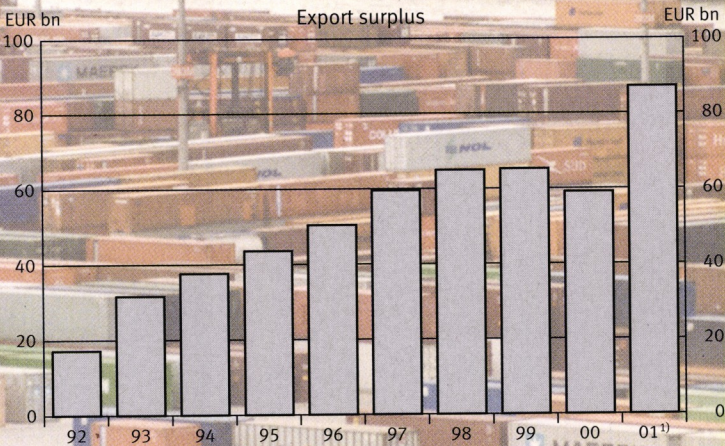
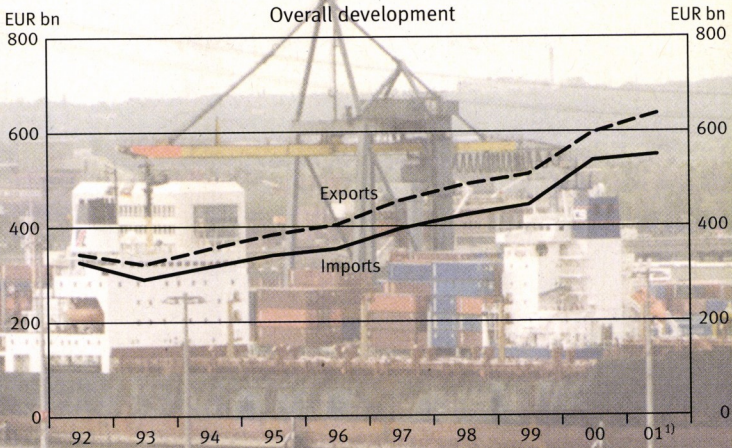
Apart from European clients, the ones receiving most of total German exports were those in the United States (10.6%) and in Japan (2.1%). Especially the exports to the United States were less affected by the general crisis and rose 9.0% from 2000 to 2001, reaching EUR 67.3 bn. The shares of exports to Africa (1.9%) as well as Australia and Oceania (0.7%), however, were rather small.

Also, most of the goods imported by Germany come from European countries (71.9%). In 2001, 52.1% of the imported goods came from EU countries. With a share of 9.4%, France was the most important trading partner for imports also in 2001, followed by the Netherlands (8.4%), the United States (8.3%) and Italy (6.5%). The value of goods imported from eurozone countries amounted to EUR 230.4 bn (41.9%).

About 15% of imports were of Asian origin. 4.1% of the goods were imported from Japan and 3.6% from China. In imports, too, Africa as well as Australia and Oceania played a minor role with 2.0% and 0.4%, respectively, in German imports.

In turn, Germany is the most important trading partner of many EU member countries. Both for deliveries and arrivals, Germany ranked on top of the list of countries (arranged by volume of deliveries) in the Netherlands, France, Italy, the United Kingdom as well as Austria, Denmark, Sweden and Finland. While for Greece,

Development of foreign trade



1) Preliminary result.

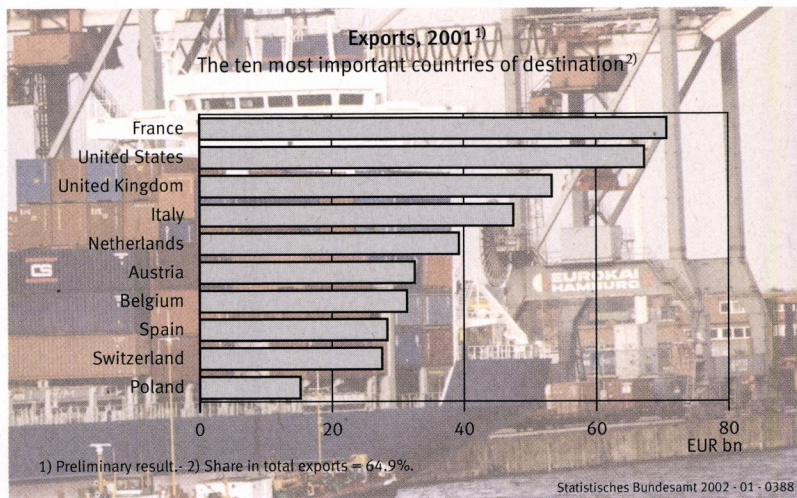
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GERMANY AS A TRADING PARTNER

Germany was the most important importing country, for Belgium and Luxembourg it was the most important exporting country.

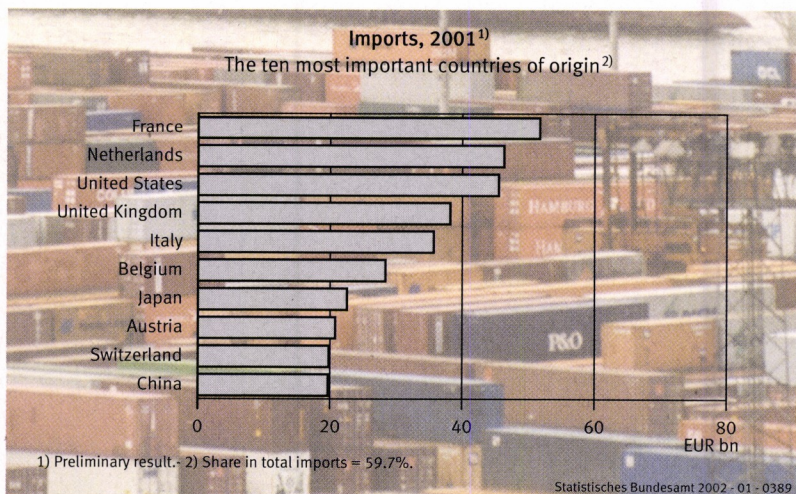
The items that are clearly at the top of the list of goods exported from Germany in 2001 are motor vehicles and parts thereof (EUR 116.1 bn), machinery (EUR 90.6 bn) and chemical products (EUR 78.9 bn). Although such product groups are predominant also in imports, Germany achieved considerable export surpluses there (EUR +65.0 bn; EUR +52.7 bn; EUR +23.1 bn). Import surpluses were achieved especially for raw materials, agricultural products as well as textiles and clothing. The cross-border trade with office machinery and computers showed a deficit, too (EUR -12.7 bn).

GERMANY AS A TRADING PARTNER



Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001 ¹⁾
Exports	EUR mn	510 008	597 481	637 333
Major countries of destination				
France	EUR mn	58 578	67 418	70 672
United States	EUR mn	51 425	61 765	67 307
United Kingdom	EUR mn	43 124	49 377	53 271
Italy	EUR mn	38 335	45 012	47 516
Netherlands	EUR mn	34 355	38 994	39 297
Austria	EUR mn	28 295	32 437	32 645
Belgium	EUR mn	26 812	30 105	31 386
Spain	EUR mn	22 684	26 733	28 388
Switzerland	EUR mn	22 808	25 596	27 611
Poland	EUR mn	12 339	14 513	15 228

GERMANY AS A TRADING PARTNER



Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001 ¹⁾
Imports	EUR mn	444 797	538 343	550 273
Major countries of origin				
France	EUR mn	45 559	50 863	51 671
Netherlands	EUR mn	36 089	44 740	46 280
United States	EUR mn	36 790	47 124	45 454
United Kingdom	EUR mn	30 757	36 925	38 204
Italy	EUR mn	33 107	35 778	35 677
Belgium	EUR mn	21 653	24 612	28 446
Japan	EUR mn	21 779	26 848	22 599
Austria	EUR mn	18 288	20 498	20 755
Switzerland	EUR mn	17 070	18 798	19 793
China	EUR mn	13 795	18 555	19 740

GERMANY AS A TRADING PARTNER

Specification	Unit	1999	2000	2001 ¹⁾
Exports	EUR mn	510 008	597 481	637 333
by groups and sub-groups of commodities				
Food industry	EUR mn	24 107	27 258	27 261
Live animals	EUR mn	581	665	460
Food of animal origin	EUR mn	7 522	8 457	8 583
Food of plant origin	EUR mn	11 849	13 464	13 344
Semi-luxury food and tobacco	EUR mn	4 156	4 671	4 874
Trade and industry	EUR mn	473 330	560 113	578 297
Raw materials	EUR mn	3 646	4 400	4 077
Semi-finished products	EUR mn	21 983	29 592	28 687
Finished products	EUR mn	447 702	526 121	545 534
Intermediate goods	EUR mn	68 479	82 508	81 113
Final goods	EUR mn	379 223	443 613	464 420
Goods returned and replacements	EUR mn	12 570	10 109	31 774
Imports	EUR mn	444 797	538 343	550 273
by groups and sub-groups of commodities				
Food industry	EUR mn	38 835	40 539	39 295
Live animals	EUR mn	380	456	437
Food of animal origin	EUR mn	10 063	10 699	10 358
Food of plant origin	EUR mn	22 080	22 993	22 469
Semi-luxury food and tobacco	EUR mn	6 312	6 390	6 031
Trade and industry	EUR mn	380 102	471 944	459 672
Raw materials	EUR mn	19 031	31 901	29 370
Semi-finished products	EUR mn	32 223	49 964	48 272
Finished products	EUR mn	328 847	390 079	382 031
Intermediate goods	EUR mn	48 459	57 637	53 846
Final goods	EUR mn	280 389	332 441	328 185
Goods returned and replacements	EUR mn	25 860	25 860	51 306
Export surplus	EUR mn	65 211	59 138	87 060

1) Preliminary result.

GERMANY IN EUROPE*)

Country	Area	Population	Inhabitants	Excess of births (+) or deaths (-)
	1 000 km ²	1 000	per km ²	per 1 000 inhab.
Austria	84	8 112	97	+ 0.1
Belgium	31	10 251	336	+ 1.0
Denmark	43	5 340	124	+ 1.7
Finland	305	5 176	17	+ 1.5
France	544	58 893	108	+ 4.0
Germany	357	82 188	230	- 0.9
Greece	132	10 554	80	- 0.2
Ireland	70	3 801	54	+ 6.1
Italy	301	57 762	192	- 0.3
Luxembourg	3	439	170	+ 4.5
Netherlands	34	15 926	470	+ 4.2
Portugal	92	10 211	111	+ 1.4
Spain	505	39 927	79	+ 0.7
Sweden	411	8 872	22	- 0.3
United Kingdom	244	59 756	245	+ 1.2
European Union (EU)	3 154	377 207	120	+ 1.0
Euro zone	2 325	292 686	119	+ 1.0
Memo item:				
EU candidate countries				
Bulgaria	111	8 170	74	- 5.1
Cyprus	9	669	72	+ 4.5
Czech Republic	79	10 272	130	- 1.8
Estonia	43	1 369	32	- 3.9
Hungary	93	10 043	108	- 3.8
Latvia	65	2 373	37	- 5.1
Lithuania	65	3 696	57	- 1.3
Malta	0,3	386	1 222	+ 3.4
Poland	313	38 649	124	+ 0.3
Romania	238	22 443	94	- 1.0
Slovakia	49	5 401	110	+ 0.4
Slovenia	20	1 989	98	- 0.2
Turkey	779	64 818	83	+ 14.8

*) 2000.

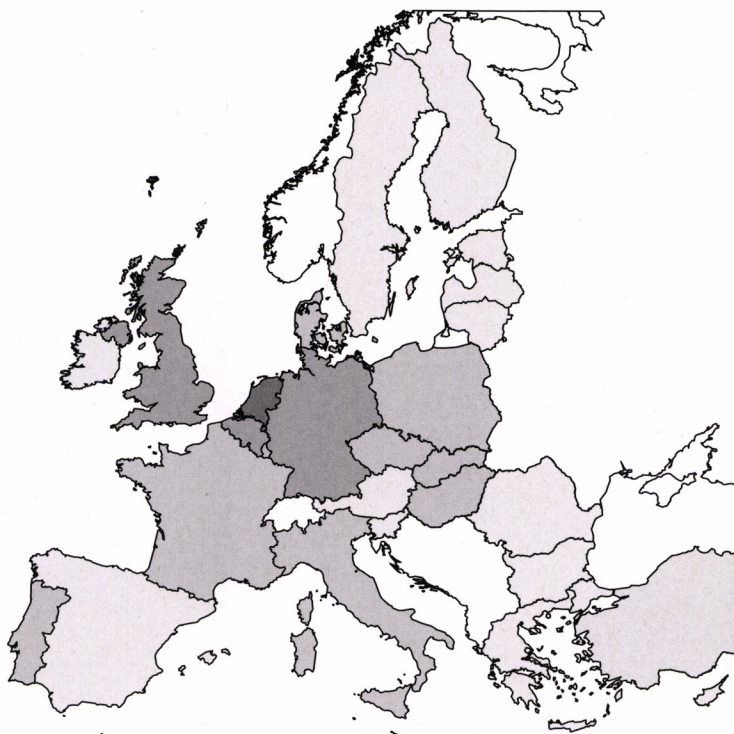
Inhabitants per km² by countries

■ ≥ 350

■ 200 - 349

■ 100 - 199

■ < 100



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GERMANY IN EUROPE*)

Country	Activity rate ¹⁾²⁾	Unemployment rate ²⁾	Persons engaged in economic activity ³⁾ in		
			agriculture, forestry, fisheries	production industries	the service sector ⁴⁾
			% of the persons engaged in economic activity		
Austria	58.2	3.6	6	30	64
Belgium	50.9	6.6	2	26	72
Denmark	65.2	4.3	4	25	71
Finland	63.3	9.1	6	28	66
France	55.5	8.6	4	2,6	70
Germany	57.5	7.9	3	34	64
Greece	48.7	10.5	17	23	61
Ireland	59.1	3.8	8	29	64
Italy	48.3	9.4	5	32	63
Luxembourg	53.8	2.0	2	21	77
Netherlands	64.2	2.4	3	20	77
Portugal	62.1	4.1	13	35	53
Spain	50.6	10.6	7	31	62
Sweden	60.4	5.1	3	24	73
United Kingdom	62.1	5.0	2	25	73
European Union (EU)	55.9	7.4	4	29	67
Euro zone	54.5	8.1	5	30	65
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Bulgaria	47.5	16.9	27 ⁵⁾	29 ⁵⁾	44 ⁵⁾
Cyprus	60.9	5.7	10 ⁵⁾	22	68
Czech Republic	60.3	8.8	5	40	56
Estonia	59.7	13.7	7	34	59
Hungary	53.5	6.4	7	34	60
Latvia	56.8	14.6	14	26	60
Lithuania	60.5	15.4	20	26	54
Malta	38.4 ⁵⁾	6.5	2	33	65
Poland	56.6	16.1	19	31	50
Romania	63.2	7.2	43	26	31
Slovakia	59.9	18.8	7	37	56
Slovenia	58.3	6.7	11	38	52
Turkey	51.8 ⁵⁾	6.6	46 ⁵⁾	21 ⁵⁾	34 ⁵⁾

*) 2000. – 1) Share of the active population (persons engaged in economic activity and unemployed) in the population aged 15 years and over. – 2) EU Member States: 2001. – 3) In some countries excl. soldiers. – 4) Incl. persons in not sufficiently specified branches of economic activity. – 5) 1999.

GERMANY IN EUROPE*)

Country	Consumer price index ¹⁾	Telephone main stations ²⁾	Internet users ²⁾	Passenger cars ³⁾	Energy consumption ⁴⁾ (coal equivalent)
	1996 = 100	per 1 000 inhabitants			toe ⁵⁾ per inhabitant
Austria	+ 2.3	471	319	506	3.13
Belgium	+ 2.4	496	280	452	6.26 ⁶⁾
Denmark	+ 2.3	725	447	346	3.53
Finland	+ 2.7	549	430	410	4.81
France	+ 1.8	573	264	470	4.40
Germany	+ 2.4	635	364	533	4.01
Greece	+ 3.7	531	132	247	2.83
Ireland	+ 4.0	487	233	359	3.67
Italy	+ 2.3	474	276	565	2.88
Luxembourg	+ 2.4	797	227 ⁷⁾	628	⁸⁾
Netherlands	+ 5.1	627	329	400	5.36
Portugal	+ 4.4	436	349	344	2.55
Spain	+ 3.2	442	183	442	3.19
Sweden	+ 2.7	742	516	450	4.45
United Kingdom	+ 1.2	584	400	472	3.81
European Union (EU)	+ 2.3	558	.	479	3.82
Euro zone	+ 2.5	526	.	492	3.84
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Bulgaria	+ 7.4	370	75	237 ⁹⁾	2.45
Cyprus	+ 2.0	551	222	342	2.26 ¹⁰⁾
Czech Republic	+ 4.5	375	136	362	3.76
Estonia	+ 5.6	366	300	333	3.48 ¹⁰⁾
Hungary	+ 9.1	376	148	237	2.35
Latvia	+ 2.5	301	72	230	1.36 ¹⁰⁾
Lithuania	+ 1.3	312	68	317	2.41 ¹⁰⁾
Malta	530	253	485	1.42 ¹⁰⁾
Poland	+ 5.3	296	98	259	2.28
Romania	+ 34.5	183	45	126	1.54
Slovakia	-	288	120 ⁷⁾	236	3.19
Slovenia	+ 8.6	403	301	427	3.00 ¹⁰⁾
Turkey	279	38	66	1.11

- 1) Harmonised indices for international price comparison. – 2) 2001. – 3) As at the end of the year 2000. – 4) Commercial energy calculated from production plus imports minus exports plus/minus change in stocks 2000. – 5) 1 tonne of oil equivalent (toe) = 41 860 kJ n.c.v./kg (net calorific value/kg). – 6) Incl. data for Luxembourg. – 7) 2000. – 8) The data for Luxembourg are included with Belgium. – 9) As at the end of the year 1999. – 10) 1998.

GERMANY IN EUROPE*)

Country	Production of selected products			Agricultural products	
	electricity ¹⁾	raw steel	passenger cars ²⁾	grain ³⁾	meat
	1 000 GWh	1 000 t	1 000	1 000 t	
Austria	62	5 725	116	4 490	924
Belgium	84	11 637	179	2 513	1 738 ⁴⁾
Denmark	36	801	–	9 413	1 986 ⁵⁾
Finland	70	4 090	–	4 089	334
France	541	21 002	2 880	65 766	6 298
Germany	557	46 376	5 248	45 271	6 073
Greece	53	1 088	–	4 231	498
Ireland	23	360	–	1 963	995
Italy	276	26 420	1 422	20 625	4 149
Luxembourg	1	2 571	–	153	. ⁶⁾
Netherlands	90	5 667	215	1 711	2 872
Portugal	38	1 089	126	1 620	734
Spain	212	15 841	2 366	24 625	4 853
Sweden	146	5 190	404	5 670	552
United Kingdom	375	15 306	1629	23 985	3 514
European Union (EU)	2 563	163 163	14 585	216 126	35 520
Euro zone	1 953	140 778	12 52	172 826	28 970
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Bulgaria	41	2 017	–	4 398	445
Cyprus	3	–	–	47	103
Czech Republic	74	6 215	428	6 454	811
Estonia	9	–	–	697	53
Hungary	34	1 851	134	10 017	893
Latvia	4	–	–	924	61
Lithuania	11	–	–	2 658	188
Malta	2	–	–	12	18
Poland	142	10 503	533	22 423	2 924
Romania	52	4 769	64	10 478	1 171
Slovakia	25	3 733	181	2 201	303
Slovenia	14	465	–	494	169
Turkey	125	14 325	297	27 871	1 408

*) 2000. – 1) Gross production. Malta: 1999; Slovakia and Slovenia: 1998. – 2) Excl. assembly of imported unassembled motor vehicles. – 3) Incl. rice. – 4) Incl. data for Luxembourg. – 5) Excl. data for Faeroe Islands and Greenland – 6) The data for Luxembourg are included with Belgium.

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
Austria	78 383	9 663	73 312	9 037	- 5 071
Belgium - Luxembourg	195 903	18 326	207 326	19 394	+ 11 423
Denmark	49 326	9 237	55 536	10 400	+ 6 210
Finland	37 292	7 205	49 916	9 644	+ 12 624
France	361 015	6 130	351 787	5 973	- 9 228
Germany	538 311	6 550	597 440	7 270	+ 59 129
Greece	30 733	2 915	11 635	1 104	- 19 098
Ireland	55 211	14 528	83 443	21 953	+ 28 222
Italy	255 903	4 430	257 299	4 454	+ 1 396
Netherlands	236 322	14 839	252 414	15 849	+ 16 092
Portugal	43 258	4 236	26 378	2 583	- 16 880
Spain	169 059	4 234	124 785	3 125	- 44 274
Sweden	78 909	8 894	94 341	10 634	+ 15 432
United Kingdom	371 664	6 220	308 453	5 162	- 63 211
European Union (EU)	2 501 299	6 631	2 494 065	6 612	- 7 234
Euro zone	1 970 667	6 733	2 024 100	6 916	+ 53 433
Memo item:					
EU candidate countries					
Bulgaria	7 026	884	5 206	655	- 1 820
Cyprus	4 612	5 309	1 032	1 317	- 3 130
Czech Republic	34 893	3 397	31 447	3 061	- 3 446
Estonia	4 591	3 296	3 390	2 433	- 1 201
Hungary	34 583	3 469	30 317	3 041	- 4 266
Latvia	3 449	1 425	2 021	835	- 1 429
Lithuania	5 906	1 598	4 123	1 116	- 1 782
Malta	3 698	9 482	2 529	6 485	- 1 169
Poland	52 998	1 373	34 290	888	- 18 708
Romania	14 129	630	11 220	500	- 2 909
Slovakia	14 527	2 691	12 863	2 382	- 1 665
Slovenia	10 938	5 502	9 451	4 754	- 1 487
Turkey	57 899	868	28 758	431	- 28 142

*) 2000.

GERMANY IN EUROPE*)

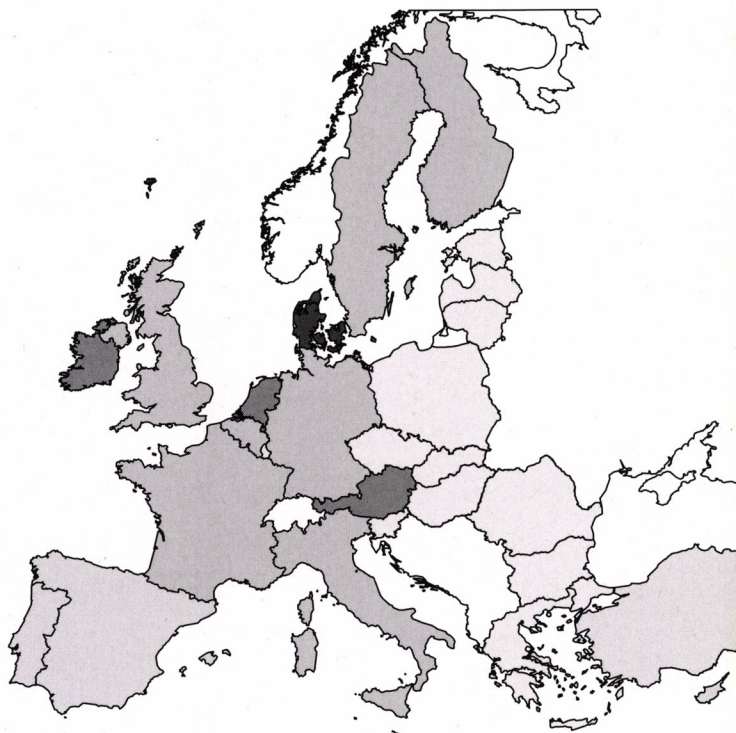
Country	Gross domestic product (GDP) ¹⁾		Annual change in % ²⁾		GDP per inhabitant	
	EUR bn	PPS ³⁾ bn	1999	2000	PPS ³⁾	Average EU=100
Austria	204.8	202.7	2.8	3.0	24 990	111
Belgium	248.3	246.5	3.0	4.0	24 050	106
Denmark	176.5	147.5	2.1	3.2	27 610	122
Finland	131.7	120.4	4.0	5.7	23 250	103
France	1 404.8	1 350.5	2.9	3.1	22 930	101
Germany	2 025.5	1 951.7	1.9	3.0	23 750	105
Greece	123.0	164.5	3.4	4.3	15 600	69
Ireland	103.5	101.1	10.9	11.5	26 590	118
Italy	1 165.7	1 331.3	1.6	2.9	23 050	102
Luxembourg	20.6	19.6	6.0	7.5	44 540	197
Netherlands	401.1	413.5	3.7	3.5	25 960	115
Portugal	115.3	165.7	3.4	3.4	16 220	72
Spain	608.8	742.3	4.1	4.1	18 590	82
Sweden	248.5	203.6	4.5	3.6	22 950	102
United Kingdom	1 547.8	1 365.1	2.1	2.9	22 840	101
European Union (EU)	8 525.8	8 525.8	2.6	3.3	22 600	100
Euro zone	6 430.0	6 645.2	2.7	3.4	22 700	100
Memo item:						
EU candidate countries						
Bulgaria	13.0	51.4	2.3	5.8	6 470	29
Cyprus	9.5	12.9	4.6	4.8	16 520	73
Czech Republic	55.0	135.5	- 0.4	2.9	13 200	58
Estonia	5.5	12.4	- 0.7	6.9	8 910	39
Hungary	50.3	115.1	4.2	5.2	11 480	51
Latvia	7.8	15.9	1.1	6.8	6 580	29
Lithuania	12.2	27.5	- 3.9	3.8	7 440	33
Malta	3.9	4.9	4.1	5.2	12 600	56
Poland	170.9	341.8	4.1	4.0	8 840	39
Romania	40.2	117.9	- 1.2	1.8	5 250	23
Slovakia	20.9	58.1	1.3	2.2	10 750	48
Slovenia	19.5	31.0	5.2	4.6	15 610	69
Turkey	217.4	397.5	- 4.7	7.2	5 950	26

*) 2000. – 1) At current prices and exchange rates. – 2) Based on GDP data at constant prices in national currencies. – 3) Purchasing power standards.

Gross domestic product (in purchasing power standards) per inhabitant,
2000, by countries

EU = 100

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



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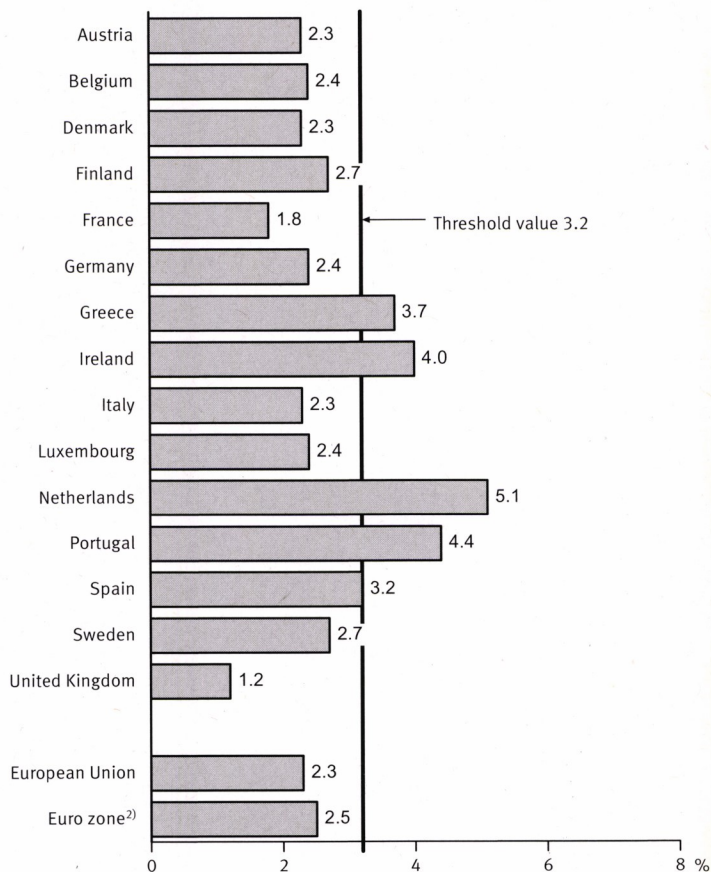
EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION*)

Country	1999	2000	2001
Consumer price index Changes on the previous year in %			
Threshold value	+ 2.0	+ 2.8	+ 3.2
Austria	+ 0.5	+ 2.0	+ 2.3
Belgium	+ 1.1	+ 2.7	+ 2.4
Denmark	+ 2.1	+ 2.7	+ 2.3
Finland	+ 1.3	+ 3.0	+ 2.7
France	+ 0.6	+ 1.8	+ 1.8
Germany	+ 0.6	+ 2.1	+ 2.4
Greece	+ 2.1	+ 2.9	+ 3.7
Ireland	+ 2.5	+ 5.3	+ 4.0
Italy	+ 1.7	+ 2.6	+ 2.3
Luxembourg	+ 1.0	+ 3.8	+ 2.4
Netherlands	+ 2.0	+ 2.3	+ 5.1
Portugal	+ 2.2	+ 2.8	+ 4.4
Spain	+ 2.2	+ 3.5	+ 3.2 ²⁾
Sweden	+ 0.6	+ 1.3	+ 2.7
United Kingdom	+ 1.3	+ 0.8	+ 1.2
European Union (EU)	+ 1.2	+ 2.1	+ 2.3 ²⁾
Eurozone ¹⁾	+ 1.1	+ 2.3	+ 2.5 ²⁾

*) Source: Eurostat. The data shown here are current data or estimates of the EU Commission, reference date January 2002; they are based on the latest national statistics available. They are not always equivalent to other official statements on the current situation regarding the convergence criteria. – 1) As of 1 January 1999, the euro zone, initially consisting of 11 EU Member States (Belgium, Germany, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Spain) was founded to implement the third stage of the European economic and monetary union (EMU) as agreed on in the Maastricht Treaty. At the same time, the euro was introduced as the single European currency. Greece joined the euro zone on 1 January 2001. – 2) Preliminary result.

Consumer price index¹⁾, 2001

Changes on the previous year in %



1) Source: Eurostat, January 2002.- Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices. Preliminary result. -

2) Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. - Greece joined the euro zone on 1 January 2001.

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EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION*)

Country	1999	2000	2001
Long-term interest rate ¹⁾ in %			
Threshold value	6.6	7.4	7.0
Austria	4.7	5.6	5.1
Belgium	4.8	5.6	5.1
Denmark	4.9	5.6	5.1
Finland	4.7	5.5	5.0
France	4.6	5.4	5.0
Germany	4.5	5.3	4.8
Greece	6.3	6.1	5.3
Ireland	4.7	5.5	5.0
Italy	4.7	5.6	5.2
Luxembourg	4.7	5.5	4.9
Netherlands	4.6	5.4	5.0
Portugal	4.8	5.6	5.2
Spain	4.7	5.5	5.1
Sweden	5.0	5.4	5.1
United Kingdom	5.0	5.3	5.0
European Union (EU) ²⁾	4.7	5.4	5.0
Euro zone ³⁾	4.7	5.4	5.0

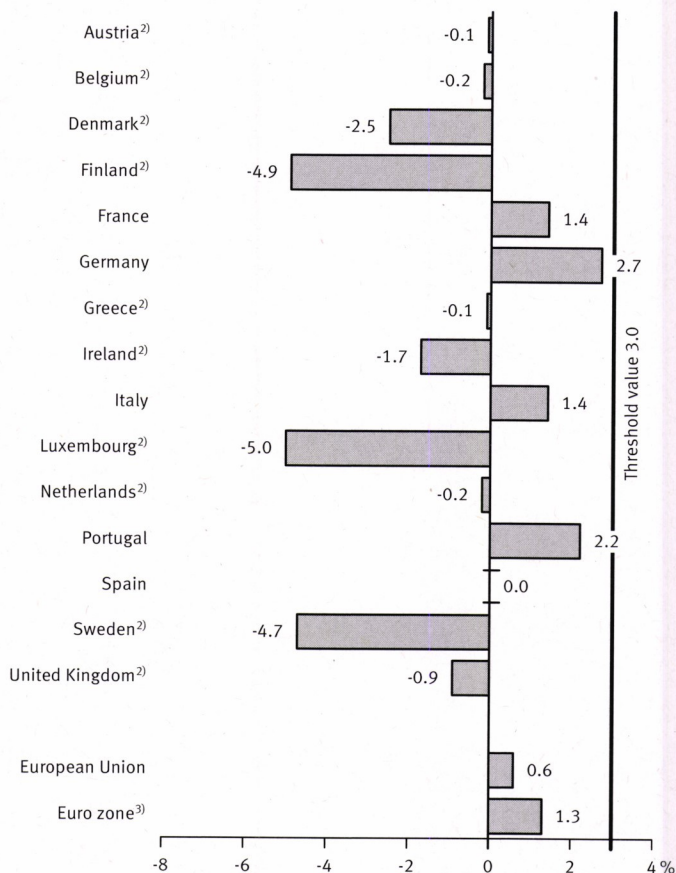
*) Source: Eurostat. The data shown here are current data or estimates of the EU Commission, reference date June 2002; they are based on the latest national statistics available. They are not always equivalent to other official statements on the current situation regarding the convergence criteria. – 1) Yield of ten-year government bonds. – 2) GDP weighted average. – 3) As of 1 January 1999, the euro zone, initially consisting of 11 EU Member States (Belgium, Germany, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Spain) was founded to implement the third stage of the European economic and monetary union (EMU) as agreed on in the Maastricht Treaty. At the same time, the euro was introduced as the single European currency. Greece joined the euro zone on 1 January 2001.

EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION*)

Country	1999	2000	2001
Government budget deficit in % of the gross domestic product			
Threshold value	3.0	3.0	3.0
Austria	2.2	1.5	- 0.1 ²⁾
Belgium	0.6	- 0.1 ²⁾	- 0.2 ²⁾
Denmark	- 3.1 ²⁾	- 2.5 ²⁾	- 2.5 ²⁾
Finland	- 1.9 ²⁾	- 7.0 ²⁾	- 4.9 ²⁾
France	1.6	1.3	1.4
Germany	1.6	- 1.2 ²⁾	2.7
Greece	1.7	0.8	- 0.1 ²⁾
Ireland	- 2.3 ²⁾	- 4.5 ²⁾	- 1.7 ²⁾
Italy	1.8	0.5	1.4
Luxembourg	- 3.8 ²⁾	- 5.8 ²⁾	- 5.0 ²⁾
Netherlands	- 0.4 ²⁾	- 2.2 ²⁾	- 0.2 ²⁾
Portugal	2.2	1.5	2.2
Spain	- 1.1	0.3	0.0
Sweden	- 1.5 ²⁾	- 3.7 ²⁾	- 4.7 ²⁾
United Kingdom	- 1.1 ²⁾	- 4.1 ²⁾	- 0.9 ²⁾
European Union (EU)	0.7	- 1.1 ²⁾	0.6
Euro zone ³⁾	1.3	- 0.2 ²⁾	1.3

*) Source: Eurostat. The data shown here are current data or estimates of the EU Commission, reference date June 2002; 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) Preliminary results. – 2) Budget surplus. – 3) As of 1 January 1999, the euro zone, initially consisting of 11 EU Member States (Belgium, Germany, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Spain) was founded to implement the third stage of the European economic and monetary union (EMU) as agreed on in the Maastricht Treaty. At the same time, the euro was introduced as the single European currency. Greece joined the euro zone on 1 January 2001.

Budget deficit¹⁾, 2001
in % of the gross domestic product



1) Source: Eurostat, 18 June 2002.- 2) Budget surplus.- 3) Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

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EUROPEAN MONETARY UNION*)

Country	1999	2000	2001
Government debt in % of the gross domestic product			
Threshold value	60.0	60.0	60.0
Austria	64.9	63.6	61.7
Belgium	115.0	109.3	107.5
Denmark	52.7	46.8	44.5
Finland	46.8	44.0	43.6
France	58.5	57.4	57.2
Germany	61.3	60.3	59.8
Greece	103.8	102.8	99.7
Ireland	49.6	39.0	36.6
Italy	114.5	110.6	109.4
Luxembourg	6.0	5.6	5.5
Netherlands	63.1	56.0	53.2
Portugal	54.2	53.5	55.6
Spain	63.1	60.4	57.2
Sweden	65.0	55.3	56.0
United Kingdom	45.2	42.4	39.0
European Union (EU)	67.8	63.9	63.0
Euro zone¹⁾	72.0	69.5	69.1

*) Source: Eurostat. The data shown here are current data or estimates of the EU Commission, reference date June 2002; they are based on the latest national statistics available. They are not always equivalent to other official statements on the current situation regarding the convergence criteria. – 1) As of 1 January 1999, the euro zone, initially consisting of 11 EU Member States (Belgium, Germany, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Spain) was founded to implement the third stage of the European economic and monetary union (EMU) as agreed on in the Maastricht Treaty. At the same time, the euro was introduced as the single European currency. Greece joined the euro zone on 1 January 2001.

