

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE DEUTSCHE BUNDESBANK

FEBRUARY 1962

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Unless otherwise indicated, the data given in this Report relate, up to end-December 1959, to the area of the Federal Republic not including the Saarland, but including Berlin (West), and, as from January 1960, to the area of the Federal Republic including the Saarland and Berlin (West)

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National Product and Income in 1961

This study describes, as usual each year, the most important results of National Accounts for the past year. The statements are based on the Federal Statistical Office's provisional figures, as well as on our own supplementary calculations, which chiefly relate to income distribution and saving. The material presented here at the same time supplements, for the second half of 1961, the data published for the first half of that year in our September 1961 Monthly Report; there may be subsequent revisions. The indications for 1960 and 1961 relate to the area of the Federal Republic (excluding West Berlin) with the Saarland being included for the first time. By way of comparison, for 1960 the tables also give figures for the area of the Federal Republic excluding the Saarland.

National Product, Productivity, Prices and Wages

The gross national product, reckoned at current prices, amounted in 1961 to DM 310.4 billion; it was thus greater than in 1960 by DM 28 billion or 9.9 per cent. In terms of absolute amount the increment in 1961 was only slightly less than in 1960; in percentage terms it fell considerably short of the rate (12.0 per cent) for that year, as well as for other boom years (1951 and 1955). Of the rise in the national product, a greater part than in most preceding years was of merely nominal character; reckoned at constant prices the growth amounted to only 5.3 per cent as against 8.8 per cent in 1960. It was thus not appreciably lower, however, than the rate of 6.7 per cent for 1959, and was higher than that of 3.3 per cent for 1958.

According to the Federal Statistical Office's estimates the total number of gainfully active persons increased in 1961, on a yearly average, by almost as

much as in the previous year — that is by 1.5 as against 1.9 per cent. On the other hand there was a sharp fall in the real increase of the national product per gainfully active person; this amounted to only 3.7 per cent in 1961 against 6.5 and 5.5 per cent respectively in 1960 and 1959. Thus the output per person gainfully occupied rose in 1961 by much less than in the preceding years. This was primarily due to a reduction in the hours worked per employed person. In industry, for which more accurate data are available, the average number of hours worked declined by about 2 per cent in 1961. This mainly reflects the reducing of overtime as well as the granting of lengthened holidays, whereas weekly hours of labour were cut during 1961 in only a few categories by collective agreements. Outside industry, on the other hand, the hours of labour would not seem to have been cut down so much, because overtime is less important there. If it be assumed that

Table 1: National Product, Employment and Productivity

Item	Unit	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 ^{P)}	1960 ^{1)P)}	1961 ^{1)P)}
Gross national product at current prices	DM billion	97.2	118.6	135.6	145.5	156.4	178.3	196.4	213.6	228.5	247.9	277.7	282.4	310.4
Change on previous year	per cent	.	+22.0	+14.3	+ 7.3	+ 7.5	+14.0	+10.2	+ 8.8	+ 7.0	+ 8.5	+12.0	.	+ 9.9
Gross national product at 1954 prices	DM billion	113.1	125.0	135.4	145.6	156.4	174.4	186.4	196.5	202.9	216.5	235.5	239.4	252.1
Change on previous year	per cent	.	+10.5	+ 8.3	+ 7.5	+ 7.4	+11.5	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 3.3	+ 6.7	+ 8.8	.	+ 5.3
of which, due to:														
Increase in number of gainfully active persons ²⁾	per cent	.	+ 2.6	+ 1.9	+ 2.5	+ 2.7	+ 3.8	+ 2.7	+ 2.3	+ 0.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.9	.	+ 1.5
Increase in output per gainfully active person	per cent	.	+ 7.7	+ 6.3	+ 5.0	+ 4.6	+ 7.4	+ 4.1	+ 3.1	+ 2.4	+ 5.5	+ 6.5	.	+ 3.7
Compare:														
Increase in gross wages and salaries per employed person	per cent	.	+16.3	+ 7.9	+ 5.9	+ 5.2	+ 7.9	+ 8.0	+ 5.0	+ 6.6	+ 5.1	+ 8.9	.	+10.1
"Price index" of national product	1954 = 100	85.9	94.9	100.1	99.9	100.0	102.2	105.8	108.7	112.6	114.5	117.9	117.9	123.1
Change on previous year	per cent	.	+10.4	+ 5.6	- 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.2	+ 3.1	+ 3.2	+ 3.6	+ 1.7	+ 3.0	.	+ 4.4

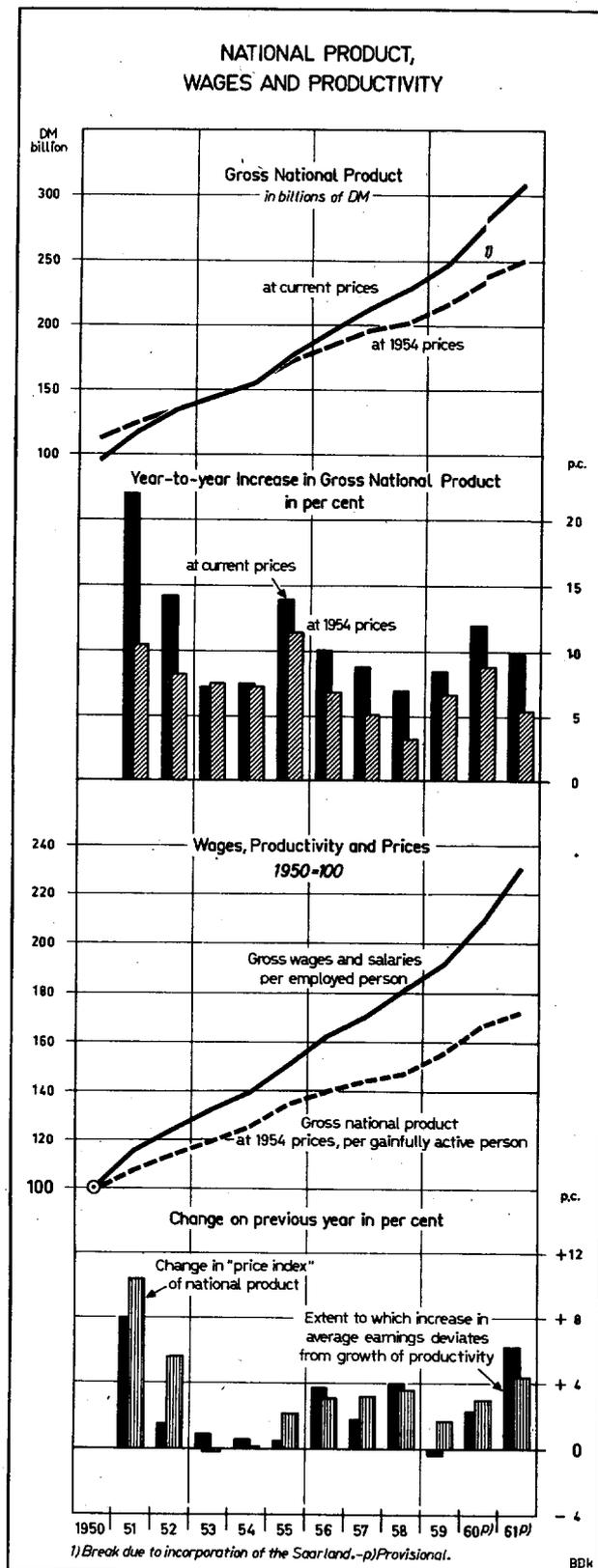
¹⁾ Including Saarland. — ²⁾ Wage and salary earners, self-employed and assisting family members. — ^{P)} Provisional.

in the whole economy the hours actually worked per gainfully active person declined in 1961 by at least 1 per cent (while they probably rose in 1960 by at least 0.5 per cent), it follows that in 1961 the gross national product per hour worked per gainfully active person grew by about 5 per cent as against roughly 6 per cent in the previous year.

As already mentioned, the gross national product increased in 1961 by 9.9 per cent at current prices, but at constant prices by only 5.3 per cent; thus on the average in the year under report the prices or costs entering into the national product calculation rose by 4.4 per cent, as compared with 3.0 per cent in 1960 and 1.7 per cent in 1959. These figures, however, are not identical with the movements in the prices for finished products. They relate solely to the rise in price of domestic production, and take no account of the opposite influence which emanated in 1961 from the reduction — induced mainly through the DM revaluation — of import prices. The prices of the products applied to "ultimate use within the country" therefore rose less — in fact, according to provisional calculation, the rise amounted to some 3.5 per cent. But this definition of the price level too goes appreciably further than accords with the general conception, since for example — in view of the fact that such incomes are taken into account as regards the origin of the national product — it also reflects, as a price rise, the raising of wage and salary rates for persons employed in the public service. If on the other hand in considering the price movement one confines oneself to that applying to private consumption (which movement is ultimately the decisive factor, since in the longer run the rise in the price of capital goods is significant only in so far as it is reflected in the prices of the goods and services produced or provided for consumption), the rise in prices during the year under report amounted to 2.4 per cent, this being not appreciably greater than that of 1.8 per cent in 1960.

The rise in the price level was closely connected with the movement in the costs of domestic production factors, although in view of the close interdependence of costs and prices it would not be correct to see here a definite causal connection. Among the statistically recordable cost elements depreciation rose by 12.4 per cent, and indirect taxes less subsidies by 11.4 per cent, that is by more than in the previous year. The expenditure of enterprises and public authorities on wages, salaries and statutory social charges was up by 12.4 per cent, that is by as much as in the year before. If related to the growth — much smaller than in 1960 — of total real production, which growth at

5.3 per cent was not even half as great as that of the cost factors mentioned, this meant that, reckoned per production unit, there was a sharp rise during 1961 both in domestic costs not dependent on wages and in



wage costs themselves. This last point also emerges from the comparison between wages and productivity. In 1961 according to the findings of the Federal Statistical Office the wages and salaries per employed person rose by about 10 per cent, whereas the output per gainfully occupied person increased by not quite 4 per cent. The divergence between the rise in earnings and that in productivity, which is a pointer to the increase in wage costs per production unit, was accordingly around 6 per cent. To this — as already mentioned — the cheapening of imports formed a certain counterweight, which however was far from being enough to offset the rise in the price of domestic cost factors. In view of the fact that competition in many cases was quite keen it was however not possible for enterprises to pass on the whole of the cost increases in prices, so that — as will be shown later in more detail — profit margins generally contracted.

Origin and Application of the National Product according to Main Categories

Of the individual categories of economic activity in 1961 it was again the producers of goods — that is industry and producing craftsmen — that made the greatest contribution to the rise in domestic output. Reckoned at constant prices, the value of that category's production rose by 5.7 per cent; accordingly producers of goods produced 55.7 per cent of the total gross domestic product¹⁾ as against 55.5 per cent in the previous year. Regarded as a percentage, the output of traders and the other service-rendering categories (including the public administration) rose in approximately the same measure; these categories accordingly maintained their previous year's share (37.9 per cent) of the gross domestic product. The trend observable in earlier years towards a decrease in the share of service-rendering production — in 1950 this had been 42.3 per cent — has accordingly no longer continued. This is the more remarkable since that type of production requires much labour, and is open only in small measure to advances in productivity. Thus in that category the output per gainfully active person grew in 1960 by something over 3 per cent, against not quite 9 per cent in the rest of the economy. For 1961 no figures are yet available, but it may be assumed that here the increase in output per gainfully occupied person was smaller than in the previous year if only because of the cut in working

¹⁾ The gross domestic product comprises the gross national product plus the net contribution made by foreign production factors (capital and labour) to domestic production. Since this contribution cannot be deducted from the output of the individual categories, it is necessary in this paragraph to take the gross domestic product as basis instead of the gross national product.

Table 2: Origin of Gross Domestic Product at 1954 Prices¹⁾

Period	Contributions to gross domestic product at 1954 prices			
	Total	of which:		
		Agriculture and forestry	Producing industries ²⁾	Service-rendering ³⁾
	Total in billions of DM			
1950	113.1	11.8	53.5	47.8
1952	135.3	13.4	67.6	54.3
1954	157.0	13.7	82.0	61.2
1956	187.0	13.4	101.5	72.1
1958	203.2	14.5	110.0	78.7
1959	217.0	15.0	118.1	83.9
1960 ^{p)}	235.7	15.7	130.7	89.4
1960 ⁴⁾ ^{p)}	239.8	15.8	133.2	90.8
1961 ⁴⁾ ^{p)}	253.0	16.3	140.8	95.9
	in per cent			
1950	100.0	10.4	47.3	42.3
1952	100.0	9.9	50.0	40.1
1954	100.0	8.8	52.2	39.0
1956	100.0	7.2	54.3	38.5
1958	100.0	7.1	54.2	38.7
1959	100.0	6.9	54.4	38.7
1960 ⁴⁾ ^{p)}	100.0	6.6	55.5	37.9
1961 ⁴⁾ ^{p)}	100.0	6.4	55.7	37.9
	Change on previous year in per cent			
1958	+ 3.1	+ 5.3	+ 3.1	+ 2.8
1959	+ 6.8	+ 3.2	+ 7.4	+ 6.6
1960 ^{p)}	+ 8.6	+ 4.8	+ 10.6	+ 8.3
1961 ⁴⁾ ^{p)}	+ 5.5	+ 3.1	+ 5.7	+ 5.6
	per gainfully active person in DM			
1950	5,654	2,369	6,276	7,343
1952	6,471	2,887	7,389	7,629
1954	7,136	3,149	8,167	8,061
1956	7,981	3,232	9,125	8,829
1958	8,403	3,673	9,568	9,009
1959	8,868	3,939	10,136	9,307
1960 ⁴⁾ ^{p)}	9,465	4,373	10,884	9,577
1961 ⁴⁾ ^{p)}	9,837	...	...	...
	Change on previous year in per cent			
1958	+ 2.2	+ 8.9	+ 1.5	+ 0.7
1959	+ 5.5	+ 7.2	+ 5.9	+ 3.3
1960 ^{p)}	+ 6.6	+ 10.6	+ 7.4	+ 3.1
1961 ⁴⁾ ^{p)}	+ 3.9	...	...	...

¹⁾ Details may not add to totals because of rounding. — ²⁾ Mining, power, manufacturing, building. — ³⁾ Trade and transport, banks and insurance companies, lease of dwellings, government and other services. — ⁴⁾ Including Saarland. — ^{p)} Provisional.

hours. Accordingly the rise of total production in the services sector would seem to be mainly due to the increase in the number of persons employed, this having been for years greater in that sector than elsewhere in the economy. The proportion borne by persons engaged in rendering services in the widest sense to the total number of persons gainfully occupied, which proportion had risen from 32.6 per cent in 1950 to 37.4 per cent in 1960, would thus seem to have risen further in 1961. The total value of agricultural output, reckoned at constant prices, rose in 1961 by 3.1 per cent; its proportion to the total gross domestic product consequently fell from 6.6 to 6.4 per cent. Because of

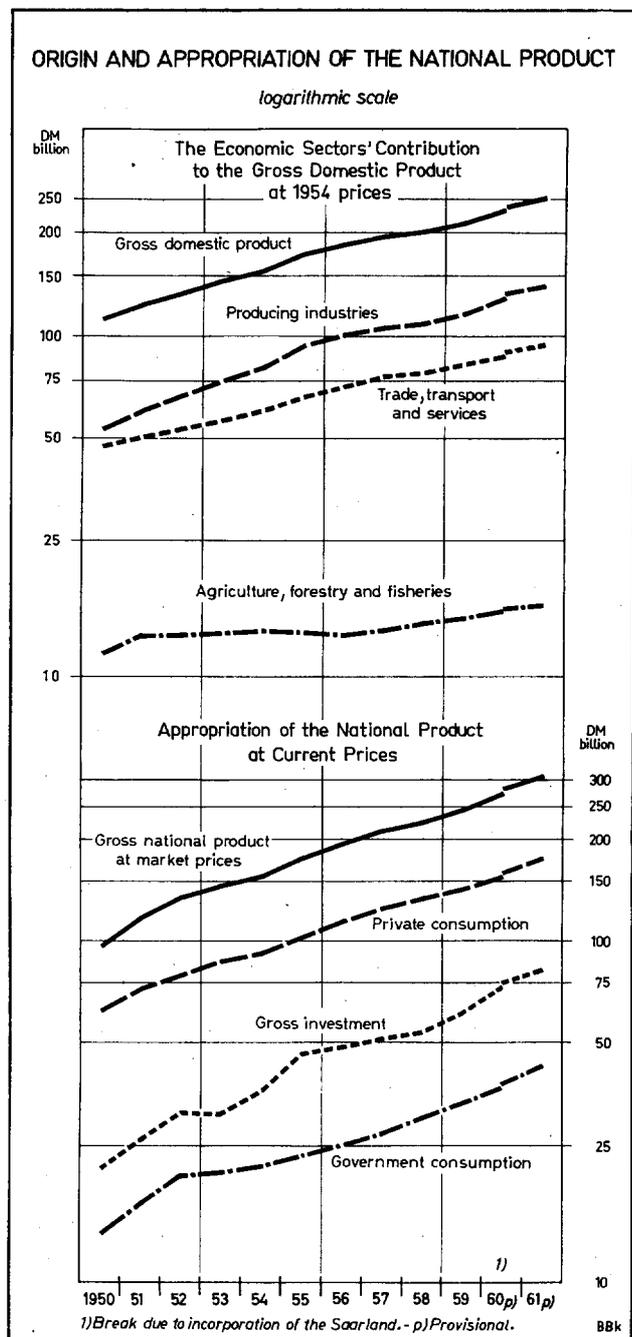
relatively poor harvests, which however are allocated to the 1961 calendar year to the extent of only one-half, the growth in output was smaller than in earlier years. In view of the continuing migration of workers away from the farms, however, the growth of productivity was probably quite substantial again. In 1960, for which more accurate figures are available, the output per person occupied in agriculture rose by 10.6 per cent, that is by much more than in other branches of employment; at that level, however, in absolute amount the net value added per person gainfully active in agriculture was not even up to half the average net value increment in the other branches of economic activity.

Among the changes which occurred during 1961 in the appropriation of the gross national product it was noteworthy that the growth in the national product was used solely for consumption and investment within the country, while the "foreign contribution" declined. Consumption and investment at home increased in 1961 by DM 28.7 billion, and hence by DM 0.7 billion more than the gross national product. The "foreign contribution", that is the surplus on goods and service transactions with foreign countries, West Berlin and the DM (East) currency area, de-

Table 3: Appropriation of the Gross National Product ¹⁾

Period	Private consumption	Government consumption	Gross investment in fixed assets			Inventory investments	Goods and services used inside the country (1+2+3+6)	Net transactions in goods and services ^{a)}	Gross national product at market prices (7+8)
			Total	Equipment	Buildings				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Billions of DM									
1950	62.5	14.0	18.3	9.4	8.9	3.7	98.4	- 1.2	97.2
1951	72.5	17.4	22.5	12.1	10.4	3.9	116.3	+ 2.3	118.6
1952	79.9	20.8	25.9	14.2	11.7	5.6	132.2	+ 3.4	135.6
1953	87.6	21.1	29.3	15.4	14.0	2.1	140.0	+ 5.5	145.5
1954	92.8	22.0	32.9	17.5	15.5	3.4	151.1	+ 5.3	156.4
1955	103.4	23.8	41.0	21.9	19.1	6.0	174.1	+ 4.2	178.3
1956	115.1	25.4	45.0	23.7	21.3	4.3	189.8	+ 6.6	196.4
1957	125.6	27.3	46.7	24.2	22.5	5.3	204.9	+ 8.7	213.6
1958	134.9	30.6	50.3	25.8	24.5	3.8	219.7	+ 8.8	228.5
1959	144.1	33.7	57.1	28.1	29.0	4.6	239.4	+ 8.5	247.9
1960 ^{p)}	157.2	37.8	66.4	33.1	33.3	7.9	269.3	+ 8.4	277.8
1960 ^{p)}	160.4	38.3	67.7	33.7	34.0	8.0	274.4	+ 8.0	282.4
1961 ^{p)}	176.7	43.1	77.8	39.0	38.8	5.5	303.1	+ 7.3	310.4
in per cent of gross national product									
1959	58.2	13.6	23.0	11.3	11.7	1.8	96.6	3.4	100.0
1960 ^{p)}	56.8	13.6	24.0	11.9	12.0	2.8	97.2	2.8	100.0
1961 ^{p)}	56.9	13.9	25.1	12.6	12.5	1.8	97.6	2.4	100.0
Change on previous year in per cent									
1959	+ 6.8	+10.2	+13.5	+ 8.9	+18.4	+18.8	+ 9.0	- 4.3	+ 8.5
1960 ^{p)}	+ 9.1	+12.3	+16.3	+17.8	+14.8	+71.7	+12.5	- 0.4	+12.0
1961 ^{p)}	+10.2	+12.5	+14.9	+15.6	+14.2	-31.2	+10.5	- 8.7	+ 9.9

¹⁾ Details may not add to totals because of rounding. — ²⁾ With foreign countries, Berlin (West) and the currency area of the DM (East). — ³⁾ Including Saarland. — ^{p)} Provisional.



creased on the other hand by DM 0.7 billion to the level of DM 7.3 billion. According to the latest balance-of-payments statistics, which were not yet available to the Federal Statistical Office for its preliminary calculation of the national product for 1961, it may thus be expected that on subsequent revision the 1960 and 1961 "foreign contributions" will in each case be shown at least DM 600 million lower than hitherto¹⁾.

¹⁾ See the "Provisional Survey of the Balance of Payments in 1961" in the Monthly Report of the Deutsche Bundesbank, Vol. 14, No. 1, January 1962, page 62. The revisions there described in the balance of services, however, affect only in part the "foreign contribution" in the National Accounts.

In the use within Germany of the national product there was a major shift especially inasmuch as at about DM 5.5 billion in 1961 the inventory investments — the statistical recording of which is however particularly open to doubt in the provisional calculations — had in the national product an appreciably smaller share (1.8 per cent) than that (of 2.8 per cent) in 1960. As against this the share of the national product taken by other categories of use increased. The share taken by gross investment in fixed assets rose from 24.0 per cent in the previous year to a new peak, namely 25.1 per cent of the gross national product; at the same time the share taken by government consumption increased from 13.6 to 13.9 per cent, and that taken by private consumption from 56.8 per cent to 56.9 per cent. Thus investment in fixed assets continued, in percentage terms, to produce the strongest expansive effect on the national product; the amount spent on it in 1961 was nearly 15 per cent more than in the previous year. In large part however this expansion was due to the carry-over of orders from the previous year, while the rise in new orders became appreciably smaller, and in some cases even gave place to a declining tendency. The latter especially applied to equipment investments, although that was reflected in the course of capital expenditure only in so far as in the second half of 1961 this was above its level of a year earlier

by about 12 per cent, as against 20 per cent in the first half of the past year. In the expenditure on building investments, on the other hand, an opposite tendency was rather in evidence; it would seem to have been greater by about 16 per cent in the second half-year than a year before, whereas in the first half-year the year-to-year growth-rate had been 11 per cent.

Origin and Use of Income according to Sectors

The tendencies, some of them quite widely differing, in the individual appropriations of the national product were closely connected with the change in the distribution and spending of income. These influences will now be described in the light of the income accounts for the three domestic sectors, namely enterprises, public authorities and private households.

Enterprises

It has already been mentioned that the rise of domestic production costs narrowed the profit margin of enterprises. The proportion borne by the total income from entrepreneurial activity and from wealth to the national income fell from 39.4 per cent in 1960 to 37.7 per cent in the year under report; it was thus below its previous lowest level of 38.6 per cent, reached in 1958. In terms of absolute amount the incomes from entrepreneurial activity and wealth, which in-

Table 4: The Movement in Incomes from Entrepreneurial Activity and from Wealth¹⁾

Item	1957	1958	1959	1960 ^{p)}	1960 ^{*)} ^{p)}	1961 ^{*)} ^{p)}	Change on previous year		
							1959	1960 ^{p)}	1961 ^{*)} ^{p)}
Billions of DM									
(1) Gross income from entrepreneurial activity and wealth	65.3	68.5	75.5	85.4	86.7	90.8	+ 10.2	+ 13.2	+ 4.8
in per cent of national income	(39.4)	(38.6)	(39.3)	(39.5)	(39.4)	(37.7)	.	.	.
(2) Public authorities' income from wealth and from their own enterprises ^{*)}	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.3	- 4.3	+ 10.9	+ 6.5
(3) Gross income of enterprises ⁴⁾ ^{*)} (1 less 2)	61.7	64.8	71.9	81.5	82.7	86.6	+ 11.0	+ 13.3	+ 4.7
(4) Deductions (taxes and social insurance contributions)	15.7	15.7	18.3	20.9	21.1	24.5	+ 16.4	+ 14.1	+ 16.0
(5) Net income of enterprises ⁴⁾ ^{*)} (3 less 4)	46.0	49.1	53.6	60.6	61.6	62.1	+ 9.3	+ 13.1	+ 0.8
(6) Profit withdrawals by self-employed, and wage and salary earners' income from wealth	32.1	34.5	38.0	41.0	41.7	45.7	+ 10.3	+ 7.8	+ 9.7
(7) Undistributed profits ^{*)} (5 less 6).	13.9	14.6	15.6	19.6	19.9	16.4	+ 6.8	+ 25.8	- 17.8
per cent									
Gross income of enterprises	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.	.	.
Deductions (taxes and social insurance contributions)	25.5	24.2	25.4	25.6	25.5	28.3	.	.	.
Profit withdrawals by self-employed, and wage and salary earners' income from wealth	52.0	53.2	52.9	50.3	50.4	52.8	.	.	.
Undistributed profits	22.5	22.6	21.7	24.1	24.1	18.9	.	.	.

¹⁾ Details may not add to totals because of rounding. — ^{*)} Including Saarland. — ^{*)} After deduction of interest on public debts. — ⁴⁾ Including wage and salary earners' gross or net income from material and monetary assets. — ^{*)} Enterprises with and without legal personality of their own. — ^{p)} Provisional.

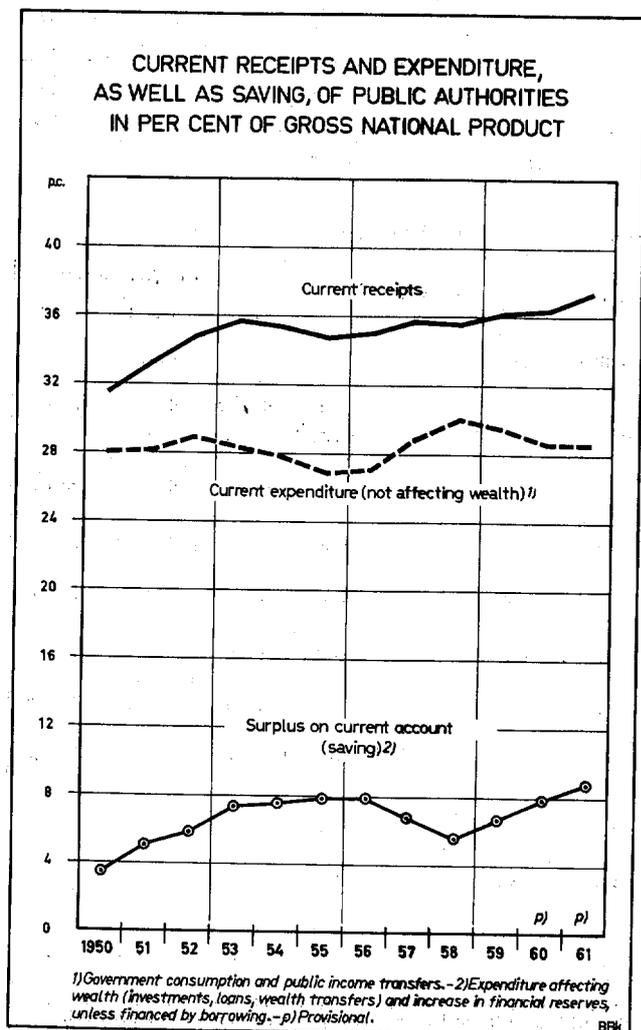
comes include those of joint stock companies and other corporations, of governmental enterprises and of all self-employed persons as well as the investment income of wage and salary earners, grew in 1961 by over DM 4 billion (or not quite 5 per cent) to DM 90.8 billion. By far the greater part of this increment was however absorbed through the meeting of greater tax liabilities or — in the case of public enterprises — through transfer of profit to public authorities, so that the net income of enterprises increased in the year under report by only some DM 500 million, or about 1 per cent. The direct taxes on enterprises increased in 1961 by about DM 3.4 billion, or 16 per cent. The average tax burden on income from entrepreneurial activity and wealth (this for instance also includes farm income, which provides only a small part of the tax revenues) accordingly rose to 28.3 per cent as against 25.4 and 25.5 per cent in 1959 and 1960 respectively. This increase of the tax burden was probably due only in part to the current movement of profits, since the tax prepayments are — if at all —

only partly adjusted to the course of these latter. On the other hand the final tax payments in respect of earlier years, on the basis of the assessments carried out in the course of 1961, were probably more important.

Self-employed persons' profit withdrawals, out of which both such persons' consumption and their saving that falls in the private sphere are financed, were affected only slightly by the movement in net profits. According to our estimate they rose in 1961 by about DM 4 billion, as to which it must however be observed that this estimate is subject to a relatively high uncertainty coefficient¹⁾. The same also applies in principle to the *undistributed profits* of enterprises (joint stock companies and other enterprises); according to our estimate, which is also not very reliable, such undistributed profits decreased from DM 19.9 billion in 1960 to DM 16.4 billion, or by nearly one-sixth. This however still left them slightly above their 1959 level. But if the undistributed profits are related to investment, which was up by about one-third in comparison with 1959, it appears that the proportion borne by enterprises' financing out of their own resources to their capital expenditure declined appreciably. This is also true, as to the tendency, if one considers not the net but the gross fixed investment and regards depreciation as a further source of monies earned by the enterprises themselves. Enterprises' undistributed profits and depreciation are together estimated to have amounted in 1961 to DM 41.5 billion, against DM 42.0 billion in the previous year and DM 35.5 billion in 1959, while their gross fixed investment reached DM 67 billion as compared with DM 58 and 49 billion respectively in the two preceding years. Undistributed profits and depreciation amounted in 1961 to only 62 per cent of enterprises' gross investment in fixed assets, against over 72 per cent in 1959 and 1960. Thus in 1961 enterprises were obliged to borrow more. It is only natural that in these circumstances they showed greater caution in placing new orders for capital goods.

Public Authorities

The current revenues of public authorities (territorial authorities, special funds and social insurance institutions) amounted in 1961 to DM 116.4 billion. This was DM 13.2 billion more than in the previous year; the annual rate of growth, however, declined slightly from 13.5 to 12.9 per cent. But since the



¹⁾ See "Notes on Methods of Calculating Wealth Formation and Its Financing" in the Monthly Report of the Deutsche Bundesbank, Vol. 13, No. 12, December 1961, page 16 and following pages.

growth of the total national product slowed down much more, the proportion borne by public authorities' current revenues to the gross national product increased from 36.5 per cent in 1960 to 37.5 per cent in the year under report. Accordingly the tendency for the governmental share of the national product to rise was more marked in 1961 than in most previous years; on the average of the preceding decade that proportion had risen by about 0.5 per cent per annum — from 31.6 per cent in 1950 to the above-mentioned 36.5 per cent in 1960. There was a particularly large rise during 1961 in tax revenues. In that year they reached a total of DM 77.1 billion against DM 67.1 billion in the year before. The increment was thus

roughly 15 per cent, and the proportion of taxes to the gross national product rose from 23.8 per cent to 24.8 per cent. The reason lay in the increase of receipts from direct taxes; at 20.4 per cent this was roughly twice as great as that of the national income. Remarkably enough such receipts rose almost as much as in the previous year, although the rise of incomes was already becoming slower in 1961. One reason lay in the above-mentioned time-lag in connection with assessed taxes; another was the progression of the Income Tax scale, which in the case of the most important unassessed Income Tax (namely the Wages Tax) led without any time-lag to more than proportionate growth of tax payments. The rise in other governmental revenues

Table 5: *The Public Authorities' Receipts and Expenditure on Current Account*¹⁾

Current Receipts and Expenditure and Savings	1950	1955	1958	1959	1960 ^{P)}	1960 ^{S)} P)	1961 ^{S)} P)	Change on previous year		
								1959	1960 ^{P)}	1961 ^{S)} P)
	Billions of DM							per cent		
Current Receipts										
(1) Receipts from entrepreneurial activity and wealth	1.3	3.9	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.9	+ 1.6	+ 8.6	+ 5.0
(2) Indirect taxes	13.1	26.1	32.4	36.1	39.6	40.2	44.7	+11.2	+10.0	+11.2
(3) Direct taxes	8.0	15.7	19.5	22.0	26.6	26.9	32.4	+12.6	+21.0	+20.4
(4) Social insurance contributions ³⁾	8.3	15.6	23.4	25.0	27.8	28.4	31.0	+ 6.9	+11.1	+ 9.2
(5) Other transfers ⁴⁾	—	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.7	2.2	2.6	+40.3	+41.0	+17.4
Total current receipts	30.7	62.2	81.7	90.0	102.2	103.2	116.4	+10.2	+13.5	+12.9
Current Expenditure										
(1) Government consumption of which:										
Civil expenditure	(9.6)	(17.7)	(24.5)	(25.9)	(28.3)	(28.9)	(32.3)	+ 5.5	+ 9.4	+11.8
Defence expenditure	(4.4)	(6.1)	(6.1)	(7.8)	(9.4)	(9.4)	(10.8)	+27.0	+21.8	+14.4
(2) Subsidies	0.5	0.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	-14.0	+17.9	+ 7.9
(3) Interest	0.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	+18.6	+ 3.3	+ 1.3
(4) Public transfer payments to private households ⁵⁾	11.8	20.5	31.5	32.6	34.2	35.0	37.8	+ 3.2	+ 5.2	+ 8.0
(5) Other transfers ⁶⁾	0.5	2.5	4.0	4.6	5.2	4.7	5.0	+16.4	+13.0	+ 7.5
Total current expenditure	27.3	48.1	68.8	73.5	80.2	81.0	89.1	+ 6.9	+ 9.1	+10.0
Surplus on current account	3.5	14.1	12.9	16.5	22.0	22.2	27.4	+28.0	+33.4	+23.4
	per cent									
Current Receipts										
(1) Receipts from entrepreneurial activity and wealth	4.3	6.3	6.2	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.0	.	.	.
(2) Indirect taxes	42.6	42.0	39.7	40.0	38.8	39.0	38.4	.	.	.
(3) Direct taxes	26.0	25.2	23.9	24.4	26.0	26.0	27.8	.	.	.
(4) Social insurance contributions ³⁾	27.1	25.1	28.6	27.8	27.2	27.5	26.6	.	.	.
(5) Other transfers ⁴⁾	—	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.2	.	.	.
Total current receipts	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.	.	.
Current Expenditure										
(1) Government consumption of which:										
Civil expenditure	(31.3)	(28.5)	(30.0)	(28.8)	(27.7)	(28.0)	(27.7)	.	.	.
Defence expenditure	(14.3)	(9.7)	(7.5)	(8.6)	(9.2)	(9.2)	(9.3)	.	.	.
(2) Subsidies	1.6	0.4	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	.	.	.
(3) Interest	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	.	.	.
(4) Public transfer payments to private households ⁵⁾	38.4	32.9	38.6	36.2	33.5	34.0	32.5	.	.	.
(5) Other transfers ⁶⁾	1.8	4.0	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.5	4.3	.	.	.
Total current expenditure	88.8	77.3	84.2	81.7	78.4	78.5	76.5	.	.	.
Surplus on current account	11.2	22.7	15.8	18.3	21.6	21.5	23.5	.	.	.

¹⁾ Details may not add to totals because of rounding. — ²⁾ Including Saarland. — ³⁾ Including allocations to an affiliated pension fund. — ⁴⁾ Transfers from the rest of the world. — ⁵⁾ Social insurance and public assistance pensions, benefit and relief payments; retirement pensions. — ⁶⁾ Transfers to the rest of the world. — ^{P)} Provisional.

was much more in line with the increase of the total national product and of incomes. Indirect taxes for example grew in 1961 by 11.2 per cent, while the social insurance institutions' contribution incomes did so by 9.2 per cent.

Contrary to what applied in the case of revenues the proportion borne to the national product by the public authorities' current *expenditure* — that is their expenditure not affecting wealth — showed no change in 1961 by comparison with 1960. At DM 89 billion in 1961 the current expenditure was greater by 10 per cent than in the previous year. Its ratio to the gross national product accordingly remained, as it had been in that year, at 28.7 per cent. Among the main groups of expenditure the amount spent on government consumption showed a rise which (at 12.5 per cent) was somewhat greater, this being a result primarily of the increased defence expenditure but also of the rise in expenditure on personnel. On the other hand the public authorities' income transfers in the form of benefit and relief payments, social insurance and retirement pensions increased by less than the national product, namely by 8 per cent. This continued a tendency which has already been observable for some years. It is partly due to the fact that in connection with the various kinds of benefit granted to compensate for war-time and war-induced damage the number of recipients is gradually declining. Yet, mainly because of the increase in payments made outside pension insurance, the growth appreciably exceeded that of 5.2 per cent in the previous year.

In 1961 the public authorities' current receipts increased by DM 13.2 billion, but their current expenditure (not serving to form wealth) by only DM 8.1 billion; thus the surplus on current items, the so-called *government saving*, rose by DM 5.2 billion to a total of DM 27.4 billion. This concept is of course by no means identical with cash or accounting budget surpluses; it merely expresses the contribution made by the government to overall wealth formation. The governmental surplus on current account is reflected for much the greater part in the public authorities' capital investment, in loans granted and in other expenditure affecting wealth (not least in so-called wealth transfers), so far as such expenditure is financed not out of borrowing but out of current receipts. Cash surpluses and other formation of reserves are by comparison of only slight importance. The almost uninterrupted rise in government saving from DM 3.5 billion in 1950 to DM 27.4 billion in the year under report, or from 3.5 per cent of the current gross national product to the present 8.8 per cent, largely

reflects the growing importance of the public authorities for the financing of governmental and (no less significant) non-governmental investment in certain sectors, for instance in housing, for improving the economic structure, and for granting credit to foreign countries.

Private Households

The *disposable income* of private households, unlike the income (or current receipts) of the two other domestic sectors, showed accelerated growth. At DM 193.8 billion it was greater than in the previous year by 10.4 per cent, whereas the annual rates of growth in the two preceding years had been 8.8 and 7.2 per cent respectively. The greatest influence was produced here by the rise in total *wages and salaries*; this rise, by 12.7 per cent (to a total of DM 133.8 billion), again exceeded the previous year's growth-rate, already quite high at 12.3 per cent. With the rise in other incomes notably lower the proportion borne by wage and salary incomes to the national income rose from 60.6 per cent in 1960 to 62.3 per cent in the year under report. This was the greatest upward step taken since 1953 by the "overall wage ratio", in which connection it must be mentioned that this "wage ratio" had at times also declined (especially in the years of incipient cyclical upswing, 1955 and 1959), even though the longer-term trend — 60.6 per cent in 1960 as compared with 59.1 per cent in 1950 — was clearly upward. The rise of wage and salary incomes in 1961 originated only in relatively small part from the increase in the number of employed wage and salary earners; at 2.4 per cent, incidentally, this increase was somewhat smaller than in the previous year. On the other hand gross wages and salaries per employed person rose in 1961 by 10.1 per cent, against 8.9 per cent in the preceding year and 5.1 per cent in 1959. When it is further borne in mind that the 1961 rise of average earnings was achieved in face of a cut by between 1 and 2 per cent in the average number of hours worked, whereas in the previous year the hours worked had somewhat increased, it becomes clear that last year's nominal increase of incomes was almost without a parallel in the preceding decade.

The rapid rise of gross incomes was indeed accompanied by an even greater increase of the *deductions* in the form of social insurance contributions and Wages Tax. Altogether the payments under these heads rose by 17.1 per cent to DM 22.2 billion, so that the average charge imposed on gross wages and salaries by public imposts increased from 16.0 per cent in 1960 to 16.6 per cent in the year under report. At the same time in connection with contributions there was some

Table 6: Income, Consumption and Saving of Private Households¹⁾

Period	Gross wages and salaries ²⁾	Deductions ³⁾	Net wages and salaries (1 less 2)	Public transfer payments ⁴⁾	Mass incomes (3 plus 4)	Self-employed persons' withdrawals for private purposes ⁵⁾	Disposable income (5 plus 6)	Consumption	Saving	Saving in per cent of disposable income (saving ratio)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Billions of DM										
1950	39.8	5.1	34.7	11.7	46.4	18.0	64.5	62.5	2.0	3.2
1951	48.4	6.8	41.5	13.1	54.7	20.1	74.8	72.5	2.3	3.1
1952	53.9	8.0	45.9	15.4	61.3	22.9	84.3	79.9	4.3	5.1
1953	59.4	8.5	50.8	17.0	67.8	25.3	93.1	87.6	5.4	5.8
1954	65.0	9.1	55.8	17.9	73.7	25.7	99.5	92.8	6.7	6.7
1955	73.9	10.6	63.4	20.2	83.6	26.7	110.3	103.4	6.9	6.2
1956	82.9	12.1	70.7	22.7	93.4	28.7	122.1	115.2	7.0	5.8
1957	89.7	12.7	77.0	27.8	104.8	31.9	136.7	125.6	11.1	8.1
1958	96.8	14.5	82.2	31.2	113.4	34.2	147.7	134.9	12.8	8.7
1959	103.7	15.4	88.3	32.3	120.6	37.7	158.3	144.2	14.1	8.9
1960 ^{P)}	116.5	18.6	97.9	33.9	131.8	40.4	172.2	157.2	15.0	8.6
1960 ^{P)}	118.7	19.0	99.7	34.6	134.4	41.1	175.5	160.4	15.1	8.6
1961 ^{P)}	133.8	22.2	111.6	37.3	148.9	44.9	193.8	176.7	17.1	8.8
1960 ^{P)} 1st half	56.1	8.4	47.8	17.0	64.8	16.3	81.1	74.6	6.5	8.0
1960 ^{P)} 2nd half	62.6	10.6	52.0	17.6	69.6	24.9	94.4	85.8	8.7	9.2
1961 ^{P)} 1st half	63.9	10.1	53.8	18.2	72.1	17.8	89.9	81.3	8.6	9.5
1961 ^{P)} 2nd half	69.9	12.1	57.8	19.1	76.9	27.1	104.0	95.4	8.6	8.2
Change on previous year in per cent										
1959	+ 7.2	+ 6.0	+ 7.4	+ 3.3	+ 6.3	+10.2	+ 7.2	+ 6.9	+10.7	.
1960 ^{P)}	+12.3	+20.6	+10.9	+ 4.9	+ 9.3	+ 7.2	+ 8.8	+ 9.1	+ 6.0	.
1961 ^{P)}	+12.7	+17.1	+11.9	+ 7.8	+10.8	+ 9.1	+10.4	+10.2	+13.2	.
1961 ^{P)} 1st half	+13.9	+20.3	+12.7	+ 7.0	+11.2	+ 9.4	+10.9	+ 9.0	+32.6	.
1961 ^{P)} 2nd half	+11.7	+14.5	+11.1	+ 8.6	+10.5	+ 8.9	+10.1	+11.2	- 1.4	.

¹⁾ Details may not add to totals because of rounding. — ²⁾ Excluding employers' contributions to social insurance funds, also excluding voluntary payments for welfare purposes. — ³⁾ Taxes and employees' contributions to social insurance assistance pensions, benefit and relief payments, and retirement pensions. — ⁴⁾ Social insurance and public assistance pensions, benefit and relief payments, and retirement pensions. — ⁵⁾ Including other net income of private households, especially wage and salary earners' income from material and monetary assets, after deduction of private households' current transfers to foreign countries (net). Ascertained as residue. — ⁶⁾ Including Saarland. — ^{P)} Provisional.

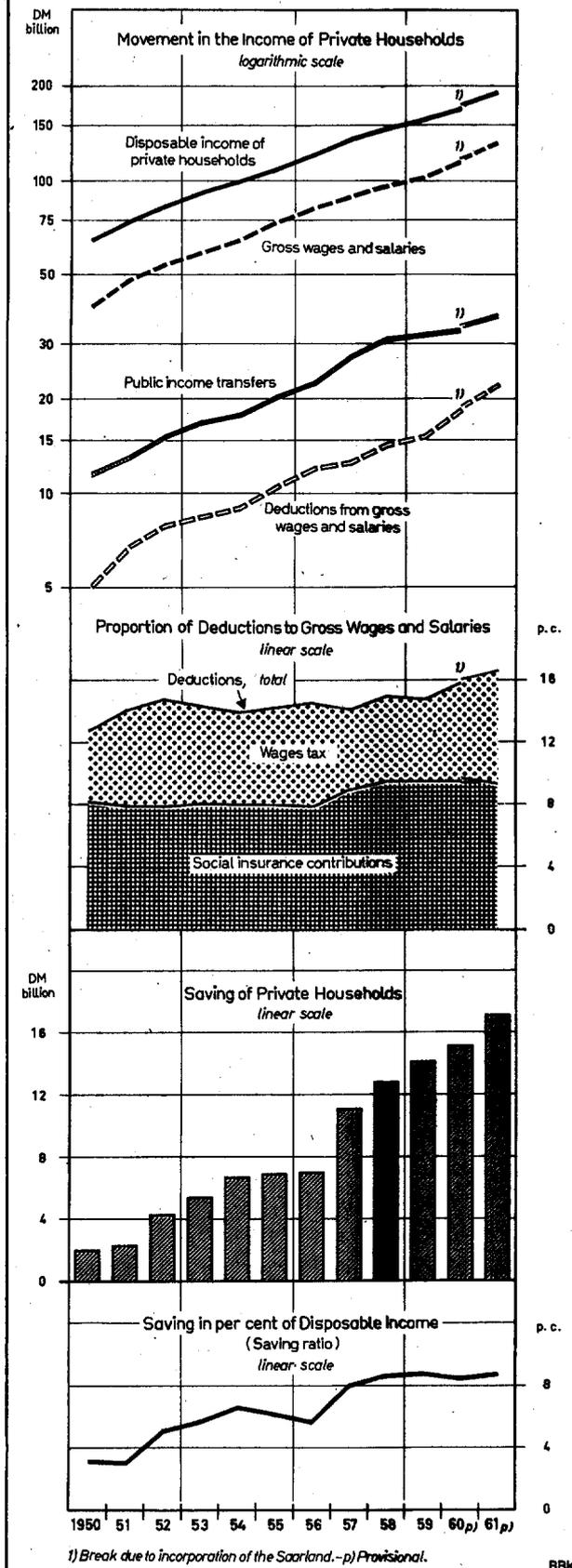
slight relief, due to the temporary suspension of those relating to unemployment insurance. But because of the progressive tax scale the amounts taken for Wages Tax in 1961 were up by about 29 per cent, that is by more than twice as much as wage and salary incomes. Thus the average tax burden on such incomes rose from 6.4 to 7.3 per cent. When it is further borne in mind that prices rose in the sphere of private consumption (by 2.5 per cent according to the cost-of-living index), there remained in 1961 an increase by about 7 per cent in net real income per employed person.

The other forms of income of private households did not rise so much as wage and salary incomes; this being partly because the number of persons receiving such income (unlike those receiving wages and salaries) seems hardly to have risen. The total of the *social and retirement pensions, benefits and relief* paid by public authorities rose by 7.8 per cent in 1961 to DM 37.3 billion. Nevertheless by comparison with 1960, when the increase had amounted to 4.9 per cent, there was some acceleration of growth — not least because the money payments in connection with health and accident insurance were increased; towards the end of

the year, moreover, a start was made with the paying of children's allowance for second children of families within a specified income limit. As already mentioned, according to our calculation the *withdrawals by the self-employed* also increased in the year under report by the comparatively large margin of 9 per cent, although here it must be borne in mind that the relevant amount, which is ascertained as a residue, includes not only self-employed persons' actual withdrawals of profit to finance consumption and saving but also the income accruing to wage and salary earners from investment (in the form of interest, dividends and rent), so that such income cannot be attributed solely to the self-employed persons.

In 1961 the *consumer expenditure* of private households also rose in nearly the same degree — in fact by 10.2 per cent — as their total disposable income. In comparison with 1960, when the growth in private consumption had amounted to 9.1 per cent, that represents an acceleration which is remarkable in view, more especially, of the opposite tendency in the total national product. The acceleration occurred only in the second half of 1961, when the rate of growth over a year earlier rose to 11.2 per cent as against 9.0 per

INCOME AND SAVING OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS



cent in the first half-year. This rise was largely due to an increase of buying after the world political tensions had become more acute in August, although this was followed in the later course of the year by a certain restoration of calm.

The reflection of these fluctuations in the propensity to consume appears in the course of saving by private households. Altogether this rose by 13.2 per cent in 1961 to DM 17.1 billion. The rate of growth was thus somewhat greater than that in disposable income; accordingly the saving ratio, in the sense of the proportion borne by private households' saving to their disposable income, rose from 8.6 per cent in 1960 to 8.8 per cent in 1961. The increase in the saving ratio was however confined to the first half of the year, in which it had risen remarkably, mainly owing to the acquisition of Volkswagen shares. In the second half of 1961, in the absence of any such impulse and because of the above-mentioned temporary strengthening of the propensity to buy, the saving ratio declined again. According to our calculations it amounted in the second half of 1961 to 8.2 per cent of the disposable income of private households as against 9.2 per cent in the second half of 1960. In the last few months of 1961, however, the propensity to save became stronger. The figures available for January 1962 also suggest that saving activity has of late rather increased.

Overall Saving Formation

The figures so far to hand regarding the domestic sectors' saving show that there was a further rise during 1961 in overall saving, that is in net wealth formation. Roughly calculated, such saving probably amounted to DM 60 billion, against DM 56.5 billion in the previous year and something over DM 45 billion in 1959. The total growth in 1961 was only about one-third of that in 1960, however. On looking at the change in individual sectors' saving, one is particularly struck by the fact that the saving by public authorities rose in 1961 more than that by the entire economy; its proportion to total saving rose from about 39 per cent to roughly 46 per cent. At the same time the proportion of private households' saving to the total increased from not quite 27 per cent to over 28 per cent. On the other hand the share of enterprises fell from 35 to 27 per cent — a level below which it had previously dropped only in 1953, when the proportion of government saving had been somewhat higher than in 1961. Cyclical as well as structural factors were an important cause of these shifts; among the cyclical factors the time-lag in the taxation of

Table 7: Comprehensive Survey: Origin, Distribution and Appropriation of Income, by Sectors¹⁾²⁾
in billions of DM

Item	Private households			Enterprises			Public authorities			Foreign countries and Berlin (West)			Total		
	1959	1960 ^{P)}	1961 ^{P)}	1959	1960 ^{P)}	1961 ^{P)}	1959	1960 ^{P)}	1961 ^{P)}	1959	1960 ^{P)}	1961 ^{P)}	1959	1960 ^{P)}	1961 ^{P)}
I. Contributions to the net domestic product															
(1) Income of the factors of production	116.7	133.5	150.0	71.9	82.7	86.6	3.6	4.0	4.3	0.5a)	0.4a)	1.0a)	192.7	220.6	241.8
(2) Indirect taxes less subsidies	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.9	38.8	43.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	35.0	38.9	43.3
(3) Imports (excluding factor income)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	60.2	64.0	51.0	60.2	64.0
Contributions to the net domestic product at market prices (including imports)	116.7	133.5	150.0	71.9	82.7	86.6	38.5	42.8	47.5	51.6	60.7	65.1	278.6	319.6	349.1
II. Re-distribution of income															
(1) Direct taxes	— 5.8	— 8.0	—10.3	—16.1	—18.9	—22.1	23.8	29.1	34.9	—1.9b)	—2.2b)	—2.6b)	—	—	—
(2) Social insurance contributions	—22.9	—26.1	—28.6	— 2.1	— 2.2	— 2.4	25.0	28.4	31.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Social insurance and public assistance pensions, benefit and relief payments, and retirement pensions ³⁾ to residents	32.6	35.0	37.8	—	—	—	—32.6	—35.0	—37.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4) Current transfers to foreign countries and Berlin (West) (net)	— 0.3	— 0.5	— 0.9	—	—	—	— 4.6	— 4.7	— 5.0	4.9	5.2	5.9	—	—	—
(5) Profit withdrawals by self-employed ⁴⁾	38.0	41.7	45.7	—38.0	—41.7	—45.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disposable income	158.3	175.5	193.8	15.6	19.9	16.4	50.1	60.5	70.5	54.6	63.7	68.4	278.6	319.6	349.1
III. Appropriation of disposable income															
(1) Consumption	144.2	160.4	176.7	—	—	—	33.6	38.3	43.1	—	—	—	177.8	198.7	219.8
(2) Exports (excluding factor income)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.0	68.6	72.3	60.0	68.6	72.3
(3) Current saving	14.1	15.1	17.1	15.6	19.9	16.4	16.5	22.2	27.4	—5.4	—4.9	—3.9	40.9	52.3	57.0

¹⁾ Details may not add to totals because of rounding. — ²⁾ While for 1959 the Saarland is still included in the "Foreign countries" sector, from 1960 onwards it is shown as part of the Federal Republic in the domestic sectors' accounts. — ³⁾ By contrast to the amounts shown in Table 6, officials' pensions are here shown gross, that is before deduction of taxes. — ⁴⁾ Including wage and salary earners' income from wealth. — a) Net income payments to factors of production due from the rest of the world. — b) Including a small amount of other transfers to public authorities. — P) Provisional.

enterprises, with its adverse effect on undistributed profits and its favourable effect on governmental revenues, was probably one of the most important. It must be left to the study of wealth formation and its

financing, which will appear in a few months, to quantify the consequences produced by these rather far-reaching changes on the most significant financial streams.

The Provision of Additional Resources for the International Monetary Fund through "General Arrangements to Borrow"

Introduction

On 5 January 1962 the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) at Washington reached a decision that lays down the terms on which the Fund can borrow supplementary resources from a group of member countries under Article VII of the IMF Articles of Agreement¹⁾. In preceding negotiations, which were concluded at the middle of December 1961 in Paris, the representatives of ten main industrial countries had declared themselves prepared — in certain circumstances and on certain conditions — to provide amounts of credit in their currencies, up to a total not exceeding 6 billion US dollars, to strengthen the Fund's resources. The plan for such provision comes into force as soon as a specified minimum number of participating countries have procured the assents required for providing the credit in the country concerned, and have lodged the contemplated declaration of adherence to the "General Arrangements to Borrow". It is expected that the "Arrangements to Borrow" can come into force approximately in the summer or early autumn of this year.

By these arrangements not only the International Monetary Fund but international monetary cooperation as a whole has taken an important step forward. This, and the fact that the Bundesbank will participate in the general arrangements with the very large amount of up to DM 4 billion, justify a closer description of the purpose and main details of the "General Arrangements to Borrow".

I. Causes and Objectives

The need for heavy reinforcement of the IMF's resources is not explained by inadequate endowment of the Fund with members' currencies in general. The Fund's general resources had on the contrary been so greatly increased in the years 1959/60 by a general raising of the quotas by 50 per cent — with considerably greater raising of some important quotas, including the German — that they seemed sufficient for all normal purposes. After the extensive currency assistance given last year (see the following article on

"Activities of the International Monetary Fund during 1961") the Fund at the end of 1961 still had total resources amounting to nearly \$ 14.5 billion, including \$ 2.9 billion in gold and about \$ 11.5 billion in members' currencies. When allowance is made for the fact that some of these latter were not suitable for drawings, being currencies of countries short of foreign exchange, the Fund at the end of 1961 still had at its disposal altogether \$ 6.6 billion in currencies of the ten industrial countries participating in the "Arrangements to Borrow", against which there stood at the same date a contingent commitment of about \$ 1.4 billion (including \$ 0.9 billion for the United Kingdom alone) under stand-by arrangements.

Table 1: IMF Quotas of Ten Industrial Countries and IMF's Holdings of their Respective Currencies on 31 December 1961

Countries	IMF quota	IMF's holdings of currencies at end-1961	
	in millions of US \$	in millions of US \$ (or equivalent)	in per cent of quota
United States	4,125.0	2,435.1	59
United Kingdom	1,950.0	2,508.5	129
Federal Republic of Germany	787.5	150.2	19
France	787.5	361.0	46
Italy	270.0	27.2	10
Belgium	337.5	181.1	54
Netherlands	412.5	169.9	41
Five E.E.C. countries	2,595.0	889.4	34
Canada	550.0	337.9	61
Japan	500.0	320.0	64
Sweden	150.0	87.5	58
All ten countries	9,870.0	6,578.4	67

While more and more doubts have arisen since the beginning of 1961 as to whether the Fund is sufficiently provided with resources to be able in all circumstances to perform its function, this was due not so much to the total amount of the Fund's resources but rather to the composition of those resources in terms of individual currencies. The balance-of-payments deficits of the United States and United Kingdom, and still more the speculative attacks on the US dollar in the autumn of 1960 and on sterling in the spring of 1961, drew attention to the question whether the Fund would in an emergency be able to assist one of the two reserve currencies by an adequate currency loan, particularly if the other reserve currency was at the

¹⁾ A press notice released in this connection by the IMF was reprinted in our Monthly Report for January 1962 (Vol. 14, No. 1, page 61) and, in a German translation, in our "Auszüge aus Presseartikeln" (No. 2 of 10 January 1962).

A German translation of the "General Arrangements to Borrow", and translations of the supplementary correspondence, were published by the Deutsche Bundesbank in its Mitteilungen (Notices), No. 7002/62 of 16 January 1962.

same time not strong enough to make a drawing of it appear tolerable or expedient. From Table 1 the most important of the magnitudes here in question can be seen. At the end of 1961 the United States' "gold tranche" — that is to say the amount which the United States themselves had made available to the Fund in earlier periods effectively (i. e. in gold or dollars), and which is "quasi-automatically" at their disposal for a drawing — amounted to nearly \$ 1.7 billion. The first credit tranche of 25 % of the quota, within which the United States could draw relatively easily, amounts to something over \$ 1 billion. In currencies of the EEC countries, which in recent years have been the most important surplus countries, the Fund at the end of 1961 had only \$ 890 million available, and two months previously the amount had actually dropped to as low as \$ 774 million. The Fund's holding of DM, which together with its holding of Italian currency had declined relatively most because of considerable drawings, amounted at the end of 1961 to only DM 600 million (= \$ 150 million), or roughly 19 per cent of the German quota.

One reason why our present monetary system has become more vulnerable is that with the progressive convertibility of currencies, and with the increasingly close interdependence of international money markets (not least through formation of the Euro-dollar markets and analogous markets in other currencies), the short-term money streams which can be started flowing from one country to another through interest differentials or disturbances of confidence have become larger and larger. The reserve currencies, in which the rest of the world holds both monetary reserves and working balances on a considerable scale, have become particularly vulnerable to such short-term displacements of money from one country to another — or from one of the reserve currencies into gold — because of the large short-term foreign indebtedness which encumbers them. But the reinforcement and strengthening of our present system of reserve currencies, as well as defence of the high degree of convertibility that has been attained even for capital movements, is a matter of common concern to all the countries participating in that system, as was in large measure recognised at the last annual meeting of the IMF Governors in Vienna in September 1961.

II. Main Features of the Arrangements

On the other hand the countries concerned, and in particular the representatives of the surplus countries which are potentially the chief lenders, rejected any overall increase of international liquidity through, for

example, a further scheme for raising quotas within the IMF, and indeed rejected every form of automatic provision of credit. In the world-wide discussion about the adequacy of "international liquidity" (that is the international holdings of monetary reserves) the view finally prevailed that the world does not at present suffer from any general shortage of such reserves, that indeed in some cases — although with wide regional differences — there is actually more liquidity than is desirable, and that the main danger is not so much a general deflation crisis due to liquidity shortage but still lies rather in creeping inflation. Additional resources for international monetary assistance measures ought therefore to be made available not in "blanket" form but for specific ends, i. e., only in cases where a genuine additional need for international liquidity is likely, especially therefore in the event of temporary major disturbances due to short-term international capital movements. The arrangements finally made allow for this by providing that, according to the preamble, the additional credits shall be provided only "when supplementary resources are needed to forestall or cope with an impairment of the international monetary system". An "impairment of the international monetary system" of this kind, which could be countered by short-term assistance, would seem to arise primarily from a threat to the major reserve currencies through speculative capital movements. This however is by no means the sole object of the new arrangements. These arrangements may also well come into effect when the international monetary system is threatened through other temporary disturbances, which of course could not normally occur through the foreign-exchange crisis in one individual country, but could occur through a major — for instance political — disturbance producing effects on a number of countries.

Since the international monetary system can be threatened only through a sharp currency crisis in one or more of the major countries, and since, in particular, short-term capital movements of a size large enough to threaten the system are likely to occur only between the more important industrial countries, the use of the additional resources provided through the "General Arrangements to Borrow" has been confined to the group of participating countries, at present ten in number. It is thus an arrangement for mutual foreign-exchange assistance as between the participants.

Finally the borrowing arrangements allow for the fear that the provision of additional credit might relax balance-of-payments discipline in the deficit countries. So as to counteract any such tendency, a power to exert material influence has been reserved to the

potential lenders; the Fund can obtain additional resources from the lenders only if they themselves, through separate consultation outside the Fund, have unanimously or by a large majority expressed a view in favour of activating the plan in a specified case. It is moreover expressly laid down in the Arrangements (paragraph 10) that, if the additional borrowed resources are used by the Fund, in the relationship between itself and the deficit countries the Fund's policies and practices hitherto generally valid shall apply as regards the approval of drawings and stand-by arrangements; the borrowing deficit countries must therefore fulfil all those preconditions regarding justification, and the producing of stabilisation programmes, that result from the Fund's general policies according to the debtor country's credit tranche to be used. There can accordingly be no question of any "automatic" granting of credit either in the relationship between the lenders and the Fund or in that between the Fund and the debtor countries.

In conclusion it may be said that, while the Fund's liquidity is increased through the "General Arrangements to Borrow", it is so increased only in precisely defined special cases and subject to strict control of use. On the other hand the certainty that in emergencies such an additional assistance fund can be rapidly mobilised will strengthen confidence in the present monetary system, and this fact may perhaps for a long time to come make actual use of that assistance superfluous.

III. Participants and Amount of the Borrowing Arrangements

The ten main industrial countries have declared themselves prepared, subject to the assent still required in each case from their parliamentary or other authorities, to participate in the "General Arrangements to Borrow". They are willing to make their currencies available to the Fund by way of loan in accordance with Article VII, Section 2 of the Fund's Articles of Agreement, up to the maximum amounts which can be seen in Table 2, doing so subject to the terms and conditions laid down in the Fund's above-mentioned decision of 5 January 1962. Article VII, Section 2 of the Articles of Agreement lays down that for the purpose of replenishing its holdings of scarce currencies the Fund may propose to a member "that, on terms and conditions agreed between the Fund and the member, the latter lend its currency to the Fund or that, with the approval of the member, the Fund borrow such currency from some other source either within or outside the territories of the member".

Table 2: Participants and Amounts of Credit Arrangements

Participants	Units of participant's currency	Equivalent in millions of US \$
United States of America	2,000,000,000	2,000
Deutsche Bundesbank	4,000,000,000	1,000
United Kingdom	357,142,857	1,000
France	2,715,381,428	550
Italy	343,750,000,000	550
Japan	90,000,000,000	250
Canada	208,938,000	200
Netherlands	724,000,000	200
Belgium	7,500,000,000	150
Sweden	517,320,000	100
		6,000

The maximum amounts promised by the ten participants total \$ 6 billion. The whole \$ 6 billion is not of course available as supplementary credit. Since on the contrary the borrowing arrangements can in each case be activated only in favour of one or more participating countries, and the currency of any debtor country can as it were by definition not be also lent, the maximum amount available will always be only the lending limit of the other countries. Thus in the event of currency assistance for the United States, which themselves participate to the extent of \$ 2 billion in the amounts promised, there would be available at most only \$ 4 billion or, if assistance in British currency were ruled out because the situation of sterling was at the same time precarious, the amount available would be no more than \$ 3 billion. The five EEC countries, which according to the course of their balances of payments to date are the most likely lenders, are providing a maximum total of not quite \$ 2.5 billion.

Further Fund members can adhere to this arrangement if the Fund agrees, if no participant objects, and if the countries newly adhering are prepared to accept in their currency a commitment equivalent to at least 100 million US dollars.

According to report Switzerland, which is not itself a member of the IMF, intends to declare itself prepared in the event of activation of the borrowing arrangements to participate for its part, in parallel, with loans in its currency up to a certain maximum amount. It may be remembered that last year Switzerland already participated in two assistance schemes, first in the „Basle Agreement“ of March 1961 between Central Banks, and thereafter through a bilateral currency credit granted to the United Kingdom in connection with the latter's IMF drawing in August 1961.

The yardstick used for fixing the individual participants' lending limit included the amount of the participant country's monetary reserves, its existing IMF quota and other indicators. In that connection how-

ever no arithmetical formula was used, so that the agreed lending limits are ultimately the result of negotiations between the countries participating. Express provision is made in the Fund's decision (paragraph 5) for revision of the scale of contributions if circumstances alter. But a country's lending limit can be altered during the validity of the Fund's decision, namely four years from its coming into force, only with the consent of the Fund and of all the other participants.

Apportionment as between individual currencies in the event of actual use of the arrangements need not necessarily be done pro rata of the scale of contributions (Table 2). On the contrary in such apportionment, which is so far as possible to be settled by unanimous decision of the participants, account is to be taken of the recommendations made by the Managing Director of the Fund, of the present and foreseeable balance-of-payments and reserve situations of the participating countries, and of the Fund's holdings of the currencies in question. On the ground of its own balance-of-payments or reserve position being endangered (but only on that ground) a country can even refrain entirely from taking part in the provision, as decided with the necessary majority, of assistance for another country.

The *financing* of the currency loans in the event of use of the borrowing arrangements will be differently handled in the individual countries. In some countries the Government itself will provide for such financing. In others the financing will be undertaken by the Central Banks or other monetary authorities, this being justified by the fact that these are currency loans in respect of which special arrangements ensure a relatively high degree of liquidity, especially in the event of reversal of the lending countries' balance-of-payments position (see Section V below). The Fund's decision (see paragraph 1, Definitions) expressly left open the possibility that not only the member country itself but also, with its consent, an official institution of that country may act as participant in the borrowing arrangements. In the case of the Federal Republic of Germany this latter course has from the outset been selected by agreement between the Government and the Bundesbank, so that in the Fund's decision itself the Bundesbank is already indicated as "participant" in the borrowing arrangements. In some other cases the decision as to how the currency loans are to be internally provided still remains open.

IV. Procedure for Granting Credit

Activation of the additional assistance requires in the first place that a Fund member, itself a partici-

pant in the plan, shall address to the IMF an application for a drawing or a stand-by arrangement, and that "after consultation" the Managing Director shall consider that such drawing or stand-by arrangement is necessary in order to "forestall or cope with an impairment of the international monetary system", and further that for this purpose the Fund's normal resources are not sufficient (paragraph 6 of the General Arrangements to Borrow).

Then there begins a procedure for consultation between the participants, for which purpose they will be convened by the French Finance Minister in an ad hoc committee, presumably but not necessarily in Paris. Having assembled, the committee will elect a chairman. For the purpose of facilitating the ad hoc consultations the participants are required, as is stated in the supplementary exchange of letters, "to use, to the fullest extent practicable, the facilities of the international organisations to which they belong in keeping each other informed of developments in their balances of payments that could give rise to the use of the Supplementary Resources"; this is a reference more particularly to the OECD in Paris, and to the committees which have been set up within the OECD for coordinating the Atlantic Community's economic and monetary policies. The participants are to decide, "taking into account the recommendations of the Managing Director, and their present and prospective balance-of-payments and reserve positions", whether the additional assistance is to be used at all in the case in question and, if so, what total sum and what amounts of the various participant currencies are to be made available. The decision on these points is so far as possible to be adopted unanimously; unanimity can doubtless be assumed to be the normal case. No individual country, however, is to have a right of veto; in case of need a decision can also be reached through a qualified majority vote, that is by a majority comprising two-thirds of the number of the participants entitled to vote and three-fifths of the votes of those participants, weighted according to their lending commitment. The applicant country itself has no vote. If any other country wishes because of its own balance-of-payments difficulties to refrain from taking part, the remaining countries will consult with each other and with the Managing Director as to how they can replace the consequently lost resources through additional provision of other currencies, of course always within the maximum limits undertaken. The decision reached by the participants regarding provision of the amounts in their currencies under the "General Arrangements to Borrow" is deemed to be

an offer to the IMF, which offer must then be accepted by the IMF (that is by its Executive Directors) in accordance with Article VII, Section 2 of the Fund's Articles of Agreement.

Thereafter the normal IMF procedure continues. Thus the IMF has to examine any necessary monetary stabilisation programme of the applicant country, to give that country such directions as are thought necessary, and to lay down detailed conditions regarding repayment and the like. If the additional amounts of currency provided under the "General Arrangements to Borrow" are called not immediately in a single amount but in instalments under a stand-by arrangement, then unless anything different has been laid down the individual currencies are to be called in proportion to the countries' shares.

V. Terms for the Loans Granted

The gold value of the loans granted to the Fund by the participants under the "General Arrangements to Borrow" is assured through a *gold clause* (paragraph 12 of the Arrangements); this conforms to the general system of the IMF, which in turn under its Articles of Agreement has an assurance of gold value in respect of the resources transmitted by it to deficit countries.

On called amounts the Fund pays *interest* at 1½ per cent per annum as well as a non-recurring charge of ½ per cent. The 1½ per cent rate roughly corresponds to the average interest return which the Fund itself has in recent years obtained on its lendings to debtor countries; the low average level is explained by the fact that drawings within the gold tranche are subject only to a charge, but have to be permitted free of interest. Provision is made for altering the rate of interest on additional loans to the Fund in case the general scale of interest rates for "drawings" which the IMF allows to debtor countries is altered.

If nothing different is laid down, and if the provisions regarding premature repayment do not apply, the *duration* of the additional loans granted to the Fund under the "General Arrangements to Borrow" is to be five years. This is in line with the maximum duration allowed for the Fund's lendings to debtor countries, unless in their case too special provisions create an obligation to repay earlier (as to this see details in the following article on page 24). Where a shorter duration has been laid down for a debtor country to which the Fund transmits additional resources under the "General Arrangements to Borrow", the duration of the participant lending countries' claims is also correspondingly shortened. Premature repay-

ments by a debtor country — if such a country's monetary situation improves the Fund can press for these under paragraph 11 d of the Arrangements — are normally to be passed on without delay to the creditors; there is an exception only if, in cases where there is a stand-by arrangement, the premature repayment leads to an increase of the credit line still open. The Fund can also make premature repayments to a creditor "with any increases in the Fund's holdings of that participant's currency that exceed the Fund's working requirements".

As regards *repayments* to creditor countries the principle applies that they are whenever feasible to be made in the creditor's currency; otherwise they are to be made in gold or, after consultation with the creditor, in other effectively convertible currencies. In that connection the present and prospective balance-of-payments position of the members in whose currencies the repayment is made must be taken into account. As a last resort it is always open to the Fund to repay in the debtor country's currency; the Fund has undertaken never to allow its holdings of that currency to drop below the amount which corresponds to its indebtedness to the creditors in respect of the debtor country's drawing. One object of this is for instance to prevent the debtor country's currency, after this has been replenished in the Fund through the drawing, from being re-lent on a correspondingly greater scale to third countries.

Special importance as regards *liquidity* of the loans granted to the Fund by the participants attaches to the provisions for premature recall of a granted loan in the event of deterioration in the creditor country's balance-of-payments situation; this is the so-called *reversibility* of lendings. According to this a participant which itself runs into balance-of-payments difficulties during the life of a loan granted by it is entitled to require the Fund to repay its loan before maturity, and to repay it according to a quasi-automatic procedure similar to that which applies in the Fund to drawings within the "gold tranche". The Fund shall give the overwhelming benefit of any doubt to the participant's representation (paragraph 11 f of the Arrangements). Since where the creditor country is itself in balance-of-payments difficulties it needs other currencies, it will call for repayment not in its own currency but in other convertible currencies or in gold. According to circumstances it may happen that in the given situation the Fund will not have adequate holdings of other convertible currencies available. It is laid down that in that event the Fund may approach the other participants with a view to their granting

additional loans. Only if those participants, contrary to expectation, fail to do so will the IMF make the premature repayment in the currency of the debtor for whose drawings the special resources were used. Thanks to these provisions about reversibility any currency loan granted to the Fund under the "General Arrangements of Borrow" has a high degree of liquidity in those cases of need where the creditor country itself needs other currencies. This is of special importance in those cases where the Central Bank, or an exchange fund administered by it, undertakes the financing of such currency loans (see the last part of Section III above).

The liquefying of the participants' claims on the Fund is finally facilitated through the fact that, if desired, those claims can be put into a form of instrument evidencing the Fund's indebtedness and — of course only subject to the Fund's previous assent — transferred to other parties.

VI. Duration of the Arrangement

The "General Arrangements to Borrow" have been concluded in the first place for four years, reckoned from their coming into force. During that period a member can withdraw only with the assent of the Fund and of all the other participants. The Fund may decide on a prolongation of the "Arrangements". In that event every participant has the right to declare its withdrawal not later than six months before expiry of the old Arrangements. The running of the loans already granted will not be affected by the withdrawal of individual participants, or by cessation of the "General Arrangements to Borrow".

The decision on the "General Arrangements to Borrow" comes into force as soon as at least seven of the ten participants listed by name in that decision have adhered, in the prescribed form, with a total commitment equivalent to not less than 5.5 billion US dollars.

Activities of the International Monetary Fund during 1961

Measured by the total amount of currencies made available to member countries, 1961 was the year of greatest lending activity, up to the present time, on the part of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Altogether in that year the Fund provided 22 member countries with currencies equivalent to nearly 2.5 billion US dollars (Table 1). This greatly exceeded the drawings¹⁾ in the years 1956/57, which — partly as a result of the Suez crisis — had shown the previous peak of the Fund's lending activity. From this fact it must not of course be concluded, without qualification, that international payment relations were subjected last year to especially violent disturbances. True, international monetary equilibrium continued to be disturbed in 1961 through deficits in the balances of payments of the two reserve currency countries, the United States and the United Kingdom; but these deficits and the corresponding European surplus positions had already become somewhat smaller than in the previous year, while at the same time the overall

Table 1: Credit Assistance by IMF
in millions of US dollars

Periods	Drawings			Stand-by arrangements	
	Fresh drawings	Re-payments	Net drawings	Amounts agreed in period indicated	Amounts still available at end of period
1947—1951	812	118	694	—	—
1952—1956	1,097	978	119	1,194	1,117
1957	977	64	913	183	870
1958	338	369	— 31	339	911
1959	180	608	— 428	315	208
1960	280	681	— 401	401	383
1961	2,479	770	1,709	1,347	1,415

Source: International Financial Statistics.

exchange position of the developing countries had probably likewise been somewhat eased through the progressive expansion of world trade and through increased capital assistance from the industrial countries. Of the total amounts of currency provided by the IMF in 1961 almost four-fifths were in fact made available to only three countries, namely the United Kingdom, India and Australia, the causes being different in each case.

¹⁾ "Drawing" is the technical term for using the Fund's resources which, legally, takes the form of members' purchases from the Fund of the currencies of other members for equivalent amounts of their own currencies.

Synopsis of the Most Important Transactions

In the *United Kingdom* the "basic" deficit on the balance of payments had been fully offset in 1960, the year when it reached its peak, by an exceptionally large inflow of mostly short-term funds from abroad. In the spring of 1961 the upward revaluation of the DM and the Netherlands guilder brought the mistrust of sterling to a head, so that a substantial part of the short-term monies which had previously flowed into London began to flow out again, and the British balance-of-payments deficit, concealed so far, became clearly visible. It is true that the speculative exchange movements were compensated, and checked, through credit assistance given by European Central Banks to the Bank of England under the Basle Agreement of March 1961. But the relevant credits, which had for a time reached a peak of \$ 910 million, were by nature short-term; and in view of the presumably longish duration of the British balance-of-payments difficulties they required replacement. In connection with the stabilisation programme announced by the British Government at the end of July 1961 the United Kingdom in August and September drew from the IMF in various currencies a total of \$ 1.5 billion, which was used partly to repay the short-term Central Bank assistance and partly to strengthen the British reserve position. Besides this the United Kingdom entered with the IMF into a stand-by arrangement for an amount of \$ 0.5 billion, valid initially for one year, so that the total assistance given by the Fund to the United Kingdom reached \$ 2 billion, or somewhat more than the British quota of \$ 1.95 billion in the Fund. By the end of 1961 the United Kingdom was enabled by the marked improvement in its exchange position to repay \$ 420 million of the currencies drawn from the Fund, so that the net amount taken from the Fund through the British drawing then stood at only \$ 1,080 million, while the amount still available under the stand-by arrangement rose by the sum repaid, to a total of \$ 920 million. The currencies drawn by the United Kingdom from the Fund in August and September 1961 included DM equivalent to US \$ 270 million, as can be seen from Table 2. The Fund for its part procured two-thirds of the currencies drawn by the United Kingdom, in each case, by using its holdings in the relevant countries' currencies stemming from those countries' subscriptions, while it acquired one-third of each of the needed currencies by selling gold to the monetary

Table 2: IMF Drawings in 1961
in millions of US dollars

Countries	Amount drawn	Breakdown by currencies drawn										
		Deutsche mark	US dollars	Belgian francs	Canadian dollars	French francs	Italian lire	Dutch guilders	Pounds Sterling	Swedish kronor	Japanese yen	Argentine pesos
Argentina	60.0	12.0	—	12.0	—	12.0	12.0	12.0	—	—	—	—
Australia	175.0	55.0	40.0	—	10.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	30.0	—	—	—
Bolivia	2.0	—	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil	60.0	25.0	25.0	—	—	—	10.0	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	11.2	5.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	—	—	—
Chile	76.0	25.0	7.5	—	—	22.5	5.0	—	—	—	—	16.0
Colombia	65.0	—	45.0	—	—	—	10.0	10.0	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica	7.5	—	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuador	14.0	—	14.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Salvador	8.0	—	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haiti	1.5	—	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduras	2.5	—	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	250.0	45.0	110.0	—	—	15.0	15.0	—	60.0	—	5.0	—
Indonesia	61.2	18.0	33.0	—	—	—	10.2	—	—	—	—	—
Iran	7.5	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	45.0	—	45.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaragua	6.0	—	6.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa	25.0	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.5	—	—	—
Turkey	16.0	5.0	5.0	—	—	3.0	3.0	—	—	—	—	—
United Arab Republic	10.0	5.0	—	—	—	—	5.0	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1,500.0	270.0	450.0	90.0	75.0	270.0	120.0	120.0	—	30.0	75.0	—
Yugoslavia	75.0	18.0	20.0	—	—	7.0	10.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	—	—
Totals ¹⁾	2,478.5	503.6	822.0	102.0	85.0	344.5	215.3	162.0	113.1	35.0	80.0	16.0

Source: International Financial Statistics. — ¹⁾ Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

authorities concerned (in accordance with Article VII, Section 2 of the Articles of Agreement of the IMF). Out of the total of \$ 1.5 billion "sold" to the United Kingdom, therefore, the Fund procured currencies totalling \$ 500 million through sale of gold to the countries providing them; of this gold \$ 90 million worth was sold to the Deutsche Bundesbank.

At \$ 250 million the amount of foreign currencies taken by India from the IMF in July 1961 was also substantial, as measured by India's quota of \$ 600 million. Since however in the same year India repaid \$ 127.5 million in two instalments in respect of earlier drawings from the IMF, the net amount of currencies made available by the Fund to India in 1961 was only \$ 122.5 million. This assistance does not represent a contribution towards India's development; the granting of long-term development loans is not of course a function of the IMF, which, as an international monetary institution, acts only to tide over temporary disturbances of its member countries' balances of payments. The Fund's assistance was rather designed to bridge over a temporary Indian exchange shortage which was partly seasonal, and had partly originated from delays in the inflow of foreign capital under the multilateral arrangements to promote Indian development.

Australia took \$ 175 million from the Fund in April 1961 in various currencies; in addition a stand-by arrangement was made for a further \$ 100 million,

which however Australia cancelled in the course of the year — before the arrangement expired — because of the rapid improvement in its position. The balance-of-payments trouble which had to be tided over through the drawing had resulted, in the main, from over-rapid expansion of domestic demand. The assistance given by the Fund helped Australia to carry out its stabilisation programme, which had already been initiated, by dint of monetary and fiscal measures without recourse to trade and exchange restrictions.

Out of the IMF's numerous 1961 transactions the assistance for Brazil may likewise be singled out, although at \$.60 million the Brazilian drawing in that year did not reach a particularly large amount. In fact however the assistance for which the Fund arranged with Brazil in May 1961 was of much greater extent. At that time indeed a stand-by arrangement for a total of \$ 160 million was entered into; it permitted drawings, in timed instalments, after fulfilment of certain conditions regarding economic policy. At the same time some outstanding repayment obligations in respect of earlier drawings, to the total extent of about \$ 140 million, were postponed to new maturity dates. This arrangement between Brazil and the Fund was accompanied by the opening of credits in Brazil's favour through American and European banks and other agencies, as well as by the resumption of negotiations about Brazil's medium-term external debt. This case illustrates the often highly significant rôle

which assistance by the Fund, and a stabilisation programme agreed with the Fund, may play in connection with the tapping of other sources of credit. In point of fact, however, the subsequent political events in Brazil have so far not permitted full implementing of the stabilisation and credit assistance programmes.

In most of the 22 cases where the Fund granted foreign exchange assistance to member countries in 1961, just as in those of the United Kingdom and Australia, not only were currencies provided immediately for drawings but in addition stand-by arrangements were entered into; in some cases, indeed, only stand-by arrangements without simultaneous drawings were sought. These stand-bys, mostly running for one year (subject to prolongation if required), enable the beneficiary country within the agreed period to draw currencies up to the stipulated limit, in case of need, without having its position reconsidered. At \$ 1.35 billion the total amount of such stand-by arrangements also reached a new peak in 1961 (the previous record having been \$ 1.1 billion in 1956); of the 1961 total \$ 0.5 billion went to the United Kingdom alone. On the stand-by arrangements entered into during 1961 or earlier, however, only \$ 0.4 billion was drawn in the course of that year. The remainder, less the expiring stand-bys and plus allowable amounts in respect of their repayments¹⁾, was still available to the affected countries at the close of the year to the extent of \$ 1.4 billion. This total included four stand-by arrangements which were not linked with any immediate drawing, and which up till the end of 1961 had not been used.

Choice of the Currencies to be Drawn

As regards choice of the currencies which the Fund makes available to a member country on a drawing there was a significant development in 1961. In many earlier years it was mainly — and in others, such as 1957, even exclusively — US dollars which were required and were provided by the Fund, while other currencies such as sterling, DM, etc., were drawn only exceptionally and in smaller amounts. The chief reason was that up till a few years ago the US dollar was the only important currency which could not only be used for all international payments but could also be converted, everywhere in the world, into any other currency that might be needed. It is moreover laid down in the IMF Articles of Agreement that repayments on drawings can be made to the Fund only in

gold or in a currency which is formally "convertible" in accordance with Article VIII; until the European currencies became formally convertible, therefore, a country drawing such a de jure still inconvertible currency incurred an obligation to repay in a de jure convertible currency (which meant in practice US dollars) or in gold.

After various European currencies had already for some years been becoming more and more equal to the dollar as regards both their "hardness" and their usability for covering payment deficits (that is their de facto convertibility), they were gradually included to a greater extent into the group of currencies drawn from the Fund, even before the change-over to de jure convertibility in February 1961 made them usable for repayment of Fund drawings. This trend was incidentally assisted by the fact that some European countries occupied a strong surplus position in international payments, so that their currencies were increasingly sought by the deficit countries. Since 1958, therefore, currencies other than US dollars have been drawn in growing amounts. Such other currencies accounted in 1960 for nearly half the drawings, and in 1961 for as much as two-thirds.

The above-mentioned change-over in February 1961 of the most important European currencies to de jure convertibility, within the meaning of Article VIII of the IMF Articles of Agreement, removed the last obstacle to the use of those currencies for drawings. It was therefore natural that the Fund itself tried even more than before to arrange for these non-dollar currencies, which had become convertible, to be made available for deficit countries' drawings — the more so since this spared the payments position of the dollar while at the same time burdening that of the European surplus countries, thus effecting as it were an evening out of the monetary position as between

Table 3: IMF Drawings and Repayments
by Currency Groups
in millions of US dollars

Year	Drawings				Repayments ¹⁾	
	Total	in US \$	in other currencies		Total	among which: in US \$
			all other currencies	among which: in DM		
1958	338	252	86	65	369	271
1959	180	139	41	7	608	442
1960	280	149	131	40	681	622
1961	2,479	822	1,657	504	770	521

Source: International Financial Statistics. — ¹⁾ Including repayments in gold, and including reduction of currency holdings at IMF by drawings in the currency of a country indebted to the Fund.

¹⁾ Where a country effects repayment on a drawing, and where the Fund has at the same time entered into a stand-by arrangement in that country's favour, this increases the balance available under that arrangement.

surplus and deficit countries. This "squaring of monetary positions" through the IMF's exchange transactions becomes even more evident if one looks at the extent to which the individual currencies were used, not merely for drawings, but at the same time also for repayments. It is then found (see Table 3) that as early as in the 1958-60 period more US dollars were on balance repaid to the Fund than were drawn from it; and in 1961 too, when substantial amounts of dollars were again taken by the British drawing, in particular, the drawings were in great part offset through dollar repayments.

The Managing Director of the IMF declared in February 1961 that the Fund would best perform its function if drawings were by preference made in the currencies of the countries with the strongest balance-of-payments and reserve positions. The provision in Article V, Section 3 of the IMF Articles of Agreement, according to which a country wishing to draw must represent that the currency desired by it "is presently needed for making in that currency payments which are consistent with the provisions of this Agreement", was interpreted by the management of the Fund as meaning that now, under a system of convertibility, every convertible currency was suitable for covering balance-of-payments deficits, and that in the selection of convertible currencies for individual drawings account should so far as possible be taken of international balance-of-payments relationships. Accordingly in 1961, apart from the US dollar (still by far the most important currency for invoicing and reserve purposes), DM were most drawn, namely to the total extent of DM 2,022 million (equivalent to \$ 504 million). It is true that out of this amount the Fund, as already mentioned, procured DM 360 million (= \$ 90 million) from the Bundesbank against gold; before the close of the year, moreover, the United Kingdom repaid DM 340 million. On balance therefore during 1961 the Federal Republic had to make DM 1,322 million available to the Fund in respect of its quota. In pursuance of the agreement existing between the Federal Government and the Bundesbank with regard to the financing of IMF membership contributions these DM amounts were provided through a credit granted by the Bundesbank to the Federal Government. To the same extent the Federal Republic's quasi-automatic drawing rights within the Fund increased (see Table 4, Column 5). Details of the other currencies drawn during 1961 can be seen in Tables 2 and 4.

Repayments to the Fund

Table 4 shows the movement in the IMF positions of individual members as the result of drawings and repayments in their currencies, as well as of sales of gold against their currencies. In 1961, for the first time, some of the European currencies which had become formally convertible in that year were also used for repayments (Column 4 in Table 4). No spread so wide as in the case of the drawings is however apparent here. This is partly due to the fact that under the IMF Articles of Agreement repurchase obligations arise if the monetary reserves of a debtor country have increased within a specified period; in that connection the choice of the currencies (or gold) to be used for the repayment is governed by the composition of the monetary reserves or of the increase in these. Another reason is the fact that, although for repayments at the dates agreed with the Fund, or for voluntary prepayments, gold or any convertible currency may be used, this must not cause the Fund's holding of the currency used for repayment to rise above 75 per cent of the member's quota; that is to say the currency

Table 4: Breakdown of the Fund's Transactions
in 1961 by Currencies
in millions of US dollars

Currencies	Sales to members in connection with drawings	Share in p.c. of drawings	Purchase of currencies against gold	Replenishment of currency holdings through repayments	Change in IMF position	"Net position" of member country in IMF at end of 1961 ¹⁾
	1	2	3	4	5 = 1 - (3+4)	6
Argentine pesos	16.0	0.6	—	—	— 31.0 ²⁾	— 157.0 ³⁾
Belgian francs	102.0	4.1	30	—	72.0	156.4
Canadian dollars	85.0	3.5	25	0.4	59.6	212.1
Deutsche mark	503.6	20.3	90	85	328.6	637.3
Dutch guilders	162.0	6.5	40	—	122.0	242.6
French francs	344.5	13.9	90	30	224.5	426.5
Italian lire	215.3	8.7	40	—	175.2	242.8
Japanese yen	80.0	3.2	25	—	55.0	180.0
Pounds sterling	113.1	4.6	—	69.6	— 1,036.5 ²⁾	— 558.5 ³⁾
Swedish kronor	35.0	1.4	10	—	25.0	62.5
United States dollars	822.0	33.2	150	521.2	150.7	1,689.9
	2,478.5	100	500	706.2		
Repayments in gold				47.4		
Repayments through other countries' drawings				16.0		
Repayments, total				769.6		

Source: International Financial Statistics. — ¹⁾ Any country's net IMF position reflects the amounts it has actually put at the Fund's disposal. It is computed from the gold subscription and any currency payments made to replenish the gold subscription up to the prescribed level of 25 per cent of the quota, less own drawings or plus amounts in the country's own currency made available on balance for other countries' drawings. To the extent of the net position (sometimes described as "gold tranche") the countries have a quasi-automatic drawing right. — ²⁾ In the case of Argentina and the United Kingdom, own drawings (of \$ 60 million and \$ 1,500 million, respectively) and own repayments (of \$ 13 million and \$ 420 million, respectively) must be taken into account. — ³⁾ Because of their own borrowing, the two countries do not have a "net position". Cf. footnote ¹⁾.

concerned must be that of a country having a creditor position in the Fund. Moreover, overseas countries in particular tend to make repayment by preference in the reserve currencies available to them, that is, mainly in dollars. Since however the change-over of a number of European countries to de jure convertibility has made these countries' currencies also usable for repayments, it is logically in line with the above-described trend that in the case of repayments too the Fund exerts a certain influence with regard to the currencies to be used, its object being to allow for the current international monetary situation as well as for the relative size of the Fund's own currency holdings. So far, however, the Fund has not worked out any systematic policy in that connection.

Repayments to the Fund, at about \$ 770 million, also reached a peak in 1961. One reason lay in a series of normal maturities. Drawings on the Fund are repayable within three to five years after they are actually taken, unless shorter periods are laid down in stand-by arrangements or in a special repayment schedule; if the debtor country's monetary reserves

rise above a specified level, repurchase obligations may automatically arise at an earlier date. The most important factor, however, was the prepayment by the United Kingdom equivalent to \$ 420 million.

The "repayments through other countries' drawings", shown in Table 4, arise in cases where a country draws from the Fund the currency of another country which in turn is indebted to the Fund. Through this drawing the Fund's holding of the currency in question declines, thereby reducing pro tanto that country's repayment obligation. The transaction shown was a drawing by Chile in Argentine pesos, in which connection incidentally the currency of a creditor (Argentina) under a bilateral payments agreement was for the first time drawn in order to settle part of the accrued clearing balance and to terminate the agreement.

Resources still Available to the IMF

Although the IMF's convertible resources were used on a substantial scale through the extensive 1961 drawings, and although the Fund's remaining resources are charged to the extent of \$ 1.4 billion in respect of amounts still available under stand-by arrangements, the Fund's *masse de manoeuvre* — even without the additional facilities agreed at the beginning of 1962 under the "General Arrangements to Borrow" — is still, on an overall view, relatively large. At the beginning of 1962 the Fund in fact still had available \$ 2.88 billion in gold¹⁾, as well as about \$ 11.5 billion in currencies; of the latter approximately \$ 6.6 billion were currencies of the ten major industrial countries which are prepared to conclude with the IMF an agreement about additional credit assistance. The fact that the "normal" resources (that is those originating from member countries' subscriptions) might nevertheless not be sufficient for all eventualities, because their composition according to currencies might perhaps not satisfy the special requirements in conceivable cases of need, presents a different problem. Further reference to this is made in the preceding article on the Provision of Additional Resources for the IMF through "General Arrangements to Borrow".

¹⁾ Including \$ 800 million of gold which is invested in United States Government securities, but can be re-acquired upon termination of the investment.

Table 5:
Repayments to IMF in 1961, by Debtor Countries
in millions of US dollars

Countries	Repayments
Argentina	29.0
Bolivia	4.0
Brazil	20.0
Burma	4.0
Chile	16.7
El Salvador	11.2
Haiti	2.8
Honduras	1.2
India	127.5
Indonesia	27.5
Iran	19.5
Nicaragua	1.5
Paraguay	1.6
Philippines	2.9
Spain	50.0
Sudan	2.9
Syria	0.7
Turkey	5.5
United Arab Republic	12.7
United Kingdom	420.0
Yugoslavia	7.5
Total	769.6 ¹⁾

Source: International Financial Statistics. — ¹⁾ Details do not add to total because of rounding.

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1. Consolidated Condition Statement for the Credit
in millions

Assets												
End of month	Total of assets	Credit institutions (not including Deutsche Bundesbank)										Lendings to German
		Total	Short-term lendings			Medium and long-term lendings			Treasury bills and non-interest-bearing Treasury bonds of German issuers ¹⁾	German securities and syndicate participations ²⁾	note: Bank bonds ³⁾	
			Total	German business and private customers	German public authorities	Total	German business and private customers	German public authorities				
1951 Dec.	51,522	30,683	29,516	16,320	15,886	434	11,734	10,033	1,701	945	517	(197)
1952 Dec.	63,225	39,209	38,459	19,857	19,466	391	16,553	14,005	2,548	1,039	1,010	(322)
1953 Dec.	77,985	49,631	49,009	22,477	22,165	312	23,650	19,792	3,858	1,170	1,712	(918)
1954 Dec.	96,181	62,385	61,651	26,033	25,716	317	31,919 ¹⁶⁾	26,382 ¹⁶⁾	5,537	1,104	2,595	(2,170)
1955 Dec.	112,404	76,233	75,222	28,980	28,654	326	42,357	34,614	7,743	484	3,401	(3,154)
1956 Dec.	129,052	85,737	84,962	30,565	30,132	433	50,371 ¹⁷⁾	41,100 ¹⁷⁾	9,271 ¹⁷⁾	663	3,363	(3,464)
1957 Dec.	145,753	95,334	94,695	32,269	31,644	625	57,306 ¹⁸⁾	46,666	10,640 ¹⁸⁾	1,683	3,437	(4,785)
1958 Dec.	161,342	107,985	107,136	32,285	31,755	530	67,850	54,165	13,685	1,867	5,134	(7,883)
1959 Dec.	180,528	126,618	125,082	34,920	34,613	307	81,866 ¹⁹⁾	64,766 ²⁴⁾	17,100 ²⁴⁾	1,548	6,748	(10,962)
1959 Dec. ²⁴⁾	183,089	128,670	127,134	35,518	35,211	307	83,255 ²⁴⁾	65,947 ²⁴⁾	17,308 ²⁴⁾	1,558	6,803	(11,146)
1960 Dec. ²⁴⁾	206,682	145,977	144,376	41,028	40,623	405	94,998	75,630 ²⁶⁾	19,368 ²⁶⁾	1,495	6,855	(11,479)
1961 Dec.	235,725	169,855	167,056	47,470	46,790 ²⁷⁾	680	110,671	88,972 ²⁷⁾	21,699	1,185	7,730	(14,154)
1960 March	186,942	132,738	131,317	36,838	36,317	521	85,562	67,745	17,817	1,815	7,102	(11,424)
June	193,590	136,998	135,622	38,291	37,731	560	88,535	70,259	18,276	1,794	7,002	(11,429)
Sept.	199,597	140,996	139,641	39,349	38,904	445	91,610	72,939	18,671	1,607	7,075	(11,601)
Dec.	206,682	145,977	144,376	41,028	40,623	405	94,998	75,630 ²⁶⁾	19,368 ²⁶⁾	1,495	6,855	(11,479)
1961 Jan.	207,757	146,907	145,450	41,146	40,450	696	95,909	76,344	19,565	1,479	6,916	(11,642)
Feb.	210,757	149,050	147,553	41,821	41,234	587	97,148	77,356	19,792	1,396	7,188	(11,864)
March	214,883	151,219	149,694	43,097	42,466	631	98,273	78,154	20,119	1,319	7,005	(12,204)
April	218,428	152,914	151,147	43,430	42,803	627	99,434	79,136	20,298	1,288	6,995	(12,419)
May	221,421	154,759	152,882	43,678	43,075	603	100,641	80,239	20,402	1,378	7,185	(12,771)
June	224,860	157,742	155,865	45,475	44,717	758	101,847	81,326	20,521	1,341	7,202	(13,069)
July	226,177	158,861	156,943	44,966	44,376	590	103,191	82,491	20,700	1,214	7,572	(13,217)
Aug.	227,508	161,310	158,444	44,807	44,293	514	104,955	84,047	20,908	1,096	7,586	(13,363)
Sept.	228,612	164,314	161,385	46,302	45,741	561	106,364	85,225	21,139	1,091	7,628	(13,596)
Oct.	229,911	165,051	162,073	45,590	44,949	641	107,665	86,380	21,285	1,140	7,678	(13,907)
Nov.	232,121	166,823	164,182	46,023	45,425	598	109,160	87,680	21,480	1,196	7,803	(14,061)
Dec.	235,725	169,855	167,056	47,470	46,790 ²⁷⁾	680	110,671	88,972 ²⁷⁾	21,699	1,185	7,730	(14,154)
1962 Jan. ^{P)}	...	169,744	167,064	46,287	45,650	637	111,879	89,665	22,214	1,126	7,772	(14,874)

Liabilities												
End of month	Total of liabilities	Note and coin circulation excluding cash holdings of credit institutions ¹⁾ x)	Sight deposits of German non-banks						Agencies of the former occupying powers ¹²⁾ (Deutsche Bundesbank)	Savings deposits of German non-banks		
			Total including amounts temporarily employed in equalisation claims ⁶⁾		German business and private customers ¹⁰⁾ x)	German public authorities including amounts temporarily employed in equalisation claims ⁷⁾ x)						
1951 Dec.	51,522	9,309	14,032	13,072	9,916	3,119	2,159	997	5,058			
1952 Dec.	63,225	10,804	15,207	13,482	10,512	3,942	2,217	753	7,551			
1953 Dec.	77,985	11,955	17,486	14,376	11,443	5,404	3,274	639	11,521			
1954 Dec.	96,181	12,751	21,404	16,668	13,719	7,162	2,426	523	17,205			
1955 Dec.	112,404	14,041	23,928	20,347	15,109	8,554	4,973	265	21,353			
1956 Dec.	129,052	14,876	26,209	22,988	16,405	9,660	6,439	144	24,252			
1957 Dec.	145,753	16,461	25,936	22,909	18,656	7,139	5,391	141	29,349			
1958 Dec.	161,342	17,940	28,909	24,545 ²⁸⁾	21,738	7,124	6,065	47	36,065			
1959 Dec. ^{X)}	180,528	19,369	29,486	25,067 ²⁸⁾	24,545 ²⁸⁾	4,941	4,941	— ¹¹⁾	44,170			
1959 Dec. ²⁸⁾	183,089	19,344	30,102	25,067 ²⁸⁾	25,067 ²⁸⁾	5,035	5,035	—	44,940			
1960 Dec. ²⁸⁾	206,682	20,772	33,684	26,580	26,580	7,104	7,104	—	52,863			
1961 Dec.	235,725	23,138	40,256	31,250 ²⁸⁾	31,250 ²⁸⁾	9,006	9,006	—	60,073			
1960 March	186,942	19,465	29,488	23,804	23,804	5,684	5,684	—	47,058			
June	193,590	19,971	31,125	24,634	24,634	6,491	6,491	—	48,419			
Sept.	199,597	20,946	31,516	24,407	24,407	7,109	7,109	—	49,879			
Dec.	206,682	20,772	33,684	26,580	26,580	7,104 ²⁸⁾	7,104 ²⁸⁾	—	52,863			
1961 Jan.	207,757	20,376	32,576	24,802	24,802	7,774	7,774	—	53,963			
Feb.	210,757	20,721	32,766	24,974	24,974	7,792	7,792	—	54,816			
March	214,883	21,581	33,998	24,713	24,713	9,285	9,285	—	55,281			
April	218,428	21,563	34,731	25,402	25,402	9,329	9,329	—	55,484			
May	221,421	21,274	36,205	26,270	26,270	9,935	9,935	—	55,996			
June	224,860	22,065	37,192	26,500	26,500	10,692	10,692	—	56,423			
July	226,177	22,180	37,405	27,394	27,394	10,011	10,011	—	56,804			
Aug.	227,508	22,214	37,028	27,724	27,724	9,304	9,304	—	57,213			
Sept.	228,612	22,888	37,014	27,497 ³⁰⁾	27,497 ³⁰⁾	9,517	9,517	—	57,581			
Oct.	229,911	22,277	37,336	28,646	28,646	8,690	8,690	—	58,330			
Nov.	232,121	23,116	37,918	29,150	29,150	8,768	8,768	—	58,387			
Dec.	235,725	23,138	40,256	31,250 ³⁰⁾	31,250 ³⁰⁾	9,006	9,006	—	60,073			
1962 Jan. ^{P)}	...	22,191	37,580	28,829	28,829	8,751	8,751	—	61,411			

¹⁾ In May 1959 the above table was revised in connection with a new delimitation of foreign assets and liabilities: Whereas until then the banks' claims on and (possible) separated from the latter and attributed to the foreign assets or liabilities of the banking system (including Bundesbank). Thus the overall items "foreign exception however of notes and coin as well as bank bonds held by foreigners, the amount of which holdings cannot be ascertained. Apart from that, the individual processing, for the purposes of the "monetary analysis", of the figures recorded in the banking statistics and cannot, therefore, be immediately derived from the figures given Saarland non-banks with Deutsche Bundesbank; cf. footnote ²⁹⁾. — ²⁾ Without the banks' holdings of "mobilisation paper" (cf. footnote ⁷⁾), the taking over of which paper by ing medium-term notes (Kassensobligationen), but excluding the banks' holdings of bank bonds which as part of inter-bank indebtedness do not represent any immediate including occasional discount credits and advances against securities. — ³⁾ Excluding foreign notes and coin as well as foreign bills and cheques bought within this country. — bearing Treasury bonds resulting from the exchange for a corresponding partial amount of the Deutsche Bundesbank's equalisation claim on the Federal Government (accord- ⁴⁾ Up to end-1958 including the (relatively small) deposits of foreign enterprises and individuals at the Bundesbank. — ⁵⁾ As from January 1959 attributed to "foreign note ⁵⁾". — ⁶⁾ At periods of notice, or for fixed periods, of six months and over; including loans on a trust basis. — ⁷⁾ Netted against the following assets: Capital de- and footnote ²⁸⁾ — as well as the credit institutions' global value adjustments. — ⁸⁾ Including increase due to conversion of "administered loans" (DM 438 million of Land authorities: DM 42 million; loans taken from public authorities: DM 567 million). — ⁹⁾ Decrease due to elimination of loans on a trust basis (about DM 250 million). — to elimination of loans on a trust basis. — ¹⁰⁾ As from July 1958 commitments in respect of bonds sold in advance are uniformly combined with "bonds in circulation", million due to statistical reasons. — ¹¹⁾ Including increase due to conversion of "administered loans" (about DM 190 million) into bank lendings. — ¹²⁾ Including 1960 including the Saarland. The rows of figures were linked together by showing for December 1959, firstly, the figures excluding the Saarland and, secondly, the ties. — ¹³⁾ Decrease of about DM 161 million due to statistical reasons. — ¹⁴⁾ Containing statistical increase (business and private customers: DM 23 million; public of the alteration of the exchange parity (from March 1961) and the acquisition of claims resulting from post-war economic aid (as from April 1961). — ¹⁵⁾ From December 1960 transfer of DM 43 million (from short-term to medium-term lendings) due to statistical reasons. — ¹⁶⁾ Increase of DM 243 million due to statistical reasons. — ¹⁷⁾ Decrease

Monetary Survey

Institutions including the Deutsche Bundesbank *) *)

of DM

The figures in this table were revised in connection with a new delimitation of "foreign assets" and "foreign liabilities"; hence they are no longer immediately comparable with the figures published prior to May 1959. Details will be found in footnote *) to this table.

Assets													
non-banks													
Total	Deutsche Bundesbank			Foreign assets *) *)	Equalisation claims and non-interest-bearing debt certificate			Covering claims according to Currency Conversion and "Old Savings" Laws	Net inter-bank claims or liabilities	Real estate and buildings	Other assets *) **)	End of month	
	German public authorities		German business and private customers		Holdings	temporarily sold to public authorities *)	sold to credit institutions in form of mobilisation paper *)						
	Book credits *)	Treasury bills and non-interest-bearing Treasury bonds											
1.167	169	868	130	2.575	14.412	960	—	—	23	588	2.327	Dec. 1951	
750	234	370	146	5.198	13.702	1.725	—	—	474	794	3.071	Dec. 1952	
622	225	253	144	8.460	12.422	3.130	—	—	582	981	3.601	Dec. 1953	
734	473	132	129	11.444	10.946	4.736	—	—	10	1.152	4.117	Dec. 1954	
1.011	630	261	120	13.448	10.819	3.581	—	1.391	9	1.351	4.521	Dec. 1955	
775	541	136	98	18.923	11.170	3.221	714	1.728	760	1.601	4.982	Dec. 1956	
639	475	158	6	25.246	10.801	—	1.126	1.924	468	1.809	5.775	Dec. 1957	
849	748	100	1	28.970	12.212	—	4.300	1.902	417	1.995	5.806	Dec. 1958	
1.536	1.456	80	0	28.991	12.212	—	2.915	1.862	721	2.168	6.483	Dec. 1959	
1.536	1.456	80	0	28.991	12.212	—	2.940	1.862	548	2.208	6.754	Dec. 1959)	
1.601	1.465	136	—	36.563	9.956	—	4.128	1.817	1.432	2.393	7.280	Dec. 1960	
2.799	2.799	—	—	36.851	9.744	—	4.234	1.788	2.184	2.667	12.770	Dec. 1961	
1.421	1.396	25	—	29.352	11.753	—	3.246	1.871	1.103	2.208	6.877	March 1960	
1.376	1.336	40	—	31.905	11.554	—	3.488	1.863	1.353	2.248	6.887	June	
1.355	1.340	15	—	34.465	10.421	—	4.186	1.866	1.789	2.310	7.142	Sep.	
1.601	1.465	136	—	36.563	9.956	—	4.128	1.817	1.432	2.393	7.280	Dec.	
1.457	1.456	1	—	37.653 ³³⁾	9.957	—	3.934	1.818	1.665	2.396	6.757	Jan. 1961	
1.497	1.482	15	—	38.519	9.001	—	4.860	1.820	2.045	2.406	7.146	Feb.	
1.525	1.495	30	—	38.635	9.035	—	4.964	1.821	2.327	2.421	9.115	March	
1.767	1.737	30	—	37.406	9.225	—	4.843	1.823	2.270	2.442	12.045	April	
1.877	1.858	19	—	38.230	9.439	—	4.529	1.826	2.243	2.460	12.421	May	
1.877	1.858	19	—	39.411	9.693	—	4.253	1.808	2.497	2.481	11.969	June	
1.918	1.918	—	—	39.705	9.243	—	4.741	1.806	2.423	2.506	11.738	July	
2.866	2.866	—	—	38.296	9.444	—	4.501	1.808	2.415	2.527	12.037	Aug.	
2.929	2.928	1	—	37.335	8.989	—	4.917	1.812	3.377	2.558	12.064	Sep.	
2.978	2.976	2	—	36.781	8.603	—	5.333	1.815	2.735	2.589	12.474	Oct.	
2.641	2.641	—	—	37.252	9.229	—	4.724	1.820	2.968	2.613	12.628	Nov.	
2.799	2.799	—	—	36.851	9.744	—	4.234	1.788	2.184	2.667	12.770	Dec.	
2.680	2.680	—	—	37.377	...	—	4.769	...	...	...	...	Jan. 1962

Liabilities												
Time deposits of German non-banks												
Total	German business and private customers		Bank bonds in circulation ¹²⁾ ²³⁾	Medium and long-term monies and loans taken from German non-banks ²⁴⁾			Foreign liabilities ¹⁾	Capital and reserves ¹⁴⁾	Other liabilities ¹⁵⁾	End of month		
	German business and private customers	German public authorities		Total	German business and private customers	German public authorities						
5.764	3.401	2.363	2.287	5.657	293	5.364	1.220	1.814	6.381	Dec. 1951		
7.973	4.699	3.274	2.706	9.000	1.093	7.907	1.179	2.414	6.391	Dec. 1952		
10.183	5.702	4.481	4.014	11.853	2.026	9.827	1.205	3.068	6.700	Dec. 1953		
10.072	5.126	4.946	6.403	15.825 ¹⁶⁾	2.211	13.614 ¹⁶⁾	1.700	3.555	7.266	Dec. 1954		
10.125	5.612	4.513	8.421	19.948	2.206	17.742	2.038	4.367	8.183	Dec. 1955		
11.975	7.147	4.828	9.754	24.052 ¹⁷⁾	2.527	21.525 ¹⁷⁾	3.096	5.181	9.657	Dec. 1956		
15.498	9.348	6.150	10.629	26.367 ¹⁸⁾	2.510	23.857 ¹⁸⁾	4.353	6.423 ¹⁸⁾	10.738	Dec. 1957		
16.511	9.791	6.720	11.921 ¹⁹⁾	27.254 ¹⁹⁾	2.510	24.744 ¹⁹⁾	4.034	7.546	11.157	Dec. 1958		
18.189	10.689	7.500	14.666	28.854 ²⁰⁾	2.457	26.397 ²⁰⁾	4.481	8.919	12.392	Dec. 1959		
18.423	10.736	7.687	14.703	29.420 ²⁰⁾	2.470	26.950 ²⁰⁾	4.481	9.007	12.669	Dec. 1959)		
19.463	11.450	8.013	17.813	32.114 ²¹⁾	3.857 ²¹⁾	28.257 ²¹⁾	5.819	10.423	13.731	Dec. 1960		
21.204 ²²⁾	11.861 ²²⁾	9.343	21.114	37.097	3.258	33.839	7.006	12.130	13.707	Dec. 1961		
19.051	11.316	7.735	15.419	29.504	2.469	27.035	4.529	9.398	13.030	March 1960		
18.863	11.136	7.727	16.008	30.511	2.578	27.933	5.090	9.945	13.658	June		
19.215	11.359	7.856	16.914	31.346 ²¹⁾	2.762	28.584 ²¹⁾	5.184	10.150	14.447	Sep.		
19.463	11.450	8.013	17.813	32.114 ²²⁾	2.805 ²²⁾	29.309 ²²⁾	5.819	10.423	13.731	Dec.		
19.907	11.758	8.149	18.332	33.287 ²³⁾	2.913	30.374 ²³⁾	5.581	10.533	13.202	Jan. 1961		
20.716	12.182	8.534	18.689	33.619	2.942	30.677	5.299	10.665	13.466	Feb.		
20.457	12.062	8.395	18.976	33.705	2.951	30.754	5.941	10.890	14.054	March		
21.035	12.465	8.570	19.212	34.099	3.004	31.095	7.060	11.108	14.136	April		
21.687	12.458	9.229	19.385	34.493	3.033	31.460	7.063	11.318	14.000	May		
21.150	11.812	9.338	19.583	34.793	3.019	31.774	7.561	11.482	14.611	June		
21.241	11.967	9.274	19.713	35.046	3.080	31.966	7.580	11.546	14.662	July		
21.608	11.892	9.716	19.999	35.514	3.092	32.422	7.489	11.645	14.798	Aug.		
21.018	11.486	9.532	20.124	36.033	3.125	32.908	6.991	11.893	15.070	Sep.		
21.202	11.816	9.386	20.364	36.282	3.148	33.134	6.628	11.960	15.532	Oct.		
21.040	11.560	9.480	20.687	36.576	3.173	33.403	6.537	12.006	15.854	Nov.		
21.204 ²³⁾	11.861 ²³⁾	9.343	21.114	37.097	3.258	33.839	7.006	12.130	13.707	Dec.		
22.213	12.412	9.801	21.382	37.512	3.311	34.201	6.620	...	...	Jan. 1962

Liabilities to foreign non-banks were almost without exception recorded together with claims on and liabilities to German non-bank customers, they are now (as far as assets" and "foreign liabilities" now comprise, in addition to claims on and liabilities to foreign banks, also claims on and liabilities to foreign non-banks, with the items of the above table accordingly contain only the claims on and liabilities to German non-bank customers. Thus they already represent a further stage in the under II and III in the Statistical Section of the Monthly Reports. — *) As from July 1959 including DM notes and coins circulating in the Saarland as well as deposits of the banks does not involve any additional granting of credit to non-bank customers. Until January 1958 bank holdings of "mobilisation paper" were estimated. — *) Including-granting of credit to non-bank customers; bank holdings of bank bonds were estimated until the beginning of 1956. — *) Until the beginning of 1956 estimated. — *) In-⁶⁾ The employment of public funds in equalisation claims was only possible until the Bundesbank Law came into force. — *) Federal Treasury bills and non-interesting to Art. 42, Bundesbank Law); until January 1958 bank holdings were estimated. — *) Including counter-item to coin circulation. — *) Including DM notes and coin abroad. — liabilities". — ¹²⁾ Netted against own and other banks' bonds in the credit institutions' portfolios (cf. footnote 2)). — *) Including paper held by foreigners (cf. footnote ¹³⁾ Decrease of about DM 400 million due to statistical reasons. — ¹⁴⁾ Increase of about DM 270 million due to statistical reasons. — ¹⁵⁾ Decrease of DM 175 million due — ¹⁶⁾ Decrease of DM 300 million due to elimination of loans on a trust basis. — ¹⁷⁾ Increase of DM 347 million due to statistical reasons. — ¹⁸⁾ Increase of DM 280 million due to statistical reasons. — ¹⁹⁾ Increase of about DM 100 million due to statistical reasons. — ²⁰⁾ Decrease of about DM 70 million due to statistical reasons. — ²¹⁾ As from January figures including the Saarland. Cf. footnote ²²⁾ Including transfer, due to statistical reasons, of DM 92 million from Business and private customers to Public authorities; DM 43 million. — ²³⁾ Increase of about DM 100 million due to statistical reasons. — ²⁴⁾ Including claims of Bundesbank on Federal Government in respect on wards including the E.R.P. Special Fund's deposits kept with the Bundesbank. — ²⁵⁾ Decrease of about DM 65 million due to statistical reasons. — ²⁶⁾ Containing book of DM 423 million due to statistical reasons. — ²⁷⁾ Provisional.

2. Bank Liquidity and the Credit Institutions'

in millions

Calculation based on the average of the

Influx (+) or efflux (-) of funds at credit institutions

Period	Notes and coin in circulation	Net position of German non-banks in relation to Deutsche Bundesbank *)								Net foreign exchange purchases or sales of the Deutsche Bundesbank	
		Total	German public authorities *)				Other German depositors (business and private customers)	Foreign depositors			
			Total	Federal Government (without Special Funds), Länder and Equalisation of Burdens Authorities	Balances from special transactions *)	Other public authorities *)		Total	among which: agencies of former occupying powers		
						among which: E.R.P. Special Fund					
By Years											
1957	-1,531	- 561	- 193	- 561	-	+ 368	+ 39	- 329	- 39	+ 46	+ 8,062
1958	-1,482	-2,081	-2,258	-1,816	-	+ 442	+ 201	+ 58	+ 119	+ 134	+ 5,503
1959	- 937	-2,877	-3,185	-3,249	-	+ 64	+ 71	+ 308	-	-	+ 3,388
1960	-1,684	-4,823	-5,550	-5,312	-	+ 238	+ 168	+ 727	-	-	+10,748
1961	-2,524	-5,683	-6,748	-5,095	-1,081	- 572	- 231	+1,065	-	-	+ 5,575
By Quarters											
1957 1st qtr.	+ 584	- 838	- 863	-1,154	-	+ 291	+ 25	+ 39	- 14	- 19	+ 1,588
2nd "	- 648	- 111	+ 55	- 4	-	+ 59	+ 27	- 22	- 144	- 151	+ 2,374
3rd "	- 464	+ 167	+ 474	+ 576	-	- 102	- 58	- 13	- 294	-	+ 3,812
4th "	-1,003	+ 221	+ 141	+ 21	-	+ 120	+ 45	- 333	+ 413	+ 394	+ 488
1958 1st qtr.	+ 316	- 903	- 886	- 878	-	- 8	- 80	- 2	- 15	- 0	+ 677
2nd "	- 285	- 123	- 213	- 106	-	- 109	+ 7	- 3	+ 95	+ 108	+ 1,896
3rd "	- 364	- 382	- 453	- 371	-	- 82	- 174	+ 2	+ 69	+ 44	+ 1,566
4th "	-1,149	- 673	- 704	- 461	-	- 243	+ 51	+ 61	- 30	- 18	+ 1,364
1959 1st qtr.	+ 491	-1,129	-1,170	-1,187	-	+ 17	- 189	+ 41	-	-	- 315
2nd "	- 227	+ 196	+ 92	+ 134	-	- 42	- 83	+ 104	-	-	+ 521
3rd "	- 210	-1,457	-1,560	-1,323	-	- 237	- 185	+ 103	-	-	+ 834
4th "	- 991	- 487	- 547	- 873	-	+ 326	+ 528	+ 60	-	-	+ 2,348
1960 1st qtr.	+ 572	-2,137	-2,297	-2,048	-	- 249	- 232	+ 160	-	-	+ 1,530
2nd "	- 758	- 973	-1,126	-1,295	-	+ 169	+ 181	+ 153	-	-	+ 3,572
3rd "	- 566	- 762	- 963	- 964	-	+ 1	+ 70	+ 201	-	-	+ 2,692
4th "	- 932	- 951	-1,164	-1,005	-	+ 159	+ 149	+ 213	-	-	+ 2,754
1961 1st qtr.	+ 474	-2,814	-3,082	-2,459	- 704	+ 81	- 121	+ 268	-	-	+ 2,164
2nd "	- 641	-2,670	-2,911	-1,759	-1,092	- 60	- 75	+ 241	-	-	+ 2,210
3rd "	-1,046	+ 192	- 160	- 580	+ 728	- 308	- 92	+ 353	-	-	+ 49
4th "	-1,311	- 392	- 595	- 297	- 13	- 285	+ 57	+ 203	-	-	+ 1,152
By Months											
1959 Jan.	+ 959	- 840	- 860	- 890	-	+ 30	- 276	+ 20	-	-	- 488
Feb.	+ 52	- 332	- 336	- 112	-	- 224	+ 38	+ 4	-	-	- 75
March	- 520	+ 43	+ 26	- 185	-	+ 211	+ 49	+ 17	-	-	+ 248
April	+ 125	+ 903	+ 859	+ 835	-	+ 24	- 100	+ 44	-	-	- 54
May	- 368	- 212	- 246	- 179	-	- 67	+ 44	+ 34	-	-	+ 381
June	+ 16	- 495	- 521	- 522	-	+ 1	- 27	+ 26	-	-	+ 194
July *)	- 252	- 414	- 449	- 193	-	- 256	- 239	+ 35	-	-	+ 533
Aug.	+ 9	- 42	- 69	- 112	-	+ 43	+ 46	+ 27	-	-	- 104
Sep.	+ 33	-1,001	-1,042	-1,018	-	- 24	+ 8	+ 41	-	-	+ 385
Oct.	- 108	- 208	- 239	- 480	-	+ 241	+ 198	+ 31	-	-	+ 453
Nov.	- 63	- 25	- 55	- 90	-	+ 35	+ 172	+ 30	-	-	+ 809
Dec.	- 820	- 254	- 253	- 303	-	+ 50	+ 158	- 1	-	-	+ 1,086
1960 Jan.	+ 845	-1,181	-1,255	-1,049	-	- 206	- 257	+ 74	-	-	- 153
Feb.	+ 97	- 82	- 122	- 114	-	- 8	- 29	+ 40	-	-	+ 309
March	- 370	- 874	- 920	- 885	-	- 35	+ 54	+ 46	-	-	+ 1,374
April	- 346	+ 392	+ 359	+ 252	-	+ 107	+ 52	+ 33	-	-	+ 1,176
May	- 82	- 147	- 197	- 249	-	+ 52	+ 116	+ 50	-	-	+ 959
June	- 330	-1,218	-1,288	-1,298	-	+ 10	+ 12	+ 70	-	-	+ 1,497
July	- 342	- 94	- 176	- 81	-	- 95	+ 7	+ 82	-	-	+ 1,073
Aug.	+ 86	+ 535	+ 406	+ 406	-	+ 74	+ 9	+ 55	-	-	+ 881
Sep.	- 310	-1,203	-1,267	-1,289	-	+ 22	+ 54	+ 64	-	-	+ 938
Oct.	- 122	- 523	- 605	- 660	-	+ 55	+ 41	+ 82	-	-	+ 1,033
Nov.	+ 90	+ 81	+ 8	- 28	-	+ 36	+ 64	+ 73	-	-	+ 736
Dec.	- 900	- 509	- 567	- 317	-	- 250	+ 44	+ 58	-	-	+ 985
1961 Jan.	+ 957	- 882	- 967	- 567	- 495	+ 95	- 117	+ 85	-	-	+ 264
Feb.	+ 44	- 798	- 885	- 460	- 182	- 243	+ 49	+ 87	-	-	+ 604
March	- 527	-1,134	-1,230	-1,432	- 27	+ 229	- 53	+ 96	-	-	+ 1,296
April	- 171	- 704	- 782	- 405	- 300	- 77	- 19	+ 78	-	-	+ 1,526
May	- 220	- 563	- 628	- 90	- 812	+ 274	+ 93	+ 65	-	-	+ 875
June	- 250	-1,403	-1,501	-1,264	+ 20	- 257	- 149	+ 98	-	-	+ 311
July	- 682	- 36	- 159	+ 30	+ 258	- 447	- 463	+ 123	-	-	+ 545
Aug.	+ 215	+ 524	+ 388	+ 338	+ 16	+ 66	+ 133	+ 136	-	-	- 743
Sep.	- 579	- 295	- 389	- 948	+ 486	+ 73	+ 238	+ 94	-	-	+ 247
Oct.	- 21	+ 90	+ 29	- 166	+ 12	+ 183	+ 11	+ 61	-	-	- 48
Nov.	+ 115	+ 152	+ 106	+ 222	- 21	- 95	+ 10	+ 46	-	-	- 234
Dec.	-1,405	- 634	- 730	- 353	- 4	- 373	+ 36	+ 96	-	-	+ 1,434
1962 Jan.	+1,428	+ 374	+ 282	+ 194	- 10	+ 98	- 185	+ 92	-	-	-1,723

*) In this table, as from October 1959, Central Bank deposits of non-banks on the one hand and Central Bank lendings to non-banks on the other, which until then had each other because it is not always discernible whether central public authorities' foreign payments, which in the computation of the liquidity streams must be separated of the central public authorities' foreign payments, see the explanations on pp. 7/8 of the Monthly Report for January 1957. — Moreover, the figures relating to changes of the four bank-return dates of the months indicated, since experience has shown these to reflect changes in liquidity better than do the end-of-month positions which are various items are here taken into account only in so far as they entail an influx (+) or efflux (-) of funds at the credit institutions. They are therefore not necessarily (except Treasury bills and non-interest-bearing Treasury bonds purchased in open-market operations, and also excluding purchase assurances in respect of Treasury bills). — Administration on behalf of the Postal Cheque and Postal Savings Bank offices because, since the introduction on 1 May 1958 of the optional central maintaining of to Federal Government for participation in international institutions, and items which cannot be allocated explicitly to any of the aforementioned factors. — *) Treasury kept by the Federal Postal Administration on behalf of the Postal Cheque and Postal Savings Bank offices; cf. footnote 4). — *) As from July 1959 including the Saarland; the Volkswagen Works.

Recourse to Central Bank Credit ^{*)}

of DM

four weekly bank-return dates in the month ^{o)}

Both the breakdown of this table and the calculation basis for the figures were modified; hence the data are not immediately comparable with the figures published prior to October 1959. Further explanations will be found in footnote ^{x)} to this table.

as a result of changes in the items listed below ¹⁾						Change in the credit institutions' balances with the Deutsche Bundesbank		Central Bank lendings to credit institutions (recourse to Central Bank credit)		compare: Position of credit institutions' balances with the Deutsche Bundesbank on the average of the period ⁷⁾	Period
Other factors, net ²⁾		Overall effect on bank liquidity of the aforementioned factors	Open-market purchases or sales of the Deutsche Bundesbank			Total ¹⁾	compare: Change in required minimum reserves	Change	Position on the average of the period		
Total	among which: Central Bank lendings to Reconstruction Loan Corporation		Total	Money-market paper of Fed. Govt. deriving from conversion of the Bundesbank's equalisation claims (mobilisation paper)	Other paper ³⁾					compare: Position of credit institutions' balances with the Deutsche Bundesbank on the average of the period ⁷⁾	
By Years											
+ 22	— 17	+ 5,992	— 3,119	— 3,352	+ 233	+ 1,694	+ 1,757	— 1,179	1,999.0	5,309.1	1957
+ 423	— 14	+ 2,363	— 809	— 581	— 228	+ 927	+ 964	— 627	1,187.9	6,471.0	1958
+ 40	— 17	— 386	+ 1,437	+ 1,412	+ 25	+ 1,344	+ 1,089	+ 293	971.8	7,239.2	1959
+ 298	— 3	+ 4,539	— 1,335	— 1,328	— 7	+ 4,001	+ 4,364	+ 797	1,927.3	11,369.2	1960
+ 221	— 0	— 2,411	— 45	+ 86	— 131	— 2,936	— 3,361	— 480	1,435.7	10,597.7	1961
By Quarters											
+ 5	— 27	+ 1,339	— 1,080	— 1,109	+ 29	— 212	+ 143	— 471	2,225.6	4,436.2	1st qtr. 1957
— 103	+ 3	+ 1,312	— 920	— 889	— 31	+ 851	+ 882	+ 459	2,498.3	5,026.1	2nd "
+ 100	+ 5	+ 3,615	— 1,869	— 1,858	— 11	+ 581	+ 639	— 1,165	1,892.0	5,605.6	3rd "
+ 20	+ 2	— 274	+ 750	+ 504	+ 246	+ 474	+ 93	— 2	1,380.2	6,168.4	4th "
+ 225	— 16	+ 315	— 611	— 570	— 41	— 211	+ 199	+ 85	1,412.6	6,170.4	1st qtr. 1958
+ 204	— 4	+ 1,692	— 1,190	— 1,153	— 37	+ 327	+ 275	— 175	1,395.9	6,324.3	2nd "
— 31	+ 4	+ 789	— 295	— 299	+ 4	+ 68	+ 224	— 426	1,111.1	6,460.5	3rd "
+ 25	+ 2	— 433	+ 1,287	+ 1,441	— 154	+ 743	+ 266	— 111	831.9	6,928.9	4th "
+ 155	— 7	— 798	+ 674	+ 679	— 5	— 82	+ 185	+ 42	883.0	6,899.3	1st qtr. 1959
+ 38	— 5	+ 528	— 445	— 571	+ 126	— 19	+ 36	— 102	806.2	7,027.0	2nd "
— 107	— 8	— 940	+ 644	+ 672	— 28	— 17	+ 279	+ 279	869.5	7,068.8	3rd "
— 46	+ 3	+ 824	+ 564	+ 632	— 68	+ 1,462	+ 984	+ 74	1,328.5	7,961.5	4th "
+ 33	+ 3	— 2	+ 824	+ 686	+ 138	+ 2,026	+ 2,501	+ 1,204	1,827.1	9,499.9	1st qtr. 1960
+ 79	+ 1	+ 1,920	— 447	— 382	— 65	+ 1,175	+ 1,317	— 298	1,822.1	11,098.1	2nd "
+ 71	— 6	+ 1,635	— 1,276	— 1,184	— 92	+ 562	+ 605	+ 203	2,092.7	12,338.8	3rd "
+ 115	— 1	+ 986	— 436	— 448	+ 12	+ 238	— 59	+ 312	1,967.3	12,540.2	4th "
+ 144	—	— 32	— 720	— 785	+ 65	— 957	— 744	— 205	1,802.9	12,049.3	1st qtr. 1961
+ 139	— 3	— 962	+ 529	+ 574	— 45	— 1,118	— 1,053	— 685	1,154.1	11,078.4	2nd "
— 106	+ 2	— 910	— 506	— 423	— 83	— 1,056	— 1,044	+ 360	1,370.9	9,891.1	3rd "
+ 44	+ 1	— 507	+ 652	+ 720	— 68	+ 195	— 480	+ 50	1,415.0	9,371.8	4th "
By Months											
— 78	— 24	— 447	+ 171	+ 247	— 76	— 364	+ 147	— 88	840.7	6,814.5	Jan. 1959
+ 73	+ 7	— 282	+ 257	+ 274	— 17	— 28	+ 1	— 3	837.9	6,786.9	Feb.
+ 160	+ 10	— 69	+ 246	+ 158	+ 88	+ 310	+ 37	+ 133	970.4	7,096.4	March
+ 18	— 3	+ 992	— 958	— 912	— 46	— 230	— 173	— 264	706.3	6,865.8	April
+ 4	+ 10	+ 195	+ 330	+ 212	+ 118	+ 273	+ 191	+ 138	844.2	7,138.3	May
+ 16	+ 8	— 269	+ 183	+ 129	+ 54	— 62	+ 78	+ 24	868.2	7,076.8	June
— 111	— 3	— 224	+ 427	+ 508	— 81	+ 71	+ 49	— 132	765.7	7,170.2	July ⁸⁾
+ 76	+ 7	— 61	— 55	+ 24	— 79	— 215	— 242	— 99	666.4	6,954.7	Aug.
— 72	— 12	— 655	+ 272	+ 140	+ 132	+ 127	+ 77	+ 510	1,176.4	7,081.6	Sep.
+ 22	+ 9	+ 159	— 109	— 67	— 42	+ 176	+ 106	+ 126	1,302.1	7,257.3	Oct.
+ 114	— 2	+ 835	— 138	— 256	+ 118	+ 828	+ 830	+ 131	1,433.0	8,084.7	Nov.
— 182	— 4	— 170	+ 811	+ 955	— 144	+ 458	+ 48	— 183	1,250.3	8,542.6	Dec.
+ 93	— 3	— 396	+ 516	+ 666	— 150	+ 333	+ 956	+ 213	1,463.7	8,875.6	Jan. 1960
+ 80	+ 1	+ 404	— 322	— 322	— 0	+ 180	+ 28	+ 98	1,562.3	9,055.7	Feb.
— 140	+ 7	— 10	+ 630	+ 342	+ 288	+ 1,517	+ 1,517	+ 893	2,455.2	10,568.5	March
+ 29	— 2	+ 1,251	— 558	— 299	— 259	+ 54	+ 101	— 639	1,816.1	10,622.6	April
+ 51	+ 1	+ 781	— 153	— 106	— 47	+ 305	+ 149	— 323	1,493.1	10,927.7	May
— 1	+ 2	— 112	+ 264	+ 23	+ 241	+ 816	+ 1,067	+ 664	2,157.2	11,743.9	June
— 16	— 4	+ 621	— 70	+ 38	— 108	+ 603	+ 376	+ 52	2,204.8	12,346.8	July
+ 88	— 3	+ 1,590	— 1,073	— 945	— 128	+ 17	+ 124	— 500	1,709.1	12,364.0	Aug.
— 1	+ 1	— 576	— 133	— 277	+ 144	— 58	+ 105	+ 651	2,360.1	12,305.7	Sep.
+ 18	+ 2	+ 370	+ 18	+ 46	— 28	+ 47	— 71	— 341	2,019.7	12,353.0	Oct.
+ 275	+ 1	+ 1,182	— 625	— 545	— 80	+ 299	+ 371	— 186	1,833.3	12,723.7	Nov.
— 142	— 4	— 566	+ 171	+ 51	+ 120	— 180	— 287	+ 215	2,048.8	12,543.8	Dec.
— 90	+ 3	+ 249	+ 10	+ 7	+ 3	+ 29	+ 277	— 230	1,818.8	12,573.1	Jan. 1961
+ 270	— 2	+ 120	— 633	— 502	— 131	— 586	— 364	— 73	1,745.7	11,987.4	Feb.
— 36	— 1	— 401	— 97	— 290	+ 193	— 400	— 697	+ 98	1,844.3	11,587.5	March
— 87	+ 3	+ 564	— 58	+ 42	— 100	— 224	— 240	— 730	1,114.7	11,363.6	April
— 15	— 2	+ 425	+ 389	+ 316	+ 73	+ 37	— 109	+ 73	1,188.0	11,401.4	May
+ 241	— 4	— 1,101	+ 198	+ 216	— 18	— 931	— 704	— 28	1,159.6	10,470.2	June
— 146	+ 1	— 319	— 275	— 168	— 107	— 297	— 352	+ 297	1,456.5	10,173.2	July
+ 164	— 0	+ 160	+ 72	+ 92	— 20	— 89	— 299	— 321	1,136.0	10,084.7	Aug.
— 124	+ 1	— 751	— 303	— 347	+ 44	— 670	— 393	+ 384	1,520.3	9,415.3	Sep.
+ 169	— 1	+ 190	— 467	— 402	— 65	— 319	— 403	— 42	1,478.5	9,096.0	Oct.
+ 146	— 0	+ 179	+ 416	+ 426	— 10	+ 313	+ 165	— 282	1,196.2	9,409.1	Nov.
— 271	+ 2	— 876	+ 703	+ 696	+ 7	+ 201	— 242	+ 374	1,570.3	9,610.3	Dec.
+ 229	— 1	+ 308	— 132	— 97	— 35	— 276	+ 286	— 452	1,118.3	9,333.9	Jan. 1962

been shown separately, have been combined in the "Net position of German non-banks in relation to Deutsche Bundesbank". It was necessary to net the two items against from the other payments of the authorities concerned, were made to the debit of Central Bank balances or by using Bundesbank cash advances. As to the special treatment as shown in the table are no longer ascertained on the basis of end-of-month positions of the individual items, as previously, but on the basis of averages often subject to fortuitous fluctuations. — ²⁾ For longer periods: averages of the four bank-return dates of the last month of the quarter or year. — ³⁾ The changes in the identical with the changes in the corresponding items of the Return of the Deutsche Bundesbank. — ⁴⁾ Net total of credit balances maintained and cash advances taken ⁵⁾ Until July 1957 including credit balances employed in equalisation claims. — ⁶⁾ As from May 1958 including the minimum reserve balances kept by the Federal Postal minimum reserves, they can no longer be separated from the other Central Bank deposits of the Federal Postal Administration. — ⁷⁾ Items in course of settlement, special credit bills and non-interest-bearing Treasury bonds, Storage Agency bills, prime bankers' acceptances and securities. — ⁸⁾ As from May 1958 without the minimum reserve balances changes due to the incorporation of the Saarland were eliminated. — ⁹⁾ Accounts kept in connection with the development aid loan and the partial denationalisation of

3. Central Bank Lendings to Credit Institutions *)

in millions of DM

Period	Credit institutions (excluding R.L.C.) *)				Reconstruction Loan Corporation		
	Total 1)	Discount credits 2)	Advances on securities	Equalisation claims temporarily purchased 3)	Total	Cash advances	Securities
1950 Dec.	5,201.9	4,235.4	360.6	605.9	368.7	368.7	—
1951 Dec.	5,717.5	4,757.2	290.8	669.5	454.0	454.0	—
1952 Dec.	4,128.4	3,389.0	253.5	485.9	468.4	268.5	199.9
1953 Dec.	3,351.1	2,739.1	245.2	366.8	225.6	202.6	23.0
1954 Dec.	3,339.0	2,837.7	265.1	236.2	207.3	195.2	12.1
1955 Dec.	4,683.0	4,130.9	340.5	211.6	145.0	139.5	5.5
1956 Dec.	3,127.1	2,725.7	220.7	182.7	58.6	46.6	12.0
1957 Dec.	1,676.6	1,463.0	52.8	160.8	67.8	66.8	1.0
1958 Dec.	960.3	769.6	63.9	126.8	3.8	3.8	—
1959 Dec. *)	1,285.7	949.2	234.4	102.1	20.3	20.3	—
1960 Dec.	1,804.1	1,296.5	419.0	88.6	1.1	1.1	—
1961 Dec.	1,663.8	1,395.4	219.7	48.7	4.4	4.4	—
1960 Jan.	1,626.6	1,495.7	28.8	102.1	2.7	2.7	—
Feb.	1,456.6	1,219.4	45.0	92.2	3.1	3.1	—
March	2,110.4	1,988.0	31.2	91.2	13.2	13.2	—
April	1,320.9	1,187.6	42.4	90.9	10.1	10.1	—
May	1,509.8	1,390.5	28.4	90.9	15.1	15.1	—
June	1,776.9	1,639.5	47.8	89.6	17.5	17.5	—
July	1,853.1	1,735.7	28.0	89.4	11.3	11.3	—
Aug.	1,501.2	1,386.1	25.7	89.4	3.5	3.5	—
Sep.	2,434.2	2,295.7	49.1	89.4	4.9	4.9	—
Oct.	1,590.3	1,475.6	25.6	89.1	14.3	14.3	—
Nov.	2,080.7	1,950.0	41.6	89.1	11.9	11.9	—
Dec.	1,804.1	1,296.5	419.0	88.6	1.1	1.1	—
1961 Jan.	2,023.7	1,918.8	26.0	78.9	6.9	6.9	—
Feb.	1,354.3	1,244.3	38.8	71.2	2.7	2.7	—
March	1,459.2	1,237.6	150.4	71.2	9.9	9.9	—
April	920.1	787.3	61.7	71.1	10.4	10.4	—
May	1,196.0	1,109.9	26.6	59.5	4.0	4.0	—
June	1,106.3	1,007.2	47.6	51.5	0.2	0.2	—
July	1,219.4	1,148.2	19.9	51.3	4.5	4.5	—
Aug.	835.9	769.5	15.1	51.3	4.5	4.5	—
Sep.	2,092.9	2,010.8	30.8	51.3	4.6	4.6	—
Oct.	1,020.8	838.3	131.2	51.3	4.8	4.8	—
Nov.	1,460.0	1,385.4	23.3	51.3	3.5	3.5	—
Dec.	1,663.8	1,395.4	219.7	48.7	4.4	4.4	—
1962 Jan.	972.1	906.9	16.5	48.7	3.0	3.0	—

*) As from July 1959 including Central Bank credit granted to Saarland credit institutions. — 1) Including foreign bills and export drafts purchased, but excluding money-market paper purchased in the open market. — 2) With the credit institutions' liability of repurchase.

4. Central Bank Deposits of Non-Banks and of Credit Institutions *)

in millions of DM

Period	Non-banks									Credit institutions 2) 3)
	Total		Federal Government (without Special Funds), Länder and Equalisation of Burdens Authorities	Balances from special transactions 4)	E.R.P. Special Fund 5)	Other public authorities 6)	Agencies of former occupying powers 7)	Other German depositors 8)	institutions 2) 3)	
	including amounts temporarily employed in equalisation claims 4)	excluding								
1950 Dec.	3,693.3	3,446.0	594.3	—	965.0	396.7	907.6	829.7	1,887.7	
1951 Dec.	3,997.3	2,990.0	1,191.8	—	1,312.8	223.0	997.3	272.4	2,675.0	
1952 Dec.	3,957.8	2,194.1	1,906.1	—	825.9	207.2	753.4	265.2	2,992.6	
1953 Dec.	4,935.3	1,704.2	3,181.4	—	496.7	373.2	639.3	244.7	3,286.9	
1954 Dec.	6,266.5	1,529.9	4,684.7	—	352.8	400.6	523.4	305.0	4,005.9	
1955 Dec.	7,003.5	3,420.7	5,949.7	—	272.2	274.3	265.5	241.8	4,502.2	
1956 Dec.	7,682.3	4,459.3	6,711.8	—	192.5	339.8	143.8	294.4	5,258.5	
1957 Dec.	5,097.3	—	4,017.1	—	167.8	431.4	140.6	340.4	7,108.9	
1958 Dec.	2,260.8	—	3,614.0	—	361.2	610.3	46.8	335.9	8,243.1	
1959 Dec. *)	3,659.2	—	1,161.3	—	200.4	677.3	—	221.8	9,343.8	
1960 Dec.	3,659.2	—	2,683.2	1.7	119.8	636.3	—	218.2	13,036.4	
1961 Dec.	4,985.8	—	3,733.2	48.4	352.3	599.5	—	252.4	11,614.6	
1960 Jan.	3,282.1	—	1,840.8	—	609.5	620.2	—	211.6	7,895.7	
Feb.	3,143.5	—	1,506.0	—	549.7	870.1	—	217.7	8,395.9	
March	3,451.0	—	1,752.9	—	569.0	864.4	—	224.7	9,428.1	
April	2,527.7	—	1,461.4	—	379.7	461.9	—	224.7	9,488.6	
May	2,928.2	—	1,475.9	—	340.5	904.0	—	207.8	10,413.5	
June	4,006.8	—	2,692.1	—	375.3	718.6	—	220.8	10,865.9	
July	3,373.3	—	1,884.7	—	352.0	903.4	—	233.2	11,253.4	
Aug.	3,104.5	—	1,652.0	—	299.5	945.0	—	208.0	11,288.2	
Sep.	4,621.2	—	3,237.8	—	272.4	899.9	—	211.1	11,554.6	
Oct.	4,859.6	—	3,483.5	—	197.9	959.3	—	218.9	11,653.6	
Nov.	3,834.2	—	2,760.7	—	143.6	711.8	—	218.1	12,126.9	
Dec.	3,659.2	—	2,683.2	1.7	119.8	696.3	—	218.2	13,036.4	
1961 Jan.	4,981.1	—	3,630.7	61.6	203.9	881.4	—	203.5	11,936.2	
Feb.	4,689.7	—	3,480.2	10.3	172.4	830.0	—	196.8	10,814.9	
March	6,409.3	—	5,026.3	8.2	279.5	872.8	—	222.5	10,176.8	
April	6,595.9	—	4,923.5	914.8	233.6	301.7	—	222.3	9,967.0	
May	6,803.0	—	4,919.3	871.1	165.2	627.6	—	219.8	11,089.2	
June	7,616.7	—	5,366.7	501.4	724.7	778.7	—	245.2	9,528.2	
July	7,169.4	—	4,995.8	517.9	787.3	626.6	—	241.8	9,147.3	
Aug.	6,139.1	—	3,991.2	525.5	420.1	982.4	—	219.9	9,942.1	
Sep.	6,309.4	—	5,337.1	45.4	381.8	298.6	—	246.5	9,356.9	
Oct.	5,834.0	—	4,721.1	23.4	374.4	455.7	—	259.4	8,240.3	
Nov.	5,405.5	—	4,043.3	48.1	407.1	649.9	—	257.1	8,954.1	
Dec.	4,985.8	—	3,733.2	48.4	352.3	599.5	—	252.4	11,614.6	
1962 Jan.	5,518.7	—	4,143.2	64.6	531.0	541.9	—	238.0	8,293.7	

*) As from July 1959 including deposits maintained with the Land Central Bank in the Saarland. — 1) Including the amounts temporarily employed in equalisation claims. — 2) Until 31 July 1957 "counterpart funds" only. — 3) Including Postal Cheque and Postal Savings Bank offices. — 4) Since the entry into force, on 1 August 1957, of the Law concerning the Deutsche Bundesbank it has no longer been possible for public monies to be employed in equalisation claims. — 5) As from May 1958 including the minimum reserve balances kept by the Federal Postal Administration on behalf of the Postal Cheque and Postal Savings Bank offices; cf. footnote 4) to Table I 2. — 6) As from May 1958 without the minimum reserve balances kept by the Federal Postal Administration on behalf of Postal Cheque and Postal Savings Bank offices; cf. footnote 7) to Table I 2. — 7) As from January 1959 included in "foreign business". — 8) Other foreign depositors, until December 1958 contained in this item, are now included in "foreign business". — 9) Accounts kept in connection with the development aid loan and the partial denationalisation of the Volkswagen Works; excluding however the amounts employed in foreign money-market paper.

1. Lendings to Non-banks
(excluding Treasury bill
in millions)

End of month	Number of reporting institutions ^{*)}	Lendings to non-banks							Lendings to non-banks				
									Business and private				
		Short-term lendings							Short-term lendings				
		Total	Debtors		Credits in current account and other credits	Discount credits (not including Treasury bills)	Medium-term lendings ^{*)}	Long-term lendings ^{*)}	Total	Debtors		Credits in current account and other credits	Discount credits
	Total	Acceptance credits	Total	Acceptance credits									
Private and Public Mortgage Banks													
1957 Dec.	47	28.3	28.1	—	28.1	0.2	204.9	15,354.8	23.8	23.6	—	23.6	0.2
1958 Dec.	47	51.7	51.5	—	51.5	0.2	178.0	18,894.6	22.1	22.9	—	22.9	0.2
1959 Dec.	47	53.4	52.4	—	52.4	1.0	188.4	22,414.9	50.4	49.4	—	49.4	1.0
1960 Dec. ^{?)}	47	59.0	57.5	—	57.5	1.5	211.9	25,342.9	52.4	50.9	—	50.9	1.5
1961 Sep.	47	65.9	64.7	—	64.7	1.2	262.2	28,106.1	59.3	58.1	—	58.1	1.2
Oct.	47	61.5	60.3	—	60.3	1.2	258.6	28,479.1	56.5	55.3	—	55.3	1.2
Nov.	47	66.4	65.2	—	65.2	1.2	267.5	28,915.1	60.4	59.2	—	59.2	1.2
Dec.	47	62.0	60.9	—	60.9	1.1	280.9	29,344.6	47.2	46.1	—	46.1	1.1
Private Mortgage Banks^{°)}													
1957 Dec.	29	15.4	15.2	—	15.2	0.2	81.9	6,574.2	11.3	11.1	—	11.1	0.2
1958 Dec.	29	34.5	34.5	—	34.5	0.0	75.3	8,645.3	19.7	19.7	—	19.7	0.0
1959 Dec.	29	31.9	31.7	—	31.7	0.2	78.5	10,440.3	29.1	28.9	—	28.9	0.2
1960 Dec. ^{?)}	29	39.9	39.3	—	39.3	0.6	83.9	11,861.1	33.7	33.1	—	33.1	0.6
1961 Sep.	29	37.1	36.8	—	36.8	0.3	121.7	13,179.3	30.7	30.4	—	30.4	0.3
Oct.	29	28.8	28.5	—	28.5	0.3	126.3	13,429.6	26.4	26.1	—	26.1	0.3
Nov.	29	45.2	45.0	—	45.0	0.2	132.2	13,659.1	39.8	39.6	—	39.6	0.2
Dec.	29	35.4	35.2	—	35.2	0.2	120.8	13,872.5	23.0	22.8	—	22.8	0.2
Public Mortgage Banks													
1957 Dec.	18	12.9	12.9	—	12.9	0.0	123.0	8,780.6	12.5	12.5	—	12.5	0.0
1958 Dec.	18	17.2	17.0	—	17.0	0.2	102.7	10,249.3	13.4	13.2	—	13.2	0.2
1959 Dec.	18	21.5	20.7	—	20.7	0.8	109.9	11,974.6	21.3	20.5	—	20.5	0.8
1960 Dec. ^{?)}	18	19.1	18.2	—	18.2	0.9	128.0	13,481.8	18.7	17.8	—	17.8	0.9
1961 Sep.	18	28.8	27.9	—	27.9	0.9	140.5	14,926.8	28.6	27.7	—	27.7	0.9
Oct.	18	32.7	31.8	—	31.8	0.9	132.3	15,049.5	30.1	29.2	—	29.2	0.9
Nov.	18	21.2	20.2	—	20.2	1.0	135.3	15,256.0	20.6	19.6	—	19.6	1.0
Dec.	18	26.6	25.7	—	25.7	0.9	160.1	15,472.1	24.2	23.3	—	23.3	0.9
Credit Institutions with Special Functions													
1957 Dec.	23	1,598.6	528.0	16.4	511.6	1,070.6	443.8	6,015.8	1,212.8	185.5	16.4	169.1	1,027.3
1958 Dec.	23	1,224.7	381.2	21.3	359.9	843.5	458.8	6,045.3	939.7	111.0	21.3	89.7	828.7
1959 Dec.	24	1,218.3 ^{°)}	265.1	49.3	211.8	953.2 ^{°)}	738.3	7,417.0	1,090.7 ^{°)}	145.1	49.3	101.8	945.6 ^{°)}
1960 Dec. ^{?)}	25	1,248.7 ^{°)}	267.2	43.3	223.9	981.5 ^{°)}	738.3	7,487.3	1,121.1 ^{°)}	147.2	43.3	103.9	973.9 ^{°)}
1961 Sep.	25	1,297.9	361.7	23.6	338.1	936.2	917.3	8,667.4	1,091.5	153.3	23.6	131.7	936.2
Oct.	25	1,405.8	517.7	15.3	502.4	888.1	1,038.1	10,031.3	1,043.7	155.6	15.3	140.3	888.1
Nov.	25	1,541.7	633.8	19.2	614.6	907.9	1,091.3	10,300.5	1,076.1	168.2	19.2	149.0	907.9
Dec.	25	1,567.1	585.6	19.9	565.7	981.5	1,147.3	10,402.0	1,152.2	170.7	19.9	150.8	981.5
Dec.	25	1,568.6	615.6	26.5	589.1	953.0	1,117.8	10,500.4	1,145.5	192.5	26.5	166.0	953.0
Reconstruction Loan Corporation, Finanzierungs-Aktiengesellschaft and Berliner Industriebank AG +)													
1957 Dec.	3	20.6	20.6	—	20.6	—	24.4	3,279.4	20.5	20.5	—	20.5	—
1958 Dec.	3	0.2	0.2	—	0.2	—	21.7	2,905.2	0.2	0.2	—	0.2	—
1959 Dec.	3	0.3	0.3	—	0.3	—	85.8	3,417.8	0.2	0.2	—	0.2	—
1960 Dec. ^{?)}	3	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	142.2	4,043.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—
1961 Sep.	3	0.4	0.4	—	0.4	—	164.1	4,980.0	0.3	0.3	—	0.3	—
Oct.	3	0.3	0.3	—	0.3	—	226.9	5,192.7	0.2	0.2	—	0.2	—
Nov.	3	0.2	0.2	—	0.2	—	270.1	5,231.4	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—
Dec.	3	0.5	0.5	—	0.5	—	277.3	5,335.0	0.4	0.4	—	0.4	—
Other Credit Institutions with Special Functions +)													
1957 Dec.	20	1,578.0	507.4	16.4	491.0	1,070.6	419.4	2,736.4	1,192.3	165.0	16.4	148.4	1,027.3
1958 Dec.	20	1,224.5	381.0	21.3	359.7	843.5	437.1	3,140.3	939.5	110.8	21.3	89.5	828.7
1959 Dec.	21	1,218.0 ^{°)}	264.8	49.3	221.5	953.2 ^{°)}	652.5	3,999.2	1,090.5 ^{°)}	144.9	49.3	101.6	945.6 ^{°)}
1960 Dec. ^{?)}	22	1,248.4 ^{°)}	266.9	43.3	223.6	981.5 ^{°)}	652.5	4,069.5	1,120.9 ^{°)}	147.0	43.3	103.7	973.9 ^{°)}
1961 Sep.	22	1,297.8	361.6	23.6	338.0	936.2	775.1	4,624.3	1,091.4	155.2	23.6	131.6	936.2
Oct.	22	1,405.4	517.3	15.3	502.0	888.1	874.0	5,051.3	1,043.4	155.3	15.3	140.0	888.1
Nov.	22	1,541.4	633.5	19.2	614.3	907.9	864.4	5,107.8	1,075.9	168.0	19.2	148.8	907.9
Dec.	22	1,566.9	585.4	19.9	565.5	981.5	877.2	5,150.6	1,152.1	170.6	19.9	150.7	981.5
Dec.	22	1,568.1	615.1	26.5	588.6	953.0	840.5	5,165.4	1,145.1	192.1	26.5	165.6	953.0
Instalment Credit Institutions⁶⁾													
1957 Dec.	162	1,000.6	376.5	0.0	376.5	624.1	805.4	6.3	1,000.6	376.5	0.0	376.5	624.1
1958 Dec.	174	1,095.2	386.1	0.0	386.1	709.1	1,085.5	5.8	1,095.2	386.1	0.0	386.1	709.1
1959 Dec.	192	1,313.1	385.8	0.6	385.2	927.3	1,321.6	6.4	1,313.1	385.8	0.6	385.2	927.3
1960 Dec. ^{?)}	195	1,336.5	386.3	0.6	385.7	950.2	1,336.7	6.4	1,336.5	386.3	0.6	385.7	950.2
1961 Sep.	232	1,685.9	453.5	0.3	453.2	1,232.4	1,694.2	4.0	1,685.9	453.5	0.3	453.2	1,232.4
Oct.	233	1,825.1	451.4	0.2	451.2	1,373.7	1,865.5	4.1	1,825.1	451.4	0.2	451.2	1,373.7
Nov.	234	1,849.2	467.3	0.3	467.0	1,381.9	1,900.3	4.1	1,849.2	467.3	0.3	467.0	1,381.9
Dec.	235	1,868.0	508.4	0.3	508.1	1,359.6	1,936.2	4.1	1,868.0	508.4	0.3	508.1	1,359.6
Dec.	235	1,852.7 ¹⁰⁾	482.1 ¹⁰⁾	0.3	481.8 ¹⁰⁾	1,370.6	2,077.7 ¹¹⁾	3.9	1,852.7 ¹⁰⁾	482.1 ¹⁰⁾	0.3	481.8 ¹⁰⁾	1,370.6
Postal Cheque and Postal Savings Bank Offices⁶⁾													
1957 Dec.	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	990.7	—	—	—	—	—
1958 Dec.	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,261.2	—	—	—	—	—
1959 Dec.	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,422.5	—	—	—	—	—
1960 Dec. ^{?)}	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,465.3	—	—	—	—	—
1961 Sep.	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,631.2	—	—	—	—	—
Oct.	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,857.0	—	—	—	—	—
Nov.	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,856.9	—	—	—	—	—
Dec.	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,860.2	—	—	—	—	—
Dec.	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,982.4	—	—	—	—	—

*) and *) to 4): see first page of Table III A.1. — 5) Lendings to business and private customers also contain purchase credits granted to traders, and small amounts of "Other employment of money. — 6) See footnote 10) on first page of Table III A.1. — 7) Decrease of DM 40 million due to statistical reasons (cf. footnote 7)). — 8) Increase of DM 40 about DM 43 million due to transfer in the books (cf. footnote 10)). — 9) Including ship mortgage banks. — +) Sub-group of "Credit Institutions with Special Functions".

2. Number of Credit Institutions
and Classification of Monthly Reporting Credit Institutions by Size of Institution *)

Position at end of December 1960

Banking group	Total number of credit institutions	of which, reporting for monthly banking statistics	The credit institutions reporting for the monthly banking statistics are graded as follows according to their balance-sheet total ¹⁾									
			less than DM 500,000	DM 500,000 to less than DM 1 million	DM 1 million to less than DM 5 million	DM 5 million to less than DM 10 million	DM 10 million to less than DM 25 million	DM 25 million to less than DM 50 million	DM 50 million to less than DM 100 million	DM 100 million to less than DM 500 million	DM 500 million to less than DM 1 billion	DM 1 billion and over
Commercial banks	362	337	19	17	73	40	56	95	34	46	7	10
Big banks ²⁾	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
State, regional and local banks	89	87	—	1	8	6	15	13	11	23	3	7
Private bankers	232	209	19	13	58	32	35	18	18	14	2	—
Specialised commercial banks	35	35	—	3	7	2	6	4	5	8	—	—
Central giro institutions	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10
Savings banks	867	866	—	—	34	90	233	223	178	87	18	3
Central institutions of credit cooperatives	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	1	—
Central institutions of industrial credit cooperatives	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Central institutions of agricultural credit cooperatives	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	1	—
Credit cooperatives	11,623	2,240	9	17	1,478	430	234	48	19	5	—	—
Industrial credit cooperatives	765	761	9	11	265	218	190	47	16	5	—	—
Agricultural credit cooperatives	10,858	1,479	—	6	1,213	212	44	1	3	—	—	—
Private and public mortgage banks	47	47	—	—	—	2	7	2	5	9	13	9
Private mortgage banks	29	29	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	8	11	3
Public mortgage banks	18	18	—	—	—	—	5	1	3	1	2	6
Credit institutions with special functions	25	25	1	—	2	2	2	—	2	5	3	8
Instalment credit institutions	261	232	31	20	82	32	29	20	13	4	1	—
Other credit institutions	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Postal Cheque and Postal Savings Bank offices	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ³⁾	13,283	3,792	60	54	1,669	596	561	328	252	172	45	40
<i>note:</i>	<i>millions of DM</i>											
Balance-sheet total ⁴⁾	241,133 ⁵⁾	236,242.3	16.9	42.0	4,604.5	4,152.7	8,800.4	11,357.7	17,514.5	34,372.6	31,196.7	118,123.8

¹⁾ Including the Saarland. — ²⁾ Balance-sheet total as shown in the Interim Statement, plus endorsement liabilities on rediscounted bills and own drawings in circulation which have been discounted and credited to the borrowers in account. — ³⁾ Deutsche Bank AG, Dresdner Bank AG, Commerzbank AG, and their Berlin subsidiaries. — ⁴⁾ Figures printed in italics do not contain Postal Cheque and Postal Savings Bank offices. — ⁵⁾ Estimated.

IV. Minimum Reserve Ratios and Interest Rates

1. Reserve Ratios and Reserve Classes

(a) Reserve Ratios¹⁾

per cent of reserve-carrying liabilities

Applicable from the month of	Sight liabilities												Time liabilities						Savings deposits		Reserve ratios for addition to liabilities														
	Bank places*)						Non-bank places						Reserve class						Bank places	Non-bank places	Sight liabilities	Time liabilities	Savings deposits												
	Reserve class												Reserve class																						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6																	
Reserve-carrying Liabilities to Residents																																			
all such liabilities																																			
1948 July					10															5						5									
Dec.					15															5							5								
1949 June					12															5							5								
Sep.					10															4							4								
1950 Oct.					15															8							4								
1952 May	15	14	13	12	11	10	12	11	10	9	8	8	8	7.5	7	6	6.5	5.5								4									
Sep.	12	12	11	11	10	9	10	10	9	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	5	5								4									
1953 Feb.	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	5	5								4									
1955 Sep.	12	12	11	11	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	7	7	6	6								5									
1957 May	13	13	12	12	11	11	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	7	7								6									
1959 Aug.	13	12	11	10	—	—	10	9	8	7	—	—	—	9	8	7	6	—			6				6	5									
Nov.	14.3	13.2	12.1	11.0	—	—	11.0	9.9	8.8	7.7	—	—	—	9.9	8.8	7.7	6.6	—			6.6				6.6	5.5									
1960 Jan.	15.6	14.4	13.2	12.0	—	—	12.0	10.8	9.6	8.4	—	—	—	10.8	9.6	8.4	7.2	—			7.2				7.2	6.0									
March	18.2	16.8	15.4	14.0	—	—	14.0	12.6	11.2	9.8	—	—	—	12.6	11.2	9.8	8.4	—			8.4				8.4	7.0									
June	20.15	18.60	17.05	15.50	—	—	15.50	13.95	12.40	10.85	—	—	—	13.95	12.40	10.85	9.30	—			9.00				9.00	7.50									
such liabilities up to average level of the months March to May 1960																																			
July	20.15	18.60	17.05	15.50	—	—	15.50	13.95	12.40	10.85	—	—	—	13.95	12.40	10.85	9.30	—			9.00				9.00	7.50	30	20	10						
Dec.	20.15	18.60	17.05	15.50	—	—	15.50	13.95	12.40	10.85	—	—	—	13.95	12.40	10.85	9.30	—			9.00				9.00	7.50									
all such liabilities																																			
1961 Feb.	19.50	18.00	16.50	15.00	—	—	15.00	13.50	12.00	10.50	—	—	—	13.50	12.00	10.50	9.00	—			8.70				8.70	7.25									
March	18.20	16.80	15.40	14.00	—	—	14.00	12.60	11.20	9.80	—	—	—	12.60	11.20	9.80	8.40	—			8.10				8.10	6.75									
April	17.55	16.20	14.85	13.50	—	—	13.50	12.15	10.80	9.45	—	—	—	12.15	10.80	9.45	8.10	—			7.80				7.80	6.50									
June	16.25	15.00	13.75	12.50	—	—	12.50	11.25	10.00	8.75	—	—	—	11.25	10.00	8.75	7.50	—			7.20				7.20	6.00									
July	15.60	14.40	13.20	12.00	—	—	12.00	10.80	9.60	8.40	—	—	—	10.80	9.60	8.40	7.20	—			6.90				6.90	5.75									
Aug.	14.95	13.80	12.65	11.50	—	—	11.50	10.35	9.20	8.05	—	—	—	10.35	9.20	8.05	6.90	—			6.60				6.60	5.50									
Sep.	14.30	13.20	12.10	11.00	—	—	11.00	9.90	8.80	7.70	—	—	—	9.90	8.80	7.70	6.60	—			6.30				6.30	5.25									
Oct.	13.65	12.60	11.55	10.50	—	—	10.50	9.45	8.40	7.35	—	—	—	9.45	8.40	7.35	6.30	—			6.00				6.00	5.00									
Dec.	13	12	11	10	—	—	10	9	8	7	—	—	—	9	8	7	6	—			6				6	5									
Reserve-carrying Liabilities to Non-residents																																			
all such liabilities																																			
(Until April 1957 ratios were the same as for liabilities to residents)																																			
1957 May	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10								
Sep.	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	10	10	10	10	10	10	10								
1959 April	13	13	12	12	11	11	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	7	7							6										
Aug.	13	12	11	10	—	—	10	9	8	7	—	—	—	9	8	7	6	—			6				6	5									
Nov.	14.3	13.2	12.1	11.0	—	—	11.0	9.9	8.8	7.7	—	—	—	9.9	8.8	7.7	6.6	—			6.6				6.6	5.5									
such liabilities up to the level as of 30 November 1959																																			
1960 Jan.	15.6	14.4	13.2	12.0	—	—	12.0	10.8	9.6	8.4	—	—	—	10.8	9.6	8.4	7.2	—			7.2				7.2	6.0	30	20	10						
March	18.2	16.8	15.4	14.0	—	—	14.0	12.6	11.2	9.8	—	—	—	12.6	11.2	9.8	8.4	—			8.4				8.4	7.0	30	20	10						
June	20.15	18.60	17.05	15.50	—	—	15.50	13.95	12.40	10.85	—	—	—	13.95	12.40	10.85	9.30	—			9.00				9.00	7.50	30	20	10						
all such liabilities																																			
1961 May	30	30	30	30	—	—	30	30	30	30	—	—	—	20	20	20	20	—			10			10	10										
1962 Feb.	13	12	11	10	—	—	10	9	8	7	—	—	—	9	8	7	6	—			6			6	5										

¹⁾ Prior to May 1954, partly different regulations applied to the Berlin credit institutions. The Saarland credit institutions have been subject to the minimum reserve requirement since August 1959. — ²⁾ From July 1960 onwards these ratios also applied to the addition, as compared with the level on 31 May 1960, to credits availed of by customers with third parties abroad. Up to the level as at 31 May 1960 these liabilities remained exempt from the reserve requirement. — ³⁾ "Bank places" are places at which there is an office or branch of the Deutsche Bundesbank.

(b) Reserve Classes¹⁾

From May 1952 to July 1959		From August 1959 onwards	
Reserve class	Credit institutions with reserve-carrying liabilities (not including savings deposits)	Reserve class	Credit institutions with reserve-carrying liabilities (including savings deposits)
1	of DM 100 million and over	1	of DM 300 million and over
2	of DM 50 million to under DM 100 million	2	of DM 30 million to under DM 300 million
3	of DM 10 million to under DM 50 million	3	of DM 3 million to under DM 30 million
4	of DM 5 million to under DM 10 million	4	under DM 3 million
5	of DM 1 million to under DM 5 million		
6	under DM 1 million		

¹⁾ The reserve class into which any credit institution is to be placed is determined by the amount of its reserve-carrying liabilities in the preceding month.

2. Interest Rates

(a) Rates for Discounts and Advances of the Deutsche Bundesbank^{*)}, and Special Rate of Interest charged for failure to meet the Minimum Reserve Requirement

Applicable from:	Discount rate ¹⁾	Rate for advances on securities	Special rate of interest charged to credit institutions for failure to meet minimum reserve requirement
	% p. a.	% p. a.	% p. a. over advance rate
1948 July 1	5	6	1
Dec. 1			3
1949 May 27	4 1/2	5 1/2	
July 14	4	5	
1950 Oct. 27	6 ^{2) 3)}	7	
Nov. 1			1
1951 Jan. 1			3
1952 May 29	5 ⁴⁾	6	
Aug. 21	4 1/2	5 1/2	
1953 Jan. 8	4	5	
June 11	3 1/2	4 1/2	
1954 May 20	3	4	
1955 Aug. 4	3 1/2	4 1/2	
1956 March 8	4 1/2	5 1/2	
May 19	5 1/2 ⁵⁾	6 1/2	
Sep. 6	5	6	
1957 Jan. 11	4 1/2	5 1/2	
Sep. 19	4	5	
1958 Jan. 17	3 1/2	4 1/2	
June 27	3	4	
1959 Jan. 10	2 3/4	3 3/4	
Sep. 4	3	4	
Oct. 23	4	5	
1960 June 3	5	6	
Nov. 11	4	5	
1961 Jan. 20	3 1/2	4 1/2	
May 5	3	4	

*) Until 31 July 1957 rates of Bank deutscher Länder and of Land Central Banks.

¹⁾ This is also the rate for cash advances to public authorities and to the Reconstruction Loan Corporation; cf. footnotes²⁾ and ⁴⁾. The discount rate for bills expressed in foreign currency was uniformly fixed at 3 %/a. for the time being, by a decision adopted by the Board of Directors of the Bank deutscher Länder on 3 Aug. 1948. By decision of 9/10 November 1949 the Board of Directors authorised the Board of Managers to fix varying rates for bills in this class, in accordance with the discount rates of the foreign Central Banks concerned. The same applied to bills in DM which had been accepted abroad (Decision of 22/23 March 1950), and also to export drafts (Decision of 15/16 November 1950 and 23/24 May 1951); see also footnote³⁾. —

²⁾ Promissory notes arising under the export promotion scheme of the Reconstruction Loan Corporation were discounted at the preferential rate of 4 %/a even after the raising of the discount rate on 27 October 1950 (Decision of 29/30 November 1950). This privilege in regard to the interest rate was cancelled by decision of 7/8 November 1951; and it could then be claimed only for promissory notes arising from credits which were granted or promised not later than 7 November 1951. —

³⁾ Under a decision taken by the Board of Directors of the Bank deutscher Länder on 20 December 1950 the interest rate for cash advances to the Reconstruction Loan Corporation was fixed, with effect from 27 October 1950, at 4 %/a in the case of lendings to agriculture, maritime shipping and housebuilding, and at 5 1/2 %/a in the case of lendings serving other purposes. —

⁴⁾ From 29 May 1952 there was in effect only the special arrangement mentioned under ²⁾ for lendings to be used for financing agriculture, maritime shipping and housebuilding, to which lendings until their redemption the rate of 4 %/a applied. —

⁵⁾ From 19 May 1956 onwards also discount rate for foreign bills, foreign cheques, foreigners' DM acceptances, and export drafts.

(b) Rates of the Deutsche Bundesbank Applying to Sales of Money Market Paper in the Open Market (% per annum)

Applicable from:	Treasury Bills of Federal Government and Federal Railways running for		Non-interest-bearing Treasury Bonds of Federal Government, Federal Railways and Federal Postal Administration running for				Storage Agency Bills running for	
	30 to 59 days	60 to 90 days	6 months	12 months	18 months	24 months	30 to 59 days	60 to 90 days
	1959 Jan. 10	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 5/8	2 7/8	3 1/2	2 1/4	2 5/8
April 9	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 5/8	2 7/8	3	2 1/4	2 1/2
April 15	1 7/8	2	2 1/4	2 5/8	2 7/8	2 7/8	2	2 1/2
Sep. 4	2 3/8	2 1/2	2 1/4	3	3 1/4	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 5/8
Sep. 23	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 7/8	3	3 1/4	3 1/2	2 5/8	2 3/4
Sep. 30	2 5/8	2 3/4	3	3 1/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	2 3/4	2 7/8
Oct. 16	2 1/2	2 5/8	2 3/8	3 1/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	2 5/8	2 5/8
Oct. 23	3 1/8	3 3/8	3 7/8	4 1/8	4 1/4	4 1/2	3 5/8	3 3/4
Oct. 28	3 1/2	3 5/8	3 7/8	4 1/8	4 1/4	4 1/2	3 5/8	3 3/4
Dec. 21	3 3/8	3 3/4	4	4 1/4	4 3/8	4 1/2	3 5/4	3 7/8
1960 Feb. 29	3 3/4	3 7/8	4 1/4	4 5/8	4 1/2	4 5/8	3 7/8	4
Mar. 3	3 7/8	4	4 3/4	4 5/8	4 5/8	4 3/4	4	4 1/8
June 3	4 3/4	4 7/8	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 3/8	5 1/2	4 7/8	5
Nov. 2	4 3/8	4 3/4	5	5 1/8	5 3/8	5 3/8	4 3/4	4 7/8
Nov. 3	4 3/8	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 7/8	5	5 1/8	4 1/2	4 5/8
Nov. 11	3 7/8	4	4 3/4	4 5/8	4 1/2	4 5/8	4	4 3/8
Dec. 20	3 5/8	3 3/4	4	4 1/8	4 1/4	4 3/8	3 3/4	3 7/8
1961 Jan. 20	3 1/2	3 3/4	3 1/2	3 5/8	3 3/4	3 7/8	3 1/4	3 5/8
Feb. 9	3	3 1/8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 3/8	3 3/4	3 1/2	3 1/4
Feb. 14	2 7/8	3	3 1/4	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	3	3 1/2
Mar. 3	2 5/4	2 7/8	3 1/8	3 1/4	3 3/8	3 1/2	2 7/8	3
Mar. 8	2 5/8	2 3/4	3	3 1/8	3 1/4	3 1/4	2 5/8	2 7/8
Mar. 17	2 1/2	2 5/8	2 7/8	3	3 1/8	3 1/4	2 5/8	2 3/4
Mar. 23	2 5/8	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 7/8	3	3 1/2	2 5/8	2 5/8
April 26	2 1/4	2 1/2	2 5/8	2 3/4	2 7/8	3	2 5/8	2 1/2
May 5	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/2	2 5/8	2 3/4	2 7/8	2 1/4	2 3/8
Oct. 4	2	2 1/8	2 5/8	2 1/2	2 3/8	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 1/4
Oct. 20	1 7/8	2	2 5/8	2 1/2	2 3/8	2 3/4	2	2 1/8
1962 Jan. 4	1 3/4	1 7/8	2 1/4	2 1/8	2 3/8	2 1/4	1 7/8	2

(c) Rates for Prime Bankers' Acceptances % per annum

Applicable from:	Prime bankers' acceptances with remaining life of	
	30 to 59 days (short sight) mean rate	60 to 90 days (long sight) mean rate
1961 July 25	2 3/4	2 5/8
Aug. 1	2 3/4	2 3/4
Aug. 9	2 3/4	2 5/8
15	2 1/2	2 1/2
18	2 1/4	2 1/4
31	2 1/2	2 3/8
Sep. 4	2 1/2	2 1/2
22	2 5/8	2 5/8
25	2 3/4	2 3/4
Oct. 4	2 5/8	2 5/8
6	2 1/2	2 1/2
10	2 3/8	2 3/8
31	2 1/2	2 1/2
Nov. 20	2 5/8	2 5/8
21	2 3/4	2 3/4
Dec. 1	2 7/8	2 7/8
6	2 3/8	2 3/8
15	2 3/4	2 3/4
27	2 7/8	2 7/8
1962 Jan. 2	2 3/4	2 3/4
3	2 1/2	2 1/2
4	2 1/4	2 1/4
29	2 3/8	2 3/8
Feb. 1	2 1/2	2 1/2
5	2 3/8	2 3/8
12	2 1/4	2 1/4
28	2 3/8	2 3/8

*) For rates during first half of 1961, see Monthly Report of the Deutsche Bundesbank, Vol. 14, No. 1, January 1962, p. 110.

2. Interest Rates (cont'd)
(d) Money Market Rates¹⁾ in Frankfurt (Main), by Months

% per annum

Month	Day-to-day money ²⁾	One-month loans ³⁾	Three-month loans ³⁾	Month	Day-to-day money ²⁾	One-month loans ³⁾	Three-month loans ³⁾
1959				1961			
January	2 — 2 3/4	2 1/8 — 2 5/8	2 5/8 — 3	January	3 — 4 3/4	4 1/8 — 4 1/2	4 1/2 — 4 7/8
February	2 3/8 — 3 1/2	2 1/2 — 2 5/8	2 5/4 — 3	February	2 5/8 — 4 1/8	3 3/4 — 4 1/8	3 7/8 — 4 3/8
March	2 — 2 7/8	2 5/8 — 3	2 7/8 — 3 1/8	March	2 1/2 — 4 1/4	3 1/4 — 4	3 5/8 — 4
April	1 3/4 — 2 7/8	2 1/4 — 2 3/4	2 1/2 — 2 7/8	April	2 3/8 — 3 1/2	3 — 3 1/4	3 1/4 — 3 3/8
May	2 1/4 — 2 7/8	2 5/8 — 2 3/4	2 3/4 — 2 7/8	May	2 1/8 — 3 1/8	3 — 3 1/4	3 1/8 — 3 1/4
June	2 — 3	2 1/2 — 2 3/4	2 3/4 — 3	June	1 7/8 — 3 1/4	2 7/8 — 3 1/2	3 — 3 1/4
July	1 3/4 — 2 3/4	2 1/8 — 2 5/8	2 1/8 — 2 7/8	July	2 1/8 — 3 1/8	3	3 1/8 — 3 1/4
August	2 1/8 — 2 3/4	2 3/8 — 2 5/8	2 5/8 — 2 3/4	August	1 3/4 — 3 1/8	2 7/8 — 3	3 — 3 1/4
September	2 5/8 — 3 1/8	2 5/8 — 3	2 7/8 — 3 1/4	September	2 3/8 — 3 1/2	2 7/8 — 3 1/8	3 — 3 1/8
October	1 1/2 — 3 1/4	2 3/4 — 3 1/4	3 1/8 — 4	October	1 3/4 — 3 1/8	2 5/8 — 3	3 7/8 — 4 1/4
November	3 3/4 — 4 1/8	3 5/8 — 4 1/8	4 1/8 — 4 3/4	November	2 3/8 — 3 1/4	2 5/8 — 2 7/8	3 1/2 — 3 7/8
December	3 — 4 1/8 ³⁾	4 3/4 — 4 7/8	4 5/8 — 4 7/8	December	2 3/8 — 3 1/4 ⁵⁾	4 — 4 1/4	3 5/8 — 4
1960				1962			
January	3 1/4 — 4 1/8	3 7/8 — 4 1/4	4 1/4 — 4 3/8	January	1 1/4 — 2 3/4	2 1/2 — 2 7/8	2 3/4 — 3 1/8
February	3 5/8 — 4 1/4	4 1/8 — 4 1/4	4 5/8 — 4 1/2				
March	3 1/2 — 4 3/8	4 3/8 — 4 3/4	4 5/8 — 4 7/8				
April	3 1/2 — 4 3/8	4 1/4 — 4 1/2	4 1/2 — 4 3/4				
May	3 1/2 — 4 1/4	4 1/4 — 4 3/8	4 1/2 — 4 3/4				
June	4 1/4 — 5 1/4	4 3/8 — 5 1/2	4 5/8 — 5 5/8				
July	4 — 5 3/8	5 1/8 — 5 5/8	5 1/2 — 5 3/4				
August	4 3/8 — 5 1/8	5 1/4 — 5 3/8	5 3/8 — 5 1/2				
September	4 7/8 — 5 5/8	5 3/8 — 5 3/4	5 1/2 — 5 3/4				
October	4 3/4 — 5 7/8	5 1/4 — 5 1/2	5 7/8 — 6 1/4				
November	4 — 5 3/8	4 3/8 — 5 3/8	5 1/8 — 6				
December	3 1/4 — 5 1/8 ⁴⁾	5 1/4 — 5 3/4	5 — 5 1/8				

¹⁾ Money-market rates are not fixed or quoted officially. The rates here published have been ascertained from Frankfurt banks. They may be considered to be representative. — ²⁾ Lowest and highest rate quoted during month. — ³⁾ Money at the end of the month 5 to 5 1/8%. — ⁴⁾ Money at the end of the month 5 1/2 to 5 3/4%. — ⁵⁾ Money at the end of the month 4 1/2 to 4 7/8%.

(e) Rates for Day-to-Day Money¹⁾ in Frankfurt (Main) by Bank Return Weeks

% per annum

Week	1959		1960		1961		1962	
	Lowest rate	Highest rate	Lowest rate	Highest rate	Lowest rate	Highest rate	Lowest rate	Highest rate
Jan. 1 — 7	2	2 3/4	3 5/8	4	3 7/8	4 1/8	1 3/4	2 3/4
8 — 15	2	2 1/2	3 1/4	4 1/8	4 1/4	4 5/8	1 1/4	1 7/8
16 — 23	2	2 1/2	3 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/4	4 1/4	1 3/8	1 3/4
24 — 31	2	2 3/4	3 1/4	3 7/8	3	4 1/4	1 1/2	2 3/4
Feb. 1 — 7	2 3/8	2 5/8	4	4 1/8	3 7/8	4 1/8	2 3/8	2 7/8
8 — 15	2 3/8	2 1/2	3 5/8	4	2 3/4	3 1/4	1 3/8	2 3/8
16 — 23	2 3/8	2 3/4	3 3/8	3 7/8	2 5/8	3 1/2	1 1/4	2 3/8
24 — 28	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/4	4 1/4	3 1/2	3 7/8		1 3/4
March 1 — 7	2 3/4	2 7/8	4 1/8	4 3/8	3 7/8	4 1/4		
8 — 15	2 3/8	2 3/4	4 1/4	4 1/2	2 7/8	3 7/8		
16 — 23	2 3/8	2 3/4	4 1/2	4 3/8	2 5/8	3		
24 — 31	2	2 5/8	3 1/2	4 3/8	2 1/2	3		
April 1 — 7	2 1/4	2 3/4	4 1/8	4 3/8	3 1/4	3 1/2		
8 — 15	1 7/8	2 1/4	4	4 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/4		
16 — 23	1 3/4	2	3 1/2	4	2 3/4	3 1/8		
24 — 30	1 3/4	2 7/8	3 3/8	4	2 3/8	3		
May 1 — 7	2 1/2	2 3/4	4	4 1/4	2 7/8	3 1/8		
8 — 15	2 1/2	2 3/4	3 7/8	4	3	3 1/8		
16 — 23	2 5/8	2 7/8	3 7/8	4				
24 — 31	2 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/2	4	2 1/8	3		
June 1 — 7	2 1/2	2 3/4	4 1/4	4 7/8	2 5/8	3 1/8		
8 — 15	2	2 1/2	4 7/8	5	1 7/8	2 1/2		
16 — 23	2	2 1/4	5	5 1/4	2	2 7/8		
24 — 30	2 1/4	3	5	5 1/4	2 1/2	3 1/4		
July 1 — 7	2 3/8	2 3/4	5 1/8	5 3/8	2 7/8	3		
8 — 15	2 1/4	2 3/8	4 7/8	5 1/8	3 1/8	3 1/8		
16 — 23	2 1/8	2 3/8	4 3/4	5 1/8	2 3/4	3 1/8		
24 — 31	1 3/4	2 1/8	4	4 3/4	2 1/8	2 3/4		
Aug. 1 — 7	2 1/8	2 1/2	5	5 1/8	2 7/8	3 1/8		
8 — 15	2 1/8	2 1/2	4 7/8	5 1/8	2 3/8	2 3/4		
16 — 23	2 1/4	2 3/8	4 3/8	5	2 1/8	2 3/8		
24 — 31	2 1/4	2 3/4	4 3/8	4 7/8	1 3/4	2		
Sept. 1 — 7	2 1/2	2 7/8	5 1/8	5 1/4	2 3/4	3		
8 — 15	2 3/8	2 3/4	5 1/8	5 1/4	2 3/8	2 3/4		
16 — 23	2 3/8	2 7/8	5 1/4	5 3/8	2 3/8	3		
24 — 30	2 3/8	3 1/8	4 7/8	5 3/8	3	3 1/2		
Oct. 1 — 7	2 3/8	3 1/8	5	5 3/8	2 3/8	3 1/8		
8 — 15	2 3/8	2 7/8	5 3/8	5 3/8	2 1/8	2 1/2		
16 — 23	1 1/2	2 3/8	5 3/8	5 7/8	1 3/4	2 1/4		
24 — 31	1 1/2	3 1/4	4 3/4	5 3/4	1 3/4	2 3/8		
Nov. 1 — 7	3 3/4	4	5 1/8	5 3/8	2 5/8	2 7/8		
8 — 15	3 7/8	4	4 1/4	5 1/4	2 3/8	2 3/4		
16 — 23	4	4 1/8	4 3/8	5	2 3/8	3		
24 — 30	3 7/8	4 1/8	4	5 1/8	2 3/8	3 1/4		
Dec. 1 — 7	3 7/8	4 1/8	4 3/4	5 1/8	2 5/8	3 1/8		
8 — 15	3 3/4	4	4 1/2	4 7/8	2 3/8	2 7/8		
16 — 23	3 3/4	4 1/8	3 3/4	4 1/4	2 7/8	3 1/2		
24 — 30	3	3 7/8	3 1/2	4	2 7/8	3 1/8		
End of December	5	5 1/8	5 1/2	5 3/4	4 1/2	4 7/8		

¹⁾ Rates for day-to-day money are not fixed or quoted officially. The rates here published have been ascertained from Frankfurt banks. They may be considered to be representative.

(f) The Debtor and Creditor Interest Rates¹⁾

Debtor Interest Rates of Credit Institutions since 5 May 1961, Creditor Interest Rates (except those on savings deposits)

	Baden-Württemberg ²⁾		Bavaria ²⁾		Berlin ²⁾		Bremen ²⁾		Hamburg ²⁾	
Debtor Interest Rates, in per cent per annum										
D = Central Bank Discount Rate, at present ³					A = Central Bank Advance Rate, at present ⁴					
Charges for Credits										
1. Charges for credits in current account	in detail	total	in detail	total	in detail	total	in detail	total	in detail	total
(a) Approved credits ⁴⁾										
Interest	A + 1/2 %		A + 1/2 %		A + 1/2 %		A + 1/2 %		A + 1/2 %	
Credit commission	1/4 % per month	7 1/2	1/4 % per month	7 1/2	1/4 % per month	7 1/2	1/4 % per month	7 1/2	1/4 % per month	7 1/2
(b) Overdrafts										
Interest	A + 1/2 %		A + 1 1/2 %		A + 1/2 %		A + 1/2 %		A + 1/2 %	
Overdraft commission	1/8 % per day	9	1/8 % per day	10	1/8 % per day	9	1/8 % per day	9	1/8 % per day	9
2. Acceptance credits (normal terms)										
Interest	D + 1/2 %		D + 1/2 %		D + 1/2 %		D + 1/2 %		D + 1/2 %	
Acceptance commission	1/4 % per month	6 1/2	1/4 % per month	6 1/2	1/4 % per month	6 1/2	1/4 % per month	6 1/2	1/4 % per month	6 1/2
3. Charges for discount credits										
(a) Items of DM 20,000.— or above										
Interest	D + 1/2 %		D + 1 1/2 %		D + 1 %		D + 1/2 % - 1 %		D + 1 %	
Discount commission	1/8 % per month	5	1 % per month	5 7/10	1/8 % per month	5 1/2	1/8 % per month	5-5 1/2	1/8 % per month	5 1/2
(b) Items from DM 5,000.— to under DM 20,000.—										
Interest	D + 1/2 %		D + 1 1/2 %		D + 1 %		D + 1/2 % - 1 %		D + 1 %	
Discount commission	1/8 % per month	5	1 % per month	5 7/10	1/8 % per month	5 1/2	1/8 % per month	5-5 1/2	1/8 % per month	5 1/2
(c) Items from DM 1,000.— to under DM 5,000.—										
Interest	D + 1 %		D + 1 1/2 %		D + 1 %		D + 1/2 % - 1 %		D + 1 %	
Discount commission	1/8 % per month	5 1/2	1/8 % per month	6	1/8 % per month	6	1/8 % per month	5 1/2-6	1/8 % per month	6
(d) Items under DM 1,000.—										
Interest	D + 1 %		D + 1 1/2 %		D + 1 %		D + 1/2 % - 1 %		D + 1 %	
Discount commission	1/8 % per month	6	1/8 % per month	6 1/2	1/8 % per month	7	1/8 % per month	6 1/2-7	1/8 % per month	7
4. Drawings on customers										
Interest	no rates fixed		no rates fixed		no rates fixed		no rates fixed		no rates fixed	
Credit commission										
5. Turnover commission	no terms stated		1/8 % per half-year, on minimum of three times highest debit balance		1/2 - 1 % of turnover on larger side, minimum 1 % p. a. of amount of credit		1/8 % on the larger side of the accounts less balance brought forward, minimum 1/8 % per half-year on amount of credit		Calculation according to Art. 5 of Agreement on Debtor Interest, together with instructions issued by Reich Credit Supervisory Office on 5 March 1942	
6. Minimum charges for discounting	DM 2.—		DM 2.—		DM 2.—		DM 2.—		DM 2.—	
7. Domicile commission	1/8 % per month, minimum DM —.50		not fixed		not fixed		1/8 %		not fixed	
Creditor Interest Rates ⁷⁾ , in per cent per annum										
Deposit Interest Rates										
1. for monies payable on demand										
(a) on accounts free of commission	3/8		3/8		3/8		3/8		3/8 ⁸⁾	
(b) on accounts subject to commission	3/8		3/8		3/8		3/8		3/8	
2. Savings deposits										
(a) with legal period of notice	3 1/4		3 1/4		3 1/4		3 1/4		3 1/4	
(b) with agreed period of notice ⁹⁾ of										
(1) 6 months to less than 12 months	3 1/2		3 1/2		3 1/2		3 1/2		3 1/2	
(2) 12 months and over	4		4		4		4		4	
3. for monies at notice of										
(a) 1 to less than 3 months	1 3/4		1 3/4		1 3/4		1 3/4		1 3/4	
(b) 3 to less than 6 months	2 1/4		2 1/4		2 1/4		2 1/4		2 1/4	
(c) 6 to less than 12 months	2 3/4		2 3/4		2 3/4		2 3/4		2 3/4	
(d) 12 months and over	3 1/2		3 1/2		3 1/2		3 1/2		3 1/2	
4. for monies placed for fixed periods of										
(a) 30 to 89 days	1 3/4		1 3/4		1 3/4		1 3/4		1 3/4	
(b) 90 to 179 days	2 1/4		2 1/4		2 1/4		2 1/4		2 1/4	
(c) 180 to 359 days	2 3/4		2 3/4		2 3/4		2 3/4		2 3/4	
(d) 360 days and over	3 1/2		3 1/2		3 1/2		3 1/2		3 1/2	
5. Preferential rate of interest ¹⁰⁾	1/8 — 1/2		1/8 — 1/2		1/8 — 1/2		1/8 — 1/2		1/8 — 1/2	

¹⁾ Compiled on the basis of notifications, published by the Bank Supervisory Authorities of the Länder, concerning the fixing of interest and commission rates. The table does not take approval of the appropriate Bank Supervisory Authority, to charge higher rates in cases where there is good reason for doing so. — ²⁾ Maximum rates. — ³⁾ Apart from cases where charges for the approved credit are below the rate quoted, whereas the charges for the credit taken may exceed this rate. According to Art. 2 of the Debtor Interest Agreement, interest from the highest debit balance. — ⁴⁾ For items under DM 1,000.— a processing fee of DM 1.— to DM 2.— is to be charged, according to circumstances, irrespective of the charges for customers. Non-banker customers in the meaning of Art. 3 of the skeleton agreement of 22 December 1936 include, e.g., cash offices of public authorities, and insurance companies. — ⁵⁾ In compliance with a decision adopted by the Special does not exceed DM 40 million, joint stock companies and other corporations, private bankers and partnerships with a balance-sheet total not greater than DM 60 million may,

Rates (cont'd)

in force in the Individual Länder

of Credit Institutions since 10 June 1961, Interest Rates on Savings Deposits since 1 July 1961

Hesse ²⁾		Lower Saxony ²⁾		North Rhine-Westphalia ²⁾		Rhineland-Palatinate ³⁾		Saarland		Schleswig-Holstein ²⁾	
Debtor Interest Rates, in per cent per annum											
D = Central Bank Discount Rate, at present ³						A = Central Bank Advance Rate, at present ⁴					
in detail	total	in detail	total	in detail	total	in detail	total	in detail	total	in detail	total
A + 1/2% 1/4% per month	7 1/2	A + 1/2% 1/4% per month	7 1/2	A + 1/2% 1/4% per month	7 1/2	A + 1/2% 1/4% per month	7 1/2	A + 1/2% 1/4% per month	7 1/2	A + 1/2% 1/4% per month	7 1/2
A + 1/2% 1/8% per day	9	A + 1/2% 1/8% per day	9	A + 1/2% 1/8% per day	9	A + 1/2% 1/8% per day	9	A + 1/2% 1/8% per day	9	A + 1/2% 1/8% per day	9
D + 1/2% 1/4% per month	6 1/2	D + 1/2% 1/4% per month	6 1/2	D + 1/2% 1/4% per month	6 1/2	D + 1/2% 1/4% per month	6 1/2	D + 1/2% 1/4% per month	6 1/2	D + 1/2% 1/4% per month	6 1/2
D + 1/2% 1/8% per month	5	A + 1/2% 1/4% per month	5	D + 1 1/2% 1/4% per month	5	D + 1 1/2% 1/4% per month	5	D + 1 1/2% 1/4% per month	5	D + 1% 1/8% per month	5 1/2
D + 1/2% 1/8% per month	5 1/2	A + 1/2% 1/12% per month	5 1/2	D + 1 1/2% 1/12% per month	5 1/2	D + 1 1/2% 1/24-1/12% per month	5-5 1/2	D + 1 1/2% 1/12% per month	5 1/2	D + 1% 1/8% per month	5 1/2
D + 1 1/2% 1/8% per month	6	A + 1/2% 1/8% per month	6	D + 1 1/2% 1/8% per month	6	D + 1 1/2% 1/8% per month	6	D + 1 1/2% 1/8% per month	6	D + 1% 1/8% per month	6
D + 1 1/2% 1/8% per month	6	A + 1/2% 1/8% per month	6 1/2 ⁵⁾	D + 1 1/2% 1/8% per month	6 ⁵⁾	D + 1 1/2% 1/8% per month	6 ⁵⁾	D + 1 1/2% 1/8% per month	6 ⁵⁾	D + 1% 1/4% per month	7 ⁵⁾
A + 1/2% 1/4% per month	7 1/2	no rates fixed		no rates fixed		A + 1/2% 1/4% per month	7 1/2	A + 1/2% 1/4% per month	7 1/2	no rates fixed	
				1/8% per half-year							
Calculation according to Art. 5 of Agreement on Debtor Interest, together with instructions issued by Reich Credit Supervisory Office on 5 March 1942						Calculation according to Art. 5 of Agreement on Debtor Interest, together with instructions issued by Reich Credit Supervisory Office on 5 March 1942					
DM 2.— 1/2% per month, minimum DM —.50		DM 2.— 1/2% per month, minimum DM —.50		DM 2.— 1/2% per month, minimum DM —.50		DM 2.— 1/2% per month, minimum DM —.50		DM 2.— 1/2% per month, minimum DM —.50		DM 2.— not fixed	
Creditor Interest Rates ⁷⁾ , in per cent per annum											
3/8	3/4	3/8	3/4	3/8	3/4	3/8	3/4	3/8	3/4	3/8	3/4
3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
3 1/2	4	3 1/2	4	3 1/2	4	3 1/2	4	3 1/2	4	3 1/2	4
1 3/4	2 3/4	1 3/4	2 3/4	1 3/4	2 3/4	1 3/4	2 3/4	1 3/4	2 3/4	1 3/4	2 3/4
2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4
3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1 3/4	2 3/4	1 3/4	2 3/4	1 3/4	2 3/4	1 3/4	2 3/4	1 3/4	2 3/4	1 3/4	2 3/4
2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4
3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1/8 — 1/2	1/8 — 1/2	1/8 — 1/2	1/8 — 1/2	1/8 — 1/2	1/8 — 1/2	1/8 — 1/2	1/8 — 1/2	1/8 — 1/2	1/8 — 1/2	1/8 — 1/2	1/8 — 1/2

account of special rates or preferential arrangements which in certain Länder have been provided and agreed for various types of credit. — ²⁾ Normal rates. It is permissible, with the lower rates are allowed, the total interest rate computed corresponds to the actual charges for credit only if the approved credit is fully taken. If it is availed of only partially the may in fact only be charged for credits actually taken. Credit commission may however be computed in advance from credits firmly approved or, in the case of tacitly granted credit, discounting. — ³⁾ Also for bills on places where there is no branch establishment of the Deutsche Bundesbank. — ⁴⁾ These maximum rates apply to transactions with non-banker ⁵⁾ No interest is paid, at the Hamburg clearing banks, on giro accounts amounting to not more than DM 10,000.— — ⁶⁾ When accepting savings deposits with agreed period of notice, Bank Supervisory Commission and with the conditions laid down in the notifications of the various Bank Supervisory Authorities, credit cooperatives whose balance-sheet total as from April 1954, exceed the maximum rates fixed for creditor interest by no more than the rates here shown; for a specification of the rates, see Table 2 (h) overleaf.

7. Placing of Industrial Bonds and of Shares

Issuers classified by branches of economic activity
Nominal value in millions of DM

Issuers' branch of economic activity	Industrial Bonds						Shares					
	1948 (2nd half to 1958)	1959 ¹⁾	1960	1961	1962 January	Total since Currency Reform	1948 (2nd half to 1958)	1959 ¹⁾	1960	1961	1962 January	Total since Currency Reform
1) Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.7	—	—	2.6	—	6.3
2) Mining, production and processing of stones and earths	1,045.7	260.0	10.0	—	60.0	1,375.7	748.3	96.4	105.6	168.5	—	1,118.8
3) Production and processing of iron and metal	936.7	100.0	—	—	—	1,036.7	358.2	178.7	413.3	192.4	6.2	1,148.8
4) Power production and public utilities	1,351.0	288.9	13.7	115.0	—	1,768.6	959.9	127.2	213.6	327.0	49.7	1,677.4
5) Steel and iron construction, machine, vehicle and ship building, hardware, precision instruments, optical goods and electrical engineering	463.6	50.0	—	150.0	50.0	713.6	1,401.4	141.9	400.5	385.4	7.9	2,337.1
6) Chemicals, mineral oil processing, coal derivatives, rubber, plastics	1,012.2	171.0	—	—	—	1,183.2	1,741.2	435.2	330.8	569.9	37.8	3,114.9
7) Food, beverages and tobacco, feedstuffs	11.1	—	—	—	—	11.1	198.3	41.1	30.3	40.7	0.5	310.9
8) Other processing industries (pottery, glass, sawing, wood, paper, leather, textiles, clothing)	118.1	—	—	0.9	—	119.0	287.5	29.0	66.6	66.7	1.6	401.4
9) Building and allied trades	40.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	—	52.2	33.1	1.8	10.8	15.9	1.2	62.3
10) Housing and real estate	—	—	—	—	—	—	161.3	29.3	25.7	73.5	7.1	296.9
11) Sundry services	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.0	4.9	0.8	8.1	0.4	64.2
12) Commerce, banking, insurance companies	53.0	45.0	—	50.0	—	148.0 ²⁾	1,224.9	221.0	279.4	318.5	15.8	2,059.6
13) Transport	85.0	—	—	—	—	85.0	278.1	76.1	27.2	21.8	2.0	405.2
14) Public services	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.3	0.7	0.1	1.4	—	8.5
Total	5,117.3	918.7	27.5	319.6	110.0	6,493.1	7,402.2	1,383.0	1,904.5	2,192.4	130.2	13,012.3

¹⁾ Including Saarland figures from 1948 to 1959 (amounts in French francs converted at the rate of ffrs 100 = DM 0.8507). — ²⁾ Bonds of commercial enterprises.

8. Interest Rates and Issue Prices of Fully Taxed Securities

Placings in millions of DM (nominal value)

Category of securities, issue prices	Interest Rates (%)							Total	Interest Rates (%)							Total
	less than 4 1/2	4 1/2 to less than 5	5 to less than 5 1/2	5 1/2 to less than 6	6 to less than 6 1/2	6 1/2 to less than 7	7 and over		less than 4 1/2	4 1/2 to less than 5	5 to less than 5 1/2	5 1/2 to less than 6	6 to less than 6 1/2	6 1/2 to less than 7	7 and over	
January 1962																
D Bonds of German issuers									December 1961							
1) Mortgage bonds ¹⁾ and communal bonds of which, at issue price of	—	53.6	60.4	281.7	438.5	0.0	—	834.2	—	11.0	38.4	220.7	300.6	0.0	0.0	570.7
of which, at issue price of	—	—	15.8	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.5	22.6	—	—	—	—
93 to 94	—	—	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	0.7	—	—	—	—
94 to 95	—	—	1.0	3.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	1.3	—	—	—	—
95 to 96	—	—	6.6	37.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	45.7	—	—	—	—
96 to 97	—	—	0.3	108.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	55.4	—	—	—	—
97 to 98	—	—	2.7	86.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46.1	0.1	—	—	—
98 to 99	—	—	1.7	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	22.5	0.1	—	—	—
99 to 100	—	53.6	7.2	23.6	31.8	—	—	—	—	10.0	3.4	19.4	63.8	0.0	—	—
100 to 101	—	—	17.4	1.4	387.5	—	—	—	—	1.0	15.0	6.0	233.9	—	0.0	—
101 to 102	—	—	—	—	19.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	2.7	—	—	—
102 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2) Industrial bonds (including convertible bonds) of which, at issue price of 100	—	—	—	—	110.0	—	—	110.0	—	—	—	—	150.0	—	—	150.0
3) Loans of public authorities of which, at issue price of	—	111.5 ²⁾	—	—	299.8	—	—	411.3	—	—	0.1 ³⁾	—	104.6	—	—	104.7
of which, at issue price of	—	111.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99 to 100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 101	—	—	—	—	299.8	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	104.6	—	—	—
101 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4) Bonds of specialised credit institutions and others of which, at issue price of	3.0 ⁴⁾	83.7 ⁴⁾	—	17.5	12.5	—	—	116.7	1.5 ³⁾	5.0 ³⁾	—	2.0	63.3	—	—	71.8
of which, at issue price of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
less than 96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
96 to 97	—	—	—	—	17.5	—	—	—	1.5	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—
97 to 98	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	—	—	—	—
98 to 99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
99 to 100	—	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	—	—	—
100 to 101	—	80.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	—	—
101 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59.1	—	—	—
ID Loans of foreign issuers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3.0	248.8	60.4	299.2	860.8	0.0	—	1,472.2	1.5	16.0	38.5	222.7	618.5	0.0	0.0	897.2

¹⁾ Including ship mortgage bonds. — ²⁾ 5% Loan of the Federal Republic of Germany (development aid). — ³⁾ Medium-term notes (Kassenobligationen). — ⁴⁾ Among which, DM 49.7 million of medium-term notes.

VI. Public Finances

1. Equalisation Claims *)

in millions of DM

	All creditors	Deutsche Bundesbank	Credit institutions ¹⁾	Insurance companies	Building and loan associations	Fund for the Purchase of Equalisation Claims ²⁾
I. Movement to date						
(1) Equalisation Claims allocated ³⁾	21,617	8,675 ⁴⁾	7,599	5,277	66	—
(2) Decrease in holdings						
(a) linear and premature redemption	1,125	—	691	429	5	—
(b) repurchases and offsets by debtors	124	—	123	1	—	—
(3) Balance (1 less 2)	20,368	8,675	6,785	4,847	61	—
(4) Change of creditor						
(a) sales to the Fund for the Purchase of Equalisation Claims	—	—	-/. 289	-/. 92	-/. 5	+ 386
(b) temporary sales to Deutsche Bundesbank (less repurchases)	—	+ 49	-/. 49	—	—	—
(c) balance of purchases and sales between other creditor groups	—	—	+ 204	-/. 202	-/. 2	—
(5) Holdings at the end of January 1962	20,368	8,724 ⁵⁾	6,651	4,553	54	386
note: of which, converted into money-market paper	5,550	5,550 ⁶⁾	—	—	—	—
II. Holdings at the end of January 1962 broken down by interest rates and debtors						
(1) Breakdown by interest rates						
(a) non-interest-bearing Equalisation Claims	59	—	3	—	—	56
(b) 3% Equalisation Claims	14,363	8,177	6,034	—	—	152
(c) 3 1/2% Equalisation Claims	4,901	—	204	4,543	54	100
(d) 4 1/2% Equalisation Claims	488	—	410	—	—	78
(e) 3% Special Equalisation Claims	10	—	—	10	—	—
(f) non-interest-bearing debt certificate ⁷⁾	547	547	—	—	—	—
(2) Breakdown by debtors						
(a) Federal Government	11,143	8,675	459	1,920	—	89
(b) Länder	9,225	49	6,192	2,633	54	297
(3) Total (1 a to 1 f = 2 a + 2 b)	20,368	8,724 ⁵⁾	6,651	4,553	54	386
note: of which, converted into money-market paper	5,550	5,550 ⁶⁾	—	—	—	—
<p>¹⁾ The figures are chiefly based on special statistics collected as at 31 October 1957, the results of which have as far as possible been projected to the date indicated. — ²⁾ Including Postal Cheque and Postal Savings Bank offices as well as, in contrast to the monthly balance-sheet statistics, the small agricultural credit cooperatives whose balance-sheet total at the end of 1953 amounted to less than DM 500,000. — ³⁾ According to Art. 8 et seq. of the Law on the Redemption of Equalisation Claims dated 14 June 1956. — ⁴⁾ Including those equalisation claims which are yet to be allocated to the institutions in accordance with their conversion accounts. — ⁵⁾ Including non-interest-bearing debt certificate; cf. footnote 6). — ⁶⁾ The holding of DM 3,174 million shown in the Return of the Deutsche Bundesbank as of 31 January 1962 (Table II B) is the difference between the amount of DM 8,724 million recorded under I (5) and II (3) and that part of the equalisation claims, amounting to DM 5,550 million, which was converted into money-market paper for purposes of open-market policy. — ⁷⁾ Non-interest-bearing debt certificate of the Federal Government concerning money supply to Berlin.</p>						

IX. Official Foreign Exchange Quotations on the Frankfurt Bourse (cont'd)

Spot Rates in DM

Date	Oslo			Paris			Stockholm			Vienna			Zurich		
	100 kroner			100 new francs			100 kroner			100 schilling			100 Swiss francs		
	Parity: DM 56.00			Parity: DM 81.0199			Parity: DM 77.3214			Parity: DM 15.3846			Parity: DM 91.4742		
	Middle	Buying	Selling	Middle	Buying	Selling	Middle	Buying	Selling	Middle	Buying	Selling	Middle	Buying	Selling
1962															
Jan.															
2	56.105	56.045	56.165	81.575	81.475	81.675	77.245	77.165	77.325	15.484	15.464	15.504	92.565	92.465	92.665
3	56.070	56.010	56.130	81.550	81.450	81.650	77.240	77.160	77.320	15.479	15.459	15.499	92.495	92.395	92.595
4	56.045	55.985	56.105	81.535	81.435	81.635	77.230	77.150	77.310	15.469	15.449	15.489	92.475	92.375	92.575
5	56.040	55.980	56.100	81.545	81.445	81.645	77.240	77.160	77.320	15.474	15.454	15.494	92.510	92.410	92.610
8	56.010	55.950	56.070	81.525	81.425	81.625	77.260	77.180	77.340	15.472	15.452	15.492	92.470	92.370	92.570
9	56.025	55.965	56.085	81.455	81.355	81.555	77.260	77.180	77.340	15.464	15.444	15.484	92.430	92.330	92.530
10	56.010	55.950	56.070	81.480	81.380	81.580	77.250	77.170	77.330	15.456	15.436	15.476	92.460	92.360	92.560
11	56.010	55.950	56.070	81.485	81.385	81.585	77.260	77.180	77.340	15.458	15.438	15.478	92.475	92.375	92.575
12	56.020	55.960	56.080	81.505	81.405	81.605	77.260	77.180	77.340	15.452	15.432	15.472	92.495	92.395	92.595
15	56.020	55.960	56.080	81.490	81.390	81.590	77.260	77.180	77.340	15.452	15.432	15.472	92.495	92.395	92.595
16	56.010	55.950	56.070	81.480	81.380	81.580	77.250	77.170	77.330	15.451	15.431	15.471	92.495	92.395	92.595
17	56.010	55.950	56.070	81.520	81.420	81.620	77.250	77.170	77.330	15.450	15.430	15.470	92.510	92.410	92.610
18	56.015	55.955	56.075	81.515	81.415	81.615	77.245	77.165	77.325	15.450	15.430	15.470	92.530	92.430	92.630
19	56.070	56.010	56.130	81.570	81.470	81.670	77.310	77.230	77.390	15.459	15.439	15.479	92.590	92.490	92.690
22	56.070	56.010	56.130	81.570	81.470	81.670	77.340	77.260	77.420	15.463	15.443	15.483	92.595	92.495	92.695
23	56.040	55.980	56.100	81.540	81.440	81.640	77.340	77.260	77.420	15.457	15.437	15.477	92.545	92.445	92.645
24	56.030	55.970	56.090	81.530	81.430	81.630	77.350	77.270	77.430	15.457	15.437	15.477	92.545	92.445	92.645
25	56.050	55.990	56.110	81.555	81.455	81.655	77.375	77.295	77.455	15.460	15.440	15.480	92.570	92.470	92.670
26	56.060	56.000	56.120	81.550	81.450	81.650	77.415	77.335	77.495	15.460	15.440	15.480	92.550	92.450	92.650
29	56.070	56.010	56.130	81.560	81.460	81.660	77.430	77.350	77.510	15.467	15.447	15.487	92.575	92.475	92.675
30	56.065	56.005	56.125	81.545	81.445	81.645	77.400	77.320	77.480	15.466	15.446	15.486	92.570	92.470	92.670
31	56.075	56.015	56.135	81.505	81.405	81.605	77.435	77.355	77.515	15.467	15.447	15.487	92.570	92.470	92.670
Feb.															
1	56.090	56.030	56.150	81.535	81.435	81.635	77.440	77.360	77.520	15.466	15.446	15.486	92.560	92.460	92.660
2	56.060	56.000	56.120	81.505	81.405	81.605	77.455	77.375	77.535	15.465	15.445	15.485	92.535	92.435	92.635
5	56.060	56.000	56.120	81.525	81.425	81.625	77.450	77.370	77.530	15.466	15.446	15.486	92.400	92.300	92.500
6	56.060	56.000	56.120	81.500	81.400	81.600	77.445	77.365	77.525	15.464	15.444	15.484	92.355	92.255	92.455
7	56.110	56.050	56.170	81.560	81.460	81.660	77.475	77.395	77.555	15.468	15.448	15.488	92.400	92.300	92.500
8	56.120	56.060	56.180	81.545	81.445	81.645	77.490	77.410	77.570	15.478	15.458	15.498	92.450	92.350	92.550
9	56.130	56.070	56.190	81.600	81.500	81.700	77.480	77.400	77.560	15.476	15.456	15.496	92.500	92.400	92.600
12	56.130	56.070	56.190	81.590	81.490	81.690	77.485	77.405	77.565	15.475	15.455	15.495	92.450	92.350	92.550
13	56.140	56.080	56.200	81.595	81.495	81.695	77.500	77.420	77.580	15.479	15.459	15.499	92.435	92.335	92.535
14	56.140	56.080	56.200	81.595	81.495	81.695	77.505	77.425	77.585	15.474	15.454	15.494	92.455	92.355	92.555
15	56.140	56.080	56.200	81.600	81.500	81.700	77.525	77.445	77.605	15.475	15.455	15.495	92.460	92.360	92.560

