

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE DEUTSCHE BUNDESBANK

MARCH 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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The Principles Concerning the Capital Resources and Liquidity of Credit Institutions in Accordance with Articles 10 and 11 of the Banking Law

The Change from the Deutsche Bundesbank's Guiding Ratios for Credits to the Principles laid down by the Federal Banking Supervisory Office

By Notice No. 1/62 of 8 March 1962 (Federal Journal — Bundesanzeiger — No. 53 of 16 March 1962)¹⁾ the Federal Banking Supervisory Office (Federal Supervisory Office) has published in pursuance of Article 10, paragraph 1, sentence 3 and Article 11, sentence 3 of the Banking Law — KWG — of 10 July 1961 (Federal Law Gazette — BGBl. — Part I, page 881), which had come into force on 1 January 1962, the Principles established in agreement with the Deutsche Bundesbank (the Bank) and after the associations representing the credit institutions had been heard. According to these Principles it will judge, as a rule, whether the credit institutions²⁾ endowment with liable funds (haftendes Eigenkapital) can be described as adequate "with a view to fulfilling their obligations to their creditors, and particularly in order to safeguard the assets entrusted to them", and whether the credit institutions²⁾ have so invested their funds as "to safeguard adequate solvency at all times". The Principles are to be applied for the first time in April 1962. They embody the Guiding Ratios in regard to Credits which, after comprehensive revision, were adopted on 26 October last year by the Central Bank Council of the Deutsche Bundesbank. By the Federal Supervisory Office's Principles detailed regulations, based on a law, concerning the capital resources and liquidity of credit institutions — apart from special arrangements for some banking groups — have been laid down for the first time in the history of German banking.

Predecessors of the Principles

The Reich Banking Law of 5 December 1934 already contained, in Articles 11 and 16, provisions regarding the capital resources and liquidity of credit institutions. For manifold reasons however these provisions, formulated as skeleton regulations, have never been specified.

After the June 1948 currency reform the credit institutions were faced with the difficult task of adapting

their deposit and lending business to the conditions as basically changed by the monetary reform, and of providing for the reinforcement of their liable funds, since at that time the capital resources and liquidity structure of many credit institutions were by no means in accordance with the traditional requirements.

In 1951 the Bank deutscher Länder thought it expedient and desirable, in connection with its then restrictive credit policy, to draw up standards (Guiding Ratios) for the relationship of the credit institutions' liable funds to their lending business, as well as for their holding of liquidity¹⁾. These Guiding Ratios in regard to Credits, which by 1954 had in view of the intervening developments been several times supplemented and amended as regards the standards laid down, conformed to traditional views regarding a sound balance-sheet structure and proper conduct of business by credit institutions.

They did not represent rules having the force of law, but were simply directives by which the Central Bank indicated what requirements as to capital resources and liquidity structure it wished to see fulfilled as the minimum in a credit institution, if that institution wished to resort to it for help in financing its business. Although the Guiding Ratios in regard to Credits had to that extent only the character of the Central Bank's business conditions, they were from the outset recognised and observed by the credit institutions — even by those which did not depend on Central Bank credit — as being structural standards which were in the credit institutions' own interest.

Revision of the Guiding Ratios for Credits, and their Application as Principles

The experience gained in connection with the Guiding Ratios for Credits were such that the Bank, years ago, already considered it desirable to revise them thoroughly. One object of such revision was to improve the system of ratios, and to eliminate various defects which had in the meantime appeared. Another was to establish uniformly constructed Guiding Ratios for all groups of credit institutions.

¹⁾ The wording of the Notice is reproduced on pages 16/17.

²⁾ Those credit institutions to which the Principles do not apply are listed in the preamble to the Notice.

¹⁾ The build-up and content of the Guiding Ratios in regard to Credits have been currently stated in the Annual Reports of the Deutsche Bundesbank, the last such statement having appeared on pages 58/59 of the Report for the Year 1960.

The preliminary work and investigations, extending over a number of years, coincided in point of time with the revision of the Banking Law. At an early stage, in view of the provisions contained in the then bill about credit institutions' capital resources and liquidity, the Bank had already informed the Federal Ministry of Economics (which was centrally handling the arrangements) regarding the basic lines of the reform of the Guiding Ratios, besides keeping it currently informed about the progress of the work. From the outset the Federal Ministry of Economics and the Bank were in agreement that the fixing of general structural rules for banking business and their enforcement on individual credit institutions were by their nature sovereign functions, and that any co-existence of legal normative regulations about credit institutions' capital resources and liquidity with the Bank's Guiding Ratios — especially if these latter required anything different of the credit institutions — was to be avoided.

The new Banking Law has solved this important problem inasmuch as Articles 10 and 11 contain general programmatic precepts, for whose specification the Federal Supervisory Office in agreement with the Bank establishes Principles according to which — as already mentioned — it is to be judged, as a rule, whether a credit institution's endowment with liable funds is adequate and whether its liquidity is sufficient. In that connection the Bank's revised Guiding Ratios in regard to Credits are to serve as Principles within the meaning of the relevant provisions.

This arrangement avoided laying down detailed provisions about capital resources and liquidity in the Law. The method of establishing Principles concerning these subjects in agreement with the Bank ensures flexibility, contact with practical realities, rapid evaluation of actual experience and allowance for special conditions.

Besides its current contact with the Federal Ministry of Economics the Bank has repeatedly afforded opportunities, to the associations representing the credit institutions, to express views on the revision of the Guiding Ratios. Both in writing and orally those associations have expressed their views in detail as the work of revision proceeded, and at the same time submitted in regard to the shaping and content of the new Guiding Ratios certain proposals of which, so far as this appeared expedient and justifiable, due account has been taken.

In addition the Bank carried out extensive investigations, covering a large number of credit institutions in all banking groups, of collated balance-sheet

statistics. In order to test the practical suitability of the new Guiding Ratios as Principles for the Federal Supervisory Office the relevant trial calculations were carried out, not only for individual dates, but also for relatively long consecutive periods. In the course of a final check the balance-sheet statistics of more than 2,300 credit institutions in all banking groups were reviewed for six months in succession.

The hearing of the associations of credit institutions before the final establishment and publication of the Principles, as required by Articles 10 and 11 of the Banking Law, was done by the President of the Federal Banking Supervisory Office on 16 February 1962 in Berlin. The associations thereupon expressed themselves unanimously in favour of the Principles.

Both in their systematic arrangement and in the shaping of their purport the Principles, which will be explained in detail below, diverge — in some cases appreciably — from the Bank's previous Guiding Ratios. The most important differences are the following:

- (1) Besides the lendings to business and private customers Principle I will in future also comprise the lendings to credit institutions, and indeed Principle I — which as regards the duration of such lendings goes further than Guiding Ratio I — includes not only the short-term but also generally the medium and long-term lendings to these groups of borrowers. Those long-term loans continue however to be excepted which serve as cover for bonds, or have been granted against charges on real property in the course of real-property credit business, or have been granted against corresponding charges on ships. Furthermore, Principle I takes additionally into account the participations. The global value adjustment¹⁾, admitted in Guiding Ratio I as liable funds, has been dropped as a component of capital resources. The concept of capital resources in Principle I accords with the definition of liable funds pursuant to Article 10 of the Banking Law. Finally, 18 times the liable funds applies uniformly to all credit institutions as the upper limit in Principle I.
- (2) Guiding Ratio IV, which had the function of limiting a credit institution's total acceptance credits in relation to its liable funds, has now been added as Principle Ia to the Capital Resources Principle I. In Principle Ia, unlike Guiding Ratio IV, account is taken only of the acceptances, promissory notes and drawings on debtors put into circulation. At

¹⁾ Provision to cover the general credit risk.

the same time the previous multiplier has been halved: that is to say, the upper limit has been reduced from 3 times to 1.5 times the liable funds.

- (3) Principle II has nothing corresponding to it in the old Guiding Ratios. To guide the financing of long-term business it lays down a well-tryed directive according to which long-term assets, in which the Principle includes the long-term lendings, the syndicate holdings, the participations, the securities not quoted on the stock exchange, and the land and buildings, are to be covered by long-term financial funds.
- (4) Principle III has been extended as compared with Guiding Ratio II. Whereas the latter comprised only a credit institution's business under the heading "debtors", the balance-sheet items representing the dividend-bearing stock-exchange securities and the "other assets" have now been added. The financial funds specified in Principle III have been differentiated, more than hitherto, according to the quality of their liquidity. In addition to the deposits, moreover, parts of the monies taken as well as of the funds obtained from other sources have been included on the side of financing.

By way of contrast to Guiding Ratio II, which laid down different standards for the individual groups of banks, the standard laid down in Principle III applies uniformly to all credit institutions.

- (5) Principles II and III have taken the place of the former Liquidity Guiding Ratio III as guiding rules for the financing of long-term assets-side transactions (II) and of short and medium-term assets-side transactions which can be rendered liquid only with difficulty, or at all events not immediately (III). (As to the arithmetical interlocking of Principles II and III, and the omission of any direct Liquidity Guiding Ratio, see below.)

Methods Used in, and Basis of Calculation for, the Principles

Asset Items as Standard for Comparison in Judging the Liable Funds

The new Banking Law contains no provisions regarding the balance-sheet relationships according to which the adequacy of the capital resources (Article 10) is to be measured and judged. The Federal Government's official substantiation of the bill expressly emphasised that the Federal Supervisory Office has free discretion in constructing the Principles. That substantiation states that: "As standard of com-

parison for the capital resources the Principles . . . may specify either liability items (for example the total liabilities) or asset items (for example certain lendings)."¹⁾

Whereas the outline provision (which was never specified) in Article 11 of the old Banking Law set a credit institution's liable funds in relation to its total liabilities, Principle I sets the liable funds (as the Bank's Guiding Ratio I already did) against the balance-sheet assets-side items selected on grounds of the relevant risk, doing so in the light of experience and recognition of the fact that a credit institution's general hazard primarily depends on the manner in which the resources entrusted to it are employed.

Indirect Characterisation of Liquidity

According to the above-mentioned substantiation of the Banking Bill the Federal Supervisory Office is also not bound in shaping the Liquidity Principles. Thus the Principles "may for instance provide that a specified percentage of the liabilities must be covered by liquid assets, or that the credit institution's funds employed in assets which are hard to render liquid must not exceed a specified percentage of the liabilities."¹⁾

The Bank's Guiding Ratio III, like Article 16 of the old Banking Law, had selected the first-mentioned alternative, according to which a credit institution's total liquid assets are compared with the amount of its borrowed funds. The experience gained with Guiding Ratio III has however shown that a Guiding Ratio so constructed can only subject to great reservation be said to have any real significance. The chief reason is that the figure indicating a direct liquidity ratio on the dates used for calculation can be manipulated with relative ease through the borrowing of liquidity by taking up short-term monies. There is the further point that a direct Guiding Ratio for liquidity makes it necessary to draw up a graduated scale of liquid assets. It has however been found that the degree of liquidity of the various asset items here in question is extremely difficult to assess. Finally, the question whether there should be any direct liquidity ratio has taken on an altered aspect also in view of the legal arrangement for minimum reserves which has existed since 1948.

The Federal Ministry of Economics and the Federal Supervisory Office have therefore adopted the Bank's suggestions to the effect that, for the purpose of determining a credit institution's liquidity and thereby

¹⁾ Paper 1114 of the German Bundestag, 3rd legislative period, dated 25 May 1959, page 31.

judging the question whether its solvency appears adequate, the questionable direct Liquidity Guiding Ratio should be replaced by two mutually complementary and arithmetically linked Financing Principles, providing indirect evidence as to the state of a credit institution's liquidity. Thorough investigations have shown that in combination the two Financing Principles II and III appear suitable for adequately characterising a credit institution's liquidity position within the meaning of the provision contained in Article 11 of the Banking Law. At the same time they also afford an insight into the structure of a credit institution's short, medium and long-term lending and investment business, which a direct Liquidity Guiding Ratio does not. Last but not least, however, Principles II and III literally conform with the relevant provision in Article 11 of the Banking Law, which runs as follows: "Credit institutions shall invest their funds in such a way as to safeguard adequate solvency at all times."

Monthly Balance-Sheet Statistics as Basis of Calculation

Just as the Guiding Ratios in regard to Credits were hitherto calculated, so the ratios for purposes of the individual Principles will be calculated in the light of the credit institutions' Monthly Balance-Sheet Statistics, which according to Article 25 of the Banking Law are also deemed to be "monthly returns" within the meaning of that Law.

Since the Principles call for additional statistical data for the sake of their indicative value, the Monthly Balance-Sheet Statistics have been appropriately supplemented with effect from April 1962, the month in which the Federal Supervisory Office's Principles are to be applied for the first time.

Presentation and Analysis of the Principles in Detail

In the following paragraphs Principles I, Ia, II and III are presented in detail, and the elements of which they are built are thoroughly explained.

Principles concerning Capital Resources (Principles I and Ia)

Principle I

"A credit institution's lendings to business and private customers and to credit institutions, and its participations, less the global value adjustment, shall not exceed 18 times the liable funds.

Lendings are to be regarded as comprising short, medium and long-term lendings. In this connection those long-term loans shall be disregarded which serve as cover for bonds, or are granted against charges on real property in the course of real-

property credit business within the meaning of Article 20, paragraph 2, item 1 and item 4 of the Banking Law, or are granted against corresponding charges on ships."

For the above-stated reasons Principle I, designed for judging the adequacy of the capital resources, sets a credit institution's liable funds in relation to its assets-side business entailing risk. In that connection however account is not taken of every balance-sheet item which might embody a possible hazard. On the contrary, the Principle applies only to those parts of the lending business which are regarded as being particularly affected by risk, and to the participations.

Within the lending business the short, medium and long-term lendings to business and private customers and to credit institutions are comprised. The definition of periods and borrowers is governed by the "Directives for the Credit Institutions' Returns for Purposes of the Monthly Balance-Sheet Statistics". On that basis the lendings according to Principle I are deemed to comprise:

the short-term debtors running for periods of less than six months, including the lendings comprised therein which were granted against delivery of the credit institution's own acceptances,

the bill discounts, that is the holdings of commercial bills, other banks' acceptances, drawings on debtors, foreign bills and other bills, as well as the endorsement liabilities arising from rediscounted bills and the liabilities from own drawings in circulation which were rediscounted and credited to borrowers in account, and furthermore the bills sent, from the bill-portfolio, before maturity for collection, but not the Treasury bills and the collection bills,

the medium-term debtors running for periods of from six months to under four years, and
the long-term lendings for four years or more.

Also included are the so-called transmitted loans in respect of which the credit institution has assumed a commitment that, while only partial, is nevertheless more than a trust commitment. In the same way as in the Monthly Balance-Sheet Statistics such commitments, because of the partial risk falling on the transmitting institution, are regarded without limitation as loans granted. Not included in Principle I are the "loans on a trust basis", shown separately in the balance-sheet statistics, because in their case the credit institution's commitment is confined merely to orderly administration of the loans and to transmission of the interest and redemption payments to the institution's principal.

All credits granted are entered at their full amount. The taking of individual credits into only partial account according to their potential risk, as is for example laid down in Article 13, paragraph 5 of the Banking Law for purposes of supervising large credits, would have raised the problem of how to weight them and would have run into insuperable difficulties within the framework of a general regulation.

Credits extended to public authorities are regarded as not being affected by risk; in Principle I they have accordingly been left out of account. Their undoubted soundness is assumed. The term "public authorities" includes not only the Federal Government, its Special Funds, the Länder and local authorities, but also the social insurance institutions as well as the other German public authorities (for instance public enterprises having separate accounting, charitable associations, churches, public artistic and educational institutions) and foreign public authorities; these latter are also deemed to comprise international organisations (excluding credit institutions), such for example as the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Economic Community.

On the other hand loans which are in some way guaranteed by public authorities are not exempted. For the same reasons as may be adduced against taking individual credits into only partial account according to their potential risk (see what was stated on this subject above) it seemed unjustifiable to reckon the lendings in Principle I to extents differing according to the nature of the security underlying them.

A special arrangement has been made for long-term lendings of one particular kind. In the case of bond-issuing credit institutions those lendings which (according to the provisions laid down for the said institutions' security-issuing business by law or in their articles of association) serve as cover for such bonds are deducted from the lendings at long term. One reason for this regulation is that, due to the strictness of the normative provisions applying to them, the long-term lendings in question are secured in especially high degree. In the determination of the overall state of a credit institution's hazards they must therefore without doubt be judged differently from the rest of the lending business; experience shows that the risk attaching to them is confined within very narrow limits. A further point to bear in mind is that for the majority of the security-issuing institutions subject to the Principles, namely for the central giro institutions (Landesbanken), there is under prevailing law no limit of amount applicable to the long-term

business financed by bonds¹). In the case of the few other security-issuing institutions concerned, legal maximum limits related to the liable funds are applicable to this class of business²). On the other hand the Principles do not apply to private mortgage banks which make no use of the right to conduct extended business in pursuance of Article 46, paragraph 1 of the Mortgage Bank Law; nor do they apply to pure public mortgage banks or to ship mortgage banks³).

In the case of all other credit institutions the loans granted against charges on real property in the course of real-property credit business are deducted from the asset-components in Principle I, so far as they fulfil the conditions mentioned in Article 20, paragraph 2, item 1 and item 4 of the Banking Law. They comprise the loans granted in the course of real-estate credit business by public-law credit institutions (public-law savings banks, private-law savings banks recognised as public savings banks, and other public-law credit institutions) within the terms of the provisions contained in laws or in the articles of association, unless the above-mentioned broader exceptional arrangement for security-issuing institutions applies to them. Also included in this category are the loans granted in the course of real-estate credit business by all other credit institutions in accordance with the requirements of Article 11 and Article 12, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Mortgage Bank Law. In both cases the loans must be repayable, at the earliest, four years after their origination, or must be subject to regular redemption extending over not less than four years. The reference to the above-mentioned provisions contained in laws and articles of association is designed to ensure that at all credit institutions the loans (which are accorded privileged treatment in Principle I) against charges on real property, or against charges treated as equivalent thereto on ships, shall in principle have an equally high degree of safety.

Accordingly the exclusion at all credit institutions, in Principle I, of the long-term loans secured by charges on real property or on ships means that, in respect of soundness, those loans are ranked equally with the corresponding lendings by security-issuing institutions. Advantage of the possibility of deducting such real-security loans under Principle I can however be taken only by the credit institution having the

¹) See the Law on Mortgage Bonds and Similar Bonds of Public-Law Credit Institutions, dated 21 December 1927.

²) See the Mortgage Bank Law, dated 13 July 1899, the Law concerning the Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse (German Central Association of Credit Cooperatives), dated 4 April 1957, the Law concerning the Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank (Agricultural Mortgage Bank) in the version of 14 September 1953, and other enactments.

³) See the preamble to the Notice on pages 16/17.

primary commitment. Loans to finance other institutions' business, such as those which for instance central institutions of credit cooperatives make available to their member credit institutions so as to enable these in turn to grant to their customers long-term loans (roughly conforming to the arrangement mentioned) are not exempted under Principle I at the said central institutions, even if they have been secured through assignment of all the in rem rights in respect of the said loans to customers.

On mainly practical grounds the concept of lendings in Principle I diverges from the definitions and delimitations laid down in Articles 19 and 20 of the Banking Law chiefly in the following points:

In the case of short, medium and long-term lendings Principle I goes beyond Article 20, paragraph 1, item 1 of the Banking Law in that Principle I also exempts lendings to other resident and non-resident public borrowers. The granting of credit to these borrowers is to be observed by way of individual checks.

In Principle I, unlike Article 20, paragraph 1, item 2 of the Banking Law, only those amounts of the nostro balances are comprised which have a period to maturity, or a period of notice, of four years or more. Credit balances having this minimum life are to be shown, in accordance with the directives for the balance-sheet statistics, among the long-term lendings.

In the case of credit institutions which engage in non-banking business Principle I furthermore comprises all postponed claims in respect of non-banking commercial transactions, especially those in respect of transactions in goods, as against which under Article 19, paragraph 1, item 3 of the Banking Law such claims, postponed for periods usual in commercial practice, are not to be regarded as credits granted.

Also included under Principle I — as distinct from the provision contained in Article 20, paragraph 1, item 3 of the Banking Law — are all the bills, purchased from other credit institutions, which a credit institution has accepted, endorsed or issued as promissory notes, and which run for three months at most and are normally the subject of dealings in the money market.

On the other hand guarantees of any kind given by a credit institution on behalf of other parties are not taken into account in Principle I, whereas according to Article 19, paragraph 1, item 4 of the Banking Law such items are defined as credits. In the light of thorough investigation the inclusion of these items in Principle I has proved, in view of the special nature of the banking processes underlying them, to be inexpedient and impracticable.

Besides the credits according to the above-stated definitions all participations (and hence not only a credit institution's participations in a borrower's enterprise in accordance with Article 19, paragraph 1, item 5 of the Banking Law) have also been included in Principle I as being assets-side business carrying a special risk.

Under Principle I the global value adjustment, which is formed in pursuance of orders made by the former Bank Supervisory Authorities of the Länder and has been recognised for tax purposes by an administrative order of the Federal Government, is deducted from the total lendings. With regard to individual value adjustments no special arrangement has been made. Individual value adjustments deducted in advance from the lendings improve the indicator in Principle I, whereas individual value adjustments entered on the liabilities side do not affect that indicator.

The definition of liable funds under Principle I conceptually coincides with the liable funds according to Article 10 of the Banking Law. Accordingly the liable funds are also deemed to comprise the personal property, recognised by the Federal Supervisory Office, of a proprietor or of personally liable partners, as well as — in the case of registered cooperative societies — the addition which the Federal Minister of Economics is to fix by order after the Bank has been heard, and which allows for the liabilities of the members. So long as the addition in respect of the members' liabilities has not yet been fixed by order, the previous arrangement will according to Article 62 of the Banking Law remain in force¹). Undisclosed reserves are not reckoned among the liable funds even if they have been taxed.

Credit institutions' participations in other banking firms, and mutual participations of this kind, are disregarded in ascertainment of the liable funds under Article 10 of the Banking Law, although it cannot be denied that in such cases the liable funds assume a guarantee function to the extent of the participation in two or more credit institutions. Thorough investigations have shown that the participation-relationships existing in practice are so varied as to make any hard-and-fast regulation in Principle I inappropriate. It will be a task of practical supervision to investigate, in each particular case, what conclusions are to be drawn from such participations — when they reach a certain amount — as regards the adequacy of the liable funds.

Principle I lays down 18 times the liable funds as a uniform upper limit which is not to be overstepped. This requirement of Principle I is to be regarded — as is

¹) See Article 14 in the Bank Supervisory Authorities' Notice of September 1952 concerning reporting under Articles 8, 9, 12 and 14 of the Banking Law.

made clear, for all the Principles, in the preamble to the Federal Supervisory Office's Notice — as a standard according to which it will be judged, as a rule, whether a credit institution's capital resources are adequate.

Different upper limits, that is multipliers of differing size, were not laid down for the individual groups of banks because in principle the general hazard arising from the assets-side transactions comprised in Principle I is to be assumed to be equal at all credit institutions, and the function proper to the capital resources as a buffer to cushion risks and absorb losses applies without distinction.

The 18-times rule requires minimum liable funds amounting to about 5.5 per cent of the assets taken into account in Principle I. The balance-sheet statistics indicate that this upper limit allows many credit institutions an adequate, and some of them even a considerable, margin.

Principle Ia

"A credit institution's circulating own acceptances, promissory notes and bills drawn on debtors shall not exceed 1.5 times the liable funds."

The object of Principle Ia is further specially to observe and limit the credit institutions' procurement of funds through their own acceptances, promissory notes and bills drawn on debtors, and hence indirectly the total amount of the special lendings which underlie these and are also comprised in Principle I. To this extent Principle Ia represents a supplementing of Principle I.

The items comprised are all the circulating own acceptances, promissory notes and bills drawn on debtors, without regard to the underlying transaction which they finance. Also included, therefore, are the circulating own acceptances — eligible for the prime bankers' acceptance market — which a credit institution issues in the course of its credit business. But in the case of credit institutions which at the same time conduct business in goods the own acceptances arising from that business are disregarded, because the stocks of goods normally financed by that means are likewise not included in Principle I. The circulating acceptances in respect of goods transactions also include the credit institution's own acceptances, eligible for the prime acceptance market, which arise in the course of its business in goods, for instance an acceptance which a merchant banker who is admitted to the prime acceptance market has given, and has put into circulation in order to finance one of his own imports. The effect of eliminating from Principle Ia the own acceptances originating from business in goods is

that, in the case of credit institutions engaging in such business, the entire 1.5-times margin is available for credit-financing business.

The concept of own acceptances and promissory notes in circulation coincides with that used for the balance-sheet statistics. In Principle Ia, therefore, the own acceptances and promissory notes which a credit institution has itself lodged as security are not deemed to be in circulation. The concepts of bills drawn on debtors and of own drawings are identical. The liable funds in accordance with Article 10 of the Banking Law are deemed to be liable funds within the meaning of Principle Ia. As to the treatment of undisclosed reserves, and of participations in other credit institutions, reference is made to what was stated regarding Principle I.

In the particular case of a credit institution engaging in documentary credit business on an especially large scale the 1.5-times upper limit, laid down in Principle Ia, might prove to be too narrow. Within the framework of the contemplated flexible application of the Principles such a state of affairs would appear to constitute the "special circumstances" expressly mentioned in the preamble. Attention may in passing be drawn to the regulations, applicable in connection with prime acceptance business, which in individual cases where special reason is shown permit overstepping of the 1.5-times limit on the circulation of a credit institution's acceptances eligible for the prime acceptance market.

Principles concerning Liquidity (Principles II and III)

Principle II

"A credit institution's investments in long-term lendings, in syndicate holdings, in participations, in securities not quoted on the stock exchange, and in land and buildings shall not exceed the long-term financial funds."

The following are to be regarded as long-term financial funds:

- the capital resources,*
- the credit institution's own bonds in circulation,*
- the bonds sold in advance,*
- the loans taken at long term,*
- 60 % of the savings deposits,*
- 10 % of the sight and time deposits of non-banks.*

In the case of central giro institutions and central institutions of credit cooperatives the following shall in addition be included:

- 20 % of the member credit institutions' time deposits subject to a period of notice, or*

running for an agreed period, of from six months to under four years,

50 % of the member credit institutions' time deposits subject to a period of notice, or running for an agreed period, of at least four years."

Principle II establishes, for a highly significant category of banking business, a financing precept which conforms to the "golden rule of banking" in the latter's present-day version that takes account of the banks' transformative function. It standardises the requirement that the business which is long-term, in the wide sense of that expression, shall also be financed at long term¹). In addition Principle II has the important function of forming a transition to, and supplementing, Principle III (see below).

In the long-term investment business Principle II includes the long-term lendings, the syndicate holdings, the participations, the land and buildings, and the securities not the subject of stock exchange dealings.

Long-term lendings are taken (in conformity with the directives for the balance-sheet statistics) to mean lendings where the period to maturity or the period of notice is at least four years, or in respect of which the regular redemption extends — regardless of any intervening possibility of calling for repayment — over at least four years. Since this is a principle for the financing of investments it of course includes the lendings which on grounds of their soundness are exempted in Principle I.

The syndicate holdings too are regarded as assets which should be financed with funds available at long term. They represent a credit institution's proportionate rights in a syndicated asset, in so far as that asset consists of securities and of rights not embodied in security form. It seemed appropriate to assign a mainly long-term character to this item, which incidentally is not of great importance in terms of magnitude, because it generally comprises security holdings and rights (not in security form) which, for whatever reasons, are not intended for immediate sale, or in connection with which there is an intention to carry them in the future as a participation²).

The long-term assets are deemed also to comprise the participations because these, by their nature, rep-

resent a permanent investment. For defining this item the directives given in connection with the balance-sheet statistics hold good. Finally there are further investments of a long-term character, reckoned among the components of Principle II, in the shape of the balance-sheet items "Land and buildings" and "Securities not quoted on the stock exchange" — the latter in view of the fact that, in general, they are less easily mobilisable.

In this context mention is also merited by Article 12 of the Banking Law, which lays down that in principle a credit institution's aggregate permanent investments in land, buildings, ships and participations may not exceed its liable funds.

Against the long-term investments there stand, in Principle II, the following long-term financial funds:

(1) The capital resources shown in the Monthly Balance-Sheet Statistics.

The recognised personal property of the proprietor or personally liable partners and the addition for members' liabilities, in the case of credit cooperatives, do not represent capital for financing purposes; the relevant amounts therefore have to be left out of account in Principle II.

(2) The credit institution's own bonds in circulation.

Since according to the existing directives the item in the return described as "Own bonds in circulation" also includes repurchased bonds belonging to the credit institution's own issues, the repurchased amounts shown on the assets side have to be deducted in Principle II from the amount in circulation. The own bonds in circulation are also deemed to include medium-term notes (Kassenobligationen). Although these according to their period to maturity are not real long-term financial funds, it seemed appropriate and justifiable, in view of their financing function, to include them in Principle II.

(3) The bonds sold in advance.

This item, shown in the balance-sheet statistics among the "Other liabilities", includes the amount of the credit institution's own bonds which have been sold but have not yet been covered by bond certificates signed by the trustee. The proceeds of such advance sales are available at long term.

(4) The loans taken at long term.

These are financial funds which under an agreement concluded with the lender have been made available to the credit institution for a period of four years or longer, or loans the regular

¹) Benning, Bernhard: „Liquiditätsrichtsatz und längerfristiger Bankkredit“ (The Liquidity Guiding Ratio and Longer-term Bank Credit), in *Zeitschrift für das gesamte Kreditwesen*, Frankfurt am Main, Vol. 15 No. 4 of 15 February 1962, page 149 and following pages.

²) Birk, Heinrich: „Die Bankbilanz“ (Bank Balance Sheets), 2nd edition, Wiesbaden, 1961, page 265 and following pages.

redemption of which covers at least four years. Also included in this item are the long-term loans, taken for the purpose of transmission, the passing on of which entails for the credit institution concerned a commitment of more than a trust character. For further definition of this item reference may be made to the Bank's directives concerning the balance-sheet statistics. In Principle II, however, the "Loans on a trust basis" are left out of account.

- (5) The savings deposits, to the extent of 60 per cent.

Among public savings banks the use of savings deposits in long-term business has already been permitted for 30 years by the supervisory authorities¹⁾. In accordance with this arrangement the percentage was laid down up to which it seemed justifiable to admit the savings deposits, in Principle II, as long-term financial funds. According to the Hessian Model Articles of Association A for Savings Banks in the version of 12 May 1960 (State Journal for the Land of Hesse, 1960, page 672), which may be quoted as an example of the conditions applying to savings banks in the other Länder of the Federal Republic, the public savings banks are allowed to lend out up to 50 per cent of their savings deposits as loans against mortgages, land and annuity charges (Hessian Model Art's of Assoc., Article 15), and furthermore to grant up to 12.5 per cent of their total deposits (savings and other) as long-term loans to local authorities and other public entities (Hessian Model Art's of Assoc., Article 19). In addition the savings banks may invest up to 10 per cent of their savings deposits in residential properties (Hessian Model Art's of Assoc., Article 23). In Principle II, however, full account has not been taken of these cumulatively applicable percentages. On the contrary, it admits the savings deposits only to the extent of 60 per cent, more particularly because they are also admitted as a financing component in Principle III to the extent of a further 20 per cent of their amount (see below). Irrespective of the structural variation of the long-term business as between one credit institution and another the savings deposits are included, under Principle II, in the same proportion at all groups of institutions. A point to observe is that the percentage mentioned applies to the total amount of the savings deposits. The proportion which the savings deposits subject to

the legal period of notice bear to those subject to agreed periods of notice is accordingly disregarded, as is also the proportion of savings deposits carrying the benefit of premiums.

- (6) The sight and time deposits of non-banks, to the extent of 10 per cent.

The inclusion of a part of the non-banks' sight and time deposits for long-term financing also has its predecessor in the sphere of savings banks. According to Article 19 of the Model Articles of Association A for the Hessian Savings Banks, savings banks are allowed, as already mentioned, to employ in certain long-term lendings 12.5 per cent of their total deposits, including the sight and time deposits of non-banks. The provision is based on the experience that even in the case of sight deposits, and of course also in that of time deposits, a certain proportion ("sediment") have a permanent character.

Principle II allows for this experience by recognising 10 per cent of the non-banks' deposits as suitable for the financing of long-term business. The proportion, namely 10 per cent, has been conservatively selected; this is true in particular of the time deposits. Such treatment applies only to non-banks' deposits; it does not apply to the sight or time deposits of credit institutions.

- (7) There is an exception to this in the arrangement, confined to the central institutions of savings banks and credit cooperatives, according to which, both at the central giro institutions and at the central institutions of the two credit cooperatives' organisations, parts of the member credit institutions' longer-term time deposits are additionally taken into account in Principle II. The special arrangement relates to 20 per cent of the said time deposits subject to a period of notice, or having an agreed period to maturity, of from six months to under four years, and to 50 per cent of the corresponding deposits if they run for not less than four years. The reason for this special treatment, confined to the groups of banks mentioned, lay in the following structural peculiarities of the deposit business of the credit cooperatives' central institutions. The sight and time deposits held at the appropriate central institutions by the local industrial and agricultural credit cooperatives do not exclusively represent liquidity reserves. They include in greater or lesser volume savings deposits which the member in-

¹⁾ Cf. Model Articles of Association, dated 26 August 1932, for Savings Banks in the former State of Prussia.

stitutions are unable to use in their own lending business because in their case the circle of borrowers is legally limited (loans may be granted only to members) or because of other local circumstances, and which they have accordingly handed to the central institutions for suitable use. The above-mentioned arrangement in Principle II takes account, to a justifiable extent, of this state of affairs. The confining of the arrangement to time deposits running for at least six months is designed to prevent, so far as possible, the shorter-term deposits (which are to be included in the reckoning of the liquidity holding) from being employed in a manner diverging from their purpose. The differing levels of the percentages at which the time deposits are brought into account are due to the differences between the periods for which the monies run. Although at the savings banks the above-mentioned structural conditions are present in less marked form than at the credit cooperatives, the central giro institutions are also allowed — on grounds of equal treatment — to have the benefit of the additional taking into account of longer-term time deposits of member savings banks.

Principle III

"A credit institution's debtors, its bills drawn on debtors, its dividend-bearing stock-exchange securities and its "Other assets" shall not exceed the total of the following financial funds:

*60 % of the sight and time deposits of non-banks,
35 % of the sight and time deposits of credit institutions,*

20 % of the savings deposits,

35 % of the monies taken for, or at notice of, periods of from one month to under four years, excluding customers' availments of credits opened at credit institutions abroad,

80 % of customers' availments of credits opened at credit institutions abroad,

80 % of the circulating own acceptances, promissory notes and own drawings credited to the borrowers,

plus the surplus or less the deficit on financing as in Principle II.

In the case of credit institutions conducting business in goods the stocks of goods comprised in the item "Other assets" shall be disregarded."

Principle III limits the use of a credit institution's borrowed funds in the financing of those short and medium-term assets which cannot at all times be immediately mobilised. Thus the two Principles II and III, which moreover are arithmetically linked (see below), comprise all a credit institution's claims and investments which are not to be regarded as liquid or easily realisable. They embody the requirement stated in Article 11 of the Banking Law, according to which credit institutions must "invest their funds in such a way as to safeguard adequate solvency at all times". Consequently, as already explained above, Principles II and III indirectly permit a general assessment of the state of liquidity in the credit institution concerned.

The asset-components for purposes of Principle III comprise the debtors, the bills drawn on debtors, the dividend-bearing stock-exchange securities and the item "Other assets" in the balance-sheet statistics.

The debtors are taken into account at their full amount, that is to say including the short and medium-term lendings to public authorities which are disregarded in Principle I on grounds of their soundness. Hence the concept of debtors in Principle III precisely corresponds to the definition in the directives for the balance-sheet statistics. In the case of credit institutions which conduct business in goods the claims in respect of goods which have been postponed for periods usual in commerce are included in Principle III, as are also — on the other hand — the borrowed funds which serve to finance them.

In close factual connection with the business under the head of "debtors" are the bills drawn on debtors, which are described for purposes of the balance-sheet statistics as own drawings. The conversion of a book credit into a bill drawn on a debtor can be effected through the credit institution's issuing a bill, which the debtor accepts. The issuing institution can discount the bill drawn on its debtor, which bill is in this way relatively easy to create. The book credit then becomes a "bill credit", which — although only formally — has a higher degree of liquidity, and is not taken into account in Principle III. In this way a credit institution's financing position might be unjustifiably improved in Principle III. So as to counteract that possibility the "bills drawn on debtors" have been included in that Principle. In this connection it is immaterial whether the credit institution still has the bills drawn on debtors in its possession, or has already rediscounted them. It should be mentioned that out of the rediscounted bills drawn on debtors only those bills can be included in Principle III which have already been credited in account

to the borrowers; in the case of rediscounted bills drawn on debtors which have not been so credited, the amount of the credit is included for purposes of the balance-sheet statistics among the debtors. (In connection with the recording of the circulating bills drawn on debtors in Principle Ia this differentiation is of no importance. Principle Ia accordingly takes into account all the bills, drawn on debtors, which are in circulation.)

The dividend-bearing stock-exchange securities are also regarded, within the meaning of Principle III, as investments which are not at all times mobilisable. Investment fund certificates are also reckoned in that category.

Moreover, for the same reason, the "Other assets" have been included in Principle III. Since however the stocks of goods which belong to credit institutions engaging in non-banking business, and which are included in this item, are from the point of view of liquidity to be assessed differently from the other assets taken into account in Principle III, the stocks of goods are excluded. A loss shown among the "Other assets" can likewise not be taken into account, because it already serves in Principle II for adjustment of the published capital resources.

In Principle III, like Principle II, the global value adjustment is not deducted from the amounts of credit extended. The treatment of the individual value adjustments corresponds to that applied in Principle I.

The following are included in Principle III as financial funds:

- (1) The sight and time deposits of non-banks, to the extent of 60 per cent.

In Principle III the deposits of non-banks form the central basis for financing the assets comprised therein. This is in line with the dominating element which deposit business constitutes within the liabilities-side business of the majority of German credit institutions. The number of banking firms in the Federal Republic which conduct deposit business either not at all, or to an extent which is small in comparison with their total business, is not large. Most of them are credit institutions conducting a business of specialised structure which has its roots in the special functions or tradition of those firms. For these institutions the observance of Principle III may present difficulties. This may be a case of the "special circumstances" expressly mentioned in the preamble to the Principles.

When the level of the percentage was fixed, a further point to bear in mind was that as much as 10 per cent of the deposits in question are regarded as long-term financial funds (see Principle II above).

- (2) The sight and time deposits of credit institutions, to the extent of 35 per cent.

The consideration which determined the fixing of a 35 per cent ratio for the credit institutions' sight and time deposits taken into account as financing components, as against a rate of 60 per cent for like deposits of non-bank customers, was that according to experience the monies deposited by banks are found to engender greater demands on liquidity than the deposits of non-banks. (As to the special arrangement in Principle II for time deposits held by member credit institutions at central giro institutions and at central institutions of credit cooperatives, see above).

- (3) The savings deposits, to the extent of 20 per cent.

What decided the choice of the percentage was on the one hand the fact, already mentioned (see Principle II above) that 60 per cent of the savings deposits are taken into account as long-term financial funds, and on the other hand the fact that in this category of deposits also provision must be made for an adequate liquidity margin.

- (4) The monies taken (nostro liabilities) subject to notice, or running for agreed periods, of from one month to under four years, to the extent of 35 per cent (excluding customers' availments of credits opened at credit institutions abroad).

According to the directives for the balance-sheet statistics those monies are to be shown as nostro liabilities the taking of which is due to the initiative or action of the recipient, so far as the delimitation of the monies taken as against the deposits is not already apparent from the conditions (as regards the rate of interest, period to maturity, security given, and obligation to repay without calling by the creditor). Since in practice there is sometimes no clear dividing line between deposits and monies taken, it appeared appropriate to treat the two kinds of monies similarly in Principle III. For the nostro liabilities subject to notice, or running for agreed periods, of from one month to under four years (they consist, for much the greater part, of monies borrowed from credit institutions) there was

accordingly fixed the same 35 per cent ratio as that at which the deposits of credit institutions are taken into account as financial funds. This ratio also applies to the relatively small nostro liabilities towards non-banks.

On the other hand the monies taken for periods of less than one month are left out of account; this means that the liabilities in respect of such short-term borrowings, which are also deemed to include loans taken against collateral security at the Deutsche Bundesbank, are regarded to their full extent as requiring liquidity.

- (5) The customers' availments of credits opened at credit institutions abroad, to the extent of 80 per cent.

The relatively high rating of these borrowings within Principle III is due to the fact that, in accordance with their purpose and their period to maturity, the amounts in question form the special contra-item to the customers' relatively short-term liabilities to the credit institutions, which liabilities are contained in each case at the same amount among the debtors.

- (6) The circulating own acceptances, promissory notes and own drawings credited to the borrowers, to the extent of 80 per cent.

These resources too are the counterpart to corresponding short-term lendings, which rank among the asset-components of Principle III. The circulation of such credit instruments is moreover limited by Principle Ia.

Principles II and III are closely linked with each other, as already mentioned, inasmuch as the current surplus or deficit of long-term funds in Principle II is added to or subtracted from the financial funds in Principle III. If for instance a credit institution has at its disposal more long-term monies than long-term investments (the indicator in Principle II will in that event be less than 100 per cent), the relevant surplus will be included in Principle III as an additional means of financing. Per contra any shortage of long-term resources by comparison with the long-term assets in Principle II (in that event the indicator will be greater than 100 per cent) leads to an equal reduction of the financial funds in Principle III. In other words, free long-term financial funds improve the indicator in Principle III, while any employment of short and medium-term monies in long-term business will not only be reflected in an overstepping of the maximum limit under Principle II, but will at the same

time worsen the indicator under Principle III. It will be obvious that in such a case the circumstances of a credit institution's financing position call for particularly careful investigation.

On taking an overall view of the ratios laid down in Principles II and III for the deposits and other borrowed funds, one finds that these monies can at the maximum serve to the following percentage extents for financing the short, medium and long-term assets comprised in the two Principles:

the savings deposits, 80 per cent;
the sight and time deposits of non-banks, 70 per cent;
the sight and time deposits of credit institutions, 35 per cent;

the time deposits of member credit institutions at central giro institutions and at central institutions of credit cooperatives, 55 per cent if they run for at least six months but for less than four years, and 85 per cent if they run for at least four years;

the monies taken (excluding customers' availments of credits opened at credit institutions abroad) subject to notice, or running for agreed periods, of from one month to under four years, 35 per cent;

the customers' availments of credits opened at credit institutions abroad, 80 per cent;

the circulating own acceptances, promissory notes and drawings on debtors credited to the borrowers, 80 per cent;

and finally the own bonds in circulation,
the bonds sold in advance,
the loans taken at long term, and
the published capital resources, to the extent of 100 per cent.

The fixing of maximum limits for the usability of borrowed funds in Principles II and III at the same time determines indirectly the minimum amount of liquidity which will, as a rule, be deemed adequate for them. The minimum proportions, in per cent, are as follows in the case of:

savings deposits	20
sight and time deposits of non-banks	30
sight and time deposits of credit institutions	65
time deposits of member credit institutions at central giro institutions and central institutions of credit cooperatives,	
running for from six months to under four years	45
running for at least four years	15

monies taken (nostro liabilities) subject to notice, or running for agreed periods, of from one month to under four years, excluding the customers' availments of credits opened at credit institutions abroad	65
customers' availments of credits opened at credit institutions abroad	20
circulating own acceptances, promissory notes, and drawings on debtors credited to the borrowers	20.

In respect of the own bonds in circulation, the bonds sold in advance, the loans taken at long term, and of course also in respect of the published capital resources there is no provision for any liquidity margin; nor is there, as may be further pointed out, in respect of the endorsement liabilities on rediscounted bills. On the other hand the liabilities not mentioned in the foregoing list, including for example the nostro liabilities running for periods of under one month, are to be employed to the full extent in liquid or easily mobilisable assets.

The group of liquid or easily realisable assets indirectly specified through Principles II and III includes the following items:

- Cash, balances at the Deutsche Bundesbank and balances on postal cheque account,
- Balances at credit institutions (nostro balances),
- Matured bonds, interest and dividend coupons,
- Cheques and collection bills,
- Bills of exchange, but not the own drawings held, since these are included in Principle III,
- Treasury bills and non-interest-bearing Treasury bonds,
- Medium-term notes (Kassenobligationen),
- Loans and interest-bearing Treasury bonds of public authorities,
- Other interest-bearing stock-exchange securities,
- Equalisation claims on the public authorities,
- Covering claims,
- and, in the case of credit institutions conducting business in goods, the stock of goods.

For the reasons already mentioned (see page 5) no steps have been taken to define these assets in closer detail, as is provided for in the case of the annual balance sheets. For example the bill holding is not differentiated as between bills eligible at the Bundesbank and other bills (with the exception, mentioned above, of the own drawings held). Similarly the securities are not subdivided as between those

which are admitted as collateral at the Deutsche Bundesbank and those which are not eligible as security for advances there. In respect of the liquid and easily realisable assets, moreover, no ranking by grades of liquidity has been drawn up. Such further-reaching analysis of the liquidity status is reserved for the current individual investigation of credit institutions by the supervisory authorities. Within the general limits set by the Principles the credit institutions shall on their own responsibility form decisions as regards the nature of their liquidity holding.

Administration of the Principles by the Federal Banking Supervisory Office, and their Employment in the Deutsche Bundesbank's Credit Business

Administration of the Principles by the Federal Banking Supervisory Office

As already stated, after thorough examination of all points of view and with due allowance for the experience gained of the provisions contained in the old Reich Banking Law, no specified provisions were included in the new Banking Law itself with regard to a credit institution's capital resources and to the determining of its liquidity. The reasons are thoroughly stated in the Federal Government's previously quoted official substantiation of the Banking Bill¹⁾. Two considerations were in fact decisive. One was the differences of business structure as between individual sections of the credit system; the other was the need for an arrangement which should be as flexible as possible. In substantiating the bill it was therefore expressly emphasised that the Law will confine itself to establishing general programmatic precepts for capital resources and liquidity. At the same time provision was made for a procedure through which concrete form was to be given, in a practical manner, to these requirements.

This procedure was so arranged, as stated in detail on previous pages, that the Federal Banking Supervisory Office in agreement with the Deutsche Bundesbank lays down Principles, according to which it judges, as a rule, whether a credit institution's capital resources and liquidity are adequate. When the Principles were published the Federal Supervisory Office drew attention, with some emphasis, in a special preamble which precedes the text of the Principles, to the need (emphasised in the substantiation of the bill) for an

¹⁾ Paper 1114 of the German Bundestag, 3rd legislative period, dated 25 May 1959, pages 23/24.

arrangement which should be as flexible as possible. In this preamble the following is stated, in particular, regarding the administration of the Principles:

"If a credit institution exceeds not merely slightly the upper limits laid down in the Principles, or if it exceeds them repeatedly, there is as a rule ground for presuming that the said credit institution has not the necessary capital resources (Principles I and Ia) or that its liquidity is inadequate (Principles II and III). In connection with the assessment of the adequacy of a credit institution's capital resources and liquidity it shall be permissible to take into account special circumstances which justify smaller — or, according to the facts of the case, greater — requirements."

When the associations representing the credit institutions were heard on 16 February 1962 in Berlin the President of the Federal Banking Supervisory Office fully explained this flexible administration of the Principles, as set forth in the preamble, and held out the prospect that due allowance would be made also for special circumstances. As examples of credit institutions in respect of which there may be such

structural peculiarities special mention was made of the merchant bankers and the bankers specialising in security business.

Employment of the Principles in the Deutsche Bundesbank's Credit Business

On the Federal Supervisory Office's application of the Principles concerning the capital resources and liquidity of credit institutions as from 1 April 1962 the Deutsche Bundesbank's previous Guiding Ratios in regard to Credits have ceased to have effect. As already stated, from the time when those Guiding Ratios were introduced in 1951 onwards their general use for ensuring the orderly conduct of banking had been closely connected with their use as internal directives, for the Bank's credit business, on the observance of which the possibility of obtaining Central Bank assistance could be made to depend. With effect from 1 April 1962 the Deutsche Bundesbank will use Principles I, Ia, II and III for its banking business in place of the Guiding Ratios in regard to Credits. The significance of the Principles for banking as a whole, and for every individual credit institution, is thereby emphasised.

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Notice No. 1/62

on

Principles Concerning the Capital Resources and Liquidity of Credit Institutions

of 8 March 1962

The Federal Banking Supervisory Office hereby announces in pursuance of Article 10, paragraph 1, sentence 3, and Article 11, sentence 3, of the Banking Law — KWG — of 10 July 1961 (BGBl. I, page 881) the Principles, established in agreement with the Deutsche Bundesbank and after the associations representing the credit institutions have been heard, according to which it will judge, as a rule, whether the capital resources of a credit institution are adequate and whether the liquidity of a credit institution is sufficient (Article 10, paragraph 1, and Article 11, Banking Law).

If a credit institution exceeds not merely slightly the upper limits laid down in the Principles, or if it exceeds them repeatedly, there is as a rule ground for presuming that the said credit institution has not the necessary capital resources (Principles I and Ia) or that its liquidity is inadequate (Principles II and III). In connection with the assessment of the adequacy of a credit institution's capital resources and liquidity it shall be permissible to take into account special circumstances which justify smaller — or, according to the facts of the case, greater — requirements.

The Principles shall not apply to private mortgage banks which make no use of the right to conduct extended business in pursuance of Article 46, paragraph 1, of the Mortgage Bank Law, to ship mortgage banks, to public mortgage banks, to instalment credit institutions, to central security depositories, to investment companies or to credit institutions within the meaning of Article 1, paragraph 1, items 7 and 8, of the Banking Law.

The Principles shall be applied with effect from 1 April 1962.

Principle I

A credit institution's lendings to business and private customers and to credit institutions, and its participations, less the global value adjustment, shall not exceed 18 times the liable funds.

Lendings are to be regarded as comprising short, medium and long-term lendings. In this connection those long-term loans shall be disregarded which serve as cover for bonds, or are granted against charges on real property in the course of real-property

credit business within the meaning of Article 20, paragraph 2, item 1 and item 4, of the Banking Law, or are granted against corresponding charges on ships.

Principle Ia

A credit institution's circulating own acceptances, promissory notes and bills drawn on debtors shall not exceed 1.5 times the liable funds.

Principle II

A credit institution's investments in long-term lendings, in syndicate holdings, in participations, in securities not quoted on the stock exchange, and in land and buildings shall not exceed the long-term financial funds.

The following are to be regarded as long-term financial funds:

- the capital resources,
- the credit institution's own bonds in circulation,
- the bonds sold in advance,
- the loans taken at long term,
- 60 % of the savings deposits,
- 10 % of the sight and time deposits of non-banks.

In the case of central giro institutions and central institutions of credit cooperatives the following shall in addition be included:

- 20 % of the member credit institutions' time deposits subject to a period of notice, or running for an agreed period, of from six months to under four years.

50 % of the member credit institutions' time deposits subject to a period of notice, or running for an agreed period, of at least four years.

Principle III

A credit institution's debtors, its bills drawn on debtors, its dividend-bearing stock-exchange securities and its "Other assets" shall not exceed the total of the following financial funds:

- 60 % of the sight and time deposits of non-banks,
 - 35 % of the sight and time deposits of credit institutions,
 - 20 % of the savings deposits,
 - 35 % of the monies taken for, or at notice of, periods of from one month to under four years, excluding customers' availments of credits opened at credit institutions abroad,
 - 80 % of customers' availments of credits opened at credit institutions abroad,
 - 80 % of the circulating own acceptances, promissory notes and own drawings credited to the borrowers,
- plus the surplus or less the deficit on financing as in Principle II.

In the case of credit institutions conducting business in goods the stocks of goods comprised in the item "Other assets" shall be disregarded.

Berlin W 35, 8 March 1962

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Federal Banking Supervisory Office
Kalkstein
in charge of business



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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	35	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
			millions of DM									
<i>note:</i>												
Balance-sheet total ^{1) 2)}	241,133 ³⁾	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

*) Including the Saarland. — ¹⁾ 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. — ²⁾ Deutsche Bank AG, Dresdner Bank AG, Commerzbank AG, and their Berlin subsidiaries. — ³⁾ Figures printed in *italics* do not contain Postal Cheque and Postal Savings Bank offices. — ⁴⁾ Estimated.

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	./ 93	./ 5	+ 387
(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 February 1962	20,368	8,724 ⁵⁾	6,651	4,552	54	387
<i>note:</i> <i>of which, converted into money-market paper</i>	5,325	5,325 ⁵⁾	—	—	—	—
II. Holdings at the end of February 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	4,542	54	101
(d) 4 1/2 % Equalisation Claims	488	—	410	—	—	78
(e) 3 % Special Equalisation Claims	10	—	—	10	—	—
(f) non-interest-bearing debt certificate ⁶⁾	547	547	—	—	—	—
(2) Breakdown by debtors						
(a) Federal Government	11,143	8,675	459	1,919	—	90
(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	4,552	54	387
<i>note:</i> <i>of which, converted into money-market paper</i>	5,325	5,325 ⁵⁾	—	—	—	—

^{*)} 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. — ¹⁾ 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. — ²⁾ According to Art. 8 et seq. of the Law on the Redemption of Equalisation Claims dated 14 June 1956. — ³⁾ Including those equalisation claims which are yet to be allocated to the institutions in accordance with their conversion accounts. — ⁴⁾ Including non-interest-bearing debt certificate; cf. footnote ⁶⁾. — ⁵⁾ The holding of DM 3,399 million shown in the Return of the Deutsche Bundesbank as of 28 February 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 5,325 million, which was converted into money-market paper for purposes of open-market policy. — ⁶⁾ Non-interest-bearing debt certificate of the Federal Government concerning money supply to Berlin.

6. Wholesale and Producers' Prices

Area of the Federal Republic except Berlin and the Saarland																			World market	
Period	Price index of selected basic materials ¹⁾				Index of producers' prices ¹⁾ of industrial products					Index of producers' prices ¹⁾ of agricultural products				Price index ¹⁾ for residential buildings		Index of purchase prices for foreign goods ²⁾ 1958 = 100 ³⁾	Index ⁴⁾ of world-market prices			
	total		of which:		total		among which:			total		among which:		total			1958 ⁴⁾ = 100	Percentage change on previous month or year		
	1958 ³⁾ = 100	Percentage change on previous month or year	Farm, forest and plantation products	Industrial products	1958 = 100	Percentage change on previous month or year	Basic materials and producer goods	Capital goods	Consumer goods	Farm years 1957/59 = 100	Percentage change on previous month or year	Vegetable products	Animal products	Construction work	Architectural performance					
																	1958 = 100			
1950 average	76	.	84	69	82.1	- 2.7	73.2	77.6	101.1	77.1	- 7.1	67.1	83.0	72	.	100	.	.		
1951	91	+ 19.5	98	84	97.4	+ 18.6	92.9	90.7	123.4	89.1	+ 15.6	90.1	88.9	84	.	127	.	.		
1952	94	+ 1.1	98	91	99.6	+ 2.3	101.1	98.6	105.8	87.4	- 1.9	92.1	85.1	89	.	112	112	.		
1953	93	- 1.9	92	93	97.1	- 2.6	96.4	97.0	98.2	86.2	+ 1.5	84.6	87.4	86	.	103	105	- 6.4		
1954	93	+ 0.5	95	91	95.5	- 1.6	94.5	94.3	97.2	89.6	+ 4.0	93.2	87.9	87	.	103	106	+ 0.8		
1955	95	+ 2.1	96	94	97.2	+ 1.8	99.3	95.3	97.5	94.7	+ 5.6	96.3	94.0	91	.	103	106	+ 0.5		
1956	98	+ 3.0	100	96	98.6	+ 1.4	100.6	97.1	98.7	98.4	+ 3.9	100.5	97.6	94	.	106	108	+ 1.8		
1957	100	+ 2.1	100	100	100.4	+ 1.8	101.7	99.1	101.8	99.6	+ 1.3	103.2	98.2	100	100	100	100	+ 1.7		
1958	100	+ 0.0	100	100	100.0	- 0.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.4	+ 0.8	96.8	101.8	105	105	100	100	+ 9.0		
1959	100	+ 0.1	100	100	99.2	- 0.8	99.0	99.2	97.8	102.9	+ 2.5	107.5	101.1	113	111	98	98	- 1.6		
1960	100	- 0.4	99	101	100.4	+ 1.2	99.9	100.7	101.3	97.8	- 4.9	88.5	101.3	122	119	94	95	- 3.2		
1961	99	- 0.7	98	100	101.9	+ 1.5	99.8	103.6	103.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	99	100	+ 0.6
1959 Oct.	101	+ 0.3	101	100	99.5	+ 0.4	98.9	99.0	98.6	104.6	+ 0.4	106.6	103.9	.	.	100	101	+ 1.1		
1959 Nov.	101	+ 0.9	103	100	99.8	+ 0.3	99.2	99.1	98.9	105.4	+ 0.8	106.5	105.0	108	107	100	101	+ 1.1		
1959 Dec.	101	- 0.2	102	100	99.8	- 0.1	99.4	99.2	99.4	104.3	- 1.1	108.0	102.9	.	.	100	101	- 0.4		
1960 Jan.	101	- 0.1	102	101	99.9	+ 0.2	99.7	99.3	100.1	103.5	- 0.8	112.0	100.3	.	.	100	101	+ 0.3		
1960 Feb.	101	- 0.6	100	101	99.9	- 0.1	99.7	99.5	100.1	102.6	- 0.8	111.8	99.1	110	108	99	99	- 0.5		
1960 March	100	- 0.2	100	101	99.8	- 0.1	99.5	99.5	100.2	102.1	- 0.5	114.4	97.5	.	.	99	99	- 1.1		
1960 April	100	+ 0.1	100	101	99.9	+ 0.1	100.0	99.6	100.4	101.8	- 0.3	115.9	96.5	.	.	99	99	- 0.2		
1960 May	100	- 0.2	100	101	100.0	+ 0.1	100.1	99.8	100.8	101.5	- 0.3	112.3	97.4	113	111	100	99	+ 0.4		
1960 June	100	- 0.0	100	101	100.0	+ 0.0	100.1	99.9	100.9	102.9	+ 1.4	106.5	101.5	.	.	98	99	- 1.0		
1960 July	100	- 1.2	100	100	100.2	+ 0.3	99.9	101.3	101.3	100.3	- 0.4	92.4	103.2	114	112	97	97	- 0.9		
1960 Aug.	99	+ 0.4	97	100	100.5	+ 0.3	99.9	101.8	102.0	99.7	+ 2.6	90.4	103.2	.	.	97	97	- 0.6		
1960 Sep.	98	- 0.2	96	100	100.8	+ 0.3	99.9	101.8	102.7	98.4	+ 1.3	85.2	103.4	.	.	97	97	- 0.3		
1960 Oct.	99	+ 0.3	97	100	101.0	+ 0.2	99.9	102.2	102.7	98.7	+ 0.3	85.9	103.5	116	114	97	96	- 0.7		
1960 Nov.	99	+ 0.4	97	100	101.2	+ 0.2	100.0	102.4	103.0	98.7	+ 1.3	85.9	103.5	.	.	96	95	- 0.7		
1960 Dec.	99	- 0.1	97	101	101.3	+ 0.1	100.0	102.5	103.0	98.4	- 0.3	86.1	103.0	.	.	96	95	- 0.7		
1961 Jan.	99	+ 0.0	97	101	101.6	+ 0.4	100.0	102.9	103.7	97.7	- 0.7	89.0	101.0	.	.	96	95	+ 0.1		
1961 Feb.	99	+ 0.1	97	101	101.8	+ 0.1	100.2	102.9	103.7	97.9	+ 0.2	89.8	100.9	117	115	97	96	+ 0.2		
1961 March	98	- 1.0	95	100	101.8	- 0.0	100.0	103.0	103.8	96.1	- 1.7	89.0	98.8	.	.	94	97	+ 1.0		
1961 April	98	+ 0.2	95	100	101.7	- 0.0	99.9	103.1	103.8	96.8	+ 0.7	91.9	98.6	.	.	94	97	+ 0.1		
1961 May	98	+ 1.0	98	100	101.7	- 0.1	99.8	103.1	103.9	99.6	+ 2.9	96.7	100.7	119	117	94	97	+ 0.3		
1961 June	99	+ 0.1	98	100	101.6	- 0.1	99.7	103.2	103.6	101.5	+ 1.9	104.0	100.6	.	.	92	96	- 1.0		
1961 July	100	+ 0.8	100	100	101.7	+ 0.1	99.7	103.8	103.5	102.0	+ 0.5	103.4	101.5	.	.	92	96	- 0.6		
1961 Aug.	100	- 0.2	99	100	101.8	+ 0.1	99.8	104.0	104.4	102.2	+ 0.2	97.2	104.1	125	121	93	95	- 0.6		
1961 Sep.	99	+ 0.4	98	100	102.0	+ 0.1	99.7	104.2	103.9	101.1	- 1.1	95.4	103.3	.	.	92	94	- 1.2		
1961 Oct.	99	+ 0.2	98	100	102.1	+ 0.2	99.8	104.4	104.2	102.4	+ 1.3	100.5	103.2	.	.	93	93	- 0.2		
1961 Nov.	100	+ 0.4	99	100	102.2	+ 0.1	99.6	104.5	104.3	103.1	+ 0.6	101.5	103.7	126	122	93	93	+ 0.2		
1961 Dec.	100	+ 0.0	100	100	102.3	+ 0.1	99.6	104.5	104.4	102.6	- 0.5	103.5	102.2	.	.	93	93	+ 0.2		
1962 Jan.	100	+ 0.3	100	100	102.5	+ 0.2	99.5	105.0	104.9	103.9	+ 1.3	108.7	102.1	.	.	92	93	+ 0.0		
1962 Feb. ^{p)}	100	- 0.1	100	100	102.6	+ 0.1	99.6	105.3	105.1	104.0	+ 0.1	112.1	100.9	127	.	92	93	+ 0.2		

¹⁾ Source: Federal Statistical Office. — ²⁾ Source: Hamburgisches Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv. — ³⁾ Re-calculated from original basis 1950 = 100. — ⁴⁾ Re-calculated from original basis 1952—1956 = 100. — ^{p)} Provisional.

7. Consumer Prices and Wages

Area of the Federal Republic except Berlin and the Saarland

Period	Cost-of-living index ¹⁾ ²⁾ for consumers in medium income group								Index of retail prices ¹⁾		Wages of industrial workers ⁴⁾ , including mining		
	total		among which:						total		Average gross hourly earnings	Average weekly working time paid	Average gross weekly earnings
	1958 = 100	Percentage change on previous month or year	Food	Heating and lighting	Household goods	Clothing	Cleaning and personal care	Transport	1958 = 100 ³⁾	Percentage change on previous month or year			
											1958 = 100		
1950 average	85.0	- 6.3	80.8	70.7	91.2	96.1	89.1	78.0	90	- 9.8	55	106	58
1951	91.6	+ 7.8	88.1	76.5	100.8	106.5	96.2	87.4	98	+ 9.3	63	104	67
1952	93.5	+ 2.1	92.1	82.3	100.1	99.2	95.1	91.2	98	- 0.5	68	105	72
1953	91.9	- 1.8	90.6	85.0	95.0	94.0	92.5	92.1	94	- 4.2	71	105	75
1954	92.0	+ 0.2	91.8	89.6	93.2	92.8	92.0	92.6	93	- 0.6	73	106	78
1955	93.5	+ 1.6	93.6	91.8	93.9	92.8	94.4	93.1	94	+ 1.0	78	107	84
1956	95.9	+ 2.6	96.3	93.5	95.9	93.7	96.2	92.2	96	+ 1.6	86	105	91
1957	97.9	+ 2.0	98.0	95.9	99.5	97.2	97.8	93.0	98	+ 2.6	94	102	95
1958	100	+ 2.2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	+ 2.1	100	100	100
1959	101.0	+ 1.0	101.7	100.8	98.7	99.7	101.0	101.6	101	+ 0.6	105	100	105
1960	102.4	+ 1.5	102.4	102.0	98.6	101.5	102.6	103.1	101	+ 0.7	115	100	115
1961	105.0	+ 2.5	103.6	103.7	101.1	104.0	105.7	106.2	103	+ 2.0	127	100	127
1959 Oct.	101.5	+ 0.3	102.5	101.7	98.2	100.8	101.6	101.7	101	+ 0.3	.	.	.
1959 Nov.	102.2	+ 0.7	104.1	101.7	98.2	100.8	101.6	101.7	102	+ 0.7	109	101	110
1959 Dec.	102.1	- 0.1	103.8	101.8	98.3	100.8	101.6	101.7	102	- 0.1	.	.	.
1960 Jan.	102.1	- 0.0	103.3	101.9	98.4	100.9	101.6	102.2	101	- 0.2	.	.	.
1960 Feb.	101.9	- 0.1	103.0	101.9	98.3	101.1	101.8	102.1	101	- 0.0	110	98	108
1960 March	101.9	- 0.0	102.8	101.7	98.4	101.2	101.8	102.1	101	+ 0.0	.	.	.
1960 April	102.1	+ 0.1	103.1	100.9	98.4	101.3	101.9	102.3	101	+ 0.1	.	.	.
1960 May	102.6	+ 0.7	104.9	100.8	98.0	101.3	102.0	102.5	102	+ 0.2	113	100	114
1960 June	102.6	+ 0.1	104.5	101.0	97.8	101.4	102.3	102.5	101	+ 0.2	.	.	.
1960 July	102.8	+ 0.1	104.4	101.5	98.0	101.4	102.7	102.6	102	+ 0.9	.	.	.
1960 Aug.	102.3	- 0.5	100.9	101.7	98.2	101.5	103.0	102.8	101	- 1.4	117	100	117
1960 Sep.	102.2	- 0.1	100.0	102.3	98.9	101.7	103.2	103.0	101	+ 0.1	.	.	.
1960 Oct.	1												

8. Origin and Use of the National Product*)

at current prices

Area of the Federal Republic except Berlin and the Saarland, from 1960 onwards including the Saarland

Items	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 ¹⁾	1961 ¹⁾
Billions of DM												
I. Origin of Gross National Product												
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	10.1	12.2	13.3	13.4	13.7	14.5	15.0	15.6	16.5	16.9	17.6	17.8
Producing industries ²⁾	48.0	61.0	69.0	75.5	82.0	95.3	104.9	113.3	120.2	131.5	152.6	168.5
Trade and transport ³⁾	20.1	23.6	28.3	29.0	30.9	35.7	39.4	43.6	46.6	50.9	56.9	61.5
Services ⁴⁾	19.0	21.9	25.0	27.6	30.3	33.6	37.8	41.7	45.5	49.2	55.7	63.6
Gross domestic product	97.2	118.6	135.5	145.5	157.0	179.1	197.1	214.2	228.8	248.4	282.8	311.4
Net income payments to factors of production due from the rest of the world	+ 0.0	- 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.6	- 0.8	- 0.7	- 0.6	- 0.3	- 0.5	- 0.4	- 1.0
Gross national product	97.2	118.6	135.6	145.5	156.4	178.3	196.4	213.6	228.5	247.9	282.4	310.4
per cent of gross domestic product												
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	10.4	10.3	9.8	9.2	8.8	8.1	7.6	7.3	7.2	6.8	6.2	5.7
Producing industries ²⁾	49.4	51.4	50.9	51.9	52.2	53.2	53.2	52.9	52.5	52.9	54.0	54.1
Trade and transport ³⁾	20.7	19.9	20.9	19.9	19.7	19.9	20.0	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.1	19.8
Services ⁴⁾	19.5	18.4	18.4	19.0	19.3	18.8	19.2	19.5	19.9	19.8	19.7	20.4
Gross domestic product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Billions of DM												
II. Use of Gross National Product												
Private consumption	62.5	72.5	79.9	87.6	92.8	103.4	115.1	125.6	134.9	144.1	160.4	176.7
Government consumption												
Civil expenditure	9.6	11.3	13.3	14.7	16.1	17.7	19.9	21.9	24.5	25.9	28.9	32.3
Defence expenditure ⁵⁾	4.4	6.1	7.5	6.3	6.0	6.1	5.5	5.4	6.1	7.8	9.4	10.8
Government consumption, total	14.0	17.4	20.8	21.1	22.0	23.8	25.4	27.3	30.6	33.6	38.3	43.1
Gross investment												
Equipment	9.4	12.1	14.2	15.4	17.5	21.9	23.7	24.2	25.8	28.1	33.7	39.0
Buildings	8.9	10.4	11.7	14.0	15.5	19.1	21.3	22.5	24.5	29.0	34.0	38.8
Total fixed investment	18.3	22.5	25.9	29.3	32.9	41.0	45.0	46.7	50.3	57.1	67.7	77.8
Inventory changes	+ 3.7	+ 3.9	+ 5.6	+ 2.1	+ 3.4	+ 6.0	+ 4.3	+ 5.3	+ 3.8	+ 4.6	+ 8.0	+ 5.5
Gross investment, total	21.9	26.4	31.5	31.4	36.3	47.0	49.3	52.0	54.1	61.7	75.7	83.3
Net balance of goods and services ⁶⁾	- 1.2	+ 2.3	+ 3.4	+ 5.5	+ 5.3	+ 4.2	+ 6.6	+ 8.7	+ 8.8	+ 8.5	+ 8.0	+ 7.3
Gross national product	97.2	118.6	135.6	145.5	156.4	178.3	196.4	213.6	228.5	247.9	282.4	310.4

Source: Federal Statistical Office. — *) Details may not add to totals because of rounding. — ¹⁾ Provisional. — ²⁾ Mining and power, manufacturing, building. — ³⁾ Including communications. — ⁴⁾ Banks and insurance companies, lease of dwellings, Government, other services. — ⁵⁾ Up to 5 May 1955 occupation costs. — ⁶⁾ In relation to foreign countries, Berlin (West) and the Soviet-occupied zone.

9. Mass Incomes*)

Area of the Federal Republic except Berlin and the Saarland

Period	Gross wages and salaries		Deductions		Net wages and salaries (1 less 3)		Officials' pensions net ¹⁾		Other public transfer payments ²⁾		Mass incomes (5 + 7 + 9)	
	Billions of DM	Change as against corresponding period of previous year per cent	Billions of DM	Change as against corresponding period of previous year per cent	Billions of DM	Change as against corresponding period of previous year per cent	Billions of DM	Change as against corresponding period of previous year per cent	Billions of DM	Change as against corresponding period of previous year per cent	Billions of DM	Change as against corresponding period of previous year per cent
1950	39.8	.	5.1	.	34.7	.	2.1	.	9.6	.	46.4	.
1951	48.4	+ 21.5	6.8	+ 34.6	41.5	+ 19.6	2.4	+ 14.9	10.8	+ 11.7	54.7	+ 17.7
1952	53.9	+ 11.4	8.0	+ 16.8	45.9	+ 10.5	3.0	+ 25.3	12.5	+ 15.7	61.3	+ 12.2
1953	59.4	+ 10.2	8.5	+ 7.1	50.8	+ 10.7	3.3	+ 11.8	13.6	+ 9.4	67.8	+ 10.5
1954	65.0	+ 9.4	9.1	+ 6.9	55.8	+ 9.9	3.7	+ 9.9	14.3	+ 4.8	73.7	+ 8.8
1955	73.9	+ 13.8	10.6	+ 15.5	63.4	+ 13.6	4.0	+ 8.6	16.2	+ 13.6	83.6	+ 13.3
1956	82.9	+ 12.1	12.1	+ 14.9	70.7	+ 11.6	4.3	+ 9.6	18.3	+ 12.9	93.4	+ 11.8
1957	89.7	+ 8.2	12.7	+ 4.9	77.0	+ 8.8	4.7	+ 8.1	23.1	+ 26.3	104.8	+ 12.2
1958	96.8	+ 7.9	14.5	+ 14.3	82.2	+ 6.8	5.0	+ 7.4	26.2	+ 13.3	113.4	+ 8.2
1959	103.7	+ 7.2	15.4	+ 6.0	88.3	+ 7.4	5.1	+ 1.4	27.2	+ 3.7	120.6	+ 6.3
1960	116.5	+ 12.3	18.6	+ 20.6	97.9	+ 10.9	5.6	+ 9.1	28.3	+ 4.2	131.8	+ 9.3
1960 ³⁾	118.7	.	19.0	.	99.7	.	5.7	.	29.0	.	134.4	.
1961 ³⁾ P)	133.8	+ 12.7	22.2	+ 17.1	111.6	+ 11.9	6.2	+ 8.8	31.2	+ 7.6	148.9	+ 10.8
1958 1st qtr.	21.9	+ 7.6	3.1	+ 24.1	18.9	+ 5.3	1.3	+ 14.3	6.9	+ 37.4	27.1	+ 12.6
2nd qtr.	24.4	+ 7.7	3.6	+ 15.0	20.8	+ 6.6	1.2	+ 11.0	6.3	+ 7.1	28.4	+ 7.0
3rd qtr.	25.1	+ 8.6	3.9	+ 17.2	21.2	+ 7.2	1.2	+ 5.7	6.3	+ 6.9	28.8	+ 7.1
4th qtr.	25.3	+ 7.5	3.9	+ 4.9	21.4	+ 8.0	1.3	- 0.1	6.6	+ 5.2	29.3	+ 6.9
1959 1st qtr.	23.7	+ 7.8	3.1	+ 0.8	20.6	+ 8.9	1.3	+ 5.4	7.0	+ 1.9	28.9	+ 6.9
2nd qtr.	26.0	+ 6.5	3.8	+ 3.3	22.2	+ 7.0	1.3	+ 2.4	6.6	+ 3.7	30.1	+ 6.0
3rd qtr.	26.7	+ 6.4	4.1	+ 4.7	22.6	+ 6.7	1.3	+ 1.0	6.6	+ 4.5	30.5	+ 5.9
4th qtr.	27.4	+ 8.2	4.5	+ 14.1	22.9	+ 7.1	1.3	- 3.2	7.0	+ 5.3	31.1	+ 6.3
1960 1st qtr.	26.1	+ 10.4	3.7	+ 20.8	22.4	+ 8.8	1.4	+ 2.4	7.2	+ 1.9	30.9	+ 6.8
2nd qtr.	29.0	+ 11.4	4.5	+ 18.7	24.5	+ 10.2	1.3	+ 6.4	6.8	+ 3.0	32.6	+ 8.5
3rd qtr.	30.3	+ 13.5	5.0	+ 22.6	25.3	+ 11.9	1.4	+ 11.4	7.1	+ 7.5	33.8	+ 10.9
4th qtr.	31.2	+ 13.7	5.4	+ 20.3	25.8	+ 12.4	1.5	+ 16.6	7.3	+ 4.3	34.5	+ 10.8
1961 ³⁾ P) 1st qtr.	30.5	+ 14.6	4.7	+ 22.8	25.8	+ 13.2	1.5	+ 7.4	7.7	+ 5.1	35.0	+ 11.1
2nd qtr.	33.4	+ 13.3	5.4	+ 18.3	28.0	+ 12.3	1.5	+ 13.7	7.5	+ 7.5	37.0	+ 11.4
3rd qtr.	34.3	+ 11.2	5.8	+ 14.2	28.5	+ 10.6	1.5	+ 6.7	7.8	+ 7.0	37.8	+ 9.7
4th qtr.	35.6	+ 12.2	6.3	+ 14.8	29.3	+ 11.6	1.6	+ 7.6	8.2	+ 10.7	39.1	+ 11.3

*) Details may not add to totals because of rounding. — ¹⁾ After deduction of direct taxes. — ²⁾ Social insurance and public assistance pensions, benefit and relief payments. — ³⁾ Area of the Federal Republic except Berlin, but including Saarland. — P) Provisional.

IX. Official Foreign Exchange Quotations on the Frankfurt Bourse

Spot Rates in DM

Date	Amsterdam			Brussels			Copenhagen			Lisbon		
	100 guilders			100 Belgian francs			100 kroner			100 escudos		
	Parity: DM 110.4973			Parity: DM 8.00			Parity: DM 57.9111			Parity: DM 13.9130		
	Middle	Buying	Selling	Middle	Buying	Selling	Middle	Buying	Selling	Middle	Buying	Selling
1962												
Feb.												
1	110.550	110.440	110.660	8.029	8.019	8.039	58.050	57.990	58.110	14.007	13.987	14.027
2	110.440	110.330	110.550	8.028	8.018	8.038	58.025	57.965	58.085	14.006	13.986	14.026
5	110.400	110.290	110.510	8.028	8.018	8.038	58.025	57.965	58.085	14.011	13.991	14.031
6	110.380	110.270	110.490	8.025	8.015	8.035	58.020	57.960	58.080	14.011	13.991	14.031
7	110.425	110.315	110.535	8.028	8.018	8.038	58.050	57.990	58.110	14.015	13.995	14.035
8	110.480	110.370	110.590	8.032	8.022	8.042	58.080	58.020	58.140	14.025	14.005	14.045
9	110.470	110.360	110.580	8.033	8.023	8.043	58.065	58.005	58.125	14.030	14.010	14.050
12	110.455	110.345	110.565	8.033	8.023	8.043	58.080	58.020	58.140	14.035	14.015	14.055
13	110.450	110.340	110.560	8.033	8.023	8.043	58.095	58.035	58.155	14.035	14.015	14.055
14	110.440	110.330	110.550	8.033	8.023	8.043	58.085	58.025	58.145	14.030	14.010	14.050
15	110.455	110.345	110.565	8.033	8.023	8.043	58.075	58.015	58.135	14.030	14.010	14.050
16	110.445	110.335	110.555	8.033	8.023	8.043	58.065	58.005	58.125	14.030	14.010	14.050
19	110.455	110.345	110.565	8.032	8.022	8.042	58.075	58.015	58.135	14.036	14.016	14.056
20	110.505	110.395	110.615	8.031	8.021	8.041	58.080	58.020	58.140	14.036	14.016	14.056
21	110.550	110.440	110.660	8.033	8.023	8.043	58.060	58.000	58.120	14.033	14.013	14.053
22	110.545	110.435	110.655	8.035	8.025	8.045	58.070	58.010	58.130	14.038	14.018	14.058
23	110.595	110.485	110.705	8.036	8.026	8.046	58.120	58.060	58.180	14.042	14.022	14.062
26	110.640	110.530	110.750	8.040	8.030	8.050	58.150	58.090	58.210	14.044	14.024	14.064
27	110.600	110.490	110.710	8.037	8.027	8.047	58.125	58.065	58.185	14.035	14.015	14.055
28	110.555	110.445	110.665	8.034	8.024	8.044	58.100	58.040	58.160	14.035	14.015	14.055
March												
1	110.550	110.440	110.660	8.036	8.026	8.046	58.125	58.065	58.185	14.035	14.015	14.055
2	110.525	110.415	110.635	8.034	8.024	8.044	58.110	58.050	58.170	14.030	14.010	14.050
5	110.610	110.500	110.720	8.033	8.023	8.043	58.140	58.080	58.200	14.040	14.020	14.060
6	110.590	110.480	110.700	8.036	8.026	8.046	58.170	58.110	58.230	14.040	14.020	14.060
7	110.625	110.515	110.735	8.037	8.027	8.047	58.170	58.110	58.230	14.045	14.025	14.065
8	110.610	110.500	110.720	8.037	8.027	8.047	58.155	58.095	58.215	14.039	14.019	14.059
9	110.605	110.495	110.715	8.036	8.026	8.046	58.150	58.090	58.210	14.039	14.019	14.059
12	110.635	110.525	110.745	8.035	8.025	8.045	58.170	58.110	58.230	14.042	14.022	14.062
13	110.775	110.665	110.885	8.036	8.026	8.046	58.180	58.120	58.240	14.048	14.028	14.068
14	110.825	110.715	110.935	8.035	8.025	8.045	58.170	58.110	58.230	14.040	14.020	14.060
15	110.725	110.615	110.835	8.035	8.025	8.045	58.170	58.110	58.230	14.040	14.020	14.060
Date	London			Milan / Rome			Montreal			New York		
	1 pound sterling			1,000 lire			1 Can. \$			1 U.S. \$		
	Parity: DM 11.20			Parity: DM 6.40			Parity: —			Parity: DM 4.00		
	Middle	Buying	Selling	Middle	Buying	Selling	Middle	Buying	Selling	Middle	Buying	Selling
1962												
Feb.												
1	11.239	11.229	11.249	6.437	6.427	6.447	3.8170	3.8120	3.8220	3.9963	3.9913	4.0013
2	11.236	11.226	11.246	6.435	6.425	6.445	3.8125	3.8075	3.8175	3.9956	3.9906	4.0006
5	11.239	11.229	11.249	6.434	6.424	6.444	3.8142	3.8092	3.8192	3.9956	3.9906	4.0006
6	11.239	11.229	11.249	6.433	6.423	6.443	3.8125	3.8075	3.8175	3.9946	3.9896	3.9996
7	11.245	11.235	11.255	6.436	6.426	6.446	3.8130	3.8080	3.8180	3.9958	3.9908	4.0008
8	11.250	11.240	11.260	6.441	6.431	6.451	3.8112	3.8062	3.8162	3.9975	3.9925	4.0025
9	11.253	11.243	11.263	6.441	6.431	6.451	3.8132	3.8082	3.8182	3.9986	3.9936	4.0036
12	11.254	11.244	11.264	6.440	6.430	6.450	3.8120	3.8070	3.8170	3.9985	3.9935	4.0035
13	11.256	11.246	11.266	6.439	6.429	6.449	3.8100	3.8050	3.8150	3.9983	3.9933	4.0033
14	11.256	11.246	11.266	6.439	6.429	6.449	3.8070	3.8020	3.8120	3.9980	3.9930	4.0030
15	11.255	11.245	11.265	6.440	6.430	6.450	3.8075	3.8025	3.8125	3.9986	3.9936	4.0036
16	11.256	11.246	11.266	6.440	6.430	6.450	3.8135	3.8085	3.8185	3.9986	3.9936	4.0036
19	11.257	11.247	11.267	6.440	6.430	6.450	3.8145	3.8095	3.8195	3.9985	3.9935	4.0035
20	11.259	11.249	11.269	6.440	6.430	6.450	3.8175	3.8125	3.8225	3.9983	3.9933	4.0033
21	11.255	11.245	11.265	6.443	6.433	6.453	3.8160	3.8110	3.8210	3.9986	3.9936	4.0036
22	11.257	11.247	11.267	6.444	6.434	6.454	3.8155	3.8105	3.8205	3.9997	3.9947	4.0047
23	11.263	11.253	11.273	6.444	6.434	6.454	3.8138	3.8088	3.8188	4.0012	3.9962	4.0062
26	11.267	11.257	11.277	6.446	6.436	6.456	3.8132	3.8082	3.8182	4.0020	3.9970	4.0070
27	11.261	11.251	11.271	6.441	6.431	6.451	3.8120	3.8070	3.8170	4.0005	3.9955	4.0055
28	11.256	11.246	11.266	6.441	6.431	6.451	3.8090	3.8040	3.8140	3.9990	3.9940	4.0040
March												
1	11.258	11.248	11.268	6.441	6.431	6.451	3.8085	3.8035	3.8135	3.9995	3.9945	4.0045
2	11.256	11.246	11.266	6.438	6.428	6.448	3.8082	3.8032	3.8132	3.9983	3.9933	4.0033
5	11.257	11.247	11.267	6.439	6.429	6.449	3.8085	3.8035	3.8135	3.9987	3.9937	4.0037
6	11.261	11.251	11.271	6.442	6.432	6.452	3.8095	3.8045	3.8145	3.9995	3.9945	4.0045
7	11.265	11.255	11.275	6.443	6.433	6.453	3.8102	3.8052	3.8152	4.0005	3.9955	4.0055
8	11.259	11.249	11.269	6.444	6.434	6.454	3.8097	3.8047	3.8147	3.9999	3.9949	4.0049
9	11.261	11.251	11.271	6.442	6.432	6.452	3.8090	3.8040	3.8140	3.9997	3.9947	4.0047
12	11.264	11.254	11.274	6.444	6.434	6.454	3.8093	3.8043	3.8143	4.0003	3.9953	4.0053
13	11.267	11.257	11.277	6.443	6.433	6.453	3.8145	3.8095	3.8195	3.9999	3.9949	4.0049
14	11.264	11.254	11.274	6.441	6.431	6.451	3.8125	3.8075	3.8175	3.9994	3.9944	4.0044
15	11.266	11.256	11.276	6.442	6.432	6.452	3.8130	3.8080	3.8180	3.9997	3.9947	4.0047

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															
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
16	56.135	56.075	56.195	81.590	81.490	81.690	77.570	77.490	77.650	15.477	15.457	15.497	92.435	92.335	92.535
19	56.130	56.070	56.190	81.610	81.510	81.710	77.585	77.505	77.665	15.478	15.458	15.498	92.390	92.290	92.490
20	56.145	56.085	56.205	81.600	81.500	81.700	77.590	77.510	77.670	15.477	15.457	15.497	92.360	92.260	92.460
21	56.140	56.080	56.200	81.605	81.505	81.705	77.570	77.490	77.650	15.477	15.457	15.497	92.375	92.275	92.475
22	56.140	56.080	56.200	81.630	81.530	81.730	77.590	77.510	77.670	15.479	15.459	15.499	92.395	92.295	92.495
23	56.175	56.115	56.235	81.660	81.560	81.760	77.630	77.550	77.710	15.489	15.469	15.509	92.360	92.260	92.460
26	56.195	56.135	56.255	81.680	81.580	81.780	77.635	77.555	77.715	15.493	15.473	15.513	92.305	92.205	92.405
27	56.165	56.105	56.225	81.645	81.545	81.745	77.590	77.510	77.670	15.486	15.466	15.506	92.310	92.210	92.410
28	56.120	56.060	56.180	81.635	81.535	81.735	77.530	77.450	77.610	15.482	15.462	15.502	92.300	92.200	92.400
March															
1	56.140	56.080	56.200	81.630	81.530	81.730	77.475	77.395	77.555	15.485	15.465	15.505	92.280	92.180	92.380
2	56.130	56.070	56.190	81.590	81.490	81.690	77.460	77.380	77.540	15.478	15.458	15.498	92.200	92.100	92.300
5	56.140	56.080	56.200	81.610	81.510	81.710	77.480	77.400	77.560	15.479	15.459	15.499	92.200	92.100	92.300
6	56.170	56.110	56.230	81.615	81.515	81.715	77.540	77.460	77.620	15.481	15.461	15.501	92.210	92.110	92.310
7	56.170	56.110	56.230	81.635	81.535	81.735	77.560	77.480	77.640	15.486	15.466	15.506	92.235	92.135	92.335
8	56.165	56.105	56.225	81.630	81.530	81.730	77.550	77.470	77.630	15.486	15.466	15.506	92.245	92.145	92.345
9	56.160	56.100	56.220	81.635	81.535	81.735	77.565	77.485	77.645	15.488	15.468	15.508	92.225	92.125	92.325
12	56.165	56.105	56.225	81.640	81.540	81.740	77.610	77.530	77.690	15.492	15.472	15.512	92.220	92.120	92.320
13	56.175	56.115	56.235	81.640	81.540	81.740	77.645	77.565	77.725	15.490	15.470	15.510	92.210	92.110	92.310
14	56.160	56.100	56.220	81.615	81.515	81.715	77.680	77.600	77.760	15.491	15.471	15.511	92.170	92.070	92.270
15	56.165	56.105	56.225	81.635	81.535	81.735	77.685	77.605	77.765	15.492	15.472	15.512	92.085	91.985	92.185

X. Interest Rates in Foreign Countries

1. Central Bank Discount Rates

Countries	%	applicable as from	Previous Rate		Countries	%	applicable as from	Previous Rate	
			%	applicable as from				%	applicable as from
Argentina	6	20 Dec. 1957	3.5	1 Mar. 1936	Italy	3.5	7 June 1958	4	6 Apr. 1950
Austria	5	17 Mar. 1960	4.5	23 Apr. 1959	Japan ¹⁾	7.3	29 Sep. 1961	6.935	22 July 1961
Belgium/Luxemburg ¹⁾	4	22 Mar. 1962	4.25	18 Jan. 1962	Mexico	4.5	4 June 1942	4	2 Jan. 1941
Bolivia ²⁾	6	30 Sep. 1950	5	4 Feb. 1948	Netherlands	3.5	16 Nov. 1959	2.75	21 Jan. 1959
Brazil ³⁾	8	9 Apr. 1958	6	30 Dec. 1955	New Zealand	7	29 Mar. 1961	6	19 Oct. 1959
Bulgaria	3.5	27 July 1948	4.5	14 Aug. 1946	Nicaragua	6	1 Apr. 1954	5	28 Aug. 1953
Burma	3	Feb. 1957	—	—	Norway	3.5	14 Feb. 1955	2.5	9 Jan. 1946
Canada ⁴⁾	3.35	23 Mar. 1962	3.33	9 Mar. 1962	Pakistan	4	14 Jan. 1959	3	1 July 1948
Ceylon	4	13 Aug. 1960	2.50	11 June 1954	Peru	4.5	5 Nov. 1959	6	13 Nov. 1947
Colombia	5	1958	4	18 July 1933	Philippine Islands	6	9 Jan. 1962	3	15 May 1961
Costa Rica	5	1 Apr. 1954	4	1 Feb. 1950	Poland	6	1 Aug. 1947	—	—
Czechoslovakia	2.5	28 Oct. 1945	3.5	1 Oct. 1940	Portugal	2.5	12 Jan. 1944	3	8 Apr. 1943
Denmark	6.5	23 May 1961	5.5	26 Jan. 1960	Rumania	5	25 Mar. 1948	7	15 Aug. 1947
Ecuador	5	19 Dec. 1951	6	11 Aug. 1951	South Africa, Union of	4.5	7 Dec. 1961	5	5 May 1961
Egypt ⁵⁾	3	15 Nov. 1952	3.5	5 July 1952	Soviet Union (U.S.S.R.)	4	1 July 1936	8	22 Mar. 1927
El Salvador ⁶⁾	6	24 June 1961	5.5	25 Jan. 1960	Spain ⁶⁾	5	8 June 1961	5.75	11 Apr. 1960
Finland ³⁾	6.75	1 Apr. 1959	7.25	1 Oct. 1958	Sweden ⁶⁾	5	15 Jan. 1960	4.5	3 May 1958
France	3.5	6 Oct. 1960	4	23 Apr. 1959	Switzerland	2	26 Feb. 1959	2.5	15 May 1957
Greece	6	1 Nov. 1960	7	1 Mar. 1960	Thailand (Siam) ⁷⁾	7	23 Feb. 1945	—	—
Guatemala ¹⁾	6	1 Jan. 1954	4	11 Dec. 1947	Turkey	7.5 ⁷⁾	1 July 1961	9	29 Nov. 1960
Hungary	5	1 Nov. 1947	7	1 Aug. 1946	United Kingdom	5	22 Mar. 1962	5.5	8 Mar. 1962
Iceland	9	29 Dec. 1960	11	22 Feb. 1960	United States of America	3	12 Aug. 1960	3.5	10 June 1960
India	4	16 May 1957	3.5	15 Nov. 1951	Venezuela ¹⁾	4.5	12 Nov. 1959	2	8 May 1947
Indonesia	3	1 Apr. 1946	—	—					
Iran	6	1 Dec. 1960	4	23 Mar. 1948					
Ireland	5 1/4	2 Mar. 1962	5 7/16	2 Feb. 1962					

¹⁾ Rate for accepted drafts domiciled at a bank, and for warrants for goods. — ²⁾ Flexible discount rate newly established every week. — ³⁾ Minimum rate of discount. — ⁴⁾ Basis discount rate for commercial bills. — ⁵⁾ Rate for non-banks. — ⁶⁾ From October 1959 onwards rate for export drafts 5 1/4%. — ⁷⁾ Rate for agricultural and export-financing bills 5 1/4%. — ⁸⁾ Rediscount rate.

2. Money Market Rates

Daily averages¹⁾

% per annum

Month or week	Amsterdam		Brussels			London			New York			Ottawa	Paris		Zurich			
	Day-to-day money	Treasury bills (three months) Market yield	Day-to-day money (1 day) ²⁾ Market yield	Treasury bills (three months) Market yield	Bankers' acceptances ³⁾ (up to 4 months)	Day-to-day money ⁴⁾ Tender rate ⁵⁾	Treasury bills (three months) Tender rate ⁵⁾	Bankers' acceptances (three months)	Treasury bills (three months) Market yield ⁶⁾	Prime bankers' acceptances ⁷⁾ (three months)	Prime commercial paper (4 to 6 months)	Treasury bills (three months) Tender rate ⁶⁾	private securities	Government securities	Day-to-day money ⁸⁾	Money for three months ⁹⁾	Private discount rate ¹⁰⁾	
1959 Jan.	1.58	2.04	1.02	1.88	2.84	2.74	3.12	3.28	2.82	2.75	3.30	3.34	4.39	3.63	1.00	1.13	2.50	
Feb.	1.26	1.74	1.02	1.85	2.81	2.73	3.09	3.22	2.70	2.75	3.26	3.70	4.23	3.67	0.95	1.13	2.50	
March	1.42	1.68	1.03	1.85	2.81	2.65	3.30	3.41	2.80	2.88	3.35	4.16	4.36	3.74	0.98	1.06	2.24	
April	1.50	1.61	1.00	1.85	2.81	2.69	3.25	3.40	2.95	2.98	3.42	4.57	4.13	3.56	0.88	1.13	2.00	
May	1.34	1.63	1.00	1.85	2.81	2.67	3.33	3.43	2.84	3.17	3.56	4.98	3.88	3.61	0.88	1.14	2.00	
June	1.46	1.82	1.00	1.85	2.81	2.74	3.44	3.54	3.21	3.31	3.83	5.15	3.67	3.43	1.05	1.30	2.00	
July	1.48	1.79	1.00	1.85	2.81	2.81	3.46	3.57	3.20	3.45	3.98	5.23	4.27	3.62	1.04	1.37	2.00	
Aug.	1.15	1.63	1.00	1.85	2.81	2.75	3.48	3.60	3.38	3.56	3.97	5.82	3.93	3.36	1.00	1.50	2.00	
Sep.	1.31	1.66	1.00	1.85	2.81	2.79	3.48	3.59	4.04	4.07	4.63	5.68	4.05	3.55	1.00	1.59	2.00	
Oct.	1.50	2.03	1.00	1.85	2.81	2.82	3.43	3.57	4.05	4.25	4.73	5.05	3.87	3.59	1.00	1.68	2.00	
Nov.	1.50	2.01	1.00	1.94	2.81	2.77	3.39	3.55	4.15	4.25	4.67	4.87	4.02	3.53	1.06	1.80	2.00	
Dec.	1.50	2.52	2.17	2.69	3.01	2.87	3.61	3.72	4.49	4.47	4.88	5.02	4.07	3.58	1.39	1.88	2.00	
1960 Jan.	1.50	2.53	2.19	3.47	3.69	3.09	4.07	4.14	4.35	4.78	4.91	4.81	3.91	3.54	1.25	1.77	2.00	
Feb.	1.54	2.48	2.08	3.50	3.69	3.78	4.55	4.69	3.96	4.44	4.66	4.69	4.11	3.58	1.17	1.75	2.00	
March	1.65	2.33	1.95	3.50	3.69	3.91	4.59	4.74	3.31	3.96	4.49	4.69	4.11	3.58	1.11	1.83	2.00	
April	1.75	2.25	1.75	3.50	3.69	3.67	4.64	4.80	3.23	3.88	4.16	3.40	4.22	3.65	1.00	1.75	2.00	
May	1.54	2.30	2.19	3.50	3.69	3.87	4.59	4.76	3.29	3.78	4.25	2.87	4.25	3.61	1.08	2.05	2.00	
June	1.75	2.49	2.58	3.50	3.69	3.94	4.88	5.03	2.46	3.28	3.81	2.87	4.15	3.66	1.16	2.00	2.00	
July	1.64	2.19	3.23	3.50	3.69	4.69	5.58	5.76	2.30	3.13	3.39	3.13	4.53	3.72	1.21	2.00	2.00	
Aug.	1.56	2.05	4.03	4.50	4.56	4.78	5.58	5.75	2.30	3.04	3.34	2.66	4.05	3.58	1.13	1.69	2.00	
Sep.	1.50	2.00	4.14	4.50	4.69	4.85	5.53	5.71	2.48	3.00	3.39	1.91	4.15	3.70	1.00	1.72	2.00	
Oct.	1.64	1.96	3.92	4.50	4.69	4.78	5.37	5.62	2.30	3.00	3.30	2.64	3.99	3.71	1.00	2.00	2.00	
Nov.	1.14	1.57	2.81	4.50	4.69	4.31	4.74	4.98	2.37	3.00	3.28	3.42	3.76	3.62	1.00	1.67	2.00	
Dec.	1.13	1.51	2.67	4.50	4.69	3.77	4.44	4.63	2.25	2.92	3.23	3.61	3.70	3.68	1.13	2.08	2.00	
1961 Jan.	1.00	1.32	2.68	4.50	4.69	3.77	4.25	4.45	2.24	2.86	2.98	3.20	3.65	3.64	1.00	1.83	2.00	
Feb.	0.75	1.14	2.47	4.50	4.51	3.76	4.31	4.48	2.42	2.78	3.03	3.05	3.59	3.56	1.00	1.75	2.00	
March	0.75	1.03	2.38	4.50	4.26	3.74	4.48	4.61	2.39	2.94	3.03	3.21	3.70	3.63	1.00	1.50	2.00	
April	0.75	0.77	2.33	4.50	4.12	3.66	4.46	4.63	2.29	2.84	2.91	3.30	3.70	3.63	1.00	1.53	2.00	
May	0.75	0.83	2.79	4.50	3.92	3.79	4.39	4.55	2.29	2.68	2.76	3.18	3.91	3.41	1.00	1.86	2.00	
June	0.75	0.88	2.85	4.50	4.13	3.67	4.50	4.64	2.33	2.75	2.91	2.69	3.76	3.35	1.00	1.86	2.00	
July	0.75	0.88	2.90	4.50	4.10	3.98	5.11	5.10	2.24	2.75	2.72	2.61	3.65	3.47	1.00	1.84	2.00	
Aug.	0.75	0.84	2.53	4.25	3.91	5.64	6.72	6.91	2.39	2.81	2.92	2.48	3.52	3.33	1.00	1.75	2.00	
Sep.	0.95	1.00	2.50	4.25	3.75	5.71	6.61	6.84	2.28	2.84	3.05	2.42	3.57	3.38	1.00	1.79	2.00	
Oct.	1.50	1.68	2.54	4.25	3.75	5.42	5.95	6.31	2.30	2.75	3.00	2.53	3.60	3.40	1.00	1.88	2.00	
Nov.	1.33	1.74	2.44	4.25	3.75	4.89	5.41	5.67	2.48	2.75	2.98	2.40	3.52	3.35	1.13	2.21	2.00	
Dec.	1.11	1.37	2.25	4.00	3.75	4.83	5.35	5.61	2.61	2.87	3.19	2.75	3.58	3.39	1.25	2.30	2.00	
1962 Jan.	1.35	1.31	1.51	3.60	3.68	4.78	5.35	5.64	2.73	3.00	3.27	3.08	3.51	3.40	1.25	2.13	2.00	
Feb.	0.80	1.02	1.48	3.40	3.20	4.72	5.41	5.65	2.74	3.00	3.22	3.08	3.59	3.39	1.25	2.00	2.00	
Week ending:																		
24 Feb.	0.75	1.10	2.22	3.50	3.00	4.50	5.53	5.72	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.17	3.50	3.38	1.25	1.94	2.00	
3 March	1.15	1.21	2.75	3.42	3.00	4.78	5.55	5.72	2.70	3.00	3.25	3.21	3.93	3.50	1.25	2.06	2.00	
10 March	1.25	1.58	2.31	3.40	3.00	4.66	5.02	5.52	2.74	3.00	3.25	3.08	3.68	3.45	1.25	2.13	2.00	
17 March	1.75	1.88	1.52	3.36	3.00	4.34	4.88	5.18	2.74	3.00	3.25	3.08	3.50	3.40	1.25	2.06	2.00	

¹⁾ Averages per working day, unless stated otherwise. — ²⁾ Rates outside the clearing market ("hors compensation"), from December 1959 onwards "compensation market" (rates fluctuating according to supply and demand). Monthly and weekly results: daily average rates weighted with the amount of the money-market transactions concluded every day. — ³⁾ Rates at which the Institut de Récompte et de Garantie in principle buys import bills of exchange expressed in Belgian francs, domiciled at a bank registered in the Chambre de Compensation de Bruxelles, and "visé" by the Belgian National Bank. — ⁴⁾ Average of the lowest and highest rates for day-to-day money quoted daily in The Financial Times. — ⁵⁾ Months: average of the tender rates at the weekly Treasury bill auctions (Ottawa: Thursday, London: Friday). Weeks: average of the tender rates on the day of issue. — ⁶⁾ Calculated from daily closing bid prices. — ⁷⁾ Bankers' acceptance dealers' asked rates. — ⁸⁾ Daily opening rates. — ⁹⁾ Months: average of the rates reported on the four return dates (7th, 15th, 23rd and last day of the month); weeks: position at last bank-return date in the period indicated. — ¹⁰⁾ Three months' deposits with big banks in Zurich.

XI. Exchange Parities of the Members in the International Monetary Fund

Position as on 15 February 1962

Country	Currency unit	Gold parity		... units of the currency equal to		... DM equal to 100 units of the currency	Country	Currency unit	Gold parity		... units of the currency equal to		... DM equal to 100 units of the currency
		as from	grammes of fine gold	1 U.S. \$	100 DM				as from	grammes of fine gold	1 U.S. \$	100 DM	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Afghanistan	afghani	not yet agreed		—	—	—	Italy	Italian lira	30 Mar. 1960	0.00142187	625.000	15,625.000	0.640
Argentina ¹⁾	Argentine peso	—	—	—	—	—	Japan	yen	11 May 1953	0.00246853	360.000	9,000.000	1.111
Australia	Australian pound	18 Sep. 1949	1.99062	0.446429	11.161	8.960 ⁴⁾	Jordan	Jordan dinar	2 Oct. 1953	2.48828	0.357143	8.929	11.200 ⁵⁾
Austria	schilling	4 May 1953	0.0341796	26.0000	650.000	15.385	Korea, South	hwan	not yet agreed		—	—	—
Belgium	Belgian franc	22 Sep. 1949	0.0177734	50.0000	1,250.000	8.000	Laos	kip	not yet agreed		—	—	—
Bolivia ⁶⁾	boliviano	—	—	—	—	—	Lebanon ⁷⁾	Lebanese pound	29 July 1947	0.405512	2.19148	54.787	1.825 ¹⁾
Brazil ⁸⁾	cruzeiro	—	—	—	—	—	Libya	Libyan pound	12 Aug. 1959	2.48828	0.357143	8.929	11.200 ⁵⁾
Burma	kyat	7 Aug. 1953	0.186621	4.76190	119.048	84.000	Luxemburg	Luxemburg franc ⁹⁾	22 Sep. 1949	0.0177734	50.0000	1,250.000	8.000
Canada ¹⁰⁾	Canadian dollar	—	—	—	—	—	Malaya, Federation of	Malayan dollar	not yet agreed		—	—	—
Ceylon	Ceylon rupee	16 Jan. 1952	0.186621	4.76190	119.048	84.000	Mexico	Mexican peso	19 Apr. 1954	0.0710937	12.5000	312.500	32.000
Chile ¹¹⁾	Chilean escudo	—	—	—	—	—	Morocco	dirham	19 Oct. 1959	0.175610	5.06049	126.512	79.044
Colombia ¹²⁾	Colombian peso	17 Dec. 1948	0.455733	1.94998	48.750	205.130	Nepal	mohur	not yet agreed		—	—	—
Costa Rica ¹³⁾	Costa Rican colon	3 Sep. 1961	0.134139	6.62500	165.625	60.377	Netherlands	Dutch guilder	7 Mar. 1961	0.245489	3.62000	90.500	110.497
Cuba	Cuban peso	18 Dec. 1946	0.888671	1.00000	25.000	400.000	New Zealand	New Zealand pound	27 Oct. 1961	2.47130	0.359596	8.990	11.124 ¹⁾
Cyprus	Cyprian pound	not yet agreed		—	—	—	Nicaragua ¹⁴⁾	cordoba	1 July 1955	0.126953	7.00000	175.000	57.143
Denmark	Danish krone	18 Sep. 1949	0.128660	6.90714	172.679	57.911	Nigeria	Nigerian pound	not yet agreed		—	—	—
Dominican Republic	Dominican peso	23 Apr. 1948	0.888671	1.00000	25.000	400.000	Norway	Norwegian krone	18 Sep. 1949	0.124414	7.14286	178.572	56.000
Ecuador ¹⁵⁾	sucre	19 July 1961	0.0499706	18.0000	450.000	22.222	Pakistan	Pakistan rupee	31 July 1955	0.186621	4.76190	119.048	84.000
Egypt ¹⁶⁾	Egyptian pound	19 Sep. 1949	2.55187	0.348242	8.706	11.486 ¹⁾	Panama	balboa	18 Dec. 1946	0.888671	1.00000	25.000	400.000
El Salvador	El Salvador colon	18 Dec. 1946	0.355468	2.50000	62.500	160.000	Paraguay ¹⁷⁾	guarani	—	—	—	—	—
Ethiopia	Ethiopian dollar	18 Dec. 1946	0.357690	2.48447	62.112	161.000	Peru ¹⁸⁾	sol	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	markka	16 Sep. 1957	0.00277710	320.000	8,000.000	1.250	Philippine Islands	Philippine peso	18 Dec. 1946	0.444335	2.00000	50.000	200.000
France	French new franc	1 Jan. 1960	0.180000	4.93706	123.427	81.020	Portugal	escudo	not yet agreed		—	—	—
Germany, Federal Republic of	Deutsche mark	6 Mar. 1961	0.222168	4.00000	100.000	100.000	Saudi Arabia	Saudi riyal	8 Jan. 1960	0.197482	4.50000	112.500	88.889
Ghana	Ghana pound	5 Nov. 1958	2.48828	0.357143	8.929	11.200 ¹⁾	South Africa, Republic of	rand	14 Feb. 1961	1.24414	0.714286	17.857	5.600 ⁵⁾
Greece	drachma	29 Mar. 1961	0.0296224	30.0000	750.000	13.333	Spain	peseta	17 July 1959	0.0148112	60.0000	1,500.000	6.667
Guatemala	quetzal	18 Dec. 1946	0.888671	1.00000	25.000	400.000	Sudan	Sudanese pound	23 July 1958	2.55187	0.348242	8.706	11.486 ¹⁾
Haiti, Republic	gourde	9 Apr. 1954	0.177734	5.00000	125.000	80.000	Sweden	Swedish krona	5 Nov. 1951	0.171783	5.17321	129.330	77.321
Honduras, Republic	lempira	18 Dec. 1946	0.444335	2.00000	50.000	200.000	Syria ¹⁹⁾	Syrian pound	29 July 1947	0.405512	2.19148	54.787	1.825 ¹⁾
Iceland	Iceland krona	4 Aug. 1961	0.0206668	43.0000	1,075.000	9.302	Taiwan (Formosa)	new Taiwan dollar	not yet agreed		—	—	—
India, Republic	Indian rupee	22 Sep. 1949	0.186621	4.76190	119.048	84.000	Thailand	baht	not yet agreed		—	—	—
Indonesia	rupiah	not yet agreed		—	—	—	Tunisia	Tunisian dinar	not yet agreed		—	—	—
Iran	rial	22 May 1957	0.0117316	75.7500	1,893.750	5.281	Turkey	Turkish lira	20 Aug. 1960	0.0987412	9.00000	225.000	44.444
Iraq	Iraqi dinar	20 Sep. 1949	2.48828	0.357143	8.929	11.200 ¹⁾	United Kingdom	pound sterling	18 Sep. 1949	2.48828	0.357143	8.929	11.200 ¹⁾
Ireland, Republic	Irish pound ²⁰⁾	14 May 1958	2.48828	0.357143	8.929	11.200 ¹⁾	United States	U.S. dollar	18 Dec. 1946	0.888671	—	25.000	4.000 ¹⁾
Israel	Israel pound	9 Feb. 1962	0.296224	3.00000	75.000	1.333 ¹⁾	Uruguay ²¹⁾	Uruguayan peso	7 Oct. 1960	0.120091	7.40000	185.000	54.054
							Venezuela ²²⁾	bolivar	18 Apr. 1947	0.265275	3.35000	83.750	119.403
							Viet-Nam, South	Viet-Nam plaster	not yet agreed		—	—	—
							Yugoslavia ²³⁾	Yugoslavian dinar	1 Jan. 1952	0.00296224	300.000	7,500.000	1.333

The values in columns 6 and 7 have been calculated on the basis of the par value of the currency in terms of the U.S. dollar (column 5) in conjunction with the U.S. dollar parity of the Deutsche mark. — ¹⁾ Equal to one unit of the currency. — ²⁾ At par with the Belgian franc. — ³⁾ At par with the pound sterling. — ⁴⁾ Not all transactions in the exchange market take place at rates governed by the par value agreed with the I.M.F. — ⁵⁾ There are no transactions or conversions taking place at rates governed by the par value last agreed with the I.M.F. (Argentina: 1 U.S. dollar = 18 Argentine pesos; Brazil: 1 U.S. dollar = 18.50 cruzeiros; Bolivia: 1 U.S. dollar = 190 bolivianos; Chile: 1 U.S. dollar = 110 Chilean pesos; Canada: 1 U.S. dollar = 1.10 Canadian dollars; Paraguay: 1 U.S. dollar = 60 guaranias; Peru: 1 U.S. dollar = 6.50 soles).

