The performance of German credit institutions in 1996

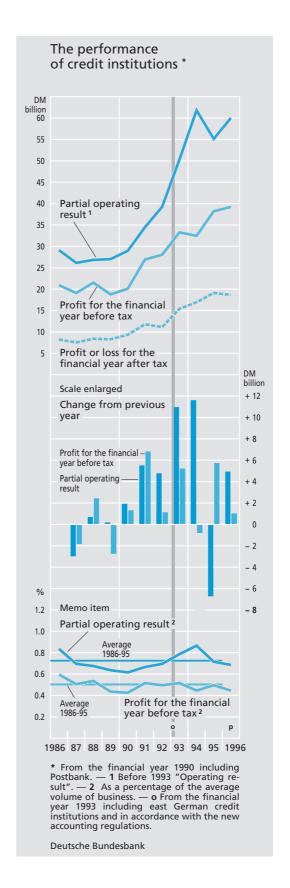
In 1996 the overall performance of German credit institutions was satisfactory. There was a rise in net interest and net commissions received. At the same time, administrative expenses increased fairly moderately. The partial operating result (net interest and net commissions received less administrative expenses), which had fallen in 1995, therefore went up vigorously again. However, the overall performance failed to keep pace with the sharp expansion of the volume of business. Especially the interest margin (the ratio of net interest received to the volume of business) narrowed perceptibly. Profitability was also squeezed by the increase in risk provisioning for domestic lending, higher tax payments and a rising adverse balance on "extraordinary income and charges". Overall, the profit for the financial year before tax therefore rose only slightly, and actually fell on an after-tax basis. The reported balance sheet profit, at DM 121/2 billion, was somewhat higher than in the preceding year owing to slightly lower transfers to reserves. The available financial statements for the first half of the year suggest that banks' performance in the financial year 1997 may likewise turn out to be satisfactory. Although the interest margin is likely to remain under pressure, credit institutions will probably benefit significantly from developments in the securities markets.

Overview

Rise in net interest and net commissions received German credit institutions were mostly able to stabilise their profitability in 1996. The favourable state of the capital market helped to cushion the effects of a further tightening of competition. The banks' operating income rose compared with the year before. Net interest received, which had been flat in 1995, increased by DM 7½ billion (or 5.5%) to almost DM 141 billion. However, the rise in net interest received lagged distinctly behind the sharp expansion of the volume of business (of slightly over 12 1/2 %). In lending business, lower-margin credit was dominant. Such lending was mainly driven by long-term real property and public sector loan business, as well as by wholesale banking and interbank operations. In deposit business, the trend towards more market-related interest rates persisted. As a result, interest spreads remained under pressure; the interest margin (i.e. the ratio of net interest received to the average volume of business) fell from 1.76 % to an all-time low of 1.65 %. Non-interest business developed quite satisfactorily in 1996. This owed a great deal to the favourable state of the securities markets. Net commissions received went up by slightly more than DM 2 billion to some DM 29 billion; this represented an increase of almost 8%. The net profit on financial operations, at DM 4.1 billion (-6%), did not guite come up to the level of the previous year.

Higher partial operating result

The profitability benefited from the moderate trend of administrative expenses. The latter improved by almost DM 5 billion, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ %, to DM 110 billion, and thus markedly less



than in 1995 (slightly above 6½%). Staff costs, in particular, increased very moderately (by 2.6%). Relative to the average volume of business, administrative expenses fell from 1.38% to 1.29%. The partial operating result (net interest and net commissions received less general administrative expenses), which declined noticeably in 1995, rose by DM 4.6 billion, or just above 8%.

Higher risk provisioning and deterioration in net extraordinary income or charges At the same time, banks' risk provisioning went up somewhat. Although - as in the previous year - credit institutions hardly had to write down debt securities owing to the favourable capital market trend, the risk situation in domestic lending business deteriorated because of the rising number of corporate insolvencies. After deduction of the negative balance from the valuation of assets, banks recorded an operating result of not quite DM 44 billion; that was DM 3 billion more than a year before. However, the virtual doubling of the negative balance of extraordinary income and charges offset a good part of that increase. As a result, the profit for the financial year before tax grew by only DM 1 billion, or slightly above 21/2%, to DM 391/2 billion. After deduction of the higher tax expenditure, the banks recorded a profit of DM 19 billion (- DM ½ billion), or 0.22 % of the volume of business (against 0.26 % in 1995). Of that sum, approximately DM 61/2 billion was transferred to the reserves, and DM 12 ½ billion was shown as balance sheet profit.1

Fall in the return on capital

The return on capital (measured as the profit for the financial year before tax as a percentage of the capital) fell from 12.76 % in the financial year 1995 to 12.04 % in 1996. The –

non-risk-weighted – equity ratio, meaning the ratio of the capital shown in the balance sheet (including participation rights capital and the fund for general banking risks) to the average volume of business, fell slightly from 3.98 % in 1995 to 3.85 %.

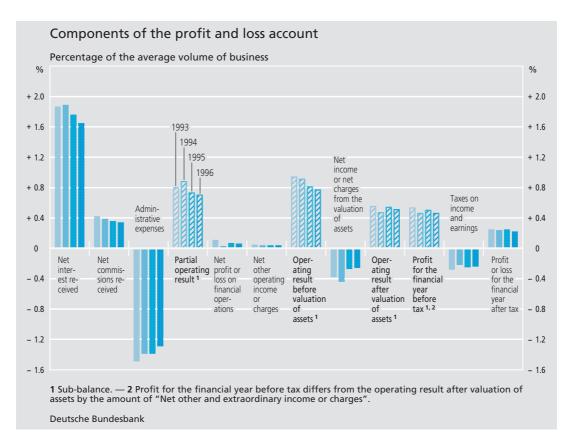
Trends in major individual income and cost factors

Net interest received

In interest business, which remains their most important source of income, credit institutions again improved their net interest received considerably (by DM 7.3 billion, or 5.5%) to almost DM 141 billion in 1996, after it had stagnated in 1995. Interest receivable rose by DM 19½ billion and interest payable by DM 12 billion. As a result, net interest received, viewed by itself, reached an unprecedented peak. However, relative to the

Rise in net interest received, but fall in the interest margin

1 The analysis of the profit and loss accounts for the financial year 1996 is based on the annual accounts of credit institutions, which, under section 26 of the Banking Act, these are required to submit annually to the Federal Banking Supervisory Office and the Bundesbank. All credit institutions reporting for the Monthly Balance Sheet Statistics (including their branches abroad) – other than institutions in liquidation, institutions with a truncated financial year and building and loan associations are covered. Consolidated figures are not included; nor is Deutsche Kreditbank. The figures for 1995 are based on the approved annual accounts, and to that extent may differ from the data published in the August 1996 article on profitability in 1995. The figures presented here for the financial year 1996 are provisional, in that some of them are derived from annual accounts which have not yet been approved by the appropriate bodies. A detailed breakdown of profit and loss accounts classified by the individual categories of banks is presented in the tables appended to this article. Particular reference is made to the explanations in the footnotes. In addition, the figures on the profit and loss accounts of the subsidiaries of German banks in Luxembourg are briefly analysed once



sharply increased volume of business (almost DM 8,550 billion), the interest margin calculated in this way reached the lowest level since 1968, when it was computed for the first time.²

Low-margin lending in the forefront The rise in net interest received was due, in particular, to the sharp expansion of the volume of business (12 ½ %). A further positive stimulus came from maturity transformation, which was triggered by the persistently steep yield curve. At the same time, however, the interest margin contracted noticeably, since volume growth was mainly confined to the lower-margin areas of business. About one-quarter of the increase in the volume of business of some DM 950 billion was accounted for by the branches abroad, which are mainly engaged in wholesale banking and interbank

operations. Another quarter was attributable to the upturn (of almost 14%) in lending to other domestic credit institutions. Interest payable and interest receivable cancel out among the latter – i.e. in respect of domestic business and taking an overall view of all banks; they therefore do not contribute to net interest received.

The focus of lending to non-banks was on long-term lending, which – if refinanced at matching maturities – offers rather tight margins. This applies, firstly, to residential housing loans, whose growth (at almost 10%) was fostered by the continued low level of interest rates, the buyer-friendly property market and

Less demand for short-term lending

² Published for the first time in: Deutsche Bundesbank, Earnings in the banking industry, Monthly Report, November 1976, pages 15–28

the indications of a reduction in residential construction promotion. Secondly, direct lending to the public sector, which is mainly geared to the long term, and long-term lending to enterprises likewise grew noticeably. Enterprises took advantage of the low interest rates to reschedule their debt on a major scale. By contrast, short and medium-term lending, which is more attractive to the banks, was less in demand. Households were reluctant to take up consumer credit in view of the muted income prospects and the widespread job insecurity. Enterprises' demand for operating credits was often low owing to the sluggish economic trend. In addition, the fierce competition for corporate customers with a first-class rating tended to squeeze margins.

Further structural increase in the cost of funds The contraction of the interest margin also owed something to the continuation of the structural increase in the cost of funds, which has been evident for some years now. The proportion of deposits that carry rates of interest which are closely related to market conditions has risen further. At the same time, it seems to be increasingly difficult for banks to push through further cuts in interest rates on the liabilities side in view of the low level those rates have already reached. As a percentage of the average volume of business, interest payable fell from 4.81% to 4.42%, and hence less than interest receivable, which declined from 6.57% to 6.07%.

Further tightening of competition This unfavourable development of the interest payable (from the banks' point of view) was mainly due to the further tightening of competition in the banking and financial sys-

tem. This was attributable not only to the fact that investors have become ever more yieldconscious but also to the circumstance that present-day information technology provides customers with a better and guicker overview of the products on offer; at the same time, banks' annual reports indicate that on average customers' ties to individual institutions are becoming looser. The banking industry has responded to these trends by offering deposit products at more attractive interest rates - especially in the field of savings deposits at three months' notice. Furthermore, it is increasingly offering higher interest rates on sight deposits, for example on what are known as credit-card and money-market accounts, in order to stem the outflow of deposits to direct banks and money market funds.

If one analyses the longer-term movement of net interest received, it becomes evident that it fluctuates noticeably over the interest rate cycle (see the chart on page 39). During a period of rising interest rates, it often grows more slowly and, at a time of declining interest rates, it initially grows more quickly. However, if interest rates remain consistently low, its increase decelerates again. The main reason for this is the growing share of comparatively low-yielding fixed-interest-rate items with long residual maturities on the assets side during such periods. This increased share results from borrowers' preference for longterm fixed-rate loans and the dwindling of the loans and lending against securities granted in earlier periods of high interest rates. At the same time, investors are reluctant to commit themselves to longer-term

Net interest received and the interest rate cycle

Interest receivable by credit institutions *

Item	1994	1995	1996 р
	DM billi	on	
Interest receivable (total)	479.9	498.9	518.4
from lending and money market transactions from debt securities and	390.5	409.2	424.0
Debt Register claims	75.3	77.6	79.3
Current income (total)	12.8	10.9	13.1
from shares and other variable-yield securities from participating	4.4	4.6	6.1
interests 1	3.4	2.3	2.2
from shares in affiliated undertakings Profits transferred under	5.0	4.0	4.8
profit-pooling and profit transfer agreements	1.3	1.3	2.0
	Change year in ⁹	from pre % 2	vious
Interest receivable (total)	- 1.5	+ 4.3	+ 3.9
from lending and money market transactions	- 4.2	+ 5.1	+ 3.6
from debt securities and Debt Register claims	+ 8.1	+ 3.2	+ 2.1
Current income (total)	+ 38.5	- 14.5	+ 20.3
from shares and other variable-yield securities from participating	+ 19.1	+ 6.3	+ 32.8
interests 1	+ 71.7	- 32.8	- 4.6
from shares in affiliated undertakings	+ 40.4	- 20.2	+ 19.9
Profits transferred under profit-pooling and profit	+ 50.4	- 0.5	+ 58.6
transfer agreements		age of th	e aver-
		ıme of bı	
Interest receivable (total) from lending and money	6.77	6.57	6.07
market transactions from debt securities and	5.51	5.39	4.96
Debt Register claims	1.06	1.02	0.93
Current income (total)	0.18	0.14	0.15
from shares and other variable-yield securities	0.06	0.06	0.07
from participating interests 1	0.05	0.03	0.03
from shares in affiliated undertakings Profits transferred under	0.07	0.05	0.06
profit-pooling and profit transfer agreements	0.02	0.02	0.02

^{*} Including east German credit institutions and in accordance with the new accounting regulations. — 1 Including amounts paid up on members' shares in the case of cooperative societies. — 2 Statistical changes have been eliminated.

Deutsche Bundesbank

fixed-rate investments and, instead, prefer short-term investments yielding marketrelated rates. Interest rate risks are thus increasingly shifted to the banks. During persistent periods of low interest rates, banks are therefore well advised to focus more on refinancing at matching rates of interest and matching maturities in order to contain their exposure to interest rate risks.

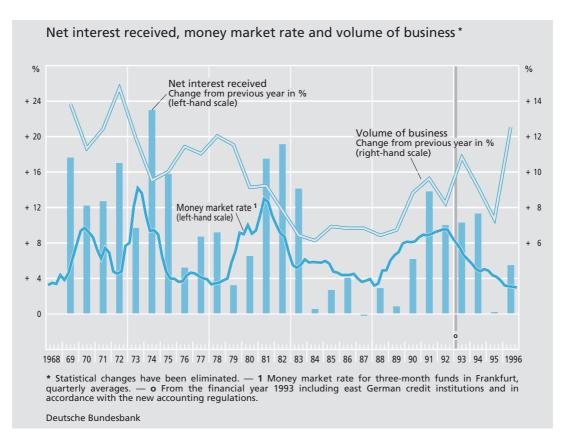
> Components of interest receivable

The interest received from lending and money market transactions rose by DM 15 billion, or 3.6%, to DM 424 billion in 1996, and thus less strongly than total interest received (3.9%). Debt securities and Debt Register claims contributed almost DM 80 billion to interest received, i.e. just over DM 1½ billion more than a year earlier. About one-half of these receipts was accounted for by savings banks and regional giro institutions. Current income from equities, participating interests and shares in affiliated undertakings, at just over DM 13 billion, approximately regained the level of 1994, after a slight fall in 1995. However, the 1994 figure was distorted on the upside by non-recurring special distributions. The current income item also includes - with a corresponding time-lag some earnings paid out by group companies or subsidiaries, to which parts of the bank's original business have been shifted, primarily perhaps from the non-interest segment. To this extent, the net interest received tends to

The net interest received of east German credit institutions improved by almost DM 0.4 billion to DM 8.0 billion in 1996. The interest margin declined from 2.70% in 1995 to

be overstated.

Net interest received of east German institutions



2.51%; this fall was twice as steep as that of the institutions domiciled in western Germany (from 1.72 % to 1.62 %). Even so, the interest margin in eastern Germany was still distinctly higher, primarily owing to the lower cost of refinancing. As a percentage of the average volume of business, the interest received by east German institutions fell from 6.30 % in 1995 to 6.09 %, whereas the interest paid remained virtually unchanged, at 3.58 %. These ratios show that the performance of east German institutions continues to approach that of west German credit institutions, albeit slowly. However, higher-margin lending to non-banks still accounts for a below-average proportion of the business of east German savings banks and credit cooperatives, which are of particular interest in this context; the proportion accounted for by interbank credit and lending against securities is correspondingly higher. On the liabilities side, the trend towards high-yielding investment categories persisted, as is reflected in the growth of special savings facilities and the heavier sales of banks' own issues. At the same time, investors' pronounced preference for liquidity continued. This was reflected in the fact that the share of sight deposits in the volume of business was twice as high as in western Germany.

Regarding the narrowing of interest margins among the various categories of banks in Germany, savings banks, credit cooperatives, the heterogeneous group of regional banks and private bankers, at about (minus) ten basis points, were more or less in line with the overall average. Mortgage banks regis-

Interest margins, by category of bank

tered hardly any decline, since their lending business, i.e. mortgage loans and loans to public authorities, has more stable margins and is financed at matching interest rates. Regional giro institutions were the only category of banks which was able to improve its interest margins slightly, presumably through additional income from maturity transformation in interbank operations. As in the previous year, it was big banks that suffered the sharpest decline, viz. from 1.93 % in 1995 to 1.71%. Apparently this primarily reflects the strong expansion of the volume of business of their foreign branches, presumably relating chiefly to their wholesale customer and interbank transactions. Among the larger categories of banks, savings banks and credit cooperatives continued to have the widest interest margins, at 2.91% each.

Net commissions received

Satisfactory performance of commissions

Net commissions received fared well in 1996 despite the tightening of competition. They improved by DM 2.1 billion (8%) to a total of DM 29.2 billion, even though commissions payable rose to an above-average extent. Net commissions received benefited considerably from the favourable development of equities and investment fund certificates, which fuelled securities commission business and placing business. Investors' interest was aroused, in particular, by the flotation of Deutsche Telekom. Brokerage business in bonds, by contrast, was less dynamic. This is suggested by the sluggish rise in stock market turnover in debt securities (+3%) and the distinct restraint shown by domestic nonbanks with regard to net purchases of fixedrate paper. This presumably owes something to the low level of interest rates, the rise in interest rates around the middle of the year and the debate surrounding European monetary union.

The growth of financial assets and the demand for additional old age provision contributed to an increase in income from asset management. Moreover, banks earned quite well from commission business in the context of the one-stop financing strategies of financial groups or affiliated groups. This applies, for example, to sales of life insurance policies, building and loan contracts and investment fund certificates. Owing to the persistently heavy demand for mortgage loans and the upturn in exports, the net commissions received from lending and foreign trade business went up as well. As regards the contribution of payment business to net commissions received, there are, however, signs of a change in trend. A downward trend is now discernible. In view of the fierce competition among the direct banks and the telebanking facilities which are increasingly available to customers, many credit institutions make corresponding concessions in their pricing policy, or set up direct banking subsidiaries or departments of their own.

The ratios on net commissions received must be qualified to some extent insofar as the figures from foreign consolidated institutions – which are not analysed here – show comparatively high net commissions received, which are reflected – at least in part – in current income and therefore, with a time-lag, in the net interest received by the parent com-

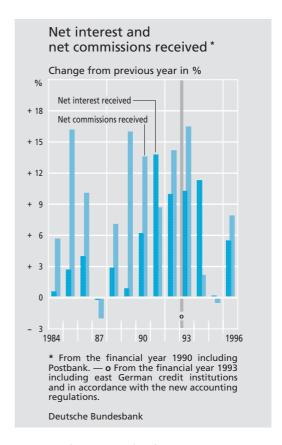
Sources of net commissions received

Informative value of net commissions received

pany³. Moreover, the ratio of net commissions received to the average volume of business (commission margin) has to be interpreted with a grain of salt, since non-interest business is in effect not included in the volume of business; hence a fall in this ratio owing to a sharp expansion of the volume of business (as in 1996, when the commission margin dropped from 0.36% to 0.34%) enables non-interest business to be assessed only with reservations. More informative would be a comparison between the movement of net commissions received and that of net interest received. Taking the average of the past ten years (1986–1995), net interest received has risen by 5.8%, whereas net commissions received have increased by 8.4%. This demonstrates the growing significance of non-interest business. After an interruption in 1994-5, this trend resumed last year. Commission business continues to play the biggest role among the big banks. In 1996, big banks generated net commissions received amounting to some DM 8 billion more than one-quarter of the net commissions received by all banks; they were followed by savings banks, regional banks and credit cooperatives.

Administrative expenses

Small rise in administrative expenses and especially in staff costs The overall performance in the financial year 1996 was greatly fostered by the sluggish rise in administrative expenses. At barely DM 5 billion, or 4.6 %, to a total of DM 110 billion, the increase was distinctly below the average of the past ten years (6.4 %). The ratio of gross cover-requiring expenses (administrative expenses as a percentage of the average



volume of business) fell from 1.38 % in 1995 to 1.29 %. The decisive factor in the movement of administrative expenses was the moderate rise in staff costs of only DM 1.6 billion, or 2.6 % – a low rate by historical standards, too. This trend owed something, firstly, to the restrained wage settlements for the private banking sector and the public sector (the latter is of importance for large parts of the savings bank sector). Secondly, the number of employees at the credit institutions covered by this performance analysis fell by about 7,000 (– 1%) to some 727,000 persons in 1996. The staff cuts occurred in the private banking sector and – albeit to a lesser

³ The individual income and expense items of consolidated institutions are included in the present analysis where credit institutions domiciled in Germany are concerned.

extent – also among savings banks and credit cooperatives; they are likely to have mainly affected areas performing non-bank-specific activities or activities which are particularly suitable for automation. Conversely, the growing proportion of more highly qualified staff members tended to increase personnel expenditure.

lining of branch networks

Continued heavy investment in EDP and communications systems Other administrative expenses, totalling DM 45.6 billion, went up by DM 3.3 billion and thus twice as fast as staff costs. The most important factor in this increase of 7.7 % is the consistently heavy investment in the expansion of EDP and in information and communications systems, which constitute a decisive competitive factor. In the past twenty years, other administrative expenses have risen perceptibly more than staff costs, and now account for 411/2 % (1975: only 311/2 %) of total administrative expenses. This investment is part of the ongoing efforts to limit the rise in banks' costs - efforts which are now starting to bear fruit. The distribution channels of the banking industry are becoming increasingly differentiated, in accordance with the various target groups. A growing role in this is being played by direct sales, in the form of "electronic banking services", which are made possible by the appropriate communications systems, and the supply of which is being fostered by competition on the part of direct banks, discount brokers and network operators. In addition to the branches that offer standard services, there are increasing numbers of advice-oriented branches with capabilities in the areas of corporate financing and real property financing or investment counselling.

the number of outlets fell once again by about 500. Most recently, some banks have responded to the lengthening of shopping hours by making corresponding changes to bank opening hours, or by opening special banking shops in supermarkets. On the other hand, credit institutions are increasingly offering self-service facilities. Within six years, the number of automated teller machines (ATMs) alone has almost tripled to nearly 38,000. All in all, the number of institutions fell by just over 100 to 3,517. Since the inclusion of east German institutions in 1990, more than 1,000 banks have closed or merged.

Branch networks were streamlined further;

recorded – owing to the expansion of the volume of business - the largest economies of scale; their gross cover-requiring expenses (administrative expenses as a percentage of the average volume of business) fell by 21 basis points to 1.84%. Among savings banks, this ratio dropped from 2.17% to 2.11%, and among credit cooperatives from 2.53 % to 2.44 %. Among banks domiciled in

Germany, administrative expenses increased

by almost DM 0.1 billion, with other operat-

It was the category of big banks that

Decline in gross cover-requiring expenses

Further stream-

Partial operating result

ing expenses declining.

The additional income from net interest and net commissions received was offset only in part by the moderate rise in administrative expenses. As a result, the partial operating result grew by DM 4½ billion, or slightly above 8%, to a total of DM 60 billion. The earnings

Rise in partial operating result

Performance of the various categories of banks in 1996 *, p

	Partial operating result 1			Operating re	esult 2		Profit for the financial year before tax 3		
Category of bank	DM million	% 5		DM million	% 5	DM million	% 5	% 5	
All categories of banks	60,058	+	8.3	43,931	+ 7.	8 39,593	+ 2.7	+ 12.6	
Big banks	6,599	+	11.9	5,901	+ 13.	7 5,471	+ 28.9	+ 20.6	
Regional banks and other commercial banks	9,622	+	12.3	6,662	- 0.	2 5,569	- 1.6	+ 12.5	
Branches of foreign banks	10	-	89.7	151	- 5.	0 138	- 8.6	+ 5.5	
Private bankers	437	+	22.4	297	+ 175.	298	+ 37.3	+ 2.4	
Regional giro institutions	5,811	+	23.4	4,638	+ 24.	3,495	+ 5.2	+ 15.4	
Savings banks	19,725	+	2.7	12,471	+ 3.	12,688	+ 3.0	+ 7.0	
Regional institutions of credit cooperatives	1,128	+	0.2	1,332	+ 20.	2 1,261	+ 21.7	+ 17.0	
Credit cooperatives	9,036	+	3.2	6,770	+ 1.	6,981	+ 2.0	+ 7.1	
Mortgage banks	4,744	+	15.0	3,780	+ 17.	3,439	+ 16.4	+ 17.9	
Credit institutions with special functions	2,946	+	12.1	1,929	+ 3.	6 253	- 86.1	+ 7.0	

^{*} Including east German credit institutions and in accordance with the new accounting regulations. — 1 Net interest and net commissions received less general administrative expenses. — 2 Partial operating result plus net profit or net loss on financial operations, net other operating income or charges and net income or net charges from

the valuation of assets (other than tangible and financial fixed assets). — 3 Operating result plus net other and extraordinary income or charges. — 4 Annual average. — 5 Change from previous year. Statistical changes have been eliminated.

Deutsche Bundesbank

margin (partial operating result as a percentage of the volume of business) fell minimally from 0.73 % to 0.70 %. The decline was registered only by west German banks; among east German banks, by contrast, the earnings margin went up.

Net profit or net loss on financial operations

Slight fall in own-account trading profits In own-account trading in securities, foreign exchange, precious metals and derivatives, the generally buoyant capital market and especially the upsurge in share prices brought credit institutions a profit of DM 4.1 billion. The foci of the banks' business were rather heterogeneous. The slight fall compared with the outcome a year before (DM 4.4 billion) was probably due to the rise in capital market

rates in the middle of 1996. Some market participants were wrong – as was shown in the annual reports – in their assessment of the interest rate trend. The closing of open positions tended to lessen earnings at some banks. Some banks also suffered valuation losses in foreign exchange positions. Big banks, which registered a slightly higher net profit, generated almost one-half of the net profit together with regional banks; the savings bank sector as a whole accounted for nearly one-third. The income from these operations rose especially strongly (from DM 28 million in 1995 to DM 125 million) among the branches of foreign banks.

Net other operating income or charges

Slight improvement in net other operating income Net other operating income improved slightly – viz. by about DM 0.1 billion to somewhat above DM 1.5 billion - and thus did not have a noticeable effect on the performance in 1996. The reported income figure of DM 10.1 billion (+ DM 1.3 billion) resulted from leasing business (DM 1.7 billion, especially from banking subsidiaries of the motor groups), from the continued slight decline in credit cooperatives' trading in goods (DM 0.5 billion), from other operating income from real property business (rents, leases, disposals) and from the release of other provisions. A major factor in charges, which totalled DM 8.5 billion (+ DM 1.2 billion), was the increase in "other taxes" (including wealth taxes) of DM 0.6 billion to DM 2.8 billion. The other operating charges also included provisions for losses – other than those affecting lending or securities business - and for early-retirement payments and payments of damages.

Operating result before the valuation of assets, and cost/income ratio

Operating result before the valuation of assets higher as well

If we add the income from own-account trading and other operative business totalling DM 5.7 billion to the partial operating result, this generates an operating result before the valuation of assets amounting to DM 65.7 billion last year, an increase of DM 4.4 billion compared with 1995. In other words, German credit institutions were able to stabilise their profitability, even in the current period of upheaval.

If general administrative expenses are expressed as a percentage of the net interest and net commissions received or of the earnings from operating bank business,4 this yields the cost/income ratio. That shows what percentage administrative expenses absorb of the - more narrowly or more broadly defined - earnings from banking business. This concept is identical in meaning to that of "charges as a percentage of income", which has previously been used in these articles. The movement of the cost/income ratio reflects relative changes between administrative expenses and income, and therefore an improvement or deterioration in the efficiency of operating business.

Taking the average of all banks, this ratio – in the broader definition – fell from 63.2 % to 62.6 % in 1996; productivity in the banking sector thus increased. However, developments were rather diverse among the individual categories of banks. The size of the cost/income ratios is determined by the typical business structure of a category of bank. It is the categories of mortgage banks and regional giro institutions, with their mostly large-scale business, that come off best here (see the table on page 46).

Net income or net charges from the valuation of assets

The valuation of loans and advances, assets and securities held as a liquid reserve required an increase of DM 1.3 billion in expenditure Rise in risk provisions in lending business

Improvement in the

cost/income ratio

⁴ Net interest and net commissions received, net profit or net loss on financial operations, net other operating income or expenses.

Operating result before net income or net charges from the valuation of assets *, o

	1994		1995		1996 р	
Category of bank	DM million	% 1	DM million	% 1	DM million	% 1
All categories of banks	64,219	0.91	61,298	0.81	65,738	0.77
Big banks	7,975	0.96	6,893	0.76	7,603	0.69
Regional banks and other commercial banks	10,327	1.08	10,232	1.00	11,337	0.99
Branches of foreign banks	160	0.36	141	0.28	148	0.28
Private bankers	664	1.00	498	1.01	565	1.15
Regional giro institutions	5,867	0.44	5,818	0.40	7,084	0.43
Savings banks	20,590	1.51	19,493	1.36	19,530	1.27
Regional institutions of credit cooperatives	2,159	0.94	1,443	0.58	1,461	0.50
Credit cooperatives	10,071	1.28	9,685	1.15	9,921	1.10
Mortgage banks	3,592	0.45	4,147	0.46	4,628	0.44
Credit institutions with special functions	2,814	0.42	2,948	0.42	3,461	0.46

^{*} Including east German credit institutions and in accordance with the new accounting regulations. — $\bf o$ Partial operating result plus net profit or net loss on financial

operations and net other operating income or charges. — 1 As a percentage of the average volume of business.

Deutsche Bundesbank

compared with 1995. All in all, the unfavourable balance affecting the profit and loss account amounted to DM 21.8 billion. Writedowns and value adjustments totalling DM 24.9 billion were accompanied by write-ups and releases of provisions amounting to DM 3.1 billion. The rise in net charges from the valuation of assets is very largely due to write-downs and value adjustments on nonperforming loans, especially those to domestic borrowers. Given the sluggish movement of business activity and the difficulties faced by the east German economy, the risk situation of lenders has tended to deteriorate. The number of corporate insolvencies in Germany mounted by 14% to about 25,500 in 1996. On the other hand, the banks hardly needed to make any value adjustments on debt securities (DM 0.8 billion) on account of capital markets trends. Furthermore, the overall provision for country risks was apparently kept at a somewhat lower level. Among east German credit institutions, the net charges from the valuation of assets absorbed more than one-half of the operating result before such valuation; among the institutions domiciled in western Germany, this proportion was about one-third. Some credit cooperatives in eastern Germany, and also some in western Germany, had to request assistance from their association.

The undisclosed reserves pursuant to section 340 f of the Commercial Code were raised somewhat on balance, albeit considerably less than a year before. Some credit institutions took advantage of the option of realising capital gains in securities, thus offsetting

Conversion of undisclosed reserves into disclosed ones

Credit institutions' cost/income ratios, by category of banks

%

	General ad	ministrative (expenses as a	a percentage	of		
	gross earni	ngs 1		operational income from banking business ²			
Category of bank	1994	1995	1996 р	1994	1995	1996 р	
All categories of banks	61.4	65.5	64.7	60.6	63.2	62.6	
Big banks	68.6	76.0	75.4	69.0	73.0	72.6	
Regional banks and other commercial banks	61.5	65.7	64.2	59.6	61.6	60.3	
Branches of foreign banks	76.1	79.9	98.0	68.1	73.6	76.4	
Private bankers	74.7	79.5	76.8	71.1	74.4	72.0	
Regional giro institutions	52.2	58.3	55.4	50.4	53.1	50.5	
Savings banks	58.5	62.0	62.2	58.7	61.6	62.4	
Regional institutions of credit cooperatives	43.5	59.2	60.6	41.4	53.1	54.3	
Credit cooperatives	68.3	70.9	70.9	66.6	68.7	68.9	
Mortgage banks	32.8	32.6	31.0	33.5	32.5	31.6	
Credit institutions with special functions	66.5	67.6	63.7	64.8	65.0	59.9	

 ¹ Aggregate net interest and net commissions received. —
 2 Gross earnings plus net profit or net loss on financial operations and net other operating income or charges.

Deutsche Bundesbank

necessary write-downs of loans. The realisation of these capital gains simultaneously increased the risk that a future rise in capital market rates will again entail write-downs of market prices. The release by some banks of already taxed undisclosed reserves (formed pursuant to section 340 f of the Commercial Code), which were transferred to the fund for general banking risks pursuant to section 340 g of the Commercial Code, is to be assessed differently. This transfer did not have any effect on performance or the tax position. Economically speaking, these funds act as disclosed reserves. They are therefore counted as core capital. The balance sheet statistics for May show that by 1997 a total of DM 3.6 billion had been transferred to that fund (May 1996: DM 2.5 billion).

Operating result after the valuation of assets, and net other and extraordinary income or charges

In 1996 the banks' operating result after the valuation of assets rose by DM 3.2 billion to DM 43.9 billion. Despite this increase of almost 8%, the ratio of the operating result to the average volume of business fell from 0.54% in the preceding year to 0.51% (see the table on page 53). Profitability was hit comparatively hard by the virtual doubling of the adverse balance of extraordinary income or charges, to – DM 4.3 billion. This increase absorbed the bulk of the improvement in the operating result. The decisive factor was an upturn of DM 2 billion in extraordinary charges. The bulk of this amount was accounted for by the charges of an institution

Slight improvement in the operating result from the category of banks with special functions, reflecting provisions for foreseeable expenses arising from privatisation-induced charges for certain services in the next few years and likely to have a correspondingly favourable effect on that institution's future performance. Expenditure on loss transfers, for example on behalf of group subsidiaries, was accompanied by corresponding earnings by those subsidiaries. With respect to the income from, or expenditure on, financial assets (participations, shares in affiliated undertakings, securities carried as fixed assets), the banks also took advantage of nettings pursuant to subsection 2 of section 340 c of the Commercial Code.

Profit for the financial year before and after tax

Profit for the financial year rose little

In an overall view, in 1996 the profit for the financial year before tax rose marginally (by just over DM 1 billion, or slightly below 3%) to a total of DM 39.6 billion; as a percentage of the average volume of business, this implies a decline from 0.51% to 0.46%. Excluding the above-mentioned extraordinary charges incurred by the category of banks with special functions, the profit for the financial year as a whole would have risen by more than 6 1/2 %. There were marked differences (see the table on page 43) in the results of the various categories of banks. It was big banks' profit for the financial year that rose most (29%). The regional institutions of credit cooperatives (almost 22 %) and mortgage banks (16 1/2 %) – whose typical lines of business flourished particularly in 1996 – also fared very well. Regional giro institutions'

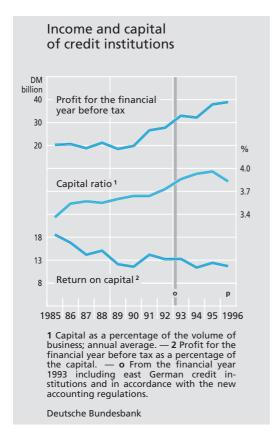
Breakdown of other and extraordinary income or charges *

DM million

ltem	1994	1995	1996 p
Net other and extraordinary income or charges	- 488	- 2,191	- 4,338
Income			
from value re-adjust- ments in respect of participating interests, shares in affiliated undertakings and trans- ferable securities held as financial fixed assets	2,996	851	1,170
from the release of			.,.,
special reserves	371	413	343
from loss transfers	143	117	1,192
Extraordinary income	1,607	455	865
Charges			
Value adjustments in respect of participating interests, shares in affiliated undertakings and transferable securities held as financial fixed assets	– 1,569	- 521	- 570
Charges incurred through loss transfers	- 882	- 949	- 2,077
Transfers to special reserves	- 638	- 171	- 387
Extraordinary charges	- 1,426	- 983	- 2,912
Profits transferred under profit-pooling and profit transfer agreements	- 1,090	– 1,403	– 1,962

^{*} Including east German credit institutions and in accordance with the new accounting regulations.

Deutsche Bundesbank



profit for the year went up by just over 5 %; the growth among savings banks (3 %) and credit cooperatives (2 %) was somewhat weaker.

Taxes on income and earnings represented a charge totalling DM 20.6 billion on credit institutions' performance. This was about DM 1.5 billion more than in the previous year. In addition to the somewhat higher profit for the financial year, this may have owed something to relatively stronger direct reinvestment or less recourse to "pay out-take back" increases in capital. The tax burden rose particularly strongly among big banks and mortgage banks, whereas it declined among regional giro institutions.

The profit for the financial year after tax amounted to DM 19 billion; this was DM ½ billion less than a year before. Net allocations to reserves fell by DM 1.2 billion; correspondingly, the balance sheet profit was shown at DM 12½ billion, DM 0.8 billion more than in 1995.

Decline in the profit for the financial year after tax

profit for the financial year before tax to the capital as reported in the balance sheet (including participation rights capital and the fund for general banking risks), deteriorated distinctly in 1996, dropping from 12.76% in the previous year to 12.04%. At the same time, the capital ratio contracted from 3.98% to 3.85%. German credit institutions increased their capital in 1996 to much the

same extent as in 1995 - and therefore sig-

nificantly less than in 1994.

The return on capital, i.e. the ratio of the

Fall in return on capital and capital ratio

Performance of the subsidiaries of German credit institutions in Luxembourg

The earning performance of the subsidiaries of German credit institutions in Luxembourg⁵ in the financial year 1996 was more favourable than that of domestic banks. Their profit for the financial year before tax rose by DM 250 million, or 11½ %, to a total of DM 2.4

Earning performance better than that of domestic institutions ...

5 At the end of 1996, a total of 125 foreign subsidiaries majority-owned by German banks from 26 countries were reporting for the Monthly Balance Sheet Statistics. At that date their volume of business amounted to DM 673.8 billion. 48 % of this sum was accounted for by the 31 subsidiaries in Luxembourg (1995: as much as 54 %). The volume of business of the subsidiaries in Luxembourg is therefore just over one-half as high as that of all foreign branches of German credit institutions (end of 1996: DM 1,306 billion), whose profits are included in the results of domestic credit institutions.

Heavier tax burden

Comparison of performance between German credit institutions and their subsidiaries in Luxembourg *

Percentage of the average volume of business o

	Net interest commissions		Partial opera or gross earr	9	Operating re	esult	Profit for the financial year before tax or profit before tax		
Financial year	Domestic credit institu- tions 1	Subsidiaries in Luxem- bourg 2	Domestic credit Subsidiaries institu- tions 1 bourg		Domestic credit institutions	Subsidiaries in Luxem- bourg	Domestic credit institu- tions 1	Subsidiaries in Luxem- bourg	
1984	2.38	0.63	0.94	0.95			0.66	0.08	
1985	2.41	0.70	0.90	1.19			0.64	0.17	
1986	2.37	0.65	0.85	1.10			0.61	0.20	
1987	2.21	0.46	0.71	0.96			0.52	0.27	
1988	2.16	0.41	0.69	1.05			0.55	0.46	
1989	2.08	0.19	0.65	0.82			0.45	0.31	
1990	2.11	0.15	0.63	1.20			0.44	0.16	
1991	2.17	0.21	0.68	0.78			0.53	0.20	
1992	2.21	0.26	0.71	0.90			0.51	0.42	
1993	2.29	1.03	0.80	0.81	0.55	0.76	0.53	0.77	
1994	2.27	0.95	0.88	0.72	0.47	0.72	0.46	0.69	
1995	2.12	0.88	0.73	0.66	0.54	0.71	0.51	0.71	
1996 p	1.99	0.84	0.70	0.61	0.51	0.76	0.46	0.75	

^{*} From the financial year 1993 including east German credit institutions and in accordance with the new accounting regulations. — o Until the end of 1984 as a percentage of the balance sheet total at the end of the

financial year. — 1 From the financial year 1990 including Deutsche Bundespost Postbank (from 1995: Deutsche Postbank AG). — 2 Until 1992 excluding current receipts from securities and participating interests.

Deutsche Bundesbank

billion; after the deduction of earnings-related taxes totalling DM 770 million, the profit for the financial year came to a good DM 1.6 billion. These were both record figures. The volume of business of the Luxembourg subsidiaries rose by a total of 5 %, and thus somewhat more moderately.

The main reason for the high level of profit for the year in 1996 was the strong improvement in income from the valuation of loans, participating interests and especially securities held as financial fixed assets. Mainly, it seems, because of the release of value adjustments on country exposures, a net positive contribution of slightly below DM 50 million accrued, whereas in 1995 the accounts were burdened

by a net charge of – DM 230 million from the

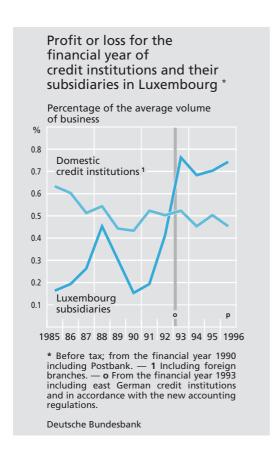
valuation of assets. The net profit on financial

operations, which also includes the valuation of the securities held as liquid reserves, likewise improved by almost DM 100 million, to some DM 540 million. In this connection, the banks benefited considerably from the buoyant tone of the markets.

By contrast, the aggregate partial operating result of the Luxembourg subsidiaries deteriorated slightly, viz. by DM 60 million to some DM 1.9 billion. Net interest received, still the most important source of earnings, fell by some DM 50 million to DM 2,120 million; the interest margin contracted from 0.72 % to 0.67 %. In interbank transactions, which dominate both the assets and the liabilities side of the balance sheet, the squeeze on margins increased further for competitive reasons. This development might continue to

Further contraction of the interest margin

... owing to net income from the valuation of assets



gather pace in view of the persistent changes in the European banking sector and the forthcoming introduction of a single European currency. Net commissions received rose by 7 % in 1996, to some DM 550 million, with safe custody business probably having generated stable profits and retail customer business slightly increased profits. Administrative expenses went up by approximately 7% to some DM 740 million. Much as in the case of the domestic institutions, other administrative expenses grew more quickly than staff costs by 10% against 4%. They now account for almost 50% of administrative expenses. Investment is continuing, especially in EDP. The number of employees has risen slightly as well.

Major components of credit institutions' profit and loss accounts, by category of banks *

Percentage	of the	average	volume	of	husiness o
reiteillage	or the	average	voiuille	Οı	Dusiliess •

reiteiltage 0	i tile aver	age volum	e or busin	E33 0							
Financial	All cat- egories	Big _	Regional banks and other commer- cial	Branches of foreign	Private	Regional giro institu-	Savings	Regional institu- tions of credit cooper-	Credit cooper-	Mort- gage	Credit institu- tions with special func-
year	of banks	banks	banks	banks	bankers	tions 1	banks	atives 2	atives	banks	tions 3
	Interest re	ceivable									
1990 3	7.26	7.75	7.68	7.48	8.89	7.33	7.23	7.92	7.56	6.46	6.11
1991	7.71	7.87	8.23	7.92	9.59	7.69	7.84	8.11	8.15	6.85	6.55
1992	7.98	8.03	8.43	8.03	11.36	7.51	8.27	8.55	8.61	7.49	6.79
1993 1994	7.51 6.77	7.30 6.25	7.62 6.91	8.42 6.69	9.78 8.08	6.87 6.49	7.95 7.33	7.76 6.44	8.17 7.34	7.49 7.11	6.76 5.57
1995	6.57	6.07	6.66	5.84	6.69	6.32				6.90	5.90
1995 1996 p	6.07	5.40	6.06	4.51	5.80	5.90	7.08 6.61	5.61 4.78	7.10 6.54	6.54	5.90 5.67
1995 (w) 4	6.58	5	0.00			3.50	7.17		7.13	0.5.	5.07
1996 (w) 4	6.06						6.70		6.56		
, ,	Interest pa	avable									
1990 3	5.54	5.43	5.87	6.85	7.13	6.72	4.56	7.26	4.61	5.76	4.89
1991	5.92	5.43	6.32	7.25	7.71	7.08	5.02	7.55	5.11	6.17	5.26
1992	6.17	5.56	6.43	7.23	9.44	6.86	5.39	7.77	5.53	6.77	5.66
1993 1994	5.64 4.89	4.93 4.00	5.61 4.78	7.39 5.93	7.58 5.85	6.21 5.73	4.91 4.18	6.84 5.15	5.01 4.19	6.78 6.42	5.66 4.64
1995 1996 p	4.81 4.42	4.15 3.69	4.65 4.15	5.12 3.81	4.21 3.41	5.63 5.21	4.05 3.70	4.72 4.02	4.06 3.63	6.21 5.88	4.96 4.77
1995 (w) 4	4.86	3.03		5.6.		5.2.	4.18		4.10	3.00	,
1996 (w) 4	4.45						3.82		3.66		
	Excess of i	nterest rece	eivable ove	r interest p	ayable = ne	et interest r	received				
1990 3	1.72	2.32	I 1.81	I 0.63	1.76	0.61	▮ 2.67	0.66	2.95	0.70	1.22
1991	1.79	2.44	1.91	0.67	1.88	0.61	2.82	0.56	3.04	0.68	1.29
1992	1.81	2.47	2.00	0.80	1.92	0.65	2.88	0.78	3.08	0.72	1.13
1993	1.87	2.37	2.02	1.02	2.20	0.65	3.04	0.92	3.16	0.71	1.09
1994	1.89	2.25	2.13	0.76	2.23	0.76	3.15	1.29	3.15	0.69	0.93
1995 1996 p	1.76 1.65	1.93 1.71	2.01 1.91	0.72 0.69	2.48 2.39	0.68 0.69	3.02 2.91	0.89 0.76	3.04 2.91	0.69 0.67	0.95 0.90
1995 (w) 4	1.72	1.,,	1.51	0.03		0.03	2.99	0.70	3.02	0.07	0.50
1996 (w) 4	1.62						2.88		2.90		:
	Excess of o	ommission	s receivable	e over com	missions pa	yable = net	t commissio	ns received	i		
1990 3	0.39	0.91	0.51	0.24	0.92	0.10	0.44	0.27	0.49		0.34
1991	0.38	0.84	0.50	0.27	0.82	0.08	0.47	0.24	0.51		0.33
1992	0.40	0.87	0.49	0.27	0.97	0.11	0.53	0.27	0.55		0.30
1993	0.42	1.03	0.50	0.26	1.14	0.10	0.50	0.27	0.58	0.00	0.25
1994	0.39	0.87	0.46	0.24	1.06	0.11	0.50	0.23	0.57	- 0.01	0.22
1995 1996 p	0.36 0.34	0.77 0.73	0.44 0.42	0.24 0.22	1.21 1.46	0.10 0.10	0.49 0.47	0.22 0.22	0.53 0.52	0.00 - 0.01	0.21 0.18
1995 (w) 4	0.34	0.73	0.42	0.22	1.40	0.10	0.47	0.22	0.52	- 0.01	0.10
1995 (W) 4	0.33						0.46		0.53		

^{*} From the financial year 1993 including east German credit institutions and in accordance with the new accounting regulations. — o Excluding the volume of business of the foreign branches of savings banks and mortgage banks. Statistical increase in the volume of business owing to the inclusion of foreign branches: 1992 private bankers + DM 1.5 billion; 1994

Deutsche Bundesbank

regional institutions of credit cooperatives + DM 13.8 billion. — 1 Including Deutsche Girozentrale. — 2 Including Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank. — 3 From the financial year 1990 including Deutsche Bundespost Postbank (from 1995: Deutsche Postbank AG). — 4 West German credit institutions.

Major components of credit institutions' profit and loss accounts, by category of banks, * cont'd

Percentage of Financial year	All cat- egories of banks	Big banks	Regional banks and other commer- cial banks	Branches of foreign banks	Private bankers	Regional giro institu- tions 1	Savings banks	Regional institu- tions of credit cooper- atives 2	Credit cooper- atives	Mort- gage banks	Credit institu- tions with special func- tions ³
	General a	dministratio	o evnence	c							
1990 3 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 p 1995 (w) 4 1996 (w) 4	1.48 1.49 1.50 1.49 1.39 1.38 1.29 1.35 1.26	2.25 2.30 2.31 2.22 2.14 2.05 1.84	1.80 1.79 1.76 1.66 1.59 1.61	0.75 0.81 0.80 0.77 0.76 0.77 0.89	2.24 2.25 2.24 2.57 2.46 2.93 2.96	0.47 0.44 0.50 0.46 0.45 0.46	2.11 2.18 2.23 2.28 2.14 2.17 2.11 2.09 2.04	0.66 0.63 0.72 0.73 0.66 0.66	2.63 2.62 2.65 2.68 2.54 2.53 2.44 2.49 2.40	0.24 0.23 0.26 0.25 0.22 0.20	1.11 1.05 1.02 0.91 0.77 0.78 0.69
	Partial ope	erating resu	ult								
1990 3 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 p 1995 (w) 4 1996 (w) 4	0.63 0.68 0.71 0.80 0.88 0.73 0.70 0.73	0.98 0.98 1.03 1.18 0.98 0.65 0.60	0.52 0.62 0.73 0.86 1.00 0.84 0.84	0.12 0.13 0.27 0.52 0.24 0.19 0.02	0.44 0.45 0.65 0.76 0.83 0.75 0.89	0.24 0.25 0.26 0.30 0.41 0.33 0.35	1.00 1.11 1.18 1.25 1.52 1.34 1.28 1.38 1.31	0.27 0.17 0.33 0.46 0.86 0.45 0.39	0.81 0.93 0.98 1.06 1.18 1.04 1.00 1.06	0.46 0.45 0.46 0.46 0.46 0.45	0.45 0.57 0.41 0.44 0.39 0.38 0.39
	Net profit	or net loss	on financia	al operatio	ns						
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 P	0.11 0.01 0.06 0.05	0.26 -0.01 0.12 0.10	0.20 0.02 0.02 0.10 0.07	0.06 0.12 0.05 0.23	0.38 0.05 0.16 0.12	0.09 0.00 0.05 0.04	0.09 0.01 0.05 0.05	0.15 0.08 0.12 0.10	0.05 0.00 0.03 0.03	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.02 0.00 0.01 0.01
1996 (w) 4	0.05						0.05		0.03		
	Net incom	e or net ch	arges from	the valuat	ion of asset	S					
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 p 1995 (w) 4 1996 (w) 4			- 0.53 - 0.51 - 0.35 - 0.41	- 0.11 - 0.04 0.05 0.01	- 0.64 - 0.78 - 0.77 - 0.55	- 0.19 - 0.19 - 0.15 - 0.15	- 0.45 - 0.73 - 0.52 - 0.46 - 0.51 - 0.45	- 0.33 - 0.73 - 0.13 - 0.04	- 0.32 - 0.55 - 0.35 - 0.35 - 0.35 - 0.34	- 0.12 - 0.19 - 0.10 - 0.08	- 0.17 - 0.23 - 0.16 - 0.20
For footnotes		to 4 , see pa	ge 51.								
Deutsche Bun	desbank										

Major components of credit institutions' profit and loss accounts, by category of banks, * cont'd

Financial year	All cat- egories of banks	Big banks	Regional banks and other commer- cial banks	Branches of foreign banks	Private bankers	Regional giro institu- tions 1	Savings banks	Regional institu- tions of credit cooper- atives ²	Credit cooper- atives	Mort- gage banks	Credit institu- tions with special func- tions ³
	Operating	result									
1990 1991 1992 1993	0.55	0.63	0.58	0.47	0.61	0.23	0.87	0.27	0.91	0.33	0.29
1994	0.33	0.63	0.56	0.47	0.81	0.25	0.87	0.27	0.73	0.33	0.29
1995 1996 p	0.54 0.51	0.57 0.54	0.65 0.58	0.32 0.28	0.23 0.61	0.26 0.28	0.84 0.81	0.45 0.46	0.80 0.75	0.36 0.36	0.27 0.26
1995 (w) 4 1996 (w) 4	0.54 0.52	:	:	:	:	:	0.88 0.85	:	0.83 0.77	:	:
	Net other	and extrao	rdinary inc	ome or cha	rges						
1990 1991 1992		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	: :	:
1993 1994	- 0.02 - 0.01	- 0.06 0.09	- 0.07 - 0.05	0.00 - 0.01	0.02 0.28	- 0.01 - 0.05	0.00 - 0.06	- 0.06 0.27	- 0.01 - 0.03	- 0.01 0.01	0.00 0.03
1995 1996 p	- 0.03 - 0.05	- 0.10 - 0.04	- 0.10 - 0.10	- 0.02 - 0.02	0.22 0.00	- 0.03 - 0.07	0.02 0.01	- 0.03 - 0.02	0.02 0.02	- 0.03 - 0.03	- 0.01 - 0.22
1995 (w) 4 1996 (w) 4	- 0.03 - 0.05			:	:	:	0.02 0.01	:	0.01 0.03		:
	Profit for	the financia	al year befo	ore tax							
1990 3 1991 1992 1993 1994	0.44 0.53 0.51 0.53 0.46	0.83 0.75 0.70 0.57 0.58	0.45 0.43 0.26 0.52 0.52	- 0.02 0.20 0.30 0.47 0.31	0.47 0.50 0.43 0.62 0.50	0.12 0.16 0.18 0.22 0.20	0.53 0.84 0.92 0.86 0.71	0.26 0.21 0.25 0.22 0.47	0.67 0.89 0.95 0.90 0.70	0.32 0.39 0.36 0.32 0.27	0.29 0.32 0.25 0.29 0.21
1995 1996 p	0.51 0.46	0.47 0.50	0.55 0.48	0.31 0.26	0.46 0.61	0.23 0.21	0.86 0.82	0.42 0.43	0.81 0.77	0.33 0.33	0.26 0.03
1995 (w) 4 1996 (w) 4	0.51 0.47	:	:	:	:		0.90 0.86	:	0.84 0.80	:	:
	Profit for	the financia	al year afte	r tax							
1990 3 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 P	0.21 0.24 0.21 0.25 0.24 0.26 0.22	0.49 0.39 0.41 0.35 0.38 0.37 0.33	0.20 0.20 0.02 0.29 0.31 0.31 0.28	- 0.13 0.07 0.14 0.28 0.20 0.20 0.15	0.36 0.39 0.32 0.54 0.44 0.38 0.48	0.06 0.08 0.09 0.11 0.11 0.12 0.13	0.19 0.28 0.29 0.31 0.30 0.30 0.29	0.16 0.09 0.11 0.09 0.24 0.21 0.24	0.25 0.35 0.34 0.34 0.31 0.31 0.28	0.19 0.26 0.21 0.18 0.17 0.21 0.20	0.16 0.18 0.13 0.20 0.14 0.20 0.00
1996 (w) 4	0.23						0.30		0.32		

Credit institutions' profit and loss accounts *

	ı						ı			
	Interest busi	iness		Non-interes	t business		General adn	ninistrative ex	rpenses	
										Partial
	Net			Net com-						operating
	interest			missions					Other	result
	received			received	Commis-	Commis-	Total		adminis-	(col. 1 plus
	(col. 2 less	Interest	Interest	(col. 5 less	sions	sions	(col. 8 plus		trative	col. 4 less
	col. 3)	receivable	payable	col. 6)	receivable	payable	col. 9)	Staff costs	expenses	col. 7)
Financial										
year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
,					-	-			-	
	DM billion									
1989	73.2	280.2	207.0	15.0	16.7	1.7	60.8	38.7	22.1	27.4
1990 3	80.5	339.7	259.2	18.0	19.9	1.9	69.2	43.2	26.0	29.3
1991	91.6	395.4	303.8	19.6	21.5	1.9	76.4	47.4	29.0	34.8
1992	101.0	444.8	343.8	22.4	24.7	2.3	83.7	51.7	32.0	39.6
1993	118.9	477.2	358.4	26.6	29.7	3.1	94.9	57.2	37.7	50.6
1994	133.7	479.9	346.2	27.3	30.5	3.2	98.8	59.0	39.7	62.2
1995	133.6	498.9	365.4	27.1	30.4	3.3	105.2	62.8	42.3	55.5
1996 p	140.9	518.4	377.5	29.2	33.3	4.1	110.0	64.4	45.6	60.1
1995 (w) 4	125.9	481.1	355.2	25.8	29.1	3.3	98.5	59.8	38.7	53.3
1995 (w) 4	132.9	499.0	366.1	27.9	31.9	4.1	103.3	61.3		57.5
1330 (11)	152.5	155.0	. 500.1	. 27.5	. 31.3		. 103.5	. 01.5	12.0	. 37.31
	Change fron	n the previou	s year in % 5							
1990 3	+ 6.2	+ 19.6	+ 24.3	+ 13.6	+ 13.1	+ 8.7	+ 8.4	+ 8.7	+ 8.0	+ 5.4
1991	+ 13.8	+ 16.4	+ 17.2	+ 8.7	+ 8.2	+ 3.4	+ 10.4	+ 9.9	+ 11.1	+ 18.8
1992	+ 10.0	+ 12.2	+ 12.8	+ 14.2	+ 14.8	+ 20.5	+ 9.5	+ 8.9	+ 10.5	+ 13.4
1993	+ 10.3	+ 4.1	+ 2.2	+ 16.5	+ 17.8	+ 30.0	+ 7.7	+ 6.7	+ 9.3	+ 19.1
1994	+ 11.3	- 1.5	- 5.7	+ 2.2	+ 2.5	+ 5.6	+ 3.8	+ 2.9	+ 5.3	+ 20.4
1995	+ 0.0	+ 4.3	+ 6.0	- 0.5	- 0.0	+ 3.7	+ 6.7	+ 6.7	+ 6.9	- 10.8
1996 p	+ 5.5	+ 3.9	+ 3.3	+ 7.9	+ 9.7	+ 24.8	+ 4.6	+ 2.6	+ 7.7	+ 8.3
	Percentage (of the averag	e volume of b	ousiness						
1989	1.73	6.62	4.89	0.36	0.40	0.04	1.44	0.92	0.52	0.65
1990 ³	1.72	7.26	5.54	0.39	0.43	0.04	1.48	0.92	0.56	0.63
1991	1.79	7.71	5.92	0.38	0.42	0.04	1.49	0.92	0.57	0.68
1992 ²	1.81	7.98	6.17	0.40	0.44	0.04	1.50	0.93	0.57	0.71
1993	1.87	7.51	5.64	0.42	0.47	0.05	1.49	0.90	0.59	0.80
1994 2	1.89	6.77	4.89	0.39	0.43	0.05	1.39	0.83	0.56	0.88
1995	1.76	6.57	4.81	0.36	0.40	0.04	1.38	0.83	0.56	0.73
1996 p	1.65	6.07	4.42	0.34	0.39	0.05	1.29	0.75	0.53	0.70
1995 (w) 4	1.72	6.58	4.86	0.35	0.40	0.04	1.35	0.82	0.53	0.73
1996 (w) 4	1.62	6.06	4.45	0.34	0.40	0.04	1.26	0.74		0.70
1330 (11)	. 1.02	. 0.00		. 0.54	. 0.33	. 0.05	. 1.20	. 0.74	. 0.51	0.70

^{*} From the financial year 1993 including east German credit institutions and in accordance with the new accounting regulations. —

1 Balance sheet total plus endorsement liabilities on rediscounted bills, own drawings outstanding, discounted and credited to borrowers,

and bills sent for collection from the bill portfolio before maturity; annual average. — 2 Excluding the volume of business of the foreign branches of savings banks and mortgage banks. Statistical increase in the volume of business owing to the inclusion of the foreign

Deutsche Bundesbank

financial op-	Net other operating income or charges	Net income or net charges from the valuation of assets (other than tangible or financial fixed assets)	Operating result (col. 10 to col. 13)	Net othe and extra ordinary income of charges	a-	Profit for the financial year before tax (from 1993: col. 14 plus col. 15)	Taxes on income and earnings	Profit or loss (-) for the financial year after tax (col. 16 less col. 17)	Memo item Volume of business 1, 2	Financial
11	12	13	14	15		16	17	18	19	year
									DM billion	
·	.	.		1		19.1	10.5	8.6	4,234.1	1989
						20.5	10.8	9.7	4,675.2	1990 3
						27.3	15.1	12.1	5,129.5	1991
						28.4	16.9	11.5	5,571.9	1992
6.8	1.7	- 24.0	35.1	-	1.5	33.6	17.9	15.7	6,354.1	1993
0.5	1.5	- 30.9	33.3	-	0.5	32.8	15.5	17.3	7,085.3	1994
4.4	1.4	- 20.5	40.8	_	2.2	38.6	19.1	19.5	7,592.9	1995
4.1	1.5	- 21.8	43.9	_	4.3	39.6	20.6	19.0	8,545.9	1996 p
4.2	1.2	– 19.1	39.6		2.2	37.4	18.5	18.9	7 240 7	1005 () 4
4.3 4.0	1.2	- 19.1 - 20.3	42.6	[4.4	37.4	19.8	18.5	7,310.7 8,227.8	1995 (w) 4 1996 (w) 4
4.01	1.5	- 20.3	42.0	_	4.4	30.3	15.0	10.5	0,227.0	1990 (W) 4
							Change f	rom the previo	us year in % 5	
	.			1		+ 5.4	- 0.3	+ 12.2	+ 8.9	1990 3
	•					+ 33.4	+ 40.7	+ 25.2	+ 9.7	1991
						+ 3.8	+ 11.4	- 5.6	+ 8.3	1992
-	-	-	-		-	+ 10.9	- 0.8	+ 28.1	+ 10.9	1993
- 92.8	- 17.0	- 27.9	- 7.7	+	74.7	- 4.0	- 13.1	+ 6.1	+ 9.2	1994
+ 946.4	- 6.7	+ 33.4	+ 22.3	- 3	64.2	+ 17.4	+ 23.0	+ 12.3	+ 7.4	1995
- 6.0	+ 8.6	- 6.2	+ 7.8	_	98.2	+ 2.7	+ 7.7	- 2.3	+ 12.6	1996 р
						Davi				
							_	average volun	ile of business	1000
·			·		•	0.45	0.25	0.20		1989
						0.44	0.23	0.21		1990 3
						0.53	0.29	0.24		1991
						0.51	0.30	0.21		1992 2
0.11	0.03	- 0.38	0.55		0.02	0.53	0.28	0.25		1993
0.01	0.02	- 0.44	0.47	_	0.01	0.46	0.22	0.24		1994 2
0.06	0.02	- 0.27	0.54	-	0.03	0.51	0.25	0.26		1995
0.05	0.02	- 0.26	0.51	-	0.05	0.46	0.24	0.22		1996 р
0.06	0.02	- 0.26	0.54	_	0.03	0.51	0.25	0.26		1995 (w) 4
0.05	0.02	- 0.25	0.52		0.05	0.47	0.24	0.23		1996 (w) 4

branches: 1992 private bankers + DM 1.5 billion; 1994 regional institutions of credit cooperatives + DM 13.8 billion. — $\bf 3$ From the financial year 1990 including Deutsche Bundespost Postbank (from

1995: Deutsche Postbank AG). — **4** West German credit institutions. — **5** Statistical changes have been eliminated, including breaks caused by the inclusion of east German credit institutions in 1993.

Credit institutions' profit and loss accounts *, \circ

		Interest bus	siness		Non-interes	st business		General ad	ministrative	expenses	
	Number of report- ing insti- tutions	Net interest received (col. 3 less col. 4)	Interest receivable	Interest payable	Net com- missions received (col. 6 less col. 7)	Commis- sions receivable	Commis- sions payable	Total (col. 9 plus col. 10)	Staff costs	Other adminis- trative expenses	Partial operating result (col. 2 plus col. 5 less col. 8)
Financial year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
y cu.				<u> </u>		<u> </u>					
	All categor	ies of banks									
1993 1994	3,845 3,675	118,863 133,664	477,234 479,888	358,371 346,224	26,588 27,286	29,659 30,503	3,071 3,217	94,875 98,760	57,221 59,039	37,654 39,721	50,576 62,190
1995	3,571	133,552	498,925	365,373	27,086	30,394	3,308	105,159	62,814	42,345	55,479
1996 p 1995 (w) 5	3,458 3,274	140,861 125,933	518,376 481,148	377,515 355,215	29,214 25,840	33,343 29,090	4,129 3,250	110,017 98,512	64,422 59,773	45,595 38,739	60,058 53,261
1996 (w) 5	3,178	132,886	499,005	366,119	27,865	31,920		103,297	61,259	42,038	57,454
	Commercia	l banks									
1993 1994	300 294	37,492 40,822	131,873 126,292	94,381 85,470	13,055 12,483	14,539 14,058	1,484 1,575	33,360 34,968	20,618 21,116	12,742 13,852	17,187 18,337
1995	290	39,649	129,571	89,922	12,159	13,795	1,636	36,884	22,120	14,764	14,924
1996 р	277	42,324	134,299	91,975	13,707	15,772	2,065	39,363	22,935	16,428	16,668
	Big banks										
1993 1994	3 3	18,221 18,658	56,093 51,849	37,872 33,191	7,890 7,252	8,258 7,683	368 431	17,075 17,780	11,105 11,314	5,970 6,466	9,036 8,130
1995	3	17,565	55,378	37,813	6,991	7,517	526	18,657	11,827	6,830	5,899
1996 р	3	,		40,566	8,004	8,732	l 728	20,187	12,437	7,750	6,599
	"	anks and oth	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
1993 1994	190 187	17,436 20,340	65,938 66,074	48,502 45,734	4,332 4,422	5,327 5,437	995 1,015	14,325 15,216	8,402 8,681	5,923 6,535	7,443 9,546
1995 1996 p	190 184	20,489 21,997	67,893 69,686	47,404 47,689	4,448 4,874	5,471 6,100	1,023 1,226	16,384 17,249	9,276 9,496	7,108 7,753	8,553 9,622
1330 P				47,005	1 4,074	0,100	1,220	17,243	3,430	1,755	3,022
1002		f foreign bar	1KS 1 3.655	l 2.211	114	122	l 10		166	l 100	J 224
1993 1994	34 33	444 342	3,005	3,211 2,663	114 106	132 122	18 16	334 341	166 169	168 172	224 107
1995 1996 p	33 31	370 372	2,994 2,422	2,624 2,050	122 116	136 140	14 24	393 478	182 172	211 306	99 10
	Private ban		·	,							
1993	73	1,391	6,187	4,796	l 719	822	103	1,626	945	681	l 484
1994	71	1,482	5,364	3,882	703	816	113	1,631	952	679	554
1995 1996 p	64 59	1,225 1,173	3,306 2,843	2,081 1,670	598 713	671 800	73 87	1,450 1,449	835 830	615 619	373 437
	Regional gi	iro institutio	ns (includin	g Deutsche (Girozentrale))					
1993	13	7,821	82,029	74,208	1,234	1,650	416	5,524	3,401	2,123	3,531
1994 1995	13 13	10,019 9,860	85,756 91,024	75,737 81,164	1,424 1,431	1,823 1,840	399 409	5,970 6,583	3,486 3,888	2,484 2,695	5,473 4,708
1996 p	13					2,089		7,227	4,172	3,055	5,811

56

For footnotes, see page 58 f.

Deutsche Bundesbank

	Memo item Average volume of business during year 4	Balance sheet profit or loss (–) (col. 19 plus col. 20)	vals or sfers) rves parti- tion ts	With draw from tran to (- rese and cipa righ capi	the finan- cial year after tax (col. 17	Taxes on income and earnings 2	Profit for the finan- cial year before tax (col. 15 plus col. 16)	nary me or	and ordi	Operating result (col. 11 to col. 14)	r net narges om the aluation f assets other nan tan- ible or nancial esets)	Net other operating income or	Net profit or net loss on finan- cial op- erations
Financial year	22	21		20	19	18	17		16	15	4	13	12
	es of banks	All categori											
1993 1994	6,354,137 7,085,311	9,756 10,309	5,991 6,983		15,747 17,292	17,883 15,543	33,630 32,835	1,487 488		35,117 33,323	- 23,979 - 30,896	1,730 1,540	6,790 489
1995 1996 p	7,592,916 8,545,924	11,696 12,478	7,757 6,534		19,453 19,012	19,111 20,581	38,564 39,593	2,191 4,338		40,755 43,931	- 20,543 - 21,807	1,424 1,548	4,395 4,132
1995 (w) ! 1996 (w) !	7,310,709 8,227,797	11,280 12,132	7,662 6,394		18,942 18,526	18,476 19,755	37,418 38,281	2,215 4,355		39,633 42,636	- 19,120 - 20,311	1,225 1,460	4,267 4,033
	ercial banks	Comme											
1993 1994	1,740,525 1,897,624	4,344 4,662	1,331 1,833		5,675 6,495	3,784 3,727	9,459 10,222	1,030 372		10,489 9,850	- 11,324 - 9,276	666 600	3,960 189
1995 1996 p	2,032,272 2,351,504	5,173 5,588	1,726 1,505		6,899 7,093	3,380 4,383	10,279 11,476	1,857 1,535		12,136 13,011	- 5,628 - 6,642	604 847	2,236 2,138
	Big banks												
1993 1994	768,766 829,919	1,668 1,976	1,025 1,150		2,693 3,126	1,706 1,680	4,399 4,806	471 708		4,870 4,098	- 6,259 - 3,877	115 - 104	1,978 - 51
1995 1996 p	911,755 1,099,382	2,018 2,164	1,390 1,450		3,408 3,614	835 1,857	4,243 5,471	945 430		5,188 5,901	- 1,705 - 1,702	- 77 - 150	1,071 1,154
	ercial banks	ther comme	s and c	bank	Regional								
1993 1994	865,041 956,434	2,246 2,434	273 550	<u>-</u>	2,519 2,984	1,944 1,960	4,463 4,944	570 519		5,033 5,463	- 4,614 - 4,864	488 629	1,716 152
1995 1996 p	1,019,846 1,149,387	2,919 3,154	277 11	_ _	3,196 3,165	2,457 2,404	5,653 5,569	1,013 1,093		6,666 6,662	- 3,566 - 4,675	621 913	1,058 802
	reign banks	nches of for	Bra										
1993 1994	43,427 44,914	120 86	3 6	<u>-</u>	123 92	79 45	202 137	0		202	- 47 - 17	- 3 1	28 52
1995 1996 p	51,263	98 74	7 7	-	105 81	53 57	158 138	8 13	-	166 151	25 3	14 13	28 125
	ate bankers												
1993 1994	63,291 66,357	310 166	30 127	<u>-</u>	340 293	55 42	395 335	11 189		384 146	- 404 - 518	66 74	238 36
1995 1996 p	49,408 48,978	138 196	52 37	_	190 233	35 65	225 298	109		116 297	- 382 - 268	46 71	79 57
		Deutsche Gi								25,	200	, , ,	
1993 1994	1,194,272 1,321,304	503 550	768 949	<u>-</u>	1,271 1,499	1,328 1,115	2,599 2,614	166 689		2,765 3,303	- 2,252 - 2,564	464 458	1,022 - 64
1995	1,440,883	631 866	1,150 1,330	_	1,781 2,196	1,542	3,323 3,495	392 1,143	-	3,715 4,638	- 2,103 - 2,446	330 633	780 640

Credit institutions' profit and loss accounts, *, o cont'd

DM	mil	lior
וויוע	111111	IIOI

DM million											
		Interest bus	siness		Non-intere	st business		General ad	ministrative	expenses	
	Number of report- ing insti- tutions	Net interest received (col. 3 less col. 4)	Interest receivable	Interest payable	Net com- missions received (col. 6 less col. 7)	Commissions receivable	Commissions payable	Total (col. 9 plus col. 10)	Staff costs	Other adminis- trative expenses	Partial operating result (col. 2 plus col. 5 less col. 8)
Financial year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1993	Savings bar	nks 38,078	99,669	61,591	6,261	6,468	207	28,638	17,728	10,910	15,701
1994	655	43,102	100,277	57,175	6,878	7,086	208	29,237	18,287	10,950	20,743
1995 1996 p	624 607	43,499 44,863	101,815 101,819	58,316 56,956	6,995 7,284	7,219 7,543	224 259	31,280 32,422	19,291 19,779	11,989 12,643	19,214 19,725
1995 (w) 5	516 510	37,829	90,791	52,962	6,099	6,292	193	26,430	17,141	9,289	17,498
1996 (w) 5		l 38,971 stitutions of	l 90,611 credit coop		l 6,329 luding Deut	l 6,550 sche Genoss	l 221 enschaftsba	,	17,549	9,980	17,771
1993 1994	4 4	1,837 2,984	15,530 14,851	13,693 11,867	535 526	804 778	269 252	1,457 1,527	769 801	688 726	915 1,983
1995 1996 p	4 4	2,205 2,218	13,950 13,913	11,745 11,695	554 644	810 906	256 262	1,633 1,734	847 859	786 875	1,126 1,128
	Credit coop										
1993 1994	2,774 2,659	22,662 24,889	58,603 57,940	35,941 33,051	4,145 4,524	4,442 4,852	297 328	19,183 20,075	11,599 12,149	7,584 7,926	7,624 9,338
1995 1996 p	2,591 2,506	25,588 26,266	59,789 58,970	34,201 32,704	4,468 4,733	4,823 5,127	355 394	21,302 21,963	12,819 13,106	8,483 8,857	8,754 9,036
1995 (w) 5 1996 (w) 5	2,410 2,332	24,042 24,707	56,689 55,934	32,647	4,187	4,523 4,785	336 370	19,796 20,464	12,081	7,715	8,433
	Mortgage l	oanks									
1993 1994	33 33	4,953 5,554	52,340 57,248	47,387 51,694	- 34 - 41	241 266	275 307	1,717 1,808	1,037 1,091	680 717	3,202 3,705
1995 1996 p	32 34	6,135 7,001	61,532 68,847	55,397 61,846	- 12 - 122	275 301	287 423	1,997 2,135	1,176 1,250	821	4,126 4,744
13301		tutions with				. 501	. 123	2,133	1,230	. 003	,,,,,,,,
1993 1994	18	6,020	37,190	31,170	1,392	1,515	123	4,996	2,069	2,927	2,416
1995	17 17	6,294 6,616	37,524 41,244	34,628	1,492 1,491	1,640 1,632	148 141	5,175 5,480	2,109 2,673	3,066 2,807	2,611
1996 p	17 Memo item	6,741 Credit inst	42,404			1,605	227	l 5,173	2,321	2,852	2,946
1993	86	4,222	16,339	12,117	1,373	1,713	340	4,369	2,310	2,059	1,226
1994	88	5,038	15,822	10,784	1,448	1,801	353	4,649	2,458	2,191	1,837
1995 1996 p	88 78	5,020 5,076	14,300 13,203	9,280 8,127	1,490 1,701	1,823 2,095	333 394	4,852 5,014	2,530 2,573	2,322 2,441	1,658 1,763

^{*} From the financial year 1993 including east German credit institutions and in accordance with the new accounting regulations. — o Excluding building and loan associations, excluding institutions in liquidation and excluding institutions with a truncated financial year. —

Deutsche Bundesbank

¹ Excess of charges over income: —. — 2 In part, including taxes paid by legally dependent building and loan associations affiliated to regional giro institutions. — 3 Including profit or loss brought forward and withdrawals from or transfers to the fund for general banking risks. —

Net profit or net loss on finan- cial op- erations	Net other operating income or charges	Net income or net charges from the valuation of assets (other than tan- gible or financial fixed assets)	Operating result (col. 11 to col. 14)	Net other and extra- ordinary income or charges 1	Profit for the finan- cial year before tax (col. 15 plus col. 16)	Taxes on income and earnings ²	Profit or loss (–) for the finan- cial year after tax (col. 17 less col. 18)	With- drawals from or transfers to (–) reserves and parti- cipation rights capital 3	Balance sheet profit or loss (–) (col. 19 plus col. 20)	Memo item Average volume of business during year 4	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Financial year
									Sav	vings banks	
1,071	- 235	- 5,690	10,847	– 10	10,837	7,006	3,831	- 1,562	2,269	1,253,312	1993
	- 358	- 10,007	10,583	– 876	9,707	5,661	4,046	- 1,621	2,425	1,367,636	1994
716	- 437	- 7,481	12,012	301	12,313	7,953	4,360	- 1,789	2,571	1,438,297	1995
700	- 895	- 7,059	12,471	217	12,688	8,289	4,399	- 1,841	2,558	1,539,310	1996 p
677 671	- 531 - 885	- 6,470 - 6,103	11,174 11,454	234 163	11,408 11,617	7,435	3,973 3,991	- 1,728	2,245	1,266,720	1995 (w) 5 1996 (w) 5
			Reg	gional instit	utions of cre	dit coopera	tives (includi	ng Deutsche	e Genossenso	chaftsbank)	
301	- 13	- 654	549	- 113	436	260	176	- 85	91	200,135	1993
182	- 6	- 1,691	468	626	1,094	543	551	- 366	185	230,507	1994
299	18	- 335	1,108	- 72	1,036	519	517	- 202	315	248,733	1995
298	35	- 129	1,332	- 71	1,261	572	689	- 506	183	291,098	1996 p
									Credit co	ooperatives	
326	864	- 2,284	6,530	- 77	6,453	4,014	2,439	- 814	1,625	716,971	1993
- 29	762	- 4,316	5,755	- 213	5,542	3,115	2,427	- 760	1,667	789,021	1994
294	637	- 2,983	6,702	139	6,841	4,237	2,604	- 810	1,794	842,101	1995
265	620	- 3,151	6,770	211	6,981	4,428	2,553	- 720	1,833	901,801	1996 p
280	611	- 2,749	6,575	103	6,678	4,147	2,531	- 788	1,743	795,399	1995 (w) 5
255	583	- 2,915	6,581	227	6,808	4,315	2,493	- 700	1,793	852,373	1996 (w) 5
									Mort	gage banks	
- 16	- 62	- 828	2,328	- 67	2,261	1,012	1,249	- 529	720	698,613	1993
- 15	- 98	- 1,493	2,099	114	2,213	883	1,330	- 571	759	805,456	1994
18	3	- 927	3,220	– 265	2,955	1,039	1,916	- 972	944	891,904	1995
12	– 128	- 848	3,780	– 341	3,439	1,325	2,114	- 981	1,133	1,051,903	1996 p
							Credi	it institution	s with specia	al functions	
94	46	- 947	1,609	- 24	1,585	479	1,106	- 902	204	550,309	1993
21	182	- 1,549	1,265	178	1,443	499	944	- 883	61	673,763	1994
52	269	- 1,086	1,862	- 45	1,817	441	1,376	- 1,108	268	698,726	1995
79	436	- 1,532	1,929	- 1,676	253	285	– 32	349	317	747,641	1996 p
					Memo	item: Credit	institutions	majority-ov	vned by fore	ign banks 6	
601	187	- 1,184	830	- 164		153	513	27	540	211,200	1993
303	262	- 1,442	960	- 214		339	407	– 109	298	231,376	1994
238	332	- 820	1,408	- 150	1,258	479	779	- 98	681	227,312	
271	482	- 760	1,756	- 357	1,399	653	746	- 114	632	240,468	

⁴ Excluding the volume of business of the foreign branches of savings banks and mortgage banks. — $\bf 5$ West German credit institutions. — $\bf 6$ Separate presentation of the (legally independent) credit institu-

tions majority-owned by foreign banks and included in the categories "Regional banks and other commercial banks", "Private bankers" and "Mortgage banks".

Charge and income items of credit institutions *, o

DM million

DIVI MIIIIION												
		Charges										
							General ad	dministrativ				
								Staff costs				
										Social sect and costs to pension other ben	ns and	
	Number of re- porting institu- tions	Total	Interest payable	Commis- sions payable	Net loss on fin- ancial opera- tions	Gross loss on trans- actions in goods and sub- sidiary trans- actions	Total	Total	Wages and salaries	Total	of which Pensions	Other adminis- trative expenses
Financial year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1993 1994	3,845 3,675	508,554 508,019	358,371 346,224	3,071 3,217	37 1,209	_	86,507 90,147	57,221 59,039	44,968 46,378	12,253 12,661	4,801 4,557	29,286 31,108
1995 1996 p	3,571 3,458	527,936 553,926	365,373 377,515	3,308 4,129	207 379	_	95,834 100,390	62,814 64,422	48,713 50,026	14,101 14,396	5,702 5,524	33,020 35,968

^{*} From the financial year 1993 including east German credit institutions and in accordance with the new accounting regulations. — ${\bf o}$ Ex-

cluding building and loan associations, excluding institutions in liquidation and excluding institutions with a truncated financial year. — 1 \mbox{ln}

DM million

	Income									
		Interest rece	ivable		Current inco	me				
	Total	Total	from lending and money market trans- actions	from debt securities and Debt Register claims	Total	from shares and other vari- able-yield securities	from par- ticipating interests 1	from shares in affiliated under- takings	Profits transferred under profit- pooling and profit transfer agree- ments	Commis- sions receivable
Financial year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1993 1994	524,301 525,311	467,357 465,862	398,413 390,532	68,944 75,330	9,032 12,755	3,698 4,407	1,955 3,356	3,379 4,992	845 1,271	29,659 30,503
1995 1996 p	547,389 572,938	486,795 503,296	409,177 424,039	77,618 79,257	10,865 13,074	4,628 6,146	2,255 2,152	3,982 4,776	1,265 2,006	30,394 33,343

¹ In the case of cooperative societies, including amounts paid up on members' shares.

Deutsche Bundesbank

Value adjust respect of it assets and the assets	ntangible			Value ad- justments in respect							
Total	of which Assets leased	Other operating charges	in respect of loans and advances, and pro- visions for con- tingent liabilities and for	of participating interests, shares in affiliated undertakings and transferable securities held as financial fixed assets	Charges incurred through loss transfers	Transfers to special reserves	Extra- ordinary charges	Taxes on income and earnings 1	Other taxes (including wealth tax)	Profits trans- ferred under profit- pooling and profit transfer agree- ments	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Financial year
8,765 8,925	397 312	3,224 3,078	25,250 31,566	326 1,569	743 882	651 638	933 1,426	17,883 15,543	2,063 2,505	730 1,090	1993 1994
9,707 10,067	382 440	4,750 5,252	23,421 24,873	521 570	949 2,077	171 387	983 2,912	19,111 20,581	2,198 2,832	,	1995 1996 p

part, including taxes paid by legally dependent building and loan associations affiliated to regional giro institutions.

				Other	operati	ng income				
Net profit on financial operations	Gross profit on trans- actions in goods and subsidiary transactions	Value re- adjustments in respect of loans and advances, and provi- sions for contingent liabilities and for commit- ments	Value re- adjustments in respect of participating interests, shares in affiliated undertakings and trans- ferable securities held as financial fixed assets			of which from leasing business	Income from the release of special reserves	Extraordin- ary income	Income from loss transfers	
11	12	13	14	15		16	17	18	19	Financial year
6,827 1,698	667 605	1,271 670	815 2,996		6,747 6,830	464 365	342 371	684 1,607	55 143	1993 1994
4,602 4,511	570 547	2,878 3,066	851 1,170		8,184 9,525	1,594 1,668	413 343	455 865		1995 1996 p