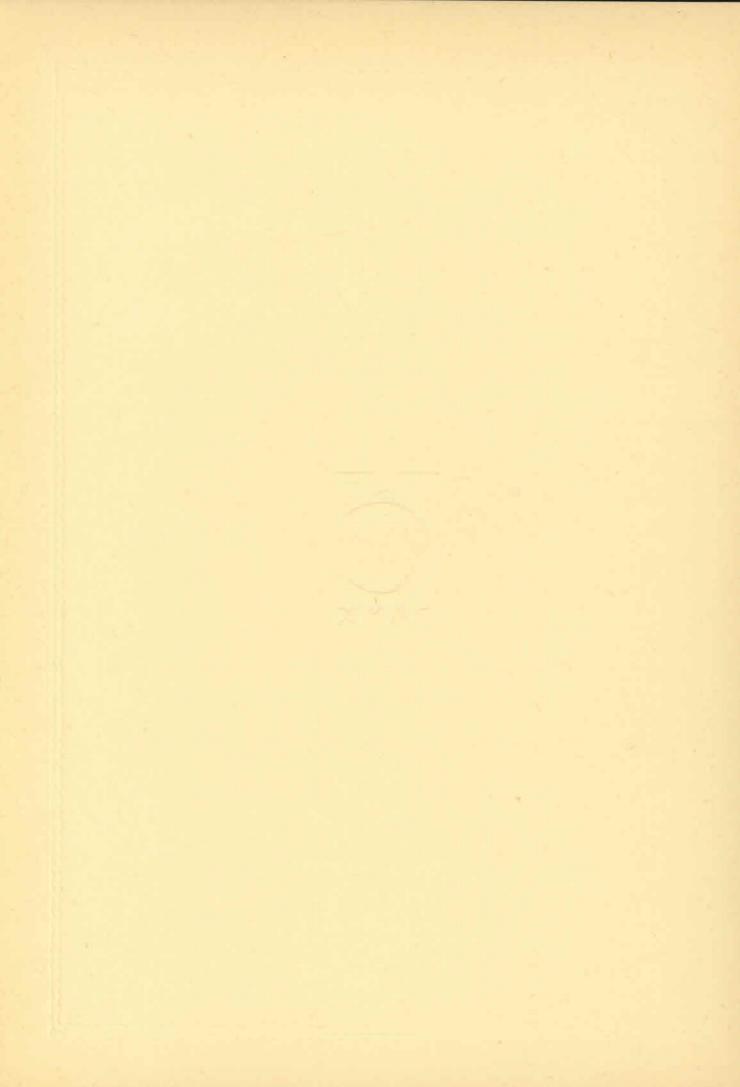
COMMERZBANK

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1964



COMMERZBANK



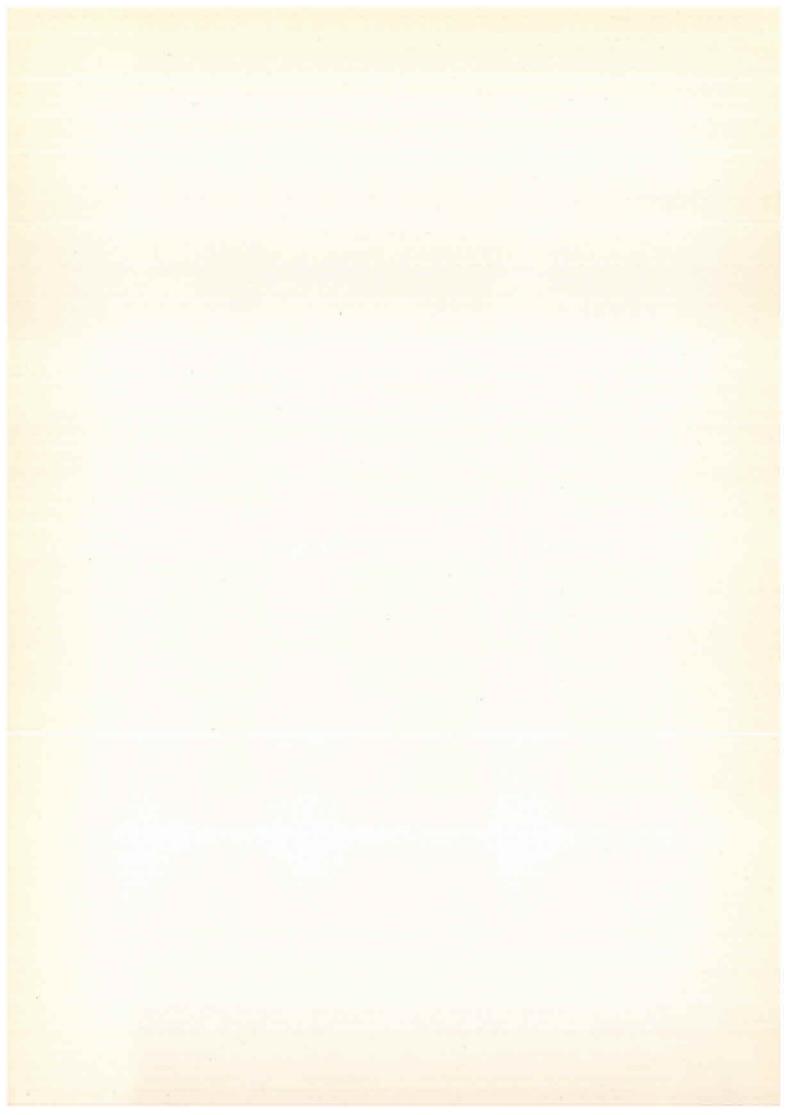
REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1964



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As in previous years, our Report is available in German, English and French.



THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

at 11 a.m. on Wednesday 28th April, 1965

in the Bank's Assembly Hall at 17-19, Grosse Gallusstrasse, Frankfurt a. M.

AGENDA

- 1. To receive the Annual Statement of Accounts and the Report for the Year 1964 together with the Report of the Supervisory Board.
- 2. To resolve as to the adoption of the Annual Statement of Accounts and as to the appropriation of the Net Profit.
- 3. To resolve as to discharging the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board from responsibility for the Year 1964.
- 4. To elect a member of the Supervisory Board.
- 5. To elect the Auditor for the year 1965.

SUPERVISORY BOARD

DR. HANNS DEUSS, Düsseldorf Chairman

KONSUL DR. FRANZ HILGER, Düsseldorf Deputy Chairman

HELMUT LORENZ-MEYER, Hamburg Deputy Chairman

DR. DR.-ING. E. h. FRITZ TER MEER, Büderich near Düsseldorf, Deputy Chairman, until 28th April, 1964

KONSUL PROFESSOR DR. PHILIPP MÖHRING, Karlsruhe Deputy Chairman

EHRENSENATOR PROFESSOR DR. DR. h. c. PAUL BAUMANN, Marl (Krs. Recklinghausen)

PROFESSOR DR. DR. h. c. DR. E. h. DR. h. c. DR. h. c. DR. E. h. OTTO BAYER, Leverkusen, since 28th April, 1964

DR. ARTHUR CHOINOWSKI, Augsburg

BERTHOLD GAMER, Frankfurt a. M.

GENERALKONSUL DR. HANS GERLING, Köln (Cologne)

EHRENSENATOR DR. RER. POL. h. c. FRITZ-AUREL GOERGEN, Hösel, until 28th April, 1964

PROFESSOR DR. DR. E. h. DR.-ING. E. h. THEO GOLDSCHMIDT, Essen, until 28th April, 1964, Deputy Chairman

EHRENSENATOR DR.-ING. E. h. FRANZ GRABOWSKI, Wetzlar

DR. ROBERT HEGELS, Frankfurt a. M.-Höchst

DR. JOSEPH HORATZ, Köln-Lindenthal

DR. FRIEDRICH KRÄMER, Hannover (Hanover), since 28th April, 1964

PAUL KÜMPERS, Rheine (Westph.)

ERNST LIEGEL-SEITZ, Bad Kreuznach

DR. DR. EMIL PAULS, Basel (Basle)

WILHELM REINOLD, Hamburg

PAUL REUSCH, Langenhagen (Han.)

HUGO RUPF, Heidenheim (Brenz)

HERBERT SCHELBERGER, Essen

DR. HANS SCHMIDT, Düsseldorf

KURT SCHMITZ, Essen, until 28th April, 1964

WILLY SCHNIEWIND, Neviges (Rhld.)

DR. DR. h. c. WERNER SCHULZ, Köln (Cologne)

WOLFGANG SCHULZE BUXLOH, Essen, since 28th April, 1964

DR. MARTIN SCHUNCK, Hannover (Hanover)

DR. WOLFGANG SIEBERT, Wolfsburg

DR. HANS KARL VELLGUTH, Düsseldorf

WILHELM VORWERK, Wuppertal-Barmen

HERIBERT WERHAHN, Neuss, since 28th April, 1964

WILHELM WERHAHN, Neuss, until 28th April, 1964

HELMUTH WOHLTHAT, Meererbusch near Düsseldorf

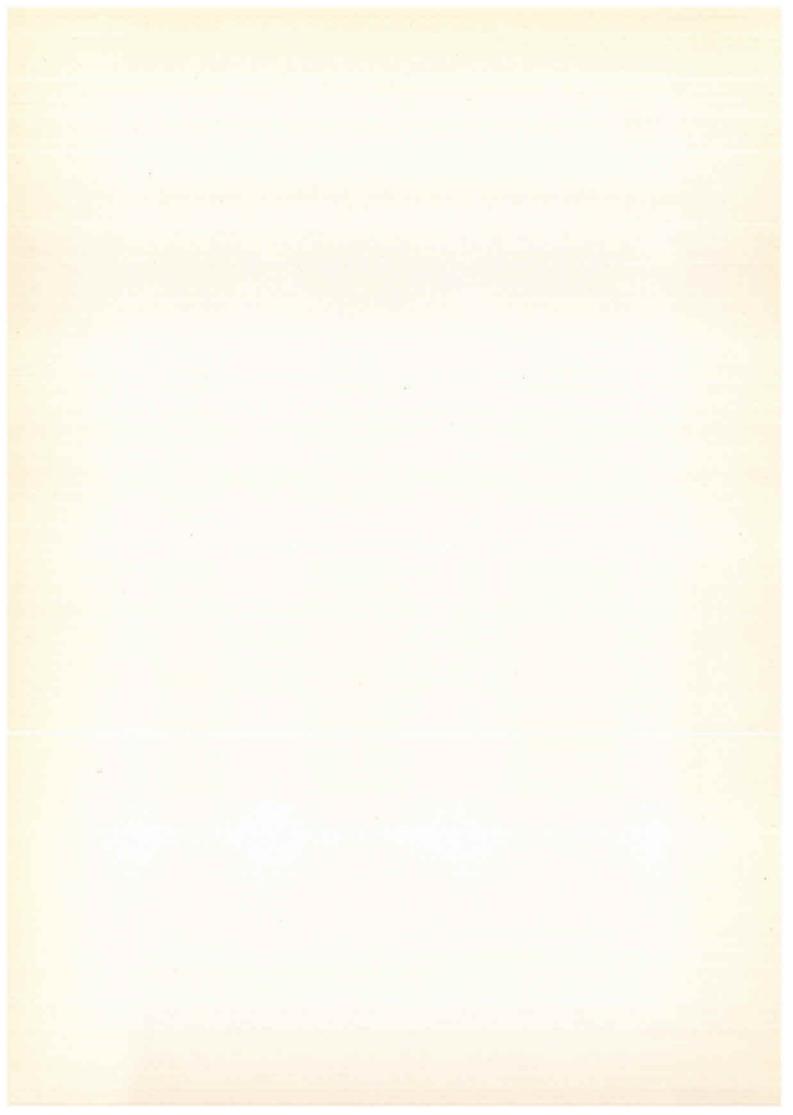
SUPERVISORY BOARD

As Representatives of the Staff: + until 28th April, 1964, * since 28th April, 1964

JOSEF ACKERS, Düsseldorf* ROBERT VON APPEN, Hamburg+ HANS BIRNBACHER, Düsseldorf+ OTTO BONNER, Hagen+ HERBERT BREEDE, Ahrensburg FRANZ DENZER, Frankfurt a. M.+ MARTIN DIMPFLMAIER, München (Munich)* EWALD FAJKUS, Frankfurt a. M.* URSULA FAMERS, Essen* FRANZ FLEISCHER, Berlin* PHILIPP GAUBATZ, Frankfurt a. M.* HARTMUT GEIGER, Stuttgart ALBERT GEVEKOHT, Nürnberg (Nuremberg)+ GERD GREUEL, Hamburg* HANS GROB, Frankfurt a. M.* KARL HASENPFLUG, Frankfurt a. M.* FRITZ HERBERTZ, Düsseldorf+ MAX HERKENDELL, Düsseldorf* HORST HUEGE, Düsseldorf+ WILHELM LENK, München (Munich)+ HEINRICH OFENLOCH, Mannheim* HEINRICH PLATE, Bremen+ KATHARINA POURRIER, Düsseldorf HANS SCHMITZ, Düsseldorf+ BERNHARD SCHOLZ, Dortmund+ LOTHAR SCHRÖDER, Hamburg WALTER STEITZ, Wuppertal-Elberfeld+ HARRY ZATER, Hamburg*

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

DR. HELMUT BRANDS, Düsseldorf
ROBERT DHOM, Frankfurt a. M.
GÜNTHER LADISCH, Düsseldorf, until 30th April, 1964
PAUL LICHTENBERG, Düsseldorf
WILL MARX, Hamburg
WALTER MEIER-BRUCK, Hamburg
CARL v. MENGDEN, Frankfurt a. M.
WILHELM NUBER, Frankfurt a. M., until 30th April, 1964
DR. HEINRICH POLKE, Hamburg
ERNST RIECHE, Frankfurt a. M.
BOLKO GRAF VON ROEDERN, Düsseldorf
GERHARD FUCHS, Düsseldorf, Deputy Member
DR. KURT SURETH, Düsseldorf, Deputy Member, since 1st May, 1964



REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

I.

The world economy continues to expand, although growth has become slower since the summer of 1964. The expansive forces are almost as strong as ever in North America, where prosperity has already been enjoyed for a number of years. In the Federal Republic too the state of economic activity remains good.

In most European industrial countries the inflationary tensions made further restrictions necessary; prominent in that connection, apart from discount rate increases, were quantitative limitations of credit.

For two years now the overseas raw material countries have benefited from increased demand for their products. On certain markets the price upsurge still continued.

II.

Economic activity in the Federal Republic during 1964 exceeded expectations. Nevertheless, total productive capacity was not overstrained. Nor was there any boom in shares and real estate, such as had accompanied the exaggeration of such activity in earlier years.

Economic trends

The economy's performance, as expressed in the gross national product, increased from DM 377 to about 413 billion (1 billion = 1,000,000,000.). Not only was the real rise, at about 6.5%, greater than in the three preceding years; it was also exceeded in no other West European country.

1961	1962	1963	1964*)	
+ 9.9%	+ 8.8%	+ 6.2%	+9.6%	
+ 5.4%	+4.2%	+3.2%	+6.5%	
+11.3%	+9.9%	+6.8%	+9.5%	
+ 2.3%	+ 3.0%	+3.0%	+2.3%	
	+ 9.9% + 5.4% + 11.3%	$\begin{array}{c cccc} + & 9.9\% & + & 8.8\% \\ + & 5.4\% & + & 4.2\% \\ + & 11.3\% & + & 9.9\% \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} + & 9.9\% & + & 8.8\% & + & 6.2\% \\ + & 5.4\% & + & 4.2\% & + & 3.2\% \\ + & 11.3\% & + & 9.9\% & + & 6.8\% \end{array}$	

When the growth of the gross national product over a period of ten years is compared, the Federal Republic likewise holds a leading position in Europe with an average annual rate of over 6%. This success may be deemed especially great because in our country the upward price tendencies have been less marked. That shows how right it was to pursue a policy guided, in principle, by the needs of the market.

At the present time the course of the West German business cycle is marked by steady and relatively balanced growth of production and trade. Even on the building market, overheated for years, the return to normal is proceeding. Labour market and wages The economy's increased performance in 1964 was achieved with almost no change in the number of persons employed. Even on a longer view the economy as a whole can expect no great increase of the labour supply. This bottleneck, it is true, limits the possibilities of expansion; it also acts, however, as a constant incentive to rationalise.

The chronic labour shortage is reflected in the wage and salary level, which rose in 1964 by about 9%. At first, mainly because capacities were more fully employed, productivity grew even faster than wages rose; from the summer onwards, however, it could no longer keep pace with them. It is worth remarking that production was not disturbed by labour conflicts.

Savings formation

The latent upward price tendencies are counteracted by private saving. Such saving, at an estimated DM 28 billion in 1964, exceeded one-tenth of net incomes. This proportion is very high, even on an international comparison; it appears to us particularly noteworthy because there is in the Federal Republic a relatively comprehensive social insurance system.

Apart from saving through accounts, which rose above DM 100 billion about the turn of the year 1964/65, buying of fixed-interest securities in particular became further significant. Saving by way of insurance and at building and loan associations, which still enjoys special advantages through premiums and tax concessions, also continued to rise.

Saving through accounts	1962	1963	1964	Change			
and securities	In 1	millions of	DM	1962 to 1963 1963 to 19			
Growth of savings deposits ¹).	9,278	11,648	12,690	+25.5%	+ 8.9%		
Bonds placed (net) ²)	9,205	11,836	12,834	+ 28.6%	+ 8.4%		
Shares placed through the							
stock exchange ³)							
par value	600	416	643	- 30.7%	+ 54.6%		
proceeds of sale	1,106	545	1,109	50.7%	+ 103.5%		
				ince h			

¹) Institutions rendering monthly returns, ⁴) Excluding medium-term notes (Kassenobligationen); par values, ⁴) According to Commerzbank statistics, excluding bonus shares and excluding residual amounts independently sold.

The interest shown in shares, on the other hand, remained unsatisfactory; only savers through investment funds steadily bought. We regret the public's aloofness from the share market not only on the ground that ownership of wealth ought to be spread, but also in the light of economic considerations. Rapidly growing industrial capacity calls for financial support through new capital resources, which ought to be produced by a broadly based stratum of private investors.

This problem of financing merits special attention against the background of overall capital formation. The proportion contributed by private saving has risen from not quite 20% in 1950 to nearly 40%. This is clearly a long-term trend; as against it there is a downward tendency in undistributed profits. The economy therefore depends, more than before, on financing from outside sources.

Credit market

During 1964 the short-term bank indebtedness of business and private customers rose by DM 5 billion to about DM 58 billion; borrowing at longer term actually rose by DM 16 billion to a total of nearly DM 137 billion. Just as in the previous year, there was a relatively greater increase in the amount of credit extended by banks to public authorities; this rose by DM 6 billion to the level of DM 36 billion. In our view there has been no excessive expansion of lending to the private sector. True, the new lendings exceeded the formation of monetary capital; but it must be borne in mind that the surpluses on the balance of payments have more and more dried up as a source of liquidity. A further cause of the greater demand for credit was that industry borrowed less in the capital market; one special reason was that up till the beginning of 1965 the securities tax still impeded the issue of private-sector bonds. Industry, moreover, obtained much less finance than public authorities by borrowing on notes.

The security market during 1964 suffered from the abstinence of foreign investors, who were put off by the plan for a coupon tax. Nevertheless fixed-interest security issues reached new records, although these entailed a rise of the interest rate from 5.8% to 6.3%. The German market again placed more securities than any other in Europe.

A welcome feature was the rediscovery of convertible bonds; this was initiated by two noteworthy issues. Such bonds are attractive as a financial instrument both to investors and to the issuing company, and these issues helped them to establish a footing in the Federal Republic as well as elsewhere. To the decisions reached by Farbenfabriken Bayer in December, 1964 we attach a significance extending far beyond the year under report; they smooth the way for a flexible issuing and dividend policy.

A central theme of discussion in connection with the capital market was the 25% coupon tax on non-residents' holdings. The tax bill was passed in February, 1965, even though the foreign trade and payments situation has fundamentally changed since it was first announced on 23rd March, 1964. At least, therefore, some postponement of so controversial a project would have been desirable.

III.

Once again during 1964 the international monetary system was exposed to severe strains; sterling ran into acute difficulties. The greatest international support to date, equivalent to \$ 3 billion, was arranged at the end of November; this gave the British authorities a breathing space for reform.

In the United States, although the course of foreign trade is favourable, the balance of payments has still not been restored to equilibrium. One reason is that new investment abroad remains as great as ever. Some critics have alleged against Central Banks on the continent of Europe, in this connection, that their continuing support of the dollar is just what has permitted the expansion of American industry in Europe. It remains to be seen how quickly the drastic measures, announced in the United States President's message of 10th February, 1965 concerning the balance of payments, will produce effect. Another open question is what conclusions can be drawn, as regards international monetary policy, from the new French policy directed to creating stronger gold cover.

In the Federal Republic the discussion about rates of exchange was stimulated afresh by the Board of Experts for Assessment of Overall Economic Trends. The authorities, however, have decisively rejected any change-over to flexible exchange rates. In doing so they especially recalled the Federal Republic's legal obligations, above all under the EEC treaty. From our own practical knowledge of exchange markets we may add that, if the rate was left free, there would be a volume of speculative money movements which no Central Bank could well control.

Monetary problems

Capital market

International cooperation International cooperation, after previous steady growth, suffered some setbacks in the year under report. Hopes that the Kennedy Round would soon lead to reduction of trade barriers have so far not been fulfilled. A shock was also caused by the United Kingdom's import surcharge - a pointer to revival of economic nationalism.

Similar pointers were also evident on financial markets. Briefly they included the interest equalisation tax in the United States, the coupon tax in the Federal Republic, the strict exclusion of foreign capital by Switzerland, the limitation of permits for foreign issues on some important European security markets, and the threatened tightening of American stock exchange regulations. All these measures are hard to reconcile with the principle that capital markets should be free.

European Economic Community

Even integration between the EEC members seemed at times to bog down. The argument about the common price for grain looked like becoming dangerous and explosive; it was settled, however, before the close of the year. A favourable feature is the improved cooperation on cyclical policy.

Tariff reduction was continued according to plan; thus since the beginning of 1965 the internal duties have been only 30% of what they were at the outset. Although the Federal Government strongly urged further acceleration, this was not approved. What seems to us important is a common attitude, especially with regard to terms of credit, towards the countries where there is monopoly state trading.

Of late the EEC Commission has been stepping up its efforts to achieve a currency union in the near future. One consideration here may be that a stable currency for Europe might afford additional support to the gold exchange standard. As matters now stand, however, some crucial preconditions for this are still unfulfilled.

Foreign trade

The Federal Republic's foreign trade increased in both directions, so that its share of world trade rose above one-tenth. Imports again grew more rapidly from the summer onwards, although those on Government account greatly declined. Consequently the trade surplus was hardly above the high level of a year before. Since capital transactions with foreign countries were at the same time definitely in deficit, there can be said to have been a basic change in the balance of payments.

		On				
In millions of DM	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	31 Dec. 1964
Monetary reserves	+8,007	-1,928	-552	+2,572	+12	30,313
Banks' foreign position*)	-2,254	+ 264	+147	— 704	-52	- 2,860
Overall exchange position	+5,753	-1,664	-405	+1,868	-40	27,453
*) Short-term.						

In the first three months of 1964 the monetary reserves of the Bundesbank, and the shortterm foreign position of the other banks, had risen by the unprecedented total amount of DM 2.2 billion. From April onwards the tendencies to deficit predominated, however, so that by the end of the year the foreign exchange position had declined again to roughly the initial level. The official monetary reserves increased only slightly in comparison with a year before. The gold proportion rose from 51% to 56%; this was largely due to what was done in connection with the international gold pool.

Capital transactions with foreign countries

For the first time since 1914 Germany again took part, on an appreciable scale, in international security issuing business. But the picture is rendered less gratifying by the fact that, apart from the narrowing of international interest differentials, this was mainly due to disintegrative measures.

Besides the issue of twelve foreign loans expressed in D-marks the leading German banks also took part to a greater extent in the placing of international foreign-currency loans. We may observe that the placing of such loans with German savers becomes much easier if subscribers can opt to receive the service in D-marks.

Total international security transactions amounted for those bearing fixed interest to almost DM 7 billion, and for those bearing dividends to nearly DM 5 billion at market value; in both categories the previous year's totals were exceeded. The ultimate result of security transactions last year was, however, a capital outflow.

IV.

In March, 1964 the Deutsche Bundesbank again tightened credit, because it found itself confronted by an increase of economic activity together with growing surpluses on the balance of payments. The new policy was initiated with measures to counteract the money inflow through rules forbidding payment of interest on non-residents' deposits, and through the imposing of maximum reserve ratios in respect of such deposits; these measures were supplemented, from August onwards, by a general increase of required minimum reserves. In general the Central Bank tried to avoid unnecessary strains. It also used its instruments with imagination, first when it counted additional foreign lendings towards the bank's rediscount quotas, and secondly when it activated its lendings against securities at the end of the year. The raising of the official discount rate on 22nd January, 1965 fits in with this restrictive policy.

We think that continuation of the policy directed to encouraging money exports showed sound judgement. That policy is reflected in the provision for offsetting foreign assets, in calculation of the required reserve, against non-residents' deposits; it is also reflected in the resuming of swap transactions. The EEC Commission's questionable recommendation to introduce quantitative credit restrictions was not adopted.

Bundesbank policy remains chiefly directed to regulation through minimum reserves. On comparison with the previous year these deprived the banks of roughly an additional DM 2.5 billion. The average proportion of reserve-carrying liabilities now required is 10.5% for the private-sector commercial banks, but only 7.5% for savings banks. The grading of reserve ratios in favour of savings deposits is thus making itself increasingly felt as a factor affecting competition. It appears desirable to re-examine this state of affairs.

On the ceasing of foreign exchange inflows the money market dried up. It is true that on a year-to-year comparison the public authorities' handling of their cash position was nearly neutral in its effect on liquidity; in the autumn, however, it caused strains of an extreme character. Increased recourse by credit institutions to the Central Bank was the result. For a time the commercial bills held by the Bundesbank reached DM 4 billion. A notable feature was the increase of borrowing against securities; this rose to a peak of almost DM 2 billion in December.

Anticyclical behaviour by public authorities is regarded, it is true, as a necessary component of general economic policy. But the practical application of that policy constantly runs into obstacles, partly due to the Federal Republic's federative system. One trouble

Central Bank policy

Minimum reserves

Money market and liquidity

Fiscal policy

is that the disparity between budget estimates and cash results permits reserve formation, which leads to generous spending. Some of the payments affecting the internal economy differ materially from the budget appropriations. As long as that is so, the EEC's urgent recommendation that budgets ought to be limited to the prospective real growth of the economy must remain theoretical.

We greatly welcome the intention to draw up capital development programmes covering a number of years, and thereby to permit the spreading out of public expenditure according to the needs of the business cycle. We expect this to produce greater anticyclical effects than would result from the varying of rates for depreciation, which would moreover make it hard to plan the financing of enterprises on orderly lines.

Public authorities'

The public authorities' handling of their cash is described, even in official quarters, as "almost a museum piece". It subjects the money market to great fluctuations. Of late it has once again proved a hindrance to orderly circulation of money. The effects are aggravated by the concentration of tax payments at four quarterly dates.

We continue to think it expedient to regulate the timing of tax payments. In addition the system of general tax accounts which we have previously recommended, and which has proved its value in the United States, should be considered for the Federal Republic. That is the only way to prevent governmental agencies from thwarting, even involuntarily, the Central Bank's money market policy.

VI.

Company law reform

Property

ownership policy;

tax legislation

Among currently proposed legislation the reform of company law receives our undiminished attention. We hope that it will also encourage saving through shares. The desired improvements of the law concerning enterprises ought not, however, to be impaired through over-rigid limitation of directors' freedom in regard to reserve policy, or through unrealistic rules about the exercise of voting rights by proxy.

We welcome the putting of further enterprises into private ownership as a constructive contribution towards individual wealth formation. On the other hand we cannot support saving obligations embodied in collective agreements, since true property formation can prosper only on a voluntary basis. Collective compulsion to save appears to us all the less justified inasmuch as increasing use is being made of the Government aids already offered, such in particular as saving premiums.

A further review of the tax system is indispensable. Above all we think that the taxation of property requires reform. It still unjustifiably prejudices savings capital, especially investment in shares (which attracts double taxation), as compared with possession of real property.

Interest rates order A gap which had existed since the Banking Law came into force in 1962 was closed on 1st March, 1965 by the new order concerning bank interest rates. From the practical point of view its provisions can be in principle approved, although it remains uncertain to what extent the reduction of the fixing period for time deposits subject to that order from 4 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years will lead to an undesired rise in the level of interest rates.

Inquiry into competition

We regret to find that the inquiry into matters affecting competition in banking is taking very much longer than expected. Since the relevant Bundestag order four years have elapsed. Meanwhile the tax privileges which are enjoyed by savings banks, and which are the central factor disturbing competition, produce increasing effect. Only a quarter of the savings banks' income and assets is now subject to tax.

The Business of our Bank

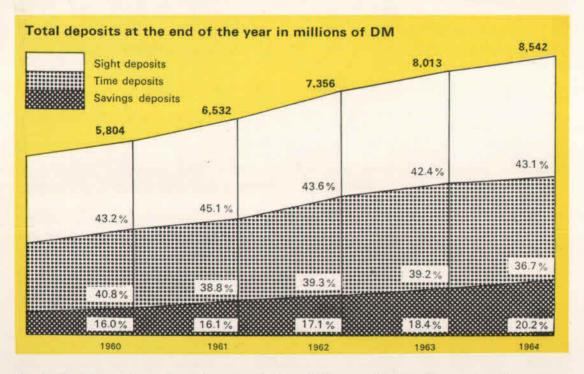
In all important lines we achieved further success. In regard to earnings the year under report was also satisfactory. General trends

In the spring of 1964 we conformed to the continuous expansion of our business by a capital increase which gave us DM 45 million of new resources. Our shareholders, almost without exception, exercised their right to subscribe. After a further allocation to published reserves out of the net profit our capital and reserves now total DM 500 million.

As noteworthy facts in the year under report we would further mention the following:

- our 400th office was opened;
- our non-bank customers' deposits exceeded DM 7 billion;
- the addition to savings balances reached nearly a quarter of a billion DM.

Once again the upward trend in our savings business was especially strong. Savings deposits increased to over DM 1.7 billion. Thus they have more than doubled in the course of the last five years and indeed stand at five times the amount of 1954. This reflects our hard work in cultivating new categories of customers. At the same time we regard this success as confirmation of our policy concerning branches.



To the build-up of our branch network, to which we added in the year under report through absorption of the Ilseder Bank, we owe some valuable new connections. At the end of 1964 the Commerzbank, together with its subsidiaries in the Federal Republic including West Berlin, was offering its services at 435 offices. At the beginning of 1965 our long-standing affiliate the Niederrheinische Bank was merged in the Commerzbank.

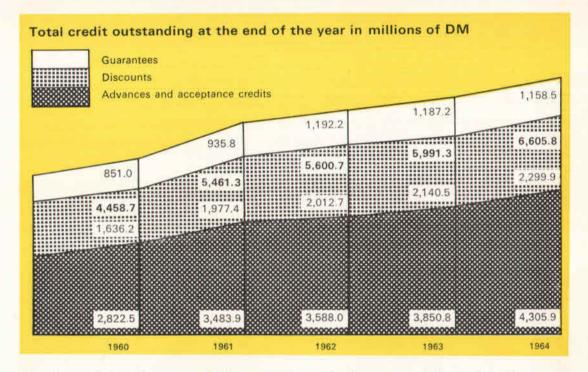
The number of accounts and deposits held with us has reached $1\frac{1}{4}$ million. At the same time the number of permanent customers has risen to nearly 900,000; if customers at associated institutions are included the total becomes almost a million.

Branches

Customers

Altogether some 600,000 savings books have been issued and are outstanding. Numerous customers enjoy the benefits of the Savings Premium Law. At the end of 1964 more than DM 200 million was employed at our Bank on savings accounts and in securities with the benefit of premiums.

Year-to-year comparison On the average for the year the size of the Balance Sheet was greater than in 1963 by some 7% to 8%. At the end of 1964 the capital resources, the borrowed funds and the deposits available to us were greater by DM 490 million, that is over 5%, than at the end of 1963. Deposit business with non-bank customers alone showed even greater growth. Details will be found in the pattern of changes shown on page 21 of this Report.



Credit business

The demand for advances and discounts was quite keen, especially during the second half of the year. Considerable repayments had against them new lendings of greater size. Consequently our total lendings increased by more than one-tenth to DM 6.6 billion. At times we observed efforts by customers to safeguard themselves, through assurances of stand-by credit, against possible bottlenecks in liquidity. We again held guarantees at our customers' disposal on a large scale.

A substantial part of our lendings and guarantees serve to finance foreign trade. We remain much interested in export credit at longer term; once again we proved the value of cooperation with the two specialised institutions, the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau and the Ausfuhrkredit AG. We met the increased demand for such financial assistance by stepping up our promises of new credit. Our commitment is spread between a large number of individual transactions. We again took part in the important foreign projects.

We devote special attention, as before, to the financing of capital investment as well as to the consolidation of short-term lendings. These objects are also served by the private banks' DM 100 million fund, which was established at the Industriekreditbank (with our Bank taking a prominent part) for longer-term lendings to medium-sized enterprises. In addition we met the growing desires of industry and trade for medium-term credit on a greater scale; the rising total of savings deposits affords us increasing freedom of movement in that respect.

We further procured capital market resources for our customers, chiefly by taking part in security issues and by arranging loans against borrowers' notes. Our close cooperation with the private mortgage banks benefits those of our customers who are interested in real estate credit. In suitable cases we acted as intermediary for the transfer of business interests; in this we see a sensible method of providing small and medium-sized enterprises with capital resources.

The breakdown of our lendings as between branches of economic activity has not materially changed:

Borrowers

Breakdown of our lendings as between branches of economic activity	31 Dec. 1963	31 Dec. 1964
Mining	2.5%	2.5%
Production of iron, steel and other metals, foundries	9.2%	9.0%
Steel construction, mechanical engineering, vehicle and shipbuilding	10.6%	11.5%
Chemicals	4.3%	4.0%
Electrical engineering, precision instruments and optical goods	5.1%	5.1%
Hardware and plastics	4.7%	5.0%
Building, including house construction	4.7%	5.1%
Food, beverages and fodders	4.6%	4.5%
Textiles, clothing and leather	6.0%	5.7%
Nood processing	2.9%	2.9%
Other branches of activity	1.7%	2.2%
ndustry and crafts (total)	56.3%	57.5%
Frade	22.5%	20.9%
Other borrowers	14.2%	14.4%
Credit institutions	7.0%	7.2%
Fotal credit extended*)	100.0%	100.0%

We traditionally devote special care to the provision of credit for small traders and craftsmen. The broad basis of our business has again proved its value from the point of view of spreading the risk.

The demand from private customers in all classes of the population for medium-sized consumer loans and small personal credits was again brisk. For instalment business we mostly work through our Bank für Teilzahlungskredit, which also increasingly finances contracts for the hire of movable equipment.

The course of our foreign business was favourable, with greatly increased turnovers in both directions. Once again we somewhat enlarged our share in the financing of the Federal Republic's external trade.

Foreign business

We financed import business almost exclusively without borrowing abroad. On the other hand we held substantial credits at our foreign correspondents' disposal for financing German exports.

In many cases because of the unstable conditions in overseas countries our business friends drew more heavily on our international experience. Many customers see a valuable service in the advice offered by our representative offices abroad, as well as in the world-wide links afforded by our correspondent network.

In addition we hold interests, directly or indirectly, in commercial and development banks in 14 overseas countries. During the year under report we acquired a substantial interest in the Société Financière pour les Pays d'Outre-Mer (SFOM), an international holding company for banking institutions in independent African countries. In this matter we are cooperating with European and American houses of high standing.

Our foreign exchange trading was lively. Considering the obscure outlook for some important currencies we advised our customers, as before, to fix forward exchange rates in respect of current receivables. For our own part we took constant care to keep our foreign exchange positions in balance. At the same time the consequent extensive trading enabled us further to consolidate our recognised position in international arbitrage dealings.

Our foreign assets were greater at the end of 1964 than when the year began. Simultaneously the deposits of non-residents increased. Thus on 31st December, 1964 our Bank's foreign position was approximately in balance. The relatively high level of the foreign assets reflects the extent to which—in conformity with Bundesbank policy—we keep liquid reserves on foreign money markets in the form both of Treasury Bills and of balances at first-class banks.

Issuing business

Especially in shares our issuing business increased. The previous year's return on such business was exceeded. We actively assisted in 31 capital increases by German companies the shares of which are quoted on a stock exchange; these produced DM 1.0 billion in cash. We also cooperated in the issue of 43 loans publicly offered in the Federal Republic, and totalling DM 5.2 billion; in addition we took part in 29 foreigncurrency loans. The statement on pages 35 to 37 indicates our activity in underwriting syndicates, as well as in the introducing of securities on to stock exchanges.

For foreign issuers we carried out or initiated some important transactions. The following may be mentioned:

the taking of DM 50 million medium-term DM notes of the European Investment Bank;

the placing in January, 1965 of a £ 4 million loan, with a DM option, for Enso-Gutzeit OY, of Helsinki,

the placing in February, 1965 of a \$ 20 million loan for the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno, of Rome.

Security business In respect of security dealings the turnovers and earnings likewise rose; this applies equally both to shares and to fixed-interest securities. The peak results of earlier years were not however reattained.

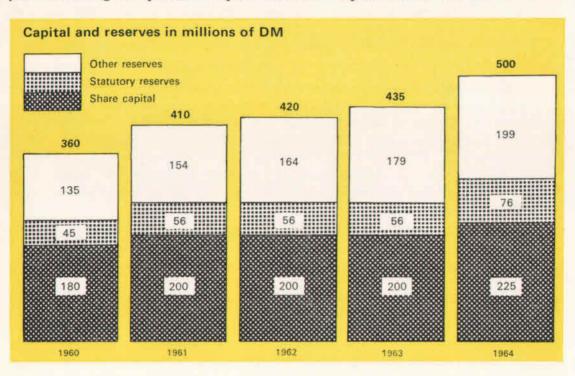
The placing of new mortgage bonds attained considerable size; for these we observed a wide public demand throughout the year. On the other hand the interest shown by customers in shares was at times very small. Nevertheless we succeeded in gaining further groups of adherents for saving through investment funds.

Earnings The margin between debit and credit interest rates, which had remained under pressure in the first months of 1964, improved somewhat in the second half of the year. This reflected, not least, the enlargement of our lending business.

Against the additional receipts from current business and service-rendering activities there was a greater rise of costs, so that the net earnings did not fully keep pace with the expansion of business. Special importance attaches to the increase of expenditure on personnel; collective agreements raised the level of salaries by 4% at the start of the year under report, and by 6% on 1st October, 1964.

The allocation of profit to our shareholders is being raised, since a larger amount of capital is receiving a dividend at the previous rate. Subject to the assent of our General Meeting we are at the same time increasing the published reserves by more than last year. This brings our published capital and reserves up to DM 500 million.

Appropriation of profit



Our Staff

The growing volume of work, due to the constant broadening and growth of our business, was again handled in 1964 with only a small rise in the number of persons employed. One reason lay in greater use of data-processing installations. Our staff rose in total number to 11,021; this includes 1,055 learners and semi-trained. In addition 137 had been called up for basic military service. The proportion of women employed rose a little further to about 38%.

93 members of the staff retired. At the end of 1964 we were providing pensions for 1,695 persons, including widows. We lost twenty-one members of our staff through death.

In the course of the year 34 of the Bank's employees completed 40 years, and 44 completed 25 years of service in our Bank.

The rates of pay received by our employees covered by collective agreements remain greater than those contractually agreed. We continued to provide welfare benefits for staff members and pensioners on the previous scale. We devote special attention to training; in that connection we exchange visits of juniors with banks abroad.

By their initiative and readiness to serve our employees materially contributed to the Bank's business success. For this we express our thanks and appreciation.

Outlook

General economic trends

For the Federal Republic we expect a continued economic upswing, now mainly based on investment activity, but also increasingly on private consumption. On the other hand, to judge by the course of orders to date, there is no important industry in which we expect any dangerous overstraining of production capacities. One open question is how export demand will run, especially during the second half-year. Allowance must in any case be made for some slowing of world economic expansion.

We see the real problem of the new year in the rise of costs and prices. Since competition has further stiffened on markets for goods at home and abroad, we do not expect any appreciable quickening of the price upsurge. It is nevertheless disquieting that price rises have now predominated for more than a decade. More allowance than before should be made, in all economic policy decisions, for their effects on the value of money. This applies no less to the employers and employed, who — in reaching their agreements — must bear in mind that advances in productivity so great as those in 1964 cannot for the present be again achieved.

Although business earnings are still increasing in absolute terms, the narrowing of profit margins will continue. For the present, however, the overall financial margin available for investment appears to be still adequate.

Our economy's financial structure, which gave rise in 1962/63 to critical but in some cases exaggerated comments, would seem by now to have on the whole improved. At all events we find among companies which publish accounts, as well as among our other customers, a stronger effort to consolidate. In many cases, indeed, some broadening of the capital basis is required. We regard it as our duty to act in this connection as advisers and intermediaries.

The interlocking of international markets, through the establishment of foreign manufacturing plants and marketing agencies, will probably increase. Already during recent years many German enterprises have transferred some of their plants to neighbouring countries, or have acquired interests in foreign companies; in addition many foreign groups have gained a footing in the Federal Republic. These trends are welcome as promoting both international division of labour and European integration. At the same time the fact must not be overlooked that they raise problems of competition, especially for producers of small and medium size.

*

Our Bank We estimate the further possibilities of expansion for our Bank, even on a longer view, as favourable. We expect the current year to show continuing growth of deposits and lendings. There is also a prospect of rising turnovers in foreign business. It must be observed that, owing to collectively agreed increases, per capita employment costs will be higher by some 7% on the average for 1965 than for the previous year. We shall continue our efforts to slow down the rise of costs through increased use of technical facilities.

Business in the new year has made a satisfactory start. We can state that in all important categories, above all in savings, it continues to go well.

Explanatory Notes on the Balance Sheet

Our Balance Sheet total has risen by 5.2%, as compared with last year, to DM 9,824.8 million. The addition, amounting to DM 490 million, is distributed between the principal Balance Sheet items as follows:

Balance Sheet total

ASSETS	mill. DM	LIABILITIES	mill. DM
All liquid assets	+ 101	All deposits	+ 529
Other bills and securities . Advances and acceptance credits (excluding loans	— 32	All borrowed funds (including acceptances in circulation)	— 64
on a trust basis)	+ 455	Capital and reserves	+ 65
Fixed assets (land, buildings and participations)	+ 19	Reserves for special purposes Rest (including loans on a	+ 11
Rest (including loans on a trust basis)	$\frac{-53}{+490}$	trust basis)	-51 +490
	+ 490		+ 490

Our German and foreign customers' turnovers in DM and in foreign currencies amounted Tur to about DM 950 billion. They are up by roughly 19% in comparison with the previous year.

Turnover

Assets

On the Balance Sheet date DM 1,030.8 million stood available as cash reserve. Thus Liqu our Deposits of all kinds, the Borrowed Funds and the Acceptances in circulation were covered by cash assets to the extent of 12.0%. This cover ratio shows only slight change by comparison with a year before.

The total liquid assets amounted to DM 4,136.6 million. Accordingly the total liquidity amounted to 48.3% of the said liabilities as against 50.2% a year previously.

The holding of Medium-Term Notes and Securities, valued according to the minimum value principle, is up by DM 126.3 million at DM 965.2 million. Of this addition the notes running for up to four years accounted for DM 61.4 million.

Loans of the Federal Government and the Länder plus other fixed-interest securities rose by DM 62.9 million, while the Stocks and Shares increased by DM 2.0 million. None of our own shares are in our possession.

Our Equalisation Claims on the Public Authorities were slightly reduced by redemption according to plan.

The Covering Claims show an addition of DM 4.8 million, chiefly due to the taking of further Covering Claims as a result of advancing against our customers' rights to basic compensation under the Equalisation of Burdens Law.

Liquidity

Medium-term notes and securities

Equalisation and Covering Claims Syndicate holdings

The Holdings in Syndicates amounted at the close of the year to DM 43.1 million; this was DM 5.0 million less than at the end of 1963. A statement on pages 35 to 37 shows the completed syndicate transactions in which we took part during 1964.

Credit business

Particularly during the last months of the year under report our credit business was extremely brisk. The total credit extended rose by 10.3%, as compared with a year previously, to DM 6,605.8 million. The breakdown was as follows:

	1964	1963
Short and medium- term advances and acceptance credits	DM 3,816.9 million = 57.8%	DM 3,373.1 million = 56.3%
Long-term lendings	DM 489.0 million = 7.4%	DM 477.7 million = 8.0%
Total advances and acceptance credits	DM 4,305.9 million = 65.2%	DM 3,850.8 million = 64.3%
Discounts	DM 2,299.9 million = 34.8%	DM 2,140.5 million = 35.7%
	DM 6,605.8 million = 100.0%	DM 5,991.3 million = 100.0%

Classified by size, the credits granted were as follows:

1501	1505
90.0%	91.3%
5.9%	5.0%
95.9%	96.3%
3.4%	3.1%
0.7%	0.6%
100.0%	100.0%
	90.0% 5.9% 95.9% 3.4% 0.7%

1964

1963

On the Balance Sheet date a total of 186,024 customers had obtained credits from us.

All discernible risks in connection with our credit business were covered by adequate formation of individual value adjustments. In addition there are global value adjustments to the extent permitted by tax regulations. All individual and global value adjustments have been deducted, so far as they have not to be shown as Reserves for Special Purposes, from the corresponding asset items.

With regard to individual categories of credit business the following may be stated:

Of the addition totalling DM 443.8 million to short and medium-term advances and acceptance credits DM 386.1 million was in credits granted by us to our German and foreign non-bank customers. We placed a further DM 57.7 million at the disposal of credit institutions.

The Long-Term Lendings have changed only slightly. New loans were granted to an extent roughly equal to the amounts contractually repaid.

Against these long-term capital development loans totalling DM 489.0 million there are DM 424.2 million of Loans taken at Long Term; we obtained these from the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Reconstruction Loan Corporation), as well as from other public entities and banks, and so far as is provided by the contracts we transmitted them to our customers on the terms fixed by the providers of the funds.

Our discount business rose by DM 159.4 million, or 7.5%.

The Loans on a Trust Basis, which we simply administer on trust without credit risk to us, are not included in the total credit extended.

After DM 10.3 million of additions, DM 0.2 million of disposals and DM 0.3 million of depreciation our Bank's permanent Participations amounted on 31st December, 1964 to a total of DM 95.2 million. The addition, apart from the taking of Participations in

Participations

Ilseder Bank, Sandow & Co., Peine

Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand, Bangkok

Nigerian Industrial Development Bank, Ltd., Lagos

Société Financière pour les Pays d'Outre-Mer SA, Geneva

Tourinvest SA, Luxemburg

World Banking Corporation, Ltd., Nassau (Bahamas),

is mainly due to capital increases which were effected by our associated companies during the year under report.

At the end of 1964 we held interests of 25% or more in the capital of the following credit institutions:

Subsidiaries

Bank für Teilzahlungskredit GmbH, Düsseldorf

For the 1963/64 financial year a 12% dividend was paid on the DM 3.5 million ordinary capital.

Berliner Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin

Our Berlin subsidiary has 22 offices. The dividend for 1963 on the DM 10 million capital amounted to 10%. The capital has since been increased to DM 12.5 million.

Niederrheinische Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Wesel

This subsidiary operates in the Lower Rhine area, and has 9 offices. On the DM 1.5 million capital a 12% dividend was paid for 1963. With effect from 1st January, 1965 this subsidiary was amalgamated with us.

Our subsidiary

von der Heydt-Kersten & Söhne, Wuppertal-Elberfeld,

with 2 offices and a limited-liability capital of DM 7.0 million, likewise earned a good profit.

The following was added with effect from 1st September, 1964:

Ilseder Bank, Sandow & Co., Peine,

with a limited-liability capital of DM 2.0 million.

All our subisidaries continued to do well in the year under report.

Other Credit Institutions

Absatzkreditbank Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg

Capital DM 2.0 million, our proportion 33%

Deutsche Hypothekenbank, Bremen

Capital DM 16.0 million, our proportion 25%

Deutsche Schiffsbeleihungs-Bank Aktien-Gesellschaft, Hamburg Capital DM 10.0 million, our proportion 25%

		iengesellschaft, Du 1, our proportion 2		
Second Second	pothekenbank, N		20 /0	
		on, our proportion	25%	
Sächsische Bod	encreditanstalt, 1	Berlin and Frankfin, our proportion	urt a. M.	
	the first state of the state of	nberg (Nuremberg) on, our proportion		
In addition we	hold an import	ant interest in the	following inves	stment companies:
				<i>lunich</i>) and Düsseldorf
	Adifonds*)		Adiverba*)	
	Fondak	Fondis	Fondra	Tresora
~	haft mbH für er Anglo-Dutch*)	nglische und hollär	ndische Aktienwe	rte, Düsseldorf
Anlage-Gesellsc	haft für französi	sche Aktienwerte	mbH, Düsseldorf	
Fund:	Agefra*)			
	Investmenttrust- Universal Fund	Gesellschaft, Basel l*)	(Basle)	
Société de Gest	ion Luxembourg	regise SA Luvemb	urg	

Société de Gestion Luxembourgeoise SA, Luxemburg

Fund: Sogelux*).

*) For these Funds we act as depositary bank.

Among our foreign associates the first to mention is the

Société Financière pour les Pays d'Outre-Mer SA, Geneva,

which holds interests in 10 credit institutions in Africa.

We have further holdings of minor amount in the following foreign credit institutions and finance companies:

Banque Marocaine du Commerce Extérieur, Casablanca

Banque Nationale pour le Développement Economique, Rabat

Groupement Immobilier Européen d'Etudes et de Participations, Paris

Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand, Bangkok

Nigerian Industrial Development Bank, Ltd., Lagos

Tourinvest SA, Luxemburg

L'Union Industrielle et Financière d'Investissement (Finunion), Paris

Union Internationale de Banques, Tunis

World Banking Corporation, Ltd., Nassau (Bahamas).

Real estate and buildings The additions to Real Estate and Buildings amounted to DM 14.2 million, the disposals to DM 0.4 million and the depreciation to DM 4.3 million. The amount now shown is made up of

DM 132.5 million Bank Premises DM 7.0 million other real properties.

Substantial amounts of the addition represent our bank premises at Düsseldorf, Hamburg, München (Munich), Recklinghausen, Remscheid and Witten.

For the purpose of equipping new offices, and especially of modernisation and rationalisation, we spent DM 8.3 million on machinery and other items. In the same way as in previous years we wrote off this amount in full. The Office Furniture and Equipment appears in the Balance Sheet, without change, at the pro memoria figure of DM 1.-.

Office furniture and equipment

Deposits

Liabilities

The total Deposits rose by DM 529.1 million in the year under report to DM 8,541.7 million. Of this addition the greater part, namely DM 515.7 million, was in Deposits of non-bank customers. In the same way as during previous years the Savings Deposits contained therein continued to show the greatest percentage addition.

Detailed changes were as follows:

Sight Deposits .	÷	ä	÷		4	5	÷	•)		+ DM 292.1 million = 8.6% rise
										-DM 6.4 million = 0.2% fall
										+ DM 243.4 million = 16.5% rise
										+ DM 529.1 million = 6.6% rise.

The breakdown of the total Deposits on the Balance Sheet date, and the change in it by comparison with 31st December, 1963, can be seen from the following statement:

	1964	1963			
Deposits of non-ba	nk customers:				
Sight Deposits	DM 2,708.9 million = 31.7%	DM 2,545.0 million = 31.8%			
Time Deposits	DM 2,717.3 million = 31.8%	DM 2,608.9 million = 32.5%			
Savings Deposits	DM 1,720.4 million = 20.2%	DM 1,477.0 million = 18.4%			
	DM 7,146.6 million = 83.7%	DM 6,630.9 million = 82.7%			
Deposits of credit	institutions:				
Sight Deposits	DM 976.7 million = 11.4%	DM 848.5 million = 10.6%			
Time Deposits	DM 418.4 million = 4.9%	DM 533.2 million = 6.7%			
	DM 1,395.1 million = 16.3%	DM 1,381.7 million = 17.3%			
Total Deposits	DM 8,541.7 million = 100.0%	DM 8,012.6 million = 100.0%			

Our Borrowed Funds (Nostro Liabilities) declined by a further DM 5.7 million to the Borrowed funds level of DM 19.3 million.

Of our Own Acceptances, totalling DM 142.1 million, only an insignificant proportion are in circulation.

In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the General Meeting on 28th April, 1964 our Capital was increased by DM 25 million; it now amounts to DM 225 million. We added to the Statutory Reserves the whole of the premium, namely DM 20 million, on this Capital increase. After allocation of a further DM 20 million from the 1964 Profit our liable funds within the meaning of Article 10 of the Banking Law (KWG) now amount to DM 500 million. They are made up as follows:

										DM 500 million
Other Reserves .									DM 199 million	DM 275 million
Statutory Reserves	105		×				×		DM 76 million	
Capital	9	ġ.		÷		÷	÷			DM 225 million

This amounts to 5.09% of the Balance Sheet total as against 4.66% a year previously.

Own acceptances

Capital and reserves

Reserves for special purposes

Appended notes and

other observations

The Pension Reserves are up by DM 10.9 million at DM 105.2 million. They include the actuarially calculated present values of our pension liabilities and pension expectancies. The large increase is mainly due to the raising of salaries.

Apart from tax reserves the other Reserves for Special Purposes include provision for all risks of uncertain amount, as well as that part of the global value adjustments which is not deductible from the asset items.

At DM 1,158.5 million on the Balance Sheet date our contingent Liabilities arising from Guarantees, including Guarantees of Bills and Cheques, and from Indemnity Agreements, are shown somewhat lower than at the end of 1963. The Endorsement Liabilities on Bills of Exchange in circulation rose again to DM 163.9 million.

Contingent liabilities for calls on shares, not fully paid up, in companies in AG and GmbH form amounted on 31st December, 1964 to DM 3,304,948.24.

Profit and Loss Account

Expenditure The increase of Expenditure on Personnel, by 7.4% to the level of DM 144.9 million, was mainly due to the raising of salaries in the year under report. Apart from this there was also a slight increase in the number of persons employed.

The Expenditure for Social Purposes, Welfare and Pensions grew by a greater than average amount to DM 13.9 million. This growth was solely due to the increase in the allocation to Pension Reserves.

Owing to the extension of the branch network, the increase of turnover and other rises in costs the Other Expenditure has risen to DM 49.2 million.

On Taxes and Similar Levies DM 54.8 million was spent as compared with DM 51.6 million in the previous year.

Receipts Our receipts from Interest and Discount rose from DM 165.6 to 181.8 million. We show the Commissions, Fees and Other Receipts at DM 137.0 million as against DM 124.4 million last year. We have applied all the remaining Receipts in the same way as previously to value adjustments, depreciation and internal reinforcement. The great year-to-year increase of total credit outstanding entailed the allocation of larger amounts to global value adjustments.

The remuneration of the Board of Management, and the pensions for former members of that Board, amounted for the year 1964 to DM 3,948,121.20; the payment to the members of the Supervisory Board amounted to DM 1,637,200.—.

After allocation of DM 20,000,000.- to the Reserves according to Article 10 of the Banking Law (KWG) there remains a Profit of

DM 36,000,000.--.

We propose that this amount be used to pay a Dividend of 16% on the increased the Capital, amounting to DM 225,000,000.-.

Düsseldorf, March, 1965

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Brands Dhom Lichtenberg Marx Meier-Bruck v. Mengden Polke Rieche Graf von Roedern Deputy Members: Fuchs Sureth

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD

During the year under report the Supervisory Board performed the duties which are incumbent on it in accordance with the legal provisions, and currently supervised the conduct of the Bank's business. The Board, both itself and through committees appointed by it, reviewed the significant business transactions and discussed them in regular conferences with the Board of Management.

The Annual Statement of Accounts and the Report for the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1964 have been audited by the Auditor, the Deutsche Revisions- und Treuhand-Aktiengesellschaft, Treuarbeit, of Düsseldorf, and were found to be in conformity with the books, which were properly kept, as well as with the legal provisions.

The Supervisory Board has taken note of the result of this audit.

The Supervisory Board declares itself to be in agreement with the Board of Management's Report on the Annual Statement of Accounts as well as with the proposal for the appropriation of the Profit.

Düsseldorf, March, 1965

THE SUPERVISORY BOARD Dr. Hanns Deuss Chairman

BALANCE SHEET AS

ASSETS

	DM	DM
Cash		70,139,373.70
Balance at the Deutsche Bundesbank.		933,342,539.67
Balances on Postal Cheque Account		27,280,260.10
Balances with Credit Institutions (Nostro Balances)	000 100 000 07	
a) payable on demand	232,436,896.87	
c) for agreed periods, or at agreed periods of notice, of 3 months or more	82,142,500.	101 174 150 07
	86,595,063.—	401,174,459.87
Matured Bonds, Interest and Dividend Coupons		20,062,062.60
Uncleared Cheques on other Banks		99,742,625.22
Bills of Exchange	the second	2,124,444,680.76
a) Bills discountable at the Deutsche Bundesbank, so far as		
the latter has not generally excluded them from purchase DM 1,663,197,080.57		
b) Own Drawings DM 564,579.85		
Treasury Bills and Non-Interest-Bearing Treasury Bonds		389,784,388.98
of the Federal Government and the Länder DM 266,528,717.63		
Medium-Term Notes		107,018,231.91
of the Federal Government and the Länder DM 22,768,083.33		
Securities,		
so far as they are not to be shown in other items:		
a) Loans and Interest-Bearing Treasury Bonds of the Federal Government and the Länder	58,876,983.11	
b) Other Interest-Bearing Securities	434,837,698.87	
d) Other Securities	330,070,899.45 34,424,050.50	050 000 691 09
including: eligible as security for Deutsche Bundesbank advances DM 424,833,517.74	51,121,030.30	858,209,631.93
Equalisation and Covering Claims on the Public Authorities		
a) Equalisation Claims	98,143,952.72	
b) Covering Claims	20,045,825.34	118,189,778.06
Holdings in Syndicates	10,010,020101	a construction of the second of the
Debtors		43,135,218.38
a) Credit Institutions	331,875,383.97	
b) Others	3,485,042,367.34	3,816,917,751.31
	3,103,012,307.31	3,010,917,731.31
Long-Term Lendings a) against Mortgages on Real Estate	201 650 62	
b) against Public Authorities' Security	291,659.63 24,893,741.52	
c) Others	463,793,541.24	488,978,942.39
Loans on a Trust Basis	105,755,511.21	
including:		74,076,262.69
Savings Premium claims under the Savings Premium Law DM 30,049,247.04		
Participations		05 200 000
including:		95,200,000.—
in Credit Institutions		
Real Estate and Buildings		
a) Bank Premises	132,500,000.—	
b) Others	7.000.000.	139,500,000.—
Office Furniture and Equipment	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Other Assets		1.— 17,469,813.89
Transitory Items		134,008.40
	Total Assets	9,824,800,030.86

The Assets and the Rights of Recourse in respect of Guarantees and Endorsement Liabilities include:

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AT 31st DECEMBER, 1964

LIABILITIES

	DM	DM	DM
Deposits			
) Sight Deposits of aa) Credit Institutions	976,725,471.82		
bb) Other Depositors	2,708,849,106.72	3,685,574,578.54	
) Time Deposits of			
aa) Credit Institutions	418,402,728.04		
bb) Other Depositors	2,717,337,307.33	3,135,740,035.37	
including: for agreed periods, or at agreed periods of notice, of 3 months or more DM 2,171,542,211.26			
Savings Deposits	070 470 000 10		
aa) subject to legal period of notice	878,470,823.12 841,882,410.48	1,720,353,233.60	8,541,667,847.51
orrowed Funds (Nostro Liabilities)			19,291,917.38
cluding:) for agreed periods, or at agreed periods of notice,			
of 3 months or more DM 10,421,897.29			
) customers' drawings on credits opened			
at other institutions DM 1,227,747.31			
Own Acceptances and Promissory Notes		142,111,853.21	
ess Own Holding		141,539,645.63	572,207.58
oans taken at Long Term			
) against Mortgages on Real Estate		21,492.84	
) Others		424,245,325.64	424,266,818.48
oans on a Trust Basis			74,076,262.69
ncluding:			
avings Premiums credited under the			
avings Premium Law DM 30,049,247.04			
Capital			225,000,000.—
Reserves in accordance with Article 10 of the Banking Law (KWG)		76 000 000	
) Statutory Reserves		76,000,000.— 199,000,000.—	275,000,000
) Others			105,158,101.—
ension Reserves			106,556,429.83
Reserves for Special Purposes		a second second	3,677,278.69
Other Liabilities			A State of the second second
Fransitory Items			13,533,167.70
Net Profit			36,000,000.—
/			
		Total Liabilities	9,824,800,030.86

Linvinites arising itom cumunters, including cumunters of the second sec	
Agreements	8,520,553.96
Endorsement Liabilities on Bills of Exchange in circulation	3,875,125.93
The Liabilities include:	
Liabilities towards dependent institutions (including liabilities arising from guarantees and endorsement liabilities) 30	6,327,412.88

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Figures for earlier years are on pages 32 and 33.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

EXPENDITURE

	DM
Expenditure on Personnel	144,886,804.25
Expenditure for Social Purposes, Welfare and Pensions	13,891,985.32
Other Expenditure	49,254,412.16
Taxes and Similar Levies	54,767,863.56
Allocation to the Reserves in accordance with Article 10 of the Banking Law (KWG)	20,000,000.—
Net Profit	36,000,000.—

318,801,065.29

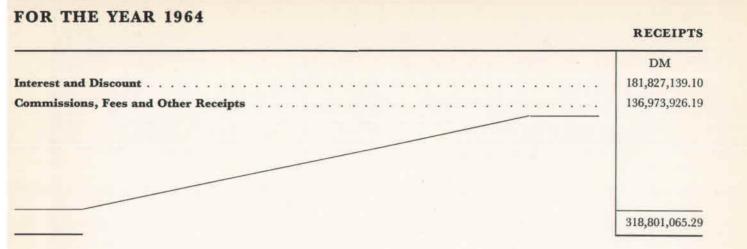
Düsseldorf, March, 1965

COMMERZBANK A K T I E N G E S E L L S C H A F T

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Brands Dhom Lichtenberg Marx Meier-Bruck v. Mengden Polke Rieche Graf von Roedern

Deputy Members: Fuchs Sureth



According to the conclusive result of our audit, which was duly carried out on the basis of the Bank's books and records as well as of the explanations and statements supplied by the Board of Management, the bookkeeping, the Annual Statement of Accounts, and the Annual Report in so far as this elucidates the Annual Statement of Accounts, are in conformity with the provisions of the law.

Düsseldorf, March, 1965

DEUTSCHE REVISIONS- UND TREUHAND-AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT TREUARBEIT WIRTSCHAFTSPRÜFUNGSGESELLSCHAFT · STEUERBERATUNGSGESELLSCHAFT

> Dr. Welland Certified Auditor

Dr. Kefer Certified Auditor

BALANCE SHEETS UP TO 3

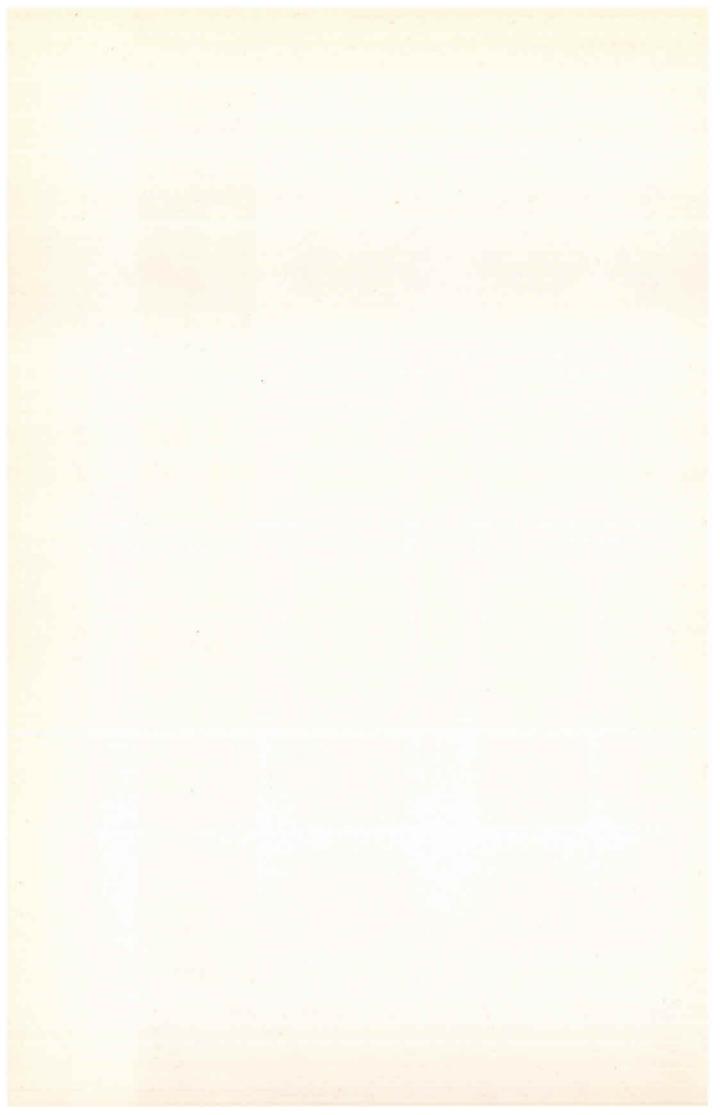
- Amounts in millions

	1 January, 1952	31 December, 1958	
	Opening	1st balance sheet	31 December, 1959
	balance sheets	after fusion	
ASSETS			
Cash Reserve	178	499	615
Balances with Credit Institutions (Nostro Balances)	110	337	358
Matured Bonds, Interest and Dividend Coupons	-	17	16
Uncleared Cheques on other Banks	43	35	55
Bills of Exchange	320	1,430	1,562
Treasury Bills and			
Non-Interest-Bearing Treasury Bonds.	13	365	333
Medium-Term Notes		2	50
Securities	61	622	707
a) Loans and Interest-Bearing Treasury Bonds	20		
of the Federal Government and the Länder	4	81	64
b) Other Interest-Bearing Securities	3	356	409
c) Stocks and Shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange	43	169	210
d) Other Securities	11	16	24
Equalisation Claims and Covering Claims	125	117	115
Holdings in Syndicates	6	16	19
Debtors	598	1,614	1,993
a) Credit Institutions	22	126	187
b) Others	576	1,488	1,806
Long-Term Lendings	65	383	410
Loans on a Trust Basis	3	36	34
Participations.	6	32	39
Real Estate and Buildings	45	86	94
Office Furniture and Equipment	6	3 	
Other Assets	2	10	9
Total Assets	1,581	5,601	6,409
	1.000	1.010	- 000
Deposits	1,238	4,716	5,382
a) Sight Deposits	706	2,053	2,355
b) Time Deposits	457	2,033	2,333
c) Savings Deposits	75	587	789
(Total Deposits of non-bank customers)	(1,126)	(3,819)	(4,389)
Borrowed Funds (Nostro Liabilities)	(1,120) 84	142	10-00-00
Own Acceptances in circulation	84 78	114	81 10
Loans taken at Long Term	78 52	309	371
Loans taken at Long Term	52	309	371
Capital	3 50	150	34 180
Reserves in accordance with Article 10			
of the Banking Law (KWG)	5	103	158
Pension Reserves	23	63	69
Reserves for Special Purposes	38	56	90
Other Liabilities	10	5	9
Net Profit		21	25
Total Liabilities	1,581	5,601	6,409
Liabilities arising from Guarantees, etc.	138	690	797
Endorsement Liabilities	299	33	52
TOTAL CREDIT OUTSTANDING	1,282	3,454	4,019
Dividend	-	14 %	14+2%

st DECEMBER, 1964

of DM -

31 December, 1960	31 December, 1961	31 December, 1962	31 December, 1963	31 December, 1964
797	742	1,054	1,010	1,031
325	349	510	396	401
10	20	26	22	20
55	115	101	122	100
1,555	1,839	1,794	2,036	2,124
288	211	372	533	390
59	8	2	46	107
681	680	730	793	858
56	55	43	57	59
338	320	357	374	435
269	285	306	334	330
18	205	24	28	34
121.243	210.000	116-24		
115	107	110	115	118
26 2,395	45 3,025	45 3,119	48 3,373	43 3,817
1 4 5 M = D F				
174	237	238	274	332
2,221	2,788	2,881	3,099	3,485
428	459	469	478	489
37	36	112	130	74
57	63	77	85	95
96	104	119	130	140
13	18	21	18	18
6,937	7,821	8,661	9,335	9,825
5,804	6,532	7,356	8,013	8,542
2,509	2,943	3,210	3,394	3.686
2,365	2,536	2,889	3,142	3.136
930	1,053	1,257	1,477	1.720
(4,722)	(5,247)	(6,042)	(6,631)	(7,147)
131	169	81	25	19
3	10	6	7	1
406	453	465	476	424
37	36	112	130	74
180	200	200	200	225
180	210	220	235	275
73	81	87	94	105
83	86	85	106	107
11	12	17	17	17
29	32	32	32	36
6,937	7,821	8,661	9,335	9,825
051	026	1 100	1 107	1 150
851	936	1,192	1,187	1,159
77	143	211	95	164
4,458	5,461	5,601	5,991	6,606
16 %	16 %	16 %	16 %	16%



Issuing Business, Bonus Share Transactions and Stock Exchange Introductions in 1964

Public Entities, Bonds taken, issued and introduced on Stock Exchanges

- 6 % State Loan of the Free Hansa City of Bremen, 1964
- 6 % Loan of the Federal Republic of Germany, 1964
- 6 % Loan of the Federal Republic of Germany, 1964, Second Issue
- 6 % Loan of the Federal Republic of Germany, 1964, Third Issue
- 51/2% Loan of the German Federal Railways, 1964
- 6 % Loan of the German Federal Railways, 1964
- 6 % Loan of the German Federal Railways, 1964, Second Issue
- 51/2% Loan of the German Federal Postal Administration, 1964
- 6 % Loan of the German Federal Postal Administration, 1964, Second Issue
- 5 1/2% Loan of the Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse (German Association of Credit Cooperatives), 1963, Series 8
- 5½% Loan of the Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse (German Association of Credit Cooperatives), 1964, Series 10
- 6 % Bonds of the Deutsche Landesrentenbank (German Land Mortgage Bank), Series 53
- 6 % Bonds of the Deutsche Landesrentenbank (German Land Mortgage Bank), Series 55
- 6 % Loan of the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Reconstruction Loan Corporation), 1964
- 6 % Bonds of the Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank (Agricultural Mortgage Bank), Series 18
- 6 % Bonds of the Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank (Agricultural Mortgage Bank), Series 19
- 6 % Bonds of the Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank (Agricultural Mortgage Bank), Series 20
- 6 % Bonds of the Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank (Agricultural Mortgage Bank), Series 21
- 5½% Loan of the Lastenausgleichsbank (Equalisation of Burdens Bank), Issue 10 of 1964
- 6 % Loan of the Lastenausgleichsbank (Equalisation of Burdens Bank), Issue 11 of 1964
- 6 % Loan of the City of München (Munich), 1964
- 6 % Loan of the Land of Rheinland-Pfalz (Rhineland-Palatinate), 1964
- 6 % Loan of the Land of Rheinland-Pfalz (Rhineland-Palatinate), 1964, Second Issue
- 6 % Loan of the Saarland, 1964
- 6 % Loan of the Land of Schleswig-Holstein, 1964
- 6 % Loan of the Land of Schleswig-Holstein, 1964, Second Issue

Other Domestic Bonds (including Mortgage and Communal Bonds) taken, issued and introduced on Stock Exchanges

Badenwerk Aktiengesellschaft	Hütten- und Bergwerke Rheinhausen
Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik Aktiengesellschaft	Aktiengesellschaft
Bochumer Verein für Gussstahlfabrikation	Industriekreditbank Aktiengesellschaft
Aktiengesellschaft	Moselkraftwerke Gesellschaft mit beschränkter
Braunschweig-Hannoversche Hypothekenbank	Haftung
Deutsche Erdöl-Aktiengesellschaft	Phoenix-Rheinrohr Aktiengesellschaft Vereinigte
Deutsche Hypothekenbank, Bremen	Hütten- und Röhrenwerke
Deutsche Hypothekenbank (Actien-Gesellschaft),	Rhein-Donau Oelleitung Gesellschaft mit
Hannover (Hanover) and Berlin	beschränkter Haftung
Deutsche Schiffsbeleihungs-Bank	Rheinische Braunkohlenwerke Aktiengesellschaft
Aktien-Gesellschaft	Ritterschaftliches Kreditinstitut des Fürstentums
Deutsche Shell Aktiengesellschaft	Lüneburg
Energie-Versorgung Schwaben Aktiengesellschaft	Sächsische Bodencreditanstalt
Farbwerke Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft vormals	Siemens & Halske Aktiengesellschaft
Meister Lucius & Brüning	Technische Werke der Stadt Stuttgart
Gelsenkirchener Bergwerks-Aktien-Gesellschaft	Aktiengesellschaft
Hoesch Aktiengesellschaft	August Thyssen-Hütte Aktiengesellschaft

Foreign Bonds taken, issued and introduced on Stock Exchanges

- 6 % US \$ Loan of Aktieselskabet Tyssefaldene, 1964
- 5½% DM Loan of EUROFIMA Europäische Gesellschaft für die Finanzierung von Eisenbahnmaterial (EUROFIMA European Company for Financing Railway Material), 1964
- 51/2% DM Loan of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), 1964
- 51/4% US \$ Loan of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), 1964
- 51/2% DM Loan of the European Investment Bank, 1963
- 51/2% DM Loan of the European Investment Bank, 1964
- 51/2% US \$ Loan of the European Investment Bank, 1964
- 61/4% DM Loan of the Republic of Finland, 1964
- 6 % DM Loan of the Republic of Finland, 1964
- 64% DM Loan of Suomen Teollisuus-Hypoteekkipankki Oy (Industrial Mortgage Bank of Finland), 1964
- 51/2% DM Loan of the Inter-American Development Bank, 1964
- 6 % DM Loan of Japan, 1964
- 53/4% US \$ Loan of the Japan Development Bank, 1964
- 5¾% US \$ Loan of Kjøbenhavns Telefon Aktieselskab (Copenhagen Telephone Company), 1964
- 61/2% US \$ Loan of Mexico (United States of Mexico), 1964
- 61/4% US \$ Loan of Mexico (United States of Mexico), 1964
- 5%4% US \$ Loan of Norges Kommunalbank (Kingdom of Norway Municipalities Bank), 1964
- 51/2% US \$ Loan of the Kingdom of Norway, 1964
- 61/2% DM Loan of the Prefecture of Osaka and City of Osaka, 1964
- 61/4% DM Loan of Osuuskassojen Keskus Oy (Central Institution for Cooperative Credit Societies), 1964
- 534% US \$ Loan of the Republic of Portugal, 1964
- 53/4% US \$ Loan of the City of Tokyo, 1964
- 61/2% £/DM Loan of the City of Turin, 1964
- 5¾% US \$ Loan of the Reintegration Fund of the European Council for National Refugees and Over-Population in Europe, 1964

Shares (including Shares for Capital Adjustment) taken, issued and introduced on Stock Exchanges

Aktien-Brauerei Ohligs Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik Aktiengesellschaft Banco Central Sociedad Anónima Bast Aktiengesellschaft Bayerische Vereinsbank Julius Berger Aktiengesellschaft Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft Berliner Kraft- und Licht (Bewag)-Aktiengesellschaft Bochumer Verein für Gussstahlfabrikation Aktiengesellschaft Brauerei "Zur Eiche" Braunschweigische Maschinenbauanstalt Bremer Strassenbahn Aktiengesellschaft Deutsch-Asiatische Bank Deutsche Dampfschifffahrts-Gesellschaft "Hansa" Deutsche Erdöl-Aktiengesellschaft Didier-Werke Aktiengesellschaft Dolerit-Basalt Aktiengesellschaft Dortmunder Actien-Brauerei Farbenfabriken Bayer Aktiengesellschaft Farbwerke Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft vormals Meister Lucius & Brüning FINSIDER Società Finanziaria Siderurgica per Azioni Frankfurter Hypothekenbank Girmes-Werke Aktiengesellschaft Th. Goldschmidt Aktiengesellschaft Grosskraftwerk Franken Aktiengesellschaft Hamburgische Electricitäts-Werke

Hoesch Aktiengesellschaft Hotelbetriebs-Aktiengesellschaft (Bristol, Kaiserhof, Atlantic, Centralhotel, Baltic, Kranzler, Rollenhagen) Kaiser Friedrich Quelle Aktiengesellschaft Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz Aktiengesellschaft Niederrheinische Bergwerks-Aktiengesellschaft Nordwestdeutsche Kraftwerke Aktiengesellschaft N.V. Gemeenschappelijk Bezit van Aandeelen Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken Orenstein-Koppel und Lübecker Maschinenbau Aktiengesellschaft Pegulan-Werke Aktiengesellschaft Phoenix Gummiwerke Aktiengesellschaft Phrix-Werke Aktiengesellschaft PHYWE Aktiengesellschaft PREUSSAG Aktiengesellschaft F. Reichelt Aktiengesellschaft Schering Aktiengesellschaft Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited Sieg-Rheinische Germania-Brauerei Aktiengesellschaft Siemens & Halske Aktiengesellschaft Steyr-Daimler-Puch Aktiengesellschaft Stolberger Wasserwerks-Gesellschaft August Thyssen-Hütte Aktiengesellschaft Vereinsbank in Nürnberg Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik Gildemeister & Comp. Aktiengesellschaft

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