



## Grand Ruling Chamber for Energy

Reference: GBK-25-02-1#2

### Decision

In the administrative proceedings pursuant to section 29(1) in conjunction with sections 21 and 21a of the Energy Industry Act (EnWG)

relating to the **proceedings for the determination of the methodologies for carrying out efficiency benchmarking for electricity distribution system operators**

the Grand Ruling Chamber for Energy of the Bundesnetzagentur für Elektrizität, Gas, Telekommunikation, Post und Eisenbahnen, Tulpenfeld 4, 53113 Bonn,

represented by

its Chair	Klaus Müller,
its Vice Chair	Barbie Kornelia Haller,
its Vice Chair	Dr Daniela Brönstrup,
its Vice Chair	Achim Zerres,
its Vice Chair	Karsten Bourwieg,
and its Vice Chair	Dr Christian Schütte,

decided on December 8<sup>th</sup> 2025:

## **1. Addressees**

<sup>1</sup>The determination applies to all operators of electricity distribution systems participating in the standard procedure. <sup>2</sup>It does not apply to operators of electricity transmission systems, operators of closed distribution systems or those network operators participating in the simplified procedure pursuant to operative part 16 of the RAMEN determination.<sup>1</sup>

## **2. Carrying out efficiency benchmarking**

<sup>1</sup>Before the start of the regulatory period, the Bundesnetzagentur will carry out, in line with the latest scientific findings and in consideration of the requirements set out in this determination, nationwide efficiency benchmarking for electricity distribution system operators with a view to calculating individual efficiency scores for these network operators. <sup>2</sup>In doing so, it must ensure that the efficiency requirements are reasonable, attainable and surpassable.

## **3. Data basis**

**3.1** <sup>1</sup>The Bundesnetzagentur will collect the data needed nationwide to calculate the efficiency scores from the network operators coming under the scope of operative part 1. <sup>2</sup>Network operators are required to provide information in this regard. <sup>3</sup>The details of the scope, time and form of the data to be collected and transmitted, in particular the permissible data and transmission media, will be set out in a separate determination pursuant to section 21a(3) sentence 3 para 11 EnWG.

**3.2** <sup>1</sup>For the appropriate feasibility of efficiency benchmarking, the regulatory authorities of the federal states should transmit to the Bundesnetzagentur by 31 March of the calendar year preceding the regulatory period the total costs of the network operators falling under their remit pursuant to section 54(2) EnWG that

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<sup>1</sup> References to RAMEN in this determination are to the RAMEN Strom determination as last amended.

are calculated pursuant to the StromNEF<sup>2</sup> determination and are necessary for carrying out nationwide efficiency benchmarking in accordance with this determination. <sup>2</sup>These include the total costs after deduction of the costs not subject to efficiency benchmarking within the meaning of operative part 7 RAMEN and the total costs after carrying out the cost standardisation in accordance with operative part 7 of this determination. <sup>3</sup>If the data referred to in sentence 1 are not available in good time to design the model, the Bundesnetzagentur can design the model for nationwide efficiency benchmarking using the data provided by the affected network operators in the procedure for setting the revenue caps. <sup>4</sup>The Bundesnetzagentur can still use a different status with provisionally checked cost values or suitable proxy values to design the model and calculate the individual efficiency scores.

**3.3** The Bundesnetzagentur can start designing the model as soon as the available data basis permits a statistically reliable cost driver analysis.

#### **4. Dealing with missing and incomplete data; data corrections**

**4.1** <sup>1</sup>When carrying out efficiency benchmarking, the Bundesnetzagentur will take into account the data from the network operators that have been received by the deadline set out in the individual determination on the collection of data and the deadline for corrections. <sup>2</sup>The Bundesnetzagentur can additionally set an internal cutoff date for data corrections to be taken into account and not take account of any adjustments made after this date in the design of the model and its underlying data basis. <sup>3</sup>The Bundesnetzagentur will decide on a case-by-case basis about the correction of data errors after the deadlines and the cutoff date, taking account in particular of the time, the area of responsibility, the economic relevance and the impact on the overall system.

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<sup>2</sup> References to the StromNEF determination in this determination are to the StromNEF as last amended.

**4.2** <sup>1</sup>If the data needed to carry out efficiency benchmarking in accordance with this determination are not available in good time before the start of the regulatory period, data for the last available calendar year can be used. <sup>2</sup>If no data or clearly incorrect data are available, the Bundesnetzagentur can determine the missing data using appropriate estimates. <sup>3</sup>The arrangement in operative part 14 sentence 2 remains unaffected.

**4.3** Any subsequent amendments to the underlying data basis as a result of final court decisions will not affect efficiency benchmarking.

## **5. Efficiency benchmarking parameters**

The Bundesnetzagentur must take account of input parameters and output parameters in its efficiency benchmarking.

## **6. Input parameters**

**6.1** <sup>1</sup>The costs calculated as stated below must be applied as input parameters. <sup>2</sup>The basis for calculating the input parameters will be the base level calculated pursuant to the StromNEF minus the costs not subject to efficiency benchmarking defined in operative part 7 RAMEN. <sup>3</sup>The capital costs for carrying out efficiency benchmarking should be determined such that their comparability is ensured to the greatest possible extent and distortions that can occur, particularly as a result of different asset lifetimes and depreciation practices, are taken into account (cost standardisation). <sup>4</sup>In addition, input parameters for which no cost standardisation has been carried out are taken into account.

**6.2** <sup>1</sup>The input parameters include costs for measures by the network operators pursuant to section 13(1) sentence 1 para 2 EnWG in conjunction with section 14(1) sentence 1 EnWG. <sup>2</sup>The methodology for the alignment of these costs will be made in an individual determination pursuant to section 21a(2), (3) sentence 3 para 2 EnWG.

## **7. Cost standardisation**

**7.1** To sufficiently ensure that the capital costs are comparable, in the course of the cost standardisation to be carried out pursuant to operative part 6.1 sentence 3, capital cost annuities must be calculated as set out in operative part 7.2; the capital costs comprise the cost items set out in operative part 4.2 StromNEF.

**7.2** <sup>1</sup>The cost standardisation pursuant to operative part 7.1 will be carried out on the basis of the replacement costs of the depreciable tangible fixed assets and contributions to construction costs, network connection cost contributions and investment grants paid and received; for investment grants this will apply only to the extent that there is no offsetting from the asset side in accordance with operative part 9.1 sentence 4 StromNEF. <sup>2</sup>The figures for average useful life in Annex 1 StromNEF must be used to calculate uniform useful lives for each group of assets. <sup>3</sup>The amortisation period of 20 years set out in operative part 13 sentence 3 StromNEF will apply as the useful life for contributions to construction costs, network connection cost contributions and investment grants received. <sup>4</sup>The rate of interest to be applied must be calculated based on the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) determined from a methodology determination pursuant to section 21(3) sentence 4 para 1 (a) EnWG in accordance with operative part 10 sentences 1 and 2 StromNEF. <sup>5</sup>This nominal interest rate must be adjusted by the rate of price change to obtain a real interest rate. <sup>6</sup>The capital cost annuities of contributions to construction costs, network connection cost contributions and investment grants received are taken into consideration in the cost standardisation as minus figures.

**7.3** <sup>1</sup>The return on the other operationally necessary assets – land, intangible assets other than contributions to construction costs, network connection cost contributions and investment grants paid, payments on account and fixed assets under construction, inventories and current assets – is derived in the course of the cost standardisation from operative part 10 sentence 4 StromNEF and operative part 7.2 sentence 4. <sup>2</sup>Operationally necessary depreciation of intangible assets – with the exception of operationally necessary depreciation for contributions to

construction costs, network connection cost contributions and investment grants paid – and imputed trade tax must be taken from the base level.

**7.4** <sup>1</sup>Replacement costs for all assets in operation as at 31 December of the base year must be calculated for the depreciable tangible fixed assets. <sup>2</sup>This does not apply to assets older than the upper limit of the ranges of useful life pursuant to Annex 1 of the Electricity Network Tariffs Ordinance (StromNEV) in force until 31 December 2028. <sup>3</sup>The upper limits continue to apply after 31 December 2028 for the requirement to calculate replacement costs. <sup>4</sup>In the calculation of replacement costs pursuant to operative part 7.2, the index series given in Annex 1a must be applied for the depreciable tangible fixed assets and the contributions to construction costs, network connection cost contributions and investment grants paid; for the contributions to construction costs, network connection cost contributions and investment grants received, the Federal Statistical Office's consumer price index must be used as for the contributions paid. <sup>5</sup>Where the index series of the Federal Statistical Office given in Annex 1a are not available for the necessary period in the past, the calculation of replacement costs must be based on replacement index series that must be chain-linked with the index series given in Annex 1a. <sup>6</sup>The link factors are derived by dividing the index value that is furthest in the past of the index series in Annex 1a by the index value of the replacement index series for the same year under consideration. <sup>7</sup>The replacement index series pursuant to Annex 1b and 1c must be applied.

**7.5** <sup>1</sup>The replacement cost in the base year of an asset procured in the year t or a contribution to construction costs, a network connection cost contribution or an investment grant paid or received in the year t must be calculated by multiplying the index factor of the year t by the historical acquisition and production costs or the historical payments of or historical access to contributions and grants. <sup>2</sup>The index factor of the year t is derived from the quotient of the index value of the base year and the index value of the year t and must be rounded off to four decimal places.

## **8. Output parameters**

**8.1** <sup>1</sup>Output parameters are parameters used to determine the supply task and regional features, in particular geographic, geological and topographic characteristics and special structural circumstances of the supply task. <sup>2</sup>The parameters must be suitable to support robust efficiency benchmarking; this is to be assumed, in particular, when they are measurable or quantifiable, when they cannot be determined by decisions of the network operator and are not wholly or partly similar in effect and, in particular, are not already replicated by other parameters. <sup>3</sup>In determining parameters to describe geographic, geological and topographic characteristics, approximate values for the area can be created. <sup>4</sup>Output parameters related to the different levels of electricity supply networks can be used; there will be no comparison of individual network levels.

**8.2** <sup>1</sup>The selection of output parameters will be made using state-of-the-art engineering and statistical methods. <sup>2</sup>It should also be based on a uniform cost driver analysis, even if multiple methodologies are applied to measure efficiency. <sup>3</sup>A selection with statistical methodologies should be made taking account of standardised output parameters and non-standardised output parameters.

**8.3** For the different methodologies within the meaning of operative part 9 of this determination, the same output parameters will be applied; different parameter specifications can be applied in the different methodologies for measuring efficiency.

**8.4** <sup>1</sup>The selection of the output parameters must guarantee structural comparability as far as possible and adequately reflect the heterogeneity of network operators' tasks.

<sup>2</sup>If it is not possible to reflect the heterogeneity of network operators' tasks where the supply tasks are essentially different, it is possible in particular for

1. network operators that have a fundamentally different supply task to that of other network operators to be removed from the data set before the cost driver analysis/design of the model,

2. network operators that have a fundamentally different supply task to that of other network operators to be removed from the data set using a modification of the outlier analysis.

<sup>3</sup>The choice of methodologies to reflect heterogeneity will be made in an individual determination pursuant to section 21a(2), (3) sentence 3 para 2 EnWG.

## **9. Methodologies**

**9.1** In carrying out efficiency benchmarking in accordance with this determination, the methodologies of data envelopment analysis (DEA) and stochastic frontier analysis (SFA) must be applied unless new scientific findings make it necessary to apply one or more different methodologies.

**9.2** <sup>1</sup>DEA within the meaning of this determination is a non-parametric method providing optimum input and output combinations from a linear optimisation problem. <sup>2</sup>It determines an efficiency frontier from the data of all the benchmarked companies and their positions relative to this frontier.

**9.3** <sup>1</sup>SFA within the meaning of this determination is a parametric method that creates a functional connection between input and output in the form of a cost function. <sup>2</sup>It breaks down the divergencies between actual costs and costs estimated by means of regression analysis into a symmetrically distributed error term and a positively distributed residual component. <sup>3</sup>The residual component is an expression of inefficiency; hence a skewed distribution of the residual component is assumed.

**9.4** <sup>1</sup>A DEA must assume constant returns to scale. <sup>2</sup>The SFA must assume constant returns to scale provided that the robustness of the selection of the output parameters and the efficiency benchmarking model are not impacted.

## **10. Procedure**

The Bundesnetzagentur must consult representatives of the economic sectors affected on the design of the methodologies and the selection of output parameters in good time.

## **11. Cost basis**

<sup>1</sup>First, the efficiency scores will be calculated using the input and output parameters identified in accordance with operative parts 6 and 8. <sup>2</sup>In addition, the calculation will be carried out in such a way that the input parameter referred to in operative part 6 is replaced for all network operators by the input parameter obtained when cost standardisation as set out in operative part 7 is not taken into account. <sup>3</sup>The output parameters identified pursuant to operative part 8 remain unchanged.

## **12. Settlement methodology**

If the efficiency scores calculated for a network operator with the input parameters permitted under operative part 6 differ from each other, for each permitted method within the meaning of operative part 9 first an average must be calculated from the efficiency scores arising from the input parameters permitted under operative part 6; then the higher efficiency score of the averages calculated must be used.

## **13. Outlier analyses**

**13.1** The Bundesnetzagentur will carry out state-of-the-art analyses to identify outliers for the methodologies set out in operative part 9.

**13.2** <sup>1</sup>In the DEA, a dominance analysis must first be carried out to identify outliers; the outliers detected must be removed from the data set for the DEA and the super-efficiency analysis. <sup>2</sup>Then a super-efficiency analysis must be carried out to identify further outliers; the outliers detected must be removed from the data set for the DEA. <sup>3</sup>The outliers detected are given an efficiency score of 100%.

**13.3** <sup>1</sup>In the SFA, an analysis of the influence of individual network operators on the position of the calculated regression line must be carried out to identify outliers. <sup>2</sup>The outliers detected must be removed from the data set for the SFA. <sup>3</sup>The outliers detected receive the efficiency score obtained by means of the methodology explained in operative part 9.3.

**13.4** The Bundesnetzagentur can further develop the outlier analyses for the respective regulatory period by means of a determination pursuant to section 21a(2), (3) sentence 3 para 2 EnWG.

#### **14. Minimum efficiency score**

<sup>1</sup>If the efficiency score calculated for a network operator in accordance with operative part 12 is less than 70%, the efficiency score must be set at 70%. <sup>2</sup>This also applies if it has not been possible to calculate efficiency scores for particular network operators on account of their failure to comply with their duty to provide data.

#### **15. Efficiency score**

<sup>1</sup>Network operators on the efficiency frontier in the DEA are assigned an efficiency score of 100% in the DEA; a correspondingly lower score applies to all other network operators. <sup>2</sup>In the SFA, the network operators receive the efficiency score obtained by means of the methodology explained in operative part 9.3. <sup>3</sup>The individual efficiency score must be calculated in accordance with operative part 12 and given as a proportion of total costs after deduction of the costs not subject to efficiency benchmarking, expressed as a percentage. <sup>4</sup>Efficiency scores will be calculated in efficiency benchmarking with reference to all network levels; no partial efficiency will be calculated for individual network levels.

#### **16. Special circumstances of the supply task**

<sup>1</sup>If a network operator can demonstrate the existence of special circumstances of the supply task, that is, the existence of unusual structural features that have not been taken into proper consideration in efficiency benchmarking by the choice of parameters according to operative parts 6 and 8 and that cannot be controlled by the network operator, and these increase the input parameters without cost standardisation pursuant to operative part 6.1 sentence 4 of this determination by at least 5%, the regulatory authority must mark up the efficiency score calculated in accordance with the provisions of this determination (adjusted efficiency score). <sup>2</sup>A markup on the efficiency score as provided for in sentence 1 will only be made upon application by the network operator. <sup>3</sup>The application must be submitted to the regulatory authority

responsible for determining the revenue caps. <sup>4</sup>If the efficiency score pursuant to operative part 14 has been applied, the network operator must supply the proof required to show that the special circumstances of its supply task justify an additional markup as set out in sentence 1.

### **17. Calculating inefficiencies**

<sup>1</sup>Inefficiencies will be calculated from the efficiency score calculated pursuant to operative part 15 or from the adjusted efficiency score pursuant to operative part 16.

<sup>2</sup>The inefficiencies will be obtained from the difference between the total costs after deduction of the costs not subject to efficiency benchmarking and the total costs multiplied by the efficiency score referred to in sentence 1 after deduction of the costs not subject to efficiency benchmarking.

### **18. Individual efficiency requirement**

Revenue caps must be determined in such a way that inefficiencies calculated pursuant to operative part 17 can be reduced evenly within three years from the start of the regulatory period through the application of a distribution factor (individual efficiency requirement).

### **19. Communication to the federal states**

<sup>1</sup>The Bundesnetzagentur should communicate to the regulatory authorities of the federal states by 1 July of the calendar year before the start of the regulatory period the efficiency scores it has calculated for the network operators falling under their remit pursuant to section 54(2) EnWG. <sup>2</sup>The communication must include the original data as referred to in operative parts 6, 7 and 8 of this determination and the StromNEF, the individual calculation steps and the results of the methodologies permitted under operative part 9. <sup>3</sup>If it has not been possible to establish efficiency scores for particular network operators in nationwide efficiency benchmarking, the Bundesnetzagentur must inform the regulatory authorities of the federal states accordingly, giving reasons.

## **20. Period of applicability**

This determination will apply for the fifth regulatory period and subsequent regulatory periods.

## **21. Procedural provisions**

The procedural provisions in operative part 16 sentences 2 and 3 will not affect the administrative proceedings of the federal state regulatory authorities. The application requirement and application procedure apply solely to network operators within the meaning of operative part 1 that fall under the responsibility of the Bundesnetzagentur in accordance with section 54(1) and (2) EnWG.

## **22. Payment of costs**

No fees are payable for the decision.

## **Annex 1a, index series for electricity\* (re operative part 7)**

The following index series from the Federal Statistical Office must be used as the basis for calculation of the replacement costs in accordance with operative part 7.4:

1. for the asset groups of Property facilities and Buildings in Annex 1 StromNEF, the index series Industrial and commercial buildings, Construction operations performed at the building, excluding turnover tax, (Federal Statistical Office, Construction price indices: Germany, years, indices including/excluding turnover tax, types of buildings, types of construction work (building construction), Code: 61261-0001);
2. for the asset group of Cables in Annex 1 StromNEF,
  - a) the index series Sewers, Constr. operat. in the narrower sense (civ. eng.), excluding turnover tax (Federal Statistical Office, Construction price indices: Germany, years, indices including/excluding turnover tax, civil engineering, types of construction work (civil engineering), Code: 61261-0003) with a share of 70% and
  - b) the index series Other electrical conductors for a voltage of more than 1,000 V (Federal Statistical Office, Producer price index for industrial products: Germany, years, product classification (GP2019 2-/3-/4-/5-/6-/9-digit codes/special items), Code: 61241-0003, variable: GP2019 (6-digit codes): Industrial products, GP19-273214) with a share of 30%;
3. for the asset group of Overhead lines in Annex 1 StromNEF,
  - a) the index series Sewers, Constr. operat. in the narrower sense (civ. eng.), excluding turnover tax (Federal Statistical Office, Construction price indices: Germany, years, indices including/excluding turnover tax, civil engineering, types of construction work (civil engineering), Code: 61261-0003) with a share of 50%,

- b) the index Other electrical conductors for a voltage of more than 1,000 V (Federal Statistical Office, Producer price index for industrial products: Germany, years, product classification (GP2019 2-/3-/4-/5-/6-/9-digit codes/special items), Code: 61241-0003, variable: GP2019 (6-digit codes): Industrial products, GP19-273214) with a share of 15% and
  - c) the index Towers and lattice masts, made of iron or steel (Federal Statistical Office, Producer price index for industrial products: Germany, years, product classification (GP2019 2-/3-/4-/5-/6-/9-digit codes/special items), Code: 61241-0003, variable: GP2019 (6-digit codes): Industrial products, GP-251122) with a share of 35%;
- 4. for the asset group of Stations in Annex 1 StromNEF,
  - a) the index series Sewers, Constr. operat. in the narrower sense (civ. eng.), excluding turnover tax (Federal Statistical Office, Construction price indices: Germany, years, indices including/excluding turnover tax, civil engineering, types of construction work (civil engineering), Code: 61261-0003) with a share of 35% and
  - b) the Producer price index series for industrial products overall (without mineral oil products) (Federal Statistical Office, Producer price index for industrial products: Germany, years, product classification (GP2019 2-/3-/4-/5-/6-/9-digit codes/special items), Code: 61241-0003, variable: GP2019 (special items): Industrial products, GP-X0051) with a share of 65%;
- 5. for the asset group I.1.3 Paid construction cost contributions, network connection cost contributions and investment grants in the StromNEF, the Consumer price index (Federal Statistical Office, Consumer price index: Germany, years, Code: 61111-0001);
- 6. for all other asset groups with the exception of asset groups I.1.1 Self-created industrial property rights and similar rights and assets and I.1.2 Purchased concessions, industrial and similar rights and assets, and licences in such rights and assets and I.2 Land in Annex 1 StromNEF, the Producer price index for industrial products overall (without mineral oil products) (Federal Statistical

Office, Producer price index for industrial products: Germany, years, product classification (GP2019 2-/3-/4-/5-/6-/9-digit codes/special items), Code: 61241-0003, variable: GP2019 (Special items): Industrial products, GP-X0051).

- \* Federal Statistical Office, Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 11, 65189 Wiesbaden; can be accessed at [www-genesis.destatis.de](http://www-genesis.destatis.de) by entering the relevant code.

## Annex 1b, replacement index series for electricity\* (re operative part 7)

Replacement index series pursuant to operative part 7.4 sentence 7 available – with the exception of points 4 and 5 – via [www-genesis.destatis.de](http://www-genesis.destatis.de) are

1. for the index series Industrial and commercial buildings, Construction operations performed at the building, excluding turnover tax,
  - a. for the period from 1958 to 1968: the index series Industrial and commercial buildings, Construction operations performed at the building, including turnover tax (Federal Statistical Office, Construction price indices, Germany, years, indices including/excluding turnover tax, types of buildings, types of construction work (building construction), Code: 61261-0001) and
  - b. for the period before 1958: the index series Rebuilding value of residential buildings erected in 1913/14 (Federal Statistical Office, Construction price indices, Germany, years, indices including/excluding turnover tax, types of buildings, types of construction work (building construction), Code: 61261-0011);
2. for the index series Sewers, Constr. operat. in the narrower sense (civ. eng.), excluding turnover tax
  - a. for the period from 1958 to 1968: the index series Sewers, Constr. operat. in the narrower sense (civ. eng.), including turnover tax (Federal Statistical Office, Construction price indices, Germany, years, indices including/excluding turnover tax, civil engineering, types of construction work (civil engineering), Code: 61261-0003) and
  - b. for the period before 1958: the index series Rebuilding value of residential buildings erected in 1913/14 (Federal Statistical Office, Construction price indices, Germany,

years, indices including/excluding turnover tax, types of buildings, types of construction work (building construction), Code: 61261-0011);

3. for the Producer price index series for industrial products overall (without mineral oil products), for the period before 1976, the Producer price index for industrial products overall (Federal Statistical Office, Producer price index for industrial products: Germany, years, Code: 61241-0001);
4. for the index series Other electrical conductors for a voltage of more than 1,000 V for the period before 1995
  - a. the index series Cables for the asset group Cables pursuant to Annex 1c and
  - b. for the asset group Overhead lines, the index series Insulated wires and lines pursuant to Annex 1c;
5. for the index series Towers and lattice masts, made of iron or steel, for the period before 1976, the index series Pre-fabricated components primarily made of metal, constructions made of steel and aluminium pursuant to Annex 1c.

\* Federal Statistical Office, Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 11, 65189 Wiesbaden; can be accessed at [www-genesis.destatis.de](http://www-genesis.destatis.de) by entering the relevant code.

## Annex 1c, supplement to replacement index series for electricity\* (re operative part 7)

Replacement index series pursuant to operative part 7.4 sentence 7 not available via [www-genesis.destatis.de](http://www-genesis.destatis.de) are

Federal Statistical Office, subject-matter series 17, Producer price index for industrial products: Cables, Insulated wires and lines, Pre-fabricated components primarily made of metal, constructions made of steel and aluminium; subject to future changes and rebasing by the Federal Statistical Office

	GP1989: 3626 Cables <b>Basis 1991 = 100</b>	GP1989: 3625 Insulated wires and lines <b>Basis 1991 = 100</b>	GP1989: 311 Pre-fabricated components primarily made of metal, constructions made of steel and aluminium <b>Basis 1991 = 100</b>
1957			33.9
1958		91.1	35.0
1959		93.0	34.2
1960		95.0	35.6
1961		92.9	37.0
1962	65.9	89.2	39.1
1963	65.1	84.8	38.6
1964	74.0	92.4	38.6
1965	82.4	101.3	40.0
1966	90.8	115.2	40.5
1967	80.6	101.4	36.2
1968	78.5	93.9	36.1
1969	82.1	101.6	40.8
1970	83.8	105.3	47.6
1971	75.3	89.5	50.8
1972	74.0	84.4	50.8
1973	78.6	90.3	51.9
1974	83.1	97.3	55.0
1975	74.5	75.8	58.6
1976	76.4	79.8	60.8
1977	75.2	74.6	
1978	74.3	70.3	

1979	80.0	77.2
1980	86.1	89.0
1981	89.9	94.3
1982	92.0	93.9
1983	97.4	93.2
1984	100.3	92.3
1985	102.9	93.2
1986	98.3	90.3
1987	99.0	91.8
1988	106.1	97.3
1989	109.4	101.5
1990	102.0	100.0
1991	100.0	100.0
1992	96.2	99.2
1993	90.2	96.5
1994	86.7	96.6
1995	82.7	99.2

\* Statistisches Bundesamt, Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 11, 65189 Wiesbaden.