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[Frankfurt Stock Exchange. (Accessed Sep. 26, 2022). Overview. Wikipedia.]

Frankfurt Stock Exchange

The **Frankfurt Stock Exchange** (German: **Börse Frankfurt**, former German name Frankfurter *Wertpapierbörse* - FWB) is the world's 12th largest stock exchange by market capitalization.^[2] It has operations from 8:00 am to 10:00 pm (German time).^[3]

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Organisation

Located in Frankfurt, Germany, the Frankfurt Stock Exchange is owned and operated by Deutsche Börse AG and Börse Frankfurt Zertifikate AG. It is located in the district of Innenstadt and within the central business district known as Bankenviertel.^[2]

With 90 percent of its turnover generated in Germany, namely at the two trading venues Xetra and Börse Frankfurt, the Frankfurt Stock Exchange is the largest of the seven regional securities exchanges in Germany.^[2]

The trading indices are <u>DAX</u>, DAXplus, <u>CDAX</u>, DivDAX, LDAX, MDAX, SDAX, TecDAX, <u>VDAX</u> and EuroStoxx 50.^[4]

Trading venues Xetra and Börse Frankfurt

Through its Deutsche Börse Cash Market business section, Deutsche Börse AG now operates two trading venues at the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

Frankfurt Stock Exchange





Building in the center of Frankfurt

Xetra is the reference market for exchange trading in German equities and exchange traded funds. In 2015, 90 per cent of all trading in shares at all German exchanges was transacted through the Xetra. With regard to DAX listings, Xetra has 60 per cent market share throughout Europe.^[1] Trading times on trading days are from 9.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.^[2] The prices on Xetra serve as the basis for calculating the DAX, the best-known German share index. Over 200 trading participants from 16 European countries, plus Hong Kong and the United Arab Emirates, are connected via Xetra servers in Frankfurt/Main.^[3]



The bear and the bull in front of the Exchange

 Börse Frankfurt is the trading venue for mainly private investors with more than one million securities of German and international issuers. So-called "specialists" on the trading floor attend to the trading of the securities.^[5]

Market surveillance and protective mechanisms

Trading at the Frankfurt Stock Exchange is governed by clear rules, which apply equally for all trading participants. Independent market surveillance is made up of the Trading Surveillance Office (HÜSt), the Exchange Supervisory Authority attached to the Hessian Ministry of Economic Affairs, Transportation, and Regional Development, and the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin). [6]

With a view to improving the continuity of prices and to avoid mistrades, several protective mechanisms are in place for the trading venues Xetra and Börse Frankfurt. These include volatility interruption, market order interruption, and liquidity interruption measures.^[5]

History

The origins of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange go back to medieval trade fairs in the 11th century.^[6] By the 16th century Frankfurt developed into a wealthy and busy city with an economy based on trade and financial services.

In 1585 a bourse was established to set up fixed <u>currency exchange rates</u>, which is considered to mark the 'birth' of the stock exchange.^[6] During the following centuries Frankfurt developed into one of the world's first stock exchanges - next to <u>Amsterdam</u>, <u>London</u> and <u>Paris</u>. <u>Bankers</u> like <u>Mayer Amschel</u> Rothschild and Max Warburg had substantial influence on Frankfurt's financial trade.

In 1879 Frankfurt Stock Exchange moved into its new building at Börsenplatz.^[7] During the final third of the 19th century, Frankfurt was a major financial center in the Atlantic world.^[8]

It was only in 1949 after <u>World War II</u> that the Frankfurt Stock Exchange finally established as the leading <u>stock exchange</u> in <u>Germany</u> with consequently incoming national and international investments.

During the 1990s the Frankfurt Stock Exchange was also bourse for the <u>Neuer Markt</u> (<u>German</u> for *New Market*) as part of the worldwide dot-com boom.

In 1993 the *Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse* (Frankfurt Stock Exchange) became Deutsche Börse AG, operating businesses for the exchange.

From the early 1960s onwards the Frankfurt Stock Exchange took advantage of the close by <u>Bundesbank</u> which effectively decided on financial policies in Europe until the introduction of the <u>euro</u> in 2002. Since then the exchange profits from the presence of the European Central Bank in Frankfurt.

In 2002 and 2004 <u>Deutsche Börse</u> was in advanced negotiations to take over <u>London Stock Exchange</u>, which were broken off in

2005.^[9] A further merger bid was blocked by the European Commission in 2017.^[10]

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 www.deutsche-boerse-cash-market.com. Retrieved 2016-04-09.
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- 9. Deutsche Boerse withdraws LSE offer; to return cash to shareholders (http://www.finanznachricht en.de/nachrichten-2005-03/1877713-deutsche-boerse-withdraws-lse-offer-to-return-cash-to-share holders-020.htm)
- 10. Mergers: Commission blocks proposed merger between Deutsche Börse and London Stock Exchange (http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-789_en.htm)

Further reading





Frankfurt Stock Exchange floor

- Financial Market Integration in a Wider European Union (https://web.archive.org/web/2005052214 4034/http://www.hwwa.de/Publikationen/Discussion_Paper/2004/297.pdf)
- International financial centres: rivals or partner? (https://web.archive.org/web/20060109221138/htt p://www.die-bank.de/index.asp?issue=042002&art=179)
- Assessment on Frankfurt's failed take-over of LSE (http://www.iflr.com/?Page=17&ISS=20673&SI D=589756)

External links

- Deutsche Börse Cash Market Organisation of the FWB (http://www.deutsche-boerse-cash-mark et.com/dbcm-en/about-us/organisation-of-the-fwb)
- Website of trading venue Xetra (http://www.xetra.com/xetra-en/)
- Website of trading venue Börse Frankfurt (http://www.boerse-frankfurt.de)
- Federation of European Securities Exchanges (FESE), Brussels (http://www.fese.be/)
- Clippings about Frankfurt Stock Exchange (http://purl.org/pressemappe20/folder/co/042609) in the 20th Century Press Archives of the ZBW

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