

Explanatory notes and lists

This statistical series on the international investment position and external debt contains corresponding stock data on the balance of payments (see statistical series on the balance of payments statistics). It presents Germany's international investment position, the external positions of enterprises in Germany and the external position of the Bundesbank.

International investment position

Structure and content

The "international investment position (i.i.p.)" captures the financial assets and liabilities of residents vis-à-vis non-residents at market value at the end of a given reporting period. Thus, the i.i.p. provides information not only on the volume and structure of financial assets held abroad by residents, but also on financial assets held in Germany by non-residents.

The i.i.p. and the balance of payments (see statistical series on the balance of payments statistics) are reconciled in an integrated statement. The difference between the opening and closing i.i.p. value of a given period is determined by financial account transactions, the valuation effects arising from market value or exchange rate fluctuations, and a variable referred to as "other adjustments", which contains statistical (or accounting-based) changes in financial assets and liabilities. These include, for example, write-downs on uncollectible credit claims, changes in sector classifications, changes in the functional category of a financing instrument or changes in the reporting group. In practice, statistical discrepancies may also occur if transaction and stock data stem from different sources.

Sources and legal bases

Various sources are used to determine the i.i.p. In addition to the monthly stock reports on external assets and liabilities held by enterprises, households, general government and monetary financial institutions, recourse is made to the monthly securities holdings statistics, which contain the securities holdings reported by German custodians, and the capital market statistics on securities issuance by German issuers. The annual stock data of German and foreign direct investment enterprises are also used. Items for which there are no stock data are calculated by cumulating

balance of payments transactions. This applies, in particular, to shares issued by German enterprises and owned by non-residents or real estate ownership by Germans outside Germany or by non-residents in Germany. Lastly, there are the external assets and liabilities taken from the accounting system of the Bundesbank.

With respect to securities components in the stock statistics and in the corresponding flow account of the balance of payments statistics, the positions of private non-banks cannot always be ascertained with the desired accuracy as the transactions conducted abroad are not comprehensively reported.

When securities are traded via international brokers and clearing houses, it is also difficult to identify the country in which the actual purchaser of a German security is resident. To correct these regional distortions, the geographical breakdown of the IMF's Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIIS) is applied to German securities liabilities.

Since the publication of data for the reporting month of May 2014 in July 2014, the methodology and classifications used for the i.i.p. have been in line with the revised standard of the International Monetary Fund (IMF): IMF (2009), Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6). The reporting obligations of the Bundesbank are also laid down in Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 of 12 January 2005 and Guideline of the European Central Bank 2011/23 of 9 December 2011, as last amended.

At the September 2021 publication date, a new method for calculating liabilities arising from listed shares was used for the first time; this method was applied retroactively beginning with the fourth quarter of 2005.

The new method results in higher liabilities in this class of securities. It is less susceptible to distortions caused by significant fluctuations in share prices, while the previous method considerably understated the share holdings of non-residents due primarily to positive price developments in recent years. The figures that are now reported in the international investment position are almost completely consistent with the financial accounts and comply with the current requirements of the European Central Bank (ECB).

The stocks of German listed shares held by non-resident investors are now determined indirectly using stock data from the Bundesbank's securities statistics. Previously, they had been calculated from cumulative balance of payments transaction data.

Publication of results

The i.i.p. is published in this statistical series and on the internet on a provisional basis at the end of each quarter with a time lag of one quarter. The results as at the end of the previous year, which are compiled based on more detailed data sources compared with the provisional calculations, are published in the annual i.i.p. press release (in September).

Revision policy

Germany's i.i.p. data for the previous quarter are normally revised upon publication of data for the current quarter. In exceptional cases, data for earlier periods may also be revised. As with the balance of payments figures, all quarterly figures for the preceding four years are revised in March of each year. Each September, all quarterly figures for the preceding three years are revised owing to the availability of more detailed data sources on direct investment. In exceptional cases, data for earlier periods may also be revised. In this context, the revised i.i.p. data are reconciled with the balance of payments figures, which may make further revisions necessary.

Since the publication of data for the second quarter of 2014 and the revised figures for previous years in September 2014, the methodology and classifications used for the i.i.p. have been in line with the revised standard of the International Monetary Fund (IMF): IMF (2009), Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6). The reporting obligations of the Bundesbank are also laid down in Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 of 12 January 2005 and Guideline of the European Central Bank 2011/23 of 9 December 2011, as last amended.

■ External positions of enterprises

Structure and content

The external assets and liabilities arising from the loans and trade credits of domestic enterprises (including investment companies but not their money market funds) at the end of a reporting period are recorded in "external positions of enterprises".

The data are broken down by type of loan, maturity, creditor and debtor country as well as by euro and foreign currency. Credit relationships with affiliated enterprises are presented separately. They do not include participating interests in foreign enterprises, non-residents' participating interests in the equity capital of domestic enterprises or securitised claims and liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents.

Sources and legal bases

External sector reporting serves as the basis for compiling the external positions of enterprises. It requires all resident non-banks¹ to report their claims and liabilities arising from loans and trade credits vis-à-vis non-residents. These reporting requirements are anchored in Section 11(2) of the Foreign Trade and Payments Act (Außenwirtschaftsgesetz) together with Section 66 of the Foreign Trade and Payments Regulation (Außenwirtschaftsverordnung).

Publication of results

The external positions of enterprises are calculated by the Bundesbank each month and published approximately five to six weeks after the end of the reporting month.

Revision policy

When publishing the provisional data for the current reporting month, the corresponding data for the previous month are generally revised (prior-month revision). These revisions contain late and correction reports from reporting parties on external transactions, and other information subsequently made available.

Annual revisions for the previous reporting year and the three preceding years are made in the March Monthly Report. Late reports are generally taken into account in these annual revisions. Methodological changes, including those for earlier periods, also tend to be implemented at this point.

■ External position of the Bundesbank

Structure and content

The "external position of the Bundesbank" records the institution's financial assets and liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents at the end of the month, marked to market and

¹ Non-banks comprise all residents, excluding natural persons and monetary financial institutions (MFIs).

valued at the applicable exchange rates. It is part of the international investment position.

Reserve assets, including gold, are shown on the assets side. Other capital investment primarily includes intra-Euro-system claims, e.g. claims from TARGET2 balances. Portfolio investment mainly consists of long-term debt securities from issuers within the euro area. The Bundesbank's external liabilities comprise non-residents' credit balances at the Bundesbank as well as external liabilities related to euro banknote issuance and the counterpart of special drawing rights.

Sources and legal bases

The data for determining the external position of the Bundesbank are largely taken from the Bundesbank's internal accounting.

Since the publication of data for the reporting month of May 2014 in July 2014, the methodology and classifications used for the external position of the Bundesbank have been in line with the revised standard of the International Monetary Fund (IMF): IMF (2009), Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6). The reporting obligations of the Bundesbank are also laid down in Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 of 12 January 2005 and Guideline of the European Central Bank 2011/23 of 9 December 2011, as last amended.

Publication of results

The external position of the Bundesbank is calculated by the Bundesbank each month and published approximately one to two weeks after the end of the reporting month.

Revision policy

The published data are revised if estimates of currency in circulation outside Germany are adjusted on the basis of updated travel data.

Methodological notes

Territory

The domestic market comprises the economic territory of the Federal Republic of Germany. All other countries, including those participating in the euro area, are foreign markets.

The distinction between loans and currency and deposits

Transactions are assigned to loans or currency and deposits broadly on the basis of the sector of the domestic or foreign debtor: if the debtor belongs to the MFI sector (including monetary authorities), the holdings and transactions are assigned to the "Currency and deposits" item; if the debtor belongs to another sector (general government, enterprises and households), the relevant holdings and transactions are assigned to the "Loans" item.

Sectoral classification

The revised Balance of Payments Manual (BPM6) has brought sectoral classification into line with that of the System of National Accounts.² However, in order to ensure that balance of payments data would be consistent with the fifth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5), the sectoral classification model was adopted in principle while nevertheless consolidating several heavily subdivided sectors. The division of economic agents into institutional sectors adopted in this statistical series is very closely based on this manner of classification. Designations were largely retained in order to maintain consistency with previous sector designations. The sectoral classification is generally that of the domestic sector of the creditor or the debtor.

By contrast, the reporting requirements at European level³ subdivide the sectors to a greater extent than in this statistical series, although, when compared with the national accounts, some of the sectors here are also aggregated into groups.

² 2008 SNA.

³ See Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/12 of 22 June 2012 and Guideline of the European Central Bank 2011/23 of 9 December 2011.

■ List of countries ⁴

I. Europe

1. EU member states (27)

1.1 Euro area (20)

Austria
Belgium
Croatia
Cyprus
Estonia
Finland
France
Greece
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Portugal
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain

European Central Bank (ECB)
European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF)
European Stability Mechanism (ESM)

1.2 Other EU member states

Bulgaria
Czechia
Denmark
Hungary
Poland
Romania
Sweden

European institutions (excl. ECB, ESM and EFSF)

2. Other european countries

2.1 European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

Iceland
Liechtenstein
Norway
Switzerland

2.2. Other European countries (excl. EFTA)

Albania

Andorra
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Faroe Islands
Gibraltar
Guernsey
Holy See (Vatikan)
Isle of Man
Jersey
Kosovo
Moldova
Montenegro
North Macedonia
Russian Federation
San Marino
Serbia (incl. Kosovo)
Turkey
Ukraine
United Kingdom

II. Africa

1. North Africa

Algeria
Egypt
Libya
Morocco
Tunisia

2. Other African countries

Angola
Benin
Botswana
British Indian Ocean Territory
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cabo Verde
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo (Democratic Republic of)

⁴ In general, the group of countries specified in the table are based on the addition of individual listed countries. However, the balance of payments include also transactions whose assignment to an individual country is not possible. In this case, we use the category "not allocated countries" according to the nearest group possible of such a country. Because of the combination of both geographical and economic features, the "not allocated countries" are not listed here.

Congo (Republic of)
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Eswatini
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauretania
Mauritius
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
South Sudan
Sudan
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

III. America

1. North America

Canada
Greenland
United States

2. Central America

Anguilla
Antigua and Barbuda
Aruba
Bahamas
Barbados

Belize
Bermuda
Bonaire, Saba and Saint Eustatius
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Costa Rica
Cuba
Curaçao
Dominica
Dominican Republic
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Montserrat
Nicaragua
Panama
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands
Virgin Islands of the United States

3. South America

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Ecuador
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
Guyana
Paraguay
Peru
Suriname
Uruguay
Venezuela

IV. Asia

1. Near and Middle East countries

1.1 Gulf Arabian countries

Bahrain
Iraq
Kuwait
Oman
Qatar

Saudi Arabia
United Arab Emirates
Yemen

1.2 Other Near and Middle East countries

Armenia
Azerbaijan
Georgia
Israel
Jordan
Lebanon
Palestinian territories
Syrian

2. Other Asian countries

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
China
Hong Kong
India
Indonesia
Iran
Japan
Kazakhstan
Korea (Democratic People's Republic of)
Korea (Republic of)
Kyrgyzstan
Lao
Macao
Malaysia
Maldives
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nepal
Pakistan
Philippines
Singapore
Sri Lanka
Taiwan
Tajikistan
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan
Viet Nam

V. Australia, Oceania and Polar Regions

American Samoa
Antarctica
Australia

Bouvet Island
Christmas Island
Cocos Islands
Cook Islands
Fiji
French Polynesia
French Southern and Antarctic Territories
Guam
Heard and the McDonald Islands
Kiribati
Marshall Islands
Micronesia
Nauru
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Niue
Norfolk Island
Northern Mariana Islands
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Pitcairn Islands Group
Solomon Islands
Samoa
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
Tokelau
Tonga
Tuvalu
United States Minor Outlying Islands
Vanuatu
Wallis and Futuna (Islands)

VI. International Organisations

(excl. EU Organisations)

Supplementary data

OECD countries

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Czechia
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland

Israel
Italy
Japan
Korea (Republic of)
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States

Offshore financial centers

Andorra
Anguilla
Antigua and Barbuda
Aruba
Bahamas
Bahrain
Barbados
Belize
Bermuda
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Cook Islands
Curaçao
Dominica
Gibraltar
Grenada

Guernsey
Hong Kong
Isle of Man
Jersey
Lebanon
Liberia
Liechtenstein
Marshall Islands
Mauritius
Montserrat
Nauru
Niue
Panama
Philippines
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Samoa
Seychelles
Singapore
Sint Maarten
Turks and Caicos Islands
Vanuatu
Virgin Islands of the United States

OPEC countries

Algeria
Angola
Congo (Republic of)
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Iran
Iraq
Kuwait
Libya
Nigeria
Saudi Arabia
United Arab Emirates
Venezuela

■ List of sectors⁵

All sectors

Monetary financial institutions (MFIs)

Bundesbank (S.121)

MFIs (excluding central bank)

Deposit-taking corporations (S.122)

Money market funds (MMFs) (S.123)

Non-MFIs (all sectors excluding MFIs)

General government (S.13)⁶

Enterprises and households

Financial corporations excluding MFIs

Non-MMF investment funds (S.124)

Other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds (S.125)

Financial auxiliaries (S.126)

Captive financial institutions and money lenders (S.127)

Insurance corporations (S.128)

Pension funds (S.129)

Non-financial corporations, households, and non-profit institutions serving households

Non-financial corporations (S.11)

Households (S.14)

Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)

⁵ The breakdown of the institutional sectors used in the German balance of payments, together with reference to the internationally applicable classification of sectors pursuant to 2008 SNA (in brackets, if available), is shown in the following overview.

⁶ This also includes public bonds, i.e. bonds that are issued by central government, special central government funds, state government or local government.