

## 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 and external debt, the external positions of enterprises in Germany as well as the external position of the Bundesbank.

### International investment position and external debt

#### 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 changes", 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.

"External debt", on the other hand, shows only the financial liabilities of residents to non-residents with a repayment obligation such as payments of principal and/or interest. It includes financial instruments such as debt securities and loans. By contrast, financial instruments with no repayment obligation, such as shares or mutual fund shares, are excluded. External debt is therefore a subdivision of the liabilities included in the i.i.p. accordingly, stocks are marked to market and valued at the applicable exchange rates as at the respective reporting date.

#### Sources and legal bases

Various sources are used to determine the i.i.p. and external debt in addition to the monthly stock reports on external assets and liabilities held by enterprises, households, general government and monetary financial institutions, 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. Furthermore, quarterly data from the ESCB Securities Holdings Statistics by Sector (SHSS) are used. 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 German unlisted shares 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 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 23/2011 of 9 December 2011, as last amended.

### 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 this context, the revised i.i.p. data are reconciled with the balance of payments figures, which may make further revisions necessary.

## ■ 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-banks<sup>1</sup> 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 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-Eurosystem 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.

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

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 on the external position of the Bundesbank is only revised as necessary.

## ■ 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.<sup>2</sup> 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 level<sup>3</sup> 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.

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<sup>2</sup> 2008 SNA.

<sup>3</sup> 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 <sup>4</sup>

### 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  
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)

<sup>4</sup> 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  
Syria

## 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  
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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  
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Iceland  
Ireland

Israel  
Italy  
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Korea (Republic of)  
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## ■ List of sectors<sup>5</sup>

### 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)<sup>6</sup>

#### 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)

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<sup>5</sup> 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.

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



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Rwanda  
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha  
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Cook Islands  
Curaçao  
Dominica  
Gibraltar  
Grenada

Guernsey  
Hong Kong  
Isle of Man  
Jersey  
Lebanon  
Liberia  
Liechtenstein  
Marshall Islands  
Mauritius  
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Nauru  
Niue  
Panama  
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Saint Kitts and Nevis  
Saint Lucia  
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  
Samoa  
Seychelles  
Singapore  
Sint Maarten  
Turks and Caicos Islands  
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Saudi Arabia  
United Arab Emirates  
Venezuela

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### All sectors

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Non-MFIs (all sectors excluding MFIs)

#### General government (S.13)<sup>6</sup>

#### Enterprises and households

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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)

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Non-financial corporations (S.11)

Households (S.14)

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