

## ■ Methodological notes

Consolidated financial statement statistics have been released on a semi-annual basis since 2007. Listed non-financial groups admitted to the Prime Standard segment of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange which publish consolidated financial statements prepared according to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) form part of the reporting sample.

The published economic metrics are based on consolidated financial statement data which are adjusted for intra-group transactions between globally active group companies. Data from the balance sheet and the groups' income statement are recorded. Consolidated financial statement statistics therefore allow a timely analysis of the asset and capital structure and of the profitability of large German groups on a consolidated basis as well as an observation of economic developments.

The data are reported in aggregated form as well as broken down by the economic sectors services and production.

### ■ Reporting sample

Groups which generate a noteworthy share of their value in Germany are included in the reporting sample. This share is deemed to be noteworthy if at least 10% of its total revenues or more than €500 million of its revenues are generated in Germany, or if at least 10% of its staff or more than 500 members of staff are employed in Germany. The reporting sample thus currently comprises around 210 groups. There is no double counting through sub-groups. The cut-off dates for adding groups to the reporting sample or removing them are 30 June and 31 December.

### ■ Statistical preparation

The financial statement data required for the statistics are obtained from a private sector data provider. As a general rule, they are not recorded manually. Quality assurance may include manual adjustments which are based on the data in published financial reports.

The statistics on flows are based on half-year or full-year data, while the figures for stocks refer to a reporting date within the respective half-year.

For the second half of a financial year, there are generally no separate semi-annual profit and loss data available. Therefore, in these cases, the semi-annual data are calculated as the difference between the full-year figures and those for the first half-year. Intra-group restructuring can therefore lead to annual flow figures not always matching the sum of the two half-year figures.

The published absolute values are unadjusted aggregates. By contrast, the rates of change for the aggregated values are adjusted for changes in the groups' scope of consolidation (addition or removal of fully consolidated entities in financial statements) and for changes in the reporting sample (addition or removal in Prime Standard for equities).

For detailed methodological notes, see the Quality report on consolidated financial statement statistics.<sup>1)</sup>

## ■ Notes on individual items

Since balance sheet data and profit and loss account figures are not reported according to a binding classification format in published IFRS financial statements, the allocation of sub-items can vary between enterprises, which means that items may need to be reclassified to ensure consistency. The reclassifications are carried out in accordance with the following aspects:

### Non-current assets

Non-current assets include: intangible assets, tangible assets, investments (at equity), shares in related parties and similar financial assets, investment property, other non-current financial assets, deferred tax assets and other non-current assets.

### Current assets

The following are consolidated as current assets: inventories, trade receivables, current tax assets, other current assets (including short-term investments), cash and cash equivalents as well as non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups.

---

<sup>1)</sup> <https://www.bundesbank.de/resource/blob/622532/d0348713f5b21ffb896a373599232242/mL/quality-report-on-consolidated-financial-statement-statistics-data.pdf>.

## Equity

Share capital, capital reserves (including hybrid or mezzanine capital), retained earnings (including profit or loss for the year), accumulated capital changes recognised directly in equity (OCI or other reserves) and non-controlling interests are aggregated in equity capital. Treasury shares are deducted from equity.

## Financial debt

Financial debt includes all financial obligations, in particular pertaining to bonds, commercial papers, leasing or bank debt.

## Operating income (EBIT/EBITDA)

EBIT is calculated based on the definition of profit or loss before financing and income taxes in IFRS 18 (EBIT = profit or loss before taxes + interest). EBITDA is derived by adding depreciation, amortisation and impairment expenses to EBIT.

On 1 January 2018 and 1 January 2019, changes in IFRS accounting standards came into effect, with a significant effect on the reported profit or loss figures. Furthermore, the series after these dates were adjusted retrospectively as a result of changes in the methodology. Comparability with preceding periods is therefore limited.