

# **Statistics on investment funds**

## Guidelines

As of 15 January 2026

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# Guidelines for statistics on investment funds

## I. Focus of the data collection

1. Investment funds domiciled in Germany within the meaning of Article 2 No 1 of Regulation (EU) 2024/1988 of the European Central Bank of 27 June 2024 concerning statistics on investment funds and repealing Decision (EU) 2015/32 (ECB/2014/62) (ECB/2024/17)<sup>1</sup> must report statistical information for each of their investment funds to the Bundesbank under Regulation (EU) 2024/1988/648.

The following are to be reported:

- a) general information for the individual investment fund;
- b) monthly data for each investment fund on the composition of the fund assets, their share units outstanding and sold, issue and redemption prices, net inflows of funds, and earnings distributions.

As well as the total amount of the investments in securities, for each security the following must also be reported: the nominal value in euro and the price as a percentage or the number of units and price per unit in euro as well as the (issue) currency. If the securities do not have an ISIN, additional information must be provided detailing the internal security identification number, the type and maturity of the security and the domicile country and sector of the issuer.

For securities lending and sale and repurchase transactions, the definitions used for the monthly balance sheet statistics<sup>2</sup> apply. Holdings as well as claims and liabilities arising from securities lending and sale and repurchase transactions are to be set out separately.

As well as providing the amount of the fund assets, all non-financial and financial asset and liabilities positions are required to be broken down separately, including information on their type, maturity, sector and country.

For money market funds, the amount of any loans must be reported that have been taken out with institutions which are subject to reserve requirements pursuant to Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2021/378 of the European Central Bank of 22 January 2021 on the application of minimum reserve requirements (recast) (ECB/2021/1; OJ L 73, 3 March 2021, p. 1).

For superordinated funds, a separate report must also be provided for each unit category or sub-fund.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L, 2024/1988, 23 July 2024; hereinafter referred to as "Regulation (EU) 2024/1988".

<sup>2</sup> See Deutsche Bundesbank, Special Statistical Publication 1, Monthly balance sheet statistics, General guidelines, III. General reporting rules and other explanatory notes, "Sale and repurchase transactions, securities and precious metal lending transactions".

The Bundesbank makes the individual data reported available to the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) and, on request, to the German Federal Ministry of Finance.

## II. Reporting format

The reports are to be submitted to the Bundesbank electronically via the Bundesbank ExtraNet, using the XML data exchange format prescribed by the Bundesbank and in accordance with the technical specifications for electronic data transmission.<sup>3</sup> These can be found on the internet at [www.bundesbank.de](http://www.bundesbank.de) under Service > Meldewesen > Bankenstatistik > Statistik über Investmentvermögen > Verfahren: Statistik über Investmentvermögen.

General information on ExtraNet is likewise available on the internet at [www.bundesbank.de/en](http://www.bundesbank.de/en) under Service > ExtraNet.

Prescribed codes are to be used for individual reporting items. The code tables are set out in the appendix to the XML format specifications.

In order to allow a better overview of the individual items to be reported, the reports are also set out as forms:

General information for the individual fund	Form 10390
Monthly reporting for investment funds	Form 10391

## III. General information

The information required under the “Einreicher” (Submitter) field in accordance with XML documentation is used for automated replies to emails or manual queries. Email addresses and telephone numbers must therefore be entered here.

The current Regulation requires all non-financial assets (developed/undeveloped land, participating interests in real estate companies, PPP project companies or other companies, containers, energy plants, aircraft, ships or other non-financial assets) to be reported individually. The object ID was introduced for this purpose and can be used to uniquely identify the assets in question (the ID is alphanumeric and remains constant and unique for the corresponding item over time; numbering alone is sufficient). In return, there is no obligation to report adjustments.

Regulation (EU) No 2022/1917 of the European Central Bank of 29 September 2022 on infringement procedures in cases of non-compliance with statistical reporting requirements

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<sup>3</sup> Depending on the complexity of the investment funds to be reported, a limited number of reporting agents also have the option of submitting reports by means of manual online entry using the Bundesbank's general statistics reporting portal (Allgemeines Meldeportal Statistik).

and repealing Decision ECB/2010/10 (ECB/2022/31) also applies to investment funds. Under the conditions set out in Regulation (EU) No 2022/1917, it is possible for the Executive Board of the ECB, upon a proposal from the Bundesbank, to impose a sanction on reporting agents for non-compliance with their statistical reporting requirements and to publish this sanction on the ECB's website.

All submissions can and must be made in accordance with this Directive starting January 1, 2026. This applies not only to submissions starting from the reporting month of December 2025, but also any corrections of earlier reporting months, which must likewise be carried out using the new format.

#### **IV. General information for the individual fund (Form 10390)**

##### **1. Reporting date**

###### **Initial report**

The report is to be submitted when an investment fund is launched, when unit categories or sub-funds are created or when an investment fund is taken over, closed, transferred or merged. It must be submitted by the fifth working day of the month following the reporting month.

###### **Change report**

If one or more features change, the full report in the month in question must be submitted. It must be submitted by the fifth working day of the month following the reporting month.

##### **2. Notes on selected items**

###### **BBK institution ID**

5-digit, numerical BBK institution ID. For investment funds, the ID of the responsible investment management company must be entered here. For other, legally independent structures (e.g. investment limited partnerships), state here that enterprise's BBK institution ID must be entered here.

###### **Name of the fund**

The investment fund's official name (e.g. the name entered in the commercial register) must be entered.

###### **ISIN of the fund**

If the investment fund being reported does not have an International Securities Identification Number (ISIN), then a unique internal identification number is to be given.

For legally independent investment funds (e.g. investment limited partnerships), the internal identification number is the same as the BBK institution ID.

**Company data (includes BaFin-ID, LEI, commercial register (Handelsregister) number, name, address and country)**

For investment funds, the data of the responsible investment management company must be entered here. For other, legally independent structures (e.g. investment limited partnerships), that enterprise's data must be entered here.

BaFin-ID, LEI and commercial register number are optional.

**Applicable law (country)**

The country whose jurisdiction governs the investment fund is to be entered here. The relevant specifications and geographical breakdown can be found in the XML documentation.

**BaFin-ID**

The BaFin-ID of the reported investment fund is to be entered here.

**Legal entity identifier (LEI)**

The LEI of the reported investment fund is to be entered here.

**Commercial register number**

The commercial register number of the reported investment fund is to be entered here.

**Initial report/change report/final report**

**Initial report**

An initial report must be made when an investment fund is newly established or acquired (either on account of an acquisition by another investment management company or a merger of investment funds). In both cases, a date must be provided.

The date as of which the fund units are issued (new issue) or the date of the acquisition should be entered. The exact date must be given. If in doubt, the date of launch is the date on which the first investor(s) subscribed.

In the case of a takeover, both the original ISIN/identification number of the investment fund which has been taken over and the name and domicile country of the company it was taken over from are to be entered.

## **Change report**

A change report must be submitted if one or more features change. The exact date must be given.

## **Final report**

A final report must be made in the event of a winding up, transfer (of an investment management company's special fund to another investment management company) or merger. In all cases, a date must be provided.

In the case of transfers, the report must include the name and domicile country of the company to which the investment fund is being transferred. In the case of a merger, the ISIN/identification number of the investment fund with which the investment fund indicated is being merged must be entered, along with the name and domicile country of the company concerned. If a merger with several investment funds takes place, then all ISINs are to be reported.

## **Organisational form of the investment fund**

Every investment fund must be classified with respect to its legal form pursuant to sections 91 and 139 of the German Investment Code (*Kapitalanlagegesetzbuch – KAGB*). For closed-end investment funds, particularly investment funds pursuant to Section 353(1) to (3) of the German Investment Code that are fully subscribed and for which all capital is invested, that do not conform to the legal forms listed, the organisational form must be reported separately as a text entry under "Other".

## **Type of fund**

Funds are to be categorised pursuant to the German Investment Code.

## **Type of unit holder**

### **Open-ended investment fund**

This reporting item must be submitted for all open-end special alternative investment funds (AIFs). If there are several unit holders, the group with the largest holding of units is to be given. The distinction between domestic and foreign unit holders is based on their domicile. In general, unit holders are to be assigned to different industries and sectors in line with the Bundesbank's customer classification.<sup>4</sup> If the unit holder's sector classification changes, this information is to be provided in a change report.

#### **- Domestic credit institutions**

Domestic credit institutions are those enterprises that conduct banking business according to the definitions set out in section 1(1) of the German Banking Act

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<sup>4</sup> See Deutsche Bundesbank, Special Statistical Publication 1, Indexes, and Deutsche Bundesbank, Special Statistical Publication 2, Customer classification. The relevant classification information (including company classifications) is also available on the internet at [www.bundesbank.de](http://www.bundesbank.de) > Service > Reporting systems > Banking statistics > Customer classification.

(*Kreditwesengesetz*). They also include building and loan associations, the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, guarantee banks (Bürgschaftsbanken) and branches of foreign banks.

- Domestic insurance corporations  
These include all private and public insurance undertakings.
- Domestic pension schemes  
These include, for example, occupational pension schemes, pension funds and pension schemes, support funds, and outsourced pension obligations (company pension funds, contractual trust arrangements (CTAs)) of institutional investors.
- Domestic other financial intermediaries  
The main function of other financial intermediaries is to provide financial brokerage or mediation services. They include, for example, factoring companies.
- Domestic financial auxiliaries  
Financial auxiliaries facilitate financial intermediation but do not themselves take on any risks by acquiring financial assets or incurring liabilities. They include, for example, insurance brokers, finance brokers, securities brokers, investment advisers and brokers of financial derivatives.
- Domestic non-financial corporations<sup>5</sup>  
The main activities of non-financial corporations include the production of goods and non-financial services. They also include industrial foundations and employer or trade associations.
- Domestic social security funds  
These include, for instance, the statutory pension insurance scheme, the Federal Employment Agency and the statutory health, long-term care and accident insurance funds.
- Domestic public and church supplementary pension funds  
These include, for example, the supplementary pension scheme of central and state government (Versorgungsanstalt des Bundes und der Länder), and the supplementary pension schemes for agriculture and forestry workers (Zusatzversorgungskasse and Zusatzversorgungswerk für Arbeitnehmer in der Land- und Forstwirtschaft).
- Domestic non-profit institutions serving households  
Non-profit institutions serving households are legal entities whose financial resources are mainly provided by voluntary financial contributions or contributions in kind. They include, for example, churches, political parties, trade unions, research organisations and associations.

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<sup>5</sup> Non-financial corporations comprise all enterprises (including partnerships) except for banks, insurance undertakings and other financial intermediaries.

### **Closed-end investment fund**

For all closed-end investment funds, the amount of the subscribed capital (without any premium) – broken down by the unit holder’s domicile country and sector – must be reported here. The relevant specifications and code lists can be found in the XML documentation provided. Data on unit holders with the same domicile country and sector may be reported in aggregated form.

The placed equity capital is comprised of all capital contributions/share units subscribed by the founding partners, regardless of whether or not these have already been called up.

Capital increases (during and after the end of the placement) are to be reported in the form of change reports.

If the unit holder’s sector classification changes, this information is to be provided in a change report.

### **Type of fund according to investment activity**

Investment funds are to be classified according to their fund rules.<sup>6</sup> In the case of funds of funds, the investment focus as per the fund rules should also be stated. This requirement is to be taken into account both when giving the fund a name and when distribution is under way. Should a change in an investment fund’s fund rules result in it being reclassified, its reclassification is to be reported without undue delay.

In addition, the classification is to be based on whether investment is made directly in non-financial assets or indirectly through securities. For example, an investment fund that focuses on the shares of energy companies is to be designated as an equity-based fund. By contrast, investment funds that invest directly in energy generation facilities are to be reported as energy funds. This also applies to other types of funds, particularly in the area of non-financial assets, such as ship and aircraft funds.

### **Type of fund according to income use**

Investment funds that first reinvest profit for several years and then distribute it, or vice versa, are to be reported as distribution funds.

### **Type of fund according to maturity**

Investment funds with a fixed period of time to their planned dissolution according to their fund rules are to be reported as limited-term funds, indicating their dissolution date, for example the date when regular termination first becomes possible. If the first

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<sup>6</sup> See Article 2 of BaFin’s fund category guidelines, which states that the use of a fund category or one of the terms which makes up that category when naming an investment fund is contingent on at least 51% of the investment fund’s value, pursuant to the investment conditions, being invested in the asset which identifies, i.e. gives its name to, the fund category.

termination date has passed, the next available termination date is to be reported in a change report.

For limited-term investment funds with the option of extension, the currently applicable maturity is to be indicated in each case.

### **Type of repurchase of fund units**

The minimum frequency with which investors are entitled to redeem their units is to be indicated here. In addition, the minimum holding period is to be indicated separately for all investment funds with at least one redemption opportunity during the investment term. This also applies to limited-term investment funds where an option of termination is specified in the fund rules. The minimum holding period does not need to be given where units can be redeemed every stock exchange trading day or at least once a year. Limited-term investment funds with no termination option show unit redemption only at the end of their term.

Suspension (including the point in time of suspension) and resumption of unit redemption are to be reported without undue delay by submitting the full report.

### **Unit quotation type**

It must be indicated here whether the investment fund is quoted as a number of units or as a percentage. Investment funds quoted as a number of units issue fund units with a price, while investment funds quoted as a percentage invest certain nominal amounts that may be traded at percentage prices in the secondary market.

Generally speaking, open-end investment funds are quoted as a number of units and closed-end investment funds are quoted as a percentage.

### **Index fund**

An index fund follows the investment strategy of replicating the development of one or more indices (index-tracking investment fund). Type of index replication means either full physical replication, partial replication (sampling), or synthetic replication.

The ISIN of the replicated index must be reported. If there is no ISIN for the replicated index, the replicated index is to be described in text format.

### **Capital protection fund**

This field should be populated with a “Yes” if investors are guaranteed repayment of a minimum amount at the end of a specified term or investment period.

### **Superordinated fund**

Where there are unit classes and sub-funds, the ISIN or the internal identification number of the superordinated fund is to be reported. Where a sub-fund establishes different unit classes, form 10390 is to be submitted for the sub-fund and also for each

unit class. For a unit class that belongs to a sub-fund, the ISIN or the internal identification number of that sub-fund is to be given as the superordinated fund.

Special-purpose entities are to be reported if they are investment funds pursuant to Section 1(1) of the German Investment Code. If the superordinated fund (of funds) is subject to the reporting obligation for the investment funds statistics, its 12-digit internal identification number is to be given.

If multiple superordinated funds are invested in a special-purpose entity, the fund (of funds) with the largest shareholding is to be given.

### **Geographical focus**

The investment fund's main geographical focus.

### **Bonds focus**

If the investment fund is a bond-based fund, the fund's main focus should be stated here by naming the sector to which the issuers of the debt securities belong.

### **Real estate focus**

If the investment fund is a real estate fund, the fund's main focus should be stated here by indicating the type of real estate investments.

### **ESG type**

If the investment fund is an ESG-certified fund, the type of certification should be stated.

## **V. Monthly reporting for investment funds (form 10391)**

### **1. Reporting period**

The monthly report for the individual investment fund is to be submitted by the fifth working day of the month following the reporting month.

### **2. General remarks**

Unless otherwise stated, the report relates to the status as at the end of the reporting month (last day).

For superordinated funds, the report is to be submitted separately for each unit class and for each sub-fund.

Amounts are to be reported to the nearest euro. Prices and rates are to be reported as decimal numbers.

Specifications and code lists for breakdowns by currency, country, sector, maturity and the like can be found in the XML documentation provided.

### **3. Notes on selected items**

#### **BBK institution ID**

5-digit, numerical BBK institution ID. For investment funds, the ID of the responsible investment management company should be stated here. For other, legally independent structures (e.g. investment limited partnerships), that enterprise's BBK institution ID should be stated here.

#### **Name of the fund**

The fund's official name (e.g. the name entered in the commercial register) should be entered here.

#### **ISIN**

If the investment fund being reported does not have an International Securities Identification Number (ISIN), then a unique internal identification number is to be given.

For legally independent investment funds (e.g. investment limited partnerships), the internal identification number is the same as the BBK institution ID.

#### **Securities with and without ISIN**

All the securities managed by the investment fund are to be listed based on their respective ISINs or internal securities identification number.

For securities quoted as a percentage, the nominal value in euro, the price as a percentage and the (issue) currency are to be indicated for each security held. For securities quoted as a number of units, the number of units, the price per unit in euro and the (issue) currency are to be indicated for each security held.

Pool factors do not affect the prices of debt securities to be reported. Instead, they are to be included in the nominal values.

For securities without an ISIN, the type of security, an issuer code (LEI), the issuer name, the domicile country, and the sector of the issuer, and the issue date and maturity date of the security plus the interest rate of the security are also to be reported.

Securities without an ISIN are not to be reported under security type “Listed equity (F.511)”.

In addition, the amount of securities lending and repurchase transactions carried out by the fund as lender or transferor must be stated on a security-by-security basis.

Under a repurchase transaction, the buyer (transferee) undertakes to transfer back the assets at a certain point in time or at a point in time designated by the transferor. Repurchase transactions should continue to be included in the reported securities holdings.

The transferor is required to recognise a liability to the transferee in the amount of the cash received for the sale (Section 340b(4) sentence 2 of the German Commercial Code (*Handelsgesetzbuch*). That liability is to be reported under the item “Liabilities from securities lending and repurchase transactions” of form 10391. The amount payable for the sale is to be reported under the item “Receivables from securities lending and repurchase transactions” of form 10391.

The sub-items “Including: Securities lending transactions in euro” and “Including: Repurchase transactions in euro” of the securities are to be reported as positive values. Nominal values and/or quantities of units are to be reported.

### **Bank deposits**

Total bank deposits – broken down by currency, the institution’s domicile country and sector, and maturity – are to be entered here.

Data on bank deposits in the same currency, with the same maturity and with the same domicile country and sector for the institutions may be reported in aggregated form.

Short-term overdrafts (not borrowing within the meaning of the German Investment Code) are also to be entered under the total bank deposits item. This may result in the item showing a negative value.

### **Crypto-assets**

Holdings of crypto-assets should be reported here, broken down by type of crypto-asset. In addition, the number of units held must be stated.

**Receivables (loans to real estate companies, borrower's note loans, unsecured loans receivables, receivables from securities lending transactions, and other receivables)**

The receivables are to be listed individually for each reporting item, stating the currency, the debtor's domicile and sector and maturity.

It should also be stated whether the debtor is an affiliated enterprise. This depends on the debtor's relationship with the management company. In individual cases the provisions of the Commercial Code shall prevail. According to Section 271 (2) of the Commercial Code, an enterprise is affiliated if it is to be included in the consolidated financial statements of a parent company under the rules on consolidation.

It should also be stated whether the loan is a leveraged loan.

Loans to real estate companies are granted by the management company for the account of an investment fund pursuant to Section 240 of the German Investment Code.

Receivables from securities lending and repurchase transactions are to be reported separately.

Receivables that do not belong to the receivables specifically mentioned above are to be reported under Other receivables.

**Non-financial assets (undeveloped and developed land, ships, containers, aircraft, energy plants, other non-financial assets)**

The assets must be submitted individually, specifying the country and the internally assigned object ID. In the case of movable assets, their geographical allocation is based on the country of domicile of the counterparty. For ship investments, the ship's flag state is to be given.

The object ID is a unique identifier to be assigned by the investment fund itself. It can be between 1 and 30 digits long, contain letters and numbers and may only be issued once per investment fund (e.g. property A is assigned ID 12345 – this investment fund can then no longer use this ID for any other property). Numbering with numbers and/or letters is sufficient.

Land under development is to be included under undeveloped land until it is completed.

For developed land, the reports must also be broken down by type of use of the property using the code list set out in the XML documentation. In the case of mixed use, the main type of use by area is to be given.

Non-financial or physical assets pursuant to Section 261 (2) of the German Investment Code that do not belong under the preceding assets are to be reported under Total other non-financial assets.

**Participating interests (participating interests in real estate companies, participating interests in PPP project companies, other participating interests)**

Participating interests must be submitted individually, specifying the country and the internally assigned object ID.

The object ID is a unique identifier to be assigned by the investment fund itself. It can be between 1 and 30 digits long, contain letters and numbers and may only be issued once per investment fund (e.g. participating interest A is assigned ID 12345 – this investment fund can then no longer use this ID for any other participating interest). Numbering with numbers and/or letters is sufficient.

**Financial derivatives (assets)**

Financial derivatives with a positive market value, such as options, forwards and swaps, must be entered here on a gross basis.

The entry should include the euro amount and country as well as the transaction volume. This includes net inflows and outflows. If more derivatives were purchased in volume terms in the reporting month in question, the number will be positive, if more derivatives were sold, a negative number is expected. The values can be aggregated by country. Country data refer to the counterparty to the transaction.

**Other assets**

Assets that cannot be assigned to any of the aforementioned items are reported in aggregate form here. In addition, accrued interest on deposits and securities and accrued dividend entitlements should be listed. These three items do not have to add up to the total other assets amount.

**Borrowing**

Borrowing – broken down by currency, the creditor’s domicile country and sector, and maturity – must be entered here.

For money market funds, it must also be reported whether the creditors are institutions which are subject to reserve requirements pursuant to Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1745/2003 of the European Central Bank of 12 September 2003 on the application of minimum reserves (ECB/2003/9); OJ EU No L 250, p. 10).<sup>7</sup>

**Liabilities from securities lending and repurchase transactions**

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<sup>7</sup> The European Central Bank keeps a list of institutions subject to reserve requirements, which is also available on the internet.

Liabilities – broken down by currency, the creditor’s domicile country and sector, and maturity – must be entered here.

For money market funds, it must also be reported whether the creditors are institutions which are subject to reserve requirements pursuant to Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1745/2003 of the European Central Bank of 12 September 2003 on the application of minimum reserves (ECB/2003/9); OJ EU No L 250, p. 10).<sup>8</sup>

### **Financial derivatives (liabilities)**

Financial derivatives with a positive market value, such as options, forwards and swaps, must be entered here on a gross basis.

The entry should include the euro amount and country as well as the transaction volume. This includes net inflows and outflows.

### **Other liabilities**

Liabilities that cannot be assigned to any of the aforementioned items are reported in aggregate form here. In addition, accrued interest should be entered as an “including item”.

### **Fund assets**

The current value of the fund assets or the net asset value is equal to the value of the assets minus liabilities as at the reporting date, i.e. at the end of the reporting month or on the last valuation and calculation date.

### **Units outstanding**

In the case of investment funds quoted as a number of units, the number of all units outstanding at the end of the reporting month should be entered. The units outstanding for the reporting month must always work out as the units outstanding for the previous month plus gross sales (reporting month) minus outflows of funds (reporting month) divided by the redemption price (reporting month). Differences can arise because the redemption price fluctuates over the month whereas the survey uses an end-of-month price.

For investment funds quoted as a percentage, the nominal value of the units outstanding is to be reported. This generally applies to closed-end investment funds (mostly investment limited partnerships) and should include the total amount of all investor funds already paid in (sum of all capital calls). The units outstanding in the reporting month must always work out as the units outstanding for the previous month plus the inflows of funds (reporting month) minus outflows of funds (reporting month).

### **Issue price**

For investment funds quoted as a number of units, the issue price is the value of a unit in the fund assets at the end of the reporting month or as at the last valuation and

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<sup>8</sup> The European Central Bank keeps a list of institutions subject to reserve requirements, which is also available on the internet.

calculation date (net asset value per unit as at the reporting date), plus any premium set (agio). In the case of staggered premiums, the highest rate is to be given. The price must be given in euro and cents.

For investment funds quoted as a percentage (usually closed-end investment funds), the issue price in per cent plus the premium is to be reported.

If no premium is set, the issue price to be reported is the value of a unit in the fund assets.

### **Repurchase price**

For investment funds quoted as a number of units, the repurchase price is the value of a unit in the fund assets or the net asset value per unit as at the reporting date, i.e. as at the end of the reporting month or as at the last valuation and calculation date, minus the discount set. The price must be given in euro and cents.

For investment funds quoted as a percentage, the price in per cent minus any discount should be reported.

If no discount is set, the repurchase price to be reported is the value of a unit in the fund assets.

Here, the expected value is to be indicated. If no such value is available, the issue price excluding premiums is to be reported. At the end of the term or on the winding-up of the fund, the actual repurchase rate is to be given.

### **Units sold (gross)**

For investment funds quoted as a number of units, the total number of units sold during the reporting period is to be reported.

For closed-end investment funds, the sum of the inflow of investor funds during the reporting period is to be reported in euro.

### **Inflows**

The amount of the inflows in the reporting period from the issue of units is to be shown here.

For closed-end investment funds, the inflows of investor funds in the reporting period are to be reported.

### **Outflows**

The amount of the outflows in the reporting period from the redemption of units is to be shown here as is the repayment of limited partner capital contributions. This also includes outflows from the dissolution of an investment fund.

The change in the responsible investment management company, e.g. through a simple transfer of a fund from one investment management company to another, should not be taken into account in the items units sold (gross) or inflows or outflows.

### **Earnings distribution**

Distributions are to be entered in the month in which they are made. Cash distributions are to be given with the addition of taxes to be paid.

### **Proceeds from the sale of assets**

If non-financial assets (developed/undeveloped land, participating interests in real estate companies, PPP project companies or other companies, containers, energy plants, aircraft, ships or other non-financial assets) were sold in the reporting month, the sales price realised, the corresponding object ID and the type of asset must be stated here. This information may only be entered in the reporting month of the sale.

### **Fees**

One-off costs and recurring costs paid from the assets of the investment fund within the meaning of Annex VI of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/653. This includes, among other things, expenses for the operation of the investment fund, remuneration of investment fund officials and third parties, as well as transaction costs.

Only payments made from the reported assets are to be reported. Therefore, direct payments from unit holders to third parties, for example, are not to be reported.

The bank fee that the fund pays to the custodian bank for the safekeeping of its securities, which is settled directly from a reported account or from reported assets of the fund, is a positive example of a fee to be reported. In contrast, a front-end load paid by an investor directly to a distributor when purchasing fund units is not a fee to be reported, as this payment is not made from the fund's assets but directly by the investor.

### **Income from assets**

Payments received from assets (excluding securities) are to be reported here. This includes, for example, rent payments, dividends from participating interests (if not in the form of securities), etc.