

Data are denominated in deutsche marks prior to January 1999 and in euros from January 1999 onward. An irrevocably fixed factor for converting deutsche marks to euros was established at 1.95583 deutsche marks per euro. In 2002, the deutsche mark was retired from circulation and replaced by euro banknotes and coins. Descriptions of the changes in the methodology and presentation of Germany's accounts following the introduction of the euro are shown in the introduction to *IFS* and in the notes on the euro area page.

Date of Fund Membership:

August 14, 1952

Standard Sources:

European Central Bank
Deutsche Bundesbank
Federal Statistical Office
Eurostat

Exchange Rates:

Market Rate (End of Period and Period Average):

Prior to January 1999, the market rate was the midpoint rate determined during official sessions of the Frankfurt foreign exchange market. In January 1999, the deutsche mark became a participating currency within the Eurosystem, and the euro market rate became applicable to all transactions. In 2002, the deutsche mark was retired from circulation and replaced by euro banknotes and coins. For additional information, refer to the section on Exchange Rates in the introduction to *IFS* and the notes on the euro area page.

International Liquidity:

Beginning in January 1999, *Total Reserves minus Gold (line 11.d)* is defined in accordance with the Eurosystem's statistical definition of international reserves. The international reserves of Germany per the Eurosystem statistical definition at the start of the monetary union (January 1, 1999) in billions of U.S. dollars were as follows: *Total Reserves minus Gold*, \$75,408; *Foreign Exchange*, \$65,536; *SDRs*, \$2,609; *Reserve Position in the Fund*, \$7,263; *Other Reserve Assets*, \$0; *Gold*, \$34,200; *Gold (million fine troy ounces)*, 118.925 ounces. *Foreign Exchange (line 1d.d)*: Between March 1979 and December 1998, gold and foreign exchange holdings excluded deposits at the European Monetary Cooperation Fund (EMCF), and the holdings of European currency units (ECUs) issued against these deposits were included in *line 1d.d. Gold (Eurosystem Valuation) (line 1and)*: Prior to January 1999, gold was valued using the prevailing exchange rate given in *line ae* to convert the value in national currency terms, as reported in the country's standard sources. From January 1999 onward, gold is revalued at market prices at the end of each month. Memorandum data are provided on *Non-Euro Claims on Euro Area Residents* and *Euro Claims on Non-Euro Area Residents*, which represent positions as of the last Friday in each month. For additional information, refer to the section on International Liquidity in the introduction to *IFS* and the notes on the euro area page.

Central Bank:

Consists of the Deutsche Bundesbank, which is part of the Eurosystem beginning in January 1999, only. The classifications of economic sectors and financial instruments used in the accounts are based on the ECB Regulation (ECB/2013/33) concerning the balance sheet of the monetary financial institutions (MFIs) sector.

Data are based on a standardized report form (SRF) for central banks, which accords with the concepts and definitions of the IMF's *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (MFSM)*, 2000. Departures from the *MFSM* methodology are explained below.

Claims in the form of deposits are included in loans. Liabilities in the form of loans are included in deposits.

Currency in Circulation includes banknotes issued by the Eurosystem and allocated to the national central bank and coin issue by the central government. Banknotes issued by the Eurosystem are allocated to individual national central banks using a fixed coefficient, as explained in the section on *Monetary Statistics for Euro Area* in the introduction to *IFS*. Therefore, currency in circulation and its contribution to monetary base and broad money at national level have to be interpreted as notional amounts and not as currency effectively in circulation in the country. Coin issue of central governments is conventionally included in currency in circulation, with contra-entry recorded in *Other Items (Net)*.

Trade credit/advances and settlement accounts are included in *Other Items (Net)* rather than as claims on and liabilities to the corresponding economic sectors.

Further details on methodology are available on the European Central Bank website and in the ECB publication "Manual on MFI balance sheet statistics".

For selected data that are only available on a quarterly basis, monthly data are IMF estimates using linear extrapolation.

Other Depository Corporations:

Comprises the aggregated accounts of all resident units part of the other monetary financial institutions (oMFIs) sector, defined in article 1(a) of ECB Regulation (ECB/2013/33) on the balance sheet of the MFIs sector, which also defines the classifications of economic sectors and financial instruments used in the accounts. The oMFIs sector includes deposit-taking corporations and money market funds. Deposit-taking corporations include credit institutions as defined by EU law, electronic money institutions that are principally engaged in financial intermediation in the form of issuing electronic money, and other financial institutions which are principally engaged in financial intermediation and whose business is to receive deposits and/or close substitutes for deposits from institutional units, not only from MFIs (the degree of substitutability between the instruments issued by other MFIs and the deposits placed with credit institutions shall determine their classification as MFIs); and for their own account, at least in economic terms, to grant loans and/or make investments in securities. For additional information and description of the accounts, including the difference between national and euro area-wide residency criteria, see the section on *Monetary Statistics for Euro Area* in the introduction to *IFS*.

Data are based on a standardized report form (SRF) for other depository corporations, which accords with the concepts and definitions of the IMF's *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (MFSM)*. For other depository corporations in Germany, departures from the *MFSM* methodology are explained below.

Claims on non-MFIs in the form of deposits are included in loans. Liabilities to both MFIs and non-MFIs in the form of loans received are included in deposits.

Claims on and liabilities to public nonfinancial corporations are included in claims on and liabilities to other nonfinancial corporations.

Debt securities issued and held by a resident non-MFI counterpart are assumed to be held by other financial corporations.

Money market fund shares issued by oMFIs and held by money holding sectors have been classified as held by the other resident sectors due to the lack of economic sectorization.

Accrued interest on loans and deposits is included in *Other Items (Net)* rather than under the underlying financial instrument.

The ECB Regulation requires recording of loans gross of provisions, however it allows countries with preexisting accounting rules to record loans net of provisions.

Holdings of securities are not always recorded at market price or fair value. The ECB Regulation requires market valuation, however it allows countries with preexisting accounting rules to record holdings of securities using different valuation principles. In general, valuation at amortized cost is prevalent for securities held to maturity.

For December 2001 through May 2010, *Other Deposits Included in Broad Money* includes repurchase agreements between MFIs and central clearing counterparties (CCPs). Beginning in June 2010 onwards, these repurchase agreements are included in *Other Deposits Excluded from Broad Money*.

Trade credit/advances and settlement accounts are included in *Other Items (Net)* rather than as claims on and liabilities to the corresponding economic sectors.

Further details on methodology are available on the European Central Bank website and in the ECB publication "Manual on MFI balance sheet statistics".

For selected data that are only available on a quarterly basis, monthly data are IMF estimates using linear extrapolation.

Depository Corporations:

See notes on central bank and other depository corporations.

Interest Rates:

Discount Rate (End of Period):

Prior to January 1999, the central bank policy rate which was discontinued as of January 1999. See Eurosystem policy rate series on the euro area page.

Money Market Rate:

Period averages of ten daily average quotations for overnight credit.

Treasury Bill Rate:

Rate on 12-month Federal debt register claims.

Deposit Rate:

Rate on three-month deposits in denominations of less than five hundred thousand euro.

Deposit Rate (lines 60lhs, 60lhn, 60lcs, and 60lcn):

See notes in the introduction to *IFS* and *Euro-area Interest Rates*.

Lending Rate:

Rate on current-account credit in denominations of less than five hundred thousand euro.

Lending Rate (lines 60phs, 60pns, 60phm, 60phn, 60pcs, and 60pcn):

See notes in the introduction to *IFS* and *Euro-area Interest Rates*.

Government Bond Yield: Long-Term (line 61):

Bonds issued by the Federal government, the railways, the postal system, the Länder governments, municipalities, specific purpose public associations, and other public associations established under special legislation. Average yields on all bonds with remaining maturity of more than three years, weighted by amount of individual bonds in circulation.

For additional information, refer to the section on interest rates in the introduction to *IFS* and the notes on the euro area page. †

Beginning January 1980, refers to yields on listed federal securities which can be delivered on the German Financial Futures and Options Exchange (DTB) with a remaining maturity of nine- to- ten years. This rate is used to measure long-term interest rates for assessing convergence among the European Union member states.

Prices, Production, Labor:

Share Prices (End of Month):

Share price index, base December 30, 1987, refers to the CDAX share price index (previously called all-share price index FWBX) of the Deutsche Börse A.G. It shows average price movements of all ordinary and preference shares officially listed on the Frankfurt stock exchange of companies with headquarters in Germany.

Producer Prices:

Source: Federal Statistical Office. Weights Reference Period: 2010; Sectoral Coverage: mining, manufacturing, power and water supply (excludes goods for export); Number of Items in Basket: approximately 8,900 prices; Basis for Calculation: the weights are derived from monthly surveys of mining and manufacturing units and the annual survey of enterprises in energy and water supply.

Consumer Prices:

Source: Federal Statistical Office. Weights Reference Period: 2010; Geographical Coverage: all regions of the Federal Republic of Germany; Number of Items in Basket: 700; Basis for Calculation: the weights are based on surveys of household expenditures on goods and services, and are revised every five years.

Industrial Production:

Data are sourced from the OECD database, weights reference period: 2010. The indices exclude construction.

International Transactions:

Trade indices are from the Federal Statistical Office, weights reference period: 2010.

Government Finance:

Transactions and debt data cover the budgetary federal government but exclude operations of the Federal Equalization Office and social insurance institutions. † Data cover government operations within the territory of the united Germany. † Data for social security funds and the European Recovery Program are on a cash basis only beginning in 1974 and 1975, respectively. † Beginning in 1990, central government extrabudgetary operations include operations of the German Unity Fund. † From 1992 onward, annual

data refer to government operations within the territory of unified Germany; through 1991 annual data cover government operations within the territory of the former Federal Republic of Germany. † From 1995 onward, the debts of the Treuhandanstalt, classified as a nonfinancial corporation, have been assumed by the Redemption Fund for the Inherited Liabilities, a central government body. Accrual data on general government are compiled by Eurostat. The fiscal year ends December 31.

National Accounts:

Source: Eurostat. From 1999 onwards, concepts and definitions are in accordance with the *ESA 2010*, as indicated by the country, and GDP (*line 99b.c*) is calculated as the sum of the components. Euro data are sourced from the Eurostat database. Eurostat introduced chain-linked GDP volume measures to both annual and quarterly data with the release of the third quarter 2005 on November 30, 2005. Chain-linked GDP volume measures are expressed in the prices of the previous year and re-referenced to 2010.

Population:

† Beginning in 1991, data cover unified Germany.