Explanatory notes

Debt securities issued by residents

The statistics on debt securities issued by residents comprise negotiable bearer debt securities, registered debt securities and participation certificates.

Registered bank debt securities, however, are not shown in the overall results, but instead are presented separately.

Methodological changes as of January 2020

The amounts outstanding at nominal values comprise all debt securities quoted as a percentage (including commercial paper and participation certificates), including accrued interest. Redemptions and net sales, however, are shown at face value.

Debt securities quoted in units (particularly structured products such as certificates, warrants, reverse convertibles, convertible bonds and bonds with warrants) are presented separately at market values (prior to 2020: shown at nominal values together with debt securities quoted as a percentage).

Foreign currency bonds are shown at the exchange rate in the respective reporting month (prior to 2020: at the exchange rate at the time of issue).

Maturities are calculated following the actual day count convention (prior to 2020: 30/360 method).

The accounting practice for securities issued by the Federal Government has changed. Such issues are now entered at the full issue amount from the moment they are issued/reopened. Prior to 2020, amounts retained for market management were gradually incorporated into the figures.

After a new month is published, the results of the previous month may be revised, where necessary, without this being specifically noted.

Revisions for the previous 12 months are carried out in the statistical series of March and September without this being specifically noted.

Categories of securities

Bank debt securities include mortgage Pfandbriefe, public Pfandbriefe, debt securities issued by special purpose credit institutions and other bank debt securities.

Mortgage Pfandbriefe also comprise ship Pfandbriefe and aircraft Pfandbriefe. Comparable debt securities issued by special purpose credit institutions, however, are not included.

Public Pfandbriefe include communal bonds and similar debt securities issued by Pfandbrief banks (as from 19 July 2005) or public credit institutions, provided their coverage is met pursuant to Section 20 of the Pfandbrief Act (Pfandbriefgesetz); up until 18 July 2005, pursuant to Section 8 of the Act on Pfandbriefe and Similar Debt Securities Issued by Public Credit Institutions (Gesetz über die Pfandbriefe und verwandten Schuldverschreibungen öffentlich-rechtlicher Kreditanstalten). Comparable debt securities issued by special purpose credit institutions are not included here.

Debt securities issued by special purpose credit institutions comprise all types of debt securities issued by banks with special, development and other central support tasks, such as AKA-Ausfuhrkredit-GmbH, Berliner Industriebank AG (until August 1994), Deutsche Bau- und Bodenbank AG (until December 1998), Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank AG (until September 2001), DZ Bank AG (until July 2005, from July 2016 onwards), Deutsche Kreditbank AG (until June 1995), DSL Bank AG (until May 2000), Deutsche VerkehrsBank AG (until December 1998), Hamburgische Investitions- und Förderbank, IKB Deutsche Industriebank AG (until December 2017), Investitions- und Strukturbank Rheinland-Pfalz (ISB) GmbH, KfW-IPEX-Bank GmbH, Liquiditäts-Konsortialbank GmbH (until July 2014), Saarländische Investitionskreditbank AG, Investitionsbank Berlin, Investitionsbank des Landes Brandenburg, Investitionsbank Schleswig-Holstein, KfW Group (formerly Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau), Landeskreditbank Baden-Württemberg – Förderbank -, Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank, LfA Förderbank Bayern (formerly Bayerische Landesanstalt für Aufbaufinanzierung), NRW.BANK, Sächsische Aufbaubank Förderbank –, and Thüringer Aufbaubank, Anstalt des öffentlichen Rechts, and building and loan associations.

Other bank debt securities are all bank debt securities which cannot be assigned to any of the aforementioned categories. In particular, "uncovered" debt securities as

well as structured products quoted as a percentage (such as reverse convertibles, convertible bonds, bonds with warrants and credit-linked notes) and money market paper (such as commercial paper and certificates of deposit) are included here.

Corporate (non-MFI) bonds comprise debt securities issued by non-monetary financial and non-financial corporations, also in the form of convertible bonds and bonds with warrants. Debt securities placed directly or reserved for the issuer's employees are not included. Information on the sales, redemptions and amounts outstanding of debt securities issued by other financial institutions, non-financial corporations and insurance undertakings is available on the Bundesbank's website under Statistics > Money and capital markets > Securities issues.

Public debt securities are bonds, notes, Federal Treasury notes and debt register claims exhibiting the properties of a security and issued by the Federal Government, state government, local government, public municipal special-purpose associations and other public associations. These also include issues by resolution agencies and other off-budget entities of the Federal Government and state government.

"Listed Federal securities" form an important sub-category. They include all listed Federal bonds, five-year Federal notes and Federal Treasury notes issued by the Federal Government.

Registered bank debt securities do not include registered paper issued to the lender solely as collateral for loans taken out.

Floating rate notes are debt securities whose interest rate resets over their lifespan based on a particular benchmark. Floating rate notes do not include debt securities which are issued with a feature where coupon payments change according to a predetermined schedule (known as "stepped coupon bonds").

Zero coupon bonds are debt securities whose interest, rather than being paid periodically, is not paid until the time of redemption.

Commercial paper generally comprises discounted debt securities with maturities of a few days to under two years which are issued as a type of tap issue via credit institutions (dealers) in tranches with varying characteristics in the context of an agreed programme volume, which specifies the limit on the amount of paper outstanding.

Categories of banks

Information on categories of banks can be taken from Special Statistical Publication 1, "Banking statistics guidelines", "Verzeichnis der Banken (MFIs) in Deutschland nach Bankengruppen" (available in German only).

Sales, redemptions, amounts outstanding

Gross sales refer only to first-time sales of newly issued securities, not resales of securities temporarily repurchased by the issuer. Securities are considered sold if the purchase price has been paid or the purchaser's account has been debited.

Debt securities are considered redeemed if they have been taken out of circulation for the last time, declared null and void, invalidated, destroyed, or handed over to the trustee for destruction. The redemption figures also contain securities amounts which have been delivered into the temporary custody of trustees. If these securities are put back into circulation by being sold again or transferred into the issuer's own portfolio, redemptions in that month will be reduced by these amounts. Any surplus over redemptions is signified by a negative sign.

Net sales equal gross sales minus redemptions. A negative sign indicates a surplus of redemptions over the amount newly sold in the reporting period.

Amounts outstanding of securities also include debt securities which have been repurchased by the issuer and transferred into the issuer's own portfolio, as well as securities which have been drawn or called for redemption but not yet redeemed.

Amounts outstanding do not include:

- debt securities that are still in the trustee's custody and that have been handed over to the bank but which have not yet been sold (available stock);
- redeemed debt securities.

Zero coupon bonds are sold at the value on issue. Amounts outstanding include accrued interest.

Maturities

Maximum maturity pursuant to the issue terms is the period from the date on which interest becomes payable pursuant to the terms until the debt securities mature. Separately agreed reductions in maturity are not taken into account. Residual maturity is the period from the reporting month until maturity for bullet bonds. Maximum residual maturity is the period from the reporting month until the due date of the last instalment for amortising bonds. Minimum residual maturity is the period from the reporting month until the due date of the next instalment for amortising bonds. The mean residual maturity is the unweighted average of the minimum and maximum residual maturity.

its) and the exchange of convertible bonds. Partly paid-up shares are included in sales at the paid-up amount.

After a new month is published, the results of the previous month may be revised.

Shares issued by residents

Sales of shares comprise shares issued against cash payment (including shares issued from company prof-