

Footnotes:

1. In principle, only instruments denominated and settled in foreign currency (or those whose valuation is directly dependent on the exchange rate and that are settled in foreign currency) are to be included in categories I, II, and III of the template. Financial instruments denominated in foreign currency and settled in other ways (e.g., in domestic currency or commodities) are included as memo items under Section IV.
2. Netting of positions is allowed only if they have the same maturity, are against the same counterparty, and a master netting agreement is in place. Positions on organized exchanges could also be netted.
3. See definition of monetary authorities in paragraph 21 of the *Guidelines*.
4. In cases of large positions vis-à-vis institutions headquartered in the reporting country, in instruments other than deposits or securities, they should be reported as separate items.
5. The valuation basis for gold assets should be disclosed; ideally this would be done by showing the volume and price.
6. Including interest payments due within the corresponding time horizons. Foreign currency deposits held by nonresidents with central banks should also be included here. Securities referred to are those issued by the monetary authorities and the central government (excluding social security).
7. In the event that there are forward or futures positions with a residual maturity greater than one year, these should be reported separately under Section IV.
8. Only bonds with a residual maturity greater than one year should be reported under this item, as those with shorter maturities will already be included in Section II, above.
9. Reporters should distinguish potential inflows and potential outflows resulting from contingent lines of credit and report them separately, in the specified format.
10. In the event that there are options positions with a residual maturity greater than one year, these should be reported separately under Section IV.
11. These "stress-tests" are an encouraged, rather than a prescribed, category of information in the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS). Results of the stress-tests could be disclosed in the form of a graph. As a rule, notional value should be reported. However, in the case of cash-settled options, the estimated future inflow/outflow should be disclosed. Positions are "in the money" or would be, under the assumed values.
12. Distinguish between assets and liabilities where applicable.
13. Identify types of instrument; the valuation principles should be the same as in Sections I-III. The notional value of derivatives should be shown in the same format as for the nominal/notional values of forwards/futures in Section II and options in Section III.
14. Only assets included in Section I that are pledged should be reported here.
15. Assets that are lent or repoed should be reported here, whether or not they have been included in Section I of the template, along with any associated liabilities (in Section II). However, these should be reported in two separate categories, depending on whether or not they have been included in Section I. Similarly, securities that are borrowed or acquired under repo agreements should be reported as a separate item and treated symmetrically. Market values should be reported and the accounting treatment disclosed.
16. Identify types of instrument. The main characteristics of internal models used to calculate the market value should be disclosed.

Country Notes

Referring to Section I of the Template:

1. Official reserve assets have been valued at market prices since January 2001.
2. According to BPM 5, reserve assets consist of those external assets that are readily available to and controlled by monetary authorities for direct financing of payments imbalances, for indirectly regulating the magnitude of such imbalances through intervention in exchange markets to affect the currency exchange rate, and/or for other purposes. Reserve assets are thus liquid or marketable external assets denominated in convertible foreign currencies. As Germany is a member of the EMU, reserve assets are claims on non-euro area residents denominated in non-euro area currencies.
3. Securities lent under repo agreements will continue to be held by the Deutsche Bundesbank and may give rise to an increase in the foreign currency reserves together with the deposits received as collateral.
4. The methodology applied conforms to the guidelines provided by the IMF for the implementation of the template on international reserves and foreign currency liquidity, with the exception of the treatment of claims arising from reverse repos vis-à-vis NCBs or private financial institutions, which are classified under currency and deposits instead of under other reserve assets.
5. The reserve position in the Fund is the sum of (1) SDR and foreign currency amounts that Germany may draw from the IMF at short notice and without conditions from its "reserve tranche" and (2) indebtedness of the IMF (under a loan agreement) readily available to the Deutsche Bundesbank including Germany's lending to the IMF under the General Arrangement to Borrow (GAB) and the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB). Reserve tranche positions in the IMF are liquid claims of members on the IMF that arise not only from the payments for quota subscriptions but also, for members in strong external positions, from the sale by the IMF of their currencies to meet the demand for use of IMF resources by other members in need of balance of payments support.
6. Gold refers to gold the Deutsche Bundesbank owns and holds as a reserve asset. Gold is valued at the market price of the London fixing of 10:30 a.m. at the end of the reference period.

Referring to Section II of the Template:

1. Outflows in foreign currencies are shown with a negative sign, while inflows are shown with a positive sign.

Referring to Section III of the Template:

1. Contingent short-term net inflows related to options are, if applicable, shown in position 4. (b).
2. Outflows in foreign currencies are shown with a negative sign, while inflows are shown with a positive sign.
3. The securities disclosed under position 2 have a residual maturity of more than one year. If applicable, positions with a residual maturity of less than one year are included in position 1 in Section II.
4. Since the Deutsche Bundesbank does not hold any options in foreign currencies, stress tests are not applicable.

Referring to Section IV of the Template:

1. Securities lent or repored are shown with a negative sign, while those borrowed or acquired are shown with a positive sign.
2. The pledged assets disclosed in position 3, as well as the financial derivatives assets disclosed in position 5, are included in Section I.
3. Gold lending is included in the securities lent or repored in position 4. Market values of the underlying assets are shown.
4. The currency composition of reserves is disclosed as at the end of the previous quarter.
5. The SDR basket includes gold, SDR, US-Dollar, Euro, Yen and Pound Sterling.