

Germany

RISK & COMPLIANCE REPORT

DATE: January 2017

Executive Summary - Germany

Sanctions:	None
FAFT list of AML Deficient Countries	No
Higher Risk Areas:	US Dept of State Money Laundering Assessment
Medium Risk Areas:	Non - Compliance with FATF 40 + 9 Recommendations Weakness in Government Legislation to combat Money Laundering

Major Investment Areas:

Agriculture - products:

potatoes, wheat, barley, sugar beets, fruit, cabbages; cattle, pigs, poultry

Industries:

among the world's largest and most technologically advanced producers of iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, vehicles, machine tools, electronics, food and beverages, shipbuilding, textiles

Exports - commodities:

motor vehicles, machinery, chemicals, computer and electronic products, electrical equipment, pharmaceuticals, metals, transport equipment, foodstuffs, textiles, rubber and plastic products

Exports - partners:

France 10.2%, UK 7%, Netherlands 6.9%, US 6.3%, Austria 5.6%, Italy 5.4%, China 5.1%, Switzerland 4.7%, Belgium 4.3%, Poland 4.1% (2012)

Imports - commodities:

machinery, data processing equipment, vehicles, chemicals, oil and gas, metals, electric equipment, pharmaceuticals, foodstuffs, agricultural products

Imports - partners:

Netherlands 14%, France 7.5%, China 6.7%, Belgium 6.4%, Italy 5.5%, UK 4.9%, Austria 4.4%, Russia 4.4%, Czech Republic 4.1% (2012)

Investment Restrictions:

The German government and industry actively encourage foreign investment

A national security screening mechanism was introduced in 2004, which requires that investors from countries other than the member states of the European Union (EU) and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA, i.e., Liechtenstein, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) notify the acquisition of any business engaged in manufacturing or developing war weapons or armaments, or producing cryptographic equipment, in cases where the investor directly or indirectly owns 25 percent or more equity.

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Section 1 - Background

As Europe's largest economy and second most populous nation (after Russia), Germany is a key member of the continent's economic, political, and defense organizations. European power struggles immersed Germany in two devastating World Wars in the first half of the 20th century and left the country occupied by the victorious Allied powers of the US, UK, France, and the Soviet Union in 1945. With the advent of the Cold War, two German states were formed in 1949: the western Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and the eastern German Democratic Republic (GDR). The democratic FRG embedded itself in key Western economic and security organizations, the EC, which became the EU, and NATO, while the communist GDR was on the front line of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact. The decline of the USSR and the end of the Cold War allowed for German unification in 1990. Since then, Germany has expended considerable funds to bring Eastern productivity and wages up to Western standards. In January 1999, Germany and 10 other EU countries introduced a common European exchange currency, the euro.



Section 2 - Anti – Money Laundering / Terrorist Financing

FATF status

Germany is not on the FATF List of Countries that have been identified as having strategic AML deficiencies

Compliance with FATF Recommendations

At its June 2014 meeting, the FATF Plenary recognised that Germany had made sufficient progress in addressing the deficiencies identified in its 2010 mutual evaluation report, and could be removed from the regular follow-up process.

In February 2010, Germany was placed in the regular follow-up process as a result of a partially compliant rating for certain key and core Recommendations in its mutual evaluation report. Since then, Germany has reported back to the FATF Plenary about the progress it has made in correcting these deficiencies.

The June 2014 follow-up report contains a detailed description and analysis of the actions taken by Germany in respect of all of the Recommendations rated partially compliant and non-compliant.

Significant measures taken in respect of the key and core Recommendations are :

- Amendments of the Criminal Code by including insider trading and market manipulation as well as counterfeiting and piracy of products as predicate offences to money laundering.
- Amendments of the AML Law to ensure that verification of beneficial ownership is required in all cases and that in cases of low risk, a minimum level of due diligence is still carried out. Germany has also adopted a much broader definition regarding the beneficial owner in the context of a trust arrangement.
- Amendments to a number of other laws to strengthen the overall AML/CFT framework.
- Enhanced cooperation between relevant ministries, regulatory and supervisory authorities as well as other bodies involved in combating money laundering and terrorist financing.

Some shortcomings in the implementation of the technical requirements of the key and core Recommendations concerning the freezing of terrorist assets still remain. Overall, the level of progress achieved by Germany was considered sufficient to be removed from the regular follow-up process.

Key Findings from latest Mutual Evaluation Report (2010):

Germany has introduced a number of measures in recent years to strengthen its anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism regime. Germany has generated a relatively large number of prosecutions for money laundering and of orders to confiscate assets. These achievements occurred despite the shortcomings that were identified in this assessment.

Many indicators suggest that Germany is susceptible to money laundering and terrorist financing, including because of its large economy and financial centre, as well as its strategic location in Europe and its strong international linkages. Substantial proceeds of crime are generated in Germany, estimated to be EUR 40 to EUR 60 billion (approximately USD 60–80 billion), inclusive of tax evasion, annually. Terrorists have carried out terrorist acts in Germany and in other nations after being based in Germany. Germany is also estimated to have a large informal sector (> EUR 400 billion or > EUR 560 billion) and the use of cash is reportedly high. Germany's currency is the Euro (€), which is used widely across Europe, thus making it attractive to organized criminals and tax evaders.

Key factors that may reduce Germany's risk profile for money laundering include its strong legal tradition, the rule of law, its political environment, and having an effective single financial regulator.

The core elements of Germany's anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing regime are established in the German Criminal Code, which contains the money laundering and terrorist financing offenses; the Money Laundering Act; and the sector-specific laws such as the Banking Act. The Money Laundering Act established Germany's financial intelligence unit (FIU) within the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA), imposes customer due diligence (CDD) obligations on a wide range of financial institutions, and requires these financial institutions to submit suspicious transaction reports to the competent authorities. The Act was most recently amended in August 2008, when Germany transposed the third European Union Money Laundering Directive, and its Implementing Directive, into national law.

The anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing framework is not fully in line with the FATF Recommendations. There are weaknesses in the legal framework and in sanctioning for non-compliance with anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing requirements. The FATF report contains Recommendations to address these issues.

US Department of State Money Laundering assessment (INCSR)

Germany was deemed a Jurisdiction of Primary Concern by the US Department of State 2016 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR).

Key Findings from the report are as follows: -

Perceived Risks:

While not an offshore financial center, Germany is one of the largest financial centers in Europe. Germany is a member of the Eurozone, thus making it attractive to organized criminals and tax evaders. Many indicators suggest Germany is susceptible to money laundering and terrorist financing because of its large economy, advanced financial institutions, and strong international linkages. Although not a major drug producing country, Germany continues to be a consumer and a major transit hub for narcotics. Germany allows the use of shell companies, trusts, holdings, and foundations that can help obscure the source of assets and cash.

Terrorists have carried out terrorist acts in Germany and in other nations after being based in Germany. Germany is estimated to have a large informal financial sector. Informal value transfer systems, such as hawala, are reportedly used by immigrant populations accustomed to such systems in their home countries and among refugees paying for their travel to Europe/Germany. There is little official data on the scale of this activity.

Trends in money laundering include a decrease in cases involving financial agents, i.e., persons who are solicited to make their private accounts available for money laundering transactions. Digital and cybercrime continue to challenge law enforcement. There are increasing cases of tax evasion, transnational collusive agreements and manipulations, and corruption and money laundering involving global financial institutions and corporations. Bulk cash smuggling by organized crime elements is prevalent in Germany, especially illicit drug proceeds arriving in Germany from the Netherlands. The use of cash transactions is high. Free zones exist in Bremerhaven, Cuxhaven, and Hamburg. Unfenced inland ports are located in Deggendorf and Duisburg.

Do financial institutions engage in currency transactions related to international narcotics trafficking that include significant amounts of US currency; currency derived from illegal sales in the U.S.; or illegal drug sales that otherwise significantly affect the U.S.: NO

Criminalization of money laundering:

"All serious crimes" approach or "list" approach to predicate crimes: Combination

Are legal persons covered: criminally: NO ***civilly:*** YES

Know-your-customer (KYC) rules:

Enhanced due diligence procedures for PEPs: Foreign: YES ***Domestic:*** NO

KYC covered entities: Banks, financial services, payment, and e-money institutions and their agents; financial enterprises; insurance companies and intermediaries; investment companies; lawyers, legal advisers, auditors, chartered accountants, tax advisers, and tax agents; trust and company service providers; real estate agents; casinos; and persons trading in goods

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Number of STRs received and time frame: 24,054 in 2014

Number of CTRs received and time frame: Not applicable

STR covered entities: Banks, financial services, payment, and e-money institutions and their agents; financial enterprises; insurance companies and intermediaries; investment companies; lawyers, legal advisers, auditors, chartered accountants, tax advisers, and tax agents; trust and company service providers; real estate agents; casinos; and persons trading in goods

money laundering criminal Prosecutions/convictions:

Prosecutions: 992 in 2013

Convictions: 882 in 2013

Records exchange mechanism:

With U.S.: MLAT: YES **Other mechanism:** YES

With other governments/jurisdictions: YES

Germany is a member of the FATF.

Enforcement and implementation issues and comments:

On June 20, 2015, amendments to the German Criminal Code entered into force to implement UNSCR 2178. The changes supplement prior legislation from 2009 outlawing certain "preparatory terrorist actions" such as attending training camps abroad, categorizing travel and attempted travel as such preparatory actions. They specifically criminalize all forms of terrorism finance, including financing of terrorist travel.

Tipping off is a criminal offense only if it is committed with the intent to support money laundering or obstruct justice, and applies only to previously-filed suspicious transaction reports (STRs). Otherwise, it is an administrative offense that carries a fine of up to €100,000 (approximately \$109,500) under the AML Act. Legal persons are only covered by the Administrative Offenses Act and are not criminally liable under the criminal code. While Germany has no automatic currency transaction report (CTR) requirement, large currency transactions frequently trigger STRs.

Germany has no federal statistics on the amount of assets forfeited in criminal money laundering cases. Assets can be forfeited as part of a criminal trial or through administrative procedures such as claiming back taxes. In practice, asset forfeiture is limited in utility as the state holds the burden of proof to prove a tie to a specific and credible illegal act. Germany has time restrictions on how long it can restrain forfeitable assets for foreign proceedings. Such assets generally may be held for one year, but extensions are possible.

In 2015, German bank Commerzbank agreed to pay a \$1.45 billion fine for failing to comply with U.S. sanctions laws and AML regulations. According to the investigation, between April 2006 - January 2010 Commerzbank employees purposely tried to mislead regulators about the identity of Iranian and Sudanese entities related to more than \$253 billion in dollar clearing transactions. In addition, bank employees sought to alter the bank's transaction monitoring system so it would create fewer 'red flag' alerts about potential misconduct.

The government should consider strengthening the provisions on tipping off and the regulations on domestic politically exposed persons (PEPs).

Current Weaknesses in Government Legislation (2014 INCRS Comparative Tables):

According to the US State Department, Germany does not conform with regard to the following government legislation: -

Record Large Transactions - By law or regulation, banks are required to maintain records of large transactions in currency or other monetary instruments.

EU White list of Equivalent Jurisdictions

Germany is on the EU White list of Equivalent Jurisdictions

World Governance indicators

[To view historic Governance Indicators Ctrl + Click here and then select country](#)

Failed States Index

[To view Failed States Index Ctrl + Click here](#)

Offshore Financial Centre

Germany is not considered to be an Offshore Financial Centre

US State Dept Narcotics Report 2015

Germany is a destination and transit country for narcotics, but is not a significant drug cultivation or production country. German and Turkish organized crime groups continue to dominate the drug trade, with cannabis, cocaine and heroin making up the bulk of drugs smuggled into and through Germany. Outlaw motorcycle gangs are the most significant German organized crime groups and are heavily involved in drug trafficking.

The German government actively combats drug-related crimes and continues to implement its 2012 National Strategy on Drug and Addiction Policy, which emphasizes prevention programs and assistance to victims of drug abuse. Cannabis remains the most commonly consumed illicit drug in Germany. Germany is a major manufacturer of legal pharmaceuticals, and consequently a potential source of precursor chemicals used in the production of illicit narcotics. Germany, however, strictly and effectively controls precursor chemicals.

Led by the National Drug Commissioner, the Federal Ministry of Health has the leading role in developing, coordinating, and implementing Germany's drug policies. Other active Ministries include the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Federal Ministry of the Interior, the Federal Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry of Finance. The Federal Ministry of Health, in close cooperation with other ministries and federal states, funds numerous research and prevention-through-education programs. Addiction therapy programs focus on drug-free treatment, psychological counseling, and substitution therapy. Since the mid-1980s, Germany considers substitution therapy an important pillar in the treatment of opiate abuse. In 2014, around 77,300 patients were undergoing substitution therapy in Germany.

Combating sales of new psychoactive substances (NPS), particularly via the internet, remains a challenge for German law enforcement authorities. The Controlled Substances Act was amended in 2013 to include 26 NPS. In 2014 judgment by the Court of Justice of the European Union ruled that NPS are not medicinal, preventing enforcement under the German Medicines Act and creating ambiguity over which German laws can be applied to control NPS. The number of drug-related deaths in Germany increased in 2013 (the most recent year for which statistics are available). A total of 1,002 people died as a result of consuming illegal drugs—mainly opiate-related deaths— up from 944 in 2012. Over nineteen-thousand users of "hard drugs" (classified as non-cannabis substances) were newly recorded in 2013, a two percent decrease from 2012. However, the number of "first time users" of crystal methamphetamine reached an all-time high, increasing by seven percent in 2013. The vast majority of seized crystal methamphetamine originated from the Czech Republic, with which the German government cooperates closely.

Extradition and mutual legal assistance treaties are in force between the United States and Germany, as well as a customs mutual assistance agreement. Germany participates actively in bilateral cooperative arrangements and European and international counternarcotics fora. German law enforcement agencies work effectively with their U.S. law enforcement counterparts on narcotics-related cases, though more restrictive application of German privacy legislation and the inability of agents and cooperators to operate in Germany in an

undercover capacity pose investigative challenges. The United States and Germany are in close consultation on these issues.

US State Dept Trafficking in Persons Report 2013 (introduction):

Germany is classified a Tier 1 country - is a country whose government fully complies with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's (TVPA) minimum standards.

Germany is a source, transit, and destination country for women, children, and men subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor. Approximately 89 percent of identified victims of sex trafficking in Germany originate from European countries, including 25 percent from Bulgaria, 26 percent from Romania, and 20 percent from within Germany. Non-European victims originate in Nigeria, other parts of Africa, Asia, and the Western Hemisphere. The majority of sex trafficking victims have been exploited in bars, brothels, and apartments; approximately 30 percent of identified sex trafficking victims report that they initially agreed to engage in prostitution. Approximately 17 percent of the identified trafficking victims are children. In some regions of Germany, sex trafficking victims are generally between 17 and 35 years old and sold between traffickers to maximize profit. Young German women are frequently recruited into sex trafficking through the "lover boy" method, in which recruiters pose as romantic partners and then force girls into prostitution. Nigerian victims of trafficking are often coerced into prostitution through spiritual rituals. There was an increase in organized motorcycle gangs' participation in sex trafficking in Germany; motorcycle gangs recruit young women through social media, treat them as girlfriends, and then force them into prostitution. Victims of forced labor have been identified or suspected in the agriculture sector, hotels, construction sites, meat processing plants, seasonal industries, restaurants, and diplomatic households. Subcontracting practices in Germany—including a practice in which companies hire contractors that pay workers not by the hour, but by having completed a certain amount of work in a small amount of time—furthered exploitation, including in the hospitality industry. Labor trafficking victims and suspected labor trafficking victims originate in Indonesia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe, including Latvia, Bulgaria, Poland, and Romania. Cross-border workers from Poland were vulnerable to labor trafficking in low-wage sectors. Members of ethnic minorities, such as Roma, as well as foreign unaccompanied minors who arrived in Germany, were particularly vulnerable to human trafficking, including forced begging and coerced criminal behavior. Various governments reported German citizen participation in sex tourism abroad.

The Government of Germany fully complies with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. Successes in victim identification and prosecution were undercut, however, by sentencing practices inconsistent with the severity of this crime. The German government continued to identify a large number of sex trafficking victims, fund NGOs for their protection, and prosecute and convict a large number of sex trafficking cases. It also improved efforts to ensure residency permits are provided to at-risk trafficking victims by issuing directives at the state level. The government continued to intensify its activities to prevent and address domestic servitude in diplomatic households through new protocol directives, in-person briefings, and a settlement in a labor court in a case brought against a Saudi Arabian diplomat. Despite these efforts, addressing labor trafficking continued to be a significant weakness in the government's response to human trafficking. The construction of the labor trafficking statute, Section 233, impaired victim identification and prosecution efforts by imposing a high burden of proof.

US State Dept Terrorism Report 2015

Overview: The threat from violent extremism increased in 2015 in connection with the threat posed by domestic radical groups as well as foreign terrorist fighters. Germany investigated, arrested, and prosecuted a sharply increased number of terrorist suspects and disrupted terrorist-related groups within its borders, many of whom were connected to al-Qa'ida (AQ), the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), other violent Islamist extremists, Kurdish nationalists, and neo-Nazi terrorist organizations. Security officials estimated more than 760 residents of Germany have departed the country to participate in the conflicts in Syria and Iraq, the majority of which joined violent Islamist extremist groups in the fighting there. One hundred are estimated to have died there. A third of the group, roughly 250, has returned to Germany. German officials actively investigated these returnees for any terrorist threat resulting from their experience abroad and possible desire to continue to support violent extremist causes. Bilateral counterterrorism cooperation with the United States remained excellent.

Germany is a member of the Global Coalition to Counter ISIL and has provided arms, material support, and training to Kurdish security forces; reconnaissance aircraft, satellite data, and refueling aircraft to support Coalition air operations; and a frigate to defend a French aircraft carrier from which Coalition air operations are launched. Germany implemented UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) 2178 and 2199, and obligations under the UN 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and al-Qa'ida sanctions regime, through legislative amendments to specifically criminalize terrorism finance and foreign terrorist fighter travel, sharpening previous antiterrorism legislation. Germany is a founding member of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) and supported the GCTF good practices on foreign terrorist fighters. Domestically, the German government has increased enforcement efforts to prevent, interdict, and counter foreign terrorist fighter travel and has voiced support for strengthening EU and Schengen measures to do so. German security officials actively made use of existing provisions allowing them to seize passports of those deemed to pose a security risk and implemented similar legislation for national identification cards. In November, the Bundestag (parliament) approved a 2015 budget that included increased spending on law enforcement and domestic intelligence efforts in counterterrorism, including new counterterrorism police response units and increased investigative, prosecutorial, and analytical resources.

Legislation, Law Enforcement, and Border Security: The German government continued to apply its comprehensive counterterrorism legislation, which criminalizes membership in or support for domestic and foreign terrorist organizations. The Criminal Code also makes a range of terrorism-related preparatory actions illegal, such as participating in terrorist training or acquiring weapons or explosives with the intent to commit attacks that endanger the German state. In June, legislation entered into force amending the Criminal Code in two areas to implement UNSCR 2178: (1) Departing (or attempting to do so) from Germany with the intention to commit grave acts of violence abroad or to seek training for such acts is now a criminal offense; and (2) The Criminal Code now contains a new separate section specifically criminalizing terrorism financing.

In October, a man was arrested on suspicion of planning to travel to the Syrian-Turkish border to attend a terrorist training camp. This was the first arrest of its kind under the new revisions to

the Criminal Code. An additional new law to allow authorities to revoke the national identification (ID) cards of suspected terrorists entered into force on June 30. The amendments to the national ID card law allow cards to be denied or revoked, and substitute ID documents are issued for a maximum of three years that does not permit foreign travel. In December, a new law entered into force requiring telecommunications providers to retain data for the purpose of investigating terrorism and other serious crimes.

Germany generally does not collect entry/exit data and is working towards systematic border checks of arriving and departing EU citizens. Non-EU citizens are systematically checked. At the end of 2015, all arriving/departing passengers' passports will be checked manually against the INTERPOL Lost and Stolen Data Base. Biometric data is not screened at entry, although Germany participates in the EU Smart Border entry/exit and biometric data collection pilot. Data on suspected terrorists is shared between federal and state law enforcement agencies. The German passport and other identity documents incorporate strong security features. Collection and retention of Advance Passenger Information for traveler screening is limited and Passenger Name Record (PNR) analysis is not used. Following the approval of a new EU-wide PNR Directive, Germany began development of a PNR system. Concerns over data privacy played a role in limiting German willingness to expand travel analysis systems.

There were numerous arrests, prosecutions, and trials throughout 2015; the Federal Ministry of Justice estimated at year's end that there were 300 terrorist suspects under active investigation or prosecution. The most prominent cases included:

- In March, the Federal Ministry of the Interior (MOI) announced that it had banned the organization "Tawhid Germany" and the associated "Team Tawhid Media" as extremist anti-constitutional organizations. Police and security services in the states of Bavaria, Hesse, North Rhine-Westphalia, and Schleswig-Holstein carried out a number of raids and investigative operations on the night of March 25-26 to implement the order.
- Also in March, the Stuttgart Higher Regional Court sentenced Ismail Issa to four years, six months imprisonment for membership in a foreign terrorist organization "Jaish al-Muhajarin wal-Ansar" (JAMWA). Co-defendants Ezzedine Issa (Ismail's brother) and Mohammad Sobhan A. were sentenced to three years and two years, nine months imprisonment, respectively, for supporting a terrorist group. The court found Ismail Issa guilty of traveling to Syria and participating in combat action in 2013.
- In June, the Düsseldorf Higher Regional Court sentenced German-Polish dual national Karolina Rafalska to three years and nine months in prison and German Ahmed-Sadiq Munye to one year and nine months parole for providing monetary and material support to ISIL. Rafalska raised a total of US \$5,580 to help her husband Fared Saal, a prominent member of ISIL in Syria and a close associate of German-born ISIL fighter Dennis Cuspert. She also sent him video equipment which was used to produce propaganda videos. Munye was sentenced for transferring US \$2,400 to Saal.
- In July, the Berlin Superior Court sentenced Fatih I. (28) to three years and six months imprisonment on two counts of supporting a foreign terrorist organization as well as fraud. The court found he was guilty of having defrauded a bank of US \$27,350, of which he transferred US \$7,650 to Junud Al Sham in Syria and supplied the group with

a four-wheel drive vehicle in 2013. In March 2014, he transferred US \$41,695 to ISIK, an ISIL-predecessor organization.

- In September, the Berlin Superior Court sentenced German citizen Fatih K. to six years imprisonment for membership in the terrorist group "Junud al-Sham." The court found him guilty of traveling to Syria for training and preparing propaganda videos. The court found no evidence that he had participated in combat. He had previously been incarcerated for 22 months for membership in the German Taliban Mujahedin.
- In October, the trial against eight violent Islamist extremists accused of stealing US \$20,758 in a wave of robberies to finance terrorist groups in Syria began in Cologne. The men were arrested in November 2014 after having been active from 2011 to 2014. The men were believed to have received training with ISIL.
- In October, the Frankfurt Prosecutor's Office indicted an unnamed 35-year-old Turkish-German citizen for planning a bomb attack on charges of preparing an act of violence, forging documents, and violating weapons and explosives laws. He was arrested in April together with his wife, who has since been released, on suspicion they were plotting to carry out an attack at a large scale public event. The couple had bought three liters of hydrogen-peroxide at a hardware store under false identities on March 30. The man also kept a ready-assembled pipe bomb and other weapons and ammunitions in his basement.
- In December, two returned ISIL fighters Ayoub B. (27) and Ebrahim H. B. (26) were sentenced by the Higher Regional Court of Celle, Lower Saxony, to four years and three months and three years in prison, respectively for membership in a terrorist organization. According to the court, Ayoub and Ebrahim were members of ISIL in Syria between June and August 2014. Ayoub and Ebrahim were able to convince the court that they broke with ISIL, thus receiving a lower sentence. In July 2015, Ebrahim participated in an investigative TV documentary, warning people against joining ISIL.

Countering the Financing of Terrorism: Germany is a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and is an observer to the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Terrorism financing, the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering, and the Financial Action Task Force of Latin America, all of which are FATF-style regional bodies. Germany's financial intelligence unit (FIU) is a member of the Egmont Group. In June, based on improvements reflected in the most recent FATF Mutual Evaluation Follow-Up Report, the FATF removed Germany from the Follow-Up process. German agencies filed 25,054 (compared to 19,095 in 2013) suspicious transaction reports in 2014 (the latest figures available). This was the largest annual increase in suspicious transaction reports since 2002, when Germany's FIU was created. Agencies designated 323 entities for suspected terrorism financing, a significant decrease as a share of reports. Germany remained a strong advocate of the UN 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and al-Qa'ida sanctions regime.

The June amendments to the German Criminal Code implementing UNSCR 2178 also explicitly outlaw terrorism finance in all forms, including the financing of terrorist travel, per the FATF Recommendations.

Countering Violent Extremism: Germany has numerous programs to counter violent extremism at the state and federal levels. The Federal Ministries of Interior and Family Affairs, as well as their state-level counterparts, have formed a working group to ensure coordination

and more effective support for efforts to analyze and counter the appeal of violent extremism, which meets regularly to compile and disseminate information and best practices. In November, the Federal Family Ministry increased funding for its “Live Democracy” project, which sponsors a wide range of CVE-related projects at state and local governments as well as via NGOs. Funding from 2015-2018 will total US \$54.6 million, of which US \$21.8 million is earmarked for CVE projects.

The Federal Ministry of the Interior continued its counter-radicalization assistance center for concerned parents and friends of violent extremists, operated by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge, or BAMF). The center was established in January 2012 and has expanded to include a nationwide telephone hotline with clients referred to a region-specific advising partner. In June, the fifth BAMF-funded local anti-radicalization counseling center opened in Bonn, North Rhine-Westphalia. The center, offering counseling for parents and friends of young people who are feared to be radicalizing, is operated by the organization Hayat, which has been a BAMF implementing partner since the program’s launch in 2012.

The Federal States of Hesse, Bavaria, and Berlin operated state-level counseling and de-radicalization programs implemented by the NGO “Violence Prevention Network,” focused on counseling to families of radicalizing or radicalized individuals and to the individuals themselves. Violence Prevention Network also implemented CVE programs in prisons in these states.

In August, Federal Family Minister Manuela Schwesig and Dilek Kolat, Berlin Senator for Integration, Labor and Women opened a new counseling center “BAHIRA”, a cooperative project of the NGO “Violence Prevention Network,” the Central Council of Muslims in Germany, and the DITIB-Sehitlik Turkish-Islam Community in Berlin-Neukölln. The center is located at the Sehitlik mosque and aims to carry out events in the mosque to sensitize community members on the issue of violent Islamist extremism, and training employees and community members on how to deal with radicalized persons.

In July, a new de-radicalization program for religious extremism began in Hamburg. The program plans to confront religiously motivated extremism and Salafism in Hamburg, and is aimed at teenagers and young adults who are already religiously radicalized or who may be undergoing radicalization. The Hamburg project is part of a broader, multi-authority initiative to fight the spread of religious extremism in Germany. The Hamburg Ministry for Social Affairs will provide up to US \$ 328,000 per year through the end of May 2017.

International and Regional Cooperation: Germany is a founding member of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF), supported GCTF capacity-building projects, and continued to participate in various multilateral counterterrorism initiatives. German cooperation with regional and international organizations on counterterrorism includes the UN and UN Security Council, EU, OECD, OSCE, NATO, Council of Europe, G-7, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, and INTERPOL. Germany is a founding member of the GCTF-inspired International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law. Germany advocated strongly within the EU for improved counterterrorism and border security efforts. During its G-7 Presidency in 2015, Germany supported coordinated counterterrorism efforts through the Roma-Lyon Group and at the Foreign Ministerial and Leaders’ Summit, with a particular focus on the foreign terrorist fighter problem.

International Sanctions

None applicable

Index	Rating (100-Good / 0-Bad)
Transparency International Corruption Index	81
World Governance Indicator – Control of Corruption	93

US State Department

Germany is a country with an overall good to very good system for preventing corruption. Among industrialized countries, Germany ranks in the middle, according to Transparency International's corruption indices. The auto industry, the construction sector and public contracting, in conjunction with questionable political party influence and party donations, represent areas of continued concern. Nevertheless, U.S. firms have not identified corruption as an impediment to investment in Germany. Germany is a signatory of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and a participating member of the OECD Working Group on Bribery.

Over the last two decades Germany has increased penalties for the bribery of German officials, for corrupt practices between companies, and for price-fixing by companies competing for public contracts. It has also strengthened anti-corruption provisions on financial support extended by the official export credit agency and has tightened the rules for public tenders. Government officials are forbidden from accepting gifts linked to their jobs. Most state governments and local authorities have contact points for whistle-blowing and provisions for rotating personnel in areas prone to corruption. There are serious penalties for bribing officials and price fixing by companies competing for public contracts.

Parliamentarians are subject to financial disclosure laws that require them to publish earnings from outside employment. Members of parliament must disclose categories of outside employment and earnings greater than 1,000 euros (\$1,400) in a month or 10,000 euros (\$14,000) in a year. No special institution has responsibility for monitoring and verifying disclosures. Additional revenues of parliamentarians through business connections have been a matter of public debate. Disclosures are available to the public via the Bundestag website (next to the parliamentarians' biographies) and in the Official Handbook of the Bundestag. Sanctions for noncompliance can range from an administrative fine to as much as half of a parliamentarian's annual salary.

In February 2014, the German parliament amended the criminal law clarifying corruption offenses by parliamentarians and increasing penalties. In May 2013 it was revealed that several members of the Bavarian parliament had employed family members on the basis of their parliamentarian allowance. The Bavarian parliament promptly adopted a law prohibiting the employment of family members to the fourth level of kinship. The Highest Bavarian Court published a report that reimbursements paid after July 2004 to family members of first degree of kinship must be paid back.

Donations to political parties are permitted. However, if they exceed 50,000 euros, they must be reported to the President of the Bundestag. Donations of 10,000 euros or more must be included in the party's annual accountability report to the President of the Bundestag. Transparency International would like political parties to commit more strongly to the fight against corruption and to make their financing and recruitment of political personal more transparent.

State prosecutors generally are responsible for investigating corruption cases, but not all state governments have prosecutors specialized in corruption. Germany has successfully prosecuted hundreds of domestic corruption cases over the years including large scale ones against major companies. An OECD monitoring report released in 2010 noted that the country's enforcement efforts have increased steadily and resulted in a significant number of prosecutions and sanctions imposed in foreign bribery-related cases against individuals. However, the report highlighted that sentences for corruption were generally within the lower range of available penalties and that most prison sentences were suspended, raising concerns that punishment was not always fully effective, proportionate, or dissuasive. Transparency International criticized the number of plea bargains and the statutory limitation periods.

Media reports about bribery investigations against Siemens, Daimler, Deutsche Telekom or Ferrostaal increased awareness of the problem of corruption. As a result, an increasing number of major listed companies and multinationals expanded their compliance departments, tightened internal codes of conduct, established points of conducts where to report and offered more ethics training to employees in the last five years. A recent survey by the Center for Business Compliance and Integrity at the Konstanz University of Applied Sciences among 60 companies with 500-plus employees found that 83% had compliance codices and 50% internal controls in place. Similar studies found prevalence of compliance codices in 63% to 84% of sampled companies. Increasingly medium-sized companies have beefed up their compliance programs starting with cartels and corruption but using guidelines and international conventions to go further. Medium-sized companies with business relations with the United States or top legal or tax advisors tend to be more advanced.

The Federation of Germany Industry (BDI), the German Chamber of Commerce (DIHK) and the International Chamber of Commerce (CCI) provide guidelines in paper and electronic format on how to prevent corruption trying to convince all including small and medium sized companies to catch up. In addition, BDI provides model texts if companies with two different sets compliance codes want to do business.

UN Anticorruption Convention, OECD Convention on Combatting Bribery

Germany signed the UN Anti-Corruption Convention in 2003, but has not yet ratified it. In February 2014, the German parliament amended the criminal law clarifying corruption offenses by parliamentarians and increasing penalties. This law removes the main obstacle to the ratification of the UN Anti-Corruption Convention.

Germany ratified the 1998 OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in 1999, thereby criminalizing bribery of foreign public officials by German citizens and firms. The necessary tax reform legislation ending the tax write-off for bribes in Germany and abroad became law in 1999. Germany actively enforces the convention and is increasingly dealing better with the risk of transnational corruption.

The country participates in the relevant EU anti-corruption measures and signed two EU conventions against corruption. However, Germany has not ratified the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption and the Civil Law Convention on Corruption.

Corruption and Government Transparency - Report by Global Security

Among industrialized countries, Germany ranks in the middle, according to Transparency International's corruption indices. The construction and health sectors and public contracting, in conjunction with questionable political party influence and party donations, represent areas of continued concern. Nevertheless, U.S. firms have not identified corruption as an impediment to investment in Germany.

Germany ratified the 1998 OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in February 1999, thereby criminalizing bribery of foreign public officials by German citizens and firms. The necessary tax reform legislation ending the tax write-off for bribes in Germany and abroad became law in March 1999. Germany has signed the UN Anti-Corruption Convention but has not yet ratified it. The country participates in the relevant EU anti-corruption measures. Germany has increased penalties for bribery of German officials, for corrupt practices between companies, and for price-fixing by companies competing for public contracts. It has also strengthened anti-corruption provisions on financial support extended by the official export credit agency and has tightened the rules for public tenders. Most state governments and local authorities have contact points for whistle-blowing and provisions for rotating personnel in areas prone to corruption. However, not all state governments have prosecutors specialized in corruption. Government officials are forbidden from accepting gifts linked to their jobs. Parliamentarians are subject to financial disclosure laws that require them to publish earnings from outside employment. State prosecutors generally are responsible for investigating corruption cases. However, additional revenues of parliamentarians through business connections have been a matter of public debate and were perceived as being a potential reason for non-ratification of the UN convention. The Bundestag is currently considering a revision of its financial disclosure rules.

Transparency Deutschland, the German Chapter of Transparency International, considers its main goals in Germany to be a national corruption register and an advocate for speedy ratification of the UN Anti-Corruption Convention, which places bribery of parliamentarians on the same level as bribery of other public officials. Draft legislation to create a national corruption register failed to win the approval of the federal states in 2005, but some individual states maintain their own registers. Federal freedom of information legislation entered into force in 2006, but many regard the government's handling as restrictive. Several states have their own freedom of information laws. FRG has successfully prosecuted hundreds of domestic corruption cases over the years.

Few charges were filed for bribery of foreign government officials in the first years after the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention came into force in 1999. However, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) investigations into Siemens, Daimler and more recently Deutsche Telekom focused public attention on foreign bribery from 2007 onwards. On March 18, 2011, prosecutors indicted two executives from Ferrostaal AG, accusing them of bribing foreign officials with €62 million (USD 87 M) in conjunction with the sale of submarines to Greece and Portugal. An OECD monitoring report released in October 2010 noted that the

country's enforcement efforts have increased steadily and resulted in a significant number of prosecutions and sanctions imposed in foreign bribery-related cases against individuals. However, the report highlighted that sentences for corruption were generally within the lower range of available penalties and that most prison sentences were suspended, raising concerns that punishment was not always fully effective, proportionate, or dissuasive.

Section 3 - Economy

The German economy - the fifth largest economy in the world in PPP terms and Europe's largest - is a leading exporter of machinery, vehicles, chemicals, and household equipment and benefits from a highly skilled labor force. Like its Western European neighbors, Germany faces significant demographic challenges to sustained long-term growth. Low fertility rates and declining net immigration are increasing pressure on the country's social welfare system and necessitate structural reforms. Reforms launched by the government of Chancellor Gerhard SCHROEDER (1998-2005), deemed necessary to address chronically high unemployment and low average growth, has contributed to strong growth and falling unemployment. These advances, as well as a government subsidized, reduced working hour scheme, help explain the relatively modest increase in unemployment during the 2008-09 recession - the deepest since World War II - and its decrease to 5.3% in 2013. The new German government introduced a minimum wage of \$11 per hour to take effect in 2015. Stimulus and stabilization efforts initiated in 2008 and 2009 and tax cuts introduced in Chancellor Angela MERKEL's second term increased Germany's total budget deficit - including federal, state, and municipal - to 4.1% in 2010, but slower spending and higher tax revenues reduced the deficit to 0.8% in 2011 and in 2012 Germany reached a budget surplus of 0.1%. A constitutional amendment approved in 2009 limits the federal government to structural deficits of no more than 0.35% of GDP per annum as of 2016 though the target was already reached in 2012. Following the March 2011 Fukushima nuclear disaster, Chancellor Angela MERKEL announced in May 2011 that eight of the country's 17 nuclear reactors would be shut down immediately and the remaining plants would close by 2022. Germany hopes to replace nuclear power with renewable energy. Before the shutdown of the eight reactors, Germany relied on nuclear power for 23% of its electricity generating capacity and 46% of its base-load electricity production.

Agriculture - products:

potatoes, wheat, barley, sugar beets, fruit, cabbages; cattle, pigs, poultry

Industries:

among the world's largest and most technologically advanced producers of iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, vehicles, machine tools, electronics, food and beverages, shipbuilding, textiles

Exports - commodities:

motor vehicles, machinery, chemicals, computer and electronic products, electrical equipment, pharmaceuticals, metals, transport equipment, foodstuffs, textiles, rubber and plastic products

Exports - partners:

France 10.2%, UK 7%, Netherlands 6.9%, US 6.3%, Austria 5.6%, Italy 5.4%, China 5.1%, Switzerland 4.7%, Belgium 4.3%, Poland 4.1% (2012)

Imports - commodities:

machinery, data processing equipment, vehicles, chemicals, oil and gas, metals, electric equipment, pharmaceuticals, foodstuffs, agricultural products

Imports - partners:

Netherlands 14%, France 7.5%, China 6.7%, Belgium 6.4%, Italy 5.5%, UK 4.9%, Austria 4.4%, Russia 4.4%, Czech Republic 4.1% (2012)

Banking

Germany has a non-discriminatory, well developed financial services infrastructure. Germany's universal banking system allows the country's more than 39,000 bank offices not only to take deposits and make loans to customers but also to trade in securities. The traditional German system of cross-shareholding among banks and industry, as well as a high rate of bank borrowing relative to equity financing, allowed German banks to exert substantial influence on industry in the past.

Private banks control roughly 30% of the market, while publicly owned savings banks partially linked to state and local governments account for 50% of banking transactions, and cooperative banks make up the balance. All three types of banks offer a full range of services to their customers. A state-owned bank, KfW, provides special credit services, including the financing of homeowner mortgages, guarantees to small and medium-sized businesses, financing for projects in disadvantaged regions in Germany and export financing for projects in developing countries.

Regional state-owned banks ("Landesbanken") were among the hardest hit by the economic crisis and their future is uncertain. The financial crisis also triggered a major consolidation of the German banking sector with Commerzbank buying up Dresdner Bank, Deutsche Bank taking over Postbank and UniCredit Bank buying up Hypovereinsbank. This has effectively reduced the number of top German banks to just two (Deutsche Bank and Commerzbank).

Stock Exchange

The Frankfurt Stock Exchange is one of the world's largest trading centers for securities. The most stock trading is conducted via the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and Xetra (as of March 2008, they accounted for 98% of trading in German shares and 84 percent in foreign shares). Deutsche Börse AG operates the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, an entity under public law. The Frankfurt Stock Exchange facilitates advanced electronic trading, settlement and information systems. Today, the Frankfurt Stock Exchange is an international trading centre. This is also reflected in the structure of its participants. Some 160 of around 330 market participants come from abroad. There are six other regional stock exchanges based in: Stuttgart, Munich, Hamburg, Düsseldorf, Hannover, and Berlin. In addition, the derivatives

exchange Eurex is based in Frankfurt, the European Energy Exchange in Leipzig, and the Risk Management Exchange in Hanover.

Executive Summary

As the largest market in Europe, Germany is a major destination for foreign direct investment, and a vast FDI stock has accumulated over the last decades. The United States is the leading source of inward investment to Germany. In surveys, Germany is ranked as one of the most attractive destinations for FDI, thanks to reliable infrastructure, a qualified workforce, a positive social climate, stable legal environment and quality research.

The German legal, regulatory and accounting systems can be complex, but are transparent and consistent with international norms. Businesses enjoy considerable freedom within a well-regulated environment. Investors are treated equally when it comes to investment incentives, establishment, and protection of real and intellectual property,

Foreign investors can fully rely on the legal system which is efficient and sophisticated. At the same time, this system requires investors to pay attention to their legal obligations. First-time investors will need to ensure that they have the necessary legal expertise either in-house or outside to meet all requirements.

Germany has effective capital markets and relies heavily on its modern banking system. State-owned enterprises are mainly in charge of supplying municipal water, energy and national rail transportation.

The primary objectives of government policy are to create jobs and foster economic growth. Labor unions play a constructive role in collective bargaining agreements as well as on companies' work councils.

Germany continues efforts to deal with weaknesses in the system to fight money laundering and corruption. Medium-sized companies are increasingly aware of corporate social responsibility.

Despite the fact that Germany has 131 investment protection agreements in force, the launch of the negotiations of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership has triggered a public debate on investor state dispute settlement mechanisms.

1. Openness To, and Restrictions Upon, Foreign Investment

Attitude Toward FDI

Germany has an open and welcoming attitude towards foreign direct investment (FDI). For many decades, Germany has consistently experienced significant inbound investment. It is widely recognized that foreign investment has been a considerable contributor to Germany's growth and prosperity. The German government and industry actively encourage foreign investment. U.S. investment has been strong and continues to account for a large share of foreign investment. The investment-related problems foreign companies face are generally the same as for domestic firms, for example, high marginal income tax rates and labor laws that impede hiring and dismissals. The government has begun to address many of these problem areas through reform programs.

Other Investment Policy Reviews

Germany has not undergone investment policy reviews by the OECD, UNCTAD or WTO.

Laws/Regulations of FDI

Companies and entrepreneurs can count on a reliable legal system. The legal framework is solid and enforcement is effective. The judiciary is independent, and judges are highly professional. German courts have a good record in upholding the sanctity of contracts.

The 1956 U.S.-FRG Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation affords U.S. investors national treatment and provides for the free movement of capital between the United States and Germany. Germany subscribes to the OECD National Treatment Instrument and the OECD Codes of Liberalization of Capital Movements and of Invisible Operations. In 2013, the Capital Investment Code replaced the German Foreign Investment Act and the Foreign Trade and Payments Act and the Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance were amended.

Industrial Strategy

The German government does not have a deliberate policy to attract investment in specific industry sectors, but has more generous incentives available for investments into research and development (see section 5).

However, Germany Trade & Invest promotes Germany as a business and technology location to attract foreign investors. Germany Trade and Invest considers four sectors as 'most sought after' in 2013: Renewable energy and resources, chemicals and health technologies, mechanical and electronic technologies and services (industrial equipment). Germany Trade & Invest has about 50 offices worldwide including in Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Toronto and Washington. Germany Trade & Invest has specialized experts for all industries. Germany Trade & Invest's information and consulting services also include:

- Market and industry reports
- Market entry analyses
- Business and tax law information
- Business and labor law information
- Funding and financing information

More information is available on <http://www.gtai.de/GTAI/Navigation/EN/invest.html> .

Limits on Foreign Control

While Germany's Foreign Economic Law contains a provision permitting restrictions on private direct investment flows in either direction for reasons of foreign policy, foreign exchange, or national security, in practice no such restrictions have been imposed.

German law provides foreign investors national treatment: under German law, a foreign-owned company registered in the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) as a GmbH (limited liability company) or an AG (joint stock company) is treated the same as a German-owned company. There are no special nationality requirements for directors or shareholders.

Privatization Program

There is no privatization program ongoing. As a matter of principle, Germany treats foreigners equally in privatizations.

Screening of FDI

Until 2004, Germany had no special legislation impacting foreign direct investment beyond general restrictions. A national security screening mechanism was introduced in 2004, which requires that investors from countries other than the member states of the European Union (EU) and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA, i.e., Liechtenstein, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) notify the government of the acquisition of any business engaged in manufacturing or developing war weapons or armaments, or producing cryptographic equipment, in cases where the investor directly or indirectly owns 25 percent or more equity. In such cases, investors must notify the Federal Ministry of Economics and Energy, which then has one month to raise objections. If none are raised within that time, the transaction is regarded as approved. Germany expanded the scope of the law in 2005 to include tank and tracked-vehicle engines.

In the wake of broader discussions on the need for restrictions to foreign investment by sovereign wealth funds, the German Foreign Investment Act was amended in 2009 to apply to a German company of any size or sector in cases where a threat to national security or public order is perceived. The more generic character of this amendment has raised some uncertainty over which transactions should be notified. To date, the government has not made use of it to impose any restrictions. In 2013, the Capital Investment Code replaced the German Foreign Investment Act.

Competition Law

German government ensures competition on a level playing on the basis of two main legal codes:

The Law against Limiting Competition (amended last in 2013) is the legal basis for the fight against cartels, merger control and monitoring abuse. State and Federal cartel authorities are in charge of enforcing anti-trust law. In exceptional cases the Minister for Economics and Energy can provide a permit under specific conditions; the last case was a merger of two regional hospitals in 2008.

The Law against Unfair Competition (amended last in 2013) can be invoked in front of the regional courts as courts of first instance.

Investment Trends

In the last ten years, inward FDI stocks in Germany nearly doubled. While FDI so far mainly originated from other European countries and the United States, FDI from emerging economics, in particular China, has grown substantially since 2005, even if from a low level.

Table 1

TABLE 1: Indices and rankings for Germany

Measure	Year	Rank or value	Website Address

TI Corruption Perceptions index	2013	(12 of 177)	http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2013/results/
Heritage Foundation's Economic Freedom index	2013	(18 of 177)	http://www.heritage.org/index/ranking
World Bank's Doing Business Report "Ease of Doing Business"	2013	(21 of 189)	http://doingbusiness.org/rankings
Global Innovation Index	2013	(15 of 142)	http://www.globalinnovationindex.org/content.aspx?page=gii-full-report-2013#pdfopener
World Bank GNI per capita	2012	USD amount 44.260	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD

2. Conversion and Transfer Policies

As a member of the Eurozone, Germany uses the euro as its currency, along with 17 other European Union countries. The Eurozone has no restrictions on the transfer or conversion of its currency, and the exchange rate is freely determined in the foreign exchange market.

Germany does not engage in currency manipulation. It was included in the U.S. Treasury's Semiannual Report on International Economic and Exchange Rate Policies in October 2013. Treasury wrote that Germany's "anemic pace of domestic demand growth and dependence on exports" has led to a deflationary bias in the Eurozone and the overall global economy. German policymakers rejected Treasury's inclusion of Germany in the report, arguing that the country's large current account surplus is the result of market forces rather than active government policies, particularly since Germany, as a Eurozone member, does not control its monetary policy or its exchange rate. Private sector German economists argue that the current account surplus is mainly due to a lack of domestic investment in Germany, as German firms prefer to invest abroad.

Germany is a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and is committed to further strengthening its national system for the prevention, detection and suppression of money laundering and terrorist financing. The last FATF report in 2010 states that Germany has introduced a number of measures to strengthen its regime for anti-money laundering and the combating of terrorist financing. Germany has generated a relatively large number of prosecutions for money laundering and orders to confiscate assets. The anti-money

laundering and counter-terrorist financing framework is not fully in line with the FATF recommendations, as there are weaknesses in the legal framework and in sanctioning for non-compliance with anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing requirements. In April 2014, the Finance Minister urged the Justice Minister to initiate concrete measures to prevent that Germany is put on the OECD's enhanced follow-up list.

According to the International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR), Germany is attractive to organized criminals and tax evaders, because it is one of the largest financial centers in Europe, and it uses a widely available currency. Many indicators suggest Germany is susceptible to money laundering and terrorist financing because of its large economy, advanced financial institutions, and strong international linkages. In 2011, 903 of the 1070 cases prosecuted for money-laundering resulted in convictions. In 2012, the German Parliament passed an amendment to Germany's Law Against Money Laundering to tighten control over the increasing number of casinos and slot machines and to regulate online gaming, which had previously been prohibited in Germany.

Foreign Exchange

There is no difficulty in obtaining foreign exchange.

Remittance Policies

There are no restrictions or delays on investment remittances or the inflow or outflow of profits.

3. Expropriation and Compensation

German law provides that private property can be expropriated for public purposes only in a non-discriminatory manner and in accordance with established principles of constitutional and international law. There is due process and transparency of purpose, and investors and lenders to expropriated entities receive prompt, adequate and effective compensation.

There have not been expropriatory actions in the last five years and none are expected for the near future. Remaining expropriation cases date back to the Nazi and communist regimes. During the financial crisis, the parliament adopted a law allowing an emergency expropriation if the bankruptcy of a bank had endangered the entire financial system, but the measure expired without having been used.

4. Dispute Settlement

Legal System, Specialized Courts, Judicial Independence, Judgments of Foreign Courts

German law is both predictable and reliable. Companies can effectively enforce property and contractual rights under German law. Germany's well-established enforcement laws and official enforcement services ensure companies/investors to consistently assert their rights. German courts are fully available to foreign investors in the event of an investment dispute.

The judicial system is independent, and the federal government does not interfere in the court system. The legislature sets the systemic and structural parameters, while lawyers and civil law notaries use the law to shape and organize specific situations. Judges are highly competent. International studies and empirical data have attested that Germany offers an efficient court system committed to due process and the rule of law.

In Germany, all important legal issues and matters are governed by comprehensive legislation in the form of statutes, codes and regulations. The most important legislation in the area of business law includes:

- the Civil Code (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch, abbreviated as BGB), which contains general rules on the formation, performance and enforcement of contracts and on the basic types of contractual agreements for legal transactions between private entities;
- the Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch, abbreviated as HGB), which contains special rules concerning transactions among businesses and commercial partnerships;
- the Private Limited Companies Act (GmbH-Gesetz) and the Public Limited Companies Act (Aktiengesetz), covering the two most common corporate structures in Germany – the ‘GmbH’ and the ‘Aktiengesellschaft’; and
- the Act on Unfair Competition (Gesetz gegen den unlauteren Wettbewerb, abbreviated as UWG), which prohibits misleading advertising and unfair business practices.

Germany has specialized courts for administrative law, labor law, social law, finance or tax law. The Federal Patent Court hears cases on patents, trademarks and utility rights which are related to decisions by the German Patent and Trademarks Office. Both the German Patent Office (Deutsches Patentamt) and the European Patent Office are headquartered in Munich.

Bankruptcy

German insolvency law, as enshrined in the Insolvency Code, does much to support and promote restructuring. If a business or the owner of a business becomes insolvent, or a business is over-indebted, insolvency proceedings can be initiated by filing for insolvency; legal persons are obliged to do so. Insolvency is not a crime but prosecutors must check for certain types of deliberate behavior.

With a regular insolvency procedure, the insolvent business is generally broken up in order to release as much money as possible through the sale of individual items or rights or even of parts of the company. Proceeds can then be paid out to the creditors in the insolvency proceedings. The distribution of the monies to the creditors follows the detailed instructions of the Insolvency Code.

Equal treatment of creditors is enshrined in the insolvency code. Some creditors have the right to claim property back. Especially suppliers have secured rights. Post-adjudication preferred creditors are served out of the insolvency assets during the insolvency procedure. Ordinary creditors are served on the basis of quotas from the remaining insolvency assets. Secondary creditors, including shareholder loans, are only served if insolvency assets remain after all others have been served. Germany ranks 13 in the category resolving insolvency of the World Bank’s Doing Business Report with a recovery rate of 82.9.

According to the European Insolvency Regulation, known foreign creditors in EU member states are supposed to be informed individually about deadlines.

Investment Disputes

Investment disputes involving U.S. or other foreign investors in Germany are extremely rare. According to the UNCTAD database of treaty based investor dispute settlement cases, Germany was challenged three times.

There is no reliable information available about the year 2000 case initiated by Indian lawyer Ashok Sancheti.

In 2009 Swedish energy company Vattenfall brought the government of Germany to arbitration at the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) under the Energy Charter Treaty. The claim was related to the delay in obtaining, restrictions on and monitoring of a permit for using water from the river Elbe for cooling a coal power-plant in Hamburg-Moorburg. The case ARB/09/6 was settled on the condition of implementing a settlement of the Hamburg Higher Administrative Court stipulating a modified water permit and the construction of a hybrid discharge cooler. Environmental groups opposed the construction of the coal power plant from the beginning and have used different means (petitions, protest, press, lawsuits) to prevent the coal power plant from being connected to the grid. These groups submitted a comment to ICSID, contesting that the restrictions were an indirect expropriation. After the award, the environmental groups argued that the ICSID procedure lead to the water authority reducing the environmental standard of the water permit.

In 2012, Vattenfall filed a request for ICSID arbitration, after the government of Germany decided to phase out nuclear energy. The case is pending and has generated immense public interest in the negotiations of the investment chapter in the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership. Some non-governmental organizations argue that German energy providers, who are affected by the nuclear phase out, are discriminated against because they are limited to national courts.

International Arbitration

Given the lack of historical evidence, it is unknown how authorities and courts would react to a real foreign arbitral award.

Germany does not have a bilateral investment treaty with the United States; however, a Friendship, Commerce and Navigation (FCN) treaty dating from 1956 remains in force. Currently, USTR and the European Commission's Directorate-General for Trade are negotiating a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership including an investment chapter.

Book 10 of the German Code of Civil Procedure is on arbitration proceedings. Germany has a domestic arbitration body called German Institution for Dispute Settlement. The International Chamber of Commerce has an office in Berlin. In addition, chambers of commerce and industry offer arbitration services.

ICSID Convention and New York Convention

Germany is a member of the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) since 1969, as well as a member of the 1958 New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards since 1961. In 1964 Germany adopted a law on the European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration.

Duration of Dispute Resolution

The average duration of proceedings in courts of first instance is 4.5 months and in regional courts 7.9 months. Given the lack of historical evidence, the duration of litigation pursuant to the New York Convention cannot be commented upon.

5. Performance Requirements and Investment Incentives

WTO/TRIMS

Germany is in compliance with its WTO Trade-related Investment Measures (TRIMs) obligations.

Investment Incentives

The EU, federal and state authorities offer a broad range of incentive programs for investors in Germany. Cash Grants under the Joint Task for the Improvement of Regional Economic Structures, a program administered by the Ministry of Economics and Energy, is one instrument available for improving the infrastructure of regional economies and the economy as a whole – a key objective for Germany’s federal and state governments. The government has promoted investment in the former East Germany and offers several programs only in these regions. The primary program is the Investment Allowance Act, which provides tax incentives for investments in the eastern states in the form of tax-free cash payments or tax credits.

A comprehensive package of federal and state investment incentives, including cash, labor-related and R&D incentives; interest-reduced loans, and public guarantees is available to domestic and foreign investors alike. Investment incentives and operational incentives can be combined.

Foreign investors are generally subject to the same eligibility conditions as German investors for incentive programs:

Investment grants: Cash incentives in the form of non-repayable grants, usually based on investment costs or assumed wage costs. Incentives vary according to the level of economic development of the region, with up to 30% of eligible expenditures channeled to large enterprises, 40% to medium-sized enterprises, and 50% to small enterprises. An extension of this grant program for the timeframe July 2014-2020 is currently in preparation.

Credit Programs: Loans at below-market interest rates from the KfW banking group and state development banks, partially targeting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

Public guarantees: Loan guarantees of up to 80% of the loan amount from state governments or in the case of Eastern Germany from state and federal government for companies that do not have the collateral that private-sector banks ordinarily require.

Labor-related incentives: Support from over 800 local job centers of the Federal Employment Agency for programs that focus on recruitment support, pre-employment training up to 100% for up to three months, wage subsidies for unemployed candidates for up to 12 months, and on-the-job training up to 50%.

Germany Trade & Invest provides incentives information and consulting
<http://www.gtai.de/GTAI/Navigation/EN/Invest/Investment-guide/incentive-programs.html> .

Research and Development

R&D Incentives are provided by the European Union, the German Government and the German state government in form of R&D grants, reduced-interest loans, and special partnership programs. Grants for R&D projects under the EU program Horizon 2020 require transnational cooperation.

Performance Requirements

There are no requirements for local sourcing, export percentage, or local or national ownership. In some cases, there may be performance requirements tied to the incentive, such as creation of job creation or maintaining a certain level of employment for a prescribed length of time.

U.S. companies can generally obtain the resident visas and spousal work permits they require to do business in Germany. Some effort and paperwork is required, but the relevant laws are quite broad, and considerable administrative discretion is exercised in their application. Citizens from the United States may apply for work and residential permits from within Germany. A number of U.S. states have not yet concluded reciprocal agreements with Germany to recognize one another's driver's licenses. As a result, licenses from those states are not legal in Germany beyond six months, whereas licenses from states that have signed agreements can be converted to German licenses after six months.

Data Storage

There are no localization requirements for data storage in Germany. However, after the NSA allegations, German/European cloud providers have been trying to use the location of their servers as a competitive advantage.

6. Right to Private Ownership and Establishment

With a few exceptions, all foreign and domestic entities have the right to establish and own business enterprises, engage in all forms of remunerative activity, and to acquire and dispose of interests in business enterprises. In the case of airline ownership, an exception based on EU regulations requires EU majority ownership of shares in order to obtain an operating permit as an EU airline.

7. Protection of Property Rights

The German constitution guarantees property.

Real Property

The German Government adheres to a policy of national treatment, which considers property owned by foreigners as fully protected under German law. In Germany, mortgages are given based on recognized and reliable collateral. Secured interests in property, both chattel and real, are recognized and enforced. According to the World Bank's Doing Business Report it takes 40 days to register property in Germany.

The shadow economy (i.e. all illegal economic activities, including moonlighting) is estimated to range at around 13% of total economic output or €344 billion. The Ministry of Finance estimates that the sector harms the economy every year by around €70 billion.

The German Land Register Act dates back to 1897 and has last been amended in 2013. The land register mirrors private real property rights provides information on the legal relationship of the estate. It documents the owner, rights of third persons, liabilities and restrictions and how these rights relate to each other. Any change in property of real estate must be registered in the land registry to make the contract effective. Land titles are now maintained in an electronic database and can be consulted by persons with a legitimate interest.

Intellectual Property Rights

Germany boasts a robust regime to protect intellectual property rights. Legal structures are strong and enforcement is good. Nonetheless, internet piracy and counterfeit goods remain an issue.

Germany is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) since 1970. Germany is also a party to the major international intellectual property protection agreements: the Bern Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Universal Copyright Convention, the Geneva Phonograms Convention, the Patent Cooperation Treaty, the Brussels Satellite Convention, and the Treaty of Rome on Neighboring Rights. Many of the latest developments in German IP law derived from European legislation with the objective to make applications less burdensome and allowing for European IP protection.

The following types of protection are available:

Copyrights: National treatment is also granted to foreign copyright holders, including remuneration for private recordings. Under the TRIPS agreement, Germany also grants legal protection for U.S. performing artists against the commercial distribution of unauthorized live recordings in Germany. Germany has signed the WIPO Internet treaties and ratified them in 2003. Foreign and German rights holders, however, remain critical of provisions in the German Copyright Act that allow exceptions for private copies of copyrighted works. Most rights holder organizations regard German authorities' enforcement of intellectual property protections as effective. In 2008, Germany implemented the EU enforcement directive with a national bill, thereby strengthening the privileges of rights holders and allowing for improved enforcement action.

Trademarks: Foreigners may register trademarks subject to exactly the same terms as German nationals at the German Patent and Trade Mark Office. Patents are granted for technical inventions which are new, involve an inventive step, and are industrially applicable. Protection is valid for a period of ten years and can then be extended for another ten years.

Patents: Foreigners may register patents subject to exactly the same terms as German nationals at the German Patent and Trade Mark Office. However, applicants having neither a domicile nor an establishment in Germany must appoint a patent attorney in Germany as a representative filing the patent application. The documents must be submitted in German or with a translation into German. The duration of a patent is 20 years, beginning on the day following the invention patent application. Patent applicants can request accelerated examination when filing the application provided that the patent application was previously filed at the U.S. patent authority and that at least one claim had been determined to be allowable. There are a number of differences in patent law which a qualified patent attorney will explain to U.S. patent applicants.

Trade Secrets: Trade secrets both technical and commercial are protected in Germany by the Law Against Unfair Competition. Currently, the EU institutions are discussing a directive to harmonize protection of trade secrets across EU member states.

In addition, the German law offers the possibility to register designs and utility models.

For additional information about treaty obligations and points of contact at local IP offices, please see WIPO's country profiles at <http://www.wipo.int/directory/en>.

Resources for Rights Holders:

Contact at Mission

- **NAME:**
- **TITLE: Minister Counselor for Commercial Affairs**
- **TELEPHONE NUMBER: +49-(0)30-8305-1900**
- **EMAIL ADDRESS: office.berlin@trade.gov**

Country resources:

For additional information about how to protect intellectual property in Germany, please see Germany Trade & Invest website at <http://www.gtai.de/GTAI/Navigation/EN/Invest/Investment-guide/The-legal-framework/patents-licensing-trade-marks.html>.

Investors can identify IP lawyers in AmCham's Online Services Directory: <http://www.amcham.de/services/online-services-directory.html> (Type in "intellectual property" as keyword and tick the box "legal references".)

Businesses can as well join the Anti-counterfeiting Association (APM) <http://www.markenpiraterie-apm.de/1-1-The-German-Anti-Counterfeiting-Association-APM.html> or the Association for enforcing copyrights (GVU) http://www.gvu.de/1_Startseite.htm.

8. Transparency of the Regulatory System

Germany has transparent and effective laws and policies to promote competition, including anti-trust laws. The legal, regulatory and accounting systems can be complex but are transparent and consistent with international norms.

Formally, the public consultation by the federal government is regulated by the Joint Rules of Procedure, which specify that ministries must consult early and extensively with a range of stakeholders on all new legislative proposals. In practice, laws and regulations in Germany are routinely published in draft, and public comments are solicited. According to the Joint Procedural Rules, ministries should consult the concerned industries' associations (rather than single companies), consumer organizations, environmental and other NGOs. Consultation takes between two to eight weeks.

The German Institute for Standardization (DIN) is open for foreign members.

9. Efficient Capital Markets and Portfolio Investment

As an EU member state with a well-developed financial sector, Germany welcomes foreign portfolio investment and has an effective regulatory system. Germany has a very open economy, routinely placing among the top countries in the world for exports and inward and outward foreign direct investment. As a member of the Eurozone, Germany does not have sole national authority over international payments, which are a shared task of the Eurosystem (and the European Central Bank) and the German central bank (Bundesbank). There are no restrictions on capital movements into or out of Germany, based on European law. However, as the case of Cyprus showed, the national parliament can, with the permission of the EU and the ECB, impose temporary restrictions in exceptional cases. Global investors see Germany as a safe place to invest as the real economy continues to outperform other EU countries and German sovereign bonds retain their "safe haven" status.

Listed companies and market participants in Germany must comply with the Securities Trading **Act**, which bans insider trading and market manipulation. Compliance is monitored by the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) while oversight of stock exchanges is the responsibility of the state governments in Germany (with BaFin taking on any international responsibility). Investment fund management in Germany is regulated by the Capital Investment Code (KAGB), which entered into force on July 22, 2013. The KAGB represents the implementation of additional financial market regulatory reforms, committed to in the aftermath of the global financial crisis. The law went beyond the minimum requirements of the relevant EU directives and represents a comprehensive overhaul of all existing investment-related regulations in Germany with the aim of creating a system of rules to protect investors while also maintaining systemic financial stability.

Money and Banking System, Hostile Takeovers

Although corporate financing via capital markets is on the rise, Germany's financial system remains mostly bank-based, with bank loans the predominant form of funding for firms, particularly the small and medium sized enterprises of Germany's famed Mittelstand. Credit is available at market-determined rates to both domestic and foreign investors, and a variety of credit instruments are available. Legal, regulatory and accounting systems are generally transparent and consistent with international banking norms. Germany has a universal banking system regulated by federal authorities and there are no reports of a shortage of credit in the German economy. Since 2010, Germany has banned some forms of speculative trading, most importantly "naked short selling." In 2013, Germany passed a law requiring banks to separate riskier activities such as proprietary trading into a legally separate, fully capitalized unit that has no guarantee or access to financing from the deposit-taking part of the bank. Germany supports a worldwide financial transaction tax and is pursuing the introduction of such a tax along with several other Eurozone countries.

Germany has a modern banking sector, but is often considered "over-banked," as evidenced by ongoing consolidation and low profit margins. The country's so-called "three-pillar" banking system is made up of private commercial banks, cooperative banks, and the public banks (savings banks, or Sparkassen, and the regional state-owned banks, or Landesbanken). The private bank sector is dominated by Deutsche Bank and Commerzbank, accounting for 24% and 7.6% of all bank assets respectively (2012 figures). In efforts to raise capital ratios in advance of new international guidelines (the Basel III agreement), both banks continue to shrink the size of their balance sheets. Commerzbank received €18 billion in financial assistance from the federal government in 2009, which gave

the government a 25% stake in the bank (now reduced to 17%). Germany's regional state-owned banks were among the hardest hit by the crisis and continue to face major challenges to their business models. The federal government is currently in the process of winding down several so-called "bad banks" composed of toxic assets of failed banks WestLB and Hypo Real Estate.

Foreigners can create bank accounts in Germany with the proper identification, although most banks also require proof of a German address and/or registration with the local Residents' Registration Office (also required of locals). American citizens living in Germany have complained that certain German banks have closed their investment accounts due to additional administrative burdens and legal complications caused by the U.S. legislation known as the Foreign Accounts Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), which requires German banks to report information on accounts of American citizens to the IRS. Reports of such closures have decreased since the United States and Germany signed a bilateral agreement in 2013 to reduce some of the legal issues related to FATCA, mainly by allowing German banks to report the required information to the German government, which will then share it with the appropriate U.S. government agencies.

Takeovers of publicly listed companies in Germany are regulated by the German Securities Acquisition and Takeover Act, introduced in 2002 and updated several times. Uncommon before 2000, takeovers have increased since then with 344 attempts on German targets occurring between 2002 and the beginning of 2012. Compliance with the Takeover Act is supervised by BaFin, and the main principles include the equal treatment of shareholders, the provision of sufficient information and time for shareholders to reach informed decisions, and the avoidance of market disruptions. The German government has not actively intervened to protect German companies from foreign takeovers, instead professing support for the free functioning of a market economy. The government's policy continues to be influenced by its experience in 2009, when it was roundly criticized for its unsuccessful efforts to exert pressure on General Motors to sell its German-based Opel subsidiary to a consortium led by Canadian-Austrian car parts supplier Magna and Russian bank Sberbank, mainly in order to avoid German job losses.

10. Competition from State-Owned Enterprises

The formal term for state-owned enterprises (SOEs) in Germany translates as "public funds, institutions, or companies," and refers to entities whose budget and administration are separate from those of the government but in which the government has more than 50% of the capital shares or voting rights. Appropriations for SOEs are included in public budgets and SOEs can take two forms, namely, so-called public and private law entities. Public law entities are recognized as legal personalities whose goal, tasks and organization are established and defined via specific acts of legislation, with the best-known example being the publicly-owned promotional bank KfW (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau). The government can also resort to ownership or participation in an entity governed by private law if the following conditions are met: doing so fulfills an important state interest, there is no better or more economical alternative, the financial responsibility of the federal government is limited, the government has appropriate supervisory influence, yearly reports are published, and such control is approved by the federal Finance Ministry and the ministry responsible for the subject matter.

Government oversight of existing SOEs is decentralized and handled by the ministry with the appropriate technical area of expertise. The primary goal of such involvement is the

furtherance of the public interest rather than the generation of profits. The government is required to end its ownership stake in a private entity if government tasks change or technological progress provides more effective alternatives, though the government notes that certain areas, particularly science and culture, remain permanent core government obligations. German SOEs are subject to the same taxes and the same value added tax rebate policies as their private sector competitors. There are no laws or rules that seek to ensure a primary or leading role for SOEs in certain sectors/industries. Private enterprises have the same access to financing as SOEs, including access to state-owned banks such as KfW. Under the law, SOEs are subject to hard budget constraints which are generally enforced.

The Federal Statistics Office maintains a database of SOEs from all three levels of government (federal, state, and municipal) listing a total of 15,127 entities for 2011, or 0.4% of the total 3.6 million companies in Germany. SOEs in 2011 had €501 billion in revenue and €493 billion in expenditures. 41% of SOE revenue was generated by water and energy suppliers, 11.9% by ground transportation-related entities, and 11.8% by health and social services. Measured by number of companies rather than size, 90% of SOEs are owned by municipalities, concentrated in water and electricity services, 8% are owned by Germany's 16 states, mostly related to public administration, and 2% by the federal government.

The Federal Finance Ministry is required to publish a detailed annual report on public funds, institutions, and companies in which the federal government has a direct participation (including a minority share), or an indirect participation greater than 25% and with a nominal capital share worth more than €50,000. The federal government had a partial or total stake in 111 companies at the end of 2012, most prominently Deutsche Post (21% of shares are owned by public development bank KfW), Deutsche Telekom (31.9%) and Deutsche Bahn (100%). Federal government ownership is concentrated in the science, culture, transportation and logistics sectors. As the result of federal financial assistance packages from the federally-controlled Financial Market Stability Fund during the global financial crisis of 2008-9, the federal government still has a partial stake in several private banks, including a 17% share in Commerzbank, Germany's second largest private bank.

Publicly-owned banks also constitute one of the three pillars of Germany's banking system (cooperative and commercial banks are the other two). Germany's savings banks are mainly owned by the municipalities while the so-called Landesbanken are typically owned by regional savings bank associations and the state governments. State guarantees for the publicly owned banks were abolished in 2005 due to pressure from the EU Commission, though outstanding debt at that time was grandfathered until the end of 2015. There are also many state-owned promotional/development banks which have taken on larger governmental roles in financing infrastructure. This increased role removes expenditures from public budgets, particularly helpful in light of Germany's balanced budget rules, which go into effect for the states in 2019.

The government codified the corporate governance considerations for SOEs in 2009 into the Public Corporate Governance Codex. The codex obligates the federal government to consider environmental sustainability and social responsibility, avoid conflict of interests, support transparency through mandatory public reports, improve oversight and quality of leadership, and increase efficiency. SOEs are required to make a formal annual declaration of their compliance with the codex. According to the OECD, the codex strengthened the reporting requirements of previous arrangements, and, in this sense, Germany has "moved

toward a central coordination of SOE-related practices and, arguably, taken a step from a sectoral toward a dual ownership model for SOEs.”

One of the most famous cases of a German partially state-owned enterprise that provides special privileges to the government is automotive manufacturer Volkswagen, in which the German state of Lower Saxony controls a 12.7% stake (the fourth largest), but 20% of the voting rights. The so-called Volkswagen Law passed in 1960 limited individual shareholder’s voting rights in Volkswagen to a maximum of 20% despite the actual number of shares owned, in order to ensure that Lower Saxony could veto any foreign takeover attempts. In 2005, the European Commission successfully sued Germany at the European Court of Justice (ECJ), claiming the law impeded the free flow of capital. The law was amended to remove the cap on voting rights, but Lower Saxony’s 20% share of voting rights was maintained, preserving its ability to block hostile takeovers of the company. In 2013, the ECJ said the amended law complies in full with the earlier ruling.

Deutsche Bahn, the 100%-federally controlled railroad company, has also been accused of taking advantage of its dominant market position. In 2012, the European Commission (EC) formally opened an investigation into whether Deutsche Bahn operated an anticompetitive pricing system for electricity used on the railway’s network, including whether discounts applied by Deutsche Bahn to its subsidiaries led to higher prices for its competitors in the rail freight and passenger markets. The EC closed the investigation after Deutsche Bahn offered a new pricing system without rebates or discounts and paid a one-time retroactive refund of 4% for 2013. The German Competition Office has also announced its intention to investigate whether Deutsche Bahn has taken advantage of its market position by preventing competitors from selling tickets at Deutsche Bahn’s stations.

In November 2013, the EC initiated legal proceedings against Deutsche Post at the European Court of Justice over a long-running case in which Deutsche Post was ordered to repay public pension subsidies. The original complaint was raised by U.S. parcel delivery firm UPS. Deutsche Post allegedly used public money to cover losses resulting from below-cost pricing in its parcel delivery services, thereby undercutting rivals. The subsidies were intended to go towards Deutsche Post’s public service functions including letter delivery in Germany. At the time, the EC competition commissioner told reporters, “Beneficiaries of state support for public interest services must not use this support to finance sectors open to competition.” The subsidies under question were provided since 2003 to cover the pension liabilities of civil servants taken on by Deutsche Post from the previous government-owned postal administration during the company’s partial privatization in the mid-1990s. The EC said Deutsche Post was “overcompensated” for these legacy pension costs since it was getting both a subsidy from the government as well as an increase in regulated letter prices, which was specifically intended to cover pension costs.

OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance of SOEs

The government codified the corporate governance considerations for SOEs in 2009 in the Public Corporate Governance Codex. The codex obligates the federal government to consider environmental sustainability and social responsibility, avoid conflict of interests, support transparency through mandatory public reports, improve oversight and quality of leadership, and increase efficiency. SOEs are required to make a formal annual declaration of their compliance with the codex. According to the OECD, the codex strengthened the reporting requirements of previous arrangements, and, in this sense, Germany has “moved

toward a central coordination of SOE-related practices and, arguably, taken a step from a sectoral toward a dual ownership model for SOEs.

Sovereign Wealth Funds

The German government does not currently have a sovereign wealth fund or an asset management bureau. Following German reunification, the federal government had set up a public agency to manage the privatization of assets held by the former East Germany. In 2000, the agency, known as TLG Immobilien, underwent a strategic reorientation from a privatization-focused agency to a profit-focused active portfolio manager of commercial and residential property. In 2012, the federal government sold TLG Immobilien to private investors.

11. Corporate Social Responsibility

The Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs is the leading ministry for corporate social responsibility (CSR) within FRG. In 2010, at the suggestion of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, the Federal Cabinet approved an Action Plan for CSR aimed at anchoring CSR more firmly in enterprises and public bodies as well as small and medium-sized enterprises.

The Action Plan is based on recommendations of the National CSR Forum, which consists of 44 experts from business, unions, non-governmental organizations and academia. The multi-stakeholder forum has advised the Labor Ministry since early 2009 on the development of a national strategy. The National Action Plan for CSR takes into account the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Global Compact, UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights, the EU strategy for CSR and ILO Tripartite Declarations.

There is general awareness of environmental, social and governance issues among both producers and consumers, even if they are not always familiar with the term CSR. In order to encourage businesses to factor environmental, social and governance issues into their decision-making the government provides information online and in paper for example showcasing best practices. The government awards several CSR related prizes, puts up stands at business fairs on CSR, organizes conferences on CSR, produces regular reports and newsletters and has created a website on CSR in Germany (<http://www.csr-in-deutschland.de/en/home.html> in English). The Government of Germany maintains and enforces domestic laws with respect to labor and employment rights, consumer protections and environmental protections. The Government of Germany does not waive labor and environmental laws to attract investment. (See the section on labor for more details).

Social reporting is voluntary, but public companies use the possibility for cultivating a positive image by including information on their CSR-activities in their annual report and on their websites.

Among other the following civil society groups work on different issues of CSR: 3p Consortium for Sustainable Management, amnesty international Germany, Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland e. V. (BUND), CorA Corporate Accountability - Netzwerk Unternehmensverantwortung, Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), Germanwatch, Greenpeace Germany, Naturschutzbund Deutschland (NABU), Sneep (Studentisches Netzwerk zu Wirtschafts- und Unternehmensethik), Stiftung Warentest, Südwind - Institut für Ökonomie und Ökumene, TransFair - Verein zur Förderung des Fairen Handels mit der "Dritten

Welt" e. V., Transparency International, Verbraucherzentrale Bundesverband e.V., Bundesverband Die Verbraucher Initiative e.V., World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

On the business side, the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany (AmCham Germany) is active in upholding the standards of social responsibility within the realm of their members' corporate business. AmCham Germany issues regular publications on selected member companies' approaches to CSR. Its CSR Committee serves as a platform to exchange best practices, identify trends and discuss regulatory initiatives. In addition, Germany's four leading business organizations have concentrated information on a common CSR internet portal www.csrgermany.de.

OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

The Ministry of Economics and Energy established a contact point for OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises with dedicated staff in the Division responsible for Foreign Direct Investment policy. Basic information is available on the ministry's website which is regularly updated. Flyers in several languages including English can be obtained as electronic version or from German embassies. In addition, the Government promotes the OECD guidelines to foreign investors on the main website for foreign trade and investment iXPOS and the investment promotion agency abets investors to adhere to the guidelines. Companies applying for investment guarantees are explicitly encouraged to respect the OECD guidelines. The contact point gives talks about the guidelines at the invitation of business associations and is working on a handbook targeting especially SMEs.

12. Political Violence

Political acts of violence against either foreign or domestic business enterprises are extremely rare. Isolated cases of violence directed at certain minorities and asylum seekers have not affected U.S. investments or investors.

13. Corruption

Germany is a country with an overall good to very good system for preventing corruption. Among industrialized countries, Germany ranks in the middle, according to Transparency International's corruption indices. The auto industry, the construction sector and public contracting, in conjunction with questionable political party influence and party donations, represent areas of continued concern. Nevertheless, U.S. firms have not identified corruption as an impediment to investment in Germany. Germany is a signatory of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and a participating member of the OECD Working Group on Bribery.

Over the last two decades Germany has increased penalties for the bribery of German officials, for corrupt practices between companies, and for price-fixing by companies competing for public contracts. It has also strengthened anti-corruption provisions on financial support extended by the official export credit agency and has tightened the rules for public tenders. Government officials are forbidden from accepting gifts linked to their jobs. Most state governments and local authorities have contact points for whistle-blowing and provisions for rotating personnel in areas prone to corruption. There are serious penalties for bribing officials and price fixing by companies competing for public contracts.

Parliamentarians are subject to financial disclosure laws that require them to publish earnings from outside employment. Members of parliament must disclose categories of outside employment and earnings greater than 1,000 euros (\$1,400) in a month or 10,000 euros

(\$14,000) in a year. No special institution has responsibility for monitoring and verifying disclosures. Additional revenues of parliamentarians through business connections have been a matter of public debate. Disclosures are available to the public via the Bundestag website (next to the parliamentarians' biographies) and in the Official Handbook of the Bundestag. Sanctions for noncompliance can range from an administrative fine to as much as half of a parliamentarian's annual salary.

In February 2014, the German parliament amended the criminal law clarifying corruption offenses by parliamentarians and increasing penalties. In May 2013 it was revealed that several members of the Bavarian parliament had employed family members on the basis of their parliamentarian allowance. The Bavarian parliament promptly adopted a law prohibiting the employment of family members to the fourth level of kinship. The Highest Bavarian Court published a report that reimbursements paid after July 2004 to family members of first degree of kinship must be paid back.

Donations to political parties are permitted. However, if they exceed 50,000 euros, they must be reported to the President of the Bundestag. Donations of 10,000 euros or more must be included in the party's annual accountability report to the President of the Bundestag. Transparency International would like political parties to commit more strongly to the fight against corruption and to make their financing and recruitment of political personal more transparent.

State prosecutors generally are responsible for investigating corruption cases, but not all state governments have prosecutors specialized in corruption. Germany has successfully prosecuted hundreds of domestic corruption cases over the years including large scale ones against major companies. An OECD monitoring report released in 2010 noted that the country's enforcement efforts have increased steadily and resulted in a significant number of prosecutions and sanctions imposed in foreign bribery-related cases against individuals. However, the report highlighted that sentences for corruption were generally within the lower range of available penalties and that most prison sentences were suspended, raising concerns that punishment was not always fully effective, proportionate, or dissuasive. Transparency International criticized the number of plea bargains and the statutory limitation periods.

Media reports about bribery investigations against Siemens, Daimler, Deutsche Telekom or Ferrostaal increased awareness of the problem of corruption. As a result, an increasing number of major listed companies and multinationals expanded their compliance departments, tightened internal codes of conduct, established points of contacts where to report and offered more ethics training to employees in the last five years. A recent survey by the Center for Business Compliance and Integrity at the Konstanz University of Applied Sciences among 60 companies with 500-plus employees found that 83% had compliance codices and 50% internal controls in place. Similar studies found prevalence of compliance codices in 63% to 84% of sampled companies. Increasingly medium-sized companies have beefed up their compliance programs starting with cartels and corruption but using guidelines and international conventions to go further. Medium-sized companies with business relations with the United States or top legal or tax advisors tend to be more advanced.

The Federation of Germany Industry (BDI), the German Chamber of Commerce (DIHK) and the International Chamber of Commerce (CCI) provide guidelines in paper and electronic format on how to prevent corruption trying to convince all including small and medium sized

companies to catch up. In addition, BDI provides model texts if companies with two different sets compliance codes want to do business.

UN Anticorruption Convention, OECD Convention on Combatting Bribery

Germany signed the UN Anti-Corruption Convention in 2003, but has not yet ratified it. In February 2014, the German parliament amended the criminal law clarifying corruption offenses by parliamentarians and increasing penalties. This law removes the main obstacle to the ratification of the UN Anti-Corruption Convention.

Germany ratified the 1998 OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in 1999, thereby criminalizing bribery of foreign public officials by German citizens and firms. The necessary tax reform legislation ending the tax write-off for bribes in Germany and abroad became law in 1999. Germany actively enforces the convention and is increasingly dealing better with the risk of transnational corruption.

The country participates in the relevant EU anti-corruption measures and signed two EU conventions against corruption. However, Germany has not ratified the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption and the Civil Law Convention on Corruption.

14. Bilateral Investment Agreements

Germany does not have a bilateral investment treaty with the United States, however, a Friendship, Commerce and Navigation (FCN) treaty dating from 1956 remains in force. Currently, USTR and the European Commission's Directorate-General for Trade are negotiating a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership including an investment chapter.

Germany has investment treaties in force with 131 countries and territories. Treaties with former sovereign entities (including Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia) continue to apply in an additional four cases. These are indicated with an asterisk (*) and have not been taken into account in regard to the total number of treaties. Treaties are in force with the following states, territories or former entities:

Afghanistan; Albania; Algeria; Angola; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Bahrain; Bangladesh; Barbados; Belarus; Benin; Bolivia; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Brunei; Bulgaria; Burundi; Cambodia; Cameroon; Cape Verde; Central African Republic; Chad; Chile; China (People's Republic); Congo (Republic); Congo (Democratic Republic); Costa Rica; Croatia; Cuba; Czechoslovakia; Czech Republic*; Dominica; Ecuador; Egypt; El Salvador; Estonia; Ethiopia; Gabon; Georgia; Ghana; Greece; Guatemala; Guinea; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Hong Kong; Hungary; India; Indonesia; Iran; Ivory Coast; Jamaica; Jordan; Kazakhstan; Kenya; Republic of Korea; Kuwait; Kyrgyzstan; Laos; Latvia; Lebanon; Lesotho; Liberia; Libya; Lithuania; Macedonia; Madagascar; Malaysia; Mali; Malta; Mauritania; Mauritius; Mexico; Moldova; Mongolia; Morocco; Mozambique; Namibia; Nepal; Nicaragua; Niger; Nigeria; Oman; Pakistan; Palestinian Territories; Panama; Papua New Guinea; Paraguay; Peru; Philippines; Poland; Portugal; Qatar; Romania; Russia*; Rwanda; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Serbia*; Sierra Leone; Singapore; Slovak Republic*; Slovenia; Somalia; South Africa; Soviet Union; Sri Lanka; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Sudan; Swaziland; Syria; Tajikistan; Tanzania; Thailand; Togo; Trinidad & Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Uganda; Ukraine; United Arab Emirates; Uruguay; Uzbekistan; Venezuela; Vietnam; Yemen; Yugoslavia; Zambia; and Zimbabwe.

The bilateral investment treaty with Bolivia will come out of force in May 2014 and the bilateral investment treaty with South Africa will come out of force in October 2014.

Germany has ratified treaties with the following countries and territories that have not yet entered into force:

Country	Signed	Temporarily Applicable
Brazil	09/21/1995	No
Congo (Republic)	11/22/2010	*
Guinea	11/08/2006	*
Iraq	12/04/2010	No
Israel	06/24/1976	Yes
Madagascar	08/01/2006	*
Pakistan	12/01/2009	*
Timor-Leste	08/10/2005	No
Panama*	01/25/2011	No

(*) Previous treaties apply

Bilateral Taxation Treaties

Taxation of U.S. firms within Germany is governed by the "Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation with Respect to Taxes on Income." It has been in effect since 1989 and was extended in 1991, to the territory of the former German Democratic Republic. With respect to income taxes, both countries agree to grant credit for their respective federal income taxes on taxes paid on profits by enterprises located in each other's territory. The German system is more complex, but there are more similarities than differences between the German and U.S. business tax systems. A Protocol of 2006 updates the existing tax treaty and includes several changes, including a zero-rate provision for subsidiary-parent dividends, a more restrictive limitation-on-benefits provision, and a mandatory binding arbitration provision. In 2013, Germany and the United States signed an agreement on legal and administrative cooperation and information exchange.

Germany has bilateral treaties with respect to taxes on income with a total of 97 countries. Germany has initialed new income tax treaties with Costa Rica, Oman and Turkmenistan which are not yet in force. Income tax treaties are under negotiation with Jordan, Qatar, Columbia, and Libya.

15. OPIC and Other Investment Insurance Programs

OPIC programs were available for the new states of eastern Germany for several years during the early 1990s following reunification, but were later suspended because of progress in the economic and political transition.

16. Labor

The labor market remained resilient during the economic and financial crisis and continued to be strong in 2013. The rebound in Germany's labor market and economy owes much to the comprehensive set of labor and social reforms, termed "Agenda 2010," that former Chancellor Gerhard Schröder and his Social Democrat/Greens coalition government introduced between 2003 and 2005. The reforms contributed to overcoming the structural weaknesses of the German welfare state and labor market, resulting in today's strong employment growth and low unemployment.

As a result of the past reforms, employment in Germany has continued to rise for the eight consecutive years and reached an all-time high of 41.84 million in 2013, an increase of 233,000 from 2012. In particular, women and the elderly have benefitted from the positive trends in the labor market. Unemployment has fallen by almost two million since 2005. At the end of 2013, 2.95 million people were unemployed, and the jobless rate was at 6.9%, according to official data from the German Federal Statistical Office (using the internationally comparable concept of the International Labor Organization (ILO) the German unemployment rate stands at 5.5%). There was a minor surge in unemployment in 2013, with an increase of 0.1% or 53,000, in comparison to 2012, the year with the lowest unemployment rate since German reunification (1990). Germany also had the lowest youth unemployment rate of 7.5% in 2013, in contrast to the European Union average of 23.6%. Although the unemployment rate gap between eastern Germany's and western Germany's federal states has considerably narrowed in recent years, the unemployment rate in the eastern states (11%) still significantly exceeds that of the western states (6.4%). In 2013, the number of individuals affected by underemployment also further decreased by 25,000 to 3.9 million (9%) compared to the previous year.

Many experts credit the government-funded short-time work program for limiting job losses during the global financial and economic crisis. Other factors, such as moderate wage increases in recent years, flexibility in bargaining agreements, numerous company-level alliances to retain jobs, the option of offering more flexible forms of employment and employers' willingness to accept higher unit labor costs, have also contributed to the stability of the German labor market.

The German labor force is generally highly skilled, well-educated, disciplined, and productive. The German vocational training system has gained international interest in recent years, as it is seen as a reason for Germany's highly skilled workforce and its low youth unemployment rate. Germany's so-called "dual vocational training," a combination of theoretical courses taught at schools and practical application in the workplace, teaches and develops many of the skills employers need. There are almost 500,000 apprenticeship positions in more than 340 recognized training professions in all sectors of the economy and public administration available each year. Around 60% of every age group chooses an apprenticeship. The government is promoting apprenticeship opportunities, in partnership with industry, through the "National Pact to Promote Training and Young Skilled Workers."

An element of growing concern for German business is a shrinking labor force, especially with respect to skilled labor, due to an aging population. Official forecasts predict that in 2030,

the working age population, currently around 50 million, will drop to 43 million resulting in an overall shortage of labor. Labor bottlenecks are already a reality in certain industries, occupations, and regions. According to the Federal Employment Agency, doctors, medical and geriatric nurses and mechanical, automotive and electrical engineers as well as IT professionals are in short supply. The government has begun to enhance its efforts to ensure an adequate labor supply by improving programs to integrate women, elderly, young people as well as foreign nationals into the labor market. The government has also facilitated the immigration of qualified workers.

The Euro crisis has led to a redirection of the migration flows, especially those from Eastern and Southern European countries to Germany. The net migration rate of foreigners (total number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants) rose from a 2008 low of 10,700 to almost 400,000 in 2012, the highest level since 1993. This high influx is partly due to the positive labor market situation in Germany and the comparatively high unemployment in other European countries such as Spain, Italy and Portugal.

Labor Relations

The cooperation and partnership of labor unions and employer associations is considered a fundamental principal of the German social market economy and has contributed to the country's resilience during the economic and financial crisis and Germany's economic strength. For example, the government, employers and employees implemented together the so-called short term working scheme, which allowed troubled companies to retain their workers on shorter work schedule and reduced pay during economically difficult times and thus save jobs. Labor unions are independent of the government and political parties but are important political players themselves.

German labor unions are generally constructive in their cooperation with employers. Securing jobs is one of the German labor's core objectives. Consequently, labor unions have frequently shown restraint in their wage demands in weak economic times. Recently, especially during 2012, Germany experienced a considerable rise in the number of strike days, as labor unions became more insistent that employees should also benefit from Germany's strong economic recovery. Nevertheless, employee strikes in Germany are relatively rare and short in comparison to other industrialized countries. According to the Institute of Economic and Social Research (WSI), there were strikes on 16 days for each 1000 employees in Germany on a yearly average between 2005 and 2012, whereas France experienced 150 days, Canada 117 and the United States 10. Unions' right to strike and employers' right to lock out are protected in the German constitution. All workers have the right to strike, except for civil servants (including teachers) and staff in sensitive or essential positions, such as members of the armed forces.

The constitution, federal legislation, and government regulations contain provisions designed to protect the right of employees to form and join independent unions of their choice. The overwhelming majority of unionized workers is a member of one of the eight largest unions - largely grouped by industry or service sector - which are affiliates of the German Trade Union Federation (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund, DGB). Several smaller unions exist outside the DGB. **Trade union membership** has, however, continued to decline, a trend that accelerated in the 1990s partly because of a sharp fall in manufacturing employment in Eastern Germany after reunification. In 2011, less than 18% of the workforce was organized into unions. Since peaking at around 12 million members shortly after German reunification, total DGB union membership has steadily declined to 6.14 million in 2013.

The constitution and enabling legislation protect the right to **collective bargaining**, and agreements are governed by law. The coverage of collective agreements has been declining for decades. Collective bargaining agreements in 2012 covered approximately 58% of all employees, 60% of the labor force in the western part of the country and approximately 48 % in the East. Many industry-wide collective bargaining agreements have been revised in recent years, not only to include highly flexible working time arrangements, but also to introduce escape clauses for ailing companies, and to lower entrance pay scales and performance-based annual bonuses. The collective bargaining agreements are valid for 23 months on average.

Collective bargaining agreements concluded in 2013 provided nominal pay increases on the same high level as in 2012. On average, negotiated **wages** increased by 2.7% in 2013, ranging from 2.3% in the retail industry, up to 3.5% for workers in the energy and water supply industry. With an inflation rate of 1.5% in 2013, collective bargaining resulted in an overall real wage gain of 1.2%. Labor unions have achieved wage rises that were above the inflation rate since 2009.

As of September 2013, binding sector-wide minimum wages were in place in thirteen sectors, five of which relating to construction occupations, covering approximately 8% of the workforce. Those minimum wage rates are set by collective bargaining agreements. Minimum wages ranged from €7.50 per hour in the security services to €13.70 per hour for skilled construction work. The country does not currently have a nation-wide legal minimum wage, although the current Federal Government, a coalition of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and the Social Democratic Party (SPD), has agreed to introduce a statutory, country-wide minimum wage of €8.50 per hour as of January 2015.

At the company level, works councils represent the interests of workers vis-à-vis their employers. A works council may be elected in all private companies employing at least five people. The rights of the works council include the right to be informed, to be consulted, and to participate in company decisions. Works councils often help labor and management to settle problems before they become disputes and disrupt work. In addition, “co-determination” laws give the workforce in medium-sized or large companies (corporations, limited liability companies, partnerships limited by shares, co-operatives, and mutual insurance companies) significant voting representation on the firms’ supervisory boards. This co-determination in the supervisory board extends to all company activities.

17. Foreign Trade Zones/Free Ports

There are four free-trade zones in Germany established and operated under EU law: Bremerhaven, Cuxhaven, Deggendorf and Duisburg. These duty-free zones within ports also permit value-added processing and manufacturing for EU-external markets, albeit with certain requirements. All of them are open to both domestic and foreign entities. In recent years, falling tariffs and the progressive enlargement of the EU have gradually eroded much of the utility and attractiveness of duty-free zones. Kiel and Emden lost free-trade zone status in 2010. Hamburg lost free-trade zone status in 2013.

18. Foreign Direct Investment and Foreign Portfolio Investment Statistics

TABLE 2: Key Macroeconomic data, U.S. FDI in Germany, latest year as indicated

	Host Country Statistical source*		USG or international statistical source		USG or international Source of data (Source of Data: BEA; IMF; Eurostat; UNCTAD, Other)
Economic Data	Year	Amount	Year	Amount	
Host Country Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (<i>Millions U.S. Dollars</i>)	2012	3,485,518	2012	3,428,000	DeStatis, Federal Statistical Office Worldbank
Foreign Direct Investment	Host Country Statistical source*		USG or international statistical source		USG or international Source of data: BEA; IMF; Eurostat; UNCTAD, Other
U.S. FDI in partner country (<i>Millions U.S. Dollars, stock positions</i>)	2011	96,514	2012	121,184	Deutsche Bundesbank
			2012	99,075	BEA UNCTAD World Investment Report 2013
Host country's FDI in the United States (<i>Millions U.S. Dollars, stock positions</i>)	2011	232,916	2012	199,006	Deutsche Bundesbank
			2012	229,123	BEA UNCTAD World Investment Report 2013
Total inbound stock of FDI as % host GDP (<i>calculate</i>)	2011	27.8%	2012	29.3%	Deutsche Bundesbank
			2012	21.1%	OECD FDI in Figures Feb 2014 UNCTAD World Investment Report 2013

* Provide sources of host country statistical data used.

Exchange rate: 1 euro = 1.3072 US dollars (exchange rate of 30 April 2014, date of the publication of FDI statistics by Deutsche Bundesbank)

TABLE 3: Sources and Destination of FDI from in Germany 2012

Direct Investment from/in Germany 2012
From Top Five Sources/To Top Five Destinations (US Dollars, Millions)

Inward Direct Investment			Outward Direct Investment		
Total Inward	1,004,108	100%	Total Outward	1,539,917	100%
Netherlands	244,995	24%	United States	229,123	15%
Luxembourg	153,187	15%	United Kingdom	185,825	12%
United States	99,075	10%	Netherlands	162,333	11%
France	96,234	10%	Luxembourg	125,319	8%
Switzerland	83,192	8%	France	99,562	6%
"0" reflects amounts rounded to +/- USD 500,000.					

Source: <http://cds.imf.org>

TABLE 4: Sources of Portfolio Investment, Germany 2012

Portfolio Investment Assets								
Top Five Partners (Millions, US Dollars)								
Total			Equity Securities			Total Debt Securities		
World	2,760,141	100%	World	747,415	100%	World	2,012,726	100%
Luxembourg	455,628	17%	Luxembourg	376,974	50%	France	317,037	16%
France	375,394	14%	United States	73,451	10%	Netherlands	246,621	12%
Netherlands	266,528	10%	France	58,357	8%	Italy	202,061	10%
United Kingdom	222,051	8%	United Kingdom	41,858	6%	United Kingdom	180,193	9%
United States	219,577	8%	Ireland	37,862	5%	United States	146,126	7%

Source: <http://cpis.imf.org>

Some of the investments pass through neighboring EU member states Luxembourg and the Netherlands to the final destination of Germany.

Section 5 - Government

Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members:

For the current list of Chief of State and Cabinet Members, please access the following - [Central Intelligence Agency online directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments](#)

Legal system:

Civil law system

International organization participation:

ADB (nonregional member), AfDB (nonregional member), Arctic Council (observer), Australia Group, BIS, BSEC (observer), CBSS, CD, CDB, CE, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, ECB, EIB, EITI (implementing country), EMU, ESA, EU, FAO, FATF, G-20, G-5, G-7, G-8, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC (national committees), ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IGAD (partners), IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, IMSO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITSO, ITU, ITUC (NGOs), MIGA, NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA, Schengen Convention, SELEC (observer), SICA (observer), UN, UNAMID, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNMIL, UNMISS, UNRWA, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Section 6 - Tax

Exchange control

There are no exchange control requirements.

Treaty and non-treaty withholding tax rates

Germany has signed **119 agreements (97 DTC and 22 TIEA agreements)** providing for the exchange of information.

Jurisdiction	Type of EOI Arrangement	Date Signed	Date entered into Force	Meets standard	Contains paras 4 and 5	
Albania	DTC	6 Apr 2010	23 Dec 2011	Unreviewed	Yes	
Algeria	DTC	12 Nov 2007	23 Dec 2008	Unreviewed	Yes	
Andorra	TIEA	25 Nov 2010	20 Jan 2012	Yes	Yes	
Anguilla	TIEA	19 Mar 2010	11 Apr 2011	Yes	Yes	
Antigua and Barbuda	TIEA	19 Oct 2010	30 May 2012	Yes	Yes	
Argentina	DTC	13 Jul 1978	25 Nov 1979	No	No	
Armenia	DTC	24 Nov 1981	15 Jun 1983	Unreviewed	No	
Australia	DTC	24 Nov 1972	15 Feb 1975	Yes	No	
Austria	DTC	24 Aug 2000	18 Aug 2002	Yes	Yes	
Azerbaijan	DTC	25 Aug 2004	28 Dec 2005	Unreviewed	No	
Bahamas, The	TIEA	9 Apr 2010	12 Dec 2011	Yes	Yes	
Bangladesh	DTC	29 May 1990	21 Feb 1993	Unreviewed	No	
Belarus	DTC	30 Sep 2005	31 Dec 2006	Unreviewed	No	
Belgium	DTC	11 Apr 1967	30 Jul 1969	Yes	No	
Belgium	DTC Protocol	21 Jan 2010	not yet in force	Yes	Yes	
Bermuda	TIEA	3 Sep 2009	6 Jun 2012	Yes	Yes	
Bolivia	DTC	30 Sep 1992	12 Jul 1995	Unreviewed	No	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	DTC	26 Mar 1987	25 Dec 1988	Unreviewed	No	
Bulgaria	DTC	25 Jan 2010	21 Dec 2010	Unreviewed	Yes	
Canada	DTC	19 Apr 2001	28 May 2002	Yes	No	
Cayman Islands	TIEA	27 May 2010	20 Aug 2011	Yes	Yes	
China	DTC	10 Jun 1985	14 May 1986	Yes	No	
Chinese Taipei	DTC	28 Dec 2011	7 Nov 2012	Unreviewed	Yes	
Cook Islands	TIEA	3 Apr 2012	not yet in force	Yes	Yes	
Croatia	DTC	6 Feb 2006	20 Dec 2007	Unreviewed	No	
Cyprus	DTC	18 Feb 2011	16 Dec 2011	Yes	Yes	
Czech Republic	DTC	19 Dec 1980	17 Nov 1983	Yes	No	
Côte d'Ivoire	DTC	3 Jul 1979	8 Jul 1982	Unreviewed	No	
Denmark	DTC	22 Nov 1995	25 Dec 1996	Yes	No	

Jurisdiction	Type of EOI Arrangement	Date Signed	Date entered into Force	Meets standard	Contains paras 4 and 5	
Dominica	TIEA	21 Sep 2010	not yet in force	No	Yes	
Ecuador	DTC	7 Dec 1982	25 Jun 1986	Unreviewed	No	
Egypt	DTC	8 Dec 1987	22 Sep 1991	Unreviewed	No	
Estonia	DTC	29 Nov 1996	29 Dec 1998	Yes	No	
Finland	DTC	5 Jul 1979	4 Jun 1982	Yes	No	
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	DTC	13 Jul 2006	29 Nov 2010	Yes	No	
France	DTC	21 Jul 1959	4 Oct 1961	Yes	No	
Georgia	DTC	1 Jun 2006	21 Dec 2007	Unreviewed	No	
Ghana	DTC	12 Aug 2004	14 Dec 2007	Yes	No	
Gibraltar	TIEA	13 Aug 2009	4 Nov 2010	Yes	Yes	
Greece	DTC	18 Apr 1966	8 Dec 1967	Yes	No	
Grenada	TIEA	11 Feb 2011	not yet in force	Yes	Yes	
Guernsey	TIEA	26 Mar 2009	22 Dec 2010	Yes	Yes	
Hungary	DTC	28 Feb 2011	30 Dec 2011	Yes	Yes	
Iceland	DTC	18 Mar 1971	2 Nov 1973	Yes	No	
India	DTC	19 Jun 1995	26 Oct 1996	No	No	
Indonesia	DTC	30 Oct 1990	28 Dec 1991	No	No	
Iran	DTC	20 Dec 1968	30 Dec 1969	Unreviewed	No	
Ireland	DTC	30 May 2011	28 Nov 2012	Yes	Yes	
Isle of Man	TIEA	2 Mar 2009	5 Nov 2010	Yes	Yes	
Israel	DTC	9 Jul 1962	21 Aug 1966	No	No	
Italy	DTC	18 Oct 1989	26 Dec 1992	Yes	No	
Jamaica	DTC	8 Oct 1974	13 Sep 1976	No	No	
Japan	DTC	22 Apr 1966	9 Jun 1967	No	No	
Jersey	TIEA	4 Jul 2008	28 Aug 2009	Yes	Yes	
Kazakhstan	DTC	26 Nov 1997	21 Dec 1998	Unreviewed	No	
Kenya	DTC	17 May 1977	17 Jul 1980	No	No	
Korea, Republic of	DTC	10 Mar 2000	31 Oct 2002	Yes	No	
Kuwait	DTC	18 May 1999	2 Aug 2002	Unreviewed	No	
Kyrgyzstan	DTC	1 Dec 2005	22 Dec 2006	Unreviewed	No	
Latvia	DTC	21 Feb 1997	26 Sep 1998	Unreviewed	No	
Liberia	DTC	25 Nov 1970	25 Apr 1974	No	No	
Liechtenstein	DTC	18 Nov 2011	19 Dec 2012	Yes	Yes	
Liechtenstein	TIEA	2 Sep 2009	28 Oct 2010	Yes	Yes	
Lithuania	DTC	22 Jul 1997	11 Nov 1998	Yes	No	
Luxembourg	DTC	23 Aug 1958	6 Jun 1960	Yes	Yes	
Luxembourg	DTC	23 Apr 2012	30 Sep 2013	Yes	Yes	
Malaysia	DTC	23 Feb 2010	21 Dec 2010	Yes	Yes	
Malta	DTC	8 Mar 2001	27 Dec 2001	Yes	Yes	
Mauritius	DTC	7 Oct 2011	7 Dec 2012	Yes	Yes	
Mexico	DTC	9 Jul 2008	15 Oct 2009	Yes	Yes	
Moldova, Republic of	DTC	24 Nov 1981	15 Jun 1983	Unreviewed	No	
Monaco	TIEA	27 Jul 2010	9 Dec 2011	Yes	Yes	
Mongolia	DTC	22 Aug 1994	23 Jun 1996	Unreviewed	No	

Jurisdiction	Type of EOI Arrangement	Date Signed	Date entered into Force	Meets standard	Contains paras 4 and 5	
Montserrat	TIEA	28 Oct 2011	not yet in force	Yes	Yes	
Morocco	DTC	7 Jun 1972	8 Oct 1974	Unreviewed	No	
Namibia	DTC	2 Dec 1993	26 Jul 1995	Unreviewed	No	
Netherlands	DTC	12 Apr 2012	not yet in force	Yes	Yes	
Netherlands	DTC	16 Jun 1959	18 Sep 1960	Yes	No	
New Zealand	DTC	20 Oct 1978	21 Dec 1980	Yes	No	
Norway	DTC	4 Oct 1991	7 Oct 1993	Yes	No	
Oman	DTC	15 Aug 2012	not yet in force	Unreviewed	Yes	
Pakistan	DTC	14 Jul 1994	30 Dec 1995	Unreviewed	No	
Philippines	DTC	22 Jul 1983	14 Dec 1984	No	No	
Poland	DTC	14 May 2003	19 Dec 2004	Yes	No	
Portugal	DTC	15 Jul 1980	8 Oct 1982	Yes	No	
Romania	DTC	4 Jul 2001	17 Dec 2003	Unreviewed	No	
Russian Federation	DTC	29 May 1996	30 Dec 1996	Yes	Yes	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	TIEA	13 Oct 2010	not yet in force	Yes	Yes	
Saint Lucia	TIEA	7 Jun 2010	28 Feb 2013	Yes	Yes	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	TIEA	29 Mar 2010	7 Jun 2011	Yes	Yes	
San Marino	TIEA	21 Jun 2010	21 Dec 2011	Yes	Yes	
Serbia	DTC	26 Mar 1987	25 Dec 1988	Unreviewed	No	
Singapore	DTC	28 Jun 2004	12 Dec 2006	No	No	
Slovakia	DTC	19 Dec 1980	17 Dec 1983	Yes	No	
Slovenia	DTC	3 May 2006	19 Dec 2006	Yes	Yes	
South Africa	DTC	9 Sep 2008	not yet in force	Yes	No	
South Africa	DTC	25 Jan 1973	28 Feb 1975	No	No	
Spain	DTC	3 Feb 2011	18 Oct 2012	Yes	Yes	
Sri Lanka	DTC	13 Sep 1979	20 Feb 1982	Unreviewed	No	
Sweden	DTC	14 Jul 1992	13 Oct 1994	Yes	No	
Switzerland	DTC	11 Aug 1971	29 Dec 1972	Yes	Yes	
Syrian Arab Republic	DTC	17 Feb 2010	30 Dec 2010	Unreviewed	Yes	
Tajikistan	DTC	27 Mar 2003	21 Sep 2004	Unreviewed	No	
Thailand	DTC	10 Jul 1967	4 Dec 1968	Unreviewed	No	
Trinidad and Tobago	DTC	4 Apr 1973	28 Jan 1977	No	No	
Tunisia	DTC	23 Dec 1975	19 Nov 1976	Unreviewed	No	
Turkey	DTC	22 Sep 2011	1 Aug 2012	Yes	Yes	
Turkmenistan	DTC	24 Nov 1981	15 Jun 1983	Unreviewed	No	
Turks and Caicos Islands	TIEA	4 Jun 2010	25 Nov 2011	Yes	Yes	
Ukraine	DTC	3 Jul 1995	3 Oct 1996	Unreviewed	No	
United Arab Emirates	DTC	1 Jul 2010	1 Feb 2011	Yes	Yes	
United Kingdom	DTC	30 May 2010	1 Jan 2011	Yes	Yes	
United States	DTC	29 Aug 1989	1 Jan 1991	Yes	Yes	
Uruguay	DTC	9 Mar 2010	1 Jan 2011	Yes	Yes	
Uzbekistan	DTC	7 Sep 1999	14 Dec 2001	Unreviewed	No	

Jurisdiction	Type of EOI Arrangement	Date Signed	Date entered into Force	Meets standard	Contains paras 4 and 5	
Venezuela	DTC	8 Feb 1995	19 Aug 1997	Unreviewed	No	
Viet nam	DTC	16 Nov 1995	27 Dec 1996	Unreviewed	No	
Virgin Islands, British	TIEA	5 Oct 2010	4 Dec 2011	Yes	Yes	
Zambia	DTC	30 May 1973	8 Nov 1975	Unreviewed	No	
Zimbabwe	DTC	22 Apr 1988	22 Apr 1990	Unreviewed	No	

Methodology and Sources

Section 1 - General Background Report and Map

(Source: [CIA World Factbook](#))

Section 2 - Anti – Money Laundering / Terrorist Financing

	Lower Risk	Medium Risk	Higher Risk
FATF List of Countries identified with strategic AML deficiencies	Not Listed	AML Deficient but Committed	High Risk
Compliance with FATF 40 + 9 recommendations	>69% Compliant or Fully Compliant	35 – 69% Compliant or Fully Compliant	<35% Compliant or Fully Compliant
US Dept of State Money Laundering assessment (INCSR)	Monitored	Concern	Primary Concern
INCSR - Weakness in Government Legislation	<2	2-4	5-20
US Sec of State supporter of / Safe Haven for International Terrorism	No	Safe Haven for Terrorism	State Supporter of Terrorism
EU White list equivalent jurisdictions	Yes		No
International Sanctions UN Sanctions / US Sanctions / EU Sanctions	None	Arab League / Other	UN , EU or US
Corruption Index (Transparency International) Control of corruption (WGI) Global Advice Network	>69%	35 – 69%	<35%
World government Indicators (Average)	>69%	35 – 69%	<35%
Failed States Index (Average)	>69%	35 – 69%	<35%
Offshore Finance Centre	No		Yes

Section 3 - Economy

General Information on the current economic climate in the country and information on imports, exports, main industries and trading partners.

(Source: [CIA World Factbook](#))

Section 4 - Foreign Investment

Information on the openness of foreign investment into the country and the foreign investment markets.

(Source: [US State Department](#))

Section 5 - Government

Names of Government Ministers and general information on political matters.

(Source: [CIA World Factbook](#) / <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/world-leaders-1/index.html>)

Section 6 - Tax

Information on Tax Information Exchange Agreements entered into, Double Tax Agreements and Exchange Controls.

(Sources: [OECD Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes](#) [PKF International](#))

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