

# BDI - The Voice of German Industry

Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie e.V.



INDUSTRIELAND  
IN DEUTSCHLAND INVESTIEREN  
STÄRKEN

Matthias Krämer

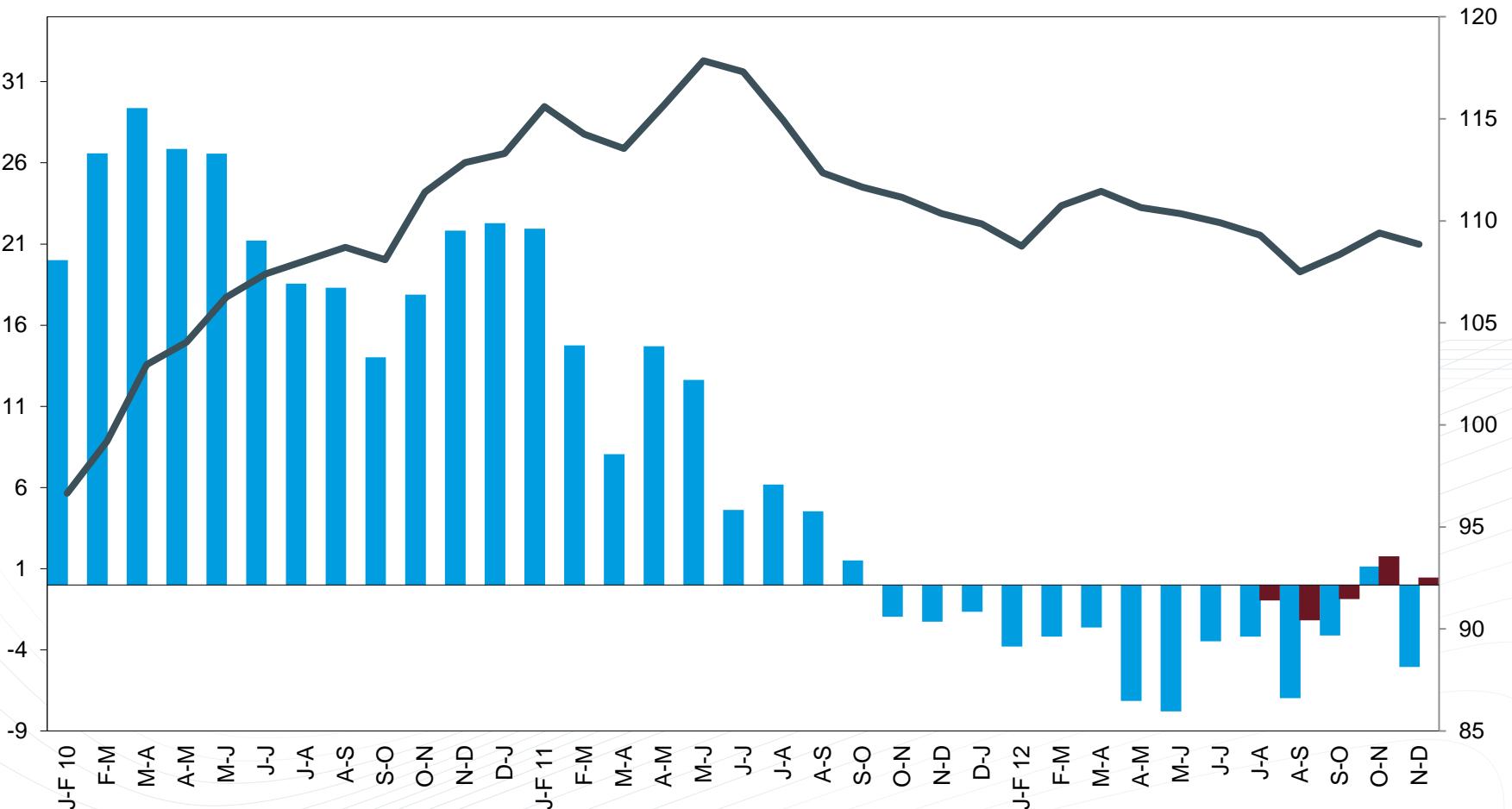


## Agenda

- Perspectives for the German economy
- „German Mittelstand“
- Europe between consolidation and crisis management
- Long term perspectives and challenges

# Incoming orders soon to reach bottom

## Incoming orders\*



\*Verarbeitendes Gewerbe, saisonbereinigt, Volumenindex

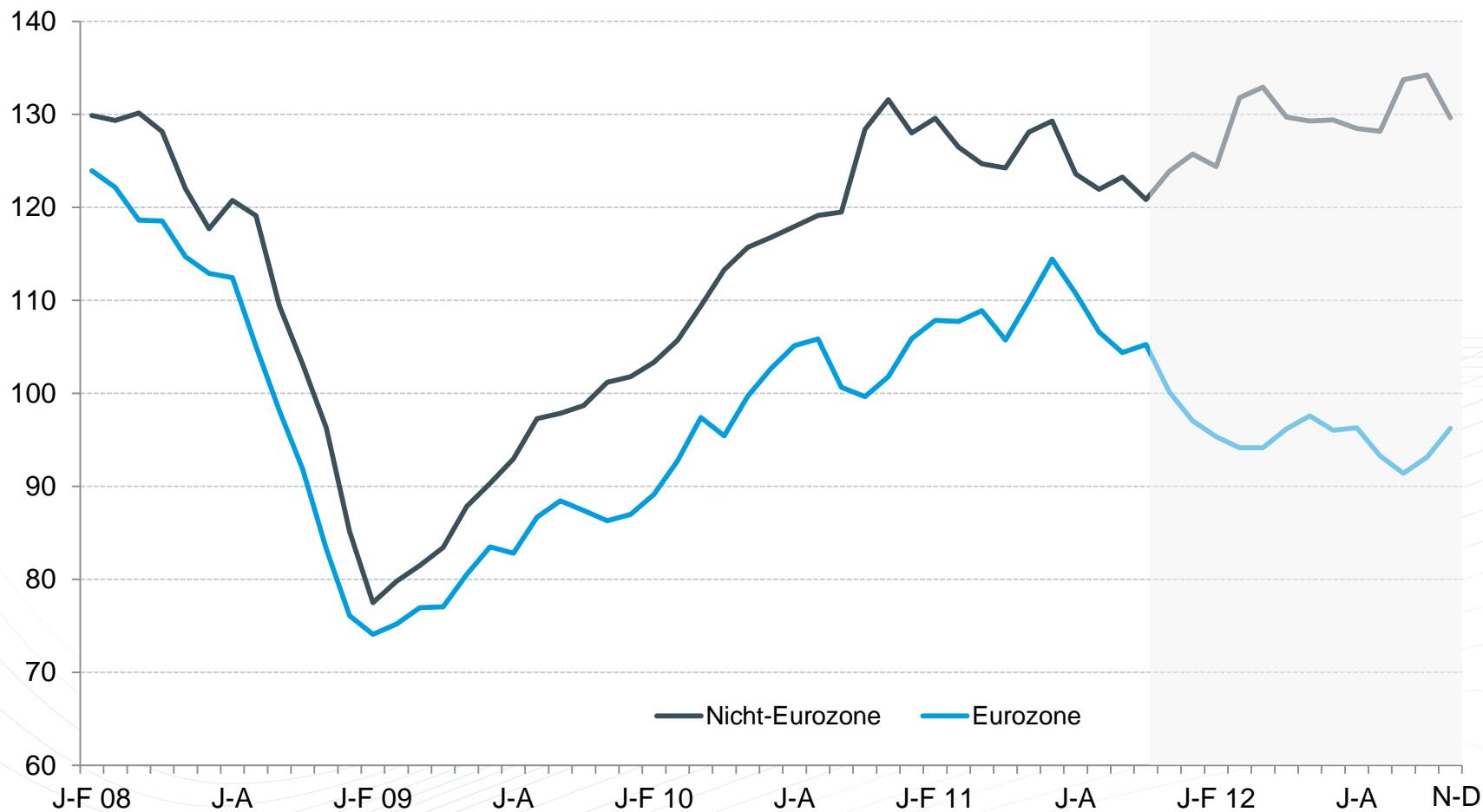
2005=100, 2-Monats-Durchschnitt

Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt

- Index, saisonbereinigt (rechte Achse)
- Veränderung zum Vorjahr in % (linke Achse)
- Veränderung zur Vorperiode in % (linke Achse)

# Decline in demand from the euro area

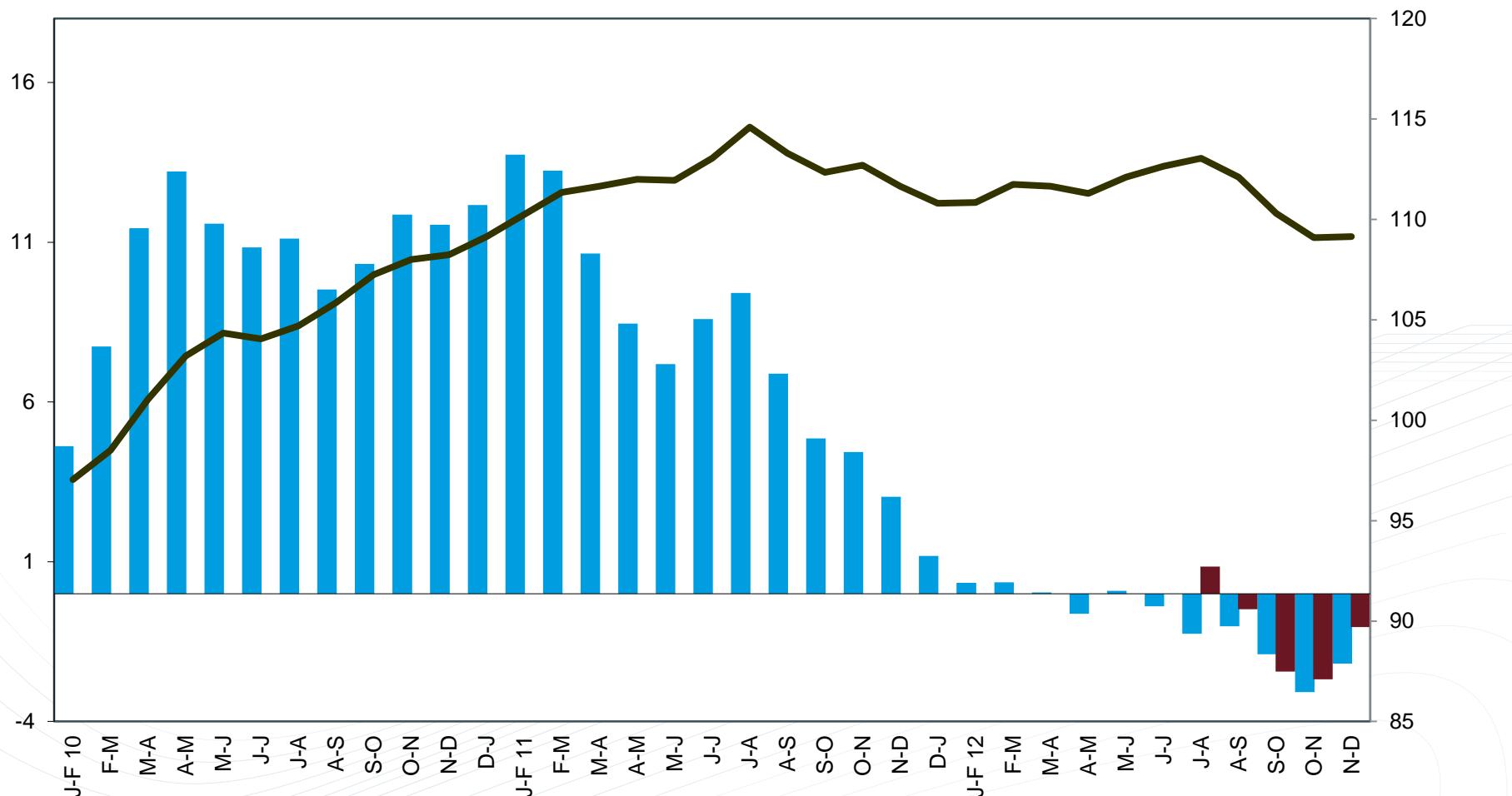
Incoming orders\*



\*Volumenindex 2005=100, arbeitstäglich- und saisonbereinigt, 2-Monats-Durchschnitt  
Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt

# Industrial production

## Production index\*

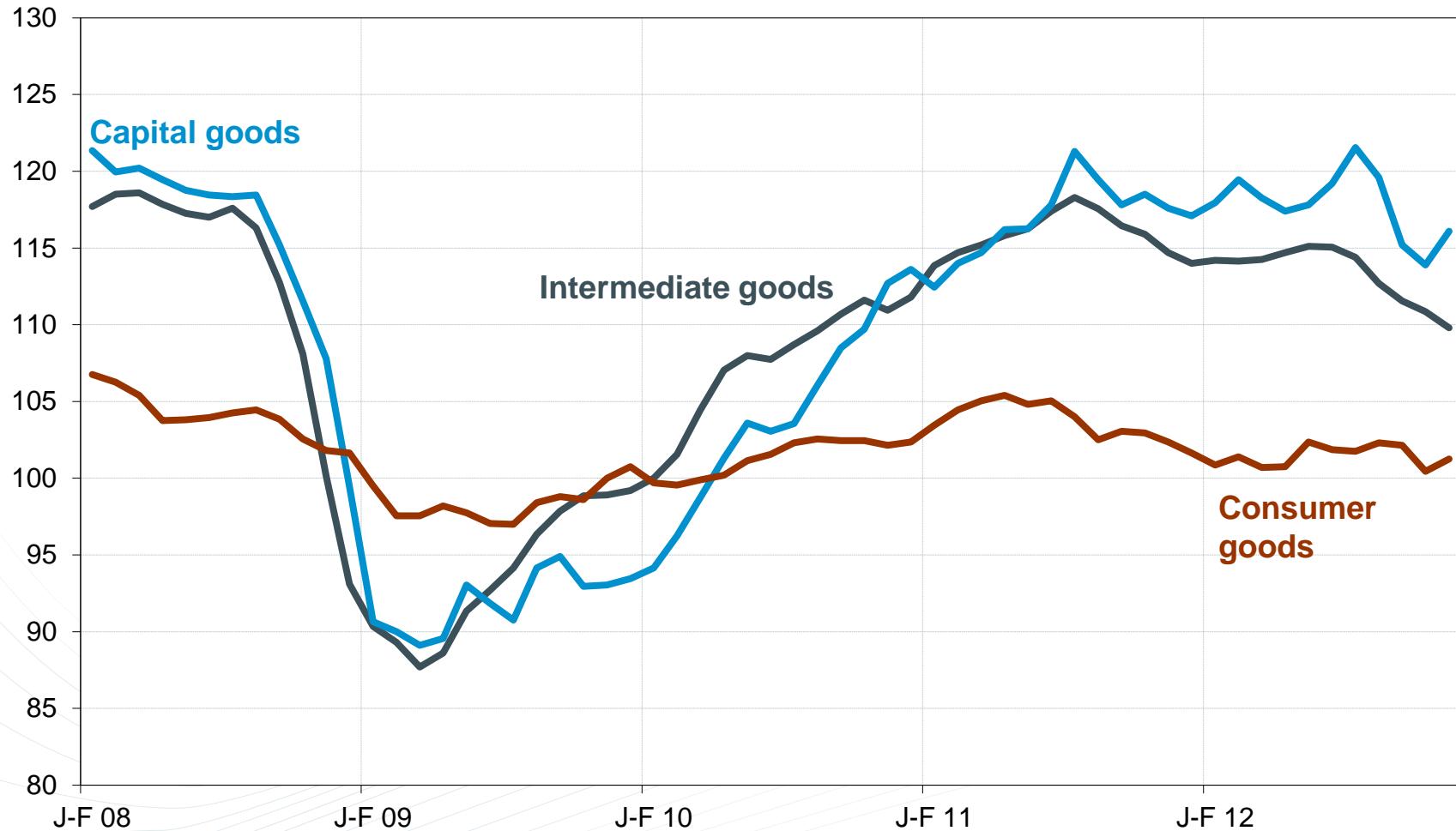


\*Produzierendes Gewerbe, saisonbereinigt, Volumenindex  
2005=100, 2-Monats-Durchschnitt  
Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt

- Index, saisonally adjusted (right axis)
- Year on year change in % (left axis)
- Changes versus previous quarter in % (left axis)

# Capital goods defy the downturn

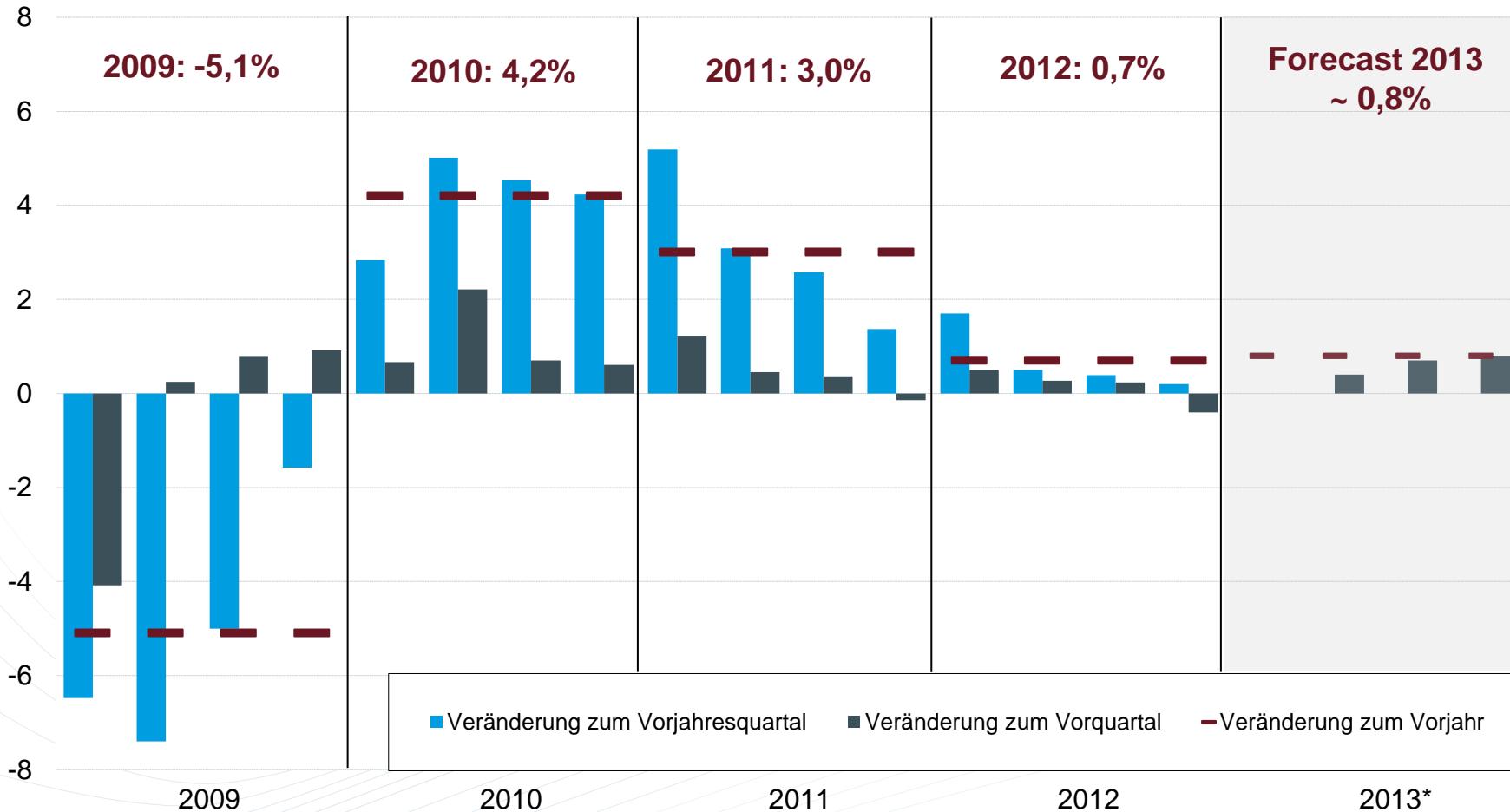
Production\*



\*Index (2005=100), 2-Monats-Durchschnitt, saisonbereinigt  
Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt

# Possibility of recovery this year

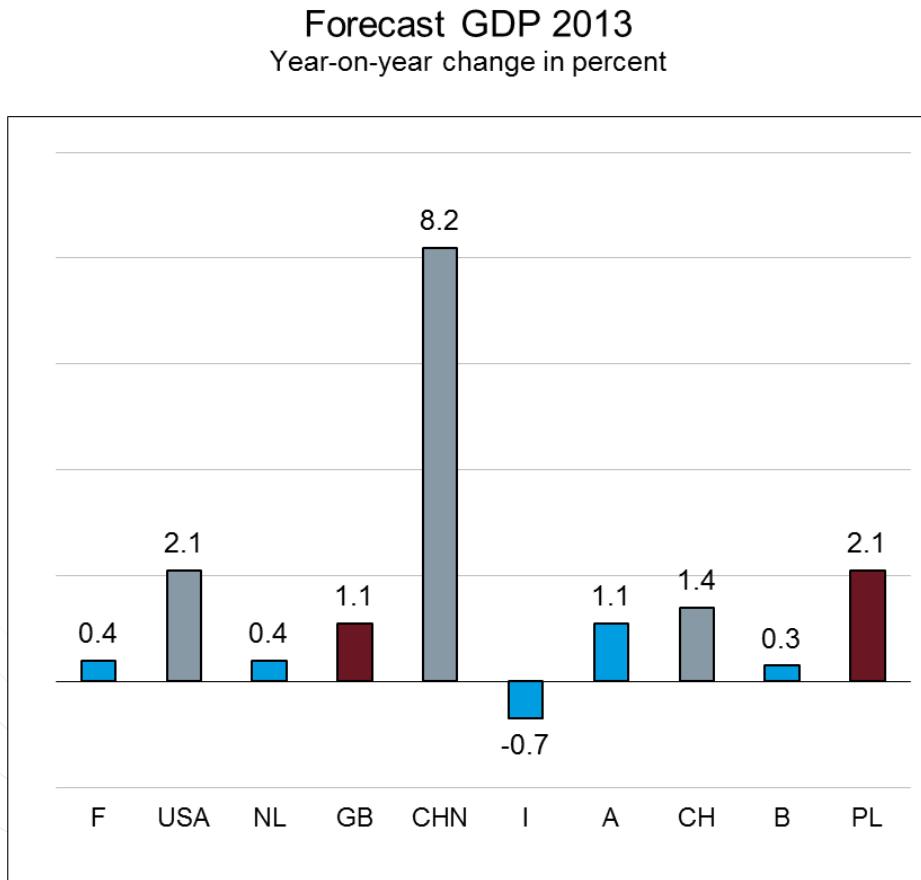
Real GDP  
Chain Index (2005=100), in percent



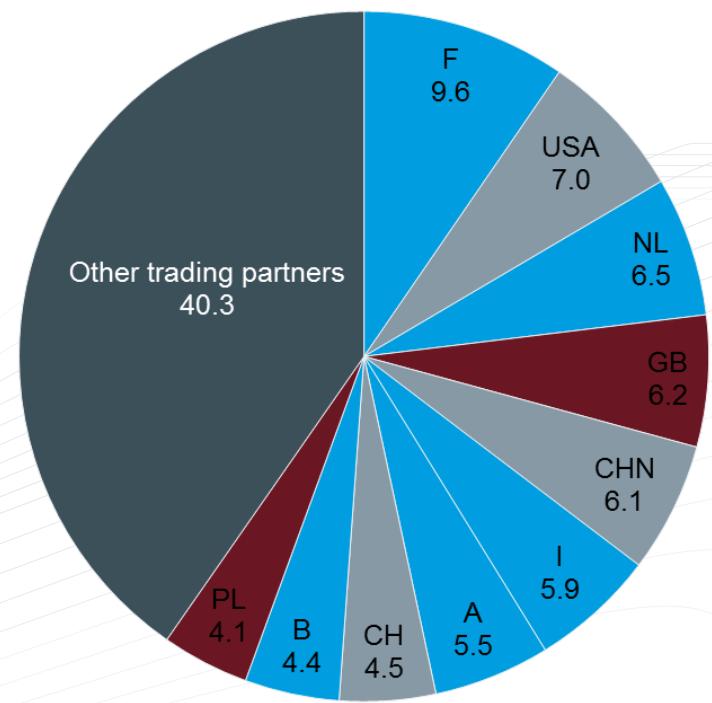
Quellen: Statistisches Bundesamt, \*Prognose

# Positive export prospects 2013

Forecast GDP / Share of German Exports



Share of total exports 2011 in percent



Source: Federal Statistical Office, IMF World Economic Outlook

## Key figures

### “German Mittelstand” at a glance

More than 99% of all German firms belong to the “German Mittelstand”.

The “German Mittelstand” contributes almost **52% of total economic output**.

The “German Mittelstand” accounts for around **39% of the overall turnover** of German companies; in 2010, that was approx. €1.91tr.

The “German Mittelstand” employs roughly **14 million people**. That equates to approx. 61% of all employees subject to social security contributions.

The training provided by the “German Mittelstand” makes a major contribution towards the comparatively **low level of youth unemployment (7.9%)**.

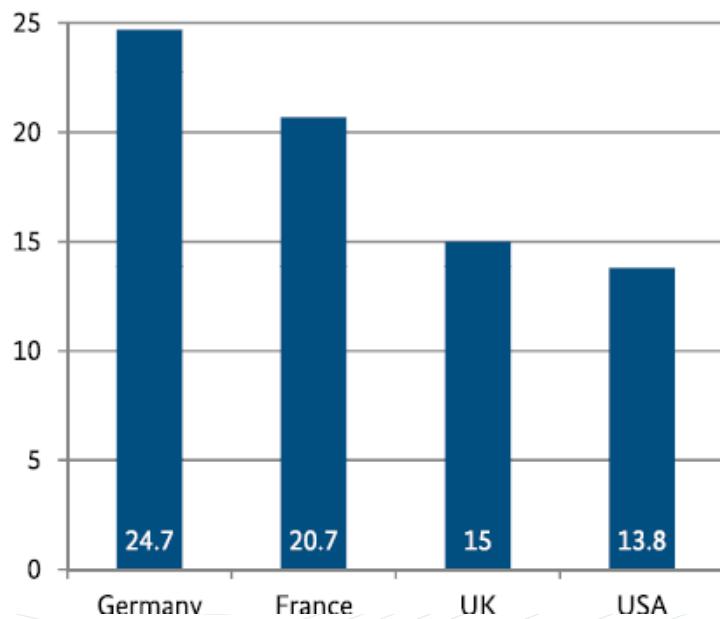
The **international turnover** of the “German Mittelstand” has been growing for years, and stood at **€186.1bn** in 2010.

## Key figures

“German Mittelstand” especially strong in the industrial sector

### Employees of Mittelstand in industrial sector

Figures in percent, 2012 figures\*



- Compared with similar companies elsewhere in the world, the “German Mittelstand” is highly active in the industrial sector: almost a quarter of all employees work in this field – far more than in the other major industrial nations.
- The “German Mittelstand” is a strong supplier of capital goods on new markets all round the world.

### What makes the “German Mittelstand” so successful?

Almost all of Germany's SMEs are **family-owned**, and many are managed by their owner. Their **business policies** tend to be especially **long-term**.

The “German Mittelstand” companies are some of the most innovative in Europe: **54% of them launched an innovation onto the market** in the 2008 - 2010 period.

The “German Mittelstand” relies on **sound financing models** – chiefly equity and bank loans.

The high equity ratio and a cautious approach to expansion enable the companies to undertake **medium-term and long-term investments, even in times of crisis**.

The “German Mittelstand” employs **83.2% of trainees** – the much sought-after skilled workers of tomorrow.

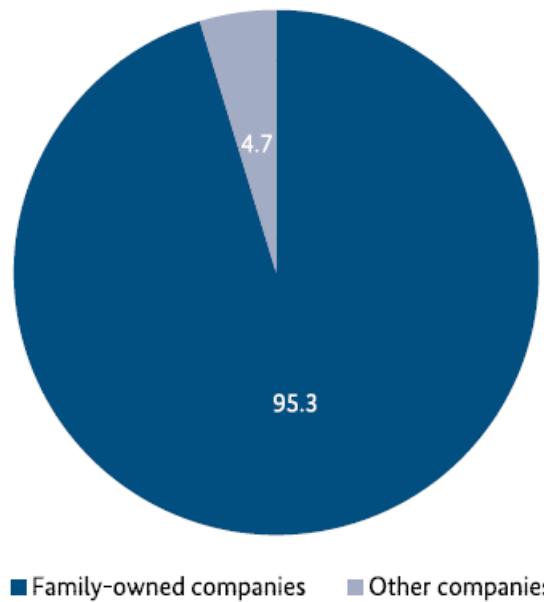
**Government supports the “German Mittelstand”** on key issues like investment in R&D, the skills shortage, foreign trade and investment, financing needs, company start-ups and company hand-overs.

## Sustainability as a principle

The “German Mittelstand” mainly consists of family-owned firms

Proportion of family-owned firms in Germany

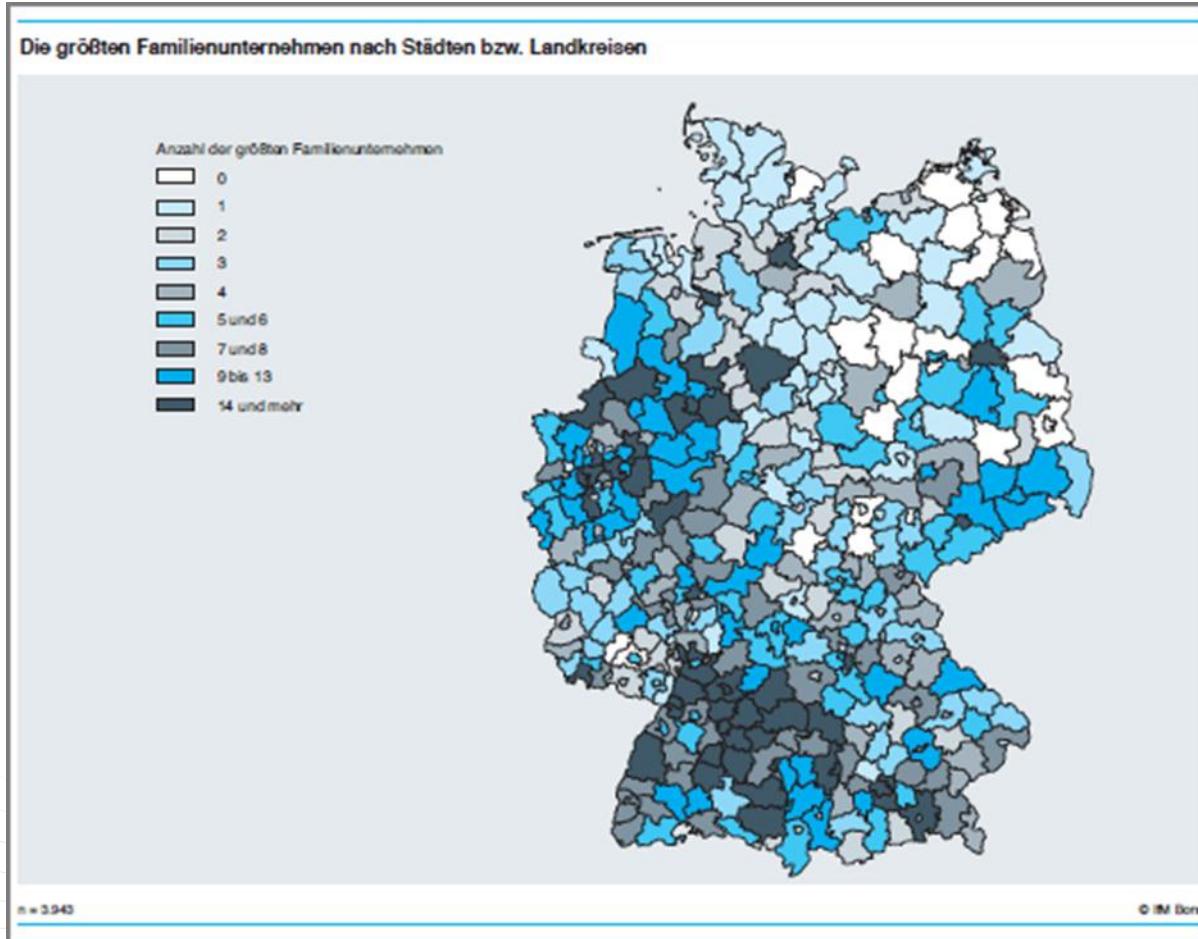
Percentage, 2010 figures



- There were roughly 3.7 million companies in Germany in 2010, more than 99% of them classed as belonging to the “German Mittelstand”.
- Roughly 95% of all German firms are family-owned. Of these, approx. 85% are managed by their owner.
- “German Mittelstand” companies tend to take a particularly long-term approach to business, based on stable client relations, a continuous human resources policy, and strong ties to the region.

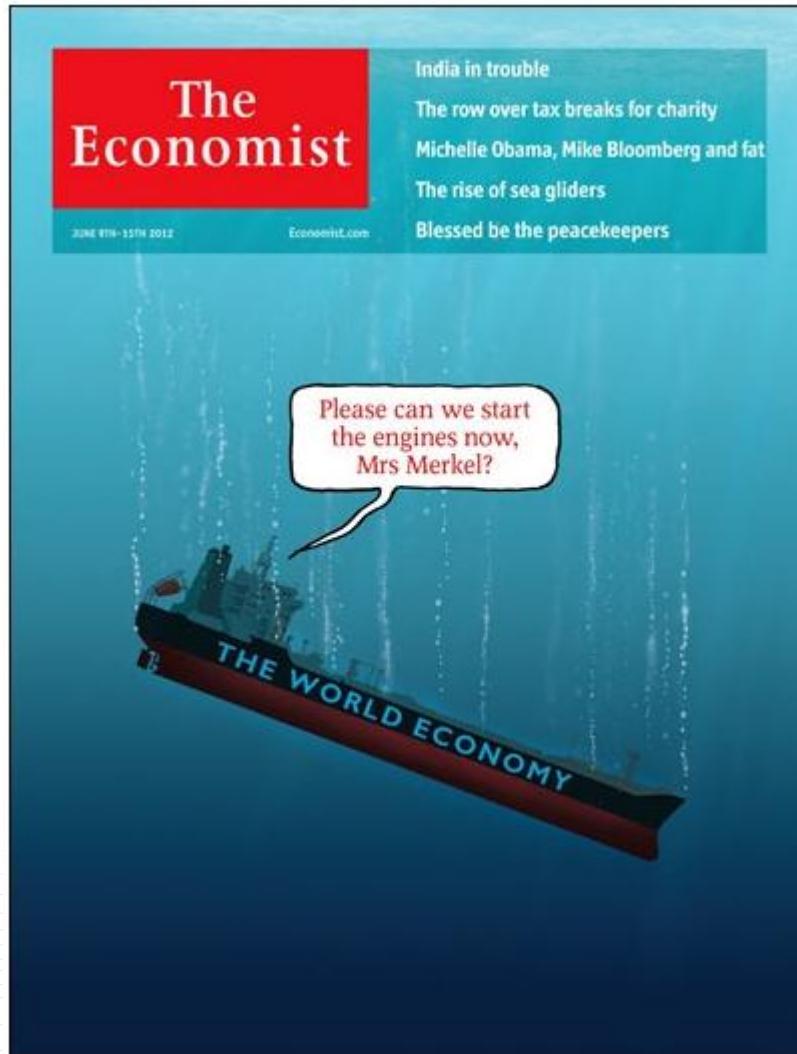
# „German Mittelstand“

## Regional Provenance



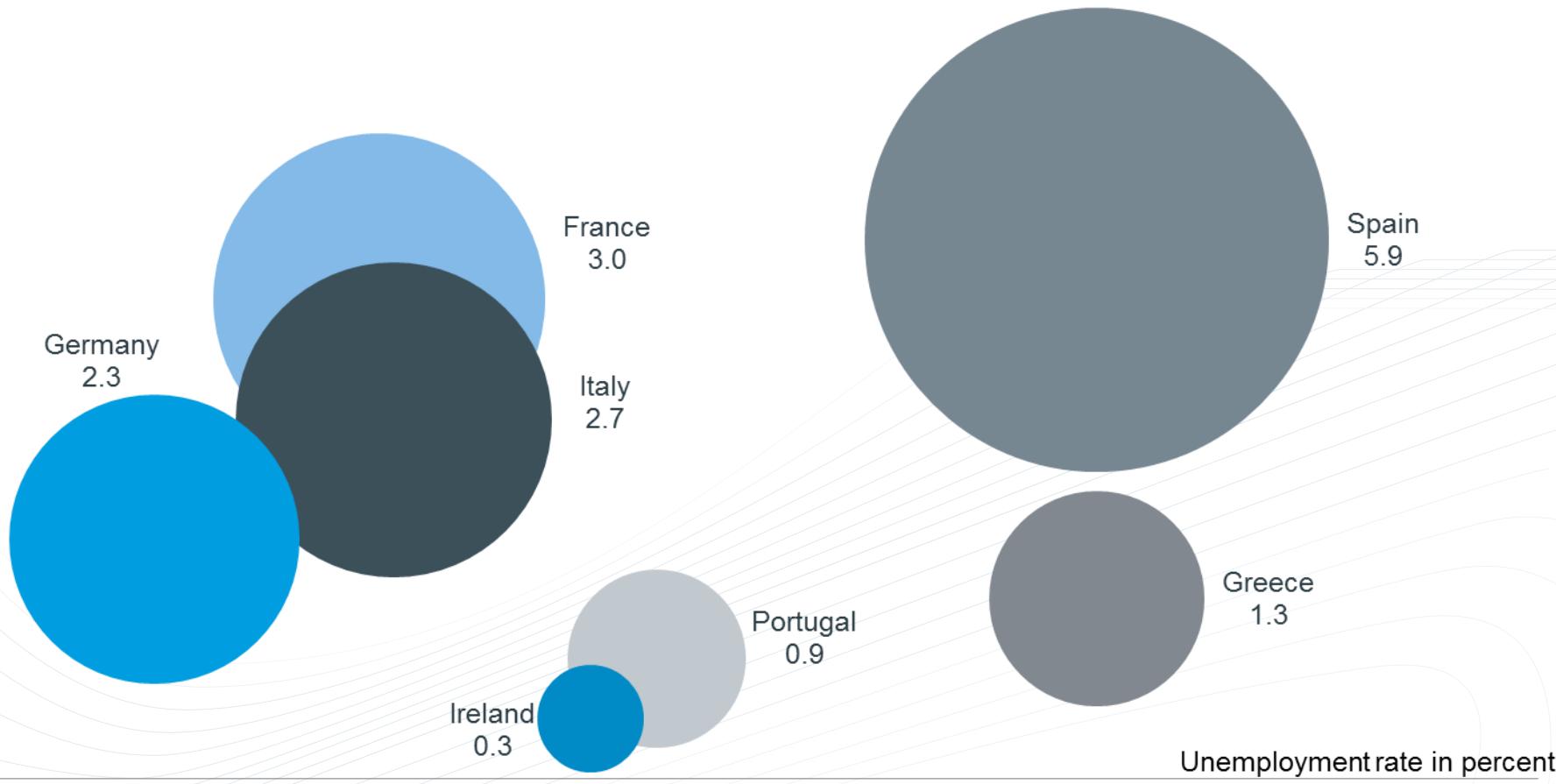
# „Germany as a role model?“

Blueprint for success?



# Unemployment - obstacle to Europe's growth

Unemployed in million persons

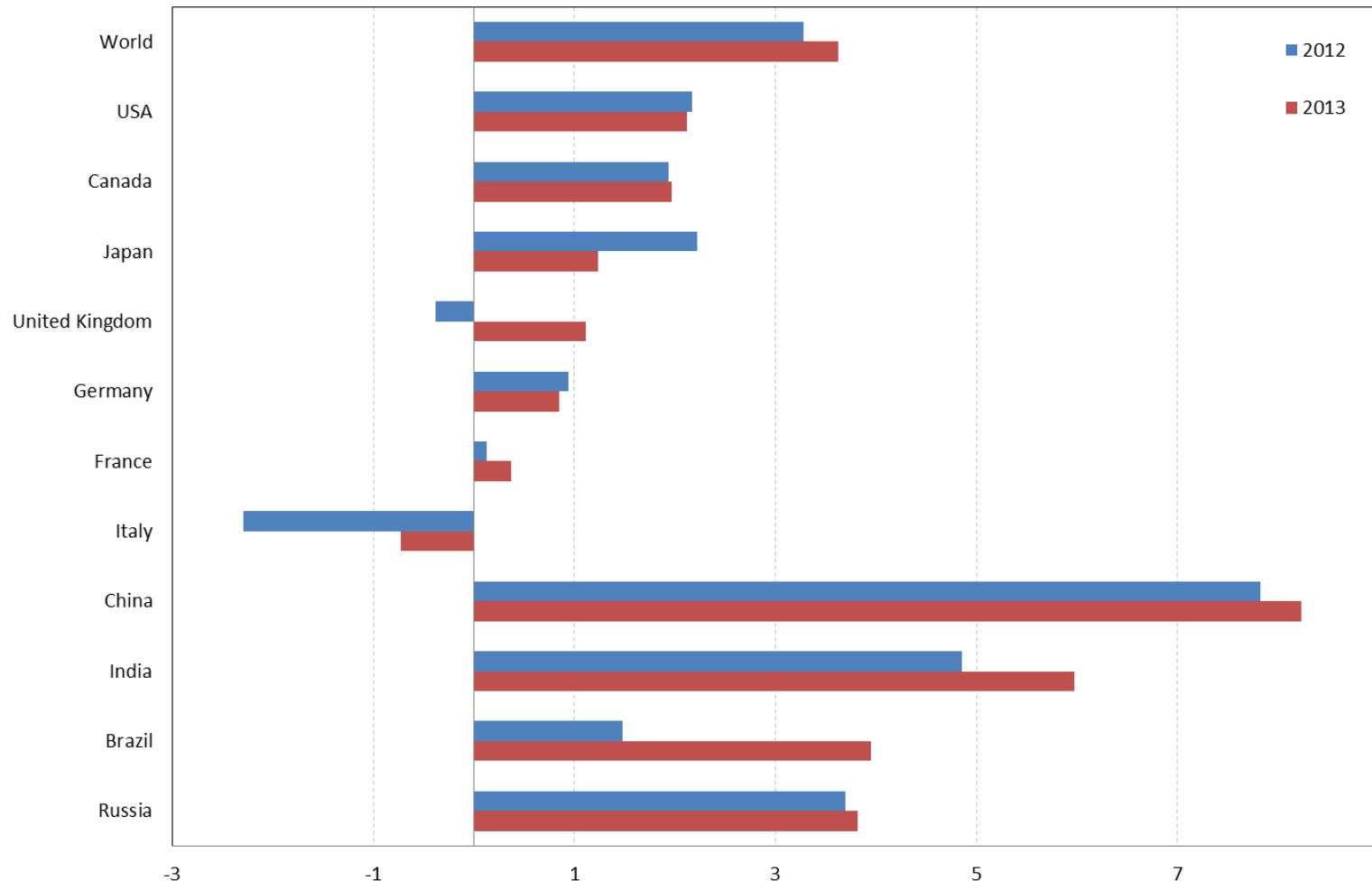


Source: Eurostat (ILO definition), 3. quarter 2012

Unemployment rate in percent

# GDP growth 2012/2013

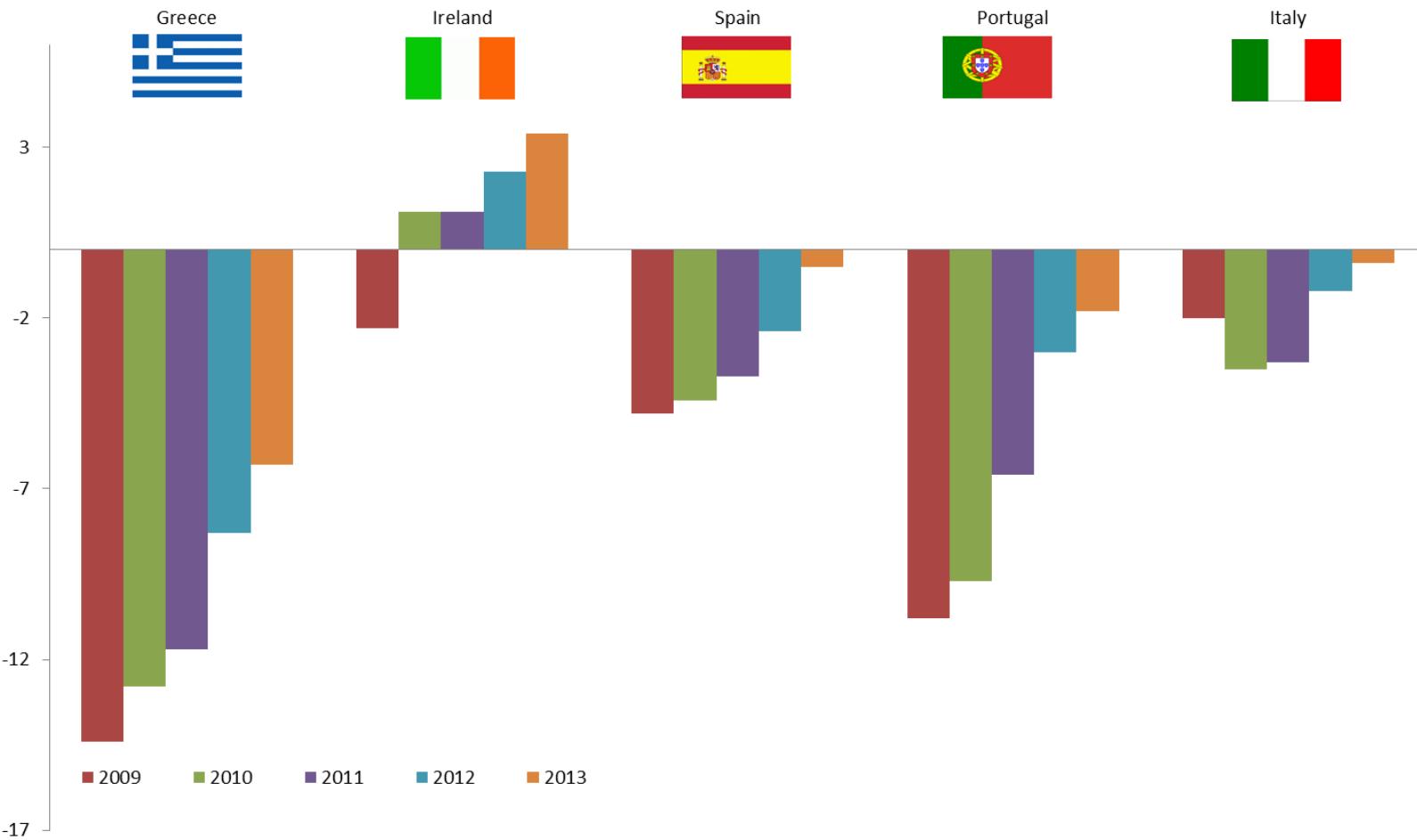
Latest IMF forecast (January 2013): Increasing growth in world production and world trade



Quelle: IWF, World Economic Outlook

# Reform policy – First impacts

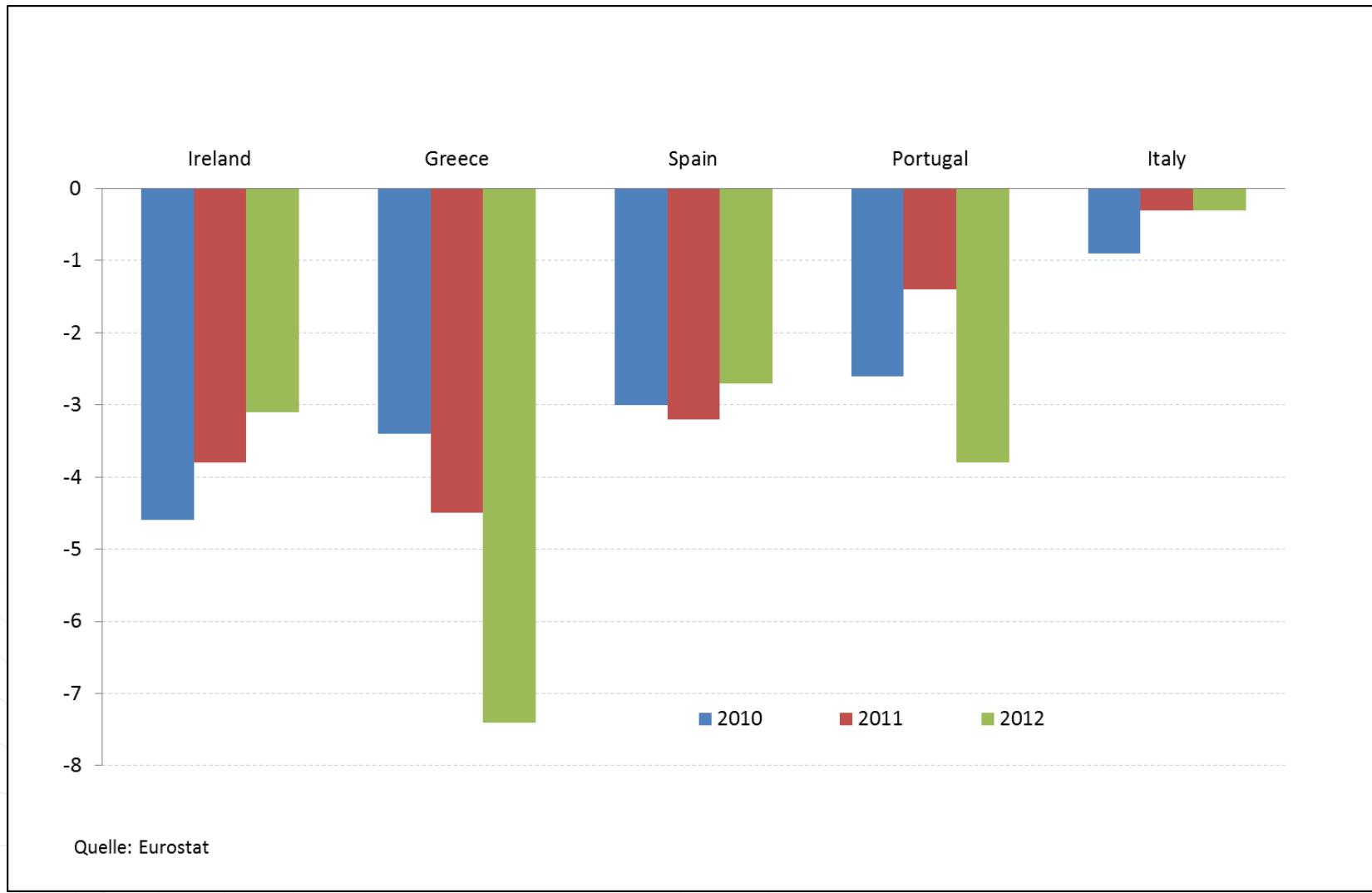
Balance on current account (percentage of GDP)



Quelle: European Economic Forecast Autumn 2012

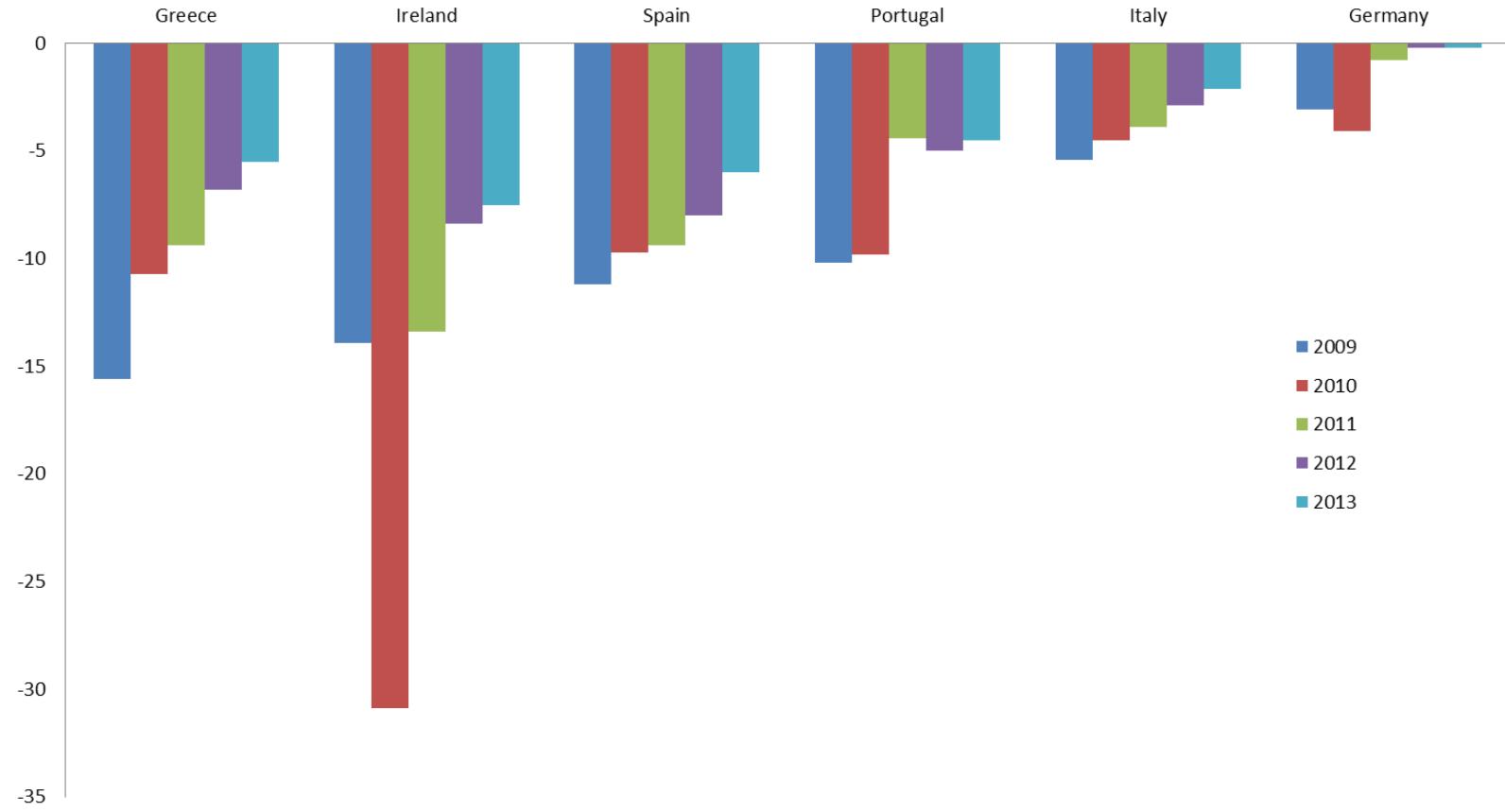
# Reform policy – First impacts

Unit labour costs: improved competitiveness



# Reform policy – First impacts

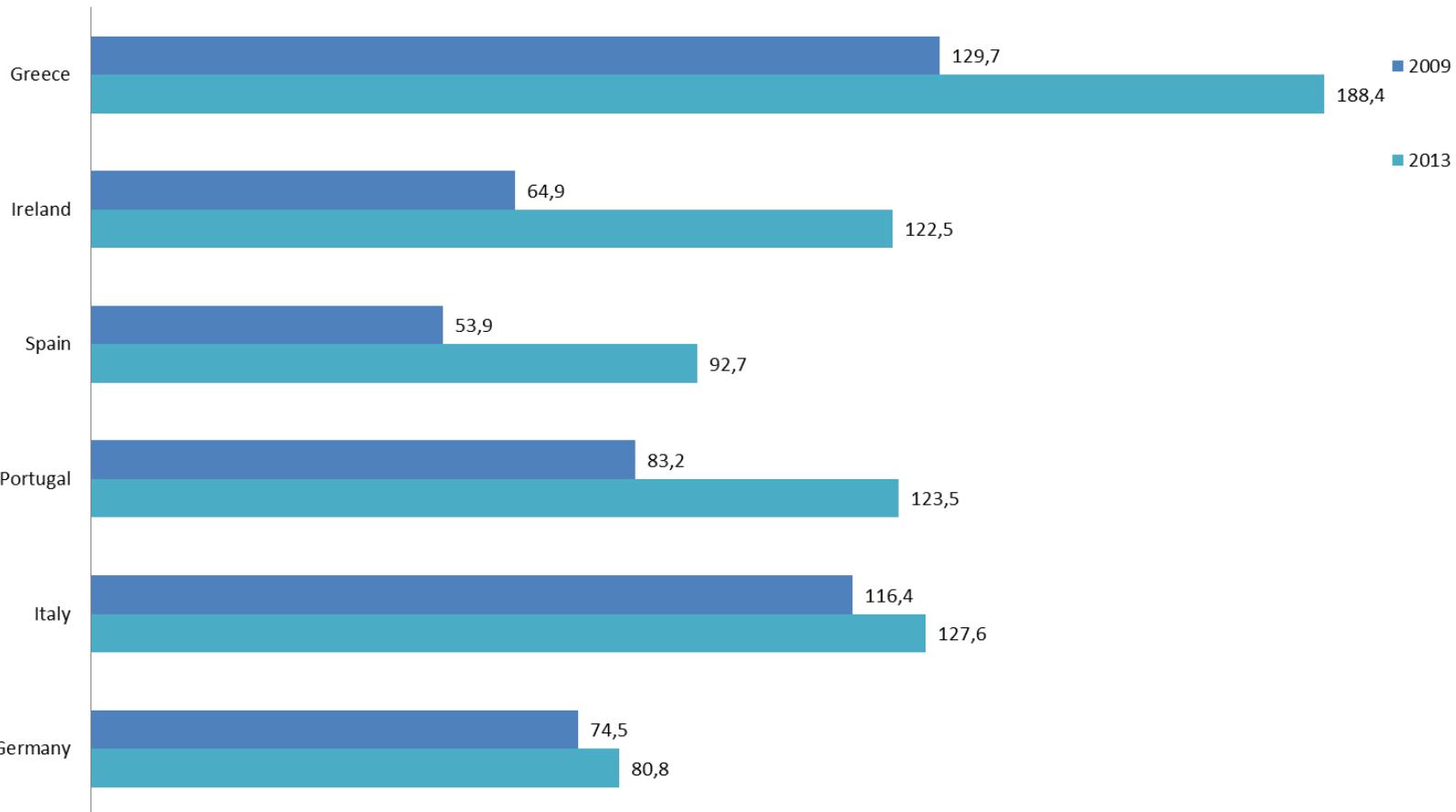
Budget deficits declining (percentage of GDP)



Quelle: European Economic Forecast Autumn 2012

# Reform policy – First impacts

Debt level excessive (percentage of GDP)

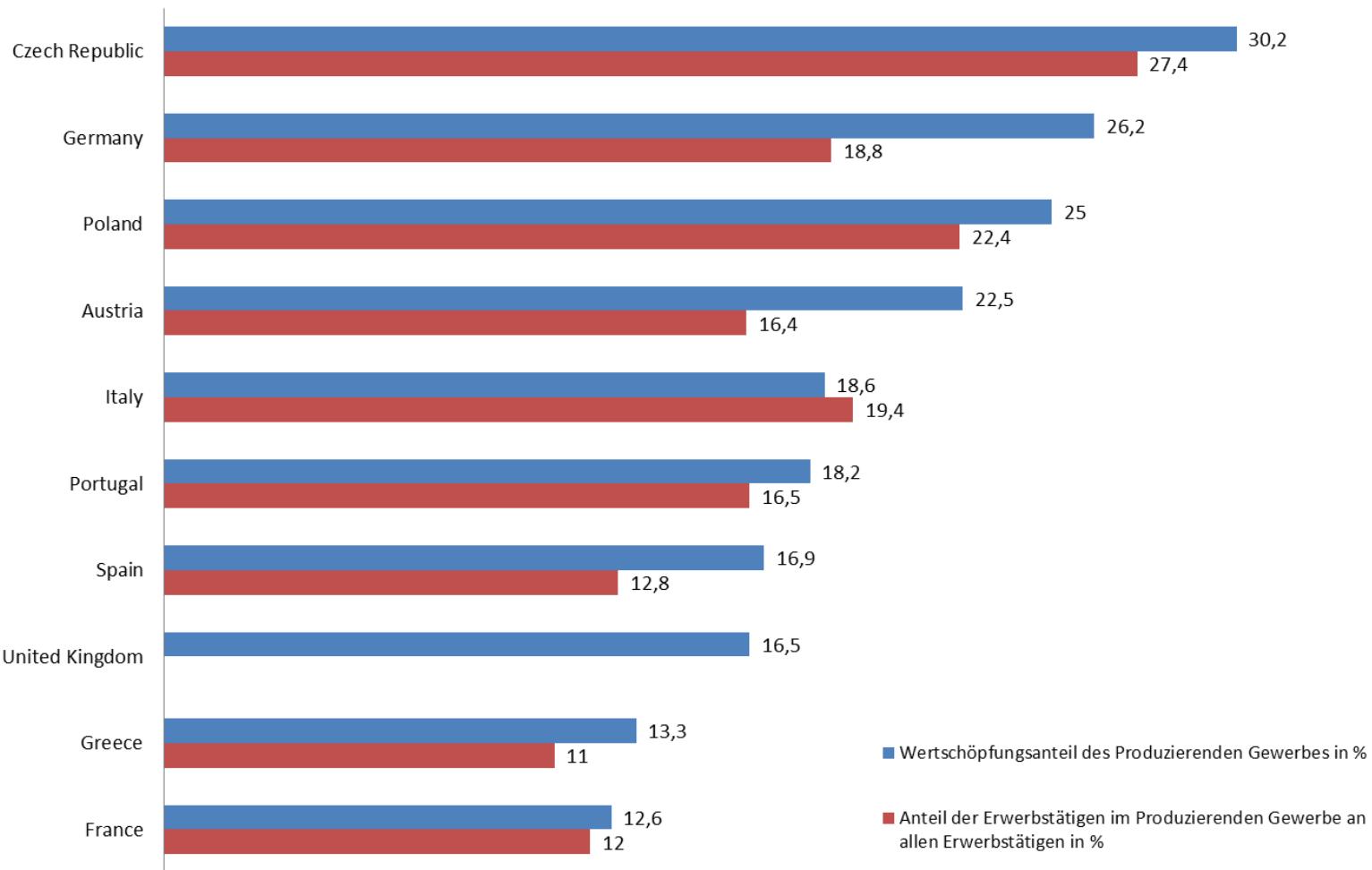


Quelle: European Economic Forecast Autumn 2012

Quelle: European Economic Forecast Autumn 2012

# Weak industrial base in parts of Europe

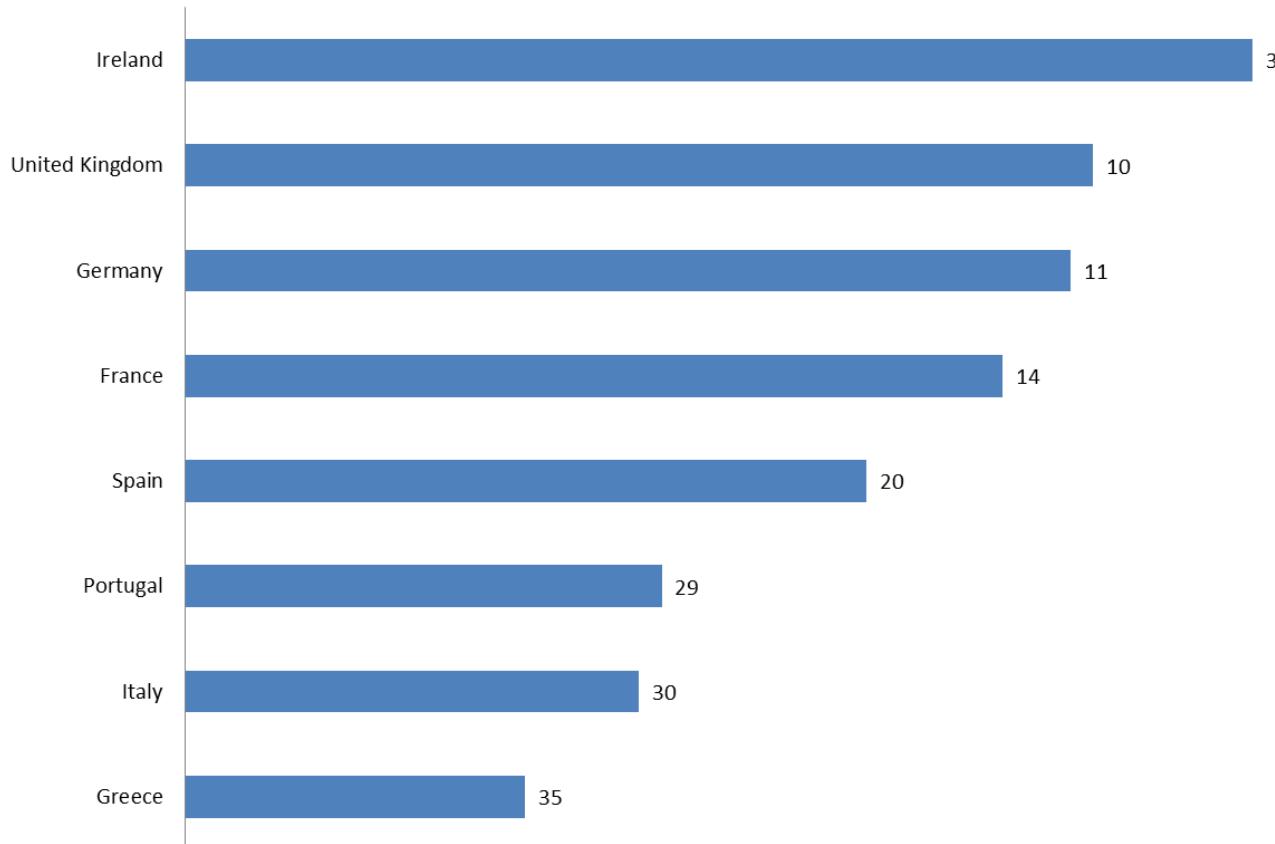
Value added and employment share of industry 2011



Quelle: Eurostat

# Participation in global markets

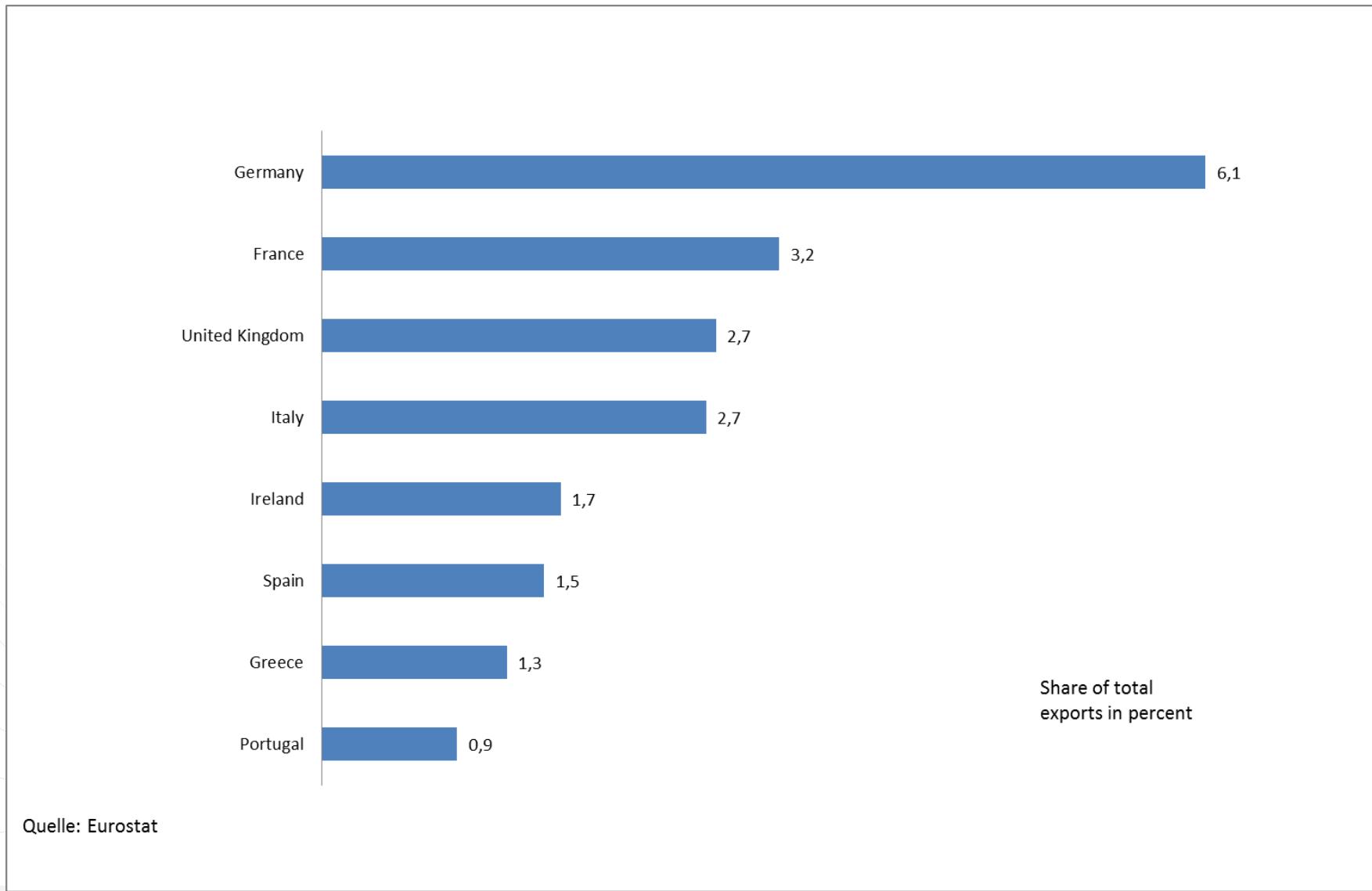
## Index of globalization (2011)



Quelle: Ernst&Young

# Participation in global markets

## Exports to China (2011)



# Long-term prospects and challenges

Strong risk scenario

Global imbalances

Energy / Raw materials

Corporate financing

Wages and salary

Distrust on growth

**Deutsche  
Industrie**

Inflation

Financial Markets

Public debt

Exchange rate

Protectionism

# Langfristige Perspektiven und Herausforderungen

## Megatrends im globalen Strukturwandel



# Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!



INDUSTRIELAND  
IN DEUTSCHLAND INVESTIEREN  
STÄRKEN

Dr. Hans-Joachim Haß

Leiter Wirtschafts- und Industriepolitik

