



## AUTUMN 2010 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR GERMANY: ANSWERS FROM BDA AND BDI

MAIN FORECAST						
Annual % change		2010	2011			
Real GDP growth		3.5	2.0			
Consumer price inflation		1.1	1.6			
Unemployment rate		7.7	6.9			
Employment growth		0.2	0.5			
government net lending (% of GDP)		-3.8	-2.7			
gross public debt (% of GDP)		75.0	76.2			
current account balance (% of GDP)		5.7	6.2			
Components of aggregate demand	- in real terms					
Annual % change						
Private consumption		0.1	1.4			
Public consumption		2.8	1.2			
Investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation)		5.7	3.3			
Private non-residential investment		8.9	5.8			
Exports		15.3	7.1			
Imports		14.0	7.4			
ECONOMIC SENTIMENT						
ECONOMIC SENTIMENT						
	Positive	Negative	Unchanged			
Trend in business climate over the next	Industry					
6 months	Services					
	Positive	Negative	Unchanged			
Trend in profitability over the next 6	Industry	Negaave	Ononangea			
months	•					
monuis	Services					
	Increase	Increase	Unchanged	Decrease	Decrease	
	(faster pace)	(slower pace)	Onchanged	(slower pace)	(faster pace)	
Investment intentions over the next 6		Industry				
months			Services			
	Clobal domor-	Domostio dome	Coat of finance	Availability of fire	Company Profitability	Canacity Hilliansia
	Global demand	Domestic demand	Cost of finance	Availability of finance	Company Profitability	Capacity Utilisation
Influence on companies' investment decisions	positive	neutral	neutral	neutral	positive	positive
	Replacement	Extension	Rationalisation	Innovation		
Driving force behind investment	neutral	positive	positive	positive		
decisions in the next 6 months	Heutiai	positive	positive	positive		
In	dustry: past 6 months	Industry: next 6 months	Services: past 6 month	s Services: next 6 months		





ACCESS TO FINANCE AND IMPA	ACT OF THE CRISIS (	ON POTENTIAL GRO	DWTH	
Compared to 6 months ago, cost/access to finance has been for SMEs	sharply up / restrained	up / more difficult	same Cost Access	down / easier
for larger companies (>250 employees)				Cost Access
Over the next 6 months, cost /access to finance will be for SMEs	sharply up / restrained	up / more difficult	same Cost	down / easier Access
for larger companies (>250 employees)			Cost	Access
	Measures to improve bank lending capacity	Facilitating access to capital markets (croporate bonds and stock markets)	Improving conditions for equity financing	
Measures to alleviate current financial difficulties for SMEs	Moderate effect	Important effect	Very limited effect	



In 2015, the government deficit will...



Monetary policy is	Tight, appropriate for the euro area	Tight	Appropriate yes	Loose	Loose, appropriate fo the euro area
monetary poncy is			, JOS		
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	adequate	inadequate			
Consistency between fiscal and monetary policies	yes				
	excellent committment	satisfactory committment	neither satisfactory nor unsatisfactory committment	unsatisfactory committment	no clear committmen creating an extremely worrying situation
Regarding the sustainability of public finances, government shows		yes			
Exit Strategies	excessive focus	sufficient focus	neither satisfactory nor unsufficient focus	unsufficient focus	so far ignored
Tight fiscal rules and more effective institutions Greater efficiency of public			yes		
administrations Credible cost-cutting measures Increased scope of public-private		yes		yes	
partnerships Reform of pension systems				yes yes	
Improved efficiency of healthcare sector				yes	
Entry Strategies	excessive focus	sufficient focus	neither satisfactory nor unsufficient focus	unsufficient focus	so far ignored
More and better-targeted education and training	1				yes
More and better targeted R&D and innovation efforts Prioritisation of infrastructure				yes	
investments				yes	
Growth enhancing tax reforms				yes	