

## How Germany responds to the changing face of trade is vital

Germany's export-based model has served it well but there's still a focus on traditional sectors. However, competition is growing, not least from China. How Germany adapts will be crucial for its economic future



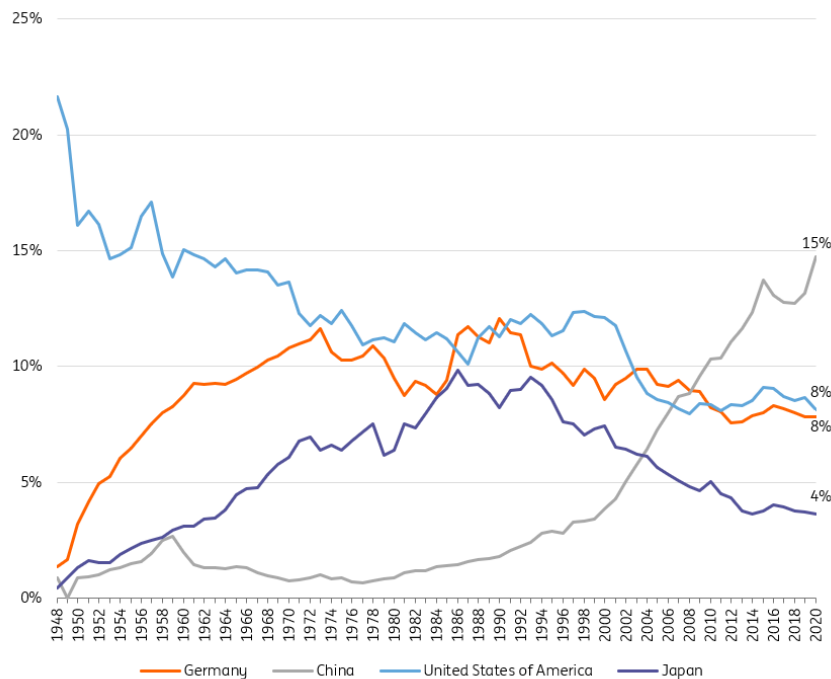
The changing face of Germany needs to face up to the changing face of global trade.

### It's all about exports

The German export-based economic model has been subject to international criticism for years. It's always focused on large trade and current account surpluses, which have not really changed over the last decade. Compared to the peak in 1990, Germany's share in world exports has fallen by four percentage points. Exports of goods have tripled since 1990 as have imports.

Around every fourth job in Germany depends on exports. Measured as a percentage of GDP, exports of goods and services reached an all-time high of 47.3% in 2018, falling slightly to 44% in 2020. At the beginning of the millennium, this share was only at 30.8%, rising almost without interruption until last year, while in other countries there was a stabilisation or even a trend reversal.

## Germany's share in world exports compared to the US, China and Japan



Source: WTO, ING Economic & Financial Analysis

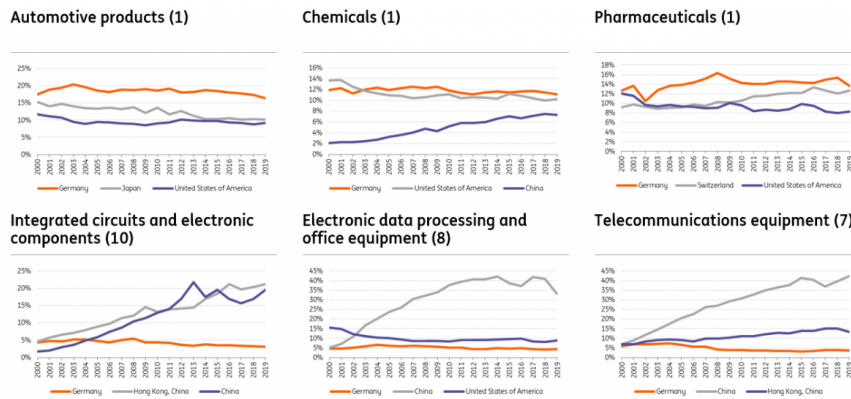
## Traditional sectors are still in the lead

Germany's success story is built on traditional sectors. Germany ranks first in the global export of automotive products, chemicals and pharmaceuticals. The automotive sector, in particular, faces profound challenges given ambitious climate goals. With the automotive sector being by far the most important branch of industry in Germany in terms of sales, it is no wonder that a transition which secures its growth and employment contribution is needed.

The pandemic has shown, however, that traditional sectors should not be written off, as they can quickly become new future markets, as is the case for the pharmaceutical sector. It is estimated that Mainz-based biotech company, BioNTech, could alone lift the German economy by 0.5% in 2021.

# Germany's share in world exports and other leading export countries per sector

Germany's world rank in brackets



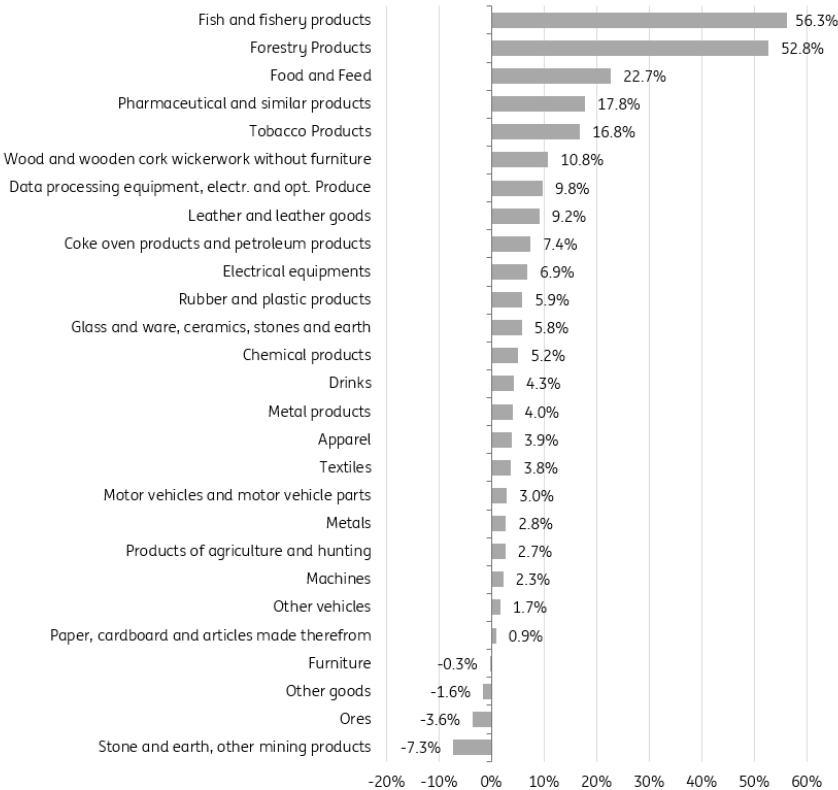
Source: WTO, ING Research

## Surprising global growth markets

Although the German economy is characterised by traditional sectors, surprising growth markets have opened up in recent years in both the US and China. While some of these markets are very small in terms of value, the average growth performance over the past five years is impressive nevertheless. Demand for forestry products and wood and wooden cork wickerwork rose strongly. Pharmaceutical products (+17.8% in China, +8.1% in the US) were also in demand. Traditional products such as motor vehicles and parts only saw minor growth in China (+3%) and a decline in the US (-3.8%) over a five-year average period.

# Exports to China

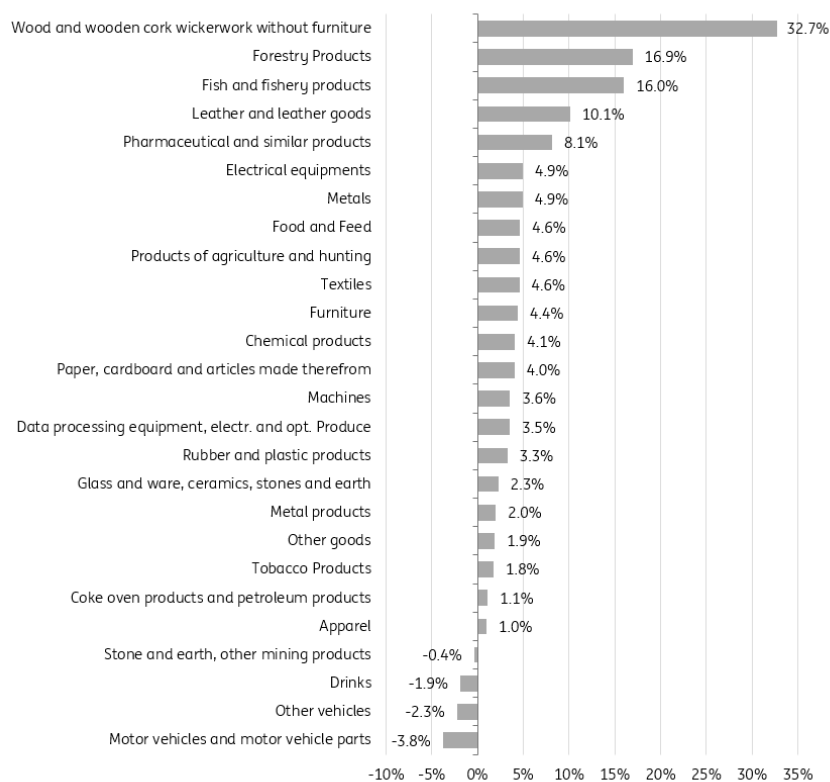
By product (percentage change 2015-2020)



Source: Destatis, ING Research

## Exports to the US

By product (percentage change 2015-2020)



Source: Destatis, ING Research

## Does company size matter for exports?

Although only a few German companies are among the largest in the world, the country still ranks third in terms of worldwide exports. Companies which operate in product niches, the so-called Mittelstand and its hidden champions, are largely unknown by the public and have a turnover of less than five billion euros, but they've been a major factor in Germany's export success for decades. Varying by estimates, more than 1,500 companies in Germany rank among the hidden champions, half of all those estimated in the world. [A list of hidden champions](#) conducted in 2019 up to 2016 shows that most companies are active in the manufacturing industry with a specific focus on machinery followed by electronics and optical products.

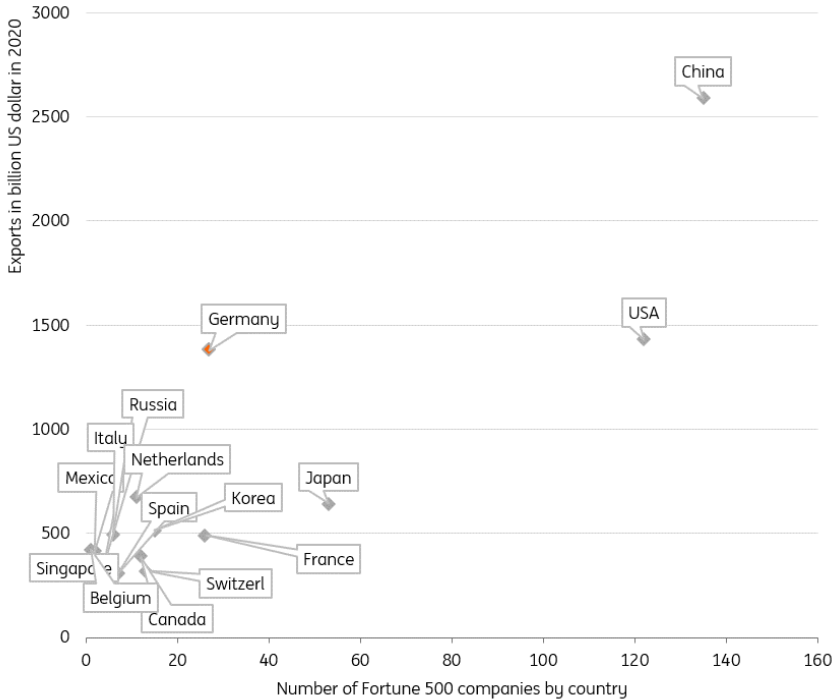
Yet, competition is coming. China's 10-year plan to transform China into a manufacturing leader and into a high-tech powerhouse by 2025 is moving at full speed. China targets 10 strategic industries, which will be detrimental to Germany's future. In addition to the 'Made in China 2025' strategy, there is a new guideline of developing 10,000 'little giants' for niche sectors and 1,000 enterprises that are market leaders in a single industry – mirroring, in a way, Germany's model.

At the same time, German companies are more dependent on foreign input. While in Germany the ratio of foreign value-added to the export volume of the manufacturing sector remained relatively stable between 2005 and 2016 (the latest available data in the OECD's TiVA databank) at around 25%, China's ratio fell from almost 30% in 2005 to 17%, driven by China's plans to reach self-

sufficiency.

## Number of Fortune 500 companies and exports

Billions of US dollars



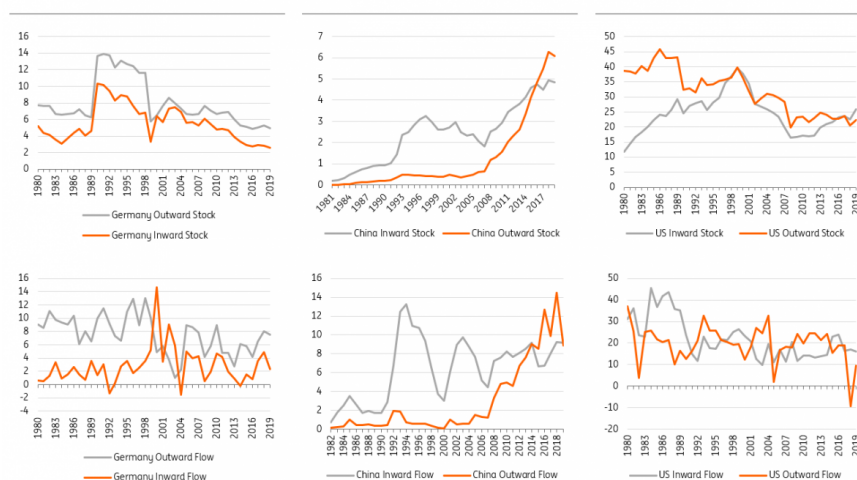
Source: Destatis, Fortune  
Calculated on the basis of Hermann Simon, CESifo Forum 3/2015, ZEW, Discussion Paper, The Distinct Features of Hidden Champions in Germany: A Dynamic Capabilities View, March 2019

## How attractive still is Germany for foreign investors?

Even if large, well-known companies are building up new locations in Germany, worldwide FDI flows and stocks have declined over the years. While in 2018, Germany received a strong inward FDI flow, in 2019 inflows decreased by more than 50% measured as a percentage of total world FDI flows. When looking at the stock level, both inflows as well as outflows have decreased significantly over the years. In China, on the other hand, an almost continuous trend can be observed for the stock and flow level, while in the US FDI flows remain strong, overall.

## Foreign direct investment in Germany, China and the USA

Percentage of world total



Source: UNCTAD, ING Research

## Make Germany's core economic competencies fit for the future

Germany's success is built on its export strength coupled with an outstanding competence among others in the automotive industry, in healthcare and mechanical engineering. This export-based economic model will not change anytime soon and it doesn't necessarily have to. Since German corporations play a lesser role in the New Economy, one of the main tasks of the new government must be to make Germany's core economic competencies fit for the future. The pandemic has shown that traditional sectors can become new future markets.

### Authors

#### Carsten Brzeski

Global Head of Macro

[carsten.brzeski@ing.de](mailto:carsten.brzeski@ing.de)

#### Inga Fechner

Senior Economist, Germany, Global Trade

[inga.fechner@ing.de](mailto:inga.fechner@ing.de)

### Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies).* The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose

possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit <http://www.ing.com>.