



Fédération Européenne de la Manutention (FEM)

# The Day After

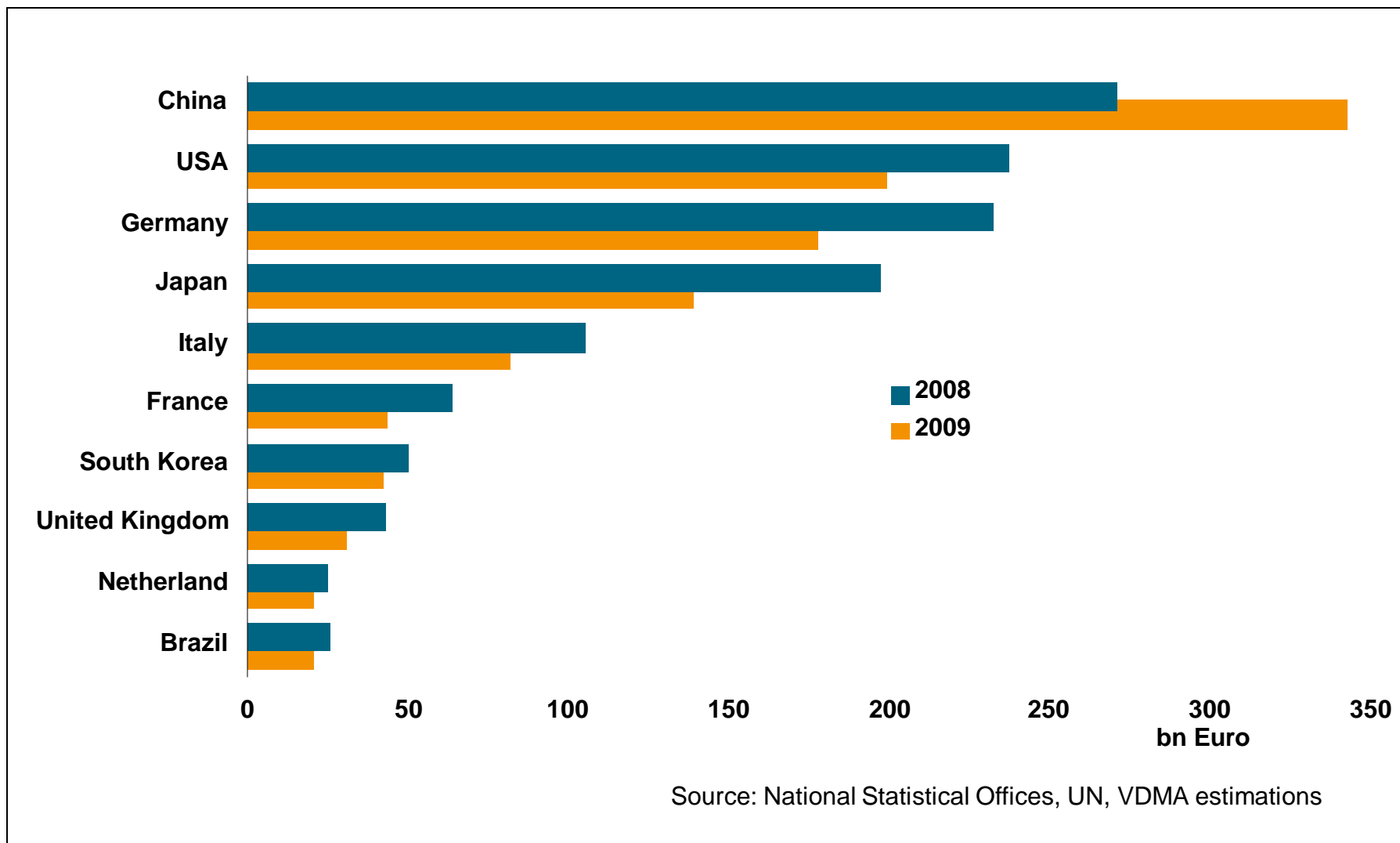
## The Day After

33rd Congress 2010 Istanbul  
Economic Workshop, 1 October 2010

Dr. Ralph Wiechers - VDMA

# World Machinery Turnover 2008-2009

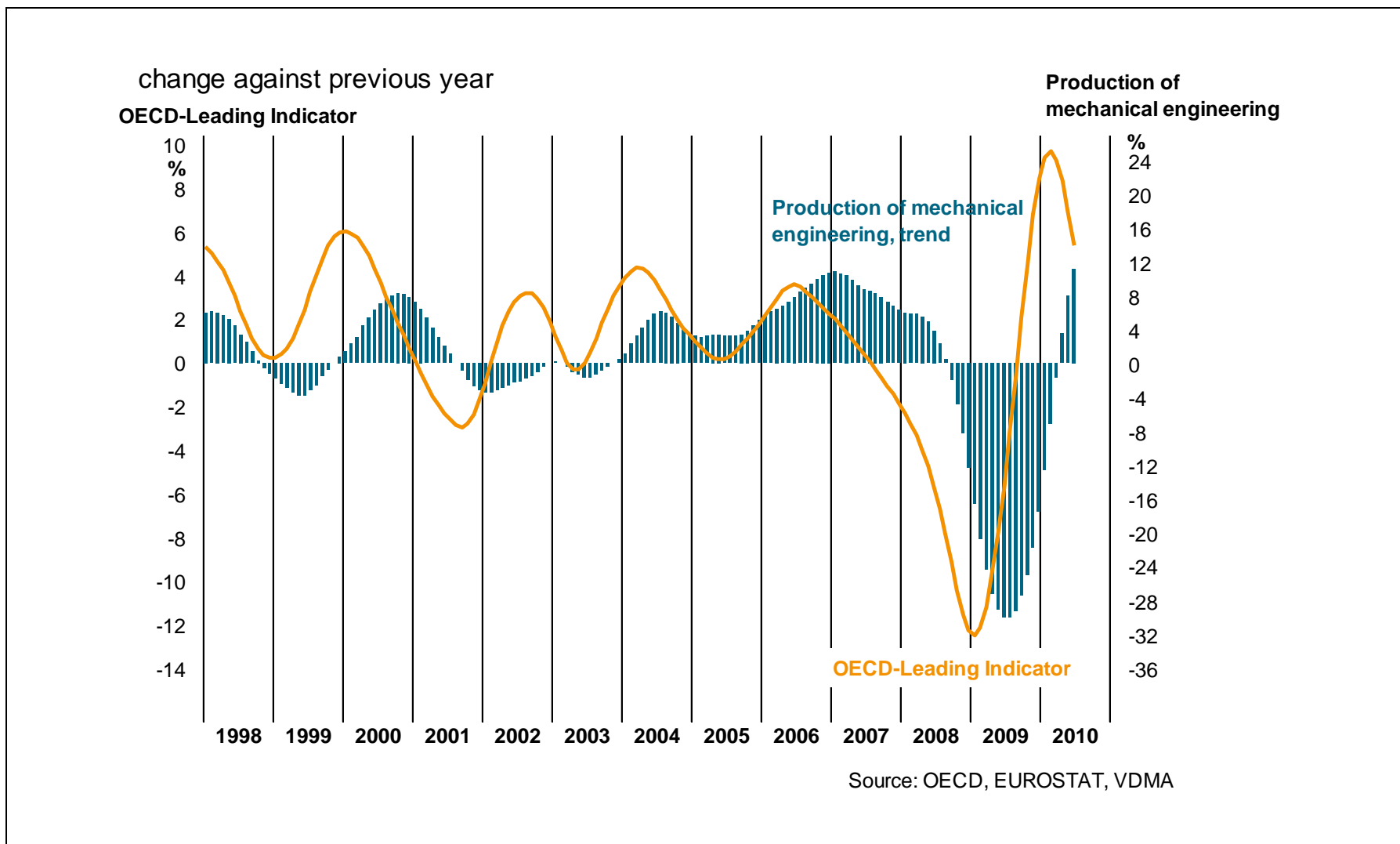
## TOP 10 Country Ranking



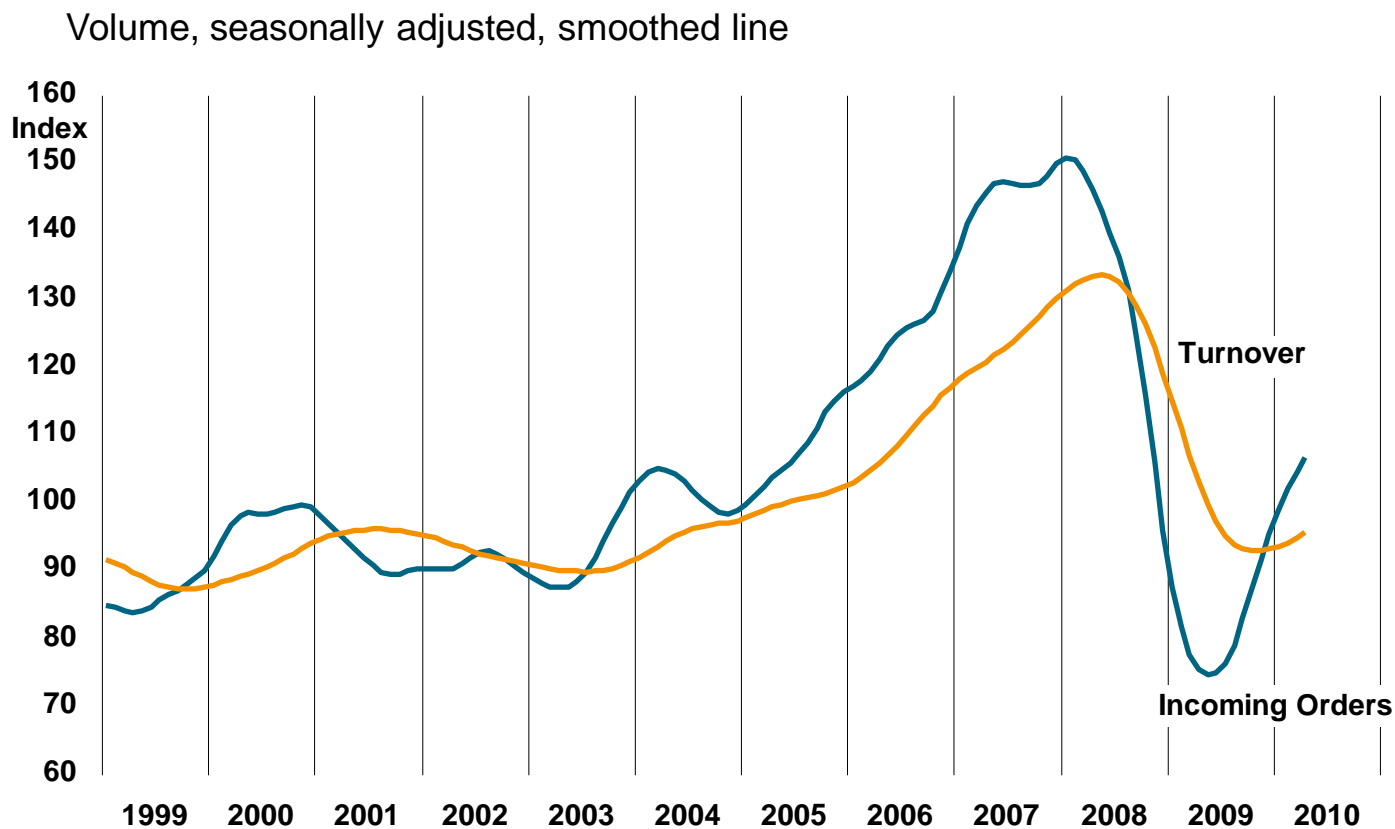
## Agenda

- Have the counter-measures been successful? If so, why? What has helped to stabilize the situation?
- What is the phase of recovery we are currently in? Is there a general answer, or do we have to approach the matter differently for different regions and industry sectors?
- Is there something like a "German example"?
- What are the lessons the machinery makers, and also the materials handling sector, have to learn from the crisis as well as from the preceding economic boom?

# OECD-Leading Indicator and ME Production in the Euro Area

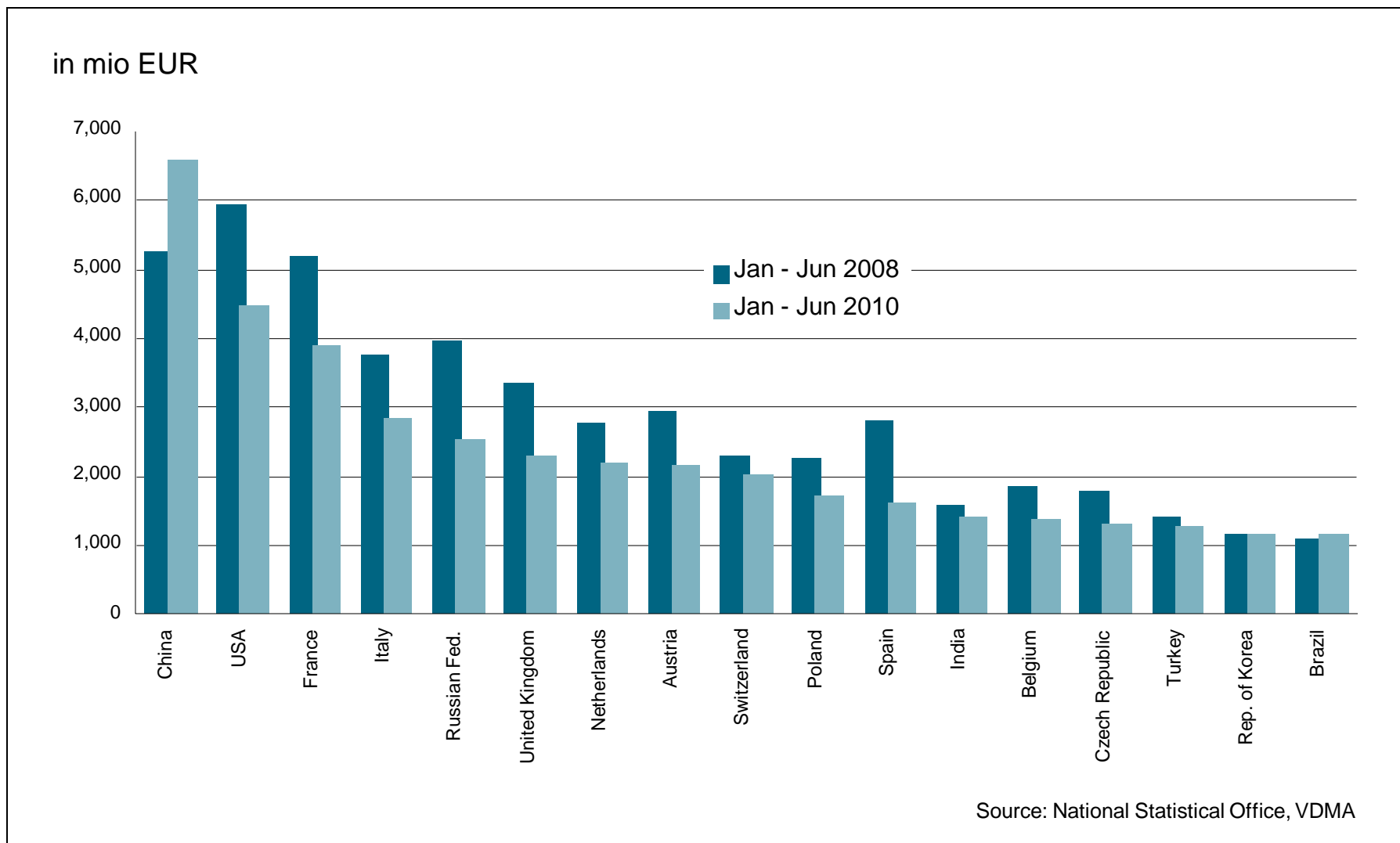


# Incoming Orders and Turnover in German Mechanical Engineering



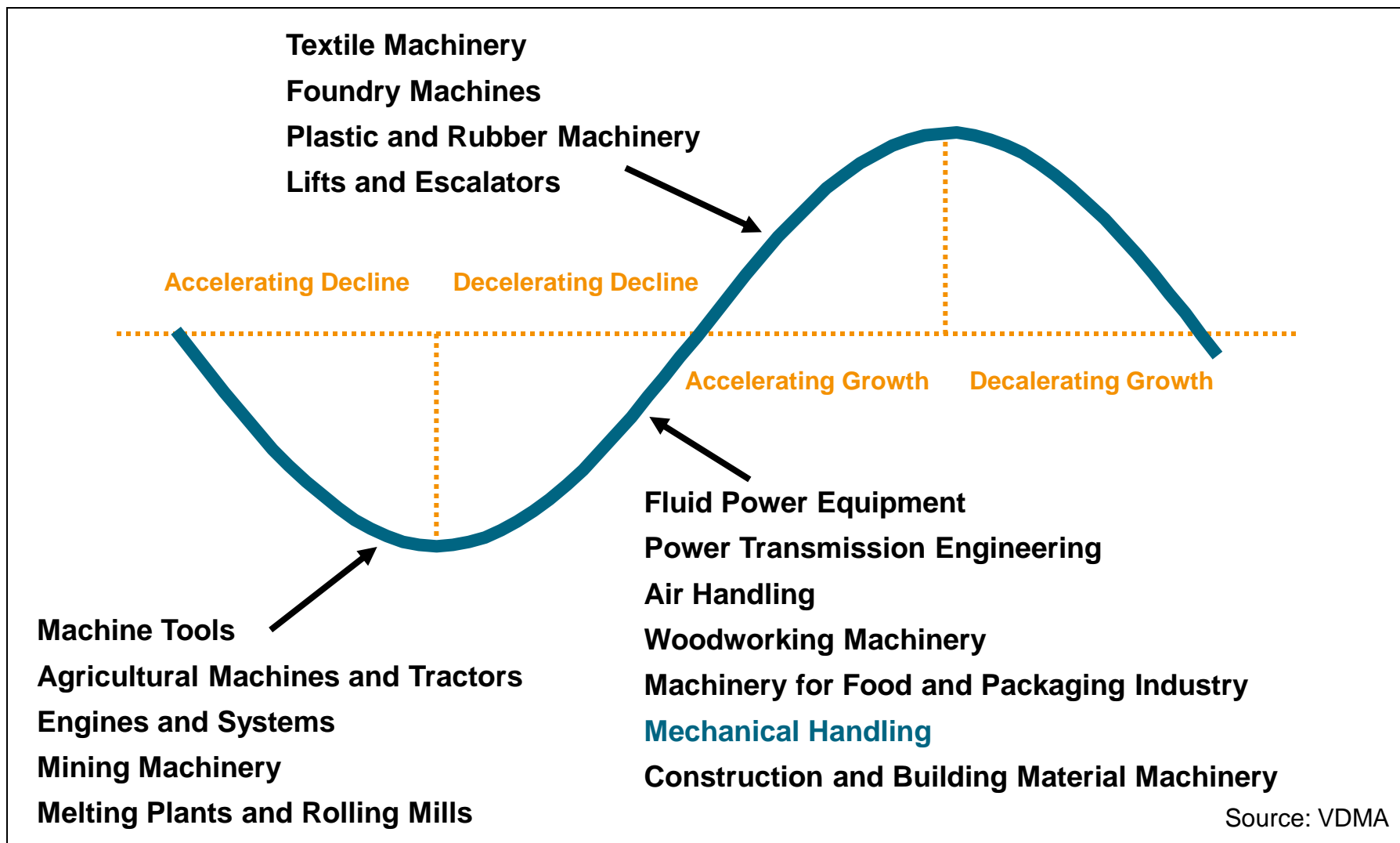
Source: VDMA

# German Mechanical Engineering Exports Top 20 Purchasing Countries 2010/2008



# VDMA Business Cycle Monitor

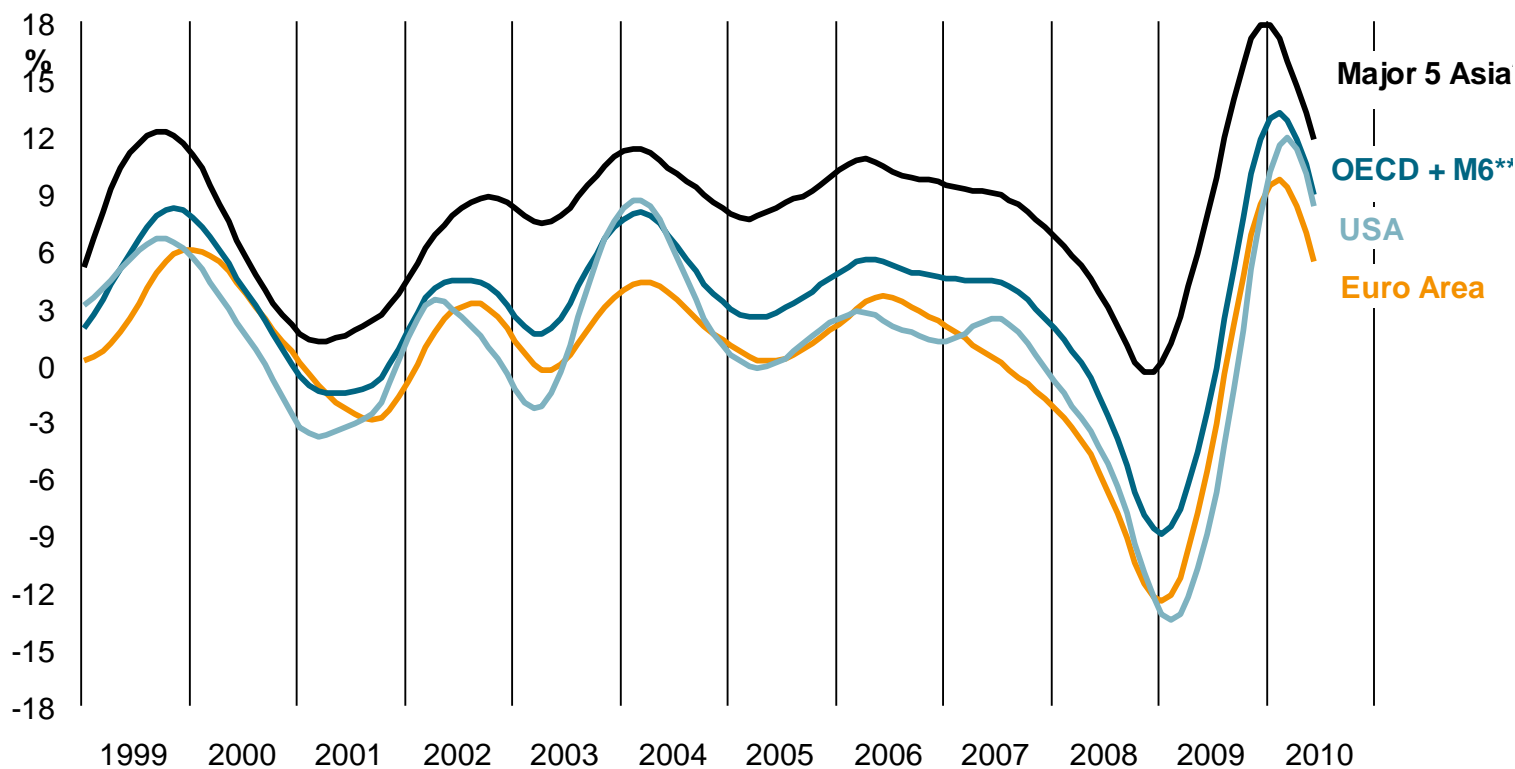
## Turnover of Selected ME Subsectors, June 2010



# OECD Leading Indicators

## Euro Area, USA, Major 5 Asia, OECD + M6

12-months change rate against previous year in percent

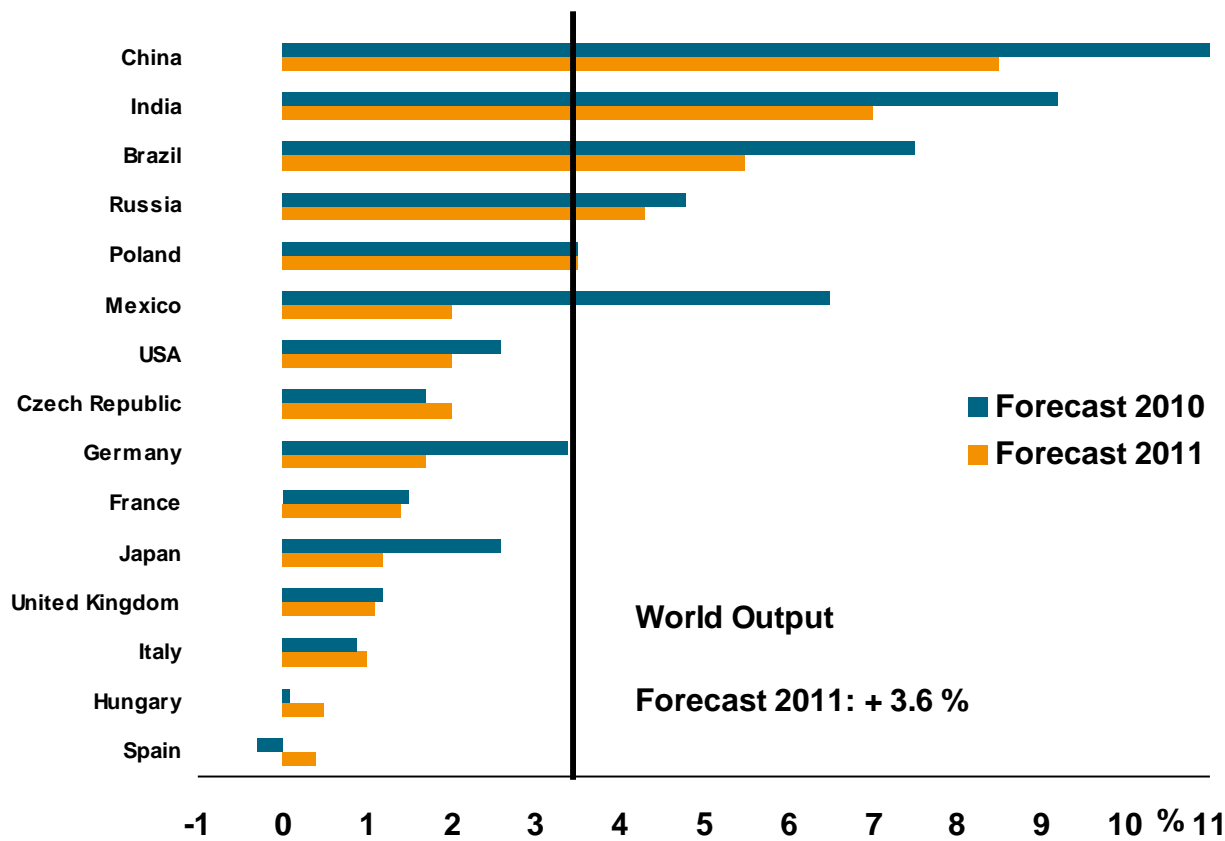


\*) China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea;  
 \*\*) Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia, South Africa

Source: OECD

# GDP Forecast Selected Countries

Change against previous year in percent



Source: ifw, VDMA Sept. 2010)

# Turnover in Mechanical Engineering 2010-2011

Real change against previous year in %



Source: OEF (May 2010), VDMA

## The „German Example“

- No real estate crisis in Germany – secured a comparable quick and easy financing of the so-called real economy.
- Good capital base of companies – especially export industry took profit from a long lasting boom and reduced their working capital quickly and significantly in the crisis.
- Generous government support for short-time work - made it possible to reduce working hours and costs and keep domestic demand somehow stable.
- Comparably high share in export-oriented industries – allowed to generate profit with fast growing, catching-up economies when business started to rise again.
- Weaker Euro – led to an improvement of the competitiveness of the prices for German export products.

Volkswirtschaft und Statistik



Maschinenbau  
in Zahl und Bild  
2010



# Thank you

## for your kind attention!

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